THE DAILY WORKER

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JULY 3 1925

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Celebrate Anti-Im Week by Distributing Bundle of Daily Work in Your Shop or Neighborhood.

Hold Machine Gun Squad in Reserve in Police War on Amalgamated Strikers

To the "war correspondent" of the DAILY WORKER the strike of the Amalgamated Cloth- ng Workers against the shops of the International Tailoring Company and J. L. Taylor & Co., wo firms who have been chosen to begin the "open shop" drive in the clothing industry in Chica- o, appeared as a battlefield. And the shame of the Chicago labor movement is that on that attlefield, a scab agency, called a union, the United Garment Workers, fight with the bosses against the workers on strike.

Wednesday evening over fifty police, the armed force of the capitalist class, were lined up from Halsted to Green street and from Jackson Blvd. to Van Buren St. Thugs abounded. Flivver squads ran at top speed around the block, continually. And parked in a strategic position was the machine gun riot detail—with Captain Schumacher in charge of the auto, while around these armed forces swarmed the strikers. The streets were black with them. It was class war.

Tuesday, the open shop bosses had taken their dwindling crew of scabs home in scabby Yellow cabs. Just why they did not do so Wednesday night was explained by Amalgamated officials at a strike meeting. But, anyway, they were robbed of riding home in scab taxis, treated like prisoners and let out a few at a time, trying like frightful rabbits to lose themselves in the crowd.

Easy to Spot Strikebreaker.

But there is something about a scab, even a United Garmen Workers' "union label" scab, that honest workers can spot a mile away, and many were recognized. Naturally, there were several arguments, the scabs not wishing to be detained in their flight for shelter by lines of angry workers hemming them in on every side and telling them in none too gentle tones that they were traitors to the working class and robbers of workers' stomachs.

Officials were on the picket line, a circumstance that did much to hearten the rank and file. Veritable clouds of strikers covered the streets for blocks, turning out at 6:30 in the morning and sticking to the job of picketing with determination and enthusiasm. So persistent are the Amalgamated members that this fight shall be won that they can hardly be induced to leave the picket line even to go to a strike meeting. "We can do more work on the picket line. That is where we win the strike," they declare.

At the meeting in Hod Carriers' Hall, enthusiastic crowds greeted many speakers. Mike De Novi, business agent of Local 270, who was business agent for the A. C. W. in the two struck shops, and Louis Chiostrio, spoke of how "remarkably well" the Italian workers are doing on the picket line. They warned the workers that the firm was trying to use racial prejudices to divide the workers. The assistant manager of the Chicago Amalgamated and a member of the G. E. B., gave a survey of the strike situation:

Scab Heads Cheap; Taxi Windows Dear.

"We do little talking, but much work. The Yellow scab taxi are hesitating to carry the scabs. The heads of scabs are cheaper to the bosses than the windows of cabs. So they didn't use Yellow cabs last night.

"The United Garment Workers alleged 'union' is not interested in union membership. All it cares for is to sell labels to the manufacturers. It has a printing plant in New York City to turn them out and the bosses pay the dues to the union. It is nothing but a scab agency, having no interest in the membership. That is why the membership left it in 1910.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America does not belong to the American Federation of Labor, yet in the 1919 steel strike, when workers of the A. F. of L. fought against the capitalist steel barons, we were the first of all to send them $100,000. Solidarity is needed in the labor movement, in the fight between capital and labor.

"In New York City," concluded Rissman, "the International Tailoring company told the workers who walk-

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AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HIS man Feng is an interesting character. General Feng, the so-lled Christian, who delivered the upe-de-grace to Wu Pei Fu, who cut big figure in China, not so long ago. eng worked with Wu, and the capi-list press had nice things to say out him. But suddenly he left Wu lding the bag and betook himself Peking, which he captured, or occu-ied, as you may like to have it, and tablished himself as one of the big ns in China.

• • •

HANG-TSO-LIN, the Manchurian war lord and Japanese tool, grad-ally began to lose his commanding sition. Chang has been moving his oops around like a chess player nce the Shanghai outrages brought e Chinese discontent against the reign imperialists to a head. But is in a delicate position. If he enly takes the side of Japan, his oops will desert him and if he goes ainst Japan, he will jerk himself om the payroll. Like the presby-rian, he's damned if he does and 's damned if he doesn't.

• • •

ENERAL FENG has joined the Kuo Min Tang party, and is now e dominating character in the move-ent for the liberation and unifica-n of China. His speeches are frank d thoroly christian. He has all the al of the early martyrs. Bloodshed s no terrors for him. Just now an controllable desire to test his lethal eapons on the British, possesses m. And the strangest feature of ng's conduct is, that he is quite iendly towards Soviet Russia.

• • •

HE capitalist press agents will not adduce this fact as evidence that ristianity is more closely related Communism than to capitalism, tho e the "flowers that bloom in the ring tra la la," it has nothing to do th the case." They will show that ng is no more of a christian than d-el-Krim, but that he is a murder-s scoundrel, who gloats over human ffering. Watch out for pen pictures the once christian general, now t so christian, but much more rthy.

• • •

OHN L. LEWIS is waking up to the fact that the operators have al-ady repudiated the Jacksonville ct, in fact, if not officially. At the -district anthracite convention, in ranton, the noted faker threatened call a nation-wide strike in the bi-minous fields unless the operators me to time. But Lewis is only uffing the miners. He is not fooling e operators. Under his leadership e operators have pulled the guts t of the union in the soft coal fields. ey have done this while Lewis was ending union funds and the energy his paid organizers driving the mili-

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FRENCH CRISIS PREVENTS DEBT PAYMENT TO U. S.

Painleve Makes Idle Gesture Like Italy's

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 2. — Emile Daeschner, the French ambassador, has been instructed to tell Secretary of State Kellogg that the French government is giving serious consideration to the adjustment of its $4,000,000,000 debt to the United States.

Pending the ambassador's visit to the state department, details of his instructions were not available, but it appeared doubtful whether he had been authorized to go further into the debt problem at present than to advise this government that France intended to pay her debt and would send experts to Washington later in the summer to discuss terms.

Italy Made No Progress.

This move by the French government will put its debt on the same status as that of Italy, according to the view in diplomatic circles, the Italian conference here having only advanced to the point of a promise to pay before an adjournment was taken.

The gesture made by Italy, however, is beleived to have influenced the French government to take a similar step. No commitments will be made by the ambassador, but he will assure the American debt funding commission of France's desire to liquidate her external debts "as soon as the financial reform planned by Finance Minister Caillaux is realized."

Financial Crisis Grows.

With the Moroccan war costing the French millions of dollars, and the franc continually falling, with the workers protesting against the constant rise in prices and increasing burden of taxation, it appears that France will have difficulty in squirming out of its financial crisis.

Swindlers Got $3,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2—Taking the stand in his own defense, Morton S. Hawkins, on trial in federal court here on charges of using the mails to defraud in an alleged gigantic swindling scheme today, declared that the Hawkins Mortgage Company in its existence sold $3,000,000 worth of stock.

Britain Nervous in India.

DELHI, British India, July 2—Armored cars and police are patrolling the streets and cavalry and infantry are being held in the fort here, in expectation of fighting during the Moslem festival, which begins today.

. P. MORGAN AUTO TRUST SWALLOWS SCAB YELLOW CAB CO.; POWDER KING TAKES PART IN THE DEAL

Chicago learned today that the merger of the General Motors corporation d the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Co. had been closed in New York by esident Hertz of the cab concern.

Yellow manufacturing stock reflected the report by selling up to 47⅝. t closed at 47, a net gain for the day of three points. Hertz is expected ck in Chicago today at which time a formal announcement is expected.

The General Motors corporation, the auto trust, is controlled by J. P. organ and company. The DuPonts own seven million shares, or one-third the General Motors stock.

CHINESE KILLED; STRIKE SPREADS OVER SHANGHAI

Chinese Divide Upon U. S. Proposal

SHANGHAI, July 2.—Chinese strikers opened a campaign today to force employes remaining at work for British and Japanese firms to quit when the Chinese superintendent of the international settlement waterworks was assassinated while enroute to work. It is believed this may result in a walkout of all Chinese employes at the waterworkers.

Commenting on the report that the United States is calling a conference to discuss the abolition of extra-territoriality in China, some of the leading Chinese today lauded the move, which they interpret as "American altruism."

Other comment however, is more critical, saying that American imperialism has seized an opportunity to win a diplomatic move in China against Great Britain and Japan without really doing anything for China other than promising an investigation. Moreover, some Chinese opinion is that the United States is trying to pacify China and then trick her again, as the provisions of the Washington conference have not been lived up to in the slightest particular.

CAL REFUSES TO ACT AGAINST KU KLUXERS PARADE

Flood of Protests to Be Ignored

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 2.—Altho President Coolidge has been flooded with letter and petitions from all parts of the country demanding that he prohibit the parade of the ku klux klan, scheduled to take place in Washington early in August, it has been learned that Coolidge contemplates no action against the klan.

Coolidge has been invited by officials of the klan to speak at their convention and to review their parade. He will decline, it is learned here, not on the ground that he is opposed to the klan parade, but that "it will be impossible for him to be in Washington at the time."

KLUXERS MUST STAND TRIAL IN BODY, IS RULING

Deny Alleged Killers Separate Trials

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 2—D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry must go on trial together Monday morning for the alleged murder of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, 23, last April.

This decision was handed down this afternoon by Judge Fred Hines in Hamilton circuit court following submission of arguments by defense seeking to have Klinck go on trial first and by the state to have Stephenson go on trial first.

Dems. Refuse to See Kluxer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2—For the first time in Ohio political history the democratic party leaders of that state have refused to meet with a national democratic congresional chairman, on the grounds that he is a klansman. The chairman, William A. Oldfield, Arkansas representative, was snubbed when he asked a conference of democratic party leaders

Tri-District Mine Union Convention Adopts Many Progressive Resolutions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., July 2.—A splendid victory stands out to the credit of the progressive miners in the tri-district convention in session here.

In spite of the red baiters thruout the miners' union, and the opposition of the capitalist press, both of which have been busy here during the convention minconstruing and misinterpreting the aims and desires of the progressive miners, the program of the progressives, up to the present time, has met the approval of the coaldiggers at the convention.

Standing out amongst the many achievements of the progressives is the following:

For a Labor Party.

The resolution for a labor party was endorsed. This resolution showed that the history of the workers has been a continual fight for a living wage and better working conditions, and in fighting for the above, not only have the workers got to fight the employers, but have to fight all government agencies as well, and every attempt made to secure aid from the old political parties has failed.

A part of the resolution contained the following:

"This Tri-District convention favors a labor party based on trade unions, and including as affiliated sections, political organizations of a working class nature."

The resolution was unanimously endorsed.

Oppose Labor Persecution.

Likewise, a resolution condemning anti-syndicalism laws was unanimously endorsed.

The convention repudiated all laws that deny the worker freedom of speech, press and assembly, and called upon the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated bodies to develop an agitation against such laws in every state where found.

Will Fight Child Labor.

Another resolution, unanimously endorsed, was one against child labor. The convention called upon the workers thruout the country, with all working class organizations, and sympathetic organizations to rally for a battle against child labor.

Much satisfaction is felt here with the progressives' program, and in view of the organized opposition that has been carried out by the large coal companies, the Progressive Miners' Committee have much to be congratulated for.

Lewis Hangs Around—Gets Eearful

Lewis, tho in the chair yesterday vacated it today to discuss the scale questions with the scale committee which reported later.

The scale committee report was adopted and called for a two-year agreement.

Minor Victories.

This is a partial victory for the Progressive Miners' Committee, who demanded a one-year agreement. It is well known here that had the Progressive Miners not been active in this respect an agreement would have been made for a period of three or four years.

The Progressive Miners' Committee program als ocalled for the checkoff as an economical measure for the union. This too, was endorsed at the convention.

Ask 10 Per Cent Raise.

The specific wage demands will be reported sometime this evening or tomorrow, and is supposed to call for a ten per cent increase.

John L. Gets $300,000.

Kennedy spoke most of the morning session on Wednesday, and the afternoon session was short, but the important resolutions outlined above were passed before adjournment. In addition, the convention voted an assessment of $2 per member to be turned over to the International office.

As there are 150,000 miners in the Tri-District region, $300,000 additional will soon be at the disposal of the officials.

COMMUNISTS MAKE GAINS IN DUTCH ELECTIONS; FASCISTS FARE BADLY

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—Preliminary returns from the Dutch parliamentary elections showed Communists have gained. The fascists made no headway.

MINER DYING AFTER GUN DUEL IN WHICH MAYOR TOOK PART

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., July 2.—Mike Stoniski, miner, is dying with two bullets in his lungs and Harry Houchens, city marshal of Nasan, is nursing a wounded right arm, following a four cornered gun duel at Nasan early today, in which Mayor A. W. St. Clair participated.

Houchens and Mayor St. Clair had ordered Joe Reagen, a motorist, to proceed to jail to face speeding charges. Reagen was said to have opened fire and Stoniski, standing nearby, joined him.

SOCIALIST PLOT TO JAIL CONN. WORKERS FAILS

Too Rotten for Even Capitalist Judge

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, July 2.— Of the seven arrested for breach of peace on a charge brought by a local member of the Jewish branch of the socialist party, six were discharged, and the seventh, Solomon Weissman, of the Jewish Branch of the Workers party was released under suspended judgement.

L. Hurwitz, working class betrayer, had the seven arrested, Weissman, and the three Abelson brothers being taken from their beds Friday morning at 3 a. m.; and William Sands, Morris Resnikoff, and the writer being arrested on warrants on Tuesday night. Weissman, Sands and the writer are members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the others being sympathizers. All are members of the Labor Lyceum Association.

"The Slaughter."

Sands, Weissman, the writer and some others were seated in the Labor

COMMUNISTS ARE RE-ELECTED TO COAST COUNCIL

Unseated Delegates Approved by Unions

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2.—William H. Jones and Morris Hansen, two of the six Communists who were declared unseated from the Seattle Central Labor Council by John Jepsen's arbitrary ruling in violation of the council's constitution, won an overwhelming victory in their local union, Painters' Local No. 300.

They were re-elected delegates to the council by the highest votes cast for any nominee—Jones received ninety-seven votes and Hansen ninety-one while Charles Doyle, secretary of the council, and one of the machine, received the lowest vote of forty-two and was overwhelmingly defeated as candidate for delegate to the council.

Re-elected to Building Council.

Jones was also re-elected to the Building Trades Council which had also unseated him and in which the resolution for their unseating from the Central Labor Council originated.

Hansen was also re-elected delegate to the Painters' District Council by a large vote about three weeks ago. Jones was re-elected business agent of the Painters' Union and district council for the ensuing term. This is the semi-annual election in the local labor movement.

Are Active Unionists.

Hansen and Jones are prominent and active trade unionists in the local labor movement. The painters' local is one of the largest and most progressive and for the third time since the arbitrary unseating it has re-elected both Jones and Hansen and it has determined to stand back of them until they have been reseated in the council.

Similarly the other locals of the rest of the unseated Communists have re-elected them and sent them back to the council and their credentilas will no doubt be presented shortly to the council with a demand that they be seated.

GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS HOT AT MOVE OF EUROPE'S IMPERIALISM TO SMASH COMMERCIAL AVIATION

BERLIN, July 2.— Hot resentment at the demand of the council of ambassadors for restriction of Germany's commercial aviation just as it was getting on the wing was unanimous in the German press today.

The council's note was termed "a document of unbroken war spirit, an instrument of the most brutal imperialism of the victorious allies." It was declared "unacceptable, unfulfillable and unlikely to foster the peaceful spirit in which Germany proposed the security pact."

Kreuz Zeitung accused England to throttle German commercial aircraft competition, while the Deutsche Tageszeitung warned the allies they were mistaken, "if they thought the note would bully us into submission."

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

SPEAKERS:
James P. Cannon
Member C. E. C., Workers (Communist) Party.
C. T. Chi
Chinese Students' Alliance.
H. V. Phillips
American Negro Labor Congress.
Ella Reeve Bloor
On 3,000 mile coast-to-coast hike for the DAILY WORKER.

Anti-Imperialist Demonstration
Hands Off China!
and Fourth Annual COMMUNIST PICNIC
SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1925
at BEYER'S GROVE, California and Irving Park Blvd.
Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago.
(Take California Ave. car to end of line—walk to grove.)

SPORTS
GAMES
DANCING
REFRESHMENTS
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

PICNIC SAT. IS DEMONSTRATION OF THE WORKERS

Speakers to Tell of War on Oppressors

When the Workers' Party holds a picnic, it is something more than a mere matter of eating "wienies" and drinking soda pop. You come to such a picnic, yes, to enjoy yourselves.

But the gathering together of several thousand people is too good an opportunity to let slip when so many things are happening that ought to be known about. At the picnic next Saturday in Beyer's grove there will be races, games, dancing, refreshments and what not. But that isn't all.

Turn Picnic Into Demonstration

The picnic in Beyer's grove will also be a demonstration. It will be a gathering of workers who will take advantage of their coming together for fun, to perform a few duties that workers should perform when they come together.

Those duties are in part, to discuss the problems of their class-fight with this exploiters, to do a little solid thinking for themselves and to protest against the oppression of their comrades and fellow workers wherever they happen to be oppressed.

Just now, the millions of workers of China are beginning to discover that they can very well get along without the brutal sort of "advancement" that our own brand of imperialist and those of other nations are inflicting on them. They have recently expressed their resentment of foreign exploitation in unequivocal terms. They are in open rebellion against the imported slave-drivers of the west. They are trying to drive them out as they should certainly be driven out. Its the business of the American workers to help them do it.

Hear Message of China

There will be with us at the picnic on Saturday a young man who knows something about his country. He is a Chinaman and his name is C. T. Chi. Here is a rare chance to get the Chinese puzzle straightened out in your mind.

Jim Cannon will be there to give you an example of what a Communist interpretation of situation such as exists in China is like. "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor just finished a hike across the country that will long be the envy of old people who think they are still young. Mother Bloor is a youngster of some sixty-odd years that makes the far-famed Chauncey Depew look like Methuselah. She will tell you a thing or two about the class-struggle that you didn't know before. The international touch will be completed by the appearance of a representative of an oppressed race that, while it is familiar to us in every-day life, constitutes a closed book to most of us when viewed from a social angle. H. V. Phillips will tell us what the American Negro Labor Congress is doing to wake up our ten million American negroes.

How To Get There

Those who take a California car to the north end of the line and walk to Beyers' grove next Saturday will have attended a picnic they will remember at a time they won't be able to recall where the other picnics they ever attended were held.

Mass Meetings to Rally Negro Workers Against Imperialism

Three consecutive nights of open air rallies, culminating in a huge mass meeting at the South Side Community House, Thursday, July 9, is the plan adopted by the South Side branches of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League, for their anti-imperialist work.

Eight thousand leaflets have been printed and will be widely distributed, at the open air meetings and in the Negro district. In part the leflets reads:

Negro Workers!
Smash Imperialism Abroad!
Africa for the Africans
China for the Chinese
Haiti for the Haitians
The world for the Workers
Fight oppression at home!
Down with Jim Crowism
Down with Negro economic and social discrimination
For a united struggle of all workers against the bosses.

A special appeal to the Negro youth to join the Y. W. L. in its struggle against war and all forms of youth discrimination is also contained in the leaflet.

Comrades Minor and Whiteman will speak for the Workers Party. Comrade Cline and a young Negro worker will speak for the Young Workers League. Admission is free.

N. E. A. Wants Cabinet Member.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2—The National Education Association in convention here went on record today as favoring the creation of a federal department of education with a secretary in the president's cabinet and an annual appropriation by the government of $1,500,000 for educational research work.

YET CAPITALISTS STILL SEEM SURPRISED AT "BOLSHEVISM" AMONG THE CHINESE WORKERS

LONDON, July 2.—The British government yesterday presented to parliament statistics on labor conditions in the municipal area of Shanghai under the control of foreign powers.

Statistics of the Child Labor Commisisoner show that 14 per cent of the labor employed is under the age of 12 years. Nearly 80 per cent of it is girl labor. Half the total laborers employed, says the report, are females over the age of 12 years.

Often children are employed at the age of five years.

Hours of labor are usually fourteen a day, no Sundays off, and the pay of the best paid workers average 50 cents a day. Overseers, especially in the Japanese mills, beat workers with whips for minor infractions of rules.

Use Machine Gun Squad in Strike

(Continued from page 1)

ed out solidly, that they could come back without any union, even the scab United Garment one. But they are standing out 100 per cent for the Amalgamated. And the firms will find out that scabs don't make clothes."

Tillie Kazak, the white haired but spirited woman striker who spoke yesterday again to the strikers, was given a great ovation. She told of the 1910 strike when, after the strike was over the foremen told the scabs: "Now you can get out of here. We want someone to go to work. Beat it."

Of the pickets, twelve were arrested Wednesday night and three on Thursday morning, the latter being Esther Lami, Josie Florida and Julia Carmignani. The police act often with the slightest reason, evidently just as wanton intimidation, seizing upon a group which may be doing nothing at all and loading up the wagon with them.

The shop chairmen of all Chicago shops were meeting as this issue of the DAILY WORKER goes to press. Their duty is to devise means of putting a watch on all shops to see that the struck firms do not smuggle their work thru other manufacturers.

But the biggest sensation of the hour is yesterday's circular letters sent out to the strikers by the firm. One is the "memorandum agreement" made between the scab United Garment Union and the International Tailoring company, the other a letter to the strikers sent individually from the J. L. Taylor shops on South Peoria street.

The "memorandum agreement" signed by the scab union and the firm reads as follows:

Memorandum Agreement.

"This first day of July, 1925, an agreement has been entered into between the United Garment Workers of America and the International Tailoring company, Chicago, Illinois, to the effect that employes of the International Tailoring company shall, from this day on, be members of the United Garment Workers of America affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The International Tailoring company shall use the bona fide label of the United Garment Workres of America recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

"Only members, or those willing to become members of the United Garment Workers of America, shall be employed in the tailoring shops and cutting rooms of the International Tailoring company.

"There will be no reduction in wages of any kind."

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA.
Geo. C. Slater, General Organizer.
INTERNATIONAL TAILORING CO.,
E. N. KARMEYER, Secretary.

The agrfeement was brot about by a conference between Bob Lorine, formerly an A. F. of L. official in Chicago, and today a secretary of the Overall Manufacturers' Association. Lorine and George C. Slater, "flying scab agent" of the United, and Gordon, also a United official, cooked up the "agreement" given above. The letter sent by the J. L. Taylor company to the workers on strike is one tissue of lies combined with a strong boost for the scabby United Garment Union, a circumstance that should cause any worker to steer clear of the United. It reads:

To Our Former Employes:

"Some statements have been made that are untrue . . .

"Just what do you know about the dispute between the Amalgamated and ourselves? Here are some of the facts:

"We did NOT refuse to sign an agreement with the Amalgamated—absolutely not! We requested certain adjustments, and stated we would very gladly sign, when those adjustments were taken care of.

"The officials of your organization refused even to look over these few adjustments we wanted, and stated they would not consider them under any circumstances or conditions, not until the agreement was signed.

"First of all—We did not ask for any cut in wages in the cutting room or the coat shops.

"Second—We do not intend to run open shop.

"Third—We only asked for some minor adjustments in the trousers shop, due to the fact that we contemplate changing our method of making.

"Some minor adjustments were also asked in the vest shops.

"Remember—Bushelmen, cutters, and coat shop help would and still will receive exactly the same wages as always!

"Furthermore—our shops thruout will operate entirely with Union help, as we are now co-operating with the United Garment Workers of America—affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Why be afraid to join the only organization of its kind worth joining?

"Sincerely, J. L. TAYLOR & COMPANY."

The outstanding falsehood in the above letter is the claim that in the negotiations with the Amalgamated the company "did not ask for any cut in wages in the cutting room or coat shops."

The fact is, that the firm demanded that the cutters and trimmers increase the work done by from 15 to 20 per cent, a way of cutting wages that no capitalist ever want to admit is doing that, but which is a cut in the workers' wage relative to his production none the less.

The strikers were loud in their scorn of the last line of their bosses' letter—"Why be afraid to join the only organization of its kind worth joining." This boosting of the scab United Garment union by the bosses is enuf to sicken a dog, or even a Yellow taxi. The clothing workers of Chicago want no company union even tho it bears the honored connection with the A. F. of L. and they are demanding in even louder tone why the Chicago labor movement permits such a scandal and disgrace to be flaunted in the face of honest workers on strike.

STRIKE CLOSER AS "L" WORKERS DEMAND RAISE

Possibility of a strike of the Chicago Elevated lines employes drew closer when the guards and motormen for a second time voted to reject the company proposal that they accept a renewal of the contract which has just expired.

The "L" employes, voted by 1,856 to 1,581, to insist on their demand for a five cents an hour increase in wages.

The elevated motormen are paid 77 cents an hour and the guards get only 71 cents an hour, whereas the street car employes receive 75 cents an hour.

Altho the surface line workers have voted to renew their old contract, they have refused to sign until the demands of the "L" men are settled.

The company, in an effort to prevent a strike, is talking "arbitration."

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

Elizabeth, N. J., Attention!
Don't Forget! Come One, Come All to
Second Annual Picnic
Workers Party of America, Local of Elizabeth, N. J.
to be held
SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1925
at WILLICK'S FARM, Linden, N. J.
Commencing 12 A. M.
Music by Original Blue Goose Orchestra Admision 25c
DIRECTIONS—From Broad St. take Yellow Rahway Bus, get off at Oxman Body Co., turn to your right and follow our signs direct to picnic grounds.
NOTICE! Trucks will leave headquarters, 69 So. Park St. at 1:30 p. m. and Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St. at 2 p. m.

MINERS FORCE LEWIS THREAT OF BIG STRIKE

Progressives Compel Faker to Speak

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., July 2.—The hard coal miners meeting in the tri-district convention were yesterday informed that a nation-wide tie-up of the bituminous coal industry "may" take place if the coal operators continued to violate the Jacksonville agreement.

Forced by the swelling demand from the mass of miners, John L. Lewis has finally been compelled at least to threaten the operators with the most powerful weapon of the most powerful section of the American labor movement, the general strike, although he knows better than any one else that for a long time the operators have continually violated the agreement since it was signed and have no intention whatever to abide by its terms.

In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, in spite of the agreement, working condition are being reduced and destroyed which many hundreds of miners have given their lives to attain, reductions which have made the miners object slaves.

Conspiracy to Wreck Union

Hundreds of mines in the central competitive field are closed down thru conspiracy of the railroads and coal magnates, and the coal contracts moved to the non union fields, in the attempt to destroy the miners' union.

Whole district contracts have been violated, and the miners' union destroyed. The company union has displaced every local belonging to the U. M. W. of A. in District 18, and the officials have accepted a reduction of wages in spite of the miners' position that "no backward step" be allowed.

District 18 Deceived and Crushed

The Mine Workers in District 18 were informed that if an adjustment of wages was made, the mines would be able to open up, and prosperity would return.

The miners refused to accept the proposition but their officials in District 18 signed a contract, the equivalent to a reduction in wages. Yet the mines have failed to open up since.

All over the country the reports are the same, violations of contract and no relief from the U. M. W. of A. officials when the miners try to resist.

A General Strike to Save the Union!

While the miners welcome the threat of a general strike as voiced by Lewis, they cannot trust Lewis to lead them thru such a struggle. They know that only by their overwhelming demand has he even hinted at militant action to save the miners' union from destruction. And they are convinced that so long as he heads the union he will cripple every effort to really make a general strike and will betray it in its most crucial hour rather than do anything to "disturb domestic tranquility."

The miners want the general strike. And they remember the betrayal of the Connellsville men and the meek surrender to the Anderson injunction, and they ask, "Will Lewis, who betrayed us before, betray us again, when he has to fight eithers' against the government' or against the miners' interests?" Meanwhile, they are taking up the cry—"A general strike to save the union."

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Cheer Up, Cal, John Don't Mean It

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 2.—One of the problems strikebreaker Coolidge is troubled with on the serene horizon of his summer palace is the wordy gesture of John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers that if the operators don't quit violating the Jacksonville agreement, John L. is going to up and call a general strike in the coal fields.

If such a strike should come, President Coolidge would face a mean situation, but perhaps with the same policy as when he broke the policemen's strike in Boston, the source of his fame. However, Coolidge and Lewis were bosom friends in the elections, and if there is need for anyone to yield, it will be Lewis.

COPS HELD FOR TAKING DOPE SELLERS' BRIBE

Three Chicago policemen, one a detective sergeant, and the brother of the sergeant were taken before a United States commisioner today to face charges of conspiracy and violation of the narcotic laws.

They stand charged by the federal special intelligence unit with having extorted $2,000 from a dope peddler and with attempting to force an additional $5,000 as the price of returning to him a quantity of dope.

Detective Sergeant Harry Miller, brother of David, Herchie and Maxie Miller, frequently involved in the feuds of the West Side; Patrolman E. Champion, Patrolman Martin Haley and David Miller are those under arrest.

Doheny Turns Patriot to Get Court's Approval of Elk Hills Oil Steal

By. J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Edward L. Doheny, oil profiteer, fittingly drapes himself in the American flag, casts about himself a halo of patriotism, "the last refuge of a scoundrel," and confesses that he plundered the naval oil reserves because he wanted to help American imperialism "prepare" for the next war—"The War in the Pacific." He saw "his country" in danger in 1921. A crisis was at hand with Japan threatening reprisals for the immigration ban raised against her. He came to America's rescue, so he now tells the world in a 13-column statement published in the New York Times, and to a lesser extent in every capitalist sheet in the land. It is the prize Fourth of July stunt this year, 1925.

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Doheny fails to mention the little loan of $100,000 it is charged he made to Secretary of the Interior Fall, and he also conveniently ignores the letter signed by Mr. Fall, in which the former secretary of the interior wrote that the loan had been obtained from Edward B. McLean, multi-millionaire publisher of the Washington Post.

But Doheny does bring out some important facts, emphasized by the DAILY WORKER at the time of the congressional investigation, especially the charge that the whole Harding cabinet, in 1921, including President Coolidge, at that time vice-president, considered the oil steals and put its "O. K." upon them.

Denby, Fall and Daugherty were turned out of office, while Coolidge, one of the main crooks, referred to in letters and telegrams as "the principal," was not only permitted to hold his job, but was triumphantly re-elected by these same robber interests last year.

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Washington is trying, with a great show of hysterics, to contradict Doheny's claims that the nation had been secretly carried in 1921 to the brink of "The Pacific War."

Upholders of Doheny's story, however, declare that it was only the earthquake that struck Japan in that year, that prevented the opening of hostilities.

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Doheny, of course, has only one thing in mind. He wants to win his appeal in the U. S. supreme court against the California court that invalidated his Elk Hills lease. The Wyoming courts put an "O. K." on Sinclair's oil lease at Teapot Dome, holding that "there was no evidence of fraud and conspiracy." What Sinclair got in Wyoming, Doheny will try to get from Taft's supreme court sitting in Washington.

Doheny has timed well his confession of patriotism. The giant armada of the American navy is leaving Hawaii for its cruise into the South Seas and on to Australia. The Chinese situation involves American imperialism deeply. What an opportunity for Doheny to tell America that it was he who established the "greatest naval fuel base in the world," at Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, with a capacity of 4,200,000 barrels of oil. Doheny no doubt expects great paens of applause as his fellow profiteers, in their jingo press, try to whip up enthusiasm for their "Defense Day," this Saturday, July 4th.

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Labor is languid this year, more than ever, in support of the "defense" of Doheny's class. Doheny's protestations of patriotism fall on workers' ears more calloused than ever to this appeal of the profiteer class. American labor will not be lured into "The War in the Pacific" as easily as it was led to the shambles of the World War in Europe. There is a growing Workers (Communist) Party in the United States on July 4th this year. There was none in this country, there was no Communist International, in the July days of 1914.

Taft's court will no doubt approve Doheny's thefts in California. That is its job. But that will only help labor discern more clearly than ever the class character of the courts, of the government itself. That will strengthen the revolutionary movement under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party. It will help hasten the end of Doheny's capitalist system with its profits, war, hunger, unemployment and other evils that fall always with their crushing weight upon the working masses.

GREAT BRITAIN TRICKED BY U. S. IMPERIALISM

America Moves to Win Power in Far East

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 2. — China's immediate future hung in the balance today as the imperialist powers of the world debated the Washington suggestion that conference be held at once on the extra-territorial rights problem.

Informal advices, either accepting or rejecting the American proposal were expected to arrive at the state department within the next few days. The tenor of the communications will decide the next step in the negotiations.

Expect Peking to Do Asking.

Approval by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, of the proposal, would be sufficient invitation, it was felt in official circles here, for the Peking government again formally to ask the powers to accept her previously tendered invitation.

During past decades, foreign powers obtaining concessions in China have been permitted to administer and enforce their own laws.

Chinese officials and police have had power to arrest foreigners, but at that point their authority ended, individuals appearing before magistrates of their own nationality.

Very Appropriate—For the U. S.

This condition among others recently inspired the anti-imperialist riots and American officials are inclined to regard the present time as particularly appropriate for a general withdrawal by all the world powers from their extra-territorial rights positions.

The unfavoable attitude of Great Britain toward the conference proposal will cause no change in the American position, it was learned. The United States believes that the time is at hand to take definite action in China in order to prevent "trobule" in the future.

By putting Great Britain in bad light before China, America thus may win Chinese trade and concessions away from England.

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Start Negotiations Saturday

PEKING, July 2.—Initial negotiations over the Shanghai shootings, from which the serious strike troubles spread over South China, will start Saturday when the foreign commissioners will meet with the Chinese representatives.

Fears were expressed that the negotiations will be fruitless unless the Chinese limit the scope of the questions involved.

Floods Hit Poland.

VIENNA, Austria, July 2—Incessant rains have brot about a flood in Poland which has destroyed crops and villages, and is threatening large cities. Relief is being sent.

Grand Rapids and Muskegon, Attention!
JOINT PICNIC
SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1925
at LAKE MICHIGAN PARK, Muskegon
All day program, beginning at 10 a. m.
Games and all kinds of fun.
LABOR MOVIES!
"Prisoners for Progress" and "Russia Today"
Speakers: WILLIAM F. KRUSE, Chicago
EUGENE BECHTOLD, Grand Rapids
ED. A. KOSTEN, Grand Rapids

FRANCE TO QUIT REICH IN NEW BANKERS' PAC

Briand Blames It o Herriot Treaty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, July 2.—Foreig Minister Briand has admitted a con plete change in policy toward Ge many, with France planning an ear evacuation of not only the Ruhr, bu also the southern bank of the Rhin commencing with the cities of C blenz, Mayence and Cologne. Brian while he blamed the change on secret treaty signed by Herriot London, declared that he would carr out the change in policy toward Ge many.

Caillaux thus increases his powe for it was the finance minister wh from the first sought an alliance b tween the French and German ca italists.

Caillaux Meets Defeat

Caillaux was defeated in the cha ber of deputies by a vote of 330 to 22 on a measure of his financial budg bill which provided that proper abroad must be declared by oat However, the vote was not made o of confidence.

A clause in Caillaux' financial la passed by parliament, has just com to light, which gives Caillaux a Premier Painleve joint powers, allo ing them to effect any economies the administration they see fit by suing decrees.

Discharges Employes

Under this provision, the first a ticle of Caillaux' law, the finan minister has already suppressed 1 registration offices and notified 1 other offices they will soon be su pressed. He is discharging hundre of employes.

The withdrawal of French troo from Germany is expected to give t proposed "security pact" new mea ing, as German capitalists will gi big concessions to French bankers return for the evacuations.

FORCES GATHER AT DAYTON FOR 'MONKEY' TRIA

Anti - Evolution Mov Spreads to West

WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 2.—T Scopes trial will open in Dayton July 10. This was the answer tod of circuit judge, John T. Raulsto who will preside at the trial, to mors that the case would be delay and transferred to some other ci

Raulston said he would reach D ton on July 8 "prepared to open t trial on the 10th."

Attorney General Tom A. Stewa who is directing the prosecution Scopes for alleged violation of t Tennessee anti-evolution law arriv in Dayton today for a conference w his associate counsel.

Stewart met a number of local torneys who handled the indictme of Scopes to map out a final plan procedure for the trial. He discou ed all reports that the trial might moved away from Dayton and nounced that the state would be rea to open its case on July 10.

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Seek to Bar Truth

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2.—Orga zations to pass anti-evolution laws milar to the Tennessee law und which John Scopes is soon to be tri at Dayton have been formed in Ca fornia, Minnesota and Oregon, t Baptist convention here was informe

The Tennessee law prohibits teac ers from discussing the theory of ev lution or any scientific data whi contradicts the bible.

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Kentucky Prohibits Evolution

PADUCAH, Ky., July 2.—Miss L Scopes, sister of John Scopes, w will be tried at Dayton on July 10, h been denied a job in the Paduc schools because she refused to re diate the theory of evolution, teaching which her brother is bei prosecuted.

Transport Workers Urged to Block Shipment of Arms to Murder Chinese

"BLOCK every shipment of arms to those who murder and oppress the Chinese workers! Defeat their imperialist enemies! Unite your ranks for action in the world battle against imperialism! Enforce the demand—"Hands Off China!"—Appeal of the Red International Affiliation Committee to the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W.

CHINESE STRIKERS WEAR DOWN RESISTANCE OF WHITE GUARDS; IMPERIALISTS KEEP UP BLUFF

SHANGHAI, China, July 2.—The foreign settlement authorities have ordered a partial demobilization of the white guard "volunteer corps" after a solid month of continuous service, despite the fact that the strike is as tight as ever and there is no hope in it abating.

Day and night in sweltering weather, neglecting their sacred "business" and thoroly worn out, the job of being a member of the white guard volunteer corps is beginning to pall on the well-fed and lazy agents of imperialism, in spite of their anxiety to continue the arrogant attitude toward the Chinese demands for justice.

Bankrupt Traders.

Outwardly affairs are becoming normal in the foreign concession, but because of a month's stoppage of business a financial miracle will have to occur to save small shopkeepers from ruin and permit even the resumption of dislocated business.

The Chinese are far more bitter than before the strike started and for good reason. They have not obtained the slightest satisfaction of any kind upon their thirteen demands, which they regard as the very minimum of justice. They are nursing their grievances none too solently while the negotiations, "deadlocked" here, are shifted to Peking, where the Shanghai demands are buried and lost under mountains of red tape. Moreover, the secrecy practiced by the powers inculcates suspicions—probable justified ones, too.

Instead of abating, the strike is getting firmer in the port. Except for American, French and some smaller countries' shipping all is tied up tightly. Hostility to Japan seems lessening, but that toward Britain is concentrating and deepening.

Imperialist Bluster.

The folly of the arrogant imperialist business men who claim the right of all "superior" people to boss the masses of China, is evident in their attitude and efforts to pass the buck. They pretend to think, if they think at all, that the trouble will "wear out," that all the foreign invaders need to do is to sit tight and make a bluff with arms and that things will "blow over."

If one looks back twenty years, one can see that the trouble will not blow over until the causes, in the invasion, robbery and insult of the Chinese nation, is ended.

Passing the Buck.

But, imbued with vain arrogance, the foreign residents will not concede that the injustice, indignity and exploitation they have been and are forcing upon China is the cause of the trouble. So, they cry out "Soviet propaganda!"

It serves the purpose of the imperialist powers to raise the cry of "Soviet propaganda" every time the Chinese make a demand that Chinese shall rule China. Just as they did in the world war, when all that differed with the allies was "German propaganda," so now they try to stifle criticism of their plunder and rape of China by pointing at the only power which has treated China as an equal—Soviet Russia.

A continuance of this diplomatic hypocrisy only drives the Chinese into the arms of Soviet Russia, but the imperialistic agents here, probably more arrogant and overbearing in their ignorance than are the slick diplomats in European foreign offices, are blind as bats to what is going on under their eyes.

Here the British and the rest try to swagger about as before with an attitude of rigid domination and a show of military force. The leading British newspaper published in Shanghai, [illegible] with a cartoon, showing the [illegible] British lion raising his paw and about to strike, giving the idea that Britain is ready to use force.

Governments Wish to Trick China.

The truth of the situation is probably that altho the British government under Baldwin and the American government under Coolidge would like to sweep every Chinese costal city with machine gun fire and "teach China a lesson," they are, for all their desires, convinced that it would be a mistake to say so openly and proceed frankly upon such a course. If they can do so, they will postpone and [illegible], then assert the rule of force without limit in a sudden assault to [illegible] and deceive China into a passive wipe out all possibility of resistance for years to come.

The intervention in China, if it comes, will probably be preceded by an attempt on the part of the imperialistic powers to trick China into passivity with promises of righting old wrongs, investigating abuses and changing the treaties. That is the imperialists' next move.

KUO MIN TANG CALLS ON CHINA TO ARISE AGAINST THE BRITISH

MOSCOW, June 11.—(By Mail.)—According to a statement made by the teaching staff of the Peking National University to the British and American press, the number killed in Shanghai is 70, and the number of those wounded is more than 300, all of whom are Chinese.

There are now in the port of Shanghai 23 alien warships, of which 10 are American, 5 Japanese, 4 British, 3 French and one Italian. The total number of marines in the port is 4,500, of whom 3,000 are on land.

A Real Battlefield.

The zone separating the alien section from the Chinese quarter resembles a real battlefield. The Chinese members of the municipal council of Shanghai have resigned in order not to share the responsibility for the action of the alien members of the council.

In the Chinese section, food is being sold to Chinamen only, while British and Japanese goods are boycotted. In the territory of the French concession, the businessmen gave up their strike after they received the assurance of the French consul that the meetings and demonstrations will not be interfered with.

The joint committee of Workers', Students', and Businessmen's Organizations put up the following demands as a basis for negotiations between the Peking government and the alien powers:

Chinese Demands.

The lifting of the state of war; demobilization of the alien volunteer troops; withdrawal of the marines; release of the prisoners; reopening of the university, and the arrest of the chief of police and of the British policemen who took part in the shooting.

After negotiations are opened on that basis, the following demands shall be fulfilled: Punishment of those guilty, to be carried out under the supervision of the Chinese authorities; compensation to the families of the victims; an apology to China by the British and Japanese governments; recall of the British and Japanese consuls; complete freedom for Chinese in the alien section, particularly freedom of the press and assembly; improvement of the condition of the textile workers; admission of Chinese officers to the police in the alien section; supervision of the alien section by a mixed alien-Chinese authority; abolition of the consular courts, and the immediate, unconditional evacuation of China by the British and Japanese troops.

The Chinese government is reported to be in accord with these demands. No further collisions are reported from Shanghai; on the other hand, there is intense excitement in Peking where a strike in the diplomatic section is feared. This section is heavily guarded by alien troops, in order to prevent the penetration of the unceasing demonstrations into the extra-territorial quarters.

A deputation of Chinese professors and students visited the Juan Chi Jui, and demanded the recall of the British and Japanese consuls, and the expedition of Chinese troops to Shanghai.

The workers and students are contributing 15 per cent of their wages and incomes for the benefit of the Shanghai strikers.

Kuo Min Tang Call to Arms.

The central committee of the national revolutionary party, Kuo Min Tang, at Canton, issued an appeal containing the following statement: "The inhuman brutality of the British imperialists who murder Chinamen on Chinese territory, shows that Britain is pursuing the same policy in China as in India and Egypt. If the Chinese people do not arise against this outrage, it will become the slave of British imperialism."

NEW CABINET FOR PORTUGAL BEFORE PARLIAMENT MONDAY

LISBON, July 2.—The draft of the new Portugese cabinet, headed by Antonio Silva, today was in the hands of President Gomes and will be presented to parliamnet when that body convenes Monday.

Antonio Silva will be premier as .ll [illegible] war.

CANTON DEMAND FOR SHAMEEN FRIGHTENS THE BIG DIPLOMATS

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(FP)—Diplomats in Washington who especially watch the development of trouble in the Orient have read with alarm the demand made by the radical Chinese government at Canton that the foreign powers cede back to China the Shameen—the island held by the foreigners at that point.

This move by the successors to the late President Sun Yat Sen carries into action one of his plans. He promised that China should be freed, eventually, from foreign control of any of her soil. Sun's agent in Washington during the arms limitation conference said that the Chinese would one day "sweep into the sea" the foreign "conquerors by stealth."

PLEDGE FIGHT ON IMPERIALISM IN OWN BLOOD

Chinese Masses Show a Deep Resolution

MOSCOW, June 12 (By Mail).—Today is the ninth day of the Shanghai general strike which continues unweakened. The town is externally calm, however, every day brings new foreign warships, mostly Japanese, landing ever more and more troops.

The following is typical of the spirit of the Shanghai population. An old Chinaman committed suicide, flinging himself into the river with the cry: "Long live an independent China! Down with the imperialists!"

Kills Self as Demonstration.

In a message left behind him he declares: "The life of a Chinaman is senseless as long as foreign bandits enslave China unpunished, as long as China remains in slavery, as long as it is possible for English and American imperialists to shoot down our best and bravest fighters for freedom. As I can no longer stand the shame of this and have no possibility to revenge myself upon the imperialists, I am committing suicide as a protest against the brutalities against the Chinese people."

On the 11th of June a mass meeting took place in Peking which established a record. Over 100,000 people took part in it, including workers' organiaztions, schools, universities, members of various societies and merchants, who assembled on the Tien An Mena Square where speakers from various classes called for the establishment of an anti-imperialist united front.

A delegation of the working class of Shanghai requested an immediate collection on behalf of the strikers as at present the length of the strike will decide the fate of the movement.

Teacher Writes Call to Arms in Own Blood.

The following incidents happened: A Chinese teacher delivered a telling speech, upon its conclusion he cut off one of his fingers and with the blood wrote upon a placard: "Chinese awake! Sacrifice your lives for the salvation of China!"

A delegation from the demonstration handed Tuan Chi-Jui, the president of the republic, the demands of the demonstrators, including, apart from those already reported above, the following:

New Demands.

Prohibition of the entry of foreign warships into Chinese ports, prohibition of the export of commodities to England and Japan, refusal to sell commodities including provisions to the English and Japanese, a boycott of the imperialist press, emigration of the whole Chinese population of the foreign quarters of Shanghai. The meeting decided to raise not less than a million in aid of the strikers.

UNIONS OF LOS ANGELES SPURN MILITARY DAY

Labor Refuses to Aid U. S. Imperialism

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 2.—The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles has refused to participate in the July Fourth military parade and demonstration called by the Coolidge government.

Meetings are announced to take place in Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Bellaire, Ohio, and other coal mining centers, and in New York and many other cities to protest against the oppression of American imperialism.

Anti-Imperialism week has stirred the workers to action against Wall Street's mobilization day, and against the exploitation of the workers of this country and of America's possessions and dominated nations.

Thousands of copies of the DAILY WORKER, containing special articles against imperialism's greed for profit at the expense of the world's workers, have been distributed.

Most of the meetings to be held will take place on July 4. Many meetings have already been held, including meetings in Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Milwaukee Workers in Anti-Imperialist Demonstration July 4

MILWAUKEE, Wis. Workers of Milwaukee will celebrate July 4 at the anti-imperialist demonstration and picnic arranged by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League at Tippecanoe Park. This demonstration is in answer to the Coolidge administration defense celebrations.

Several speakers will address the gathering, among others Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, and Comrade Davis, one of the organizers for the American Negro Labor Congress.

In addition to the speaking there will be a number of other attractions. Comrade Kovach will amuse the crowd and at the same time he will take their nickles and dimes. It is also rumored that Comrade Shklar, former sub-district organizer, will be in Milwaukee, leading the pie-eating contest as the new organizer cannot stand the strain any longer as he led the contest in the last picnic. The dance music will be furnished by the well-known Holley orchestra. Soft drinks and ice cream can be secured all day. All this for 35 cents.

Vliet street car, marked Tippecanoe takes you right to the park. Come early and bring your friends.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC SQUARE TO HEAR CALL FOR 'HANDS OFF CHINA!'

CLEVELAND.—Sunday, July 5, at 7:30 p. m., an Anti-Imperialist and Hands-off China mass meeting will be held on the Public Square at which speakers will expose the imperialistic schemes of big business to extend the domination of the American Dollar and the American flag over the four quarters of the globe at the cost of the American workers and the natives of foreign countries.

This meeting will be participated in by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League of Cleveland. The colored workers especially are urged to turn out to this meeting because their race is particularly subjected to the oppression of American and other capitalistic imperialism.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN
$

The Chinese Situation.

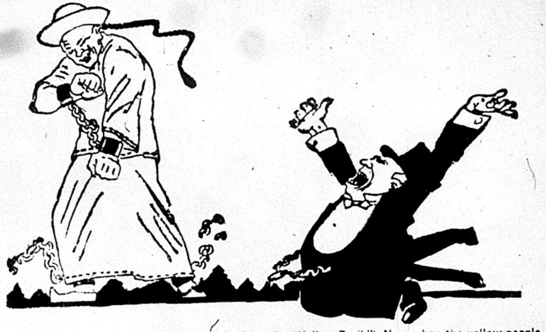
HANDS Off China! This should be the cry of the workers all over the world. What are the American, English, and Japanese marines doing over in China? China has done them no harm. They say a Chinese ship shot upon an American ship, but this is a lie. They just want to draw China into a war. The reason they want China so badly is as follows:

1. There is an abundance of cheap labor in China.
2. China has many mineral resources.

When the Chinese workers went on strike for higher wages, the Chinese students went with them. Many of the workers and students were shot down like dogs in the street by the police. The Y. W. L. as well as the Junior Sections are taking up this cry. Come to all protest meetings and help keep up the cry of "Hands Off China!"

By EMANUEL MANKIN, Age 12,
Member of the Young Revolutionist Junior Group.
Group Leader, Anna Lechinger.

HELP! ANOTHER BOLSHEVIK PLOT!



In recent years we have heard much about the "Yellow Peril." Now when the yellow people of China refuse to be shot down in cold blood, the "yellows" all over the world cry: "Bolshevism!" Yes, China is turning red, and is smashing the chains of imperialism. Now it is the "Red Peril!"

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SPENDS ON WAR MORE THAN ALL OTHER NATIONS, TO EXTEND ITS CAPITALIST EMPIRE

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The Wall Street Journal in a statistical article shows that the United States spends a larger proportion of its budget on militarism than any of the leading countries of Europe. The article apparently marks an attempt to break down the popular prejudice against treating the debts of France and Italy leniently.

"Actually," says the journal, the European nations "are all spending less than the United States for defense, and many of them proportionately so."

Military Cost Increases.

"According to budget estimates the United States will spend this year for account of war and navy departments a total of $674,581,000 or about 21.7 per cent of total expenditures. This is a notable increase over previous two years. Military and naval costs in the 1924 fiscal year being 19.3 per cent and in 1923 19.6 per cent."

In contrast with the United States, Great Britain is spending 13.1 per cent of her total expenditures for militarism and France 18.1 per cent. The comparative military expenditures and the proportion of the total 1925-26 budgets of 7 countries are:

Military Expenditure	Amount	Pct.
United States	$674,581,000	21.7
Great Britain	586,000,000	13.1
France	323,000,000	18.1
Italy	82,700,000	9.3
Holland	60,000,000	20.2
Belgium	36,000,000	9.4
Switzerland	15,500,000	16.9

No "Economy" on War.

Great Britain spends more per capita on militarism than any of the countries listed. Her army and navy cost $13.50 per inhabitant. The per capita cost of militarism in the other countries is: France, $7.86; Italy, $2.14; Belgium, $4.68; Holland, $8.10; Switzerland, $3.95, and the United States, $6. But if the population of England's entire empire is taken her expenditure per capita is materially reduced.

Germany and Austria have been practically disarmed so that their expenditures are negligible. It is therefore, probable that taken as a whole Europe is spending less for militarism both in proportion to total governmental costs and to population than the United States. The United States has the advantage of wide oceans as barriers.

It appears that Pres. Coolidge with all his professions of economy and his anti-militarist advice to the graduating naval cadets has failed to hold down military expenditures.

RALLY PEASANTS AGAINST BLOODY MOROCCAN WAR

International Appeal for Riffians' Cause

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW.—The Peasant International has issued an appeal to the peasantry of France and Spain describing the true causes and the real significance of the Morocco war and declaring:

"Brothers, peasants! The agrarians of France and Spain have formed a united front in their offensive to enslave your Arabian and Berber brothers thru the horrible price of your blood and with the help of the things which you have created, with the sweat of your brow.

"Your answer must be: We want to war, down with the war, which is being carried out in the rapacious interests of a small group of parasites and which brings with it the death of tens of thousands of peasants and workers and a new increase of taxation and the collapse of peasant economy.

"May the Moroccan peasants establish their own republic!"

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BUSINESS PICKS NEW LACKEY TO REPLACE OSCAR

Choice for Senator Also a Millionaire

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 2. — (FP) — Oscar Underwood, big business senator from Alabama, is about to announce his retirement from public life, and to designate John H. Bankhead, brother of the congressman and son of the late senator, as the man approved by the conservative industrial interests of Alabama as his successor.

There will be no labor or farmer candidate in the democratic primary contest which will decide the issue next summer, but half a dozen aspirants for the favor of organized business will be early in the field. The great mass of the people of the state will have nothing to do with choosing their next senator.

Is Millionaire.

Bankhead, who recently sold a coal mine at a price reputed at $1,000,000, inherits the powerful and corrupt political machine built up by his father, and the chief corporate interests in the state, and he is expected to spend some hundreds of thousands of dollars, if necessary, to win. His chief rival, former Gov. Kilby, is likewise rich and is expected to be prodigal with campaign funds.

Kilby is notorious as the governor who induced the organized coal miners, in their heroic strike of 1922, to select him as arbitrator. Once chosen, he delivered a decision whose bitterness toward the strikers and their union bore all the earmarks of preparation in the operators' camp long before he was put in position to betray the men's cause.

Chamber of Commerce Gives Orders.

Underwood has recently been touring Alabama, speaking before his rotary and Kiwanis friends, telling them that he wants to retire, but saying that if the people demand that he continue to carry the heavy burden of public office he will feel bound to consider their opinion. At the same time his friend, Bankhead, has sent to the reactionary press of the state his own campaign material, with portraits of himself, ready for publication on the day that Underwood announces withdrawal and asks his friends to endorse Bankhead. The old Bankhead machine always supported Underwood in the house and senate.

In the background, pulling the wires, is the Associated Industries of Alabama, a close organization of the coal operators, steel trust, and all other big corporations in business there. I's secretary is a former official of the Southern Railway. The Alabama Power Co. is one of its guiding elements. This federation of big business will select Underwood's successor.

Gentleman With Most Appropriate Monicker to Advise the Trib

"This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, H. G. W. Woodhead, will speak on 'The Present Situation in China.'"—From the news columns of the Chicago Tribune, July 1.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

The Organization of Communist Agitation and Propaganda

The Organization of the Apparatus for Agitprop Work in the Section of the Communist International.

Draft Drawn Up By the Agitprop Department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

(a) Central Committee.

• • •

1. The consistent leadership of the agitational and propagandist work of the party, in all its forms and expressions, verbal and written, requires that special agitprop departments be affiliated to the central commitees of all the sections of the Comintern, without consideration of the influence possessed by the party or of the political conditions under which it works.

2. The agitprop, acting under the directions of the C. C. of the party, drafts a complete plan of every branch of agitational and propagandist party work, and controls the carrying out, in every local organization, of every decision made with regard to these questions by the party conference or by the C. C.

3. The C. C. of the party appoints one of its members as head of the agitprop department.

4. The head of the agitprop department of the C. C. is assisted by an agitprop commission, consisting of four to eight members appointed by the C. C. of the party with the head of the agitprop department as chairman. This commission carries out the whole of the preliminary work in general questions of agitation and propaganda, drafts the plan of work for the departments, and distributes the work amongst the members of the commission. The commission should meet regularly, at least once weekly.

5. In order to maintain communication between the work of the agitprop department of the C. C. and the other departments of the C. C., and with the organizations related to the Communist Party, and to render this work consistent in character, the commission will be participated in by representatives of the organization department of the C. C., of the women's secretariat, of the Young Communist League, of the Red Sport Organizations, of the International Red Relief, etc. Care should be taken that the members appointed to the commission are comrades familiar with educational work in the trade union and co-operative organizations. The head of the agitprop department of the party organization in the capital city is to be called upon to attend the session of the commission.

6. When dividing work into various functions within the agitprop commission, the department should observe the following chief forms of agitation and propaganda work, (a) agitation among the masses; (b) work in the sphere of propaganda or party education, and (c) the political periodic press. The agitprop commission may form special sub-commission ensuring consistent work in these various branches. The members and responsible leader of these sub-commissions are appointed by the agitprop commission, subject to the approval of the C. C. of the party. The comrades forming these sub-commissions, need not necessarily be members of the agitprop commission.

7. The organization of the sub-commissions mentioned under 6. is by no means compulsory, but must be made to depend upon the real stage of development and actual differentiation of the work in hand. In the case of sections in which no great amount of work has been accomplished as yet, it suffices to form a small agitprop department, consisting of three members (including the leader), without any subdivision into sub-commissions. A press subcommission only becomes necessary where the party press is already well developed or where good opportunity is offered for our comrades to participate in the trade union press. The sub-commission for propaganda should be formed in every important party.

8. Where the financial position of the section renders it possible, it is desirable to supplement the department with a small technical apparatus: one or two secretaries, an assistant for clerical work. It is also desirable that two or three of the leading workers receive a fixed salary from the party, enabling them to devote themselves exclusively to their work.

9. The whole of the work done by the agitprop department of the C. C. must be based upon the most careful study of the working experience won in the whole of the local organizations of the party. Should the agitpropt department issue instructions or circulars, it should require the execution of its instructions with the utmost strictness, and should insist for this purpose of being supplied with all material and full reports from all subordinate organizations. The department must organize the study of all locally compiled material, must be capable of pronouncing a critical judgment on every document and organization belonging to a local organization. The maintenance of active communication with the local organizations is the leading task of the department.

10. The C. C. of the party will call enlarged consultations about twice a year for the discussion of general questions pertaining to the agitprop department (or its separate branches). These conferences will be participated in by the agitprop department of the C. C. and by the leaders of agitprop work in the leading district and local committees of the party, and by the agitprop organizers from three to five of the most important party factory nuclei. The agenda of these conferences, as also the whole of the preparatory material, must be decided upon by the agitprop commission beforehand, and placed in good time at the disposal of the local organizations.

(b) District Committees.

11. In accordance with the decisions of the C. C. of the party, agitprop departments will again be affiliated to the district committees. These departments will be similar in construction to the agitprop department of the C. C., but on a smaller scale, care being taken to avoid excessive ramification and differentiation, or the employment of paid assistance.

(c) Local Committees.

12. It is absolutely necessary that a comrade be selected from the presidium, or from the bureau of the local party committee, as leader of the whole work of agitation and propaganda in the local organization, and responsible to the party committee for this work. This must be remembered when the party committee and its presidium are being formed, and these bodies must include a comrade thoroly qualified in every respect, and perfectly firm in principles, capable of undertaking the position of responsible leader of the whole agitprop department of the local organizer.

13. The party committees are assited by an agitprop department in the perliminary work referring to all questions of agitation and porpaganda. This department consists of the leader of the agitprop work referred to under point 12, and of a commission of five to seven members with the leader as chairman. It is absolutely necessary that one of the comrades in this commission should be thoroly versed in the questions of Marxist-Leninist theory, who has to lead the whole work of the local organization in the sphere of propaganda work (party education). Some of the agitprop organizers of the largest factory nuclei belonging to the local organization concerned are also included as members of the commission. Besides this, the agitprop organizers of the nuclei are required to report to every session of the commission upon the agitprop work in their nucleus, and to take part in the discussion of and decision on the general questions of the commission work.

14. The agitprop commission distributes the various branches of work among its permanent members, and organizes at the same time two sub commissions: (a) for agitation; (b) for propaganda (party education).

15. Decisions made by the agitprop commission and its sub-commissions, if of a general character, are subject to the approval of the presidium or of the committee, in accordance with the report given by the responsible leader of the agitprop work. Communications bearing the character of circulars must be signed by the secretary of the committee.

16. In order to establish communication with other departments of the committee, and with related organizations (Young Communist League, Organization Department, Women's Secretariat, etc.), the representatives of these bodies are invariably called upon to take part in the session of the agitprop commission.

17. The party committee convocates meetings of the secretaries and agitprop organizers of the factory nuclei and residential committees at least once in two months, in order to receive the reports on the work of the agitprop department and to discuss the principles of the agitprop work.

18. The agitprop department of the local committee must hold strictly to its duty of forwarding reports of its work in good time to the central agitprop department of the party; it should forward the whole of its material to the central committee immediately on its receipt, and should send in a short and comprehensive report every month, stating the statistic data referring to the number of agitation meetings called and action carried out by the committee or by the residential committees and nuclei to the number of participators in these actions, the number of pamphlets issued, slogans printed, etc.

(d) Residential Committee.

19. Should the local organization of the party be subdivided into residential committees, these should be assisted, in the same manner as the local committee, by similar agitprop departments consisting for instance of a commission of three members and chairman, this last one being a member of the bureau, or of the presidium of the residential committee, and responsible to this last for the whole of the agitprop work.

20. In all organizations to which residential committees belong, the leaders of the agitprop work in this committee are members of the agitprop commission of the local committee. The participation of the agitprop organizers of the nuclei in the sessions of this commission remains in force. The convocation of consultations among the nuclei agitprop organizers is the task of the residential committees. The local committee calls enlarged conferences on agitprop work once in three months, and the residential committees and the leading factory nuclei take part in these conferences.

21. The agitprop department of the residential committee must organize the closest collaboration with the agitprop organizers of the nuclei controlling the work on the spot, and receiving the verbal reports of the agitprop organizers at the sessions of the agitprop commission of the residence.

(e) Factory Nuclei.

22. It is extremely necessary, at the very commencement of work for the organization of factory nuclei, to devote the very greatest attention to Communist agitaion and propaganda among he working mass in the works or factory, and to ensure proper direction for this work. This applies especially to party educational work among the members of the party, among sympathizers and candidates. It is necessary for this purpose to appoint a comrade belonging to the bureau of the nucleus, commissioned as "agitprop organizer" to include the whole of this work in his field of activity, to lead the work, and to control the execution of all decisions.

23. The agitprop organizer of a nucleus has the following duties:

(a) The keeping of a list of the whole of those members of the factory nuclei who are suitable for propaganda and agitation work.

(b) The organization of circles for the study of questions of party program and party tactics.

(c) The organization of individual agitation among non-party workers, and especially among workers sympathizing with the party.

(d) The performance of the preparation work required by meetings and gatherings held for purposes of agitation.

(e) The organization of our appearance at gatherings and meetings held by trade union and other organizations.

(f) The organization of the dissemination of party literature, etc.

24. The agitprop organizer may be assisted by a small commission, consisting of the most active members of the nucleus; not members of the bureau. This commission undertakes the organization of the distribution of our literature, and appoints special comrades for this work.

25. The agitprop organizer and the commission carry on their work in closest collaboration with the nuclei of the Young Communist League, and with the organizer of work among women, where these nuclei and organizations exist.

STEAL OF MEXICAN LAND SEEN AS ONE REASON FOR KELLOGG'S NOTE

WASHINGTON, July 2—Chamizal, the district on the northern side of the Rio Grande river in El Paso which is claimed by Mexico, has come under suspicion as being one of the secret reasons for the Kellogg-Coolidge-Sheffield attack on the Mexican government.

Under the treaty of Guadaloupe which ended the Mexican war with the United States in 1846, Mexico ceded to the United States all of Texas down to the Rio Grande, fixing the middle of the bed of the river as it then ran, as the boundary.

The river moved southward, thru long years of wearing away the south bank, until today the old boundary stands in the American city of El Paso, and the Mexican area, known as the Chemizal, is laid out in streets and railroad yards that are American-owned thru purchase from the original Mexican owners.

An agreement was reached between the two countries in 1910 for arbitration of the Mexican claim for political rule of this territory, and a Canadian was chosen as arbitrator. He decided, in 1911, that all lands south of a certain line which he drew should be Mexican. The Mexican government accepted his ruling, but the Washington government rejected it, claiming he had exceeded his powers.

Recently this dispute was revived and Secretary Kellogg was understood to be negotiating a settlement, by "compromise." Now the Mexican papers are suggesting that the attack on President Calles is to serve as a bluff in securing a better "compromise" for the United States.

Mellon Passes Preaching Plate

WASHINGTON, —(FP)— Andrew Mellon, head of the aluminum trust and the federal treasury, is announced as treasurer of the college of preachers which the National (Episcopal) Cathedral Foundation at Washington, is to establish. This college will train men for "prophetic preaching to win thousands by a strong appeal to Christ and his religion."

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 2—Great Britain pound sterling, 4.85¾; cable 4.86⅛. France, franc 4.55½; cable 4.56. Belgium, franc 4.49½; cable 4.50. Italy, lira, 3.37¾; cable 3.38. Sweden, krone 26.82; cable 26.85. Norway, krone 18.16; cable 18.18. Denmark, krone 20.48; cable 20.50. Germany, mark no quote; Shanghai, tael 78.50; cable no quote.

VAN SWERINGENS SEEK TO BOOST THE FREIGHT RATE ON UNION COAL

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The proposal of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, one of the roads involved in the Van Sweringen merger, to cancel the present thru commodity freight rates on anthracite coal, in carloads, from Erie, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., and related points to Sparland, Ill., and to increase the rate from $2.96 to $4.10 a long ton, was ordered investigated today by the interstate commerce commission. The Van Sweringens are said to be backed by J. P. Morgan.

Chicago-New York Night Air Mail Is Successfully Started

Chicago's first night airmail from New York, packed in the cockpit of a giant Dehaviland piloted by Warreda B. Williams, zoomed down out of the sky to a perfect landing at the Maywood field at 6:18 o'clock (central standard time) yesterday.

The 32 sacks of mail were immediately loaded on trucks and started for the loop for the first daily delivery.

• • •

Arrive Ahead of Schedule.

NEW YORK, July 2—Overnight New York-Chicago air mail service is a success.

The first plane in the new night mail service from Chicago arrived at Hadley Field, N. J., at two o'clock this morning, well ahead of schedule.

The second plane landed at Hadley Field at 4:35, eastern standard time.

Give this copy to your shop-mate.

SOVIET UNION TAKES STEPS TO AID PEASANTS

Money, Land, Woods and Goods Available

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW—At the last convention of the Councils of the Union S. S. R. the following measures for the improvement of agriculture were taken among others.

1. Approval of the decision of the government to lower the peasant taxes by 100 million rubles;

2. Approval of the decision of the government to give 100 million rubles out of the peasant tax for the needs of the local peasant councils, for schools, hospitals, better roads, etc.

Give Peasants More Land.

3. To turn over to the poor peasants part of the state lands;

4. To turn over to the peasantry the balance of the forest reserve, held ready for their needs;

5. To approve the rules and regulations issued by the government concerning the terms and conditions of hiring farm hands;

6. To re-establish within five years with the aid of the state the pre-war number of horses and to develop horse breeding;

7. To increase the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements;

8. To introduce on a large scale to the peasants the use of agricultural machinery and especially of tractors;

9. To take steps to secure the production of better quality seeds;

Lower Prices.

10. To continue the lowering of prices of manufactured commodities used by the peasantry;

11. To inaugurate measures for the development by the peasantry of such branches of farming for which there is a large and more profitable demand by foreign markets;

12. To aid in the establishment of factories in which valuable by-products can be obtained in the process of manufacture;

13. To appropriate 77,000,000 rubles to alleviate the conditions prevailing in the Southeast of U. S. S. R., which are due to poor crops, the result of periodical droughts;

14. To encourage and aid in the development of the co-operative movement among the peasantry;

15. To extend larger and long-term farm credits to the peasantry and to lower the cost of the same;

16. To bring up to a higher level agricultural education and to spread intensively the promotion of better farming methods among the peasantry;

17. To increase the number of agricultural colleges and the enrolment of students.

Build Bacon Factory.

The Selskosojus (Union of Peasant Corporation) began the construction of a large factory for the production of bacon. The factory will be ready November, 1925. Its capacity will be 500 poods per week. The 100,000 rubles necessary for its construction will be provided by the Central Agricultural Bank.

The experiment with the first refrigerator cars, which transport fresh fruit and vegetables from Caucasia to Moscow, gave good results. These cars are now running regularly on this route.

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DOCK BUILDERS' UNION WIPES UP BRINDELL GANG

"Social Club" Whipped by Five to One

NEW YORK CITY, July 2.—The Brindell gang has been decisively beaten in the election just finished for officers of the Dock Builders' Union Local 1,456.

Running against Kling Nelson, a Brindell gangster heading the Brindell slate, supported by what is known as the "social club," Charles Johnson, Jr., was elected president of the local by a vote of 1,118 against 226.

Thomas F. Walsh, president of the Brindelliteas' "social club" was originally scheduled to run against Johnson, but he declined at the last moment, evidently not wishing to be the goat.

For financial secretaryship also the Brindellite running on the "social club" slate was whipped by 1,087 to 236. The same defeat of Brindell occurred on every position.

The election was held after the Brindell faction had accused the administration under Johnson, who became president after Brindell went to Sing Sing for grafting, of mismanaging funds. An investigation thoroly disproved the charge.

The police watched the election, but there was no trouble.

ITALY BUYS U. S. BULLION; DENIES NEW STANDARD

ROME, July 2.—Italy has no intention of following the lead of Great Britain in returning to a gold standard.

Premier Mussolini made this clear in a strong denial today of rumors that the government would introduce gold lire and backed his statement with a threat to prosecute those who were spreading the rumors. The reports had caused considerable uneasiness among Italian industrialists. Gold purchases by Italian financiers in the American market supported the reports, but it was denied the recent $2,000,000 purchase of bullion was for the government.

Alchohol for "Medicine" Moved.

One hundred and fifty thousand gallons of alcohol were moved thru the streets of the city yesterday as the first of the month was the regular period for withdrawing alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes from the five plants in Chicago manufacturing the liquid.

STEEL BARONS LAUGH AT "UNITED FRONT" OF REFORM PARTIES WITH CROOKED YOUNGSTOWN POLITICIANS

By WALLACE F. METCALFE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 2.—One of the most unique "united front" mass meetings ever held in the city of Youngstown was witnessed here when several hundred people gathered at the Moose Temple to listen to a committee of speakers who are members of the socialist labor party, single tax party, republican and democratic party harangue the audience and call for a return to 1776 and "dump the tea overboard" by recalling the mayor and other elected city officials of Youngstown and thereby defeat the steel barons and their political henchmen from further exploiting the workers by enforcing what is known as the occupational tax, or a tax upon the workers' job.

The spirit of "Americanism" permeated the atmosphere and the ghosts of Washington and Lincoln were stalked about, winning their full measure of applause for the speakers. Quack remedies were advocated by the speakers and not one pointed out the robbery of the workers that takes place at the point of production. All speakers agreed that the present mayor and city councilman, who were elected by the ku klux klan, and who are governing the city under a so-called home rule charter, should be recalled but NOT ONE had sufficient courage to advocate the recall of the system that makes this robbery of the working class possible.

Workers Party Holds Meeting.

In this day and age all things are possible but when alleged revolutionary organizations such as the socialist labor and single tax party profess to align themselves with spokesmen who are members of the republican and democratic parties and with them find common cause in patching up the wornout garments of capitalism it behooves every worker to take inventory of position in society he holds.

In the near future the Workers Party of Youngstown will hold a mass meeting for the steel workers and will point out to them in a language well understood by the working class that the occupational tax of Youngstown is part and parcel of the capitalist system of government and will lay before the steel slaves a plain and definite program to stop the robbery of their class that takes place every day in the year and which the spokesman of the the socialist labor, single tax, third party, republican and democrat parties so nicely avoided.

Steel Barons Chuckle.

The recall of one set of capitalist henchmen and replacing them with another set was the principal remedy advocated by the spokesman of the so-called "United Front committee." The steel barons can well laugh at their opponents and chuckle with glee at the oratorical antics of such a conglomeration of 1776 spirits as exhibited at this alleged protest meeting and thru their ku klux klan political henchmen continue to arrest and jail all steel workers who refuse to pay the occupational tax.

Your Union Meeting

First Friday, July 3, 1925.

237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
	Carpenters' Dist. Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4939 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St. St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273	Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
863	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1356	Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
3	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.) 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
	Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Railroads Profit in Canadian Land Grants

MONTREAL, July 2. — The enormous land grants made by the Canadian government to the Hudson Bay Co. and to the railway companies are bringing their owners much wealth. In 1919, 1920 and 1921 these companies received $48,197,717 for lands sold, according to government statistics. Large parts of the railway land grants have been turned over to holding companies whose sales do not figure in the record.

The Canadian government is buying back at high prices a good deal of the land it had given away and is establishing returned soldiers on it, saddling them with mortgages some of them will never be able to pay.

Two Hundred Slain Here in Past Six Months, 25 by Cops

Two hundred, thirty-eight men and women in Chicago were murdered in the first six months of the year, from Jan. 1 to July 1.

Guns accounted for the deaths of 236, while two others died from fractured skulls.

Fifteen of the victims were slain by holdup men. Seven were police officers.

Police killed 25 alleged bandits.

The twenty-five slain by the police are included in the list of 238 for the year, but they are listed by the police under the heading: "Justifiable homicides."

Name Pullman Car After Porter Hero; Wages Still Are Low

When the Pullman car hitherto called the Sirocco leaves the repair shop it will be renamed Daniels as a tribute to Oscar J. Daniels, 4402 S. Wabash Ave., a porter who was killed in the wreck near Rockport, N. J.

Daniels was alive when found in the wreckage of the immigrant train, but refused to accept aid until a seven-year-old girl was treated. When the searchers returned he was dead.

The wreck on the Lackawanna killed 50 persons. The porters are still getting the same starvation wages.

TEACHERS, FACING UNEMPLOYMENT ARE WARNED "NO SMOKING"

YPSILANTI, Michigan, July 2.—Teachers are facing unemployment in Michigan, Dimon S. Roberts, superintendent of the training school at the Michigan State Normal College here, told students 1,000 more are being graduated from the state's normal colleges than there are jobs.

He advised new teachers to take any positions they couldobtain and conduct themselves irreproachably. "I have heard," he said, "of at least six teachers being discharged for smoking in the last three weeks."

KLUXER SQUIRMS UNDER MURDER, RAPE CHARGES

Stephenson Would Go on Trial Last

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2—A bitter, pre-trial battle loomed today in the case of the state of Indiana versus D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, klansmen, alleged murderers of Miss Madge Oberholzer, 28.

It revolves around who will go on trial first in the Hamilton County circuit court at Noblesville, next Monday.

Get Separate Trial.

Defense attorneys late yesterday appeared before Judge Hines at Noblesville, Ind., and without warning, asked for and got a separate trial for Klinck.

Winning this point, the defense immediately asked that Klinck go on trial first.

This brot a storm of objections from Justin Roberts and T. E. Kane, Noblesville attorneys associated with the prosecution, and Judge Hines ordered a conference of opposing counsel and himself for Thursday morning in the Hamilton County courtroom.

Prosecution Objects.

The prosecution will insist that Stephenson go on trial first, William H. Remy, Marion County prosecutor, declared here. Remy vigorously termed the defense move as an attempt to force the state in trying Klinck first to "show much of the evidence with which it hopes to convict Stephenson and Gentry."

CAL ACTS WITH BOSSES TO GET CANNON FODDER

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(FP)—Col. Dwight F. Davis, acting secretary of war, explained why business men stand by military preparedness, when he addressed the graduating class of the army industrial college, at Washington, June 30.

"It is apparent," he said, "that any scheme which must provide for the prompt assignment to tasks of several million industrial workers is a stupendous undertaking. It would be impossible to hope for any reasonable approach to accomplishment if it were not for the high spirit and great capacity of our business men, our manufacturers, our professional and scientific men. We hold all real property in fee simple, the very meaning of which was, and is, that against this property there is no obligation whatever, except that the fie or fee, or the obligation to serve the state in case of war."

"The task becomes possible only because there exists in this country a body of willing, competent advisors and consultants greater in number and capacity than ever elsewhere marshalled to serve one flag. It is essential that you be competent to carry from the army of industry and from industry to the army this essential understanding which will eventually evolve plans adequate for our security."

COMMUNISTS TO HANG FOR THEIR AID TO WORKERS

"Court" Slaughters by the Wholesale

SOFIA, (By Mail)—The courtmartial of Filippoli passed death sentences on the "conspirators" Russian Petkoff, Georgy Mardaloff, Antony Khubenoff from the city of Chirpan, and Gencho H. Gencheff from the village Kalko Tyrnovo, county of Charpan. They are to be hanged publicly and fined with 500,000 "lev" (Bulgarian currency.)

The same court sentenced Kosta Smiloza, Khristo Nepoff and Georgy Russinoff to 12 years strict prison confinement and ordered them to pay a fine of 200,000 lev. Two other defendants are sentenced to three years severe prison confinement.

The courtmartial of Filippoli has passed death sentences over Minko Gradinaroff, Atanassa Mokrii and Leon Menasian, who are to be hanged at a public place "like robbers."

No Peace On Earth.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2.—At the opening session of the Baptist northwest convention here Rev. C. Wunder of Rochester declared: "Those who selected the convention motto, 'On Earth, Peace,' had a sense of humor. There is more of the dynamite in the world than causes conflict than there was in 1913."

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

BUILDERS AT WORK

TOMORROW IT WILL BE TOLD

Many Surprises in Sub Campaign

A good many most unusual things occured in the Second Annual Daily Worker Sub Campaign which ended on Tuesday June 30. Locals not considered among the best in size or past performance put forth their best efforts and did a really good job of Communist building.

And some splendid individual work was shown in the most unusual places. But all these things are the rare tidbits for tomorrows issue when the complete results will be printed. Be sure to look up your local in the standing and if the results were not what they should have been, go to your branch or C. C. C. to tell the world about it. The task of building the DAILY WORKER is never ending. And the bigger we build the DAILY WORKER, the greater our movement will grow.

Take a Look at the Seven Column Ad

IT MAY COST YOU ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS

For branches and locals—and every good Communist and militant worker, there is an item of real interest in the large ad in this issue.

Three special offers are being made in propaganda literature. The very least you can do is to buy ten pamphlets for a quarter to distribute among the workers in your shop. These offers have been made for further Communist building—will you do at least this much? The offer will hold good during the whole month of July—if the stock of these pamphlets holds out!

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

tants out of the organization and out of office.

• • •

ACCORDING to figures produced by the operators and unfortunately they are approximately correct, only 30 per cent of the bituminous coal mined in the United States this year, comes out of union pits. The percentage of union mined coal has decreased by 100 per cent since last year. While Lewis was busily engaged teaching the operators how to run their properties at a profit, the coal barons were shutting down their union mines and opening up scab pits in Kentucky and West Virginia. The militants who insisted on calling the attention of the miners to this fact, were hounded and persecuted and sometimes driven out of the union.

• • •

WITH West Virginia running full blast non-union, the operators are not worrying about Lewis' threats. They are not meant to be taken seriously. Men like Alexander Howat, Duncan MacDonald, Jim MacLachlan, John Watt and Freeman Thompson, who are either expelled from the union or disqualified for office by Lewis or his stoolpigeons would organize the miners and depend on the concerted action of the coal diggers to win the strike and not on the good officers of Secretary of Labor Davis or some other administration hack.

• • •

CONTRAST the action of John L. Lewis with A. J. Cook, the secretary of the British Miners' Federation. There is a coal crisis in Britain. What is Cook doing? He is not telling the bosses that they must drive 200,000 men out of the industry before they can run their mines at a profit. No. He is actively engaged in trying to form an alliance between the railroaders, the miners, the transport workers and the members of other industries, for united action against the bosses.

• • •

NOT so long ago, when the progressive elements had a stronger footing in the miners' unions than they have today the U. M. W. of A went on record for an alliance with the railroad workers. The failure of this alliance to materialize cannot be blamed on the leaders of the miners' union only. Warren S. Stone was against it. That gentleman was too busy running scab mines to have any time for organizing his members to support miners striking against his own coal mines.

• • •

STONE is now dead. But the need for such an alliance is as great as ever. It is a tragic spectacle to see union railroaders hauling scabs to break strikes. Some day there will be a railroad strike. How would the engineers and firemen like to see the engines fired with union dug coal? The union miners would not supply coal to break a strike. Their unionism is not only skin deep. The members of the railroad brotherhoods must be convinced that it is not only a violation of the principle of trade unionism to haul scabs and scab coal, but that they owe it to their own future welfare to make common cause with their brothers in the coal industry.

STOOLPIGEON MINNEAPOLIS STAR MAY SUSPEND PUBLICATION, AS ITS VALUE TO BOSSES GROWS LESS

MINNEAPOLIS, July 2.—A rumor to the effect that the Minneapolis Daily Star would suspend publictaion early this fall, gained wide currency today in newspaper circles.

Labor men point out that there may be considerable foundation to the story, as the stoolpigeon character of the paper was so pronounced in the recent election, that its circulation suffered a severe loss thus impairing the value of the sheet to the Minneapolis chamber of commerce.

Its the same old story of the stoolpigeon. When his use to the capitalits has worn out, he gets the boot. The Star is no exception to the rule.

INFORMATION WANTED!

About

Jacques Margolis

Born in Johannesburg, So. Africa; studied violin in Brussels, Belgium; 25 yrs. of age; wears glasses; lean; deep voice; speaks English and French.

Notice of past or present whereabouts deeply appreciated; important. Mail at once to

THE DAILY WORKER.

Just Received From Germany!

A LENIN MEMORIAL ALBUM

With text in English, German and French containing

33 Striking Photographs

Of the great leader and teacher from childhood to the grave—with photographs taken in his youth; as an exile; with old revolutionists of years ago; as an illegal worker in October, 1917; and photos taken after the Revolution and after his death.

— Be sure to place this in your library.—

25 CENTS EACH

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.

CHICAGO, ILL.

25,000 BUILDING TRADE WORKERS WILL WALK OUT

Boston on the Eve of Big Tie Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, July 2.—The adjustment board of the building trades council of Boston was reported to have decided to call a strike immediately unless there is a change before that time in relations between 25,000 building trades workers and the Building Trades Employers' Association. A strike vote had already been polled by the council, but the date which the strike would become affective had not been set.

The skilled trades signed three-year agreements this spring with the employers' association, but the building laborers' local, 5,000 strong, pressed demands for increased pay and sought immediate arbitration. The contractors refused to arbitrate and they hold that it would be a violation of the agreements signed earlier this year if the skilled trades were to strike now to force higher wages for the common laborers.

Two commissioners of conciliation from the department of labor in Washington are in Boston endeavoring to prevent a strike.

Cal's Men After "Bob's" Seat.

MADISON, Wis., July 2.—The race of conservatives for the United States senatorship to succeed Robert M. LaFollette promises to become complicated with Roy P. Wilcox, Eauclaire, announcing his candidacy; and Francis E. McGovern, former governor, and A. C. Backus, both of Milwaukee, expected to enter the race. Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., will enter the race with the combined support of progressives. Wilcox is an ardent supporter of President Coolidge.

MILL OWNERS WRING PAY FOR NEW MACHINES OUT OF WORKERS' WAGES

By Worker Correspondent

MONESSEN, Pa., July 1—The workers in the local tin mill dropped their tools, and walked out when notices were posted that they would receive a wage cut and that the mill would close down for three weeks.

The men were so disgusted that they did not care if they worked the remainder of their turn. Only one hot mill was working that evening. This is no strike, but it goes to show that they have some pep in them.

The mill is closing down to install mechanical doublers but is rumored that they will be closed down for a longer period than stated so that when the owners are ready to open up again the workers will be willing to work for lower wages.

The cut will affect some 800 men, and the closing of the plant will put out of employment close to a thousand men.

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN

DENTIST

[illegible] N. CALIFORNIA AVE. Phone ARMITAGE [illegible]

MY NEW LOCATION

Special Prices to Workers

X-Ray — Gas Given

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.

My Examination is Free

My Prices Are Reasonable

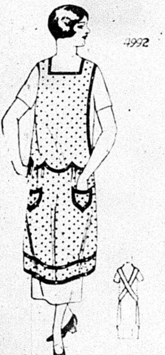
My Work is Guaranteed

Extracting Specialist

DELAY MEANS DECAY

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY APRON.



4992. Dotted percale with bands of sateen in a color to match the dots, is a very good suggestion for the development of this style. Cretonne or chintz, unbleached muslin and dotted Swiss could also be used.

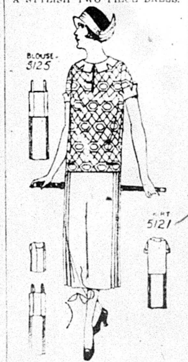
The pattern is cut in four sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A STYLISH TWO PIECE DRESS.



5125-5121. This portrays one of the leading fashions of the season. Here figured silk in black and white was used for the blous eand white faille for the skirt. The blouse is trimmed with the faille.

Pattern 5121 supplies the skirt style, and pattern 5125 the blouse, which is cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The bodice skirt is cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40, large, 32-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. The width of the skirt at the foot is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard, wit hplaits extended. To make the blouse for a medium size will require $1\frac{3}{4}$ yard of figured silk, and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of plain silk 40 inches wide. The skirt will require 4 yards of 40-inch material. If bodice is made of lining 32 inches wide $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards is required.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ... Business Manager
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290 Advertising rates on application.

Sharpening the Struggle

The British coal capitalists are saying that the seven-hour day must go and with it a reduction of wages. The coal miners' union announces that it will resist all efforts to reduce further the living standard of its members.

The British railwaymen are also confronted with an attack on their wages and their union. The British textile workers are in the same boat. Unemployment is on the increase and the tory government does nothing except recommend the exportation of workers to the colonies.

The Moroccan war has France by the ears. The big votes for the Herriot policy in the chamber of deputies need fool no one who does not want to be fooled. France has a long, costly and dangerous military adventure on her hands and it is not popular among the masses who are about to experience all of the hardships coincident with an attempt to stabilize the franc.

The Moroccan war puts Great Britain in a delicate position also. She has millions of Mohammedans under her rule who are for Abd-el-Krim first, last and all the time and who wait only a favorable opportunity to say so with any weapon that is handy. Again, altho by one of those diplomatic agreements mothered by expediency, Great Britain has agreed to let France make war in Morocco at present, no one above the mental level of a ten-year-old child or a William Jennings Bryan can believe that Great Britain will allow France to entrench herself permanently across the straits from Gibraltar and threaten British control of the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

There are all the ingredients for a first class war in the conflicting interests of these two nations alone to say nothing of the ambitions of Italy in northern Africa.

In China there seems to be no let up in the intensity of the drive of the national liberation movement. Here again Great Britain seems to be getting the worst of it. The Japanese are cordially hated by the Chinese, it is true, but with an unerring accuracy that does credit to them, the Chinese masses have picked out Great Britain as the target for most of their activity with the realization that she dominates the policy of the European imperialist bloc.

The other powers, the United States and Japan, while taking part to some extent in the shooting of strikers and students, have not as yet shown any real enthusiasm for pulling British chestnut out of the fire. Backed by Soviet Russia, the Chinese nation is taking advantage of the conflicts in the imperialist camp, pressing its demands for a revision of treaties and abolition of extra-territoriality rights.

Along the northern frontier of India, in the province of Bengal, there is an anti-British movement of which the press carries little news but which, because of its location, is of great importance.

Here in the United States even such a notorious reactionary, as John L. Lewis threatens a strike in the coal mining industry at the convention of the anthracite miners in Scranton, as an answer to the shutdown and starvation policy of the coal capitalists.

Do the great anti-imperialist movements and the sharpenings of the class conflict here noted agree with the statement that world capitalism has stabilized itself?

Hardly. On the contrary, the desperate race for markets and new fields of capitalist enterprise, the over-production of industry which is one of the methods by which the so-called stabilization has been achieved, the export of gold to vassal nations and the revival of industry at the expense of workers' living standards, have added almost unbearable burdens to the heavy load already on the backs of the working class in the capitalist nations and the workers and peasants of colonial and semi-colonial countries.

We stand at the beginning of a new series of class conflicts and nationalist liberation movements.

At our anti-imperialist demonstration on July 4, it will be the tasks of our party to point out the tremendous importance of this period and show the clear line of the class struggle that must be followed by the American working class.

"Union" Scabbery

The strikebreaking role played by the United Garment Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' strike in Chicago is clearly shown by a circular letter issued by the International Tailoring company in which the United is referred to as "the only organization worth joining."

This boosting by the bosses ought to be enough to convince any wavering workers that the United is a union in name only.

What attitude will the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for years on the most friendly terms with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, take in this situation?

John Fitzpatrick and his associates know that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers organized the men's clothing industry and that it is the only genuine union in that industry. The question that confronts the Chicago Federation is one of scabbery versus struggle, cooperation with the bosses and the police as against a clean cut fight for better conditions.

The proper action for the Chicago Federation of Labor to take would be to denounce officially the strikebreaking of the United and issue a leaflet to this effect to be distributed in the struck shops.

If the Federation does not take this or similar action repudiating such betrayal of the labor movement, it will mean that the deadening effect of capitalist politics and class collaboration has extended to what not so long ago was the most militant central body in the United States; that the virus of class collaboration which is poisoning the American labor movement has flooded the veins of Chicago labor officialdom in such quantities as to make them condone the unpardonable sin—scabbery.

At the next meeting of the Federation this question should be raised on the floor in such a form that the issue cannot be evaded and the local labor leaders put on record for or against this particularly disgusting form of labor treason.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

SOCIALIST PLOT TO JAIL CONN. WORKERS FAILS

Too Rotten for Even Capitalist Judge

(Continued from page 1)

Lyceum Thursday evening, June 18, talking of current matters in the labor and revolutionary movement. Hurwitz entered, an ignorant individual with a filthy tongue. He butted in, and was told to keep out of the discussion. He singled Weismann out, calling him thief and swindler, spitting at him, and raised a chair to strike him. L. Abelson and the writer jumped up to separate them.

Weismann was led away from the hall, to prevent further trouble. Other workers, attracted by the noise, left the meeting of the Jewish society for colonization in Russia, (Icor), came down, among them Abe and Louis Abelson, and Lesnikoff.

Hurwitz, by that time, had fallen to the floor, and started yelling. When he was asked to get up, he replied: "I'll show all of you. I'll stay here till a policeman comes." Hurwitz had himself examined by a doctor, who saw two scratches on his head, the doctor admitting in court, that the scratches might have come from falling.

Hurwitz had a cut lip, made by the edge of a door, slammed by a woman to prevent him from getting bottles he was after. The whole thing simmers down, therefore, to a drunken ignoramus Hurwitz, who started a fight with Weissman, because the latter is not as strong as some of the others there.

Not Mass Picketing, but Mass Arrests

Yellows shun mass picketing or any form of militant working class action. But they believe in mass arrests. Nothing is too dirty for the yellows of New Haven. Hurwitz is one of a small group mostly insurance agents, cheese merchants, and other petty bourgeoise, who comprise the dead Jewish branch of the socialist party. Since the yellows lost control of the Labor Lyceum a year and a half ago, they have sabotaged every undertaking of the organization.

They have advised others not to help the Labor Lyceum association of which some are member. Other yellows don't belong to the association and throw mud at it from the side lines. Hurwitz deliberately provokes a fight in order to give a black eye to the Labor Lyceum, and to the left wingers in control. That is why Abe Abelson, president of the Labor Lyceum association was dragged in.

The Dirty Counter-Revolutionary.

At the trial, Hurwitz claimed that the fight started when he challenged us to do in New Haven what we were commending in China. He told the court that when he came into the Labor Lyceum, "THEY WERE TALKING REVOLUTION, and I told them if I was a big man, I would send them out of the country." He said, that this was the remark that caused us all to jump on him. His main witness admitted not seeing who struck Hurwitz. The case was a frame up on the face of it, for seven men would not leave one with just two superficial scratches. Competent witnesses testified to the story given above. Poor innocent Hurwitz testified that he didn't spit at Weismann, nor strike him, nor raise a chair. The socialists left the court room, deserted, even a capitalist judge being unable to come to their aid, after a socialist inspired newspaper attack on the Communists for a week.

Concerted Attack on Lyceum.

Last Saturday, the 20th, the Labor Lyceum had a tag day. The right wingers boycotted and sabotaged. Sunday, the ultra conservative "Register" printed an editorial "Helping the Reds," in which it was charged that the Communist Party of New Haven had collected funds for propaganda, and that the Labor Lyceum association was the local Communist organization connected with the Communist International. This was 3 days after the fight in the Labor Lyceum. This set the Jewish workers of New Haven thinking. They remembered the statement in the Times Leader last July charging that the Workers Party was a branch of the Russian Communist Party, sent in by Morris Rice, socialist chairman of the District Committee of the Workmen's Circle, who has since then been called "informer." This time, the workers drew the obvious conclusion.

The conclusion was strengthened, when the Journal Courier of Thursday, June 25th, carried a column and a half story about the arrests. It carried Hurwitz's version of the fight, and presented a typical right wing explanation of the struggle in the Labor Lyceum, calling the Labor Lyceum and the Workers Party one and charging that the moneys collected at the Tag Day by the Lyceum were for communist propaganda. The story shows plainly that the socialists furnished the capitalist sheet with material for their red baiting. As a climax, the story says: "The primary purpose of the Communists in this country, the socialists claim, is to establish a dictatorship, and this, according to members of the deposed parties, is exactly what has been done locally in the case of the Labor Lyceum, where the Communists hold secret meetings on the average of once a week."

Socialist Challenge to Communists.

Hurwitz is quoted as saying that the fight started over the following remark made by him to the writer, as District Organizer of the Workers Party: "Just try to practice what you teach in the streets of New Haven, and see how far you will get with it." This was after we cited with approval the action of the Chinese working class in combatting imperialism.

Hurwitz thus admitted that he would stand with the capitalist police and courts in opposing working class action, that when the decisive moment came, he would follow Noske and Ebert into the counter revolutionary camp. His testimony at the trial bears this out. He would aid the capitalists in deporting revolutionists. He acted like all the other yellow curs, enemies of the working class. This rat and the rest of the yellows in New Haven must be read out of the ranks of the working class.

TO ERECT STATUE OF AMUNDSEN, WHO TRIED TO FLY TO NORTH POLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COPENHAGEN, July 2.—A memorial will mark the port from which Capt. Roald Amundsen hopped off in his effort to reach the North Pole thru the air, if the plans of M. Knutsen, a coal owner of Spitzbergen, meet with success.

He has taken the initiative in a plan to erect a monument to the explorer at King's Bay.

KLAN OUTLAWED IN KANSAS BY CHARTER BOARD

Cannot Do Business in State, Is Ruling

TOPEKA, Kans., July 2.—The ku klux klan was denied today the right to do business in Kansas when the state charter board refused to hooded order a charter.

The action followed the decision of the state supreme court last January to that the klan was doing business in Kansas illegally and would have to [illegible].

The court held that in the sale of paraphernalia and lodge equipment the klan did not come under the head of a benevolent organization. This view was upheld by the charter board.

History of Hoover's War Treachery Now Stowed at Palo Alto

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(FP)—Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, has gone to Palo Alto to inspect the Hoover War Library, a collection of 125,000 documents relating to the known and secret history of the world war and its progeny of little wars in Europe and Asia. This library is connected with Leland Stanford university, and has been in preparation for six years past.

Among the documents which Hoover sent to this permanent collection were the records of his relief organizations in Belgium during the war and thruout Europe after the armistice.

When the DAILY WORKER was looking into Hoover's connection with the sending of "relief" stores to the white leader, Yudenitch, at Reval, for his invasion of Soviet Russia from Esthonia in 1919, it ascertained that the official records of his Paris office, dealing with these shipments, had been stored in New York City in charge of George Barr Baker.

This man was in charge of press propaganda for the republican national committee last summer. Inquiry at Baker's office disclosed that the documents in question had been shipped to Palo Alto.

Here's an Important Announcement for Party in New York

NEW YORK.—Meeting of shop nuclei organizers from all shop nuclei and Workers Party branches on Monday, July 6 at 8 p. m. at the Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14th St.

Railroad Certificate Issue Asked.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad applied to the interstate commerce commission today, for authority to issue $5,400,000 of 4½ per cent equipment trust certificates.

NATIVE TROOPS DESERT FRENCH, RIFFS DRIVE ON

Wheat Is Harvested Despite Burnings

PARIS, France, July 2.—The Moroccans continue their advance against the French invaders north of Quezzan, and have broken thru the French lines further eastward.

Abd-el-Krim's attack has enabled the Riffians to harvest their wheat, while the fighting was being pushed further south. The Riffians have practically completed their harvest and are now in no danger of famine.

Large numbers of Moroccans who had been terrorized by the French have now openly joined the Riffians cause as the result of the offensive. The important group of Branes, which had been used by the French as a buffer to bear the brunt of the Riffian attack, near Taza, have joined the Riffians, taking with them a large supply of arms and materials secured from the French.

"Tribes" Join Riffians.

The Moroccans' attack has undermined the French behind the lines, as they have demonstrated their weakness to Moroccan groups which they had kept "friendly" by rule of force. The Moroccans that have come over to Krim since the start of the fighting more than make up for the Riffian casualties during that period.

French Kill Prisoners.

The French have taken no prisoners, killing all who surrender. No prisoners are mentioned in the official communiques for that reason.

The French, wherever possible, have been practicing the policy of setting fire to the Moroccans' wheat fields in order to bring on a famine among the Riffians, but the present offensive has checked this strategy.

Riffians Take Outposts

The Riffians are now attacking on a 125 mile front, with 30,000 troops pushing back twice that number of French troops. The attack has broken thru the French lines south west of El Kebir in the direction of M'Sila and west of Bab Morouj. The fighting is now taking place on the heights north of this point.

Further eastward the Riffians have gained important successes in the region of Dabar. The Riffian attacks has pushed the French a number of miles south of the river Leben. The Riffians have taken several outposts from the French in the upper Leben.

FORD BIDS FOR 200 GOVERNMENT SHIPS TO BE JUNKED BY CAL

DETROIT, July 2.—Henry Ford's bid on the United States shipping board's discarded vessels which were offered for sale recently is due to arrive today in Washington by special courier. The absence of Ford's bid when those of others were opened yesterday was a surprise to officials of the board, who had refused a former bid of Fords unless others were permitted to compete.

SANTA BARBARA DAMAGE WORSE THAN EXPECTED

Wrecked Buildings Are on All Sides

SANTA BARBARA, July 2.—As the sun wheeled into the heavens today it became apparent that the city was more damaged from the earthquake here than first believed. Many buildings that yesterday stood upright, seemingly undamaged except for immense cracks up their facades, were piles of bricks, mortar and wrenched steel; the work of demolishing condemned structures proceeded with gigantic strides under the impetus of the efforts of four thousand workmen.

The death toll remained at 13. Search for four or five others believed dead was continued.

Two minor shocks were felt during the night. No damage was done. The first was felt at 10 o'clock and the second came shortly afterward. Both were extremely mild and passed almost unnoticed.

Several injured persons were released from hospitals during the day. None of the seriously injured, physicians said, will die.

Students reported for the first day's work in the regular summer session at the state teacher's college.

The Printer's Devil Is the Guilty Party

The DAILY WORKER issue of Thursday, July 2, in reporting the election vote of Zeigler, Ill., Local U. M. W. of A. made a misprint.

The vote for president should have read: Henry Corbishley 224 and his K. K. K. opponent 162.

As published it read only 74 for Corbishley.

STEALING AN ELECTION BY NEW METHODS

Mine Union Officers Conspire with Boss

By IRWIN
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 2.—Out of a total of 273 mines in District 5, western Pennsylvania, about 50 are at present operating and only one working full time. The terrible plight of the coal miners with unemployment and sufferings stalking thru the camps, knowing that the operators are deliberately and unscrupulously utilizing this situation as a means of pressure to compel them to accept a wage reduction and to ultimately give up the union, can easily be conceived.

Yet the most base attempts to take advantage of the situation to compel the rank and file members of the Miners' Union to give up their militant traditions, to exclude the fighters from amongst their ranks in order to get the masses of workers to submit to the demands of the bosses have unquestionably come from the union district officials working hand in hand with the coal operators.

Stealing Elections, New Mode.

Here is how they have invented new tricks to avoid, if possible, the stealing of elections in the ordinary manner and still build up their machine control.

The Vesta No. 4 mine is the biggest mine in Pennsylvania and one of the biggest in the world. It is a slope mine and has forged its way about eight miles into the hill with about that many more miles to go before the coal vein is exhausted. It used to employ 800 loaders with 300 day men producing an average of 8,000 tons of coal per day.

Some Slick Trick.

Now the company has put on 1,000 loaders with only 200 day men, altho the productive capacity could be increased to only a little less than 8,000 tons. The men were informed by the pit boss that dead work would not be paid for any more, and altho the mine works only three days a week a double shift system was established.

Local No. 2399 covers the Vesta No. 4 mine. Its charter is held at Daisytown, Pa., but it meets alternately also at California and Richville, Pa., as many of the members are located in these two places.

A local election was held beginning June 15. The progressive forces nominated their own candidate for president, Simon Virta, long known as a militant member of the local, the machine placed a candidate in opposition to him, but it was generally admitted that Virta would carry the election.

Operator and Officials Unite Against Progressive.

He was a member of the pit committee until he became nominated for president when the mine superintendent, Edwards, informed him that he would have to go to work on the night shift. That would mean that he would be compelled to resign the pit committee, which was obviously the intention of the superintendent who, of course, does not like militants on there.

He refused to take the night shift. Board members Hines and Robertson were called in and District President Fagan gave them a hand, but they claimed they could do nothing to reinstate Virta on his job.

The district officials refused to let Virta take part in the negotiations with the mine superintendent. They could fix the job "better alone," and they did fix it right.

Not only was Virta eliminated from the pit committee, but the officials also succeeded in eliminating him as a progressive candidate who was sure to win the election.

Deceiving the Membership.

The rank and file recognizes that the district officials and the mine superintendent talk the same language and work hand in hand to defeat the progressives and attain their common objects. Still many say, "Simon Virta has now lost his job, he will have to leave to seek work elsewhere, what is the use then to vote for him for local president?"

A Wrecking Plan.

The returns are not yet in but when the tally sheet finally shows the election of the machine candidate by a majority vote the rank and file will remember that this was another trick played upon them jointly by the mine management and the district officials, and serious as the outcome will be for the members of Local 2399, it will be but a small matter compared to the bigger job which is being pulled—the enforcement of the 1917 scale.

When finally accomplished, the district officials will again say that they "could do nothing," but the road has been prepared for the complete destruction of the union.

Laborite Calls Chamberlain "Cad."

LONDON, July 2.—The epithet "Cad" was flung at Minister of Health Chamberlain by Neal McLean, laborite member of the house of commons, in a bitter scene at the close of another all-night session early today. McLean later withdrew his remarks.

HIBBING LABOR FAKERS, SELL OUT COUNCIL TO STEEL TRUST, LET CONTRACT TO NON-UNION FIRMS

HIBBING, Minn., July 2.—Hibbing, the "World's Richest Village," which four years ago had a strong labor movement and a Central Labor union led by a group of militant trade unionists who surprised the reactionary officials of the movement in the state by holding a successful celebration on May Day has today but a handful of unionists left as the result of the betrayal of the so-called Farmer-Labor politicians.

The militants were gradually driven out of the community by the steel trust by various methods and the labor fakers and politicians secured control of the central body and used it for their own benefit.

Fakers in Control.

A farmer-labor party local was organized and it was also controlled by labor fakers, lawyers, etc., who succeeded in getting the endorsement of labor for local municipal offices.

They told the workers that they would get anything they wanted if they were elected and one stated to the Central Union that he would keep "Labor's flag flying" at all times—and so they were elected to office.

But instead of keeping their promise to the labor movement they planned on keeping control of the movement by putting the officers of the different unions on the village payroll and having them keep the membership in line.

Let Contracts to Scabs.

This worked for a while, but when the "labor" council started to let contracts for municipal buildings to non-union concerns this was more than some of the workers would stand and they protested at a meeting of the Central Labor Union and one of the councilmen, who was a delegate to the Central body yelled "Communist" at the delegate who had the courage to denounce his betrayal of the workers.

The politicians then seeing that their hold on the movement was slipping planned to have all who were protesting against their actions unseated as delegates in the Central body "because of their Communistic beliefs."

Militants Gain Strength.

He wrote for Paul Smith to come to the range to help them, but Smith was then in Great Falls, Montana, and could not be secured.

They are now hurling the charge of "Communist" at every worker who opposes them but the workers are getting wise to the fakers and no doubt the Central Union will soon again be back in the hands of the militants and the movement once again be made of some use to the workers instead of merely being a tool of politicians.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

ENGLAND DUNS FRANCE FOR WAR DEBT PAYMENT

Morgan-Cal Combine to Be Appeased First

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

PARIS, July 2.—The foreign office today announced receipt of the expected note from Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the British exchequer, inviting the French government to begin negotiations for a settlement of the French war debt to England.

The foreign office announced that negotiations will first be undertaken for the settlement of the French debt to the United States before the government will be in a position to discuss the debt question with Britain.

County Employes' Pension.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—The Marks bill, providing for the "creation, maintenance and administration" of an annuity and benefit fund for county employes in counties of 500,000 or more, became a law today without the governor's signature at the expiration of the time limit for the chief executive's action on it.

Paris, Ill., Fights Rabies.

PARIS, Ill., July 2.—Something like a reign of terror exists in Paris, the result of an epidemic of rabies which has developed in the city and country among dogs and cats.

MURDER OF NEGRO PRISONER BY GUARDS TO BE "INVESTIGATED"

RALEIGH, N. C., July 2.—An investigation of North Carolina chain gang camps and prisons was ordered here by Governor McLean, following the flogging to death of a Negro prisoner at Rock Mount, and for which two gang guards are now awaiting trial for murder. The announcement was made after a conference between the governor and other state officials, and an expert of the health department has been assigned to investigate into further charges of unsanitary conditions existing in all North Carolina camps.

However, the killing of Negroes goes unpunished in the southern states.

SPECIAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST EDITION

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1925

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‘WAR ON RUSSIA!’ BRITISH THREAT

AMALGAMATED STRIKERS STAND FIRMLY FOR REAL UNION; FAKE UNITED GARMENT SCABS ARE FEW

Friday marked a week's anniversary of the battle begun by he International Tailoring Company to break the Amalgamated lothing Workers' Union and establish "open shop" under the cab label of the United Garment Workers. And a lively anniersary it was.

With every one of the 800 strikers standing out solid, the trikers' spirit is better than ever. The firm thought that about 0 per cent would stay, but not one remained, only about 25 scabs urnished by the scab agency of the United Garment crew are on hand, and not one solitary garment has been made by them. They are too busy thinking how they are going to get back home with a whole skin.

Won't Fall for "Worth While"

Even the firm's bluff about joining a "union worth while" cannot fool any garment worker in Chicago. Some of the bosses stay outside the shop—having nothing to do inside—and smile at the strikers, wanting to be "friendly." They do not get much encouragement from their reception, however. The assistant foremen are asking for a vacation, no work to do, anyhow.

Masses of pickets cover the streets and sidewalks morning, noon and night. Despite the 100 uniform police,

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE kaiser's movements are puzzling the Dutch, so the papers tell s. Old "Me Un Gott" is returning his old tendency towards laquacity ho he promised to keep a tight hold n his lips when he was given asylum Holland. The socialists were good old Bill. They took over his govrnment, and preserved it for his capalists. They gave Bill plenty of oney to live on and saw to it that is property was held inviolate. Now ill is sending telegrams to the Geran monarchists signed "William ex." As we have often said before, ill is much more lively than his ousin Nicky, late of Russia.

• • •

ONE of the conditions on which the Wall Street bankers granted finanal relief to the Mexican government, as that "superfluous" employes hould be discharged from the railoads. This "reform," Calles promed to carry out. It was reported that e labor leaders were "sold" on this ep. Perhaps they were bought and old. However, the rank and file were ot so satisfied. This accounts for a eadline in the papers which reads: Army Ready for Railroad Strike," nd "President of Mexico prepares for ouble over economy move."

• • •

THE dispatch goes on to tell us that the minister of war in the "socialt" government of Mexico has orderd all commanders to call units of the ederal army to quarters. The memers of the railmen's union have hreatened to strike and Calles is derminad that he will carry out the rders of the Wall Street bankers ven if he has to march over the dead odies of the workers.

• • •

WHEN Kellogg sent his blundering note to Calles recently, the AILY WORKER pointed out that e thing looked stagey. Calles was ithfully carrying out his bargain ith Wall Street. But, by the very yalty of his conduct towards the nited States capitalists, Calles was st losing the confidence of the Mexan workers and peasants. Therere it was necessary to indulge in a ttle stage play with Wall Street, uch as the late Sam Gompers used pull off with Judge Gary every nce in a while.

• • •

SOCIALIST and labor governments, while capitalism is recognized as e dominant social system, are nothg but handmaidens of business. We aw them in action in Germany, England, New Zealand, Australia, Denark, Sweden, and Poland. They eated the workers just as the avowd capitalist governments did. They retended to be governments of all e people, just as the avowed capilist governments. And when the apitalists had no more use for them, ey kicked them out.

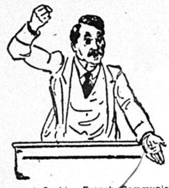
(Continued on page 3)

MORGAN ELECTRICITY TRUST WILL PROBABLY GET SHOALS CONTRACT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Alabama Power company was the only bidder for the power to be generated at Muscle Shoals in August during tests of new equipment, the war department announced today. The company bid 2 mills per killowatt hour. It probably will get the contract. The company is controlled by the General Electric company, a Morgan concern.

War Against War



Marcel Cachin, French Communist leader, fighting the Moroccan war in the French parliament

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKERS MARCH WITH RED FLAG

Secretary Would End Walkout of 20,000

NEW YORK, July 3.—A procession of 10,000 of the 20,000 railway workers striking on the North Western Railway of India marched thru Lahore bearing a banner dyed red with the strikers' own blood.

The general secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation, M. A. Khan, independent of the Indian Trade Union Congress, says that the strike began two months ago and has been growing. It originated over the dismissal of a worker but was fed by general discontent among the workers over low wages. Many of the workers have been evicted by police from company houses.

Their pay is little and many of the workers are illiterate. The union secretary, however, is attempting to settle the strike by calling in government "arbitration".

There are about 700,000 railway workers in all India. They are being called on to aid strikers who are hungry and homeless.

Imperialism at London Blames Soviets for Woes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 3.—Pessimism over the international situation, which is clouded with a possibility of war with Soviet Russia, is felt by many high officials as the imperialist interests of Great Britain seem falling into a crisis which threatens to break the power of Britain unless by war, which may involve the whole world, she can regain the ground she is losing.

Threatened by a nationalist liberation revolution in China which is cutting off a tenacle of the British imperialist octopus, and with India, as a consequence of both China's and Soviet Russia's example in likelihood of an explosion that would shatter the age-old British Empire into a heap of ruins, the British Tory cabinet is scheming to place upon Soviet Russia the blame for the war Britain feels she must face.

Wholesale propaganda of British agents at home and abroad to the effect that the Soviet government is directly inciting the liberation movement in India and China is a part of this English alibi for the coming war.

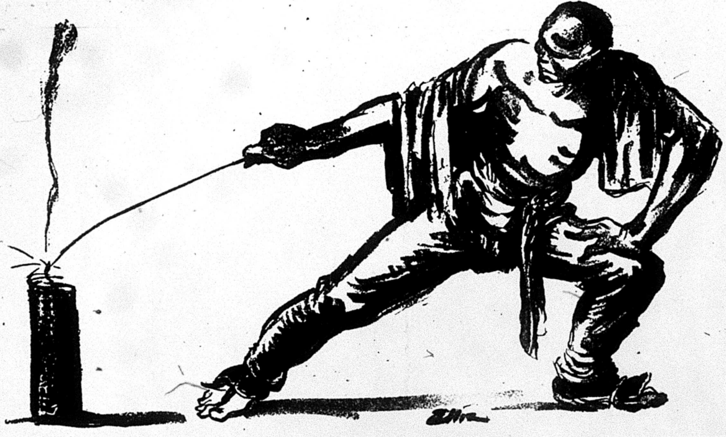
Under the shelter of this cry which England thinks she can make the world believe, Britain's aggression against Soviet Russia takes the form of a demand on Soviet Russia regarding "revolutionary propaganda", in India, made informally by Lord Birkenhead and a majority of the cabinet wish to use this excuse to break off all relations with the Soviet power and prepare for war.

The reply of Georges Tchitcherin, Soviet Commissar for foreign affairs, reminds England bluntly that severance of relations would be an unfriendly act "the last consequences of which is war."

The dispatches of one of the best informed European journalists, Karl Von Wiegand, from Berlin, indicate that Soviet Russia, desiring only peace with other nations, is no longer the football of international imperialists and speaking to the British work-

(Continued on page 2)

The Chinese "Fourth of July"



WOULD SUPPRESS PUBLICITY OF PLOTS OF UNITED STATES TO BRING ON WAR IN THE PACIFIC

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Navy Department has been asked by Representative Sumners (D) of Texas to make an "investigation" of the statement of Edward L. Doheny that he was told by Admiral J. K. Robison that the United States feared a war in the Pacific.

Sumners said naval officers or other officials of the government "should be kept from divulging such information to private citizens." Sumners did not doubt the truth of the "war scare" story.

NEW EARTHQUAKE INJURES TEN IN SANTA BARBARA

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 3.—At least ten persons were injured and considerable property damage was done by a second earthquake which brought new terror and disaster to Santa Barbara today.

UNITE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE AGAINST BRUTAL TYRANNY OF WORLD IMPERIALISTS

An appeal to the trade unions, the socialist party, and all other organizations sympathizing with the cause of the Chinese people has been made jointly by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League as follows:

THE Chinese people are waging a valiant struggle for their independence and against the brutal oppression of the foreign imperialists. The toiling masses of China demand that the imperialists get out of China and let the Chinese people develop freely their own lives and manage themselves their own affairs.

But, the rapacious imperialists of America, England, Japan, and France, the capitalist powers that are holding China in their grip, refuse to accede to the rightful demands of the Chinese people. Foreign imperialism is determined to hold on to China by sheer force, by jailing, persecution, and wholesale murder. Already many workers and students have been killed by the agents of foreign imperialism in Shanghai, Hanken, Cindaw, and many other places where the Chinese masses have dared to demand the right to their own country.

At this very moment the imperialists of England, and Japan, are carrying on a joint military intervention to subdue the revolt of the Chinese masses. This means war. This means the sacrifice of thousands of people on the altar of capitalism and imperialism. It means more suffering and misery for the masses of England, America, France, and Japan, as well as for the people of China.

The situation demands united action of all working class forces in support of the just demands of the Chinese people. The labor movement of the United States is vitally interested in the success of the struggles of the Chinese workers against their capitalist exploiters as well as in the struggles of the Chinese people for national freedom and independence.

Realizing the gravity of the situation and the duties that it imposes upon the labor movement of the United States, the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and the Trade Union Educational League call upon the trade unions, the socialist party, and all other organizations of workers and poor farmers to join hands for common action in support of the struggles of the Chinese people.

We propose the calling of united front conferences of all labor and other organizations favoring the cause of the Chinese masses to organize and lead this campaign. We propose that all forces of labor, irrespective of political aims or affiliations, join hands for common action in support of the following demands:

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CHINA OF THE IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR ARMED FORCES.

THE CANCELLATION OF ALL TREATIES HUMILIATING TO CHINA, AND THE CANCELLATION OF THE EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR FOREIGNERS.

GRANT THE DEMANDS OF THE CHINESE WORKERS NOW ON STRIKE.

THE IMMEDIATE TRIAL OF ALL THOSE GUILTY OF AND RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLING OF THE WORKERS AND STUDENTS IN SHANGHAI, HANKOW, CINDOW, ETC.

All-American Anti-Imperialist League,
Manuel Gomez, Secretary.

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman.
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE,
J. W. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

CHINESE CREW OF BRITISH BOAT STRIKE AT CANADIAN PORT; GET SIX WEEKS' JAIL AT HARD LABOR

(By MILTON HARLAN, Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 3.—Reading in the DAILY WORKER the request for readers to be always on the watch out for events of malign import

(Continued on page 2)

SPEAKERS:

James P. Cannon
Member C. E. C., Workers (Communist) Party.

C. T. Chi
Chinese Students' Alliance.

H. V. Phillips
American Negro Labor Congress.

Ella Reeve Bloor
On 3,000 mile coast-to-coast hike for the DAILY WORKER.

Anti-Imperialist Demonstration

Hands Off China!

and Fourth Annual COMMUNIST PICNIC

TODAY, JULY 4, 1925
Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago.

at BEYER'S GROVE, California and Irving Park Blvd.
(Take California Ave. car to end of line—walk to grove.)

SPORTS
GAMES
DANCING
REFRESHMENTS

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

TRI-DISTRICT MINE CONVENTION ADJOURNS; PROGRESSIVES BATTLE HARD FOR HIGHER WAGE DEMANDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—The tri-district convention adjourned last night after the scale committee had rushed thru its report in about two hours' time, following a big battle between progressives and the Lewis-Cappellini machine.

The committee proposed only a ten per cent wage increase and a dollar increase for company laborers.

Pat Toohey and Howell of Pottsville, along with other progressives demanded a twenty per cent increase with a two dollar raise for the laborers.

Lewis Clashes with Progressives.

Lewis continually interrupted the progressive speakers and shook his fist at Toohey. Evidently, however, the Progressive Miners' Committee and the rank and file attention and adherence it has won, has learned John L. not to go beyond such demonstrations at present.

Cappellini was bitterly attacked by speaker after speaker from the Progressives for his betrayals of the rank and file, but Lewis ruled always that discussion on Cappellini was "out of order."

Left Wing Wins Partial Demands.

Pat Toohey demanded action on the conciliation board resolution on which the committee failed to report. None the less, the battle by the adherents of the Progressive Miners' Committee in the convention of the Tri-District marks a significant step forward for the American miners.

Besides the political resolutions adopted previously, many of the measures of the Progressives were adopted such as the payment on tonnage basis, higer pay for overtime, payment for dead work and other matters of great interest to the miners.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST OPEN AIR MEETINGS TO BE HELD TONIGHT

At the meeting of the South Side English branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, five Negro workers who had attended last week's street meetings filled in applications and applied for entrance into the Workers Party. The branch meets at 3201 South Wabash Ave.

Tonight anti-imperialist open air meetings will be conducted on the corner of 32nd and State and 30th and State Sts., as well as several other South Side corners. J. Louis Engdahl, Robert Minor, Paul Cline, Victor Zokaitis, Nat Kaplan and Karl Reeve will be among the speakers.

Other street meetings will be held thruout the city.

FOREIGN IMPERIALISTS REFUSE TO DISCUSS CHINESE TREATIES AND NEW CONFERENCE COLLAPSES

PEKING, China, July 3.—Upon the refusal of the representatives of the foreign powers to discuss treaty revision and the whole causative background of the murder of Chinese by foreign troops at Shanghai and the resulting national strike, the Chinese members of the conference attended by both sides to discuss the events at Shanghai, resigned yesterday, causing a breakdown of the conference. The parley had just started.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., ORDERS SLAVES TO DO GOOSE STEP TODAY

The Western Electric company, and arm of the Morgan Electric Trust, has ordered its employes to take part in an all day observance of the military demonstration ordered by Coolidge for today.

The Western Electric company, when running at capacity, employs forty-five thousand workers in Chicago. Twenty-five thousand are now employed in the nonunion plant.

"L" Strike Talk Grows.

The dispute between the elevated railroad employes and the company, over the wage increase of five cents an hour demanded by the men, is deadlocked.

Strike sentiment is growing. There will be no further action until the next regular meeting of the union on July 11.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

LABOR COUNCIL, LOS ANGELES, IS AGAINST WAR

By R. BELLIT

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, refused to participate in the mobilization program of Defense Day July 4th.

John Horn, secretary of the Central Labor Council, pleaded for the Defense Day. He made a motion that all the delegates should officially represent organized labor of Los Angeles at the parade; furthermore he want that the communication of the war department should be published in The Citizen, official weekly of the Central Labor Council.

During his speech he did not overlook to remind the delegates that 10 Communists were expelled of the council due to their disloyalty and unpatriotic attitude. He also threatened should the council decide contrarily to his motion. He himself as an individual would attend the parade.

In reply to that the delegate of the Cigar Makers' Union Local No. 225 said, "Should you decide to fine one hundred dollars, I shall refuse to take part in that shameless imperialist parade." He also pointed out that war is always the rich man's sport where the poor man is the looser.

Other delegates opposed the motion. When a vote was taken, the results was as follows: 24 for the motion, and 27 against, approximately about 25 have not voted at all.

There is no doubt about that, that organized labor of Los Angeles is against the Defense Day parade, against war, against the imperialistic operations of Sec'y. of War Weeks. John Horn is a little bit in despair, he had seen that when he goes too far, then, his own fellowers are turning away from him.

INFORMATION WANTED!

About

Jacques Margolis

Born in Johannesburg, So. Africa; studied violin in Brussels, Belgium; 25 yrs. of age; wears glasses; lean; deep voice; speaks English and French.

Notice of past or present whereabouts deeply appreciated; important. Mail at once to

THE DAILY WORKER.

Remember the Date!

I. W. W. PICNIC

at ALTENHEIM PARK

July Fourth---1 P. M. All Afternoon and Eve

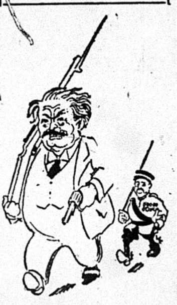
Hear James P. Thompson

Sports and games, dancing to the music of the Black Cat Orchestra, refreshments on the grounds, and a general all-around good time.

DIRECTIONS—Take any car to West Madison Street and Austin, transfer on Madison Street Yellow Car line, get off at 7800. Or take Garfield Park Elevated to Forest Park Station, and walk one-half block northwest to park. Two fares on surface lines or one on Elevated.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

For 'Law and Order'



The British and French bringing law and order into their colonies.

"Amalgamated" Is Standing Firmly for Real Union

(Continued from page 1)

bunches of detectives with their machine guns and riot clubs and billies and the private sluggers in droves, the already small number of scabs is being whittled down. The strikers manage to talk with them in one language or another and put forth convincing argument against scabbing.

Scabs Have Gay Time.

Twelve of these smelly United Garment scabs were let out of the back door into the alley, lined up like prisoners surrounded by 15 cops and a squad of sluggers, marched like prisoners out into the street along the gutter of one block; into the alley on the next block and by devious route into the elevated station. There the cops tried to stop the pickets from entering until the scabs were safely flown, but one woman managed to have a chat with one scab, who was so interested that he went away and forgot his hat, which wasn't worth much except for cow feed, however.

The outside contract firms that used to make many of the firms' order have shut off doing so, and at the meeting Friday night of shop chairmen, instructions were issued to stop all attempts to get the scabby firms orders made in other shops.

The morale of the strikers is excellent and they are determined to see the fight thru, in spite of all police brutality, there being nine arrests Thursday and many clubbings by the police, one striker being knocked down with the butt end of a gun. Among those arrested were M. Weiss, M. Ziccarelli and Mike Florida.

Have to Fight Class War.

The meetings at Hod Carriers' Hall maintain the mass morale at fighting pitch. Many officials spoke. Referring to the Fourth of July, one speaker said, "The patriots will tell you about liberty and democracy, but the workers never get any of either unless they fight for it. They will tell you this stuff on Saturday, but when you come down to the shop on Monday, you will get slugged and arrested for your share of liberty and democracy."

General Organizer Grandinatti, just came from St. Louis, told the strikers here of the strike there against the Curlees Company and what the strike meant for the union, and an official of Local 39 pledged that the 12,000 members of that local would stand by the International strikers to the point of going on strike if necessary to aid them.

Up to Chicago Federation.

The strikers are waiting impatiently to see what will be the response of the labor unions of the Chicago Federation of Labor next Sunday to the scabbing agreement of the United Garment Workers crew headed by George C. Slater.

London Imperialism Tries to Blame the Soviets for Its Woes

(Continued from page 1)

ing class over the head of Lord Birkenhead warns that Soviet Russia is aware of the war threat behind the maneuver of Britain.

Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, is more shrewd than Birkenhead and fears to venture upon the road to war with what amounts to the working class of the world. But—even Chamberlain says that Britain "will take whatever steps are necessary to protect British interests."

Regarding the charges that Soviet Russia is directly aiding the Chinese liberation movement, dispatches from Moscow state that Tchitcherin has declared in an official statement that while the workers and peasants of Russia are on the side of the Chinese in their struggle for complete liberation from foreign domination, the Soviet government has a policy of avoiding any action which could be regarded as intervention in China's affairs.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

CURLEE STRIKE EFFECTIVE; NO CLOTHES MADE

St. Louis Girls Fight Loyally for Union

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—The St. Louis strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Curlee Manufacturing Co. has been bitterly fought for over a month. The Police brutality in the strike aroused the public to such an extent that a protest meeting was held by men and women, representing many organizations on Wednesday afternoon.

Lawyers, doctors, businessmen and club women expressed their disapproval of the methods used by the employers to break this strike. Nearly $3,000 in fines have filed-up against the strikers in wholesale arrests.

In one day, fifty-two union men and women were arrested, and every day many more are dragged to court on all kinds of trumped-up charges.

Mother Bloor, former General Organizer of the United Cloth Hat & Cap Makers, now touring the country for the DAILY WORKER, received a great ovation from the strikers at their meeting on Thursday morning, where she appeared, very unexpectedly, and addressed them—on the fundamental principles of their great union—solidarity of all workers in the shop, without regard to color, race nationality or creed.

She showed how the standards of living both mental and physical, had been uplifted by the power of the workers themselves. That union men and women do things for themselves, do not ask charity in any form.

Good union men and women are self-respecting workers with an interest in there own class, their own life, and their fellow workers.

Brother Oliver is doing good work as manager of the strike and is ably assisted by some of the women organizers.

One feature of this strike is the great activity of the women workers. They are just as strong as when the fight first started, and are out to win recognition of the union and union conditions for their shop in spite of police brutality, in spite of Curlee's determination to make open shop conditions, and even in spite of the injunction issued against the picketing. They are good strikers and know what they want.

TO ASK FEDERAL WRIT TO HALT SCOPES' TRIAL

Clarance Darrow has announced that a federal injunction will be asked Monday to restrain in the state of Tennessee from prosecuting John T. Scopes.

This means that, if the injunction is granted, the widely heralded "evolution trial" will not take place July 10 in Dayton as scheduled.

Instead the case will be one merely of local technicalities, without witnesses being called and without the subject of evolution itself being discussed, and will be held before a federal court.

"A favorable decision in our petition for an injunction will save Mr. Scopes from trial," said Darrow "and will be a very detrimental influence upon further prosecutions in Tennessee and upon further passage of similar 'Gag Laws' by other states."

MacMillan Hits Bad Weather, on Pole Trip, in Labrador

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The flagship Bowdoin of the MacMillan Arctic expedition is lying at Battle Harbor, Labrador, awaiting the arrival of the airplane carrier Peary, said a radio dispatch to the national geographic society this afternoon from Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

Fog, ice floes and a falling barometer may make a short delay at Battle Harbor necessary, according to MacMillan, even after the Peary arrives.

Gov. Small Gives His Son Fat Job As State Agent

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—Three state appointments were made public by Governors Small, here today. They were: L. H. Becherer, as state purchasing agent; Leslie C. Small, the governor's son, director of purchases and construction; Alma B. Lewis, director of mines and minerals.

Philadelphia, Notice!

Weber Printing Co.

350 N. FIFTH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Imperialist "War" Cry Herald of Labor's Civil War Against Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the imperialist cry for "WAR!" voiced from the slavery mouths of the billion copies of its inspired daily press, thunders 'round the globe. The imperialists try, as best they can, to forget their differences, in China, in North Africa, in Mexico, everywhere, in their frantic efforts to unite in the common cry for "WAR!" against their recognized common foe, the Union of Soviet Republics.

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London dispatches say that the majority of the tory cabinet that rules the British empire is in favor of breaking off all diplomatic relations with Georges Tchitcherin, Soviet foreign minister, who declares that severing of relations would be an unfriendly act, "the last consequence of which is war."

No secret diplomacy here. The Soviet foreign minister points the goal toward which British imperialisism is heading. The British workers will be advised accordingly.

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U. S. imperialism, with its political seat in Washington, is trying to call the anti-Chinese allies into conference to discuss the difficult dilemma of international banditry in the Orient.

The dollar dictatorship at Washington is just as convinced as Baldwin rule in London that "Moscow" is to blame for the flaming unrest that is sweeping Asia, in ever-widening regions, that "Moscow" is responsible for the uprising of the peoples of North Africa, from the coast of the Atlantic to the Nile, that it is "Moscow" that is plotting "Soviet Rule" in the Mexican republic on the southern brink of continental Wall Street. Thus imperialism stands blind upon the precipice.

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President P. W. Kuo, of the Southeastern University, of Nanking, China, speaks to the students of the Rockefeller oil university, pointing out that Soviet Russia has come forward proclaiming herself to be China's best friend. Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, at Moscow, issues a statement declaring that:

> "Altho the sympathies of the Russians are on the side of the Chinese in their struggle for complete liberation from foreign domination, the Soviet government's policy is to avoid any action which could be regarded as intervention in China's international affairs."

• • • •

The Soviet Union does not need to intervene in China. Imperialism has created in China all the conditions necessary for the present revolutionary struggle, not only against imperialism, but also against native capitalism.

The growing proletarian masses in China are developing their struggle for all power, in common with the struggle of American labor, British labor, French labor, German labor, all in their own countries.

President Kuo, from Rockefeller's forum, urges the United States to take the same attitude toward China that has been adopted by the Soviet Union. He asks the impossible. Imperialism goes abroad to plunder and murder, to oppress subject peoples. Bolshevism, on the other hand, struggles for the world fraternity of all peoples, for a world economy, where no great nations will crucify smaller nations on its altar of greed, but all live in harmony and peaceful development. President Kuo will learn that as the struggle in China develops, if he continues to cling to the Soviet viewpoint.

• • • •

And the world imperialists, torn by internal rivalries, will not be able to develop unity, neither against the Chinese people nor against the Soviet Union. It is the United States against the Japanese, the French against the British, or any other combinations that keen competition for domination in the Orient, or elsewhere, demands.

Not even "WAR!" against the Soviet Union will unite all capitalism. Within every capitalist nation there stands the growing proletarian power demanding civil war against and the overthrow of the capitalist oppressor.

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World imperialism cries "WAR!" World labor replies, "Then let there be war!" But not the fratricidal war fought by workers of one nation, or group of nations, against the workers of another nation, or group of nations. But let it be the war of the workers against the present master class, that sees its sun rapidly setting.

This is something for the workers of the United States to think about on so-called "Defense Day," July 4, 1925. It must be a day of defense of working class interests, a milestone of the growing offensive of the working class against the boss class, that ends in labor's victory.

CHINESE ON BRITISH BOAT STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

and to communicate such news to the editors, I find such an instance obscurely concealed in the Shipping News column of the San Francisco Examiner of June 27. It says:

> "VICTORIA, British Columbia, June 26—After four days' delay here, the steamer "City of Vancouver" left Pier No. 1 for Australia manned with a white crew. Twenty-four reactionary (Why the word "reactionary" instead of "revolutionary" only Christ and the Frisco Examiner editor knows—M. H.) Chinese who refused duty, were today sentenced in police court here to six weeks in jail with hard labor. The ship laden with 4,750,000 feet of lumber, cleared for sea at 6 o'clock tonight, after recruiting the white crew."

To me three queries arise: How can these Chinese seamen be imprisoned who have left their boat safely in a port? What can be said of the "superior" Anglo-Saxons who scab on Chinese striking union seamen? Thirdly, will somebody in the marine unions of the United States or Canada, cable a demand on the Australian port workers' unions to show international solidarity and lay a boycott on the lumber cargo of the "City of Vancouver?"

THIRTY MILLION DOLLAR CRASH OF STOCK FIRM

Brokerage Firm Di Not Meet Payments

A $30,000,000 crash rocked the fi ancial district here yesterday whe Dean Onativia and Co., one of th oldest brokerage houses in Chicag was placed in the hands of receiver by Federal Judge Carpenter.

Creditor banks filed the petitio The Chicago Title and Trust Co. w named receiver.

Chester R. Davis of the Chicag Title and Trust Co., was placed i charge of the company's offices, occ pying an entire floor of a loop offic building.

Offices Closed.

Davis barred every one but his im mediate aids from the offices, and d tails concerning the financial difficu ties of the company were meagre.

29 Million Liabilities.

The petition for receivership w filed in conjunction with a petition f adjudication. Altho merchandisin bills totalling $844.73 threw the fir into receivership, the receivership p tition avers that the liabilities of th firm approximate $29,000,000.

"Its said liabilities of $29,000,000 the petition avers, "are almost wholl stock and other securities which ar in fact the property of its custome and are pledged in various banks."

The petition charged that the fir committed an act of bankruptcy o July 1 by paying to Charles J. Trot man $22,000 with intent, it is allege to give Trottman preference ov other creditors.

So suddenly did the petition com that the board of governors of th Board of Trade were not appraised c the action until late last night, afte it is understood, the creditors held meeting and determined upon th bankruptcy proceedings. A meeting c the governors was called at 6 A. M and the board voted the customer five day suspension.

New York Petition.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Coincided with the announcement that the Ne York Stock Exchange suspended th firm of Dean Onativia and Compan for failure to meet its obligations, a involuntary petition in bankrupto was filed in the United States Distri Court against the firm by three em ployes.

The assets were given at $4,000,00 and liabilities $1,000,000 in excess c assets, according to the petitionin creditors.

The suspension had little effect c the trading in Wall Street, altho brougtt some liquidation for evenin up accounts.

The New York Curb Market fo lowed the exchange, and also a nounced suspension of the compan

William M. Cannon of the Ne York Federal Court was appointed r ceiver for Dean Onativia & Co. u der a bond of $50,000.

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in the July Special Anti-Imperialist Issue of
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Imperialists Prepare New Tortures for Workers of All Countries

"TELL the workers in all parts of the world that the imperialists who are oppressing and robbing China, are preparing new tortures for the proletariat in their own countries! We are convinced that the International Transport Workers' Federation will give its utmost moral and material support to the Chinese proletariat which is carrying on a life and death struggle."—From the Appeal of the Chinese Union of Railwaymen to the International Transport Workers' Federation.

450,000 MOSCOW WORKERS IN GREAT DEMONSTRATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF CHINESE PEOPLE

MOSCOW, June 12—(By Mail)—Today and yesterday numerous mass meetings and protest demonstrations devoted to the events in China and against the acts of the imperialists took place in Moscow and Leningrad and in most towns in the Soviet Union.

Over 450,000 people took part in today's public meetings in Moscow, which were powerful and enthusiastic demonstrations of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the Orient for their freedom.

Strike Relief Fund Grows Daily

The interest of the working class of the Soviet Republic for the struggle in China increases day by day. Apart from the 50,000 roubles which the central committee of the Soviet trade unions have contributed for the strikers and for the families of the victims in Shanghai, the metal worker, textile worker and mining unions have each allotted 10,000 roubles.

Today the Red International of labor unions devoted 5,000 roubles in the name of the Western European working class. Yesterday alone, the Leningrad trade unions collected 2,500 roubles in the shops.

Well-known Russian party leaders and representatives of the brother parties, amongst them Katayama, Semard and Kolarov and representatives of the German, Chinese, English and American comrades spoke at the meetings.

Zinoviev made a speech in a district meeting upon the events in China and declared:

Zinoviev Exposes Second International

"In various parts of the world events are happening which will be developed in the future on an international scale. One of the events is the Morocco war. Renaudel and Jouhaux have the insolence to repeat to the working class in 1925 what they said in 1914, but at present it is much more difficult to die than it was in 1914, for today everyone understands that a small and menaced people struggling for its independence and itself menacing no one has been attacked.

"It is an undisguised imperialist robber act. Ten years have gone since the outbreak of the war; ten million people were murdered and France in particular has suffered most, despite this, however, the French bourgeoisie is supported in its imperialist action by the mensheviks.

French Party Has Many Liebknechts

"This small test is prophetic for the action of the Second International in case of an attempt by the bourgeoisie to begin a second world war. At the same time the French events show that if there existed a Liebknecht in the imperialist war, in the coming world war hundreds of Liebknechts will exist. The French brother party is acting in a way worthy of a section of the Comintern.

"The events in Shanghai are in themselves not tremendously important, but on a world scale they are a smaller preliminary action for greater events. The six million young Chinese working class put up today demands like the eight hour day, for the abolition of child and female labor and for a Sunday rest, such demands as were put up by the English working class 60 and more years ago.

"At present the stream of the working class movement and the stream of the national revolutionary movement flow together and this united stream is becoming ever more stormy. Almost the whole Chinese people with the exception of the Mandarins and the reactionary generals, is joining in this movement for freedom.

Proletariat Must Lead

"It is becoming ever clearer that the proletariat will lead this movement because there is no other power outside the working class, no matter how weak and unorganized this latter may be, which can lead the struggle for freedom to its end.

"One does not need to be a prophet in order to see that after the Shanghai mass murder, the Chinese working class will feel the desire to arm itself in order to defend itself actively at the given moment against the imperialist attack.

"Our generation will experience how the national revolutionary movement for freedom will become a direct part of the world revolution.

Shanghai Movement Led By Communists

"We observe with the greatest pride that the movement in Shanghai is being led by the young Communist Party and the Young Communist League. At the present in China numerous spontaneous fighting organizations are springing into existence which will probably in the immediate future set up a definite program.

"The Chinese proletariat will not be satisfied with the 10 hour day, it will demand the eight hour day. The demand for a united, free and independent China with a freely elected National Assembly as the provisional government for the leadership of the anti-imperialist struggle will grow louder.

"When Chinese delegations travel to Europe to report there to public opinion the real situation, the European workers must send delegations to China.

English Unions Do Their Duty

"The English trade unions are carrying out their proletarian duty. They are protesting against the acts of their bourgeoisie in China and for the first time since the days of the Chartist movement they come forward as internationalists.

"Unfortunately all the European workers by no means understand the significance and extent of the struggle for freedom of the toiling masses of the East. The awakening of the masses in the East is the essential condition for the freedom of the proletariat of the West.

"The events in Shanghai, in Morocco and in the Balkans are clear proofs for the correct estimation of the world situation by the Comintern. The partial defeats in the West are being compensated for in the Orient.

"The Chinese events are the foreboding of the world revolution, the introduction to powerful happenings which our generation will experience and in which it wil lstruggle."

BRITISH UNIONS CABLE CHINESE UNIONS THEIR COMPLETE SOLIDARITY

LONDON, June 30.—The general council o fthe Trades Union Congress has telegraphed to the Chinese trade unions:

"The General Council is confident that the united stand the Chinese workers are making will result in the firm establishment of militant industrial organization in China, and will do much to build up a powerful bond of unity between eastern and western trade unionism."

WORKERS OF MINNEAPOLIS HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST RULE OF IMPERIALISM IN CHINA, AFRICA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—Under the auspices of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, a monster protest and indignation meeting will be held on Sunday evening, July 5, 7 p. m., at Washington Square (Seven Corners).

The meeting is called for the purpose of protesting against the enslavement of China.

The workers of Minneapolis are going to show their resentment against the exploits of the imperialists in China, in India, and Morocco. The following speakers have been secured for the mass meeting: John Gabriel Hathaway, Carl Cowl, W. Woo and a speaker from the I. W. W.

All workers in Minneapolis are urged to attend this great manifestation.

SHANGHAI TRADE UNION COUNCIL APPEALS TO WORLD'S WORKERS

SHANGHAI, China, June 12—(By Mail)—The Trade Union Council in Shanghai addresses an appeal to the international proletariat thru the Red International of Labor Unions and the Amsterdam Trade Union International in which, after a detailed description of the bloody events, it says:

"The imperialist press spreads the most senseless rumor as tho the Chinese had risen against all foreigners. In this manner public opinion is to be deceived. In reality we are struggling only against a small group of exploiters of various nationalities which pursues a policy of economic and national enslavement of the Chinese people and a policy of bloodletting.

"We are convinced that the movement which expresses the national and revolutionary feelings of the Chinese people will find its support from the international proletariat, and that the latter will support the Chinese people in its struggle against the imperialists, the common foes of the toiling masses of all countries.

"The Trade Union Council of Shanghai appeals to you in the name of 220,000 strikers."

A MILLION ON STRIKE THROUGHOUT ALL CHINA

MOSCOW, June 9.—(By Mail.)—The total number of workers on strike in China has reached 1,000,000. In Shanghai alone there are 260,000 workers on strike, and the strike here is almost general.

The press is stopped. On June 6, the strike spread to the territory of the French concession, which until then was spared by the movement. The French police tried to force the businessmen to open their shops, but in vain. With the aid of the police force the managements of the textile factories are keeping the workers at work.

The telegraph company offered its employes a three-fold wage and diverse improvements if only they would abstain from striking, but the employes struck work none the less.

British Shoot Children.

Yesterday a British troop of volunteers shot upon a group of children who were throwing stones at the trams commuting between the foreign section and the Chinese quarter. The result was one eight-year Chinese boy killed, and many children wounded.

The Chinese workers, students and businessmen formed a joint committee to carry on negotiations with the representatives of the foreign powers, and put up the following demands: Punishment of the guilty police officials; compensation to the families of the victims; the recall of the British and Japanese consuls in Shanghai; abolition of the mixed and consular courts; immediate release of all prisoners; the granting of the demands put up by striking workers of the Japanese textile mills, and the formal expression of regret by the British and Japanese governments.

The Chinese government issued a communique declaring that it will carry on the negotiations with the foreign powers in an energetic manner and that it will insist on the fulfillment of the above demands. A mixed commission of the foreign powers is expected to arrive in Shanghai today for the purpose of investigating the causes of the massacre.

Karakhan Gets All Protests.

The Soviet ambassador Karakhan, in his seniority position in the diplomatic corps, is receiving numerous telegrams of protest against the arbitrariness of the foreign imperialists, with the request to transmit these protests to the foreign representatives.

The anti-imperialist movement is spreading all over the country. Mass demonstrations and protest meetings are reported from Wu Chang, Kai Fong, Fu Chu, and other places. A foreign battleship has been dispatched to Kiu Kiang, where the police headquarters were demolished.

In South China, particularly at Canton, excitement reigns. At Peking, about 2,000 speakers and students address mass meetings daily. Deputations are steadily pouring into the capital from the provinces to express their protests at the foreign legations. The intellectuals have joined the movement.

Even Foreign Schools Join.

All schools and universities including the missionary schools and American colleges formed a joint protest union in whose name telegrams of protest were sent to the British parliament, the labor party, to the American and Japanese peoples, and to the famous scholars and men of letters in Europe and America.

The difference in attitude of the United States, on the one side, and of Britain and Japan on the other, is becoming ever sharper. While the United States, which also took part in the intervention, are not adverse to settling the conflict peacefully, Great Britain is adopting a most irreconcilable attitude and is obviously trying to provoke a second Boer rebellion as in 1900, in order to furnish a pretext for complete foreign control of China.

ALL CHINA CONTRIBUTES TO SHANGHAI STRIKERS

MOSCOW, June 13. — (By Mail.) —Monetary collections are taking place for the strikers in Shanghai thruout the whole of China. The Peking government has given 100,000 dollars. The university professors a half month's wages, and even the Manchurian generals with Chang Tso-lin at the head, who wish to utilize the situation to extend their influence in Shanghai, have donated great sums.

The movement is spreading over the whole country. The Shanghai sailors have demanded that the sailors' union in Hong Kong should commence a strike in solidarity.

In the center of Manchuria, Mukden, strikes have broken out. The Chinese students in the Japanese high schools of South Manchuria have carried out a great anti-Japanese demonstration.

On the border of Manchuria and Korea, in An-Tung, a collision has taken place between the Chinese custmos police and the Japanese police. The latter killed seven Chinese.

In Hankao demonstrating workers and students attempted to force their way into the British concession guarded by the British police and marines, the latter met the demonstrators with rifle fire whilst the British warships anchored in the river directed machine gun fire upon the demonstrators.

Trial Opens.

In Shanghai the trial has begun against the seventeen Chinese students arrested by the foreign police. The court is a mixed one under the chairmanship of the American representative.

The inspector of the foreign police, Everson, who gave the order to fire, stated in evidence that he had received instructions only to fire in case of necessity, but should shooting take place then he was to shoot to kill.

A British missionary who gave evidence, declared that the shooting was necessary, but the American missionaries Anderson and Klyn, declared that the demonstrators only blocked the streets, offered no resistance and could have been peacefully managed. They statde further that the police fired without occasion and without warning over a hundred shots.

RED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE CALLS I. W. W. MARINE WORKERS TO AID CHINESE PROLETARIAT

The Red International Affiliation Committee, representing the Red International of Labor Unions in its relations with the Industrial Workers of the World, today issued the following appeal to the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W.:

• • • •

Fellow Workers of the Marine Transport Workers:

For thirty days the workers of the entire world have been watching the beginnings of an upheaval of oppressed peoples against their oppressors second only in importance to the Russian revolution of November, 1917. In China, 443,000,000 people oppressed, exploited and outraged, are commencing an historic war for freedom from foreign imperialism.

The great imperialist powers who ruthlessly crush the workers' organizations whenever possible in England, France, Japan, Italy and America, and whose power to oppress the peoples of the Far East is nursed by the profits wrung from workers in the home countries, are savagely shooting down hundreds of Chinese workers and students in an attempt to maintain their brutal domination in China.

Without China as a victim, the imperialist powers would be lacking a market for export of capital and commodities, a field for intensive exploitation of rich resources and unlimited cheap labor power—an advantage world imperialist capital uses to the full in disemploying and oppressing the working class of the home countries.

Fellow Workers! The Chinese Sailors' Union has appealed for aid in the struggle for liberation of China from the rule of the same capitalists who bitterly exploit you! The Chinese proletarians are striking by millions! An oppressed people is in revolt led by 6,000,000 fighting workers of the Chinese proletariat! Do not fail to stand by to aid the Chinese masses in their hour of agony and trial as they face the combined forces of world capitalism!

Join with the marine workers in a bond of action everywhere to aid the Chinese workers! Form committees of action in every port in the world together with the marine workers of the Amsterdam Transport Workers' Federation and the Red Transport Workers of the Red International! Block every shipment of arms to those who murder and oppress the Chinese enemies! Unite your ranks for action in the world battle against imperialism! Enforce the demand: "Hands Off China!"

RED INTENATIONAL AFFILIATION COMMITTEE.

CHINESE SAILOR'S UNION SUMMONS HELP AGAINST 'CIVILIZED BARBARIANS'

SHANGHAI, China, June 12 (By Mail)—The Chinese Sailors' Union has issued an appeal declaring:

"Our lives are subjected to the whim of the imperialist bandits. We do not fear to meet our deaths in a voluntary struggle for the freedom of China. We can no longer tolerate the shooting down of Chinese with the bullets of civilized barbarians, and we appeal to the whole people to join in the struggle for freedom."

Russian Workers Are Generously Assisting the Chinese Strikers

MOSCOW, June 15 (By Mail)—Successful collections in aid of the strikers in Shanghai are reported from various towns in the Soviet Union. The All-Russian Trade Union Council which allotted 50,000 gold roubles to the strikers the day before yesterday has today despatched a similar sum to Shanghai.

Red Aid Sends Cash.

The International Red Aid has sent 30,000 roubles to China and has issued an appeal to the workers and peasants of China in which it promises in the name of its five million members to support the struggle of the Chinese people for a human existence against the united attack of imperialism, with all the means at its disposal.

In the same spirit the women's secretariat of the Communist International sent greetings to the Chinese fighters and called upon the Chinese women to take an active part in the struggle under the leadership of the revolutionary organizations of the Chinese proletariat and the Communist Party.

SOVIET RUSSIA DOES THINGS SO DIFFERENTLY

MOSCOW, June 10.—(By Mail.)—The following characteristic episode is reported from Vladivostok: The assistant captain of a British vessel which was being laden with Soviet goods at Vladivostok, ordered a Chinese porter chained on board the ship because he suspected him of having stolen a pack of cigarettes.

The news caused great indignation among the workers of Vladivostok, and several thousands of workers gathered in the port and demanded that the captain release the Chinese worker. But in vain.

He was finally freed thru the intervention of the Soviet port authorities who made it clear to the captain that such action was intolerable in a Soviet port. The assistant captain will not leave the p[illegible] but is held and will come up [illegible] trial before a Soviet court.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

N. Y. NATION JOINS IMPERIALIST OPPRESSORS OF MOROCCO

By KARL REEVE

ONCE more the New York Nation, in printing an article in the June 24 issue, entitled "The Moroccan Adventure" by its Paris correspondent, Robert Dell, proves itself the garbage pail into which is thrown the sentimental slobberings of the defenders of world imperialism.

This article is an apology for the invasion of Morocco and a denunciation of the valiant fight of the Riffians for freedom from the exploitation of French imperialism.

Abd-el-Krim, whose native army has inflicted defeat after defeat on the foreign foe, is characterized as "much like a robber baron of the middle ages."

Dell then tries to show that the raping of Morocco by the Painleve government is a very altruistic maneuver.

If the nation editors read the United States government reports sent out by Herbert Hoover's department of commerce, which is keeping an eagle eye on Moroccan proceedings for the benefit of the American bankers—it would not so brazenly print such asinine nonsense.

AN article on Morocco in the June 15 issue of the U. S. commerce reports plainly states why the French bankers are freely spending the blood of the French workers to retain their African colony.

"The importance attached by European powers to the retention and development of their colonies and protectorates is again illustrated by recent events in Morocco," says this report "France in particular, in recent years, has been depending more and more on its possessions as sources of raw material for its industries."

The French capitalists, Robert Dell notwithstanding, are interested in Morocco because of the lumber and agricultural products, and principally the phosphate mines, which form the basis of much of the profits of the French bankers as this report shows.

After giving numerous statistics to show that the French business men depend upon French Morocco for their raw material, and to an increasing extent for a supply of cheap labor, the report concludes, "All these developments are unddubtedly proving important factors in assisting France to reduce its dependence upon foreign supplies of raw material."

After this exposure by the United States imperialistic government of the reasons for the exploitation of Morocco the claim of the Nation that France has enetered Morocco for the Moroccans own good, sounds false even to capitalistic ears.

"It might not be easy to define the advantages that France derives from the protectorate over Morocco—it is perhaps an expensive luxury—but there is no doubt at all about its advantages to Morocco," naively states the Nation's correspondent, in the face of well known facts, such as the above, which prove quite the contrary.

THE Nation follows the French socialists in openly lining up with the imperialists who are attempting to plunder the natural resources and the workers of a foreign colonial nation.

"We regret that we have to rob you, and that we are ruling you at the point of the bayonet, against your will. We regret our murder rule, really we are doing it for your own good," is the song sung to the Riffians by the imperialist Painleve government; French socialists and now the Nation in true La Follette style, readily joining in the chorus.

The Nation regrets that the French Communists have thrown discord into this robber chorus. "The government is anxious to end the the war in Morocco, for which it is not responsible," says Dell.

This is a direct mistatement of the facts. Althou the Nation declares Marshal Lyautey was "kind to the Moors," Lyautey, the military dictator of Morocco, ruled by methods reminiscent of the rule of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in the Phillipne islands on behalf of American imperialism.

The Painleve government carried out to the letter the policy of conquest of the Poincare and Herriot governments Lyautey was given definite permission by the Poincare and Herriot government to attack the Riffians when the time became "ripe." That is, after the Spanish troops had been deefated with the aid of guns supplied Krim by the French, for the purpose of driving the rival European imperialists out of Africa, and thus smashing the Algeciras agreement with Spain and England.

AS is well known, the time became "ripe" for France to attack the Riffians after France had come to an agreement with England that France was to have a free hand in Morocco and in return France was to leave Egypt to Britain. This was only a "paper" agreement, and Britain is not sorry to see France's predicament. But Painleve gave the order to attack (even tho Dell declares Painleve "incapable of such conduct") and the war against the Riff Republic was on.

The French press, and in America sheets like the Wall Street Journal and the Nation, have kept up a smoke screen of talk about the Riffians "invading the Oouergha Valley." As a matter of fact, the frontier between the Riff Republic and French Morocco has never been definitely fixed, and the Riffian leader time after time has asked France to negotiate with him for the fixing of the frontier.

Even after Gen. de Chambrun launched his attack along the Oouergha, Abd-el-Krim again and again expressed his willingness to negotiate for peace. But Krim refuses to accept a robbers' peace—he will accept an armistice only on the basis of French recognition that the Riffians are henceforth going to rule their own Republic.

As for France's "kindness" to Morocco, it is only necessary to reflect that Gen. de Chambrun has been placed in charge of several thousand troops whose sole purpose is to terrorize the French Moroccan natives who would have deserted the French protectorate and joined the Riffians ere this had it not been for the French bayonets.

Krim's recent success North of Fez, where he captured a dozen French blockhouses, including the Bibane fortifications, and to the west, where his troops surrounded Ouezzan, show that Krim is something more than a "robber baron." Krim is the leader of the movement to drive the foreign imperialists from Africa just as the Kuo Min Tang party of Sun Yat Sen is leading the drive of the Chinese masses for liberation.

DELL, a follower of MacDonald in England—the MacDonald who pursued the imperialistic policy of plunder and murder in the Sudan, declares "The only alternative to resisting Krim by force was the evacuation of Morocco."

But the Painleve government has admitted that the French workers are prepared for this course and Painleve fears the French workers, throwing hundreds of them in jail for advocating the withdrawal of the French from Morocco. Painleve realizes that the French bankers are fighting for the very existence of their colonial possessions in Africa.

The French workers are tired of the slaughter, and led by the Communist Party of France, are making their protest against the rape of Morocco ring round the world. Already Painleve is suppressing meetings against the Moroccan invasion, in a manner that is not exactly "democratic," and has asked that the parliamentary immunity of the Communist deputies Doriot and Marty be revoked, in an attempt to silence their protests in the chamber of deputies.

Even Dell admits, "If the Moroccan campaign goes on much longer, there may be a very serious agitation and a general demand for peace at any price." Even as the words were written, much to the chagrin of the bankers, the socialists and the Nation, the French workers were rising up and demanding that the "principle of self determination" be applied to Morocco.

Dell, of course, is insignificant as an individual. But Dell, the British I. L. P. socialist, is expressing the historic role of the Second (Socialist) International. Dell is using his pen for the imperialistic bankers, under the guise of sentimental "democratic" terms.

Just as during the world war, the socialists betrayed the workers, so today, the socialists are betraying the workers.

THE French socialists have voted the credits with which Painleve is to carry on the imperialistic war, they have allowed the French workers to be thrown against the Riffians in Morocco to be slaughtered. They have shamelessly given up every principle for which they once stood and have once more demonstrated their allegiance to the bourgeois camp.

"Public nervosity has been increased by the absence of any information about the French casualties due, I understand, to the refusal of Marshal Lyautey to give such information," says Dell.

And the French socialists, realizing that Lyuatey gets his orders fr Painleve, and that Painleve receiv his orders from the French banke are doing their utmost to appease th "nervosity", by mouthing pacif phrases while they fall in with Pai leve's imperialistic course.

The Moroccan invasion once m demonstrates that the Communists the only group which leads the f of the workers against impe ism, and that the socialists are im ialists, thinly disguised.

CONN. TEXTILE STRIKERS GAIN PART VICTORY

Hold Ranks Solid; Co. Signs Agreement

(Continued from page 1)

by Meekan, the manager. First, all of the strikers were to be taken back without discrimination. Second, the company and a committee of the men were to draw up a method of settling disputes. Third, girls were to get the same pay as the men. Fourth. No worker was to be compelled to work two of the 4 wide looms, without his consent.

The Terms.

An advance was made, when the girls were promised the same pay as men. How to handle disputes has not been settled. Before this, when the repreesntative of the men went to the foreman, he was often told that these matters were beyond the power of the representative. Now, at least, in theory, the company concedes to the workers the right to take up with the responsible manager any disputed points. And its specifies that it will meet with a committees of the men to decide how disputes shall be adjusted. If they fail to agree, the matter hangs in the air. What should have been settled by the past—strike—may have to be settled by another.

The wage increase of 10 per cent, was dropped. Many men felt that the strike should have been continued, until the wage increase was granted, but there was no unanimity on this point.

Not Compelled to Work on 2 Looms.

Last and most important is the 2 loom system on the 4 wide loom. The strike was called primarily to abolish this evil, of the two loom system. No such prohibition appears in the agreement signed by the company, an original copy of which was seen by the writer. The agreement merely states that no worker may be compelled to work 2 looms of the 4 wide.

This is a victory for the strikers as individuals. But the company will try to divide the workers, by offering bonuses for such work; it can bring in outside men. Again, the company can ask weavers to run 2 of the 4 wide looms, and thus get increased profits for the company. The committeemen interviewed by the writer on Sunday at their picnic (which was a huge success) believe that they can hold the ranks of the men solid, and defeat any attempt by the management to continue the 2 loom system on the 4 wides.

Splendid Fight.

It was the spirit of solidarity displayed by the men that accounts for the company coming to some agreement. Last January, the company made a verbal agreement and violated it. This time, the management was compelled to put it down in writing. Last time, only the weavers were out. This time, the entire weaving department. A forward move.

One would have liked to see the strikers get all of their demands. But they were recruits, many entirely new to industrial struggle. The committee realizes that they did not get al' they wanted, that there are loopholes which the company will try to use; d they are therefore urging the men stick to their Weavers' club and omfixers' Club. The strike has doubled the number of dues paying members in the weavers' club. Their present struggle will mean greater confidence of the strikers in themselves, and greater endurance in longer struggles.

Prepare Now.

There is no doubt that the company will try to get around the agreement and nullify it. The workers will be on the watch. It is of the greatest importance that closer relations be established between loomfixers and weavers: the two clubs must be combined. Had they belonged to one organization, the 2 loom system would have been abolished, without any doubt. It is not too late. It must be done, and done quickly. And the other workers in the plant must be drawn into the organizations.

The fight is not over. It has just begun. The company, like all capitalist firm, will watch for the moment to lower wages, worsen conditions in the shop, lengthen hours, etc. It will, at the first opportunity, reduce the workers' committee to nothing. It will seek to regain the full right to handle all questions, without interference from any workers' committee. The foreman may again become the boss.

Must Unite.

We must be ready. We must unite. We must unite the workers in Blumenthal's. We must get together with workers in the other textile cen rs. We cannot stand alone. We st have one organization of all the rkers in the textile industry. This ll give the textile workers power. wer to challenge the bosses' con l over industry—to introduce work control of industry. To have the ustries owned and operated by a kers government. This the tex workers must prepare for. And first step, committees of workers each department.

OUR PUBLICATIONS - *On the Reichenberg Vorwarts of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia*

(CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY)

Report of the Agitprop Department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

I.

FROM the journalist's point of view, the Reichenberg Vorwarts is the best conducted paper run by the Czechish Communist Party. Its style of diction is full of life, it strives to raise the level of its readers in international questions, and shows a decided tendency to rid itself of the provincialism which is one of the unhappiest legacies bequeathed by a social democratic past to the party press of the Czechish Communist Party. But the Vorwarts is too much under the influence of the labor movement in the German reich. Without doubt it is its duty to act as connecting link between the revolutionary German workers of Czecho-Slovakia and those of Germany, but this should not by any means be done at the expense of the actual and urgent problems of Czech politics. The Vorwarts gives the impression of inability to follow the Czechish Party press or the press printed in the Czechish language. It reacts slowly and cumbersomely to the politics of the Czechish government. There is a lack of immediate actual contact with the struggles and peculiar characteristics of the non-German workers of Czecho-Slovakia.

II.

The Political Line of the Paper.

WHILST the Vorwarts maintains one continuous line in questions of international politics, this cannot be said of it with regard to Czechish politics. Before all there is lacking a persistent carrying thru of the general campaign of the party (this is a characteristic of the whole Czechish party press). For instance, the Vorwarts publishes the decisions arrived at by the congress on the question of unity, and presents them in a form excellent for purposes of agitation. But instead of continuing the campaign thus commenced, not merely in the form of articles, but with the additional aid of headlines, short notes, etc., the Vorwarts permits the unity campaign to disappear from its columns for days and weeks, and it only reapears when some external cause brings it to the surface again. There is a lack of concrete application of international decisions to Czechish conditions. There is an almost entire lack of agitation for the unity of all Czechish trade union centrals. The slogan of unity is not carried into the actual struggle, for instance in the recent wage struggle in the Mahrisch Ostrau district. The result of this is that the agitation made by the Vorwarts for the unity of the trade unions is stereotyped and abstract in character.

In this connection it may be pointed out that much too little significance was attached to the attitude of the English delegates in Moscow. Precisely in Czecho-Slovakia much should have been made of the fact that Purcell is not only an English trade union leader, but at the same time chairman of the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

The attitude adopted by the Vorwarts to the factory council movement shows similar faults. The lengthy decisions of the national executive committee have not been sufficiently popularized in the Vorwarts. It is entirely inadequate merely to reprint the resolutions and theses in one or two leading articles. The decisions should be impressed again and again upon the memories of the workers by popular articles on each separate demand, by leading headlines, blocked notices, etc. Such methods of popularism are an indispensable prerequisite for the inauguration of so young a movement as the Czechish factory council movement. But the Vorwarts omits them entirely.

The Vorwarts devotes too little attention to the politics pursued by the German social democrats in Czecho-Slovakia. Polemics against social democracy confined to brief notes or to the local column. This is a fault. The Vorwarts should carry on a systematic campaign against social democracy, especially against its central organ, the Prague Sozialdemokrat.

The Vorwarts omits to carry on an energetic and emphatic campaign for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the Czechish government. The recognition of the U. S. S. R. by France should have been used for an energetic campaign.

The second party conference of the Czechish Communist Party was not sufficiently dealt with by the Vorwarts. General articles are absoluetly inadequate. And the same must be said of general appeals to work, etc. Above all, the slogan of "Bolshevization" and the party decisions on the national question are not sufficiently popularized and explained. Precisely at the present juncture the Vorwarts should deal energetically and continuously with the ideological and organisatory aspects of the slogan: "Bolshevization of the Czechish Communist Party." The phrase: "We are no longer concerned with speaking of Bolshevization, but with its execution" is wrong. On the contrary. Our Czechish party press must speak and agitate a very great deal more with respect to Bolshevization in order to be understood by the masses. The same applies to the national question. Brief notices and popular paragraphs must draw the attention of the German workers constantly to the new character of the decisions on the national question. Every national movement among other nationalities must be placed in the foreground of agitation. The political change in the line pursued by the party since the Second Party Conference must be demonstrated by the Vorwarts thru the medium of its application by the new party leadership.

III.

The Vorwarts and the Organization Life of the Party.

THE organization life of the party is insufficiently expressed in the Vorwarts. It is frequently relegated to the local reports, and drags on a wretched existence amidst the municipal and other local affairs. There is an entire lack of a concrete reflection of the organizatory events in the party, which should be dealt with in the political column. The supplement for the factories and works is a praiseworthy initiative, but it published too many general articles instead of reports sent directly from the workshops and factories by worker correspondents. The organization of a network of worker correspondents is among the first tasks of the Vorwarts.

IV.

Technical Questions.

WE have the impression that the adoption of the new political line has not been carried out with sufficient care. It frequently occurs that the Vorwarts publishes important and urgent notices on the last page of the paper, under "wires." And it occurs even more frequently that the first page of the Vorwarts is filled with lengthy articles of much less urgency, so that the so important first page is lost as far as agitation is concerned. This is one of the main technical faults of the Vorwarts. Too little attention is given to the first page of the paper. The reverse should be the case. The first page is the most important of the paper. The most important news must be concentrated here as far as possible. The first page must be utilized for agitation. Long articles, filling the whole page, should not be printed as continuous letterpress, but must be made effective for agitation. (Interruptions by means of headlines, etc.) It is incomprehensible to us why the Vorwarts almost invariably prints the political section in bourgeois or long primer type. The use of smaller types would impart a much more striking appearance to the paper. A further mistake is the provincialist divisions into home, abroad, etc. It is a matter of experience that a division of matter according to subject is much more effective than a geographical division.

In our opinion the local section of the paper should be completely reformed. The reports on the proceedings in the local councils, etc. are accorded too much space. They should be substituted by reports on events affecting the workers more directly. The local section should accord the greatest possible space to letters from worker correspondents.

TEXTILE UNION CONVENTION IN FORWARD MOVES

A. F. of T. O. Endorses Labor Defense

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BIDDEFORD, Maine, July 1.—At the opening of the second session of the tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives here Tom Bell was given the floor on behalf of the Labor Defense Council call for a conference in Chicago.

After outlining the purpose of the conference the convention unanimously passed the following motion:

> "That this convention endorse the move of the Labor Defense Council to create a general labor defense organization, and instructs the incoming executive to co-operate with such organization when formed."

Speed Up Efficiency.

The business agent of the Weavers' Local, New Bedford, gave a review of the situation confronting the textile workers by the introduction of the multiple loom system, and speed-up systems introduced by efficiency experts. The industry is undergoing a second revolution as great as that caused by the introduction of machinery thru increasing the number of machines per worker.

The efficiency expert has taken the place of the boss and overseer, and the workers are being carefully timed in every motion to see in what motions he can be speeded up.

While thousands of workers are unemployed mills are being worked 24 hours a day in two shifts in some places. As soon as orders are finished the mills are shut down and the workers join their fellows in the streets.

Besides the savage wage cuts put into effect during the past two years the manufacturers are now engaged in increasing the exploitation by means of machinery and speedup systems.

Unemployment Balances Speed Up.

From every textile center in New England delegates told of this process being carried on. They painted word pictures of unemployment on one hand and savage exploitation on the other. This process was pointed out as the great problem confronting the textile workers.

The convention decided that the resolutions committee be instructed to bring in a resolution on this matter embodying the sentiments expressed by the delegates.

Inductry Largely Unorganized.

The report of the organization committee brot to the front the unorganized state of the industry. Great textile centers with thousands of workers are practically unorganized. It was decided that the incoming executive should lay plans for organizing the unorganized.

John P. O'Connell, secretary of the union sent in his resignation which was accepted. The convention elected W. E. G. Batty, secretary of the New Bedford Loomfixers' Local as acting secretary until elections on the last day of the convention.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

The Workers Party in Action

WORKERS' SCHOOL GIVES COURSES IN LENINISM

Two Weeks, Full Time Class for N. Y. Reds

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK, July 1. — The spring term of the Workers' School has come to a close and a program is now being prepared for intensive educational work for the summer, to begin in August.

In addition to this, several other courses have been arranged in Public Speaking Workers' Correspondence, and Advanced English.

Workers' Correspondence Course

The course in Workers' Correspondence held its first session on Saturday, June 20th, with thirty present. This aims to train workers to write up news of their shop and trade, to help them give voice to their thoughts and feelings on their daily life and problems for the Communist press. The text used is "The revolutionary role of Worker Correspondents," by William F. Dunne. The class is under the direction of Oliver Carlson. It will meet hereafter on Tuesday evenings, 8 p. m., at the school headquarters, 108 East 14th Street.

The course in Public Speaking is given in close cooperation with the local party organization, and has as its definite purpose to prepare comrades for active participation in the municipal election campaign of New York City. The first session of the class, which will be conducted by William Weinstone, will be held Saturday afternoon, July 11, 3 p. m., at the school headquarters.

Class In English

The course in Advanced English is a special summer English course on American problems for advanced students, which aims to strengthen their powers of composition, make their style more flexible, enlarge their vocabulary, and eradicate defects in grammar and rhetoric. Each student will be assigned one topic for investigation and composition. He will read his work to the entire class, after which criticisms will be given by the class as to content and form.

Among the problems to be considered by the class are: (1) Basis for growth of the Communist movement in America; (2) The Workers Party as compared with the socialist party; (3) Relationship between foreign-born and native workers, etc. Only comrades are eligible to join this class who possess a fair knowledge of English grammar, who can read English prose fluently, and who are considered satisfactory to the instructor. The class will meet once a week for two hours beginning Monday, July 6th, and continuing for eight sessions.

Registration for these courses is still open. Comrades are urged not to delay but to enroll at once at the office of the Workers' School, room 34, 108 East 14th Street.

Doomed Man Attempts Suicide

Warden Wesley Westbrook ordered an armed guard stationed around the county jail hospital cot of Walter Krauser, who during the night attempted to commit suicide by building a funeral pyre of his mattress and setting it on fire in five places. Walter **Krauser has been sentenced to hang.**

Frisco Party Notes

At the city central committee meeting in Oakland, Calif., June 26, steps were taken to hold a mass Chinese anti-imperialist meeting in a hall in the Chinese section of Oakland, at an early date. It will be similar to the very successful meeting June 21, in San Francisco where the Chinese and Japanese turned out in large numbers. Two hundred letters will be sent to students and others. Watch for further announcement.

• • •

The city central committee of San Francisco, Calif., will be called in special meeting early the coming week to prepare for the fall campaign when city and county officials are to be elected. The matter of starting street meetings immediately will be taken up. Street meetings are also under consideration for Oakland. 1,000 leaflets "Fight American Imperialism and War" have been ordered for Oakland and Berkeley.

• • •

Saturday evening dances and entertainments and Sunday night propaganda meetings will be held during July at 225 Valencia, San Francisco, beginning July 11. The programs are being arranged.

• • •

The drive for "subs" for the DAILY WORKER and other Workers Party publications will continue unabated. The names in San Francisco have been arranged in routes for canvassing. A letter is being sent to each asking them call. In the meantime the canvassing is progressing to make sure that all are reached with our message. Comrade A. Segal is in charge of this work. Active canvassing is also progressing in the East Bay district and in the outside districts. Several Comrades are giving much of their time to this.

Good Time for All at T. U. E. L. Picnic at Akron, O., July 4

AKRON, Ohio July 1.—The International picnic given by the T. U. E. L. at Schocalog Lake Park on Saturday, July 4th promises to be the best outing ever held in Akron. An excellent program of entertainment for adults and children will keep everyone happy thruout the day. There will be prominent speakers, dancing, all kinds of amusements and refreshments.

To get to the park take W. Exchange car to the end of the line where you take the South Maple N. O. T. Bus to the end of the line, where our Special Bus will take you to the picnic ground.

Jugo-Slav Branch of Workers Party Fights for Gitlow's Freedom

NEW YORK, July 1. — At its last regular meeting the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party, District No. 2, unanimously resolved to congratulate Comrade Gitlow for his determined stand for the exploited masses and pledges itself to work untiringly for Comrade Gitlow's freedom so that he may continue his splendid work of building up the Workers Party of America into a genuine mass Communist Party.

NEW YORK PARTY MEMBERS MUST HELP FIGHT IMPERIALISM

NEW YORK.—All members not employed this week must come to the district office at the hours of 11 and again at 4 p. m. to distribute anti-imperialist leaflets at very important places. Comrades come to this office and help in this important work.

Also be ready to respond to the call of the section organizers for the distribution of this anti-imperialist leaflet. The sections have made their plans for the distribution of the leaflet and all comrades must follow these plans. Your section organizer will notify you thru your branch where to get the leaflets.

District Organizer,
Charles Krumbein.

Young Workers Begin League Educational Courses at Brule

BRULE, Wis., July 1.—A program held Sunday, opened the Young Workers League Educational courses here. The program was given by the Superior members of the Y. W. L.

Mondya morning everyone ate a hearty breakfast. After breakfast the students met in the large hall, where tables and seats, etc. had been arranged. A Y. W. L. branch was formed, the various officers, and committees were el [illegible]

Committees w [illegible] for everything: Firewoo [illegible], cleanup, work, yard, and K [illegible] And the committees got to working efficiently.

The 40 minute periods for each subject make them more interesting, and lessen the restlessness of the class. Between each period, there is a 10-minute recess, which gives one "that peppy feeling." The recess is the time for ball playing, and other games.

Armenian Workers of Chicago Invite You to Their Picnic and Feast

Would you like to spend a day out in the open air with comrades? Would you like to partake of feast of a nice juicy barbecued ox with all the trimmings?

The picnic of the Armenian section of the Workers Party on Sunday, July 5th at Reese Park, 6400 West Grand Ave. offers this treat to you. They invite every worker in Chicago and vicinity to come and partake of this feast while listening to speeches by prominent speakers and enjoying a good musical concert. There is no charge for admission.

If you know what's good for you, you won't miss this picnic!

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

ROOMS WANTED!

Working couple with 4-year-old boy want 2 housekeeping rooms, with a party willing to take care of the child from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. for 5 days a week. Write to C. Christie, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., or telephone after 7 p. m. Keystone 3321.

RESTAURANT WORKER GETS FIFTEEN CENTS AN HOUR, GARBAGE FOR MEAL, FIRED FOR NOT WORKING OVERTIME

By E. HAWTHORNE WINNER
(Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—About a week ago, while on a search for a job I answered a newspaper "ad" for a "young man to work in a cafeteria." From about ten others one other fellow and myself were chosen. After a long and drawn out interview with the assistant manager we were both told to report again the next morning at 9 o'clock and he would then decide which one he wished to employ.

At 9 o'clock promptly we were there, entering the building at the same time. We then waited for about half an hour or more until said assistant manager took it into his head to see us. He first called the other man in and talked with him. Finally in about fifteen or twenty minutes more he informed me that the other fellow was hired and I was not needed that day.

Food Unpaltable.

The next morning, I received a letter from said creature informing me that he desired to see me once more. I went down and he remarked that there was now a vacancy "on the floor." The hours were to be 9 to 2:30 and 5 to 8 one day and 9 to 7 the next alternating daily. The "salary" was $50.00 monthly and meals were to be furnished.

That afternoon I started work. I spent the time until 4:30 cleaning off the tops of the tables. It is an expensive cafetaria and they must keep things clean to please the customers. However, they don't want to pay for this work but thrust it on the underpaid bussmen.

With anticipation of a fine meal, I started toward the dining room at 4:30. First of all, I was led by the head bussman to the cellar and found there a small, poorly ventilated room the "help's" dining room. "Mess hall" would certinly be a more fitting term. They ship down to that room all the stale "left overs" from the other parts of the building (there are about three cafeterias and a restaurant under the same roof and management). One of the articles thrown on the counter was a batch of stale cream puffs. On Friday, they had no meat all day, but only a lot of cheap and foul tasting fish. In addition was some spaghetti which had evidently been incorrectly cooked. The milk which they served was about 60-40 in favor of the water can. I did not taste the coffee. The odor was enough.

Gives Out Daily Work.

While there I distributed many copies of the DAILY WORKER and found several who were interested in the paper. Some, of course, raised cries of Bolshevism. I also raised the question of a union. This is certainly a place which needs organization.

Friday night was my night to be off at 8, and at 8 promptly I went. The next morning, on my arrival, the assistant manager "honored" me with an interview. He desired to know the reason why I departed at 8. I politely informed him that according to his statement when I came, my hour was 8. He replied, "Yes, but—" and then went on to explain that the work was not finished. After remarking that the latter fact was a matter of supreme indifference to me since I had fulfilled by obligation at the hour specified, he told me that the company must dispense with my services.

So far as the hours are concerned, I also found that one must be in at 8:30 to eat breakfast and on afternoons off must be back at 4:30 to get any dinner. Instead of 8 on every other night, as I was told, one is expected to work putting chairs up on tables until at least 8:30. This makes a total of 11½ hours on long days and 10 hours on short days, or 64½ hours per week. **At the rate of $50.00 per month wages, this amounts to an hourly wage of about 15 cents.** This is not counting time going to and from work. Does such an industry, and such a vital one too, need organization?

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85¾; cable 4.86¼. France, franc, demand 4.46½; cable 4.47. Belgium, franc, demand 4.44½; cable 4.45. Italy, lira, demand 3.37¾; cable 3.38. Sweden, krone, demand 26.80; cable 26.83. Norway, krone, demand 17.71; cable 17.73. Denmark, krone, demand 20.03; cable 20.05. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 80.00; cable, no quote.

Quake Rocks Potatoes

HOULTON, Me., July 1.—Aroostook county, the famous potato belt of the east, was visited by a slight earthquake and a cloudburst today.

No lives were reported lost.

100%

THE STORY OF A PATRIOT
By Upton Sinclair.

A most interesting story by a master-propagandist, built around a red-blooded "he-man," a hundred-per cent American who turns out to be a spy of big business. A propaganda novel you can hand to your shop-mate to read after you have enjoyed it.

Paper, 25 Cents

THE DAILY WORKER, Literature Department
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM
By I. STALIN.

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism.

This book issued for the first time in this country, is written by a close co-worker of Lenin, at present secretary of the Russian Communist Party and a figure in the International Communist Movement.

Attractively bound, with a frontispiece (photograph) of the author.

35 CENTS.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

UNION TEACHERS IN 9TH ANNUAL CONVENTION HERE

Discuss Big Business' Control of Schools

By CARL HAESSLER,
(By Federated Press.)

Defense of teachers against autocratic superintendents and school boards is one of the major problems before the 9th annual convention, American Federation of Teachers, which opened for a 4-day session in Chicago. This national organization of classroom wage earners, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, reported 3,700 members in 1924, compared with 2,700 in 1916 when it was organized. The low mark came in 1918 when 1,000 members were in good standing and the peak in 1920 and 1921 with 9,300. The teachers have suffered in common with other unions from the openshop movement and have been particularly exposed to the big-business drive to control the schools for capitalism.

Strongholds of the union are New York, Washington, Atlanta, Memphis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Portland, San Francisco and Sacramento. The entire faculty of Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., is organized.

Stand by Scopes.

Defense of children's minds against the one-sided anti-evolution propaganda, which has come to a crisis in the legal battle in Tennessee is a leading task before the convention. The federation secretary, F. G. Stecker, has committed the organization to the support of John T. Scopes, the Tennessee biology instructor who has been arrested for informing his students of the theory of evolution, contrary to state law. Memphis union teachers, the nearest federation local, have taken no action so far on the case.

In contrast to the routine education demanded by superintendents under the influence of the big corporations, the teachers now in convention are paying much attention to what is known as the creative activity school, in which children are taught a subject as their interest in it kindles or as they find it important for their other purposes. The child's impulse to work and create is used to train his faculties.

For Teacher Councils.

Incidents in the teachers' fight against the boss in education are reflected in the strong sentiment for teacher councils in which executives like principlas and superintendents shall have no voice in the criticism of the rating system which puts the teacher at the mercy of his superior and in the insistence on freedom of teaching in the social as well as natural sciences. Allied with this is the criticism of the growing tendency in some sections of the country to insinuate religious teaching into school time.

Worker education is scheduled for special discussion.

Legislature Ends Session

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 1.—The Illinois legislature's present session comes to an end today.

GERMANY'S TRADE UNION LEADERS IGNORE DEMAND OF WORKERS FOR AMNESTY TO CLASS WAR PRISONERS

BERLIN, Germany—For many months the demand for amnesty has been raised by the broad masses in Germany. The terrible class sentences against workers for the smallest causes, the intentionally long imprisonments before the trial, the unheard of methods of investigation, the provocations of the spy system have made an amnesty for broad circles of the population a necessity. Added to this there is the openly mild justice against the right who are hardly punished and soon released from prison.

The amnesty for Jagow, paritcipant in the Kapp Putsch, by President Ebert led to a new wave of demands for amnesty so that the government felt compelled to amnesty also three paritcipants in the Bavarian Soviet Republic, but these only on probation. Since that time the motions for amnesty lie peacefully in the archives of the parliaments.

Hold Mass Demonstrations.

The mass storm has not yet been able to enforce amnesty. In almost all towns mass meetings have taken place which were followed by street demonstrations. Also in the shops, trade unions and other labor organizations amnesty was demanded. The list of the trade unions and shops in Germany which have adopted resolutions for amnesty, and sent them to the respective authorities, is very long.

The fact, that all this has not yet been successful, is due to the lack of determination of the leading bodies of the trade unions. They consoled us with the necessity of an amnesty after the election of the new president. Then it was said that Whitsuntide was a welcome opportunity for an amnesty. Now it is said that negotiations on the extension of the amnesty are still going on. This means that the amnesty for the workers is postponed till the energy of the working class in its campaign is weakened. Besides it is left to Hindenburg and his clique whether they will amnesty the revolutionary class fighters or not.

Struggle of All Workers.

The workers must not leave the liberation of their fellow-workers in the hands of the right parties standing behind Hindenburg. If they do, not a single revolutionary will be released from the prisons of the German republic. The struggle for amnesty can not be waged by the Communist Party alone. The political prisoners are the victims of their struggle for the whole working class.

It is therefore the task of the whole working class to fight for their liberation. This has been stated by the last congress of the German Trade Unions which adopted a resolution for the class war prisoners from whcih we quote the following:

"The congress demands the immediate release of all prisoners of the working class and an extensive amnesty for all political crimes and those connected with it. It appeals to the national committee and to all trade unions to use all means in order to fight for the freedom of the political prisoners and the persecuted fellow-workers."

Union Officials Unconcerned.

The national committee of the German trade unions has thus been instructed to use all means in order to release prisoners of the working class. But as yet it has taken no steps whatsoever in this direction. To it the fate of the imprisoned workers and trade union members is not important. But it has the duty to carry out the congress decision! The members who feel a natural solidarity with the political prisoners, must point to this decision in the elections for the 12th Trade Union Congress in order to force the German Trade Union Federation to work for an extensive amnesty.

Must Carry on Campaign.

Who wants to defend his class interests must fight for amnesty.

Who does not want to leave the fate of the political prisoners in the hands of the right parties and Hindenburg, must carry on a campaign for amnesty in shop and trade union.

Who does not want to permit the government of Luther the comedy of an alleged amnesty, must force the Trade Union Federation to use the power of the trade unions with millions of members for a general amnesty!

All force for the amnesty!

WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION RUN PALACES TAKEN FROM "NOBILITY"

By LAURA BRANNIN

LENINGRAD—(By Mail.)—Have you ever visited one of our big museums or any place of national interest in the wake of a professional guide whose business it was to recite to your long suffering ears a detailed account of the virtues and abilities of our great men—the founders of our democratic country, the beneficence of our wealthy men and the heroism of our military leaders! In England it is the details of the lives of tyrannical kings, of their idle wives and parasitical retinue which are recited with an air of reverence by a guide who differs from nobility itself in his financial status, not mental make-up.

Now for a study in contrasts. You are in Leningrad, visiting the far famed Winter Palace. A woman guide in no brass buttons, no servility in her manner, albeit with several languages at her command, takes you thru the quarters of the one time czars of Russia. You note the beautiful wood carving in the library of Nicholas II. The books handsomely bound but contents valueless, dealing almost entirely with details of military strategy.

Quite a few are in French and devoted to Napoleon, a great hero of the late Czar. When asked why he spent so much time studying the life of Napoleon, Nicholas answered: "Because I believe we are so similar in ability." The guide laughs and you feel with her the foolish egotism of this weakling, Nicholas II.

Here are the numerous ikons of the Empress. She was a German and of protestant faith, but a neuresthenic, poor thing: she was terribly afraid of revolutions and sought relief thru religion.

And then you visit the apartments of Alexander II who was assassinated in 1881. You examine some handsome embroideries done by the daughters of nobility and presented to Alexander. One reads: "God is your protector." The guide shrugs her sholders and her face suggests doubt.

She calls your attention to a handsomely carved bottle containing holy water presented by some pious monks and guaranteed to absolutely save the Czar from revolutionaries. "But," says the guide, and there is real sarcasm in her voice: "Alexander was killed by a bomb!"

When the party reaches one of the gorgeous ball rooms, she tells the story which is one of the most beautiful of the early days of the revolution. When the workers broke into the palace, they slashed to pieces a painting of Nicholas and of the Empress; you now see only the frames. Another of a general and of the Virgin Mary were cut in several places but they still hang on the walls.

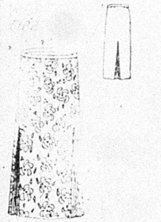
When they reached this ball room, they were overawed by the beauty of the crystal and gold chandeliers, the lovely mirrors, the striking columns, mantelpieces and huge vases of malachite; they recognized this beauty as labor performed by unknown comrades and they instantly agreed among themselves that all of it must be preserved for all the workers of Russia. So they placed guards over these rooms, and today these new owners of the Winter Palace throng thru the place and listen to a new analysis of the stuff kings and queens are really made of.

War Made 1,000 Women Ill

NEW YORK, July 1.—One thousand women who served overseas in the world war are suffering from tubercolosis and mental ailments caused by the war, Anne Hoyt said today in an address to the Women's Overseas Service League.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A STYLISH SKIRT WITH POPULAR FEATURES



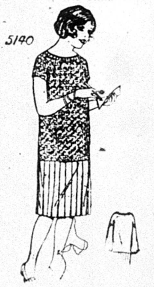
5122. Kasha, linen or crepe with or without contrasting material or color may be used for this design.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make this pretty model as illustrated will require 2⅝ yards of 40 inch figured material, and ¾ yard of plain for hte godets cut crosswise for a 31 inch size. The width at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2⅝ yards.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL.



5140. Figured and plain silk will combine well in this model. It is also attractive in kasha or crepe. The peasant sleeves may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8-year size requires 1¼ yard of 36-inch material for the waist portions and 1¾ yard of contrasting material for the skirt, if made as illustrated in the large view. With peasant sleeves 1⅝ yard will be required for the waist. If made of one material the entire dress will require 3 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST

SERIOUS DROP IN JOBS IS SHOWN BY MAY 1925 REPORT

Employment, according to the U. S. department of labor from April 1925 to May was still going down, the decrease amounting to sligthly less than 1 per cent.

The department's figures show that unemployment is serious. The number employed in industry in May was 11 per cent below May, 1923, and nearly 23 per cent below May, 1920. It was about 16 per cent below May, 1919, the last census year.

Show Gain Over Last Year.

The textile and automobile industries show a gain over May, 1924. Some of the larger gains over last year were cotton mills 6.8 per cent, hosiery and knit goods 6 per cent, silk mills 12.9 per cent, automobile 14.3 per cent, agricultural implements 16.2 per cent and auto tires 24.3 per cent.

Changes compared with 1924 in number and total payrolls in the 12 groups of industries were:

Change from May, 1924	Employment Per cent	Payroll Per cent
Food industries	—5.4	—4.5
Textiles	+5.2	+8.7
Iron, steel	—0.4	—1.2
Lumber products	—2.4	—2.3
Leather products	—1.0	—4.2
Paper, printing	—0.4	—1.2
Chemicals, oils	—1.9	—0.5
Stone, clay, glass	—1.8	—1.6
Metal products	—1.7	—3.3
Autos, cars, wagons	—7.4	+13.7
Miscellaneous	—5.0	—5.5

Percapita wages showed a gain compared with May, 1924. The monthly average earned in identical establishments employing over 2,500,000 workers was $26.17 in May, 1924, and $26.83 in May, 1925. Concerns employing about 40 per cent of the country's factory workers distributed $3,183,000 more a week in wages than a year ago.

Big increases in percapita earnings compared with May, 1924, were tobacco 6 per cent, structural iron 5.3 per cent, bakeries 4.6 per cent, hosiery and knit goods 7.2 per cent, silk 6 per cent, carpets and rugs 5.5 per cent, finishing textiles 5.2 per cent, cotton mills 3.9 per cent and automobiles 7.8 per cent. These increases are due to better working time rather than to changes in wage rates.

Industry at ¾ Capacity.

Industry in May was operating 92 per cent of full-time with 82 per cent of a normal working force, or just over 75 per cent of full-time capacity. Last May it was 90 per cent of full-time with 77 per cent of full force or just under 70 per cent capacity.

Bankers are beginning to interpret these figures as showing that normal activity means only fair business. They call it satisfactory that industry is stabilized at about three-quarters of capacity. This is the view of investors but hardly of the several million workers who face chronic unemployment or at best part-time work.

SOVIETS BUY 36 MILLION DOLLAR COTTON CARGOES

WASHINGTON, July 1—Of the American cotton crop of 1924, the All-Russian Textile Syndicate purchased 243,698 bales, valued at $36,340,000 when delivered at Murmansk, the port on the Arctic Ocean to which 30 chartered ships have carried the bulk of it, and to which five more vessels will sail in July with the remainder. During the previous season the syndicate purchased 189,145 bales, valued at $31,457,000.

Eleven of the ships this season were loaded at New Orleans, nine at Houston and five at Galveston. Purchasing is done in the cotton belt, thru a main office in New York and a branch in New Orleans. Credit is handled by the National City Bank and the Equitable Trust Co.

The syndicate is a New York corporation with $1,000,000 paid-in capital, which buys raw material for the combination of all textile mills in the Soviet Union. One of its directors resigned during the past year to accept appointment to the federal bench in New York City.

Workers' Relief Body Gathers Funds to Aid the Chinese Strikers

MOSCOW, June 12 (By Mail).—The appeal of the Workers' International Relief in China has made a great impression. Numerous organizations have sent letters of thanks to the W. I. R. and stressed the necessity for urgent aid to the strikers.

The professors of the national university of Peking have addressed a telegram to the W. I. R. in which they declare that the appeal of the W. I. R. has encouraged the Chinese people in its hard and unequal struggle in which its only weapon is the boycott and the strike.

The further development of the struggle depends upon the fraternal support of the strikers by the hand and brain workers of all countries.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

BUILDERS AT WORK

THESE ARE THE VERY LAST ONES!

There Will Be No More.

These subs listed below were received on Tuesday, June 30, and are the very last ones to be included in the totals in the Second Annual Sub Campaign. As usual this column will bring to the attention of all Communist Builders not only the outstanding efforts in propaganda work, but also the best methods used by Communist Builders thruout the country.

MEANWHILE—

Watch the Special July 4 Anti-Imperialist Issue of the DAILY WORKER for the Total Results in

The Second Annual Sub Campaign

CHICAGO, ILL.—Hammersmark, Karl Reeve (2), Clara Liebermann, Girsch, H. L. A. Holman.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Stephen Krasonya (5); I. Wintre.

ROCHESTER, MINN.—Geo. F. Partridge (2).

RACINE, WIS.—Peter Sahi (3).

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Walter Johnson (3).

ST. PAUL, MINN.—W. H. Wangerin.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A. A. Sockol.

CHISAGO CITY, MINN.—A. Schlemmer.

GRAND RAPIDS, MINN.—Eugene Bechtold (9).

MONNESSEN, PA.—Leo Kauppila (2).

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A. A. Buehler (2).

ETNA, PA.—S. M. Kurepa (4).

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Max Kitses.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—L. Hausman.

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, July 2, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Avenue.
499	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16432	Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 92nd St.
25	Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts.
2	Piano and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington.
669	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria.
515	Railway Carmeu, 1259 Cornell St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Avenue.
1082	Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Avenue.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
38	Signalmen, 6236 Princeton Ave.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
755	Teamsters, 30 E. 8th St.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
17616	Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Another Injunction Hits the Industrial Workers of the World

SEATTLE, Wash., July 1.—Judge J. T. Ronald on Wednesday last handed down a decision permanently enjoining the I. W. W., and the Equity Printing company, publisher of the Industrial Worker from picketing the business of "Our House" and also the Lyric theater, or from holding meetings at which these business houses are discussed, or from circulating any printed matter attacking "Our House."

These two business houses, particularly "Our House" had been, so it is claimed, fair to the regular unions, but had been boycotted by the I. W. W. because alleged assistance given to the special prosecution fund to convict the eight lumber worker members of the I. W. W. who defended their hall at Centralia, Washington from an American Legion lynch mob on November 11th, 1919.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

USE OF POISON GAS HANDY TO QUELL WORKERS

Major Points Out It Routs and Burns Foe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, July 1.—An astonishing statement, one that bears out the predictions of the Communists, was made by Major General Amos A. Fries, head of the Chemical Warfare Department of the U. S. army, at a luncheon of the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles, a few days ago.

The general took great pains to show that poison gas is the "most economical and efficient weapon for defense." The older weapons of war; rifles, cannons, etc., seek to disable or kill the enemy by smashing his limbs with bullets and steel, while poison gas and chemicals seek "merely" to cause corrosion (rotting), burning and irritation. On this ground the general claims that the casualties from gas and chemicals during the late world war were far below those caused by ordinary weapons.

Further, he explains that chemicals are widely used in industry. Who does not remember the use of poison gas and bombs in industrial disputes, especially the famous miners' struggle in West Virginia of a few years ago? These brutal and inhumane weapons are not merely used inside the factories, but against those who work in the factories, the wage workers.

The climax of the militarists' argument is reached when he declared that "we should go slow in agreeing not to use this weapon, aside from attacks on cities with women and children, to repel the invasion of an armed foe."

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

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234 S. Halsted

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Of the great leader and teacher from childhood to the grave—with photographs taken in his youth; as an exile; with old revolutionists of years ago; as an illegal worker in October, 1917; and photos taken after the Revolution and after his death.

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by A. Losovsky
Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

230 Advertising rates on application.

Where Neutrality Aids the Enemy

"John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, would not discuss the development beyond hoping that the federation, which has always maintained very cordial relations with the Amalgamated, would not become involved." This is a quotation from a news story sent out by the Federated Press on the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company.

It had reference to the action of the United Garment Workers' Union in recruiting scabs to break the Amalgamated strike. The Amalgamated is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The United Garment Workers' Union is, tho it is a paper organization and worse than that, a scab agency.

This kind of benevolent neutrality will not do the striking garment workers any good. Mr. Fitzpatrick might park his "cordial relations" in the collar and give the Amalgamated practical proof of his cordiality. In a struggle between the workers and the capitalists the "neutral" worker is giving aid to the employers. The fact that a strikebreaking outfit posing as a union in involved, does not alter the case.

How the capitalists of Chicago and of the whole country must laugh at the trade union movement that allows those sailing under its canvas to scab on another section of that movement! What would they think of a clothing firm that gave aid to the Amalgamated against the International Tailoring company? Their banks would put that firm out of business within twenty-four hours. What would they think of the Yellow Cab company if that scab firm refused to supply taxis to haul the strikebreakers recruited by the United Garment Workers to and from the scab shops? They would not only think, they would *act*. This is what the trade union movement of Chicago must do.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers will win this strike. Nobody who had the pleasure of seeing them on the picket line and in their meetings could have any doubt about the result. But there is something more than the winning of one strike involved. Hasn't the trade union movement any pride? Can the members of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago become silent partners in the scabbery of the United Garment Workers thru their silence? This issue should be a burning one on the floor of every A. F. of L. union in Chicago and at the Chicago Federation of Labor next Sunday.

1917—1925

In 1917, and until the end of the war, any American worker who expressed the opinion that anything approaching decency could come out of Germany would find himself in danger of getting tarred and feathered or run into jail. The Germans were "Huns" and nothing else. Not only would the patriotic morons known as 100 per cent Americans defeat the Germany army, but they would never again buy anything bearing the trademark of the "Hun." They would burn everything German except her coal.

This is 1925 and this is J. G. Schurman, United States ambassador to Berlin, speaking. And this is what he says in part: "While it is the policy of the United States not to participate in European problems, and it would not be proper for me to express my opinion on the merits of policies now under consideration, I hail as a happy omen for the world's peace the fact that Germany has proposed a fresh application of the principles of good will and mutual confidence." The ambassador was referring to the security pact between the west European powers, which is nothing more or less than a frameup against the Soviet Union.

In 1917 the German race had to be destroyed, because they were incapable of keeping agreements. And it cost the fathers and mothers of the United States 100,000 of their sons to make the ruling class of Germany safe for American capitalism. It cost many hundred thousands in wounded.

In 1925, this same Germany is proposing "a fresh application of the principles of good will and mutual confidence." Our diplomatic ambassador does not wish to interfere in the domestic affairs of Germany but a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse. Wall Street has Germany by the financial neck and Ambassador Schurman is not the least bit worried that his remarks will be resented. The dignity of the bourgeoisie is located in their bank accounts.

"Good Trade Unionists"

Sir William Joynson Hicks, home secretary in the British tory government, recently appealed to British trade unionists to "resist the intrigues of the Communists in their unions." Such an appeal coming from a flunkey of the United States government would be cordially received by the crowling lackeys of capitalism who dominate the American Federation of Labor. But in England Sir William's ppeal was given a fitting answer by John Bromley, M. P., general retary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and remen. Here is part of what Bromley said as reported in the ondon Daily Herald:

"Who made the rebels in the trade union ranks? asked Mr. Bromley. The rebels were a broken-hearted people, broken-hearted in fighting against the present system, which was crushing them, their wives, and families down to the degradation suffered by the working class of this country. They did have Communists in the trade unions, and they could hardly elect a delegation upon which one or two were not elected, not because they were Communists, but because they were good trade unionists.

"They criticized him (Mr. Bromley) and other leaders, but I know on which side they will be when there is a battle, he added. They are not going to be on the side of the employers."

Bromley knows, and he has the courage to say what he knows. Every labor faker in the United States knows that the Communists in the trade unions are among the best fighters in the movement. They know that when a Communist deserts the struggle against the employers or flunks his duty, that he is kicked out of the Communist Party. And in the United States as in Britain the Communists will remain with the trade union movement despite the efforts of the actionary labor skates to get rid of them. The workers will elect [illegible], because they will gain the confidence of the workers, because [illegible] are good trade unionists. And nobody is a good trade unionist [illegible] he is a good fighter against the employing class, in general [illegible] articular.

AMALGAMATED PROGRESSIVES IN CLEVELAND ISSUE PROGRAM AND MEET HOSTILITY OF THE BOSSES

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—A militant campaign is being waged in Cleveland for the election of progressives to the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The left wing of the local unions is supporting a program which really seeks to build the Amalgamated in Cleveland and make it an instrument in the class struggle.

The Unthinking.

The distribution of this program at the shops has met with some opposition, both on the part of the bosses and the supporters of the reactionaries in the unions.

These latter many times are only unthinking rank and file members who have been misled into believing that only the officialdom and not the rank and file have the right to make suggestions to strengthen the union and win concessions from the bosses.

Bosses Oppose Program.

But the very fect that at the shops, where the program of the progressives in the unions was distributed, the bosses rushed out, threatened the distributors, shook fists in their faces and talked injunction proves that the members who oppose it are but making a united front with the bosses.

The program of the progressive in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for the election in Cleveland, follows:

To all members of Local No. 112, A. C. W. of A.

"The Progressive Committee of the Needle Trades Workers deems it necessary at this time to issue the following program and calls upon the members of Local No. 112 to give it thoro consideration.

"A concerted effort is being made to destroy the organized labor movement by the so-called "American plan." The "American plan" constitutes an effort by employers to break up trade unionism by substituting the open shop for union control. Just recently the formerly powerful Street Railway Men's Union has been added to the many unions severely beaten by the combination of the bosses with the government in an effort to establish the open shop.

Amalgamation and Shop Committees.

In order for the Needle Trades Unions to escape the fate which has befallen so many unions, we must consolidate our forces. Craft must stop fighting craft and union must cease fighting other unions. All Clothing Workers' Union must be amalgamated on the departmental plan in order to present a united front against the united front of the bosses.

The forces of the workers in each factory must be consolidated by the setting up of shop committees and an energetic campaign to organize the unorganized must be carried on.

For Class Struggle.

Another scheme of the bosses is that of class collaboration. If they find it too difficult to destroy the unions, then they try to bring the unions into so-called "harmony" with the bosses which only means to increase profits at the expense of the workers.

This policy has already had a serious effect upon our own organization. Many important gains in wages and conditions won by years of militant struggle have been lost and are being lost by this tame policy of looking first at the desires and interests of the boss.

The policy of advancing our interests thru fighting the bosses is the only one to rely upon in the present and future as in the past. That is how the A. C. W. was built up and that is how it will, thru amalgamation with other Needle Trade Unions, further advance the interests of the membership.

Support the following demands of the progressive needle workers.

1. Organize the unorganized.
2. Amalgamate the needle trade unions.
3. Shop committees in all shops.
4. Abolish the speed-up system.
5. Abolish piece work.
6. Establish the 40-hour week.
7. Officials to receive no more pay than members.
8. Make all settlements in the open and not behind the backs of the members.
9. Reinstate all suspended and expelled locals and members.
10. No workers to be taken off the job because of their militant activities for progressive policies in the union.
11. World unity of the trade union movement.
12. Labor party.

We call upon the progressive members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to support candidates who have in the past and will in the future fight for the above program, which means the strengthening of the A. C. W., the strengthening of the other needle unions, the strengthening of the entire labor movement; and better conditions for our own membership and all workers."

"Progressive Committee."

Wilbur to Visit U. S. Slaves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Secretary of the Navy Curtis Wilbur will board the battleship Henderson at San Diego and will then go to Corinto, Nicaragua, to pick up United States marines stationed there. He will also visit Panama and possibly Haiti.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

HANG SOFIA RED SOLDIERS FOR AIDING REVOLT

Killed Sergeant When Communists Raided

SOFIA.—(By Mail.)—On May 29, at 4:30 a. m., in the court yard of the Sofia central prison political division, the execution of Iliy P. Petroff and Ivan Petroff Tundev from Mekhemli took place.

The executed men were condemned to death in August last year, for killing a sergeant-major of the same Mekhomli regiment in which they served as soldiers. When Communists raided the barracks, Petroff and Tundev took out the bolts of the soldiers' muskets and hid them. But when the sergeant ordered them to pick up arms and to defend the barracks, they blocked the entrance to the barrack building and killed the sergeant.

Wont Reduce Pullman Rates

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The interstate commerce commission today refused to order a reduction of fifty per cent in the surcharge on Pullman rates. This action was taken in denying the petition of the International Federation of commercial travelers' organizations asking that such an order be made.

TRADE SCHOOL TRAINS SCABS IN WORCESTER

Bosses Teach Children Loyalty to Employer

By H. SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1—"New England's industrial position is being challenged, and we must meet the challenge by preparing men to take the places of the experts who are holding important positions," was the basis of an "open shop" talk by the open shop Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson, pastor of the open shop First Universalist Church before the graduating class of the Worcester Boy's Trade School last night.

John F. Tinsley, of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and high mogul of the Manufacturers' Association also took a shot at those who are discontented and said in part that "they would be more satisfied if they could realize the opportunities of work in the shop."

Visions of poor, hard-working boys, rising to position of "wealth," influence and industrial leadership, "were painted in rosy colors by the speakers. But to attain these ends, "loyalty to the employers, hard work and thrift" are the underlying virtues, according to the open shoppers.

The 77 graduates received their diplomas from the hands of the president of the board of aldermen, Roland S. Frodigh. One hour each day of the school term is devoted to open shop talks by prominent leaders of the open shop movement and the graduation exercises are the special occasions for high-powered labor-hating talks in which the sons of the workers are taught to scab on their fathers.

Give this copy to your shop-mate

NEW ENGLAND G. O. P. GIVES FIRST WOMAN TERM IN CONGRESS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

LOWELL, Mass., July 1.—New England has decided to send a woman to congress. The first woman to go to congress from this region is Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, of this city, widow of the late congressman John Jacob Rogers.

Complete returns today from the special election in the fifth congressional district gave Mrs. Rogers, republican, 23,614; former Governor Eugene N. Foss, democrat, 9,251.

Mrs. Rogers got 72 per cent of all the votes cast, carried every town in the district and received a larger proportion of the total vote than her husband did last November.

KLAN LICKED IN MINE UNION BY LEFT WING

Zeigler Union Slams the Kluxers

By ALEX REID.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., July 1.—The election held Wednesday, June 24, in Zeigler, was a victory for the left wing in the Miners' Union and a complete repudiation of the friends of the faker Farrington, the K. K. K.

The militant miners in that vicinity, remembering the disgraceful, treacherous work of the klan in former elections, showed their contempt by the following results:

Henry Corbishly received 74 votes for president, while his K. K. K. opponent received 162.

For vice-president, Oscar Farthing got 331, and K. K. K. O'Berry, 221.

For recording secretary, Matt. Cornovich, the progressive candidate of the left wing, received 568 votes, his K. K. K. opponent receiving 158.

For financial secretary, Joe Filipovich, 697 to 138 for K. K. K. Jones.

In most of the offices the klan was swept under by the feeling of repulsion of the miners against the klan due to the klan's anti-labor record and work.

Zeigler, the home of the klan of that vicinity of Egypt, has gone the way of its predecessrs, the Citizens Alliance, etc., etc., and the miners draw a breath of relief at the passing of the vermin.

TEXTILE BOSSES SPEED WORKERS, REDUC.E JOBS

Output Jump in Mass., Figures Show

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1—Products of the manufacturing industries in Massachusetts in 1923 at factory prices were valued at $3,583,205,000, an increase of 25.8 per cent ove the figure for 1921, the previous census year.

The U. S. Census Bureau's figure made public recently showed the average number of wage earners employed during 1923 to be 667,758, a increase of 15.3 per cent over 192 In other words, while the profits increased 25.8 per cent, the opportunities for employment actually decreased in the per centage represent ed by the difference between the increase of employes, 15.3 per cent an the increase in the value of th products turned out.

The cotton goods industry led al others in the state in both numbe of wage workers and value of pr ducts. The average number of wag workers in this industry increase from 106,337 in 1921, to 113,717 i 1923, or 6.9 per cent, and the value o products from $313,830,000 to $415 932,000, or 32.5 per cent.

The above figures show that th textile workers in Massachusetts ar the most exploited in the state. Wit an increase of only 6.9 per cent workers an increase of 32.5 per cent pr duction values were turned out.

And the poor textile bosses wh spend the winters at Palm Beach an the summers abroad are not exploi ing their slaves enuf so they agai cut wages 10 per cent.

Cops and Sluggers Escort Scabs to and from Struck Shop

(Continued from page 1)

of the Amalgamated and member o the general executive board addresse the strikers yesterday morning.

Rosenblum told the strikers that th entire resources of the Amalgamate were behind them in the struggle. Th shops of the International Tailorin company and the J. L. Taylor company in New York were emptied b workers in five minutes he said, th the company officials refused the bus ness agents permission to come int the shops and confer with the sho chairmen. But other means wer found of bringing the strike messag to the workers. In New York th struck shops did not threaten a r duction as in Chicago. The Chicag reduction evidently was to be the e tering wedge.

The Amalgamated Clothing Wor ers Union will not sign any agreeme with the struck shops unless the agree to the Amalgamated condition according to statements by the strik leaders.

Dectectives Sleep With Scab

It was reported that one fourte year old boy is working in one of th scab shops. Another scab was take to a hotel by a detective who staye with the strikebreaker all night. N work is being done in the struck shop and the windows are painted so th those on the outside cannot see wha is going on inside.

Samuel Levin, manager of the Ch cago Joint Board, branded the Unite Garment Workers officials as scab and strikebreakers in a statement the Federated Press. The same new agency quotes George Slater, of th United as saying: "If trying to o ganize that shop under the America Federation of Labor is scabbing an strikebreaking, I am proud of it."

The Amalgamated picket line holding up admirably. The strike are gaining enthusiasm and in dete mination to win. Such a spirit know no defeat.

* * *

Mass Picketing In New York

By MAX MARIASH (W. C.)

NEW YORK, July 1.—Upon th arbitrary refusal of the Internationa Tailoring company to sign a contra with the Amalgamated Clothin Workers of America, a strike was d clared June 29th, at 10:00 a. m. c the above firm and J. L. Taylor & Co which is owned by the same firm.

Approximately 500 workers are e ployed in the shop, which is locate at 167 Fourth Avenue, near 12th S Workers were stopped and addresse on each floor by leaders of the firm promising them 52 weeks work p year and wage increases. Howeve that did not in any way affect the 10 per cent walk-out and conseque mass picketing in front of the shop.

The company formulated a letter the workers with the following stat ment in it: "The company has sever all relations with the Union and th workers must return as individuals not at all." The workers howeve realize that only thru a workingmen union can they keep their prese wages and keep a grip on the bosse so that the bosses never will be ab to cut their wages.

The company has engaged an ope shop law firm, which fights striki workers in the courts and gets i junctions against strikes. The company will soon know that it will in way help them as the workers a determined to smash any attempt the part of the bosses to establish open shop.

ROUMANIAN IMPERIALISM ANNEXED BESSARABIA WITH TRICKERY AND MURDER AGAINST WORKERS WILL

VIENNA.—(By Mail.)—Bessarabia, the south-west corner of the former Russian giant, has been, because of its geographical situation, since 1917, desired by Roumanian imperialism. The agnets of Roumanian government of Margiloman-Mackensen, Germanofil at that time, had the special order to co-operate in every way with the decomposition of the Russian south front army in order to facilitate for Roumania the annexation of Bessarabia.

"The true Russian patriot, General Tscherbatscheff, successfully forced the retreat of the Russian revolutionary army from Roumania. The other agents of Roumanian Etat Major, the Bessarabian social revolutionaries, Inkukez, Halipa, Katareo, Erhan and others, prepared the country for the annexation from inside.

On the 20th of October, 1917 the Congress of Bessarabian officers with the active participation of the above mentioned agents, decided to convoke the Bessarabian national assembly to settle the autonomy question. The number of members of this assembly—"Sfatul Zeri," were determined in advance—120 persons—from which number 85 were Moldavians.

Fifty of those Moldavanians were elected at once, in a congress session. Those 50 persons, agents of the Roumanian Etat Major have been the deputies of "Sfatul Zeri" who supported the idea of the annexation of Bessaraby.

On the 21st of November the Sfatul Zeri was opened and on the 2nd of December it declared the Bessarabia Moldavian democratic republic.

On the 27th of March, 1918, Sfatul Zeri, in the presence of the Roumanian prime-minister, Fargiloman, declared Bessarabia annexed to Roumania, on the conditions of local autonomy.

To understand the note we must remember the declaration of the chairman of the session, Professor E. Spere, immediately before the vote: "Honary gentlemen, before voting the annexation of Bessarabia to Roumania I declare: woe to a national minority which dares vote against this annexation."

Before the 27th of March act several members of Sfatoul Zeri, of the Presidium of the congress of peasants' deputies of Bessarabia, Kataros, Fantzer Pramitzky, Tchoumatchenko and Litvanoff were shot for their opposition.

Bessarabian Workers Protest.

On the 28th of November Sfatoul Zeri disowned the local autonomy and finally "annexed" Bessarabia to Roumania. The proposition of the "final annexation" was made in the night session of Sfatoul Zeri, at which only a quarter of the members were present. The vote was made by the simple raising of hands and the number of voices pro and contro were not counted.

There is a written protest against this double lie signed by the general secreatry of Sfatul Zeri, the leader of Peoples' League, the chairman of the Officers' Congress Enoury, the peasants' fraction, Trade Unions and 40 deputies of the same Sfatul Zeri.

These so-called acts of annexation are unheard of violations of the will of the Bessarabian workers and peasants and the manifestation of the brutal force of Roumanian imperialists.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

future they will be in the same condition as a man after a good spree, who may have recollections of happy moments, but an awful pain around the temples and a bad taste in his mouth. In the meantime the French government, which is the servant of the French ruling class, will wipe out its internal debt, as the German government did.

* * *

THIS is the beauty of having such a thing as a government in your hands. It's a mighty convenient tool. Things may look bad for the ruling class, but with a government they can pull off many tricks and stave off the inevitable. Radicals who spurn the idea that the workers should not bother about getting control of the government are all wrong. Until the French workers get control of the French government after the Russian fashion the initiative will be with the capitalists.

* * *

ALL this shows how chaotic industry is under capitalism. Despite the backwardness of Russia before the revolution, that country is making rapid strides forward. The big industries are owned by the government. There is increasing efficiency and there is a centralized authority that plans for industry as a whole. The introduction of more efficiency in methods of production, will not introduce more chaos as happens in countries where individual manufacturers and trusts are only concerned with their own particular interests, but more wealth and leisure for the producers.

* * *

THE Labor World of Duluth in its issue of June 13 last gives the premier position on its first page to a speech delivered by Kate Richards O'Hare in that city, under the auspices of the Federated Trades Assembly. Mrs. O'Hare is carrying on a campaign against prison contract labro. The prisoners make shirts which are sold on the market in competition with "free" labor. One of the most widely advertised of this brand of clothing is "Big Yank." Yet we find on the second page of this same Labor World that featured Mrs. O'Hare's speech against prison-made goods on the front page, a quarter page advertisement from the First Street Department Store extolling the virtues of "Big Yank."

* * *

THIS is what Mrs. O'Hare said about this prison contract labor in her Duluth speech as reported in the Labor World: "The contract system of employment obtains in the Jefferson City prison. The state furnishes the buildings, machinery, equipment, food, the men and women—everything but the raw material, and the contractors pay the state for the use of the inmates a daily amount equal to from one-sixth to one-tenth of the wages paid for free labor." By "free labor" Mrs. O'Hare means the labor of slaves outside of the penitentiaries.

* * *

THE Labor World is one of the most loud-mouthed defamers of Communism in the United States. It never misses an opportunity to slander the radicals and parrots the anti-revolutionary concoctions of the capitalist press with great glee. It poses as the defender of simon pure trade unionism. But like every paper of its kind it is a shameless prostitute and peddles its principles for cash never turning down a dollar no matter where it comes from. Compare its conduct with that of the DAILY WORKER. Whatever else our enemies may say about us, they can never bring forward one bit of evidence to prove that we ever said a good word for the enemies of labor, or that we ever ran a line in our news, editorial or advertising columns that would give aid or comfort to the enemy or injure the working class. Duluth workers should think of this when selecting their labor paper.

* * *

BUT while on the question of prison contract labor, a word about Mrs. O'Hare's campaign will not be out of place. This lady was once a socialist and no doubt is still one after a fashion. But like most scoialists she seems to be trying to live down her past. While in Duluth Mrs. O'Hare visited the stores and found that with one or two exceptions, they were selling prison-made goods. And what do you think was her proposal? Call a meeting of organized labor to formulate plans to fight this evil? Let the lady speak for herself. Here is what she said, as reported in the same issue of the Labor World, that carried the "Big Yank" ad.

* * *

"I WOULD suggest that before organized labor starts a campaign in Duluth against prison labor that a conference be called of manufacturers and businessmen to discuss the question. You will get better results in that way than by starting an impulsive war against them." (Emphasis ours. T. O'F.) The question now arises, who is the biggest faker, the editor of the Labor World or Kate Richards O'Hare? Here is the cloven hoof of class-collaboration, "capital and labor getting together" sticking out from under the skirts of this vocal foe of prison labor. Needless to say the workers will not abolish prison labor or any other of the evils that they suffer from by begging for aid from the capitalists.

Where Does American Labor Stand?

(Continued from page 1)

labor clauses of he constitution

WHAT the Coolidge administration is interested in is not so much what Calles says as what he does. If he proceeds to indemnify Americans for their properties which has been seized under the agrarian law, the American government will not care how much he fulminates.—(Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, June 15.)

The matter stands like this:

The Mexican government owes a billion dollars to Americans. It can not carry out its agrarian program if it has to pay Americans for land to which they have not the vestiage of title. To insist that it do so is to sabotage the distribution of the land.

Wall Street and the state department knows this very well. It does not want the land divided among the peons because its source of cheap labor supply is thereby cut off—a landless people make the best slaves.

In addition to this compelling motive the land distribution interferes with the grabbing by American capitalists of territory rich in oil and minerals.

HOW rich is Mexico in natural resources?

Their wealth is incalculable. From 1901 to 1923 Mexico produced 1,190,000,000 barrels of oil. In 1920 she was producing 25 per cent of the world's total supply. In 1923 alone Mexico produced 22,325 kilos of gold, 2,552,550 of silver, 138,468,000 of lead and 47,521,000 of copper.

There are 44,000,000 acres of forest and 25,000,000 of these are said by experts to contain vast stretches of pine, spruce, cedar, rosewood, mahogany and logwood. Corn, cotton, sisal hemp, what beans, tobacco, coffee and sugar cane can be raised in great quantities and with a minimum of labor on the 30,000,000 acres of fertile land now under cultivation. On the berches are 120,000,000 acres of rich grazing lands. Here is an empire in itself and knowing our rulers as we do (as we ought to, at least) we need not wonder if they look towards Mexico with greedy eyes and watering mouths.

SO rich is this southern country that the Mexican peasants can not be driven into the mines and mills of American capitalism while they have land. The struggle for possession of Mexico's riches becomes therefore a war on the Mexican masses—overwhelmingly agrarian in composition.

There is another thorn in the flesh of Wall Street and the Coolidge administration—the labor clauses in the Mexican constitution. Article 123 has the following provisions:

Eight-hour day—seven hours for all night work—six-hour day for children from 12 to 16—no night work for women and children—one day rest in seven—vacation with pay before and after child-birth—a living wage—living wage cannot be seized for debt—compulsory profit-sharing—wages must be paid in cash—double time for all overtime—housing provisions for workers—insurance against accidents in industry—compulsory safety and sanitary measures—right to organize, strike and shut down plants—three month's wages must be paid to worker in case of arbitrary discharge—no contracting of labor—free employment service—co-operative workingmen's building associations.

SO far no Mexican government has been able or willing to enact the necessary laws to make these constitutional clauses legally effective but the workers—about 500,000 of them organized—know their rights and insist upon them.

The program for American imperialism can be stated simply:

Prevent the distribution of the land to the peons and smash or debauch the unions of the workers.

If these twin objectives can be achieved American imperialism will have about 7,000,000 slaves in Mexico who in return for a handful of frijoles and a hunk of bread will turn the natural resources of that country into a golden stream flowing into Wall Street.

THE Calles' government was elected as an anti-militarist bloc by the workers and peasants. It has as office holders and hangers-on the whole upper stratum of Mexican labor officialdom and a number of American socialists or former socialists. Since the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor, after which the officialdom was taken to Mexico City as guests of the Mexican government, Calles has waged war on the most revolutionary elements of the workers and peasants.

In preparation for the return of the nationalized railways to private hands he has ordered the railway union to disband. The workers are to be made government employes without the right to organize and strike as provided in the constitution.

He has sent troops into the Tampico oil fields to crush strikes and troops have also been used freely to prevent confiscation of big estates by the peasants.

JUST a few days ago, on June 29, to be exact, a dispatch from Mexico City announced that 200 "reds" are to be deported. As the officialdom of the Mexican labor movement has waged war on the Communists since the El Paso convention it is fairly certain that these 200 "reds" are Communists or sympathizers who have been especially active in the denunciation of the Wall Street policy of the Calles' government and in the work of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

The question arises:

Why, if Calles is following a Wall Street policy, did Secretary of State Kellogg send to him what practically amounts to an ultimatum?

THERE are two possible reasons:

(1) Calles, altho following a Wall Street policy, may not be pursuing it with what Wall Street considers the necessary rapidity. The Kellogg note in this case was framed to let him know that the mortgage-holders were getting impatient.

(2) Wall Street, by attacking Calles thru the state department, may have counted on rallying the Mexican populace to the support of a government that Wall Street has in its vest pocket, discrediting the revolutionary elements who were attacking Calles as a tool of Wall Street and securing more popular support for his policies.

The latter supposition seems the more probable.

Imperialism prefers always to have the colonial slaves held in subjection by native rulers and only in emergencies resorts to foreign dictatorship. This method has the advantage of not raising the issue of war on a helpless people among the working class at home, of making it appear that whatever the colonials may be suffering, it is their own desire, or fault, as the case may be.

It is much cheaper and less risky for Wall Street to enslave the Mexican masses with a native government than to do it with armed forces of the United States.

INTERESTING as these hypotheses are, their truth or falsity does not affect our major premise—that Wall Street has gobbled Mexico and that its war on Mexico, open or concealed by a Calles camouflage, is a war on the Mexican workers and peasants.

The American working class must learn that the enslavement of the Mexican masses means their own enslavement. From Chile the Anaconda Copper Mining company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company, is laying down copper in New York for six cents a pound that it costs it 11 cents per pound to mine and refine in Butte, Montana.

If the Mexican peons can be made into landless workers, if the Mexican unions can be betrayed and smashed, if the Wall Street policy is enforced either by an American military dictatorship or by a puppet Mexican government, the living standards of the American workers will not be able to stand this slave competition. If they stand by and watch the Mexican masses betrayed they will pay the penalty.

BUT the Mexican workers, with a revolutionary stamina they have shown since they declared their independence from Spain in 1810, will not be permanently enslaved. They will rise from time to time and it is then that a still greater danger will confront the American workers—the danger of being conscripted to butcher their comrades to the south.

WHERE do the American workers stand on the Mexican question? Are they going to follow the agents of Wall Street at the head of the unions, applaud the arrests, deportations and murder of the militant workers and peasants, allow the Mexican unions to be smashed by a "labor" government and the Mexican workers and peasants driven into the mines, oil refineries and mills of American imperialism to work and starve?

Or are the American workers going to understand that the fight of the Mexican masses is THEIR fight—that in this imperialist period the colonial peoples and the peoples of semi-colonial regions like Mexico can be brought into the struggle against capitalism side by side with the proletarians, that these peoples, a thousand times betrayed and a hundred times more oppressed than we are, hold the balance of power in the mighty struggle between world capitalism and the proletarian revolution?

The answer of the American labor movement must be:

All power to the Mexican workers and peasants!

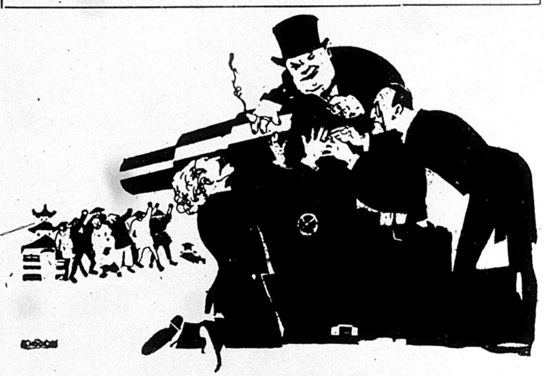
We must encourage them to take their land and aid them in holding it. We must show them that we realize that our enemies are their enemies and if they chase every Yankee robber from their soil, if they take the water power, the oil wells, the railways and the mines in the name of the Mexican people, we must be prepared to rally the working class to prevent a single soldier or a single ship going to Mexico to stop them.

LET every worker and farmer ask himself, his wife, his sweetheart:

Why in hell should we do anything to aid Wall Street to enslave more people, make our lives harder and strengthen our class enemies?

Why should we not be on the job to do all we can to help the Mexican workers and peasants get what belongs to them, especially when it makes it easier to get what we want—the government, the land and the industries here in the U. S. A.?

MacDONALD WANTS ANOTHER CONFERENCE



"Oh! Gentlemen! Don't shoot so loud! You may awaken all the people of the East. Better call a conference and settle this matter peacefully, as you did at Versailles"—pleads James Ramsay MacDonald, British "socialist," with the world bandits.

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SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1925 290

WHERE DOES AMERICAN LABOR STAND?

With the Workers and Farmers of Mexico or with Wall Street?

By WILLIAM. F. DUNNE.

. . . Immediately following the publication of Secretary of State Kellogg's threat to the Calles' government the president took with him on his week-end cruise on the Mayflower not only Mr. Kellogg, but General Pershing, who led the expeditionary force in pursuit of Villa, and General Lejeune, commandant of the marines, who has had the experience in military operations in Mexico and would direct any landing of sea forces if a demonstration should be determined upon.—(Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, June 15.)

THE Coolidge policy is one of "firmness" in dealing with the working class at home and firmness in dealing with the workers and farmers in the outlying sections of the American empire.

There is no dualism in this policy—it is the iron hand of American imperialism which suppresses the working class at home so that it can be used as material for punitive expeditions in Latin-America to enforce upon still more oppressed workers and peasants the rule of the lords of finance and industrial capital whose offices are in Wall Street.

AMERICAN imperialism has two kinds of tactics which it uses in Latin-America:

(1) It secures financial control of basic industries (copper mines, oil wells, timber, hemp, jute and banana plantations, waterpower, railways) and then either by fomenting revolts, by wholesale purchase of officials—or by both methods—secures control of the government. This policy has been followed in Chile and other Latin-American nations.

(2) It follows financial penetration by open military aggression as in Haiti and Santo Domingo—it "occupies" these countries and sets up American military dictatorships.

IN Mexico a combination of both these policies has been adopted. The oil and mining concerns first controlled the Diaz government. After its overthrow they financed revolts against its successors and these revolts were made excuses for military intervention during the Wilson administration.

Since that time no reform government has been able to carry out the agrarian program on which all of them won their support from the Mexican masses without running foul of the American state department.

Every Mexican government has therefore had two major problems to solve—the internal one of carrying out the distribution of the land among the peons and the external one of maintaining its sovereignty while carrying out an agrarian policy to which the American mortgage holders are opposed.

The term "American mortgage holders" is used advisedly.

IF ever a nation was in pawn to foreign capital it is Mexico.

The internal debt of Mexico—the amount owed inside the country is only $67,606,000—not a large sum for a population of approximately 14,000,000.

But—

The external debt owed to American capitalists and secured by customs duties, government securities and the railway properties, amounts to $441,224,777

To this must be added the claims of Americans for property damage resulting from the revolutions estimated at $500,000,000!

Mortgaged Mexico! Mortgaged for a billion dollars to the most powerful financial group in the world!

. . . this conference of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy with these high officers and the secretary of state was intended as a subtle hint to President Calles that the Coolidge administration is prepared to go to whatever lengths are necessary to protect American rights in Mexico.—(Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, June 15).

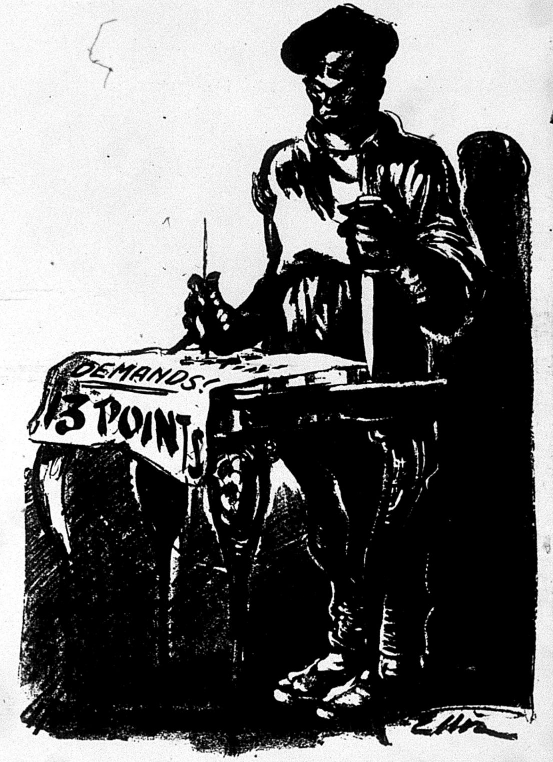
"To protect American rights in Mexico."

It might be will to say here that whatever "rights" America has in Mexico have been secured by a series of briberies and butcheries beginning with the stinking Diaz government and extending down to the procured betrayal of the Mexican labor movement to Wall Street by the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor and it should be further understood that American imperialism claims in Mexico privileges not provided for Mexican capitalists themselves in the constitution of the Mexican republic.

In particualr does Wall Street object to the distribution of the large estates to the peasantry and to the

(Continued on Page 8)

An Unlucky Number for World Imperialism



The Showdown in the Orient.

"THE MOSCOW SPIRIT"

By LEON TROTSKY.

THE Times, the leading newspaper of the English bourgeois, writes that the movement of the Chinese masses reveals a "Moscow spirit." Well, for once in a way we are prepared to agree with the conservative denunciators.

The English press in China and in the British Isles brands the striking workers and students as Bolshevists. Well, we are prepared to a certain extent to support even this terrible revelation. The fact is the Chinese workers object to being shot down by the Japanese police, so they have declared a protest strike and are proclaiming their indignation in the streets. Is it not evident that here the "Moscow spirit" prevails? The Chinese students, filled with sympathy for the workers in their struggle, have joined in the strike against the exercise of violence by foreigners. It is evident, as far as the students are concerned, that we have to deal with Bolshevists.

WE of Moscow are prepared to accept all these accusations and revelations. We should like, however to add that the best agents for spreading the "Moscow spirit" in the east are the capitalist politicians and journalists. To the question of the ignorant coolie: "What is a Bolshevist?" the English bourgeois press replies: "A Bolshevist is a Chinese worker who does not wish to be shot by Japanese and English police; a Bolshevist is a Chinese student who stretches out a brotherly hand to the Chinese worker who is streaming with blood; a Bolshevist is a Chinese peasant who resents the fact that foreigners, whose arguments are deeds of violence, behave on this land as tho they were lord and master." The reactionary press of both hemispheres gives this excellent description of Bolshevism.

Is it possible to carry on in the east a better, more convincing, more stirring propaganda? And to what purpose, may we ask, do we need in the east or, for that matter, in the west either, secret agents with Moscow gold in one pocket and with poison and dynamite in the other? Would any trained agents be capable of doing a thousandth part of the educational work which the Times and its companions is carrying on gratuitously—this must be acknowledged—thruout the world? If a so-called Moscow agent were to tell the oppressed Chinese that the policy of Moscow is a policy of the liberation of the oppressed classes and subjugated nations, the Chinese would very likely not believe him—has he not often been deceived by foreigners! But when Moscow's worst enemy, in the form of the English conservative newspapers, tells him the same about Moscow, he will believe it implicitly.

WHEN the half-naked and half-starved Chinese worker who is oppressed and degraded, begins to become conscious of his dignity as a human being, he is told: Moscow agents have egged you on! If he allies himself with other workers to defend his elementary human rights, he is told: this is the "Moscow spirit." If in the streets of his own town, he tries to defend his rgiht to existence and development, he hears cries of: this is Bolshevism!

Thus the course of revolutionary education advances step by step under the direction of the foreign police and of the journalists, whose attitude of mind is similar to that of the police. And in order to imprint the political lessons deeply on his memory, the English police, after having shot down dozens and hundreds of Chinese workers and students, drags him into the cellars of the English prisons in Shanghai. Thus a short cut to political knowledge is accomplished. From now onwards every Chinaman will know that the "Moscow spirit" is the spirit of revolutionary solidarity which unites the oppressed in the fight against the oppressors; and that on the other hand, the atmosphere which pervades the cellars of the English prisons of Shanghai incorporates the spirit of "British freedom."

WE would have concluded at this point, for is there much to add to this eloquent and convincing propaganda of the capitalist press on behalf of Moscow? But it occurs to us that liberal labor politicians of the MacDonald type are eagerly listening to our conversation with the conservatives. "You see," they say, pointing didactically at the chief editor of the Times, "we have always said that our conservatives work for Bolshevism." And this also is true. The conservatives, or rather the reactionaries—all capitalist parties are now reactionary—represent an enormous historical force which is supported by capital and gives expression to its chief interests. MacDonald is right in that there would be no Bolshevism, either in the east or in the west, if the forces of capital did not exist. As long, however, as the force and the yoke of capital does exist, the "Moscow spirit" will make its way thruout the world.

For the "adjustment" of events in Shanghai, and in order to counteract the influence of "Moscow," the liberals and mensheviki suggest the idea of an international conference on the Chinese question, but they are shutting their eyes to the fact that at this conference the decision would lie in the hands of the same gentlemen at whose command workers and students are shot down in Shanghai.

POSSIBLY MacDonald has a program ready for this conference. If not, we can submit our own to him. It is very simple. The Chinese house belongs to the Chinese. No one has a right to enter this house without knocking at the door. The owner has the right to admit none but friends and to refuse entrance to those whom he considers his enemies. This is the beginning of our program. You will certainly reject it, because to your nostrils it seems to be thoroly saturated with the explosive "Moscow spirit." But just for this reason it will penetrate into the consciousness of the oppressed Chinese and of every honest English worker. This program contains in itself the most powerful innate force. This is the banner under which the workers and students of Shanghai are dying. The blood which has been shed in the streets of Shanghai, will infect the masses with the "Moscow spirit." This spirit penetrates everywhere and is invincible. It will overcome the whole world by liberating it.

To the Memory of the Murdered Workers and Students of Shanghai

Thompson of I. W. W. to Speak this Afternoon

James P. Thompson, one of the most noted members of the I. W. W. and an ex-class war prisoner who spent about four years at Leavenworth, is due to speak in Chicago today, the Fourth of July, at an open air meeting to be held at Altheim Park.

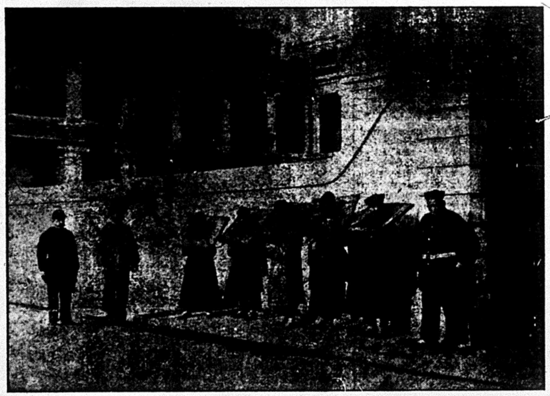
The meeting is scheduled to open at 1 p. m. and in addition to Thompson's lecture there will be sports, games and refreshments. Madison car to 7800 West or Garfield Park elevated.

Some of the Delegates to the National Labor Defense Conference

UNITE FOR LABOR DEFENCE
FREE ALL CLASS W RISONERS

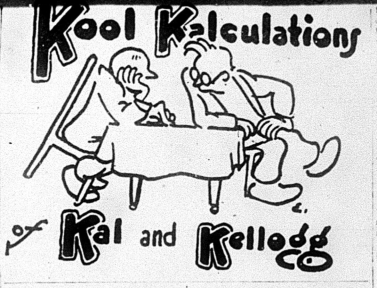
These workers attended the epoch-making gathering held in Chicago, June 28.

Chinese Workers Under Imperialist Rule



THIS picture, taken by our special representative in Shanghai, gives an indication of some of the brutalities visited upon Chinese workers and peasants by the French, British, Japanese and American invaders, thru their specially organized police.

Kool Kalculations of Kal and Kellogg Co



KAL was smoking his favorite five cent cigar, nonunion manufacture, when his messenger boy informed him that secretary of state Kellogg was on the telephone. "Oh it's about that Chinese situation, I guess" muttered Kal as he rushed to the phone.

Kal (at the phone) Hello, Hello, this you Kell. How's the old liver this morning?

Kell—I am not worrying about my liver, sluggish tho it is. I am worrying about my neck.

Kal—What's the matter? Have you been to a chiropractor?

Kell—Couldn't have been much worse if I had. The fact is the Big Fellow almost eat my ears off on account of the way I wrote the letter to Calles. "You son of a Tennessee monkey" he said "my pet baboon could make a better job of it. If you don't do better in the Chinese situation, I'll have you sent as American ambassador to the island of Yap."

Kal—Don't mind him; he talks like that to me too. In fact that's why he likes both of us. We take our medicine without wincing. He likes men with grit.

Kell—Well, anyhow, I guess you want to know what J. P. wants done in the Chinese situation.

Kal—Oh, yes, yes. I have een pestered by newspapermen for the past week and I hate to look foolish all the time. I want to have something to tell them soon. Then they will think I took a whole week to make up my mind.

Kell—If they only knew who makes up your mind and mine! But to blazes with that. Morgan told me that the British Ambassador was in to see him a few weeks ago asking that the United States support Britain in a joint move on the part of the great powers to force China to accept our terms.

Kal—I am pro-British and I hope J. P. will find some way of complying with Sir Esmond's request.

Kell—Hokum! Pro-British! You are not any more pro-British than the Big Fellow, but if you saw him laugh. "Pull the British chestnuts out of the fire," he said, "like hell we will. Say Kellogg, I am much of an admirer of British civilization as anybody, but business has nothing to do with sentiment, and I think it is about time we began to carry the 'white man's burden' particularly as there is good money in it." Of course he warned me that he was not speaking for publication. Say, Kal, are you sure the wires ain't tapped?

Kal—What makes you think that?

Kell—You can never tell what those Communists would do. Why, I saw in the paper a few days ago, that they have a great spy system in America and keep track of everything we do and every word we say.

Kal—I would not be surprised to find one of them hidden in my hobby horse some morning. But they won't get much out of me.

Kell—I would pity the Communist that is assigned to report what you say, Kal. He would die of boredom. But shucks this will never do. I must tell you the story. Kal—Hold on. Is this call charged to this side or is it prepaid.

Kell—It is charged to you of course.

Kal—Then damn it proceed. You'll ruin me.

Kell—Don't worry, the only thing that will ruin you is the revolution and Bill Green will take care of that end of the business.

Kal—Oh come on, every minute of this time means two bits. Snap into it.

Kell—Oh alright. The Big Fellow said that our game in China must be to pose as the only real friends of the Chinese masses. Let England carry the cross this time, he said. It's too bad the British did not let Japan do the dirty work, but those Britons have nothing between the ears he said, but gudgeon grease.

Kal—What the devil is that?

Kell—Damned if I know, but it must be alright. But to go on. The Chinese are clean mad with England now and will not buy anything made in England. The same is true of the Japs. But for those rascally Bolsheviks we would be on the pig's back, he said, and but for our own boneheaded diplomats he said, the Chinese would now be eating out of our hands, wearing our B. V. D's and reading our bibles.

Kal—What about drinking our cider?

Kell—Don't be so parochial. Think of the country as a whole and not of the chief industry of Vermont. Morgan said that we could have the Kuo Min Tang party with us if we handled them right. Even General Feng was once our man but now he likes nothing better than contemplating the joy of carving our anatomies with his beheading sword. The damn Bolsheviks were wiser than we thot they were when they sent an ambassador to China while we were sending ministers.

Kal—But the word of god must be spread, Kell, even tho it may not always pay.

Kell—Who the hell is talking about the word of god? I mean envoys, diplomats, trained liars not preachers.

Kal—But preachers lie for the good of the cause sometimes, Kell.

Kell—That's about all they ever do, but to go on with the story. There is no use crying over spilt milk, said the Big Fellow. We must make the best of the situation. He instructed me to get in touch with some good liberal professor, who can write notes, gramatically and with some degree of intelligence. We should first practice by making statements about Germany or some other country that is properly subdued. When our style reaches the proper degree of polish, we should let fly at the Chinese. Borah is doing fine work.

Kal—Do you mean to say that the Big Fellow complimented Borah?

Kell—I'll swear to Christ he did. Borah, he said has more brains than all the rest of you put together and if you fellows don't do better than you're doing, he said, I may make him president next time. It's easy enuf to get by he said, when things are running smoothly, but in times of crisis brains are needed.

Kal—Why in hell didn't you tell him, that Borah would not take orders the same as we are doing?

Kell—I told him nothing. He was telling me. I never saw him so hard-boiled.

Kal—Then, the thing for us to do is to do nothing. Is that it?

Kell—Just about that. McMurray, our minister to Peking, got his instructions. Just watch his movements and take your cue. By the way I had a nice nip in the Big Fellow's office.

Kal—The stuff they peddle around here is awful. I'm anxious to get an invitation from Andy Mellon. Take a run down and see me one of these days, when you're not busy playing golf. By bye.

Marko Friedmann How A Revolutionist Died

(Letter of a Witness)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—On May 27th, at eight o'clock in the morning the "attempters" Friedmann, Koeff and Sadgorsky who were sentenced to death by the courtmartial, were hanged.

The execution of the sentence took place on a free place in the eastern suburbs of Sofia. At least 50,000 people and representatives of the foreign press and the embassies were present. The place was guarded by strong departments of gendarms and soldiers. The execution was filmed.

Faced Death Daily.

On May 27th at six o'clock in the morning the prison commander informs the prisoners that the execution will take place at eight o'clock. In the room of the director the prisoners are allowed to see for the last time their relatives. When the wife of Friedmann begins to cry, he calms her with the words: "Do not cry, this is the fate of every revolutionist. That you should have known in the beginning. You know that I was sentenced to death every day. Twice I was seriously injured; I myself took poison but it had no effect. I knew my fate beforehand and I will therefore calmly bear everything."

Then Comrade Friedmann turns to the prison commander: "I regret that the king has not fulfiled the request of an honest fighter to be shot openly instead of hanging on the gallows." When his mother says that 150 men have been killed in the attempt, Friedmann replies: "I have nothing to do with the attempt. I am not responsible for those victims"—He asks for a cup of chocolate and drinks it down calmly.

At a quarter to eight the prisoners are taken to the place of execution in a lorry. The secretary of the court reads the sentence. The accused remain completely calm and Friedmann shows himself particularly courageous.

Regrets Nothing.

The state attorney asks the prisoners for their last wishes. Friedmann asks them not to persecute his family. The little money that he has in his pocket, is for the hangman. He knew what he had done. He declared aloud that he had been actually working illegally according to his convictions. He regretted nothing. But he had nothing to do with the attempt.

Koeff wants to write a letter to his brother. The writing lasts a long time and Friedmann calls impatiently: "It is high time, I cannot wait any longer!"

Koeff and Sadgorsky confess to the priest. Comrade Friedmann only bows politely to the priest and says that he needs nothing from him.

Dies Calmly.

The state attorney asks the prisoners to say their last good bye. Koeff and Sadgorsky remain motionless, while Friedman bows to the audience and then turns to the gallows. "Is this mine," he asks and climbs as the first on the table under the cord where he calmly waits till it is his turn.

Koeff is hanged first. Then Sadgorsky. Friedmann looks at it calmly. When his turn comes, he wipes the dust from his shoes, takes off his coat and proud and calm, as he was before, he received the gipsy who puts the cord around his neck. "Pay attention," he says to him, "I have given you a tip." "I understand my job" the gipsy answers and takes the table away from under Friedmann's feet.

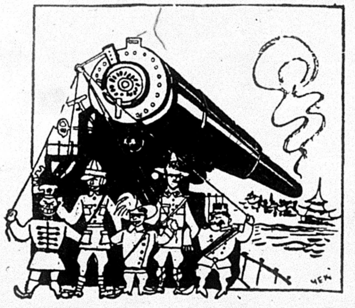
Passed Life for Workers

The dead bodies are taken down and given to their relatives for burial.

The public gradually goes away. There is a general excitement. Many give loud comment on the happenings, others laugh. But the majority keep silent and walks slowly to the town.

Marko Friedmann was 33 years old, lawyer, former member of the municipal council and in the last three years editor of the Jewish workers' paper "Bratstvo." The government thinks he is a member of the illegal E. C. of the C. P. of Bulgaria. He enjoys a great popularity among the Jewish workers and the working class youth in Sofia where he passed all his life with proletarian work.

A Family Picture in China



Jap, British, Italian, American and French soldiers with their "soul-saving" device in Shanghai, China.

The Walden
Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

The Rise of Organized Labor in the Far East

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

WE cannot tell by what circuitous routes the delegates from the Railway Workers' Union of North China, or the Javanese delegates arrived in Canton, but they came via underground and for the sufficient reason that the Javanese workers active in the labor movement were being deported and imprisoned, and in north China the heads of leaders of the Railroad Workers' Union were being cut off to discourage organization.

So the Transportation Workers conference meet a bit secretly, in the inner city of Canton. The soft thud, thud of the rickshaw coolies' bare feet brought us to a gate, and then we walked thru endless narrow streets to an upstairs, where, despite language difficulties, (three Chinese dialects, Russian, German, English, Spanish, Dutch and Tagalog) there was adopted, after days of debate, a manifesto which now proves to have beed a revolutionary forerunner of all that is happening in China today.

THIS conference took place just a year ago. The manifesto has to now never been published in America. It is a document well worth the attention of all workers who today have their eyes upon China and understandingly discuss with their fellow-workers in the shops the onslaught upon international imperialism made by this eastern people.

MANIFESTO

Of the Transport Workers of the Orient addressed to the toiling masses of the East, to the proletariat of Europe and America and to the Workers' and Peasants' state—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Adopted June 24, 1924, Canton China.

FOR the first time in the history of the young but growing labor movement of the East an event has occured which is pregnant with important consequences. In the territory of revolutionary South China, in Canton, representatives of transport workers from South and North China, from Java, and Philippine Islands gathered in conference called by the Red International of Labor Unions.

We, the representatives attending this conference declare the following:

Since the world imperialist war six years have elapsed. All the promises made by the big capitalist governments to the oppressed nations of the East, whose man power, raw materials and other necessities were taken in order to help win the war, were not only not fulfilled and the promised independence not given, but instead, in almost all the colonies and semi-colonial countries, the imperialists strengtened their administrative oppressive apparatus, have increased their military punitive forces on land and water and have assumed a more high-handed colonial policy.

In this respect there is no difference of a substantial nature between the policies of all the imperialistic states. The oppression of Korea by the semi-feudalistic and militaristic government of Japan; the oppression of British India by the so-called labor government of England which is in fact a bloc of labor aristocracy and liberal bourgeoisie transacting the affairs of British financial capital; the oppression of the Philippine Islands by "democratic" America; the oppression of the islands of East India by Holland and the united oppression of China by all the imperialists, all have the same exploitative aim, all bring great suffering to the oppressed peoples, depriving them of the possibility to live and develope freely.

In those few colonies where the imperialists have implanted "democratic" institutions of government patterned after their own forms of state power, these institutions are mainly a plaything in the hands of governor-generals appointed by these imperialists. There, these governor-generals can, by a stroke of the pen, annihilate all the decisions, passed by the very "democratic" institutions introduced by the imperialists as tho for the benefit of the colonial people.

THE imperialists of England, America, Japan and France, which have so treacherously betrayed the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies during the war and which have shown such cynical contempt of the promises made at the close of the war, are again, because of the growing unrest, attempting to persuade the colonial peoples that they will be given independence as soon as the subject nations can show that they are ripe for self-government.

But what the imperialists mean by the term, "ripe for self-government," is never explained. However, every attempt on the part of the subject nations to accomplish actual independence and begin governing themselves, is called restlessness and instability by the imperialists and force is applied to break the will of the people in their struggle for independance.

This was the case in 1919 in India when General Dwayer shot to death, with machine guns, the people of Punjab. This was the case in March 1919 when the Japanese militarists massacred the Koreans while they were peacefully demonstrating for independence.

Toiling masses of the East, revolutionary proletariat of Europe and America, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!—We, the representatives of the transport workers' of the orient declare, that for us the best proof that the peoples of the East can and will govern themselves lies in the very fact that they are leading a revolutionary struggle for independence. The imperialists will not grant independence to any subject peoples voluntarily.

WE further declare that the toiling masses of the colonies and semi-colonies will achieve their national, economical and political independence as a result of organized struggles against world imperialism, native feudalists, militarists and capitalists who compromise with the imperialists.

Such organized struggle of the colonial peoples against imperialism in this historical period when the world proletariat organized in revolutionary parties and led by a revolutionary center against the strongholds of capitalism necessitates the formation of militant people's parties in the colonies, consisting of workers, peasants, intellectuals and non-propertied classes in the cities. Such parties will not only unite the struggling forces for independence inside of the colonies, but will bring the colonies into closer contact with each other and also will bring the national revolutionary movements of the East in contact with the world's revolutionary labor movement.

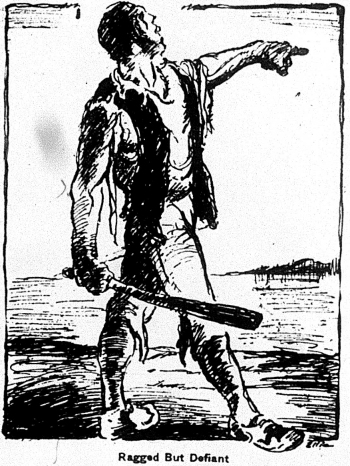
Toiling masses of the East! We call upon you to organize yourselves into labor and tenants unions! We call upon you to assist in the organization of people's parties' for the struggle against imperialism and for independence. We call upon all transport workers organizations in the colonies and semi-colonies of the East, to amalgamate their unions, to affiliate with the revolutionary transport workers of the world. We call upon them to carry on extensive organization campaigns, so that the present organizations may become a real power in the fight against capitalism and imperialism.

Long Live the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the East against imperialism!

Long Live the united front of the toiling masses of the East and the revolutionary proletariat of the world!

Down with the oppression of one nation for another!

AN IRISH REBEL



Ragged But Defiant

CHINESE EDITOR THANKS US FOR OUR ARTICLES ON CHINA

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

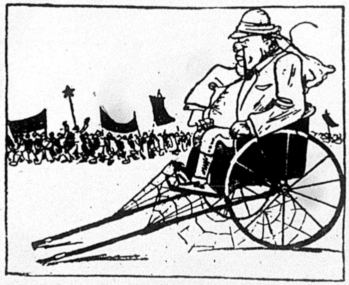
The DAILY WORKER, June 27, 1925
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir: I have been reading the last few installments of Mr. Wm. F. Dunne's articles on the "Enslavement of China," and have found them exceedingly true to the facts as well as interesting and enlightening. There is nothing more valuable at the present time than a reliable and unbiased source of information about the conditions in China and I sincerely believe that your paper as a whole and the special columns given exclusively to the affairs of China has championed a worthy cause for a people in their hard struggle for ultimate freedom and independence.

As I understand Mr. Dunne is going to start with another series of articles about China in a very short time, this merely goes to show your earnestness and richness of details which are rather rare in the present newspaper world. I beg to congratulate your achievements and pray for your success.

For a more universal dissemination and systematized manner of presentation to many of those who have not had the opportunity of reading your paper I wish to offer a humble suggestion. Maybe you have already such similar plans in mind in which case it would only be a joyous mental coincidence. What I would personally like to find is to see this series of articles and what more Mr. Dunne is likely to write go into press again in a booklet or pamphlet form available for general distribution. As a reader may I be privileged with an ardent anticipation and in closing I wish you again the best of work and success. I am, yours very truly, Frank Liu.

What a Life! What a Life!



The ricshas in China went on strike and the foreign gentleman can no more ride on their backs.

The World Historical Importance of the Events in Shanghai

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

THE movement began with the most modest economic demands—the Chinese workers demanded the eight-hour day for juvenile workers, the ten-hour day for adults, and one day's rest in seven; demands which the workers of the advanced capitalist countries put forward half a century ago.

The movement became a profound political event, which has assumed world historical importance.

From the demand for the eight-hour day to the demand for the evacuation of China by the foreign troops! For this the Chinese workers needed in all only a few days. The working masses in Russia—after a long period of preparation—likewise traversed an analogous road at a very rapid pace. The troops of the English and Japanese imperialists have now furnished the Chinese workers with just a lesson as, in their time, the reactionary troops of Nicolas Romanoff, who was spattered with the blood of the people, gave to the Russian workers.

THE Russian workers in their time learned thru painful and bloody experience the connection between economics and politics. And the struggle of the Russian workers became converted more and more into a political struggle, and ever louder and louder resounded the "cry of the people" down with despotism! The Chinese workers are now learning by painful and bloody experience, not only the connection between economics and politics in general, but also the connection between economics in China and international politics, the politics of bloody imperialism.

The troops of the English and Japanese imperialists have shot down dozens of Chinese workers and also students who suppoterd them. The English gendarmes have arrested workers employed in the electric power stations and water-works in Shanghai. These sections of the workers of Shanghai have been compelled to work at the mouth of the revolver—in the literal sense of the word. Notwithstanding, the strike is extending to a general strike and the movement is spreading and growing. The slogans of the fight against international imperialism are growing louder and more powerful; the workers of Shanghai are coming forward more and more decidedly as the leaders of the general movement of the broad masses of the people of China.

THE English, Japanese and American imperialists are sending urgent war signals to their warships and are dispatching them to the "scene of action." One need not be a prophet in order to predict that the hate of the hundreds of millions of Chinese people against the foreign capitalist robbers will become all the more deeper and that their demand: "Clear out of China" will resound all the louder.

ENGLISH and Japanese imperialism, and especially the first, cannot live without plundering the colonies and semi-colonial countries. Without the predatory plundering of such countries as China there would be no excess profits, there would be no possibility of bribing the labor aristocracy in their own countries. There are only two alternatives: either plundering of the colonies or hastening the proletarian revolution in its own country. This is the issue which faces English capitalism. The dialectics of history are working in such a manner that it is precisely the pressure upon the colonies which is hastening the ripening of the national liberation movement in the east and which, in turn, is also expediting the proletarian revolution in imperialist England.

"Fifty-one per cent of the proletariat are less than 20 per cent when, among the 51 per cent there exists imperialist infection and petty bourgeois resistance." So wrote Lenin in a sketch on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

THE reason why for a long time the revolutionary weight of the English proletariat was so insignificant, was precisely because with the English working class there existed many elements of "imperialist infection" and petty bourgeois opposition to the idea of the proletarian revolution. The present rapid revolutionizing of the English working class which has just set in, is bound up in the closest manner with the commencing decline of English imperialism. The growth of the revolutionary self-consciousness of the working class in the suppressed countries (colonies and semi-colonies) and the decline of "imperialist infection" in the proletariat of the suppressing countries, is a parallel process.

The working class in China represents a much smaller portion of the population than 20 per cent (six million among 400 million). But it is clear that, under favorable conditions, the Chinese working class can and will become the leader of the whole great national liberation movement of China, when one takes into consideration the following:

1. The working class, thanks to its situation, cannot be infected with the "great power" ideas of imperialism, on the contrary, the entire situation compels it to take over the role of leader of the whole of the people against the foreign capitalists who are oppressing them.

2. **The advance-guard of the European proletariat who are led by the Communist International, recognize the enormous importance of the Chinese working class, and illuminate for it its historical way with the torch of Leninism.**

3. The first victorious proletarian revolution (the Soviet Union) constitutes an ideal revolutionary point of support for the growing revolutionary movement in all colonies and dependent countries, among them being China.

4. In all the prominet centers of China (Shanghai, Hankau, Pekin, Tsingtao, Nanking, etc) the Chinese proletariat constitutes a numerically important group. In Shanghai, for example, there are over 200,000 workers.

5. The majority of the population of China is keenly interested in throwing off the foreign imperialist yoke, and ever greater masses of the people of China are awakening to the conscious struggle against world imperialism.

6. The Chinese peasants in particular are being drawn by the whole situation to support the working class.

IN view of the [illegible] situation which has arisen in China and the level already attained by the national liberation movement, the reprisals of English and Japanese imperialism will only add fuel to the flames. Executive of the Comintern was absolutely right when foreseeing the alteration of the line of march of the proletarian world revolution, pointed out that the revolutionary events in the east were ripening with much greater rapidity than was to be expected, and that no partial "stabilizing" of the capitalist west would be capable of postponing the victory of the proletarian revolution for any great length of time.

The events in Shanghai serve as an example of the events in the whole of China, in India, Java, etc. In India, among a population of 250,000,000, there are eight million workers; in Egypt, among a population of 20 million, one and one-half to two million workers; in Java two and a half million workers among a population of over 30 millions. **In all these countries there exist to a greater or less degree those six conditions which we indicated above. In all these colonial and dependent countries, the working class, if conditions are in any way favorable, will certainly succeed in impressing their stamp upon the great liberation movement of these countries.**

"THE revolt of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie of its own country, plus the revolt of the peoples in the colonies and in the dependent countries"—this, delcared Comrade Lenin, was the essence of the international revolution. Now this formula is being clothed more and more with flesh and blood. The time is no longer distant when there will begin the great appeal between Shanghai and Calcutta, Hankau and Madres, Tsingtao and Cairo, Pekin and Alexandria. And at the same time the revolutionary appeal between these centers of the colonial and dependent countries on the one hand, and the proletariat of London, New York, Tokio and Paris on the other hand.

will grow and become stronger. In China and in Egypt the affair has already come to the occupation of factories and works by the workers. In India the movement of the workers is growing and extending. The sheet-lightening of the revolutionary movement in the east is piercing the darkness of black reaction which is hanging over all countries.

The demand of the workers of Shanghai for the evacuation of China by the foreign imperialist troops will find a powerful response, not only in Moscow and Leningrad, but in all the capital cities of the world. The English trade unions are beginning to fulfill their international proletarian duty. The more European capitalism, which is being "stabilized," scorns and oppresses the workers of "its own" country, the more will the European proletarians cast aside the narrowness of European "provincialism" and give more attention and support to the revolutionary movement in the colonies and semi-colonies.

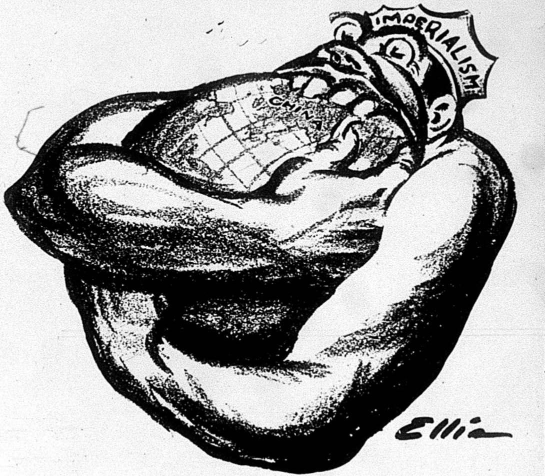
IT is not so many weeks since the Communist International for the first time pronounced the word "stabilization" (partial "stabilization" of capitalism in Europe). The events which have occurred in the few weeks that have passed since that time have shown with sufficient clearness to what a great extent the political stabilization of the world situation is only relative.

The war in Morocco, the events in Shanghai, the increase of unemployment in England, the victory of Hindenburg in Germany, the events in Bulgaria, the signs of a financial crisis in France, etc.—all this goes to show that capitalism is doomed to decay, and that the international proletariat led by he Communist International, will be its grave-digger.

"The cause of the workers in Shanghai is our cause," the advance-guard of the European proletariat will say. The textile workers, the printers, the railway workers of Shanghai, the Chinese proletarians, are occupying the front ranks in the proletarian world war. We are heart and soul with the Chinese workers.

Give this copy to your shop-mate

THE FATAL BITE



It's More Than He Can Chew.

44 New Victims of Ruhr Capital

By GEORG SCHWARZ
(Essen)

ON Saturday, May 16, 1925, the Ruhr Echo, the district organ of the Communist Party in the Ruhr district, published a poem, entitled "Ballad of the Workers' Death," by Franz Krey, a young miner and poet. In the evening of the same day the terrible news spread like wildfire thru the whole Ruhr district that an explosion had taken place in the Dorstfeld mine, pit V, and that the lives of the miners at work in the pit were in great danger.

The disaster involved 44 dead and 27 wounded.

Now everyone is seeking to find those who are responsible. The most absurd hypotheses are brought forward in the bourgeois press. Thus a report in the Duisburger Generalanzeiger of May 18 states that "there exists the possibility of a deliberate outrage." From assertions of this sort to a declaration that here it is a question of an outrage by a Communist "Tcheka" group is only a step. The press hirelings maintained by Stinnes capital are capable of anything, solely in order to conceal the real causes of this terrible disaster.

It is not a mere chance that the number of accidents in the Ruhr mines has considerably increased since the coming into force of the Dawes plan. Every day, four to five cases of death are recorded, which are attributable to the intensified methods of exploitation.

THE Dorstfeld mine belongs to the Essen Steinkohlenbergwerk A. G. The chief shareholder in this is the firm of Henschel in Cassel, whose representative is a member of the board of directors of the Berlin Disconto Gesellschaft. The chief partner of the Disconto Gesellschaft, Dr. Salmonsohn, is the notorious managing director of the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk A. G. who so shamefully slandered 136 miners who were murdered in the "Minister Stein" mine. As is to be seen from the reports of the workers, there prevails in the Dorstfeld mine, Pits I to V, the most insane speeding up system. One hundred and fifty workers were given notice, expiring on the 1st of June. It is quite logical that great danger results from the discharge of the miners by the increased exploitation of the miners who are still retained.

To the Butchers of Marko Friedmann

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

You swung him from your gallows,
You hanged him on your tree,
In the place that's called Cathedral Square,
For all the world to see.

And all the world has seen it,
Has seen how he has died,
Has seen that in the death of right
The truth was crucified.

Not only on the place of skulls
Has mankinds' hopes been slain,
But in the public square of greed,
And in the heart of gain.

Peace, peace to him and war to you!
In every land and clime
Our hands are clenched, our hearts are stone,—
We bide our time!

The natural result is, of course, that all measures for safety are disregarded. The speeding up methods employed by the overseers and other officials cause the safety rules to be ignored. It is certain that the explosives chamber, the explosion of which led to the disaster, is not the sole cause. It is much more probable that, in the first place, a gas explosion took place which led to the explosion of the explosives chamber. That is the view of all the miners. Gas explosions are only to be avoided if all precautionary measures, sprinkling and removal of coal dust, are strictly carried out.

• • •

THE miners and their relatives waiting at the pit's mouth could tell a story of the brutality of the administration of the Dorstfeld mine. The miners worknig in the same pit, in the 7th section, when they heard of the disaster, demanded that they be allowed to leave the mine, but they were ordered by the foremen to fill the wagons still remaining empty and to employ the rest of the time remaining of the shift in carrying out repairs.

They had to insist on being allowed to come to the surface.

This event shows clearly and beyond dispute how the gold and profits of the heavy industrial exploiters is minted out of the blood of the mining proletariat. It is a piece of hypocrisy in this connection to describe the disaster as an "accident." One disaster in the mines follows the other. Hecatombs of miners' lives are sacrified, but it is all an "accident."

For months past the Communist Party and the union of hand and brain workers have been demanding of the miners' union a common fight of all workers in the mines:

For workers' control.

For the extension of the rights of factory councils.

For the abolition of the speeding-up system.

For the seven hours' shift and 40 per cent wage increase.

For adequate support for the dependents of the victims of the mine disasters.

THE leaders of the German trade unions, the Husemans and Limbertzes, reject the united fighting front of the miners for the extension of the rights of the workers with scornful laughter.

How particularly necessary is the fight for the dependents is shown by what has happened in the case of the victims of the "Minister Stein" disaster. The Communist press pointed out clearly and openly at the time, that all the bourgeois charity activity was an obvious fraud. The relatives of the killed and injured in the "Minister Stein" disaster have already to appeal to the public, because they are in bitter need and up till now only 30,000 marks have been distributed to the victims concerned out of a total sum collected of nearly a mollion. In view of this scandalous treatment of the relatives and dependents, the Communists again demand for the dependents of the present disaster:

Payment of full wages for this month, a permanent pension of 60 per cent of the years' wages for the widows, and 20 per cent for every dependent member of the family; permanent supply of coal and the right to reside in the miners' houses belonging to the company.

THE capitalists have clearly shown by their attitude hitherto that, for them the families of the fallen miners are mere dirt. At the graves they speak a few words of comfort, which are only hypocrisy. In reality, by their speeding up methods, they drive the miners to death.

• • •

THE miners see quite clearly that it is nothing else than the system of murder which is killing their brothers. The present disaster must therefore be a warning signal to fight the abolition of the speeding up methods in the mines.

In two crowded meetings which took place on Sunday in Dorstfield and in the adjoining district of Marton in which comrades Schwan and Sobottka spoke, the miners demanded in deatiled resolutions the taking up of the fight in the sense of the demands of the Communist Party of Germany.

It is necessary to drive home to the workers that only a united strong mine workers' organization under revolutionary leadership can abolish the murderous "speeding up system in the mines. For this reason the fight for trade union units in the Ruhr mines is an urgent necessity.

The Seventh Congress of the C. P. of Great Britain

By H. YOUNG.

THE seventh congress of the British Communist Party marks a distinct advance on its predecessors.

The party is "liquidating amateurishness" and proceeding with "the establishment of a definitely centralized party organization."

This congress definitely established the party as a recognized political force in Great Britain.

Two clear indications of this were the attention bestowed upon it by the press—and the police.

The congress naturally opened on the keynote of the lessons of the most significant event in recent British politics—the MacDonald labor government.

THE effects of the new period in the labor movement were clearly visible in the congress discussions. This was also clearly stated in the most important document of the congress—"On the international and national situation," which laid the correct basis, by stating the characteristics of recent British developments: The loss of imperialist monopoly, the gradual destruction of the privileged position of the British labor aristocracy and the resultant amalgamation of the hitherto divided forces of British labor, skilled and unskilled, thus bringing in its train new tendencies in the labor party from the trade unions.

The political report of the party's work for the past year was introduced by Comrade J. R. Campbell. It was now clear that the labor government did not constitute a working class victory, but a capitalist experiment, which successfully hoodwinked the workers and threw their ranks into confusion. The role of the present labor party parliamentary fraction was characterized as a sham one. Particularly evident is the treasonable role of this party, now that the tory government is in power and its ministers blandly quote the speeches of the former labor ministers in support of their own policy.

THIS is to be seen in all questions: Foreign affairs, league of nations, Geneva protocol, Zinoviev letter, colonial policy (it transpired that J. H. Thomas, the colonial minister in the labor government, during his visit to Kenya, approved of the conscription of 4,000 natives to work on the railways for a wage of 14s. per month), war office, the supplementary reserve, home affairs, the Campbell case and the use of troops in industrial disputes, etc.

In the discussion it was pointed out that it is dangerous to praise too much, without qualifications and warnings to the workers, the leaders of the labor left wing.

Campbell's final point that the party was now politically unanimous, was appropriate, asignificant feature of the congress being the complete absence of factionalism.

SAKLATVALA reported on the party in parliament in an amusing exposure of capitalist democracy in the "mother of parliaments." His criticism of the labor left wing was good and his suggestion as to the necessity of a program and concerted action excellent.

The organization report by Inkpin, presented in conjunction with the thesis on the mass party reveal great progress. The party is now breaking with every established tradition in the British labor movement by building a centralized party, based on individual membership and daily individual activity. The most important feature was the announcement of the organization of over a hundred factory groups.

J. T. Murphy presented the Thesis on the International and National Battle Front. This emphasized the temporary character of capitalist stabilization and the need for intense Bolshevik mass work. The theses relating to the tasks of building up the left wing in the labor party, fighting for trade union unity, winning influence in the co-operatives, re-organization, educational work, etc., were unanimously accepted.

THE question of trade union unity was summed up in the necessity for developing mass propaganda side by side with the demand for the establishment of the Anglo-Russian unity committee and the world conference of all trade unions.

An important feature of the report and discussion on colonial work was the announcement that the jute workers had decided to send a delegation to India to enquire into labor conditions and to organize white workers while assisting native workers.

The two decisions of the congress which particularly aroused the ire of the capitalist press were: (1) factory groups; (2) colonial work.

SCENES of indescribable enthusiasm greeted the appearance of the French and German delegates. The success of these delegates in breaking thru a cordon established by the government, produced an instant effect upon all delegates, whose confidence in their party and the International was unbounded.

The subsequent discomfiture of the government was apparent and rendered more so by its clumsy attempt to absolve itself by declaring that Comrade Stocker was an Englishman in disguise and that Comrade Faussegave (the French delegate) was really of no account.

An important indication of the present tendency of left wing labor was the greeting proffered the conference by George Buchanan, M. P., the member for the constituency in which the conference was held.

THE Thesis on Bolshevization was rather unhappily conceived, as it only dealt with two questions: factory groups and Leninist education. This was rectified by the reporter who pointed out how Bolshevization affects every sphere of party life.

The resolutions on Trotskyism and the Youth League were unanimously adopted.

THE resolution on the work among women, together with the special women's conference, showed the party's clearer appreciation of its Bolshevik duty to the masses of working women.

The congress marks the beginning of a new stage in the party's development. The Bolshevik course has commenced. In its unanimous decisions in the very significant participation of the Youth League in all discussions and a clearer view of the organizational basis of a Bolshevik Party, the British party has made big strides forward.

Oudegeest versus Swales on Unity

By A. Losovsky

EVER since a rapprochement began to develop between the British and the Soviet trade unions, the general secretary of the Amsterdam International, Oudegeest, who lost his sleep and appetite for grief, began to develop stormy journalistic activities. As a result of his efforts the international social democratic press has now been flooded with articles and notes sharply opposing unity of the international trade union movement.

IN an editorial article in the central organ of the Dutch Social Democracy, "Het Volk," of May 8, we read that "among the followers" of the unity slogan a distinction should be made between those misled and those who do the misleading, that the "unity effort is a result of co-operation between the naivity of the ones and the dishonesty of the others," that "trade union unity" (a journal edited by Comrades Purcell, Hicks and Fimmen) is the camp mainly of those misled and that "the editors and contributors of this organ display more zeal than political wisdom" etc., etc., in the same spirit.

WE would not deal with this "dignified" literature had it not been for the fact that it represents a sample of the methods which the second international and the right wing of the Amsterdam International are forced to resort to in the struggle against the "danger" of the restoration of trade union unity.

However, Oudegeest apparently was not content with the anonymous attack upon the Anglo-Russian rapprochement and taking as his excuse an article in the Labor Magazine, the organ of the British Trade Union Congress and labor party, which belittles the significance of the R. I. L. U., he took upon himself nothing less than the job of saving the Russian trade union movement from the Communist Party.

AFTER a vituperous outpouring upon the heads of "Zinoviev, Lozovsky, and the other leaders standing outside the ranks of their own trade union movement" for their systematic and tireless struggle against reformism, Oudegeest treats his readers to the following Dutch concoction:

"THE position of the Communist Party in Russia, not only from a political, but from a trade unionist point of view as well, is more difficult than ever! The leaders of the Russian trade union movement will no longer reconcile themselves (!) with a position of subordination to the Communist Party leaders. The further the capitalist system is becoming rehabilitated in Russia, the more clearly do the trade unions realize their true tasks and the importance of independence.

"WE would really gladly support our friend (?) Tomsky and his comrades in their struggle (!) for freedom from the violence of the Communist Party, but owing to the position of a number of countries, where the Communist trade unionists have not yet become as independent as our Russian comrades, we are forced to ponder over the question of whether this sort of consideration for the Russian comrades would not prove too costly in the other countries.

"WE, who know of the negotiations between Russia and England somewhat more (!) than would appear from the general press accounts, have gathered the definite impression that Tomsky and his followers are ready to tread along the true path. But the fact remains that the Russian trade unions are affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions, which takes orders (?) from the Communist Party and whose constitution dictates to its adherents in the various countries the destruction (!) of the Amsterdam International as appears also from the above mentioned speech by Lozovsky, and if we wanted to lend assistance to our Russian comrades in their struggle for emancipation, not only by the initiative of the British labor movement, but on our own impulse, our instinct of self preservation dictates us the greatest caution."

IN reading this sort of literary exercise the only conclusion to which one is forced is that this fellow has become hopelessly confused and that what he wants is a long indefinite furlough.

It takes some skill to put into a little article like this such an infinite mass of crazy nonsense.

Oudegeest, you see, wants to help the Russian unions to free themselves from the leadership of the Communist Party.

Only he forgot that international imperialism has been trying to do this for several years and got its neck broken in doing so. Was not the offensive upon Soviet Russia carried on under the slogan of the "liberation" of the Russian people from the Communist Party and the Soviets?

HAD Oudegeest understood the Soviet trade union movement just a little he would have refrained from this sort of cavalry raids, as his proposal of assistance to "our friend" Tomsky to free himself from the influence of the Communist Party can bring nothing but homeric laughter from the Russian workers.

AS secretary of the International he ought to get rid of the ridiculous habit of the provincial solicitors to foist his friendship upon strangers, remembering the French saying that the ridiculous is killing.

Is it worth while arguing with Oudegeest fundamentally? Of course not. The man builds his plans on fantastic assumptions and instead of making a clear breast of his opposition to unity, he travels 80,000 miles around himself, offers friendship, promises to free the Russian workers from the influence of the Communist Party, incidently garnishing his deliberations by attacks upon the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. guilty of disagreeing with his, Oudegeest's views. To argue with such a man is, of course, useless.

WE would finish right there if it were not for the fact that Oudegeest's literary itch drove him forward with an article in the British press against the policy of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress and in criticism of some articles by Mr. Swales, president of the general council. Oudegeest did not like Swales' articles defending the Anglo-Russian agreement and advocating the erection of an all-inclusive genuine trade union International.

AS a man of wonderful determination, Oudegeest, forgetting his age and good temper, wrote a lengthy letter to the organ of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain (The New Leader, of May 15) in which he tells Swales the history of the organization of the Red International of Labor Unions and of its wicked attempts to "destroy" the Amsterdam International.

Oudegeest tells that in 1920, the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. issued an appeal from the Reds to the yellows, that this appeal was signed by Lenin, Zinoviev, Tomsky, Lozovsky and others, that the Amsterdam International, tho resenting it, nevertheless decided to seek the affiliation of the Russian unions, etc. Oudegeest also attempts to deny Swales' statement to the effect that the Russian unions were subjected to a trade union blockade, but since he forgets to offer any serious proof his denials sound like pure anti-Communist declarations.

AFTER several more threats at the Comintern and the R. I. L. U., Oudegeest, as the final stunning argument, triumphantly asks Swales:

"At the time when the British Trade Union Congress in 1919, affiliated with our International, its representatives did not ask for any special pourparlers. They attended our congress, examined the rules and proceeded to affiliate. The same course has been taken by all our affiliated countries. It is so far not clear to me why Russia should have to make an exception."

OUDEGEEST was sure that this last argument would crush, like a sledge hammer, all possible excuses and would make it impossible for any of the leaders of the British trade union movement to defend their point of view as to the methods of re-establishing international trade union unity. However, the president of the British Trade Union General Council, Comrade Swales, with characteristic British coolness, replied to this sneer of Oudegeest as follows (New Leader of same date):

"No one knows better than Mr. Oudegeest that there is no analogy between the British affiliation and the present position of the unions affiliated to the All-Russian Trade Union Congress. He knows that it is not the affiliation of a country that is involved so much as the amalgamation of the two Internationals."

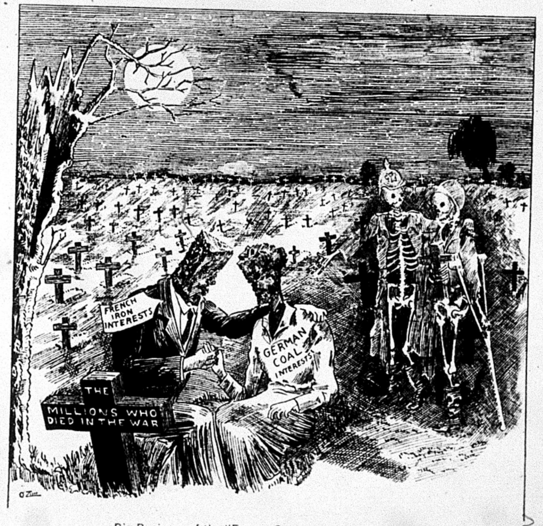
THIS statement of the president of the Trade Union General Council, the Oudegeests of all countries will do well to remember. This must be especially understood by those of the Amsterdam International leaders who juggle with figures. To them statistics is not a science, but an art by which they try to prove that apart from the Russian unions and some small minorities the R. I. L. U. represents no one. Recently the Chinese unions affiliated to the R. I. L. U—do you think that the right Amstredamers attach any significance to that? Not at all.

When the trade unions of Palestine and of the free port of Danzig affiliated to the Amsterdam International, that was an event. But China, with only 420,000,000 people, can it ever compare with any European country?

WE shall yet have an occasion to deal with the latest statistical researches of the Amsterdam International in that part which deals with the R. I. L. U. Just now we only want to call attention to the gulf dividing the right wing of the Amsterdam International from the left wing, and again emphasize the statement of the president of the British Trade Union General Council that now it is not the affiliation of a country that is involved so much as the amalgamation of the two Internationals.

MOSCOW, May 26, 1925.

Another Chapter Added to the Story of the Last War



Big Business of the "Enemy Countries" Gets Together.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Day Should See New Blows
Against Imperialism.

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COMMUNISTS BUILDING PARTY FRACTIONS IN AMALGAMATED STEEL UNION; PLAN DRIVE

By ARNE SWABECK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—In response to the pressing eeds of the thousands of steel workers struggling under almost nbearable conditions for a mere existence, the Communist frac-ion within the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Vorkers has become definitely organized and a concrete program f work outlined. Thru the Communists employed in the unorganzed mills and furnaces it has become linked up with the great roblems of the unorganized.

Last week at a conference held in Youngstown, Ohio, the etails of organization were worked out. About thirty delegates articipated representing Workers Party units whose members re employed in the steel mills of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Both district organizers from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh districts, Wagenknecht and Swabeck, were present together with William F. Dunne, representing the central executive. senting the central executive committee of the Workers Party.

Past Mistakes Reviewed.

In reviewing the Communist policies in the trade unions as applied in actual life, the mistakes made in application in certain unions and the general lack of application in the steel workers' union, many important lessons were drawn.

It was made clear to the delegates present that the tendency often manifested to submerge the left wing issues in order to quietly gain offices, could have nothing but serious consequences for the left wing and for the labor movement in general, as particularly the Communist must put forward these issues and lead tthe fight for more militant policies.

Failure to do so can only lead to serious right wing deviations. However, any general tendency to minimize the importance of Communist trade union activities and the necessary organizational basis becomes equally dangerous. Such mistakes are most often made by the eroneous concep-

(Continued on page 6.)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

PROFESSOR WOODHEAD, the British gentleman who essayed to nlighten the students at Chicago niversity on the situation in China, lamed the Chinese for all their wn troubles. This was to be expected. It is quite believeable, that ad the Chinese workers submitted to e exploitation of the British and apanese enslavers and took all the dignities heaped upon them without murmur, John Bull would have let ell enough alone.

* * *

FOR some reason that the British can never understand, or any her imperialist for that matter, subct peoples never properly appreciate e efforts made by their benefactors better their condition and lift them to the pinnacle of civilization ocpied by their masters. We have e Hindus, who according to the ritish are yet in a state of political d cultural infancy, always rebelling ainst their benevolent rulers.

* * *

THE same is true of the Egyptians tho the British have so far managed to hold them down by means of ns, etc. An occasional slaughter of yptians is entirely in harmony with e ethics of christianity. The Chine (there are over 400,000,000 of em), managed to get along before e British empire was founded. They creased and multiplied at least, in oseveltian fashion. Their god was t up to the scratch in the ways of racy, like the British god, so the hinese found themselves sucking ium, forced on them by John Bull, r the greater glory of god. Out of e profits of the opium trade the itish were able to hire missionaries d endow churches. Opium was to e Anglican church what the saloons America were to the Catholic urch.

* * *

CHINESE misrule is caused by the efforts of the Chinese masses to t rid of foreign rule. In other words ere would not be any trouble in ina if the masses worked sixteen urs a day, suffered the floggings of e brutal factory bosses in silence, d in general allowed the foreigner pitalists to walk over them. Instead of being a great liberator and volutionist, Dr. Sun Yat Sen was a eat scoundrel, according to Mr. oodhead.

* * *

WELL, the Chinese don't think so, Mr. Woodhead, and when the inese give the British taxmasters tip of the boot or better still the int of the sword out of their couny, they will owe more gratitude to n Yat Sen than to any other single dividual in the history of China. at Sun's memory is hated by the itish is the best testimony to his aracter. British propagandists are

(Continued on page 6.)

800 STREET CARMEN STRIKE AGAINST THE OPEN SHOP IN IOWA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Ia., July 5.—The 00 employes of the Des Moines reet car system are on strike, efecting a complete tie-up of service nce Saturday morning.

The issue is one of the union to b control and the attempt of the ompany to force an open shop. The ompany refused to discharge a conuctor whose union card had been evoked. This refusal of the comany is a violation of its agreement ith the union and telegraphic sancon for the strike was obtained rom International.

City officials are trying to break e strike by issuing bus licenses.

COMMUNISTS IN POLAND EXPOSE BRUTAL MURDER

Socialists Laugh at Workers' Suffering

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, (By Mail)—At one of the last sessions of the Polish Diet the deputy of the Communist faction, Thomas Pristupa, disclosed in a speech the activity of the Polish secret service and emphasized the touching care the Ministry of Interior is taking of the police. We shall quote the most interesting part of his speech:

"77 per cent of the whole budget the Ministry of Interior is assigning to the police. Not only has the percentage of expenses consumed by the police increased, but the number of this body also increased. In the year 1924 the internal police-force consisted of 36,953 men, and the frontier force 10,604 men. That made up a total of 47,557 men. In March 1925 the number of police increased to 61,903 men, not counting whole gangs of spies, secret agents and paid plotters, the number of which, according to the statement of the officer Russinek, can not be fixed."

Socialists Hide With Killers

When Pristupa disclosed details of the base assassination of the workers Gaichik and Pilarchik, who were choked by poisonous gases and pointed out at the murdering of Baginsky and Vecherskovitch and others, the Polish Socialists interrupted his speech with mockery exclamations: "Please tell us how many anti-government meetings did you organize," or "what do you care about the assassinations of workers."

Calles Demonstrates His Loyalty to the Mexican Landowners

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—The landowners of the state of Durango have declared their support of the Calles government, after President Calles promised them to "limit lands taken to those absolutely necessary for uplifting the peasants."

Calles said most of the lands the peasants hold are held illegally, only about five per cent of the lands granted having received his signature.

FRANCE SEEKS SECOND MORGAN LOAN BEFORE PAYING DEBT TO U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, July 5.—The French government will seek a large loan from J. P. Morgan and company before making arrangements to fund its four billion dollar debt to the United States, it was rumored here in official circles.

At a fourth of July celebration, Premier Painleve declared that France would pay her debt to America, "to the extent of her ability."

BIG STRIKE OF PATTERN MAKERS IS ON

Hits Jobbing Houses of Chicago

A strike of the Pattern Makers involving all pattern makers in the jobbing industry in Chicago and vicinity was called by the Pattern Makers' Association of Chicago and vicinity on Friday, July 3rd. The strike is 100 per cent effective and was called to enforce the union or closed shop, a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, for the 8-hour day and 44-hour week.

The strike was first called in the Noback Shop, located at Van Buren and Clinton streets. The Pattern Makers' Union tried to obtain a conference with the bosses to discuss these demands.

Bosses Refuse to Talk.

The bosses' association called its meeting and flatly turned down a conference with the union. Thereupon the union, the Pattern Makers' Association of Chicago and vicinity retaliated by issuing a call for a strike which will effect the entre jobbing industry.

At the meeting of the union last Tuesday, June 30, there was the largest turnout of members in a year. The local unanimously voted to levy an assessment of $3.00 per member on those on the job in the manufacturing industry. The spirit of the members of the union and strikers was high. They are out to win the strike in spite of all obstacles and to teach the bosses a lesson.

Come Back Strong.

Four years ago, in 1921, the pattern makers of Chicago struck and lost. Since then they have been repairing the damage and today they are coming back 100 per cent strong and determined to win the strike. Prior to the present strike, attempts at conferences were made by the union but they were unsuccessful. The union therefore girded itself for a determined battle against the attempts of the bosses' association to smash their union and the conditions they have won thru many years of struggle.

Communists On Firing Line.

Among the strikers are a number of members of the Workers (Communist) Party who are taking prominet and leading parts in the strike. The headquarters of the striking pattern makers are at 119 Throop street. The strikers are all on the job picketing and their morale is high.

A. C. W. STRIKERS RETURN TO THE FIRING LINES

Machinist Local Raps Scabby U. G. W.

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers on strike against the International Tailoring company and J. L. Taylor company (owned by the same people), which are fighting the A. C. W. to establish the open shop under the guise of a fake union agreement with the United Garment Workers to furnish scabs, are expected to return from the week-end and holiday vacation with renewed spirit for the second week of militant and mass picketing.

Mass Picketing Wins.

This form of action, the massing of all strikers to face the scabs and their police and private slugger protectors, has won the first week's battle, since no power on earth can break a strike that is fought with such spirit and cohesion.

Every day and all day, morning, noon and night, the streets have swarmed with workers, milling and marching back and forth, with eyes peeled for the elusive scab. The hundreds of police and sluggers who have beaten and arrested many pickets only brings a more spirited crowd to the picket line the next day.

No Division Between New York and Chicago.

The shops of the same firm in New York City, was emptied in 15 minutes when a wire arrived from Chicago telling the workers in New York that their Chicago brothers are fighting to prevent the union from destruction. Here there is no question if the workers in New York City have the same interests as those of Chicago and vice versa.

The workers readily see that anything which affects their New York brothers affects them also. There is no chance for the enemies of the workers to drive a division between the workers of Chicago and those of New York.

Class Viewpoint Seen Essential.

Neither can any unionist of Chicago deny that a broad class viewpoint is necessary in the labor movement in addition to the narrow trade issues in one union or industry. The left wing machinists and members of the Trade Union Educational League in Lodge 199, of the International Association of Machinists on Friday night, took up the battle against union scabbery and the lodge passed a resolution condemning the scabbing of the United Garment Workers fake union on the Amalgamated strikers.

The Chicago Federation of Labor did not hold a meeting yesterday. A number of delegates came to the meeting place, the Musicians' Hall, at Washington and Wells Sts., but none of the officials put in an appearance nor could they be reached over the telephone.

Seven Killed on Fourth.

Seven were killed and ten were seriously injured as a result of Fourth of July explosions and shootings, in Chicago.

Coming Tomorrow!

TOMORROW the DAILY WORKER will publish a great Special Edition, devoted to the struggle between the suspended executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg machine in the New York City Joint Board and the International.

Documents, critical articles, news articles, stories from the rank and file, and Hyman's eloquent and convincing speech for the defense before the Trial Committee, all will be there—and illustrated with a photo of the membership guarding the headquarters of Local 22.

New York City workers! Members of the I. L. G. W. everywhere! Stand by to distribute the I. L. G. W. Special Edition!

IMPERIALIST SPEAKER ON CHINA GIVEN AN UNCOMFORTABLE TIME BY QUESTIONS FROM AUDIENCE

(By Student Correspondent.)

H. G. W. Woodhead spoke at the University of Chicago Wednesday afternoon, and thoroly demonstrated to a crowd of five hundred students the appropriateness of his name. H. G. W. Woodhead bears the honorary title of C. E. B., is editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, and of the China Year Book, and is advertised as an Englishman of twenty years' experience in China.

He may have been there that long, but he failed to absorb even enough

(Continued on page 3)

British Inspired Threat of War on Soviet Union Is Stirring All Europe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 5.—All the diplomats of Europe are stirred by the threat of a war upon Soviet Russia by an alliance of imperialist powers led by Great Britain, which is launching a propaganda thruout the world to provoke a severance of the present relations between England and the Soviet Union.

Poland, the creature of British banking interests, is taking the physical offensive by wanton raids of Polish troops across the Soviet frontier and attacks by arms upon the small Red Army posts at the frontier.

Germany, under Hindenburg, has seized upon the excuse of the sentence to death of three Germans in Soviet Russia for an attempt to assassinate Soviet officials, to ally herself with her former foe, "perfidious Albion," and has sent a pereptory note to Moscow demanding the release of the criminals.

France Discusses Situation.

France, whose imperialist interests are in a crisis, with the Moors slicing fiercely at her African colonies, has under the Painleve cabinet's consideration an offer from England to join hands with Britain, Germany, Poland and Roumania in a war upon Soviet Russia.

It is obvious that the excuse of Soviet "interference" in China is not the entire reason for Britain's acts, as long before the upheaval in China began, Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, offered an alliance against the Soviet Union to France under the Herriot government.

Soviet Indignation Is Rising.

Soviet Russia, on behalf of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, are indignant that Britain insists upon violation of international law so flagrantly as to try before a foreign mixed court set up in Shanghai, China, a citizen of Soviet Russia.

Soviet Russia long ago gave up the extra-territorial privileges in the old treaties forced out of China at the point of bayonets, and in so doing agreed that Soviet citizens should be tried before Chinese courts and under Chinese laws.

But Soviet Russia did not agree that Soviet citizens should be seized upon by imperialist nations who have occupied coastal regions in China by force of arms and tried before courts where neither the laws nor the judges are Chinese, but are British.

British Labor Watchful.

The labor movement of England, which has lately turned to the left following the sharpening of the industrial crisis from the depression in production of the Dawes Plan, and the widespread enlightenment of British unionists upon conditions in Soviet Russia thru the report of the British Trade Union delegation, is becoming alarmed at the menace of war in the actions of the British cabinet.

Labor unionists are pointing out that the hope of remedy for the increasing unemployment in England is being destroyed by hostile acts towards Soviet Russia which has opened up great commercial and trade pos-

(Continued on page 2)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA DECLARES CHINESE PEOPLE IN FINAL FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, June 16.—(By Mail.)—The central committee of the Chinese Communist Party has published the following manifesto in which it defines its attitude to the protest movement in China.

THE Shanghai blood bath is no accident, but the unavoidable consequence of the imperialist policy in China, the result of its enslavement. The history of China since the Nanking agreement is the history of bloody suppression.

The Shanghai tragedy has led to consequences which open a new page in the history of the development of Chinese national consciousness. All the imperialists oppose the Chinese national movement with equal enmity, but this does not abolish the conflicts between the imperialists themselves and at the moment they are engaged in trying to shift the blame upon each other's shoulders.

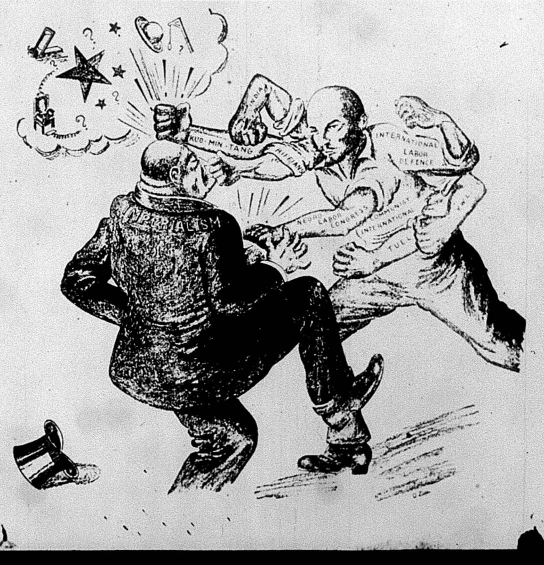
This expresses itself in the attitude of Japan towards England and in the hypocritical sympathy of Germany for the Chinese students. The movement which has developed from the Shanghai strike must set itself wider aims than the punishment of the guilty and the compensation of the families of the victims, it must set itself not judicial but political aims, above all the cancellation of the unfair agreements made between the foreign powers and China and the abolition of the privileges extended to foreigners, as otherwise there is no guarantee for the safety of Chinese lives.

The Communist Party is faced with the following tasks: 1. The development of the present movement to a permanent one having as its aim the destruction of foreign dominance in China. 2. The bringing together of all classes in China by their participation in the national revolution and the drawing of the widest masses of the people to the struggle. The Communist Party must warn the Chinese people against forgetting that the present government of Tuan Shi Tshu is the tool of the imperialists and that Chang So Lin is an agent of Japanese imperialism.

Compromise is out of the question. It is better to suffer a defeat than to use enemies as defenders and go-betweens. The imperialists are attempting to split the movement by declaring that the movement has its beginning from the Communists and the Soviet Union. Should it be true that the Communists are the originators of the movement, then the Chinese people must attach itself to the Communists all the more as the representatives of the whole Chinese people. If it is true that the Soviet Union supports the movement, then it is but another proof that the Soviet Union is the only friend of China. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union cannot help the Chinese people immediately to throw off the yoke of imperialism. The Shanghai events showed that all sections of socialism have recognized the necessity of supporting the workers and peasants against the imperialists. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese are facing the cannon directed against them by the imperialists.

Despite the martial law, despite the threats and brutality, the whole population of Shanghai supports the strikers unitedly. The sacrifices will not be in vain, the Chinese people will pursue the cause of its freedom to the end!

Leninism vs. Imperialism



RIFF ATTACK IN LEBEN VALLEY IS SUCCESSFUL

Workers Refuse to Go to War; Recruit Poles

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, July 5.—The French positions in the upper Leben valley in Morocco have been pushed back by the severe bayonet attack of the Riffiant troops, a dispatch from Fez states. The fighting near M'Lisa is violent.

The statement of Premier Painleve to the French senate that the French losses in the entire Moroccan campaign have been only four hundred killed is believed by no one who is well informed of the Moroccan situation. It is well known that the losses have been many times greater.

Socialists For Bankers.

The senate gave Painleve a vote of confidence in his Moroccan policy of continued attack on the Riffians, the socialists again lining up with the imperialists.

The French foreign office announced that the Franco-Spanish conference at Madrid is drafting peace terms to present to Abd-el-Krim.

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Workers Refuse to Fight.

WARSAW, Poland, July 5.—An interpolation in the Polish Sejm (parliament) by the Communist fraction, with regard to the French invasion of Morocco disclosed that the French government is recruiting Polish immigrants in France to go to the Moroccan front because the French workers are refusing to fight the Moroccans.

There are 750,000 Polish workers and peasants in France. The Polish white terror government sent them in order to get rid of a large unemployed army, and to be free of political opponents.

Would Use Poles.

The Polish immigrants were first used to lower the wages of the French workers and to act as non-union help to break up the French unions. They did not succeed because the Communists established two Polish language papers in Paris and informed the Polish workers of the situation.

Now the French government is using the same tactics to try to use the Poles to help win Morrocco for the bankers.

* * *

Workers Party Acts.

The Polish section of the Workers (Communist) Party of America is calling on the Polish workers to protest against the use of Poles in the interests of bloody French imperialism.

* * *

Communists' Call General Strike.

PARIS, France, July 5.—The Communist Party of Paris has decided to call a general twenty-four hour strike of protest against the Moroccan invasion.

In Saint Pierre des Corps, near Tours, the mayor has been arrested charged with "anti-militaristic propaganda," and the municipal council held a meeting and declared their approval of the mayor's stand against the Moroccan war.

Searches and arrests of workers' homes by the Painleve government continue thruout France. Meetings are being held in all the other industrial centers, which expose the imperialist aims of the French bankers who are promoting the Moroccan war.

Situation "Critical."

Premier Painleve has hinted that army classes will soon be mobilized to be sent to North Africa.

The Riffian attack on Taza is pushing back the French, and premier Painleve has called the cabinet together, admitting to them that the Moroccan situation, from the viewpoint of the French imperialists, is "serious." The war will cost at the least $250,0000,000, even if ended very soon, it was estimated by experts here.

The Journal des Debats declares the situation in Morocco is "critical." The Moroccan natives in the region of Taza, where the Riffians have battered their way to within a few miles of the town, have deserted the French and gone to the Riffians with their arms. Taza is on the main line of the Rabat-Fez railroad.

* * *

Demonstrations in Tangier

TANGIER, Morocco, July 5.—The workers have stormed the shops here and forced them to close in compliance with their organized demonstration against the statutes of the Tangier international government, of France, Spain and England. They have refused to pay taxes called for in the statutes, and have ordered all shops to close in protest.

The Spanish directory has asked Britian and France to send troops, declaring that "the neighboring tribes no longer intend to observe the neutrality of Tangier.

Cal Takes Jobs From 25,000

NEW YORK, July 5.—Twenty-five thousand disabled war veterans, now in charge of the rehabilitation department of the U. S. veterans' bureau will be jobless when the department is abandoned next June by the Coolidge administration.

BRITISH INSPIRED THREAT OF WAR ON SOVIET UNION IS STIRRING ALL EUROPE

(Continued from page 1)

sibilities that would relieve the unemployed to a great degree.

Moreover, it is pointed out that a rupture in relations and a breaking of the trade agreement would, as Chicherin claims, "set England upon the road to war which would involve the whole world.

Soviet Union Seeks Peace.

That Soviet Russia is seeking peace, and not war, is pointed out from the report of M. W. Frunze, War Commissar at the third congress of the Soviet Union. Frunze pointed out that in four years the Red Army has been reduced from 5,500,000 to 562,000.

The ring of imperialist nations and their puppet governments have, Frunze reported, been doing the exact opposite. They have been preparing for war—and openly—with Soviet Russia. Frunze said: "The Helsingfors Conference of the Baltic governments, the General Staff Conference at Riga, the Bucharest Conference of the Little Entente and the fierce agitation which is being carried on in the bourgeois press of the world against the Soviet Union, compels us to most seriously concern ourselves."

Roumania Increases Army.

Roumania has recently increased her army by 25 per cent and bought 40,000 rifles and 62,000,000 rounds of ammunition for them. Poland has ordered three torpedo boats and six submarines from France. Great Britain has just loaned White guard Esthonia $5,000,000 to arm her troops and provide for increased forces. Frunze, in referring to these developments added:

"You will have read that the Esthonian government is ceding the islands of Oesel and Dagoe to Great Britain. If this report be confirmed, if the English flag is indeed to fly over the Islands of Oesel and Dagoe, it would mean that the English dreadnoughts could appear before the walls of Kronstadt and Leningrad within 24 hours and that the English air-fleet could cruise over the factories of Leningrad within an hour and a half. You will understand that this is by no means a matter of indifference to us. We must regard such a transaction as a direct challenge to our worker and peasant state.

Good Precedent for Sympathy.

"You know that the ex-Prime Minister Lloyd George and the present French Prime Minister Painleve, assured the Ukrainian deputy Wassintschuk, who had been sentenced to penal servitude by a Polish court, of their sympathy. Now if Painleve and Lloyd George consider it possible to do this, who can forbid the workers and peasants of our Union to call to our oppressed brothers: 'We know your griefs, your sufferings, we are with you, heart and soul, we send you our warmest fraternal greetings.'

"In spite of all this, I declare most emphatically that we have no desire for war and that, in spite of the assertions of the foreign bourgeois press, we are not preparing for an attack against either Poland or Roumania.

Numerical Strength.

"I will pass over the numerical strength of our Red air fleet. I will only say that it is unfortunately not much stronger than our nearest western neighboring countries together, Poland, Roumania and the Baltics.

"The strength of the Red Army without the navy amounts to only 529,000 men. That is 183,000 less than in France and 17,000 less than our nearest western neighboring countries together, Poland, Roumania and the baltics.

"These figures show with convincing force that it is nonsense to speak of a 'Red Imperialism'. Absolutely as well as relatively, we spend much less on armaments than all other, the largest bourgeois states, and relatively even much less than the smallest bourgeois states. At the disarmament conference at Moscow, it was precisely Poland which frustrated our proposals for giving up the argument of arms."

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British There With Cold Water

LONDON, July 2.—Great Britain today threw cold water on Secretary of State Kellogg's proposal for a new conference of the powers to iron out Chinese troubles that have resulted in the present widespread disorders in that country.

"China must put her house in order before there can be any conference to discuss matters of extra-territoriality," said the usual hypocritical statement from the foreign office.

Officials Show Surprise

British officials were manifestly surprised at Kellogg's move, for no communication had been received from Washington, they asserted. In the absence of such official communication, foreign office officials said they believed the United States would continue to cooperate with the other powers interested in China and deal with the issue of extra-territoriality "only after China herself has cleared up the present situation and showed herself able to protect foreign lives and property."

Foreign Minister Austen Chamberlain has already stated that Britain sees no reason for considering the question of the extra-territorial rights now held by foreign powers in China.

In fact, the British charge d'Affaires at Peking has been instructed to tell the Chinese authorities flatly that Great Britain is opposed to consideration of this question.

British Seek Trade Protection

The British policy is based primarily upon British trade and the need for its protection in China.

The Daily Express spoke frankly on this angle today and showed clearly what is in the back of British minds.

"Twenty-five per cent of the inhabitants of the world live in China," said the Express. "Its more than 400,000,000 people make the country a vast potential market for British manufacturers and their rivals."

Fear Stirring of Rivalries

Continuing, the editorial pointed out that China already has signed trade agreements with Japan and with Soviet Russia. This incident was mentioned as showing the need for the careful nursing of British trade prospects in the Far East.

"Deep rivalries may be stirred up by President Coolidge's peace 'move,'" concluded the Express.

ALBERTA MINERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT DRIVE

Treason of Leaders Is Unavailing

(By Worker Correspondent.)

TORONTO, July 5.—The whole of the Drumheller Valley in Alberta, Canada, is tied up by the rank and file strike against a terrific wage cut, which the operators and the district officers of the U. M. W. of A. are trying to put across.

The cut was suggested to the operators by Sherman, the president of the district, sacrificing all kinds of conditions and concessions won thru years of struggle, and leaving practically nothing but the check-off to show that it is an organized field.

A Non-Union Agreement.

There was no discussion, no vote, no explanation. The first word received by members, was thru the capitalist press to the effect that the agreement was signed. What kind of agreement, may be judged from the fact that it is considerably worse than these offered by various operators during the past few months, in the attempt to get men to break away from the United Mine Workers.

Some classes of work are cut nearly thirty per cent. The men were given no choice, and in the only mine where any attempt was made to operate with scabs, the men working (29 the first day, about 11 the second AND LAST day), actually did not know how much they were going to get.

Men Strike.

The men took a Sub-District ballot and decided by an overwhelming majority to reject the agreement. Sherman and the operators did their best to hound them back with mounted police and a barrage of newspaper vilification, but so far the rank and file are solid.

Miner Shot By Cossack.

There have been numerous arrests, one young miner has been shot by a Mountie, and tear bombs are being used freely. But the miners have decided that this shall be the las time Sherman sells them out, and unless the operators listen to reason, there is every prospect of a long fight.

Kenosha Communists Have Fine Picnic and Hope for Shop Nuclei

By ALEX TISHON.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 5.—A most successful Anti-Imperialist demonstration and picnic was held yesterday by the Kenosha local of the Workers Party. Several hundred workers attended and cheered Morris Chilofsky, who spoke on "Imperialism Today."

A resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the assembled workers demanding that American imperialism keep its "Hands off China."

Kenosha is a busy industrial city and the membership of the Workers Party has many opportunities before it, once it gets organized on the real Communist basis of shop nuclei, as most of the membership is located in a few large plants. Heretofore this opportunity seems never to have been thot of, but now Kenosha live wires are expecting to see a change as soon as the party is reorganized.

Score of Bodies Recovered from Ruins of Building

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—A score of bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Pickwick club building, and from twenty to fifty are reported missing. The building collapsed during a July 4 ball.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

GERMANY NOT TO BREAK RAPOLLO, SOVIET TREATY

Security Pact Must Also Revise Versailles

BERLIN, Germany, July 5.—Foreign Minister Stresemann will lay down among the conditions for Germany's entrance into a "security" pact with the allies that the Rapallo treaty with the Soviet Union must not be broken, according to a resolution passed today by the German peoples' party, which he leads. It is understood the conditions embodied in the resolution would govern his future policy.

Condition of Entering League

Stresemann will also lay down rigid conditions for Germany's required entrance into the league of nations, the resolution shows.

"Entrance to the League of Nations is out of the question unless the Ruhr sanction territories and the first rhineland zone are evacuated," the resolution set forth.

"Our entering the league must first be preceded by the conclusion of a security pact. Germany must be exempted from giving military assistance to the league. If we enter the league any military control of Germany, exceeding the terms of the versailles treaty, shall automotically be abolished.

Must Leave Germany Free Hand

"The security pact must not exclude the possibility of revising the Versailles treaty insofar as it deals with Germany's eastern borders, but it must exclude any further sanctions and provide for submission to arbitration of all controversies regarding the demilitarization of the Rhineland.

"The security pact must leave Germany a free hand to conclude similar pacts with her eastern neighbors and not allow France the privilege of arbitration of violation of such pacts.

"It must not interfere with the Rapallo treaty." (With the Soviet Union).

ELECTRIC TRUST REPRESENTATIVE MAY RESIGN JOB

Secretary of War to Retire, Is Report

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Altho Secretary of War Weeks has issued a denial from his residence at West Gloucester that he intends to resign, his Washington house is sold and it is thought that President Coolidge is looking for his successor.

Secretary Weeks represents the Morgan electric trust in the government. When it was thought Coolidge would pay his political debt to Henry Ford by leasing him Muscle Shoals, it was Weeks who brought in counter bids from the subsidiaries of the Morgan General Electric company.

Weeks also looked after the interests of Wall Street in Panama, attempting to lease concessions to New York firms.

Charge New Mexican Revolt Being Cooked Up in Wall Street

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—Former Minister of Foreign Relations, Gen. Candido Aguilar, according to the evening Grafico, declares a new revolution is being prepared from the American side of the border against Mexico and states he was invited by agents of Wall street and other heavy financial interests to participate.

According to the Grafico, the reported revolution has unlimited funds and aims at securing for American financiers concessions denied by the present Mexican laws.

Cal Indorses English-German Scheme.

BERLIN, Germany, July 5.—President Coolidge's approval of mutual covenants among European nations," was hailed by German capitalists here as an indorsement of their "security pact" offer.

The German capitalists are endeavoring to form an alliance with the English government against France, and thru the pact negotiations extend Germany's eastern frontier at Poland's expense.

Prisons Terribly Overcrowded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The federal government is completing a canvass of available space in penal institutions at which federal prisoners can be contracted out, as all available space in federal prisons is taken. A frightfully overcrowded condition exists.

Lay Looting to Americans.

ROME, Italy, July 5.—The looting of St. Peter's, the greatest Roman catholic edifice, is attributed to crooks with American training by fascist police.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

There Is No Escape for the Imperialist Bandits Who Plunder the World

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the spokesmen of the imperialist bandits are awakening to a realization of the fact that "Moscow" is not to blame for the growing discontent in Asia, India, Persia, Northern Africa, Mexico and other restless spots over the globe. The New York Times, for instance, displays a little intelligence, when it grudgingly admits:

> "Chinese radicalism is not primarily the creation of Soviet or Communist International activity. Wherever political and social unrest manifests itself on a larger scale, the tendency is to call it Bolshevism. The late Sun Yat Sen may have been inspired, in part, by the Moscow example, but Bolshevism at Canton and elsewhere in Southern China has arisen from native conditions and under native leadership. It is the same in Morocco . . ."

The Times then goes on to argue that the "Soviet government is the leader of the opposition in the family of nations," and that all discontented nations, therefore, seek its support, until its period of discontent has passed, when they are again supposed to go anti-Soviet.

It is urged that all that is necessary is to appease the nations that have taken to the warpath. It is pointed out that there are many ways to placate China, Morocco, Mexico and other lands into joining the capitalist fold, with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, leader of the successful Turkish revolution pointed out as a brilliant example for them all to follow.

* * * *

In other words the imperialists would find international nostrums for satisfying the aches of subject peoples and oppressed nations, much after the fashion in which they offer old age pensions, welfare plans and class-collaboration schemes to ease the pains of wage slavery at home. But all these "good intentions," set forth in beautiful words, go by the board as imperialist oppression continues in action against its victims.

* * * *

The American armada tours the Pacific and Hawaii is to be made an "impregnable" fortress, certainly not to ease the burden of U. S. imperialism upon the Chinese. But rather to make the American position in the Orient preeminent among those of other imperialisms. That means, to become the most successful plunderer of the Chinese.

No intelligent student of conditions in the United States will contend that the class war here is less bitter now than in the past. The growing strength of the Workers (Communist) Party testifies glowingly to the growing class consciousness of American labor. Capitalism will not surrender its position of exploiter of labor. No more will the workers capitulate in their fight to achieve the final overthrow of the capitalist class.

* * * *

The victory of the workers and farmers of the Soviet Republics stands as an inspiration to American labor, as it does to oppressed toil in all other lands. But the victory of the American Soviet Republic grows out of American capitalist conditions, that today seek to hold wage labor in endless slavery. The New York Times is one of the best champions of that slavery.

* * * *

For more than a century developing imperialism has sought to improve its stranglehold on China, and other fields of exploitation. Chinese resistance in the past has been beaten down. But the power of the Chinese to fight their own battles is today greater than ever. That is the biggest fact that troubles the imperialist diplomats, as they ply their games of secret diplomacy in Washington, London, Paris and Tokio.

* * * *

Calles, the "socialist," in Mexico, and Mustapha Kemal Pasha, in Turkey, as two examples, may seek to make peace with the imperialist oppressors, may make war upon the Communists in their own countries. But the farmers demand the land, the workers demand the industries, in spite of such betrayals. They continue the fight to the final victory.

* * * *

The imperialists, according to the Times, are trying to find the magic formula "for reconciling Chinese nationalist aspirations." They have hunted long, like the alchemists who have tried down the ages to transmute baser metals into gold. There is, of course, no such formula. Imperialism stands before an international defeat, of which China offers but one front. Imperialism faces complete destruction before onrushing Communism. There is no escape for it.

KLAN EMPLOYER GOES ON TRIAL TODAY FOR ATTACK AND MURDER

NOBLESVILLE, Indiana, July 5. D. C. Stephenson, formerly grand dragon of the ku klux klan, and a factory owner, and leading Indiana politician, will go on trial here Monday for the rape and murder of Madge Oberholtzer, 28.

Stephenson, according to a deathbed confession of the girl, kept her prisoner in a hotel room over night, attacked her, and refused her medical aid after she took poison.

Rosenbaum's Bogus Cooperative Brot Big Stock Crash

The Dean, Onativia and Co. brokerage concern failed with liabilities of over $35,000,000 because the company bought stock of the Grain Marketing corporation.

The firm was organized with capital furnished by the Rosenbaum brothers, who also control the Rosenbaum Grain corporation. The Rosenbaum grain corporation formed, with the Armour Co., and other large concerns, a bogus "co-operatice," the Grain Marketing Co., and tried to sell the farmers stock in this concern.

The farmers did not buy, however, and the Rosenbaums were forced to buy back 45,000 shares which had been put on the market, thru the brokerage house. The capital of the brokerage firm was used in buying this stock, and the crash followed.

Working Class Youth Rushes to Enroll in Vacation High Schools

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Board of Education here was taken by surprise by an overwhelming number of pupils who made applications for entry into the four vacation high schools opened for the summer months. Hundreds had to be turned away. Recommendations will be made to the next meeting of the board that more schools be opened.

The tremendous number who have applied, shows that boys and girls of the working class cannot afford vacations. As one of the students put it: "After a long winter term of study the youths of the wealthy go off to resorts for vacations but we have to hustle around for a job. Jobs during vacations are at best very poorly paid because of the competition of an army of students who are eager to take anything to help them thru their period of study. Summer schools offer an opportunity to complete our course sooner."

COMMUNIST ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT IN HOLLAND CONTEST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THE HAGUE, July 5.—One Communist, Devisser, was elected to parliament, defeating the socialist candidate, in the Dutch elections. The government lost five seats but the present catholic premier is expected to remain in power.

SPEAKERS FLAY IMPERIALISM A WORKERS' PICN

International Prote Against Exploitatio

The Anti-Imperialist demonstrat at the fourth annual Communist nic, held at Beyer's Grove, Califor and Irving Blvd., July 4, was a international affair, with a Chin an American Negro, a West Afric and American Communists' speak The speakers were James P. Cann Ella Reeve Bloor, C. T. Chi, H. Phillips, and a West African work

James P. Cannon, member of Central Executive Committee of Workers (Communist) Party, ass ed the representatives of the oppre ed peoples who were present that Workers Party fully supported th fight for freedom from foreign im rialism.

Communists Support Chinese.

The Communists, Cannon said, re ize that world imperialism will ne be destroyed until not only the c onial countries drive out their fore oppressors, but until the workers those countries seize power and up workers' and farmers' gove ments.

In the fight of the Chinese work to drive out the American capitali the American Communists are who heartedly with the Chinese work and against American capitalism, C non said. The Soviet government a the Communists of the entire wo fully indorse the fight of the oppre ed races and nationalities against perialism.

Chinese Speaker.

C. T. Chi of the Chinese Studen Alliance, who received an ovation, did the other anti-imperialist spe ers, related the history of the pres fight of the Chinese workers to t possession of their own country a drive out the foreign troops, who slaughtering Chinese for the fore capitalists.

"This fight of the Chinese work is different from the Boxer war, any other Chinese movement," C said. "In this movement, the C nese have intelligent leadership, th know what they want and they w fight on until they are victorious."

An International Struggle.

"We Chinese are not only agai imperialism in China, but we real that the fight against imperialism an international one," Chi said. " support the fight of the workers India, Morocco and all other oppre ed peoples against imperialism."

Ella Reeve Bloor, who has just rived in Chicago from California, route on a coast to coast hitch hik tour for the DAILY WORKER, t of the widespread unemployme which prevails thruout the count She told of the campaign of the Wo ers Party in Los Angeles which cured 26,000 votes in the recent mu cipal campaign.

Unemployment.

"In the western industrial citie said Comrade Bloor, "the open sh bosses deliberately created an une ployment menace as part of their un-smashing drive. They threw th sands out of work and then they sa 'These men if they wanted to wo could go out on the farms and jobs.'

"But when I got to Kansas, I fou the roads choked with workers w couldn't get jobs on the farms cause there were too many of the and because the Kansas harvest year is a failure. The crops are ve poor and thousands of farmers penniless."

Comrade Bloor told of the Chine workers she met in Denver and San Francisco, who are supporti the fight against imperialism and w are friendly to the Soviet Union cause they realize that Russia is only nation friendly to the oppres peoples.

Negroes Fight Bosses.

H. V. Phillips, representative of American Negro Labor Congre spoke on behalf of the seventeen m lion Negroes in the United States. can assure you," he said, "that al the Negroes are oppressed more th the most exploited white worke that the Negroes are taking an tive part in the fight against im rialism."

"The race problem in America fundamentally a class problem," Ph lips said, "and the Negroes are tak their places alongside the wh workers in the offensive against ca talist exploitation."

Africa Uniting.

A worker from West Africa spo describing conditions in Africa a declaring that all Africa is unit against imperialism and is watch the struggle of the Riffians against French bankers with great sympat

Several thousand people attend There was dancing, games, sports a refreshments.

Advocates Militarization.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—In speech here Rear Admiral Brad Fiske declared that there will be other war and advocated increa military preparation.

Imperialism Is Determined to Rule Thru Persecution and Murder

"THE rapacious imperialists of America, England, Japan and France, the capitalist powers that are holding China in their grip, refuse to acede to the rightful demands of the Chinese people. Foreign imperialism is determined to hold onto China by sheer force, by jailing, persecution and wholesale murder."—From the Joint Manifesto of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League.

WORKERS MUST FORCE EUROPE'S IMPERIALISTS OUT OF AFRICA, TO PREVENT WORLD CONFLAGRATION

MOSCOW—(By Inprecorr Cable).—The Oriental Bureau of the Communist International has issued the following proclamation to the workers and peasants, calling upon them to resist the imperialist war in Morocco which, supported by the socialists, is leading to a world conflagration. The statement follows:

THE Painleve-Briand-Caillaux government has started the Morocco war which for months had been prepared by Herriot in conjunction with General Lyautey. The imperialist Left Bloc which emits so much symbolic peace talk, is just as dangerous as the Nationalist Bloc. It is the old unbriddled race for markets and for the acquisition of riches which benefit the capitalists only, and for which the workers and peasants have to pay.

The negotiation proposals made by Abd-el-Krim were systematically rejected by Lyautey and Herriot, who organized the blockade of the Riff by swarming the neutral zone with block houses and then alluring Abd-el-Krim into the ambush on the Ouergha.

Leads to New World War

The Moroccan events between 1907 and 1911 and the Agadir episode were the fore runners of the great slaughter from 1914 to 1918. The plundering expedition now undertaken by France against the Riff contains the elements which may lead to severe international complications. Not only France and Spain, but also England and Italy are interested in the plundering of Morocco.

France waited for the defeat of Spain in order to acquire the Riff territory at Spain's costs. Just as in 1914, so today we hear of the "attack on France's prestige." Today also we are told that it was the inhabitants of the Riff who first attacked peaceful France. England and Italy are awaiting for a favorable chance to demand in the name of their international prestige their share of the spoils.

In this manner French imperialism once more lets the Morocco fire flare up which may lead to heavy international conflicts. This is an imperialist war directed against an oppressed people; it is the war of French, British, Italian and Spanish imperialism against the independence of the oppressed peoples. By defending themselves the Riff inhabitants are only defending their independence in the name of the right of self-determination of all peoples.

Socialists Again Betray Workers.

The democratic left bloc which presented itself to the workers and peasants as the angel of peace, has started the Morocco war in order to do justice to the colonial interests of high finance and the Comite des Forges.

The socialists who are now part of the bloc, were the accomplices of Herriot in the preparation of the war, and they are now the accomplices of Painleve in the starting and the continuation of the war. They are no better than in 1914; they support with their ideology the imperialist adventures of the left bloc—those pacifist adventures, which contain the elements of international complications. These socialists help spread the lies about the "peaceful and local" nature of the Morocco affair.

In order to hide their treachery, they simulate ignorance of the truth, and demand "explanations" from the government. At the same time, however, they prepare together with the government, the vote of confidence which demands the continuation of the military campaign and the driving out of Abd-el-Krim's troops beyond the limits of the protectorate, which, as they know, do not exist.

Just as in 1914-1918 they are for the prosecution of the war "until the bitter end." The "union sacre" is again concluded. Renaudel and Jouhaux are once more in accord with Loucheur and Briand, in order to drive the Riffs out of French Morocco. They are executing the imperialist plans of the reactionary national bloc.

English Intrigue.

It is only for the purpose of better deluding the workers and peasants who are opposed to the war, it is only from tactical motives that the socialists and democrats of the left do not come out so openly for the complete crushing of the Riff inhabitants. And these criminal charlatans dare to speak of pacifism and peace — when the blood of French workers and peasants is already mixing with the blood of the Riffs who are only defending their possessions against the onslaught of the Spanish and French imperialists.

The war in Morocco will be long and murderous. It will call forth new conflicts and new international complications among the rival imperialists. Great Britain who is opposed to a mighty France based on industry and colonies, will do its utmost to prevent the creation of a French Gibraltar on the coasts of the conquered Riff. England is intriguing with Spain who is also opposed to the French penetration into the Riff.

In the meantime Italian imperialism is taking advantage of this situation by demanding Tunis. It points to France's intentions in order to hush up its own plans in Tripolis. Because of the international complications, the government of the left bloc tries to assure the world that it will confine itself to driving Abd-el-Krim out of the protectorate and to the defense of the borders.

In reality, however, the war will be carried on in the form of a blockade whose goal it is to force the Riff inhabitants into submission and thus to get hold of their land.

Workers to Pay.

Such is the policy of peace which is supported by the democrats and social-democrats of the left bloc. Their colonial policy differs in no way from that of the bloc national. They have prepared the war, they are now prosecuting the war, and they will carry the Morocco war to a finish. This war may lead to another war yet more frightful than that of 1914-1918, a war that will cause rivers of blood to flow, and will require thousands of corpses and unparalleled destruction and devastation.

French workers and peasants! The horrors of the last war will be as nothing in comparison with those which the murderous imperialists and militarists will let loose upon the world. The next war will require not only countless victims, but also milliards upon milliards of money that will go into the pockets of the war mongers and war profiteers. Heavy burdens of taxation are your inevitable fate.

Workers and peasants of Spain! French imperialism has sent its agent to Spain in order to drag your country into the bloody war in Morocco. Spanish soldiers were already fraternizing with the Fiff, and they will continue to do so. It is your duty to join all your efforts with those of the French workers and peasants in the struggle for peace and for the evacuation of Morocco.

Down With Imperialism!

Workers and peasants of Italy! The French proletariat will do its utmost to rouse the resistence of the masses against the pirate war of their government. It is your duty to prevent the further spread of the conflagration. Your government, the fascist government of Mussolini is inclined to freshen its crumpled laurels thru new conquests; united with the French proletariat, you will prevent your government from committing these new crimes.

Comrades, workers and peasants! The Communist International warns you against the impending danger. Only you can prevent the new mass slaughter. Close your ranks, organize and raise such a mighty protest that your government may be struck with terror and lose no time in making peace with the Riff inhabitants. Workers and peasants! Arise, all of you, against the war!

Long live the fraternity of the French soldiers with the Riffs for the purpose of effecting a raped peace.

Long live the complete independence of the colonial peoples!

Down with the imperialist war in Morocco!

The Oriental Bureau of the Communist International.

Semard, Katayama, Nin, Kolaroff.

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Make It Hot for Imperialist Speaker

(Continued from page 1)

of Oriental diplomacy to put across his reactionary agruments on the middle class students of Rockefeller's university.

Questions Overcome British Propagandist.

His speech denouncing the Bolsheviki and defending foreign rule in China, especially British and Japanese rule, stirred up a storm of questions that shocked, worried, and practically routed the speaker.

One awakening scholar in the audience wanted to know why, inasmuch as the Communists had brought Russia from chaos to order and happiness in a few years, it wouldn't be a good thing to invite them into China, in order to restore peace there. This question the lecturer waved aside. "I shan't answer that," he said.

But there were others he couldn't answer. "What about the unjust treaties, depriving China of natural resources, and controlling her finances?" was one.

Yes—It Depends

"Depends what you call unjust," replied Woodhead, and he went on to make clear that mere [illegible] long hours of hard labor in the foreign capitalist's factories somehow were not unjust to a Chinaman.

"Why do the foreign powers support centralized autocratic rule in China?" came from some person who had read of diplomatic intrigue to restore the monarchy.

"But whom would our diplomats have to deal with unless there was some one powerful autocrat in charge of China?" responded Woodhead, and then demonstrated that such an autocrat must of course be willing to listen to reason—financial reason—if he got any foreign support.

All For "Profitable Business"

"Why extra-territoriality?" several students asked.

"Because it is absolutely necessary to our people if they are to have profitable business in China," unblushingly answered Woodhead.

There were literally dozens of questions, all hostile, not one friendly leading question in the lot. The speaker was simply flabbergasted, his voice grew weaker and weaker, finally he pleaded weariness and the chairman came kindly to his rescue.

The questions were the best part of it, but the speech itself was sufficiently amazing. After being introduced by Prof. Tufts, vice-president of the university, and acting president, Woodhead proceeded to give one of the frankest pro-capitalist imperialist versions of the Chinese situation ever heard.

Slanders Sun Yat Sen

Sun Yat Sen he slandered with the statement that "his mercenaries supported themselves in Canton on opium, gambling and brothel graft," and Woodhead's interpretation of the defeat of the "tiger troops" or Fascisti of Canton was that "Sun Yat Sen incited the proletariat against the merchants and massacred them."

Evidently all this might have been forgiven Sun if he had not become closely allied with the Soviet. This was his great sin. In horror stricken accents Woodhead referred to Sun and Joffe, the representative of Soviet Russia, as "this precious pair," and "the noisiest trouble makers in China."

Evidence, But No Proof

The whole difficulty in China, according to Woodhead, is that the Chinese are [illegible] and dumb generally, and that they are being misled by the Russian Bolsheviki. "There is no absolute proof," said Woodhead, "that the Kuo Min Tang is subsidized by Russian gold, but there is very strong evidence."

One of the incidents he related as evidence was the case of a Chinese soldier who just would go up on a certain wall in the fortifications of the city. No Chinaman had ever been allowed on that wall since the whites came to China. Naturally the whites were not going to begin now to allow Chinese soldiers to mount the fortifications of their own cities, such a thing would indeed set a bad precedent.

How Shocking!

So the Chinese soldier was chased off once or twice, and then put where he will never bother any of the "superior" race any more. "And would you believe it, Karakhan, the Soviet ambassador, issued a statement justifying the soldier, and all sorts of Russian Bolshevik unions and what not sent messages of consolation and sympathy to the soldier's family." Such a ridiculous thing, in Mr. Woodhead's opinion.

According to the lecturer, the Chinese are so stupid, really, you know, they cannot see that the foreign capitalists are trying to civilize the country, and that foreign mills are much better places to work in than any Chinese workshops.

They are so stupid that they cannot tell one kind of white man from another, and they strike against British capitalists just like all the rest. Of course they can tell the Bolsheviki.

Bad Bolsheviks Are Contagious

There is something inherently bad in a Bolshevik that calls out similar badness in the Chinese coolie; wickedness responds to wickedness, and they treat each other as comrades. Woodhead read excerpts from speeches of both Chinese and Russian leaders to prove this point.

Woodhead has the Bolshevik horrors all right. So much so that he entirely overlooked the evident sarcasm in one of the questions he tried to answer, which was: "The very real economic interests of England and other powers in China are well known, but what do the Russian Communists expect to gain by their activity?"

Why Indeed!

Poor Woodhead contented himself with naively wondering aloud, "Why indeed should the Bolsheviki want to come into China?" If they would only [illegible]. Previously to this he had stated that red theories were making no headway whatever among the business men of China.

Woodhead's speech was part of a series on Far Eastern Affairs, given under the Norman Wait Harris foundation. He talks on July 8 on "Extra-territoriality," and on July 16 on "China's Foreign Relations." Speeches [illegible] in Leon Mandell Hall, University of Chicago, and public is invited. [illegible] Soyeshima, of Japan talks July [illegible] on "Japan's Policy in the Far East."

PITTSBURGH, PA.
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OCCUPATION OF CANTON BY THE KUO MIN TANG ARMY WAS BIG DEFEAT FOR THE IMPERIALISTS

MOSCOW, June 16.—(By Mail)—The occupation of Canton by the Kuo Min Tang army, which is to be regarded as an important victory for the national revolutionary movement, took place under the following circumstances:

Canton, where for some days the armies of the generals of the provinces of Yunnan and Kwang-Si had risen against the government of the Kuo Min Tang Party, was occupied by revolutionary Kuo Min Tang troops. The latter have completely defeated the counter-revolutionary army and have made 4,000 prisoners.

The commander of the first Yunnan division, Tschao Tschin Lian was murdered by his own soldiers.

Documents were found in the possession of the general staff of the Yunnanese troops which reveal the existence of a conspiracy for the formation of a counter-revolutionary government with the support of the foreign imperialist powers. The coming publication of the documents will prove sensational.

The population greeted the Kuo Min Tang troops as a besieged town greets its rescuers. Workers of Canton marched as the first into the town.

The counter-revolutionary insurrection took place under the slogan of freeing of Kwangtung from the Bolsheviks. The Kuo Min Tang issued in opposition to this the slogan of freeing the country from the militarist and imperialist yoke.

The insurrectionaries had enormous sums of money at their disposal for the purpose of corrupting the Kuo Min Tang troops. They were, however, unsuccessful.

The Kuo Min Tang troops were supported by the workers, peasants, students and smaller business men and by all groups of the national revolutionary movement including the Communist Party.

By a decision of the Kuo Min Tang Party a new government has been formed in Canton of nine members. The Kuo Min Tang Party has issued an appeal in which it calls for a realization of the will of the dead leader and founder of the Party, Sun Yat Sen. In Canton there is a great revolutionary impetus and powerful anti-imperialist demonstrations have taken place.

Liberation Movement Reported Spreading Rapidly June 16th

MOSCOW, June 16.—(By Mail)—The movement in China is spreading. The Shanghai strike continues unweakened. The Shanghai chamber of commerce which has previously adopted a conciliatory attitude to the strikers has now decided to support the strikers with considerable sums of money.

On the 13th of June hundreds of thousands of people took part in a demonstration in Shanghai in which the decision was passed that should the demands be rejected and satisfaction not be made by the foreign powers, the whole of China is to be called for a general strike.

Indigation Grows

The growing indignation of the people expresses itself in a series of collisions in various parts. Yesterday in Tsching Kiang (Province Kyang Su) crowds forced their way into the English concession, the Japanese "Formoso" and the English consulate being set alight.

British and Japanese soldiers who were landed forced the masses back. The Japanese naval authorities in China have demanded the dispatch of four further Japanese cruisers. In the already reported collisions in Hankow, seven dead and 16 wounded have already been recorded. After the bloodshed the foreign quarter of Hankow was surrounded by 5,000 foreign soldiers, and defended with barbed wire, machine guns and field guns.

In Hankow 30,000 Chinese have commenced a strike of protest against the shootings. The Chinese foreign minister has handed a protest note to the British ambassador in connection with the shootings. The note demands the dispatch of instructions to all British consuls in China to prevent the repetition of the events in Hankow in other places. The note further declares that the English followed the blood bath in Shanghai with new bloodshed in Hankow. In Pekin, protest meetings against the Hankow shootings have taken place.

Expect Nation Wide Strike.

A one-day general protest strike over the whole of China is expected. The support of the strikers with money is considered to be the condition of success. Street collections in Pekin resulted in a sum of $10,000. The railwaymen have offered five per cent and the officials [illegible] 50 per cent of their wages and salaries to the help of the strikers. The government has been requested to form a strike fund of 50 millions thru special taxes, and in accordance with the [illegible] of railways to employ the strikers.

INFORMATION WANTED!
About
Jacques Margolis
Born in Johannesburg, So. Africa; studied violin in Brussels, Belgium; 25 yrs. of age; wears glasses; lean; deep voice; speaks English and French.
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NEGRO EXPOSES STEEL TRUST'S SPYING SYSTEM

Workers Are Fired for Talking Union

(By A Negro Steel Worker.)

EAST YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 5.—The employes at the East Youngstown plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, one of the largest plants in the Youngstown steel district, work under what the company calls the "Employes' Representation Plan" or a company union.

No member of a labor union is eligible to act as a representative. Membership in the Workers Party, Industrial Workers of the World, or any other revolutionary organization, subjects any employe to immediate dismissal.

The rules provide that any employe who feels that an injustice has been done him can appeal to the president of the company and finally to the secretary of the U. S. department of labor.

Davis Co.'s Supreme Court.

According to this the secretary of labor is the "supreme court" for the company union. Unionism of all kinds is prohibited by the rules and regulations subscribed to by the workers at this plant and even the chances of appealing to the open shop supreme court of the department of labor are indeed remote when the appealing party happens to be a militant worker in rebellion against the iron heel of capitalism.

Five South Slav steel workers who have been employed by this company for many years were recently dismissed without any reason given. Two are members of the Workers Party of America while the other three are sympathizers. They were simply told by their boss to GO HOME and STAY THERE.

Bribery System.

In their cases the company union refused to operate because their plant representatives in the company union are immediately promoted when elected to represent the workers so they will get out of the way of the workers. Straw bosses and foremen use the bribery system and one dismissed steel worker tells how a straw boss on No. 6 threading floor wanted to "borrow" $30.00 from him just because he was discharged.

The "borrowing" habit is a fixed part of the daily life of the steel workers and in most cases the steel slave must either "loan" his boss the money or face dismissal. These are but a few of the evils resulting from this wonderful employes' representation plan or company union. The only time the workers in my department hear from their representatives is around election time which takes place once each year.

Fired For Complaining.

Not over 5 per cent of the workers vote for their representatives, and when they are elected they usually get a better job. We never have seen any of the minutes of their meetings and their spy system is so well organized that once we complain we are immediately discharged for some reason or another. All of my fellow workers want to be organized into a real union and this we hope to do in the near future.

Negroes Demand Union.

[illegible] a monthly bulletin with much sop about this and that worker along with talks by the management but once we as our S. Slav comrades did tried to use our heads we [illegible] discharged upon the spot and the company union STANDS BACK OF IT.

It is but a weapon in the hands of the company to club down the workers and the slaves are fast waking up and demanding REAL unionism. We negro steel workers are ready at any time to organize with our white brothers and we hope that the movement started at Gary will come our way.

Congested Big District Picked for Big Junior High School Project

A new junior high school will be constructed on an [illegible] acre site now occupied by the Jewish Peoples' institute south of and adjoining Mc[illegible] [illegible] bounded by [illegible] streets and Gilpin place. It was chosen by the building and grounds committee of the board of education for the **erection of a junior high because it is a district very thickly populated by** working class families for whose children trade education is advocated by the big business interests of Chicago.

Air Joy Ride.

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 5.—The naval dirigible Shenandoah left its mooring mast at the naval air station field at 9:15 this morning for Bar Harbor, Maine, where a group of state governors will be taken for a flight tomorrow. **It is all chalked up to government expense.**

The Workers Party in Action

BUILD LABOR DEFENSE TO AID ALL CLASS WAR PRISONERS IS LEADING RESOLVE OF CHICAGO COMMUNISTS

Complete participation of every party member to aid in building a mass membership organization of the International Labor Defense organization on a broadest possible basis was stressed at the C. C. C. meeting of Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, by Thurber Lewis, in making the report on the successful National Defense Conference on June 28.

Every party member should be on the job in his local union and fraternal organizations to get those bodies to co-operate with and join this Labor Defense organization which will defend all class war prisoners, I. W. W., A. F. of L. workers, Communists and any other workers caught by the capitalist tyrannies in this country and internationally.

Locally, some twenty-five unions and fraternal organizations sent delegates to the Defense Conference, a good showing for the short period of necessary work.

The mass meeting in the evening of the 28th was given full support and resulted in a most enthusiastic mass demonstration and gave a fine send-off to the newly organized International Labor Defense organization.

Chicago Industrial Organizers Meet.

At the last industrial organizers' meeting 20 party and Y. W. L. units were present and the matter of tactics, resolutions and work in the trade unions was closely discussed and plans of work laid out. Every branch is instructed to make industrial and trade union work a special order of business at each meeting in order to stimulate interest and activity on the part of every member of organizations in this work.

Some local elections have taken place in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a number of left wing candidates have been elected to the local union executives and to the joint boards. The machine has contested a few on the usual fake reasons. It was reported that leaflets explaining the situation in Locals 2, 9 and 22, had been distributed in the "Market."

The strike of Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Chicago at the International Tailoring company and the role of the United Garment Workers as scabs was reported upon. Party members were urged to give complete support to the Amalgamated strike and to expose and fight the scabbing tactics of the United Garment Workers in the midst of this struggle.

The progressive painters' group program for the coming convention was outlined, among the points being 100 per cent organization, direct election of general officers, against expulsions of painters and other delegates from central labor bodies, for a labor party, for amalgamation, etc.

In the machinists' local, preparations are going on for a complete turnout to the national conference of the left wing in the near future.

Trade Union Committee Formed for Negro Work.

It is necessary that additional support be given to the work among the Negro workers, especially to the trade union committee working in that field for the American Negro Labor Congress to be held on October 25.

Hands Off China Meeting.

A successful Hands Off China protest meeting on Wednesday, June 24 was reported on, despite a continual rainfall. The hall was filled, a number of Chinese workers and students present. Three Chinese speakers and a number of contacts gotten with them.

On July 4, will take place the Anti-Imperialist Week at Beyer's Grove, end of California Ave. car line. The fourth annual Communist picnic is also held in conjunction with the Hands Off China, Mexico, Haiti, etc., protest demonstration.

The following new members were secured into the party:

Douglas Park English	4
Irving Park English	1
Douglas Park Jewish	3
South Side English	2
Northwest Jewish	4
South Slav	2
Polish North Side	2
Polish South Side	3
Cicero English	1
German	2
Russian	1

The following resolution was adopted by the city central committee:

"The C. C. C. having considered the resolution on the South Slavic Federation, adopted by the central executive committee, declares:

"It is in thoro harmony with and endorses the C. E. C. resolution. The C. E. C. is correct in calling attention to the violation of discipline, in failing to carry out C. E. C. decisions on the part of the majority of the South Slav bureau.

"The C. C. C. endorses the action of the C. E. C. in declaring that the Fisher-Mikalachky group is a healthy Communist group and must be given full opportunity to do work for the South Slav Federation.

"The attitude of the Novak group in following a policy of persecution and exclusion of the Fisher-Mikalachky group from responsible work in the federation is to be condemned.

"**More important yet, is the action of the C. E. C. in calling attention to and checking the strong tendency toward federation autonomy on the** part of the Novak group. Especially will such an attitude on their part, if continued, tend to prevent reorganization on an international branch and shop nuclei basis among the South Slavs.

"The city central committee will fully support the central executive committee in the fight against the decentralizing and disintegrating tendencies of federation autonomy."

Next meeting of C. C. C. Wednesday, July 15, 722 Blue Island Ave.

Fraternally yours,
WORKERS PARTY, Local Chicago,
MARTIN ABERN, Secretary.

Cleveland Comrades and Fellow-Workers

Comrade Emanuel Vajtauer, editor of the Bohemian Workers Party weekly Obrana, in New York, was denounced by social-democratic spies and held four months for deportation at Ellis Island and is now released on $2,500 bail.

He is one of the most able speakers of the Third International and until the supreme court decide if he will remain with us or not, he is on a lecture tour.

He will speak in Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday, July 11, 1925 at 8 p. m. at the Bohemian Sokol Hall (Garden) 4314 Clark Ave.

All comrades who understand Bohemian or Slovak are urged to attend.

CONN. 'HANDS OFF CHINA!' MEETING IS BIG SUCCESS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 5.—The first open air meeting this season on the Central Green from the Band stand conducted by the Workers party took place here Saturday night. Several hundred workers listened carefully to the speech of Oliver Carlson on the subject "Hands off China."

He traced the career of opium and the exploitation of the Chinese workingmen, women and children for profits of imperialist countries. It was a speech full of facts presented in an interesting manner. The audience was well satisfied and was in agreement with the views expressed by the speaker.

The question period proved exceedingly interesting. Questions on Russia came thick and fast which Comrade Carlson was able to answer well because of his several trips to Russia, and the many years spent there, as well as in other countries of Europe.

A socialist party member, a real estate dealer, came to grief when he complained among other things that there was no free speech in Russia and then refused to give the speaker a chance to answer his question. He went off, the audience applauding his exit.

Comrade Simons was chairman of the meeting.

Arrest Is Made in Collecting for the Irish Famine Victims

NEW YORK, July 5.—David Brown, member of the Young Workers League, and voluntary collector for the Irish famine sufferers, was arrested on Saturday, June 27, and committed to jail without bail. On Tuesday night he was sentenced to 15 days in the workhouse.

An Irish society, interested in keeping information about the famine of the Irish workers and peasants from the United States, prosecuted the case. The young comrade was arrested in the streets, before he had collected any amount of money. But the friends of suppressing the idea of solidarity between the American workers and their Irish brothers was too strong in the breasts of some of the Irish elements of this city. The young comrade is a Communist and the authorities are determined to connect his activities in behalf of the starving Irish workers with his political concepts.

The court went even further. It has ordered an investigation of the Irish Workers and Peasants Famine Relief Committee, **contending that it is not a bonafide organization—and is "conducting a bunco game."** The Irish Workers and Peasants Famine Relief Committee welcomes this investigation, since it will be proven that this committee is the only one that has made any attempt in the United States to get help to the starving Irish workers and peasants.

The Irish Workers and Peasants Famine Relief Committee intends to fight the case.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends **July 11**

DAILY WORKER SUBS TO KANSAS COAL MINERS

Collection Taket at Communist Picnic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—At the DAILY WORKER picnic here, which was addressed by Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, who is on a hitch-hiking coast to coast trip for the paper, and C. E. Ruthenberg, Workers Party executive secretary, a collection was taken to give DAILY WORKER subs to the members of the Workers (Communist) Party, coal miners' shop nuclei of the state. These coal miners are very poor from their long seige of unemployment and hardships brought on by the betrayal of the Lewis machine and the "open shop" drive of the coal operators.

The collection went for DAILY **WORKER subscriptions to these miners. Thirteen were donated, and the miners filled them out. A large number of miners from the Kansas coal fileds were present at the picnic.**

Comrade Bloor spoke at the Kansas City Workers Party membership meeting on shop nuclei.

Cleveland Y.W.L. Gets Behind the Labor Defense Campaign

CLEVELAND, O., June 30.—The Young Workers League of Cleveland at its regular meeting unanimously passed the following resolution condemning the incarceration of our Comrade Benjamin Gitlow and pledging its support to the International Labor Defense.

The Resolution.

Whereas, the United States supreme court, the buttress of capitalism, has decided that Comrade Benjamin Gitlow must serve the remainder of his ten year sentence for uttering the famous "Left Wing Manifesto" of 1919, and

Whereas, Comrade Gitlow has during the past six years held aloft the red banner of Communism in America [illegible] the course of the Communist International, therefore be it

Resolved, that the East Side English branch of the Young Workers League, Local Cleveland, congratulates Comrade Gitlow for his determined stand for the exploited masses and pledge our support and continue the work for Comrade Gitlow's freedom so that he may continue his splendid activities in the Communist movement in America.

Further Resolved that we call upon every member of the party and the league and every member of the working class to cooperate with the Communist movement of this country in the fight for the freedom of Comrade Gitlow.

AND FURTHER

Whereas, the oppression of workers by the courts, as in the Gitlow case, has now become an established practice by the capitalist class which must be expected to become more severe with the development of greater intensity in the class struggle, and

Whereas, we must prepare for the oppression of many valiant fighters of the working class by the capitalist state, and

Whereas, the workers need a strong defense organization to fight against these oppressive measures, therefore be it

Resolved that we are in full harmony with the plans of the Labor Defense Conference held in Chicago on June 28 for the reorganization and revitalization of the Labor Defense Council by making it a workers' defense organization based upon the support and participation of the broad masses of workers, and that we renew our energies to work that this revitalized defense movement for the defense of all workers who are victimized by the capitalist state in the class war.

Hibbing Protests Bulgarian Terror

HIBBING, Minn.—At present when the bloody hand of Bulgarian fascism writes the gloomiest pages in the history of brutalness, the workers of Hibbing and vicinity, gathered in Dvorani Hall, Morton, to demonstrate their class solidarity, rise their voice against the white terror in Bulgaria. In his speech, the principal speaker Comrade Chas. Novak described the cannibalism of Zankov clique and its class on the militant workers and peasants.

A resolution in the spirit of the protest was read, and unanimously adopted.

Preacher Writes Bogus Checks.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Rev. Garrett L. Allen, retired army chaplain, and Judge Myles S. Macon, formerly of Chicago were under arrest here today charged with passing $600 worth of bogus checks. According to the police, Allen wrote the checks and Macon cashed them. **When arrested Macon said he would make good the**

AMERICAN ENVOY DID GOOD JOB FOR OIL TRUST

Congratulate for Work in Roumania

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Peter Jay, American minister to Roumania, returned to Washington to prepare for his new post as ambassador to Argentina, has been a complete failure as a debt-collector for the American government, but he has scored a brilliant success on behalf of Standard Oil and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. A. C. Bedford of Standard Oil has written Secretary Kellogg a letter eulogizing Jay in golden terms.

Roumania owes the American treasury $45,000,000 on loans made during and after the war, with accrued interest. A long series of strong notes demanding payment has failed, thus far, to bring the slightest sign of intention from Premier Bratiano or the much-advertised royal family, that they will pay a nickel. A large part of this debt is due to "relief" loans made in the period after the armistice, when the Roumanians threatened to set up a Soviet government.

Oil Trust "Interpretation."

Britain and France and some other countries made smaller loans, and the Bucharest government secretly agreed with them to begin payment. But the American help, which had been more necessary, prompt and extensive, was not to be refunded.

However, Roumania also enacted a confiscatory law aimed at the Standard Oil Co., and other foreign firms in the oil business in Roumania. Jay persuaded the minister of commerce to interpret this law, and to grant a long series of "exceptions" that saved many millions of dollars to Standard Oil. Bedford was delighted. In the same persuasive way Jay got the slippery Roumanian cabinet to pay the Baldwin firm some millions due for locomotives delivered after the war.

Doesn't Know of Workers.

Jay is one of those happy, rich young diplomats, equipped with inherited privilege and polo ponies, who knows nothing of the workers in any country where he serves the state department. He believes that there is no political party in opposition to the reactionary Bratiano ministry in Roumania, that the Communists are not [illegible] and that freedom of speech and of the press is greater there than in America.

OPPOSES GRAFT, JUDGE DENIES CITIZENSHIP

Calif. Worker Told to Be More "Diplomatic"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—In a local paper is a letter from one S. Garborg in which he tells about some of his experiences trying to obtain citizenship papers in a local court.

From his letter it appears there is a naturalization class with C. C. Kelso at its head. Garborg attended this class and on being invited to ask questions asked the following: "Can I be naturalized if I affirm loyalty to a government of, by, and for the people, as opposed to a government of, by and for the profiteers and grafters of the country?" Kelso answered "No."

After class Kelso told Garborg he had noticed he was given to "theorizing" and advised him to be more diplomatic. The letter goes on: "On May 1st, I appeared before Judge McCormick. On my petition for citizenship I had asked if the U. S. constitution guaranteed freedom of speech, and, if so, why such questions (as are asked on those petitions) are asked there.

"At the court I was required to tell why I had asked that question, whether I was an anarchist, whether I sympathized with radical organizations and whether I thought the present government was of, by, and for the people. Not being an anarchist, I said so. I said I strongly sympathized with radical organizations and that I had my doubts as to the government. Judge McCormick then refused to naturalize me."

This speaks for itself. Incidentally the judge spoken of is the one who ruled against the Doheny oil interests.

LABOR DEFENSE

The Labor Defense Council has been merged with the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE.

All remittances should henceforth be to the I. L. D., 23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Address correspondence to James P. Cannon, Executive Secretary.

All organizations, branches, and individuals that received Defense Coupons are asked to push their sale, and remit quickly.

WORKERS OF BELGIUM DEMAND TRADE UNION UNITY-ISSUE PROTEST

BRUSSELS (By Mail).—An important group of the Belgian left-wing trade unionists have issued an appeal to the Belgian proletariat, calling for unity of the international trades union movement and protesting against the non-admittance of Communists into the movement.

The authors of the manifesto declare their solidarity with the newly formed Anglo-Soviet committee of unity of the trade union movement and call upon the working masses to prevent all interference with the internal affairs of the Union of Soviet Republics.

OPERATORS IN VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT

Force Wage Reduction with Unemployment

By LEONARD
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—The threat of wage cut in the well known Monongahela branch of the western Pennsylvania coal mining district has now gone into effect. As usual the district officials are doing nothing to stop it.

In the important branch of no less than fourteen mines only two are working. One of them is working three days a week, and the other one only two. This can give the reader an idea of the extent of unemployment with due suffering of the miners and their families in this region.

Besides, the miners often have to return from the mines and lose even these few days, because the company prefers to have "dead work" done by special day men, whose wages it is easier to reduce than to have it done by the loaders at regular day rate.

Operators Violate Agreement.

At Stockton, for instance, miners have lately been compelled to do such work as dismantling mines, tearing down tipples, moving props and machines, etc., for as low wages as 40c per hour. For inside work they were allowed $5.00 a day tho the agreement calls for $7.50 a day. Outside work calls for at least $6.50 a day.

Walter Astle, one of the militant miners in Stockdale, was recently offered this inside work for $5.00. Altho hard up and badly in need of work he indignantly refused this as being against his principles as a union man. He reported the incident to the district office of the union, where he was told by the high officials that they cannot do anything, that the union has no power, etc.

Why the Weakness?

The question is then, what is the cause of this weakness of the union? The policy of the officials has always been carried out in spite of opposition. The main part of this policy, as often expressed by Pat Fagan, president of the district, is to peacefully cooperate with the coal operators to produce cheap coal.

A little study in cause and effect!

NEW MASS TRIALS OF WORKERS IN BULGARIA FILL JAILS OF ZANKOV

SOFIA, Bulgaria (By Mail).—On May [illegible] passed a verdict over the Plevna Communist [illegible] Kolev (Gotka) tailors who are accused [illegible] machine guns. The first of the above [illegible] strict prison confinement and to pay 150,000 [illegible] prison confinement.

New Trials.

It is reported from Plevna that the investigation in connection with the disclosed Communist cells in the city and country is being finished. Thirty-two comrades are accused in this trial, the majority of the accused persons are students of the Plevna High School (gymnazia), commercial employes and a few teachers of rural schools.

Frank Tonov, a worker in a print shop is considered to be the main leader of these cells; according to articles 2 and 16 of the Government Defense law he is threatened with being hanged on a public place or with life long prison confinement.

Trial of C. E. C.

It is confirmed that the investigation of the case in connection with the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party has been finished long ago and that the hearing of the case will take place soon. According to indictment the members of the Central Executive Committee are charged with preparing and bringing about the September insurrection. Many evidences and witnesses have been brought forth and the persecuting attorney will make use of the same in order to prove that the Central Executive Committee was working exclusively with the aim in view of causing a revolution in the country and also to show that the uprising of September 22 was organized by the same Committee.

The Bulgarian newspapers state that this trial will be **of great historical importance.**

FASCIST PAPER WOULD MAINTAIN SOVIET ACCORD

Seeks More Business from the Union

ROME (By Mail).—The Epoca, a Fascist organ, deplores the attitude taken by a part of the Italian press towards the U. S. S. R. and the newly appointed Soviet ambassador at Rome. The paper writes [illegible] of whom some profess to believe the Soviet government and the "Comintern" (Communist International) were one and the same [illegible] assert that [illegible] not yield [illegible]

On its own part [illegible] the departure [illegible] new [illegible] proved [illegible] Italian government."

Italian Bosses Lack Pep.

As for [illegible] between the [illegible] organ considers [illegible] ists themselves [illegible] adequate initiative [illegible] them have been [illegible] with the U. S. S. R. [illegible] for concessions.

Want More Trade.

What is [illegible] on to [illegible] ment should [illegible] in Italy and [illegible] Italian market [illegible] ever, to bear in mind [illegible] exports [illegible] while she [illegible] which means [illegible] balance proves [illegible] can always [illegible] creasing Italian exports [illegible] tries.

Besides, we must [illegible] not only [illegible] rank first in the [illegible] the medium [illegible] Republics, Italy [illegible] market [illegible]

The Epoca [illegible] stating [illegible] improvement [illegible] desirable and [illegible] established with [illegible] Italy."

White Collar Dubs Easy Prey

[illegible]

Soviets Beat Turks at Football

MOSCOW [illegible]

CARPENTERS WIN WAGE INCREASE IN WASHINGTON

Raise Follows Strike of the Painters

[illegible]

Poland Host to Reactionaries

MOSCOW [illegible] their stay in [illegible] industrialists will be guests of the Polish government.

SILK WEAVER TELLS OF WORK CONDITIONS

Rhode Island Mills Sap Vitality of Workers

By ALBERT WEISBORD
(Worker Correspondent)

PAUTUCKET, R. I., July 5.—I am a weaver in a silk mill in Pautucket, Rhode Island. The textile workers have been pretty hard hit. We are speeded up, our wages cut and then starved by unemployment. I work nights, 7 p. m. to 5 a. m. Saturdays 5:30 a. m. The work is piece-work and each one works as fast as he can. I am all in when morning comes. The watchman in our place, an old man, near 70 years, who used to be a weaver till he got too old and was thrown on the scrap-heap, works 91 hours a week for $19. He works 13 hours a day, 7 days or nights a week, never a day off.

Women Work All Night.

Here in Rhode Island women are al-owed to work nights and there are young girls who work with me till ive o'clock in the morning. Then here are mothers with children who work such hours too. Many of the workers are women.

Our work is very hard on the eyes, especially at night with the bad light given us. Many weavers lose their eyesight or must give up their work on account of bad eyes. In silk work sometimes there are as many as 8,000 threads covering only 45 to 60 inches on a single machine. Each one of these threads must be watched and fixed when necessary and so you can see how fine the work is.

The noise in this mill is not so great as in a cotton mill where I worked last. One could not speak because of the noise. Everything was done by signs. Many of us weavers go deaf in time. In the cotton mill, in spite of humidifiers, cotton fills the air and our lungs. Thousands of textile workers suffer from lung troubles, consumption and tuberculosis.

Pay is wretched. Good weavers working full time seldom make over 32 weekly anywhere. Many make as low as $14. The average would be between $20 and $25.

"Gun Toting" Law in Effect.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—The so-alled "gun toting bill" which repeals he present deadly weapon act and rovides for drastic regulations for he safe and carrying of fire arms ecame a law without the signature f Gov. Len Small today at the expiation of the time limit allowed for ction on it by the chief executive.

Polish-Soviet Trade Mounts.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The export nd import activities of the Soviet rade mission in Poland in 1925 have o far increased 500 per cent as comared with the same period last year. he trade mission is actually assailed ith offers from various Polish firms, f which most offer goods on six onths' credit terms.

Rush that Sub Campaign—ends uly 1

STEEL TRUST USES LEGISLATURE TO SLASH WAGES AND REDUCE ITS TAXES, IN HIBBING, IRON TOWN

(By Worker Correspondent)

HIBBING, Minn., July 5.—Hibbing, the largest city on the Mesaba iron range of northern Minnesota is known as the "World's Richest Village."

It has been given this title because of the large amount of tax money the village can raise due to the fact that the village is underlayed with a rich deposit of iron ore, which makes the assessed valuation over 100 million dollars and this enables the village officials to raise large sums to be spent by them.

This large amount of tax money coming into the coffers of the village also has an effect on labor conditions.

No Work in Winter.

The principal industry is open-pit mining and the season usually lasts from about May 1 to December 1 and during the winter many workers are unable to secure employment in the mines.

In the past the village has used a large part of its tax money to keep these mine workers employed during the winter months. Of course this plan has been fought by the U. S. Steel Corporation which pays the largest share of this tax money into the village treasury, but they appealed in vain to the local politicians to stop this practice. For the village election came in March and they knew that they must keep these men at work to get their votes. Of course jobs were plentiful just preceding an election.

Steel Trust Limits Taxes.

Being unable to stop what it called the "extravagant expenditure" of village funds the steel corporation managed to put a law thru the legislature limiting the tax levy to $100 per capita which cut the amount that could be raised by taxation to about half of what it formerly was.

But even this did not bring about the results that the steel trust wanted as the politicians still used the funds to get votes and cut down on the amount spent for permanent improvements.

Steel Trust Wins.

Again the steel corporation went to the legislature and secured a law changing the election to December instead of March, thinking that as the workers would be employed in the mines during the summer and fall months it would not be necessary for the office seekers to use the village funds to keep the miners at work to get their votes as they did when the election came in the spring.

Hundreds Seek Jobs.

That the steel corporation got what they wanted was evidenced last winter when hundreds of men stormed the village employment office looking for work and only a few secured work on half time and the "World's Richest Village" undoubtedly had a greater percentage of unemployment than any city in the country.

Wages Slashed.

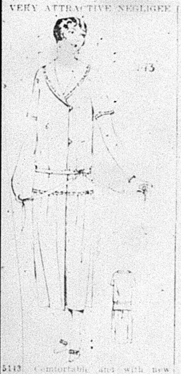
After a winter of hardships and suffering the workers were ready to accept whatever wages the steel corporation wished to pay in the spring and conditions are the worst in the history of the community.

Two Labor Haters Run.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(FP)—Everett Sanders, former Indiana congressman, enemy of railroad labor and now private secretary to President Coolidge, is reported to be a candidate for the senate against Senator Jim Watson, who is just as much of a labor hater, who must face the voters next year.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

VERY ATTRACTIVE NEGLIGEE



5143. Comfortable and with new atures, this popular garment will delop attractively in silk, crepe, flanl or blanket cloth.

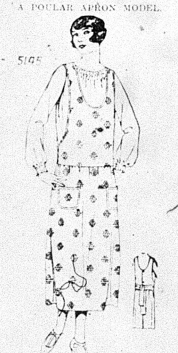
The pattern is cut in four sizes: mall, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, -44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust easure. A medium size will require [illegible] yards of 32-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on ceipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send [illegible] stamps for our to-date Spring and Summer 1925 ok of Fashions, showing color plates d containing [illegible] designs of ladies', sses' and children's patterns, a cone and comprehensive article on dressking, also some points for the needle lustrating 30 of the various simple tches), all valuable hints to the home essmaker.

A POULAR APRON MODEL.



5145. This style is good in lawn, gingham, percale or cretonne. It may be trimmed with bias banding, rick rack braid or edging and finished with or without a sash.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch material.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

COOLIDGE'S DRIVE FOR DEBT PAYMENTS BRINGS IN NO MONEY

WASHINGTON, July 5—The government's new debt-collecting drive, started in April under the direction of President Coolidge, has not brot any money into the treasury to date from European nations.

It has brot only assurances that virtually all the $12,000,000,000 owed the United States on account of war loans will be paid.

FRENCH CABINET WILL SEND DEBT DELEGATES HERE

PARIS, July 5.—The French cabinet today decided to send a debt commission to the United States "as soon as possible" to conduct negotiations by which the French war debt of more than $4,000,000,000 may be adjusted.

Announcement of the government's decision was made by Foreign Minister Briand at the close of a cabinet meeting devoted to consideration of France's fiscal affairs.

It was understood the mission would be sent to the United States early in the autumn.

Decide "In Principle"

After the cabinet meeting, Foreign Minister Briand announced to the press: "We have decided in principle that we will send a debt mission to Washington."

WORKERS WAGES CUT IN HALF IN U. S. BEDDING CO.

By VICTOR VOLKMANN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 5.—The majority of the workers in the U. S. Bedding Co. of St. Paul are young men. Wages range from 25 to 40 cents an hour except for a few sample heads who receive more. Many family men work for 32½ cents an hour, that is, they get no more. At present the men work ten hours a day. Two years ago the spring makers received one dollar for every spring they made, now they get fifty cents. Two wage cuts occurred in the mattress department during the last six months.

Sanitary conditions are terrible. The dirty water from the toilet on the second floor drops on the heads of the workers on the first floor. The place is cleaned only the day before the inspector comes. There is no steam heat in the factory, except when it is impossible to work even with your overcoat on.

Three Accidents In One Week.

Many accidents happen right along. Three accidents occurred last week; the men lost parts of their fingers.

They promise the workers golden treasures when they start, but once they ask for a raise, out they go. As a result, the workers are unorganized. The boss himself is an Israelite and he boasts of liking Jewish workers. The reason for it is simple, he gets the least protected workers and pays them the lowest wages.

A national hatred is set up in the shop between the American and Jewish workers, consequently the workers forget their vital interests.

The workers are fooled with picnics and other such affairs. The workers cover the expenses, but the boss gets the advertisement.

Spies roam about the factory and the workers are not aware of it.

Bittner Asks Bosses' Government to Please Make 'Em Stop Fight

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Owing to the absence of Secretary of Labor Davis from the city the department of labor has as yet taken no action on the request of Van A. Bittner, of the United Mine Workers, that the government intervene in the contest between miners and operators in West Virginia over the continuance of the present wage agreements.

Officials said the dispute had been in progress for about 90 days and that the department thru its conciliation service, had made a number of ineffectual attempts to "bring the warring parties into some sort of agreement."

Bittner's appeal for government intervention was in the form of a telegram.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

BREACH WIDENS BETWEEN JAPAN, GREAT BRITAIN

Nippon Offers to Frame War Alliance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 5.—To secure a Japanese naval base at Saigon, opposite the British base of Singapore, the Japanese have, thru Viscount Ishii, offered France an offensive and defensive alliance against Great Britain it is rumored here on good authority.

To pave the way the Japanese government has just placed an order for $14,000,000 worth of railway rolling stock with Schneider and other French firms, and also has given orders for airplanes and armaments to France.

The Tokio government had asked for bids for railway material from English firms, but suddenly transferred the business to France last month to aid the political negotiations. The French bids were no lower than the English, and Krupps offered lower prices than either.

Want to Isolate Hongkong.

The outstanding Japanese objective is said to be to get the use of the harbor of Saigon, in French Indo-China, which is just opposite Singapore and which has a tremendous strategic value.

The establishment of a powerful Japanese naval base at Saigon, which has an excellent harbor, would be a counter balance against the new British base at Singapore and would prevent the British fleet from passing thru the China sea on route to Hongkong and Japan.

Viscount Ishii also is said to have proposed a sort of supplementary commercial alliance between the two countries, under which Japan could get unlimited food supplies from Indo-China, could send Japanese laborers to Indo-China and dump large amounts of goods in France and the French colonies under extremely low tariffs.

Japan Bargains.

In return it is stated that Japan offers to attack Russia in case Russia supports a German attack against France, offers to lay all its war and industrial material in France, pledges its diplomatic support and promises low tariffs on French goods.

The same proposal was made to M. Poincare and later to M. Herriot, but the French refused to discuss it for fear of American objections and because of a fear that Japan would flood France with cheap goods and Indo-China with Japanese emigrants.

Your Union Meeting

Second Meeting, June 6, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Meeting Place
[illegible]	Boiler Makers, [illegible] S. Halsted St.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Brewery Workers Joint Ex. Board, 2700 W. 21st St.
[illegible]	Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 310 W. Monroe St.
[illegible]	Butchers Helpers, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road
	Cap Makers, 4063 Roosevelt Road
[illegible]	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
[illegible]	Carpenters, 4613 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
[illegible]	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
[illegible]	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. W. St., Waukegan
[illegible]	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
[illegible]	Carpenters, 6824 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Makers Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted St.
4	Engineers (Marine), 401 Capitol Bldg.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
[illegible]	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
[illegible]	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
629	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
[illegible]	Engineers (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road
[illegible]	Engineers (Loco.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
[illegible]	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
[illegible]	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
7144	Gardeners and Florists, Neidog's Hall, Hinsdale, Ill.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl's Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m.
[illegible]	Ladies Garment, 328 W. Van Buren
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
444	Longshoremen, 355 N. Clark St.
	Machinists Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland
	Molders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop
161	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
[illegible]	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
[illegible]	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
[illegible]	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland
1062	Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial
1262	Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
276	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
342	Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St.
349	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 357 N. Clark St.
16956	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713
143	Signalmen, 2100 W. 51st St.
3	Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
330	Typographical, 180 W. Washington

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Lawyer Heads Swaraj.

NEW YORK, July 5.—J. M. Sen Gupta, chosen leader of the Bengal Swaraj party to succeed C. R. Das who died, becomes also the leader of the Bengal trade union organization. S. N. Ghose of the Friends of Freedom for India states. Gupta is a lawyer.

BUILDERS AT WORK

THE CONTEST IS ON IN FULL SWING!

Prize Winner Soon to Be Announced

The first WORKER CORRESPONDENTS CONTEST ended Saturday, June 27. The best story sent in by a worker correspondent will soon be announced by the judges and a prize of the choice of $5.00 worth of books from the catalogue of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. will be awarded.

The second contest began June 29 and ends on July 11. The third contest begins on Monday, July 13 and ends two weeks later and every two weeks a winner will be chosen from among the best proletarian writers.

Get in on this contest. Write a story—there's no better way to better the DAILY WORKER.

The Daily Needs Your Help!

Workers will need no urging to subscribe to the DAILY WORKER if "Our Daily" is ever reflecting the life of the worker, his fights and his aspirations.

You can help the DAILY WORKER become such a mirror in which everyday can be seen the stories that tell of wages, living conditions, trade union activities, etc.

You are the ONLY one who can do it. Send in a story on how you work and live—and order a bundle to distribute among other workers who also live and work that way.

The Daily Worker Will Help You to Help!

Special worker correspondent paper has been prepared on which you can write your story. On the back of each sheet are helpful hints that will tell you how to polish up your story so that it will be a real picture of the life of a worker. These hints have been prepared by the editors of the DAILY WORKER and will be sent to anyone WITHOUT CHARGE. Simply drop a line saying you want some sheets of the special worker correspondent paper—and you'll get it by return mail.

PAY OF BOSTON OFFICE WORKERS EXTREMELY LOW

Many Get Less Than $15.00 Per Week

BOSTON, July 5.—(FP)—Massachusetts office workers are not so well paid as many people think, the state department of labor's division of statistics shows in a survey of white collar workers of the bay state. More than half of the 9,887 office workers listed in the survey earn less than $25 a week. The 9,887 includes 1,798 administrators and supervisors of various sorts who probably call their wages "salaries." The 9,887 also does not include the poorest paid group, messengers and office boys.

The workers are employed in 281 establishments, banks, public utility offices, stores, insurance companies and various industrial concerns. Added to the 18 [illegible] administrative or supervisory jobs are 13 per cent operating [illegible] 68 per cent are general office workers, stenographers, typists, [illegible] filing, mailing and other clerks, and workers whose jobs are [illegible] defined.

Those who get less than $15 a week are 24 per cent of [illegible] $15 to $20, [illegible] per cent; $20 to $25, [illegible] per cent; $25 to $30, [illegible] per cent; $30 to $35, [illegible] $35 to $40, 11 per cent; [illegible] per cent.

Most of the typists are paid between $14 and $25, stenographers [illegible] $20 to $30, junior stenographers $20 to $30, secretarial stenographers $25 to $35. Mailing clerks mostly make less than $16, filing clerks $14 to $25, general office workers $16 to $30, senior clerks $25 up to $50, chief clerks $30 to $40 or more, office managers $50 up.

TOOL OF BLOODY IMPERIALISTS TALKS OF 'PEACE'

Coolidge Speech Amid Military Setting

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 5.—Amid a military setting, and following the parade of infantry and cavalry troops, President Coolidge, who has sent United States soldiers to China, Nicaragua, Haiti, the Philippines and other oppressed countries and colonies, prated of "peace" and "morals."

Coolidge was speaking at the 150th anniversary of the taking command of the revolutionary army by Gen. Washington. He declared America will not make "political commitments where it does not have political interests," but will give such covenants "moral support."

Soviets Erect Wireless.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—It is reported from Teheran that a powerful wireless station, constructed with Soviet assistance, is being completed there, and another one will be erected at Kermanshah by mid-June.

Workers and Farmers Belong Together; South Dakotans Are Told Why

FREDERICK, So. Dak., July 5.—The People's Hall association of Savo, South Dakota, held its 27th annual midsummer celebration for two days. The first day was given to the presentation of a play, "The Beggar Actress." Comrades of New York Mills, Minn., and local comrades participated in the play. It was one of the best plays ever shown in Savo.

Principal numbers on the program for the second day were speeches by Comrades Hathaway of Minneapolis, and Mrs. K. E. Heikkinen of New York Mills, Minn. The former stressed the necessity of farmers and workers to get together to fight the exploiters, their mutual enemy.

The latter showed how the intensification of the class struggle has brought about the downfall of many great and powerful nations in the past. She pointed out the way for the workers of the world to fight to determine their own destiny.

The proceeds of the celebration went to the upkeep of the People's Hall.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

WHITE GUARDS DISMISSED FROM C. E. RAILROAD

HARBIN (By Mail).—According to reliable information it is estimated that there were less than three hundred employes left in all the services of the Chinese Eastern Railway by June 1, who were not registered as either Soviet or Chinese citizens, most of them being former white officers who possess no special qualifications for their posts and are only a dead weight for the railway. [illegible] the normal working of [illegible] It is expected [illegible] results from the business and the financial viewpoint.

The dismissal of these employes was begun on June 1, all the necessary preliminary [illegible] having been gone thru.

Norwegian Trade With Soviet

MOSCOW (By Mail).—[illegible] reports that [illegible] Norwegian [illegible] there from Norway [illegible]

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In the Anthracite Fields

The convention of anthracite miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Scranton, has been valuable in that it brot the left wing program before the representatives of 150,000 coal diggers and showed as well that these miners have not lost the fighting spirit that made the anthracite district the cradle of the modern American labor movement.

The endorsement of a labor party based upon the trade unions and including working class political parties is especially encouraging in view of the capitalist politics to which the officialdom has been committing the organization.

The demand for the repeal of all criminal syndicalism laws is a fine precedent for the whole labor movement.

Substantial increases in the present wage scale and improvements in the working conditions were demanded by the convention which was remarkably free from the attacks on the left wing and the Communists that, under the leadership of the Lewis machine, have featured similar gatherings.

The activity of the left wing in the grievance strikes, against the traitorous activities of Cappellini, their fighting program and the pressure from the operators, have made many changes since 1922 when Lewis was able with the aid of his "wrecking crew" to have militants thrown out of the Scranton convention.

The miners are facing a great struggle. Within the next year will come either a gradual decrease of the strength of the union, if it allows the operators to cut it to pieces with a shutdown policy, or a great influx of miners now unorganized if it adopts a fighting policy.

The anthracite miners are assured of steadier employment than their fellow-workers in the bituminous industry and it is probably the thot of officialdom that they will continue to work and finance the strike in the bituminous fields if one is called.

This is a mistaken policy. The left wing must set its face like flint against this plan, amounting as it does to division of the miners' forces. The United Mine Workers must, when they strike to save their union, be prepared to deal all the misery possible to the bosses and their supporters without any sentimental regard for the anthracite-using "public" which does nothing for them or any other working group.

The anthracite miners must fight any attempt on the part of officials to separate them from the soft coal workers. Only disaster for both sections of the union can come from such a policy.

This, as we see it, is the big issue for the anthracite district and the program of the left wing in this regard is clear and plain—all together for a powerful union, all together for the organization of the nonunion fields, all together against the coal capitalists.

Japan and France

Japan has proposed, according to Paris dispatches, an alliance with France. The proposals do not mention Great Britain, it is understood, nevertheless one of the terms proposed by Japan is the right to establish a naval base at Saigon opposite Britain's new Singapore base and drydock.

A glance at the map of this part of the world will show Singapore far to the south with Saigon so located as to threaten effectively the British route to Hongkong thru the China sea. Hongkong is a British port on the southern China coast—the only Chinese port of any importance that Japan does not dominate either by actual hold on contiguous territory or by possession of islands a little way off the coast.

The possession of Saigon would close the Japanese line of naval and military bases along the coast of China from Sakhalien island to the China sea and give her full control of the trade routes.

The alliance proposal is doubly interesting as confirming the conclusions drawn by us from recent events in China—where Japan has not only allowed Chinese sentiment to be directed against Great Britain but has actually encouraged such sentiment against the European nation which was her ally in 1914-18 when Japan seized the German leaseholds and military base in Shangtung.

In return for the Saigon naval base and other concessions Japan is understood to have proposed to give France a monopoly of her heavy industry market and assistance in case Germany makes war on France with Russian aid. The latter stipulation evidently is for diplomatic bargaining only as Japan has no desire under present circumstances to directly antagonize Russia; in addition, by the time that Germany is able to think of entering another major war the map of the world will have undergone such striking changes that such an agreement would be either meaningless or unnecessary.

That France looks favorably upon an alliance with Japan can scarcely be doubted. Under present conditions her Indo-Chinese possessions are at the mercy of Great Britain in event of war and the aid of a powerful naval power would be welcome. But France has to consider her relations with the United States. The franc is at the mercy of the House of Morgan. Unless American imperialism is willing to overlook the immediate strengthening of Japan in return for the potential weakening of Great Britain, its other powerful rival in the Far East, France will have to forego the advantageous arrangement proposed by Japan.

It is evident that diplomatic relations are in a state of flux at present and that the hard and fast alliances within the framework of the two great imperialisms—Great Britain and America—have not yet been formed.

The task would be easier for the capitalist nations if there was no Soviet Russia forcing consideration.

Imperialist wars are fights between big robbers to see who is going to get the biggest share of the wealth the workers and farmers produce.

Why should we fight for one gang of these robbers simply because they call themselves Americans?

Ask the worker next to you what he has in common with the boss. If he says "nothing," ask him what he is doing about it to make the boss understand it.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

CROUCH DUE AT ALCATRAZ ARMY PRISON TODAY

Communist Soldiers to Be Confined There

ALCATRAZ, Cal., July 5. — Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, United States soldiers who were sentenced at Schofield Barracks, near Honolulu, Hawaii, for organizing a Communist League, are due to arrive here. Crouch and Trumbull, who were at first sentenced to forty and 26 years in prison were scheduled to leave Hawaii on June 26, for the United States disciplinary barracks here, where they will be confined. Following a universal protest, the army authorities reduced the sentences to three years and one year.

Paul Crouch tells the DAILY WORKER, "While in Alcatraz, we will study and prepare ourselves in every possible way for more efficient service to the cause of the working class after our release."

Speaking of an article in the Winston-Salem N. C. Journal, entitled "Mercy For Young Crouch," Comrade Crouch said just before he sailed: "I do not have a sufficient command of words to describe those who propose 'mercy' for one who desires no favors from the capitalist class."

"When the worker demands his rights, the ownership of the instruments of production and the wealth he has produced, he gets 'charity.' When he asks for justice, he gets 'mercy.'"

Crouch and Trumbull were court martialed and sentenced on the sole evidence of an army spy whose testimony was proven false by the defense. The verdict was brot in after less than half an hours' deliberation, and the records of the trial were altered by the army authorities.

May Hold Scopes Trial on Friday in Spite of Colby

DAYTON, Tenn., July 5. — The Scopes trial will probably begin next Friday after all, as the defense lawyers are considering the plea of Dayton residents that they have spent fifty thousand dollars getting ready for the trial.

It was announced that an injunction would be sought in the federal court to restrain the Rhea county authorities from prosecuting Scopes on the ground that the anti-evolution law under which he was arrested is unconstitutional.

John R. Neal, chief counsel for the defense, is using his influence against Bainbridge Colby's attempt to end the Dayton trial before it starts by getting an injunction.

No Interest Shown by Workers in U. S. Military Muster

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5. — Less than half the number of persons participated in this year's mobilization day than last year, the war department announced. Eight million took part this year, most of them being forced by their employers to listen to speeches, and many being regular troops that were ordered to mobilize.

Seventeen million took part last year.

Many Women Over Age of 44 Years Employed

Of the eight and a half million women in the United States who work for a living, three-quarters of them are over 24 years of age and two-fifths of these, or nearly one-third of the total number are more than 44 years old. Of the two million married women at work, three-fifths are between 25 and 44 years of age, while another fifth are over 44 years. These facts concerning working women can be found in the latest pamphlet issued by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

In regard to women's wages for any of the states investigated by the Women's Bureau the highest median was the mere pittance of $16.85. The medians ranged from that sum down to as low as $8.80 a week. The investigation showed that where the wages were higher the hours of work were less and where wages were the lowest, hours of labor were longest.

Builders at Work in New York

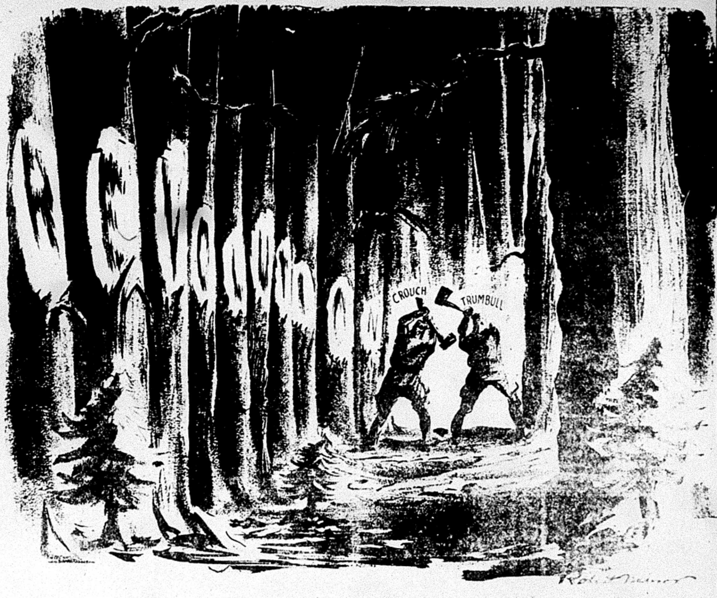
AMONG the many Comrades in New York that did good work during the national subscription drive that has just closed the following are some of those that deserve special mention:

Comrade Ger Szepsi, who is responsible for the activity in the Hungarian Yorkville Branch, which resulted in securing sixty-five subscriptions. The Comrades were instrumental in getting one of the Hungarian Fraternal Societies to order 25 subscriptions for their directors.

Comrade M. S. Schneider, who personally secured fourteen subs, and who will keep up the good work even now that the "campaign" is over.

Comrade Leon Litvin, who, altho not Daily Worker Agent in his Branch, the Jewish Branch No. 1, Bronx, nevertheless encouraged forty MEMBERS TO PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO GET AT LEAST ONE SUBSCRIBER EACH

Blazing the Trail



Chopping Away at Imperialist Militarism.

STATE ALLOWS INSURANCE CO.'S TO DODGE TAXES

Court Ruling Ignored by Attorney General

Licenses to several hundred foreign fire insurance companies, which expired July 1, were being renewed today pending a decision by the United States supreme court as to whether the Illinois insurance law is constitutional as held by the state supreme court.

The license renewals were ordered issued following an opinion given by Attorney General Carlstrom which virtually overrides a recent decision of the Illinois supreme court.

The ruling of the supreme court came in a test case brought by the Hanover Insurance Co. against Patrick J. Carr, treasurer of Cook county. The insurance company contested against the law taxing them 2 per cent of their net receipts, which has been enforced for years.

The state court ruled that the law is constitutional, and that no licenses should be issued to companies in default.

Perhaps ninety per cent of the fire insurance companies doing business in the state, with 20,000 agents, are in default.

Plan Spitzbergen-Alaska Trip.

OSLO, July 5. — Captain Roald Amundsen was reconnoitering of the possibility of a flight from Spitzbergen to Alaska as well as attempting to reach the North Pole, it was learned today.

Publishers of the Aftenposten said they had received a message from the Polar flyer stating that he had this in mind in his recent flight into the northern wastes.

Overnight Airmail Cuts Time.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5. — Overnight airmail service between New York and Chicago continued to operate smoothly today, with the arrival of 226½ pounds of mail at Hadley Field at 5:52 a. m.

J. D. Hill, the pilot from Cleveland reported the trip had required about four hours of flying time, with steady west winds slightly slowing up the flight.

Build Party Strength in Steel Union

(Continued from page 1)

tion that because the party may not know all the technical details of the requirements of the industry, therefore the union work should be separated from Party affairs and party policies.

Bad Results Either Way.

The results are generally the same. Party members fail to become the connecting link between the masses within the unions and the party. They fail completely to put forward Communist policies and, instead of advancing a concrete, militant program, they become simply an appendix to whatever opposition movement may exist to the rule of the reactionary clique in control, or they become the tools of reaction itself.

On the other hand, where the Communist fractions are rigidly maintained and Communist policies applied in practice, healthy growing left wing movements have already obtained important victories and promise good for the future.

Communist Tactics Not Applied Previously.

It was acknowledged that, due to lack of application of Communist policies and definite organization of the Communist fraction in the past within the steel workers' union, the struggle for the present progressive group, altho it had given battle to the reactionary corrupt leadership of the Mike Tighe administration, had become confined to purely trade issues and had failed to bring forward in concrete terms the great needs of the union and of the workers in the industry.

Altho being subjects to vicious attacks by the Mike Tighe administration and ready to fight back, the progressive group has succeeded in rising no higher than to demand constitutional changes on dues payments and improvements of the existing wage scales.

Must Live Up to Name.

Important as these may be, the Amalgamated Association has no power to enforce any scale because of the unorganized state of the industry. And any group laying claim to the name "progressive" must not fail to bring forward a practical program of organization of the unorganized in the industry, of real industrial unionism and of the organization of shop committees. It must not fail to take a stand on the political issues facing the workers in the industry.

The Communist steel workers' fraction, organized at the Youngstown meeting, will consider it a first duty to bring these issues to the fore. It will have its connections thruout the country with a specific form of organization under the direction of a national committee representative of the various steel districts but subject to the regular party jurisdictions.

Begin Work on Union Basis.

Taking the union as the starting point to reach the hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers, the fraction will endeavor to crystallize the progressive movement into a definite left wing group struggling militantly for the building of a real union capable of defending the interests of the workers against the rapacious steel trust.

The following points will be proposed to the progressive elements as basis for a united front program:

A Fighting Program.

1. Demanding the launching of a national organization drive covering the whole industry to take into the union all workers employed in or about the steel mills, regardless of craft or skill, race or color.
2. The establishment of an organization department with full power to conduct drive, establishment of district committees in each important steel district, each to conduct the drive in the district.
3. National organizers to be elected at the annual conventions, district organizers to be elected by the district membership.
4. A uniform initiation fee of [illegible] to be established.
5. Measures to provide necessary finance for the drive to be worked out by the executive board.
6. A period of intensive propaganda to precede the actual organization and to cover the whole industry. The propaganda to be based on the live slogans of the needs of the workers in the industry.

Slogans for Drive.

The following are some suggested slogans:

The complete establishment of the eight-hour day with abolition of double shifts.

No further wage reductions, but increase of present wages.

Abolition of the speed-up system.

Standard scale of wages for all steel workers to expire at the same time.

One day rest in seven.

Abolition of company unions.

Abolition of black list, physical examination and finger print system.

The industry to support its unemployed.

7. The establishment of an industrial form of organization in the full sense of the word as adopted by the conventions of 1921 and 1924 to be properly departmentalized according to the requirements of the industry.

Shop Committees.

8. The establishment of shop committees composed of both organized and unorganized representing all workers thruout the mills and furnaces, the shop committees to be used as the basis of the organization drive and of the union and to be combined within each district on the same basis as the local unions.
9. The international trade union unity and support of joint Russian-English trade union unity committee.
10. For a Labor Party based on trade unions.
11. Demand for recognition of and establishment of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

AS WE SEE IT

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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HYMAN BLASTS THE SIGMAN MACHINE IN THE I. L. G. W. U.; DISPROVES FAKE CHARGES

The DAILY WORKER presents herewith extensive extracts from the speech of Louis Hyman, manager of Local Union No. 9, in closing the defense of the suspended officers of Local Union No. 2, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on trial before the Trial Committee of the New York City Joint Board at Hotel Cadillac on Wednesday, July 1. The speech, which speaks for itself, is a masterful thing, devasting in its logic against the reactionary expulsion policy of the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg-Forwards machine. The charge for which the executives of Local 2 was on trial was that they held a First of May mass meeting at which Communists, particularly Moissaye J. Olgin, spoke.

Hyman's defense was in part as follows:

MR. HYMAN: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: The specific charge against these members of the Executive Board of Local 2 and its manager, is that they have violated Section 5 and Articles 9 and 10 of the Constitution of the International. Section 9 and 10 which they are supposed to have violated, reads: "That the regular revenue of the local union consisting of initiation fees, dues, assessments and fines, shall be considered a trust fund of the I. L. G. W. U. to be held by the Local Union for the members of the I. L. G. W. U. belonging to the Local Union, shall be administered by the Local Union in accordance with the provisions of this constitution."

There is nothing in that section which applies to this particular case. There is Section 10, which says: "That the regular revenue of the Local Union shall be used only for the payment of the per capita tax and other legitimate expenses of the Local Union."

The question then arises whether the First of May meeting was, or whether the money spent for this meeting was, or could be considered as a legitimate expense of the Local. It must be known to this Committee that the First of May celebrations have been held by this local and by all the locals of the International for years and years, and that even this year the Local of which the Chairman, Brother Borenstein, is a member, also had a celebration and that there speeches were made of the same nature as were made at the First of May meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House.

I want to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the First of May was accepted as a holiday at one of our conventions.

I will read to you the resolution that was introduced and the resolution that was accepted at that convention with reference to the First of May. Resolution No. 75 introduced by delegates of Locals No. 7, 21, 49 and 56 of Boston, which reads as follows: (See convention minutes of 1920, page 108).

"Whereas, the First of May as a holiday recognized and celebrated by the class conscious workers of Europe and America; and

"Whereas, the labor unions in the men's clothing and other needle industries already make its practice of ceasing work on the First of May and taking stock of their accomplishments during the past by making it an inspiration for activities in the future; and

"Whereas, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has not yet made the First of May a holiday, thus compelling our members to work on that day; and

"Whereas, the idea of working on the First of May without a chance of celebrating it, is repugnant to the ideals of thousands of our members, be it therefore

"Resolved, That the 15th bi-ennial convention assembled in Chicago go on record as declaring the First of May a holiday to be observed by our members by the cessation of work and by general celebration."

On the same page of the convention proceedings, is a resolution recommended by the resolutions committee as a substitute for resolutions 75 and 83, which read as follows:

"Whereas, our International at its previous convention recognized the First of May as an international holi-

(Continued on page 4.)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ELATED with their victory in the recent elections, the reactionaries f Minneapolis are getting ready to nake another drive on the central abor body, with the object of cleanng out those former progressives who scaped the tomahawk of the A. F. of L. disorganizer Paul V. Smith. According to the Minneapolis Morning Tribune, the conservatives expect to arry their ticket this time as a sufcient number of radical delegates vere ousted to take the punch out f the opposition.

* * *

T is also significant that in the same issue of the Tribune there is report that an attempt will be made o remove Lynn Thompson as chairnan of the roads and bridges committee of the Hennepin county board. Thompson is a former socialsit and in act appeared as one of the mourners t the recent funeral of the socialist arty in Minnesota, when Eugene V. Debs appeared to officiate as underaker. The spinelessness of the socalled progressives is responsible for he victory of the reactionaries. They hought it was great fun seeing the omunists getting ousted from the abor assembly and the farmer-labor arty. Now their own chickens are oming home to roost.

(Continued on page 2)

NO MORE STRIKE' POLICY SLIPS ON BOSSES' BANANA

A. C. W. Forced Into Class Warfare

NEW YORK, July 6.—Pickets patrolg past armed guards and police in ont of New York plants of the twin ternational Tailoring Co. and the L. Tailor Co. are fighting to retain eir union organization and at the me time giving support to their felw workers in the Chicago plants of e same firms.

Solidarity With Chicago.

This effort of the Amalagamated othing Workers Union is, however, t the hottest part of the warline the New York market. Strikes ainst smaller open shop firms are pected in the next few days unless reements are signed.

The Amalgamatd, the controlling ops where the greater part of the en's clothing workers are employed New York, feels it necessary to d off the open shop tendency by ning out what nonunionism at prest exists before it is added to.

Injunction at Philadelphia.

While these fights are going on in w York and Chicago the situation becoming steadily more acute in , Louis where the arrests in the rlee firm strike now total more an 200 and where police are in adtion using clubbing and threats.

At the same time a warm strike is ing conducted in Philadelphia ainst the big E. H. Rosenberg firm hich moved to Philadelphia several ars ago to get away from union ntrol in New York. The firm has injunction against the union but aceful picketing is not restrained d the fight goes on. Another strike being conducted in Trenton, New rsey, on the Milton & Simpson m. This is an organization strike.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR BOYCOTT'S AMERICAN FLEET IN PACIFIC

MELBOURNE, Australia.—(By Mail.)—At a meeting of the Melbourne rades Hall Council, it was decided to confirm a previous resolution asking trade unionists not to participate in any function arranged for the enterinment of the American fleet.

This action was taken in an effort to obtain the release of American orkers imprisoned for their opposition to the war and for ardical activities.

It was also pointed out that the council's action was consistent with its vocacy of labor's peace policy.

JACOB REICHERT, CLASS WAR PRISONER, FREED FROM PRISON TO DIE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 6.—(FP)—Word has been received at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union that Jacob Reichert, former business agent of the union in Cincinnati, and till a few days ago a class war prisoner in the state penitentiary at Columbus, is dead.

Reichert was jailed during the 1922 strike and convicted—on convicts' testimony—of inciting attacks on strikebreakers. Appeals were lost and he was finally committed to the penitentiary, being released by Governor Donahey when he seemed at the point of death. Death occured in the Jewish Hospital of Cincinnati.

ALIEN LAWS OF U. S. SEPARATE MANY FAMILIES

Cal's Policy Hits Foreign Workers

By ESTHER LOWELL (FP)

NEW YORK July 6.—How many immigrants to the United States are being temporarily and some even permanently separated from their families by action of federal courts is disclosed by Isaac Shorr, attorney in many workers' deportation and naturalization cases.

According to instructions from the federal department of labor judges are denying citizenship to alien men whos families are not in the United States. On the other hand these immigrant heads of families cannot bring in their families, exempt from quota, until they are citizens.

Separated From Families.

The evil is that when the families reside in countries with greatly limited quotas there is very little chance of the family ever being able to rejoin the father who emigrated to the United States. Shorr cites Russia, with its allowed quota of only 5000 immigrants a year, as one of the countries hardest hit.

There is no law compelling judges to deny citizenship to aliens whose families are not in the United States, and some judges do use their own discretion in ruling. But too often, the lawyer declares, the clerks who prepare the records of prospective citizens make it appear in their recommendations that the alien has not sufficient command of the English language or in some other way is undesirable at the time for citizenship. Judges rarely examine the recommendations and records so that discrimination is the result.

"Cannot Be Naturalized."

Former assistant secretary of labor Henning (now federal judge in California) wrote a circular letter to all examiners and clerks in the naturalization bureau stating: "I want to repeat what I have said frequently to you, that an alien whose family is in Europe has never lived in the United States, no matter how many years he may have been here. He cannot be naturalized, because he has not complied with that requirement of the statute that he must have resided here five years. It is the common law of the United States and the common law of the world and decent philosophy and sound doctrine that a man resides where he has his family and maintains his family." (Feb. 19, 1925).

CAILLAUX WILL VISIT U. S. TO BORROW BILLION

Will Negotiate for Huge Loan, Talk Debts

PARIS, July 6—M. Caillaux, minister of finance, will ask the cabinet which will meet at six o'clock tonight, to name the members of the commission to be sent to Washington to negotiate a settlement of the french war debt to the United States.

The finance ministry officially announced that Caillaux probably would go both to London and Washington to negotiate the final details of french debt funding and at the same time determine conditions for a new loan of a billion dollars.

The official announcement today said that the visit probably would be made during the parliamentary vacation in August

I. T. C. STRIKE OPENS SECOND FIGHTING WEEK

Strikers Confident of Victory; Few Scabs

The second week in the strike of Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the International Tailoring Company shows added determination on the part of the strikers that they shall win their fight against the open shop which the I. T. C. is trying to establish under the guise of a fake union agreement with the U. G. & W. to furnish scabs.

In spite of the treachery of the United Garment Workers sending scabs in place of the strikers, very few scabs succeedd in getting in yesterday.

Long before any strikebreakers reached the place, numerous strikers had already been pacing outside the shop for over two hours.

The success of mass picketing was so decidedly demonstrated last week that the strikers barely take time to eat their lunch at some nearby restaurant. Indeed, one striker declared, "I shall not take time to go to the union strike meeting. It is more important to stay here and stand guard against scabs. The picket line—that is where we win our victory."

Bosses Dissatisfied.

The owners of the International Tailoring Company are dissatisfied with the way the strike is tending. With the aid of the large number of police the local authorities have so obligingly supplied them with together with the co-operation of the scabby United Garment Workers, they figured they would not lack workers in place of the strikers.

But the strikers fooled them. In spite of the glaring hot sun, all of them to a man, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., march back and forth, alertly watching for the treacherous scabs.

One man about to enter was approached by a group of pickets who took him up to union headquarters where the situation was explained to him.

He had come in answer to the advertisement in the capitalist "kept"

(Continued on page 2)

KLAN KIDNAPED TENN. MEN, LEFT THEM TO STARVE

Were at Death's Door When Found in Chains

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 6—An investigation was started today by the sheriff's office into the kidnapping of Dr. W. D. Mason, a veterinarian and Lawrence Bowman, who were found Sunday chained to a tree on signal mountain after being missing for ten days."

They told their liberators that they had been taken into the woods by a hooded band and left to die after it had been alleged that they had assisted federal agents in running down dry law violators.

Both men were near death when they were found as they had been without food or water for the entire period of their imprisonment.

Blow to Defense

Judge Fred Hines today decided that the state's attorney had the right to make the choice as to which defendant was to be tried first.

The ruling was a blow to the defense and attorneys asked for a few hours to prepare motions and objections.

The prosecution undoubtedly will name Stephenson, former Indiana K. K. K. Dragon, as the first to be placed on trial. Last week the defense had obtained a ruling that Gentry was to be tried first.

The defense may ask a postponement of the trial until the next term of court, which will be in October.

ULTIMATUM TO CHINA BY IMPERIALISTS, IS REPORT AT SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, July 6.—John Van A. MacMurray, who arrived in Shanghai last week had planned to remain here until Wednesday. A Rumor was in circulation that the powers intend to hand Peking an ultimtum as soon as MacMurray reaches the capital. No confirmation of this rumor could be obtained however.

London Sees the Thunder Clouds of the New World War Looming in Pacific

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 6.—The thunder clouds of a new world war are seen gathering over the globe as imperialist diplomats, at their wits end to halt the uprisings of colonial and oppressed peoples, are threatening to turn on each other and upon Soviet Russia—which they conjure up as the most implacable enemy of capitalist imperialism, an enemy which must be destroyed no matter at what risk or cost.

War clouds loom over the Pacific between Japan and the United States and over Europe, between Soviet Russia and Britain and her continental allies.

Austen Chamberlain, speaking tonight in the House of Commons used the customary pacifist phrases which always are a prelude to war. Assuring the house that he was "striving to maintain peace" he pretended that he felt great concern that relations with Soviet Russia have "become critical."

Hypocrisy That Preludes War.

He proceeded to bid for the labor party support of the government and its policy of aggressive war upon the Soviet Union by appealing to "both conservatives and laborites" to "refrain from anything that would further inflame relations."

Notwithstanding this pretense of peaceful desires, Chamberlain and his conservative cabinet colleagues under Premier Baldwin, are driving the British empire straight into the jaws of another world war. It is learned that with Japan, Britain is putting every ounce of pressure on the Peking government to force China's weak president, Tuan Chi-jui, ot break off relations with Soviet Russia and expel Soviet Ambassador Karakhan.

Intimates Hostility to U. S.

In addition, Britain is covertly using the Britsih conversative press to bring out a war threat by indirection against the United States, in order to force her to abandon the position of an "altruistic" reformer of the treaties of violence forced on China.

In the London Daily Telegraph today, a newspaper published by the conservatives, the menacing vista of war between Japan and America was brought into the picture of the International situation.

U. S. "Throw Down Glove"

"By making the demand for a conference to consider the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China at this hazardous moment, the United States will assuredly by regarded by Japan as having at last thrown down the glove," said the Telegraph.

The Telegraph states that Japanese interests would suffer most if the United States insisted on immediate modication of extra-territorial rights in China. The paper conveniently omitted mention that Great Britain also is seriously threatened.

For Immediate Action.

"These interests would be so patently menaced," said the Telegraph, "that pacific as her present intentions are, Tokio would be persuaded by the mere instinct of self-preservation to take immediate action."

This is regarded as a hint that Japan is justified in an immediate declaration of war on the United States and is adding her persuasion to that of "self-preservation."

CHINESE TRADE UNION FEDERATION ADDRESSES WORKERS OF THE WORLD

By INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORRESPONDENCE

MOSCOW, June 16.—(By Mail.)—The Chinese Trade Union Federation has issued an appeal to the working class organizations of all countries in which it declares:

"THE events in Shanghai throw into strong relief the real situation in China. The success of the Chinese movement for freedom, the successful struggle in Canton, the development of the students' movement, the strikes in Shanghai, Tsingtau and Hankow, the growth of the trade unions, the formation of the Chinese Trade Union Federation, all this begins to make the imperialists uneasy who have been used to enslave, plunder and degrade our country thru decades unpunished.

"The workers in Tsingtau and Shanghai put forward moderate economic demands, they were, however, shot down in the most brutal way by the mercenaries of the Japanese factory owners. The Shanghai students arranged a peaceful demonstration of solidarity and their demonstration was drowned in blood by the English police.

"The mass murder and armored cars of the marines will, how- was carried out by the imperialist police as tho it were a sport. The imperialsit forces are daily strengthened by the arrival of new warships.

"The mass murder and armoured cars of the marnies will, however, not cow the Chinese workers, they will only band them more firmly together. The imperialist challenge was answered with the general strike which has already lasted 16 days.

"The Chinese people are fighting for their freedom and independence and for a decent existence.

"We appeal to you, the organized workers of all countries, to assist us, the organized workers of China, in this historical hour to give us your powerful support."

"We must advance against the common foe with closed ranks, that is the condition of our freedom

"Down with bloody imperialism!

"Long live the united front of the international proletariat!

"Long live the national movemnet for the freedom of the Oriental peoples!"

FIND 43 BODIES IN WRECKAGE OF PICKWICK CLUB

BOSTON, July —With forty-three dead recovered from the ruins of the Pickwick Night Club building collapse, searches announced this afternoon that they did not believe more bodies would be found.

Police Hold Six Workers Charged with Robbing God

ROME, July 6.—Altho six artisans employed in redecorating the treasury of St. Peters, which was rifled of some of its most valuable art and religious objects, last week, are still under arrest on suspicion that they know about the burglary, little progress seemed to have been made today in establishing the identity of the culprits responsible for the theft.

Textile Workers on Strike Against Cut

WEBSTER, Mass., July 6—Spinners of the Mannexit Spinning Co., are striking against a proposed wage reduction.

Seeks Bank Records.

WASHINGTON, July 6—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks as of close of business on June 30.

Capital Receiver Is Appointed for Bankrupt Brokers

WASHINGTON, July 6—On petition of local creditors, the District of Columbia supreme court today appointed the Chicago Title and Trust Company receivers for the bankrupt brokerage firm of Dean, Onativia and Company. The same company was named receiver in the original suit filed against the company last week.

It was represented that the brokerage firm owned property in Washington valued at $50,000.

Heat Kills 3 in New York

NEW YORK, July 6.—Three dead and many prostrated was the toll taken up to three o'clock this afternoon in New York's heat wave—the second of the season. At 2 p. m., the temperature touched 86. Only seven degrees below the record, 93 established in 1908.

Amundsen to Try Again

OLSO, Norway, July 6.—Roald Amundsen, who was greeted here by thousands when he arrived in the seaplanes which took him on his recent polar flight, said he will make a second attempt to fly to the North Pole. He said he would try to fly from Europe to Alaska, via the Arctic.

NEW YORK FURRIERS CALL ORGANIZATION STRIKE OF 1,000 MEN

NEW YORK, July 6.—From the 200 to 300 fur lining finishing shops of New York the 1000 workers have been called out for an organization strike by the joint board of the Furriers' Union. The manufacturing fur shops do not as a rule do their own finishing, making the union's problem of enforcing conditions thruout the trade much more difficult. The union is expecting to offer manufacturers a plan of operation whereby lining finishing work can be done under union conditions in a limited number of regulated outside shops.

Soviet Union to Export Grains.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 6.—The Soviet Union plans to export between four and five million tons of grain during the coming fall and winter, it is announced. A good harvest is expected.

T. U. E. L. ANNOUNCEMENT

The Trade Union Educational League announces that there will be another T. U. E. L. page in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER, Wednesday's paper.

UNIONS FIND U. S. IMMIGRATION LAW "TO KEEP OUT REDS" LETS IN "SCABS" TO BREAK STRIKES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Study of the immigration law by building trades officials interested in the announcement that Secretary of Labor Davis has been urged to permit plasterers to enter the United States to end jurisdictional strike of the Operative Plasterers against the bricklayers, shows that Davis has power to admit alien strikebreakers regardless of the quota.

Under the present law the secretary of labor may determine that shortage of labor in a skilled trade exists, and he may admit enough alien workers in that class to meet the shortage. While the law does not mention strikes as creating a shortage, it does not forbid the admission of alien workers to break strikes.

FRENCH FRONT COLLAPSING AS MOROCCANS REVOLT; LYAUTEY ASKS TROOPS; EMPIRE TOTTERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, July 6.—The French empire in Africa faces complete collapse as the Moroccans who have been guarding Fez and Taza for the French have joined the Riffian troops. Marshal Lyautey has issued an urgent call for 80,000 more troops, and the French war office admits a severe defeat at the important city of Taza. Abd-el-Krim, Riffian leader, is launching a new offensive on both the Spanish and French fronts.

A general uprising of the Moroccans hitherto held in subjection to French imperialism, has commenced, both at the front and behind the lines, Premier Painleve has announced.

The capital of French Morocco, Fez, and the strategic town of Taza, are gravely menaced, as is the main railway to Algeria. Reports are current that Taza has already fallen into Krim's hands.

Lyautey, in a message to the government, declares that as two-thirds of his 100,000 troops are native, he must immediately have 80,000 more troops or he cannot vouch for the security of France's colonial empire.

Communists Call Strike

The government is seriously worried by the interest stirred up among the workers in the Communist congress at Paris. A committee of 150 was formed with full power to decide the time and length of the general protest strike against the Moroccan invasion, which the congress decided to call.

The Painleve government is reluctant to send more troops to Morocco, as the capitalists fear that Germany will be able to secure better terms in the "security pact" negotiations if the French army is weakened. The government admits that large numbers of workers are supporting the Communist demand for the immediate evacuation of Morocco. No one is enthusiastic about the Moroccan campaign except the French bankers and the politicians they control.

The negotiations between France and Spain for a united attack on the Riffians have definitely failed, it is announced, and the Spanish government, backed by England, refuses to allow France to enter Spanish Morocco to attack the Riffians. Spain is endeavoring to secure peace with Krim.

The ministry of war, in an official note, admits a "serious setback" in Morocco, especially in the region of Taza, where it is admitted the French have retreated.

New Commander Named

A new commander in chief of the French invaders has been appointed.

The Fichtala and Cheraga "tribes," which have been defending Fez for the French, have gone over to the Riffians, and the Tsoul and Branes "tribes," which until now have supported the French of the Taza front, have also joined the Riffians, who are pouring into the regions thru the gaps in the line made by the natives' revolt.

Lyautey Is Displaced

With the appointment of Gen. Guillaumat as supreme commander of the French troops in Morocco Marshal Lyautey is thus displaced. The French war office announced that this move was taken to allow Lyautey to spend his entire time in attempting to hold the natives who have not already gone over to Krim in the French camp.

WAR OFFICE PLANS TO MAKE GOOSE STEP DAY COMPULSORY AFFAIR

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6—The purpose of the war department's July 4 mobilization was revealed when Maj. Gen. Hines, army chief, admitted that the department plan to seek the passage of a law before the next congress setting a date for an annual muster.

Hines admitted that les interest was shown in the military day than last year.

Marines Guard Goods of Millionaires in Calif. Quake Zone

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 6.—A total of 279 earth tremors has rocked this city since shortly before 7 o'clock last Monday morning, according to a registering or graphic thermometer at the property of the Southern Counties' Gas company.

Early today only one extremely faint tremblor had been registered. It occurred shortly after 3 o'clock this morning.

The quake death toll mounted to 16 today when an aged unidentified man who became deranged during the disaster died in Ventura, nearby town. The only clue to the man's identification was a note book in which "Medford Oregon" had been written several times.

No visitor was permitted to enter the business district because of fear of walls falling.

Marines guarded every street to keep back with fixed bayonets the crowds. How long the marines will remain and the stricken city continue under semi-martial law was to be determined tomorrow, it was said, on the arrival of the Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur. The navy secretary, it was said, will confer with Mayor W. F. Evans, in command of the marine guard and city officials regarding the military patrol.

One Dead in K. C.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6—One dead and 13 hurt in automobile accidents and two injuries from res, one serious, gave greater Kansas City and its environs the lightest casualty list for a holiday week end in years.

Strike Against I. T. C. Opens Its Second Big Fighting Week

(Continued from page 1)

press and was unaware of the strike. He declared he would never act the part of a scab.

Daily Worker Reaches Strikers.

The DAILY WORKER was eagerly bought by the strikers and many passers expressed sympathy with the strikers and bought a paper. Even a scab, the most backward and least class conscious of the working class, knew that the DAILY WORKER is staunchly supporting the striking Amalgamated workers, just as it supports any militant move of the working class.

This scab bought a DAILY WORKER and with it in her hand as a sign of sympathy with the strikers, was able to wedge her way thru the group vibilantly watching the front of the building to sneak in.

The reporter for the DAILY WORKER spoke to a group of three policemen on the job who expresed sympathy with the strikers. One spoke bitterly of the Boston Police strike which occurred several years ago and exclaimed: "They sent the militia against them and broke the strike. If we unionize and strike, they'll do the same."

His companion chimed in, "Yes money counts. You strike, and they send us. We strike and they send the army."

Strikers Buoyant.

The strike is bound to succeed! Nothing can break a strike fought with so much determination and solidarity. Mass picketing is making the bosses realize their failure in getting scabs to break the strike. The open shop drive is being crushed by the militant attitude of these brave workers!

Scabs Afraid to Show Faces.

The few scabs who were working were brot from the shops last night, heavily guarded by police with their heads wrapped up in newspapers. They were afraid to show their faces to the strikers. The scabs were then packed into touring cars and driven away.

Philippines Bring U. S. Profits.

TOKIO, Japan, July 6.—Congressman Charles Underhill of Massachusetts stopping here after a visit to the Philippines said the United States should not grant independence to those islands because "the United States needs the Philippines as a base for commerce and we can make them a source of revenue to the United States."

Injunction to be Served

DAYTON, Tenn., July 6—John T. Scopes, central figure in the Tennessee evolution case, left here today for Cookeville, Tenn., to be present when his attorney files a petition before Federal Judge John J. Gore for an injunction halting his trial in Dayton.

Scopes was to join R. Neal, his counsel, who reached Cookeville yesterday.

Spain Crash Kills Six.

AVILES, Spain, July 6—Five women and one man were killed when a freight train demolished the cab in which they were riding to a wedding.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

KLUXERS GO ON TRIAL FOR RAPE AND KILLING

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 6.—An impenetrable maze of rumors and counter rumors veiled the atmosphere here today when the so-called Stephenson-Gentry-Klenck murder trial got under way before Circuit Judge Hines.

The defendants, David C. Stephenson, deposed grand dragon of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan, Earl Gentry and Earl Klenck, stand charged with murder in connection with the death of Miss Madge Oberholtzer.

Refused Girl Aid.

It is conceded by the prosecution that the girl bought the poison and administered it herself while alone. It is charged, however, in the four counts of the indictments against the three defendants that, first, she was kidnaped and "by force of arms and duress was forced to take bichloride of mercury and refused medical attention by defendants."

Second, that the defendants refused to permit her to summon medical aid.

Third, that the injuries and wound inflicted by the defendants hastened her death.

Took Poison.

Fourth, that the poison was self administered while she was mentally distracted because of ill treatment by the defendants.

Following legal technicalities the court ruled that Gentry would be put on trial first. This ruling has caused the prosecution to confer as to the best methods of procedure. It was rumored that the charges against Klenck and Gentry may be dismissed and Stephenson placed on trial.

No matter how it turns out both sides expect it will take a week to select a jury.

U. S. Trade Commission Reports Anthracite Coal Trade Situation

WASHINGTON, July 6. If the public knew more about the hard coal industry it would not pay such high prices for coal, the federal trade commission said today.

"The greatest obstacle to intelligent action on the part of the public and the government in the frequently recurring emergencies in the coal trade," the commission said in a report to congress, "is the lack of adequate information particularly with regard to prices, cost of production and profits. The commission believes therefore, if the matter is found to be within the legislative power of congress that some federal agency should secure and publish concurrently data on production, prices, costs and profits in the coal industry."

The commission also stated that there was "not enough competition" in the anthracite industry. Among the recommendations for betterment of the situation were price reductions in the spring and summer to cause earlier buying, increase in the storage facilities of mining and distributing companies, and enlargement of production capacity to meet period of increased demand.

Coffee City Destroyed

NEW YORK, July 6.—Manizales, coffee city of Columbia, is "practically destroyed by fire," according to a cablegram received today by the consulate general of Columbia from Buena Ventura.

No casualties have been reported as yet although the property damage is estimated in the millions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 6—Great Britain pound, 4.85¾, 4.86⅛; France, franc 4.77½, 4.78; Belgium, franc 4.73½, 4.74; Italy, lira, 3.76¾, 3.77; Sweden, krone 26.79, 26.82; Norway, krone 26.79, 26.82; Denmark, krone 18.05, 18.07; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael 78.50 no quote.

Brokers May Re-Open.

Dean, Onativia and Co., the brokerage firm which failed Friday, may reopen Friday.

At a meeting of creditors representing 80 per cent of the claims against the company, a plan of reorganization was unanimously approved.

Boat Sinks, 6 Drown.

LISBON, July 6—Six of fifteen passengers were drowned when a boat following the yacht races in the Azamoja Canal unexpectedly sank today.

Two Die Here of Heat.

Two deaths due to the heat were recorded yesterday. The mercury climbed to 96 degrees.

Y. W. L. Activities

Tuesday, July 7.

Area Branch No. 3, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.—Barney Mass, speaking on "Revolutionary Situation in China."

Cicero (Area No. 8)—Branch meeting, Liberty Hall, 14th and 49th Court.

City Executive Committee, 6 p. m., 19 S. Lincoln street.

Wednesday, July 8.

City Central Committee meeting, 2613 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m. sharp. All delegates and C. E. C. members please take good note.

The Manufacturers' News Thinks the Daily Worker "Vicious and Vigorous"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a copy of the June issue, of the Manufacturers' Record, of non-union Baltimore, Md., arrives with the front cover page and four inside pages devoted to an Anti-DAILY WORKER blast, with which it hopes to awaken "the more intelligent, thinking business men of the country."

The euphonious phrase, "vicious and vigorous," is applied to the DAILY WORKER in bitter condemnation, especially of its Special International May Day Edition, that was picked out to bear the brunt of the attack of this "open shop" organ. One verbal broadside was as follows:

> "Its May 1st issue was so unspeakably vile in the way in which it discussed economic problems of the day and sought to arouse the working people of the country to established government and to the economic system of the times, by the most diabolical pictures we have ever seen published."

We regard our Communist cartoons with increasing admiration if they can arouse such anguish in the hearts of the capitalist foe. Some of the cartoons that were republished by this big business organ from the May Day issue will be easily remembered by our readers.

On one page are reproduced the "United Front for a Labor Party!" the "Make 'em Recognize Soviet Russia!", the "Release the Class War Prisoners!" and the "Workers' and Farmers' Government in America!" cartoons. No doubt the capitalist editor went into hysterics as he beheld the red banner of Communism, emblazoned with the "Hammer and Sickle," planted right in the middle of a map of the United States, by a sturdy worker and farmer, embodying the aspirations set forth in the other three pictures.

• • • •

The second page of cartoons bears these captions: "Separate We Lose—Together We Win; Equality for Negro Workers"; "Help the Red Aid to Help the Imprisoned Fighters"; "Stop Religious Training in the Public Schools"; "Down with Militarism and Imperialist Wars!"; "Stop the Capitalist Cannibalism of Child Labor!"

It is to be hoped that the cartoon picturing the capitalist cannibal feeding on the child wage worker, turned the stomach of the kept editor of the Manufacturers' News. The demand to end religious training in the public schools no doubt sent this editor in Roman Catholic Baltimore to his knees in panic stricken prayers. If he forgets to get up again the world will be better off, however.

• • • •

Then the third page. At the top a husky worker holding the capitalist by the neck with his left hand and ready to smash him in the face with a wallop from his right fist, all of which is surrounded with the slogans, "No More Open Shop! No More Wage Cuts! For Shop Committees! For Amalgamation!" If the kept editor got off his knees after looking at the second page of pictures, he is probably running yet with panicky memories of this third page, not forgetting for a moment the picture of the two big feet, in hobnailed boots, descending on the prostrate figure of "Heil 'an Maria" to the refraih of "Down with the Dawes Plan!"

• • • •

Tens of thousands of workers have seen these pictures and voted them the best ever. The capitalist editor thinks they are the "most diabolical he has ever seen." It is all in the viewpoint. If the kept editor of big business beheld labor in the abject position that the DAILY WORKER pictures the capitalist, that is, getting the worst of it, then he would cheer lustily, stamp his feet with joy and tear his hair with ecstatic aproval. It all depends on whose ox is gored. It is easy to see where some trade union officials and the liberal intelligentsia draw their inspiration when they make similar attacks against the DAILY WORKER.

• • • •

It is not expected that capitalist editors and their masters will like the DAILY WORKER cartoons. If they did have something good to say about them, then they should never have been published in our paper. But the DAILY WORKER is succeeding very well when it can draw down the wrath of the enemy class in such wholesale fashion. Especially when every picture that appeared was a blow struck at intolerable conditions right here in the capitalist United States of America. Our blows are hitting home more than ever, "FOR A SOVIET AMERICA!"

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

WHILE France is having her hands full in the Riff and forced to continue making excuses to the United States with a view to holding off the United States bill collectors, England comes along with an ultimatum saying: "Come on, pay your debts and stop your stalling." This is the same Britain that has been negotiating with France for a four power pact, designed to isolate Soviet Russia from Europe.

• • •

THOSE capitalist nations like each other—like hungry bull dogs. It happens that there is considerable talk of France beginning to pay her indebtedness to the United States. This does not look any too well, to the British who have almost one million and a half of unemployed workers on their hands, while France has no unemployment problem. Britain has plenty of money but a scarcity of jobs. France has to keep the printing plants busy in order to supply the government with enough paper to pay current expenses. Queer system.

• • •

STANLEY BALDWIN admitted a few evenings ago that he had no solution for the unemployment problem. If only those workers would die and relieve the government of a nuisance. Another war might dispose of them, but that cure is even worse than the disease. Tho Britain is too poor to take care of her unemployed she has money to spend making war on the Chinese and plotting against Soviet Russia. Capitalism is sitting between the two horns of a dilemma and is bound to get gored no matter which way it turns.

• • •

PROHIBITION enforcement will henceforth be under the direction of an assistant secretary of the treasury. It is reported that the gentleman responsible for the war on John Barleycorn will divorce prohibition from politics. In order to insure honesty in the service he intends to call to the colors ex-generals and army officers who made good records in the world war. It is generally admitted that the most gallant of the soldiers were considerably aided in facing the enemy's fire by stimulating nips of brandy. The officers will need lots of Dutch courage if they are assigned to the Chicago front.

Stock Swindler Gets 15 Years

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—Morton S. Hawkins, former head of the defunct Hawkins mortgage company was sentenced to serve at Leavenworth fifteen years and fined $15,000 by judge Robert C. Baltzell in federal court here this afternoon.

PENNSY HANDS O. R. T. WIR MEN A TRIC

R. R. Tells U. S. Lab Board To Go To He

WASHINGTON, July 6.—(F
"Labor" quotes President Manio
the Order of Railroad Telegrapher
describing the "settlement" mad
the Pennsylvania with its own c
pany committee of telegraphers
follows:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad
nounces that a satisfactory settlem
of the wages and working conditi
governing telegraphers has been
fected. It is significant that the 'c
mittee' makes no announcement.

"The terms of the settlement
as follows: An increase in wages
proximating 2 cents per man per h
has been granted, but immedia
the company has abolished so m
positions on each division that the
crease will actually amount to o
quarter of a cent per man per h
Vacations with pay and relief d
with pay have been denied, but in
of these two important demands
the employes the company thru
committee is now going to vote
seven-day week with loss of pay.

Telegraphers have been arbitra
removed by the Pennsylvania Co.
cause they refused to accept such
injurious dole. The much wanted
cation and relief day question
now been junked. The so-called c
mittee has been duped and the m
bers of the O. R. T. are the suffer
thereby as practically 75 per cent
this class of employes hold memb
ship in our organization."

The Railroad Labor Board, me
time, has ruled that the Pennsyl
nia railroad has violated the trans
tation act in ignoring the order of
board that the company deal with
union of telegraphers. This find
means nothing to the company, si
the board has no power to enforce
findings.

SELECT VENIRE FOR TRIAL OF JOHN SCOPE

Prospective Jurors A Picked by Justices

BULLETIN.

Defense Asks Injunction.

COOKEYVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—
Scopes' attorneys filed a petition fo
a federal injunction to halt the Day
ton trial before the federal cou
here this afternoon.

• • •

DAYTON, Tenn., July 6.—The st
of Tennessee took the offensive tod
in the evolution case when the Rh
county court met to select a ju
panel for the trial of John T. Scop
youthful high school teacher,
charges of violating the state's a
evolution law.

Sixteen justices of the peace, co
prising the court, convened to no
inate twenty-five citizens of Rh
county as the first jury panel.

The prospective jurors were chos
under the oldest rules in Americ
jurisprudence, each justice being
gally empowered to name his perso
al choices. The resulting venire w
be certified by County Judge B. Go
don McKenzie, and served with su
poenas for appearance in court ne
Friday.

Under the Tennessee law, the sta
and defense each has but three pe
emptory challenges and after that
rejections must be made for cau
This limitation, it was universally a
mitted, will make the selection of
jury comparatively easy.

If this venire should be exhauste
without a jury being selected, th
presiding judge is empowered und
the law to call additional venireme
out of the courtroom or from th
street. In this manner the jury w
be chosen. The simplicity, it w
said, results from the fact th
Scopes' offence is only a misdemean
and does not even carry a jail penalt

While the panel is being drawn,
wave of unrest swept the town du
to the defense's announced intentio
to seek a federal injunction stoppin
the trial. At an early hour no suc
move had been made by Scopes him
self or by any of the Dayton atto
neys.

Scopes, however, has signed th
papers necessary for the filing of
federal injunction, leaving it to h
attorneys to take whatever steps th
deem advisable.

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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

DETROIT NAIL DRIVERS STILL SAWING WOOD

Hutcheson Plays The Ostrich Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich.—The mess in which "Brother" Wm. L. Hutcheson has involved the Detroit carpenters' movement in his attempt to out-czar the late Nicholas has been thrown in bold relief by the events of the past week. Czar Hutcheson has "edicted" that Local Union No. 1191 of Detroit no longer exists and has notified members that unless they signed his yellow dog pledge and transferred to another local they would forfeit their rights as individual members by June 18th.

That date has come and gone and on Sunday, June 28, the members of Local No. 1191 celebrated the opening of their new home. At this celebration, Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, complimented Local 1191 as being "more substantial than any or all other locals of carpenters in Detroit in maintaining union wages and closed shop conditions."

Everybody but Hutcheson.

Other speakers, including representatives of the four largest carpenters' locals spoke in a similar strain. As these statements are true it becomes apparent what harm Hutcheson is doing the Detroit movement by expelling Local 1191 merely because they refuse to accept his bullying. It also indicates that neither the carpenters' unions nor the general labor movement in Detroit are prepared to sacrifice the unity of the movement to the whim of this peevish autocrat.

Hutcheson has decreed that all members of those local unions not yet expelled must sign the yellow dog pledge or stand suspended by June 15. When members of Local 19 who did not sign on the dotted line challenged Jack Welsh, Hutcheson's flunky in the president's chair to throw them out if they were not members, this yellow turn-coat replied weakly that he had no instructions yet. When Hutcheson sends instruction he'd better send Dutch courage along with it for his cowardly crew have a big job ahead of them.

"No Such Union."

Hutcheson's stamp licker, Frank Duffy, has advised Local Union 2140 that the general office has "no such union" in Detroit and has returned three months' per capita tax sent in to protect the rights of members some of whom are credited with 40 years membership at the general office.

It will be remembered that Local Union No. 2140 circularized the brotherhood regarding the illegal and unconstitutional expulsion of its president, Wm. Reynolds, exercising a constitutional right for which it is now paying the extreme penalty.

Local Union No. 2140 made the union wreckers of Indianapolis think twice and then change their minds on this expulsion after they had resorted to the use of police and injunctions. Duffy is also to find himself a liar on the above statement before the final gong has sounded.

Not Through Yet.

Approximately 800 carpenters, including two whole local unions have refused to sign this yellow dog pledge. Hutcheson maintains that by this action they have automatically suspended themselves. If he gets away with this autocratic bluff it will deprive the Detroit carpenters of every vestige of militant and aggressive leadership and leave a greatly weakened organization led by a group of reactionary lick-spittles to fight the most aggressive open shop builders' organizations in the country.

The menace of these disruptive actions goes far beyond the confines of Detroit and threatens not only the morale and integrity of the brotherhood, but must inevitably shatter the organizational strength by which wages and working conditions are maintained.

It behooves every carpenter to take this up in his local union and call Hutcheson to an accounting before he wrecks what little organization has as yet escaped the blight of arrogance.

Unions Work Together Against the Bosses; Need Amalgamation

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—Ribbon weavers organized in the Associated Silk Workers and United Textile Workers' Unions are demanding 12 per cent wage increases from Paterson silk mills. The unions are working together to secure their demands.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

T. U. E. L. TAKES LEADING PART IN SHOE STRIKE

Winning Fight Put Up In Philadelphia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Philadelphia has scored another victory in the strike against the open shop started seven weeks ago by a combination of bosses.

The Philadelphia Shoe Co. has settled with the union granting all demands after a ten-day strike. Recognition of the union working card and the yearly, instead of the former six-month agreement are the outstanding gains made by the union.

Only One Left.

The Star Shoe Co. remains the lone contender against the union's demand that all workers must have a union working card.

At a union mass meeting the announcement of victory over the Philadelphia Shoe Co. was greeted with a great outburst of cheers and enthusiasm. The strikers were pledged the full support of the entire membership.

The strike originally started as an offensive against the union by a combination of small bosses. The union immediately organized its forces and became the aggressor with the result that up to today after a number of live-skirmishes on the picket lines, two of the shops have settled and the settlement includes the yearly agreement.

The splendid fight put up by the union shattered the forces of the bosses and many of those are now considering a "quiet, gentlemanly settlement" with the union without a strike.

The only struck shop remaining has been deserted by the newly organized bosses' association. The strikers predict a speedy settlement of the Star Shoe Co. strike, which is unable to get either scabs or any of the shops to do its work.

Frank Di Liberty, national organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union is in charge of the strike.

Needless to say the union is gaining in membership and prestige as a result of the energetic and successful struggle it is putting up. Members of the T. U. E. L. are taking an active part in the strike and the union especially at the present time.

Thirty Per Cent Cut Too Much for Lowell Workers; Close Mill

LOWELL, Mass.—All departments of the Lowell Silk Mills are closed by the strike begun by 50 girls who protested against wage cuts from a re-assignment of work. Weavers declare that their work would pay $1.49 instead of $2.24 per 100,000 picks on one kind of work, which would equal a cut of $5 a week on two-loom weavers and $8 a week on three-loom weavers. The majority of the workers find that their wages would be cut about one-third under the new scale and doubling up of work. The T. U. E. L. has distributed many leaflets against wage cuts.

BRITISH BOSSES TRY ARTFUL GAME TO FORCE UNEMPLOYED TO SCAB

LONDON, July 6.—A committee recently formed by the Federation of British Industries is making proposals to the British tory government to subsidize industry instead of paying the unemployed workers the present unemployment insurance.

The employers are raising a great propaganda to the effect that workers who are getting the miserable unemployment dole "don't want to work."

The fact of the matter is that any worker can but barely exist on the dole, if he can do that much, but that they won't blackleg (British rates of those who are employed, and the bosses want the dole cut off to force the unemployed to bid for jobs at any price and help the employers in their war to destroy the unions.

SCABBY BILL LEE FAILS TO PUT IT OVER

Other Unions Don't Admire His Plan

CLEVELAND.—June 29th dawned cool and cloudy and thus the reputation of President William G. Lee of the Railroad Trainmen as a weather prophet was destroyed. "Hot weather" was the excuse used two weeks ago by Lee to call off a peace conference between railway and labor executives to have met here June 29.

Lee's other excuse, that many of the rail presidents expected to be in London for the International Railway Congress proved as futile when Railway Age, organ for the rail interests, replied brusquely that "only two or three presidents plan attendance at London."

Other Unions Cold.

The proposed conference was to have been a sort of "get-together" to prove that the interests of railwaymen and their employers are "identical." Heads of other railway unions, however, believe that co-operation begins at home and declined to accept invitations to the confab, remembering Lee's policy in refusing to work with the other organizations in wage and political demands.

Lee's scheme for a "get-together" followed months of patient propaganda thru the columns of the Railway Review, a weekly published in the interests of the railways. The culminating article, "What Are We Going to Do About It?" contained the plan for the harmony meeting of executives and labor heads, now definitely killed by the indifferences of both sides.

No Strikes in Sight.

As a matter of fact there is no particular hostility between the executives and railway labor since the accomplishment of the post-war deflation program.

The weakness of Lee's scheme for harmony was demonstrated by Lee himself recently when he announced regional conferences of trainmen to seek in increase in wages. These meetings are little but war councils in effect, as the trainmen's executives will consider the extent of claims to be placed against the railroads and measures to be taken in case the roads fail to "come thru."

WE SING, WE DANCE, WE PLAY—AND WE FIGHT FOR THE RANK AND FILE IN LOCAL 22

IF you think it fun to work all day, and to watch all night, and then again the next day to work and watch again, just try it—for a few nights in succession, and see how much fun you get out of it. And yet, Local 22 has done it, for several weeks now, and intend to continue doing it for many more weeks to come, or until the fight is won—for we are determined not to give up the fight until victory is ours.

WHAT is the fight all about? Three locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to wit, locals 2, 9 and 22 were suspended from the International, pending investigation against their several executive boards for "conduct calculated to impair the usefulness of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union" (see letter of Israel Feinberg to Joint Board, dated June 11, 1925) and "unbecoming the dignity of the offices held by them."

Their offense consisted, in particular, in having views different from those of Feinberg, Sigman & Co., in inviting Communist speakers to a May 1st demonstration at the Metropolitan Opera House, and purchasing shares in Camp Nit Gedeiget—a workingmen's camp at Beacon, New York, controlled, as Sigman, Feinberg & Co. maintain, largely by Communists, and in consorting with Communists in general, and criticizing the members of the Joint Board. Truly, heinous crimes!

THE treasuries of locals 2 and 9 were confiscated, their headquarters broken into by gangsters hired by Sigman & Co. and the members permanently routed from possession.

The same tactics were tried at Local 22, but we were prepared for them. And so the watch patrols, hourly and nightly inside and outside the headquarters, ready to defend with our lives if necessary what is ours, what we have built up with long years of labor against the Feinberg's, the Sigman's and all the other corrupt officials, whose only purpose is to either rule, or wreck and ruin our organization. The membership is with us one hundred per cent (our shop meetings, called after the illegal suspension, has shown this fact), and is willing to support us wholeheartedly, financially and otherwise. Thirty thousand members are with us in this fight against our corrupt officialdom. Will we win? I believe we will.

NOT content with suspending us pending the trial of our Executive Boards, the officials have gone to the various shops and demanded that the workers not supporting the Joint Board be discharged. In many instances the employers have been threatened and intimidated into discharging some of our most active workers. We have therefore been compelled to call strikes in these shops, demanding the reinstatement of our discharged brothers and sisters. Not alone are we engaged in holding the fort in defending our headquarters—but after a sleepless night, you will find us, at five o'clock in the morning on the picket line, picketing the struck shops.

THE history of the nefarious practices of the joint board is not yet complete. In addition to all these crimes against the membership, they have called a lockout of the bookkeepers and stenographers employed by Local 22. We explained to the organizer of the union, that due to the present situation we could not employ the nine clerical workers the union had employed during ordinary times; that in fact, we could not employ more than four. We were willing to let all employes divide the time between them, and that when the controversy was over we would pay them for lost time. This they refused and, instigated by the joint board, declared a lockout against us. They picketed our headquarters with leaflets until we were compelled to issue a leaflet explaining the true situation. Their yellow journals, like the "Forward" and other Socialist dailies slandered us in their news and called us strikebreakers. But we are all undaunted. We are being attacked on all fronts, and we will fight them on all fronts. Once and for all the corrupt officialdom must be dealt such a death blow that it will never again venture to resort to the tactics they have used against us, to suppress us and maintain their own power.

FELLOW workers, we ask your support. The day watch and the night watch, the picket line and the other struggles in our union will go on, but we want you to help us to carry on our fight.

Do not permit the corrupt officialdom of our union, and their lying press to make you believe in their twisted and perverted version of the facts; do not let them convince you that this is a fight against Communism only; it is a struggle for rank and file control in our union. It is a fight for all that the progressive elements in all unions hold dear. Help us with your moral and financial support. Our fight is your fight. Our victory is your victory. And with your support, we cannot fail, we must win.

Pennsylvania Textile Workers Tire of $6 To $12 A Week; On Strike

SCRANTON, Pa.—Silk workers on strike claim that their weekly wages have been from $6.50 to $12 for the same work for which Paterson silk workers get $14 to $20. Most of the strikers are miners' daughters or wives. Paterson workers are organized in the Associated Silk Workers' Union, an independent organization which has been attempting to extend its activities into Pennsylvania. It has opened an office in Allentown, but had not reached Scranton, much further away.

The Blakely mill of the Amalgamated Silk Co. is tied up by the strike of its 300 workers; the Frisbie Mill in Dickson by 120 strikers; the South Dickson Mill of Bliss Co. by 250 strikers; Priceburg Mill of Bliss Co. by 260; Jessup Mill of Bliss Co. by 60; and Providence Mill of Bliss Co. by 110; John Kingsley Mill by 60, and Providence Spinning Co. by 60 strikers. The strikers ask wage increases of $3 to raise their scale to $15 a week.

Skilled Textile Craft Asks for Wage Raise

PATERSON, N. J. (FP)—Reed makers of the Paterson silk textile industry are asking for a new wage scale which will give them a 30 per cent increase in wages. They are organized in Local 1006, United Textile Workers of America. Their work is very important in the silk weaving.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

"LEFT WING, AS USUAL" LEADING B. W. S. STRIKE

Correspondent Tells Of Heroic Struggle

By BERNARD TREMBACH,
(Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The workers of the B. W. S. shoe factory, situated on Powell street, Brooklyn, New York, are still on strike. On this date, they are completing the tenth week of their fight for better working conditions, and complete unionization of the above factory.

Ten weeks, in which the workers have had to combat the bosses, the slackers in the ranks, and demoralization. The bosses have tried their darndest to demoralize and disrupt the strikers' ranks by various clever strategical moves.

They spread the rumor that they were going to leave the business to sell out, in other words. Immediately afterwards they told some of the workers that they were going to move and were renting their loft out.

Spirit of Victory.

Soon afterwards, one of the bosses asked a member of the strike committee how long they were going to strike. The striker threw these words into his boss' teeth: "We'll strike until October, then put on our winter coats, and keep on striking." The boss had no words to say in answer to this defiant statement.

The spirit of the workers is uneabtable. The men give up practically all of their time to strike and picket duty.

As Usual.

Especially is it noticeable in the left wingers of the crew. As usual the most militant these men work all hours of the day and quite often, late into the night, picketing the shop, and watching the bosses.

Right now there is a crisis. The bosses are making their last desperate stand. They decided to put all their strength into one final, desperate stand. They packed all their machinery and material into trucks, hang out a sign, "For Rent," and parked their trucks in a garage.

But did this strategic move make the strikers lose hope and give up? No, they did not lose hope in the least.

Just Move Picket Line.

On the contrary, recognizing this last move for what it was, they went about reorganizing their forces, so they could discover where the bosses were moving to, in order to place the picket line, even before the work started, about the factory.

They are converting this desperate move, on the part of the bosses, into a further manifestation of the workers' power and ability and prove to the bosses conclusively that the strikers' militancy and fighting strength will eventually triumph over the capitalist forces.

Victory in Sight.

The bosses' last defences are being battered down. The strike is nearing its end, and the strikers are about to have all their demands materialized. Such work as the men have been doing has only one end, and that is—complete victory.

Trust Tool Appointed

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 6.—The appointment by President Coolidge of John H. Stetson of Philadelphia to American minister to Poland was announced here today.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE STRUGGLE IN THE I. L. G. W.

By P. Yuditch

(A General Evaluation of the Possible Results of Sigman's Pogrom.)

THE pogrom which is now going on in the International is by far not ended. The lynch trial at the Hotel Cadillac is not thru with a third of its victims, but the outcome of the lynching party is already decided. If the pogrom leaders will not condemn all the 77 of the accused, they will lighten the sentences of a few in order to save their faces. The rage of the union membership will surely not be aquieted by this trial. Oil is being constantly poured on the fire, and the rank and file of the union is determined not to let injustice be victorious.

The spirit of the widest masses of the cloakmakers is against a retreat, against surrender and for a struggle to the finish to win once and for all a union for themselves, for the workers, not for a machine of corrupt politicians.

What, then, is the outlook of the struggle? Which side has the best possibilities for success?

THESE questions are on the lips of thousands of individuals who are involved in the struggle. And some give various replies.

There is a certain element of sentimentalists, mainly observers from the outside who do not analyze the whole situation but always in such cases have definite solutions. Children, they say, do not quarrel among yourselves, because your bosses will be the only victors in this.

THERE are others who do not think about the situation and sympathize with the struggle of the workers, believing that the leaders of the machine are committing great injustices against the membership, but who, out of habit, think that "you cannot fight City Hall." The Sigman machine is all-mighty; it holds the official machinery in its hands, and they are therefore afraid to oppose this power.

BUT in the present struggle in the the International it can be seen that the widest masses of cloakmakers and dressmakers do not agree with the above-mentioned views. The tactics of the yellow leadership has long since implanted in them too much bitterness and disillusionment.

And now, the last act of the Sigman clique has roused a mass revolt. The membership insists that resistance must be offered and the largest part of them is determined to do everything necessary to liberate themselves from the clique.

LET us consider those opinions.

On the point of view of the sentimentalists, it is not necessary to waste many words. I once saw a hooligan in Hester Park attack a Jewish young man and beat him up. An old Jewish lady came up to the injured one and reproached him saying, "It is not nice. Jews should not fight among themselves."

The cloakmakers and dressmakers have already received blows enuf both from the manufaturers and the machine leaders of the union. Were they not to defend themselves, the attacks would be intensified.

Peace does not depend upon them, but upon those who attack them. So long as blows are showered on them, so long as the leadership of the union machine is in the hands of hooligans who do not concern themselves with the suffering of others, peace cannot be made.

All the acts of violence must be opposed, and the power of the officialdom must be fought, else they will continue in their deeds and your wounds will deepen and your pain increase.

LET us clarify this generality also. When workers are struggling against their own union machine because it co-operates with the bosses at their expense, that struggle can not serve the interests of the bosses, but only of the workers themselves. There is a saying "when you shear the lamb's wool, its young shiver."

When the bosses see the militant spirit of the workers, when they see a struggle which is an expression of dissatisfaction, they try to be more conciliatory in order to quiet this militancy. The bosses cannot win anything out of this struggle of the workers. On the contrary, they would gain much more if the cloak and dressmakers were to remain silent for the sake of peace. The bosses would win much more if the workers would swallow every violence on the part of their leaders.

IT is much more important to consider the second point. Can the Sigman machine win in the present struggle?

Those who see things clearly must answer, No. Under no circumstances can the Sigman machine win anything. Whatever the outcome of the struggle may be on this or that point, one thing is generally certain, that the Sigman machine has lost, the pogrom which it is now carrying on has brot it to the last stage of bankruptcy.

This pogrom has sealed the doom of its rule.

In reality, the leadership of the Sigman machine in the International has long since been bankrupt. From the very start it followed a course which foretold its downfall.

WHEN Sigman took over the presidency two years ago he ventured like a gambler. The industrial conditions in the ladies' garment trade was at that time not of the very best. Working conditions in the shops were miserable. The union apparatus was disorganized. Bureaucracy ran rampant. There were no trade policies. In fact, the only policy they did have, was to have no policy. The membership were isolated from activity and control of their organization. Their wants were not considered, and their dissatisfaction was consequently great. Under such conditions the organization required a leadership with a sense of responsibility. It needed a strong hand and a clear, cool head—The head of a man, not of an idiot; and the hand of a working class leader, not of a cossack general. It needed a leadership which should follow a constructive line, carefully planned.

BUT Sigman, with a strong will, ventured like a gambler, and drew under his strong hand some of the worst irresponsible union politicians. With the help of Perlstein, Feinberg, and Co., he undertook to bluff the public, to throw sand into the eyes of the workers instead of doing something which might better their working conditions. Instead of the strong hand of a leader, he put out the hand of a mule-driver. Instead of a flag which the workers would follow, he put up a club. Instead of curing the old wounds, he produced new ones.

AND so in the course of two years, the Sigman administration is marked by one failure after another. The organization campaign which they undertook in the east and the west brot no fresh blood into the union. This was because, while on the one hand they undertook to organize, on the other, proceeded to break. And so these mule-drivers succeded to destroy that which others built. The Sigman machine declared a holy war against the most militant section of the union membership.

They carried destruction and demoralization everywhere. And for this activity they expended fortunes.

The treasury was emptied, and the International was thrown into heavy debt.

AAND when the Sigman machine undertook an industrial program of "ten commandments," the failure was still greater. This was due to the fact that Sigman and his colleagues were as earnest in this as in their organizing activity. They adopted this program only to deceive the workers, and by no means to scare the bosses. When the time came to put out demands, they maneuvered those "ten commandments" into the hands of the governor's commission. Nothing resulted from the demands of the workers. Conditions in the shops became worse and worse.

LAST year it was still possible for the Sigman machine to deceive the workers with the arguments that the demands were not yet lost, that the decision of the governor's commission was only temporary. It was only a question of an investigation, they said, of continuing under the old working conditions for but one year more. In the meantime, they had given us this great gain, that each boss must employ not less than 14 operators, etc., etc.

NOW this year is also past. The so-called 'gain of the 14 machines proved to be, as we pointed out even last year, another one of Sigman's fakes. The "ten commandments" turned into Hillquit's memorandum, in which the demands were destroyed by Sigman even before the commission gave its decision.

If we summarize the Sigmanism of the last two years, we get the following:

The result of the campaign of organization was that the existing organization was demoralized, and no new ones were built. The membership decreased considerably. The finances of the union dried up, and heavy debts accumulated.

IN the struggle against the left-wing, the progressive elements in the International have been immensely strengthened. Sigmanism itself, with its terroristic tactics, helped to spread the revolutionary spirit.

The revolutionary program of the "ten commandments" turned into the biggest fake which has ever been staged by any union politician.

Sigmanism is bankrupt all along the line. Whatever it touched, whatever it undertook to carry thru, resulted in the opposite of what was intended.

In the present pogrom, the Sigman machine is gambling its last card. They must get the last decision of the governor's commission.

They must forcibly seize positions in the largest locals.

They must find a way to smuggle thru their rotten aggreements with the bosses.

They must therefore eliminate the official disturbers of these locals.

They must get local positions in order to outmaneuver the internal opponents of their own machine.

They must find a way to continue to deceive the membership and to hide their last bankruptcy.

THIS necessitated the pogrom. This made it necessary to seize the local offices with sluggers in the middle of the night. This made it necessary to adopt the methods of gamblers who have lost everything and throw their last card into play.

From the latest developments in the pogrom itself, it can be definitely said that Sigman and his colleagues have lost even their last card. Their machine might have saved itself, if the suspended executive boards had accepted their sentence quietly, making no resistance. The Sigman machine might have extricated itself, if the cloak and dressmakers had swallowed these dirty insults. Sigman's card might have won had the cloak and dressmakers not understood his gambling game and played "safely."

BUT the suspended officials and the mass of the membership understood the game and guarded themselves against the gambler. The result is that the last card of the Sigman machine did not win. And the only thing left for them to gamble with now is the rage of disappointment which remains with every gambler when he has lost everything. With this rage Sigman is now carrying on his struggle. With this wealth he and his colleagues are still continuing the battle. But how far they can proceed with this, I will consider in another article.

Hyman Blasts the Sigman Machine; Disproves Fake Charges

WHO SAYS THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS ARE TRAITORS?

IS it permitted to say that the I. L. G. W. U. leaders are traitors?

We hold that not only is it permissable, but when the leaders commit a treacherous act it must be pointed out and they must be eliminated from the labor movement.

But Yanovsky does not agree with us. He holds that the international officials are the "greatest minds" in the union. If Feinberg concludes secretly a "supplementary" agreement with the bosses, "he knows what he is doing" and he has to be thanked for it. And if Sigman and Hillquit secretly work out a memorandum to the Governors Commission which surrenders the cloakmakers demands, they also "know what they are doing", and those who are not satisfied are "Sulkeses, unionbreakers, etc."

ALL this is so when Yanovsky receives pay from the Sigman machine. But in the Freie Arbiter Stimme of Jan. 17, 1917, Yanovsky wrote about the International officials and told them:

"Compare your acts from the beginning until now, with the acts of provocateurs and strike-breakers, and you will see yourself that you are not justified in being enraged for being put in the same category."

AND about the agreements which the International officials signed in 1914, Yanovsky wrote:

"The cloakmakers dare not, under any conditions, permit that traitors which have made this agreement should remain at the head of the International. A special convention must immediately be called, and this convention should put before the Court of the Union these servants of the bosses, and should exclude forever these betrayers of the working-class movement."

These excerpts we have copied from parts of Louis Hyman's speech, read Wednesday before the "Lusk Committee" in the Hotel Cadillac.

(Continued from page 1)

day of the working class; and

"Whereas, as a result of the abovementioned action, the majority of agreements, signed in our industry contained a provision relating to the right of every worker in our industry to celebrate this day by cessation of work; and

"Whereas, in some localities agreements exist that do not provide for the right of the worker to stop from work on the First of May; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the 15th biennial convention of the I. L. G. W. U. instructs the incoming general executive board to see to it that in all future agreements which are about to be signed with our employers, a provision be incorporated, giving each worker the right to stop from work on the First of May."

After this substitute resolution, which was adopted at the convention unanimously, President Schlesinger delivered a short talk, in which he said that the introduction of this resolution was not justified. "I want to say," said President Schlesinger, "that our organization was the first one in the needle industries that has done what you are referring to. It seems to me that you are not familiar with the workings of your own International. Second, you say that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has not as yet made the First of May a holiday, thus compelling our members to work on that day. I don't think it is fair to say the International is or will be compelling its members to work on the First of May. On the contrary, in most of the agreements that have been made between the International and individual manufacturers or with associations, there is a provision which definately states that being absent from work on the First of May does not mean a violation of the agreement. The International has been the first organization, I venture to say, of all other organizations in the country to insist upon the employers that stopping work on that day shall not be considered any violation of our agreement."

All of which certainly proves that the First of May was recognized as a labor holiday even previous to the convention of 1920, and that we have always urged our workers to stop on that day, and that we have held meetings and celebrations on that particular day.

Olgin A Usual Speaker for I. L. G. W.

It is also not true that it is the first time that a speaker of the Party that Mr. Olgin belongs to, was invited to address such gatherings. I have said during the course of this hearing and I say it now, that Olgin spoke for years and years, not only for Locals No. 9 and 2, but for the International itself and has lectured for them for a number of years, and we also want to state that the convention of the International has permitted to speak such well known Communists as Mr. Ferguson, who was at that time the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Ruthenberg, whose speech I am going to read to you, which he delivered at the convention of the International.

Schlesinger Aided Communist Speches

On page 121, President Schlesinger introduced Mr. Ferguson, the treasurer of the Communist Party, and he made an appeal for funds on behalf of the deportees, in order to supply them with legal aid. It was moved and carried that the appeal of Mr. Ferguson be laid before the Committee on Resolutions. You will find this on page 58 in the convention minutes of 1922. Charles E. Ruthenberg, who is an eminent Communist and one of their foremost leaders, and was known as such at that time, was introduced by President Schlesinger at the 1922 convention. You will find it on page 108 of the convention minutes. Mr. Ruthenberg spoke as follows:

Ruthenberg's Speech to I. L. G. W. in 1922

"I come to you to present a program of unity of solidarity in the struggle of the workers against the capitalist aggression. I speak to you as a Communist, as one who accepts the leadership of the Communist International. It has remained for the Communist International to offer that program to the workers of the world which will bring about a united front. We hope that your organization will make the necessary advances which will bring into existence in the near future, an organization covering all the needle trades so that the industry will stand as one. My parting wish is that these deliberations will solidify the labor organizations of this country, so that the entire working class may meet and bring the day when they will administer and take over the industries of the world, and conduct them for the workers of the world." (Applause).

All the delegates applauded the remarks made by Mr. Ruthenberg.

I want also to quote to you some of the speeches that were delivered at our convention, to show you that they are in no way different from the speech delivered by Mr. Olgin at our First of May meeting. From the convention minutes of 1918, page 140, address delivered by Morris Hillquit:

Hillquit's Speech in 1918 Convention.

"So long as there remains any exploitation of the workers, so long as a particle of your work is taken by the others, taken by a class of parasites who thrive upon your labor, so long as your struggle remains before you, so long must you continue striving steadfastly, tirelessly, day after day, until you have come into your own, into your full inheritance in life, until such time as the working class is fully emancipated from all economic exploitation."

I will read from page 142. "With all the cry of our bought press, of our narrow-minded statesmen against the present regime in Russia, we know nevertheless that there is a great, tremendous country, with a large population, a country that has heretofore been the darkest resort of the darkest reaction, standing today in the vanguard of democracy, in the vanguard of social progress, in the hands, all thru from top to bottom, of the people themselves, of the working class and the peasants." (Great applause).

"I am now reading to you from the report of the convention minutes of 1924 a speech delivered by Morris Hillquit, Page 116).

Hillquit's Speech in 1924 Convention.

"We have reached a very crucial point in the history of the whole world. We have reached the point where it has become apparent and obvious that the capitalistic class can no longer govern. It is not merely the incompetence and the corruption that are today displayed by our own government, in this Washington investigation. Oh no, it is more than that." It is an absolute, complete bankruptcy of the capitalistic class all over the world. Look at them. They have ruled, they have governed for generations. They have ruled without question. The workers of all lines have submitted to their rule. They have ruled in ruin, in devastation, in destruction. They ruled up to the point where they driven the whole human race into a frenzied war of mutual extermination until they have covered the countries of Europe with rivers of human blood. They have ruled until they have taken the most progressive, the most prosperous part of the world, Europe, and turned it into a poor-house, turned it into a condition of misery that beggars description. If they are allowed to continue ruling, it may mean the end of human civilization.

"There is but one force that can save the world, and that force is the force of the workers, who have no interest in the competitive fights and struggles of the capitalists class, who stand, and of necessity must stand, for universal prosperity, for universal brotherhood, and for peace and the workers alone can establish a world on that basis."

Hillquit Said I. L. G. W. Should Lead Progressives.

"This movement to redeem the world from capitalistic cluthces, is the very real movement today. It requires the co-operation of the American people which means primarily the American workers. The opportunity is open before us now. The International, as a progressive organization, as an organization of idealists, should make it its duty, should make it its pride, to lead in that movement, to lead in every progressive movement of the workers."

Panken's Advisory of World Unity.

I am reading to you now the minutes of the convention of 1918. You will find on page 234 a speech delivered by Judge Jacob Panken. "In my opinion," said the judge, "there should be no American labor movement, there should be no French labor movement, there should be no English labor movement, but there should be one labor movement, a world labor movement."

Vice President Rosenberg Lauds "Reds"

On page 145, an address is recorded by Mr. Elmer Rosenberg who was at that time, I think, the first vice-president of the International. He said:

"When this war was declared, it was supposed to have broken down the International, it was supposed to have broken down the organization of the Reds thruout the world. Instead of that, it seems as tho the Reds were going to break up the present system of the world."

The phrases used by Mr. Rosenberg, as well as the rest of the speakers who used similar phrases, were always wildly and strongly applauded by the delegates at our convention.

Cahan Praises the Russian Revolution.

I am going to read to you now pages 214 and 215, an address delivered by the editor of the "Forward". Mr. Cahan.

"About four years ago," said Mr. Cahan, "when the war broke out, many of us were intensely interested in seeing the Russian despotic regime smashed. But the czar has been eliminated. There is no such thing now as the throne in Moscow. That is a thing of the past, thanks to great, glorious revolution that took place in Russia. (Great applause) And, friends, there we have a regime in Russia that is a Socialist regime from top to bottom (great applause). The next to go are the Kaisers. Is there an honest man on the face of the globe who can think, and at the same time would not desire the downfall of that infamous bunch? (Tremendous applause). That bunch of highway robbers that are trying to wreck the Russian revolution for their own use, to their gain? Now that the majority party in the Reichstag, including the social-democrats and even the catholic party, have been obliterated and robbed of every influence entirely, there is nothing left but the military chieftains, the Hindenburgs and the Ludendorfs that rule Germany and that there seems to be no hope for free speech, democracy or suffrage in Germany. In the face of all that, can there be any true opinion as to who should win now?"

Abe Cahan Felicitates Lenin and Trotsky and Red Flag.

"After the war is over, there will be a new era in the life of labor in this country, as well as in Europe. This war has taught us a great deal. England today is the great country of organized labor, so powerful, so strong, that the powers that be in Britain have to reckon with this; today the English labor movement is about 75 per cent clear cut socialistic (applause) and in Russia, the Red Flag is waving as the flag of the Nation. They celebrated the 1st of May in Moscow, they combined that great holiday with another festival, the birth of Karl Marx, and this holiday was celebrated not only by trade unions, but by organizations in their private capacity, but as a National holiday. Lenine and Trotsky, every member of the organization of the government, marching alongside of the great flag of Socialism as their banner. (Tremendous applause).

Cahan Hopes Bolsheviks May Defeat Capitalism.

"We can trust both the Bolsheviki and the English comrades, and the American comrades to defeat the designs of the capitalist class. And let me tell you frankly, with perfect sincerity, from the bottom of my heart, that so far President Wilson has taken the right attitude toward the Bolsheviki. (Tremendous applause.) He is standing by them nobly and valiantly, because I know he has many odds to contend with.

"Prepare Yourselves for Great Change."

"Comrades, a new world is coming. We are on the eve of a great new historical epoch. This country will be different from what it is now and what it has been so far. Everything will be absolutely different. We are now going thru the most remarkable change in the history of humanity, not only in the political history of humanity, but in its history from every aspect and view. Nothing like it has ever happened before. Get yourselves ready. Prepare yourselves for the great change that is coming after the war. This war is teaching a remarkable lesson to the workers the world over. The membership of the socialist party will be probably ten times as large as it is today about a year after the war is over. There is no question about it.

Says I. L. G. W. Should be Left Wing in A. F. of L.

"And this is the final word. You are one of the progressive organizations of the American Federation of Labor. You are one of the few that amounts to something. Everybody is proud of you. And without fear or favor, you must do your duty. Get ready to do your share to keep alive in the American Federation of Labor that progressive spirit, that spirit of socialism. The American Federation of Labor will amount to a great deal, but only because it is getting to be a progressive body, and you who are already progressive, ought to be congratulated as being one of the great factors in bringing about a glorious change in the American Federation of Labor. I thank you. (Tremendous applause.)"

I am citing now to you, a speech delivered by Mr. Clarence Darrow, at the convention in 1920, on page 3 of the minutes:

Darrow the Anarchist, Speaks for Soviet Russia.

"We have looked to Europe and seen in Russia a great movement for the man who works. (Applause.) I protest against this country, born in revolution, against tyranny, laying the least thing in the way of the aspirations of the new Russia. None of our soldiers should be there. Our statesmen are not able to pass upon the wisdom of the rule of Russia. It is not for the American people to say whether they are right or wrong, but it is for the American government to inquire one thing, who is in control, and to recognize those who are in control.

"I fancy that 90 per cent of the people of the United States wish Russia well, and would like them to succeed. In their hearts they protest against their government misrepresenting them, and seeking to throw anything in their path."

"Hands Off Russia," Charley Erwin.

Mr. Charles Erwin, at the convention in 1920, in this address you will find it on page 2, said, "Now, don't think for a moment that I don't know how important world events have been in the last five years, that I don't know that out of the war has come the wonderful working class republic of Soviet Russia, that I don't feel a tremendous inspiration from that fact, and that you ought not to feel a tremendous inspiration from that fact. But the kind of inspiration you should feel is this, not that you can do anything for Soviet Russia, but use your influence for the working class of the world that they shall keep their hands off. The best answer that you can make to Soviet Russia is to show Russia that the working class of this country knows how to take care of itself."

Why the Sudden Scare at Red Speech?

I have cited these speeches to show you that we have not been so conservative in the past that we should believe that suddenly the International got frightened over a radical speech and has suspended and brought on a trial people for having arranged a meeting on the first of May where a speech praising Russia was delivered, and calling the workers of the world to unite for the purpose of abolishing the present system of society and establishing a new co-operative commonwealth.

These sort of speeches have been delivered at our meetings and at all our conventions, all the conventions of the International, and the leaders bragged whenever they had an opportunity to come before the members of their radicalism and their records as revolutionists.

You will, of course, try to argue that these speeches were delivered and that Communists were invited to speak prior to the order issued by the International with reference to the league, and it seems that order was issued prohibiting members from belonging to the Trade Union Educational League, or any other organization that has the same programs, and the same object that the Trade Union Educational League.

No Prohibition in Local's Choice.

You will say, that afterwards, such practices are prohibited. We absolutely deny that the order can in any way be interpreted to imply that a local union has no right to invite a speaker who is a member of any political party, even including the Workers Party. The order in question does not specify any parties. It does not specify or does not mention any individual who shall be permitted to speak at such gatherings.

As to the question, then, whether we had a right to call a meeting for the first of May. I know that nobody will question that right. If Mr. Olgin would have been invited to address this meeting, nobody would even have an excuse to stage even such a trial as the present one, because the leaders of the International, they are the same few people who control both organizations, and they know themselves that the First of May meeting and the First of May celebration can not be interpreted as a violation of Section 10, that these expenses are not legitimate expenses.

Perlstein Approved as Local Officer.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Perlstein himself, he was the administration of Local 2, and he never questioned the bills that were submitted covering the expenses of this meeting. To show you as a further illustration that Perlstein had his eyes wide open and did not sign checks blindly, it is proven by the fact that when $25.00 tickets were purchased for the Freiheit Chorus, Perlstein immediately said that this is not a legitimate expense and "I will not sign this bill." He would never dare to say that the expenses covering the rent for the hall, the talent that was engaged for that meeting, were not legitimate expenses, and are not valid, that they are, in violation of Section 10.

Olgin Received No Money for Speech.

As far as Mr. Olgin is concerned, it is known to the Committee that he did not receive any money for his speech, and it is also known at this time to the Committee, that it was never passed by the executive board, and it was never reported whether Olgin or anybody else, was invited as a speaker, that the whole meeting was arranged by a committee of three in Local 2, and a committee of an equal number of Local 9, and that they have never reported to the executive, to their respective executives, and they have had full power to arrange this meeting.

There is nowhere in the constitution anything that should direct them or prohibit them or restrain them from inviting speakers who are writing in newspapers who happen to criticize the leaders of the International, which is the whole contention of the prosecution, that this was in violation of the constitution. I want to show you that speakers who have very strongly criticized the leaders of the Internaitonal, are not only invited to speak at meetings, but some of them are at present the leaders and are receiving high salaries from the International.

As to Critics of the Officials.

I will read to you some of the articles written some time ago by Mr. Yanovsky, who is the editor of the official organ of the International at the present time, and this will also illustrate to you that the Freiheit isn't the only paper that criticizes the International leaders, and that it never happened that when the Forward criticized leaders, whether it was of the local unions, whether it was leaders of the joint board or leaders of the International, or leaders of any other union, or leaders of the American Federation of Labor, that any of these locals, joint boards, or the International or the American Federation of Labor as a whole, should ever demand of the members to know who are reading these papers, who are supporting these papers, or that they should refrain from reading these papers, or that they should abstain from supporting these papers, because there is nowhere in the constitution of the International, and these cannot be, and they have no right to make such a constitution, that should regulate the thoughts of the members.

No Control Over What Members Read.

We in America, at least believe in free speech, and we have never given the authority to our officers or even to the authorities of the United States government to abridge the rights of the citizens to read any newspaper they desire, and to support any newspaper that they feel like.

I will now read to you some of the articles that were written by the present editor of the Justice at the time when he did not have his office with the International. I am quoting now from the Freie Arbeiter-Stimme, Jan. 10, 1914, of which paper Mr. Yanovsky was the editor at that time. Under the heading of "Bosses and the International Officers in Conspiracy Against the Cloak Union," from which heading itself you can see that the article which will follow will not be any compliment to the leaders of the Intrenational.

Yanovsky's Attack of U. L. G. W. Officers.

The article in part says as follows: "The last joint statement in the English press by the Union officers and the bosses should dispel anybody's doubt that the International officers of the Ladies Garment Workers Union united with the Bosses' Association to betray the Cloakmakers. The Cloakmakers Union situation permits the traitors who have gone into agreement with the bosses, they remain at the head of the International. A special convention of the International should immediately be called. This convention should put on trial the officials who are obedient to and servants of the bosses, and it should expel those traitors from the labor movement forever."

The Same Leaders and the Same Yanovsky.

This article was written by Mr. Yanovsky, who is the editor of Justice at the present time, and the leaders whom he called traitors at that time were Mr. Sigman, Mr. Perlstein, Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Halpern, and some other of the leaders who are the leaders of the International at the present time.

At the present time the same Mr. Yanovsky who called these leaders whom he is serving now, by the names I have just mentioned, he is naturally prepared to call them by the same names he used to call them at the time when he was an editor of the Freie Arbiter Stimme.

Nobody at that time questioned members of the union whether they have the right to read the Freie Arbiter Stimme, whether they agree with it, whether they should support it, because we know very well that a member of the union has a right to read papers which their leaders were objecting to.

Right of Political Opinion and Criticism.

It would be ridiculous, for instance, for Mr. Lewis, the president of the Mine Workers' Union, to question his members whether they are reading a democratic paper at the time of a campaign who attack him for his support of republican candidates. Everybody knows that as far as politics are concerned, every member has a right to belong even to a party which attacks and opposes the party of which the leader is a member. It has not been proven that these members who are on trial here have taken their orders and their opinions from the Freiheit or any other organization. You have never proved that and you are not able to prove that.

In the union, as they have stated, and nobody has contradicted their statement, whatever they do comes from their own convictions. They do things because they believe in them, and they don't do things in which they do not believe.

I have some articles written by the same Mr. Yanovsky of the same character, and I'm not going to waste your time in quoting them because they are of the same nature that I have just read to you, but even stronger. Nothing that is said in the Freiheit at the present time can be compared with what was said at that time by the same Mr. Yanovsky against the very same leaders whom he is serving at the present time and from whom he is taking orders as to what to write.

I wanted to bring over here Mr. Olgin himself, since his speech is in question, to establish whether he said, as two or three doubtful witnesses for the prosecution testified, that we must take a big hammer and smash the International. Is this true or not? It stands to reason that no one knows better what was said at that time than Mr. Olgin himself.

Olgin a Proper Witness and the Only One.

It was no more than proper that we should permit him to come here and state what he said at that meeting, because, as I said in the beginning and in the course of my cross-examination, that this Olgin is one of the best and most fluent and eloquent speakers in the Jewish labor movement, and that he spoke for nearly an hour, and even a stenographer would not be able to take the minutes as quickly as he spoke.

Since it has ben quite a few months ago, and nobody took down any minutes as to what he said, we can not rely on our memory or on the memory of a few individuals who claim that they have heard him say or use that phrase.

Trial Chairman Has Various Constitutions.

Olgin was not permitted to come here because the chairman, who knows so well the constitution, says it is not in accordance with the construction of the International to permit one who is not a member of the union. But this chairman evidently has different constitutions for different occasions. In one place he has one constitution and in another place he has another constitution.

It is known that there was a trial against several of our members, namely Bookman, Alex Cohn, and another whose name I don't remember. It was a question that these members accused one of our officers of taking graft. Presum was the name of the officer. These people were tried for not being able to prove to the satisfaction of the committee that he had taken graft.

We have a point in the constitution that if you bring charges against an officer and you cannot prove these charges to the satisfaction of the committee so that he should be convicted, the people that bring the charges are convicted instead for slandering or besmirching the good name of the officers. That is perhaps one of the reasons why a good many who have charges to bring against officers refrain from making them, because if a district attorney would know that if he is going to bring anybody to court and the jury would not convict, that he himself will be convicted, he would be very careful before he would put anybody on trial.

Borenstein Had Bosses as Witnesses.

However, at that particular trial, I believe the same presiding judge, Brother Borenstein, was there, and there he had a different constitution. He admitted there not only non-members of the union as witnesses, but contractors and sub-contractors. Their names are Levine, Sachoquitz, and Shanehouse.

These people surely are not members of the union, and belonged to an organization with whom we have occasionally to fight, because I do not think the union has adopted a new philosophy that instead of preaching that the interests of the workers and of the capitalists are antagonistic that they have now adopted a new philosophy that the interests of the workers and the capitalists are harmonious.

If that would be the case, then of course, there would be no reason or justification for the existence of the union. Nevertheless, Mr. Borenstein did not object to admitting as witnesses, manufacturers who evidently are not members of the union and cannot be members.

Workers Party Theses.

A great deal was said during the course of this hearing about the theses of the Workers Party. Brother Feinberg wanted to prove that the mere fact that a man is a member of the Workers Party he must necessarily violate the rules of the union or the rules of the Workers Party. This is my opinion—in my opinion it is the greatest fallacy, because it has not been proved that the Workers Party has adopted the program that was read and quoted here several times, and furthermore, this is not a program, but it is a thesis or a basis from which to work out a program, and there is quite a difference between putting a few theses from which a program shall be drawn, and the program itself.

And even if it was a program of the Workers Party, it does not necessarily follow that you can convict a member for belonging to a party which has a program that stands for defending certain things without permitting that this particular member actually has fulfilled that part of the program.

Have Right to Belong to Workers Party.

The Workers Party has not been made an illegal party by our union. It has not been made illegal by New York State or by the United States. On the contrary, it is a legal party of the United States which had its own candidates in the last election, and as far as our union is concerned it has not been mentioned anywhere that it is an illegal party, and that our members have no right to belong to the Workers Party.

On the contrary, we have on several occasions been assured by the leaders of the International, including Mr. Sigman and Mr. Feinberg, that every member of the union has the right to belong to any party that he wants to belong to, the democratic, the republican, socialist, anarchist, the Workers Party, the single taxers, and even the Communists.

Sigman Himself, Says So!

I have here a declaration by Mr. Sigman in the Justice, of June 29, 1925, where Mr. Sigman says that an economic organization like ours must take in as members, atheists, free thinkers, Jews, gentiles, Communists, democrats, republicans and single taxers. All members of all parties are welcome in the union, provided that they act in the union as union men.

It must also be known to this committee that these members are not all members of the Workers Party. A minority only of them belong. As far as Local 9 is concerned, out of the 26 there are only three that are members of the Workers Party. They have been accorded the same treamtent, have been diagnosed in the same category as Communists, altho these people know perfectly well that statement is absolutely false.

Snooping Committee Was Busy.

It is also known, or should be known to this committee, that the few that are members of the Workers Party among the members of Local 2, at the time when they ran for office, there was an objection committee of the officers of the International, including Mr. Feinberg and Mr. Perlstein, and tho nobody in my opinion in accordance with the constitution has a right to question anyone whether he belongs to this party or the other, because this is his private business, nevertheless, these gentlemen have taken it upon themselves the responsibility to inquire into the theirs of people, as to what papers they read, the papers they support and to what party they belong.

These people who are Communists and have read and supported the Freiheit, did not deny it. That is quite proper. And they have a perfect right to do these things, so long as they do not violate a specific rule of the union incorporated in the constitution of the International, and the things they do outside the union is not the union's business.

So these gentlemen who now bring charges knew that these people read the Freiheit. They knew perfectly well that the Communist Party and later the Workers Party did not [illegible] elections. Nevertheless, [illegible] these people to go on the ballot [illegible] Mr. Perlstein [illegible] run for office.

Why have they suddenly come here and wanted to prove that a member of the Workers Party must [illegible] act in contradiction to the constitution of the International? Had they not known the constitution of the International ten weeks ago? Hadn't they known the Workers Party and the Communist program ten weeks ago, or had the constitution of the International been changed since then? Has the Workers Party changed since then? Has the Workers Party become more leftist?

The Times Poor Informer.

[illegible] the Communists are becoming [illegible] So why does the [illegible] people are not eligible to hold office [illegible] The Times. A great deal has been [illegible] about the report in the Times [illegible] First of May meeting. Mr. Feinberg [illegible] that this is just a case in [illegible] papers [illegible] as the Times of the capitalist newspaper.

As far as supporting organizations of a revolutionary nature which might be [illegible] violation of Section 10 of the constitution of the International, [illegible] will see in the minutes of the convention of 1922, a list of donations to other organizations besides trade unions or labor organizations, that the International itself has donated money to the American Labor Alliance for trade relations with Soviet Russia.

(Continued on page 5)

FASCIST KILLER DE BONO GIVEN JOB AS REWARD

enate Admits Crimes of Mussolini Aid

ROME, Italy, July 6.—Senator de ono, who, evidence showed, aided in e murder of the socialist deputy latteotti, has been appointed govern of Tripoli, the Italian territory in frica. The appointment comes immediately after a senate commission ad whitewashed de Bono, and issued statement apologizing and making xcuses for his crimes. The commision, of course, was composed of facist members.

The senate statement admits the harge that de Bono received a "commission" of 400,000 lire on the sale of overnment war material, but claims e donated this money to the fascisti, nd was therefore excused.

Allowed Killers Freedom

The commission admitted also that e fascist assailants of the opposition ader Amendola calmly proceeded to e militia barracks unmolested by olice, but declared they "could not rove" that de Bono, as police direc r, was responsible for the crime.

"It should be remembered," the sen e states. "That part of the blame ttributed to de Bono may be explain d by his lack of necessary prepara on for the important office with hich he was suddenly invested."

The senate also admitted that de ono had taken the Matteotti case out the hands of the police, when the vidence piled up that the fascist lead rs had ordered the murder, but de lared "this might have been due to s zeal in craving criminals."

Forged Passports

It was admitted that the fascist Du ini, who is charged with the actual illing of the socialist deputy, was rnished with a passport under a lse name and date, the date being lsified to make it appear that the assport was issued before de Bono ecame police inspector. But it was eclared that de Bono "was not per onally responsible."

Donati, the opposition editor who ade the accusation against de Bono, as forced to flee the country when e fascists declared they would kill m.

De Bono was formerly head of the ascist army and directed the march n Rome."

Woman Politician for Mayor.

Mrs. Johanna Gregg, member of the hool board, has announced her canidacy for mayor on the republican cket in the primary to take place eb. 22, 1927.

Your neighbor would like to ead this issue of the DAILY ORKER. Be neighborly—give to him!

FARRINGTON MACHINE PROTECTS EMBEZZLER OF MINERS' UNION FUNDS; FINALLY GETS EXPOSED

By ALEX REID.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—Systematic looting of the Illinois miners' treasury by a set of official pirates and jail birds to an extent never equalled in the Miners' Union is being carried on at the present time. The stench calls to high heaven for a clean-up, which the bureaucracy is determined the miners will not get. And in their determination to cover up the evidence, records are being grabbed and destroyed wholesale.

It is well for the fakers that they destroy them, because if the miners knew one-tenth of what is taking place the apaches would be relegated to quarters where they would be unable to continue their union busting.

Dominick Couldn't Get Away

One parrot, willing tool of the Farrington machine, has gone to board with his Uncle Samuel for, from one to fourteen years for getting away with approximately $2,000 in death benefits, and overpaid per capita tax to the sub-district, district, and international organizations, during a period covering four years. The books have been audited time and again in the last four years and the theft not discovered by the district auditors until it was laid bare by Local Union 3495 local officials.

Dominick Teneski, financial secretary of Local Union 3495 in gathering to himself the miners' money, adopted a novel method of petty larceny. He knowingly overpaid per capita tax to the sub-district, district and international, and the auditor's OK'd books each audit, and had returned to him the overpaid tax, which he misappropriated to his own account. And those same auditors did not find the money had not been receipted for by the local treasurer.

Farrington Protects Treasury Thieves

After the local union discovered the discrepancy, the district office, Farrington, was notified by Freeman Thompson that action would be taken at once against the defaulting financial secretary, Dominick Teneski. Which was done—the local union trying him and expelling him for 99 years.

During this time, when the sub-district president and local officers expected aid by the district officers, the machine sent to the local union a rubber stamp by the name of "Young" who informed the local union that he represented President Farrington, and attempted to have the local union drop the case against Dominick, finally threatening the local union that if it did expel Dominick the local union would be expelled.

Dominick realized that even in spite of the aid and connivance of his friend Farrington, "his name was Walker," and a rumor reaching him that the bonding house was after him, he hied to a garage, bought four new tires and left for parts unknown.

Accomplices in Crime

The district officials including Farrington, by their refusal to co-operate with the local union and sub-district officials, aided in every way the enemy of our union, even to the extent of openly supporting him at his trial, by the local union.

The Farrington push button, Nesbit, showed his friendship for the crooks by stating Thompson and Watt were "too god-damned busy looking for something with which to put a feather in their hat," thereby showing the whole gang of fakers were lined up with the enemies of the union.

Machine Blind In One Eye

It is very noticeable that during the four years of auditing the books, the machine auditors could never find the discrepancy, but an investigation of Duncan McDonald's life membership disclosed the fact that during a lifetime membership, somehow, somewhere, he was behind $1.00 in dues, for which he was arbitrarily expelled from the union!

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, July 7, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
6	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17	Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
298	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
237	Carmen, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
2786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
188	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390	Machinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
582	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
478	Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 No. Clark St.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
638	Meat Cutters, 3824 W. 26th St.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 So. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
468	Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
2219	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
12345	Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St., 2:30 p. m.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
69	Signalmen, 426 W. 63rd St.
83	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
16024	Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, Great Northern Hotel.
712	Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
742	Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 312 Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
24	Upholsterers, Taylor and Ogden Ave.
111	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

(Note — Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

TOILERS JOBLESS, RAILROADS REAP HIGHEST PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS.
Federated Press.

With the highest cash dividends on record and net profits exceeding any year except 1916 and 1923, the 1924 statistics of 20 railroads give the lie to the propaganda for higher rates and lower wages. The 20 roads compose the group selected by Dow, Jones & Co. of Wall Street as a barometer for railroad investors.

The 1924 net profit of these 20 roads amounted to $347,022,000, or more than 10 per cent of the par value of their stock. They paid $209,745,000 in dividends giving the stockholders an average dividend of over six per cent. And this was in a year when a slump in business necessitated laying off thousands of workers on the railroads and in industrial plants.

Comparative figures for the profits and dividends of these railroads year by year since 1914 are:

Year	Profit	Rate Per Cent	Dividends	Rate Per Cent
1914	$231,045,000	7.27	$183,188,000	5.76
1915	234,803,000	7.42	171,003,000	5.40
1916	364,525,000	11.42	173,583,000	5.44
1917	346,645,000	10.83	185,474,000	5.79
1918	259,211,000	8.08	183,665,000	5.73
1919	281,118,000	8.69	179,663,000	5.55
1920	252,987,000	7.76	177,035,000	5.43
1921	202,378,000	6.17	170,835,000	5.31
1922	223,298,000	6.74	169,101,000	5.11
1923	374,400,000	11.09	185,515,000	5.55
1924	347,022,000	10.05	209,745,000	6.07

In 11 years these 20 railroads have made a total of $3,117,439,000 an amount just about equal to their entire common stock in 1914. They have paid the owners of common $1,989,807,000 in cash dividends and have increased their undivided surplus profits from $1,134,461,000 or 35 per cent of their common stock to $2,417,868,000 representing about 70 per cent of the value of the stock.

Some of the higher dividends paid last year include Central Railroad of New Jersey 12 per cent, Union Pacific 10 per cent, Delaware and Hudson nine per cent, Atlantic Coast Line eight per cent, Norfolk & Western eight per cent, and Illinois Central, New York Central, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico each seven per cent.

Prospects for 1925 are rosy especially under the Coolidge administration whose entire influence is for larger profits. Says the Wall Street Journal: "Freight rates seem more likely to go up than down. The year's volume of business seems likely to about equal last year. Operating efficiency is at a high point, and equipment and property is in good condition comparatively."

The implication is that those who have excess incomes can secure a good return by investing in railroad stocks. But when the time comes to convince the public of the need of an increase in rates or a decrease in rail wages the press will be ordered to sing a different song.

BUILDERS AT WORK

JULY OFFERS BEST OPPORTUNITIES

Work on the Special Offers

The unusual opportunities that the special July offers make on both the DAILY WORKER and Communist books and pamphlets, should be greatly productive of some real Communist building.

During July, the special offer of those two Communist classics, STATE AND REVOLUTION by Nicolai Lenin, and THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM by I. Stalin AND a three month's subscription to the DAILY WORKER, all for $2.00 ($2.50 in Chicago), should be an inducement for every thinking worker to subscribe.

This offer combining these books of great educational value together with the DAILY WORKER is the very best offer that has yet been made.

For those who wish to subscribe the second and more modest offer of a two month's subscription for one dollar, should be further inducement.

With these advantages (good only until August 1!), every Communist or progressive worker has the opportunity to make his shop-mate a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER.

THE NEW ISSUE OF THE WORKERS MONTHLY IS OUT!

Another good and a very timely issue of the Workers Monthly is now on the newsstands and in the mails.

It seems that each month this only American English Communist magazine has been able not only to uphold the high standard it has set with its first numbers, but also that it has been able to add further features of both greater interest and importance. No better issue for important articles and splendid propaganda features has yet been issued.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CALLS ON ALL ORGANIZATIONS TO MAKE RETURNS ON COUPONS SENT

The International Labor Defense, formed at the Chicago conference on June 28, has issued the following appeal to working class organizations which have been working with the Labor Defense Council and have received Defense Coupons, funds from which should be turned in at once for immediate needs:

* * *

TO ALL WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS.

Dear Brothers: We wish to inform you of the great success of the Labor Defense Conference in forming a new broad organization—the International Labor Defense. The Labor Defense Council has merged into the International Labor Defense and turned over its apparatus, etc., to it, but has been only able to turn over a few hundred dollars, because of the $4,000 expenses for the Pittsburgh and deportation cases, in the month of June.

We need not, of course, point out the immensely increased needs of the International Labor Defense . . . funds to issue literature, membership supplies, etc., and at the same time to meet defense and prisoners' aid expenses, for ALL class war defendants and prisoners.

About a month ago the Labor Defense Council sent $24.00 worth of Defense Coupons to many hundreds of workers' organizations in order to raise sufficient funds for the defense of the Pittsburgh case of Fred Merrick and nine others, and for such deportation cases as those of Vajtauer, Zinich, Kannasto, Lassen, Severino, Schedel, etc. These cases will along with many others, be handled in the future by the International Labor Defense. The workers must defend them, and the many others.

ALL WORKERS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD DO THEIR UTMOST TO BUILD AND SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE.

COME TO ITS AID NOW, ESPECIALLY SINCE FUNDS ARE IMMEDIATELY AND BADLY NEEDED.

SELL AND BUY all of the coupons, take collections and RUSH THE REMITTANCES.

Yours for a powerful mass defense organization.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE.
(Signed), James P. Cannon,
Executive Secretary.

Note: Make remittances payable to the International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., and address all communications to James P. Cannon, Secretary—same address.

More Lockouts In An Effort To Run Open Shop In Metal Trade

READING, Pa., July 6.—(FP)—Union stove mounters are locked out and the recently unionized stove filers and fitters are discharged by the Prizer-Painter Stove Co. of Reading because the filers and fitters asked for a 15 per cent pay raise and because the mounters would not scab on them after the dismissals. The company's wage for filers and fitters was 55 to 70 cents on hour. The prevailing wage elsewhere is $1 to $1.05 per hour.

Teacher Fights Dismissal

SECAUCUS, N. J.—(FP)—Helen Clarck, 22 year old teacher, plans to fight the action of the Secaucus board of education in suspending her because her landlady reported that she smoked cigarettes. The teacher claims that her ability in her profession has never been questioned and that charges against her are exaggerated.

A short story from the workshop:
"CARBON CAKES"
By Franklin R. Timmins
in the July Special Anti-Imperialist Issue of
The Workers Monthly
25 Cents a Copy
$2.00 a Year $1.25 Six Months
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, I

INFORMATION WANTED!
About
Jacques Margolis
Born in Johannesburg, So. Africa; studied violin in Brussels, Belgium; 25 yrs. of age; wears glasses; lean; deep voice; speaks English and French.
Notice of past or present whereabouts deeply appreciated; important. Mail at once to
THE DAILY WORKER.

'CONCILIATION' OF CAL A CURSE TO THE WORKERS

Department of Labor Breaks Cloth Strike

By WILLIAM SIMONS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 6.—Several weeks have gone by since the strike of the weavers in the Salt's Textile Mfg. Co. was settled thru the intervention of the U. S. Department of Conciliation. According to the Federal Conciliator, it was a 100 per cent victory for the strikers. The strike was against the Deler unit system, a worker being required to turn out a certain amount of work, to get 62c an hour. Otherwise, 52c.

The strike settlement under which Miss Weinstock forced the workers back was as follows: In the South Shed, the unit system was to continue for two months, after which a vote would be taken by the workers involved on continuing or not with the system.

In the North Shed, the unit system was not to be introduced for a year, but at any time the company could take a vote in any trade or department on introducing it in that trade or department. A fake settlement. But it was pushed over.

Company Trickery.

Already, the company is showing its hand. It aims to show that some workers are able to make more money under the new system. Some workers received a premium, others none. One got $2.41 as premium in one day, and his record was posted on a bulletin board as an incentive for others.

According to this, he was turning out 17½ yards a day. But when workers asked the prize worker about it, he admitted that he didn't make that yardage. "I don't know anything about it myself," he replied.

The workers held a meeting Thursday night, and when the company was confronted with proof of their fraud, the officials gave the lame excuse: "It was a mistake."

According to an active worker, those in the South Shed are losing from $8 to $9 per week.

The company is planning to introduce a nightshift in the South Shed, with outside workers. The workers insist that the eight men laid off be taken back before any night shift is put on, if the company statement is true that they have more orders. While the Shelton strike was on, the company was recruiting workers from Shelton for the night shift.

Night Shift a Ruse.

But why the night shift? When looms are free during the day and workers are to be had. To put over a vote favorable to the company, when the vote is taken in the near future on the continuance of the Deler unit system. If all the men will be on the job, the plan will undoubtedly be voted down.

But if the work is completed, the company can reduce its force in the South Shed to a minimum of loyal workers. A vote taken then would be in favor, and then other workers would be taken on under the new system. On the day of the settlement, the writer warned some strikers against this scheme, but they were new to the game, and were roped in.

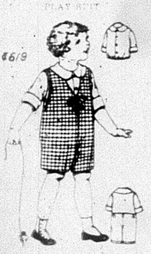
Active Worker Fired.

The company was to show no discrimination against any striker, but already, a young Italian a day weaver, fixing piles was fired. He is the one who before the strike went to the management and inquired if the management was planning to put the system into the North Shed. For his daring, he has been discharged. It is hoped that the workers will take up his case, and demand his return.

The strikers are being told to do nothing until the two months period is up, when they can again call in the Federal Conciliator. By this time they should realize that the conciliator has worked in the interests of the company and not in their interest. Now is the time to act.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE PLAY SUIT



4619.—This model provides a separate blouse. The overalls are sleeveless and the body portion of the back is buttoned to the waist portion. Seersucker, denim or gingham could be used for the overalls and cambric for the blouse, or the entire suit may be of one material.

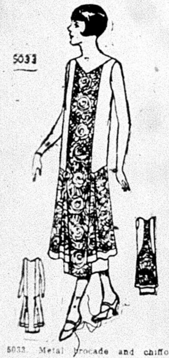
The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires [illegible] yard for the Overalls and [illegible] yard for the blouse.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A YOUTHFUL "DANCE" OR AFTERNOON FROCK



5033. Metal brocade and chiffon was used to make the charming style here portrayed. One could use crepe and chiffon or lace and georgette in combination.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4⅜ yards of one material 40 inches wide. The width at the foot is 1⅝ yard. To make the Dress as illustrated in the large view will require 2⅜ yards of brocaded material and 2 yards of plain material 40 inches wide. Without sleeves ½ yard less material is required.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

NAVIGABLE SOVIET WATERWAYS TOTAL MORE THAN ALL REST OF EUROPE; SHIPS OWNED BY STATE

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—The total extent of the interior waterways fit for navigation and timber-floating in the European and Asiatic parts of the U. S. S. R. amounts to 226,404 kilometers, considerably exceeding the total extent of the waterways of all the countries of Europe.

The total goods traffic of the Russian waterways amounted in the pre-war period, in 1913, for instance, in the present territory of the Union, to 4,317,621 tons at the average speed of 727 kilometers.

Now on Increase

As a result of the world war and, later, the foreign intervention, the goods traffic fell in 1918 to 81,132 tons, but after that the said traffic progressed and developed in connection with the growth of industry and the progress of agriculture, and in the navigation season of 1924 it amounted to 21,261,260 tons (46 per cent) with the average speed of 512 kilometers, 12,000,000 passengers having been conveyed at that time. On all lines, newly repaired steamers are working.

Steamers Owned by State

All the fluvial fleet of the Soviet Union belongs to 8 state steam-companies, possessing altogether 2,252 steamers with a total power of 515,542 ind. p. and 4,062 ships of the barge type, with a total tonage of 3,101,835 tons.

The Volga State Steam Company possesses 54.8 per cent of the total power and 63.5 per cent of the tonage. The rest falls to the share of the North, the High-Dnieper, the Low-Dnieper, the Don-Kuban, the West-Siberian and the Amur State Steam companies.

To Produce Standard Type

"The general structure of the fleet has completely changed in the last years, if compared with the pre-war fleet. The steamers of the old type have entirely disappeared, the wooden petroleum fleet is also dying out, being replaced by the iron overshot barges. The fleet is in a very satisfactory condition. Its active part can serve a long time.

Considerable work has been done in the way of concentration of the ship-repairing workshops, whose number has been reduced from 123 to 84.

The next plan of fluvial ship-building is in the direction of producing a standard type of ships.

The year 1924 has given no deficit and the financial side of the fluvial navigation is in a very good condition.

Seek 48-Hour Week.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 6.—Every effort to secure the 48-hour work week in all textile producing states is pledged by the American Federation of Textile Operatives, an independent union, in its convention.

Philadelphia, Notice!
Weber Printing Co.
350 N. FIFTH STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

On the Press!
A new pamphlet containing the
MANIFESTO, RESOLUTIONS
AND
CONSTITUTION
of the First National Conference of the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
with pictures of the delegates and numreous drawings and cartoons.
Every worker should know the facts about this history-making conference.
ORDER NOW! Single copies 10c ORDER NOW!
In lots of 10 or more [illegible]
International Labor Defense,
23 So. Lincoln St. Chicago, Illinois

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Greetings, I. L. G. W. Members!

In the clash between the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and their reactionary officialdom which carries aloft the yellow banner of class collaboration and which marches side by side with the unspeakable Forward, the DAILY WORKER unhesitatingly takes the side of the membership, particularly of the outraged and betrayed membership of Locals 2, 9 and 22 in New York City.

The DAILY WORKER is not devoted to wanton attacks on union officials. When they perform their function of leading the membership along the lines of class struggle in the interests of the working class, they shall receive the complete support of the DAILY WORKER.

In the New York City joint board of the I. L. G. W. U., however, we have seen the most glaring example of the betrayal of the membership by the officials, the complete negation of the express purpose and function of unionism and an amazing attempt to cover the crimes of the officials by expulsions of the leading groups of local union leaders.

The DAILY WORKER greets the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, compliments them upon their staunch resistance to the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg machine, and pledges that its support will unwaveringly be given to the rank and file of the I. L. G. W. U. and all other unions of the workers.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

A Naval Auxiliary

Coincident with the staging of naval maneuvers around the Hawaiian Islands there was organized what is known as the Institute of Pacific Relations. Perhaps it is a coincidence that the leading light in this organization is Dr. Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Standford University, brother of the secretary of the navy.

According to the press agents of this institute it was organized for the purpose of helping to maintian peace in the Pacific. Needless to say this is camouflage. The Institute of Pacific Relations is to the military and naval arms of the United States government what mud is to the cuttlefish. Between wars the capitalist powers are always sending up pacific smoke screens in order to feel their enemies.

There will be no peace in the Pacific or anywhere else so long as capitalism exists. It is generally agreed that the next great war will take place there. The object of the war maneuvers in Hawaii was a rehearsal for a war with Japan. But it may be a war with England. Nobody knows, not even the heads of the capitalist governments themselves.

Let nobody be fooled by the pacifist declarations of the imperialist powers. The more they talk of peace the harder they prepare for war.

The "Defense Test" went off like a dud. It didn't make any noise at all.

Rockefeller and the Baptists

The right wing of the Baptists claim that John D. Rockefeller's money is raising the devil with the church. Who would expect it? Here is a man who represents the top notch of industrial reaction leading the forces of progress in the house of God.

Tut, tut, tut! Remember what we said about the so-called "monkey trial" in Dayton, Tennessee. The big industrialists have nothing to lose by polishing God up a little bit, giving him a clean shave and an oil shampoo and making him presentable. In fact the bloodthirsty creature who was so handy to the ruling classes of the dark ages, is now only a wart on the face of capitalist progress.

The masses may believe in a god looking for all the world like John D. Rockefeller Jr., but who would believe in a god that looks like William Jennings Bryan? We were told in our youth that God made man in his own image but it is quite evident today that man is making God after the image of the most stable of currencies and the highest industrial development.

It is not surprising to see John D. Rockefeller putting the Baptist church thru a delousing progress. What is known as modernism in the church does not interest us half as much as the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers here in Chicago. We are more vitally interested in the persecution of the left wingers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union than we are in the trial of John Scopes in Dayton, Tennessee. But the Scopes' trial nevertheless shows that American capitalism has an immense reservoir of feudal ignorance from which it can replenish its forces in its war on the advancing workingclass.

The burglars who robbed St. Peter's in Rome seem to have made a good job of it. But the priests will pick the pockets of the workers a little more assiduously and quickly retrieve their losses. Or some more multi-millionaires will be handed new decorations as rewards for greater gifts.

Secretary of War Weeks is having just as difficult a time getting out of the Coolidge cabinet as did Daugherty, Denby and Fall. But the skidway is greased and he will no doubt make room very soon for some other fellow multi-millionaire.

Coolidge has joined John D. Rockefeller as a passer of thin dimes. The boys get something to buy candy with and the political faker gets big space in the "warm weather" departments of the daily press. Anything may happen during the dog days.

When French imperialism begins changing generals in Africa, it's only another indication that its outlook is turning from bad to worse on the southern shores of the Mediteranean.

The thunder clouds of the next world war get thicker and thicker. But when the lightning strikes it must mean the destruction of capitalist imperialism.

Hyman Blasts the Sigman Machine in N. Y.

(Continued from page 4)

$300; American Labor Party, $105.; the Freie Arbeiter Stimme, a "revolutionary" organ, $300.; Jewish Socialist Verband, $200.; The Kropotkin Society, an anarchist organization, $200.; The Messenger, a socialist paper, $300. the National Socialist Party, $100.; the New Majority, $250.; the New York Call, $3,000.; The Rand School, $500. For the socialist campaign, $300, and in a long list of other conventions you will see that it is an established custom for the International to give financial support to anarchists, socialists, and other revolutionary organizations of all sorts, and the same organizations are also being supported by the various joint boards.

Never Considered Violation

Only recently the joint board has contributed the sum of $500 to a revolutionary Jewish paper in Poland somewhere.

If we would go over the records of our organization, we would find that organizations of such a nature have always been supported, not only by the International, by the joint boards, but also by each and every local union of the International, and it was never interpreted that these expenditures or donations are in violation of Secion 10 of Article 6 of the constitution.

It says here in Section 1 of Article 11, "Trial and appeals"—it reads as follows:

"Section 1. Except as elsewhere provided in this convention for automatic suspension or expulsion or for fixed fines or penalties, no member of the I. L. G. W. U. shall be fined, suspended, or expelled; no local union shall be reorganized or suspended, and no officer of the I. L. G. W. U. or of any joint board or district council or local union, shall be removed from office without proper notice of charges and a fair opportunity to be heard in defense; but an officer under charges, under Section 6 of this article, may be suspended by the executive board of his organization, the joint board or the general executive board, pending trial."

Now let us see what Section 6 of this article says. It reads as follows:

"Section 6. An elective or appointive officer of a local union, joint board, district council, or general executive board, may be removed from office for any violation of this constitution, or of the by-laws of the body of which he is an officer, or because of the commission of any act which may be calculated to impair the usefullness of the organization, or which is unbecoming to the dignity of the office held by him."

Article Does Not Apply

This article certainly does not apply to the members of the executive board of Local No. 2. First of all, I want the committee to understand that most of the members have nothing to do with the arranging of speakers for the May Day meeting. Even if that meeting impaired the usefulness of our organization, because the Times did not write a favorable report of the meeting, which is a very far-fetched thing to interpret an article in this way—the members of the executive board of Local 2 cannot be classed as the officers referred to in Section 6.

We have always known in the joint board that an officer does not mean an executive board member. An officer means a business agent, a manager, a vice-president, and a local manager. Executive board members are not classed as officers. They are simply called officers in this trial for the purpose of getting rid of them and for no other purpose.

It is known to everybody in the union that at the time when the joint board used to have "an executive session where only delegates of the joint board and officers are permitted to attend," the very same persons who are in this trial classed as officers were not permitted to be present at the meetings, because, it was said, only delegates to the joint board and officers of the union are permitted and executive board members of the local are not officers. They were not trusted to attend meetings of the joint board as officers. And so far as the expenditures upon which the charges in this trial are based, everyone knows that the executive board had nothing to do with incurring these expenses in their details. So far as checking the bills and personally seeing what kind of expenses are being made, this is only done by the officers' committee which consists of three or four executive board members.

Accusations Are Ridiculous

Therefore, to make wholesale accusations against members of a board for a bill which is claimed to be not in accordance with the constitution of the International, is absurd and ridiculous. They might as well bring charges against the 12,000 members of Local 2, for having spent the money for a May Day meeting.

In conclusion, I want to say this on behalf of the members of the executive board of Local 2. We have not restricted the questions asked by the chairman of this committee, and we have permitted the committee to ask all sorts of questions that have absolutely nothing to do with the charges. Such questions as to whether they would have been in the committee, whether they would have engaged Olgin, or whether they have read this article or the other, and are of the opinion of this writer or another—these questions are entirely out of place. A man cannot be tried for what he would have done in a particular place and under particular circumstances which did not exist.

We have given the members of the committee an opportunity to ask such questions and permitted the defendants to answer, in order to bring out the entire ridiculousness of the whole charge, and to prove to this committee and to everybody, that the whole charge was not made in good faith, and the reason these people were suspended and their offices taken away in the middle of the night by force, that was because the entire case from beginning to end was not only contrary to the constitution of the International, but also contrary to all civilized laws. This has been done by people who claim to be high-standing citizens, who are the highest officials of the International, but under an impartial administration of the laws they would today be in jail as ordinary criminals who broke into private offices in the middle of the night and took away money and property of which others are the owners and trustees.

Shows Real Cause of Attack

We claim that the fights and the differences that we have had with the officers of the joint board and of the International, who are the bosses of the "International machine," are the real cause of these charges being brought, and not the May Day meeting. These officers have looked long since for an excuse to get rid of us because we are their strongest opponents concerning questions of policy affecting labor and agreements with the manufacturers.

One year and a half ago, the general executive board adopted a revolutionary program, known as the "ten commandments"—the way they have styled it in their own organs. These demands were of a fundamentally revolutionary character. The general officers paraded amongst the members of the union as the real revolutionists, because, they said; "Here is such a program as no union has ever before submitted to the employers, and we are going to demand this, and we are going to strike as long and as hard as in 1910, until we are going to get each and every one of our demands."

These same leaders who assure the workers that they will let their hands be cut off before they will sign an agreement without any of these demands being granted—these same leaders have submitted all of the demands to a commission appointed by Governor Smith. The union has promised to abide by the decision of this commission at a time when the manufacturers of all associations said that they would not submit to any ruling of an arbitrator but would come to the hearings simply to listen and to bring out some of the facts of the industry.

Joint Board Disregards Advice

As it is known to everybody, an agreement was reached by the suggestion and recommendation of the commission, and not one of the important points of the 10 demands was incorporated in the agreement. Nevertheless, the union accepted it, but after the agreement was signed and everything peacefully settled, the strike was called all the same by the international officials. We at that time opposed the calling of such a make-believe strike. We argued that it is useless and a waste of time and money to call a so-called stoppage at a time when an agreement has been reached with all the associations in the industry. But our voice was disregarded as usual by the joint board which is constituted by a majority of locals who represent a minority of the members, because each local, whether it has 200 members or 15,000 members, they have the same number of delegates, five—and so when the large locals come with their demands, altho they represent a majority of the members, they are out-voted by the numerous locals who represent a minority of the members, and so it was in this case.

The stoppage was called. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent, a report on which was never given to the members and never made public yet. When the union had emptied out its treasury and become indebted to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the leaders came then with a recommendation to increase the dues from 35c a week to 50 a week, and to levy a new tax of $20. We opposed the tax as well as the raising of the dues, but nevertheless, at the joint board meeting, by a majority of delegates representing a small minority of the members they have increased the dues in spite of our protests, of the protests of the representatives of the greates number of the workers, and they went so far as even to rule that these recommendations to raise the dues were not to be submitted to be majorly vote of the locals for approval.

Consitution Is Disregarded

This was absolutely in contradiction to the constitution of the joint board, which says all the minutes of the joint board shall be submitted to the locals for approval. We have challenged their right to disregard their own constitution. When they had a committee or a majority of delegates, they can very easily afford to overlook the constitution at such a time, as they did on all other occasions. We have then refused to carry out their decision to raise the dues, and we have challenged the right of the joint board to the general executive board.

The general executive board answered us that the joint board in their opinion acted legally, and that they are helpless to do anything at present, but they have promised us that at the next convention they will recommend that this part of the constitution which should be so interpreted, shall be amended, because they themselves did not think at that time that the constitution will be liable to such interpretation, and that even the editor of Justice wrote that he did not know that the constitution gave them such rights to raise the dues without the consent of the members.

We contend that the general executive board could not reverse the decision of the joint board because they were faced with an accomplished fact, the 50c-dues being in effect, and because the leaders of the joint board are the same as the leaders of the general executive board of the International, and they could not very well speak here for raising the dues and vote there against it.

Every impartial man that will read this constitution of the International where it says that a majority of delegates representing a majority of locals can decide the minimum dues to be paid by different locals, it cannot be interpreted that this means when the Joint board has a constitution that provides that the minutes of the joint board shall be submitted for the approval of the majority of the locals that because the constitution says the delegates shall have the right to raise dues that this means they are absolved from the requirement to submit all their actions, according to the constitution of the joint board, to the majority of the locals for approval.

We therefore contend that this was an absolute violation of the constitution of the joint board, but nevertheless, as law-abiding members, altho we knew that the leaders are wrong, we abided by the decision, and we have charged the 50 cent dues. But some of the locals decided that they shall pay sick benefit for the same 50 cents, to give the members some benefit for the greater dues, and Local 22 which had a tax for sick benefit payments has declared that in the future it will not levy this extra tax but that the members shall receive sick benefit from the 50 cents dues.

We have also as yet not collected the $2.50 tax levied by the International, and it was specifically stated by Brother Baroff, the general secretary-treasurer of the International, that due to the rebellious attitude of the three locals, Nos. 2, 9, and 22, in their refusal to collect the tax, is responsible for the depleted condition of the treasury of the International, and their inability to collect this tax.

Discusses Increase in Dues

Brother Baroff stated that he himself went to his Local No. 22, and the clerk said the executive board ordered not to collect this tax, and there it was decided to bring charges against Local 22 as well as the others of the three locals. The reason that they do not want to state that these are the charges is very obvious to everyone. It is very easy for them to get public sympathy, and the sympathy of some of the members, by accusing the executives and officers of the locals with being Communists even though they themselves know this is not true, whereas it would be a great difficult for them to get such sympathy shoul they charge us with not raising due with not levying taxes.

Local 9 has been brought on charge some months ago for refusing to i crease dues quickly enough. We ha a meeting before a committee of th general executive board, of which vic president Perlstein was the chairma After grilling us for several hour trying to make us believe that we a the greatest criminals, that we hav violated the constitution of the Inte national, the orders of the Interna tional and the joint board, we hav not heard from them nor of their dec sion; that is because they would n dare to bring out the real charges. S they have made a fake, and the try to make the world believe that th reason they are fighting us is becau they are conservatives and we a ultra revolutionists.

Only a minority of us are membe of the Workers Party. The Worke Party is a legal party. When the o ficials want to make you believe th members of the W. P. cannot ho office in the union, they know th they are not telling the truth. The themselves know the program of th Workers Party. They knew that the members were also members of th Workers Party. They allowed the to go on the ballot in the local ele tions. Nothing has been changed the last few weeks since these peop have been elected by the greatest m jority in the history of our union, a with the permission of the official knowing that some of these membe are members of the Workers Part and that they cannot prove that the did anything except calling the Ma Day meeting, and this is not a crim against the union.

Trial Committee not Open-Minded

We have during the course of th trial stated that we did not believ that this committee is open-minde we do not believe that its membe are free to give a verdict in accor ance with their belief. Thru the fa that they have been selected by tho who brought the charges they will and act the way they will be instru ted from them. They cannot do othe wise. They have never before do otherwise.

We have therefore requested fro the beginning that since you hav branded us as Communists, unio breakers and what not, we have cha lenged you that you should also co out before the whole world where y have published your statements, a show what you have against us, a not conduct the trial in star-chambe proceedings where the chairman this committee should be able to t me that I "can talk to the wall," th he "will do the way he pleases" n matter whether his conduct is in a cordance with accepted rules or wi the constitution of the Internationa If you will look over the record y will see the rulings of this chairma in the entire trial and you will readi see that from the very start the o ject this chairman was not to fi out the truth, that his conduct and h questions show that his was not t work of an impartial judge who ready to listen to both sides and th give out a verdict.

That is shown from the very begi ning his partiality, that he is inte ested in one side, and that he want to bring out answers from the witnes es that will incriminate them, que tions that were absolutely irreleva that had nothing to do with the ca I did not object to these questions cause I know that these members that here are so much in the rig that you have absolutely nothi against them. The fake charge of ca ing the May Day meeting is, on t face of it, so absurd and ridiculo that it is condemned not only by o membership but by every liberal a progressive thinking man in the enti country, and in every country thruo the world.

FIGHT FOR CLASS STRUGGLE IN I. L. G. W. SAME AS IN ALL UNIONS SAYS T. U. E. L. STATEMENT

The National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League today issued a statement regarding the struggle going on in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and expressing the viewpoint of the T. U. E. L. toward both sides of the contending factions. It reads as follows:

* * * *

THE attempt by the reactionary machine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to expel the whole executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22 in New York City is but one of many onslaughts being made against the left wing in the American labor movement. Everywhere the membership of the unions, driven by conditions into the class struggle with their employers, find that the union bureaucracy, instead of leading the struggle for them and against the bosses, is betraying their interests and fighting against the membership and lining up with the bosses to "clean out the reds."

Everyone knows that the charge made against the executive of Locals 2, 9 and 22, that they committed a crime by having Communist speakers at their May Day meetings, are pure fakes, trumped up merely to prevent the militant membership of these locals, compraiing 60 per cent of the New York City membership, from having their rightful control of the their own affairs in their own union.

And why does the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg machine wish to prevent the 30,000 members of Locals 2, 9 and 22 from controlling those locals? Is it not clear that the machine has a totally different point of view than the membership? The workers of Locals 2, 9 and 22 want a policy of militant class struggle against the bosses. The machine wants no struggle but "peace" and class collaboration. The machine wants no demands or but slight demands upon the bosses. The workers want as much as their power can bring them.

It is the old struggle of the workers fighting against betrayal; the old fight between the workers who wish and who must fight, and the traitorous officials who try to prevent them.

The workers use their union to fight with. It is their instrument of struggle. The officials try to constrain the union into a mere collection of dues-paying, whose labor power they sell as merchandise. To the official bureaucracy, the members are but slaves to be sold on the block in the open market. The members have no rights to think or speak or act for themselves, no voice in or control over the union, no right to approve or reject the terms of their servitude.

The battle against such a slavish position is the highest duty of every union member. The suspension by the I. L. G. W. machine of the executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22, proves beyond question that these local executives have been faithful to the trust of the membership and are loyally leading the membership in the right direction—the way of class struggle. It proves also that the machine is so fearful of conscientious leaders arising to challenge their corrupt control of the I. L. G. W., that they are trying to choke of this expression of the membership by expulsions.

The berayal to arbitration compromises, the cheating of representation of the big membership in the joint board, the vanishing funds of the organization, the arbitrary raising of dues, the struggle to lay violent hands on the local treasuries, the failure to enforce existing agreements, the abandonment of the workers' demands, the fight to control the next convention—in a word the fight between the workers in the shops and the bosses and their agents in control of the union machinery—these are the issues in the New York organization. The ridiculous charges about first of May meetings and such trivial things are fake charges and are recognized as such by every worker.

In this struggle the final victory can belong to the workers, who will drive the traitors out fo their ranks and march forward with determined spirit to militant leadership, to fighting policies, and to amalgamation with other needle trades unions and under the banner of class struggle to the free society of the future.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Trade Union Educational League.
Wm. Z. Foster, Secretary-Treas.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

LOW WAGES and long hours of toil are steadily haunting the worke The eight-hour day is history. Millions of workers are walking t streets in the vain search of a job. Workers who still have a job live in c stant fear that they will be laid off tomorrow.

In face of this situation, the labor leaders are practising class-collabo tion instead of striving to unite the workers in the struggle against the boss

In strikes and lockouts the capitalist class is using its political powe the government to suppress the workers.

DO YOU WANT TO FIGHT THESE DAILY AGGRESSIONS MA AGAINST THE WORKERS?

DO YOU WANT TO FIGHT WAGE CUTS, OPEN SHOP DRIVES A UNION SMASHING CAMPAIGNS?

ARE YOU FOR THE STRUGGLE VERSUS CLASS COLLABORATIO

DO YOU WANT TO DESTROY THE BLOOD-SUCKING CAPITALI SYSTEM AND ALL ITS INSTRUMENTS OF OPPRESSION THAT A USED AGAINST THE WORKERS?

DO YOU WANT A WORKERS' PRESS TO HELP YOU CARRY YOUR FIGHT AGAINST THE BOSS CLASS?

THEN

Join the Workers (Communist) Party!

Fill Out This Blank and Mail to

WORKERS PARTY, DISTRICT No. 2
108 E. 14th ST., NEW YORK CITY

I want to join the Workers Party.

Name ....

Address ....

Language Branch ....
(State whether English, Jewish, Russian, German, etc.)

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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ROUSE LABOR AGAINST NEW WAR

Struck Garment Boss Asks Writ from Judge Sullivan

The strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring Company and its associated firm, the J. L. Taylor Company, proceeds with vigor and determination effectively shutting off scabs, even from the "United Garment" gang of George C. Slater, which pretends to be a union.

The I. T. C. is, therefore, applying for an injunction before Judge Sullivan, famous for anti-labor injunctions and the judge who issued the injunction last year against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

At the meeting of strikers Monday it was reported that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union would fight against the injunction and the membership gave evidence it would be ready to battle the injunction menace by mass violation if necessary.

Pickets Are on the Job.

Despite the terrific heat Monday all the pickets were on the job early and late. The police tried at first to drive the pickets from the shop side of the street to the opposite side but the strikers put up such a battle that the attempt to bar them off the shop side was abandoned after fifteen minutes of struggle.

Fighting for Their Union.

In speaking to strikers, the DAILY WORKER reporter found that there is a uniform determination to win the strike at all costs, as the workers understand that if the strike were to be lost it would injure the union nationally and rob the clothing workers of the protection it has given them and the benefits of unionism. It is a fight to maintain the union and they will stand by to battle unto the end.

They seem to be in fair way of winning, too, since in place of the 800 workers who struck the I. T. C. has only 22 scabs left of the United Garment brand. The big ads in the Chicago papers haven't helped, neither have the United Garment scabs been plentiful enuf.

New Trick Tried.

New tricks are being pulled to get the scabs home past the pickets. Monday evening the company furnished private autos, (since the Yellow taxis became afraid of their plate glass) and the scabs accompanied by plainclothes police tried to slip out among the crowds. Many weer spotted of course and before riding away under guard of motor cycle cops were talked to by strikers.

As a result, four strikers were arrested Monday evening and one on Tuesday morning.

All Eyes on Chicago Strike.

Jack Crow, general organizer, in addressing the meeting of strikers told how and why the members had whipped the United Garment gang in 1910. He said that the workers in the entire garment industry look to Chicago to stand firmly for the union against open shop and scab unions. He remarked that strikes are won or lost on the picket line, and because the Chicago members are sticking like glue on the picket line, the strike should be won before long.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers did not ask any more for its members from the I. T. C. than from any other union, Crow stated, but the company of its own volition decided to use the scabby "United." The scabs have no right to the job and it is up to the strikers to see that they don't get the jobs.

RED UNIONS OF ALL EUROPE TO SEND FUNDS TO CHINESE STRIKE; BIG DEMONSTRATION IN MOSCOW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

[illegible] The Red International Labor Unions [illegible] for the benefit of the strikes from the C. G. T. U. in [illegible] from the All Trade Union League of [illegible] It is reported from all parts of Russia that workers and [illegible] of their wages for the strikers in [illegible]

[illegible] Moscow high schools [illegible] Katayama (Japan) [illegible] spoke at a mass meeting arranged [illegible] Moscow.

The Chinese greeted with stormy [illegible] the declaration of [illegible] the English proletariat under[illegible] its international duty and that the first time in history of its [illegible] it had undertaken an [illegible] protest action against English imperialism. [illegible] further [illegible] that the Chinese people would [illegible] upon the support of the international proletariat.

In a letter of greetings to the Soviet government as the only government without imperialist aims, the meeting of the Chinese [illegible] expressed the [illegible] that the Soviet Union would extend its greatest support to the struggle for freedom in China.

An appeal issued to the toilers of all [illegible] described the situation in [illegible] and called for help, particularly [illegible] the rejection of munition trans[illegible]

In a letter directed to the British [illegible] in Moscow, the Chinese colony [illegible] that the Chinese will no [illegible] imperialist arbitrari[illegible] and demanded the complete ful[illegible] of the demands set up by the [illegible] organizations. A similar pro[illegible] was sent to the Japanese repre[illegible]

After the close of the meeting the participants arranged a demonstration which marched past the buildings [illegible] the foreign diplomatic representa[illegible]

AL WILL NOT WRITE KLAN TO DECLINE INVITE

fraid to Take Stand Against Terrorists

WAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 7.— [illegible]sident Coolidge has refused to take [illegible] against the ku klux klan, and [illegible] not answer letters to him asking [illegible] to decline the klan invitation to [illegible] the national convention at [illegible]hington in August.

[illegible] will he answer the letter of [illegible] klan [illegible] the invitation. [illegible] were operating within [illegible] the president's summer home [illegible]

ETTER WAIT UNTIL THE WORKERS AND FARMERS GET READY TO MOVE IN

WASHINGTON, July 7.— The [illegible] Institute of Architects to[illegible] continued its campaign to pre[illegible] the [illegible] of the White [illegible] from being decorated in early [illegible] style.

A letter written by Theodore [illegible] has been sent to Presi[illegible] Coolidge to back up the In[illegible]tute's plea to have the present [illegible] style retained.

In this letter, written by Roosevelt [illegible] 1908 to Cass Gilbert, then Presi[illegible] of the Institute, the interior de[illegible] of the White House were [illegible] as "ideal," and Roosevelt [illegible] that they be left un[illegible]

President Coolidge, it is understood [illegible] the chance to early [illegible] furnishings and $50,000 [illegible] been appropriated by Congress [illegible] start the work which is now un[illegible] way.

CROWDS HEAR N. Y. REDS EXPOSE IMPERIALISTS

Socialists Routed by the Workers Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 7—A successful demonstration as a part of the Anti-Imperialist Week ~~Celebration~~ was held at 163 St. and Prospect Ave., under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Several hundred workers listened attentively for three hours as speaker after speaker drove home their points about world imperialism, and American imperialism in particular. They enthusiastically applauded every reference to Soviet Russia, the Communist International and the mention of the names of Crouch and Trumbull who were cited as victims of the brutality of American capitalism.

Socialists Routed.

After Sylvan A. Pollack, the first speaker had been addressing the meeting for about ten minutes a competition meeting was started across the street by the socialist party with August Claussens, their star soap-boxer and comedian—extraordinary as their speaker.

After talking for a few minutes and seeing that he could not win the crowd, he vacated the platform to one of his lesser satellites who spoke to a crowd consisting of his committee, six people and a stray cat.

Meanwhile the Workers Party meeting was progressing successfully with speeches by Sam Darcy, Joseph J. Padug and Israel Amter. A few remarks was also made by Comrade Tsao of the Kuo Min Tang.

Even Cat Annoyed.

When Comrade Amter, who was the last speaker of the evening was on the platform, Claessens once again attempted to speak and win the Workers Party crowd, but instead found that he lost three of his six people, and even the cat seemed annoyed. Therefore, without much ado, he closed up shop, making it a clear victory for the Workers Party speaking battalion.

One of the socialists asked Comrade Amter about political prisoners in Russia, to which he replied in a manner which drew applause from the crowd and showed in no uncertain terms how those assembled felt about the matter.

Two Workers Killed While Employed on Ancient "L" Lines

One man was killed and another probably fatally injured in two accidents on elevated structures today.

Benjamin Boverd, a painter working on the "L" structure near Diversey station, was killed when run over by a train. Robert Van Dell, 19, likewise at work painting the structure, was probably fatally injured when he was crushed between two trains at the curve near Sheridan Road station.

Tents For Evicted Miners' Families Given Out In W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 7.—Tents are being distributed to striking miners who have been evicted from houses owned by coal companies in the Panhandle field of West Virginia, William Roy, Vice President of the Ohio district United Mine Workers, said today. Plans are being formulated to extend substantial help to the strikers, he added.

Norris Refuses to Accept LaFollette Progressive Mantle

WASHINGTON, July 7.— Senator George W. Norris (Rep.) of Nebraska, announced today thru his office here that he did not propose to assume the leadership of the third party as the successor of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette.

I. L. G. W. U. RANK AND FILE READY FOR BIG TURNOUT

Expect 50,000 to Join Big Demonstration

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK CITY, July 7.— The membership of the Interntional Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York City is filled with enthusiasm in support of the giant demonstration in the Yankee Stadium to be held Thursday after work.

The reactionary officials of the Internation Ladies Garment Workers' Union are seemingly paralyzed with fear at the masses of workers flocking to the support of the suspended executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Plaster Up New York City.

The whole of New York City is plastered with bills and stickers which thousands of zealous workers of the I. L. G. W. have distributed and posted up on every space to make sure that the whole membership of the New York I. L. G. W., some 40,000 or 50,000 men and women, will turn out.

Shop meetings are announcing that the workers of the shops will go to the meeting in trucks carrying the banners of their shops.

Challenge Sigman Regime.

The committee of action of the three locals, has issued a challenge to Sigman, Feinberg, and Perlstein to come to the meeting and tell the workers their side of the case face to face.

The slogans of the meetings are given as they spring from the hearts of the workers themselves:

"Down with Sigman and company.

"Organize shop committees to protect workers in the shops.

"Enforce the Dressmakers' agreement.

"No acceptance of the governor's commission award which overrules the workers' demands.

"Agreements signed by present joint board are invalid.

"Raise defense funds from every shop.

"Unity of the International and amalgamtion of all needle trades unions.

Scare Governor's Commission.

The veritable revolution going on in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is evidently having some impression upon the powers that be. Yesterday the governor's commission announced that its decision would be made public Wednesday.

Last week, it announced that many issues will be laid over for "further study."

There are rumors afloat to the effect that all adverse decisions of the commission will be withheld and some concessions will be granted. If so, the membership revolt against Sigman's betrayal will have caused this change.

Delay Tax Publicity Returns.

WASHINGTON, July 7—The bureau of internal revenue announced today that 1924 income tax returns would be made public about Sept 1. It was originally planned to make the returns public August 1, but administrative work in connection with getting out the lists will require a month's delay, bureau officials said.

STREET CARMEN TIE UP DES MOINES IN A FIGHT ON OPEN SHOP

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 7— The full force of the street car men's union of this city is out on strike and has tied up all service since last Saturday.

The cause of the strike is the refusal of the company to pay the amount of money to the union check off for the first half of June, refusal to discharge a scab named Cooper when requested to do so by the union, and the expected installation of the one man car service.

The workers are standing solidly for a full victory, recognizing that if the union loses they will suffer the results of the open shop, reduced wages, unemployment and general worsening of conditions.

'Stand by Soviet Russia!' Demand 'Hands Off China!'

Every hour the diplomats of the great capitalist imperialist nations are pushing the working masses nearer the charnel pit of a new world war. World imperialism, sensing the end of its reign, hoping to retrieve its control over the exploited masses of oppressed nationalities and the sweated proletariat in the home countries, is raising the cry "War Upon Soviet Russia," threatening a new war in the hope of crushing the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Government by force of arms.

Simultaneously, the rival interests of these imperialist robber powers, sets one group of imperialist powers against the other. Unmistakeable signs of approaching war between Japan, allied to Britain, and the United States, grow more menacing every hour.

Hypocritically, the United States government, makes the gesture of proposing a conference to aid China to abolish extra-territoriality at the very hour when American marines are shooting down Chinese workers on Chinese soil.

Actually, the American proposal is a declaration of war upon the status quo of Japan's and England's imperialist interests in China. Actually, American imperialism, fully as brutal and rapacious as any other, merely pretends to favor China's right of sovereignity, hoping to displace Japan and England in the Chinese field of imperialist exploitation.

The workers of the United States and of the world stand before the yawning gulf of war. The capitalist imperialist powers aim to crush the Soviet Union in blood and put an end to the Soviet Power of workers and peasants whose very existence undermines their rule. The capitalist imperialist powers will not take their fangs from off the throat of oppressed China until those fangs are broken. They intend to war upon Soviet Russia and upon China at the same time.

In this situation, the Workers (Communist) Party of America has taken the lead in arousing the protest of America's exploited masses. Yesterday the Central Executive Committee sent to 150 cities the following telegram, calling for action:

> "TO ALL CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEES:
>
> "The Central Executive Committee instructs, in view of serious international developments, that all city organizations arrange mass meetings under the slogans
>
> *Stand by Soviet Russia!* *Hands Off China!*
>
> within the next week or ten days.
>
> "Wire National Office date and hall location of your meeting and speaker will be assigned.
>
> "All city organizations must also take immediate steps to form united front organizations under same slogans. Introduce resolutions in trade unions along same lines.
>
> "WM. Z. FOSTER, Chairman "C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary."

* * *

ABROGATION OF TREATIES IS DEMANDED

No Revision, But New Treaties, Chinese Cry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, July 7—A nation-wide campaign urging immediate cancellation of all foreign treaties is apparently gaining force.

Scores of Chinese organizations in Shanghai today sent messages to Tuan Chi Jui, chief executive in Peking, advising against any negotiations with the foreign powers on the revision of the present treaties and asking the president to issue a mandate abrogating all present treaties. Negotiations would then be started for new treaties on a basis of complete equality, according to this plan.

100,000 More on Strike.

The strike situation has grown deeper instead of easing up. The white guard foreign "volunteers" have been exhausted with the unusual, to them, manual labor of firing the power house on which the power for all the Shanghai mills depend. They, too, have "gone on strike" from inability to stand the gaff of long hours in the terrible heat at hard labor. Perhaps they now dimly realize what the Chinese workmen have been standing as a regular thing. Anyhow, the failure of power will close down many Chinese owned factories which were running up to the present, and add 100,000 to the ranks of the strikers.

There is, in addition, the reason advanced by some, that the imperialist powers are, by closing the power down and forcing the Chinese factory owners to share the losses due to the strike, trying to divide the Chinese population and set the capitalists against the working class strike leaders.

United States "Altruistically" Murders a Chinese.

No action has even been started against the United States marine who, yesterday, shot down an unarmed worker who, with others, was taking part in a demonstration on the street.

The only court action of interest is the protested "trial" before the foreign imperialists' "international mixed court" of Z. Dosser, a representa-

(Continued on page 6.)

ANOTHER FULL PAGE OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST NEWS IN TOMORROW'S "DAILY"

The war clouds thicken. The stormy days of July, 1914, are being repeated; only on a larger scale and much more threatening. All workers and poor farmers in the United States must keep in touch with all new developments. They must be ready to act when necessary.

Tomorrow the DAILY WORKER will carry another full page of material with all the latest news about the world struggle of the oppressed against imperialism. Get a few extra copies of this issue and pass them around among your shopmates and neighbors. When the storm breaks the workers and poor farmers of the United States must know why. In order not to miss a single issue better subscribe. Send in your "sub" to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Transit Employes Hold Out for Five Per Cent Increase

Representatives of the Chicago Rapid Transit Lines and the employes met today for a conference over the wage dispute which threatens a tieup of all local Rapid Transportation lines.

Two votes taken by union officials revealed that union men feel they are entitled to a 5 per cent increase in wages which they asked for at the time of the expiration of their old

The employers refuse to grant the increase in wage scale.

No Blockade Tremors Here.

MOSCOW.—That rumors of a financial blockade of the Union of Soviet Republics are failing to materialize in America, is the impression gained on the strength of information gathered by the New York correspondent of the Rosta News Agency.

THREE NATIONS PLOT WAR UPON SOVIET RUSSIA

Count on U. S. Cooperation When Begun

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 7—A secret conference between the governments of England, France and Japan have agreed, according to information given by unquoted officials, to prepare for a concerted attack of capitalist nations upon Soviet Russia.

England and France, according to the report, will lead the war by their own arms in cooperation with their puppet nations on the Soviet border.

The United States was not brought into the conference, not that Britain, the inciter of the conspiracy, thinks that America reluncant to war on Soviet Russia, but because the United States would be opposed to granting Japan a free hand to make war upon China to suppress the movement for national liberation—a grant made by France and England to obtain Japan's aid in shutting off Soviet Russia from the east and seizing the maritime territory.

Believe U. S. Will Join.

The three powers agreed to take action against Soviet Russia and Young China at the same time, without consulting the United States, believing that once war is begun upon Soviet Russia the American bankers and government will lend it financial support and military and naval expeditionary forces, in spite of the quarrel between Japan and America for dominance in China.

Laying Ground for War

The propaganda campaign of England, led by Chamberlain in the House of Common, his assertion that the speech recently made by Lord Birkenhead attacking Soviet Russia and

(Continued on page 6.)

ANTI-EVOLUTIONISTS TO FILL THE JURY BOX IN DAYTON TRIAL; CARDS STACKED AGAINST SCOPES' DEFENSE

DAYTON, Tenn., July 7.—Dayton today prepared for William Jennings Bryan, who comes to aid the prosecution of John T. Scopes on charges of violating Tennessee's anti-evolution law.

With Bryan due from his Florida home, this little mountain town soon to be the scene of legal warfare between evolutionists and anti-evolutionists—planned a municipal celebration in honor of the decision of Federal Judge

(Continued on page 2)

ALLIES FIGHT TO CONTROL THE TANGIER ZONE

Riffians Continue to Push Back French

LONDON, England, July 7.—Great Britain will refuse the request of the Spanish government that England aid the blockade of Morocco established by France and Spain, on the ground that "British interests have not as yet been endangered," it is said in official circles here.

To Rush Troops to Tangier.

However, the Baldwin government is already preparing to rush troops to Tangier, not to crush Abd-el-Krim's followers, but to prevent the Spanish from taking military control of the international zone.

The Moroccans have made the international zone, ruled under agreement by Spain, France and England, their base for securing food supplies and arms. The natives are favorable to the Riffians, and have already held huge demonstrations against the government.

England is determined to prevent the Spanish government from establishing a stronghold on the straits of Gibralter to menace England's fortress there.

Austen Chamberlain, when asked in the house of commons to permit debate on the Moroccan situation, refused to guarantee that troops would not be sent to Tangier.

* * *

Refuse to Command Army.

PARIS, France, July 7.—After several generals had refused to accept the difficult task of battling the Riffians, an almost unknown general, Stanislas Naulin, accepted the command of the invading army.

The Riffians have captured Taza and cut the main railway across Morocco and Algeria, a dispatch to the Communist newspaper L'Humanite which was later confirmed, states.

The French, British and Italian cabinets are conferring on the difficult situation.

Portugal Not to Pay Britain.

LONDON, July 6.—The government of Portugal, in a note today informed the British foreign office that it cannot at present undertake a discussion of a settlement of Portugal's indebtedness to Britian.

Eight Die at Picnic.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, July 7.—Bodies of five small children and one adult had been taken from the waters of Lake Pinafore, near here, today, as evidence of a picnic tragedy which took the lives of eight persons, seven of them children, yesterday when an amusement boat capsized in mid-lake.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

DELEGATION OF BRITISH TRADE UNION WOMEN IN RUSSIA MAKE STATEMENT FAVORING SOVIETS

MOSCOW, June 18.—(By Mail.)—The delegation of British Trade Union Women which is already six weeks in the Soviet Union, has so far visited Leningrad, Moscow and Kharkov, the coal district of the Donets, the Workers' Sanatoriums in the Crimea, and Rostov-on-Don, the North Caucasus, the naphtha fields in Grosny and Baku.

The delegation is at present in Tiflis, from where it will return thru Moscow to London. The Women's Delegation made a careful study of the condition of the workers, especially that of the women workers, and has collected rich material. Everywhere the delegation was greeted with enthusiasm by the workers.

Today the delegation was present at the enlarged plenum of the Georgian Trade Union council, where a member of the delegation, Bridge, declared among other things:

"If there were any doubts in our minds on our way to the Soviet Republics, our exhaustive study of the true position of the workers, the trade union movement and of the economic situation, has given us the deepest and firmest conviction that the proletariat in this country has made enormous acquisitions.

"We have not yet returned to England, and yet we are already being attacked at home. But we will be courageous enough to tell the whole truth unreservedly about the situation in the Soviet Union, and to destroy the base calumnies. We are not at all embarrassed when we are called Bolsheviks. The British proletariat will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Russian working class."

The other members of the delegation spoke in the same spirit. Mary Quail, head of the delegation, said the following in connection with the recent statement made by the British minister of the interior, Mr. Hicks, to the effect that the British Trade Union movement was being financed by Russia:

"I am not a member of the British Trade Union Minority movement, and I do not know whether the leaders of the minority are sending reports to Moscow. But even if it were so, it is none of Hicks' business. The evolution of the British Trade Unions is natural and can be prevented by nothing. Knowing the British trade union movement well, I declare Mr. Hicks' statement in regard to the financing of this movement by Moscow, to be a base lie. The British Trade Unions are a thousand times more justified in accusing the British government of financing military expeditions against Soviet Russia.

"The British government has spent many times more for these expeditions than the Soviet Trade Unions would be able to offer to the British trade union movement, even if that were the case. Statements of the kind made by Hicks can only strengthen the British labor movement."

The British Women's Delegation is planning, upon its return to issue a big report on the Soviet Union, particularly on the position of the women in Russia.

Put Anti-Evolutionists in Jury Box

(Continued from page 1)

John T. Gore at Cookeville in refusing to halt the trial by injunction.

Decision Blow to Defense.

The decision actually was a blow to Scopes' defense. His attorneys were caught with their principal witnesses unsummoned and spent the forenoon sending frantic telegrams to a dozen prominent scientists, urging them to appear here Friday. In addition, their failure to carry the case into a federal court robbed them of the use of subpoenas and all their witnesses must be obtained thru "volunteers." As each scientist to take the stand must face a scathing cross examination at the hands of William Jennings Bryan and other prosecuting attorneys, it was said, but few have accepted the defense's invitation.

Much speculation was rife here as to the future attitude of Clarence Darrow and Bainbridge Colby toward the case. The defense announced that both attorneys would appear on the scene within 48 hours, but rumors persisted that both might be missing when the case is called for trial.

Make Up Jury.

The countryside meanwhile announced itself satisfied with the hand-picked jury panel, personally chosen by Rhea county's sixteen justices of the peace under the existing archaic legal system.

With both the state and defense limited to three peremptory challenges apiece, it was generally believed the Scopes jury would be chosen from the first panel. There was also a feeling that the panel favored the prosecution because a great majority of the talesmen are stout church members. In fact, one, J. M. Hinds, of Grandview, is a baptist preacher, while another, E. C. Byron, of Dayton, is a Sunday school superintendent. The panel includes twelve methodists, nine baptists, three presbyterians, one christ church member, one seventh day adventist, all of whom have been regular attendants of their respective churches, and three talismen, whose church affiliations were not known.

Jury Favors Prosecution.

"I am perfectly content to rest my case in their hands," said Walter White, county superintendent of schools who is Scopes' prosecutor.

Businessmen in the Cumberland Hill towns, and veteran farmers dominated the panel. There were 14 farmers and three fruit growers, including E. W. Hall, secretary of the Rhea County Farmers' Union, in the 29 chosen. There were seven merchants.

"A Spectre is Haunting Europe"

The Communist Manifesto
Marx-Engels
Cloth, 60 Cents
Paper, 10 Cents

The A. B. C. of Communism
Bucharin-Preobrazhensky
Paper, 50 Cents

The Peoples Marx
Julian Burchardt
Paper, 75 Cents

The State and Revolution
V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)
Duroflex Cover, 25 Cents

Theory and Practice of Leninism
I. Stalin
Duroflex Cover, 35 Cents

IN 1848, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote in the opening statement to the Communist Manifesto:

"A spectre is haunting Europe—the spectre of Communism. All the powers of Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this spectre . . ."

TODAY, this spectre has grown into a reality of gigantic proportions—a living element that has forced the powers of Europe—and America—"into a holy alliance" to keep the working class from assuming power.

THIS spectre of 1848—the great reality of today, ever growing larger and under whose guiding principles one sixth of the globe is already entering into a new stage of society—

COMMUNISM

is clearly, simply and concisely explained in these books which can be secured from

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
"The Source of All Communist Literature"
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

MOREY SHOP WET FLOORS EXPOSES MEN TO DISEASE

Daily Worker Exposure Gets Big Welcome

NOTE:—With this article came the following: "Fifty copies of the DAILY WORKER containing the first article, were sold to the shop fellows and most of the boys said 'that's the stuff' and 'we'll keep right on until we succeed in our efforts'."

• • •

By Worker Correspondent.

ASTORIA, L. I., July 7.—In my second article on working conditions in the Morey Company Machine Shop, I will take up the question of what we workers can gain in the way of better conditions in that shop thru organization.

Sweat Shop Conditions.

Let us consider our shop problems fellow workers. Does our boss treat us like men living in the twentieth century? In the few minutes we have for eating our lunch, we cannot even find a bench to sit on, there is so much dirt and grease and parts of machinery are strewn all around the place. The slimy wet floor that we stand on all day exposes us all to rheumatism. For the privilege to work for a miserably low wage we are exposed daily to disease.

For being loyal suckers, our boss, Mr. Himoff, pays to a few wages a little higher than to the rest of us, but these few must realize that the more they scheme to bury us the sleeper they sink too. By keeping us down they set the same pace for themselves. They will gain more by standing by us. Remember, fellow workers, that a man who is a traitor to his class is at the same time a traitor to himself.

I am addressing myself to those poor fellows who have fallen into the trap of hoping to help themselves by standing on the backs of their fellow workers. I still believe they will join with us when they understand the folly of their doings. But if they continue we will not spare them.

Organization's First Task.

Some workers, good, honest, sincere men use the argument that since this place is not a steady place, and with so many suckers around, it is impossible to organize. I say that is wrong. Wherever men work for a living, they should be organized for that is their only protection against the greed of the boss.

Our wages are so poor we barely make a living. Yet I can safely say without exaggeration that our boss makes 70 per cent profit on every machine that is turned out. In the face of such facts, why do we hesitate to demand better conditions and higher wages?

Mr. Himoff drives us so successfully that we have not even taken a moment to stop to figure out what this rushing is getting for us. If we stand together we have nothing to lose in our fight for better conditions. Jobs like this one we can always find. Our task as workers is to unite to better our conditions in the shop where we work no matter where it is.

Time to Act.

Up to the present we have shown that we are together in sympathy, but words will not get us anything—we must combine this sympathetic understanding with action and we will succeed.

A meeting of our shop will be called in the near future and we must all attend. We will get together to lay our plans for organization. Every worker in the shop will be invited. A notice of this meeting will be printed in the DAILY WORKER.

Each and every man of the Morey Company shop should be a reader of the DAILY WORKER, the only newspaper in the English language in the United States that fights for the liberation of the working class. You will begin to understand the role of a worker in society when you read this paper. You spend your good money for which you have worked so hard on newspapers that help the bosses exploit workers. You should use that money for the paper that voices your struggles. Every word in that paper is devoted to your interests.

Watch for the call of the meeting in our paper, the DAILY WORKER.

JEWISH BRANCH NO. 7, PHILADELPHIA, ADOPTS GITLOW RESOLUTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7.—At a full meeting of the Northwest Jewish Branch No. 7, Local Philadelphia, a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the supreme court decision in the case of our Comrade Benjamin Gitlow. We congratulate him on his loyalty to the cause of the toiling masses and pledge our united efforts in securing his freedom so that he may continue his activities in the building of the Workers (Communist) Party.

(Signed) K. Yampolsky, B. Michton, Resolution Committe of the N. W. Philadelphia Jewish Branch, Workers Party.

China Starts Move to Scrap All Her Treaties With World Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chinese masses make their greatest bid for liberation. They have launched a nation-wide campaign urging immediate cancellation of all foreign treaties. This effort has every possibility of winning the support of all the Chinese people.

This move will no doubt be heralded by the imperialist allies, the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan as being also Moscow inspired.

• • • •

Soviet spokesmen, however, like L. M. Karakhan, the ambassador of the Soviet Union, at Peking, have never concealed their belief that China must scrap all treaties with foreign capitalist powers and make a new start. It has been pointed out that the mere attempt to revise treaties imposed upon the Chinese people will get nowhere.

It was an outspoken Karakhan who addressed the students of the Tsinghua College in May when he said:

> "The appearance of the Union of Soviet Republics on the world historical stage meant more than a victory of the oppressed class of workers and peasants; it also means the victory of the nationally oppressed peoples of the former Russian empire AND THE BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT OF THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD FOR THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION."

Karakhan spoke in the name of Leninism, which forms the basis of the international policy of the Soviet Republics, which points out the inevitable struggle of subject peoples and oppressed nationalities against bandit imperialism. Imperialism is a phenomenon of the developing world economic order. It is the highest stage of capitalism. Cal Coolidge, in his Fourth of July speech, may prate about the "peace aims" of American imperialism, and some workers may be blinded into an acceptance of this misleading propaganda of Wall Street's political agent.

But the Chinese workers and peasants, thru bitter experiences extending over the past century, have learned to recognize the brutal face of the imperialist slavemaster, even when it is concealed behind its "pacifist" mask.

That is why it is possible to say today that the Chinese masses are on the eve of tearing up the treaties that the foreign offices of Washington, London, Paris and Tokio have imposed upon them.

• • • •

The Chinese giant, the more than 400,000,000 people of China, are held helpless in an intricate network of treaties and obligations among the first of which was the "Treaty of 1842" that ended Britain's "Opium War" against China with the forepaws of the British lion firmly planted in the Orient. Hong Kong became a British port.

Annam and Tongking went to France as a result of the war of 1883, thru an agreement reached in another treaty, while the Chinese went down to abject surrender in the treaty forced upon her by Japan following the war of 1894, that resulted in Korea going under the wing of Tokio, while the indemnity of $200,000,000 threw the Chinese people into the welcoming clutches of the European money lenders, mouths watering in anticipation of the luscious feast.

The Germany under the kaiserdom in 1897 got Kiachow and Tsingtao, and it was only three years later that the ill-fated Boxer Rebellion resulted in the yoke of the protocol being forced on China by the nine imperialist powers.

• • • •

These give only an inkling of the many ties that have been created to bind the Chinese nation to the imperialist profit machine. China made another bid for liberation eleven years later in the national revolutionary movement organized and led by Sun Yat Sen. After 14 years of ceaseless heartbreaking struggle, the Chinese now demand that all treaties with the foreign oppressors be torn to shreds. All militant workers and poor farmers, the world over, will wish them every success in their latest endeavor. But they must do more. Labor everywhere must join the Chinese in the common war of extermination against the capitalist oppressor.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TRADE UNIONS PASS RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING THE RELEASE OF CROUCH AND TRUMBULL

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—The Young Workers League campaign in behalf of Crouch and Trumbull is progressing well. So far the Millinery Local Union No. 48, and the Cigarmakers' Union No. 225 in Los Angeles, have adopted the resolution demanding the release of the imprisoned Hawaiian soldiers, and the delegates of both these unions have been instructed to present the same resolution, presented by the Young Workers League, to the Central Labor Council and demand similar action.

It is expected that within the next week the Painters and Carpenters locals will also endorse the campaign we have begun, and ask of their respective district councils to protest against the persecution of these Communist soldiers.

The resolution of the league reads as follows:

"Whereas, two soldiers of the U. S. army, privates Crouch and Trumbull, have been originally sentenced to 40 and 26 years respectively on the evidence of a spy for the militarist officials; and

"Whereas, their only crime was that they held certain political opinions, and as members of the Hawaiian Communist League at Honolulu, which is a legal organization, are supporters of organized labor and advocating the interests of the working class of America; and

"Whereas, due to the nation-wide protest of the American workers against the savage sentences and unfair trial and court-martial given these young soldiers, the army officials were compelled to reduce the sentences to 3 and 1 years respectively; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that this local union demands the immediate release of privates Crouch and Trumbull; and be it further

RESOLVED, that this resolution be sent to the War Department, the Central Labor Council, our District Council, and the labor press."

FATHER OF 11 FALLS INTO VAT IN SCAB PLANT

Company Too Stingy to Buy Safety Guards

By Worker Correspondent

Charles Etherington, 413 S. Irving Ave., slipped and fell into a vat of boiling enamel at the plant of the Enameling Manufacturing Co., at 549 Fulton St. He is in a serious condition at his home.

Other employes report that there had been no safety guards for months in spite of the fact that the lives of workers were endangered constantly.

Some members of the Young Workers League were discharged from this plant some time ago on the ground that no "agitators" were wanted. Safety appliances would cost a few dollars. But new workers can always be found to take the place of the victims.

Etherington is the father of eleven children, who have been deprived of his support by the accident.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

HATTERS LAUNC FIGHT AGAINS POISON MENAC

Occupational Ills A Cause of Many Death

By ART SHIELDS (Federated Pre

NEW YORK, July 7.—Millions felt hats, soft velours and derb adorn as many heads in this count but few of the wearers know w price in human lives is paid in manufacture. But of 100 union hatters recently examined, 43 per c were found to be suffering from t form of mercury poisoning known "hatters shakes".

A study of 500 union death recor showed that the death rate fr pneumonia is 172 per cent above t of the average population and fr tuberculosis 16 per cent higher. Oth diseases abound. And yet, experien in the hat plants of more civilized tions shows, all these hatters' de hazards are unnecessary.

Will Make Health Demands.

Facts such as these have roused t union hatters of Danbury, Conn., demand decent health conditions. scientific survey of the shops, lead to the remedies they will demand fr their employers, is being made w the technical assistance of the Wo ers Health Bureau, 799 Broadw New York, to which the Danbury h ters' union is affiliated.

Dr. Alice Hamilton of Harv Medical School, leading authority the United States on hatters' hazar Dr. Yandell Henderson, professor physiology at Yale and Dr. C. E. Winslow, professor of public health Yale and authority on the control dusts and ventilation—all consult experts for the Workers Health reau, have offered their services the union.

Stand In Water.

American hat factory conditions shockingly inferior to those of ot countries. No mercury poisoning found in the British and Italian pla In England hat factories are du less practical exhaust systems car ing off the dust and steam. In It men work with rubber gloves aprons, exhausts carry off steam employes have special dining dressing rooms and men are chan from one department to another that they do not work long in mercury.

But in America nothing has b done in most factories to elimin the deadly dust and steam.

They are dirty. Laboratories unsanitary, while proper ventilatio unknown. In most shops there water on the floor and the men h to stand in water all day.

Mercury Poisoning.

The cause of mercury poison most insidious of hatters' ills, been traced to cheap product methods used in American pla Soft felts, fluffy velours and stiff d bies start as lots of rabbit fur da ened and blown together to form felt. Because cheap piece fur is u poor in quality, a strong solution nitrate of mercury must be employ and this mercury solution steams i the hatters' lungs from the hot st tubs.

What mercury remains in the is volatized by the hot irons of pressers and passes into the atm phere for inhalation. In England difficulty is avoided at the source using whole skins.

Other diseases affecting hatters clude silicosis, incurred in breath the particles of sand dust from sa papering the surface of the finis hat. Chronic bronchitis and lung flammation of which 32 per cent unionists examined are found to suffering, abnormally high bl pressure, found among 39 per ce loose teeth and inflamed gums, aff ing 45 per cent and due to merc and nitric acid fumes, trem trembling or twitching of the bod 55 per cent, excessive tiredness, per cent.

Straw Hatters' Ills.

Straw hatters suffer from rheu tism, excessive fatigue and other tr bles from constant standing in oppressive atmosphere of steam heat.

It is hoped that the example set the Danbury hatters in improv shop conditions will be followed Orange, N. J., second largest hatt center in the east. The present is is regarded as being as fundame in its way as the fight waged ye ago against the famous boycott cau

Armenian Picnic at Reese Park Attracts Many Chicago Worke

A large crowd of workers a their families attended the picnic the Armenian Branch of the Wor ers (Communist) Party, held Reese Park, 6400 West Grand Av

Ella Reeve Bloor, who is enrou east on a coast-to-coast hitch-hiki trip for the DAILY WORKE Thurber Lewis, and Sam Hamme mark were among the speakers.

Your neighbor would like read this issue of the DAI WORKER. Be neighborly— it to him!

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

ADOPT FIGHTING PROGRAM OF T. U. E. L. AGAINST WAGE CUTS IN SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE

By TOM BELL

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.—The campaign of the Trade Union Educational League against wage cuts in the shoe industry was heartily endorsed by a conference of militants in the shoe industry called by the national amalgamation committee for the shoe and leather industry. Workers came from the shoe centers of New England such as Boston, Chelsea, Lynn and Brockton.

General Wage Cuts Reported.

From each center reports of the wage cutting campaign of the bosses were given. In Brockton the workers are being asked to accept wage cuts as a means of securing "steady work." In Boston many factories are shut down, and the workers have been informed that when work is resumed $25 a week will be the standard wage. In Chelsea the foremen set the list of prices and those workers who refuse to accept them are fired.

In each of these places the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union officialdom is the best ally of the bosses in wage cutting. Not only do they bind and gag the workers who protest by putting the local into the hands of a commission, but they refuse to take any action whatever against the wage slashing of the bosses.

B. and L. Agrees.

In Lynn the bosses have succeeded in forcing the workers into the Boot and Shoe by refusing to employ them unless they join this union. The workers were without leadership willing to lead them with a definite policy in this situation, and bombarded as they were by the Boot and Shoe propaganda in the capitalist press, they are now in the Boot and Shoe.

Already the Boot and Shoe officialdom has signed contracts with the bosses which agree to wage cuts and a graded price list which means that the cheaper the shoe manufactured the lower the wages will be.

The policy of the T. U. E. L. for the shoe industry was accepted. This policy is practical and leads to the amalgamation of the shoe unions into one industrial union with a militant program of struggle against the bosses based upon the class struggle. It also calls for a militant campaign against the class collaboration policies of the Boot and Shoe officialdom and against the despotic rule of the officialdom against the rank and file.

In each shoe center this campaign against wage cuts will be waged by means of leaflets and mass meetings to rally the workers to stem the tide of wage reductions which is going on. The organization of militant left wing groups to supply leadership for the workers in this struggle will be taken up, and the best militant forces in the shoe towns organized to conduct the battle against the bosses which the "labor leaders" have deserted.

Propose August Conference.

This work among the shoe workers will lead to the holding of a great conference of rank and file shoe workers in August during the height of the wage cutting. The organization of shop committees to lead strikes against the wage cuts where the union leaders refuse to take the leadership, rallying the forces of the workers in defense of their standard of living, organizing the unorganized, and working for the amalgamation of the shoe unions are the tasks of the rank and file militants among the shoe workers.

The conference was an organizing conference. It took up the question of organizing a militant leadership for the shoe workers in this situation. This will displease the moguls of the Boot and Shoe and the bosses, but the rallying of the shoe workers against wage cuts will be accomplished in spite of them.

Rail Unions Win New Trial in Case of Scab's Suit

DENVER, Colo., July 7.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors won a victory today when the Colorado state supreme court handed down a decision reversing lower courts in which R. F. Jones, a former conductor, on the Denver & Interurban Railroad was awarded $50,000 damages against the Brotherhoods.

In his suit Jones claimed the Brotherhoods had prevented him from securing a livelihood because of his failure to join in a strike several years ago.

The high court ordered a new trial

"AMERICAN" PLAN SHOWS CLOVEN HOOF

Deprecates Violence; But Buys Clubs

CLEVELAND, July 7.—The promoters of the "yellow dog" contract in Ohio, the American Plan Association, are jumping into the arena of struggle with all four beastly feet. These yellow doggers have felt quite spry, recently, what with several court decisions against the trade unions to their credit.

Will the trade unions in Cleveland fight back? Will they allow this open shop association to make the yellow dog contract effective in Cleveland? Will labor permit an organization of employers to force employes to sign a contract not to join a labor union as a condition of employment?

"Signs of the Times."

Down town, in the heart of the city, on Superior avenue, upon three immense plate glass windows we read a sign of the times. There in foot high letters the name of the American Plan Association can be read together with the announcement that help is furnished free by it and employment given to those who call.

Then we turn to the help wanted page of today's Plain Dealer and find this little insert:

"Police Wanted."

"100 able bodied men for special police work, equipped with uniforms and clubs. Box 12039, Plain Dealer."

Then we turn the pages of the Cleveland Times and happen upon nearly a full page advertisement headed: "Judges and Juries Condemn Closed Shop Lawlessness. Court Cases Bring Judgments, Fines and a Sweeping Injunction. American Plan Association helps Both Union and Non-Union Workers."

What About "Union" Shop.

The advertisement, and a very expensive thing it is to run so continuously, starts out by saying the closed shop is "Un-American"—whatever that means. It accuses the "closed shop" (it does not use the words "union shop") of various violences, all oblivious of the fact that their own methods of using "ablebodied men equipped with clubs" is not exactly a form of procedure to be classified as pacifist or non-resistant.

"Under Cover."

It further states that the supposedly pernicious "closed shop" also "works under cover whenever it can." Again quite oblivious of the fact that the advertisement for the "ablebodied men with clubs" they inserted in the Plain Dealer as noted above, is a "blind" advertisement, giving an "under cover" address. They even fail to explain that the employers of this country, by use of industrial spies against the workers, are responsible for the very term "under cover man" from which they seem now to shrink.

After reciting numerous horrible details where the capitalist courts have in all due solemnity declared that unions and union men have actually violated capitalist law, the point of the big advertisement is brought out in a heart rending plea for money. They set forth there many arguments to prove that the great pleasure of fighting the "closed shop" (read "unions") ought to be worth $10 of anyone's money. And one and all are to send that much for a year's dues.

Pretending to be Popular Move.

Not, of course, that the American Plan Association needs the money. While they pretend that the poor and the humble and downtrodden have reason to rally to the holy of union crushing and ask for the same P. H. and D. T. to fork over $10 for the privilege, this is just a blind to cover up the conspiracy of the big boys in the Ohio Manufacturers' Association to fight the unions under the cover ("under cover"—think of that!) of a great popular mass movement, with acres of those who are "oppressed by the unions" swarming about the office of the American Plan armed with ten dollar bills.

In fact, the big boys, and just a few of them, are secretly in conspiracy and are forking over huge sums to finance the page ads in the Times and the little advertisement in the "help wanted" columns of the Plain Dealer calling for "ablebodied men with clubs." And they likewise are paying the bills for both the men and the clubs. Such is the "open shop" American Plan.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL OF U. M. W. OF A. DEMANDS CONVENTION IN 1926

LIVINGSTON, Ill., July 7—It is learned that the United Mine Workers Local No. 2656 at this city recently passed the following resolution:

"We the members of Miners' Local 2656 U. M. W. of A. at Livingston, Ill., go on record at our regular miners' meeting June 18th, with a membership of 730 miners, condemning the action of the International executive board of the U. M. W. of A. of postponing the next national biennial miners' convention to 1927 instead of 1926, as a dictatorial act of the International officers and unconstitutional."

(Signed)

Walter Koch, President,
Frank Paulicha, Rec. Secy.,
Robert Windish, Jr., Fin. Secy.,
Rudolf Paulicha, Treas.

CALL I. A. M. TO BUCK UP AND DO BATTLE AT ONCE

Crooked Election Deal Must Be Corrected

By Rank and Filer.

Not only in the Miners' Union and in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are the militants and progressives in a life and death struggle against the officialdom which intends to hold power by all means against the wishes of the rank and file.

The officialdom of the International Association of Machinists under the leadership of Johnston and Davison have recently announced to the world that they have again succeeded themselves in office. This is probably one of the most brazen election steals in the trade union movement in this country and puts the officialdom of the machinists together with the rest of the labor bureaucrats in the American labor movement on the same basis.

Bare Faced Steal.

With tremendous outspoken decision of the rank and file the last election showed that the membership in all of the large industrial centers was overwhelmingly against the Johnston administration. In the city of New York, to give an example, the vote was approximately 2,300 for the Anderson slate and 74 for Johnston. In Chicago, the biggest and strongest district in the International the vote was 2,700 to about 800 for Johnston. The Canadian locals gave the Anderson slate a majority over Johnston of over 1,200.

Other important centers like Seattle, Pittsburgh, etc., gave an overwhelming vote to the opposition. In spite of these facts the administration is announcing the election of William H. Johnston by a majority of 984 votes over his opponent, J. F. Anderson.

How it Happened.

The members of the organization are asking how did it happen? The answer is that the administration counted itself into power and stole the election. In the last convention, held in Detroit, a new paragraph was added to the constitution whereby the counting of the ballots was supposed to have been taken away from the general secretary-treasurer.

This proposition caused one of the most bitter struggles in the convention but in spite of the administration forces it was finally carried. After the convention the administration forces immediately started to make their own interpretation of that clause.

One mistake seems to have been made by the progressive elements who proposed the clause. They forgot to mention that this new law naturally supersedes the old one, and as a result Johnston and his clever lawyers in Washington made their interpretation to mean that the old law still stands.

Two Contradicting Laws.

So we find two laws in the constitution: Section 14, stating that the general secretary-treasurer shall count and supervise the ballots in the election and paragraph 15 stating that the candidates or the tellers of the two respective candidates shall supervise the counting of ballots. We find therefore that nothing was accomplished by having this bitter struggle in the convention.

After all, the powers that be do as they please in spite of the understanding of every delegate in the convention who understand that Davison would no longer count ballots. In this election Davison counted all of the ballots first and then after he had done so gave them over to the regularly appointed tellers. In other words, he knew the results before the tellers knew anything about it.

Sabotaging Election.

A number of other crooked maneuvers were made. For example, we find that locals have sent in their ballots and forgot to send in the tally sheets. In the past these sheets were taken care of in Washington by the officials. There are other examples where we may have the suspicion that some of the secretaries have been tools of the Johnston administration and deliberately sabotaged sending in the tally sheets.

Local 82, in Detroit, had a majority for the Anderson slate, but it was never counted. According to information that the writer has, the secretary of Local 82 is a Johnston man and he claims to have sent in the tally sheets. The question to ask is "Where are those tally sheets?"

2,000 Illegal Ballots.

If this tactic has been followed in one local it may have been followed in other locals. About ten locals were not counted because they came in late, that is all the locals that gave a majority to the Anderson slate but we find that a big number of Johnston locals that had sent in the results after May 3rd were counted and, according to reliable information, about 2,000 ballots were thus counted.

We also find that a number of locals in checking up on the secretary-treasurer's report, does not correspond to the report of the local. A number of locals are supposed to have been thrown out due to submitting more ballots than the lodge members. These locals, however, claim that this is not true, that according to the local, financial statements it does not correspond with the figures of Davison. The Anderson followers claim that had the election been carried on in an honest manner the whole Anderson slate would have been elected by approximately 2,000 majority.

Check Up the Locals.

It is very advisable for the locals to check up on the report in the last Journal and their own local report and also protest against the violation of the convention decision in regard to the counting of the ballots. The Johnson administration seems to be determined upon maintaining itself in power regardless of the will of the membership.

The locals should immediately begin to demand an emergency convention in 1926 and the recall of the illegally elected officers. Militant and progressive elements all over the country should get together immediately and devise ways and means to make it possible to have an honest election in the I. A. of M.

Only with a unified, national program on the basis of every day needs of the machinists in this country will it be possible to smash the present bureaucracy.

Get Into the Fight.

Members of the I. A. of M.! unite with the militants in the call for an emergency convention, for the recall of the illegally elected officers, for a national conference of militants and progressives, for the amalgamation of all metal trade unions, for reinstatement of expelled members, for a national labor party based on trade unions and workers' organizations, and for the international trade union unity.

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' GROUP APPEALS TO AMERICAN MINERS FOR INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain is threatened with a serious fight. The employers are taking the offensive, aided by the unemployment caused by Dawes' Plan reparation coal displacing British coal in the south European market. They are attacking both wage and hour standards, and a great strike may be called by the end of July. The Progressive Miners' Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, today issued the following statement on the situation:

* * *

To American Coal Miners and Transport Workers!

The miners of Great Britain are facing a situation at the present which is similar in many respects to the situation in the United States and Canada.

Unemployment among the miners, lasting many weary months, has reduced them to the verge of starvation and a campaign of wage cutting union breaking and destruction of working conditions is on thruout the British fields.

Unending Greed

Northumberland mine owners have forced the miners down to starvation wages and still attempt further reductions from a standard of living that is a disgrace to civilization.

The week ending June 13 showed several brothers' wage for the four week to range from $5.00 to $7.50 for the week.

A reduction of 20 per cent was made in Longwell cutters' yard prices, and a reduction of from one to eleven cents in cutting rates.

Unbearable Conditions

The cost of living in Britain is as high as in America, so the situation can be readily understood by the miners in America who are experiencing similar attacks.

The situation is international in every respect, the capitalists are organized internationally and the miners must be not only organized internationally but must protect themselves in action against the onslaught of the coal barons, and prepare to take over the mines in the interest of the workers.

The strike of the miners in Nova Scotia, against wage cuts, union wrecking and loss of working conditions, the same thing at the Crows Nest Pass in Alberta, the outrages on miners in West Virginia, in Oklahoma and thruout the country, show the international aspect of the situation.

A strike is threatening in the British coal industry, and the miners of America will again be called upon to scab on their British brothers, to supply the British coal market, and help the English operators defeat the striking miners of Britain.

Not A Pound of Coal to Defeat Our Brothers!

Miners and transport workers of America, the Progressive Miners' committee calls upon you to be on guard and to refuse to scab on your brothers across the seas. We pledge ourselves to aid in every way our brothers across the seas. Their suffering is our suffering, their fight is our fight, their victory or defeat is likewise ours.

As capitalism and its interests are international, so is labor and its interest. A militant international organization of the workers of the world, based on the class struggle, for international unity must be supported by the workers of America.

The Progressive Miners' committee congratulates the British Trade Union committee for their unbiased report on the Russian situation, and emphatically endorses its conclusions.

Brother-miners of Britain we greet you and pledge our support for international unity in every possible way at our command!

Alex Reid, Sec'y.
7025 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Where Does Sigman's Pogrom Lead To? - -

By P. Yuditch

(The Outlook in the Present Struggle in the International)

THERE are two means by which it is sought to attack the cloakmakers. From the "bedtime stories" of the Forward both originate. They were tried many times by this yellow gang.

[illegible] to take Henry Dubb for [illegible]. The yellow gang looks down on everything and everybody. The [illegible] they consider the greatest [illegible]. And the wide general public is considered by them as a bunch of fools, Dubbs who have not the least bit of sense. They can [illegible] them whatever they want. They believe that they can talk [illegible] into believing she is pregnant and whatever the Dubbs need they [illegible], and what they want they do not want.

AND [illegible] they yell for in [illegible] that among the cloakmakers everything is at present normal, that their union offices are functioning in the best of order, that all members are greatly satisfied and they [illegible] the union for the [illegible] Communists.

Even those who are being attacked with the [illegible] gangs in the streets and union offices, even those who are being insulted by the machine [illegible] and other appointed [illegible] are enthused with joy. That is how things seem in the bedtime stories of the Forward. They do this thinking to talk into the masses that they are really satisfied, with the belief that just as one can make himself believe that he is sick, so he can make believe that his wounds are not wounds at all, and that from his pains he gets satisfaction.

THE second way in which they seek to attack the cloakmakers is thru the bundle. They know that the bundle cloaks is very dear to the cloakmaker. They know that he is hungry and tired of the long slack season, and yearns for the bundles. Therefore, they assume an attitude toward the "Dubb" of a cloakmaker as if he were a child yearning for sweets; they paint before his eyes the shadow of a bundle, seeking to scare him by saying "Remember, you will soon have a bundle." "If you will be good and obedient," they say, "and do what Sigman or Feinberg tells you, you will get a bundle." "If not you will be out of luck. The bundles will disappear and others cleverer than you will catch them."

THESE means were used against the cloakmakers at the time when they carried on a struggle against the machine when, a few years back, it expelled the "Communist union breakers"—Professor Isaac Hourwich, and Bisno. True, Hourwich and Bisno were not Communists, but "Perlstein, the union" were then there, and Hourwich with Bisno did not agree with the policy of "Perlstein, the union" and they were therefore disturbers and liable to be suspended.

And so they yelled with great headlines in the yellow Forward: "They are cutting bundles in the shops." With this yell they sought to scare the cloakmakers. The shadow of the bundle was their greatest weapon.

Similarly they did in 1922. The cloakmakers were greatly dissatisfied with the "victory" of the renewed agreement and they were threat-

ment it means a strike, and they will lose the bundles.

AND similarly they are doing in the present struggle. The cloakmaker, they yell, does not think of the present struggle which is going on in the union, he does not even speak about it; he only thinks about the work in the shop, about the bundle. And therefore they scream with great headlines in the yellow Forward, "They are already cutting work in the shops," etc.

MORRIS SIGMAN, the union boss, that teamster with the strong hand, who has broken and ruined in the union this which someone else built, this Sigman who only retains the rags of the gambler who has lost everything—his only hope is also built on the above-mentioned two means. And therefore, he continues to mumble "Sulkeses, scab-agents" and speaks with the tone of one who is sure of everybody. He desires the members of the union to believe they are all with him, they are all good union people and stick to "Sigman, the union." Only a few "Sulkeses," Communists, are the breakers. They want to break the union. He also mumbles, "Everything is normal in the joint board." "There will soon be work in the shops." The bundles are the main thing, not only for the cloakmaker, but for Sigman and Feinberg. The cloak makers are interested in the bundles because they need to make a living. Sigman and Feinberg are interested even if only in the shadows of bundles with which to scare the cloakmakers. They also need to make a living from them.

BUT how far can the Sigman machine lean on such methods?

and dressmakers, those who are acquainted with the spirit that rules among the workers, they know that the first method is played out long since. You cannot take the masses for granted. Among the widest masses of the cloak and dressmakers, they laugh in their sleeves when such union-breakers as Sigman and Feinberg speak of "Sulkeses." The cloak and dressmakers know for a long time the deeds of the Feinbergs and Perlsteins. They also know the left wing and they know who are the disturbers and betrayers.

BUT very differently it is with the second method. It must be admitted that generally even the shadow of a bundle has a great attraction for most cloakmakers, that regardless of the consciousness which has penetrated deeply in the ranks of the cloakmakers, the yearning for the bundle is still such a factor that it often demoralizes the consciousness of the workers.

This is because the cloakmaker is tired and hungry, especially in the last few years when the trade has been brought to such terrible chaos, when the competition is so great, when a large part of the garments are made in scab shops, when the cooperation shop has so developed and when the most of the union men work only a few weeks a year.

In such a time and under such conditions it is very natural that the cloakmaker should often be scared perhaps he will lose the possibility to make a few bundles.

MORRIS SIGMAN & Co. cannot rely any more on this fear of the bundle. Sigman machine has in the time of its rule led the cloakmakers

have bluffed the members so much that the disillusionment is continually increasing. The further the members go the more they see for themselves only the hole of the doughnut which is continually being promised them. For two years they were fooled with the trade program of 10 points. And what was the result of that? Sigman, Feinberg & Co. have on that account destroyed the strength of the International. Instead of mobilizing the workers to struggle for these demands, they disorganized their ranks. The funds of the union were wasted in union-breaking activity and other irresponsible acts. And about the demands of the workers the machine relied upon miracles from heaven and the goodness of the governor's commission, the jobbers and manufacturers.

AND what is the present situation? It is clear that if in the present struggle against the three locals, 2, 9, and 22, Sigman & Co. should be victorious, this victory will not be built upon the interests of the workers. Sigman's machine cannot get any better conditions for them. Sigman's leadership is bankrupt. His tactics are played out. All his possibility he lost in his gamble. He cannot bring about any improvement in the bad conditions of the workers.

THERE can be no doubt for any one that if Sigman should succeed in the present struggle against the cloak and dressmakers, this victory will surely be built upon the sacrifice of the living conditions of the workers. Sigman will accept the decision of the governor's commission, not taking into consideration that this decision will give nothing to the workers. It is possible that he

fake referendum. But the decision itself will not change the conditions. An improvement the workers can only get thru a struggle.

THE bosses in the industry are too far away from responsibility, so that it is impossible to imagine that thru a spirit of philanthropy they should lessen their profits by retreating. It is impossible to believe that thru their good nature the bosses should see that the cloakmakers need also to earn a living from cloaks. The bosses can be brot to see this only thru a strike. But if a strike occurs, Sigman and his machine surely cannot be the leaders of it, under the conditions that they have created a strike under their leaderships is a danger for the workers. Sigman cannot really carry on a struggle against the bosses, and he cannot lead the workers in a strike. If a strike occurs, then the Sigman gang must go from the union before that.

SIGMAN, Feinberg, and Perlstein, cannot come out victorious on the basis of a strike. Victory for them is only possible thru a combination with the bosses.

And what can be the result of such a combination?

The answer is very clear. Sigman's combination with the bosses will do much to undermine his rule. The end of his leadership will be more securely sealed, and that very soon. Victory for him under such conditions will be a formal, superficial, momentary victory. In fact it will mean a worse defeat, because if there are any cloakmakers who do not yet see the utter bankruptcy of Sigmanism they will then see it in broad daylight. If they can still scare a few with the shadow of the bluff which lies in this scare.

IN addition, we must not forget the following: If certain cloakmakers can be scared with the hole of the doughnut, the same is not the case with the dressmakers. Both above-mentioned methods used by the machine have long since lost their effectiveness on the dressmakers. You cannot scare them any more with bundles. They are long ago acquainted with the fakes of the yellow Sigmanism much more than the cloakmakers. And the dressmakers will play in the present revolt a very prominent role. They cannot be pushed aside. Against the cloakmakers of Local 2 and 9, and in addition to the dressmakers, Sigman's pogrom will surely be a failure. It will be a failure, we mean, in the sense of perpetuating Sigman's rule—but such a pogrom cannot be a failure so far as concerns the general harm which it does.

WILL the cloak and dressmakers be victorious in this struggle? The foregoing explanations show the answer to the last question. It is clear that the failure of the Sigman machine, the failure of the pogrom leaders, is a victory for those who are robbed and attacked. Sigman may very possibly obtain not even a temporary victory if the present spirit of revolt which rules among the cloak and dressmakers refuses to be choked by the threats and bluffs of the Sigman family. If the workers of the shops will not permit themselves to be frightened with the bundles and will not lose for one moment their consciousness, then the Sigman machine will be forced to remove themselves very soon from the union. This gang has no place in the International. They themselves have undermin-

COMMUNISTS GET CHEERS AT PINK MEET IN ST. LOUIS

Daily Worker Sold at Socialist Picnic

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—In an effort to revive the all but buried socialist party here, Eugene V. Debs addressed a crowd at Triangle Park. In the early days of the socialist party St. Louis was one of its strongholds, but only a few stragglers are now in its ranks, most of them being petty trade union officials and jobholders such as the editor of the reactionary organ of the socialist party ("Labor").

The capitalist papers gave generous space to advertising the revival picnic. Debs was met at the park by a group of children, some of them dressed in red, white and blue. None of them, of course, were dressed in red.

A Patriotic Affair.

Marie MacDonald, after a sentimental speech, announced that "the children will sing the first stanza of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," before Debs spoke. Debs made the same speech he has been making for the past 30 years.

Debs spoke for industrial unionism, but did not say ho wthis could be brought about. He neglected to state that the Workers Party and the left wing are fighting for industrial unionism thru amalgamation of the existing trade unions, and that the socialists are not aiding this fight.

Communists Applauded.

The names of Foster and Ruthenberg received the greatest applause of the afternoon when Debs mentioned them in connection with his declaration on behalf of class war prisoners.

The members of the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League were on the job selling the DAILY WORKER, and every available copy was sold out, with the workers clamoring for more.

Good Time Awaiting Takoma, Washington, Workers on July 19th

TAKOMA, Wash., July 7.—Everything is ready for the picnic to be held on Sunday, July 19, at Flatt Station picnic grounds, which is being given by the C. C. C. of the Workers Party of Takoma. If you don't want to miss a good time and have regrets after it is over, come and bring your friends along. There will be plays, games, dancing to good music on a wonderful dance floor. The refreshments and eats will be of the very best. And speeches in English. To get to the grounds take American Lake car on Broadway.

Minnesota Federation Convention.

AUSTIN, Minn., July 7.—The 43rd convention, Minnesota State Federation of Labor, will open in Austin Sept. 21.

"BUILD UNITED FRONT TO AID CHINESE LIBERATION"—APPEAL OF COMMUNISTS TO ALL WORKERS

MOSCOW, June 18.—(By Mail.)—Brown, a central committee member of the British Communist Party, and Semard, a member of the French Communist Party, have issued the following appeal entitled, "The United Front against the Imperialists":

"The telegraphic appeal of the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. to the Second International and the International Federation of Trade Unions, contains two concrete practical proposals: First, the organization of joint meetings and money collections for the victims of imperialist violence in China, and second, the calling of a joint international conference to discuss further measures to be taken in support of the heroic struggle of the Chinese people.

"The acceptance of these two proposals would make China's struggle of liberation the cause of the working class of the whole world. The battleships and machine guns of the imperialist would be rendered powerless in the face of such an organized united front of the working class. We must do everything in our power to effect a complete and rapid acceptance of our proposals.

"We consciously emphasize the word "rapid." It were a cruel tragedy to delay the acceptance of our proposals on any formal grounds and thru chicanery. The imperialists are not waiting. They aim at the annihilation of their enemy.

"Under these circumstances, each day, each hour assumes the greatest importance. At the same time we must be prepared to see the executives of those organizations to which we appealed make the attempt either to use the proposals made by the Comintern and the Profintern for polemic purpose or to evade an answer altogether.

"It being necessary to count with such a possibility, we must take all measures to form an effective united front of the working class with the Chinese people against the imperialists.

"Under the given circumstances, effective action is the best means of agitation. In England steps are already being taken to form a proletarian united front on a national scale. A successful campaign in England will undoubtedly seriously influence the second and Amsterdam Internationals.

"The action of the British proletariat is for two reasons of prime significance: In the first place it is obvious that the British government is at the head of the campaign directed against China, and, second, because the action of the British working class is evidence of a new attitude of the proletariat towards imperialism.

"Less than half a year ago our British comrades were not in a position to get the labor organizations to support China. In Germany, too, the situation may be considered favorable to the tactic of the united front. The German social-democrats will find it very difficult to counter the proletarian spirit of solidarity with the Chinese people.

"Not only the German workers, but other large sections of the German people feel and understand that China has risen not only against its own oppressors, but against the oppressors of the German people as well. Quick, energetic action will assure the creation of joint committees of support for the Chinese people.

"In France the situation is somewhat more difficult. The French social-patriots are fulfilling their imperialist task against the Riffians. But they can hardly succeed in overcoming the resistence of the honest French proletarians to the acts of violence perpetrated against the great but enslaved oriental people.

"In France the success of this campaign will depend on its extent and intensity.

"The attitude adopted by the United States, who are aiming at certain British positions in China, will serve to sharpen the Anglo-American conflict, and offers a favorable opportunity for the Workers Party to win over the American proletariat for a joint movement in favor of China's liberation.

"It is self-evident that in spite of the success attained by our United Front slogan among the proletarian masses of all countries, the executives of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals may attempt to evade our proposals. However, such an attitude would unmask them not only before the Chinese people and the other awakening oriental peoples, but also before those working masses who still confide in them.

"In the struggle for the realization of our proposals, we must take into consideration the fact that our position is more favorable in regard to Amsterdam than it is in regard to the Second International. Within the Amsterdam International there is a solid minority which is openly and sincerely striving for the unity of the labor movement. There can be no doubt that this minority will take up a sympathetic attitude towards our attempt to organize a far-reaching and effective campaign in favor of the Chinese people.

"The support of this minority by the masses will naturally strengthen the minority's position in its struggle against the German-Dutch bloc which at present dominates the whole Amsterdam machine. It is therefore natural that in the course of our campaign we give especial attention to the trade unions.

"This is the more necessary and possible because the Trade Unions are playing a most important role in the struggle of the Chinese people. But on the whole, our work will be successful only if we permeated by the conviction that the happenings in China are of the greatest significance for the whole of humanity. We repeat and emphasize: Every instant is precious!"

WORLD WAR VETERANS OPPOSE MOBILIZATION DAY OF CAPITALISTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 7.—Defense day program, the militarist experiment which was indifferently observed thruout the nation on the 4th of July, is condemned by the world war veterans. "It should be called by its right name as the "exploitation program of American financial interests," declares Emil E. Holmes, president of the veterans' organization.

HEARST PRAISES SELF, PRINTERS FIND HIM SCAB

Bought Out Union Head, Has Open Shop

Ghastly silence in labor quarters greeted the 25th anniversary July 4 of Hearst's Chicago American. William Randolph Hearst, for a score of years the idol of the organized printing trades, is now a black sheep.

On the day that his evening daily in Chicago screamed out its own praises after a quarter of century of publication, three printing trades unions were stubbornly continuing a year's battle against the scab Hearst morning daily in Seattle, the Post-Intelligencer.

The Typographical union, the Stereotypers and the Mailers are in the 14th month of their struggle to make Hearst pay at least as high wages and meet at least as good conditions as the other publishers in Seattle. Meanwhile Hearst is using strikebreakers to get that paper out.

Twentyfive years ago a trade union delegation headed by Jacob Betten, then president Allied Printing Trades Council of Chicago, greeted the appearance of the Hearst Chicago daily. "Labor can depend that from the first issue it will have a champion", Betten cried.

Today the unions are silent and Betten alone speaks but he is on the Hearst payroll. The unions are watching the Hearst openshop experiment in Seattle and are working to stamp out that cancer before it spreads from the coast. The "labor champion" has become an advance runner for the open shop.

GET INJUNCTION AGAINST CURLEE A. C. W. STRIKE

Federal Judge Issues Usual Scab Aid

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—The Curlee Clothing Co. has come down to the inevitable last (sometimes the first) resort in its effort to beat the solidarity of the strikes. A temporary restraining order forbidding so-called "unlawful" picketing and interference with the company's business was granted by Federal Judge Davis.

Hearing Thursday.

The hearing to determine whether or not a permanent injunction shall be issued was set for next Thursday.

Despite the brutalities of the police and some 200 and more arrests, the strike lately has been looking more and more favorable to the strikers.

The company now shows its weakness by resorting to the weapon that every defeated open shop corporation uses as a last resort, the anti-labor injunction and once again demonstrating how the capitalist government is used to help enslave the working class.

Disobey Injunction If Need Be.

The strikers say the strike will go on, "injunction or no injunction." Lately there have been many arrests and much brutality on the part of the police. The injunction asked for is supposde to permit peaceful picketing and peaceful persuation of scabs.

If this would be lived up to (which it won't) the situation would really be more favorable to the strikers.

At any rate, the strikers are wise enough by this time to know that injunctions will not produce clothing.

SOVIET UNION ONLY FRIEND OF CHINA, NANKING UNIVERSITY HEAD TELLS STUDENTS AT CHICAGO U.

(By Student Correspondent)

An audience of University of Chicago students, with a sprinkling of the general public, on Thursday, heard P. W. Kuo, president of Southeastern University, Nanking, China, defend the right to strike, support the anti-imperialistic movement now sweeping China, and present one reason at least why the workers of China think they have found a friend in the Soviet Union.

"I'll give you another version of the trouble in China today, from that you heard from the English editor who talked here yesterday," said Kuo, and launched into the story of how a strike in Shanghai textile mills for very moderate demands, the ten hour day, overtime for night work, a whole hour for lunch, etc., was turned into a revolt against foreign capitalists.

Slain in Cold Blood.

He showed how the course of events was hurried by the way in which a foreign government on Chinese soil, the municipality of the white settlement at Shanghai, exercised its political power in an unsuccessful attempt to crush the strike.

A climax came, Kuo pointed out, when a parade of unarmed young men and women, students, were protesting against the use of the foreign police to break the strike, and were fired on and many of them killed by these police. Kuo read from the report of a police officer on duty in Shanghai the statement that the police ordered the parade to disperse, and then when it did not, they fired, as the (white) law in Shanghai permits.

But this same police report admitted also that the order to these Chinese to disperse was given in English, and the first volley was fired ten seconds after the order. Machine guns and rifles shattered the parade, and many were killed while fleeing from the hail of bullets. All China flamed with rage.

Capitalists Enslave China.

In Kuo's opinion only the abrogation of the unfair treaties, which give foreign employers such military and political rights in China as they now possess will ever satisfy the Chinese people.

The good will of the Chinese towards the Soviet Union, according to Kuo, is largely the result of the attitude of the Workers' Republic towards China. He gave a long account of foreign aggression and invasion of China, invasion which still continues, with England trying to annex Tibet to India, and France and Japan picking out their prospective slices, to add to the Chinese territory they already rule over, all of them meanwhile continuing the economic spoilation of the country.

Soviets Kept Promises.

In the days of the czar, no country was as greedy as Russia, or as much hated in China. But the speaker was forced to admit that a sudden change took place when the Bolsheviki came into power.

Russia then voluntarily retreated from the czarist adventure in Manchuria, revised her treaty with the Chinese (who were at first highly suspicious) gave up all unfair political advantages, including extraterritoriality, restored Chinese railways, laws, sovereignty, and kept their promises to the letter.

"And they didn't have to do it," said Kuo, "for there was no force to compel them. This is something absolutely new in the foreign relations of China. Germany made a treaty nearly as favorable, but she was militarily helpless, and had to make the best of things. The Russians were not."

Sweetness Turns to Gall.

Kuo said he was not a Communist. Of course, as head of a bourgeois university, he could hardly be expected to be but nevertheless, he also made it very clear that unless these other foreign countries begin to show some of the consideration that the Communists have given China, and unless they began to demonstrate at least a little elementary human fairness, China will be lost to their influence forever.

The thing that seemed to gall him most was that China should have been swindled by fair promises of the allies into furnishing them with cannon fodder, fighting on their side against Germany, and then be treated worse even than Germany was treated, in the peace.

This was Kuo's second lecture on Chinese affairs, the other having been delivered a few days ago. The effect on him of the bitter, imperialistic haughtiness of Mr. Moodhead, editor of the China Year Book and of some English newspapers in China, (The speaker of the day before) was very apparent. Kuo's first lecture had been all about the sweetness that should pervade the international relationships of man, and fairly sighed with hopes of peace and a return of good feeling between employer and employe, between mill owning foreigner, and laboring Chinese.

More Lectures Coming.

But Kuo's second speech was a defense of China's right to run her own affairs without forming part of the "white man's burden" (of loot).

Other lectures on China are to follow. They are all given under the auspices of the Harris Foundation for the promotion of the concord of nations, at Leon Mandel Hall, University of Chicago.

WORKERS PARTY OPEN AIR DRIVE IN NEW YORK CITY

Harlem, Fridays, 110th Street and 5th Ave.

Bronx, Fridays, 163rd St. and Prospect Ave and at Wilkins and Interale Aves.

Thursdays, Washington and Clarmont.

Downtown, Fridays, 10th St. and 2nd Ave.

Saturdays, 14th St. and Irving Pl.

Brownsville, Fridays, Stone and Pitkin Aves. Besides our other speakers Comrade A. Trachtenberg is giving a series of lectures every Friday night on this corner.

Williamsburg, Fridays, Grand St. Extension.

All meetings start at 8 p. m.

FARMERS COLD TO FAKE COOP, CRASH ENSUED

By CARL HAESSLER

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Scarcely had the rumor got around that the Grain Marketing Co., the so-called farmers' own company, would probably be unable to meet its first $4,000,000 payment Aug. 1, when a $29,000,000 crash engulfed the principal holders of the stock of one of the constituent corporations.

Dean, Onativia & Co., stock brokers, were sent to the wall by the Chicago bankers who had got tired of lending the firm money on 45,000 shares of Rosenbaum Grain Co. grain stock, listed at $50 a share but scarcely worth $5 at present market.

Publicity Failed

Whether the missing 90 per cent in the Rosenbaum stock value was to have been absorbed as water by the Grain Marketing Co. when it finally took over the Rosenbaum, Armour and other grain elevator companies is not revealed at present. What appears is that the Rosenbaum stock became shaky after farmers generally refused to bite on the Grain Marketing Co. stock despite the efforts of salesmen to paint the cooperative features of the new organization and despite the American Farm Bureau federation publicity for the venture.

Hoped to Unload

At any rate one of the promoters, Emanuel Rosenbaum, whose grain companies would have been taken into the cooperative, freely admitted last month that the companies had hoped to unload on the farmer a year ago when is seemed not unlikely that the federal government would go into the grain marketing business under the McNary-Haugen bill. The bill failed to pass and the prospect of letting the farmer instead of the grain gamblers buck the government lost reality.

Y. W. L. Activities

Wednesday, July 8.

City Central Committee meeting, 2613 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m. sharp. All delegates and C. E. C. members please take good note.

Thursday, July 9.

Working Area Branch No. 4, 3118 Roosevelt Road.

Friday, July 10.

Membership meeting, 722 Blue Island avenue, 8 p. m. Matter of the coming printing industry campaign and the sub and membership drive will be taken up. Every member to be present, admission by membership card.

Sunday, July 12.

Area Branch No. 1—Beach basket picnic. All comrades meet at 9:30 a. m. at Wabash and Adams St. to go to Braeside, Ill., where the picnic will be held.

BUFFALO WORKERS, ATTENTION!

WORKERS PARTY

BIG ANNUAL PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 12th, 1925

At GARDENVILLE PARK

(Seneca Car change for Gardenville)

Good Music — Refreshments — Dancing — Games

Admission at Park 25c — In Advance 15c

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

Meat Market — Restaurant

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.

FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)

4301 8th Avenue — Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKS FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

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10 PAMPHLETS FOR 25 CENTS

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1.	UNEMPLOYMENT	by Earl Browder	.05 Cents
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3.	WM. F. DUNNE'S SPEECH AT THE PORTLAND CONVENTION		.05 "
4.	STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM	by Andreas Nin	.15 "
5.	WHITE TERRORISTS ASK FOR MERCY	by Max Bedacht	.05 "
6.	SHOULD COMMUNISTS PARTICIPATE IN REACTIONARY TRADE UNIONS	by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)	.05 "
7.	STRATEGY OF THE COMMUNISTS		.05 "
8.	RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS		.05 "
9.	MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA		.05 "
10.	CONSTITUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA		.05 "
	Regular Price		.60 Cents

ALL TEN COPIES 25 CENTS

All Single Orders accepted at regular Catalogue prices only!

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THREE BOOKS FOR $2.00

1.	ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA by Magdaleine Marx	(Cloth)	$2.00
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3.	THE GOVERNMENT STRIKE-BREAKER by Jay Lovestone	(Paper)	.60
	Regular Price		$4.60

ALL THREE BOOKS FOR $2.00
SPECIAL BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING—
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ADD TO YOUR LIBRARY.

This Offer Holds Good Only Until August 1

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

AUTO WORKERS' UNION OF PHILLY BOOSTS 'WORKER'

Say It's Real Fighting Paper

PHILADELPHIA, July 7—Local No. 16 of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers Union have unanimously endorsed the DAILY WORKER as the only militant labor daily in America.

At a regular meeting of the union the question of the DAILY WORKER was brot up and discussed thoroly by the members several of them stating that it was thru the DAILY WORKER that they first heard of and joined the union.

Elect Publicity Committee.

As a result of the endorsement a publicity committee of two were elected to act as the correspondent to inform the workers of Philadelphia thru the DAILY WORKER of all the union activities.

United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers Union is a militant industrial union whose object is to organise all the workers in the automobile industry into one union.

The Philadelphia local is at present conducting an intensive organization drive which is showing good results. The executive board has proposed a plan of shop meetings which was unanimously and emphatically approved by the membership.

Huge Auto Industry.

The automobile industry in Philadelphia employs upwards of 15,000 workers, many of them working in the huge open shop concerns.

The Philadelphia local meets every first and third Thursday of the months at 1534 Ridge Ave.

The charter is still open and will remain so until the third Thursday in July. All Auto Workers are invited to be present at the meetings of the union and join hands with the organized workers as the means of securing decent wages, hours and working conditions in the automobile industry of Philadelphia.

New Building Permits.

The number of new apartments and residences authorized for construction by the city building department in the first six months of 1925 is almost double the annual requirement to meet Chicago's growth. 17,678 new apartments were authorized. Permits were granted.

Rum Battle on Coast.

SALINA, Calif., July 7.—Deputy Sheriff N. H. Poader, a Salina merchant, was killed, Sheriff W. A. Oyer and State Traffic Officer Henry Livingston, seriously wounded and one man is mising as the aftermath of a battle near Boon Landing early today between rum runners and a sheriff's posse.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN CAPITALIST SHEETS GIVE LIE TO EDITOR'S TALK OF PRINCELY WAGES FOR WORKERS

By JESSE A. REEHLE, Worker Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 7.—During the open shop drive and intermittently ever since the daily papers of Topeka have been telling about those princely wages received by the workers. Some of these articles are speeches of employers that have been given at the chamber of commerce or some other meeting and some are editorials written by the editors of the papers.

These articles generally give as an example of the wages received by some of the seasonable workers as the brick layers or plasterers. This is an unfair example of the wages of labor because the average factory laborer does not get half those wages, and if you count in all laborers both employed and unemployed, they won't average one-fourth that much.

Even the brick layers and plasterers would be glad to work for half the wages they get if they could get steady work and in their own town where they could be with their families. Their work is a seasonable job. Their employment is such that the weather prohibits them working months each year.

By the division of labor they can't work until the building has reached a certain stage even in season. Then at times there is no construction work. Their work is generally away in another town so they are out transportation to get to their work and must pay board and room while there as well as maintain their own home. Talk with any of them and you will find it takes all they can get to keep up expenses.

Jobs on Side to Stretch Pay.

Go into any of the working sections of Topeka, such as Oakland, Park Dale or North Topeka, and talk with the working people and you will find that they could not live on the wages they get if it was not for the fact that they carry on side lines to stretch their pay check. If you will look at the homes of these people you will find they have their garden to save buying vegetables. Some even have vegetables planted in the parking. Some repair autos evenings and Sundays. Many of their wives do sewing or other work to help out and hundreds of young men and women in their teens who should be in school, work in the packing houses and stores and factories to increase dad's pay check and make it go round.

Psychology of Advertising.

I drew a book from the city library entitled, The Psychology of Advertising. The first principle laid down in this book for successful advertising and successful salesmanship was that we should learn what was the sincere wish of the customer and then try to show them that the purchase of your goods will help to fulfill that wish. The book explained that every one has some sincere wish, some desire that they want to see fulfilled.

Now then, if we want to know what the editors think about the laborers' wages, let us study the advertisements. The majority of the people in Topeka are working people so any ad for the daily papers will generally be meant for the working people. We find such ads as this upon examination: Fire sale, special sale, clearance sale, dollar day, acorn day, money raising sale, odd pants sale, end season sale, one cent sale, bankrupt sale.

Then there are the credit houses, who tell you to pay as you earn, the instalment plan houses with a dollar down and a dollar a week.

All these ads carry the impression that you are getting something for less than its real value. These ads show that the editor believes that the sincere wish of the laborer is to find a way to make his pay check go round. They show that he thinks that the worker isn't getting enough wages to buy all the things that he needs unless he can get some of them for less than their real value.

Now, let us examine some other magazines and see how the advertisements are written when aimed for a different class of people. As I went home one evening, I saw a magazine drop off of a truck wagon into the street ahead of me. When I came up to it I got out and picked it up. It was printed on Fifth Avenue, New York, and was intended for people with liberal incomes. There were all kinds of advertisements from collar buttons to autos, but not a word about cheapness. They appealed to the quality of their goods, to the artistic design and to the exclusiveness, only a limited number could be had, etc.

Advertisements Give the Lie.

The advertisements in the daily papers show that the editors do not believe what they write about the princely wages of labor, but that they do know that the average worker is not even getting a decent living wage.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, July 8, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
84	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St., 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

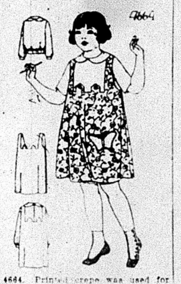
Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Fall Has Reason For Friendship.

THREE RIVERS, N. M., July 7—"No effort conscious or merely foolish will affect in the slightest degree my warm personal friendship for and entire confidence in Doheny." Albert Fall, who took the $100,000 bribe in the Teapot Dome oil scandal, said here in commenting on the statements of Doheny's lawyers in the oil trial.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE COMFORTABLE FROCK



4664. Printed crepe was used for the "smock," and batiste for the guimpe. One could have jersey or plaid suiting in combination with wool crepe or silk.

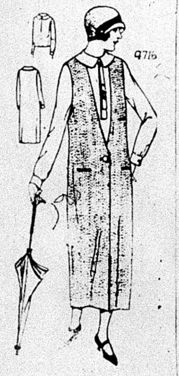
The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1½ yard of 27 inch material for the guimpe and 1⅞ yard for the smock.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A POPULAR MODEL



4716. Beltless straight line dresses are much in vogue. The style here portrayed may be worn with any blouse or shirt waist.

The Pattern is cut in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the Dress for a 38 inch size will require 3½ yards of 40 inch material. The Guimpe will require 2 yards. The width at the foot is 1½ yard.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

MILWAUKEE'S PLASTER HELPERS FIGHT WAGE CUTS

Special Meeting Called to Fix Demands

By J. KASUN.
(Worker Correspondent.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 7.—The plasterers' association of Milwaukee made an attack on wages of the plaster laborers by an action to reduce their present wage of 90 cents to 80 cents per hour. This move by the bosses has taken place during the month of June, and a "new wage scale" is to be effective on July 1. Mason helpers and concrete helpers realize the danger of this action of the bosses, that they will be "treated" the same, and were arraigned to solid determination to make the fight of the plaster helpers their common fight. Not only that, but also to demand increase of their wage which is now 75 cents an hour to 90 cents (what plaster laborers are now getting.)

The cut was to be effective July 1. When the workers above mentioned heard of the bosses action, they laid down their tools. When the bosses saw this they began inquiring: "What's the matter, boys, ain't you going to work?" Reply was, "No, if we don't know what we are going to work for," and "we don't accept no wage cut!"

There was nothing else to be done but tell the men to go to work under the old scale for the extention of time for two weeks, pending an arbitration with union heads.

Of this action of the employer, International office was notified, and it sent its representative to Milwaukee, third vice-president, and his instruction to the union was to solve this problem thru arbitration if possible. To this effect he wrote a letter back to the union, after reporting to the executive board of the International also with instructions that the union give their committee full power to act as arbitrator with employers.

Decision of the last meeting was to call a special meeting for Friday July 10, when it will be decided what power executive board will have, and also, get their instruction, as to the wage scale, conditions and so on.

When the question came up to call a special meeting at which the executive committee is to be empowered to act, many questions were put forward as how will the executive committee be given instructions, how shall they act, what they have to do and what they may do for the membership, concerning the wage slash.

The splendid spirit that has been shown at the last meeting indicates that no flinching of anybody and no excuse will be tolerated. The outcome of the situation we would not forecast, but we say that this is a most opportune time to fight the bosses.

Militant members can only support the demand of no wage cut, but increase from 75 to 90 cents an hour.

Don't forget special meeting Friday July 10, to decide on what are your demands.

Act as committee of one and bring to the meeting every member you can.

It concerns your bread and butter.

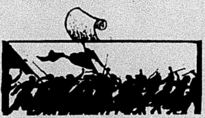
Swiss Protest Fascist Outrage.

LUGANO, Switzerland, July 7—Raids across the Italo-Swiss frontier by fascisti and beatings of anti-fascists who sought refuge in the canton of Tessin has caused the appointment of a commission of enquiry to report to Berne.

Arthur Alliatia, member of a party of excursionists in the Alps, was attacked by fascist bands because he was wearing a red shirt.

A New Stock of Good Books JUST RECEIVED!

From Germany—



Lenin Memorial Album . . . 25 Cents
with 33 photograps—Text in English, German and French

From Publishers—

Reconstruction in Russia
by Paxton Hibben . . . . 15 Cents
A pamphlet including the latest facts and figures on reconstruction in the world's first workers government.

and

My Flight from Siberia
by Leon Trotsky $1.00
A splendid edition with board cover, maps and frontispiece photo of the author.

From any authorized DAILY WORKER Agent or direct from
The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

BUILDERS AT WORK

EVEN A DAILY WORKER AGENT CELEBRATES THE FOURTH

New York General Cheers the Red Flag

A fair and impartial cheer leader is Comrade L. E. Katterfeld. This bright little note, gives a picture of how a director of DAILY WORKER activities in a large city like New York spends his patriotic holidays.

July 4, 1925

Daily Worker
Comrades:

SUBS

The Revolution is postponed because of the Fourth. Everybody seems to be away celebrating, so I have only one lonesome CHARGE SUB today:

Morris Gottfried,
2145 77th Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.50

Fraternally yours,

N. B. Three Cheers for Old Glory, etc. Another has just come in:

L. E. Katterfeld

Janovcsik Julius 1. by Harry Fox.

P. S. And now four cheers for the Red Flag, for before I got this mailed, Comrade Mins comes in with the following: PREPAID 1. cards: James MacQueen, Sam Gordon, Emanuel Kanter, Jacob Gordon, J. Hanson, Samuel Siegel, Pioneer Youth Camp.

And now five cheers and a tiger for a DAILY WORKER Agent-In-Chief who is always on the job!

Did You Get the Worker Correspondents' Paper?

To help you write that story of conditions in your shop and in your union the DAILY WORKER is giving WITHOUT CHARGE special sheets of Worker Correspondents paper on the back of which are instructions on how to write for a working class newspaper, written by the editor of the DAILY WORKER. Here is one sure way to build "Our Daily" into a great working class newspapers—and you may win the prize of your choice of five dollars worth of books in the contest that is running every two weeks.

The next Worker Correspondent Contest ends on Saturday, July 11 and the third Contest begins on Monday, July 13 and lasts until Saturday, July 25. Rush your story in and ask the DAILY WORKER for a batch of sheets to write more stories on!

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

JUNIOR GROUPS OF LEAGUE TO HOLD SUMMER CAMP IN CHICAGO

The children of the capitalist class live in large and well-ventilated homes, wear good clothes, eat the best of foods, have a thoro education, and travel all over the world for enjoyment on the sweat and blood of the working class. Especially is this true during the summer months when the rich go to California, to Michigan camps, to the cool soothing mountains, or take a trip to Europe or some other continent.

Compare this with the life of a working class child.

Life of Worker's Child.

The working class child lives in a densely populated section of the city, the part of the city where the flies and mosquitos hover, the place where you can hardly find a tree or a blade of grass. In the summer time during the hot, uncomfortable days the child of the worker runs around on the streets of the city, a victim of capitalist machines, or what is still worse is placed into production during his vacation to help support the family. In either case a prey of capitalist society.

Juniors Teach Class Interests.

The Junior Groups of the Young Workers League realize this. That is why we are organized. We teach the children to fight the capitalists, we prove to them by example that their parents are being robbed by the thieves who are non-essential to society, parasites who live on the toil of the workers. We try to make fighters of these children, class conscious fighters that will help break the chains of capitalism.

To Hold Summer Camp.

In accordance with this we want to teach the children to develop their own resources, to become stronger mentally and physically. We want them to grow up to be sturdy men and women, stronger fighters for the cause of the workers. In line with this the Junior Groups of the city of Chicago have decided to hold a summer camp. A camp that will remove the proletarian child from the slums of the city, that will build him up physically and intellectually. That is our present objective.

Need Funds.

There is only one obstacle in our path, one hindrance to this perfect plan, and that is what we workers have found to be the curse of capitalism, money. In order to put this proposition into effect we need at least $500.00 to start with. Five hundred dollars to insure the working class children of Chicago a few weeks of real happiness.

What would you give to see a camp governed by a children's Soviet Council, run completely by children, of course, with the co-operation of older comrades?

Must Contribute at Once.

What will you give to make this a reality?

We want you to contribute at once as much as you possibly can to help us in this work. Fill out the form below and prove your sincerity and solidarity to the rising generation.

Fill Out This Coupon!

Name .... Amount $ ....

Address .... City ....

Canada Signs Trade Agreement with the West Indies Isles

OTTAWA, Ont., July 7.—The Canada-West Indies trade agreement was signed early to day by J. A. Robb, T. A. Low, George P. Graham and J. E. Sinclair, on behalf of Canada, and by representatives of the various colonial governments of the islands of West Indies.

Under the new agreement increased tariff preferences and better steamship services are to be mutually granted.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 7. Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85¾, cable 4.86⅛. France, franc, demand 4.66¼, cable 4.66¾. Belgium, franc, demand 4.61, cable 4.61½. Italy, lira, demand 3.68¼, cable 3.68½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.78, cable 26.81. Norway, krone, demand 18.09, cable 18.11. Denmark, krone, demand 20.60, cable 20.62. German mark unquoted. Shanghai, tael, demand 78.50, cable, no quote.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

CHILD LABOR LAW NOT ENFORCED BY PENNA. POLICE

Pay No Attention to Slaving Thousands

HARRISBURG, July 7—The child labor law of Pennsylvania is a scrap of paper so far as law enforcement officers, generally, are concerned. This strong statement is made on the authority of Richard H. Lansburgh, secretary of the department of labor and industry. His exact language occurs in the monthly publication of his deparament, as follows:

"In most communities of the state, local police pay no attention whatsoever to the enforcement of the child labor act." And this is one of the reasons why the law is so poorly enforced, he finds.

Turn Homes Into Sweat Shops.

Child labor, while decreasing in the factories, has been gaining more difficulties in the utilization of children within the factory walls they have "deemed it profitable to prey upon the economic necessity and old world characteristics of portions of the community by turning homes into sweat shops where little children are employed early in the morning, late at night, and on Saturday."

Thousands of children in addition go from Philadelphia to New Jersey truck farms and cranberry bogs where they work from May to November, losing months of school annually. There is no national child labor law affecting interstate relations, and the Pennsylvania statute cannot be used in New Jersey. Lansburgh says something is being done in checking the migration by way of employment offices in Pennsylvania but the results are inadequate.

Our Readers' Views

Two Cases for The International Labor Defense

To the DAILY WORKER: Mike Dumbrosky, Fort Madison Prison, Iowa, No. 12595, also Joe Drazich No. 11761.

This man Mike Dumbrosky was a member of the Workers Party. I can't recall what local he joined in Chicago. The court knowing this the machinery of the court was set in motion to convict him with purely circumstantial evidence, in spite of the fact that he was ignorant of anything whatever concerning this case or having any acquaintance with this man Schroeder. The cooked up story is that they met in the depot. An officer of the law saw Schroeder talking to Dumbrosky and Dumbrosky was held as an accomplice of Schroeder. Schroeder made a denial that this man Dumbrosky had anything to do with or knew anything at all about what was in the suitcase and he was thrown into jail.

A lawyer whose name is Carl Jordan in the city of Cedar Rapids had taken his case, also the case of Schroeder that paid him $750 with the understanding that the case would be appealed to the supreme court. But nothing came out of this except the statement by the lawyer that he withdrew his appeal to the supreme court because he was sure the board of parole would operate [illegible] upon his release.

To be exact he had the understanding that he would get out in eleven months, it has been two years, and no action has been taken in his behalf.

The other man, Joe Drazich, was a member of the Carpenters union of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He held some office in this union. I believe he was secretary. They discovered in the meantime while holding this office that he also was a member of the Workers Party and as there is much prejudice in this state against such members there was no difficulty in securing his indictment. To be indicted is equivalent to conviction.

We hope the Labor Defense Council will look into these cases and remedy if possible the unfortunate conditions of these two men and will work for repeal of this law, which brings about such hardship for members of the Workers Party. I have stated these cases correctly as possible. I am depending upon memory as I have no notes. You may find in the court of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the exact record of the case. To my judgment they were railroaded to prison. Yours fraternally, Wm. Dandridge.

INFORMATION WANTED!

About

Jacques Margolis

Born in Johannesburg, So. Africa; studied violin in Brussels, Belgium; 25 yrs. of age, wears glasses, lean, deep voice, speaks English and French.

Notice of past or present whereabouts deeply appreciated, important. Mail at once to

THE DAILY WORKER.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
$8.00 per year $4.50 six months
$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
$6.00 per year $3.50 six months
$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ......Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB......Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Conflicts Increase

Who can recall, since the mad days of August, 1914, a time when so many events of the gravest importance, and full of meaning for workers and farmers, occurred with such lightning rapidity?

The French forces are defeated by the colonial tribesmen of Morocco, who fight for independence. Spain presumes to aid France and Britain declares that she will occupy Tangier rather than let any of her Mediterranean rivals menace her control of its western entrance.

Japan offers France an alliance against Great Britain.

The French government can get no general of any standing to take charge in Morocco. Evidently conscription does not apply to generals.

Great Britain offers Japan a free hand in China in return for war on Soviet Russia.

Turkey deserts France and supports Abd-el-Krim and his fighting Mohammedan tribesmen.

50,000 more Chinese workers join the strike in Shanghai.

General Feng Yu-hsiang issues a statement declaring that his army is ready to fight Great Britain for China's independence.

The British coal miners have rejected the wage revision submitted by the coal capitalists and are preparing for a strike.

250,000 British textile workers have likewise refused to accept a reduction in wages.

The executive of the Miners' Federation of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in which the British Miners' Federation is the most powerful unit, is meeting today to consider the crisis which prevails in the industry in Belgium, Germany and France. In all these countries the coal miners are demanding an increase in wages.

The increasing intensity of the imperialist conflicts coincide with the revival of militancy in the world trade union movement and the failure of capitalism, particularly in Great Britain, to improve the economic conditions of the masses. Every imperialist nation, confronted with the need for greater markets, cheaper raw materials and lower labor costs, is forced to encraoch on the preserves of its rivals and at the same time make war on the living standards of the workers.

Millions of workers and peasants, never before touched by the struggle, are now drawn into it.

The support of the Moroccan workers and peasants by the French working class, the expressions of solidarity sent the Chinese workers by the British unions, the unity of the workers of all these countries with the revolutionary Russian unions are a phenomenon never to be seen before.

These demonstrations of unity mark a new development in the class struggle—the recognition of the identity of interest between the colonial peoples and the working class of the imperialist nations.

That we are on the eve of world-shaking events cannot be doubted by any one who does not blind himself to facts. Nor is this a temporary phase of capitalist development. The normal process of imperialism is to intensify just such conflicts as we have mentioned and thereby to speed the progress of the world revolution.

When the colonial peoples are awakening by the millions as they are today it is a sign that imperialism has reached the beginning of its final stage—a period of conflicts ending with its destruction and the rise of the working class.

Stabilization and war are incompatible and this is a period of wars.

In the Illinois Coal Fields

A trip thru the coal fields of southern Illinois is recommended by us for anyone who doubts that the United Mine Workers' Union is being destroyed systematically by the shutdown of mines resulting in compelling miners either to move and secure other jobs or starve.

Mining town after mining town in the richest mining districts presents a spectacle of desolation. In some of them one-half of the houses are empty and in West Frankfort, formerly one of the most prosperous towns, the largest wholesale house has failed because the retailers cannot collect their bill from jobless miners.

The miners, still in camps in most instances, are able to live only because they cultivate a little patch of ground, raising potatoes, green vegetables and a few chickens and pigs.

In St. Louis businessmen tell one of the strenuous efforts made by the coal dealers to get them to switch from Illinois coal to non-union coal from Kentucky and other southern fields. Everywhere one finds evidence of the deliberate conspiracy against the union.

But the union officialdom is complacent. In one district the miners point to a "legal investigator," employed to take care of cases under the workmen's compensation law, who is drawing salary and expense at the rate of $10,000 per year while there are injured miners who have waited two, three and four years for an adjustment of their cases.

The officials of the union ceased long ago to enforce the provision of the agreement and the operators in many of the one-third of the mines that still are working have a free hand. There are instances of men loading so much coal in one shift that the actual labor cost figures out at only 12 cents per ton.

But in spite of the fact that continued unemployment and the joint blacklist of the officialdom and the operators have driven thousands of the best fighters in the union out of the coal fields, there is a very decided purpose apparent in those who are left. The control of the union by the Lewis-Farrington gang is now purely a mechanical process—all faith in the officials has been destroyed and they only maintain their control by means that would put the most reactionary capitalist government to shame.

A better organization of the left wing forces in the union is in process, determined groups are forming in every camp and the rank and file have decided:

First, that the union must fight if it is to be saved.

Second, that the fight must be started and the union saved in spite of the officials.

The miners expect a strike this fall and are getting ready for it.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

ABROGATION OF ALL TREATIES IS DEMANDED

No Revision, But New Treaties, Chinese Cry

(Continued from page 1)

tive of the Soviet government oil syndicate.

Raw Frame-Up by Imperialists.

The Soviet government asserts that the frame-up against Dosser is apparently a case of the British-American oil trust preventing the Soviet government oil syndicate from getting any foothold in China.

Moreover, the farce usually practiced against a Chinese in the "international mixed court" is now being used against a citizen of Soviet Russia, which has full treaty relations with China, according to which the Soviet government agreed that its citizens in China are subject to trial under Chinese law by Chinese courts. The Soviet government does not recognize the legality of the "mixed court" which, headed by a British judge assumes the right to try a citizen of the Soviet Union.

Forgeries Apparent.

The supposed "documents" alleged to have been "found" in Dosser's luggage, are denounced as ridiculous forgeries of the British secret service men who arrested him, placed in evidence falsely as having been found upon Dossier's person.

The most unique lies are told by the imperialist press in Shanghai. At Chungking, where a student demonstration was held a student was wounded by a bayonet thrust from the British sailors posted at the British legation.

Childish Excuses for Bayonetting Student.

The almost unbelieveably childish story in the Shanghai foreign press is that the students "thrust one of their number against the British bayonets so that he would be wounded or killed and thus become a martyr." The British sailors offered, apparently, their full co-operation by holding the bayonets in a favorable position to offer martyrdom to any student who would be "thrust against" them.

From Kalgan reports state that General Feng Yu-hsiang, has issued a manifesto to the Christians of the world, pleading for justice for China and saying that the Chinese are being killed like chickens and dogs.

Where Are The Christians?

He remarks that while expressions of sympathy and vast material support is pouring in from the revolutionary labor unions of the Red International and the British unions, no word has been heard from Christians. He notifies the Christian world to respond to the appeal for justice "or your day is at hand."

Wheat Crop for 1925 Shows Big Gains in Two European Countries

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The Hungarian wheat crop is forecast at 55,115,000 bushels compared with 50,386,000 bushels harvested last year, according to a cablegram received by the United States department of agriculture from the international institute of agriculture at Rome. Rye production is forecast at 26,376,000 bushels against 22,858,000 bushels in 1924.

Wheat production in Netherlands for 1925 is forecast at 5,181,000 bushels against 4,316,000 bushels in 1924; rye 15,747,000 bushels compared with 14,661,000 bushels last year; barley 3,582,000 bushels against 3,146,000 bushels, potatoes 110,928,000 bushels against 98,969,000 bushels in 1924.

Hold Wealthy Man for Robbery.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 7.—Jack Durand came back today to Waukegan, in custody of a deputy sheriff and facing charges of robbery. Durand is the foster son of the wealthy Scott S. Durand of Crabtree Farm, Lake Bluff.

Give this copy to your shop-mate.

TRI-DISTRICT DEMANDS CONSIDERED BY BOSSES OF ANTHRACITE FIELDS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7.—The demands adopted by the hard coal union miners at Scranton, Pa., last week were to be considered today at a meeting here of the anthracite operators' conference, formerly known as the policy committee.

The demands will be presented formally to the emplyoers at the joint session of miners and operators in Atlantic City, N. J., next Thursday.

FRISCO SETTING PACE IN T. U. E. L. AND OTHER WORK

"Hands Off China!" Is Popular Slogan

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 7.—The local T. U. E. L. group has made a surprising come-back recently. The work in the local trade unions is taking on a real militant form and the numbers in the group are increasing enormously.

Saturday, July 11, has been set aside for an entertainment and dance, and from all indications this affair will be the success of the season.

The Chinese, Japanese and other nationalities of Oakland will unite in a mass protest meeting Sunday night July 12, at Machinists Hall 434 11th St., Oakland. Speakers: James H. Dolsen, in English; Miss Sum Way Gum, President of the Unionist Guild, in Chinese; Cham Sut Yeu, secretary of Guild, and editor of Kung Sing (Chinese Labor paper), in Chinese, and Marshall Jeng, vice-president of Guild and officer of Chinese Students Association of America, in English.

Shiji Matsui, Berkeley, will speak in Japanese. Clarence Tobey, of the Young Workers League will be chairman. The feeling for "Hands off China" is strong among the workers of all nationalities. The rank and file of the unions are demanding action. The enslavement of China means the enslavement of America. Come, every worker, and voice your protest.

The unions of San Francisco are rapidly lining up for the resolution "Hands off China" passed by the recent mass meeting. Financial support is also being given by these unions. The following locals, up to this date, have passed the resolution: Painters' Local 19 Painters' Local 1158; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Cooks Local 44; Waiters Local 130; Machinists Local 68; Dregerman's Local; Carpenters 483.

MORGAN MONEY NOW BACKS THE YELLOW CAB CO.

Scab Concern Merged With General Motors

While La Salle St. financiers were certain of the rumored consolidation of the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Co. and the General Motors corporation, a formal announcement expected to be made simultaneously in New York and Chicago Wednesday or Thursday morning was being awaited.

At the same time Wall St. was expecting an announcement that the financial back of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the powerful Dupont interests had been obtained for the Yellow Cab Manufacturing company.

MacMillan Plows Way North.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The flagship Bowdin and the airplane carrier Peary of the MacMillan Artic expedition are ploughing thru ice headed for Hopedale or Windy Pickle, Labador, said a radio dispatch picked up today by the navy department.

THREE NATIONS PLOT WAR UPON SOVIET RUSSIA

Count on U. S. Cooperation When Begun

(Continue from Page 1)

demanding severance of relations was made "with the consent of the whole cabinet". Chamberlain's ridiculous claim that Soviet Russia is solely to blame for the uprising in China and the liberation movement, is definitely meant to lay a ground for war upon the Soviet power.

France, thru a conference of Briand with Lord Crewe, British ambassador, decided to join the war movement to check the swift decline of French imperialism threatened with financial collapse and military disaster in the Riffian war.

The British cabinet today announced that it "considered" the note from the Soviet Commissar of Foreign affairs Tchitcherin, handed to British Ambassador Hodgeson at Moscow but not arrived yet in London.

Soviet Russia Rebukes Britain

Tchitcherin sharply rebukes England for its propaganda that the Soviet Government and not imperialist brutality and exploitation is responsible for the liberation movement in China. In addition he challenges the assumed authority of "mixed courts" of foreigners in China to try Soviet citizens and asserts that M. Dosser, was convicted by forged evidence before the illegal "mixed court" with a British judge at Shanghai on Chinese soil.

To Act Without Consent of Parliament

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Chamberlain stated that the Baldwin government "reserved the right to take whatever action it might think was required without consulting the Commons."

KLAN ATTACKER FACES JAIL FOR ENTIRE SUMMER

Judge Refuses to Free Alleged Murderers

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 7.—Faced with the situation of having their clients David C. Stephenson factory owner and ex-klan dragon Earl Gentry and Karl Klinck, charged with the murder of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, remain in jail thruout the summer, counsel promised a surprise either late today or Wednesday. The attorneys declare they will either free their clients on bail or get them an immediate trial before another judge.

Legal jockeying and maneuvering suddenly ended when Judge Hines arbitrarily took the case into his own hands and adjourned court until next October. Counsel had argued all day. The state wanted Stephenson, classified as the real principal in the case, to go on trial first, while the defense counsel wanted Gentry and Klinck to be tried before Stephenson.

Defense counsel planned to go before the state supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus claiming that their clients have been arbitrarily and autocratically denied their rights under the constitution and the state statutes by a judge whom they will demand be thrown out of the case and another substituted.

Weeks is Recovering.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 7.—Secretary of War Weeks is recovering rapidly from the stroke he suffered in Washington some months ago, according to reports reaching President Coolidge at the summer white house here.

Urge Anglo-Russian Reconciliation.

MOSCOW.—A new organization has been formed in England, called the Anglo-Russian Reconciliation Association, with the main object of promoting the final adjustment of Soviet-British inter-relations.

GREAT BRITAIN FACES BIG STRIKES AGAINST WAGE CUTS OF BOSSES

LONDON, July 7.—The British cabinet is today considering the crisis in the coal industry at the same time that the executive committee of the International Miners' Federation is also meeting with delegates present from France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and Britain to consider the attacks upon the coal miners in every country where wages are being cut and hours lengthened.

The British miners have refused to consider the operators' proposal for reducde wages and longer hours and a strike may come at the end of July.

Meanwhile England has 1,250,000 unemployed and 250,000 textile workers threaten to strike against a proposed wage cut.

TOILERS SUPPORT COMMUNISTS AT STREET MEETING

Junkers Retreat Like Beaten Dogs

By P. SECHAL,
Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 7.—"Pay-triots" who consider it their duty to always interrupt street meetings held by Communists tried their stunt last Saturday evening at a meeting held at 39th street and 8th avenue, under the auspices of the Greek branch of the Workers Party. Several "legioners" and detectives tried by interruptions to break up the meetings, but Comrade Clarence Miller who followed Peter Yakoumis and Stanitsides, Greek speakers, showed up their patriotic bunk.

Freaks of Capitalism.

Comrade Miller pointed out that some of the intruders, in spite of their being in the ranks of the working class permit themselves to become the tools of the bosses. The fact that in capitalist countries there are workers who blindly fight for the interests of their exploiters, when they should line up where they belong, on the side of their fellow workers, is due to the bosses owning every avenue of policy. The press, the schools, the movies, sport organizations and the church are all spokesmen for the exploiting class and their minds are poisoned with capitalist propaganda. Comrade Israel Amter who was the last speaker continued along the same lines. He produced fact after fact to show the miserable conditions of the workers and how these are being made worse by the workers supporting the bosses' organizations. Especially did he get the support of the audience which consisted of a few hundred workers when he attacked defense day.

Junkers Call Cops.

The enraged junkers not succeeding in breaking up the meeting because of the support given the Communist speakers clled the police. But the police only took the names of the speakers so that in case the fascisti want to prefer charges against the Communists they will know where to find them.

GREAT BRITAIN PASSES BUCK OF HER DEBT TO AMERICA ON TO ALLIES

LONDON, July 7.—Foreign Minister Chamberlain announced in the house of commons that Great Britain in her note to her debtors had reiterated her insistance that in any settlements arranged, Britain must receive payments proportionate to any payments which the allies might make to the United States.

He said both France and Italy had responded expressing the hope that they would be able to enter into negotiations with Britain on the subject in the near future.

HOLD LEFT WING MEET TO BUILD MPLS. UNIONS

Rank and File Sees Nee for Militancy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 7.—Plans are under way to revitalize th trade union movement of Minneapoli The rank and file of the unions ar conscious of the fact that as th trade union movement is now co stituted, it is divided, weak and i capable of carrying on an effectiv struggle against the attacks of th citizens' alliance, chamber of co merce and the manufacturers' a sociation.

The rank and file is becoming rest less because of this situation. Th Left Wing is going to lay definit plans to overcome this disgraceful con dition. There is no question but wha the progressive members of the trade unions must take the initiative in or ganizing a fighting campaign to "Or ganize the Unorganized" against wag cuts and lengthening of hours, in mak ing the trade unions real organs of the class struggle instead of supporters o the capitalist system which enslave and oppresses the great mass of th workers. And in fact, to utilize every means possible to build up and streng then the organized labor movement.

After preliminary discussion among the leaders of the left wing, the pro gressive members of organized labo have reached the conclusion that a meeting should be called immediately to organize the left wing movement in the trade unions on a constructive fighting program.

Every progressive member of a trade union must recognize that i the weak and disorganized condition of the trade unions is to be remedied, something more than mere talk is re quired. He must roll up his sleeves and participate actively in the reconstruc tion of the trade union movement. Lip service is not nearly sufficient for this task.

To the end then of laying a pe manent foundation to work on, a meet ing will be held Thursday evening, July 9 at T. M. A. hall, 816 Hennepin Avenue, second floor at 8 p. m.

Every progressive worker is no only urged to attend himself, but to al bring with him several other mem bers of his union. It is time to be about and doing things.

Leopold Sued for Auto Smashing.

Foreman Leopold, brother of Nath an Leopold, one of the slayers of "Bobbie" Franks, today was made de fendant in a suit for $5000 damage for personal injuries. The plaintif Edwin J. Gallagher, alleges he wa permanently injured a week ago to day when a small coupe in which he was driving was struck and demolish ed by a big car driven by a chauffeu

OFFICIALS TRY TO DODGE BLAME FOR 43 DEATHS

The Mayor of Boston Is Responsible, Charge

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.—With the death toll standing at forty-three and state and city authorities engaged in a controversy over responsibility, grilling of building commissioner John H. Mahoney was resumed by the special Suffolk county grand jury probing the Pickwick Night Club building collapse.

Police Force Used to Recover Gems Stolen from God

ROME, July 7.—St. Peters wa robbed of priceless relics because a guard yielded to temptation and took a drink proferred by two "workmen" laboring there.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

DEMANDS OF PROGRESSIVE MINERS TOLD TO SCRANTON ANTHRACITE CONVENTION BY DELEGATE TOOHEY

SCRANTON, Pa., July 7.—After making a vigorous speech in support of a labor party resolution at the Tri-District convention of the anthracite coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, Pat Toohey, progressive coal miner and member of the Workers (Communist) Party, was asked by the press for a statement.

Comrade Toohey made the following declartaion, telling what the progressive miners stand for:

Born a Miner.

"I am the son of a miner, was born in a mining camp and entered the mines as a wage worker at a very early age. All my life I have been in intimate contact with the workers in the mining industry in this country in both anthracite and bituminous fields. I know the problems that confront the workers in this industry, their hopes and their sueffrings, and since I was able to understand anything have been convinced that the only way for us to improve our conditions is by fighting for a militant union organized thruout the length and breadth of the industry.

"When I was elected by my local union, I stood on the program of the Progressive Miners that, in my opinion, if adopted, would strengthen the organization in its struggle against the mine barons. This being a wage agremeent convention we emphasized the question of wages and hours. We demand an increase in wages compatible with living costs and the establishment of the 6-hour day and 5-day week in order to assure employment to all miners in the jurisdiction of this convention.

Abolish "Conciliation."

"I am not alone in these demands. These are the demands of all the progressive miners in this country. While we demand decent conditions from the operators, we, at the same time, strive to make our organization more effective by proposing the abolition of the conciliation board, which is and always has been unfair to the miners.

"We considerd this board beneficial to the operators and harmful to the miners. We also insist upon the election of organizers of the union, instead of their appointment. We hold that the custom of appointing organizers tends to build up an official oligarchy against the membership.

For Union Unity.

"Our interests in the miners' cause extends beyond the borders of the United States and Canada and we include in our demands the proposition that the United Mine Workers of America fight for International Trade Union unity. This is essential because we have seen in the past when miners of one country go on strike for better conditions coal is shipped in from other countries.

Such was the case in our own strike in 1922 when British ships carried coal to American ports and when previous to that American coal was shipped to British ports during the triple alliance movement in England. This practice of the workers of one nation scabbing upon those of another can only be stopped by the consolidation of all the unions of the world into one great International.

Must Hold Convention.

"We are against the postponement of the International convention as sponsored by our International officials, and consider the problems of the miners so pressing that a convention must be held this year in order to lay plans for effective resitance to the assaults being made upon us by the mine owners.

Demand Labor Party.

"We also propose that the miners and other workers fight the enemy on the political field and in order effectively to conduct this political fight we demand the formation of a Labor Party that will fight against the treachery of the two old parties whose entire history is a record of assaults against labor.

"Furthermore, we demand the nationalization of the mines which means the abolition of private ownership in this industry. We insist tha the administration of nationalize mines to be in the hands of the work ers.

"We favor the recognition of Ru sia, the release of class war prisoner who are rotting in the dungeons o this alleged democracy, the abolitio of child labor; we oppose the Dawe plan as an ambitious dream of worl imperialism which if carried into ef fect means the enslavement and de radation of German workers and th eventual beating down of the stand ard of living of all the workers of th earth. We also condemn the tend ency of certain labor leaders to sup port this Dawes plan, which is a con spiracy against the world's worker

"We further insist upon the aboli tion of the anti-syndicalist laws be cause they are used to crush th working class. We oppose the so called Citizens' Military Trainin Camps as a scheme to militarize th workers and further the interests o the "open" or scab shop in America industry.

"In fact we fight at all times for th elementary demands of the workin class."

JOIN THE "STAND BY SOVIET RUSSIA! HANDS OFF CHINA!" DEMONSTRATIONS—SEE ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE THREE

he DAILY WORKER Raises he Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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POWERS CLASHING OVER CHINA

CLASS SOLIDARITY SHOWN A. C. W. STRIKERS BY MACHINISTS, OTHER LOCALS AND NEW YORK WORKERS

The strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 800 strong, ntinues with all the fireworks of the class war, with the picket e effective, no work in the shop, few scabs getting fewer, and e masses of strikers enthused by union support in their fight ainst the scabbery of the United Garment Workers' "Union."

Two Machinist Locals Protest Union Scabs.

Tuesday night, Local 390 of the International Association of achinists, at the instance of the left wing group of the Trade nion Educational League, passed a motion of protest against e scabbing of the United Garment Workers' "Union" upon the nalgamated strikers in the shops of the International Tailoring Company and the J. L. Taylor Company shops.

This important machinists' local instructed its delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor to take up the matter at the next federation meeting and condemn the scabbing of the United Garment gang. Local No. 199

(Continued on page 6.)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HERE is a little town in Montana located on the Great Northern rail- y line, by the name of Wolf Point. s quieter than an unoccupied grave- d. Had Rip Van Winkle taken his oze there instead of in Sleepy llow, he would not be awake yet. e only noise that can be heard in lf Point, outside of the "toot, toot" the trains that pass thru, is the iping of the grasshoppers. The ople of Plentywood say that the sshoppers grind their teeth with e because they can't get out of re.

* * *

HERE is a reason for Wolf Point's deadly quiet. Only a few years ago was a live spot. The employes of Great Northern railway shops in- ted a progressvie note into the po- cal atmosphere. But during the 2 railroad strike, the Great North- shopmen 'went' out and lost. oken-down farmers went in and bbed. To show their gratitude, the npany took the shops away from lf Point.

* * *

HE little town is completely in the hands of the reactionaries. There a court house in Wolf Point and netimes the officials of Sheridan nty, when prosecuting business- n for public robbery or some other demeanor, are obliged to attend l there. The judges and prosecut- officers at Wolf Point—it is located Roosevelt county—make common se with the indicted businessmen inst the "reds" of Sheridan coun- Kluxers and catholics join hands inst the common enemy and un- a crook pleads guilty he is pretty around Wolf Point, provided he s his thievery in Sheridan county.

* * *

HOSE who imagine that the Amer- ican farmer is an ignorant "hick" e not visited Montana. It seems me that the eastern part of that e was colonized by wobblies and alists. One farmer boasted that attended the first convention of I. W. W. held in 1905, and that voted with Thomas Haggerty, the Roman catholic priest. And he is in the fight. In fact farming to is merely a sideline. He is now a nmunist and a member of the rkers Party. In Sheridan county radicals never miss an opportuni- o tell the world what they believe

* * *

NOTHER ex-wobbly has degener- ated into a banker. He was a berjack and worked as a harvest . He is sympathetic to radical s yet, but he does not like to hear bankers scored. A banker in this of the country is about as popu- as a prohibition agent in Hoboken, Jersey. There is one thing to r credit, however. While it is

(Continued on page 6.)

HUNDREDS HOMELESS IN SCOTLAND FIRE; MUST DEPEND ON ALMS

GLASGOW, Scotland, July 8—A relief fund for the homeless of a hundred tenements destroyed in Glasgow's $5,000,000 fire was started today, while firemen still were combatting the flames.

The fire was under control today after destroying Kelvin Hall, the exhibition buildings, the Free Presbyterian college and church. The latter edifice was a copy of the famous Rheims cathedral and damage to it alone was $1,000,000.

Six fires which broke out simultaneously started the conflagration.

Rakovsky Returns to London After Moscow Conference

MOSCOW, July 8.—M. Rakovsky, Soviet charge d'affaires in London, was enroute to London today, after a conference with Soviet officials over recent developments in the Anglo-Russian situation.

BRYAN SEEKS TO BAR SCIENCES FROM SCHOOLS

"Anti-Evolution Law May Spread," Darrow

Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the defense in the forthcoming Scopes trial at Dayton, Tenn., sat at his desk in his law office, surrounded by heaps of fan-mail like a movie star—letters glorifying, vilifying, cheering, threatening him.

"You see," he said, "this evolution trial, as it is known, whereas it is nothing of the sort, has aroused the emotions and passions of a nation. And, so far, it has scarcely affected a handful of souls.

"The man on the street is rising to the realization that his sacred rights

(Continued on page 6)

U. S. Presses Proposal On Hostile Britain and Japan

U. S. Imperialism Insists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Under instructions from Secretary of State Kellogg, John V. A. MacMurray, new American minister to China, is sounding out the representatives of the powers at Peking on the advisability of holding a conference for the revision of China's treaty relations with foreign nations.

It was stated here today in diplomatic quarters that upon MacMurray's report to Kellogg will depend the next step of this government in getting the conference organized. Despite the opposition of Great Britain and Japan to the American proposal, the state department has indicated no change in its original plan, but expects to make no further step until MacMurray has surveyed the situation in China and cabled his impressions to Washington.

Ratification of the treaties of the Washington conference relating to China by the French chamber of deputies was looked upon here as an endorsement of the suggestion of the United States that the powers should not delay in going into the Chinese problem, regardless of the alleged impotence of the Peking government. Officials say they feel that Great Britain and Japan "will eventually approve" the conference suggestion and accept the invitation which China is said to be ready to tender at a propitious moment.

At this time, so information states, Secretary Kellogg is not willing to try "to drag the powers into a Chinese conference," looking to the abolition of extra-territoriality. Realizing that the "British and Japanese interests in China are so vast, varied and complicated that these governments must proceed slowly and carefully in agreeing to take any step that might injure their commercial relations in the Far East."

Great Britain Refuses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 8.—A flat declaration that Great Britain is opposed to giving up its extra-territoriality privileges in China was made in the House of Commons tonight by Foreign Minister Chamberlain.

"Britain is not prepared to renounce extra-territorial privileges in China," he said.

* * *

BRITISH HAVE AN EXCUSE.

This is a direct opposition to the conference as proposed by the United States. The British excuse, communicated by unofficial routes to the American state department and published as propaganda all over the world, is that the Peking government is "powerless to enforce" any international committments and that the weakness of the central government prevents foreign powers from granting the Chinese government the right to sovereignity over Chinese soil.

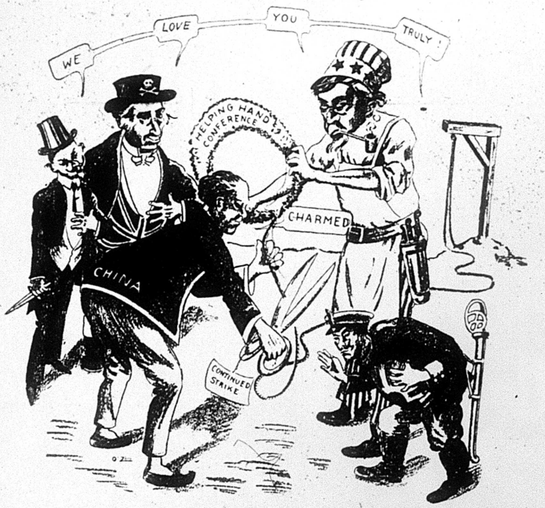
The fly in the ointment is that this pose is purely hypocrisy, as the foreign nations, by force of arms have taken over the administration of customs and other revenue of the Chinese government and have effectively stopped the central government from getting any funds wherewith it might enforce its rule.

* * *

WHY U. S. GOES TO CHINA.

It is, of course, fully recognized that the United States proposal for a conference to revise the treaties now being enforced on China, is far from being an altruistic act of the big-hearted Yankee imperialists. On the contrary, it is not the benefit to China that the American government contemplates, but the winning for the United States the trade and concessions now being put in jeopardy by Chinese hostility.

The Crafty Wiles of the Would-Be Assassins



Premier Ill with Carbuncle; To Form New Cabinet Soon

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.— Grave anxiety was expressed today over the condition of Premier Armstrong, who was readmitted to a local hospital after being operated on for an infection of the upper lip diagnosed as spreading carbuncle.

It is expected that Hon. E. N. Rhodes, conservative leader, whose party was returned to power in the recent elections, will be called upon to form a new government.

EMBERS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA BRAND "MANIFESTO" AS FORGERY

(By International Press Service)

MOSCOW—Kolaroff and Dimitrov sent the following telegram to the court at Sofia:

"In the indictment against the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Com- ist Party there is mentioned a certain manifesto dated September 22, , and claimed to have been signed by Basil Kolaroff. We herewith de- e said manifesto to be a forgery. We have never issued any such appeal."

A copy of the above telegram was sent to Kabaktchev who is impris- d in Sofia in connection with the trial against the Central Committee.

FORCE LAST OF SIX SOCIALISTS FROM COUNCIL

Minneapolis Contest Is Lost by T. Jensen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 8—The contest that John P. Eckberg instituted against Theodore Jensen, for the aldermanic seat of the twelfth ward has resulted in the victory of Eckberg over Jensen.

Jensen was a laborite and president of the city council under socialist-labor control. With the loss of this contest, the entire six socialist-laborites that were up for re-election, were defeated.

"Boss" Murphy Leaves $2,000,000.

NEW YORK, July 8.—While not as large as some of the fortunes left by other leaders of Tammany Hall, notably that of Richard H. Croker, the estate of Charles F. Murphy, who died more than a year ago, totalled more than $2,000,000, it was disclosed today. Most of it was in stocks and bonds

FREIHEIT TO STAGE A FLOWER TAG DAY NEXT SUNDAY; GIRLS WANTED

Next Sunday the Jewish Communist daily paper, the fighting Freiheit, will stage a unique sort of demonstration in Chicago, in which all readers of the DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit, and especially all members of the Workers (Communist) Party are asked to participate.

Women and girls are asked to volunteer to put over a Flower Tag Day, to report at various supply stations not later than 7 a. m. Sunday morning.

The following are the stations at which girl volunteers are to report Sunday at 7 a. m.: Freiheit office, 3118 West Roosevelt Road; Freiheit Singing Society, 3837 West Roosevelt Road; Northwest side: Ceshinski's Book Store, 2720 West Division St.; Jewish Workers' Culture Society, 2032 West Division; West side: Wallerstein's Book Store, 1022 West Roosevelt Road.

At 2 p. m. Sunday, after all volunteers have returned to the above supply stations, and from there all will go together to the Young Workers League excursion in the Milwaukee woods.

CALLES AGENTS DEPORT WOLFE FROM MEXICO

Socialist Regime Does Hurry-up Job

"By order of the executive, Bertram D. Wolfe is hereby declared a federal prisoner to be held at the disposition of the secretary of the interior. He is to be permitted to communicate with no one."

"The President of the United States of Mexico, pursuant to faculties granted him under article 33 of the constitution orders the immediate expulsion of Bertram D. Wolfe from the country because his presence on national territory is inconvenient."

* * *

These two orders, issued and signed on Sunday, June 29, were executed on Monday, June 30, and Wolfe was on a train bound for the border the same night, accompanied by two members of the Mexican secret police.

Deportation in "socialist" Mexico is much easier than it is in the capitalist U. S. A. An order, signed by the president, no reasons given, no proofs offered, no court appeal possible—such is the delightfully simple procedure outlined by article 33 of the Mexican constitution and used by "Comrade" Calles to rid himself of the increasingly embarassing presence of

(Continued on page 2)

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DODGES ON QUESTION OF SOVIET RELATIONS

LONDON, July 8.—Foreign Minister Chamberlain denied in the house of commons tonight that severance of diplomatic relations with Russia was imminent.

"There is no proposal for the severance of relations with Russia under consideration by the government," said the foreign minister.

This laconic declaration was drawn from Chamberlain after labor members heckled him regarding reports that he was prepared to break with Russia and demanded exact information of the status of affairs.

JAP PRINCE ASSERTS JAPAN AND BRITAIN ARE UNITED IN CHINA

LONDON, July 8.—Anglo-Japanese relations are the best, according to Prince Chichibu, second son of the Japanese emperor, who arrived in England today to attend Oxford University. The young prince referred to the co-operation of British and Japanese during the Chinese strike-troubles and said his presence in England was itself an indication of the closeness of the bond between the two countries.

CHICAGO NEEDLE WORKERS RALLY TO SUPPORT OF I. L. G. W. LOCALS SUSPENDED BY MACHINE IN N. Y.

The struggle between the militant membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the reactionary yellow socialist officialdom, is not a question limited to New York City, altho the fight there is taking on the character of a complete mass revolt. In Chicago, also, the members to the I. L. G. W. have had some experiences with Messrs. Perlstein and Sigman, and the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League has today issued the following statement in support of the New York membership:

* * *

PERLSTEIN, Sigman and Feinberg, in alliance with the Forward reactionaries, and with the paid services of East Side gunmen and gangsters are waging a destructive war upon Locals 2, 9 and 22 of New York City.

The Perlstein Sigman machine knows that with these three locals, representing 60 per cent of the New York membership definitely on record for the progressive program and led by left wingers, their days of rule in the I. L. G. W. U. are numbered. So they have decided to either capture these locals by expelling the militant leaders and thru a reign of terrorism, or destroy them.

The Chicago members must not forget the trail of distrust, demoralization and disorganization that Perlstein left behind in Chicago. Now he is determined to do in New York what he did in Chicago.

Perlstein the "Organizer."

Just a few high spots as a reminder of his visit here. Perlstein came to Chicago ostensibly to organize. This is what he did. Over $100,000

(Continued on page 2)

FARRINGTON PROPOSES PLAN THAT WOULD WRECK THE UNITED MINE WORKERS' UNION IN ILLINOIS

By ALEX REID.

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., July 8.—When Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Miners' Union, told the miners in Local Union No. 3192, Johnston City, Ill., that he knew they did not like him, and that he did not give a god damn, he meant exactly what he said, and the attempt to reduce their tonnage rate 12 cents per ton, thereby reducing their earning capacity, proves the truth of his assertion.

Frank Farrington, in spite of all his declarations to the contrary, is attempting to betray the Illinois coal diggers, and start a wage cutting

(Continued on Page 4)

TO SEND 50,000 FRENCH TROOPS TO AFRICAN WAR

Riffians Take Another Town in Attack

PARIS, France, July 8—The evacuation of Taza has now been completed, war communiques from Morocco state, only men being left in the town.

The new commander of the French invading troops, Gen. Naulin, will leave for Morocco in a week.

Fifty thousand more French troops will be sent to Morocco immediately by the Painleve government, it is learned, in an effort to stop the successful attacks of the Riffian natives. Painleve has asked the chamber of deputies for a further credit of 300,000,000 francs ($15,000,000) for military expenses. The Communist deputies are opposing the credit, and demanding the withdrawal of French troops from Morocco. The socialists are again expected to support the imperialist war.

French forces have evacuated Zaidour, north of Ouezzan, before the attack of the Moroccans.

The French have sent motor cars with machine guns mounted on them into the regions north of Taza and Fez in an attempt to force the restless natives to support the French troops.

The war office reports that the probability of a general uprising thruout Morocco continues.

CAL IN DRIVE TO REDUCE TAX ON BIG INCOMES

Businessmen Expects to Save Millions

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 8.—President Coolidge, himself a stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation has launched a propaganda drive on behalf of big business to reduce the surtax on high incomes. The president announced that he will endeavor to reduce the tax on millionaires from the present rate of forty per cent to twelve per cent.

Coolidge announced he wanted to bring "greater prosperity to industry." He said he is launching the propaganda drive early this year in order to stave off a defeat such as was administered to the "Mellon plan" by the last congress. Coolidge called his propaganda drive an "educational drive."

Give this copy to your shop-mate.

ARBITRATION TRICK IS USED TO DEFEAT UNION AND KEEP WAGES DOWN

NEW ORLEANS, July 8—(FP)—Street car men organized in the Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway employes will continue to receive 45, 47 and 51c an hour until the expiration of their contract with the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., June 30, 1926. The arbitration board refused a 10 per cent increase. The company will then insist on a general reduction. The union is bound by an arbitration agreement.

Worker Correspondent Irwin Wins $5 Prize in First Contest.

The $5 literature prize for the best worker correspondent story in the first of our twice-a-month contests has been awarded, by unanimous decision of the judges—Comrades Loeb, Engdahl and Dunne—to Worker Correspondent Irwin for his story, published Monday, June 29, under the head "Pressed Steel Car Company Uses Shutdown Threat to Speed-Up, Cut Piece Rates."

This story is remarkable for the detailed knowledge of wages and working conditions displayed. It also refers in a clear manner to the last struggles of the workers, the use of private and state police, the blacklist system and other methods of terrorising the workers.

The story gives a picture of conditions in the industry with which it deals and shows that the state power is the instrument of the bosses in maintaining their control over the workers.

It shows also the development of machinery replacing labor and the effect of this on the conditions of the workers.

The weakness of this story, however, is that it does not suggest a remedy in the form of shop committees and union organization nor does it give any idea as to what the workers are saying and thinking about the methods used by the company.

With such additions the prize-winning story could be used to the best advantage for agitational purposes in the plant because the workers would see at once that the correspondent knew what he was talking about.

The story is only a little less than a column in length and therefore somewhat too long for the average worker correspondent article but in consideration of the information contained in it, this was overlooked.

Who will be the worker correspondent to improve upon Irwin's story in the second contest now on?

"Socialist" Calles Deports Communist

(Continued from page 1)

Wolfe, stop the latter's anti-imperialist and labor activities in Mexico and offer another concession to Kellogg to prove the "unbolshevik" nature of Mexican laborism.

Source of "Inconvenience."

This famous article 33 of the Mexican constitution which gives to the president of Mexico the right to deport any alien for "pernicious activities" for "mixing in politics" or for being a source of "inconvenience" during his stay on national territory was adopted by the framers of the liberal constitution of 1917 as a measure aimed at the exploiters of Mexico, the British and American imperialist oil and mining investors, and by the peculiar reversals for which the so-called labor government of Mexico is famous, was turned inside out and applied to one of the most active enemies of American imperialism in Mexico.

Even in the details of the methods of applying the deportation measure, the class character of the Mexican government is made clear. When Leach, representative of big investment interests in Tampico was deported by Obregon, he was given ten days to wind up his affairs and leave the country without escort.

All oil and mining men deported for "mixing in Mexican politics" in the sense of subsidizing revolutions and bribing oppositions (to bribe the official in power is not "mixing in politics" within the meaning of the constitutional clause) have been given the ten days notice.

Didn't Get 10 Minutes Notice.

But now that the deportation article has been turned against a worker and Communist (not the first time that the arbitrary presidential power has been so used) not even ten minutes notice was given but Wolfe was grabbed in the morning as he left his house, held incommunicado until train time and deported the same night under guard without being permitted to take the necessary baggage or funds to care for himself after passing the frontier.

The deportation threat had long been hanging over Wolfe. A member of the executive committee of the Communist Party and of the executive of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, he had been a thorn in the side of the American embassy, the Calles administration and the government-owned leaders of the Mexican Federation of Labor. These leaders had themselves officially petitioned the expulsion, but had never succeeded in getting Wolfe expelled from his union altho it was affiliated with the Federation and the leaders had themselves appeared before the union to prefer charges and conduct the trial. The union repeatedly repudiated the expulsion requests.

The deportation threats had become chronic. Every time the Communist Party issued a new manifesto or started a new move, every time a new union indicated tendencies of a militant nature came another expulsion threat.

Tension Tightened in June.

But of a sudden, towards the end of June, tension tightened in Mexico. The government became panicky when it saw the autonomous unions urged on by the Communists, prepare the first steps toward the formation of a national federation independent of the government—which federation promises to control the basic oil industry, railwaymen and others, leaving the government unions only in control of minor industries. Also the American state department became uneasy and "protesty." And aboveall there loomed on the horizon the sinister cloud of a general strike of the most powerful labor group in Mexico, the railway federation.

The Communists had been predicting the strike and explaining its necessity for a year and a half ever since the signing of the Lamont-De la Huerta treaty. The Communist statement issued then to the effect that the denationalization (return to private hands) of the government-owned railways provided by the treaty contained a secret proviston to the effect that before handing over the roads the government was to lower wages break down conditions and destroy the powerful railway federation.

The "guess" of the Communists as to a secret provision attracted little attention among railwaymen at first but bit by bit the actions of the government made it clear that it had not been guesswork but correct analysis. Thereupon, the railwaymen began entering the Communist Party and preparing for a fight. By twos and threes they entered, and then by tens and twelves. May 1st found them so far advanced in their militant mood that they invited Wolfe to address their May Day meeting. By June first they had invited him to start a class in the tactics of the class struggle in their headquarters. A government representative "unofficially" interviewed Wolfe and informed him that the class would not be permitted. After the first lecture of the course he received a second visit and was informed that he would never give the second lesson, that deportation papers were ready and that if he knew what was good for him he would "drop it."

Railwaymen Join Party.

The class continued and after every session some new railwaymen joined the party. Alliance, organ of the Alliance of Mexican Railwaymen, began carrying articles favorable to Comunism. Its editor joined the party. The party named committees of action to aid the railway strike and the unions began putting themselves on a strike footing. The last week in June they elected a Communist general secretary of the Federation.

The government perceived that "orientation" and strike were synonomous and rightly judged that this class in the tactics of the class struggle would complicate their problem of crushing the railway unions. In fact anything which tended at this juncture to increase the will to struggle and the capacity for struggle of the railwaymen was a menace to the government and to the imperialist Lamont-De la Huerta treaty. This class had become to Calles a nightmare, a symbol of resistance to his policy of surrender to American capitalism. And the presence of Wolfe had become "inconvenient."

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 27, 28, and 29, there were conferences between the executive of the party and various prominent Communist railwaymen and sympathizers.

On June 30 there was to be a general railwaymen's meeting and on July 1 the new Communist secretary of the Federation was to take office. On June 30 Wolfe disappeared and 36 hours later—the fastest time possible, he was on the American side of the Rio Grande.

Couldn't Break Up Class.

Imagine then the consternation of the Mexican government, imagine the swarm of dicks and stoolpigeons that attended when on the following Wednesday it was announced that the deportee's class in tactics would be given as usual. And it was! The Communist Party had received too long a notice to be caught napping. Another instructor, the party secretary was prepared and drilled. The notes for the nevt class weer in his possession and each week he received notes for the next class were in his can deport Communists but you cannot deport Communism."

This is one of the many agitational slogans that immediately were launched by previously prepared protest meetings all over the country. The July fourth anti-imperialist meetings and demonstrations arranged all over the country by the Anti-Imperialist League supported by the railway unions and many other important labor bodies, were largely converted into protests at this new evidence of subserviency to American imperialism. The July 4 meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League in Mexico City adopted a resolution of protest and sent the following telegram to Wolfe care of the national office of the Workers Party:

"Betram D. Wolfe,
"Anti-imperialist meeting greets you, protesting expulsion, praising your work. Greetings.
"Enrique Flores Magon,
"Chairman Meeting."

Protests Grow in Volume.

The protests continue and grow in volume. The preparations for the railway strike go on. The class and the contacts that Calles sought to stop are not stopped. The net effect of his action is to expose more clearly than ever the emptiness of his fine phrases in the Kellogg matter and the utter subserviency of his government to the mandates of Wall Stret. And it has sharpened the class conflicts in Mexico.

12,000 Live Trade Unionists Bank Here!

NOW

Is the Time to Transfer

Just Bring in Your Pass Book.

Deposits made before July 15th
will draw interest from July 1st.

A $5,000 Accident Insurance Policy issued
with each new account.

Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank

CHICAGO'S LABOR BANK

S. W. Corner Clark and Jackson

A Clearing House and State Bank.

Open for your convenience until 8 p. m. Tuesdays and
5 p. m. Saturdays.

CHICAGO NEEDLE TOILERS RALLY TO N. Y. STRUGGLE

Support I.L.G.W. Locals Hit by Machine

(Continued from page 1)

was in the joint board treasury when Perlstein came to Chicago. Approximately the same sum was sent to Chicago from New York. This was quickly dissipated, and the results of it were:

Most all progressive officials and delegates to the joint board and local union executive were removed. Rank and file progressives were slugged, removed from the job, fined, disfranchised, eleven of the most prominent left wingers were expelled from the union. Most every candidate for office suspected of being progressive or who would not swear blind obedience to the machine were, and still are, being removed from the ballot.

The membership of the union is less, the morale lower, job control almost completely lost. This sums up in a few words Perlstein's "achievements" and it cost the membership over $200,000 from their treasury alone.

Shop Chairmen Support Locals 2, 9 and 22.

The "crime" committed by Locals 2, 9 and 22, is that that they refuse to have shoved down their throats the proposed New York agreement, which is a pure sell-out, agreed to by the governor's commission, the yellow socialist lawyer, Hillquit and the Perlstein-Sigman machine.

In a meeting of 2,500 shop chairmen, a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding the removal of the three local executive boards and refusing to recognize this unconstitutional and arbitrary act. The resolution further points out that it is not merely a struggle of Communists but a mass revolt of the membership against a group of parasites who assume the right to raise dues, levy assessments, sign agreements, call and settle strikes on their own terms without consulting the membership.

Members on Guard.

Like thieves in the night Perlstein and Sigman turned loose on the offices of these locals the scum of the East Side. Hundreds of rank and filers of Local 22 day and night defend their headquarters against these hired gunmen.

Brothers and sisters, you must rally to the support of Locals 2, 9 and 22. They are bearing the burden in the struggle against the black reaction, that, if allowed to rule, our union much longer, will smother and destroy our organization.

Locals 2, 9 and 22 stand firmly against the governor's commission award. They are for class struggle as against class collaboration. They are fighting against corrupt gangster rule. They stand upon a fighting program of action.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. Fight!

Brothers and sisters of Chicago: you must again militantly enter the struggle and, in co-operation with Locals 2, 9 and 22, and other progressives thruout the country:

Demand the reinstatement of the expelled executive boards.

Demand that Perlstein and Sigman stop raiding the treasury, stop hiring gunmen and gangsters.

Demand the reinstatement to full membership of all expelled and disfranchised members.

Demand the amalgamation of all needle trade unions into one organization covering the entire industry.

Demand that the I. L. G. W. U. take an active part in the organizing of a labor party.

Chicago Needle Trades Section,
Trade Union Educational League.

Urge "Labor Leaders" Get Together and Stop the War in the Pacific

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a host of intellectuals, very glib with their tongues, and rather apt at spinning theories, are meeting in the Institute on Pacific Relations, at Honolulu, in Hawaii. They have gathered as peacemakers. But they came after the war maneuvers of the American Pacific fleet had passed. Wall Street's warships are now off in Australian waters, so pacifists may talk to their heart's content, and not be charged with transgressing the murder plans of the imperialists.

• • • •

One of the offerings that has come out of this "institute" is that there must be a meeting of the labor leaders of the Pacific nations to aid in preserving peace in this part of the world.

Just who these "labor leaders" are who must come together, we are not told. And no mention is made of how they will preserve peace.

• • • •

Labor leaders fall into two groupings when the cannon begin to thunder their messages of death and destruction. Those who are for the present imperialist system that breeds wars, and those who are against it; for its overthrow. The last war clearly showed that there is no chance, especially for labor leaders, to occupy neutral ground.

Those who are for the abolition of capitalism, of which imperialism is the highest stage, either join the Communist movement or must be so closely sympathetic to it, as to be practically identified with it. There are such labor leaders, few today but more tomorrow, in the nations surrounding the Pacific. But the "institute" now meeting at Honolulu will certainly not call them into conference. That would not be "respectable." It would carry with it the dreaded "Moscow" taint.

• • • •

Neither would the "institute" be able to reach labor leaders who are out-and-out imperialists, which would include most of the present heads of the American trade unions. They are willing to bask in Wall Street's golden sunlight.

It would, however, be able to reach a few "pacifists" among labor officials who like to talk against capitalist wars, until war is declared, but who refuse to join in actions against war. Luckily for the pacifists the move against the next war can still be kept, so far as they are concerned, in the talking stage. But unluckily for them, the last war is still fresh in the minds of many workers. Their "pay-triotic" antics in that struggle are still too vividly remembered.

• • • •

The "institute" has thus labored hard, and the delegates have travelled far, for nothing, if this is all that they can produce. The nations that they represent, while they talk, are slaughtering workers and students in China, and waging war against oppressed peoples in other sections of the globe.

The sterility of the "institute," in its failure to produce anything but a smokescreen of talk, should be another warning to the workers and poor farmers, that the "War Against War" rests in their hands alone, that they alone can bring an end to imperialism that carries in its womb the wars that are to come.

• • • •

Workers and poor farmers, everywhere thruout the land, cannot withhold for one moment their enthusiastic support of the significant demonstrations urged by the Workers (Communist) Party under the slogans, "Stand By Soviet Russia! Hands Off China!" The victory of the Workers' Republics marked the first great defeat of capitalist imperialism at the hands of the awakened Russian masses seeking their liberation. The daily growing struggle in China establishes another milestone in the march toward the world liberation of labor. The "Institute on Pacific Relations" is but a fly speck on the wheels of proletarian progress.

PRISON DOORS STAY CLOSED ON KLAN ATTACKERS

Stephenson's Lawyers Can't Get Him Out

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 8.—Habeas corpus proceedings in the state supreme court may be brought to obtain the release from jail of Davis C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry until they go on trial for the alleged murder of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, it was indicated by defense attorneys here today.

Altho Eph Inman, chief defense counsel, maintained a tight-lipped reticence over the probable action he and his associates may take to obtain the freedom of Stephenson and his co-defendants, the report of habeas corpus measures gained in strength following the failure of the defense counsel to reach an agreement over the next step to take in the case after a six-hour conference yesterday.

Further conferences behind barred doors were expected to be held by Inman and the other defense attorneys. Meanwhile, Stephenson, Klinck and Gentry remain in the county jail at Noblesville following Judge Hines' sudden action Monday in adjourning court until October 5, as a result of constant bickering and jockeying by opposing attorneys over which of the three defendants should go on trial first.

SCRANTON SILK STRIKERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

Bosses Also Forced To Recognize Union

SCRANTON, Pa., July 8.—(FP)—Striking silk workers of Scranton and midvalley mills are at work again with a 12½ per cent wage increase. Some 1,200 workers, mostly miners' daughters and wives, struck for a $4 weekly raise, which would have brot earnings up to $10 to $15 a week.

The strikers organized a local of the United Textile Workers' Union which is to be recognized by employers, and accepted raises of about $1.50.

Employers are supposed not to discriminate against strike leaders.

Quakes Cease at Santa Barbara.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 8.—No tremors, even of the mildest kind were recorded in Santa Barbara today.

Disturbances which for a week rocked the mission city were believed past and the city's residents turned to the problem of reconstruction.

Fatal Fire Caused by Leak.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—That the explosion and fire which caused the death of five persons in the Gillis theater here the night of June 25 was caused by gasoline or leaking gas was the verdict of a coroner's jury which completed its deliberations today.

Jugo-Slav Minister Quits.

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, July 8.—The Jugo-Slav minister of justice, M. Loukinitch, has resigned following the exposure of his release of sequestrated property owned by the prince of Thurn, worth seventeen million dollars.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

FAKE CO-OP TO
WALL; FARMERS
DID NOT BIT

Rosenbaum Grain M
in Complicated Deal

The firm of Dean Onativia and co
pany, which is dominated by
Rosenbaum brothers, has been
pended from the Chicago stock
change for insolvency. The firm
not yet been reorganized, and
banker creditors are demanding
mediate settlement of its $30,000,
obligations. However, the firm m
be reorganized by the bankers.
The crash of the brokerage conc
is closely related to the attempt of
Rosenbaum Grain Corporation,
Armour Grain company and a
smaller firms to unload millions
dollars in inflated stocks on the fa
ers under the guise of the Grain M
keting company, a fake co-operat
while the grain gamblers kept dir
ing control of the firm.
A banker when interviewed adm
ted that "The Grain marketing c
pany may keep its name alive,
will practically dissolve. There
considerable doubt as to whether
properties were worth $16,000,
There isn't much doubt that some
the elevator values were inflate
This banker, to whom grain fi
owe money, declared that litiga
proceedings will be avoided in or
to prevent publicity of the inner w
ings of the transactions.
The Grain Marketing company
instituted a stock selling camp
among the farmers, but they refu
to fall for the bogus co-op.

COMMUNISTS TO
COURT FRIDAY I
SPEECH FIGH

Nineteen Reds Must
at City Hall

Nineteen members of the Work
(Communist) Party will appear
the municipal court, Room 1106,
hall, Friday morning, July 10, to
swer charges of "speaking on
streets without a permit." Sevent
of the Communists were arrested
urday night, June 13, on the co
of W. North Ave. and Orchard
and two others were arrested a w
later.
The Workers Party has been
ducting a free speech fight on
corner all summer. The north
business men have caused the arr
which were made on the basis of
ordinance which has been decla
unconstitutional by the state supr
court.
It is necessary that all nine
Communists arrested appear p
tually at nine a. m. Friday morn
the Labor Defense announces, as
will be forfeited otherwise.
Those who must appear are: W
liam F. Dunne, William F. Kr
Thurber Lewis, Al. Schaap, Nat K
lan, Harrison George, Barney M
Karl Reeve, Max Shachtman, Bern
Davis, Karl Kritchell, Natalie Gor
Gertrude Welsh, Elsa Bloch, Ida
els, Catherine Polishuck, (Germ
Max Miroff.

Miners Gather to
Hear Reid Give the
Left Wing Progra

YORKVILLE, Ohio, July 8.—Mi
from all the surrounding towns
tended the picnic here at which A
Reid, secretary of the Progress
Miners' International Commit
spoke. Reid's analysis of the un
ployed situation in the mining indu
and his championship of the left w
program for the miners' union,
listened to attentively.
Alex Reid addressed another m
ing of miners in Bellaire, Ohio,
following day.

Launch Missing Off Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 8.—
launch Norman, with five men abo
is missing and is believed to be a
in Alaskan waters, according t
message received by the naval r
station at Bremerton, from the n
station at Cordova. The Norman
Snag Harbor June 29 for Ala
waters.

League Studies Austria.

VIENNA, Austria, July 8.—
League of Nations representatives
here studying ways and mean
augmenting Austria's trade.

DICTATOR FIRES TEN
PER CENT OF SPAIN'S
JUDGES FOR GRAF

MADRID, July 8.— One-tenth
all the judges of Spain, a total
595, have been suspended or
finitely dismissed by the military
rectory for abuse of their functio
It was announced today.

Gigantic Growth of Industry Helped Usher in Period of Imperialism

"THE gigantic growth of industry and the remarkably rapid process of centralization of production in constantly larger organizations, are the most striking characteristics of imperialism."—Lenin, in "Imperialism—the Final Stage of Capitalism," Leningrad, May 9, 1917.

LIBERALS GIVE AID TO BLOODY U. S. IMPERIALISM

"Peace" Society Foe of Colonial Workers

(Federated Press).

WASHINGTON, July 8.—(FP)—As tho to forecast the official propaganda which would accompany a sudden naval and military "occupation" of Mexico, the Advocate of Peace Thru Justice, official magazine of the American peace society, has published a leading editorial in its July issue, whitewashing the conquest of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, as well as the stationing of marines in Salvador and Nicaragua.

The irony of this plea for imperialism lies in the fact that the list of honorary vice-presidents of the society includes Jane Addams, David Starr Jordan and other liberals, along with Elihu Root and former Senator Sterling of South Dakota, while Representative Burton of Ohio and Representatives McKinley of Illinois are on the executive committee, with David Jayne Hill, leading fascist spokesman in the national capital.

Liberals Distort Facts.

Utterly ignoring the facts as to the suppression of the Haitian congress by American armed forces under command of Smedley Butler, the editorial says that the American marines were landed "to protect American and other foreign lives and property," and that "under the protection of these marines, it was possible for the congress, in accordance with the constitution, to assemble and elect a president."

It then asserts that a treaty was entered into "with this new Haitian government," and under the terms of this treaty the United States "felt itself compelled three years later to assist the Haitian government to put down a revolt of those elements which had hitherto lived exclusively by revolution and brigandage, elements unwilling to accept the new conditions. This uprising was not an organized movement with definite political aims. This rebellion—there is no other word for it—was put down by the Haitian government's own police force, with the assistance of the marines, after a long and difficult campaign."

American Bayonets Rule.

The fact that the "Haitian government" was a puppet group set up by the American military forces and maintained at the point of American rifles and machine guns is not mentioned. However, the peace society editorial admits that the marines are still in Haiti "because both governments agree that their withdrawal at present might result in disturbances and bloodshed." It ends this apology with a suggestion that the date of safe withdrawal is close at hand. The fact is that the secret extension of the "treaty" until 1935 means that the Washington government plans to retain military possession of Haiti until 1935.

Defends Capitalists.

Explanation of the crushing out of the government in the Dominican Republic in 1916 and American military occupation until 1922 is made in the same hypocritical vein. Thus: "A complete political and financial breakdown in the republic clearly threatened. After a deadlock lasting several months the United States thereupon found it necessary to direct the officer in command of our naval forces in Dominican waters to assume the direction of affairs and to set up a temporary military government" because the Dominican president and congress had refused to enter into a treaty dictated by the American government.

"It has not been a happy business, but we find nothing in it to warrant the charge that we have been pursuing a policy of imperialism in that country."

The editor, Arthur Deerin Call, is a conspicuous reactionary who had advocated American entry into the world court.

Picnic of Finnish Workers in Ohio Is Attended by 1,000

CONNEAUT, Ohio, July 8.—The annual Finnish district picnic, held at Conneaut, Ohio, on July 4 and 5, was attended by more than one thousand comrades and sympathizers. Athletic events, concerts, speaking, and dancing gave all who attended a very enjoyable two-day vacation. Max Salzman, district organizer for the Young Workers' League, spoke in English on Saturday, and Alfred Wagenknecht spoke on Sunday afternoon. Both meetings were linked up with the party's anti-imperialist campaign un-

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

TO the telegraphic call of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party sent yesterday to the local organizations thruout the nation, replies are alreary pouring in within 24 hours, announcing that the Workers Party membership is responding to the call for action upon the slogans

STAND BY SOVIET RUSSIA!
HANDS OFF CHINA!

While imperialist diplomats of the great capitalist powers are gambling with the lives of millions of workers, while secret alliances are being made which may precipitate a new world war, while covert maneuvers of armed imperialist rivals in the field of diplomacy threaten to emerge from that veiled conflict into open warfare, while Great Britain leads the wolfish pack of robber powers now bearing their fangs at the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and while the League of Nations council sleeps soundly at Geneva, the workers of America shall be forewarned of the war danger by the voice of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

DETROIT, MICH.—Mass meeting and picnic, Sunday, July 12, Campbell Grove, end of Mack Ave. car line.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Open air mass meeting, Sunday, July 12, 3 p. m., Richmond Park. Speaker, Robert Minor.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 12, 7:30 p. m., Trades and Labor Hall. Speaker, Fred H. Merrick.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, Louis J. Engdahl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Monday, July 20, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Minnehaha Hall, 160 W. 9th St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

NEW YORK PARTY HOLDS OPEN AIR DEMONSTRATIONS

Chinese Speakers Try Outdoor Lecturing

By CHAS. KRUMBEIN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 8.—The Workers Party in New York mobilized over 50 of its speakers for the five big open-air meetings on Thursday, July 2. The meetings were held in various sections of the city: Union Square, Manhattan; 110th St. and 5th Ave., Harlem; 163rd St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx; Grand St. Extension, Williamsburg, and Stone and Pitkin Aves., Brownsville, and were huge demonstrations against American imperialism which is spreading its tentacles thruout the universe.

Thousands of workers coming from shops and factories stopped to listen to Communist speakers and to speakers of the Kuo Min Tang, the Chinese people's party.

Many Chinese in Audience.

At the Union Square meeting there were a good many Chinese listeners. The crowds remained thruout the entire meetings. Considerable literature was sold.

A resolution was enthusiastically adopted at all five meetings explaining American imperialism's connection with world affairs and demanding the withdrawal of armed forces of the U. S. from China, the guaranty of the demands of China, and the promotion of committees of action. In part it reads as follows:

"We demand the cessation of imperialist policies, the immediate withdrawal of the military forces in China, the unconditional independence of the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, the withdrawal of the marines and other forces from South America, and the immediate establishment of a policy of 'Hands off Mexico.'

"And furthermore, we call upon the workers of the United States who are in trade unions and fraternal organizations to organize their forces to compel the government of the United States to withdraw its military forces from these colonial countries; and we recommend further that committees of action be formed for the above purpose—to the end that American labor may be organized to take action to prevent a new world war."

AKRON WORKERS PLEDGE TO SUPPORT FIGHT ON WORLD IMPERIALISM

AKRON, Ohio, July 8—The Akron Trade Union Educational League held a successful picnic as an anti-imperialist demonstration of the Akron workers on July 4, at Schocalog Lake Park. Several hundred workers and their families attended. Comrade Zinich, editor of Radnick' addressed the gathering in South Slavish.

Comrade Carl Weissberg, organizer of the Cleveland Young Workers' League, spoke about the present revolutionary situation in China and the position of the working class under imperialistic capitalism.

The crowd pledged itself to fight for "Hands off China" and to work with the Workers Party, the Young Workers' League, and the Trade Union Educational League in a joint fight against imperialism.

Wales Continues to do Nothing.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Africa, July 8.—The prince of Wales today continued his round of visits in Rhodesia, attending the local agricultural shows.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

On the Press!

A new pamphlet containing the
MANIFESTO, RESOLUTIONS
AND
CONSTITUTION
of the First National Conference of the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
with pictures of the delegates and
numreous drawings and cartoons.

Every worker should know the facts about this history-making conference.

ORDER NOW! Single copies 10c ORDER NOW!
In lots of 10 or more 5c

International Labor Defense,
23 So. Lincoln St. Chicago, Illinois

CLASS STRUGGLE DIVIDES CHINESE IN BIG STRIKE

Yankee Consul Orders Raids and Arrests

MOSCOW, June 18.—(By Mail)—The alien imperialist powers with the aid of the reactionary Chinese militarist circles are trying to drown the anti-imperialist movement in blood. The American consul at Hankow, being the senior of the foreign consular body at Hankow, sent a note to the governor of the Province Yupei, demanding the arrest of all revolutionary agitators, and declaring every strike or boycott movement to be an unfriendly act towards the alien powers.

At Hankow, American Britain, Japanese, French and Italian marines were landed. The Russian white gurads are taking active part in suppressing the movement. In most of the undertakings, the strike is still on.

Regular Yankee Suppression.

The latest reports from Hankow tell of the execution of eight agitators. Mass arrests and house searches were carried out. The Chinese committee of the rights of man was arrested.

On the suggestion of the foreign powers, the governor issued a warrant of arrest against the leaders of the 1925 railway strike, and against the leaders of the workers' and students' organizations.

The strike movement is spreading and the Japanese printers and the officials of the British shops have joined the Chinese strike. All meetings and demonstrations were forbidden with the threat of the use of arms.

British Shoot 12 Year Old Children.

Among the victims of the shooting that took place at Hankow under the command of a British officer, there are children of twelve years of age, several of those wounded have died.

A resolution passed by the professors of the National University at Peking, contains the demand that in view of the shootings at Hankow and of the other acts of violence committed by the aliens, Chinese troops be immediately dispatched into the territory of the foreign concessions, that the British consul be deported, and that a categorical demand be made for the immediate evacuations of the Chinese ports by the alien warships.

Shanghai Strikers Stick.

The strike at Shanghai is continuing unabated for the third week. On the grounds that it is necessary to support the national industry and to alleviate the suffering of the strikers, the Trade Union Council agreed to the resumption of work in the Chinese textile mills, but only on condition that the Chinese employers officially recognise the trade unions, pay up for the time of the strike, and to renounce forever the use of foreign police in times of strike.

Negotiations are still on. The crews of all the ships that have arrived in the port of Shanghai until now, are on strike, and the port is completely paralyzed. The Jananese strikers have rejected the proposal of the Japanese employers to sign a separate agreement until the demands of all strikers will have been granted.

Let's All Be Free!

The students of the Peking University demand the immediate cessation of relations with Great Britain; they have also decided to issue a manifesto to the peoples of the British colonies, calling upon them to declare their independence.

HOLD 'HANDS OFF CHINA!' MEETING IN MINNEAPOLIS

Eight Hundred Hear Communist Speakers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 8.—Eight hundred workers assembled today at Washington Square, for the "Hands off China" demonstration. It was a fine success, as many Chinese people were present.

John Gabriel Soltis addressed the meeting on the historical causes of the social explosion now convulsing China. He was followed by Tim Long, a Chinese student and member of the Kuo Min Tang.

Tim Long expressed the gratitude of the Chinese proletariat, to the workers of Minneapolis for their solidarity with the downtrodden workers of China.

C. A. Hathaway spoke on the immediate causes that operated to bring on the events in Shanghai. He pointed out the economic significance of the Chinese revolution, to the working class of America. It was a masterly presentation of facts!

ZINOVIEV, IN IRONIC ARTICLE, PICTURES BRITISH HYPOCRISY OF "ZINOVIEV PLOT IN CHINA"

MOSCOW, June 18.—(By Mail)—In connection with the statement made by the conservative member of the British house of commons that the unrest in China was caused by Zinoviev and that Zinoviev himself has admitted it, the Pravda publishes an ironical article by Zinoviev, entitled: "How I Have Caused the Unrest in China."

"Since my crimes are known to Mr. Davison, I have decided to conceal nothing and to make a clear breast of it. There are two phases to my crime: Preparation, and execution."

Zinoviev then describes the preparative phase by sketching the most important stages of imperialist penetration in China since the forties of the XIX century, in others words, 46 years before Zinviev was born.

He recalls the first opium war, the Nankin treaty, the British conquest of Hong Kong, the second opium war of 1858, the Tientsin treaty, the large tributes of 1860, the conquest of China's most important ports by the aliens, the Japanese war of 1895, the conquests that followed by Japan, Russia, France, Germany and Great Britain, the consolidation of imperialist rule in Chna after the Boxer revolt in 1900. "The suppression of which constituted a vital step in the preparative phase of my crime, since the last 25 years of imperialist brutality, and plunder have obviously contributed to causing the present unrest in China."

Japs Help "Prepare."

Zinoviev then proceeds to enumerate the crimes of Japanese imperialism in China from 1905 up to the world war. But the most important factor in the "preparation" of the present unrest in China was the industrialization of China that set in in the forties of the last century, and the circumstance that the working conditions in the foreign-owned industry are incomparably worse than in the most backward capitalist country.

The Japanese and British capitalists built factories in China, taking advantage of the slave status of the Chinese worker in order to squeeze surplus "profits" out of him.

More Red "Preparations."

And finally, in order to complete the "preparations" the British and Japanese officers have recently displayed their talents by shooting upon Chinese working children, by murdering students, by organizing joy rides with armored cars and tanks thru the streets of Shanghai, by shooting upon peaceful and unarmed Chinese from the rear and committing other brave deeds.

All this of course, happened not on command of the British and Japanese imperialists, but on Zinoviev's instructions, for it was only thus possible for the Bolsheviks to "create unrest" most successfully.

Little Left for Him to Do.

"Well Mr. Davison," writes Zinoviev, "I admit before the entire world that I am guilty of all the crimes attributed to me; but I should like to make just one correction; all the enumerated preparatory measures were carried out by members of your camp. After these "preparations" we had but a few details to execute: To recommend to some Chinese that they commit suicide as a protest against the imperialist bestiality, to recommend to others that they cut off their fingers and write in their own blood certain short but expressive sentences, to suggest to hundreds of thousands of workers to strike and to demonstrate, to bewitch hundreds of thousands of small tradesmen and the entire student body of China into taking part in these actions, and to get certain reactionary generals, among them Chang Tso-lin, to contribute considerable sums in support of the anti-imperialist movement.

"But, Messrs. Davison, your preparations were so exhaustive that we don't find it difficult at all to commit the crime of stirring the hundreds of millions of Chinese to unrest, so that you are now unable to appease them either with machineguns or with diplomatic notes.

"Mr. Davison seems to be as talented as Mr. Hicks, the minister of the interior, who in a speech delivered by him a few days ago, defended the right trade union leaders like Clynes, Thomas and MacDonald against the Communists. We hope that in the future Messrs. MacDonald and Clynes will continue to engage such talented counsel as with as much influence in labor circles as Mr. Hicks enjoys.

"Hicks declares that the British Trade Union Movement is financed by Moscow, and that his predecessor, Mr. Henderson, had said the same. We may congratulate both! The British Trade Union Movement is being financed by Moscow, and the Chinese unrest is being stirred by Moscow.

"All that still remains to be said is that the moon was manufactured in Hamburg and that the Japanese earthquake was decreed by the executive of the Comintern. Just continue in this manner gentlemen! You are blessing us with a pleasant recreation."

Another Injunction Against the U. M. W.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., July 8.—A temporary injunction forbids the U. M. W. of A. from organizing miners of the Ben Franklin Coal company

IMPERIALISM IS EXPOSED BY W. P. OF WORCESTER

Socialists Sneer at Workers' United Front

WORCESTER, Mass., July 8.—The City Central Committee of Worcester held a open air anti-imperialist mass meeting on the Common. The main speakers were Max Lerner and Tom Bell. A large number of workers attended the meeting and showed their appreciation of the speeches by their frequent applause.

In preparation for this anti-imperialist mass meeting Max Lerner, secretary of the C. C. C., sent invitations to the remnants of the S. P. in the city to participate in this meeting in common opposition to capitalist imperialism. The reply to this invitation the S. P. sent a letter which completely exposes them as open defenders of the capitalist system.

They refused to have anything to do with the meeting and sneered at the very idea of a united front of all workers in opposition to imperialism.

The speeches of Max Lerner and Tom Bell dealt with the atrocities committed by the imperialistic powers in China, Morocco, South America, Hawaii and the Philippines. Many copies of the DAILY WORKER and pamphlet were sold at the meeting.

England Seeks to Return to Swim in Mexican Markets

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Great Britain has started negotiations with a view to renewing diplomatic relations with Mexico, according to El Graphico.

Claim U. S. Official Assassinated.

MANILA, July 8.—H. C. Lemace, an American official of the sugar central in Occidental province has been assassinated, according to advices received here today.

U. S. TRIES TO CALM CHINESE WITH PROMISE

If Words Suffice, No More Will Be Done

By LAWRENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—(FP)—Secretary of State Kellogg has held a number of conferences with Minister Sze, and is now drafting instructions to be cabled to John MacMurray, the new American minister to Peking, who it about to reach his post.

Alarm within the department at the rapid growth of the Chinese emancipation movement has deepened during the past two week, during which the world has witnessed the strange spectacle of the Chinese nation—united in purpose without having an actual government—presenting lists of demands for apology, indemnification and other amends for wrongs done Chinese by foreigners.

These demands Minister Sze has laid before Kellogg with a frank assurance that 400,000,000 Chinese mean to back them up. The historic international sport of kicking the Chinese is ended. Western powers are faced by the problem of saving what they can from the collapse of their position in the Orient.

What effect this victory will have on the temper and program of the Chinese people is a question to which Minister MacMurray will give his attention as soon as he reaches Peking. If he finds that Peking officials accept the proposed conference as the best road to removal of western imperialism from China, and that strikes and student demonstrations subside, he will so report, and the anxiety of Washington to please the Chinese will cool off.

If, however, he reports that the Chinese are encouraged by this success to demand a great many more concessions from the foreign powers, and that national pride is stirred to resentment against the missionaries and traders, Washington will remain anxious for quick action to satisfy these demands.

Flood Hits Manila.

MANILA, July 8.—The business section of Manila was flooded today in the worst inundation since 1914. The flood was so sudden that automobiles were stalled in the streets and street cars stopped.

CHINESE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM BOUND TO RESULT IN VICTORY OF WORKERS, SAY SOVIET YOUTH

(By International Press Service)

MOSCOW—The Moscow Conference of the Soviet Union Communist Youth sent a telegram to the Communist Youth of China, greeting the Chinese struggle of liberation and containing, among other things, the following:

"From the instant when the Chinese working class took over the lead of the national-revolutionary movement, there is—in spite of all possible defeats which perhaps await you—no power in the world that could prevent the final triumph of China's working class.

The Russian Communist Youth will do everything to secure for the fighting Chinese youth the energetic and lasting support not only of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, but also of the workers and peasants of the whole world."

A New Stock of Good Books
JUST RECEIVED!

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Lenin Memorial Album . . . 25 Cents
with 33 photograps—Text in English, German and French

From Publishers—

Reconstruction in Russia
by Paxton Hibben . . . . 15 Cents
A pamphlet including the latest facts and figures on reconstruction in the world's first workers government.

and

My Flight from Siberia
by Leon Trotsky $1.00
A splendid edition with board cover, maps and frontispeca photo of the author.

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1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

TEACHERS SEEK MORE WAGES IN NEW YORK FIGHT

Governor Smith Vetoed Increased Pay

NEW YORK, July 8.—(FP)—New York City teachers are continuing their fight for an increased wage scale that will bring their earnings up to the purchasing value of 1914 wages, William R. Lasher, chairman joint salary committee, says in announcing the teachers' plans to go before the board of estimate.

The teachers are demanding the scale of the Ricca bill passed by the state legislature but vetoed by Governor Smith. Representatives of the Teachers' Union and other interested organizations protested to the board of education in a public hearing against the scale proposed by the superintendents, which gives the already higher paid principals, high school teachers and superintendents salary increases out of proportion to the increases given the underpaid elementary and lower grade school teachers.

About 30,000 teachers are behind the demand for a higher scale.

Germans Buy Soviet Horses.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—A group of German businessmen has applied to the People's Commissariat of Agriculture for permission to purchase and export from the Soviet Union a party up to 10,000 horses for needs of German industry.

WORKERS' SCHOOL PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASS STARTS ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON

NEW YORK, July 8. — Active preparations for the New York election campaign are scheduled to begin this coming Saturday afternoon, July 11, at 3 p. m., when the public speaking class arranged by the Workers School will hold its first session.

About 20 comrades have already registered for this course, which has the definite objective of preparing comrades for active participation as speakers in the coming local election campaign. The class will be directed by William Weinstone and will continue for eight sessions.

Registration is still open. If you possess a general understanding of Communist principles, if you have command of the English language and a voice with some carrying power, join the class and become a member of that corps of speakers which is going to carry the Communist message to thousands of New York workers this fall.

Enroll any time, day or evening, at Room 34, 108 East 14th street, or with the instructor on Saturday afternoon.

LOS ANGELES FAKER IN CLAIM WHICH INVESTIGATION PROVES FALSE; JOB SHARKS THRIVING

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—This would not have been written if it had not been for a statement in an article written by E. E. Lampton, ex-secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters and published in the Southern California Labor Press of June 26 in which he enumerate a number of laws which he claims organized labor has put on the statute books.

One of these is the law establishing public employment offices, in regard to which he says: "Since the enactment of this law, private employment offices have been compelled to compete with our free employment service . . . and now no one need pay for a job."

Same Old Stuff.

I took it upon myself to look into this matter and find his assertion to be a lie. What I find is that men are forced to pay for jobs as much as they ever were. There is no sign that private agencies have suffered from competition from the lonely free agency, but on the contrary, they are more prosperous then ever, as is best proved by the fact that the majority of them have moved to better locations and more spacious quarters, while those workers seeking employment have steadily increased.

There is more or less red tape connected with the free agency in the shape of registration, etc., which is absent in the private agencies. They are all, free or otherwise, scab-breeding institutions. This is so because jobs obtained from them are practically always below the union scale, and conditions are inferior in every respect.

Working Both Ends.

It is common knowledge that the private agencies split the fees with the boss, thus giving him an incentive for getting his help from them, even going so far as to firing perfectly competent employes, or making life so miserable for them that they are compelled to quit.

In this way both the agencies and the boss are profiting. This one fact helps one to understand why competition from the free public agency is negligible, why private institutions are doing more business than in previous times and even charging more for the jobs now than they did before the law was passed.

All this is well known, but it does not bother Lampton, the provisional class collaborator, very much. If there is no better arguments in favor of organization we might as well quit trying to get the unorganized into the unions.

Can it be that the union officials do not want the unions to become strong and effective? I am suspicious.

Pretty Good Proof.

The action of Muir and Hutcheson in expelling 16 members in March, 1924, from carpetners' locals in this city seems to point in that direction. Anyway, to my mind, the carpenters used good judgment when they voted Lampton out of office in the last election.

To show how far from harmful the effects of the free agency have been on the private agencies let me mention one agency which I know something about.

Some time before the war an individual started in connection with a pool hall, in the rear of an old building on Spring St., a free employment office. This fellow used to extol the virtues of the present system from a soap box and boasted of having shined shoes for a living.

The main purpose of his spoutings was to advertise his pool hall thru the free jobs he was able to dole out, and he never forgot to try to impress the crowd with his own greatness.

Today he has a private employment office occupying almost the entire second floor in a building on Broadway. It is a place where you pay, and pay dearly for the opportunity to go to work.

A Business Without Failures.

The free public employment office did not put him out of business, nor has it hurt any other private agency. It is a business without failures, at least so in Los Angeles.

If this law had really been of such great benefit to labor it would have been declared unconstitutional long ago.

A law regarding employment offices to be effective should have abolished them entirely, or made it a severely punishable offence for employers to get their help from them. If such a law had not only been made, but also enforced one could perhaps with some degree of truth say: ". . . now no one need pay for a job."

That's Easy.

If it is true no one has to buy a job because of this law, it is equally true no one has to work below the union scale of wages.

Verily, Lampton is a smart man. No one has to pay, look for a job, or even work. We can lie down and die, —or go to jail.

SOVIET RULE RUNNING SAGHALIEN SMOOTHLY; ANTI-WORKERS LEAVE

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The special commission which took over the Soviet territory in Saghalien has returned from the northern part of the island. They state that all anti-Soviet elements left the place long ago. Alexandrovsk was found to be in good order; the town has an electric plant, water piping, canalization and a well-run hospital.

The task of establishing Soviet administration in northern Saghalien was carried thru quite smoothly.

Write the story about your shop —Order a bundle to distribute there.

BRITISH TRADE EXPERT WARNS OF BANRKUPTCY

Adverse Balance of Huge Proportions

LONDON, June 23 (By Mail).—"We have come to the point where we shall have to contemplate liquidation of our national assets and live on our national capital."

This is the conclusion reached by Sir Allan Smith, chairman of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation.

In a statement issued yesterday he said that the income available for investment abroad—in other words, our trade balance—was £252,000,000 in 1920, £154,000,0000 in 1922, £102,000,000 in 1923, and £29,000,000 in 1924.

"In the current year we have come, on estimate, to a position which, apart from war conditions, has not previously been reached.

"Estimated from the result of the first five months, the trade balance in 1925 will be adverse to the extent of £26,000,000.

Adverse Balance.

"In this estimate, 'invisible exports' are taken on the same basis as in 1924, and with the slump in shipping freights and other conditions, the figure taken is probably too favorable.

"The fact of supreme importance is, that there is an estimated adverse balance for the current year which may turn out to be more than £30,000,000 sterling.

"We have thus come to the point where we shall have to contemplate liquidaion of our national assets and live on our national capital.

"If, therefore, something is not done to revivify our export trade the result in time must be national bankruptcy.

"Obviously, we cannot continue to draw interest on investments we realize."

Russian Movie Will Be Shown on Pacific Coast

The Seattle local censorship board, known to be one of the strictest in the country, has passed "The Beauty and the Bolshevik" and "Russia in Overalls," and the I. W. A. committees in several coast cities are beginning arrangements for the showing of these films in their section.

The time and place of the Pacific coast showings will be announced as soon as they are definitely determined. Several hundred cities have enjoyed this rollicking Red Army comedy, but many more have not yet made their arrangements. The films are available for dates now at almost any time, and are all in excellent condition for running. Applications for their use should be sent to the International Workers' Aid, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Fire Kills 30 in Colombia.

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 8.—Thirty bodies were found after a fire which swept Manizales 110 miles north of here.

MAJOR GRUBB DISAPPOINTED BY INDIFFERENCE OF OMAHA CROWD TO HIS CALL TO ARMS FOR U. S.

OMAHA, Nebr., July 8—July 4th picnickers refused to enthuse over militarization in Omaha. With a park full of people eating basket lunches and popping firecrackers, less than 200 of them could be coaxed to parade with an equal number of soldiers. A special appeal was made to them but they did not budge. They came to picnic, shoot off crackers, drink red lemonade or loll on the grass until the fireworks display. They simply ignored the military spellbinders and the marchers for imperialism.

1,000 Sign Up—330 March.

A few extracts from the Omaha Bee and World-Herald shows the utter indifference of the populace. "Because only 330 persons marched in the Defense day parade at Fontelle park yesterdya, Omaha's observance of the event was said to be "disgraceful" by Major D. C. T. Grubb, executive officer of the committee in charge, and Major General George B. Duncan, commanding the Seventh Corps area, complained: 'If Omaha men had as much spirit as the women, we would have had plenty of marchers,' says the World-Herald.

The little group who responded to the muster day appeal paraded past a throng of thirty thousand persons. Only a small percentage of these interrupted their picnics or their firecrackers to witness the procession.

"Altho one thousand persons sent post cards to defense day headquarters agreeing to march, there was not a man over 350 in the parade," said Major Grubb in the same item. "Half of those who did appear were from the army corps headquarters.

"I suppose the truble was that the day was a double holiday, defense day and July Fourth, and too many preferred to go to the country on picnics."

The major pointed out, however, that all of those in the park had been welcomed thru previous newspaper stories to parade in the defense test, without formal enrollment.

Reviewing Stand Empty.

The notables expected in the reviewing stand did not appear, and General Duncan, Mayor Dahlman and a few friends deserted the stand to watch the parade from the side lines.

General Duncan, the principal speaker at Brown Park, and John Lee Webster, the orator at Fontenelle Park, both pleaded for preparedness as the best means of defense against future wars.

Bands and Singers Fail Flat.

According to the Omaha Bee report, standards were abandoned before the retreat parade began at 7:05, the standards of 10 units, scheduled to march, were abandoned, because there were no volunteers in them or because the number was so small that several units had to be combined to form a marching column. **The Seventh Corps area staff outnumbered the rest of the marchers.**

The Moose band played the "Star Spangled Banner" as the skimpy column stood at attention and saluted. Then, the sunset gun was fired and the flag run down. The Moose band, augmented by three members of the American Legion drum corps, which was to have been an imposing body at the head of the column, led the parade past the reviewing stand. Altho urged by army officers, the thousands of men in the park refused to join the march. They sat under shady trees as spectators. About 20,000 persons, men, women and children, were in the park at the time of the demonstration.

At 8:30, Charles Gardner attempted to lead the spectators in singing "America." He met with response so feeble that it barely could be heard above the playing of the band.

SOVIET UNION, WITH FINE HARVEST, WILL EXPORT MUCH GRAIN

MOSCOW (By Mail)—With the present condition of crops thruout the U. S. S. R. above the average, this year's harvest is estimated approximately at sixty million tons.

Such prospects materializing, it would be possible to export up to 5,000,000 tons (over 300,000,000 poods) of grain from the Union.

Max Eastman Is Expelled from the Workers Party

Statement by Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America.

Just prior to his leaving for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics some three years ago, Max Eastman became a member of the Workers Party of America, and secured credentials as a member of the organization.

Eastman has not maintained any connections with the party during the period of his stay in Russia and his membership in the Workers Party has therefore lapsed. The Central Executive Committee of the party feels it necessary, in view of the books written by Eastman, malingning and attacking the leaders of the Russian Communist Party and the Communist International that Eastman maintain not even the remotest connections with the Workers Party of America. Therefore, although Eastman has functioned as a member of the Workers Party for more than two years, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has adopted a resolution directing the branch of which Max Eastman was a member to expel him from the organization.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America.

Wm. Z. Foster,
Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Sec'y.

MANY BRANCHES PASS MOTION ON GITLOW DEFENSE

Promise Aid In Fight For Class Prisoners

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Down Town English branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, New York City, has unanimously passed a resolution of support to Benjamin Gitlow in his fight to win his freedom from the supreme court decision which will send him back to Sing Sing if carried out.

The resolution states, in part: "Whereas Comrade Gitlow has refused a pardon which would have lifted the indictment under which he is now out on bail for violation of the criminal anarchy law of this state, and whereas Comrade Gitlow has taken this step in order to make a test case before the supreme court of the United States in order to invalidate the syndicalist laws under which various political prisoners are under indictment thruout the country.

"Be it resolved, that we congratulate Comrade Gitlow on the Communist fight he has waged and that the Down Town English branch pledge Comrade Gitlow our fullest support to win his freedom."

(Signed) William S. Fanning, recording secretary.

* * *

Similar resolutions were passed by the Finnish branch of Frederick, S. Dakota (Emil Niva, secretary) and by the Italian branch No. 1 of the Workers Party (Gustav Scarfa, secretary).

Yowl Basket Picnic at Braeside Beach on Sunday, July 12

A novel way of raising funds to carry on their organizational campaign in the many printing and book binding establishments in the loop has been discovered by Working Area Branch No. 1 of the Young Workers League.

It will be a basket picnic to be held on Sunday, July 12, at Braeside, Ill.

Admission ticket for every girl coming to the picnic will be a well prepared and attractive lunch basket. Admission for the boys will be willingness and means to share the food with the girl who prepared it. In business like English baskets will be donated by the girls and sold to the boys.

The crowd going to the picnic will meet at 9:30 a. m. at the "L" station at Wabash and Adams and from there proceed to Braeside. Braeside is a beautiful bathing beach near Evanston.

Everybody is invited and urged to come. Watch for further announcements of entertainment and complete directions for stragglers, though everybody is expected to be at the place specified above at 9:30 so as to insure a full day of enjoyment.

Farrington Proposes Plan That Would Wreck the Miners' Union

(Continue from Page 1)

campaign that would result in the complete wreck of the U. M. W. of A., not only in Illinois, but thruout the country.

The Illinois unit of the U. M. W. of A. is the strongest numerically and financially, in fact is the backbone of the miners' union, and this district if broken, would make it easy to destroy the other district organizations that are a great deal weaker in every way.

The Farrington attempt in the Johnston City affair is not something new to the miners in America, they remember his convention declaration of co-operation with the coal corporations; his advice to reduce the cost of production to be better able to compete with the West Virginia miners.

Helping The Operators.

You will notice in the enclosed letter sent to Mr. Texal Berry, secretary of the Johnston City local by Farrington, that he considers it wise and advisable for the miners to "do something in Illinois to reduce the cost of production and enable the operators to meet the competition of the nonunion fields."

He further states that he thinks 12c per ton reduction is too much, and suggests 10c per ton sufficient.

However, he aprpoved of a suggested contract of 12c per ton reduction the details of which is enclosed in the following "copy of contract."

Copy of letter from Farrington to the local follows and copy of contract that has been repudiated by the coal diggers.

Mr. Texal Berry, Secretary,
Local Union No. 3192,
Johnston City, Illinois

Dear Sir and Brother—In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in a telegram sent me under date of Feb. 13th by Joe Noble and Robert Barron I opened up negotiations with Mr. D. W. Buchanan, President of the Old Ben Coal Corporation concerning the matter of making an agreement that would allow the coal company to take over the drilling and shooting of coal at Mine No. 18 of the Old Ben Coal Corporati[illegible] After going into th[illegible] quite extensively with Mr. Buchanan, he offered a proposal, copy of which is enclosed herewith, for the consideration of your members. I do not know of anything that would prevent us from entering into an agreement of this kind if we thot it wise and advisable to do so and we certainly must do something in Illinois to reduce the cost of production and to enable the operators to meet the competition of the nonunion fields. If the Illinois miners are to get anywhere near a fair proportion of work and maintain their present wage scale, and if we can work out some plan that will help the operator without reducing the earning capacity of our men, it is certainly our duty to do so. Personally, I think Mr. Buchanan is asking too much when he wants 12c per ton for drilling and shooting, but he contends his examination of a very carefully kept record shows that it has been costing the miners 12c per ton themselves to shoot the coal, however, it is my opinion that we can secure a reduction in these figures by further negotiations with Mr. Buchanan. I think perhaps I could get him to agree to accept 10c per ton, but I do not believe that he could be induced to take over the drilling and shooting for any less than 10c per ton, but I think perhaps, I may be able to influence him to do so notwithstanding the fact he contends and he has the records to prove his contention that it has been costing the miners an average of 12c per ton to shoot the coal in the past. Furthermore, I am satisfied that I could induce Mr. Buchanan to write a clause into any agreement that we might make in which the company would agree that a man shall have the opportunity of loading a stipulated number of tons of coal every day he goes into the mine.

Sugaring The Pill.

For illustration: I think that Mr. Bunchanan would agree that every loader who goes into the mine shall have the opportunity of loading at least ten tons of coal per shift or whatever number of tons we may agree to. This would not mean that a loader would only be allowed to load ten tons of coal per shift, it would mean that he would have the opportunity of loading if he could load that much or if he desired to do so. The object in having that kind of a clause in the agreement would be to guarantee the loaders a day's work at loading coal, when they went into the mine. Moreover, I am sure that Mr. Buchanan will agree to amend the tentative proposal that is enclosed herewith, so as to relieve the miner of any responsibility for repairing any and all damage that may be done in a loader's working place because of bad shots, I mean by that, that any damage that was done to a man's working place by bad shooting, would have to be repaired by the company, or at the company's expense.

The Boss Is Worried!

I have gone into the matter quite carefully with Mr. Buchanan, and I am satisfied that he would agree to amend the enclosed proposition as herein stated, but I do not believe we could get him to agree to anything more than I have told you in this letter. Mr. Buchanan seems to be rather hesitant and fearful about the company taking over the drilling and shooting of coal because the company is assuming considerable risk as it would be a new practice and one which the company does not know much about so far as the cost of doing so is concerned but he has told me that if we enter into an agreement on the basis herein outlined, that he will start up Mine No. 18 and do the best he can to make the proposition a success and the matter is, therefore, referred to your members for their consideration, if they should instruct me to enter into an agreement on the basis herein outlined I shall do everything in my power to protect the interests of our members in any agreement we may make. It is not my desire to influence your members on this matter but I think I should say to you that every day the proposition of the Illinois Mine Workers is growing more desperate and work in Illinois is growing less and less and markets that have for years been supplied by Illinois coal are being taken away from us by coal coming from nonunion fields. Yesterday, the Peabody Coal Company shut down twelve of their mines in Illinois and that is only an example of what is occurring all over the state. At the present time we have hundreds of idle mines in Illinois and this is the period of the year when we should be having our best work and the only reason these mines are not working is because the operator cannot find a market for the coal and every day I hear of an instance where some Illinois operator has lost his contracts to the nonunion fields. And I fear the coming summer will reveal the most desperate experience the Illinois Mine Workers have gone thru.

Therefore, if we can do anything that will enable the Illinois operators to go out and recover their lost markets without reducing the earning capacity of our members, it is certainly our duty to do so.

I shall be glad to consult with and advise your members in any way that they may desire concerning this very important subject.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. Farrington,
President.

Drilling and Shooting Coal.

Fifth (a) It shall be at any time optional with the operators to select whether the drilling and shooting of coal shall be done by the miner or shall be done by the operator in accordance with the plan hereinafter outlined. Where the drilling and shooting is done by the operator none of the provisions of the fifth section of the present state agreement shall apply. And it is also understood that all other sections of the past agreements or records made pursuant to the provisions of such section five, and which are inconsistent or in conflict of this revision of the fifth section of earlier agreements, shall be construed as not to apply in any way to mines operating under the provisions of this revised section five as hereinafter provided.

Breaking Up The Union.

(b) In all cases where the operator elects to do the drilling and shooting of the coal he shall hire at his own expense men to be known and designated as drillers, and shooters shall have all qualifications required by the state mining law for shot firers. It is agreed that the operator shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of the men whom he shall employ as drillers and shooters, and also of the number of men he shall employ. He shall be free to remove any man or number of men, from this work at any time without explanation or cause, and to replace them at any time with any man or men he may desire, but any man or men from any local shall be considered as having priority for such a driller's and shooter's position, and it is agreed that no member or members, or officers, of any local or district of the U. M. W. of A. shall object to any man or men being given drillers' and shooters' positions, and no such person, local or district shall in any way hinder the acceptance of any man's transfer card thru delay, thru attempting to charge excessive transfer fee or placing of fines, or in any other manner not specifically mentioned. The miner shall continue to be responsible for the care of the working place or places in the same manner and to the same degree that they have been liable in the past, and as provided in the state mining law. Should any miner absent himself from his working place for any cause on any day that the mine at which he is employed works and the coal in his working place has been shot down ready to load, then if in the judgment of the operator it is necessary for the safety of the working place or for the economical operation of the mine, to load out such coal, he shall have the right to do so in any manner he may elect, employing the coal in payment, but in such his option at the scale provided, taking the coal in payment, but in such event the operator shall furnish the miner a working place the next day the mine works. Where the operator elects to do the drilling and shooting as hereinafter provided, he shall furnish and be free to select and use whatever kind or kinds of explosive he may deem best suited to the work to be performed.

Operator to Have Own Way.

(c) The operator may at his option determine and provide rules and regulations which govern the time of starting, the placing and firing of shots and all details of work to be done by the drillers and shooters. No such rules and regulations are to be interpreted as inconsistent with the mining laws concerning shotfirers, and it is understood and agreed that nothing shall be done by the U. M. W. of A. to abridge this right of the operators or to interfere in any way with putting into effect by the management of the mine of any such rules and regulations as may be advisable within the judgment of the operator.

(d) All bug dust or machine cuttings, when free from impurities, may be loaded out with the snubbings or other coal so as to produce a merchantable mine run coal. The above does not contemplate any change in the present method of handling bug dust or machine cuttings in Franklin County or at any other mine where it is necessary to load same out before shooting the coal, as a protection against explosions or fire.

Where the operator desires the bug dust loaded out separately this shall be done by the miner working in the place during his regular shift at the regular tonnage price, and the company shall furnish cars to load same.

"It is further understood and agreed that the miners shall properly snub their places before the shots are fired and that all places must be properly squared up by the miners before they are cut by machine. The miner shall take up the bottoms left by the machine, and the records and decisions now existing relative to taking up bottoms shall apply the same as tho the miner had drilled the holes and placed the shots.

Can Shift Men at Will.

"(e) In order to better enable the operator to furnish to each miner an opportunity to load the turn of the mine, the mine management may at his option move men from one working place to another, as in his judgment of the management, it may be necessary, but it is expressly understood and agreed that the management will not move miners from one place to another unless in the judgment of the management it is necessary to do so in order to furnish the men an equal turn or prevent men from being out of coal, the only limit that shall be placed upon the number of men working after one mining machine of any type shall be the capacity of the machine; and nothing shall be done by the miners either directly or indirectly to limit the number of men working after a machine.

"(f) Where the operator assumes the work of drilling and shooting the coal he shall be entitled to a differential of twelve cents (12c) per ton of mine run coal for all coal so drilled and shot, and in addition thereto shall be entitled to a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent in the yardage on all yardage work, and the remaining two-third of the yardage rate when paid shall in all cases be divided equally between the machine men and the loaders."

Farrington's Treachery.

The foregoing is but a sample of the Farrington treachery to the Illinois miners, and the militant rank and file who have refused to be betrayed are marked for expulsion.

When the deal was proposed, Freeman Thompson and John Watt, illegally removed officers of sub-district 4, Dist. 12, hurried to Johnston City and laid bare the treason of the proposal, the miners immediately afterwards repudiated the proposal and sent it down to defeat amidst their contempt and scorn.

Thompson and Watt have been responsible many times in blocking Farrington's treacherous proposals and are rewarded today by being expelled by Farrington and his board.

The militant rank and file in Illinois must rally to Freeman Thompson and John Watt, or the expulsion will be carried into every local union in the District and every member who dares to criticize Farrington or his machine, or refuses to comply with the dictation of the coal company will be expelled, and no recourse will be had thru the organization as long as the Farrington gang of fakers rule the union.

FIND SOCIALIST MIXED IN GRAFT IN BRIDGE DEAL

Minneapolis County Official Probed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 8.—Minneapolis labor and political circles have been considerably stirred by the charges against Lynn Thompson, the socialist county commissioner, preferred against him by co-members of the board.

These charges are to the effect that Lynn Thompson has been guilty of improper administration of the affairs of his office.

Bridge Graft

Specifically, the charge are that Thompson ordered construction of Bridge No. 107 in Eden Prairie Township greatly exceeding estimates and with orders to the foreman to proceed with the work contrary to instructions as to plans and specifications from the county surveyer.

The bridge in question crosses Miller's Creek, and was built of concrete and masonry at a cost of $1,200.00 Ordering of the inquiry came at the roads and bridges committee session yesterday after the reading of the communication from the county survery's office.

Spent County Funds

The deputy county surveyor visited the bridge June 13th, and finding the work proceeding unsatisfactorily, ordered the foreman to make several changes. The foreman refused to follow the Surveyor's recommendation, declaring that he was working under direct instructions from Mr. Lynn Thompson.

The Bridge, when inspected recently, was found unsafe, the report listing several specific details.

It is also charged that Lynn Thompson has authorized the expenditure of county funds, as chairman of the roads and bridges committee, without due authority for same. It is pointed out that on January the first, the fund in question amounted to a half million dollars. Today it is down to eighty thousand dollars, with six months to go. Several projects are cited which Lynn Thompson has authorized the work on, in violation of the state law.

Rats Desert Shy

The significant phase of this whole turmoil, is the fact that both Geo. H. Mallon and Arthur Ferrin, both so-called labor members of the board, have deserted Lynn Thompson in this strife, and left him in the lurch.

John Walquist, foreman of the grand jury, promises an investigation of the whole matter.

"Defense Day" Is Fizzle, Army Chief Admits; Favors Draft

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Maj. Gen. John Hines, chief of staff admitted that the turn out for the war office's military day was only two thirds of last year's turn out. "Several governors did not feel that they could require the participation of the national guard," Hines said.

He declared that Congress will be asked to make it permissible to draft civilians for the next mobilization day.

BULGAR WHITE TERROR CRUSHES MINERS' UNION; PROGRESSIVES OF U. M. W. OF A. ASKS BIG PROTEST

By ALEX REID,

Sec. Progressive Miners' Committee of the U. M. W. of A.

The Progressive Miners' Committee calls to the attention of the miners and workers of America the horrible condition of the workers in Bulgaria, and requests that the workers draw up resolutions in their local unions, the same to be sent to the Bulgarian Embassy, Washington, D. C.

The workers of Bulgaria have been and are being mowed down in the bloody reign of terror by the Zankov butchers in the hope that they will crush all militancy amongst the workers.

Miners' Union Crushed.

Closing our eyes to the blow, doesn't lessen its impact, neither does silently standing by observing the annihilation of our class conscious comrades in Bulgaria by the bloody executioners and bourgeois thugs of the Zankov government make it any less hideous or likely to minimize the percussion upon the workers of this country.

The relationship between the murderous Zankov government and the republican government is one of complete understanding, as its silence concerning the murders will indicate, the policy of wholesale assassination of the militant workers is part of an imperial policy which America acquiesces in, and indirectly subscribes to. Therefore, it is for the workers of America to demonstrate their indignation and to vigorously protest against this brutal form of murderous repression.

The Bulgarian government is now killing off workers and peasants according to lists compiled long previous to the cathedral explosion, on the pretext that it is fighting against terrorist reaction.

• • •

The Mine Workers' Union has been dissolved by the Zankov government. The leaders have been arrested, and perhaps are now dead, the attempt made by the union to publish its own trade union paper ended in the confiscation of the first number, and the arrest of the editor, meeting with little, if any, opposition.

Send in your letters of protest to the Bulgarian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and copies of same to the DAILY WORKER. In defending your Bulgarian comrades you are defending yourselves.

Strikebreaker Cal Looking for a New Chance at the Game

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 8.—Altho President Coolidge has as yet received no specific report from Washington on the threatening situation in the hard coal fields, it was said yesterday by an official spokesman for the the president that Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis are keeping in close touch with developments bearing on the coming wage conference.

Should the situation become acute the president will ask his two department chiefs for full information to guide him in taking any action which might be necessary to protect the interests of the operators from the possibility of another strike.

German Business Would Escape Tax

BERLIN, Germany, July 8.—German business firms have protested against high taxes and demanded a reduction in the tax. The German workers are bearing most of the burden of taxation.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, July 9, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9222 Houston Ave.
16836	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey
499	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
548	Journeymen Barbers, 180 West Washington St., 8:45 P. M.
340	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
3	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
17320	Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
24	Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17301	Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison
774	Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green Sts.
8N	Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 8:15 p. m.
130	Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.

(Note—Unless otherwose all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Cincinnati Carpenters, Notice!

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—Bro J. G. Darlington, carpenter, 3571 Vine street, fell about eight feet and broke his arm while employed by the Prudential Builders on the Colerain Road job. Carpenters of Cincy call and see Bro. Darlington (Red.) He is waiting for your visit, at least let him know that all are interested in his improvement. Member of L. U. 785, Covington, Ky.—S. A. Weeks.

Anti-Klan Would Meet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Application for permission for a peaceful anti-klan gathering here on August 15 was made by George Lawson, "anti-klan candidate for governor" of New Jersey. Thte klan is to parade here on the previous week.

ARMY JOINS THE COAL OPERATORS AGAINST MINERS

Joint Statement Sent To Bunk Public

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 8.—(FP)—Cunningly timed to coincide with the tri-district convention of the anthracite miners which framed the demands of these 155,000 or more coal diggers, the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., released its analysis of its survey of wages in the anthracite field.

Mentioning that the present contract of the United Mine Workers expires Aug. 31, the release stated that average hourly earnings of workers in anthracite mines increased from June, 1914, to December, 1924, all of 192 per cent, "while hourly wages in 25 basic manufacturing industries during the same period increased only 129 per cent, hourly earnings of workers on Class I. railroads 141 per cent, those of workers in illuminating gas plants 111 per cent, and in electric light and power establishments 121 per cent."

Wages, which the survey is supposed to cover, are not differentiated from earnings in the report, tho any miner can tell the difference in the thickness of his pocket book. The wage scale may be apparently high but actual earnings, because of a host of conditions, are no greater, or may even be less. The men who struck in District 1 last winter complained bitterly that changed methods of work had reduced their actual earnings much below what the scale would have brought under former conditions.

Army and Bosses Unite Against Miners.

The board admits that "average daily earnings, or earnings per 'start' of contract miners do not show as large an increase" and attributes this to the shorter day. It also admitted that "increase in 'real' earnings of anthracite workers, that is of wages in terms of purchasing power, owing to the general increase in the cost of living, is somewhat less than the increase in money."

The release did not explain how it reached its conclusions nor offer data of the survey from which they are drawn.

The affiliated organizations backing the statement are associated industries of various states, associations of manufacturers in many major industries, ordnance departments of army and navy, army air service and military intelligence service, etc., etc.—Big Business, anthracite consumers, massing strength against not only the organized miners but against the demands of all workers thru subtle propaganda.

BUILDERS AT WORK

DISTRICT TWELVE INTENDS TO BUILD

Thirty-Three Subs to Make Thirty-Three Communists

Thirty-three subscriptions (remittance attached!) were sent in by Comrade Norman Tallentyre, district organizer for Washington.

Twenty-five of these were a donation of a district executive committee that realizes the importance of the DAILY WORKER as a basis on which to build for future Communist growth.

It is interesting to see how well the comrades of the district executive committee are using the DAILY WORKER as a means to do this with. In the letter sent to the DAILY WORKER Comrade Tallentyre explains:

> "Almost all the subscriptions on this list have been donated—25 of them by the district executive committee of District No. 12 and the rest of them by party members who wished to propagandize prospective recruits for the party.
>
> "The important ones are those whose names were given me at the state convention of the western progressive farmers, when I spoke there a few weeks ago, after a vicious attack being made upon our organization by John C. Kennedy. I succeeded in demolishing his arguments and almost all the delegates present expressed their desire to receive sample copies of Communist literature—therefore, on my recommendation, the D. E. C. has donated the 25 subscriptions."

This combination of active comrades donating for subs to build the Communist movement, and the D. E. C. leading the action with its first block of twenty-five subs, are good signs that we can soon see further growth of the Communist movement in Washington.

CLIP THIS—TAKE IT TO YOUR C. C. C.

The action of the D. E. C. and local comrades of Seattle, Wash., is one that can well be adopted in every district and city in the country. In every city without exception, workers can be reached, interested and eventually induced to step into the ranks of the advance guard of the working class—the Communist movement. And this can best be done thru the DAILY WORKER—the collective teacher, leader and organizer.

Donate a fund—make a collection—hold an affair—and apply the proceeds to subscriptions to be sent to workers in your city. District twelve did it, Buffalo, N. Y., did it—YOU CAN DO IT!

Government Rules in Favor of Oil Trust Against Self

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Refusal of federal Judge Kennedy at Cheyenne, Wyo., to grant the government a further hearing in its oil lease annulment suit again Harry F. Sinclair, will not prevent the case from being carried to the United States supreme court, it was stated here today.

The government's petition for appeal will be filed within the next two or three weeks, according to the understanding here.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, who are conducting the litigation for the government, will go on to Los Angeles to appear in court there in connection with a similar suit against E. L. Doheny before returning to Washington.

Bavarian Workers to Russia.

MOSCOW—It is reported from Berlin that the Bavarian factory workers' committees have decided to send a special delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia to study the actual economic conditions of life of Russian workers and peasants.

QUAKES AFFECT WORKERS' FATE IN CALIFORNIA

Victory May Be Won from Disaster

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—Santa Barbara offers fair prospects for workers. Skilled builders will be required to re-erect the city. Those who seeks employment have two opportunities, firstly, to organize the working class, secondly, to care for physical needs. While idle they can use time for organizing and this will insure them some defense while working later.

Santa Barbara Mandarins.

Like other southern California cities, Santa Barbara is ruled by an aristocracy of landlords very much as Ireland. San Diego owes allegiance to John D. Spreckles. Los Angeles bows to 20 lords who rule thru the Better America Federation. Santa Barbara stands at attention when William G. McAdoo and William R. Hearst lift their fingers. McAdoo and Hearst differ from the lords of San Diego and Los Angeles. They want wage slavery but pay maximum wages, whereas the others pay minimum. Their policy is to keep workers contented until engulfed by the high cost of living.

Building Slump in Sight.

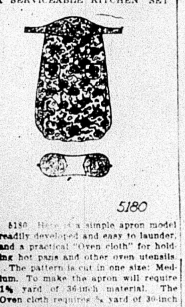
Following the recent earthquakes there will be a slump in building in Los Angeles. That will make this city very undesirable for workers. It will tend to force men to go to Santa Barbara where there will be more employment. But that city will soon be overcrowded. Eastern workers will do well to steer shy of California. Opportunity in Santa Barbara will be quickly seized by men now in the state. Then the situation will be worse than it now is for the workers. Increased unemployment in building trades of Los Angeles for 16 months past favors establishment of a real workers' organization at Santa Barbara, with caution and patience.—FRAPIESA.

Juniors' Outing Sunday

FORDS, N. J., July 8.—The best time ever seen by a bunch of kids will be shown to the Juniors of Fords at their outing on Sunday, July 12th. Every junior and his friends must be at the Workers' Home, 265 New Brunswick Ave. at 9 a. m. sharp where busses will be waiting. Be on time so that nothing will interfere with the big program arranged for the day.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SERVICEABLE KITCHEN "SET"



5180. Here is a simple apron model readily developed and easy to launder, and a practical "Oven cloth" for holding hot pans and other oven utensils.

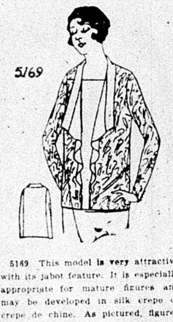
The pattern is cut in one size: Medium. To make the apron will require 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material. The Oven cloth requires ⅝ yard of 30-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A PRETTY BLOUSE.



5169. This model is very attractive with its jabot feature. It is especially appropriate for mature figures and may be developed in silk crepe or crepe de chine. As pictured, figured silk and georgette ar combined.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2¼ yards of 40-inch figured material and ⅞ yard of plain material. If made entirely of one material 3⅛ yards will be required.

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EIGHT MILLION WORKING WOMEN TOIL LONG HOURS FOR PITTANCE

By LELAND OLDS,

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

WASHINGTON, July 8—Eight and a half million women in the United States earn their own living, says a handbook just issued by the women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor, and of these, 2,000,000 are married. Of these married wage-earners, 1,000,000 are native white, and 650,000 are Negro.

Native white women predominate in all the occupational groups except farming, where the Negro women are the largest factor, and domestic service, in which both Negro and foreign-born white women are more numerous than the native white. South Carolina has the largest proportion of its women at work—more than 33 per cent, while West Virginia has the least—about 11 per cent.

Low Average Wage.

Average wages for working women in South Carolina and Alabama are only $9.50 and $8.80 per week, respectively, and in these states the proportion who worked no more than 48 hours per week was only 5.8 per cent and 12.5 per cent, respectively.

The report does not discuss the question of unions.

Many Young Workers.

The actual number of women in domestic service, while larger than for any other group of occupations, is less than in 1910, and 75 per cent of them are over 24 years old. One-third of the domestic workers are over 44 years old.

On the other hand, nearly 50 per cent of the women in the manufacturing industries, and 40 per cent of those in agricultural jobs, in trades and in professions, and 65 per cent of those in transportation industries, are less than 25 years old. This younger group represents more than 40 per cent of all working women, as compared with 22 per cent for working men.

One working woman in every six is over 44 years of age, while one working man in three has passed 44.

Typewriter No Ladder, Union Says

"Shorthand and typewriting are usefull things to know," says The Office Employees Journal in its July issue, "but as a means of making a livelihood or as a steppingstone to higher positions for a young man it is the bunk." The Journal, which is published by Bookkeepers' Stenographers' and Accountants' Union 12646, at 3 West 46th St., New York, cites the low pay and the overwhelming number in the craft as reasons why young men steer clear.

Bricklayers Silent on Negotiations of Plasterers' Dispute

NEW YORK, July 8.—Bricklayers' representatives failed to give their expected reply to building contractors as to whether they would negotiate settlement of their dispute with the plasterers which threatens the tieup of $500,000,000 in the building construction in this country.

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About

Jacques Margolis

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Notice of past or present whereabouts deeply appreciated; important. Mail at once to

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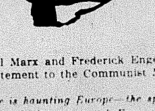

IN 1848, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote in the opening statement to the Communist Manifesto

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Evolution, Capitalism and the Workers

In no other advanced capitalist nation could such a trial take place as that opening at Dayton, Tennessee.

That John Scopes, a teacher in a public school, can be brought to trial for teaching evolution as a law of nature, under a law enacted by the Tennessee legislature, is evidence of the retarded development of a whole section of the United States.

The south is not yet industrialized. It is dominated intelectually by feudal conceptions which are not found in the great industrial centers where the masses are either irreligious or lukewarm towards orthodox religion.

It is noticeable that the great metropolitan dailies are on the side of evolution. The Scopes case has given them a splendid chance to demonstrate a devotion to scientific truth—truth divorced from the class conflict.

It was rising capitalism that brought about the Reformation—the restrictions placed upon independent inquiry by feudal religion made commercial progress difficult and the merchant class broke the power of the Roman church.

Insofar as orthodox religion has been of use to capitalism it has been encouraged, but the ethics of christianity have never been allowed to interfere with business—the bourgeoisie have two codes as Lafargue explained long ago:

One for business and one for their private lives.

Between the two a constant struggle takes place with the result that the best christian businessmen are the biggest hypocrites.

But to get back to Dayton.

There is much to interest the working class in what is taking place in that little mountain town where feudal reaction is in the saddle. The defenders of Scopes and his prosecutors are of the middle class. It is therefore evident that within that class is a deep division.

Darrow is typical of the middle class liberal professional intellectual—individualistic, a believer in personal liberty, educated and cultured.

Bryan represents the agrarian element in the middle class—he is a leader of the well-to-do farmers of the middle west and of the south whose economic interests are opposed to those of big capitalism—the element that at different times has crusaded as Greenbackers, Populists and Free Silverites, rallying always around some chimmerical scheme of currency reform in which was expressed their antagonism to the increasing control of industry and finance by the big capitalists.

The city and the town—these are the two forces in opposition to one another in Dayton and it is noticeable that Bryan is calling the attention of the ruralites to the ridicule heaped upon them in the metropolitan press as part of his campaign in defense of the dogma of a creator, a special creation and the first chapter of Genesis.

In Great Britain this struggle was fought out during the 80's and 90's. The complete victory of British capitalism over feudalism symbolized by the huge expansion of industry and the rise of industrial capitalism with the proletarianization of the overwhelming majority of the British masses, was accompanied by the spread of rationalism, the printing and distributing of millions of pamphlets on the Darwinian theory; pamphlets by Lyell, Huxley, McCabe, Allen; the works of Leckie and Haeckel, Lubbock and Romanes.

But it was not until the dominant capitalist class had found in the Darwinian theory of the "survival of the fittest" a justification for their oppression of the working class that opposition to the theory of evolution became negligible in England. The jungle law of "tooth and claw" seemed to them to be eminently fitted for their period. Nature itself had placed the seal of approval upon British capitalism and all its works, they claimed, and this distorted Darwinism became the petted darling of the lords of coal and steel.

It may be well to say here that capitalism seldom if ever interferes with the search for abstract truth. Scientific researches in physics, chemistry, biology, anthropology, astronomy, geology and other sciences are encouraged. It is the sociological sciences where the class character of society is shown by every truthful investigator that are frowned upon by the ruling class. Academic freedom is curtailed only when the results of scientific research tend to expose the hypocricy and cruelty of the ruling class and weaken it or strengthen the working class.

Modern science is the handmaiden of capitalist production and this valuable servant it is not going to destroy.

If we want to prove to ourselves that it is abstract freedom and not social freedom that the metropolitan press defends in the Scopes case we have only to compare the amount and the kind of publicity given by it to another recent case—the Gitlow case.

Here was a class case. The question involved was the constitutional right to advocate the overthrow of American capitalist government and the replacement of it by a workers' and farmers' government.

With a few strokes of the pen the United States supreme court wiped out the constitutional guarantee of free speech. It legalized prosecution under criminal syndicalism laws in 35 states and placed the whole working class in jeopardy.

From the capitalist press which either denounces or ridicules the prosecution of Scopes came a chorus of approval for the action in the Gitlow case.

There is one more thing in connection with the Scopes case and the anti-evolution law under which he is tried that is of grave importance to the working class. We can be certain that in spite of the devotion to abstract truth manifested by the capitalist press, that if the Tennessee law is upheld and other states adopt similar measures they will be used freely by the capitalist class to suppress all educational work having any social significance.

Just as the criminal syndicalism laws were adopted as war measures for the curbing of enemy aliens and then used against the working class, so will anti-evolution laws become another means of jailing the most intelligent and militant workers.

Invoked for this purpose they will be objects of praise instead of denunciation in the capitalist press.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

NO CONCESSIONS TO BELGIUM ON PRE-WAR DEBTS

Affection for "Ally" Shown as the Bunk

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The United States will decline to recognize any difference in the status of debts contracted by European nations during or after the world war.

This statement was made officially here today in connection with the announcement in Brussels that the Belgian debt funding commission, which is due to arrive in Washington early in August, would seek to repudiate that part of its debt contracted before the armistice and would agree to pay only its post-war debt.

The Belgian government has been advised by the state department and thru the American minister at Brussels that all of its debt, now amounting to $480,503,984, must be funded on the same basis.

In the course of the discussions that have taken place in Brussels and Washington looking to the opening of debt negotiations, officials of the Belgian government and Baron De Cartier, ambassador to Belgium here, have broached the question of funding only the post-war debt.

The total of the Belgian debt prior to the armistice, the amount which Belgium now wants to repudiate, is $171,780,000, to which has been added interest totalling about $50,000,000. Belgium paid interest five per cent on this part of its debt up until 1918 and then stopped.

Criticism of the American debt-collecting policy by European financial leaders during the recent meeting of the international chamber of commerce in Brussels was looked on here as contributing to the decision of the Belgium government to carry to Washington its plea for part cancellation of its debt.

NEGRO WORKERS TO HOLD MASS MEETING TONIGHT

South Side Branch and Y. W. L. Speakers

The Young Workers' League is co-operating with the South Side branch of the Workers (Communist) Party in conducting an anti-imperialism mass meeting tonight (Thursday) in the Community House, 3201 S. Wabash avenue.

Robert Minor, Communist writer and cartoonist and authority on the Negro problem, will speak.

William Anderson, a Negro worker will speak on the struggles of the Negro workers for race equality and betterment of their conditions.

There will also be speakers representing the Young Workers' League. Admission is free. A short musical program will be rendered.

"The Will—Let's Hear the Will."

Hearing of the will of William McClintock, ward of Mr. William Darling Shepherd who died on Dec. 4, will take place before probate Judge Henry Horner on July 14, the court announced today.

Try Mother for Murder.

GARY, Ind., July 8.— Mrs. Anna Cunningham, Gary mother who admitted killing three of her children by administering arsenic in their food, went on trial today at Crown Point, Ind., charged with the murder of her 12-year-old son, Walter.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

true that they rob the farmers; they also rob the eastern bankers whenever they have the opportunity. They don't recognize class distinctions in this respect.

• • •

THE big eastern banks are putting the local fellows out of business by establishing branches of the great financial institutions in the little towns. The village bankers become their agents. But it seems they cannot keep their hands off the money. This tendency is partly responsible for the number of sickly banks around here. Of course, a good deal depends on the crop situation. Agriculture is a gamble. The farmers never can tell from one week to the other whether they are going on easy street or into the poorhouse.

• • •

THE businessmen in Sheridan county are a cowed lot today. They act like men on probation. The workers and farmers consider them guilty until they are proven innocent. The man with a paid-up dues book in a trade union, whether it be the American Federation of Labor or the I. W. W. is always sure of a friendly hand in Plentywood.

• • •

THE Producers' News goes into every home in Sheridan county. It is the official organ of the county and of the farmer-labor party. This farmer-labor party is a mass organization, predominantly farmer. But many of those farmers do other odd jobs in order to make ends meet. The crops were good last year and another good one is in prospect for this year. The ex-wobbly banker tried to make us believe that we were in for an extended period of prosperity, but the Producers' News carried a story to the effect that an unusually heavy crop is expected this year in Soviet Russia. The question of prices then becomes a burning one for the Montana farmer.

• • •

SHERIDAN county takes good care of its renegades. The farmer-labor party elected men to office many times only to see them join the enemy. But they don't get elected again. Burton K. Wheeler got only 17 votes in this county. Those farmers are well trained and they have excellent memories. One of those sent to the state legislature in the last election from Sheridan county joined up with the republican party machine. He found that the farmer-labor party was atheistic and anti-social. The farmers say that even his god will not be able to elect him the next time.

• • •

THE automobile has revolutionized farming life socially. The radio is another factor. Young men and women, fathers and mothers and children, come for scores of miles in every make of car to the summer resorts. The serious minded people listen to speakers expound their theories. The young dance the latest steps to the sound of a jazz band. The farmers' sons—some of them at least—dress like Greenwich Village cake-eaters. The baggy trousers that bring so much joy to the clothing manufacturers are very much in evidence. The wearing apparel of the girls is no more generous than what can be seen on Michigan Boul, Chicago. The twentieth century has joined city and country. The time is ripe for the workers and farmers to form an alliance and use modern machinery to its fullest extent for the benefit of the producers.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Great Britain, pound, 4.85¾—4.86⅛. France, franc, 4.66—4.66½. Belgium, franc, 4.59½—4.60. Italy, lira, 3.63¼—3.63½. Sweden, krone, 26.78—26.81. Norway, krone, 17.93—17.95. Denmark, krone, 20.54—20.56. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, tael, 78.50.

I. L. G. W. MEMBERS HOLD THE FORT AT 16 W. 2ND ST.

Guarding Their Union Night and Day

By ASSAD.

NEW YORK CITY, July 8.— The struggle is on. The battleground is all set to receive the sluggers that the officials of the I. L. G. W. U. might send to capture Local 22 from the duly elected representatives, as they did to Locals 2 and 9.

We are on guard. We are on guard as we always have been to safeguard the interests of the rank and file of the union. It gives one a sense of safety and hopes for the future, seeing hundreds of girls and men, depriving themselves of their sleep and recreations, in order that their organization, which was built thru years of hard labor and struggle should not be thrown to the dogs, that their local should not fall in the hands of those who have sold them time and again to the bosses.

An Address That Means Something.

Sixteen West 2nd St., N. Y. is an address not be forgotten in the annals of the union movement of New York, and especially among the class conscious and progressive workers of the I. L. G. W. U. Day and night passers-by can see groups of working girls and men, standing on the watch, alert and ready for any eventuality that may arise.

Inside and outside of the building, during and at the end of the night, one can see people with closing eyes, worn and pale faces from lack of sleep and rest. In spite of all that, their determination to fight till the bitter end is written on their faces. All night long they are on guard, changing posts, singing, laughing and hopeful, not withstanding the fact of their tiredness.

Holding the Fort.

In front of the building, and across the street groups of three or more are discussing the possibilities of a quick victory. The stairs crowded with people, mostly girls, eyeing every one who wishes to enter the building, the doors are guarded day and night. In the corridor still more people on guard.

First floor: Young girls and boys singing, playing and dancing; to chase away the slumber that insists on attacking them. Second floor: In one corner, a group discussing some interesting topic: literature, politics, economics and some times (not very seldom), you could hear people discussing science and philosophy.

In another part of the room somebody is leaning on an arm-chair dozing his or her sleep off. On the third and fourth floors, here and there tey're lying on the floors, on the tables and on the chairs stretched all their length with a deep slumber, but up as soon as an unusual noise is to be heard.

With Their Chosen Leaders.

It needs an artist to paint and describe the different poses, modes and expressions to be seen, these days among the defenders of Local 22. In spite of all the slanderous lies heaped upon them by the reactionary papers and the yellow Forward, the rank and file of the workers are with the leaders of Local 22.

Auto Hits Rock; Three Dead.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 8.—Three men were killed when an automobile today hit a ledge of rock. The dead: Vincent Santori and his brother, Frank of New York. Bert Schoberg, a steward for the Munson Line.

Quake in Portugal.

LONDON, July 8.—An earthquake shock occurred over northern Portugal today, according to a dispatch from Lisbon.

CLASS SOLIDARITY SHOWN A. C. W. STRIKERS BY MACHINISTS, OTHER LOCALS AND NEW YORK WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)

of the I. A. M. took similar action last week.

It must be said that the United is getting little results for its pains, and the scabs are actually scabbing on scabs, they are being treated far worse than scabs usually are. During the strikes of the past, scabs were accorded all protection possible, given hotel accomodations, food and even the solace of women companions, besides better pay than the bosses would grant to the union.

Scabbing on Scabs.

Today, however, union scabs of the U. G. are scabbing on the scabs. Pay is not even equal the union scale and the boss furnished luncheon only the first two days. Then the scabs were told to go out for lunch as they "would have to get used to it. When the scabs refused, saying they feared the strikers, the boss said, "Of course, we don't want you to get hurt. We'll send out to get a box lunch for you, but it will cost you 25 cents each."

Tuesday, the twelve alleged "cutters" who have been fooling around in the cutting room, suffered a great loss. Eight of them walked out and joined the strike and said they wanted no more of the "worth while" unionism of the U. G. The four remaining are not mechanics and might just as well not be there for all the work they do.

Label Girls and Order Writers Walk Out.

Signs of spunk are appearing in unexpected places. The label girls, who tend to the work tickets attached to orders sent thru the workrooms, and who have never belonged to the union at all, when asked to do some work customarily done by the workers on strike, refused and walked out.

The order writers, whose clerical tasks have never brought them into the union, when told they would have to cut, after the foreman or some of the few scabs have marked out the suits, refused, saying that they would quit rather than scab on the union cutters. The bosses were stubborn and insisted, and the order writers were honorable enough to stand by their class brothers and quit, joining the strikers on the streets with loud acclaim.

A Street Car Convention.

The strike picket line was good as usual both night and morning, with the workers from the struck shops and nearby shops covering the streets. The scabs have an uncomfortable time, in spite of the private cars provided now to sneak them off thru the alleys. One scab, sort of reckless like, opined he would go home on a street car. The strikers reached him on a Van Buren car and talked to him so convincingly that he didn't show up yesterday morning.

With all the tricks and the aid of the scabs from the U. G. not one garment has been produced that was made so anyone could wear it, all of the few turned out have been so impossible that the firm dares not ship them.

Pants and Vest Makers Support.

The Pantsmakers' Local 144 and Vestmakers' Local 152, have both held meetings on Tuesday evening. Both locals passed a resolution pledging unanimous support in every way, to the strike and the strikers.

The strikers' morale is excellent, as may be seen by the joyful way they are taking the police interference, five being arrested yesterday and an attempt made to frighten them with all the fol-de-rol of lugging them off in big handcuffs to the detective bureau where they were honored by being finger-printed, mugged and Bertillon measured. But the whole five turned up smiling when the little game of the police was over and that's how all the strikers feel. No police intimidation can scare them away.

Membership Ready to Fight It Out.

The most obscure member of the Amalgamated know that the fight with the I. T. C. is a challenge to the union. They are in readiness, have accepted the challenge and will battle the thing to a finish. They are confident that a policy of militant struggle will win. They are confident of their own mass power.

In New York City, both the Taylor firm and the I. T. C. are completely tied up. The open shop has failed and all attempts to get United Garment scabs have fizzled out. The workers of both cities feel a new unity and fraternity and nobody can hereafter tell them that they have no business interesting themselves in their mutual problems.

Manager Looks Sick; Injunction Delayed.

Kormeier, the labor manager of the I. T. C., appears to be suffering from the heat of late. On the street he shows a sickly face. No orders are being given. No one to bring them in. No one to work them up. No one to take them out.

The injunction application which was to have been given a hearing was laid over Tuesday and will probably come up on Thursday. The Italian business agent of Local No. 270, Mike De Novi, in a spirited address to the strikers at the activity meetings, told of the situation in the shops both here and in New York and declared that no injunction would prevent the militant membership of the A. C. W. from winning the strike, in spite of the police, the bosses and the scabbing United Garment crew.

German Railmen in Convention Assured of British Support

BERLIN, June 25 (By Mail).—The third general congress of the German railwaymen's unions, which opened in Cologne on Sunday, was attended by 160 delegates, representing 180,000 trade union members. Delegates from Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Austria, Poland, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia were also present.

Replying to an address of welcome, Mr. C. T. Cramp, industrial general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, assured his comrades of his readiness to assist the German railwaymen to secure better conditions.

He realized the difficult position created by the Dawes scheme, but he said, if reparations had to be paid, they must not be paid at the expense of the German working man and his wife and children.

The supreme question of the prevention of war in the future rested with the transport workers, acting with international solidarity. Mr. Cramp was definitely in favor of the workers combining to prevent war, even if it meant a series of international strikes.

Earthquake Shock Kills One in Japan; More Are Expected

TOKIO, July 8.—Nagoya was shaken by another severe earthquake shock today, which demolished several buildings, opened large fissures in the ground, killed one person and resulted in the injury of several others.

The second shock today bore out the fear that the "quiet area" of Japan in which Nagoya is located again is in an active earthquake phase.

Another new Sub Makes another Communist.

Bryan Would Bar Science From the Schools

(Continued from page 1)

are menaced. When that sort of realization crystalizes, it can raise more hell than redfire and mob excitement.

For a Reign of Persecution.

"Those who are behind the prosecution are honest. They believe with the zeal of the crusader and have no doubt they are right. The less men know, the fewer doubts they have. They are opening the doors for a reign of bigotry and persecution equal to anything in the middle ages. No man's belief will be safe if they win. They will not be satisfied with even a belief in Christ and christianity, but will enforce their own sort of belief in them. Many protestants are as bitter against catholicism as against judaism or evolution or agnosticism. This may result in crusades of one creed against another or all others.

"While the press has handled this situation with a modicum of frivolity, the stubborn truth seems to have trickled thru. The citizens understand now how a theoretical problem can, overnight, become a revolutionary demestic, social and physical one. So this science-ban movement right now is more talked about than base ball, the movies or the weather.

"And teh lord knows, the people are not overestimating the potentialities—the dangers, I might say, the benefits the fundamentalists might say—but, either way, the possibilities. They are actual, they are imminent they are immediate.

Other Laws Threaten.

"If such a law can be put over and sustained in Tennessee, it can and probably will be in many other states, in any states where busy fanatics can work up a feeling of bigotry, intolerance, zeal and cocksureness. And that means in most states.

"If a law can stand against teaching science in one school, it can stand against teaching science anywhere. And if it can bar the teaching of one science, it can bar the teaching of any science, therefore all sciences. This law holds the theory of evolution contrary to the divine account of creation. If that is so, and that is a crime, then there is nothing to stop action to illegalize the teaching of geology, astronomy, biology, psychology, anatomy, zoology, ahtoropology, sociology. In truth, the literal interpretation of Genesis is more in conflict with all science than with evolution. Therefore the zealots can go further and make—as they have before—any criticism of any paragraph of any of the 66 books of the bible a crime, further, they can force, not only church-going, but can pick the particular church where all must go for if the bible is to be the source of education and not the source of religion, then church-going will be compulsory as education, and the theory of the Tennessee law that the education bodies can choose what may and what may not be taught will apply toward naming what church our children must attend.

State Married to Schools.

"Fortunately our laws divorce church and state, but unfortunately forgot to divorce church and school specifically. As for general guarantees, political bodies during late years have found convenient ways to ignore them as unworthy of attention.

"In the movement to extend the Tennessee school law to other states, inevitable if the Scopes defense is lost, the fanatics will run against state constitutions. But they are as easily changed as state laws. The federal constitution has no right to interfere except on grounds of federal unconstitutionality, and then only after a test case, as in the present instance. I hope the test will be a clear one. We can win nothing by getting a technical verdict of not guilty. Scopes isn't on trial. Civilization is on trial. I get no fee in this case. I enlisted for liberty and humanity, according to my lights."

• • •

Law Unconstitutional, Says Scopes.

DAYTON, Tenn., July 8—The Tennessee anti-evolution case, testing the right of any state to dictate the limits of public education should be fought out on constitutional grounds, John Thomas Scopes, youthful defendant, declared today.

If the fight is lost to the evolutionists, Scopes predicted a wholesale drive by religious, political and economic fanatics to force their theories upon the general public by placing limitations on public school curriculums.

"The real issue here," said Scopes, "is wether the anti-evolution law is constitutional. I believe it is not, because it violates the religious freedom guarantee and the property rights clause of the constitution."

Encroachment of Religion.

"What was your purpose in voluntarily becoming the defendant in this case?" he was asked.

"I wanted to safeguard our public schools from encroachments by any religious group," he replied. "Education means a broadening of the mind, to limit our curriculum in the public schools as this law provided was to narrow the field of education, to foster bigotry and to force the religious sentiments of one group upon all the people, in defiance of their constitutional guarantees."

Scopes pointed out that both the Tennessee state constitution and the American Declaration of Independence guarantee to each citizen the right to "worship God" according to the dictates of his own conscience. This constitutional right, he added, does not involve the bible nor Christianity.

Law Would Bring Universal Ignorance.

"I feel that any law requiring our school children to worship God according to the St. James or any other version of the bible is a clear cut violation of the constitution," Scopes declared.

"I hope the fight is made on constitutional grounds and that my trial will not develop into a battle between evolutionists and fundamentalists. At least it seems to me to be unnecessary to drag in the fundamentalist-modernist row."

The Tennessee law, which he violated, Scopes declared, was an "opening wedge for scores of similar laws forcing the educational and religious will of the majorities upon all the people."

"In this instance the law destroys the basic facts of nearly all the sciences. Further encroachments would eliminate the sciences and leave our public education blighted with universal ignorance fostered thruout the land."

Colby Withdraws From Case.

The withdrawal of Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of state, from the Scopes evolution case will not affect the presentation of John T. Scopes' defense, it was announced this afternoon by defense counsel.

Colby's withdrawal did not come as a surprise to either the defense or to the community since the defeat of Colby's plan to transfer the trial into the federal courts.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Vol. II. No. 153. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925 250 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

LABOR HALTS ANGLO-RUSS BREAK

AMALGAMATED STRIKE TIGHTENS GRIP; OPEN SHOPPERS USE THE A. F. OF L. TO COVER SCABBING

Yesterday was the end of the second week of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers strike against the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor Co., which tried to run open shop with the aid of the scabs sent by the United Garment Workers' "Union."

In spite of the rain in the morning, the strikers swarmed over the street, those without umbrellas getting soaked by heavy downpour but cheeful and determined, knowing that they would go dry again. The scabs thought that the rain would let them sneak in peacefully and without interference. Nothing doing! They were stopped left and right.

Wednesday night, hundreds of workers from nearby shops marched around the shops until late at night, to be sure that the scabs would either stay inside or give a chance for talking if they came out.

Two More Fly Away.

Thursday morning, two more workers who had been bamboozled into going to work, came down to join the strikers. They say that some of the scabs stay all night, in the shop for fear of the picket line. They sleep on boxes, broken tables and eat dry lunch drenched down with water, and live like rats in a hole, with windows smeared over to prevent any striker or the sun to look inside. This shows that the strikers are watching everything closely.

Yesterday morning, there were three arrests made, one being A Martini and another Mrs. Frank Cicala. The latter, a crippled girl, tried to approach a scab, when a cop interfered and—at first—raised his club to strike. But somehow he changed his mind. **Perhaps there were too many pickets around him.**

There are few scabs to be stopped. The firm tries to make them look important by taking the ones who go out at night home in private cabs. But a close count shows only 17 scabs on the job.

Use A. F. of L. to Break Strike.

This is as many as they can get, in spite of the scabby United Garment "Union," whose connection with the American Federation of Labor is being used by the bosses to break the strike of the Amalgamated. How this is done can be seen by the following advertisement for union scabs copied from the Daily News of Thursday.

CUTTERS,
ON SPECIAL ORDER.

We have a few positions open for experienced men: these jobs are permanent and are worth having: $47 per week for union scale; you will be asked to join the United Garment Workers, who are in the American Federation of Labor; this is a chance for many who are not satisfied with present conditions in the trade; we want men

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

DID you ever experience the discomfort of riding a lazy camel thru he Sahara desert, with your tongue malgamated to the roof of your nouth with thirst, and wondering ow long you could bear your agony hen suddenly a little clump of trees atches your eye? "Ho" you say to ourself "there is an oasis, and unss I run into a hostile sheik, I can lake my thirst without having to pen up my camel's belly and tap his eservoir."

* * *

AND if on nearing the oasis you saw approaching on a prancing steed person who might be the bearer of ood or ill tidings. Thirsty travelers lways prepare for the worst, I unerstand, and you might probably redict that an Arabian javelin might e twanging in your gizzard as soon s the horseman got near enuf to do is dirty work. What would be your motions—provided you wern't too hirsty to have any—if the rider insead of inserting his dagger between our ribs, bowed and said to you: "Lo, eary and parched stranger, my ader the chick, has heard of your oming and bids me welcome you, and e commands you to make yourself at ome."

* * *

TRANSPORT yourself from the sandy wastes of Africa to the great pen spaces of Montana and transrm yourself into this mortal if you ant to reach an approximation of the elings that would be experienced by normal traveler in the predicament escribed in the preceding paraaphs. The camel in this case will capably represented by the Great orthern Railway; the oasis by lentywood and the shiek by the armer-Labor Party of Sheridan ounty, of which Plentywood is the ounty seat.

* * *

WAS scheduled to speak in Plentywood on the Fourth of July. The reat Northern Railway gave me ore than my money's worth of transrtation. It carried me beyond my op. What that means in Montana n only be understood by native ns. Young men grow old between ops out there—on express trains. ocals never seem to leave their ops. However, I finally managed to t to town somewhere in the viciny of the place I should have gotten f at. The conductor left the train go on a hunting trip, and while he as away a man entered the coach d asked for me. On admitting my entity he ordered me to come along d get into his car. He was the eriff of Sheridan County.

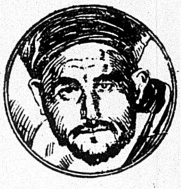
* * *

MORE bail money!" you will say. The last time I had the privilege riding in a car provided by a sheriff

(Continued on page 6.)

Tell other workers what happens in our shop. Write a story and send it the DAILY WORKER. Order a ndle to distribute there.

ABD-EL-KRIM



Leader of the Riffian rebels.

ROUMANIAN TORTURES AND MURDERS OF WORKERS BY HANGMEN APPROVED BY TRAITOROUS SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS

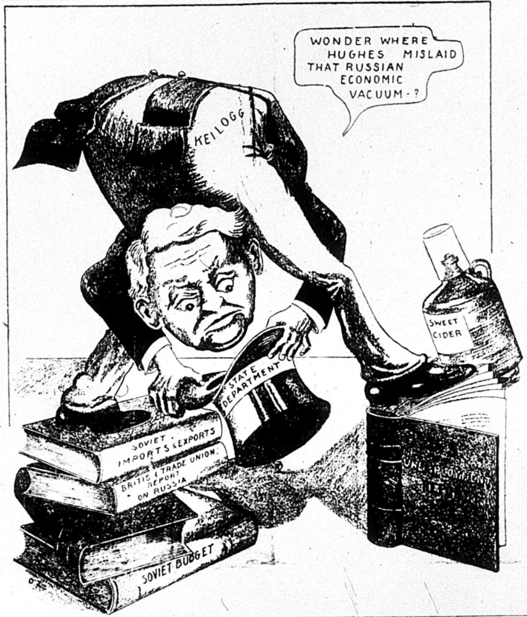
BUCHAREST, Roumania—(By Mail)—"A prominent Swiss journalist, editor of the 'Journal of Geneva,' Shapiuza, visited Bucharest recently in response to an official invitation from government circles.

"According to the offer extended by the Attorney Kastafory, general secretary of the Human and Civic Rights Defense League, Mr. Shapiuza visited those accused in the trial of the Roumanian Communists.

"This visit made such a heavy impression upon Mr. Shapiuza that while leaving Bucharest he stated to the journalists: 'I am leaving your beautiful country with a feeling of a person who was bereaved of his last faith in respect for human dignity.'"—(From the newspapers.)

(Continued on page 3)

BETTER ASK THE AMERICAN UNEMPLOYED



WONDER WHERE HUGHES MISLAID THAT RUSSIAN ECONOMIC VACUUM - ?
KELLOGG
STATE DEPARTMENT
SWEET CIDER
SOVIET IMPORTS & EXPORTS
BRITISH TRADE UNION REPORT ON RUSSIA
SOVIET BUDGET
UNEMPLOYMENT

NEW ATTACK OF RIFFIANS DRAWS CLOSE TO FEZ

Americans Enlist On Imperialists' Side

PARIS, France, July 9.—Fez, the capital of Morocco, is again threatened by a new attack of the Riffians. Ten thousand natives have been thrown against the French invaders.

The French communique admits that the situation of the French imperialists is alarming. "The enemy plans an intensive offensive against Fez," it states, "by a direct attack from the north. The eastern sector is still menaced and we had to disarm some tribes around Taza today."

Evacuate Civilians at Taza.

The evacuation of civilians from Taza was ordered, it has now been learned, because the native population was growing continually more hostile to the French. The natives in the Taza region have joined the Riffians in large numbers, and the remainder have been prevented from do-

(Continued on page 2)

Midland Tailoring Co. Reported Willing to Sign Up with A. C. W.

The tailors working for the Midland Tailoring company at 225 West Ohio street who have been on strike nearly two months now, are expected to go back soon as the firm is reported to be ready to sign an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

There have been about 60 men out on an organization strike, the firm having been run on the open shop plan since 1921 altho in 1920 it was in the A. C. W. The shop closed for a short period and then re-opened as an open shop.

It brought in Italians and Negroes in the hope of keeping them as strike breakers when 57 of the force walked out about two months ago. Evidently the work was not done as the old workers could do it, and in spite of the sluggers and police kept always guarding the shop the firm had to give in

GOVERNOR SMITH'S ARBITRATION BODY DENIES WAGE RAISE

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK CITY, July 9.—The chairman of the governor's commission which is arbitrating the conflict between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers, today denounced as "Inaccurate and misleading" the reports in the New York press that the commission has granted a wage increase of two dollars on the minimum weekly wage.

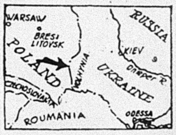
This indicates that no wage increases will be granted. The commission's report will be made public Friday at the Bar Association.

Louis Boudin, attorney for the suspended executives, is suing the yellow socialist daily Forward for criminal libel, asking damages of $100,000 because the Forward stated that he attempted once to secure an injunction for a boss in time of a strike.

Minister En Route to Paraguay

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, July 9.—George L. Kreek of Lawrence, Kansas, minister plenipotentiary to Paraguay, was an arrival on the lines Southern Cross, and en route today to his post.

Polish Atrocities



The Soviet Minister M. Wojkoff, has protested to the Polish government, following the burning of a Soviet border post. The above map shows Volhynia, where the Polish troops entered Soviet territory and burned the Soviet post.

The border country, shown in the map, has become restive as a result of the Polish raids.

EVOLUTION NOW TAUGHT IN U. OF TENNESSEE, NEAL

Bryan Wants Bible As Part of Constitution

DAYTON, Tenn., July 9.—John R. Neal, chief counsel for the defense of John Scopes, who goes on trial here Friday for violating the Tennessee anti-evolution law, has first hand knowledge of the attempts of the conservative southern politicians and business men to stamp out the teaching of the truths of science in the public school system.

Neal was dismissed from his position as professor in the University of Tennessee for sympathizing with Prof. J. W. Sprowls, who was dismissed from the university two years ago because he taught evolution "too openly." Several other professors were dropped from their classes at that time.

Don't Get Along Without It

Neal will show in the trial which commences tomorrow, that at the present time, altho some of the university professors admit they teach evolution "guardedly and cautiously," that as long as science is taught, evolution will necessarily be a part of the course, or else the truth will have to be suppressed.

Professors from the University of Tennessee are to be called as witnesses, Neal said, and they will show that biology, physiology, botany and other sciences cannot be taught if the theory of evolution is ignored, and at the present time, these professors are violating the recently passed state law. If Scopes is convicted, it is planned to indict also the University of Tennessee science professors.

Judge Raulston to Preside

Judge John T. Raulston has arrived to preside over the trial. Raulston declared the hours of the trial will be from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 2 p. m. until dark.

Bryan, who has made a steady stream of speeches here against the teaching of evolution, has established himself as an evangelist. He will speak in the court house Sunday

(Continued on page 2)

UNITED STATES TELLS BRITAIN IT WILL LET CHINA WAIT; BOTH NATIONS FENCE FOR ADVANTAGE

Caution is the supreme note in imperialist diplomacy these days as rival powers jockey for advantageous positions in the great world war now looming over the horizon.

The United States, announcing in Washington Wednesday that it was "going ahead" with plans for a conference of powers on the abolition of extra-territoriality in China, on the next morning, yesterday, announces in London that it is in no hurry whatever and that it is quite proper for Britain and Japan, being interested in China, to object, that America is not losing sleep shedding tears over the injustices being done the Chinese people and has no suspicions about British secret conferences with Japan.

Britain, for her part, states that she has not the slightest objection to giving up her extra-territorial privileges in China, but that the Chinese themselves insist upon British courts trying them, and British troops remain in China only to shoot those who may wish to be shot.

The crisis between the two imperialist powers has added a sobering effect to the British conservatives wish to make war on the Soviet Union. But deeper than all is the whirlwind of fury rising in the ranks of British labor unions against the very mention of breaking off relations with Soviet Russia. It has forced a denial of such action out of the lips of Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain.

Big Fencing Match Between U. S.—Great Britain Still Rages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 9.—The diplomatic fencing match between British imperialism and American imperialism goes merrily on.

"The United States wishes to bring no pressure for an immediate conference seeking abolition of extra-territorial rights in China. Nor is the United States worried over the fact that **Great Britain and Japan are exchanging notes over policy in China."**

These are the chief points in a statement issued today by the American embassy in London. At the same time, it was understood, it was formally announced that William Perkins, representative of the American state department in London, was satisfied with the British policy in China and saw no possibility of Great Britain differing with the United States regarding action of the imperialist powers in China.

Official Statement

Perkins himself refused to talk, but his views—unquestionably the instructed views of the state department—were understood to be reflected in the amiable statement of the embassy.

The American representations, urging a conference to discuss extra-territoriality as provided in the Washington agreements, have been made "thru the usual diplomatic channels, but no note has been presented," it was said—somewhat contradictorily, at the embassy.

Willing to Let China Wait

"The United States is not insisting on an immediate conference, but is willing to wait a more suitable time," it was stated.

Regarding the exchange of notes between Japan and Britain, the American government was said to feel that inasmuch as these nations have been the objects of Chinese antagonism displayed in strikes, they are bound to form a common policy.

The tactics of the British foreign office in explaining British attitude toward the proposed conference might slangily be described as "passing the buck."

Britain Says China Objects

In Downing street, the center of British imperialism, it was said that Britain has "no objection" to an immediate conference on extra-territoriality, but that "other powers" have objections. Most remarkably, the British officials say that China's government itself is objecting and wants delay on the ground that abolition of extra-territoriality must wait until there is a "more stable government" than it is!

The British foreign office denies that it sent a note to Japan requesting joint action in China, but says that the message only "inquired what Japan's attitude is."

Where Is That Magic "Anti-Injunction" Bill The Labor Lobby Won?

An injunction restraining the United Shoe Repairers' Association from picketing the shop of Samuel Moore, 6845 S. Halsted St., who has refused to join the organization, was served Wednesday by Judge Charles M. Foell in the superior court.

England Fears Break With Soviet Union; Diplomats Confess

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 9—"Anybody that tells you that England is intending to break off relations with Soviet Russia is half-witted, and you can tell them I say so," remarked a high government official in answer to the persistent reports that Britain is threatening to make war on Soviet Russia and means to begin it by breaking off present relations.

It is no secret that any severance of relations would infuriate hundreds of thousands of British workers who are in no very tractable mood as it is, and the loss of trade for British industry would be an insufferable loss to British industry at present, while there is 1,250,000 unemployed registered and more being added.

Yesterday, answering a stormy bombardment of questions from members of the house of commons, Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, flatly stated that the British cabinet was not considering breaking off relations with Soviet Russia. However, the crafty diplomat asserted that the government was "watching the course of events closely, and as before, would insist on liberty of action without consulting the commons."

* * *

Norse Communists Busy.

OSLO, Norway, July 9.—The arrival today of a British fleet for a visit to Oslo was marked by intensive demonstrations by Norwegian Communists. Appeals were made to the British bluejackets and marines.

"Rise in revolt rather than to obey your government if they are ordered to make war on Russia," was one leaflet handed the British tars by local Communists.

The young Communist League of Norway placarded the city with posters printed in English and addressed to the English visitors, criticizing the part the British government is playing in China and denouncing the present propaganda in London against Soviet Russia.

"Great Britain plans war against Russia," Communist orators and editors told the visiting Englishmen. "If a war broke out, you will be ordered to go, but you must not fight your brothers. Give them all your assistance. Start a mutiny and insurrection before you agree to this new war."

British Communists Reply to Slanders Against Communism

MOSCOW.—Gallagher, MacManus, Pollitt and Stewart who represent the British Communist Party upon the executive committee of the Communist International, issued a statement to the press some time ago with reference to the world wide campaign started against Communism.

Refuting the allegations that the Comintern stands for individual terror, they point out that the anti-Communist campaign is in fact but a preparation for an onslaught against the Union of Soviet Republics.

SPRINGMAKERS' STRIKE JOINED BY BLACKSMITHS

Gibson Co. Workers Fight the "Open Shop"

The blacksmiths employed at the Gibson Spring company, 1802 Clybourn Ave., have gone out on strike in sympathy with the locked-out springmakers, machinists and toolmakers.

Over 150 workers are now out fighting the ultimatum of the company that the "open shop" would be installed and that the agreement with District No. 8 of the International Association of Machinists, which has expired, would not be renewed.

The attempt of the Gibson company to smash the union in the shop came to a head a few days ago when the company posted bulletins that the eight-hour day would be abolished and the men must henceforth work nine hours a day. Their hours had been from 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., and they were ordered to report for work at 7:30 and remain until 5 p. m.

Refuse to Negotiate.

The machinists disregarded the notice, and reported for work at 8 o'clock as usual. They were then locked out.

The agreement with the machinists and tolomakers expired on May 1, and with the springmakers on July 1. The workers received letters from the Gibson company 30 days prior to the termination of the agreements that they would not be renewed.

When Oscar Uhlman, business agent for district eight of the Machinists' Union, attempted to negotiate with the management, he was told that "nothing could be done as the company has decided to go on the open shop basis."

The Gibson Spring company was recently absorbed by the Associated Spring corporation of New York, and is now connected with the national metal trades association, the metal manufacturers' "open shop" association.

Police Called In.

In April the company began its drive to crush the union by employing five non-union girls for thirty-five cents an hour, under the union agreement. Rest rooms were installed for these girls by the company. Several of them have now joined the walkout.

Six or eight policemen are kept constantly at the entrance to the Clybourn avenue plant, but as yet no arrests have been made. The machinists are conducting regular picketing.

For the first time yesterday, fourteen strikebreakers were taken into the plant, but they are the professional strikebreakers, who will not turn out any work.

Amalgamated Under Fire Of Capitalist Injunction In Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—(FP)—An injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is granted on behalf of E. & R. Rosenberg, clothing manufacturers, and Steinberg & Oritsky, cutters for Rosenberg. The injunction prevents union "members, officers, confederates, employes and all persons acting in aid for and conjunction with and conspiring to injure the operations of plaintiff's employes" from most of the usual picket duties of strikers. The Amalgamated is trying to organize these firms completely.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

DETROIT, MICH.—Mass meeting and picnic, Sunday, July 12, Campbell Grove, end of Mack Ave. car line.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Open air mass meeting, Sunday, July 12, 3 p. m., Richmond Park. Speaker, Robert Minor.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 12, 7:30 p. m., Trades and Labor Hall. Speaker, Fred H. Merrick.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, Louis J. Engdahl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Monday, July 20, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Minnehaha Hall, 160 W. 9th St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—July 15th, 12th & Forest. Speaker to be announced later.

Amalgamated Strike Tightens Grip

(Continued from page 1)

who are not afraid to walk thru the picket line of the Amalgamated union, which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Apply in person to

J. L. TAYLOR & CO.
315 S. Peoria St.

• • •

Strikers Curious About A. F. of L.

The strikers are wondering how long it is going to take the Chicago Federation of Labor to wake up to the fact that the name of the A. F. of L. is being used to cover scabbing.

It is hardly a successful scabbing however, owing to the power of the A. C. W. The customers of the I. T. C. are cancelling their orders, said Stephen Scala, a member of the G. E. B. speaking yesterday. Evidence was cited of letters written to the firm and copies sent to the union.

Other speakers brot out the significance of the strike to the whole A. C. W. and that it is not altruism for workers to picket the stuck shops of open shop bosses. It is self protection to defend the union wherever it is attacked. Tillie Kazak, the grey haired old fighter again had the floor at yesterday's meeting, to urge her brothers and sisters of the union to stick as they are sticking until they win.

Word from the same firms' shops in New York City shows that both are tied up tightly. There, the firms made no attempt to run with a scab union. They didn't want even that much of a fig leaf to cover their naked hostility to unionism.

Yellow Dog Contract in New York.

In New York they sent by mail to each worker a blank application form of what is known as a "yellow dog" contract, wherein the worker who signs it agrees that he or she is not now a member of any union, will not become a member of any union, and will not induce anyone else to become a member of any union.

On Tuesday, there was a private detective, Joseph Kline, employed by the I. T. C. in New York City thru the Williams Detective Agency who had a run of hard luck when strike sympathizers collided with six scabs he was guarding on their way to the shop. He is now in the Bellevue hospital and in a serious condition.

Scab Stabs Fink.

It seems that Kline was trying illegally to force people off the sidewalk to let his scabs by, when the scabs mixed in and in the melee Kline was stabbed by mistake by a scab.

The injunction reported to be given a hearing yesterday, was argued partly, but postponed until next Tuesday when further arguments will be made. No order has yet been issued by Judge Sullivan who has the case, according to information given out at Manager Levin's office.

WORKER HURT BECAUSE OF WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY'S NEGLIGENCE

By HARRY ALLEN
(Worker Correspondent)

Because of the greed of the railroad company to increase its profits, a worker injured his leg while unloading pigs of lead out of a box car in the Hawthorne works of the Western Electric Co. The accident was due to the company's negligence.

While pushing over a 2-ton load of lead out of a box car, a wheel suddenly broke thru the rotten floor, toppling the heavy load on the worker, breaking one of his legs in two places.

Sounds Like "Old 400" Is Coming Back Again

LAMAR, Colo., July 9.—Harvest workers, trying to ride from job to job on a Santa Fe freight in western Kansas, were denied the opportunity unless they would fork over a few dollars to the crew.

Not being able to pay for riding passenger trains they demurred to having to pay their fare on freights, took over the train and decided to ride anyhow.

When the train passed thru Syracuse, Kansas, the conductor dropped a note asking that a telegram be sent to the sheriff at Lamar and the workers were arrested.

A posse, heavily armed as though to meet invading hosts, met the train and began firing before the workers could unload and hike out after jobs. Sixteen were arrested.

Switchman Dies in Auto Crash.

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 9.—J. E. Ragland, 40, Centralia railroad switchman, died today in a hospital at Breeze, Ill., from injuries received when he ran the car he was driving into the rear end of an automobile truck near Carlyle, 18 miles west of here. His wife Minnie, 36, severely injured, was expected to recover.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

FULL OF FACTS AND FIGHT—

The Amalgamationist

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For every printing trades worker—and every worker who wishes to be in touch with the latest developments of the Left Wing Movement in the printing trades.

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News from the job and trade union—facts and fight—a picture of the latest developments in the trade.

Official Organ of

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AMALGAMATION OF THE PRINTING TRADES UNIONS
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN MARKET COMPANY ABOUT TO REORGANIZE

Fake "Co-Operative" Going Up in Smoke

With the fate of Dean, Onativia & Co., brokers, hanging in the balance, the $36,000,000 co-operative grain marketing company today tossed another bombshell into the already disturbed currents of the financial district by issuing a call for a board of directors' meeting to consider liquidation and reorganization.

Company Violated Laws.

The Illinois marketing act and the Copper-Volstead act require that co-operative enterprises shall handle as much business for their own members as for outsiders. The grain marketing company, it is understood, handled as high as three times as much business for outsiders as for its own members.

To Get Back Companies.

The board, it was understood, would consider liquidation of assets and return by the grain marketing to original holders of elevators and other equipment turned over to it upon its organization.

The $4,000,000 advanced to the grain marketing company by the vendor companies will be repaid, it was stated.

New Plan for Docking Teachers' Wages Under Consideration by Board

Under the heading of recommendations for dealing with teachers' sick leave, the slickest teachers' sweating plan was brot before the board of education yesterday afternoon thru Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew.

The recommendation points a way to extract part of the teachers salary. It requires that on sick leave or other valid absence such as death of relatives, the absent teacher must pay half the salary of the substitute teacher. And it demands the docking of the entire salary of absent teachers without leave with an assessment of half of the substitute's pay against the teacher's future salary.

Even the most gullible in the ranks of the teachers can no longer doubt that the teachers and not the big tax dodgers are going to supply the deficit in the school treasury.

Japan's Estimate For Year's Naval Expense Is Now $140,000,000

TOKYO, July 9.—Tentative naval estimates for the coming year show a total of $140,000,000, an increase in ordinary expenditure of $7,500,000 and in extraordinary expenditure of $12,500,000.

The latter includes $5,000,000 for new style weapons, $4,000,000 for warship construction and $36,000,000 for auxiliary warship construction.

These estimates probably will be drastically cut, however.

Beach Outing For Class War Prisoners Given by Los Angeles Comrades

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 9.—A big beach outing to help the class war prisoners will be held on Sunday, July 12th, at "Freheit" Beach. The outing is held under the auspices of the labor defense and the C. C. C. of the Workers Party. A big program of outdoor games has been arranged for by a special sports committee.

Refreshments and luncheon will be served all day. Tickets 75c. Busses (not trucks) leave Mott and Brooklyn, also Sixth nd Los Angeles streets at 8 a. m.

Nautsch Girl Expects Child

LONDON, July 9.—Mumtaz Begum, once the most beautiful Nautsch girl of India, whose testimony aided in the conviction of nine men for the murder of her lover, Abdul Kadir Bawla, is to become a mother soon, it was learned today. Appeals from the sentence of death imposed on three of the conspirators will be heard shortly.

Spanish Matador Hurt.

MADRID, July 9.—The matador Fortuno Chico was in a serious condition with brain concussion today after being gored and trampled by a bull he was about to slay in the bull-ring. The animal tore the matador's face.

Get Away With It 2 Months.

The school board has taken steps to notify the 14 loop lessees of school property who have refused to pay the board's increase in rental appraisal and have withheld payment since May 8th that they must either pay their rent or be subject to ejection.

Pick Cunningham Jury

GARY, Ind., July 9.—A jury for the trial of Mrs. Anna Cunningham, alleged "poison mother" of Gary, who is charged with the murder of her 10-year-old son, Walter, by administering arsenic in his food, will soon be completed, according to predictions of the **attorneys for the state and defense at Crown Point.**

Rowell Asks "Courtesy" in Surging Pacific But Backs Capitalist Crimes

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Chester Rowell, the California "Bull Mooser" in 1912, but now a devout follower of Coolidgeism, tells the Institute of Pacific Relations meeting at Honolulu that the American immigration law against Japan "could have been framed more politely. He attacked the "lack of courtesy" shown in Tokio-Washington relations. But like a good "native son" of California and a staunch supporter of American imperialism, he declares, of the Anti-Japanese law: "But now we have it, we must live up to it."

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Thus Chester Rowell, flaming "progressive" in support of Roosevelt a dozen years ago, eptiomizes the whole philosophy of the so-called liberal-minded American politician. The brutal banditry of big business may be raw and uncouth, it may posses none of the niceties of the discussions carried on by parlor radicals, like the present conference in the Hawaiian Isles, but once capitalism's crimes are committed, as they always will be while capitalism lasts, they must be accepted, and just as often apologies advanced for them.

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The "institute" at Honolulu professes to an ambition to stave off war in the Pacific. This is a confession, even from this source, that war is on the way; that imperialist rivalries on the earth's greatest ocean are breeding another great slaughter. And all that the California intellectual, Rowell, has to offer is that the battle be carried on with padded gloves instead of brass knuckles. His plea will always remain unanswered.

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Charles C. Batchelder, formerly American commercial attache in China, gave some of the facts that should prove even to a Rowell, from California, that the surging unrest along the shores of the Pacific cannot be soothed by the srtumming of a ukulele. Batchelder offers the following:

1. The increasing tendency in Japan, India and China to manufacture locally with European machinery, such raw materials as silk, rubber and jute, formerly manufactured in Europe and the United States may upset the economic organization of the world.
2. British workers are unemployed and are not consuming American food products as a result of India's making her own cotton cloth from her own cotton instead of buying British cloth made from American cotton.
3. Indian cotton yarn is replacing British yarn in China. One hundred and nineteen Chinese mills are now manufacturing cotton cloths formerly supplied to the Chinese by Lancashire, England.
4. For the present the tremendous demand in India, China and Japan for their own products absorbs most of the local production, but the goods of those countries are already penetrating Oceania, Malaysia and Africa and will soon invade South America. We can see the time when they will invade Europe and America.

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Like a good servant of imperialism, Batchelder has his remedies. He says Great Britain is meeting the competition of the Orient by sending "prints, bleached goods and other new products" into the orient, instead of the plain cotton cloths. As if the orientals couldn't and won't duplicate these in time.

He also points out that "high tariffs" will combat the flood of cheap oriental goods; the tariffs that are a weapon for sharpening, but certainly not for solving trade rivalries. The imperialist agent, Batchelder also worries about the clash of the oriental standard of living with that of the occident.

There is only one place in the world today where the standard of living is on the up-grade at a rapid rate. That is the Union of Soviet Republics; that stretches to the Pacific along the northern borders of China. The Soviet Union is taking care of its standard of living. China can be depended on to do the same.

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The industrialization of Asia can be accomplished peacefully thru an international economy created by a World Soviet Union. If capitalist imperialism lives, if it is not overthrown, however, it will come thru the travail of a series of world-devastating wars, finally culminating just the same in the World Soviet Republic.

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The issue is not between the 750,000,000 peoples of Asia and the 200,000,000 whites of the occident, as the imperialist press would have the workers of Europe and America believe. The struggle is between the billion workers and farmers on this globe, of all colors and races, and the small handful of imperialists who rule thru the iron fist of their dictatorship. That is something the Institute on Pacific Relations will not discuss. And when it is discussed by anyone else, it will be denounced as Bolshevism. But in Bolshevism, as opposed to imperialism, lies the hope of the workers of the world.

EVERY GIRL COMRADE ON JOB TO MAKE FREIHEIT TAG DAY BIG SUCCESS

Every reader of the DAILY WORKER and every member of the Workers (Communist) Party is urged to participate in the Flower Tag Day to be held in Chicago by the Jewish Communist Daily the Freiheit this coming Sunday morning.

Women and girls are asked to report at the following stations not later than 7 a. m. Sunday morning where everything will be in readiness to go!

The stations to report at on Sunday morning at 7 a. m. are Freiheit office, 3118 West Roosevelt Road; Freiheit Singing Society, 3837 West Roosevelt Road; Northwest side: Ceshinski's Book Store, 2720 West Division St.; Jewish Workers' Culture Society, 2032 West Division; West side: Wallerstein's Book Store, 1022 West Roosevelt Road.

At 2 p. m. Sunday, after all volunteers have returned to the above supply stations, and from there all will go together to the Young Workers League excursion in the Milwaukee woods.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of

Floods and Shocks Do Great Damage In Northern Japan

LONDON, July 9.—Thousands of homes in Nagoya, Japan, have been submerged by floods which came in the wake of the latest earthquake shocks there. Traffic has been stopped.

Extensive floods also have spread over northern Japan, doing extensive crop damage and interfering with the traffic.

Two deaths occured in Tokio as a result of a heat wave which centered over the capital.

Ford Plots to Get Monopoly on Air Mail of Government

LOS ANGELES, July 9.—Maintaining the greatest secrecy in their negotiations, representatives of Henry Ford were today reported to be seeking the aid of leading Southern California financiers in a gigantic air mail service plan to operate a $10,000,000 fleet of sky planes, obtaining from the government exclusive contracts for the delivery of air mail.

In the proposed merger, Los Angeles would be used as one of the chief terminals on the air mail line, it was revealed. This city would be linked with New York, traveling via **Salt Lake City and Chicago.**

COPS, WHO JAIL REDS, PROTECT BLOODY GUNMEN

Guard Home of Sam Genna, Bootlegger

Sam Genna is hiding under the pro tection of a police guard.

The man from whose trembling lip came the plea for help, which th police answered, is the brother o Tony, who has answered the sum mons of a gangster's gun. A mont ago his brother Mike, known as "Th Killer," was shot down and killed b Sergeant William Sweeney after tw policemen had been killed.

Seven weeks ago his brother, An gelo, "The Bloody" died when a saw ed off shotgun in the hands of an as sassin spoke its message.

The appeal for protection came afte he had been questioned by police re garding his brother's death yesterda and had been told he could go. A a result of the plea police are guard ing the Genna family. They are als searching for two members of th O'Banion gang to question them r garding the killing of Tony Genna.

"They're going to get all of us Ge nas," said Sam Genna, "and I'm nex I know. I've been told. I was tol that Tony would get it. So was h They said they'd get all of us."

NEW ATTACK OF RIFFIANS DRAWS CLOSE TO FE

(Continued from page 1)

ing so only by the machine guns o the French.

Moroccans Launch New Attack.

The new attack of the Moroccan has been launched along the Ourgh river between Mtara and Tinaich and is pushing directly toward th capital.

Marshal Lyautey is rushing a available tanks, cavalry, machin guns and infantry to the north fron

Reports from Madrid declare tha Abd-el-Krim will be offered "autonom under a Spanish protectorate." Th is regarded as farce as it is d finitely known that Krim will n accept a Spanish protectorate as th price of peace.

American aviators have been pres ed into the service of French i perialism. Those who have alread enlisted in a French foreign aviatio unit to fight the Moroccans includ Granville A. Pollack of New Orlea and Charles W. Kerwood of Phil delphia.

Premier Painleve's policy of wa ing on the Moroccans at the instig tion of the French bankers to prote their interests, was again opposed the chamber of deputies when Pai leve asked an additional credit 183,000,000 francs ($9,150,000) to pu sue the imperialistic war. The cred was passed over the opposition of th Communists.

EVOLUTION IS NOW TAUGHT IN U. OF TENNESSEE, NEA

(Continued from page 1)

morning on "What shall I do with J sus?" and is to teach a Methodi Sunday school class next Sunday.

Bryan has declared that the issue the Bible against science in the co ing trial and he would prohibit th teaching of science and make the B ble a part of the federal constitutio over-ruling the United States suprem court if necessary. He recognizes th fact that scientific truths expose th Bible's story of creation as a fai tale and is anxious to suppress th truth and make the bed time storie (as well as the bedroom stories) the Bible a part of the law.

Darrow Thinks Bryan Gullible

The defense counsel in answerin Bryan's utterances reiterate that th anti-evolution law is a violation the state and federal constitution violating the rights of free speech a free opinion.

Clarence Darrow, defense attorne declared, "If Mr. Bryan thinks a Te nessee court or jury is going to hav any influence on the thot and invest gation of the world he's a very gull ble man."

"Bryan is a little bit off on religion, was the comment of John Scopes, th defendant.

Urge Federal Divorce Laws

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.— national uniform marriage and divorc law to replace the existing "hodg podge" of state statutes was urged o the nation by Mrs. Edward Frankli White, reporter for the Indiana su preme court, [illegible] in an ad dress before the Indiana Bar associa tion here today.

MacMillan at Hopedale

WASHINGTON, July 9.—After buc ing a forty mile wind, the MacMilla Arctic expedition has arrived at Hop dale, Labrador, said a dispatch toda **to the National Geographical Societ**

OHIO 'HANDS OFF CHINA!' MEETING ATTRACTS 1,500

Negroes and Chinese Attack Imperialism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—Anti-imperial week was brought to a close here on Sunday, July 5, by a monster demonstration on the public square. Fifteen hundred workers of all nationalities listened for hours to the anti-imperialist speeches made by members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers' League, and the Kuo Min Tang.

Over a thousand voices cheered when the appeal of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, calling for united action of all labor organizations demanding "Hands off China," was read.

Soviet Union Greatest Friend.

Comrade James Hamilton, local organizer of the Workers Party, opened the meeting with a speech on the conditions in China and the effect of imperialist policies upon the working class. He called upon the workers of every race to join the Workers (Communist) Party which is the only fighter against the capitalist system which enslaves all workers regardless of race or nationality. He showed that in the struggle of the Chinese workers and students against the imperialist robbers, Soviet Russia was their greatest friend and helper.

Cheer Chinese Speaker.

The secretary of the Cleveland branch of the Kuo Min Tang, Brother Hong, then mounted the rostrum. He was greeted with thunderous applause in recognition of the valiant struggle now being waged by the Kuo Min Tang in China. Brother Hong told of the brutal manner in which the Chinese workers were treated by the foreign imperialists who have entrenched themselves in China by military force.

He was heartily cheered when he asked: "What would you American workers do if you had to work 14 and 16 hours a day for low wages in a mill where your overseer was free to beat you, and if you were accountable not to American courts but to the courts set up by a foreign consul? You would fight, wouldn't you? Well, that is what the Chinese workers and students are doing. They are fighting to free themselves from the rule of the capitalists and to get China for the Chinese." Brother Hong expressed the appreciation of his organization of the work being done by the Workers Party and the Communists of the world to help China in her struggle for liberation from the imperialistic rule of France, Japan and Great Britain.

Youth First Victims.

The position of the young workers under imperialistic capitalism was then exposed by Comrade Carl Weissberg, local organizer of the Young Workers' League. He showed that under imperialism wages and working conditions are lowered thru the competition of colonial workers and that the young worker is the first victim of the poorer conditions. He also pointed out that unless the American workers fight against imperialism they will be permitting the establishment of a great military machine which the American bosses will employ to beat the workers at home into submission to the capitalist system.

Comrade Weissberg explained that the young workers would be the first victims of the inevitable imperialist war, and called upon all workers to unite into an international fight against all imperialist maneuvers of the capitalist class; and he called upon all young workers who were ready to fight against the capitalist system which led to imperialistic wars, to join the Young Workers' League.

Negroes Fight Imperialism.

Comrade Martin Gordon, of the Young Workers' League, spoke on the relation of imperialism to the position of the Negro workers. He told of the fight being made by the Communists in France for the withdrawal of troops from Morocco. He showed that the Communists were fighting with the workers of all countries for their freedom from the yoke of capitalism, and he called upon all Negro organizations to heed the call of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, and to join in the fight against the oppression of colonial and semi-colonial peoples by the capitalist class.

Sell DAILY WORKER.

The sham of July 4, "Independence Day" was thoroly exposed by Comrade John W. Marshall of New York, who showed how the imperialists are trying to mobilize the workers for military training in order to have them ready to shoot down the workers of other countries when they would rise up against the super-exploitation by foreign capitalists.

The Sunday meeting was the best that Cleveland has seen for a long time. A large number of Chinese workers and many members of the Kuo Min Tang took part in the demonstration. At least a hundred Negro workers enthusiastically took part in this protest against imperialism. When the police forbid the sale of the DAILY WORKER, the crowd showed its spirit by buying every copy of a large bundle of papers at a nearby corner. Many workers contributed to anti-imperialist work by paying fifty cents or a dollar for their papers.

Many valuable contacts have been made at this meeting with workers of all nationalities, and these will be used by the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League in the united front campaign which they are making for **Hands off China.**

BRITISH UNIONS WAGE WAR UPON UNEMPLOYMENT; REJECT LOW WAGE AND CLASS COLLABORATION PLAN

LONDON, July 9.—Under the direction of the General Council of Trade Unions, the British labor movement held gigantic mass meetings recently, in demonstration against unemployment and the tendency of the employers and government to cut wages on that account.

How strogly the British unions are fighting against the menace of unemployment, may be seen from the following resolution which was the usual form adopted at hundreds of meetings and was sent out by the General Council:

"This mass meeting of workers and citizens views with the utmost gravity the continuance of unemployment on a large scale.

"It repudiates the spurious remedies of lower wages, longer hours and the degradation of established working conditions, and condemns the suggestion that steps should be taken to relieve the unemployment fund by depriving of unemployment benefit workers for whom employment is not available.

"This meeting insists upon an active policy for the provision of socially useful work, and emphasises the desire of the unemployed for work rather than maintenance, whilst insisting where work is not forthcoming adequate maintenance must be provided.

"For those who are not absorbed into employment this meeting demands continuous maintenance at the rate of 30s. for the adult workers, 10s. for the wife of the unemployed worker, and 5s. for each child, and the establishment of centers for the training of unemployed workers and particularly of junvenile workers.

"With these ends in view, it calls upon the government.

"(a) National.—To establish a national employment and development board, as outlined in the prevention of unemployment bill, charged with the duty of developing for the common good the resources of the nation and of British territories over seas, and furnished with funds to enable it to develop national schemes of power and transport, to secure the fuller utilization of the land, and to promote schemes of all kinds which will augment the national resources with a view to the provision of work under recognized Trade Union conditions.

"(b) International.—To take every step to assist international trade, and in particular to reopen immediately negotiations with the Russian government with the object of encouraging and supporting trade relations by the fullest possible application of the Trade Facilities Acts and the Overseas Trade Acts to Russian Trade.

"Finally, this meeting pledges itself to continue unceasingly to press forward these proposals to secure justice for the unemployed workers and their families."

Boosters Launch Los Angeles Boom to Lure Bunkables

LOS ANGELES, July 9.—Business has been slumping in Los Angeles. Unemployment is spreading. Worry has moved the leading boosters to heroic action. After July 1, $1,000,000 will be expended to advertise the city. Eastern capital is to be sought.

Labor should profit by early warning that this capitalist stronghold is overstocked with the exploited. Unemployed crowd the workers' quarters. They are literally down on their knees pleading for work. Claims that this is the cheapest labor market in America are only too well borne out. Advertising that might bring workingmen here is criminal.

The same applies to business. In May and June the exodus to the east left trade flat. Stores and tenements became vacant. Landlords were asked by the realty board to remove "To Let" and "For Sale" signs as there were so many of them that they added to the business depression.

To advertise for industry is ill-timed. Supply of water for factories is limited and it will take many years to tap the Colorado river.

The boosters are advertising for population and nothing else. They want people to come here, spend their money and go away as soon as they are broke.

This million-dollar boost campaign will draw many strangers of moderate means to California. These will add to the army of wage slaves. That will suit the task masters.

So, if tourists only bite at the advertising bait, small harm will be done; but, if workingmen or tradesmen do so, destitution must result. Claims made in the advertisements should be subject to heavy discounts.

FRAPIESA.

Morgan's Bank has Billion.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 9.—The National City Bank has total resources of $1,154,730,350 with cash assets totalling $300,236,198, the bank has made known.

SOVIET DEMANDS CHINA ABIDE BY EQUALITY TREATY

Asks Dosser Be Freed from Foreign Hands

MOSCOW, Russia, July 9.—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has addressed a note to the Chinese ambassador similar to his recent communication of protest to the British envoy concerning the arrest in China of a Russian citizen, Dosser.

Referring to the new Russo-Chinese treaty and the numerous Soviet declarations with regard to renunciation of Russia's right to exercise the extraterritorial privileges enjoyed in China by the czarist government, the foreign minister argues that handing over Dosser for trial before a mixed court is not only illegal in view of the charges preferred against him, but also a direct infringement of the treaty.

He demands that China take immediate adequate measures to secure Dosser's release, placing on trial those responsible for his arrest.

Christian Rakovsky, Soviet charge d'affaires in London, left for Great Britain by airplane Monday after a long conference with the government regarding Russo-British relations.

MINERS PICKET; OFFICIALS ASK HELP FROM GOD

Operators Try to Evict W. Va. Strikers

(By Worker Correspondent.)

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., July 9.—The principal speakers at the miners' meeting here were chief international union representative, Van A. Bittner, of the United Mine Workers of America, Phillip Murray, and the former preacher, Tygart, who opened the meeting with prayer.

The picket line at Owings, W. Va., consists of about 300 men, women and children.

Union Officials Give Little Aid.

Van Bittner gave us the same old bunk about, "Don't give up boys," and I would like to know how a man with a family of five to ten persons is going to stay on strike with the kind of support the union officials are giving us.

Tony Gastelak's brother John is scabbing at Owings, and the only difference between the two is that John was caught in a lot of his crooked deals, and after he saw he couldn't make any more money he went scabbing. Whereas Tony is still a union man (as he claims), and on the relief committee, and the only reason he is staying out is because he handles all the relief checks.

A Few Mine Scabs.

Others who went scabbing against us are the Wright family, ku kluxers; Collins, a gunman; old man Stattler from Owings, who used to be the best speaker the local had, and the Dorseys.

There is one man that lives at Allied, W. Va., a member of Local No. 1854, who is also locked out, and the operators tried to put him out of the house.

Try to Evict Miner.

His case is now being tried in the circuit court, after the lower court ruled in favor of the operator. They have not been able to evict the striker yet.

Another new Sub Makes another Communist.

FACTS OF ANTHRACITE MINING GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT SHOW HIGH PROFIT AND LOW WAGE

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Of each dollar paid by the consumer for anthracite coal, 42 cents easily covers cost of production and less than 31 cents goes to the mine workers. A 17 per cent wage reduction bringing destitution to thousands of miner families would mean less than 70 cents a ton saving to consumers. Elimination of unwarranted profits and royalties would give the consumer at least twice that saving without imparing a fair return on invested capital.

These facts based on the thoro investigation of the U. S. coal commission should be mobilized in the face of the propaganda with which the operators will flood the country for the next two months. The commission did not blame wages for high prices but blamed royalties and the profits produced by artificial scarcity of coal.

U. S. Commission Facts.

"The fundamental fact in the anthracite coal problem," it said in its July 5, 1923 report, "is that heretofore these limited and exhaustible natural deposits have been in the absolute private possession of their legal owners, to be developed or withheld at will, to be leased for such royalties as could be exacted, to be transported and distributed at such rates and in such manner as a doubleheaded railroad and coal combination might find most advantageous from the point of view of private profit."

Royalties have been increasingly adjusted as a percentage on the price thus leading the owners of the combine to encourage the high prices produced by shortage scares. The commission found royalties as high as $2.84 a ton, more than half the wage cost. In 1922 royalties from coal lands owned by the Girard estate amounted to $1.20 a ton and brot a return of $18,980,000 on an original investment of $2,340.

The wage cost of producing a ton of anthracite averages not more than $4.05. Items in the price of a ton purchased by Chicago consumers would be:

1 Ton of Antracite

Labor Cost	$4.05
Total mine cost	5.52
Mine price	6.27
Freight	4.48
Retail price	13.25

These averages for a 2000 lb. ton based on an estimate of the proportionate consumption of stove and small sizes. The average ton of stove size coal retails at about $16 or four times the wage cost.

Owners Get Fat Excess Profit.

The coal combine is getting a profit of 75 cents a ton where 22 cents would pay 6 per cent on all the capital invested. The distributors are getting $2.50 a ton where $2 would pay for storage and haulage and allow a fair profit. A distributing company in Buffalo in 1920 sold coal for $1.90 more than it cost and made 100 per cent on its investment.

Labor Underpaid.

Anthracite miners working on a tonnage basis get less than $2,000 a year while those paid on a daily basis are making less than $1,200. The coal commission found many of these day laborers getting very uncertain and inadequate income. The excessive profits exclusive of royalties represent a sum sufficient to give all these workers a 10 per cent wage increase and at the same time to permit a reduction in price to the consumer. Elimination of excessive royalties coupled with the ending of monopoly underproduction would make possible higher wages with prices well within the reach of the average householder.

Chicago "L" Wage Conference Limping; Postponed to Friday

Officers of the elevated employes' union and of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company met Tuesday to discuss the employes' rejection of the offer of a renewal of the wage contract for another year. The conference failed and will be renewed Friday.

PULLMAN WORKERS HEAR SPEECHES ON ANTI-IMPERIALISM

Several hundred workers attended the anti-imperialist picnic of the Pullman branches of the Workers (Communist) Party, at 123rd St. and Union Ave.

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, spoke on "Russia and America of Today." Robert Minor, Communist writer and cartoonist, spoke on the "Revolt fo the Colonial Peoples."

MY GOD, HOW THE MONEY ROLLS IN! SAY CAPITALISTS

Millions Are Reaped But Not For Labor

NEW YORK, July 9.—(FP)—The mid-year distribution of profit plums in the form of dividends and interest is the greatest ever in the history of American business, Wall Street papers show.

The sum of $437,900,000 is being disbursed to stock and bond holders to represent their share of the pluckings of the workers during the first six months of 1925. $115,200,000 is in dividends, $322,700,000 in interest, indicating possibly that loaning money by bonds or otherwise is even more profitable than investing when the industrial market is not booming.

Industrial and miscellaneous corporations are paying out $58,915,000 in dividends and $158,300,000 in interest. Railroads are paying $30,510,000 dividends and street railways are paying out $10,900,000 dividends and $47,875,000 in interest.

Greater New York banks, excluding savings banks, are paying $14,875,000 dividends and all New York banks and trust companies $2,500,000 interest.

The federal government is paying out $5,000,000 in interest and the city of New York $2,500,000, with redemptions totalling $31,200,000.

Argentina Refuses to Recognize Soviet

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 9.—The committee on foreign affairs has pigeon holed a motion in the Argentina chamber of deputies for recognition of the Soviet Union. The motion was tabled on the ground that the motion was premature as "Russia had not asked recognition."

Ratify Soviet-Polish Pact.

MOSCOW—Voikoff, Soviet plenipotentiary representative at Warsaw, and the Polish foreign minister, have exchanged ratifications of the railway convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland.

Mexican President Ill.

MEXICO CITY, July 9.—President Calles is confined to his castle at Chapultepec with an attack of influenza.

PROBABLY THE SOVIETS WILL BE TO BLAME!

Facts to Recall When India Rebels

LONDON, June 24 (By Mail)—Wages in India, and therefore the general standard of life in India, are far below those of any European country, said Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Indian workers' delegate at the Geneva labor conference, yesterday.

"Capitalism is reproducing in our country," he continued, "the worst features of the worst period of industrialism.

"The evils of slum life are terrible. In Bombay City 70 per cent of the families live in one-room tenements, and they are small rooms. On an average there are six people to a room 10 feet by 10."

Six Infants Dies in Ten.

"You may imagine the result. The infant mortality is 600 per 1,000. Six babies out of every ten die in infancy.

"Factories can work 11 hours a day 60 hours a week. In the mines there is a 54 or a 56-hour week for underground workers, but no restriction at all for surface workers.

"Men, women and children often work 16 hours a day, and women work underground in the mines.

"Everything is done to safeguard the investors of capital," concluded Mr. Joshi. "Nothing is done to safeguard the workers."

Soft Coal for Month and Hard Coal for Six Weeks on Hand

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Consumers of bituminous coal had 38,000,000 tons in storage on June 1, equal to 32 days' supply, while retail dealers in anthracite had 1,100,052 on hand, equal to 52 days' supply, the geological survey announced today.

There are no available figures showing the amount of anthracite in cellars of householders, but facts relating to production and retailers' deliveries indicate that the householders' carry-over from last winter was probably normal.

The movement of anthracite in the Great Lakes trade began early this season and as a result the total of the upper lake docks now stands close to 1,000,000 tons. This is more than double the quantity on the corresponding date of last year.

Chicago Youth to Protest Against Militarism, July 21

The Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a mass meeting to protest against the militarization of the youth of the country by means of the citizens' military training camps, at Northwest Hall, corner of North Ave. and Western Ave., on Tuesday, July 21, at 8 p. m.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 9.—Great Britain, pound 4.85¾-4.86⅛.

France, franc	4.70½-4.71
Belgium, franc	4.63½-4.64
Italy, lira	3.68½-3.68¾
Norway, krone	26.81-26.84
Sweden, krone	17.70-17.72
Denmark, krone	20.53-20.55
Germany, mark	no quote
Shanghai, tael	79.00, no quote

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

Socialists Approve Torture and Murder of the Roumanian Workers

(Continued from page 1)

An Old Hypocrite.

Esteemed gentlemen, there are things which "cannot be discussed in respectable society."

We would not have spoken of it had it not have been for your last sincere statement regarding the trial of the accused Roumanian Communists, which convinced us in the contrary.

Is it not true, sir, that it is very unpleasant to land in a civilized country in response to an official invitation, when respectable ministers officials and social-democrats cordially shake hands with you and when you suddenly have to leave this country with a heavy felling of a person who was bereaved in his faith in respect for human dignity.

This is a very unpleasant feeling, however, were we in the place of Attorney Kastafory, we could not act otherwise.

Easy on Assassins of Communists.

Mind you, here comes a representative of a country, where political assassinations are being punished by two weeks' imprisonment, to a country where for editing a newspaper a person is sentenced to six years hard labor. This is really an event. How is it possible to let such a representative go without introducing to him, for his knowledge the unheard of crimes of the secret service.

A Few Facts.

Sir, possibly that you still remember issuing from your editor's table in Geneva all that you have seen with in the damp and cold walls of the second infantry corps. You probably still remember even now the few thousands of "charges" pertaining to "criminal", activities of the accused who dared to defend thru their legal press the ideas of the struggle against the barbarous regime of the Boyar Roumania.

You undoubtedly remember even now the thousands of victims, shriveling in nervous fit, placed in stretchers at the front room of the court-martial building after 20-25 days of their heroic hunger strike.

You still remember the groups of mothers, wives and children waiting long days in the halls of the second infantry corps for an opportunity to be let in for the rendering of immediate relief.

However, honorable gentlemen, you left too suddenly, you had no time to see even a hundredth particle.

Workers Arrested by General.

Sir, you were in Bucharest, did you see there the "Siguruntsy" secret service of Bucharest? Were you cross examined there? No. We believe that you were not cross examined. Prime Minister Bratianu prefers in certain "circumstances" to "respect human dignity."

Still, imagine yourself for a second to be arrested and suspected of Communist activity by the king's signature (siguruntsa generale).

You are brought to the reception room of the secret service during the usual hours, that is between 1 and 4 a. m. (Sigurantsa "works" nights.) You are being questioned. You are before the Communist brigade (labor is here strictly divided, according to functions-Tailorism.)

Roumanian Inquisition.

Here is the chief of the brigade, Theodor Banchelesku, a worthy provocator, who organized once upon a time and staged the provocative attempt upon the life of King Karl. Mr. Banchelesku is extremely careful. First he hands you over to the "care" of his assistants, keeping himself aside; "no need of hurrying, plenty of time."

There it begins. Defendant Shapiuza, are you a Communist? No. Confess. We know all about you, 100 per cent and so on, and so forth.

Sir, pardon for placing you in such an unconvenient position, let's however, continue. And so, Shapiuza does not declare himself guilty. Then the director of sigurantsa himself appears.

Director is a very respectable name. Mr. Voinesky, director of sigurantsa is a former police officer and the author of sentimental plays which are enjoying great success in king's theater at Bucharest.

The Fate of Workers.

You want to know, sir, what is going to happen to you now? We shall **quote for your benefit at least one** exemplifying document.

Document No. 1. Victor Fordaik, states.

"I was arrested on December 29, 1924, in the city of Oradea-Mare, Gross-Varend, together with my wife who was just 13 days after a serious operation and was under the care of a physician. After the arrival at the secret service building the chief Vulpa beat me for a few hours with a stick as thick as a hand. After the stick was broken I was beaten up by a rubber whip and iron rod.

"I fainted. My hand was paralyzed and chin broken. I could, however, not confess, because I did not know anything. Then they turned to my wife, placed her on chairs, undressed her and prepared for beatings. Knowing her serious condition, I could not bear it and I put my signature under everything they have demanded.

Medieval Tortures.

"Then they transferred me to the city of Arad in the hands of the sigurantsy. Here they brought me face to face with Comrade Sterana Tot. I could not recognize him. His face and body had changed much, due to beatings.

"After that I was taken over to see "the cellar of tortures" where the accused are cross examined. Some were lying prostrated. On December 25, I was questioned by Commisary Melisten, who beat me with an iron glove used for boxing."

This quoted report can be found registered under a separate number in the article of Attorney Kastaforu, now secretary of the bourgeois "Human and Civic Rights Defense League", together with this document there are scores of others authentical, duly signed and address indicated.

Mr. Shapiuza, were you ever incercerated in the fortress of Doftan? This is not some kind of a provincial jail, but a real central jail in Roumania. We shall not speak about the horrors of this torture chamber, this is known to everybody and described in all kinds of papers and documents.

Torture Cells.

Just a few strokes. At Doftany there are assigned special cells, "section N" for disciplinary punishment. These cells are half a yard wide and a yard and a half high and just think, the imprisoned can sleep only standing, keeping himself all the time in this position during his punishment for two, three, four and more weeks. Thru a small door hole which serves at the same time for ventilation, the imprisoned receives bread and water.

In these sections hundreds of innocent people are perishing. Very often nobody knows about their imprisonment. At this particular time there are placed 50 people chained at their hands and feet, three times a week they are given a limited portion of bread and water.

Underground Dungeons.

Honorable gentlemen, did you ever serve in the jail of Jilava? Just step in a local branch of our "Red Aid" in order to have a glance at this middle-century terrible grave. Did you happen to see the fortress of Plataretti? This is now a military jail, which is located 10 yards deep in the ground. Here people are locked up for the slightest offense for weeks in a concrete cell, unable actually to move.

Bessarabians Murdered.

Sir, have you visited during your stay in Roumania the splendid shores of the river Dniestr? Don't you think it is a splendid river? Did you inquire the local inhabitants how many hundreds, tied up together in bunches of four, Bessarabian peasants have been drowned from its shores by the murderers of Chief Gussarevsky who was in charge of the Bessarabian secret service in September, 1924?

And did you ever hear of the peasants of the "Piatista" organization who will within a few days be brought before the king's court which prepared new unheard of mass persecutions of innocent people, 'traitors' of "czara mum", mother country?

"Defendant Shapuiza," at last you are free and you walk out of the prison gate, you look around terrified and run quickly away from the clapped prison gates. You are now mixed with the crowd and you are trying to recover from the things you went thru. Life is the capital of the "free kingdoms" is buzzing around you. In a straight line are passing **elegant carriages, automobile horns** are sounding, tram electric bells are ringing. All of a sudden at the corner of a Bucharest street you are caught by a street kid and offered the latest edition of the official "Viitoru".

Socialists Back Killers.

You are not inclined now for reading, but sir.

On the first page you read: "The socialist movement has its definite problems. It is even to a certain extent, necessary. And so we must stand for socialism, but against Communism. We would consider it a desertion if the leaders of Roumania would not take precautions against the Communist movement."

Don't you think, sir, this amusing; you have just escaped from the hell of those who are taking "precautions" this was just experienced personally by you, and here you are reading in the official paper a love letter of the hangmen to the Roumanian Socialists? Please, do not think we are attempting to make a Bolshevik out of you.

No "Human Dignity" to Hangmen.

Just one thing, esteemed Mr. Shapiuza, you were short of time to see everything during your short and unsuccessful stay in the capital of "civilized" Roumania.

What if Mr. Venesku "honestly" permitted you to see all the secrets of the siguarantsa department? You would feel yourselves thousand times worse than a "person, who was bereaved of his belief in respect for human dignity."

The Workers Party in Action

WORKERS MOVIES AT W. P. PICNIC IN PUBLIC PARK

Muskegon Beach Crowd Hear Communists

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 9.—An innovation in Communist picnics was held at Muskegon, Mich., where the Workers' Party Locals of this town and of Grand Rapids arranged joint affair in a public park right at the municipal bathing beach. No admission could be charged and nothing sold for profit—but the Chirman of the Committee, Comrade Walter Johnson explained, "We spend our money to bring speakers on the street corners to reach the masses, so why not go to the "mountain" where the masses are to be found on a Sunday afternoon, and spread our message there?"

In the early afternoon speeches were delivered to a large crowd, almost entirely made up of those not connected with the movement. The speakers included Wm. F. Kruse of Chicago, and Eugene Bechtold and Edw. A. Kosten of Grand Rapids. These two Grand Rapids comrades have been putting in some fine work in noon-day shop meetings at the factory gates in the "furniture capital of America."

The motion pictures had to be started a little early to permit the Grand Rapids contingent, about a hundred strong, who had paid a dollar a head carfare, to make the last special car home. By means of a special day-light screen the pictures were started at 6:30 p. m. daylight saving time, and while at first they were a little faint, the novelty of daylight movies more than made up for it and the large crowd enjoyed them very much. The first picture was "Prisoners for Progress," a three reel expose of modern industrial and political conditions, and great applause greeted pictures of Comrade Ruthenberg who was convicted and imprisoned only a few counties away. There was great interest also in the pictures of the International Labor Defense convention held in Chicago one week previously. "Russia Today," a one reel educational film showing the life and work of the Russian asbestos miners, completed the program. Two collections, one of $14.65 and the other of $34.27 were taken up.

Y. W. L. Activities

Friday, July 10.

Membership meeting, 722 Blue Island avenue, 8 p. m. Matter of the coming printing industry campaign and the sub and membership drive will be taken up. Every member to be present, admission by membership card.

Sunday, July 12.

Area Branch No. 1—Beach basket picnic. All comrades meet at 9:30 a. m. at Wabash and Adams St. to go to Braeside, Ill., where the picnic will be held.

Detroit Comrades, Attention!

The most peppy dance of the season will be held Saturday, July 11, at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th street.

A special orchestra has been engaged for this affair. The music will be excellent. In addition to many other attractions, a $25.00 kodak will be raffled off, with tickets costing from 1 cent to 15 cents.

The proceeds of this affair go to help the Detroit league in raising its quota for the national convention assessment.

The co-operation of all party comrades is absolutely necessary. The Finnish comrades have already demonstrated their interest, by donating the hall free of charge. Everybody is expected to attend.

Don't forget and keep this date open.

Ban "Excellency" in Persia.

MOSCOW.—By order of the Persian commander in chief all the "liakaby" or honorific titles, such as "Excellency, etc." have been abolished in the military department and the army in Persia. The civil administration will have to follow suit, too, as the Medjilis (parliament) has just passed a resolution to a similar effect.

Soviet Rail Aid to Persia.

MOSCOW.—As reported from Teheran, two locomotives and thirty goods cars were recently received at Djulfa from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the Persia-Tavriz railway.

MINNEAPOLIS WORKERS ON JULY 12 MEET TO FIGHT IMPERIALISM

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—On Sunday evening, July 12, at 7 p. m., the Workers Party will hold a mass meeting at Washington Square. (Seven corners.)

John Gabriel Soltis will speak on "Imperialism.

Dan W. Stevens will talk on "The Left Wing in the Trade Unions."

All workers are urged to be on hand.

DATE OF PARTY CONVENTION FIXED

STATEMENT BY THE PARITY COMMISSION

TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORKERS PARTY:

Comrades: The date for the coming national convention of the party is herewith set for August 9. The convention call, including the agenda, basis of respresentation, and drafts of resolutions for the convention, will be published shortly. The party discussion will begin immediately after the publication of the convention call.

The parity commission will review and liquidate all matters of an organizational nature that have caused friction in the party. Thus the parity commission intends to clear the ground and the atmosphere for an intelligent pre-convention discussion of the political and organizational problems confronting the party at the present time. It will make a statement of its findings in the party press which will be a final decision of the controversial question.

The party membership should bear in mind that the work of the parity commission will in no way interfere with or infringe upon the normal functioning of the party apparatus. All leading party committees, from the Central Executive Committee down, will continue their work in the regular manner, according to the party constitution, and party discipline will have to be rigidly observed.

The big task of the coming party convention is to liquidate factionalism and to establish unity on the basis of the policies and tactics of the Communist International. To achieve this end the party must have a thoro discussion of its problems, free from factional bitterness and personal discrimination. The Parity Commission will therefore do all in its power to enable the party to come to the convention equipped for its task of unifying and strengthening the Communist movement in the United States.

THE PARITY COMMITTEE.

TELLS RICH STORY OF LIFE BEHIND SWINGING DOORS OF "POLLY" TEA ROOM WORKERS

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT

"Our employes are well paid; they do not expect tips."

This high-sounding declaration appears conspicuously on all menus at the "Polly" tea rooms, four restaurants in Chicago's loop district, where many of the white-collared class eat.

Just how true it is could best be told perhaps by Mrs. "Suze" Palmer, owner of the "Polly" cages along with her lesser partners, Raymond Friedman and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dixon. Mrs. Palmer has recently returned from her annual vacation, consisting of a brief half-year's sail around the world, —the pressure of her business responsibilities being such that she could make no more than hasty stops in Japanese ports, Constantinople, Vienna, Rome, Paris, London, etc.—with a few last moments of fleeting pleasure in New York.

Every year, however, she somehow manages to get six or eight months off from her strenuous duties as chief-cook-and-bottle-washer at the Polly places to take a jaunt to Palm Beach or California, at least,—if not across the pond.

She Ought to Know.

Thus, her wide travels and worldly experience qualify her especially well to testify concerning the wages of her employes. And she demonstrates quite conclusively that, from her own cosmopolitan point of view, they are sufficiently "wellpaid" to allow her such slight extravagances as globe-trotting, beach lounging and costume-splurging.

The employes, however, due to the fact that their experiences have been limited mostly to the four walls of such prisons as "Polly" tea rooms, have a somewhat different view-point. They might say, "What d'ya mean, well-paid?" and go on to explain that $6.00 and $8.00 a week are the beginning wages for all short-hour girls; that most of the employes are hired only for the "rush" hour shifts; and that in two or three hours of work they are so speeded up that as much as eight hours worth of energy is expended.

And they could point out that the longer hours a girl works, the less money she gets. Six and eight-hour waitresses get at the highest $13.00, many as low as $10. Behind the kitchen doors are girls not over fourteen years old,—on their feet from 8 in the morning until 6 at night,—except for a brief rest on a high stool for lunch,—and they get no more than $12.00 a week. If these bundles of skin and bones had the strength left to speak, after their ten-hour day (but they haven't) they would tell you, "What d'ya mean, well paid? Like hell we are!"

But then, "our employes" get their meals free, Mrs. "Suze" Palmer might inform you,—a regular fifty-cent dinner. Yes, it is a "regular" dinner all right, the girls retort,—so regular that its component parts can be figured out a year ahead, if one but knows the combination. If ignorant, guess mickle-berry sausage or spare ribs and sauer-kraut or creamed cod-fish and you will have exhausted the possibilities, except the possibility of there being no left-overs. In such an emergency, "our employes" may be given the treat of a canned salmon salad (it would spoil, anyway) or a hot beef sandwich.

Their knowledge of other kinds of sandwiches, however, or of salads, or of pies, or even ham and eggs, to say nothing of a small steak,—is confined to the fact that they know how to carry them out stacked six and seven platters high, for others to eat.

Profits Spring a Leak.

Every system of exploitation has its leakages, tho, and this was especially true last winter at Polly No. 3, at 17 North Wabash. This is the place where Mrs. "Suze" Palmer is to be found, whenever she happens to be in Chicago. She sits in her balcony office, overlooking the entire floor, and keeps a fiercely glittering eye peeled for the waitresses, watching them grimly when they eat to see that none gets an extra crumb.

Accidentally, during her absence this winter, there was allowed to sneak into authority a new and rather soft-hearted head-waitress (maybe she herself had been "well-paid" once and hadn't expected tips.)

Making Hay.

The girls found out that she would let them "get away" with a few things, a side dish of salad or a piece of pie. Being bright girls, they weren't long in making the most of it. And Mrs. Palmer, even more bright when her own interests are at stake,—wasn't long in finding out about it upon her arrival home.

"The old b—— is back," one of the hardboiled ones put it, "and there's not a damned thing to eat."

Lest the girls should "eat up the profits," Mrs. Palmer immediately installed an official checker at the kitchen door, so that instead of the customers being checked by waitresses, the checker writes out the prices for the waitresses, who pass the slips on to the customers. Since duplicates are kept, each waitress is held responsible for every dish taken out of the kitchen. And she must tell when the food is for herself, so that no forbidden morsel finds its way to her plate.

Economic Root of "Tips."

This arrangement has another and even more-important advantage for the boss. Altho "our employes do not expect tips," as the menu moralistically reads, this does not mean that they do not "extract" tips whenever it is humanely possible. One of the first things that a Polly waitress used to do when she came on shift was to refold the menu so that the vicious lie about her being "well-paid" and hidden. Or else she clipped a special card over it.

But there was a more certain, positive way of her trying to ge full value for her labor and that was by undercharging customers. It is not so hard for a waitress with wits sharpened by continual struggle for a living to give the hint to a gullible public that she personally is to be rewarded for special service and cut prices. And so it happened that the cleverest "Polly" waitresses had built up a steady patronage for themselves of certain customers who would leave a tip somewhat in proportion to the amount left off their check.

"Them Days Gone."

But them days are gone forever since "Suze" got back from Europe and began applying the Dawes plan of "pay or starve." Thus, by eliminating the economic stimulus for patrons' giving tips, she is at last teaching the waitresses not to "expect" tips.

However, for more drastic measures will be necessary to convince them that they are "well-paid." Polly witresses usually are not so stupid as the babbittry whom they serve. Occasionally it even occurs to some of them to question whether it is Mrs. Palmer or they themselves who really "earn" all the money that it must cost to take her around the world so often and to enable her to keep up so well with the ever-changing styles, both in costumes and in exploitation.

HOLD CHINA AND SOVIET PROTEST IN PHILADELPHIA

Meeting Saturday and Picnic on Sunday

By R. BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9.—Philadelphia Workers Party and the Young Workers' League have arranged a huge open air demonstration to protest against the American and other imperialist nations intervention in the great Chinese strike and the threat of war on Soviet Russia.

Local Kuo Min Tang has been invited to participate in the demonstration. The demonstration will be held Saturday evening, July 11 at Marshall street and Girard avenue.

John Williamson, H. M. Wicks, and R. Baker, will be the speakers at this meeting. All workers of Philadeladelphia are invited to attend this meeting and express their class solidarity to the striking workers of China.

A Labor Defense and Communist Press picnic has been arranged by the Russian branch of the Workers Party and approved by the City Executive Committee, for Sunday, July 12, at Bradley Farm, 92nd street and aVnce avenue. Workers Party members and sympathizers are urged to attend this picnic in full force.

Music and dancing will be furnished by a Russian orchestra, plenty of games, amusements and refreshments will be served to all comers. Bradley's Farm is one of the few cool isolated spots where the workers can forget their factories for a few hours and escape the heat among the many shade trees beneath which will be found a well-equipped refreshment bar with ice cold drinks and fancy Russian sandwiches.

Directions: Take Chester No. 37 car, get off at 87th street and you will meet a committee there. From down town take Jackson street car, get off at 90th street, walk two blocks south and two west.

Our Readers' Views

Socialists Beat Up Workers.

To the DAILY WORKER: As a delegate representing my union at the Socialist Labor-Fusion convention in this city, I had the opportunity to witness another descending stunt of the socialist party's vote-catching remnant.

Preparatory to this fusion farce, Meyer London, "socialist" lawyer delivered a venemous speech in which he bitterly attacked the Workers (Communist) Party, and the International Workers' World. Employing bush rounding tricks, he denounced labor action by using a putrid phrase "turk methods" while at the same time the socialist gangsters poluted the air in the hall; and only a few hours later beat down bona-fide delegates who voiced their indignation against fake fusions.

Militant Delegates Unseated.

No action could have proved their hypocrisy better than his disruptive oration against assertive labor. Then as a verification sequence of the fusion lie many of the delegates were unseated on the charge that they were too militant.

After the unseated delegates had left, taking their seats in the gallery as visitors this socialist mockery proceeded with its farcical comedy.

By the time the resolutions were being read, to the disillusioned delegates who hoped for a real fusion convention which would unite labor's forces for the next election campaign in this city, it became obvious that nothing of the kind was taking place. Having no other alternative the delegates demanded that another convention be called in which all labor organibzations should participate.

This request was presented to the resolutions committee in the form of a resolution drawn up by the delegates. This, however, (tending to actually unveil the socialist fraud) was enuf to arouse the ire of the "remnant"—and to signal their gang to act.

In answer to indignant labor representatives the thugs jumped to their feet throwing themselves like blood-thirsty beasts upon men and women, thus using gorilla methods, instead of "Turk methods" which Meyer London had previously attributed to the Communists.

When the thugs had completed their job, I found myself being treated by an ambulance doctor who on being informed about the incident, gave me friendly advice, "that it didn't pay to fight against a majority."

In the throes of severe pain, I thot it wiser not to argue with the doctor, but as I'm in a better condition now, I feel it is urgent to ask the men and women who toil: who are in the majority; the workers, or the handful of charlatans? What could be more convincing reason for us to turn our backs on the socialist fakers, than their fusion bluff in New ork's mayoralty election campaign?

Such tactics as the "socialists" apply in their last, futile attempts to regain power are certainly hastening their complete extinction. But let labor not bemoan this historical fact. For labor is gradually coming into its own. The Workers (Communist) Party, supported by a majority of working men and women can eliminate all fakers and make the world safe for labor.

William Luker, N. Y.

The Daily Wokrer Scores Again!

Begins the First American Serial Publication of a Great Historical Document

Arrangements have just been completed by which the DAILY WORKER secures the first American rights to the serial publication of

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT
of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia
Sent by the
Trade Union Congress General Council of England

Arrangements with THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO. make possible its American serial publication in the DAILY WORKER.

BEGINNING SATURDAY, JULY 25

WHAT IS IT?	HOW IT WILL APPEAR.
No greater nor more important document on Soviet Russia by an impartial body has ever been issued. It is an unbiased report of a British Delegation, composed of Trade Union Leaders and experts who have travelled thruout Soviet Russia, studied every phase of Russian life today and reported in the book for the first time issued in America. Nothing is overlooked—Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—every phase of life in every section of Soviet Russia is here treated—by a Non-Communist, impartial body of British Labor.	To enable every worker to possess this valuable publication, RUSSIA TODAY, will be printed EVERY DAY beginning July 25, in A UNIFORM HALF-PAGE INSTALLMENT. Easy to clip and preserve. These pages can form your copy of this great document. In addition to the valuable collection of facts and figures on the world's first workers' government as it is today, charts and maps will be included showing the development of industry and composition of the peoples in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

NOW YOU CAN GO TO YOUR UNION!

During the month of July, two special subscription offers to the DAILY WORKER are being made:

OFFER NO. 1	OFFER NO. 2
A two months' sub to the DAILY WORKER for $1.00. Just the thing to enable every worker to begin reading this great historical document of British Labor.	A three months' sub and two books. 1.—The State & Revolution, by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin). 2.—The Theory & Practice of Leninism, by I. Stalin. ALL FOR $2.00. ($2.50 in Chicago).

Go to your trade union—bring up the question of subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER in your meeting—talk to trade unionists—the question of Soviet Russia and the World Trade Union Unity will be the big issue of the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The DAILY WORKER begins the first American serial publication of the official report of the British Trade Unions—AT A TIME WHEN SPECIAL PRICES ARE BEING OFFERED.

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of the DAILY WORKER, in his article on this great document in the May issue of the Workers Monthly says:

> *The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.*
>
> *It is wonderful in its dignified British fashion unhurried, careful, restrained, documented and beautifully dispassionate. . . .*
>
> *It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report. . . .*
>
> *Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, Slow-moving Briton both call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.*

CLIP THIS COUPON!

Publication of RUSSIA TODAY Begins on Saturday, July 25th.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

For the enclosed $........ send the DAILY WORKER beginning for .... months (And the two books offered ....) to:

NAME ....
STREET ....
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AUTO TRUST NOW SWALLOWS BUS LINE TRANSPORT

Merger of Yellows with J. P. Completed

The merger of the Yellow Cab Manufacturing company, makers of non-nion operated taxi-cabs, with the General Motors company, the largest utomobile manufacturing company in he world, creates a trust which not nly dominates auto manufacturing, ut operation of bus lines as well.

The Morgan-DuPont General Motors ompany buys a controlling amount of tock in the Yellow Cab Manufacturng company for sixteen million dolars, and a new corporation is formed known as the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing company.

The board of directors of the new oncern include Pierre Du Pont, the owder king, who owns seven million hares of General Motors stock, a one hird interest, William Wrigley, Jr., hewing gum king, Alfred Swayne, a Morgan man director of the Irving National Bank of New York and of-icer of the General Motors, and John A. Ritchie, president of the Fifth Ave. Coach company of New York and resident of the New York Transpor-ation company.

One result of the new company will e to protect certain railroads of the Morgan group from competition of inependent bus lines.

Garage Mechanics in Meeting Monday Over Recognition Question

Machinists employed in the garages f the city will decide at a meeting o be held in the Fort Dearborn Hotel ext Monday night whether or not here will be a strike which will tie p all repair work. The threatened trike is not over the question of wages, but recognition of the union nd the demand made by the union hat the bosses also be members of heir organization.

Novy Mir Picnic July 26.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Novy Mir arranges a grand summer festival icnic, bathing, concert, dancing, two rchestras.

Where? In the wonderful Danceland ardens of Coney Island.

When? Sunday, July 26, from 10 m. until midnight.

The Novy Mir administration urgntly requests all friendly organizaons not to arrange any other affairs n above Sunday and help us make he festival a complete success.

Another new Sub makes another ommunist.

Letters From Our Readers

Farmers' Point of View.

To the DAILY WORKER—At present when capitalism is directing more and more attention to the exploitation of agriculture, it is worth while to observe what measures the farmers will take to meet his ever increasing difficulties. Big capitalism has been so busy in exploiting industry that exploitation of agriculture has been partly overlooked. In the past it has taken place more indirectly in the form of exploiting the farmer in selling his products and buying his necessities. But today in addition to the growing intensification of this form of exploitation finance capital has got the farmer securely in its iron grasp.

After World War.

Undoubtedly the world war presented a good opportunity to finance capital to extend and strengthen its stranglehold on the farmer. The farmers everywhere fell victims to the well organized propaganda conducted by his exploiters during the war, to expand his investments and farming operations during the period of inflated prices. As this expansion was almost completely carried out by short time credit, when the loans became due the bottom of the prices of his products had dropped out. This method bankrupted thousands of well to do farmers, let alone the weaker ones.

During the past few years over 2,000,000 farmers have lost their belongings and life time savings as a result of this ruthless exploitation. The remaining ones are fighting a losing battle, driven to desperate efforts by the threatening downfall. "But the more he owes the harder he and his family works," is the way the bankers put it. The mortgage has proved to be a more effective weapon than the whip in the time of chattel slavery. It is to the bankers' interest that the framer struggles hard.

Must Wipe Out Small Farmer.

The farmer is still following the bankers' advice to produce big crops as the only way out. He is yet unaware of the existing economic conditions that are bringing his inevitable downfall. The course of capitalism is not to save the small farmer. He is an obstacle on the road of progress of capitalism, and it demands his elimination. The time is near at hand when he will be divorced from his present means of production and will help swell the proletarian class.

In political intelligence the farmer is yet the most backward of all the producing class. He still continues to uphold the existing system, the system of his exploiters. The various reformistic political parties that have made their appearances in the past have been looked upon by the farmer with suspicion. He is afraid of any radical thot, and of Communism. He knows no more than the name and that means something violent and barbarous to him. So masterly has the ruling class succeeded in guarding the political intelligence of the farmer from proletarian ideals. It may be stated here that wherever farmers have awakened they have found out that small town business men are almost hundred per cent for big business fighting against their supporters the farmers, tooth and nail. We can hope but little from them, as long as they can retain their economic foothold.

Farmer Belongs with Worker.

The only salvation for the farmer is to join the ranks of the workers and fight for his rights under the same banner. It will be the first step toward emancipation for both. Let us unite together with the exploited peoples everywhere under the banner of Communism, welded together and leavened by the spirit of brotherhood, we will own a class conscious power before whom the money powers of the world will tremble.

E. H., Frederick, So. Dak.

Approves of Using "Master Class."

To the DAILY WORKER: I want to answer the complaint of J. M. George about the use of the terms "master class" and "slaves."

If Comrade George has been reading the literature of the class struggle 45 years, and has kept posted in regard to the events and developments of that period, it looks as if he ought to be dissatisfied with the very tame and inadequate words that are used to describe the infamous arrogance and cruelty of the master class on one hand, and the disgusting servility and patience of the slave class under the lash.

The words master and slave are not strong enough.

The class war cannot be waged with reign or polite diction. Drugged and hypnotized sleepers cannot be roused to action by a gentle suggestion that their house may be on fire and perhaps it would be well to remonstrate with the incendiaries who are robbing and murdering directly and indirectly for no purpose but to glut their cruelty and to make themselves the unchallenged masters of the entire working class. Sarah F. J. Linn, Birmingham, Ala.

Rich Dodge Bullets.

To the DAILY WORKER: Only boys from poor families "complained" in the last war, says H. L. T. in the Daily News of today.

Why?—Because they did all the work and all the fighting (for) democracy (?) of course.) But he goes on writing about "thoroughbreds" who "took their medicine without a word."

This may be, for all I know, a reference to Arabian racehorses who, surely enuf, need a lot of "medicine" before they are able to utter a syllable in protest against anything.

But taking it for granted that he referred to a particular sort of two-legged animals in human form, those parasites were all out of the danger zone during the war to end all wars. For their "bits" were those of get-rich-quick one-dollar-a-year patriots on industrial boards' payrolls.

"Big Bertha" bullets reached Paris but did not hurt "silk-stocking heroes" of the Vanderbilt brand in the parlors of imperialistic Washington. L. P. RINDAL, Los Angeles, Cal.

Labor Fakers for "Open Shop" Judge.

Los Angeles, Cal.

To the DAILY WORKER:

Judge McCormick ruled against the Doheny oil interests at Bakersfield, California, but he refused to grant citizenship papers to a man because he, in open court, delcared himself opposed to profiteers and grafters, etc.

Many papers, including the "labor" and "socialist" press, are making a hero out of this judge. The South California Labor Press writes: "When lawyers of as 'red' a makeup as Judge Ryckman and Job Harriman give a 'capitalistic' judge a reputation such as the above, it means something."

Yes, it shows up the fakerdom of "labor-leaders" and the yellowness of the "socialists."

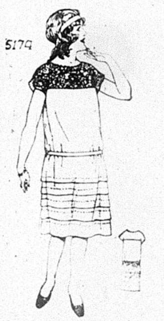
Fraternally,
L. P. Rindal.

Change Name of Enzeli, in Persia.

MOSCOW.—The government of the Union has been officially informed by the Persian government that Enzeli, the well-known port on the southern cost of the Caspian Sea shall henceforth be called "Bender-El-Shekhlevi."

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A DAINTY FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL



5174. Crepe de chine and lace are re combined. One could have the ke of embroidery or of contrasting aterial. The model is excellent for sh materials and for silk.

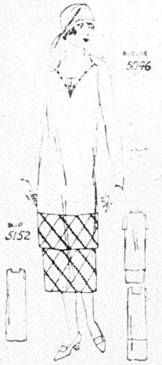
The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10 and 14 years. A 12 year size reires 2⅞ yards of 40 inch material d ½ yard for the yoke. If made of e material 3⅜ yards will be reired.

Pattern mailed to any address on ceipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our -to-date Spring and Summer 1925 ok of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies' sses', and children's patterns, a cone and comprehensive article on dressking, also some points for the needle lustrating 30 of the various simple tches), all valuable hints to the home essmaker.

A STYLISH TUNIC DRESS



5046-5152. Comprising Tunic Blouse 5046 and slip 5152. The slip may be of lining above the facing. As illustrated plaid and plain taffeta were combined.

The blouse is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust measure. The slip is cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. To make this design for a 38 inch size as illustrated, will require 6⅜ yards of 32 inch plain material with 1⅜ yard of plaid material.

Two separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 12c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

o those who work hard for their oney, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

RAILWAY MEN OF INDIA ON STRIKE MEET REPRESSION

British Bosses Send Lying Telegrams

LONDON, July 9.—The telegrams from India last week announcing the collapse of the great North-Western railway strike, in which over 20,000 workers are involved, was apparently of a propagandist character.

The strike is, in fact, not over.

On the contrary, the following telegram from Mr. Mukundalal Sirkar, secretary of the Indian Railwaymen's Federation, to the secretary of the Workers' Welfare League of India, at Featherstone buildings, High Holborn, W. C., appeals for British assistance.

"The Punjab railway strike situation is unchanged. The men are starving.

"The Rev. C. F. Andrews, president of the Indian Trades Union Congress has interviewed government officials, but the government refuses all assistance in conciliation or any other form of negotiation.

"On the contrary it is supporting the vindictive policy of the railway administration in resisting the strike to the bitter end, a policy which is a menace to the whole Indian trade union movement.

"One hundred and ten strikers have been arrested and the situation is grave. The strikers appeal both for financial help and for parliamentary action."

Chicago Unions Back Labor Defense Rally

The following Chicago Local Unions supported the recent Labor Defense rally either by purchase of tickets, or donations, or both:

Boilermakers' Local No. 626
Hodcarriers No. 1
Machinists No. [illegible]
Chicago Watch and Clockmakers' Union
Machinists Lodge No. 337
Molders and Sculptors No. 26
Plasterers' Local No. 5
Painters' Local No. 547
Wood Turners' Union
Molders' Local No. 233
Hotel and Restaurant Employes No. 7
Painters No. 275.

Picnic Next Sunday for New York City Workers to Attend

NEW YORK CITY, July 9.—The Amalgamated Public Service Workers' Union and the Uhmann Singing Society will stage a joint picnic on July 12, Sunday next, at Zedler's Grove. Dancing, singing, games and refreshments, with plenty of fun and food for young and old.

Davtian Goes to Paris.

MOSCOW.—J. C. Davtian, one-time Soviet plenipotentiary representative at Movno, Lithuania, and, later counsellor of the Soviet mission at Peking, has arrived at Paris to assume his new post of counsellor of the embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in France in the place of Shliapnikoff, who has received another appointment and return to Moscow.

FRIENDS SEEK FRANK GRAHAM, LOST WORKER MAY BE IN WEST VA.

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of FRANK GRAHAM, is requested to get in touch with the DAILY WORKER, or Henry Dondery at Boswell, Pa.

Graham has disappeared and his friend, a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER is anxious to locate him. It is thought he may be in West Virginia.

On the Press!

A new pamphlet containing the

MANIFESTO, RESOLUTIONS
AND
CONSTITUTION

of the First National Conference of the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
with pictures of the delegates and numreous drawings and cartoons.

Every worker should know the facts about this history-making conference.

ORDER NOW! Single copies 10c ORDER NOW!
In lots of 10 or more 5c

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BUILDERS AT WORK

NOW WE HAVE A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Read This Very Carefully!

Never since the existence of the DAILY WORKER has such a splendid opportunity presented itself to Communist Buliders to reach the organized labor movement of this country thru the DAILY WORKER.

The large ad in this issue carries the announcement of the coming serial publication of RUSSIA TODAY—the full report of the British trade union delegation to Russia.

Such a valuable collection of facts and figures—charts and maps—all the data on Soviet Russia, issued by the official and leading body of Britsih labor, should be of the greatest interests to every worker in and out of the organized American labor movement.

The publication beginning July 20, comes at a time when two special subscription offers are being made, which should make the task of securing subs a great deal easier.

* * * *

BUT DON'T FORGET—

That never has there been such an opportunity to secure bundle orders from trade unions. Go to your union meeting—and to other locals—with a bundle of the DAILY WORKER. Get the floor to speak on the DAILY WORKER, the British trade union delegation report, and world trade union unity.

Subscriptions are sure to result and bundle orders together with this drive are sure to build the DAILY WORKER to become a much greater weapon and organizer of the American Communist movement.

* * * *

TALK TO YOUR C. C. C.!

Every city organization and single branches surely should appoint speakers to visit trade union locals on all issues covered in the report of the British trade union delegation and the great world movement for trade union unity.

This will be the big issue—with the recognition of Soviet Russia at the next meeting of the A. F. of L.—and reaching the organized American labor movement can be done—AS ALL COMMUNIST WORK CAN BE DONE—by means of the DAILY WORKER!

Will you—and your local—swing into action on this great opportunity?

Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, July 10, 1925.

237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road
122 Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave. M.
474 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
542 Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200 Carpenters, 4235 S. Halsted St.
11786 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
152 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683 Engineers, 1258 E. Madison and Sacramento.
545 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674 Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45 Fur Workers.
17117 Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21 Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7 Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4 Lithographers, 629 S. Ashland Blvd.
113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
492 Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746 Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225 Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
6 Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73 Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5 Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
210 Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563 Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297 Railway Carmen, 58th and Halsted.
1268 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307 Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
6857 Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2 Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
131 Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION REFUSES ARBITRATION OF JURISDICTION ROW

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The board of officers of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America tonight rejected a proposal looking to arbitration of the jurisdictional dispute between it and the Operative Plasterers' International Union, which is threatening to tie up $500,000,000 of construction in various parts of the country.

Soviet Suspends Death Sentence.

PARIS, France, July 9.—The Soviet Union has granted a suspension of the death sentences placed against two German students for plotting to kill Soviet officials.

U. S. Caused Belgium Crisis.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 9.—The pressure of the American government to collect debts is blamed by Finance Minister Albert Janssen for Belgium's exchange crisis.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

SOVIET TRADE WITH ITALY IS ON INCREASE

Fascist Newspapers Admit Good Results

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Favorable economic consequences of the Italo-Soviet treaty are revealed thru the increase of Italian exports to the U. S. S. R. of a number of goods, machinery and especially automobiles taking a prominent place among them—according to the Popolo d' Italia, an organ closely associated with Mussolini's party.

Apart from its economic significance, the treaty is politically important, too, the Italian paper goes on to say. Nor should sight be lost of the fact that the Soviet republics have huge stocks of iron ore, coal and oil, which Italy needs.

The Agenzia di Roma, an important news agency, thus comments in part on Italo-Soviet relations: "It is not the expectation of immediate brilliant results that prompted Italy to conclude a treaty with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It was rather her wish to occupy such economic positions as would in future prove of great value to Italy."

The Italian Economic Institute for rapprochement with the study of the U. S. S. R. has issued a report showing that, contrary to certain incorrect statistical data brought forth in a biased spirit, the Italo-Soviet trade intercourse is actually increasing, and all signs of further development are at hand.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

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INFORMATION WANTED!

About

Jacques Margolis

Born in Johannesburg, So. Africa; studied violin in Brussels, Belgium; 25 yrs. of age; wears glasses; lean; deep voice; speaks English and French.

Notice of past or present whereabouts deeply appreciated; important. Mail at once to

THE DAILY WORKER.

TO LIGHT THE WAY TO COMMUNIST UNDERSTANDING—

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM
By I. STALIN,
Secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

China and Morocco—One Front

The capitalist press correspondents have been irritating us with their references to the "loyal" tribesmen supporting the French troops in Morocco, but revenge is sweet and we learn from the same sources that these tribesmen are no longer "loyal" to French imperialism.

They have joined hands with the national liberation forces of Abd-el-Krim and the French government has a new problem on its hands. That this display of solidarity has had serious consequences for the French forces and greatly strengthened the Riffians can be gleaned even from the censored dispatches.

The Riffians have been advancing steadily for the last three days and reports of French victories have ceased.

The extent of the collapse of the French offensive is shown by the fact that every French general of any standing has refused to take the actual command of the French forces under Marshal Lyautey. The whole world has witnessed the spectacle of the French ministry of war being forced to select for the Moroccan post a division commander of troops in the French army of occupation in Germany—a man no one except the soldiers under him ever heard of.

Frantic appeals for reinforcements are coming from the Spanish forces in the Tangier zone where they have just lost a battle which the capitalist press ingeniously describes as "failure to carry out a policing operation."

The Franco-Turkish alliance has gone to pot. The Turks are supporting the Riffians openly and the friendliness of Soviet Russia for the colonial peoples has won her added influence with France's former ally.

In France proper the Moroccan adventure and the unsteady position of the franc is driving the government towards a serious crisis while the agitation of the Communists against the Moroccan war is receiving approval from wide masses of the population.

The French defeat in the east and the Spanish defeat in the Tangier zone will undoubtedly force Great Britain into the Moroccan mess. British imperialism will fight before it will tolerate any force at Tangier, across from Gibraltar, that threatens her control of the western gateway to the Mediterranean and her intervention in this zone will intensify the conflict for control of an area that almost resulted in war in 1912.

Nor can Great Britain war on the Mohammedan tribesmen of Morocco without raising a storm among her millions of Mohammedans in India.

We see in the Moroccan conflict how, in this period, imperialist aggresions involve far more important considerations than the territories and people affected directly.

China and northern Africa, combining rich fields of imperialist enterprise with control of strategic routes, have been linked in a common front France and England. Turkey has been drawn in and when British military necessity forces her openly into a conflict, the chain made by the three great colonial regions will be completed. India will begin to show the same manifestations of hostility to continued slavery that show themselves so powerfully in Morocco and China.

The day is past when the capitalist press correspondents can safely go into ecstacies over the "loyalty" of colonial peoples to their oppressors.

The colonial peoples want land and freedom and they have found out that imperialism must be destroyed before they can have these two necessities.

British Imperialism Backs Down.

Speaking for the British foreign office, Austen Chamberlain has announced, in reply to a barrage of questions in the house of commons, that the government has no intention of breaking off relations with Soviet Russia.

The announcement is one of the finest examples of the power of mass pressure recently seen. The British imperialist press has been baiting Soviet Russia and the Communist International for weeks. It has accused the Soviet government of fomenting the liberation movement in China, of organizing revolution in India, of inciting the rebellion of the Riffs in Morocco. Every one of the crises in intrenational affairs has been laid at the door of Soviet Russia, but the British masses have remained cold to this propaganda, or more accurately it has the opposite effect intended—that of arousing them to a sense of the menace of such a move to their interests and spurred them to loud and continuous protest.

The tory government, elected with the largest majority received in two decades by any government, has had to back down after Foreign Minister Austen Chamberlain had made a tour of European capitals attempting to organize an anti-Soviet Russian front.

The London dispatches to a number of capitalist papers state frankly that the tory government dare not break off Russian relations for fear of bringing down on its head a storm of working class wrath. Miners, textile operatives, railwaymen and other well-organized and powerful groups of workers are demanding wage increases; the alliance between the Russian trade unions and those of Great Britain thru the Anglo-Russian Committee for World Trade Union Unity is evidence that the whole British labor movement has swung denitely to the left; mass unemployment, the demands of the capitalists for reduction in wages, the crisis in the coal, metal and shipping industries, the belief that Britain will be drawn into the Moroccan conflict and the popular opposition to this, all make the position of British imperialism extremely delicate.

The diehards in the British cabinet led by Lord Birkenhead, who have been clamoring for action against Soviet Russia, have had to pull in their horns and the whole world has been given a chance to see that even British imperialism, the most powerful in Europe, when it wars on the workers and peasants of Russia, must be prepared to fight on two fronts—abroad and at home. This it is not able to do. The British workers have chosen to stay with their class instead of the empire and another glorious chapter has been written in the history of the world revolution.

The Communists must arouse and organize the American working class to the same degree of solidarity with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia as that displayed by the British workers. The French workers are also on the march. Here in the United States we must close the last gap in the anti-imperialist front.

DARWINISM ON TRIAL - -

By John Brown

IN the camp of the American bourgeoisie a struggle is raging around the Darwinian theory of evolution. In the bourgeois newspapers of all shades of opinion a discussion is going on concerning the origin of animals and man, concerning the origin of earth, of god, of religion, of the Bible and the New Testament. Learned professors, clergymen and bishops, cartoonists and journalists, reporters, interviewers and foreign correspondents, even statesmen, finally even judges, are mobilized for this discussion.

Even the old man Darwin, himself, is not left in peace. Lord Northcliffe who has died a few years ago and who was during his life the king of the English bourgeois press (this main instrument for misleading and deceiving the masses)—has sought out, as reported by the Chicago Daily Tribune, in the other world, Darwin and upon instruction of the latter has communicated with the outer world that after a few discussions in heaven on the theory of evolution, Darwin convinced himself that (the ape is the anti-thesis of man) "the evolution theory is wrong." Apparently Darwin, as well as Nortcliffe, continue to occupy themselves in the other world with the same affairs as they did upon earth. The first one, with the theory of evolution, the second with newspaper reporting.

The bourgeoisie has become divided into two parts, the evolutionists and the anti-evolutionists, both sides gathering their forces for the struggle. National leagues are being formed of the evolutionists and the anti-evolutionists. Meeting and lectures are being arranged. Strategic positions in the press are being conquered. In one word, the struggle is assuming an imposing character and the general battle is forthcoming in an American court between the evolutionists and the anti-evolutionists. In other words, this "theoretical" struggle is clearly assuming the character of a political struggle between two sections of the bourgeoisie and it becomes sharper with every day.

THE working class cannot remain an idle onlooker of this struggle that is going on in the camp of its class enemy, for a number of reasons. First of all, because the split in the camp of the enemy is weakening the strength of the latter and is increasing the latter's chances in the struggle for its class interests. It is necessary to study the enemy and his forces. It is necessary to know his strong and weak side. It is necessary to do this work in the same manner as it is being done by all the bourgeois states when they study the forces of their possible military enemies. It would be very important, for example, to determine what part of our bourgeoisie exactly stands for Darwinism and what part against, and also to clarify whether this struggle which has flared up "unexpectedly" is not a manifestation of the former divisions within the bourgeoisie, whether this struggle does not merely represent a new form of the old struggle "for a third party," a new rising of the LaFollette petty bourgeoisie or of its ideologists against the old parties, or a new offensive of the latter against the LaFollette farmer-labor masses, and also against the Communist farmer-labor masses.

Indeed, Darwinism is a part of the Communist conception of the universe. That what Marx has accomplished in relation to the human society, Darwin has accomplished in relation to the animal world. Marx has discovered the laws of the human society, Darwin has discovered the laws of evolution of the animals and plants. The revolutionary signicance of Marxism and Darwinism is enormous. Darwin has overturned god and the "eternal laws" (religion) which he estbalished. Marx has overturned the eternal laws of the capitalist system established by the bourgeois scientists and their doctrine of the "eternity" of capitalism and proved that capitalism is developing an elemental power towards Communism.

PRECISELY because of the revolutionary character of Marxism and Darwinism, the overwhelming majority of the bourgeois scientists is conducting a stubborn struggle against both tendencies, for when the broad masses of workers and farmers will free themselves from the power of religion and will understand that capitalism is not eternal and that Communism is coming to take its place, nothing, no power will be able to stave off the socialist revolution. And the best proof of that is Soviet Russia in whose schools Marxism and Darwinism are compulsory subjects and out of which religion is banished.

THE struggle against Darwinism (and Marxism) which is flaring up in our country is nothing new. It has been dragging on thru decades upon the old continent. Thousands of books have been written against Darwinism and not only religious but also would-be scientific books. The numerous flock of bourgeois professors has thought out a serious of roguishly subtle "objections" against Darwinism and Marxism. They have applied all the tricks of sophistry, of falsification and casuistry in order to overturn these theories so hated by the bouregoisie. The difference is only in that in this country only the very crudest and most primitive methods are being applied.

One must not over-rate the importance of this struggle and expect that it can lead to the separation of the revolutionary "Darwinist" (and "Marxist") wing from the camp of the bourgeoisie. Amongst the bourgeois and petty bourgeois partisans of Darwinism there will be found only a very insignificant number of thoroly consequental Darwinists, capable of assimilating the atheistic and anti religious deductions which flow out of Darwinism. The overwhelming majority of the bourgeois and petty bourgeois Darwinists do not wish to split with the dear old god. They would wish only to "rejuvenate" him and to make him more modern. A typical sample of such petty bourgeois, semi-Darwinists, semi-believers, is Prof. Chamberlain, an interview with whom was given by the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Let us listen for while to this respectable scientists.

He begins his interview with a statement that "He does not dispense with god. On the contrary, he sees science coming to accept the idea of god thru all nature." But the old Jewish god (the special patron of the Jews) does not appeal to the professor. For our times he is antiquated. "The enormous enlargement in the reach of things," states the professor, "must be accompanied by an enlargement of the idea of god." In what then consists this "enlargement of the idea of god," in the opinion of the respectable scientist? In the following: "We had a monarchial god. Now let us look at the republican god." (The respectable professor wishes to see that at the present time a bourgeois god is needed.) Prove then, if you wish, after such a statement of a believing, bourgeois scientist to affirm that these people are wrong who say that the man has created for himself a god in his own image.

After all this there is no wonder that Prof. Chamberlain does not wish to break not only with god but also with his representatives upon earth. "We have no right," so he states, "to throw stones at the theologians nor they at us."

But the opponents of Darwinism do not agree even to the considerable concessions which are made by Prof. Chamberlain. "The Bible and the old god must remain unchanged and unshaken," recently declared one of our statesmen. (We shall add, on our part, that this is not a careful statement: Mr. Statesman apparently doesn't know well the Bible which he takes upon himself to defend, and has forgotten that it, the Bible, includes strictest injunctions concerning the seventh day of rest.) In order to clarify thoroly the political position of Prof. Chamberlain, it is necessary to make the following quotations from his interview and thereby one must remember that this venerable geologist has studied the history of earth for five million years:

"The old doctrine of geology was that we were on the verge of freezing up, but now we find, under the natural working of things, the system will run on. Man will have a chance to show what is in him. Some will go to the bad and try to carry the rest of the world with them, as the Soviets. Others will try to do better."

SO speaks Prof. Chamberlain. The connection between atheism, Darwinism, Marxism and the proletarian revolution, on the one hand and between religion, anti-Darwinism, anti Marxism and bourgeois counter-revolution, on the other has been shown by Prof. Chamberlain with a remarkable clarity. A cowardly Darwinist has given out the secret of all the modern offensive against Darwinism and has thrown open the political secret of all this savage campaign. This campaign is being aimed directly against that spirit of criticism which is awakening in the American proletarian revolution in our country is impossible.

Our proletariat begins to throw off, under the influence of the revolutionary events of the last decade, many of its old traditional viewpoints; it begins to criticize the existing social system. (And yet Marx said that every criticism begins with the criticism of religion.) This is the greatest danger threatening our bourgeoisie.

Hence this fury which we observe during the last weeks in the struggle against the theory of evolution. This struggle represents a new way of reaction, aimed at the beginning of revolutionary rising of the proletariat. The rejuvenated "republican god" is needed by Prof. Chamberlain for the struggle against Soviet Russia, and against the revolutionary movements of our proletariat. The discussion between Prof. Chamberlain and the anti-evolutionist is essentially a discussion as to what are the best measures for the suppression of the proletariat revolution. Prof. Chamberlain is for a "republican" god, because the spirit of democracy inherent in such a god, will be a better means against the revolutionists than the "spirit of reaction" defended by the anti-evolutionists and which is inherent to the old "Jewish god." Precisely in this question lies the political center of gravity of the entire dispute between the "evolutionists" and "anti-evolutionists."

THE matter of methods of the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and farmers the most important matter for th bourgeoisie of all countries. Precis ly in that question lies the essence all the struggle between the dem cratic pacifists and the reactiona wings of the bourgeoisie. From th experience of all revolutions we kno well that when arguments on th question arise within the ruling clas be it even in a very veiled form (we are observing now in our country this is the surest sign that the unde ground forces of revolution begin work.

Our proletariat has always suffere from an extreme theoretical backwar ness, in comparison with the prol tariat of the European countries a particularly with the Russian prol tariat. Now the very march of even is drawing our workers into th sphere of theoretical questions.

THEORY is concentrated practic The theory of the proletari (Marxism, Leninism, Darwinism) concentrated practice of the prol tarian struggle of all countries, th science of proletarian struggle, wit out which the atch of the proletari struggle is impossible and now, whe the very march of events has tied the theoretical (scientific) questio with the practical (political) and ha made the study of theory a practic necessity the further indifference the theoretical questions becomes a intolerable crime.

Our party, as a whole, and eve member of our party individuall must place in the center of their a tention, theoretical questions, mu put broadly the study of theory.

Otherwise it will be too late. B before the party stands also anoth immediate practical political tas Shortly there is forthcoming a sham ful trial over a Darwinsit because has preached his viewpoint. Such trial is the greatest menace to th freedom of speech in our countr Today a Darwinist is tried for h views, tomorrow they will try Co munists, anarchists, "LaFolletteist and everyone who is not in agre ment with the mediaval viewpoin imported from England and officia acknowledged and permitted by t bourgeois courts. All who are again this unheard-of scandalous trial whi differs very little from the mediav inquisitional trials of the witch must protest with all their forc against such monsterous mockery the freedom of speech.

Our party must organize this pr test.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

it meant bail money alright, but this time it only meant the freedom of the city. I was on my way to the political oasis of Plentywood, the one bright spot politically speaking in the dreary republican and democratic wastes of the Anaconda Company's state. And the sheriff was a comrade, an old veteran in the revolutionary movement and one of those who is responsible for wining for Sheridan County the nickname of "Little Russia."

* * *

THE story of Plentywood's recent political history is interesting. In the heyday of the Non-Partisan League a paper by the name of the Producers News was organized. The radicals who did not agree with the policy followed by the League trimmers were not anxious to support the paper. Then Charles E. Taylor came along to edit the Producers News. And things began to happen.

* * *

THE Non-Partisan League is dead. You couldn't dig up a socialist in Montana with a steam shovel. Those who do exist are ashamed to admit it. But there is a branch of the Workers Party in Plentywood and it carries more scalps on its belt than ever hung in an Indian's tepee. After a long struggle, during which fists as well as tongues were used, the radicals of Plentywood have cleaned up every office in the county and have not alone done that, but they have either forced the capitalist politicians to keep silent or put their packs on their backs and walk the tracks to the nearest reactionary oasis. And what they have done in Plentywood can be done thruout the state, they claim.

* * *

IN the last elections, the workers and farmers of Sheridan County are completely victorious. And their lively paper the Producers' News is mainly responsible for this. Of course, without a militant organization back of it, the paper could not exist. But the News now goes into every home in Sheridan County and it is by all means the best paper of its kind that I have seen anywhere.

* * *

EACH county in Montana is entitled to elect one senator to the state legislature and two representatives. Charles E. Taylor is the senator and two Larsens are the representatives. One of the Larsens however fell by the wayside and went over body and soul to the Dixon machine. The other Larsen is as straight as a die and has a constant struggle with his conscience which was moulded in the early fires of American syndicalism. He feels about as happy among the capitalist legislators in Helena, as an ear of sweet corn in a barrel of dung. But he knows that it is duty to get all the benefit he can for his class out of his participation in the capitalist joss house.

* * *

ONE of the most interesting sights in Plentywood is the county jail. There were prisoners there. Posters demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti were posted on the walls. In the sheriff's office were cartoons from the DAILY WORKER, pictures of noted rebels of national and international reputation. Before the last political cleanup in the county somebody was in the habit of tearing down radical posters from the walls of the sheriff's office. The culprit turned out to be a judge. Now he is no more—a judge. The posters are more numerous and more audacious than ever.

* * *

ONE of the finest buildings in the town is the Farmer-Labor Temple. When it is finished, it will be the finest. And the farmers are proud of it. They point out what can be done thru co-operative effort. The Temple and the Producers News are two monuments to the initiative and loyalty of the workers and farmers of Plentywood.

* * *

THE farmers of Sheridan county are as well off as those in any other part of Montana, but their present condition is not one to be envied. Bankers have not as easy a time foreclosing mortgages as they used to, before Sheriff Salesburg was elected. This story is typical: A banker from a neighboring county came along with a little army to take away grain and everything else from a farmer on whose land he had a mortgage. The farmer refused to let the banker and his men take his grain away. The banker called up the sheriff and demanded his presence and assistance. The sheriff got there, tho he took his time about it.

* * *

THE banker stretched out his hand and said, "Pleased to meet you; now we can go ahead with the work." The sheriff was meticulous about law enforcement and would not budge until he was satisfied that everything was according to Hoyle. "Wait a minute," he said to the banker. "Is the farmer agreeable to the removal of his grain?" "I should say not," snorted the banker. "In fact he is decidedly hostile." The sheriff suggested a talk with the irate farmer. "Are you willing that the banker should take away your grain?" asked the sheriff. "Decidedly not," says the farmer.

* * *

"THINGS are just about as complicated as I expected," declared the sheriff. Then to the banker, "Let me see your papers. Huh! Who have you got on your bond? Any farmers?" "Farmers, hell!" ejaculated the banker, "they would not sign a bond like this. Besides they haven't got any money. This bond is signed by the bank's treasurer and myself. We have the dough." The sheriff threw up his hands in disgust and bawled out the banker for showing such brazen contempt for the law. "What am I to do?" asked the farmer. "Keep your grain," replied the sheriff as he stepped on the gas. The banker also stepped on the gas. The farmer scratched his whiskers and muttered: "Gold darned fine sheriff."

* * *

THE county attorney read the declaration of independence at the July 4th mass meeting. Had he read it during the war and emphasized certain sections as he did last Saturday, he would not be the county attorney but the county prisoner. By the way, he tells me that the courts in the surrounding counties, makes common cause with bandits, burglars, bankers and other criminals against the sheriff and county attorney of Sheridan county. Plentywood is a nice place to visit. Radicals looking for a summer resort could do worse than pay it a visit. Besides being politically agreeable, it is also a fine county.

Important Open Air Meetings to be Held This Saturday Night

Saturday night, July 11th, the following important street meetings will be held under the auspices of local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party. Choose your corner and be on hand to help make these meetings a success.

Street Meetings

Milwaukee and Division in front of Smolskie Bank. Anti-Imeprialist meeting. G. K. Gebert in Polish; Sam Hammersmark in English.

St. Louis and Roosevelt Road. Harry Gannes and Max Schachtman.

Division and Washtenaw. J. Louis Engdahl and Jewish speaker.

South Side, 30th and State. Paul Klein and Victor Zokaitis.

Speakers for North and Orchard will be announced later.

Pullman: 113th and Langley Ave., Kowalsky in Polish.

Spanish Dictator Under Weather.

MADRID, July 9.—General Primo de Rivera, head of the Spanish directory, was ill today with gastric enteritis and has been ordered to rest four or five days. His temperature was above normal and his physician decided that quiet was imperative.

THREE MINERS KILLED THRU FIRM'S FAULT

No Manholes Made to Escape Runaway Cars

By AUGUST VALENTINE.
(Worker Correspondent)

NANTICOKE, Pa., July 9.—Just as the employes of the Mineral Spring Collery No. 5 of the Lehigh aVlley Coal company at Parsons, were about to go to work at their various places, theye were struck by runaway cars.

Three miners were instantly killed and two others were seriously injured. The men were waiting to be hauled up the slope as the cars came tearing and ripping down the grade. It took the miners a great deal of time to lift the cars off of the mangled bodies.

No Way to Escape Provided.

Had the coal company made manholes in the ribs so the men could get out of the way, the accident could have been easily avoided. But all this costs money. It's less expensive to have first aid teams, volunteers in most cases, to give help to the slaves than toil for them.

The capitalistic sheet blew its full steam praising the first aid team and the physicians that were rushed to help the men who were instantly killed. Nothing was mentioned that is this accident was avoided, that the first aid would not be needed.

Company's Carelessness Cost Three Lives.

The accident was due to the carelessness of the coal company in using straight hooks in which the cars were coupled together, and the slope had a little level place in it.

When the cars landed on this little level place the hook bounced out and turned the cars loose. The result was that when the cars turned loose they picked up full force and before the miners realized what happened the cars were upon them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Great Britain, pound, 4.85¾, by cable 4.86⅛
France, franc 4.70½, by cable 4.71
Belgium, franc 4.63½, by cable 4.64
Italy, lira, 3.68½, by cable 3.68¾
Norway, krone, 26.81, by cable 26.84
Sweden, krone 17.70, by cable 17.72
Denmark, krone, 20.53, by cable 20.55
Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai tael, 79.00, no quote.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

NOTORIOUS SCAB BUILDERS USED BY SCHOOL BOAR

Veteran Educators Mus Give Up Their Jobs

The question whether the board education should continue patroni ing the scab Landis award contra tors, is splitting the school boar Business Manager John F. Byrnes fused to give the open shoppers t job of repairing nineteen schols t their bid was the lowest. He charg they have done poor work in the pa and have proven irresponsible.

In the controversy which has ar en over this matter the fact that t school board has been employi these notorious union fighting co tractors for the last 25 years h leaked out.

* * *

Not Worth the Money Anymore.

Principals have a way of looki upon themselves as superior to teac ers. And no one has tried harder keep them thinking that way th Superintendent of Schools Willia McAndrew. But the new pension la which goes into effect Jan. 1, 19 shows them their true position in s ciety. The school board has decre that when principals reach the age 70 their usefulness to their bosses at an end. They must give up th work to which they have devoted their lives regardless of whether th feel capable enuf and have the urge continue. They must give up th salaries and live on a meagre pensi for the rest of their lives becau their boss no longer regards them worth the money they draw.

Here are the veterans who a scheduled to be released next Jan ary. While at present their salari average $5,700 a year, after their tirement they will receive only $1,5

George M. Clayberg—McKinl High School service, 46 years.
John May Beale—Elementa School service, 46 years.
John H. Stehman—Avondale El mentary School service, 44 years.
Louis J. Block—Marshall Hi School service, 42 years.
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Fisk—Schneid Elementary School service, 40 yea
Lexi T. Regan—Sherman Elem tary School service, 38 years.
Cephas H. Leach—John Flem tary School service, 38 years.
Charles A. Cook—Belden Elem tary School service, 36 years.
John W. Troeger—Irving Elem tary School service, 32 years.
William C. Dodge—Alcott Elem tary School service, 30 year

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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30,000 DEMAND SIGMAN RESIGN

MANIFESTO OF CHINESE LABOR CALLS FOR VICTORY AGAINST FORCES OPPOSING REVOLUTION

Five days before the massacre of students and workers by he British Sikh police on May 30, 1925, at Shanghai, the massacre which precipitated the historic upheaval of the Chinese nation whose beginning the world now witnesses—the Central Executive Committee of the Kuo Min Tang (People's) Party, controlling he South Chinese Republic at Canton, issued the accompanying leclaration on the political situation of the Chinese people.

This declaration, followed by the events which are shaking he structure of capitalist imperialism, will be among those reasured documents when the historians of a free people shall write the records of the world's exploited and oppressed in their struggle for liberty.

The recounting of the continuous effort to unite the Chinese people by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the obstruction of the provisional government of Tuan Chi-jui, his betrayal of Sun's cherished wish for a national assembly, the intrigues of the militarists with Tuan and the controlling factor of all sinister forces, the foreign imperialists, the necessity for a bond of fraternity with the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union,—all these combine to make a document that will be engraven upon the hearts of the oppressed Chinese people.

The simple, eloquent languge tells the final resolve of the Kuomintang—"There is no other course left to us but to continue the national revolutionary struggel with all our might. This party will struggle together with the people to get rid of all obstacles in the way of the national revolution." This is the keynote of the manifesto which reads in full as follows:

• • •

Here is the very important declaration issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on the present political situation:

"ON the thirteenth of November, 1924, when our President, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was leaving Canton for the North, he issued a declaration in which he urged the convocation of a National Assembly and the cancellation of all unequal treaties. By the convocation of the National Assembly, the big task of the national revolution was to be entrusted to the people; by the cancellation of all unequal treaties the Imperialist Powers would lose their economic and political stranglehold in China; moreover, it would deprive the militarsts of that support upon which they rely for their existence. The declaration proclaimed these the most important tasks of the national revolution. And our President aimed to call upon the people to bear the responsibility for the realization of these tasks. He also aimed at testing the sincerity of the Provisional Government (Peking) in its promise to cooperate with this party. In repeated declarations, our President declared that the aim of the Northern Expedition was not only to overthrow the Government of Tsao Kun and Wu Pei fu, but he solemnly proclaimed that, after the fall of Tsao Kun and Wu

(Continued on page 2)

SOCIALIST KILLS FIGHT FOR MORE AID TO JOBLESS

Uses Same Argument That Tories Give

LONDON, July 10.—The leader of ne reformist yellow second Internaonal, J. H. Thomas, at a meeting of ne National Union of Railwaymen, otly opposed the motion made by echer, delegate from the East End f London, to request the government increase the unemployment dole 30 shillings a week for a man, shillings for a wife dependent and shillings for each dependent child. Thomas said that he opposed ineasing the relief to unemployed cause the measure could not be put to effect without hurting business, nd to pass it would only raise hopes nong the unemployed that could not realized.

"If the workers of Great Britain ant a change he said," let them use e ballot box and they would get all ey wanted." Somebody yelled. How about voting for a labor govnment who called out troops ainst the strikers?"

Thomas dodged the application of nemployment relief by saying that was too big a question to settle interally and nationally. It would ve to be done all at once all around e world or not at all. "Who is gog to pay the dole?" he asked. And lded that if the dole was increased, body would work. This is the same gument, made against allowing any nemployment relief at all, by the aders of the Baldwin tory government.

Thomas managed to get the meas e killed.

Farmer Is Killed

KEWANEE, Ill., July 10.—While ding on a load of hay to the barn, errd Arnold, 18, was instantly killed day. He was a son of J. B. Arnold, erchant at Buda, 14 miles east of re.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

DETROIT, MICH.—Mass meeting and picnic, Sunday, July 12, Campbell Grove, end of Mack Ave. car line.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Open air mass meeting, Sunday, July 12, 3 p. m., North Park. Speaker, Robert Minor.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 12, 7:30 p. m., Trades and Labor Hall. Speaker, Fred H. Merrick.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Monday, July 20, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Minnehaha Hall, 160 W. 9th St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—July 15th, 8 p. m., 12th & Forest. Filipino, Chinese, Japanese and English speakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—July 15, Labor Lyceum, 376 William St. Speaker to be announced later.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cosmopolitan Club. Date and speaker to be announced later.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 17, 1814 N. St., N. W. Speaker to be announced.

SCOPES TRIAL UNDER WAY WITH NEW INDICTMENT

Precedent is Broken By Judge in Latest Move

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 10.—John Thomas Scopes, Rhea county high school teacher on trial here for violating the Tennessee anti-evolution law, was re-indicted by a hastily summoned grand jury on the request of the prosecution when the Scopes trial opened here today, on the grouid that the original indictment was technically faulty.

The summoning of the grand jury by Judge Raulston, while sitting as a trial judge, broke all precedents of jurisprudence, it is thot. The new indictment was requested by Circuit Attorney General Thomas Stewart, chief of prosecuting counsel, who asked that the old indictment be quashed.

Prosecution Fears Mistrial

The original indictment was made out by the grand jury which had been summoned without the required sixty days' legal notice of their meetings.

(Continued on page 4.)

U. S. IMPERIALISM MOVING SWIFTLY IN CHINESE ROW

Alternately Denies And Asserts

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—American imperialism is moving swiftly but cautiously in its diplomatic maneuvers against the status quo of British imperialistic interests in China.

Today it was announced that President Coolidge has recalled Secretary of State Kellogg from his vacation at St. Paul and will meet Kellogg and Under-Secretary Grew at Smapscott, Massachusetts, tomorrow at the summer White House to "talk about China."

Denies One Day—Next Day Asserts.

Cautious feelers thrown out to push British imperialism further against the wall of her interests is seen in the statement given out—the day after a statement is issued in London denying that the United States wishes to "drag" the other imperialist powers into a conference on extra-territoriality treaties in China—to the effect that "A call may be issued from the summer White House for a conference of the major world powers" upon that subject, following the conference with Secretary Kellogg.

The unofficial statement even says that the president has been informed that France has agreed to such a conference and—more bold and astonishing—"That Great Britain already is committed to it."

Kellogg is not expected to return to his vacation, but to go back to his desk at the state department in Washington and tend to business closely from now on.

• • •

No British Consent.

SHANGHAI, China, July 10—The powerful British interests in China are making a great drive thru all the close connections with the home government at London to oppose bitterly and unrelentlingly the proposal of the American government to hold a conference to revise the unequal treaties forced upon China by foreign imperialism.

British Fear Americans.

The great British commercial and financial interests, which dominate Chinese governmental finance chiefly by control of the customs tariffs administration, fear and fight against any revision of the treaties as promised by the Washington conference, knowing that the existing British advantage would be in peril from capture by American and also by Japanese competition.

An American Frame Up.

The strike situation is unchanged. The power house is still closed down and the strike lines tight as ever. Under the excuse of "searching for dynamiters" the foreign police raided several offices of the unions and arrested three union officials, after two small bombs were set off in a store window, injuring no one.

COAL OPERATORS AT CONFAB RFJECT THE DEMANDS OF MINERS

ATLANTIC CITY, July 10—A double deadlock aparently had developed today as the negotiations between the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America got under way.

Samuel O. Warringer, speaking for the operators at the joint conference flatly rejected the miners' demand, voiced by International President John L. Lewis for the check-off.

Lewis as quickly rejected a suggestion of the operators for submitting the whole dispute to arbitration.

Greatest Demonstration of N. Y. Needle Trades Toilers Gives Reply to Betrayers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 10.—In the greatest open air meeting of needle trades workers ever held in the history of the American Labor movement, the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who swarmed by the tens of thousands into the big Yankee Stadium on Thursday night, gave unanimous and overwhelming answer to the sinister conspiracy against their interests by the combined tricksters of the governor's commission, the manufacturers and—last but not least—the reactionary officialdom of the I. L. G. W. U. itself.

Only those with their union books were admitted, and thousands who for one reason or another, had forgotten or mislaid their union books massed in great crowds around the microphone outside to hear the speeches.

Inside, the full thirty thousand who had their books and were admitted, cheered and applauded the speakers who flung the demands of the garment workers into the teeth of the crooked and crafty reactionary gang of capitalist politicians, bosses and labor fakers.

Throngs Cheer the Speakers.

With Sascha Zimmerman in the chair, the enthusiastic rank and file of the I. L. G. W. U. gave fitting roars of the demands upon which the lives of the workers in the shops depend.

They demanded enforcement of the agreement; the 40-hour week; wage increases; the control of sub-manufacturers thru union agreement with the manufacturers, and the guarantee of 36 weeks' work per year for every member of the I. L. G. W. U.

The tremendous throng swept aside with the power of a mass movement the chicanery of the governor's commission, which tried to aid the bosses and the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg reactionary gang of officials by setting forth rumors of the commission granting a wage raise, denying it only at the last moment on the eve of the vast meeting which the united enemies of the garment workers tried to break up with this subversive propaganda.

"Socialists" Get Their Rebuke.

The yellow socialist reactionary crew, with the slimy Forward leading the pack, had its rebuke from the needle trades workers of New York City. The lies that the Forward had circulated in order to undermine the morale of the garment workers, that the attorney for the suspended executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22, L. B. Boudin, had intended once to secure an injunction for a boss in time of strike was given its answer by the mass of union members, besides the suit being brought by Boudin for criminal libel and punitive damages of $100,000.

Demand Official Heads.

Cheering and applauding, the thirty thousand cloakmakers and dressmakers unanimously voted to demand the resignation of Morris Sigman, Feinberg and Perlstein, as betrayers of their interests in collusion with the bosses and disrupters of the I. L. G. W. U.

The speakers, who were continnally and wildly applauded, especially Louis Hyman, of Local 9, were, besides Hyman, Rose Wortis, Portnoy, Bourcovich and Rubin.

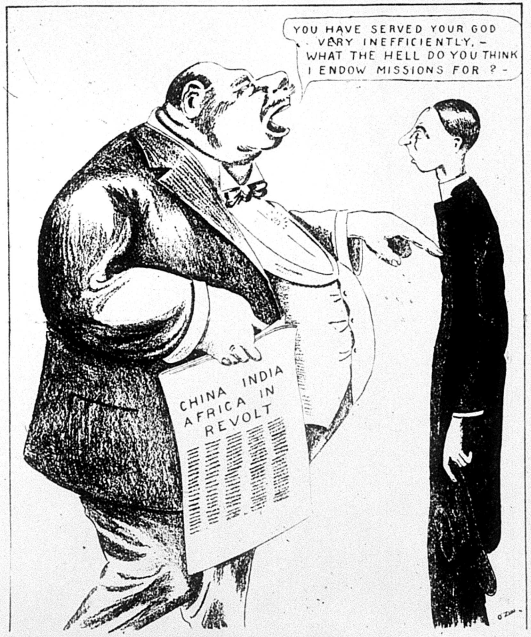
In addition to demanding the resignations of the Sigman gang, the meeting shouted its roar of approval for the resolution expressing full confidence in the joint committee of action of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Demonstration For Hyman.

The speech of Louis Hyman brought forth such a demonstration lasting for many minutes that Chairman Zimmerman had to quiet it to read the resolutions.

For five hours, from the time when the doors opened at five o'clock to the hour of closing at ten o'clock, the 30,000 in the stadium and the packed crowds outside around the microphones gave the most remarkable demonstration of left wing power yet shown in the needle trades unions. And all the while in the ideally cool weather, the flares of flashlights of the camera men and the crowded press tables gave proof to the emissaries of the capitalist press that their tools in the offices at the head of the I. L. G. W. U. do not have the leadership of the members of the garment unions in the city of New York.

The Failure of Religion.


YOU HAVE SERVED YOUR GOD VERY INEFFICIENTLY, — WHAT THE HELL DO YOU THINK I ENDOW MISSIONS FOR ? -
CHINA INDIA AFRICA IN REVOLT

CHICAGO FEDERATION DENOUNCES UNITED GARMENT SCAB UNION IN AMALGAMATED I. T. C. STRIKE

At the meeting of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union members striking against the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company, the strikers who have had the fake "union" of the United Garment Workers pitted against them and moving heaven and earth to get union scabs to break their strike, were told that at last the executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor had taken cognizance of the scabbery of the United.

T. U. E. L. and Left Wing Stirring Unions.

Moved by the agitation among the rank and file of the Chicago unions, stirred by the Trade Union Educational League members and the left

(Continued on page 2.)

Come To Picket And Remain To Root In Baseball Boycott

WASHINGTON, July 9.—(FP)—Boycott of the American league ball games in which the Philadelphia Athletics take part has been formally declared by the building trades, whose union shop contract the Philadelphia club management has violated.

But trade unionists have thus far failed to make an impression on the gate receipts. They have not established picket lines at the parks, nor have many union men stopped going to see the games.

The Athletics are playing unusual hall, and the building trades organization officers have decided to wait a while before asking the fans to forego any interest in their performance. During July, however, they promise to picket the parks where the Athletics appear.

SOVIET RUSSIA HANDS BRITAIN SECOND NOTE OF SCATHING REPROOF

LONDON, July 10.—Foreign Commissar Tchitcherin has handed the British representative at Moscow a second and more severe note challenging the rights of British subjects in China under the treaties of violence imposed upon the Chinese nation by armed interventionists, and the legality of extra territorial privileges so obtained.

Minneapolis Central Body Elects

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.—At the bi-annual election of officers of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, the following were elected as officers: H. L. Evans, of the Machinists' Union, president; Roy Wier, organizer and financial secretary; Dora Kreutzian, recording secretary; Hugh Manley, register cleark, and George McNeal, sergeant-at-arms.

HELP FREIHEIT FLOWER DAY

ALL Comrades—women especially, are asked to be either at 3118 West Roosevelt Road, or 2720 West Division street, Sunday morning at 7 a. m., to help sell flowers for the Freiheit Flower Day—the flower day of the only Jewish Communist daily paper in the United States.

Come promptly and help make this day a big success for the Freiheit.

Australia Borrows Morgan Money.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The government of Australia will son seek a $100,000,000 loan in the United States, thru J. P. Morgan and Company.

China Hails Soviet Rule!

The Union of Soviet Republics alone recognizes the Chinese Republic as an equal among the nations of the world. This is clearly set forth in the manifesto of the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Kuo Min Tang Party adopted on May 21st, copies of which have just been received in this country... This interesting section of the manifesto, which urges an aggressive struggle to achieve the complete victory of the Chinese revolution, reads as follows:

• • • •

AS to the nations which treat us on the footing of equality, we declare, as we have stated in our manifesto, on the Sino-Russian Agreement, that only Soviet Russia deserves the name of an equal partner. The Soviet Republics have not only voluntarily abrogated the unequal treaties with China, but they have concluded with it treaties on the basis of equality, and have helped the Chinese peoples in their great movement for the cancellation of unequal treaties with other countries. Soviet Russia overthrew the imperialism of the czarists; moreover, it has been leading the oppressed peoples of the world in the united struggle against world imperialism. From the letter of our president to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics, we are sure that in the expression in his will referring to the nations which consider us as their equal, he meant the Soviet Republics. This party should, therefore, continue hand in hand with the Soviet Republics to struggle against imperialism for the realization of the national revolutionary movement. As to the other nations of the world, those that will treat us on the same footing of equality will certainly meet friendship on our part. For equality is the key to friendship: Without equality there can be no friendship.

Chinese Fight for Revolution's Victory

(Continued from page 1)

Pei-fu, no similar militarists shall succeed them. Furthermore, our President aimed not only at the overthrow of the militarists, but likewise at the overthrow of the imperialists, who are their masters and instigators.

Tuan Chi-Jui's Opportunity

After the war between the Chihi and Anfu militarists in the autumn of 1920, Tuan Chi-jui by his expressed opinion seemed to have become conscious of the troubles of China, troubles caused by the conspiracy between the militarists and the imperialists. He had the opportunity of doing the right thing for the country at the time when he assumed the office of the chief executive. The President of our party was sincere in his desire to co-operate with Tuan Chi-ju to secure the independence, the unity, and the peace of the country. He went personally to the north for this purpose and, if Tuan Chi-jui had as sincerely co-operated with the Kuomintang by accepting the proposal of our president to cancel the unequal treaties and call a national assembly, we are certain that the important tasks of the nation would have been realized and the development of the national revolution greatly accelerated.

But the sincerity of our president, his desire to put an end to civil war, to abolish the semi-colonial position of China, to unify and pacify the country, was not met with the same sincerity and desire on the part of the chief executive. On the contrary, the provisional government of Peking meekly and humbly accepted the demand of the diplomatic corps to respect the unequal treaties as a condition for a de facto recognition of the Peking government which has thus sacrificed the interest of the nation in the interest of a clique.

While our president insisted upon the calling of a national assembly, the provisional government in utter disregard of the wishes of the people, convoked the reorganization conference by appointment. When our president went even so far as to give up his proposal for the convocation of the preliminary conference which was to convene a national assembly, provided that the chief executive would consent to include into his reorganization conference representatives of the people, and of public organizations, the provisional government disregarded even the magnanimous act of our president and only included into the special committee some individuals of certain organizations and even these were given no vote.

Such actions of the provisional government were flagrantly in contradiction to the aims of our president to secure co-operation in the interest of the people. This party, therefore, declared that the provisional government in Peking was still following in the old track of the Peiyang militarist clique and was acting contrary to the interests of the people. For its existence it relies not upon the support of the people but upon the support of imperialism and militarism and it can never co-operate with this party in any of the tasks of the national revolution.

It is self-evident that the members of our party had to be instructed not to participate in the reorganization conference, or to co-operate with it.

Proposed Bogus National Assembly

But this is not all. Our party urged the reorganization conference not to perpetuate more crimes by fabricating rules to convoke a bogus national assembly, for it has not been authorized by the people and was given no mandate by the people to settle any of the national affairs. But the Peking provisional government disregarded our warning and proceeded to formulate rules for the convocation of a national assembly, and continued to strengthen its connection with the imperialist powers. The provisional government has not only been repeatedly selling the interests of the people to the imperialists but it showed slavish loyalty to them by killing and wounding students on the day of our national disgrace.

Hopeless to Co-Operate

This party, therefore, must solemnly declare that the co-operation between the Kuomintang and the provisional government has become hopeless and that hereafter there is no other course left to us but to continue the national revolutionary struggle with all our might.

The principal tasks in this struggle, as the last will of our president charges us, is the cancellation of all unequal treaties and the calling of a national assembly within the shortest period of time.

The last will of our president charges us also with the duty to call upon the people of the country and those nations of the world which consider us as their equals to co-operate in the common struggle. In order to recover our rights and freedom and to free ourselves from the oppression of the militarists and imeprialists, the people, especially the workers and farmers, should unite.

The people of China must understand that the Kuomintang has but one aim and that is to struggle for the interest of the people. Therefore, we must unite under the national revolutionary flag and together carry on the struggle to a successful end.

Abrogation of Unequal Treaties

As to the nations which treat us on the footing of equality, we declare, as we have stated in our manifesto on the Sino-Russian agreement, that only Soviet Russia deserves the name of an equal partner.

The Soviet Republics have not only voluntarily abrogated the unequal treaties with China but they have concluded with it treaties on the basis of equality, and have helped the Chinese people in their great movement for the cancellation of unequal treaties with other countries. Soviet Russia overthrew the imperialism of the czarists; moreover, it has been leading the oppressed peoples of the world in the united struggle against world imperialism. From the letter of our president to the central executive committee of the Union of Soviet Republics, we are sure that in the expression in his will eferring to the nations which consider us as their equal, he meant the Soviet Republics.

This party should, therefore, continue hand in hand with the Soviet Republics to struggle against imperialism for the realization of the national revolutionary movement. As to the other nations of the world, those that will treat us on the same footing of equality will certainly meet friendship on our part. For equality is the key to friendship; without equality there can be no friendship.

Root Cause of Civil Wars

This party has time and again declared before the world that the principal cause of the civil wars in China lies in those militarists who willingly serve as the tools of imperialism and who rely upon it for their existence. The big militarists usurp political power, exploiting and cheating the people and preventing unification on any lines whatever; while the smaller militarists hold possession of province, or part of provinces, in the name of the principle of federalism.

Whatever the high sounding names under which they like to parade, they only perpetuate civil war in China. The object of the Kuomintang is to eradicate the cause of the evils in China. It is, therefore, determined to unite the people to fight those militarists who usurp political power and use it in the interest of imperialism against the interest of the people; to fight the smaller militarists who hold the provinces in their clutches, as well as those militarists who have constantly undermined the revolutionary government. In a word, this party will struggle together with the people to get rid of all obstacles in the way of the national revolution.

Such are the tasks arising from the present political situation and these tasks can be settled only in accordance with the will of our president.

Plenary Session of the Central
Executive Committee of
The Kuomintang.

Canton, May 21, 1925.

ANTI-LABOR MAIL ORDER HOUSE GOES INTO BANKRUPTCY

Bankruptcy proceedings were filed in federal court against Philipsborn's, a mail order concern, the petition placing the liabilities at more than $1,000,000 with assets of $750,000.

The petition filed by attorneys representing three creditors, alleges that the affairs of the concern are in a bad way, that it is hevily indebted to banks, brokerage houses and merchandise concerns and has been making payments to preferred creditors to the detriment of others.

The working conditions in this plant were recently exposed by the Young Workers League as being extremely bad.

CANTON FORCES TIGHTEN LINES TO DRIVE OUT IMPERIALISTS

CANTON, China, July 10.—With conditions hourly growing more menacing, Canton was practically cut off from the outside world today.

All boats between Canton and Hong Kong ceased running on account of the Chinese crews joining the strikers and the Chinese telegraph service has been discontinued between Canton and Hong Kong. Communication between the two cities was confined to radio communication from the foreign gunboats here to defend foreign imperialist interests.

South Side Branch Holds Three Street Meetings Tonight

The South Side Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party will conduct three street meetings tonight on the south side. Meetings will be held on the corner of 32nd and State Sts., 30th and State Sts., and 35th St. and Wabash Ave.

This is the first time this year that meetings have been held on the corner of Wabash Ave. and 35th St.

Sepakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, Karl Reeve, D. E. Early, Paul Cline, Victor Zokaitis and George Miller.

Hear English Evidence.

ST LOUIS, Mo., July 10—The six congressmen who conducted an investigation of corruption practiced by federal judge English reassembled here to hear final testimony before drafting a report. Impeachment may follow.

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

DAWES DOCTORS IN BERLIN FOR SECRET MISSION

U. S. and British Bank Heads Plan New Loans

BERLIN, July 10.—Considerable excitement was caused today in German banking and financial circles following the visit here last night of Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve bank of New York, in company with Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England.

Their unexplained visit to Berlin was reported to be in connection with the Dawes plan, and extensive German credits in the American and British money markets.

The two important figures in British and American financial circles were met at the station by President Schacht of the Reichsbank.

They proceeded immediately to the Hotel Adlon, where it was evident the visitors wished their arrival to be unnoticed.

Their arrival and meeting with President Schacht brot to mind the recent report of S. Parker Gilbert, on the operation of the Dawes plan in its first six months.

New York bankers have been negotiating a series of German municipal loans recently and several others have been projected, but there has been no open discussion of another government loan in either London or New York.

BRITISH FAKE YELLOW PERIL TO FIGHT RUSS

Use Race Prejudice Against Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 10.—Although the British government has been forced to withdraw for the time being from a war move against Soviet Russia, it is known that the diplomatic efforts of Britain are going on night and day to try to surround Soviet Russia with a ring of nations pledged to attack the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in one concerted drive.

The hypocrisy of British propaganda can be seen in the fact that the British government definitely unites with monarchist and oriental Japan at the time it circulates propaganda thru the Anglo-Saxon world to the effect that the coming imperialist war is a race question, with the yellow peril as the bogey man, to drag the ignorant occidental peoples into action against Soviet Russia.

Apparently it is quietly ignored that not only is Imperialist Japan a colored nation, but that Soviet Russia is populated largely by the white races. By sending out such propaganda Britain hopes to gain anti-Soviet support from America, Australia and such other capitalist countries as can sway their masses on such fake issues.

N. F. Employe Asks More Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 10—Luther C. Stewart, president of the National Federation of Federal Employes said last night that at the Boston convention next September, every effort will be made to place government salaries on a better basis. "Much misinformation is disseminated about government employes draining the nation's purse," he said. "No greater fallacy is current and we shall combat it."

Bourse Closes In Protest.

BERLIN, Germany, July 10—The bourse will close the exchange for 24 hours as a protest against the reichstag's decision to differentiate between old and new holders of paper mark state loans, and ot grant the latter revaluation of only 2½ per cent, compared to five per cent for old loan subscribers.

Freighter Goes on Reef

NEW YORK, July 10.—The freighter Thomas D. Beal, 8,000 tons, loaded with lumber for the west coast, went on a reef in East river early today and may be a complete wreck. She carried a crew of sixty men.

Thousands of Filipinos Homeless

MANILA, P. I., July 10.—Two thousand persons were made homeless and hundreds of buildings were blown down in a typhoon which swept over amarines province, Island of Luzon, today.

Japanese Workers Take Smash at Rockefeller's Anti-Sovietist Count

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, let American workers ponder well the fact that Count Michmasa Soyejima has been defeated for re-election to the House of Peers in Japan because of his anti-Russian sentiments, and because of his prediction of a future war between Japan and the Union of Soviet Republics.

This decision must be accepted as one of the first results of the effective use by the Japanese workers of the limited franchise forced from a reactionary ruling class that was the last to withdraw its troops from Soviet soil.

• • • •

Only the well-to-do workers in Japan are allowed to vote because of the high property qualifications. Young workers are barred by an age limit set excessively high. Japanese labor is now fighting to have workers over 25 years of age allowed to vote. Then there is the heavy hand of the master class censorship, supported by brutal prison penalties, against all forms of militant working class propaganda. Yet in spite of all these obstructions, the Japanese workers have struck at the anti-Sovietist, Count Soyejima, who has been four years a member of the Japanese House of Peers and is considered so safe that he is allowed to deliver a course of lectures at Rockefeller's Standard Oil University of Chicago, where only the most reactionary viewpoint on foreign affairs is allowed to trickle across the collegiate forum.

• • • •

The defeat of Count Soyejima raises the international solidarity of the Japanese workers, who showed their mettle last May 1, in the inspiring International Labor Day celebrations held in all the great industrial centers of the land. It speaks well for the future of the quadruple entente of labor that must develop in the orient, the Soviet Union, Japan, China and India.

It raises clouds of gloom for both native oppressors and foreign imperialists. When the Japanese workers take their stand with the workers and peasants of the Soviet Republics, that means that they will also stand with labor in China and India. It means that Japanese aggression in China will have small chance of success, altho supported by the great imperialist powers of Europe and the United States. It means that Japan will hesitate in making war on China, just as the British Empire is now halting its offensive against the Union of Soviet Republics, fearing its threatening working class at home.

• • • •

What is good for the workers of England, Japan and other countries; solidarity with the Soviet Union and the oppressed nations, is also good for the American working class.

While the campaign develops over the land in support of the twin demands: "Stand by Soviet Russia! Hands off China!" it is well for the workers and farmers to look far enough ahead and study the possibilities of next year's congressional elections.

Coolidge is working hard, thru the republican party machine, to maintain Wall Street's grip on the senate and house of representatives. "Liberals" and "progressives" hover about, like jackals seeking sustenance, to take advantage, if they can, of any growing worker and farmer unrest.

It is certain that the issue of "Bolshevism" will be raised again in the elections next year. That does not seem to have bothered the Japanese. It should not trouble America's workers. They must accept the label and wage the revolutionary class fight against their class enemies. When the results of the poll in November, 1926, are announced, let it also be said that American workers and farmers have sent some of their "Count Soyejimas" into retirement, as another step ahead toward their conquest of all power thru the overthrow of the capitalist dictatorship that is making the cry against Soviet rule the major issue of the hour.

CONTRACTORS AND PLASTERERS IN PACHED UP PLAN

A "Partial Solution" Found for Problem

NEW YORK, July 10—An alleged partial solution of the building trades war which had imperiled $25,000,000 in construction in six leading cities was effected today at a conference of contractors and representatives of the operative Plasteres' and Cement Finishers' International Association.

A working agreement was signed under which the plasterers will return to work pending arbitration of their jurisdictional dispute with the Bricklayers' International Union which precipitated the crisis. The contractors agreed to employ members of the plasterers' organization on all construction jobs pending settlement of the inter-union controversy.

Contractors represented at today's meeting are engaged in construction in Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Washington, Miami and New York.

Watch Paterson Silk Mill

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—Pickets are watching the plant of Kravitz Silk Co., broad silk manufacturers, to prevent the mill's reopening with new workers at reduced scale under that provided by the Associated Silk Workers Union. The mill shut down for an unspecified period last week.

MOTHER BLOOR REACHES OHIO ON HIKE TRIP

Is Hitching Cross Country for Daily Worker

"Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor has now reached Ohoi on her hitch-hiking tour from coast to coast addressing mass meetings and securing subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER.

Mother Bloor who left Chicago on her birthday, June 8, will cover regularly assigned dates in Ohio, and will then hitch-hike to the steel and coal towns of western Pennsylvania, before proceeding to New York.

"Mother" Bloor has not paid one cent railroad fare since leaving Los Angeles.

American Fund Elects Officers

NEW YORK.—(FP)—New officers of the American Fund for Public Service (known as the Garland fund) are Scott Nearing, president; Robert Morss Lovett, vice-president; Morris L. Ernst, treasurer; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, secretary, taking the place of Roger N. Baldwin who held the position since 1922 when the fund was organized. The committee of applications thru which pass all applications for appropriations and loans is composed of Lewis Gannett, chairman, Scott Nearing and Roger Baldwin.

WOODHEAD COMES BACK FOR A NEW DOSE AT U. OF C

British "Don't Permi Chinese to be Unjust"

By STUDENT CORRESPONDENT

H. G. W. Woodhead, imperialis extraordinary and minister of Britis capitalism in China, delivered a lec ture on Wednesday, July 8, in favo of extra-territoriality, to the student in Leon Mandel Hall, University o Chicago, and then walked out int the hallway only to find that the Ch nese had stolen a march on him an were there in force, distributing t all who came by twelve pages o mimeographed matter prepare especially for the occasion, and re futing in advance all of his argu ments.

Something Like America.

Woodhead's only point thruout th lecture, was that the Chinese la courts are sometimes venal and th some of the punishments are unjus He almost succeeded in convincin the audience that a man with mone stands hardly more chance of bein convicted of murder in China than gunman in Cook county, and th some of the punishments inflicted ar as capricious as those of Judge B sick in Sacramento. And Woodhea claimed that because of these abuse in isolated cases, the British had right to set up their own court as also the French, Germans, Ita ians and Japanese, and administe their law in their own way, on Ch nese soil, wherever a foreigner wa one of the litigants, or was accuse of crime.

The literature distributed by th Chinese at the doorway cited man cases in which Judge Busick seem to have influenced the white courts China, for their justice is ver friendly towards the white capita ists, and very harsh on the Chines laborers.

Guileless Students Trust U. S. Imperialism.

Along with the pamphlets, a cove ing letter was extended to those wh heard Woodhead's lecture whic after politely thanking the institu members for sympathetic attention China's problems, pointed out grac fully that Mr. Woodhead did not kno what he was talking about. It woun up with a naively trustful remark th the "traditional policy of the U. government of fair treatment" woul undoubtedly prevail. It was signed Lunk C. Lo, president of the Chine Students' Alliance.

The letter, it is reported on the ca pus, was drawn up before new reached here that American marin and bluejackets were vigorously u ing their bayonets against the Chine on Chinese soil in defense of Rock feller's interests (including h church) in China. What effect th would have had on the students Rockefeller's own university, is, course, a matter of dispute.

Can't Nick a Wood Head.

The questioning of Woodhead this, his second lecture, revealed th same complacent faculty for misinte pretation that he exhibited at h first speech last week. When a st dent asked, "If the British think th the Chinese law is unjust to the why don't they get out of Chin Doesn't China belong to the Chinese Woodhead blandly replied,

"Why my young friend, I have be telling you for some time now, th the British don't permit the Chine to be unjust to them; we have extr territoriality in China." And he sa not a word about China belonging the Chinese. Evidently that is one the things that people of our so never speak about, don't you know,

And That Was That.

Another question was, "Why a the English so unjust to the Chinese This one Woodhead solved happil from his own point of view, tho it doubtful whether his answer was ca culated to soothe the feelings of Chinaman who is being prodded wi a bayonet to make him become Christian.

Woodhead said, "The English a not any more unjust to the Chine than are the French, the Italians the Americans." And that was tha

MacMillan Off to Greenland

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Ma Millan arctic expedition left Hopedal Labrador, yesterday afternoon and en route to Disko Island, Greenlan and a radio dispatch to the navy d partment today.

ETHIOPIAN HOTEL
Turkish Coffee Shop and
Restaurant
1216 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh, P
Proprietors
Abdul Basaal Sydney Franklin

SUB OFFER NO. 1.
—2—
MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION
to the DAILY WORKER
For $1.00
(Only Until August 1.)

Beginning Saturday, July 25
The First American Serial Publication of an Historical Document
RUSSIA TODAY
The Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

SUB OFFER NO. 2.
3
MONTHS' SUB AND TWO BOOKS:
1. STATE AND REVOLUTION
—By Lenin
2. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM
—By Stalin
All For $2.00
($2.50 in Chicago)

ENGINEERS IN DRIVE FOR MORE WAGES, 8 HOURS

Australian R. R. Men Ask Standard Pay

MELBOURNE, (Australia.) (F. P.) —At a confference of the Locomotive ngine drivers' union, held at Melourne it was decided to urge all loomotive drivers thruout Australia o make an effort to secure standardzed wages and and conditions. The nion opposed the principle of flat ates of pay, and agreed to increases eing fixed on the following basis: 1) Qualifications obtained by examnation and years of experience in ractical locomotive running; (2) adancement from minimum to maxinum rates of pay without restriction y defined periods of service.

A resolution was carried expressing issapointment and resentment that he federal arbitration court had faild to give recognition to principles ncorporated in the treaty of peace especting the eight-hour working ay. Under the award overtime rates or over 8 hours a day had been reused, and the hours to be worked on ny day or any week had been exended.

Winter Wheat Crop Is Eighty-Five Per Cent of Last Year

WASHINGTON, July 10—A total production of 403,851,000 bushels of winer wheat for the United States this ear was forecast by the department f agriculture.

The condition of winter wheat on uly 1, 1925, was 85.9 per cent of last ear, the department said.

A production of 275,739,000 bushels f spring wheat was forecast. The conition on July 1 was 80.1 per cent.

Forecasts for other products were: Corn 3,095,176 bushels; condition, 3.6 per cent.

Oats, 1,292,101 bushels; condition, 6.3 per cent.

Rye, 54,104,000; condition, 76.8 per ent.

Tobacco, 1,282,916 pounds; condion, 98.9 per cent.

At Last

PYORRHEA

The Scourge

f civilized man since the days of old King Tut as disclosed by recent investigations,

Has Been

CONQUERED!

ith a preparation—a non-poisonous outh wash containing in a safe yet ufficient quantity of genuine

RADIUM

solution, a formula compounded by n eminent chemist after a decade of udy, research and experiment, cominlng RADIUM, that powerful curave element, with several proven owerful antiseptic and germicidal gents, called

Pyradium

PYRADIUM, with its genuine RADIM has stood drastic tests by docrs, dentists and laymen! It has won ictory after victory in the treatment PYORRHEA, or Diseased Gum onditions, and other oral infections! is being successfully used daily by any dentists in their practice, altho eing prepared primarily as a home eatment. It upsets the fetish that YORRHEA can't be cured! IT IS HE ANSWER TO THE PYORRHEA IDDLE! Don't suffer any longer om sore, inflamed, bleeding pusischarging gums, nor take chances ith the results of absorbing PYORHEA poison into the blood, but send r PYRADIUM today.

PYRADIUM KILLS THE GERMS, EALS THE GUMS, SAVES THE EETH. Hundreds of testimonials om former sufferers of PYORRHEA! Sold under a "money back guarane."

Price, for 4-ounce bottle, $2.50.

end money order, or request C. O. D. rite for booklet on PYORRHEA, ADIUM and PYRADIUM.

Compounded at Laboratories of

adium Remedies Co.,
Dept. A.
INNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Business Opportunities!

ANTED—Someone to invest $200 to advertise new organization for onehalf the proceeds. Leanda Caldwell, General Delivery, St. Louis, Mo.

For Rent:

OUSEKEEPING—Large front room; light, airy, newly furnished and decorated; large kitchen and victrola; $8.50.

Also one suite, $6.50.

1257 W. VAN BUREN ST.

ONLY REVOLUTION CAN STABILIZE COAL INDUSTRY, SAYS MINER IN LETTER SHOWING UNEMPLOYMENT

By JOSEPH BAUR,
(Worker Correspondent.)

ACME, Wyoming, July 9.—I am enclosing a notice posted at the Acme mining property, a subsidiary of the Peabody Coal company, which reads as follows:

NOTICE!

"This is to notify the loaders at Acme mine to clean up their places and take out their tools as this mine will be closed for an indefinite period. When work is resumed, it will be entirely on machine loading basis and only a limited number of men will be required for this work.

"Only such men as are qualified for loading machine operators, cutting machine runners, motormen, trip riders, drivers, track layers, etc., will be employed.

"This company will be able to take care of a few more men at Monarch but for those who cannot be employed on machine work here or cannot be employed at Monarch it would be advisable for them to seek work elsewhere as soon as possible.

"The company regrets to be compelled to go to the expense and trouble of installing machines but the non-union competition by which we are surrounded makes it absolutely necessary to put in machines or go out of business.

"(Signed) Edward Bollamby,
"General Superintendent."

Note that the bulletin says that the company is sorry to replace the men with machines, but has to do so to compete with "surrounding non-union mines." This is a hypocritical lie.

The writer has been working in mines all over the country, and there is not a mine in the country, except probably Utah, where they can produce coal as cheap. And in Utah they can produce it no cheaper.

Compared to the other mines, they have practically no expenses for day men, except haulage. Utah has the same vein of coal and pays the same wages as here. Probably they have other expenses exceeding those here.

Only Revolution Can Stabilize Industry

Here are facts that speak for themselves. The reader can see that the coal barons accepted Lewis' offer seriously and are trying to reduce the army of miners 200,000 and "stabilize" the industry.

They will reduce the army of miners, all right, but at the same time will increase production, which, under capitalism, means more misery for miners. If our working class brothers know that only the proletarian revolution can really solve and stabilize industry, they would accept the program and tactics of the Progressive Miners' Committee and put somebody in Lewis' place who will work according to the interests of the membership.

Receive Radio From MacMillan Now At Hopedale, Laborador

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 10—A radio message broadcasted from the steamship Bowdoin, Hopedale, Labrador, by MacMillan to the National Geographic Society at Washington, was received here early today.

"Aviators here have Eskimo women sewing together sealskin suits. Better than anything else for protection while flying," said the radio.

"Splendid weather, first summer day Hopedale had had this year. We were first ship to arrive since October but today there arrived a small schooner from Nairn.

"All well.

"MacMillan."

Arrest Girl Traveler

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 10.—Marie Johnson, 19, of Wheton, Ill., passed thru town today, clad in overalls. She attracted the attention of police. Now she's in the county jail, in custody of the matron, awaiting word from her home at Wheaton.

COOLIDGE POLITICIANS RAISE FUNDS TO ERECT STATUE TO THE BOSSES

WASHINGTON, July 10—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, secretary of war, John Weeks and a considerable number of other gentlemen who have the "good of the nation" and the "welfare of the common people" at heart, are raising a fund to create a memorial for Louis Coolidge, formerly holding high office in the United Shoe Machinery Company and the founder of the Sentinels of the Republic.

Dr. Butler and his friends think that this institution must live forever so that its principles may be perpetuated. This is mhat the sentinels stand for, shoulder to shoulder with fixed bayonets. Maintenance of the fundamental principles of the constitution; opposition to federal encroachment on the vested rights of states, and death to Communism. The latter of course is the main object.

NEGRO CONGRESS NEEDS $10,000 FOR LABOR WORK

Much Has Already Been Accomplished

The American Negro Labor Congress must raise $10,000.00 to carry on the necessary preparatory work of the coming congress, which will be held beginning October 25th in Chicago.

Up till now the National Committee has been carrying on its work thru the personal donations of a few individuals and organizations. Now, however, they are running short of funds.

Their newspaper, The Negro Champion, is being published twice every month. A pamphlet on racial discrimination, dealing with the Negro problem, is being prepared. An organizer has been sent into the Southern states to do the necessary work in organizing for the congress.

They have launched a drive for funds. $10,000 is their goal. It is yet to be seen how sincere are the different organizations and individuals who have endorsed the coming American Negro Labor Congress.

Indicted Judge Dies

JACKSON, Tenn., July 10.—Federal Judge J. W. Ross, who was indicted by the Madison county grand jury in connection with the failure of the peoples bank here, was killed today when the automobile he was driving plunged over a fifty-foot levy.

Police are investigating the possibility that the Judge might have committed suicide by willfully driving over the levy.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

CLASS DIVISION SPLITS CHINESE STRIKE UNITY

But Imperialists' Aggression Renews It

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, June 23 (By Mail)—The latest telegrams from China describe the situation there as follows:

"The main struggle is in Shanghai where the strike is already in its third week. Among the strikers there are 150,000 industrial workers. The differentiation of the movement is daily becoming sharper. On the one side are the revolutionary working masses, the revolutionary student body, and the small traders; on the other side—the bourgeoisie and the vacillating intellectuals who are ever more inclined towards a compromise with the foreign powers, which fact meets with the greatest resistance on the part of the workers and students.

But the alien powers rejected even the modest demands of the Shanghai chamber of commerce, and the negotiations carried on in Shanghai between the foreign consuls and the Chinese government commission were unsuccessful because the former were willing to grant only the less important demands such as apology by the foreign powers, and the punishment and dismissal of those guilty, whereas they refused to discuss the main demands such as the abolition of the mixed consular courts, the right of Chinese municipalities to vote, etc., under the pretext that these demands stood in no direct relation to the recent events.

The negotiations were transferred to Peking, where they will be continued between the consulates and the government; this circumstance is causing uneasiness among the revolutionary elements, because Peking, not having an industrial proletariat, may be more inclined to effect a compromise.

At any rate it is certain that irrespective of the diplomatic negotiations, the proletariat of Shanghai will insist upon its demands and will reject all compromises.

$1,000 Reward for Stoolpigeons.

In the British concessions at Hongkong, the strike is general. The British authorities are offering a reward of £250 for any spy-information about the leaders of the strike.

At Canton, a general strike was proclaimed, and the foreigners are leaving for Hongkong.

The students of Peking are organizing military formations and are training them.

Chinese Trade Unions Cable European Unions.

The Chinese Trade Union Federation sent the following telegrams to the Amsterdam Trade Union International, to the C. G. T. U. and to the International Trade Union Association of Czecho-Slovakia:

"In the present bitter struggle we are being supported by our main ally —the European proletariat, whose moral and material support fills us with renewed energy and determination. Long live the union of the proletariat of east and west!"

Invites British Delegation.

A telegram was also sent to the British trades unions, thanking them for their telegram of solidarity, and decalring that the Chinese proletariat would greet with enthusiasm a British trade union delegation to China, which would contribute greatly to establishing fraternal relations between the trades unions of east and west.

The Chinese Trade Union Federation sent a telegram of thanks to the central council of the Russian trade unions, inviting the latter also to send a delegation to China.

IMPERIALIST DAY IN SAN PEDRO IS COMPLETE FIZZLE, ONLY A FEW SHOWING UP; EVERYBODY IS BORED

By J. STEVENSON,
(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN PEDRO, Cal., July 10—If the mobilization of last year was a fizzle in San Pedro, the "Defense Day" test of July 4 was an absolute misfire. The thing had been well exploited in the local papers and the general belief was that several hundred patriots at least would participate.

What was the result? A parade. Two dozen "bulls" who could not keep step, at the head, seven "husky" civilians mostly grey-haired or hairless, one company of coast artillery, two flags, and bringing up the rear were four preachers, one being the fort chaplain in uniform. It was surely imposing and Pres. Coolidge would have rent his Puritan soul in despair had he seen the turnout.

Crowd Is Canvassed

The army chaplain canvessed the crowd at the street conrer for "volunteers," with the result mentioned.

At the reviewing point in Gaffey St., where the fort commander took the salute, one could notice the look of vacant astonishment on his face, as the last section of troops passed and no one else appeared. No klansmen, legionaires, or Daughters of the American Revolution, no boy scabs, or Young Men's Camouflage Academyites, what in hell had happened?

At the high school grounds another hitch occurred, the boss preacher in consultation with his confreres of the cloth seemed in a fix; he crossed the road and asked a crowd of curious women who were looking on from a porch, "Has anyone here got a U. S. school history?"

Everyone Looks Bored

He wanted to read the preamble to the Declaration of Independence and the service was held up for fifteen minutes till a copy was secured. Even the hard boiled troops looked bored.

Go ahead Cal, a few more of your freak ideas like Defense tests will work wonders in disgusting the working man with militarism.

Evicted Strikers Open Tent City In Conn. Today

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 10.—(FP)—The tent city to house evicted strikers of the American Thread Co. mill was formally opened on July 7.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of

First Group of Juniors Leave for Nitgedayget Camp, Sunday, July 12

NEW YORK, July 9—Registration for the Junior Camp at Nitgedaget has opened! This Camp for workingclass children, established on the beautiful grounds of Camp Nitgedayget at Beacon, N. Y., is under complete supervision in every way of the Young Workers League of America. Arrangements have been made to take the best possible care of the children who come out to camp. We have worked out careful plans for the physical and mental development of the Juniors while they are at the camp. The direction is in the hands of comrades well experienced in the work. In a word, we have established a first class WORKINGCLASS childrens' camp.

Only For Children of Working Class.

The camp is limited to members of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League and to these children of the working class who are ready to join the Junior Groups. The children go out for two week period in groups of 20-25. Under special conditions a Junior may be permitted to stay at camp for a longer period.

Below are the groups as they go out to camp: GROUP I—July 11-25, GROUP II—July 25-August 3, GROUP III—August 3-22, GROUP IV—August 22-Sept. 5.

The charge for the Juniors is $7.50 a week or $15.00 for the two week period. The Young Workers League has to pay more than this sum to the Camp Nitgedayget—the deficit being partly made up thru the Junior Camp Fund we are busily engaged in raising now.

Registration has already begun—and you must be quick to get in the group you want. DO YOU WANT YOUR BOY OR GIRL TO GO OUT TO THE CAMP? Then register at once! Write us IMMEDIATELY, the (1) name, (2) address, (3) age, (4) Junior Group if a member, (5) the two week period desired. (See above for a list of the Groups and the periods for which they are going out.) Send this information and all questions you may want to ask to the JUNIOR CAMP COMMITTEE, 108 E. 14th St., New York City. REGISTER IMMEDIATELY.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Great Britain, pound, 4.85¾—4.86⅛. France, franc, 4.70—4.70½. Belgium, franc, 4.62½—4.63. Italy, lira, 3.76¼—3.70½. Sweden, krone, 26.82—26.85. Norway, krone, 17.53—17.55. Denmark, krone, 20.54—20.56. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, tael, 79.00.

Lady Astor Asks Equal Laws.

LONDON, England, July 10—Lady Astor urges that laws for women be equal to laws for men, "even in relation to street walkers."

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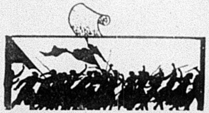

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
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290 Advertising rates on application.

Blaming It On Britain

The council of embassies of the European powers at Peking has condemned the action of the British police in firing on the Shanghai strikers and have also held the American manager of the foreign settlement responsible for the murder of students and strikers.

The demand made recently by American businessmen in China for protection and sent to the state department is thus seen to be documentary whitewashing of the murder bands of British and American imperialism. It was the Chinese that needed protection.

More important, however, than this evidence of the hypocrisy of the American capitalists and their hangers-on who have picked China as a field for easy robbery, is the intention evident in the findings of the legation council to let Great Britain fight her own battles in China. The mass movement for national liberation has assumed impressive proportions and the smaller powers are going to think twice before pulling chestnuts out of the fire.

Great Britain is in a difficult position. She stands fast for a continuation of the extra-territoriality agreements, but the United States, her greatest rival, following the traditional open door policy, proposes a conference to revise these agreements. British prestige in China rests largely upon her extra-territoriality holdings and her control of Chinese customs revenues. But her privileged position in this latter respect is a cause of jealousy among the other powers. The wolves are fighting among themselves.

Surely the situation has changed greatly since 1900 when all the great and ltitle powers united to fasten upon China the Boxer indemnity and forcing revenue control. Today Great Britain in spite of her frenzied efforts to do so has not yet succeeded in securing joint action from any of the other powers, nor is there among the other powers much evidence of a common policy. Their greed is as great and their need for the rich raw materials of China greater than ever before but the old unity of action is absent.

The rise of Soviet Russia as an European and Asiatic power has much to do with this. So has the greatly intensified conflict for the redivision of the exploitable areas of the earth. The militant working class movements in the imperialist countries and their support of the colonial movements is another reason why the present period carries so much danger for world imperialism.

For precisely these reasons the situation is the most hopeful for the masses of all the years since the Russian revolution. Centralized Communist parties exist now in most of the great nations and huge sections of the working class have a leadership which can maneuver successfully by reason of the experiences and training of the last eight years.

Anthracite Miners Strike First Blow

The anthracite coal miners, since their tri-district convention, have followed out the progressive policy adopted there.

Demands for a ten per cent increase in wages, the closed shop and improved working conditions have been made upon the coal owners who profess amazement at their hardihood. The coal capitalists make a poor mouth and say that wage reductions are in order but the miners have got in the first blow.

To the left wing in the anthracite fields must go the credit for the militant stand of the miners. Under Cappelini the principal anthracite dsitrict had become demolarized. The rank and file could get no action for the adjustment of grievances, much dissension developed and there was even the serious threat of a split.

The left wing issued a program when the confusion was at its worst and succeeded in bringing needed discipline and understanding into the situation. At the convention which followed a large part of the left wing program was adopted.

The demands upon the operators are the first gun in what will unquestionably be a hard struggle, not only in the anthracite but in the whole coal mining industry in the United States.

The spirit of the rank and file is splendid. If the United Mine Workers of America and headed by men who knew the class struggle and fought on that basis there would be no danger of the outcome. As it is, ruled by officials who have spent most of the last three years in hounding the best fighters, Communist and left wingers, in the organization, there is more than ever need for constant vigilance on the part of the militants and for the most highly organized and disciplined functioning in every local of this great union.

30,000 Enlist For Struggle

Thirty thousand members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, meeting in the Yankee stadium in New York City, gave one of the greatest demonstrations of devotion to class struggle principles as the basis of labor union that this country has ever witnessed.

No such mass rebuke has ever been given to labor fakerdom as at this gathering where left wingers, expelled by the reactionary Sigman machine, were greeted by thunders of applause which shook the huge steel and concrete structure that housed the crowd.

The fight against class collaboration, denial of political expression to the rank and file, crookedness and graft, arbitrary revocation of charters, the expulsion of militants, in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been carried on with signal success. The meeting in the stadium is the proof that the entire membership is with the left wingers and against the bureaucrats.

But the enthusiasm of the stadium meeting must be given an organizational character in the work for the next convention. As in the Furriers' Unions, the left wing in the I. L. G. W. U. has passed thru a long period of struggle and has still greater struggles ahead of it.

Every effort must be made to have an overwhelming majority of delegates at the next convention and there place the organization securely in the hands of the best leadership which the long struggle has developed.

This can be done and the spirit displayed at the monster stadium meeting is a good guarantee that it will be done.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

SCOPES TRIAL UNDER WAY WITH NEW INDICTMENT

Precedent is Broken By Judge in Latest Move

(Continued from page 1)

The prosecution feared that the defense attorneys would make use of the faulty indictment to appeal a conviction to the higher courts.

The court adjourned while the new indictment was being made out.

New Indictment Goes to Trial

After Judge Raulston had ordered the old indictment quashed and the new indictment was returned, he called for trial the new case against Scopes.

The cheer that was given William J. Bryan when he entered the courtroom showed how the inhabitants of this backward countryside view the attempt of the conservative religious elements and the business interests to suppress the teaching of science in the public schools.

Bryan Wants Bible to Rule

Bryan has said that the Bible should be "a part of the federal constitution," and frankly calls for the prohibition of the teaching of scientific facts because they contradict the Bible.

While the defense, headed by Clarence Darrow, who sat in his shirt sleeves, strongly condemns the anti-evolution law as unconstitutional because it violates the free speech clause of the constitution, they have so far catered to the ministers. The defense has taken the untenable position that the Bible and scientific facts can be reconciled—a class collaboration position on the scientific field.

Catholics against Evolution

A telegram was received from the American academy of ambulant proctology by John R. Neal, chief of the defense counsel, which said, "Ask Bryan how he explains the fact that the creator forgot to put valves in the hemorrhoidal veins." Bryan was hard pressed to defend his "all wise god," who Bryan claims, created the world in six days, and made a perfect job of man.

Benedict Elder, secretary of the Catholic Press Association of Louisville, Kentucky, said here that if Scopes taught evolution in the catholic parochial schools, he would have been "thrown out."

Dayton is over-run with evangelists traveling preachers and bible and hymn book sellers who are here to make some money out of the crowds attracted by the trial.

Bryan Against Free Speech

Bryan in a press statement, again declared that "teachers should obey those who employ them." They should not teach what has been their experience or beliefs, he said, but must conduct classes "so as not to offend the students or their employers."

"It would be better," he said, "for Tennessee to give up school books than abandon the Bible."

The catholic organizations represented here are aiding Bryan in his attempt to suppress the teaching of science.

Judge Out of Case

Judge John L. Godsey, a member of the Dayton bar, announced this afternoon that he had withdrawn from counsel for the defense. Godsey was said to have disagreed with other counsel over the manner of conducting the case. The judge felt the case should be fought solely on constitutional grounds and was overruled by the other counsel, who intended to invoke testimony tending to show that "Evolution does not conflict with Christianity."

Examine Prospective Jurors

The afternoon session opened with the calling of veniremen for the selection of a jury. Clarence Darrow, shirt sleeved and showing his galluses, conducted the questioning of the talesmen for the defense, while Judge J. Gordon McKenzie, noted criminal lawyer in this section of the South, examined them for the state. Forty-three veniremen had been gathered off the streets by the sheriff during the recess.

W. F. Robinson, a middle aged farmer, was the first venireman called and the first juror accepted. He told the court he had formed an opinion "based on rumors" about the case but said he could give the defendant justice. He was accepted by the state but Darrow questioned him about his opinion, before finally accepting him.

Meeting of Press Picnic Committee On Monday Night

There will be a special meeting of delegates to the Workers Party Press Picnic Committee on Monday, July 13, 1925, 8 p. m. at 19 South Lincoln St. All branches and shop nuclei must send at least one representative.

The Press Picnic will be held this year on August 2, Sunday, at Riverview Park.

The proceeds of the Press Picnic go to the various language party papers and also to the English press. The DAILY WORKER, Young Worker.

Every branch and nucleus a delegate Monday, July 13, at 19 South Lincoln St.

TAKE GOOD LOOK AT THE PERSONALITIES IN ANTI-EVOLUTION TRIAL

DAYTON, Tenn., July 10.—The personalities of the local men principally identified with this famous "evolution case" are as follows:

The defendant—John Thomas Scopes, 24, slight, blond, soft spoken, boyish, diffident. He looks like anything but a teacher, surely like anything but the pivotal figure of the greatest academic battle in the world's history.

The prosecutor—Walter White, superintendent of schools, author of the Tennessee women's suffrage amendment, leader in state prohibition, candidate of 13 counties for governor; he is dressed in mail-order clothes crowned with a four-bits straw fedora.

The judge—John R. Raulston, circuit judge of the 18th judicial circuit.

Of counsel for the prosecution—Ben G. McKenzie. He has been a practicing lawyer for 32 years and has a son on the bench; he is the dean of the local bar, former circuit attorney general; former circuit court judge.

Of counsel for the prosecution—Judge J. Gordon McKenzie, his son, with a record as a prosecutor, criminal lawyer.

Of counsel for the prosecution—Herbert E. Hicks, young attorney, looks like a city slicker.

Of counsel for the prosecution—Sue E. Hicks, his brother.

Of counsel for the prosecution—Wallace C. Haggard, son of the richest man around here, a bank president; he is a kid lawyer.

Of counsel for the defense—John R. Neal, president of a law school in Knoxville which bears his name, former head of the law college at the University of Tennessee, a national authority on constitutional law.

Of counsel for the defense—Judge John J. Godsey, 66; he is the famous commercial law expert in this region.

Of course, with William Jennings Bryan and his son, and Clarence Darrow, Dudley Field Malone and Arthur Garfield Hayes on the other side, the case bristles with personalities which perhaps overshadow the "locals."

This is an all-protestant community—not a catholic, evangelical, unitarian, christian science or Jewish church in the county.

BANKERS DECIDE TO ORGANIZE BROKERS' FIRM

Grain Marketing Co., In New Maneuvers

Rehabilitation of the brokerage firm of Dean, Onativia & Co. was made possible when the bankers' committee granted the creditors who are raising $2,500,000 to re-establish the credit of the rm until today to get the funds together. The creitors met the bankers and reported "substantial progress" altho the fund is not yet complete.

Meanwhile the grain marketing Company, which disintegrated coincidentally with the brokerage firm, began to quietly canvass plans for reorganization on another basis.

Officers have notified all clients they "may continue to market their grain on a co-operative basis if they desire to do so," but what machinery they have for marketing, particularly elevator facilities, are unknown.

Jersey Barbers Win Strike

UNION CITY, N. J.—(FP)—The union barbers in Local 316, Journeymen Barbers, won a $28 weekly minimum wage plus 50 per cent of all receipts over $40 and closing hours of 8 p. m. week days and 9 p. m. Saturdays and days preceding holidays and noon Sundays. The 110 barbers out in shops that had not previously signed up are returning to work in Hudson county shops under the new agreement.

Strike on at Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—(FP)—Over 100 workers are striking against the firm of Aaron Silverstein & Co., New York men's clothing manufacturers, as result of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union drive to enforce union conditions in all Rochester shops.

Quake Shakes Butte

BUTTE, Mont., July 10.—A slight earthquake was felt here shortly before 8 o'clock this morning. No damage was reported in the city but advices to local wire companies said the shake was more severe at Three Forks and Manhattan, where the quake of June 27 did heavy damage.

We Mourn Loss of Our Comrade.

NEW YORK, July 10—Comrade Charles Newman, member of the Young Workers League, was drowned to death while out bathing at a beach with a number of comrades. Everything was done to save him when he was taken out of the water but it was too late. It is believed he died of fright as he was rescued from the water too soon to have drowned.

POSTPONE TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS FOR SPEAKING

To Come Before Chief Justice Olson July 22

By agreement with Judge Albert George of the municipal court the cases of the nineteen members of the Workers (Communist) Party charged with "speaking on the street without a permit," were transferred to another judge, and will come before Chief Justice Olson's court, room 915, City Hall, on July 22.

The change was made because Judge George had already given a decision against J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, in a similar case. Engdahl was fined $25 and costs under an ordinance which has been declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court.

JARDINE ADMITS INABILITY TO AID THE FARMERS

Can Do Nothing For Penniless Tillers

AMES, Iowa, July 10. While the agricultural situation has improved much remains to place th efarming industry on a satisfactory basis, Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine declared in an address here today. While recognized the plight of the farmers today, Jardine said he knew of no practical short cut remedy for these troubles.

"I cannot offer you a single 'cure-all' for the difficulties of the farmer," he said. "The solution must be found in a number of directions."

Anti-Imperialist Week Demonstrations Held In Far-Off Countries

Only now, as the reports come trickling in from far-off countries, are we able to see how widespread was the participation of the oppressed peoples of Latin America in the exercises of Anti-Imperialist week, June 29 to July 4.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, announces that the Anti-Imperialist week manifesto was printed and distributed in nine countries of Latin America as well as in Canada, the United States and the Philippines. Demonstrations of all sorts were held. Special anti-imperialist editions were published by El Machete of Mexico City, Lucha de Clases of Havana, Cuba, etc.

In Mexico, Anti-Imperialist week was turned into a mobilization of forces for the defense of Mexico against the sinister threat expressed in Secretary of State Kellogg's recent statement to the American press. The week's demonstration wound up on July 4 with a big mass meeting in the Vicente Guerrero theater, at which Carlos Leon, Enrique Flores Magon and Alfaro Siqueiros spoke. Manifestos were distributed at the meeting putting forward the following slogans:

"Latin-Americans: Rally to the Support of Mexico!

"Unite Your Forces Against the Power of Yankee Gold!

"Let Our Answer Ring in the Ears Not Only of Kellogg But of All Wall Street!

"Down with American Imperialism."

R. R.'s Owe United States Millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and other railroads have been ordered to pay the United States the millions of dollars which the government loaned them at a very low interest.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

LEWIS, DRIVEN BY THE RANK AND FILE, MAKES DEMANDS ON BOSSES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—Professing to see no hope for reaching an agreement on a new contract with the operators, representatives of the anthracite miners this afternoon issued a statement declaring that if the deadlock holds "there will be a walkout on September 1." The present contract expires August 31.

The miners' statement added that "usually, aftec such a walkout, there are some new developments or proposals which result in an agreement."

Reiteration was made of the position taken by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America in the open session yesterday that the miners "positively will not arbitrate the making of a new contract." This is quite true, "the miners" won't, tho Lewis would if he were not driven on by them.

Crown Jewels in Cold Storage

THE crown jewels of the deposed "House of Romanoff," con
stituting the most valuable collection of gems in the worl
are still in Red Moscow. They were not sold in foreign countries
as stated hundreds of times in thrilling news dispatches sent ove
the world by Anti-Soviet propagandists. Just to put such canard
to rest, the foreign diplomatic corps in Moscow was invited to
private showing of the $25,000,000.00 worth of gems, seen in th
above picture. Envoys of foreign capitalist governments ar
looking on, wondering when the workers and farmers of thei
countries will take over the "crown jewels," put them in co
storage, and establish Soviet Rule.

IMPERIALISTS ADMIT MASSACRE AT SHANGHAI WAS THEIR FAULT

LONDON, July 10.—In spite of the suppression and depreciation of th
news by all the capitalist news agencies, it is learned that the entire dipl
matic corps at Peking, China, after thoroly investigating the killing of demo
strating students and strikers by the foreign imperialist police, has decide
that a British officer of the Sikh police troops, the British chief of poli
and the American who is chairman of the municipal council, were to blam
for the massacre which began May 30, and kept up for more than a week.

CHICAGO FEDERATION DENOUNCES UNITED GARMENT SCAB UNION IN AMALGAMATED I. T. C. STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

wing, and prodded daily by the DAILY WORKER, the Federation finally has passed a resolution condemning the action of the United Garment crew, disclaiming any connection with the outfit and calling upon the American Federation of Labor to investigate the way the name of the A. F. of L. is being used by the employers to shelter the strikebreaking against the Amalgamated members, who—after all, are workers on strike, even if not connected with the A. F. of L.

This action of the Chicago Federation of Labor executive caused great enthusiasm among the strikers, glad to learn that the federation had not completely ignored the superior rights of working class solidarity organizational and sectional interests.

The injunction petition asked for the I. T. C. against the Amadgamated is delayed because Judge Sullivan wants to wise up on the new law. After he has done so, the strikers predict that he will go as far as he can to help the boss. "That is what the capitalist government is for," some of them say. But the strikers are willing, apparently, to go still farther than the judge and picket in spite of injunctions.

Only One Fish Left to Cut.

Another cheering item of news yesterday was the walk out of three more cutters, who refused to scab any more and who joined the strike, leaving only one, poor, lonely cutter in the big shops. As the cutters are key men in the industry, it can be seen that there are no clothes being made and the strike is certainly effective.

Perhaps this was the reason that the police seemed to show a new and sudden interest in rough-housing the pickets.

They shoved and pushed and yelled and drove the strikers around, until the strikers, urged to "move on" all the time, decided that they would just put a ring around the block and keep it turning. So a circular picket line has been going on and the pickets "keep moving" but are busy as they move.

Police Intensely Hostile.

The police, probably directed by some agent of the bosses, yesterday arrested John Willie, the shop chairman of the bushelmen in the struck shops, who was not doing any offensive things at all at the time—except of course, he was on strike. He was arrested a few days before, and it is supposed the boss has a special grudge against him.

On Thursday, the joint board met, and pledged support to the strike, instructing the board of directors of the joint board to lay out plans for financial assitance to the strikers.

Sign or Leave the Business!

At the strike meeting the strikers again voiced their determination to force the two firms to either sign the
agreement with the Amalgamated
or to get out of business, and no sca
by United Garment "union" is goin
to stop them.

Organizer Grandinatti, who cam
from St. Louis with a delegation o
the A. C. W. strikers from the struc
openshop Curlee company there, to
of the fight in St. Louis as did als
two of the Curlee strikers, Brothe
Haines, a cutter, and Brother Natha
Reef.

The delegation got a hearty we
come, and delivered the message o
the Curlee strikers to those of the
T. C. The St. Louis police, too,
developed, like in all places ruled b
capitalist governments, are sidin
with the boss and are very vicious an
brutal. Hundreds of arrests hav
been made and the injunction issue
which causes still more, because th
workers know that the only place the
can win is on the picket line, an
that they must fight it out there i
junctions or no injunctions.

U. G. Just Like Open Shops.

The United Garment scabs were n
different, they found, than the pla
unvarnished "American plan" op
shop scabs in St. Louis. One strik
in St. Louis proved that his class wa
the first consideration, by divorcin
his wife who insisted on staying an
scabbing.

If the developments of the Chica
strike in its first two weeks count fo
anything, the struck firms are whi
ped and the strike, if fought properl
can be won.

FEDERAL JUDGE "LOANED" LARGE SUMS BY BAN

Charges of Graft Ar Aired by Committee

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 10.—It wa
charged that Judge English wa
shown partiality by the Merchan
State Bank in the matter of loans fo
return favors of being named in th
official depository for bankruptcy ca
es which Judge English was called u
on to handle, at the investigatio
here.

Actual taking of testimony was d
layed today while the committee mem
bers were shown bank records whic
indicated that Federal Judge G. V
English had been loaned in excess
$16,000 by the institution. Until r
cently Judge English was a direct
of the bank.

The investigation will be resume
at St. Louis, it was announced toda
after the Centralia "evidence"
heard. Judge English is accused
exercising the powers of his office
bring himself financial betterment.

World Capitalism and the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

power in industry, one perceives that capitalism emerged from the war with an extended basis of production.

In the post-war years only a portion of this industry was employed in many countries below 50 per cent of its capacity. The chief causes for this were: The collapse of the monetary system and the lack of credit. After the war, capital only accumulated in America. America, however, cut itself off from European affairs.

Now, when the international credit system, the international monetary system is being restored again, a revival in industry is commencing; all its earlier accumulated forces are being set in motion and are working in the direction of the stabilization of capitalism.

The Extension of the Market by Means of the Reduction of Prices.

WILL this process of stabilization be maintained? What are the difficulties which confront it? etc.

In replying to this question we must withdraw a little from current events and engage in a number of abstract considerations. One cannot come to the conclusion that capitalism has finally worked its way out of the post-war morass. Capitalism means exchange of commodities and its stabilization depends upon the question of markets and comes up against the fact of the shrinkage of the markets. Capitalism knows of two ways whereby it can etxend the market:

The first way consists in the cheapening of production. If goods are sold at a lower price they find a wider circle of purchasers within the limits of the existing national wealth, of the existing national income.

The second way is the capturing of new markets.

Reduction of prices requires either a change in the organization of industry and commerce, or a new technical equipment of economy on a mass scale.

Does capitalism possess such technical possibilities, the use of which would enable goods to be cheapened? Yes, these possibilities consist in the employment of electricity, in the transition from steam power to electrical power.

FOR capitalism, however, this is at present a purely theoretical possibility. The hindrances in the way of its practical realization are: first, the accumulation of capital is only taking place to any considerable extent in America. Europe is poorer than before the war, and the investment of big capital sums for the purpose of extending the electrical basis of industry on a mass scale exceeds the powers of international capital. Very interesting results were furnished in this respect by the London electricity congress which took place last year. The results of this congress show that New York alone consumes more electric current than the whole of England. The richest country of Europe, Old England, cannot afford to transfer to electricity, altho the most far-seeing bourgeois politicians perceive this to be the only way out of the deep crisis under which the country is laboring. The published report of the commission of the liberal party, with a preface by Lloyd George: "Current and Coal," states what enormous expenditure is necessary in order to electrify England.

Another reason why the countries of old capitalism encounter such great difficulties in transferring to electricity is the following: they have invested an enormous amount of capital in industry driven by steam power and they cannot therefore transfer to electricity before amortizing the plants and equipment of this country without great losses.

We therefore maintain that the development of electricity can only proceed in the first place in the young capitalist countries, and in those countries where the rule of capitalis already belongs to a certain extent to history—we speak here of Russia. Our advantage consists in the fact that we are creating many new things and can create them with the help of electricity. The steam basis of Russian industry is not very great and its basic capital has been consumed to a very great extent.

Of the capitalist countries America is the first that is capable of developing its industry in this direction.

Let us mention a characteristic trifle. Before the war it had been calculated how much money Italy would require in order to go over to electricity and to free itself from the heavy tribute which it had to yield to other countries for coal. This sum amounted to half of the annual expenditure of this country for the war. Bourgeois Italy could not bring itself to expend this money for the reorganizing of industry, it could, however, venture to squander far larger sums for war purposes. As a result it is now no longer in a position to go over to electrification.

For the capitalist countries, therefore, the way to the cheapening of goods is scarcely possible all the more so as the policy of the trusts leads to higher prices.

(To be continued.)

The Anthracite Coal Miners' Convention

By PAT TOOHEY.
(A Delegate.)

THE much talked of tri-district miners' convention is now a matter of history and the anthracite miners are now wondering what comes next.

It was at this convention that a new wage scale would be drafted, that is, a uniform set of demands of the miners to be presented to the anthracite operators at the expiration of the existing agreement. It was at this convention that the hand picked scale committee would be given to understand just exactly what the rank and file wanted. But to those not acquainted with the usual procedure of miners' conventions, let it be understood at the beginning that it did not differ in the least from any other miners' convention, that is, that the delegates did not transact the business but the "fat bys" on the platform did that little thing.

THERE appeared at the convention a small but well organized opposition to the fakers. On practically every question of an important character it was this group that led the offensive. That this group was recognized as a force to be reckoned with was demonstrated on several occasions. It was this group that Lewis was forced to deal with thruout the convention, as a definite opposing group, opposed to the collaborative tactics of Lewis-Cappellini Co.

Many progressive measures were placed before the convention and fought for by the Communist delegates and their sympathizers. On the resolution demanding the release of all class war prisoners none spoke but the Communist delegates. The convention decided not to assist the causes of these prisoners in a financial way, but decided to give them their "moral support."

A resolution favoring the labor party was introduced by the Communists. The resolution committee attempted to evade the issue by submitting a report recommending the resolution be referred to the international convention, but this move of the "fat bys" was blocked. After much debate the committee was instructed to reconsider the resolution and submit another report, which was done, the report recommending concurrence.

HIS ROYAL LOWNESS, John L. Lewis paid us a visit. John's paunch has increased in size since I saw him last (we must not forget an assessment was levied this spring). After singing the delegation to sleep by enumerating the wicked deeds of "that great American" Schwab, Rockefeller, etc., etc., John had to cook up something frightful to awaken them and to do it promised if the coal barons and "the great Americans" would continue to "scrap" the Jacksonville agreement that a national strike would be called. The Communists realize what this would do for the union but know also, that it will never materialize with Lewis heading the union.

The scale committee, jokers picked from a stacked deck by the way, reported a 10 per cent increase for contract miners and $1.00 in crease for company labor, including the check-off, tonnage, etc., would be demanded by the miners. The Communists fought militantly for higher demands but the machine was too well oiled and the fight was lost. It was pointed out by the Communist delegates that the anthracite operators made millions of dollars in profits in the last few years and that the demands as formulated by the scale committee, regarding increase in wages, was not equitable and sufficient compensation for the work performed. Combatting the press propaganda that the operators were running the mines at a deficit it was pointed out that the Glen Alden Coal Co., Lehigh Wilkes-Barre Co., Penna. Coal Co., Philadelphia and Reading, and other large companies made a tremendous profit, running into the millions of dollars, in the last few years. The insistance which the Communists demanded 20 per cent for contract miners and $2 for company labor roused the ire of His Lowness, who was the chairman, who demanded of the Communists that they were not "ham-stringing" the officials.

THE scale committee, jointly with the district officials of Districts 1, 7, 9, including the International officials will soon go to Atlantic City to meet the operators. Lewis will demand the establishment of the check-off and will make this the paramount demand, not because the checkoff will be a powerful thing for the union, but insuring Lewis and Co. tax on all the membership, some locals at present not paying tax for their full membership. Even if granted, the 10 per cent and $1 per day wage demand which is a remote possibility, it will not mean very much to the anthracite mine workers, who are very poorly paid at the present time, considering the wage scale of other organized territories. The scale committee forgot entirely the plight of the thousands of ill-paid boys slaving in the mines for a miserable wage, they did not demand the equalization of wages for these boys who perform work, men's work, that is fundamentally necessary in the production of coal, the scale committee, bowing to His Lowness, forgot many things.

Measures introduced by the Communists and adopted by the convention were the following: Child Labor, Labor Party, Class War Prisoners, coal to be paid for on a tonnage basis and that the existing system of paying on a car basis be done away with, time and a half for all overtime and double for Sundays and holidays, and several other of a minor nature.

ONLY under the leadership of the Communists, and fighting on the Communist program, will the lot of the anthracite miners be bettered. To continue in the future as in the past will be suicidal and to the destruction of the organization. The Communists have demonstrated to the miners of the anthracite field that they are the only element who really fight for the betterment of their conditions and for their happness generally. To the delegates to the coming convention of District 1 the Communists call upon you to support them and their program, support them in their fight against the Lewis-Cappellini machine, support them on the issues they will fight for on the convention floor.

BUILDERS AT WORK

A BUILDER WALKED INTO OUR OFFICE.

A Very Short Story.

A very anxious and enthused Communist Builder walked into the DAILY WORKER office. Eureka—he had discovered something new—something that he was sure would get more results than ever, something "so simple," he told us, "that it's a wonder no one ever thought of it before."

The truth of the matter was that others had thought of it before—often. But not often enough to repeat it, over and over until this fact stuck in every Communist Builders mind so clearly that it would make him act automatically.

The anxious and enthused Communist Builder who walked into the DAILY WORKER office proposed that the best way to "Build the DAILY WORKER was 'TO TALK ABOUT IT' in the shop, and in the trade unions where it counts most", said the comrade, "but not only there—everywhere!"

"Surely our comrades will see the value of this. In my shop when crooked trade union officials are mentioned, I join the conversation: 'Sure,' I tell them, 'the other day the DAILY WORKER showed up in Frisco . . . . . .' When China was mentioned—I got every article of Bill Dunne's 'The Enslavement of China' in my shop locker, and whenever I get a chance, I talk about the Daily. Just talk—that's all—and you know how many subs I got—".

The comrade stopped to light a cigarette and began all over.

Just imagine how much a capitalist concern would pay to have thousands of workers talking up their products. Why they'd pay millions of dollars—and they do it right now for less!

We have the best advertising medium in the world for Communism: —thousands of convinced Communists!

If every one of them talked—just talked—in the 57 varieties of languages we have—we'd have thousands of Communist agitators and organizers—and our party and the DAILY WORKER would be many times their present size.

Our Communist Builder put on his hat with this closing advice:

"I got so many results that I'm going to keep it up whether anybody else does or not. But just tell the other DAILY WORKER Builders about it—will you?"

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

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World Capitalism and the Soviet Union

By KARL RADEK

IN the course of the past year the following two main phenomena could be observed in the economic development of the capitalist states: the first is the restoration of the system of international credit, the second is the commencement of the restoration of the shattered, or entirely collapsed, monetary system of the capitalist powers.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

In the year 1924 the United States of America exported 1,200,000,000 dollars abroad, to Asaitic and European countries. This sum exceeds the total of all the capital exported from America during the last few years and—apart from the war years—constitutes a record figure as regards the export of capital from the country.

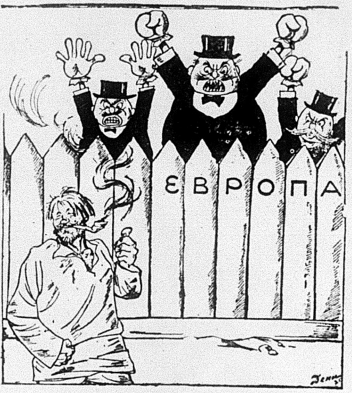
The United States of America, during the war and postwar period—from 1914 to 1923—earned no less than 20 milliard dollars by exports to the belligerent country and to Central Europe. Of this sum the debts of the European powers to America alone amount, in round figures to 10 milliards.

From whence did the United States of America obtain this immense accumulation of capital which led to such an enormous export of capital? The correct answer to this question brings with it the answer to a no less essential question; whether we have to deal here with a temporary and accidental or with a permanent phenomena connected with the entire economic life of the country. To what extent has the national wealth of America increased during this period: According to the calculations of the American census, in the year 1922 the national wealth of America was 50 per cent greater than before the war. (In this calculation allowance is made for the depreciation of the dollar consequent on the increase of prices). As result of this accumulation of capital, there followed an enormous development of industry. The accumulation of half of the gold reserves of the entire world in the cellars of the American banks led, however, to the reduction of the rate of interest. An American bank which lends money receives two to two and a half per cent interest, whilst Europe (not to mention such countries as Germany, where in the past year in the provinces, 75 per cent was a usual rate of interest) is paying back eight per cent for the loans received from America. Under such conditions contradictions naturally arose between the interests of industrial capital and the interests of finance capital. Whilst finance capital was interested in forcing up the rate of interest, industrial capital was interested in obtaining credits at a low rate of interest. The policy of the United States, however, was determined by industrial capital, whose representatives comprise the leading cadres of the republican party.

IT was only the agrarian crisis, the crisis which arose as a result of the shrinkage of the market and thru other complicated causes, and which forced the masses of the farmers into movement, which led to the victory of finance capital. Finance capital opened wide prospects to the peasant masses of enriching themselves at the cost of Europe, which is compelled to build up its economy with the help of American credits and thereby to increase its purchasing power as regards the products of American agriculture. In this manner an alliance was concluded between finance capital and the masses of the farmers, which led to a change in American politics. The United States of America decided to take an active part in the restoration of capitalist Europe. This policy is expressed before all by America seizing the initiative and carrying out the expert's report, and by the fact that America really conducted the London conference in the year 1924, the aim of which was to remove the Franco-German antagonism and to pacify Europe in order that capitalism might be put into working order again.

In addition to this diplomatic act, America also participated in the financing of European commerce and industry.

They Are Trying to Scare Him



The capitalist governments of Europe are trying to scare Soviet Russia with military conferences, the "Security pact", etc. But Russia can afford to smile at these scares. The Red Army is always ready to meet unwelcome guests.

The 800 million gold marks which the Anglo-American money market lent to Germany, the 100 million dollars Morgan placed at the disposal of the French government for the support of the franc, the various private credits—Germany for example received in the past year, besides the above-mentioned 300 million gold marks, private credits to the amount of one milliard—all this is characteristic of the commencement of the restoration of the system of international credit. If it is asked whether this implies a fundamental organic change, one is compelled to reply: yes, the heaping up of wealth in America undoubtedly forces America to become the credit power of the capitalist world. This factor will continue to exercise its effects.

The Restoration of the Monetary System.

THE second factor, as to which I have already spoken, is the restoration of the monetary system. There was a time when the German mark sank even lower than our ruble. Austria, Hungary, Poland all these countries found themselves in such a position that their monetary systems had completely collapsed. This was the result of two causes: on the one hand, after the war, all the above-mentioned countries were compelled to import more from abroad than they exported, they consumed more than they produced. As a result, they were compelled to export gold, to sell gold abroad in order to be able to obtain the most necessary industrial and agricultural products, in the first place corn, cotton, etc.

On the other hand, the possessing classes after the war actually paid no taxes, the existing system of taxation did not suffice to maintain the valuta. Taxes which were collected one day had no value on the next, owing to the depreciation of the currency. In order to maintain the officials, the army, etc., with the sinking valuta, the state was compelled every year, every month, every week, and later on every day and even every hour to issue more and more paper money, whilst the stream of money into the state treasury became less and less. This led to the fall and collapse of the monetary system of central Europe.

THE year 1923 marked the lowest point in this process, but the end of the same year brought about the commencement of a change. Thus Germany introduced the Rentenmark and Austria stabilized its valuta with the help of a league of nations loan. Poland, by taxing the bourgeoisie, obtained the means for the introduction of a gold currency. We must examine here whether Austria, Poland and Germany—these countries whose economy was shaken the most and who stand nearest to the revolution—have stabilized their valuta to a sufficient extent and in what manner they have done so. The next question is whether the present salvage of their monetary system can be regarded as permanent.

The restoration of these valuta is to be attributed in part to the restoration of the system of international credit. The stream of gold from England and America—in the first place from America—provided the means for covering the new valuta.

SECONDLY, the bouregoisie, who stood on the edge of a precipice, was obliged to resort to an increase of the pressure of taxation and thereby self-taxation, which it had happily avoided up to now. Thus the German bourgeoisie, which in October, 1923, passed thru the sharpest political and economic crisis, made a sudden change in its policy and in the course of the year 1924, with the help of extra taxation, succeeded for the time being in balancing its budget.

The third factor is of a psychological character. Let us take Germany as an example. The mark had fallen at a continually increasing rate, the noose around the neck of the population had been drawn tighter and tigher, with the result that an insistent demand had arisen among the masses to stabilize the valuta at any price, even at the price of self-deception. The government took advantage of this and issued the Rentenmark, representing it to be a stable valuta, altho it depreciated just as much as the paper money.

If one compares the gold cover of the Rentenmark with that of the Soviet Tchervonetz, then, as regards stability, our Tchervonetz was right from the commencement a giant compared with the Rentenmark, because it was based upon a favorable trade balance. In the years 1922 and 1923 we sold more than we purchased. The Tchervonetz was supported by certain metal resources of the state bank. The Rentenmark, however, was only supported by its guarantee by the German landowners. The land and the soil, however, cannot be exported; and in the event of the collapse of the Rentenmark not a single American would have bought as much land in Germany as would have sufficed to bury a dog. As however it was necessary for the social salvation of the German bourgeoisie the Rentenmark was introduced and was maintained by means of taking advantage of the psychological condition of the masses, until the Americans furnished gold and the mark obtained a gold cover.

What is the significance of the restoration of the system of international credit and of the re-establishment of the money system?

Extension of the Industrial Basis.

ONE can only judge the significance of this phenomenon if one takes into consideration those facts which have hitherto received very little attention, i. e., that during the war, and also in part after the war, the industrial basis of the capitalist countries had been etxended. During the war, for the purpose of providing the army with weapons, munitions, etc., production, before all the metallurgical production, in all countries had to be extended. America, England and, after the occupation of the northern districts, France also, had to set up a new metallurgical center. Italy and Japan also extended their metallurgical industries.

The armies, however, had not only to be supplied with weapons, but also with other articles. And that led to the extension of a number of other branches of industry. If one reckons therefore the number of lathes and spindles and the amount of motor

(Continued on page 5)

Dollarizing a World

By Jay Lovestone

A PERUSAL of the daily press is sufficient nowadays to give one a picture of the outstanding economic position and the imposing political role of the American imperialists.

We need not go thru ponderous editorials. We need not even attempt to read between the lines in order to have evidence of the growing power of the dollar in international politics. In a sense, all we have to do to get a line on the swift and menacing advances being made by the Yankee capitalists to dominate international finance and politics is to glance at some of the big advertisements in the financial columns of the daily press.

A fifteen million dollar loan for the city of Berlin; a twenty million dollar loan for a bank in Chile; a five million dollar loan for the province of upper Austria; and a huge loan for a province in the Argentine—all in the brief period of a few days! These are the announcements to be seen flaunting the face of the reader in the boldest of type.

Three Gigantic Strikes

THIS is the terrific pace at which American capital is being exported. Last year our bourgeoisie exported more than a billion dollars worth of capital to every corner of the globe.

Three significant events mark the development of this "dollarization" process of the world.

1. The organization of the Federal Reserve System as a means of co-ordinating, increasing the stability and centralizing American finance.

2. The change in the gold-holding relationship among the capitalist countries.

3. The change of the United States from a debtor country into a creditor country.

These three events are of monumental importance in an analysis of the growth of American imperialism into the giant stage which it has reached today.

The Federal Reserve System became the unifying force in the financial system of Wall street when the world war hastened the assumption of world capitalist leadership by the United States. Then, having become the manufacturer as well as the pantry of the world because of the fundamental disruption of the European economic order by the years of infernal slaughter, the United States became the possessor of the greatest quantity of monetary gold ever held by any national group. American capitalists now hold more gold than the rest of the world put together. The climax in this series of imperialist strides is the role now being played by the Yankee bourgeoisie as the greatest creditor in the world. Before the world war the American national capitalist group was a debtor nation.

Significance of Huge Capital Export

THE struggle for the control of the markets for the sale of manufactured and food products has been a source of capitalist wars. For the bourgeoisie of any country the certainty of controlling a market to which they can export their "surplus" commodities, a market in which they can sell the articles produced by but taken from their exploited working class, is a paramount importance. The actual and even greater potential value of China as a market for these commodities is perhaps the most prolific source of dissension among the international imperialists in the Far East.

But for the weaker and colonial peoples themselves the conflict among the imperialist powers for the control of these economically underdeveloped countries as fields for the investment of surplus capital is an even more acute menace. In this instance, far more than in the conflict among the various strong bourgeois national groups for the domination of the market for the sale of manufactured and food products, the weaker colonial peoples tend to become pawns on the imperialist chessboard.

Let us examine a concrete situation. Let us take the Latin-American countries as a market for the "surplus" manufactured and food products and the surplus capital of the British and American imperialist groups.

The American bourgeoisie and the British capitalists are angling let us say, to control the Brazilian and Argentinian markets for the disposal of their "surplus" shoes. Well, this is a source of strife between the British and American capitalists. But when the shoes are sold the Chilians and Argentinians are not necessarily interfered with on a large scale by the British capitalists.

On the other hand, let us say that the British and American steel interests are competing to sell Brazil or Argentine steel and rail equipment with which to build railroads in these countries. The export of British or American steel into these economically underdeveloped countries lays the basis for a much more permanent stay in these countries by the British and American steel interests or their agents. The building of railroads must be financed. For this purpose Brazil or Argentina must float a loan, must export thirty five million dollars worth of capital to Poland, they stipulate that in default of regular pyments they will have the right to supervise the Polish railways and collect the revenue therefrom to meet the payment of interest or principle in the loan floated. Here we have a source of direct, positive domination of the internal affairs of an economically weaker country by the ruling class of an economically stronger country. Here we have also the source of conflict between the American exporters of capital and, let us say, the British or French exporters of capital, who also make stipulations and receive guarantees for the payment of interest and principle on their investments in Poland, or in any other country to which these imperialists export their surplus capital.

There is no doubt that the exporters of capital, the international financiers who control the railways, the oil-wells, in the public utilities, banking enterprises, mercantile houses, railroads, mining and meat packing in the Latin-American countries.

Here we have the material, the economic basis for Yankee imperialist interference with and domination of the political, economic and social life of these Latin-American countries. Here we also have the economic basis of another source of war between the British and American national capitalist groups. Here we also have the economic, the real, basis of the resentment of these weaker peoples towards the policies, political doctrines and diplomacy of the mighty imperialist powers like the United States.

The Dawes Plan Issue.

The situation in the Latin-American countries is now being introduced into the war-vanquished Germany. If we lift the diplomatic veils from the intense competition between the British and American exporters of surplus import capital. This necessary capital is today controlled by certain leading national capitalist groups.

Four Fighters for Communism

Some of the leading figures in the Russian Communist Party and the Communist International. Left to right: Stalin, Rykoff, Kameneff and Zinoviev.

There is all the difference in the world between exporting shoes and "exporting" railways, waterpower systems, harbor facilities, and other public utilities. First of all, the "exporting" of railways, electrification enterprises and mines, grows out of the exporting of vast amounts of surplus capital. Secondly, when a national capitalistic group exports such commodities as shoes the process of collecting the payment for these shoes is of far less duration than the process of collecting the interest and principle on the exported huge quantities of finance capital.

Of course, the various bourgeois groups are protected by their respective governments in the collections of such payments and debts.

Therefore, it is obvious that the shorter the duration of the process of collecting these bills and debts the shorter will be the period of the protection of these debt and bill collectors by the respective imperialist governments. It follows, then, that the shorter the period of the protection of the exporters of manufactured commodities or finance capital by the various imperialist governments, the less likelihood there will be of interference in the internal affairs of the weaker peoples by the powerful national capitalist groups and their imperialist governments.

This is the economic basis of the continued increasing interference with the politcial economic and social affairs of the weaker and colonial peoples by the stronger imperialist powers. When the American bourgeoisie the water power resources, the harbor facilities, (the electricity enterprises, and other basic public utilities, also wield a tremendous influence on the political and economic life of the industrially under-developed countries. Colonialism is but a phase of imperialism in practice. Colonial empires are but the geographical expressions of the boundary lines of imperialist aggression.

The Mexican "Incident."

IT is precisely an "incident" of this sort which occurred recently when the United States Secretary of State Kellogg sent a warning to Mexico. Few realize the sharp conflict for supremacy in the export of capital to Latin-America that is now being waged between the United States and Great Britain. Altogether there are more than thirteen billion dollars of surplus capitl invested in the Latin-American countries by the leading imperialist powers. Prior to the world war, Great Britain had by far the largest mass of capital invested in these countries. Since the world war, the Yankee imperialists have been giving the British financiers, the exporters of British capital, a merry chase. Great Britain now has invested in the Latin-American countries approximately five billion dollars. The United States already has invested in these countries about four billion dollars. This sum is growing. It is largely an after-war growth. The American investors hold nearly one-half billion dollars of the government securities of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruaguay. All of these securities were issued within the last ten years. Great quantities of American capital are also invested capital to Germany we will see clearly the why and wherefore of the developing difference in attitude towards the likelihood of the success of the Dawes plan.

Sir Josiah Stamp is one of the leading financiers of Great Britain. He is afraid that the Dawes plan may go on the rocks. Sir Josiah Stamp and the satellites of the British imperialist group have apparently decided that "the time had arrived to give the world the truth of the situation as seen by business men."

But the American financier, Willis H. Booth, vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Company; John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the Yankee Reparation Agent, Mr. Gilbert, Jr., himself, are still waxing enthusiastic over the Dawes plan succeeding.

Surely, experience has taught the working class of the world that when international capitalist financial experts fall out, the dangers of imperialist wars multiply and intensify. Already, rash rumblings of proletarian discontent are drowning the hypocritical applause which the German bourgeoisie are today according the Dawes plan.

A Big Stick Policy.

Already, the Latin-American countries are reacting sharply to the threatening arrogant notes of Secretary of State Kellogg. We quote the following editorial comment from the LISTIN DIARIO OF SANTO DOMINGO: "As to Pan-Americanism, it has become discredited because it has served only to further the interests of American industries, big business

(Continued on page 7)

Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia

By MORRIS BACKALL.

WHEN the workers of Russia organized the Soviet form of government they established complete national freedom in their country. They took a deep interest in the list of all the people inhabiting the land, they found that the middle class among the Jews is too large. It is true that the peasant is also a middle man, but he is a productive one, while the Jew was non productive, and a non productive element stands in conflict with the entire situation of a Communist country.

The Jewish population in czaristic Russia were not allowed to live in large industrial cities and states. The industries in the Ghetto were not large enough to employ a great deal of workers, and the government owned factories, even in the Ghetto were closed to Jewish workers.

Jewish employers sometimes refused to employ Jewish workers, because they could find cheaper labor among other people, so the Jews in Russia were compelled to become the go-between for the village and the city and be the merchant, the broker, the middle man.

Jews Back to Land.

At the conferences of the Jewish section of the Communist Party of Russia in 1918-1919, the question of settling the Jews on land was raised, but, Ukrainia and a portion of White Russia was occupied in 1919 by the Germans, and the question was how to bring back the Jews to their former settlements. In June of 1919, at a second conference of the Jewish section of the Communist Party in Soviet Russia, the question of settling Jews on land was the central question of the gathering and the Jewish commissariat issued a manifesto in regard to Jewish colonization in Soviet Russia.

But in August, 1919, the Soviet government had to evacuate Ukrainia. In 1920, in the Jewish districts the terror of the whites reigned and the Jewish population was afraid to show itself on the streets and right afterward military Communism was striving for economic reconstruction which had on its' program the bringing of peasants to the city, and not colonization on soil.

It was Trotsky's plan of the labor army to bring thirty million peasants into industry, and therefore the idea of settling Jews on land was out of question.

Restriction of Private Business.

In 1921 came the N. E. P. (new economic program) and some of the Jewish population had the illusion that the old possibilities of speculation had returned.

In 1922 this Jewish population of Soviet Russia awakened from this illusion. They understood that this is N. E. P., but the old times cannot return any more, the little merchant is unable to compete with the government owned stores and co-operatives, that private business must give way in Soviet Russia.

In the meanwhile in Soviet Russia, labor became a very valuable element, people began to be proud of productive effort; the psychology changed, because of this new objective condition.

Productive Labor Necessary.

About a million and two hundred thousand Jews are now living on labor, but, there are six hundred thousand that have no source of livelihood, and the question for them is, either to starve or to occupy themselves with productive labor.

The tendency to colonize the Jews on land found its expression in voluntary settlements of about sixty thousand Jews on soil, without anybody's efforts. The Jewish Communists of Soviet Russia, therefore, started a big campaign for colonization. They did not invent the problems, they did not also invent land, they only found the address to it.

In 1922 when the old Soviet Russia exhibition of agriculture took place the Jewish Communists demanded a pavilion for the Jewish peasants in the exhibition. In 1923 the pavilion was built and hundreds of thousands of visitors praised the great efforts of the Jewish peasants for their very modern agricultural accomplishment.

Land Committee Organized.

At the thirteenth Communist party convetnion in Soviet Russia, the question of colonizing Jews on land became a general government question because of the very elaborate discussion of how to change the government policy of private business, and as a result of the great discussion at the party convention, the Comzet (land committee) was organized.

What are the results? The government gave to the Jews forty-five thousand desiatin (a desiatin is over two acres) in one place in Ukrainia, in the district of Cherson and Krivorog. The Cherson circle is divided in three lines, first, Nikolaiev and Cherson, second Cherson and Merepo on the way to Charkov, and third, Nikolaiev and Dolinsipala, it is a triangle. In the triangle alone there is thirty-six thousand desiatin and nine thousand in the Krivorog district of the state of Jekaterinoslav. The district of Cherson reaches the river Mingovicz, which is surrounded with all Jewish colonists.

Jews Given Land.

The second stretch of land was given to the Jews this year in Crimea, with eight thousand desiatin, and ten thousand desiatin n White Russia, and also another piece of land in Crimea.

The program of colonization is as follows: four thousand five hundred families with a population of twenty five thousand will be colonized this year.

Every person is supplied with transportation for which he pays only one-fourth of the regular price. Every young man that is of military age gets a postponement for three years. They also get an exemption of taxes for several years. The families that are going to Crimea are also getting wood to build houses free, and also getting seeds on credit for several years.

The Jews are colonizing first as pioneers, every small or larger town sends out first, a small group of its people and then they are making themselves ready to colonize by whole towns. In Crimea settles this year, three hundred families, and in Ukrainia three thousand and the rest in White Russia. It costs six hundred rubles to colonize a family. The Comzet is still short a half million dollars for this year, but for the next year the program is to colonize ten thousand Jewish families and yet a poorer class of Jews, and the need will be eight hundred rubles for each and every family.

American Jews Must Help.

The "Narkomzet" of Soviet Russia is ready to give to the Jews enough land to colonize hundreds of thousands of Jews. It offered a million and a hundred thousand desiatin in the district of Shelabisk on the Ural, but the funds to make it possible ought to be raised in this country. The Jewish workers organized themselves in the "Ikor," but they are finding difficulties to arouse the class consciousness of the Jewish workers in the trade unions which are still largely under the influence of the Forward and are blind even to such a great necessity.

The Jewish distribution committee on the other hand did receive favorable reports about Jewish colonization in Russia and is undertaking a big campaign for funds.

There are 125,000 Jews already colonized in Russia, occupying 250,000 desiatin land. This is only the beginning. In Palestine only fifty thousand desiatin are held by Jewish farmers and it is after forty years of activity, this shows what national freedom means in a Communistic state.

Dollarizing a World

By Jay Lovestone

(Continued from page 2)

and commercial imperialism. The very mention of the term is an insult to the purity of intention announced by Monroe."

And already, the imperialist watchdogs of Yankee capitalism are barking ferociously. Listen to the following declaration of the mouthpiece of the Ynakee militarist caste, The Army and Navy Journal of June 20th, 1925, in speaking of the Mexican situation: "It is not at all unlikely that a display of force will be necessary a little later to make Mexico understand that American interests, too long ignored, must be protected."

Could any imperialist clique speak more "politely?"

Corrupting the Workers.

HERE we have the economic basis for the bourgeoisification of sections of the working class in imperialist countries. Here we have the economic basis for the growth of a labor aristocracy, in the United States for instance. Here we have the basis for the growth of that anomaly called by Lenin, a bourgeois working class.

In the United States, where imperialism is most powerful and highly developed, bourgeois working class leaders, labor bankers, flourish and dominate. No doubt we will soon read on the tombstone of the late grand chief Warren S. Stone, a list of directorships in such banks as the Empire Trust Company of New York and the National Bank of Boston. The total resources of the banks and finance companies in which this labor leader was a director are approximately one hundred fifty million dollars. No less significant is the fact that at the funeral of this weed of a working class, railway labor leader, there were present two union-hating railroad presidents like Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio rialroad and J. B. Yohe of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad.

What worse source of corruption, what more menacing cantankerous growth could there be on the body-politic of the proletariat in the United States?

Onward to the Next War.

BEFORE the great world war, America was a debtor nation. Today it is a creditor nation. Before the world war, in 1908, when the Yankee imperialist power was not yet so full grown, the United States toured a fleet of eighteen war vessels around the world. Today, exporting capital at the rate of about a billion dollars annually and occupying all the front row seats in the international imperialist arena, the United States navy is starting a "friendship" cruise of fifty-seven warships to Australia and New Zealand.

The rate of the militarization of America is terrific. There are today seventy-five thousand college students and about forty thousand high school students getting military training for varying periods during the year. To facilitate the building up of a military caste in the United States the War Department has officially detailed seven hundred forty-five officers and one thousand enlisted men for such training. The United States War Department is spending more than two million dollars annually on military training camps.

This year the United States will spend $674,581,000 or nearly 22 per cent of its total federal budget for the war and navy departments. In the fiscal year of 1924 this proportion was only 19.3 per cent. It is interesting to note that Great Britain is spending this year only about 13 per cent of its estimated total expenditures for its military and naval departments. Last year Great Britain spent more than 14 per cent of its total government expenditures for the army and navy.

"Dollarization" abroad means militarism at home. The export of huge quantities of American capital is paving the road for the exporting of vast armies of the Americn proletariat to be pitted in slaughter against the proletariat of other countries. "Dollarizing" the world simply means for the American workers an addition of acute hardships, a subtraction of the most elementary political rights and economic needs, a division in their own ranks, and the multiplication of the dangers of devastating war.

Imperialism means war sooner rather than later.

- War is hell. Imperialism is hell.

Letters From Our Readers

To my Fellow Auto Gypsies.

To the DAILY WORKER: Our daily press which like George Washington never tells a lie, is getting train fever trying to invent a way to stop the influx of auto gypsies.

Headed by Miss Adeline Buffington, of Salt Lake City, a move is on foot to wipe out this condition. These moron social workess charge the American people with packing their effects, and taking to the road to run away from work. "They use the plight of their children to gain sympathy and assistance. They are ruining the chances of the next generation by teaching them not to work, etc., etc.

But let us see why the citizens of this country are degenerating into a band of gypsies. That there are multitudes of auto tramps is beyond question. They come and go in every direction. As soon as a family pitches camp the first questions asked are: Where can I get a job? How far to the next camp? How are the roads? What do they soak you for gas, and how much for camping?

Then come tales of experiences and hardships, and there are many.

While writing this a family with a small baby is pitching camp. They have a 1916 Ford with broken spring. They have not got the price of a new one which is $2.50. Many have no tents and take pot luck with weather conditions out under the open sky.

What do these people eat? Certainly not healthy wholesome food, to which workers are entitled.

This morning a family of six left camp. They did not own their car, they had $4.35 in their possession, their clothes were in rags and they had four little kiddies.

The father was willing to work at anything, he had not seen a day's work in months. Does anyone mean to insinuate that these people prefer this to a good home and a steady income? They are on the tramp simply because they cannot get work. They cannot pay rent so the landlord drives them out. The grocer cuts their credit. Once on the road, it is steal, beg or starve. Another class of tramps can be found on the road. They travel in fine big cars, stop at hotels, resorts and beaches. Money they have plentiful but they do not toil. They bring with them a maid servant to do the chores and a man servant to drive the car. This class feeds upon our bodies. They are the parasites and they exist because you workers will not organize to fight our common enemy, the thieves who rob us. Meekly we crawl into filthy places called auto camps, and pay a dollar for the privilege while they go to the beauty spots of the earth. We pay their bills with our life blood and that of our children.

In winter you go to some city, get a dingy, musty room in the tenement district and you call this home.

Get into the Workers (Communist) Party of America and fight like men and women.

Only a cur lies down to die.

Frances M. Dickey,
Big Timber, Mont.

A Communist Group in a Russian Factory

By ANISE

MOSCOW, June 14.—(By Mail.) I spent two days this past week in a Russian factory a few hours ride from Moscow. A former New York comrade in charge of "propaganda" for the district and invited me out. I first had the chance to see how Russian party workers live out in the provinces, for he moved over to share the room of a comrade and gave me his room. Certainly no unskilled worker in America, who has a job, lives so plainly. A wooden plank bed, without springs, a large table on which to work, a wash basin in one corner with a tiny pail of water hung above it, one chair and one stool—these were the furnishings. No rug, no wardrobe, not even a hook on the wall for clothes.

For cooking food, there was an electric teapot. The water had to be brought from a distance, and carried to a distance after using. There was no plate, no dish-pan, no pail and only one teaspoon. . . . . He laughed: "When they go to the north pole, they have more comforts. But I am too busy. Besides, I get a hot meal every day at the factory." . . . . At home cold food eaten out of a bag sufficed.

WE went in the evening to the meeting of the Party "Yachejka,"—the communists of the factory. Originally, the word yachejka signified a little nucleus, but now it is a big meeting; so have the numbers of the communists grown. Now also, at most of the meetings they allow outsiders or non-party people, since the subjects considered have to do with the welfare of the factory. The non-party people take part even in discussions, but do not vote.

The young secretary of the Party Committee, a group of nine elected by the whole gathering to conduct the affairs of the party in that factory, was just finishing his report of the last six months as we entered. There were 180 members of the party, of whom 60 were received this year and 60 more last year. Such large numbers of new ones, almost swamping the machinery and requiring much labor to organize into work. For work of some kind had to be found for all of them; if they were not "active" they were no use, and might be dropped. The party in the factroy existed as the active, energetic political force, correlating every activity.

OPPOSITE me as I sat down was the director of the factory—also a Communist. But he did not look happy. "He may possibly attack the report of the committee,'" whispered R., "for they have been making it hot for him. He is likely to be removed from his job any time now on their recommendation. The Trust thinks he's a good man, but he somehow doesn't get the cooperation of the workers. He is sincere and has tried to learn; perhaps he has learned something here that will be useful to him elsewhere. But he cannot apply it here, for in the process he has roused too many prejudices. I am also recommending to the Party that he be transferred."

As we sat down, questions were breaking out from all over the room, taken down rapidly in writing by the chairman of the meeting. "Why have we no report from the Pioneers? Are all the party members of this factory members also of the MOPR? (The relief of communist political prisoners in many lands.) Have we organized a movement to help the proletarian student? Has the Party looked into the matter of the Club and observed that we have no summer grounds or equipment for summer activities? How large is the active membership; how many members have no party duties? What has our Village Commission done in the nearby county of which we are now the "guardians?" Why haven't we a sanitary organization?

When this list of questions and dozens more had been collected, the young secretary, a worker in black leather jacket, only recently elected to the job, rose to answer.

THE Village Commission has spent two or three weeks investigating the village soviets throughout the township. They had sent speakers to all holidays and special days: The first of May, the Anti-Tuberculosis day and other events. Now came the question of organizing a day nursery for the peasants during the summer field work. It was time now, he thought, to proceed to the organization of a voluntary Society of Guardians, taking in any nonparty people who would be willing to work. Only so could the connection with the village be put on a broad enough basis, with enough willing workers to carry on all the activities needed.

No, he said, there was no sanitary organization, but there was a very good, small Sanitary Commission which had been doing some good work. It was not possible, in such a small factory with only a few hundred workers, to start so many organizations. It was best to start organizations for the important things, but merely have commissions for others.

I began to get the difference between "commissions" and "organizations." In facing any prbolem, from sanitation to the relation with the peasant, from illiteracy to political prisoners abroad, the Party group in the factory first organized a cmmission, chosen from among its own members. When this had been going for some time, and had aroused some enthusiasm, then an attempt was made to create a larger organization, drawing in nonparty members to do as much of the work as possible. But the line of direction had always been fixed first by the Partys commission. Thus they were permeating ever wider and wider groups of workers and drawing them into active participation in many new movements.

THERE were many such movements in this factory. The Down With Illiteracy Society, the Friends of Children, raising money for homeless children, the M. O. P. R., the Village Get-Together organization, the Cultural Bureau, the organization for the Protection of Labor, the organization for Speeding up Production. All of these had been once launched by the Party, but were now functioning, not under the Party, but under the Factory Committee, elected by all the workers. They had become part of the accepted life of the factory. But the Communists who had launched them still kept a guiding hand on them, assigned members to work in them, received reports from them and made suggestions to them, with the aim of keeping all the life of the factory,—its production, its workers' rights, its cultural groups,—in line with the ultimate progress towards Communism.

"The most interesting job in the factory is that of party secretary," whispered R. to me, as the meeting went on. "After that comes the job of managing the plant. But the Party secretary really has more responsibility. If anything at all goes wrong—in production, or in the life of the workers, he is going to get knocked for it. It is the duty of the manager to see that the factory produces well; he must satisfy the trust. It is the duty of the factory committee to see that the workers get good wages and conditions of labor; they must satisfy the workers. But in the reconciling of these two demands, and in the bigger questions of making the factory serve the ultimate needs of a socialist state—that's where the party secretary has to satisfy everybody. If he sees friction growing between manager and workers, he must forestall trouble, sometimes by arguing politics with the workers and showing them what is and is not possible, and sometimes by recommending the removal of the boss."

THE young secretary had just answered a question. A mild clamor arose in the back of the hall. "Our party committees are getting to be regular pets of the administration," said a discontented worker. The young secretary paid no atention. R. turned to me with a grin. "And he has just recommended the removal of the boss! That's how much he is a pet of the administration! But this of course, cannot be announced, for the recommendation may not be accepted, and there is no use in creating a scandal."

"How many active members?" was the next question. The secretary explains that of the 180 party members there were about 20 who had no regular party duties. There were certain conditions which brought this about. Some of them were new members who could not read and write yet, and consequently could hardly take the active part demanded in party work. There were working women with children; it was hard for them to do party work evenings after working all day. However, each individual case was being gone into, to see how soon this passivity could be remedied. Some, perhaps, would have to be dropped as pure ballast.

"Couldn't you find a stronger, more energetic woman organizer?" came the question. "Well, if you can name one," said the secretary, and paused for a reply. Getting none, he went on: "She was appointed with your assistance six months ago. She is not doing badly. But she lacks training. We are recommending her next year to a Party School."

"And what have you been doing about vodka?" came another question. The secretary explained that cases of drunkenness had been reprimanded, but that he really must ask for facts before proceeding against individuals about whom there were rumors.

"Does the Workers' Cooperative Building Association report on its work to the Party Committee?" I remembered the new houses I had seen going up near the station and I caught the secretary's answer: "Of course it does."

THE questions came to an end. Who has anything to discuss? asked the chairman. One after another they rose from various parts of the room and contributed their ideas to the meeting. One man was a long-winded rambler. "That fellow was secretary of the Party here a year and a half ago," said R. "He couldn't be elected now. He talks too much. He is not a clear thinker and can't deliver the goods. The demand of the working class are now greater, and there are more people growing up able to fill the places."

The boss of the factory also asked for the floor, but he made no attempt to attack the committee, but contented himself with platitudes. He was not at home; there had been too much unhappy gossip abount him. "If he is a Communist, and uses the factory horses to go and buy sausage with for his home, naturally everybody talks about it. He's a fool to do that in a little town like this."

The meeting was drawing to a close when there was a movement of protest among the women. "Aren't we going to get the floor at all? Only one woman has spoken the women's organizer."

"Why didn't you speak up? The floor is free," says the secretary. Then a member moves that since it is past closing time, nobody else be allowed to speak except women. It is passed amid mild applause. Dead silence falls. Finally one of the women gets up. "When are you going to give us that mechanical laundry and free us? You haven't bought us washing basins. Each woman delegate has two or three 'young pioneers' and she hasn't time to attend to them."

A LITTLE more discussion on this line and then comes reception of new members. Several "candidates" known to all present are received into full membership; two or three workers are presented as candidates. Their sponsors tell how long they have known them and why they recommend them. The applicants rise to answer any questions. There are no questions; the man is known to all; he lives in the factory barracks, and his life is an open book to his fellow workers. But suddenly a man in the back of the room throws a question: "Are you single?" "Yes." "Will you marry in church?" "No," says the applicant, and after a pause sits down. His working history, and his peasant parentage have already been announced.

It is extraordinary to think all over the largest republic on earth, from Leningrad to Vladivostok, in every factory and mill this is going on. This vital organizing life, starting cultural societies, guiding them, keeping them true to a certain line. And that all this has been organized in eight years in a country where workers were formerly not allowed to organize anything at all.

"You know how it's done," says R. to me "If a factory has no Communists, we send down three or four. After six months there are fifteen. Then we send a couple more with new ideas. Change the methods, get different things started. In a year we have forty. We form societies, Mopr, friends of children, day nursery, pioneers; we get non-party people working. We draw them in next. We keep changing personnel and bringing in new ideas and methods to keep things stirred up. That's how it goes all over the land."

"All Men Are Born Free and Equal."

By ISRAEL AMTER.

THREE days after the Fourth of July, when the patriots of this country reannounce that "all men are born free and equal," thousands of children of New York and the vicinity are applying to be adopted by a wealthy man.

E. W. Bronwing, a wealthy real estate operator, is looking for a companion for his foster daughter, and has advertised to that effect. Thousands of letters have poured in to the Bronwing mansion, appealing to Bronwing to adopt this or that child.

"Mothers plead poverty," says the New York Times, declaring that they are "too poor to give their effspring the advantage and education which they felt their children deserved."

One little girl, evidently not knowing what the procedure meant, went with her mother to the palace of the real estate operator and when asked whether she wished to leave her mother and be adopted, wept bitter tears.

Mothers giving up their children, because they cannot properly support them! Children being torn from their parents, because their parents cannot take care of them. This is the "freedom" and "equality" of which the 100 percent patriots talk so much. The same "freedom" and "equality" that Benjamin P. Chass, writer for the "Current History Monthly," in an article in the March issue, mentions when he states that "children at the age of 2 and 3 have been found toiling away their days of mere infancy, helping their mothers eke out a living in the tenement houses of New York and other cities." "In the cotton fields of California, children as young as 4 pick from sunrise to sunset."

"Margaret A. McGroarty, a visiting teacher, told of frightful conditions in the Italian section of upper New York. ...Children as young as 3 work on artificial flowers. Their wages are deplorable," she testified. "Conditions in East Harlem are simply appaling."

"All men are born free and equal." Facts prove it!

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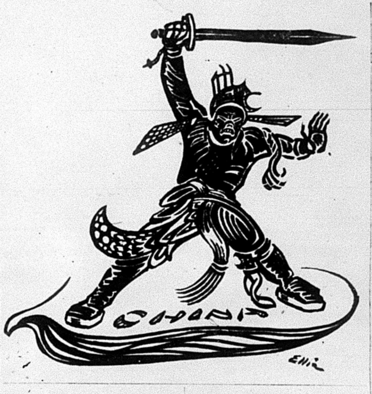
CHINA FIGHTS BACK

By Alfred Wagenknecht



A SHARP report like the crack of a musket. I turned around quickly. There stood a petty naval officer boxing the ears of a rickshaw coolie. Countless Chinamen were walking up and down the Bund in Canton, and yet not one stopped.

This happened just a year ago. Coolies ears are not being boxed by sailors from foreign battleships on the Bund, in Canton, China, today. The imperialists' battleships on the Bund. imperialists' battleships are there, yes, but the sailors are standing by to defend Shameen, the foreign quarter, the home of the international banks and the trading corporations of the imperialists, and are not promenading the Bund, full of whiskey and soda, spitting into the faces of the natives.

THE year 1922 in China was eventful. The immense strikes of the railway workers of Pekin and Hankow and of the sailors of Hong Kong were the sparks which are setting off the broadsides today. It was Japanese yen which bought the knife and then paid the executioner of the Pekin-Hankow railroad workers' strike leaders, who were decapitated in public in order to teach the workers that labor unionism is not a healthy method of struggle. But the Chinese railway workers were taught quite another lesson. They formed groups of ten and continued their union activity under the very noses of the imperialists.

THIS same year saw the strike of 30,0000 Chinese Pacific sailors at the British port of Hong Kong, which spread rapidly into a general strike of all Hong Kong servants and laborers until the total involved numbered 50,000. There are strikes and strikes, but this was the kind that made the blood of every revolutionist tingle. The strikers had their own militia. The Canton workers and peasants stood by. And when food became scarce in Hong Kong and when it was suddenly discovered that the boats plying between Canton and Hong Kong were not bringing down even a solitary squash to feed the bourgeoisie of Hong Kong, armed vessels were sent to Canton on a foraging expedition. But they came back empty. It was then that the retainers of the imperialists who resided in Hong Kong, whose wonderful mansions make the Peak so picturesque, began to flee the city. They felt that the rebellion meant business. As it did.

THE strike was won. The transportation corporations, acting thru a compradore, had to agree to pay the union $100,000 damages. The union thought the go-between honest. The fine against the imperialists has not been paid to this day.

Encouraged by the militancy of the Hong Kong sailors, the latter half of 1922 saw sixty labor unions organized in Shanghai alone. These unions conducted fifty strikes. Fifty strikes for and against what?

For more than three to twelve cents a day for children between six and twelve years of age.

Against a working day of twelve to eighteen hours.

Against Simon Legree methods in the factories.

For more than an average wage of ten dollars a month for married men.

Against the inhumanity to the thousands of babies, who are dragged to work every morning upon their mothers insufficient breasts, to be thrown into a corner upon a pallet of rags or straw, there to lie until the twelve or fourteen hour day is at an end.

It might well be said that in China children go to work from birth, for from the minute the mother is rid of birthpangs, the baby is in the mill.

AT the end of 1923 these came the convention of the Kuomintang party in Canton. The Chinese masses, especially in southern China, had at last heard the message from Soviet Russia—a message backed by deeds—which broadcasted world-wide the principle of self-determination of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples, of all nationalities. And the advanced workers, seeing that the compadore-merchant leaders of the Kuomintang party were compromising with the imperialists, decided upon a new Kuomintang, a revolutionary peoples party of the masses. It was this convention that has to its credit the first attempt to organize the peasant masses in China, to bring them into political contact with the struggle for liberation in China.

IN the succeeding months the Kuomintang struck deep roots in all the industrial centers of China. It won against the fascist troops organized by its own right wing. It maintained the leadership of Sun Yat Sen. Both against the imperialists' spies, against the bribery of military governors and others influential, against the advances of the frocked man of Christ, who is also the advance agent of imperialism in China, the Kuomintang grew.

During these months the sobered socialism of MacDonald stood by the imperialists, so that they might enjoy another spree of super-profits. And we had the French, the Japanese the British, the American bourgeoisie playing their little games to possess Pekin, the seat of power.

And did not Soviet Russia diplomacy do them brown?

THE imperialists forced China to open its doors so that it might be exploited by them. Today the Chinese are pointing to this open door and demanding the immediate exit of the imperialists. Recent events in China have the prime ministers of all countries up a tree. Altho the cables have been kept hot in an attempt to unite upon some program of subjugation, no agreement has yet been reached.

And we know in which direction one eye of the imperialist beast is looking!

One eye upon Soviet Russia, the other on China, with an occasional glance at Morocco and the Riff victories—this is enough to make most any beast dizzy. And did not a South African warrior chief only the other day, while with one hand shaking the feeble arm of the Prince of Wales, shove under the prince's royal nose a demand for independence?

The world is not quite what it used to be for the dollar kings.

CHINA—a land of 400,000,000 of peasants and workers, where the most appalling situation in all the world of labor obtains, here a halt is being called to the bloodsucking. Masses numbering 400 millions and how many times this many scrofula sores, tubercular infections might we count?

Upon the docks, in every builiding recess, upon all junks, upon all curbs, everywhere where Chinese workers and peasants eat, sleep or work, there are to be found little boys and girls, men and women, resting a while every now and then to scratch and pick at their sores. Whenever you see a sore, there a sucker of the tentacle of the tentacle of the imperialist octopus has rested for a period.

China is being sucked white.

The Chinese masses are deciding to eat and to keep their blood.

That's what it's all about.

In Memory of Ines Armand -

By N. Krupskaya.

This year was the fifth anniversary of our periodical "Kommunistka." During these five years, it carried out its tasks from month to month, pointing out the way in which work among women should be conducted. Those who organized the work among peasant and working women went to this periodical during these five years, but its initiator, our beloved comrade Ines Armand, is no longer with us. She organized this periodical, she put it in working order, but she herself was not given much opportunity to contribute to it. The periodical was founded in the spring of 1920, and in September of the same year Ines died in the Caucasus.

A Friend of Lenin.

Ines was something more than an ordinary worker. She was very gifted, she continually tried to improve herself, she was steady and capable of self-control, and devoted herself to the revolutionry cause. She was bubbling over with energy, and took to heart every success and non-success of the Bolsheviks. As far back as 1905, Ines took an active part in the movement. When in 1911 she came to Paris from Brussels, where she had lived as an emigre after her imprisonment and exile, she became closely connected with our Bolshevik group and was soon one of its most active members. She got through an enormous amount of work in connection with the establishment of closer contact among our various groups abroad. She carried on an extepsive correspondence and had many connections. One can say there is hardly a Bolshevik living as an emigre in 1911-1917 who did not know Ines. She was never down-hearted, and encouraged others by her cheerfulness. I personally, received very much from Ines. I loved her dearly. She soon became a close friend of our circle.

Vladimir Ilyitch was particularly fond of discussing our plans of work with her. Half French, half English by origin, Ines knew French and English perfectly, and her services were very valuable in connection with our relations with foreign parties. She translated all documents, was before the war delegated by the Bolshviks to defend the Bolshevik policy at the session of the International Bureau.

She fulfilled the same function at the International Women's Conference. In 1915 she was our delegate at the Zimmerwald and Kienthal Conference and took an active part in the work of the Comintern. In 1911, Ines played an important role in the organization of a party school near Paris, where she lectured on political economy. Among those who attended the lectures in this school were: Comrades Orzhonikidze, Schwartz, Breslav, Dogadov, Zevind, Sagurin and others. This school did an important piece of work by linking up the Bolshevik cadres for energetic work at the time when the revolutionary wave was in the ascendant. In 1912, Ines went illegally to work in Petersburg. She was soon thrown into prison, and subsequently became again an emigre.

Her Work Among Women.

She worked very energetically in all the branches of Party work, but paid special attention to work among women. Already in 1914, she sent from abroad articles for the Petersburg "Rabotnitza" and was a member of the foreign section of the Editorial Board of this periodical. She prepared reports on work among women for the International Women's Conference, which it was proposed to hold in Vienna in 1914 simultaneously with the general International Congress, but which did not come off after all. When Ines came to Russia in 1917, she began immediately energetic agitation and propaganda among working women. She did not only speak at meetings, she also wrote for the working women. Her excellent pamphlet: "How I Came to Defend the Soviet Power," became very popular. Ines was the initiator of the "Working Women's Pages" in the "Pravda" and "Bednota." These pages have been very useful for propaganda among working and peasant women. But still greater were her services in connection with the organization of the working women.

A Pioneer in Women's Work.

In 1919 she was at the head of the working women's section attached to the C. C. of the R. C. P. (B), and issued very careful instructions to all working women's organizers. Now everyone can see how important it is to have women delegates, but during the first years of the revolution, the manner of carrying on work among non-party working and peasant women was a contentious question. Ines was a keen advocate of delegate meetings. She exercised considerable influence over working women.

Now, when we witness the increasing influx of working and peasant women into our Soviets, when we see that working and peasant women are eager to join the Party, we must not forget the comrade who laid the foundation stone of the organization of working and peasant women, who accomplished and sacrificed so much for their emancipation.

Working and peasant women, let the memory of Ines Armand be ever with you.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly give it to him!

The Why and How of Shop Nuclei

By Joseph Zack.

THE last congress of the Communist International made it mandatory upon all sections to reorganize on the basis of the new basic unity of the Internatoinal Communist Party—the shop nucleus. For our party with 25,000 members operating in a whale of a country with 90 per cent of the proletariat unorganized; divided into so many languages, the matter does not appear so very simple. I am not exaggerating when I say that the bulk of our membership is as yet completely at sea on the theory of this question and especially on its application specifically to this country.

The Theory of the Shop Nuclei.

THE organization structure generally should reflect the aim of the movement, and as every one knows, we inherited our present organization fom the Second International. The social-democratic theory of peacefully growing into socialism by reforming the capitalist state and gradually legislating capitalism out of existence made it necessary for social-democracy to accept the permeation of bourgeois parliament as its main objective. With this as the starting point, the whole movement was placed on a reform basis; its organizational apparatus had to run parallel to the bourgeois machine and its parties. Furthermore, in order that the masses should not thru some intemperate outburst resulting from the daily conflict of economic interests, disturb the bourgeoisie order sufficiently for the ruling class to abolish these nicely won democratic privileges, social-democracy needed to manipulate such struggles into peaceful channels.

OURS, the Communist program, is exactly the contrary. The perfection of bourgeois democracy and the bourgeois parliament is not our objective. Our aim is to express its sham and hypocrisy and to use the elbow-room that it affords us as a platform to preach the slass struggle. Neither do we pacify the violence of the daily class struggle. We try to organize the masses of the exploited for action outside of the sphere of bourgeois parliamentary politics intensify the antagonisms of the daily struggle until it becomes one mighty blow that will crush the bourgeoisie completely and establish the proletarian Soviet power.

Where to Organize.

THE whole capitalist political apparatus called the state, no matter what its democratic camouflage, is in essence the armed fist of the bourgeoisie to ensure and perpetuate the exploitation which is most severe at the point of production. It is there that the daily struggle to get a bigger share of life takes place in its severest form. It is there that we are "skinned alive." And naturally it is there that the proletariat does and should organize for self-preservation, offense and defense. There is also the soil to plant the roots of a fighting revolutionary working-class organization, in factories, mills and mines, where the struggle takes place day by day, we can really participate in those daily struggles, broaden them, and organize the proletarian industrially and politically for our program. It is precisely here that we are at the present time weakest and cannot grow because of our present form of organization.

Hence the need to junk it and to build one that suits our program.

THE achievement of the nucleus form of organization is that it hitches the basic party unit to a definite group of workers in a shop or mine and charges that group of our party with the definite task of organizing these workers and participating in their daily problems and struggles; of matching their wits with the brains of the capitalists who exploits them; and thus truly becoming their vanguard, not only in words but in deeds, and thru this activity, establishing the party's leadership among them, politically as well as economically.

Our present party unit, the territorial branch does not link up with the workers. It is like an engine generating lots of noise with little results. We have a Bolshevik program with a menshevik form of organization and this makes the shop nuclei reorganization a major issue confronting the party. Let us make the big step in Bolshevizing our party by Bolshevizing its form of organization.

SOME comrades say the theory is all right but it wont' work!

1st. Because we cannot organize a nucleus composed of Russians, Germans, Finns and Americans. They would not understand one another and we cannot destroy our federations. The nucleus idea is all right for the English comrades.

2nd. Our party is so small numerically, that there are but a few factories with sufficient members to form a nuclei. So let the party first grow big enuf, say five hundred thousand members, and we will see. Meanwhile, we can form a few nuclei here and there, but this must not disturb the party structure.

3rd. In this country, we have the T. U. E. L. taking care of "that end of the movement," so we do not need it.

4th. It may work among the miners, but what about the seasonal needle industry, where small shops predominate? How about the building trades, when a construction is finished, no more nuclei? Or the marine workers? What about unemployment, especially a big economic crisis in which ten million are out of work? The whole party machinery will continually get out of gear. What about the many members who do not work in industry?

IN short, say those comrades, the C. I. must be convinced that in this country the nuclei proposition can receive only limited application. It is all right, of course, in another country. We are for it in principle, etc., etc. These questions are quite interesting and each presents a problem. For each of them there is, however, a logical and practical solution, provided the principle of shop nuclei organization is really agreed upon as the desirable form of party organization.

The Problem of Nuclei Reorganization in the U. S. A.

LET us for simple illustration assume that our entire party is composed of English-speaking comrades and deal with the language problem later. We would in this case take all the party members of one factory—three, five or more and organize them into a factory or shop nuclei branch. During the transition period and until the party grows into considerable numbers, we will be faced with the problem of having our members in ones or twos in a factory, mine or shop. In order that the party shall be in a position to hold these members to activity and responsibility for party work in their place of employment, such comrades until the time they can form a nucleus in their shop or mine, should be attached to the nearest nuclei branch or shop or street nucleus. If there is no nucleus in their area all the individual comrades should form a shop nuclei branch or street nucleus (International branch) and thru their organized activity work it up into a genuine nuclei branch of the party.

THESE shop nuclei branches then elect their delegates to the section or city committee (at the beginning each individual small shop nucleus of 3, 5 or more does so until a shop branch is formed), which then constituues the city organization. In big cities section committees will be formed of all the nuclei branches or single nuclei in a factory area. The same principle can be applied to small cites or factory districts where several nucleus may form the city committee instead of being formed into a nuclei branch or section committee as in big cities. The various central committees within an industrial area then form a sub-district of the larger party district in that territory. The basic unit of the party, the shop or nucleus or thru the nucleus branch, select delegates to the party.

THE general party divisions will of course also be organized more along the lines of predominating industries, such as coal, textile, oil, etc. It goes without saying that for national work along industrial lines in one or another industry or union, the nuclei in the various shops, factories or mines will be connected with the national and local machinery of the T. U. E. L. Thus, the left wing will establish its organizational roots not only in the local unions, but also in the shops.

THIS answers the problem of genereal reorganization and co-ordination of the party machinery on shop nuclei basis, as well as the problem of organizing into this machinery the isolated comrades of one or two in a factory. We must of course go thru a transitory state in this work, but under this form the bulk of the membership can be drawn into the nuclei machinery and an honest attempt made to apply the nuclei reorganization to a numerically, as yet, weak party.

The Functions of Shop Nuclei.

AS we well enuf know, the American proletariat is politically yet very backward. Whatever class consciousness there is amongst them is mainly economic. More wages, less hours, etc. It will be the most difficult task of the nuclei to broaden this vague economic class feeling into real political class consciousness, to draw these workers into class politics. The party will succeed thru the shop nuclei to do this much better than now, because its literature, leaflets, press, will thru intimate contact with the masses be more suitable for this purpose.

However, especially at the beginning, under the tremendous pressure of the politically ignorant working class, there will be an overwhelming temptation for the nuclei to work only on economic issues. This is not remedied at once by making the nuclei work difficult before they strike roots amongst the workers, but must be constantly kept sight of and remedied thru better tactics and more care in our political agitation. Leaflets, press, stickers, etc must always be distributed in various ways by the nuclei. In proportion to the growth of favorable sentiment, attempts should be made to pull the workers down en masse to mass meetings of and demonstrations of political character.

Aside from political work which applies to all nuclei in organized and unorganized industries alike, the work of our nuclei could be divided at present into two main categories: the nuclei in organized industries and those in unorganized industries.

Nuclei in Organized Industries.

AS far as the economic activities in organized industries are concerned, nuclei will have to follow the program of the T. U. E. L. in that industry, and establish the left wing as a factor in the shops, instead of only on the floors of the local unions. The nuclei in its every day contact with the workers in the shops will be in a better position to bring home to the workers the meaning of the basic slogans of our party, such as, amalgamation, shop committees, labor party, etc., because the need is more striking at the point of production where many fracts or trades work in the same factory and do fancy bureaucratic tricks are in order there to side-track the feeling for solidarity.

AMONG the ordinary daily activities of the nuclei it must be the objective of any nuclei or comrades in a union shop to get the shop chairmanship and to see to it that the union agreement is interpreted and enforced in the interests of the workers. The nuclei must continually counteract the perpetual attempts of the boss to undermine the union agreement with the intention to eventually establish the open shop. It must fight against reductions in wages, in any form, and to fight every inch of the ground for the interests of the workers. A Communist must come into a shop with an attitude that he has something to say about conditions and production there and to get the workers to support our fighting policy.

IN trades where the shop chairman system is not established, the nuclei members should fight for it in the unions. If they have influence or the tacit consent of the workers, they same factory and do fancy bureau- any trouble that may arise in their factory so that, altho unofficially, but just as effectively, they will be considered as leaders of the workers in the place where they work. Besides the daily struggle for the interests of workers on purely shop questions, the nuclei with all vigor fight for the introduction of the shop committee system. In some unions, shop committees have already a legal basis, in others semi-legal.

THE shop committee idea will appeal mostly to those workers who, altho working for the same boss in the same plant, are divided into different unions and can easily see the advantage of unity on the job. In some industries and localities we can, with a little fight, get the shop committee officially adopted, in its milder form as it already exists in some unions, viz: limited only to shop questions, instead of, as our demand is, control thru shop committees of the entire union. While the fight goes on for official union recognition of shop committees, the nuclei must broaden out their organizational power and ideological influence by organizing all those that favor unity thru shop committees and amalgamation of the entire industry.

The nuclei must try to influence, as a sort of unofficial shop committee, as many workers as possible in the factory, with the object of unifying these workers for the struggle against the boss and the union bureaucracy, and establishing the machinery that will make it possible for the left wing, entrenched in the shops and led by the party, to force amalgamation from the botom and to enable the party to take leadership in the struggles, despite and over the heads of the union bureaucracy.

THE entrenchment of the nuclei in the shops will make it possible to bring broader layer of the workers into union activities and to bring them down to union meetings to reinforce the activities and power of the T. U. E. L. fraction. The activities of the nuclei and the work of the T. U. E. L. fraction must go hand in hand. These are, generally, the functions of nuclei in organized industries.

Our Readers' Views

Socialist Likes Daily Worker.

The DAILY WORKER: I am almost a life-time socialist, have belonged to the socialist party ever since it was organized and my first vote was cast for Old Bill Weaver. Ever since I have been a radical, but for some reason I never had seen a copy of your paper until the Fourth of July meeting here (the Debs meeting).

At that meeting I bought a copy of your paper and am enclosing a check for a three months' subscription to it. Its tone strikes me favorably and it certainly has the support of the laboring element.

We socialists have no organ, not even a weekly.

Fraternally,
C. W. AHANDLER.

Unemployed Worker Subscribes.

Etna, Pa.

To the Editor, The DAILY WORKER: I am sending you a 6 months subscription to The Daily Worker. Would like to renew for a year, but I have been unemployed since the third day of December, 1923, having worked only thirty-three days since that date.

However, I am enclosing two dollars in addition as a special two months subscription card for a new subscriber.

Yours for Communism,
STEVE KUREPA.

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Russian Electricity Works Construction

By A. A. PURCELL.

Militant Leader of British Labor

A. A. PURCELL

A. A. PURCELL is the one of the fraternal delegates to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor from the British Trade Union Congress. He is the chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) and National Organizer of the Furnishing Trades and Vice Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, Chairman of the English-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee.

HE was chairman of the delegation of Trades Union Congress General Council which recently visited Russia and the whole official report on conditions there has created havoc in the ranks of the reactionaries.

This article is taken from "The Operative Builder", official organ of the British building trades unions.

TO see the Russian republic in its working clothes, one might almost say at its best, take a trip to a few of its several huge stations, now in the course of completion, for the purpose of generating electrical energy. They are all, as it were, set out according to a well thought out plan in keeping with their national economy, and it would seem as consistent as practicable with the process of utilization of the natural resources of the country.

THE great theme of electrification is not merely propounded in the technical circles, it is, so to speak, part of the curriculum of the elementary education of the child and youth in the many workers' clubs throut the vast territory of Russia.

In certain workers' clubs there is a very fine working model of an entire village built with timber hewn and transported by electrical energy, and finally heated, lighted and cleaned by the same force.

IN 1920 the writer visited Chaturi, some 60 miles out of Moscow, where a fair size station was being erected, and owing to the blockade the boilers from a torpedo boat destroyer were being installed in the powerhouse, and all around the earth's crust was being peeled and delved into to secure peat, which was to form the basis of power and energy for lighting, traction and heat en route to and in Moscow proper.

Visited again in 1924 the place had grown enormously. There were thousands more workers on the job and building workers were to be seen everywhere. The 1920 station was gradually shrinking into oblivion, just working whilst a huge station nearing completion was being equipped with power-house requisites from Czecho-Slovakia, with men from that country on the job, the transformers and switch gear being installed and superintended by Metro Vickers, with a technical engineer from Trafford Park, Manchester, in charge of this part of the job.

It was quite a tonic to go with the latter to see his wife and two children residing in a fine house placed at his disposal by the management.

THE old power-house was designed to give off 5,000 kilowatts, the new one is to give 48,000 k.w., and is expected to reach this figure by 1927.

The other stations visited in 1924 were the Mogess near Moscow, the Zemo Chavalis near Tiflis in Georgia, where water power is to be exploited, Sterofka in the Donetz Basin, where inferior anthracite is the chief fuel, the Central Moscow station, which is run on oil fuel, and the Volkhof station, with water power from the River Volk.

It is this latter which affords the best idea of the great capacity to engage in huge tasks so frequently demonstrated by the administration and workers of Russia.

VOLKHOFSTROY, as it is popularly termed, is an undertaking complete with every detail of a gigantic undertaking. It is in the Leningrad district, about 80 miles distant from the city. The scheme is to harness the tides of the river Volk, and is designed so as to secure a maximum of 200,000 k.w. The river is bridged, crossed and narrowed at its vital parts. A huge coffer dam has been constructed, and there are the usual necessary diversions.

This will be the largest station in all Russia.

Viewed from the rising ground it gives the impression of a tremendous structure of galleries and terraces, with loading tracks and bridges chasing each other up, down and around, and vanishing at the distance into a series of dead ends. Already it has swallowed up four million square feet of timber and is bedded with thousands of tons of concrete cement, stone and brick work.

WHEN finished it will have as a partner and helpmate the backing of the Utinka station, which is one with peat burning fuel, and will only work at full pressure when at the Volkhof station, owing to seasonal changes, the river Volk is not giving its full measure of energy.

The main scheme is expected to be completed during 1925, and the total estimated cost is about eight millions sterling.

At the moment there are not less than eleven thousand building workers employed on the job, all members of the All-Russian Building Workers' Union, and they have a journal of their own with some 11,000 copies purchased monthly.

As a contrast, it is stated that when this undertaking is completed the total staff on the works will not exceed 75 workers.

THE works of themselves are mighty enough, but a temporary, self-contained town has been erected around and about it.

There are hospitals, dispensaries, schools, kinemas, a theater, gymnasium, athletic and recreation grounds, baths, baby care centers and creches, and a very fine workers' club, with hall, library, reading rooms, art and educational circles.

There are electric cars for passenger and material transport, cranes and electric conveyors, and concrete forming mechanism and other equipment.

THERE are also huge canteens, co-operative stores, quarters for single men and houses for married men and their families, the usual administrative offices, and finally the trade union office, with its finance committee and secretarial departments, all well and efficiently organized.

Medical organization is properly established and equipped, special efforts being made to protect the health of the workers' children, and in this connection regular reports are made as to the health progress of each child, which comes under the care and observation of the children's hospital and baby care center, while skilled nurses and doctors are part of the make up of this huge organization.

WHILST the wage is equal for men and women workers, there are no charges whatever for medical care and attention, whether expert or ordinary.

They are free from rent, water, lighting and transport charges.

Food and fuel they pay for. They are paid for all holidays, inclusive of a full fortnight per year, free tickets for excursions and entertainments, but two per cent of their wages has to be paid to the trade union as a regular contribution.

The average wage appears to be about 60 roubles per month, that is to say about 31s. per week of 48 hours.

To this must be added all the free services, insurance and holiday payments mentioned above, together with the free clothing supplied in many instances where there is undue risk attaching to their work.

THEN there is that great feature of present-day Russia whereby numerous country houses have been converted into adequately equipped rest houses for the worker. These institutions, tho neither of the hospital nor sanatoria type, with a competent medical staff on the spot are available for the run-down or fatigued worker upon application to his trade union, who send him to one of these many establishments entirely free of all charge.

If the electrification scheme of Russia is a great plan to exploit natural resources, it, in common with the general run of economic undertakings, has to make the necessary minimum provision for the well-being of all who work regardless of their occupation or calling.

This it is that holds so many of their people together and secures in return unstinted service to the great cause for which the toll has been illimitable sacrifice.

UNDER the czarist regime in Russia little or nothing was done to develop the resources pertaining to electricity, altho British, German, French, Belgian and American capitalists were competing for the right to exploit in various directions.

But it was not until the great Lenin scheme of 1920, with its concrete and detailed plans, which were placed before the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets and the technical details approved by the congress of 1,500 electricians, designers, experts and working engineers which met shortly after that the whole business was coordinated and work commenced.

AT first work progressed quite slowly, on the ground that foreign capital and credits were not available, but nevertheless amazing progress has been made when it is understood that the stations now nearing completion must be reaching in the direction of a million or more kilowatts.

If this proves anything at all it would seem to very definitely indicate that difficult as the proposition is the capitalist regime need not necessarily be even a minute part of the workers' state of the future in places additional to Russia.

So long as the admirable spirit and esprit de corps observable on undertakings such as these prevail, Russia will surely and certainly, if ever so slowly, emerge as the greatest healthy and really wealthy industrial democracy the world can know in our day and generation.

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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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GARMENT STRIKE SOLIDARITY GROWS

IMPERIALIST POWERS SPLIT ON SHANGHAI REPORT BY DIPLOMATIC CORPS; BRITISH WISHED SECRECY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, July 12.—The rivalry of various impe-
ialist nations is splitting the unity of their front toward China
nd a veritable hornet's nest of bitter antagonism is caused by
he publication of the secret report of the diplomatic corps on
he massacre of Chinese students and workers at Shanghai.

The report places the whole blame for the killings upon the
ritish and demands the dismissal and punishment of many
ritish members of the municipal council and its American chair-
han, Fessenden.

British interests are charging that the report was prepared
y French and Italian envoys in the diplomatic corps, with the malicious object of destroying British standing in Shanghai and China generally, to aid their own nationals in getting the trade and concessions.

The report not only recommends the punishment of the British involved and a reprimand for the American chairman of the Shanghai council, but authorizes the consular body at Shanghai to demand resignations of the whole municipal council if the instructions are not carreid out.

Things Begin to Happen

When the report was received in Shanghai, with the mantle of secrecy still over it, the British became violently angry and accusative toward the French and Italians. In addition, British Consul Barton cabled London demanding permanent suppression of the report.

Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, assented by cable, but the imperialist enemies of British imperialism had meantime got copy released thru unexplained channels and the Tokio and Paris press ran it in full.

U. S. Mixing In

It was this delicate situation which caused the American minister, J. Van A. MacMurray, to rush from Shanghai to Peking as soon as he landed at Shanghai on July 4th.

British gave as the excuse for suppressing the report, the argument that the Shanghai municipal council gets its authority from a British treaty with China, and that therefore no other nations have a right to butt in and order the municipal council, even tho composed of various nations, how to run the local affairs. The other nations are allowed share of control only by Britain's favor, is the British view.

Ruins Imperialist United Front

Whatever the formality of the report or the objections to it, its publication has effectively ruind the unity of the imperialists in holding out against the rising tide of Chinese liberation.

Already, England is circulating rumors, amounting to a threat, that an

(Continued on page 3)

SOCIALIST IN PLOT WITH GEN. TO ATTACK RIFF

etter Reveals Plan To Extend Boundary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, July 12.—The letter
ritten by Vatin-Perignon, chief of
e civil cabinet of Marshal Lyautey,
ilitary dictator of Morocco, to the
sident general's nephew, Pierre Lyau-
y, which was read to the chamber
deputies by the Communist Deputy
acques Doriot, reveals that the so-
alist leaders, Paul Boncour and Leon
lum conspired with Herriot, then
remier, to support Lyautey's attack
the Riffians.

The letter further shows that Mar-
al Lyautey had been granted per-
ission by the French government
advance north of the Ouergha River
nd estblish a chain of forts, although
limits had been set to the Riff-
rench boundary line.

The letter, which exposes the plots
Lyautey and the socialists to attack
e Riffians, follows. It was printed
L'Humanite, the French Commun-
paper, on June 10.

Residence General of France in Mo-
cco, Chief of the Civil Cabinet.

May 25, 1925.

My Dear Friend: I have just re-
ived your interesting letters of the
th and 22nd. You well understand
at before the Parisian "front" I

(Continued on page 3)

ENGLISH MINERS ADOPT RESOLUTION OPPOSING INVASION OF MOROCCO

LONDON, England, July 9.—The
xecutive of the International
iners' Federation has adopted a
esolution protesting against the
ar of the French and Spanish im-
erialists and calling on organ-
zed labor the world over to de-
ounce the invasion.

nother Minister Forced Out of The Fascisti Cabinet

ROME, Italy, July 9.—The appoint-
ent of Count Volpi as minister of
ance in the fascist cabinet, to re-
ace de Stefani who has resigned,
s announced today.

Shipping Board Members Fight For Their Masters' Bids

WASHINGTON, July 9.—War broke out afresh today between the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet corporation.

The recommendations of Admiral Leigh Palmer, president of the fleet corporation, that the bid of the Boston Iron and Metal company of Baltimore for 200 surplus ships be accepted, was rejected by chairman O'Connor of the shipping board. The Baltimore company bid $1,355,000.

July 10 has been set as the new date for receiving bids.

EASANTS OF SOVIET UNION HAVE ADVANCED THRU CO-OPERATIVES AND GOVERNMENT AID, DELEGATE SAYS

TIFLIS, (By Mail)—The delegates to the Peasants' International from
ly, Comrades Miglioli and Massarenti, have returned to Tiflis from a visit
Kakhetia. They had taken their trip in the company of Comrade Khome-
i, a representative of the peasants' mutual aid committees of Georgia.

The delegates visited Telav, the peasant farms and cooperative organi-
tions of the villages of Shilda, Quareli, Zinandali nd Mukuzani. At Muku-
ni the delegates inspected the local
perimental station.

Co-operatives Are Growing

The delegates were particularly in-
rested in the state of agricultural
d consumers' cooperation and in the
e-growing and silk production of
khetia.

In conversation on his impressions
Kakhetia, Comrade Miglioli said:
"Considering the circumstances of
orgia, which only 4 years ago ob-
ned the opportunity of free deve-
ment, it must be admitted that the
ccesses of cooperation and scientific

(Continued on page 6.)

PARIS SUBURB TO HAVE COMMUNIST CELEBRATION ON TUESDAY, INSTEAD OF THE USUAL NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PARIS, July 12.—The usual celebration of Bastile Day, the national holiday, will be dmitted next Tuesday in Malakoff, a Paris suburb, governed by a Communist mayor and a Communist council.

Instead, Malakoff will celebrate the proletarian victory as the chief significance attached to the French revolution and Marcel Cachin, Communist member of the chamber of deputies will address the townspeople.

Already, in anticipation of the proletarian celebration, Malakoff is draped with Red flags, and photographs of Lenin, the Russian proletarian leader, festooned and garlanded, everywhere occupy places of honor

Fisher Auto Workers in Detroit Fight Wage Cuts

By AL GOETZ, Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Another wage slashing campaign that beats anything for sheer nerve and disregard of the welfare of the workers has been started by the Fisher Body corporation at their Plant 18. Recently, a series of wage cuts were announced, so drastic as to cause an entire department to go out on strike 100 per cent and has created a feeling of most bitter resentment thruout the shop.

The oil sanders who got the most drastic cut and who were the ones to go on strike received the following wage cuts: On Dodge sedans they were cut from $2.50 per car to $1.00. On the Buick sedans they were cut from $2.50 a piece, to $2.00 and on the big new four door sedans with far more work on the new model than on the old, they were cut from $3.50 to $2.50 a piece.

Barefoot's Barefaced Lie

The announcements of these wage cuts Wednesday evening so angered a large department of over 100 men, that they refused to go back to work Thursday morning and they have been on strike ever since. The superintendent, Dave Barefoot, told them when they walked out that they would be paid off and none of them would be re-employed by the firm. None of of the men were fooled by this bluff and Friday morning this same superintendent was out again begging the men to return to work and try to see if they could make out on the new wage schedule. Needless to say none of the men went back.

The company had hired a new gang of men Thursday, to take the place of the old men but as no one except inexperienced men would take a job at these prices they are not making much headway. They are paying these new men 60 cents an hour for the first three days and the men on strike confidently expect that by Monday when

(Continued on Page 2.)

BRYAN SEEKS TO BAR SCIENTISTS IN SCOPES CASE

Gets Cold Feet And Would Suppress Truth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 12.—Clarence Darrow, leading defense lawyer in the trial of John Scopes here for violating the state law against the teaching of evolution in the public schools, will fight in court tomorrow for the admission of testimony of scientists and theologians on evolution and the bible.

William Jennings Bryan and counsel for the prosecution, in spite of their announced intention of championing the story of creation told in the bible and "showing up" evolution, have made a sudden switch and are now demanding that the trial shall proceed on purely technical lines.

Today a motion of attorney general Thomas Stewart to bar testimony of scientists and confine the case to evidence as to whether or not Scopes actually taught evolution and hence violated the evolution law, will be argued.

Darrow, in a statement of Bryan's change of front, strongly hinted that Bryan is afraid of a fair trial, and said:

"The constitution of Tennessee contains one of the strongest guarantees of religious liberty among all the constitutions of the Union, and no law that would undertake to establish religion or measure conduct would have any validity in this state or any other state without first getting rid of the constitution.

"Mr. Bryans' statement about the rights of Tennessee to protect its religion is ambiguous if he means that any state has the right to pass a law which prohibits the teaching of a theory that is contrary to any religion, and he is flying in the face of every state constitution. The fact that any theory or any scientific view may be contrary to any religious idea furnished no right for a state to prohibit it. If this were true, then most of astronomy and geology would fall under the ban."

Darrow's Position Weak

Darrow and the defense attorneys have so far taken the weak position

(Continued on page 2)

MacMillan Takes On Eskimo Interpreter At Windy Pickle

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The MacMillan Arctic expedition left Hopedale, Labrador, heading northward to Disko, Greenland, said a radio dispatch to the National Geographic Society from Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

MacMillan said that conditions outside of Cape Harnigan were excellent, altho the seabreezes were blowing ice northward.

Lieut. Commander R. E. Byrd, commanding the naval unit with the expedition, reported to the navy department that the departure from Hopedale was delayed by ice, which was closing the mouth of the harbor. He said that stop probably would be made at Windy Pickle, Labrador, to take on an Eskimo interpreter.

TALKS PEACE BUT MOVES TO ANOTHER WAR

Coolidge Maneuvers To Corner Rivals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 12.—Covered by fine words about desiring peace, the Coolidge administration is taking the steps that may precipitate war.

Seeing that the American imperialist intersts may now with advantage champion the enforcement of the long forgotten nine-power pact made at Washington in 1921, Coolidge and Kellogg have decided that more efforts will be made to force Britain and Japan into a conference or to hold them up as violators of the pact and the principle of international concord if they do not respond.

Three Artful Proposals

One proposal is that a meeting of the nine powers to consider the "eventual" abolition of etxra-territoriality rights in China be held. Another provides that the imperialists consult and graciously give China the right to raise her customs tax from five to ten per cent. The way that the imperialists have so far kept China from having a strong central government, is their denial of any income to it from customs. Thus, because the government is weak, they insist that China requires foreign control. The third suggestion which the Coolidge administration is putting out as propaganda against Britain in the Chinese affair, is the proposal for a revision of the land leasing regulations.

The American government has gone right ahead, and named Silas Strawn of Chicago and Minister MacMurray, as delegates to the customs revision consultations.

French Allied to U. S.

France is apparently working with the United States in the Chinese question. And altho the Coolidge administration knows perfectly well that proposals are flatly contrary to the interests and wishes of Britain and Japan, the bland announcement is made that "The United States is sure that other nations will co-operate and the American government will, of course, act with other powers."

The similar stand is taken by Britain and Japan, particularly Japan, which in an interview quoted from Tokio, said that "Japan backs Britain in China, and is sure that the United States will also approve and support."

Sinister Moves Have Innocent Front

By asking only that the nine powers which ratified the Washington conference plans in 1921, the United States artfully uses the seemingly innocent argument that these nations merely live up to their agreements. Actually, however, it is a grave men-

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BRITISH PLUTES REFUSE TO AID FRENCH IN RIFF

Morrocans Have Taza Entirely Surrounded

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Frnace, July 12.—The British government has replied to the French and Spanish notes asking the cooperation of English imperialism in the war on Morocco, definitely refusing to enter a combined attack on the Riffians, it has leaked out here.

The British capitalist have many interests in Africa, and they decline to aid the French and Spanish imperialists to make secure their African colonies.

The French war minister has decided to transfer three colonial regiments now on the Rhine to the Moroccan front, bringing French forces in Africa above 100,000. The new commander of the invaders, Gen. Stanislaus Naulin, who is expected to reach Morocco on July 18, has been ordered to immediately begin an offensive against the Riffian natives.

Riffians Attack Outposts.

The Riffian troops have completely surrounded Taza, and more native groups are deserting the French. In

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REBELLION BREAKS OUT IN ALBANIA, REFUGEES DECLARE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELGRADE, Serbia, July 12.—Refugees arriving here indicate revolutionary troubles in Albania. The foreign ministry denied that Albania was undergoing any difficulties.

British Government Rushes to Rescue Of Cinema Trust

LONDON, July 12.—The British government may subsidize the British motion picture industry. It is freely admitted that the British film industry is on the verge of collapse in the face of American competition. Loud appeals for subsidy have been voiced by many leaders in the film industry. Premier Baldwin had already given delicate intimations that he may heed these appeals.

A heavy tariff has been placed on American films but to no avail. Exhibitors refuse to show British films. British movie fans refuse to go to see British pictures.

FOUR METHODISTS AND SIX BAPTISTS TO TRY SCOPES; TEN FARMERS

DAYTON, Tenn., July 12.—Ten farmers, a landowner and a shipping clerk today held the fate of John T. Scopes in the anti-evolution trial.

The Scopes jury follows:

W. J. Robinson, no church, a farmer.
J. W. Bagley, Methodist, farmer.
Jim Riley, Baptist, farmer.
W. P. Taylor, Methodist, farmer.
R. L. Gentry, Baptist, farmer.
Col. J. R. Thompson, Methodist, wealthy landowner.
W. D. Smith, Baptist, farmer.
Jess Goodrich, Church of Disciples, shipping clerk.
J. H. Bowman, Methodist, farmer and cabinet maker.
William G. Day, Baptist, farmer.
R. L. West, Baptist, farmer.
E. S. Wright, Baptist, farmer.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR SCORES UNITED GARMENT SCABS; SUPPORTS AMALGAMATED STRIKE

Lodge No. 113, Tool and Die Makers, of the International Association of Machinists, has joined Lodges Nos. 199 and 390 in condemning the scabbing of the United Garment "union" on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the International Tailoring company's struck shops, and instructed the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor to demand action against this anti-union crime.

That the members of the Trade Union Education League, and the left wing generally have been stirring the protest against the United Garment scabbery, was seen in the fact that the Executive Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor finally passed a resolution condemning the scabbery and asking Green of the A. F. of L. to investigate the use of the American Federation of Labor's name for purposes of scabbing. The resolution is as follows:

Resolution

WHEREAS, there is a strike on at the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor & Co., located at Jackson Blvd and Peoria St. (two different corporations but owned and managed by the same persons), involving about eight hundred members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and

WHEREAS, the International Tailoring company, along with all of the large garment manufacturing concerns, has had union shop agreements with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the past six years, which agreements just expired; and

WHEREAS, all the other concerns renewed their agreements for another period of three years, except the International Tailoring company and J. L. Taylor & Co. They insisted upon a reduction in wages and certain changes in working conditions that would further reduce wages, thereby creating a situation which made it impossible for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to accept; and

Strike Justified

WHEREAS, in order to resist this reduction of wages, and in order to protect the standards of wages and working conditions enjoyed by the thousands of members employed by the concerns who renewed their agreements, the Amalgamated Clothing

(Continued on page 2)

RED SOLDIERS PUNISHED FOR ASKING LIBERTY

Mail Held Up; Can Speak to No One

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FORT SHAFTER GUARD HOUSE, Honolulu, Hawaii, July 12.—Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, Communist soldiers who have been sentenced to three years and one year in federal prison for their Communist views, are being punished because their lawyers instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the civil courts here.

Trumbull and Crouch are held incommunicado. They are not allowed to speak to each other or anyone else, not even their attorneys.

Their mail has been withheld from them. Books and papers sent to them have not been delivered.

Petitions Are Filed

Crouch and Trumbull were to have been removed from Hawaii to the military prison at Alcatraz, California, on July 26, but the last heard from them they were being held there pending the outcome of the habeas corpus proceedings.

The attorney for the Communist soldiers, Fred Patterson, served on U. S. attorney Charles Parsons two petitions for writs of habeas corpus which were filed with the clerk of the federal court. The petitions stated, "Your petitioners are not imprisoned, restrained or deprived of their liberties under any process, judgment or decree of any competent court or tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction."

Detention Unconstitutional

"Said judgments are matters over which the general courts martial have no jurisdiction. The trials of said causes were not carried out in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed for general courts martial by the military authorities of the United States. On the said trials, the said courts acted without due regard to the rights of your petitioners. The detention of your petitioners is illegal and without authority or justification of the law and is in violation of the constitution of the United States."

ANTI-FASCIST MEET STIRS PHILLY COPS

But Audience Sided With Speakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12.—Almost a thousand workers packed the Public Hall to pay honor to the memory of Giacomo Matteotti, and voice a vigorous protest and denunciation of his murderers personified in the Mussolini fascisti government.

The police made several attempts to break up the meeting but only succeeded in arousing the wrath and enthusiasm of the audience.

The great response of the workers to this united front demonstration is partly due to a leaflet issued by the local fascisti group denouncing the meeting and the organizations and speakers participating in it. The meeting was arranged under joint auspices of the Workers Party, Young Workers League, The Artisan society, Local 1050 of the Carpenters Union, Local 139 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Shoe Workers protective.

At least 50 police, uniformed and otherwise, were present at the meeting, directed by several captains, chiefs sergeants, etc. It semed the entire police department was sent

(Continued on page 6)

NEGRO CHAMPION, NEW LABOR PAPER IS WELL RECEIVED-MANY SUBS

The first issue of The Negro Champion, official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, was well received thruout the country. Many subscriptions and hundreds of bundle orders, some for as high as 1,000 copies, were received at the office of this great Negro Labor paper, 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH UNIONS LED BY MINERS, MAY TIE UP WHOLE NATION IN A FIGHT AGAINST BOSSES' ATTACK

LONDON, July 12.—A general tie-up of the British coal industry appeared imminent today, perhaps beginning on July 31.

The government's mediator, W. C. Bridgeman, has failed to bring about a resumption of negotiations between the miners and operators, and this was followed by the announcement that the Trade Union Congress will support the miners in their opposition to wage cut and longer hours.

All hope has not yet been abandoned, but the outlook is dismal for British capital. If the breakdown leads to a strike, there is grave danger it may become general with a resulting complete tie-up of Britain's commercial and industrial life.

PAUL CROUCH, COMMUNIST SOLDIER, REVEALS TORTURING OF MILITARY PRISONERS BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

By PAUL CROUCH

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Fort Shafter Guard House, (By Mail)—Army officers who have retained their instincts of justice, and almost the entire personel of enlisted men, are aroused against the present autocratic and unjust system that exists in the American army.

"Crouch and Trumbull are making a lot of trouble for military authorities, but I don't blame them. Their sentences were intended to bully the soldiers." This statement was made by a captain at Fort Shafter.

Officers Mistreat Soldiers

The sentences of Comrade Walter M. Trumbull and the writer, tho they have received considerable publicity, are not exceptions to the policy of military authorities regarding soldiers who dare think for themselves. Hundreds of men guilty of no crime are enslaved and tortured in disciplinary barracks and penitentiaries. The punishment inflicted by courts martial for trivial offenses is so great that many victims are driven to desperation.

It is almost impossible to bring an officer to account for crimes against soldiers. In a recent trial at Schofield Barracks, an officer, who stuck a prisoner in the back with his sword, was found "not guilty" by a court martial after only five minutes consideration.

Prisoners At Officers' Mercy

For the purpose of being shown to "investigators" prison regulations are prepared which state that prisoners are to be worked about seven and a half hours daily, are to receive all mail (except that money is to be kept in the hands of the prison officer), that they are to have reading matter, etc.

In reality, the prison officer is the law and prisoners are at his mercy. As an example, at the 35th Infantry guard house, no reading matter is permitted. Newspapers intended for prisoners are opened, read and destroyed by authorities.

Prison Tortures

Men in the guard house not only work during the day but also for two hours after supper. When they protested against this abuse, the Colonel told them that if they refused to work after supper he would force them to work without shoes and force them to sleep without matresses and blankets.

A prisoner in the 11th Field Artillery guard house was placed in solitary confinement, given only bread and water, and was forced to sleep on the stone floor with no protection from mosquitos. When he protested to the regimental adjutant, the officer remarked: "I am sorry there are no rats to eat you."

Another Communist Prisoner

A typical case of army brutality is that of Richard Agneill, sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor. The charges against him were that after being deprived of his dinner, he refused to work without eating and when ordered to do so, said: "To hell with the god damned officers and the god damned army."

Agneill, who is a Communist, wishes to hear from his brother, Paul, an agent for the Daily Worker, Novy Mir, and other Communist publications. Mail for him should be sent in care of his wife, Mrs. R. J. Agneill, 1123 Kamehameha IV Road, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Efforts are being made by Major General Smith to have the stockade at Schofield Barracks reopened and prisoners sent there instead of to the mainland. To the soldiers in Hawaii, the Schofield stockade is a synonym of hell. Before it was closed, a few years ago, the brutalities perpetrated within its grim walls could be equaled only by going back to the days of the inquisition.

The cruelty of Capt. Hall, the prison officer, would have put Nero to shame. Hall felt secure as he had the support of Gen. Kuhn, then commanding the Hawaiian division. Prisoners were forced to work long hours at the rock pile, using a heavy hammer with a notched handle so as to cut the hands. They were marched to and from work at double time, forced to stand at attention from supper until bed time and to get up at four o'clock in the morning.

When a prisoner fainted at work a bucket of cold water was thrown in his face and when he regained consciousness he [illegible] to pick up the heavy hammer and continue with his labor. For those driven to desperation who refused to work under such cruel conditions, a much worse fate was in store. They were [illegible] with formaldehyde. One man died as a result of [illegible] lost their [illegible].

After these conditions had existed for a long time details reached the war department. This was too much for those accustomed to the milder form of military autocracy [illegible] the mainland. An investigation was held and the stockade closed.

The only punishment for Kuhn was a transfer and a slight reduction in rank. Capt. Hall is said to have been killed by one of his former victims after his return to the mainland.

Rewarded For Murders

I believe that a commander in the Red Army guilty of such crimes as those sanctioned by Gen. Kuhn could hope for nothing better than life imprisonment. But an army under the capitalist system is different, and Kuhn is now in command of the First Corps Area of the U. S. Army.

Officers who do not like the present brutal system are forced to keep silent. Most of them have been educated along lines useful only for military purposes and if they were "fired" from the service, would find it difficult to earn as much as they receive at present. Many officers would find it difficult to compete with enlisted men in civilian life. The army officer is a product of capitalist imperialism.

Soldiers When "Free" In Same Fix

Altho the examples given above describe the prison life of the soldier, his treatment when free is but little better. In fact, many soldiers say life in the guard house is even better than when "on duty" in the service.

The American military autocracy has gone so far in its brutal treatment of the enlisted men that they are turning to Communism for freedom from mental and physical slavery. Military authorities are greatly alarmed by the rapidly growing support of Communist ideals among the soldiers.

CAFE WORKERS ON STRIKE IN W. AUSTRALIA

General Walkout Of Perth Hotel Employes

PERTH (Western Australia) (F. P.) Hotel, restaurant and tearoom employees, barmaids and barmen and brewery employees are out on strike. All cafes and hotels are closed, and the breweries have ceased supplying liquor. The strike arose over the question of union labor in cafes.

The Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Caterers and Tearoom Employes' Union demanded, under the preference to unionists clause, that persons engaged must become unionists within a fortnight, while the employers held that it was sufficient if the employee made formal application for membership in the union, irrespective of whether he was accepted as a member or not.

The cafe workers came out in a body, and were followed by the barmaids, barmen, and brewery employees. Several attempts to settle the strike have failed.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR SCORES UNITED GARMENT SCABS; SUPPORTS THE AMALGAMATED STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

Workers were left no other recourse but to strike; and

WHEREAS, the Chicago Federation of Labor, some fifteen years ago, in conjunction with the Women's Trade Union League, organized the garment industry of Chicago and after a strike lasting five months and in which the Federation and League collected upwards of seventy thousand dollars to sustain the strikers and finally coming out of the strike with an agreement covering some ten thousand members whom we organized under the United Garment Workers of America; and

U. G. W. Disfranchised Members

WHEREAS, the United Garment Workers made it impossible for these thousands of workers, and twice as many thousands who came in later, to remain with the Garment Workers at each recurring convention of the Garment Workers; the laws were construed so as to disbar representatives of these groups until finally, through no choice of theirs, and in order to remain organized, they were compelled to form the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; and

WHEREAS, since the inauguration of the Amalgamated they have maintained a strictly trade union organization with skill and ability and have practically succeeded in organizing the special order and ready made clothing industry of America, and no organization has been more willing to cooperate morally and financially in the strikes and difficulties of the general labor movement; and

Use A. F. of L. to Hide Behind

WHEREAS, in the present strike we find the deplorable condition, no matter what the pretext, of the United Garment Workers trying to fill the places of the men and women on strike, and further we find the International Tailoring company advertising in the daily newspapers, using the name of the United Garment Workers and the American Federation of Labor in an effort to induce men and women to take the places of those on strike; and

WHEREAS, the executive board of this federation has no desire and will not inject themselves in any controversy between employers and employes [illegible] by the employes, and certainly would not inject themselves into this matter without having reached the conclusion that the very foundation and the very fundamental practices of the labor movement were being uprooted and in jeopardy; therefore be it

Not Responsible

RESOLVED, that we disclaim any responsibility or authority in the action of the United Garment Workers in this strike, and be it further

RESOLVED, that inasmuch as the name of the American Federation of Labor is being used publicly to make it appear that there is no labor difficulty in this situation, that we call upon President Green to investigate the manner in which the name of the American Federation of Labor is being used in this instance; and be it further

RESOLVED, that every effort possible should be exerted to the end that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers be brought within the fold of the **American Federation of Labor; we feel that this can be accomplished without injuring in any way any organization now affiliated with the A. F. of L. and we request and urge the president and executive council to take such action as will within their judgment be most practical to obtain the desired results.**

EXECUTIVE BOARD CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(Signed) John Fitzpatrick, Pres.;
E. N. Nockels, Secretary.

At Local 113, Tool and Die Makers, a member of the left wing made the following motion, which carried:

"I move that the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor be instructed to request the Chicago Federation of Labor to condemn the action of the United Garment Workers in scabbing on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who are on strike."

Reports state that the Federation passed the resolution as a reply to the formal complaint sent Fitzpatrick by the Amalgamated Joint Board of Chicago on July 1st.

Saturday was a busy day, as usual, for the pickets and for their enemies the scabs, tho the latter were so few that great rivalry developed among the strikers to see who could get at a scab first.

Scab Missed Teeth

Somewhere between her scabby home and her scabby job, a scab lost her teeth Saturday morning, and altho accompanied by a few cops and a private slugger she rode around the block in an auto for an hour or so, looking for two girl strikers she thot might have found her teeth. She was unsuccessful, and so drove off to get some new ones from the dentists.

The St. Louis strikers are taking part in the picketing, singing some songs they cooked up in that city and wearing their buttons "Carlee—We Are Out to Win!" Their enthusiasm was good, but not altogether necessary since the Chicago strikers don't need any inspiration or prodding. Their spirit is high and full of fight and they expect the Amalgamated union to win by their solidarity. The union has reported arrangement for financial relief.

Five Arrests

Picketing was carried on Saturday until 2 p. m., then only a small committee was left to make sure that if there were any scabs left to sneak out, there would be someone left to welcome them. There was some doubt expressed if there were any scabs left. Five pickets were arrested Saturday, among them Mary Despensa and Dominick Conveta.

"Bill" Bryan Seeks to Bar Scientists From Scopes Case

(Continued from page 1)

that the theory of evolution does not conflict with the fairy stories told in the bible, of the world's miraculous creation.

Bryan, after parading in a pith helmet to the accompaniment of a brass band on his arrival, released some of his typical bold sounding "thunder," to the effect that science and the bible are directly in conflict and that the teaching of science must go. To this Darrow answered that the defense would endeavor to show that the theory of evolution and christianity do not conflict thus taking a typical liberal "class collaboration" policy.

The defense, of course, is contesting the constitutionality of the law as a denial of the rights of free speech.

Stewart declared, "The state will insist as vigorously as it is possible to do so that evidence by scientists or bible students with reference to whether the theory of evolution as taught by science conflicts with the story of man's creation, is absolutely incompetent in this case."

It is the claim of local business men that there is no chapter of the ku klux klan in Dayton. But this is a strongly masonic community with more than one hundred thirty-second degree men in this town of 1700.

Jury of Moss-Backs

A total of 400,000 words have been wired from Dayton all over the world on the proceeding of the trial before Judge Thomas Raulston.

The jury is made up of conservative, religious farmers, including three methodists, eight baptists, and one disciple. One of the jurors, Capt. J. R. Thompson, a rich berry growing plantation owner, is the only juror who admitted he does not attend church.

French and German Representatives Sign Commerce Pact

PARIS, France, July 12.—Premier Briand and Minister of Commerce Chaumet for France, and the German ambassador, von Hoesch and Dr. Trendelenburg, German controller of exports and imports, have signed an arrangement concerning commercial exchanges between the Saar basin and Germany.

The accord, which was ratified by the French parliament, provides for the exportation to Germany of earthenware, porcelain, glassware and metallurgical products from the Saar and importation into the Saar of German foodstuffs.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Monday, July 20, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Minnehaha Hall, 160 W. 9th St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—July 15th, 8 p. m., 12th & Forest. Filipino, Chinese, Japanese and English speakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—July 15, Labor Lyceum, 376 William St. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cosmopolitan Club, July 16. Speaker William F. Dunne.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 17, 1814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Rebecca Grecht.

ZEIGLER, ILL.—July 16, 7 p. m., Pavilion Park, open air meeting. Speaker, J. W. Johnstone.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—July 17 at 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St. Speaker Wm. F. Dunne.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—July 17 at 6 p. m. Union Park, 17th and Broadway, open air demonstration. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

PORTLAND, ORE.—July 19, at 8 p. m. Workers Party Hall, 227 Yambiell St. Speaker, Stanley J. Clark.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sunday July 19, Hall to be announced. Speaker, Earl R. Browder.

YONKERS, N. Y.—July 25 at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave. Speaker to be announced.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—July 25. Hall to be announced. Speaker, Wm. F. Dunne.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—July 17.—United Front Meeting. Auspices: Kuo Min Tang, Civil Liberties Union, Japanese Workers Association, Workers Party, at Music Arts Hall.

SEATTLE, WASH.—July 18. Speaker, N. H. Tallentire.

Japanese "Big Biz" Well Schooled in Bandit Lore of World Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Japanese pour out their grievances against American capitalism thru the medium of the Institute of Pacific Relations ending its meeting at Honolulu, Hawaii. The delegation at the Institute for all purposes is official in its character and is in constant touch with the government at Tokio. It is the only delegation that occupies this position.

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The Japs want it understood that they are not so much troubled by the exclusion act passed by congress a year ago. They claim this is not the real issue that is fomenting strife between the two countries.

The actual stake is the place of capitalist Japan among the other great capitalist nations, notably the United States, "whatever the Japanese nation stands on an equal footing with western powers or is to be denied fellowship and driven back upon a purely oriental policy and theater of operation," in the words of Yusuke Tsurumi, semi-official spokesman of Japan.

• • • •

Tokio has ambitions for world empire and world domination, just as much as Washington. The Japs at the Honolulu conference urge a gentlemen's agreement for the plundering of the world, declaring that if this is not granted the Japs, it will give strength to a new party rising in Nippon that will resort to the sword to win its rightful place in the sun, as it believes.

The Japs give thanks to the United States for having opened it to capitalist "civilization" eighty years ago, in 1846, and not only introducing steam engines, telephones, parliamentarism and laboratories, but also armaments. After three centuries of peace, the Japs now boast of having won three international wars during the last half century, giving her, as she feels, not only supremacy in the Orient, but also the right to a big place in world capitalist councils. Here, for instance, is one of the questions that the Japanese are asking:

> "What is the moral difference between the policy of America's extending her dominion over the Caribbean, protecting her capitalists and Latin-American investments, and the policy of Japan in widening her sphere of empire in Asia and supporting her capitalists in their forward-looking enterprises?"

• • • •

It seems that the Japanese plutocracy has learned too well. It realizes to the full and admits what the "democratic" statesmen of the United States try to hide, that the capitalist state is but an instrument in the hands of the imperialist oppressors.

The Japs feel that they have a primary right to the Orient as their sphere of influence, believing that the United States should confine itself to its own western hemisphere. But when the American fleet left Chinese waters and sailed down into Manila Bay, in 1898, and won the first battle of the Spanish-American War, not in West Indian waters, but in the far-off Philippines, the war clouds sailing the stars and stripes began to loom on Japan's horizon. And they have been coming closer ever since.

• • • •

The pacifists gathered in the Honolulu talkfest were bluntly told that "there is a large and powerful party in Japan that confidently expects the United States to challenge Japan's economic advance on the mainland of Asia as a hostile move," and that means war.

There is only one power in the United States and Japan that can halt the inevitable slaughter, and that is the joint power of the workers and poor farmers of these two countries. Against the imperialist rivalries of both countries there must rise the irresistible solidarity of the toiling masses of both countries, rising in both countries to displace the contending capitalist dictatorships with their own co-operating Proletarian Dictatorships. There is room for but one flag in the Pacific, as in all the other oceans over the earth. That is the Red Flag of Communism.

FISHER AUTO BODY WORKERS IN DETROIT FIGHT WAGE CUTS

(Continued from page 1)

the three days are up the men now taking their places will quit due to their inability to make more than $1 or $2 a day on the new piece rates.

On the old rates the men made from $5 to $8 a day according to the kind of work and the amount of it. From now on with the hardest kind of work even the most capable men will not be able to make more than $4 or $5 a day.

Once Got Twice As Much

In 1918, '19 and '20 when the Auto Workers Union of Detroit had a strong organization most of these workers received exactly twice as much for about half as much work as they are now doing. In those days instead of the oil sanding process now in use, the bodies were rubbed by varnish rubbers with pumice stone and water. The work was much easier than the present rubbing with the oil sand paper but the men received $9 for three cars.

Now that the work is far more strenuous than before, because the workers have no organization to protect them and fight for them they are turning out 15 cars for $5.37.

Five Times the Work for the Money

In other words they are turning out five times as much work for the same amount of money, one man now doing the work that he and four other men used to do, thereby increasing unemployment and laying the foundation of present and future wage cuts.

During the days when this industry was organized the workers received from $10 to $15 a day and today with a far higher rate of production they are lucky if they can earn $5 or $7. What this means to these men and their families is easy to be seen. They are simply using up the men as quick as they can get them.

Killing Pace.

The strain of the work is so great that no man can stand it for any length of time and the workers are constantly coming and going. The company seems to be aware of this and they are careful to hire only young workers as an older worker cannot keep up the killing pace that must be maintained if he is to keep [illegible] and make enough to keep himself and his family alive.

Besides the oil sanders, the sprayers, doorhangers, panelmen and cushion makers were also cut. In almost every case the cuts amounted to from 15 to 20 per cent of the wages and means a decrease of about 75c to $1 a day when the men are only making $5 or $7 at the most.

Men Expected to Unionize

The Auto Workers' Union Local 127 has been carrying on a campaign in front of the various shop gates for the last two months. So far most of the strikers are not yet organized. But if the company keeps up this reckless campaign of wage slashing long enough the men will be forced to organize themselves in self protection and instead of this or that department cut out alone they will strike as a body and the boss will have to treat with them if he wants his orders filled.

The workers are beginning to realize this and many of the strikers are expressing themselves in favor of organization. They recognize their helplessness in the present isolation and feel confident that the other departments will follow them as soon as cuts in the other departments are definitely made known.

Men Asked to Join Union

The organization campaign of the Auto Workers Union Local 127 is bearing fruit. Noonday factory meetings before the Fisher Body plants produce a greater response than ever before. Local 127 will radiate its [illegible] the workers [illegible] every Friday evening at [illegible] Auto Workers Union [illegible] auto workers are [illegible] these open meetings

NO WAGE RAISE AND NO STRIKE SAID COMMISSIO

Expected Swindle A Got It, Say Worker

NEW YORK CITY, July 12—[illegible] report of the governor's advi[illegible] commission [illegible] industry given Friday to repr[illegible] [illegible]

STRIKE IN HARD COAL REGION IS LOOMING STRON

Operators and Lew Confer at Beach

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July [illegible]

[illegible]

Brokerage Concern Reopens Today; Bankers A

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH T. U. E. L. OLD MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 1

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July [illegible] there will be a meeting of the P[illegible] burgh Trade Union Educati[illegible] League on Wednesday even[illegible] July 15, at 805 James street.

Tell other workers what happe[illegible] your shop. [illegible] DAILY WORKER. Ord[illegible] bundle to distribute there.

HARD COAL MINE BARONS GOUGED TOILERS, REPORT

Commission Issues Its Swan Song

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Just before July 1, when the new rule against conducting embarrassing investigations went into effect, the federal trade commission finished and issued its report on premium prices for anthracite coal. This is the sort of investigation that President Coolidge, thru his latest appointee to the commission, William Humphries, ordered stopped.

It found that some of the mining companies and coal jobbers who contributed so handsomely to the republican campaign fund had gouged the public inordinately.

But there will be no more of these damaging revelations in the future. This is the last. For weeks the commission personnel has been wondering what is to become of it. They had visions of being thrown out and looking for new jobs. Their anxiety is at an end for a few weeks. "Bill" Humphries has gone on his vacation and the other members of the commission met in solemn conclave and decided to keep the force on the payroll as long as it can.

Therefore they went back into their files and dug up some investigations that were started years ago and discontinued because the need for them disappeared before they were completed, and set the economic force to work on these. One of these is a grain investigation that was ordered during the first term of President Wilson.

Imperialist Powers Split on Shanghai's Diplomats' Report

(Continued from page 1)

alliance is made between Japan and England against all other interests which may prevent them from maintaining and extending their control in China, even by armed intervention.

British Control Jap Foreign Office.

This is proven likely, by the obvious manner in which Britain is acting with Japan. From Tokio comes the word that the British ambassador to Japan spends his time constantly at the Japanese foreign office, and the utmost cooperation is manifested in all dealings and statements.

The alliance is supposed to include an agreement that England will aid Japan in maintaining and extending her control in the north, in Manchuria and Chili, if Japan will reciprocate for the British interests in the south.

The Japanese foreign office openly states its approval of the actions of the British in China and states quite frankly that Japan is cooperating.

* * *

Cantonese Prepare to Act.

HONG KONG, China, July 12.—Reports from Canton say that the Canton Chinese government is preparing to drive the foreign imperialists from off the fortified island of Shameen, since the foreign settlement there has refused to make amends for the attack on Chinese paraders by British and French marines recently, in which scores of Chinese were killed and many more wounded.

Canton is placarded with posters showing the women and children of their loved ones shot down by the British marines. Reports state that barricades are being erected opposite Shameen and aviators are preparing to accompany the attempt of land troops to oust the hated imperialists.

The imperialists have many gunboats at Shameen, which is now little but an outpost, fortified and armed, in a land resentful of foreign invaders and exploiters.

HOW "THE COOK", SYMBOL OF DARK WOMANHOOD UNDER THE OLD REGIME, LEARNS TO GOVERN THE SOVIET STATE

By BURVIL, Chairman of the Bureau of Worker Correspondents in the Spolansky State Sugar Factory.

KIEV GUBERNIA, Ukraine (By Mail).—Since the establishment of the Soviet Regime in the Ukraine the percentage of women employed in the beet-sugar factories is increasing from year to year. They were mostly used in simpler forms of work which do not require much skill, as for instance:—in the capacity of charwomen, in the departments of the factory where the sugar is tested and the liquid is measured and boiled.

It is only during the past few years that women are being trained together with the working class youth for the tasks of skilled workers and foremen, in order to be able to fill any gaps in the ranks of such workers. This type of young women workers is employed now in the various repairing shops. Experience has already shown that in many forms of work women can produce as much as men and that in some forms of work they are superior to men, because of their ability and their light touch (preparation of packing material, sowing up of sacks, disconnecting steam and liquid communications, etc.).

Women in Industry by Choice.

And this is done not because women are compelled to contribute to the budget of the working class family, but because women in the U. S. S. R. having been men's equals in October, 1917, are gradually beginning to take an active part in the construction of a socialist state together with men. Altho the earnings of a working class family in the sugar factories, as in most other industries are not yet up to pre-war level, they are not so low as to compel the wife and children to work for their daily bread. Public dining halls, workers' cooperatives, creches for babies, children's homes and mother and child welfare organizations play an important role in the emancipation of women. Moreover, women are given an opportunity, when they are free from factory or housework, to attend free schools for the liquidation of illiteracy organized by our factory committees.

Lenin's Wish Fulfilled.

In this way, without neglecting production, we are gradually putting into practice one of Lenin's injunctions—that on the tenth anniversary of the October revolution there should be not a single illiterate person in the U. S. S. R. Considerable results have already been achieved in this direction. Our women go gladly to worker's clubs, take an active part in all kinds of meetings, read newspapers and other literature in the reading room and library, study material on the women's movement, etc. They have their own "corner" in the club where they meet for study and informal talks.

In all cultural trade union and party organizations, as well as in factory committees there are always women representatives intent on standing up for women's interests and rights.

The relics of former days are gradually disappearing. "The cook" as the symbol of downtrodden womanhood under the old regime is (to use Lenin's words) "learning to govern the state" and Ukrainian women are gradually becoming in every respect men's equals in the sugar industry.

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY MUST WIN MASSES FROM SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP, SAYS ZINOVIEV

BERLIN, Germany, July 12.—A letter addressed to the Tenth Convention of the German Communist Party by the executive committee of the Communist International, criticizes the tactics of the ultra-leftists within the party.

The letter, signed by Gregory Zinoviev, and printed in the Communist organ, Rote Fahne, lays down as the task of the Communist Party of Germany to combat the domination of the world by American and English imperialism.

President of the Communist International.

The winning over of the workers from the leadership of the servants of world capitalism, the socialists, to the Communists, must precede the overthrow of capitalism in Germany. The Communist leadership of the masses can prevent the threatened monarchist revival.

In a review of world politics, Zinoviev declares that the British and American imperialism, under the guise of a security pact with Germany, would rule the world. These dominant nations are merely preparing for new, capitalistic wars under the guise of the proposed pact.

New War Brewing.

The present world wide outbreak of local conflicts indicates the coming of a great imperialistic war. German capitalism is slowly but steadily coming to a reapproachment with the allies.

Speed-Up System In W. Frankfort Mine Sets Hoist Record

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., July 12.—Altho the mine has been in operation little more than a year and has been hoisting coal from main shaft only since March, C. W. and F. Mine No. 2, known as New Orient, has established a world's hoisting record for eight hour production. Yesterday 8,585 tons of coal were produced. The hoisting record formerly was held by Valier Coal company at Valier, with 8,664 tons.

NEGRO FREIGHT WORKERS GIVEN WAGE REDUCTION

Labor Congress To Stress Demands

Hundreds of Colored Freight Handlers of the Southern Railway System Lines, affiliated with the National Association Railway Mechanics, Helpers, Laborers and Freight Handlers, have filed complaint with officials of the Southern Railway Co. in a matter of misapplication of wage rules effective May, 1921.

The wages of these employees were arbitrarily reduced by the officials of the Southern Railway Co. by coercing them and forcing them to sign an agreement affecting a wage cut at a large number of the smaller stations. The freight handlers receive 25c per hour. The fact is, there is no uniformity in the application of wages paid to Colored Freight Handlers in the Southern System.

This matter will claim the attention of every railroad employee who is represented at the American Negro Labor Congress in Chicago, October 25th. They will put up a strong front and contribute their moral and if necessary, their financial support to this fight for justice and fair play.

MILITARY DAY IN OAKLAND WAS SORRY FIASCO

New DAILY WORKER Reader Gives Views

(By Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Cal., July 12.—Today I was presented with the first copy of The DAILY WORKER I had ever seen. It was an issue dated July 1, 1925. Upon reading it I was amazed to learn that at least one paper dared to tell the truth regarding conditions.

But my main idea, in writing this letter was to let you know something of the military preparations here in Oakland. Below I give you a copy of what the military put over on the "patriots" under the pretext of defending the country.

Recruit for Army

"Assigned to
District Division U. S. Army
Organization
Place
Date 1925

"As a testimonial of my patriotism to the United States, and as evidence of my willingness to serve my country in time of National Emergency, I hereby voluntarily enroll as a member of the Army of the United States for Defense Test Day, only, July 4, 1925.

Name Street & No. City Age."

After the sheet was filled with voluntary names the soldier signed his name, ranks, etc., at the bottom. I don't think it is necessary to explain what I think of it for it speaks for itself. All I can say is that I feel sorry for those who were so foolish as to sign without even reading it.

"Defense" Parade A Joke

I may as well say that the Defense day parade was a joke in Oakland. It did not last even 15 minutes. Although most of the papers made it appear as tho it was a huge success, in my estimation it was a huge failure.

Our Readers' Views

How Men Are Driven

To the DAILY WORKER: I am a regular reader of the DAILY WORKER and I have read letters by different workers in that valuable paper of the working class. I would like to bring before my comrades a place I worked in a few weeks ago. I think some labor organization should get busy and try to organize this place.

This particular place I refer to is the North Shore Merchandise Dispatch. I worked in the [illegible] dept. at nights and when I started my hours were nine hours a day at 50 cents an hour and no time for overtime and if there happened to be an early break we would get the full rate. Hours were different. We only worked five hours, but up to the time I left we were working 12 and 14 hours a day and we had no definite time to eat. Some nights we ate at 11 o'clock and some nights at 12 and 1.

We had a new agent and he wasn't there long when he tried to stop the early breaks by paying us for the hours we worked, but when the men asked for overtime he changed his mind and kept the old agreement.

I just don't know how the day gang works, but the night gang works in three different sets. There is a set called the split shift comprising three men. It started at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and finishes at 12, but it's oftener 1 and 2. And there's another gang which starts at 6 in the evening until 3 in the morning, but it's after 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning.

From a Wageslave.
[illegible] Chicago.

* * *

Help It Grow

To The DAILY WORKER: How to increase the circulation of the DAILY WORKER: buy one or two from the news stands, give one to a friend, leave one on the subway train or put one in your neighbor's mail box.

Yours for a Greater Worker,
James H. Jones,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAPANESE IMPERIALIST DIPLOMAT HANDS OUT HOKUM TO STUDENTS; KOREA AND CHINA HIS SUBJECTS

(By Student Correspondent)

"Our policy toward China is one of strict non-interference. We are concerned to protect our rights and interests in China, but in common with the other powers we wish to extend every aid to uplift and regenerate not only the Chinese, but also the Koreans. It is doubtful whether the annexation of Korea was good for the Japanese, but it was certainly the best thing for the Koreans. Thru our benevolent rule we guarantee them security of life and property."

With such hypocritical twaddle about the altruism and benevolence of Japanese imperialism toward her weaker neighbors, Count Soyeshima dealt with his subject, "Japan's Policy in the Far East" in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Harris Memorial Foundation at the University of Chicago, July 9.

Just a Past Mistake

When charged in the questions, after the lecture, to explain Japan's lending of money and supplying of arms to two different factions of the Chinese and to justify the massacring and devastating of the Koreans to put down their rebellion, his most benevolent highness could only plead that these were mistakes of the past.

Never again would Japan act toward China or Korea in any but the most kindly and disinterested attitude of helpfulness. Yet he admitted that Japan's interests in China must be protected, and there is only one way to protect imperialistic interests in an unwilling country. Japan has in the past, and will undoubtedly in the future take that way, which is the way called duress, and means force, bombardment, killing.

Should Be Grateful to Oppressors

The count is of the opinion, too, that the Koreans, far from resenting their bloody annexation by the Japanese, should feel the deepest gratitude because think of the horrible fate which would have befallen them if Czarist Russia instead of Japan had annexed them, and they had been inherited by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!

The count did not explain just what was so undesirable about the position of autonomous republics enjoyed by the Kurds, Kirgiz, Azerbaidjans, and many other Asiatic peoples under which status the Koreans too might now be thriving.

"Of Course" We Don't Know!

When asked then a question to give some proof of his bland assumption that Japan in keeping Korea out of the Soviet Union had saved them from some horrible fate, the gentleman matched his ridiculous idealization of Japan's foreign policy with an equally [illegible] and even more false representation of the iniquity of the Communist regime in Russia.

His statements that "of course you all know that the government of Russia is perfectly rotten, that the people are starving, and that they are living under the worst tyranny the world has ever known" was accepted only by those persons in the audience who, expressing admiration for the count's wonderful "fairness," rode rapidly away in their limousines. The students, who were in the large majority, quite evidently knew better.

CHINESE BOSSES ARE INCLUDED IN STRIKE AT HONG KONG, CHINA

HONG KONG, July 12.—Indications that the Chinese may carry out their threat to wrest Shameen, the international settlement at Canton, from the foreign powers, was given today, according to reports from Canton.

British, French and American gunboats are on duty at Shameen and the foreign defenders there have strengthened their defenses.

The strike in the Hong Kong area has taken on a new note. Instead of being anti-foreign as was the case at first, it has become anti-capitalistic, affecting Chinese the same as foreign, owned enterprises. Chinese ships are being deserted by their Chinese crews.

Establish Right to Speak Alien Tongue on New York Strets

NEW YORK CITY.—Comrades Popajanes and Serros, members of the Greek Federation of the Workers Party, were arrested on Wednesday night for holding a meeting in the Greek language.

The police have interfered with other Greek meetings and the party determined to make a test of the matter. The meeting held by Greek comrades at 29th St. and 8th Ave. was well attended. This is a proletarian section of the city, even tho party meetings are molested by members of the American Legion and petty business men.

Comrade Popajanes was the speaker, Comrade Serros the chairman of the meeting. A tradesman in the district denounced Comrade Popajanes to the police, who arrested Comrade Popajanes. Comrade Serros interposed that he was the chairman of the meeting and got a slap in the face for "interfering with the police."

It was a question whether a foreign language may be used at street corner meetings in New York or not. To be sure, Yiddish has been used for years and in reality there is no ordinance against the use of any language. But the police had to find some excuse to disturb Workers Party meeting and got a slap in the face by the Greek comrades near Chatham Square.

The two comrades were hailed to court. Comrade Popajanes was discharged and the question of using a foreign tongue is established once for all. Comrade Serros was fined $5 for interfering with the officer.

Food Prices Jump.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Food prices again went upward from May 15 to June 15, the department of labor report reveals. Prices of food went up four per cent in Detroit. In Detroit [illegible] the year ended June 15 food prices also advanced, Mobile leading with 12 per cent.

Child Dies on "Baby Farm."

The state's attorney's office has ordered an investigation of Illinois "baby farms," following the death of Elmer Sherman, 4, on the South Chicago farm of Minnie Reiker. Elmer [illegible] sol poisoning, and Mrs. Reiker is now booked on a murder charge.

ROSE BARON REPORTS IN NEW YORK CITY ON LABOR DEFENSE MEET

NEW YORK CITY.—A very important meeting of the Labor Defense Council will take place on Tuesday, July 14, at 8 p. m., at 108 E. 14th St.

Comrade Rose Baron, who was the delegate of the Labor Defense Council of New York to the conference called by the Labor Defense Council in Chicago on June 28, at which the International Labor Defense Council was formed, will report on the conference.

The New York conference must take up the work of reorganization as decided by the Chicago conference. Therefore no delegate must fail to attend the meeting.

Another new Sub Makes another Communist.

POLICE OF NEW YORK AID SCAB YELLOW TAXI CO.

Fight in Court on Hylan's Perfidy

NEW YORK, July 12.—The decision of the appellate division, that the amendment under which the home rule act and other statutes were passed is illegal, will cost Mayor Hylan, if it stands, not only his busses but many other of his pet projects which were written into law by virtue of the amendment.

One of the laws passed was the notorious taxi police law, which gave to Police Commissioner Enright the power to control the taxicab industry in this city. This law was passed, altho all the taxicab drivers had held meetings and protested against the passage of the law.

One of the bitterest opponents of this law was George Olvien, known amongst the taxi drivers as fighting George Olvien, president of The Amalgamated Taxi Owners' Association. Olvien charged that if the law was passed, the open shop Yellow Taxi Corporation would be the sole beneficiary of the new law and offered to show proof that the police department had been showering the yellows with all kinds of favors in the past and that if the law was passed the independent taxicab drivers would be discriminated against.

Mayor's Relative a Yellow.

He did prove that Carrol Sinott, Mayor Hylan's son-in-law's brother was employed by the yellows as a traffic manager.

The law was passed after a bitter fight, and what do the taxicab drivers get? Every day a new order is issued from the commissioner's office, taking away what rights that they did have under the old laws. The most revolting order issued to these exploited drivers was that they buy uniforms and uniform caps, and that they wear clean shirts, a white collar and a tie.

Police as Taxi Inspectors.

Altho the law was declared illegal, the police department will continue to function as taxi inspectors, until the result of the appeal, that Mayor Hylan intends to make, to put aside the decision of the appellate division.

There was a general rejoicing among the taxi drivers last night, when the decision of the appellate court was first made known. These drivers and owners will be a big factor in the coming mayoralty campaign and one thing is certain, that Tammany Hall will want to know why these taxi drivers are not going to vote their ticket.

All taxi drivers must be citizens to get a permit to hack, and it is a well-known fact that if they would only organize that they could rally 100,000 persons including their friends and relations.

Y. W. L. Activities

Monday, July 13.

Class in "History of the Youth Movement," Max Shachtman instructor, 2613 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m. Students take notice. All members urged to attend.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 12.—[illegible]

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

SOCIALISTS IN PLOT WITH MILITARISTS TO ATTACK RIFF

(Continued from page 1)

must assemble all my means of information and so utilize them that I may be well equipped at every point—and you, "the nephew," so well placed in your present position and among those whom you gather around you, I assure you, are one of the chief inspirers of my action. Such I have always regarded you, today more than ever.

With this in mind do not forget that, particularly in Paris, you have sources of information, both in detail and in general, covering and guarding every point. On the one hand there are Nacivet and Seguy, on the other, Colonel Vincent.

Sends "Agents" Documents

From the very beginning of hostilities I have constantly kept in mind this general assignment that we should place at your disposition all the documentation. About fifteen or twenty days ago I sent to the agents a certain number of general communications, which I believe very explicit and comprehensive and in which I anticipated answers to the questions which you put to me. So Vincent "believes" and "knows." His remarkable article on the whole situation in the Illustration of the 16th gave me excellent proof of it. I am perfectly well aware of the fact that some as well as others have their defects. But I am obliged to make use of what I have, particularly where all has been said, they have fine qualities.

"Cultivate Them."

And this is my excuse for not having written you. I sincerely believed that all I had written Seguy and Nacivet had been given to you. Imagining that you had seen them almost every day, because their role had placed them at the source of all trustworthy information and of suggestive comment. So establish with them a "cartridge box" (intimate) relationship and ask them to communicate my papers to you.

Journalists Well Primed.

As to the journalists—a good handful now at Fez, I believed that they are well primed and that their dispatches will be calculated to dissipate certain misunderstandings and fabrications. But whatever may be the result, a certain letter which I have written to Plopp, which has been communicated to Seguy and Nacivet, answers these criticisms), I answer your queries:

1. Criticism of the "surprise (attack)," which is divided into three parts: (a) We have not been informed; (b) we were wrong to establish a string of little posts, which have been quickly encircled and which we must free; (c) in May, 1924, we were wrong to move to the north of the Ouergha.

In May, 1924, Asked to Advance.

Answer: The Marshal has been so well informed and so well forewarned as regards to what was going to take place that, since January, 1924, (see his reports to the Government), he had perceived:

1. That Abd-el-Krim, on account of the absence of Spanish military assets (evacuation, be it understood) would attack us.

2. That his attack would be sudden and sharp (a lesson derived from the events in the Spanish zone).

3. That it would be at the instigation of propaganda," by terror spread among the subject tribes.

This is why in May, 1924, Abd-el-Krim, then being too much occupied with the Spaniards to react, he (the Marshal) wished to establish north of Fez (a vital point and the probable objective of the invader) a front strategically far superior to that offered by the southern bank of the Ouergha. In May, 1924, this front was established on a strategic line, a sort of Moroccan "Heights of the Meuse," to the north of the Ouergha without firing a shot.

Front Prepared.

Since May, 1924, this front has been strengthened, fortified and connected with the rear by a system of routes, bridges and macadamized roads. This front, from the strategic point of view, consisted of a series of fortified posts supporting each other. The object of these posts was as folows:

(a) To hold the country under our domination as long as possible;

(b) To keep watch over the land to the north (information service);

(c) To keep the enemy at bay a sufficient length of time so as to bring up groups of mobile troops to the field of operations;

(d) To consolidate the line.

This disposition was made, I repeat, because the Marshal knew that the attack would be sharp. But let us not counfound "surprise" and "sudden." The "sudden" attack did not "surprise" us:

(a) Because we knew that it would be sudden;

(b) Because for a year we had established a fortified front precisely calculated to stop a sudden attack.

Ready to Attack

The magnificent disposition played its role. The mobile groups arrived on the ground without any camp followers. And these groups were able to hold the ground until the arrival of reinforcements. These reinforcements had been prepared and were ready, both in Algeria and in France. (This is a secret of general mobilization which we did not possess and so cannot very well reveal.) The first echelon was in Algeria, the second in France. These two echelons were kept to their garrisons, for why bring them to Morocco with all the expense which this would represent if the eventuality for which they had been prepared did not materialize?

Arm Against Krim

The fortified disposition of the posts, the disposition of the troops garrisoned in Morocco, would permit these two echelons to arrive on the ground in time to be of use. This was bound to occur, because we had the ports (Casa and Kenitra), the roads everywhere leading to the front (Ain Aicha, Kiffane, towards El Bali), and the railways (the Oudjda-Fez line, the Kenitra-Ouezzan, and the permanent railway from Casa to Fez opened on April 25).

These lines of communication created by the Marshal permitted the concentration of echelons and material in the easiest fashion imaginable. And because of all this we are going to hear no more gossip about "surprise" attacks, "unpreparedness," "bad information service" and the "antiquated" posts of 1924.

As to the "political mind," a little patience and the devil take it. The whole question is to understand what the enemy will do since we cannot go to him. Possibly he may continue to attack us, now at one point, now at another; this would be perpetual warfare. Or, we might be able to meet him on his own ground by an agreement with the other Powers, and that would be a tremendous undertaking.

Marshal Entirely Agrees With Gov't.

Don't let the people in Paris ask the Marshal to do what Primo de Rivera announced he was going to do, for you know what it cost him. His withdrawal made amid currents of mutiny, carried out under such onerous, bloody conditions, and dishonorable we might say, is something, in the interest of our relations with Spain, that we should forget.

One thing is certain: it is that the Marshal is entirely, effectively, and materially in agreement with the government and that this fact is all that is necessary, and that it should be. The duty of all good Frenchmen, who do not forget that by giving hostages to the future in Morocco we give them to our future in the Mediterranean—Algeria, Tunis—is to support this point to the limit.

As to the "personages": Herriot and Boncour, their adhesion is assured. Blum, as you say, is kept informed by Berthelot, and this relationship can only become closer. I cannot say more for today. An article in the Depeche de Toulouse would be excellent. You have the material for it in this letter, in the articles by Vincent (the Illustration of the 16th), and in a "cartridge box" chat with Seguy or Vincent. You can [illegible] Rumier, [illegible] should change to the various elements. But let us hope that gentlemen like them will give a good example [illegible]. This is not the time for the gossip of the barracks; it is the time to be silent and to hold on. Their efforts, however, should tend to cause the Riffian question to emerge from the domain of politics and be placed on the national plane.

Keep me informed.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) SAINT-PERIGNON.

WOES WROUGHT BY CALIFORNIA LABOR TRAITORS

Organization is Sundered By Dissensions

LOS ANGELES, July 12—The many flaws in the American Federation of Labor of California are becoming fissures likely to disintegrate the organization. Dissensions are pronounced. Building trades revolt against Central Labor Councils and painters' unions secede from Building Trades Councils. When reverse action follows, wider breaches result.

San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

Two months ago painters, decorators and paper hangers of San Bernardino and Riverside counties broke away from the Building Trades Council. Their independence is now practically complete. Wm. McCook led the secession.

In Los Angeles the Building Trades Council is an organization apart from the Central Labor Council. L. M. Lipsett heads it and is determined to keep it as far from the main council as possible. The central regards the Building Trades as an insurgent body whose purpose is to undermine the central.

The Building Trades Council publishes the Southern California Labor Press in opposition to the Citizen, organ of the Central Labor Council. Competition between the two papers is not only as keen as a razor blade but also as poisonous as a snake's fangs.

Strife Founded In Perfidy.

Seed from which the contentions are growing was sown when the I. W. W. order was outlawed by the California legislators. The A. F. of L. was behind the legislative action. Capitalists took the "credit" which was due the A. F. of L. If the latter had not approved, there would have been no law against the I. W. W.

The animus was jealously blind and unscrupulous. When membership in the California I. W. W. numbered 40,000, as compared with 100,000 in the A. F. of L., the big organization decided to knife the smaller. It was as Rome against Carthage, war to the death.

A. F. of L. Officialdom and Times United.

Forgetting its own experience with the A. F. of L., the Times approved the outlawing of the I. W. W. by the A. F. of L. It would have approved the outlawing of the A. F. of L. by the I. W. W. also. But opportunity united the Times and the A. F. of L. at the time and there has been little animosity between them since.

The Times is nonunion thruout. Furthermore, it operates a school for training nonunion printers, linotypers, etc. But the A. F. of L. does nothing about it. Why? Because the Times washed it in the blood of the I. W. W. and made it white as driven snow. Yet, if the I. W. W. was guilty of all the outrages charged to it and the A. F. of L. had ot account only for the blowing up the Times, the I. W. W. could march into heaven 40 abreast while the A. F. of L. could not sneak one of its membership in. So, is it not edifying to see Times and A. F. of L. doing business at the same old stand while the I. W. W. is scattered over the face of the earth?

California Workers in Jeopardy.

The Times and A. F. of L. are at peace, with the vantage ground held by the former. In San Diego the Labor Leader, organ of the A. F. of L., exchanges advertisements with the Union, capitalist organ, owned by John D. Spreckels, showing harmonious relations. The A. F. of L. Labor Journal of San Bernardino gets along well with the Better America Federation servant, the Sun. There is peace everywhere between the A. F. of L. and the capitalists in California.

But there is war within the A. F. of L. That makes a serious outlook for the workers. As the A. F. of L. is the only labor organization left in the state, if it disintegrates, the working class will be face to face with peonage. The workers may be reduced from wage slavery with hope to hopeless wage slavery.

Chance for Redemption.

Any organization is better than none. This is well known to the social vultures, led by the Times, who now see an opportunity to completely disrupt organized labor and batten on the strewn remnants at their leisure.

Betrayal of the I. W. W. set up the conditions afflicting the A. F. of L. Treason is now being reaped, making the labor fakers cling to capitalists for safety. But in treason there is no safety.

Workers can save their organization by washing corruption out of it and injecting moral courage into it. The new blood of the Workers Party can perform the feat.—Prapiesa.

Worker Correspondents Meet Tuesday

NEW YORK CITY.—The New York class in communist journalism will meet again Tuesday, July 14, at 8 o'clock at 108 East 14th street. Every worker who would like to become a DAILY WORKER correspondent will find it worth while to join this class at once. The text books have now come.

Give this copy to your shop mate.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Y. W. L. Holds Membership Meeting

THE membership meeting of the Young Workers League, Local Chicago, held Friday, July 10, at the Greek Hall, demonstrated that the Chicago league will carry on greater activities than ever before during the summer months.

Not only were plans laid for more intensive activities, but the activities will be launched and the Chicago league will show its strength by carrying on three important campaigns at once.

This membership meeting was called by the City Executive Committee especially to deal with these three important campaigns which are being started immediately, and the members responded enthusiastically to the call for volunteers to distribute anti-militarist leaflets, to get subscriptions for the Young Worker, and to carry on a huge campaign in the printing industry, the goal of which will be the organization of nuclei in the biggest printing plants in the city.

Anti-Militarist Activities.

In reporting on the campaign against the citizen's military training camps, as well as against all capitalist militarism, Comrade Gilbert Greenberg reported that the Chicago league would distribute 30,000 leaflets against the citizens' military training camps, all of which will be disposed of at the factories.

How They Will Be Distributed.

They will be distributed at the biggest plants in the city, and especially those plants which send young workers to the camps will be covered.

Branch No. 1 will distribute 4,000 leaflets, Branch No. 2 will distribute 4,00; Branch No. 3, 3,000; Branch No. 4, 7,000; Branch No. 5, 4,000, and Branch No. 6, 3,000. Besides this squads will be organized on a city scale to cover two of the biggest plants in the city.

The Printing Industry Campaign.

Comrade John Harvey, reporting on the preparation that had been made for a campaign in the printing industry, told of the importance of conducting a campaign in this industry in Chicago.

Chicago is the center of the printing industry, which is one of the biggest industries in the country. Out of the 35,000 workers employed in the industry here, a large percentage are young workers, as it is greatly by employing thousands of young workers and a big percentage of helpers in comparison to the skilled bindery workers and printing, that the employers in Chicago have been to put the industry here so much on an open shop basis.

Different From Other Campaigns.

Comrade Harvey pointed out that there were many live issues on which we will fight in our campaign in the printing industry. The rotten conditions in the big open shops, the large number of unorganized young workers who work side by side with the union workers, the difficulty to get into the craft unions, the open shop apprecenticeship schools, and many other issues vital to all young workers in the industry will be touched upon.

This campaign will be conducted much differently from the campaign in the mail order industry. It will be less of a journalistic and more of an organizational campaign, and while there will be plenty of interesting articles on conditions in the industry and stories on the various shops, the success of the campaign will be judged not by the number of papers we sell, but by the extent we are able to crystalize our activities into concrete shop nucleus results.

Will Last Seven Weeks.

The campaign will last seven weeks, and instead of having all of the articles in one issue of the Young Worker as in the mail order house campaign, the league will tackle one shop at a time, concentrating all of its forces at this shop three days of one week, when they will start on another factory, and the work of keeping up the campaign will be left to the area branch in whose territory the plant is located.

This will not only make it possible to accomplish more at each shop, but will make it easy for the branches to continue the campaign there, as during the whole seven weeks there will be much interesting material in the Young Worker, which the young workers in these shops will want to read even when there is no special story about their shop in that special issue.

The seventh week at the end of the campaign, there will be a special issue of the Young Worker which will be sold at all of the plants and will be the wind-up of the most intensive part of the campaign tho far from the end for the branches, which will keep on going to the shop in their territory to see that organizational results are realized or to help the nucleus already organized.

Many Comrades Volunteer.

More than 60 comrades volunteered to go to the factories during the printing industry campaign, and in this way registered their enthusiasm and showed that the Chicago league could make this campaign a success. Comrades also volunteered to go to the factories at noon when there will be more time to speak to the young workers to get names, and when street meetings will be held.

This is the biggest number of volunteers that the Chicago league has had for any campaign, and coming right after an appeal for volunteers for the distributions of the anti-militarist leaflets, it showed plainly that the Chicago league had the forces to carry on intensive activities in several fields at once.

A Red Week For the Young Worker.

When Comrade Natalie Gomez reported on the preparations that had been made for a big subscription drive, which would start on Sunday, July 19, when the comrades will canvass the lists of subscribers for the DAILY WORKER and the language press in Chicago, as well as the Workers Monthly and readers of the other radical press, it looked as if the Chicago league was going to be able to get enough subs to fill its quota in the Red Star Subscription Drive before the national convention. With the help of the lists which have been prepared, the members will be able to canvass for subs without spending hours in visiting homes where they will not be listened to.

The drive for subs will not only be on this Red Sunday, but will continue thruout the whole week, and as there is a large list of names the comrades expect to get many subs both for the Young Worker and the Young Comrade.

Prizes Will Be Given.

Prizes have been arranged for those comrades getting five, ten, fifteen and twenty subscriptions, and as these are especially attractive prizes, the comrades will try their best to win them.

After Comrade Gomez finished her report, there were many challenges from comrades and branches who felt sure they could beat the other in getting subs. Branch No. 4 challenged Branch No. 1 to get 75 subs. Branch No. 5 challenged No. 6 to 60 subs, and No. 2 challenged No. 3 to 25 subscriptions.

Individual comrades who challenged each other in getting subs are:

		Subs
Anna Letchinger	Rose Cohen	10
Natalie Gomez	Ethel Byrne	10
John Harvey	Marie Polishuk	5
Vera Freedman	Barney Mass	5
John Hecker	Albert Glotzer	5
Catherine Polishuk	H. Greenberg	5
Max Shachtman	Nat Kaplan	5
Barney Mass	Al Shaap	5
Ida Krenik	Abe Harris	10
Sarah Krenik	Billy Rangloff	1

Dybalo and Greenberg challenged any other two to 20 subs.

Twenty-five Workers' Societies Combine For Big Picnic July 26th

NEW YORK, July 12.—Twenty-five of the Hungarian Workers Societies are arranging a combined picnic for the workers of the state of New Jersey on Sunday, July 26, at the Fedak Farm, near New Brunswick.

A rich program has been arranged which will include music, dancing, a contest of three singing societies, a football match, athletics, a march of the children's group of Perth Amboy, wrestling and two attraction numbers, Hungarian goulash, cold eats, and drinks. Amateur play by the Elore Dramatic Society of New York for the benefit of the UJ ELORE.

To get to picnic from New York take train to New Brunswick. From there the Middlesex car or the Fast Line. Car stops near Fadek Farm. From Carteret, Newark and Elizabeth the Fast Line stops at Bonehomptown.

Admission 50c in advance, 60c at the gates. Gates will open at 9 a. m.

WHITE GUARD ASSASSIN TRIES TO KILL CANTON GOVERNOR; GETS KILLED

CANTON, July 12.—Wu Hon-Min, civil governor of Canton in the government recently formed and Heu Sung-Chi, minister of war in the same cabinet, are reported to have been wounded by an assassin, who was killed by their bodyguard. The assassin, it was said, was recognized as an ex-officer.

British Plutes Refuse To Give Aid to the French in the Riff

(Continued from page 1)

the Quezzan region, the natives menace the city by their increasingly hostile attitude toward the French.

The Riffians are now attacking the Tafrant outposts. The French lines have been penetrated at Oued Amelil. Add British plutes No. 1 ParisF t Sm

French Bankers Guilty

During the debate on the granting of the Moroccan credits the Communist deputy, Cachine, declared that France was guilty of all the bloodshed in Morocco, and that Abd-el-Krim was fighting for the application of Wilson's doctrine of self determination of all peoples.

Deputies of the right parties demanded that the government "put all Communists in prison for treason."

Painleve declared he would "deal iwth the Communists as far as the law allows." He added he would "keep the tri-color flying over Morocco in defense of the sovereignty of the sultan and civilization."

That Painleve is 'keeping the tri-color flying,' in defense of the French bankers is further shown in the fact that the Spanish millionaire Horace Echevarietta, and other capitalists were entrusted with the mission of delivering the French-Spanish "peace terms" to Krim. It is known that these terms will not be accepted, as Krim is ordered to accept a Spanish protectorate, which he has refused to do.

* * *

Fresh Credits Won't Help Much.

PARIS, July 12.—Supported by a fresh credit of 183,000,000 francs and the assurance that French and Spanish conferees had reached an accord in Madrid, the Painleve government which a few days ago placed a new commander over the French Moroccan troops was today preparing for a campaign of renewed intensity against Abd-el-Krim and his Riffian tribesmen.

But the terms of the agreement are not wholly reassuring. Already official Paris is convinced that Abd-el-Krim, flushed by his successes in withstanding the assaults of the world's foremost military power, will ask for betetr terms than those proposed at Madrid.

Abd-el-Krim is expected to refuse the joint French-Spanish proffer of Riffian autonomy under a Spanish protectorate. If he renews his old proposal to accept autonomy under a French protectorate he will seriously embarrass the Madrid accord for the rebellious Riff territory is under Spain.

Communists Stress "14 Points."

Not the least of the embarrassments here at home is the revival by the French Communists of the late President Wilson's fourteen points with their stress upon "self-determination of small peoples." That is a phrase which has bothered the chancelleries of Europe ever since its author first pronounced it. French Communists are using it today to the discomfiture of those who are responsible for the Riff campaign.

Spain is undertaking new negotiations with the Riffs according to the Midi which today said: "Gen. Primo de Rivera has summoned Dr. Echevarrieta requesting him to return to Adjir, accompanying a representative of the French government for the purpose of engaging in new peace negotiations with Abd-el-Krim on the basis of conditions laid down in the Madrid conference."

Coolidge Is Talking Peace, But Is Moving For Another World War

(Continued from page 1)

ace to Britain and Japan, as neither of the two nor even America ever intended seriously to enforce these agreements, and America let them lapse for four years. It is seen that the "move for peace" is really a challenge which may bring war.

Japan Preparing Armed Intervention

It is known that Japan is actively preparing to throw huge armed forces into China, if the Chinese upheaval furnishes Japan the excuse. America regards that if such an intervention would happen, the field would be grabbed by Japan to the exclusion of American interests.

Distribute Surplus Credits.

DULUTH, Minn., July 12.—In a speech to the bankers' association here Rufus Dawes, Chicago banker and brother of the vice president, declared that American financiers should continue their policy of "distributing thruout the world the surplus credits at their disposal."

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN

PHILADELPHIA JUNIORS ORGANIZE WORKERS' THEATER ALLIANCE

By SAMUEL WEINBERG.

After a wonderful success they made last season in presenting a two-act play named "School Days" impersonating our Juniors in action, some of our party members have taken the initiative and organized The Workers Theater Alliance.

Our object is to reach all those who are willing to contribute their talents and enable us to embrace the various branches of art in one organization that will be used to spread education among workers.

If you are interested in this work to help build the revolutionary movement no matter whether you are a member of the Workers Party or not you can join the Workers Theater Alliance.

For information apply to Isabelle Kleinman, Sec'y 1222 Popular St., or leave your name at Workers Party headquarters, 521 York Ave., near 5th and Spring Garden St.

The Daily Worker Scores Again!

Begins the First American Serial Publication of a Great Historical Document

Arrangements have just been completed by which the DAILY WORKER secures the first American rights to the serial publication of

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT
of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia
Sent by the
Trade Union Congress General Council of England

Arrangements with THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO. make possible its American serial publication in the DAILY WORKER.

BEGINNING SATURDAY, JULY 25

WHAT IS IT?

No greater nor more important document on Soviet Russia by an impartial body has ever been issued.

It is an unbiased report of a British Delegation, composed of Trade Union Leaders and experts who have travelled thruout Soviet Russia, studied every phase of Russian life today and reported in the book for the first time issued in America.

Nothing is overlooked—Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—every phase of life in every section of Soviet Russia is here treated—by a Non-Communist, impartial body of British Labor.

HOW IT WILL APPEAR

To enable every worker to possess this valuable publication, RUSSIA TODAY, will be printed EVERY DAY beginning July 25, in

A UNIFORM HALF-PAGE INSTALLMENT.

Easy to clip and preserve.

These pages can form your copy of this great document.

In addition to the valuable collection of facts and figures on the world's first workers' government as it is today, charts and maps will be included showing the development of industry and composition of the peoples in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

NOW YOU CAN GO TO YOUR UNION!

During the month of July, two special subscription offers to the DAILY WORKER are being made:

OFFER NO. 1

A two months' sub to the DAILY WORKER for $1.00.

Just the thing to enable every worker to begin reading this great historical document of British Labor.

OFFER NO. 2

A three months' sub and two books:
1.—The State & Revolution, by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin).
2.—The Theory & Practice of Leninism, by I. Stalin.
ALL FOR $2.00.
($2.50 in Chicago).

Go to your trade union—bring up the question of subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER in your meeting—talk to trade unionists—the question of Soviet Russia and the World Trade Union Unity will be the big issue of the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The DAILY WORKER begins the first American serial publication of the official report of the British Trade Unions—AT A TIME WHEN SPECIAL PRICES ARE BEING OFFERED.

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of the DAILY WORKER, in his article on this great document in the May issue of the Workers Monthly says:

> *The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.*
>
> *It is wonderful in its dignified British fashion, unhurried, careful, restrained, documented and beautifully dispassionate. . . .*
>
> *It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report.*
>
> *Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, slow-moving Briton both call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.*

CLIP THIS COUPON!

Publication of RUSSIA TODAY Begins on Saturday, July 25th.

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For the enclosed $........ send the DAILY WORKER beginning for .... months (And the two books offered ....) to:

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JIM CROWISM IN WASHINGTON, CLOSES BEACHES

Negro Labor Congress To Discuss Equality

The American Negro Labor Congress, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, has received a letter from Washington on the bathing beach situation. It seems that some people in Washington would rather go without baths than to bathe where the other people bathe.

The Chicago Defender says: "Citizens in the nation's capital must go without bathing facilities for at least another year, it has been decided by congress. Representative Madden of the first congressional district of Illinois, chairman of the house committee of appropriations, has declared himself against establishing separate beaches for the two races in Washington.

"So representatives and their friends in the city have opposed the one mixed beach and that was closed. Segregation and Jim Crowism will be one of the main subjects for discussion at the American Negro Labor Congress which will be held in Chicago, October 25."

Allies Get Millions from Germany.

BERLIN, Germany, July 12—Germany has already paid the allies $185,726,300 under the first ten months' operation of the Dawes plan.

FORBES PRESENTS BOOK TO SHOW SENTENCE FOR VET GRAFT "MISTAKE"

Ten thousand printed pages—200,000 words—were required by attorneys for Charles R. Forbes and John W. Thompson, sentenced to two years imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the Unitde States government in connection with Veterans' Bureau contracts, to cite all the "errors" alleged in their appeal, filed today before Federal Judge Carpenter, the trial judge.

Ninety-five instances of "grave, substantial and prejudicial errors committed by the court" were charged.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE CONFERENCE HELD IN CHICAGO ON JUNE 28th UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions printed herewith were unanimously passed by the more than one hundred delegates present at the National Conference for Labor Defense, held in Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, June 28. These represented workers' organizations from all parts of the country and were called together by the Labor Defense Council to unite all forces in the labor movement against persecution of workers and for defense of all class war prisoners regardless of political opinion or industrial affiliation.

The Conference founded the International Labor Defense, an individual and collective membership organization that is to undertake the role of champion for all workers attacked by organized capital irrespective of their faith or affiliation. A National Committee of 37 was elected upon which are many prominent figures in the labor, radical, and liberal movements of this country among whom are Eugene V. Debs, Upton Sinclair, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Fred Mann, Ralph Chaplin, Scott Nearing, Wm. Z. Foster, Benjamin Gitlow and Ben Fletcher. Andrew T. McNamara of Pittsburgh was elected chairman of the organization, E. C. Wentworth, vice-chairman, and James P. Cannon of Chicago the secretary.

At the conference 25 local trade unions beside central labor bodies, workers' defense organizations and labor fraternal and benefit societies totalling a membership well over 200,000 were represented by delegates. In addition scores of endorsements came from workers' organizations and prominent individuals thruout the country who could not be represented there.

The resolutions that follow were passed by the conference in the nature of instructions for work to the officers of the International Labor Defense and taken as a whole, comprise a complete program.

1. The Fight for Release of Class War Prisoners.

THE fight for the release of the imprisoned fighters for the cause of labor is one of the most important problems on the agenda of the American Labor movement. Every worker in prison for the "crime" of loyalty to his class represents a victory for the capitalist exploiters and an injury to the workers. The continued confinement of so large a number of the most conscious elements of the working class without any real protest against it, is of itself a sign of weakness in the labor movement. The indifference and neglect which characterizes too large a section of the labor movement in regard to this burning question is a great danger to the movement as a whole. It encourages the exploiters of labor and their subverted "legal" and "illegal" agencies of persecution to go ever farther with their methods of terror, while, at the same time, it weakens the morale of the workers.

It must be recorded, to the shame of the labor movement that Mooney and Billings, victims of the most atrocious frame-up in all labor history, still languish in prison. Sacco and Vanzetti, courageous fighters for the working class, still stand in the shadow of the gallows. Rangel and Cline and their comrades who went into Texas prisons in the best years of their youth have already spent more than twelve years there. Ford and Suhr, intrepid leaders of the Wheatland hop pickers' strike, have already paid for their courage and devotion to the workers with a dozen years of imprisonment. The I. W. W. men who defended their union hall in Centralia, Washington, deserve the gratitude of the whole labor movement, but their reward are long terms of imprisonment. Scores of workers in California have been thrown into San Quentin and Folsom prisons for the crime of belonging to the I. W. W.

CROUCH and Trumbull, soldiers in the United States army, expressed their sympathy with the cause of the colonial workers in Hawaii and declared their solidarity with the revolutionary workers' movement. It cost them court martial and sentence to military prison.

In West Virginia, 137 union miners were made to stand trial only recently for picketing mines against scabs. In Maine, Ohio and other states workers and groups of workers are expiating behind bars the crime of activity in the ranks of labor that won for them frame-ups and perversions of justice.

In addition to those workers, already convicted, prosecutions are now pending against many others. The action of the supreme court in sustaining the conviction of Benj. Gitlow, confronts Foster, Ruthenberg and thirty others in the Michigan cases with the danger of prison terms. Fred Merrick and nine other Communists are facing trial in Pennsylvania on the charge of "sedition" for circulating working class literature.

The labor movement must be awakened from its slumber and must be pushed to the menacing significance of the attempt of the capitalists to break the morale of the working class by imprisoning its best fighters. The workers must not be allowed to forget those who lie in prison for them, but must be stirred into action in their defense.

SYSTEMATICAL widespread publicity must be conducted in regard to the situation in general and each specific case must be made known to the masses of workers. Agitation must be commenced in all labor organizations in behalf of class-war prisoners and preparations made for great mass protests against their continued imprisonment. General and special campaigns must be organized and carried on with ever-increasing energy and momentum.

The International Labor Defense will take the initiative to organize a wide-spread campaign for the unconditional release of imprisoned fighters of the class struggle and will endeavor to unite all the forces of conscious and militant labor for this fight.

Tomorrow:—The resolution against injunctions and anti-labor legislation.

CHICAGO WORKERS TO FORM NEW COMMUNE TO SETTLE IN RUSSIA

A meeting was held at 4501 S. Hermitage Ave., for the organization of an agricultural commune to go to Soviet Russia. Comrade Andrejchick told of the organization of the Red Ray Commune of which he is secretary.

The Commune is prospering in the Ukraine and only a handful of members are still left in Chicago. They have three tractors, other agricultural machinery and cattle, and are getting ready to build a flour mill.

Comrades Gebert and Stolar spoke in Polish and Russian. The foundation of a new agricultural commune was laid at this meeting.

Steel Orders Decline.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel corporation declined 339,342 tons in June, according to the monthly report of the corporation, issued at noon today.

The unfilled tonnage on June 30 aggregated 3,710,458 tons, against 4,049,800 tons on May 31, and 3,262,565 tons on June 30, 1924.

SLUMP-BESET, BIG FRY K. K. K. IS FLOUNDERING

"Better America" Order Declines Apace

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—The year ended June 30, 1925, showed a marked falling off of subscriptions to the Better America Federation, which has its headquarters in Los Angeles and advertises that "it operates in 38 states." Figures indicate a decline of 41 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

Because of the unfavorable showing, the organization is frantically seeking funds. It is carrying on frenzied advertising, urging on prospective subscribers the need of contributing to counteract Bolshevism. Its weekly "news letters" almost concede the speedy overthrow of the government by the Reds.

The $5,000 in prizes recently given to boy orators by the federation for lauding the constitution brought in many times the amount in free advertising thru the Los Angeles dailies but did not bring in subscriptions to correspond. Heads of the organization act as tho they feel that they have yet to get their money's worth out of the $5,000 given away.

Causes of the Falling Off.

If the coming year goes like the past, the federation will have cause to lament the building slump of 1924, the expansion of the ku klux klan in southern California and the election of Coolidge. These three events caused the trouble. The building depression closed the purses of many subscribers. H. E. Haldeman, son of Harry M. Haldeman, head of the federation, took charge of the K. K. K. in Los Angeles county and increased klan membership at the cost of the rival order. When Coolidge, supported by the B. A. F. was elected by a prodigious majority many subscribers reasoned that all danger of radicalism was over and that there was no use contributing any more to the federation.

The worst blow was the expansion of the K. K. K. This took thousands of $1, $2 and $5 a month subscribers away. It also established the identity of the B. A. F. and K. K. K. as Siamese twin vipers. With Father Haldeman as head of the former and Son Haldeman of the latter, the two orders looked like one family affair. Many dupes suspected that the orders were being worked for money making purposes by the family most concerned.

Operations Must be Curtailed.

As a rich men's ku klux klan, the B. A. F. spent from $150,000 to $180,000 a year, principally on persecution. It listed I. W. W.'s, etc., trailed them, drove them to starvation, prison and suicide. Doctors, dentists, nurses, landladies, cooks, kitchen wenches, etc., were in its pay. Its spy system included detectives at $10 a day, hotel clerks at $5 a month and chambermaids at $1 a month. The methods charged to the Jesuits in France were improved upon by the order. Many are the tales of horror told of doings of hirelings.

Retrenchment must come. The luxuries will first be dispensed with. There will be less employing of detectives, surgeons, etc., and more of hotel clerks and chambermaids. Eavesdropping, violation of correspondence, pumping, etc., must be resorted to.

Several Los Angeles firms have been contributing $10,000 and $15,000 a year. They drove competitors away. But they have no present need of the federation. If they require help they can get it from the K. K. K. at better terms. That means more retrenchment for the plutocrats' organization.

Beginning of the Wind-up.

The head of the B. A. F. resembles a medium-sized hog, with black bristles. He stands on two feet as tho he isn't used to it. He looks as tho he is disposed to bountiful repasts and Bright's disease. His usefulness is of the past. Jo S. Joplin, manager of the B. A. F. is an importation from Kentucky and a typical A. P. A. If properly tonsured he would easily be mistaken as a Dominican monk of the Spanish inquisition. He has the bloodless face of a bigot with a craving for money. Three of the boy orators who won the B. A. F. prizes were Roman Catholics, students of Jesuit colleges. They were banqueted under the beaming smiles of Haldeman and Joplin, ku klux klanners at heart.

THE WORKERS' MONTHLY

JULY
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GET THIS ISSUE

BUILDERS AT WORK

BUILD WITH ALL OF YOUR TOOLS!

How About Language Papers?

The American Communist movement is a balanced one. It is equipped to the needs of the American workers—among which are foreign speaking elements of many languages.

Communist equipment, Communist tools for building are at hand. The DAILY WORKER, official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party is not the only one. Many others exist, good Communist dailies, weeklies and monthlies in many languages. All these are fighting the workers battles, all are good Communist tools for Communist Builders to use for reaching the foreign born workers.

The DAILY WORKER has repeatedly brought this fact to the attention of Communist Builders: thru special sub blanks, thru the "Tool Box" (of which over thirty thousand were distrbiuted) thru the present catalogue of good books for workers "From The Source of All Communist Literature", thru repeated references in the DAILY WORKER, and by word of mouth thru every organizer ever sent out by the DAILY WORKER—not to mention thru the machinery of DAILY WORKER agents thruout the country.

And yet this is not enough. Never can too much be said for the language press of the Communist movement whenever the DAILY WORKER is spoken about.

Send for the List!

If you haven't a catalogue—or a list of the Communist foreign language papers (and sub prices!) send in to the DAILY WORKER for it at once. A special list and the catalogue in which this list also appears will be sent to you without charge.

To become a most efficient Communist Builder carry a full kit of the best of your tools!

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SENDS ITS TROOPS ABROAD TO GUARD NINE BILLION DOLLARS FOREIGN LOANS

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Since imperialism and dollar diplomacy are synonymous in the bright lexicon of American foreign policy, a report of an investigation recently completed by the national industrial conference board concerning the growth of private investments abroad has significance.

This organization which is one of the adjuncts of "Big Business" says that the total investments of United States private capital abroad in 1924 amounted to $9,000,000,000, 13.4 per cent of which is placed in latin American countries.

The change from the period 1780-1820, when Europe was lending the struggling young republic a bare million dollars a year, to the year 1920, a century later, when the United States loaned the world nearly a billion and a half dollars, says the conference board, represents one of the greatest transformation in the history of the world.

Of the total amount of these "private investments" 58 per cent represents capital put into industrial, business, financial and other enterprises while the remaining 42 per cent represents money loaned to governments. About one fifth of the American money has gone to Europe in addition to the $11,000,000,000 loaned there by the American government. But Canada has absorbed over two-fifths more and the loans to governments and investments in Latin America amount to about $4,000,000,000.

The governments of the latin American countries have not received much of this fund, comparatively speaking, for the total amount of these loans is only $810,000,000.

So more than three billion represents private American capital put into South and Central American concessions, for the guarding of which American diplomacy, American marines and sometimes the army and navy are called into action.

The conference board finds that from the beginning of the United States until 1914 capital moved almost entirely from Europe to America. That movement stopped when the world war began and ever since it has swung the other way, until now the amount of American capital invested abroad is fifteen times greater annually than it was in the 18 years preceding the war.

Yowlecs in Superior Hold Street Meetings With Great Success

SUPERIOR, Wisc.—The entire Young Workers League student branch, 55 in number, held two anti-imperialist street meetings in Superior, Wisc., July 4th. The crowd was interested and sympathetic.

Margaret Helander, the first speaker, spoke on the Anti-Imperialist campaign, and the situation in China.

Toivo Tenhunen spoke of the war capitalism is forcing on the workers.

Clem Forsen explained the program of the Workers Party, and the demands of the workers.

Neuman Danker spoke of the conditions in America, of the Anti-Syndicalist laws, and of the Labor defense. The meeting closed with the audience singing the International.

The DAILY WORKER and the Young Worker were sold.

The crowd vigorously applauded the speakers, and exclaimed: "Fine, these young kids are pretty good."

Seeks New City Franchise.

Henry Blair, president of the Chicago traction lines, is endeavoring to secure a franchise from the city council. His present franchise runs out soon.

Hays Gets New Fat Job.

Will Hays has been given the fat job of "chairmanship of the public relation scommittee" of the National Air Transport Company, a ten million dollar corporation. The committee is composed of leading newspaper publishers and news service editors, who are aiding to build up an air fleet to be used as war planes in case of a new imprialist conflict. Hays was postmaster general and is now publicity man for the motion picture industries.

Fort Workmen Endangered.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 12.—When his guard, Richard Jervis, fell 55 feet into an elevator shaft in the repair shops at Fort Jervis, it was disclosed that there is a "general condition of dilapidation" in the fort, and workmen are endangered. Cal said he would "investigate."

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

LOS ANGELES LAND VALUES EMPTY FRAUD

Method of Inflation Crude and Risky

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—Boosters assert that Southern California orange land now commands $4,000 an acre as compared with $100 a generation ago. But they say nothing about the fact that the growers are in a more precarious state financially than they were formerly. Certainly the $7,500 appreciation does not go to them. To whom does it go? The answer is simple and yet it will be sensational news to 99 out of every 100 readers.

Process of Inflation.

The leading boosters are J. F. Sartori, most enterprising banker, and George I. Cochran, foremost insurance promoter and leader of million-dollar advertising campaign. That is the key to the answer.

A generation ago the banks lent growers $200 on the $400 acres security. Interest at 6 per cent amounted to $12 per year. With oranges selling at $1.20 per box it took 10 boxes to pay the interest. Producing 250 boxes to the acre growers advanced their prices to $2.25 per box. The burden was simply passed on to the consumers.

Life insurance became interested. Growers were convinced that they should carry enough insurance to cover mortgages so that in event of their death their families could save the groves. They paid $8 per year to cover the $200 insurance. Again they raised the price of oranges and passed the burden on to the consumers. With the price of the product raised $25 per acre, for the benefit of banks and insurance companies, it naturally followed that the growers valued the land to correspond, increasing the price $250 per acre. This suited banks as it gave them a larger margin of safety on loans.

On the $650 valuation operations were repeated. Banks lent $325 on the acre at $20 a year interest. Insurers issued policies at $11 per year. Growers raised prices 15 cents a box to meet interest and insurance charges. With values of products increased $31 per acre per annum the land value was inflated $310, to $960 per acre.

Only three more operations were necessary to bring the land values up to $3,500 an acre, $500 short of where they are now said to be.

Banks and Insurance Supreme.

A few years ago banks charged growers 8, 10 and 12 per cent interest, clinching their control of the orange industry. Their interest rate at present is 7 per cent. If they lend $2,000 on a $4,000 acre valuation growers must pay $140 per year interest to them. With oranges at $3.50 per box this is the equivalent of 40 boxes.

On the present basis of $30 per $1,000 for life insurance annual premium, growers pay the insurers $60 per year on the acre, or the equivalent of 17 boxes. Banks and insurers' share of the 250 boxes per year is 57 boxes, worth $200. But the growers charge that up to the consumers. So on practically every box of California oranges the consumers pay a tribute of 55 cents to the bank and 25 cents to the insurers.

The Bubble Must Break.

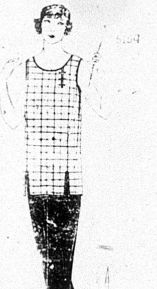
Growers sell the fruit to wholesalers at $1.50 per box, wholesalers to jobbers at $7.00 to $8.00, jobbers to retailers at $12.00 to $15.00 and retailers to consumers 10 cents apiece. But the inflation is all due to the banks. Productivity of orange land is the same as it was 20 years ago. The $3,500 increased value per acre is fictitious, a creation of and for the banks.

If consumers stop eating oranges the banks will foreclose on the growers. If they do not stop, the price of orange land will mount. But every bubble must eventually break and California orange land value is a bubble.

When Easterners cease coming to California to buy land at fabulous prices the bubble will break. That is why bankers and insurers boast Southern California with million-dollar advertising funds.—Frapress.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A NEW MODEL FOR A REST OR LOUNGING GARMENT.



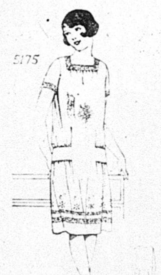
5154

5154. Plaid and plain taffeta are ere combined. One may use cambric, annel, crepe or crepe de chine. The leeves may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: mall, 34-36; medium, 38-40; Large, 2-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust easure. A medium size requires 5⅛ ards of 36-inch meatrial if made ith sleeves. Without sleeves 4⅜ ards are required.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The atterns being sold thru the DAILY ORKER pattern department are furished by a New York firm of pattern anufacturers. Orders are forwarded by e DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The AILY WORKER does not keep a stock patterns on hand. Delivery of patrns ordinarily will take at least 10 days om the date of mailing the order. Do t become impatient if your pattern is layed.

A PRETTY SIMPLE FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL



5175

5175. White crepe with trimming of lace bands and embroidery is here shwon. The dress may be finished with the sleeves short or in wrist length.

The patetrn is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 2½ yards 40-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 2⅛ yards will be required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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CONSTITUTION

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Real Labor Solidarity

The DAILY WORKER, and with it the entire body of union labor interested in attaining trade union unity against the capitalist class, hails the action of three Chicago lodges of the International Association of Machinists, and the resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor in support of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and in condemnation of the scabbing of the United Garment Workers, as a step of genuine labor solidarity.

The executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor is to be commended for its action, however long the men and women on the picket line waited for such deserved support in their bitter struggle to maintain their union.

But above all are to be praised the militant unionists who go to the rank and file of the Chicago labor movement, explaining to them the issues of union scabbery versus class solidarity. The members of the Trade Union Educational League in the Machinists' and in other unions are to be praised for raising the issue, and thus bringing the union men and women of Chicago who are not in touch with or do not comprehend the gravity of the offense of the United Garment Workers, into consciousness of their class duty.

Without this sort of mass understanding, the offenders against labor solidarity can go along indifferent to committees or investigations from the American Federation of Labor, thru which President William Green will probably delay results until after the strike is all over.

The executive of the Chicago Federation has taken the correct stand, but the DAILY WORKER wishes to accent the fact that the struggle for labor union principles in this case, as in all others, rests primarily upon the members of the left wing, and led by the Trade Union Educational League.

Auto Workers' Wages

In the automobile industry, as in many others, the employers are beginning to take the offensive against the standards of living of the workers.

In the coal mines, there is a union to fight back, granted that the leadership of John L. Lewis can be pushed ahead by the rank and file and made to break away from collaboration with the operators. The U. M. W. of A. is now demanding, just by reason of this mass force from below in the union, an increase, even if only of ten per cent, from the coal barons of the anthracite.

In the auto industry the union is not so well organized, tho it is better and more courageously led. The auto workers, who have thought, perhaps, that because their particular industry was thriving and because that they had been getting good pay, that they always would and that god or somebody else than their own unified powers would surely guarantee their wages and hours—these workers are finding out their mistake.

The Fisher Body company has laid down the most savage wage cuts upon their workers, and if the Fisher company is successful, the auto workers of Detroit can be sure that other firms will follow suit and probably pass the low record.

The Auto Workers' Union is courageously fighting to organize the workers, and if the workers are at last aroused from their indifference, and are willing to fight for their wages and conditions, their chance is ample and the union they enter is ready to lead the struggle.

George Bernard Shaw has written another alleged attack on Communism for the Hearst press. Any worker who will inform this office as to what the British cynic, who parades as a bourgeois radical, is talking about will receive a prize of a life's subscription to the DAILY WORKER.

"Peace and Order" In China

The struggle of the Chinese workers against foreign oppressors gradually uncovers the enemies of labor within China itself.

Thus the class battle of Chinese labor is turned against native as well as alien exploiters.

General Chang Tso-lin, the Japanese catspaw, who has been rather timid in his moves during the last few weeks, is now reported to have issued a "strong proclamation," which the imperialist press reports definitely places the Mukden war lord on the side of "peace and order," which is an oriental translation of the well known American phrase, "law and order."

This means that strikes will be forbidden, the privilege of holding meetings will be denied, working class literature will be contraband, while military jails will ever be hungry to receive the spokesmen of the Chinese workers. Warships of all nationalities ride at anchor in all the Chinese ports ready to see that the capitalist dictatorship that has fought American labor in bloody wars in West Virginia, Colorado, at Gary, Indiana, and Pittsburgh, Pa., keeps up its murderous record.

The solidarity of the Chinese workers alone can stand against this new offensive of the Chinese traitor, Chang Tso-lin, supported by foreign bayonets. The few merchants who originally joined the workers' movement against foreign tyranny have deserted because the continued struggle "hurt business." The nationalist revolution thus takes on the aspects of the class war, of the workers' revolution. It is this revolution that will in time bring the only real "peace and order" to China, with the ousting of all capitalists. Chinese labor must bend to the struggle and win the victory.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has just "sold" four of his palatial palaces to his for something like $3,000,000.00. Workers will justly ask where John D. Jr., got the three million, since he has never done a day's work in his life. They will find that he got the three million in profits from oil stock handed to him by his father, the original oil bandit. It's a neat little game to continue the reigning money houses of America. But the workers will spoil it when they wake up and cease being slaves to any man.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

Coops Aid to Peasants of Soviet Union

(Continue from Page 1)

agriculture have been considerable indeed.

"We became convinced of the unquestionable growth of the membership of the cooperative organizations, and of their growing material interests and activity.

Agricultural Progress

Touching on the question of scientific methods of agriculture employed by the peasants, Comrade Miglioli said:

"The most characteristic feature in the development of peasant economy is its trend in the direction of cooperation and of collective forms of cultivation in general. In a number of places we saw with our own eyes the progress of peasant economy, as, for instance, the grafting of vines, etc.

"At every step we saw the able leadership of the agricultural organs of the government and of the cooperative organizations.

"We were particularly struck by the activity of the peasants in the matter of cooperative credits. It shows the highest form of confidence on the part of the peasants, who invest their savings in the cooperative credit organization. Although the cooperative organizations at Telav have only existed for a few months, they have already succeeded in attracting considerable numbers of peasants and in raising sufficient capital for their operations.

Revolution Caused Peasant Advance

"We believe that all the things which we have seen in Georgia, as for instance, the growing activeness of the peasantry, is the result of the great transformation caused by the revolution in all the spheres of village life: in economy, in the school, in public life, and in the home.

"We engaged in conversation with the peasants at the village of Shilda, and the latter were extremely pleased to hear me say that the calumny and lies of the bourgeois papers of the West have been completely repudiated by the actual realities which I had the opportunity to see for myself."

Peasants Fight Capitalism

Miglioli is one of the oldest organizers of the peasants' movement in Italy, the representative of the left wing of the "Popolari" party. Comrade Miglioli has been and is waging an intense campaign against the agrarian bourgeoisie and the reactionary parties of Italy. Massarenti is one of the active people in the left wing of the Italian social-democracy, who has become known as a determined opponent of fascism.

Miglioli said further: "I am a journalist and I'm glad to talk to you about my impressions and the things I have seen.

"We came to the U. S. S. R. to take part in the deliberations of the plenary session of the Peasants' International, which notably embraces the revolutionary peasants' movement of all countries without distinction of party politics, religion, etc.

"Our participation in the revolutionary Peasants' International shows that we are working in the direction of getting the peasant masses of Italy to join the fight against capitalism.

Toured U. S. S. R.

"After the completion of the work of the plenary session we profited by the kind offer of the Peasants' International to take a tour thru the U. S. S. R., which has enabled us to get a closer acquaintance with the state of agriculture and the forms of peasant economy in U. S. S. R. While at Kiev, we visited several villages, agricultural experimental stations, Soviet farms, etc. At Kharkov we attended the congress of the Ukrainian Soviets, where we spoke on some questions of policy that are of interest to the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. and Italy.

"At Rostov we got the opportunity to take a trip to the Don district where we saw the prevailing forms of peasant organization, the Soviet farms, the cooperative organizations and the communes as well as the individual farms, gaining a complete understanding of the development of agriculture in the district.

"Interested at the same time in the labor movement, we inspected at Rostov the 'Aksai' agricultural machinery works. In our talks with the workmen and the red directors, as you call them, we were struck by the unanimity and cordiality existing between the administration and the workers.

Kept Press Libels Soviet

"In Tiflis we paid a visit to Comrade Nazaretian, acting chairman of the Caucasian Council of People's Commissaries, and to Comrade Djudeli, acting chairman of the Georgian Council of People's Commissaries.

"In our conversation we touched upon questions of local industry and agriculture, and also on questions affecting the libelling campaign of the bourgeois press about Georgia and the U. S. S. R."

In regard to the results of his tour of observation, Comrade Miglioli characterized the situation in U. S. S. R. as follows:

"The progress of agriculture is noticeable in the increasing growth of upward trend of peasant economy in agricultural cooperation and in the general. Considerable success has been recorded in the consumers' cooperative organization.

"I cannot help considering as marvelous the successes of the U. S. S. R. on all the fronts. It is hard to believe that all this was accomplished in such short time.

Soviet Government Stable

"By the moods and sentiments of the workers and peasants it is possible to judge as to the stability of the Soviet government. These moods and sentiments clearly indicate the unity of interest existing between the workers and peasants and the government, and just now it is hard to imagine a more stable government in the world than that of the Soviets.

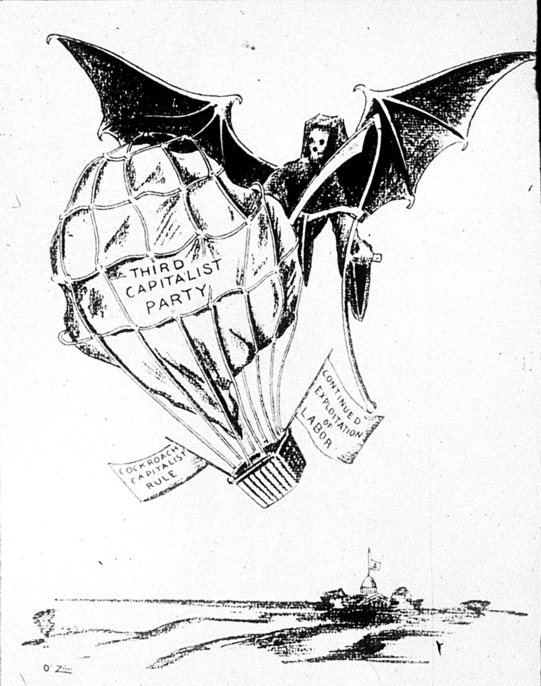
"We think it quite necessary for all the politicians who visited the U. S. S. R. and who are free from bourgeois influence to tell abroad about the achievements of the October revolution.

Will Inform Italians

"The short-sighted policy of Europe in regard to the U. S. S. R. is, in the first place, detrimental to the European countries. It would be of extreme benefit and interest to the workers and peasants truout the world to learn about the true state o affairs in the U. S. S. R.

"On returning to Italy—concluded Comrade Miglioli—we shall tell everybody about our impressions and observations in the U. S. S. R., in orde to dissipate the false impressio which the bourgeois parties are trying to create."

AN ILL-FATED FLIGHT



BIG "HANDS OFF CHINA" MEETING HELD ON COAST

One Thousand Hear Tallentire Speak

By AARON FISHERMAN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12—What is considered to be the largest attended open air meeting for a long time was held under the auspices of the Workers Party on Occidental avenue and Washington St. It was a most enthusiastic anti-imperialist "hands off China" demonstration attended by more than one thousand workers.

Norman Tallentire, Workers Party district organizer delivered the address dealing with the invasion of China by imperialists of the world dominated by Great Britain and now by the imperialists of the United States. He traced the rise of the nationalist movement dominated and guided by the Kuomintang built up under the leadership of Sun Yat Sen and the awakening of the proletarian class of China. Tallentire explained the meaning of the conflict going on there. He was enthusiastically applauded.

The sentiment of the crowd was one of the best expressions of class solidarity with the Chinese masses. A large collection was taken up and a large quantity of literature sold. Thousands of "hands off China" leaflets were given away free.

Next Saturday night, July 18, another large meeting is being contemplated by workers united front organizations in the same place and it is anticipated that thousands of workers will be in attendance at this demonstration.

Stand by Soviet Russia and "hands off China" resolutions of protest against the use of troops as strikebreakers and demanding that they be withdrawn were unanimously adopted.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

Anti-Fascist Meet In Philadelphia, Pa., Stirs Up the Police

(Continued from page 1)

down in expectation of a riot and not finding any disturbance did their utmost to create one.

Objects to Talk of Priests

H. M. Wicks, representing the Workers Party, was the first speaker. He outlined the role and history of the fascist movement of Italy and other European countries. While illustrating the fascist actions of the bloody Zankov government of Bulgaria and the close cooperation of the cross-bearing priests with the hangmen, the police created a disturbance and made an effort to stop the meeting on the grounds that religion could not be criticized at public meetings in Philadelphia. The police made several rushes for the platform accompanied by a tremendous outburst of protest against their disruptive methods by the audience.

Wicks ended his talk with a statement that the Communist International and the Communist Parties of the world are the only force capable of crushing the fascist terror and instituting in its place the rule of the proletariat. The audience greeted the mention of the Communists with a demonstration lasting several minutes.

Arturo Giovannitti was the second speaker and was welcomed with a wild demonstration. He spoke in the Italian langauge and in his first remarks he referred to the incident of the police interfering with the remarks of Wicks, pointing out that we are too busy to bother with the priests, we have a greater battle to conduct against the fascisti and capitalist governments of the world, stating nevertheless the police have no right to stop anyone from criticizing religon especially in the city of Philadelphia where but 150 years ago the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Second Police Rush

At this point a squad of police headed by several captains and a group of plain clothes men rushed upon the stage and threatened again to stop the meeting. This open incitement to riot by the police was answered by a long wild outburst of protest by the audience. The meeting finally continued and Giovannitti finished his speech. Carlo Tresca was the last speaker and was likewise greeted with a long ovation.

Every mention of Mussolini and the fascist government of Italy was drowned in flood of boos and loud resentment.

This meeting was a splendid example of the bitter anti-fascist sentiment existing among the Italian workers of Philadelphia and stands as an obstacle to every effort of the fascist organizations to establish foothold in this city. For the last three years the police have waged a warfare against the anti-fascist movement with the result that it is gaing headway and strength daily. The Communists are the leading spirit in this movement and are recognized by the workers as such.

TRIAL OF RED SPEAKERS IN CICERO COURT

Two Arrested at Open Air Meeting Thurs.

Two members of the Workers (Communist) Party, Irving Search and J. K. Dante, who were arrested last Thursday night at a street meeting on the corner of 14th St. and 49th Court, will appear in the Cicero police station 25th St. and 50th Ave., this morning for a hearing.

The Communists were arrested after a crowd of Cicero gunmen and a few middle class church goers, led by a Lithuanian priest, attacked the open air speakers, hurling bricks and threatening the speakers with violence.

The speakers were Irving Search, who spoke on conditions in the Western Electric company, D. E. Early, who explained the attempts of the world imperialists to enslave the colonial peoples, M. Zaldotis, who spoke in Lithuanian and G. Geller, of Detroit.

Search was arrested after he had concluded his speech, but the meeting was continued to the end. Dante, who was attacked by the gunmen, had not yet spoken.

Another meeting will be held on the same corner next Thursday night, and speakers should report to Charles Erickson, secretary of the Cicero English branch, which conducts the meetings.

Cook County Women Win Right to Serve On Juries With Men

Women voters may serve on all juries in Cook County. They were placed on a parity with men by the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution and the Illinois women suffrage act, and are now the peers of men, within the common law definition of freemen and as such automatically eligible to serve as jurors.

This was the opinion delivered by Judge Philip L. Sullivan of the circuit court, in overruling the demurrer of the jury commissioners to the petition for a mandamus brot by Mrs. Hannah Beye Fyfe of Oak Park. An appeal probably will be taken.

Mrs. Fyfe, in her petition, charged that the jury commissioners had refused to certify her name for jury service, after she had been subpoenaed legally because of her sex, and asked the court for a mandamus to compel the commissioner to permit her to be placed in a regular panel of veniremen.

Kluxers In City Invasion, Dodged Chief Bootlegg

Two thousand unmasked Ku Kl Klansmen in automobiles paraded th the suburbs of Berwyn, Stickney, Grange and Cicero warning law ev ers that they must obey the law be driven out.

A score of moonshine, gambling a vice resorts were visited, the own and occupants being [illegible] attest and addressed by a spokesm of the klan.

A detour purposely was made avoid the resort of "Scarface Brown, also known as Tony Capo because klan officials said, Brow henchmen, all armed, had prepared ambush for the raiders.

FLORENCE, Italy, July 12.—T trial of Gaetano Salvemini, profes of history at the university of F rence, and Professor Ernesto Ro charged with "calumniating the k and government," begins Monday the fascist courts.

EVOLUTION

These books present the subject clearly, concisely and scientifically so that every worker can understand them:

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The Triumph of Man
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Cloth, 60 cents

Savage Survivals in Higher Peoples
By J. Howard Moore
Cloth, $1.25

Evolution, Social and Organic
By Arthur Morrow Lewis
Cloth, 60 cents

Origin and Evolution of the Idea of the Soul
By Paul Lafargue
Cloth, 60 cents

The Universal Kinship
By J. Howard Moore
Cloth, $1.25

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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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U. S. MOVES TO MEET CRISIS IN ORIENT

ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW BRANDED UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM OF EDUCATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 13.—Charging that the educational liberties of the American people are at stake, counsel for John Thomas Scopes today started a fight to destroy the Tennessee anti-evolution law as a violation of the state and federal constitutions.

The weapon of the defense was a motion to quash the indictment against Scopes on constitutional grounds. It was made by John R. Neal, chief of defense counsel.

A clash between state and defense attorneys immediately followed when Circuit Attorney General A. Thomas Stewart the jury out.
moved that the jury be excluded. Bitterness cropped into the exchange of arguments, but Judge John T. Raulston finally sent

The defense based its fight chiefly on four constitutional points. These were that the anti-evolution law violated these state constitutional guarantees:

Fight For Four Points.

1—"It shall be the duty of the general assembly of the state to cherish literature and science."

2—"That all men have natural and indefeasible right to worship almighty god according to the dictates of their own conscience."

3—"Every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

—"No man shall be disseized of his freeholds, liberties or properties by the judgement of his peers and the law of the land."

The defense all contended the law itself was so vague and indistinct that the defendant did not know the "nature of his alleged violation." The motion closed with allegations that the law violated three guarantees of the constitution of the United States, those pertaining to religious liberties, property rights and to court procedure.

Law Makes Schools Churches.

"It is not necessary," said Neal, in opening his argument, "to argue upon your honor that it is your power and sworn duty to pass upon the constitutionality of a statute of Tennessee. In order to pass upon the law it is necessary to know what the law is.

"It is our contention," Neal continued, "that in this act there is made mandatory the teaching of a particular religion in a particular book. We contend it is unconstitutional because it transforms the public schools of the state into a church establishment that is in violation of every guarantee or religious liberty in the state and federal constitutions."

Arthur Garfield Hayes of defense counsel followed Neal. He also attacked the law, charging it denied religious liberty and freedom of thought to the religious minorities of Tennessee.

The court instructed the attorneys to prepare briefs of their arguments.

"This is too profound a subject for hasty consideration," said Judge Raulston. "I hope you'll prepare briefs."

Fight Constitutionality of Law.

A wave of public passion, created a tense situation today as the Scopes anti-evolution trial was resumed.

Armed sheriff's guards and imported uniformed police were scattered thru the courtroom as crowds assembled for the second session.

This element of passion spread to

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HIDDEN away in a remote corner of one of our big capitalist dailies was a news item telling that the trial of 67 Communists, who were alleged to have participated in last December's revolt against the white guard Esthonian government, was opened in Dorput. The radicals are being tried by a court martial. No doubt, the Esthonian hangmen will prepare another murder feast for themselves as did their Bulgarian cousins. It should not be forgotten that Esthonia is one of Britain's tools and most of that little country's campaigns against the Communists and against Soviet Russia are financed by Britain.

• • •

THERE are rumors that the defunct Anglo-Japanese alliance may be revived. It appears that the United States is not playing ball with England and Japan in the present Chinese crisis. The Chinese masses see in England and Japan their worst enemies. The wily Yankee trader knows what the Chinese can do with the boycott and he prefers that the Chinese people should take out their hate on John Bull if there is any hating to be done. And there is.

• • •

JAPANESE diplomats are now hinting that the United States left England holding the bag when she succeeded in inducing the Downing street statesmen to drop the Japanese alliance in return for a condition of naval parity between Britain and America. This is partly true. Britain and the United States are today the two fiercest competitors for the spoils that capitalist thieves fight over. This is true despite the oceans of ink that are being shed by piffle peddlers, who pretend to see in the close relationships between the parasites of New York and London, a guarantee of everlasting peace between the two powers.

• • •

BRITAIN would never have given up the Japanese alliance but for pressure from Australia and New Zealand. And ever since, the United States has missed no opportunity to convince those two antipodean colonies that the big white uncle in Washington is at least as good a protector as the little white father in London. If Britain finds it necessary to make a deal with Japan over the Chinese crisis, and should it turn out that this deal conflicts with the interests of the United States, it is not unlikely that the colonies will be-

(Continued on page 6.)

KUOMINTANG PAPER TELLS ISSUE UPON WHICH PARTY FOUGHT AND WON THE [illegible] CANTON BATTLE

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Government Determined to Get Rid of The Unruly and Lawless Soldiery And Make the Province Safe For the People.

The treaty port press, the hirelings of imperialism, have once more begun to sharpen and poison their shafts of lies and slander against the Kuomintang government. Informing the patrons of the conflict in Kwangtung they gleefully proclaim the impending downfall of the detestable Kuomintang, smacking their lips in anticipation of the happy event.

The wish is father to the thot. The hireling press is possessed with but one desire and that is to see new conflicts in Kwangtung, and conflict that would bring an end to the Kuomintang government, even tho the province might thereby undergo untold suffering. It is this desire of the imperialist press that finds expression

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These conferences and meetings will occur simultaneously in no less than one hundred cities on "Labor Defense Day" and every available speaker in the labor movement will be asked to give his services.

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WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED 2 RED SOLDIERS

International Labor Defense Sends Funds

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HONOLULU, T. H., July 13.—A writ of habeas corpus filed by Attorney Fred Patterson for Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, Communist soldiers under sentence of court martial here, was granted by Judge John T. Bolt, of the United States district court against Major General E. M. Lewis who must show cause why they are being detained in the guard house.

The writ was issued in time to prevent the removal of Crouch and Trumbull to military prison at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, which had been previously assigned as their place of confinement for three and one year sentences respectively for Crouch and Trumbull.

Labor Movement Aroused.

Nation-wide attention has centered around the court martial of these two soldiers for Communist activities. The original sentences were forty and twenty-six years but were later reduced by the war department.

CHINESE AND HINDUS UNITE TO AID CHINA

Detroit Students in Joint Action Meet

By H. S. LIANG
(Chairman, Detroit Students' Council Emergency Committee)

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—A joint meeting was held here in Detroit Saturday evening by the Chinese students and Hindu students in the city upon the present Chinese situation. About two hundred people were present.

The meeting was initiated by the Detroit Hindu Students' Club and fully supported by the Detroit Chinese Students' Club. Hot speeches were delivered denouncing the inhuman and brutal, foreign imperialists and capitalists who have been for so long and are still crushing the workers and common masses of both India and China.

Resolutions were also adopted by the Hindu students to the effect that the Indian congress will immediately withdraw all the Hindu troops and police forces from the Chinese soil and to the effect that a telegram will be sent by the Hindu residents here in Detroit to all Hindu organizations in U. S. A. urging their immediate taking side with the Chinese all thru out the states in their actions toward the liberation movement in China.

A donation was also immediately raised right there and then to be sent to China to help [illegible] the strikers.

Bosses' Protectors Meet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—The thirty-second annual convention of the international association of chiefs of police got under way here today to continue for four days with more than 150 police heads in attendance.

'PEACE AND JUSTICE' CLOAK U. S. MOVE TO WORLD WAR

By HARRISON GEORGE.

With the full consent of Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg has returned to his desk at Washington determined to fight with every diplomatic weapon at hand to checkmate the Anglo-Japanese effort to stop the American government from using the advantage of the nine-power pact in the present Chinese upheaval to forward the interests of American imperialism in China at the expense of British and Japanese positions already existing.

The American diplomacy is like that of other nations designed to effect the maximum of imperialist advantage, with propaganda skillful enough

(Continued on page 2)

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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U. S. MOVES TO MEET CRISIS IN ORIENT

ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW BRANDED UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM OF EDUCATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 13.—Charging that the educational liberties of the American people are at stake, counsel for John Thomas Scopes today started a fight to destroy the Tennessee anti-evolution law as a violation of the state and federal constitutions.

The weapon of the defense was a motion to quash the indictment against Scopes on constitutional grounds. It was made by John R. Neal, chief of defense counsel.

A clash between state and defense attorneys immediately followed when Circuit Attorney General A. Thomas Stewart moved that the jury be excluded. Bitterness cropped into the exchange of arguments, but Judge John T. Raulston finally sent the jury out.

The defense based its fight chiefly on four constitutional points. These were that the anti-evolution law violated these state constitutional guarantees:

Fight For Four Points.

1—"It shall be the duty of the general assembly of the state to cherish literature and science."

2—"That all men have natural and indefeasible right to worship almighty god according to the dictates of their own conscience."

3—"Every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

—"No man shall be disseized of his freeholds, liberties or properties by the judgement of his peers and the law of the land."

The defense all contended the law itself was so vague and indistinct that the defendant did not know the "nature of his alleged violation." The motion closed with allegations that **the law violated three guarantees of the constitution of the United States, those pertaining to religious liberties, property rights and to court procedure.**

Law Makes Schools Churches.

"It is not necessary," said Neal, in opening his argument, "to argue upon your honor that it is your power and sworn duty to pass upon the constitutionality of a statute of Tennessee. In order to pass upon the law it is necessary to know what the law is.

"It is our contention," Neal continued, "that in this act there is made mandatory the teaching of a particular religion in a particular book. We contend it is unconstitutional because it transforms the public schools of the state into a church establishment that is in violation of every guarantee or religious liberty in the state and federal constitutions."

Arthur Garfield Hayes of defense counsel followed Neal. He also attacked the law, charging it denied religious liberty and freedom of thought to the religious minorities of Tennessee.

The court instructed the attorneys to prepare briefs of their arguments.

"This is too profound a subject for hasty consideration," said Judge Raulston. "I hope you'll prepare briefs."

Fight Constitutionality of Law.

A wave of public passion created a tense situation today as the Scopes anti-evolution trial was resumed.

Armed sheriff's guards and imported uniformed police were scattered thru the courtroom as crowds assembled for the second session.

This element of passion spread to

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HIDDEN away in a remote corner of one of our big capitalist dailies was a news item telling that the trial of 77 Communists, who were alleged to have participated in last December's revolt against the white guard Esthonian government, was opened in Dorpat. The radicals are being tried by a court martial. No doubt, the Esthonian hangmen will prepare another murder feast for themselves as did their Bulgarian cousins. It should not be forgotten that Esthonia is one of Britain's tools and most of that little country's campaigns against the Communists and against Soviet Russia are financed by Britain.

* * *

THERE are rumors that the defunct Anglo-Japanese alliance may be revived. It appears that the United States is not playing ball with England and Japan in the present Chinese crisis. The Chinese masses see in England and Japan their worst enemies. The wily Yankee trader knows what the Chinese can do with the boycott and he prefers that the Chinese people should take out their hate on John Bull if there is any hating to be done. And there is.

* * *

JAPANESE diplomats are now hinting that the United States left England holding the bag when she succeeded in inducing the Downing street statesmen to drop the Japanese alliance in return for a condition of naval parity between Britain and America. This is partly true. Britain and the United States are today the two greatest competitors for the spoils that capitalist thieves fight over. This is true despite the oceans of ink that are being shed by piffle peddlers, who pretend to see in the close relationships between the parasites of New York and London, a guarantee of everlasting peace between the two powers.

* * *

BRITAIN would never have given up the Japanese alliance but for pressure from Australia and New Zealand. And ever since the United States has missed no opportunity to convince those two antipodean colonies that the big white uncle in Washington is at least as good a protector as the little white father in London. If Britain finds it necessary to make a deal with Japan over the Chinese crisis, and should it turn out that this deal conflicts with the interests of the United States, it is not unlikely that the colonies will be-

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(Special to The Daily Worker)

HONOLULU, T. H., July 13.—A writ of habeas corpus filed by Attorney Fred Patterson for Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, Communist soldiers under sentence of court martial here, was granted by Judge John T. Bolt, of the United States district court against Major General E. M. Lewis who must show cause why they are being detained in the guard house.

The writ was issued in time to prevent the removal of Crouch and Trumbull to military prison at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, which had been previously assigned as their place of confinement for three and one year sentences respectively for Crouch and Trumbull.

Labor Movement Aroused.

Nation-wide attention has centered around the court martial of the two soldiers for Communist activities. The original sentences were forty and twenty-six years, but were later reduced by the war department.

CHINESE AND HINDUS UNITE TO AID CHINA

Detroit Students in Joint Action Meet

By H. S. LIANG

(Chairman, Detroit Students' Council Emergency Committee)

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—A joint meeting was held here in Detroit Saturday evening by the Chinese students and Hindu students in the city upon the present Chinese situation. About two hundred people were present.

The meeting was initiated by the Detroit Hindu Students' Club and fully supported by the Detroit Chinese Students' Club. Hot speeches were delivered denouncing the inhuman and brutal foreign imperialists and capitalists who have been for so long and are still crushing the workers and common masses of both India and China.

Resolutions were also adopted by the Hindu students to the effect that the Indian congress will immediately withdraw all the Hindu troops and police forces from the Chinese soil and to the effect that a telegram will be sent by the Hindu residents here in Detroit to all Hindu organizations in U. S. A. urging their immediate taking side with the Chinese all thruout the states in their actions toward the liberation movement in China.

A donation was also immediately raised right there and then to be sent to China to help along the strikers.

Bosses' Protectors Meet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—The thirty-second annual convention of the international association of chiefs of police got under way here today to continue for four days with more than 150 police heads in attendance.

'PEACE AND JUSTICE' CLOAK U. S. MOVE TO WORLD WAR

By HARRISON GEORGE

With the full consent of Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg has returned to his desk at Washington determined to fight with every diplomatic weapon at hand to checkmate the Anglo-Japanese effort to stop the American government from using the advantage of the nine-power pact in the present Chinese upheaval to forward the interests of American imperialism in China at the expense of British and Japanese positions already existing.

The American diplomacy is like that of other nations designed to effect the maximum of imperialist advantage, with propaganda skillful enough

(Continued on page 2)

FINNISH WORKER TO TRIAL UNDER ESPIONAGE LAW

Mrs. Kannasto Fights Deportation Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., July 13—It is very likely that Mrs. Sanna Kannasto, Finnish working woman held under the wartime passport act will be brot to trial at the next session of the U. S. district court here. Mrs. Kannasto was arrested several months ago by the immigration authorities on the advice of an informer who said she was a "red" who had been very active in the Finnish revolution.

Mrs. Kannasto was arrested after she had crossed the border from Canada without interference. She has proven at several hearings that she has lived in the U. S. and Canada for 20 years and has passed freely back and forth many times.

Nevertheless she will be brot to trial under a war-time act on the grounds that she is not a citizen of the United States. The International Labor Defense of Chicago has undertaken the defense of Mrs. Kannasto, who is free on $10,000 bail.

Pope's Quarrel With Czecho-Slovakian Government Unabated

ROME, July 13.— The vatican remained adamant today in its controversy with the Czecho-Slovakian government, which resulted in the withdrawal of the papal Nuncio from Prague.

Spain Refuses to Attack.

MADRID, Spain, July 13.—Dictator Primo de Rivera has rejected the French appeal for Spanish co-operation against the Moroccan troops, it is reported here.

The Spanish government insisted that the international zone around Tangier be given to Spain in return for a Spanish offensive, but England rejected this proposal as a danger to her fortifications at Gibraltar.

Quake In East Unlikely.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The probability of an earthquake on the Atlantic coast is almost negligible, due to the structure of the earth in this region, Professor Emanuel Freidlander, a German-Italian geologist, said today on arrival from Italy.

NEW YORK, July 13.— Week-end fatalities among motorists and swimmers around New York totalled ten, according to a police estimate. Six persons were killed in various motor accidents and four were drowned.

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Hold Anti-Evolution Law Unconstitutional

(Continue from Page 1)

the ranks of prosecuting counsel who repudiated a "gentleman's agreement" to devote today's session to arguments over the admissibility of scientific testimony reconciling evolution with the biblical story of the divine creation of man. This change caused a postponement of a much advertised debate between Clarence Darrow, defender of evolution, and William Jennings Bryan, standard bearer for fundamentalism.

The prosecution's attitude forced defense counsel to launch at once their fight against the constitutionality of the anti-evolution law. Their chief weapon was a motion to dismiss the indictment against Scopes on the ground that the law violates the constitutional guarantees of religious liberty, freedom of thought, property rights and for the preservation of science.

Throw Out Evolutionist.

The smouldering fires of religious intolerance swept one modernist minister from his pulpit here and resulted in another preaching his sabbath sermon in the presence of armed sheriffs' deputies.

The situation was such that Sheriff R. B. Harris announced himself "prepared for trouble."

As a result of the sabbath outburst, Rev. H. G. Byrd, pastor of the methodist episcopal church north, resigned his post and started out today to hunt a new job. He quit when his congregation threatened to "break up his church" if he permitted Dr. Charles Francis Potter, unitarian minister, to occupy his pulpit. Byrd, a lean fighting carpenter by profession, barred his church door to Potter and then locked it on himself.

Byrd has a wife and three children. He said he would try to find work either as a carpenter or electrician.

Altho barred from the church, Dr. Potter finally delivered his sermon from a platform on the courthouse grounds, where William Jennings Bryan had spoken earlier.

Prayers For Litigant.

The religious issue leaped to the fore when counsel for the defense formally protested against opening the trial with a prayer.

The protest was voiced to presiding Judge John T. Raulston by Clarence Darrow just as court convened.

"Is it customary," ask Darrow, "to open a case in this court with a prayer for the success of one of the litigants?"

"It is the usual custom," the court replied, "to have a prayer if there is a minister present."

Bryan Angers Catholic.

Bryan faced two new controversies as a result of his sermons to Dayton audiences.

On one side he was attacked by Michael Williams, editor of The Commonwealth, a catholic publication for his alleged purpose to "put god into the constitution." On the other he was criticised by Dr. Charles France Potter, unitarian of New York, for his "lack of knowledge" of the schooling of Jesus.

Bryan said: "The purpose of this trial is merely to prevent attacks on the Bible and the introduction of irreligion or forms of religion antagonistic to the religion of the taxpayers."

"If this," said Williams, replying, "is not an open and avowed intention to bring about a union between state and one particular form of religious belief (protestant fundamentalism), then there seems to be no sense in Mr. Bryan's words."

Bryan Doesn't Know Bible.

The attack on Bryan's biblical knowledge on Jesus' education came when Dr. Potter spoke from a platfrom occupied earlier by Bryan for an afternoon sermon.

"It is perfectly evident to me that he (Bryan) has been too busy doing other things to read his Bible," Potter said.

Twelve Scientists to Testify.

Twelve nationally known scientists are here or enroute to Dayton, to testify for the defense in the Scopes anti-evolution trial, it was announced this afternoon by Clarence Darrow of counsel for the defense.

"PEACE AND JUSTICE" CLOAKING U. S. MOVE TOWARD NEW WAR

(Continued from page 1)

to justify making war if need be upon highly moral grounds and always "in the interest of the peace of the world."

War Makers Always Talk Peace.

American imperialism's pretensions of a desire for peace and its cunning propaganda designed to make the masses believe its government is morally justified in contesting the interests of Britain and Japan even to the point of war, is based upon the seemingly praiseworthy issue of actually fulfilling the agreement called the "Nine-Power Pact" with reference to "considering ultimate abolition" of extra-territoriality in China, and the highly moral end of "bringing peace to China and the Far East."

The effort to put Britain and Japan in a bad light before the American masses as provokers of a war, can easily be seen in the news dispatches of the capitalist press. No capitalist news from Washington or Swampscott is free from subtle propaganda to justify the attitude of American imperialism's governmental mouthpiece. An example may be seen in the following quotation from a capitalist news agency today:

Putting Propaganda Over.

"Failure of Great Britain and Japan to accept at once the American suggestions that sufficient time has now elapsed since the Washington armament conference to go ahead with the program outlined there for the political development of China, has handicapped the secretary of state, but he feels that the door has not been closed to a new conference and that sooner or later the powers will have to get together."

But the desire of American imperialism is not to relieve China of her imperialist exploiters, but merely to gain the position of dominance in that exploitation now held by Britain and Japan for her own interests.

In order to bring China to a realization that the United States by no means intends that its attitude is a grant of recognition for the right of the Chinese people to proceed to eject all imperialists with their own revolutionary powers, the American state department, simultaneously with the movement against Britain and Japan, also warns the Peking government that the United States strictly insists that China "observe the treaties" and fully protect all foreign people and property.

Warning China Not to "Go Too Far"

This leaves the loophole open for American armed intervention, if necessary, at the moment most suitable to replace Anglo-Japanese control with American control—because to demand that the Chinese government guarantee "protection" in all parts of China while the government is prevented by these same foreign nations, including America, thro robbing it of funds by control of funds by control of the customs, is—as was described by a current writer—"Like choking a man with both hands while commanding him to sing like a Caruso."

The insistence by the U. S. government upon a conference is a declaration of war upon British and Japanese interests. The demand upon China to protect all foreigners is a threat of armed intervention against any liberation movement of the Chinese people, especially if it allies itself with Soviet Russia. Yet both of these are put forth to the masses as a movement designed to "preserve" world peace and settle the Chinese situation with justice for all."

America, seeking for an outlet for trade and financial control of China rather than the conquest by arms of territorial spheres such as Great Britain now holds, can afford to talk peace and agree to renounce extra-territoriality (with reservations)—of Chinese soil held by Japan and Britain!

Where U. S. Clashes With Soviet Russia.

America is proceeding, by a pretense of friendship, to mimic the real friendship extended to the Chinese people by Soviet Russia, hoping to gain more by that tactic than by the use of arms—which America will use, however, if need be.

This struggle against Soviet Russia for influence in China is, of course, another aspect of American imperialismfi outside the view of this article which sketches the immediate clash between American imperialism and that of England and Japan.

The wolf of imperialist diplomacy stalks its prey in the sheep's clothing of ardent efforts for peace. American diplomacy at the present hour is no exception.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

Directors Meet to Bury Fake Grain Co-operative Merger

Directors of the Grain Marketing Co., the $26,000,000 fake co-operative organization, went into session here today to wind up the company's affairs so far as the merger of the big grain companies—the Armour Grain Co., the Rosenbaum Co., and Rausenbaum Brothers is concerned.

Today's meeting was to decide under what conditoins, if any, the "co-operative" plan was to be carried on. One suggestion was that the organization be re-incorporated under the laws fo Minnesota which differ from those of Illinois under which it now is incorporated.

ARRAIGN SIX MORE IN CONNECTION WITH COLLAPSE OF CLUB

BOSTON, July 13.—Six more defendants, charged with manslaughter in connection with the collapse of the Pickwick club building, which caused the death of 44 persons, were arraigned in superior court today before Judge Lummus. Each pleaded not guilty and were held in bail of $2,000 each.

Each of the defendants was indicted on two counts of manslaughter.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

MOBILIZES UNIONS FOR GOVERNMENT

Green a Perfect Echo for Kellogg

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 13.—The class collaborationist function of the higher labor union bureucracy of the American Federation of Labor was no better discharged by Samuel Gompers in the days when he delivered American labor to the "war for democracy" than when William Green responded instantly to the need to mobilize working class opinion for the position of American imperialist interest as stated by Secretary of State Kellogg Sunday after interviewing President Coolidge.

Always "Stand Behind the Gov't."

The policy of Green is (just as the policy of Gompers was) to follow exactly in the steps of the American state department in all foreign policies, not going an inch further or trailing an inch behind.

There is no astonishment then, that Green, now President of the A. F. of L., should, within 24 hours after the policy of the United States government was announced, have made public the following letter to President Coolidge "asking for a conference of the powers on China." The letter, written for propaganda, reads:

"Sir: On behalf of the American labor movement, I wish to urge for your favorable consideration and speedy action that the United States take the initiative in calling an international conference to make plans to abolish extra-territorial rights in China.

"Since the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments and political questions in the Pacific and Far East, convened at our invitation in 1921, provided for the appointment of a commission to study this subject and that action was not carried out, there devolves upon us a responsibility for keeping the faith with China and the friends of international justice to see to it that the intent of that pledge is redeemed.

There is every reason to believe that the fundamental cause for present disturbances in China is due to special privileges given foreign nations in treaty pacts and that the abolition of extra-territorial rights of foreigners is necessary to China's administrative integrity and sovereignty. The Chinese are an ancient and honorable people who have developed a distinctive culture of rare qualities, and they have a right to demand the respect and defense accorded to national sovereignty.

"Our American trade union movement believes firmly that our republic stands for ideals of human justice and equality of opportunity for all and that these ideals must direct not only national policies, but our relations with other countries."

It will be quite as easy, however, for Green as it was for Gompers, to change clear around if the government does, and express a contrary policy.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

CAILLAUX' FINANCE LAW PASSES CHAMBER BY 325 TO 245 VOTE

PARIS, France, July 13—The chamber of deputies passed Finance Minister Caillaux' new tax law by a vote of 325 to 245 after prolonged debate. The vote was made one of confidence by Painleve, who spoke for the law.

FIVE MINERS GO TO HOSPITAL IN VEIN EXPLOSION

By AUGUST VALENTINE.
(Worker Correspondent.)

NANTICOKE, Pa., July 13. — The Pittston hospital is a receiver of five more victims as a result of an explosion in the Red Ash vein at the Exeter Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. which last year made over seven million dollars in profit. The miners are beginning to realize thru bitter experience that the profits of the coal barons are made out of the mangled bodies of the miners.

A cave-in in an old working forced a pocket of gas into the shaft where the men worked and the explosion followed. As the news of the explosion spread, a large crowd, composed of the wives, children, and friends of the miners gathered at the foot of the shaft. It is said at the hospital that the men will recover.

Another "Incident."

A minor explosion occurred in the mine where I work. The miner was burned about the face and hands. Altho the explosion took place Saturday, I did not learn about it till Tuesday, as the company did its best to cover up the news of the accident.

Donkey Not Monkey to be Hit Hard by Bryan's Raid Against Animal Kingdom

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, interest shifts to a very great extent, from the courtroom at Dayton, Tenn., where the anti-evolution trial is under way, to the future political possibilities growing out of this struggle featuring William Jennings Bryan, for 30 years one of big leaders in the democratic party.

The trial is being held in the heart of "the Solid South," rock-ribbed democratic territory. Bryan has been for years a resident of Florida, with the South adopting him as a "native son," altho an immigrant from Nebraska. There is no doubt that the South, with Dayton, Tenn., as an example, is adamant for Bryan's religious fundamentalism. One preacher, who showed a little indication of dissent, has already been driven from his pulpit, another delivered his message with shotgun protection, while a travelling free-thinker, who sought enjoyment of his constitutional right of free speech, was arrested by Dayton's "law and order," and then run out of town.

• • • •

It is this blind fanaticism that Charles Michelson, a well-informed Washington correspondent, says is considered a joke in New York, Chicago and Boston, but, he adds, "so was prohibition a dozen years ago."

Michelson says that Bryan's "reversion to the mental habits of the dark ages," may become as great a political issue as either the ku klux klan or prohibition, claiming that it was these two problems that kept Coolidge in the White House "by turning the democratic convention into a dog fight and thus transforming the prospect of a probable victory into the most hopeless of campaigns."

• • • •

One of the contradictions of the American political struggle is the fact that Bryan and Clarence Darrow, who now face each other in combat in the Tennessee courtroom, have been for years boon companions in politics. Back in January, 1896, before Bryan had been nominated for the presidency in that year following the delivery of his impassioned "Cross of Gold" speech, "the Commoner" as he was later dubbed, was collaborating with Darrow and Ignatius Donnelly, the Minnesota populist leader, in an effort to unite the nation's reform forces. Bryan's maneuver was crowned with success, since he received the nomination that year of both the democratic and populist parties. But that was the last of the populists. And Mark Hanna, Wall Street's republican chief, put the finishing touches on Bryan on election day.

• • • •

Both Bryan and Darrow were at the New York democratic convention last year. They saw the klan and liquor issues rend the democratic gathering. They have since seen desperate efforts on the part of the democratic leaders to unite their scattered forces. But without success. The Tammany Hall wing in New York clings to catholic, anti-dry governor Al Smith more desperately than ever; the far west is for McAdoo, while the Bryan brothers, William Jennings and Charles W., lay claims to the South and parts of the Middle West. Again quoting from the Washington correspondent, Michelson, we find:

> "It is no safe assertion that the world has progressed so far that the Scopes incident is merely an interesting demonstration of the persistence of intolerance in an isolated community. There are innumerable Daytons thruout the South and West, and they will be heard from. Mr. Bryan might quite easily be the Peter the Hermith of the occasion. It is the kind of role into which he fits perfectly. Opportunity for an impassioned appeal to emotionalism and faith . . . . burning words and revival incoherency, with the right kind of slogan . . . . and no one can tell how far he will carry it."

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Altho there may be differences of opinion as to the trend future political events may have; there is agreement that Bryan will seek to exploit the Dayton trial for his own political purposes. This cannot help but disrupt still further, rather than strengthen the democratic party. Perhaps in his blind frenzy Bryan may even attempt to organize a party of his own, emphasizing the divisions, and causing a break in the ranks of the capitalist class. Communists must ever be ready to take advantage of such schisms rending the class enemy of labor.

STRIKERS LAUGH AT I. T. C. TRICK

(Continued from page 1

C. pushed himself thru the strikers with an official sort of manner, and thus calling attention to himself, "accidentally" dropped a fake telegram which purported to be from the New York shops, saying that all Chicago work should be sent to New York as it "would be well taken care of."

Loud guffaws of laughter swept the strikers' ranks when they read this phoney telegram. "they agreed" the work they send to New York will be taken good care of—all rightee! "We have a strong membership of the Amalgamated there to take care of such things—we certainly have, and anybody who thinks the Chicago clothing workers can be split away from the New York clothing workers of the Amalgamated, or vice versa, is due for a surprise."

Unity With All Workers

In this case the New York shops of the I. T. C. and the J. L. T. outfit are tied up tighter than a drum. There is not even one scab trying to work. And no one of sense would try.

It is doubtful if the United Garment scab crew will try to furnish any more scabs in the face of universal denunciation. The ratty officials of the U. G. haven't got the guts of a slugger and when they visit the bosses at the shop, these "union labor leaders" dare not come up without a body guard to save them from the rightfully indignant workers they betray.

Daily Worker Seen Everywhere

The DAILY WORKER is seen everywhere among the strikers and is read with interest and appreciation for its clear-cut stand for the winning of the strike in the interest of the rank and file of the workers and its clarion calls for labor solidarity.

Today, so it was announced at the meeting, the amount of strike benefit to be paid those on strike will be made known, and how it will be paid. This is an item of great interest and importance to the strikers and they look forward to today's announcement. They feel that the organization as a whole is behind them when this earnest of their interest is made.

The five strikers arrested Saturday appeared in court yesterday and demanded a jury trial, which was granted and postponed. Two strikers were arrested yesterday morning.

MacMillan Turns Back to Hopedale to Repair Bowdoin

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The flagship Bowdoin of the MacMillan arctic expedition damaged its propellor north of Hopedale, Labrador, and is turning back, said a radio dispatch this afternoon to the national geographic society from Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

The Bowdoin will return to Hopedale, where the ship will be beached and the necessary repairs made. While the Bowdoin is being repaired, the airplane carrier Peary will put into a nearby port for coal.

The message was picked up in England and relayed to Washington thru a station in New Jersey.

Political Differences Bring Divorce.

VIENNA, July 13.— Karl Schmidt and his former wife Marie, were free today on a divorce granted because their political views clashed. Schmidt is a socialist, his wife an extreme nationalist. The judge granted the divorce without blame to either.

FASCISTS JAIL PROFESSOR ON 'TREASON' CHARGE

No Evidence Agains Florence Teacher

BULLETIN.

FLORENCE, Italy, July 13.—In packed court room, Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, of the faculty of the University of Florence was placed on tria today charged with writing and cir culating pamphlets insulting the kin and the Italian government.

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(Special to The Daily Worker.)

ROME, Italy, July 13. — Professo Gaetano Salvemini, professor of mod ern history of the University of Flo ence, will be brot to trial on July 1 by the fascist authorities, charge with "treason."

Prof. Salvemini is charged wit writing for an opposition newspape outlawed by the fascisti, Non Mollar (Don't Weaken).

The only "evidence" against Sa vemini is the statement of a printe that it seemed to him that the perso who once gave him a manuscript fo the paper mentioned Salvemini."

The arrest of the noted professo early in June astonished all Italy. A the same time three other professor at the university were arrested fo attempting to place a wreath of flow ers on the monument to Garibaldi, i memory of Giacomo Matteotti, socia ist deputy who was murdered a yea ago by fascist leaders.

Defense Sends $250.00.

A letter from George W. Wright o the Honolulu Central Labor Counc to the International Labor Defens asked that money be sent to help pa the expenses of the court battle fo the release of Crouch and Trumbu Communist soldiers under sentenc there. Now that the cases are the civil courts, Wright expressed th hope that Crouch and Trumbull wou be released on bail.

International Labor Defense imm diately sent a check for $250.00 an will raise further funds to be sent Hawaii.

Politicals on Hunger Strike.

VIENNA, (By Mail.)—One hundre thirty political prisoners in the K nev, Bessarabia prison, have d clared a hunger strike as a sign protest against the unbearable cond tions and medieval regime prevailin in the prison. The majority of thos arrested have been in prison from to 12 months without having an charge whatever brot up against the The repressions of the Roumanian r actionary Boyar government have erally filled the prisons of Bessarab with workers and peasants, who hav rebelled against political tyranny.

Keep Away from Twin Cities.

St. Paul, July 11. Misleading a vertisements in Detroit and oth cities are responsible for a warni by organized labor to workers to ke away from St. Paul and Minneapol "Give the labor organizations of t northwest an opportunity to bri conditions up to standard," advises t Union Advocate, official Minneso labor organ.

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By V. F. CALVERTON

Michael Gold wrote the author:
[illegible]

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GOOD BOOKS

MINER RUSHED FROM COUNTRY BY GOVERNMENT

Class Prisoner Leaves Wife and 4 Children

NEW YORK CITY, July 20—The quick deportation of Tony Stafford, union miner of Italian birth who was taken from Moundville prison, forestalled efforts made by International Labor Defense in New York to stay the government's action. Stafford had served five years in Moundsville on charges growing out of a frame-up during a coal strike in West Virginia.

He was an official of the United Mine Workers' Union. He was taken from prison by government agents, lodged in Pittsburgh County jail until last Monday from where he was rushed to Ellis Island and shipped aboard the "Guiseppe Verdi" which sailed on Wednesday for Naples.

He leaves a wife in West Virginia and four children who had not seen him for six years. The International Labor Defense acted in the case as soon as it got word, but the reocrd-breaking time in which the deportation was effected prevented its being stopped.

OFTEN HARD TO TELL 'FRIENDS' FROM ENEMIES

Minnesota Federation Bemoans Indorsements

ST. PAUL, July 19—(FP)—"Legislators elected with the indorsement and active support of the organized labor movement should at least cooperate in the efforts to secure labor legislation and to prevent adverse legislation being enacted," complains the legislative committee, Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in reporting on the 1925 session.

"Unfortunately this has not uniformly been the case. In some instances even members from strong labor districts not only failed to cooperate but openly opposed and criticized the action of labor's committee in carrying out the instructions of conventions.

"Frankly speaking we cannot say that labor received much in the way of legislation from this session. The program of legislation which we were instructed to prepare and present, as well as those bills which we were instructed to cooperate in having enacted into law met with very little response."

The 1925 Minnesota legislature was predominantly republican with a farmer-labor minority.

Asks Council for Bus Franchise.

Guy a Richardson, vice-president of the Chicago Surface Lines is endeavoring to induce the city council to permit the exetnsion of tracks and the installation of motor bus lines.

SOVIET ELECTRICAL EXPERTS NOW IN AMERICA TO BUY EQUIPMENT; PRE-WAR CAPACITY IS DOUBLED

NEW YORK, July 19.—An expenditure of 160,000,000 rubles or upward of $80,000,000 for electrification purposes in the Soviet Union is to be provided for the federal Soviet budget for the fiscal year 1925-1926, according to a statement made by the chairman of the Moscow Combination of State Electrical Stations Kazimir P. Lovin who arrived here last week for the purpose of studying the electric power plants and the electrical industry of the United States which the Soviet Union intends to take as a model in its own electrification plans.

Accompanying Lovin is the manager of the technical department of the Moscow combination of state electrical stations, known for short as "MOGES," Boris A. Barsukov. During their stay in this country the representatives of the Soviet electrical industries will have their headquarters in the offices of the Amtorg Trading corporation, at 165 Broadway, New York, which is handling the bulk of the trade between America and the Soviet Union and thru which eventual orders for electrical equipment which may be placed in this country will be effected.

Electric Capacity Doubles

In his statement Lovin pointed out that, while the electrical industries in the Soviet Union are still in their infancy, plans for electrification have been pushed ahead at a rapid pace during recent years and the capacity of the electrical stations, though amounting in 1925 to only 512,000 kilowatt, was already double the pre-war capacity. The electrification plans now in execution provide for the construction of new electrical stations and the reequipment and enlargement of existing stations in 100 localities in the Soviet Union as a first step in the work of electrifying the country.

Of these 30 stations with a total capacity of 1,750,000 kwt. are to be of the large regional type feeding electricity over extensive areas. Two of these stations, those of Balakhna in the province of Nizhni Novgorod and Kizel in the Urals have already been completed. Nearing completion and partly in operation are the stations Volkhovstroy and Red October in the province of Leningrad, Kashira and Shatura in the province of Moscow, and Shterovka in the Donetz Basin. The total capacity of these seven stations is 194,000 kwt.

Cost One Fourth of Pre-War.

Beside these stations which are being constructed at the expense and under the control of the central organizations created by the Soviet government for the purpose of electrification, local initiative is making itself manifest in many districts where smaller electrical stations are being built by the local communal authorities or by stock companies with the participation of the local authorities.

Owing to this extensive electrical construction it has already become possible to reduce the price to consumers on an average about one-fourth of the pre-war price.

Will Study American Plants

In Moscow where the stations are combined under the management of the "MOGES" of which Lovin is chairman the capacity by the end of this year is to be brought up to 155,000 kilowatt as against 78,000 kwt. in December 1924. The earnings of the "MOGES" in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1924, amounted to 21,000,000 rubles, and the expenses, including amortization and the sum of 3,200,000 rubles set aside for reequipment of the plants, amounted to 20,000,000 rubles.

Lovin and Barsukov, who are both electrical engineers, expect to stay in this country about three months. They intend to visit the larger electrical plants and electrical construction works in the United States.

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday, July 21, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel.
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. N. Clark.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peria Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
703	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
111	Upholsterers Union, 180, W. Washington St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Kedzie and Ogden.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers 1534 N. Robey St.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated, all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

IMMIGRATION ACT SOMETHING LIKE TENNESSEE LAW

Changes Citizen Into Alien and Vice Versa

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth Newns of Baltimore was denied a passport by the state department on the ground that she was a British subject, and she may not be able to return to her home and four children without experiencing the rigors of Ellis Island.

Her husband, Leonard Newns was born in London, Eng., and married his wife in 1912 in Baltimore where she was born of American parents. He was not naturalized then but since has taken out his final papers and going abroad with his wife was furnished an American passport.

But because he was not naturalized until 1923, one year after the passage of the Cabell act, the state department held that his wife was a British subject, and therefore not entitled to a passport.

She was given the necessary papers by the British authorities, but the immigration authorities have informed her that she may have difficulty in getting back into this country unless the necessary documents are forwarded to her in time.

All T. U. E. L. Groups Are Asked to Do the Same As Frisco

By TOM FLEMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The T. U. E. L. held an entertainment and dance on Saturday, July 11 at 225 Valencia St.

Brother Dobkin earned quite a reputation as a play director with his presentation of a two act comedy entitled "Suppressed Desires."

Brother Harris, who is one of the elected delegates from Painters' Local 1158 to the Painters' National Convention at Montreal, made the speech of the evening, in the course of his remarks he outlined the history of the T. U. E. L. since its inception, and also emphasized the fact, that the league was growing in numbers and influence.

The dance was well attended, and every one present had a ripping good time. Fifty per cent of the net proceeds will go to the national office of the T. U. E. L. to help in organizational work.

Philadelphia, Notice!

Weber Printing Co.

350 N. FIFTH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

PANIC SEIZES RED BAITERS' SACRED OFFICE

"Better Americans" Are Getting Worse

(Continued from page 1)

take up the entire ninth floor. When a visitor steps out of the elevator he is right in the midst of the B. A. F. There is no ante-room. The federation takes no chances.

When the country is to be turned over to them the reds should know the address to go to.

The offices are used principally for work that ought to be investigated. They are headquarters for spies and chronic exploiters of the working class. From them runners go forth to all parts of Los Angeles to receive reports from hotels, apartment houses etc., etc.

For some months the runners have looked worried. Business has been bad and there is danger that they may lose their jobs. They are probably paid as much as $6 a day and that is big wages for cow-town ku kluxers. To hold the jobs they race with each other. That suits the bosses. The more each runner does the fewer will be required. So, the runners are just running themselves out of jobs. The more scared they get the faster they run and the faster they run the more scared they get.

California House Snakes.

The runners deal principally with hotel clerks and apartment house landladies and manageresses. They get reports from these persons at regular periods. The reports are on I. W. W.'s, Communists, socialists, etc.

Hotel clerks, landladies, etc., are paid $1 to $5 a month for watching, spying, snooping on the marked victims. The clerks that serve are employed at starvation wages by hotels and are often cocaine and morphine fiends, ready to do a great deal for a dollar.

Favorites of the runners (and of the B. A. F.) are the "house snakes." This name should be defined. In Australia snakes are made pets in homes. They are lazy, worthless reptiles that find dwellings of human beings comfortable to lay around in. But they are not poisonous and do no harm. (Far different are California house snakes. These are landladies, manageresses, chambermaids, housekeepers, etc., etc. They are poisonous and do all the harm they can do.

Reds Wanted to Watch—See House Snakes.

The B. A. F. pays $1 to $5 a month to the house snakes for spotting Reds. Runners call upon the snakes weekly for reports. They find that the snakes are never without Reds. If a Red moves away the house snake discovers another to take his place. She needs the $1 to $5 per month. That helps the runners. It gives them work. Also, it helps the B. A. F. because it enables it to show subscribers a big list of Reds who are being watched. That means money for the federation. Hence, the house snakes are the favorite spotters.

Slimy Work.

Hotel clerks sometimes have scruples, house snakes, never. The snakes receive mail for Reds, open it, take notes, reseal it. They are assured that the law cannot touch them. When there is an opportunity they purloin money, checks, etc., destined for the Reds. As they are patriots, larceny is a duty with them. All movements of the Reds are reported by them. The more they report the better for them.

Every Red is individually dealt with by the B. A. F. Agents of the federation are experienced in driving the marked victims out of business or employment. Help is given by officers of the American Federation of Labor when necessary. There can be no question but that thousands of Reds have been crushed, driven to suicide, perjured to prison, hounded from city to city, etc., subjected to malpractice by physicians, dentists, etc., etc.

Game is Played Out.

But the devil's game is up. Election of Coolidge ended it. The B. A. F. worked for Coolidge. The big majority rolled up was a boomerang for the organization. Subscribers, believing it would be extravagant to support the B. A. F. in the face of the election returns, are keeping their good money.

In its Weekly News Letter this week the federation plainly says that democracy is a failure in this country. Next week it may recommend that steps be taken to establish a monarchy. All of which means that the order is on its deathbed.

Reds can from now on with satisfaction observe the movements of the most truculent and unscrupulous enemy they have in the United States. Convulsion after convulsion will shake the dying wreaker of evil until it is as dead as other wretches of its kind.

Another Grain Co. Fails.

DULUTH, Minn., July 20.—The W. S. Moore Grain company of Duluth, New York and Chicago has failed. The company was forced to suspend business because of "shortage of money" it was announced.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

Garment Workers Read "The Daily"

Just a few of the many "newsies" who handled the DAILY WORKER at the Yankee Stadium Demonstration of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union recently in New York City.

Young Prisoner at Leavenworth Claims Government Frame-Up

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—A representative of International Labor Defense visited Alexander Kahn, military prisoner in Leavenworth penitentiary serving a 20-year sentence. Kahn is twenty-six years old and has been in prison eight years. He was one of the seventeen who were tried by court martial in 1918 and found guilty of the murder of another prisoner in the disciplinary barracks at Leavenworth, where all of them were serving short sentences for slight military infractions.

Kahn claims that the murder was an accident that grew out of a fist fight between two prisoners. The one who was killed was a stool-pigeon who had been discovered by the others. The seventeen were tried and found guilty, Kahn said, as an example to the rest of those held in the barracks, many of whom were C. O.'s.

The record of the court martial, which Kahn can produce, is filled with irregularities of a nature not tolerated in the civil courts. The original sentence was death, but was later commuted to life and then to twenty years. Nine of the seventeen have been released.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER

ARMY OFFICERS IGNORE COURT'S, CROUCH ORDER

Judge Obeys Masters, Withdraws Writ

HONOLULU, T. H. (By Mail).—The writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge De Bolt in the Crouch-Trumbull case were made returnable the 25th of June. On that date Counsel Patterson who had been retained by the International Labor Defense, for the imprisoned soldiers appeared in court ready to take up the case. The army authorities failed to appear or to produce the bodies of Crouch and Trumbull as ordered by the court. The judge hastily ordered a continuance to July 2 and transferred the case to another judge's calendar.

In view of the failure of the army authorities to obey the writ, Patterson moved that they be made permanent and that the soldiers be released from Fort Shafter guard house. The judge denied the motion. Later the judge withdrew the writs and served an order on the commanding general to show cause, and the cause again continued.

Patterson is carrying on a fight to show that the soldiers are held illegally.

DAKOTA FARMERS HEAR OF LIFE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

FREDERICK, S. D., July 20.—Comrade Alfred Knutson, who has recently returned from Russia where he made a thoro investigation in industrial and farming conditions, is traveling in South Dakota on a speaking four.

Comrade Knutson's lectures furnish a desirable change to the continuous stream of slanderous lies about Russia, that the kept press of South Dakota has been pouring out ever since the Soviet government began to function.

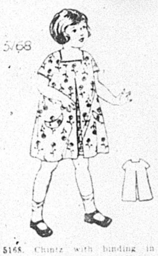
Speaking at Frederick, he explained the great educational campaign that is now going on in Russia, proved by figures of the rapid gain that is taking place in both industrial and agricultural production. He told interesting facts about the Red army, and explained the functions and purpose of the farmers international which is naturally to organize the farmers to fight the capitalist exploiters in their respective countries and internationally to unite to fight world-capitalism.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 20.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85⅝; cable 4.86⅛. France, franc 4.71; cable 4.71½. Belgium, franc 4.62½; cable 4.63. Italy, lira 3.68¾; cable 3.69. Sweden, krone 26.88; cable 26.91. Norway, krone, 18.10; cable 18.12. Denmark, krone, 21.30; cable 21.32. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai tael, 78¾; cable not quoted.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE FROCK FOR A LITTLE MISS



5168. Chintz with binding in a plain color is here shown. This is a good model for rep, pongee or linen.

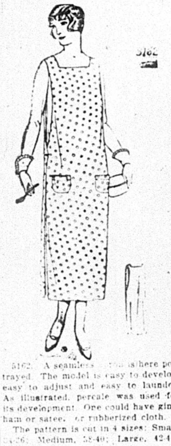
The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1⅜ yard of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

USEFUL APRON STYLE



5162. A seamless apron is here portrayed. The model is easy to develop, easy to adjust and easy to launder. As illustrated, percale was used for its development. One could have gingham or satee, or rubberized cloth.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-26; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.

Afternoon Russian String Orchestra, 12 classic numbers. Evening Grand Concert under direction of Leo Fedoroff. Dance, music and song performances under direction of Fletches-Rivers, director Metropolitan College of Dancing.

DANCES—DANCES—DANCES.

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AT THE DOORS—TICKET 85c, WITH BATHING LOCKER, $1.50

Of the Greatest Propaganda Value

On Saturday, July 25, the first instalment of RUSSIA TODAY will be printed. This official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, covering every phase of Soviet Life as it is today, is just the thing to take to the trade union meetings; for the shop; for the street meetings and every possible place where most workers can be reached.

RUSSIA TODAY is not written by Communists. It is the official report of British trade union leaders and experts, an honest picture of Russia as they have seen it, written in a dignified impartial manner—but forming the most exhaustive study of life under Soviet rule ever made. Place your order on this blank—

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Communists Score

The action of the Chicago Federation of Labor in condemning the scabbery of the United Garment Workers' Union officials in the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union against two Chicago clothing firms, is none the less welcome because it was accompanied by a tirade against the Communists. The DAILY WORKER is glad to record that it was first to call the attention of the workers of Chicago, and particularly to the organized workers affiliated to the A. F. of L. to the disgrace of having a set of labor fakers set themselves up as scab recruiters to break the strike conducted by a genuine labor organization.

This was a challenge to every honest trade unionist in Chicago, and tho the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor were at first inclined to remain "neutral" as shown by John Fitzpatrick's interview to the Federated Press, in which he expressed the hope that the central body would not become involved in the controversy, there was evidence that the local unions would take action on their own accord, so the federation officials decided that valor was at this time the better part of discretion and did what the DAILY WORKER suggested.

The DAILY WORKER called on the federation officials and the *Federation News* to join with it in condemning scabbery masquerading under the cloak of trade unionism. Had we failed to make constructive proposals, had we confined ourselves to making general attacks on the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor, those worthies would be pleased. They could go before the rank and file of the unions and say: "Those Communists have no program, their only policy is one of indiscriminate criticism." And they would have an argument against the Communists.

But unfortunately for the reactionaries, the Communists in this case as in every other case had a program. And what made Fitzpatrick and and his corps of red-baiters mad was that they were obliged to adopt the very policy advocated by the DAILY WORKER and by the militants in the local unions. Of course, there are other contributory causes to this madness. There is the fear of William Green's wrath. The Amalgamated is listed in the A. F. of L. dictionary as a "dual union." Therefore it was hazardous for Fitzpatrick to defend the Amalgamated against the scabby United Garment Workers' Union, without standing in real danger of being branded as a Communist. When any labor leader acts like a real honest trade unionist, his action is likely to be branded as "Communist." And the reason is obvious. The Communists and the militants who follow their lead are today the only elements in the trade unions that have a program and a policy that coincides with the interests of the workers. Even Fitzpatrick himself in a lucid moment had to admit this, substantially.

The slanderous and stupid attack on the Communists serves as an alibi for Fitzpatrick and Nockles in case their even more reactionary opponents, locally should make an issue of the United Garment Workers' Union scabbery before the executive council of the A. F. of L. Fitzpatrick and Nockels can present this letter to Green as proof that they are real enemies of the Communists.

If Communism is to be discredited before the working class, it will not be done by charging the Communists of being in favor of amalgamation, the defense of class war prisoners, Irish famine relief, defense of the Negro workers against race discrimination and other issues that touch the heart of the working class. The Communists alone take up those issues because they are fighting issues that make for the greater solidarity of the workers of all races and colors, nationally and internationally. The labor fakers, either too lazy to do anything or too corrupt, indulge in slander of those who step in to help, whether it be to defend class war prisoners in America or raise funds for starving peasants in Ireland.

The employing class and their organs, the yellow socialists, and the labor aristocracy will take comfort from the official attack of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the Communists. They are welcome to the luxury. This policy was tried out by the labor fakers, acting under the instructions of the open shop employers in Minneapolis and Seattle, with disastrous results to the trade union movement. The stock of the Communists have not gone down in those cities. They have gone up, but the same cannot be said for the labor fakers.

In the struggle in the trade unions between those who want to substitute class collaboration for the class struggle, such incidents will grow more common as the fight becomes more intense. But as the British trade union leader Bromley said in his reply to the cabinet minister who asked for the co-operation of the trade union leaders in fighting the Communists: "The Communists are always on the side of the workers against the employing class." This fact the rank and file of the American workers are learning fast. The falsehoods of the labor skates will not prevent the spread of this knowledge.

The DAILY WORKER, in forcing the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor to come out against trade union scabbery has rendered another service to the trade union movement.

The French and Spanish troops are still "defeating" the Riffians, but the latter are advancing and capturing new territory. No doubt Abd el Krim will pray to Allah for a regular catastrophe.

General Dawes is going west to train with some bronchos before tackling the senate when it reconvenes. By the way, what happened to the "minute men of the constitution"?

Anti-Semitic riots are taking place in Vienna, a city entirely in the control of socialists. There are no anti-Semitic riots in Soviet Russia. How can the yellow socialists explain this?

Another struggle in Portugal between rival wings of the bourgeoisie passed without bloodshed. Indeed, it is not reported that even a single combatant had his bunions trodden on.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

FEDERATION OF LABOR SCORES STRIKEBREAKING

Nockels Condones Tom Rickert's Scabbery

(Continued from page 1)

gressive views and went back to the reactionary crib.

Joseph Wise, recently on the payroll of the DAILY WORKER Publishing company as linotype operator, but now a champion red baiter, took the floor to defend the United Garment Workers in their scabbery. He thought the scabs did not have their day in court. He wanted to know if the officials of the U. G. W. were invited before the executive board of the Federation and why a communication from an organization not affiliated to the A. F. of L. should receive such consideration. He was referring to the letter of the joint board of the Amalgamated calling the attention of the C. F. of L. to the situation created by the strikebreaking tactics of the U. G. W.

Fitzpatrick and Nockels stepped pretty hard on Mr. Wise. "If you want to act as a handmaiden and defender for scabbery, go ahead" declared Fitzpatrick. Nockels exchanged left handed compliments with Wise, punning on his cognomen. "You are a pretty wise guy" said Nockels "but you don't know everything yet." The delegates laughed at Mr. Wise's discomfiture, and that worthy pulled in his horns until the tirade against the Communists began. On this point he was on all fours with Fitzpatrick and Nockels and all got along famously.

The executive committee's report contained two important recommendations. One was the statement on the garment workers; the other was a broadside against the Communists. Several delegates remarked privately that the action taken by the executive committee of the federation was first suggested by the DAILY WORKER editorially and also raised in local unions by Communists. In an interview to the Federated Press, Fitzpatrick, while expressing friendliness to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, hoped that the central body would not be drawn into the controversy. The DAILY WORKER made this interview the basis of a strong editorial pointing out that expressions of friendship on the part of Fitzpatrick would be of no use to the striking clothing workers unless this friendship was translated into action and that there could not be any compromise with scabbery.

Forced To Act

There was nothing else for Fitzpatrick to do except denounce the scabbery of the United Garment Workers or stand convicted as a frothy windbag, and an artful dodger of important issues. Fitzpatrick therefore decided to change his tactics and the condemnation of the U. G. scabbers was the result. But this policy was bound to draw fire from the reactionary "Bill" Green, who sits at the same table with Tom Rickert president of the United Garment Workers.

As Fitzpatrick explained to the delegates, it's a game of trade and barter on the executive committee of the A. F. of L. "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" is the way the thing works, so when Rickert's back became infected with the hives of scabbery, it was only natural that he should call for William Green's scrub brush. Green came down on the Chicago Federation of Labor for "injecting" itself into the situation. In fact he made the same charge against Fitzpatrick that Fitz is so fond of making against the Communists.

Fitzpatrick and Nockels got a stomach of fighting the executive council of the A. F. of L. in the old days. Evidently they prefer some other kind of ballast nowadays. They prefer to fight the Communists. In order to ward off a charge that the Federation had again come under the control of the Communists the broadside against the radicals was turned loose.

It is significant that no mention of the attack on the United Garment Workers got into the capitalist press, but the Herald Examiner carried a long story telling of the attack on the Communists Were the reporters acting under the instructions of Fitzpatrick in ignoring the action against scabbery, one of the biggest pieces of news that broke on the floor of the Federation in many months?

This letter which winds up with the melodramatic "beware" common to dime novel conspiracies is a splendid proof of intellectual bankruptcy and political depravity and obviously written by the semi-literate who now edits the champion ridicule butt of labor journalism, The Federation News.

Fitz Aided British Empire

During the discussion that followed reading of this work of art, Fitzpatrick explained that he had no objection to Communists appealing to local unions for funds provided they came to the doors of the locals under their own names. He appeared to be particularly angry because Communists with Irish names, and they happen to be genuine, sponsored an appeal for funds to help the stricken peasants on the west coast of Ireland. The letter refers to those Irish radicals are "renegade Irishmen." Those "renegade Irishmen" were working for the freedom of Ireland from Great Britain when Fitzpatrick was on Woodrow Wilson's band wagon, howling for war against Germany and lining up the workers of this country to save the millions of the House of Morgan and the fortunes of the British Empire.

Irishmen active in the movement for Irish freedom cannot remember any notable contribution made to the cause of Irish independence from England by Fitzpatrick unless his support of the war and of Woodrow Wilson can be considered in that light. Fitzpatrick also pretends to favor an Irish republic yet, he worshipped the leader of the Free State traitors Michael Collins, who was as much responsible as anybody else for betraying the republic. This is a sample of Fitzpatrick's consistency.

One delegate feared that the Communists were going to turn the craft unions into industrial unions. Delegate Walt of the iron workers raved and ranted, but it was difficult to catch his words. What he wanted to say was, that he was tired of the Communists and did not want them in the local unions or on the floor of the Federation. He had no word of censure for the scabbery of the United Garment Workers.

Delegate Wise protested that "secrets" of the local unions found their way into the DAILY WORKER. This gentleman with the Masonic Order conception of trades unionism, was sore because some insanity that came out of his befuddled brain, was exposed to the rank and file.

Put Them Wise To Wise

Delegate Overgaard of the Machinists Union, told another secret and that was that Mr. Wise, the anti-Communist, had no objection to accepting Communist money on the payroll of this same DAILY WORKER. "If I hated an organization as much as Wise hates the Communists I would not accept their money" said Overgaard. Several delegates who knew Wise, thot he got sore on the Communists because they jerked him loose from the payroll. He has another reason, which is stronger than that. Wise is a congenital faker, and a mountain of ignorance, while possessing at the same time a badly inflated ego. A man with such accomplishments is a natural enemy of Communism.

Kipling said that the "female of the species is more deadly than the male." Whether she is or not, Mollie Freedman, who claims to represent the officialdom of the strangulated International Ladies' Gorment Workers' Union, proved that she was just as stupid and as unscrupulous as the "wise Mr. Wise," when she took the floor. Mollie uses her eyes as well as her lips when orating. She is a product of Brookwood College, that home of Greenwich Village radicalism and class-collaboration bunk.

She took a position close to Fitzpatrick and proceeded to lay the Communists low. She quoted her "beloved leader Samuel Gompers, attacked William Z. Foster who was once my friend and yours" shifting her optics towards Fitzpatrick, with an air of martyrdom. She told of going to New York for her vacation and finding a big rebellion there against her paymester Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg. Bad work Mollie, to get fresh with the payroll! Local garment workers wonder what Mollie wanted a vacation for. They say she has done nothing heavier than drawing her salary since she came to Chicago. They say she is incompetent. She has not organizedd any garment workers, but she is willing to place her spouting ability at the disposal of the payroll gang.

Brookwood Intellectual

Mollie Freedman was not in Chicago when Dora Lifshitz, I. Davidson and other garment workers that she accused of cowardice were on the picket line fighting against the thugs of the employers and of the city police department. We remember that Dora Lifshitz was given a position of importance during the strike by Pearlstein, even tho that creature had her expelled from the union, for being a radical. When the shoddy Brookwood intellectual was learning how to cooperate with the bosses and maintain her respectability, the Communist girls in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were busy organizing the workers. Mollie Freedman, thinks the unions are the private monopolies of the officials and "outsiders" should not butt in. "We have quarrels in the family, but it's nobody else's business," chirped this faker. She also accused the 71 elected officers of locals 2, 9 and 22 of having misappropriated funds. No doubt the thousands of garment workers in New York who are solidly behind the suspended officials will be interested to hear this.

Charley Wills, took the floor after Morris Siskind whispered in his ear. Charley gets his money, by acting as business manager of the Federation News. He is a strong supporter of "B. and O Bill" Johnston president of the International Association of Machinists, who stole the recent election from Anderson his opponent. Charley's pink hair almost stood on end with well-feigned indignation as he recalled the attacks made on his leader Johnston in the DAILY WORKER. He was sore because the Communists were trying to fix up Ireland and China and thereby trying to gain the sympathy of those people. It was a great day for the Communists as Delegate Flora said. They got a lot of publicity.

Pink Haired Charley

Charley Wills, told of some imaginary delegate from the south who came "three hundred miles" to attend the International Labor Defense conference. Seeing so many "foreigners" there, he came to the 100 per cent American Charley, for consolation. Charley, like a real big fellow professed complete ignorance of the conference but told this alleged delegate what he thot of the Communists. It might be well for Charley to understand that a large number of the membership of the local labor movement are "foreigners" and it is those "foreigners" who make motions in their local unions to subscribe to the Federation News, thus helping Charley's paunch to keep extending, making it possible for him to admire the buckle on his belt while reclining restfully in his arm chair. Of course as one of the delegates said to the DAILY WORKER reporter, "Charley would talk tomorrow in defense of the Communists if those two pay him his salary gave him instructions to do so."

The American Negro Labor Congress came in for severe handling from Fitzpatrick and Nockels. The latter said that out of 150 international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, only three had clauses in their constitutions forbidding membership to Negroes. He did not dwell on the unwritten law which keeps Negroes off jobs simply because of their color. This is one of the greviances that the Negro workers are going to fight against.

Calf Remains Unkilled

Delegate Shussler of the Photo Engravers' Union tried hard to get the floor but the chair did not recognize him until some supporter of the official family moved the previous question. Under the heading of "reports of local unions" Schussler said that while he disagreed with Fitzpatrick on many issues, he was with him in his action against the scabbery of the United Garment Workers. This was pleasing to the ears of the reactionaries. Fitz expanded and told Schussler that the fatted calf was waiting to be slaughtered whenever the prodigal son was willing to return and become a bootlicker of the reactionaries. Charley Wills applauded. But Schussler spoiled the picture, by immediately afterwards criticizing Fitzpatrick for his habit of refusing the floor to delegates who have been slandered on the floor. Fitz got mad and so did Nockels and the fatted calf has a new lease of life.

For Protection.

Andrew Overgaard, delegate from a machinists' local, stated to the DAILY WORKER, that in his opinion the attack on the Communists was a shield to protect the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor from the fury of William Green's wrath for their action in taking the side of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the scabby Rickert outfit.

Overgaard also wished to have a statement that appeared in yesterday's DAILY WORKER corrected, which said that he met Jim Larkin in Dublin. The interview between Larkin and Overgaard took place in Moscow and not in Ireland.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor was entertaining and instructive. It proved the complete bankruptcy of the reactionaries. It showed that the DAILY WORKER is a powerful weapon in the hands of the workers, by exposing the reactionaries, labor fakers as well as by fighting the bosses. There is no doubt but that for the DAILY WORKER's campaign against the U. M. G. W. scabbery the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor would take refuge in "neutrality."

Many delegates are still wondering whether Nockels was himself when he condoned Tom Rickert's scabbery by pleading the law of self-preservation. They were strange words indeed.

FINK'S SHOT FAILS TO GET WRIT AGAINST A. C. W. STRIKERS; START FOURTH WEEK WITH BENEFITS

(Continued from page 1)

persons as the International Tailoring company, but is a separate concern.

The revolver shot was the result of the attempt to create evidence of "violence," strikers said, and the sluggers of the International were standing on the street corners yesterday with a satisfied smile on their faces. However, they probably smiled too soon, as the company will have difficulty in getting around the newly passed state anti-injunction law. In addition, the revolver shot was plainly from inside the building, and only company officials and scabs and their protectors were inside.

New Judge a Zionist.

Copies of the DAILY WORKER sold to the strikers as usual. The Hod Carriers' Hall at Harrison and Green Sts. was packed with the strikers. No speeches were made, the morning being devoted to paying the strike benefits. A regular meeting will be held this morning.

Judge Pam will be forced to issue a discussion this morning on the demurrer filed by the strikers' attorney under the Cuthbertson anti-injunction law, which states that the picketing activities which are sought to be forbidden by injunction "are legal acts and not subject to injunction or restraining order, and are permitted under the statuets of the state of Illinois." It is possible he may postpone the hearing, which has already been put off four times.

• • •

International Tailors Call in Police.

NEW YORK, July 20—The International Tailoring company of New York, under the management of the owners of the firm of the same name in Chicago, whose 500 employes are on strike, obtained a court order against the leaders of, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, commanding them to show cause why they should not be enjoined by injunction from picketing.

J. L. Reiss, president of the struck Chicago and New York firms, says in an affidavit that his concern does a business of $2,000,000 a year. He makes the usual charges of "violence, threats, lawlessness and direct action," but admits that the company has nine policemen "watching the union strikers." He charges that "at least six of the company's employes are unable to work now on account of injuries sustained in encounters with union men."

Maurice Deiches, lawyer for the clothing bosses, said that "The International Tailoring company refused to renew their agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and has arranged an agreement with the United Garment Workers of America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Ask For Injunction.

The International Tailoring company of New York, Deiches said, had only a "gentlemen's agreement" with the Amalgamated, and that was broken.

The International Tailoring company is using the police, and now the courts to attempt to break up unionism, and has called in the A. F. of L. officials to help them complete the job. Supreme court justice McGoldrick has been asked to issue an injunction.

BRITISH STILL SHOOT CHINESE AT SHANGHAI

Merchants Betraying National Interest

SHANGHAI, China, July 20—The strike pickets at British wharves here today were dispersed by British marines firing five volleys over the heads of a great crowd who came to the wharf to demand the release of coolies held by the British and forced to work.

Firing also broke out at Chengtufu where the British warship Teal opened fire on Chinese troops after rescuing some beleaguered missionaries and business people.

A Whitewash Party Coming.

Reports from London indicate that British interests are going to get their desire for another inquiry to offset the first one's report on Shanghai massacres and will be able to whitewash the municipal council and its British police troops. Strangely enuf, the new proposed board of inquiry is to contain an American, and Englishman and a Chinese of bribeable nature, but is not to contain any Japanese.

Separate negotiations are proceeding between committees of the imperialists' foreign chamber of commerce and the Chinese chamber of commerce. This is not looked upon with any pleasure by the strikers, as they rightly feel that the Chinese capitalists are too much interested in profits to be free from suspicion of trading off the liberation movement for their own gain, or to avoid their present continuous losses.

Chinese Merchants Play Traitor Game

Evidence of this is that the chief stumbling block is not the demand of the Chinese merchants for all foreign exploiters to get out, but the very contrary. They are willing to let the foreign imperialists stay if only the Chinese business men and property owners who pay 80 per cent of the taxes raised by the municipal council, are allowed nine representatives on the council. The foreigners, true to their habit of granting as little as possible, are to allow only two representatives of Chinese capital on the council. Where the workers come in is not mentioned.

The amusing and even ridiculous situation in which Shanghai now is as a result of the denial that either China or the diplomatic corps have any power over the municipal council, continues.

Meanwhile the strike goes on, even more bitterly. Two Chinese papeprs, who were caught by the workers printing the lying publicity put out by the municipal council, were compelled to pay the strike relief fund $100,000.

Swindler of Millions Says He's Broke.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20.—Morton S. Hawkins, facing 15 years' imprisonment following his conviction in federal court here on charges of using the mails to defraud, today filed a petition asking the government to finance his appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals at Chicago.

Hawkins declared he was a pauper and unable to bear the necessary costs of transferring the case to the higher court.

DARROW CITED FOR CONTEMPT BY TENN. JUDGE

Bond Set at $5,000.00; Raulston Insulted

(Continued from page 1)

famous suspenders and drawled: "When do I give bond?"

"As soon as the sheriff serves papers on you," the judge replied.

Scientists a Poor Lot.

Turning toward a group of defense scientists, Darrow asked: "Is there anybody here, who will go my bond?"

There was no answer. Darrow smiled and told the court "I don't know whether I can get the bond."

"I guess you can," the judge retorted.

The citation came as soon as court convened, the judge delaying the opening to let stenographers typewrite his remarks.

Judge Feels Insulted.

Raulston referred to the session of Friday, when "this court was treated with contempt and insult," by Darrow.

Raulston read a copy of the colloquy he had with Darrow, in which Darrow said the defense didn't expect the judge to rule in favor of their motion and that their only purpose in the local court was to complete the record so they might find justice in another court."

The colloquy follows:

"I hope the attorney doesn't mean to reflect upon this court," the judge had said, hesitatingly.

"The court has the right to that hope," Darrow retorted.

"The court has the right to do something else," the judge added, his face turning deep red.

Darrow shrugged his shoulders, hitched his suspenders and said: "Oh, all right."

Judge Sheepish; Darrow Unconcerned

In referring to the conversation, the judge said there had been "insults and outrages in court and insults against my state."

"The court has withheld action until passion is subdued before taking action," Raulston said.

"Mr. Darrow has shown disrespect not only for my court, but for my state."

"I feel that further forbearance will cease to be a virtue and in an effort to protect the dignity of my court and the dignity of my state, I hereby order an instanter citation against Clarence Darrow for contempt."

Thruout the contempt proceeding the judge looked worried and embarrassed. While Darrow questioned him about the bond he faced away from the Chicago attorney. Meanwhile, Darrow acted as tho some one had told him of a grammatical error in a last year's speech.

The contempt proceeding fell upon the mountain audience like a bombshell. There was a gasp of surprise and when the judge set bond at $5,000, a second audible gasp ran around the room.

Largest Bond Ever Asked.

Lawyers in the courtroom said the $5,000 bond was the largest amount of bail ever asked for contempt in the annals of American jurisprudence. It shocked the defense attorneys.

The contempt proceeding passed like a thunderstorm and attorneys immediately began an argument over the reading of the statements from defense scientists.

Attorney General A. Thomas Stewart opposed the move, declaring the defense attorneys were only seeking to get publicity.

"There can be no possible reason for this action," said Stewart, "except for furthering this educational campaign or spreading propaganda as I call it. It will take three days to read these statements."

Afraid of Contamination.

This provoked Arthur Garfield Hays, of defense counsel.

"Justice is more important than time," Hays retorted.

"I don't want to see the court turned into a chautauqua or summer school," Stewart countered.

"Are you afraid we'll contaminate anybody?" asked Hays. "It costs us more to stay here than it does you and it never harmed anybody to hear new thot."

This brot William Jennings Bryan into the argument. He contended the state ought to be permitted to present an argument in reply to the scientific statements if they were entered in the record.

"We ought to be allowed to present our side," said Bryan.

"Can I Speak?" Asks Darrow.

Clarence Darrow arose. He first asked the court whether he could speak. The judge nodded.

"There isn't any dispute between the lawyers in this case," said Darrow, slouching against counsel' table "even tho Bryan seems to think so."

Hays Reads Evolution Evidence.

The court finally ruled the defense had a right to read what they wanted from the statements and permitted them one hour in which to do it. Hays did the reading, his great voice booming thru the court room while spectators leaned forward in their seats.

Then Darrow and Raulston shook hands and made up

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

30,000 GARMENT WORKERS CHEER SPEAKERS WHO ADVOCATE POLICY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST BETRAYAL

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—This city has witnessed the greatest open air mass demonstration in the history of the militant New York labor history.

Yankee Stadium located far-up-town and reached only after a long ride on the Subway, was the scene of the demonstration. The immense ball park was jamed with Cloak and Dressmakers members of Locals 2, 9 and 22. Nothing but the modern microphone and amplifiers allowed the great gathering literally to drink in every word of the speakers, who were all members or officers of the three suspended executvie boards.

Nailing the old Fairy Tale

In spite of the attacks of the yellow Forward and its printed "appeal" to the Cloak and Dressmakers, the gathering was a laughing, jolly but militant mass of men and women Cloak and Dressmakers, who filled thru the turnstile entrances and showed their union books to the Sergeants-at-Arms who permitted only those having books to enter. The reason for this was the action taken by the meeting and to hurl back in the teeth of the Sigman crew their stock cry; "It was not a meeting of Cloak and Dressmakers."

The meeting was held in the typical New York manner, which meant "right after work," from 5:30 to 10:30 p. m. The chairman was Sasha Zimmerman and the speakers were Julius Portnoy, manager of Local 22; Rose Wortis, executive board Local 22; Joseph Burchowitz, manager of Local 2; Louis Hyman, manager of Local 9, and Morris Rubin, of Local 22. The auspices under which the meeting was held was the Joint Commitee of Action of the three locals.

Hyman's Call.

A great roar of approval from the throats of the assembled Cloak and Dressmakers, that could be heard almost at Times Square, when Hyman in his native graphic Yiddish said: "Let us give notice to these 'low lives' that just as we drove out the gangsters of Czar Nicholas, so we will be strong enuf to drive out Sigman and his gangsters. To tell Sigman and Co. thru this great gathering: Take your hands off the membership, we warn you and we warn the bosses that you have no right to represent the membership and that we will not pay attention to "your" agreements; that if you will attempt to terrify us we will stop the 'electric' in the shops and go on a great strike if necessary."

Chairman Zimmerman, in opening up the meeting declared:

"This is a historic meeting even in the history of our union. We gather here this evening to review the events that have led up to the present situation; to restate once more our purposes and policies. We are opposed to splitting tactics and want our union for the rank and file. We want to get rid of a few individuals who have fastened themselves upon the back of the rank and file. This great revolt is the result of years of struggle. We are still keeping the 'barricades' and we intend to keep them."

Portnoy on Class Collaboration.

Portnoy was the first speaker. He told how the new administration of Local 22, had been sabotaged by the Sigman gang. He dealt with the governor's commission pointing out that it was supposed to bring peace in the industry.

Saying that, "Instead of pressing our demands upon the governor's commission, they have been making war upon us and so neglecting the demands of the workers. The time is not far away when they will have to leave the union. They are not there for idealism. If there is no pay they will not stay for a day, and you have refused to pay your dues to the joint board. As long as these people are at the head of the I. L. G. W. we will not pay them one cent." (Applause.)

Wortis Tells of Defense.

Rose Wortis, the next speaker, declared: "You know it is not because we are Communists, but because we fight for the issues of the workers, the Sigman, Feinberg and Peristein want to expell us. From the very beginning our policies and those of the administration have been different. It is because we hold these views that they have tried to break the Dressmakers Union.

"They say in the yellow press, that we are splitters. I want to say that they, and not we, are the real splitters. We have proven by years of service, that we work for unity and for the interests of the rank and file. We have seen our union press turn agent provacatuers; we have seen our joint board office turned into a police station, where workers were held for arrest, we have seen our own office Local 22 held by us behind barricades, day and night for four weeks. For four weeks we have withstood their atack and today have real unity in our ranks."

Hyman's Great Speech.

Louis Hyman was introduced as "The lawyer and our chief counsellor. Hyman declared "I never studied law in college, but I think I know enuf to protect the workers against Hilquit and such lawyers."

Hyman went into the demands of the Cloak and Dressmakers. He told the story of the general attitude of the Sigman gang toward the fundamental problem in the trade, that of the contractors and jobbers.

He recalled how Bisno had been ousted from office in the middle of the night by this same gang, just as they had done with Local 2 and 9. And after Bisno, his successor, Professor Hourwich, was treated in almost the same manner. He said "they are used to collecting dues, they cannot get them voluntarily, now they want to collaborate with the bosses' association, so that it will help them to collect."

Demonstration for Hyman.

At the close of Hyman's speech a tremendous demonstration took place, finally when Chairman Zimmerman's voice thru the amplifiers stilled the enthusiastic workers, he read a resolution which set forth the grievances of the three locals and called for the support of the membership in the struggle of Locals 2, 9 and 22 against the misleaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The resolution called for the resignation of Sigman, Pearlstein and Feinberg, and asked the membership to refuse to pay dues and taxes until these resignations and reforms in the organization have taken effect. The resolution also pledged the membership to the raising of a defense fund to help carry on the struggle.

The vote on the resolution, (given below) from this great assembly of the membership was unanimous just as was the vote on a motion which quickly followed, registering full confidence in the Joint Committee of Action. This following a fiery speech by teh old fighter "Mershe" Rubin. Then the gathering dispersed.

The Resolution.

"Whereas, a few individuals, notably Morris Sigman, president, Meyer Perlstein, vice-president, and Israel Feinberg, vice-president and manager of the Joint Board, have arrogated to themselves the power and misused the name of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and of the Joint Board of the Locals of the said union in the City of New York, for the purpose of disrupting the said organization and particularly the New York Local unions, and

"Whereas, in the execution of their said nefarious purpose they have employed illegal and unconstitutional means and strong-arm methods by attempting to suspend the three largest locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in this city in an unconstitutional manner by preferring false and malicious charges against all of the officers and members of the executive boards of the said locals contrary to the provisions of the constitution of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and have by force and the use of strong-arm methods illegally obtained possession of the headquarters, records and property of Locals 2 and 9 and

A Long Struggle.

"Whereas, these actions were the culmination of a long struggle within the union in wheih the said three individuals, taking advantage of the undemocratic constititution of the Joint Board have attempted to foist upon an unwilling membership of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union of this city policies objectionable to them both in methods of internal organization as well as in dealing with employers, such as the imposition of high dues and special taxes for the purpose of raising large revenues which were unnecessary for the regular and ordinary business of the union, but which enabled the said individuals to maintain an expensive and corrupt machinery upon which they based their powers in the union, and the calling of fictitious strikes and stoppages as an excuse for the raising of the said revenues and as an opportunity to illegally squander the same by corrupt and illegal methods, and

"Whereas, in order to mask the real struggle going on in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union between the membership and its misleaders, the said misleaders have raised the false and fictitious cry of "Communism" so as to raise a smoke screen behind which they could pursue unpunished their illegal and criminal methods of warfare;

"We, the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union resident in New York assembled in mass meeting at the Yankee Stadium in the City of New York on this 9th day of July, 1925, on the call of Locals 2, 9 and 22, do hereby

"We, the Membership."

"Resolve, that we hereby express our sympathy and pledged our loyal and devoted co-operation with Locals 2, 9 and 22 in their struggle against the misleaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and particularly against the individuals named; and we hereby approve the action of Locals 2, 9 and 22 in electing a Joint Committee of Action to take all necessary means for the protection of the officers and executive boards of the said three locals, as well as the entire membership of the said local unions and their property from illegal attacks, and we hereby express our sense of solidarity with them in this struggle, which we believe to be for the benefit of the entire membership of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union thruout the country and for the protection of their rights as members of the said union.

"Resolved: Further, that the said struggle is in our opinion a struggle for true and correct policies of trade unionism, that its origin and development is purely along questions of internal policy of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, such as dues and other burdens imposed upon the membership, and the proper or improper attitude taken by the leaders in the struggle with employers, and that the issue of "Communism" is faked by Messrs. Sigman, Peristein and Feinberg and their confederates for the purpose of obscuring the real issues involved in this struggle; and we hereby expressly assert that Messrs. Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg never hesitated to employ Communists or anarchists in their service when it suited their purposes.

Call to All Labor.

"We therefore call upon all the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in the City of New York and thruout the contry, and upon all organized labor, to disregard the smoke screen attempted by Messrs. Sgiman, Peristein, Feinberg & Co., and the inquiry into and examination of the real issues involved in this struggle, which are of great importance not only to all of the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, but to all organized labor, as all organized labor is interested in honest and democratic management of the unions and in the suppression of any attempts, to ally organized labor with the criminal underworld or to in any way use the latter in the struggle between workers and employers.

"Resolved, Further, that in our opinion the raising of the dues of the membership in New York City from 35c to 50c, and the imposition of a special tax of $2.50 were both unjustified and unnecessary, and that the tax was imposed unconstitutionally, and that the raising of the dues and the imposition of the tax had as their sole purpose the raising of a vast corruption fund so as to enable the misleaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to maintain themselves in power by illegal and corrupt means.

Demand Resignatinons.

"Resolved, Further, that in our opinion the troubles in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union will not cease so long as the present leaders, and particularly Morris Sigman, Meyer Perlstein and Israel Feinberg, stand at its head and are in control of its affairs, and until the composition of the Joint Board in the City of New York will be changed in accordance with the requirements of democracy, so as to provide for proportional representation, each local to be entitled to representation according to its membership, thus doing away with the Rotten Boroughs of paper locals.

"We therefore demand the immediate resignation of Morris Sigman, Meyer Peristein and Israel Feinberg from the offices now held by them and the taking of immediate steps towards the reconstruction of the Joint Board in the City of New York, in accordance with the requirements of democratic principles.

"And we call upon the membership of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to refuse to pay any dues or taxes until the said resignations have been obtained and proper steps taken towards the institution of the said reforms, and not to recognize the authority of the few individuals now misusing the name of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in an illegal and uconstitutional manner.

Have No Authority.

"We also hereby declare publicly that the said leaders have no authority to make in our name any agreements with any employers, and that we will not recognize any agreement unless the same are negotiated with our true representatives and submitted to the membership for their decision under conditions that will insure an untrammelled vote and an honest count thereof.

"We hereby also declare that until the constitutional machinery of the local unions of New York City has been restored, the Joint Action Committee elected by Locals 2, 9, and 22, is the only authorized body to speak in the name of the Cloak and Dressmakers of New York City.

"We hereby also pledged our selves to the raising of a defense fund to enable the carrying on of this struggle, and we hereby call upon all members of the International Ladies Garment Union in New York and elsewhere and upon all their sympathizers to contribute liberally towards this fund."

MINNEAPOLIS LEFT WING CONFERENCE VICTORY EOR LABOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13.—The conference of the left wing elements in the local trade union movement successfully brought out forty members representing different organizations.

This conference laid down a foundation for a permanent organization of the left wing. The weaknesses of the local labor movement were thoroly discussed, and it was the concensus of opinion among all those present that a fighting program for reconstruction would have to be adopted.

To that end a resolution for a campaign to "organize the unorganized" was adopted. All those present recognized that the initiative for this work would have to be taken by the left wing.

A spirit of work prevailed among the members present, and a real desire to achieve effective progress in the work of building up the trade unions of the city.

Other conferences will follow bimonthly.

The reactionaries made a crude attempt to sabotage this conference. They notified the capitalist press that this was an attempt to set up a dual central body. In their zeal to keep the wet blanket over the labor movement, and thus prevent its growth and progress, they stop at nothing to forestall the efforts of the honest workers to do constructive work. This flimsy attempt on their part, failed completely. The rank and file is aware that the left wing element possesses a real program of action.

SUMMARY GIVEN OF GOVERNOR'S TRICK 'AWARD'

Workers' Resentment Growing Fast

NEW YORK CITY, July 13.—The report of the governor's commission to which "impartial" swindling the Sigman gang has betrayed the membership of the I. L. G. W. with the yellow socialist Hilquit as Sigman's spokesman, has been given out at last.

A summary of the recommendation follows:

Bureau of Research.—The commission recommends that a bureau of research be established under joint auspices and it be partly financed by contributions from independent manufacturers, submanufacturers and jobbers as well as by contributions from the parties to the collective agreements and from the unemployment insurance fund.

The Sanitary Label.—We strongly urge the fullest possible development of the use of the label. The standards adopted by the joint board of sanitary control should be rigidly enforced and gradually improved so that the public may rely on the labels guaranteeing that the garments upon which they appear are manufactured and produced in shops having high standards of sanitation and modern working conditions.

Shop Strikes—The commission believes that the shop strike in the industry is harmful to the interests of all parties concerned and is contrary to the spirit of the collective agreements. Energetic steps should be taken to prevent the occurrence of these shop strikes, and it is recommended that the union issue explicit and frequent instructions that under all circumstances, shop strikes are to be avoided.

Reorganization—We are not prepared to make any definite recommendations on this subject at present. We suggest that the industrial council and the union confer on this matter.

Discounts—The commission wishes further data on this subject. The recommendation is that the two associations involved agree to accept a decision of the commission to be rendered during the fall. If any change is then recommended, it is to become effective for the business of the spring season.

Net Yardage—The submanufacturers should be called upon to pay only for the actual yardage received; in other words, they should be charged only with the net yardage after sponging. To charge the manufacturers with shrinkage of materials thru the process of sponging is a constant source of irritation and gives rise to frequent [illegible] disputes.

Unemployment Insurance—The facts brought out by the investigation shows clearly that the periods of employment are on the average much shorter in the jobber-manufacturer system than in the inside shops. It is the employes in this system who make the heaviest demands upon the insurance fund. Having in mind this situation the commission recommends that the insurance items to be paid by the jobbers be increased to 50 per cent, as against the schedule now in force.

"No Change" in Wage Scale.

The commission does not find it practicable to propose any change at this time. It recommends that in the new contracts the several parties agree to accept a decision on this subject during the fall. This will be on the understanding that if any increase will be granted, it will go into effect for the spring season.

Independent—(a) No contract shall be entered into by the union and a jobber, manufacturer and (or) submanufacturer who was suspended from membership in Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, or Cloak and Suit Protective Association, or American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association because of failure to comply with an award made against him on complaint filed by or thru the union or any other party to the collective agreements, or who has been suspended for failure to pay his dues, assessments and (or) charges levied against him for the purpose of carrying into effect any provision of the collective agreement with the union, until such jobber and (or) manufacturer and (or) contractor shall have paid to the association all such charges.

(b) The contracts between the union and independent jobbers, manufacturers and submanufacturers shall provide for the deposit in cash or its equivalent with the union of a sum sufficient to cover any damage by reason of any violation committed by such independent submanufacturer, manufacturer and (or) jobber.

(c) Such contracts shall provide that the independent submanufacturers, manufacturer or jobber shall contribute to a fund for the expenses of the bureau of research in amounts to be approved by the impartial chairman.

That "Impartial" Chairman.

The commission does not believe that the expenses of the impartial chairman should be paid in part by the independents. The impartial chairman and his machinery should be reserved for the adjustment of disputes between the members of associations and the union who are parties to the collective agreement in the industry, except in so far as controversies involving independents may by consent of the parties to the collective agreements be submitted to the impartial chairman.

(d) No contract shall be made between the union and an independent submanufacturer, manufacturer and (or) jobber containing any provisions more favorable than the provisions in the contracts executed between the union and the various parties collectively and all such individual agreements shall be open for inspection by the association and their duly accredited representatives at the office of the impartial chairman at such times and under such conditions as he may designate.

(e) All such contracts shall provide that the books of an independent jobber, manufacturer and (or) submanufacturer against whom a complaint is made by any party to the collective agreements shall be open for inspection at such times and under such conditions as the impartial chairman may designate.

* * *

With the union led into a trap by Sigman and company the alleged "objections" of Hilquit to the "award" of such a raw deal was as weak and fraudulent as could be expected.

Too Many Lawyers to Expect "Justice"

Louis Solomon, attorney for the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, representing the manufacturers, expressed his disappointment because the report did not do away with haggling over prices paid the manufacturers. Sam Blumberg, attorney for the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, merely said that the merchants would consider the report and report back. Evidently the big bosses have little to kick about. William Klein, another attorney completing the battery of lawyers who try to dispose of the destiny and lives of the workers, spoke for the industrial council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, opined that things would come out all right thru the research bureau.

The expression of opinion of the workers in the shop is yet unformulated, but it will probably be in consonance with the individual opinion of the militant rank and filers of the I. L. G. W., that they expected nothing but betrayal from the Sigman gang and the council of lawyers and they are going to fight their own battles for their own interests.

BUILDING UNIONS OFFICIALS CARRY ON RUINOUS WAR

Members Want to Amalgamate; Officers Don't

NEW YORK CITY, July 13.—Building trade workers should take notice of the significance of the present inexcusable jurisdictional quarrel between the Bricklayers' and the Plasterers' unions. It is a shining example of not only the need for amalgamation in the building industry but of the fact that the members want amalgamation and the officials block it. This impossible situation will only be remedied by the rank and file of both unions taking hold of such obstructionist officers and putting them on the scrap heap.

The Bricklayers' officials do not wish to carry out the resolution for amalgamation passed at the 1921 convention; and the Plasterers' officials pretend to get insulted because the Bricklayers' resolution for amalgamation refers in passing to them as being a "dual" union. Both sides are happy to find some excuse to set the membership at swords' points with each other.

The Progressive Building Trades Worker published at 156 West Washington street, Chicago, has the following enlightening remarks to make in a recent issue:

Probably the most stupid and criminal jurisdictional fight that has ever taken place in the history of the building trades, is that between the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union and the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association. Here are two organizations covering practically the same field. The only solution is amalgamation, and yet the officials have decided to fight it out. This means that both unions will be materially weakened, to the detriment of the members of both organizations.

At the last convention of the Bricklayers held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September, 1924, the rank and file expressed themselves on this matter in the following resolution:

"Whereas, Owing to the deplorable conditions existing in the Plastering industry thruout the country, and such conditions being caused by the existence of a dual organization known as the O. P. and C. F. I. A., therefore be it

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be empowered to spare no expense to protect the jurisdictional rights of the B. M. and P. I. U. and to use such efforts as will bring about the amalgamation of the O. P. I. A. and our Internaitonal Union in order that dual unionism will forever disappear in so far as our craft is concerned, so that harmony may be established in the industry."

Members for Amalgamation.

This is a clear-cut declaration for amalgamation. It comes from the man on the job who is most affected by stupid internal strife. Yet how do the officials of both organizations greet this sensible and practical solution of the problem?

At the meeting of the officials of both organizations held last February, in Miami, Fla., to discuss this situation, the representatives of the Bricklayers, according to a circular letter sent out by the O. P. & C. F. I. A., said "that in their opinion there was no way out by conference, that it would be a long drawn out battle and that they had made preparations for same."

Both officialdoms agree to fight it out. The representatives of the Operative Plasterers even excuse the Bricklayers when they say, referring to the resolution passed at the Bricklayers' convention and the declaration of war, "We realize that they were compelled to do so in order to carry out the instructions of their last convention held at Saratoga Springs."

The representatives of the Operative Plasterers deliberately misinterpret the letter and the spirit of the resolution when they say, again referring to the resolution, "It would seem from the above action taken by the Bricklayers in their convention that we are considered by them as a dual union of Plasterers and Cement Finishers." Both officialdoms find a ready excuse not to bring about unity, but to fight it out.

JOBLESS WORKER AND FAMILY GO TO JAIL TO KEEP FROM STARVING

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 13.—William Bowman, his wife and their two children voluntarity went to the Los Angeles jail to keep from starving to death. They are absolutely destitute, due to the husbands inability to get work.

Bowman has been loking for a job, without success, for four months and there is every reason to believe he is telling the truth. He is a radio worker, young and able bodied, yet he and his family are in jail as a last resort to keep from taking the long trip "west."

ARBITRATION CHANGE MEANS WAGE CUTTING

Boston Carmen Vote for Strike

By TOM BELL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., July 13—Union street car men employed by the Boston Elevated company have voted overwhelmingly for a strike to force the company to abandon their stand on arbitration. The vote was: For strike, 4,958; against 197. This empowers the wage committee to set the date for the strike, and to call it when advisable.

For many weeks the company has been insisting that the method of arbitration be changed. The union is insisting that the arbitration method laid down in the agreement with the company be carried out. Behind all this juggling with words there is the determination of the company to cut wages if at all possible.

It was against any possibility of a wage cut that the rank and file voted. This overwhelming vote for a strike is also a demand on the union officials that they cut loose from the continual conferences with the bosses on the question of arbitration.

The trustees of the company have visited Gov. Fuller to lay the case before him. It is stated that he is determined to take all steps possible to prevent a strike. President Green of the A. F. of L. is in town and stated that the differences between the union and the company are so slight that no trouble should be had in finding a common ground for a settlement. John H. Reardon, general executive board member of the union, is in charge of the situation.

All of these people seem to have lost sight of the fact that the carmen have voted for a strike, and that such a strike would bring the company to its knees. But they are all blabbering about a "common ground of agreement," and the statements of the governor and those of Green are identical. All of them are afraid of a strike. The rank and file know that they are faced with a cut in wages if strong action is not taken to bring the company to terms, and they have voted for such action.

3,000 WORKERS REFUSE TO DANCE TO BOSSES' MUSIC

Western Electric Has Successful Failure

By HARRY ALLEN.

(Worker Correspondent.)

True to their class character, some 3,000 workers of the Western Electric Co. refused to take part in a dance given by the company which was held Friday during lunch hour.

With a week of systematic publicity for an out-door dance for the employes, to be held at noon hour bringing a crowd estimated at about 3,000, yet, despite the popular dance music, no more than 30 to 40 couples danced at any one time.

Not a single worker with overalls on was seen to dance, altho there were hundreds there dressed in overalls and only two girls were seen with their working dress on. Those who participated were of the sheik and flapper type of office workers.

The workers feel that the dance was put on to make them believe the company is good to them but they cannot forget their low wages, long hours and miserable working conditions no matter how good the company appears to be.

It Fools Them Too.

PARIS, July 13.—The French chamber of deputies has ratified the Washington eight-hour convention. This was one of the draft conventions adopted by the international labor conference at its first meeting in Washington in November, 1919.

MELLON SLAVES TOIL IN OPEN SHOP HELL HOLE

Aluminum Trust Hates Reds-Smashes Unions

By EUGENE GROSS
(Worker Correspondent)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 13.—The U. S. Aluminum company, owned by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, has a small plant in Fairfield, Conn. It employs about 250 workers, most of them foreigners. The pay for the unskilled workers—and about 75 per cent are unskilled—is from thirty-eight to fifty cents per hour. The plant works 44 hours per week, because the work we are doing is so hard that we are hardly able to do it even for eight hours.

"This Is an Open Shop, and Not a Card Shop"

If you look at the shop rules, that hang on every wall, you will see the above line that says "not a card shop." This line wants to tell the worker that this is an open shop and not a union shop.

And the conditions in the shop prove to you that it is not a 'card shop.' They are afraid of radicalism so much that during the election campaign someone wrote on the walls a few words about radicalism, and when the manager saw them, he became very frightened and instructed every foreman to find out who the bolsheviki were, and told him to discharge that worker right away. But they were unlucky and they could not find out who it was.

Work Faster

When the whistle blows in the morning, you have to be at your place, and you can't stop work before 12 o'clock. If you stop a few minutes before, the foreman goes to you and tells you that there isn't any washing time. They have a "bonus" system.

Every afternoon, the timekeeper goes from one worker to the other and writes up how much work he has done, how many pieces, and the number of the work.

The report goes up to the production office, where the white-collar slaves figure out how much—or how little—is coming to the worker. Of course the worker is only getting a few per cent of his over production and the big part of it goes into the pocket of the company or into the pocket of Mellon's fat trust.

Another thing the company is doing with its bonus system is to separate the workers. One is afraid that the other one might take away his good bonus job and so he gets angry at him. And so one worker becomes the enemy of the other; instead of hating the company they hate each other.

Toiling Like Animals

In the foundry the work is very hard. Especially during the hot summer days when they work in undershirts. The shirt gets all wet from the sweat of the slave. I went in their department to get a drink of water and I stood aside and watched how they carried the hot aluminum and they were tired and half dead.

I was thinking that if this army of slaves are going to wake up to their present condition, then the Mellons and the rest of the stockholders are not going to suck the workers' blood any longer.

Coolidge Saves at Workers' Expense

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 13.—President Coolidge has brot the mechanics from the yacht Mayflower to his summer home to repair his plumbing. He stands and watches them work. This is part of Coolidge's "economy program."

Soviet Demands Investigation.

MOSCOW, July 13.—The Soviet government has demanded of the Polish government the formation of a commission to investigate the burning of a Soviet border guard station by Polish soldiers.

The Activity of the Central Agitprop Department of the German Communist Party

By MAX ENGELS (Berlin)

THE activity of the central agitprop of the German C. P. has passed thru three epochs since first coming into existence each epoch representing a definite stage of development.

The first epoch comprises the time which the department was founded: August, 1923, till December, 1923; the second epoch extends from January until December, 1924; the third from January, 1925 until now.

In August, 1923, it was decided to form a special agitprop department for the centralization of the whole of our agitational and propagandist work. At the time of the founding of the agitprop no definite working plans had however been made; the limits of the field of activity had not yet been drawn. The vaguest ideas circulated as to the extent of work, and especially as to the co-ordination of work with the various departments of the party. Questions of method and technics were dealt with solely by means of small discussions on special examples (the organization of a meeting or demonstration, debates on the method of educational work in the party). The essential difference between propaganda and agitation was not even clear to the leaders of the party.

ONE example of the defective organization and deficient knowledge of the essential character of agitprop work may be seen in the fact that altho the party publishers were subordinate to the agitprop in every branch of their work, the other departments of the party central (trade unions, co-operatives, land propaganda, etc.) were not co-ordinated to the agitprop in any way. And it was not until November, 1923, that the whole of the printing orders received by these agitprop departments were carried out by the central agitprop. The agitprop was however responsible for the technical side only (make-up, printing, etc.). Material for agitation was produced in large numbers. Leaflets ran into editons of millions, and pamphlets such as "Civil War," "Hooked Cross or Soviet Star" were issued in editions of 100,000 each, almost all of which were sold, as the prices had been rendered exceedingly low by the inflation. A systematic use of the material did however not take place.

In the first epoch of agitprop work it was not yet possible to achieve any substantial progress in the centralization of our whole agitation and propaganda. The agitprop was affiliated to the organization bureau; the political bureau issued handbills without previous consultation with the agitprop, published appeals, and carried on every description of this kind of political work quite independent of the agitprop.

THIS lack of system was not changed by the events in October, and the first months of agitprop activity passed without that more being done than placards and posters being brought out, and attempts being made by the agitprop to create for itself an independent printing apparatus, and to centralize the printing possibilities already offered by the party printing offices all over the reich.

In January, 1924, a member of the central was appointed to lead the agitprop department. The agitprop was brought into closer contact with the entire work being done by the party central and its organs.

In the course of the epoch lasting until December, 1924, the agitprop had three great tasks to accomplish:

(a) the electoral campaign for the reichstag election on May 4, 1924.

(b) the international campaign against war in August, 1924.

(c) the electoral campaign for the recihstag election on December 7, 1924.

THESE last two campaigns had to be carried on in the midst of the struggles of the German Party against the experts' report, against the London conference, and against the Dawes plan. During this year the agitprop accomplished the task of drafting in detail the plans for the campaign, of transmitting corresponding instructions to the other departments of the party, of producing the whole of the material, and of controlling the organization and execution of the campaigns in the party organs (district and local groups). The political slogans and campaigns leaflets and appeals, were passed on to the agitprop department by the political bureau. The agitprop was affiliated to the organization bureau; the contact with the collective work of the party became much closer than during the first epoch.

The best example of more systematic and concentrated agitation work was furnished by the anti-war campain in August, 1924. This was thoroly prepared for weeks beforehand by the whole party. The central agitprop issued a detailed plan of campaign, containing concrete instructions for every sphere of work (trade unions, co-operatives, parliaments, women's secretariat, cultural and sporting clubs, etc). This plan of campaign was introduced by political instructions given by the political bureau, organizatory instructions from the organization bureau, and special instructions from the central agitprop department. The complete working plan comprised a pamphlet of 32 printed octavo pages, and an edition of 8,000 copies was distributed gratis among the most important party functionaries a few weeks before the campaign opened.

THUS the whole of the party functionaries were not only informed on the political slogans of the campaign (including the international ones, since the political instructions issued by the executive were included in the pamphlet as appendix), but were enabled to obtain a comprehensive survey of the work falling to their share in their capacity as trade union co-operative, or other functionary, and of the work which their fellow functionaries were called upon to perform. This coherent formulation of the whole plan of the campaign prepared the way for the highest possible degree of coordination in the co-operation among the different organs of the party. Special instructions were also given for the most important branches of agitation (press, meeting campaigns, organization of demonstrations etc.)

The central agitprop published the following agitation material for this campaign:

	Copies
Circulars to the various party organs	19,500
Material for speakers	13,000
7 different handbills, totalling	5,350,000
1 poster	50,000
7 different bills	700,000
8 pamphlets, for sale, totaling	93,000
3 illustrated papers, totalling	540,000
1 satirical paper	283,000
Total	7,049,250

AS a result of this excellent organizatory preparation, the campaign was exceedingly successful, altho we were obliged to state in our final report to the E. C. C. I. "that a serious defect in the organization of the campaign consisted of the fact that co-ordination was still insufficiently developed with respect to the work of the different party organs."

We give below a further table showing the material provided for the reichstag election on December 7, 1924:

	Copies
Instructive material	122,700
Handbills	14,460,500
Leaflets	1,261,000
Posters	1,032,500
Pamphlets	970,000
Miscellaneous	14,866,500
Total	32,713,200

THE agitprop thus emerged in its second epoch from the embryonic state of its first, established the outlines of its sphere of activity, secured its influence upon every branch of work. Questions relating to the method and technics of agitation and propaganda were discussed upon the basis of actual experience. The chief defects still hampering the work of the department lay in the circumstance that the subordination of the agitprop under the organization bureau forced organizatory and technical questions into the foreground so that propaganda (educational work in the party) was accorded too little attention.

The third period of agitprop work began in January, 1925, with the reorganization of the agitprop department. The agitprop became the organ of the political bureau, organizing, carrying out, and controlling the whole of the agitation and porpaganda conducted by the party in every department of work.

This fundamental definition of the actual sphere of work, and the position of the agitprop department in the apparatus of the party as a political organ, as an organ of the political bureau, was the most important prerequisite for thoro and systematic agitational and propagandist work thruout the whole party. This form of organization is the only guarantee of a consistent centralization of all agitation and propaganda, ensuring their political guidance and bringing the individual tasks of the other departments into correct relations with the plans and principles of the party central. The work of agitation and propaganda within the trade unions, co-operatives, etc., must be subordinated in methods and technics to a central leadership which sees not only the narrow limits of agitprop work. The slogans and aims of this work must be consistently co-ordinated with those of the work of the other departments, in accordance with the principles laid down by the decisions of the party central. This centralization is the sole guarantee that the whole of the forces in the party, the whole of our means and possibilities of agitation, are concentrated and directed under the consistent leadership of the party central towards our ultimate aims.

THE work falling to the share of the agitprop may now be classified under two main headings, these being again subdivided into various minor categories.

The chief department of agitation comprises the whole of the general agitation carried on by the party in every sphere, the organizing of international and national campaigns, the organization of elections, etc., it further comprises the subdepartments for press and publishing work, and a special subdepartment for the production of the whole of the material required for the work of agitation and propaganda.

The chief department of propaganda comprises the whole of the educational work carried on within the party, in related and sympathizing organizations, and in trade unions, cooperatives, etc. This department controls the editorship of the theoretical organ issued by the party central. It possesses a subdepartment for archives and libraries. It organizes the courses of instruction in Leninism and the educational circles in the whole party. A further subdepartment for statistics has recently been added. This last department not only collects and publishes important political and economic statistical material, but compiles statistics on the results of elections, census of the population, etc.

THE actual central agitprop department organizes and leads both the whole of the general agitation and the special campaigns (at present: for the unity of the trade unions, factory council elections, election to the presidency). The agitprop draws up the plans for these campaigns, and after these have been approved by the party central they are sent (8,000 copies) to the leading party functionaries. The whole of the material required for these campaigns, the party material needed by public speakers and debaters, for the press service, and the posters, handbills, etc., required as agitation material, are produced and published on the instructions and under the control of the central agitprop, in accordance with the established plan of campaign. Besides these tasks, the organization of suitable agitprop departments in the districts, local groups and factory cells, is an urgent necessity, and must be carried out by the central agitprop department. The organization plans for the German agitprop, as also the principles to be pursued in the systematic organization of international campaigns, are submitted to the international agitprop conference which will be held in the middle of March. The work of organization must be made to run parallel with the giving of instruction on the method and technics of propaganda and agitation within the functionary corporations and among the members, by means of instructive pamphlets, conferences, and courses of study.

The gigantic apparatus in the hands of our opponents (press, cinema, theater, school, family, army) is something with which we cannot in the least compete as far as quantity is concerned. If we are to break the influence of this apparatus, this can only be by enlisting everything and everybody in our service; that is, when every functionary in the party, every member and every person in sympathy with the party, ceases to carry on the work of agitation in a merely accidental manner, but pursues it in accordance with a definite plan concentrating all forces under one consistent leadership; when we have learned to make use of, and organize the use of every technical auxiliary means available for agitation (leaflets, posters, bills, handbills, placards, factory nuclei newspapers, theaters, cinemas, wireless) in such a manner that the highest degree of success is ensured.

THE success of these efforts towards increasing and deepening the influence of the Communist Party is not so much dependent upon the material means available, as upon the degree of organization, the utmost acme of centralization in the whole of the work of agitation and propaganda. Accident is but a feeble ally. It is the organization of all available powers, the systematic utilization of all available forces, and the central leadership of agitation, which will enable us to defeat our adversaries.

PHILIPPINES RULED ON BEHALF OF AMERICAN CAPITAL, WOOD ADMITS

MANILA, P. I., July 13.—In a statement here Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, military dictator of the Philippine Islands, declared that the islands should be kept under American domination for the U. S. commercial interests.

"Our commercial interests demand that we control the gateway to the orient," Wood said. "The Philippines should be made an advance outpost of American power in the Pacific, which in the future will be the center of the world conflict."

Wood's statement was suppressed here.

N. B. C. Makes Million per Month.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The National Biscuit company reports a net profit of $3,735,664 after all expenses and taxes were paid, for the quarter ended June 30.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY UNION ASKS SMALL INCREASE

B. of R. T. and O. R. C. Demands Forming

Submissions have been filed by the maintenance of way employes' union with the United States Railroad Labor Board from members of the organization employed on fifteen of the largest railroads asking for an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour for all classes in the maintenance of way department.

The rates paid these men now range from 27 cents an hour for trackmen in southern states to 40 cents an hour in the northwest.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors had previously started a movement for wage increases, which, it is said, will ultimately involve every railroad in the country.

Among the railroad whose employes are represented in the submission to the rail board are the Pennsylvannia, New York Central, Michigan Central, Wabash and other roads running out of Chicago. This list will be increased rapidly, it was stated.

Doheny Lease Is Revoked.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 13.—Final decree confirming revocation of the Elks Hill naval reserve oil leases by the government to E. L. Doheny was handed down in the U. S. district court here by Judge P. J. McCormack. The Pan-American petroleum company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, is ordered to pay for oil used, and for court costs.

Arraign 3 In Pickwick Collapse

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Three of the nine men who have been indicted in the collapse of the Pickwick Club, where 44 persons were killed, have been arraigned. They are George Funk, an architect, Timothy J. Barry, president of the club, and Hyman Bloomberg, lessee of the building. All pleaded not guilty.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, July 14, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Calumet Joint Labor Council, 514 W. 117th Street.
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
	Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
302	Engineers (Locomotive), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
826	Engineers (Locomotive), 2647 W. 35th St.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Avenue.
15441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
275	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 5:30 p. m.
180	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St., Chicago.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
571	Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted Street.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison St.
	Teamsters' District Council, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington Street.
415	Railway Carmen, 8617 Vincennes Ave., 7:30 p. m.
614	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark St.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

Belgian Capitalists Come Here.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 13.—The Belgium debt funding commission which will visit the United States in August was named by the cabinet. Those who will make the trip are former Premier Theunis, Emil Franqui, banker, and Felician Cattier, also a capitalist.

BUILDERS AT WORK

This Column is For Communist Builders

Have You Any Ideas?

From letters of active workers thruout the country we are able to show the good work they are doing, practical methods in use and valuable hints for others Communist Builders. That is the purpose of this column.

But some Builders write very seldom—if at all. They are content without an additional word they just send in their batch of subs and renewals.

The truth is that a large percentage of the good work done, is being made in this quiet and simple way. But this is not always the best way. Other workers also want to get the results—they also wish to do their share of promoting Communist activity and THEY DON'T KNOW HOW!

So don't be content with simply doing in your way the work that you feel is so essential to the movement.

• • • •

Write a Letter!

Tell other Communist Builders thru this column just how you go about it: what you do in your shop; how you approach your union members; what is the easiest way that you have found to get subs for the DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Literature Sales and subs for all foreign language Communist papers; what do you suggest that has never been tried—and any other matter that you feel other workers should know about.

And don't worry about how straight your English may be. Ideas, methods, ways and means to build the Communist movement thru the DAILY WORKER—THAT'S IS WHAT WE WANT! Send in your letter to the "Builders At Work" Column—make it short and snappy and pile in your suggestions so that other Builders will be at work.

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Features of the
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SPECIAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST
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of the
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China and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle
By MAX SHACHTMAN
A birds eye view of China in the past—and as the present victim of world imperialism. A striking pen picture (with photographs) by the editor of the Young Worker.

The New America—the American Empire
By JAY LOVESTONE
"The tenacies of the American Imperial Octopus have been fastened on nearly every section of the earth" says the author in this interesting history of the development of the U. S. into world empire.
(With Photographs)

The Negroes As An Oppressed People
By WM. F. DUNNE
Another article on this great American problem from the pen of the editor of the DAILY WORKER, whose past articles on the question are attracting nation-wide attention.

Bayonets in War and Peace
By WM. F. KRUSE
The use of bayonets on the workers in struggle—from the records of the war department. An exposure of documentary evidence substantiating every charge of violence against workers.
(With photographs of the militia in strike action)

Contradictions of Imperialist Capitalism
By N. BUCHARIN
An analysis of the development of imperialist Capitalism—brilliant and the greatest importance to thorough Communist understanding.

Left Wing Advances in the Needle Trades
By EARL R. BROWDER
Revolt of the rank and file against reaction—struggle against employers and traitorous officials—a picture of a bitter fight waged in an important field of battle.

Native Sins of the Golden West
By MIRIAM ALLEN De FORD
Babbits and Babbitry in California—"the land of honey, fruit and fairly good wine"—and a striking picture of 100 per cent suppression and imprisonment of workers. A keen and splendidly written account.

Party Trade Union Fractions
By WM. Z. FOSTER
A timely contribution on one of the most important phases of present American Communist development.

The Longest Procession in History
By RUTH KENNELL
A word picture from Soviet Russia on a great day—written by an American and enough to thrill every worker.

Labor and Empire
By MANUEL GOMEZ
American imperialism—what, how and why it is and its effect on Labor—a splendid analysis drawn on an American background.

New Uses for Strikes
By "AUDIFAZ"
Recent tendencies in Mexican Labor Politics—an interesting view of the struggle of the working class in a neighboring country.

Carbon Cakes
A Story from the Shop
By FRANKLIN R. TIMMINS

CARTOONS
By Robert Minor, Maurice Becker, Lydia Gibson, Fred Ellis, Hay Bales, Wm. S. Fanning

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ACTORY PAPER AND DAILY GET BOSS EXCITED

e Actually Offers Vacations Now

(By Worker Correspondent.)

ASTORIA, L. I., July 13.— I have ome important news to tell in my hird story, since the circulation of e factory paper and the DAILY ORKER, in our shop.

On July 8, when our shop paper was assed around, two workers got disarged. But this will not discoure anybody, because there are so any progressive workers that unless e boss closes up the whole factory cannot stop them.

On the same day that two were red, the rest of the workers who ave been three years in service, were omised a week's vacation with pay. ow gracious our boss begins to be, hen he thinks the workers are atching him and are organizing. ever before has any vacation even en thought about.

Most of the workers in the shop are ith the progressives in the fight for tter conditions, which proves that e so-called "loyal" ones have lost eir grip on the employes.

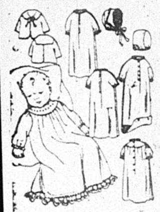
But the little shrimp who works pulleys is becoming the real ampion of all the "suckers." Yet may not be a champion of some t fights he may run into sometime the near future.

The superintendent, the foreman, e bookkeeper, all held by the same y—a sort of "three in one" man, s also proven himself to be an "A-1" ave peddler. Some day he will sure- be full of rheumatism, and will not able to see himself.

Some few workers in the shop are e to be exposed in the DAILY ORKER. Take notice that you may next unless you play a man's part a man's place with your fellow orkers of the wage working class.

Our Daily Patterns

A PRACTICAL SET OF INFANTS' GARMENTS.



5031

5031. This outfit consists of a Yoke ess, a night gown, a sack and a cap. e could use voile, lawn or batiste the dress, long cloth or outing nnel for the gown, outing flannel nnel, crepe or silk for the sack, d lawn, silk, crepe de chine or pop- for the cap.

The pattern is cut in one size. If de as illustrated, the dress will reire 1⅞ yard of 36-inch lawn or nain ok, and 2⅝ yards of edging 3½ ches wide for the ruffle. The gown ll require 1⅞ yard of 27-inch marial. The sack ⅞ yard of 27-inch terial, and the cap ½ yard of 18 h material.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The tterns being sold thru the DAILY ORKER pattern department are furhed by a New York firm of pattern nufacturers. Orders are forwarded by DAILY WORKER every day as reved, and they are mailed by the manacturer direct to the customer. The ILY WORKER does not keep a stock patterns on hand. Delivery of patns ordinarily will take at least 10 days m the date of mailing the order. Do become impatient if your pattern is ayed.

Pattern mailed to any address on eipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Kuomintang Paper Points Out Issues

(Continued from page 1)

in their malicious sheets that is responsible for the misrepresentation and distortion of the true facts or for the maintenance of a conspiracy of silence on the true issues involved in the conflict in our province.

Those in the treaty ports who can see beyond the illusory prosperity which usually comes to them in every calamity in China, in the form of high rentals, higher bank dividends and more subsidies; those who wish to see this province take the highway of prosperity rather than to remain in the narrow alleys of intrigue will put the sheets of the hired press aside and try to ascertain for themselves the true facts and issues involved in the preseint conflict in this province.

What Are the Issues.

What are the issues and do they justify the conflict?

Is it to replace one militarist by another and continue to undermine the economic, political and moral life of the province to the satisfaction of a set of derelict generals in the province, and higer rentals, more bank dividends and subsidies in the treaty ports?

Is it to impose upon this country the principles of centralization as against the principle of federalism, under the banner of which an opium-soaked warlord with a harem of concubines is marching or rather fleeing from the woe-begone province of Yunnan to other soldiery-ridden provinces? Is it that a Eurasian mongrel, an adventurer for hire, a curio dealer, an expelled member of the Kuomintang has hurriedly come down to the neighboring colony to "aid" a few militarists against the Kwangtung government by putting into their shivering hands the scarecrow of Communjsm and trotting them out as the champions of liberty and prosperity of the province of Kwangtung? Is it that the Kwangtung government is going to replace the almost non-existent capitalist system in this province by Communism?

These are not the issues upon which the present conflict is going to be settled. **There is but one issue, one clear cut issue.** It lies in the contradiction which for years has marked the principles of Kuomintang and the means for their realization. The principles are good, the means were bad. It is the contradiction between good and evil.

Principles of the Kuo Min Tang.

What are the principles? Anybody not blinded by prejudice, intolerance, imperialist snobbery and a muck-raking press will understand them? **Nationalism, democracy and the economic welfare of the people.** These are the principles. And if in China, as in any other colonial or semi-colonial country, these principles are anti-imperialistic in their nature, it is not the fault of the principles: it is the fault of imperialism.

What have been the means at the disposal of the Kuomintang government for the realization of these principles? An unruly, tyrannical, selfish, unpatriotic soldiery. When legislative, judicial and executive authority are usurped by armed bandits in uniform there is no hope for the principles of Kuomintang, no hope for the province and for the country.

For years the soldiery was robbing and terrorizing the people, undermining the prestige of the government, at the head of which stood the great leader, longnig to do something in accordance with his principles. The generals listened or pretended to listen to their patriotism, their past revolutionary records, and even to that feeling of compassion which Sun Yat Sen believed no man to be devoid of, but all to no avail. They did what they pleased. The many conferences held with the generals thruout these years were futile. The finances remained ununified; unjust taxation continued to be exacted from the people, gambling was rampant, prostitution was encouraged for revenue. The generals' deposists in the foreign banks in the safe havens of retreat were swelling, while the common people in the province were getting poorer and poorer, swelling the ranks of banditry.

The Beast of Militarism.

The contradictions between the principles of the party and the realities in which it lived and worked became apparent to everybody. If allowed to go on they threatened to destroy the party. **The good principles would be swallowed by the evil practices of the militarists. This, of course, would be highly welcome to the imperialists, for the triumph of Dr. Sun's principles means the annihilation of unequal treaties; while the triumph of the militarists means the perpetuation of the semicolonial position of China. And so the militarists have to be destroyed that the principles might triumph. But how was this to be done? Admonitions and appeals to reason failed. The hearts of the militarists were hardened by plunder, by gambling and prostitution revenues, their human feelings dulled by idleness and opium. There was nothing left but to appeal to the people to free themselves from the tyranny of the soldiery, to help the government to carry out the necessary reforms,—reforms that would bring peace and prosperity to the province.**

This appeal was made by Dr. Sun to the people of Kwangtung. Did the people respond? Some did and some remained deaf to the appeal. The peasants, the workers, the students, the patriotically-minded citizens responded nobly to the appeal. But a portion of the merchants believing themselves to be secure from the soldiery in their narrow lanes were soon to find out to their own ultimate peril that the arming of other hoodlums to fight the government only added to the general calamity. The thing to have done was not to have listened to the selfish counsel of the Chan Limpak crowd, to arm hooligans against the people and the government, but to unite with the government for the eventual expulsion of a tyrannical soldiery. Fortunately, the merchants have since come to realize that salvation lies in the victory of the Kuomintang, and today they stand solidly behind the government in its difficult task of making this province safe for the people. The merchants are beginning to understand the game of the hirelings of imperialism who use every Tom, Dick and Harry to prove that the Kuomintang is Communistic when it is not. The merchants are investigating for themselves and it is their own conclusion that counts.

We Have Come to a Parting of The Ways.

The present conflict is one in which the people and the government are on the one side, the tyrannical soldiery, supported by expelled members of the Kuomintang who fail to render accounts of public and party funds, reactionary and predatory intereats of imperilaism, on the other side. The issue in this conflict is to get rid once and for all of the contradictions between the principles of our party and the means for their realization. Henceforth the Kuomintang and a marauding soldiery must part their ways. Henceforth, the Kuo Min Tang and the people of this province will travel on the same road to peace, democracy and economic prosperity. If needs be, this issue will be fought to a finish. He who doubts the outcome of the conflict may well keep in mind the East River campaign: it was short, decisive and comparatively bloodless.

On the Press!

A new pamphlet containing the

MANIFESTO, RESOLUTIONS

AND

CONSTITUTION

of the First National Conference of the

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

with pictures of the delegates and
numreous drawings and cartoons

Every worker should know the facts about this history-making conference.

ORDER NOW! Single copies 10c ORDER NOW!
In lots of 10 or more 5c

International Labor Defense,
23 So. Lincoln St. Chicago, Illinois

Valuable Prizes Won At Pittsburgh Picnic; Another Coming Aug. 9

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 13.—Every comrade is cautioned to hold open Aust 9 for the mid-summer picnic to be held by District No. 5 at George Zaar's farm. Prizes just as valuable as the ones given at the July 4 picnic held at Zaar's farm will be the big feature.

The following were the lucky ones at the July 4 picnic:

F. Rukesa, Box 67, Wilmerding Pa., won a radio set; L. Lujan, 11 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa., suit of clothes; John Dzepina, Box 407, Vestaburg, Pa., gold watch; Wm Grant, 409 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., painting (Karl Marx); S. A. Tuanisto, 1121 Jenny Lind St., McKeesport, Pa., set of table silverware; John Dzepina, Box 407, Vestaburg, Pa., 3 volumes of "Capital"; H. H. Gardner, 8608 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, one year subscription to the DAILY WORKER; Edda Haisaman, 176 Smith St., Canonsburg, Pa., vanity case and handkerchiefs; J. Kluckovich, 4912 Hatfield Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 year subscription to Workers Monthly; Louis Cherney, 2706 East St., Pittsburgh, Pa., one set Lenin pictures.

Swedish Employer Forced to Return Seized Soviet House

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)—An interesting case has been settled at Stockholm, when the Swedish court gave judgment against a Swedish manufacturer, a Mr. Ericson, who had illegally taken possession of a house belonging to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The court decided that Ericson should either return the house in question to the Soviet minister in Sweden or hand over the corresponding value of the house, which is 318,000 Swedish crowns plus interest. Further the court declined to consider the defendant's claims for losses sustained by him thru the Russian revolution.

SIGMAN KEEPS GANGSTERS BUSY BLACK JACKING

Left Wingers Picked for Victimization

NEW YORK CITY.—A group of 30 gangsters attacked the 15 members of Locals 2 and 9, while they were peacefully picketing the Gotham Cloak company at 250 West 39th St., about 7:30 Friday morning, and beat until he was unconscious, Alex Ritzer of 1608 Madison avenue.

Ritzer, a member of Local 2, had been taken off his job with the Gotham Cloak company, by order of the business agent, and he and his comrades were urging the workers in the shop to demand that he be allowed to return to his job. The gangsters seeing that they outnumbered the workers, boldly ordered them away from in front of the building, and when they resisted, the strong arm squad began to work. Ritzer ran to the opposite side of the street without knowing that another group was waiting there and immediately ten thugs fell on him, knocked him down and beat and kicked him until he was senseless.

Victim in Hospital Held Illegally.

An ambulance which was summoned, refused to take the man to the hospital and finally comrades took him in a taxi to St. Mark's hospital, where he is now lying in a serious condition. The hospital authorities have so far refused to let anyone, even a physician see Ritzer, stating that by order of the police, he is to be held incommunicado altho he is not under arrest.

Later, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the gangsters tried some more of their terrorist work along a new line. A private automobile drew up to the curb on West 21st street, just east of the headquarters of Local 22, at No. 16 West 21st street. Four gangsters stepped out and immediately started a crap game on the sidewalk near the building.

A New Sort of Crap Game.

In a few minutes they pretended to be quarreling; two of them sprang up and after the others had thrown sand into the faces of the workers gathered near by, four men attacked Harry Offberg of Local 2. One of the thugs drew a knife from his pocket and gashed Offberg's face under the right eye, then he dropped the knife and it was picked up and carried off, by one of his companions who jumped into the auto and rode away. When the police approached the scene, one of the gangsters called out, "Oh, it's nothing but a fight over a crap game." A near-riot followed as the workers tried to reach the gangsters, and police finally arrested one of the gangsters and Offberg.

Offberg was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct and released on $500 bail. One of the gangsters was also arrested and released under $500 bail.

Bronx Comrades, Attention!

NEW YORK.—Have you any books that you can spare? The Bronx Workers' Library appeals to you, to look over your library, pick out all the books you are not using, and bring them over to the library. It's a shame to let them go to waste, comrades, when at the library are any number of young Communists gathered nightly, hungry for knowledge, and anxious to read anything in the line of economic science or good literature.

Look 'em over, comrades. Surely, you will find a book or two or maybe more, that you have read and can dispense with. We need them, we can use them, and many comrades who spend their spare time at our library will feel deeply grateful to you for the gift.—Bronx Library Committee.

Water Frightens New York.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A broken water main at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street early today flooded New York's subway system in that region and so alarmed police and engineering officials that they closed adjacent streets to all vehicular and pedestrian traffic. For fear the rushing water might have weakened the below surface structure of sidewalks and skyscrapers.

Find Two Sisters Dead.

SIOUX FALLS, Ia., July 13.—Police today were searching for a mysterious Chicago man, following the discovery late yesterday of the decomposed bodies of Mrs. Josie Goodwin, 59, former Cedar Rapids, Iowa, police matron, and Mrs. Elizabeth Anthony, 56, formerly of Boise, Idaho, sisters, in a shack which they occupied here. All their jewelry and money was missing.

Two Airmen Die.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 13.—Lieutenants Charles K. Hickey and Richard H. Perry, attached to the air service reserve corps at Mitchell Field, were killed today when their plane crashed in a field near Westbury.

Negroes Fight for Homes.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—A Negro family is intrenched in its home while 500 police guard the district where every night whites attack the Negroes in attempting to force Jim Crow segregation.

The Daily Worker Scores Again!

Begins the First American Serial Publication of a Great Historical Document

Arrangements have just been completed by which the DAILY WORKER secures the first American rights to the serial publication of

RUSSIA TODAY
THE OFFICIAL REPORT
of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia
Sent by the
Trade Union Congress General Council of England

Arrangements with THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO. make possible its American serial publication in the DAILY WORKER.

BEGINNING SATURDAY, JULY 25

WHAT IS IT?

No greater nor more important document on Soviet Russia by an impartial body has ever been issued.

It is an unbiased report of a British Delegation, composed of Trade Union Leaders and experts who have travelled thruout Soviet Russia, studied every phase of Russian life today and reported in the book for the first time issued in America.

Nothing is overlooked—Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—every phase of life in every section of Soviet Russia is here treated—by a Non-Communist, impartial body of British Labor.

HOW IT WILL APPEAR.

To enable every worker to possess this valuable publication, RUSSIA TODAY, will be printed EVERY DAY beginning July 25, in

A UNIFORM HALF-PAGE INSTALLMENT.

Easy to clip and preserve.

These pages can form your copy of this great document.

In addition to the valuable collection of facts and figures on the world's first workers' government as it is today, charts and maps will be included showing the development of industry and composition of the peoples in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

NOW YOU CAN GO TO YOUR UNION!

During the month of July, two special subscription offers to the DAILY WORKER are being made:

OFFER NO. 1

A two months' sub to the DAILY WORKER for $1.00.

Just the thing to enable every worker to begin reading this great historical document of British Labor.

OFFER NO. 2

A three months' sub and two books.

1.—The State & Revolution, by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin).

2.—The Theory & Practice of Leninism, by I. Stalin

ALL FOR $2.00
($2.50 in Chicago)

Go to your trade union—bring up the question of subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER in your meeting—talk to trade unionists—the question of Soviet Russia and the World Trade Union Unity will be the big issue of the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The DAILY WORKER begins the first American serial publication of the official report of the British Trade Unions—AT A TIME WHEN SPECIAL PRICES ARE BEING OFFERED.

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of the DAILY WORKER, in his article on this great document in the May issue of the Workers Monthly says:

> *The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.*
>
> *It is wonderful in its dignified British fashion—unhurried, careful, restrained, documented and beautifully dispassionate. . . .*
>
> *It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report.*
>
> *Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, Slow-moving Briton both call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.*

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The British Coal Crisis

According to indications, a general tie-up of the nation's coal industry will take place in Great Britain shortly. The operators claim that their properties are no longer paying big profits, so they wanted to restore prosperity for themselves, by asking the miners to accept a reduction in wages and longer hours. This the miners refused and one of the greatest industrial struggles in the history of Great Britain is in the offing.

The Trade Union Congress has voted to support the miners, and a fighting alliance of workers in the other basic industries is being urged by men like A. A. Purcell, A. B. Swales and A. J. Cook—all leading figures in the British trade union movement. The British miners have not forgotten the tragedy of Black Friday in 1921, when the Triple Alliance went to pieces thru the treachery of J. H. Thomas and Frank Hodges, resulting in a defeat for the miners.

Fortunately for the British miners the Thomas-Hodges leadership is now almost entirely discredited. Those fakers can still injure the workers by placing obstacles in the way of trade union unity and by counselling co-operation with the employers as a substitute for struggle. It is hoped that the lesson of Black Friday has not been lost on the British workers, and that they will see the need for a united front against the bosses. The fight of the British miners for a united front against the bosses. The fight of the British miners not only is the fight of every worker in Great Britain, but it should be considered the fight of the workers everywhere. The miners of the United States should be particularly interested in the struggle of their brothers across the ocean. They should see to it that no American scab coal is shipped across the ocean to break the strike and send the miners back to the pits to slave at the mercy of their masters.

The industrial crisis in Britain comes at time when the ruling class of that country see on every side of them signs of approaching disaster. They are involved in China; their relations with France are delicate and the American capitalists are everywhere encroaching on their preserves. They are unofficially at war with Soviet Russia, and their slaves in the opprsesed colonies of India and Egypt are seething with rebellion. Things look dark for the empire. Things look bad for the British working class. But the future belongs to the workers. The British mine strike, if it takes place may have far reaching consequences.

There is no hope for the British workers under capitalism. That system is no longer able even to fill their stomachs. The road to their salvation lies over the dead body of capitalism and the British Communist Party is pointing out the road, and organizing them for the task of running the country in the interests of the producers.

Keep Up the Fight

The action of the executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor and several locals of the International Association of Machinists in condemning the scabbery of the United Garment Workers in the present Amalgamated strike against the International Tailoring company and another subsidiary concern, should be followed by similar action on the part of every local union in this city and vicinity affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The DAILY WORKER took the lead in urging the trade unionists of this city to rebuke the scabby officials of the United Garment Workers for their brazen and treacherous conduct in openly acting as a scab recruiting agency for the clothing manufacturers. We are very glad to note that the labor movement has responded, but the matter is of too great importance to be permitted to remain in the resolutions stage. Not only must the members of the American Federation of Labor condemn scabbery of one union on another but they must give practical aid to the clothing workers who are fighting to retain a standard of living and working conditions that were won after many hard struggles.

The fact that the striking tailors are members of a union not affiliated ot the American Federatoin of Labor does not alter the situation. If they lose, every employer in Chicago will see in that defeat a signal for a reduction in wages and more profits at the expense of his employes. If they are victorious it will be a warning to the employers that the workers are prepared to defend their gains, and that they are learning the needed lesson of solidarity.

Moral and Political Bankruptcy

The disgraceful and treacherous attitude of the socialist parties thruout the world is typified by the conduct of the socialist party of Belgium under the leadership of Emil Vandervelde. The fortunes of an election campaign divided the results so evenly between the socialist and other parties that no one party could hold office on its own strength. The socialists, greedy for the spoils of office, agreed to a coalition with the right wing catholics. But the catholics refused to enter the government with the socialists.

According to *Lansbury's Labor Weekly*, the Belgian socialists placed themselves at the disposition of the king, prepared to do anything he suggests. In an editorial headed "The Belgian Shame," the *Labor Weekly* says: "May we remind Vandervelde and his colleagues that once upon a time they were counted as socialists and as men." That was some time ago. The Belgian socialists are true to type. Like their prototypes in other countries they have sold the working class. Let us hope the workers will soon be in a position to reward them for their treachery.

Oscar Ameringer, court jester and footstool to Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Miners' Union, is afraid that, if the Communists win out in America he will be compelled to read the DAILY WORKER. He would prefer a daily diet of rusty fish hooks and carbolic acid, he tells us. We are surprised. Actually, Oscar has been feeding on dung so long that we thought he would look on a diet of fishhooks and carbolic acid as a delicacy.

The DAILY WORKER has excited the wrath of the editor of a southern newspaper, because of our criticism of the christian deity for his negligence in allowing the Santa Barbara earthquake to topple down a building devoted to religious activities. If this be Communism, snorts our contemporary, to hell with it, or words to that effect. We still believe god was sleeping at the switch.

BIG CALIFORNIA CANNING SEASON LURING WORKERS

But More Than Enough Are There Already

By FRAPIESA.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—The canning season is at its height in California. Between 200,000 and 300,000 persons are employed in the canneries.

This is not an advertisement for help. On the contrary, it is a warning for workers to keep away from California.

The great army of cannery operatives is active only seasonally. When the fruit is harvested it is disbanded.

In a state where there is steady employment a canning industry such as California has could not exist. Requirements of labor could not be filled.

Labor Supply and Low Wages

There are more than 600 canneries in California. A few of them employ less than 100 persons and a few over 1,000. Most fo them require 100 to 1,000.

When a cannery is ready to operate for the season announcement is made and in one, two or three days all the workers needed are on hand and many are turned away. That shows how plentiful labor is. The wages are uncertain. Under the minimum wage law $16.50 might be considered the lowest for women. But the law is evaded. Vacation time enables the employers to exploit children. Piece work is also used to cheapen labor. At the end of the season the operatives can show more experience than hard cash.

Bunco Advertisements

One of the tricks of cannery magnates is to circulate thru the press stories that certain girls or women operatives earn $20 to $25 a day on piece work. That is on a par with tales of rapid rises of moving picture "actors."

Sometimes an operative, at a killing pace, may make a huge wage for piece work; as a rule, the workers make little at that class of work. Piece work is a task maker and pace setter to the advantage of the employers.

Workers Unorganized

There is no union among these hundreds of thousands of cannery workers. Class consciousness is not manifest. Yet all the wealth of the canning industry in this state is produced by them and the machines independently of the magnates. Great capitalist roganizations reap the profits.

A Workers Party has certainly an open sesame here.

Our Readers' Views

Starvation is Mine Bosses' Whip.

To the DAILY WORKER: My subscription expires on July 20th, but I am unable to renew on account of unemployment. Since last September I had so little work I could hardly make my living, but from April 1st all mines except one have shut down. It is impossible to get work and we miners here struggle with misery and starvation.

In this town fifty to sixty families made an application to the county court for aid to feed their children but they were told if they would accept a wage cut the mines will open and that they will get more work than before but the miners replied that this is bunk. If there is to be any gain the operators and not the miners would get it.

Comrades, please, if you can, send me the paper and when I get employment I will renew my subscription.

Please put this in the DAILY WORKER so that the workers can acquaint themselves with conditions in this town.

Fraternally yours, Tony Stanfl, Mystic, Iowa.

Give this copy to your shop mate.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

gin growling. John Bull is in a nasty predicament.

• • •

FORTUNATELY for the subject peoples of the world, the big robbers cannot agree on a division of the loot. The great powers would like to get together and clean up on China. They would like to clean up on Russia. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. Hardly a week passes that we do not hear of some new plan to organize a coalition against Russia. But the plans never materialize. The conflicting interests of the capitalist powers make peace between them impossible. On the other hand, the identity of interests between the exploited masses in all lands make working class unity possible. If the capitalist powers unite, it will only be in the face of a crisis that threatens to engulf world capitalism.

• • •

NO doubt, that time will come and in desperation the robbers will make common causes against their greatest foe, the worker. But the workers will also have learned something and will unite to get rid of the robbers. In the meantime, a study of the developments in China will prove interesting and instructive. During the quarrel between Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin, England and the United States supported Wu, while Japan and France supported Chang. As the DAILY WORKER often pointed out, the policies of the capitalist powers do not "stay put" very long nowadays. Today there is a different line up in China.

• • •

FRANCE appears to be willing to support Britain and Japan, tho there is a suspicion that the French are double-crossing their rival across the channel. The United States is playing for the Chinese market and is endeavoring to regain the friendship of the Chinese people at the expense of the other capitalist powers. The United States wants that friendship in the coming war with Japan. The plot thickens.

• • •

WHILE the game is being enacted in China we find England supplying the Riffians in Morocco with munitions to fight the French. Previously the French supplied them with ammunition to defeat the Spanish. Now the French and the Spanish are trying to form an alliance so they may be able to beat the Riffs. Should the latter be successful they may next wage war on Britain. [illegible] the capitalist powers play the game with each other. And there are people who expect such a gang of crooks to establish peace. The capitalists can no more stop from robbing [illegible] today than a bed bug can overcome the temptation to bite an unoffending slumberer.

• • •

THE Tennessee fundamentalists are just about as crazy as a meadow full of ten-year-old foxes. The Dayton merchants are [illegible] from carrying the proceeds of their sales to the banks. Thousands of people are crowding into the city to watch the circus. The Daytonians don't care whether they are atheists or not. They will sell them anything they call for from bibles to moonshine. A fundamentalist preacher asked a permit to carry two small cannon. He wanted to lay them on his pulpit while preaching. It is not known whether he feared the devil or Darwin. The sheriff refused him the artillery permit. Daytonians will stand up under a lot of ridicule provided the visiting agnostics, atheists and modernists spend their money freely.

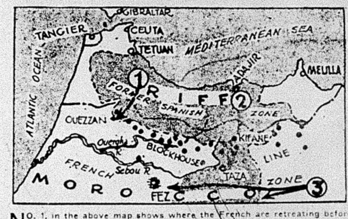
Ecuador Government Overthrown.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 13.—Troops of the Guayaquil garrison have captured the government in a military movement. At the same time the troops set up a military chief at Quito, the capital of Ecuador.

Federal Reserve Bank Total.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Loans and investments of the federal reserve banks total more than $2,250,000,000, the federal reserve board an

Taza Surrounded; Riffians Menace Fez



NO. 1, in the above map shows where the French are retreating before the Moroccans' attack. The natives of this region are fast deserting the French and joining the Riffian army.

No. 2, shows how the Fiffians have surrounded Taza, key to the capital of French Morocco, Fez. The Riffians have smashed the French lines in this territory and Taza has been evacuated of civilians.

No. 3, shows the territory south of Taza and just east of Fez, where the revolt of natives against the invaders has surrounded Taza, and brought the Moroccans but a few miles from the capital.

The Workers Party in Action

NORTHWEST SIDE BRANCH OF WORKERS PARTY HOLDS BUSINESS MEET TONIGHT

The Northwest Side branch of the Workers Party will hold a regular business meeting tonight in the rear of the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 West Hirsch Blvd. All members of the branch are requested to attend.

Y. W. L. Activities

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE LOCAL CHICAGO ACTIVITIES

Tuesday, July 14—Area Branch No. 3—Activity meeting, 3201 South Wabash avenue. Special Feature—Anti-Militarist Activity.

Thursday, July 16—Activity meeting—Area Branch No. 4, 3118 W. Roosevelt Road. Special feature, Anti-Militarist Activity.

Frisco Party Notes

James H. Dolsen and Charles Pilgrim have opened up street meetings in San Francisco, under Workers Party auspices. The schedule is four days a week, as follows: Third and Minna, Tuesdays; 18th and Mission, Saturdays; Vallejo and Grant, Wednesdays; Eddy and Fillmore, Sundays. Meetings 7:30 p. m. An audience of 100 attended the first meeting. The above schedule is subject to change as experience determines. It is intended to start meetings in Oakland also.

• • •

Miss C. J. Reed will be the speaker at the Sunday night propaganda meeting July 19. Subject: June Days in France. Party headquarters, 225 Valencia, San Francisco.

• • •

The South Slav local of the Workers Party will give a dance at 225 Valencia, San Francisco, Saturday night, July 18. These dances, held every Saturday night by the various party branches, are well attended and very much enjoyed. The admission will be only 25 cents, with the best of union music. Come out, young people and old people and give yourselves a good time.

• • •

One of the comrades while hustling DAILY WORKER subs called at the [illegible] of a postman. He found Uncle Sam's employe sore because of the number of DAILY WORKER subscribers appearing on his route. We [illegible] until a few more postmen will be needed in San Francisco. Do not get sore, Brother Letter Carrier, but take a pride in the number of DAILY WORKER subscribers you have to deliver.

• • •

Here's one on the International Workers' Aid. Comrade Tom Lewis was accosted as he left the party headquarters one day by a man who said he had often seen that aid sign on the door and wished to know what it was, [illegible] that he was international himself and badly in need of aid. He wondered if he could get a little help. But Comrade Lewis had to inform him, of course, that the aid was all income here. That the outgo was to our brothers across the sea where we send so many of our bullets, good whisky and poison gas.

'MOTHER' BLOOR SPEAKS ON JULY 15TH IN TOLEDO

Reaches Columbus, O., on Hitch-hiking Tour

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 13.—Mother Bloor, going east on her cross country hitch-hiking tour for the DAILY WORKER, arrived in this city today on her way to Toledo, where she will speak on July 15, 16 and 17, at meetings arranged.

Arriving in Columbus from a successful visit to Dayton, Ohio, Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor, sixty year old Communist fighter advises:

"I arrived here last night without any trouble. I have not yet paid a single penny for railroad fare since leaving San Francisco over a month ago and I don't intend to begin now.

"The field for the DAILY WORKER and Communist organization is most promising and I mean to get Ohio subs to make more Communists even more easily than I got those of fifteen other states."

From Toledo Mother Bloor goes to Cleveland for meetings to be held previous to a campaign she will stage in the Ohio and eastern Pennsylvania steel and mining districts.

Riot at Bull Fight.

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—Several persons were under treatment for serious injuries today, some so badly hurt they may die, as the result of a clash between police and spectators at the bull ring Sunday. The patrons of the fight objected when the program was called off on account of rain.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

KANSAS CITY, MO.—July 15th, 8 p. m., 12th & Forest. Filipino, Chinese, Japanese and English speakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—July 15, Labor Lyceum, 376 William St. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cosmopolitan Club, July 16. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ZEIGLER, ILL.—July 16, 7 p. m., Pavilion Park, open air meeting. Speaker, J. W. Johnstone.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 17, 1814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Rebecca Grecht.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—July 17 at 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St. Speaker Wm. F. Dunne.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—July 17 at 6 p. m. Union Park, 17th and Broadway, open air demonstration. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—July 17. United Front Meeting. Auspices: Kuo Min Tang, Civil Liberties Union, Japanese Workers Association, Workers Party, at Music Arts Hall.

W. FRANKFORT, ILL.—July 18. 7:30 p. m., at Band Stand. Speaker to be announced.

SEATTLE, WASH.—July 18. Speaker, N. H. Tallentire.

DULUTH, MINN.—Sunday, July 19, 2 p. m., Fairmont Park, 71st Ave. W. Speaker, C. A. Hathaway.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Sunday, July 19, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker to be announced.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sunday July 19, Hall to be announced. Speaker, Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

PORTLAND, ORE.—July 19, at 8 p. m. Workers Party Hall, 227 Yambiell St. Speaker, Stanley J. Clark.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.—July 19, 9 a. m., 2 blocks north of high school. Speaker to be announced.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Monday, July 20, 7:30 p. m., Building Trades Council Hall. Speaker to be announced.

AKRON, OHIO.—July 20, 7:30 p. m., 601 So. Main St. Speaker to be announced.

MINNEAPOLIS, WINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m., Deutsche House, 444 Rice St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

DOWN WITH THE ROUMANIAN WHITE TERROR! SAVE LIVES OF 500 BESSARABIAN PEASANTS

TO THE WORKERS AND POOR FARMERS OF AMERICA:

The Roumanian capitalists and land aristocracy are running mad. Having made Bessarabia into a hell of suffering and starvation for the workers and peasants of that province, the Roumanian government is ruthlessly murdering and exterminating every manifestation of protest against its bloody rule.

In Kishinev, 500 Bessarabian peasants are now facing court martial. These 500 peasants are in danger of losing their lives because, driven to desperation, they dared to rise in protest against the brutal oppression of the Roumanian capitalists and land magnates.

The Roumanian government is holding Bessarabia by sheer force against the will of the overwhelming majority of the Roumanian population. The Roumanian government is dispossessing the Bessarabian peasants from their land. The Roumanian land aristocracy had instituted in Bessarabia, as in the rest of Roumania, a system of economic and political oppression which is literally ruining the lives of the workers and peasants of that unfortunate province. The so-called "Bessarabian System" has become a word of terror to every worker and peasants of Roumania.

Driven to desperation by hunger, starvation, and by the merciless whip of the Roumanian forces of occupation, the peasants of Southern Bessarabia have resorted to the last means at their disposal in defense of their lives. In September of 1924 the peasants of Tatar Bunar rose in revolt to protect themselves against the exterminating rule of the Roumanian land aristocracy.

The rising was drowned in rivers of blood, and now 500 peasants are facing the Roumanian court martial in Kishinev, in danger of having their lives taken by decision of the court, for the crime of wanting to live and to enjoy peacefully the fruits of their labor.

Workers and poor farmers of America! You cannot remain indifferent to the fate of these 500 Bessarabian peasants. You must not permit the bloodhounds of Roumanian reaction to sacrifice hundreds of lives of honest toilers of the Bessarabian soil, who demand nothing more than the right to their homes and to their land. You must raise your voices in thunderous protest against the outrageous rule of the Roumanian forces of occupation in Bessarabia. You must make the Roumanian government feel that you will not permit the sacrifice of the lives of the 500 peasants now facing court martial in Kishinev.

The government and the bankers of the United States are behind the government of Roumania. Millions upon millions of dollars squeezed out from the toil of American workers and farmers have been given by American bankers and by the American government to support the shaky foundation of the Roumanian government. The bloodthirsty hounds that rule Roumania feel secure in their position because of the ready help that they receive from the American bankers and their government.

The bankers and the government of the United States stand behind the government of Roumania. Therefore, the workers and poor farmers of the United States must stand behind the workers and peasants of Roumania.

Down with the Roumanian White Terror!

Down with the oppressive rule of the Roumanian capitalists in Bessarabia!

Hail the struggles of the Roumanian workers and peasants!

Save the lives of the 500 Bessarabian peasants!

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA
WM. Z. FOSTER, Chairman
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

43,000 Patents Awaited.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—More than 43,000 applications for patents for a wide variety of devices were pending at the United States office July 1, according to the annual report of Commissioner Thomas E. Robertson, submitted to the department of commerce today.

Hail Destroys Vegetable Crop.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 13.—The [illegible]

The DAILY WORKER Raises
he Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti - Imperialist
Week Is Now Over But Every
Day Should See New Blows
Against Imperialism.

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ANTI-LABOR COURT AIDS BOSSES

EAR OF SOVIET RUSSIA MAKES MPERIALISTS PATCH UP RIVALRY IN SECRET PACT TO TRICK CHINA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The dispatches from Tokio
dicate that the fear of the Soviet Union gaining a swift domi-
ance in China has caused the imperialist rivalry between Amer-
a on one side and England and Japan on the other side, to be
mporarily healed for a patched up united front against Soviet
fluence in China.

The dispatch states that the agreement was secretly made,
hich may account for high officials of the U. S. state depart-
ent denying that any agreement exists.

Not only the fear of Soviet Russia, but also the possibility
the Chinese people actually winning national liberation from
perialist control of the great robber powers fell to quarrelling, moved the three imperialist rivals to the agreement.

The British and Americans both made concessions to patch up unity. Britain consented to accept a truthful verdict which lays the blame for the Shanghai murders on British troops, and agreed even to stand by it if it involved censure and dismissal for British officials, while the United States agreed that it would quit agitation for any immediate consideration or abolition of extra-territoriality and stop using such propaganda against Great Britain and Japan.

Try to Placate Chinese.

It is calculated that the Chinese can be placated by pretending that something is going to be done after "due consideration" and the performance of some special concession which the imperialists hope will satisfy the pride of the Chinese without really giving them anything. Such a "concession" is expected in the resignation of all the officials responsible for the Shanghai massacre.

By similar moral maneuvers and the chance that the Chinese revolt will subside while the red tape is being unwound with great display for the proposed conferences which are merely going to investigate and consider later action, the imperialist trust that their pretended friendship will offset the warm accord growing up between the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union.

Japs Steer Crafty Course.

Japanese diplomats have steered a crafty middle course in the whole affair, and while Britain wished to intervene with armed force and America wished to insert the question of immediate conferences in order to boost her own imperialist business, Japan has advocated that China be stalled off with promises of abolition of extra-territoriality in "due time" and give just enough concessions and no more, than are necessary to keep China from turning once and for all and completely to Soviet Russia.

There is more than one danger to this imperialist united front, however. The rival powers all seek secretly to gain an advantage over the others regardless of agreements, and in addition the Chinese liberation movement, under the guidance of the Kuomintang party, may not be easily satisfied with fine words and diplomatic promises and may go on to an accord with Soviet Russia to fight against imperialism.

Fear Power of Kuomintang.

The most fatal thing would be the

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AMES Ramsay MacDonald, ex-
British premier, is rather sensitive
criticism. When some of the work-
s objected to his acceptance of a
ge gift from a tory manufacturer,
thot his critics were stepping off
reservation where the humble
lers should keep themselves. More-
ently, MacDonald gave aid and
mfort to the bloody Zankov gov-
nment of Bulgaria by advising the
cialists of that country that the re-
rt made on the conditions in Bul-
ria—a report unfavorable to the
ascisti—by members of the British
bor Party, was not an official re-
rt but merely an expression of the
ws of those who wrote it.

* * *

NE branch of the Independent La-
bor Party, to which MacDonald
longs, objected to this letter, taking
position that MacDonald was
ping the murderers of the Bulgari-
workingclass by writing it, at the
y moment when Zankov's hang-
n were building the scaffolds for
me of the best leaders of the Bul-
rian workers and farmers. And the
nch was entirely correct. MacDon-
replied to this criticism by tell-
the members to "mind their own
siness," and that socialism was not
e creed of a lot of blithering easie-
de asses" but something that re-
res rectitude of thot and consider-
on of action.

* * *

ACDONALD winds up by saying:
"I really would advise your branch
to interfere in matters that it
ows nothing about, and to refrain
m passing resolutions which show
only their inability to state the
ts, but their equally great inability
come to any respectable conclu-
ns from them." Now, bear in mind
t "Mac" is not a Communist, hates
dictatorship of the proletariat like
le beer and is a fervent believer
democracy. But note the contempt
gentleman shows for the rank
file! They are not supposed to
able to think. Just say nothing but
their dues, so that Mister Mac
disport himself in knee breeches
be financially capable of purchas-
quantities of antiseptic with
ich to treat his lips when about to

(Continued on page 6.)

Write the story about your shop
Order a bundle to distribute
ere.

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL DELEGATES MEET FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 17TH

On Friday night, July 17, at 8 p.
, there will be a meeting of the
hicago Labor Defense Council at
2 Blue Island Ave. All delegates
om affiliated bodies will please
ke notice, and be there without
il.

RODUCTION AND WAGES INCREASE IN SOVIET UNION; CONDITIONS OF WORKERS ALSO GROWING BETTER

By D. ANTOSHKIN.

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)—Since 1922 the average real wage of the manual
office workers of Soviet Russia has been steadily increasing. This
s accompanied by a corresponding increase in the productivity of labor,
latter increasing even a little more rapidly than the former.

At the end of 1923 the position was as follows: Individual productivity
la in the main branches of state industry was 66.4 per cent of the

(Continued on page 4.)

COMMUNISTS DEMONSTRATE THRUOUT FRANCE ON BASTILLE DAY AGAINST INVASION OF MOROCCO BY BANKERS

PARIS, July 14.—Demonstrations were being conducted by the Communist Party today, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, against the invasion of Morocco by the imperialistic Painleve government.

The Communist municipality of Malakoff, is holding a celebration of the proletarian revolution, with Marcel Cachin, the Communist deputy, as the principal speaker.

Premier Painleve refused to see the Communist delegation appointed by the recent Communist congress to conduct an investigation of the Moroccan situation. Painleve hinted that he will soon endeavor to have parliament pass laws aimed at suppressing the growing protest of the workers against the Moroccan invasion.

TWO PASSENGERS ARE BADLY HURT IN CRASH OF DOUBLE DECK BUS

Two passengers on a northbound, double-deck bus of the Lake Shore Drive No. 51 route were in a serious condition in Columbus Hospital today as a result of injuries received when the bus crashed into a concrete pillar in front of Grant's monument in Lincoln Park.

A score of passengers were shaken up and six women and three men were treated for wounds after the crash. The two who suffered the most serious injuries and were unable to leave were:

Mrs. Anna May Worel, 1107 Harrison St., Evanston, cut about the body and suffering from skull wounds, and Peter Swenningson, 51, fractured arm, cuts and bruises.

MOSCOW-PEKING FLIGHT MADE BY SOVIET PLANES

Four Pilots Land in the First Air Route Trip

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, July 14—Four Soviet airplanes have arrived here from Kalgan, completing the first air route trip from Moscow to Peking, a distance of 4,340 miles.

The Soviet pilots made the trip in 57 flying hours. Six planes started, one being forced to land during a sandstorm in the Gobi desert, and another being damaged in landing at Kalgan.

Two of the airplanes, which are of commercial type, were built entirely in the Soviet Union, and one of these two completed the journey. The flyers were met by Chinese and Soviet officials and by representatives of numerous Chinese labor, educational and anti-imperialist organizations.

The Soviet fliers declared that the results of the trip will be to further cement the friendship between Soviet Russia and China.

Lawyers of Anti-Fascist Professor Are Beaten by Mob

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FLORENCE, Italy, July 14.—The lawyers defending the anti-fascist professor Gaetano Salvemini, of the University of Florence, against the charge of treason brot by the fascists, have been attacked and beaten by the Mussolini followers.

Salvemini's trial was recessed because the fascist witnesses did not appear.

* * *

King Aids Mussolini

ROME, Italy, July 14.—King Victor Emanuel has signed a general amnesty order, effective August sixth, which will release the fascist murderers of the socialist deputy Matteotti, and will relieve the Mussolini government of much embarassment.

Thursday Night in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14.—A big crowd is expected to attend the open air meeting under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party Thursday evening, at Marshall and Girard. Comrades who attended the "Hands off China" demonstration be on hand to assist make the meeting a success and ward off police interference.

CHINA MAY CUT RED TAPE WITH CANCELLATION

Has Right and Power to Revoke Treaties

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, July 14 — The Chinese government, it was learned in an official quarter today, is holding in reserve one very powerful weapon which may be used in case the powers fail to come to a satisfactory agreement respecting customs increases and concessions concerning the abolishment of extra-territoriality in China.

This weapon is to denounce existing treaties which restrict the sovereignty and administrative authority of China.

The Chinese government is convinced that under international law and international practice it would be justified in first serving notice on the powers of its desire to terminate existing treaties, and, if the powers failed to acquiesce, in denouncing those treaties as null and void.

International Law Gives Right.

This right arises, in the view of the Chinese government, from the precept of international law that any sovereign state has the right to terminate an existing agreement, or to denounce the agrement, if the other party to it declines to agree to its termination. While this principle is generally recognized in the practice of nations, it is asserted, the strength of such position is particularly enhanced when conditions under which the treaties were entered into have completely changed, as in the case with China.

Should China elect to denounce existing treaties, it is pointed out, the only recourse left to the powers objecting to this action would be the use of force. While it is barely possible that some of the powers affected might favor the use of force in case the treaties were denounced, it is doubted that unanimity of action could be obtained, without which, it is believed, armed intervention would constitute an extremely difficult and delicate problem.

Force Couldn't Do Much.

It is the conviction of officials of the American government that, aside from any question of ethics involved, the use of force in a country so vast and so disorganized as China would be so costly and so ineffective as to be almost out of the question. This view is known to be shared by numerous other powers, notably the present Japanese government, and it is recalled that when Great Britain proposed a naval demonstration against China some two years ago a majority of the powers objected. At the present moment practically all the powers are committed to a policy of using force only for the protection of the lives and property of their nationals.

COMMUNISTS RAISING RELIEF FUNDS TO AID PERSECUTED CHINESE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14—The following letter, justh received from the "Chinese Sufferers Relief Association in America," 843 Stockton street, San Francisco, shows that the work of trying to establish a friendly bond between the Chinese workers and the American Communist movement is making progress. Outside of donations by the Chinese of this city themselves this contribution of $80.50 by the City Central Committee of the Workers Party is the only local financial aid thus far offered the strikers of China.

The letter is as follows:

"Workers (Communist) Party of San Francisco.

"Gentlemen: We are in receipt, thru the Unionist Guild, of your check for $80.50 as contribution to our relief find, for which please accept our hearty thanks. Permit us to express our deepest gratitude for the sympathy and co-operation you have so generously given us."

"Very graetfully yours,

"The Chinese Sufferers Relief Ass'n. in America.

"Per, O. S. Fong, President.

"Marshall Jang, English Secretary."

SOUTH BEND WORKER KILLED BY LIVE WIRE, 4TH TO DIE THIS WEEK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 14.—Harvey Southworth, 44, was electrocuted today while working on a pole carrying heavily charged electric wires. It was necessary for co-workers to climb the pole to remove the body. He was the fourth person to meet sudden death in South Bend since Sunday.

U. S. Exports Five Billion

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The U. S. had a favorable balance of trade amounting to $1,042,000,000 for the year ending July 1, the department of commerce announced today.

Exports were $4,857,000,000 and imports were $3,824,000,000.

FRENCH BANKERS RUSH SOLDIERS INTO N. AFRICA

Expect New Attack on 200 Mile Front

PARIS, France, July 14.— A great Riffian offensive against Fez along a 200-mile front is expected at any moment. The Moroccan division has been withdrawn from the Rhine, and is being hurried into north Africa by the Painleve government.

The Spanish millionaire Echevarrieta, who has large holdings in Morocco, is now on his way to carry the Spanish-French "peace" terms to Abd-el-Krim. The terms are really an ultimatum to Krim. It is known that they will not be accepted as they place Krim under the sovereignty of the sultan, Moulay Youssef, who is a vassal of French imperialism.

The proposed "peace" is an empty gesture of the French made for propaganda purposes to attempt to show the workers that peace is desired.

The Spanish-French negotiations for a combined attack on the Moroccans are also regarded as impossible of fulfillment, as even if the plan proposed by the French were accepted by Spain, 40,000 more Spanish troops would be required before the plan of a combined assault on Chechouan could be carried out.

Gen. Naulin is expected to leave for Morocco on July 18, ten days earlier than was expected.

8-HOUR HOKUM OF JUDGE GARY USED BY JOHN D.

But the Bait Is Full of Fish Hooks

NEW YORK CITY, July 14.— Another fake reform very similar to the United States Steel Corporation's loudly heralded "abolition" of the 12-hour day, is announced for the Standard Oil company.

The workers in the oil camps are supposed to be granted the eight-hour day, just out of the kindness of heart of Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

However, and there is always an "however" concealed in the bait, the announcement amends the statement by saying that "Not all of the workers will immediately go on an eight-hour basis. In outlying districts where camps have been built, the twelve-hour day will remain in force, because the men preferred to work the longer day rather than be idle for four hours."

It is not explained why the generous Rockefellers insist on the infliction of such idleness on even a part of the workers. Particularly as the shorter day is said to be a "great boon" in one part of the announcement.

But there is still another joker in the deck. The announcement says innocently that the workers will lose "only $2 a day" by a wage reduction on the total paid by the hour.

As there are only enough workers really put on the eight-hour shift in the steel mills to make a propaganda that the nice steel trust has abolished the twelve-hour day, it is expected that the same fake reform is going to be done by Standard Oil to enable Rockefeller keep up with Judge Gary in wholesale bunk peddling.

INJUNCTION JUDGE STALLS ON AMALGAMATED VENUE CHANGE; LOCAL 81, I. L. G. W. RAPS U. G.

When it comes to issuing injunctions for the bosses, precedent means nothing to Judge Dennis E. Sullivan. This was the attitude taken by the injunction stand-by of the bosses today when Wm. A. Cunnea presented a petition for change of venue on behalf of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' striker defendants in answer to the bill for an injunction presented by J. L. Taylor & Co. and the International Tailoring Co., thru their attorneys Otto H. Jaburek and Harold W. Jirka.

The petition by the strikers said "that they feared that they will not receive a fair trial," and that Judge Dennis E. Sullivan is prejudiced against them.

Whenever a party to a law suit in the capitalist courts asks for a change of venue by presenting a petition it is the common and usual procedure to grant the request immediately. Judge Sullivan attempted to use every devise of the law to stall off the strikers and keep the case within his jurisdiction. No action has been taken; the case was put over until Wednesday morning for more law to convince the "injunction judge."

Frame Up Technicality.

There are 36 defendants named in the bosses' bill for injunction, while but two were served to appear in court. It was upon the technicality that not all of the defendants had answered the bill and affixed their name to the petition for change of venue that Judge Sullivan refused to let the case slip from his experienced hands. And the story goes that the company made some scabs defendants in the suit so the union couldn't get all defendants to sign the petition.

Even tho Attorney Cunnea presented the judge with a late decision, not yet printed in the books, given by the appellate court declaring that even the slightest hesitation on the part of a judge to refuse to grant a change of venue was sufficient to show that he was prejudiced, Judge Sullivan hesitated and looked wise and asked for more law.

Foxy Trick Exposed.

Cunnea charged that the names in the bill for injunction were taken from the books of the company and that the company in this way is trying to defeat the efforts of the strikers to get a change of venue to a judge who has not worn his pen so bluntly in the service of the bosses.

"If this company can put the name of one man who is a scab on this bill for injunction and he refuses to join in asking for a change of venue, then we are defeated in our legal rights to get a judge whom we think would act fairly in a matter of this kind," urged the attorney for the strikers.

The lawyer for the company charged that there were numerous assaults and that an injunction should be granted forwith.

Wants More Law—May Get It.

Judge Sullivan could not bear to let the case out of his grasp so he asked for "the wisdom of some competent higher court and not of the counsel before me." So more law is going to be given Denny at the next hearing, Wednesday morning.

He gave no indication as to whether he would grant the change of venue or whether he will hear the cases and follow his beaten path for the employers.

While the officials of the Amalgamated were in court, the strikers held their daily meeting, and listened to speakers in Polish and Italian. Here

(Continued on Page 2.)

65,000 Belgian Metal Workers on Big Strike

BRUSSELS, July 14.—The strike of metal workers, which has been in progress for some time, is spreading. Twenty thousand workers in the Liege district have announced that they will leave their posts on July 16, making the total number of strikers about 65,000.

DAYTON JUDGE RULES APE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

Would Allow State to Suppress Science

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 14.— Judge T. Raulston today declared the Tennessee anti-evolution law constitutional, after considering the motion of the defense to have this law, upon which the indictment against John T. Scopes is based, declared unconstitutional as a violation of the freedom of expression.

Raulston's conscience seemed to bother him as in the morning he adjourned court, saying he had not had enough time to consider the state law against the teaching of evolution in the public schools under which Scopes is being tried in his court.

The judge decided that the Tennessee legislature was fully within its police powers in placing restrictions upon the curriculums of the public schools.

The next battle of the defense will be to secure the admission of the testimony of scientists as to what evolution is against the violent objections of the defense.

The religious controversy left bad feeling in its wake. During the recess William Jennings Bryan quarreled with a New York newspaper man who asked him about his belief in the bible.

"Do you believe that Joshua made the sun stand still?" the reporter asked.

Bryan flamed with anger.

"I'm tired of having asses ask me silly questions," Bryan said heatedly.

"Am I to take that as a personal remark," the reporter queried.

"It goes for anybody who asks me a silly question," the commoner replied. "But he thot it better to attempt no answer.

Farmer Killed

MATTOON, Ill., July 14—Clanborn Carr, 65, a farmer living southeast of here near Greenup, was instantly killed today when a team of mules he was driving to a wagon loaded with oats ran away. Carr's head was crushed when the wheels passed over him.

More War Maneuvers.

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 14.—The dirigible Shenandoah left her mooring mast here shortly after nine o'clock this morning for a flight to Newport, R. I., where she will participate in some naval maneuvers off the coast.

KU KLUX KLAN HALTS MEETING OF MOTHER BLOOR IN DAYTON, BUT SHE WILL SPEAK; GIVES MEETING LIST

By ELLA REEVES BLOOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Ohio, July 14.—The chief of police of this city would not allow me to hold a meeting arranged so the ku klux klan had no opposition.

No permits would be granted to anyone, the chief explained, to allow the night shirt parade in which about five thousand klansmen took part.

Overplump "Angels."

Headed by the highest officers of the ku klux klan in Ohio, klansmen from Dayton and the neighboring cities marched thru the downtown streets

(Continued on page 5.)

JUDGE IN SCOPES' TRIAL ASKED TO RULE ON CONSTITUTIONALITY OF TENN. ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 14.—The Scopes evolution trial, marking a clash between religion and science, hung upon a constitutional issue today with its fate resting in the hands of presiding judge John T. Raulston.

The pending question was on the defense motion asking the court to dismiss the indictment of John T. Scopes as unconstitutional and to hold the law itself invalid. Raulston came into the courtroom, after working most of the night on his decision, but later announced he needed more time and called a recess. Opinion here predicted the judge would approve the indictment and overrule the defense's motion.

Question of Liberty of Thought.

The defense based their principal hope for success on a contention that the law violated the guarantees of religious freedom in the state and federal constitutions. Their other points, involving property rights, the protection of scientific education and an alleged technical irregularity in the law were issues compared to the great question of religious liberty raised by Clarence Darrow in his address to the court.

Darrow charged the law fostered bigotry, ignited fires of intolerance and denied minorities the right to worship god according to the dictates of their consciences.

With a decision favorable to the state, both sides were ready to proceed with the trial on its merits. Scopes will be arraigned, plead not guilty and his students will take the [illegible] of teaching evolution in defiance of the law.

There will follow the postponed [illegible] admissibility of testimony by scientists. In this contest, William Jennings Bryan was expected to take his first active part in the trial.

The future of the trial will hinge on this debate and the decision of Judge Raulston on hearing scientists.

Clarence Darrow formally objected today to opening the trial with prayer. The objection was overruled by Judge John T. Raulston and Darrow immediately entered an exception into the record of the case. The defense formally protested against the prayer, leading to sharp argument between attorneys for Scopes and the state counsel.

After a sharp debate, Rev. A. C. Stribben, pastor of the Cumberland presbyterian church, was called to the judge's rostrum to pray.

Prefers to Be Worker.

Rev. H. G. Byrd, driven out of his church pulpit by an unsympathetic congregation of fundamentalists has definitely decided to become an electrician, he announced today. Byrd has received a dozen offers of employment, including several new church charges, but said he preferred to become an electrician.

Shepherd Seeks to Cash in on Will at Probate Court

William D. Shepherd's battle for the [illegible] estate of his foster-son, William Nelson McClintock, was [illegible] begin in probate court [illegible].

Proof of heirship under the terms of the millionaire orphan's will [illegible] the bulk of the estate [illegible] was to be presented by Shepherd and his attorneys.

To offset this, representatives of McClintock's Iowa cousins, Isabelle [illegible] fiancee, and David McClintock of East Carnegie, Pa., a [illegible] uncle announced they would protest admission of the will to probate.

SOUTH BLAMES SCOPES 'HERESY' ON COMMUNISTS

Tennessee Newspapers Shriek of Red Menace

DAYTON, Tenn.—Saturated as the community of Dayton is in the primitive religion of the Tennessee mountains, the trial of John T. Scopes, high school biology instructor, for violating the anti-evolution law is bringing the usual modern trimmings of political cases.

Real Red Elements

There are real red elements. The "modern" New York and Chicago metropolitan dailies will have to stop smiling for a time when they learn that Tennessee has swiped their own exclusive stuff and considers the Communists responsible for the uproar.

"Instructions from Moscow," the favorite scream of the big city press whenever workers rise against wage slavery or subject peoples turn against the imperialist oppressor, is being echoed in the backwoods of the Appalachians.

And here is the Communist snake, as plain to the fevered view of the Chattanooga Daily Times as to the cultured vision of the New York Times or the Chicago Tribune. Is not the American Civil Liberties Union financing the Scopes defense? And has it not defended I. W. W. and Communists? Is not its director, Roger Baldwin, under jail sentence at this very moment for breaking the law of New Jersey during a strike in which Workers (Communist) Party speakers cooperated? And does not Baldwin sit on the same board of directors in another organization with William Z. Foster, chief American agitator of the Moscow heresies and apostacies?

Bosses Promote Religion

Behind all the solicitude for religion and the hatred of radicalism stands no doubt the all-pervasive influence of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the U. S. Steel corporation with its southern interests centering in Birmingham and its Tennessee Coal and Iron subsidiary. The backwoods may believe in a literal flaming hell but they are catching up with all the most up-to-date bogeymen that the capitalist press uses to scare the city workers in the centers of culture. Gary and Sen. Underwood of Alabama have a far bigger stake in the fight against modern social ideas than has Bryan.

Two Plutes Break Bread.

The German ambassador to America, Baron von Maltzen, who was the guest of Vice-President Dawes, praised the Dawes' plan, which has enslaved the German workers, as he passed thru Chicago.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

Prehistoric Skull Is Found Near the Sea of Galilee

JERUSALEM, July 14.—A prehistoric skull whose discovery holds coincidental interest with the Scopes trial in Tennessee, today furnished scientists with another link in the evolution chain.

The skull was discovered near Tiberias, which lies near the Sea of Galilee in Syria, and for those of literal orthodoxy may lead to the location of what was the site of the Garden of Eden.

While the skull resembles that of the Neanderthal European type of prehistoric man, scientists say it places the time of primitive man in Palestine at a more remote period than any previous discovery.

INCOME FIGURES SHOW MILLIONS GET PUNY WAGES

The Millions Go to a Few Employers

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Four American millionaires had incomes of more than $5,000,000 in 1923, and paid income tax totalling $10,908,000, the bureau of internal revenue announced today.

In a revised statement of tax statistics for 1923, it was disclosed that the total income for that year was $24,840,000,000 instead of $26,336,000,000 as originally estimated.

Incomes from $40,000 to $50,000 proved the most lucrative source of taxation, with a total of $35,118,000 paid, 8,472 individuals having filed returns in that class.

Large Mass. Have Small Income.

Of the total of 7,698,000 returns filed, 2,515,324 represented incomes of from $1,000 to $2,000, 2,470,000 were in the $2,000 to $3,000 class and 1,125,000 the $3,000 to $4,000 class.

Millionaires in the $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 income tax class numbered 29. Twelve individuals filed returns showing incomes of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and twelve others incomes of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

It is the income tax on these high incomes which President Coolidge is seeking to abolish in the next congress.

LONDON DOCTORS SOLVE CANCER GERM PROBLEM

LONDON, July 14.—The London Lancet, leading medical journal of Great Britain, has placed its carefully tempered approval on the startling discoveries of Dr. W. E. Gye and J. E. Barnard in isolating the cancer germ, it was announced today.

"Dr. Gye's observations, we may well believe, represent the solution of the central problem of cancer," says the Lancet.

Dr. Gye modestly has accorded Barnard, who is proprietor of a hat store near Piccadilly, his share of the credit for their discoveries. The hat store proprietor has made microscopy his hobby and earned the reputation of the most learned microcopist in in Great Britain.

Technical details of the discoveries were being kept secret pending the publishing of two papers in a coming issue of the Lancet, one by Barnard explaining the part the microscope played, and the other by Dr. Gye setting forth the medical significance of their discoveries.

POLICE TERROR FAILS TO COW CURLEE STRIKE

Plute Press Raves at Communist Influence

By MARTIN A. DILLMON.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Never in the history of St. Louis has extreme police brutality against strikers been dished out so liberally as in the strike involving 900 workers, called June 2, by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the Curlee Clothing company. The issues are the right to unionize, 44-hour week, improved shop conditions, a 25 per cent increase of wages. The company, an uncompromising open shop for 15 years, refuses to negotiate. The strikers' ranks are unbroken. Strike benefits are being paid by the union.

The Amalgamated recently presented 50 affidavits supporting its charge of police brutality against strikers. Sergt. W. E. Joplin attacked a girl picket, Bertha Luedhoff, with his fists and spit in her face for good measure. Miss Elsie Turck, a striker, was arrested. Her bond was signed at 5 p. m. but she was held until 11 o'clock that night after which she was advised by the police that they desired to "teach a lesson you'll not soon forget."

Police manhandle several patrol loads of strikers, book them on imaginary charges, and the Curlee company's attorney is permitted to appear in the role of special prosecutor.

A temporary injunction has been issued against picketing by federal Judge Davis. Federal officers serving the injunction advised the strikers to return to work, as "the strike is lost now, anyway."

The St. Louis capitalist daily press is turned against the strikers full force. The St. Louis Star invites A. F. of L. unions to "join with the employers in an investigation of the Communistic character of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

PATRIOTIC JOHN D. IN CROOKED TAX DODGE DEAL

Sale of Estates to Son Saves Millions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 14.—(FP)—John D. Rockefeller, Sr. celebrated his 86th birthday by selling his four homes to his son for about $3,000,000 saving the son thereby hundreds of thousands of dollars in federal and state income and gift taxes. The transfer tax, based on the tax valuation of the property, amounted to $1,732.50.

The federal gift tax alone would have been $100,000 on the Pocantino Hills estate while federal inheritance taxes on this property would have been several hundred thousand dollars. The old Standard Oil multimillionaire, once "the world's richest man", sold his son his town house, 54th and Fifth Ave., New York; his Lakewood, N. J., country estate, and his winter home at Ormond Beach, Florida; all with proviso that John D. Sr. occupy them during his remaining years of life.

Indian Circus Performers Killed

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14.—Three Indian performers of the Hagenbach-Wallace circus were killed here early today by a West Shore train. They were sitting on the tracks smoking just before they were to enter their sleeping car.

The dead: Chief Frank Eagle, 65, of Brennan, S. D.; Edward Brown, 55, known as Chief Spotted Ball, Pine Ridge, S. D.; Silby Fly, 55, of Fort Yates, N. D.

MacMillan Flagship at Labrador

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The flagship Bowdoin of the MacMillan Arctic expedition anchored last night at Hopedale, Labrador, having returned with a broken propellor, said a dispatch today to the national geographic society from Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

Court Collects Half Million.

Four more fines assessed against chair manufacturers by Judge Adam C. Cliffe today brot the total collected from that class of furniture makers for violation of the Sherman act up to $166,000 and the total collected from all classes up to nearly $500,000.

Wisconsin Federation at Lake Geneva July 21.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis.—The annual convention, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, opens at Lake Geneva July 21.

Argentina Officials Arrested.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, July 14—Ex-governor Lencines and other officials charged with misuse of power and public funds while in office are to be arrested, it was announced at Mendoza.

Dream Bubble of Great Pan-Pacific League of Nations Due for Bursting

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the requiem of the Institute of Pacific Relations is sung in a headline in the Chicago Daily News as follows: "Permanent Pacific Peace Body Formed; Next Meeting of Institute Set for 1927, Likely to Be Held in Japan." The main task will be the floating of a $75,000 fund to finance the organization for the next five years.

No resolutions were adopted, no declarations made, no programs set forth as a result of the Honolulu gathering. Just talk, a plea for funds and then an adjournment, just like all other similar propaganda organizations that appease the minds of liberals, and even some radicals, who chloroform themselves into the state of mind, that they are "getting somewhere" under capitalism.

• • • •

The institute talked peace in the Pacific, but as the sessions closed it faced a broadside from Congressman John F. Miller, of the state of Washington, who was in the neighborhood "studying the Hawaiian fortifications." Cannon can also speak, and Miller is going to see that there are plenty of them provided for the American Imperialist outpost on its Oriental frontier.

• • •

But there are other voices. Motosada Zumoto, Japanese editor of the Herald of Asia, tells America to "please remember that the slow and patient east is stirring and its voice will be more and more insistent on winning back its seat of equality in the family circle of peoples to which its civilization and morale entitle it."

Zumoto speaks for the Japanese ruling class of today. He will use the unrest in China and India to frighten American imperialism, if he can, into granting concessions to his class.

The great masses of oppressed China realize that only the Russian workers and peasants recognize them as equals and treat them as such. The Soviet Union has established an equality among the nations of which Zumoto never dreamed, but which he, and the class from which he springs, fear with the same fear that is keeping the foreign ministers of Washington, London and Paris awake nights trying to conjure up some workable scheme for combatting it.

• • • •

It is said that Henry Cabot Lodge, as long as he lived the U. S. senator of the "open shop" interests of New England, and Franklin K. Lane, dreamt of a Pan-Pacific league of nations. Like the "league" that was spawned by the Versailles peace, it was to be a capitalist "league" for the common plunder of the workers and farmers of the nations that border the Pacific. The statesmen of big business have not given up the idea. But the failure of such a "league" is already a foregone conclusion, recognizing that it would have serious vacancies at its council tables from the beginning, if it were possible of organization.

The Soviet Union and revolutionary China would be on the outside, very comfortable to be sure. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be beckoning to other nations to join its growing ranks. Revolutionary China would be a standing inspiration, as it is even now, to other peoples to struggle against this imperialist "league." But the imperialist rivalries themselves would make such a Pan-American league as barren of definite action as "The League" that holds interminable councils in the quiet fastnesses of Switzerland, trying to forget the wars that rage 'round the world, especially in Northern Africa.

• • • •

The institute of Pacific relations adjourns and peace is as far off as ever, so far as it is concerned. Peace comes, however, on the bayonets of Chinese workers, turned against native and foreign capitalists. Peace comes only with the ending of capitalist rule.

Injunction Judge Aids Bosses

(Continued from page 1)

they pledged themselves to carry on the fight on the picket line, regardless of capitalist courts.

Local 81, I. L. G. W. Repudiates Scabbing.

It was learned yesterday that at the recent meeting of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local No. 81, the local decided to send a resolution to the joint board and to the Chicago Federation of Labor protesting against the scabby action of the United Garment Workers and demanding action against such an unprincipled lot of scabs masquerading as unionists.

With such support coming from all sections of the Chicago labor movement, led by the agitation of the DAILY WORKER and the activity of the left wing unionists of the Trade Union Educational League, the Amalgamated strikers are very hopeful.

Better Than at Start.

The strike is in even better shape than when it started. The open shop bosses can no longer pretend that work is really being done, and even the trick of faking up telegrams from New York telling that the Chicago orders would be done there, fails to work.

Yesterday, just before noon, thinking that the rain and the hour would favor them, a few scabs tried to sneak in. But the strikers don't mind a little rain and did mind a scab. In this case women strikers constituted themselves as a committee on scab reception. The party was for scabs only, not even cops were admitted. The scabs will probably remember the party for some time even if they don't brag about it to their kind. They went away with the greetings of the Amalgamated girls to Scab Herder Slater of the U. G.

Gloom Peddlers, Beware!

At the strike meeting the workers were warned against agents sent among them when on the street by the bosses or the scabby United Garment crew. Some of these characters have shown up in the crowds with noisy propaganda about "Work done in New York," "the strike being lost" and so on. Something may be lost if any more such chaps appear, but it won't be the strike.

The whole Chicago membership is keeping close watch in their respective shops to see that no I. T. C. of J. L. Taylor work is sneaked thru. It would be a warm day for any boss who gets caught with such open shop jobs on his work tables. But the bosses have strong solidarity and the workers are ordered to look sharp.

Today the workers will meet by groups, coat makers, pants makers and vest makers, and will receive the news of how the strike benefits will be paid. It is possible that the benefits will start in a day or so.

Fear of Soviets Forces Patchwork by the Imperialists

(Continued from page 1)

success of the Kuomintang influence upon the Peking government in calling for more than a vague revision of treaties, and demanding that all treaties be declared null and void and cancelled completely.

This would put the imperialists in a new kettle of hot water and their rivalries would again crop up in case some insisted on using armed force to compel China to obey and observe the old treaties.

TEUT FASCISTS ADMIT CRIMES AGAINST LABOR

Killers Tell Soviet o Work for Police

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—An article in the Pr vda, official organ of the Russia Communist Party, entitled: "Germa Fascists before the Soviet Tribuna contains among other things the fo lowing relating the attempt of thre German fascists to murder Soviet o ficials:

"The satements made by one of th three accused German fascists wh came here to assassinate promine personalities of the Soviet state an of the Communist Party, reveal th ethics of the monarchist conspirato in such a light that the most pha tastic Communist imagination cou furnish no better arguments again the bourgeoisie.

"How long has the German pre shouted in the attempt to prove th the Moscow trial was a mere fabric tion, and that the accused were n fascists and white guards, but your knights of the spirit, young schola who went to the land of red inve tions, red phantasies and red wo ders, where they are kept in priso and that only the Moscow Tchekis could accuse these innocent schola of plans of assassination, knowled of poison and guns, conspiracy a other similar things.

Backed by Berlin Policy.

"The defendant Dittmar has show how hypocritical and false these w ries of the German press are, espe ially of the fascist wing of the Ge man counter-revolution. Monarchi conspiracies in Germany, spyi among the workers, penetration agents provocateurs into the Co munist Party, service in the poli headquarters at Berlin, connectio with counts, barons, etc., and with t fascist organization "Consuls," bloo repression of the revolutionary a tempts of the German proletariat u successful attempts to penetrate in the Trading Representation in Berl and finally the murderous trip to Ru sia—all these are links of a chain crimes committed by counter-revol tionary cliques who are soiled wi the blood of the German people, a who were about to shed the blood the best men of our Soviet countr

"The crimes these people comm ted against the German proletari are not being tried before our court that will be a matter for the pro tarian tribunal of the German Sovi Republic. Altho the clues lead clo to the gates of the Berlin police hea quarters and to a series of pron nent personalities of the German o garchy, we are not disposed to ma a hysterical attack on Germany.

"We weigh everything soberly, a we know that there are deep-root economic and political forces th make us interested in friendly re tions with the German Republic. W must say openly however, that t methods adopted by the fascists a monarchists arouse the bitter ind nation and repulsion in our countr Our people cannot tolerate su things, and the court will, if t course of the trial shall require be stern in its verdict, i. e. if the r sults of the preliminary investigati and Dittmar's deposition should confirmed. Our court operat neither with forged Zinoviev lette as the civilized forgers of Gr Britain are wont to do, nor with fal citations as did Baldwin a few da ago when after reciting a lot of h own inventions, declared with a s satisfied smile: 'Se non e vero, eb trovato.'

Soviet Has No Use for Agents.

"Our courts have no use for insa provocateurs such as Felix Neuman our courts prefer to operate with o jective data with genuine docume and documents made not by agen but by persons who came here in t service of the fascists. Our autho ties do not intend to attack the r resentation of the German Repub as was done by the German police Berlin, altho the same police is volved in the matter of the fasc defendants now on trial. We are n hysterics like the monarchists a social-democratic heads of the pol in Berlin. We are in favor of pe and for the development of peace relations. Our tribunal will consi everything soberly and will dec upon the punishment of each defe ant.

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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

ANTHRACITE PROFITS ENOUGH TO PAY MORE THAN LEWIS DEMANDS, SAYS PROGRESSIVES' SECRETARY

By ALEX REID

(Secretary Progressive Miners' International Committee.)

As the United Mine Workers in the anthracite, with the coal operators, are at the moment engaged negotiating a contract covering the hard coal industry in Pennsylvania, it may be appropriate to look at a few figures, profits wrung out of the starving slaves in the hell holes of the anthracite mines to better understand the situation.

The hard coal barons of the anthracite living in New York City, Newport and along the Atlantic shore, have nothing in common with the slaves working in their mines. They know not the miners' living conditions, their trials and hardships, their blasted hopes, aspirations and disappointments, and they care even less.

The operators are trying to lower wages already entirely too low to feed a miner and his family, and an attempt is being made by the operators to break down working conditions and further reduce the inadequate wage standards.

The average wage of the anthracite miner is less than $5.00 per day, and they do not average more than four days per week. Out of this $5.00 per day, house rent, lights, water in some cases, doctor's bills, children's school books, etc., etc., are taken, and very little is left to the coal miner to feed himself and family.

A doctor, prominent in various mining towns in the anthracite field, a few weeks ago told the writer that the miners in the hard coal district were underfed and suffering acutely from malnutrition.

The following list of profits of the hard coal barons may be of interest to the "dear public" which is receiving the benefit of the $500,000 poison propaganda fund put out by the anthracite kings to educate the "dear people."

GLEN ALDEN COAL COMPANY.
Profits for the years:

1921	1922	1923 (2 months)
$ 7,960,949	$ 3,546,019	$ 3,125,885

* * *

LEHIGH AND WILKES BARRE COAL COMPANY
Profits for the years:

1921	1922-23 (2 years)	1924
$ 6,861,510	$42,125,243	$ 7,494,919

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL COMPANY
Profits for the years:

1921	1922
$4,398,531	$61,030
Operating Ex.	Operating Ex.
$62,807,354	$59,524,705
1923	1924
$5,375,285	$2,631,285
Operating Ex.	Operating Ex.
$78,652,666	$72,641,497

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE CO.
Profits for the years:

1921	1922	1923
$1,032,227	$790,127	$1,107,522
Operating Ex.	Operating Ex.	
$5,218,546	$4,846,681	$7,610,500

* * *

The "dear people" will also realize that out of the operating expenses, Pike's Peak salaries are paid to the coal kings.

It may be interesting to know that $12,000,000 per year is wrung out of the human blood of the hard coal miners to pay royalties to individuals who do not know the color of the anthracite. A higher tonnage rate is paid to royalty beneficiaries than is paid to the men who dig the coal!

It costs an average of approximately $4.00 per ton to produce hard coal, according to the operator's figures, and the anthracite sells to the "dear people" for from $10 to $16 per ton. Who gets the difference?

It would be well for the workers to inquire into the mining situation in the hard coal from sources more reliable than the capitalists' sheets if they wish to learn the truth.

The railroads and the anthracite mining operators together controlling the industry, and the press, are not proper places from which to expect facts.

The miners of Pennsylvania will repudiate any attempt to cut their wages, and will fight for an increase to their miserable dole that they may better feed their starving children.

CONFERENCE OF PLASTERERS IS VERY STUBBORN

Thinks Amalgamation Means Absorption

CLEVELAND, July 14—More than 200 representatives of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association at the close of a two-day conference here adopted a resolution empowering the executive board to carry on the jurisdictional fight with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

Officials of the first named union charge that the bricklayers' union is trying to absorb it. This is denied by the bricklayers whose only action has been the resolution of the last convention favoring not "absorption" of either organization by the other but amalgamation of the two into one organization.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

WILL THE BRESLAU GANG SAVE THE SITUATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SIGMAN MACHINE?

By BENJAMIN GITLOW

The war in the American labor movement between the rank and file and the reactionary officialdom is shaking the very foundations of organized labor. The climax has been reached in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Three locals with a combined membership of 30,000 workers have been expelled from the organization.

The officers of locals 2, 9 and 22 have been suspended because in the International and particularily in the New York joint board they have been conducting a fight against the betrayal of the workers interests and against the disruption of the organization.

The policy of Sigman machine backed by William Green president of the A. F. of L., the socialist party with its Jewish Daily Forward, the bosses and an army of hired gangsters and gunmen, is to rule the organization or ruin it. When the capitalists are combining and merging their interest the reactionary officials of the American labor movement are doing everything in their power to prevent the unification of the workers by proceeding methodically and in a high handed manner to disrupt and split the unions.

No Broken Ranks

The 30,000 members of the expelled locals have clearly demonstrated where they stand in the fight that is now going on in the International. They stand solidly behind the left wing and the suspended militant leaders of the rank and file. Every attempt by the use of gangsters and police to break their ranks has failed. The mass revolt that is sweeping the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is indicative of what will soon take place thruout the American labor movement.

When this mass revolt will become general and will have the spirit and determination of the revolt now sweeping the International, then the reactionary officialdom with its policy of class collaboration and craft unionism will be defeated and driven out of the unions.

Wrong Move Hinders

The eyes of the entire American labor movement is focused on what is now taking place in the International. A wrong move on the part of the workers now will greatly hinder the progress of the movement for the rebuilding unification and strengthening of the unions. The Sigman gang of disrupters has so far failed to make a dent in the ranks of the workers who are militantly and aggressively fighting against his disruptive tactics.

This makes it all the more necessary for the workers to guard against any insidious attempt on the part of the reactionaries to fool them into a position where their ranks will become demoralized and their fight dissipated. If this takes place it will result in the reactionary leaders again dominating the organization with their policies. Vigilance and more vigilance is now required of the workers.

Breslau Favors Sigman

Such an insidious attempt on the part of the International machine to fool the workers is the attitude of Breslau, the czar of Local 35. Workers are being fooled into the belief that Breslau does not favor the expulsion policy of President Sigman. This is rather strange. Only a few months ago Breslau, who has the wholehearted support of the Forward, the champion of a thorogoing expulsion policy, was opposed to Sigman because he was not aggressive enough in expelling the left wing.

There were many militants who, correctly estimating the Breslau group in the joint board as one of the blackest forces, were inclined to favor Sigman at the time. To expect such a dyed in the wool reactionary labor official to oppose a militant policy of expulsion against the left wing is the high of folly. Breslau is and will continue to be a bitter opponent of the left wing.

Playing a Double Game

While some workers are putting hope in the attitude that Breslau is assuming, Breslau, like Sigman did before, is playing a double game. While maintaining an attitude of hostility to Sigman, his elements in Local 35 are valiantly supporting Sigman in his fight against the militant workers who are being driven from the shops in the desperate attempt of the Sigman machine to defeat the rank and file.

Breslau is a menace and a danger to the organization and particularily to the fight that the rank and file is now conducting against the attempt to split the organization. Breslau typifies the blackest elements in the labor movement. His methods have been a blot on the record of the International. The workers should not forget his methods of terrorism against the rank and file. He is the tool of the infamous socialist sheet, the Forward.

Give Breslau the upper hand in the International and he will outdo Sigman in a campaign of terror and expulsion against the rank and file. There is not a spark of progressivism in Breslau. He is a craft unionist to the core. To him a union is not a fighting organization for the members who are exploited in the shops but a business organization that must collaborate with the bosses at the expense of the workers.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

Breslau is coming to the cloakmakers and the dressmakers in false garments. He is a wolf disguised in sheeps' clothing. Once he will be able to fool the workers he will discard his false clothing and show his teeth. Breslau and Sigman are one against the rank and file. The workers must fight them both.

Cloakmakers and dressmakers and militant members of the rank and file of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union should stand loyally by the expelled locals. They should keep up the militant struggle. They should win every shop for the rank and file. It is their duty to get rid of the Breslau-Sigman-Schlessinger disrupters of the union. They should have nothing but contempt for the Jewish Daily Forward and should combat its campaign of calumny and abuse against the fighting members of the International.

By so doing, they will defeat the attempt of the reactionaries, the Forward and the gunmen to disrupt their organization and to throw the workers at the mercy of their exploiters. Their slogan should be: March Forward to victory for a stronger, better and militant International!

TRI-DISTRICT MINE CONVENTION AND LEWIS' DEALINGS THEREIN, PUT UNDER ANALYSIS BY MANLEY

By JOSEPH MANLEY

Now that the Tri-District (Anthracite) Convention is over and the last echos of the speeches of Lewis and Kennedy are but a memory, one can begin to examine what really happened. In comparison with the last Tri-District Convention held two years ago, where the writer and several companions seated in the gallery of the convention, were made the issue by Lewis to side-track the progressive spirit that was developing alongside the factional fight between Brennan and Cappellini the convention just held may be rated as having taken some steps along the road to progress.

But as to what kind of progress and what kind of road the miners are being asked to follow under the leadership of John L. Lewis, this convention and what happened therein and in connection with it may prove a guide.

After watching the convention for four consecutive days most of which were consumed by speeches by Lewis of Kennedy, the thot persists: Is American imperialist capital fastening a strangle hold upon the trade union movement? Is its plan to have Lewis as the secretary of labor in the cabinet of Coolidge, while Green, the servant of Lewis is the President of the A. F. of L.?

Lewis Moralizes.

Lewis, in his speech to the convention on the opening of the second days' session went over the story of the breaking of the Jacksonville agreement. He referred particularly to the repudiation of the agreement by the Consolidation Coal Company and the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Speaking of the former he mentioned John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the following words:

"A captain of industry in our land, a gentleman of many fine traits of individual and social character, a religious, God-fearing man if you please, namely John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr. Rockefeller is a large stockholder in the Consolidated Coal Company, and yet, as a stockholder in that company and wielding a great influence, he joins with Colonel Watson in the tearing up of the contract with the United Mine Workers of America. What a great contrast between the private morals and the business morals of a great American citizen."

Of Mellon, he said, in part: "Mr. Mellon is a fine, upstanding citizen, has many admirable traits and qualities, and without question is, perhaps, the greatest secretary of the treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilton. Yet he permits his coal company, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, if you please, to violate a contract with the United Mine Workers of America without, in so far as I know, any protest on his part. What a remarkable difference between the private and the business morals of a great captain of industry."

Fine Words About Shut Down.

Almost at the close of his speech Lewis declared: "I have cited the instances and I have named the names of the men responsible for this action (the breaking of the Jacksonville agreement) and if this situation continues it may be necessary, later on, to authorize a national shutdown of the mines of this country while the government and the coal operators and the representatives of the mine workers discuss the question of whether the Jacksonville agreement is going to be carried out."

"The only fighting note in his speech was for "full recognition of the union and no reduction in wages." This means of course the checkoff.

Following on the heels of this speech made by Lewis at Scranton on Tuesday, a Scranton paper on Wednesday carried a dispatch from its bureau in Washington which indicated that the government was optimistic concerning the coming negotiations on the anthracite scale and that the administration placed "great faith" in Lewis. Parts of this dispatch are worth quoting as they indicate how closely American labor is being bound to the wheels of heavy industry as expressed in republican party politics.

Lewis Is the "Horse" for Government.

"It is understood here (Washington) that the president had practically tendered the post now held by Secretary Davis to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and that the latter would now be a member of the cabinet had it not been for the unusual situation developing in the industry in which he is an influential element. Secretary Hoover is declared to have taken the position that it would be unwise to "swap horses" while the operators and the miners were in midstream.

"President Lewis is counted upon by the administration to be a restraining and compromising factor in bringing together the conflicting demands of employers and employes. To a greater degree than perhaps any other labor leader he enjoys the confidence of the white house and members of the cabinet, and the feeling prevails here that he will do his best to have peace maintained in the industry.

Lewis, Confidant of Coolidge.

"While administration spokesmen are extremely reticent in regards to their view of what is a fair compromise of the wage issue, it is expected here that the policy to be pursued by Secretaries Davis and Hoover will follow the program which they urged upon the bituminous miners in April of last year . . . A tie up at anthracite mines, Secretary Hoover is said to believe, would defeat the purpose (prosperity?) he had in mind when he practically forced the acceptance of the Jacksonville agreement."

Asks Blessing of Business Men.

To complete the picture it is worth quoting Lewis on the policy of the union. In his book he says: "The policy of the United Mine Workers of America is neither new nor revolutionary. It does not command the admiration of visionaries or utopians. It ought to have the support of every thinking business man in the United States, because it proposes to allow natural economic laws free play in the production and distribution of coal."

From this it can be gleaned what manner of man heads the largest and most powerful organization of labor in America. He is the president of the organization, a leader of the republican party, as such the candidate for the present position of Davis in the cabinet.

Lewis' economic theories are those of Alexander Hamilton a bulwark of American capitalist reaction. Lewis however is no fool. He knows how to talk to the mine workers many of whom have not learnt how to see thru his sophistry and his glib phraseology.

"General Shutdown" Just Talk to Catch Miners.

For instance when he spoke of a "general shutdown," the rank and file of the delegates applauded loudly. Not stopping to think that Lewis is the last man in the American labor movement to lead a militant struggle against the employers. On the contrary he is just the man who can and will bow to the same kind of so-called agreement he made at Jacksonville. The only militant struggles that Lewis wants to lead are against Communists and Progressives.

This story started with the Tri-District Convention and now appears to have been taken up with a discussion of Lewis. In order to understand the situation in the Miners Union it is necessary to discuss Lewis. He and his policies typify better perhaps than any other labor bureaucrat the lengths to which class-collaboration in the labor movement have developed.

Tho he only arrived on the scene of the convention on the second day and tho he only spoke for about an hour on that day it was all the convention listened to, it adjourned after hearing him—he and his machine were in complete control.

The reasons for it are vastly different than those in the bituminous fields. In the anthratice the unemployment is at present negligible. The companies have tremendous influence in the union thru the control exercised by their bosses. The scale committee of the Tri-District Convention is a handpicked affair. So that there is little chance for a progressive measures to get by the machine control of Lewis.

Passing Buck on Nationalization.

A few progressive resolutions were passed, such as abolition of anti-syndicalism laws; release of class war prisoners and endorsement of the Pennsylvania Labor Party. However, the vital resolution on nationalization of the coal indubtry was referred to the next International Convention, plainly passing the buck on this fundamental problem.

Perhaps fearing a struggle and the need for avoiding it, Lewis did not want to repeat the scandalous incident of the last Tri-District Convention. Even he, hard boiled reactionary that he is, cannot afford to lose all sense of bourgeois dignity. Especially if the bee of a cabinet position is buzzing in his bonnet.

As for real accomplishments in the Tri-District Convention they were not to be found. Unless the demand for a ten per cent increase; full recognition of the union and the better working conditions contained in the report of the scale committee can be considered real accomplishment. Nothing was done in the convention to lay the basis for a fundamental struggle with the anthracite trust.

Lewis, for all his speeches and book writing, said nothing about the trustification of the anthratice industry nor did he in speaking with such meticuluous care of the religious Mr. Rockefeller meniton the fact that he is also one of the big boys in the anthratice industry. Such indidentals are probably beneath the superior economic wisdom that John L. has all of a sudden become so gabby and high falutin about.

Progressive Day Is Coming.

The program of the Progressive Miners widely circulated in the anthracite region previous to the convention made a lasting impression upon many rank and file elements. The planks contained in this program will show increasing strength as the economic crisis in the industry develops.

The Progressives in the convention, few tho they were, made a good impression upon those who were not directly under the influence of the Lewis machine. Theirs was the only voice which dared to rise in fundamental challenge to the system of wage slavery which is grinding the lives out of the anthracite miners.

All the terror of the Lewis machine thruout the region will not stop the development of the progressive movement amongst the rank nad file of the mine workers. Neither the fine words of the convention speeches nor the political ambitions of the mine workers' reactionary leaders can halt the class struggle.

DES MOINES CAR MEN WHIP COMPANY IN ONE WEEK FIGHT FOR UNION

DES MOINES, July 14.—Normal street car service was resumed here following agreement between the striking platform men and the company upon a compromise settlement proposal. The company agreed to discharge a non-union employe and the union agreed to court interpretation of a section of the working contract relating to the "check-off" method of collecting union dues. The latter issue will be settled at the September court term. Cars had been tied up for a week.

MINNEAPOLIS PAINTERS DEMAND IMPERIALIST HANDS OFF CHINA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14 – At a regular meeting of the Painters' Union Local 186 held last night the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS the workers of China are today engaged in a bitter struggle for decent wages and living conditions against the American, British, Japanese and other foreign capitalists who have for years carried on a policy of ruthless exploitation in that unhappy country, and

"WHEREAS: at the present time these foreign imperialists are rushing troops and battle cruisers to Chinese ports and are shooting down the workers of Shanghai and other Chinese cities, and

"WHEREAS in this fight the Soviet Republic of Russia has given its support to the Chinese workers with the result that imperialist powers are threatening war on the Soviet Republic, therefore be it

"RESOLVED: that this local union in regular meeting assembled demands that the Wall Street government in control of this country keept its "Hands Off China" and be it further

"RESOLVED that we pledge ourselves to stand by the Soviet government of Russia and demand that instead of gestures of war, this country give recognition, both diplomatic and economic, to the First Workers' and Peasants' Government.

Signed: Dan W. Stevens,
President."

The gestures of war on the part of the imperialist powers to the Soviet Union are inspiring resentment on the part of the workers in Minneapolis. They are conscious of the fact that the first desire of capitalism is the destruction of the Soviet Union, since it stands as a Beacon lighting up the path which the workers are treading toward social and economic and political freedom.

WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION VOTE AT MASS DEMONSTRATIONS, ONLY EXPLOITERS OF LABOR BARRED

By LYDIA DUBI.

(Worker Correspondent)

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)—I am 20 years old and as a Swiss citizen ought to have had the opportunity several times of voting in Switzerland. But since I am a woman, and the women in Switzerland haven't the right to vote, altho in a democracy the equality of all citizens ought to be taken for granted, since the women as well as the men are subject to the laws, must work and pay taxes, I had to come to Moscow before I could vote as an equal.

In Soviet Russia, as is known, not only all workers, regardless of sex, but even foreigners, if they belong to the working class and are engaged in actual work, have the right to vote equally.

Select Soviet Candidates

Of course there are differences between the elections in the oldest democracy in the world and the Soviet elections in Soviet Russia. I will not quote the whole Soviet constitution, but simply report on how I voted. Our comrades will themselves be well able to find the difference.

The Moscow Soviet elections took place from March 25 to April 6. Several days before they began, our whole institution assembled in the club which we have in the building itself. There a candidate for the Moscow Soviet and one for the Rayon Soviet (Rayon means district) were nominated and unanimously accepted. These were a man and woman comrade from our institution, both of whom were known to all of us as good workers in the reconstruction of Soviet Russia.

A little later every worker and employe in the institution received a voting ticket, and on the day on which our district was to vote, work finished in the institution at 3 o'clock and the whole institution, from the highest secretary down to the cleaning woman and stove tender, marched in a public demonstration with our flags and to the accompaniment of a band to the Conservatory where the voting was to take place.

March to Voting Places.

Our tickets were taken from us as we entered, and we took our places in the hall. Gradually the hall filled with workers from other institutions in our district, who had also arrived in a body with flags from their institutions. When the hall was filled with about 2,500 people, one of the two bands which were present suddenly began to play a march, and in marched the pioneers, who ignore no public occasion here, and who know better what elections mean than some of our old Swiss citizens.

The boys and girls with their red kerchiefs stood on the stage and greeted us with a battle song. A member of the election commitee opened the meeting and those present elected the Presidium of the meeting. A worker spoke a few words about the death of six Russian leaders, and the meeting, in their memory, stood while the funeral march was played. Then the business of the meeting began.

Comrade Radek Reports.

First point on the agenda: A report on the situation in the Soviet Union and the tasks of the Soviets at the present moment. The reporter was Comrade Radek, whom the meeting enthusiastically granted unlimited time to speak. It would take too long to say anything about the report itself.

It purported to tell the workers the tasks they must impose on their represenatives in the Soviet and how they must demand their fulfilment. After the report many questions were asked, which prove how much the workers are interested in all questions. After the concluding words, which were greeted with acclamation just as the report had been, the elections began.

Election of Candidates.

Every institution the employes of which were in the hall, had put up a candidate, or in case less than 500 persons with the right to vote were employed in one institution, two or three combined and agreed on a joint candidate. The 2,500 people present there had to send five representatives to the Moscow Soviet and five to the Rayon Soviet.

The list was read, while every candidate was stormily applauded by his own institution. In accordance with the decision of the meeting, things were conducted in punctiliously democratic manner in every respect: the whole list was voted on in toto by a show of hands, and all ten were unimously elected. Prolonged applause and a flourish of music followed. The elections were over, not so ceremoniously and secretly as in capitalist countries but openly and with enthusiasm. Everyone knew his candidate and had confidence in him, because he was certain that he would not betray the interests of his electors.

Protest Polish Terrors.

A protest resolution on the trial of Comrade Lanzuzki in Poland was passed and then the whole meeting sang the International, in token of the union of all toilers in Soviet Russia.

But that was not yet the end. On the street a procession was formed in order to march to the Moscow Soviet and greet the newly elected Soviet. It was a gay procession composed of all sections of the laboring population. Next to typical clerks marched robust workers in their sheepskin coats and leather jackets, women cleaners with red handkerchiefs on their heads. From the balcony of the Soviet a comrade spoke a few words to the people gathered below, several loud cheers, the International, and then the demonstration scattered.

Only Exploiters Are Excluded.

This is how the working class of all Moscow votes. Only those are excluded who exploit the labor of others, or do socially useless work, like priests for instance, also former (and secretly even now) enemies of the working class, like former czarist officers or police officials. Since the elections started the streets have been filled with demonstrations of original way. I saw all 24 of them: workers from various institutions who march to the voting booth or demonstrate in front of the Moscow Soviet.

The employes of the omnibusses which have been running in Moscow only for a short time, voted in an one after the other, on one of the last days of the elections coming up the Tverskaya, filled with employes and decorated with flags and slogans. In front of the Moscow Soviet, which, by the way, is also festively decorated with flags and slogans, and on the front of which letters three meters high formed electric lights blaze forth the name of Lenin at night, the omnibusses halted on the square while one comrade spoke. A splendid picture of the ever increasing economic stabilization of Soviet Russia.

Tasks of Women.

We will still have to do tremendous work in the capitalist countries in order to progress as far as Russia has, and especially will we women still have many tasks to fulfill before we get not merely the formal right to vote but really complete equality with the men, as the Russian women have.

This however is possible only if we overthrow the capitalist social system and take power into our hands as the working class. But we will not attain that by standing over our [illegible] pans but by fighting in the Communist Party with the masses of workers for this aim.

LABOR PARTY IS DEMAND OF REDS IN CLEVELAND

Call On the Unions to Support Conference

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Cleveland has sent a letter to all labor organizations of this city pointing out the necessity for the formation of a labor party to work in the interests of the working class.

The letter, printed below, calls upon all labor bodies to indorse the call for a conference on the matter of labor participation in the coming municipal elections here.

The letter follows:

"To labor organizations of Cleveland:

"With the approach of elections, the question comes to the front. What is the government doing for the workers?

"The usual experience after elections has been a betrayal of the interests of labor by the successful candidates regardless of the amount of pro-labor noise they may have made during the campaign.

Councilmen Serve Railroads.

"It is now well-known that most of the seventeen councilmen endorsed by organized labor at the last municipal election have served the New York Central and allied railroad interests and forgotten the workers whose votes elected them.

"Organized labor well remembers the milk drivers' strike of three years ago when the city government put policemen on the wagons to protect the scabs.

"The street car men have fresh in their minds the freedom allowed John Stanley in his strike-breaking preparations recently and the police protection provided the company for strike-breakers in times past.

"The city administration bitterly fought against the payment of union wages to city employees some months ago even after the courts had decided in favor of the wage increase.

"When the garbage collectors two years ago demanded a thoroly deserved increase in pay and improvement in conditions they found out that the city government is just as willing as any other boss to employ strike-breakers and besides, it has the police all ready to protect its scabs.

Labor Must Exert Political Power.

"The recent decision of the Ohio state supreme court against the street railwaymen and the failure of the federal government to punish the Teapot Dome oil thieves are reminders of what the workers are now coming to accept without argument: that from the city up the government is in the hands of the employing class which uses the governmental power to increase profits and keep down the workers.

"History offers abundant proof of the fact that what little has ever been gained by labor from a capitalist government has been only because of the political power it has exerted. Because labor has been so weak politicly it has gained practically nothing. On the other hand, there has developed in the United States the world's most powerful financial oligarchy whose motto is 'Destroy the Unions.' The 'American plan' is the policy of these capitalistic interests which to day [illegible] government from city council up.

"To fight the 'American plan' and the open shop campaign, means to fight not only the industrial control of the financial interests, but their political power as well.

"The Workers Party maintains that labor should abandon forever its non-partisan policy of supporting whichever old party politician shouts the loudest before election in favor of labor. The policy of following in the train of so-called 'Progressive' parties led by professional politicians or 'friends of labor' must also be given up, because such parties in reality represent business interests, if not those of Wall Street, then the smaller fry who are not one whit less anxious than the big interests to grind out of labor every possible penny.

"Labor must adopt once and for all the policy of voting as a class for its own candidates. Let labor form a labor party, composed of the unions and political and other organizations of workers willing to unite on the basis of independent working class political action against the common enemy, the capitalist class.

"We urge upon your organization to give the fullest consideration to this question and to endorse the calling of a conference on the matter of labor participation in the coming municipal elections and the formation of a labor party for Cleveland.

"Down with the industrial and political rule of the open shoppers! Up with independent political action by the working class! Forward to a labor party! Forward to workers control!"

Workers Party of America
Local Cleveland
J. A. Hamilton, Secretary.

Production and Wages Increase in Soviet Union

(Continue from Page 1)

pre-war level (gross production per head per day, 5 rubles, 31 kopec, and in 1912—8 rubles at pre-war prices). Towards the end of 1923 wages were on the average 60 per cent of the pre-war wage.

In the middle of 1924, the roductivity of labor was 75 per cent and wages on an average 72.5 per cent of the pre-war level. In the following months the increase in labor productivity was somewhat slower and the discrepancy between it and the increase of wages was greater.

Demand For Goods.

The slowing down of labor productivity was a considerable danger for the further development of our industries and for the economic development of the U. S. S. R. in general. The revival of our agriculture and the growing requirements of our towns have resulted in an increased demand for manufactured articles.

Our industries must keep pace with the demand, and it is not only a question of extending industrial production, but also of making production cheaper by bringing prices for manufactured goods into closer proximity with prices for agricultural produce.

This can only be achieved by improving the methods of production and by increasing the productivity of labor for the purpose of making the process of mass production cheaper. The raising of individual productivity of labor is of particular importance in the U. S. S. R. in view of the fact that our industries have comparatively little reserved capital at their disposal that we cannot introduce the necessary technical improvements rapidly enuf.

Improve Working Methods.

Under such conditions increase of wages cannot be thot of unless there is a corresponding increase in the productivity of labor. Therefore all the efforts of our workers organized in the trade unions and of our economists were concentrated on this, starting with the last quarter of 1924.

The measures adopted to achieve tihs aim consisted in the introduction of unlimited piece rates together with a revision of possible output, and in the adoption of a number of organizational measures aiming at the improvement of the methods of production. In connection with the revision of the output figure the condition of the equipment of the enterprise and all other conditions affecting productivity of labor are taken into consideration.

It has been ascertained that when the revision of the output standard is accompanied by technical organizational measures for the improvement of working methods, positive results have been attained; both, productivity of labor and wages have increased; a more rational use is made of the working hours; there is less waste of time and less malingering.

Output Per Head Advances.

The fact that all the measures introduced were accompanied by the workers' increased interest in the raising of labor productivity resulted in a considerable increase in production. For instance, the total value of articles produced in the main branches of industry during October-January, 1924-25 increased 50 per cent as compared with the same period in 1923-24, and 35 per cent as compared with June-September 1924.

The gross output per head day in the first quarter of the business year of 1924-25 increased 30 per cent compared with the first quarter of the business year of 1923-24 and 6.1 per cet as compared with the fourth quarter of the same year, the maximum increase in output being observed in the metal, electro-technical, chemical and food industries. The average real wage also increased: in the first quarter of the business year 1924-1925 it amounted to 78.4 per cent of pre-war rates, having increased 5-6 per cent as compared with the fourth quarter of 1923-1924. The increase of the daily real wage in some branches of industry was as follows: 9 per cent in the metal industry, 1.7 per cent in the textile, 7.2 per cent in the chemical, 12 per cent in the leather, 17 per cent in the food, and 9.3 per cent in the printing industries. There was no change in the mining industry.

Changes in Monthly Wages.

The following table shows the changes in monthly wages in 1924 as compared with 1913 (percentage to 1913 wages).

Industries	VII-IX	X-XII
Mining	48.6	52.8
Metal	55.5	64.6
Textile	86.5	96.2
Chemical	90.8	100.9
Printing	93.0	106.1
Cotton	100.3	111.5
Leather	73.6	112.7
Food	124.8	143.8

Increase of Productivity 40 Per Cent.

We will have a few more figures concerning Leningrad industry. In July 1924 the average daily wage in commodity (real) rubles was 1 ruble, 21 kopecs, whilst the output per head per day at pre-war prices amounted to 8 roubles, 55 kopecs; in December the wage was 1 ruble, 45 kopecs and the output 10 rubles 15 kopecs, namely the increase in wages and output during the half year was 20 per cent in round figures, whilst for the whole year from January to December 1924, wages increased 40 per cent and productivity of labor 35 per cent. These figures show very graphically the positive results of unlimited piece rates and of the revision of the output standard.

We will give a few more figures to show how Leningrad wages compared with wages thruout the entire industry. According to latest statistics the average real wage of Leingrad workers is at present 94 per cent of the pre-war wage in the same town (in 1913 the average wage in the Petersburg industries was 35 rubles, 35 kopecs, whilst at present it is 33 rubles, 55 kopecs). In the various industries wages in Leningrad exceed pre-war rates as follows: in the food and tobacco industries 35 per cent, in the chemical industry 20 per cent, in the cotton industry 19 per cent in the leather industry 16 per cent and in the textile industry 8 per cent. The wage of Leningrad metalists is now 80 per cent of the pre-war wage and the wage of the wood-workers 85 per cent.

Conditions of Workers Improve.

On the whole, the above statistics show that the efforts of the trade unions and of our economists are attaining good results: productivity of labor increases, and with it wages also. If the rise in wages during the current business year is not as considerable as before, we have every reason to believe that the development and extension of our industries and increase of productivity of labor will enable us to improve considerably the material conditions of the workers in the near future. Mention must also be made of the fact that wages are not the only indication of improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the workers of the U. S. S. R., for besides wages, there are a number of state and municipal measures which benefit the workers and give them considerable privileges either free of charge or at a very low cost (housing policy, communal services, educational institutions, etc.)

VICIOUS FRAME-UP PERPETRATED BY AHERICAN AND JUGO-SLAV JUNKERS LANDS COMMUNIST WORKER IN PRISON

A letter has come to us from a Jugo-Slav comrade in one of the bastilles of American capitalism at MacNeal Island, Wash., telling of a vicious frame-up that has been perpetrated against him. He was sentenced to thirteen years after which time he is to be deported to Jugo-Slavia. Here is the letter:

To the DAILY WORKER: I am greatly overjoyed and more grateful then I can say for the subscription to the DAILY WORKER. It may interest you to know something about myself and my imprisonment. I am a native of Dalmatia, formerly Austria, and now a part of Jugo-Slavia. During the world war I was exempted from military service on account of physical disability; but I had to submit to some government service.

I could not bring myself to co-operate with the bourgeoisie to take away the lives of the people of my class. Consequently my services were not of much value to them.

Russia His Inspiration.

I visited a number of European countries including Russia, which is now a marvelous country. The people are now better established than ever before. They have a system of education that is their greatest security.

I came back to America to study working conditions here, and to earn my livelihood and support my aged parents back home. But ever since I came to this country they have been trying to frame-up something on me and put me in prison. As soon as I departed from the old country the Jugo-Slavonian authorities had immediately notified their agents here that a dangerous agitator was on his way to America. That he has done time over there for advocating Bolshevism. I wasted three months in Mitrovice, Sriem, for my views.

The following message was forwarded here and it read thus: "Peter Musldin or Mulberg or under whatever aliases he may go, is in America on a radical mission. He is 5 feet 7 inches tall, light complexion with blue eyes. He is educated and well mannered, speaks several languages, with a light voice. We urge you to take any steps that you consider necessary and report to us whatever facts may come to your knowledge regarding his connections. We should like to know as definitely as possible who the people are and his conversations with them. Incidental details will be of interest and value to us."

The frame-up charges have their origin in the following. A man with whom I had only a slight acquaintance wished me to keep a suitcase for him in my room until he returned to town. Later government authorities swooped down upon my room, grabbed the suitcase and opened it up in my presence. It contained some counterfeiting copper cuts for printing currency. Needless to say, I know nothing about the contents of the suitcase.

They have given me a savage sentence of thirteen years imprisonment at McNeil Island, Wash., by the U. S. court of Portland, Ore. I am to be deported at the expiration of my term.

They can deport me, but they cannot take away from me my faith, ideal and ambition, altho Jugo-Slavonian authorities are eagerly awaiting my arrival to grab me when I get there.

In conclusion, I wish to express my kindest regards to you and all. With deepest appreciation, I remain, Yours fraternally, Peter Mulberg.

N. Y. Greek Branch Free Speech Fight Gets Bigger Meetings

(By Worker Correspondent.)

From Greek Branch, Dist. No. 2

NEW YORK, July 14.—Our branch, the Greek branch of the uptown district, is holding successful meetings at the corner of 39th and 8th avenue, the Greek workers' center.

Last night we were holding one of our regular meetings (peacefully, as usual) with a very good Greek audience, when a bull instigated by a Greek bible society, surged into the meeting and demanded that we stop. We ignored him and continued our meeting. He dragged our comrade, Pappayianis, a garment worker, off the platform. Comrade Serros, the chairman, protested. He placed the two comrades under arrest. Before taking them to the police station, he kicked the platform down and to further show his heroism, he started clubbing the platform. He did not dare to club our comrades for the look in the faces of our audience told him what was good for him.

Hold Another Meeting.

A few minutes passed and the platform was up again, this time Comrade Stanitsides speaking. He was followed by Comrade J. Jamos, who spoke for half an hour to an audience of over 300 Greeks. He told them that the Communists are not afraid to fight the exploiters of this country and that like our comrades all over the world, they will keep up the fight to a finish. He urged them to join their unions, to study and learn about Communism and to fight the Greek and American bosses. The audience cheered the speakers. To show their sympathy with our ideals they volunteered to act as witnesses for our arrested comrades. Over sixty of them gave their names and addresses, among them being some Greek women. This shows us that the Greek worker is awakening and we are determined to draw them to the class struggle.

At the police station our comrades were charged with disorderly conduct. They were sent down to the night court where the Workers Party council asked for a postponement of the case until the next day. The comrades were set free after we produced $25 bail for each.

Picnic in Providence to Honor Imprisoned Class War Prisoners

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—Under the slogan, "Workers, Defend Your Fighters," the workers of Providence are called to a unity picnic at Thienert's Farm outside the city to be held on August 2nd.

The proceeds of the picnic will go to build up "International Labor Defense," as a great mass movement rousing the whole labor world to remembrance of its imprisoned fighters and to help in the latest move of the I. L. D. to raise a fund to send $5.00 per month to each of America's 128 class war prisoners.

If you live in Providence, or any place in Rhode Island for that matter, take a Woonsocket-Provindence trolley, get off at Albion Road and follow the signs. There will be speakers in English, Russian, Ukrainian and Italian besides games, music and refreshments.

NEW YORK STANDS BY COMRADE GITLOW

NEW YORK, July 14.—The following resolution was adopted by the D. E. C. of New York District No. 2, Workers (Communist) Party at its meeting held recently, with the request that it be sent to all party papers.

"Whereas, the United States supreme court, the buttress of capitalism, has decided that our Comrade Benjamin Gitlow must serve the remainder of his ten years' sentence for uttering the famous left wing manifesto of 1919; and

Whereas, our Comrade Gitlow has during the past six years held aloft the red banner of Communism in America, devoting himself unflinchingly to the cause of the Communist International, be it

Resolved by the D. E. C. of District No. 2 of the Workers Party in regular meeting held in New York City to congratulate Comrade Gitlow for his determined stand for the exploited masses and to offer our support and our pledge to work unremittingly for Comrade Gitlow's freedom so that he may continue his splendid activities and in building the Workers (Communist) Party of America into a genuine mass Communist Party, and be it further

Resolved, that we send this resolution to the C. E. C., the DAILY WORKER, and all other party organs with the request that the same be printed therein, and be it further

Resolved that District No. 2, W. P. centering around New York be recorded as giving its full support to this resolution.

Detroit Y. W. L. Picnic

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—The Detroit Young Workers League picnic will be held on Sunday, July 19th at the head of Belle Isle. Refreshments will be served and there will be all kinds of sports, contests and swimming. Good time is assured to everyone. Admission is free.

To get to picnic grounds walk across the bridge until you reach water on other side of island and you will find the ideal spot chosen for our picnic.

Passaic Comrades Morn Their Loss

PASSAIC, N. J., July 14.—We the C. C. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, local Passaic morn the death of our beloved Comrade and member Norman Chous and pledge ourselves individually and collectively to carry on the struggle for the emancipation of the working class and the establishment of the Communist state which was so dear to him and to which he dedicated his life.

S. Raskin, Secretary.

Van Sweringen Hearings July 20.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Hearings on the application of the Van Sweringen brothers to consolidate five railroads into a single system and to issue certain securities will be resumed on July 20, the interstate commerce commission announced today. No decision has been reached as to limiting the scope of the hearing with respect to the admissibility of evidence relating the personal and private affairs of the Van Sweringens.

"All Is Quiet," Wood.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Conditions in Sulu and Mindano provinces are quiet, Governor Wood of the Philippines reported to the war department today after a three weeks' inspection tour. There have been minor disturbances in Lanao, Wood said.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. **Be neighborly—give it to him!**

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

KANSAS CITY, MO.—July 15th, 8 p. m., 12th & Forest. Filipino, Chinese, Japanese and English speakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—July 15, Labor Lyceum, 376 William St. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cosmopolitan Club, July 16. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ZEIGLER, ILL.—July 16, 7 p. m., Pavilion Park, open air meeting. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 17, 1814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Rebecca Grecht.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—July 17 at 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St. Speaker Wm. F. Dunne.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—July 17 at 6 p. m. Union Park, 17th and Broadway, open air demonstration. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—July 17. United Front Meeting. Auspices: Kuo Min Tang; Civil Liberties Union, Japanese Workers Association, Workers Party, at Music Arts Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Friday, July 17, 8 p. m., Grand Fraternity Hall, Sixteenth and Arch.

W. FRANKFORT, ILL.—July 18, 7:30 p. m., at Band Stand. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

SEATTLE, WASH.—July 18. Speaker, N. H. Tallentire.

DULUTH, MINN.—Sunday, July 19, 2 p. m., Fairmont Park, 71st Ave. W. Speaker, C. A. Hathaway.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Sunday, July 19, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sunday, July 19, 4 p. m., Boston Common Mall. Speaker, Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

PORTLAND, ORE.—July 19, at 8 p. m. Workers Party Hall, 227 Yambiell St. Speaker, Stanley J. Clark.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.—July 19, 9 a. m., 2 blocks north of high school. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Monday, July 20, 7:30 p. m., Building Trades Council Hall. Speaker, T. R. Sullivan.

AKRON, OHIO.—July 20, 7:30 p. m., 601 So. Main St. Speaker, John Brahtin.

CHICAGO, ILL.—July 21, 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Speakers: Foster, Chi (Chinese), Cirilo Manat (Filipino), Max Shachtman (Young Workers League).

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m., Deutsche House, 444 Rice St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

EVOLUTION

These books present the subject clearly, concisely and scientifically so that every worker can understand them:

The Evolution of Man
By Wm. Boelsche
Cloth, 60 cents

The Triumph of Man
By Wm. Boelsche
Cloth, 60 cents

Savage Survivals in Higher Peoples
By J. Howard Moore
Cloth, $1.25

Evolution, Social and Organic
By Arthur Morrow Lewis
Cloth, 60 cents

Origin and Evolution of the Idea of the Soul
By Paul Lafargue
Cloth, 60 cents

The Universal Kinship
By J. Howard Moore
Cloth, $1.25

Prompt shipment made on all these books from
THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
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REICHERT DIED VICTIM OF FOES OF THE WORKERS

Was Jailed Because He Led Clothing Strike

The death of Jacob Reichert ten days after he was released from prison by Governor Donahey of Ohio because it was known he could not live thru his fifteen years sentence, marks one more of a long series of such crimes being committed yearly against workers active in the ranks of the labor movement.

Reichert went into Columbus prison three years after the beginning of a frame-up prosecution that grew out of a strike of Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cincinnati in 1922.

Reichert was business agent of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union during the strike and it was because of his zealous work that he won for himself the persecution that caused his death.

Now Swimming Blamed for Empty Church Seats; Pastors Ask Blue Laws

(By Worker Correspondent)

MONESSEN, Pa., July 14.—The pastors of the Charleroi churches passed a resolution that the Charleroi bathing beach be closed on Sundays.

They claim that the beauty contests that are held there every Sunday injures the morals of the young people and they are not attending church, therefore the beach and others must be closed on Sunday.

When these pastors are successful, which they will be, what is the poor working man going to do on Sundays? We are not allowed to play baseball on Sunday, now we are not allowed to swim.

Monessen, which boasts of being a third class city, has no beach. They even prohibit you from swimming in the city limits. When you go out of the limits to swim you have to cross the railroad, and the railroad bulls are always on the lookout for you for trespassing on their property.

The rich around here take out their high power cars and motor to the country club for the Sunday golf. The ministers don't have a word to say about this.

Probe Rates on Farm Products.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The interstate commerce commission's investigation of all freight rates in the United States, the most comprehensive inquiry ever undertaken in the history of American transportation, will start on September 1.

It was announced today that the first hearings would be held at Chicago and that they would be concerned chiefly with the rates on farm products on western railroads.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Great Britain, pound [illegible]. France, franc [illegible]. Belgium, franc [illegible]. Italy, lira [illegible]. Sweden, krone 26.87, 26.88. Norway, krone 17.90, 17.92. Denmark, krone 20.78, 20.50. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, tael [illegible].

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By V. F. CALVERTON

Michael Gold wrote the author:
[illegible]

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B&L GOOD BOOKS

COMMUNISTS OF McKEESPORT, PA., MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PICNIC

McKEESPORT, Pa.—The city central committee of the Workers Party of America will hold a picnic on the 19th of July at Petra Brietical Farm, Long Run Road, near Olympia Park.

All workers regardless of nationality are urged to attend this picnic.

KU KLUXERS STOP BLOOR MEETING AT DAYTON, OHIO

Plans to Speak in Spite of Attack

(Continued from page 1)

last night in connection with the dedication of their new temple at Jefferson and Green streets.

Banners and floats were part of the parade. One read: "Lord is our leader, and we shall lead the world." The paraders were in their long white robes and dunce caps but wore no masks.

Fiery crosses and floats, featuring "Welfare Work" were numerous. One had a woman and baby sitting by a table with a kerosene lamp on it and three children under it, while three ministering "angels" in the form of big and overly plump women of the k. k. k. stood around "welfaring."

To Speak in Dayton.

Little boy kleagles wore hats with "k. k. k. 100 per cent American" printed on them. Bands played "Onward Christian Soldiers" and they all marched merrily toward the fair grounds where they dedicated their "temple."

Parades of the naughty-naughty numbskulls have occasionally interfered with meetings on my cross-country tour for the DAILY WORKER and this time I was stopped but I am making a return trip to this city where thru the arrangements made we will form another Communists' branch right in the heart of kluxdom.

To Hold Many Meetings.

Thru the co-operation of the district offices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the DAILY WORKER the following cities have arranged meetings where Communism and the DAILY WORKER will be the great message for the workers assembled:

Thursday, July 16—Toledo, Ohio.
Friday, July 17, Saturday, July 18—Cleveland, Ohio.
Sunday, July 19—Warren, Ohio.
Monday, July 20, Tuesday, July 21—Akron, Ohio.
Wednesday, July 22, Thursday, July 23—Canton, Ohio.
Friday, July 24, Saturday, July 25—Youngstown, Ohio.
Sunday, July 26—Cleveland, Ohio.
Monday, July 27, Tuesday, July 28—East Liverpool, Ohio.
Wednesday, July 29, Thursday, July 30—Bellaire.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

BOOKS

That will lead to an understanding of

COMMUNISM

From "The Source of All Communist Literature."

The Communist Manifesto
Marx-Engels
Cloth, 60 Cents.
Paper, 10 Cents.

The A. B. C. of Communism
Bucharin-Preobrazhensky
Paper, 50 Cents.

The Peoples Marx
Julian Borchardt
Paper, 75 Cents.

The State and Revolution
V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)
Duroflex Cover, 25 Cents.

Theory and Practice of Leninism
I. Stalin
Duroflex Cover, 35 Cents.

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ITALIAN DELEGATES TO PEASANTS' INTERNATIONAL GREET WORKERS OF THE ADJARISTAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

BATUM, (By Mail) — A public meeting of the City Soviet was held here assisted by delegates of the labor organizations, to welcome the delegates of the Peasants' International, comrades Miglioli and Massarenti, noted political and public workers of Italy, upon their arrival in Adjaristan.

Comrade Massarenti said: "We had the opportunity to travel thru your country. Your mountains and valleys reminded us of our Italy which has many points of resemblance to Adjaristan. Yet while looking at the landscape and thinking of its resemblance to Italy, we could not help thinking at the same time that you have something which we miss in Italy. That-thing is—Freedom."

Greetings From Italian Workers

"It is this freedom, which enables your workers and peasants to feel themselves masters of their country, that we lack over there. On the contrary, the peasants and workers of Italy are more oppressed today than at any time in history. We are very thankful to the government and the Communists Party of Adjaristan for the opportunity we had of seeing not only the natural riches, but also all your achievements.

"We have been to your villages, we have seen the labor of your peasants and workers, and this has still more stirred the flame of our hatred against the fascist regime in Italy. We bring to you the greetings of Italy, not from the ruling clique of Mussolini, but from the revloutionary peasants and workers of Italy, who want to follow you in the victorious fight for revolution (cheers.)

Socialist Party Dying

"I am a social-democrat, but I think that after the things I have seen here and after what is happening in the world today, when Ebert and those like him are becoming transformed into corpses, that the social-democratic party will also become a corpse (cheers). I am convinced that those Italian workers and peasants who are still in the ranks of social-democracy will understand that there is a common road to Communism, the road chosen by you, which must be followed (cheers.)

Lenin's Spirit Alive

"We, the Italian workers and peasants, look with admiration at your leaders and the energy displayed by them in the last decades. Particularly strong is our admiration for Comrade Lenin (cheers). When in Moscow we visited the mausoleum containing the body of Ilytch. There he lay dead, but what we have seen since has convinced us that the spirit is alive and will live for ever." (Stormy and prolonged applause).

Peasants' Consciousness

Comrade Miglioli said: "How could it happen that a peasants' organization united under the banner of religion has in my person joined the Peasants' International? It is the first case on record when peasants of christian sentiments have sent their representative into an international organization.

"I will give you just one little instance. When I began to understand the course of events and started on the road of revolution, I personally could not make up my mind to join the Peasants' International. Then it happened that at Milan, at a secret meeting of peasants, I put the question: should we join the Peasants' International. All of them replied in one voice: you must go there! (cheers).

"I believe that this new consciousness of the peasants is characteristic not only in Italy, but that it has manifested itself also among the peasants thruout the world; because as a result of the war there is extreme poverty and misery among the peasants which prompts them to throw in their lot with the revolution.

Forty Nations Represented

"The buorgeoisie is trying to get the peasants on its side, to divide them, to set one section against the other, and having thus weakened them, to establish its sway over the village. But the revolutionary movement which arose after the war, having scared the bourgeoisie out of its wits, has at the same time caused the peasants to unite and join the Peasants' International.

"The Peasants' International has now been existing for 18 months. Its appeal has met with the response of the peasants of 40 nations."

Comrade Miglioli went on to speak about the role of the Peasants' International in uniting the peasantry, of the position of the peasants in the different countries, of fascism and bourgeois oppression, and in conclusion he said:

"Today, in walking thru the streets of Batum, I saw the common graves of the revolutionary heroes. I understood that Batum has also its glorious past in the fight against the bourgeoisie, and I crave to be permitted to place wreaths upon the graves of the fallen fighters. (Stormy and prolonged applause).

"Long Live the U. S. S. R.! Long Live the future revolutionary Italy!"

Tinplate Trust Gets Decision on Freight Rates from Coolidge

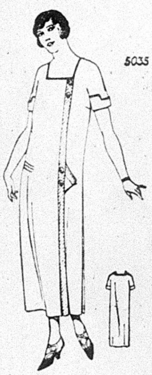
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered certain railroads to establish, on or before October 9, a rate not exceeding 51 cents a 100 pounds from McKeesport, Pa., and Yorkville, O., and 53 cents from Cumberland, Md., on shipments of tinplate in carloads, to New London, Wis.

14 Hurt in Crash.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 14.—Fourteen people were injured, ten of them so seriously they had to be removed to the hospital in a collision today between a trolley car and a motor truck.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY HOUSE FROCK



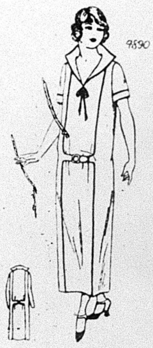
5035. This design makes a very attractive morning dress. It is suitable for linen, pongee, gingham, chambrey and crepe.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch plain material, with ⅜ yard for the fold and the facing on the pocket. The width at the foot with plaits extended is about 2 yards.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A STYLISH FROCK FOR SLENDER FIGURES



4890. Silk alpaca, crepe or kasha could be used for this style. It has straight lines and a very new and attractive collar. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 4¾ yards of 32-inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 4⅝ yards will be required. The width of the dress at the foot is 1⅝ yard.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FAKERS OCCUPY PUBLIC OFFICE IN LOS ANGELES

Many Red Baiters Get Their Reward

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14.—This city has a brand new charter, and a lot of brand new officials. But indications are that things will run in the same old way. The old dictatorate of the municipality turned over its affairs to the incoming one—but not before some of the old timers had staged a nice little riot. Only adjournment prevented the calling of the forces of "law and order." The ... was passed, but Councilman Ral... L. Criswell, ex-"socialist" and at one time president of the city council, would not stand for it. He used his fists very effectively.

The trouble came up over grafting in connection with a secret sale of $13,500,000 worth of bonds at a discount. Criswell is kind of hostile anyway because he lost the race for congress against Fredericks, the notorious reactionary prosecutor of the McNamara brothers. Criswell had also, for a while, an able rival in Comrade Emmanuel Levin in the 10th congressional district. All this weighed heavily on the mind of this former "champion fighter" for the cause of labor; he saw "red" and fought like a bull(y). Anyhow, he has shown himself a better prize fighter than a labor leader, or a legislator.

Pa(y)triot at $6,000 a Year.

Now another bright star on the horizon of Los Angeles "Green" fakerdom, John S. Horn, secretary of the Central Labor Council, has appeared in the new constellation. He has been appointed as a member of the board of public works. The salary is $500 per month.

This is his reward for supporting Mayor Cryer in the recent campaign.

Friend of Police—Not of Labor.

John S. Horn is a great "lover" of the "reds." The hall of the T. U. E. L. was raided, and many Communists were expelled from the unions during his administration. The police with mental minds of children, according to August Vollmer, former chief of police and pa(y)triotic officials at the Labor Temple worked hand in hand with perfect harmony, it appears.

They attempted to arrest the writer several times while selling the DAILY WORKER at the Labor Temple. One comrade was sent to jail for 30 days for this crime.

Stale Bread, No Honey For Idle Workers.

As the city is full of idle men it remains to be seen what "brother" Horn will, or can do to start up public work to improve the conditions under which the unemployed are suffering in this city. This may be a "land of milk and honey" for men like Horn—but stale bread, if any at all, and milk (skimmed blue) take the place of honey for idle workers down at 420 Standford avenue, headquarters of I. B. W. A.

Insanity in Public Work.

A produce broker, A. W. L. Dunn, is another new member of the board of public works. During his career as a newspaperman, in the past, he was interested in matters concerning the welfare of the insane (it is claimed that this was one reason for his appointment).

Now it is to be hoped that Commissioner Dunn will renew his splendid effort of his younger days and bring some sanity into the affairs of public officials.

"Catastrophe" Avoided.

Mayor Cryer's election at the primaries was contested in the court by supporters of Benjamin Bledson, the loser—another reactionary injunction judge. But, while writing this, the case is dismissed. Therefore, Mr. Cryer will head this municipality of starvation, criminal syndicalism and rats—all screened from sight by rows of bathing beauties and sparkling stars.

As this "catastrophe" (putting one capitalistic lawyer out from the mayor's chair and another legal light of the same brand into it) did not come to pass, our dear "brother"—John S. Horn—does not have to do "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage" for some time to come.

And since the Labor Temple crowd thru its official organ, The Citizen—claims to have elected the "best administration Los Angeles ever had" (whatever that means), great benefits for the working class of this city are expected to be the results. If not, the policy of "punishing enemies and rewarding friends" does not mean anything—except to show up the complete bankruptcy of that antiquated method in the daily struggles of the wrokers.

BUILDERS AT WORK

This Comrade Simply Wants to Know

DAILY WORKER Agents Are Inquisitive

A hard working, earnest agent for the DAILY WORKER writes a letter in which he is a little peeved.

"Why don't you see that local............gets into the BUILDERS AT WORK Column", he inquires.

Now very likely, there are other locals who feel that they also are slighted. If this is the case, then there are very likely two reasons for this:

1. The local had done or is doing nothing that deserves special mention for the attention of other locals that are working hard, building the DAILY WORKER.
2. Tho they may be doing fair work they give no information on how they go about it.

• • • •

The Remedy

1. If you are sending in subscriptions, selling bundle orders or working on shop or trade union campaigns—tell the DAILY WORKER just how you are doing it.
2. If you see nothing about it in the DAILY WORKER, write it yourself and address it to the BUILDERS AT WORK COLUMN and you will surely see it in print.

• • • •

The "Builders At Work Column" is conducted especially to point out better ways to do Communist work thru efficient propaganda distribution. And none can point out the way to do it better than the one who does it . . . THAT MEANS YOU!

Write the DAILY WORKER just how you are making more Communists—that's important information for every Communist organizer in the DAILY WORKER machinery.

STEEL WORKERS TO HOLD ANNUAL T. U. E. L. PICNIC ON SUNDAY, JULY 19, AT WARREN, O., TO HEAR FOSTER

WARREN, Ohio, July 14.—The annual T. U. E. L. picnic and outing for the Mahoning and Trumbull county steel workers and friends will be held this year at Mahoning Park, Warren, Ohio, on Sunday afternoon, July 19th. The park can be reached by taking a Leavittsburgh street car out of Warren.

William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the T. U. E. L. of Chicago, will be the principal speaker and he will bring a message of vital importance for the organized and unorganized steel workers of the valley.

White Chairman

Wm. J. White of Girard, O., well known member of the militants in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will preside as chairman. Local A. A. members will speak in Finnish and So. Slavish. The speaking will start at 2:30 p. m. promptly.

The steel workers are showing great interest in the meeting and all readers of the DAILY WORKER and party organs are requested to advertise the picnic and bring out every worker possible to attend.

Proceds To T. U. E. L.

The proceeds from the picnic will be used entirely for the carrying on of T. U. E. L. work.

The round trip fare from Youngstown to Warren, via street car, is 60 cents by using tickets.

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE

On Friday night, July 17, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of the Chicago Labor Defense Council at 722 Blue Island Ave. All delegates from affiliated bodies will please take notice and be there without fail.

Your Union Meeting

THIRD WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1925

38 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179 B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131 Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
5 Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242 Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250 Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693 Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922 Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293 Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798 Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85 Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47 Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275 Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10 Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366 Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478 Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830 Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515 Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23 Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54 Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624 Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893 Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972 Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5 Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653 Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
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Bloody Bulgaria

According to a recent dispatch from Berlin an unparalleled reign of terror is still raging in Bulgaria. In the war of extermination conducted against the workers and farmers by the Zankov regime, boys and girls are not spared. They all look alike to the executioner's axe. When Oliver Cromwell, the sanctimonious British butcher who is the idol of some alleged liberals, was laying Ireland waste with fire and sword, he used the expression "nits will be lice," as little children were spitted on the points of his soldiers' bayonets. The modern Cromwells of Bulgaria look upon the children of the revolutionary workers and farmers as vermin that must be exterminated.

There is no outcry in the capitalist press against this carnival of slaughter. The hypocritical crew that frothed at the mouth when the spying Polish priest Buchavietch was executed in Russia, now draw the veil of silence over the bloody deeds of the Bulgarian fascisti.

Already several Communists and radical agrarians have been executed under circumstances that reveal the present regime in Bulgaria as a set of inhuman monsters. Eighty six others have been condemned to death and hundreds have been sentenced to long prison terms. Several thousand are under arrest and public executions have become a daily occurrence. The European papers print pictures of boy and girl students loaded with heavy chains being marched thru the streets by armed guards.

This is democracy under capitalism. Here we have the workers massacred under our very eyes, by the murderous capitalist butchers while their comrades in other lands barely raise a voice in protest. Only the workers who are under the influence of the Communists in all countries have so far made any effort to block the gory work of the Zankov killers. Had the European masses listened to the appeal of the Communist International the victorious workers and farmers of Bulgaria would today be chanting hymns of victory over the unhallowed graves of their persecutors.

A poet once sang, that from the grave of every martyr one thousand heroes rise. As the red flag of Communism today floats over the scene of the czar's tyranny and over the ashes of Russia's revolutionary heroes, so in Bulgaria the workers and peasants will some day reform their ranks and visit a terrible justice on the bloody monsters whose favorite sport is murder of the toilers.

New Fields of Conquest

The news that American bankers have made a loan of no less than $100,000,000 to Australia, is the kind of news that has a significance beyond the mere amount.

This is the sort of thing that—in addition to the contest to see who can rob China—is bringing American imperialism and British imperialism to grapple with each other in a struggle of giants which leads to war. The conflict is now in the secondary stage of diplomacy where recriminations are beginning and the ground being laid for the issuance of "white books" and other fancy propaganda on both sides to prove that the other is a nation of depraved imperialists.

Canada already has fallen under the dominance of United States banks. There is more United States money invested in Canada today than there is English money. And it may be taken for granted that the "Little Old Lady Threadneedle Street" looks with jaundiced eyes on British colonies being seduced by Yankee capital.

Now another colony has succumbed to the blandishments of the House of Morgan and far away in the antipades the last outpost of English business has fallen to the pirate crew of Wall Street bankers. Australia, the island continent, the undeveloped land Britain has had staked out for many a long year as field of expansion, has been seized by a claim jumper.

And just to accent the fact that the claim jumper means business, he has brought a whole fleet of warships with him on some maneuvers which, of course, are supposed to have not the slightest connection with Morgan's bank and its loan.

But American capitalist imperialism moves on to new fields of conquest, and the warships somehow trail along behind as easily as if there were a tow line.

George Wheeler Hinman, one of William Randolph Hearst's paid liars, declares that there would be no trouble in China if the businessmen who have over a billion and a half invested in the Orient stopped financing Moscow's revolutionary campaigns in the East. The trouble is, says Hinman, that they keep on handing over their money to Moscow for concessions. Moscow spends the money on propaganda. Good luck to those crazy capitalists. Every day in every way they are getting nuttier and nuttier.

The fundamentalist who applied for a permit to decorate his pulpit with two gats while he was speaking reminds us a favorite observation of a radical who entertained no kindly feeling towards the bible. "There is nothing about a gun," he would say., "that would make a man carry a bible, but there are lots of things in the bible that would make a man carry a gun."

Federal prisons are getting filled so rapidly that Attorney General Sargent is about to appeal to the governors of the states to take over federal prisoners convicted in their respective jurisdictions. Business is good all around—even in the prisons of capitalism.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

The Struggle of the Imperialists Against the Chinese Labor Movement

By G. VOITINSKY
(Moscow)

THE working class in China is at present passing thru the most difficult period of its development.

In the peculiar circumstances of China, a semi-colony, an object of interference on the part of world imperialism, the path of the struggle of the working class is very difficult and complicated. At its very inception, at its very first steps on the path to emancipation from slavery, the Chinese proletariat is met by a powerful enemy in the form of the imperialistic groups of Europe, America and Asia and by their tool, the Chinese militarists.

The most recent development of events during the strike of the textile workers in Shanghai and Tsingtao must be viewed in this light.

WHEN for the first time, in the bespite of their conflicting interests in every branch of industry and trade in China and in every part of this enormous country, form a united front to attack the Chinese proletariat? Why is it that on Chinese soil the foreign police meet the most elementary demands for the right to exist on the part of the Chinese proletariat, by firing into the unarmed crowds of men, women and children?

Why on the other hand, do the students, the offspring of the Chinese bourgeoisie, join with the working class and likewise sacrifice themselves in the struggle against the foreign capitalists? Why, finally, are even the Chinese chambers of commerce compelled to support the demand of the workers that foreign troops be withdrawn from the most important Chinese ports?

All these questions can be answered by the following formula: The Chinese proletariat is inevitably taking up the position of an outpost in the war of liberation of the Chinese people, and therefore, in the nature of things, assumes more and more the hegemony of the national movement for the liberation of the Chinese people as a whole.

WHEN for the first time, in the beginning of 1922, a part of the working class of China, which was organized not on the model of class trade unions, but in a large guild, the Seamen's Union of Hong Kong, declared war on English shipowners, it was regarded both by the foreign capitalists and the Chinese public as a duel between the Chinese workers and the foreign oppressors.

At that time, England played the leading role in the political oppression of China. This happened two years after the destruction of the Japanese apparatus in China, the Anfu Club, with the president Siu-Shi Tsan and his nephew, the younger Siu, the dictator of Mongolia. In the period between the summer of 1920 and the autumn of 1922 the English apparatus of colonization in China had been extraordinarily strengthened.

The Sun Yat Sen government which had only been formed at the beginning of 1922 in Shantung after Tshen Tsiu Min had been driven out, was a thorn in the flesh of the British imperialists and seemed to cloud their bright prospects of a further enslavement of China. The opposition of the seamen of Hong Kong to the English shipowners and bankers at that time, an opposition which paralyzed traffic in the Pacific Ocean and the Yellow Sea, which left some hundreds of thousands of tons of goods lying in the docks and on shipboard, which drew the whole of the urban working population of South China into the anti-British movement, was a serious blow to the prestige of the English colonization apparatus in China and a great help to the revolutionary government of South China.

WITH gnashing of teeth, the proud Britons had to yield to the union of Chinese seamen and to comply with its demands, which were, it is true, modest enough. For the first time organized Chinese workers succeeded by means of a six weeks' strike in obtaining recognition of their union and compensation for lost working time. Then as now, the whole English press was filled with lies and calumnies regarding the seamen on strike, then as now, the press hacks declared the influence of Bolshevist agitation to be the cause of the strike.

In order to better understand the significance of present events in China, it must be remarked that the representatives of American capital, at whose instigation the conference at Washington (end of 1921 and beginning of 1922) was called, with the object of procuring better entry and security for American capital into China "sympathized" with the opposition of the workers to England and, in their semi-official organ in China, the Weekly Review, reported as follows:

"The strike movement in China is growing slowly but surely.... strikes in China are at present just as inevitable as floods and epidemics.... China is not yet threatened with strikes involving the whole country, but the time will come when the masses will more clearly understand the significance of the labor movement."

THE prophesies of the ideologists of American imperialism are perhaps beginning to come true sooner than they excepted. This is the chief reason for their hatred of the Chinese proletariat.

A second characteristic feature of the struggle of the Hong Kong seamen was, that even on this first occasion of Chinese workers opposing the imperialists, the treacherous role played by the upper strata of the Chinese bourgeoisie, became evident. The Chinese Comprador (wholesale dealer) and banker Robert Hotun, well-known in Hong Kong, who had been knighted by the king of England, cheated the Seamen's Union in his capacity as negotiator with the striking seamen, in that he first of all delayed payment of the sums agreed upon, and then refused to keep his promise.

AS a result of the strike of the Hong Kong seamen, a wave of strikes passed over the whole of China. The labor movement began to take economic shape. So far the workers had not given expression to any political demands, neither had the students demonstrated in sympathy with the movement. This is explained by the fact during the whole of 1922, the Chinese bourgeoisie and the intelligenzia still cherished hopes that the promises of the conference at Washington would be fulfilled, i. e. that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn from the province of Shantung with its magnificent harbor of Tsingtao, and that the customs duties would be raised in favor of China.

After the conference at Washington the reactionary movement in the country grew stronger. Wu Pei Fu carried out the wishes of Anglo-American capital. Partly in fulfillment of their wish, he entered into war against his former ally and party comrade (of the Tshili clique) Csang-Tso-Lin. The conflict between these two generals expressed the endeavours of the Anglo-American imperialists to make sure of an actual influence in China, which had been formally achieved at the conference of Washington. And the victory of Wu Pei Fu over Chang Tso-Lin did, as a matter of fact, establish an extraordinary influence of the Anglo-American imperialists in Central and North China. The end of 1922 and the beginning of 1923 were characterized in China by the growing political reaction wich threatened to spread thru the whole country and to overthrow Sun Yat Sen's government in the South.

IN the atmosphere of tense political reaction in the country, at the moment when Wu Pei Fu was with the aid the Anglo-American imperialists, preparing military measures for the destruction of the nationalist revolutionary base in the province of Kwantung and for uniting the country, when he was stifling every appearance of social thought and preparing a new government, the strike of the railwaymen on the main line from Peking to Hankow broke out, in the chief sphere of influence of, English imperialism, on the line on which Wu Pei Fu had to transport his troops to the South.

The workers suffered cruel defeat; they defended their trade unions and their flags, but the armed bands of Wu Pei Fu shot down the workers and their leaders and threw many into prison. The workers' unions, or rather the embryos of unions, were compelled to become strictly illegal.

BUT the rise of the railwaymen of the line Peking to Honkow in February 1923 had immense political consequences. Wu Pei Fu was revealed in his true character to the whole of the Chinese pepole. The students revolted. Wu Pei Fu began openly to place Chinese policy on the same level with the English apparatus of colonization. And, regardless of the fact that reaction continued to rage thru-out the country, a change took place in the political life of the land; Wu Pei Fu had to abandon his expedition to the south and to pay close attention to events in Central and North China. The heroic behaviour of the Chinese railwaymen in 1923 was a blow to the most reactionary part of imperialism in China, to the apparatus of the Anglo-American imperialists.

There is no doubt that the attitude of the railwaymen of Hankow, which rendered it inpossible for Wu Pei Fu to rely on the hinterland, stimulated Chan Tso-Lin to fight against Wu Pei Fu's power in the autumn of last year.

Wu Pei Fu's fall set the nationalist revolutionary emancipation movement in action thruout the country, extended the base of the Kuomintang party and made it possible openly to carry on an anti-imperialist campaign in the whole country for several months.

OF course this process was not systematically organized, nevertheless the Chinese proletariat, when fighting its own battle in its own interests, is, in the nature of things, the most consistent and irreconcilable fighter against the colonial yoke of imperialism, and thus becomes the leader of the whole national movement.

This and this alone explains that unprecedent wrath and cruelty with which the headsmen of Anglo-Japanese imperialism are using their whole apparatus of brigandage in the suppression of the workers' strikes in Shanghai and Tsingtao. This also explains the other fact that the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people is siding with the Chinese proletariat in its present fight. The struggle of the masses indeed in its totality has now a more consistent and revolutionary character than was the case a few years ago, thanks to the circumstances that the class war of the Chinese proletariat is more and more becoming the backbone of the national emancipation movement.

WHAT then is the most distinguishing feature of recent events in China? That the proletariat of Shanghai and Tsingtao in the course of their struggle against the Japanese employers are again striking out at the most dangerous group of imperialists in the country. Japan has in fact in the course of the past ten months, i. e. since the October revolution in Peking, once more become the most important imperialistic power in China, the most important in that the power of the state in China, in the form of Tuan Tsi Tshui and partly in the person of Chang Tso Lin, is on the side of the Japanese imperialists.

To the extent that its influence grew, Japanese imperialism became more and more an aggressive power against the liberation movement in the country, which grew irresistibly in consequence of the victory over Wu Pei Fu and over the Anglo-American colonization apparatus.

THE elementary outbreak of the workers of Shanghai and Tsingtao which drew the broadest masses of the urban population of China into the fight against the imperialists, can only be explained by the unspeakable insolence of the Japanese imperialists who were convinced that they held a position of supremacy in the suppression of China. The struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the English imperialists who came to their help, is now part of the most dangerous and most important front of the anti-imperialist movement in the country.

All the slogans raised by Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the national revolutionary party, Kuomintang, have now, thanks to the struggle of the proletariat, become essential demands of the whole Chinese pepole.

The fight in all the great towns of China is being fought round these slogans. It was for them that the general strike in Shanghai, which may in a few days spread to other industrial towns in the country, was declared.

The fight of the Chinese proletariat in these days is a new stage in the emancipation movement of this vast country, a stage which will call forth new decisive battle against imperialism at its most vulnerable spot.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

kiss the royal anatomy!

• • •

BUT even an I. L. Per is not entirely bereft of stomach ballast. The secretary of the branch was authorized to come back at MacDonald like a charge of dynamite. And tho the language used by the secretary may seem mild to those who are accustomed to the style of the DAILY WORKER, readers acquainted with the British labor movement will smell sulphur. After reiterating that MacDonald's letter was detrimental to the interests of the Bulgarian workers the branch secretary writes:

"With regard to the remainder of your letter, the tone of it is quite uncalled for, and in the opinion of members of the branch, contrary to their conceptions of socialism. They are forwarding your letter and this reply to the socialist press so that the 'bleething easie-oosie asses' may know your opinion of them." This much space is devoted to MacDonald so that our readers may form their own opinions of MacDonald without any aid from us. I might add that this material is taken from the Daily Herald of London, the official organ of the trade union movement.

• • •

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech delivered in Buffalo, New York, has urged the church to join with labor. Green has already asked "capital" to do the same thing. The trouble with labor is that both have already joined with it to its sorrow and loss. What labor must do is to break all connections with capitalism and to relegate the church to the dung heap of history. The church is a parasite that feeds on the workers and poisons their brains. The capitalists know that the church is one of their main props. Fortunately the workers are getting wise to the church, despite the efforts of labor fakers like William Green.

• • •

THIS is Judge Gary talking: "I have followed the twelve golden rules of health all my life. I have kept my conscience clear. I have worked hard and I have been abstemious." What a wonderful acquisition a clear conscience is? Professional murderers, who sometimes feel a little twitching when obliged to resort to extreme methods in disposing of their victims, must envy the judge. Turning the guns on strikers of course would not cause an excess of acidity in the judicial food bag. Shutting down his shops and throwing thousands of workers on the streets would not cause Gary's fodder to turn into concrete in his stomach. The judge never lets such trifles interfere with the serenity of his conscience.

• • •

GARY'S slaves work from eight to ten hours a day. They used to work twelve, until the judge got scared that they might organize. He then made a concession to them. How much time have to follow the twelve golden rules of health that the judge prescribes? A local food expert advises us to "chew our milk" carefully in the morning before going to work. A good idea, perhaps. But most workers don't have time to take a chew of tobacco while on their way to punch the clock in the morning. If they take the time to put their milk thru a scientific chemical process before letting it drain down the gullet, the boss may give them lots of time to chew the cud on a bench in the park. But they will lack the wherewithal to purchase milk.

• • •

IT is well that the working class should look after their health, as best they can under the circumstances. But long hours and short pay, unhealthy working conditions, worry and want are causing greater havoc among the workers than faulty mastication of food or a superfluity of starches in their menu. This fact should not be forgotten, by well-meaning food "radicals" who have developed a greater hate for white flour and juicy beef stakes than they have for the capitalist system. Let us get rid of Garyism and we will have lots of time to devote to scientific dieting.

MINERS HAVE HARD FACTS ON HARD COAL

Operators Try to Use "Public Opinion"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—Both sides were set for a battle of statistics when the wage conference between Anthracite miners and operators was resumed here today.

The operators had figures pretending to show "the consumer" will not stand for a raise in coal prices which they allege would follow an increase in miners' wages.

The miners had statistics upholding their contention that the anthracite industry is on a sound, financial basis and well able to stand the demand of the union for a ten per cent wage increase for contract workers with a dollar-a-day increase for unskilled mine labor.

Facts prove that the demand for a ten per cent raise is very modest and that the miners are getting far too little to live on at present. They have been working for an average of $5 a day only four days a week.

Meanwhile, the anthracite operators' own figures show that anthracite costs them only $4.10 a ton to produce, while the cost to consumers is from $12 to $15. That the operators got the difference is shown by the profits of four companies alone piling up $17,500,000 last year. The Progressive Miners' Committee had urged the anthracite miners to demand 20 per cent instead of the ten per cent increase. The Lewis machine prevented the 20 per cent demand being made.

Give this copy to your shop mate.

NEGRO WORKERS OF PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA TORTURED, WAGES ARE STOLEN, WOMEN ENSLAVED ON ROADS

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, July 14.—Portugal no longer exports slaves for sale bu Portuguese planters and traders in Angola, Portuguese East Africa, hold th natives in peonage "worse than slavery," Edward A. Ross, University o Wisconsin, professor of sociology, announces in his report on compulsory labor in the Portuguese colony.

Slavery in the simple form of ownership of blacks by whites was ende with the downfall of the Portuguese monarchy in 1910 but the terribl new system began in 1918. Between 1910 and 1918 when "republican principles" were supposed to be in use Portuguese landowners complained of the "laziness of natives." Most Portuguese employers thought the natives should work for nothing or at most 20 cents a month and about 2 cents a day for food, Ross reports.

Workers Flogged and Tortured

Nineteen villages were visited and nearly 7000 natives interviewed thru interpreters. Local pastors and teachers were talked with.

Everywhere it was found that the workers were ruthlessly driven, forced to work up to 12 months a year, flogged with the djambock or hippo lash and tortured. Women are requisitioned to work on roads and "if a mother lays a baby under a tree and rises up from her work when it cries, she may get struck for it."

Native police are forced to inflict brutal punishments upon their brother blacks. "A year ago police came to a mission, collected the men, went to the pounding rocks where the women pound their manioc and had their meal spread ready to dry and took them off to work on the road without even giving them a chance to gather up their meal and carry it to their homes.

"Children had to quit the mission school saying, 'Father has been taken to work on a plantation, mother and the older brothers are working on the roads, so I must stay out of school to hoe the fields, pound the manioc into meal and feed my little brothers and sisters.' Furthermore the child will have to pound the meal and carry it to mother working on the road with the baby on her back."

Wages Are Stolen

So much of the natives' time and strength is requisitioned by the Portuguese masters that the blacks ar no longer able to attend their ow gardens and fields. "There is littl evidence that any considerable par of the wages turned over in trust t the officials by the employers of natives hired from the government actually reached the hands of those t whom it belongs," Ross says. "Th amount of unpaid labor exacted o skilled natives is not infrequently s excessive that the young men se nothing to be gained by their acquiring skill in the missionary schools."

Most Road Workers Women

"Motor roads have been extende by conscripted, unpaid, [illegible] natives, for the most part women with only the most primitive implements. Labor stealing is widesprea that is, no pay for half days and man other days worked. We heard of n effort made by any official to cur this despicable practice. The officia does not appear to be in a strong position with respect to his fellow nationals, the traders and planters. Th blacks feel that the Portuguese ar leagued against them and that ther is no recourse the white man's vio and injustice."

Government Does Nothing

"The government provides practically nothing in the way of schools, medical care, emergency relief or justice against the white traders for th people of the villages as recompens for the heavy burden of unrequite toil it lays upon them. The treatmen of natives in Portuguese territor compares so unfavorably with tha experienced by the natives of Rhodesia or Belgian Congo that there a strong tendency to emigrate acro the frontier."

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The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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URGE LABOR UNITY TO AID CHINA

HANGE OF VENUE GIVES THE AMALGAMATED INJUNCTION JOB TO JUDGE FOELL; HEARING TODAY

Reluctantly, Injunction Judge Dennis E. Sullivan granted e request for change of venue asked for by the Amalgamated lothing Workers' striker defendants. The J. L. Taylor & Co., nd the International Tailoring Co. will now have to press their emand for an injunction before Judge Charles E. Foell of the uperior court.

Judge Foell set the case for Thursday but was not so sure e could hear it at that time because this was the last week he ould hear cases before vacation.

The attorneys for the bosses were frantic at the delay in hanging judges and whinced their discomfort before Judge Foell. However, the new judge assured them that he could not help them since he was in the midst of the hearing of another case. Foell is a twin for Sullivan when anti-labor injunctions are concerned, however, and all the union gains is time.

In commenting on the change of venue, Judge Sullivan said, "It would be dangerous for me not to turn this over to another judge in the present state of the case." Whether he meant by this the bosses might suffer by his action was not made clear.

Hurry to Help Bosses.

Judge Sullivan seemed anxious to hear the case himself, but to permit the attorneys further to argue the case would mean delay, and more time for the strikers on the picket line. To facilitate matters it seemed best for the bosses to get the change of venue and they did not fight the change vigorously but pleaded for immediate hearing and a prompt injunction.

The attorneys for the employers seem well stocked up on the new anti-injunction law. Their plea will be that it deprives them of their property (the right to the scab's labor) without due process of law.

Capitalist Court Give Workers No Justice.

Any worker is, of course, foolish to expect to get justice for a working class case from any capitalist court, but Sullivan has played the same trick on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as he did on the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, as Foell is an old stand-by

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HE evangelical business is still booming, even tho a goodly numr of the evangelists are prevented prison bars from serving the lord er their desires. They do not go jail for violating criminal syndicaln laws either. One of the most dely advertised of them all, Billy nday, has finally decided to leave devil alone or "let him go to hell" Billy would say. That religious robat cleared up at least a cool milin at the game and can now enjoy to his heart's content.

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ERRIN, Illinois, is now as safe as Dayton, Tennessee, if we are to lieve another evangelist by the me of Howard Williams, alias the ssissippi Thunderbolt. Herrin burst o fame when the union miners de scabbing a hazardous sport wn there. Then the ku klux klan me along and hostilities between hooded order and their opponents ged for a few years. Many lives re lost. The klan claimed that y were doing the work of god. eir opponents, just as godly, placed re reliance on their trusty gats an in divine intercession." So did klan. And God was on the side the heaviest artillery.

• • •

FTER the dead and wounded were counted, it was discovered that d was fairly impartial. The decin was somewhat on the basis of oportional representation, which ans, that the losses were in prortion to the number of gats emyed on both sides. After the lead fighters were annihilated, a more less peaceful situation prevailed. w comes this evangelist Williams claims that he went to heaven at suggestion of Jesus and converted natives to the ways of peace.

• • •

HE fact is that the kluxers were beaten in the last elections and en the evangelist came along he d only to do a little spiritual mopg up. Speaking before the Rotary b in Chicago, Williams won apuse when he said "Christ is the atest Rotarian and I am just a litRotarian, but when I went to him asked him if we together should to Herrin, he answered, 'Yes.' So

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"HANDS OFF CHINA" MEET IN NEW YORK ON FRIDAY, JULY 17

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 15—A meeting to demand that foreign imperialist governments take "Hands Off China," and calling upon the workers of the city to stand by Soviet Russia, is to be held Friday, July 17, at 6 p. m., at Union Square, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League.

The open air mass demonstration will take place on the corner of 17th St., and Broadway. Speakers will include Chinese workers.

RITISH ORDER "SHOOT TO KILL" BEGAN CHINESE UPHEAVAL, WRITES EYE-WITNESS OF BLOODY CLASH

By SINBAD.

SHANGHAI, June 15.—(By Mail.)—Towards the end of May Tsingtao d Shanghai had been the scenes of strikes almost simultaneous of Chinese borers employed in Japanese owned textile mills. In Shanghai there had en an outbreak and two textile workers had been murdered by Japanese ndarmes at the mills. This was followed almost immediately afterwards a series of demonstrations at Tsingtao where six textile workers were led and many more seriously wounded.

On Saturday, May 30, 3,000 students and workers planned a demonstran which was to be held on Nanking Road, the main street in Shanghai. idently the demonstration was maintain a peaceful character thru (the authorities were informed of fact but of course, permission was granted) and its purpose was to a protest against the then recent lings on the part of the foreign fce.

t 3 o'clock the parade began. The aders marched west on Nanking ad, and had gotten as far as the n hall, when the leaders were ored to stop at once and turn back. en they refused they were arrestand brot to the Louza police stan nearby. The crowd, instead of ng deterred, proceeded in the dition they had started in spite of

(Continued on page 6.)

FRENCH BANKERS BREW NEW WORLD WAR BY MOROCCAN INVASION, SAYS ZINOVIEV; SOCIALISTS TRAITORS

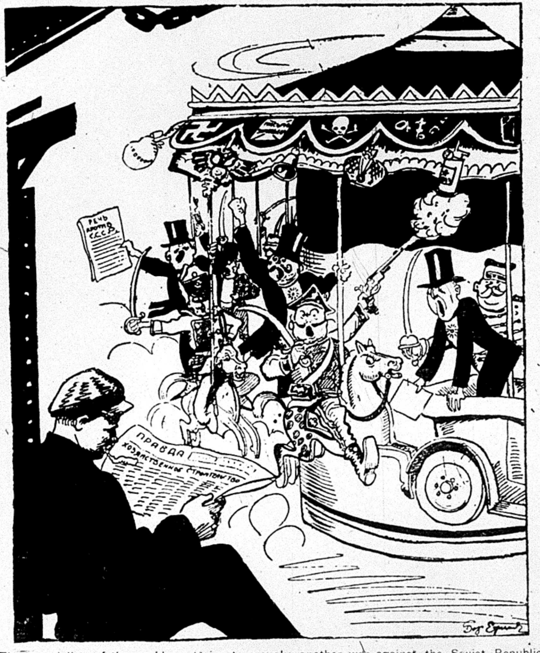
MOSCOW, July 15—Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, in a speech to a mass meeting of Moscow workers, on the War in Morocco, declared that a new imperialistic upheaval is foreshadowed by the invasion of North Africa by the French.

Comrade Zinoviev showed how the French socialists, repeating their betrayal of the workers in 1914, have enlisted on the side of the bankers in the imperialistic attack on the Riffians.

But new Liebknechts are arising, Comrade Zinoviev said, and this time, many of them who are rallying the workers against the bourgeoisie. The workers at the meeting sent greetings to the Communist prisoners in France.

(Continued on page 3)

TRYING TO PROVOKE HIM



The imperialists of the world are trying to provoke another war against the Soviet Republics while the workers there are studying the reconstruction of the country.

BRYAN'S RELIGIOUS RANT HIDES CRIMES OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM

By BEN P. CHASS

DAYTON, Tenn., July 15.—This quaint old primitive town is being stirred up somewhat. Each day a little more doubt is being thrown into the christian hearts of these hitherto unperturbed people. A sudden change has crept over the inhabitants of Dayton and surrounding territory. As a result of this fear and dwelt religious revivals are springing up thruout this benighted section of the south.

The small evolutionaist minority of Dayton is finding itself in bitter conflict with the bigoted and fundamentalist majority.

Bryan Considered a Faker

Outside the church where Bryan spoke people were seen standing with facetious grins on their faces, expressing their doubt about Bryan's religion and sincerity. This is something unusual for the people of this town. The newspaper men think Bryan's talk ridiculous and incredible; they cannot believe that a man of the 20th century should utter such ridiculous and moronish talk; they say that such talk belongs in the jungles among the primitive savages.

One thing is sure that as the trial progresses the minds of these Main Streeters are receiving some severe jolts; their hitherto stagnant minds are being moved. From their talk and expressions on their faces, it is apparent that this trial will mark an epoch in their lives. Heretofore they slept with the bible; now they will have nightmares that will jar their

(Continued on page 3).

SCOPES PLEADS "NOT GUILTY", TRIAL THEN PROCEEDS; JURY ENTERS

DAYTON, Tenn., July 15.—John Thomas Scopes pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of violating the Tennessee anti-evolution law, before Judge Raulston's court here.

The plea came following the ruling of Judge Raulston that the law is constitutional. Following Scopes' plea, the trial proceeded.

The jury was sworn in and permitted to enter the jury box, having been kept out of the court room while the arguments over the constitutionality of the law were taking place.

RED FLEET OF SOVIET UNION TO SAIL NORTH

LENINGRAD, July 15—The Soviet Baltic fleet is starting on an extensive training trip. Ships of all classes including mine layers, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines will take part in the maneuvers.

Two of the cruisers, the Aurora and Comsomoletz, will cruise around Scandinavia and the northern coast at the end of this month. They will visit Swedish and Norwegian ports.

The Aurora took part in the Communist revolution, bombarding the winter palace from the Neva.

NATIVES JOIN KRIM'S FIGHT ON FRENCH ARMY

New Attack Launched on Fez and Taza

PARIS, France, July 15.—The official French war communique from the Moroccan front admits that all the natives north and south of Fez have joined Abd-ed-Krim in his fight to drive the invaders from Africa.

A bitter battle is now being waged along the 200 mile front from Quezzan to Kifane. The Riffian natives are now within thirty miles of Fez and are less than twenty miles from Taza. The new attack of the Moroccans is aimed at Taza and Fez, and the main railroad of the French.

The war ministry has asked for volunteers to go to Morocco and is sending French troops to Algeria and Tunis to relieve the native troops which are being sent to the Moroccan front.

The heat at Fez has reached 100 in the shade, with the prospect of hot weather continuing thruout the Moroccan summer.

Premier Painleve has accepted the offer of American aviators, drawn from the moneyed class, to form a unit to fight against the Moroccans. Most of these aviators were in the foreign legion of the French army during the world war.

ALL-CHINA UNION FEDERATION SENDS APPEAL TO WORKERS OF THE WORLD TO AID LIBERATION

(By Rosta News Agency.)

SHANGHAI, China, July 15.—The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has issued the following manifesto addressed to the labor organizations of the world:

"The Shanghai events have, like flashes of lightning, lighted the situation in China. Everything has now become clear, and everybody in China and abroad has been able to clearly see the true face of imperialism, the faces of murderers.

Imperialist Robbers Anxious.

"The success of the national liberation movement, the victorious struggle at Canton, the students' movement, the last months' strikes at Shanghai, Tsingtau, Hankov, the growth of the trades union movement as evidenced by the revival of the Federation of Railway Workers, and the organization of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions—all this has filled with anxiety the hearts of imperialists, who had been accustomed for decades to rob with impunity, oppress and tear to pieces our great country.

"While the revolutionary movement was confined to the south, it did not seem dangerous to the imperialists. But when it widened, extending to the north, and especially when the working masses were stirred at Shanghai, that stronghold of imperialism in China, the intrenational imperialists, directed by British and Japanese capital, resolved to suppress the movement with a merciless bloody measure. "Blood, more blood!" is the imperialists' watchword.

Americans as Murderers of Strikers.

"The Tsingtao and the Shanghai striking textile workers presented the most modest demands, and yet they were cruelly beaten and shot by the administration and mercenaries of the Japanese mills. When the Shanghai students by a peaceful demonstration expressed their sympathies with the workers, and protested against the murder committed, the British police, envying the laurels won by the Japanese, swamped the demonstration in blood. Thus it appears that to express sympathy with the Chinese workers is to be guilty of the greatest offense in the eyes of foreign capitalists.

"All those murders, shooting, hunting down of the people by the British, American and other volunteers and wild special police employed by the imperialists, lasted for over a week. As the available armed forces stationed at Shanghai seemed to be inadequate, the imperialists demanded more from their governments, and, subsequently, foreign batleships have daily been landing marines.

Answer With General Strike.

"However, neither the murders nor the armored cars, nor the marines frightened the Chinese masses. Just the reverse; all that went to strengthen their will. To the challenge of the imperialists the Chinese responded by a general strike, which has already been under progress for twelve days, embracing all the toiling masses of Shanghai.

"The Chinese masses now stand like one man. They are striving for freedom, independence, the right to human existence. In the most painful conditions has the Chinese proletariat shown a united front and full readiness to struggle to the end.

A Call Demanding an Answer.

"It is to you, organized workers of all countries, that at this historical hour we, organized workers of China, are appealing for brotherly help and strong support. By all available means help us to overthrow the burden of imperialism! If imperialism triumphs, our exploitation will mean that you will be yourselves oppressed and exploited.

"Let us close our ranks and act together against our common foe! Only that will secure freedom for us all. Down with bloody imperialism! Hands off China! Long live the united front of the proletariat of the whole world and the national liberation of the peoples of the East!"

GIVE OATH TO COAST COUNCIL LEFT DELEGATES

Unseated Unionists Demand Full Rights

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15.—Morris Hansen, William H. Jones and H. G. Price, three of the six arbitrarily unseated Communists from the Seattle Central Labor Council, compelled John H. Jepsen, president of the Council, whose term expires next month and who in violation of the Council's constitution, declared them unseated, to administer them the oath due acredited delegates.

When the credentials of newly delegates to the Council were read at the last meeting of the Council, Hansen and Jones of Painters Local 500 and Price of Hope Lodge Machinists No. 79, whose names were read by the secretary on their credentials presented by their respective locals to the Council stepped forward with the rest of the delegates before the presiding officer to take the oath.

Call Jepsen's Bluff.

Jepsen told them that they were unseated and therefore he would not administer them the oath and continued to insist that they step aside so that the other delegates would take the oath.

The trio of Communist delegates, however, told Jepsen that he has long enuf overridden the councils' constitution and abused the rights of their respective locals and the local labor movement and that he would now have to recognize these rights and persisted that he go on with the ceremony.

Jepsen knew and realized from the delegates' determination that should he call on the sergeant at arms that it would result in most serious consequences to his administration. He therefore administered them the oath.

Move Unconstitutional.

After having given the oath, Jepsen regained enuf courage to tell the delegates that they were still unseated according to his opinion and that the matter was out of the council's jurisdiction. This the delegates denied and co-delegates questioned and demanded of Jepsen to show them on what particular clause of the councils or the A. F. L. constitution he was basing his pronunciamento. Jepsen, however, remained silent.

Jepsen has also stated that in future credentials of unseated delegates would be disregarded and not read on the floor of the council. Thus Jepsen would move one step further in violating the councils and the A. F. L. constitutions and depriving local unions and delegates of their rights.

Hold State Convention.

The council has decided to adjourn for two weeks, till Wednesday, July 22 on account of the convention of the State Federation of Labor being held at Aberdeen, commencing Monday, July 13.

Some of the delegates, however, stated that the two weeks adjournment was due to the fact that the greater part of the machine would be at the convention.

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

BRITISH MINERS REJECT WAGE CUT AND LONGER HOURS; CRISIS MAY BRING BIG GENERAL STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCARBOROUGH, England, July 15.—The mine workers' federation today unanimously adopted a resolution refusing to accept the government's court of inquiry into the mining dispute and refusing the coal mine owners' proposal for negotiations until the latter withdrew their notice terminating the present working agreement.

This action indicated the determination of the miners' federation, in session here, to fight to a finish the wage reductions proposed by the owners

(Continued on page 2)

SOUTHERN POLITICIANS TO SEEK NATIONAL ANTI-EVOLUTION BILL IN CONGRESS; LAW RULED VALID

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 15.—Judge John T. Raulston handed down his predicted decision today upholding the Tennessee anti-evolution law and declaring it constitutional, and overruling the motion of the lawyers defending John T. Scopes that the indictment be quashed.

Raulston ordered the trial of Scopes for teaching evolution to his high school biology students to proceed "on its merits."

The judge also decided that the state had properly drawn the second indictment against Scopes.

Judge Raulston's decision held that the state of Tennessee was "within its constitutional police powers in prohibiting the teaching of any theory of evolution that denied the biblical story of the creation of man."

May Spread to Nation.

According to the decision, if upheld in the higher courts, the teaching of scientific facts may be barred from the educational system of the state at the will of those controlling the legislature.

It has already been announced by southern politicians backing the anti-evolution law that a national campaign will be begun by them next fall to place an anti-evolution law on the federal statutes. A bill is to be introduced by Representative Will Taylor, republican, Tennessee, or William D. Upshaw, democrat, of Georgia, to prohibit the teaching of evolution in the nation's public schools.

Again Object to Prayer.

The opening prayer was offered by Dr. Charles Francis Potter, a unitarian minister and evolutionist from New York.

Dr. Potter was chosen for the ceremony by the Dayton pastors' association at the request of Judge John T. Raulston. The prayer, however, was again objected to by Scopes' counsel even tho the minister came here to be a defense witness.

Dr. John R. Neal, of Scopes' counsel, voiced the protest and announced that an exception was taken to the judge's ruling permitting the prayer. He cited an opinion from the supreme court of the United States, which read: "The court will take judicial notice that religious world is divided into numerous sects and that a general doctrine is held by each sect."

His announcement provoked state counsel to protest against the "constant heckling each morning" by the defense.

Raulston Overrules Defense.

The defense immediately entered an objection, and the judge as quickly overruled it. An exception was taken by Frank McElwee, a new Scopes' attorney. At the same time, John R. Neal entered a demurrer for the defense to the indictment on the same constitutional grounds carried in the motion to quash.

The court overruled every constitutional question raised by the defense in his conclusion.

Judge Raulston read his decision, approximately 8,000 words long.

Would Give Legislature Dictatorship.

In answering the defense's charge that the law violated the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution, the court held that the legislature had sufficient authority under its police powers not only to prescribe a course of study, but to name the books used, and that the courts could not interfere.

He cited the opinion of Justice McReynolds of the United States supreme court in the Oregon school case, the same court's ruling on the Meyer-Nebraska case and on the decision of the Tennessee state supreme court in the Leper case, which held that the legislature could prescribe certain books in all its schools.

Upholds Educational Censor.

"In the absence of expressed constitutional provisions," Raulston ruled, "the power (to control schools) must necessarily reside in the legislature and hence, it has the power to prescribe a course of study as well as the books to be used."

Then there came the flurry of motions from defense counsel and the judge ordered a recess.

DAYTON CROWD APPLAUDS SCOPES' DEFENSE; STATE APOLOGIZES FOR HARSH WORDS; JUDGE PROBES LEAK

DAYTON, Tenn., July 15.—Sue K. Hicks, youngest of the local prosecuting attorneys, demanded the court prohibit the defense's constant objections to the daily prayer, when the trial of John Scopes opened before Judge Raulston today.

Judge Raulston repeated his declaration that the prayer was a custom in his court and that he did not feel it would influence any person in the case.

Crowd Applauds Hayes.

Clarence Darrow, ranking defense attorney, made the formal exception to Raulston's ruling. It was entered on the record.

Some of the bad feeling between lawyers was removed when Attorney General A. Thomas Stewart arose to apologize to Arthur Garfield Hayes for his "shut your mouth" statement made during yesterday's session. Stewart said he was "very much ashamed" for his discourteous remark. A burst of applause greeted Stewart's statement.

"I accept the apology," said Hayes, "if the state's attorney will refrain from further reference to the states from which defense counsel came."

The crowd applauded Hayes.

Investigate Leak.

The court then renewed his investigation of the "scoop" carried yesterday by the International News Service and printed in the DAILY WORKER, revealing that his decision would uphold the constitutionality of the Tennessee anti-evolution law. Raulston called Richard J. Beamish, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee of newspapermen, which was appointed to investigate the International News Service story.

Report on News Leak.

Beamish submitted the following report:

"The committee appointed by your honorable court to investigate a reported news leak of the substance of your honor's opinion upon the motion to quash the indictment of John T. Scopes respectfully reports: That it has ascertained that the brief bulletin to the effect that the decision would uphold the indictment was based upon information which the sender of the bulletin believed to be truthful.

"That the sender did not obtain this information from your honor's stenographer, nor in any improper and unethical manner.

"We recommend that no good ground exists for further investigation and that the sender of the bulletin be not disturbed in his relations with the court."

Philip Kinsley, Chicago Tribune, a member of the committee, did not sign the report.

"I think the court is entitled to know where the information came from?" said Judge Raulston.

"Upon investigation, we found that the information came from the court," said Beamish, as the crowd laughed.

"How? What's that?"

Reporter Used "Strategem."

"The young man met the judge entering a local hotel," Beamish continued. He then recited a conversation between the judge and this correspondent.

"Will court continue tomorrow?" Beamish said this correspondent inquired. "And your honor, you answered 'yes.'

"The reporter knew that court could not continue if you quashed the indictment. He therefore made a careful deduction that you intended to rule against the defense motion and based his story upon that."

The court thereupon called this correspondent to the stand and asked him whether he intended to "use strategem" upon the judge. When the reporter denied any intended trickery, the judge dropped the matter.

At this point Clarence Darrow, ranking defense attorney, arose and protested to the court against having the "religion of any of the lawyers in this case being made known to the jury." The court ruled in his favor.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

KANSAS CITY, MO.—July 15, 8 p. m., 12th and Forest. Speakers: L. Q. Sarimiento (Filipino), Siso Ogino (Japanese), Thurber Lewis (English). Also Chinese, Mexican and Negro speakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—July 15, Labor Lyceum, 376 William St. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cosmopolitan Club, July 16. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ZEIGLER, ILL.—July 16, 7 p. m., Pavilion Park, open air meeting. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Friday, July 17, 8 p. m., Washington Park. Speakers to be announced later.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 17, 1814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Rebecca Grecht.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—July 17 at 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St. Speaker Wm. F. Dunne.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—July 17 at 6 p. m. Union Park, 17th and Broadway, open air demonstration. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—July 17. United Front Meeting. Auspices: Kuo Min Tang, Civil Liberties Union, Japanese Workers Association, Workers Party, at Music Arts Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Friday, July 17, 8 p. m., Grand Fraternity Hall, Sixteenth and Arch.

W. FRANKFORT, ILL.—July 18, 7:30 p. m., at Band Stand. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

SEATTLE, WASH.—July 18. Speaker, N. H. Tallentire.

DULUTH, MINN.—Sunday, July 19, 2 p. m., Fairmont Park, 71st Ave. W. Speaker, C. A. Hathaway.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Sunday, July 19, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sunday, July 19, 4 p. m., Boston Common Mall. Speaker, Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

PORTLAND, ORE.—July 19, at 8 p. m. Workers Party Hall, 227 Yambiell St. Speaker, Stanley J. Clark.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.—July 19, 9 a. m., 2 blocks north of high school. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Monday, July 20, 7:30 p. m., Building Trades Council Hall. Speaker, T. R. Sullivan.

AKRON, OHIO.—July 20, 7:30 p. m., 601 So. Main St. Speaker, John Brahtin.

CHICAGO, ILL.—July 21, 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Speakers: Foster, Chi (Chinese), Cirilo Manat (Filipino), Max Shachtman (Young Workers League).

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m., Deutsche House, 444 Rice St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

'PEACE PACT' A PLAN TO KNIFE SOVIET UNION

German Reply to Be Ready Next Friday

BERLIN, Germany, July 15—The German cabinet, after much disagreement" between foreign minister Stresemann and other cabinet members, has drafted a tentative reply to the French note on the basis of a treaty between Germany and the allies.

The socialist leaders are reported to be playing their usual role of servants of the capitalists, in supporting the "security pact" proposed as a means whereby the German and English capitalists can form an alliance against the Soviet Union.

Stresemann has disagreed with Schiele, nationalist minister of the interior, over the proposed reply. Schiele demands a note which makes it clear that Germany will not relinquish its demands for more territory on its eastern frontier. Stresemann favors a more conciliatory reply.

Stresemann's real purpose is to break the Rapallo treaty with the Soviet Union, and join hands with the anti-Soviet nations. It is hoped by the German capitalists to buy support from the U. S. and English capitalists by agreeing to oppose the Soviet Union.

There will be a final sitting on Germany's reply Friday at which the cabinet, the premiers of the federated states, and the reichstag's foreign relations committee will confer.

Boston Mass Meeting Sunday for China and Soviet Russia Aid

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.— The great mass meeting to voice the cry of American labor for the slogans "Hands Off China" and "Stand by Soviet Russia" will be held in Boston on Sunday, July 19, at 4 p. m., in the Boston Common Hall.

Earl Browder, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and editor of the Workers' Monthly will be the principal speaker. All workers of Boston and vicinity are invited.

Discuss Evolution at Minneapolis Open Air Meeting Sunday

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—The burning question of evolution will be discussed on Sunday eve, July 19, at Washington Square (seven corners). John Gabriel Soltis will speak on the "Principles of Evolution and the Working Class." There will also be other speakers. The meeting is arranged by the Workers (Communists) Party.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 15—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.85¾; cable 4.86⅛. France, franc demand 4.68½; cable 4.69. Belgium franc demand 4.63; cable 4.63½. Italy, lira demand 3.68¾; cable 4.69. Sweden, krone, demand 26.83; cable 26.86. Norway, krone 17.83; cable 17.85. Denmark, krone 20.73; cable 20.75. German, mark not quoted. Shanghai, tael 78½; cable not quoted.

THREE THOUSAND DEAD IN FLOODS THAT SWEEP TWO KOREAN PROVINCES

TOKIO, July 15—Three thousand are dead in the Korean floods sweeping the southern and eastern provinces, according to estimates printed today by the Japanese language newspapers.

Relief trains have been sent from Seoul with supplies for the thousands made homeless by the high waters.

ECKENER URGES JOINT U. S. AND GERMAN DRIVE BY DIRIGIBLE FOR THE NORTH POLE IN THE SPRING

BERLIN, July 15.—America today was asked to join Germany in a dirigible expedition to the North Pole, each country to fly its own giant airship, but with the two keeping constant touch and assisting and supplementing each other.

The invitatino was extended by Dr. Hugo Eckener, pilot in its trans-Atlantic delivery of the naval dirigible Los Angeles.

In answer to a question as to the size of the Polar dirigible, Dr. Eckener said:

"If, as I believe, America will fill the gas bag with helium, it should be between 120,000 and 130,000 cubic meters capacity, while the German vessel, filled with hydrogen should be between 100,000 and 110,000 cubic meters in size."

He would leave the details of construction and co-operation to those in charge of the trip.

Both airships must be equipped to land in water and ice, which he thinks, could be done with complete safety. He believes exploring groups could be left on the ice and later picked up by the airships.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 15.—Parties of Swedish workers have been formed to travel in the Soviet Union and study its structure. The Esthonian government has refused a group of 300 workers permission to travel thru Reval enroute to Moscow.

New Red Trail Is Blazed for Workers' Rule from Moscow to Peking, China

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Soviet aviators rest their scarlet-bannered planes in Peking, seat of the government of North China. They have brought them successfully thousands of miles over mountains, fertile fields and arid deserts, over broad lakes and rivers from Soviet Moscow.

It took them a month to make the trip. They were in no hurry. They stopped off occasionally to receive the welcome of the countryside thu which they passed. Their main business was to survey an air route thru Siberia and across the Gobi desert to China. The ministries of war and marine of the Chinese government sent delegates to welcome them as they neared their oriental goal.

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This will no doubt prove new cause for hysterical utterances in the House of Commons at London, and in the chambers of deputies at Paris and Rome. It might also in the congress at Washington, if it were in session. But where congress fails, Secretary of State Kellogg makes up in his scurryings from Washington to the summer white house at Swampscott, Mass. For the Union of Soviet Republics is cementing new and inseparable ties with restless China.

The four airplanes that sailed the skies from Moscow to Peking are but harbingers of the great fleets to come, that will bring closer labor in Europe and Asia.

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Take the flight from Peking to Dayton, Tenn., and in the city of the anti-evolution trial you will find "Scrutator," the writer of the Chicago Tribune, turning out copy to the effect that, "the fight between science and obscurantism has been a matter of establishing better communications between men, provinces and nations."

This writer argues that all is well with the world, in spite of Bryan and ultra-fanatics in religion, because Indian trails and arduous roads along river courses are being superseded by macadam highways for fast automobiles. It is urged that everything favors "highspeed civilization" as against "oxcart culture."

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But the Chicago Tribune specialist treads on dangerous reasoning. It has not helped the mountaineers of Tennessee much to come up off the Indian trail onto an auto speedway. One of the members of the Scopes jury can neither read nor write. The coal fields of Tennessee, like those of Kentucky to the north and Alabama to the south, are unorganized, furnishing non-union coal to scab on the union coal in the northern states, thus beating down the standard of living, in spite of all capitalism's "highspeed civilization."

All the intricate machinery contrived by modern inventive genius has been, or is being introduced into China, to be used in exploiting the Chinese workers. The industrial slavery thus imposed has been so degrading that the Chinese have joined in militant protest against all their oppressors.

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It is not enough that new things should come into the world, the radio instead of the old family almanac, the smooth-surfaced highway instead of the Indian trail, the huge industrial machine in place of the small hand tools. Something else must happen before the masses can benefit. The masses must be the masters. They must dominate their own destiny. They must own the industrial machine instead of being owned by it.

That is the message that the scarlet-bannered airplanes coming down out of the sky upon Peking brought to the Chinese working masses from Red Moscow. It was the message of human liberation that is dangerous to those who believe in, defend and fight for human degradation under the wages system.

The night airmail that flies between Chicago and New York, carrying the stocks and bonds, the correspondence of robber business, everything in aid of bigger profits, means little to the American workers and poor farmers, except that it oils the machinery of plunder that is taking the wealth they produce.

But the airlane along which the Soviet planes fly from Moscow to Peking, is one of the roads that leads from the proletarian victory today of the Russian masses to the world proletarian victory of the morrow; one of the roads that progresses toward the new civilization—toward Communism.

British Coal Miners Reject Wage Cut and the Longer Workday

(Continued from page 1)

Traitors Cannot Stop Miners

Strong influence of yellow socialists and union reactionaries were brought to bear upon the miners to get them to accept the government's proposed court of inquiry or to meet the terms of the owners, but these influences were unavailing.

In officially announcing its decision the federation said it would inform the government it could not accept another court of inquiry "having for its object the ascertainment of whether miners' wages shall be reduced or their hours extended." The announcement added that the federation would meet the ownesr in open conference as soon as the owners should withdraw their proposals for lower wages or longer hours.

General Council Supports

The gravest of crises may soon grip the British isles, as the great body of organized labor in England is supporting the coal miners. The general council of the Trade Union Congress has pledged its full support—which means more than the empty words of similar officials in the American Federation of Labor.

Also, Friday will see a conference of the "Big Five" unions involving the greatest forces in the British movement, including the railwaymen, transport workers, engineers, miners and general workers. Last month a fighting alliance proposed by the miners was defeated by the yellow socialists, and the employers of all the world crowed over the "rejection of the reds" by British labor. Whether their joy is to be short lived or not may soon be determined.

In any event a coal miners strike seriously threatening British capitalism with dire consequences, may come at the end of July when the differences may turn into strike.

SCOTT MUST HANG ON SON'S BIRTHDAY IS RULING OF STATE

Russell Scott must hang on Friday, as the result of a ruling handed down at Springfield by the division of paroles and pardons, denying the plea of Scott's attorney, Leslie Whelan, and Catherine Scott, the doomed man's wife, for executive clemency.

Scott, who is now in the county jail here, will be hanged on the birthday of his nine-year old son, Robert. His lawyers asked that the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment on the ground that the evidence against Scott was not convincing. Scott was convicted of killing a drug store clerk in a loop robbery.

FOELL GETS JOB AS INJUNCTION JUDGE IN STRIK

Hearing in Struggle o Amalgamated Today

(Continued from page 1

when it comes to injunctions again unions.

When the I. L. G. W. was strike, Sullivan had the petitions the bosses for injunction. But he b came so notoriously an injunctio making machine for the bosses, th he turned the I. L. G. W. over Judge Foell who promptly issu any and all injunctions asked for.

Mass Violation in the Offing.

Sullivan and Foell are as close Siamese twins on anti-union injun tions. So the strikers can tight up their belts and hitch up the trousers—the men, of course—for mass violation of the inevitable ord against "certain kinds" of picketin

If the present spirit is sustained and it ought to be—the strikers w win against all these things. An stance of the fighting blood of t pickets occurred when yesterd morning Mrs. Frank Cicala was rested because she and some oth women decided that the date betwe a slugger and a scab on the corn was an unlawful assembly so far the union was concerned and endea ored to convince them of it.

Nothing Beats the A. C. W. Strike

At the strike meeting, the enthu asm of the strikers was unabate even by Manager Levin's speec which started out reasonably we but which wandered around and ally found itself in some talk abo "My country 'tis of thee." But n even bum speeches, the hot weath the sluggers, the cops or the Unit Garment scabs can squelch the str ers and defeat their strike.

The strikers feel assured that n only the whole Amalgamated a particularly their New York bro ers and sisters who are fighting t same battle a thousand miles aw against the same boss for the sa union, support them, but that t members of organized labor in g eral, and its most active militants the Trade Union Educational Leag are stirring the labor movement an understanding that the fight the A. C. W. against the open sh here is a fight in which all must interested and concerned.

There can be no talk hereaf about the interests of the New Y members being of no concern to members in Chicago, nor any atten on the part of bosses or anyone e to divide the workers by shops a tell each shop's workers they sho ignore the interests and conditions those in other shops.

Working Class Unity Leading Iss

The strikers against the open sh I. T. C. and J. L. Taylor compan are getting a first class lesson in cl struggle, learning that the intere of workers and employers are alw opposed, that the interests of wo ers everywhere and at all times their interests and that they sho concern themselves with the w being and the trials of the wh working class.

Victory Comes Only By Struggle

And they are learning that gr fact, sometimes forgotten or negle ed by even some union members a officials, that only by organized m struggle against the employing cl can the workers gain better co tions, or even keep what they h had.

DAUGHERTY BOASTS OF HIS ATTACK ON LABOR WHILE IN THE CABINET

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15 In a leter to the Ohio Bar Assoc tion former Attorney General Har Daugherty boasts of "two oustan ing acts" of the department of ju tice during his stay in office.

"First the securing of the injun tion in the shopcrafts railro strike for which my impeachme was demanded by radicals and re Second, my refusal to turn over an unauthorized, Red-controlled, called investigation committee the United States senate the co dential files of the government."

Give this copy to your sh mate.

C'mon Over!

If you have a day, an hour, or a minute to spare—why, c'mon over. There is so much work piled up on the small force in our office that we need your help so very badly, to insert letters, address, seal and stamp envelopes and ever so many other little jobs that have us swamped. If you volunteer your services that's a fine way to help the DAILY WORKER. We'll be glad to see you—so just for fun, c'mon over!

ONS
PORT
LABOR

Troops Be
gainst Strike

S H. DOLSEN.
Correspondent)

CO, July 15.— That
onservative workers
d of their oppressed
rs in other nations
is explained to
t in the response
the unionist guild
he appeal sent by
ns of this state for
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n its intervention in
e appeal was reprinted in
issue of the Worker.
ior to the circulation of this
the guild, which is a Chin-
g class organization, a reso-
manding the withdrawal of
troops had been introduced
local labor council by dele-
n the Waiters' Union. The
was promptly referred to
il's law and legislative com-
e burial ground for most
e measures.

A Surprise.

yone's surprise, the commit-
ver, reported out at the next
ssion a substitute resolution,
hile toning down all direct
of the government (how the
ates love their "dear" Uncle
evertheless did call for a
non-interference in China.
mored that an editorial on
ion in the Orient, appearing
Labor Clarion, the organ of
council, was directly filched
ditor from the New York Na-
published by him as his own.
ent the exposure of his plagi-
the floor of the central labor
e editor, according to this ac-
greed not to oppose a resolu-
subject.

odies Follow Council.

us come about that the San
Labor Council, reactionary
has thus taken the lead on
icular issue. Almost equally
has been the fact that
afterwards the Building
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**Favor "Hands Off
China."**

resolution has been
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Painters No. 19 and
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o. 48, Cigarmakers No. 228,
Laborers No. 520, Carpen-
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164, Millmens No. 42, and
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of the state are being cir-
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Labor
Pedro Hurt

ANGELES, July 15—Tuna can-
erations are increasing at San
nd Long Beach and trouble be-
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Year after year there is
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sardines are handled. Employ-
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t San Pedro organization of
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ting Caused "Quake."

SVILLE, Ill., July 15.—Re-
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ADVERTISEMENT OF SCAB MINES PROVES NON-UNION CONDITIONS NO HEAVEN, SAY PROGRESSIVES

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee)

The wail of the officers of the Union Mine Workers of America who are continually bellowing about the difficulties encountered in attempting to organize the Kentucky miners, as an excuse to cover up their treachery and inefficiency, are answered by a desperate appeal for scabs by the Kentucky Coal operators in far off Texas.

The appeal itself is proof of the Progressive Miners' committee's statement that the miners in Kentucky and West Virginia not only desire organization but shows also that it is becoming impracticable to operate the mines with the present set of inexperienced men, and further proves that all that is required is a proper organizational drive.

A Weapon Against Non-Union Talk

The exposition of the prices and conditions in the appeal for scabs carry a tale that gives to every miner in the country a weapon to crush non-union sentiment.

The quotation of figures of prices and working conditions are misleading to the uninitiated, but even if true, it shows a deplorable condition in the Kentucky field.

Heading their advertizement is the following: "No gas. Open carbide lamps used. Coal 4½ feet thick with 45 cents per ton for pick mining. In the center of this coal is a slate 18 to 20 inches thick."

Note that the coal is but 3 feet thick when the slate is taken out.

The miners will notice the difference in wages in Kentucky and the union field. Pick mining in Illinois, for instance, is a seam 8 to 10 feet high is paid at the rate of $1.04 per ton. "In the Kentucky field," the advertisement states, "The miners lay their own track." In the union mines, the track is laid by tracklayers who are paid at the rate of $7.50 per eight hours day.

Proof of Progressive Committee's Statements

Thruout the advertisement carried at the Texas labor agencies, a complete proof of all the Progressive Miners' committee has said is evident. The shacks are rented for $10.00 per month, so the ads states, with board for single men at $40.00 per month.

The ad also claims the mines are non-union, never have any trouble, and have never been known to strike. Miners furnish their own powder, and are given broom to brush up slate before shooting down the coal, which is all true, and carries a tale of woe to experienced miners.

"No Trouble" At All.

The miners are certainly non-union when such starvation prices and rotton working conditions are permitted. "No trouble." "Never known to strike"—that is true. Any individual who refuses to meekly submit is instantly discharged, and escorted from the camp in the loving care of company gunmen and drunken thugs.

The miners pay for their own powder. If they have anything left they go to the coal company moving picture show. The coal company owns the town, in fact it owns the very life of the undreground slaves.

Tribute is paid to the coal companies in the form of rent, "pluck me" and "grab all" stores. Also belonging to the coal companies the doctors, lawyers and preachers, likewise in the pay of the black diamond operators are sheriffs and thugs and the poor miners are the victims.

Wise Ones Stay Away

Is it any wonder the barons of Kentucky have to go away to Texas to advertise for miners? Not at all, because the men surrounding that unhappy field know of the awful conditions existing there and refuse as far as possible to stay outside it."

Kentucky miners arriving in Texas explained to Texas miners the awful conditions, unfolding a tale of hardships and persecution that will work well against Kentucky operators' propaganda.

They further state the U. M. W. of A. officials would have no trouble to organize those men should they go in there with a militant campaign and determination to win.

The Progressive Miners have continuously pointed out that the miners in Kentucky and West Virginia demand organization, and the same can be accomplished, if desired, by the officials of the U. M. W. of A.

Let them lead a campaign in that field, go right into it with an army of organizers and fight for the union instead of leading a bunch of lawyers in court rooms, and success will crown the effort.

Miners are not organized in Kentucky law courts.

OAKLAND SHOWS UNITED FRONT TO AID CHINA

Unites Workers of All Races

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OAKLAND, Cal., July 15.—The first meeting ever held in this city at which Chinese, Japanese, and American speakers spoke from the same platform, was held here Sunday and drew a crowded house. A pleasantly surprising feature was the large number of Chinese workers who attended and their close attention to the Communist exploitation of Chinese events.

Clarence Tobey, of the English branch acted as chairman. Miss Alice Sum, president of the Unionist Guild and Cham Sut Yeu, secretary of the guild and editor of Kung Sing, a Chinese labor paper, presented the situation from the Chinese standpoint. Their interpretation of the part which the movement in that country plays in relation to the world-wide labor struggle showed their study of Marxian economics.

The solidarity of Japanese labor with their struggling brothers of China was eloquently told by a young Japanese student, Kenotsu, and interpreted by Shiji Matsui, of Berkeley.

Comrade Dolsen very clearly presented in English the Communist position toward the Chinese situation and brought out how closely related were the interests of workers of all countries.

A resolution calling for the removal of American troops and war ships from China was introduced and passed unanimously. Copies were sent to the president of the U. S. A. and to the California congressmen. The resolution is the same that was passed recently by a number of labor unions in the Bay district.

A collection of $37.81 was taken, which, after expenses are deducted, will leave a substantial sum for Chinese relief. Nearly ten dollars' worth of literature was sold and a new member obtained for the party.

Oakland Communists are quite pleased with the successful meeting and are following it up with street meetings every Tuesday night, 7:30 p. m., at 10th and Broadway.

Look for It in the DAILY WORKER
BEGINNING SATURDAY, JULY 25

RUSSIA TODAY
THE OFFICIAL REPORT
of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia
Sent by the
Trade Union Congress General Council of England

EVERYDAY
this great document on every phase of life in Soviet Russia by an impartial official body of British Labor will be published serially in a uniform half-page instalment that will enable you to clip and preserve it in one book. Maps and graphic charts will be included.

At Special Rates
During the month of July, two special subscription offers to the DAILY WORKER are being made:

OFFER NO. 1
A two months' sub to the DAILY WORKER for $1.00.
Just the thing to enable every worker to begin reading this great historical document of British Labor.

OFFER NO. 2
A three months' sub and two books.
1.—The State & Revolution, by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin).
2.—The Theory & Practice of Leninism, by I. Stalin.
ALL FOR $2.00.
($2.50 in Chicago).

CLIP THIS COUPON!
Publication of RUSSIA TODAY Begins on Saturday, July 25th.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
For the enclosed $.......... send the DAILY WORKER.... beginning for.............months (And the two books offered..............)
to:
NAME ....
STREET ....
CITY .... STATE..............

WORKERS' CONQUEST OF THE FILM!

A Pamphlet by Willi Muenzenberg, International Secretary, International Workers' Aid.

Summarized by WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

An excellent pamphlet of 28 pages of text and 16 pages of pictures gives the most detailed study yet attempted of the experiences of the Communist movement in the field of film propaganda, and opens new vistas for its extension to even the far corners of the earth. The writer, Willi Muenzenberg, has had a broader experience in this new field of activity than any other man in the international movement, and his deep basis in other branches of Communist work—youth, politics, relief, etc.—guarantees against any narrow conception of the work.

• • • •

THE film is a new power which in some countries has already achieved greater significance than the press itself. The medium of the visual image influences its patrons far more strongly and persuasively than does the printed word its readers, and even numerically those reached by the cinema bid fair to outstrip those who read the daily papers.

As was the case with many other weapons of struggle, the workers were the last to take up the film and seek to put the new medium to their own use. It is not so long ago that social-democratic leaders, in common with other bourgeois ideologists, opposed the films on the ground of their competition with the stage, their flattering of "public taste" and destruction of literary standards. Only after the war were timid and ineffectual attempts made ot put the film to labor's use. In 1922 the A. D. G. B. (all German Federation of Trade Unions) tried without much success to produce and show socialistic working class pictures. In the main the labor organizations, and even the Communist parties and organizations have left this most effective means of propaganda and agitation unopposedly in the hands of their enemy, which fully exploited them with nationalist and monarchist propaganda.

THE German film industry reflects clearly the general political trend. During the mounting wave of the monarchist movement which culminted openly in the election of Hindenburg there was a deluge of monarchist and nationalist films.

It would be interesting to determine, statistically, in how many theaters, during the few weeks prior to the presidential bye-election, such propaganda films were shown. The film is extensively used by our enemy to create prejudice against Soviet Russia, as for example the picture "Todesreigen," which shamelessly concots a wholely fanciful and invented tale of atrocities of the Soviet government against the Russian workers. This was shown for months and spread its poison everywhere. In some industrial centers, notably in Leipsig, the class-conscious workers became so enraged that they smashed the projectors and burned up the films.

Such protest, while entirely understandable, is ineffective. It recalls the infancy of capitalism when the artisans, feeling their livelihood threatened by the new machines, destroyed them. Not machine breaking, but machine conquest and turning to the service of the labor movement, is needed. One of the most important tasks confronting Communist parties on the field of agitation and propoganda is the conquest of this supremely effective propaganda weapon, until now the monopoly of the ruling class, we must wrest it from them and turn it against them.

Picture and Film in the Revolutionary Movement

The printed and spoken word are well known in our propaganda arsenal. But not so long ago the use of the picture was utterly unknown in daily, youth paper, woman's paper, book, phamphlet or anywhere. Fortunately this has been improved during the past two years, altho still in limited extent.

In Germany alone our enemy controls hundreds of illustrated papers, in Berlin we see daily numerous papers with special pictorial supplements. The picture is most tellingly effective in reaching the mind of the child, the youth, the great mass of primitively thinking, unorganized, indifferent workers and peasants—the very element we must win. Right in the factory the illustrated paper is far easier to sell to the indifferent worker. By means of post cards, photo-collections, and similar means also the picture should be used to popularize the leading figures in the labor world as against the hero worship of the bourgeois military idols. Lantern slides also make possible the presentation of our message in most plastic and convincing form.

While a start, altho a humble one, has been made on all the forgoing fields, practically nothing has been done to put the film into our arsenal of agitation and propaganda weapons. Very correctly the enlarged executive of the Communist International, in March, 1925, called attention to this shortcoming, and instructed all affiliated to concern themselves much more than formerly in turning this weapon to their service. It is well known that Lenin held that "...of all the arts the motion picture is for us the most important." And that Zinoviev said: "The motion picture in the hands of the bourgeoisie is their strongest means for fooling and misleading the masses. In our hands it can and must become a mighty weapon of Communist propaganda and mass enlightenment."

Of the great masses that day in and day out fill the picture theaters, eighty to ninety per cent are workers. To make available the film as a means of winning their support for us is one of the most pressing tasks of our movement. We can expose the social-democratic traitors, we can gibbet the militarists. And, speaking positively, we can present the aims and struggles of the Communist movement and the revolutionary workers' organizations. A film showing the life of a young worker, beaten and mistreated in school, coming into contact with the Communist Youth movement, finding in it a champion and joining its ranks and its activity—such a film would exert great suggestive power on thousands of juveniles and bring them closer to our movement. Similarly the experience of an adult worker, going from country to country and finding everywhere the same exploitation of capitalism in a thousand forms, showing the international scope of the class struggle and the need of the fighting organization of the workers, the Communist International."

Of course we realize that colossal censorship and economic difficulties stand in the way. But much ground would be gained if every Communist Party were now equipped to show the workers of its country a monthly news film of the latest occurrences in Soviet Russia. There must no longer be any country in which the Communists do not make extensive propagandist use of the motion picture.

FOSTER SPEAKS JULY 17 AT NEW YORK MEETING

NEW YORK, July 15.—Under the slogans of "Hands Off China," "Stand by Soviet Russia," thousands of New York workers will demonstrate their opposition to American and world imperialism, and show their support of Soviet Russia at a huge open air mass meeting arranged by the Workers Party, District 2, for Friday evening, July 17, 6 p. m., at 17th street and Union Square.

The demonstration has been called for 6 p. m., at a corner near the center of New York's industrial markets, so as to reach the broadest masses of workers.

William Z. Foster, will be the chief speaker. In addition prominent local speakers will analyze the present events in the imperialist game for world power, and explain the Communist position.

Workers of New York. Come en masse to Union Square and 17th street on Friday, 6 p. m. Denounce the imperialism of the United States. Show your support of Soviet Russia. Make the open air mass meeting on July 17 a gigantic demonstration against imperialism and for workers' rule.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the **DAILY WORKER**. Order a bundle to **distribute there.**

DUNNE TO SPEAK AT MINNEAPOLIS MEETING, JULY 21

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—On Tuesday evening, July 21, William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER and one of the outstanding Communists of America, will address a meeting at the Finnish Hall, 1317 Western avenue, on the situation in China.

Dunne is thoroly familiar with the Chinese question, having recently written a series of illuminating articles on the subject.

The workers of Minneapolis will not enjoy the opportunity to again hear Dunne very soon. Therefore, don't miss this chance and hear Dunne on the great question of China and Soviet Russia.

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MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—Under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist league, a splendid meeting was held at Washington Square. Over six hundred workers took part. John Gabriel Soltis spoke on the ramifications of imperialism. Herbert Alberga, a Negro worker from New York, spoke on the Negro question of America, detailing to the workers the sufferings and horrors of Negro life under American capitalism.

C. A. Hathaway talked on the plans of capitalism for the next war.

A good quantity of literature was sold and many copies of the DAILY WORKER were disposed of.

SOVIET GRAIN CROP BETTER THAN EXPECTED

Demand for Modern Farm Machinery

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—On the 25th of June the Narkomsem (department of agriculture) of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic had the following information from the Central Bureau of Statistics:

The crop in Ukraina is estimated at 925,000,000 poods (pood 36.1 American pounds.) The amount of crop intended for export has increased from 240 to 275 million poods. Ukraina will export 40 per cent of the total grain exports of the U. S. S. R.

The seeded area of this year will be 5.5 per cent greater than in 1924 and will be equal to 87 per cent of that of 1916. The conditions of the harvest is as follows: Winter rye—3.2; winter wheat—2.8; spring wheat—3.1; oats—3.3.

According to the new budget of the Narkomsem the salary of agricultural inspectors, agriculturalists, and other workers in the field will be increased by 78 per cent. This season the department is expecting a profit of 81,000,000 rubles. In 1924 the profit amounted to 76,000,000 rubles. Most of the increased profit has been due to the increase in forest products.

In connection with the good results of the harvest a big demand for agricultural machineries is expected, especially for tractors. In many provinces the demand is already larger than the co-operative and state organizations can supply.

Increase of Non-Grain Products. The following increases of non-grain products of this season of 1924 are given out by Narkomsem: Corn, 826,900 desiatins—increase 22.4 per cent. Peas and lentils, 846,100 desiatins—decrease 6 per cent. Potatoes, 2,001,000 desiatins—increase 6.2 per cent. Flax, 1,066,000 desiatins—increase 17.7 per cent. Hemp, 574,800 desiatins—increase 13.2 per cent. Sun-flower, 1,536,900 desiatins—increase 12.8 per cent. Grass, 1,206,900 desiatins—increase 31.8 per cent. Others, 765,100 desiatins—increase 2 per cent.

Improvement in Transporation. The handling of the season crops this year will be greatly facilitated. It will be possible to load 20,000 cars per day, which is 25 per cent more than was possible in 1924. This is the equivalent of 80 per cent of the pre-war loading rate.

Sugar Beet Crop. During the present season approximately 440,000 desiatins (desiatin 2.7 acres) of sugar beets were planted. It is estimated that each desiatin will produce about 750 poods of beet. Thus the new crop should yield 19,000,000 poods of sugar.

According to Narkomsem the peasants of the European port of the R. S. F. S. R. were given the use of 12,200,000 desiatins of forest lands. By the end of the present year this area will have been extended to 13,000,000 desiatins.

Depots for Agricultural Machinery. In pre-war days Russia had 1,800 depots from which agricultural machinery was distributed to the peasantry. The present number of depots under the Soviet government amounts to 110. During the present year this number will be augmented to [illegible] and it is expected that during the next year 600 more will be opened, thus bringing the number of depots to the pre-war figures.

Y. W. L. Activities

Friday, July 17—Area Branch No. 1—Activity Meeting, Room 505, [illegible] W. Washington street. Special feature—Anti-Militarist Activity.

Area Branch No. 2—Activity Meeting, 1910 W. Roosevelt Road, 8 p. m. Special feature—Anti-Militarist Activity.

Area Branch No. 5—Activity Meeting, 19 S. Lincoln St., 8 p. m. Special feature—Anti-Militarist Activity.

Area Branch No. [illegible]—Activity Meeting, 2613 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m. Special feature—Anti-Militarist Activity.

Sunday, July 19—RED SUNDAY—All League members must report at stations assigned them for getting subs. More particulars elsewhere in the paper.

Schedule

Monday—W. P. Hall [illegible]
Tuesday—B. E. C. of [illegible] No. 2
Wednesday—Party [illegible] leaflets at Printing Industry [illegible]
Thursday—Branch No. [illegible]
Friday—All branches meet. Get speaker to appear on anti-militarist Sunday—Red Sunday.

Things for Consideration

If convention on 22nd [illegible] have election of delegates this week. Saturday afternoon need volunteers to get out Red Sunday [illegible]. Arrange for sample copies.

Agenda for the meeting of the 21st so that publicity could be sent out.

Get together with representative to it.

Next meeting of the [illegible] executive.

Cicero—Pullman leaflets

BANKERS FORM COSSACK FORCE AGAINST WORKER

Minnesota "Rangers" Armed With Shot-Guns

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15—During the past 12 years, the master class of Minnesota has persistently sought to have the Minnesota state legislature pass a state cossack law. It failed every time in its efforts.

The farmers as well as the workers, always offered the stiffest opposition to the passage of the cossack bill.

Broke Up Farmers' Meetings.

At the time when the non-partisan league was a militant organization, the farmers of this state obtained a good taste of the brutal methods of the home guards.

Their meetings were broken up, and active members were brutalized in the most inhuman fashion. Intimidation was rampart. Czarism paled into a tame thing compared to these infamous home guards. Consequently, the farmers of Minnesota, who are among the most progressive in America, are bitterly opposed to the cossack idea.

Their representatives in the legislature dare not support that iron heel measure.

Bankers Organize Cossack Army.

The bankers have, therefore, decided to organize a state cossack army. At the annual convention of the Minnesota State Bankers Ass'n., held at Duluth organization units of the "Minnesota County Rangers" were authorized. It is planned to organize three thousand members, F. P. Fellows, secretary of the association, declared.

"Robber" Camouflage.

The ostensible aim of this cossack band, is to chase bank robbers and hold-up men. This is the customary camouflage that goes with the outfit, a product of the hypocrisy of the babbitry. Of course, it would not do to be honest and straight forward in the matter.

But every farmer and worker, who is conscious of the struggle against the domination of capitalism, knows full well that the first and major task of these so-called "County Rangers," will be the suppression of the rise of the farmers and workers toward the sunlight of economic freedom.

Every farmer and worker of the state, who has taken an active part in the class war upon the master class, knows that the organization of "rangers" by the bankers, is the definite outcome of their fight for a state cossack law in the last 12 years.

What the legislature would not do for them, they have undertaken to do for themselves.

Armed with Shot Guns.

Under the plan, all "rangers" will be sworn in as deputy sheriffs and will be armed with sawed-off shot-guns and revolvers. Thus, if the bankers want to play at rabbits with the farmers they can use the shot gun; otherwise the revolvers may be resorted to. It's a mighty polite civilization, this thing called capitalism.

The farmers and workers of Minnesota are now face to face with a state cossack army. The problem of effective assistance to this fascist gang will very soon be the order o the day for the progressive movements of Minnesota.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BACKS SLAVERY IN AFRICA—REPUDIATES PROFESSOR'S EXPOSURE TO LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The state department has advised the league of nations that it cannot vouch for the competency of Prof. Edward Ross of the University of Wisconsin, who charged that slavery existed in the colonies of Portugal in Africa. Ross' complaint was made direct to the league. The state department today informed the league that Ross did not represent the United States government.

Bryan Helps Hide Capitalist Crimes

(Continued from page 1)

complacent faith in a mythical paradise. As a result of these jolts and jars their minds will begin to see the light of day and the real world they live in.

Religion O. K.'s Slavery.

From their sluggishness and smuggishness will arise a revolting attitude towards the ignorant and primitive lives they are now forced to live because of the mythical chains of christianity that enslave them.

And it is due time that they do revolt against the crimes committed by the christian church, for it is the historical truth that christianity has always O. K.'ed the slavery and wars brought about by the rulers and masters of the enslaved masses. No wonder is it that Bryan is repeatedly praising the ignorant for woe to him if the masses saw thru his trickery and hypocrisy!

The old fairy tale about the poor inheriting the heavens and the rich going to hell is still being preached by Bryan, yet Mr. Bryan is still going wild in his chase for the dollar. By his preaching of bunk to the masses he has amassed not a small fortune.

Christianity Aids Capitalism

A hungry worker can have faith in the bible, but he cannot study science. Therefore so long as modern christianity holds sway over the masses, so long as the Bryans can hypnotize the masses to look towards heaven for their salvation, so long will they remain the victims of the idle plutocrats. But when the masses will revolt and unchain themselves from the ravings of religious fanatics and thus look for their betterment here and now the days of wage slavery will be numbered.

It is therefore quiet obvious that the capitalists are drunk with joy when they can get the legislatures to pass laws barring the teaching of evolution, and at the same time make bible reading in the public schools compulsory. For no matter how rotten the conditions under which the workers toil, and regardless of the starvation wages they receive, the worker who is dominated by the Bryans will always look to heaven for better conditions and for a better day.

Such religiously dominated wage-slaves will always be too blind to demand a higher wage, a shorter working day and better working conditions. Such workers never compose the militant working class who fight for the end of wage slavery.

Would Spread Bigotry

Because of these cold facts the ruling class is anxious for more ignorant and bigoted legislatures to pass such anti-evolution laws as the one under fire in Tennessee. At present several more states are considering enacting similar slave laws, and compel the children of the working class to become imbued with religious bigotry.

With the passing of such legislation we have further indubitable proof that the teachers and professors are not free and dignified and independent (as some budding school worms seem to think) but are simply the mouth-pieces fo the present capitalist and religious domineering classes who rule America today.

Teacher A Wage Slave

The teacher is a wage slave and belongs in the same class with the worker in the mill, factory, and mine. And the sooner he realize it the sooner will he fight for an organization that will fight his battles for higher wages, lower hours and more freedom in the class room, as the trade unions fight for the industrial workers.

Schools Run For Big Business

Upton Sinclair has produced conclusive evidence in his "Goose-Step" and "Goslings" to convince anyone that the schools and colleges are run for the interests of big business. As Dr. Tilasey, district superintendent of the public schools of New York City says: "I do not know any school system in the United States which is run for the benefit of the children. They are all run for the benefit of the gang." And the "gang" is none other than the predatory interests that rule supreme both government and industry.

Children Turned Out By Yard

The schools of this country are run like factories; the children are the raw material and are turned out like biscuits and bolts, completely standardized. The rulers of imperial America hire the teachers for this job of molding your children so that they will make good docile wage slaves. The more reactionary the teacher the better can he repress and suppress the individualism and freedom inherent in your child. The teacher tainted with the least liberalism or radicalism is hounded and spied upon like a thief or traitor.

"We must please the business man, otherwise they will not vote the bonds to keep our schools going," says the Los Angeles superintended of schools. Thus is it true thruout the country. The schools are here to inculcate the children's minds with propaganda of the vilest brand. "My country right or wrong" is the leading motto that is upheld in our public schools.

Perpetual Profit System

As Nicholas Murray Butler, chief master of Columbia University says. The schools must teach that "the duty of one generation is to pass on to the next, unimpaired, the institutions it has inherited from its forbears." In other words what has been and is now is perfect.

Teachers Must Organize

It thus becomes apparent that the teacher must organize into powerful unions if he is desirious of bettering his present measely "salary" and ridding his profession of the cowardice and timidity that is so typical of his profession. He must revolt and demand that his dignity and conscience and liberty and independence be upheld and reckoned with. He must also revolt against the routine and tedious and nerve-wrecking work he is now forced to perform after school hours.

Only in organization can these things become real. For at present the teacher is the docile tool of the orthodox social, religious and economic views that are in sway today. The Scopes trial proves this fact beyond doubt.

NEGROES FIGHT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HOMES

Demand Right to Live Where They Please

WASHINGTON, July 15.—(FP)—Negro families are attempting to find better homes in every section of the country. Their efforts to find suitable places to live make a stirring story, according to Arthur E. Hungerford of the Federal Council of churches. In some cities where they have moved into neighborhoods tenanted by white residents their new homes have been set on fire and in others they have been bombed.

"One of the most surprising incidents in the record," says the report by the commission of race relations, "is of a white congregation singing 'Onward Christian Soldiers' marching to the home of a highly educated Negro who was engaged in important educational work. The leader of the band handed the home-owner a written demand to leave the neighborhood and waited for his reply. The owner said he would remain where he was. The crowd left, but special police protection was needed for some time before the family felt safe in their home.

The Negroes have suffered more from the housing shortage than white persons and are seeking to improve their health and living conditions by leaving alleys and undesirable districts to which they have generally been forced to confine themselves. Negroes have not been permitted to remain unmolested in their own homes. Hoodlums have been permitted to break windows and destroy shrubbery.

Frame-up Artists of California Capitalism Spurned by New Ones

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—Oaks, former chief of police of Los Angeles, is pleading for help and protesting against neglect. Still a member of the police force, he wishes to be pensioned off, but his desires are ignored. His complaints are directed against Heath, present chief of police, who was opposed to Oaks' peculiar methods while in power.

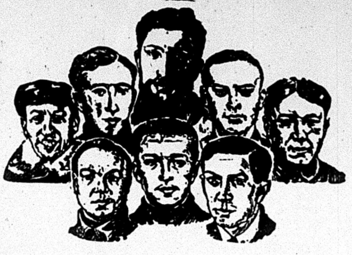
Obedient to the mandarins, Oaks, as chief of police, made a record for frame-up work. Men, suspected of being I. W. W.'s, etc., were brought to him by policemen, warned by him to leave town within 24 hours or be framed (he minced no words) and, in cases of failure to leave, were in short time tried on trumped-up charges, convicted on perjured evidence and sentenced to 1 to 14 years (meaning 14 years) in state prison.

The victims, still imprisoned, are haunted with memories of the spectre of ruthlessness and fraud. But few others remember him.

As soon as he was forced out of police command he was stricken with an incurable ailmen. That is why he strives to be retired and pensioned. Oaks may resign but may not be pensioned. That is to be seen.

Curiously enough, Fickert, former district attorney of San Francisco, who supervised the frame-up of Mooney and Billings, became paralyzed shortly after he was forced out of office. His affliction is similar to the case of Oaks. As his victims vanished behind prison walls, Fickert passed into oblivion as far as the public was concerned.

FROM MOSCOW TO PEKING



Soviet aviators flying from Moscow to Peking. Top row, from left to right: Najdenov, Wolkovoinov, Schmidt, Rodzewich and Kuznetsov. Bottom row, from left to right: Poliakov, Gromov and Stakov.

"LEST WE FORGET" THE VICTIMS OF CAPITALISM AND KLUXERISM OF THE BOURGEOIS DICTATORSHIP

By FRAPIESA.

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—One full year has passed since the San Pedro outrage was committed. The Los Angeles authorities have nothing to show that any punishment has been meted out to the guilty.

Here are the facts: Some working class folks, supposed to have leanings toward socialism, were holding an entertainment in a small hall at San Pedro. There were men, women and children present. Coffee and sandwiches were served. It was a private affair.

American Labor Atrocities.

Suddenly the doors were broken open. Many men, including some in United States navy uniforms, rushed in. They attacked the members of the sociable party and drove men and women into the streets. Having possession of the hall, they demolished furniture.

Upon three children, a boy seven years old and two girls, nine and ten, they upset a boiler of hot coffee, crippling one and disfiguring all three for life.

They carried furniture and stationery into the street, made a pile and fired it. Everything portable in the hall was destroyed.

Above the Law.

At that time H. E. Haldeman was recruiting sailors of the United States war vessels off San Pedro as members of the ku klux klan. This man is head of the Los Angeles K. K. K. and is son of H. M. Haldeman, president of the Better America Federation.

August Vollmer, chief of police of Los Angeles, publicly announced that if the perpetrators of the outrage were not caught and punished, law and order would be jeopardized. A few weeks later he resigned.

Nothing Has Been Done.

Nothing has since been done to bring the offenders to justice. Apparently, in the view of Los Angeles leaders, the crime was not a blot on the record of the city, but rather a feat to be preserved in history.

All indications are that the "men in U. S. naval uniforms" were sailors from the war vessels and under K. K. K. orders and that the outrage was committed by votaries of the klan and federation. It could hardly be expected that they would be bothered by the authorities.

Fighting in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—One man was killed and three were wounded when rival political groups clashed over control of the municipal government in Monterey.

EXECUTIVE OF GERMAN COMMUNISTS REPORTS ON DAWES PLAN FIGHT

BERLIN, Germany, July 15.—The central executive committee of the German Communist Party reported to the party's national congress that masses of workers had been mobilized during the past year to fight against the Dawes plan which aims to oppress the German workers.

Another campaign which received great response was the rallying of the masses to fight the exploitation of the German imperialists who are attempting to regain their pre-war power by forming an alliance with the British capitalistic government.

Military Training Exposed by Y.W.L.; Mass Meeting July 21

Twenty-five thousand leaflets exposing the Citizens Military Training Camps for what they are, are being distributed by the members of the Young Workers League at the largest shops in Chicago, particularly those shops which are directly supporting the C. M. T. C. camps and which are sending their "selected few" workers to the camps with full pay.

Resolutions are being brought up in the unions protesting against these Citizen's Military Training Camps and a big protest mass meeting is being called for Tuesday, July the 21st, at 8 p. m. at the Northwest Hall, corner North Ave. and Western Ave.

All workers who realize the purpose and see the danger of these Citizen's Military Training Camps for the workers of this country are urged to assist to their fullest extent this activity of the Young Workers League.

Korea Homes Submerged

TOKIO, July 15.—Heavy floods in central and south, Korea have submerged 16,000 homes, and a number were killed, it is reported.

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French Bankers Plot New War with Aid of Socia

(Continued from page 1)

arrested because of their opposition to the capitalistic Moroccan war, after Comrade Zinoviev's speech.

The speech follows:

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

Comrades: In certain parts of the world events are now developing which constitute, altho for the time being on a relatively small scale, the precursors of those great upheavals which will undoubtedly take place on a huge scale in the future. One of these is the war in Morocco. In Morocco there is proceeding a typical colonial war which affects only two of the great powers. But in this struggle there are to be seen, as the sun in a drop of water, the outlines of great events which await humanity in the next few years.

In one of his writings just before his death, Comrade Lenin stated that, in about the years 1925 or 1928 a new great world war was to be expected which would cost humanity five to ten times more victims than the war of 1914 tho 1918.

Socialists Again for Robber War.

The events which we are now observing show that this prediction is undoubtedly proving correct. In fact the French Republic, in which the mensheviki who defeated Poincare are in power, a government which calls itself a democratic and a left government, the government of the left bloc, is now carrying on a typical colonial war of plunder and robbery against a little people. One would have expected, after the lessons which the workers of the whole world received in the war of 1914-1918, that even the party of the mensheviki would have shown in this whole affair at least some vestige of shame. Meantime, the whole tragedy of the situation consists in the fact that in the year 1925 the French party of the mensheviki, who constitute a considerable power in France, have the brazenness to repeat word for word that which international menshevism declared at the beginning of the war in the year 1914. The same deception, the same speeches regarding "defending the fatherland," the same false phrases and in reality the same help for the bourgeoisie of their own country.

Imperialism vs. Riffians.

If in the war of 1914 the state of affairs, at least at the commencement, was somewhat confused, if at that time it was not at once quite clear who was the aggressor and what was the question at stake, if at that time there was a tangle of complicated relations, in the present affair in Morocco everything is perfectly clear. Here there can be no two different opinions regarding the causes and the character of the war. On the one side there is a small people, on the other side a great imperialist power, which is attacking a weaker country and is twisting a fresh knot of international conflicts thru which it will be exceedingly difficult to cut. And if in the war of 1914 one still spoke of defending civilization and democracy from the attacks of Russian czarism and such like, we have before us now a perfectly naked example of open robbery. Here no mention whatever is made of defending "culture," of rescuing Europe from czarism and the Cossacks. Here the only fact is that French imperialism is lusting for conquests; it is endeavoring to wrest from a small people, the Riff Kabyles, fresh stretches of territory.

"Democracy" Attacks Colonial Workers.

And therefore, in the summer of 1925, after the victory of the left bloc over Poincare, after the victory of so-called democracy, which has introduced a new era of pacifism, etc., the French bourgeoisie sends its troops to Morocco and begins a new war.

Within the last few days the most prominent representatives of the French parties have, in the press and in parliament, expressed their opinion regarding the events in Morocco. Renaudel states: "With what means does the government hope to end the military operations and to restore peace in Morocco? Right from the first commencement of the occupation of Morocco the socialist party pointed out the danger.

"Who is responsible for the present conflict? We have been attacked (just fancy, France has been atacked!) but who has provoked this attack? My criticism does not give you the right to believe that we are defeatists. The socialist party does not by any means demand the avacuation of Morocco (!) but it will not agree to a war for the sake of fame, a war in which the flower of the manhood of France would perish."

Socialists Support Employers.

Renaudel asks, what is the number of the French troops in Morocco and what losses has France suffered there. He states that the hospitals of Casabblanca are overcrowded with wounded and that there will soon be no place for further wounded. Renandel further states that he is pleased to hear the declaration of Painleve, that as soon as the French have won back their former positions they will cease military operations. Finally, he has found the most important argument against the war: "It is a question of the interests of France. Now, when in France there is a shortage of workers, we shall not agree to fresh victims in Morocco."

Jouhaux Fights Internationalism.

If there were no lack of workers, then the evil would only be half so great, then the hospitals could be filled with fresh wounded. But as (just think) there exists no unemployment in France, but on the contrary a lack of workers, the representatives of the French mensheviki will not agree to permit fresh victims. That is the attitude of the representative of the French "socialist" party. Is this fellow not a traitor, a social chauvinist?

No less interesting is the attitude of Jouhaux. Jouhaux is the president of the French menshevist trade unions, even tho he calls himself a syndicalist. The syndicalists at one time constituted a left wing element, but since the beginning of the war of 1914 they have, just as the mensheviki, gone right over to the side of the bourgeoisie. Before all Jouhaux is overflowing with criticism. Against whom, do you think? The imperialists? Oh no. The Communists! "The so-called internationalism of the leaders of Third International is, in fact, only an

The workers do not support it, in the same way as they are not minded to follow those who wish to extend an adventure and those who dream of fresh conquests. The workers of our country pronounce themselves against any extension of military operations which would have as their aim, to penetrate to the Spanish zone." (Le Peuple of May 23, 1925.)

As you know, a struggle is proceeding in Morocco between the Riff people on the one side, the Spanish bourgeoisie on the other side and the French bourgeoisie on the third side. When the war between the Riff Kabyles and the Spaniards had come to complete standstill, the representative of the left bloc, Malvy, a member of parliament, who had been sent to Spain, endeavored to kindle the war afresh.

Repeat Betrayal of 1914.

Now, when a bold word requires to be spoken against the capitalist plunderers who have attacked a small people and who are prepared to kindle a new European war for the sake of their predatory interests, the so-called representatives of the proletariat, the French mensheviki, attack the Third International and issue the slogan: "We don't want any extension of military operations which would have as their aim to penetrate to the Spanish 'Zone.'"

Ten years have passed since the outbreak of the first world war. In this war the imperialists sacrificed ten million human lives. One of the greatest sufferers was France, where today there is hardly a village which has

between the number of the male and female population. As a result of the first imperialist war, the French village has been devastated and destroyed. And now, at the very first attempt of the capitalists to inaugurate fresh slaughter, these mensheviki literally repeat what they said in the year 1914. You have here a sample of what the Second International would do tomorrow if a new war were to break out. From this example it is quite clear that the bourgeoisie and the social democracy now represent one camp as regards main questions, and that one cannot vanquish the bourgeoisie without having to defeat the treacherous leaders of Second International.

New Liebknechts Arise.

But the Morocco war has served at the same time as a certain testing of those new forces which have grown up in the past few years. When the war of 1914 broke out, in France, in the first period, there was hardly a single man who ventured to oppose it. The first protests in France against the war were made in the year 1915. And then people came forward with a confused and vague program. In Germany at that time Liebknecht stood alone in his opposition to the war. The events in France have shown that should the bourgeoisie now attempt to resort to a fresh war, we would not see one but thousands and thousands of Liebknechts in all the prominent countries of Europe. (Applause.)

I am happy to be able to say that the Communist Party of France

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STATE CLAMPS DOWN ON BUSES, FOR EXPRESS CO.

Didn't Secure Permit Commission Rules

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 15.— The Illinois commerce commission today referred to the attorney general for further action on the complaint of the American Railway Express company, that the National transit company of Chicago, has operated motor trucks for transportation of freight between Chicago and 83 communities within a radius of 114 miles without a certificate of convenience and necessity.

The commission upon a hearing held that the National Transit company has been operating without the required certificate as provided by the Illinois Public Utilities law.

Altho the attorney general has not announced his plans with regard to this case the usual procedure is to file a petition for an injunction probably in the circuit court of Cook county to restrain the truck company from continuing in business. The trucks are still running.

Los Angeles Fakers Feel Ground Swells

LOS ANGELES, July 15—The American Federation of Labor of Los Angeles is experiencing disturbances resembling recent California earthquakes. L. M. Lipsett, who was president of the Building Trades Council, has been shaken out. J. M. Byrne, for many years editor of Citizen, has resigned and gone to Sacramento. As Lipsett led the secession of the building council from the general council and Byrne opposed the secession bitterly, honors are even as to the two factions.

But more seismic upheavals are coming. The cause of the workers of Los Angeles has been betrayed and sold so flagrantly that sweeping readjustments must be made. Complete changes of personnel are called for.

Frapiesa.

Philadelphia Italian Branch No. 1 Pledges Support to Ben Gitlow

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 15.—The Italian No. 1 Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party at its regular meeting unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the supreme court decision in its stand against Comrade Benjamin Gitlow and pledging its whole hearted support to our comrade in this fight until his freedom will be achieved.

Signed: Gustavo Sgarra, Sec'y.
Italian Branch, No. 1.

BOOKS

That will lead to an understanding of

COMMUNISM

From "The Source of All Communist Literature."

The Communist Manifesto
Marx-Engels
Cloth, 60 Cents
Paper, 10 Cents

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V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)
Duroflex Cover, 25 Cents

Theory and Practice of Leninism
I. Stalin
Duroflex Cover, 25 Cents

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

SURPRESSION OF SCIENCE GOES HAND IN HAND WITH OPPRESSION OF WORKERS IN BACKWARD SOUTH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 15—The natives of this Southern town are bible-crazed. All over the town are seen large posters "Read Your Bible"—especially to the ladies do the preachers give their attention in trying to rescue their souls. The town is literally flooded with preachers, evangelists, and other blinders of the masses.

"Don't throw away your bibles before you learn what is in them," yells the evangelist, Mr. Nelson, who hails from Chicago. This town is overcrowded with its home-made Jesus mongers, and Bryan & Co. have imported others.

Negro Is Oppressed.

The 100 per centers of Genesis are filed with fear that perchance this Scopes evolution trial will produce a little intelligence and civilization that is sorely lacking here. Hence their hearts flutter at thot of the scientists coming here to assist the defense. They fear the scientists as they fear the devil.

Talk about progressive America! These parts of the South are nearly as ignorant, illiterate, and backward as in the days of Negro slavery. The fact is that the Negro down here is still looked upon as an inferior being. In the street cars and busses the Negro must take his seat in the back of these public conveyances. In the North he is a wage-slave; here he is both a wage-slave and a social slave.

That little modern knowledge is to be found in this dark, dismal, backward, provincial town was brot out when the jury was being selected. All the jurors selected are steady church attendants and stauch readers and believers of every fairy tale and superstition that fills the pages of the bible. Most of them never read anything else and some are entirely illiterate and ignorant of the world they live in.

Afraid of Scientists.

Yes, Bill Bryan and his gang of morons are over-filled with fear and anxiety over the fact that the defense attorneys led by Darrow and Malone will bring in a host of scientists to prove that evolution is a proven science, not a dream. Not only is it feared that the scientists will destroy some of the myth laden minds of this town, but the elders of the church who are consciously or unconsciously, directly or indirectly aligned with the rulers of our imperialistic government and capiatlist owned industries will find that with a knowledge of modern science goes a revolt at modern economic society.

Thomas H. Huxley, the acute, yet cautious scientist and follower and expounder of the Darwinian theory of evolution showed in his day that science is in harmony and leads the people towards industrial freedom and against industrial slavery and capitalist dominance.

He showed an example of this when he, himself, turned his energy for the ending of the present economic system of society. Thus did he make his views clear? "Under capitalism there is a a condition in which food, warmth, and clothing which are necessary for the mere maintenance of the functions of the body in their normal state, cannot be obtained; in which men, women, and children are forced to crowd into dens where decency is abolished, and the most ordinary conditions of healthful existence are impossible of attainment; in which the pains accumulate at compound interest in the shape of starvation, disease, stunted development, and moral degredation; in which the prospect of even steady and honest industry is a life of unsuccessful battling with hunger, rounded out by a pauper's grave . . . (Bold face mine.) When the organization of society, instead of mitigating this tendency, tends to continue and intensify it, when a given social order plainly makes for evil and not for good, men naturally enuf begin to think it high time to try a fresh experiment . . . ."

Thus spoke the Scientist Huxley and thus spoke Alfred R. Wallace coworker with Darwin in the discovery of the evolutionary theory. Here we learn that Huxley, the exponent of evolution, looks upon capitalism as a cause of poverty and degredation, and hence calls upon the workers and thinking people to put an end to this disgrace and hell that capitalism and its relgious-crazed henchmen have brot upon the producers of wealth and their wives and children.

The cold and bitter experiences of the thinking wage-slaves of the United States has proven to them that capitalism is a crime and a destroyer of all that is good and noble in man, and that it is high time to abolish this crime and instead bring forward a system of society that will make for the economic and social betterment of the working and producing class, and destroy the capitalist parasites, and the religious parasites.

Idiotic Judge.

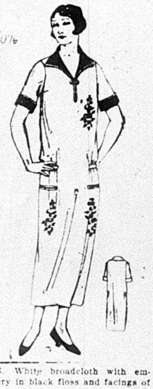
Judge Raulston, who presides at the trial and who with fan in hand fans himself while he stands with a broad puritanical and idiotic smile on his face—and chews (gum) and trys to talk at the same time, seems to stand in awe of Mr. Darrow, the defense attorney, as the latter speaks. More than once the judge has shown his fear when side-stepping the local rules of trials in deference to Darrow. However, this does not mean that he is not prejudiced against scientific truth. The opening of the trial with a prayer by a 100 per cent fundamentalist displayed all the prejudice that is needed to prove that a real hearing for science will be sorely lacking at this trial. But even if the judge will try to be as fair as possible, he can still rely upon the 99 per cent fundamentalist jury, and hence the judge can afford to be somewhat fair in his dealings with the defense. For it is as difficult to obtain an unprejudiced jury in this town as it would be to obtain a judge or jury in Pittsburgh, Pa, who would hand out justice to a bunch of "Reds."

Coal Mine Re-opens.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., July 15—The mine of the Taylor Coal company at Royalton, employing 737 men, will resume operations tomorrow, it was announced.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE PLEASING DESIGN



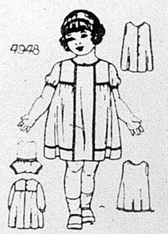
5076. White broadcloth with embroidery in black floss and facings of black satin is here shown. One could make this in cotton rep. or in unbleached muslin, with any desired color or trimming in contrast.

The pattern is cut in six sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 1⅝ yard.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A SIMPLE OUTFIT FOR A "SMALL GIRL"



4948. This set of garments comprises a neat dress, a simple petticoat in "slip" style, and comfortable one piece drawers. The dress may be made of voile, batiste or crepe. It is also good for gingham and wool rep. The petticoat and drawers may be of nainsook or cambric.

The pattern is cut in five sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. For a 2-year size it will require 1⅞ yard for the dress, ⅞ yard for the petticoat, and ¾ yard for the drawers, of 36-inch material.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOVY MIR GRAND SUMMER FESTIVAL SUNDAY, JULY 26

Day of Pleasure and Entertainment

A Grand Summer Festival will be given by the "Novy Mir" on Sunday, July 26, at Danceland Gardens, Surf Ave., Coney Island. There will be a picnic with bathing in the Atlantic, concerts, dances, and many other attractions. It will start at 10 a. m and last until midnight.

Beathing Beauty Contest

Everybody is assured a locker for bathing without waiting in line. A procession of the bathers will be lead by the famous Broadway actress Miss Gray. A contest of bathing beauties will take place and a valuable prize given.

From 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. two bands of music, a Russian string orchestra and a regular jazz orchestra will entertain the guests. This will be followed by a wonderful concert program from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.

The concert will be divided in two parts. First part: A cast of Broadway actors under the direction of Mr. Fletcher. Rivets, director of the Metropolitan College of dancing will present the well known Keith's Circuit comedy "Pompadour" and other very entertaining numbers.

Famous Opera Singers

Second part: A concert program under the direction of the famous Leo Fedorov, former enterpreneur of the Moscow Grand Opera. Among the singers to appear are Mrs. Mashyr, soprano of the Russian Opera; Mrs. Dmitrieff, mezzo-soprano, Mr. Bafmanoff, tenor and Mr. Steshenko, basso from the Chicago Opera.

From 8:30 to midnight dancing to the tune of one of New York's best jazz orchestras.

The committee urges all those who want to get the full benefit of all the pleasure and comfort held forth at this affair to make reservations for lockers immediately as the number is limited.

Price of tickets with bathing privileges (locker) is $1.25 and at the door $1.50; without bathing privileges: $.75 and at the door $.85.

Tickets on sale at the office of the "Novy Mir" 30 Union Square, and the district office, Workers Party, 208 East 14th Street.

POLISH BOSSES CALL FOR MORE WORKERS' BLOOD

WARSAW, Poland—(By Mail)—The regime of Polish attack on the workers seems to be too weak to the Polish bourgeoisie. Rjetch Pospolita writes on this subject: "Nowhere are the Communists treated so humanly (?) as in Poland." The arrested, passing tru workers quarters, sing the International and shriek out Communist slogans. The police keeps silence, everybody knows that a shot bring the prisoners to silence by force. See Bulgaria, continues the paper. "There when the Communists are led on the street, there is a death like silence, everybody knows that a shot or a blow of a sword would follow immediately every expression of simpathy to the prisoners." (MOPR).

Bloody Repression

In the town of Sourashima, near Lodz, the unemployed crowded before the magistracy, awaiting the distribution of doles. The magistrat to keep the crowd quiet, promised them to begin the distribution and went to the police, from where he came with of detachment of policemen. Then he ordered the crowd, without explanation to depart.

When the workers asked for explanations, the policemen rushed upon the crowd, swords in hands.

Several persons were wounded, among them four women (one of them a 75 years old woman.) All the wounded have been sent to hospital.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

BUILDERS AT WORK

New Methods Developed on the Coast

San Francisco Has New Wrinkle

San Francisco and the Bay District are part of District Thirteen where the organizer, Comrade Tom Lewis, with the united action of the best comrades and the leadership of DAILY WORKER Agent P. B. Cowdery, succeeded in turning in the best performance in the country (of the large cities) in the recent campaign for the DAILY WORKER.

Usually after this kind of a job, the tendency is to rest up for a while. Not so in Frisco. With the job accomplished these comrades are today turning in efforts for "Our Daily" that makes them Communist Builders of the highest type.

Today's mail, with a letter from Comrade Lewis, brings an additional "new wrinkle" in stimulating DAILY WORKER activity among the units of our party. In addition to the monthly letter sent out by the district office to every Communist unit, a small note about the DAILY WORKER is attached TO EVERY COMMUNICATION.

The sheet received in the mail today was a financial report for the month of June. And there at the bottom was a little note asking for further action for the DAILY WORKER on the part of every branch and every individual.

Such appreciation of the importance of the DAILY WORKER to the Communist movement is noteworthy. In your district or city organization—whenever a bulletin, report, or any communication is mailed, just attach a small "P. S."—remind them that a Communist Party can be built better and quicker BY MEANS OF THE DAILY WORKER

RESUME WORKERS MOVIES IN MINN.

So far as northern Minnesota is concerned the summer season has no terrors for workers who are pushing the motion pictures of their class. At the Cromwell, Minn., Opera House, on July 29 and at Lawler, Minn., on July 30, there will be showings of "The Beauty and the Bolshevik" and of "Russia in Overalls."

See Them for First Time.

Hundreds of cities in this country have not yet had the benefit of these and similar labor films. The message of Soviet Russia, as expressed in living pictures of actual events in the first workers' republic, has been denied to the working men and women living in these towns. Only 200 cities out of a possible 2,000 have run these workers' films.

Some cities, small as well as large, on the other hand, have taken full advantage of the six educational and three story films made available by the Movie Department of the International Workers Aid. Films have been shown in large theaters and small, in Labor Temples and schoolhouses. They have been shown by themselves, or to complete a meeting program, or occasionally at picnics to draw and hold the crowd beyond the usual home hour. Now plans are being rapidly perfected to carry the movie show, by means of portable equipment, right into the halls and homes of even the smallest working class organizations. In this way the high theater rentals will be overcome and the showings, while smaller, will be less expensive and of more intense and intimate effect upon the audience. Any organization interested in booking a movie showing should communicate with the Movie Dept., 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

New Films for Fall and Winter in from Russia

Effort are being made to bring the latest film successes of Soviet Russia to this country for next Fall and Winter's program. It is expected to get the best of all, "Lenin's Warning." It is an exciting story of love and struggle, showing the life of a young girl as she goes thru the stormiest period of revolution, and it brings in the tremendous influence exerted by Lenin upon events and mass sentiment in Russia, both during his life and after his death. A comedy showing an American Babbitt's adventures in Moscow, and a news film showing the work of the "Mopr" or International Red Aid, are also expected. It is not known just when these films, which are now enjoying great popularity abroad, will be made available for the use of the Western workers.

In the meantime, however, some excellent news films of Russian life and industry have been received, and these will be combined with the very best and most effective scenes from all the pictures thus far put out in this country in the form of "A Trip to Soviet Russia." Many millions who have never seen any of these pictures and many who have looked at them once will welcome a chance to see them again in a new treatment and significance. This "Trip to Soviet Russia" will be accompanied by a travelogue by William F. Kruse, who, as the cameraman for the International Workers' Aid, photographed most of the film and edited the rest from Russian newsreels. Similar talks and movies were given by Comrade Kruse at the University of Chicago and at the Lewis Institute of technology. Organizations and schools interested in booking this very "different" travelogue should get in touch with the movie department, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

John Watts Speaks at Dowell to the Miners on Farrington's Rule

By G. ALLARD.

DOWELL, Ill., July 15.—John J. Watts was cordially welcomed by the local miners here. His address was well received and tremendously applauded at its conclusion.

The documentary evidence that Watt furnished verified his statements. Many of Farrington's unhealthy sympathizers were disappointed at his explosion.

The recent discussions at Johnston City rendered by Farrington was thoroly explained and its relation to the U. M. W. of A. was revealed.

San Francisco Party Opens Campaign of Street Meetings

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The Workers Party has opened a campaign of street meetings in this city aimed to acquaint to workers with the facts about American intervention in China. The first meeting, held last Tuesday night, drew a crowd of several hundred who listened most attentively to an address on the subject by Comrade Dolsen. Comrade Pilgrim, and other local members will also conduct meetings. The DAILY WORKER will be pushed at these rallies, a good number having been sold at the meeting already held.

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Features of the

JULY SPECIAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST ISSUE

of the

Workers Monthly

China and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle
By MAX SHACHTMAN
A birds eye view of China in the past—and as the present victim of world imperialism. A striking pen picture (with photographs) by the editor of the Young Worker.

The New America—the American Empire
By JAY LOVESTONE
"The tenacles of the American Imperial Octopus have been fastened on nearly every section of the earth" says the author in this interesting history of the development of the U. S. into world empire.
(With Photographs)

The Negroes As An Oppressed People
By WM. F. DUNNE
Another article on this great American problem from the pen of the editor of the DAILY WORKER, whose past articles on the question are attracting nation-wide attention.

Bayonets in War and Peace
By WM. F. KRUSE
The use of bayonets on the workers in struggle—from the records of the war department. An exposure of documentary evidence substantiating every charge of violence against workers.
(With photographs of the militia in strike action)

Contradictions of Imperialist Capitalism
By N. BUCHARIN
An analysis of the development of imperialist Capitalism—brilliant and the greatest importance to thorough Communist understanding.

Left Wing Advances in the Needle Trades
By EARL R. BROWDER
Revolt of the rank and file against reaction—struggle against employers and traitorous officials—a picture of a bitter fight waged in an important field of battle.

Native Sins of the Golden West
By MIRIAM ALLEN De FORD
Babbitts and Babbittry in California—"the land of honey, fruit and fairly good wine"—and a striking picture of 100 per cent suppression and imprisonment of workers. A keen and splendidly written account.

Party Trade Union Fractions
By WM. Z. FOSTER
A timely contribution on one of the most important phases of present American Communist development.

The Longest Procession in History
By RUTH KENNELL
A word picture from Soviet Russia on a great day—written by an American and enough to thrill every worker.

Labor and Empire
By MANUEL GOMEZ
American imperialism—what how and why it is and its effect on Labor—a splendid analysis drawn on a American background.

New Uses for Strikes
By "AUDIFAZ"
Recent tendencies in Mexican Labor Politics—an interesting story of the struggle of the working class in a neighboring country.

Carbon Cakes
A Story from the Shop
By FRANKLIN R. TIMMINS

CARTOONS
By Robert Minor, Maurice Becker, Lydia Gibson, Fred Ellis, Hay Bales, Wm. S. Fanning

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ....Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

A New Chinese Saviour

George Kirkpatrick, one of the socialist party's press agents, agrees with the capitalists that ignorance is the chief cause of China's troubles. But while the capitalists offer as a solution for what ails China long hours, short pay and poison gas, Kirkpatrick flies to Margaret Sanger and holds up a certain article made from rubber as cure for the evils that pester the Chinese masses. In simple terms, Kirkpatrick says that the trouble with China is too many Chinese.

This is typical of the socialist way of looking at things. Instead of blaming the imperialist robbers for the dreadfull poverty of the Chinese masses, they grope around for some scintilla of evidence to prove that the Chinese themselves are to blame. So the tendency of the Chinese to beget children is the reason why American, British, Japanese and British capitalists are now shooting them down on their own streets!

Kirkpatrick evidently read in the DAILY WORKER that the Wall Street government went to the expense of sending battleships to settle the Chinese question. He therefore admonishes our rulers for their extravagance and makes the following suggestion: "The cost of one big battleship would be sufficient to provide every woman in China with one piece priceless information—information used by the wives of all bankers, bishops, senators, judges, governors and cabinet secretaries in the United States—information on voluntary parenthood; that is a harmless, painless method for preventing conception. Why hesitate—to save China?"

The old Malthusian fallacy has been exploded time and time again. The earth is not overpopulated. The cause of poverty is not too many people, but the unequal distribution of wealth. This condition will only be eliminated when capitalism is eliminated. There is enough wealth in China to take care of its teeming population many times over. But the Chinese have not access to this wealth. They are not entitled to it according to the laws of capitalism.

What the Chinese must do, and what all the exploited people of the world must do, is to abolish the robber system of capitalism. Then they can begin the task of disseminating knowledge that will enable them to regulate their lives in accordance with their own interests and those of society as a whole. What the Chinese need nowadays more than knowledge about contraceptives is knowledge of how to use rifles and a plentiful supply of them.

There are not too many Chinese in China; but there are too many imperialists there.

The Real General Feng

The outstanding military figure in the Chinese movement for the liberation is General Feng-Yu-Hsiang, also called the "christian general." Feng was once a supporter of Britain and when Wu-Pei-Fu started out on the campaign that ended in his eclipse, Feng was one of his leading generals.

In those days, the "christian general" was pictured to the readers of the American and British capitalist papers in glowing colors. He was a nice man, humane and democratic. But Feng ceased to be the tool of British imperialism. He quit Wu-Pei-Fu, seized Peking and that was the political end of Fu. Suddenly Feng lost all virtue in the eyes of British and American capitalist editors. His christianity shloughed off him like a rubber coat and the public has been given the impression that the once humane and democratic Chinese general had changed to a man-eating tiger, who went around hunting nice fat bodies on which to perform carving tricks with his sword.

About the only coherent speech Feng could make according to his capitalist traducers, was one clamoring for gore and plenty of it. He was represented to be as bloodthirsty as the god of William Jennings Bryan. He had no program except an insatiable desire for unlimited and unceasing slaughter. In view of this campaign of calumny, the DAILY WORKER is pleased to feature on another page an artcile cabled by General Feng to the *Workers Weekly* of Great Britain, the official organ of the Communist Party of that country.

The article, which our readers are urged to study, is a calm, reasoned document, setting forth the facts that led up to the recent crisis in China, the bloody deeds of British imperialism and the determination of the Chinese people to free themselves from the blighting and brutal yoke of all foreign imperialism. This article gives us a clear picture of the real General Feng and not the caricature that the paid liars of capitalism drew to fool the masses.

Less Hours and Less Pay

The Standard Oil company of New Jersey has decided to establish the eight-hour day in its oil fields. Hitherto its slaves worked twelve hour shifts. With a reduction in hours there also comes a reduction in the pay envelopes of the Standard employes.

So strong is the hold of the Standard on the press thru its advertising hush fund, that very little public clamor was made about the inhuman hours put in by the workers who turned out millions for the Rockefeller interests. And now the santimonious John D. Rockefeller, Jr., decides to make a gesture of generosity, we find that it is the kind that pays good dividends to the oil octopus.

Coincident with the establishment fo the eight-hour day in its properties the Standard Oil company raised the price of gasoline one cent. This raise will pour many millions into the coffers of the company. And the Standard's slave drivers will learn to make their employes produce as much oil in eight hours as they formerly did in twelve. They initiated the eight-hour day, not for the benefit of the workers, but because they know it will pay better than risk a revolt of their slaves and the substitution of a real union for the bastard company organization that now pretends to represent the employes in their differences with the oil trust.

Ponzi was given another stretch in prison for taking several millions of dollars away from the innocent people of Boston in his fake international exchange scheme. Ponzi should have his swindle scheme incorporated in the state of Delaware.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party

Defense Cloaks Aggression --

By John Brou

AN orgy of militarism is enveloping our country ever more and more. Maneuvers by the navy, maneuvers by the air fleet, mobilization of the youth in the training camps, a tremendous budget for the war and navy departments, and finally bellicose speeches by a number of generals on Independence and Defense Day—this is but an incomplete list of the most oustanding facts which took place during the last three months, and which clearly prove that the United States is rapidly advancing on the path of militarism saturated with the blood of millions of workers and farmers.

IN the first years following the world war France, measured by the growth of militarism, took the place of pre-war Germany among th eimperialist powers. At present this role is passing more and more to our country. The U. S. is becoming a new Germany, a North American Germany, systematically and deliberately preparing for new imperialist, grasping wars.

READ carefully the speeches delivered on July 4 by Major-General John L. Hines (chief of the army general staff), Major-General Harry C. Hales (commanding the Sixth corps area) and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, and you will be convinced that they have in mind nothing else save preparation for an offensive war, for a war of plunder and annexation, and not for a defensive war.

They contemplate not the defense of the independence of our country, but an atack on the independence of other countries.

THE speeches contain impressive figures.

The regular army, the first line of defense (meaning, the first line of offense)—180,000 men. The National Guard, the second line of defense (read: second line of offense)—200,000. The reserves, the third line of offense—95,000. The Women's corps for war work—250,000 (the proposal to organize such a woman's crops is now being considered by the war department as an integral part of its permanent "defense" plan). The thoro preparedness of our industry for war, and lastly, by way of dessert, the jesuitical attempt by Admiral Fiske to pass the blame for the suffering caused by war to the pacifists.

The reasoning of this old admiral deserves detailed consideration. The admiral declares: "I know that the so-called militarists (of course there are no militarists, there are only 'so-called militarists') are much more pacific in their attitude and language than the pacifists." Such is the old sea-wolf's aphorism number one.

HERE is aphorism number two:

"The tendency of wealthy and commercial nations has always been toward effeminacy and away from wor, while the tendency of poor and aspiring nations has always been to make war against them as the shortest road to wealth and power."

The retired admiral does not take pains to mention instances proving this last aphorism. Let's do it for him. The poor, very poor England has waged war against the wealthy people of India. Pauperized France is now waging war against the Riffians who live in abundance and luxury. Lastly, poverty stricken United States is preparing to war against China which is suffocating in wealth.

APHORISM number three:

"The greatest danger to the American flag is not Communism. The greatest danger is that miscalled pacifism which is softening the fibre of the nation."

You are mistaken, wise admiral in retirement. Precisely Communism is the greatest menace to the power of Wall Street. And do you know why? Because Communism is REAL pacifism, not the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois pacifism which, as you correctly declare, has not prevented a single war in the past and has no concrete plan how to prevent war in the future. The Communists are the only real pacifists, and they have a concrete plan, namely to establish a workers and farmers government the world over, and then war will become impossible. Precisely as pacifists really having no intention to oppress any nation, the Communists are the greatest menace to Wall Street.

DMIRAL Fiske is confusing theSg.w

ADMIRAL FISKE is confusing the question of militarism, pacifism and Communism in order to cover up the traces, to conceal from the workers and farmers that the bombast about defense, self-protection and independence is used to camouflage the actual practical and concrete plan of preparation for a war of encroachment and plunder.

But the admiral was carried away by his theme, and let the cat out of the bag. He concluded his speech with: "A continuance to protect at all times, and in all places, under all conceivable circumstances—the American flag."

To b esure, "in all places." That is, in China and in Japan, in Russia and in the Philippines, in South America and in Mexico.

THAT is the real meaning of the present militarist campaign, was best proven by Ex-Senator Hamilton Lewis, who in his speech, as reported by the Chicago Sunday Tribune, "warned against a war from out of the orient in whcih America will be without the aid of her late allies. "England, France and Italy never would aid us against China, Japan nad Russia."

Thus, China possessing no navy, Russia possessing only small remnants of the czarist fleet, and Japan which has been weakened by earthquakes for at least a score of years, are menacing the U. S. with a war of "offense." And the poor U. S., in possession of an immense and powerful navy, is compelled to make preparations for a war of defense.

HAVE mercy, honorable senator. There are bounds to credulity which even a senator may not cross. With your talk of Japan, China and Russia you are giving away your real intnetions—to enslave these countries to American imperialism. You let the secret out Mr. senator, you reckles exposed the cards. The fairy t about an alliance between socia Russia, which has no plan of c quest and is helping China in struggle for liberation, and Jap which is right now taking a lead part, alongside of the Ameri forces, in the suppression of the C nese liberation movement,—this y is too much even for the most imp tant, for the least class consci worker. You're a mighty poor sto teller, Mr. Senator.

AND now, comrade reader, comp the bellicose speeches of the g erals, who are contemplating the slavement of Japan, China and Rus (and are therefore shouting ab protecting the independence of t United States), with the speech President Coolidge, which was also d livered on July 4. The president ca upon all nations of the old world make permanent peace. (Admi Fiske, is not this most typical pac ist preaching? Or do you favor p cifism for the old world, and milit ism for the new world?)

President Coolidge adds to th that the only hope of success lies "peace with justice."

AN old Latin general declared: " you want peace, prepare for wa In the United States this proverb h been changed to read:

"When you want war, shout f peace, if you contemplate the e slavement of other nations, talk defending the independence of yo nation."

British Ordered "Shot to Kill" in China

(Continued from page 1)

the police that were vainly trying to push them back.

The Sikh police with a certain inherent brutality (probably because of their own sufferings from British imperialism in their native land) brandished lead-filled batons at the heads of the defenseless students.

"Shoot to Kill" British Order.

By this time the crowd had reached the confines of the Louza police station and were going to pass by continuing their parade when six or seven police (all British) on orders from their chief couched in the words "Shoot to Kill" fired into the crowd.

After the first volley the crowd naturally turned to get back when a second volley was fired, this time fired at the students when their backs were turned. And then a third volley was fired. By this time the students were in full retreat and on the street lay the dead and wounded. There were nine killed and over 25 wounded. The news of the slaughter spread like wildfire thruout the city.

More Wanton Butchery.

On Sunday, meetings were held at different places in and around the settlement. A general strike was declared and the Chinese of the city entered whole-heartedly in the protest against the Saturday butchery. On Monday in front of Wing On's several British and Sikh police killed six of a defenseless group of students and workers by additional wanton firing.

Immediately the declaration of a general strike in protest began to take effect. All the Chinese force of the electric company, the telephone company and the employes of the textile mills and the cotton mills walked out and at the present writing are still out.

English and former Russian white guard remnants of the armies of Kolchack, Denikin and others, who took British gold at one time to attempt to crush the first Workers and Peasants' Republic, U. S. S. R., are again receiving British shekels, this time to attempt to break and crush the movement for Chinese freedom, by scabbing.

Mass Movement Begins.

All the waiters (in Shanghaiese called "boys") of the leading hotels in the city also walked out. Then one of the most feared effects of the strike eventuated. The shipping, the most important factor of Shanghai commerce, was effected. The Chinese crews stepped ashore from most of the boats manned by Chinese labor just as soon as they touched the wharves and now there are 50 ships (by the time you get this letter the conservative estimate would be 75) ships tied up in the harbor with hardly a man to man them.

Student committees are stationed at all roads leading into the settlement to prevent the conveying of cattle and vegetables into the settlement for food for the foreigners. Fifteen hundred laundrymen have closed their shops and are at present on strike. Yesterday the majority of the dairymen walked out.

Imperialist Invasion.

It is needless to state that men-of-war both British and Japanese, have been summoned from nearby ports and sailors and marines have been landed from the ships already in the harbor to patrol the settlement and "protect foreign life and property" in Shanghai.

Not only were Saturday's and Monday's shots heard in Shanghai, but they echoed and re-echoed thruout the Yangtze valley and thruout China. No sooner was the news known than things began to happen in other cities. In Peking where student demonstrations were taking place before the Tsingtao and Shanghai murders the news was only more fuel to the fire and as a result there is a general strike proclaimed which is spreading daily.

At Chinkiang, some miles from the city of Nanking, the students had a demonstration, with the result that all foreigners were ordered out of the city within 24 hours and those orders were obeyed P. D. Q., with the result that the Loong Wo steamed into Shanghai three days ago with a boatload of foreigners, i. e., missionaries and businessmen.

Two days ago Hankow was the scene of slaughter when foreign volunteers and marines turned machine guns on a mass of unarmed students and workers demonstrating against the Nanking Road massacre. Eight Chinese students were killed and many more wounded.

Kiukiang was the scene of more outright murder but actual figures and facts have not as yet been secured.

Numerous demonstrations of students in many other cities are reported and the general trend portends a non-peaceful culmination. China, already at the boiling point, is beginning to seep over, and once she gets started, "All hell can't stop her."

FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY PRUNES WORKERS' WAGES

Employes Quit When Stop Watch Introduced

The Flexible Shaft company which manufactures considerable sheep-shearing machinery for Australian, New Zealand and Argentinian exoprt, also is quite efficient at the task of shearing the workers employed in its shops thru a highly developed system of speeding up accompanied by drastic wage cutting.

The Taylor stop-watch system was introduced in punch and drill press departments. As a result of this intolerable system, 20 workers quit. This system is also in preparation for the toolmakers, mailers, assemblers, polishers and plasterers.

The Flexible Shaft company, which is located at 5600 West Roosevelt Road, also makes "Sunbeam" electric irons. The wages were slashed in some departments from 85 cents to 55 cents an hour.

SCORES INJURED WHEN KLANSMEN CAUSE RIOT IN MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS; THROW EGGS, PULL GUNS

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15.—Scores of men were injured, two seriously, in rioting between ku klux klansmen and anti-klansmen in two sections of Worcester county early today.

The scenes of the disorders were in Medfield and Leicester.

The Leicester riot was the more serious with eggs, sticks, stones and bottles being thrown and revolvers flourished by the kluxers. Several automobiles were damaged.

NEARING FINDS DEMOCRACY OF BRITAIN GONE

Pacifist Also Stopped by Hand Across Sea

NEW YORK, July 15.—Visaes on American passports have been denied Scott Nearing and his wife, Nellie Nearing, without explanation. Less than two weeks previous, a British visa was denied Brent Dow Allinson, conscientious objector during the war.

Allinson left with a group of young people for a peace conference in England and was forced to leave the party in France. The Nearing plan to go to Europe for travel and study. The British consulate wrote to London for further instructions, on the case as the Nearings intend to fight the decision if visaes are again refused.

"It is remarkable to think that the British secret service should maintain in this country a file of the activities and politics of American citizens," Nearing states.

British officials attempted to prevent foreign Communists from entering England to attend the party congress this year. However, two delegates from France and Germany, not being sticklers for etiquette, slipped thru the swarm of detectives, delivered speeches and then vanished.

State Court Wipes Out Reduction in Utility Co's Rates

One hundred cases where the state utilities commission has ordered public utilities to reduce their rates from war levels were invalidated by the ruling of the state supreme court that all cases involving utilities or rates concerning one county must be heard in that county.

They must be heard only by the commissioners, assistant commissioners, or the secretary of the commission, the court ruled. Heretofore, practically all hearings have been at Springfield or Chicago, and experts connected with the commission have been allowed to preside.

It is impossible for seven commissioners to hear all cases, the members point out.

Dairy Company Sold Milk Twenty-five Per Cent Watered

The license of the Newton-Dowd-Quigley Dairy company, 4326 S. Wabash Ave., has been revoked by the city health commissioner, after evidence that their milk has been watered from 17 to 29 per cent.

It has also been shown that new caps were substituted for old caps on the milk bottled longer than one day. The company has been watering the milk for some time, having previously received three warnings from the health authorities.

South Bend Picnic and Mass Meeting on Sunday

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 15.—On Sunday, July 19, a picnic and mass demonstration meeting will be held at Kaley Park, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party of South Bend. Prominent speakers in foreign languages also a Negro speaker and a speaker in English. Every worker in South Bend is welcome. Come and bring your friend.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

we went into Williamson county and you have read of the results."

* * *

AS religion today is under closer scrutiny than usual, because of the public interest aroused by the Dayton trial, the following excerpts from the evangelist's talk to the Rotarians may be enlightening to those who want to get a line of the mentality of William Jennings Bryan and his type. "Christ did it. I didn't (This was in reference to the cleaning up of Herrin) God almighty working thru me, a former sinner, enabled me to go to that sin-infested city and tell them the story of Christ. I had to knock hell out of a few, but the citizens of Herrin are better now." The prosecution rests here. But we humbly submit that the guns of Sheriff Galligan and his friends were more potent in beating the klan than the lord's brimstone retailed by evangelist Williams.

* * *

ENGLAND once had the reputation for being a land of freedom. When other European countries had obnoxious passport systems anybody could come into England without much bother. Revolutionists pointed out that British capitalists would show its teeth when things began to look dark; that it would throw off the mask of democracy and talk abroad in all its bourgeois nakedness when its power began to wane and its wage slaves began to show a susceptibility to radical ideas and a tendency to act.

* * *

THAT time has arrived. The action of the British consular officials in New York in refusing to grant visas to Scott Nearing and Brent Dow Allison, who planned to visit Britain shows to what extent the prevailing capitalist terror of radicalism has hit Britain. With fascism growing in England and the police raiding the homes of British workers, the old traditional freedom of "Merrie England" is dying a natural death. But on its ruins will be built up a new and more lasting freedom, the freedom that will flourish when class rule is abolished and all men and women will be equal in fact as well as in theory. This equality can onl prevail when exploitation of man b man ceases.

* * *

THOSE who are interested to kno what is happening to some of th money that is made out of the to of the American wage slaves shoul glance occasionally at the "society columns" of the capitalist press. Thousands of American millionaire and their female parasites are cutting loose in the capitols of Europe. London, which boasts of the most re spectable and the most solvent roya family in Europe is a favorite resor of our bloated boodle-hounds. Whil American workers who produce th wealth that enables these parasite to revel in luxury, are lucky if they can take a moonlight excursion on some pond called a lake, the papers have the following to say of the do ings of our "best people" in London.

* * *

"ONE American hostess who is re spected and taken quite seriousl ly is Mrs. Charles Marshall of New York, the mother of Mrs. Marshal Field III. She has taken a house a 6 Grosnevor Square (the residence o Lady Burton) and according to cur rent reports, Princess Mary has ac cepted an invitation to a dinner an dance Mrs. Marshall will give this month. Incidentally Mrs. Marshal has, for neighbors in Grosnevor Square, Lady Cunard, the Duke o Portland, the Duchess of Somerset, the Marquis of Bath and the Earl o Durham—a galaxy of blue-bloode peers that lead smart London so ciety."

* * *

NO doubt the counter jumpers o the big Marshall Field depar ment store will be happy to learn tha the profits which flow into the Fie coffers as a result of their toil, en able their employers to tickle the pa ates of British aristocracy with th choicest of foods and drinks, whil the poor slaves can find consolation in knowing that our rulers are abl to hold their own with the Britis aristocracy. Is it surprising that q capitalists should hate Soviet Russia the only country in the world that ha taken steps to put an end to para sitism?

Daily Worker New York Conference

DAILY WORKER Builders of New York will hold a most important conference at nine o'clock this Friday evening, July 17, at 108 East 14th street.

Every DAILY WORKER and literature agent of the New York Workers Party branches must be present. If any fail to come they will be reported to their branches. News stand collectors, worker correspondents and all other party members who want to help build the DAILY WORKER are also invited to attend this conference to discuss the DAILY WORKER mid-summer campaign in New York.

A similar meeting for the Y. W. L. DAILY WORKER and literature agents will take place at headquarters, 108 East 14th street, Monday evening, July 20.

New York: Keep Aug. 30 and Sept. 7 Open!

The DAILY WORKER is arranging an excursion for Sunday, August 30, and a joint picnic with the T. U. E. L. for Labor Day, September 7. All friendly organizations in New York are asked to refrain from arranging conflicting affairs on these dates.

More Volunteers Wanted.

Volunteer workers do a lot of work every week for the DAILY WORKER in New York. The hot weather does not stop a number of comrades from helping several hours each week with details in the DAILY WORKER New York office, and over twenty donate from one to four hours a week as news stand collectors. The results for the DAILY WORKER can be increased in proportion as additional comrades volunteer for these various lines of work.

Typists, addressers and a bookkeeper are needed in the office, more collectors are needed for news stand work, and there is immediate need for a number of speakers to visit branches and union meetings in behalf of the DAILY WORKER. If willing to help, please report in person to the manager of the New York DAILY WORKER agency at 108 East 14th St.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First ... Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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STATE MOVES TO BAR SCIENCE, SCOPES' DEFENSE AFRAID TO EXPOSE BOSSES' BIBLE DOPE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 16.—The Scopes trial reached its great crisis today when the state's attorneys offered a motion to exclude all scientific testimony touching on "the relation of evolution to the divine origin of man."

Just before the session started, a mail carrier brought in a sack of mail for Clarence Darrow. He emptied the sack on the counsel table, most of the defense attorneys helping Darrow examine the letters.

Prayer a State Argument.

Rev. James A. Allen, pastor of a Dayton baptist church, made the opening prayer. He was a fundamentalist, praying "God's blessings upon the deliberations of the court to the end that Thy word may be vindicated and the truth revealed." For the first time, defense attorneys received the prayer in silence. Their objection, however, was automatically entered in the record.

Refuses To Attack Bible

Darrow first sought to have the scientists hear the court before making any decision. His purpose was to have the scientific testimony broadcast to the world, even tho it never reaches the ears of the twelve men who must sit in judgement on Scopes.

Darrow for the first time since the trial began, made the direct admission that the defense will endeavor to reconcile evolution and the bible. Darrow took the viewpoint of the "modernist" preachers who endeavor to interpret the bible "symbolically," and thus hold their jobs.

Accepts Fairy Tales "Symbolically"

"We want to put learned scientists and real students on the witness stand," Darrow said. "To prove the theory of evolution is not in conflict with the divine origin of man. While there is not a soul on earth who believes the whole bible literally, we will not attack it, but merely prove that the bible and science can be reconciled."

Stewart renewed his objection to the testimony and moved that all further scientific evidence be excluded from the trial. He charged the scientific witnesses knew nothing about the question of Scopes' teaching in the public schools of Dayton and that any other testimony was "irrevelant and incompetent."

"It is up to the jury to determine whether the lessons taught by Mr. Scopes were in conflict with the bible," Stewart added. "That is the only issue before the jury."

Young Bryan followed. He spoke in a low tone, barely heard at the press tables.

"The danger of putting on the scientific witnesses," said Bryan, nervously, "is that the jury may substitute the opinions of these scientists for their own."

Wants Ignorance To Decide

Bryan revealed the state's hand, for it wants the case decided by a jury all of whose members have admitted

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

GREAT BRITAIN may smash into the big headlines very shortly and have William Jennings Bryan skulking among the second hand furniture advertisements if the threatened mine strike in England comes to pass. The miners have turned down the government proposal for a court of inquiry having for its object the ascertainment whether the miners' wages could be reduced or their hours extended. The miners thot such an inquiry would be superfluous as they were determined there would be no reduction in wages or extension of hours. A strike appears to be inevitable.

* * *

THE British coal industry has seen its best days. The capitalists want to maintain the old rate of profit at the expense of the workers. The latter are determined that they will not retreat. The British miners are fortunate in having as their most prominent leader a fighting militant in the person of A. J. Cook, who was elected to his position as secretary of the miners federation on the left wing ticket. To his credit be it said, that he has remained true to his principles since his election.

* * *

WHEN asked if he believed that the sun once stood still at the request of Joshua, William Jennings Bryan, got nasty and insinuated that his questioneer was a donkey. The fact is Bryan has made an ass of himself, premeditatedly and with profit aforethought. No doubt this champion mountebank is sincere in his beliefs, tho he manages to make his sincerity the handmaiden of his money making business. Bryan may be courageous in his ignorance but he will find more people to resent the idea that they are anything in a monkey's life than will tilt a lance at the heliocentric theory.

* * *

THE Dayton trial is interesting and instructive. Its effect on the church will be demoralizing. Millions of workers who have gone their way oblivious of the conflict waged between religion and science, are now pricking their ears and repairing to the book stores to read up on Darwin, Huxley and the other men of science who made the church twist and turn in an attempt to save its bacon from the advance of knowledge. The workers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the dissipation of superstition.

* * *

IT is interesting to note that the catholic church, the most powerful spiritual air navy of big business is maintaining a discreet silence on the question of evolution, while the more hysterical religious outfits are defending their fortress of ignorance with wailing and knashing of teeth. The catholic church knows that it must maintain a certain dignity and impress its flock with an outward appearance of poise. When the theory of evolution becomes universally accepted, the catholic church will prove to its own satisfaction, at least, that it always favored it. The can-rattling religions have neither common sense nor dignity.

* * *

THE capitalist anti-war organizations in the United States are reported to have united on a plan that promises to bring everlasting peace. The main plank in the plan is a clause

(Continued on page 4.)

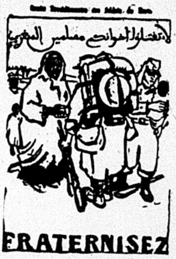
"GO RECKON OUR DEAD BY THE FORGES RED"—TWO MORE TOILERS DIE

ROXBURY, Mass., July 16.—Cyril Lightburn, a young Negro worker, is dead as result of his accident at work. He fell across a band-saw in the shop.

* * *

BOSTON, July 15.—When a piece of broken brake drum hurtled from the whirling machinery in the Revere Refinery at Charlestown, Manuel Carraira, 24, was struck on the head and died soon after his removal to a hospital.

FRATERNIZE!



A poster distributed by the Young Communist League of France among the soldiers leaving for the Riff front.

COOLIDGE READY TO BREAK HARD COAL STRIKE

Calls Davis to Help the Barons Smash Union

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 16.—All of the power of the federal government is to be concentrated in an effort to prevent a strike in the anthracite coal fields.

President Coolidge took the first step in his campaign for the operators when he summoned Secretary of Labor Davis to his summer home here for conference over the week end.

The mine union officials demand a wage increase of only 10 per cent, whereas the rank and file coal miners declare the increase should be 20 per cent. They point out that the operators will still make huge profits.

Secretary Davis is expected to arrive at White Court tomorrow.

Coolidge has been following closely the operator-miner negotiations over a new wage scale at Atlantic City and he is said to be desirous of bringing all possible federal pressure to bear to force the miners to accept the operators' terms and prevent another hard coal strike.

Belgium Must Pay.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 16.—The fact that Belgium was over-run by Germany during the war leaves President Coolidge cold, and the plea of that country's debt commission that her war plight be taken into account will be refused. President Coolidge has let it be known that Belgium must pay her war debt in full.

FIRST FIGHT ON NEW INJUNCTION LAW IS WAGED BY AMALGAMATED CLOTHING UNION BEFORE FOELL

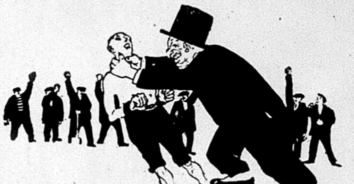
Again a rush of court business prevented Judge Charles E. Foell from hearing the J. L. Taylor & Co., and the International Tailoring Company's plea for injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' striking defendants.

"This is the first bill for an injunction filed since the anti-injunction law was passed," said William A. Cunnea, attorney for the strikers, "and we have a great many objections to the granting of this injunction which we will present to you."

Exasperated at the circumstances which caused the delay, the lawyers for the employers made wild charges of assaults and

(Continued on page 6.)

"Hands Off China!"



The workers of the world under the leadership of the Communist International are demanding, "Hands Off China!"

FIVE WORKERS ARE THREATENED BY DEPORTATION

Pennsylvania and Texas War on Foreign-Born

Urgent appeals from five foreign born workers, one in Texas, the others in Pennsylvania and all threatened with immediate deportation have come to the office of International Labor Defense. A wire from Ambridge, Pa., tells of the arrest of three Greek workers by federal officials forbidding a meeting and distributing literature in their own language.

Tony Stafford, union coal miner of Italian birth, is now on Ellis Island awaiting a ship to Italy. He was taken from Moundsville prison, West Va., where he has been confined for five years on a frame-up charge growing out of a strike in the coal fields. He was lodged in the Pittsburgh, Pa. county jail by federal officers until Monday morning when he was shipped to Ellis Island.

Deportation Means Prison.

John Zagorski is confined in tank six, El Paso, Texas, county jail. He was intercepted coming from Mexico where he entered on a Polish passport. The authorities have told him he will be deported to Poland.

But Zagorski is not a citizen of Poland. He has relatives in New Jersey who are in possession of his birth certificate that shows he was born in the Ukraine, Russia. He is a Russian citizen. His deportation to Poland will mean prison and perhaps death.

I. L. D. Retains Counsel.

International Labor Defense has wired its New York office to immediately retain legal counsel to stay the deportation of Stafford.

It has also notified Attorney Edward D. Tittmann of El Paso, of the Zagorski case and he is preparing for a legal battle for Zagorski's freedom.

Wife Tells Story.

Mrs. Tony Stafford, wife of the deportee and mother of four children whom Stafford has not seen for more than six years, writes that the E. E. White Coal Co. of Glenn White, W. Va., are behind the persecution of Stafford.

She writes, "I want you to fully understand that it is because of a grudge against union officials that my husband, who was one, is being persecuted." Mrs. Stafford and her children are destitute and have appealed for aid in bringing their husband and father back to them.

Many More Involved.

It is pointed out by the International Labor Defense that these two new cases bear out its contention that a drive is in progress against all foreign born workers who are active in the labor movement.

The I. L. D. has already in hand the defense of six other foreign-born workers who are being proceeded against by the labor department for deportation. They are S. Zinich, editor of a South Slavic labor paper; John Lassen, editor of a Hungarian paper; John Schedel, who has been ordered deported for the second time, Sanna Kannasto, Finnish working woman arrested a few months ago and A. Severino, naturalized citizen of Italian birth of the Cleveland Bricklayers' Union; E. Vajtauer, Czecho-Slovak editor.

I. L. D. Appeals for Help.

International Labor Defense is making every effort to break this wide-spread drive on active foreign-born workers. The secretary, James P. Cannon said today that altho the I. L. D. has been in existence for less than a month, having been organized at a national conference in Chicago on June 28, in that time the organization has been in receipt of a veritable flood of requests from all over the country asking for help in defending foreign-born and American workers alike who are victims of frame-ups and persecutions for their activity in the labor movement. The I. L. D. calls upon all workers and workers' organizations to give immediate financial aid to carry on the fight against deportation and imprisonment of workers. The address is, International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANCE, IGNORED BY OTHER ROBBER POWERS, KICKS AT CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Coolidge is having difficulty in putting over his imperialist intrigue to stall off and crush the Chinese national liberation movement and check the influence of Soviet Russia in the Far East.

Suddenly discovering that the rumored secret agreement between England, Japan and America was leaving French interests out in the cold, France today notified Washington that, after all, France considered that the "time is not ripe yet" for a conference on extra-territoriality.

FAKER STOOLS ON CHINESE SEAMEN IN U. S.

Olander Asks Workers Be Deported

Charging the immigration officials stationed in Chicago with "laxity and neglect of duty," Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in the official organ of the federation, declared yesterday that Orientals and praticularly Chinese, have been given easy access to the United States thru employment on a lake steamer.

Mr. Olander asserted that for the first time in the history of shipping on the great lakes the South American began her present season with Asiatics among her crew.

Olander is an official of the moribund International Seamen's Union, which has lost most of its members by dwelling overmuch on patriotism and ignoring wages and conditions. His well known standing as one of the leading labor fakers of Illinois, as well as his position in the I. S. U., is reported as probably having moved him to play the stool pigeon on Chinese workers for fear that these workers would want a real union that fights for working class interests.

But informing capitalist governments against workers so that they may be persecuted is rather strong stuff, even for a labor faker, and Olander is not expected to gain great popularity for such stool pigeon work among the honest members of organized labor.

DISTRICT NO. 18 MINERS BESET ON ALL SIDES

Splitters, Fakers and Bosses all Enemies

By ALEX REID

(Secretary Progressive Miners' International Committee)

While John L. Lewis is sporting himself at the beach in Atlantic City—the playground of the world—his faker friends in Alberta Canada, officials of District 18, are betraying and selling out the coal miners of that reactionary ruled district.

Sherman, the district president, supported by thugs, gunmen and the police are herding scabs into the mining towns to take the place of the miners at the mines, thereby aiding the coal operators to destroy the remnant of the union that is left. In furthering their unholy scheme of defeating the miners, and reducing them to abject slavery murder is being committed by a bunch of uniformed thugs assisted by the labor fakers in the valley.

The fighting miners of Drumheller were sold out, and a reduction of wages negotiated by the officials of the union, without giving the miners of that district any say so whatever, they were not given a chance to dis-

(Continued on page 5.)

ANTHRACITE PRICE NOT DUE TO WAGE COST BUT TO HIGH PROFIT, SHOWN BY UNION AT CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—The present price of anthracite coal is not due to the cost of mining, but is "hitched on" after it leaves the mines.

This was the argument advanced today by miners' representatives at the morning session of the wage conference between anthracite operators and miners, replying to the operators' statemetn that the industry could not stand a wage increase.

The miners declared it cost as much to get coal from yards of dealers in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities to the consumer as it does to mine the coal. The place to economize, it was claimed, is "along the road."

GARMENT WORKERS REJECT FAKE 'AWARD', SCORE SIGMAN TREASON AND URGE UNITY AND STRUGGLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 16.—The Joint Committee of Action representing the suspended left wing Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and embracing sixty per cent of the cloak and dressmakers of the New York market, yesterday issued a ringing defiance to the outrageous "award" of the governor's commission.

Charging that the corrupt officialdom of the International Union and the New York Joint Board had deliberately betrayed the New York garment workers into a morass of defeat and disruption, the Joint Committee of Action attacks with equal vigor the traitorous Sigman machine, the bosses and the trap into which the collaboration of these two have led the workers—the "recommendations" of the governor's commission as "impartial" arbitrators.

Text of Statement

Following is full text of statement of joint committee on governors commission recommendation and the situation in the industry:

Thru Struggle Only Will We Retain Our Rights

A call to all cloakmakers.

"The leaders of the machine in our union who want to continue their control over our organization by force have issued a call to the cloakmakers to vote in favor of the report of the governor's commission.

"They want you cloakmakers to continue to suffer in silence.

"You must not participate in their referendum.

"The whole referendum business is nothing but a fake, this fake you must meet with contempt.

"We the cloak and dressmakers must decide for ourselves what attitude to take toward the recommendations of the governor's commission. We must decide for ourselves what our attitude should be toward the present deplorable situation into which we have been forced by the present misleadership of the joint and the International.

"The self appointed leaders of the joint board and the international have dragged us into a swamp from which we alone can save ourselves.

"What is the significance of the governor's commission?

"The Sigman clique in our union interpret the decision to mean that the cloakmakers are to work another year under their old conditions.

"This interpretation is a fraud.

"The decision of the commission gives our employers even greater concessions than they enjoyed until now. This decision gives them still greater possibilities for intensifying their oppression in the shops.

"In their diplomatic maneuvers with the governor's commission, this irresponsible Sigman clique did one thing. Gambling at our expense, they of their own accord offered several new concessions to the employers thru the Hillquit memorandum.

"They thought that for these proposed concessions they will be handed a few crumbs for cloakmakers. The commission, however, accepted the concessions and denied even the crumbs. The commission accepted Sigman's concessions which obligate the union to become the agency for the bosses association.

"In order to save ourselves from this deplorable situation there is but one course:—Not thru miracles shall our problems be solved. Not thru decisions of bankers or influential politicians will we free ourselves from our present misery, but thru our own efforts, our own strength, and our own struggle.

"The cloakmakers presented the following demands to the employers:

"Limitation of contractors.

"A guarantee of forty weeks employment.

"A raise of wages.

"A forty hour week.

"The right to examine employers books.

"The right to impose penalties for

(Continued on page 2.)

MONARCHISTS TO LET WILLIE IN POLITICAL GAME

BERLIN, July 16.—Former Crown Prince Wilhelm will be allowed to enter politics, by the Prussian government.

This official statement, overturning a belief that has been generally held, was made today by the Prussian minister of the interior.

Speaking of the protest against the appearance of Wilhelm at the agricultural meet at Breslau, the minister of the interior declared that Wilhelm, prior to his return from exile at Wieringen, neither gave a special pledge to keep out of politics, nor was asked for any such promise.

Since his return to Germany, the former crown prince has been living on his estate in Upper Silesia, near the Polish border.

GENERAL FENG FLAYS FOES OF CHINA FREEDOM

Cables Article to Communist Weekly

The Workers' Weekly, official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, published the following article by General Feng-Yu-Hsiang, the Chinese national leader. The British press has been slandering Feng ever since he cast in his lot with the movement that has for its aim the unification of China and its liberation from the yoke of foreign imperialism:

June 28.

SHANGHAI is Chinese territory, but governed under an administrative system in which the real ruler of the city is invariably the British consul general. This system was instituted under the unequal treaties.

In a Japanese cotton mill in Shanghai recently, a Japanese employer killed a Chinese worker, in circumstances which moved the Shanghai students to make a public protest on May 30.

They were entirely unarmed, and their purpose was to call the world's attention to the existence of industrial conditions which ought not to be permitted to continue. These unarmed students were shot by order of the British authorities in Shanghai. Some were killed on the spot and others seriously wounded.

Shoot to Kill.

At a public trial which followed, the British Police Inspector Everson stated that he did not try to disperse the students by shooting at their legs, because his orders were to shoot to kill, in the last resort.

Since then students and workers have been killed in Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and elsewhere in China by British and other foreigners, and at Hankow and Canton they have been killed by machine guns manned by British naval forces. You have doubtless read in the press how these acts have aroused national feeling

(Continued on page 5.)

'L' UNION HEAD TAKES VIEW OF BOSSES ON WAGE

Altho the elevated railroad employes have voted to reject the Chicago rapid transit company's proposal for a renewal of last year's agreement, and have demanded a five cent an hour increase in wages, their president, William D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated association of street and electric railway employes, was to take the part of the company.

Mahon declared that at a meeting last night he would urge the union men to accept the company's proposal and go to work under the terms of the expired agreement.

"Industrial conditions are not such that demands for wage increases should be pressed at this time," Mahon said, in siding with the employers, whose proposal he hinted was "justified."

MAC MILLAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION CROSSES CIRCLE AT DISKO ISLE

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The flagship Bowdoin of the MacMillan Arctic expedition remained at Hopedale, Labrador, today while repairs were continued on the broken propellor, but the airplane carrier Peary has crossed the Arctic circle and is off the Greenland coast south of Disko Island, according to radio dispatches to the National Geographic Society here.

IMPERIALISTS INCITE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

Chang Leads to Break Chinese Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, July 16.—Grave events are appearing again in the still rising movement for Chinese liberation.

Following the rumored secret agreement among the three imperialist powers—England, Japan and America for common action to defeat the Chinese by deceit and pretend a friendly interest in holding conferences in the near future, Chinese militarists who are known to be in the pay of these same imperialist powers, are starting civil war and moving troops against other provinces.

Military Agent Provocateur.

Chang-Tso-lin, flagrant agent of Japan, continues to move troops into the Shanghai area and threaten war upon the governor of Chekiang, Sun Chuan-fang. What is more sinister is that Chang Tso-lin is apparently acting with the consent of the Peking government, whose minister of war, Wu Kwong-sin, is on the road to Shanghai to try to force Sun Chuan-fang out of the southern part of Kiangso province.

This menaces the unity of the Chinese with a digression which the imperialists will welcome as giving them the opportunity not only to check the Chinese upheaval, but also to give the excuse that the "lack of order" precludes any possibility of doing away with the unequal treaties and extra-territoriality privileges.

So clearly is this attempt to divide China to aid the foreign imperialists, that great numbers of Chinese organizations are pouring telegrams into Peking demanding that Chang Tso-lin withdraw his troops from the Shanghai area.

Peking Government Plays False.

However, there is considerable evidence to show that the Peking government is acting traitorously to the interests of the Chinese liberation movement, for besides many other things, not only is Chang Tso-lin beginning a civil war with the apparent approval of the Peking minister of war, but another government general, Yang Sen, is opening war upon rival generals near Chungking in the province of Szechwan.

From Peking comes the news that the promised conference which is pledged to talk about the abolition of extra-territoriality, is reported by U. S. Minister MacMurray to open in December, six months from now.

Chinese interested in liberation of their nation declare that the effort to break up the movement by intriguing generals and civil war is obvious, the imperialists already stating that "China herself is preventing the holding of a conference by internal trouble."

St. Louis "Hands Off China" Meeting Will Have Chinese Speaker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—K. Mikalachky will speak in St. Louis at the "Stand by Russia! Hands Off China," mass meeting and demonstration which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 1240 N. Garrison Ave., Friday, July 17, 8 p. m.

The local comrades got in touch with the local Secy. of the Kuomintang party and as a result there will be a Chinese speaker who will speak in English.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—A total of 241 claims against the C. P. & St. L. Railway amounting to $800,000, have been allowed by the circuit court and Charles G. Briggle, master in Chancery, today began mailing checks in payment. The Peoria and Pekin Union railroad company will receive $208,000.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

New York Readers, Attention!

HOUSE WARMING PARTY
of
Modern Sunday School Camp

JULY 19, 1925

Lincoln Park, Morris County, N. J.

To reach camp take Lackawanna Railroad from Hoboken to Lincoln Park. Then 15 minutes walk to camp.

All comrades invited. No admission will be charged.

Try to Bar Science in Scopes' Trial

(Continued from page 1)

knowing "almost nothing" about evolution.

"The court should not receive opinionated evidence when it touches the issue involved," Bryan continued. "The courts are agreed upon that."

William Jennings Bryan, the father left his seat behind the state counsel table and moved up beside his son. The politician sat fanning himself, listening intently to his boy. The son however, showed none of the famous Bryan eloquence.

"To admit this testimony," Bryan closed, "would be to substitute a trial by experts for a trial by jury and to announce to the world that this jury is too stupid to determine the simple issue of this case."

State Withdraws Challenge

A short recess was taken. During which, Dudley Field Malone announced to the press tables that the younger Bryan's speech was a "withdrawal of the elder Bryan's challenge for a duel to death between evolutionists and christians."

"The father demands a duel," said Malone, "the son wants to take away our only weapon. We'll fight them any how."

When court resumed, Judge Raulston warned all spectators to make no demonstrations.

"We have counsel here, who may color their speeches with it," said the court. "If they do I don't want any applause for two reasons: First—it is improper and, second, this building is heavily burdened, and while I don't want to alarm any one, I don't want any vibrations caused which would shake the building and I'm afraid a heavy outburst of applause might cause trouble."

Arthur Garfield Hayes began the defense's argument. He told the court first there need be no alarm over any "applause greeting me which will shake down the courthouse."

"There isn't a single expert in this case who is paid," Hayes continued. "Every scientist who has come here, came because of his love for science."

Hayes said the state wanted both judge and jury to decide whether evolution was taught by Scopes without "even knowing what is evolution."

Hayes Explaines Evolution

"If Scopes had taught that man descended from a monkey," Hayes added, "he would not be guilty of violating this law. That is the fact strange as it seems to the prosecution. The fact is that man and monkey are of the same order of animals, the first order, under every classification of science. And the law says that to be guilty, Scopes must have taught that man descended from a lower order of animals. Science would prove that monkeys were not of a lower order."

Hayes read a short paper written by Prof. H. H. Newman, dean of science school at the University of Chicago, in which the scientist said that Darwinism meant one thing to the lay public and another to science.

"The jury should be told this," he added.

Theory of Natural Selection

"Darwinism is the term given to evolution generally by the lay public." Hayes quoted Newman. "It means an entirely different thing in science, for scientists look upon Darwinism as the term for the theory of natural selection, one of the principal theories supported by Darwin."

Hayes also demanded that the defense be permitted to show the meaning of the bible."

Conflict Of Tenn. Laws

Hayes charged Scopes was jeopardized by two laws, one compelling him to teach Hunter's biology because it was the text book approved by the state text book commission and the other as the state contended, forbidding him to teach it. One law, Hayes said, ordered him to teach biology; the other forbade it.

This aroused the ire of William Jennings Bryan, who entered the debate for the first time. The commoner's remarks led defense counsel to demand whether Bryan had been entered on the record as an attorney for the prosecution.

Bryan, Sr., Enters Fray

"The Tennessee legislature passed this anti-evolution law without suspending the right of Scopes to teach this book," said Hayes.

Bryan interrupted; "It does not matter if the book was authorized, the teaching of the theory of evolution was forbidden, he had no right to teach it."

"That is a very good theory," Hayes admitted, "except the defense holds that if the new law intended to amend the old one, it would have said so."

Hayes spoke the name "Mr. Bryan." stopped and asked the court whether he could insert the commoner's name in his remarks. Yesterday, the court made defense attorneys ignore Bryan.

"Colonel Bryan is here as an associate counsel, I believe," the court ruled.

Malone arose and demanded to know whether the commoner's name was entered on the record. The court said Bryan had been duly recognized as one of the state's counsel.

Only An Associat

"Well, then, the leader of the prosecution—" Hayes began, when Bryan again interrupted him.

"It might be well," the commoner declared, "to recognize, that while the defense is seeking to make me chief in this case, that the fact is the attorney general (Stewart) is in charge of the case. I am only an associate counsel.

Everybody bowed, the commoner sat down but Stewart arose and announced that "in questions of law," he was referring to the superior judgement of Bryan. Hayes ended a moment later without again referring to Bryan.

Herbert E. Hicks, youthful local counsel, renewed the state's argument. He contended the only issue in the case was whether Scopes taught the prescribed biological lesson and whether that lesson conflicted with the bible. The jury alone could decide, he added.

"The defense wants to bring in secondary jury of scientists to decide the question in their favor," Hicks continued.

Against the "Foreigners"

"The state objects to letting them turn this courtroom into a college or school. If these foreign gentlemen—"

"Now, now," the court admonished. After "foreign gentlemen—"

"They have termed themselves that," Hicks explained.

"We have no objection," Malone interposed, "go right ahead."

"If they want to have a college or a school here," Hicks continued, "we will give them ground right here in town. These men want to tell us what the bible means—"

The defense attorneys whispered together. Neal was on his feet, demanding "Who do you mean?"

Hicks Is Startled

Hicks looked startled. He meant the scientists, he said.

"Well, you ought to hear them first," Hayes shouted, "before you comment on what they might testify."

Darrow was on his feet. The young attorney faced him bravely. "Do you want to put me on the stand" he asked.

"I want to tell you that the caption of this law forbids the teaching of evolution" Darrow said slowly, "the body of the act says forbids teaching any theory which conflicts with divine creation. The body of the act does not mention evolution, the caption nothing else. This means the state must prove that evolution means just that and nothing else. Bear that in mind."

Bryan To Speak

It was announced that William Jennings Bryan would speak to oppose the admission of scientific testimony.

EMPLOYERS RUN TO STATE COURT TO SAVE TAXES

In a petition for an injunction filed at Springfield the Illinois Manufacturers' Association has asked that the secretary of state be restrained from paying to the state treasurer moneys paid by Illinois Manufacturers under provisions of the Illinois state franchise tax act.

The franchise tax, the validity of which is now a question before the state supreme court, was recently dealt a severe blow by the United States supreme court which declared unconstitutional an act of the Ohio legislature almost identical with that of the franchise tax provisions of the Illinois general corporation law.

This tax amounts to 5 cents on each $100 of capitalization represented by business transacted in Illinois. As the money for the tax is now due, the Manufacturers' Association seeks to prevent its disbursement in hopes of having the law nullified.

Electric Trust in Japan.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Westinghouse Electric company, of Japan, capitalized at one million dollars, has been formed as a subsidiary of the Westinghouse International company, to distribute the company's products thruout Japan.

Persia Forms Tea Monopoly.

BAGDAD, Irak, July 16.—The decision of the Persian government to put thru a bill to empower it to take over the import and sale of tea and sugar in Persia as a state monopoly is worrying the Bagdad middlemen here.

Employer For Coolidge.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Continuing his support of "The Little Strikebreaker," Henry Ford, speed-up auto manufacturer, in a statement here said he would like to see Coolidge elected for a third term. Coolidge has served the business men well, Ford intimated.

WORKERS SUNDAY CAMP OPENS IN NEW JERSEY; GIVE HOUSE WARMING

NEW YORK CITY, July 16.—Sunday, July 19, is the opening of the Modern Sunday school camp at Lincoln Park, Morris county, New Jersey. All members of the party and Young Workers' League and their friends are invited to attend. Arrangements have been made for lunch, ice cream, etc.

This will be the first time that the working class children will be together in a summer camp. The charge is only five dollars per week per child, 7-14 years, covering board and lodging. The camp is limited to members of the modern school and those that are ready to join the school.

For information apply to chairman of camp committee, C. Heinzelman, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave., Ridgewood, New York.

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS AID PEASANTS TO RAISE MORE CROPS; 1925 HARVEST GOOD

Moscow (By Mail)—Agricultural experimental work convention in the Russian Soviet Republic begn on June 15. One hundred seventy-one delegates were present. The first report was read by Professor S. K. Chyanoff, who in 1924 visited the United States, where he studied the work of experimental stations.

According to this report, on October 1, 1924, the R. S. F. S. R. had 147 experimental stations, exactly the same as in pre-war days; but the amount of land attched to the stations is now three times greater. Also the amount of scientific workers has been increased. Much was accomplished by the stations in regions affected by draughts. The stations were able to raise 100 poods of rye and 40 poods of wheat on a desiatin, while the peasants' crop was not more than 10-15 poods.

Peasants Learn New Methods.

Much attention was paid to attract the cooperation of the peasantry. In 1924 over 6,500 peasant farms were utilized by the experimental stations to teach better methods of farming to pesants in general. Each experimental station had over 100 experienced peasants to help in this work.

Much attention was paid also to agricultural exhibitions. In 1924 various experimentl stations organized 26 of such exhibitions. Over 2,000,000 peasants in different ways were in touch with the experimental stations.

Much was done for the improvement of seeds. Twenty-eight of the agricultural stations are devoting special attention to this question. Up to June 16, the conditions of the harvest in the different regions of R. S. F. S. R. were as follows:

Harvest Conditions.

North Region: Winter and spring crops—average.

Northeast Region and Ural: Winter crops—average; spring crops—Average.

Northwest Region Winter wheat and rye—above average; spring wheat and rye—average.

Central Region: Winter rye—above average, except in a few provinces; but after the fall of rain the conditions in these provinces are better. Spring crop—average.

Blacksoil Region: In the west of this region, the winter crop is average; in the east, after rains the condition is about fair. The spring crop is average.

Upper Volga Region: The winter and spring crops are average.

Middle Volga Region: The Winter crop except in small parts of two provinces is above averge.

Low Volga Region: Winter crop except in one province is average. Spring—average.

North Caucasia: Winter crop is average. In many parts it is better. Spring crop is average.

The Amount of Crop Expected.

According to Narkomsem (Department of Agriculture) the amount of crop expected is estimated at 3,530,000,000 poods (including 160,000,000 poods of unused 1924 crops). Out of this amount 3,266,000,000 will be used by the population, and the remainder—264,000,000 poods—will be marketed abroad.

Rehabilitation of Mills.

In view of the exceptional crop in North Caucasia this year, attention has been given to effect improvements in the large flour mills of that region. They will handle 35,000,000 poods this season.

Soviets and Poles in Consular Pact.

VIENNA, Austria, July 16.—The Polish government and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement by which the two countries exchange reciprocal consular privileges. Poland will have consulates in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Tiflis, Kiev and some other cities, and there will be Soviet consulates in Warsaw, Lodz, Lemberg and Danzig.

Lithuania Spoiling the Anti-Soviet Block of the British Imperialists

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the outlook is not so rosy for Great Britain's Baltic bloc against the Union of Soviet Republics. The enmities aroused by the spoils divisions of the Versailles peace are too many to permit of easy sailing for the anti-Bolshevik league so dearly wished by the tory government in London, that sees its laboring masses at home getting redder every hour.

Lithuania is the latest stumbling block. Altho its population numbers but three millions, it occupies an important strategic position between the Poland-Roumanian front against the Workers' Republics and the Baltic states of Latvia and Esthonia, with Finland just across the gulf by the same name.

• • • •

There have been scurryings to and fro, by British-inspired diplomats, among these states in an effort to ally the enemies of Soviet Rule. Finnish fascist government heads have reviewed the white guards of Esthonia. Meirovitz, the Latvian foreign minister, has made a tour of the capitals of Europe, to advance the cause of anti-Bolshevism. But all to no avail.

Lithuania still remains obdurate, spoiling the whole anti-Soviet plot, at least for the time being, because Poland still holds Vilna, seized along with one-third of Lithuania by the Polish general, Zeligowski, in the putsch of 1920, applauded and supported by the David Lloyd George government in England. There are not enough Vilnas at the disposal of British imperialist rule to satisfy both the Lithuanians and the Poles. The British have other schemes, however, including the return to Poland of the Memel corridor, which the Lithuanians took in 1923, if the Poles will only clear out of Vilna. Both Poland and Lithuania, however, raise the cry of "War!" immediately mention is made of any change in boundaries.

The Versailles peace established the League of Nations, which it was claimed would settle all of these disputes in behalf of capitalist interests. But "The League" has failed its masters here as everywhere else.

It was imperialist France that first tried to bolster the capitalist frontier against the Soviet Union, giving unsparingly in money and munitions to Poland, Roumania and other buffer countries. France went broke in this anti-Soviet endeavor, and now Britain is taking up the war, with equal prospects.

• • • •

How carefully London has planned its onslaught can be judged by the flood of propaganda that is being sent out, again trying to give the world the impression that uprisings, civil war and chaos are the order of the day in neighboring Soviet Ukraine, especially among the White Russians. The fact is that Poland still clings to White Russian territory, that should be under Soviet Rule, and all resistance is against further domination by the Polish oppressors, resulting in a bloody tyranny by the terror governments of Bulgaria and Roumania.

• • • •

Lithuanian capitalist rule has no love for the Soviet Union, but it knows that the development of Lithuania depends upon an economic alliance with Workers' Rule. But even this solution offers no escape from its dilemma. The workers and peasants of Lithuania, on the edge of the Soviet Republics, will in time decide to throw off their ruling class and follow the Russian example. Imperialist tyranny is finding it increasingly difficult to use the Baltic states to pull its capitalist chestnuts out of the Soviet fire. Especially with energetic struggles being waged against it as in Morocco and China, with India and other subject nations restless and on the verge of revolt.

Garment Workers Reject Fake Award

(Continued from page 1)

violation of the agreement.

"A labor bureau.

"Adjustment of the scales of the finishers.

"The above demands cannot be won thru commissions, for these demands the cloakmakers will have to conduct an energetic struggle. Thru a general strike alone will the cloakmakers win better conditions for themselves.

"Sisters and Brothers!

"We must not for one moment forget the experiences of the past.

"Our self-appointed leaders have until now pursued a policy which lead to demoralization, instead of depending upon our strength and our own fighting spirit, they relied upon miracles and favors from outsiders. By pursuing this policy, our working conditions have continuously grown worse, and our union led into degradation.

"If we are to save ourselves from this situation we must follow another course. We must follow the course of fighters and not that of beggars. But we must remember one thing: in order to be able to conduct a successful struggle our forces must be mobilized, our union must be reconstructed and its leadership cannot remain in the hands of irresponsible people. We must eliminate all obstacles that hampered us in the past. We must solidify all our fighting forces in order to win our struggles.

"To attain these ends we must not for one moment recede from our struggle against the leaders of the machine who have disrupted our union and betrayed the membership.

"Sigman Co., must be driven from the international, the three suspended locals and all expelled active union workers must be reinstated.

"The joint board must be reorganized on the basis of proportional representation. A closer and more harmonious contact must be established between the rank and file and the leadership of the union.

"These are the outstanding needs of the moment. These are the basic needs that must be realized in order to present a strong front in our struggle with the employers for our demands.

"Sisters and Brothers!

"We are living thru one of the most critical moments in our union and in our industry.

"For a long time we permitted ourselves to be led by a clique of irresponsible leaders who dragged us into all difficulties.

"Let us cease to follow blindly.

"Let us put a stop to this destructive work in our union.

"Enough, defeat, enough suffering, let us be on our guard.

"Let us build our union.

"Let us carry on our fight.

"Let us remember our old slogan: 'In the struggle only will we attain our rights. We have nothing to lose and the world to gain.'"

COAL MINERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT AUTHORITY OF EMPLOYERS' 'COURT'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, July 16.—The coal miners have refused to accept the "arbitration" by a "court of inquiry" which, it is known, would rule in favor of the coal operators.

The court will discuss the wage differences on Friday, but the miners will ignore it.

C'mon Over!

If you have a day, an hour, or a minute to spare—why, c'mon over. There is so much work piled up on the small force in our office that we need your help so very badly, to insert letters, address, seal and stamp envelopes and ever so many other little jobs that have us swamped. If you volunteer your services that's a fine way to help the DAILY WORKER. We'll be glad to see you—so just for fun, c'mon over!

HURLS CHARGE FASCIST KILLED ITALIAN DEPUTY

Senate Is Aware of Mussolini's Crimes

ROME, Italy, July 16.—The news paper Epoca, which has until no been mildly pro-fascist, has publishe a document drawn up by the Aventin opposition to Mussolini in the chamber of deputies, charging that Mu solini knew of the plot to murder th socialist deputy Matteotti. The murd er, and attacks on other oppositio deputies were carried out with th assent of the fascist government, th paper charges.

The senate, the paper says, is i possession of sufficient evidence t show that crimes were organized un der the auspices of the premier, t punish those opposing the fascis regime.

Our Readers' Views

Coast Power Steal.

Berkeley, Cal.

The Daily Worker: Mayor Rolph—the smoothest politician hereabouts—tried twice to sell the Spring Valley Water Company, at the company's valuation to the city and both time failed by the vote route.

He fears this method in a deal no contemplated so the frame-up calls fo a change of venue and the "principal" or his pals will do the trick in Wash ington.

The labor fakers here are, so fa rather quiet on the matter. The sense the rank and file as favorable t Rolph. The reason the rank and fil are so is because Rolph, a water fron coal importer, whose economic inter ests, in the recent days of "law order" campaign of the chamber o commerce, clashed, and alway showed sympathy in their strikes, wa able to fool the workers, who believ today "Jimmie" is the honest crea cheese.

The whole situation here is anothe beginning of a power steal on abou the same slant as Muscle Shoals.

Comradely,
GEO. A. ELLIS.

Consider Chicago Traffic Trust.

The Chicago Surface lines, bus line and elevated lines are considering plan to consolidate under unified co trol.

CATCH CZARIST WHO SOLD BALKANS FAKE 'COMMUNIST PLOTS'

VIENNA, July 16.—Alexander Jacobovitch, a Russian czarist, ha been arrested here after bein caught selling forged documents to Balkan governments which he pre tended were written by officials o the Communist International.

The Balkan governments use these documents, knowing they were forged, it is charged. Numer ous "Communist plots" were con cocted by this czarist.

Eastern Bootleggers Form Trust; Work on Two Shifts, Many Di

NEW YORK, July 16.—With the wiping out of rum row, bootleggers o Long Island, the liquor funnel of th East, have entered the distillery bus iness on an organized basis, a surve disclosed today.

Along the scalloped coast line o the south shore of Long Island, ther is now a crackling still or almos every mile, laboring on a 24 hour shi to relieve the thirst of New Yor New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adj cent points.

The product of the "bubbling mash is shipped in bedspread trucks alon the Rockaway turnpike into New York. The "goods" are generally di guised in five-gallon gasoline cans bearing the forged name of a pop larly known oil company.

"Within five years the country wi no longer be dependent on foreign li [illegible] for liquor but can count on the domestic output. Can we ma [illegible] good 'Scotch' [illegible] (perha [illegible] now the 'goods' are a little green b we have the best chemists we c hire working for us," an employe a bootleg syndicate said.

State commissioner of health M thias Nicoll reports deaths from alc holic poisoning in New York are i creasing steadily.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE ......Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB......Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application

Wall Street's Four Fronts in China

The insistence of the American state department on a conference of all powers signing the treaties of the Washington convention to go into the question of extra-territoriality rights in China, delivered to President Tuan Chi-jui by Ambassador McMurray, is evidence of the widening breach between American and British imperialism and American and Japanese imperialism.

Coming at a time when Australia is in the American market for a $100,000,000 loan and the biggest American fleet ever assembled in the Pacific is making a tour of the Far Eastren ports, only a blind man can fail to see that the much touted Anglo-American bloc is only a veil for a deep-seated and irreconcilable conflict between these two dominant imperialisms.

Under the guise of friendship for the Chinese government and people, American imperialism is putting tremendous pressure on her British and Japanese rivals in China. They now enjoy advantages of extra-territoriality and control of customs revenues in which American imperialism does not participate. To demand the same advantages would be to undeceive many Chinese who see in America a friend because she has not heretofore insisted on special privileges and gone in for extensive armed conquest as have the British and Japanese.

It is much simpler and more effective to force Britain and Japan to relinquish their advantages and in this way place American imperialism on an equal footing with them in China.

American finance capital has nothing to lose and everything to gain by such a policy.

It has one advantage in particular—America appears in China as a champion of the territorial integrity of the Chinese republic and thus serves to offset the influence of Soviet Russia—the proletarian power that American imperialism is shrewd enough to recognize as its real enemy in China.

American imperialism is operating in China on three fronts openly—against Great Britain, against Japan, against Soviet Russia. Secretly it is fighting on another front—against the liberty of the Chinese masses.

Just as Wall Street in Mexico frees the Mexican masses from the oppression of British imperialism so that it can set up a more stringent form of slavery under its hegemony, so in China it demands the abolition of extra-territoriality laws in order that it can have at least an equal opportunity with Great Britain and Japan to enslave the millions of Chinese workers and peasants.

That it will have to fight Great Britain or Japan, or both, to establish equal rights for American imperialism is unquestionable. The anti-Japanese attitude of the American press seems to indicate that Japan will be the first foe.

The drive for militarization of the nation, the increased naval appropriations, the anxiety over the fortifications in the Pacific possessions are sure signs that American imperialism prepares for war in the Pacific.

To challenge the extra-territoriality rights of Britain and Japan in China means war and this is exactly what American imperialism is doing.

The slogan of the next war can almost be heard now:

"Freedom and American democracy for China."

In 1898 we "freed" Cuba with a similar slogan.

The Chinese masses will achieve freedom in spite of the American imperialists if the American working class forces a genuine "Hand Off China" policy and keeps the bloody hands of Wall Street from the throats of the Chinese workers and peasants.

Darrow Sidesteps in Dayton

Fundamentalists can be understood. They stand on the bible as the word of their god and close their minds to reason.

Believers in the materialist conception of history stand on the sure ground of science and are able to show that religion has evolved from the fears and ignorance of our savage ancestors—that geology, ethnology, biology, physics, chemistry and the kindred sciences, historical research and the sociological sciences all prove the mythical character of all religions.

Communists are content to rest their case against religion on scientific proof with additional evidence of its use to enslave mankind.

But what can be said for the defenders of Scopes who seek to prove that a belief in evolution is compatible with a belief in religious dogmas—that there is no conflict between religion an science?

The best that can be said for them is that they are even bigger fools than the fundamentalists who have enough fanatical cunning to feel that the issue *is* between religion and science, between light and darkness.

The theologians of all ages have fought every advancement of knowledge. They have fought also that freedom of inquiry which leads to knowledge and the opening of the Scopes trial with prayer at each session is symbolic of the belief in a being to whom appeal from the decisions of earthly men can be taken.

It is no far cry from the human sacrifices on the altars of tribal gods to the spectacle in Dayton, Tennessee. Nor is there any great difference between the banishment of the jury when scientific evidence is being taken and the secret hearings and torture of the inquisition.

No conflict between religion and the doctrine of evolution?

No conflict between religion and science?

Whoever does not know that this is one aspect of the age long struggle between master and slave is a fool and who knows and still denies it is a hypocrite.

The need of modern capitalism for scientific processes and mastery of nature has served to gloss over the conflict between religion and science and conceal its essentially class character. The Scopes defense is fighting no clean cut battle, but more than the mediaeval minded Bryanites is befogging the issues involved.

Only the Communists stand squarely against religion as "the opium of the people."

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Militarization of Railway Labor

By William F. Dun

AMERICAN railroads are ready for the next war.

At a conference held in Washington, the exact date of which is not known but which was reported in the New York Times of June 22, a complete scheme for mobilization of rail transport was submitted to the gathering composed of "rail transportation officials and businessmen."

The basis of the scheme for military control, as outlined by Assistant Secretary of War Davis to the conference is:

1. Possession and control by the government of the lines taken over is essential in order that the government, in carrying out the war program, may make the necessary demands upon the railroads and insure obedience to these demands as a matter of right.

2. Effective mobilization and use of the transportation resources is impossible unless the lines taken over are operated as a single system under one control and one administration.

3. Requirements of the government can be carried out most effectively, intelligently and successfully by availing of the existing organizations of the several companies and by making full use of the trained experience and skill of their personnel. Too violent changes in either organization or methods of procedure are liable to have an adverse effect on efficiency and morale.

THE army appropriations act, passed August 29, 1916, gives the president, acting thru the secretary of war, the power to take possession and control of the railroads. This law was enacted six months before this country entered the world war in April, 1917.

How many people know of such a measure?

The control of all matters relating to the railroads, under the scheme placed before the conference, will be vested in the hands of a single individual appointed by the secretary of war. There will be an executive board of railroad presidents who will be nominated by the Association of Railway Executives subject to the approval of the secretary of war. This executive board will deal only with questions of policy, however, the actual management of the roads being vested in the secretary of the war department and his assistant. The plan states:

> ....it should be the policy of the secretary of war to encourage the initiative and management of his executive assistant by placing upon him the responsibilities for general management.

THE railroads are not going to lose any revenue under the plan. They will be paid:

> ... a sum equivalent to the average annual net railway operating income for the three years ended on the thirty-first day of December next preceding.... except that if exceptional or abnormal conditions were fund by the president to exist during all or a substantial portion of such period of three years which justify a larger or smaller compensation..... and in any event due allowance in the compensation should be made for the use of additions, improvements or equipment, the use of which was not fully reflected in the operating railways revenue of the said three years....

THE railway owners seem to have taken care of themselves very well in the matter of payment for their properties, while the war necessity exists. The question arises:

Why, since the capitalist press of America constantly points out the superiority of private over government control, continually lauds the efficiency of the present railway management and fights militantly all measures for the extension of government control, have the railway executives, who since the last war have been claiming that government control ruined their properties, submitted tamely to the plan proposed by the war department?

THERE are probably two reasons: First, the Coolidge administration can be trusted to work no hardship of the railway stockholders and to see that the clause in the war plan dealing with compensation is interpreted liberally—in meaning and in cash.

Second, there is the feeling that the international situation is pregnant with war and that in the event of hostilities it is better to militarize the railroads before railway labor gets a chance to take advantage of the situation. The most militant opponents of government interference in business never hesitates to encourage such interference when it will aid him in crushing labor.

THE railway brotherhoods are the most conservative unions in America. They do not strike, they feel, for the most part, that they are part of American capitalism and are loyal to what are called "American institutions." They have made no protest while the process of militarizing the transportation systems has been going on.

The unions have said nothing while skeleton army units have been set up on the railroads and the master mechanics, trainmasters, roadmasters, division superintendents general managers all the official personnel have acquired military rank in the national army ranging from lieutenant to general.

The officialdom of the railway unions have made no protest while a steel web of military discipline, which can be tightened the moment a Wall Street president declares a "national emergency," has been woven around the membership.

THE railway workers of the United States have already become part of the military forces of the American imperialism. Most of them do not know it yet but they will learn the bitter truth when they find that they have been drafted to serve under the same bosses they have to fight to prevent their standard of living being reduced. These bosses have been given military rank, the railway workers will be the troopers, their daily tasks will be to carry out the orders of superiors who can and will order them before a firing squad the moment they protest in "a national emergency."

Who is so foolish as to think that the rulers of America go to all this trouble for "defense?" Or that unless they have plans of world domination leading inevitably to wars of conquest, they secure agreement from the railway capitalists for government control, under the dictatorship of two men—the secretary of war and his assistant—at a time when violent protestation of the peaceful intentions of America emanate from the White House daily, and the slogan of "no government in business" resounds in every haunt of the ruling class and its hangers-on, from the Civic Federation, the Security League and the Union League Club to the humblest gathering of kiwanises and rotarians?

NO! The American railroads, so as railway capital is concern are ready for the next war.

It remains only to consolidate t skeleton military units on the r roads into actual regiments and di sions officered by the same individu whom the railway workers have fight in peace time. War, being extension of capitalist competition it logical conclusion, makes it logi also that the railway workers shou as part of the imperialist war machi be bullied by the agents of the r way capitalists.

LET the railway workers exami the evidence submitted here. T evidence of their betrayal into hands of war-mongers.

They will see that while the r way labor board has been fighti them on matters of small wage creases and working conditions, t rest of the government apparatus h been strenghtening the machinery which the workers can be depriv of their civilian status at any time t rulers decide it necessary.

In every local union of every r way organization this matter shou be brought up and the official instru ed to immediately organize the unio for resistance to this wholesale mi arization. If the officials do not it is proof that this scheme has be carried out with their knowledge that the membership must dev ways and means of bringing m pressure on both the union offic and the government for the repeal all military measures.

The time to begin to fight this dustrial conscription for imperial war is now.

MAY KEEP BRYAN FROM MAKING AN ASS OF HIMSELF

But It Will Be Hard Job for the State

DAYTON, Tenn., July 16.—William Jennings Bryan, haled as the "evangelical leader of the prosecution," may be barred from making a new "cross of gold" speech in the Scopes anti-evolution trial, it was learned today.

Altho he has waited in the stuffy courtroom for a week fanning himself patiently while other orators held the spotlight, Bryan may be counted out in his chair. Under the prosecution's present plans, it was learned, Bryan will not be called upon to speak upon any point of law. If he does speak, it will be on evolution and its relation to the bible, which the defense has been trying to expound in the trial.

If the defense fails in this effort, as was widely predicted today, the champion self-advertiser will be without a subject for the first time in his life. He will have come from Florida, dropping his Chautauqua engagements, merely for a vacation in a heat stricken community, far from the luxuries of life. For if the scientific evidence is forbidden by Judge John T. Raulston, Bryan will likewise be prohibited from touching upon evolution, from attacking the modernist cause, from defending fundamentalism and from endorsing the biblical story of the divine creation of man.

These subjects eliminated, the noted real estate dealer might just as well have remained in Florida. His speech, if he makes one under these circumstances, could deal only with the testimony of two fair haired high school youngsters who said Scopes taught something or other from page 155 of Hunters' biology.

Omaha Street Meetings Win Workers' Interest in Communist Movement

OMAHA, Nebr., July 16.—We held very successful street meetings in Omaha with Comrade J. E. Snyder talking on class war prisoners, general strike, unity movement, imperialism and the Chinese situation. We had good crowds and the DAILY WORKER, the Workers' Monthly and our party literature were sold and distributed. These meetings brot us a large number of inquiries and we feel they were highly worthwhile.

Tho Comrade Snyder has left for Sioux City to join Alfred Knutson for a speaking trip thru the small towns and farming communities, the open air meetings have not been stopped. Comrade David Coutts is delivering splendid talks every evening at 16th and Capital Ave., between 8 and 9:30 with Comrade Patten acting chairman. All readers of the DAILY WORKER are invited to attend.

"Pacifist" For Big Navy

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—David Starr Jordan, the liberal pacifist, declared in a speech before the council of international relations a "peace" organization, that "as long as the United States has a navy, it ought to be a good one."

Jordan spoke on the same platform with Secretary Wilbur, who condemned the pacifists and spoke for further armament.

HANG SCOTT ON SON'S BIRTHDAY, NOT ALLOWED TO EMBRACE HIS WIFE

Six feet of space between them, not permitted to embrace one another and two guards present, Russell Scott and his wife, Catherine, bade their last adieu today.

Scott is to hang this morning for the murder of Joseph Maurer, a drug store clerk.

"Don't tell my little boy that his father was hanged on his seventh birthday," he said.

Governor Small denied appeals by Mrs. Scott and Scott's father that he intervene in the execution.

FRANCE NOT TO LEAVE COLOGNE AS PACT PRICE

PARIS, July 16.—The foreign office announced today that should Herr Stresemann, German foreign minister, in his reply to Foreign Minister Briand make the military evacuation of Cologne a condition precedent to the entry by Germany into a security pact, the reply would be entirely unacceptable.

Rumors that such a condition would be proposed by Berlin have reached the Quai d'Orsay.

Forest Fires Sweep Montana and Idaho, Still Uncontrolled

MISSOULA, Mont., July 16.—"The most menacing in many years" was the way officials today characterized the forest fire situation thruout Montana and northern Idaho.

Two new fires were reported from the Custer national forest in eastern Montana, previously considered "fire proof."

A total of more than 100 fires have been reported in western Montana and the Idaho panhandle. Many of these have been controlled, but others have spread until scores of dangerous fires are now burning in the Kootenai, Pend O'Reile and Kaniksu national forests.

Cal Boosts Commercial Aviation.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 16.—President Coolidge today accepted the resignation of Col. Paul Henderson, of Chicago, as second assitant postmaster general, effective July 31.

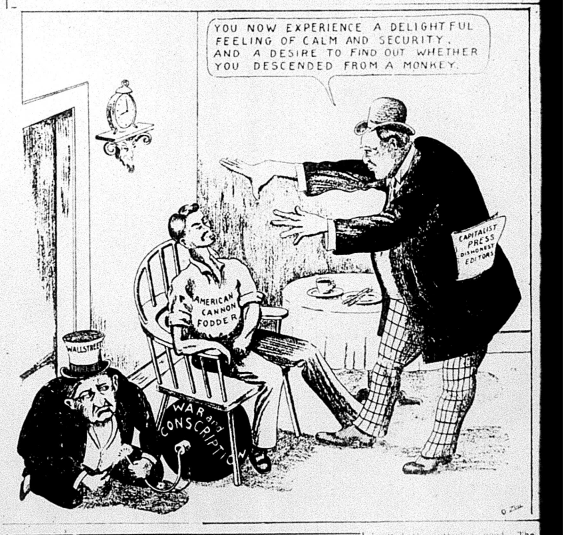
"I understand you are engaged in commercial aviation," the president wrote. "Altho this is not work for the government I feel sure that you will contribute to the progress of commercial aviation in such a manner as to render a public service."

The government feels that the commercial planes can be turned into a war fleet on short notice.

MEXICAN GENERALS IN DUEL TO DEATH OVER FAVORS OF SHOW GIRL

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—Identities of the two generals said to have fought a duel to the death over a Mexican show girl remained hidden today. Army officials promised the names would be made known when a complete investigation had been made.

THE SLEEPER


YOU NOW EXPERIENCE A DELIGHTFUL FEELING OF CALM AND SECURITY, AND A DESIRE TO FIND OUT WHETHER YOU DESCENDED FROM A MONKEY.
AMERICAN CANNON FODDER
WALLSTREET
WAR and CONSCRIPTION
CAPITALIST PRESS DISHONEST EDITORS

Wage Fight on New Injunction Law

(Continued from page 1)

violence, claiming that there were acts of violence committed every day.

"You have a hundred policemen on the job, they seem to handle the situation pretty well for you," replied Cunnea.

Always Urgent.

"This is an urgent matter," repeated the bosses' shyster.

"Did you ever see one of these requests for an injunction against strikers that wasn't urgent for the employers?" asked Cunnea.

Judge Foell became very much interested in the violence charges. "Violence must stop," said the judge. "Will you give me your word that violence will stop, Mr. Cunnea?"

"If there is any violence committed it is instigated by the employers and the police," said Cunnea. "They arrest men and women there indiscriminately, and finger print them as if they were criminals."

Who Expects Foell to "Look Favorably?"

Judge Foell warned the attorney for the strikers to tell his clients that he would not look very favorably on their side of the case if acts of violence continued (as if a capitalist judge would ever look favorably on the workers' side of the case.)

Cunnea tried to have the case set over until Friday while the bosses' attorneys pleaded again for an immediate hearing. With two cases on his hands already set the judge said he probably would have to wait until Friday to hear the injunction plea.

Three More "Criminals."

Yesterday two strikers were arrested absolutely without any cause and another got a place in the wagon for good measure. The strikers gathered around the wagon and gave the victims rousing cheers to which a police sergeant objected and threatened arrest of demonstrators. But nobody paid any attention to him or any other cop.

Yesterday the Italian business agent, De Felichi, addressed the strike meeting and got an enthusiastic reception. The meeting was interrupted somewhat by camera men taking pictures of the crowd of strikers. Everybody was jolly and wanted to get into the picture and show their faces among the workers who are standing firmly for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and against the open shop.

New Trick—Same Old Failure.

The I. T. C. is now trying something new to get scabs. It has obtained, by some underground manner of co-operation with other bosses, names and addresses of workers whose previous employers went out of business for one reason or another. Figuring that these workers might still be looking for a job the firm gets the address and sends the worker a letter offering him or her a nice job scabbing—altho it don't say so—at "union wages."

This is another case where the solidarity of the capitalist class is proven, and the strikers are learning to match the bosses in unity and since the workers have more power than the bosses when they are really united, the outbook is good. The lowing is a letter received by worker whose boss went out of b ness several weeks ago:

"Mr. R. Leesa, 2512 Haddon A Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir: The firm last empl ing you discontinued business in C cago because, well, I guess you derstand the conditions.

"We offer you now a position your own line of work at regu union wages. We are going to stay business in Chicago and to work, as you won't need to wait untill y are at the top of the list. How m thousands are there ahead of you the list?

"Come in and see us; work un union conditions; receive regu wages and good full envelopes.

"We have always had the best p ing positions in Chicago and that c dition will continue to remain so.

"Yours very truly,

"International Tailoring Compa

"Bring this letter with you."

This trick is not the first and likely be not the last one the o shop firms who are aided by scabby United Garment crew will to pull off. But the Amalgama strikers are very alert and no one h accepted the "kind invitation" to sc even at "union wages"—the kind t United gets them.

The fight goes on and the battle the capitalist courts shows how d perately the I. T. C. is being press Bankruptcy may lurk around the c ner. Other firms get their business a without the secret fund of the M chants' and Manufacturers' assoc tion is paying the bills, the I. T. C. getting leaner fast.

ENERAL FENG FLAYS FOES OF CHINA FREEDOM

Cables Article to Communist Weekly

(Continued from page 1)

nd indignation thruout the length nd breadth of China.

How is it possible for such deeds take place in a so-called indepen ent country? Suppose they had oc urred in America, France or Italy, r Kemal Pasha's Turkey, a declara on of war would have been swiftly ade against Britain, because these ountries are sovereign and indepen ent, not on paper but in reality. But st as subjugated India could not eclare war against Britain for the mritsar massacre, so China is un ble to declare war against Britain r the recent British massacres at hanghai and elsewhere.

Under Foreign Yoke.

Foreign imperialism, led by Britain, olds our country in real subjection. oreign imperialism acts under the nequal treaties, the first of which as imposed on China by Britain in 342. On the basis of these treaties, e imperialist powers have developed international system of rule under hich:

(a) British and other foreign na onals are not bound by our labor, ctory, or fiscal legislation, nor by y other of our national laws and e wholly outside of the jurisdiction all our courts of justice.

(b) British and other foreigners overn areas known as settlements ike Shanghai), concessions, and ased territories, which are really rategic fortresses where foreign cap alism controls and dominates our nport and export trade and fixes and gulates (in the interests of foreign wned banks and international nance) the money exchange rate be een China and the world's money arket. These centres, serving as fe asylums for defeated militarists d corrupt officials, do in fact con itute a real factor of political dis ganization and administrative ineffi ency and corruption in China.

Big Dumping Ground.

(c) Owing to foreign control of our stoms administration not only is hina denied the right to fix her n customs tariff, but she is un ubtedly becoming an international mping ground for the products of e sweated labor of the capitalist ates of the world.

Nationalist China, in whose name I eak, demands liberation from the perialist system, which is based on e unequal treaties, and therefore e abrogation of these treaties and e negotiation of new ones on the inciple of China's equality with ery other sovereign and indepen nt state. As long as foreign im rialism holds my country in sub ction, the repetition of British mas cres like those at Shanghai is in itable.

And while we are a patient and aceful people, there is a limit to r capacity for suffering massacres the hands of the British impe lists. —Feng-Yu-Hsiang.

RUMANIAN TERROR TRIES FIVE HUNDRED BESSARABIAN PEASANTS FOR ATTEMPT TO FORM SOVIETS

BUKHAREST, Rumania, (By Mail)—According to information of the press the trial of the 500 peasants of Kishinev was to take place on June 28. In connection with this it is rather interesting to recall an insurrection of the Bessarabian peasants, that took place in the year 1919.

The Rumanian occupants who obtained in the year 1918 the appreciate title-deed of "voluntary" annexation of Bessarabia to Rumania, felt rather on their high horse and began to rule with the aid of whip and bayonet. The registration and simultaneous requisition of grain-supplies was announced. After a few days a severe conflict sprang up with the representatives of the local authorities; single cases of murders, assassination of gendarmes and military representatives of the occupants took place.

Peasants Revolt Against Tyranny.

The rural gendarmes were given unlimited power and we have to do justice to them—they made good use of it. Every village, every hamlet turned into a separate kind of some vassal's princedom, where the sovereign was the gendarme, endowed with the right to "execute and pardon." The logical respond to such a system of government was the unanimous revolt of the North of Bessarabia before the anniversary of the "reunion" between the "Tsaria Mumy" (mother country) and its "daughter"—Bessarabia.

The revolt broke out in the county of Khotinsk and spread quickly over the Soroksk county that is mainly populated by Moldavians. The spontaneous cruelty with which the peasants got even with the occupants can illustrate best the tender "love" that the whole population of Bessarabia cherished towards Roumania. Almost the entire population took part in the insurrection. The avenging hand struck first the celebrated Rumanian hangman, Gen. Paeta, who was killed in the village of Ataka by the 17 year old son of a worker. In the village of Oknitsa a 50 years old peasant personally fired from machine-gun at the offensive Rumanian cavalry.

During two weeks the revolted district enjoyed full liberty. The occupants became perplexed not being in a position to master the high tide of the mass rebellion. The insurrection grew with irresistible rapidity. The Rumanian soldiers were captured by scores and as it seemed, it was only necessary to get in touch with the center of Bessarbia and success was secured.

Needed Workers' Aid.

But the rebels could not avoid the general fate of all the spontaneous peasants' movements that are not supported by the will-power of the industrial proletariat. Soon reinforcements arrived from the center of Rumania and with the aid of the army "order" was "reestablished." The cable announcing that the insurrection had been put down runs as follows: "After prolonged resistance the Bessarabian rebels were dislodged from Khotin by the gathered united force. The rioters retreated beyond Dniester."

According to to data given by the refugee department of Kamenetz-Pedolsk there are 50,000 peasants living in the one county of Kamenetz who "retreated beyond the Dniester."

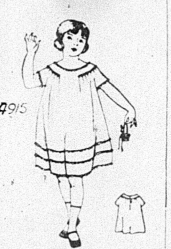
How "order" was reestablished can be seen from the ruins on the road between Khotin and Novoselquts of former villages that have been leveled to the ground by artillery fire.

Second Uprising for Soviet.

The insurrection of the northern Bessarabian peasants in the year 1919 is quite a different one from the insurrection of the peasants in the South. The first one was a spontaneous unorganized movement of peasants who marched out against the occupants without any definite platform. The second was an insurrection of peasants who warched with arms in their hands against the Rumanian oligarchy; they carried with them a banner on which was written the slogan of the battle: "Long Live Soviet Bessarabia."

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE DAINTY PARTY FROCK



915. Crepe de chine, taffeta or le could be used for this style. It also good for gingham, wool or tton crepe, or challie.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 1, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size re res 1¾ yard of 32 inch material.

OTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The tterns being sold thru the DAILY ORKER pattern department are fur hed by a New York firm of pattern nufacturers. Orders are forwarded by DAILY WORKER every day as re ved, and they are mailed by the man cturer direct to the customer. The ILY WORKER does not keep a stock patterns on hand. Delivery of pat ns ordinarily will take at least 10 days m the date of mailing the order. Do become impatient if your pattern is ayed.

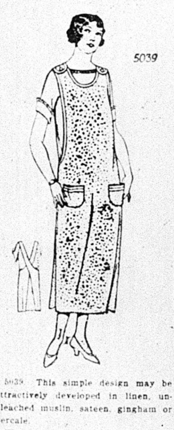
Pattern mailed to any address on eipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

o those who work hard for their oney, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

A COMFORTABLE APRON STYLE



5039. This simple design may be attractively developed in linen, unbleached muslin, sateen, gingham or percale.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 32 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

SOLDIER JAILED AFTER PROTEST ON CROUCH CASE

Paper Gives Letter to Army Authorities

By WALTER M. TRUMBULL

FORT SHAFTER, Guard House, Honolulu, Hawaii—(By Mail)—It has come to light that a soldier in the 3rd Engineers, Schofield Bks., Hawaii, had a letter of protest concerning the Crouch-Trumbull case returned to him.

The soldier, having learned of our imprisonment, wrote to the Honolulu Advertiser informing them of the jailing of the two Reds and protesting against the illegal proceedings.

Advertiser Suppressed News

His letter, written in March, was not published but was turned over to army authorities by the Advertiser. It is significant that this paper knew of our case about a month before our trials and yet witheld the news.

About the 15th of May, the letter was returned to the writer by a member of the staff of the office of the assistant chief of staff, G-2 Hawaiian Division.

Confined To Guardhouse

The manner in which the letter was returned conclusively showed that the authorities wanted the soldier to know how completely they control the press here.

The same soldier is in confinement at present, charged with the most trivial offense. He has endured considerable persecution without murmer and the guardhouse is the climax.

Your Union Meeting

Third Friday, July 17, 1925.

237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 35th St.
	Carpenters' Dist. Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273	**Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.**
637	Painters, School and Shefield Ave.
863	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1356	Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1336 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
3	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.) 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
	Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN
DENTIST
[illegible]

MY NEW LOCATION

Special Prices to Workers

X-Ray — Gas Given

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.
My Examination Is Free
My Prices Are Reasonable
My Work Is Guaranteed
Extracting Specialist
DELAY MEANS DECAY

DISTRICT NO. 18 MINERS BESET ON ALL SIDES

Splitters, Fakers and Bosses All Enemies

(Continued from page 1)

cuss the question, no vote was given them to ratify or reject the illegal agreement, and no explanation were offered them.

The miners of that valley were offered a settlement at the old wage scale, which was in existance prior to the latest cut, or attempted cut, and were further offered the right to belong to whatever union they wished to, and the guarantee that the coal operators would recognize their union, providing the men would go back to work pending a settlement for the whole valley. This the men refused to do and are standing for an agreement for the whole valley, and the right to have one union of the men's choosing.

In the face of this the union officials have signed an agreement that is a great deal worse than the one that the men could have got themselves and in a desperate effort to put it over the labor fakers are resorting to any and all methods they think necessary to accomplish their treacherous desires.

Police Begin Violence

On Thursday evening July 9th, a group of boys were playing near the coal company's property when a dozen or more policemen chased the boys down the hillside, and sent a couple of shots into them, striking one boy who today lies in a very critical condition with no hope of recovery. Everything that can be done to goad the men to commit violence is being carried on to supply the excuse needed for a general massacre, but up to the moment of writing the friends of Lewis with their gunmen and police have failed to break the spirit of the strikers, or succeed in their attempt to split solidarity.

The Drumheller men are determined to fight for an agreement for the whole of the valley with no reductions in wages, or reduced condition and the balance of the men in the valley are rallying to their support, even the scabs quitting and repudiating the coal company.

The following resolution was passed at one of the local unions, and shows the sentiment of the men in the district, and their feelings for their fake officials.

To Officers and Members of District 18, U. M. W. of A.—Greetings.

"WHEREAS, the present district officials have by their policy of class collaboration, deliberately played into the hands of the coal operators, causing the disruption of District 18, and

"WHEREAS, our district officers have viciously attacked the active union men of the district, more especially those of Sub-District 5, and are at present openly sabotaging their duty, acting as dictators rather than as servants. They have not only negotiated a wage reduction for the Red Deer Valley Mine Workers, but have done so without the sanction of the rank and file or their representatives and without taking a referendum vote on the question of endorsing the new wage scale, and

"WHEREAS, they are now openly co-operating with the coal operators of the Drumheller Valley, and with the police in forcing the miners of Sub-District 5 to accept unthinkably low standards of living, and at the same time pay per capita to the present incompetents in the district office, which action from the point of view of the workers, amounts to betrayal after betrayal

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this local union circularize the remaining locals of old District 18 demanding that they force the present district officers to resign, and make room for such miners' representatives as will work in the interests of the mine workers and the working class as a whole, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we are for the SOLIDARITY of the mine workers of this district, for a union in reality, not merely union in name; we are against splits, even though those who are working for a split profess to seek the interests of the United Mine Workers of America, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we will not tolerate another commission in this district.

"Your fraternally,

ROY REID,
JOHN MICHAYLUK,
J. PEEREN,
Resolutions Committee."

Seal of Local Union
No. 306

1924 Production Only Five Per Cent Below 1923, Hoover Reports

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—"The American people have little cause to complain of our economic situation during the year 1924," says Herbert Hoover in a foreword to Commerce Year Book. Even agriculture has shown partial recovery and industrial production was only 5 per cent less than 1923, the banner year.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

BUILDERS AT WORK

This Is the Second Important Notice

Twice for Importance

For the second time notice is being made in this column of the special Anti-Imperialist (July) issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY.

The importance of a wide distribution of this issue cannot be stressed enough. Today when Imperialism is becoming an ever more important question to the workers, when the Chinese situation is drawing world wide attention, it is most essential to distribute a Communist anallysis of the meaning of imperilaism to the working class.

* * * *

Just What's in This Issue

For the information of every worker (and the shop and trade union are the best places) this issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY gives sidelights on not only the new development in China but many angles on our own American Imperialism and its many and increasing tenacles. Just what Imperialism is, how it operates, why—and how it affects the working class—all these questions are answered for the worker in this special issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY which is one of the very best that has ever appeared.

The many photographs and splendid cartoons are additional features to draw the interest of every worker. Get a bundle of this issue at once. Sell it, distribute it—Build the American Communist movement!

* * * *

A Word About Free Distribution

A few hundred copies of back numbers still remain in our files. The best place for these copies to be is in a worker's hands. Will you help us get them there? A free bundle of back numbers of the WORKERS MONTHLY will be sent to you without charge and postpaid IF you will see to it that they are distributed where they will do most good.

Here is a splendid way to do a nice job of Communist propaganda work. Will you do it? Tell us how many copies you can use—you'll get them in a hurry.

Letters from Our Readers

He Likes Our Paper.

To the DAILY WORKER: I congratulate you. You are getting out a Red Hot Paper! So much information about world-wide events which the organs of plutocracy will not publish.

I became a radical 30 years ago. I was a "working stiff" then. Now I work the bees and the orchards.

I am a member of the socialist party of California by virtue of registration only. I have been a candidate of said party many times, came within 300 votes of being elected to the city council in 1911.

How They Betrayed Workers.

The socialist party is dead and what is left of it is a joke. I was chairman on arrangements two years ago when they trotted poor old brokendown Debs out to the west to reorganize?—no, to get the cash. The yellow state committee set the admission fee at $1.00 and $1.50. When I protested and said in an angry frame of mind that the "working stiffs will not and cannot pay that price." I was told, by Alexander Horr (the little Napoleon) "we don't want the working stiff." Well, they didn't get them either. Did they rebuild the party at that time? Bunk! They talked loud as long as the money lasted.

After the state convention last fall we had some meetings in a park here in Sacramento. The yellow bosses told us "We should not mention socialism."

I have seen so much dirty work in the socialist party in the last few years, I must say, "how can they expect an honest radical to join such company?" Why is it that they use only poor old Debs? Why don't they send some of their damned shyster lawyers out?

Cooperatives Under Capitalism.

I was a director of a so-called marketing exchange of California. I was put on the state executive committee. Then I learned that I was expected to help the First National Bank of Los Angeles saddle a debt of $367,000 on the honey producers of California. They promised me the job of president. I absolutely refused and I told the members "tell them to go to hell." All this happened between 1918-22. They have since tried to collect the $367,000 with small success.

Practically every co-operative marketing echange is under a Dawes plan. I call co-operating marketing a new and better way to skin the cat. And only a damned fool will stay with such a crooked game.

I am waiting for the new crop so will send only $3.50 for six months now. But you can count on my being a regular subscriber.

When I am called a Bolshevik, I say: "Thank you for the compliment." Best wishes. Very fraternally yours, **Caspar Nauser.**

EXPLOSION IN DU PONT POWDER PLANT INJURES NINE, SOME FATALLY

BARESDALE, Wis., July 16.—At least nine men were injured, some probably fatally, in a blast which destroyed several buildings at the Du Pont Powder Company's plant here.

A complete check-up on casualties has not yet been possible.

The cause of the explosion has not been announced.

They Die Young.

To the DAILY WORKER: My work as salesman takes me to the stores in a part of town in which the workers live. Hundreds of young girls work in the stores, laundries and packing houses. These girls are in their teens and should be attending school instead of slaving long hours for meager wages. Their only refuge is marriage so they marry early in life to some man from the working class and start a home furnished on the installment plan.

The income of this new family is small at best. Then unemployment periods make their appearance and there is no income. But the installment payments, they continue regularly.

Such a life soon leaves its imprint on the young wife and mother and before she is thirty she looks haggard and worn. Their bodies weakened by worry, overwork and undernourishment the first disease that comes along carries them off. Few live beyond. Men and women of the working class, wake up. Fight for a government that looks after the needs of workers!—**Jesse A. Keeble.**

To Install Water Meters.

The council finance committee has recommended by a vote of 10 to 6, the installation of a meter on every water service pipe in the city of Chicago within ten years.

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FUNDS POURING IN FOR DEFENSE OF PRISONERS

Hat and Cap Makers Get First Receipt

As announced at the National Conference for Labor Defense held in Chicago on June 28 the machinery of the Labor Defense Council has been turned over to the new International Labor Defense founded by the above conference. Receipts for defense donations, therefore are now being issued by the International Labor Defense at 23 South Lincoln St.

The drive for the Defense of the Pittsburgh cases initiated by the L. D. C. is being carried on by the I. L. D. The returns on the Pittsburgh Defense donations as well as contributions to build the new organization are now coming in.

In the last week of June, thru June 30, the Labor Defense Council received the following remittances:

C. Garfinkel, Chicago	$ 7.10
L. D. C. Local, Seattle, Wash.	48.20
T. Lewis, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
L. D. C. Local, Chicago	306.06
Delink, Chicago	33.17
W. S. & D. B. F. No. 106, Chicago	5.00
A. L. W. L. A. No. 38, Benwood, W. Va.	5.00
Y. W. L. Br. New Haven	7.00
M. Stanovich, Dilles Bottom, O.	5.00
Douglas Br W. P. Chicago	4.00
S. S. Osasto, Brentwood, Wis.	3.00
Machinists, No. 337, Chicago	4.00
Mary Ferguson	50.00
Finnish Br., San Francisco, Cal.	30.00
Local No. 41, J. H. & P. U. W. U. H.	10.00
Bulgarian Br., Pontiac, Mich.	24.00
Russian Br., Scranton, Pa.	24.00
Local No. 151—B. L. & H. C., Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00
N. Raud, Donnelley, Idaho	4.00
S. Slavic Federation	72.55
S. Ratich, Galloway, W. Va.	9.50
A. Boehle, No. 25, I. H. C. U.	5.00
Russian Br., Gary	15.00
S. Menskur, Boston	5.00
J. Fitzsimmons, Canton, Ohio	4.00
Edward Royce	5.00
J. Janulivnis, Chicago	5.25
Delnik, Chicago	15.30

Hat and Cap Makers.

The first organization to remit $24.00 or more for 6 full sheets of coupons were:

S. S. Osasto, Hanna, Wyo.	$37.00
Russian Br., Scranton, Pa.	24.00
Bulgarian Br., Pontiac, Mich.	24.00

On July 1, the International Labor Defense began issuing receipts and the Hat and Cap Makers Union No. 1, of New York City, was one of the first organizations to receive an I. L. D. receipt. Others were:

P. Pinta, (Czecho Slovak Br.) Chicago	$ 5.00
S. Stiller, Local No. 1 United Cloth Hat & Cap Makers Union, N. Y. C.	25.00
Hilda Edwick (Finnish Br.) Woodlawn, Wash.	2.75
T. Dysick, Amboy, N. Y.	5.50
E. Gibertini, Chicago	5.00
Workmen's Circle No. 715, Brockton, Mass.	5.00
W. Blyznick (Ukr. Dram. Club) Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
Armenian Br., Chicago	8.27
L. D. C. Chicago Br.	93.42

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

NEW YORK TAXI DRIVERS START UNIONIZATION

Chauffeurs Organize Yellow Cabmen

(By Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 16.—The drive to organize the exploited taxicab drivers of this city has started. The campaign is gaining headway and todate over 1500 drivers have lined up, to fight for a living wage and the right to organize.

The fight is being conducted by The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and chauffeurs, and the question on the lips of all the drivers in this city is, is the union going to organize the independent taxi drivers or the Yellow taxi drivers or both?

The men in the employ of the "open shop" Yellow Taxi corporation, have for the past two years, been waiting for the officials of the teamsters union to come to the garage where they work and organize them and as yet nothing definite has been done to encourage organization amongst these drivers, who are known to be the most exploited and the lowest paid men in the taxicab industry in New York state.

The Yellow Taxi corporation employs three thousand drivers and if the officials of the teamsters are sincere, they should start at once to organize in the garages of the Yellows.

Organized In Bronx

The current Taxi Weekly states: "Advice has reached this office that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, stablemen and helpers is organizing extensively in the Bronx. Jack Treuhaft of 860 Dawson St., Bronx is in charge of all enrollment for that district.

"There is quite a need" he said, "for such an organization among taxicab drivers as the International Brotherhood. We have as many as 1,500 members already, and expect to greatly increase this number within the next two or three months.

"The Taxi Limousine Chauffeurs Union Local 643, desires good men. My own opinion is, when all the hackmen understand the advantage of this union that we will get practically 100 per cent membership."

Farmers Continue to Flock to City Survey Reveals

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The farm population of the United States decreased approximately 182,000 during 1924, according to estimates based on a survey of 25,000 representative farms made recently by the United States department of agriculture. This is a drop of .6 per cent during that year, the estimated farm population on January 1, 1925, being 31,134,000 compared with 31,316,000 on January 1, 1924. This estimate includes not only the agricultural workers, but all men, women and children living on the farms on that date.

The movement from farms to cities, towns and villages in 1924 is estimated at 2,075,000; the movement to farms was 1,396,000 making a net movement from the farm population of 679,000 persons, or 2.2 per cent. Births among the farm population during 1924 are estimated at 763,000 and deaths at 266,000 leaving a natural increase of 497,000 which reduced the loss due to the cityward movement to 182,000 or .6 per cent.

Fire Fighters Hurt

DENVER, Colo., July 16.—One man was injured, several fire fighters sustained slight burns and 1,000 acres of timberland were destroyed today in a forest fire that swept Coal Creek, 25 miles northwest of Denver. Scores of volunteer fighters battled the flames thruout the night and it was believed the fire was under control.

"GIFTS" OF OWNING CLASS ONLY AN INVESTMENT IN CONTINUING DICTATORSHIP OF CAPITALISTS

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

GIVE Till It Hurts means nothing to the money princes who govern industry, endow education and generally distribute royal gifts to the glory of God and the admiration of the populace. They simply can't give till it hurts. They have too much. And if they could it would mean stepping down from the throne of exploitation to become a common man.

This is shown in an analysis of the gift of 16,000 shares of Standard Oil of California stock by John D. Rockefeller jr. to the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York. This gift was estimated to have a market value of about $1,000,000. It gave John D. Jr., front page in all the big dailies—something Mrs. Jones would never get if she gave $10 out of her insufficient wages to charity. But this $1,000,000 gift represents less than 1 per cent of Rockefeller's holdings in Standard Oil of California and less than a quarter of 1 per cent of his holdings in all the various companies composing the Standard Oil group.

In 1922, according to Dow, Jones & Co., Rockefeller, jr. held 1,902,016 shares of Standard Oil of California with a market value of $104,120,960. He held altogether in the several Standard Oil companies 7,638,390 shares representing about one-sixth of all the shares of these companies. The market value of his Standard Oil stock was figured at $410,000,000 with annual dividends totaling about $12,000,000.

* * *

THE magnificent gifts don't even represent a diminution in the control these multimillionaires exercise over industry. They give to institutions whose financial policy they govern. Take the General Education Board endowed by the Rockefellers with at least $126,000,000. The income from this huge sum represents tremendous influence upon the country's educational system. But the stocks held also represent an important block in the control of the oil industry, a block which cannot be split up thru inheritance.

The General Education Board holds 386,518 shares of Anglo-American Oil valued at $7,500,000; 163,460 shares of Ohio Oil Co. at $9,454,000; 42,099 shares of Prairie Oil & Gas at $5,696,512; 52,569 shares of South Penn Oil at $9,540,510; and 737,680 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey valued at $22,500,000, to mention only the largest of its blocks of oil stocks. Altogether the ledger value of Standard Oil stocks held by the board totals $68,569,000 which is probably under the true market value.

This huge block of oil stocks is permanently under the control of men who will represent the dominant financial interests.

* * *

COLLEGE funds also mean a similar large block of ownership in industry which can be manipulated by the financiers from whom all blessings flow. A survey by the bureau of railway economics found that 65 of the foremost educational institutions had productive investments to a total of approximately $532,000,000. Of this amount $148,271,000 was in railway securities.

Colleges with big blocks of railway securities include Leland Stanford in California with $13,967,000, Harvard with $13,681,000, Yale with $12,536,000, John Hopkins with $10,156,904, Columbia with $8,967,000 and Mass. Institute of Technology with $5,759,000.

Needless to say the dependence of universities on these securities for their incomes influences their view of the economic problem. Pennsylvania which fired Scott Nearing owns over $5,000,000 of railway securities.

Spain Studies Wine Pact

MADRID, July 16.—The Spanish directory today studied Spain's agreement with the United States bearing on transit of wine cargoes on Spanish Ships thru American ports enroute to other countries. The directory wished to make sure the agreement works no harm to the richly remunerative Spanish wine industry.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

DICKS ATTACK THREE Y. W. L. YOUTHS IN A NEW YORK RESTAURANT

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 16.—Three members of the Young Workers' League were viciously attacked by three dicks in a Borden Milk Co. restaurant on East Broadway. The three youths were quietly eating their meal and discussing various phases of the political situation in the United States. From the opposite direction of the room a thick jawed dick leaped at one of the comrades and shouting, "Get out of this country," and "Go back to Russia." Then landing his fist on one of the comrades, he swiftly ran out of the store.

Later, this same comrade, just as he was about to enter his home, he was again attacked, this time by three dicks. He fought them back, but being three against one they got the better of him and left him in a bleeding condition on the sidewalk in front of his house.

This is one example of the "peaceful" methods of our democracy.

BLACKLIST UNION MEN ABROAD, NEW OPEN SHOP PLAN

Government to Admit Only the Ignorant

WASHINGTON, July 16 (FP)—Immigration inspectors have been detailed by the secretary of labor to American consulates at London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Kobh (Queenstown) to act in the capacity of technical advisers to the consuls on immigration matters. This action was taken at the request of the secretary of state.

The secretary of the treasury has already assigned surgeons of the Public Health Service to act as medical examiners at these consulates. Both the immigration and medical advisers will co-operate with the consuls in issuing papers to prospective immigrants to the United States.

"The arrangement is in the nature of an experiment," says the official announcement, "to determine whether it is practicable to make such an examination before the embarkation of the immigrant as may be safely substituted for the major part of the examination now made at American ports of entry.

"If the experiment proves successful this method will be applied to other countries that express a willingness to have the examinations made in their territory."

BIG SEAMEN'S STRIKE BEGINS IN AUSTRALIA; ALL SHIPPING BLOCKED

MELBOURE, Australia, July 16.—The shipping strike ordered by the Seamen's Union began here Tuesday as scheduled and stopped all movements of vessels. The Herald reports the cabinet has agreed on a tentative plan for maintenance of essential services.

CHINESE IN CANADA HOLD PROTEST MEET

Denounce British for Bloody Oppression

VICTORIA, British Columbia, July 4.—(By Mail)—While July 1 in Canada is celebrated as "Dominion Day" with all due ceremony, flags and so on; with the Chinese it was "Humiliation Day" recording the anniversary of their nation's humiliation.

Over 600 Chinese packed the assembly room of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association on Fisgard St. and listened to many speeches, some fiery, urging the severance of diplomatic relations with Britain, and others more temperate. The more fiery speakers expressed the belief that there was a stage beyond which no self-respecting people could go without losing their independence.

Boycott Advocated

One moderate speaker counselled a complete and continuous boycott of everything British, with the boycott to be maintained against any country which enforced discriminatory laws against Chinese nationals.

Another speaker advocated the formation of a comprehensive union among the Chinese working in Canada, divided into sections covering domestic servants, industrial workers, etc., for the purpose of bettering their conditions and educating themselves in the modern methods of production.

The Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, was recounted clause by clause, the humiliating clauses being emphasized and the Chinese people everywhere were asked by one speaker to remember the indignity to which their countrymen in Canada had been subjected.

Protest Measure

Finally a resolution was passed with every solemnity, that telegrams and letters be sent to the Chinese government, demanding that in any settlement that may be sought of the present troubles in China, the demand must be made for the cancellation of all the humiliating clause from the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923.

Another resolution was passed pledging the full support, financial and otherwise, of the Chinese in Canada to the demands made by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen for the denunciation of all unequal treaties, "at whatever cost, even at the cost of war."

"As a silent but striking further protest the local Chinese took down on Dominion Day every flag in Chinatown, of whatever sort, their own flags included.

"Crushed Fruit" Has Juice Abstracted, Government Finds

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Fruit from which the juice has been abstracted in part should not be labeled "Crushed Fruit" or with other similar designations unless the name is immediately followed by an equally conspicuous declaration that juice has been abstracted, according to a recent ruling by the officials of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the federal food and drugs act. The ruling states also that sugar and artificial color, when added, should be plainly declared on the label.

Information has come to the bureau of chemistry to the effect that the product designated "Crushed Fruit" which is shipped to soda fountains is deprived of a considerable proportion of its juice. The juice is used in making fountain syrup, jellies and the like.

Ohio Federation to Convene August 10

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 16.—The 42nd annual convention, Ohio State Federation of Labor, opens in Steubenville August 10.

HINDENBURG'S "AMNESTY" FREES ONLY MONARCHISTS, FASCISTS AND SPIES, WORKERS KEPT IN PRISON

BERLIN, (By Mail) IRA.—The amnesty which was promised when the new president in Germany was elected, has not yet been proclaimed. Under the pressure of mass protests, however, Hindenburg has finally stated his noble intentions with regard to an amnesty. But do not ask what kind of an amnesty!

Mockery, a disgusting cynism, are the answer to the demand of the German working class for a general amnesty. What kind of an amnesty will it actually be? The government press publishes the following on it:

Mockery of Amnesty

"The amnesty includes all the cases of high trason, formation of secret societies, offences against the paragraphs 7 and 8 of the law for the protection of the republic as well as the crimes against the paragraph 5 of the decree of July 26th, 1922.

"The amnesty comprises all fines as well as jail, fortress and prison sentences up to one year. Hard labor sentences are excluded from the amnesty. The amnesty refers only to those sentences passed by national courts. (Reichs court and supreme state court.)

"Proceedings for offenses which are still going on, are stopped if the deed has been committed before the 1st of October 1923.

"This would include mainly the not yet tried participants in the Kapp Putsch. Apart from this national amnesty the states will proclaim amnesties. As the states will act uniformly, negotiations of a state amnesty are going on."

Hard Labor Prisoners Remain

This, then, is the decree which is presented to the German workers under the glorious name of an amnesty. It is actually a mockery of the political prisoners and of the German working class it is an amnesty which is no amnesty, for all prisoners who have been sentenced before October 1st, 1923 and are still in prison, are hard labor prisoners. They will remain in the class of the notorious German prisons.

And for those who have been persecuted after October, in the greatest time of unlimited class justice, the prison doors will not be opened at all. The many political trials which are still in preparation, are not stopped. For months and years prisoners have been awaiting their trials. The members of parliament Pfeiffer and Fritz Heckert, the leader of the C. P. G. Maslow and many others, all well-known Communist officials, will also be placed before the court.

Under such circumstances what does the amnesty bill of the government mean? For this one must know the judicial situation at present in Germany.

Graf Arco, the murderer of Eisner, is free but 23 participants in the Bavarian Soviet Republic of 1919 are still in the hard labor prison in Straubing. They have to do sentences from seven to 15 years. Today, six years after the bloody overthrow of the Munich Soviet Republic, the Bavarian court passes sentences against participants in this revolution.

Jakon, the only participant of the Kapp Putsch sentenced, is now free, but in German hard labor prisons there are still many proletarians who by their struggle against the Kappists saved the republic. Today still, five years later, proletarians are persecuted by class justice and thrown into prison because they have led the struggle against Kapp in accordance with the appeal of the national government, the political parties and the General Trade Union Federation.

The students of Marburg, the murderers of many workers in Mechterstedt, are free but in the hard labor prisons there are still hundreds of workers who participated in the revolt of March 1921.

Hamburg Workers Not Amnesteed

The very few Hitler bandits who were sentenced for the Munich Putsch of 1923 are free but thousands and thousands of honest workers who prepared themselves for the defence against the attack of the fascists in October 1923, are in the hard labor prisons. Many of them have not yet been before the court and have been in prison already for 20 months.

The Hamburg exceptional courts have passed death sentences against revolutionary workers. Today still, as before the supreme state court, here take place endless trials against workers for participation in the Hamburg upheaval in October 1923.

The members of the secret murderers organizations, the murderers of Erzberger, Rathenau and those who committed attempt against Gareis and Scheidemann were sentenced by the supreme state court to the "unheard of" punishment of four months jail each.

They did not serve their sentences and are at liberty while the participants in the so-called "Cheka," the victims of agents provocateurs and police spies, were sentenced to death and to long terms of hard labor with the breach of all legal rules.

Who will actually be included in this Hindenburg amnesty and what proceedings will be stopped?

Fascists Freed

All fascists and nationalist criminals who have been members of secret organizations, etc., everyone has got for his crime on the average a sentence of four months need not serve their terms. The leaders of the Putsch in Kuestrin, of that monarchist coup d'etat of the Black Reichswehr, will be liberated. In short, only those will be amnesteed who were and are the pioniers and supporters of the German Hindenburg Republic.

The spies and the class justice has not yet been able to catch the organizers of counter-revolutionary attempts, who, as it is proves, live in Germany. They will be legalized by the amnesty. The proceedings against them will be stopped.

This "amnesty" of the monarchist government of the German republic will arouse a storm of indignation among the German workers.

SHOP NUCLEUS FORCES BOSS TO GRANT VACATION

Factory Paper Scares Employer to Action

By BERT MILLER

NEW YORK, July 16.—Shop Nucleus No. 11 has been successful in securing vacations for a number of workers in the shop. This result was obtained in this interesting way.

A short time ago, the nucleus published its first number of a shop paper. The paper contained a complete expose of the conditions in this particular shop. It showed up the unsanitary toilet conditions. It made plain the tricks used by the boss to fool the workers. It showed up clearly who were the stool-pigeons in the shop. It listed a number of demands which the workers should make and called upon them to organize. In fact the keynote of the entire paper was—organization.

Put In Tool Boxes

After the paper was gotten up, it was distributed in the tool boxes before the workers came to work. The workers in the shop read the articles and comments with the greatest interest. They were surprised and delighted to find an organ which dealth with their own conditions in the shop. "Every word" said one worker, "is worth its weight in gold."

Paper Brings Results

But of course a copy of the shop paper fell into the hands of the boss. At first he blundered blindly about not knowing what to do. Then, fearing the knowledge which the paper was spreading, fearing the discontent which might result, the boss began to institute a system of paid vacations for a number of workers who had been on the job for a certain length of time.

But the workers of the shop know full well why this was done and are looking gratefully to the Bolsheviks who started the shop paper which immediately brought such good results.

CROUCH AND TRUMBULL FEEL THE MAILED FIST OF U. S. GOVERNMENT

By WALTER TRUMBULL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FORT SHAFTER GUARD HOUSE, HONOLULU, Hawaii, (By Mail)—The autocratic mailed fist of the military system in Hawaii is being felt by Comrade Crouch and me. To watch the authorities in action causes one to entertain grave doubts as to their sanity.

For instance, no "literature" is allowed in the guard-house. Even poetry is not permitted. Books on science, languages, military tactics and religion are permitted.

We can have newspapers, but the Century Magazine for instance, is prohibited by our czars. Musical instruments of all kinds are named in the "prohibited articles" list.

I requested that I be permitted to bring a book dealing with the rudiments of music in the guard-house. The answer was "No. Music is an art and art is prohibited." As a matter of fact, the composition of music is an exact science and becomes art only when interpreted in audible sound. The narrow-minded officers can not be expected to know that though.

On the morning of June 26, 1925 we went to work as usual. We were given an order at about eleven o'clock to report to the post adjutant. We reported to him and he called the "Officer of the day."

Returned to Guard House

The conversation was as follows: "You are the officer of the day?" "Yes Sir." "These two men, Crouch and Trumbull are to be returned to the guard-house and are not to leave on this boat. They are not to leave the guard-house by hook or crook without an order from the dept. commander. Do you understand?" "Yes Sir." "You will be held personally responsible for these men. See that they get to the guard-house and keep them there."

We were returned to the guard-house and a sentry was posted inside the cell room to prevent us from speaking to each other. After one day the sentry was removed. Yesterday we went to work again.

Soldiers Eager For Communism

Most of the men at Fort Shafter are favorable to our cause. The field for propaganda is much greater here than at Schofield. We are doing all in our power to spread the truth and are listened to by eager soldiers on all sides.

I believe that I can safely says that four fifth of the enlisted personnel of the post are ready and willing to learn all about Communism. They are extremely friendly to us.

Mexican Government Buys Modern Machine Guns from Germany

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—Ten machine guns especially designed for anti-air craft use were in the hands of the war department today. They were delivered by a German ship and were said to be of the most efficient type.

- - The International Co-operative Day - -

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

THE London International Co-operative Alliance was held July 4th, the 'Third International Co-operative Propaganda Day. This should be on occasion for the millions of organized consumers to examine very carefully this organization and its attitude to the severe struggles of the working class. The co-operative day takes place at a time in which the attack of world capital upon the working class has again made great progress. The "stabilizing" of the capitalist regime means an enormous increase of the exploitation of the workers in town and country, high prices, unemployment, wage-cuts and lengthening of working hours are burdening the shoulders of the working class. By means of hunger and misery the imperialist powers scourge their work slaves in order to render them defenseless against the preparations which are being made in feverish haste for a new world war.

IN all countries of the white terror the co-operative societies are destroyed or economically ruined. In Bulgaria innumerable co-operators have been killed or cast into prison, the property of the greatest revolutionary co-operative society, "Osvoboshdenye," has been confiscated and a torture chamber for prisoners has been set up in the premises of the co-operative society in Sofia. The social democrats have supported all these shameful acts. In Italy thousands of co-operative societies have been burnt down by the fascists, numerous co-operatives have been voluntarily handed over to the fascists by the social reformists. In Hungary the social democrats have sold the great workers' consumers' co-operative society to Horthy. In Roumania the government of boyars has dissolved the Bessarabian co-operative society on account of its sympathies for Soviet Russia.

In Poland the terror is raging against the class-conscious workers' co-operative societies.

In Germany the co-operative societies are financially ruined. After their own capital has been squandered during the war in war loans, the co-operative societies have been delivered over to finance capital.

In Austria the policy of the social democrats has handed over the Hammerbrotwerke (Bakery) and the "nationalized" undertakings to finance capital. In Switzerland the co-operatives, under the glorious leadership of the bourgeois and of the social reformists, supported the policy of the big bourgeoisie, the custom tariffs and the forcing up of prices. In France the co-operatives, in spite of "harmonious collaboration" and in spite of their "valuable services" rendered during the war, are suffering from exceedingly heavy taxation. And in England, the motherland of the movement, the co-operatives are using their considerable strenght not in promoting the class interests of the proletarian membership, but they are acting as the supports and tools of the capitalist regime.

In all countries the co-operatives are becoming the fields of exploitation for big capital, sources of petty bourgeois illusions and strongholds of social traitors' policy.

In this time of severe struggles for existence on the part of the working class, of the need and misery of the members of the co-operatives and their families, of the advance of reaction and the threatening danger of war, the co-operative alliance, in its manifesto for the 4th of July, is again doping the masses with pacifist phrases.

IT is a mere mockery of the untold sufferings of the working class. It describes itself as the "germ cell of the United States of the world," and talks of "building up a happier social order." Behind the hypocritical mask of "political neutrality," the reformist and petty bourgeois leaders of the co-operatives are betraying both the political and the economic interests of the workers.

The workers and employees in the co-operatives are exploited just the same as the workers in capitalist undertakings. This is shown by the ever-increasing number of strikes and lock-outs in the consumers' co-operatives. The trade union demands are rejected. The prohibition of night work in the bakeries finds strenuous resistance before all on the part of the co-operative bureaucrats.

A gigantic campaign of incitement is being conducted against the communists, who are summoning the masses to the fight against this anti-labor policy of the co-operative leaders. The leaders do not even shrink from expulsions and attempts to split the movement.

Empty phrases, injurious spreading of illusions and open treachery, that is the theory and practice of the co-operative reformists.

The co-operatives can only become a sharp weapon in the hands of the proletarian cosumers when they abandon the policy of coalition and reconciliation with capital and the bourgeoisie, and carry on, in common with the revolutionary workers' organizations, the fight for the defense of the interests of the workers.

Only when the co-operatives actively participate in the fight of the working class against high prices and profiteers, against the danger of war and fascism, will they become real fighting organizations of the proletariat on its way to overthrow capitalist exploitation.

Look at Soviet Russia!

THERE the workers and peasants together have overthrown the capitalist rule and established their Soviet Republic. There alone of all countries today is the co-operative foundation of the proletarian economic construction. There alone in whole world has the way been cleared for the economic and cultural advance of the working class.

Convert Co-operative Day into a day for drawing the masses of co-operators into the revolutionary class front. Only by means of your mass pressure can the co-operatives be converted into organizations for defending the working class.

Demonstrate on Co-operative Day under the slogans:

Against the capitalist and fascist offensive! Against the new preparations for imperialist war! Against the lowering of the standard of living of the masses! Against the unceasing treachery of the trade union and co-operative leaders! For the fight of the co-operatives in the defense of the vital interests of the proletariat! For the proletarian united front and the international fighting alliance of the co-operatives with the trade unions! For the closest relations with the Soviet Co-operatives!

Long live the revolutionary class and fighting co-operatives!

The Executive Committee of
the Communist International.

OPEN END OF SECRET PACT IS APPEARING

But Three Power Plan May Be Upset

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, July 16—Japan approves the attitude expressed by President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg regarding the imperialist powers' policy in China. A spokesman for the foreign office said today that Japan's attitude was "identical with that of the United States," and reaffirmed the belief expressed by President Coolidge that the Washington agreement "provides the best machinery for adjusting China's troubles."

This is regarded in intelligent circles as the open end of the secret agreement arrived at between Japan, Britain and the United States, to make a united front—while it can last—against the possibility that their own bloody suppression of the Chinese liberation movement may throw China into the friendly arms of Soviet Russia.

Imperialists Unite—For a While.

As stated yesterday, the Japanese, but more especially the British, agree to let goats be made of some of the brutal underlings who were responsible for the Shanghai massacre, in exchange for stalling the Chinese along with conferences and investigations and promises, while America agrees to give up her advantageous but hypocritical championing of China's rights by which she was figuring to obtain Chinese trade previously held by Britain and Japan, and in exchange obtains a united front temporarily for the double purpose of pretending to do something for China while really maintaining imperialist domination, and using all these factors against the most important foe of world imperialism—Soviet Russia.

It is particularly necessary for the imperialist powers to make a pretense of doing something for the aspirations of the Chinese people for national liberation.

Conference to "Consider" Not to "Abolish."

In this connection it should be accepted and reiterated that the imperialists have not agreed, either at the Washington conference or any where else, really to abolish the unequal treaties with their extra-territorial privileges. Readers of the DAILY WORKER will note that all diplomats' references to a proposed conference of the nine powers who signed the Washington agreement, do not say that such a conference "will abolish" the extra-territoriality rights, but "will consider whether" these rights shall be abolished—and when.

Unquestionably, China is going to be deceived if possible. Whether or not it is possible depends upon the keenness of vision of the Kuomintang party, which is leading the struggle and in which as an affiliated body is the Communist Party of China.

Can Defeat Imperialists by Cancelling Treaties.

The Kuomintang party can tear the mask off the tricky imperialists, and so direct the struggle that the destiny of the Chinese people can be solved by their own revolutionary power and not by the intrigues of diplomats in the foreign offices of imperialist nations.

This can be done by the Kuomintang forcing the Peking government by mass pressure, to declare the whole lot of unequal treaties abrogated and nullified.

One Million for 200 Ships

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Henry Ford has offered $1,706,000 for the 200 ships to be sold by the United States shipping board for scrapping, it was revealed when the bids were opened this afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL RED AID PLEDGES RELIEF TO FAMILIES OF FALLEN FIGHTERS FOR CHINA'S FREEDOM

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 16.—The International Red Aid Executive Committee has sent the following message to the workers and peasants of China:

"We welcome the beginning of the great Chinese Revolution on behalf of the five million members of the International Red Aid. The Executive Committee of the I. R. A. promises to the Chinese fighters the great possible support with all means at its disposal. The ever growing srtike movement in China, is an occasion for the I. R. A. to join the ever growing numbers of the frineds of the Chinese revolution who contribute with material and moral help to the victory of your struggle. At the same time the executive committee of the I. R. A. appeals for the formation of a Chinese section of the International Red Aid which will play a great role in your struggle for liberty from the oppressive yoke of imperialism, as the red ambulance of your fighting revolutionary batallions.

"Organize the Red Aid, the red cross of the proletarian struggle for liberation!

"Long live the great Chinese struggle for freedom!

"Long live the international solidarity of the workers of all countries!

"The Executive Committee of the I. R. A."

• • •

Red Aid for the Chinese Workers.

The executive committee of the I. R. A. has sent to the trade union council in Shanghai $15,000 for aid purposes. Some time before it had already sent $1,000. The money is destined for the support of the families of the revolutionary fighters in China who have been murdered or injured in the struggle.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

that would outlaw a war of aggression and brand the nation responsible for such a war, a criminal in the eyes of the others. The question of self-defense against invasion is not involved or affected. This is the joker in the pack. No nation ever admits being the aggressor; therefore all wars are defensive wars. The whole business is a joke anyhow. Peace under capitalism is impossible.

• • •

LEON TROTSKY has written a book that will not give much aid or comfort to Great Britain. According to lengthy reviews of the book appearing in the press Trotsky emphasises the fundamental conflict of interests between Britain and the United States, despite the fact that both powers have entered into a sort of an alliance. But the United States is constanly encroaching on England, while the latter's colonies are growing decidedly cool towards the "mother country." Trotsky predicts that the colonies will break with Great Britain in the next war. The capitalists have no love for the Soviet leaders yet they publish their stuff because it makes good news. The book was characterized as "uninspiring and not well written." We have our "doots."

• • •

THE king of Italy invited Mussolini to his palace for a rest. This is the first time in Italy history that a premier as been the personal guest of the sovereign. There was a belief in some quarters that King Emmanuel was the secret foe of Mussolini and the fascist regime. But it appears that both have come to the conclusion that it is better for them to hang together than to hang separately.

• • •

BY a decree of the fascisti party the next Italian elections have been postponed until 1929. Some of the American papers that rave against the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, commented in a friendly fashion on the latest fascsit kick at the corpse of bourgeois democracy. Other important incidents in recent fascist history are the white washing of general De Bono from complicity in the murder of Matteotti and the resignation of the minister of finance. The fascisti are squeezing the clamps of their dictatorship tighter as the opposition of the masses becomes stronger.

• • •

THE next time you read of a Communist plot start a guessing contest to see if you may not hit upon the factory in which the conspiracy was manufactured. The London Daily Herald reports that a certain Serge Druzhelovsky, a czarist refugee had a plant in Berlin where he turned out "Communist letters" in large quantities. He was the author of the "Red letter" which was used by the bloody Zankov of Bulgaria as an excuse to murder the Communists and agrarians. His latest forgery in the course of preparation, was a "secret instruction from Moscow" which he offered to the American embassy for $150.

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By Paul Lafargue
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CITY OFFICIALS BRIBED TO PASS BUILDING LAW?

Charge Politicians Accepted Money

The charges that city politicians were influenced by bribes of the brick trust culminating in the recommendation of the aldermatic building committee that no changes be made in the building code, which prohibits the use of hollow tile in construction, have grown so numerous that the states attorney has been forced to investigate.

An affidavit has been signed that building commissioner Robert Knight, who spoke against amendments which would cut the business of the brick makers, has frequently conferred with William Schlake, head of the brick trust.

It has also been charged that alderman and others received bribes, and that the cement manufacturs offered a $50,000 bribe provided the tile amendments were carried.

The investigation is taking place in the state's attorneys' office and witnesses have been called.

Y. W. L. Activities

Friday, July 17—Area Branch No. 1—Activity Meeting, Room 506, 166 W. Washington street. Special feature—Anti-Militarist Activity.

Area Branch No. 2—Activity Meeting, 1910 W. Roosevelt Road, 8 p. m. Special feature Anti-Militarist Activity.

Area Branch No. 5—Activity Meeting 19 S. Lincoln St., 8 p. m. Special feature—Anti-Militarist Activity.

Area Branch No. —Activity Meeting, 2613 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m. Special feature—Anti-Militarist Activity.

Sunday, July 19—RED SUNDAY—All League members must report at stations assigned them for getting subs. More particulars elsewhere in the paper.

Schedule.

Monday—W. F. Hall—Class.

Tuesday—B. E. C. of No. 2—No. 2.

Wednesday—Party C. C. C. Leaflets at Printing Industry Evening.

Thursday—Branch No. 4.

Friday—All branches meet. Get speaker to appear on anti-militarist Sunday—Red Sunday.

Things for Consideration.

If convention on 22nd, must have election of delegates this week. Saturday afternoon need volunteers to get out Red Sunday stuff. Arrange for sample copies.

Agenda for the meeting on the 21st so that publicity could be sent out.

Get together with party relative to it.

Next meeting of the city executive.

Cicero—Pullman leaflets.

Police Chiefs Admit Politicians "Fix" Judges in America

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16—The International Association of Police chiefs in session here today admitted "politics interfere with justice."

Pointing out that in Canada judges are appointed for life and therefore are free from politics, chief constables J. Dickson of Toronto, Canada, first vice president of the association said:

"It is my observation the root of your trouble in the United States is politics interferring with the police force and judiciary. In Canada, if anyone tried to approach the judge or policeman to "fix" a case his friend would get double the usual penalty."

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

MOTHER BLOOR AT TOLEDO ON HITCH-HIKE TRIP

Speaks in Cleveland and Warren Soon

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 16.—Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor addressed several meetings here, where she arrived from Columbus on her hitch-hiking tour for the DAILY WORKER. She addressed the Toledo Workers Party membership meeting on the progress of our party.

Comrade Bloor left Columbus at 6 a. m. and arrived in Toledo at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. "Two Comrades drove me to Marion, then I caught two long rides, one with an undertaker and one on a big truck into Toledo," Mother Bloor said. "I organized a local in Columbus."

Comrade Bloor speaks Thursday and Friday at open air meetings in Toledo. An intensive election campaign is on here. The collections at the open air meetings will be devoted to buying subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER. Large numbers of the papers are being distributed free.

Toledo will hold a picnic on July 26 at Point Place where the candidate for mayor of the Workers Party, William Patterson, and the Communist candidate for vice mayor, Bruce Smith, will speak.

There will be five Communist candidates for member of the city council on the ticket.

From Toledo Comrade Bloor goes to Cleveland for an open air meeting on Saturday where she will speak at 3 p. m. on the public square, corner of Woodland and East Fortieth Sts. At seven thirty p. m. open air mass meetings will be held. Other speakers will be Carl Weisberg, Max Salzman, J. A. Hamilton and Alfred Wagenknecht.

Comrade Bloor will speak Saturday at a picnic in Warren, Ohio.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 16.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85¾, cable 4.86⅛. France, franc, demand 4.72, cable 4.72½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.64, cable 4.64½. Italy, lira, demand 3.72¼, cable 3.72½. Sweden, krone, 26.83, cable 26.86. Norway, krone, 17.83, cable 17.85. Denmark, krone, 20.78, cable 20.80. Germany, mark no quote. Shanghai, tael 78.25, cable no quote.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Friday, July 17, 8 p. m., Washington Park. Speakers to be announced later.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 17, 1814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Rebecca Grecht.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—July 17 at 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St. Speaker Wm. F. Dunne.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—July 17 at 6 p. m. Union Park, 17th and Broadway, open air demonstration. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—July 17. United Front Meeting. Auspices: Kuo Min Tang, Civil Liberties Union, Japanese Workers Association, Workers Party, at Music Arts Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Friday, July 17, 8 p. m., Grand Fraternity Hall, Sixteenth and Arch.

W. FRANKFORT, ILL.—July 18, 7:30 p. m., at Band Stand. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

SEATTLE, WASH.—July 18. Speaker, N. H. Tallentire.

DULUTH, MINN.—Sunday, July 19, 2 p. m., Fairmont Park, 71st Ave. W. Speaker, C. A. Hathaway.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sunday, July 19, 4 p. m., Boston Common Mall. Speaker, Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

PORTLAND, ORE.—July 19, at 8 p. m. Workers Party Hall, 227 Yambiell St. Speaker, Stanley J. Clark.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.—July 19, 9 a. m., 2 blocks north of high school. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Monday, July 20, 7:30 p. m., Building Trades Council Hall. Speaker, T. R. Sullivan.

AKRON, OHIO.—July 20, 7:30 p. m., 601 So. Main St. Speaker, John Brahtin.

CHICAGO, ILL.—July 21, 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Speakers: Foster, Chi (Chinese), Cirilo Manat (Filipino), Max Shachtman (Young Workers League).

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m., Deutsche House, 444 Rice St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Open air mass meeting, July 25, Public Square, at 3 p. m. Speakers: William F. Dunne; Secretary Kuo Min Tang, Wong; John Brahtin, and others.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Mass picnic at Willough Beach Park, July 26. Speakers: William F. Dunne, Ella Reeve Bloor, Alfred Wagenknecht, J. A. Hamilton for the party. Max Salzman and Carl Weissberg for the Young Workers League. Take Cleveland, Painsville and Eastern cars from the Public Square.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Monday, July 27, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

Look for It in the DAILY WORKER
BEGINNING SATURDAY, JULY 25

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT
of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia
Sent by the
Trade Union Congress General Council of England

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Kalbach, 23rd St. & Sixth Ave., S. W.
Pepernick, 171 West 23rd Str.
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Golod, 28th St. & Eighth Ave., N. W.
Meadows, 42nd St. & Sixth Ave., S. W.
Kashdin, 100 West 44th street.
Helfand, 101 West 49th street.

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Brody, 127 East 86th street.
Kipini, 200 East 86th street.
Sullivan, 99th St. & Third Ave., N. W.
Rosenman, 1788 Third Ave.
Perch, 103rd St. & Madison Ave., N. E.
Kahn, 103rd St. & Lexington Ave., S. E.
Mazo, 106th Str. & Third Ave., S. W.
Engber, 1648 Madison Ave.
Brusky, 21 East 110th street.
Reiter, 65 East 110th street.
Applebaum, 119 East 110th street.
Naiman & Morrison, 1774 Lexington Ave.
Isaac Marcus, 111th Str. & Fifth Ave., S. W. Cor.
Jack Barrett, 116th Str. & Lexington Ave., S. E. Cor.
Blumkin, 116th St. & Third Ave., S. E.
Krumpitzky, 3783 Broadway.
Baron, 2262 Amsterdam Ave.

LOWER BRONX.

Bass, 138th Str. & Brook Ave.
Goldstein, 286 Brook Ave.
Gitlin, 340 Brook Ave.
Goldstein, 530 East 138th street.
Meisler, 677 East 138th street.
Zucker, 542 East 139th street.
Ettinger, 518 East 138th street.
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Cooper, 320 Beekman street.
J. Cohen, 381 East 143rd street.
Malikin, 595 East 141st street.
Berger, 149th St. & Third Ave., N. W.
Pave, 149th street & Third Ave., N. E.
Pigott, 149th street & Third Ave., S. E.
Solar, 149th street & Southern Blvd.
Melviner, 149th St. & Mott Ave., S. W.
Bachrach, 152nd St. & Jackson, S. E.
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Rappaport, 512 East 159th street.
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Messinger, 177th street & Third Ave.

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Reiss, 167th St. & River Ave., S. E.
Scott, 286 East 169th street.
Kaplan, 180th St. & Third Ave., S. W.
Bushel, 180th street & Mapes Ave.
Lowenstein, Prospect & Westchester, S. W.
Ginsberg, Intervale and Westchester, N. E.
Golub, 1060 Southern Blvd.
Chatkin, 1055 Southern Blvd.
Tannenbaum, 1119 Southern Blvd.
Michaelson, 1285 Southern Blvd.
Melinsky, Freeman & Southern Blvd., N. E.
Lubelsky, 931 Freeman street.
Kossoff, Intervale & Wilkins Ave.
Winkelman, 986 East 165th street.
Pasekoff, 1056 East 165th street.
Sidberg, 1104 East 165th street.
G. Katz, 1112 East 165th street.
Solomon, 1061 West Farms Road.
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Lifshitz, 234 Utica Ave.
Reicher, 328 Grafton street.
Katz, 899 Saratoga Ave.
Cohen, 85 Livonia Ave.
Wilson, Saratoga & Livonia.
Weinstein, 2080 Pitkin Ave.
Gelfand, 382 Hinsdale street.
Bloom, 385 Miller Ave.
E. Cohen, Sutter Ave., B. M. T. Sta.

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THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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U. S.-BRITISH BREAK OVER CHINA

SCOPES' DEFENSE GETS EVIDENCE OF "EXPERTS" IN TRIAL RECORD, WHEN JUDGE TWICE CHANGES MIND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 17.—After torrid clashes in which all the attorneys took part, during which Judge John T. Raulston twice reversed his rulings, the defense for John Scopes finally succeeded in forcing the testimony of scientists on evolution into the trial records.

Judge Raulston at first barred the testimony of the defense's "expert" witnesses entirely, then agreed to sit and hear the professors explain evolution with the jury excluded, and finally decided that the testimony should be given the court in the form of a defense brief, denying the prosecution the chance to cross examine.

Court then adjourned until Monday, to allow the defense counsel to prepare the professors' expositions on evolution.

Hays Stings Judge.

Arthur Garfield Hays led the defense to its one big victory of the trial. As soon as the court made his decision barring scientific testimony, Hays was on his feet angrily objecting.

"This opinion of the court is contrary to every theory of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence," Hays shouted. "We demand the right to show that this law is unreasonable and if we do that, we will have shown that the law is unconstitutional. With this testimony excluded, the court assumes that the court has superhuman omniscience."

At the taunt, the judge's face turned deep red and state's attorneys rushed to his defense.

"I object to the statement of defense counsel," shouted Attorney A. Thomas Stewart. "I object, because it is a reflection on the court."

But Hays went on calmly. "We hope to persuade the court that this law is unreasonable," he added. "We ask the court to allow us to put in evidence to inform the court. There are people in the United States who would like to place laws on their statute books that the world is flat and that the world is the center of the universe. Such a law is amusing, obviously unreasonable. If you will permit this evidence, your honor will come to the conclusion that you have been in error on this ruling."

Agrees to Hear Profs.

"I will sit and hear it," said the court, obviously impressed. "I want to be fair and if the evidence convinces me I am in error, I will of course, reverse myself. I never hesitate to reverse myself when I find myself in error."

Once the judge granted permission to defense counsel to "hear the scientists" with the jury excluded, the state's attorneys were up in arms, demanding the right to cross examine each witness. William J. Bryan led the fight and in the arguments that

(Continued on page 4.)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THOSE who are interested in watching certain labor leaders' of the conservative school play the role of capitalist lieutenants, should watch the antics of William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who is now in Chicago, obviously for the purpose of preventing the employes of Sam Insull's elevated railway from striking for higer wages. A little bit of history concerning this man Mahon may be enlightening.

* * *

AT the Montreal convention of the American Federation of Labor a Detroit local of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, presented charges against Mahon charging him with maintaining a scab shop in Detroit and with refusing to recognize the union. Mahon was whitewashed by the committee appointed by Samuel Gompers to investigate the charge. But facts as brot out and admitted by Mahon were illuminating. The scab shop, Mahon claimed in his defense was owned by his son, but it developed that his son was also private secretary to Mahon and that his salary came from dues paid by members of the street carmens' union.

* * *

THE committee declared that a father could not be held responsible for the sins of his son any more than a son could be held responsible for the sins of his father, tho it was the general belief that William Mahon was financially interested in the open shop ran by his son. It was admitted by everybody that part of the capital used to finance the scab shop came from the dues payments of union street carmen. In order to show his contempt for the sheet metal workers who brot the charges against Mahon, Gompers invited his fellow-faker to take the chair at the convention immediately after the committee's report was read and accepted.

* * *

WHAT can the elevated employes expect from a leader of this calibre? They can only expect betrayal. There are 20,000 workers employed on the surface and elevated lines in Chicago. It is one of the most powerful, if not the most, in this city. But it appears that the leaders are dominated by the traction magnates. This is undoubtedly true of William Quinlan, president of the surface mens' union. That gentleman saw to it that his men took a vote on the question of accepting the agreement offered by the company before the elevated men were allowed to vote.

(Continued on page 4)

WILLIMANTIC STRIKERS BEING EVICTED, LEARN CLASS STRUGGLE IDEA

By WILLMAN,
(Worker Correspondent.)

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 17. Eviction of striking textile workers of the American Thread company began Wednesday, when Deputy Sheriffs John Fitts and Frank Tillinghast, with six burly assistants, began throwing out the furniture and personal property of thirty-five tenant strikers from houses belonging to the company.

Don H. Curtis, labor manager at the mill, said that several hundred scabs were working in the finishing department and that "as far as the company is concerned, there is no strike."

The strikers, who began the conflict with most conservative outlook on social questions, and who were led by the most timid and conservative union officials of the United Textile Workers, have in many cases advanced far in understanding that the Communists, at first charged with being wild visionaries, were correct in their analysis of the strike as a part of a class struggle in which the powers of government under capitalism is always used against labor.

CHANG TSO-LIN STARTS ATTACK ON BIG STRIKE

Imperialist Bribes Are Causing Civil War

SHANGHAI, China, July 17—Chang Tso-lin, militarist tool in China of Japan and sometimes other imperialists, has issued an order declaring martial law in the native territory bordering on the foreign settlement here, and ordering that all pickets trying to continue the strike against foreign imperialists, be shot when "disturbing the peace."

Raids Labor Unions and Strike Offices.

In addition the military of Chang is raiding the offices of all labor organizations and strike bodies.

Chinese think that Chang Tso-lin has been ordered or induced by bribery and promises to give him a joint British and Japanese loan to support his ambition to rule all China by his armies.

But such a loan would violate the consortium agreement and also has the certainty of creating an open split between Chang and Feng Yu-hsiang, the leading military figure honestly championing national liberation. However, it seems that the foreign imperialists are willing and even anxious to cause a civil war, hoping for an excuse that will let them dodge giving up their unequal treaties.

May Start Things.

But if foreign imperialist diplomacy is financing and stirring up internal trouble among the military governors, the world may see anything happen in the Far East.

Chang's soldiers last week closed up strike headquarters across the boundary from the settlement in Chapei and aided in herding strike breakers back to their jobs on street cars after having been carried off by strikers.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN ARE FORCED INTO INDUSTRY, THOUSANDS UNEMPLOYED

SYDNEY, Australia, July 17—The 2,672,864 females in Australia, 463,760 are set down by the last census as breadwinners. 79,836 are in the professional class, 25,000 in the domestic class, 79,000 in the commercial sphere, 118,000 in industry and manufacturing, and 10,384 are engaged in rural occupations. Approximately 20,000 are set down as being unemployed.

JOINT BOARD 'REMOVES' 71 FROM OFFICE

But the Membership Repudiates Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 17.— Not only has the discredited Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers accepted the recommendations of the governor's commission and recommended to the membership that they accept this fake "award" on a referendum the Joint Board is putting out to be voted on Friday and Saturday, but in addition the Joint Board accepted the report of the "Trial Committee" and "removed from office" all except one of the seventy-two officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22 who were "found guilty of Communism."

The report of the "Trial Committee" was made by Chairman Harry Borenstein, and by a vote of thirty to one, with two abstentions (representatives of the suspended locals counting two-thirds of the membership were not, of course, allowed to vote by the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg gang) the report was accepted affecting the following officers of the three locals:

Fakers' Blacklist.

Local 2—J. Boruchowitz, J. Berland, H. Bravin, A. Cohen, L. Feuerstein, D. Goldbaum, J. Goldberg, M. Gabel, H. Hochstein, A. Shafer, J. Steinzor, D. Spater, A. Wise, A. Block, M. Cooper, D. Kravetz, J. Millet, A. Summergrad, L. Selesnick, H. Selesnick, S. Steinglitz, I. Bloom.

Local 9—L. Hyman, Miriam Friedman, D. Pisman, Lena Lewis, B. Cooper, S. Goldstein, W. Hoffman, M. Leff, P. Herman, Eva Pasher, J. Friedland, Pauline Gartner, M. Goldberg, Belle Press, M. Goodman, I. Seigel.

Local 22—J. Portnoy, Mollie Katz, Pauline Halpern, Abe Lupin, Fannie Farber, Clara Goldberg, William Himelfarb, Clara Fox, Fannie Cantor, Sonia Neuman, Rose Zucker, Louis Rosenthal, William Block, Sarah Begun, Jennie Golden, E. Dachs, Fannie Olivenstein, Anna Mattison and I. Farblash.

The committee recommended that the above defendants be removed from their offices and that they be declared ineligible to hold office within the union for a period of three years.

The committee found that the following local officers had failed to perform their official duties because of indifference, rather than on account of deliberate malice:

Local 2—S. Rabinowitz, W. Blagman, B. Reisner.

Local 9—I. Kanner, M. Goldofsky, S. Lorber, S. Dembus, M. Rembach, J. Achtenberg, H. Reitner.

Local 22—Benjamin Mattis, I. Silver.

Four defendants still remain to be tried.

Not to Be Easy Sailing.

That the szarist behaviour of the Joint Board is going to meet with determined and mass resistance, however, is seen in a simultaneous declaration by the Joint Committee of Action of the three suspended locals.

Denying that the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is any longer a legal body of the union, or has power to suspend members or sign agreements, the Joint Committee of Action for Locals 2, 9 and 22, yesterday issued a call to its members to refuse to participate in the referendum vote on the report of the governor's commission which is scheduled for Friday and Saturday.

Want Half a Million.

"This vote will be a fake, we know," says Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action. "These Joint Board officials will fix

(Continued on Page 2.)

SOVIET CITIZEN GETS DEPORTED FROM CHINA BY BRITISH JUDGES

SHANGHAI, July 17.—Fresh complications in the Anglo-Soviet situation were foreseen today when British assessor, Whittamore, sitting in the mixed court, disregarded official Soviet protests and ordered M. Dosser, agent of the Soviet government oil industry, expelled from Shanghai.

He was found guilty of "conspiring to incite disorder" and was given two weeks to wind up his affairs and get o

London Rejects Request Made by Washington for Nine-Power Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 17.—The secret understanding between the chief Imperialist rivals for the robbery of China has, as foretold in the DAILY WORKER, has been of the most temporary nature, falling apart almost as soon as consummated and again bringing the diplomatic struggle between the United States, England and Japan to a point of rupture that threatens a new world war. Last night Great Britain flatly informed the United States, and for purposes of diplomatic politeness also France and Japan, that she is opposed at this time to any conference of the powers to consider the question of abolishing extra-territoriality in China, which American imperialism, to break the dominant position of British imperialism now resting open extra-territorial treaties, has been actively propagating.

The British government's attitude was communicated to the U. S. ambassador Houghton and the French and Japanese ambassadors, by Foreign Minister Chamberlain, who invited the other imperialist diplomats to Downing street last night.

Great Britain takes the view that her commercial interests in the Orient, and in China particularly, are too vital to permit the Chinese government and courts to have jurisdiction in China over British subjects and property.

British at Least Outspoken.

This is one of the baldest statements of the material motive behind British diplomacy in some time, and certainly is far franker than any of the hypocritical "altruistic" propaganda issued by American imperialism.

It is presumed that Ambassador Houghton cabled the summary of the British attitude to Washington.

It was reiterated at the state department, that the United States has made no "demand" for "immediate abolition" of extra-territoriality in China, but only the creation and meeting of a "commission to consider and report" on the question, and it is pointed out that this is quite another matter.

Washington Faith in Gestures.

It was stated that in view of the clear limitations upon the nature of the inquiry (which practically nullify it so far as actually abolishing extra-territoriality is concerned), the American government says it cannot see any merit in the contention that the inquiry should await "more stable political conditions" in China.

It is the belief in Washington that the gesture of calling the conference and launching a long inquiry, would itself aid the imperialists to pacify Chinese indignation and defeat the drift toward Soviet Russia among the Chinese.

Hit at Washington Treaty.

The rival imperialists to American interests, are stalling around and quite correctly hinting that United States wishes to break down their control over China merely to insert her own. They are claiming that the Washington "treaty" was not a treaty at all, by merely a few "resolutions." One of these "resolutions" reads as follows:

"That the governments of the pow-

(Continued on page 2)

'HASN'T HEARD A WORD', SAYS LIE DEPARTMENT ON BRITISH REJECTION

WASHINGTON, July 17—The United States has not been advised that Great Britain is opposed to entering a conference on Chinese affairs at this time, it was stated officially at the state department today.

Secretary Kellogg has made representations to the nine powers which signed the China treaty with regard to a conference on the abolition of extra-territoriality, but has received no replies to date.

The Growing Coal War

BRITISH GOVERNMENT GETTING ARMY AND NAVY READY AS GIANT CONFLICT WITH WORKERS LOOMS

What may develop into a greater crisis for Great Britain than the world war, is foreshadowed by the conference which was held yesterday in London, of representatives of millions of British workers to consider common action against the capitalists in the event of the differences between the miners' union and the coal owners developing into a strike. And there is every little hope held out for a peaceful settlement.

One million British miners and at least four times that many workers in other industries may become involved when the curtain is liften on the great industrial drama.

On the other side of the ocean over 150,000 anthracative miners in the hard coal seams of Pennsylvania are at loggerheads with the employers. It is only a coincidence that the coal diggers on both sides of the Atlantic should simultaneously stand on the threshold of a struggle with the operators, but it may serve to open the eyes of the miners on both sides of the Atlantic to the wisdom of united action.

The threatened strikes in Great Britain and the United States have set the governments of both countries worrying. Both governments are getting their armed forces ready to amash the strikes. Both governments will make common cause against the workers.

The class struggle is growing more bitter. Capitalism will not be able to recuperate. The power of the workers is increasing. Long Live the solidarity of the workers of the world!

* * *

MINERS' CONFAB WITH OPERATORS IS DEADLOCKED

Coolidge Prepares for Strikebreaking Role

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17—While President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis were conferring in Swampscott as to the government's attitude toward the threatened coal strike, the wage parley between anthracite operators and miners continued today with both sides "deadlocked."

Representatives of the miners maintained their attitude that the anthracite industry can well afford to meet their demands of a wage increases and have prepared to petition the government for an investigation of freight rates and coal merchandising methods.

"Coal costs $8 a ton at the mine and a consumer pays $15 a ton for it," declared a representative of the miners' union. "A saving along the line would provide for the wage demands of the miners and give the public a saving also on the price of coal."

W. W. Inglish, speaking for the operators, pointed out that the United States coal commission in 1923 urged such an investigation and the interstate commerce commission has already completed such an investigation.

"Royalties and other features of the coal industry are not within the

(Continued on page 2)

* * *

BRITISH CRISIS NEAR AS MINERS GIRD FOR BATTLE

Navy Receives Strikebreaking Orders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 17—On the eve of what may turn out to be the greatest industrial battle in the history of Great Britain, a conference that may mark a red letter day for world labor opened here today. The executive committees of several organizations representing the most powerful combination of workers on the continent of Europe met to consider a proposal for the pooling of their common interests for offensive and defensive action against the capitalists.

This gigantic army of workers represents the miners, railwaymen, engineers, shipbuilders and transport workers. Coming at a moment when the British ruling classes are between the two horns of a dilemma, represented by disastrous rebellions in their colonies and satrapies and an irreconcilable conflict with their wage slaves at home, this conference bids fair to mark a definite period in the decline of the robber empire.

Rejected Another Confab.

The miners have decisively rejected the government's offer for an inquiry into whether wage reductions and extension of hours can be introduced. This is not a matter for discussion, say the miners in view of the fact that last year's commission showed that the real wages of the miners were below the pre-war level while the profits of the operators were substantially above. The miners are willing to reopen direct negotiations with the owners provided the latter withdraw their notice to terminate the existing contract at the end of this month.

Government to Use Navy.

The government has declared its intention to proceed with the court of inquiry with only the operators present.

The government is preparing to throw in the military and naval forces into the struggle on the side of the

(Continued on page 2.)

Tide of Revolt Against Sigman Regime Is Rising

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 17.—The tide of revolt against the corrupt and traitorous Sigman gang in the New York Joint Board and in the general office of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, is rising ever higer and higer, as will be seen when tomorrow night—Saturday—a monster mass demonstration of cloak and dressmakers will be held in Madison Square Park.

This is the first time since the "war for democracy" that the Madison Square Park has been opened for demonstration. The purpose of for which the great mass meeting is called is to mobilize the masses against the governor's commission and against the fake referendum of the so-called Joint Board to surrender the demands of the garment workers to the bosses thru approval of the outrageous decision of the bankers and lawyers who participate in the commission.

Will Do Own Deciding.

The membership of the I. L. G. W. in New York are determined to do the deciding themselves as to what they shall work for in wages and the conditions under which they gain a living.

Other evidence of the sweeping character of the revolt against the Sigman betrayers are the following:

The shop where Stanzer, the chairman of Local 2, was removed from the job by order of Sigman's crew, was struck at once by all the workers, who refused to go back unless Stanzer goes with them. The boss is expected to give in today, and take Stanzer back.

Local 38 and Pressers Reject Joint Board.

Again, and even more important, is the action of Local 38, which voted last night, by a majority of eight to one, to reject the action of the New York Joint Board in suspending and removing from office the executives of Locals 2, 9, and 22, and to demand re-instatement of all three locals.

And still again—the Pressers' sections, meeting in Bronx and Brownsville, rejected the action of the Joint Board and hooted the Sigman gang officials out of the meeting

AMERICAN WOOLEN TRUST CUTS WAGES OF 16,000 AT LAWRENCE; MORE MILLS SOON TO FOLLOW

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 17.—Notice of a ten per cent cut in wages in the local mills of the American Woolen company were posted today.

Approximately 16,000 operatives, who have been working on a three and four day a week shift have been led to expect that with the wage cut in effect on July 27th, the mill will go back to full time. A dozen other woolen mills in the city, employing 2,000 operatives [illegible] to follow the action of the American Woolen company.

BUILDING TRADES FORM UNITED FRONT TO FIGHT LANDIS AWARD AND RESIST OPEN SHOP DRIVE

The building trades unions of Chicago are moving into position to make a combined resistance to the open shop "Landis Award" which for the past few years has caused much demoralization and been the battering ram of the Employers' Association and all other open shop groups in the campaign to destroy the Chicago labor movement.

It is learned that at the last meeting of the executive of the Building Trades Council, the president of the council was authorized to call a strike on any building project where non-union men are employed.

To Act as Unit.

This follows the agreement between all the building trades union made about a month ago, in which all unions agreed to take common action to enforce the unionization of all building projects in Chicago. Altho the bricklayers, plasterers, and some others are working under the Landis award, and the carpenters are not affiliated with the Building Trades Council, yet all agreed to act as a unit in protection of the common interest.

The authorization given the president of the Building Trades Council was given in order to unify the different crafts in the expected strike action, as some of the unions have failed to keep in touch with the council by reason of their delegates not attending the meetings of the council's executive.

Painters Give Strong Support.

The Painters' District Council, tho not formally entering into the agreement of the various crafts made last month, nevertheless are ready to support the other unions in common action and Thursday night announced that the referendum on the question of levying a special assessment of $1 to aid the Building Trades Council fight the Landis award, had been carried in the affirmative by a vote of about 4,000 to 35.

The Painters' District Council also instructed all delegates to bring up in their locals the resolution proposed against the use of the paint spraying machines, the use of which is said to be injurious to the health of the painters.

"Billy's" Million Slip from Shepherd, Court Smashes Will

The will of William Nelson McClintock, bequeathing the bulk of his fortune to William D. Shepherd, recently acquitted of a charge of killing young McClintock, was not permitted to be probated by Judge Henry Horner of the probate court.

The effect of the decision is to throw the estate into administration thro the regular channels for persons who die without leaving wills, subject of course, to appeal by Shepherd.

War Veteran Killed.

DENVER, July 17.—Lieut. Col. W. Mapes, a veteran of the Spanish-American and world wars, was killed early today, and two nurses riding with him sustained severe bruises and injuries when an automobile crashed head-on into a street car.

The most important work in literary and social criticism in many years.

THE NEWER SPIRIT

By V. F. CALVERTON

Michael Gold wrote the author:

"It delights me to see that we have at least a real philosopher in our revolutionary ranks. Your work is on a plane with the best writings of the Russian critics—the first class men among them. It seems incredible that a man of your insight, scholarship and temperament should be so red and fundamental."

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GOOD BOOKS

JOINT BOARD 'REMOVES' 71 FROM OFFICE

But the Membership Repudiates Act

(Continued from page 1)

the returns to suit themselves and announce some good big figure that sounds as tho they had a great mass of the workers supporting them. Then they can go forth, as we hear they are trying to do, and negotiate a loan of a half million dollars on the promise that they will tax all these members to repay it.

"But they will never collect that tax; not from us, nor from the other locals either. We are all sick and tired of shouldering the debts of the Joint Board, for we know the way they squander our money.

Fancy Figures.

"For instance in July, 1924, after an agreement was all complete between the employers and the union, these officers called an absolutely unnecessary stoppage of work. Drawing on a special fund, altho this was not a strike, they spent over $500,000 in one month. When they were forced to make some explanation, they presented a report which had such single items as 'Hall Committee $43,671.27'—and this did not include rent but was paid to those who kept order in the meeting halls.

"It had an item of $100,119.00 for a 'Picket Committee,' yet there were no pickets necessary because this was not a strike. There was $31,109.81 for a 'Law Committee'— a committee of one—yet there were no arrests, no court cases, and this did not include counsel fees.

"There was $58,938.58 spent by an 'Out-of-Town Committee,' altho this was a New York City matter. The majority of the workers were out of work only a few days in this stoppage, and only a few thousand were laid off their jobs for several weeks. Yet a Brooklyn Committee spent $38,889.10; a Brownsville Committee $7,895.04; Harlem Committee $14,509.45.

"Hall rent was $27,612.30; legal fees $18,485.00 and this did not include the fee of the chief counsel. We could get no further details on these expenditures, even for a 'Miscellaneous Expense' item of $4,716.60.

Not to Be Trusted.

"Such irresponsible leaders cannot be trusted with money. They will get no more of ours, and if they manage to obtain a loan from outside sources, they will be responsible for it themselves. We of these three locals, and the rank and file of the other locals—who are behind us, but dare not openly express their sympathy—will never pay one cent of it.

"We no longer recognize the Joint Board and neither do 90 per sent of the workers. It will be useless for them to agree with the employers that we will abide by the report of the governor's commission for no agreement of theirs will be binding on us. We of the Joint Action Committee are signing no agreements and neither can they. We will take care of the problems of our workers, defend them when they are discharged for being our sympathizers, insist on their right to work despite any difficulties within the union.

Stand Firm.

"We have more than 45,000 union members behind us. Some of them are members of other locals, such as Nos. 35 and 10, where if they express sympathy for us they are dealt with by strong arm methods. They, as well as our own local members, are looking to us to continue the fight, and we shall stand firm."

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

The Growing Coal War

U. S. Miners Confab With Mine Owners Tied Up in Deadlock

(Continued from page 1

power of the commission, however," Inglis said.

The joint committee will adjourn at one o'clock today until next Tuesday morning.

• • •

Cal and His Strikebreakers.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 17—"The Government is doing all that can be done to prevent a hard coal strike," said secretary of labor, James J. Davis, today following a three and one-half hour conference with President Coolidge at White Court, the summer White House.

Secretary Davis said that the situation was gone over thoroly but declined to comment further. He stated that he was sailing tomorrow for England, to be away until August, 25.

Secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover, long a close student of the economcis of the coal situation, will be summoned to White Court next. To him, in all probability, will be intrusted the actual task of breaking the strike, in the anthracite fields should one take place.

Hoover and Davis have kept themselves fully informed as to developments at Atlantic City where the operators and miners are deadlocked over the identical differences that failed of mediation in 1923.

At their disposal will be every possible weapon of the federal machinery. The president is determined that if necessary he will do to the miners what he did to the policemen in Boston in 1919.

• • •

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17—In a heated discussion over wage increases, representatives of the miners participating in the conference between anthracite coal operators and miners today called on the operators to submit figures showing "the salaries paid to coal company officials, directors and high-priced lawyers."

The operators rejected the proposition, according to an official of the Mine Workers' Union, "declaring the request to be irrelevant to the purposes of the joint conference."

British Crisis Is Nearing As Miners Gird for Big Battle

(Continued from page 1)

owners. W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, admitted that the naval personel were informed how much they would be paid for strike-breaking work. Instructions were issued to the army and navy on July 3, looking toward emergencies.

From the point of view of leadership, the British miners were never in a more advantageous position than today. Not only are the leading figures in the miners' union, men who have been tried in struggles and not found wanting, but the official leadership of the trade union movement as a whole has a forward outlook which was entirely lacking when the miners threw down the gauntlet to their foes in 1921. The then leaders, J. H. Thomas, Frank Hodges and J. R. Clynes are now discredited and new men have stepped into the breach.

Struggle With Right Wing.

This industrial crisis comes on the heels of a big struggle between the right and left wings of British labor. Several left papers have sprung up lately. It is now reported that J. H. Thomas is bidding for Reynold's Weekly and that John Wheatley, former health minister is bidding against him.

The capitalist papers are beginning to link up the industrial crisis with the alliance between the Russian and British trade unions. This stuff, however, has no terrors for the workers. They will need all the assistance they can get and no doubt, the Russian coal miners will not forget their British brothers when the big strike starts.

MAHON HOOTED FROM ELEVATED EMPLOYES MEET

After forcing William D. Mahon, president of the international union to leave the hall, members of Local 308 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, finally decided to accept the terms of the Chicago Rapid Transit company in face of the opposition of the faker Mahon to the the paltry increase of five cents an hour which they demanded.

Mahon told them that the company was justified in not granting the increase as the gross receipts did not justify a raise at this time. He also said that the acceptance of the terms by the Surface Lines men created a division in their ranks and made a victory impossible.

These statements brought forth angry protests. The men blamed the officials for this division. It was clear that they believed Mahon was in cahoots with the traction magnates. Mahon bitterly assailed the members for showing opposition to his treacherous conduct and he left the platform. He returned afterwards. The men are very dissatisfied with the way their leaders bungled the wage controversy.

FRENCH POSITION IN RIFFIAN WAR GROWS SERIOUS

PARIS, July 17—So serious is the French position in Morocco that Marshall Petain one of the leading millitary figures in the world war, was hurried to the Riffian front. The armies of General Krim, the Riff leader, are marching on Fez which is a stronghold of French power in Morocco.

Not only is the Riffian chief defeating the crack batallions of France in battle but his propaganda among the tribes hitherto friendly to the invaders is growing in effectiveness.

FOSTER AND LEADERS OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES TO SPEAK AT MASS MEET AGAINST IMPERIALISM NEXT TUESDAY

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers (Communist) Party of America will be the principal speaker at a mass protest meeting against American imperialism on next Tuesday evening, July 21st at 8 P. M. in Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues.

The meeting will protest against the war plans of the American imperialists, against the citizens military training campec, for the release of Crouch and Trumbull, against the robbery of China, for the support of Soviet Russia and the independence of all subject peoples.

Besides Foster, the speakers' list includes: Cirilo Manat, of the Filipino Independence League, Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker; H. V. Philips, organizer American Negro Labor Congress and T. T. Chi of the Chinese Student Allianoe

BOSSES UNABLE TO RUSH BAR TO CLOTH PICKETS

Affidavits of "Force" Too Indefinite

Hearing on the bill for an injunction against the striking employes of the J. L. Taylor and Co., and the International Tailoring company was laid over by Judge Charles E. Foell, until this morning. The lawyers for the clothing bosses were blocked in their effort to rush thru an injunction when William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union members, was upheld in his charge that the affidavits brot in to support the bill for an injunction were too indefinite.

The attorneys for the clothing manufacturers are now scurrying around securing affidavits in which the absurd charges of violence placed against the strikers are stated in a more specific form.

Bill Is Illegal.

Cunnea insists that the bill filed for an injunction is invalid because, contrary to law two separate concerns are jointly asking an injunction against picketing in an identical bill. Judge Foell, much as he would like to rule against the workers, may be forced to decide that a new bill must be drawn, which would necessitate more delay.

The lawyers for the employers declare that the injunction should be granted in spite of the recently passed state anti-injunction law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions for peaceful picketing.

Constitutionality Attacked.

Their claim is that the law is unconstitutional. They declare that Chief Justice Taft of the United States supreme court ruled a similar bill passed in Arizona unconstitutional on the grounds that it violated the 14th amendment to the federal constitution.

This amendment states that "no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It would not be the first time that the constitution has been twisted for use in the interests of the bosses if the anti-injunction law is thus declared unconstitutional.

Attorney Cunnea has reminded Judge Foell of the importance of a decision on the constitutionality of the anti-injunction law, and it is thot that briefs will be filed in arguments, instead of a cursory oral agreement before the court.

PEKING REJECTS PLAN OF BRITISH TO DEAL WITH BRITAIN ALONE

PEKING, July 17—The foreign relations committee of the Chinese government has rejected a proposal to negotiate solely with Great Britain for the settlement of the recent disturbances in Shanghai. The Peking government will negotiate with all foreign powers interested

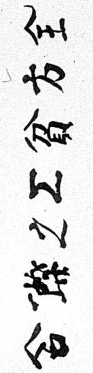
"Workers of the World, Unite!" Chinese Appeal to Workers of America

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, millions in China respond to the ringing slogan first advanced by Karl Marx, greatest leader of the world's oppressed, in their final struggle for liberation. Chinese labor has taken up in earnest, and joins the international chorus, "Workers of the World Unite!" This inspiring plea now goes booming 'round the world in hundreds of languages and dialects, heard everywhere that labor is on the march in the last class war.

Marx's slogan is reproduced here as it appears in the Chinese language. The Chinese interpretation is being published in many newspapers of the Union of Soviet Republics, to show to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union that labor in China has joined the emancipation struggle of the world's proletariat. It should have a big meaning for American labor.

'WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!' AS IT IS IN CHINESE



Chinese Labor Joins Workers the World Over.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER was the only publication in the United States to publish the appeal of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to the world's working class. This appeal recounted the brave struggle of labor in China, closing with the inspiring words, "Long Live the United Front of the Proletariat of the Whole World!"

Thru this appeal the organized proletariat of China takes front rank in labor's struggle for world power. It puts to shame organized labor in the United States. Where Chinese labor speaks in the terms of the class struggle, of the revolutionary war against all exploiters, the American organized labor movement, finding feeble voice thru its officialdom, further propagates its class-collaboration policies for "peace" with the bosses. Chinese labor has joined the vanguard of the march of the nations toward emancipation, while American labor continues to help bring up the rear of the rearguard.

• • • •

Only the despicable motive of self-interest has brought any response at all from American labor's official regime to the world crisis developing in the Orient. It is urged that the American worker should only interest himself in his Chinese brother, because the continuance of the low standard of living of Oriental labor, or its further reduction, would strike a blow at his standard of living. But even this receives only casual mention, while William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says "Amen!" to the policies of the strike-breaking Coolidge administration, in dealing with the Chinese situation.

The position of the trade union officialdom is reflected in the "socialist" attitude toward China. Forgetting the piffle of the "socialist" party's official press agent, that birth control would solve China's problems, we find the party's spokesmen taking the attitude that China is still backward, that it must suffer longer under the imperialist regime in order to bring itself up-to-date, but that in the meantime the great capitalists should be as tender as possible with the Chinese workers.

That is the policy of "socialists" in other lands that has led to open collaboration with imperialism in making ruthless war on colonial peoples; as in France where the "socialists" are the allies of French imperialism in its efforts to maintain "the empire" in Morocco against the rebellious Riffs.

It was this same policy of the Second (socialist) International that tried to tell the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia not to establish their proletarian dictatorship because they were not yet ready for socialism.

• • • •

But the workers and peasants of Russia paid no heed to these betrayers. Chinese labor also casts off these Judases, extends its hand in comradeship not only to the liberated masses under Soviet Rule, but to all labor, proclaiming, "Let us close our ranks and act together against our common foe!"

The mighty millions of American labor, powerful only when stirred to conscious class action, must be made to hear that cry and respond to it.

LONDON REJECTS REQUEST MADE BY WASHINGTON FOR NINE-POWER CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

ers—the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France—shall establish a commission (to which each of such governments shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extra-territorial purisdiction in China and into the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view reporting to the governments of the several powers above named their findings of fact in regard to these matters and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several powers in relinquishing either progressively or otherwise their respective rights of extraterritoriality.

"That the commission herein contemplated shall be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Washington conference, in accordance with detailed arrangements to be hereafter agreed upon by the governments of the powers above named and shall be instructed to submit its report and recommendations within one year after the first meeting of the commission

"That each of the powers above named shall be deemed free to accept or reject all or any portion of the recommendations of the commission herein contemplated, but that in no case shall any of the said powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such recommendations either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic."

Bunch of Mere Pretenses.

J can thus be seen from the "resolution" which has lain neglected for four years, that no imperialist nation stands any great danger of losing anything by its provisions, even if enforced, and that the game of the United States has been thoroly hypocritical, with one face toward the Chinese pretending to be working hard for "abolition of extra-territoriality" and the other face toward Britain, Japan and France, saying that it is only a pretense means altogether to "calm" unruly China, save her from the Bolsheviks.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

MASS. GOVERNO FIGHTS STREE CARMEN'S UNIO

Strike Voted, Fulle Would Imitate Cal

BOSTON, July 17.—Governor Alv T. Fuller is living up to the bad op ion the Massachusetts Federation Labor voiced of him at its annual c vention last summer. The conventi held during the state gubernator campaign, branded Fuller as a foe union labor and cited his wartime tivity in fighting a strike of employ in the Packard Motor Car assembli plant of Boston with which he w connected as executive and heav stockholder.

Today the employes of the Bosto elevated system seek an increase wages and Fuller issues a statemen from the state house, censuring th workers for their membership in a "outside" organization, meaning th street carmen's union of the Amer can Federation of Labor, and tellin them that they had good jobs at goo wages. Their wages, actually, are ju 72 cents an hour—the men askin an increase to 85 cents and the co pany calling for a cut of seven cent to 65 cents an hour.

Will Fight Union.

In an earlier statement the gover or threatened that if the recent ove whelming vote for a strike were ca ried out he would do all he could prevent any striker from being re-em ployed.

At the same time the governor a mitted that the men had the techn calities on their side in the immedia issue on which the strike was vote The company had demanded a chang in the arbitration machinery and th men said they would strike if suc a change were attempted. The met od used for 14 years called for eac side appointing its own representa tive to an arbitration board of thre the first two arbitrators to select third.

Foe of Labor

The company's proposed chang called for less direct representatio each side to select the other side representative from a list of five pe sons nominated by that side. Unde this plan the Boston elevated syste would select the union representativ from five union nominees, and th men feared the company would natu ally pick the weakest of the five—th one least desirable from the unio standpoint. The company at first sa it would stand pat for the chang but its latest word is that it will consider its decision. A few da will tell the tale.

Meanwhile the judgement of t Federation on Alvin T. Fuller stand He is a foe of union labor because opposes affiliation of the street c workers with the general labor mov ment. And he thinks that more th 72 cents an hour is too much for elevated worker.

WORKERS PARTY HOLDS OPEN AIR MEETS TONIGHT

The Workers (Communist) Part will hold open air street meetin thruout the city tonight, to deman that the American imperialist gover ment keep "Hands off China." The meetings are part of the nation-wid campaign of the Communists again the exploitation and oppression world imperialism.

Meetings will be held on the fo lowing corners:

Division and Milwaukee—Speaker Fred Biedenkamp and J. K. Gebert.

Division and Washtenaw—Speaker Thurber Lewis and others.

Roosevelt and St. Louis—Ma Shachtman and others.

30th and State—D. E. Earley, Pa Cline and Victor Zokaitis.

32nd and State—Karl Reeve, Georg Miller and Nat. Kaplan.

22nd and Troy—J. Louis Engdahl.

Scott's Brother to Give Up, After Saving Russel from Noos

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—A secon message purporting to be from Robe Scott, saying that he was on his w to Chicago to give himself up on th murder charge that his brother Rus sell was sentenced to be hanged fo was sent from Detroit early toda soon after the pending of the fir telegram which resulted in th eleventh hour reprieve saving Russe Scott from the gallows.

Repaired MacMillan Ship to Rejoin the Peary in Five Day

WASHINGTON, July 17.— If goes well the Bowdoin will lea Hopedale, Labrador, today an should join the Peary, the second shi of the MacMillan Arctic expedition five days, according to a radio me age from Donald B. MacMillan the national geographic society.

TURKISH KEYMEN IN PRISON FOR CALLING STRIKE

Arrested After Protest Against Long Hours

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, July 17.—The government telegraph operators at Samsun and Adana, leading cities of Asia Minor, and other places, have been arrested for going on strike. They will be tried before the Independence tribunals, whose favorite punishment is public hanging.

The telegraph operators struck after their demand to Premier Ismet Pasha that they be relieved was unanswered. All but six of the operators were ill with malaria and they were required to work twenty-four hours a day on altrnate nights.

No substitutes were sent and they went on strike. Twenty-six of the keymen are now being tried, and others are being brot prisoners from other Asia Minor cities.

The authorities charged that the strike was a "threat against the government."

The telegraph operators are paid from $45.00 to $70.00 per month.

"MOTHER" BLOOR COVERS FOUR THOUSAND MILES TO DATE ON HER HITCH-HIKE CROSS COUNTRY TOUR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 17.—Arriving in this city on schedule on her cross-country - Communist - organizational tour, Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor has completed to date, 3,898 miles of hitch hiking without payment of a cent of railroad fare.

The veteran sixty-year old fighter, coming with her well-known smile and her readiness to battle for Communism arrived at an opportune moment to speak at two large street meetings arranged for her in behalf of the seven Communist candidates entered in the local municipal elections.

"This will be a glorious opportunity to put the Communist viewpoint before the workers," Mother Bloor stated in an interview. "And the workers of Toledo are also going to hear about the only English daily in this country that states their position everyday. You bet I mean the DAILY WORKER," she added emphatically.

Yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon a group of children met with Mother Bloor to organize the first Toledo Junior League and the second which this veteran Communist agitator and organizer has welded together on her tour. The first of twenty members organized in Denver, is functioning and growing steadily.

In Columbus, Ohio, from where Mother Bloor has just arrived, a new English local of the Workers (Communist) Party has been formed with Harry Schier chosen as secretary and Kalman Burke appointed as city agent for the DAILY WORKER. As usual a number of new subscribers accompanied the organization of the new Communist unit. This adds another agent to the long chain thruout the country the last being John Stratis of Dayton, appointed there on Mother Bloor's arrival but a few days ago.

To Speak With Foster at Warren.

From here Mother Bloor will proceed to Warren, Ohio, where she will share the platform at the local picnic of the steel workers on Sunday, together with the best known organizer and steel strike organizer, Wm. Z. Foster.

Changes in the tour will be made within the next few days to allow Mother Bloor to reach the mining regions by next week.

White Guards Reach Australia, Cannot Go to United States

BRISBANE, Australia, July 17.—A party of forty Russian white guard refugees arrived in Brisbane from China. They said that they now desired to settle in Australia as emigration to the United States and Canada was restricted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Great Britain, pound, 4.85¾, by cable 4.86¼; France, franc 4.70½, by cable 4.71; Belgium, franc 4.61½, by cable 4.62; Italy, lira 3.68⅝, by cable 3.69; Sweden, krone 26.85, by cable 26.88; Norway, krone 18.00, by cable 18.02; Denmark, krone 20.99, by cable 21.01; Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, 78⅜, no quote.

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FRENCH WILL BE OUT OF THE RUHR BY END OF JULY, ANNOUNCED

PARIS, July 17.—The military evacuation of the Ruhr will be completed by the end of July, the foreign office announced today.

It had been earlier announced that evacuation would be carried out by the middle of August, that being the time limit embodied in the Dawes' plan for continued military occupation of the Ruhr.

The troops are being sent to Morocco.

GRAND RAPIDS WORKERS HOLD FINE MEETING

Minor Demands "Hands Off China," in Speech

By VICTOR TOZER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 17.—That the Grand Rapids Workers Party local is fully capable of arranging effective meetings even at very short notice was proven by its great open-air demonstration with the slogans "Stand by Soviet Russia" and "Hands Off China" held at North Park along the eastern bank of Grand River on Sunday last.

Y. W. L. Appeal for Members.

Comrade James Stoker, educational director of Y. W. L. of this city as first speaker, made a special appeal to the younger workers in the audience pointing out that it will be they who in this imperialist conspiracy for another war will be called upon to undergo the miseries of the next, and greater slaughter, and that only by aligning themselves under the banner of the Young Workers League of America will they be able to actively participate in the activities of the only organization with a program of combatting all forms of capitalist militarism.

Bob Miner Principal Speaker

It was with a great ovation that Comrade Minor was greeted upon his being introduced by Eugene Bechtold, the local organizer, who made a brief address outlining the policies of the Workers (Communist) Party in relation to the imperialist moves of the United States and other capitalist powers against Soviet Russia and revolutionary China.

Altho this was Bob Minor's first appearance in this city the workers knowing of him thru his many articles and cartoons in Communist periodicals, listened in rapt attention to his keen analysis of world imperialism and vivid portrayal of the role played by America in its determination to crush the first workers' republic and its bloody onslaught against China in an attempt to suppress the growing class consciousness of the Chinese proletariat.

A special feature of the demonstration was the numerous questions which the speaker encouraged and very ably entertained, questions ranging all the way from the present wage cut and open shop campaign to the dictatorship of the proletariat were given detailed attention with the historic mission of the Communists always in the foreground.

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NEW YORK LABOR DEFENSE JOINS INTERNATIONAL

Calls Conference to Launch New Body

NEW YORK, July 17.—At the meeting of the Labor Defense Council, merged with the International Labor Defense and adopted the new name.

This was done for the sake of having a unified, inclusive organization to carry on the work of defense of the militant workers of this country who are sent to jail for participation in the class struggle.

Comrade Rose Baron, who was a delegate to the conference held in Chicago on June 28, at which the International Labor Defense was formed, made a full report on the conference, which was approved. She read the constitution that was adopted there and that provides for individual and collective membership; members pay 10c. per month, while organizations may affiliate by paying a contribution.

Workers In Shops Basis

The basis of the organization are the workers in the shops, trade unions and fraternal organizations. The new organization is one of the best united fronts of the working class in protection of its militant fighters; it brings the workers together in class solidarity and ensures that workers will be more courageous and readier to enter the struggle when they know that their families will be taken care of.

After discussion of the report and the constitution of the International Labor Defense, the following resolution was adopted:

Merge Into I. L. D.

"After hearing the report of Comrade Rose Baron on the conference held in Chicago on June 28, 1925, at which the International Labor Defense was formed, the Labor Defense Council of New York City in meeting assembled on July 14, 1925, decides to merge with the new organization and to adopt its name.

"The New York section wholeheartedly pledges its support to the new organization, and will do everything in its power to build up. Complying with the principles and organizational ideas underlying the International Labor Defense, the New York section will seek to mobilize the workers of New York City in the trade unions, fraternal organization etc., regardless of political affiliation, creed or color, in order that all victims of the class struggle may be given the aid essential for carrying on the fight.

Call N. Y. Conference

"The New York section of the International Labor Defense calls on all friends and sympathizers to assist it in building up an organization worthy of the working class of the struggle against exploitation and oppression who are incarcerated in the capitalist prisons of the United States and other parts of the world."

After adopting the new name it was decided to call a conference on Sunday, September 13 in order to launch the new organization on a broad scale. Comrade Baron was unanimously reelected secretary.

To Run Workers' Movie

The International Labor Defense will run the outing and movie that was originally planned by the Labor Defense Council. This outing will take place at Pleasant Bay Park on August 23, and promises to be one of the biggest affairs of the season. Tickets cost 35c and it is expected that all comrades and sympathizers will exert their best efforts to make the outing a huge success.

The next meeting of the International Labor Defense will take place on August 4, and all branches must elect delegates, so that the language sections may be built up and brought into the local conference.

Chicago Letts Go Into the Movies

Why a full-fledged workers movie department should be located in Chicago without being fully used by the movement was a mystery to the Lettish Workers Party branch, so at their last picnic they hit upon a new scheme to draw a crowd. Speeches and games were "old stuff," but everybody welcomes a chance to get into the movies. So they invested in a movie film and charged it to advertising. It drew the crowd and offered an hour's novel diversion.

And when, in a few weeks, these films will be shown at their headquarters as part of a "Workers' Film Night," everybody who appears in the film will bring out all his wife's relatives to see the show. Pictures of the crowd, of the shooting gallery where Red Army target practice is indulged in, of bar and dance hall, will be very welcome. And a political tinge, prophetic of the future, is given when the capitalist "dummy" candidates, Coolidge, Dawes, Bryan, Davis, etc., are knocked over by solid Bolshevik baseballs.

Give this copy to your shop mate.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

BUILDERS AT WORK

What Are You Doing This Sunday?

GOING TO SEE ANY "OLD TIMERS" YOU KNOW?

Tomorrow's Sunday. Tomorrow you may not have anything in particular to do. Perhaps you would accept this suggestion:

Why not take a trip to visit some of your friends and fellow workers in town? If you haven't seen them for a while—so much the better. Talk over old times—the old job—and ask them if they would like to subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Every worker will be "pleased plenty" to hear about the coming serial publication of RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, and no worker will refuse to subscribe at the special rate (only until August 1) of two months for one dollar.

• • • •

Maybe You Don't Want To Do This—

In that case go out to the country. The air will do you good. All kinds of workers organizations are holding picnics over Sunday—probably tomorrow—and there's no better place to get a sub. Why not accept the suggestion? Take a book along (of sub blanks) and go out to the country.

No better way to combine pleasure with propaganda exists—and this is important Communist activity. This is work in which you can see immediate results of the kind that will build the Communist movement into a great force in this country.

If you intend to see some "old timers" you know—or maybe you're going to a picnic—tell us about it so we can send you some special sub cards!

World War Saddled Australia With a Huge Debt Burden

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 17.—In 1901, the total public debt of the Australian continent was $1,017,591,875. In 1913, it had grown to $1,604,078,435, while by June, 1924, it had increased to $4,832,393,695. Thus, between 1901 and 1924, it had increased nearly five-fold. In 1901 the population of Australia was 3,826,286, in 1913, 4,872,059 and in 1924, it was 5,867,500.

The debt per head of population was $268 in 1901, $331 in 1913, and $823.50 in 1924. The taxation per head increased from $15 in 1901 to $23.50 in 1913 and to $61 in 1924. The huge increase in the public debt and in taxation between 1913 and 1924 was mainly due, of course, to the war. Australia's total war debt is $2,400,000,000.

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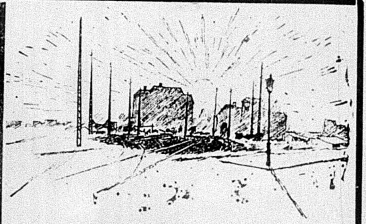

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Crisis in Great Britain

The greatest crisis in its history impends in Great Britain. Far more serious than the situation in 1919 which ended with the collapse of the Triple Alliance thru the treachery of Hodges and Thomas is the present conflict, beginning also in the coal industry—the basis of British heavy industry.

The government has set up a court of inquiry to investigate the industrial situation, but the miners' union has refused to appear before this body or accord it any recognition.

This outright defiance of the tory government is an indication of the frame of mind in which the representatives of the miners will come to the joint conference with the railwaymen and transport workers beginning today.

This conference is the most important ever held by British labor. It is called to perfect organization of a new fighting alliance between these three powerful industrial groups. Other conferences of this kind have been held, but never have they convened when British capitalism was in such distress and the world situation so critical.

The present crisis has been developing slowly since the world war, if the word slowly is the correct term for a declining process that has ruined in a decade the foreign trade of what was once the greatest industrial and financial power on the globe.

British capitalism had always had a heavy balance that made possible control of the foreign investment field until the world war and her foreign investments brought a steady stream of profit to the British capitalists. Raw materials from the colonies were brought to Britain in British ships, turned into finished commodities and reshipped to the four quarters of the earth in British ships again. British industry flourished and British labor was employed.

But last year the British surplus for foreign investment had shrunk to $150,000,000 as compared with $900,000,000 in 1923 and this year the trade balance will probably be *unfavorable* to the extent of $100,000,000.

The process of decay is reflected in the statistics of unemployment.

The percentage of workers unemployed in basic industries is:

> Coal, 15.8; coke, 12.1; pottery, 15; glass, 19.3; pig iron, 17.7; steel, 23.6; tin plate, 22.7; wool, 17.8; linen, 40.1; water transport, 32.6.

Let us hear from C. T. Cramp, head of the National Union of Railwaymen and chairman of the British labor party. He says:

> Capitalism in Great Britain with its accompaniments of militarism and extreme nationalism, which wait upon it everywhere in its old age, is passing away. I believe it will disappear in ways which are not anticipated by those who first raised the standard of socialism.
>
> Some of us gravely doubt if ever again the adult population of this island will be fully employed. It may be that we shall have to contemplate the possibility of a shrinkage of population and a position more closely approximating that of Denmark or Holland.

We agree with Cramp, the "moderate" socialist, that British capitalism is passing away, but that it will pass away in a manner "not anticipated by those who first raised the standard of socialism" is a foolish statement and could be made only by one who does not know what Marx, the founder of revolutionary socialism, said of the passing of capitalism:

> "Capitalism came into the world dripping with blood and dirt from every pore and it will go out the same way."

British capitalism can be no exception to this rule. That it is not is proven by the steadily increasing misery of the British working class, the atrocities committed upon the colonial peoples, their revolts against imperialism and the rapidly sharpening class conflict of which the present crisis is only one symptom.

The British ruling class has held power cleverly—and ruthlessly. But it can no longer feed and clothe and house the millions of workers who produced the wealth it seized. Its world power was based on its great industry and a working class that would fight for the empire. Both are gone.

It can be said safely that the present crisis, no matter what the immediate outcome, will be the least serious of those that will occur from now on. Plundering of the colonies cannot be carried on while the working class at home is near revolt and inability to plunder China and India successfully intensifies the domestic crisis.

All power to the British miners, railwaymen and transport workers. The British empire is passing, but the future belongs to the British working class. If population is to be reduced let it be the capitalists, the aristocrats and their crew of hangers-on who are made to migrate or starve.

History has given the British working class the role of leading the revolution in western Europe, of disarming the enemy of the European and colonial revolutions. It is not yet fully conscious of its mission, but that it intends to fight is shown by the militant attitude of the labor movement in the present industrial crisis, the leading part it is playing in the drive for world trade union unity in company with the unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its support of the Chinese national liberation movement.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

SCOPES' DEFENSE GETS EVIDENCE OF "EXPERTS" IN TRIAL RECORD, WHEN JUDGE TWICE CHANGES MIND

(Continued from page 1)

followed, there came an outburst of passion.

"I suppose the state will be allowed to cross examine each witness," Bryan asked quietly, waving his straw fan idly.

"You will not," thundered Darrow, who had leaped to his feet. "This testimony is presented to the court for the purpose of inserting it in the record to show what the defense intended to present as its evidence."

State Gets Own Medicine.

"We have a right," Bryan continued, "to cross examine."

"No, no," shouted Darrow. "We offer it to enlighten the court and if it does not enlighten the court, a Bryan cross examination would not do any good."

"Shall this case go up on appeal," Bryan demanded, "with only one side heard?"

The politician was excited. He forgot even to wave the fan.

"Shall this expert testimony of the defense be spread upon the record and the state shut out of any evidence?" he demanded.

"That's what happened to us here," was Darrow's groweld answer.

"What is the purpose of a cross-examination?" the court suddenly interposed. Turning to Darrow, he added: "Isn't it for the purpose of bringing out the truth?"

"Oh, no," the Chicagoan retorted, thumbing his famous suspenders. "It has no bearing here. We want this evidence entered in the record merely to show our case and to show higher courts what has been excluded here."

Defense Examines Own Witnesses.

The court ruled out the state's request and the attorneys fathered before the judge's desk to determine how the scientific testimony would be taken. It was agreed finally that the defense should prepare a brief by examining its own witnesses and the court upheld the defense's request for an adjournment until Monday.

Immediately after the recess, Dudley Field Malone, supplemented Darrow's fling at the judge: "There has hardly been a motion or suggestion except the one for adjournment today, made the defense that has been granted," said Malone. "In a trial, supposed to be before a court and jury because of objections raised by the state the jury has been permitted to sit in the courtroom only 15 minutes since the trial geban."

As a result of these developments, it was apparent the trial will end Monday or Tuesday at the latest. Once the defense's case is spread on the record, there will come a closing outburst of oratory, the jury will retire, take one ballot and bring in a verdict of guilty.

Professors Ready to Spout

The scientists, professors in America's "best" colleges, Clarence Darrow had stated for the defense, would attempt to show that "science and the bible do not conflict."

The professors, ranged in a row at the defense table, were prepared to seriously mouth such nonsense. They were used to teaching what they were told by the manufacturers who own their schools and their jobs. It came easy to them to "teach" at the order of the customers.

But Bryan saw to it that they did not get this chance. Bryan had told the judge "science and the bible conflict," and taking his cue from Bryan, the "fundamentalist" Raulston barred the defense evidence.

The defense attorneys had pleaded for a chance to "reconcile the bible with the theory of evolution." They had catered to the "modernist" preacher, and his boss, the "modernist" capitalist. They had brot in goose step professors to attempt to show that evolution was "safe" for the masters, that science could be perverted into a tool for the uses of the ruling class.

No Hope For Acquital.

The court held that the testimony of the scientists would be "irrevelant and incompetent."

It would have been a death blow to the defense's hopes for an acquital of Scopes.

Refuses to Hear Professors.

The decision was rendered immediately after the court was opened with prayer by Dr. C. G. Eastwood, fundamentalist pastor of the Dayton methodist church. There was no objection from the defense as an exception was noted automatically on the record.

In his first decision, Judge Raulston ruled that the only time expert testimony was needed in a trial was when the "ordinary man could not form an opinion."

He held tho, in the Scopes no such situation existed as the only question was whether Scopes had violated the law by teaching a "theory which defied the divine creation of man."

"If this is the only question," the court asked, "then, why call experts?"

Bryan Proves Buffoon.

Bryan had earlier in the trial lived up to his reputation as a buffoon when in his speech he said, "Man's a mammal; man is in a classification with elephants. How can those scientists teach such stuff?" Later he stated, horror stricken, "Evolutionists deny by logic every truth of the Christian religion."

Church Must Not Dictate.

Dudley Field Malone, in his answer to Bryan's sermon, drew applause when he said, "Are we to have our children know nothing about science except what the church says they shall know?"

Malone, however, endeavored to show that he was "just as good a Christian" as Bryan, and followed the line of the defense in endeavoring to shield religion from the contradictions of science. He tried to interpret the bible "symbolically."

Bryan Expert—On Politics.

Malone dug into Bryan's god-like pose, declaring that instead of giving his life to god, "Bryan, with a very passionate spirit and enthusiasm, has given most of his life to politics." Malone was greeted with a ten-minute demonstration when he finished.

Defense Wins One Victory.

In his ruling, Judge Raulston held that the only question involved was whether Scopes taught a theory which denied the divine creation of man and that no "experts" were needed to shed light on it.

The session opened this morning with prayers as usual, and then came the court's ruling. Later, when defense attorneys were objecting to the decision, the court announced that if he found he had made a mistake, after reading the testimony of the scientists, he would reverse himself.

Cannot Cross Examine Scientists.

After another clash between counsel the defense won a second minor victory when the court refused the state's appeal for the right to cross examine the witnesses. An agreement then was entered for adjournment of court until Monday, while the scientists hurried away to "the mansion," on a knoll overlooking Dayton to prepare their excluded testimony.

This strange procedure was taken first to preserve the record on the appeal to high jurisdiction, and second, that the scientific theories on the origin of man might not "leak" into the jury's ears. It was done with frequent clashes and after Clarence Darrow, ranking defense counsel, had openly charged the court with favoring the prosecution.

When that occurred, an ominous silence spread thru the court room. The spectators leaned forward in their seats, but the "bull dog" criminal lawyer from Chicago never flinched.

Says Judge Favors Bryan.

The judge's ruling had outraged defense attorneys. First, Arthur Garfield Hays, then Dudley Field Malone and lastly, Darrow himself had attacked the decision. Darrow was mad. Snapping his suspenders, the Chicagoan growled:

"It is strange that the court has sustained every motion made by the state and overruled every motion by the defense."

The court room was shocked. The state's attorneys were amazed. The judge stood facing Darrow, uncertain what to do.

"Does the attorney intend to reflect on the court?" Raulston, asked in a low tone.

"He has the right to decide that," snapped Darrow, looking the judge in the eye.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

SOVIET WARNS BRITISH THEY PLAY WITH FIRE

"Cut Off the Hand" of New War, Says Pravda

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 17.—An editorial in the Pravda replies to attacks upon Russia by the English conservative press by warning the militarist wing of the conservative party that they "are playing with fire."

It accuses Britain of carrying on intrigues against Russia in every country and trying to organize a united front against Russia and holds British diplomacy responsible for nearly every inimical action against Russia by the great powers in the border states and the Balkans.

New War And Blockade.

The Pravda says information has reached the Soviet government that the British ambassador to France has proposed to Briand a joint break with Russia and an immediate blockade which would be guaranteed by the British fleet in the Baltic and Black Seas and on land by Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, Rumania and Esthonia.

Whether this is ordinary blackmail, says the Pravda, or should be regarded as confirmation of rumors of a big plot against Russia, "we are not going to yield to blackmail.

"If attacked, we shall repulse the foe in such a manner that the incendiaries won't derive any benefit."

Cut Off the Hand That Touches Russia!

The Pravda calls upon the workmen and peasants to watch events, and adds:

"Thanks to the capitalists, a conflagrative blaze may suddenly descend upon the laboring masses, who should be ready to cut off the criminal hand which set out to instingate the new adventure."

CAL TO GIVE FORD 200 GOVERNMENT SHIPS TO PAY POLITICAL DEBT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—It was the expectation here that Henry Ford would get the 200 old ships which the government wants to sell. His bid of $1,706,000 is regarded by Chairman O'Connor of the shipping board as "the best yet received."

The emergency fleet corporation will study the bids and then recommend to the shipping board that "the best" be accepted.

Ford got his bid in late, but the obliging shipping board held up awards until it finally arrived.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from Page 1)

knowing that Sam Insull's employes were in a rebellious mood.

* * *

QUINLAN carried on a propaganda against the idea of a strike and drew such a dismal picture of the financial situation of the company that the men, lacking leadership and knowledge that they could do nothing but accept. Using this vote as a club, the employers went to the elevated men but the latter stuck to their guns and refused to agree to the company's terms. Twice they voted and twice they insisted on the paltry five cents per hour increase they asked for. It was then that the employers brot the faker Mahon from Detroit.

* * *

THAT gentleman immediately got to work and gave a long interview to the press, to the effect that industrial conditions did not warrant an increase in wages. One would imagine after listening to the wail of this faker, that Sam Insull, the owner of the elevated lines was begging on the street corners for alms. The hundreds of thousands of dollars that Insull can afford to subsidize opera stars with, comes out of the bone and flesh of the elevated employes. Are not the men who perform the arduous work of looking after the passengers who patronize the "L" lines at least as much entitled to consideration as the fat opera barkers and the female parasites that are supported in idleness at the expense of Insull's employes?

* * *

MAHON says that the split in the ranks of the surface and elevated men makes a successful fight impossible. But that split was caused by Mahon and his tool Quinlan so as to render a strike impossible, and dishearten the workers. Says Mahon: "An arbiter would strongly consider the fact that some 15,000 of the 20,000 street-car men had voted to renew the old agreement and likely would not consider the demands of the elevated men entirely justified. As long as the company officials on two occasions have refused to meet the demand and have cited industrial conditions to back their refusal, I do not believe at this time and under existing conditions it will be worth while to make a fight or even to resort to arbitration."

* * *

THE men's leader simply say that as the company refuses to grant the demands made by their employes for a five cents an hour raise and have convinced Mahon that their earning powers make an increase impossible, the men should not kick. Surely the company could not have a more useful ally than such a leader. He is worth more to them than any one of their highly paid experts. If he succeeds in forcing the company's terms on the elevated employes, he will have saved in the vicinity of three quarters of a million of dollars a year for Sam Insull. That should be worth something to Mahon. What is the price of this treachery?

BIGGEST EVENT OF THE SEASON AS USUAL IS TO BE THE WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC AT RIVERVIEW PARK

Always the biggest event of the picnic season, this year's Workers' Press Picnic promises to be bigger and better than ever. It will take place at Riverview Park on August 2.

August is a favorite month for picnics, as about that time the mellow beauty of early autumn supersedes the sticky July weather that makes life so miserable for the workers who live in this sometimes windless city.

The proceeds of the picnic will be devoted to the Workers Party Press. This is one of the greatest inducements to thousands of class conscious workers in Chicago, who realize the importance of having a labor press that will tell them the truth and offer them advice and guidance in their struggles with capitalist exploiters.

One of the papers to be benefited by the picnic is the DAILY WORKER, the only Communist daily in the English language. Thousands of workers who are not members of the Workers Party will want to help it live and grow in power and influence. They can help by coming to the picnic and adding their mite to the press fund.

Foster to Speak.

Of course, there are other inducements besides the call of plain duty. Every kind of amusement common to picnics will be offered. There will be speaking. Among those who will entertain the audience with talks on current events of interest to the working class are William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Workers Party; H. V. Philips, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress; Ella Reeve Bloor and Chinese speakers. William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will be chairman.

For those who like to trip the light fantastic, an excellent dance hall and snappy, jazzy music will tempt the most heavy of foot to gyrate to their heart's content. And when parched lips call for help, charming girls wearing red ribbons to distinguish them from angels will be easily visible with delightful and cooling concoctions.

Get your ticket now. Admission costs only 50 cents. The picnic is under the auspices of the Workers Party.

Commission Rules for Shippers.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The allegation of commercial and shipping interests of Galveston, Texas, that the rates on export, import, and coastwise traffic, in carloads, between all points in western classification territory and Illinois, on one hand, and Galveston on the other are unreasonable was upheld by the interstate commerce commission today.

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World Capitalism and the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

why should one expose oneself to blows over that which one does not possess? As a result of the difference in the situation of England and America in the Far East, and as a result of our strong attack in the question of privileges, the American ambassador delivered a speech in which he advocated the gradual abolition of privileges. The united front here possesses just as little stability as it does in regard to the German question.

THE interests of England and America are equally divergent in regard to Russia. So far as American interests are concerned, America would not suffer if we were suddenly to disappear from the face of the earth, as one of the main questions of American economy is the question of the market for agricultural products. America does not want any agricultural competition at present. The Americans, while endeavoring to hold up the restoration of the economic power of the Soviet Republic, hope at the same time to go over mainly to cattle breeding, as then Russia would not only be an unpleasant competitor for them, but would be required by them as being a huge market for supplying corn and grain.

Professor Tuleikov was right when he pointed out the hope prevailing in American circles that in 15 years America would begin to import corn, and that Siberia would then have to feed the west coast of America. In war and in economics, more than in anything else, everything depends upon time. At present it is to the advantage of America to postpone the economic reconstruction of Russia. England, on the other hand, which at present has to purchase from America, cotton, corn and many other articles of food, and in this respect is dependent upon the United States, would be able to free itself from this dependence to the extent to which the Russian grain market developed.

THESE two great capitalist powers have united for the time being in order to wring concessions from the Soivet Union. If their efforts however are shattered by our resistance, then each of them will proceed separately and there will be no talk of united action.

If, however, the Soviet Union agrees to grant concessions, then the question arises: what concessions shall be made and to whom shall they be granted? For Russia it is more advantageous to grant concessions to American oil trusts than to English oil trusts, as America is not in close contact with the Far East, which cannot be said of England. In the Far East there meet Japan, the Soviet Union and China. If Japan abandons the idea of territorial conquests in China, then a certain unity can be established between the Soviet Union, China and Japan against England and America.

The above, even if somewhat rough sketch of the world situation shows that capitalism will hardly succeed in creating a united front.

BESIDES America and England, there are a whole number of capitalist countries—Germany, France, Italy, etc.—and also many smaller capitalist countries. Should the united front be organized, and should this united front be victorious, then those countries would reap the benefit of it who command this united front. They only need the smaller countries so long as the united front is maintained. When the united front has achieved its object, then these little countries will no longer be necessary. The little countries perceive this quite clearly, and this explains their inclination to unite with us, which fact does not conduce to strengthen the bourgeois united front.

These are the general prospects. Will the creation of the united front be achieved? Even should it succeed, this front could not be regarded as a strong one; it would be incapable of solving the tasks imposed upon it.

THE strengthening of capitalism is unavoidably accompanied by capitalist antagonisms. In 1924 we experienced an improvement in the relations between Germany and France. This is an objective fact, which is due to the circumstance that Germany is paying as much as it can, quite apart from any good will to pay. The paying machine is functioning mechanically. Germany is now raising money without seriously shaking its monetary system? This will only be seen in three years time when the carrying out of the expert's report passes from the phase of raising the money in Germany to the phase of paying over the same. This will be a period of fresh debates and, perhaps, of the collapse of the whole policy of the experts' report.

America is endeavoring to work out on paper the peace between France and Germany, in order to be able to say to France: "My dear sirs, nobody threatens you any longer, reduce your army and pay us back your debts." But France is not keen on doing this.

Now we come to the Anglo-French front. During the last few years the struggle between France and England for hegemony played a very great role, nevertheless there is to be recorded here a dimunition of th antagonisms, due to the fact that France, as a result of the collapse of the franc, is no longer in a position to supply its vassals with money, and is naturally losing influence. If Poland receives 35 million dollars from America, then it follows that Poland must to this extent dance according to the tune played by Washington and New York and to the same etxent must turn away from France.

The same also applies to Czecho-Slovakia.

As soon as France and England become more dependent upon America, the small European states become less dependent upon France. For this reason France does not for the moment constitute a great danger for England. England, however, wishes to consolidate this truce. But then the difficulties in the east come to the forefront. England is endeavoring, by making concessions to France, to secure its rear in its actions in the east. In this respect its calculations are very simple and extremely "innocent." It believes that Germany, in the event of the success of the stabiliaztion of capitalism, would in five years constitute a strong power. Who else has such a huge chemical industry as the Germans? And even if they at present have no cannons, they will nevertheless remain a great capitalist power. And when the moment arrives, that is to say, when Germany becomes strong—so thinks England—then it will be possible to withdraw the concessions granted to France.

For the time being we see here a certain truce.

The Situation in the East.

HOW is it now with that stretch where the struggle for the market is taking place, the front of the east?

In the first place there is to be noted here a gradual but steady growth in the national revolutionary movement in all countries of the east. There exists a whole literature in England which calls attention to these facts ten times as often as we do in our literature.

The most important symptoms of the growth of the national revolutionary movement in the east consists in the following: first, in the economic growth of the eastern bourgeoisie, which is based on the fact that during the war European capital was not capable of supplying the oriental countries with a sufficient quantity of goods, so that they began to develop their own industries.

In the meantime there arises among this oriental bouregoisie the natural fear of the competition of foreign capital. This not only applies to China but to all other eastern countries, as for example Turkey, where the policy of the government consists in restricting the importation of foreign goods in order to render possible the growth of Turkish industry and Turkish commerce. The expulsion of the Greeks and Armenians has the same purpose: protection of native capital from foreign competition.

THE second cause of the intensification of the revolutionary crisis in the east consists in the growth of national consciousness among the native intelligenzia. In all young bourgeois countries the intelligenzia, at the commencement of the liberation movement, plays the first fiddle. This was the case with us in Russia before 1905, and is the case today in the east. Before the war the eastern intelligenzia looked up to the European and American democracy. The strongest of those capitalist powers which were in close contact with the east was America. And America defended the policy of the so-called "open door" it posed as the defender of the independence of China against England, Russia and Japan. Leading American politicians took India under their protection. The emigration, workers, merchants, and in fact all oriental people living in America, were enthusiastic over American democracy, where every foreigner settling there is granted full rights of citizenship.

But in the course of time the mass of the oriental intelligenzia perceived the true features of this democracy, and in what consists the nature of American "self-determination of the peoples." When, after the Versailles peace conference, the province of Shantung with its population of 40 millions was cut off from China, and was made a "present" of to Japan, this fact served to enlighten the eastern intelligenzia better than any propaganda as to what is the real attitude of bouregois democracy towards the national movement. It is not surprising that we see at present in the east an ideological revulsion of the intelligenzia from Europe and America, a revulsion which at times assumes the form of reaction against European civilization in general.

THE third factor is the growth of the workers' and peasants' movement. The movement of the laboring masses in such countries as China and India is on the same level as was the Russian labor movement in the year 1896. It is the first mass movement of the proletariat.

Along with the mass struggles there is proceeding the creation of Communist Parties. The Russian proletariat, from the year 1896 had to carry on its fight for another ten years before it arrived at its first revolution. We hope—and this hope is based upon objective facts—that the east will traverse this road at a more rapid rate and with better results than the Russian revolution of 1905.

The revolutionary movement of the east is a factor the importance of which we underestimated.

When we consider the situation in Egypt, which was clearly illuminated by the bomb thrown at the English Sirdar—this also can hardly be considered as a sign of the stabilization of capitalist conditions, when we remember that the bomb was thrown by a railway worker—we must again and again emphasize that the national movement in the east has not only seized the intelligenzia, but also the broad masses of the people, and that the chief task of world imperialism—the etxension of the markets by intensified exploitation of the colonies and suppression of the eastern countries, will meet with other resistance than was formerly the case.

The Foreign Political Prospects of the Soviet Union.

WHEN we speak of the prospects of the Soviet Union we must take into consideration two aspects: the relation between the proletariat and the peasantry, and the extent and the force of the pressure of the foreign capitalists upon the Soviet Union. The question is, whether we shall be able to come to an agreement with the caiptalists regarding the conditions on the basis of which we shall be able to live until the next rise of the European revolution, not only as a Soviet state, but for that aim for which we were established: for the development of socialism. We are profoundly convinced that the next few years will bring with them a real agreement with world capital. This conviction is based upon the simple fact that the capitalist great powers have divergent interests regarding us. The attempt to exercise a joint and permanent pressure will end in failure.

The question now is whether they will be able to reconcile themselves to the existence of a workers' and peasants' republic. If they are not able to do so, then they can do what they please. The main question is, whether they can destroy this republic. They have already attempted it by military means but they did not succeed. They will not succeed in the next few years in mobilizing the masses of the peoples in their states against us. Can they strangle us economically? Can they carry out an economic boycott against us? It is easy for America to speak of an economic boycott, as she does not need us; England can also play with this policy for a certain time, but the smaller countries such as Germany, Italy, Belgium, France, etc., which have no oil and are interested in our benzine, cannot carry out a consistent boycott. They will attempt to intimidate us, but our situation is more favorable than theirs and we will find the necessary means in order to shatter their united front.

The question of the Russian debts is bound up with the question of the inter-allied debts. We are interested in postponing the solution of this question. Should it prove that the allies can only extract from France 10 per cent of its old debts, why should we be better payers of debts than France? In practical politics what will decide this question is, whether we conclude an agreement at the moment when we have a good harvest and whether the allies will recognize that we are not afraid of their pressure, or whether this agreement is concluded at a time when our country is in a difficult situation.

THE chief peculiarity of the policy of the Soviet Union consists in the fact that Russia, in spite of all its poverty, can thanks to its vast extent, afford to wait its own time.

We are confronted with a period of pressure, a period which will be accompanied by a whole number of various threats, but which we shall survive, and which, in all probability, will smooth the way to agreements which will permit us not only to maintain, but also to develop our socialist state.

In regard to the Russian revolution, world capital exhibited the following phases: In the year 1919 it attempted to strangle Soviet Russia, it attempted to buy a part of the working class and to crush the steadfast revolutionary part. We had at that time, on the one hand, the intervention in Russia and the crushing of the spartacists in Germany, and on the other hand, the promises of the socializing of inrustry in Germany, France and England, the extension of the suffrage to the workers etc. In spite of this world capital did not succeed in strangling us. The second phase consisted in the attempt to negotiate with us and to strangle the revolution in the east. In 1921, the imperialists negotiated with us in Genoa and shot down the Turks. They reckoned that if they succeeded in strangling our revolutionary rear-guard we would have to capitulate.

THE third phase began when they perceived that we were not throttled by the famine catastrophe and that the NEP did not mean a return to old capitalist politics. Then, in the year 1923, there set in the Curzon policy. It consisted in the attempt to come to an understanding with the east, with the Turks, and to exert pressure upon us. To this period belongs the peace of Lausanne and the ultimatum which was submitted to us. This attempt to divide the main forces of the world revolution from each other ended in defeat. Today we are witnessing the preparation for a simultaneous attack against the east, against us, and also against the European proletariat.

This shows that the enemy is compelled to deliver blows simultaneously on all fronts. But he is overestimating his forces and will be defeated.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925.

World Capitalism and the Soviet Union

By KARL RADEK

The Question of the Russian and Chinese Markets

THE only way left to international capitalism to solve the question of markets, is the second way: the capturing of new markets at any price. What new markets are to be obtained? If we consider such markets as the Japanese or Indian, we perceive that they are now developing their own industries, which very jealously oppose the intrusion of foreign goods. If we consider such markets as the countries of South America, we have to realize that their powers of absorption can only develop very slowly, as these countries are relatively very thinly populated.

In order to develop these countries by means of colonization, it would be necessary to invest enormous amounts of capital, which are likewise not available. There remains only Russia and China, which constitute a huge market for international capital, not only because our mujik, as well as the Chinese peasant, requires everything from the linen goods to tractors etc., but also because the peasant population in Russia and China can give an equivalent in exchange. The whole of Europe is suffering from the fact that it has to purchase agricultural products from America. But what can it pay to America in return? It has to pay with what America already possesses—with industrial products. Russia, therefore, is not only important for Europe as a market, but also as a source of raw materials and corn. God does not always punish the Bolsheviki with bad harvests! Agriculture is recovering more easily than industry, as its chief forces for the time being are still nature and human labor power. This is the explanation why, in spite of the misery and the backwardness of our peasantry, we have been able to raise our agriculture up to 80 per cent of the pre war standard. If there had been no bad harvests, then we should this year have attained to the pre war level of production. The basis of the progress of our agriculture is not yet technics, but the fact that the brain of the mujik is becoming active, that the revolution and the war have caused a profond psychological change among the peasantry.

WE do not always notice that in our every day work. Every foreigner however who has seen Russia before the war and who visits it today states, that there has been created for the first time in Russia a basis for a technical advance in peasant economy, because the mujik is beginning to think. He is no longer afraid of the tractors and other wonders from over the sea, but gladly accepts them. Russia can increase its agricultural export. It thereby offers European capital a huge and growing market.

If we now consider China, this country which, as regards its coal and iron resources, occupies the third place in the world and is thickly populated, it suffices to indicate the possibilities of development if one says that China is already today carrying on a foreign trade equal in value to three milliard gold roubles, althought capital has only penetrated into the narrow coast districts.

CHINA is looked upon even today as a medieval feudal power. This view however, is absolutely false. Manchuria alone which during the Russo-Japanese war from the standpoint of commerce, was of no importance, is now exporting 100 million puds of various kinds of grain yearly, a fifth of the Russian prewar export. China constitutes today a new gigantic market, which, should world capital succeed in capturing, would serve as that decisive and vast reservoir with the help of which world capital would really be able to extricate itself from the morass of the last imperialist war.

At present one might say the following: "In Western Europe, world capitalism, with the help of English and American capital, is working feverishly to restore the conditions for stabilizing the social relations of the pre-war period, and is undoubtedly achieving considerable results in this direction, in the first place in the sphere of the restoration of the world economic system." We know from our own experience what the stabilization of the valuta means in this connection. The situation of the workers in Russia is at present still far from being a splendid one. The fact, however, that the country possesses a stable valuta must have a correspondingly favorable effect upon the workers' household budget. The same applies to the state budget, and to economic life in general.

That which we are witnessing in this connection in Russia, is not absent in the capitalist countries. The stabilization of the valuta is the most important basis for the restoration of the whole economic life.

Let us now consider the present social and economic situation. Here we must in the first place examine the prospects of the struggle of international capital for new markets.

The Question of the Imperialist United Front

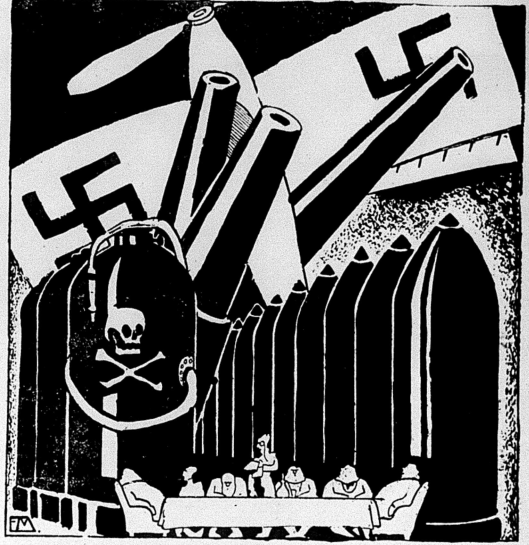
THE first question is, whether world capital, in this fight for the extension of the markets, has succeeded in creating a united front. This question must be answered in the negative. Capitalism has not succeeded in setting up a united front, and it will hardly succeed in doing so in the future.

Why is it so difficult for the bourgeoisie to set up this united front? For the reason that politics is a tenfold more complicated thing than it appears to be if one only considers it schematically. England is pursuing the same aims as America—the extension of the market, but in the first place for itself and not for the United States. And whilst the two states act together in certain questions, as let us say in the German reparation question, we see in other questions, likewise relating to Germany, that Germany becomes an object of an economic struggle between both parties. When the gold mark was introduced in Germany, the purpose of which was to cover the German mark, the question immediately arose, whether this gold mark should be based upon the dollar or the pound. If the gold mark rests upon the dollar basis, then it is dependent in the first place upon America, in the other case London would become the center for discounting German bills of exchange. There is proceeding here an uninterrupted struggle between English and American capital over the question of the domination of Germany. American capital is the stronger, but English capital is more organically bound up with Germany. As a result of "common" actions and a hard struggle, the American banks have succeeded in grabbing the fourth part of the shares of the German Bank. We therefore see in this connection, as regards the stabilizing of capital conditions in Germany, where America and England act together, an uninterrupted struggle, which prevents common action on the part of the capitalist sharks.

In the Far East, England and America are likewise acting together and are endeavoring by this means to open the Chinese markets for foreign capital. Here, however, England relies upon diplomatic privileges which she obtained before the war. America does not possess these to the same extent as England. Soviet Russia is also intervening and demanding the abolition of all diplomatic privileges, and thereby delivers a blow to England and America. To the Americans there naturally occurs the question:

(Continued on Page 8)

TALKING ABOUT DISARMAMENT AND PEACE



While invading the Riff country in Africa and dispatching troops and battleships to China, the "civilized" capitalist countries are talking about the limitation of the sale of armaments in Geneva and of peace in the Pacific at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Red Anthracite - -

By Alex Reid

THE color of anthracite is red. Down in Pennsylvania millions of tons of hard coal are produced yearly and if you look at it closely you will see a red hue covers the mineral when it is hoisted from the bowels of the earth.

A flaming red splotch, with tattered flesh clinging to the ragged edges of the coal gleams in the sunlight as it is dumped into the chute, amidst a crashing roar of sorting machinery and a cloud of coal dust.

RED with the human blood, and as the boys pick out the dirt from the coal as it passes along the picking tables, they notice not the soft dark spongy scraps mixed with the coal. They are used to it, they have seen it often, it is part of their work.

On July 8, three men in the anthracite were crushed to death on the main haulage way, as a result of another violation of the mining law. The law provides that manholes, "refuge places" shall be made not more than 60 feet apart, whitewashed and kept in proper condition for the refuge of the miners, when travelling or working on the haulage roads as the trip passes with the coal cars. But no manholes were near, they were caught in a trap.

THE roar of the onrushing trip grew louder, the men were frantic, the cars were almost on them as they raced for a place of refuge. That is a place of safety called a manhole. The law says they are to have a manhole, but the law doesn't amount to anything to the hard coal magnates.

What thoughts were in their heads that day as they realized their position? No doubt, they became aware of the trap in which they were caught, and the impossibility of escape. They were husbands and fathers, with all the hopes and aspirations of healthy men, looking forward to the day when they could give their children a better chance in life than they had, give to them an education, and build a little home for the old lady to be secure in her old age, proud and happy in the knowledge of security from the dreaded landlord.

IT happened quicker than we can tell it. The trip climbed the obstacles, three of them. The entry was a mass of cars, coal and timber. A red fluid mixed with the coal, saturated it and passed on along the ditch at the side of the haulage way, and the cold hard coal was covered with a sticky soft fleshy-like substance, and the three men finally found a refuge from the murderous operators of the anthracite in Pennsylvania.

To make manholes and keep them in repair costs but a few cents extra and the law specifically provides for them.

OVER 500 men per year are crushed, killed, in the anthracite, and 90 per cent of these cases are a direct result of the negligence of the coal barons and from 2,200 to 25,000 per year injured to a major or minor degree. But what of that? It costs the company nothing to continue to butcher them, while it would cost a few cents to make and keep manholes.

And besides that, there are too many men in the industry now, 200,000 too many of them; at least the operators say so, and J. L. Lewis, the miners' president, also says so.

To hell with the men, human labor power is the cheapest commodity on the American market, squeeze them out, run or starve them out, crush them and fill up the manholes. No money can go for manholes. Paint the hard coal red; to hell with the men; gold is God. God is gold in the anthracite.

IN 1923, the Glen Alden Coal company made $[illegible] Profits in three months.

In 1924 the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company made $7,401,010 profit.

In 1923, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal company made $5,375,285 profit. And the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke corporation made $1,115,658 profit in 1924.

Those four companies for one year made approximately $17,020,848 profit out of the human blood of the slaves in the hell holes of the hard coal, yet no money for safety for those victims of the insane economic system.

AROUND a manhole stands a group of miners, 1000 brothers from the same vicinity with heads bare and bowed. Strong husky men, these miners, gathered today at that manhole to lower unto their last refuge place the remains of their murdered brothers.

Tears silently flow from many eyes as the final act takes place. The victims were well-known and respected in the community, and the worst part of the tragedy is yet untold.

TONIGHT down there in the shacks of the deceased miners a coal oil lamp burns. A shadow of sorrow surrounds the homes of the widows. The blow was too sudden, no preparation was given them before the mangled thing was wheeled into the house before the burial. A look of black despair, and anguish, of woe, covers the face of the wives, their spirit seems broken, their very lives are crushed. The picture is pitiful to behold as the little ones cry for "Dad." "Dad, I want my Dad."

For a moment I leave the scene of sorrow and look into the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York. What a contrast. Pointed out to the writer a few weeks ago were the parasites, wives and daughters of the owners of the hard coal, bedecked with jewels, lounging at a well laden table covered with all the choicest things eatable. And a couple of slaves waiting on them, to attend to their lightest wants. Sweet music was being supplied by a concealed orchestra, and geranium perfume floated thru the air.

LOOKING back today from the hard coal mines in this hour of sorrow, I recall the shudder I experienced when looking at the sensuous parasites congregated in the luxurious hotel eating of the bodies, and drinking the life blood of the murdered hard coal miners.

THIS state of affairs must continue in the coal business as long as the system of private ownership prevails. Nationalization of mines with control in the hands of the workers to the end that service and safety will be the first consideration is the only cure for the disease of private ownership and its resulting terrors.

And as our eyes wander back to the mines we see a cloud of dust arising in the atmosphere as the coal is brought to the surface and dumped into the chutes, amidst the noise of engines, shakers, picking tables, washers, and crushers, and as the boys pick the dirt from the coal, a soft, sticky flesh-like substance is found and there in the sunlight we notice that the color of anthracite is red, red as the flames of hell to which the coal barons would consign all rebels against their bloody rule.

Coolidge Welcomes Enemies of the Polish Workers

By B. K. Gebert

WE have received the following information from Poland:

In the middle of the month of July, Count Alexander Skrzynski will visit America. He is Poland's minister of the foreign affairs. The government of Poland has instructed him to get a new loan from American bankers. On the occasion of his visit to this country he will deliver a few public lectures about the "heaven" existing in Poland at the present time.

THE arrival of Count Skrzynski should be given wide-spread publicity among the Polish, Ukrainian and White-Russian workers of this country.

The American workers ought to carry on a special campaign of meetings and demonstrations against the terror that the government of Poland is carrying on against the workers and peasants, and national minorities whose territory Poland has occupied. It is necessary to inform the American public of the nature of the government which this Skrzynski is representing.

With his arrival it is necessary to let everybody know about the arrests and murders of workers and peasants, mass persecutions, the closing of Ukrainian and White-Russian schools, military colonization of Ukrainian and White-Russian territory, by Polish cossacks, and about many other brutal acts of the Polish bourgeoisie.

TRY to organize demonstrations and protest meetings in the cities where Count Skrzynski is going to speak.

WHO is Count Skrzynski?

Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish foreign minister owns the large estate of Zagorzaly in Galicia.

In 1909, Count Skrzynski joined the diplomatic corps of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and first served as attache in the foreign ministry in Vienna. In 1910, he was appointed as secretary to Franz Joseph's embassy in Paris.

The present "great Polish patriot" could not serve the Hapsburg monarchy for in 1918 the revolution swept away the Hapsburgs and the Count Skrzynski had to look for a job.

The so-called Polish republic arose and its government appointed him minister to Roumania, where he served from 1919 to 1922, putting thru the military alliance of Roumania and Poland, against Soviet Russia..

After this he became Polish delegate to the infamous league of nations, and when the present Grabski government came into power, he was appointed its foreign minister.

AS a foreign minister, Count Skrzynski made a treaty according special privileges to the vatican, practically giving it complete domination over the Polish masses.

Besides this he made other agreements with the states bordering Soviet Russia, organizing them to make war on the workers and peasants' government.

He is a tool of French imperialism, which is carrying on propaganda among Polish immigrants in France to join the army to fight against Morocco.

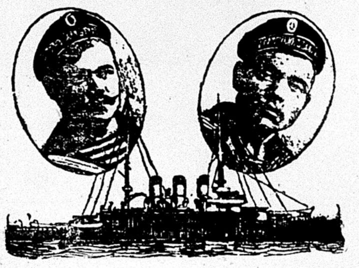
IT did not surprise us to read of Coolidge's official welcome to this bitter enemy of Soviet Russia and the working class. He will also be welcomed by the wealthy Poles and yellow socialists of this country, who have arranged a banquet here in Chicago, to be held at the Congress Hotel on July 25.

WORKERS of America must know that the real reason for Count Skrzynski coming to America is to get an additional loan for the Polish government, more money for the army which is being trained by French and British officers for war, not only against Soviet Russia but also against the national minorities and workers and peasants in Poland, who are in a death struggle against the bloody government of landlords, bourgeoisie, priests and traitors to the working class, a government controlled by Wall Street and French and British imperialists—all of whom are interested in one thing: to keep Polish workers, peasants and national minorities in chains.

Polish workers and peasants warn the American bankers that when they get the power in their hands, they will not recognize a single dollar of debt to American bankers.

American workers then will be sent to collect money from Polish workers as they have been sent to Russia, Latin America and now to China. But will they go? They must not!

"Count Potjomkin Tawrichesky"



TWENTY years ago, in June 1905, the first mutiny in the Russian czar's navy took place. The rumblings of the coming revolution were felt all over Russia. The food and the iron discipline in the navy were rotten. On the battleship "Count Potjomkin Tawrichesky" of the Black Sea squadron stationed near Odessa the meat was full of worms, but the drunken doctor pronounced it good for consumption. The sailors refused to eat it and the infuriated commander ordered the guards to fire on the mutineers. Comrade Matjushenko, (on the left of the picture) cried to guards: "Comrades! Why should you murder your brothers?!" At these words the commander lost all his senses, and snatching from a guard the rifle shot Comrade Matjushenko dead. But the commander was felled death on the spot by the butt of a rifle from another guard and the revolt was on. The comrade shown on the right of the picture then took charge of the battleship. Most of the brutal officers who resisted were shot and thrown overboard. The killed sailor was taken ashore and laid to rest under military guard of honor in the harbor. A general strike began in Odessa and the police was afraid to show up on the streets. Thousands of workers paid their respects to the killed comrade. Another battleship joined the revolt, but the rest of the squadron was taken away from Odessa to save it from revolt. The sailors after cruising for a while in the Black Sea finally left the Russian waters, went to Roumanian shores, left the battleship there, and scattered to different countries.

The Reformist Leaders in a Dilemma

By ANDRES NIN

THE determined attitude taken by the English trade unions in the question of trade union unity has embarrassed the reformists of all shades. They can now no longer repeat that the proposals for trade union unity are only a manoeuvre of Moscow, that the leaders of the English organizations have been deceived by these Bolshevist devils, that we are sowing dissention in the trade union movement etc. The workers of all countries are beginning to understand clearly that our fight for unity is by no means a manoeuvre, that the real splitters of the trade union movement are the reformists, and that it is extremely naive, not to use a stronger expression, to imagine, that responsible trade unionists such as the members of the English delegation, who have been active members of the labor movement for many years, would have allowed themselves to be deceived by the communists during their stay in the Soviet Union.

THE resolutions which were passed by the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Conference in April, have still further increased the confusion in the ranks of the reformists. The leaders of the Amsterdam International who have always proclaimed the right of the National Executives in different countries to freedom of action, are now astonished at the unprecedented boldness of the English trade unions who are acting on their own initiative and have come to an agreement with the Russian trade union organization. And to what purpose? The object is to unite the workers of all countries who are organized in trade unions in a single International which will be able to combat the capitalist offensive. This is why the right group of Amsterdam is opposing this initiative with so much energy, for its realisation would be a death-blow to international reformism. As this reformism is closely allied with capitalism, for which a split among the workers is essential, it is quite natural that the reformists are opposed to unity and use all means in their power to sabotage it.

The officers of the Amsterdam International has not yet replied officially to the last letter of the Russian trade union council. But two eminent leaders, Oudegeest and Mertens, the secretary and the vice-chairman of the International have made some statements. There was a time when Oudegeest enjoyed a certain reputation as a diplomat. The secretary of the Amsterdam International is in danger of losing this reputation. Since the English and Russian trade unions came to an agreement, he has written nothing but nonsense.

WE recall the article which he wrote during the visit of the English delegation to Russia and which was commented on at the time. In a new article on the last Anglo-Russian Conference which was published in the "Bulletin of the I. F. T. U.", Oudegeest confides a new and important discovery to us. According to him, the leaders of the Russian trade unions are fine fellows, honest fighters, with whom Amsterdam could quite well come to an agreement. But there is an obstacle, and that is the Communist Party which binds the hands of Tomski ("who is our friend"), and above all there are Zinoviev and Lozowsky, who terrorize the Russian trade unions and force them to remain in the Red International of Labor Unions and to submit themselves to the instructions of the Communist Party! As long as the Russian trade unions do not break off these connections, is about what Oudegeest says, our "instinct of self-preservation" will prevent us coming to an agreement with them. These are fine explanations! It is difficult to imagine greater intellectual modesty. Is it ignorance or bad faith?

Not only the Russian workers, but those of all other countries know the close connections which bind the Russian trade unions, the most solid foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the Communist Party, which is the advance guard of the labor movement and the leader of the revolution. The reformist leaders are not ignorant of the fact that it is impossible to separate the Russian trade unions from the Communist Party, and they are quite well aware that Tomski, the so-called defender of trade union independence, the poor "victim of Communist tyranny" is one of the most influential members of the party and of the political bureau.

MERTENS, the well-known separatist, the originator of a kind of trade union exceptional law against the Communists in Belgium, less easily loses his head but his perturbation is quite transparent. He understands the whole immense significance of the agreements concluded between the Russian and English trade unions. This accounts for his compaints and protests against the boldness of the English trade unions. In "Le Mouvement Syndical Belge" (The Belgium Trade Union Movement) of May 9 he writes:

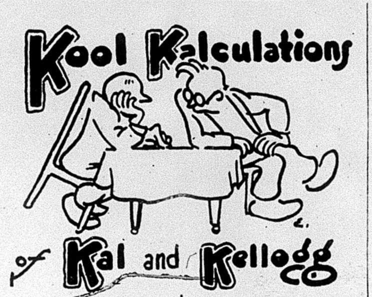
"What right have the English comrades to interfere in the internal life of the trade unions of other countries? Why do they wish to force their views, their opinions, on other organizations? Do they not understand that just this is one of the numerous obstacles which separate us from the Russians who also, under the pretext that they have brought the state o fthe future into actual being, want to force their policy, their methods of action and their way of thinking on to other countries?"

Mertens is trying to side-track the question. Who has ever talked of forcing the peculiar Russian or English points of view on other countries? Nothing of the sort is intended. It is merely a question of establishing the unity of the international trade union movement and in order to arrive at this goal, we impose no preliminary conditions. We are prepared to submit to the will of the majority of workers, which the reformists do not seem inclined to do.

THIS is why they revolt against the idea of a world congress thru which unity might be achieved. We, however, shall not cease to propagate this slogan, and we are convinced that we are reflecting the wish of the overwhelming majority of the workers.

THE movement in favor of unity is pursuing its path in spite of the reformist sabotage. The report of the English delegation has met with a tremendous response in all countries, even among the reformist workers. The cause of unity is gaining ground every day. In Germany, delegations of trade unions which are affiliated to the reformist General Federation of Trade Unions, are preparing to visit the Soviet Union; many local organizations are speaking in favor of unity. In France, more than a hundred of the trade unions affiliated to the reformist C. G. T. have assumed a similar attitude. In Italy, workers of all parties are declaring their solidarity with the Communists, whom the reformists have excluded. In Belgium hitherto the stronghold of reformism, a trade union left group has been formed, which is prepared to fight for unity. These are only a few of the most important facts.

The movement for unity will gain in significance from day to day. We are convinved that the will of the working masses of all countries will finally carry the day in spite of the sabotage of the reformists.


Kool Kalculations
of Kal and Kellogg Co

"HAVE you had any replies from the powers to your suggestion that an international conference be held on the question of reconsidering extra-territorial laws and other matters," asked Kal of Kell as the two leading flunkies of Wall Street, walked on the lawn of White Court, in Swampscott, Mass.

"I might as well have sent out a circular letter calling for a meeting of the ku klux klan in Dublin, Ireland, or asked France for a payment on account, for all the notice was taken of it," grunted Kell.

Kal.—If things keep on going as they are now, you and I will get the devil. You muffed the Mexican situation, by letting Calles pose as a hero slapping a bully, and I am afraid nobody will take any notice of either one of us in the future. They'll think we're a pair of fourflushers.

Kell.—What can a fellow do, when he gets instructions and strict orders to carry them out, no matter what the consequences to himself are? My note did the job in Mexico. You see, Calles is doing alright now.

Kal.—That is all very well for those who are on the inside, but tho we don't usually pay much attention to the common people, what they think of a politician counts at the polls, and until we get ready to drop the ballot box as Mussolini did, we have got to consider their feelings. The nation had a strong attack on us and the nation has considerable influence.

Kell.—Don't worry about the nation. That bunch of pacifists are easily fooled. In fact I think they are very willing to be fooled. If you or I say something nice about China next week, Villard, Rev. Norman Thomas and the rest of them will be falling all over each other praising us. The Communists are the only people we can't fool.

Kal.—I thought they were on the run. That's what Mr. Green of the A. F. of L. told the department of justice when he called to renew the contract they had with Mr. Gompers.

Kell.—I have an idea it would be better for us to hire a couple thousand stoolpigeons than to depend on Green. If we had a lot of fellows to fight the Communists in the unions we'd be doing better.

Kal.—But the D. of J. tells me that the socialists are doing that, and they don't cost much.

Kell.—Like hell they are. Why there aren't enough socialists left all over the country to make a decent funeral. And see what they have done in New York, in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Kal.—What the blazes have they done?

Kell.—Instead of pretending to fight the manufacturers they came out openly on their side and tried to make the workers accept an agreement that the workers did not like. Then they preferred charges against their opponents and removed them from office. The result is that the rank and file are now in sympathy with the Communists and saying: "By god they are right. The socialists are dirty dogs."

Kal.—At that rate it looks as if the Communists were growing. They tell me they are behind this trouble in China.

Kell.—That's good stuff for the public and Morgan tells us to spread it out thick, but between you and me and the hobby horse, we are to blame for the situation in China. By the way the last time I saw the Big Fellow, he was breaking his sides laughing over the predicament our British cousins were in.

Kal.—Is he satisfied with the way we are handling the Chinese situation?

Kell.—He said Borah saved the day for us. The trouble now is that the Chinamen think Borah is president, and if later on you say something critical about them, they may laugh it off thinking you are only the governor of Rhode Island or dog catcher in Wolf Point, Montana.

Kal.—I don't think I talk enough. What do you think?

Kell.—I don't think. I gave up that long ago. Say Kal, when I used to think for myself I looked as seedy as a hobo after making a tour of Scotland. You know I was a progressive once. There is nothing in it Kal, and as for you talking too much. Better leave well enough alone.

Kal.—Just the same it's tough to have people kidding you and saying you don't know nothing.

Kell.—Well, if you talked they know you know less. Anyhow it's some consolation to know that most of the voters know even less than we do. You had luck on your side. If Harding ate less and drank less it is more than likely that you would now be prosecuting bootleggers in Vermont instead of posing as if you were running the United States.

Kal.—But, we started out to talk about China. What's going to come out of it anyhow?

Kell.—From what I can see the Chinese are going to kick us all out and the best thing we can do is to hold on to the market. That's what the Big Fellow said, tho there is a difference of opinion in Wall Street. Some of them want to line up with England, but the Chief says that we are not interested in pulling England's chestnuts out of the fire.

Kal.—But it is reported that Britain is making a deal with Japan.

Kell.—The Chief thinks that's only a bluff to force us to come across and help beat down the Chinese so that they will quit. Even if it is genuine he thinks that New Zealand and Australia won't like a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and that they will come over to us.

Kal.—According to that Britain is almost as helpless as an armless paralytic in a scratching contest.

Kell.—Pretty soon England will be as much out of place in a fight as the pope of Rome at a leg show.

Kal.—Or as the president of the Anti-Saloon League at the annual picnic of the Vermont Hard Cider Growers' Association.

Kell.—Have you anything on the hip, Kal? I didn't have a good drink since the last cabinet meeting.

Kal.—Alright, I'll send for my prohibition agent. He just held up a consignment of Scotch, the best I have sampled for a long time.

Kell.—After we have a few drinks we may be able to throw some light on the Chinese question.

Kal.—After we have a couple of shots we will curse Morgan to our heart's content and think we're two somebodies.

NATIONAL DEFENSE CONFERENCE HELD IN CHICAGO ON JUNE 28th UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions printed herewith were unanimously passed by the more than one hundred delegates present at the National Conference for Labor Defense, held in Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, June 28. These represented workers' organizations from all parts of the country and were called together by the Labor Defense Council to unite all forces in the labor movement against persecution of workers and for defense of all class war prisoners regardless of political opinion or industrial affiliation.

The Conference founded the International Labor Defense, an individual and collective membership organization that is to undertake the role of champion for all workers attacked by organized capital irrespective of their faith or affiliation. A National Committee of 37 was elected upon which are many prominent figures in the labor, radical and liberal movements of this country among whom are Eugene V. Debs, Upton Sinclair, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Fred Mann, Ralph Chaplin, Scott Nearing, Wm. Z. Foster, Benjamin Gitlow and Ben Fletcher. Andrew T. McNamara of Pittsburgh was elected chairman of the organization, E. C. Wentworth, vice-chairman, and James P. Cannon of Chicago the secretary.

At the conference 25 local trade unions beside central labor bodies, workers' defense organizations and labor fraternal and benefit societies totalling a membership well over 200,000 were represented by delegates. In addition scores of endorsements came from workers' organizations and prominent individuals thruout the country who could not be represented there.

The resolutions that follow were passed by the conference in the nature of instructions for work to the officers of the International Labor Defense and taken as a whole, comprise a complete program.

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2. Against Injunctions and Anti-Labor Legislation

THE campaign of the exploiters to crush and terrorize the organizations of the workers includes, among its most effective weapons, special anti-labor legislation and the arbitrary use of court injunctions against workers in the midst of struggle. Criminal syndicalism laws of an almost uniform type are now on the statute books of thirty-five states and serve as the most handy "legal" weapons at the disposal of the bosses. These laws are supplemented by lesser statutes, such as anti-picketing laws, and by decisions of the highest courts in the several states and the union, designed to close every door to the legality of the labor movement. The use of autocratic injunctions in labor disputes turns over to corporation hirelings on the bench virtual control over the activities of workers' organizations and shuts them off from all means of legal redress.

The infamous Daugherty injunction issued by Judge Wilkerson practically outlawed the great railroad shopmen's strike of 1922 and paralyzed its activity in all parts of the country. The notorious Busick injunction in California condemned members of the I. W. W. to prison without the right of trial. Practically every industrial dispute in recent years has brought with it the issuance of injunctions calculated to break down the resistance of fighting workers.

Criminal syndicalist laws and injunctions are aimed not only against the revolutionary sections of the working class. The whole organized labor movement is menaced by this legislative and judicial tyranny. The persecutions of the more radical workers by these means are only experiments in preparation for their wholesale use against all sections of the labor movement which show any disposition to fight for the interests of the workers. There is already abundant evidence of the intentions of the capitalists in this regard.

It is a matter of the greatest urgency to make the organized workers generally understand that the persecution of the I. W. W. members in California and other western states and the railroading of Communists in Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York are rehearsals for wholesale campaigns of the same character against wider sections of the labor movement.

The defense of the I. W. W. and the Communists in these cases is the concern of the whole organized labor movement. The fight against criminal syndicalism laws and the use of injunctions is the fight of the working class as a whole.

The International Labor Defense will undertake as one of its principle activities the organization of a campaign thruout the whole labor movement against criminal syndicalist and other anti-labor laws and injunctions.

3. Legal Aid

INADEQUATE and incompetent legal defense has eased the way for the framing-up and railroading of many workers. Able defense counsel and widespread attendant publicity are obligations which the labor movement owes to every worker who is put on trial for his activities in the class struggle. The employment of qualified attorneys is necessary not only from the standpoint of legal technique and procedure. The correct policy is to secure the services of competent lawyers and, by combining their work in the court room with organized publicity and protest, to transform court trials of workers into propaganda demonstrations in which the capitalist persecutors are put on trial before the working class.

An important item in the pages of worker persecution is long confinement of defendants awaiting trial. A substantial bail fund must be provided to ensure the liberty of persecuted workers pending trial.

These projects require large sums of money which must be raised by workers in defense of their persecuted brothers. A great defense treasury to be expended in procuring the best possible court actions for workers on trial for their activity must be created. A large national bail fund, established thru loans from workers and individuals and organizations sympathetic to their cause, must be ready to secure the release of workers pending trial.

The International Labor Defense calls upon all class-conscious workers and all sympathizers of the labor movement to do their full share toward providing the funds necessary for this work.

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4. Information and Publicity

THE labor movement is not generally informed of the facts of labor persecution and perversions of justice in labor causes. Conspiracies against labor are frequently carried out in secret. Many an obscure worker has been railroaded to the penitentiary without its being known publicly. These cases that cannot be kept secret very often do not receive the interest they require and deserve. Labor spy systems flourish, foreign-born workers are deported, class-war prisoners are maltreated and workers are flagrantly deprived of constitutional rights without the knowledge or protest of the labor movement as a whole.

These matters are of vital concern to the masses of the workers. Every unprotested persecution engenders more. Unacquaintance with the methods of frame-up, ignorance of the extent of perverted class-justice and lack of knowledge generally of the conditions of labor persecution involves the danger of unpreparedness. Silence concerning their excesses encourages the labor baiters to more violent ones.

Widespread, systematic and organized publicity must be created to throw glaring searchlights upon all of these crimes against the workers. Not a single instance of labor-baiting should be allowed to escape the attention of the labor movement.

It is the aim of International Labor Defense to develop publicity toward this end in all its forms. Regular press service, public meetings, motion pictures, books, pamphlets, leaflets, stickers and posters shall be utilized, for extending to every corner of the labor movement the exact news and data about all cases of working class persecution. In addition to these, the National Conference is of the opinion that an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the cause of Labor Defense should be published as soon as a sufficient organization base is established to assure its success.

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5. Prison Relief

IT is not to the credit of the labor movement that its fighters who are in jail for their activities in the class struggle, are frequently neglected and deprived of the ordinary comforts of tobacco, books and other necessities that help to mitigate in some degree the horrors of confinement.

Shut out from the world and from the movement for which they are sacrificing their liberty, these fighters are deserving of all the material comforts that can be supplied them. And, what is equally important, they must be kept in communication with the movement by means of frequent and regular leters from those outside. Such letters from all parts of the country from members of the workers movement, sealing the bonds of solidarity and expressing fraternal remembrance of the imprisoned fighters, keeps up the morale of these captives of capitalism and strengthens their will and courage to face their prison burdens. At the same time, the letters in return from the class war prisoners, serve as constant reminders to those outside of their duty.

International Labor Defense will devote special attention to the organization of this work. It will undertake to institute all the necesary arrangements required to establish extensive communication between those outside and those confined and raise special funds for the maintenance of systematic provision of material comforts and necessaries of life to class war prisoners.

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6. Relief for Dependents of Imprisoned Fighters in Class War.

THE weakest spot in the armor of of the revolutionary working-class fighter is concern for his dependents and the fear that they will be neglected while he is confined in prison and powerless to protect them. It must be recorded to the shame of the labor movement, that poverty, hardship and neglect have too often been the fate of dependent families families and the consciousness of it eats into the very hearts of those in prison.

This is so only because defense work is not properly organized and because the workers are allowed too soon to forget those who fought for them. The heart of the working class is warm and sound. The workers will respond readily to an organized appeal which reminds them of their duty to the dependent families of their imprisoned fighters.

The conference appeals to all workers to respond liberally to a special fund to be set up by the International Labor Defense for the purpose of relieving the hardships of the mothers, wives and children of the soldiers of the class war who sacrifice their lives or liberty for the cause of labor. The International Labor Defense feels it a first duty of the labor movement to provide regular material and financial aid to the dependents of class war prisoners.

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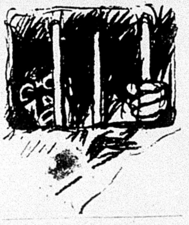
7. The White Terror in Other Capitalist Countries



IN almost every capitalist country in the world white terror is raging against the workers. The imperialist masters of the world, and particularly in Europe, are attempting to exterminate the revolutionary movement of the exploited working-class by wholesale murders, jailing and tortures.

In the Balkans countries, the labor movement has lost all semblance of leagl rights. In Roumania, Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia, labor unions and organizations of farmers are outlawed. The slightest protest from the workers and poor farmers calls forth the most bloody campaigns of murder and persecution. In Bulgaria alone no less than four thousand workers and peasants have been murdered by the black reactionary Zankov government. In Poland the white terror rages with the greatest fury and claims thousands of victims. In Hungary, Italy and the Baltic states, the fascist tools of foreign imperialists have murdered workers and jailed them in great numbers. In Germany and the rest of Western Europe thousands of workers lie in prison for their resistance against intolerable economic exploitation and ruthless political tyrrany.

This is of the most vital concern to American workers whose fate is indissolubly bound up with the fate of workers in other lands. The class struggle is an international struggle and demands the international solidarity of the workers of all countries.

This conference declares itself heart and soul for the cause of internationalism and reaches out fraternal hands to oppressed workers and exploited peoples in all lands who fight and suffer under the iron heel of capitalism.

The Conference dedicates the International Labor Defense to wholehearted support of the victims of the white terror in other lands. It sends fraternal greetings to the Labor Defense Organizations throughout the world and pledges its cooperation in the work of aiding class war prisoners in all capitalist countries.

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8. Cooperation and Unity of the Defense Forces

THE defense of persecuted fighters for the cause of labor and the fraternal support of their dependents is a common platform upon which all sincere workers who believe in the principle of the class struggle can unite. This activity is the concern of every class-conscious worker and merits the full support of all sections of the workers' movement, and all those sympathetic to the cause of labor.

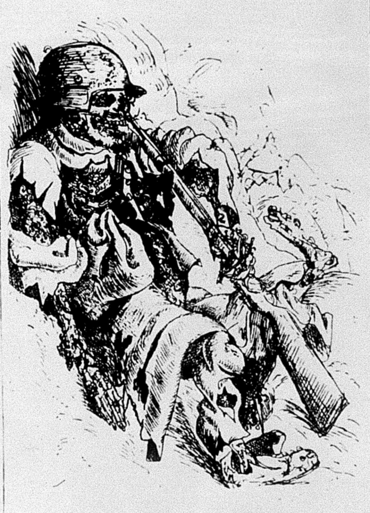
The International Labor Defense is dedicated to the principle of unity in the common fight and will endeavor to weld together into one body all the forces of the labor movement for the struggle against working-class persecution and for the defense and support of persecuted fighters and their families.

Where special circumstances create the necessity for separate, independent defense bodies, the International Labor Defense will strive to coordinate its activities with theirs in such a way as to ensure the maximum of defense endeavors on the basis of fraternal unity in the common fight for common aims. The primary duty of the International Labor Defense will be to rally all possible support in defense of workers persecuted for their activities in the class struggle, without exception.

The Fireman's Death

By Liam O'Flaherty

JUST WAR!



EIGHT bells tolled slowly in the engine room. He marched down the iron ladder into the stokehold. The others marched rapidly in front of him, their light shod feet pattering, their covered left hands rushing along the hot rails with a slipping sound. His feet stumbled heavily down. His hand trembled on the rail.

He was sick he should be in bed. But he had been a fireman for twelve years without missing a watch. His pride said: "Die before your fires rather than let a fellow worker shed his body's sweat for you."

When he landed in the stokehold the hot fumes struck him in the chest. He gasped, caught his eyes with his fists and staggered. His stomach muscles contracted. They crowded around him in pity, urging him to go back to his bunk. He straightened himself fiercely and thrust them away with a swinging movement of his arms. "I'd die sooner than that," he growled.

HE marched to the fires. His thin outward curving calves were visible passing the bright glow from the ashpits of the furnaces. His tall slim body and his bony head were hidden in the gloom.

The retiring watch went up the ladder to the deck. Their faces were black. Their eyes were white. Their sodden trousers clung to their sweating thighs. They went up the ladder groaning curses on the sea, the fires, God, and the rich men who make slaves toil in the bowels of ships.

It was very dark. Ashes and coal dust floated in a thick mass thru the sluggish air. The electric lights glimmered like dim candles. The bulky forms of the boilers loomed in the darkness. The engines thudded. A dull volcanic murmur came from the hidden fires.

HE stripped before his fires and put his sweat rag in his belt. Then he seized the long swaying rake to clean his low fire. He opened the furnace door. His body flashed into the firelight. He was naked to the waist. The ribs rose in ridges on his fleshless breast. The skin lay taught along his protruding jaws. His eye sockets were black. His biceps were rugged knots interlaced with sickly blue veins.

He stooped forward and thrust in the rake. A wave of heat emerged, striking him in the face. He reeled before it for a moment. Then he made a great effort and stood erect. A cold sweat poured out all over his body. That terrified him. Had the others seen? He looked cautiously. They were working furiously. They had not seen. Good!

HE swore a blasphemous oath and muttered to himself: "I'm not going to give in." He hauled out the red hot ashes and the jagged cakes of spent coal that clung like glue to the fire bars. He finished one side. He changed over the live coals from the other side. He cleaned the other side. All finished. He handed the shovel to the trimmer to coal the bars. Then he walked very stiffly to the ventilator.

God! Not a breath of wind came down the dusty gaping tube from the sunbaked deck. His lungs strained like inflated bladders to catch the hot air that struggled down his parched throat slowly.

And there was a great painful inward heaving of his sides like the panting of a tired horse.

His whole body murmured: "Water, water, water." But his fierce mind would not listen to the cry. Water meant death and surrender. He must feed the fires.

SUDDENLY his head seemed to whirl round and round. Madness seized him. He wrinkled up his mouth and nose. Then he laughed harshly. Rasping sounds filled the stokehold, furnace doors opening, shovels grating along the iron deck, black coal being shot in among the licking flames. It was the madness of conflict. His weakness vanished. He dashed at his shovel, seized it, spat and opened the door of his right hand fire. "Give it to her boys," yelled the pot bellied engineer, as he rushed into the stokehold. "Steam is falling. Steam is falling. Give her a shake."

The great fires roared and shot out whirling shafts of yellow flame to meet each shovel full of black coal that was hurled into them. He talked wildly to the fires as he hurled in the coal. He called them foul names and put out his tongue at them. He glared at them and hurled himself at them savagely. They had been his enemies for twelve years. He piled coal on them, more, more, more until he smothered them under a black glistening mound. Their vast roar was submerged beneath the already tottering black mound. Then he dropped his shovel again and stepped away.

HAH! There was strength in him still.

BUT what was this? He could not hear. Not a sound. And everything was dim. His eyes had fallen back into his skull. Somebody was standing in front of him making a noise. He gripped his eyes and peered. He saw a mouth wide open and moving, spitting black coal dust from its blood red tongue as it spoke. That was the bloody Irishman from the starboard boiler. Telling him he looked like a corpse and should go on deck. By the slippery heels of the bald headed Chilian deck swabber! He ground his teeth and mustered all his strength. "Leave me alone" he yelled. "I'm a Glasgow fireman and I never give in. And I NEVER will. Leave me alone."

His voice ended in a shriek.

He groped for the slice. His hands clawed at it blindly for he could see nothing in the gloom. The long thick iron bar swung towards him as he pulled at it. It pushed against his shoulder and he staggered backwards three paces. "Steady on," he muttered. He crouched and raised it, trembling all over. Then he groped to the fires. He opened the door and thrust the wedge shaped point of the slice at the base of the mound. He ran it along the bars to the very end. Then he drew himself together. He must lift that mound and break it in the middle, in order to give air to the flames. He jumped with a loud gasp and landed, crosswise, face downwards, on the slice, his two hands clenching the slice against his hollowed stomach. He almost lost consciousness. A terrific pain ran from his stomach to his head making all his body numb. But his brain still thot of the fire and the mound that must be broken. It was not broken. The slice had not left the bars? It had merely bent slightly downwards from the middle to the end, under the impact of his body. His feet reached for the deck. He stood erect. He moved backwards two paces slowly, crouching low, all his sinews rigid, his eyeballs protruding.

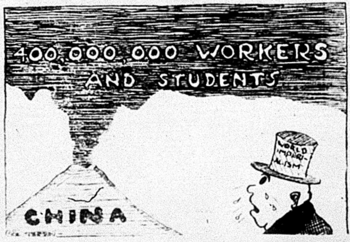
THEN uttering a savage yell, he jumped again on the slice. He landed once more upon it crosswise, his two hands clenching it against his hollowed stomach. The slice rose by the head. The mound broke. A huge red scar appeared. The flames shot out. With a roar they covered the mound and whirled about the door, licking the air and darting out along the slice towards the hanging body of the fireman.

He did not move. His body hung limply across the slice. His toes tipped the deck. His eyes were fixed. His lips were white. He was dead.

Australian Iron Workers Ballot on Amalgamation

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 17.—At the annual conference of the Federated Ironworkers' Assistants' Union it was decided to take a ballot of members of the union on the question of linking up with the Agricultural Implement Makers' Union and Stove Makers' Union. The ballot is to be concluded by September 30 next.

The Chinese Volcano in Action



By Sol Fishman, 15 years old, Y. W. L., Coney Island, N. Y.

Social-Democracy in Wisconsin

By ANDREW OVERGAARD.

ANY worker who believes that there is any difference with the socialist party of Wisconsin and the German social-democratic party led by Noske, Scheidemann and Co. (murderers of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg) both in relation to everyday demands of the workers or in international affairs, should follow closely the editorial policy of the Milwaukee Leader in relation to these questions.

The Milwaukee Leader, which was established by the support financially and morally of the organized labor movement here, no longer speaks in behalf of the working class. The Leader has in fact become the personal mouthpiece of Victor Berger and a few other traitors to the working class. As far as the news columns are concerned there is no difference between the Leader and the Hearst scandal sheets. Hardly any news of a real working class nature finds its way past the censorship of old Vic. Berger.

Instead one can find statements by oil kings, bankers and steel kings coming back from Europe and lauding the efforts of Von Hindenburg in stabilizing Germany, the near collapse of Soviet Russia, etc., all without editorial comment. Such is the order of the day in this so-called "socialist organ."

Political Mulligan of Socialist Party.

AFTER the death of Robert LaFollette, the socialist party is in a bad pickle. The socialist party in the last presidential election sacrificed its last principles of independence and crept together with all the labor fakers on the LaFollette band wagon. Berger lets the cat out of the bag in his "findings" in the June 25 issue of the Leader, stating: "The socialist party of our state (which held the balance of power in both houses of the legislature) has spent so much enthusiasm and money to elect LaFollette that it is still somewhat weakened."

He states further that "The so-called progressives of Wisconsin were never a party with any definite set of principles. When LaFollette started out on his reform career, he was simply opposing the railroads and corporate wealth on the question of taxation."

It Had to Die.

HERE Victor Berger admits that the socialist party supported a movement without principles, but that it could not help itself. It had to die anyway so whether it died by suicide or was killed by the lion makes no difference. He "finds" further that, "Since the LaFollette movement in our state was always overwhelmingly a personal affair centering in Robert Marion LaFollette its heart fell out when Bob died!"

After all the Communists were right that this movement was a personal movement not based upon the organized strength of the workers, who had nothing to say about policy or platform. The story told to the workers of the state sounded quite different before the election.

Then Victor was busy slamming the Communists for daring to appeal to the workers for support to the only candidates of the working class and running on a definite class program the candidates of the Workers Party, Foster and Gitlow. At the present time there are many contenders for the place left open after LaFollette's death. Governor Blaine, Mrs. LaFollette, Jr., and a number of others are already in the scramble for political jobs.

The question of what the socialist party is going to do remains to be seen. It is rumored that the socialists intend to put up ex-Lieutenant Governor Comings, who is scheduled to speak together with Debs at the July 19 picnic of the party. It is even rumored that Comings has made application to join the socialist party.

Paid Low Wages.

The American socialist party is well on the road to compete with the Swedish party of which one of the princes is said to be a member. Victor can soon "find" that the "better class" is being converted to socialism. What is the socialist party doing to strengthen the weak trade union movement in the state of Wisconsin? The answer must be: absolutely nothing. The city of Milwaukee has a so-called socialist mayor and administration and still we find that the wages paid workers in this city rank among some of the lowest.

It is indeed sad to listen to the discussion in the Central Labor Council here, which is controlled by the S. P. Home rule, high buildings and a number of other unimportant legislative reform bills plus label league reports and a few jurisdictional squabbles constitute the business of that body, but if questions of international trade union unity, amalgamation, a labor party, united front on the Chinese intervention by the imperialist powers and a number of other important problems are brought up it is either ridiculed or buried in the executive committee.

Socialist Party and Imperialism.

IN Victor Berger's "findings" one day we find him in a terrible rage against the imperialists in China, but the next day he "finds" that after all the Chinese people cannot yet be trusted to protect the foreigners and it is a great question whether they can govern themselves.

His solution of the problem is that "We good democrats should try to convince the foreign capitalists not to be so cruel to the Chinese people." Unfortunately the arguments used against the Chinese workers on strike are the bayonets and guns of the imperialist powers. The Chinese workers and students are tired of turning the other cheek and have determined to do some fighting of their own.

They will probably not pay much attention to the "findings" of Victor Berger and other socialist pacifists.

Attacks Soviet Russia.

THE editorial in the Leader entitled, "What Moscow Missed" hits the nail on the head and definitely exposes the socialist party of Wisconsin and its boss, Victor Berger, as part and parcel of the same imperialist bandits who are now shooting down Chinese workers and students and preparing an attack against the only workers' republic in the world—Soviet Russia.

According to this editorial, Moscow is going to pay for having had the nerve to expose the treacherous role of European socialist parties since the 1917 revolution. Lenin made some wrong calculations, according to this "finding," that instead of exposing the mensheviks as capitalist tools he should have united with them and forget the revolution.

Says the editorial further: "By missing this opportunity and intriguing against both the capitalists and the socialists, the Russian Bolsheviks made enemies of the organized workers in Europe as well as the capitalists." Here Berger lets the cat out of the bag. The develish Bolsheviks have dared to make enemies out of the capitalist class and their servants the social traitors and they must be punished for that crime.

The editorial continues: "Now the international situation is rapidly drifting towards an isolation of Soviet Russia and China by the big powers and the only ones that can protect Russia and China, the socialists and trade unionists of Europe, have learned by bitter experience that they get no thanks for helping Moscow out of trouble. In fact, many European socialists have come to the conclusion that socialist ideals will be better served by letting real capitalists run Russia rather than by supporting a capitalist regime under a Communist label."

Socialists Fight for Capitalism.

WHAT more proof is needed to show the role of social-democracy as the last bulwark of capitalism? Oh you vicious Bolsheviks, why don't you crawl on your feet to Noske, Scheidemann, MacDonald, Vandervelde, the murderers of the workers and peasants of Bulgaria and all the rest of the traitors to the working class and ask them to fight against the imperialist governments of which they are part and parcel.

The class conscious workers wish to ask Victor Berger where in hell he has ever found those traitors including himself, fighting for the oppressed workers and peasants of Europe and the far East.

You speak about isolation, why don't you mention the unity between the Russian and British Trade Unions comprising the two strongest trade union movements of the world. If you call that isolation, let us have more of it for the workers. The Chinese masses have learned where to look for protection against the imperialist robbers. Experience has taught them that Soviet Russia run by the Communists, is the best protection and along with Soviet Russia stand the Communist Parties all over the world.

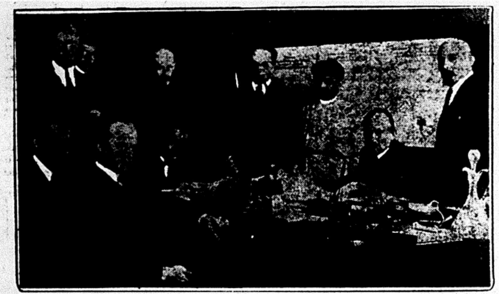
Yes, Victor, many socialists of the caliber you mention have come to the conclusion that it is better to give up all socialist ideals and vote for war credits as in the French chamber, for ammunition to shoot down the Riff people who are fighting for independence.

Enemies of Workers.

WE know that you and your kind are the enemies of our class in Soviet Russia and that you will be rejoicing when the imperialist powers attempt to attack the First Workers' Republic. We know further that in due time when the American proletariat finds itself in struggle for power and attempts to take over the means of production you will be leading the fight against them. The working masses of Milwaukee will in due time learn on which side of the fence these traitors are and find out that after all they are nothing but the last bulwark of capitalism.

To the social-democratic workers we say, unite with the Communists under the slogans, "Stand by Soviet Russia," "Hands Off China." Unite to prevent another world slaughter.

SOVIET UNION USES AMERICAN CAPITAL



FOLLOWING the granting of a large manganese concession by the Soviet government to the W. A. Harriman and Co. New York bankers, the demand for recognition of the Soviet Union on the part of American business firms is making itself heard.

The Soviet Union conceded the rich manganese workings in Soviet Georgia to Harrimann, in return for a percentage of the receipts. In addition Harriman is to bring in capital and modern machinery. The concession goes back to the Soviet Union after a term of years.

Left to Right, seated, are Alexander Djakall, Georgian representative of Harriman; Mark Kascovich, Harriman engineer; John Speed Elliott, chief Harriman representative; Georges Tchitcherin, Soviet commissar of foreign affairs; (standing) Richard Shellons, Harriman manager; William Shreiter, Soviet technician; Gregory Pyatakoff, Soviet concession commissar; M. Menken, delegate of the Georgian government; Felix Dzerzhinsky, chairman of the Soviet Economic Council.

American Labor Press Directory.

This book should be invaluable for either persons or groups who get out publicity in behalf of labor causes. It lists the names and addresses of some 600 labor papers published in the United States and Canada and gives a list of labor papers published in other countries.

In addition to the names and addresses it gives information on the editor and publisher, size, frequency of publication circulation figures where available and other information interesting to labor editors and publicity workers.

Hitherto the only way of getting data on labor papers was from lists compiled by individuals and often unreliable and out of date. If you or your organization gets out publicity for labor papers this book will be a valuable tool. It may be ordered thru the DAILY WORKER Literature Department, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

The Walden
Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

An Italian Voice Speaks for Soviet Russia

By GUIDO MIGLIOLI
Italian representative on the
Peasants' International

ONE of the peasants at Quareli, Tiflis, Soviet Russia, had said to me in parting: "You must write about us and describe everything which you have seen."

I promised him to do so, and for this reason I crave the hospitality of your columns for the following lines.

In the words of that peasant was expressed the whole history of the Georgian peasantry, the whole soul of this industrious population.

THE peasant of that salubrious country, vibrant with new life, is possessed of just one desire: to be recognized. It is the natural aspiration of a people that is feverishly engaged day by day in building up the new life born of the revolution. He feels the need of refuting the calumnies spread about the Georgian peasant that he did not share in the passionate determination of all the toilers to defend the conquests of the revolution and to speed on the march of progress. It is a good reminder to all political students that the history of the Georgian renaissance is being written not only in the towns, but also in the villages, that it is wroght by the daily toil of these humble yet powerful tillers of the soil.

There is no need to color the truth, when it is so bright and self-evident.

ON Sunday morning we arrived at Telave, a little township nestled in the midst of the most flourishing agricultural plains. Even on the day of rest I saw the intense activity of the little town, which had all the appearance of a modern center of culture and intellectual persuits. The chairman of the Soviet showed me the new schools, the new theater in course of construction, the hall for the public organizations. "All this is being built upon the ruins of the atrocious regime which for many generations had oppressed the population and kept it in poverty and ignorance; now the people are eagerly building up their social institutions, their cooperative and credit organizations." In front of the cooperative store, which now handles 60 per cent of the town's trade there were some silent women vainly trying to sell something. Cooperation has put them out of business. I took a photograph of these two opposite worlds which may still be seen side by side, the one accompanying the other like the shadow of the night before the fulness of the dawn.

I was particularly interested in cooperative credit organizations. In a few months the membership had grown into 1,000 and the paid up capital to 20,000 roubles. Deposits are beginning to pour in. Thousands of peasants come to this modest-looking building to ask for advice and to deposit their savings. I smothered the kind and intelligent superintendent with a multitude of questins, which my travelling companion, Comrade Kantor, faithfully translated. I asked what was the ratio as between deposits and loans. I would like to reproduce here those figures.

IN a short space of time there was on hand 100,000 roubles, of which only 10 per cent had been loaned out on long credits, which signified the quick turnover of the capital and the intensity of the peasants' labor. The progressive index of financial operations has insured to this little, yet solid institution steady progress and stability.

Such was the life in the little town, and the same vigor I found vibrating in the villages.

I had the opportunity to visit the villages of Shilda and Quareli. The difficult communications prevented some foreign visitors from cutting deep into the villages. Nevertheless, as I had already done in the Ukraine and on the Don, I tried immediately to get into the villages and to see with my own eyes the cultural and economic development, the political growth of the agricultural population.

AT Shilda I was overwhelmed by the strength of the agricultural cooperation. Having a membership of 300 people, it is already a prosperous institution, well supplied with agricultural implements and transacting considerable purchases and sales of commodities. I looked over the balance sheet and found the institution perfectly solvent. I attended a meeting of the cooperative organization that was addressed by a young Georgian peasant, a splendid type of vigorous manhood. Of course, there is still a good deal of backwardness in regard to technical equipment. The vineyards are cultivated with painstaking care, but there is still plenty of virgin soil to be ploughed up by machinery. In regard to sericulture the methods are still rather primitive. Not all the peasants appreciate as yet all the advantages to be derived from proper sericultural methods. Nevertheless I believe that the silk industry is going to be one of the healthy sources of prosperity in that country. The same in regard to cattle raising, where the observer could see at first blush the need for zootechnical selection.

THE work of scientific progress will still require a good deal of time. Nevertheless I could not help seeing that tremendous results have already been achieved during the 4 years of Soviet rule, which does everything for the promotion of education and progress.

I was particularly struck by the fact that in such a short space of time the masses have been so thorougly aroused and enlightened as to assimilate all the forms of social and economic propaganda. This is clearly the result of the work of the Communist leaders and of the leaders of the trade unions and of the cooperative movement, as well as of the technical workers who have devoted themselves entirely to this work, with the same generous self-sacrifice that I personally had the occasion to witness in the governmental and cooperative institu life." At Shilda I found a people's home and a theater, new and splendid buildings, and a consumers' cooperative store embracing 250 families. I also found a body of young people aglow with political passion and a thirst for knowledge and modern ideas.

THE same striving after education struck me upon my visit to the village of Quareli, where the well-kept roads and the architecture of the new buildings bore witness to the intense amount of work accomplished in the last 2 or 3 years. One of the local teachers told me: "The progress of our school is expressed in the following figures: before the revolution 100 pupils, in 1922 200, and in 1925 more than 600. There are not enough schools now to accomodate all the sons of the revolution who are clamouring for knowledge and education."

It was my good fortune at Quareli to meet a countryman of mine, an Italian from Trentino who has been living as a laborer in this village for the last 5 years.

I took him aside and engaged him in conversation, convinced that with the frankness characteristic of the average Italian he would give me a plain and unvarnished story of the life and work of these peasants. What he told me was more than I had ever expected.

"Look at this cooperative store," he said, "look at these flour-mills which also belong to the cooperators. These are only the more striking signs of the profound progress of the entire population. Among the older people there is still some reluctance to accept the modern methods of agriculture, but the young people are eager to learn. Here is the newspaper posted on the wall for everyone to read. If this village will continue at such a pace it will become one of the most prosperous and happiest in Kakhetia."

I was profoundly moved by the story of this Italian laborer, who spoke with such faith in the future of the country that has adopted him, and at that moment my thought turned back to the Italian peasants who know of no such bright hope just now.

ON the following day, walking over the blossoming fields and hills, past the gay vineyards, I felt that the day was not far distant when my countryman's words would come true.

After a short visit to the gigantic state wine-cellars at Tsinondali, I traversed the broad plains of the Mukuzan region, where the methods of cultivation are more rational and up-to-date. I saw the vineyards in the full splendor of springtime. I found the whole population carried away by enthusiasm for constructive work and progress. A good deal of credit for this enthusiasm was due to the energetic and practical propaganda of the experimental vine-growing station, organized by the local vine-growing department. If the method of grafting will be adopted over 250 desiatines in the coming year, it will mean the adoption of the new methods by the whole country within the next few years.

THIS is indeed a revolution which is felt in the growth and development of the country. I speak of a revolution which transforms, which brings culture, which moves towards prosperity and progress, which ensures peace and solidarity among all the toilers, and fraternal accord among the peasants and the workers. This is not the "revolution" spoken of by bourgeois newspapers and short-sighted and ignorant politicians in Europe, who allege the peasants of Georgia to be in revolt against the new order of things.

Further Communist Arrests in Egypt

By J. B. (Jerusalem)

IN September 1924, Egypt was the scene of a Communist trial. Zaglul Pasha, who was at that time at the head of the government and at the pinnacle of his power, wished to show to the English how well he was able to maintain order. All the accused were condemned to imprisonment with hard labor. The Egyptian reaction rejoiced: Communism in Egypt is now dead and buried; "all" the leaders are arrested, "all" organizations dissolved and "all" Communist nests cleared out.

Zaglul Pasha had scarcely carried out this task for British imperialism when there came the end of Zaglul glory. Driven from the government, threatened and humiliated, the party of Zaglul has today become the victim of that Bankers' clique which is devoted to England and to whom Zaglul Pasha, thanks to his weak and ambiguous policy, gave the possibility of taking over power. This clique—the Zivar Pasha ministry—is preparing to deliver a decisive blow to the Egyptian nationalists. No means of incitement and calumny appears too vile for this ministry, which is supported by English bayonets, in order to exterminate all revolutionary and freedom-loving elements still remaining in Egypt. It is therefore a matter of course that the rage of these betrayers of the Egyptian people is directed first of all against that organization which appears to them to be the most dangerous: The Communist Party of Egypt.

In spite of the heavy blows which the Communist Party had already suffered in the previous year in spite of espionage and attacks, the Egyptian Communist Party had recovered with surprising rapidity. New forces were streaming to it, the revolutionary mood among the workers and the advanced intelligenzia, which was visibly strenghtened by the British acts of violence, caused the slogans of the Communists to meet with an enthusiastic response. The trade unions, under Communist influence, revived again and, along with the brother party of Palestine and Syria, the basis was created for a wide field of activity in the Near East.

THE Egyptian police were obliged to intervene before the "danger" became too great. By means of an expensive system of provocateurs and spies, they concocted a monstrous Communist "conspiracy." On the 31st of May and the days following numerous arrests of Communists took place. In all, 17 persons have been imprisoned up till now, the majority of them being natives, among them being journalists, officials and workers. As the police were at a loss to bring forward concrete charges, the various government organs resorted all the more eagerly to insinuations of the vilest sort. From the most minute descriptions of "Moscow Emissaries," up to piquant details concerning the complicity of the English Communists and the Soviet government, there was not lacking one of the features which distinguish reactionary incitement throut the world.

In fact, it even seems as if the entire grandious action aimed just as much at creating an impression abroad as appeasing the native bourgeosie. Feverish search has been made for proofs as to the subversive activity of Russian agents in British spheres of influence. Zivar Pasha is now in a position to bring forward everything Chamberlain's heart desires: Communist "conspiracies," mysterious "Eyes of Moscow," English delegates, and even a whole trunk full of documents! The thing is so artfully contrived that it is the easiest thing in the world to use it as a means against the hated Soviet government.

AND not only this. The fact that two of the arrested jorunalists are members of the staffs of prominent Zaglulist newspapers, suffices in order to involve the Zaglul party in the affair. It is pointed out at the same time that the Communists, like the Zaglulists, were connected with that group of terrorists, the members of which carried out the assassination of the governor of the Sudan, Sir Lee Stack, in November last year and who were condemned to death for the same in a trial which has just been concluded. The aim which is being pursued in seeking to prove these connections is only too obvious.

By such means, and with the help of the Egyptian bourgeoisie and brutal police terror, the English hope to throttle the revolutionary movement in Egypt.

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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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Garment Workers Pack New York Park to Show World Left Wing Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 19.—The great Madison Square Park was packed yesterday afternoon by over thirty thousand cloakmakers in a public demonstration against the Sigman gang of International officials and their fake referendum on the "award" of the governor's commission. In a dense mass they covered several blocks and gave the lie so that all who have eyes could see that Sigman and company's days are numbered! All could see that Sigman's lies about the opposition to him being limited to "about 1,500 Communists and agitators" are only grotesque falsehoods!

All New York could see and did see that the capitalist newspapers which favor the Sigman gang are fighting the great mass of New York garment workers in this case as they have done in every other case!

Shows Left Wing's Power.

Here on Manhattan Island gathered a mass of workers, an example of the living power and vitality of the proletariat! Here gathered the deep force which is causing a revolution in the American unions! Here was exressed the dynamic power of the left wing movement built up by the Trade Union Educational League!

Here and there over the vast assembly speakers were talking, gesturing, explaining and reiterating the story of the betrayals time and again by the Sigman, Perlstein, Feinberg gang. Cheers and applause arose, sweeping like a wave over the whole mass.

Everywhere one could hear nothing but condemnation for the union officials who had betrayed the interests of the workers; and nothing but praise and repeated pledges of support for the executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22 who have been suspended and then ordered removed from office after a farcical "trial."

Resolutions Get Thunderous Assent.

Resolutions were offered and passed by roars of "ayes" with a unanimity that must have turned the craven hearts of the fakers if they were there to listen. Speeches in Yiddish, English and Italian branded

(Continued on page 6.)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IN view of the approaching visit of A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to the United States, the publication of the British Trade Union Delegation's report on conditions in Soviet Russia about to appear serially in the DAILY WORKER should be of unusual interest. It is no exaggeration to state that no other document that saw light since the end of the war caused a greater sensation on the continent of Europe than did this remarkably cool and impartial story of the progress made by the workers and peasants in Russia since they overthrew the czar and established the rule of labor on the ruins of feudal capitalism.

* * *

THE men who wrote this report are far from being Communists. But right thru their report, like a streak of light, runs the backbone of the case for the Soviet Republic. "This is a workers' government," the document says in substance, and whatever is done here is done in the interests of the workers and peasants, by the workers and peasants for the purpose of bringing more joy and comfort to those who toil. Every reader of the DAILY WORKER should bring this document to the attention of their friends. No other English paper in the United States will carry this report in full.

* * *

F. A. MACKENZIE foreign correspondent for the Chicago Daily News is now in Sweden. Mackenzie was formerly in Soviet Russia, and for some time sent out rather fair reports of conditions there. But his masters did not want the truth so Mackenzie got his orders to send out what he was getting paid for. It is not safe to lie in Soviet Russia, so the Daily News correspondent waits to write the rough stuff until he got out of the Soviet Union. Then he turned loose and gave the perverts of the Chicago Tribune a run for their money. Mackenzie admitted that he played the role of stoolpigeon in Russia for a purpose.

* * *

NOW he sends out a fantastic yarn from Sweden about a minute plan for world revolution sent out by the Communist International. That this alleged plan came from no more authentic scource that a bourgeois paper published in Stockholm did not make any difference to the Daily News correspondent. No better proof of the unreliability of this document could be shown than the paragraph calling for the assassination of the heads of government. Everybody who knows anything about Communist organization and tactics knows that they are decidedly opposed to individual terror, not because they would shed any tears

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PURCELL, ADVOCATE OF WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY, WINS ELECTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, July 19.—A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and one of the chief supporters of world trade union unity, has been returned to parliament in the Forest of Dean, Gloucester, by-election.

The seat was formerly held by the Labor Party, but its former member, James Wignall, belonged to the conservative wing. Purcell, a friend of the Soviet Union, increased the majority from 1,309 to 3,022. A large number of miners reside in the district.

Purcell head the British trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, which made a report recommending unity of the Russian and English trade unions.

To Live 6 Months on North Pole

BERLIN, July 19.—Announcement was made of a German North Pole Zeppelin expedition which will land a party of eight at the north pole in the autumn where they will spend six months in darkness on the polar ice cap. They will be picked up again in spring. A radio sender will broadcast nightly the scientific findings of the expedition.

Storm Couses Oil Fire

BAKERSFIELD, Cal. July 19.—A blaze caused by lighting has caused a fire in tank No. 4 of the Pacific Oil company with damages estimated at $450,000.

DETROIT AUTO WORKERS PREPARE TO FIGHT WAGE CUTS BY JOINING UNION; BOSSES CONCEAL PROFITS

By EDGAR OWENS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—The largest and most enthusiastic open meeting held by Local Union No. 127, Auto Workers, since the inauguration of the organization drive was held in their hall, 55 Adelaide Street, Friday evening. The hall was packed with auto workers, most of whom are employed at Fisher Body Plant No. 18. There was also a good representation from Plants 10, 12, and 21. More than 80 Fisher Body employer signed up.

The strike at Plant No. 18 was the principal topic of discussion. This strike is assuming proportions that has the employers worried. Edgar Owens, J. H. Collins, and Wm. Logan, general president of the Auto Workers' Union, addressed the meeting and discussed in detail the technique of conducting the strike. The difficulty growing out of the lack of organization was emphasized and stress laid on the necessity of coming into the union as a disciplined body under wise generalship and with

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BRITISH GAIN THRU PERIL OF FRENCH IN RIFF

Unite in Opposition to Nine-Power Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 19—The perilous situation of France, faced with utter defeat in the Riffian war and drawing near the edge of a financial precipice in the new "gold loan," has aided the British government in successfully putting over her pet imperialistic schemes for a united front against Soviet Russia in the West and another against both China and Soviet Russia in the East.

Apparently by gaining the defection of France from America's proposal to call the nine powers into conference to "consider" extra-territoriality in China, she has checkmated American imperialism's own crafty move to lessen British influence in China and aid her own by posing as China's friend.

Fight Coolidge's Conference

It is now Britain and France leading the opposition to any conference against the United States and Japan, with Japan under the surface playing her own game and threatening to upset all calculations by a possible sudden flop into a Pan-Asiatic bloc against her rival imperialists who all happen to be occidentals, but whose first and original sin is being rivals for control of China.

However, for the time being, Japan stands between England and America as a friend of both apparently acting as mediator for their strongly conflicting interest and agreeing with them upon general policy of opposition to the Chinese liberation movement.

Exploits Race Prejudice.

Britain is making the most of race prejudice and by cunning propaganda is seeking to turn the imaginary "yellow peril" of the Sunday supplements against Soviet Russia. The greatest significance is attached here to the German answer to the French security note, which is expected to lay the basis for Chamberlain's cherished ambition to bring Germany along with France and the group or puppet nations on the Soviet frontier, to an accord based upon a new war against Soviet Russia whenever Britain says the word.

France, thrown into danger by the Morocco defeats and nearly bankrupt, has evidently been won over to follow British lead in evacuating the Rhur—shee needs the troops badly in Africa—and giving the German reactionaries at Berlin the opportunity to come into the "security pact"—really a united front against Soviet Rpssia—on the grounds that France is laying aside a policy of revenge.

France also has felt the need of a fight against Soviet Russia, as the influence of the Soviet power has touched her vital spots in Morocco and China and menaces her colonial interests in Indo-China.

Links Yellow and Soviet Peril.

The fight against what Austen Chamberlain calls the "yellow peril" includes according to his own statement, the fight against Soviet Russia, which he says has "betrayed its white heritage." His reason, however, is more truly expressed in the fact that Soviet Russia has renounced all unequal treaties with China and other oppressed nations formerly imposed by the czar, and has held that these oppressed nationalities and races have a right to full self determination and repudiated the claim that the "white" imperialist nations have any god-given right to oppress and exploit the "darker and defenseless races.

Chamberlain naively states that the Germans must join his proposed front against the "yellow peril' as Germans are better than Latins in having "a keener color sense," to which remark some scoffing laborites have said that the Germans also make better artillery and ammunition than the Latins.

Roumania Won't Pay Harvester Co.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 19.—The agreement between the International Harvester company and its Roumanian debtors has collapsed, the Roumanian National bank categorically refusing to furnish foreign exchange to American debtors. The debts contracted before the war amounted to about $1,000,000.

VOLUNTEER HELP WANTED

Volunteer help wanted every afternoon and evening of this week at the International Labor Defense office, at 23 So. Lincoln Ave. Come and give as much time as you can spare. Very important.

Back Stairs Diplomacy Chokes Off China Facts and Plots Naval Threat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, July 19.—An anomalous situation, in which the foreign settlement of Shanghai, governed by a mixed municipal court of imperialist agents of which Sterling Fessenden is chairman, is neither subject to the laws of China nor to the control of the Peking diplomatic corps, has arisen to give the most reactionary imperialists great joy.

It all came about by reason of Great Britain's refusal to agree to the report of the Peking diplomatic corps on the Shanghai shootings of students and workers and her throwing over the secret understanding with America and Japan as soon as it was made.

Back of this is, of course, the British gain of France to oppose the proposal of America for a series of conferences on China. As quickly as France reversed her position of previous approval, and declared that the "time is not ripe," Britain also broke the line up and felt that she could afford to defy America.

This was bound up with the report on the Shanghai shootings, blame for which was laid on the British police troops and the American chairman of the municipal council, Sterling Fessenden. This caused a split in the diplomatic corps as America, England and Japan upheld the point of view that the imperialist troops had a right to shoot any Chinese at any time over anything or nothing, while the French, Italians and Scandinavians were anxious to get themselves clear from the boycott the Chinese were laying down against British and Japanese, and did not want to draw fire on themselves by clearing the Shanghai foreign troops of their guilt.

It all came to a crisis in the British foreign office in London, where secret meetings were held, so very secret that to escape notice many of the high-hatted diplomats entered the foreign office by a rear basement door used by menials.

Shanghai An Independent Nation!

Here the fight went on and British won the point that Shanghai's municipal council owes allegiance to nobody on earth, being a sort of principality and power in itself, and that the diplomatic corps must keep its hands off and its opinions to itself.

Also discussed at the London secret confab, was the advisability of a naval demonstration against China and war moves against Soviet Russia. It was agreed that if warships were sent in force to Chinese waters, they must carry sufficient landing troops to put down the Chinese by force in the treaty ports.

A. C. W. FACES INJUNCTION FROM JUDGE VIOLENTLY OPPOSED TO VIOLENCE; DEMURRER IS FILED

The lawyers for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, facing an injunction by the International Tailoring Company in the strike now going on, have filed a demurrer under the recent Cuthbertson anti-injunction law, which demurrer states that the picketing which is sought to be forbidden by the injunction "are legal acts and not subject to injunction or restraining order, and are permitted under the statutes of the state of Illinois."

However, they will have to convert Judge Foell to that point of view, as he is very insistent that there shall be no unlawful picketing by "violence." If there's going to be any violence, Judge Foell insists that the scabs and police observe the old saying that it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

Must Be Frame-Up—But Which?

Just what frame-up the bosses' private detectives are preparing to spring Monday in order to make it easy for the judge to grant an injunction despite the anti-injunction law recently passed at Springfield: this is the problem that confronts the eight hundred Amalgamated Clothing Workers now starting the fourth week of their strike against the International Tailoring Co. and the J. L. Taylor Co.

After three postponements the injunction hearing will come up at 9 a. m. before Judge Charles E. Foell. This well known "injunction" judge is between the devil (namely the bosses) and the deep sea of legal technicalities. On the one hand, the tailoring corporation demands an injunction; on the other hand is the fact that this is the first case to be heard since the "anti-injunction" bill passed. Now what is an [illegible] god injunction judge to do?

Finks to Rescue

The tailoring firms' finks [illegible] to help the poor man out. It is expected that they will provide framed up evidence to prove that the strikers are not subject to immunity under the anti-injunction law because their picketing has not been "peaceful." The law merely applies to the granting of injunctions against "peaceful" picketing. If any cases of lack of peacefulness on the part of the strikers can be proved—that is if they

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GREEN UPHOLDS UNION SCABS AGAINST A. C. W.

Fitzpatrick Supports Class Solidarity

A letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, upholding the United Garment Workers' Union, and characterizing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union as a "dual organization" was sharply criticized by the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor at yesterday's meeting.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, defended the striking Amalgamated workers and condemned the scabbery of the United Garment Workers' Union.

C. F. of L. Against Scabbing.

Green's letter was written in answer to the demand of the Chicago federation's executive board that the fact that the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company was using the name of the American Federation of Labor and of the United Garment Workers to advertise for workers to replace strikers. Green replied that the Amalgamated was a "dual seceding organization," and that the matter had been referred to the A. F. of L.'s executive council.

"The United Garment Workers is the only organization in the trade recognized by the A. F. of L.," Green said, and advised the Chicago Federation of Labor "not to interfere with such disputes."

The American Federation of Labor has found that clashes taking place between recognized organizations and seceding organizations cannot be solved by granting recognition to dual

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ARMY OFFICIALS STEAL PAUL CROUCH'S MAIL, CONFISCATE HIS BOOKS

By PAUL CROUCH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Ft. SHAFTER, Guard-House, Honolulu, Hawaii —(By Mail)—The copies of "Communism and Family," "Marriage Laws of Soviet Russia," and "Leninism vs. Trotzskism" ordered from the DAILY WORKER Pub. Co., came to the Ft. Shafter prison office. The prison officer, L. Krenter, opened the package without my permission and refused to allow me to have the books. My request for a receipt was ignored.

It appears that laws intended to protect the stolen wealth of Morgan must not be used for the benefit of personal property of class conscious workers.

SCOPES' PROSECUTOR IS CHAMPION OF BACKWARD COUNTY; ATTACKS REDS

DAYTON, Tennessee, July 19—In a statement showing the conservative character of the Rhea county officials, Walter White, superintendent of the county schools, who signed the complaint against John Scopes for violating the state anti-evolution law, said, "No citizen of this county has become so highly educated that he feels it his duty to substitute the red flag for the American flag, or dispose of his bible."

"No citizen of Rhea county was arrested during the late war on a charge of disloyalty. We believe in our god, our country, our flag and our prayer."

The steel trust, which owns the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, and the large plantation owners, will no doubt use their influence to have White promoted, after such staunch defense of the exploitation system which has made a few millionaires, but has pauperized the great mass of workers and farmers of the state.

Strike Against Wage Cut at Fisher Body Plant 18

By AL GOETZ.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—The campaign of wage cutting at Plant 18 of the Fisher Body Co. last week, is going merrily on. So is the walkout of the men. About six more departments have felt the heavy hands of the efficiency experts and these same departments are out 100 per cent on the street hollering for the rest of the workers to come out too. At least six hundred men are out who are showing splendid sticking qualities. A picket line was established today that functioned so well that not a single man got thru to the employment office and for some mysterious reason the employment office has announced that no hiring would be done until Monday.

One of the biggest departments out on strike are the trimmers. The trimmers are fighting to re-establish their old scale. The old scale of the trimmers for hanging a rear back was $1.10, it was cut down to 85 cents.

On Front Backs they were cut from 1.50 to 70 cents a piece. All the flat work and headlining which formerly had paid a high rate was similarly cut until the most highly skilled trimmers in the Automobile Industry

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ANDERSON ATTACKS JOHNSTON IN STORY OF BIG STEAL OF VOTES IN LATE MACHINISTS' ELECTION

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—J. F. Anderson, vice president of the International Association of Machinists and candidate for president of that organization at the last convention, has reopened the fight in a letter addressed to the membership the heading of which is: "The Story of the Big Steal." In it he makes an attack upon William H. Johnston, the president of the association and E. C. Davison, the secretary treasurer. Attached to the letter is a report from Herbert R. Leeman who was Anderson's watcher in the election-ballot count, together with sundry affidavits.

Johnston Won't Talk

President Johnston and Mr. Davison refuse to make any comment on it now. In his letter Anderson declares that he is convinced that after a

(Continued on page 5.)

MALEVOLENCE SWAYS MOVIES OF CALIFORNIA; STUDIO WORKERS KEPT ON THE RAGGED EDGE

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—Announcement is made that movie picture production in this section is to be increased largely commencing with August 1. Competition, it is claimed, is growing keener, the big companies fighting each other frantically for business. Statements are published that preparations are being made on an immense scale by the giant rivals in the film war.

The public should take the news with two parts salt added for safety. Exaggerative advertisement is at the back of it.

Just one company, the Universal, at University City, and that only, is preparing for enlargement of production. All the others are stationary.

News Boys Shouting for Filmdom.

The Examiner and Times vie with each other in shouting for the movie producers. Each goes the other one beter every time movie news is announced. As boosters, Hearst and Chandler have their eyes on advertisements from the producers. They are news boys who shout because they must eat.

Last December the Examiner announced what the movie production would be for 1925. It put $75,000,000 for one company, $50,000,000 for another, $25,000,000 for another and not less than $10,000,000 for any. A

(Continued on page 5.)

DEPORTATION OF FOUR I. W. W. IS CANCELLED; COMMUNISTS HELPED

The department of labor deportation warrants issued against I. W. W. members William Moran, Herbert Mahler, Pietro Nigra and Joseph Oates have been officially cancelled, according to information received from defense Attorney Schorr in New York City.

Much agitation in Europe and Australia over the glaring injustice of the American government's action in pressing for deportation in defiance of its own laws was carried on by Communists in foreign labor unions thru the direction of the Red International Affiliation Committee of the I. W. W. and added considerable pressure upon the department of labor in Washington for cancellation of the deportation order. As this was something of a test case other I. W. W. of the same group may not be proceeded against.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS IN SCOPES TRIAL BEGIN TODAY; DARROW AND BRYAN CLASH OVER EVOLUTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 19.—Closing arguments in the Scopes evolution trial will be begun Monday morning, and the jury is expected to end the first chapter in the fight to allow the teaching of Darwinism in the public schools by bringing in a verdict of guilty within two days.

William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow are indulging in constant bitter clashes over the issues of the trial.

"The evolutionists have not been honest with the public," Bryan stated. "The ministers should tell their congregations that evolution leads logically to agnosticism."

Darrow again declared the Scopes' defense had "no desire to have the christian world give up its belief in god or its bible."

"Religion and science are entirely separate," said Darrow.

Can't Read Testimony in Court

The testimony of the scientists and professors brot here by the defense to say that "science and evolution do not conflict," will be handed to Judge John Raulston Monday morning in the form of briefs, and Raulston is expected to rule that the testimony must not be read before the court.

The professors were "desecrating" the sabbath today putting the finishing touches on their statements.

To Invade Other States

Bryan, who, it is announced, will endeavor to induce the legislatures of seven more states to prohibit the teaching of evolution, declared that the Tennessee evolution case has uncovered a conspiracy against evolution."

Walter White, superintendent of schools of Rhea county, in a statement describing the citizens of his county and upholding the anti-evolution law said, "No citizen of Rhea county has become so highly educated that he feels it his duty to substitute the red flag for the American flag, or dispose of his bible."

Those who are attempting to bar science from the schools are trying to make Darrow out a radical, but Darrow has assumed his most pious look and his scientists are mouthing christianity in order to show the powers that be that they are worthy of their jobs in the capitalist owned universities.

Mathews Defends Christianity Dope

Shailer Mathews, one of the defense witnesses, has stated that christianity also undergoes evolution, that "the christian theologian can find new understanding of Jesus as a revealer of an immanent but self expressing personality. Only those who are ignorant can find antagonism between christianity and science."

What Mathews failed to point out was that the ruling class changes the interpretation of christianity when it best suits the capitalists purpose of keeping the masses from being discontented.

Mothers Confound Bryan

From their mountain homes deep in the Cumberland Hills, two mothers arose today to confound William Jennings Bryan.

These two mountain women—mothers of pupils in the biology class of John Thomas Scopes—flatly repudiated the Commoner in what has been the heart of his defense of Tennessee's anti-evolution law. They said their sons, Howard Morgan and Harry Shelton, were not harmed by their lessons in evolution.

It was Bryan who said, "Mr. Darrow asked Howard Morgan, 'did the teaching of evolution do you any harm?' Why didn't he ask the boy's mother?"

"Go to the father and mother," the Commoner thundered, "and they'll tell you how their children's minds are being poisoned." But the mother proved Bryan a poor prophet.

First, there was Mrs. Luther Morgan, mother of Howard.

"The teaching of evolution hasn't hurt me or my boy," said Mrs. Morgan.

Evolution Not Poison

And then, she added: "I don't think any of us here in the mountains have studied evolution enough. I wish I knew more about it."

Mrs. William R. Shelton, mother of the 16-year old Harry whose testimony corroborated young Morgan's felt the same way. And these were the only boys to testify against Scopes. She calls her son "Bud."

"As far as I am concerned, they can teach my boy evolution every day of the year. I can see no harm in it whatever," said Mrs. Shelton.

"Why, when they called Bud to testify against Mr. Scopes, he had forgotten most of his lessons. He had to get the book out and study it up. In fact, as far as he acted around the house, I didn't even know he had studied evolution until this 'monkey business' came up. I suppose I might have watched his studies more because Scopes was arrested. I had to get Bud's book to find out what evolution was.

"I think it's all foolishness arresting Mr. Scopes. I can't see that he did any harm by his teaching and it's silly to punish him."

Thus the mothers of the hills answered Bryan.

JURY TRIAL GIVEN WEB PRESSMEN'S LEADER IN BATTLE AGAINST BERRY

NEW YORK CITY, July 19.—The court of appeals in the case of Simons of the Web Pressmen's Union, ousted by Major Berry for sticking to the interests of the workers in the great "outlaw" strike which was broken by scabby legionnaire Berry, has ruled for Simons in granting him the right to a jury trial on the points of dispute with Berry, thus reversing the judgement of the appellate division.

RELEASE CICERO COMMUNISTS IN SPEECH FIGHT

The charges against Irving Search and J. K. Dante, arrested in the Cicero free speech fight, were dismissed in the Cicero police court. The two Communists were arrested two weeks ago at a street meeting on the corner of 49th Court and 14th St. A gang of sluggers, led by a priest, attacked the meeting and tried to break it up. Instead of arresting the rowdies, the police arrested the speakers.

The prosecutor, Christiansen, told the defendants that he believed in going to church every Sunday and protecting religion. He also rang in the Scopes case, and said he would protect Cicero from "heresy." The policeman who made the arrest of Search, however, said the Communists were arrested not for attacking the church, but for "distributing and selling a pamphlet about unemployment." The judge then dismissed the case.

David Bentall, attorney for the Communists, demanded that the police interference with Workers Party meetings cease. He announced that meetings are held on the street corner every Thursday night, and would continue.

Christiansen, who spoke loudly of "protecting the church," has also done good work in protecting the vice and crime ring, and the Western Electric company, noted as tax dodgers. He would not guarantee however, that the Workers Party would be protected from the attacks of Cicero policemen.

Last Thursday night, altho no arrests were made, a police Ford drove up, dragged Comrade Androlius, who was speaking in Lithuanian, from the platform, warned the speakers not to continue and sped away.

All party members are urged to be at the corner next Thursday night to help conduct the meeting and see that rowdies or priests do not break it up.

Treaties Await Signature.

ROME, Italy, July 19.—Thirty-two new treaties between Italy and Jugoslavia concluded at a recent conference at Vienna are awaiting signature by the Jugoslav minister. The minister has postponed signature until he receives authorization from his government, which has not been forthcoming.

Hundreds Are Killed in Korea After Han River Floods Banks

SHANGHAI, July 19—Thousands are dead in Korea as the result of floods caused by overflow of the Han River, according to advices received here today from Keijo.

The entire city of Ryuzan was submerged and it is supposed loss of life was very great, but crippled communication made it impossible to obtain exact information.

Three hundred persons are believed to have been killed when a government school at Maho collapsed. Its foundations were undermined by the flood. Nine thousand villagers in the Tokusoin area are cut off in a flooded area and loss of life which may have occurred there cannot yet be ascertained.

COMRADE LASSEN HUNGARIAN RED FIGHTER, DIES

Was Editor of Elore, Author and Idealist

By ISRAEL AMTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 19.—Comrade John Lassen, former editor of the Hungarian Communist daily newspaper Elore, who has been ill for six weeks, died in the St. Josephs hospital Friday night.

Comrade Lassen was a militant revolutionist since his youth. He was active in 1914 in spreading anti-war propaganda in Hungary, where he helped to found the left wing of the social democratic party and the Communist Party of Hungary.

Comrade Lassen made an attempt on the life of Count Tisza, for which he was sentenced to prison. He was released by the Soviet revolution and led the youth revolution in Budapest, after which he attended congresses of the Young Communist International before coming to America in 1921.

In December, 1924, Comrade Lassen was indicted by the United States government and threatened with deportation for writing a revolutionary poem, and articles in the Elore.

Comrade Lassen contributed many articles and stories to the DAILY WORKER, including his novel, "Masters and Slaves."

For eleven years Comrade Lassen was ill with tuberculosis which reached an acute stage last week. The funeral will be held at the Hungarian home on Sunday. He will be cremated. Comrade Lassen's life was an example for all revolutionists, he was an idealist, an excellent Communist fighter, a thinker, author and man of action.

HOLD COMMUNIST SPEAKERS OVER NIGHT IN JAIL

Arrested at Open Air Street Meeting

Police arrested two members of the Workers (Communist) Party, Fred Biedenkapp and Marek, at an open air meeting on the corner of Milwaukee Ave. and Division St., Saturday night.

The Communist meeting had proceeded 45 minutes when the police arrived and ordered Comrade Biedenkapp to disband the meeting. This he refused to do, and the police took him to the Chicago and Racine Aves. police station.

Comrade Marek then attempted to speak and he too was arrested. A large crowd had gathered before the speakers were taken away in the patrol wagon and the police sergeant threatened to run his auto into them.

The case will come up this morning in the police court where the comrades are jailed.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUTTING AT AUTO PLANT

Detroit Sees Strike at Fisher Body Plants

(Continued from page 1)

can only make about 60 cents an hour at the new rates.

These men who had been accustomed for many years to $9.00 and $10.00 a day, can now make only from $5.00 to $6.00 and that only under exceptionally favorable conditions. Often when the work is slow or when there is a hold up anywhere these men are unable to earn more than $4.00 to $4.50 a day.

Big Cut.

Besides the Trimmers, the Duco Sprayers, Slush Sprayers, Ground Sprayers, Paper-Belters and a number of other departments have come out. All these different operations have received heavy cuts in wages amounting to an average of 35 per cent. Most of these men had been earning $7.00 and $8.00 per day and they will have the greatest difficulty from now on in making as much as $5.00.

These savage wage cuts are convincing the men that the management has absolutely no thought of the welfare of the workers. They are beginning to realize that they must fight their own battles and their present temper indicates that they are going to fight this out to a finish. The strikers are certainly giving the company the surprise of its life. There have been many departmental strikes in the past but none of them have been fought so tenaciously and at no time did they assume the proportion that this one is beginning to assume. Unless the company makes a right about face with wage cuts in the other departments, the whole plant will be out before this strike is settled.

Beware of Splits.

Some of the departments among whom are the Cushion Makers, who were also on the point of leaving the shop were kept in by the bosses by a promise that they were to get their old prices back again. We do not know if this promise has been kept but we are quite certain that this concession to the Cushion Makers will last only until the others have been beaten and are back on the job working at the rates enforced by the company.

A deplorable feature of this strike is the lack of organization among the strikers. Not many of them are as yet members of the union, and altho the strike has so far been carried out with great courage and determination there will be no worth while results for the workers unless they organize themselves in the Auto Workers Union and by permanent organization maintain that which they are now trying to gain.

Must Unionize.

Auto Workers' Union, Local 127, has been making a strenuous campaign all summer among the Body Workers in Detroit, pointing out again and again the inevitability of just such wage cuts as this and urging the workers to get organized so as to be able to give effective resistance to the onslaughts of the employers.

The Auto Workers' Union stands for the following demands:

A minimum scale of $1.00 per hour.

An Eight Hour Day and a 44 hour week.

Time and one half for overtime and doubletime for Sundays and Holidays.

No piece work without day rate for waiting time.

The Auto Workers Union calls upon all Body Workers to join together and by united action defeat the employers in their wage cutting, speeding up campaign and establish the above demands as the minimum conditions under which any man will have to work. Local 127 meets every Friday at 55 Adelaide.

Hindus Demand Home Rule.

LONDON, July 19—The British parliament has received a manifesto signed by 40 representative Hindus demanding the passage of a new commonwealth of India bill. The manifesto protests against the British government's steps to "perpetuate the administration of Indian affairs by a foreign bureaucracy."

U.S. Aviator-Mercenaries on Riff Front Is Sign of French Imperialist Decay

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, imperialist France puts her reliance on the professional soldier in making war against the Riffian armies of Abd-el-Krim in North Africa. Loyal colonials as long as they last, regulars from the evacuated districts of Germany, and now, most despicable of all, aviator-adventurers from the United States, who happened to be lolling away their time in Paris.

Hessians hired from German feudal lords were used by the British king against the American colonists when they were battling for freedom in the revolutionary war. One would think, therefore, that there would be at least the semblance of an American tradition against the professional murderer in the soldier's uniform.

But instead, American literature teems with the mock-heroic deeds of the "soldier of fortune," the mankiller who murders for the sport of it. Richard Harding Davis has lionized this character in fiction, especially the professional soldier who went with the vanguard of American imperialism to plunder in Mexico, Central and South America.

• • • •

The Hearst press has always lauded this type of mercenary. It is now the Hearst press, especially thru the writings of Arthur Brisbane, that claims the Riffians are waging a hopeless struggle against the French because they cannot successfully face the airfleets of the imperialist enemy. The Riffians have done pretty well against the Spanish plunderers, and they are this week challenging the full strength of French militarism. This would indicate that the boasted strength of France in the air, claimed to be the greatest strength among all the nations, is not living up to the great claims made for it.

• • • •

There must be some reason why France must appeal for a "foreign legion" of mercenary aviators made up of "swash-buckling" Americans. It may be that Frenchmen, like Sadoul and Marti who refused to fight for French imperialism in the world war, are to be found even now in the French air forces in Africa, refusing to do the bidding of their militarist masters. There have been indications that the French soldiers is less loyal to the French franc than the sword-rattling American who fights for a price. It may be well, for future reference, to give the list of these Hessians who wear the stars and stripes, who may some time return to the United States and enlist on the side of the bosses in some great strike that looms ahead. Here are some of them:

Col. Charles Sweeney, of Spokane, Wash., is organizer of the mercenary crew.
Col. Charles Kerwood, of Chicago.
Grafton Grey, of Chicago.
Chester Gillette Parker, of Helena, Mont.
A. Granville Pollock, of New Orleans, La.
William Rodgers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paul Rockwell, of Atlanta, Ga.
Reginald P. Weller, of New York.
Joseph M. Stehlen, of Brooklyn.
Paul F. Baer, of New Jersey.
Thomas H. Buffum, of Boston.

Not many "foreign" names there. No doubt all of them 100 per cent Americans; ready to do the bidding of the almighty dollar at a moment's notice, whether in crushing the discontent of American labor at home, or making an alliance with the House of Morgan to bolster up the tottering French capitalist regime.

• • • •

It is said that there are Russian Soviet aviators in China. Perhaps there are. We do not know. But if there are, they are champions of the liberation of the Chinese people. They serve in the cause of labor's international emancipation. As soldiers of the Red Star, they carry a new message over the world.

• • • •

American capitalism may go into insane spasms of jingo ecstasy over the murderous deeds of its mercenaries in North Africa.

But American labor must learn that a blow struck at the natives of North Africa, at the workers of China, or any other oppressed nationality, is a blow struck at them.

• • • •

More will be heard from the "Soldiers of the Red Star" and the "Soldiers of Fortune" in the days to come, as tumultuous waves of discontent rise and fall, and rise again, always toward victory, over the face of the globe. Labor everywhere will in time take the Red Star as its guide. It will join in the war against the "Soldiers of Fortune" and the capitalist social system they seek to preserve.

NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES FIRST TO PLAN DEFENSE DEMONSTRATIONS

International Labor Defense announces from its national office here that New York and Los Angeles are the first cities to bgein preparations for engaging in the great nation-wide defense campaign to be staged on Sunday, September 13. This day has been set aside as "Labor Defense Day" and will witness large mass meetings and local conferences in all parts of the country. The conferences, held in all cities on the afternoon of Sept 13, will launch permanent local organizations of the International Labor Defense, that was founded as a national workers' defense body at Chicago on June 28.

The mass meeting, to be held in the evening, are to give impetus to the work of defending the 128 class war prisoners in the prisons of the country. James P. Cannon, national secretary said: "We are going to have these demonstrations in one hundred cities from coast to coast and we are mobilizing a hundred of the best speakers in the labor movement to speak at them."

CHEER FOR CHINA, INDIA, SOVIETISM AT DETROIT MEET

Organize in All-America Anti-Imperialist League

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—"Three cheers for China, India and Communism all over the world!" Several hundred Chinese and Hindu students responded to this prophetic slogan as one man last night when the chairman, H. S. Liang, called for the three cheers, the auditorium of the startled Detroit Central Y. M. C. A. rang with the thunder of the reply.

This incident followed a speech by Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, who had come from Chicago at the invitation of the Ford Chinese Students' Club and the students' Emergency Committee of Detroit to address a joint meeting of these bodies with the Hindustan Club of Detroit.

Other speakers included W. L. Hsu, J. L. Huang and Mrs. Ma, Chinese, and Alup Singh, S. M. Quarahi and Mr. Deb, Hindus.

Press Growing Liberation Drive.

Determination that the great national liberation movement which has sprung up in China shall not die down but shall push on to eventual complete victory over foreign imperialism, showed itself thruout the meeting.

Hindus as well as Chinese showed that they are willing to make real sacrifices for what they clearly recognize as their common cause. When a collection was taken up for funds to be sent to the students and workers of Shanghai, many of them dug down into their pockets and handed over every dollar they had with them. Loud and prolonged applause greeted a contribution of $25 by the English-speaking branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, local Detroit.

Against English Imprealists.

J. L. Huang, in charge of the collection, misunderstood the term "English branch," confusing it with the name of the Communist Party of Great Britain and he instantly shouted out: "We are against the English imperialists, but we are not against the English Communist Party."

In the name of the Chicago branches of the Workers Party $40 was pledged. Altogether the collection amounted to $1,066, given freely, amidst indescribable enthusiasm.

Shows Anti-Imperialist Unity.

Gomez, in his address, dwelt upon the significance of the meeting as a sign of the anti-imperialist unity of Asia, and not only of Asia, but of the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial peoples everywhere. That this unity is no fiction was proved by the mere mention of the heroic struggle of the Riff tribesmen against imperialist France, which evoked stormy applause.

The speaker also declared that the meeting represented an even more transcendent unity, the unity of the revolutionary working class movement in the home countries of imperialism with the struggle for liberation in the colonies. He laid special emphasis on the close friendship merging into alliance between China and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, symbol of the international victory of the working class.

The terrible conditions prevailing in the foreign-owned textile mills of Shanghai were vividly portrayed by Mrs. Ma in a speech bristling with indignation and defiance. And the climax to the meeting was reached when gray-haired Mr. Deb, president of the Hindustan Club of Detroit, his voice breaking with emotion, assured the Chinese that the Hindus were ready to stand by their cause not only with money, but with their lifeblood if need be.

Organize Provisional Committee.

At the conclusion of the meeting an unofficial provisional committee of three was set up to consider plans for establishing a section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in Detroit.

The committee, which is to meet today, consists of H. S. Liang, president of the Ford Chinese Students' Club and chairman of the Chinese students' emergency committee, Ahmed, of the Hindustan Club, and Edgar Owens, district organizer of the Workers Party of America in the Detroit district.

Deposed Czar's Trappings

LENINGRAD, July 19.—The Soviet commission in charge of the state museum has announced the public sale of the household furnishings of the old Russian royalty valued at several million rubles.

IT'S A CHANCE—

That comes but seldom. Beginning Saturday, July 25, the DAILY WORKER begins the serial publication—

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GERMAN FASCIST STUDENTS TRIED FOR DEATH PLOT

Made Plans to Murder Stalin and Trotsky

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 24.—(By Mail.)—he trial of the German fascist stu-ents, Kindermann, Ditmar and olscht, accused of having pre-ared terrorist acts against Stalin and rotsky, was opened before the Mos-ow supreme court in the evening of une 24. Jaroslavsky presides, Ull-ch and Cameron are members of the ourt and Krylenko is prosecuting at-rney; the official defense has been ken over by Ozep and Dukowskoy. Numerous members of the foreign mbassies as well as numerous for-gn journalists are present.

The defendant Ditmar speaks Rus-an; the others, German. Wolscht efuses to be defended. Kindermann equests only legal advice. As ex-erts for the characterization of the olitical situation in Germany and of e political motive forces behind the efendants, Horpius and the repre-ntative of the German Communist arty in the Comintern, Heinz Neu-ann, were summoned. On grounds extra-territoriality, the German em-assy council Hillger refuses to ap-ar before the court; he declares his llingness however, to be examined mmissarily at the embassy. The osecutor announces that the exam-ation of Hillger is of prime import-ce, because Hillger has to corrobo-te or deny the statements made by e prisoners during their preliminary amination.

Abuses the Court.

The defendants Wolscht and Ditmar e quite at their ease. Kindermann a confused phantast. He attempts provoke the court with the state-ent that the indictment is a product insanity. He claims to have signed e protocol in a state of hypnosis. he prosecutor explains to the defend-ts their various rights according to e Russian criminal code.

The chairman announces that the tnesses summoned by Wolscht from ermany would reach Moscow on the ening of June 25. At the appear-ce of the witnesses for the prose-tion, Kindermann again attempts abuse the court. He is severely nsured by the presiding judge who akes it clear to him that the court one is competent to judge the admis-bility of the witnesses.

To the question of guilt, Kinder-ann declares that all defendants ould plead not guilty. However, only olscht joins this plea, whereas Dit-ar pleads guilty to every point in e indictment.

yanide Gas Kills Disinfectant Worker in New York Plant

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cyanide gas lled the bugs in the feather at the m of Goodfriend Bros., but it killed a disinfectant worker also, Isidor eckowitz. Acting Chief Medical Ex-niner, Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, has ged the district attorney's office to ve this poison banned for disinfect-g purposes.

There is little protection today for rkers connected with the chemical dustry or the use of chemicals.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations are being held in every city in the United States under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party under its slogans of "Stand by Soviet Russia!" and "Hands Off China!" Those to be held for the following weeks beginning Monday, July 20th, are:

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Monday, July 20, 7:30 p. m., Building Trades Council Hall. Speaker, T. R. Sullivan.

AKRON, OHIO.—July 20, 7:30 p. m., 601 So. Main St. Speaker, John Brahtin.

CHICAGO, ILL.—July 21, 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Speakers: Foster, Chi (Chinese), Cirilo Manat (Filipino), Max Shachtman (Young Workers League).

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m., Deutsche House, 444 Rice St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Open air mass meeting, July 25, Public Square, at 3 p. m. Speakers: William F. Dunne; Secretary Kuo Min Tang, Wong; John Brahtin, and others.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Mass picnic at Willough Beach Park, July 26. Speakers: William F. Dunne, Ella Reeve Bloor, Alfred Wagenknecht, J. A. Hamilton for the party. Max Salzman and Carl Weissberg for the Young Workers League. Take Cleveland, Painsville and Eastern cars from the Public Square.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Monday, July 27, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

EXPOSURE OF SALE OF EMBALMED BEEF TO WORLD WAR SOLDIERS GETS RISE FROM SWIFT PACKING COMPANY

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Swift & Co., the Chicago packers named in the embalmed beef story sent out by The Federated Press early in April of this year are cautiously making indirect attempts to stop the spread of the revelation. The F. P. exposure cited the discovery by a chemist in army service during the world war that the unspeakable "embalmed beef" of the Spanish-American war of 1898 had been resurrected after 20 years and sold to the army in the world war.

The chemist, now in a responsible industrial position in Chicago, had been stationed at the government laboratories in Savannah, Ga., during the hostilities. There he tested suspicious specimens of the food supplied to Uncle Sam's fighters by Swift & Co. and other profiteers.

He found some canned beef not only spoiled and chemically bleached but that pinholes in the cans had been resoldered and the cans themselves very heavily lacquered. Dissolving the lacquer he found the telltale stamp, 1898, on the cans.

Story Widely Printed.

After the war he told Harold Swift, the meat magnate and president of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, whom he had known in college. Confronted with affidavits from the army laboratory files Swift was "very much surprised."

The Federated Press story was printed at least in three papers in Chicago, several in New York and in others all over the country. Not a word came from the usually alert publicity and research department of the packing company. The proof behind the story was too full of dynamite. Two months passed and at last the corporation found a victim on which to experiment.

Swift did not attempt to muzzle any of the three Chicago papers nor the New York or other metropolitan publications that used the F. P. story. But L. D. H. Weld, manager of the Swift research department, swooped down on a tiny publication way off in Nebraska, the Norfolk Press, and demanded an accounting.

Perhaps Weld was emboldened by the fact that the editor of the Norfolk Press is a woman. But since she is a levelheaded woman she got in touch with the Federated Press, her representative saying "I am quite sure that when you begin to answer Swift & Co. they will soon lose interest." Since then a month has passed.

Received No Answer.

The F. P. has written to the valiant Weld, in care of Swift & Co. as follows:

"We learn that Swift & Co. has become interested in the embalmed beef revelation published by The Federated Press over three months ago. We printed what we believed to be well supported facts on unimpeachable evidence and see no reason to alter any statement in the article but will be glad to send out a correction if there is any basis for one.

"If, after consulting Harold Swift of your corporation you still desire to push the inquiry, we shall be at your service but hope you will deal with us direct instead of pouncing on an obscure woman editor in Nebraska."

MacDonald Here This Fall.

LONDON, July 19.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, "socialist," one of the best premiers that British imperialism ever had, plans to go to Canada the early part of fall. Conferences of the Interparlimentary Union at Washington and Ottawa will be held this fall and a large party of house of commons members are scheduled to attend. It is expected his trip will include these conferences and also the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Atlantic City in October.

Money Scandal Causes Split in Klan

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—The climax in a ku klux klan money scandal was the secession of the Colorado klans from the national organization and its formal declaration to follow the Denver klan.

OVERNMENT TO TURN AIR MAIL ROUTES TO WAR USES? COOLIDGE ORDER TO THE ARMY REVEALS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The war department will "investigate the ssibility" of using the air mail routes for battle plane in time of war.

Orders were issued today for six army pursuit planes to fly from Self-dge Field, Mich., to San Francisco to determine how many airplanes could accommodated and refueled at the air mail landing fields. The flight will art on July 20 and stops will be made at all regular landing places.

JOBS STILL GET FEWER, BUILDING ONLY PROGRESSES

148 Men to 100 Jobs, Throughout Illinois

Industrial employment in Illinois is on the downgrade. The Illinois department of labor's monthly review, prepared by R. D. Cahn, chief statistician, and issued yesterday, shows less change during the last thirty days, however, than in preceding months.

Altho employment figures are lower than for any June since 1921, the rate of descent has slowed down. The number of workers employed fell by only 1-10 of 1 per cent in June, whereas the rate of fall was 1 per cent in each of the three preceding months, owing perhaps, to more summer work opening up.

4.5 Per Cent Less Working Than in 1924.

Reductions in working forces are less than those of a year ago when Illinois employers, after laying off [illegible] per cent of their workers in May, eliminated an additional [illegible] per cent in June. The decline of a year ago, however, started from a higher point than was the case this year. There are now 4.5 per cent fewer people employed than at this time in 1924, and 15 per cent fewer than in June, 192[illegible].

Building Volume Grows.

The phenomenally large volume of building operations keeps the employment curve from dropping still further. In seventeen of the twenty-three principal cities of Illinois, the volume of new building work authorized was larger than a year ago.

Building progress was recorded in Aurora, East St. Louis, Rockford, Rock Island and Murphysboro. In the city last named, which was struck by a tornado in March, more than $[illegible] worth of work has been projected during the last two months.

In Chicago the volume of new work for the calendar month amounted to $[illegible]. In Aurora, Decatur, Oak Park, Peoria and Rockford new projects are valued at between $[illegible] and $1,000,000, and in [illegible] St. [illegible] and Springfield between $250,000 and $500,000.

Steel Business Slumps.

Employment fell sharply in iron and steel plants, which laid off [illegible] per cent of their employes during the month. In furniture, musical instruments and household furnishing factories, employment fell off between 1½ and 4 per cent.

Seasonal increases in the printing and food industries were pronounced. Warm weather brot increased employment in beverage, ice cream and ice factories. The meat packing industries also had more employes than is regularly the case. Canning companies, approaching the peak of the season, added 26 per cent more workers in June than they had in May.

Coal mining operations are still bad. Reports are current, however, that some collieries now closed will resume operations in the early fall.

Free employment conditions were changed but slightly. There were 115 applicants per 100 positions open in June, which was slightly less favorable than in May or April.

Mechanics Get Raise

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—Wage scales of skilled mechanics employed by the District of Columbia were increased approximately 19 per cent by act of the board of commissioners. These employes were getting $6.40 a day and their new rate will be $7.94. They have practically continuous employment and 15 days leave with pay annually.

An Index to Los Angeles

GLENDALE (suburb of Los Angeles).—Unable to obtain work, Herman Van Black, about 35 and believed to be from a prosperous Nebraska family, lived for many days on what scraps he could find in garbage cans. Today he was found unconscious and dying, poisoned by what he had eaten. In his delirium, the man told of unsucessful efforts to secure work and his dread of asking aid.

WIVES OF TWO MURDERED POLISH COMMUNISTS ARE GIVEN HEARTY WELCOME BY WORKERS OF SOVIET

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—The wives of the treacherously murdered Polish revolutionaries Baginsky and Vetchorkevitch, arrived in Moscow and in an interview with the representatives of the Executive Committee of the International Red Aid gave their impressions and reminiscences of the last months of their stay in bourgeois Poland.

"Our sufferings began already in 1923, when the Polish hangmen threw our husbands into the military preliminary confinement prison in [illegible] Warsaw. A few days before his assassination," said Baginsky's wife, "my husband said to me: 'I could tell of such horrors that I find it difficult to believe they could happen in the 20th century.'"

Comrades Baginsky and Vetchorkevitch were soon made to realize by their own bitter experience how true these words were.

Hounded on Streets

After comrade Baginsky's and Vetchorkevitch's assassination their wives returned to Warsaw. They were so closely watched by detectives that they had to sever all connection with their friends in order not to expose them to the danger of arrests and [illegible]. Moreover, they avoided walking in the streets, as Warsaw ladies [illegible] mocked and derided them in every possible way, using abusive language, etc.

"These ladies," said Comrade Vetchorkevitch, "and also the police knew that I was a proletarian by birth, my father was a worker, and wanted to root up this nest of Bolshevism."

[illegible]

Welcomed in Soviet Union

[illegible]

Comrades S. I. Vetchorkevitch and [illegible] Baginskaya closed the recital of their [illegible] experiences with the remark: "The hearty welcome extended to us in Moscow will make us forget the horrors which we have experienced in bourgeois Poland."

FILL TENT AT K. C. HANDS OFF CHINA MEETING

By E. HUGO OEHLER

KANSAS CITY [illegible] the "Hands Off China" [illegible]

[illegible]

Col. Bragg [illegible] an excellent talk [illegible]

Thurber Lewis, [illegible] the Workers (Communist) Party, expressed the American workers' sympathy for [illegible]

[illegible]

Porters Hurt in Wreck

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July [illegible] Pullman porter [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

San Quentin Hell for Many I. W. W.; Heaven for McCoy

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 19.—Since the new warden took over the management of San Quentin, very little is heard from there. And when something does come out, it is generally thru the underground route. It is reported that, while California criminal syndicalism prisoners work a year or more in the jute mill, the worst of the prison industries, and are thrown into the hole when they ask for transfer to other work, Kid McCoy, former prize fighter, (and married eight times and a half), serving [illegible] years for the slaying of Mrs. Mors of Los Angeles, and injuring many others was after less than a month at San Quentin transferred to the printing shop, one of the easy jobs.

A workingman using his own thinking is considered a more dangerous criminal than a cold blooded murderer from the ranks of the parasite class.

To Call Pact Conference

LONDON, July 19.—The possibility of a conference between Great Britain, Belgium, France and Germany to discuss the German security pact was admitted at the foreign office.

PULLMAN PORTERS, FOR[illegible] OVERTIME ON SMAL[illegible] ORGANIZE INTO T[illegible]

NEW YORK, July [illegible]

[illegible]

IRON HEEL IS USED ON UNITED STATES SOLDIERS

No Justice for [illegible] Says Young Private

By PAUL CROUCH

[illegible]

:-: The Foreign Policy of the German Capitalist Republic

HE handing over of the new dis-asmaments demands on the part the entente to Berlin is causing the eatest embarassement to the big pitalist junker rulers of Germany, r the past six months there has been great outcry over the immoral thods of the entente, which in spite the expressed terms of the Versailles treaty, refuse to evacuate Cologne d no mention is made of the reason this nonevacuation, i.e., the fail of Germany to comply with the armament conditions. For months t the national government press s been feigning to raise a storm of test against the demands of the tente in order to deceive the na-nalist Hindenburg electors, altho y know perfectly well that the na-nal government of Hindenburg will fil the demands of the entente.

The disarmament demands are a ll-known means of pressure by nce upon Germany and constitute usual pretexts for the continued upation of Cologne and the Ruhr a. They have nothing whatever do with a real "disarmament," if y because they are submitted by the entente powers who are armed to the teeth, to Germany which is at present militarily helpless. Still is it intended that they shall achieve the disarming of the German white guardist civil war forces against the working class. On the contrary, the entente powers are even prepared to supply the German bourgeoisie, provided it behaves itself, with all the necessary war material for holding down the German working class and for war against the Soviet Union.

THE German government hoped to obtain an amelioration of the demands by English imperialism, to whom it rendered various gratuitous services, especially by the well known guarantee pact. Tedious negotiations regarding the formulation of these disarmament demands. The English foreign minister Chamberlain, never even dreamed of rendering any return service to his faithful servants in the German government. On the contrary he attempted to conclude mutually advantageous business with France at the cost of Germany to maneuver French imperialism out of its own positions, but at the same time to lead the German government by the nose by means of half promises.

The German counter-revolution did not object to this maneuver. It hoped on the contrary, in its helplessness, to obtain some slight advantage from it, and designated the whole thing as real national politics, of skillfully taking advantage of Anglo-French antagonism. The real underlying idea of this real national politics is somewhat as follows: "How can I as a national government, with the heroic Hindenburg as a figure head, adorned with national phrases, continue most easily the policy of submission and render it palatable to the nationally minded masses?" In other words, how can a suitable pleasant sounding Hindenburg melody be found for the permanent policy of every bourgeois government, the fulfillment of the Dawes plan?

WHEN the German counter-revolution agreed with English imperialism on the presidency of Hindenburg, it promised the promptest fulfillment of the English desires and only requested to be allowed to make a few harmless nationalist gestures in order to placate the mass of nationalist voters. French imperialism has also shown a touching understanding for this requirement of the Hindenburg government. The French foreign minister, Briand, after the last speech of Stresemann stated that he fully understood that Stresemann must make use of some nationalist phrases in order to please the German masses, but for him it was sufficient to read between the lines what the Hindenburg government wished to say to France. Briand was tolerably satisfied with this essential import of his speech.

The guiding star of the German bourgeoisie is and remains the Dawes pact. The praise of the reparations commission over the faithful fulfillment of all reparations obligations by the monarchist Hindenburg government is a quittance which Hindenburg can hardly pin to his heroic breast alongside of the other imperial decorations on the occasion of monarchist national parades. The second guiding star of the national government is the Versailles treaty. The offer of the guarantee pact and the readiness to enter the league of nations is a declaration of preparedness to confirm with the blood of her [illegible] German nationalists all the clauses of the Versailles treaty, which hitherto have only been signed by the withered hands of the social democrats.

AT the same time the German bourgeoisie would very much like to obtain greater freedom of movement. It makes eyes at France, casts glances on England, learns from the "successes" of the Bulgarian murder bands and plays with the idea of receiving "national advantages" from the entente in [illegible] against the Soviet Union. In all this play it does not feel very comfortable. In the first place it is compelled to fear that [illegible] masses of electors intoxicated with nationalist phrases could see thru the whole swindle, and that the working class could openly rebel. Secondly, it observes that its "real political considerations" avail nothing; it is and remains an "object" of imperialist bargaining, and this becomes all the more the case the more it approaches to the English desire of turning away from the Soviet Union.

Recent [illegible]

[illegible] pact, made on the [illegible] land, brings great advantages to English imperialism.

FRANCE also obtains the [illegible] that the Rhineland [illegible] from Germany for good and converted into a militarily [illegible] German frontiers of [illegible] on all sides to the French [illegible] Bourgeois Germany, on the other hand,

WAR LORDS ARE FLIRTING WITH KANSAS CITY, MO.

To Be an Aircraft and Munition Center

By E. HUGO OEHLER

KANSAS CITY, MO. July 19.— A two million dollar airplane syndicate will locate in this city with Anthony Fokker, manufacturer and inventor of the Fokker plane and a group of American capitalist as it's guiding force. The city is favored as an aircraft center says a local paper because it gives, "Greater security in time of war from enemy aircraft," with, "Exceptionally favorable labor conditions and a good supply of trained woodworking and metal mechanics needed in aircraft production."

The backers of the Fokker project expect to be able to turn out 1000 planes a year in this strategical position for such development in time of peace and more in time of war.

It is well remembered that the Dutch airplane builder's planes were the effective and exclusive weapon of the Germans and in the world war. But Germany is now a disarmed bourgeouise state while the United States is an ever increasing arming state. In times of peace the commercial benefits will be theirs and in time of war, 'the exceptionally favorable labor' will be making planes to be used to gas and bomb workers in other parts of the world, so legal robbery may continue.

But airplanes is not all for it was not so long ago that a K. U. proffesor in discussing the economic development of the territory said that Kansas City is a logical munition center. From our packing plants, fats and oils for our soap industry that in turn yeild a by-product of Glycerin and in the near by districts the roasting of zinc sulfide can yeild large quantities of sulfuric acid. The two combined with nitric acid furnishes a substancial output of nitroglycerine.

In the wars to come it looks as though Kansas City will play a decisive role in the service of the war lords as an inland city that contributes it's labor power for the furtherance of aggressive capitalism. All week in the factories and plants war goods will be turned out by proud slaves and on the sabbath they will praise their God and ask him for support in their bloody wars of imperialism.

Important Meeting of Douglas Park Branch Tonight

At the next meeting of the Douglas Park English branch, Monday, July 20, many important matters will be taken up, such as the support of the International Labor Defense, DAILY WORKER drive, press picnic, industria activity.

All members are urged to be present and take part in the business of the branch. The branch meets at 3118 W. Roosevelt Road.

Forest Fires in Canada

WINNEPEG, Man. July 19.—The Utica mine buildings are threatened by the three great forest fires that are raging in West Kootenay in the Rocky Mountain section of western Canada. The fire covers 75 square miles and is being spread by high winds.

The Workers Party in Action

SCOPES TRIAL, RELIGION VERSUS EVOLUTION, FREE MASONRY AND COMMUNIST MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSED

The Scopes' trial and position of Communists on religion and evolution as contrasted with the bourgeois attitude; free masonry and membership of Communists in such organizations, organization of a "stand by Soviet Russia" and "Hands Off China" meeting were among the many matters discussed at the Chicago C. C. C. Wednesday, July 15.

Stand by Russia Meeting July 21.

In accordance with the program laid out by the Central Executive Committee another anti-militarist meeting under the slogan of Stand by Soviet Russia! Hands Off China! Boycott the citizens' military training camps has been arranged jointly by the Workers Party and Young Workers' League for next Tuesday, July 21, at Northwest Hall. (See other columns for details.) 25,000 anti-militarist leaflets and other pluggers are being distributed for the occasion.

Evolution Meeting Planned.

It was decided to organize as soon as possible a mass meeting on the Scopes trial in order to bring out the attitude of the Communists toward religion and science. The evolution trial in Dayton, Tenn., offers a splendid opportunity for the Communists to explain the origin of the idea of gods, religion, the development of the sciences, the relation of these developments and phenomena in the field of sociology and so on. Announcement of the date of meeting will appear later.

In this connection came up also the matter of membership of freemasons in a Communist organization. This question was a mooted one at the fourth congress of the Comintern in relation to the French and Italian Parties. The Comintern and its sections stand unqualifiedly opposed to Communists being members of such organizations, which are nothing else but organizations of capitalism of a religious, political, economic and social character and Communists have nothing to gain by participation in such bodies. Membership in them is forbidden by the party.

Communist Press Picnic August 2.

In these hot days the tendency to slacken in the drive for the DAILY WORKER must be counteracted. The press picnic on August 2, offers opportunity to raise some needed hundreds of dollars for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER and the rest of the party and league press.

Every party unit is electing its special committee to participate in the gigantic press picnic on August 2, in Riverview Park.

Progress of Labor Defense activity and development of plans for building immediate membership organizations of International Labor Defense were reported upon and all party units are being sent special instructions on how to proceed.

The party will do its utmost to do its share in building a mass non-partisan mass organization.

The Young Workers League

During the month of July concentrating most of their activities in anti-militarist activity. Distributing 25,000 leaflets exposing the C. M. T. C.'s at shops, holding meeting together with the Workers Party on Tuesday, July the 21st at the Northwest Hall. Are in midst of campaign among young workers in printing industry. So far achieving good results. Campaign will continue for six or seven weeks, covering most of the largest printing plants in Chicago. Make big preparations for a sub-drive for the Young Worker, Sunday, July the 19th will be the first day of the drive, when the Y. W. L. members will canvass all readers of radical papers in an effort to get the young people there to subscribe to the Young Worker of the Young Comrade. Prizes are offered to comrades securing the most subs.

The Junior section of the league is establishing a summer camp at Fox Lake. They are raising a fund of $500.00 to equip the camp and to provide meals for the young comrades there. Party branches are urged to assist the Juniors raise the fund by making donations or collections from their branches and forwarding same to the local office of the league, 19 S. Lincoln St.

The trade unions are being regularly covered by speakers from the Negro Trade Union committee to help boost the American Negro Labor Congress. More financial help must be forthcoming for the Negro Champion, the organ of the American Negro Labor Congress and in general to help this organization put over its congress.

Street Meetings

Persecution by the police is now regular, but the party continues its meetings to maintain the right of free speech on the street corners. In Cicero there is now such a battle on and all available comrades should go there every Thursday night at 14th St. and 49th Court.

In the industrial field which could not be reported upon because of the lateness of the hour, the city executive reports the following. T. U. E. L. especially active among machinists locals and resolutions in No. 199, No. 390 and No. 113 condemning scabbery of United Garment Workers in Amalgamated strike.

Metal trades group of T. U. E. L. and Machinists and Metal Polishers' Union in united front to conduct organization campaign in Flexible Shaft company. Leaflets being issued.

In barbers, appeal being taken from decision of the G. E. B. suspended progressive members and demand being made for immediate reinstatement of suspended and further pointing out that progressives had carried on a campaign for building up the union and local union had upheld right of group to organize as they have for that purpose.

Special edition DAILY WORKER and Freiheit on I. L. G. W. situation distributed. Number of members active in A. C. W. strike DAILY WORKER sales being pushed there.

Slovak branches No. 1 and Jefferson Park affiliated officially to party at C. C. C. meeting.

Fraternally yours, Workers Party, Local Chicago, Martin Abern, sec'y.

HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC OF ST. LOUIS WORKERS PARTY ON JULY 26TH

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—The annual picnic of the Workers (Communist) Party of St. Louis will be given here at Rodenberg's Park, 6200 North Broadway, on Sunday, July 26.

Tickets will be 25 cents. There will be speaking and dancing as well as entertainment.

Take the Broadway and Taylor cars direct to the park.

Branch Educational Directors in N. Y. C. Hold Important Meet

NEW YORK—A special meeting of all branch educational directors of Local New York Workers Party will take place Monday evening, July 20th, at the Workers School headquarters.

This meeting will be for the purpose of discussing the plan of work of the fall. It is of the greatest importance that we begin our discussion of the educational work for the fall term as soon as possible.

The meeting will have as its order of business, first, a report by the director of the school on the classes that were conducted last term, second, a discussion by all educational directors on last term's work and proposals for the Fall term.

You are expected to come to this meeting prepared to take an active part in the discussion and to aid us in solving the problems before us.

Class in Workers' Correspondents Meets Next Tuesday

The class in Workers Correspondence given by the Workers School will hold its regular session next Tuesday, June 21st, 8 p. m., at the school headquarters.

All members of the class must not fail to be present at the next session, as important matters will be taken up. They should bring with them the story they were assigned to prepare on "What the Workers in My Shop talk About."

North Side English Meets Tonight

Tonight a very important meeting of the North Side English branch of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held at the regular meeting place Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Members are urged to be on time.

DRAWING COLOR IN 'LOS' CAUSES RIOT AND FIRE

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Recently a big crowd of "angels" started a nice little race riot in this city. And the reason for it was that a white man sold a house and lot to a human being of color by the name Alexander, said to be boss among his own people. This happened in spite of the fact that Mr. Alexander had not moved into the house and never intended to do so. The former owner—after having sold the property, rented the house and lived there with his family. Therefore in the case the man of a "superior" race got the worst of it. He was roughly handled, furniture thrown into the street, police, and all that. So we not only have a trinity of perils here, Red, yellow and black, but also a trinity of K's.

Blames K. K. K. and Barbers

The Doran street school in Glendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, took fire 5 times inside of a few days. Now a man of color, Jesse Riley, is said to have "confessed" under a grilling (third degree) of the police. He did it in revenge, according to the report, because several barber shops had drawn the color line and refused to cut his hair, adding that he believed the K. K. K. was behind the action of the barbers. Riley is charged with arson.

Portugal Ministry Resigns

LISBON, July 19.—M. Da Silva, late prime minister in a cabinet that lasted barely two wekes, today asked the president to dissolve parliament.

The Da Silva ministry resigned yesterday after the chamber by a majority of nine votes passed a motion of lack of confidence.

MOTHER BLOOR GETS 15 SUBS FOR DAILY WORKER AT TOLEDO

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 19.—Two large open air demonstrations were held here at which Mother Reeve Bloor spoke. Fifteen subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER were secured.

Comrade Bloor is now hitch-hiking to Cleveland where she will speak at several meetings. While here she helped organize a junior group of the Young Workers League.

Cleveland Jewish Youth Notice

The Jewish branch of the Cleveland Young Workers' League has changed the date of its regular meetings to every Wednesday at 8 p. m. The branch will hold one business meetings and three educational meetings during each month at its hall at 5311 Woodland Ave., room 2. The educational meetings will be partly taken up by a study class for young workers in the A. B. C. of Communism. The local educational department will also provide the branch regularly with speakers on subjects of current importance and interest. All young workers are invited to attend these meetings of the league.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

Summer Army of Idle
Encumbers Los Angel

By FRAPIESA

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—The
night mission, haven of destitute
is surpassing former records. I
filled to capacity every night. A
rule, at this time of the year s
relief is felt in the crowding of
in the shelter, but that is not the
in 1925. When the building is emp
of its human contents every mor
there is no standing room not o
pied on the sidewalk in front.

Real Prosperity.

Practically all the unfortunate
are abled-bodied and in the prime
life. Anxious to work but seeing
employment in prospect, they
blankly about them.

Somehow, the two A. F. of L. pa
of this city rejoice over the situa
of these indigents. They point to th
as proofs that prosperity groks
with Coolidge and hint that co
tions would be better under La
lette or his successors.

But the fake labor organs fail
note that the growing army of
employed is a sure sign of impro
ment in Los Angeles. As the cheap
labor market in the United States
employment means real prosperity
those who control the city. Coolid
prosperity for Los Angeles employ
is just plenty of labor at any pr
they care to pay for it. It is here
stay for sometime.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub
two will make a better Communist
you.

Of the Greatest Propaganda Value

On Saturday, July 25, the first instalment of **RUSSIA TODAY** will be printed. This official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, covering every phase of Soviet Life as it is today, is just the thing to take to the trade union meetings; for the shop; for the street meetings and every possible place where most workers can be reached.

RUSSIA TODAY is not written by Communists. It is the official report of British trade union leaders and experts, an honest picture of Russia as they have seen it, written in a dignified impartial manner but forming the most exhaustive study of life under Soviet rule ever made. Place your order on this blank.—

For Everyday That Your Union Meets

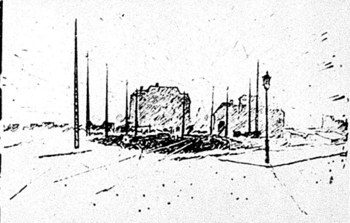
THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $ .... for a bundle of .... copies of the issue of July 25. Send bundles of .... copies every week to reach me on ....

NAME: ....

STREET: ....

CITY: .... STATE: ....



THE DAWN OF JOYOUS TOMORROW—

Of a cleaner, brighter world where those who produce the world's wealth are those who own it—

This is the promise in the beautiful stories in the book—

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children

by Herminia Zur Mühlen

The translation by Ida Dailes catches the clear working class spirit of these stories.

The many illustrations—in addition to the beautiful color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson—add charm to the book.

75 Cents Duroflex Cover	$1.25 Cloth Bound

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1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO WORKERS!

Rally to the Support of Your Press at the

FOURTH ANNUAL

WORKER'S PRESS PICNIC

Sunday, August 2nd

RIVERVIEW PICNIC GROVE

Belmont and Western Aves.

Given for the Benefit of the Communist Newspapers
and for
THE ENTERTAINMENT OF MILITANT WORKERS

GAMES MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
CONTESTS PRIZES MERRIMENT

SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER **and others.**

Admission 50 Cents **Auspices, Workers Party**

Tickets on sale at THE DAILY WORKER office and at all other working class newspapers and centers.

Down with the War Plans of American Militarism!

PROTEST MEETING

TUESDAY, JULY 21st, 1925, 8 P. M.

at

Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Speakers:

WM. Z. FOSTER, Chairman Workers (Communist) Party
CIRILO MANAT, Filipino Independence League
MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor Young Worker
H. V. PHILIPS, Organizer American Negro Labor Congress
C. T. CHI, Chinese Student Alliance
AND OTHERS.

Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers League, Local Chicago.

Admission Free. Admission Free.

NOVY MIR

GREATEST

SUMMER FESTIVAL

Sunday, July 26, from 10 a. m. till Midnight

Danceland Garden

SURF AVE., NEAR 21st ST., CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.

PICNIC --- BATHING --- CONCERTS
DANCING

Contest of bathing beauties with parade and prizes, led by MISS FAWN GRAY.

Ocean Bathing, large swimming pool, steam rooms, an athletic field, calisthenic exercises.

Swimming instructions without extra charge, tennis, handball, basketball.

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.

Afternoon Russian String Orchestra, 12 classic numbers.
Evening Grand Concert under direction of Leo Fedoroff.
Dance, music and song performances under direction of Fletches-Rivers, director Metropolitan College of Dancing.

DANCES—DANCES—DANCES.

TICKET—75c, WITH BATHING LOCKER, $1.25
AT THE DOORS—TICKET 85c, WITH BATHING LOCKER, $1.50

PETTY TYRANNY PRACTISED ON RED PRISONERS

U. S. Officers Steal Mail to Get News

By WALTER M. TRUMBULL.

HONOLULU, Hawaii (By Mail.)—rmy authorities have, it seems, en ered into a conspiracy to learn of the ctics likley to be used by us in our ght in the federal court.

Regulations governing prisoners' ail, provide that a prisoner open his ail in the presence of the prison ficers or the provost sergeant. This to prevent money from being in the ossession of the prisoners and to revent saws, etc., from being sent to im. Receipt is given for money and e prison officer is ready to purchase ecessities for him.

These regulations and federal laws e being broken by army officials for e purpose of obtaining "inside" inrmation regarding our defense plans.

On July 2, Lt. Kreuter, the prison ficer, opened, read and detained mail garding our imprisonment from the abor Defense Council, two copies of e DAILY WORKER and post cards aring our pictures and a brief sumary of our case. He stated that they d to go to the post commander.

After a twenty-four hour delay, the ail was given to us just before dinr. It was left in the cellroom when e went to dinner and on our return e mail was missing. Investigation ot to light the fact that the Sgt. of e guard had taken it by order of the cer of the day.

Complaint was made by us and the turn of the stolen mail was promed. Lt. Kreuter, the prison officer, id that we would have to wait until on the following day when he would come "officer of the day." When e time came and a request for the ail was made, we were informed at the former "officer of the day" d taken our mail with him.

The conduct of army officials in rerds to our mail, indicates that they e desirous of making photostatic ples of it.

eduction in Wages Stirs Melbourne's Packers to Action

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 19—e wages of storemen and packers ployed at Melbourne have been reced by $1.50 per week, with prortionate reductions in the case of ose receiving under or over the sic wage of $21.96. There is inse dissatisfaction amongst the oremen and packers because of this duction.

achers Must Undergo "Probation"

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—even states have enacted teacher ure laws. These laws generally escribe a period of probation for cahers before permanent appointnt and guarantee security of their sitions during "good behavior and ciency."

STANDARD OIL TRUST COLLECTS 40 MILLION DOLLARS IN 3 MONTHS, MILLIONAIRES GET ALL PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The Standard Oil dynasty, split into 38 companies, collected from the users of petroleum products in the second quarter of 1925 $41,985,728 in cash tributes.

This is the largest amount ever distributed in cash dividends for April, May and June in the history of this giant trust. Only twice before have the cash dividends of any three months exceeded this huge total. Both exceptions include large extra distributions for special purposes.

Millionaires Get All.

Total cash dividends paid to Standard Oil owners since 1911 amount to $1,417,260,987. In addition stock dividends total $1,446,448,870. The combined total of $2,863,709,857 added to the wealth of the owners by oil alone means a return of more than 250 per cent on the par value of their stock as of 1912.

The greater part of this huge gain in wealth has gone to a few multimillionaire families including the Rockefellers, Pratts and Mellons. The Rockefellers alone probably received at least half a billion.

How Cash Rolled In.

How the cash rolled in year by year is shown in the figures compiled by Pforzheimer & Co., Standard Oil specialists:

Standard Oil	Cash Dividends
1912	$ 51,686,634
1913	107,795,361
1914	62,692,884
1915	62,401,204
1916	98,627,875
1917	99,957,923
1918	103,480,916
1919	105,901,477
1920	115,776,793
1921	115,294,292
1922	129,039,865
1923	138,423,295
1924	149,841,122
1925 (6 months)	76,341,346

Three Times Those of 1912.

The exceptional 1913 figure includes $39,335,352 disbursed by Standard Oil of New Jersey from repayment of loans to former subsidiaries following the fake trust dissolution.

Standard Oil dividends today are practically three times those of 1912, the increase amounting to more than 192 per cent. The increase over 1914, the last pre-war year, amounts to more than 137 per cent. Such figures show up big business when it complains because the meager $3.46 prewar daily wage of a contract anthracite miner has been increased 162 per cent.

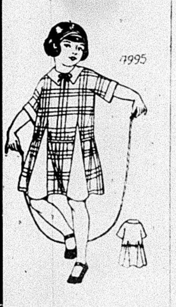
The enormous funds available to Standard Oil owners every quarter year cannot be profitably invested in America which is already overexpanded industrially. As a result they turn to overseas investment where unlimited exploitation of subject populations is sought. So American imperialism grows with its increasing pressure on labor at home as well as abroad.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

AN UP-TO-DATE FROCK FOR THE LITTLE MISS



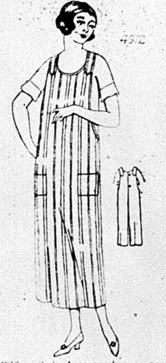
4995. The "godet," a new style ature is effectively displayed in this tty model.

he pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, and 10 years. A 6-year size reres 1⅛ yard of 36-inch plaid or red material and ⅞ yard of plain, made as illustrated. To make of material requires 2½ yards.

OTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The terns being sold thru the DAILY RKER pattern department are furhed by a New York firm of pattern ufacturers. Orders are forwarded by DAILY WORKER every day as reed, and they are mailed by the manturer direct to the customer. The LY WORKER does not keep a stock atterns on hand. Delivery of pats ordinarily will take at least 10 days the date of mailing the order. Do become impatient if your pattern is yed.

attern mailed to any address on ipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

A SIMPLE ONE-PIECE APRON



4912. Striped seersucker or percale would be very good for this model. Drill, muslin and cretonne are also pleasing and serviceable.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Samll, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material. This model is cut without underarm seams.

Pattern mailed to any address on receip of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's, patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

U. S. GIVES KLAN PARK, REFUSES SAME TO ANTIS

Coolidge Government Shows Its Leaning

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—Col. C. O. Sherill has told the leaders of the ku klux klan that he will not retract his decision to let them use the grounds of the Washington monument for their exercises after the parade on Pennsylvania avenue on August 8, but that they cannot stay there after ten o'clock at night, and they must not burn the fiery cross.

President Coolidge has so far declined to make an appointment with a delegation of Negroes who wished to see him at Swampscott to protest against the klan demonstration here. Plans for an anti-klan demonstration to be held here one week after the klan parade were scotched by Col. Sherill who vetoed a request for the monument grounds for the gathering.

The request was made by Rev. George H. Lawson of Keyport, N. J. former anti-klan candidate for governor of that state. Col. Sherill held that the demonstration was "of a political nature and hence forbidden by law."

Musicians and Stage Hands in Baltimore Threaten to Strike

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—Word has been received from Baltimore of a threatened strike of the Musicians' Union and the Stage Employes' Union there. Unless an agreement for a new wage scale is reached before the theaters reopen in September for the fall season, it is declared, a strike will be called which will tie-up every theater and moving picture house in Baltimore.

Both unions are demanding flat increases in pay of from 20 to 28 per cent. The contract with the musicians expires July 31 and that with the state employes expires September 1.

They have announced they will not sign renewals unless their wage demands are met. The theater managers have offered an increase of 15 per cent to both classes of employes. Their first offer was a 10 per cent advance.

Big Forest Fires on Coast.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19.—Two fires, each out of control, raged thru 900 acres of timber in Wenatchee national forest near Leavenworth, Wash., according to an announcement made at the office of the U. S. district forester.

Your Union Meeting

Third Monday, July 20, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winches'r
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

ANDERSON HITS JOHNSTON'S BIG ELECTION STEAL

Re-opens Fight in the Machinists' Union

(Continued from Page 1)

careful study of "Brother Leeman's report," any "fair minded person will feel as I do that the election was stolen from me and many other candidates." He asserts that the "mischief" was caused by Davison opening the tally sheets and ballots and he declares that "Davison, Charles Taylor, Johnston's campaign manager, and other insiders saw that Johnston and others of the machine favorites were defeated unless more votes were secured, so a hurry call was made for them."

Affidavits Clinch Charge of Steal

"The three affidavits from members of a committee appointed by Lodge 341 to investigate into the election shows how the voting is done for you," says the letter. "The first affidavit sworn to by Brother Venturini, shows that Davison knew how the vote was running and told Johnston's campaign manager about it and he in turn wired around the country to carefully selected persons for more votes. Later on someone came to Portsmouth, (Va.) with a tally sheet and took it back to Washington to be filled in.

"The second affidavit, sworn to by the entire committee deals in details with what the committee describe as a disgraceful affair which they say originated in Washington. The affidavit shows that the same crooked methods were used in the 1922 election when only 35 legal votes were cast, still Davison credited them with 340 votes so 305 votes were evidently made out in Washington.

"It is interesting to note that the same T. K. Farleigh mentioned in the affidavit is the party who sent out a circular during the last campaign, signing himself secretary-treasurer of the Virginia State district, a district which has been out of existence for years."

Davison Acted Illegally

Continuing his attack, Anderson says: "Had the Johnston votes which were illegal on their face been thrown out I would have been elected by a majority of 1690. Johnston was counted in with a majority of 945 votes. 1174 supporters in 12 lodges were disfranchised because Davison illegally ruled that these 12 lodges sent in more votes than they had members and offer their lodge books in support of their denials.

"From my experience with Davison I consider the record of these lodges and the words of their officers more reliable than his word. It is bad enough when we hear of local members who in their enthusiasm for a candidate cheat, but when International officers who should set examples of clean, upright conduct stoop so low as to lead in a crooked deal to elect someone, is there any wonder we lose faith in them.

"No honest member will rest while our organization is under this cloud. After these letters have been read to the lodge they should be referred to a special committee. It is a very serious matter and should not be placed on file without consideration. You will hear from me again very soon suggesting a remedy."

Report of Watcher.

Leeman in his report says that upon inspecting the ballots and tally sheets he found they had been removed from their original packages and envelopes in which they had been mailed and that they had been made up in new packages by the general secretary-treasurers clerks.

"Noting this I requested the general seretary treasurer to let me see all the ballots and tally sheets that came in after that date in their original packages before they were opened," he says. "This request was complied with a few days but after that they were brought up to the counting and exhibited to me after they had been opened.

"Of the total votes which the general secretary-treasurer submitted to the clerks to be counted, my record shows that William H. Johnston received 18,171 and J. F. Anderson received 18,179."

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN
DENTIST
[illegible] ARMITAGE [illegible]

MY NEW LOCATION

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DELAY MEANS DECAY

BUILDERS AT WORK

There Is One Excellent Way to Do It

Take This Tip From Trenton, N. J.

There are many good ways to build the Communist movement. But there is also one sure way that never fails—and a newly chosen Industrial Committee for Trenton, N. J. begins its activity in just this manner.

Read this letter from the Chairman, S. Peter:

Dear Comrades:—

The new Industrial Committee just elected by the C. C. C. held its first meeting and decided that the very best way to spread the principles of Communism among trade union workers would be to go to their meetings, take part in trade union activity, sell and distribute our paper the DAILY WORKER, our pamphlets and our literature.

Acting on this decision please send us at once an order of ten to fifteen copies of the best books and pamphlets suited for distribution and sale among organized workers—we will do the rest.

Fraternally Yours,

S. PETER
Trenton, N. J.

* * * *

The literature order is now on its way to the new Committee who are making a systematic, intelligent beginning that is sure to bring results.

To help them along, additional literature has been sent for free distribution including a bundle of the DAILY WORKER and another of the Workers Monthly.

If there is another Industrial Committee anywhere that plans to put life in this most necessary Communist work among organized workers—write the DAILY WORKER a letter telling just what you are going to do. The DAILY WORKER and its Publishing Co. are THE MEANS BY WHICH YOU CAN BUILD YOUR LOCAL.

ZANKOV TERROR MURDERS MORE WORKINGCLASS PRISONERS, EVEN SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE ARRESTED

SOFIA, Bulgaria, (By Mail)—Alexander V. Draganov of the Kramolen village, Sevlievsk Uyezd, was shot dead by the convoy on the way to the Examining Magistrate, under the usual pretext "whilst trying to escape".

Another prisoner was killed in the Burgas prison, whose name the secret police will not divulge. He was a native of the Kotlins Uyezd.

In the same Burgas prison Todor Statev of the Ichere village was also killed.

New Trials

The trial of 31 Young Communist Leaguers in the Sofia military court has begun. They are charged with adherence to the illegal organization "Leo" "Trotsky." "The organization" and "leaders" may either be sentenced to death by hanging, or be sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, or life.

The following trials are forthcoming: in the town of Vratza (1) of 10 Communists of the Chirensk village headed by Christo Vatchkov, (2) of Communist schoolboys, (3) of the district party committee consisting according to the statement of the public prosecutor, of Ilya Tomov, Angele Goranova, Georgi Katev, (4) of Communist schoolgirls, (5) and the Butulsk case.

In the town of Plevna, the defendants in the trial of Young Communist Leaguers are Ivan Rusinov, Georgi Kuyumdzhiev, Zakhari Bekiarski, Shalon Nessimov.

In Sofia, the case of the lawyer Georgiev has been investigated and he will soon come up for trial. Georgiev is charged with "scouting" for Kosta Yankov.

The case of the Lomsk comrades who participated in the September rising in 1923 has gone to the court of appeal.

In Sofia, the case of Dr. Koev—brother of the Koev who was hanged, has been investigated and he will soon be tried.

The cases of the Slivensk, Ayabolsk, Phillipopol, Huskovsk and Ankhialsk Communists have been investigated. 300 people are being indicted in connection with the Huskovsk case.

Indictment of Political Emigrants

The so-called "conspiracy" case against foreign representatives is to be investigated. Among the accused are Kosta Todorov, Obov, Nedelk Atanasov, Christo Stoyanov of the Agricultural Union, Gavril Genov, Todor Grudov and other Communists. Thst case will shortly take place.

Farmers Flock To Cities

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—Of the 2,075,000 persons who left the farms last year, 13.8 per cent were in mountains states, and the next largest number went from Pacific coast farms, followed by New England, middle Atlantic and east north central states in that order. In the movement from cities to farms the mountain states again led with 9.2 per cent.

WORKERS PARTY OPEN AIR DRIVE IN NEW YORK CITY

Harlem, Fridays, 110th Street and 5th Ave.

Bronx, Fridays, 163rd St. and Prospect Ave and at Wilkins and Interale Aves.

Thursdays, Washington and Clarmont.

Downtown, Fridays, 10th St. and 2nd Ave.

Saturdays, 14th St. and Irving Pl.

Brownsville, Fridays, Stone and Pitkin Aves. Besides our other speakers Comrade A. Trachtenberg is giving a series of lectures every Friday night on this corner.

Williamsburg, Fridays, Grand St. Extension.

All meetings start at 8 p. m.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

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To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

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Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

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Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue
Secretary.

MALEVOLENCE SWAYS MOVIES OF CALIFORNIA

Studio Workers Kept on Ragged Edge

(Continued from Page 1)

paltry $5,000,000 was not worth mentioning. Altogether, $225,000,000 were to be spent in 1925. Some figures! Not figures in round numbers but well rounded figures which, as ought to be known, are always padded.

July 1, 1925, the chamber of commerce of this place publishes the statement that movie production is going on at the rate of $1,000,000 a week or, say, $50,000,000 a year. The exaggeration of the Examiner was just $175,000,000 or 350 per cent over and above the facts. So when it comes to fooling the public everybody must make way for the news boy.

Bitter Dope for the Dupes.

There is method in this mad exaggeration. The heralding of increased production brings thousands of boobs, sapheads and whatnots to Los Angeles. The moving picture magnates paw over the assemblage of cheap humanity, pick out what suits them at their own prices and have the rest dumped, like surplus fish, into the slums.

The disappointment of would-be screen stars is of little interest, but the destitution of the dupes demands attention. Men are forced to work at anything for minimum wages. Young girls become prostitutes, public and private, and starve at the trade."

An example of the bunk sent forth to boost the movies is the following placard of the chamber of commerce. "20,000 actors in Los Angeles!" This stuff brings 20,000 tyros to Los Angeles to be broken and sold to employers as junk.

Talent Is Not Wanted.

"20,000 actors in Los Angeles!" Bless your soul, there hasn't been an actor resident in this city since Frank Keenan quit the movies in disgust three months ago and joined the Orpheum Circuit.

The chamber of commerce evidently calls the thousands of hicks and yaps who hang around the movie studios "actors." It probably does not know any better.

These "actors" are just California boobs who have never been outside their home towns until they came to Los Angeles. They dress like rustics and group by hundreds before the barnlike fronts of the studios, waiting to be called to "act." If there are 20,000 of them it is safe to estimate that 10,000 do not average one working day, at $7.50, a week, 3,000 others one day every two weeks and that not more than 1,000 earn living wages. But they are just the material the producers want, without talent and without resources.

Pitiless Exploitation.

The dupes are not to be laughed at. They are miserable victims. Many of them have families to support. They plead like beggars for work and are told by the movie harangerats: "We have hundreds of worse cases than yours."

Even after they realize they are dupes these unfortunates beguile themselves with such talk as this: "If the director sees you can act he will boost you." The director, as a rule, is a San Francisco or Los Angeles four-flusher whose knowledge of acting is 20 degrees below zero. He holds his job because of his ability to bunco, for that is what is wanted in the movie business.

THE
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By
Wm Z. Foster

A study of an important problem in one section of the American Labor movement.

Also a study for the interest of every worker to understand the new forces rising within it.

Written by an outstanding figure in the ranks of American Labor.

25 cents

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MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Deportation Menace

Tony Stafford, former international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, was framed up by the coal operators and sent to prison for five years for his participation in a coal miners' strike in West Virginia in 1917. The employers charged him with having dynamited the property of the coal company. The legal apparatus of the state being owned and controlled by the operators carried out the wishes of the coal barons.

Immediately after Stafford was released from jail, steps were taken by the department of labor to have him deported to Italy, his native land. He is now on his way unless he can be saved from the further persecution of Mussolini's murderers by last minute efforts.

The deportation weapon is one of the many clubs held by the ruling class over the heads of foreign-born workers who refuse to bow the knee in submission to the bosses. Threat of its enforcement helps the capitalists to intimidate the workers who are not yet under the influence of revolutionary ideology. As the basic industries of this country, particularly the unskilled classification in those industries are composed mainly of foreign-born workers it is quite evident that the deportation club is a very real danger, not only to the foreign-born but also to the native born.

Why? Because a foreign-born worker can be deported for participating in a strike against a reduction in wages, for the closed shop or for any other effort to improve the standard of living of the workers or improve their working conditions. Every worker knows that only thru collective action can labor's status be improved. It therefore follows, if the capitalists succeed in intimidating the foreign-born workers from joining a union, or participating in the activities of the union, even to striking, which is the only effective weapon of the union to enforce its demands, that the effectiveness of the union is seriously impaired.

Tony Stafford is one of the many workers whose loyalty to his class brought down upon his head the heavy hand of capitalist "justice." Every effort must be made to prevent his deportation to the fascist hell of Italy. He leaves a wife and little children in Pittsburgh, Pa. The International Defense is fighting for him and for his dependents. It is up to every class conscious worker in America to step in and help in this fight. We must battle the deportation menace every inch of the way.

What Are the Causes of War?

Barney Baruch, millionaire stock gambler and chairman of the war industries board during the world war, has contributed $250,000 to the international relations division of the John Hopkins University for the purpose of making an investigation of the causes of war.

If Baruch instead of spending a quarter of a million dollars on purchasable professors and professional investigators, bought five cents worth of Communist literature he would learn the causes of all wars under the present order of society. The answer can be condensed into one word and that is: capitalism.

The *Herald-Examiner*, the slimy Hearst sheet that fouls the morning air in Chicago, ventures to predict that the investigation will prove that while wars make some rich men richer it makes others poor and that rich men gladly make financial sacrifices for their country in times of war. No doubt the investigation will prove that very fact, but in proving that it proves nothing. Who should make financial sacrifiese for the country except those who own it?

An editorial writer in the *Boston Globe*, a bourgeois sheet, said that all modern wars "are gigantic industrial enterprises." He made this observation after the armistice was signed. Others who said the same thing during the war found themselves in jail with sentences ranging from ten to twenty years hanging around their necks.

All modern wars are caused by the conflicts between capitalist powers over the spoils of the earth. We do not expect the hired men of Barney Baruch's dollars to bring out this fact. Like the socialist writer they may blame the fecundity of Chinese women for the war in China. They may blame the Riffian war on lack of bibles. They may discover that the late world war resulted from the poisons of syphilus in the Kaiser's system, which in turn poisoned his mind against his British relatives. They will most likely tell everything but the truth.

The Hearst rag believes that war is inevitable and that the first duty of the American people should be preparation for war. It quotes General Pershing approvingly when that "blackshirt" said: "I sincerely believe that complete preparation of this sort (for war) would be the greatest possible safeguard against jingoism at home and aggression from abroad."

We also believe that war is inevitable under capitalism and much tho we detest war, we believe that only a war of the producing classes, the workers and farmers, against the parasites, will bring everlasting peace to the human race. So long as a small group is permitted to exploit and rob the many there will be wars at home and abroad. There will be a constant war at home between the workers and their exploiters over the division of the product of the workers' toil and the various capitalist powers will quarrel over territories to exploit and "ports to export prunes."

The victory of the workers of the world over their masters and the establishment of the rule of labor in all lands will end war and outlaw poverty. The millions of Barney Baruch, John D. Rockefeller and other philanthropic rogues will only breed an army of sycophantic parasites who will praise the system that fills their yellow bellies.

Another "American" has been "shot" in Mexico. This will no doubt be made the occasion of more Coolidge-Kellogg notes against the workers and farmers of the republic across the Rio Grande.

The Prince of Wales is being urged in South Africa to join a movement to "save the elephants." No move is made to get him to fight for the protection of British workers, either at home or in the colonies. That would be Bolshevism, feared thruout the whole of the British empire as well as the rest of the world.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

GREEN UPHOLDS UNION SCABS AGAINST A. C. W.

Fitzpatrick Supports Class Solidairty

(Continued from Page 1)

organizations or seceeding groups."

"In the Ruhr, thanks to the Dawes plan and with the aid of American finance capital, the miners are working 12 hours a day. The 8-hour day has been abolished. And the International Workers' Relief aided these unemployed and striking workers of the Ruhr.

"The Irish famine left thousands starving. Jim Larkin, member of the executive committee of the International Workers' Relief, told me in Ireland not long ago that that organization was the only one which rallied to the aid of the starving Irish. That is the kind of an organization which you are condemning, an organization which is not composed entirely of Communists, but of millions of workers all over the world."

Speaking of the fact that the United Garment Workers are scabbing on the striking members of the Amalgamated, Overgaard said: "This is an example of organized scabbery, of one organization scabbing on another."

Overgaard showed how amalgamation in the trade unions is necessary to prevent such scabbery. He also urged the delegates to support the American Negro Labor Congress as a means of getting the Negroes and whites organized together.

Delegate Shusster showed how the attacks of the federation officials had gone so far that they considered that good comes only from themselves. He declared that month after month the federation meetings are taken up with trivial matters and discussion of vital subjects is waved aside. Both left wing delegates received hearty applause.

Fitz Defends A. C. W. As Dual Union.

"Green makes two errors in his letter," said Fitzpatrick. "The Amalgamated clothing workers is not a dual or seceeding organization." Fitzpatrick then went into the history of the struggle to organize the clothing industry and declared that the United Garment workers "Hasn't taken part in the activities of this organization for the past fifteen years and has done nothing but prevent and hinder union organization."

He told how the United Garment Workers' officials, headed by Tom Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers and member of the executive council of the A. F. of L., had driven the real workers out of the A. F. of L. and forced them to preserve their organization as the Amalgamated.

Green's Second "Error."

"The second error of Green," said Fitzpatrick, "is in advising us to keep out of wage disputes. We never tried to enter this wage dispute, but referred it to Green for action. Green was wasting his time and wasting his paper in telling us that."

Andrew Overgaard, left wing delegate from the machinists' union, made Workers' Relief. Under the report of a stirring defense of the International the executive board, it was brot out that a letter had been sent to all affiliated bodies, telling them that the Irish Famine Relief "did not represent the labor movement."

Overgaard Speaks for International Workers' Relief.

"This is an attack on an international organization that has aided the workers all over the world," said Overgaard. "I passed thru Germany recently, and in the Ruhr, I found striking miners being aided by the International Workers' Relief."

Ed Nockels made the remarkable statement that he didn't blame Rickert for taking the stand against the Amalgamated. "If I had been in Rickert's place I would have done exactly the same thing," Nockels said. "As soon as the Amalgamated is allowed to come in those fellows will lose their jobs and I would have done the same thing. Self preservation is the first law of nature."

Wise Lines up With Rickert.

Delegate Wise, the Gompersite Communist baiter, sided with Rickert and the United Garment Workers' scab haters, and bandied words with Nockels, who told him: "You're a wise guy, but you don't know it all yet."

"If you want to be hand maiden for an organization that never puts in an appearance here to defend itself, go ahead," Fitzpatrick told Wise.

"What the United Garment Workers is doing is scabbery and traiterism and not unionism," Fitzpatrick said in his speech, and no honest union man can stand up for them."

Nockles Gives Remarkable Views.

"You haven't done a thing Tom Rickert that I wouldn't have done myself. You built up your organization and I wouldn't let anyone take my organization away from me." Nockels seemed to be shielding Rickert and at the same time denouncing the scabbery of his organization. He admitted that they have no organization except in the shirt and overall trade."

The label selling, scabbing, disruptive tactics of the United Garment workers was fully exposed.

"If I belonged to the Communist group I would do some tall speaking today," said delegate Flory. "I would have a legitimate right to do so. I would want to talk all day. We are just giving the Communists material, we are feeding them with legitimate causes to criticize."

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

over departed rulers but because those methods always prove to be boomerangs.

* * *

THE workers should look with a suspicious eye on all articles about Russia or the working class movement, appearing in the capitalist press. Even when the owners of those publications are willing to publish the truth, which is very rarely, their writers are subject to temptations to color the news. In the Moroccan war for instance, the French government pays good money to the foreign correspondents covering the Riffian hositities. Correspondents working or capitalist newspapers usually write what they are paid to write.

* * *

HOW many people notice that the United States government is trying to regain the prestige in China which it lost to the Soviet government? There was a time when the United States was looked upon as the "big brother" of the Chinese people. But that day is gone by. Soviet Russia is the real and only friend of China today and the Chinese people recognize that fact. While all the capitalist governments were devising new tricks to rob China the Soviet government turned around and treated that country like an equal. The result is that the workers and peasants of that potentially mighty republic of the Eeast have faith in the Soviet government while they look with a jaundiced eye at all the movements and professions of friendship emanating from the capitalist powers.

* * *

IF the bible is the divine word of the christian god, it must all stay as it is written. If it cannot be accepted in its entirity, it carries no more weight than a fairy tale. Some of the defenders of evolution claim that the bible and science can be reconciled. Yes, by leaving the supernatural out of it and placing it in the same category as the mythical tales of other countries. The christian will excuse his god for an atrocity imputed to him by the bible. He will admit that no Chicago gangster would escape the gallows for such crimes if committed today. But Jehovah had a reason.

* * *

WHEN he told his favorite children of Israel, fighting the Canaanites to kill all the male prisoners and the old women and to keep the virgins as compensation for the risks they ran in serving him, Jehovah's aim was to add to the low population of the world, the true christian will say in defense of such indelicate conduct. Even the kaiser would not dare issue such orders to his troops in "poor little Belgium," tho all the gods in the universe, with the exception of a few anti-British gods, were against him. Religion and science have always been at war. They cannot be reconciled.

* * *

BRITAIN is carrying on dredging operations off the Esthenian coast according to news dispatches from Moscow. It is reported that Esthonia has granted a lease of two islands to the British. Those islands will be used as a naval base for British operations against Leningrad. Of course, "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip" and the best laid plans of the imperialist robbers "aft gang aglee" nowadays.

* * *

SUPREME KNIGHT FLAHERTY of the Knights of Columbus was signally honorered by the pope recently. The honor did not cost his holiness much, it is true, but it means a good deal to Flaherty. The pope gave the supreme knight a medal, given only to bishops, because Flaherty was the bishop of the K. of C. The reason is that Flaherty is at the head of a powerful religious organization, which rivals the Masonic order in the United States. As the chief executive of this order he wields great power and the Vatican coffers will benefit by any honor which may add to the material and moral prestige of the supreme knight. It is a neat stroke of business.

Poland Means Prison.

EL PASO, Texas—International Labor Defense has retained Attorney Edward Tittmann to defend John Zagorski, Russian citizen who has been ordered deported to Poland. Tittmann will ask for a writ of habeas corpus before a federal judge at San Antonio to give counsel time to establish Zagorski's original citizenship and set forth the facts of his probable imprisonment if turned over to the present reactionary Polish government.

Nonstop Flight to Frisco Today

Six P. W. No. 8 army pursuit planes are scheduled to leave Selfridge field, Michigan, this morning at 6 a. m. to arrive in Chicago where a nonstop flight over air mail route between Chicago and San Francisco will be made today.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

AUTO BOSSES IN DETROIT HIDING THEIR PLUNDER

Conceal Big Profits in Wage Cut Drive

(Continued from page 1)

definite demands to line up all workers in the Fisher Body Plants to the end that the demands of the workers shall be achieved.

Shock Troops.

Owens told of the progress of the organization drive and pointed out that the first meeting was held before plant 18 during the month of March. Since then the campaign has been broadened till now it includes practically all body plants in Detroit.

"You are the shock troops in this struggle to retain your present living standards," said Owens. "The manner in which you conduct the fight must have a decisive bearing on the wage slashing campaign the bosses are determined to put across. If General Motors can put it over against the workers in plant 18 it is merely a question of time until the same vicious cuts will be instituted in the other plants they control. Organization offers the only effective means of resistance."

How About That $45,000,000 Profit?

Brother Collins, chairman of the strike committee, gave a report of the conference with the Fisher brothers. He told how the management continually sought to evade the real issue of the wage cuts by pleading poverty and that unless the cuts were allowed to stand the company would have to go out of business. The management was conveniently silent about the $45,000,000 mellon that General Motors had cut for their stockholders last year. "They propose to increase dividends at the expense of the workers' living standards. "They cannot get away with it," said Collins, "if we put up an organized resitance."

Brother Logan told of the history of past struggles with the auto manufacturers in Detroit, and the need of drawing on the experience of past victories and defeats for the proper conduct of the present controversy. He offered a number of concrete suggestions which the strike committee will utilize.

Build Local 127.

The meeting adjourned with the men in splendid spirit and they left the hall with the determination of building up Local 127 so that it will be an effective weapon in the arsenal of the auto workers of Detroit.

This is the leading center of the auto industry thruout the world. Millions of dollars are invested in buildings and equipment. Upwards to 300,000 auto workers are employed here, all of which places the auto workers in an extremely strategic position. Properly organized they can compel almost any demand they see fit to present.

The spirit of Friday's meeting indicates that Local No. 127 will soon occupy its proper place in the world of labor and will become the most powerful union in Detroit.

Garment Workers Pack New York Park to Show World Left Wing Power

(Continued from page 1)

the Sigma referendum the swindle it is, protested the expulsion from office of the officials of the three great locals and certified that the garment workers of New York look upon the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22 as the only body representing them in the New York market.

A. C. W. FACES INJUNCTION FROM JUDGE VIOLENTLY OPPOSED TO VIOLENCE; DEMURRER IS FIL

(Continued from Page 1)

are seen sticking out their tongues at a scab, or holding their noses (their own) or spitting on the sidewalk, then they lay themselves open to an injunction.

A picket-line, according to the Springel bill, is to be sort of a Lovers' Lane affair, with the strikers strolling along, two by two, with each couple paying no attention to any one else but to each other respectively, and with no side-glances at strangers allowed.

However, no benches are provided in this innocent strolling. A gray-haired picket, who has been in every union fight since the Amalgamated was formed and who prides herself that she is on the line every day alongside the younger workers, was poked in the ribs by a policeman's club and Saturday and told to "move on" when she was caught resting on a box in a hidden corner.

This Violence Never Unlawful.

She is only one of a hundred of gray-haired, toil-worn women who doggedly pace round the block, hour in and hour out, every day in the week, while the policemen lean against the building or set in their cars when they get tired of jailing workers.

What particular form of "force and violence" the strikers will be accused of, is, of course, known only to the company gunmen; but it is expected that this legal trap will be set for the striking defendants. The company sleuths have nothing to do but to manufacture false evidence and to escort the scabs home at night. As there are usually no more than two or three scabs, this means that most of their time is spent hatching deviltry.

Besides their own dicks, the company has at its disposal the regular services of two city detectives besides a police sergeant and as many cops as the sergeant wants to haul out, the number ranging from 25 to 100, daily and nightly.

It is rumoured that this is the sergeant's last year of active duty before being retired on a $1,300 yearly pension. Fear lest he fail to please the powers that grant pensions keeps this fat politician on the jump ordering his men to make arrests. On Saturday, it is reported that six arrests were made of workers not on the picket line, but employed by a neighboring firm. They were unceremoniously pounced upon and hauled into the wagon because they happened to be in the crowd attracted by the arrest of three of the pickets.

Cops Oughta's Strike, Too!

The rank and file police, however have no such cause for making a showing as has the time brutalized sergeant for their possible pension is many years off, and they get no more pay for gaping at the picket line than for gaping somewhere else. In fact most of them get considerably less as they are often forced to work as many as two and three hours overtime with no overtime pay.

It is a common illusion among the strikers that the police are paid for by the boss. Many think that the boss is forced to pay the city $10.00 daily, at least, for patrol service. Such is emphatically not the case, the cops report, saying that their duty, as policemen, consists in "protecting private property" and that when any boss calls up over the phone and says that his property is in danger, then the squad must turn out and must stay on the job as long as there is the "danger."

"So the city provides the tailoring company with 50 or 100 police, it matters not how many, for as long as the strike lasts, and throws in a couple of detectives, to boot, to help out the company thugs when they are hard up for "frame-ups."

But the united front of boss, police and injunction judges looks pretty sick when compared to the united front of the eight hundred clothing workers, backed by hundreds of thousands of the Amalgamated Cloth Workers Union, and not one of wh has deserted the picket line du the entire three weeks of the stri

Strike Benefits Due

Strike benefits will begin to be this Monday, according to the anno cement of Manager Levin of the J board. Single workers will rec $8.00 weekly, while those married widowed will get $12.00.

Besides fighting the entire Ama mated Clothing Workers of Amer the bosses are faced with a strug with the A. F. of L. following the commendation of the executive bo of the Chicago Federation of La to President Green that the Uni Gorment Workers be condemned their part as a "scab" union and their be an investigation of th measure of the A. F. of L.'s name trying to break the strike.

The Trade Union Educational L gue in local unions is leading fight in the central labor coun against the scabbing "labor" organi tion.

WILLIMANTIC STRIKERS IN GOOD SPIRIT

Scorn Evictions ar Strikebreakers

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 1 Two deputy sheriffs and six ass ants are forcibly evicting those the 35 thread mill strikers' famil that have not yet abandoned stuffy little company houses. Co judgement has been given agai only 35 out of the 2,500 Ameri Thread Mill strikers.

The United Textile Workers Un has set up a colony of 18 large te and a community kitchen for evic strikers just beyond town limits the grassy field above a stre Children of the strikers, those o 14 relieved temporarily from work, enjoy swimming and paddl in the stream these warm summ days.

Company tenements are mostly and a half story colonial houses, small rooms to a family, two famil to a house. Each room has only window. About 150 houses, some cer and more congested, are ow by the thread mill and rented to wo ers. When two families with five more children each occupy alm every house, there is real crowding

Some strike breakers are hou in one of the houses at present are taken to and from the huge in a light truck, guarded by st police. Company agent Don H. Cu claims that 700 persons are worki Actually there are not 70 strike bre ers in the whole mill and these out of town girls and boys for most part.

Deportations Dropped.

Deportation warrants issued aga Industrial Workers of the Wo members, William Horan, Herb Mahler, Pietro Nigra and Jos Oates by the department of la have finally been cancelled. T United States supreme court previously declared the deportati illegal but had given the departm the privilege of holding the men perfect a case against them. The partment continued to press the c and a presidential pardon was cured. This too was ignored and defendants called into court to render. The judge in the case cided against the department of bor.

MUSIC LITERATURE DRAMA

"WHY AMERICA WANTS TO CONQUER EUROPE."

By EUGENE PAUL.

(Jay Lovestone: "Why America Wants to Conquer Europe," published in German by Carl Hoym Nachf.)

THIS pamphlet, made exceedingly comprehensive by its short paragraphs, deals with the most important and most fundamental of all present international questions,—the question of peaceful conquest of Europe by the United States of America.

The author points out that the aggressive policies of the Yankee, since the end of the war, have reached their climax in the Dawes plan. This is not an improvization, but the clearest expression of systematic maneuvers of the best heads of the ruling class of America; the results of the development of American imperialism itself, which proceeds on a very distinct road, and toward very distinct goal.

He pictures, in a general outline, the progress "from Pershing to Dawes" and illuminated, with lightning-like clearness, the Monroe Doctrine, the Hay Doctrine, and the Dawes plan as "three stages of the imperialist development of America," and also the circumstances which, on the one hand, forced the American capitalists, and on the other hand, made it possible for them to gradually make out of Europe and American colony. How the dollar has flooded Europe, aod has subjugated Europe, is described in a gripping manner.

Lovestone then investigates the effects of this peaceful war for conquest of American capital upon the position and development of the American working class, and proves that the Dawes plan, "this most monstrous enslavement plan which has ever been conceived" means not only the lowering of wages, unemployment, and thus increased misery for the German people, and the other peoples of Europe but also for the American proletariat. Politically the Dawes plan must result in driving together the social traitors of the labor aristocracy, and imperialism must thus forge the slave chains stronger and more formidably.

But this triumphant march of the American dollar must also be fatal to world peace. "The capitalist investments of the Yankee groups are the seed of a new war"—states Lovestone very correctly. Far from lessening or reconciling the imperialist antagonisms, they are sharpened and thus the coming of the new war is inevita Besides this, the class struggles the Dawesified states of Europe becoming more sharp, and gradu even the insistence of the capital in these countries against the rec ership and against the unlimited tatorship of America will develop

Finally, the author draws a li ning picture of the relationship American capital in Europe to Fra to Germany, to England, and to viet Russia and consequently to conclusion that only the united r lutionary struggle of the proleta of all countries will succeed in av ing the dangers of American im ialism, advancing under the guis the Dawes plan.

Jay Lovestone succeeds extre well in making up the essential such a far reaching theme as the dealt with, and in making it c without long winded explanations

It is too bad that this little w has, comparatively speaking, m typographical errors. Such as for stance, on page 54, where the reads "America and Russia" inst of "America and England" should have been tolerated by any means

he DAILY WORKER Raises
he Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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WAR ON AUTO WAGE CUTS GROWS

INK'S SHOT FAILS TO GET WRIT AGAINST A.C.W. STRIKERS; START FOURTH WEEK WITH BENEFITS

The striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Work- s' Union, employes of the International Tailoring Company, und when they arrived on the picket line yesterday, that a volver shot had been fired thru a plate glass window of the mpany's building, thus fulfilling the prediction of the DAILY ORKER that provocative methods would be used as a last sperate effort to hurry thru an injunction against the pickets.

The Amalgamated members began the fourth week of their rike with mass picketing, and only a handful of professional abs, amply protected by police, slipped inside the plant. The nion-paid strike benefits yesterday, $12 to the married strikers and $8 to single workers.

Despite the fact that the plate glass window on the Peoria St. side of the company's building was damaged by the revolver shot—which significantly enough was fired from the inside—the injunction procedings were again postponed, this time until this morning, when a new judge, Hugo Pam, will hear the injunction bill.

Foell Runs Away.

Judge Foell, faced with the insistent demand of the employers for an injunction to restrain the clothing workers from picketing, and the fact that the issuance of such an injunction is illegal, slipped out of the dilemma by announcing he is going on his vacation.

Judge Foell passed the buck to Judge Pam, who is a Zionist and is expected to favor the clothing bosses, who are also Zionists. Foell learned the vacation trick from Judge Sullivan, who last year sentenced scores of striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to large fines and jail sentences. Sullivan, in the face of hostile criticism of the entire labor movement, passed the cases on to Judge Foell and went out of town to recuperate.

Rules Bill Improper.

Before leaving, Judge Foell was forced to make a technical ruling for the strikers. William A. Cunnea, their lawyer, had objected to the bill for an injunction, on the ground that it was made by two separate corporations. Cunnea pointed out that it is against the law for two companies to apply for an injunction in the same bill. Foell upheld Cunnea, and the gangsters of the company immediately went on a hunt for new "violence" evidence to put in the new bills.

The J. L. Taylor company, the second corporation whose employes are on strike, is owned by the same

(Continued on page 6)

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HE Union Labor Journal of Bakersfield, California, devotes a long torial in a recent issue to an at- k on the radicals in the ranks of e oil workers. The fake sheet pur- rts to be a representative organ of e oil workers. Like most of its type ich peddles class collaboration in urn for the crumbs which fall from e employers' table. In order to in- e the steady dropping of those mbs, the fake labor sheets carry a continuous campaign of slander inst the radicals, thus earning the tempt of honest workers as well the shekels of the capitalists.

• • •

INETY times out of a hundred, these 'self-styled nuggets of 100 cent Americansm are stoolpige- , employed by the capitalists ot vent the militants from organizing workers. In several cities thruout country, it has been proven time time again that these rats work mselves into positions of influence order to sap the foundations from derneath the movement and rob it its backbone the radical element. ron, Ohio and Pittsburgh, Pa. are examples, but many more could given.

• • •

HE slimy creature who edits the Union Labor Journal makes it te clear that he is not out to or- nize the oil workers. He upbraids capitalists of California for not ar- ting 3,000 I. W. W.'s in the oil dis- t of Taft under the criminal syndi- ism laws who were carrying on paganda there for industrial union- . He says: "It is a lamentable t that following the strike, the bblies not only entered the west e fields in great strength but open- held their meetings in a rented l in Taft. They circulated their rature in Taft and with rubber mps advertised their place and ur of meetings."

• • •

the brutal capitalists of California do not throw a few more thousand icals into their already crowded s, it will not be the fault of the tor of the Union Labor News. ose leeches, who suck the blood of the workers, in return for ving as a ball and chain on their bs, know that the radicals will imately drive them out of the labor vement, which they now pollute h their presence. In order to hold to the flesh pots as long as pos- le they make an alliance with the italists and act as felon setters inst honest and militant workers.

• • •

WO news items in which the ku klux klan figures have been for- rded by somebody who is on the

(Continued on page 4.)

To Cut Mussolini's Liver.

LONDON, England, July 20.—Prem- Mussolini is about to be operated at Rome for an affection of the r, it is learned here.

POLICE BREAK UP 'HANDS OFF CHINA' MEETING

Shanghai or New York All the Same

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 20.—The meeting called by the Workers (Communist) Party Friday evening at Union Square to protest against the violence and suppression of China was attended early by thousands of workers coming directly from the shops and factories from different parts of the city. The meeting was opened by Comrade Charles Krumbein who briefly introduced the subject of the gathering and then gave the platform to the first speaker of the meeting, Joseph Manley.

The speaker touched upon the international significance of the events in China, the exploitation of the Chinese people and its meaning for the

(Continued on page 4)

Fisher Body Plant 18 Strike Ties Up Works

By AL GOETZ.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—The strike at the Fisher Body Plant 18 is now in full blast. The departments that have come out since the strike began, have struck to a man. This morning every one with the exception of some of the cushion makers and the men in the wood mill who so far have not been affected by the wage cutting campaign of the bosses, were outside the shop and no work was being done, with the exception of the departments mentioned above.

The men who were hired early in the week to fill the places of the strikers have left the shop, as they, too, found it impossible to earn enough at the reduced rate. Committees have

(Continued on page 2)

ALEX REID TO PAN FARRINGTON IN SHORT SERIES OF ARTICLES

The attacks of Frank Farrington upon the progressive miners of the Illinois district, is stirring up a counter action in a revolt of the rank and file miners against faker Frank's autocratic rule. His latest charges against Joe Tumulty of Springfield, with side swipes at Freeman Thompson, John Watt and Tom Parry, has drawn the fire of Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, who will begin in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER, a short series of articles exposing Farrington for the treasury bleeder he is and the traitor all know him to be. Watch tomorrow's DAILY WORKER for Reid's first article.

PANIC SEIZES RED BAITERS' SACRED OFFICE

'Better Americans' Are Getting Worse

By FRAPIESA.

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, July 20.—The week end for the Better America Federation was an exclamation point. From its Los Angeles headquarters the organization (employers' union) let out a shriek of despair, the most piercing sent forth in this year of slump.

Literature issued by the ku klux klan's holy office might lead some reds to come forth and take charge of the United States. The literary wails sound like unconditional surrender of the country to Communism.

Shrill Lament is Hollow.

But let none be decived. The hysterics of the leaders of the Better America Federation are purely theatrical. They are resorted to for the purpose of getting funds.

All that should interest reds in this is the fact that the B. A. F. needs money. That is good news for them.

Los Angeles during the past year had a building slump, followed by a business slump and now it has an earthquake, business and building slump combined. That hurts the B. A. F. What is worse, the chief of police refuses to frame-up I. W. W.'s. So, the wrought-up grief over the country going to the Reds.

B. A. F. Runners Scared.

Offices of the rich men's K. K. K. are at 724 South Spring street. They

(Continued on Page 5)

SAN FRANCISCO COOKS AND WAITERS RESPOND TO CHINESE STRIKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—The real stuff in the line of international class solidarity is shown by the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, Local 30, of San Francisco, which has donated $25 to the relief and aid of the Chinese workers striking at Shanghai against imperialist exploitation.

DARROW APOLOGIZES IN FACE OF JUDGE'S CHARGE OF CONTEMPT

UNDERWOOD PHOTO

CLARENCE DARROW

HYMAN CALLS FOR ACTION ON BETRAYAL

Left Wing Establishes Its Leadership

By JOSEPH MANLEY

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 18.—(By Mail)—At Madison Square in the shadow of the Metropolitan Tower, the second great mass demonstration of 25,000 cloak makers took place today. All along the East side of the park a mighty number of cloak makers listened to speakers from three separate platforms scattered at intervals truout the great crowd.

This demonstration was arranged with but one short day's notice, the handbills announcing it only being distributed on Friday. Following on the heels of the great gathering at the Yankee Stadium last week, it is a fitting answer to Sigman and the handful of dupes he has left. It finally

(Continued on page 2)

CONTEMPT WRIT AGAINST DARROW IS WITHDRAWN

Raulston Says He Acts "Even as Christ"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 20.—Judge John. Raulston, declaring he acted "even as Christ," forgave Clarence Darrow for his "insulting" remarks, and withdrew the citation for contempt of court, which he had earlier placed against the Chicago lawyer, ordering him to appear Tuesday morning under $5,000.00 bond.

Raulston Poses as Christ.

Darrow told the court that he regretted his words from the moment that he read them in the stenographic record.

The judge replied to Darrow by saying be would forgive even as Christ forgave his critics. The great crowd, jamming every inch of space, burst into applause, first at Darrow's remarks and then at the judge's reply. The incident was ended when Darrow and Raulston shook hands in open court.

Court House Cracks.

Because of the great crowd, Judge Raulston then adjourned his court to the court house yard, where a speaking stand and benches were erected at the opening of the trial for a series of open air prayer meetings. Before taking this extraordinary action, the court announced that the tremendous crowds in the courtroom had cracked the first floor ceiling, causing the building to become unsafe.

The contempt decision was based on a colloquoy held with the court by Darrow during Friday's session. In the exchange of remarks, Raulston said Darrow had treated him with "contempt and insult."

The court held Darrow in $5,000 bond for appearance at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

After the judge read the citation, Darrow arose solemnly thumbing his

(Continued on page 6.)

DARROW CALLS BRYAN AS WITNESS IN APE TRIAL; BRYAN TO CALL DARROW

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 20—The Scopes anti-evolution trial took a sensational turn this afternoon, when William Jennings Bryan, outstanding fundamentalist, was called as a witness for the defense of John Thomas Scopes.

This maneuver was taken by Clarence Darrow to prove that the bible was not believed literally even by the best known fundamentalist American.

Before he took the witness chair, Bryan obtained permission from the court to put Darrow and Dudley Field Malone on the stand, too.

The Commoner took the stand with a declaration that he was ready to defend the bible against every attack of science. In

PROOF OF EVOLUTION IS WRITTEN INTO SCOPES TRIAL RECORDS BY SCIENTISTS; CASE NEARING END

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 20.—In one of the most amazing legal documents of history, eight professors bared the heart of science here today in a tremendous effort to prove evolution, altho they tried to reconcile it with divine creation. The document was a series of affidavits written into the record of the Scopes trial.

The men of science, all voluntary defenders of John Thomas Scopes, produced one of the most comprehensive cases for evolution ever conceived. It carried a mass attack upon the fundamentalists of religion and their literal interpretation of the bible. The apostles of learning described the bible as a human, historical document passed down the ages by tradition as a text book for religion.

Placed In Records

The scientific data totalling about 65,000 words and based on the experiments of hundreds of experts, was placed in the trials record by affidavits because presiding Judge John T. Raulston refused to let the scientists testify in open court. As a result the defense will use the record of their revelations in appealing the anticipated conviction of Scopes to higher courts.

Every branch of science entered the arena for Scopes. There were Dr. Winterton C. Curtis, zoologist of the University of Missouri; Prof. Horatic H. Newman, zoologist, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf, research biologist of John Hopkins University; Wilbur A. Nelson, state geologist of Tennessee; Dr. Fay Cooper Cole, anthropologist, University of Chicago; Dr. Charles H. Judd, educational director, University of Chicago; Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, dean of agriculture, New Jersey state University and Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard University.

"First Law of Life"

The scientists defended evolution as the "first law of life," to eliminate it from the curriculums of schools, colleges and universities would bring chaos to education, they said, a di

(Continued on page 2)

ELECT REDS TO NATIONAL MEET OF PAINTERS

Mpls. Left Wingers Also Sent to S. F. of L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, July 19—At the regular meeting of Painters' Local No. 186, two delegates were elected to the national convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, which will be held at Montreal, Canada, beginning Sept. 7.

The two elected are: Dan W. Stevens and W. S. McCullum, both left wingers; strong fighters for the working class. They were elected by decisive votes.

Also five delegates were elected to attend the Minnesota State Federation of Labor convention, to be held at Austin starting Sept. 21. Those elected are as follows: H. E. Sigman, E. F. Smallen, C. E. J. Erickson and Harvey Standahl. All these delegates are also left wingers.

FEDERATION OF LABOR SCORES STRIKEBREAKING

Nockels Condones Tom Rickert's Scabbery

Despite an attempt on the part of Mr. Joseph Wise, cub reporter for a publicity service gotten out by William Green, to defend the scabbery of the United Garment Workers in the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Tailor company, the delegates to last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor went on record strongly protesting against the action of the U. G. W.

This action was taken in opposition to the command of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the local body should keeps its hands off the situation.

During the discussion some interesting speeches were made but none excited more interest than the effort of Edward Nockels, secretary of the Federation. Nockels made the astounding statement that he did not blame the United Garment Workers for their scabbery, that he did not blame Tom Rickert, president of the U. G. W. for what he had done, that he would do the same thing himself, that self preservation was the first law of nature and if he saw another organization coming in to capture something he built up, he would hold on to his organization at all costs.

Nockels talked rather incoherently, almost as stupidly as when he was slamming the Communists. It was quite evident that Nockels considers the unions the personal property of the officials and not organizations of the rank and file. Why he signed a report protesting against the scabbery of the U. M. G. was not clear, as he proved conclusively that he condoned the scabbery. Perhaps as Grape Nuts would say "there is a reason."

Took Slam at Green

On the other hand Fitzpatrick made quite a militant speech against the United Garment Workers and for the Amalgamated. Referring to that part of William Green's letter which branded the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as a seceding organization, Fitzpatrick said the president of the A. F. of L. was wasting his time. Altogether his speech on this particular question was good and reminded one of the kind of speeches Fitzpatrick used to make before he vomited up his pro-

(Continued on page 6.)

GITLOW GETS MORE TIME

NEW YORK.—Benjamin Gitlow was slated to go back to Sing Sing on the sixteenth of this month, but his lawyers obtained a stay of sentence. He had been remanded to prison by a decision of the United States supreme court upholding the New York criminal anarchy law.

SPEAKERS:

WM. Z. FOSTER, Chairman Workers (Communist Party
CIRILO MANAT, Filipino Independence League
MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor Young Worker
H. V. PHILIPS, Organizer American Negro Labor Congress
C. T. CHI, Chinese Student Alliance
AND OTHERS.

Down with the War Plans of American Militarism! Young Workers! Don't Enter the Citizen's Military Training Camps! Release Crouch and Trumbull! Stand by Soviet Russia! Hands Off China! Independence for All Subject People!

PROTEST MEETING

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1925 8 P. M.

NORTHWEST HALL
North and Western Avenues

Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers League Local Chicago.

Admission Free

FISHER BODY STRIKE TIES UP THE WORKS

Workers in Detroit Are Solid Against Cuts

(Continued from page 1)

now been elected for every department and are effectively functioning together. The committees are receiving the enthusiastic and united support of the strikers.

Superintendent Barefoot told the men that he would never go after them again. "From now on you got to come to us" he told them. About 8:30 the next morning he was out again looking for the committee.

"The Fisher boys are coming down to speak to you fellows," he told the committee, "and you want to have good boys on the committee to see him or else you'll get nothing. Don't put any radicals or smart guys on the committee and don't try and get smart or sassy because you can't get away with it, with the Fisher boys."

Barefoot Hotfoots it In Reverse.

Barefoot repeated that over and over again. His anxiety lest the strikers injure their cause by any indiscreet statement to the "Fisher boys" left the men cold. It must be that these "Fisher boys" are not used to talking to workingmen who have the gumption to talk back and who have their own opinions on matters pertaining to their conditions and wages.

Barefoot proceeded to advise the committee how to organize themselves. He told them to get three trimmers, three sanders, three sprayers and three metal panelers. "How about the spot polishers?" the committee demanded. "Aw, to hell with the spot polishers," said Barefoot. "We can break in all the spot polishers we want in a couple of hours." If this was an attempt to break the solidarity of the strikers it fell flat.

A committee was promptly formed to go and wait upon the "Fisher boys" and they had a long wait. After being kept waiting for more than two hours they were finally admitted to the august presence of the "Fisher boys" and a few of the other company officials.

Try Soft Soaping Leaders.

The members of the committee and especially the leaders were patted on the back by the bosses and told what a fine level-headed lot they were, but when this failed of its obvious purpose the management cut the nonsense and got down to business.

They confronted the committee first with a lot of figures about average pay. According to the management the average pay of all men in the plant was 93 cents per hour and they even had the gall to tell the committee that the average for the higher priced men was $1.07. However, these figures were so obviously false and ridiculous that the committee had no difficulty in refuting them. It was clearly a case of figures don't lie, but liars will figure.

"Nothing Doing"

The committee then proceeded to lay the demands of the men before the officials and after a lot of silly arguments, as well as continuous interruptions from the company officials whenever the committee tried to argue their case, they were finally told **"that the men could come back and try it all over again at the reduced wage rates."** In short, there was nothing doing.

While the committee was in conference, the men were out on a sandlot being addressed by a number of speakers from the Auto Workers' Union, among whom was William Logan, general president of the union. When the speakers got thru the committee returned and reported that there was nothing doing except at the conditions stated above and recommended that the strike be continued until the demands were granted and the wage cuts removed. The strikers voted unanimously for this recommendation with great enthusiasm.

War to the Knife.

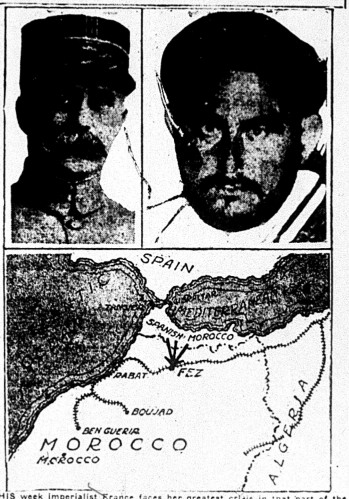
The strike is now assuming broader proportions. It is no longer a departmental strike and the men who are determined that all the rest including the cushion makers and mill hands come out also and make the strike 100 per cent at plant 18. The committee is on the job and will see to it that the men at the other Fisher plants will refuse to do any work from plant 18.

Painters of Frisco Like Communist Talk

By NORMAN BURSLEV.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—Tom Lewis, district organizer of the Workers Party, spoke recently before Painters' Union, Local No. 19, on "Organization." Comrade Lewis pointed out the need for a more cohesive organization and the necessity for a political party to represent their interests. The men were enthused by his talk. After he finished, they said: **"He didn't speak long enough. We've got to have that follow again."**

Imperialist France Trying to Stave Off Disaster in Africa



THIS week imperialist France faces her greatest crisis in that part of the empire located in North Africa, where the Riff tribesmen are besieging the ancient city of Fez. This is evidenced by the rushing of the master killer, Marshal Petain (left), who was on the French side of the slaughter at Verdun, to Morocco by plane. The regiments most loyal to French capitalism, some of them being withdrawn from the Ruhr, are being rushed to the battle zone. The map indicates the location of Fez. The arrow shows how the natives are directing their attack against the city. Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Riffs, is seen at right.

Present the Case for Evolution

(Continued from page 1)

saster to the nation and human progress to a standstill. One denounced teachers who omitted it as committing criminal malpractice. Another charged the biblical literatists were "insulting god." All were agreed that a dozen educational courses could not be taught without it.

Life Changes Thru Time

Back in the dim dark ages of the past, long before the first dawn of civilization they said, a pre-historic being dwelled, whose offspring evolved thru millions of years into men, animals, birds and fish. They knew not the secret of life; they only knew how life had changed thru time. Man, monkey, whale and reptile, they asserted, had a common ancestor.

Give Lie To Bible

In their defense of evolution, the men of science laughed at the claim of the bible literalists that the world began on Oct. 23, 4004 B. C. on the contrary they said, the world was formed 1,000,000,000 years ago at least, with life upon the earth's surface from 50,000,000 to 500,000,000 years old. The earth once was molten, they added, and before that probably gaseous.

The sun above us, they continued, once had an earlier system of planets, destroyed millions of years ago by an upheaval amid the stars; but later to develop the existing planetary system.

To prove the earth's age, the scientists pointed to potash deposits in Europe as 20,000,000 years old; to the upheaval of the Rocky Mountains as 20,000,000 years ago; to Green Sand formation in New Jersey as 10,000,000 years old and to phosphate deposits in Tennessee at 50,000,000 years old. It took a million years, they said, for water to corrode the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the same time for the mouth of the Mississippi river to move south from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans.

Earth Millions of Years

Why, they added, it took four thousand years merely for the great continental glacier to melt after it once covered new England from Hartford, Conn., to St. Johnsburg, Vermont.

The present human race, said science, instead of being born in 4004 B. C., has lived on the earth for 25,000 years. Before that, extinct tribes of men have been tracked back 100,000 years by fossils and before that the ancestor of man, ape, whale and python.

Man Descended From Animals

The man of today, they said, is a walking museum of antiquities, which prove his prehistoric relationships. He has 180 vetigial (obsolete) structures in his body, all organisms now used by animals, birds or fish. Man now has an atrophied tail while the human embryo has a free tail before birth.

Blood tests show that man's blood today is closely akin to that of the ape, they added, while some whales have atrophied vestigial limb bones in the pelvin region, which indicate this mammoth fish once walked. And even the snake, the Python, has small but clearly defined hind limbs, hidden beneath its skin. So the kinship shows today.

Once the scientists said man was the head of the genological tree but now they give this distinction to the **whale as showing the greatest organic development while mumans roots half way down.**

It was Curtis, zoologist at Missouri University, who said, "Science and common sense alike inquire regarding the nature and sources of the special creation, as found in Genesis. Science faces the matter squarely, desiring only the right to investigate and draw unprejudiced conclusions. The result of such investigations are not in doubt. It appears that the races about the Eastern Mediterranean, like other primitive peoples, had their traditions of the origin of the world.

"The story in Genesis apparently descended to the early Hebrews and to their neighbors in Mesopotamia from a source far antedating the appearance of the Jews as a people and their sacred writings. Archeology and ethnology most reasonably indicate that in its origin this Hebrew-Babylonian tradition may be compared with the stories of many other primitive peoples.

"We take the story in Genesis seriously as an account of pre-historical facts. It has been woven into the thot of Western culture for almost two thousand years and has intrinsic literary qualities.

"But the past history of events, whether of human or animal origins, is subject matter for scientific inquiry and the answer of science is evolution. It is not that men came from monkeys, but that, men, monkeys and apes all came from a common mammalian ancestry millions of years in the past."

As for man's similarity to the animal kingdom, Curtis said: "The flipper of a whale, the wing of a bird, the forefoot of a horse and the arm of a man, all show the same plan of structure. The biological explanation of this anatomical resemblance is that the present vertebrates (fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals) have all descended from a primite race. All vertebrates are now alike because they have never lost the underlying plan of structure inherited from their common ancestor."

Delving into the antiquity of the world and man, and the latter's relation to the apes, Professor Newman, one of the nation's greatest zoologists, said: "The earliest fossil evidence of the existence of our own species date back to about 25,000 years ago. At that time there lived a remarkable race, known to us as cromagnons, a race said to be the most perfect physically of which we have any knowledge. Five essentially complete skeletons form the basis of the type description.

Resemblance of Man and Ape.

This tall, strong, obviously intelligent, and artistic race, was different in several important particulars from any modern race. A detailed description of his characteristics would take us too far afield. Our chief interest in this race is that it serves to emphasize the antiquity of our own species.

"Anatomically, the genus homo bears a striking resemblance to the anthropoid apes. Bone for bone, muscle for muscle, nerve for nerve **and in many special details, man and the anthropoid apes are similar.**

RIFFIANS TAKE 3 BLOCKHOUSES FROM INVADERS

French Morale Low as Natives Gain Ground

PARIS, France, July 20—The Riffian forces are driving a wedge between the Spanish and French forces facing them in Morocco. Abd-el-Krim's men have captured the French fortified posts of Rihana, Bab Hoferne and Oued Hamrive, north of Teroual. They are driving between the French and Spanish which have contact along the Loukos river.

The first of the Moroccan troops withdrawn from the Rhineland have arrived at the French front. Marshal Petain is endeavoring to restore the waning morale of the French invaders, whose strength has been sapped by the terrific mid-summer African heat and the Riffian successes.

The cabinet is meeting here almost constantly on the Moroccan invasion. Premier Painleve announced that the French imperialists have given Abd-el-Krim the choice of either accepting the French "peace" terms, which include a Spanish protectorate for the Riff, or of a war to a finish. The Riffians have already stated they will not accept such a degrading peace.

Americans and French Imperialism.

The sultan of Morocco accepted the offer of a dozen American soldiers of fortune to organize a new LaFayette escadrille to fight against the Riffian natives.

Coy. Charles Sweeney said the volunteers will have the same rank they held in the American and French armies during the world war.

"Present plans are for seven of us to fly to Rabat, via Toulouse, next Friday," said Sweeney, "and at least six more will follow by the first boat leaving Marseilles."

MINNEAPOLIS CENTRAL BODY AGAIN STIRRED

Roseland Denied Seat by Red Baiters

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20.—When Louis Roseland presented his credentials as a duly elected delegate from the Carpenters' local, to the Central Labor Union last meeting, he was denied a seat on objections from Leslie Sinton of the cooks and original red baiter of the local labor movement.

Sinton was assisted by Franklin Hynes of the Typos, who professed being a "socialist" for many years, and who was even arrested during the Palmer raids and spent one whole night in jail.

Since that episode, however, he has joined the ranks of the red baiters.

Arthur Axsen of the Plumbers, made the third objection, which three objections, under the Paul J. Smith constitution, cause the Roseland delegatships to be referred to an "investigation committee." It is to report back on Roseland next Wednesday.

The objections to Roseland were based on the ground that he is a Communist.

Had Roseland belonged to the ku klux klan, the republican party, or, in fact, any capitalist organization, the objectors would have gladly seated him.

Nevertheless, it is a highly significant fact, that the big proletarian unions of this city, contain a rank and file that wants to be represented by left wingers. This rank and file cannot be denied.

Explosion Laid to Carelessness by Report of Fire Commissioner

An ordinance imposing stricter regulations upon craft which tie up to the banks of the Chicago River inside the city limits is necessary to safeguard the lives of the people of Chicago and to prevent a repetition of the explosion of 90,000 gallons of gasoline aboard a barge. This was the recommendation made by Fire Commissioner Joseph Connery.

The peril in Sunday's explosion he said was not merely from the spectacular fire itself. The greater danger was from the huge stores of other explosives on either shore—great tanks of naphtha for soap manufacture, tanks containing millions of cubic feet of illuminating gas and an underground reservoir of oil.

Mother Jones Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—"Mother" Mary Jones, 92-year-old labor leader, is ill here of niflammatory rheumatism.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Fear the Government and Lose Or War Against the Government and Win

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, every avenue of capitalist propaganda is busily engaged in telling the American working class that, "President Coolidge is determined to prevent a coal strike."

That is a challenge, not only to the coal miners, but to the whole American working class. Especially is it a threat to the organized workers.

* * * *

Coolidge, "the strikebreaker president," will not prevent the threatened coal strike, by insisting that the very meager demands of the coal diggers be granted. He is not the workers' president.

It is said that when the deadlock develops in the negotiations, then Coolidge will summon both sides to White Court, at Swampscott, Mass., and listen to the contending arguments. Coolidge is a good listener, but with one ear only. "Silent Cal" will listen well with the ear into which the mine owners pour their story. The ear turned to the appeal of the mine workers' representatives will be stone deaf. "Silent Cal" will dance to the tune ordered by the coal profiteers.

* * * *

Thus the coal miners are again being given a lesson in the nature of the organized capitalist power they are compelled the fight.

Coolidge heads the republican regime at Washington, servant of the American money power, that flew the American flag from the mine tipples during the last coal strike, sounded the bugle of the army, and with the usual scowl upon its military face, expected the workers in great fear to crawl back to their jobs.

But the coal diggers refused to crawl. They stood erect. They knew that bayonets could not dig the coal that they refused to bring to the surface under the wages, hours and conditions the mine owners demanded, and which they rejected.

* * * *

But the officials of the coal miners crawled. President John L. Lewis openly declared he "could not fight the government." Wall Street's government, just as he declared during the Nova Scotia, Canada, strike that he could not fight the government, the king's government of the British capitalists.

It is well for the coal miners to remember that this is the Lewis who was heralded as a possible candidate for vice-president on the Coolidge ticket selected at last year's republican convention, when the democrats in New York were dangling Berry, the president of the pressmen's union who broke the strike of his own organization in New York City, before the eyes of labor for second place on their donkey ticket. But these sops were withdrawn. Later Lewis was mentioned for the place of secretary of labor, but neither has this materialized.

* * * *

This same Lewis is the man who will go to Swampscott to speak for the coal miners. But he will be thinking more of some official plum that Coolidge may hand him than he will be thinking of the interests of the coal miners. Lewis, the crawler, is part of the same capitalist regime that made Coolidge president, and may lift him to a place in Wall Street's sun.

* * * *

Anything that the coal miner's win will come to them because of their class power, and in spite of the betrayal of that power by such officials as Lewis, Berry and other agents of the profiteers within their ranks.

The coal miners will win, not because they take the position that, "We cannot fight the government," but because they rally to the fight against the government, the agent of the mine owners.

Coolidge will try to win for the coal barons by making war upon the miners' union with the full strength of the state militia, the regular army, the courts and other weapons of the capitalist dictatorship. The militancy of the miners' assault against this dictatorship today determines the nature of their immediate victories, until they can develop sufficient class power to establish their Proletarian Dictatorship to end capitalist rule forever.

Hyman Calls for Action Against Betrayal

(Continued from page 1)

establishes the fact in an incontrovertible manner that the left wingers are the real leaders of the cloak makers; that they can at a moments notice call out the masses in the streets and they come, laughing and enthusiastic.

Fight Governor's Commission

The keynote that struck home thruout the vast crowd was: We will fight the decision of the governors commission! Prepare for action! These slogans uttered by Louis Hyman and repeated by the other speakers evoked prolonged and wild applause. Listening to the talk of the workers one could easily gather that they are in a fighting mood.

They are not alone anxious to repudiate Sigman and his gang but, they also want to repudiate the decision of the governor's commission which takes the bread out of the mouths of their children.

The workers have been out of work and half starved for months. The past seasons have been bad. Now on the eve of a new season they are in an ugly mood. Sigman and his gang are fool politicians, if one is to judge by the conversation of the workers in the streets.

Refuse to Recognize Sigman Activities

The whole drift of the talk is: We refuse to any longer recognize the authority stolen by Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg. Let them leave our union we will have nothing further to do with them.

Wave after wave of applause from the sea of workers greeted the speeches of the leaders of the joint committe of action. Some of the speakers are: Sasha Zimmerman, Louis Hyman, Joseph Boruchowitz, Rose Wortis, Mershe Rubin, etc.

All the speakers flailed the Sigman crowd for its many crimes against the workers and denounced the decision of the governor's commission. Boruchowitz, quoted from a sheaf of letters being sent out in envelopes containing the return address of the joint board and obviously addressed on the machine at the international office.

Machine Cooks Up Letters

These letters are a bitter attack upon the Communists, the Yankee Stadium meeting and the leadership of the left wing generally. They are signed by an alleged group of Local 2.

Another "letter" he quoted was one of many sent to a number of cloak makers summoning them to a meeting at the Rand School, at which preparations would be made for the Beethoven Hall meeting, called by the joint board to discuss and prepare for the acceptance of the decision of the governor's commission.

Hyman Point to New Betrayal by Sigman

The speech of Louis Hyman detailed the betrayal of workers by the joint board and the Sigman gang. Hyman was loudly applauded when he pointed out the stupid inconsistency of the Sigman gang and the joint board, when they at first declared that they would send out in all languages the decision of the governr's commission for referendum, without any recommendation.

Whereas, now, they are telling the workers that the decision must be accepted.

The left wing leadership on the contrary has fought consistently against even in the first place submitting the workers grievances to the governor's commission.

Prepare for Action

Hyman declared in closing: "We are preparing for action. You should know that this struggle that is going on here is a fight to the life or death. You Cloakmakers must not allow a band of parasites to bind you to such decisions. We are going to take action **as soon as the season starts."**

UNITY OF MINE WORKERS ASKE OF U. S. MINE

Must Not Scab U British Strikers

By ALEX REID.
(Secretary Progressive Mine
Committee)

At no stage in history of the
movement thruout the world h
ternational trade union unity
more necessary than at the pre
time. From all over the world c
reports that the labor unions are
ing attacked, and in many places
stroyed by intense desperate
slaughts of national and internati
capitalists.

British Miners Fight.

The miners of England, Scot
and Wales are standing with t
back to the wall in what appear
be the most desperate struggl
their history. The first skirmish
taken place in Wales between the
and the strikers, with the stri
being successful to the extent of
out every man on the job,
was in the care of the unifor
thugs.

Trouble is reported also from
Douglas colliery in Lanarkshire, S
land, with the Scotchmen stand
ready and determined to protect th
selves and their working conditi
and fight for an increase in t
wages.

Introduce Scab Coal.

The impending general strike
Britain has caused consternation
the capitalist ranks and steps are
ing taken to keep the industries
England running with power supp
by the introduction of American
German coal. The American u
miners will again be asked to
coal, to be shipped by the rail
union men and transport workers
defeat their starving brothers ac
the sea and the American miners
railroad workers must realize
the impending fight in Britain is t
fight, just as much as it is the f
of the toilers across the pond.
must notify the operators that
day has gone by that they can be
to scab against their brothers in
tain or anywhere else.

Triple Alliance.

The miners, with the trans
workers and railroad men are m
ing to determine upon a conce
plan of action to govern their
tions during the strike and pre
a similar betrayal to that which
place on memorable "Black Frid
by Thomas of the railroaders' uni

This meeting is arranged by A
Cook, the militant secretary of
British miners, with the suppor
the left wing of the British work
in spite of the opposition of the
lish labor bureaucracy. The fact
the left wing is successful in b
ing about this meeting proves
the minority power in the Bri
unions has reached a stage wher
cannot any longer be ignored, an
practically the directing force in
labor movement in the isle across
sea.

Expect No Trouble.

The situation of our brothers
Germany, where they have been
duced to the verge of slavery u
the Dawes plan is being duplic
in England, as it is on the Amer
continent (West Virginia, Alberta
Nova Scotia), and other places in
mining regions of this country w
the workers are in starvation
despair.

The capitalists feel the workers
so far reduced that they will be
able to resist the offer to work (
if it is to produce coal to be
against the miners in Britain) and
trouble is expected from the sl
in America by the capitalists.

No Bourgeois Alliance.

We must meet this intense inte
tional offensive of the capitalist c
with an organization of the wor
on a policy based on the class s
gle and freedom from all allia
with the bourgeoisie.

International trade union unity
of the utmost importance and
arisen from the dire need of the w
ing class to protect themse
against the encroachment of inte
tional capitalism and prepare t
selves to take over the industrie
the world.

Pledge Support.

The progressive miners thr
America stand ready to aid in e
way at their command their bro
miners in Britain and pledge ourse
to that end. Sympathetic strikes
contemplated in Germany, Belg
France and in America and Ca

"Nationalization of the coal m
with workers' control," is the sl
of the miners thruout the world
the British miners are leading
fight.

Bankrupt Commits Suicide

Emil W. Wagner, head of the E
Wagner and Co. grain, bond and s
commission firm which failed in
with $10,000,000 involved, crashe
his death from a fifteenth floor
dow of the Westminster buildin
the loop today. Death was insta
neous. Evidence indicated Wa
who was about 61, had committed
cide.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

SIGMAN GANG EXPULSIONS ROUSE HOSTILITY IN TWO MORE LOCALS; ACCUSE FEINBERG OF SCABBING

NEW YORK CITY, July 20.—With 85 votes against 12, the meeting of Local 38, I. L. G. W. U., adopted a resolution to condemn the pogrom leaders of the Sigman machine for their acts against the cloak and dress makers. The resolution demands the immediate reinstatement of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and that the pogrom should immediately be stopped.

The resloution had been previously adopted in the executive committee by a vote of 13 against 2, and then recommended to the local union meeting at yesterday's gathering, and was there adopted by the vote above stated.

Pressers Are Congratulated.

As reported a few days ago, the section meetings of pressers in Bronx rejected the actions of the joint board. It now seems that two sections of the pressers held on the same evening acted in the same manner.

This fact has called forth congratulations from the cloak operators and finishers. It has also called forth congratulations from all honest workers from the other trades. And the progressive membership of Local 35 has issued a special leaflet congratulating their brothers which reads as follows:

Brother Pressers of Local 35.

"Courageously have our members acted at the last section meeting. The crown of the czar Breslau is in danger. Mr. Breslau, feeling the anger of protest of our members, who demanded his resignation, yelled that he is ready to resign.

"We challenge him. Let him call a general membership meeting for that purpose. We have no more patience with the gangsterism in our local which is a shame upon us.

"Brothers, we want to have a union for the members, and not for this overfed gangsters who attack our sisters and brothers on the picket line.

"Do not participate in their fake referendum. At first they excluded the brave leaders of the three powerful locals, and now the same Feinberg, Breslau & Co. is approving the recommendation of the governors and bankers' commission, which reduces to nothing all our justified demands.

"Without our knowledge these pogrom leaders have delivered our fate into the hands of our enemies. Now they desire that we should approve of their treachery.

"Brother pressers. We must answer to this fake call of the pogrom leaders who have the audacity to speak in our name. No, a thousand times, no! We demand the resignation of the Sigman, Feinberg, Breslau machine.

"A union for all of us, for the great membership, and not for the Feinbergs who betray us. The pogrom leaders of the International and the joint board have put to shame our strong powerful organization of the cloak and dressmakers.

"'Resign!' must be our answer.

"They have robbed and betrayed us enough.

"None of us should answer this fake call for referendum.

"Let us all be united in the shops.

"Unity, unity, with all our strength. We must seek to eliminate these pogrom leaders with their strong-arm work.

"We must make a decent living in our trade, won thru struggle of our members.

"To the struggle, against the gang of Breslau & Co.

Group of Progressive Pressers."

In addition, a group of Progressive Cutters in Local 10, of the I. L. G. W. have issued a circular calling on the membership of much the same nature as the Pressers of Local 35, attacking the reactionary Dubinsky gang at the head of Local 10, which the Progressive declares uses thousands of our hard-earned dollars to pay gangsters to beat and cripple the girls of Local 22 on the picket line."

The circular asserts that the International joint board do not represent the union and have sold the workers out to the banker controlled governor's commission. "Dubinsky's gangsters help the gang of the joint board," the progressives state. "You must help your brothers and sisters of the three great Locals. Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg must resign!"

In the Jewish Daily Freiheit, a leading article is given exposing Feinberg as a scab in the strike of 1916. It says

Feinberg's Scabbing in 1916

"Israel Feinberg, the manager of the joint board machine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and at present one of the chiefs leading the pogrom against the cloak and dressmakers, says that he wishes to save the union from the Communist danger, and says that the lefts are scabs, etc.

"We do not desire to discuss Communism with Feinberg. That would be like discussing mysticism with a peasant.

"But let Feinberg attempt to disprove the following fact.

"At the time of the cloakmaker's general strike in 1916, Feinberg worked for the Royal Coat Co. on 25th street. The company manufactured cloaks and raincoats, and at that time employed a great number of workers.

"When the strike of the cloakmakers was called, this firm had received a great order for long coats of a checked goods. But the boss of the firm was afraid to be 'caught.' Perhaps the committees of the union would come and stop the work.

"Then Feinberg advised the boss that in view of the fact that it was permitted to work on raincoats and other waterproof garments, the boss should stamp his checked goods on the left side with the stamp "cravenette," and if committees of the union will come, to say that this is waterproof garments and it will be 'kosher.'

"The firm accepted Feinberg's advice and for quite a few weeks they were busy at cloaks at a time when the cloakmakers were on strike, at a time when fifty thousand families carried on a bitter struggle for better working conditions.

"We are prepared to establish these facts with witnesses who at that time worked with Feinberg.

"Was Feinberg's scabbing in 1916 also in favor of the union? We challenge him to answer."

ECLIPSE PLANT WORKERS FIGHT OVER WAGE CUT

Eclipse May Leave Boss in the Dark

By MURPHY

(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH Pa.—The victory won by the workers in the Eclipse Plant of the United Laundry company is aiding the propaganda for organization of shop committees. Three weeks ago these workers pulled off a strike on the job and forced the bosses to postpone their contemplated 10 per cent reduction in wages for a couple of weeks.

During this period the boss used all possible means of propaganda to get the workers to break ranks by telling them how they could easily avert the cut. Some of them fell for this bunk. Enough deluded workers fell for it to make possible for the boss to organize a spy system. After this had been accomplished he was ready for battle.

On June 22nd the boss hired a few hands and cut wages. Great pains were taken to place these new hands directly besides the most intelligent workers in an effort to check those who were feared the most.

Even tho the bosses have their spies on the job the militant elements of the shop are determined to start a shop committee. There are some among them that are manifesting their willingness to sacrifice in order to get their shop committee on foot. They have already begun a series of discussions of the proper form of organization. Soon actual work will be started which in time will develop into a real shop committee.

In my next article I will deal with ways and methods these unorganized workers are using to reach their object despite the dangers of the spy system.

DISTRICT 5 IS PROGRESSIVE MINERS' PROOF

Jacksonville Pact Is Now Proven Fake

By W. F. B.

Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The thousands of unemployed miners, who at one time perhaps were deluded into believing the official lauding of the "Jacksonville Agreement" as a "great achievement" which would stabilize the mining industry, are now learning a bitter lesson.

How do they look upon the activities and efforts of the officials, which are not following the track of formulating fighting policies and prepairing for action, but rather weakening the union by expelling its best elements. When their children cry out for bread they know it is a serious situation demanding their attention.

Busy Expelling Members

Here, in District 5, our officials have done nothing, and are so absorbed in the policy of expelling the progressives that they fail to hear the cry for bread that is prevalent in almost every section. Also in their policy of expulsion, their time is spent in going around, circulating petty personal castigation, and consequently side tracking the men away from the progressive program.

The delegates to the last District 5 convention will recall, how Green, Murray et al lauded the "Jacksonville agreement" as a "great achievement" and how it was going to stabilize the mining industry.

Progressives Were Right

The progressive miners at that time critized the agreement and pointed out the effects of same, but the prosperous conditions at that time suited these officials and drunk with power, they were successful in getting a resolutions passed, that would expel every miner who attends meetings, other than officially sanctioned. However the march of economic forces has proven that the progressives were correct, when they advocated a shorter working day.

We can see that we are faced with one of the most serious crisis that has ever confronted the United Mine Workers. Altho it is quite apparent that the present deplorable conditions, has been made possible by the policy which the officials pursued. So we are now confronted with the question, how are we going to get out of it?

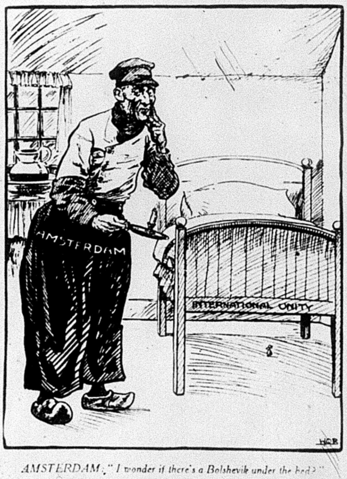
Organize!

To get out of this deplorable conditions we must organize our progressive committees. We must energetically give all the resources at our disposal to get the DAILY WORKER circulating amongst the miners, which will chase away the smoke screen of officialdom, from before the eyes of the miners and in giving all the energy we possess to support the progressive miners program we will ultimately destroy for all time the flesh pots where the vultures continually hover around.

American Consul in Mexico Unpopular

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The American vice consul at Aguascalientes, Mexico, Harold G. Bretherton, has been shot, it is claimed at the state department here. The American government has demanded an investigation. The assailant is unknown. The consul was not seriously hurt.

Getting Over His Scare



AMSTERDAM: "I wonder if there's a Bolshevik under the bed?"

AMSTERDAM: "I wonder if there's a Bolshevik under the bed?"

From the British "Trade Union Unity."

PHOTOGRAPHS NOW BEAR THE UNION LABEL

Photographic Worker's Union in the Ring

NEW YORK, July 20.—(FP)—Trades unionists should look for the union label on all photographs as well as on photo-engravings from now on, the Photographic Workers' Union of America announces.

A big campaign is being waged, Louis A. Baum, business representative of the new federal local 17830 of the American Federation of Labor, declares, with great success. Many photographic studious are responding to the workers' demand for use of the union label and union sign in the shop.

Photoengravers are being urged by chapel chairman to get all photographers working in photo-engraving plants into the photographic workers' union. Actors Equity Association is being listed in the organization drive of the photographic workers to encourage all theatrical performers to insist upon union label photographs. Actors and actresses are required to have many professional portraits and their aid is especially solicited by the photographic workers' union.

Photographic reproductions of advertisements in newspapers for photographic workers at $10, $15 and $20 a week are being circulated by the photographic workers union among other labor organizations to prove the need for assisting the union in every way.

"Help Us Abolish Sweatshop Photography and Child Labor" is the slogan of the union at present. Organization work among the young boys and girls who do summer snapshot finishing is being pushed during the busy season.

'B. & O.' BILL JOHNSTON RAVES AT OPPOSITION

Hints Vengeance on J. F. Anderson

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Characterizing every charge and allegation in the circular issued by J. F. Anderson as a "lie," William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists said today that he and General Secretary-Treasurer E. C. Davison would answer them in a circular to the membership of the organization. Both Johnston and Davison declared that Anderson would be "dealt with" under the constitution.

"It is against our policy and contrary to the constitution to conduct an organization controversy in the public press," said Mr. Johnston. "We shall not do so. In the meantime, we shall have nothing to say beyond what I have just said. Mr. Anderson will be dealt with under the constitution."

Other officials of the organization here followed the lead of President Johnston and refused to comment upon the circular. All, however, appeared to be angry over its issuance. No one was willing to say what action would be taken against Anderson, but it was strongly intimated that he would be severely disciplined.

GREEN REFUSES REAL AID TO RELEASE SACCO AND VANZETTI; DODGES GENERAL STRIKE ISSUE

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—**Empty promises and a refusal to take any form of action that will even stir the membership of organized labor into militant activity, such as a general strike, to force the release of the frame-up victims, Sacco and Vanzetti, whose legal murder in an electric chair may result from denial of a new trial, is the keynote of a letter sent the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense committee by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.**

Two conventions of the A. F. of L. and many state federations and international unions have gone on record by resolution for a new trial and protested the cases as the frame ups they are. The last big union convention to add its protest to the list was the recent Tri-District convention of anthracite miners.

State Federation Official Proves Case Framed.

A vice-president of the Massachusetts state federation of labor, John Van Vaerenwyck, himself interviewed one of the supposed eye-witnesses who was the chief reliance of the prosecution, and obtained from her a confession that she had lied, when she testified at the trial that she had seen Sacco at the murder scene, and that she had so testified falsely under pressure from the district attorney who had, like a coward and poltroon, threatened to expose some irregular conduct of her life in years past.

This compulsory perjury by blackmail is told of in the woman's affidavit obtained by Van Vaerenwyck, and the head of the American Federation of Labor not only knows that the case is a frame up, but knows also that if the workers organized in the A. F. of L. would demonstrate all over the country in a militant fashion, and prepare for a general strike if Sacco and Vanzetti are finally ordered into the death chamber the two victims would soon be released and restored to their families.

Empty Words—No Action.

But in place of such effective activity, Green prefers to waste time and the lives of two men, presenting resolutions (and even these were pushed thru by Communist influence) to governors and presidents and soft pedalling down those "avenues which appeal to him" and other fakers. Instead of militant action, Green offers the following fine words:

"The American Federation of Labor has given its assistance to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, and as directed by the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor I submitted to the president of the United States and to the governor of Massachusetts the resolution, number 42, of the El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. together with the action of the convention thereon, and bespoke their earnest consideration.

"Our Own Way" To Do Nothing.

"Whatever the officers of the A. F. of L. may be able to do further, in this matter you can rest assured will be done, but we must work in our own way and thru the avenues which appeal to us as being the most effective way to secure the results desired."

MOBILE POLICE NAB 5 MEMBERS OF I. W. W. FOR ORGANIZING WORKERS

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—The activity of the marine transport section of the I. W. W. among the marine workers of the gulf coast has called forth the usual repression. A raid on the I. W. W. hall in Mobile netted the police five members of the organization, several signs and a lot of books and literature. The arrested unionists, so far as can be learned, are held merely for being members of the I. W. W.

FAKER FAGAN AND HIS CREW FIGHT AGAINST MINERS

Line Up with Bosses in Pennsylvania

By IRWIN

(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—For more than two months miners at Cuddy, Pa. at the National Mine No. 2 have been employed fixing the shafts for $4.00 a day despite the fact that the miners scale calls for $6.60 for outside labor. The president of the Local at this mine, Walcott, who is also a district organizer knew what the scale called for but made no attempt to have conditions changed.

A couple of weeks ago one progressive miner was laid off when put to work at this shaft because he refused to work below the scale and stated that working for the price offered by the operators would be equal to scabbing on the union. He was off for about a week when the company was compelled to take him back for regular wages. He received no compensation for the time he was off and when returning the pit boss told him "that ought to be a good lesson for you."

The National Coal company owns four mines located closely together National No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. On April 1st the locals for the first three mentioned mines which are completely under the thumb of District President Fagan, celebrated the establishment of the eight hour day jointly with the corporation. Superintendents and pit bosses were on the committee with Walcott, the lieutenant of Pat Fagan. District officers spoke at this celebration threatening to expell all of the left wingers from the union before a month was over.

The miners from National No. 4 belonging to Local 280 at New Eagle, Pa., refused to participate in any such celebration jointly with the bosses. This local was formerly also under the control of the district officials but at their last election the militants took complete leadership electing the left wing slate into office and while miners of the other locals in return for the hobnobbing of their officers with the coal operators are "enjoying" the privilege of working below the established scale the members of 280 with its left wing administration are maintaining full union conditions.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better **Communist of you.**

LOCAL 22 HOLDS THE FORT WITH REBEL COURAGE

Rank and File Stand Guard Day and Night

(By a Picket at Local 22.)

NEW YORK CITY.—It is two a. m. The night watch is on duty. The strains of a guitar which some member has brought with her, rise and fall plaintively upon the still night air. Suddenly the guitar will strike up a popular tune like Dubinishka, The Volga Boat Song, or the International. Immediately will be heard a chorus of voices joining in with zest and enthusiasm.

Then the song will die down. Tired faces will again become strained, weary forms cease to relax and become rigid and alert, as the night watch goes on. And thus the night is spent—the long, weary hours of the night, interspersed with song, with stories and jokes, waiting and hoping for the first faint streaks of dawn to come, when we will be relieved by those who have spent the night at home and are ready to take up the watch in the early hours of the morning and stand guard all through the long, long day.

The Spirit of a Rebel.

Relieved to go home and rest? No, to get out on the picket line to march back and forth the interminable day trying to convince hungry and needy workers, that they must not scab on their fellow workmen. For weeks now, with untiring effort, with indomitable courage, the men and women in the needle trades have carried on the struggle.

What are we fighting for?

Simply to maintain the rank and file control of our locals, for which we have fought so bitterly for many years past, to keep at bay the Feinbergs, the Sigmans and the Persteins, who have sought to throttle us and deprive us of power, ever since we have become victorious in the struggle against class collaboration and corrupt officialdom, which dominates the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Fellow workers, if you believe in rank and file control of industry, if you are progressive working men and working women, opposed to the dirty tactics of the machine in power, if you have but an ounce of revolutionary fighting blood in your veins, we appeal to you! Help us in our struggle.

We are sacrificing our time and our money and our energy, our days' wages, and our nights' sleep; we are giving all that it is humanly possible for us to give to win this fight.

We need your help—moral and financial support to win. Will you stand aside, or will you rise to the occasion and make the sacrifice?

Our Fight is Your Fight.

Remember, our fight is your fight, for, once the corrupt officialdom of our union succeeds in ousting the executive board elected by the rank and file simply because they act contrary to the machine, this tactic will spread throut all the unions in the United States; no radical, no progressive in any union will be immune from persecution and expulsion.

We must pull together in this fight. Our victory is your victory, and likewise our defeat will be your defeat. **Let solidarity be your watchword. On to victory, fellow workers.**

DEATH LIST OF MINERS IS DUE TO PROFIT HOGS

2,000 Killed Yearly by Companies' Greed

By ALEX REID.

(Secy. Progressive Miners' Committee.)

The slaughter of the coal miners goes on unabated in the coal mines of the country, and another increase over May of last year in fatal accidents is recorded in the latest government reports. One hundred and eighty-one miners gave up their lives to the capitalist system for the month of May. Approximately 2,000 miners are killed yearly in the mining industry, from various causes, and most of those causes are preventable by the expenditure of a few dollars by the coal companies.

It is a well known fact that 75 per cent of the mine accidents are a direct result of negligence of the coal companies, or rather the refusal of the coal barons to make any effort to protect the lives of the miners, because it means a slight reduction in their profits. Profits first is their motto and the miners' safety is a minor and secondary consideration.

Death Consuming "Surplus."

There is no need to worry about the loss of human labor power, as represented in the appalling slaughter of the miners, as a surplus amount of coal diggers are today glutting the labor market to the extent of 200,000 men.

No figures can prepresent the awful suffering of the widows and families as a result of the accidents, and no mention is made of the 20,000 major and minor injuries occurring each year in the industry and the attendant suffering arising therefrom.

Take Your Choice, Coal Diggers!

The miners meet death in many ways in the mines, such as falls from roofs, and coal from the rib sides, crushed by coal trips on the main haulage ways, suffocated and poisoned by foul gases, electrocuted by imperfect insulation on trolley wires and machines, blown to pieces by explosions and burned by resulting fires.

The following facts are taken from reports made by the various state mine inspectors to the U. S. bureau of commerce for the month of May, 1925.

The death rate for the month was 4.15 per million tons of coal produced, as compared with 2.33 for May, 1924. The increased fatality rate was due mainly to an explosion at Sanford, N. C., on May 27, in which 53 lives were lost, and to an explosion at Piper, Ala., on May 31, which killed six men. Without these two disasters the death rate for the month would have been 2.80 per million tons of coal mined.

"Blood on the Coal."

For bituminous mines alone the reports showed 143 fatalities, including the two explosions mentioned. As the production of bituminous coal in May was 35,474,000 tons, the fatality rate was 4.03, as compared with 2.98 for May, 1924, and 3.20 for the month of May during the ten years 1915-1924. For anthracite mines alone the death rate from accidents in May was 4.67 per million tons, based on a production of 8,174,000 tons, as compared with a death rate of 4.78 for May last year and a ten-year average rate of 5.55.

Records compiled by the bureau for the first five months of 1925 show that 930 men lost their lives in accidents at the mines. The total production of coal during the period was 234,978,000 tons, making the fatality rate 3.96 per million tons. For the corresponding months last year the rate was 4.82. The five-month rate for bituminous mines alone was 3.59 in 1925 and 4.73 in 1924, while for anthracite mines alone it was 5.90, as compared with 5.29 in 1924. Production records show an output of 37,259,000 tons of anthracite and 197,719,000 tons of bituminous coal during the first five months of the present year.

Major Disasters.

Six major disasters with a total loss of 154 lives occurred during the first five months of the present year, as compared with five disasters and a loss of 384 lives for the corresponding months of 1924. A "major" disaster is defined as an accident causing five or more deaths. The fatality rate per million tons based exclusiveely on major disasters was 0.66 for the months of January to May, 1925, and 1.59 for the same period last year.

An examination of the causes of accidents that have occurred thus far in 1925 shows a substantial reduction in the death rate per million tons caused by explosions of gas or coal dust, a slight increase in haulage accidents, and no material change for accidents due to explosives, electricity and falls of roof and coal.

Nationalization With Workers' Control

Added to this already keen suffering is the present attempt all over America to cut the miners' starvation wages, reduce their working conditions, and destroy their union.

There is only one remedy for this situation and that is the nationalization of the coal mines with workers' control to the end that the industry will be run for the benefit of the workers, with safety and service the first consideration.

PRISONERS OF CLASS JUSTICE WRITE TO I. L. D.

Labor Defense Body Finds Many Friends

International Labor Defense, the new non-partisan workers' defense organization founded in Chicago on June 28 last, received many letters from prisoners in all parts of the country. These letters disclose a number of workers being persecuted for their labor activities that before had not been generally known. Among them are four members of the Seamen's Union who have been in prison at Thomaston, Maine, since the Seamen's strike of 1921.

Other letters tell of workers being framed up. One prisoner for instance, who is at McNeil's Island, Wash., writes that copper plates were planted in his room and that in consequence he is now serving a long term for counterfeiting, all because of his working class activity.

Reports similar to this have come from state and federal prisoners in California, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas. International Labor Defense is investigating all such cases to ascertain their true nature. A complete list of all class-war prisoners is being compiled by the organization.

Its national committee recently decided to raise a fund to send at least $5.00 every month to all working class prisoners confined for their activity or their opinions.

McCormick Tired of Work.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—Fowler McCormick, son of Harold McCormick of the International Harvester company, who gained much publicity by masquerading as a real worker (for a few weeks) has quit his job in the company's Milwaukee plant.

He will now go to Africa on an expedition to recuperate from the terrible ordeal of working eight hours a day.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA

by

LEON TROTZKY

The Daily Worker Publishing Co. has just secured from the publishers the complete stock of this new edition of the thrilling story of escape from Siberian exile written by one of the most brilliant writers in the revolutionary movement.

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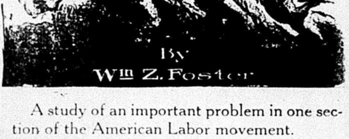

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The Workers Party in Action

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST DAILY GIVES "KNOCKOUT" FESTIVAL AT CONEY

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Novy Mir, Russian daily, 30 Union Square, is arranging a "Knock-out," a festival at Coney Island which will be the greatest and liveliest affair of the season.

Its main features will be remembered by all sport lovers.

Date: Sunday, July 26, from 10 a. m. until midnight.

Place: Danceland Garden, Surf Ave., near 21st street, Coney Island, New York.

1. **Picnic**—The best garden in Coney Island, where all Novy Mir guests with their friends in groups will find a resting place. Regular dinners will be served there at reduced prices by the Russian Village restaurant, under the tunes of a wonderful Russian string orchestra.

2. **Bathing**—The famous Washington baths occupying an entire block have been secured.

Ocean bathing, swimming pool, steam rooms and an athletic field. Calisthenic exercises. Swimming instructions without extra charge, tennis, handball, basketball and other sports.

3. **Contest of Bathing Beauties**—A parade on boardwalk (special permission of police procured) will be led by the famous Broadway star, Miss Fawn Gray. All will march to the garden, where prizes will be awarded to the most beautiful bathers.

4. **Afternoon Classic Program**—Russian Village string orchestra under direction of Mr. Shtempel, graduate of Moscow conservatory of music; twelve numbers. Two bands of music will play intermittently.

5. **Fletcher Rivers Cast — The** "Pompadur" Review. Miss Lorna Standist director and pianist.

b) The Spanish Review, sectette.

c) The Russian Symphony orchestra.

Miss Lena Jeffcatt, soprano; Miss Grace Constance, piano solo; Mr. A. Cesin, violin solo; Harry Greenburg, violin solo.

Willie Baker, executive acrobatic dancer. The Menplig brothers, Buch and Winigond, soft shoe dancers. Miss Peggy Spielman, oriental dancer; Miss Nita Karmen, toe dancer; Jenny Solan, toe dancer; Theodore Snook, nature and classic dances; Hilda Green, songs and dances.

6. **Concert Program.**

1. Quartet from opera "Czarskaya Nevesta," music Ruminsky-Korsakoff. Cast, Mashir, Dmitrieva, Basmanoff and Tulchinov.

2. Trio "Nochevala Tuchka Zolotaya" music by Dargomishsky. Cast: Mashir, Basmanoff, Tulchinov.

3. Duet from "Pickovaya Dama" music by Chaikovsky. Cast: Mashir and Dmitrieva.

4. Duet, "Vanka-Tanka," music by Dorgomishky. Cast: Basmanoff and Tulchinov.

7. Dances—and dances and dances right into Monday. Here we will all meet and eat and drink and bath and play games and be merry.

SEATTLE TURNS OUT TO DEMAND CHINA FREEDOM

Tsang Says New Motto Is "China for Workers"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash. July 20.—Cheering for Soviet Russia, for the mass movement of China, the Kuomintang and the Communist movement, more than fifteen hundred workers assembled last night at Washington and Occidental Avenues at an open air protest meeting and demonstration against war with Soviet Russia and against imperialist war on China.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Seattle City central committee of the Workers Party. The speakers were Paul K. Mohr, secretary Bakers' Local Union, Jean Stovel, a well known woman in the local labor movement, Y. Y. Tsank, president of Chinese student club and Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers Party.

The Kuomintang participated by a special delegation and gave its endorsement of the meeting and its aims.

Morris Hansen of Painters' Local Union, and well known trade unionist in the local labor movement, presided and opened the meeting by telling of its aims and purpose.

Unionist Speaks for Labor

Paul K. Mohr, veteran in the local labor movement, approving of the aims of the meeting, spoke at length on the situation and events now taking place said that labor is determinedly against imperialism and capitalist war and aggression on China and Soviet Russia, and expressed the sympathies of labor with Chinese strike and the workers Soviet Republic.

Jean Stovel spoke against imperialism and invasion of China and against capitalist war on Soviet Russia.

Y. Y. Tsang gave an elaborate address on the Chinese situation, stating that the movement in China was not a movement against other nations but a struggle for independence and self determination of the Chinese people.

"China for the Workers" Say Tsang

He said that the slogan China for Chinese, employed for about thirty years, is now being substituted by the slogan of "China for the workers."

He said that the capitalists and imperialists of the world call Bolshevism bad because Bolshevism stands and figths for humanity.

Tallentire Speaks

Norman Tallentire gave an eloquent speech on the situation in China, the aggression and preparation of capitalism for another war and its desire and provocation of Soviet Russia to war, ending by urging the audience to rally to the standard of Communism by joining the Workers Party and to be prepared to resist capitalism.

A collection of $27.50 was taken up. Resolutions setting forth the continuous crossing of Soviet Russia borders by bandit bands and gangs of murderers from Poland and other neighboring capitalist nations with intent to provoke Soviet Russia to war and pledging support to the Workers Soviet republic were adopted by unanimous raising of hands.

Resolutions expressing sympathy with the strike in China, and pledging support were also adopted unanimously, the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Soviet Russia, three rousing cheers for the Chinese mass movement, the Kuomintang and three more cheers for the Communist movement.

Workers Defense Expensive.

More than $6,500.00 was paid out during the months of June and July by the International Labor Defense to defray legal expenses in ten cases of working class persecutions. Most of these were deportation cases against foreign born radical workers but the biggest item is the Pittsburgh trial of Fred Herrick and nine other Communists for which $4,000.00 has been advanced.

POLICE BREAK UP 'HANDS OFF CHINA' MEETING

Shanghai or New York All the Same

(Continued from page 1)

American worker in its danger of a new war and the greater exploitation of the American workers.

Police Interferes.

Manley was speaking for not more than 10 minutes when the police sergeant informed the chairman, Krumbein, that the language of the speaker would have to be modified "because he was speaking against the constitution." Manley concluded his speech pointing out the friendly relations of Soviet Russia to China in contrast to the imperialists and told of the renunciation by Russia of any territory robbed from China by the old czaristic regime.

Because of this, the imperialists were opposed to Russia as the leader against the oppressors of the subjected nations. The demand of "Stand by Soviet Russia" was roundly applauded by the workers. Manley's demand of "Hands Off China" was enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

Throws Speaker Off Platform.

William Weinstone was the second speaker. He told of the killing of more than 70 workers, and the wounding of 300 in Shanghai, of the bitter exploitation of the Chinese workers who were sweated more than 12 hours a day. He also pointed out the long oppression of China by the Great powers, the policing by foreign troops, the limitation of customs duty, the draining of the treasury and continual fomenting of civil war as a pretext for interference.

Weinstone had hardly spoken 15 minutes, when again the police sergeant informed the chairman that the meeting could not go on as the speaker was "talking against the U. S."

Krumbein advised the sergeant that the police had been informed of the meeting by letter and telephone and he had received the usual "alright" from the police captain to hold the meeting. The sergeant then threatened that Weinstone would have to be the last speaker or otherwise he would arrest the chairman and break up the meeting immediately.

When he received no assurance from Krumbein that this would be done, he proceeded to the platform and ordered Weinstone to stop speaking. Weinstone asked the police sergeant upon what authority. Whereupon the sergeant brandishing his club and followed by his policemen, exercised his "authority" of force and violently pushed the platform over, throwing off the speaker.

The audience which had grown larger and larger during the meeting and which numbered several thousand, indicated their protest against this arbitrary conduct of the police by loudly booing the sergeant and closed in about the platform in protection of the speaker. The police reserves then followed and dispersed the audience with their clubs, arresting two comrades who did not instantly comply with the orders to move on.

Workers (Communist) Party Denounces Police Action.

In a written statement issued tonight, the district office of the Workers (Communist) Party denounced the arbitrary and high handed action of the police in breaking up the meeting.

"The Workers Party," the statement declares, "exercised the right of free speech granted by the constitution in holding this meeting against the violence in China and the campaign against Soviet Russia. It is quite fitting and glaringly shows up the real significance of events in the Orient, that a meeting against the shooting down of workers in China should be forcefully broken up by police action in the United States.

"The American imperialists are behind the plunder and suppression of the Chinese people and they are interested in having the action go unnoticed. The Workers Party will continue fighting the imperialism in China and elsewhere which is leading the world to a new war and will go on speaking on the streets of New York laudly demanding the freedom of China from the imperialist yoke despite the cossack action and violence of the New York police."

Picnic July 26 at Verona, Pa.

VERONA, Pa., South Slavic branch of Verona, Pa., and Russian of Pittsburgh, Pa., will arrange picnic together on Sunday July 26, on F. Gajda Farm in Cheswick, Pa. We invite Workers from Western Pennsylvania to attend this picnic which is made for benefit to the Radnik and Novy Mir. We will have speakers in Russian and South Slavic language.

VOLUNTEER HELP WANTED

Volunteer help wanted every afternoon and evening of this week at the International Labor Defense office, at 23 So. Lincoln Ave. Come and give as much time as you can spare. Very important.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from Page 1)

trail of the night shirt prowlers. One is from Mt. Pleasant, N. J.; the other from Middletown, Ohio. One carries the caption: "Pastor Faces Charge." The other reads: "Girl sues man for attentions shown her." The pastor who faces the charge, is a Presbyterian minister, and he is accused of paying suspicious attentions to a woman not his wife, with the use of profanity and activities in the ku klux klan.

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THE second culprit is not a minister, strange to say, but he is a member of the ku klux klan. His offense is forcing his attentions on a young girl in a way "not becoming a married man who is the father of seven children." It goes without saying that neither of those two kluxers believes that man ascended from a monkey or even from a gorilla. It is more likely that they accept the bible, hook, line and sinker as the divinely inspired word of god. It is more than likely that they are champions of William Jennings Bryan and foes of science. But they don't seem to be able to keep out of harm's way, despite their piety.

• • •

THE Metropolitan Insurance Company has printed a neat little folder to be sent to each of its 22,000,000 policyholders, containing an attack on the movement for the public ownership of private utilities. This question has nothing to do with life insurance, but it has a good deal ot do with the business of the officials and stockholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. That company has grown immensely wealthy in the pursuit of one of the easiest "grafts" in the United States.

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THE insurance companies are among the biggest holders of bonds in privately owned public utilities, such as railway, gas and electric companies. Together with the banks, the insurance companies dominate the transportation industry. How do they get the money to do this? By the most contemptible form of panhandling. The insurance companies particularly those that write industrial, or weekly payment policies, which is the principal field of the Metropolitan, get millions every year from poor people, who are compelled to let their policies lapse because they cannot keep up payments.

• • •

THE insurance agent who induces a worker to take out a policy, on which he pays a premium of, let us say, twenty-five cents a week, receives as a commission for writing the policy, fifteen times the weekly premium. In order to insure that the company does not pay this commission out of its existing funds, the agent's commission is spread out over a thirteen week period. Should the policy holder drop the policy for any reason, the agent loses his commission, even tho the policy is in force for ten years, and some other agent, than the one who wrote it, is carrying the business on his books, that unfortunate agent is charged with that $3.75 that his predecessor drew ten years previously.

• • •

DURING this time the policy holder pays in about $130. But after paying in all that money, there is no return unless the policy holder is wise enuf to take advantage of the paid-up feature of the policy which the companies were forced to adopt after a long fight. The insurance companies cannot lose. Their rates are so "loaded" that only epidemics like the influenza plague of a few years ago, cause them any loss. They use their poorly paid agents as propagandists of prosperity bunk and hocus pocus patriotism.

• • •

ANOTHER device of the Metropolitan to fleece their agents out is to refuse payment of commissions on policies written on colored people, on a weekly payment basis. The excuse is given they don't want colored business, but can't very well reject it. However in order to discourage the agents from writing it, they penalize them by refusing to pay the usual commissions. They claim their refusal to accept colored business is due to the alleged high mortality rate among negroes. Insurance agents who have spent many years working in colored districts say that this a lame excuse. The grafting Metropolitan sees a chance to get the money of the Negroes without any cost except the small fee the doctor receives for making the physical examination.

• • •

THE insurance agents in several cities made several efforts to organize a few years ago. In Boston, the agents in the biggest offices were ready and held meetings at which officials of the company were hooted out of the halls. The American Federation of Labor, however, refused to grant them a charter on the ground that they were not workers or producers. They were let down just as the Boston policemen were let down by Gompers and company. There are more than fifty thousand insurance agents working for the so-called industrial or weekly payment companies. They visit the homes of the working class. If they were members of the trade union movement, they would make splendid propagandists for the organization of the workers into unions. If for no other reason efforts should be made to get them inside the ranks of organized labor.

NORTHERN OHIO WORKERS PARTY HOLD ANTI-IMPERIALIST MEETING NEAR CLEVELAND ON SUN. JULY 26

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—The biggest mass outing of the season is to take place at Willough Beach Park (east of Cleveland, near Willoughby) on Sunday, July 26th. It is to be a district picnic and all locals and branches of the party in northern Ohio will co-operate to make it a red mile stone in the progress of the party in District 6.

The prize athletic events will be under the direction of the Young Workers League. Bathing, dancing and other amusements will be provided for all who want to spend a day of rest and fun upon the shore of Lake Erie.

Mass Meeting in P. M.

The major event of the day will be the afternoon mass meeting. No comrade and worker in northern Ohio will want to miss hearing Wm. F. Dunne and Ella Reeve Bloor speak upon Chinese-Soviet Russia incidents, news of which has recently filled the capitalist papers of the entire world. The threat of war against Soviet Russia because of her growing power among the revolutionary nationalists of the Far East, and the meaning of events in China, which will be the subject of all speeches,—will, it is hoped, bring more comrades into active party work. There will be many other speakers, for a most complete discussion has been arranged for.

How to Get There.

Willough Beach Park is reached by interurban electric cars from the Cleveland Public Square at the post office. Cars leave every hour at ten minutes to the hour, and can be boarded at any car stop going east on St. Clair Ave. Admission at the park will be 25 cents. A special round trip and admission ticket can be secured for 75 cents at the district and local office, 5927 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

RUSSIA TODAY

The Official Report of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

THE DELEGATION

(FROM THE INTRODUCTION)

was emoposed of men whose political tradition tended to make them critical of the Communist philosophy and policy, and who had each an expert knowledge of, at least, one of the branches of industry under inspection. Further, the advisory Delegates were men who had long official training in inquiring into and reporting foreign countries, and who had a thorough knowledge of the language and of Russia under previous conditions.

HOW THE DELEGATION WORKED

(FROM THE INTRODUCTION)

There was no difficulty in getting contact with opinion of every shade. Each member of hte Delegation had an authorization which enabled him to enter into any Government building, factory, club, hospital, police court, prison, or private house without any guide and without any previous notice. These authorizations were made full use of by those members who spoke the language and knew the country. The Delegation came well provided with means of getting in touch with opposition opinion and was kept continuously in contact with it.

WHY THE DELEGATION REPORTED

(FROM THE INTRODUCTION)

We have placed on record the results of our labors in the hope that what we have to say will be of interest and use to those who desire to understand Russia and who are prepared without bias to examine the consequences which arise from the control of this great country by the workers who reside in it and who have secured this control by facing indescribable dangers and going thru suffering unparalleled in the history of world conflicts between race and race, class and class and one form of civilization and another.

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ANTHRACITE MINERS FIGHT TRAITORS

COPES IS FOUND GUILTY, FINED $100, NEW TRIAL DENIED, DARROW IN APPEAL TO HIGHER COURT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 21.—The Tennessee anti-evolution e with its violent conflict between religion and science came an abrupt end today when a jury convicted John Thomas pes of violating the law prohibiting the teaching of evolution he public schools.

The jury deliberated only five minutes to convict Scopes, r having been in the court room only three hours since the l began July 10. The conviction followed a request by defense nsel that their client be found guilty.

Attorneys for Scopes immediately filed a motion for a new l which was denied. Then the 24-year-old high school professor was called before the bar of justice and sentenced to pay fine of $100.

Defense counsel at once entered a bill of exceptions, their formal move appealing the conviction to the appellate court of Tennessee.

Rich Landowner Brings in Verdict.

The verdict was returned after the jury had been out only five minutes, to take a single ballot on the court house lawn. The conviction was announced by Captain Jack Thompson, white goateed and the wealthiest landowner in the county.

"We find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment," were his only words.

The court then called Scopes before him and asked the young defendant, "Have you anything to say?"

"Your honor," said Scopes, in a nervous tone, but with simple dignity, "I feel I have been convicted for violating an unjust statute. I shall continue to do all in my power to oppose any law which doesn't permit the teaching of truth."

Bryan's Testimony Expunged.

The trial collapsed when presiding Judge John T. Raulston barred the defense from presenting any religious or scientific testimony. These two

(Continued on page 2)

FIGHT ON ANTI-DARWIN LAW TO GO ON; VERDICT EXPECTED, SAYS SCOPES

By JOHN THOMAS SCOPES.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 21.—I was not surprised at being convicted in this court.

I had hoped that the fight would be won as early as possible, but it was beyond all my hopes to gain a victory in the lower court. With the exclusion of scientific evidence and the decision of the presiding judge declaring the anti-evolution law to be constitutional, there was not the least chance of my acquittal. The cause has not been daunted, but on the contrary, there is more of a determination to carry on to a successful conclusion in the higher courts.

The jury in this court heard only the evidence of two school boys, who were put on the stand by the prosecution. The expert testimony of scientists, which the jury was not allowed to hear, will be in the records that will be taken before the upper courts, and will enable us to overthrow this verdict.

If the higher courts of Tennessee decide against us, the fight will be taken to the supreme court of the United States. Defeat will not be admitted unless the highest court of the land goes against us. We will stay by the ship and every point will be fought out bitterly. Success is ultimately with us.

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

T since Henry Ford, the multi- illionaire flivver manufacturer, an ass of himself on the witness in the Ford-Tribune libel trial, he referred to history as "bunk" a man prominent in public life ed up in so unfavorable a light e notorious mountebank William ngs Bryan before the grilling nination of Clarence Darrow in Scopes trial at Dayton, Tennessee DAILY WORKER declared that trial would deal a deadly blow to church, and this goes for all minations. It il stopped right after William Jennings Bryan ited his colossal ignorance under Darrow's grilling, it is hard to see any self-respecting person can d the hocus pocus any longer.

* * *

YAN swallowed everything that he bible contains with much er ease than the biblical whale have swallowed Jonah. The bers of the snake family crawl heir bellies because one of them used by the devil to tempt Adam, entally making a man out of God must have also cursed the ing class—they have crawled on bellies for centuries and have dust. Perhaps a worker pro- the apple that sent Adam and hunting for loin cloths! How the workers are beginning to on their pins, tho they have no n to be thankful to the bible for access of manhood.

* * *

RHAPS a Jesu[illegible] might have made better showing on the witness than Bryan. Of course, a Jesuit o clever to go on the witness , but if he did, Darrow would have such an easy job. The god is brought up to date. If ritish empire learned a trick or n the art of managing colonies he loss of the United States, the lic church learned a good deal its experience in burning here- Galileo was persecuted and burned at the stake because gave expression to their dis- ment with the catholic dogma he earth was flat and stood still the sun and the other planets d around it. This was god's according to the church. They now that god was all wet, in respect, yet they still expect us lieve in their specially created —specially created to frighten us ing up our own money.

C crazy preacher in New York—he rants in one of the most n religious daffy houses—declar- t William Jennings Bryan's dial ded him of Christ while the d physiognomy of Clarence Dar-

(Continued on Page 2.)

IO HSI LOU, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., "HANDS OFF CHINA" MEET, TELLS OF NATION'S SUFFERING

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The following is the text of the speech ered by Hsio Hsi Lou, the first speaker at the "Hands Off China" meet- eld at the initiative of the Workers (Communist) Party last Friday in pital city of American imperialism. Mr. Lou was formerly the editor "Hsin-Wen," a newspaper of Peking. His speech was as follows:

Like Fall of Bastile.

dies and Gentlemen: I feel it great privilege to me to speak this audience on the prob- of China. The present move- in China has often been misun- ood, misrepresented by those have a preconception or who their own interests to promote. rhaps you have heard much the so-called agitation in China esent. The movement started the strike of the Chinese work- n a Japanese cotton mill in hai, the arbitrary arrest of strikers by the foreign authori-

(Continued on page 5.)

600 Seek Slayer.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 21.—The posse searching northern Macoupin county for the two slayers of Deputy Sheriff William Barnes, of Nilwood, had increased to 600 men this afternoon. Barnes was killed in front of his filling station last night when he attempted to arrest the two men who were believed to have participated in a series of holdups along the Illinois hard roads in this vicinity.

Learn about RUSSIA TODAY—Subscribe!

BRYAN'S GOD SEEMS TO HAVE TAKEN THE SIDE OF 'HEATHEN' CHINESE

MANILA, P. I., July 21.—Typhoons and the Chinese anti-imperialist strike have been playing special havoc with China sea shipping the last few days.

The big Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia arrived here today three days late after a voyage from Seattle featured by two cases of small pox, a walkout of her entire Chinese crew at Hong Kong, and an encounter with a typhoon between Hong Kong and Manila.

Yesterday the Roosevelt motorship Silverpore arrived here after a terrific battle with a typhoon in the China sea. At the height of the storm the Silverpore's engines stopped and the ship drifted helplessly for four days while her engineers, frantically and without sleep, sought to repair the damage.

The Silverpore's captain reported that in Hong Kong Chinese thugs demanded more than a hundred thousand gold dollars be donated to the strike fund for towage requested. The service was strongly refused.

NEW WAR ON SOVIETS IS GENEVA PLOT

Terrorism and War to Overthrow Workers

MOSCOW, July 3.—(By Mail.)—The leading article of the Pravda discloses upon the basis of authentic communications, the work of the so-called league "O. B. R." which, in its conference which took place in Geneva in the end of May, worked out a new plan for the struggle against the Comintern and the Soviet Union.

This plan consists of terrorist activities on the one hand and the exercise of the required pressure upon the capitalist governments coupled with an anti-Soviet press campaign.

On July 1, the league was to have presented all bourgeois governments with a memorandum in which an international conference for the discussion of measures in the fight against the Soviet Union was proposed.

Depended on British Government.

It is worthy of remark that the English and Finnish delegates to this conference relied with particular confidence upon the support of the English government.

These disclosures prove that the League "O. B. R.," the falsification of documents, the anti-Soviet campaign, the official and un-official attacks upon the Soviet Union, the journey of the organization consul members to Moscow, the press campaign, the visit of the English fleet to the Baltic Sea, etc., are all links in the same chain.

All Evidences of New Attack.

Simultaneous with the imperialist acts of violence in China and Morocco, the imperialists are preparing an anti-Soviet crusade. In a time when the English people are suffering from industrial crises and growing unemployment, the English ministers make war-like speeches.

However, they do not understand that it is no longer so simple to deceive the working class today, which has experienced very much in the world war and in the post-war period. The working class will recognize in time the danger the symptoms of which showed themselves in the Moscow consul process and the Geneva conference of the League "O. B. R."

Chinese Refuse to Feed Yankee Strike Breaking Gunboat

PEKING, China, July 21.—Advices from Canton say that food supplies have been cut off from the American gunboat stationed in Wuchow, as well as from the British residents. It is added that the British consul at Wuchow has advised all British subjects to leave because of the strict boycott against them.

HINDENBURG TO TURN ON SOVIET IN ALLIED PACT

Reply to France Is Conciliatory

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, July 21—Germany's reply to the allied proposal for a European treaty, which has been handed to foreign Minister Briand but has not been made officially public, bears a conciliatory tone which shows that the German state, under the monarchist president Hindenburg is willing to form an alliance against the Soviet Union.

The British and American financiers, whose governments are attempting an anti-Soviet agreement, have forced Germany to come to these terms by refusing to make loans which German capitalists solicited from them, unless the alliance is pushed thru.

This is the interpretation placed here on the contents of the German note. The German government agrees to enter the league of nations, which has taken several measures against the Soviet government, and names conditions to her entry which are not insurmountable.

One of the demands of the French note to Germany on the proposed "security" pact was that France be permitted to rush troops thru Germany to Poland in case that country, dominated by France, goes to war on the Soviet Union.

If Germany agrees to the new alliance the Rapello treaty with the Soviet Union will be broken.

Japanese Cruisers Bump

TOKIO, July 21.—The Japanese cruisers Tsuta and Hwigi collided during maneuvers off Shikoku Island and the Tsuta was badly damaged, according to reports here today. There were no qasualties. Both cruisers returned to Kure.

Ford Gets the Boats

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 21.—The Emergency Fleet corporation has recommended acceptance of the $1,706,000 offer of Henry Ford for the 200 old ships which the government has placed on sale, it was announced today.

BARBAROUS SHANGHAI COUNCIL, RESPONSIBLE TO NOBODY, RAIDS SOVIET CONSULATE'S AUTHORITY

SHANGHAI, China, July 21.—That the secret decision of the great imperialist powers to ignore the first report of the Peking diplomatic corps on the Shanghai massacres on the public excuse that the diplomatic corps has no jurisdiction over the Shanghai foreign settlement, added to the fact that the foreign settlement's municipal council is traditionally free from the jurisdiction of China, has given rise to the assumption by the Shanghai municipal council that it is a sovereignty and power in itself apparently.

Only such a theory can account for the open and flagrant violation of international law by the Shanghai imperialists who, acting on the authority of the municipal council, ordered the telephone company to disconnect and remove all telephone from the consulate of Soviet Russia and put a horde of detectives to watch all visitors to the consulate.

Defy law and Invade Soviet Authority

In the opinion of Chinese authorities, this is a defiance of international law, an insult to China and a trespass on the sovereignty of Soviet Russia equal to an invasion of her soil.

It is pointed out that if the Shanghai municipal council continues to reject the authority of either China or the diplomatic corps, and acting as if it were an independent nation toward China and toward the citizens of Soviet Russia, it has need of finding allies, because such affronts as it is carrying on now against Chinese and Soviet citizens may be replied to with

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET RUSSIA WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMERCIAL-INDUSTRIAL FAIR IN NEW ORLEANS THIS FALL

MOSCOW, July 21.—Soviet Russia is invited to participate in the commercial-industrial exhibition that will take place in New Orleans in the fall of this year.

20,000 SIBERIANS SEND GREETINGS TO CHINA WITH SOVIET AVIATORS

MOSCOW, June 20.—(By Mail.)—The aerial Moscow-Mongolia-China expedition is reported to have safely reached Omsk, western Siberia, where a welcome meeting was arranged in honor of the Soviet flyers. Over 20,000 people took part. A resolution was unanimously passed emphasizing the technical importance of the expedition and sending greetings to the friendly Chinese people.

Similar manifestations are reported from lal the places where the aviators stopped on their way.

RIFFIANS SMASH FRENCH FRONT AS TROOPS POUR IN

Krim Will Not Accept Fake 'Peace' Terms

PARIS, France, July 21.—The successes of the Riffians in Morocco continue, in spite of the fact that French troops are steadily pouring into North Africa. There are now 130,000 French soldiers opposing the Moroccans, and the number will be increased to 200,000 before the end of the month, the war office announces.

The sultan, puppet of the French, has enforced obligatory conscription, and the French are now taking Moroccans into their army at the point of the bayonet.

In desperate hand to hand fighting with the bayonet, 1,500 Riffians wiped out more than half the forces of the French garrison, near Teroual.

The railway into Fez has been cut and the French are now forced to use the motor highway to maintain communication.

Two French aviators, Capt. Volokoff and Lieut. France, were shot down by the Riffians. They were seriously hurt.

Abd-el-Krim has not yet replied to the Spanish-French "peace" terms, but it is felt he will not accept them as he is ordered to accept a Spanish protectorate, which he has already refused to do.

Rumors persist that Marshal Lyautey is to be removed as military governor. It was said he opposed giving Marshal Petain command of the troops.

STORMY CONVENTION OF DISTRICT ONE, U. M. W. OF A., BEGINS WITH PROGRESSIVES UNITED FOR FIGHT

By AUGUST VALENTINO, Worker Correspondent.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., July 19—(By Mail.)—What promises to be one of the most stormiest district conventions in the history of District 1, U. M. W. of A., will open in Wilkes-Barre, tomorrow. With the remnants of the Cappellini pre-election opposition going to the convention organized, instructed by the local unions and the various general grievance committees to flatly oppose the administration, appearances indicate anything but a harmonious gathering, insofar as "Rino" Cappellini is concerned.

Speaking before the Miners' Assembly in Wilkes-Barre last night, Pat Toohey laid down a definite and clear cut policy which should be followed by the anti-administration forces at the convention. The assembly is composed of all general grievance committees of the various coal companies in the lower Wilkes-Barre field, claiming jurisdiction over 30,000 miners of the local unions in this territory.

Must Organize the Fight.

Speaking on the absolute necessity of being organized to effectively fight the Cappelli machine, Toohey emphasized that in order to do this a committee selected from the assembly should lead the fight on every important matter arising before the convention, take advantage of every technicality of the law, be so organized that a fight on every important issue be assured.

Speaking on the issues which would undoubtedly come up for decisive action, which should be supported by the anti-administration delegation, it was pointed out that the fight to retain he general grievance committees, which Lewis and Cappellini jointly are attempting to dissolve, should be the chief issue of the convention.

Issues on Which to Fight.

The speaker was applauded when he stated a fundamental and necessary reform was the question of electing the organizer by the rank and file of the union and eliminating the present system of being appointed by the district president. The fight for

(Continued on page 2)

REPUBLICAN PARTY PAYS FARRINGTON'S MACHINE FOR HELP

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 21.—A. W. Kerr of Springfield, counsel for the United Mine Workers of Illinois has been named assistant attorney general, it became known today. Kerr will probably continue as head of the miners' legal staff.

Prior to the last primary election, Farrington, the labor leader at present the president of the Illinois Miners' Union, broadcasted circulars urging the re-election of the republican, Len Small for governor.

FARRINGTON'S FAT EXPENSE BILL PROVES HYPOCRISY OF ATTACKS MADE ON PROGRESSIVE MINERS

By ALEX REID.

(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee)

ARTICLE I

Frank Farrington again gives vent to his customary vomit against the Illinois Progressive Miners. His latest attack is against President Freeman Thompson, John J. Watt, Secretary-Treasurer, and Tom Parry, Vice-President, all duly elected officers of Sub District Four, District Twelve, and all unconstitutionally removed from office by Farrington.

Right to Earn Living Illegally Denied.

Brothers Thompson, Watt and Parry are men with large families and their means of making a living being mainly cut off by Farrington, found it impossible to comply with the request from miners all over the state, that they visit the locals and expose the illegal work of Farrington, not only his illegal expulsions, but also his treason in the many other ways.

Threatens Expulsions.

Realizing that without some source of income, the miners' request would have to be dropped for the present at least, Joe Tumulty, another well known progressive miner of Springfield, sent out a curcular letter authorized by the Springfield Educational League calling for financial aid to Watt and Thompson, to enable them to respond to the miners' request.

In a circular letter, Farrington slightingly refers to Thompson, Watt and Parry as martyrs of the ruthless Farrington machine and well he may, as the miners are learning fast that their greatest enemy in the state is Farrington himself, and any miner is liable to be a martyr of his corrupt machine at any moment. Farrington's fear of the awakened coal miners is seen in his desperate effort to stop Thompson, Watt and Parry from ex-

(Continued on page 5.)

COOLIDGE MUST HAVE ASKED JOHN L. LEWIS ABOUT COAL SITUATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 21.—President Coolidge, it was stated officially here today, does not believe there is particularly danger of a coal strike on September 1.

This impression, it was understood here, was given the president by Secretary of Labor Davis during his recent conference with the chief executive at White Court.

Commenting on the situation in the anthracite field, a presidential spokesman today asserted that a special session of congress to deal with any contingency that may arise is not likely.

ARREST 4 A. C. W. STRIKERS; WRIT TO BOSS BALKED

Postpone the Injunction Hearing Until Thurs.

Unable to rush thru an injunction against the striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the International Tailoring company yesterday again brot in the police, who arrested four of the pickets, three of whom were women strikers.

"The hearing on the application of the clothing bosses for an injunction which came up yesterday before Judge Hugo Pam, room 941 County building, continued until Thursday. Attorney William A. Cunnea told the judge that the new bill drawn up by attorneys for the company was not properly filed and could not be pleaded.

Judge Pam was forced to make the postponement, the fifth one since the company asked court aid, when it was learned the new bill for an injunction did not have the stamp of the city clerk upon it.

Strikers Show Enthusiasm.

Great enthusiasm was shown at the strike meeting at the Hod Carriers Hall, 814 West Harrison, yesterday. The strikers frequently applauded the speakers. One of the officers of the union told how one of the strikers received a letter from an out of town agent who had been buying suits from the International Tailoring company.

This agent sent in an order for one suit before the strike broke out, and it was only delivered last Friday, a month after the order was sent in. A second order sent in after the strike started was not filled, the company declaring they were "In no position to fill orders."

Call Picketing "Assault."

Rose Cirola, 730 Alexander St., was held on $1,000 bond charged with "assault and battery." The three other pickets arrested, charged with "disorderly conduct," were Enveyi Oddi, 1338 Edgemont Ave., Sarah Mondello, 6205 S. Hermitage Av., and Frank Fjorett, 1121 S. Wabash Ave. They were released on $400.00 bond.

(Frank Fojert was taken to the bureau of identification, where his fingerprints were taken. The cases will come before Judge William Fetzer this morning.

Speakers at the strike meeting included Isadore Rothbart, business agent for the pantsmakers, Brother Spitzer and Brother Babrofski of Local Union No. 38.

To Argue Constitutionality.

The original bill for an injunction filed by the International Tailoring company was ruled out when Cunnea showed Judge Foell that contrary to law two corporations, the J. L. Taylor company and the International had asked an injunction in an identical bill. Foell then went on his vacation and the clothing bosses drew up new bills, which have not yet been filed properly.

Thursday the demurrer of the defense, branding the issuance of an injunction against picketing as a violation of the newly passed state anti-injunction bill, will be argued before Judge Pam.

CHINESE BOYCOTT TO BE AIR-TIGHT ON AUGUST FIRST

Consternation Seizes British and Japs

SHANGHAI, China, July 21—The Chinese general chamber of commerce exploded a bombshell here yesterday when it met and decided to start an active anti-British boycott commencing Aug. 1, with complete cessation of business relations with two countries.

The boycott is to apply to every phase of business and the Chinese members of the chamber agree to heavy fines and confiscation of goods if any merchant is cought acting contrary to the decision.

For the Thirteen Demands.

The meeting sanctioned these proposals offered by the vice-president of the chamber, Fang Hsia-pah, and decided to extend the boycott one year in order to compel the British and Japanese to agree to the thirteen demands of the Shanghai Chinese.

Both British and Japanese have already lost heavily from the present boycott, but their losses are expected to be greater from the more systematic boycott ordered by the chamber.

Halts Collaboration.

The conference of the foreign chambers of commerce which was to have been held yesterday to discuss the question of a strike settlement and negotiations with the Chinese general chamber was not held owing to the reversal of the Chinese attitude.

The foreign chambers are willing to recommend Chinese representation on the municipal council and rendition of the mixed court to Chinese control.

Shanghai Council, Is Responsible to Nobody, Raids Soviet Consul

(Continued from page 1)

acts of war. If such measures were taken, the council would probably discover that it was a British-American protectorate, with Japan expressing a friendly "neutrality."

More American Strike Breaker

The "boss" of the council is Stirling Fessenden, an American, and the troops have been British for the most part, as were these who started the massacre on May 30. More American naval units, consisting of sailors, were landed yesterday to break the strike at the wharves. There are few scabs.

The Chinese chamber of commerce vacillating as do all petty bourgeois in a revolutionary crisis, though not demanding complete withdrawal of all imperialist jurisdiction and limiting this political demand to a mere sharing in representation on the municipal council, asserts that it has backing enough to enforce the boycott against the British for a whole year if need be.

Coolidge Would Put Navy on War Footing, Appoints Senator

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 21.—President Coolidge has commissioned Senator Hale, republican, of Maine, chairman of the senate naval committee, to make an extensive study of the navy before the assembling of congress in December to determine whether there are any useless activities that may be abolished, it was announced at White Court today.

The executive is most anxious to effect every possibly saving in the naval budget in order that the cost of the navy building program authorized in the last session from congress may be at least partially offset.

Senator Hale conferred with the President yesterday and urged that a new naval base be constructed at Almeda, Calif.

Scott Appeals to Coolidge for Stay of Hanging Friday

Russel Scott, under sentence to hang Friday, seemed on the point of hysteria in his cell today. He told of how his wife had sent a telegram to President Coolidge, urging a review of the evidence by the nation's executive and intercession with Governor Small to commute the sentence.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

SUN YAT SEN'S WIDOW DECLARES FOR STRUGGLE "BY ALL MEANS"; NO FEAR OF BOLSHEVIST CHARGE

(By Rosta News Agency.)

SHANGHAI, China, June 16—(By Mail.)—In an interview granted to the Ming Kuo Chi-pao, an organ of the Kuomintang, Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, widow of the great Chinese national leader, observed that the Shanghai events formed the first step made by the Chinese people in the struggle against foreign oppression. She also voiced her regret that as yet this national revolutionary movement was poorly organized.

"We need not fear that foreigners accuse us of Bolshevism; we must struggle for our country's national freedom with all available means." Mrs. Sun Yat Sen is further quoted to say, "What we must carefully avoid is dispensions in our own ranks. We must be against any compromising decisions and demand the abolition of unequal treaties. That, in my opinion, is the only way to free China from foreign oppression and prevent the recurrence in future of events similar to the recent Shanghai outrages."

Scopes Is Found Guilty; Fined $100

(Continued from page 1.)

rulings wiped out the defense's case and Scopes' attorneys immediately agreed to have the jury instructed to bring in a verdict of guilty.

The last straw was a ruling by Raulston this morning expunging the testimony of William Jennings Bryan, placed on the witness stand yesterday by Scopes' attorneys to prove that the greatest fundamentalist of them all did not believe in a literal translation of the bible story of divine creation. With their scientists and bible students barred the defense surrendered.

Bryan's Speech Bottled Up

The sudden wind up excluded Bryan from making the closing speech to the jury, which he was said to have prepared in Florida two months ago. This address was to have been an epochal defense of christianity. Reports indicated Bryan would make a speech on the court house lawn tonight.

Scopes to Go to University

It also brought an offer from Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard scientist to raise $5,000 to finance Scopes for a course in high Universities. This was said to be the defendant's sole wish, as a result of his role in the anti-evolution trial.

Scopes took the verdict with slight emotion.

State Had Four Witnesses

The verdict was based on the testimony of four state witnesses, who said Scopes had taught the theory of evolution from Hunter's biology. They were Harry Shelton and Howard Morgan, two of the pupil in Scopes school, Walter White, the county superintendent of schools, and F. Earl Robinson, chairman of the county board of education.

Robinson added that Scopes had admitted to him his teaching of the Hunter's version of biology was a violation of the state law.

That was the state's case but the defense attorney's could not break it down. In order to get an appeal case, they had to admit Scopes taught evolution and the court overruled their motion to quash the indictment on constitutional grounds. With this ruling, the defense based all its efforts on writing into the records of the trial the foundation for an appeal to higher courts.

Professors Attempted Reconciliation

Only two defense witnesses were summoned, Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf, a scientist, and William Jennings Bryan, but the jury heard none of their testimony and only the scientists testimony went into the record.

The defense, however, inserted a 65,000 word brief from eight nationally known scientists, all of whom attempted to reconcile evolution to the biblical story of the divine creation.

Get 30 Days to File Appeal

Announcement was made that a Baltimore newspaper had agreed to go on Scopes' bond under the appeal.

Then Dudley Field Malone, of defense counsel, arose and thanked the "state of Tennessee and its hospitable people for permitting us to try these great issues here."

The court then gave the defense thirty days in which to prepare their appeal and the trial was ended.

Judge Says He's Guilty

A chance remark by the Judge signalled the collapse of the trial. In commenting on the exclusion of religious witnesses, the judge said the only question before him was whether Scopes taught evolution and he thot the professor had.

"Well, if he's guilty," drawled the imperturbable Darrow, "There's nothing left but to bring in the verdict."

With that, Darrow approached the Judge's stand, called the state's attorneys to his side and said, "I'll enter into an agreement right now to have my client found guilty and we'll end the trial."

"That suits me," said Attorney General A. Thomas Stewart, chief of prosecution.

"We'll All Go Home"

"All right, it's all over now," Darrow said with a snap of his suspenders. "Let the clerk enter it on the record and we'll all go home."

"Let's have it regular," retorted Stewart. "The Judge should instruct the jury. We can waive closing arguments, but you can't waive the verdict and expect to appeal the case."

"Well, I'll leave that to you Tennessee lawyers," Darrow replied.

"Will you help me arrange our appeal?" Darrow asked Stewart.

"Yes sir, we'll do all we can."

The attorneys then told the judge they wanted him to instruct the jury without hearing closing arguments or any further testimony. The judge agreed, recessing court to prepare his charge.

Bryan Still Thunders

Bryan charged the defense with "hiding behind a screen of the law."

"I object to that," Darrow shouted.

"We are willing to meet Mr. Bryan for further discussion of this subject in any forum that he chooses," shouted Dudley Field Malone.

Announcing that he would expunge Bryan's testimony, the judge said:

"Since the beginning of this trial, the judge has had many big problems to act upon. If I have made a mistake, we shall find out when the higher courts pass upon this case. If I did err, it was an error of the heart and not of the mind.

Judge Again Reverses Himself

"As I see it, there are two ways by which the court might commit error, first, by passion of the mind, and second, by an overzeal to be fair. Only yesterday the court feels he showed an overzeal in permitting Mr. Bryan to testify.

"I feel that the testimony of Mr. Bryan can shed no light upon any issue before a higher court. The issue is whether Mr. Scopes taught that man came from a lower order of animals. It is not a question whether god created man all at once or whether god created him by a slow process.

"As I see it after due deliberation, Mr. Bryan's testimony can not aid the higher courts in determining that issue. Therefore I am pleased to expunge the testimony of Mr. Bryan from the record."

* * *

French Scientists Indignant

PARIS, July 21.—French intellectuals and scientists, including Mme. Irene Curie, whose research work with radium has been of monumental service to medicine, took up the cudgel against Tennessee's anti-evolution law today.

Professors of the university of Paris and members of the French academy of science were signers of the resolution circulated decrying the Dayton trial. It read:

"The undersigned energetically protest the Dayton trial as a violation of the freedom of thought.

"Neither religious nor political powers can assume the right to forbid any form of human thought. Our indignant protests against the Dayton trial are not only a defense of a fecund scientific theory but also of the right of freedom of thought, which hitherto never has been ignored by the great American nation."

Appeal in September.

Scopes filed his $500 bond with the clerk of the circuit court. It was signed by N. S. Sloan, attorney for a Maryland surety company. It was made returnable at the December term of Judge Raulston's court, altho the appeal to the Tennessee supreme court will be made in September.

Dismiss Receiver for Brokers Who Failed for Millions

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The receivership of the stock brokerage firm of Dean, Onativia and company and its local branch was terminated today by Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia supreme court. The firm is now free to resume business.

Abel Davis of Chicago and John C. Olaughlin, local manager, were discharged as receivers and directed to surrender all the assets, except $10,804.34, the cost of the receivership.

Two Clipped from Indiana Payroll.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21—On orders of Gov. Jackson, two state house officials were summarily dismissed today because they were giving "too much time to politics and two little to their duties."

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

I. L. G. W. MEMBERS OF NEW YORK PLEDGE SUPPORT OF LEFT WING

NEW YORK CITY, July 21.—The tremendous mass of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers who packed Madison Square Park on 24 hours notice from the left wing Joint Committee of Action of the three suspended locals, No. 2, 9 and 22, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"We have not authorized the Joint Board to arrange a referendum on the decisions of the governor's commission. We took no part in the fake referendum and do not recognize the Joint Board at all.

"We declare that we shall not pledge ourselves to the so-called 'agreements' that the Joint Board will make with the cloak manufacturers. The only body that represents at present the interests of the cloak makers is the Joint Action Committee.

"We pledge ourselves to aid and support with all our strength the Joint Action Committee and to stand by them as long as our struggle for control of the union by its members will be crowned by success."

District 1, U. M. W. A. Convention Stirred by Fistic Battling

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 21—The biennial convention of the hard coal miners of District One opened yesterday, with a fist fight among some of the delegates. The fight that was raging here today will be lost sight of in the more important fight to come between the reactionary and progressive elements, commencing probably tomorrow.

President Cappellini, the present incumbent is being challenged by his brother faker (Brennan) on the election returns, claiming that the returns were fraudulent, and that he, Brennan, was properly elected. This claim undoubtedly is true, but it would be the same if Brennan were in and Cappellini were out. George Isaacs, Brennan supporter, received a broken arm in the scrimmage.

The Progressive Miners at the convention are being entertained by the Cappellini-Brennan forces fighting for office and the spoils thereof. They see in both fakers enemies of progress, and enemies of the progressive miners. They remember that Brennan and Cappellini joined hands to defeat Alex Howat, and never lost an opportunity to hit at the opposition to the Lewis machine. Their fight is a fakers' fight for personal power and the progressive miners in the convention are getting some amusement watching the leeches perform.

Fundamentalists Threaten West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 21.—A religious sect here threatens to start a campaign to bar the teaching of in Pacific Coast schools evolution if the fundamentalists win the test case at Dayton.

Promise To Expose Bootleggers

NEW YORK, July 21.—With a promise to reveal all names, no matter how prominent, United States Attorney Buckner's investigation into the nation-wide "bootleg" ring, was under way today.

Rain Halts Dirigible.

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 21.—Rain this morning prevented the dirigible Shenandoah departing from the naval air station here for Hampton Roads, where she was scheduled to participate in the maneuvers with the Atlantic fleet.

To Investigate Polish Raids

WARSAW, Poland, July 21.—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has accepted on behalf of the Soviet Union the Polish government's proposal for a mixed commission to investigate the recent disturbances created when Polish soldiers made raids across the borders.

Four Die in Lodging House Fire

DALLAS, Tex., July 21.—Four men were burned to death, eight others burned or injured, and seven narrowly escaped death here early today when a frame lodging house in the downton district burned.

The dead: William Brown, 23; T. E. Young, 24; Lloyd Young, 31; Joe Dunaway, 34.

Loot Columbia City, Ind. Bank

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., July 21.—Terrorizing the entire population with terrific explosions and flourishing revolvers, bandits early today looted the state bank at Larwill, eight miles west of here, and escaped with between $10,000 and $15,000 in cash and securities.

Labor Official Tries Suicide.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 21.—C. R. Gore, official of the Building Trades Council, shot himself and is dying at the county hospital. The attempted suicide occurred at the Gore home, Hollywood. A year ago Gore underwent an operation for appendicitis which was followed by a nervous breakdown. For the last few months, Gore's mind has been rapidly failing. He frequently threatened to commit suicide, according to his wife. For a month Mrs. Gore has been busy hiding poison, knives, and guns for fear that Gore would kill himself. Gore has been identified for over 20 years with southern California labor organizations.

PORTUGEESE CABINET, HEADED BY DA SILVA, RESIGNS AFTER REVOLT

LONDON, July 21.—The Portuguese government, headed by M. da Silva has resigned, according to a Central News dispatch here today.

A military revolt took place here this week.

A CORRECTION

Due to a case of mistaken identity the DAILY WORKER in yesterday's report of last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, credited delegate Walt with having joined in the attack on the Communists which was initiated by the scurrilous letter sent out by the executive council to its affiliated local unions.

The delegates mistaken for Walt is a person by the name of Ferris. As the DAILY WORKER takes pride in its accurate reports of meetings, it regrets the mistake and herewith makes a correction.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

Goose-Steppers Gather to Get Correct Line in Support of the Bosses

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a host of capitalist apologists and defenders are hurrying to Williamstown, Mass., for the annual orgy of anti-labor discussion that passes under the title of "The Institute of Politics."

Sessions during recent years have been featured by a flood of propaganda against the Union of Soviet Republics, with carefully selected speakers, including the renegade "socialist" John Spargo and the "Russian ambassador without a government," Boris Bakhmetieff, subsidized for years by the American government, altho the Kerensky government he was supposed to represent had long gone to its doom.

* * * *

It is significant that the "more than 200 college professors, diplomats, editors, army and navy officers, and other specialists in foreign affairs," as the New York Times tells us, will have the question of "Fascism" at the head of this year's program.

Count Antonio Cippico, the Italian fascist senator, staunch supporter of the bloody Mussolini regime, will give two lectures on the "glories" of fascism in Italy. No workers' representative will have a voice there. The American workers must be told, thru the capitalist press that they read, of the benefits of this anti-Communist regime. No contradiction, raising the truth from labor's viewpoint will be permitted. That is in harmony with the best traditions of American "goose-step" culture.

* * * *

Advertised as an attraction of equal importance with the fascist count, there is heralded Count Alexander Skrzynski, the Polish minister of foreign affairs, who is doubling during his visit in this country. Between lectures on "America and Polish Democracy," he will be hanging around Wall Street, trying to get a loan from the House of Morgan, or any of the other international bankers. The Polish count, a great landlord, is foreign minister in the infamous Grabski government, that murders and imprisons workers wholesale, orders mass persecutions on the slightest pretext feeling its tottering existence constantly endangered, and carries out the most ruthless campaigns against the Ukrainian and White Russian peoples still within its borders.

* * * *

These two speakers, oppressors of the workers in their own countries, typify the whole Williamstown program, that seeks to put an intellectual veneer over the barbarous brutalities of the capitalist social order. Every speaker will be a fundamentalist insofar as the profit system is concerned.

The Dawes plan will be glorified by such as Robert Masson, French financier and head of the Credit Lyonnais; the League of Nations will be revivified for American consumption under the direction of Dr. William E. Rappard, member of "The League's" Permanent Mandates Commission, while the crisis growing out of the murder of Chinese workers and students has been pushed down near the end of the program, altho it may develop into the most interesting discussion.

* * * *

The importance that the master class attaches to this gathering is clearly shown by the fact that the writer for the New York Times reporting the discussions at "the institute" received one of the annual Pulitzer prizes in journalism, which of course is offered in the shape of good American cash.

It is important to exploiters' rule that the "correct capitalist line" as it is laid down by the subsidized intelligentsia of the ruling class, meeting annually at Williamstown, in the heart of Coolidge's "open shop" New England, should be carefully and correctly passed on to the hundreds of thousands of "goose-step" teachers in the schools, colleges and universities of the nation. Thus the writers who obediently and successfully perform this task receive their reward, in order that others may be encouraged to do likewise.

"Williamstown, Mass." will again be a concentration spot of the enemies of labor during the next four weeks.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

row reminded him of the devil. Bryan's face reminds us very forcibly of a boiled ham, tho when animated it bears a resemblance to the face of a Rotarian at an old-fashioned burlesque show. What's in a face anyhow? It all depends on what is inside the face. Bryan's testimony proves that a man with a glib tongue can get along in capitalist society, tho he may not have enough brains in his thinking tank to make a speck on a pin head.

* * *

ONE of the favorite jabs against social revolutionists was, that they were against religion and the family. This nonsense was swallowed by the unthinking. As a matter of fact the evolution of the machinery of production or "the tool" as an S. L. P-ite would put it, did more to send religion howling on the vacant lot than all the propagandists that were ever born. Capitalism has brought the industrial machine to a point of development which makes Communism not only possible but essential. And this gigantic and complicated industrial machine cannot be operated by mental defectives who believe that an ancient flea-bitten medicineman like Joshua, could stop the planets from revolving by holding up his hands.

* * *

IF there is another pen prostitute in the United States more revoltingly disgusting than Arthur Brisbane, we have not yet gotten on his trail. What makes Brisbane so dangerous is his unique style, a style that goes down easily with those who want to get their reading served up in an easily digestible form, as most everybody does. When not engaged in the task of selling real estate in his column, he is boosting airplanes. He learns that the French are sending a big fleet of airplanes to bomb Riffian villages.

* * *

THIS pleases the erstwhile radical. "That is wondreful practice for the French airmen, not pleasant for the Riffs," he comments. Perhaps it may not be so pleasant for the French airmen either. And here is Arthur again on the same subject: "The French feel that in dealing roughly with the Riffs they are protecting christian civilization from Moslem conquest in 1925 as that early Frenchman, Charles the Hammer, did many years ago." Brisbane writes this with his tongue in his cheek. The present French government is largely composed of members of the Grand Orient wing of the Masonic Order. The Grand Orient does not let christianity interfere with its business.

* * *

THE French airmen are bombing the Riffians in order to get a strangle hold on the mineral wealth of Morocco. Christian civilization or any other kind of civilization has no more to do with the matter than it had with the world war, when "civilization" demanded the defeat of the German empire. The French are murdering the Riffians for the same reasons that the British are murdering the Chinese, the Hindoos and the Egyptians. Plunder and profit is the reason. There is no other.

* * *

THE British in Shanghai have cut the telephone connections of the Soviet consulate in order to prevent communications with the outside. This is going pretty far. There is a real, tho unofficial war on today between the British empire and Soviet Russia. So far the empire is getting the worst of it. It is no secret that Britain would make a formal declaration against Russia, but for two main reasons: fear of the working class at home and fear of rebellions in India and Egypt, with a general anti-British uprising against British domination in the Orient. Let the British watch out! They feared the white bear that "walked like a man" but they have more reason to fear the red bear that walks like millions of men.

HARD COAL MIN
WORKERS IN WA
ON THE TRAITO

District No. One Me
in Convention

(Continued from page 1

the Edwardsville miners, for S
and Vanzetti, amending the cons
tion pertaining to the elections, f
labor party, and other issues
touched on by the speaker.

Wm. J. Brennan, speaking
Toohey made bold to assert that
policies enunciated by the brothe
actly coincide with the princ
which I have long held" and late
"buth due to the fear of the reac
should they be stated publicly
didn't mention them during the
paign." Forced to declare his
tion on the appointive power B
nen said "that it was due to the
that since I was district presiden
two years and said nothing abou
then, that I didn't say anything a
it during the campaign, but, cert
the next international convention
find me using all my power an
fluence to amend the constitutio
have organizers elected by the
and file.

Time Will Tell.

Brennan is a labor faker.
will tell if he does as he pledge
he opposes the appointive powe
the next convention it is ce
Lewis will lose as Brennan assu
will swing many votes against
By the officials' own crooked cou
the last convention the left wing
counted out of this victory h
meager 157 votes.

The assembly selected a ste
committee of seven men from a
the elected delegates to the co
tion whose duty it will be to lea
fight on all anti-Cappellini meas

Convention Packed by Cappelli

That the convention will be pa
to the very roof with Cappellini
porters is evidenced by the fact
all locals of the Penna. Coal Co.
sending a delegate for every vot
titled. Some locals are sending
more delegates. Cappellini is u
everything at his command to
the convention solidly with his
porters. One local union which
paid tax on more than 1,000 mem
for the months of April and
paid tax on 6,500 members and
send a delegate for every vote

The Woodward situation will
expected, be the fight of the co
tion. After revoking the charte
Local 699 and issuing another
ter to the Dunn faction of the
an insignificant minority the L
Cappellini gang recognized Dun
the "bona fide" president. The
local does not function, with a
new charters and supplies.
functioning as a local, colle
dues, etc. the old local 699, is
recognized by either the distr
international officers.

Big Fight Over Local 699.

Local 699 will send a delegati
the district convention. The
will be waged for their being s
as delegates. If they are seat
means Lewis is whipped in Di
One.

Trouble is expected also on
tabulating of votes cast by the
in the recent election. George Is
vice president, will wage a figh
the grounds he was illegally co
out. Isaacs opposed the Capp
slate. Cappellini will be called
count, if reports are true from
ious delegates, for refusing to
the special convention several m
ago when sufficient locals dema
it.

On all of the chief issues th
position will fight with the di
law as a basis for their positio

The DAILY WORKER corres
ent will report every session o
convention.

One particular characteristic
the Brennan group has evidenc
their utter bankruptcy, organiz
ally. The Brennan group has n
jective but their self, no pro
which appeals to the rank and
not a shadow of an organizatio
fight the well equipped, well o
ize machine of Lewis and Capp

Progressive Miners Only Cle
Fighters.

It will not be the Brennan
who will be responsible for an
forms in District One. There w
at the convention adherents and
porters of the principles enunc
by the Communists and the pr
sive miners. It will be this
which will have the only definite,
and practical policy, this group k
how to fight the combination th
wrecking the miners' union.

The delegates to this conve
will have many things to decide
proper path is pointed out in the
gram of the Communists and pr
sives of District One.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 21.—Great
ain pound sterling demand 4.85
cable 4.85 3-16. France franc
mand 4.72, cable 4.72½. Bel
franc demand 4.64, cable 4.64½
lira demand 3.71¾, cable 3
Sweden krone demand 26.89,
26.92. Norway krone demand
cable [illegible] Denmark krone, de
[illegible] cable [illegible] Germany, ma
quote. Shanghai tael 75½, no c

Get a bundle for every m
ng of your trade union lo

American Imperialism Arming for the Fight Against Chinese Workers

"IT is interesting to note that American imperialism has now thrown aside its mask. As is known, it has come forward as 'the protector' of China, only acting out of 'benevolence.' Not only has the American consul in the province of Fukien had numerous arrests carried out among the students on account of their participation in the anti-christian movement, while on his instructions the governor of Fukien has caused several students to be shot, but in Shanghai the Americans are also arming for the fight against the Chinese."—By TANG SHIN SEE, in "The Struggle in Shanghai and Its Significance."

CALL WORLD LABOR TO ACT FOR CHINESE

French and British Communists Appeal

(By Rosta Service)

MOSCOW, June 18.—(By Mail)—M. Brown and M. Semar, members of the British and French Communist Parties, respectively, have, under their joint signatures, published a declaration, in which they state that if the Second International and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade-Unions agree to the proposition of the Comintern (Communist International) and the Profintern (International of Red Labor Unions) regarding joint assistance to China, "the warships and machine guns of the imperialists will have no force against such organized united front of the working class."

No Technical Delay.

This proposition must be quickly accepted; declining it for any formal reasons or otherwise would be disastrous. There is yet another possibility which must be carefully avoided, namely that the Second and the Amsterdam Internationals might try either to dodge their answer or even seize upon the opportunity to use the proposal for polemic purposes.

Immediate measures must be taken, the authors of the declaration urge, to secure the active unity of the front of world labor with the Chinese people against international imperialism. The steps taken in England for organizing a united workmen's front on a national scale are bound to influence the Second International and the Amsterdam organization.

British Unions Stand True

Such activity on the part of the British working class is the more important, remark Comrades Brown and Semar, as it shows that while Britain is the directing and active factor of international imperialism in China, the British workers are taking a new stand against imperialism. It is indeed interesting to note that less than a year ago the left wing of the British labor movement was unable to make the labor organization support China.

Quick Action Imperative.

There is no doubt but that the majority of the Amsterdam Trade Union Federation is sincerely in favor of unity of the labor movement and will welcome an attempt to organize support of the Chinese people to a large scale. Be it as it may, any attempt to dodge or decline the proposition of the Comintern and the Profintern will only result in bringing discredit upon the Second International and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions in the eyes not only of the Chinese people, but of all the awakening peoples of the East and the working masses of the world which still have confidence in them.

"Our work," concludes the declaration under review, "will be successful only when we realize that the Chinese events are of an exceptional importance for all mankind. What we repeat and emphasize is that not one minute must be lost."

Ask the brother in your union to subscribe to the DAILY WORKER, take a bundle of the DAILY WORKER containing installments of the full report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations are being held in every city in the United States under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party under its slogans of "Stand by Soviet Russia!" and "Hands Off China!" Those to be held within the next few days are as follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m., Deutsche House, 444 Rice St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Open air mass meeting, July 25, Public Square, at 3 p. m. Speakers: William F. Dunne; Secretary Kuo Min Tang, Wong; John Brahtin, and others.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Mass picnic at Willough Beach Park, July 26. Speakers: William F. Dunne, Ella Reeve Bloor, Alfred Wagenknecht, J. A. Hamilton for the party. Max Salzman and Carl Weissberg for the Young Workers League. Take Cleveland, Painsville and Eastern cars from the Public Square.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Monday, July 27, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

TSING HUA COLLEGE STUDENTS OF PEKING ISSUE A SLASHING ATTACKS ON ANGLO-JAP MURDERS

The DAILY WORKER has received, by the kindness of a Chinese student at Cornell University, a copy of a publication issued by the students of the Tsing Hua College of Peking concerning the "Shanghai Crisis." Among other interesting matter is contained the following manifesto of the Tsing Hua student council:

. . . . .

Tsing Hua Students' Manifesto.

China, the great nation, has long been suffering the bondage of foreign oppression. However, in all circumstances, she has been patient and generous, extending her hospitality to all alike that inhabit and visit her ground. Her people, lovers of peace and order, have maintained thruout the ages an attitude of goodwill and friendship toward her neighbors.

Alas! Her hope of peace has been again and again obstructed by some that live right under her patronage and hospitality! Ingratitude and injustice that you find in this world are no more despicable than this! The most outrageous act of the British and Japanese happened in Shanghai a few days ago.

Our fellow students of Shanghai, in sympathy with the Chinese laborers who had been killed by the Japanese mills, were out lecturing in the streets one day. The right of free speech as so strongly advocated by these so-called civilized countries, to our great surprise, was denied to them.

"The British policemen forced the unarmed lecturers to disperse by gunshots. As a consequence, several of our brethren were killed. This is the story sufficient to harrow our souls and freeze our blood! Rise up, you owners of this great land!

"We, the students of Tsing Hua College, are indignant over this brutal treatment of students by the British and Japanese authorities and so have prepared this manifesto that it may be circulated to the effect that we as Chinese, representing the republic and standing for our national sovereignty, should present a united front against foreign oppression.

In any country the function of the police is to preserve order and its deemed a breach of law to abuse their weapons.

The "accident" recently occurred in Shanghai is therefore unprecedented. There is absolutely no pretext in defense of the British policemen's action. It is evidently an act of atrocity and an expression of foe.

How, on the earth, could the foreigners treat life so lightly and slaughter our brethren at their will? Do they think that we have no resistance, so they can commit any foul deed to their advantage? We shall teach them this time that they are altogether mistaken! In settlement of this outrage, it is our opinion that it is incumbent on the whole Chinese nation to lodge a strong protest with the British and Japanese authorities with the following demands:

1. The restoration to China of all British and Japanese concessions and leased territories.
2. Immediate abolition of extraterritorial rights.
3. An apology from the British and Japanese governments.
4. Punishment of the police who fired the fatal volley.
5. Removal from post the British and Japanese consuls at Shanghai.
6. Payment of an indemnity to the injured and the dead.
7. Immediate release of the students arrested.
8. The British and Japanese governments should guarantee against the recurrence of outrage of similar character.

Let all those upholding the dignity of the Chinese student body, of China as a nation of justice and humanity, and as sincere and firm believers of world peace and international friendship, hereby proclaim any and all elements that stand in opposition to our hopes and expectation the bitterest adversaries of mankind!

Three Polish Sailors Die

DANZING HARBOR, July 21.—The Polish destroyer Kaszub sank here today after an explosion.

Three sailors were killed outright and the rest of the crew were severely injured.

Go to your union to tell them what the British trade union think of Russia Today.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS CHEER FOR FREE CHINA

Chinese Student Sees Soviet China

By R. BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 21.—The workers of Philadelphia for the second time demonstrated their international solidarity at the united front "Hands Off China" mass meeting arranged by the Workers Party and the Y. W. L.

M. Yusem, representing the Y. W. L., expressed the position of the Young Communist International and its American section pledging full support to the striking Chinese workers.

John Pann of the Richmond University spoke in the name of the Kuomintang and was greeted with tremendous applause.

"We are friends of Soviet Russia because Soviet Russia is our friend" and "we will do all in our power to see that the Chinese people establish a form of government as near as possible to the Russian Soviet government" were some of the outstanding statements of Pann that received the applause and approval of the audience.

The following resolution introduced by R. Baker, secretary of the Workers Party, was passed by a unanimous vote:

"We, the workers of Philadelphia, gathered in the mass meeting on July 17, 1925, declare: That the continued extension of American, French, British and Japanese imperialism into all parts of the world, and particularly in the Orient, is a danger not only to the hundreds of millions of colonial and semi-colonial peoples, but to all the workers of the world.

"The struggle for world domination is leading up to a new world war with its slaughter of the workers so as to give new and greater profits to the ruling class.

"The struggle of Chinese workers, peasants and students in their present revolt against world imperialism marks the dawn of a new day. It means the beginning of a smash up in the very heart of the stronghold of imperialism. Its suppression would be a blow to the entire working class.

"We therefore pledge our full support to our struggling brothers in China and demand of the United States government: Hands off China."

Comrade Oliver Carlson, director of the Workers School of New York, was the principal speaker. He dwelt at length with the history of imperialism in China and the Orient and pointed out that the Orient today is the key to the world situation. Carlson ended with an appeal for closer cooperation of the American workers with the struggling workers of China and closer fraternal bonds between the Workers Party and the Kuomintang.

Jail Editor for Dry Traffic

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21.—Charged with possessing and transporting drugs and conspiring to violate the Harrison narcotic law, Rome W. Bradfute, 22, managing editor and part owner of a Bloomington (Ind.) newspaper, was free under $1,500 bond today awaiting federal grand jury action.

Authorities said Bradfute admitted his guilt.

Find Vein of Good Coal in Illinois

GALESBURG, Ill., July 21.—Samples of coal were brot to the surface today by the Galesburg Mining company, which Saturday struck a vein of good grade coal four and a half feet thick in a field which extends over a mile wide.

PROTEST OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PALESTINE AGAINST ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CLASS JUSTICE

The central committee of the Communist Party of Palestine appeals to all workers and peasants to protest in the sharpest manner against the foul and shameful mass murder on the part of Anglo-Egyptian justice against eight accused in the Lee Stack trial.

This murder is one of the most shameful acts of revenge which English imperialism has committed in order to terrorize the enslaved masses in the Orient.

Further, the central committee of the Communist Party of Palestine appeals to all workers, peasants and revolutionary organizations in the country to commence a great mass protest movement for the purpose of showing to the imperialist hangmen that, in spite of bloody death sentences and cannon, they will not succeed in strangling the movement for emancipation in the suppressed countries of the East.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Palestine
(Section of the Communist International).

NEW YORK WORKERS PARTY CALLS ON ALL TRADE UNIONS TO DEMAND IMPERIALISTS KEEP OUT OF CHINA

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 20.—The Workers (Communist) Party, New York district, has sent a call to 1,200 trade unions, fraternal bodies and other workers' organizations for united action of the workers of America against the intervention of American and world imperialism to exploit the Chinese workers.

International solidarity of the workers against the murder rule and bloody oppression of the foreign imperialists in China is the demand of the Workers Party.

The letter signed by Charles Krumbein, district organizer, follows:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"The Chinese people are waging a valiant struggle for their independence and against the brutal oppression of the foreign imperialists. The toiling masses of China demand that the imperialists get out of China and let the Chinese people develop freely their own lives and manage their own affairs.

Imperialists Murder Rule.

"But the rapacious imperialists of America, England, Japan and France, the powers that are holding China in their grip, refuse to accede to the rightful demands of the Chinese people. Foreign imperialism is determined to hold on to China by sheer force, by killing, persecution and wholesale murder.

"At this very moment the imperialists of England and Japan are carrying on a joint military intervention to subdue the revolt of the Chinese masses. At the same time the imperialists and monarchists are using the Chinese situation as a pretext to mobilize their forces for a new attack on Soviet Russia.

"These efforts of the bankers and imperialists mean a new world war in which [illegible] workers will be sacrificed for the greed and profits of big business. They mean more suffering and misery for the masses of England, France and Japan, as well as for the people of China.

United Action For Chinese

"The situation demands united action of all working class forces in support of the just demands of the Chinese people for "Hands off China." It calls for energetic action to stand by Soviet Russia. The labor movement of the United States is vitally interested in the success of the struggles of the Chinese workers against their capitalist exploiters and the freedom of China from the imperialists, as well as in preventing new alliances against Soviet Russia."

"Realizing the gravity of the situation and the duties that it imposes upon the labor movement of the United States, the Workers Party of America calls upon your organization to join hands in a United Front conference for common action in support of the struggles of the Chinese people.

We request your organization to select two delegates to the conference to be held on Monday, August 3, 8 p. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., New York, to make the following demands:

Demand "Hands Off China"

1. The withdrawal from China of the imperialists and their armed forces.
2. The cancellation of all treaties humiliating to China, and the cancellation of the extraterritorial rights for foreigners.
3. Grant the demands of the Chinese workers now on strike.
4. The immediate trial of all those guilty and responsible for the killing of the workers and students in Shanghai, Hankow, Cindow, etc.
5. Opposition to the new efforts of the imperialists against Soviet Russia.

Connecticut Labor Also Demands Hands Off Chinese Workers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—Recently, four meetings have been held in the Connecticut district of the Workers Party. On Saturday, July 11, 250 workers attended the Central Green Bandstand meeting in New Haven. On Tuesday, July 14th 250 were at the corner of Buckingham and Main Sts. in Hartford, the state capital. On Thursday, July 16th 250 were near the Post Office in Springfield, Mass. On Monday, July 6, a meeting was held in the colored section of New Haven at Dixwell cor. Webster. All of these meetings were addressed by district organizer William Simons.

These meetings met with great success, the audience being in sympathy with the cause of the Chinese strikers in their demand for economic betterment and for political freedom. Bridgeport has already arranged a meeting and Stamford will follow suit. On Wednesday a local membership meeting of Springfield considered party activities.

In Hartford a special C. C. C. meeting took place after the open air meeting where plans were laid for a further meeting in conjunction with the Kuomintang party of Hartford.

TOPEKA COUNCIL FAVORS CHINESE LIBERATION MOVE

Kansas Workers Wise to Imperialism

By JESSE A. KEEBLE,
Worker Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The last meeting of the Topeka industrial council was not as large as usual. This was partly due to the intensely hot evening and partly to the fact that a good many of the delegates were attending a protest meeting at the Y. W. C. A. in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. and several other organizations to prevent the adoption of the Winston primer as a text book in the Kansas schools. What the meeting lacked in numbers is made up in enthusiasm.

Favors Chinese Liberation.

The following resolution was introduced by Delegate J. T. Filler from the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, the exploiters of labor in England, France, Japan and th United States, in order to evade paying the required standard of wages of these respective countries, have invested their capital in China and Mexico, and at this moment are carrying on a joint military intervention to subdue the revolt of the Chinese masses.

Means War.

"This means war, this means the sacrifice of thousands of people on the altar of capitalism. It means more suffering and misery for the masses of England, America, Mexico, Japan and France as well as the people of China.

"The labor movement of the United States is vitally interested in the success of the struggle of the Chinese workers against the capitalist exploiters as well as the struggles of the Chinese people for national freedom and independence.

Demands A. F. of L. Act.

"Therefore be it resolved that the industrial council of Topeka, Kansas, call upon the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor to use all the influence and power at their command to arouse the working class of America to the enormity of the situation.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be given to the labor press for publication."

Wants "Labor College"

Mr. John Timm, editor of the labor paper at Wichita, Kansas, was present and made an excellent talk urging the workers here to start a labor college here soon after Labor Day, to study economics from a laborer's viewpoint and other things of vital interest to labor.

It was voted to take up for discussion at the next industrial council the question of an open forum to get speakers to talk to the laborers and discuss labor subjects.

Mr. Chas. Snyder of the Broommakers Union will give a lecture at the next council meeting of the Topeka industrial council describing the broom factory at the Missouri penitentiary.

Mr. Snyder was employed as foreman in the prison broom factory for several months so knows all the inside workings of that prison slave pen.

Prison Graft.

In talking with Mr. Snyder he said that during the four months that he worked at the prison 1,850 dozen brooms were sunk in the Missouri river to get rid of them. A large graft was made in selling supplies to the state so when the goods wouldn't sell they were destroyed to make room for the purchase of more supplies.

Tell of China's Suffering at Meeting in Washington D. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

ties in the concessions and the killing of a few dozens of the Chinese students by the foreign police in the course of a peaceful demonstration.

"It seemed like a local incident and could have been easily settled. But you must know that this incident was only an occasion of the present movement, the underlying causes of which are far deeper and far more complicated. The [illegible] shot in Shanghai sounded to me like the fall of the Bastile in France and the first death bell to the imperialistic domination in China. It really opens a new chapter in the history of China.

"Now I am going to point out to you some of the underlying causes of the unrest in China.

Causes Explained.

"The first and immediate cause is the intolerable conditions of the Chinese workers themselves. With the industrialization of China, the Chinese workers suffered the same sad lot as their brothers in other industrialized countries.

"Low wages, long hours of work, child work, unsanitary conditions, etc., these are the evils as a sequence of the industrialization. Their immediate demand is economical, that is, the improvement of their economic conditions. It is a just demand.

"The second underlying cause is the economical exploitation of the country at large by the foreign capitalists. Started as a local incident, the movement has spread rapidly as a protest against the foreign exploitation in general. The Chinese people as individuals and China as a nation are the economical slaves of the capitalistic countries. These capitalists with the support of their respective governments have extorted from China concessions of various kinds, railways, mines, forests and so forth. It made China a working nation under the foreign capitalistic domination.

Foreigners Are Exploiters

"I may frankly tell you that the Chinese people are fighting foreigners now not because they are foreigners but because these foreigners are also exploiters. In other words, the present movement is not an anti-foreign movement, as some people are led to believe, but it is a movement against the foreign exploitation.

"We Chinese people are too internationally-minded to be anti-foreign. Confucius, our great teacher, says: 'Within the four seas, we are all brothers.' Confucius in his youth, as he told us, was a cowboy and a watchman to a certain noble.

Confucius Would Join Workers Party

"If he lived today, I believe, he would certainly belong to a workers' party. In China at present it is not only a class struggle but also a struggle of the oppressed nation with the imperialistic nations.

"The third underlying cause of the present unrest is the political domination of China by the foreign powers. China is not only an economical slave but also a political slave. She has no tariff autonomy. She cannot protect some of her industries that need protection. She cannot raise enough revenue to establish a stable government that can maintain order and peace.

"The foreign concessions in the various treaty ports serve nothing but as a ground for both undesirable Chinese and foreigners to commit various kinds of crimes.

"These concessions together with the so-called extra-territoriality or consular jurisdiction not only impairs the Chinese sovereignty and political and administrative integrity, but they also made any political and judicial reforms difficult if not impossible to work.

"And then a stable government is hardly possible when the foreign powers are intriguing in and interfering with the Chinese politics today supporting one faction, tomorrow another faction to promote their own selfish interests in China.

Missionaries' Vile Business.

"Now I just gave you a real picture of what the China of today looks like. You can imagine how the Chinese as individuals and China as a nation suffer under foreign imperialism. When I refer to imperialism I used to mean three things, missionaries, business men and soldiers.

"You may be surprised how I link these three together. Yet they have a united front to promote imperialism. Most of the missionaries are not bad in themselves, but they are forerunners of imperialism. Missionaries to oriental countries, especially in former days had a political mission, too.

"Missionaries explored the country and imposed their religion upon natives. Then came business men to trade with their capitals. One day, if one of these missionaries or business men is killed by natives, they appeal to their governments for protection. Then these governments send their army and navy not to protect their nationals, but to demand either the cecession of territory or the concession of various kinds.

Chinese Have "Learned a Lot."

"The present anti-imperialistic movement in China is the natural outcome of and reaction against these intolerable conditions. The Chinese people are the most peace-loving people, but they have learned a lot of lessons from the foreign powers for the past ten or twenty years.

"They understand now what is meant by justice, humanity and righteousness in the minds of the foreign powers. The Chinese people no longer rely on their government alone to accomplish their purpose. The Chinese and especially the Chinese workers are beginning to organize themselves under intelligent leadership to free themselves from imperialistic domination. They learned to use those legitimate methods which other people and other nations have used to enforce their just demands for political and economical freedom.

May Cause World War.

"Here I appeal to you to have a correct stand as individuals and as a great nation on the present problems of China. I appeal to you strongly not to be misled by some propaganda cables sent to you or to your government by your missionaries and business men in China who try to sacrifice your interests for their own.

"It must be clear to you that what China wants belongs to her as her own. She does not demand more than what is due to her. Unless China is again in her right place among the family of nations which she is entitled to and unless the present problems of China are solved according to the true sense of justice and humanity, it will endanger the peace and tranquility not only of the Far East, but of the world at large."

The position of the workers of the United States and the position of all workers who follow the banner of the Communist International was presented by Rebecca Grecht. H. M. Wicks also spoke, dwelling at length on the role of missionaries and the Christian religion in China. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Get Out" Says Resolution.

"Whereas, Events transpiring in China today are of such a nature as to make imminent another world war,

"Whereas, the Chinese people are beginning to arise in a nationalist movement against foreign capitalist invaders, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this meeting declare that we sympathize with the movement for freedom of the Chinese masses and demand of the United States government that it immediately withdraw its armed forces from China and keep its hands off that country."

TOUTED 8-HOUR SHIFT OF OIL TRUST IS HOAX

Wages Cut, Most Men on 12 Hour Trick

By ART SHIELDS.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 21.—(FP)—Though the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is being advertised as the latest patron of the 8-hour day and eulogistic editorials in metropolitan papers are duly hailing Oil for following the example of steel the facts of this gracious reform have simmered down to smaller size than was at first supposed.

Only 1,400 workers are affected by the reduction in hours from 12 to 8 per day and these are the drillers, tool dressers and other workers engaged in digging wells for the Carter Oil Co., a subsidiary of the New Jersey Standard in the mid-continent fields.

Twelve Hour Day Continued

Not all the Carter men are included in the change from two to three shifts a day. In the more remote camps 12 hours will continue, A. F. Corwin of the industrial relations department of the company explaining that the workers would be bored by four hours more leisure in those outlying spots.

The three-shift system will mean the hiring of about 500 more workers but the daily wage of the individual worker will fall, wages per hour will rise 25 per cent, it is said, but at 8 hours per day this will total to 16 per cent less than before. At the same time there is nothing to indicate that boarding house prices, and the cost of living in general, will be reduced.

Only a Few Affected

Drillers in the oil fields have been doing a 12-hour day since the first wells were bored in the middle of the last century. Even during the war when the 8-hour day was fairly common the drillers watched the clock go round on the job. The existence of this 12-hour day furnished a glaring contradiction to the statement of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., two years ago, that he was opposed to the two-shift system.

And it is pointed out, today, that this contradiction still obtains, for only part of the Carter men are affected and none of the 12-hour men in the field for the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil companies of Indiana, California, etc., and for Sinclair, Doheny, et al.

Highly Profitable

Other companies will watch the experiment, and if it does not increase costs and if the workers in the remaining 12-hour fields show a restless demand for some of that extra leisure Mr. Corwin is so fearsome of, it is expected that the 8-hour day will be extended gradually thru the producing fields. As for the cost end, the Ford Motor Co. found that its 8-hour day, even with increased wages, was highly profitable, and the United States Steel corporation at a later date lost no money when the 12-hour day was discontinued.

It should be stated in this connection that the 12-hour day in the oil fields is found on the continuous operation jobs such as drilling, where there are day and night shifts. Pipe line workers and most other workers are generally day men, working more than eight hours but less than twelve.

Men Fought For 8-Hours

Old time unionists from the oil fields, discussing the new Carter policy attribute the change to the agitation that has been carried on for many years in the "grease belt," where at different times and places the American Federation of Labor and the Oil Workers Industrial Union have kept the 8-hour issue alive. The peak of the A. F. of L. effort, perhaps, was the long strike of 1921 that stopped production over an immense area in California with the aid of a militarized picket line and threatened to sweep into the mid continent fields.

In the latter territory the industrial union conducted such a spirited drive in the early war days that the federal administration, which was in close contact with the oil interests, rounded up about 40 organizers, kept them in filthy Kansas jails for 25 months waiting for trial, and finally dispatched them to Leavenworth penitentiary for the actual offense of labor unionism, though nominally on espionage bill indictments.

At about the same time officials of the Carter Oil Co. attempted to frame up Charles Krieger, a job delegate, on a dynamite charge. He was defended by Fred H. Moore, acting in behalf of his organization, and eventually acquitted by a Tulsa jury that became convinced vice president Pew had procured the dynamiting of his own [illegible] for the purpose of discrediting [illegible].

VOLUNTEER HELP WANTED

Volunteer help wanted every afternoon and evening of this week at the International Labor Defense office, at 23 So. Lincoln Ave. Come and give as much time as you can spare. Very important.

MAINE OFFICIALS TO TEAR DOWN ALL BILL BOARDS ON HIGHWAYS

AUGUSTA, Me., July 21.—While state troopers and highway employes sallied forth armed with ax and paint brush to give battle to billboards and other advertising signs on all public highways today, the state of Maine was adding another "first" to its already enviable record of leadership. The state which launched the first ship of the American navy and introduced prohibition, has now legislated all highway advertising out of existence.

The prohibition on new billboards and the demolition of the old, decreed by the last legislature, is the result of a popular demand for the preservation of the natural beauties of the state.

'AVIAKHIM' IN FRATERNAL NOTE TO KUOMINTANG

Air and Chemical Society Wires China

MOSCOW, June 18.—(By Mail)—The "Aviakhim," which means the Air and Chemical Defense Society, has sent the following telegram to the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and the Central Council of Trade Unions of China.

"It is with unabated atention that three million workers and peasants, organized in the Aviakhim, are following the development of events in China. Two years ago, to the arrogant ultimatum of the British imperialism the Russian city proletariat and peasants responded by offering resolute resistance and creating a mass public organization aiming at strengthening the defense of the Soviet Union.

"Today, the toiling masses of China, with whose people we are connected with fraternal ties, are rising against the inhuman oppression of foreign imperialism, against enslaving laws and treaties under which is suffering a great nation. A storm of indignation and wrath has been roused in our ranks by the brutal shooting of unarmed workers of your country by the police of the oppressing powers.

"We are with you; we send our warmest greetings to those who direct the struggle for the national liberation of the Chinese people—the Communist and Kuomintang parties of China, which are carrying on Sun Yat-sen's work, and the Central Council of the labor unions of China. And we firmly believe that victory will be on your side. We are convinced that all the public forces of awakened China will follow the same paths as those they tread in the Soviet Republics."

MacMillan Ship Is En Route to Disko Island, Greenland

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The airplane carrier Bowdin of the MacMillan Arctic expedition was enroute today from Hopedale, Labrador, to Disko Island, Greenland.

A radiogram to the National Geographic Society from Commander Donald B. MacMillan said that the ship left Hopedale under full sail and engine power. There was a light East wind and "splendid weather conditions," the mesage said. The Bowdin is expected to join the airplane carrier Peary at Disko Island the latter part of this week.

Tale of Two Cities

Among the cities that showed up exceptionally well in the recent DAILY WORKER drive for new subscriptions were Muskegon, Mich., and Bellaire, O. As mistakes were made in publishing the figures for these places, the following correction is necessary. Eighteen new subscriptions were secured in Muskegon, all sent in by their "live wire" agent, Walter Johnson, while Bellaire completed 40 per cent of its quota instead of only 25 per cent. Both of these party units expect to come under the wire for nothing less than 100 per cent of their quota in the next drive.

Small Takes Rest in Swell Resort, Scott Seems Doomed

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 21.—Governor Small, of Illinois, arrived at Long Beach, Michigan City resort this morning, to remain until after Labor Day. He will occupy the cottage, "Broadripple." He expects his son, Leslie, of Kankakee, to spend part of the time with him.

The governor said he was here to rest, but that he would keep in touch with the Scott case. He will not interfere, he said, with the execution orders unless Scott's brother returns and surrenders to police.

Ask the brother in your union to subscribe so he can read the installments of RUSSIA TODAY.

JOHN REED COLONY SPREADS LIGHT OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE PEASANTS; HARVEST THIS YEAR IS EXCELLENT

By ANISE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—I have just come back from a trip along the Volga and a visit to John Reed children's colony, where a hundred orphan children are now approaching their second harvest. It looks good; it is beginning to look very good. Yet everyone is holding his breath for so much can happen in four weeks. Hail, for instance, or some of the little pests that get into grain. There is a lot of this along the Volga; the question is how much it will spread.

There's a tractor at John Reed colony. I heard of it two hundred miles away, from a peasant on the Volga steamer twelve hours before we reached our dock. He heard that I was getting off at Alexeivka. "There's a tractor there" he told me! He did not know to whom it belonged; he knew only that the district had one. But I, knowing the poverty of the famine-stricken peasants, was sure that no peasant had bought it. And I found it was indeed ours, belonging to the colony of John Reed, a present from the Executive Committee of Saratov. Three of the older boys had already learned to run it, under the direction of a "tractorist."

Help The Peasants.

I saw at John Reed Colony how the network of mutual help is being built up between government groups, peasant organizations, and co-operatives. We ourselves, tho our teachers have not been paid for two months and our children are on short rations till harvest, we ourselves have yet the proud position of philanthropists.

For we are richer in implements than anyone else about. Consequently the village Self-Help Committee asked us to help them, by ploughing and sowing land for widows and Red Army families. And since we have a tractor and sixteen working horses, our children acceded to the demand and ploughed for those poorer than we. On the other hand, this Self-Help Committee, which was so poor that even we could help it, was also able to help us.

For it brot to our mill all the flour grinding for several small government departments, and out of our percentage for grinding we got almost a two month's bread ration.

Government Aids Co-ops

Some more of this mutual help business. There is a little village co-operative in Alexeivka. Very tiny. $600 is all its working capital. Yet when the Saratov education budget ran short by May, due to the bad harvest last year and consequent small taxes, and our food supply failed, just after we had put absolutely everything we had into the ground, this little co-operative gave us credit to the amount of $200.

It nearly went broke as a result, in fact, it would have gone broke if it had not been helped by the next higher up organ. But, you see, our little co-operative knew it could count on that, since it is government policy to help co-operatives.

Farm 600 Acres.

Four hundred children are farming now 600 acres, more than three times what they handled last year. It is a great sweep of wheat and rye and sunflowers and barley and millet; there has been no sweep of grain like it in this district since the revolution broke down the old grand duke's estate. Our horses and pigs are already so good that the peasants are coming to us for breeding purposes.

There is a real struggle going on constantly between the Old Russia and the New. It goes on not only between different classes and different individuals, it goes on in the soul of each individual also. Our manager, for instance, is a Communist. But for all that, his soul is that of an old time peasant.

He is energetic; he is proud of the number of acres he has sown; he is proud that he has taken idle children from the children's homes and made working citizens of them. But as for schooling, it doesn't really seem to him that the children need schooling.

He had spent all the colony money on more and more horses, in order to make a good productive showing. After all, he was treating the children no worse than every peasant treats his own children. He himself had first learned to read and write in the Red Army.

Schools for Peasants.

But the result of this, was a party investigation. For word began to spread around that we were neglecting culture for the sake of our farm work. And while work must come first, of course, in a country which needs rebuilding, there is measure in all things. So there were hearings, and reprimands, and two new assistants appeared at the colony, who had pedagogical training. Also an energetic young secretary was sent out by the party for our Communist Youth organization.

After I had talked with this youth I saw that the thnig for me to do next year was to "make culture hum." For the present harvest will give us the food we need, and even a few sheepskin coats and felt boots for winter and some extra underwear. What our young Communists wanted now was to start a "School of Peasant Youth." This is the latest thing out in Russia; it does for the village what the Workers College has done for the factory. It spreads knowledge among those who are too old to begin all over in the primary school, who have a background of experience to make use of, but have never been given an education before. It is a short, steep cut to knowledge, and has some similarity to the clubs and classes maintained in social centers in America.

I told the youy Comsomolist about our American clubs and it seems he knew all about them. He knew that "in the summer they go camping in tents and have plenty of fresh air; in the winter they have all kinds of classes for various hand-work and knowledge; in the spring they have a big exhibition of their work." This he had learned way down on the Volga in the handbook he gets from the Communist Youth, to teach him how to organize other boys and girls.

Women Must Be Educated.

He said that Saratov had promised a School of Peasant Youth if we could furnish a building. And it seems there is a building, a former barracks where the soldiers slept who came at harvest time to work for the grand duke. During the civil war and famine it was used by hundreds of refugees who burned its floors for fuel and blackened its walls with their smoke. But the strong brick building still stands, needing calsomining, windows and flooring. Here is a regular audience hall, with theater; here is space for two classrooms; here is a clubroom and library, and a small apartment for the club-leader.

It will cost $1,000 to make a complete social center here. And when we get it I think we will name it, not after John Reed, as the colony is named, but after some woman. For that also is part of our fight for the New Russia against the old. Out here in the back country it is still hard for people to believe that women are citizens, and that girls as well as boys should have shoes and also knowledge.

Our young Comsomolist also tells me of a new peasant library put out by the Government Publishing House. 100 small volumes for $4.00! It beats even the famous 5 cent libraries of America. And it tells about everything a peasant needs to know from Lenin to tractors! So we are having two of these for use in our library.

Radio Spreads Like Fire.

And games and social life? And a radio with which to hear concerts and lectures from Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev! Yes; radio, also, has spread like wild-fire thru the Soviet Union and where is it more needed than in these dark centers many miles from railroads, snow-bound in winter, where now it becomes possible to hear the best city concerts.

They are putting on radio programs instructing peasants! As for games, perhaps somewhere in Russia there have been beautiful folk-dances in the past. But most of this talk about the social charm of old world peasant life is just an out-and-out lie. No Russian peasant children that I knew ever learned to play games. There are no balls around. As for winter sports, sledding, skating, even making snow-men, when have Russian peasant children had shoes and coats to go outdoors in?

Huddled on their great stoves they passed the winter months and came out to work or lie in the sun in the spring. The chief social amuzement possible was calling the girls names when you were little, or spooning with them when you were big.

Form New Collectives.

Yes, that is peasant life with the glamour removed. But now we are to have a real club, with a stage and a library. And a radio. And besides our young Comsomolist we maye have a club leader from America for the winter, a woman to work with him and to organize the girls. And to bring in some standards of life that he doesn't know about; mosquito-netting, for instance, so that our children's legs will not be covered with great red welts and so that we can knead our bread without kneading hundreds of flies into it also. For these also are some of the unconsidered joys of peasant life, untouched by civilization!

As for the future of these children, already there are signs of what they will wish to do. Ten of the older boys, seventeen and eighteen years old, have made formal application to form their own working collective this autumn. They want to live at the colony another year and use the implements of the colony, but taking up new land of their own, and having the right to their own harvest.

TAXI DRIVERS FIGHT POLICE PERSECUTION

Association to Make Spivak a Test Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)
(Taxi Driver, W. C.)

NEW YORK, July 21.—The license of Isador Spivak, a taxicab driver was suspended by order of Deputy Police Commissioner John Daly, in charge of the license department of the police department. The reason that the police gave for the suspension of this worker's license, thus depriving him of earning a living, was that while driving, with a fare in his cab, he was smoking, and a complaint was made and the suspension followed.

Spivak was represented in court by John O'Brien, counsel, for the Amalgamated Taxi Association, of which he is a member. O'Brien sought a change of venue to the state license commissioner, contending that Daly, the police commissioner, had no jurisdiction, because of the ruling last week of the appelate division, that the notorious police taxicab bill and other laws passed by the local assembly were unconstitutional. The request for a change of venue was, of course, refused.

The Amalgamated announced its intention of making the conviction a test case of the whole police supervision and will appeal to the higher courts.

NEGRO PLUMBERS ASK ADMITTANCE TO THE A. F. OF L.

A group of Negro plumbers headed by E. L. Doty will try again to get into the Plumbers' Local Union here. Doty and other plumbers have already received their city licenses and are working at their trade.

As the A. F. of L. has started a campaign to organize the Negro workers, the American Negro Labor Congress will watch with interest what action is taken in the case of Mr. Doty and his group.

Postmaster New Admits Increase in Mail Revenue

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A general investigation of postal rates was started today by a special joint congressional commission under the chairmanship of Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire.

Appearing before the commission with a summary of receipts and expenditures under the old and the new laws, Postmaster General New said he expected there would be an increase in revenue under the rates which went into effect last April, but that he could not tell what the total expense would be under the increased postal salaries authorized by congress.

German Women Protest Discrimination

BERLIN, Germany, July 21.—Woman members and wives of members of the reichstag are protesting against discrimination against women in the government service. Women are dismissed without cause, and deprived of pensions, the protest states.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

SHERIFF TO ADDRESS OUTLAWED KLAN MEET IN LOUISIANA CITY

NEW ORLEANS, July 21—Despite the fact that the ku klux klan has been outlawed in the state of Louisiana, 75 klansmen, male and female, are holding a state convention in Alexandria, and just what the boys and girls in nighties have on tap has not been announced, but it looks as if something is brewing.

Sheriff U. T. Downs, of Rapides parish, has been announced as one of the speakers of the klan rally and barbecue, to be held in Alexandria, July 23. It looks like a case of law be damned.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!

ATHLETIC GAMES AND DANCE

of THE WORKERS' SPORT ALLIANCE

to be held on

SUNDAY, JULY 26th, 1925,

COMMENCING 10 A. M.

at BELVEDERE PARK, NORTH BEACH, L. I.

Best Refreshments and Lunch.

Tickets 40c in Advance 50c at Gate.

DIRECTIONS—Take Corona Subway or "L" to Junction Ave. and North Beach car to Park

LAUNDRY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF A. F. OF L. INDORSES AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

The American Negro Labor Congress, 19 S. Lincoln St., reveived th following resolution from the Laundry Workers International Union wit headquarters in Troy, N. Y., indorsing the Congress.

"Whereas, the Negro workers and farmers are one of the most exploite groups of people in this country, and

"Whereas, racial prejudices, which are fostered by the white employing class, lead to Jim-Crowism and lynchings and various other injustices against the Negro, and

"Whereas, an American Negro Labor Congress is to be held in Chicago this year, which will fight for equal rights for all workers and the abolition of race prejudice, and will work to promote unity and harmony between the workers of ALL races, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the Laundry Workers' International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, heartily endorse the aims and purposes of the American Negro Labor Congress and pledge ourselves to assist in every way possible to make the American Negro Labor Congress a success, which will mark a gre forward step in the struggle of th American Negro for equality.

"Signed, Harry L. Morrison, Gener Secretary-Treasurer, Laundry Wor ers' International Union."

If you tell your shop-mat that the DAILY WORKER printing RUSSIA TODAY—Th Official Report of the Britis Trade Union Delegation to So viet Russia—you can get hi subscription.

Advance Compensation Rates.

Workmen's compensation insuranc rates are expected to advance fiv per cent, in Illinois.

RUSSIA TODAY

The Official Report of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

THE DELEGATION

(FROM THE INTRODUCTION)

was cmoposed of men whose political tradition tended to make them critical of the Communist philosophy and policy, and who had each an expert knowledge of, at least, one of the branches of industry under inspection. Further, the advisory Delegates were men who had long official training in inquiring into and reporting foreign countries, and who had a thorough knowledge of the language and of Russia under previous conditions.

HOW THE DELEGATION WORKED

(FROM THE INTRODUCTION)

There was no difficulty in getting contact with opinion of every shade. Each member of hte Delegation had an authorization which enabled him to enter into any Government building, factory, club, hospital, police court, prison or private house without any guide and without any previous notice. These authorizations were made full use of by those members who spoke the language and knew the country. The Delegation also was well provided with means of getting in touch with opposition opinion and was kept continuously in contact with it.

WHY THE DELEGATION REPORTED

(FROM THE INTRODUCTION)

We have placed on record the results of our labors in the hope that what we have to say will be of interest and use to those who desire to understand Russia and who are prepared without bias to examine the consequences which arise from the control of this great country by the workers who reside in it and who have secured this control by facing indescribable dangers and going thru suffering unparalleled in the history of world conflicts between race and race, class and class, and one form of civilization and another.

THE COMPLETE REPORT

Will be printed serially for the first time in this country
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CARNEGIE STEEL DRIVES WORKERS MAD WITH SPEED

Old Slaves Scrapped After Life of Toil

By THOMAS

(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—Perhaps it is the growing unemployment situation which makes the usual terrible conditions in the Carnegie Steel mills worse today than ever before. The bosses are getting more brutal and arrogant than has been known in the history of these mills. Men are forced and driven like dogs.

The bosses do not need a stick or whip as they have a good whip in that if a man does not do what he is told he is immediately fired. They are glad of the chance to fire a worker as they do not have to lay so many off, the more they fire the better their records look.

Old Slaves Dumped On Scraps Heap

At the present time they are laying off men who have been working for twenty years without a break but now they are too old they are not needed anymore, and besides in a few years they would have to be pensioned.

One case in particular is that of an old worker who worked for twenty-two years. During the first fifteen years he claims that he never lost a day's work, but was there every day, Sunday included. He is now laid off and a young fellow hired instead.

In the molding section over three fourths of the force have been laid off. The brunt has fallen on the older men, as the only men who have been kept on are the young men who are strong and able to keep up the terrific pace set in this section. It is all piece work and there is a time set on every job.

Having some friends in there I walked in to speak to them for a few minutes but they had no time, they could not take a minute to speak to one another.

Unemployment Rife

Unemployment and short time are the main features here at the present time. Most of the mills are shut down, only the repair sections are working full time. But the worst part of it is they still keep the men in subjection even tho there is no work.

In the splice bar section the workers have had to report every day for the last three weeks in the hope of getting a job, but have been sent home every day. The same applies to every other section. Those that work are forced to do triple the work they used to do.

A few of the young men quit, as they claimed they would sooner starve than be worked to death. Young workers are forced so much that they see no joy in living, they almost all take to strong drink to ease their minds from the terrible strain that is imposed on them.

Jugo-Slavia and Italy Sign Treaty.

NETTUNO, Italy, July 21.—Thirty-two agreements concluded between Italy and Jugo-Slavia at the recent conference in Venice have been signed here. Mussolini signed for Italy. The port of Fiume is used equally by the two countries.

CALIFORNIA LABOR FAKERS ASK NO RAISE IN WAGES AND UNITE WITH REAL ESTATE SHARK RULE

By L. P. RINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 21.—Brother A. W. Muir, A. E. Woolwerton and M. E. Richardson, representing the Los Angeles county building trades council, went to Santa Barbara "immediately" after the news of the earthquake. They were instructed to ascertain the needs of the building trades mechanics of Santa Barbara and offer assitance. Thru the "courtesy" of a police commissioner they were "permitted" to enter the city.

They were also "assisted" and made a "complete investigation." And now they are "greatly indebted to Police Commissioner Foss of Los Angeles and to the Santa Barbara police department." Only one brother, Tom Mathews, Lathers, was killed. Several members suffered injuries. No building trades men needed at present. All work stopped—except cleaning up wreckage.

"Arrangements have been made with the chamber of commerce and builders' associations to employ all men thru a central employment service, which will be established and maintained under direction of the Santa Barbara county building trades council." This they call a "level-headed agreement policy" which have been practiced in Santa Barbara for years. "Curiosity seekers and job hunters stay away," ends the message. (This is the essence of an article in the Southern California Labor Press, the carpenters' organ, July 3, 1925.)

No Raise in Wages in Santa Barbara During Rebuilding.

"Santa Barbara, July 1.—By unanimous vote at a special meeting of the Santa Barbara county building trades council last night a resolution was adopted declaring that no increase in wages will be inaugurated by any union affiliated with the council during the reconstruction period, regardless of the length of time it takes to rebuild the city. The council also declared that every affiliated union in the city will co-operate in speedily restoring Santa Barbara. . ."

"Building trades mechanics are asked to keep away until notified to come as much work must be done before actual building proceeds. All building trades councils thruout the state will be notified when men are needed, and when they come here they will be employed thru this council.—A. G. Gilson, secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trades Council of California, attended this meeting and 'congratulated' said council upon its attitude." (Labor Press, July 3, 1925.)

These two extracts from the local organ of the carpenters shows five things: First, yellow submission to police authority; second, collaboration with bosses; third, agreement in advance not to ask for higher wages; fourth, that both the Los Angeles county organization and the state body of the building trades are in complete accord with the "level-headedness" of Santa Barabara unionists; fifth, that all these bodies are dumb-bells—badly cracked at that—when it comes to giving information concerning the sufferings, etc., among thousands of conscripted slaves—working day and night and injured right and left—during the quake.

These collaborators are (also in this respect) working hand in hand with organizations of the master class, whose interests demand to keep everything of this nature under cover and, therefore, out out from the newspapers. Real estate values might go down if the real truth about this "rebellious" quake zone was told, BUT THAT IS ANOTHER STORY YET TO BE TOLD.

Peace Report.

While industrial "peace-making" (in favor of property owners) is the order of the day on the main land, Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, is attending a conference at the institute of pacific relations in Honolulu, Hawaii. The idea is that of trying to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the hard pressed imperialists—on a world-wide scale. "The federation's secretary reports a pleasant voyage to the home of ukulele" (whatever that is) "and other things," says the Labor Press. A great peace report, indeed.

WHIP SLAYER IS FREED OF DEATH OF CONVICT BOY

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 21.—John Higginbottom "whipping boss" for one of the biggest lumber companies in this state has at last been freed of the charge of having murdered Martin Tabert. Higginbottom was once found guilty of murder but the lumber company for which he worked and who might have been forced to pay the family of the dead boy damages if the case were permitted to rest with an employe of their guilty of the murder fought the case thru the supreme court of the state and got a new trial and Higginbottom was acquitted.

Tabert was arrested for "stealing" a ride on a freight train here and was sentenced to sixty days in jail. He was leased to a lumber company and while working in their camp was beaten so badly by Higginbottom that he died. The defense committee of the I. W. W. hearing of his case and with the aid of his family in North Dakota had his death investigated.

The state legislature of North Dakota asked that the guilty parties be punished. Their resolution was sent to the state legislature of Florida and an investigating committee after taking testimony reported that the use of the lash should be abolished. Nothing was said of the real evil the leasing of convicts to private lumber and turpentine firms.

A special grand jury was called and indicted Higginbottom. He and others were tried and he was found guilty. The lumber company for whom he had acted in beating Tabert to death was not even reprimanded. They fought his case and secured a retrial and he was freed.

In the meanwhile there is a law against the use of the lash on leased convicts but no way to enforce it since the fellows charged with the enforcement of the law are the same ones who still "beat hell out of" the convicts to get the last ounce of work from them. The evil will continue till some other poor devil is beaten to death. If he has friends who can fight for him there will be more investigations. But, if he is a friendless hobo or a "nigger" he will be buried in quick lime as Tabert was and that will be that.

FARRINGTON'S FAT EXPENSE BILL IS HYPOCRISY PROOF

Blunts His Attacks on the Progressives

(Continued from page 1)

posing him, and his threat of expulsion to Tumulty.

Fight for Miners.

For many years these four men, Thompson, Watt, Parry, and Tumulty, have been the outstanding opponents of the Farrington machine, and the champions of the rank and file of the Illinois miners. They have consistently fought for the miners against the combined efforts of Farington and the coal operators. Their work has become so effective that Farrington, feeling his position slipping from him, resorts to the method of expulsions and threats in an insane attempt to stop the exposure. It is a well known fact in Illinois that Thompson and Watt are the miners' hope for the district offices in the next Illinois miners' [illegible] election.

Dual to Fakers.

Farrington now declares the Educational Committees to be dual. Farrington is a liar. We are not any surprised or worried at any thing Farrington says about dual unions. We have come to know that what Farrington says is against the union must be good for it. Any miner having a thot of his own, and not in bondage to the machine is "dual" in the eyes of the faker.

We organized the unemployment councils to help care for the starving children of the miners when Farrington had refused to do so. They were declared dual, so was the Progressive Miners committee declared dual after Farrington saw he could not use it as part of his machine. Now the educational league is "dual" because its members are exposing the fakers to the miners.

Blood Letting

Farrington states the attempt to send Watt and Thompson around the state "A brazen attempt to bleed you of your hard earned money and has never before been attempted in Illinois." This statement shows the gall and brazenness of the faker. The proposed trip of Watt and Thompson would cost the miners of their sub districts a few cents each and the request for voluntary subscriptions for that purpose is entirely constitutional.

That request and method of securing money is in great contrast with the method used by Farrington himself. A few examples of the manner that Farrington uses is given below, and no doubt will be interesting reading to the outraged miners.

Enough Expenses to Circle World.

The district expense account for the last three months of 1924 shows that Farrington drew two salaries while the miners' wives and children were starving! His salary and expenses are shown on page 14 of Nesbit's report as follows:

Salary $2,550.00.
Hotel, $673.00.
Train Fare, $672.54.
Livery $60.75.
Total expense, $1,406.29.
Total, with salaries, $3,956.29, or approximately $4,000 000.

For the first three months of this year the following figures are shown in Nesbit's report of Farrington's fat graft:

Salary, $1,062.50.
Hotel, $534.00.
Train Fare, $651.65.
Livery, $74.50.
Total Expenses for quarter, $1,260.15.
With Salaries, $2,322.65.

For Six Months.

Outside the above, Farrington charged $551.38 for telegrams while traveling, besides the large amount while not traveling. All, a total for the last six months that has been only partially explained of $6,830.32, or approximately $7,000.00 the Illinois miners have paid during the six months period for the luxury of having Farrington in office.

Tomorrow I will tell of other details of Farrington's finances.

BUILDERS AT WORK

TAKE A TIP FROM A LIVE WIRE

In Philadelphia, under the capable leadership of City Agent Lena Rosenberg, splendid work for the DAILY WORKER—and equal effort in books and pamphlets and general propaganda work are being obtained.

Comrade Sam Weisberg has been one of those whose good work is a large part of the reason for this success—and is also the first Builder to respond to tell others just how he does it. He puts some of his methods in these few words:

* * * *

SOME OF THE EASIEST WAYS

By SAMUEL WEINBERG

In the shop, or in the Union my best argument is the DAILY WORKER. I manage to have clippings of articles pertaining to my trade and hand them out to my prospects to make the way clear for a sub. I find less resistance after they read the best articles ever written in a newspaper. They come across right there or else they ask to see a copy or so. When I oblige them his only excuse might be that he is not prepared with money. For which I usually trust him. They are all glad to pay after they get the first copies of the DAILY WORKER.

* * * *

WHO'S NEXT?

Tell the Builders At Work Column just how you do it—and what you feel are the very best methods. It doesn't matter whether you are an Agent or rank-and-file Builder. Send it to BUILDERS AT WORK COLUMN, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BIG PROFIT IN HAWAIIAN SUGAR MAY ACCOUNT FOR TRUST'S FEAR OF COMMUNISM IN THE BARRACKS

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Cash dividends averaging 18 per cent paid by 15 Hawaiian sugar companies in 1924, not to mention huge undivided profits expected to produce stock dividends, bear witness to the successful protection of sugar millionaires afforded by the republican tariff. The tariff protects corporations exploiting the island possessions of the American empire as well as those exploiting peon labor in the beet sugar fields at home.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., the biggest producer in the islands, in 1924 paid 24 per cent cash dividends on its $10,000,000 capital stock and in addition showed a surplus of $5,225,567 equal to more than 50 per cent of its capital. The $2,400,000 paid in dividends is 2.3 again as large as the entire average profit of pre-war years.

Oahu Sugar Co. paid 18 per cent dividends on its $6,000,000 capital stock and closed the year with a surplus of $6,695,000. This surplus exceeds the whole value of the capital stock. The $1,080,000 distributed to the owners in cash is 87½ per cent more than the entire profit average of pre-war years.

Get Away With the Swag.

Ewa Plantation Co. paid 28 per cent on $4,000,000 capital stock, a cash distribution of $1,120,000. Approximately 2½ times the average pre-war profit. The surplus was $3,973,000.

Hawaiian Sugar paid 24 per cent dividends on a $3,000,000 capital and finished the year with a surplus of $1,376,382.

These are typical results for 1924 shown by members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Any one reading the Coolidge apology for refusing to reduce the sugar tariff would expect similar prosperity among the "protected" wage earners.

Japanese Struck.

The plantation work is being done by Filipinos whom the association is importing by thousands. Tens of thousands of Japanese workers were imported prior to 1920 for plantation work, but they finally struck against the peon conditions and the owners had to look elsewhere for strikebreakers.

A request to congress for permission to import Chinese for this purpose was refused on the ground that an adequate supply existed in the Philippine Islands under the American flag.

Filipinos Won't Scab, Either.

Recently the Filipinos also struck but the planters' association, according to the Wall Street Journal, can still import plenty for $1 a day and keep. The policy is to lessen the likelihood of strikes by drawing these workers from different tribes. It is easy for the corporations to break a strike because the workers live in company houses, on company property and are dependent on the company for their subsistence.

Previously imported Japanese and Chinese and their children predominated in the sugar mills.

War "Welfare" Expensive.

An amusing sidelight on this exploitation is found in the government reports on cost of sugar production during the war. Government investigators found that one Hawaiian company raised its expenditure for welfare work from about 30 cents to over $11 per employe to escape the excess profits tax. Probably the interest in welfare has taken a slump since the repeal of the tax.

Izvestia Changes Editors.

MOSCOW (By Mail)—In compliance with his own request Stekloff has been relieved of his functions of editor of the Izvestia by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. which has appointed Professor Stepanoo-Skvortzoff as editor, and Volin as assistant editor.

"Black Jack" Off for South America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Gen. John J. Pershing is on his way to Tacna to head the plebiscite there.

The best argument for world Trade Union Unity is RUSSIA TODAY—get your local union to take a bundle.

PITTSBURGH, PA., NEEDLE UNIONS PICNIC SUNDAY

All Workers Invited to Glad Big Time

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—Needle Trade Unions will hold a great gathering and picnic at E. G. Schwarzwalder Farm, Anderson Road, Glenshaw, Pa., Sunday, July 26, 1925.

Take Millvale car No. 3 at Pennsylvania Station to the end of the line, the signs will lead you to the place.

Good union music will entertain you the whole day. Also good speakers will be on the ground. Refreshments will be provided by the committee. All trade unions are invited to take part at this gathering. Admission 35 cents.

The Joint Arrangement Committee
Local 131 J. T. U.
Local 86 A. C. W. U.

Two Workers Killed in Quarry.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 21.—Two men were killed and six injured, four seriously, in a dynamite explosion at the Wolfe Bros. stone quarry near here today.

The dead: [illegible] Pate, 36, white, and Richard Robinson, 25, Negro.

Your Union Meeting

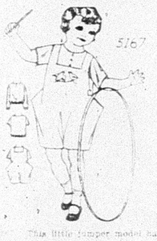
Second Wednesday, July 22, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
1042	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
426	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
424	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

NEW ROMPERS FOR THE SMALL CHILD



5167. This little jumper model has a separate Guimpe, and outstanding pockets, which will please the little wearer because so many things may be stowed therein. The design is excellent for wash material as well as for flannel and jersey weaves.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 1⅝ yard of 27 inch material for the Guimpe if made with long sleeves, or 1⅛ yard if made with short sleeves. The rompers require 1⅞ yard.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

[illegible] mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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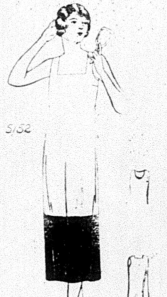
A PRACTICABLE "SLIP" OR "UNDER DRESS"



5152. This style is very serviceable for wearing under Tunic Blouses or with an "ensemble" coat. The facing may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 3½ yards of 32 inch material without the facing, and 4½ yards with the facing. Width of slip at the foot is 1⅞ yard.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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On Saturday, July 25, the first instalment of RUSSIA TODAY will be printed. This official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, covering every phase of Sovjet Life as it is today, is just the thing to take to the trade union meetings; for the shop; for the street meetings and every possible place where most workers can be reached.

RUSSIA TODAY is not written by Communists. It is the official report of British trade union leaders and experts, an honest picture of Russia as they have seen it, written in a dignified impartial manner but forming the most exhaustive study of life under Soviet rule ever made. Place your order on this blank.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application

A "Good" Labor Leader

The Chicago *Daily News*, owned by the millionaire tory, Victor Lawson, has words of praise for William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, for his action in forcing the employes of Samuel Insull's elevated road to accept the company's offer which refused a paltry increase in wages of five cents an hour demanded by the men.

Under the caption, "Mr. Mahon's Wise Counsel," the *Daily News* says: "Largely because of the advice of William D. Mahon, the capable and experienced president of the international organization of street and electric railway workers, the 2,500 transportation employes in the Chicago elevated railways have abandoned their demand for a considerable increase in wages and have voted to accept virtually the same wage agreement as that of last year."

This is praise indeed. Mahon is a good leader in the eyes of the capitalists, tho he was hooted off the platform by the members of his own organization who experienced his treachery before. Mahon agreed with the employers when they claimed that "present industrial and commercial conditions are not favorable to wage increases." Not only did Mahon betray the interests of the members of his own organization, but he struck a blow at the workers in other industries in their fight for higher wages. This statement of Mahon will be quoted extensively thruout the country by the chambers of commerce and other capitalist organizations.

Here we have another example of a bosses' leader. He's the kind they like. While the boss press slanders and villifies militant labor leaders like Foster, Howat, MacDonald, MacLachlan and others of that type they have words of praise for the Mahons, Greens, Wolls, Lynches and the numerous specimens of the labor faker type who use the trade unions in order to feather their own nests at the expense of the workers. This should be convincing proof to the workers that the reactionaries are not fighting for them but against them.

Benito on the Banana

If news dispatches from Italy are authentic Benito Mussolini, representing fascism, has one foot on an over-ripe banana skin. The other foot is covered with bunions. We are speaking politically, so to speak.

Mussolini has recently put his murder machine thru a delousing process. By a wave of the white-wash brush he exonerated his merry men of the murder of Matteotti, going to the extent of conferring honors on them as a recompense for whatever discomfort they suffered while they were legally held on the murder charge. He has postponed the next national elections indefinitely and got rid of those members of his government who had not separated themselves from every vestige of decency. But Mussolini's troubles increase with each new punitive measure against his enemies.

The Matteotti murder did not down with the exoneration of his murderers by the fascisti-controlled court. It is now reported that a great movement is on foot with international ramifications to bring about his downfall. As a means to this end, members of the opposition have gotten into the fascist organization with the object of creating discord within its ranks.

Weight is added to this report by the action of the fascist newspaper [illegible] in publishing a document containing the story of a terrorist organization formed inside the fascist party by Mussolini and his clique for the purpose of getting rid of his political opponents. The same paper also charges the high court that tried one of the murderers of Matteotti with having ignored evidence during the trial.

That this paper has dared to face Mussolini's wrath is proof that the [illegible] dictatorship is steadily weakening, and that the millions recently loaned by Wall Street to bolster up the fascist regime have not arrested the inevitable process of disintegration of a government that exists not thru the support of the masses, but thru the [illegible] of industry and the bayonets of the fascist army.

Blocking the Bloc

[illegible] efforts to build an unsanitary cordon around Russia, the [illegible] of Baltic and Balkan nations is left hanging between earth and [illegible] like Mohammed's coffin, because of the refusal of Lithuania to become a party to the conspiracy.

[illegible] quite satisfied that Lithuania's motives were [illegible] to ethical scruples, but the fact remains that [illegible] neighbor of Russia threw a good sized monkey wrench [illegible] delicate machine of British diplomacy.

[illegible] succeeded in lining up Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland and Roumania. The messenger boy employed by the British [illegible] was the Latvian foreign minister M. [illegible]. This gentleman, a socialist, visited the capitals of the [illegible] like a pedler, soliciting the co-operation of the [illegible] in the anti-Soviet plot and giving the [illegible] of British money to pay for their assistance.

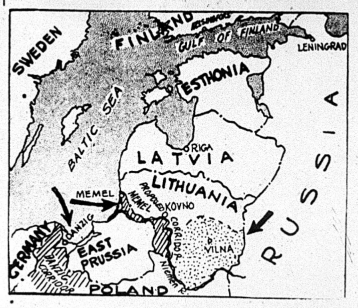
[illegible] was on the mailing list of the [illegible] somewhat exasperated over the Polish [illegible] sanctioned by the then [illegible]. The Lithuanian foreign office allowed the Soviet [illegible] a look at the [illegible] correspondence. At least [illegible]

[illegible] visited the Lithuanian capital [illegible] afterwards, the official organ [illegible] revealing the object of [illegible] Leningrad. England also [illegible] between Poland and Lithuania and [illegible] concerned. But the [illegible] each other, which is [illegible]

[illegible] by entering the [illegible] Lithuania is well [illegible] trade and commercial [illegible] the British government [illegible] of the Red Army which [illegible] reminder to Lithuania [illegible]

Anyhow [illegible] Britain's anti-Soviet bloc seems to be blocked.

England Plots Against Soviet Union



THE map shows where England is plotting to form a Baltic league against the Soviet Union. England is endeavoring to enlist Germany against Soviet Russia by giving back the Danzig corridor shown in the lower left hand corner, to Hindenburg as a bribe.

Lithuania has blocked this anti-Soviet combination. Lithuania protests the seizure of the region around Vilna by Poland, shown by the dotted area. England proposes to give Vilna back to Lithuania, but take from her the corridor along the Niemen River, and give this to Poland in compensation for the loss of Danzig.

So far, however, England has been unable to carry thru this anti-Soviet plot.

IMPOSING STREET DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORKS EAST SIDE AS WORKERS PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO JOHN LASSEN

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Comrade John Lassen (Lakai) who died of tuberculosis at St. Lukes Hospital was cremated Sunday afternoon after an imposing street demonstration in which the red draped bier carried by a guard of honor was followed in closed ranks by hundreds of workers who came to pay tribute to his memory.

The demonstration stretched a whole length of a city block and attracted the wonder, attention and interest of the proletarian families as it passed along First and Second avenues and 79th and 81st and back to the Hungarian Workers' Home on 350 E. 81st street.

A Life of Service to Revolution

The funeral ceremonies began at 1:30 p. m. Much earlier than the hour announced the members of the Workers Party, Young Workers League and the workers organizations with which Lassen was associated assembled to pay their last respect to their deceased comrade. They stood closely packed in the auditorium while comrades Basky, for the Elore, Lustig for the Hungarian Young Communists, [illegible] of the Workers Dramatic Society, Comrade Amter of the Workers Party and Comrade Eber, a member of the Hungarian branch, paid tribute to the services John Lassen had rendered to the movement and to the inspiration that his brief life had furnished them.

Red not black was the prevailing color in which hall, bier and cortege were adorned and not tears but a solemn determination to carry the task to which Lassen had devoted his life were the dominant note in the speeches of tribute. It was with the vigorous singing of the International that the ceremonies at the home were closed.

The street demonstration then followed and later in the day, several hundreds of workers assembled in the Fresh Pond Crematorium in Queens for the final addresses. Comrades Gardos of the Elore, Raskolsky and other members of the Workers Party and Comrade Jack Statchel of the Young Workers League of New York spoke. Comrade Statchel paid a special tribute to the memory of Lassen for his activities in the youth movement of America and other countries.

* * *

Lassen's Life and Work

By William Weinstone

ALTHO taken from us when scarcely in his prime, Lassen leaves behind him a career of valuable service to the revolutionary labor movement and to the Communist International of proletarian family. Lassen became interested in the movement when 15 years of age in Budapest as a student. During the war period, and as a student in a Budapest university he joined the radical student organization known as the Galileo Society. He had hardly reached his 18th birthday when in 1917 he became the center of political life in Hungary by his attempt on the life of Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier and central figure in the war. Comrade Lassen was tried and sentenced to death for this attempt which had been miscarried but was liberated by the revolution.

Active in Youth Movement

Lassen then became a member of the Young Communist League and threw himself actively into its work. Up to the time of the fall of the Commune he did editorial work for the revolutionary organs and carried on various organizational tasks.

With the fall of the Commune, he emigrated to Russia and became a member of the executive of the Young Communist International and in close cooperation carried on work in Germany, Austria and France. He wrote for the Jugend International, the German organ of the Youth International.

Lassen arrived in America in 1921 and became editor of the Hungarian Communist daily, The Elore. He established international connections for the paper obtaining contributions regularly from the best of the Communist writers in Russia, Hungary, Germany and Austria. He remained one of the editors of the paper until his death.

Altho frail in health as the result of the pernicious disease which was consuming him, he threw himself into the work of the youth of America and helped to build up the splendid Young Workers League which obtains in the Hungarian section. He devoted himself to the work of organizing and systematizing the revolutionary plays and stimulated the Workers Dramatic Society as well the Workmen's Orchestra.

Author of Revolutionary Plays

Lassen was the author of several revolutionary plays. "1914-1919" was written while he was in Germany; "Herrin," a one act play based upon the events in Herrin, Ill., during 1922. "Masters and Slaves" which was running serially in the DAILY WORKER was his play. He also wrote a novel "Reds and Whites" a story based on the events in Hungary. In his many articles on life in America, which were published in the DAILY WORKER, Volkzeitung and Elore, are depicted the bitter struggle of the workers and especially of the most keenly exploited workers of the East Side of the American cities. In all his writings and editorial work Lassen showed a keen appreciation and application of Marxism and Leninism of which he was a devoted student.

Was Under Indictment

The American capitalist class saw in Comrade Lassen a powerful enemy of exploitation. He was indicted at the end of 1924 for writing a poem against Coolidge and for an article attacking the Hungarian counter-revolutionary organ Nepsava, and was under $2,000 bail.

The American Communist movement and its Hungarian section as well as the proletarian movement everywhere will deeply feel the loss sustained in the early death of our comrade, while his life will afford a splendid example of earnest and untiring service to the cause of Communism.

THOUSANDS DEAD IN KOREAN FLOOD, GREAT NUMBERS ARE HOMELESS

TOKIO, July 21.—The Korean flood disaster is the worst one in the history of that nation, according to meager reports reaching Tokio today.

Thousands are believed dead. Forty thousand are reported homeless. Property damage is enormous.

blished international connections for the paper obtaining contributions regularly from the best of the Communists writers in Russia, Hungary, Germany and Austria. He remained one of the editors of the paper until his death.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

BALDWIN CRISIS LOOMS IN SPLIT OVER ARMAMENT

Political Questions Involved in Dispute

LONDON, England, July 21.—Premier Baldwin was working energetically today to stave off the cabinet crisis which loomed as a result of the opposition of Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, to the naval building program advocated by W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty. Churchill wants to increase the size of the navy, but not to the extent that Bridgeman does.

Baldwin has been striving, without success, to reconcile the "big" and "little" navy men in his official family. The cabinet having failed to reach an accord today was being given over to private and informal discussions in the hope that the elusive compromise might be found by the time the cabinet again assembles in Downing street tomorrow.

The controversy having got into the realm of politics, there is much more at stake now than the mere question of the number of cruisers to be laid down this year and the continuing program.

Political issues of the utmost gravity have entered the quarrel, and might easily precipitate a ministerial crisis.

Pitted against each other are the powerful clique headed by Churchill and lord Birdenhead and the "big" navy group. The latter are rallying around Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, who with earl Beatty, first sea lord, and the entire admiralty board threaten to resign if their recommendations are discarded.

The admiralty group accepted a new compromise today as a basis of settlement. They expressed themselves as satisfied with a building program calling for laying down of three cruisers this year but insisted the four must be the minimum next year.

Churchill and his group still are dissatisfied. They refuse to go so far. As chancellor of the exchequer Churchill has a strong card. But there is a strong group who insist upon "proper safeguards for national defense."

Duluth, Minn., Workers Will Stand by China and Soviet Republics

DULUTH, Minn., July 21.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the "Hands off China" picnic held here at Fairmount Park: "Resolved, that we workers here assembled demand that the capitalist government of America keep its hands off China and we also pledge our aid to the workers' government of Russia in its fight to protect the interests of the workers and oppressed peoples of the world."

Military Revolt in Portugal Quelled, Have Martial Law

LISBON, July 21.—Portugal's most recent revolutionary attempt was almost bloodless, it was determined today. The uprising, quelled almost as soon as it started, claimed two lives in the whole country. A few persons were injured.

Portugal was quiet today, altho the state of martial law has not been withdrawn.

Mother Dies; Unborn Baby Lives

MEXICO CITY, July 21.—Medical circles here were discussing with interest the saving of the life of an unborn baby boy whose mother was shot to death. The baby, altho wounded by the same bullet, was brought safely into the world by an operation.

Americans Plan London Subway

LONDON.—American capitalists have completed their preliminary plans for a $25,000,000 electric subway for freight and vehicular traffic as a solution for London's traffic chaos, it was announced in the Graphic today.

U. S. INDEMNITY RETURN SEEN AS MOVE TO WIN CHINA INTO NEW TRAP

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The United States has completed the steps leading up to the re-payment to China for educational purposes of all the money collected as indemnity on account of the Boxer rebellion.

It was announced at the state department today that President Coolidge on July 1 signed an executive order directing the secretary of the treasury to make payments to the China foundation for education and culture to be used in Chinese schools. The Boxer indemnity originally totaled $24,440,000. This sudden action is known to be part of American imperialism's skillful maneuvers to win influence in China in order to betray the trust as Wilson did after the war.

LYING "LABOR" PRESS PRINTS PROPAGANDA FOR STANDARD OIL BY ATTACKING SOVIET RUSSIA

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The official labor press of this state is featuring an article by the International Labor News Service, dealing with the imminent danger of a new world war over the control of the oil resources of the earth.

The treacherous character of this alleged "news service" and the insidious ways thru which the labor fakers try to control the minds of their rank and file are well illustrated in this feature story.

Compelled by the fact that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has withstood every assault and compelled the recognition of the great powers, excepting America; the leaders of the A. F. of L. have been obliged to soft pedal their vicious misrepresentations of the world's only working class government. For ingenuity of twisting facts and creating unwarranted inferences, take the following quotation from this article, reprinted in every labor paper of California:

Same Fairy Tale.

"Take the situation in China today and strip it down to bare facts. Oil is the underlying cause. RUSSIA (capitals ours) is back of the pressure that is being brot there at this time.

"Russia must have an outlet and the pressure from the interior is being manifested at three important points. The Soviet republic needs southern outlets; she needs to get out to the world with her oil, and those who hope to control that oil want to help her in her efforts. The great oil interests do not care about the risk they are taking in aiding the Soviets. After them, the deluge."

Aiding Rockefeller by Pretending to Oppose Him.

Rockefeller and his Standard Oil gang, with the Dutch Shell Oil outfit, moving heaven and earth to help Soviet Russia market its oil! Much of the article read as if that Judas, Wm. English Walling wrote it, but this is too childish and crude for that polished traitor's hands. Yet the article is unquestionably propaganda of the Standard Oil interests which are fighting the government oil industry of Soviet Russia.

The article goes on to state that the outlet for Russia's production from the Black Sea territory is blocked by England's control of the Suez Canal and of Gibraltar. "Immediately one sees the 'disaffection' in Egypt and the Riffian uprising in Morocco." The article then goes on: "In a similar manner the Soviets are seeking to get thru Persia, India and China. In the latter country they have made use of every available pretext and coined every phrase to catch the ear of the Chinese: 'China for the Chinese.' Every method of arousing the populace and stinging them into action is being used by propagandists."

Self-Contradictions.

The article lamely winds up in the conclusion that if this country can bring in enough oil and locate and reserve sufficiently vast fields, "there will be no need for this country to be involved in an oil war and no amount of propaganda can pull or push her into it." The conclusion itself is opposed to the writer's previous statements in the same article to the effect that the country has no reserve and is unable to supply its own needs. The optimism in the wind-up sounds also suspiciously like that which exuded from the self-same labor skates prior to our entrance into the world war.

Just as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a constant menace to the capitalist system and must be fought in every possible way by the ruling class, so also must the labor lieutenants of that class, themselves more ignorant than the representatives of the class which they serve, continually prostitute themselves and the truth to misrepresent what is going on in the Soviet Republic Republic and to deceive their followers as to its policies.

Go To It!

A principal task before the T. U. E. L., it seems to me, should be the exposure in the unions, at every possible opportunity, of such vicious and lying articles as that sent out by this "labor news service," so-called.

FRANCE STOPS 'DODGER' GAME AT EXHIBITION

Negro Labor Congress to Hit "Uncle Tom's"

"French [illegible], realizing that Africans do more than dodge, as seen by the Riffian situation, and being unable to see any pleasure in trying to make Africans dodge, have brought pressure to bear on the French government to bar from the Paris Modern Arts Exhibition the popular American Midway amusement," says the Paris Journal.

This game consists of a few balls, a large canvas with a small hole in the center and an "Uncle Tom" with no brains who sticks his head thru the hole. You throw the balls at "Uncle Tom's" head and he dodges from side to side.

The American Negro Labor Congress hopes to strike these brainless heads with such force that they will be eliminated from all American activities forever.

Workingclass Movies Will Be Taken at N. Y. Labor Defense Outing

NEW YORK, July 21.—The International Labor Defense, which was organized in Chicago on June 28, will hold its first affair at Pleasant Bay Park on August 23. This will be one of the finest outings held this season.

In addition to athletic events, the executive committee is arranging to have a moving picture taken of the affair. Every comrade will want to be seen in the movie, so no one should fail to attend. The executive committee has another surprise in store, preparations are now being made.

The need of funds for the defense of the class war prisoners is growing daily. The International Labor Defense protects all victims of the class struggle who are sent to the capitalist prisons. The organization has a large number of cases on hand and the number is growing.

Hence in addition to enjoying one of the finest outings that have ever been arranged, and there will be dancing and refreshments, every comrade will be doing a great service to the revolutionary movement. Tickets are 35c.

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS FUND BEGINS TO CLIMB TOWARD COAL

Slowly but surely the $10,000 drive of the American Negro Labor Congress is progressing. The congress committee looks to every organization and individual that is interested in furthering the Negro's interest on the political, economic, and social field to rally to this drive for $10,000 and over.

Every Negro worker or farmer interested in his own well being should do all he can to make this drive a success.

YOUNG WORKERS IN BRULE TAKE MANY COURSES, GRADUATE JULY 26

By LAURA KANGAS, Worker Correspondent.

BRULE, Wis., July 21.—The students of the Y. W. L. E. C. have given program numbers in several recent entertainments. A picnic was held at Maple, Wis. Five of the students went there and each gave interesting selections which were much appreciated by the audience. In the evening all the students went to Oulu, and there the same program was offered as at Maple, but some other selections were added, such as solos, recitations, etc. Three speeches were made by the students. This program was even more highly appreciated than the afternoon's program, because of the additional entertainment provided, and in the afternoon the audience was quite restless on account of the intense heat.

Gannes the Teacher.

Our instructor, Comrade Harry Gannes, on Economics, Theory and the Forum, left for Chicago last week. He was accompanied by his wife, Comrade Heline Gannes, who was here during the time he taught. In his place arrived Comrade Hathaway who will be instructor for the remaining term. His subjects will deal with trade unions and the organization of the Workers Party history.

We are conducting five different study circles. Each circle has an instructor and they meet after classes or after supper. Each student has to volunteer to join one of these circles, and when they meet they bring up some subject they can't understand and it is then discussed and thoroly explained by the instructor.

We have been working on outlines for coming courses, that is concerning teachers, transportation, curriculum, [illegible], etc.

Commencement on July 26

As we have only one and one-half weeks of the school term left the students are all busy with preparations for commencement, which will be held July 26. The program will consist of solos, dances and monologues. Refreshments will be served during the intermission, after which will be presented the one-act play, "Nick in Siberia," in which five of the students participate.

This play is a true happening which took place after the revolution in Russia. This program is one of the most interesting entertainments offered during the time of teh courses, so everybody is welcome.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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TEXTILE WAR SPANS ATLANTIC

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NOW that the "monkey" trial is over at least the first installment f it, national attention is shifted to ns antics of Chief Collins of the Chi age police department. One of the hief's favorite pastimes is defending he law; sometimes against the so alled criminal elements and against he police. Whenever the bootleg ers, gunmen and kindred elements of he fraternity take a brief holiday hief Collins hops on to the police huffles them up, forces a few of hem to resign or otherwise compels hem to become his press agents.

* * *

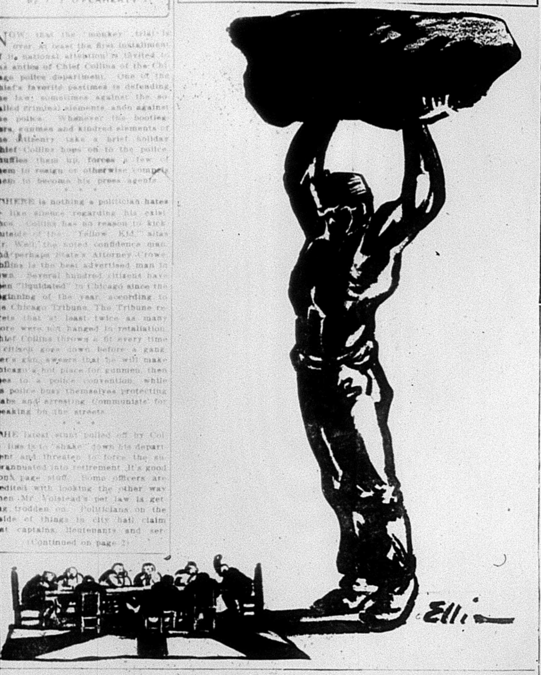
HERE is nothing a politician hates like silence regarding his exist nce. Collins has no reason to kick utside of the "Yellow Kid" alias r. Weil, the noted confidence man. nd perhaps State's Attorney Crowe ollins is the best advertised man in own. Several hundred citizens have en "liquidated" in Chicago since the ginning of the year according to e Chicago Tribune. The Tribune re ets that at least twice as many ote were not hanged in retaliation. hief Collins throws a fit every time citizen goes down before a gang er's gun, swears that he will make hicago a hot place for gunmen, then es to a police convention while s police busy themselves protecting abs and arresting Communists for eaking on the streets.

* * *

HE latest stunt pulled off by Col lins is to "shake" down his depart ent and threaten to force the su rannuated into retirement. It's good onA page stuff. Some officers are edited with looking the other way hen Mr. Volstead's pet law is get g trodden on. Politicians on the side of things in city hall claim t captains, lieutenants and ser

(Continued on page 2)

The Coal Conference



NATIONAL WAR IS DECLARED ON KNOWLEDGE

Scene of Battle Is Now Shifted to Columbia

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The conflict between religion and science, exemplified in the Scopes anti-evolution trial in Tennessee, today came squarely before the federal courts of the District of Columbia.

Declaring that children in the national capital were being taught "disrespect of the holy bible," Loren H. Wittner of Washington asked the district supreme court to enjoin the city's fiscal agents from paying salaries to instructors who teach the evolutionary theory of the origin of man in conflict with divine creation.

Teaching of evolution, Wittner said, was expressly forbidden by congress in the last district appropriation bill, which provided:

"That no part of this sum shall be available for the payment of the salary of any superintendent who permits the teaching of, or of any teacher who teaches, disrespect of the holy bible."

In his bill of complaints, Wittner cited 13 specific instances of "disrespect to the bible" thru teaching from the approved textbooks on natural science. The injunction was filed admittedly as a "test" case, in much the same spirit as the Dayton trial was started, to determine by law whether evolution can be taught by teachers paid from public funds. Wittner described himself as a "federal taxpayer," but said also he was "somewhat of a liberalist and wanted this thing settled."

Washington children are being taught disrespect to the bible, Wittner said, because the approved text books:

1. Doubt and contradict the teachings of the bible.

2. Teach that man and apes and monkeys belong to the same family, and also that plants and animals come from the same common ancestor, while the bible says man was made in the physical image of god out of the dust of the ground, and that woman was made from one of the ribs of man.

3. Teach that after death disintegration of organic bodies takes place making impossible for any human to

(Continued on page 4)

Minnesota Bank Fails.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., July 22. The First National Bank of Redwood Falls has failed and is under investigation by a state bank examiner.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC SQUARE TO HEAR THE COMMUNIST APPEAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—Cleveland workers will hold mass meeting and demonstration under the slogans "Hands Off China", "Stand by Soviet Russia," on Saturday, at seven o'clock in the evening on the Public Square. The speakers will be William F. Dunne, Alfred Wagenknecht, district organizer, J. A. Hamilton, local organizer, and Weisberg of the Young Workers League. There will also be a Chinese speaker. Picnic on Sunday, July 26, at Willoughbeach Park, will also be in the nature of a demonstration by the workers of Northern Ohio. The picnic is held by Workers Party.

CAPITALIST COURT SEEKS MISSING LINK

Even Soviet Sympathy Is Verboten

Revolution, not evolution, was on trial yesterday before Judge Orr of the municipal court in Chicago's city hall, when nineteen members of the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League appeared to answer the grave charge of speaking without a police permit on the corner of North avenue and Orchard street last month.

Those appearing were William F. Dunne, William F. Kruse, Thurber Lewis, Al Schaap, Nat Kaplan, Harrison George, Barney Mass, Karl Reeve, Max Schachtman, Bernard Davis, Karl Kritchell, Natalie Gomez, Gertrude Welsh, Elsa Block, Ida Eckels, Catherine Polishuck and Max Miroff.

City Attorney the Missing Link.

Defender of the agnostics in this case was Attorney Bentall, the city attorney represented the absent [illegible], and the judge in the case, Warren H. Orr, of Carthage, Illinois, who is county judge of Hancock county acting as associate judge of the municipal court, played the role of upholder of fundamentalism.

As illuminating the event it may be said that a similar case against J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, has been judged adversely to the scoffers of Ordinance 3793, and the whole question of the constitutionality of the act is to be decided on appeal to higher courts as a test case. Hence yesterday's circus was only a bit of by-play to be staged for the edification of those who have a sense of humor. Others can stop

(Continued on page 6.)

WOOLEN WAGE CUT AFFECTS BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN WORKERS; ENGLISH UNION SURE TO STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, July 22.—The timing of the 10 per cent cut for 30,000 employes of the American Woolen Co. and several other large concerns with a five per cent cut for the woolen and worsted workers in the Bradford district of England is seen as evidence of the international understanding that is gaining ground in the textile industry.

The New England wage reductions are posted for July 27, two days after the date scheduled by British industrialists for the cuts in the British mills.

Strike In England Expected.

A general strike of the woolen workers in the mills across the water is expected by textile journals on this side. Such a strike would be called by the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades of Great Britain which has ordered its members to cease work in affected mills the date the cut becomes operative.

Announcement of the reduction in the New England mills were given without previous warning and made in blunt paragraph notices pasted in the mills.

Promise to Workers Broken.

Much indignation is felt by the American Woolen Co.'s workers because of the declaration of its late president, William M. Wood, last fall, at the time reductions were being made in the cotton industry, that his corporation had no intention of following suit.

Those better acquainted with Wood discounted his promises because of his bad labor record and the fact that he was director and heavy investor with some of the largest cotton corporations profiting by the cuts. Since then Wood has retired from office with American Woolen.

Lawrence the Center.

Lawrence, Mass., leading U. S. woolen city, has most of the reduced workers. Cuts are decreed there for the Wood, Ayer, Prospect, Shawsheen, Riverina, Washington and Plymouth mills of the American Woolen Co. and the Arlington, George E. Kunhardt and Uswoco Mills. The Arlington Co. sets no limit on the reduction, merely informing its employes that a cut will take place on date.

Cuts have also been posted, for the American Woolen plants at Lowell, Mass., and Norwich, Conn. In other Lawrence mills reductions are in the air while managers sound out employes' sentiment. No action has yet been taken by the Rhode Island or New Jersey woolen manufacturers.

Unorganized Strike May Develop.

Lawrence has been the scene of

(Continued on page 2)

MEXICAN RAIL UNIONS MUST STRIKE OR DIE

Calles Would Smash Their Organization

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 22.—The "bullfighters" tactics of the government of Mexico on its attack on the wages and working conditions of the railwaymen employed on the national lines, continue to give successes to the government in its efforts to demoralize the railway unions. The term "bull-fighters tactics" first used in a manifesto of the Mexican Communist Party on the railway situation continues to gain currency as the railwaymen begin to comprehend that it accurately and picturesquely describes the situation.

The government must return the railways to private hands. That is provided for by the Lamont-De la Huerta treaty. It must also "readjust" the salaries and working conditions and destroy the railway unions before returning the lines to private

(Continued on page 2)

Aviator Gets Off Easy

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 22.—Captain Lowell Smith, head of America's round the world flyers, pleaded guilty to charges of the automobile speeding here today and was fined $25. Later the sentence was suspended when Smith told the court he was "unaware of violating any law."

ASCIST LEADER PHOLDS ATTACK OF MURDERERS

mendola Badly Hurt by Frenzied Mob

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, July 22.—Deputy Giovanni endola, leader of the aventine op ition to the fascist party, "got at he deserved" in the attack by a oist crowd while fleeing from Mon atini, general secretary Farinacci the fascisti said in a speech at ples today. Farinacci has made n threats that Amendola will be rdered.

"The opposition must learn that no ovocation will be further tolerated." rinacci said in upholding the attack Amendola's life. "The reaction inst the principal responsible per s already has begun and this re on the fascist party can not de re.

"Anybody attempting to obstruct us l be treated as a traitor."

Amendola probably will be in a spital for three weeks from the uries suffered at the hands of the cist mob.

ifteen Detroit Homes in Flames

ETROIT, Mich., July 22.—Fifteen ses and four apartment buildings e in flames as the result of an ex sion here today.

JUDAS FARRINGTON GETS THIRTY PIECES OF PEABODY'S SILVER FOR BLACK TREACHERY TO UNION

By ALEX REID.

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE II.

Another example of Farrington's union bleeding is seen in the following expense bill before he became the district president of the Illinois miners. It shows that Frank has always had an affinity for the miners' fund, in fact all thru Franks' career runs a mounmental expense account.

He charged up the International Union $4,018.00, for one year's expenses, while he was supposed to be working for the International Union, but these figures would indicate that Frank was working for himself.

That same year the expenses of John P. White and Frank J. Hayes combined were less than Farington's. Farrington's expense for the year was more than four times the average earnings of the coal miners, and on top of this he had a few thousand dollars for salary. His expenses would have taken a large family around the world comfortably in a first class liner, and this at a time when many of the miners were in semi-starvation.

Still More Blood Money.

Since that time Farrington bought a beautiful piece of property in Alabama, paying $2,600.00 for it, close to his friends, the coal operators, who had also bought themselves an orchard as far away as possible from the prying eyes of the hungry coal miners whose money paid the bill.

(Continued on Page 5)

Teachers Strike for Back Pay.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, July 22.—The teachers of all the schools here are on strike demanding their five months' back pay due them and which they have been demanding without results. All schools are closed.

Van Sweringen Rail Deal Is Scheme of Stock Jobbing, Charge

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The "billion dollar" Nickel Plate railroad merger, involving five big railroad systems, as proposed by the Van Sweringen brothers, is not a transportation deal but is simply a stock-jobbing scheme, Henry W. Anderson, counsel for a group of minority stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio who are opposing the merger, charged before the interstate commerce commission today. J. P. Morgan is behind the Van Sweringen.

CONVICT WOMAN WHO RAN BABY FARM, IS SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS

NEW YORK, July 22—Screaming hysterically and fighting with court attendants, Mrs. Augusta Geisen-Volk, who operated a "baby farm" here and pleaded guilty to baby substitution, was sentenced to Auburn prison today for three and one-half to seven years.

Sentence was pronounced by Justice McIntyre in general sessions, who branded her as "a fiend incarnate," and declared there was not a single extenuating circumstance in her favor.

RIFFIANS CONTINUE TO ROUT FRENCH AND SPANISH INVADERS

LONDON, July 22.—French and Spanish forces have suffered additional losses from the Riffs in Morocco and the general situation remains serious.

The arrival of Marshal Petain has failed to have the desired effect on the French forces in the Fez sector. In the Riffian attack on the key positions of Ain Aicha and Ain Matouff, the French left 200 dead on the field.

The Spanish have suffered heavy losses at Vondak. The Sapnish burned several villages of the Beni Ide tribes in retaliation for their defeat.

250,000 BRITISH TEXTILE WORKERS ARE ORDERED OUT IN GIANT STRIKE

LONDON, July 22.—A quarter million workers in the Rochdale (Yorkshire) textile mills will be called out on strike tomorrow night, union leaders said today. The threat followed an attempt to reduce wages.

Mass Picketing in Amalgamated Strike

Striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, picketing before the plant of the International Tailoring company, Jackson Blvd. and Peoria St., which refused to renew an agreement with the union. Hundreds of pickets encircle the building constantly, and no strikebreakers can escape the vigilant watch of the clothing workers. The strike is now in its fourth week.

New York Workers! Protest Police Attack on 'Soviet Russia! Hands Off China' Demonstration!

Come in Masses! Friday, July 24, 6 p. m., 17th St. and Broadway

SPEAKERS:

Israel Amter
Joseph Manley
William Weinstone
Earl Browder
Jack Stachel
Charles Krumbein

FRENCH FIND BIG ROCK IN TEUTON SOCK

German Note Does Not Look So Good Now

PARIS, July 22.—Gloom today succeeded the optimism expressed yesterday in the Parisian press on the German security reply.

The changed attitude was taken to express a change in the viewpoint of Foreign Minister Aristide Briand, who first looked on the note as "encouraging."

Le Matin today warned that France was not willing to permit the destruction of the treaty of Versailles. Pertinax in Echo de Paris advised France to abandon the pact idea if there was still time.

"The German reply could not be more unsatisfactory," he said.

* * *

Note Is Unsatisfactory

LONDON, July 22.—At the foreign office it was said the German note cannot be considered satisfactory in itself because it makes a number of references to the allies' attitude, particularly regarding the Rhineland which are unacceptable.

But the German request for accelerated discussion of the whole problem is satisfactory and it is hoped that this discussion will lead to the early conference, which Foreign Minister Chamberlain, has favored all along.

Woolen Wage Cut Affects Both American and British Workers

(Continued from page 1)

great battles in the past and may be again tho there is comparatively little organization there now. The United Textile Workers' Union has a local there and so does the American Federation of Textile Operatives, tho it is confined to the cotton mills. The more recently formed united front movement is endeavoring to get results as a co-ordinating agency.

Those who are talking of strike possibilities point out that former strikes began with little preliminary organization and they emphasize that the cut is producing an unbearable condition. With wages clustering around the 20 dollar mark, for full time operatives a 10 per cent cut is a serious matter for a family whose expenses are already budgeted to the last cent

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

geants are not removed from "wet" precincts because they fail to enforce the law, but because the competition among the captains is too keen. There is nothing a captain dreads so much as to be sent to a "dry" district. Of course, it should be understood that the terms "wet" and "dry" are only relative. Chicago is about as dry as the Pacific Ocean.

* * *

RESIGNATIONS from the British cabinet over the question of naval construction are expected. A certain faction favors a heavy appropriation for the immediate building of ships to keep pace with the United States' program. Others, including Winston Churchill, consider the taxpayers and their own political fortunes. The fact is that the British ruling class are no longer able to compete with their greatest commercial rival in the game of naval construction. If the big naval program is adopted, Churchill's budget will be knocked sky high and if it is defeated there will be resignations from the cabinet with a situation bordering on a split in the tory party.

* * *

THIS cabinet crisis might loom large, but for other troubles facing the empire. The danger of a coal strike is becoming more and more a probability. Confronted with a likely stoppage of work, Cook and his comrades are working hastily to throw up the nucleus of a powerful alliance of trade unions for offensive and defensive purposes. Practically every important section of the British trade union movement has now joined this combination. The reactionaries like J. H. Thomas and Frank Hodges have been delegated to the rear. British labor is facing a real crisis and to predict the outcome of the present situation would be a risky procedure indeed for a prophet.

* * *

COINCIDENT with the evident approach of stirring times in Great Britain comes increasing activity and violence from the fascisti. The black shirts are now breaking up meetings in Hyde Park, while the police look on with unconcern. Hyde Park was once the sacred open forum for the expression of opinion. But the empire is no longer healthy and the nerves of her ruling class are getting jangled. The plutes are growing concerned over the future, hence the violence on the part of their tools.

* * *

THERE is encouraging news even from Ireland, where the labor movement has not been distinguished by any notable accomplishments during the past few years. This encouraging news is the retirement of Tom Johnson as parliamentary leader of the Irish Labor Party. Johnson is a hide-bound reactionary, and was the only one of the Irish labor leaders to take the side of the British empire during the war. The news of his retirement is taken from the London Daily Herald, which quotes Johnson as saying that his relinquishment of the leadership has no significance, that he was merely relieving himself of some of his responsibilities.

* * *

BIG navy advocates threaten to split the British cabinet. In Japan the Jingoes are active. Here in America, rear and front-admirals are delivering exhortations on the necessity for more battleships, airships and other instruments of war. Senator Hale visited Coolidge a few days ago and told the president that Doheny's tanks in Pearl Harbro, Honolulu, were rusting for want of oil and that the "Golden West" was in danger from Japan unless the United States had more battleships and harbors to accomodate them in. Calvin is said to have lent a willing ear to Hale's tale, and unless our guess is awry, Morgan will get more ships.

* * *

COMMUNISTS say, "the more peace conferences, the more the likelihood of war." Peace conferences are always devices to iron out serious differences that make for war between nations when they are not ready for war, and also to maneuver for position. When the United States called the Washington conference, the object was to smash the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a preliminary in the United States' onward imperial march. That conference did the trick. But it did not make for peace. All the nations that participated in that conference are building ships and more ships. There cannot be any peace under capitalism.

* * *

THE American fleet is now visiting Australia. The babbits of that British colony are babbling of the friendship between the United States and Australia. It is significant they point out, that for the first time in history an Australian loan was placed in Wall Street and not in London. That is significant and very much so. England is fast losing her grip on her colonies and the sight of the goodly navy of J. P. Morgan will be ocular proof to the capitalists of Australia, that if the "mother country" is forced to play with Japan as a matter of self-preservation, Uncle Sam's navy is at hand. And what is a navy for anyhow, unless to collect loans in case the debtor becomes refractory?

* * *

THE political clouds are gathering over the world for another big burst that will make the last war look like a deaf and dumb picnic. The foreign sections of the newspapers are devoted to little else except the diplomatic maneuvers of the rival powers. And out of the murky darkness looms the bright light from Soviet Russia, which beckons the workers of the world onward to a new order of things, but the road to this goal is a hard and thorny one. Yet over this road the subject peoples and the exploited masses of the world must travel before the golden era of peace thru the emancipation of the last slave class in history will be realized!

To Retire 161 Policemen.

The first twenty-five of the 161 police veterans slated for retirement on pensions have appeared before a medical board appointed by the civil service commission for examination. They will be tested as to agility, blood pressure and the condition of their hearts.

Mass Protest Meeting
of CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS

Oppose the arbitrary removal of 77 regularly elected officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. of New York!

Oppose the terror of the Perlstein, Sigman, Fineberg machine against the Cloak and Dress Makers of New York!

SATURDAY, JULY 25th, at 2 P. M.
at
Ashland Auditorium, West Room
Ashland and Van Buren Sts.

—— Speakers ——
LOUIS HYMAN, Mgr. of Local 9
JULIUS PORTNOY, Mgr. of Local 22
SASHA ZIMMERMAN, Executive Board Member of Local 22.

JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE,
Locals 2, 9, 22, I. L. G. W. U., New York

Come and hear about the struggle of the New York Ladies' Garment Workers!

Admission Free

NOVY MIR
GREATEST
SUMMER FESTIVAL
Sunday, July 26, from 10 a. m. till Midnight
Danceland Garden
SURF AVE., NEAR 21st ST., CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.

PICNIC --- BATHING --- CONCERTS
DANCING

Contest of bathing beauties with parade and prizes, led by MISS FAWN GRAY.

Ocean Bathing, large swimming pool, steam rooms, an athletic field, calisthenic exercises.

Swimming instructions without extra charge, tennis, handball, basketball.

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.

Afternoon Russian String Orchestra, 12 classic numbers.
Evening Grand Concert under direction of Leo Fedoroff.
Dance, music and song performances under direction of Fletches-Rivers, director Metropolitan College of Dancing.

DANCES—DANCES—DANCES.

TICKET—75c, WITH BATHING LOCKER, $1.25
AT THE DOORS—TICKET 85c, WITH BATHING LOCKER, $1.50

HYMAN, PORTNOY, ZIMMERMAN COME TO CHICAGO SAT.

Tell of Sigman and Perlstein Here

The garment workers of Chicago are going to hear in person the leaders of the great left wing fight of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in New York, where Locals 2, 9 and 22, comprising 60 per cent of the New York City membership are suspended by the arbitrary action of the joint board controlled by the Sigman gangsters and the executives of these locals removed from office after a farcical trial upon charges of having held a May Day meeting at which Communist speakers actually talked about a revolution.

On Saturday, July 25th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Louis Hyman, manager of Local 9, Julius Portnoy, manager of Local 22, and Sasha Zimmerman, executive board member of Local 22, all representing the joint committee of action of the suspended locals of New York City, will speak to the Chicago garment workers at the Ashland auditorium, west room, at Ashland and Van Buren streets.

All garment workers are invited to come to hear these able and honest unionists who have led the revolt against the yellow socialist terror of the Sigman machine, one of whose shining lights is Meyer Perlstein, who managed the I. L. G. W. of Chicago so well that he spent something like a fortune of six figures with the net result of destroying the union by expelling its best members on similar charges of being Communists.

Give this copy to your shop mate.

Urge Typographical Union to Join War on Public Printer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(FP)—Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 will urge the convention of the International Typographical Union to be held at Kalamazoo, Mich., August 10 to 15, to take up the protest of the local union against further retention of George H. Carter in the office of public printer.

A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted by Columbia union. The support of the American Federation of Labor in this fight against Carter will also be requested. Hitherto the A. F. of L. has held aloof from the controversy that has been waged by Columbia union against the public printer, on the ground that he is "incompetent and intolerant and has made himself a public tyrant."

Movie "Plot" Hearing

LOS ANGELES, July 22.—Mary Pickford and her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, were summoned to appear to-day in suprerior court as witnesses against Charles Stevens, Claude Holcomb and Adrian Wood, charged with conspiracy to kidnap the actress and hold her for $200,000 ransom.

Miss Pickford was expected to testify she knew nothing of the alleged plot until after the trio was arrested.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

Soviet Republics Invited to Industrial Exhibition in City of New Orleans

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Union of Soviet Republics tells the world that it has been invited to participate in the Commercial-Industrial Exhibition to be held in New Orleans, La., U. S. A., this fall. There is no doubt that the Workers' Government will accept.

But what terror must strike the hearts of the politicians in the Coolidge regime at Washington, D. C., who steadfastly contend, from "Silent Cal" and his secretary of state, Kellogg, on down the line, that they have not changed their attitude toward Soviet Rule?

Where is Kellog's predecessor, "Charlie" Hughes, who joined "Sammie" Gompers in his declining years, in declaring Soviet Russia to be an "economic vacuum," useless if not dangerous, to recognize and empty of any trade or commercial possibilities?

* * * *

If the Soviet Republics cannot break into Washington with a red ambassador, they can and have slipped around to the American side door, to the important port at the mouth of the Mississippi River where it flows into the Gulf of Mexico—NEW ORLEANS, the capital city of cotton.

All the attacks that have been made on Soviet Rule by the American state department have not bothered with facts. They have wandered far and wide in the realms of anti-Communist propaganda. But here are a few facts:

FIRST—There are offices in New Orleans of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc., a New York corporation with capital stock of $1,000,000 fully paid up in cash.

SECOND—The head of the syndicate is Fritz F. Kilevitz, who is also president of the All-Union Textile Syndicate of Moscow, which is a combination of all textile mills in Soviet Russia.

THIRD—The syndicate purchased 243,698 bales of the 1924-1925 American cotton crop, at a value of $36,340,000. Twenty-five steamers have been chartered to transport this cotton across the Atlantic.

FOURTH—The purchases of America's 1923-1924 cotton crop totalled 189,145 bales, valued at $31,457,000, and required 20 ships to transport to the Workers' Republic.

FIFTH—The first shipment was made on Feb. 8, 1924, and the shipments that now continue constantly are financed thru New York banks. Neither credits nor recognition has come from Washington, but "the syndicate has satisfactory credit arrangements with the Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Co., of New York," says the Russian Review, published by the Russian Trade Delegation, at Washington.

* * * *

Soviet Rule is busy buying the things the workers and peasants need thruout "The Union." Buying them right here in the United States of America!

What is more, it is having these goods, great shiploads of cotton, for instance, shipped into the Soviet Union thru Murmansk, the Red Port on the Arctic Ocean. It was thru Murmansk and Archangel that the United States government, in common with its capitalist allies, poured troops and munitions, in an effort to crush the Bolshevik Revolution of November, 1917. The American flag may fly from the masthead of some of the ships that sail into the harbor at Murmask, this month, and next month, and the months thereafter, but they carry no cargoes of soldiers and arms. Instead they are loaded to the gunwales with precious cotton cargoes that will feed the Soviet textile mills, making cloth to clothe the liberated masses of Russia, as part of their triple struggle to lift their standard of living, thru providing themselves with better homes, better clothing and better food than they have ever enjoyed during all the centuries of their enslavement.

In time the plundered and landless cotton growers of "The South," of Oklahoma and Texas especially, will learn where their cotton is going, who is buying it, and how it is being used in the land across the sea, where landlords have been evicted forever and profit rule has been abolished under the Soviet Star. They might, they will take it into their heads to proceed themselves in the same direction. Washington, the political seat of the American imperialist empire, will number this among its fears as the Union of Soviet Republics accepts the invitation to participate in the Commercial-Industrial Exhibition at New Orleans this fall.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations are being held in every city in the United States under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party under its slogans of "Stand by Soviet Russia!" and "Hands Off China!" Those to be held within the next few days are as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y.—July 24 at 6 p. m., 17th Street and Broadway. Speakers: Joseph Manley, William Weinstone, Israel Amter, Earl Browder, Jack Stachel and Charles Krumbein.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Open air mass meeting, July 25, Public Square, at 3 p. m. Speakers: William F. Dunne; Secretary Kuo Min Tang, Wong; John Brahtin, and others.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Mass picnic at Willough Beach Park, July 26. Speakers: William F. Dunne, Ella Reeve Bloor, Alfred Wagenknecht, J. A. Hamilton for the party. Max Salzman and Carl Weissberg for the Young Workers League. Take Cleveland, Painsville and Eastern cars from the Public Square.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Monday, July 27, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

C'mon Over!

If you have a day, an hour, or a minute to spare—why, c'mon over. There is so much work piled up on the small force in our office that we need your help so very badly, to insert letters, address, seal and stamp envelopes and ever so many other little jobs that have us swamped. If you volunteer your services that's a fine way to help the DAILY WORKER. We'll be glad to see you—so just for fun, c'mon over!

POST INCOME TAX PAYMENTS SEPT. 1

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Income tax payments will open to public inspection on and after Sept. 1, it was announced at the treasury department today.

The payments which will be made available for publication are those made in 1924 on 1923 incomes.

The lists will be posted in the internal revenue collection districts thruout the country, publication having been approved by the United States supreme court.

The amounts shown on the lists open for public inspection are the amounts of tax declared to be due by the tax payers in their returns filed beginning January 1, 1925. And may be subject to adjustments and revisions by the subsequent audit of the returns or by the filing of amended returns by the taxpayers.

Incomes represented are those for the calendar year, 1924. And for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925.

Statement by Bureau of Internal Revenue

The following statement was issued by the bureau of internal revenue:

"The lists will be opened for public inspection at all times during each working day for thirty days, beginning September 1. Thereafter, the hours they shall be open for inspection may be regulated by each collector of internal revenue with a view to preventing undue interference with the official work of the office.

"However, following this thirty-day period the lists must be open for public inspection at least three days a week and during such days they shall be available to the public at least three hours a day. The days and hours will be selected by each collector and due publicity to their regulations will be given by the collectors.

"Each collector will designate an employe to supervise the inspection of the lists by the public. It will be the duty of this employe to see that the lists are not torn or mutilated to prevent any person from removing them from the collector's office, and to see that no one monopolizes the lists to the exclusion of others."

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

MANY NEGRO AN CHINESE WORKER AT MASS MEETIN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 22—Gre
enthusiasm marked the mass meeti
held at Pittsburgh, Pa., demandi
that world imperialism keep hands o
China and urging the American wor
ers to stand by Soviet Russia. Mo
Negro workers could be seen in th
audience than ever attended a rad
cal meeting in Pittsburgh. Many o
ental workers and a number of Chi
ese students also attended.

Arne Swabeck, district organize
in opening the meeting emphasiz
the fact that not only is the Sovi
government the only governme
which has shown itself as a re
friend and defender of the Chine
workers and the suppressed coloni
peoples but also the Communi
Party is the only party which h
taken up the fight. He emphasiz
that in France while the socialist
the yellow trade union leaders, a
all the so-called revolutionary parti
were supporting French imperialis
in their efforts to subjugate the Mo
rocan people only the Communi
Party has stood up as the defend
of these subjected races.

May Salzman spoke on behalf
the Young Workers League and to
about the struggles of the class co
scious youth not only to support t
movement for national liberation b
for complete freedom of the work
class. William Scarville, local org
izer of the Negro Labor Congre
drew wholehearted approval fr
both colored and white workers wh
he stated that for a long time it h
been his conviction that only
making common cause regardless
color of skin or race could the wo
ers ever free themselves from imp
rialism.

Tells of Struggle.

H. H. Tseng, member of the lo
Kuomintang party gave a brief ana
sis of the struggles of the Chin
workers stating that the Chinese
very tolerant, very peaceful, had
mained tolerant for more than
years but now had come to a po
where they recognized that to ev
maintain a human existence to fr
themselves from imperialist opp
sion they must fight. He drew a str
applause when he said "we a
recognize that we must fight toget
with the workers of the world."

Comrade Gitlow made a brilli
speech making an analysis and
comparison of the methods of imp
ialism abroad and the methods
home hidden behind phrases of
mocracy. He stated that many
the atrocities by the imperialist p
ers in China are very similar to a
performed in the United Sta
against the workers in the name
democracy and he closed with a lo
declaration pledging the active s
port in a solid net alliance of
class conscious proletariat of
United States led by the Commun
Party with the struggling colon
workers.

PICNIC
SUNDAY, JULY 26
at RYMACK GROV
LYONS, ILL.
Arranged by the White Russ
Peoples Society and Douglas P
Russian Children's School.
Russian and America
Dances.
SPEAKERS IN RUSSIAN, POL
AND UKRAINIAN.
Admission with special free tick
35 cents, at the gate 50 cents.
PART OF THE PROCEEDS GO
FOR THE POLITICAL PRISONE
IN POLAND.
DIRECTIONS: Take any car to 2
St., go West to end of the line. Tr
fer to Berwyn-Lyons car to grov

To Understand
The full progress of the Communist movement in this
country in the past year (which will be fully summed up
in the coming convention) get the full reports of the last
convention contained in
The Second Year
of the
Workers (Communist) Party of America
Report of the Central Executive Committee
to the Third National Convention
THESES PROGRAM RESOLUTIONS
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The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Il

LOS ANGELES HOLY DOPERS GATHER LUCRE

Bryan Bug Bites Hard in "Holy City"

By FRAPIESA

LOS ANGELES, July 22.—The season of religious revival is on. As the Mecca of grafting preachers, this city is in a unique position. The authorities put no restraint on the fakers who impose on human credulity.

Miracle Tricks.

Wonderful feats are performed by those whose business is to delude. Miracles are made to order. Incurable diseases are cured overnight. The dead might be brot to life, if dupes desired. And the evangelists would say, simply: "No trouble at all, sir."

In the eastern cities the vagrants would not be allowed to operate. Public indignation would force the police to act. But in this town no religious impostor is discouraged by the law enforcers.

All that the police insist upon is the license money. That helps the taxpayers. Once it is well in hand the faith healers can fleece the gullibles until the cows come to church. There is absolutely no censorship of miracle tricks.

Building a Temple.

One of the great achievements of the religious traffic is the building of a temple by a female evangelist who began her career of saving souls four years ago. It is claimed that the temple cost was $1,000,000 and it probably does represent on investment of $100,000.

The holy lady who built it is of Scotch pedigree. Thomas Carlyle declared that all Scotch healers were quacks. That is a clew.

This sainted person went from town to town in California performing miracles. Children came to her on crutches and went away in perfect physical condition. Grown folks also acted. There was never an exposure of preliminaries.

She grew wealthy and decided to build a temple in Los Angeles. Her vultures, male and female, plucked the public. The temple was built.

She Reforms.

Having arrived, the saintess gave up her healing business. It was too risky. She dedicated hreself to converting horse thieves, pickpockets, etc. Scores testified to their utter depravity and to final salvation by her. The temple resounded with their testimony. It also re-echoed the sacred dame's denunciations of Bolsheviks, Communists, etc., for those are strictly part of her trade.

After the temple was built, a skeptic visited the lady. Mistaken for one of the gang, the visitor was invited to sit at a table with the saintess and her mother. There was on the table a bottle of gin, cigarettes, etc. The saintess drank, smoked and conversed in unmistakable Hollywood English. Her mother did likewise and made one remark which removed doubts from the skeptic. Addressing her daughter, she said, in a bantering way: "It is a shame how you take money from the dubs!"

One of Many

There are hundreds like the one indicated in this city. They are accessories of the game. It is their part to drug the people.

Any Communist who has the slightest doubt that "religion is the opium of the people" might profit by a visit to Los Angeles. The scores of evangelists' tents, dwellings in which religious preaching is carried on, red-hearted Rosicrucian shrines, etc., etc., will soon testify convincingly that the public is being shot full of mental dope.

Psychists, psychologists, spiritualists, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, mediums, etc., work without restriction so long as they have licenses. Any faker appears to be welcome.

Still, there is no reason to despair. A Workers Party is on the job at 204 South Spring street. It will prove an effective antidote for the drug of the gold preachers.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

CAPITALIST LOBBY CROWS OVER LABOR'S POLITICAL WEAKNESS; SLOW WORK A FELONY IN IDAHO

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 22.—The manufacturers' lobby says the state legislatures of this country did what it asked them to last year for the most part. The lobby organization is known as the National Industrial Council, a federation of national, state and industrial associations, organized under the leadership of the National Association of Manufacturers in order—its literature states—"to foster constructive industrial legislation and to oppose enactment of class laws."

"Splendid Opposition to Class Laws."

In a summary and review of state legislation of 1925 distributed to its members, **but not to the press,** the association boasts that "the 1925 state legislatures were marked with an anticipated degree of conservative actions. The net results to manufacturing industries, with exception of a few states, were most satisfactory, altho the major reason for this was the splendidly co-ordinated opposition to class laws presented by the officers and members of state industrial bodies affiliated with this council."

Again the report proudly says: "Enactment on such matters as 'liberalizing' amendments to workmen's compensation insurance laws, delimiting hours of labor and fixing minimum wages and maximum hours for women, old age pensions, special industrial regulatory measures, granting special privileges to labor unions, etc., are conspicuously missing this year, owing, once again, to the effective and intelligent campaigns of opposition conducted by the various state manufacturers' associations represented on the advisory committee of this council."

Labor Politically Weak.

"Nevertheless," the council admits, "the legislative committees of organized labor in the several states did not come away entirely empty-handed. Altho their victories were mighty few, as, for example, the passage in New Jersey of a law of doubtful constitutionality, providing for jury trial in labor dispute injunction contempt cases, the margins of their defeats were uncomfortably close in several important instances, such as the indefinitely small vote which has temporarily defeated a vicious anti-injunction bill in the Illinois legislature, the narrow escape of New York industries from final passage of a 48-hour weekly working law affecting women workers.

Legislation that the council is particularly satisfied which includes the state police measures passed in Rhode Island, Illinois and Maine and a "practical and satisfactory" workmen's compensation insurance law, which Missouri industrialists are given credit for securing in the Missouri legislature.

Lack of Speed on Job Now a Felony.

Summary of the legislation state by state shows satisfaction with Idaho for broadening the Idaho syndicalism act to make mere slowing down on the job a form of criminal sabotage, gratification with California for defeating 35 out of 37 proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the defeat being credited to the California Manufacturers' Association; praise for Colorado where business interests successfully opposed a 48-hour week for cement and plaster industry workers; regulation of hours for women and drastic amendments to the workmen's compensation law—these listed by the council as "anti-industrial legislative" bills.

A one-day-rest-in-seven bill before the state legislature of Illinois while the report was being prepared is also listed as an "anti-industry" measure, a phrase frequently used by the council in connection with pro-labor proposals.

Prison labor gets the floor in the section on Oklahoma where the council shows its pleasure with the repeal of the law compelling the labeling of convict made products.

Victory Everywhere For Capitalist Class.

West Virginia stood safe for the employers, the report telling that "A long list of class legislative proposals, including anti-injunction, regulation, repeal of the state constabulary act, of hours of labor of female employes, were all defeated or 'lost' in committees."

Wisconsin's tax legislation does not please the lobbyists, but in general taking state by state, they show how business has won over the worker. Even in Wisconsin an 8-hour law was beaten. It is an interesting report, available for its members but not intended for the newspapers.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER

CHANG TSO-LIN ACCUSED AS A JAP MERCENARY

Soviet Paper Points Out Betrayals

MOSCOW, June 18.—(By Mail.)—Commenting upon the situation in China, the Isvestia points out that General Chang Tso-lin, who is actually the most powerful and influential Chinese militarist, is standing aloof from Shanghai events, which open a period of new development of the national struggle of the Chinese people.

Chang Tso-lin, the Moscow paper goes on to say, is by no means a national leader, as the English press is endeavoring to represent him. His present powerful position he acquired thanks to Japan, whose interest he has been and is systematically serving. This is clearly shown by his attitude towards the Shanghai affair and his stand in the matter of the construction of Japanese railway branches in Manchuria, indeed, these new lines, constructed by Japanese engineers with Japanese money, are the greatest blow to the prosperity of the Chinese Eastern Railway, whereby China's interests are violated while the aims are specially served of Japanese immigration in Manchuria, where the Mukden warlord has already allotted lands to Japanese emigrants.

To justify his position, General Chang Tso-lin asserts that an agreement on railway construction is one of China's new internal affairs, even tho such an action did amount to sacrificing the interests of the C. E. R. and the Chinese people to those of Japan.

Thus, concludes the Isvestia, thru all his conduct, Chang Tso-lin has definitely revealed himself as a politician alien to the national movement in China.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

SONS OF ITALY TORN IN FIGHT WITH FASCISTS

NEW YORK, July 22.—A factional row between the fascist faction in the Sons of Italy in America and the faction headed by supreme court Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo, head of the New York state branch, threatens to split the organization.

Cotillo declared that the head of the supreme council of the organization, John di Silvestro of Philadelphia, is a "tool of Mussolini." He said that di Silvestro is now trying to gain control of the Sons of Italy for his fascist faction. The organization has 200,000 members in this country, 35,000 being in New York state.

At the convention on August 5, 6 and 7, in Schenectady, the Cotillo group will endeavor to elect Congressman La Guardia as grand master of the grand council of the state of New York, the office which Cotillo vacates automatically, having served the limit of two terms.

Cotillo opposes the fascist group on the ground that he favors "Americanization." He is a Tammany politician having been in the democratic party for years.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

NEGRO WOOLEN MILL STRIKERS STILL IN JAIL

Officers of N. A. A. C. P. Refuses Them Aid

By A. WARRENO
(A. N. L. C.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22.—After considerable inquiries, we learned that a strike took place about two months ago affecting several Negro workers employed in a woolen mill at Khimency, Delaware, known as the Khimency Woolen Mills.

An official of the N. A. A. C. P., whose name is Reading "investigated" the case by asking the police officials about the matter. He reported to his national headquarters that the Wilmington branch of his organization approved strikes, but was against rioting, the charge lodged against the victims of the police.

Five men were held on this charge. Here his investigation ended. He was certain that bail had been set.

Employer Refused to Pay.

The strike was called against an employer who refused to pay the wages he had agreed to pay. It was spontaneous and unorganized. After the strike started the boss hired Negro scabs. The strikers were picketing and a melee occurred with some of the scabs getting the worst of it. Five strikers were arrested under a Delaware law against "rioting" which is a felony and punishable by a penitentiary sentence.

Upon further investigation, the American Negro Labor Congress received the following letter from the New Castle County workhouse, Wilmington, Delaware.

Still in Jail.

"Replying to your inquiry of the 29th ult., the five men were committed here on April 20, for disorderly conduct, having each been given a term of 30 days in default of payment of fine and costs amounting to $23.50. Three of these paid their fines a few days later and were released, the remaining two serving out their 30 days.

"We understand this disorderly conduct grew out of a strike at the Klamensi Wollen Mills, with the details of which we are not familiar."

Perth Amboy Listens to Manley Speech on Chinese Strike Move

By JAMES SZEPESY

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 22.—The Workers Party branch of Perth Amboy opened the open air season with a successful meeting Saturday night, at the corner of Division and Fayette streets, with Comrade Joseph Manley as the speaker.

Comrade Manley's speech dealt with the situation of the workers of Perth Amboy and he also linked up with that the national and international situations.

He explained the situation in China, the part the Kuomintang party and the Communist Party are playing in this struggle. He also dealt with the Morocco struggles and the role the socialist parties are playing in this fight as blackhearted traitors.

The crowd was very enthusiastic and Comrade Manley was stopped many times during the talk by the audience with its cheering and clapping.

Near the end of the meeting a socialist came there and asked the speaker "Why has Soviet Russia political prisoners?"

The crowd cheered Comrade Manley when he answered this question, and the socialist seeing that the audience was with the speaker, did not bother any more.

The audience cheered and clapped wildly every time Comrade Manley mentioned Soviet Russia.

All the literature was sold, including the DAILY WORKERS, Young Workers, and pamphlets. The crowd numbered about one hundred. From now on open air meetings will be held regularly.

Cleveland Y. W. L. Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Young Workers League of the South Slavic Branch meets every first and third Sunday of each month, at 1:30 o'clock, at 5607 St. Clair Ave. **Anna Kovacic,** Secretary of Y. W. L.

CAPTURE THE FILM!

Hints on the Use of, Out of the Use of, Proletarian Film Propaganda.

By WILLI MUENZENBERG.

FERDINAND LaSALLE characterized the press as a new major power. The same can be said of the film, which, in some countries, has already achieved a greater significance than the press itself. The total attendance in the movie theaters of England, France and the United States is perhaps even today greater than the total number of newspaper readers in those countries.

Even if the press were granted the greater numerical dissemination, let it not be forgotten that the film, thru the medium of the visual picture, influences its patrons far more strongly and emphatically than does the printed word its readers.

He then develops the thot of the importance of technical progress in the film world finally convincing the last opponent of its value and permanence.

We must develop the tremendous cultural possibilities of the motion picture in a revolutionary sense . . . the film must truthfully reflect social conditions instead of the lies and fables with which the bourgeois kind befuddles the workers, etc.

AS in many other instances, the working class organizations were the most timid and most tardy in the effort to put this new medium to their use. The time is not so far past when social-democratic leaders in common with bourgeois ideologists, in all seriousness proposed to boycott the films because of their competition with the theater, their flattening of public taste and destruction of literary standards. Only after the war were timid attempts made to put the film into the service of working class propaganda. In various countries workers' organizations arranged "Better Movie Nights" in which, besides the showing of educational and cultural films, criticism of current entertainment films was given. In 1922 in Germany the A. D. G. B. (All German Federation of Trade Unions) tried, thru the establishment of a "Peoples Movie," to produce and exhibit socialistic working class pictures. The attempt was unsuccessful, but it was later repeated by the A. G. D. B. in the production and distribution of the film "The Smithy," which, however, also failed of mass influence. In the main the labor organizations and even the Communist Parties and groups have left this most effective means of propaganda and agitation unopposedly in the hands of their enemy.

"The bourgeoisie and especially the extreme nationalists and militarists very early recognized the significance of the film as a propaganda weapon and constantly and most extensively put it to their service. Particularly far-teaching exploitation of the film took place during the world war, particularly by England and France which spent tremendous sums on film propaganda against the Central Powers in allied and neutral countries. Germany tried in vain to beat the opponent at this game and even created a special film center for the purpose of pushing nationalist films to fan the war spirit. These films received little distribution outside of Germany and Austria. But it is beyond argument that the war and incitive films contributed very heavily to the creation of the chauvinist insanity in the war, and the post-period showed continued use of the films for the purpose.

WHILE in England and France a whole row of pictures proclaimed the military victory, the German producers were more concerned with awakening a faith in the possibility of a rebirth of the "good old times" of Germany's "greatness." A typical example of this series is the picture "Frederick The Great," which was mightily effective along this very line in petit-bourgeois and "spiessburgerlichen" circles.

In considering the development of the German film industry it is interesting to note the reflection of the current political tendencies. During the mounting wave of the monarchist movement which culminated openly in the election of Hindenberg there was a decided increase in the production and release of monarchist and militarist films.

The pictures, "The King's Grenadier," "Ash Wednesday," "Revellie," "The Tragedy of Major Redl," etc., are typical examples of this tendency, and it would be very interesting to establish statistically in how many theaters, during the few weeks before the presidential by-elections these and similar films were shown to the public.

HOW far film is exploited for definite political ends is shown in the large number of prejudice building films directed by European and American producers against Soviet Russia. For example the film "Death Struggle" (Todesreigen) produced in Berlin, which for months in practically all German cities conjured up on the screen the most unconscionable concoction of invention and fantasy of terror and horror on the part of the Soviet government against the Russian workers and peasants. In several industrial centers the workers became so enraged at this calumny that, as in Leipsig, they smashed up the projectors and burned the films. The attitude of these workers is entirely understandable, but it recalls its precedent in the early days of capitalism when the workers, feeling their livelihood threatened by the new machines smashed the new tools and set a red cock on the roof of the manufacturer. Only later did the proletarians learn that it does no good to destroy machines, but that what concerns us in the conquest of those machines and their application in a manner useful to the workers. Understandable tho the action of the Leipsig workers, it shows no workable remedy with which to meet the evil. Not the destruction of tools and technical equipment, but their conquest and their turning to the use of the labor movement, for the idea-world of Communism. One of the most pressing tasks confronting Communist parties on the field of agitation and propaganda is the conquest of this supremely important propaganda weapon until now the monopoly of the ruling class, we must wrest it from them and turn it against them.

Predicts Earthquakes.

ROME, July 22.—Prof. Bendandi, some of whose earthquake predictions have been fulfilled, today predicted that July 25 and 26 would see two more shocks of importance. "Two earthquakes are imminent the night of July 25 and 26 in Alaska and during the day of July 30 in the Japanese islands," he said.

SOVIET RUSS FLAX SEED DOUBLE IN

Need 60,000 Tra So Import Two-th

NEW YORK, July 22.—A r sued by the Central Bureau of ciety for Technical Aid to Sovi sia contains the following intere account of tremendous agricult gains made by Soviet Russia:

Increases in Flax Area.

This year the seeded area of in Moscow is twice as large a year and is now almost equal seeded area in prewar times. expected this year that the will consume 12,000,000 poods

The grain elevators in the the Soviet Union of Moscow under the control of the sta Their capacity now exceeds war figures by more than 2,700,0 poods. The construction of a ne grain elevator in Nicholaeff will completed this year. It will have capacity of 2,500,000 poods.

Reconstruction of Grain Elevators

Ukrainia and North Caucas are constructing 23 new grain elev tors, each with a capacity of from to 100 thousand poods. In the Ura nine elevators are being constructe with a capacity of from 100 to 15 thousand poods each.

The Production of Hemp.

To date 1,700,000 poods of hemp ha been prepared. An additional 700,00 poods will be ready by the end of th present agricultural year. The pr duction of hemp in the previous ye was 925,000 poods.

Soviet Russia Needs 60,000 Tractor

According to plans of experts the U. S. S. R. will need during the ne three years at least 60,000 tractor 5,000 in 1925, 8,500 in 1926; 15,500 1917, and 31,000 in 1928. Soviet fa tories will be able to furnish not mo than one-third of this number, two-thirds will be imported.

In 1922-23, the U. S. S. R. importe 867 tractors, in 1923, 1,375; in 1924-2 over 5,000. But due to the demand would be possible this year to se from 10 to 12 thousand tractors.

The National Commissariat of A culture has called a meeting of leading officers of the agricultural partments thruout Russia. The mee ing will be held in the last days July, in Moscow, and it will work ou and consider plans for a more profi able exploitation of the forests thruou all republics of the Soviet Union.

Getting a DAILY WORKE two will make a better Commu you.

WISCONSIN FEDERATION TRAVELS AROUND IN SAME OLD CAPITALIST CIRCLE OF POLITICAL IMPOTE

(By The Federated Press)

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 22.—Increased strength is reported t delegates by the officials of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor opened its 33rd annual convention at Lake Geneva, July 21. "No notab has taken place, but most of the substantial organizations record a con increase in membership," declares the general executive board.

"As in past years, efforts of employers to lengthen the work day, r wages and impose less favorable conditions have been uniformly unsuc ful when directed against well-organized groups." Twenty locals have affiliated since the last convention, three withdrew, and one disbanded.

Private Dicks Ruled Out.

Company unions are condemned in a warning against company-controlled organizations of workers. A triumph against private detective agencies is recorded in the fight to prevent the notorious Howard Russell detective agency.

The Wisconsin industrial commission refused Russell a license as an employment agency on the ground that "the conduct of a private detective agency specializing in industrial work renders the character of the applicant unfit to engage in the business of an employment agent."

Wisconsin labor, like Minnesota and other states, feels compelled to report that "the 1925 legislature did not prove to be the progressive body that was looked for by many after the elections were announced last fall. Many who were brot forward as progressives during the campaign turned out to be the opposite."

Nevertheless some legislative fruits were reaped including ratification the federal child labor amendmen regulation of child labor on farms an in fruit growing, regulation of privat detective agencies, old age pension at the option of the counties, ta exemption for labor temples not ru for individual profit, home rule fo cities, increased exemption unde state income tax law and taking th shackles off the state-owned life surance company.

No Labor Party in Sight.

In the field of political action Henry Ohl, Jr., of the federation Secy J. J. Handley, who were s delegates to the abortive third conference in Chicago, Feb. 22 that until a labor party is forme labor pay the "closest attention proposed make-up of our legi and judicial bodies as well as tive offices in nation, state an munity, by fostering co-operat tween those forces which are in the promotion of labor's pro

The Lake Geneva convention pected to continue for four days

Three German Fascists on Trial Before Soviet Cour

There is now proceeding in Moscow the trial of three German fascists (Hackenkreuzler) who, on their own confession, came to Russia with the express purpose of carrying on espionage and to assassinate the most prominent members of the Soviet government, including Stalin, Trotsky, and Kamenev. It should be mentioned by the way, that these assassins are receiving the sympathy and support of the social democratic press of Austria and Germany, which only recently were calling on the workers to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the socialist martyr and victim of fascism, Matteotti.

We give below an extract from the leading article of the Pravda of June 26, dealing with this trial.—Editor.

* * *

THE declarations made yesterday by one of the three accused German fascists, who have come to Russia in order to murder leading personalities of the Soviet power and of the Communist Party, have opened up such a panorama as to the morals of the monarchist conspirators that even the most unbridled Communist phantasy could scarcely find better arguments against the bourgeoisie.

Herr Ditmar who has become penitent, has, already before the court before witnesses and in the presence of his fellow prisoners, made damning statements.

THE whole bourgeois and social democratic press of Germany has for long endeavored to prove that the Moscow trial is only a frame-up, that the accused are not fascists and white guardists, but noble minded young scholars, [illegible] scientists who have journeyed to the barbaric country of red discoveries, red fairy tales and red miracles and who have been captured and held in prison, that these young scholars are innocent and that only the Moscow Tchekists can assert that they are familiar with poisons and pistols, rules of conspiracy and other far from innosent things.

The accused Ditmar has shown how mendacious and hypocritical this concern of the German press, particularly of the fascist wing of the counter-revolution, has been. Monarchist conspiracies in Germany, espionage work among the working class, penetration into the Communist Party by agent provocateurs, service in the Berlin police presidium, relations with princes, counts, barons, etc., fascist organization "consul," drowning of the revolutionary attempts of the German proletariat in blood, unsuccessful provocatory attempts to sneak into the Russian Trade Mission in Berlin and, finally, the adventurous journey to Russia for purpose of carrying out murders—these are all links in the chain of crimes of the counter-revolutionary cliques who are stained with the blood of the German people and who were about to stain themselves with the blood of our best men of the Soviet country.

THE crimes of these people against the German proletariat were not judged by our court, this must be the affair of the proletarian court of the German Soviet Republic. In spite of the fact that the threads of the crime lead in a most striking manner to the portals of the Berlin police presidium and to a whole number of highly placed personalities of the German oligarchy, we will not break out into hysterics over Germany. We shall soberly weigh everything up and we know that there are firmly rooted economic and political reasons which induce us to value peaceful relations with the German republic. But we must candidly assert that the monarchist and fascist circles resort to means of warfare which arouse the greatest indignation and abhorence in our country. It would be wrong for our people to tolerate such things, just as the proletarian court could not overlook these murderers who were only prevented from carrying out their intended acts of murder thanks to the watchfulness of our comrades. And this court will pronounce its judgment with no uncertain voice, if the course of the proceedings should demand it, if the results of the preliminary investigation and Ditmar's credible statements are not refuted.

OUR court is not employing forged Zinoviev letters, as is the habit of the civilized forgers of Great Britain, nor false quotations as did Painleve's only a few days ago, who brot forward a mass of his own inventions and afterwards declared with a genial smile over these same words and inventions: "Se non e vero e' ben trovato!" "If it is not true then it is a good invention." Our court doe need such half-witted provoca as Felix Neumann, but prefers to with objective data, with gen documents and statements, not agents but of people who came on the orders of the fascists.

Our authorities do not think ranging raids upon the Germ bassy as did the German polic the Russian mission in Berli same police who are deeply in the affair of the accused —for we are for peace, for relations and their extension are not given to hysteria monarchist and social democra ers of the Berlin police. Ou will soberly weigh the mat calmly determine the punis be borne by each of the ac

N SILESIA NS TO REDS, ANY JOBLESS

ncial Crisis in Poland Impends

ERLIN, Germany, July 22.—The rkers of Polish Upper Silesia are reasing their demand for a Soviet ernment, and have struck terror the Polish government, reports disclose.

e Polish government and Ger- have been carrying on a tariff and as a result the steel plants oal mines of Upper Silesia, ordinarily export 350,000 tons th to Germany, are closing Thousands are out of work. rapid spread of Communist among the workers has prompted the Warsaw government to attempt negotiations with Germany on he tariff situation. There are 100,-00 men out of work in the district of Kattowitz alone.

The Polish government has increased the intensity of the situation by calling the Silesian reservists to the army despite the convention liberating the inhabitants of the region from military service for eight years.

A financial crisis looms in Poland. The government is unable to pay doles to the unemployed. Forty per cent of Poland's foreign trade is with Germany, and with this cut off, Poland's economic and financial condition is bad.

Building Permits in Chicago Still Break All Previous Records

Building permits are still breaking all records for Chicago and Cook county and those issued for this month up until last Saturday total more than $13,000,000, according to the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis scabby open shop.

The total value of permits to date for this year exceeds already $210,-000,000, which is $39,000,000 more than for the same period of 1924 and 2,000,000 more than for the same period of 1923, the latter being classed as a banner building year in Chicago's history.

The Landis award contractors are securing a goodly percentage of the new construction work and 33 per cent of the value of permits have been awarded to Landis award con- s since July, asserted the open outfit.

ntrol Over Alcohol ill Be Divided So any Can Share Graft

SHINGTON, July 22—Respon- y for control of industrial al- under the new prohibition sys- will be divided between the com- oner of internal revenue and pro- administrators, the treasury ced today.

rmits to operate industrial al- plants, bonded warehouses, and turing plants will be issued by eral prohibition administrators, ective August 1," the statement id.

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CURSE OF CRAFT UNIONISM HITS BUILDING TRADES WORKERS; LEFT WING MUST END RULE OF FAKERS

By CHARLES ERICKSON, Worker Correspondent.

War has been declared in the building trades, one international against another international, the Bricklayers against the Plasterers and Cement Finishers and within the internationals themselves we find the officials of one local attacking those of another local.

Not only is this taking place within the organizations of skilled workers, but also among the unskilled laborers, hodcarriers, etc.

Altho large internationals have gone on records for amalgamation, nevertheless it is just a scrap of paper as far as the officials are concerned, unless the rank and file led by the left wing fight to carry it out.

Officials Attack Each Other.

Within the locals of the International Hod Carriers, Building Laborers and common laborer' unions of America we find the officials of one local attacking those of another even to the extent of not recognizing the permits issued by different locals.

An example of this was clearly demonstrated the other day on one of the big construction jobs in the city.

A worker applied for membership in Local No. 3, of the I. H. C. B. L. & C. F. U. of A., a permit being issued, No. 587 dated May 6, 1925, on which $15.00 was paid. This permit was issued to the worker, while employed on a large building under construction and entitled him to working privileges for some time to come. The worker after a few days, was laid off and he found employment on a cement construction job doing work on side walls and curbs and gutters.

Forced to Change Local.

This work is considered under the jurisdiction of Local No. 76 of the same International. After working for a few days on this job one of the business agents came out to the job in question, asked this worker, among others, to sign up in Local No. 76 in order to work.

The iniation fees for membership in the locals in Chicago of the I. H. C. B. L. & C. F. U. of A. is fifty dollars.

In order for the worker to hold his job he signed up with Local No. 76, not being familiar with the situation within the union, and in doing so losing the money paid on the permit issued by Local No. 3.

While we workers who have union cards in good standing are allowed to work on any or all construction work, after a bitter fight some years ago, nevertheless, the same rights should and must be given to those workers who are employed on permits.

Fat Salaries of B. A.'s

In Chicago alone there are a great number of local unions of this same international, each having from three to six business agents, receiving their fat salaries of sixty-five to one hundred dollars per week and expenses and the expenses run high, to hear the reports given at union meetings.

It is this fear of losing the fat "pie cards" that they fight against amalgamation of the locals into one industrial union. Thus doing away with some of the useless officers and the expense which falls upon the shoulders of the exploited workers.

Left Wing Only Hope.

This can be stopped only, if the rank and file, led by the left wing, unite and throw off some of these useless officials who are in these unions for their own interest first and the union members second. They fear losing their fat jobs thru amalgamation of all building trades unions in to industrial unions.

Bore Way to $75,000

CHICAGO—Boring thru a two foot brick wall, fur bandits early today made away with $75,000 worth of furs from the wholesale establishment of Kaiser and company in a loop building.

COAL OPERATORS PLAY CONFIDENCE GAME ON MINERS

Want Them to Work Without Any Pay

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TRIADELPHIA, W. Va., July 22—Mines No. 2 and 3 are idle here, as a result of the Paisley Coal Company trying to force the miners to work up to August 25th, without any pay. The Lucy mine at Stewartsville, Ohio, is idle for the same reason. The Company claims that they are unable to pay the miners before that time, as they (the company) will not be able to get the money sooner.

The contract existing between the men and the coal company calls for pay days on the 10 and 25th of each month, and the men are determined to force the company to live up to the contract. The miners remember that many of their brothers in Illinois, have been forced to do without their pay now for over 18 months as a result of a similar scheme.

Stole Miners Pay.

The miners in Pickneyville, Duquoin, Sessor and other places in district 12, worked for over a month and have received nothing for their work. This happened over a year ago and there is no prospects yet for any pay. In one mine the men went back to work, on the promise of pay and worked another month, then shut down again, and paid the men nothing for that month either, making two months pay that this company owes the men.

Another coal company had the men go to work and put the shaft in operation, clean up the roads, falls, timber where necessary, and put it in a position ready to start, then as suddenly shut down again and the men got beat out of this also.

No wonder the men here are refusing to work a month or six weeks without pay. They remember the Illinois steals, and as one man said he don't propose to give his labor in charity to the thieving coal barons.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

NATIONAL WAR IS DECLARED ON KNOWLEDGE

Scene of Battle Is Now Shifted to Columbia

(Continued from Page 1)

live again, while the bible declares that dead bodies will be resurrected alive on judgement day.

4. Deny the possibility of a miracle, or the supernatural.

Feel For A Woman

5. Teach that man has evolved thru millions of years from a single protoplasmic cell and is ever evolving, while the bible says that the first man was made in the perfect image of god and later fell because the first woman, his wife, believed what the snake said to her about eating the forbidden fruit.

6. Teach that man evolved from lower animals and not from Adam and Eve.

7. Declare that blood is the most vital fluid of the human body, while god arose bodily from the dead when no blood was left in his body.

A Lousy Miracle

8. Teach that one elemental matter cannot be changed into another simple elemental matter, whereas god made full grown woman out of the rib of man, changed the dust of Egypt into lice, and made all the earth out of nothing.

9. Teach that rainbows are reflections of light rays on water in the clouds, while the bible says god made the rainbow as a promise to Noah that he would not again kill every living thing by flood.

10. Teach that it is impossible for a living body to overcome the law of gravity, while the bible says Jesus Christ ascended to heaven after he arose from the dead, and that all dead shall be resurrected and ascend to heaven on judgment day.

Created Out of Nothing

11. Teach that life has been on earth for millions of years and that the earth was once a red hot mass which cooled and hardened, while the bible teaches that the earth was created out of nothing less than 6,000 years ago.

12. Teach that earth is round, while the bible teaches the earth is flat and on a foundation.

Clever Sabotage

13. Teach that language and speech are the gradual outgrowth and unfoldment of thought brought about by the evolution of man, whereas the bible teaches that the earth had one language and one speech until man decided to build a tower of Babel which would reach up to heaven when god came down and suddenly confounded their speech so that no one could understand them.

Continuance of such instruction, Wittner said, out of money collected as taxes, would work injury and "irreparable damage and loss to the plaintiff and to all the taxpayers of the district and the United States."

Mexican Rail Unions Must Strike or Die

(Continued from page 1)

hands. It has till 1926 to accomplish this and therefore has plenty of time to employ its wearing-down policy before making the direct attack.

Many Workers Fired

In the bull fight, the bull is jabbed at and slashed and then the fighter retreats, returns to the attack and retreats again, bewilders, mystifies and tires the bull, and at last, when it is wearied out exhausted, confused, the bull-fighter closes in for the "kill", so the government has been playing with the railwaymen for six months, threatening, witholding pay, cutting wages, changing working conditions, yielding again and retreating, and then returning to the attack, threatening to fire 40,000 and then discharging only a few odd thousand, threatening to apply big wage cuts and then applying only little ones, and thus slowly confusing, tiring, wearing down and demoralizing the railway unions.

There have been two "psychological" moments thus far, for a rail strike; but on both occasions the timidity of the leaders and the tactical skill of the government prevented the men from utilizing the appropriate moment for the general strike.

The first of the two occasions, was at the beginning of the year when the government ordered all railwaymen to take the oath of loyalty administered to government employees. The second was July first when the "readjustments" were scheduled to go into effect.

Official Refuse to Call Strike

The week or so before July first, as the government announced it was to drop 40,000 men, cut wages from 10 to 60 per cent and make many unfavorable modifications of working conditions, there was an epidemic of local and partial strikes thruout the system.

The men got ready for a general strike July first. Resolutions poured into the national headquarters of the railway unions promising support for the strike. The Communist Party named committees of action everywhere, which had as their principal purpose the securing of solidarity on the part of the peasant and the workers organized in other federations.

These committees worked in close touch with local strike committees of the railwaymen. The eve of July first saw partial strikes everywhere. The strikes were complete in all important shops. Two successive Sundays all the mechanics went out because under the new conditions they were not to receive double time for Sunday. The carpenters struck two successive Saturday afternoons for the forty-four hour week. In a frontal attack, the government would have been powerless.

The government responded to the critical situation with new suggestions for parleys, with promises to reconsider some of the "readjustments" and to put them into effect gradually during a period of three months.

Union Leaders Cowardly

The leaders of the railwaymen, with one or two exceptions, are not corrupt. But almost without exception they are cowardly, timid and "respectable," ready for almost anything but a direct fight against the government, ready to accept any excuse for postponing the fight or for evading it.

The leaders of the trainmen asked for more time to "prepare" their membership for the strike. The others glad of an excuse to evade the fight, declared that they must wait for a unanimous strike vote.

Communist Manifesto Unites Workers

A wave of protest began among the railway masses. A timely manifesto of the Communist Party gave this protest cohesion and direction, and from every railway center came a flood of messages and telegrams: "Vote the strike before it is too late. Vote the strike before demoralization sets in."

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 26, 27, 28, great numbers of railwaymen were in permanent session with the trade union committee of the Communist party, seeking advice and direction for the strike that every one expected to break out July 1. On Monday night, June 29, there was to be a general meeting to consider the question.

Calles Deports Wolfe

On Monday morning, President Calles responded to the critical situation with characteristic energy and skill.

He seized and deported a foreign Communist, Bertram D. Wolfe, issued a statement that the strike was ordered "by the Third International" for political purposes; and another statement that he was willing to confer with the men on minor details of the readjustments and that they would be applied gradually between July and November.

Leaders Give In To Calles

The railwaymen's leaders fell into the double trap. They entered into renewed conferences thus confusing and weakening the strike spirit, and they disclaimed their connections with Communism and their intention of "causing difficulties for the government." Both of these acts definitely lowered the morale of the members of the unions.

More Local Strikes

July 10 finds the "readjustments" still not accomplished. The unions are not demoralized in spite of the wavering of their leaders. A new wave of partial strikes is beginning as indicated by the strike on the Puebla division caused by a mere two hours delay in pay. The Communist Party rapidly orientated itself to the new situation and, abandoning its double united front with the leaders and masses, began a new campaign of mass pressure from below to force the leaders to a strike decision.

The Calles government issues new conciliatory statements about gradually affecting the readjustments between now and December. And so the situation stands. The delay is more unfavorable to the railwaymen than to the government, because it gives the government time to prepare, to seek to corrupt certain elements in the unions (never a hard task in Mexico) and to sow division and demoralization.

Men Must Fight

If the government cannot destroy the unions before the end of the year, it must force a strike, as the lines must be given back in 1926, without deficit, without high wages and without fighting unions. If the men want to save their wages and working conditions, they must fight. The longer they wait the worse for them. A strike may break out at any time. It may not come till the end of the year, or it may be postponed till the government has succeeded in demoralizing and breaking the rail unions. But one thing is sure—it is "strike or destruction."

If the rail unions go down the most powerful group of unions independent of the government will have been destroyed and the wage level of the entire working class lowered. If they win out of their victory will grow a national federation of independent unions, and, thanks to the role of the Communist Party enjoying the confidence of the entire militant working class.

Such are the stakes. The issue is difficult to predict. But the fight must be fought.

MASS MEETING AGAINST POLISH TERROR IN N. Y.

Workers Voice Protest at Manhattan Lyceum

NEW YORK, July 22.—A mass demonstration against Polish imperialism and persecution of revolutionary workers will take place on Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, under the auspices of the Workers Party, Local New York.

The occasion for this meeting is the arrival in the United States of Count Alex. Skrzynski, Polish minister for foreign affairs. The count comes here ostensibly on a mission of "peace" to lecture at the Institute of Politics, at Williamstown, Mass., and disavows any financial or political aims. There is no doubt, however, that the Polish minister is here to negotiate a loan to Poland, and for the backing of the United States government and American financial interests for its militarist imperialist designs and its brutal crushing of the revolutionary workers of Poland.

The workers of New York, of all nationalities, must join in a rousing protest at Manhattan Lyceum next Wednesday against the murderous imperialists and jingoists of Poland.

Prominent speakers in English, Polish, Ukrainian, and Jewish will address the meeting, among them being Earl Browder, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, and Thadeus Radwanski, editor of the Novy Mir and one of the most powerful orators in the Polish revolutionary movement.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

Yorkville Br. in New York to Have Outing at Edenwald, July 26

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—For several years in succession the German Branch Yorkville has arranged an outing to raise funds to carry on its work. This year we hope to meet a good many more at the woods party on July 26 in "Edenwald," N. Y., on account of the critical situation exsiting the world over which is forcing the workers to sit up and take notice.

The committee has left no stone unturned to give all a real pleasant time and with plenty to eat and drink there can be no doubt about it. The New York comrades should reserve that date, July 26. Twenty minutes walk from 233rd street station on the Lexington Ave. subway or the Boston & Westchester R. R. at 133rd street to Dyer Ave. will bring you there. Come and bring your friends.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85¾, cable 4.86⅛. France, franc, demand 4.71¼, cable 4.71½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.62¼, cable 4.62¾. Italy, lira, demand 3.68¼, cable 3.68½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.87, cable 26.90. Norway, krone, demand 18.11, cable 18.13. Denmark, krone, demand 21.65, cable 21.67. Germany, mark no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 78¾, cable, no quote.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

WOODS PARTY

in Edenwald, N. Y., July 26, 1925

Arranged by the German Branch Yorkville for the benefit of the emancipation of the workingclass.

ALL KINDS OF REFRESHMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Darwinian Theory of Evolution Plays an Important Part in Class Struggle

ARXISM AND DARWINISM
nton Pannekoek (translated by en Weiser), published by Chas. and company. Order from the Y WORKER, 1113 W. Washing- lvd., Chicago, Ill.

Reviewed by Karl Reeve

Darwinian theory of evolution playing its role in the class e today, exemplified in the trial at Dayton, Tennessee. it has been used as an instru- n the class struggle in the past, learn from Anton Pannekoek's In Europe, Darwinism was by the bourgeoisie in the strug- ainst the feudal lords, and was stimable service in smashing the us tradition and the theory of e rights" on which the feudal system leaned.

ton Pannekoek, a Dutch profes- astronomy, is now in the anti- mentary group in Holland. He or many years taken part in the lutionary movement in Europe. eckoek was criticized by Lenin is extreme left, anti-parliament- ews.

nekoek, under the name of Hor- ote for the German revolution ss. He is a friend of Gorter. h him fought in the left wing olland social-democratic party. ekoek took part in many dis- in the second International. ays was in the left wing, tak- revolutionary position against nsheviks. He crossed swords utsky several times. Panne- s one of the founders of the t Party of Holland.

"Darwin's theory that man is the descendant of the lower animal destroyed the entire foundation of christian dogma," says Pannekoek.

BUT a new enemy of the bourgeoisie and the remnants of the feudal system alike sprang up out of the capitalist system of production—the industrial proletariat. The bourgeois, threatened by the growing power of the workers, took up the same tool which had been used to lull the discontent of the serfs, and issued the slogan that the masses must be brought to religion.

Religion has been brought "up to date." Darwinism is now perverted and "interpreted," as a means of "saving christianity" and using it to perpetuate the profit system. In the Scopes case we see the "modernist" religionist attempting to save the prestige of the church.

Clarence Darrow, is acting as the mouthpiece of the ruling class. "We want to prove that the theory of evolution is not in conflict with the divine origin of man," Darrow told the court. "While there is not a soul on earth, who believes the whole bible literally, we will not attack it, but merely prove that the bible and science can be reconciled."

The capitalist buys the brains of the professors and scientists for the two-fold purpose of perfecting the technique of production and of masking the exposure of religion by science with "symbolical" interpretation.

"THE estimation of science has undergone a change," says Pannekoek. "Mysticism has gained the upper hand. All that was solved appeared as very trivial, while all things that remained unsolved appear as embracing the most important life question."

"Darwinism has been of inestimable service to the bourgeoisie in its struggle against the old powers. It was therefore only natural that bourgeoisdom should apply it against its later enemies, the proletarians."

In the Dayton evolution case the antiquated Bryan represents the remnants of the old order, which naturally enough, has its stronghold in the backward "solid" south. Bryan is still fighting the fight of the feudal lords against the capitalistic interpretation of Darwinism, and will accept no compromise. "Religion and science do conflict," he says, "and science must be suppressed."

It is for this reason that the allies of the capitalists, the middle class liberals, the socialists and the "progressives," are lined up with modern capitalism against the remnants of feudalism.

THE socialist party organ, the Milwaukee Leader, in an editorial significantly entitled, "Evolutionists Defend Religion," says, "Anyone who thinks that the Leader opposes religion when it espouses evolution, is entirely wrong. This paper is not irreligious, and it never attacks religion, either expressly or impliedly. In taking the side of the defense in the Scopes' case, The Leader is championing the cause of religion."

And Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf, recently appointed research associate in zoology at Johns Hopkins university, testified that he believed in evolution and was a member of the congregational church, having taught a bible class in Boltimore. Metcalf, like all the other goose step professors thruout the country, who are paid to teach what big business tells them to teach, says that evolution and the bible do not conflict.

Class collaboration and ownership of trade union officials have proved more efficient weapons against the workers in the unions. And mystical interpretations of the bible is more efficient in doping the workers with religion than a crass attempt to make them believe in miracles. The capitalists well know this, as is seen by the fact that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., oil king, is about to build a fashionable church for one of the best known modernist preachers in New York.

What Evolution Teaches.

Darwinism teaches us that the animal world may be arranged into divisions and subdivisions. The animal classes were not created individually, but descended one from another. The highest organisms have descended from primitive beings having but one cell. Under certain conditions, some animal kinds will necessarily develop into other animal kind. Parents transmit their peculiarities to children, but at the same time the children diverge from their parents in some respects and also differ from each other.

DARWIN'S theory of the "struggle for existence," shows that favorable variations in animals and plants tend to be preserved and unfavorable ones to be destroyed. Those which are best adapted to existing conditions survive, and new species are produced from the old ones.

What is the relation between Marxism and Darwinism? "Both teachings," says Pannekoek, "the teachings of Darwin and of Marx, the one in the domain of the ORGANIC world, and the other upon the field of HUMAN SOCIETY, raised the theory of evolution to a positive science."

"Marx proved that class distinction were owing to the various functions each played in the productive process. The methods of production have continuously changed with the progress of time. The manner of labor and the productive relationship demand upon the tools with which people work.

"Thus the Marxian theory disclosed the propelling force and the mechanism of social development. In doing this it has proved that history is not something irregular and that the various social systems are not the result of chance or haphazard events, but that there is a regular devlopment in a definite direction. . . . that social development does not cease with our system, because technique continually develops."

MARXISM is not an abstract theory but a sharp weapon used by the proletarians in their struggle against the capitalist class. And we have already seen how the bourgeoisie made Darwinism a weapon in their struggle to pervert Darwinism as a tool against the workers.

In commenting on the Scopes trial, many of the capitalist professors are belittling the theory of evolution, declaring it "obsolete," and unimportant, serving the master class by attempting to show that additions to the evolution theory, which strengthened the theory of descent, really destroyed it.

Those professors who use Darwinism as a defense of the bouregois system, Pannekoek tells us, make the error of comparing the social organism with the animal body. "The survival of the fittest" cannot be used as a support of capitalist competition, for, "while it is positively true that in the struggle for existence those animals that are strong, healthy and well survive, yet this does not happen under capitalist competition. Success does not depend upon personal ability, but upon the possession of capital. The competition existing in the capitalist system is something different in requisites and results from the animal struggle for existence."

The workers do not compete with capitalism, Pannekoek points out, but only sell their labor power to them. The poor do not succumb because they are unfit, but because capitalism creates miserable conditions, wrings their very blood out of them, and destroys the bodies and minds of the healthiest and strongest of the workers. "It is the possession of money that determines who shall survive and who shall perish."

THEREFORE, while Darwinism supports and supplements Marxism, the two theories are distinct, one applying to the animal world and one to human society. The bourgeois scientists, in attempting to apply the theory of Marx, belonging to human society, demonstrate their inability to reason. Darwinism shows the development of the animal world up to the entry of man, and the Marxian theory applies after the animal developed into man.

Darwinism and Marxism are not directly connected, because although man is an animal, he is also a social animal, who has developed tools, thot and language, three peculiarities belonging to man alone.

The animal organs are used just as the humans use tools. But tools can be changed and transformed, allowing the development of production, whereas the animal is mainly dependent upon but one organ. The hare can only run fast, the lion can spring and bite, and if conditions change, the animal is lost. But man can change his tools while the animal cannot change his organs.

The struggle in the animal world is a struggle of these organs, the struggle in human society is a struggle of tools. Darwinism shows that animal organs continually develop. Marxism shows that tools and the means of production continually develop.

THE jury of backwoods Tennesseans may find Scopes guilty, but before the capitalist world Bryan has been beaten. Such a trial would be impossible in the north, where capitalism is developed.

The further development of the mining and steel and other other industries, which have already made inroads into the plantations of Tennessee will abolish the remnants of feudalism and "modernist" preachers will replace the evangelists and Bryans who cling to a literal interpretation of the bible.

Unless before that time the industrial workers overthrow the capitalist system, and throw out the prostitute professors and preachers who are perverting Darwinism and attempting to use the theory of evolution in addition to the bible, as a means of further exploiting and degrading them.

BOSTON BOSSES SIMPLY CANNOT BE SATISFIED

Even Arbitration Is Now Turned Down

BOSTON, July 22.—The Building Trades Employers' Assoication of Boston has appealed to Secretary of Labor Davis to survey and correct in the employers' favor the recommendations made by three federal conciliators in regard to the demand of the laborers' union for advance of wages from 65 and 70 cents and hour to 77½ and 80 cents an hour.

The conciliators had advised that the dispute be arbitrated, each side to name a representative and if no agreement were reached after five days a third arbitrator to be named by Davis.

In making their arbitration recommendation the conciliators said that the laborers might have been able to force a better wage award had they continued their strike. The strike was called off to give the conciliators an opportunity to do something.

Meanwhile Davis has gone to Europe and there is talk in the laborers' union of going out on strike again unless the employers agree to arbitration.

Fire Department Chief Insists on Open Door

(By Worker Correspondent.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22. Chief Ringer of the fire department, called on 85 officers of the fire department, all of whom are members of the fire fighters' union, and informed them that "a department cannot run efficiently with dual authority." This is tantamount to an order for them to abandon their union cards.

A standing vote was taken on the question, which resulted in a 10 to 1 vote in favor of pulling out of the union. When murmurs of dissatisfaction arose today, Chief Ringer announced he will call another meeting for a secret ballot.

This is a move to break up the fire fighters' union.

The union is seven years old.

J. W. Simcoe, who is secretary of the union, and an unrelenting foe of the left wing, will now have it brot home to him that political treason against the working class is not always appreciated by the capitalist politicians in the way that labor fakers feel it ought to be.

U. S. S. R. at the Stockholm Exhibition.

MOSCOW, July 22. The Scandinavian press is full of reports about the Soviet participation in the first Scandindvian-Baltic exhibition. The press comments that the Russian exhibits are the best proof that all the stories about the destruction of Russian industry and agriculture are not true.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

FORD SLAVES MUST PAY FOR THEIR VACATIONS BY PRODUCING ENOUGH TO KEEP SHOPS OPEN AT CAPACITY

By PLEB, Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, July 22.—Here at the River Rouge shops of Henry Ford, the "auto king," employes will have two weeks vacation. Vacation is a sweet word to every worker who is fortunate enough to slave for the bosses the year around, as this little recreation is beneficial to health and mind.

So this summer a new system is being tried to grant this vacation and here it is: "Altho contrary to the usual practice, production will be maintained as nearly normal as possible." This will be possible, officials explain, by a "staggered" plan by which "one department re-opons as another closes."

In other words it means the most scientific exploitation that has ever been put into practice.

For some time past straw bosses have been driving the slaves faster than heretofore, and in this sweltering heat it is almost beyond endurance to stand the strain of this devilish speed-up.

But to get ready for "vacation" there must be overproduction in every department so that all the slaves will get two week off without pay and without hindering the normal flow of profits to the "auto kings" pockets.

So new schemes are tried to squeeze out more sweat and blood from the workers in the interests of the never satisfied god of profit.

But such an outrage will not last forever. Sooner or later this producing giant will realize it's place in the world and throw off those leeches from his back, and only Communists are showing the true path to travel for the complete emancipation of the working class from slavery and oppression.

Haitian "Bandits" Were Patriots, Says Plea to U. S. Senate

NEW YORK, July 22.—"There was no such thing as banditry in Haiti before American intervention," says James Weldon Johnson, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Volume 1 of the testimony given before the senate committee on foreign relations, on the subject of American domination and exploitation of Haiti and other Carribean nations.

"They had a country in which the percentage of crime was considerably less than in our own country. Robbery was almost unknown.

"Those Haitians who got the name of 'bandits' were men engaged in a futile attempt to expel the invader, believing they could do something to regain the sovereignty of their native soil. The America of 1776 would have called them patriots, not bandits."

Will Faker Morones Lay Off Communists and Get Safety Law?

MEXICO CITY, July 22.—Eleven miners were dashed to death in the Cinco Minas mine in the state of Jalisco today when the cage in which they were riding plunged 100 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Thursday, July 23, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 409 S. Halsted St.
548	Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 8:45 p. m.
576	Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
342	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
454	Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
480	Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland Ave.
344	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
121	Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St.
6	Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
203	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
214	Brick and Clay, Maretena, Ill.
63	Bridge and S. I., 180 W. Washington St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
578	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
15136	Commission Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St.
865	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
793	Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
556	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
538	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Avenue.
60	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
17010	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
33	Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave., 5 p. m.
76a	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
473	Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 63rd Street.
253	Machinists, Roseland, 11405 Michigan.
1528	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
12755	Office Employes Assn., 166 W. Washington St., 6:30 p. m.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
266	Plasterers, 2045 W. North Ave.
597	Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St.
753	Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m.
307	Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Wkrs.), 180 W. Washington St.
301	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
576	Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
668	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
964	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St.
991	Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
424	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
115	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
17	Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
753	Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
112	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor.
15793	Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland
17616	Warehouse Employes, 166 W.
	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Defense Day a Failure.

PASADENA, Cal., July 21. The war spirit seems to be dying out in South Pasadena, Cal., and a few 100 percenters have put the blame for this "catastrophe" upon the heads of the "city fathers" who have been criticized for their lack of interest in observing patriotic occasions such as defense day, etc. In order to stop criticism and stimulate patriotism, once more the city council has decided to install flag holders and buy flags to decorate lamp posts on main business streets.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

FARRINGTON IS JUDAS IN WAR AGAINST UNION

Gets' Peabody's Silver for His Treachery

(Continued from page 1)

Since that time, the faker has paid $11,900.00 for repairs to his beautiful orange grove, no doubt in preparation for a hasty retreat from the outraged coal miners whose wrath is about to break on his treacherous head.

That Chest of Silver.

It is a well known fact that Francis Peabody had a great deal of "respect" for Farrington, and be it known that Peabody is one of the largest coal mine operators in America, and one of the most efficient and treacherous, whose systematic reduction of the miners' wages and earning capacity, thru the introduction of so-called efficiency methods in violation of his agreement has practically reduced the miners to mere mechanical automatons.

This same Peabody, in token of his "deep respect" for Farrington's friendship and co-operation, presented Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrington with a beautiful mahogany chest full of silver (perhaps thirty pieces at the usual Judas rate) a short time ago, which, needless to say, is a very useful gift indeed?

The miners of Illinois feel that the gift was not given without payment in return in the form of working conditions in the mines at the expense of the miners and which will be proved later on in these articles. (Will Frank be so kind as to go hang himself and save Judas' reputation?)

Other brazen attacks on the miners' treasury are very interesting, a few of which follow: Farrington used $27,000.00 to crush the progressive miners in Illinois, when those miners, forced into desperation, made a march on Springfield to attempt to compel Farrington to take up their grievances, and have them rectified. Instead of meeting with the men and having a proper understanding with them, Farrington hired thugs and had them beat up the miners in front of his hotel.

Hires Bosses as Thugs.

Jack Brown, a Peabody Coal company boss, was paid $329.50 for slugging the miners in Springfield. You will notice the trinity here, the Peabody Coal company, the thug Brown and the faker Farrington. Remember the thirty pieces of silver.

We are also in possession of a copy of a lost check and letter which is interesting.

(Copy)

"Pay to the order of Jack Brown
$150.00 for value received.
FRANK FARRINGTON,
HARRY FISHWICK."

At that time a letter was written by Harry Fishwick to a friend, stating that Brown and Fishwick had "not been able to get together yet." For what purpose Farrington did Fishwick and Brown wish to "get together"? Perhaps to arrange for the "value received" on one hand and your thirty pieces of silver on the other.

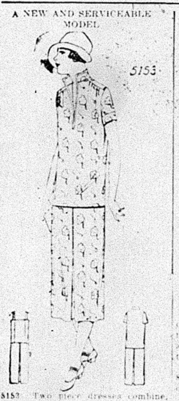
Tomorrow I will continue the exposure of this Judas Farrington who has not repented and whose hanging will not be self inflicted but will occur at the hands of the outraged miners of District 12.

Counting Brookhart's Vote.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A count of the Marion county, Iowa, ballots in the 1924 elections has been concluded by the senate privileges and elections committee and Daniel F. Steck, democrat, has gained but one vote in his contest with Senator Smith Brookhart of Iowa.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A NEW AND SERVICEABLE MODEL



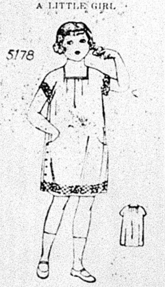
5153. Two piece dresses combine omfort and style. The design here ortrayed shows the skirt with the ew inverted plaits, and the blouse ith fulness in front below the yoke xtensions of the back. The collar is lso new and smart.

This paptern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, , 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measre. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards 36 inch material. If bodice is made lining or other contrasting material will require ¾ yard. The width the skirt at the foot is 1⅞ yard ith plaits extended.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our p-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 ook of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies', lsses and children's patterns, a con e and comprehensive article on dressaking, also some points for the needle llustrating 30 of the various simple itches, all valuable hints to the home essmaker.

A PRETTY DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL



5178. Brown linen embroidered in colored mercerized thread is here portrayed. This style is very comfortable and simple. Pockets are inserted at the curved slashes in B.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 1⅞ yard of 40 inch material.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

VOLUNTEER HELP WANTED

Volunteer help wanted every afternoon and evening of this week at the International Labor Defense office, at 23 So. Lincoln Ave. Come and give as much time

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA

by
LEON TROTZKY

The Daily Worker Publishing Co. has just secured from the publishers the complete stock of this new edition of the thrilling story of escape from Siberian exile written by one of the most brilliant writers in the revolutionary movement.

The edition includes an introduction of the historical days of the Russian Revolution of 1905 and the events leading to the imprisonment of Leon Trotzky and others.

A map of journey made, an autographed photo of the author and the binding of board covers in two colors make this book a worth-while addition to your library.

PRICE $1.00

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BUILDERS AT WORK

A Daily Worker Builder Does Most Important Work

Have You Ever Even Thought of This?

A DAILY WORKER Agent and all Buliders travel with such a full supply of tools that when they talk to a worker they are almost sure of a sub. Maybe not a DAILY WORKER sub always, but if you are anxious to do some constructive Communist building just look over this list of tools that you can use.

Granting that you can't get a sub for the DAILY WORKER (and that is your very best tool) there is the WORKERS MONTHLY. But maybe you can't get a sub to either—the worker may not speak English well enough. That's nothing—you are only beginning. There are exactly twenty two different language papers, (daily, weekly, monthly) all fighting the same battle for the working class in many languages. A good Builder or agent has in all these a great means to build our movement.

But again you may say, that general literature, newspapers and magazines do not interest every single worker. Many of them are only interested in their trade—especially in the shop and trade union. If that is your only argument, then—

• • • •

Here Is the Answer!

The Trade Union Educational League thru its different arms of the Left Wing movement, has just what is needed for that type—and for all workers. How can the workers—in fact how can you?—know all the interesting facts of the Left Wing activity in the trades without getting these facts from their official papers.

Here they are. Clip them out and paste them in your note book to use whenever you meet a worker . . . and send in the sub directly in to the DAILY WORKER. You will find the smoke of the workers battles in these.

• • • •

LEFT WING PAPERS

THE AMALGAMATIONIST .... 50 Cents a Year
(Printing Trades Monthly)
THE AMALGAMATIONIST BULLETIN 50 Cents a Year
(Metal Trades Monthly)
PROGRESSIVE BUILDING TRADES WORKER
(Building Trades Monthly) 35 Cents a Year
RAILWAY AMALGAMATION ADVOCATE
(Railway Workers Monthly) 50 Cents a Year
Coming Soon
THE PROGRESSIVE MINER

• • • •

All these publications: DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Young Worker, Young Comrade, language Communist papers, Left Wing papers—make a full and convincing reason why the DAILY WORKER Agent and Builder are important and most essential factors in building the American Communist movement. They are organizers without equal.

THREE GERMAN FASCISTS ENTERED SOVIET UNION TO PROVOKE BREAK

MOSCOW, July 22.—An article in the Isvestia points out that the accused members of the organization consul, the three German fascists who entered Soviet Russia to promote anti-Soviet plots, only showed themselves as fascists in their closing speeches when they clearly recognized that further lying was hopeless. They then adopted provocation, the most common weapon of fascism. After the completed investigations of the court which exposed at least a part of the crime, it is clear that the alleged scientific expedition of Kindermann had as its purpose, not merely terrorist acts, not only espionage, but also the provocation of complications in the Russo-German relations.

This purpose was revealed by the accused themselves when in their closing speeches they abandoned their previous tactics and openly made threats based on calumny.

The definitely fascist closing speeches must convince everyone who has no interest in a calumnious mutilation of the actual facts of the case, that the sentence of the supreme court was unavoidable.

Kindermann and Wolscht themselves saw to it in the closing session that the accusations raised against them were strengthened. Only ignorance of the real course of the process and ignorance of the revelations made by the consul members themselves can make the campaign of lies of the Vorwarts still possible, for every unprejudiced person must long ago have lost all doubt that any but experienced and determined terrorists were sitting in the dock, who at first, as this seemed to them the only path of salvation, simulated stupidity.

It is just the campaign of calumny carried on by the bourgeois press which provides the most smashing proof for the strength of both forces whose agents were the participators in the alleged scientific expedition, and how real is the danger of provocation and how energetically this danger must be fought.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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CALIFORNIA OIL GREASES CONTROL OF ALL SOCIETY

Oil Magnates Richer Than Any Monarch

By FRAPIESA.

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, July 22.—Today California is producing 630,000 barrels every 24 hours. The 1925 production of the state will be approximately 230,000,000 barrels. Most of the oil is from the Los Angeles basin and is shipped out of this city by rail and sea to every corner of the earth.

Enormous Wealth.

Output increases constantly. New wells are brot in every day and new districts every year. Estimated at $2 per 42-gallon barrel for crude oil, the annual product is worth half-billion dollars. Converted into gasoline the value goes to $1,200,000,000. Manufactured into paratine, lubricating oil, etc., etc., the duplication of the worth goes still higher.

More than 50 per cent of this wealth goes to 20 millionaires, more than 75 per cent to 50 millionaires, and more than 90 per cent to 100 persons. How the unidentified "public" manages to get the remaining 10 per cent is more mystifying by a great deal than how the magnates get the 90 per cent.

California oil is a major contributor to the establishment of aristocracy in America. It shows democracy as a fake in every way as a social, industrial and proletarian factor.

All For Few.

When Doheny declared that he considered giving $100,000 to Fall as of no more importance than handing a tip to a bellboy, he summarized the situation. The extravagant perversion of the oil industry to serve the caprices of a few successful sure-thing gamblers casts into the shade the donation of old Russia to the Romanoffs and Germany to the Hohenzollerns.

The czar, with his 90,000,000 acres of the best land of Russia, never had the income that the oil industry of California yields to the plutocracy. Never did he revel in such increases of wealth as the petroleum magnates know as theirs as a matter of privilege.

Year by year fewer men control this fabulous resource. New comers are ruthlessly crowded out. The monopolists have no scruples in dealing with competitors, proving that the more a hog gets the less he will let another get.

Capitalists Produce Nothing.

Nobody is as far away from petroleum as the oil magnate. This rat bunco artist has nothing to do with production at all. He simply lets others do all the producing while he contends himself with taking all the profits. For magic his performance outdoes Aladin.

Of course the source of the mystic mancy is not the cleverness or ingenuity of the oil magnate. It is the credulity of the people. That is truly amazing. It answers the question asked relative to the magnates: How do they get away with it?

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Of the Greatest Propaganda Value

On Saturday, July 25, the first instalment of RUSSIA TODAY will be printed. This official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, covering every phase of Soviet Life as it is today, is just the thing to take to the trade union meetings; for the shop; for the street meetings and every possible place where most workers can be reached.

RUSSIA TODAY is not written by Communists. It is the official report of British trade union leaders and experts, an honest picture of Russia as they have seen it, written in a dignified impartial manner but forming the most exhaustive study of life under Soviet rule ever made. Place your order on this blank—

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ......Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB......Business Manager

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Well, Why Not?

The above is the title of an editorial that recently appeared in the New York Commercial, a capitalist rag edited by the notorious stoolpigeon, Fred Marvin. The article is a eulogy of Fascism and of Benito Mussolini in particular.

Our capitalist contemporaries never tire of throwing mud at the government of the Soviet Union, because it is a dictatorship, and the "American people" they tell us, are enamoured of democracy. But as we often point out it is not dictatorship in principle that our political bawdy sheets object to, but to a dictatorship in particular. In other words, a dictatorship of the many, the workers and peasants and not of the few such as we have in a disguised form, in every capitalist country.

The New York Commercial says that Mussolini wrenched the country out of the hands of the "proletariat" and returned it to its rightful owners, the capitalists. As a matter of fact the proletariat unfortunately did not seize the golden movement to take over the country and establish their own government. Had they done so the "rightful owners" would now be scratching themselves like flea bitten curs in the alley ways of Italy's big cities, while the proletariat would be busy at the task of reconstructing Italy on the basis of a Communist order of society. As it is they are living in terror of Mussolini's armed cutthroats.

Since Mussolini seized power, writes the fink Marvin, the Fascist government has "maintained itself in a dignified and admirable fashion." Evidently the murder of Matteotti, not to speak of thousands of others, is a quite "dignified and admirable" proceeding in the eyes of this blood-hungry American fascist! Marvin goes on to say that the Italians are not capable of governing themselves, like the American, (they don't have "monkey trials" in Italy) and need men like Mussolini.

"That sort of government is best which produces the best results whatever it may be called. The problem with Italy appears to consist of discovering a second Mussolini at some future time." We are quoting from the Commercial. According to this line of reasoning the government of Russia would be given a clean bill of health. But Marvin does not mean the best results for the masses, but the best results for the small parasitic group whose boots he is constantly licking. And we suggest that the problem before the Italian workers is not to immortalize Mussolini but to "mortalize" him. We venture to predict that Benito will be the last Mussolini as well as the first.

Another Report on Russia

The members of the British Womens Trade Unionists' delegation who have spent over two months making an investigation of conditions in Soviet Russia, particularly as they affect the women, have returned, and a summary of their impressions is given in the London Daily Herald. The women are enthusiastic over what they saw and they confirm the findings of the other delegation of British trade unionists led by A. A. Purcell.

The preliminary statement of the report of the women trade unionists will appear in next Saturday's magazine supplement to the DAILY WORKER. It makes good reading for every class conscious worker. It will not sound so good to the enemies of Soviet Russia, particularly those who have dragged the once-proud flag of socialism in the dust, and made of it a mantle of shame to cover the hideous sore of capitalism.

The women trade unionists found that "both workers and peasants look upon the present government as their own." There is a dictatorship they admit, but it is a workers' and peasants' dictatorship and "it is the workers and peasants thru their elected Soviets or Councils, that rule."

This is a report, not made by members of the intelligentsia who sometimes graciously descend from their 'exalted petty bourgeois pedestals' in order to bestow the favor of their enlightened and cultured leadership on the working class, but by genuine workers who have toiled in the factories and who have risen to positions of leadership thru service to their fellow workers. Those working women saw, without any trouble, the main fact that stands out clearly thru every act of the Soviet Union, and that fact is, that the Soviet government is a workers' and peasants' government; that the workers and peasants are running the government machine. Those working women have no fear of a dictatorship on the throttle of which the workers have their hands.

Shot in the Back

A few students were shot in the back! Some have already gone to eternity! What a horrible, foul, and barbarous deed!

Should such an act happen in some savage country or by some known-to-be savage people, it would not be taken so much to heart!

Unfortunately, it was committed by some known-to-be civilized people of a known-to-be civilized nation in a civilized center of the Far East.

To be sure, savages have their moral codes too. Perhaps they would prefer to fight face to face and both when armed.

This almost universally upheld principle of fair play and justice proved an exception in Shanghai.

We have an old saying in China, "Gentlemen fight openly, only rascals and curs fight with an underhand."

Supposing this outrageous crime had occurred in the days when knighthood was in flower on the Europena continent, I am sure many a knight, rather all the knights, of old Britain would have drawn swords to fight the common foe as it was their sworn duty to *stand by the right*.

You say, "The students bullied me." Alas! "The students were shot in the back!" From the Shanghai Crisis, published by the Students of Tsing Hua College, Peking, China.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

CAPITALIST COURT SEEKS MISSING LINK

Even Soviet Sympathy Is Verboten

(Continued from page 1

reading right here.

Tune in on Capitalist Court P. D. Q., broadcasting from Room 915 City Hall:

Hot Dog!

"Be it remembered, that heretofore, to-wit: on the 22nd day of July, A. D., 1925, the same being one of the days of the regular July A. D., 1925 term of said court, the above entitled proceedings came on to be heard before the Honorable Judge Orr, one of the judges of said court, at which time and place the following proceedings were had:

The Court: "Call the case and call the defendants by name."

Whereupon the Clerk of the Court called the defendants.

The Court: "I suppose you are not guilty."

Defendants: "Yes, yes. Not guilty."

The Court: "How many of you are working?"

Defendants: "All of us."

Double Duty.

The Court: "Working day time and speaking at night, I suppose?"

Defendants: "Yes."

The Court (obviously a skeptic on this question). "All those that are working raise your right hand? Those who are working."

The vote being unanimous, His Honor had to choose another tack.

The Court: "You are not going to school, some of you?"

Attorney Bentall, heavying for the agnostics, olfacted an effort of the fundamentalists to get a change of venue to the Tennessee school system. "Nobody goes to school," he snorted.

The Very Idea!

Defendants: (Vigorously) "No. No. No!"

The Court: (Hopefully remembering the Immigration Act) "How many of you are born Americans? Raise your right hand."

Seventeen hands, accustomed to this sort of thing, pointed toward Jehovah's doorstep.

The Court: "How many of you are naturalized?"

The motion carried with only two hands raised.

The Court: (Clearly disliking the vote, offered a third 'thesis.) "How many of you are not naturalized?"

Alas! None to be Deported.

Complete silence.

The Court: "You say that this is the fourth time you appeared in this case? Have you been going somewhere else to speak?"

Comrade Lewis: "Yes. We have spoken on another corner."

Bentall: "You see, the police headquarters does not issue permits, but they say you can pick out the corner and unless there is an objection, you go right ahead, and if there is objection, you iron it out or go somewhere else."

His Honor Becomes Curious.

The Court: (Getting a bright idea.) "What were you talking about? Religion?"

Comrade Lewis: "No, only occasionally. We spoke for the Workers Party, a labor organization. We were talking about the subjects pertaining to our party and we were talking about labor topics and appealing to union men."

The Court: "On a religious issue?"

Voice: (Facetiously.) "No, nor of evolution."

Methinks I Smell Bolshevism.

The Court (Bethinking itself of where labor topics and unionism leads.) "Are you connected in any way with the Russian Soviet organization?"

Comrade Lewis: "No, we are not connected with the Soviet government."

The Court: "Are you getting any aid from it?"

Comrade Lewis: "No. We are not connected with it, but we are very sympathetic."

Sympathy Verboten, But Bazoos May Blow.

The Court: "The mere fact that you are sympathetic is enough in my mind to justify sending you to jail. I don't think the great majority of Americans are sympathetic. Any meeting that tends to undermine the government of the United States would be punishable. But I believe a good deal in the English idea of letting them blow their bazoo, letting off steam. It doesn't hurt anybody. I suggest that to avoid trouble you obtain some sort of police recognition. There is a law. Don't break the law, no matter what it has been."

Look Out, Here Come the Cops!

Police Officer: (Helpfully.) "It is the business men out there that are complaining to us."

The Court: (Recalled to its duty by the mention of the word "Business"). "Just because you are turned loose this morning, don't think you won't be brot in here again. It is people that don't respect the laws that cause the trouble. Defendants discharged."

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

SCOTT'S NEW COUNSEL TO ASK THIRTY DAYS REPRIEVE FROM SMALL

A new appeal for a thirty day reprieve of Russell Scott will be made today by Charles N. Bidwill and Arthur N. Kettles, attorneys who stepped into the case as his new counsel, in the last ditch fight to save him from the gallows Friday.

"We will go to the governor personally and ask the new reprieve," said Bidwill. "We have been given some new information which we will put before Governor Small, information which, we believe, will shed new light to warrant the stay."

He declined to disclose the information.

IRISH LABOR MAKES GAINS IN ELECTIONS

Win Many Seats in Local Governments

DUBLIN, July—(By Mail)—Incomplete reports on the local elections held thruout the Free State show that the labor party candidates won a substantial success tho the Voice of Labor, official organ of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, feels that the workers could have done better. Still in view of the general situation it must be admitted, that the workers showed up pretty well.

The anti-treaty party as De Valera's followers are called appear to be losing out rapidly. Usually they came in at the bottom of the list unless more complete returns show a better result for them.

A Remarkable Union

The great majority of the labor candidates are members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, a rather remarkable labor union it must be admitted. Not only is it the biggest union in Ireland but it is also the backbone of the political expression of labor, as represented by the labor party.

The Transport Union does not allow that a member of the union can vote as he pleases. Recently it had a resolution passed treating a member who cast his ballot for a capitalist candidate as a scab should be treated in a strike. Whether this rule is going to be strictly enforced or not is another question, but the local organizers of the transport are quick of temper and take their duties seriously.

Have 150 Representatives

The returns to date give the labor party approximately 150 representatives in county and town elections. In some instances they have a working majority on the local government bodies.

Thomas Johnson, deputy in the Free State parliament has resigned the leadership of the Irish Labor Party in that body. In an interview to the press he claimed that his action had no significance other than that he was getting rid of some of his responsibilities, and would henceforth take a back seat in the Dail. There are others who claim that his decision to take a back seat was due to pressure from the younger elements in the labor party.

Telegram Sender To Insane Ward

DETROIT, July 22.—James M. Ball, originator of the fake telegrams which secured a week's reprieve for Russell T. Scott, was taken to the psychopathic ward of receiving hospital today for observation.

SOLDIER DROWNED IN CAMP, MOTHER DENIED PENSION BY COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Accidental drowning of a soldier "thru his own carelessness" is not in line of military duty and does not entitle his heirs to a pension from the government, according to a ruling made by the secretary of the interior today.

The question was presented on an appeal from a decision of the commissioner of pensions in which an application for a pension from Mrs. Sarah Rizzo, 624 North May St., Chicago, Illinois, for the death of her son, Lee S. Rizzo, was rejected.

Rizzo lost his life by drowning at Camp Grant.

COPS ACT FOR GARMENT BOSS, JAIL 4 PICKETS

Injunction Comes Up for Hearing Today

Four more striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, employes of the International Tailoring company, were arrested while walking the picket line yesterday, making a total of 117 arrests by the city police, acting as agents of the garment manufacturers, since the strike began four weeks ago.

Thomas Skel, against whom charges of disorderly conduct and assault and battery were placed, was released on $1,500.00 bond.

Oscar Novack, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was placed under $1,000.00 bond, as was his brother, Harry Novack, who was charged with assault and battery.

Isadore Baum was released on $400.00 bond charged with disorderly conduct.

Schlossberg Arrives.

It was announced at the strike meeting that Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary treasurer of the Amalgamated, would arrive in Chicago in time to speak to the strikers at their meeting this morning.

Isadore Rothbart, business agent of the pantsmakers, addressing yesterday's strike meeting at Hod Carriers' Hall, 814 West Harrison, declared that the desperate attempt of the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company to secure an injunction against the strikers shows that the bosses are hanging on by a straw.

Companies Are Licked.

"The companies are licked," Rothbart said. "Never has there been a strike when the workers were more loyal to their cause. No one is going back to work until the International Tailoring company signs an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

The strikers loudly applauded the statement that it was the rank and file who had strengthened the Amalgamated, and who were the backbone of the present strike. Rothbart pointed out that the strike showed the meaning of a union organization and was an education to the workers.

"Lined up against us is everything that is called the 'law'," Rothbart said. "They are on the side of the manufacturers, the people who have money. We have on our side our organized power."

Pickets are now being regularly assigned, and roll call is being taken.

Wild Rumors Scotched.

Mike De Novi replied to the rumors being spread by the bosses that they were going to move their business to Rock Island. "We have a good organization there," he said. "And the struggle would go on. But that is only a rumor spread to confuse the workers. If they really intended to move they would keep it secret. This is more bunk being spread by the hirelings of the company."

Injunction Up Today.

This morning at ten o'clock the bosses' bill for an injunction comes before Judge Hugo Pam, of the superior court, in room 941, county building. Unless another postponement occurs, the demurrer filed by the defense attorney, William A. Cunnea, will be argued. The demurrer states that to grant an injunction would be a violation of the Cuthperior court, in room 941, county passed by the Illinois legislature. It also brands the charge of the bosses of "violence" on the part of the pickets as untrue.

Pickets on the Job.

There were few scabs in the building yesterday, and these were not clothing workers. The International building, at Jackson Blvd., and Peoria St., is still surrounded by the city police and private sluggers brot in by the company.

As the DAILY WORKER reporter neared the picket line he was approached by a striker and asked if he were "Looking for work," which shows that the pickets are 100 per cent on the job.

Jailor Assaulted Girl Prisoners

MARION, Ill., July 22.—Charged with accepting bribes in releasing two murderers and a car thief and accused of assaulting seven girl prisoners, Dick Robinson Williamson county jailor, was under arrest today.

JAPAN OFFICIALLY AGREES WITH U. S.; BRITAIN REMAINS SILENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The state department today gave out the statement that Secretary Kellogg "has hopes" for a conference on Chinese affairs since he received word that Japan is "in accord" with his views for an international "discussion" of China's treaty relations with imperialist powers.

It is said Kellogg got the word of the Tokio government's attitude from Ambassador Matsudaira of Japan.

The state department, evidently for propaganda purposes, at once announced that it understands that Great Britain's views are the same as those of Japan," but it cautiously leaves a hole to crawl thru by adding that of course, England has "not yet" officially advised America of it.

WORKERS CONDEMN U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IN BENJAMIN GITLOW CASE

Working class organizations thruout the United States have united in protest against the recent United States supreme court decision in the case of Comrade Benjamin Gitlow. Resolutions condemning this act and pledging support to the fight for Comrade Gitlow's freedom have been received from the Finnish Branch of Savo, So. Dakota, the Workers Party of Woonsocket, R. I., the Ukrainian Branch of the Workers Party of Buffalo, N. Y., the Warren and Youngstown, Ohio City Central Committees of the Workers Party, the Italian Branch and the English Branch of the Workers Party of Philadelphia.

FIRST PRIZE OF IGNORANCE TO SOCIALISTS

Speech One Lengthy Apology

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—An ignorant note was struck at the meeting last Saturday at the Central Green bandstand by the socialist speaker imported from Pittsburgh. After one of those preserved-before-the-war speeches, he was asked by Comrade Kling of the New Haven English branch of the Workers Party, if he was in favor of independence for the Riffians, and if so, why didn't the French socialists stand for the evacuation of Morocco by the French.

He replied that he was in favor of such independence, but as to the French socialists' attitude, he was not a member of the chamber of deputies, and did not have the necessary information. A case of the blind leading the blind.

The Workers Party had already held two meetings on the Green, one with Carlson and the second with Simons as speaker. The socialist meeting to open the municipal campaign fell flat. The speaker excused the socialists for their betrayal of the of the working class at the outbreak of the world war, by referring to the war hysteria, etc.; that Ramsay MacDonald had no opportunity to do anything, etc.—the usual humbug.

Under the fire of questions from Communists present, the speaker became quite apologetic; he was on the defensive. The opening gun in the socialist campaign proved a dud.

U. S. NEEDS BIG SHIP TO FIGHT JAPAN—WILBUR

Airplanes Have Not Made Fleet Obsolete

PORTLAND, Ore., July 22.—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur was today on record in predicting that modern naval engagements will be between great fleets and that airplanes will be but a factor in supplementing the fleet.

Addressing public officials and citizens at a banquet given here last night in his honor, Secretary Wilbur was very emphatic in stating he did not agree with contentions of others that recent bombing tests had spelled the death knell of the capital ship.

"Whenever the airplane is able to anchor in the air, can maintain its position there for weeks or months and refill with fuel in the air, then it can be said that the capital ship has seen its usefulness decline," he said.

He pointed out that bombs and explosives would not harm such modern battleships as the Arkansas, New York and Utah, which he said, were to be equipped with heavy armor and sloping tops.

Wilbur stated that the navy program called for maintenance of a fleet of eighteen capital ships and that the policy would be to keep the fleet of eighteen capital ships in the Pacific.

Minneapolis Street Meeting Sunday Eve at Washington Square

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22.—On Sunday, July 26th at 7 p. m. John Gabriel Soltis and C. A. Hathaway will speak at Washington Square (seven corners). Soltis will talk on "Trade Unions After The War." Hathaway on "The Program of the Left Wing." All workers are asked to be on hand.

Cocoanut King "Gives" Money

NEW YORK, July 22.—Leopold Schepp, 85-year-old capitalist, has announced that he is going to "give away" a few more of the millions of dollars he made by exploiting his employes. Schepp is in the cocoanut business.

Give this copy to your shop mate.

BRYAN REFUSES TO DEBATE ON EVOLUTION LAW

Darrow Says We Are Being Pulled Back

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 22.—Those who uphold the Tennessee anti-evolution law are dragging America back to the middle ages, Clarence Darrow said in an interview here, following the end of the Scopes trial. While Darrow was riding thru the Smoky Valley on an auto ride, William Jennings Bryan, who is to remain at Dayton to raise funds for a university named after himself, issued a statement that he would not debate with Clarence Darrow or anyone else on evolution.

"After hearing Clarence Darrow I am not at all disposed to invite christians to come to a meeting where they will hear religion sneered at," said Bryan. "The bible is to be the main course in the university which is planned, and [illegible] teaching of evolution is to be prohibited."

Sees Tide of Intolerance

Darrow said in his departing statement "My experience here has taught me that there is a fearsome tide of intolerance deliberately seeking to hamper thought and learning in America. Their effort is the same as the effort of medieval scholastics to seek to restrain new discovery and science by the bible."

Darrow advocated "liberal christianity" which he did not clearly define.

John Thomas Scopes, who was found guilty and fined $100.00, stays on at Dayton and spends his time wondering where he is going to get a new teaching job.

Bryan Reverts to Type.

In statements issued after trial Bryan and Darrow again crossed swords over evolution.

"Mr. Bryan has done me the honor to say that I am the finest product of evolution," said Darrow. "If I am I am in direct antithesis to him. Mr. Bryan is not the finest of evolution, but he comes under the classification of those who revert to type.

"Mr. Bryan's statement shows some light on his feelings. I fancy no one in need of friends or help would have any uncontrollable impulse to fly to him. Mr. Bryan's convulsions seem due to the fact that I placed him on the witness stand. How much Mr. Bryan knows about the bible or anything else can be judged by his answers.

Pity For Bryan.

"Of course, I cannot help having some pity for Mr. Bryan for being obliged to show his gross ignorance by simple and competent questions asked him on the witness stand. However I am inclined to think the public would have forgot it soon if he stopped reminding them of it."

Judge Shielded Bryan's Ignorance.

"He answered my questions in the presence of the court and it is rather interesting that the next morning the court of his own accord struck them from the record. I cannot help wondering why the court helped Mr. Bryan out of his dilemma especially in the morning and before any request had been made in open court."

Darrow Answers Bryan.

In reply to a series of questions asked him by Bryan which the politician said he would have asked his opponent on the witness stand, Darrow said "I do not believe the bible was written or inspired by god [illegible] other book. [illegible] old testament [illegible] testament.

"I do not believe in miracles. I believe the universe acts and always has acted in accord with immutable laws and that whatever force may be back of these laws, they have never been violated. I have never tried to impose my views of religion upon any one, and would fight as hard to protect any other man's views as my own."

Shepherd in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—William Darling Shepherd, principal figure in the recent William Nelson McClintock murder trial left here this afternoon for Chicago after a two days visit with his sister, Mrs. Ames Pedlow.

'RIDICULOUS' SAYS DARROW OF CAPITAL SUIT ON TEACHERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 22.—The religious evolution enmity between William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow flamed anew here this afternoon over the filing of a suit in Washington, D. C., to enjoin the payment of salaries to science teachers in the district of Columbia.

"It's absolutely ridiculous," Darrow said.

"Well, the people are awakened to the conspiracy against Christianity," was Bryan's comment.

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Day Should See New Blows
Against Imperialism.

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U. S. FLEET MEETS LABOR BOYCOTT

General Strike of British Coal Miners July 31

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 23.—A general strike in the ritish coal fields was ordered today by the Miners' xecutive Committee for July 31, the date on hich the operators have given notice they will ter- inate the present wage agreement. The Miners' xecutive Committee voted unanimously to ask he miners to lay down their tools.

OT ONLY CHINA AND INDIA, BUT SOVIET ECONOMIC SUCCESS, LIES BEHIND WAR MOVES OF BRITISH

(By Inprecorr.)

MOSCOW, July 8—(By Mail.)—An articles in the Pravda ints out that the anti-soviet campaign in England is not only be explained by fears for the maintainance of power over ris- g China and over India, but also by the quick development of e Soviet Republic which the imperialists regard as a danger.

The bourgeoisie leaves it to Kautsky to discover need in the oviet Union; for it knows only too well that the Soviet Union making rapid progress, that a good harvest is certain and with is a large export of grain and a growing import of machinery from abroad.

But the imperialists fear a strengthening of the Soviet Union and would like to prevent the development of industry and agriculture and in particular the export of grain. From this, not only the Russian peasant but also the English workers will suffer, for the lack of Russian grain export means the increase of bread prices, the increase of the cost of living and the growth of unemployment in England.

England Rejects Soviet Peace Offer.

The Soviet government has shown its willingness to come to an agreement again and again, the Soviet Union is the only country which has carried out a reduction in armaments.

The English rejected sharply the offer of Chitcherin, who declared the readiness of the Russian government to discuss various questions with England. Apparently the English imperialists have decided upon war. The future will show whether they will be able to carry their intentions into practice.

Reichstag Sustains Government.

BERLIN, July 23.—On a vote of confidence in the reichstag, with the reply to the French note on the security pact as the issue, the government was sustained 235 to 158. Thirteen members abstained from voting.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HE current issue of the official or- gan of the United Garment Work- Union has not a word to say of scabbery it is practicing against Amalgamated Clothing Workers ion in Chicago. It exudes consider- e moral indignation however over son-made goods, presumably be- use the prison authorities do not ist on the contractors purchasing kert's scabby label. Kate Richards Hare is touring the country under auspices of the United Garment rkers exposing prison-made goods s. O'Hare would serve the working ss almost as well if not better by posing her strikebreaking pay- sters.

* * *

NE of the most revolting cases of cruelty that ever appeared in nt in modern times is the story the barbarous treatment meted out three prisoners in one of the jails Montreal, Canada. The unfortunates re sentenced to terms of imprison- nt in addition to thirty strokes of lash which is described as being able of inflicting greater injury n the dreaded 'cat o' nine tails.'

(Continued on page 2)

000 MORE HIT AT LAWRENCE, MASS., BY 10 PER CENT WAGE REDUCTIONS; OTHER WOOLEN MILLS JOIN DRIVE

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 23.—Four thousand workers in the worsted partment of the Pacific Mills are informed that their pay will be cut 10 cent July 27, the date set by the American Woolen Co. and other con- ns for similar reductions. The cotton workers were cut by the same mpany last fall.

* * *

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 23.—The Hoosac Worsted Co. of North Adams s wages 10 per cent July 27. Representatives of other woolen firms in rth Adams, Pittsfield, Hinsdale and Dalton say they are considering like uctions.

* * *

ROCKVILLE, Conn., July 23.—Four woolen plants announce 10 per cent s July 27. They are the Hockanum Mills Co., the Rock Manufacturing Co., James J. Regan Manufacturing Co., all of Rockville, Conn., and Talcott os. of Talcottville, Conn., near by.

FASCISTS ADMIT CRIMES AGAINST GERMAN WORKER

Murder and Spying Are Told in Soviet Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 23.—The confessions of the German fascists, Dittmar and Baumann, who entered the Soviet Union under orders from the German fascist group, "organization consul," reveal the murder, terrorism, spying, and provocation indulged in by that organization to prevent the workers of Germany from gaining power. Dittmar, arrested in the Soviet Union, who confessed to the court, told how he worked in the Ruhr, murdering, sending spies into factories, and plotting with the French against the German workers.

Baumann reveals how the fascist spies enter the ranks of the workers to promote bloodshed, and provoke attempts in order to have Communists arrested. This activity, he reveals, was carried on with the knowledge of the police and the government authorities.

The confession tells how the German fascists entered the Soviet Union to spy on the Soviet leaders and murder them.

A Spy Against Workers.

Dittmar is the real fascist type. Up to the time of his journey to Russia he was an active member of the German fascist organization consul. His chief activity consisted of professional spying and disrupting work within the revolutionary working class movement.

He declares that thru the treacherous attitude of the men behind him after his arrest in Moscow he has recognized that those who gave him his orders were actuated solely by mercenary interests.

In relation to his fellow accused Dittmar says verbally: "I have nothing in common with these paid spies of the Berlin police."

Exposes Fascist Murder.

The description of the activity of Dittmar in the organization consul brings new an interesting material to light, upon the relation between the German nationalist member of parliament Larrgehaven, with the organization consul upon the preparation and organization of the Pirmasens blood bath and the murder of the separatist leader von Speyer by the Heidelburg consul leader Eberlein. The most active espionage and provocating work carried on by the O. C. was, however, amongst the revolutionary workers.

Fascists Spy on Halle Workers.

Halle is given as the seat of the middle German O. C. Their chief field of activity lay in the brass work Villingen. The staff of the whole south German fascist movement is there. In Halle meetings took place continually in the Free Mason League of the students of the O. C., placed in the shops as ordinary workers with the directors of the works in order to receive the instructions of the latter. The accused gives the impres-

(Continued on page 4)

HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST POLISH TERROR THIS SATURDAY NIGHT

An open air demonstration will be held under the auspices of the Chicago city central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in protest against the visit of Foreign Minister Count Krzynski, member of the Polish white terror cabinet, at Division and Milwaukee Sts., on Saturday night.

It was on this corner that comrades Biedenkapp and Mareck were arrested last Saturday night, and kept in jail until Sunday morning.

Most of the other street meetings have been called off to allow speakers and party members to concentrate on this important protest meeting.

GARMENT MACHINES OPERATING WITHOUT SAFETY APPLIANCES

NEW YORK—(FP)—The state labor department has again suspended its ruling that guards must be installed on machines in garment factories to prevent accidents. The ruling is suspended till October, on the excuse that time is needed by employers' organization to submit designs for the new safety guards.

Australian Unions Demand U. S. Free Jailed Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 23.—When the armed imperialist might of the United States in the shape of the great Pacific fleet came to anchor yesterday in Melbourne harbor—with a detachment sent to Sydney harbor—the Australian capitalists and their followers were alone in welcoming the fleet.

Class solidarity of the Melbourne unions—protesting against the continued imprisonment by the United States government of great numbers of labor unionists, particularly the scores of I. W. W. imprisoned in California, resulted in a complete boycott of the fleet in so far as any public demonstration was concerned.

The street carmen's union walked out, and only the reactionaries would haul American sailors. The official reception committee was embarassed by a strike of marine firemen on the reception boat.

Dozens of unions have passed resolutions pledging non-participation in all parades and a refusal to supply the fleet with their product in some cases. The Australian I. W. W., which is a small propaganda group making little pretense of unionism, has worked with the Communists to stir the labor movement to protest the white terror of the American capitalists.

"We condemn the action of the master class in America or any other country jailing men for fighting for their rights, wages, conditions, etc. We also agree to the boycott of the American fleet or any other fleet and military system that will be used in the future if we don't act to crush the workers who produce the wealth of the world," read the resolutions of the Australian Coachmakers' Federation.

The Melbourne Wharf Laborers' Union, declining the invitation of the I. W. W. to join the boycott, nevertheless had the following to say as to its attitude:

"While the union realizes the significance of the visit of the American fleet to the Pacific and deeply regrets that a war gesture of such magnitude should be made so soon after the end of the 'war to end war,' yet it feels that the proposed boycott will not in any way tend toward the release of your members, rather the reverse.

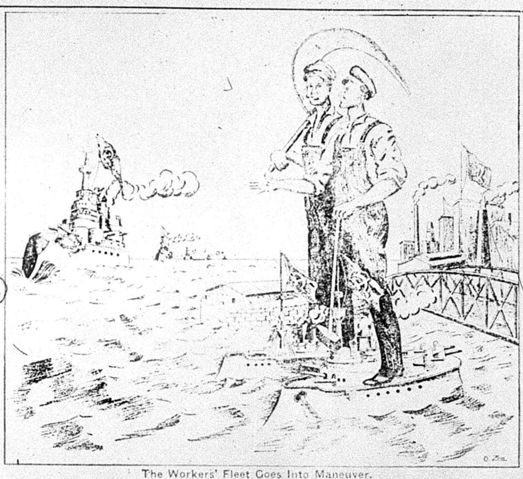
"The secretary is instructed to write to the president of the United States protesting against the continued incarceration of members of the working class for the expression of legitimate working class, tho admittedly hostile to the continuation of capitalism."

What About It, Bill Green.

"Also the secretary is instructed to

(Continued on page 2)

THE OWNERS INSPECT THEIR FLEET



The Workers' Fleet Goes Into Maneuver.

SHOWS CONGRESS UNITES CHURCH AND THE STATE

Glorifies Ignorance, Intolerance, Claim

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A scathing attack upon congress for "glorifying ignorance and thwarting liberal education" was hurled today by Loren H. Wittner, who has filed suit in the district of Columbia supreme court to stop salaries of instructors teaching scientific theories in conflict with the holy bible.

"Congress is glorifying ignorance, intolerance and bigotry," Wittner declared.

Unites State and Church

"Congress is uniting state and church.

"Congress is confining education in the Washington schools to the teachings of the holy bible, written by men who knew nothing about natural science."

These charges were borne out, Wittner declared, by congress' action in passing the provision to the last district appropriation bill which forbids payments of salaries to instructors who teach "disrespect of the holy bible."

"Disrespect to the bible is being taught here," Wittner said, "by the teaching of natural science which denies miracles and the scientific theories of the bible."

Put Courts in Record

Thru filing of his suit, Wittner said he hoped to place the federal courts

(Continued on page 3)

COOLIDGE HINTS AT ARMED SUPPRESSION OF HARD COAL STRIKE

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 23.—That President Coolidge plans to use martial law to break the possible anthracite coal strike, is hinted at in statements issued from the summer White House here.

Coolidge is said to believe that the pressure now being put on the miners will compel them to give up their demand for a ten per cent raise, but if negotiations fail and a deadloc indicates a strike, Coolidge "has plans to resort to which his advisers think will end any declared strike in short order."

With the memory of Coolidge's use of troops to break the strike of the Boston Policemen's Union, which gave Calvin his first claim to notoriety, the anthracite miners may well expect to face bayonets and bullets of the capitalist dictatorship should they have to walk out on strike.

350 Weavers Strike Against Silk Boss at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—Three hundred and fifty weavers are striking against the Henry Doherty Silk Co. for a 20 per cent increase.

State Workers Strike

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—(FP)—State workers in Granville are striking for wage increases, with department of labor conciliators on the scene. The industry is shut down by the walkout.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

MACHINISTS AID WORKERS IN THE GIBSON LOCKOUT

Picket Lines Effective, Get Strike Benefits

The 150 locked out machinists, toolmakers, springmakers and blacksmiths, employed by the Gibson Spring company, 1800 Clybourn Ave., are taking an active part in the drive of the International Association of Machinists, District No. 8, which is conducting the struggle to organize other spring companies. The machinists have entered the fourth week of the lockout, with an effective picket line and their determination to win a union agreement unbroken. Strike benefits were paid by the union this week, J. J. Uhlman, business agent of District No. 8, announced.

Pay Strike Benefits

The members of the I. A. of M. have rallied to the support of the locked out

(Continued on page 2)

ORPHAN CHILDREN ARE 'BOUND OUT' TO YEARS OF HARD LABOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(FP)—If the new orphan's law going into effect this month in Pennsylvania is enforced it will be harder to bind small children out to virtual slavery. The 1925 act requires consent in writing of children over 12 before they can be adopted; adopting persons must be adult citizens of the community and hearings may be demanded in suspicious cases before adoption is ratified. In the past children have been "bound out" by adoption to years of hard labor in the homes and on the farms of strangers, whose only interest in the little ones was to exploit them.

NORWEGIAN SHIP STRIKERS ASK AMERICAN WORKERS TO BOYCOTT SCAB BOATS ARRIVING IN U. S. PORTS

NEW YORK, July 23.—American workers are asked to boycott Norwegian ships in a cablegram received by the Marine Transport Workers' headquarters from Norway as follows: "Boycott Norwegian ships and ships for Norway in connection with Norwegian seamen's strike. (Signed) Transport Workers I. R. C." A boycott decision was made by the New York organization. Details of the strike are lacking.

Workers of Cleveland! Demonstrate in the Public Square!

Raise the Slogans "STAND BY SOVIET RUSSIA! HANDS OFF CHINA!"

COME IN MASSES! **THIS SATURDAY EVENING, STARTING AT SEVEN O'CLOCK** COME IN MASSES!

SPEAKERS:

William F. Dunne
Alfred Wagenknecht
J. A. Hamilton
Carl Weissberg

—AND—

Wong, Secretary Kuomintang

EXPECT SCOPES CASE IN FEDERAL COURTS IN MONTH

Push Drive Against the Law's Constitutionality

DAYTON, Tenn., July 23.—The Scopes anti-evolution case will be carried into the federal courts within a month in a new attack upon constitutionality of the Tennessee law, it was announced here today by Dr. John R. Neal, chief of defense counsel.

This drive will be entirely distinct from the appeal to the Tennessee supreme court for a reversal of the conviction of John Scopes by a Rhea County jury, Neal said.

The federal attack, he added, will be based on the petition for an injunction restraining the trial of Scopes, which was refused two weeks ago by federal judge John J. Gore at Cookeville, Tennessee.

Bryan Will Be Eliminated.

In entering federal jurisdiction without awaiting the decision of the Tennessee state supreme court, the interests of Scopes will be directed by Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of state, and mark his active return to the case. It also will mark the passing of a majority of the lawyers who held the spotlight at the Scopes trial here. On the states' side, the law will be defended by state attorney general Frank Thompson and any other counsel he invites to his side. This may mean the elimination of William J. Bryan, who ranked as the prosecution's star counsel here.

Filing of the petition before Judge Gore, it was learned, gave the Scopes defense attorneys the right to a hearing before three federal judges on the constitutional issue. The defense will take advantage of this legal maneuver within the next month, after serving a required five days notice upon the governor of Tennessee and attorney general Thompson.

Dayton Back to Normalcy.

Dayton meanwhile returned to normalcy. Except for the flaming banner of Evangelist T. T. Martin, announcing "Hell in the high schools," the town's smattering of "read your bible" signs and the "where it started" advertising at Robinson's drug store, there are few visual evidences of the trial. The streets have been cleared of the concessionaire stands which turned the town into a fair grounds midways and the crowds have departed.

Young John Thomas Scopes, who will return to his Paducah (Ky) home Saturday for a month's vacation, spent the day motoring with his school friends and in visiting the old swimming hole.

Wm. Jennings Bryan alone remained of the vast multitude of visiting lawyers. He stayed merely to fulfil a speaking engagement at Winchester, Tenn., Saturday night at the request of Judge John T. Raulston, who presided at the Scopes trial. Bryan then will return to Florida.

Fight Law's Constitutionality.

In explaining the prospective move into federal jurisdiction Neal said: "Our principal purpose is to have the Tennessee law declared unconstitutional. If we await the Tennessee supreme court's hearing of our appeal of Scopes' conviction we might have our case turned back for retrial on some technical error and lose the opportunity for a direct test of the law's unconstitutionality. In the federal courts the only issue raised was the constitutionality of the law and there we can get a direct decision."

White Russian People's Society Picnic Sunday, Rymack Grove, Lyons

A picnic including an outdoor concert is being given by the White Russian People's Society and Douglas Park Russian Children's School on Sunday, July 26th at Rymack Grove, Lyons, Ill. There will be Russian and American dances, music, games and refreshments. Speeches in Russian, Polish and Ukrainian. Part of the proceeds will go to the political prisoners of Poland. Admission with special tree tickets 25c, at the gate 50c.

Poison Widow Testifies.

GARY, Ind., July 23.—Stolidly maintaining almost complete control of her emotions in the face of a severe cross examination conducted by prosecuting attorney August A. Bremer, Mrs. Anna Cunningham, "poison widow" of Gary, on the witness stand today held to her story word for word, as she told it to the jury hearing her trial for the murder of her 10-year old son, Walter, yesterday afternoon, in Lake criminal court, Crown Point.

Seek New Portuguese Cabinet.

LONDON, July 23.—The president of Portugal today requested Gen. Bethencourt Ferra, director of the government military school, to form a new cabinet on non-partisan lines according to a Central News Lisbon dispatch.

Finds Russian Conditions Improving

NEW YORK, July 23.—Great improvement in transportation; agriculture and general economic conditions in Russia is reported by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen of the American Jewish joint distribution committee who has returned to the United States after an extended tour of Russian agricultural areas. Dr. Rosen's organization expended $800,000 in settling 20,000 Jews on Russian farms.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

This lash has eleven leather tails each with a knot on the end.

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THE victims of this brutality were fattened for the ordeal, the prison authorities fearing they might not be able to stand up under the ordeal. The law did not call for their execution, only for torture. Every day for a week before the whipping was to take place, the prison doctor examined the men to learn if they were in good health. What a civilization? The thirty lashed were to be given in three equal installments.

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THE victims were tied to a cross and the inhuman monsters who wielded the lash exerted every muscle to cut into the flesh as deeply as possible. When the last lash was delivered according to law, the men were taken from the cross and laid on a cot. But no soothing lotions were applied to give them relief from the terrible pain. On the contrary salt was rubbed into their wounds, also according to law. There they lay, groaning in agony. And as soon as the wounds heal and they are again properly fattened, they will receive ten more stripes and again ten more until they shall have received the thirty pronounced by the christian judge.

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THE name of the jail in which this atrocity was committed is called the St. Vincent De Paul penitentiary. If, thru an accident of birth, William Jennings Bryan happened to be a catholic instead of a protestant, this flogging would sound like sweet music to his ears. There is nothing the real christian likes as well as inflicting pain on a fellow mortal and he usually digs up a good excuse for his sadism. This revolting cruelty is not new or novel. It happened that this particular incident came to the ears of a reporter who thought it was news. The catholics of Montreal think it is the pope's business. That's all.

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CALVIN COOLIDGE sent a message to the convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, teling them what a fine collection of citizens they were. This will be gall and wormwood to the ku klux klan. Coolidge is a rock-ribbed protestant, but he is chairman of the capitalists' executive committee, which runs the United States. Therefore he must subordinate his religious prejudices to the interests of his masters and his own, of course. Religion is the handmaiden of business. There are millions of workers who have not yet realized this fact.

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GENERAL DAWES is to join the Sioux Indian tribe, we are informed. The Indians are not noted for their loquacity, tho they have produced noteworthy orators. The general is not noted for his silence. The Indians talk when they have something to say. The general does not. It is suspected in some quarters that Dawes' decision to join the Indians was reached after pressure was brought to bear on him by Coolidge to "lay off" the senate. Cal does not want to take on any more enemies than he can avoid, but the garrolous Dawes will not stop talking. Perhaps the Indians have a recipe for some drug that induces silence and wakefulness. That's the drug for Dawes.

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THE Dawes plan for Germany will not succeed unless the security pact, over which the powers are jockeying becomes a reality, says Foreign Minister Stresemeann. This pact is nothing short of an offensive alliance against Soviet Russia, initiated officially by England and backed by the United States. Fortunately the rivalry between the capitalist powers is so keen and their respect for the red army is so wholesome that they do not seem to be able to carry out their plans. At the present moment the prospects of the security pact are not good.

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THINGS are going from bad to worse for France in Morocco. The arrival of the famous General Petain did not scare the Riffians in the slightest. On the contrary they welcomed his arrival by putting on a big offensive. Even the French bulletin writers are now compelled to admit that the French are retreating all along the line. Nothing came of the alleged agreement between France and Spain for joint action against the Riffs. The Spaniards are afraid to assist France even if anxious to do so, fearing England's wrath.

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THE usual stories of Riffian cruelty to French prisoners are being retailed, but the Riffians know that those yearns will be forgotten if victory perches on their banners. Arthur Brisbane's airplanes are not as effective as Arthur fondly expected. And the army of American aces who were to show their appreciation to France for ancient reasons has not materialized. Newspaper bunk will not defeat the Moroccan tribesmen fighting for their freedom. And don't forget when you read stories about the Riffians or the Chinese in the capitalist press, that those stories are written by hired hacks of the imperialist powers. When a Chinese or Riffian victory is admitted, you may safely multiply that victory ten fold.

High School Teachers Ask Board for Return of Teachers' Councils

A petition signed by 1,400 high school teachers asking for the return of teachers councils on school time was presented to the board of education. The petition states that owing to the new "shift system which ends classes at different times teachers cannot get together after school hours."

I. C. C. Rules for Van Sweringens.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Charges that the Van Sweringen railroad merger was not a transportation deal but was a stock manipulation project, out of which the two Van Sweringen brothers and their associates would realize "paper" profits in excess of $77,000,000, were ordered stricken from the record today in the proceedings now being held before the interstate commerce commission. This action was taken at the suggestion of Henry W. Anderson, counsel for a group of minority stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, which is opposing the proposed merger. Anderson said he planned to bring out allegations thru another witness, whose name he did not disclose.

Disaster at Aviation School.

BOSTON, July 23.—Mark Hengue, proprietor of a local aviation school, and John Burroughs, sixty, a passenger, were instantly killed this afternoon when their airplane took a nose dive into the narrow gauge railroad tracks near the East Boston airport. After striking the tracks, it flopped over into the mud and burst into flames.

Anniversary at Bath Beach

NEW YORK—The Bath Beach branch of the Workers Party is celebrating its third anniversary with an elaborate concert and ball on Saturday evening, August 15. The New York comrades are requested to attend this celebration and help make it a success. It will be held at the Bay Plaza Hotel, Cropsey Ave., and Bay 22nd St.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

DARROW THINKS HE HAD TWO JURORS ON HIS SIDE AT DAYTON

DAYTON, Tenn., July 23.—"Never again."

Clarence Darrow, famous criminal lawyer, never again will volunteer his services in a national case, he said today in a parting remark as he left for his home in Chicago. Darrow said he was thru as a "volunteer," but that he would always be willing to help the downtrodden or to respond to appeals for assistance.

Darrow confirmed International News Service dispatches that the defense anticipated a "hung jury" at the Scopes trial. It was because of this, he added, that he personally appealed to the jury to convict Scopes so the case might be appealed to a higher court.

"The state won ten of the jurors," said Darrow, "but I won the other two over to conviction. There is no doubt but that the jury would have disagreed if it had been permitted to decide on the merits of the case."

Young Workers League Holds City Convention Here on Friday Night

The city convention of the Young Workers League will take place tonight at 722 Blue Island Ave., for the purpose of electing delegates to the district convention of the league. There will be reports on the activities of the league up to date and the plans for the coming months. Delegates are already elected from practically every branch and a good attendance as well as a spirited convention is expected. All comrades are invited to attend.

Caught Thru Telegraphed Photography.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 23.—Walter D. Studer, who left here today in custody of detective Sergeant Joseph Stanley for Louiseville, Ky., to answer to charge of embezzlement, is believed to be the first man to be arrested here thru the use of telegraphed photography.

GENERAL FENG ASKS TREATIES BE SCRAPPED

Half-Way Measures Only to Deceive

SHANGHAI, China, July 23.—Marshall Feng Yu-hsiang is being quoted in the Chinese press today as opposed to any fake conference such as that proposed by the American imperialist government to consider Chinese customs revision.

Feng considers these are but half-way measures, not sincerely advanced to aid the Chinese people, but are merely put out as propaganda by the imperialists to try to stop the storm of revolutionary ferment now stirring the whole nation and also for propaganda by some imperialist nations against others, with no thought of real aid to the Chinese nation.

General Feng has asked the Peking government by no means to limit its action to a call merely for a customs revision conference as provided by the deceptive clauses of the Washington agreements between the nine powers and as proposed now by the United States, but that China should resolutely abrogate the unequal treaties, declare them all null and void, and propose to write entirely new treaties which shall contain no unequal provisions.

Barbed Wire Put Up.

Foreign troops are erecting barbed wire entanglements around the border of the foreign settlement, fearing that Chinese troops which are pouring into the Shanghai region, may either clash with each other on account of some being Fengtien troops commanded by Chang Tso-lin and some being the forces of Sun Yuang Fang, governor of Chekiang province, or that a unifying radical movement may bring them all upon the foreign settlement in an anti-imperialist movement.

The Peking government's minister of war is apparently backing Chang Tso-lin's troop movements against the governor of Chekiang.

Canton Class War Sharpens.

Two reactionary attacks by Chinese generals subsidized by foreign imperialist interests are preparing along the Tungkiang river. General Chang Win-Ming is at Sheklung and a counter revolutionary group of Hunanese military men are forming an anti-Communist league to begin a new war on Canton.

The bodies of six dead scabs were carried thru the city yesterday as a warning to those who forget the need of the nation to strike against foreign imperialists.

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U. S. Army Officer Killed in Manchuria

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The Peking government will be asked by the United States to investigate the killing of Major Morgan Palmer and to punish those responsible for the attack, it was learned today.

Efforts also will be made by John V. A. MacMurray, United States minister at Peking, and American consular agents, to obtain the release of those held prisoners by bandits at the time Palmer was slain.

Major Palmer was in the U. S. army reserve.

The territory in the Sungari river district of Manchuria, where he was killed and the others captured, is under rule of Chang Tso-Lin Japanese agent.

Mine Town Movies at St. David, Ill., Sunday

ST. DAVID, Ill., July 23.—A program of motion pictures of special interest to mining towns will be given at the Movie House, St. David, Ill., Saturday July 25, 8 p. m. The films to be shown include "Russia Today," a story of the life and work of the asbestos miners in Soviet Russia, and "Prisoners for Progress," a three reel historical labor film showing the struggle of the masses for progress throughout the ages, and their experiences at the present day.

William F. Kruse, who took the pictures in Soviet Russia, will be the English speaker, and S. Zinich, Editor of "Radnik," South-Slavic tri-weekly, will speak in Croatian. Admission is free.

Jewish Red Youth In Hike to Woods This Sunday Morn

The local Jewish propaganda committee will hold a hike to the Milwaukee woods on Sunday, July 26, to which all comrades are urged to come. The comrades will meet at 10 o'clock a. m. at 2613 Hirsch Boulevard, and proceed to the woods. Those who come late will find signs or comrades directing them to the meeting place in the arboreal regions. All comrades should co-operate with the Jewish young Communists in making this hike a success.

Stephenson's Chauffeur Loses Job.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—Howard Bennett, former chauffeur for David C. Stephenson, alleged slayer of Madge Oberholtzer, was dismissed from the state police force of which he became a member last fall, by Secretary of State Schortmeier today. No reason for the dismissal was given.

"Open Shop" Daily News Takes Vacation After Sham Battle with Crime

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Daily News prides itself in the belief that its daily publication of summaries of proceedings of the criminal courts has accomplished much good. "Vic" Lawson's "open shop" sheet thinks that it has thus put crime on the skidway that leads to its abolition.

The score keeper at a ball game might just as well say that the players cease in their efforts because he tallies up the results of their various plays.

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Crime does not abate one iota because the Daily News tries to goad the capitalist judges into sending more alleged criminals to the gallows, or to long terms of imprisonment in the overcrowded state penitentiary. Most categories of crime are inherent in the capitalist social system, which the Daily News so militantly champions. But no confession to this fact will ever fall from the printed pages of this defender of profits.

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Every day thousands of workers gather outside the doors of the Daily News at Wells and Madison streets, awaiting the early editions with their pages of want ads. Those men want jobs. They seek those jobs with the intensity that can only come from an attempt to preserve life itself. They struggle for every job offered.

Many are pushed aside in the battle. Many are forced to steal to win a bite of bread or a cot in a cheap lodging house. The Daily News calls this stealing, that may be labelled petty larceny, grand larceny, burglary, highway robbery, or mere pickpocketing, these are all crimes. Sometimes they result in murder. Chicago leads the world with its record of murders. An investigation of the keenness of the struggle for existence in Chicago would uncover a vast fund of information as to the cause of crime in the nation's second city.

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For 20 weeks the Daily News has published its summaries. Now this heroic offensive of this capitalist sheet is going to cease. The judges must go away on their vacations. John H. Passamore, clerk of the criminal court, will put aside his pencil and forget about crime statistics. Chief Justice Jacob H. Hopkins and State's Attorney Robert Crowe will go fishing. If the Daily News is to be believed, this vacationing should open the portals of the city to a renewed invasion of so-called criminals. Without the daily summaries to remind them of the terrors of punishment under capitalism, men, women and children will enter the ranks of criminals wholesale, if the Daily News is to be believed. But this will not take place.

Crime did not decrease with the publication of the Daily News' summaries. It will not increase with its going. If there is any decrease in crime this summer, as in past summers, it will be due in part, to the fact that large numbers of workers have found jobs in the harvest fields, or other casual hot weather employment.

In summer also, the thousands of homeless are not driven by the cold, in addition to hunger. It is possible to find a place to sleep somewhere in the open, that is preferable to a filthy police station cell, the county jail or the state's prison. But when the cold of the fall and winter come again, the jobless and the homeless will steal again, as they have done thru thousands of years that have seen a profit-seeking class living off the plunder of the many.

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When the producing many are given an opportunity to labor, to fittingly provide themselves with food, clothing and shelter, then crime will start on the downgrade. But that will never take place under capitalism. That will be left to Communism.

Australian Unions Demand U. S. Free Jailed Workers

(Continued from page 1)

write to the American Federation of Labor protesting the inaction of that body in failing to agitate for the release of the I. W. W. members in the United States.

"The Melbourne Wharf Laborers' Union strongly protests against the continued incarceration of members of the working class in United States jails, and deeply deplores the inaction of American labor bodies and the indifference of the working class generally in that country to the fate of their comrades in prison."

In the body which corresponds to the central labor council of the American unions—the Melbourne Trades Hall Council—the following ringing resolutinos were passed, placing official approval on the Boycott of the U. S. fleet:

Melbourne Trades Council Acts.

"1. That whilst desiring above all things to cement the bonds of friendship and good will between Australian labor and the American people, the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, recognizing that all war fleets are but the concrete expression of imperialistic force and violence which creates the incentive to incite national hatred and is a perpetual menace to civilization and international peace, and further in order to be consistent with our anti-war policy as declared at our 'No More War' demonstrations, recommends to all officers and delegates of the council to refrain from participating in any function connected with the visit of the American fleet.

"2. That in order more effectively assist in the effort to gain the release of the industrial and political prisoners lying in American jails, the officers of the council be instructed to communicate with the editors of American, Canadian and European labor papers, and call upon them to join in urging the American authorities to release all those political and industrial prisoners still lying in jaill."

MACHINISTS AID WORKERS IN THE GIBSON LOCKOUT

Picket Lines Effective, Get Strike Benefits

(Continued from page 1)

springmakers. Books of 25 cent voluntary assessment stamps have been printed, and distributed, and strike benefits will be paid regularly henceforth. The workers were given $6.00 this week, and Uhlman stated that the benefit will be raised as soon as possible.

The Gibson company locked out the employes four weeks ago after they refused to accept the nine hour day. The company employed six girls to replace some of the men and paid them thirty five cents an hour, instead of the regular union rate.

Shortly before the strike notices were posted that the employes must work nine hours a day. The men came to work on the eight hour schedule, and were locked out.

Police Patrol Factory Entrance

Police are still patrolling the factory entrance for the Gibson company but to date no arrests have been made. The company is anxious to secure an injunction, it is reported.

Some of the other springmaking shops that are being organized are the Vance Spring and Wire company, the Gardner Spring company and the Chicago Coil and Spring company.

The blacksmiths, altho belonging to a different union, joined the lock out and are doing their share of the picketing.

Mickelson Not Dying.

PASADENA, Cal., July 23.—Reports that Dr. Albert Mickelson, University of Chicago scientist, was dying here, were denied today. Dr. Mickelson is recovering from an operation and his condition was reported as satisfactory.

MEXICAN LABOR FAKERS BACKING ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Socialist in Theory, Cap italist in Deed

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—A commi sion in the Mexican congress which i controlled by the labor faker Loui S. Morones, known as the "Gomper of Mexico" has drafted a bill prohibi ing strikes through the Mexican na [illegible] and providing for compulsory a [illegible]

The [illegible] character of th Morones leadership already disclose by his united front with the Calle government, Wall Street imperiali [illegible] against the Communists [illegible] move t [illegible] legislativ [illegible] an interview one c [illegible]

Says Lion and Lamb have Mutual Interests

"We are satisfied that the interest [illegible] require labor and ca [illegible] together, an therefore we stand for compulsory a [illegible]

[illegible] socialis [illegible] humanity we a [illegible] Mexico must be d [illegible] and not by s [illegible] bill is intended to e [illegible] capital coming into Mexic [illegible] We believ [illegible] help labor much mo [illegible] Reds and Communists c [illegible]

"Readjustment," which is the sam thing as the "normalcy" advocated b President Harding of the Unite States, is now the program of t Calles government, and we are stan [illegible] behind Calles."

The radical elements, by no mea without influence in the Mexica unions, are denouncing this stand [illegible] the rankest sort of class collaborati and betrayal by both Calles and t Morones labor faker leadership [illegible] the interests of Mexico's workers [illegible] Yankee imperialism.

MOTHER BLOOR CREATES STIR IN NORTHERN OHI

Arrives in Steeltown Fu of Fight

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 23.—El Reeve "Mother" Bloor arrived in th city [illegible] full of fight as usu after a hard week of campaigning f the DAILY WORKER. She spea [illegible] and Saturday proce [illegible] July 28 and [illegible] July 28 and 29.

[illegible] the agitator of nati [illegible] continuing her pl [illegible] which she pays not a c [illegible] of railroad fare, arrived in Clevela from Toledo making the 120 miles [illegible]

In Cleveland Mother Bloor spoke [illegible] crowds including those Negro workers where the prospe for organization are splendid. Monday a most successful meet was held in Akron, O. On her arri during a carnival she found ma floats of the B. & O. shops adver ing the so-called Union of the la hating B. & O. plan. At this Ha [illegible] John Brat spoke with Mother Bloor who finish her talk with an appeal for DAILY WORKER which met with ready response. Comrade Sell [illegible] at the meeting.

Mother Bloor, [illegible] years of age [illegible] Arrived here from Cant O. and speaking in an interview [illegible] of the great response to the DA WORKER from all workers to wh she has spoken.

Capitalist newspapers in many [illegible] have spaced columns of her sp [illegible] of Communist organ [illegible] being the Tol Blade and the Cleveland Press on [illegible] arrival in those cities. T [illegible] further notice of [illegible] Communist daily she is re [illegible]

200 Families Now Seeking New Homes After Fire in Detro

DETROIT, July 23.—Two hund families at Epworth and Gladst avenues made homeless by the $ 000 fire which swept the neigh hood yesterday afternoon were [illegible] paring today to take up new quar or to rebuild their charred home

The fire wrecked an unfinished [illegible] on Gladstone ave [illegible] flats across the st [illegible] burned out parts of two o apartments, a garage, several st [illegible] in the vicinity.

The fire started in the basemen [illegible] construc [illegible]

Getting a DAILY WORK sub or two will make a be Communist of you.

ZIONIST BARGE NO PLACE FOR HUNGRY TUMMY

Ship Had Doctor But No Undertaker

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 23.—Everything s kosher on the S. S. President Ar hur that is carrying its fourth cargo f ardent Zionists to Palestine and wo Rabbis, hired by the American-Palestine Line, Inc., give benefit of lergy to the travelers, but stewards who told their story in the Federated Press office, report the grossest pro lteering and the most flagrant vio ation of marine laws by this ortho lox outfit.

The Line's advertising portrays pa atial rooms, swimming pool and all he luxuries of travel de luxe, but ll this proved to be the bunk, say the eamen. There was no swimming pool; there was frequently no water ven to flush the lavatories and pas engers climbed to the top deck in ain for refuge. The ice machine was ot even tried in the tropical Mediter anean weather and there was, on he return trip, a shortage of such ood as the ship possessed.

Taking it Out on Punches.

A famine resulted on the way home rom Naples, last port of call. Pas engers and crew lived on potatoes, read, meat, coffee and tea, with melly meat that the butcher for ne essary reasons carved up on the for ard hatch rather than below. The remen, underfed, would come up ick from the fireroom and towards he last the men from this depart nent formed the habit of taking a oke at steward and second steward whenever these worthies came by. n one occasion the chief steward aved himself by sitting tight behind ocked cabin while the entire "black ang" cried for him outside. The fire en were praticularly angry because he LaFollette Seamen's Act suppos dly guarantees specified nourishing oods and because the steward had ailed to lay in a supply while in the ort of Naples, one of the cheapest ood markets in the world.

LaFollette Act Dead as Bob.

Navigation laws were ignored from he day the ship sailed with the crew r below the number required by the ame LaFollette Act for safety at sea. here were 35 men short in the stew rd's department alone and in con equence, the white coated men work d 16 hours a day and at wages 5 to dollars below the Shipping Board ale. Late boat drills were gone hru halfheartedly, without any at mpt, say the seamen, to swing the oats from the davits and test their ness for a shipwreck crisis.

The letter of the law was kept as r as requiring a doctor to be in uded on the ship's staff, but this ealer had office hours for the crew: n hour in the morning and one in e afternoon and the sailor unfortu ate enough to be sick or injured out office hours was unfortunate in eed.

Ship in Her Dotage.

The President Arthur is a veteran ip that has reached the status of a b, in sailor's parlance. Built ori nally for the North German Lloyd 1900, she was seized by the United ates government during the war d in 1921 called out of line for e scrap heap. But at the last mo ent the veteran was saved by the rchasing price of the American- alestine Line, Inc. The ship is not nsidered safe for winter travel in e Atlantic and the government has led it must keep off deep water in nter so it is expected to run as a editerranean boat that season.

The ship is unorganized and the [illegible] any union. The ckers of this shipping venture are [illegible] devout religionists d [illegible] any desire for pro s in their appeal for patronage from religionists. Jacob S. Strahl is esident. On the President Arthur's aiden voyage with the Palestine nner last March she was sent off the pier with the greetings of bbi M. S. Margolies.

FARRINGTON'S MACHINE INCLUDES CROOKS WHO LOOTED UNION FUND FOR DEATH BENEFITS OF MINERS

By ALEX REID.
(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.)
ARTICLE III.

It has been well remarked that Farrington seems to have a great partiality for thieves, thugs, and fakers for friends, (by their company you shall know them), and a few examples of the tribe may not be amiss at this time.

Mr. Bouge, an ex-local official of the miners' union, a friend and confidant of Farrington, with an ex-deputy sheriff and notorious crook and embezzler by the name of Lee, got away with $2,500.00 of the miners' funds of burial benefits representing the insurance due to the dependents of supposedly deceased miners. But these miners were still alive!

Lee was one of the most contemptible sluggers and "gatmen" that the Farrington machine used against the miners. This same gunman was arrested in Belleville after the strike of the miners and searched in jail, and on his person was found the tools of his trade.

Sheriff's Badge and Death Certificate.

Prominent on the person of this faker Lee, was a large gun, a sheriff's badge, and a miner's fake death claim for $250 from the district, which Lee had just collected before he went out slugging the miners. Of course, Lee and Bouge were arrested on account of the fake death claim being exposed. A fake face had to be put on the case to save the Farrington office, and the birds found themselves in jail, but not for long.

A squeal went up from Lee and Bouge as soon as they found themselves behind the jail bars. Rumors were rife in Springfield that others from the district officer would be next and many expected to see the chief faker himself in jail counting his thirty pieces of silver over and over again, but they were doomed to disappointment. They failed to reckon with the resourcefulness of Frank.

Another Faker to the Rescue.

Steve Sullivan, a flunkey friend of Frank's and a board member from Springfield, hearing that the two thieves in jail were going to squeal if they were not immediately released and had threatened to expose those who had made it possible for them to get away with the money as insurance benefits for "dead" men, rushed to the jail and had them released at once. Plenty of time has been given to Farrington to have the money returned to the union but they were never compelled to cough up a nickel of the miners' money and today the thieves retain the respect and friendship of their friend Frank.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

Women Arrested in Mine Strike.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 23.—Organizers from the northern West Virginia coal fields report to United Mine Workers officials attending the coal conference in Atlantic City the following conditions in the strike zone: Ten to twenty thousand men striking; families of 1,200 miners living in barracks since evicted from company houses; injunctions issued against wives, daughters and mothers of miners, with 1,000 arrested to date; as many as 2,000 arrests of men and women occurring in a single day, the same pickets sometimes arrested two and three times in the same day, in short, the conditions of Logan county are being repeated in the northern field. For the entire state the union has been defendant in 5,000 lawsuits in the last 17 months.

Raditch Drops Opposition.

BELGRADE, July 23.—The members of the Pashitch-Raditch coalition have taken the oath of office. He was arrested as the leader of the peasants' party, opposed to the fascist Pashitch. Raditch's opposition to the Jugoslav constitution has now ceased, it is reported.

UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS AT 'NOVY MIR' GRAND FESTIVAL THIS SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 23.—All is set for the Novy Mir grand summer festival on Sunday, July 26 at Danceland Garden, Surf Ave., Coney Island. This is the biggest and best affair given by the Novy Mir. You cannot afford to miss it if you live within reasonable distance. Here's what awaits you Sunday:

A picnic, bathing in the Atlantic, concerts, dances and many attractions. Caucasian meat SHASHLIK will be served by Caucasian chefs.

A contest of bathing beauties led by the famous Broadway actress, Miss Gray.

Two bands of music, a Russian String Orchestra and a regular jazz orchestra.

Wonderful concert program. Keith's Circuit comedy "Pompadur" and other very entertaining numbers.

Mrs. Mashyr, soprano of the Russian Opera; Mrs. Dmitrieff, metzo-soprano; Mr. Bafmanoff, tenor and Mr. Steshenko, basso (from the Chicago Opera).

Dancing till midnight; music by New York's best jazz orchestra.

Tickets on sale at the office of the Novy Mir, 30 Union Square and the district office Workers' Party, 203 East 14th street.

Tells of Hoe Co.

To the DAILY WORKER:—I have been a constant reader and supporter of the DAILY WORKER and believe that your paper is doing a great good towards organizing the workers, and the trade union movement.

You often make comment on the various strike situations thruout the country and their progress from time to time. But I wish to call your attention to a strike that has been in progress for the past two years, of which I do not recall reading anything about or concerning it in your paper since an injunction has been granted the company against the workers in the month of December, 1923.

The strike I have in mind is one against the R. Hoe Co., Inc., Printing press manufacturers of New York City involving 1200 machinists and apprentices of the I. A. of M. These men have been battling and have stood the test for the past two years against capitalistic oppression. They are still fighting this battle in spite of the fact that President Johnson and his dirty associates in Washington have sold them out.

They are putting up the struggle of their lives which means the life or death of this particular industry in the trade union movement.

Do you not think that these men are deserving of some thot or consideration in your paper? No doubt, that it might help to renew their vigor from time to time until a victory has been achieved.

Yours for the downfall of capitalism. **Harry Newton.**

Labor Defense Dates for Chicago

FRIENDLY ORGANIZATIONS, PLEASE RESERVE.

SEPT. 13—National Labor Defense Day, Chicago conference, Ashland Auditorium, small hall, at 12 o'clock noon. 8 p. m.: Defense mass meeting at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

OCT. 17—Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Defense dance, Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

DEC. 10-13 (inclusive)—Defense bazaar at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Friendly organizations are asked to support the affairs as above, and not to arrange other affairs for those dates.

RALLY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE!

LEWIS WAGES SHAM BATTLE WITH BOSSES

Bathing Beauties Far More Engaging

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—In this cool and comfortable summer resort, far away from the presence and influence of the coal miners, the sham battle is being fought right lustily to make the membership of the United Mine Workers of America believe thru the capitalist press reports, that John L. Lewis, traitor of a thousand sellouts, is "battling bitterly against heavy odds" for the interests of the coal miners.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Lewis does not battle the operators. He reserves all his fighting for the left wing of the U. M. W. of A. represented by the Progressive Miners' committee. Lewis does not engage in any "bitter discussions" and "heated sessions" exist only in the heated imagination of the capitalist news writers, who in this instance, however, cannot be blamed except for their acceptance of the story of the sessions as given out by the conference.

There is nothing "heated" about the conference. The cool breezes from the Atlantic ocean waft away the sun's rays. The luxurious hotels and the bathing beauties along the boardwalk, far from annoying John L. Lewis, hold his pleased attention far more than do the interests of the coal diggers slaving in the pits underground, risking their lives for a niggardly wage or what is even worse tramping about the country out of a job because Lewis and his friends, the operators, agree there are 200,000 too many miners.

The capitalist press is broadcasting stories of violent scenes in the conference rooms, with Lewis standing at bay, fighting desperately to prevent the operators from winning the argument and defeating the anthracite miners of their demand for a ten per cent raise in wages.

Lewis Afraid of General Strike.

The very idea that Lewis sought to raise the issue of the bituminous miners in the anthracite conference is pure poppycock. He hasn't the guts to do it, in spite of the fact that the needs of the miners make necessary the unity of the miners thruout the industry with a contractual recognition of their mutual interests. Lewis had the chance many times before to bring up the question of a general contract for the whole industry, with a general strike if turned down. He never had the guts before and no miner believes he has changed by going down to watch the bathing beauties at Atlantic City.

The only reason the operators are claiming that it is being brot in, is by stretching the fact that the chief lame duck among the U. M. W. organizers, Van Bittner, sent a telegram from West Virginia to Secretary of Labor Davis that predicted a general strike in both anthracite and bituminous fields if something was not done to stop bituminous operators from violating the agreement.

Operators Begin Objecting Early.

The miners of the pits however guffaw heartily at the idea of Van Bittner mentioning a general strike, remarking that his very soul shrinks from any sort of strike and would be withered up by the thot of a strike of all coal miners of the nation. It is thot, indeed, that his telegram was sent merely to give the operators a talking point over which to rave and to prevent the matter getting any further by murdering the infant idea in the cradle.

Lewis has "demanded" with a mouse's voice, that the salaries of paid coal company officials be published. The Progressive Miners' committee have long demanded this, and in addition that the profits, running up to astronomical figures wrung from the sweat of the anthracite miners be published and that the millions more concealed in royalties and salaries be disclosed. If profits were revealed, the miners' demand for even twenty per cent would be seen to be modest indeed.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN APPEAL TO EX-SOLDIERS OF THE WORLD WAR AS VICTIMS GATHER

MOSCOW, July 1.—(By Mail.)—The executive of the Communist International has issued an appeal to all ex-soldiers and to the workers and peasants of all countries which declares:

"In Paris the participants in the world congress of the international war victims are assembling; the representatives of the millions and millions who were victims in the imperialist world war. Which of you can ever forget the inhuman sufferings of the late world war?

"What have the toiling masses profited by the war? You were hailed as heroes, the war mongers from the bourgeois and social democratic camp promised you golden mountains. And today millions of war cripples are beggars, they can be seen in every town. And millions of war widows and orphans are unable to satisfy the most modest demands of life.

"Not a month passes but what there is some new attack upon the already low pensions and allowances paid by the state to its victims. And there are on top of that daily hindrances of a bureaucratic, nationalist, religious or counter-revolutionary character in the drawing of the allowances.

"With the assistance of the parties of the Second (Socialist) International, the bourgeoisie in all countries have systematically deprived the working-class of all those concessions which the latter won in the revolutionary struggles of 1918-19. At the same time the upper sections of the bourgeoisie are becoming ever richer at the cost of the proletariat.

"The advance of Anglo-American capital in the form of the Dawes plan has resulted in the final impoverishment and political suppression of the toilers, and this must be felt still more sharply by the victims of the war.

"Your struggle can only be successful if you carry it on upon the basis of the proletarian class war against the existing capitalist imperialist economic order. The workers and peasants of all countries already know that the whole world bourgeoisie, the greed of the capitalists and large landowners and their governments, the criminal nationalist and colonial policies of all the capitalist powers, in short the whole system of world imperialism, is responsible for the world war.

"Do not all signs point to a repetition of the international crime? Is there not war today? In Morocco the French imperialists are carrying on war against the Riffs. The significance of the war is nothing but to prepare French imperialism with a favorable strategic point against England in the next world war.

"Or is that which is at present going on in China not the most shameful war waged by the English and Japanese imperialisms against the toiling masses of China? The repeated collisions of the great imperialist powers upon the economic and political fields will lead inevitably to a new world war which will be carried on with much more horrible means than was the last world war.

"Against this horrible prospect there is only one way: the merciless class struggle of the international proletariat against world imperialism, against the whole policy of exploitation and robbery and against the sabotage of the struggle of the proletariat by the leaders of the Second (Socialist) International. Do not let yourselves be frightened by the magnitude of the struggle, for it is a question of your future happiness or the slow decay of all sections of the working masses.

"Do not let yourselves be deceived by the phrases of the leaders of the Second (Socialist) International who speak of peace, but who vote for the war budget of the Moroccan war.

"Struggle against the calumny and the indictments of the bourgeoisie against Soviet Russia which carries on the only real policy of peace. The Executive of the Comintern sends its fraternal greetings to the International Congress of the War Victims which is called upon to become an important demonstration of the exploited and oppressed of all countries against the preparation for new imperialist war crimes of the imperial world bourgeoisie."

MOB STORMS HOME OF STATEN ISLAND NEGRO, HE REFUSES TO MOVE

NEW YORK, July 23—white neighbors of Samuel , a Negro living at 87 Fairview Ave., West New Brighton, Staten Island, have been subpoenaed to appear before the Richmond County grand jury to expain their part in the efforts to intimidate the Negro.

Two attacks have been made on Browns house, a mob breaking windows and damaging the property. Brown, who is a letter carrier, refuses to move from the property.

Schooner Safe After Collision with a Freighter in Fog

NEW YORK, July 23.—Altho crippled by a collision in a thick fog with the freighter Edward Luckenbach, sixty miles south of Ambrose light, an unidentified three-masted schooner at first believed to be sinking, was reported safe today.

The crew of the crippled vessel took to the lifeboats immediately after the crash, but returned to the schooner when it remained afloat. Offers of assistance were declined. The captain of the vessel said his ship had suffered no serious damage.

Actors' Equity on Job Against Fake Foreign Promoters

NEW YORK (FP)—Chorus girls who seek their fortunes in Europe and in Central and South American countries have brought Actors Equity Association into international action, Dorothy Bryant, executive secretary of the actors' union, relates in Equity's magazine.

Crooks tours is what she calls some of the dodges by which American chorus girls are lured to cabarets and theatrical positions in other countries where standards differ from union-guided American theatrical circles. Girls are fooled by foreign promoters who pretend that they will give the world to the girls and turn tail at Equity's suggestion that their standing be vouched for by an American consul in their native land.

Many chorus girls are saved fruitless trips by Equity's preliminary investigations and by their union's insistence that two week's pay and return fare be deposited by the producer before he takes his cast out of the country.

Duluth, Minn., Labor Joins "Hands Off China! Stand by Russia!" Cry

DULUTH, Minn.—Approximately 1000 workers attended the demonstration at Fairmont Park. They were addressed by C. A. Hathaway, comrades Miller and Kannesto.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that this audience after hearing the speakers this afternoon demands that the capitalist government of this country keep its hands off China, and be it further.

"Resolved, that we pledge our aid to the Soviet Government of Russia in its fight to protect the interests of the workers and oppressed people thruout the world."

Still More Maneuvers.

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 23.—The navy dirigible Shenandoah left here this morning for maneuvers with the Atlantic fleet off the Virginia Capes.

SHOWS CONGRESS UNITES CHURCH AND THE STATE

Glorifies Ignorance, Intolerance, Claim

(Continued from page 1)

definitely on record forbidding congress to "foist the religion of the holy [illegible] upon the schools and stop the [illegible] of bigotry from gaining possession of school curricula."

Justice Siddons has ordered the defendants in the suit, all fiscal agents of the city, to show cause on next Tuesday why an injunction should not be granted to halt the salaries.

"We are going to fight this thing thru to the supreme court and get a final decision," said Wittner.

He has brought the suit in federal court with the hope that it will reach the supreme court more speedily than the Scopes case in Tennessee.

He's All For Speed.

"The injunction process is faster, and I think it may get into the supreme court early in the winter," he said.

He conceived the idea of a "test" case here, Wittner said, immediately after John T. Scopes was indicted in Dayton, but did not press it pending the outcome of the Tennessee trial.

The federal government became more directly involved in the case today when it was learned that the treasury officials who are being sued will be represented by Attorney General Sargent. The department of justice thus will be placed in a position of defending the law by showing that the teaching of science does not show disrespect [illegible].

Believe There is Free Speech.

Frank H. [illegible], corporation counsel who will handle the defense in the [illegible] today expressed [illegible] the opinion that the amendment to the appropriation bill violated the first amendment to the constitution guaranteeing the freedom of religion, speech and press.

Thus the defense is put in the rather paradoxical position of assailing congress' action while at the same time attacking the injunction.

The bill's "rider" was enacted by the house on May 8, 1924. It was sponsored by Representative John Q. Summers, republican, of Washington. Not more than 20 members were on the floor at the time and there was but the briefest debate. The provision was not questioned in the senate.

Plans to Dismiss Case.

Stephens said he would move to dismiss the case when it comes up in court.

"I have detected several serious errors in the complaint," Stephens said. "These cannot now be corrected and I think they will furnish us with ample grounds to have the complaint dismissed. If necessary we will also be prepared to show that no disrespect to the bible is intended in the teaching of science in the local schools."

Call Darrow in Washington Case.

Clarence Darrow was called on today to assist in Washington's evolution case.

In a telegram to the noted lawyer who handled the defense for John T. Scopes in Tennessee, Loren H. Wittner, who brought the suit here to "free the schools of bigotry and ignorance," appealed:

"With the approval of congress the forces of intolerance are [illegible] the education of Washington children to the teachings of the holy bible which [illegible]. To liberalize education I would appreciate [illegible] from you, Dudley Field Malone and Arthur Garfield Hays in my suit in the District of Columbia supreme court."

Wittner, who is a [illegible] of Darrow, said he hoped William Jennings Bryan would be [illegible] to take the other side.

Both Darrow and Bryan indicated that they would not [illegible] in Washington when the injunction is to be heard next Tuesday.

Soviet Russia as Seen Thru British Working Women's Eyes

The following is a preliminary re rt issued by the delegation of Bri h trade union women that visited ssia recently. A more complete port will be published shortly. As ll be noticed, these workingclass men are not in dread of the "aw " dictatorship" which capitalists, la r fakers and even some self-styled volutionary syndicalists stand so ten in terror of. They know it is a tatorship of the workers. That's ough for them, not being petty urgeois sentimentalists or spittoon ilosophers. Here goes the report:

* * *

"The main purpose of our visit to ssia was to study the conditions of of the women and children. At same time, we also paid close at tion to the conditions of life in neral.

"After spending almost ten weeks the U. S. S. R., we have collected a ss of highly interesting material ich we are now engaged in classify and writing up for an official re rt which we hope to issue in about four or five weeks. In the meantime, however, we consider it to be advisable to issue a preliminary statement of our general impressions.

"After investigating conditions in numerous factories in many parts of the Soviet Republics, and after personal talks with workers of all trades and grades, including peasants and agricultural workers (some of these conversations we intend to reproduce in our report), we have no hesitation in saying that the Soviet government not only has the enthusiastic support of the vast majority of the workers and peasants, but that both these classes of workers look upon the present government as essentially their own.

"There is certainly a dictatorship in Russia, but it is a workers' and peasants' dictatorship. The Russian Communist Party is undoubtedly the directive force, but it is the workers and peasants thru their elected Soviets or Councils that rule.

Women in Industry.

"Women are encouraged, as far as possible, to enter all classes of work; they are encouraged to become skilled workers in every branch of industry, and for equal work they receive equal pay. In all apprenticeship schools attached to the factories, boys and girls are working side by side.

"The entry of women into industry is facilitated by the fact that most factories have nurseries and kindergartens attached, where the women can leave their children in safety. Here the children are looked after and fed in most cases free of charge.

"Every woman factory worker gets two months' leave of absence before and after the birth of a child, with full pay. In addition, an allowance is made in money or kind, usually the latter, to provide for the baby's clothes, etc., and free medical attention is provided. Women clerks and brain workers generally get six weeks before and six weeks after.

Works' Canteens.

"A special feature of factory life is the works' canteens which provide meals for the children and employes. This is being encouraged by the Soviet authorities and trade unions as one method of freeing the woman from her domestic drudgery. In addition there are also communal and co-operative dining rooms, which diminish the domestic responsibility of the working woman.

"Attached to most factories is the 'club,' which plays an important part in the entertainment and education of the workers in the evenings. In order to give the women an opportunity to participate in educational circles and trade union meetings, the children are catered for by the provision of special accommodation and qualified attendants.

"A minimum of two weeks' holiday (with pay) is made statutory, added to which are a number of religious and national holidays. Two weeks extra is granted to workers in unhealthy or dangerous occupations.

"The organization of rest homes where workers may spend their vacation, is a unique development of present-day Russian life. These homes are for the most part the former palaces and country houses of the Russian princes, nobility and rich merchants. Thus health resorts in the Crimea, Caucasus and other parts of the country, which the workers had never dared hope to see formerly, are now peopled by workers and peasants during the summer. These rest homes are entirely free of charge, all expenses of traveling are met, and the worker is in receipt of full wages during his period of rest.

Health Institutes.

"A system of sanatoria and health institutes has been organized, and is being extended, for the treatment of various diseases, such as tuberculosis, nervous, heart and other complaints. A number of cases were noted where workers are being treated for general debility due to industrial fatigue. The period usually spent at those institutions is six weeks, but, if necessary, a further period can be spent there. During the whole time they are in receipt of full wages and treatment is entirely free of charge.

"Some of the factories we visited were very well equipped, in others the equipment was very much out of date, but in most a real effort has been made to introduce improvements in equipment, ventilation and in everything appertaining to the health and protection of the workers.

"In many districts new and greatly improved houses for workers and peasants are being built, and modern sanitary arrangements are being introduced, which will completely revolutionize the conditions of life of the people. Garden cities with the American and British type of houses are being constructed for the workers out of the profits of industry.

"Making Good."

"An enormous amount of work still awaits the Soviet authorities, not only in the restoration and improvement, public health and particularly in the construction of a proper drainage system. Nevertheless, what has already been done in most of these directions proves that, even unaided, Soviet Russia is making good, but the process is necessarily a slow one and entails much temporary suffering.

"If, however, Soviet Russia could obtain the necessary credits, a large quantity of machinery and general equipment which she would obtain from Great Britain would provide employment for our own workers, would certainly be used for the benefit of the Russian people, and at the same time would yield profits without undue risks to those providing the necessary capital.

British Workers' Thanks.

"Finally, we wish to place on record that we found that the workers, both men and women, in every part of the Soviet Union that we visited, expressed keen appreciation of the moral and practical support manifested by the British working class in fighting against intervention and against the blockade of Russia. They value most highly the fraternal relations already established between the Russian and British workers, particularly as a first step towards the establishment of the international unity of the working class.

"(Signed) Mary Quaile, A. Bridge, A. Loughlin, L. Aspinall."

YELLOW SCAB TAXI CONTROL GIVEN BLOW

Police Persecution of Unionists Halted

(From a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, July 23.—Taxicab drivers of this city are rejoicing over the victory that was won by the Amalgamated Taxi Association, in securing a temporary injunction, restraining the police department from supervising and licensing taxicabs and taxicab drivers in this city.

The injunction was sought on the ground that the police department had no jurisdiction, because the appelate division had decided that the home rule bill, by which the police had gotten their power to supervise the taxi industry, had been declared unconstitutional.

Under Other Control

Phil O'Brien, president of the Amalgamated Taxi Association, in a statement to a reporter for the Taxi Weekly, a current trade paper, had this to say, "A chauffeurs book and badge are issued to him by the department of licenses. In many instances they were obtained before Mr. Daly (Deputy police commissioner in charge of taxicabs now) was placed in charge of the licensing and supervision of taxicabs and hack drivers. The department of licenses alone therefore has the right to take away the book or badge.

A Yellow Scab Idea

The notorious taxi police bill, according to a majority of the taxicab drivers in this city, was passed by the board of aldermen, so as to give the open shop Yellow Taxi corporation, a chance to monopolize the taxi business here. At a protest meeting held by the Amalgamated, previous to the passage of this bill, O'Brien proved that relations of Mayor Hylan were employed or were doing business with the yellows, and under the most favorable conditions. The officials of the Yellow Taxi corporation will no doubt mourn the loss of their police taxi bill.

Washington News Is Scarce

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Everyone must have noticed that news out of the national capital has been very scarse during the last few months. Some may think that it is because department heads and other government officials are away on vacations. Enlightenment comes from Swampscott, however. It is President Coolidge's orders. He thinks the country welcomes a respite from the flood of news that usually comes from here, and that by curtailing it public attention can be centered upon the prosperity of industry, business and commerce.

Cotton Crop Declines

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A decline of about 751,000 bales between June 25 and July 25, is indicated by the July 16 condition of the cotton crop of the United States, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced today.

But the final outturn of the crop may be larger or smaller, as developments the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than usual.

Record Wheat Acreage in Argentina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The wheat acreage of Argentina for 1925-26 is larger than that of any preceding year according to a cablegram received by the United States department of agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The acreage sown is estimated at 18,500,000 acres, compared with the harvested area of 15,977,000 acres in 1924-25.

Injunction Against Peaceful Picketing.

NEW YORK.—An injunction against "peaceful picketing" has been issued by Supreme Court Justice Tierney in behalf of the Leeds Shoe Co., Inc. and affecting the members of the Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union of New York. Tierney berated the unionists from the bench and refused to modify the order in behalf of peaceful picketing.

Write the story about your shop. Order a bundle to distribute there.

Our Readers' Views

Disregard Union Rules.

To the DAILY WORKER: I am a brother of Local Union 66, of the Carpenters' Union. I was sent by the gentleman I was working for (excuse me for calling him that) G. Emery, the superintendent, and A. Watson, the foreman, to put in a garage floor. We did the job in two and a half days. Also put in a driveway.

The job was outside the city limits, therefore our union calls for a half hour allowance to take the car to and from work.

I told the men what the job calls for, and they said: "To hell with your union." That was pretty rich. Both these gentlemen carry a card in the Carpenters' Union. Fraternally, N. F., Cleveland, Ohio.

"Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations are being held in every city in the United States under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party under its slogans of "Stand by Soviet Russia!" and "Hands Off China!" Those to be held within the next few days are as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y.—July 24 at 6 p. m., 17th Street and Broadway. Speakers: Joseph Manley, William Weinstone, Israel Amter, Earl Browder, Jack Stachel and Charles Krumbein.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palisade Ave.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Open air mass meeting, July 25, Public Square, at 3 p. m. Speakers: William F. Dunne; Secretary Kuo Min Tang, Wong; Alfred Wagenknecht, J. A. Hamilton, Carl Weissberg.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Mass picnic at Willough Beach Park, July 26. Speakers: William F. Dunne, Ella Reeve Bloor, Alfred Wagenknecht, J. A. Hamilton for the party. Max Salzman and Carl Weissberg for the Young Workers League. Take Cleveland, Painsville and Eastern cars from the Public Square.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Monday, July 27, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

German Fascists Admit Their Crimes

(Continued from page 1)

sion of a particularly clever agitator, above all because he has mastered the Marxist theory and because also he has seen the Russian revolution.

Hindenburg Takes Part.

During his activity in Munich, he learned to know Captain Ehrhardt personally. Dittmar described the hotels Royal and Bavrische Hof as the centers of the O. C. in Munich. In these hotels numerous banquets were given in which Ludendorff, Hindenburg and the Crown Prince Rupprecht took part.

The evidence of Dittmar upon his almost successful attempt to make his way into the Berlin trade mission of the Soviet Union as an employee presented new proofs of the provocative role of Bozenhardt. Dittmar then makes sensational statements upon his first acquaintance with Kindermann whom he describes as the mental leader of the group. This acquaintance took place thru the agency of Rose who has just arrived from Germany as a witness, an active member of the O. C. and leader of the economic department of the Berlin university.

Baumann Came As Spy.

The prosecutor stresses the necessity for carrying the process still farther for explaining fully the political significance of the trial and above all to clear up the relations existing between the German governmental authorities and the fascist organizations up to 1924 and to deal with the organization and the activity of the fascist organizations, in particular the O. C.

Kindermann in his attitude is a mixture of a hot head and a conscious fascist. He is continually called to order by the court for his challenging attitude.

The witness Baumann was sent to Russia by German fascist organizations independently from the group Kindermann, Walscht, Dittmar and is also under arrest on account of his own activity.

In the third session of the second day of the trial the hearing of Herbert Heinrich Werz, alias Baumann Ehe, according to his own statements has come to Russia as a spy under the orders of the O. C.

He makes sensational declarations upon the terrorist and provocative work of the O. C. He was made a member of the organization in the winter of 1922, by the ex-company commander Wilhelm Eduard von Mallingrath.

Committed Acts of Terror.

After the Ruhr occupation he received from the Munich high command of the organization the order to drive the workers into the arms of the French by provocation in the rear of proletarian demonstrations, for instance by explosives. With seven other members, amongst them Mallingroth, he undertook a terrorist act against the general staff of the army of occupation in a villa near Essen.

The room of the general staff was attacked from three sides. Each of the attackers fired his whole magazine thru the window. Bauman received a bullet in the thigh. Mallingroth a bullet in the breast and a bayonet wound.

After that, preparations were made to blow up the railway tunnel from Cologne to Aachen. Explosives were transported from Holland over Nastricht-Falkenburg to Herzogenrath into the glass factory in which Mallingroth was working as an ordinary worker. Then followed preparations for an attempt upon the separatist leaders Smets and Kaiser in Cologne.

He was arrested three times by the occupation authorities and was in prison together with the murderer of Graf Rennert and six police sergeants later also with Jarres.

Murdered French Agent.

He also took part in the murder of the French agent Marianne de Tilsot In June, 1923, he was given provocative work amongst the separatists by the O. C., and made the personal acquaintance of the separatist leaders Mathes, Dorten and Tietz. On bloody Sunday in Dusseldorf, he gave the signal as pre-arranged by shouting "Long live the Rhinish Republic," for the attack of police and the disguised fascists. Later he became a watch commander of the separatists.

The O. C. had a direct front line in the Ruhr district which ran from the Dutch border over Geilenkirchen, Duren and Stellberg on the Mosel. This line was provided with eight arsenals from which 14 regiments could be armed. The arms were hidden in factories and land estates. The artillery depot was in the brown coal mine Future in Rothberg near Eschweiler.

Feared the Workers.

All the munition dumps were undermined with electrically exploded dynamite as the O. C. feared occupation of the dumps by the workers. The organization regularly held weapon and field exercises.

Blew Up Railroad—Blamed Communists.

It carried out the blowing up of the line Cologn-Aachen (Langerwehe) which the bourgeois press blamed on to the Communists.

Leading O. C. members stood in direct connection with the French occupation authorities, von Wieck, von Darsquen.

French and O. C. Against Workers.

Baumann declares that an agreement was made between the French occupation authorities and the O. C. to act together against the workers in case of any movement from the left. The O. C. member von Wieck was murdered by Baumann personally acting under the instructions of the organization in Munich on account of treachery.

Entered Communist Party as Spy.

In the autumn of 1923, he received instructions of the O. C. to enter the Communist Party of Germany. In order to achieve this he took part in the emergency work as a worker in the district of Aachen-Heilen. He there succeeded in becoming chairman of the shop committee of the emergency workers' colony.

In accordance with his orders he had carried on a provocative activity in the shop committees' conference in Honningen in the beginning of August. The success of this activity was the demonstration of the emergency workers on the following Monday before the police presidium in Aachen which led to a blood bath with many wounded.

Baumann declares that on this occasion he saw the police fling hand grenades from the windows of the Aachen police presidium upon the demonstrators. After this demonstration he succeeded in entering the middle Rhinish organization of the Communist Party of Germany. The orders of the O. C. were to discover all particulars of the proletarian factory hundreds and their arms and to set up as close a relation with the leaders of the C. P. G. above all with the Central Committee, as possible.

Formed Terrorist Group.

Baumann let it be known in the C. P. circles that he was persecuted by the O. C. and with this excuse he traveled to Berlin. There he carried on provocative activities amongst the revolutionary fugitives. Under orders of the O. C. he formed a terrorist group to murder Ebert and Seeckt.

The attempts were not to be carried out, but the arrest of the terrorist group was to lead to the compromising of the Communist Party. The Central Committee of the Communist Party, however, removed him from the Berlin party circles.

Arrested in Moscow.

In all his travels, he remained in permanent connections with the O. C. Later on he traveled to Leningrad and after a short time he was arrested in Moscow. In Leningrad he wormed his way into the Smolny in order according to his instructions, to make observations there.

The instructions of the O. C. did not include attempts, but were for the observation and investigation relating to leading politicians, Stalin, Trotsky, Kamenev. Baumann declares to have felt that he was sent as the advance post and pioneer of a terror group. He declares that he has often met Captain Ehrhardt personally in the Munich Bavrische Hof under the name of Hans Herbert von Wickinger.

LOS ANGELES WORKERS HURL PRO-CHINA CRY

Voice Their Protest with Cheers and Cash

By FRAPIESA.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Last night Los Angeles workers, from the Old and New World, assembled at Music Arts Hall, 233 South Broadway, and launched their protest against the barbarous crushing of the Chinese people by imperialist powers. They demonstrated that the bulldozing rulers of this city, assisted by a wave of hot weather that has been flowing, as from the mouth of hell, upon the sweltering community, have failed utterly to suppress the spirit of liberty in them. Enlisted even unto death in the cause of freedom, they hurled the defi: "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again!" They showed themselves to be stronger and more determined than before the recent anti-labor laws were passed.

Stalwart Audience.

Men and women present were different from those who usually attend such meetings. They were on an average under 40 years of age. Ten years ago such an audience would be composed principally of industrial derelicts who had learned their lesson too late to profit by it. Last night's audience indicated a vast improvement in the working class of Los Angeles, showing that the stalwarts are spending less time at base ball games, prize fights, etc., and more at the struggle to save themselves from the industrial junk pile. The average man in this audience would be physically a match for an enlisted soldier and mentally much his superior.

Absence of Mexicans.

Men and women from every important county in Asia, Europe and America were present but it was easy to observe that there were few Mexicans. To impulsive persons this might appear to be discouraging. But it is actually gratifying. It shows an immense, fertile field that offers itself for development. There are 1,000,000 Mexicans in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas and 500,000 of them are adults, the worst exploited element, lacking only organization to turn upon the exploiters and square accounts.

Mexicans form a great potential factor in the revolutionary movement of the Southwest. They are, by force of necessity, Communists. If properly approached and informed, they will lend themselves to every manifestation against injustice. At such a meeting as that held last night they would have been forceful participants.

But it is well to remember that a reserve is essential and that the Mexicans are untrained industrial fighters awaiting instruction.

Four Organizations Call

Representatives of the Kuomintang (Chinese), Japanese Workers Association, American Civil Liberties Union and Workers Party addressed the meeting and voiced the sentiments of these four organizations. Resolutions, uniting in one ringing protest the indignation and resentment of the four, were approved unanimously by the audience calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from China, for the abolition of extra-judicial powers of consuls, for industrial justice and for general reform in that country along lines of modern progress.

Funds were raised in short order for forwarding to "the aid of the Shanghai strikers." Co-operation of the Workers Party of America with the workers of China, as well as all other countries, was pledged. Before the meeting terminated it became clearly outlined that nothing had been left undone to show the beasts of prey of imperialism that the workers of Los Angeles are prepared to wage war upon them in behalf of the oppressed anywhere and everywhere all over the world.

Frisco Party Notes

Four hundred people listened to Tom Lewis, at Third and Minna, San Francisco. Forty copies (all on hand) of the DAILY WORKER were sold. As many more could have been sold. James H. Dolsen spoke on the same night to an equally good crowd at 10th and Broadway, Oakland. The previous Saturday a good meeting was held at 20th and Mission, San Francisco.

Cooks and Waiters' No. 44, at their last meeting, passed resolutions condemning the unjust conviction of comrades Crouch and Trumbull. Painters' Union No. 19 also passed similar resolutions.

Lithographers' Union, of San Francisco, held a picnic at Congress and Springs near San Jose. District organizer Tom Lewis of the Workers Party was their principal speaker. The members were highly pleased and Lewis has been invited to speak before the union.

Plans will be brought before the Workers Party English branch of Oakland and the Alameda county city central committee this week for more extended street meetings as feeders for regular Sunday night propaganda meetings in a hall. Oakland has, for some time past, been without such meetings.

CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL RED AID IN MOSCOW SETS ITSELF TASK OF ENLISTING PEASANTS IN WORK

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—The main work of the International Red Aid is achieved in the Soviet Union, the only country where the workers can work freely in the interests of the victory of the world revolution. It is sufficient to say that in the Soviet Union for every million inhabitants there are 35,000 members of the IRA, while in the whole of Western Europe only 1½ thousand and in the whole world except Russia not more that 350 members of the Red Aid are in one million inhabitants. For this reason it is clear what great significance the congress of the Red Aid of the Soviet Union has for the whole of our international movement.

This congress of the representatives of four and a half million members of the I. R. A. organization in the Soviet Union was the object of great attention and expectation of many million victims of capitalist suppression in Western Europe. The work of the congress was influenced by the news of the unheard of terror in Bulgaria. This unfortunate little Balkan country, which formerly groaned under the yoke of Turkish despotism and is now strangled by a reactionary of Bulgarian origin.

Britain Aids Zankov Terror

"Crucified Bulgaria is under the iron heel of the imperialist dragon because the Bulgarian speculators, supported by the Wrangel bandits and their own military, do not carry on their bloody occupation quite on their own, but with the permission, or better, with direct support of the people of the London stock exchange.

The congress settled its work with the full consciousness of the importance of its task. It utilized the occasion to throw a glance backwards and to prepare the tasks for the future.

Work Among Peasants.

One of the most important problems of the congress was the carrying on of the work in the villages. If we consider that the whole revolutionary movement on a world scale relies on the solution of the problem of drawing the millions of the peasants into the revolutionary clarifying storms, we will understand how important and significant, from the point of view of the I. R. A., is the penetration of its organization into the Russian villages.

The I. R. A. is a political organization which gives itself the task of gathering the broadest masses of the population under the banner of class solidarity. The fact that the I. R. A. is not simply a philanthropic society can be seen by the following figures: 88 per cent of its officials are Communists and 12 per cent are non-partisans.

On the whole the organization comprises the non-partisan masses for of the 4½ million members in the Soviet Union only 16 per cent are members of the C. P. R. and the remaining 84 per cent non-partisans. This is quite clear when one takes into consideration that the direct task of the I. R. A. is just to draw the non-partisan masses into the movement and lead them to such a level of class consciousness that guarantees the success of the main task of the I. R. A. the establishment of a red ambulance.

Composition of I. R. A.

Unfortunately the I. R. A. in the Soviet Union, with regard to its social composition, is still far from being a representative of the social structure of the main groups of the population. According to approximate calculations of 4½ million members of the I. R. A. 1,750,000 i. e. 39 per cent are workers, 1,350,000 i. e. 29 per cent are employes while there are only 990,000—22 per cent peasants and 225,000, i. e. 5 per cent are red soldiers of whom actually most are peasants.

Thus there are less peasants than employes in the I. R. A. in a country where nine-tenths of the population are peasants. It is quite clear that the I. R. A. must concentrate now on the winning of the peasantry, because it is only quite in the beginnings of this work. This not for the reason that the peasants might have no sympathy for its aims and tasks, actually the peasants not only look at the I. R. A. with confidence but are ready even to support it.

Numerous observers of the villages have stated that the I. R. A. is one of the most popular public organizations and that the poor peasantry continuously approaches it. The congress had therefore the task to define in detail the concrete possibilities of the penetration of the I. R. A. into the villages so that next year the results of this work will show themselves by the inclusion of the millions of the Russian peasants into the organizations of the International Red Aid.

Landis Shown Tax Dodger

Judge Keneshaw Mountain Landis, chief mogul of baseball, neglected to file his personal property taxes and was penalized 50 per cent on his last year's schedule, it became known today when figures on the fashionable Hyde Park district were disclosed. Judge Landis was only one of many Hyde Parkers to neglect to permit the assessor within their portals or to notify the board of the amount of their personal property. Judge Landis was assessed on $3,375 personal property.

Big Station Now Open

Chicago's $60,000,000 Union Station was dedicated formally yesterday. The station has been in use for about six weeks, since the old Union Station, relic of civil war days was closed. The new station is the largest single elevation station in the world.

Homeless Los Angeles Family Forced to Live in City Jail

By L. P. RINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, July 22.—This is "good, old summer time" on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Peace, harmony and happiness are all supposed to reign supreme along these calm, sun-kissed waters.

The following incident is one of hundreds:

William Bowman, 19, his wife, 18, and two small children, Mary and William, 16 months and 6 weeks old respectively, are all "guests" at Central police station, where they sought refuge the other day. Why? Because the family is homeless, penniless and destitute, and the father for four long, weary months has sought work in vain, the slave market was overcrowded. Therefore they stay in jail; the girl-wife and the children in the matron's quarters, and the young husband sleeps in a cell at night. During the day he is looking for a master, walking his feet off as he has no money for carfare. He is a radio mechanic, but even the air is monopolized.

The couple have been married two years, and up to about four months ago lived with Bowman's stepfather and his mother. Then the mother died, and the stepfather went away. Friends cared for the family for a while; finally the friends could care for the little family no longer, so the jail was the only place open for them.

The only wish of the young father is to earn enough to take his girl wife and his little babies from the jail.

Meanwhile little Mary, 16 months old, and her babe brother, William, just six weeks old, may glance out thru the bars of the jail and see a flicker of the sunshine, but—

Down on the beach little children play and laugh in the sunshine. And not even the echo of their laughter can penetrate the jail.

ST. LOUIS MEET CHEERS 'HANDS OFF CHINA' TALK

Chinese Workers in Big Audience

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—A ver successful "Stand by Russia, hands o China" mass meeting was held in S Louis last Friday.

The meeting took place on the law of the Labor Lyceum and was atten ed by a large crowd of people amon whom were many Chinese workers.

Kuomintang Speaker Stirs Crowd

In addition to Comrades Mikalask of the Workers Party and Barne Mass of the Young Workers Leagu there was a speech delivered by S Joeling, local president of the Ku mintang party.

His speech was roundly applaude thruout and when he concluded wi the words "It is time the workers o all countries unite to overthrow thes oppressors" there was a storm of ap plause.

Chinese Workers Like Communist Talk

Comrade Mass, who delivered th main speech, held the crowd for ov one hour. His speech which was we organized and well delivered was e thusiastically received by every on present.

Especially was this true of th Chinese workers who seemed to b well posted on recent events an seemed to recognize many historic facts relative to China which we brot out in their true light by Co rade Mass.

Comrade Michelic, who acted chairman, concluded the meeting wi an appeal for support of the mov ment for Chinese liberation and opp sition to imperialist wars. The mee ing was a splendid success.

Mass Speaks to Curlee Strikers

On the following day Comrad Mass spoke to the Curlee Clothin company strikers and was well r ceived. After Comrade Mass finish the strikers applauded for nearly [illegible] teen minutes.

44 Hour Week Won

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The 44-hour week, with time and a half for ov time, is won by the Amalgamat Garment Workers after a successf strike against Aaron Silverstein & C The agreement runs for one year a provides for complete unionization a union standards.

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CUT GOVERNMENT WORKERS PAY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

125,000 Underpaid Toilers Are Hit Hard

WASHINGTON, July 23.—J. R. McCarl, general comptroller of the United States has issued an order arbitrarily cutting the pay of about 125,000 government workers already under-paid. By this order, allowances that have been made for expenses of field employes, such as commutation for quarters, sustenance, etc., is declared illegal and will not be allowed after June 30, 1926.

Such allowances have been made by the various government departments for years. They constitute a regular part of the pay of employes whose duties take them out into the field, such as thousands of farm demonstrators and forest service employes, to say nothing of those who work in the geological survey, fisheries and other branches almost too numerous to mention.

Congress Opposes Wage Increases.

If this order stands, and experience has shown that McCarl is a "czar" when it comes to paying out government money, then the field employes will have no recourse except an increase in salary in the next appripriation bill. Getting an increase in a salary out of congress is about as easy as getting a chick out of an infertile egg.

Bureau chief may recommend it, department heads may go before congressional committees and ask for it director lord of the budget bureau may even incline his head to indicate that he is not opposed, but unless the government workers have a powerfully strong political pull, which most of them have not, congress sets a stern face and orates about the high pay and easy hours of Uncle Sam's workers, and turns down their application.

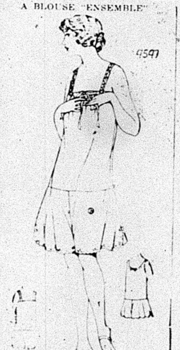
Having just increased their own pay envelopes from $7,500 to $10,000 a year, congressmen will probably feel that the possibilities of the federal treasury have been about exhausted so far as other pay rolls are concerned.

To make it easier for congress to refuse to grant salary increases to make up for the allowances that McCarl has taken away from the government workers, there is the classification act, passed a year ago, which prescribes for the grading of salaries and makes it almost impossible for government employes to get better pay unless they are put in different grades from those prescribed. If that were done some bureau chiefs say that McCarl would have another excuse for cutting off the extra pay.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A BLOUSE "ENSEMBLE"



5170-5181. Figured sports silk in black and white with black binding is here shown. This model is also good for kasha, jersey and tub silk.

The blouse 5170 is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt 5181 is cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure with corresponding hip measure 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1¾ yard. To make the skirt and blouse for a 38-inch size will require 4 yards of 40-inch material.

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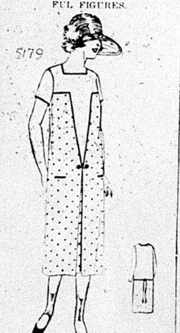

5179. Dotted and plain voile is here combined. The design is also attractive in silk, broadcloth, or tub silk. The sleeves may be short or in wrist length.

This pattern is cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. To make the dress as illustrated for a 16-year size will require ½ yard of 40-inch plain material for vestee and sleeves, and 2¾ yards of figured material for the front and back. With long sleeves ¾ yard of the plain material is required. With plaits extended the dress measures 1½ yard at the lower edge.

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SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL AIDS ZANKOV MURDER RULE, REFUSING SUPPORT TO FIGHT ON FASCISTS

VIENNA—(By Mail)—The bloody terror of the Bulgarian hangmen's government is at present at its culmination point. To the 6000 murders after the attempt are added day by day new death sentences and executions by the court martials. The terror increases in connection with the increasing pauperisation of the working masses and large numbers of workers and peasants and the best elements of the Bulgarian intelligentsia are wiped out.

The unheard of cruelties which take place in Bulgaria, have brought the working masses into movement, also those who are still following the Second International. Especially the English workers, whose class consciousness and international solidarity makes very gratifying progress, have raised very energetic protests against the Bulgarian terror.

Socialists Side With Zankov.

The growing movement of the working masses in connection with the fact that the Bulgarian social democrats continuously support the Zankov regime, forced the Second International to take a definite stand. It called a Balkan conference at Prague which treated the problems of the Balkans.

The statement adopted at this conference contains a full excuse for the shameful attitude of the Bulgarian social democrats and thus for the Zankov terror and the only progress of this conference in comparison with the decisions of the Balkan conference in Bucharest of March, 1924, is the fact that now the Second International has to admit definitely that the Zankov rule is a rule of white terror. Besides the statement contains many lies the most important of whichh we wish to expose here.

1. The affirmation of the Second International that the individual responsibility for the present conditions in Bulgaria cannot be stated with certainty is proved wrong by the establishment and the actions of the Zankov government.

Rule of Murder.

This government which conquered power by a military coup d'etat with the assistance of the Macedonians and the Wrangel bandits, altho the parties supporting it had only a fourth part of the parliamentary votes, and which overthrew the peasant government of Stamboliyski, which was democratic and sympathetic to the workers and peasants, is already proved by this fact as a purely fascist government. It started with the murder of the peasants' leaders and with the oppression of the labor movement.

2. The statement that the socialist party of Bulgaria "which is between-two criminal and violent groups fights one as well as the other with great energy" is a lie. It fights only against the Communists and the members of the Peasants' Unions. The social democrats have actively participated in the Zankov putsch and were represented in the Zankov government by Kasakoff. The real role of the Bulgarian social democrats is furthermore proved by the following quotations:

Socialists Excuse White Terror.

After 20 months of Zankov terror the social democratic organ "Narod" published the following cynical excuse of the white murders:

"Before the war a human life was precious and the whole country was sad when the press reported some murder. Now, after the war, it appears as if we all with guns in our hand go to hunt human beings. Our society is demoralized, we are all mentally ill, the mental values are suffocated in blood. Bloody, indescribably bloody is our epoch."

On April 23, 1924, Tchernekov made the following statement on behalf of the social democratic fraction in parliament:

"In its striving for conquests the imperialism of Moscow found a good co-operator in the union of the followers of the united front. (Communists and peasants), therefore the Bulgarian army leads mainly a patriotic war against the actions of foreign enemies and their internal agents. Our place can only be in the ranks of the defenders of the nation."

This is the "fight with great energy" of the Bulgarian social democrats in parliament against Zankov.

The social democratic leader Pastuchov, former police minister, welcomed the shameful sentence of the Sofia court against Sadgorsky, Koeff and Friedman, "with feelings of complete satisfaction."

Socialists Mouth Fascist Lies.

3. The statement of the Second International contains the lie of Zankov which has been long proved incorrect, that "the violent elements among the Communists and agrarians undertake attempts, murders and robbery." All attempts that have taken place have been acts of desperation of tortured masses and the fights of bandits are those of peasant groups who have been driven into the mountains by the persecutions and destructions.

4. The "amnesties" are a swindle of Zankov for the deception of the foreign countries. Only those prisoners were released who in any case were not guilty or had received only small punishments. A great number of those amnestied were murdered before their release or brutally tortured. In some cases the amnesty was only a trick to induce the emigrants to return. After their return they were murdered, as for instance the Sofia lawyer, Dr. Pashov in April 1925, who was murdered with his wife, the doctor Pashova.

5. The Second International approves explicitly of the Zankov murders for it demands only the "stopping of the executions without trial," i. e. less diplomatically expressed, of the open murder without a judicial cover. The trials in Bulgaria are nothing but legalized murder. Trials in which witnesses of the defense and lawyers can hardly dare to speak because they are threatened with murder by the fascists, in which with immense speed hundreds of death sentences are passed are nothing else but murder.

Complete Surrender to Zankov.

6. The alleged strengthening of the Bulgarian social democrats is only the consequence of the suppression of all revolutionary workers and peasants' groups from the elections. The mandates of the united front of the Communists and peasants were declared annulled with the agreement of the social democrats. Furthermore, the property stolen from the revolutionary organizations was given to the social democrats. Besides the social democrats could only get their mandates by means of negotiations with the government parties. Despite all this the increase of social democratic votes is small and it would be completely without significance without the above mentioned circumstances.

7. The promise of the socialist international that its affiliated parties would support the Bulgarian social democrats, means under these circumstances the complete support of the Zankov bandits.

VOLUNTEER HELP WANTED

Volunteer help wanted every afternoon and evening of this week at the International Labor Defense office, at 23 So. Lincoln Ave. Come and give as much time

Mass Protest Meeting
of CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS

Oppose the arbitrary removal of 77 regularly elected officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. of New York!

Oppose the terror of the Perlstein, Sigman, Fineberg machine against the Cloak and Dress Makers of New York!

SATURDAY, JULY 25th, at 2 P. M.

at

Ashland Auditorium, West Room

Ashland and Van Buren Sts.

— Speakers —

LOUIS HYMAN, Mgr. of Local 9   JULIUS PORTNOY, Mgr. of Local 22

SASHA ZIMMERMAN, Executive Board Member of Local 22.

JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE,
Locals 2, 9, 22, I. L. G. W. U., New York

Come and hear about the struggle of the New York Ladies' Garment Workers!

Admission Free

LORD'S BEGGARS MUST QUALIFY AS PANHANDLERS

Proletarian Gets Job With 'Redeeming Army'

"What the hell have you been doin' for two long hours, coming back with a lousy thirty-six cents?" This was the way a go-getting collection sergeant of the "redeeming army" (of the lord) greeted a worker who covered two blocks rattling a can and imploring the passerby to come across for the greater honor and glory of god and for the good of his creatures.

It happened this way. A worker who noticed a determination on the skinny covering of his belly, to move perceptibly towards his back bone, a form of amalgamation to which the particular worker was not committed, wandered down the slave market, alies Madison Street between Halsted and the Canal, looking right and left at the legends that told of men wanted for various jobs from slinging hash to driving mules.

The worker was out of work, a not uncommon condition for a worker in a rich capitalist country. And when the optics of this particular unexploited potential wage slave saw an invitation on the premises of the North Western Labor Agency at 625 West Madison Street, to come in and pick his job, things began to brighten up a little and his belt decided to maintain the status quo ante bellum at least for the time being. The workless slave smelled garlic, pork chops and onions.

Fancy the joy of this proletarian when he was offered a situation, not a dirty job mind you. A position with a drawing account and a fat commission, was handed to him for the paltry sum of two bucks. And fearing that our wage slave might find the occupation monotonous he was given a commission as drummer in the "redeeming army."

Was Handed a Can

Our friend repaired to a Mr. Evans with headquarters at 1517 Ogden Ave. There was no "lord" around there, in fact nobody who looked even as enlightened as William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Evans instructed the job hunter to betake himself to the headquarters of the "redeeming army." He was given a tambourine and instructed to knock at doors and solicit funds. Being accustomed to performing useful labor our friend was anything but successful at this capitalist sport of getting something for nothing. The 36 pennies in his can after covering two blocks convinced the hero of this story that he was not destined for the ministry.

Lord How That Man Could Pray!

He decided to return to his captain and when the latter looked into the pot and saw the scanty collection his rage was terrible. He swore by the living, dead and crucified Jesus that he never had the misfortune to hire such a worthless panhandler. "You are not worth your weight in dung," he said. "If I tied that can to a yellow dog's tail and let him run down Greenstreet, the bums would at least fill it with tobacco juice if nothing else. Get to hell out of here."

The indignant worker threw his can and all that was in it at the lord's sergeant and had a good mind to kick hell out of him in the bargain. On second thought however, he remembered his dignity and decided to return to the agency where he was given the "situation" and demand the return of his fee of two dollars. After considerable redtape he got back his two dollars.

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DELAY MEANS DECAY

BUILDERS AT WORK

It Takes But a Few to Do a Good Job

Detroit Does It This Way

Just a few good comrades, receiving the assistance of trade unionists and other workers from the shops, have stirred up the auto workers of this city, with meetings at various shops over the strike at the Fisher Body Pant 18.

The real posibilities of the situation developed by the Left Wing group of the Metal Trades, are due only to these Detroit fighters and good DAILY WORKER Builders. At the head of them were Edgar Owens, whose splendid work for the "Daily" has helped to make Detroit a "Daily Worker Town" and Al E. Goetz, City DAILY WORKER Agent, whose efficient leadership and good stories were a great factor in the success achieved.

For three days when their stories of the strike were front page news, 600 copies of the DAILY WORKER went to the strikers and were sold. Again (and as always) it was the DAILY WORKER by which important work at the factory gate was done BY MEANS OF THE DAILY WORKER.

• • •

Now It's Your Move!

ON THE JOB!

To reach the workers in the shop and trade union, tomorrow's issue beginning the serial publication of "RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia," is the greatest opportunity that has ever presented itself to the Communist movement. This impartial account written by the official body of British Labor and the facts contained will be of the greatest interest to every worker—in and out of the Communist movement.

Don't be satisfied with simply getting a sub from every worker you meet.

• • • •

BE SURE—

To order a bundle of the DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your local union—and ask them to order a bundle as well. And by all means get subscriptions there!

To Understand

The full progress of the Communist movement in this country in the past year (which will be fully summed up in the coming convention)—get the full reports of the last convention contained in

The Second Year
of the
Workers (Communist) Party of America

Report of the Central Executive Committee
to the Third National Convention

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INDIAN LEADER IS HEAD OF THE TRADE UNIONS

Served Many Years in British Prisons

NEW YORK — (FP) — Information reaching the friends of freedom for India is that Pundit Motilal Nehru succeeds C. R. Das, who died last month, as president of the All India Swaraj Party and the All India Trade Union Congress. Nehru, until now vice president of the independence party, was selected for the higher posts at a special party meeting at Calcutta, July 16, attended by Mahatma Ghandi.

The new head of the Indian movement is considered to be as aggressive a leader as Das himself and his choice is believed to indicate that the great railway strike in northern India will continue to receive full support from organized labor of the nation and that the independence movement will be pushed forward. Nehru comes from the aristocracy, but his devotion to the movement, say Indian exiles in New York, is attested by the years of prison—most of 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922—he spent for the cause and by the fact that the greater part of his hereditary fortune as a prince of the United Provinces in northern India has been given to the movement.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Friday, July 24, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
269	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 No. Robey.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Avenue.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62nd and Halsted
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St. field Ave. Streets.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Avenue.
45	Fur Workers.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield Ave.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street.
	Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
3	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington Street.
35	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted Street
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
562	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52nd and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
1	Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
988	Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue.
306	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.

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DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

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Compulsory Patriotism

The Turks have learned a lot since they decided that they could get along without a Sultan and that perhaps the Sultan, not being a Sultan any longer, could manage to live without the luxury of a castle full of female companions. Not so very long ago, Turkey was looked upon with the same contempt that the capitalist powers now bestow on China. Citizens of foreign countries who felt like disporting themselves in contravention of Turkish law, did not have to worry about Turkish courts. They would be tried, if at all, by courts set up by their own governments.

But times have changed. Turkey looked pretty sick after the world war. The Sultan was getting along alright tho, being on Great Britain's payroll. But the rest of the Turks did not fare so well. Then things began to happen.

Greece, egged on by England, started in to take over as much Turkish real estate as possible, while France supplied Turkey with the wherewithal to make things hot for the Greek ruling class, and unfortunately for the misguided workers who wore their uniforms, and used their guns on the equally unfortunate Turkish workers and peasants who were not fighting for themselves.

The whole thing wound up with the Sultan and his harem being put on board ship and the captain was given orders to come back minus the same cargo. The Greeks also were deported. Now the Turks are acting like other nations, hence this comment.

Recently they came to the conclusion that airplanes are a necessary part of governmental equipment, so they set about collecting money for building purposes. They looked around and saw banks, oil companies and various other good and wealthy institutions that were drawing riches out of Turkish soil, and they decided that those institutions should be mighty glad to help in this goodly work, seeing that they were accustomed to pledge their loyalty to the Turkish republic and express pride in its development.

But strange to say, when the Turkish government suggested that a check would be welcome and not a paltry one at that, those patriotic institutions howled loud and long. The Standard Oil company was told that no less than $60,000 was expected of it. That was almost as much as it had to pay for getting the skids greased for Doheny and Sinclair in the Teapot Dome and Elk Hill steals, but it will shell out. A French bank must part with $10,000. The Turks are learning, but it is not good manners to make the capitalists pay even to defend their own loot. They are not used to such treatment.

The Poor King!

King George of England may be sending in his application to one of his many poorhouses unless wealthy Americans stop drinking his champagne, according to news dispatches from London. With one million and a quarter British workers out of employment and a big coal strike in the offing, it might be advisable for the king to call in Calvin Coolidge and take a course in domestic economy from the hobby horse jockey of Vermont.

If this editorial is read on the Chicago gold coast, it is possible that a collection may be taken up to replenish the royal coffers and to preserve the United States from the charge of being a nation of deadbeats. What are the facts?

The story says that no less than 12,000 guests were at one garden party in Buckingham palace. It costs the king half a million dollars a year to do the right thing to his guests. Those parties swallow money. For instance, the liquor is not served up in small eye openers. Thousands of quarts of champagne are poured into great glass jugs fitted with gold lids bearing the royal insigna.

The king might as well have his fling while he may. At the rate things are going in England today his majesty may soon be grateful for a drink of near beer.

A Costly Disrupter

One of the most efficient disrupters on the payroll of the American Federation of Labor, is Paul J. Smith, who figured so prominently in the attacks on the labor movement in Minneapolis, Seattle and Great Falls. He succeeded in hurting the movement in Seattle and Minneapolis but the boys in Great Falls, ran the lickspittle out of town in good Montana fashion, to the great benefit of the trade unions. It would be an exaggeration to say that he did not do harm even in Great Falls, but had he not been given the bum's rush, things would be worse.

The financial statement of the A. F. of L. for the three months ending May 31, shows that this official agent provocateur, used up $1,141 in smashing unions, by the expedient of driving radicals out of them. It is the general view among those who saw Smith in action, that what he receives from the Green budget is only a small part of his income. The service he renders the capitalists is worth a good deal of money to them and they know a good thing when they see it.

One of those who will be interested in reading this item concerning Smith's quarterly disruption fund, is Bill Winterrowd, of Great Falls. Bill will be the first to agree that Smith wasted his time in that city.

"Small Gum Paper Labels"

The above title precedes an expenditure of $240.00 in the financial statement of the American Federation of Labor for the three months ending May 31, 1925. This sum was charged to the account of the United Garment Workers, the strikebreaking agency which distinguished itself and is still doing so, in the local strike conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against two scab clothing concerns.

No doubt the $240.00 worth of "small gum paper labels" were intended to decorate the product of the International Tailoring Company and its subsidiary the J. L. Tailor Company, should the strikebreaking policy of the United Garment Workers turn out successfully. But thanks to the splendid fight waged by the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and to the publicity campaign conducted by the DAILY WORKER, the efforts of the scab herders are bound to fail, and the "small gum paper labels" are liable to prove a dead loss.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

DEATH KNELL OF SIGMANISM IN NEEDLE UNION

Members Pledge Money to Carry Fight Thru

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 23—To say that yesterday's gathering of chairmen of the cloak and dress shops was as expected would be a mistake. No, it apears that nobody expected such a successful and enthusiastic gathering.

Chairmen of the cloak and dress shops, just as the widest masses of the cloak and dressmakers, have lately indicated one thing, and that is whenever they are called they immediately respond. They come in time and at the indicated places. And what is more important, they do not come to hear nice speeches; the cloak and dressmakers want action. They have shown that they can carry out everything demanded of them. They are ready to throw all their strength into this struggle against the corrupt machine of the reactionaries.

Several thousand chairmen of cloak and dress shops filled up Cooper Union right after work. In a few minutes the big hall was overflowing and the police closed the doors, while great masses were still streaming from all sides. Representatives of the Joint Action Committee immediately secured Manhattan Lyceum, and that was quickly filled.

It was not for nothing that the chairmen came from all the shops. They did not come to sit quietly; they came with consciousness, to decide plans of action, to mobilize all their forces in order to end Sigmanism in the International.

The first one who spoke in Cooper Union was Abe Goldberg, the chairman of Local 9. After a few introductory words from him, the gathering heard a very interesting report from Bornchovich, manager of Local 2. This report showed clearly the watchfulness of the Joint Action Committee in defending the interests of the cloak and dressmakers against the terror of the Sigman machine and from their friends the bosses. The report also showed how far the masses are supporting the Joint Action Committee in carrying out their decisions and ignoring the machine heroes, who have nearly excluded themselves from the union.

In the period of the last two weeks, the report said, the Joint Action Committee had held 200 shop meetings of the cloak department. Action was taken on 42 complaints and 16 discharge cases.

In the dress department 75 shop meetings were held, 150 complaints were attended to and 200 shops were visited.

Three shops are now on strike because certain active members of the union were, on orders from the machine, discharged from their jobs. The shops are picketed, and mass demonstrations are carried thru every morning.

Mirror of Sigman's Gangsterism.

On the platform appeared a mirror of the gangsterism with which Sigman machine hopes to defeat the cloak and dressmakers. A member of Local 2, by name of Stulakewich, who is one of the active union members who were discharged from Freiderich's cloak shop, was attacked yesterday morning by a band of gangsters, and badly hurt. With his bandaged wounds on head and face, he appeared on the platform to tell a few facts of his own experience, which he had at the strong-arms of the machine agents.

His appearance made a deep impression on the gathering, and the faces of the masses lit up with anger.

Chairmen Call for Action.

After that a great number of chairmen spoke, among whom were Kanovich, Barnstein, Kessler, Arankratz, Radich, Feinberg, and others.

Their speeches were noteworthy. There was no doubt expressed in any of their words. Now is the time to make an end of the rule of the hooligan-machine in the union. We can and will carry it thru. This was the tone of all of their speches. Every one of them called for action. Each one made an additional proposition and proposed further plans to carry this thru and when one yelled out that the best means is to make a stoppage in the shops, there was stormy and continued applause.

Ammunition Is Needed.

It is understood that among the different proposals the question of ammunition was also not forgotten. The Joint Action Committee needs large sums of money in the struggle against the gang. They cannot move without money. And one of the chairmen proposed to collect a voluntary tax of $5 per member. Another one proposed that this should be collected at the time the workers receive their wages. Both proposals were applanded.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you

SEVEN MINERS TRAPPED BY BLAST WHILE THEY ARE BATTLING BLAZE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., July 23.—Feverish efforts were being made by a party of volunteer workmen this afternoon to rescue seven miners who were entombed in the Roane Iron company coal mines here at 2 o'clock this morning by an explosion which resulted sortly after the men penetrated the mine to fight a fire.

Grave fear was expressed for the safety of the seven fire-fighters who were trapped by the explosion.

JOHNSTON EXPELS ANDERSON IN WAR ON MILITANTS IN THE MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—It is learned that "B. & O." Bill Johnston, charged with having stolen the election as president of the International Association of Machinists from his opponent, J. F. Anderson, in the recent union election, has taken desperate action to try to stop the revolt of the rank and file against him and his class collaboration leadership, and has begun with the expulsion of his rival candidate, Anderson, from the union.

AMERICA PUTTING ITS PROPAGANDA MACHINE TO WORK ON BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The plans of Secretary Kellogg to get the powers into a conference on Chinese affairs have now advanced to a point where consideration is being given to the form of the joint note which will be sent to the Peking government, it was stated officially today.

Japan, France and Great Britain have expressed general approval of the American suggestion, while disagreeing in some respects as to details, the statement of Kellogg adds. These statements are under suspicion, however, as pressure on England, unfounded in fact. The same applies to Coolidge's sudden desire to end the opium traffic, and his plan to hold up objecting nations to public scorn.

GARMENT BOSSES DEMAND PAM END ALL PICKETING

Amalgamated Defends Right to Strike

The high priced lawyers for the International Tailoring Co. pleaded and almost wept before judge Hugo Pam, Room 941, County Building, beseeching him to issue an injunction to restrain the striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers employed by the company, from picketing.

The lawyers for the garment bosses demanded the injunction on the ground that the Cuthberson anti-injunction law was unconstitutional, and it was agreed to make a test case of the International's bill. J. J. Neiger, in his argument before the court, charged that any picketing, peaceful or otherwise, is unconstitutional as it has a tendency to destroy a man's property rights and his constitutional guarantees.

At a late hour the bill was still being argued with Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated, an interested spectator.

The bill for an injunction, which was read by the bosses' lawyer Zabolsky, declared that the International Tailoring company is "absolutely unable to carry on its business. Large numbers of orders are being cancelled because the company is unable to fill them. The company is suffering heavy loss daily."

Judge Pam agreed that "all questions shall be brushed aside for the purpose of ruling on the constitutionality of the Cuthbertson law."

"The company has a number of guards around the premises," Zabotak admitted. He then made his charges of "violence" against the pickets, charging that "The employes are forced to quit after working one, two or three days because they are afraid of the pickets."

J. J. Neiger, another of the International's numerous array of lawyers, when read the Cuthbertson anti-injunction law which prohibits the issuance of an injunction against peaceful picketing: "This is an astounding array of constitutional invasions by the legislature," he said. "The defendants are using it as a cloak and a shield to commit their depredations."

"Murderous Riots."

When Neiger became rather violent in his denunciation of the strikers, William A. Cunnea, lawyer for the Amalgamated, called him to time. "I don't see why counsel has to use such language," said Cunnea. "When there is no jury present. We are arguing points of law."

Neiger had declared "now, after all their murderous riots, they want to stop this injunction."

When Neiger said, "There is no legal lawful right of peaceful picketing in this state," Judge Pam said, "Two years ago I was appealed to to issue an injunction, and I made a ruling, permitting peaceful picketing. I permitted the strikers to circularize and even visit the homes of workers to persuade them, if they went in just numbers of one or two. THERE ARE SOME METHODS THE ORGANIZATION HAS THE RIGH TO EMPLOY."

"Maybe Yes; Maybe No:" Pam.

Judge Pam, however, said he might issue an injunction against "acts of violence." He does not seem anxious to take the drastic step of declaring the anti-injunction law unconstitutional and thus outlaw peaceful picketing." He appears, however, willing to issue some sort of an injunction to the International Tailoring company.

Cunnea pointed out that his demurrer defends the constitutionality of the Cuthbertson law. The wild charges of "violence" placed against the pickets will not be argued until Judge Pam has ruled on the constitutionality of the law.

"We are perfectly willing to make a test case of this application," Cunnea said. "We will answer the charges of the company against the strikers after the constitutionality of the law has been ruled upon."

The bill for an injunction stated that the International Tailoring company "has been in business since 1898. They were doing a large and profitable business before this strike." The picketing, the bill stated, was carried on by "several hundred strikers at one time," and "all of the employes went out on strike. The employes have to edge and worm their way thru the pickets."

"On June 29 an agreement was entered into with another union, the United Garment Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The picketing has prevented us from carrying out the agreement with this union."

Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated, on his way from the east to St. Louis, where the Amalgamated is conducting a strike against the Curlee Clothing company, stopped off in Chicago and spoke at yesterday's strike meeting. The International Tailoring company, Schlossberg said, was trying to condemn the strikers to starvation. The employers, he said, prefer violence. The Amalgamated will carry on the strike to a finish, and the whole membership of the Amalgamated is behind the fight.

"It is a test for our organization," Schlossberg said, "and we accept the challenge and will meet the test."

The New York Strike.

Schlossberg told the DAILY WORKER that on Monday the Amalgamated won the strike against the Silverstein Clothing company in Rochester, N. Y. He said that a temporary injunction has been issued against the International Tailoring company employes in New York, and a hearing on a permanent injunction against picketing will be heard in the courts this week.

"With the industrial conditions as they are at present," Schlossberg told the DAILY WORKER, "with the widespread unemployment, the employers have that advantage, but I am confident in all our strikes we can handle the situation."

A picnic is being arranged for the strikers, at which entertainments, refreshments, and even carfare will be free to the strikers, it was announced. The exact details of the "blowout" will be given out at Monday's strike meeting.

Rum Chaser Engines Destroyed

BAY CITY, Mich., July 23.—Firemen were still playing streams of water on the ruins of the Defoe Boat and Motor Works shops today, following an all night fire which caused damage estimated at $500,000. Sixteen Deisel oil-burning engines which were to go into government rum chasers were destroyed.

EXPELLED I. L. G. W. OF NEW YORK TO SPEAK HERE SAT.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 23.—The Joint Committee of Action of the three big locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing sixty per cent of the New York workers in that trade and a growing number of left wing workers in the other locals of New York, are carrying their grievances against the autocratic expulsions of their whole executive boards to the entire membership of the I. L. G. W. U. thruout the country.

The New York City membership of the I. L. G. W. is refusing to recognize the expulsions, declaring that the Sigman gang controlling the Joint Board has sold them out to the bosses and the governor's commission, which brot in an award giving them nothing but hokum.

The suspended locals and their [illegible] expelled executive board members are carrying the fight to other cities. Louis Hyman, Portnoy and Zimmerman are to speak at a great mass meeting of Chicago garment workers in Chicago at the Ashland Auditorium on Saturday afternoon.

Other meetings are being arranged for in Philadelphia, on July [illegible], and Boston, on July 30.

RIFFIANS TAKE 2 FRENCH POSTS WITH GARRISONS

PARIS, France, July 23.—The Riffians scored marked successes against the French invaders. The French post at Osila was captured by the Moroccans. It is less than sixteen miles from Taza. The Riffians were supported by three tribes who were formerly held in line by the French.

The fortified post of [illegible] has been admitted by the French war office, with the surrender of the entire garrison.

GARMENT BOSSES USE A. F. OF L. NAME TO GET ANTI-STRIKE WRIT

The International Tailoring company, in applying before Judge Pam's court yesterday afternoon for an injunction to restrain their striking employes from picketing, invoked the name of the American Federation of Labor to aid them in outlawing the strike of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"On the 29th of June," the bill stated, "The International Tailoring company made an agreement with another union, the United Garment Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The picketing prevented the company from carrying out its agreement" with the United Garment Workers."

CHICAGO WORKER SHOW SOLIDARIT TO RUSS, CHINES

Hit Citizens' Milita Training Camps

"A historical alliance is being summated between the oppressed onial peoples and the revolution workers all over the world! So Russia and rebellious China no lon stand alone in their struggle aga world imperialism," declared Ma Gomez, chairman of the mass mee held in the North West Hall to test against the renewal of attacks Soviet Russia, and the suppression the struggle for freedom against Chinese.

The meeting which was held un the joint auspices of the Work Party and the Young Workers Leag was a "Stand by Soviet Russia" Ha Off China" meeting combined with protest demonstration against Citizens' Military Training Camps, campaign against which is being c led on by the Y. W. L.

[illegible]

Chinese Speaks

[illegible]

MUSIC • LITERATURE • DRAMA

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE

"The New Theater and Cinema of Soviet Russia," by Huntley Parker, Phapson and Dodd, Publishers, (England) $8.75.

A most interesting and sympathetic treatment, thru English liberal spectacles, well printed and profusely illustrated. American workers will value it more for its wealth of information than for the attempted tracing of origins and inspirations, as, for instance, the green and red garlands on Moscow's buildings during great mass demonstrations to a "truly medieval spirit." The division of the present day Russian theater into left—center—right, the first led by Meyerholt, the second by Lunacharski, the third by Stanislavsky, is helpful, and the search for understanding of what lay beneath the radical changes made by the ebullient workers is at all times very sympathetic.

Movies Speedily Improve.

The study of the centrists of the theater is an interesting sidelight upon the characteristics of the same element in politics—the settings and trappings of the new order are adopted and even developed or refined, but the plays themselves are all old classics of the "better" plays of contemporary times.

Altho it is the latest thing of its kind, there are many places where its information is already hopelessly antiquated. This is particularly true of the section on the motion picture and is an unconscious tribute to the speed with which the Russian cinema is overcoming its problems. For instance while the Leningrad picture houses are praised for their survival of pre-war splendor, the Moscow movie theaters are described as "dirty and lousy," resembling pink piles in lumber yards, where high prices prevail for inferior service.

This may have been partly true three years ago, but it is not so today, nor was it a year ago, or even two years ago. Moscow houses are not yet up to the standard of those of America, nor even to those of Berlin or Leningrad, but they are clean, comfortable, well-decorated, and have excellent musical programs between acts and altogether fine social atmosphere. To those mentioned by the writer should be added the beautiful Academy of Music where the better films [illegible]

Should Win Understanding

[illegible] liberal circles.

START NOW! BEGIN READING THE BRITISH TRADE UNION REPORT ON "RUSSIA TODAY" IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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SIGMAN FAILS TO STOP MEETING

RED ARMY OF SOVIET UNION IS READY TO REPULSE ALL ATTACKS AGAINST WORKERS' REPUBLICS

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, July 10.—(By Mail.)—The campaign of the English reaction gainst Soviet Russia, the preparations of the English government to es- ablish a united anti-Soviet intervention front, form the chief points of in- erest in the political life of the Soviet Republics.

The newspapers point out that at present English intrigues are pro- eeding in all Europe for the purpose of drawing the dependent governments nto the anti-Soviet action.

The Isvestia reports that the English government has made a proposal o the Latvian foreign minister that Latvia should take part in the anti- oviet intervention. The English fleet according to this proposal will occupy e Baltic ports, whilst Latvian troops take part in the action against the oviet Union.

The same proposal, it is said, has also been made to Poland and Es- onia. It is further reported from authentic sources that special representa- ves of the general staffs of England, France, Czecho-Slovakia, the Baltic States and Rumania will take part in the maneuver of the Polish army at the end of August near the Ukrainian frontier. At the same time a military agreement is to be concluded between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia against the Soviet Union and Germany.

Russians Discuss British Threats.

The imperialist threats of England occupy the lively attention of wide circles of the working class and peasantry of the Soviet Union. Today a mass meeting of the Red Army soldiers of the Moscow garrison addressed a declaration to M. V. Frunse, Peoples Commissar for the Army and Navy, in which, amongst other things, they said:

"We are strong and we are always prepared to fight. At any moment we are ready to take up our situation for battle and to smash back those who attempt to distrub the peaceful reconstruction of Soviet Russia."

Will Defend Revolution.

A declaration of the same meeting was sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia which said that in case the firm peace policy of the Soviet power should be in vain and the Soviet Union be compelled to defend itself by force of arms, then the Red Army of the Soviet Union would be prepared to prove its readiness to fight for the achievements of the November, 1917, revolution.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MUSSOLINI is in for more trouble as a result of the attempted as- ssination of Deputy Amendola, the ader of the Aventine opposition, so- lled because they have refused to rticipate in the parliament which controlled by Mussolini, but fol- wing an ancient custom retreated to e Aventine hill. The occasion for e new burst of violence on the part Mussolini's assassins was the ex- eration of General De Bono, of the ath of Matteotti. The Aventine op- sition published documentary proof at Mussolini was a criminal partici- nt in Matteotti's murder and that e exoneration of one of his tools as an obvious whitewash.

• • •

HE fascisti gunmen immediately got busy; and Deputy Amendola, as left for dead, after being pum- eled for several minutes by fifteen scists. That he got away with his e is due to his powerful physique d to the feeling on the part of his sailants that he was dead. This is ble to be the straw that will break e fascist camel's back. But Mus- lini will not go down without a bit- r struggle. The rope awaits him d he might as well sell his life as arly as possible.

• • •

OMMENTING on Mussolini's regime, the Chicago Tribune, declar- that the days of dictatorships are er and that Mussolini was very ch of a washout ever since he ac- mplished the only good deed of his reer, and that was, the overthrow the reds. The Tribune says that nin and Mussolini, once they seized wer, spent the rest of their time ing to maintain it. This is sheer nsense, but it may go down with me of the Tribune readers. It is e that Mussolini has been attempt- to pose as a Lenin, but in this is about as successful as a moron

(Continued on page [illegible])

Tories Compromise on Program for the Building of Warships

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Baldwin announced tonight that the compromise reached in the cabinet regarding naval construction called for the laying down of two cruisers in October, two in February, next and three annually thereafter during the normal life of the present parliament. This compromise ended a controversy that for a time threatened cabinet resignations.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

BETRAYED SHOE WORKERS CALLED BY T. U. E. L. TO UNITE AGAINST WAGE CUTS AND LONGER HOURS

By TOM BELL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—The wage cutting campaign of e shoe manufacturers continues uninterrupted in this district. he union leaders are not supplying a program to the workers r fighting the wage slashing. On the contrary the officialdom the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are refusing to fight the sses on this issue.

In Haverhill, where the Shoe Workers' Protective Union lds sway, an "impartial arbitrator" whose salary of $10,000 a ar and expenses is paid half by the union and half by the sses, has been deciding for some time if the wages of the work-

(Continued on page 2)

China Appeals to Green of A. F. of L. for Help

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has received a cabled appeal from the Canton South China Republic, appealing thru the American labor movement for aid in the struggle of the Chinese people for national liberation from foreign imperialist oppression.

"We demand the keys to our own house!" the cablegram begins in its appeal—"not for revision, but abolition—of the treaties of violence thrust down the throat of China by the imperialist powers. The abolition of unequal treaties will at once cut the vicious roots which have been nourishing all our evils. Peoples of the world, we appeal to you for justice!"

Addressing the head of the A. F. of L. whose approval of the Coolidge proposal for a conference of the nine powers to "consider the possibility" of mere revision of the unequal treaties, has aided the scheme of American imperialists to check the rising tide of national revolution with promises of future favors the Canton government, controlled by the Kuomintang party, takes issue with the hypocritic demand of Coolidge that "China must put her house in order" before the treaties can be even revised.

"We are certain," says the cable to Green, "that so long as the unequal treaties exist, China will not be able to put her house in order.

"Therefore we demand that our international status be changed on the basis of equality with other nations. Our people demand nothing but what they are ready to accede to other nations—equality in international relations, independence in the exercise of their sovereign rights."

'B. & O. BILL' PLANS POGROM OF EXPULSION

Intends to Oust All Radicals from Union

Having stolen the election from his opponent, J. F. Anderson, "B. and O. Bill," the ex-Salvation army drummer, who claims to be president of the International Association of Machinists, issued a ukase which calls for the expulsion of all members of the Workers Party and Trade Union Educational League from the organization.

Johnson has already expelled Anderson and it is reported that "Salvation Sal" intends to expel every prominent supporter of Anderson before he gets thru. But it is not believed that he will have an easy job.

The Fake Executive.

The executive council, by grace of fake ballots, having met in Washington, decided to warn all locals that they must expel all Communists under pain of losing their charters. The council also decided, we learn from the capitalist press, that a complete reorganization of the field staff would take place and that several organizers and local business agents would be dropped. This means that all organizers and business agents who supported Anderson will be taken off the payroll.

Endorse Company Unionism.

Among other decisions reached by he Johnson crowd was the endorsement of the B. and O. class collaboration plan and a decision to spread it to other railroads.

Johnson and Davison have a lot of union funds at their disposal and they have no intention of relinquishing their graft to a rank and file majority. But it is reported that the rank and file have not yet said the list word. "Salvation Sal" may soon learn the lesson that is now being taught to Sigman.

CHICAGO WORKERS WILL RAISE PROTEST AGAINST WHITE TERROR IN POLAND

Today, when the Chicago city council officially welcomes Count Alxeander Krzynski, who is representing the Polish government, the workers of Chicago will raise their voice of protest against the imprisonment, torture, flogging and murder of thousands of workers and peasants in Poland by the government of the bourgeoisie.

It will be an open air demonstration under the auspices of the Chicago city central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in front of Smulski's Northwestern Bank, at Division St. and Milwaukee avenue.

It was on this corner that Comrades Biedenkapp and Marek were arrested last Saturday night, and kept in jail until Sunday morning.

All other street meetings have been called off to allow speakers and party members to concentrate on this important protest meeting.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

BRITISH MINE OWNERS FORCE GREAT STRIKE

Million Miners Fight Wage Cut Attack

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 24.—British capitalism grows more apprehensive hourly, in spite of the hope extended by the call of W. C. Brigeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, to get both the coal operators and the coal miners together to avert a walkout of 1,200,000 British miners already ordered to begin at midnight one week from today.

After the order to the miners of all districts to cease work on July 31, the executives of the Miners' Federation announced that they had placed their case in the hands of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress. The council has asked for an interview with Premier Baldwin.

The order to call all miners from the pits of Great Britain was issued after the coal operators, persisting in their tearing up of the contract, and persisting as well in their demand for a wage cut and for longer hours, had posted at the pit heads in South Wales and elsewhere, defiant notice that on August 1, they would reduce wages and lengthen the hours.

How the mine strike may involve the whole of British industry by the joining in of the new great alliance and the support of the Trade Union Congress, may be seen in the expression of the London Times editorial today, saying that the strike would be a "disaster of immeasurable magnitude."

Workers' Family Wiped Out.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 24—E. T. Wettmaack, section hand, and his four children, were burned to death early today when fire destroyed a Soo Line section house at Harlin. Mrs. Mettmark was badly burned and was taken to a hospital. She may not recover. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

JOINT BOARD OF NEW YORK A. C. W. BEGINS POGROM

Hires Sluggers to Beat Up Members

NEW YORK, July 24.—In Arion all in Brooklyn a meeting was called of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local 2 membership to discuss important union questions. The main item was the strike in the International Tailoring company, the negotiations of the union with the manufacturers on the agreement, some plans of the New York joint board of the Amalgamated, and other matters.

The tailors came. But at the entrance they were met by a guard of sluggers and police, who were present to prevent the entrance of anybody not kosher. To the same meeting later on came some members of Local 5 who thought they would be permtited at the meeting to hear the action of Local 2. It is generally permitted for members of one local to attend meetings of other locals without the right of vote. But since most of the members of Local 2 were not permitted inside, the few members of Local 5 were certainly not admitted.

Police and Gangsters Attack A. C. W. Members.

The members of Local 5 kept quiet, but the tailors of Local 2 protested. Their argument was that they are members of the local, and that the questions to be decided affect them also.

And so the gangsters got to work. One tailor, whose name could not be learned, was murderously beaten up. Others also received goodly portions. And as if that was not enough, the police finished the job. They did not arrest the gangsters. Instead, a group of those who were not admitted were beaten up and arrested.

Police arrested Sam Lipzin, Nelson, Julius Lifshitz, R. Gabel, Isen, Gross, Schwartz, and Levin. They were all held at the police station, where the time of trial was set for Thursday morning.

Joint Board of Amalgamated Exposes Itself.

This act presents itself as a good example to show what the joint board machine of the Amalgamated in New York is capable of. The leaders of the joint board argued for a long time that the board has no money. Lately the board has also decided to put a tax upon the membership of two and a half dollars.

But they still find money in the union treasury to pay for strong arms to attack their own membership. And still more, they permit themselves to carry thru such a job even at a time when the union is on strike against some firms, and when the power of the tailors has to be united in order to defend the strikers in the struggle against the injunction bosses.

Cold Wave Hits Madrid.

MADRID, July 24.—Madrid shivered today in an unseasonal cold wave, accompanied by snowfall. Open air shows closed up and winter furs were worn on the streets.

Paying the Price.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 24.—Today's coal mining casualties include Walter Namulski, with a broken back from fall of roof and Joseph Rokue, with severe abdominal injuries from the same cause.

LEADERS OF LOCALS 2, 9, 22, NEW YORK COUNCIL OF ACTION TO ADDRESS GARMENT LABOR TODAY

Afraid to allow the rank and file to hear the story of the betrayal of the New York Ladies' Garment Workers by the Sigman-Perlstein machine, their local lieutenants of Chicago, in cahoots with the management of the carmen's union hall, the Ashland Auditorium, were able to cancel the agreement for the rental of the hall, despite the fact that a deposit had been paid and a receipt received for same.

However, the meeting will be held in the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard. Hyman, Portnoy and Zimmerman, leaders of the Joint Action Committee of the New York garment workers, will tell the story of how the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg gang have hired east side sluggers and gunmen in a last desperate attempt to retain their strangle hold upon the organization.

Seventy-seven regularly elected officials of the three largest locals of New York have been arbitrarily removed and a reign of terror is now being conducted to try and force the rank and file to accept a gangster leadership. This is being resented vigorously and successfully.

The "crime" that the seventy-seven officials have committed was to point out to the rank and file that the agreemnet reached between the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg combine, the millionaire socialist lawyer Hillquit, and the governor's commission was a bosses' agreement and against the interests of the dressmakers, urging them to refuse to accept it, at the same time putting forward a number of demands that would alleviate the conditions of the workers and strengthen the organization.

Of course, Sigman says they were removed from office because they allowed a Communist to speak from their platform on May Day. This flimsy and ridiculous excuse deceives no one, but brings out clearly the desperate straits that the Sigman machine finds itself in.

They Know Perlstein.

The Chicago Ladies' Garment Workers know Perlstein and his long record of disruption in Chicago. This needs no rehearsing. Most of the members know Sigman and Feinberg almost as well, but if they don't, Zimmerman, Hyman and Portnoy will enlighten them at the meeting Saturday. These three represent the future type of American trade union leadership that is gradually pushing itself forward in the mining, metal, clothing, building industries, etc.

The Chicago garment workers should turn out en masse to this meeting, join the more than thirty thousand members of New York in protest against the disruptive and demoralizing activities of the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg machine. The Chicago members of the I. L. G. W. U. must demand:

The reinstatement of the seventy-seven illegally deposed officials of Locals 2, 9, and 22 of New York City.

The immediate resignation of Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg.

In order to get to Workers' Lyceum, take any car to California Ave., North and Hirsch Blvd.

CARRY FIGHT ON SIGMAN TO CHICAGO

New York I. L. G. W. Talk General Strike

NEW YORK CITY, July 24.—Chicago members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be urged to join in the demand for the resignation of President Morris Sigman, when members of the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22, of New York address a mass meeting in the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, on Saturday afternoon.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action, and C. S. Zimmerman, its secretary, will tell of the suspension, trial and expulsion of the Executive Committees of Locals 2, 9 and 22; the raids on Locals 2 and 9, the beating up of pickets by representatives of the Joint Board, and the way in which workers are being discharged because of their sympathy with the suspended locals.

Sigman Machine Must Go.

"We are coming to Chicago," says Mr. Hyman, before leaving today for Cleveland, "to let our members know the true causes of this fight, and just what has happened since we were suspended on June 11. When they learn the truth, I am certain they will all join with us in our fight against our corrupt officials and their powerful political machine, and will back us in the demand that not only President Sigman but Vice-Presidents Perlstein and Feinberg and all their henchmen must go.

"We shall ask the workers to help with the defense fund that will enable us to continue this fight to a finish, and we shall call on them to denounce not only the action of the New York Joint Board, but the policy

(Continued on page 3)

BATTLES OF I. L. G. W. U. LEFT WING ON SIGMANITES TOLD IN TABLOID

1. Seven workers arrested near the dress shop of Metches & Herbert, where the workers are on strike.
2. Lawyer of the machine gangster who made the attack on Stupekevich demand of the courts that they should be fined for disorderly conduct. Joint Action Committee's lawyer demands a trial.
3. Feinberg sends a letter to the bosses asking their help.
4. Cloakmakers of the contracting shops, who work for the Frederick firm, are requested to report to the complaint clerk in the office of the Joint Action Committee.
5. Scab manager of Local 2 bores the examiners with a long speech so that they should not be able to reject the pogrom action of the machine.
6. Great demonstration of the cloak and dressmakers to be held Saturday in Chicago at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard. Speakers from the Joint Action Committee. Machine persuaded Ashland Auditorium to refuse hall contract. Note new meeting place.
7. Stormy gatherng of cloak contractors decides to send out the governor's commission report to a referendum vote.
8. Fakers are now bluffing about new elections in Locals 2, 9 and 22, as they bluffed about the referendum.
9. Action Committee is calling on all cloak and dress makers to collect money for the defense, as much and as quickly as possible.

NEW INSTALMENT EVERY DAY OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION REPORT ON "RUSSIA TODAY"! WATCH FOR IT!

KOHN BOASTS OF 'CO-OPERATION' WITH THE BOSS

Bars Daily Worker Reporter from Meet

The annual convention of the Upholsterers' International Union drew to a close with the main accomplishment being the consuming of food at a banquet in the Cameo room of the Morrison Hotel, at $2.50 per plate for rank and filers, and a moonlight excursion on Lake Michigan.

The main subject up for consideration was raising of the salary of President William Kohn, from $5,000 to $10,000 per year. All resolutions presented which demanded organization of the unorganized were referred to the usual "committee." These resolutions explained that organization was badly needed in Chicago, which boasts less than one hundred members, and in the south, according to the delegates.

Kohn Talks for Himself.

Kohn replied to the rank and filers that he had the power to do this organizing and would do it if he saw fit.

The DAILY WORKER reporter was requested by Kohn to "Get to hell out of here before you're thrown out," when he appeared at the convention. Kohn evidently is afraid that a real worker will slip into the convention and expose the workings of his well-oiled machine.

At the banquet Kohn delivered a flowery address, in which he shed tears over the demise of Samuel Gompers but told the 150 persons present to be of good cheer. "William Green is just as good."

Wills Is Also at Banquet.

The one thing that Kohn deplored was the tendency of some of the upholsterers to demand better working conditions. He urged them to "co-operate," evidently meaning with the bosses, and boasted that he had prevented several strikes. These strikes were stopped by the simple expedient of accepting the terms of the bosses.

"Pinkhaired" Charlie Wills was another speaker at this banquet, and he took occasion to rant about the wonderful officials in the Upholsterers' Union.

Kohn said he heard William Green make a speech some years ago in which he said that those who do not co-operate with the officials of the union would be thrown out, and that is the way he wanted to run the Upholsterers' Union.

A rank and filer walked into the convention who had just been fired for helping to organize a union. He was an employe of Glabman Brothers, Inc., rug, furniture and linoleum dealers. This worker had helped organize twelve out of the fifteen employes into the Upholsterers' Union. The next day he was fired.

Get No Organization Aid.

"What did they tell you at the convention," he was asked by the DAILY WORKER. "Did you make a speech on how you organized the union?"

"No, the only thing they did was to ask me to buy a ticket for their banquet at $2.50. The delegates get in free."

When asked what help Kohn or the international officials give in organizing the trade, the worker answered, "Nothing whatever!"

Strike Till Scabs Are Fired.

BOSTON, July 24.—Strike of all the building crafts tied up the new Watertown high school job for an hour till the contractor took off non-union electricians. Threat of similar action forced the removal of non-union electricians from the new Coolidge school at Watertown and the Lake street school at Arlington, both suburbs of Boston.

BETRAYED SHOE WORKERS CALLED BY T. U. E. L. TO UNITE AGAINST WAGE CUTS AND LONGER HOURS

(Contiaued from Page 1)

ers should be cut.

In Lynn the workers have been corralled into the Boot and Shoe and demands for cuts have been submitted to the state board of arbitration by the bosses. In some factories a "graded price list" has been introduced. This means that those workers making the cheaper grades of shoes are paid less than those employed on the high-priced shoes.

The Old Bunk of Steady Work.

The bosses are appealing to the workers to help them run their factories steadily by accepting wage cuts. Unemployment aids the bosses in putting this bunk over, and the union leaders are doing nothing to offset it.

In this situation the National Committee for Amalgamation in the Shoe and Leather Industry has issued a leaflet calling on the shoe workers to fight militantly against wage cuts. This campaign, initiated by the Trade Union Educational League National Committee, has the endosement of the militants in the various shoe centers.

Following up the distribution of thousands of these leaflets it is planned to hold mass meetings in the shoe centers, and rally the shoe workers for the fight against wage cuts, the organization of shop committees to lead the struggles, and the amalgamation of the many shoe unions.

The leaflet is as follows:

SHOE WORKERS, FIGHT WAGE CUTS!

Only By Militant Strikes Can You Maintain Your Standard of Living.

To all Boot and Shoe Workers:—The bosses are getting ready to cut wages. In Brockton, Mass., one of the largest boot and shoe centers in New England, the employers are posting notices and distributing leaflets asking the workers to accept a reduction in wages. The reason given is that the wages of the boot and shoe workers are too high.

In Lynn the manufacturers have succeeded in forcing the workers into the Boot & Shoe as the first step toward wage cuts.

Already the bosses have gone to the State Board of Arbitration seeking wage cuts. A graded price list has been introduced in the Lynn factories by agreement between the bosses and the Boot & Shoe officialdom. The bosses promise the workers "steady work" if they accept wage cuts. This lie is being used merely to reduce the standard of living of the Lynn shoe workers.

In Chelsea the bosses are setting the prices and fire workers who refuse to accept them. The Boot & Shoe officialdom does nothing to help the workers fight these wage cuts and does not even talk of taking the matter to the bosses' State Board of Arbitration. The Chelsea shoe workers today are unorganized and at the mercy of the bosses.

In Boston where the Boot & Shoe dominates the situation, the bosses are using the existing unemployment to slash wages. The workers are told that when the factories open up $25 a week will be the standard wage. Prices are set by the bosses and the workers are told to accept them or quit the factory.

In Haverhill the bosses are demanding wage cuts. The so-called "neutral arbitrator" is on the job and wage cuts will be put into effect unless the workers struggle militantly against them. To rely upon negotiations with the bosses only is to invite wage cuts.

All over the New England shoe industry the bosses are crushing down the workers' standard of living. They are determined to squeeze more profits out of the hides of the workers by wage cuts.

Too Low Wages—Too Much Speed-up.

The bosses say that to consent to a wage cut is a guarantee of steady work. This is a lie. The real trouble is that the boot and shoe workers, like all workers under capitalism, get too low wages. In addition to low wages, the workers have been speeded up until the average time taken to make a pair of shoes is only 54 minutes. In 1916 it took one hour and 42 minutes of one man's time to make a pair of shoes. The bosses get the difference in the labor cost. The bigger profits in the shoe industry that come from the speeding up in the boot and shoe making go into the pockets of the bosses.

For the workers, the bosses offer wage cuts, altho we are working almost twice as fast as we were in 1916.

One pair of shoes, 1916—102 minutes.

One pair of shoes, 1925—54 minutes.

The bosses feel that they are able to make us take wage cuts because we are not organized as well as they are. They have powerful and rich companies and combinations. They control, along with their class, the government, and all means of swaying the public mind. They are strong and militant.

Too Many Unions—Not Enough Unionism.

On the other hand, our unions are weak and demoralized. There are too many unions in the same industry, and only a small fraction of the workers are organized. We must amalgamate these unions and we must put on big organization campaigns that will sweep the workers into these unions. These things we must accomplish if we are to maintain and advance our wages and to better our working conditions.

There are 1,542 boot and shoe factories in the United States, but 14 per cent of these factories can produce 65 per cent of all the boots and shoes needed. This shows how the bosses have centralized their power. It also explains why thousands of shoe workers, willing to work, have to walk the streets unemployed while their families hunger in misery.

Amalgamate or Perish.

If we do not organize the unorganized, amalgamate our unions into one great industrial union, and fight all wage cuts, the bosses will make us work for anything they see fit to give. They will close half their factories and with cheap labor working at breakneck speed, the rest will make enough boots and shoes for the nation. The less wages we get the more money we make for the boss. The faster we work the larger the bosses' profit.

Resist Wage Cuts!

We must resist the threatened wage cuts. Wherever the bosses attempt to put them into effect, we must reply with strikes. Organize shop committees to unite the scattered unions and the masses. The longer we fail to make a fight for our wages and working conditions the less we will have left to fight for. The longer we allow our ranks to be divided, our unions to be weakened by differences of opinion and by ambitions of the officials, the sooner will the iron hand of the boss and the boss' government clamp around our necks.

Fight all wage cuts!

Instead of wage cuts— higher wages!

Instead of a lot of little unions—one great industrial union!

Instead of longer hours—shorter hours!

Instead of dissension and division—amalgamation!

Instead of isolated action—a united front of all boot and shoe workers!

No wage cuts for the Boot and Shoe Industry!

International Amalgamation Committee for the Shoe and Leather Industry of the Trade Union Educational League.

Scranton Strike Ends.

SRCANTON, Pa., July 24.—Union plumbers of Scranton ned their their two months' strike with wage increases of 25 cents per day, taking effect immediately, another similar raise to come January 1, 1926. Plumbers and steamfitters were getting $9 a day and asked for $10. The strike was a hundred per cent effective.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

PICNIC
SUNDAY, JULY 26
at RYMACK GROVE,
LYONS, ILL.
Arranged by the White Russian People's Society and Douglas Park Russian Children's School.
Russian and American Dances.
SPEAKERS IN RUSSIAN, POLISH AND UKRAINIAN.
Admission with special free tickets 35 cents, at the gate 50 cents.
PART OF THE PROCEEDS GOES FOR THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN POLAND.
DIRECTIONS—Take any car to 22nd St., go West to end of the line. Transfer to Berwyn-Lyons car to grove.

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THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
The decisions of its executive bodies in session that have determined the course of the world Communist movement during the last years—you will find in
Report of the Fifth Congress.....70 Cents
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U. S. LAWYERS IN EFFORT TO STOP RELIGIOUS FIGHT

"Evolution Case" in the Capital Not Popular

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The full force of the legal department of the federal government will be exerted to avoid a clash between religion and science in the national capitol's "evolution case" scheduled to be heard in the district of Columbia supreme court next Tuesday, it was learned.

With this end in view, the defense will seek to have dismissed on legal technicalities the suit brot by Loren H. Wittner seeking to stop salaries of teachers inculcating "disrespect to the holy bible."

Call It Mere Taxpayers' Suit.

The government has been brot into the case by the naming of Frank White, treasurer of the United States, as a defendant. A representative of the department of justice, under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Letts, will be on the defense staff.

In addition to numerous alleged minor flaws in the petition itself, the defense is planning to concentrate on having the case thrown out on the grounds it is a taxpayers' suit and involves no material personal interest on the part of Wittner. The defense will contend that the supreme court has decided that a taxpayer, without a personal interest, cannot enjoin public funds.

On the part of government attorneys there is admittedly a strong desire to prevent if possible a recurrence here of anything like the Scopes trial in Tennessee.

Would Stifle Religious Clash.

Wittner's petition opens the way for a possible far-flung battle between religious and scientific beliefs, and the defense wants to stifle that clash before it can gain headway in the federal courts.

Therefore, the government will handle the case purely from the standpoint of law and the right of the treasury to pay salaries to teachers, in conformity with the decrees of congress. The question of whether natural science is right or wrong, or is disrespectful to the bible, will not be forced in the government's pleas.

If the petition is thrown out on technicalities, as the defense predicts it surely will be, Wittner will face difficult barriers in getting a decision from higher courts on the conflicts between religion and science, it was pointed out. His appeal would have to be on his right as a taxpayer to enjoin public money, thus freeing higher courts from passing on religious-scientific theories, or even deciding what constitutes disrespect to the bible.

Transfer Fight to Congress.

Whatever may be the outcome of court action, it appeared certain that the conflict between science and religion would be transferred to the legislative battlements of congress this fall.

Notice already has been served that an anti-evolution bill, similar to the Tennessee law, would be presented. It is now being drafted by Walter White, superintendent of schools of Rhea county, Tennessee, and a prosecutor of John T. Scopes.

An effort also will be made to place congress again on record as favoring the present provision which forbids teaching of disrespect to the bible in Washington schools. It even may be sought to make the provision stronger and more far reaching.

Watch and Clock Makers' Union in Organization Drive

An organization campaign has been launched by the Chicago Watch and Clockmakers' Union thru which it is hoped to bring large numbers of new members into the organization. All watch and clock makers not organized are asked to drop in at the union's headquarters, Room 44, 68 W. Washington St., and get into the organization.

Conditions are exceedingly bad in the unorganized sections of the industry. Reports from Freeport, Ill., center of the watch making industry, tell of workers compelled to labor for a mere pittance of $20 and $25 weekly, upon which they are expected to bring up their families and send their children to school. Overtime without pay is also imposed upon these workers.

Some of the reasons for joining the union are pointed out as follows:

We inaugurated the 44-hour week.

All good watchmakers belong to the union.

All good shops are union shops.

We provide our members with good positions.

We have a minimum wage scale of $45, $50 and $55.

We have a death benefit of $200 for every member in good standing.

Local Union meetings are held every first and third Thursdays of the month at 180 W. Washington St., 4th floor, at 6 p. m.

"Hands Across the Sea!" Must Be Labor's Slogan Until This War Is Won

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, American workers, in all industries, may well profit by the courageous militancy of British labor ready it seems, to launch a general strike that will cripple all activity of the capitalist order on the islands.

Labor in Great Britain is face to face with wholesale wage cuts, similar to the crisis confronting the working class in this country.

On two successive days there came the news first of the threatened strike of the quarter million textile workers in the Rochdale (Yorkshire) mills, and second, the strike call of the million coal miners to go into effect July 31. No hesitancy here. Just action. The action of workers determined to fight and win.

* * * *

The terrible plight of the coal miners, linked with that of other workers, and the determination to fight it to the finish, has given birth to the Quadruple Alliance, that has great promise of success, where the Triple Alliance of 1919 failed.

With the slogan that the time has come for the British workers to "strike together," the Quadruple Alliance is cementing the forces of the coal miners, the railwaymen, the transport workers and the machinists. How the class collaborating American officials of labor must gasp when it is announced that these British unions have pledged their mutual solidarity "notwithstanding anything in their agreements and constitutions to the contrary, TO ACT AS DIRECTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE ALLIANCE".

It is significant that the only objection came from J. H. Thomas of the railwaymen, one of the chiefs in the "socialist" cabinet of the labor premier, J. Ramsay MacDonald. His was the only discordant note. His motion of opposition did not even receive a second.

* * * *

The British workers can be depended on to take care of this weak link in their united front. There were too many such weak links to make the Triple Alliance, in 1919, a success. These past experiences will help mend any breaches in the Quadruple Alliance before it goes actively into battle.

The workers have also been taught that they cannot depend on the parliamentarism of the MacDonald "socialist" type, that only helped fasten the chains a little tighter about labor's limbs. In fact, it was the MacDonald ministry that paved the way for the conscription of British railway labor during strikes.

* * * *

Thus the British workers are without illusions as to the real nature of the war between themselves and their exploiters. They know it is a class war that brings the social revolution in its wake. The miners know they are lost without the support of the workers in other industries. And they know that there is nothing that will help them so much as a simultaneous strike by the coal miners of France, Belgium, Germany and the United States.

British imperialism also knows the meaning of the growing crisis. The Baldwin ministry is fully conscious of what it is about in trying to form a Baltic bloc against the Union of Soviet Republics. It is only one front on which it seeks to bulwark its tottering rule. Other weak spots are in Egypt, in India, and especially in China. British tory rule is also tremendously anxious to bring Germany into the League of Nations and cut, if it can, any sympathetic relations that may exist between Berlin and Moscow, and they are not a few.

All these complications give world importance to the rapidly developing clash between labor and capital in Great Britain.

* * * *

The left wing in the American labor movement must begin the fight now that will halt even a single ounce of American scab coal going to Great Britain. This is not only the affair of the coal miners, both in the union and non-union fields, but also of the railwaymen, longshoremen and seamen who will be called on to transport the coal intended for strike-breaking purposes in Great Britain.

Labor's left wing must also fight to have a large part of the copious funds of the rich unions diverted in support of the British unions, some of which face the battle with depleted treasuries.

"Hands Across the Sea!" should be the slogan of all American labor in this fight.

"INVESTIGATION" OF MURDER OF TWO POLISH REDS IN CHARGE OF WHITE TERROR JUDGE, TORTURE CONTINUES

WARSAW, Poland, July 24.—According to information received, the investigations in connection with the murder of Comrades Baginsky and Vetcherkovitch by the secret police agent Murashko, have now been concluded. Rudmitsky has been appointed as prosecutor in this case, being especially appointed by the ministry of justice. The lawyers Nedzelsky and Sholey will be the counsel for the defense.

The wives of the murdered comrades have presented a civil claim for 10,000 gold marks. The lawyer Duratch will speak on behalf of the wives of Baginsky and Vetchorkevitch, who recently arrived in Moscow. The case will be heard in August in the town of Novogrudke.

The relations of political prisoners have approached the minister of justice with a complaint against the ill-treatment of prisoners confined in Lodz prison who commemorated the anniversary of the shooting of the young Communist, Comrade Engel, and have demanded the appointment of a special commission of investigation.

The prisoners were beaten to such an extent that they had to be sent to the hospital on special motor ambulances. During the interviews those arrested refused to mention the names of those who had been beaten, to avoid this savage treatment being repeated.

Press Picnic Committee
Meets MONDAY NIGHT, 8 P. M., 19 SO. LINCOLN STREET
All delegates elected by branches and representatives of all Worker
Party papers should be present.

REUTER NEWS SERVICE LIES ABOUT CHIN

Capitalist Press Not Be Believed

By ART SHIELDS

(Federated Press Staff Correspond

NEW YORK, July 24.—(FP)
fighting piece of labor journalis
the Shanghai Crisis which has cr
the water with its first two i
The Shanghai Crisis is publishe
Chinese and English editions by
students of Tsing Hua Colleg
Peking in the interests of the st
and the contents of the paper
that these lads are real up and at
scrappers.

The June 10 and June 14 issue
hand tell the story of the early
of the great struggle and the stor
the atrocities of the British troo
illustrated by a loose leaf pictur
the corpses of five of the ma
calculated to stir the blood of
ers to more intense resistence.

Shot Without Warning

Shooting down of the strikers
a cold blooded massacre without
warning the Chinese could unders
the paper shows. Inspector Ev
of the police is quoted as testi
before the British Assessor tha
sounded his orders to disperse an
commands to fire, in English—a
of speech the Chinese crowd could
understand.

Meaning is given to the attac
"truth-twisting" newspapers in
warm editorial in the June 10
headed Reuter vs Truth. Of
huge press association which
Europe and the Far East what
Associated Press is to America
Shanghai Crisis says:

Capitalist New Service at Wor

"The most terrible instrumen
perverting truth is the Reuter N
Agency, an integral part of British
perialism and an indespensible ai
the British foreign office. It rep
in full one-sided versions of Polic
spector Everson, an English of
who was most directly responsibl
the killing of May 30th, without sa
a word about the manifestos of
Chinese, not even the officially
corded testimony of the student
the inquest."

"It practically controls the tran
sion of news from China to most
of the world. Therefore, the rea
public abroad, particularly Eng
men in England, will have no op
tunity to learn the truth of the S
ghai massacre. And the perver
of truth will seem truth to them
cause it is Reuter's perversion."

Plate Printers' Union Happy Over Printin Money They Don't G

WASHINGTON, July 24.—(F
The International Plate Printers
Die Stampers Union of North A
ica is holding its thirty-third an
convention at the Shoreham h
here. Forty delegates from the Un
States and Canada are attending.
meeting was called to order by
ter A. Burke of Boston, internati
president.

Lots of Nice Paper Money on T

Thomas J. McQuade, chairma
the executive committee of the W
ington plate Printers Union infor
the convention that the burea
printing and engraving that empl
the largest number of plate prin
of any establishment in the cou
is entering upon "halycon days"
more work assured than ever be
in its history. There is no pros
for a let-down, he said for at lea
year.

Under the present regime, he sa
reserve stock of 40 million sheet
paper used in printing currency
been accumulated that will be allo
to age properly before it is used s
to avoid putting "uncured" curr
into circulation. Mr. McQuade
clared this was an economy bec
it will make paper currency last
ger in circulation.

James E. Goodyear of Philadelp
secretary of the international u
reported the treasury in excel
shape, and president Burke dec
that the organization was in a ge
ally prosperous state.

Jam Pickford Kidnaping Trial

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—With
men and three women temporarily
the jury box, another huge cr
jammed the courtroom today at
trial of Charles Stevens, Claude
comb and Adrian Wood, accused
conspiring to kidnap Mary Pickfo

HIGHEST AIM IS TO FIGHT COMMUNISM

Springfield, Mass., Like Dayton, Tenn.

By WM. SIMONS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Springfield, Mass., is quite a reactionary town. They have balked the running of movies showing conditions in Soviet Russia. At the Lenin Memorial meeting in 1924 the hall was filled with cops, after the mayor had threatened to prohibit the meeting.

Capitalist Press Principles.

The Springfield union has achieved fame since then by placing its creed at the top of the editorial page. It calls it "a patriotic creed." "To these purposes of the sentinels of the republic the Springfield union subscribes:

"To maintain the fundamental principles of the American constitution.

"To oppose further federal encroachment upon the reserved rights of the states and of the individual citizen.

"To stop the spread of Communism.

"To prevent the concentration of power in Washington thru the multiplication of administrative bureaus under a perverted interpretation of the general welfare clause.

"To help preserve a free republican form of government in the United States."

We're on Top.

These five points form a pyramid, with one and five as a base, two and four balancing on the next step, and point three is at the peak. To prevent the spread of Communism becomes their highest aim, and so it is. They attempt to sandwich the point in between the others, but they cannot conceal that this is their primary object.

Recently the writer spoke at the post office in Springfield on the subject, "Hands off China," and the only comment they made the next day was that instead of talking entirely on China, the speaker referred to conditions in this country and paid his respects to the local press. A crime to talk about conditions in America.

The challenge of the union has been met with the institution of open air meetings, and an intensification of party activity in Springfield.

At Last
PYORRHEA
The Scourge
of civilised man since the days of old King Tut as disclosed by recent investigations,
Has Been
CONQUERED!
with a preparation—a non-poisonous mouth wash containing in a safe yet sufficient quantity of genuine
RADIUM
in solution, a formula compounded by an eminent chemist after a decade of study, research and experiment, combining RADIUM, that powerful curative element, with several proven powerful antiseptic and germicidal agents, called
Pyradium

PYRADIUM, with its genuine RADIUM has stood drastic tests by doctors, dentists and laymen! It has won victory after victory in the treatment of PYORRHEA, or Diseased Gum conditions, and other oral infections! It is being successfully used daily by many dentists in their practice, altho being prepared primarily as a home treatment. It upsets the fetish that PYORRHEA can't be cured! IT IS THE ANSWER TO THE PYORRHEA RIDDLE! Don't suffer any longer from sore, inflamed, bleeding pus-discharging gums, nor take chances with the results of absorbing PYORRHEA poison into the blood, but send for PYRADIUM today.

PYRADIUM KILLS THE GERMS, HEALS THE GUMS, SAVES THE TEETH. Hundreds of testimonials from former sufferers of PYORRHEA! Sold under a "money back guarantee."

Price, for 4-ounce bottle, $2.50.

Send money order, or request C. O. D. Write for booklet on PYORRHEA, RADIUM and PYRADIUM

Compounded at Laboratories of
Radium Remedies Co.,
Dept. A.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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INC.
BETTER DRUGS
Light Luncheon Served
1154 Madison Street, Corner Ann
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Four Phones Chicago

BUILDERS AT WORK

DAILY WORKER SELLS QUICKLY.

(By L. P. RINDAL, Builder-Worker Correspondent)

Los Angeles, Calif., July 19, 1925.

Today, Sunday, the writer sold 50 copies of the DAILY WORKER (sent from Chicago). Only a few hours work. The paper went like hot cakes. Organization, and willingness to work, is all that is necessary to get thousands of DAILY WORKER readers in this city.

Communism the Thing.

A restaurant owner, George E . . . . , who has just renewed his Sub. for one year said: "We used to be S. L. P. comrades and wobblies, didn't we?—But now Communism is the thing.—That's better yet. That's evolution," he added.

It may be that fear of this kind of evolution is the artangest incentive back to the monkey trial in Tennessee. But, anyhow, there is no monkey-business connected with George's red tendencies. He makes his dining-room a center for "dangerous" propaganda.

Man Broke But DAILY WORKER Sold.

The next place visited was a pool hall. "I am broke," said a slave, "No work".—"Then you have time to read", was the answer. "Take the paper!"—"Thanks".—Another man in the same place did not like to see anyone get something for nothing. He said so too. And, seemingly, for this reason alone bought a copy for himself.

How New Readers Are Made.

The cost of these two copies was 4 cts. Received 5 cts. Profit (have heard of that word before) 1 cent.—Nothing cut. In this way (because the first man was not turned down) two men became acquainted with our daily. And a reader today may be a communist tomorrow, or the next day. This is only one example out of many of a similar character experienced yesterday and before.

Mexican Sister Organ Popular.

But the greatest surprise of the day, however, was to see how quickly the Mexican sister organ could be sold. The supply of 60 copies did not last as long as a snow-ball in h-ll. The Mexicans seem to be hngry for the message it brings to the masses—in their own tongue.

A Challenge.

Members of the English Branch, L. A. (especially comrades Spector, Eisenberg and Airoff) are hereby chanllenged to a paper-selling contest. So rush another order, Comrade Loeb!

PRIZE RUSSIAN ART EXHIBIT AND VETCHERINKA IN CHICAGO AUG. 22-23 FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

An exhibition of Russian "koustarni" work, which won first prize at the Panama-Pacific World's Fair, and which has graced the art galleries of many of our principal cities, will be made available for the first time to Chicago's workers at a two-day exhibition and "vetcherinka" to be given at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on August 22 and 23, for the benefit of the International Workers' Aid.

Beautiful Art Collection.

The exhibition includes thousands of dollars worth of rare old laces, bedspreads, table covers, tapestries, jewelry, as well as authentic copies of some of the most famous paintings in Russian galleries. The non-essential embroidered frippery of the leizure class woman is contrasted with the wondrously rich creative taste of the peasant woman whose blouses and aprons are the marvel of the whole world. A feature of the exhibition is a whole series of puppet dolls, costumed true to the life of various castes of the old Russia, and made by the first artel of the Moscow Art Theater.

The first night, August 22, will be "Ukrainian Night," and all arrangements are in the hands of the Ukrainian branch. There will be, for entertainment, a 20-piece Ukrainian mandolin orchestra, in costume, as well as a chorus and a group of dancers. Recitations and songs will be given in inimitable native style.

The second night, August 23, will be "Russian Night," in charge of the Russian branch, and here too the program will include music, song and dance native to revolutionary Russia.

"Capusta" and "Piroshki"

Refreshments on both nights will be likewise out of the ordinary to non Russian elements. For those who bring along a husky appetite there will be delicious "galobzy," chopped meat wrapped in "capusta" cabbage leaves, and then cooked. For those who ordinarily must content themselves with a sandwich, there will be instead real "vareniki," or rolls containing chopped filling, and of course, for the humming birds there will be "piroshki" of three kinds, jelly, cheese or raisin. It goes without saying that real Russian "Tchai" wil be dispensed from steaming samovars, and that home-made "varenie" will be donated for the occasion to sweeten the event and the tea.

All in all, this is going to be one of the most alluring social events ever held in Chicago. A good, unique program; a splendid educational treat in the exhibition; tasty and intriguing eats; real Russian-Ukrainian atmosphere; and an excellent cause—international workers solidarity. Invitations will cost only 25 cents. When the capacity of the hall has been sold out, efforts will be made to stop further sale, but there is no guarantee against crowding. Those wanting to see the exhibition in greater detail and comfort, are advised to come early Saturday or Sunday afternoons. Competent guides will explain the exhibition periodically and in detail.

EFFORTS TO DIG OUT ENTOMBED MINERS GO ON

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., July 24.—With two bodies already recovered, rescue workers here today renewed their efforts to reach the other entombed men, who were trapped by two mysterious explosions in the Roane Iron company's mine here Thursday.

The victims were identified as Claude Tindle and Raymond Watkins, their bodies being horribly mangled by the explosion.

The men were found nearly 800 feet from the scene of the explosion, and were believed by rescue workers to have been blown that distance by the explosion.

The eight men now entombed are believed to be dead, mine officials assert.

Philadelphia, Notice!
Weber Printing Co.
350 N. FIFTH STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ETHIOPIAN HOTEL
Turkish Coffee Shop and Restaurant
1216 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Proprietors
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MERCHANT TAILOR
Suits Made to Order
at Reasonable Prices
3546 ARMITAGE AVENUE
Phone Albany 9400

The Walden Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

PITTSBURGH, PA.
To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street

CARRY FIGHT ON SIGMAN TO CHICAGO

(Continued from page 1)

of the officials of the International.

Not Merely a Local Matter.

"This quarrel is not a local matter; it is a fight for control of our union by the rank and file which has been going on all over the country for years. With the Chicago members behind us we shall be certain of victory."

Sigman Seeks Support Only From the Police, Bosses and Gangsters.

Not a day passes in the struggle of the cloak and dress makers in which there are not important incidents.

On the one hand there is still on the order of the day the report of the governor's commission. It appears that on this report not only the workers are gagging, but also the contractors. On the other hand, there are continually new developments in the struggle against the corrupt machine of the union, which becomes sharper every day.

Regardless of the fact that the Sigman machine has settled for itself the question of the recommendation of the governor's commission, regardless of the fact that this machine has also carried thru the fake referendum, the question is far from settled. If Sigman and his machine can satisfy themselves with the "favors" of the commission, the cloakmakers have shown they will not be able to swallow them.

General Strike in Offing.

The sentiment for a general strike is spreading and it is clear that if this sentiment should reach a little further, a strike will surely break out. It is also certain that if a strike will break out from the mass itself, then that strike will surely wipe out the official rule of the Sigman machine from the union. And such a strike will also have the necessary power to dictate new working conditions for the cloakmakers.

The cloakmakers are not the only ones who cannot swallow the "favors" of the governor's commission. Those favors are also choking the contractors. Tuesday evening the contractors' association had a stormy meeting on the question of whether they should accept the decision of the commission.

According to that decision the contractors also have received blows against their interests. The jobbers, who are the big capitalists, have won everything. The main demands of the contractors, as, for instance, the establishment of a standard cost of labor, were rejected.

The meeting of the contractors decided therefore, to send out the decision of the governor's commission to a referendum vote.

Arrests, Fights, and Other Incidents.

Seven workers were arrested Tuesday morning near the shop of Metches and Herbert, 164 W. 25th St. This firm attempted to test the power of the Joint Action Committee of the suspended locals, demanding of the workers in the shop that they should obey the orders of the Sigman-Feinberg machine. The workers declined. The bosses attempted to discharge all who refused, saying they wanted to see who is who.

The workers thereupon showed whom they stand with. Of the 30 workers, only a few cutters remained scabbing in the shop. All others went out on strike and picketed the shop.

Sigman's Backers a Fine Lot.

And so the Sigman machine concentrated on this shop all its strength. And what does it consist of? Police, gangsters, paid strong-arm men. Seven pickets were arrested near the shop, but no dressmakers came to work. The arrested are Sasha Zimmerman, secretary of the Joint Action Committee who works at that shop, Abraham Lupin, Kove, Greenberg, Anna Solomon, Emma Cohn and another girl. All were released on bail pending trial Thursday.

In the court yesterday also was the trial of the two gangsters who attacked George Stupekevich Tuesday. At the hearing in the court it was shown that the gangsters are not even formally cloakmakers. They declared that they were chauffeurs. But when they were asked for their licenses they said they didn't have them.

Gangsters' Trial Postponed.

The lawyer of the machine-gangsters demanded of the court that they should be fined for disorderly conduct and the case dropped. But the lawyer for the Joint Action Committee said no, that to this proposition he could not agree. He demanded a trial because if not the gangs will be at their work again, and it is very undesirable that gangsters who do not even have a formal relation with the union should attack workers in the streets. The judge postponed the trial to the 5th of August. In the meantime, he ordered an investigation of the records of the two Sigman servants.

The supposed enemy of Communism and lover of scabbing, Mr. Feinberg, manager of the Sigman Joint Board, has sent a letter to the bosses requesting their active assistance. He requested in this letter that the bosses should not permit in their shops representatives of the workers who do not show credentials from the machine.

SKRZYNSKI, FOREIGN MINISTER OF POLAND, IS TOLD CHICAGO WORKERS WAR ON POLISH REACTION'S TERROR

Alexander Skrzynski, the minister of foreign affairs in the Grabski terror rule over Poland, who has been feted by American exploiters since his arrival in this country, will receive some straight talk from the workers of Chicago when he arrives in this city today.

The accompanying letter will be sent him by the Chicago Conference to Aid Political Prisoners in Poland, protesting against the bloody oppression of the Polish masses by the government of the Polish capitalists and landlords. The conference consists of labor unions, fraternal and sick benefit societies, educational groups, branches of the Workers (Communist) Party, and other working class organizations. The letter declares:

Demand Freedom of Prisoners!

Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1925

Alexander Skrzynski,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Republic of Poland.

Dear Sir: Taking advantage of your presence in Chicago, the Chicago Conference to Aid Political Prisoners in Poland hereby submits to you this open letter in regard to the imprisonment of over 8,000 workers, peasants and members of national minorities—Ukrainians and White Russians—for their part in the struggle for bread and freedom; for belonging to workers', peasants', and even purely educational organizations.

The government of which you are a representative and a member is responsible for the imprisonment, torture, flogging and the murder, open and secret, of thousands of unarmed workers and peasants.

These facts are reported not only by the illegal workers' and peasants' publications, but also by the semi-official Polish press. They prove that a monstrous and systematic white terror is being carried on by the government of which you are a member.

Your government is treating the imprisoned workers and peasants worse than common criminals. Thruout Poland hunger strikes have broken out, as the result of the denial of even the most elemental rights to political prisoners, as your colleague Thuggut has admitted.

We, the Chicago Conference to Aid Political Prisoners in Poland, raise our voices in protest against these barbarous acts of the government of the Polish bouregoisie, in order that the Polish worker and peasant masses may know that we are with them in their bitter struggle, and the American workers, learning of the persecution of their brothers may, in the name of international working-class solidarity, join in condemning the official reception extended by the U. S. government to the representative of the oppressors of the Polish proletariat.

We hope that the working class of Poland will in the near future open the doors of the prisons and free the heroes of the workers' struggle.

Freedom for political prisoners!

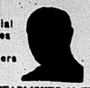
Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

FRENCH SEND FINANCE MINISTER CAILLAUX TO U. S. TO TALK DEBTS

PARIS, July 24.—Finance Minister Caillaux will go personally to Washington to participate in the negotiation of a settlement of the French war debt to the United States.

The cabinet today unanimously approved such a mission on the part of Caillaux. It leaves it entirely to the discretion of the finance minister to determine whether the exigencies of home affairs will permit his absence.

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN
DENTIST
MY NEW LOCATION
Special Prices to Workers
X-Ray — Gas Given



ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS
My Examination is Free
My Prices Are Reasonable
My Work Is Guaranteed
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Sigman on the Toboggan

When Sigman, the self-made Czar of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, decided to expel the elected officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22, in New York, for celebrating May Day, the international holiday of labor and other "crimes" of a similar nature, it is quite possible that he did not expect that he was signing his own death warrant as head of a once powerful labor organization. Yet that is just what Sigman did.

There is an old saying that "those whom the gods wish to destory they first make mad." This does not apply to Sigman, tho his action in normal times would be considered that of a first rate lunatic. However, he was in a position where he had no choice, except between two evils. Naturally he chose the lesser one.

Sigman, by a series of treacherous acts had lost the confidence of the membership. For years he has cloaked his treachery more or less successfully by raising the cry of "Communism," as so many other fakers have done. But like the boy in Aesop's fable who raised the cry of "Wolf," until it outlived its usefulness, Sigman depended too much on his "red fire." After all, crooks are discovered sooner or later. It is fortunate for the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that they saw thru Sigman in time, before he had succeeded in ruining an organization that he could not rule.

The Sigman machine has rung the changes on dictatorship in Russia, a dictatorship of the many over the few, of the producers over the non-producers. Yet Sigman disfranchised 60 per cent of the membership in New York, knowing that if he allowed majority rule, he would not hold his office five minutes. He is now in the same position as old Tom Rickert of the scabby United Garment Workers, and there is nothing the filthy scab Rickert has not done that Sigman will not do.

The members of the I. L. G. U. are determined to put an end to Sigmanism. They have stood a good deal from the traitors who have dragged the union along at the tail of the employers' chariot for years. The members are now learning that the Communists whom Sigman has been expelling from the unions are not the disrupters. They have learned who the disrupters are and they are going to get the gate.

Other labor fakers who think they can get rid of the Communists in Sigman fashion should take a warning before it is too late.

Officer 4011

Who owns the Chicago police force? If you had been on the picketline near the manufacturing establishment of the International Tailoring Company last Thursday evening you would have very little difficulty in finding an answer to that question.

As our readers must be aware there is a strike on against that clothing company because of its refusal to sign a contract with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the union refusing to accept a reduction in wages. The striking employes are on the picket line morning and evening endeavoring to prevent scabs and prospective scabs from taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of the former employes of the clothing company who insisted on a decent standard of living.

This is what happened last Thursday evening: A scab was floundering around the street and screaming with terror as hundreds of strikers gathered. The excitement brought a flivver load of officers to the scene. One of them, officer 4011, pulled his gun and seized one of the strikers, sticking his weapon into the pit of his stomach. The striker was quiet and made no effort to resist the officer. The latter however, not satisfied to make the arrest, which was the limit of his obligation in the situation. Without the slightest provocation he struck the worker in his custody forcibly with the gun on the left side of the face near the temple. The blow might have killed the man.

The striker was stunned and turned pale, but did not murmur. His conduct was in striking contrast to the babbling of the scab who ran for protection to the uniformed thugs.

A plain clothes thug came along, and he also jumped on the striker hiting him with clenched fist square on the jaw.

Both brutes took the worker along and held him in the International Tailoring Company building. While they were taking him away the plain clothes officer was heard to mutter: "You will get all that is coming to you."

And it looked as if he did. When he was taken out from the building to the patrol wagon, he was deathly pale and unable to speak.

Who owns the police force? The strikers on the picket line will not take long to answer.

The American sailors, mostly workers, had to go to Melbourne, Australia, to learn that there are class war prisoners in the United States. Here's hoping that this knowledge will help guide them in the future.

Start now reading the British trade union delegation's report on "Russia Today." It will appear in daily installments until completed. Read it yourself and get other workers to read it.

It is reported that Calvin Coolidge wants Dawes to shut up about the senate and also about the republican party nomination for 1928. There is a rift in the loot somewhere.

It looks as if Sidney Hillman never had the experience of sticking his nose into a buzz saw. Remember what happened to Tom Rickert, Sidney!

We predict that before "B. and O. Bill" Johnston gets thru, expelling the Communists from the union, that he will be a much older if not wiser faker than he is now.

The newspapers say that the Bolsheviks have slaughtered seventeen more monarchists. Good! But where the devil are they getting them all?

They say that Sigman, self made czar of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is on pins and needles those days.

The cause of the British coal miners is the concern of world labor.

Fake Letter of Bosses Exposed

INTERNATIONAL TAILORS INDULGE IN ORGY OF VIOLENCE, DE NOVI SLUGGED, GIRL PICKET IS INJURED

Made desperate by the solidarity of their striking employes, the International Tailoring Company indulged in an orgy of violence against the picketing members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. While William A. Cunnea was fighting off the application of the garment bosses in Judge Pam's court for an injunction to prevent picketing, the police arrested and slugged Mike De Novi, business agent for the Amalgamated, clubbed another worker, Joseph Cerurj, with the butt of a revolver, and so badly injured Frances De Spenza that she required medical treatment.

The International company pasted a fake "telegram" on the Peoria street side of their building, near Jackson boulevard, which purported to convey the information that the New York strike of the Amalgamated was broken. The Amalgamated officials immediately exposed this hoax and branded it a lie.

Seven pickets were arrested in all, including two girls. Frances De Spenza's hand was badly cut by the police who handled her roughly when they arrested her. The doctor gave her a certificate showing that he had given her medical treatment, and action will be taken against the police violence. Another picket was arrested yesterday morning. Others arrested were Pasquale Camera, Mary De Spenza, and Peter Korach.

The fake "telegram" posted by the bosses, with the printed letters pasted on a telegraph blank, said:

"J. L. Reiss, International Tailoring company,

"847 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

"Everything satisfactory, cutters working regular time. Can handle fifty orders or more daily. Each house needs orders.

"R. H. Reiss."

Below the telegram, in red pencil, is written, "Somebody Lies, who is it?"

The Amalgamated officials quickly showed who lies. Isadore Rothbart, business agent for the pants makers said: "We have just received word that in spite of the injunction taken out by the International in New York, the strike there is one hundred per cent effective.

"Such bluffs of the bosses cannot break the solidarity of the strikers. They know that this is just another desperate effort of the International to break our ranks. They cannot do it. The telegram lies."

A police sergeant confided to one of the strikers that they had four patrols waiting in readiness, and if the injunction were granted, wholesale arrests would be made. Thus do the police obey the bosses.

Officer 4011 Slugs Stiker.

One of the strikers was severly beaten over the head with a heavy revolver by Officer 4011, on Green street shortly after five o'clock. A scab was rushing madly about the street and howling for protection, as hundreds of garment workers and other people in sympathy with the strikers gathered. The scab appeared to have bumped into something hard as the lower part of his face was discolored.

When Officer 4011 came along he grabbed one of the strikers and stuck his gun in his stomach. The striker made no effort to get away or resist the officer. But the latter was not satisfied with making an arrest. Evidently he wanted to show his hatred of the strikers. He lifted his revolver high over his head and struck the defenceless striker over the temple with the heavy weapon.

Police and Scabs.

The striker put his hand to his face but was so stunned by the blow that he was unable to speak. He would have fallen to the ground but for the policeman holding him up.

Another policeman or company gangster in plain clothes came along. This brave man took another wallop at the striker who was held tightly in the grip of the uniformed officers. The onlookers weer angry but made no move. Workers weer heard to say that the police and the scabs were working hand in hand. It is the general impression that at least some of the police are on the payroll of the International Tailoring Company.

Strikers Cheer Victims.

As the wagon took several strikers away from the building there were loud cheers from the strikers. This is certainly a militant group of workers. Three old ladies, members of the union, walked up and down the street. As the wagon was carrying the girls away one of them, she is 65 years old if she is a day, went over to the policeman and shouted: "It is an honor to be taken away in the paddy-wagon for a cause like this."

Her comrade nodded assent. Thies is the spirit that is noticeable on the picket line. It is a winning spirit.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

YANKEE SAILORS HEAR OF JAILED WORKERS IN U. S.

Australian Labor in "Warm Reception"

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 24.—Fifteen spectators watching the parade of sailors from the U. S. fleet from the veranda of a movie house, were injured when the balcony under them fell into the street.

This is attributed to the labor union boycott on participation in any demonstration of greeting to the fleet as protest against America's continued imprisonment of workingmen for membership or action in the labor movement, as is the street car strike and the strike of the marine firemen whose refusal to man the official reception boat prevented the Australian reception committee from going out into the harbor to greet Admiral Robert E. Coontz's flagship.

Posters are pasted all over the city and leaflets given out to the American sailors by the Australian Communist Party, the I. W. W. and the radical union elements, telling the U. S. sailors of the imprisonment of Tom Mooney, the I. W. W. of Centralia, Washington, and California, Sacco and Vanzetti, Rangel and Cline and the anti-labor laws of American states.

Admiral Coontz in his address to the reception committee expressed his delight at the "warm reception" given the fleet.

BRITISH TEXTILE UNION CALLS OUT 133,000 IN BATTLE ON WAGE CUTS

LONDON, Engfiland, July 24—The first strike in the series which theatens to tie up all industrial England this summer began today when 135,000 textile workers walked out at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Hudderseld in a fight against a five per cent wage cut.

The strikers refused arbitration offered by the ministry of labor and left the mills, seriously disorganizing the geat textile industry in the north of England.

Early reports today are that mounted police dispersed a crowd of 500 strikers gathered outside a mill in Leeds. There weer no casualties.

GARMENT BOSSES ASK JUDGE PAM TO OUTLAW A. C. W. STRIKE, FLAUNT STATE LAW, INVOKE A. F. OF L. NAME

The application of the International Tailoring Company for an injunction to prohibit their striking employes from picketing, which is now being argued before Judge Hugo Pam, room 941 county building, openly flaunts the state anti-injunction law. The bill for an injunction demands that all forms of picketing cease, and calls the Cuthbertson anti-injunction law unconstitutional.

Quotations from the bill, which complains that the Amalgamated strikers prevented the bosses from carrying out an agreement with the United Garment Workers, the American Federation of Labor scab union, follow:

"19—Your orator further represents that the defendants in committing the acts, injuries and grievances, as above set forth and charged against them, are relying upon a certain alleged act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois for their justification, to wit an act entitled, 'An act relating to disputes concerning terms and conditions of employment' which is as follows."

The Cuthbertson anti-injunction law is then quoted.

"20—Your orator further represents that said supposed act of the legislature is unconstitutional and void that the said defendants against your orator have not been and cannot be made lawful by the said supposed act of the legislature aforesaid, that the same controvenes and is in direct conflict with the constitution of the state of Illinois and with the constitution of the United States."

The bill then asks the judge to restrain the striking union members—

"From picketing or maintaining any picket or pickets at or near the premises of your orator or along the routes followed by the employes of your orator in going to and from their homes, and to and from the place of business of your orator.

"From patrolling, or congregating in front of or near the premises or the homes of the employes.

"From watching or spying upon places of business of your orator or upon the employes.

"From soliciting or inducing, or attempting to induce or influence persons not to enter or continue employment with your orator.

A. F. of L. Scabbery Exposed.

"Your orator further charges that on June 29, 1925, your orator entered into an agreement with the United Garment Workers of America, a voluntary organization, regarding the terms and conditions of employment of its employes.

"The defendants and other persons confederating with the defendants, and whose names are to your orator unknown, further unlawfully combined to force and compel your orator to abrogate said last mentioned agreement by the unlawful means herein above set forth."

CONFERENCE CONFLICT IS STILL WARM

But China Is to Be Plundered, Anyway

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—State department officials give out a story that America has received advices from practically all the nine leading powers favoring the Chinese conference proposal of Secretary Kellogg's.

Japan is said to have assured Washington thru Ambassador Matsudaira, that Japan favors convening the customs conference as well as the extra-territoriality commission.

Great Britain, however, leads the opposition, now formally and flatly stating its opposition, then intimating that if its imperial interests are not to be challenged by the U. S., it will not object to the American proposal.

The fixing of responsibility for the Shanghai massacre upon the British police troop commander by the Peking diplomatic corps, added to the objection of England, but the boycott on British and Japanese goods ordered to begin on August 1 by the Chinese chamber of commerce, has also had its effect.

Back of the conflicting reports of the policies of the imperialist powers toward the American proposal, was, of course, a unanimity of opinion that under whatever conditions the conference was called, they would not be such as would really release China from her imperialist oppressors.

USE POLICE THREAT ON STRIKING MEMBERS OF TRUCKDRIVERS' UNION

Police were brot in by contractors to intimidate the striking members of the Independent Team Owners Association, which is made up of men who drive their own trucks. The drivers went on strike Thursday morning.

British Labor Party Publishes Appeal of Canton Government

LONDON, July 24—The Labor Party publishes the text of a 1,500-word manifesto cabled by the Canton Nationalist government to the British Labor Party protesting against and denouncing "the exploitation of China by imperialist powers," which, it declares, prevents China from developing herself on independent nationalist lines.

Hunt Slayers of Spinsters.

HUDSON, N. H., July 24.—Two autoists in a battered car were sought today as the slayers of two aged spinsters, Miss Helen E. Gillis, eighty, and her sister, Miss Georgia Gillis, seventy-seven, who were clubbed to death in their little white farm house here. Police believe robbery was the motive.

RIFF LEADER OFFERS PEACE TERMS TO FOES

Demands Freedom for the Riffian State

PARIS, July 24.— According to a story published in the Quotidien, Abd-el-Krim is willing to grant peace terms to France and Spain, the main features of which are the following:

The Riff state shall be granted independence and that Krim shall have the title of Emir. Sultan Moulay Youseff, the imperialist tool shall have spiritual rulership over Morocco.

The Riff territory shall extend to the Quergha river and should include the towns of Larcha, Arzila and Teuan. The Riffian nation shall have the right to maintain its own armed forces.

Paper Victories.

In view of the tremendous opposition to the Morocco campaign, prevailing in France, it is expected that Painleve and his socialist supporters will have difficulty in refusing to treat with the Riffian leader.

Since Petain went to Morocco the war ministry press agents have been predicting French victories as soon as the field marshal got into action. According to plan the victories are coming in—over the wires. These paper victories are not taken very seriously by a public that was fed on lies during the four years of the world war.

* * *

Seek New Anti-Riff Frontier.

MADRID.—French delegates to the Franco-Spanish conference wish to establish a new frontier between the French and Spanish zones in Morocco, according to the newspaper debate today. The French also demanded that they be allowed to pursue the Moroccan rebels in both French and Spanish zones, a right which Spanish troops would have reciprocated.

BRITISH TRADE UNION SOVIET REPORT BEGINS

Historic Document to Run in Daily

The first instalment of the official report made by the British Trade Union Delegation that visited Russia in November and December of last year, begins today in the magazine supplement of the daily. It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the most important documents published in recent history.

This report is signed by men whose names are household words in Great Britain, on the continent of Europe and thruout the world. None of them are Communists, and for this reason their report on a country government by a Communist Party is all the more valuable.

Members of Delegation.

The members of the delegation are Herbert Smith, president Miners' Federation of Great Britain; Ben Tillett, general secretary of Trade Unions since 1889; John Turner, associated with socialist movement since 1884; John Bromley, M. P., general secretary of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union; Allan A. H. Findlay, president Engineering and Building Trades Federation; A. A. Purcell, chairman of delegation, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions; Fred Bramley, secretary of delegation, general secretary Trade Union Congress.

In an advisory capacity were Harold Grenfell, formerly ranking naval officer, now member of the Independent Labor Party; A. R. McDonel, formerly employed by the foreign office and in the consulate service; George Young, formerly in the diplomatic service. Auther of many works on foreign affairs.

The report created a sensation in Great Britain and was assailed by the capitalist press and the yellow socialists. No worker should miss the opportunity to read for himself the story told by this representative delegation.

Bank Bandits Caught.

VENICE, Ill., July 24.—One bandit was shot and perhaps fatally wounded and three others captured after they had robbed the Venice State Bank here this morning and in making their escape, encountered a squad of detectives passing thru the city.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

trying to play the role of an Einstein.

* * *

THE dictatorship of the fascists in Italy would not last twenty-four hours, if it had to depend on Mussolini alone or even on his cutthroat army. It survived until now because it had the support of the big industrialists. They financed it in its youth and they have nourished it ever since. But the damn thing can't work because the days of the dictatorship of capitalism are numbered, whether open or masked. It is the dictatorship of the few over the many, that is slipping in Italy.

* * *

BUT an entirely different situation exists in Russia. There we have a dictatorship of the millions of workers and peasants exercised thru the Communist Party. For what purpose Not to set up a dictatorship as the model form of government for al time, but as a means whereby the robber system of capitalism shall be supplanted by production for use, and to insure that this transformation can take place with a minimum of disorganization. In fact, if we take democracy to be the rule of the majority this dictatorship in the Soviet Union is the most democratic government the world today.

* * *

BUT the Communists are not pla ing with words or interpretations. They say it is a dictatorship and that furthermore the workingclass movement in all countries will inevitab pass thru this stage before a classless society is attained where all wi be producers and government as we know it now will disappear, because all governments are and have been organs of suppression, the suppression of one or more classes by one or more other classes. Naturally, when all classes disappear, there will be no further need of suppression. The dictatorship in Russia is the servant of evolution. The caricature that exists in Italy is trying to hold back the wheels of progress.

* * *

THE Italian dictatorship is doome to failure. Even its original supporters admit that things look anything but bright for it now. This does not mean that the capitalists in other countries will not adopt the same method that Mussolini adopted rather than see the working class ride into power. They will Drowning me grasp at straws and if anybody i foolish enough to believe that the capitalists in all countries will not re sort to violence rather that surrender their easy graft, that person does not even read the newspapers.

* * *

EVEN England, long heralded to the four winds as the motherland of democracy has a rapidly growing fascist organization, financed by some of the leading tory politicians and landowners. Prominent army officers are at its head and it has now reached the stage where it marches armed through the streets and breaks up working class meetings. And does so with impunity. While the opposition to Mussolini in Italy does not come entirely from the working class, the time will arrive when many of those leaders who are now fighting the black shirts will fight the dictatorship of the workers just as vigorously. Mussolini was right when he told his petty bourgeois opponents that after fascism would come Communism. Yes, if not immediately, at least in the not far distant future.

Brookhart Gaining Over Democrat Steck in Ballot Recoun

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Daniel Steck, democrat, will fail in his effort to oust Smith W. Brookhart, insurgent republican of Iowa from his senate seat if he is not able to pick up votes faster than he has thus far in the recount here, it was indicated today.

Brookhart so far has gained ten votes over Steck with about one-tenth of the ballots counted. Friends of Brookhart were jubilant over the progress of the recount and predicted that the insurgent senator would increase his majority of 1,400 over Steck. Approximately 150 ballots have been challenged, two-thirds of them being Steck ballots with an arrow opposite his name.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 24.—Great Britain pound, 4.85¾, cable 4.85⅞. France franc, 4.72, cable 4.72½. Belgium franc 4.61½, cable 4.64. Italy lira 3.65½, cable 3.66. Sweden krona 26.84, cable 26.85. Norway krona 18.22, cable 18.24. Denmark krona 22.13, cable 22.15. Germany mark no quote. Shanghai, tael 78½, no quote.

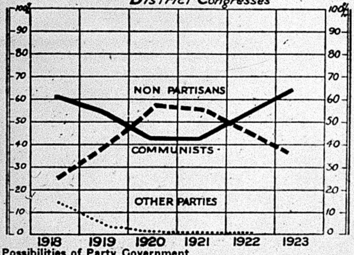
Lock Out Miners Who Protest Gouging

HAZLETON, Pa., July 24.—Two hundred miners were locked out at the Dandy Run colliery of the M. S. Kemmerer Co., when they protested again an announced increase from $3.50 to [illegible] a ton for the coal delivered their houser

"nucleus" in every factory and, theoretically, in every village; though in villages the Communist "centre" is often non-existent or dormant

The party is made up to about half of industrial workers, the other half being divided between employes and peasants, rather more of the former than the latter, and with the latter yearly decreasing. Admission to membership and retention of it are now a matter of prayer and fasting. Proletarians and peasants must pass a probation of six months as candidates and be vouched for by two members. Others must remain candidates for two years and get six guarantors. Members are tested every year or so by oral examination, about 10 per cent being eliminated. Any anti-Communist action entails expulsion, such as a religious marriage, circumcision as a religious ceremony, and so forth. The Communist Party now prides itself on the annual reduction of its membership as much as it previously did on its increase under War Communism. The total membership rose from 23.6 thousand in 1917, 115.5 in 1918, 280.5 in 1919, 431.4 in 1920 to 585.6 in 1921. Since then it has fallen to 401.3 in 1922, 373 in 1923, and 350 thousand in 1924. Anyone who has seen a Communist after being under viva-voce for several hours in his annual examination will find him in a state of exhaustion and anxiety such as few Civil Service candidates experience. The devotion and discipline exacted from him while in the party are such as few public servants would endure.

District Congresses



Possibilities of Party Government

Such an organisation might enable the governmental system to retain its vitality without the usual stimulus of an official opposition. For all opposition is as yet silenced. But the need of it is not so much felt owing to the extraordinary candour and criticism of those conducting affairs, and their readiness to conform their policy to new requirements of the moment. The constant elections and discussions at congresses keep those in power in touch with opinion; while the continuous stream of official publications and pronouncements keeps opinion informed of any defects that may develop in the system and of the proposals for reform. In fact, the critical functions of an opposition both in the Press and on the platform are largely performed by the Government itself. The speeches of political leaders are generally critical lectures on economics, not the appeals to passion and partisanship that are found necessary elsewhere.

It is conceivable even to those whose political experience is entirely based on a party system of Progessives and Conservatives, that a Government might keep itself alive and active on these lines. But it is, perhaps, more probable that Russian Communism will again compromise with conventional politics by developing a two-party system and a constitutional opposition. So long as Lenin was alive his ability and authority were sufficient to force upon what may be called conservative Communism such necessary concessions as the New Economic Policy. But there is no personality big enough to fill the functions of an opposition party and compel a conservative clique to meet the requirements of the matter and the moment. Up to 1920 there still survived the relics of a recognised opposition in the Menshevists and a section of the Social Revolutionaries. But this opposition was made illegal during the height of War Communism. And there is now no prospect of an opposition developing from a readmission of Menshevists and S. R.'s to constitutional co-operation. The rank and file of these parties have, one way or another, joined the majority, and the leaders that are left in exile or in prison are too embittered to be of any future use. Organised opposition must under present conditions come from within the Communist Party itself.

The Growth of an Opposition.

The party is quite aware of this possibility. Up to now its policy has been to manitain unity at all costs. In this it has so far been successful. Thus at the Seventh Party Congress there was an opposition of over one-fourth in respect of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. In the Tenth Congress of 1921 there was an opposition of one-eighth in the controversy as to the future of Trade Unionism. At the Thirteenth Congress there was no declared opposition at all, which desired result was reached by previously reducing the ranks of the party by one-third.

But the present controversy between Trotsky and the Communist Old Guard suggests that an official opposition may be in process of formation within the party. Trotsky, who only jonied the party just in time to take a prominent part in the October Revolution, represents liberal non-conformity as aganist die-hard communism. He represents the point of view of the more intellectual and independent non-partisan elements and also of the younger and more progressive members of the party. So far the points on which he has come into collision with the conservatives are only significant to those well acquainted with Russian political conditions, and his position on such issues seems generally to have been unsound. But it would appear that we have in his independent initiatvle the embryo of an opposition whose business it would be to oppose and to get power by any constitutional means.

No immediate development of this sort is, however, to be expected. The whole Press is against this movement, there is no popular issue at present involved, and the appeal to maintain party unity will for some time be too strong to be resisted. Trotsky has been ordered by the party to resign his government office, has loyally accepted the decision, and the incipient rift in the party has been closed. But good Communists, not followers of Trotsky, ar eprepared to admit in confidential conversation that this closuring of all independent and initiative has been a mistake. They also are prepared to admit that there is a tendency of the Communists in control to become conservative, and that some provision must be made to represent more progressive points of view. It seems probable that if the Communist organisation is to remain the driving and directing power of the State it wili have to divide between a conservative point of view that is practically reactionary in its ideal of reviving a regime of War Communism and a progressive policy that will be radical in its search for new solutions and new settlements.

Amnesty and Political Prisoners

The delegation, concerned as it was with restoring friendly relations between the British and Russian peoples, lost no opportunity of putting before those in authority the advantages that would accrue abroad to the present regime from a generous amnesty. It found an appreciation of its arguments, but an apprehension lest such clemency might lead to further bloodshed. It was given an opportunity of a free conversation with the most dangerous opponents of the present Government now in prison—the Social Revolutionary leaders condemned to death two years ago and since then confined in Boutirka. The conversation was held with the prisoners in a body in the corridor on to which their rooms opened, and not within the hearing of any Government official. It was evident from it that the prisoners would reject release on any condition restricting their future liberty of action. Also that the present conditions of their confinement were (inconsqunce, they said, of a hunger strike) as good as those of first-class misdemeanants in England. One of them who had experience of Tsarist prisons prided himself on the superiority of the Socialist Boutirka. In fact, the only alleviations of their lot they could suggest was permission to get foreign Labour papers—they being at present restricted to the "bourgeois" Press. This hardship the Delegation succeeded in removing. But the Delegation did not feel, in the circumstances, that it could take the serious responsibility of pressing for the release of such irreconcilables. It is, however, still of opinion that even with these men and women, clever and courageous though they are, as they are now quite without a following in Russia and without a practical programme, their exile would be less prejudicial to the present Government than their further confinement; and that clemency would be even more wise in less important cases.

The Delegation came to Russia fully informed as to the reports in circulation concerning conditions among political prisoners confined in the old Solovyetsky Monastery in the White Sea. A suggestion that the Delegation should send a deputation there met with no opposition; but it was found to be a season at which the island was inaccessible. All recent correspondence from the prisoners was offered for inspection, and should a Labour Delegation wish to undertake next spring the long journey thither every facility will be given it. The Delegation cannot therefore express an opinion as to the truth or falsity of reports and rumours it has been unable itself to investigate. But it took every opportunity that offered of pointing out the disadvantages of imprisoning political offenders in places that give colour to such reports.

"Reign of Terror"

As to the persistent assertions in the Press that the present regime in Russia is a "reign of terror," the Delegation would wish to put on record tis conviction that this could not be honestly believed by any unprejudiced person travelling within the Union and talking to its citizens. A government established by armed revolution and calling itself a "dictatorship" will be suspect of having no sanction but force long after this has ceased to be the case. And there is certainly often reluctance to resist either men or masures put forward by Communists that is inspird more by apprehension than affection. But it is hoped that this and the following chapters will at least suggest htat a regime as therein described could not possibly be based on a "reign of terror."

General Conclusion

Finally the Delegation is of the opinion that the Soviet system of representation and its scheme of constitutional and civil rights, so far from being undemocratic in the widest sense of the word, given in many respects to the individual a more real and reasonable opportunity of participation in public than does parliamentary and party government. In other respects, such participation is still severely restricted. For the syste mhas as yet been kept under close control by its originators with the tacit consent of an immense majority of their fellow electors. This consent can be accountd for partly by the energy and efficiency with which these leaders carried the country through one crisis after another, and partly by loyalty to the pioneers of the Revolution. But this permanence in power is a result of past circumstances, not of the present constitution. Under that constitution there are ceraliny as great—and possibly greater—possibilities than elsewhere in respect of popular government, political peace, and social progress.

(Continued in next issue.)

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

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RUSSIA TODAY

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

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PREFACE

The Delegation representing the British Trades Union Congress left London on November 7th, 1924, and travelled to Moscow. After a stay there it went on to Kharkov, the Don Basin, Rostov, the Caucasus, Baku, and Tiflis. Thence it returned by a different route to Moscow, and, after a second stay there, came home by Leningrad, arriving back in London on December 19th.

One of the advisory delegates spent another ten days studying rural and political conditions in the Ukraine and Moldavia, and came home by Odessa and Constantinople.

During our journey from London to Moscow we travelled through Belgium, Germany, Lithuania and Latvia, and through the agricultural districts of Russia to Moscow, arriving in Moscow on Tuesday, November 11th.

The journey was not without incidents of an interesting character even before we arrived at the Russian frontier. At Berlin, we were informed that the official delegation appointed by the Government of Germany to proceed to Moscow for the purpose of discussing a trading agreement between Germany and Russia was to occupy another portion of the same train in which we were travelling. No detailed comment is necessary to indicate what we considered to be a remarkable coincidence, namely that having just left our own country after a severe attack on the Labor Party because of its attempt to arrange a trading agreement with Russia, we should on our way be joined on the same train by the official representatives of a country which for many years has been our most successful competitor, especially in Russian markets—representatives who were charged with the special task of promoting the trading interests of their own country.

On our way to Russia we were mett at Riga (Latvia) by the official representatives of the Soviet Government. The Ambassador and other officials who received the Delegation at the Russian Embassy in the name of the Soviet Government expressed the hope that our investigations would enable us to obtain the facts and convey the truth to the workers of our own and other countries.

After this brief first introduction to Russian representatives we proceeded to Moscow accompanied by official representatives of the All-Russian Trades Council and some of the officials attached to the Moscow Trade Union center.

The first impression we received in Soviet Russia was on our arrival at the frontier station of Sebezh. The entrance into Soviet Russia at the frontier was marked by a specially constructed arch upon which were displayed on a red cloth covering, various mottoes with which we were well acquainted in our own language. These declared the international solidarity of the workers, and informed all who entered this new country that the main purpose of Russia was the building up of an economic system which would eliminate the capitalist. Here we were also introduced to representatives of Russia's Red Army. It was the first time that the majority of the members of the Delegation had seen an army raised and organized by workers for the purpose of defending a State controlled by themselves.

The present frontier town of Sebezh was formerly an almost unknown and unimportant village consisting of 500 individuals. It is now becoming an important frontier center, and building operations for housing the people were in progress. The first building to be erected after the workers' houses had been built was the workmen's club. This club had been erected by the workers themselves in their spare time as a volutary contribution to their own cause. We saw the first attempt at a library, the first lecture room, and the first form of rural education which have ever been known in this area, and we were here also confronted with an important economic fact. We were privileged to inspect eight enormous railway engines, newly constructed, up-to-date, with all the modern appliances for heavy transport service, there being the first instalment of a contract order given to Sweden for 180 of the same type. We could not avoid noting the great importance of this first lesson, and we regretted very much indeed that we were not able to bring the British electorate to this spot for the purpose of reconsidering their decision at the last election. We had no doubt that our engineering employers and also the shareholders and investors in engineering works would have required a few hours' solitude for the purpose of considering their position in view of this manifestation that if Great Britain will not take the opportunity for commercial extension of the Russian market, other countries, including Sweden, France, and Germany, will be before us, and at a later date it will be no longer a question of election decisions to keep out of Russia but of commercial competition to get in.

At various centers our train was pulled up for the purpose of enabling us to receive a welcome from the officials and representatives of the Soviet Government and workers' unions. The space which would be necessary to convey to the mind of the reader our rapidly accumulated impressions would occupy many pages of this report, and in this, the introductory section we can only give the barest outline of our experiences at way-side stations of Soviet Russia. There were demonstrations of enthusiastic workers—men and women—with banners flying, beautifully embroidered with gold and silver mottoes artistically designed and very impressive. Our deepest impressions were received in relation to the bands of children known as "Young Pioneers," who were lined up to take the front place in these receptions. Their singing of revolutionary songs reminiscent of the folk-songs of our country, were inspiring but melancholy and full of depth. We seemed to be called back through the centuries of persecution, and we felt that through this revolutionary music we could hear the wailing cry of a people long oppressed brought into contact with a glimpse of freedom and hope for a better future.

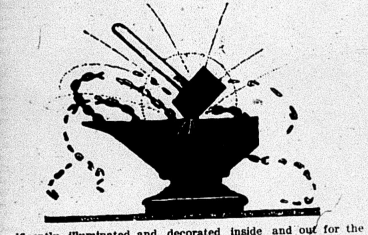
The children appeared to us to be happy. They were undoubtedly well-cared for. Their eyes were bright and full of young life. We saw no signs amongst them of extreme poverty, and it appeared to us that a special effort was being made to make the lives of the young happier and more pleasant by the changes which had already been made. As a contrast to these, we noticed, standing among the representatives of the present generation, many old people who had evidently passed through a period of great trial, oppression, and persecution. They bore on their faces indelible marks of the terrible conditions of the past and the scars of war. The haunted expression of persecuted men was still left in their eyes, and the contrast to us was a most eloquent expression of the difference between the old order and the new.

Members of our Delegation who had visited Russia in connection with the 1920 Delegation, gave us information which indicated the very great contrast between the conditions of these people at the way-side stations and the conditions which existed during the previous visit.. The demonstrations in 1920 consisted mainly of large crowds of people—young, middle-aged, and old—who had covered their starving bodies with rags and who were evidently going through a period of extreme misery. This contrast was the first sign of the rapid improvement in

social conditions which we have witnessed throughout Russia and place on record in this report. To members of the Delegation who had resided in Russia many years before the war, other changes were made evident. The improved cleanliness, as compared with pre-war days of buildings, such as restaurants and even lavatories, used by the peasants and the working class, was very marked. The stations and station buildings were entirely free from the accumulation of cigarette ends and the husks of sun-flower seeds, also the defacement of the walls which were so prevalent before the war. Another impression was received in conversation with the employes in charge of the railway carriage in which the Delegation travelled. These conductors and other employes were now State employes. We were travelling with three officials of the Government, yet the employes discussed freely the conditions under which they lived and stated frankly their personal objections with regard to some of the restrictions under which they worked. This to some extent, refutes the idea that expressions of this kind were unsafe or unwise in Soviet Russia.

On our arrival in Moscow we were met by officials of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, and after making hotel arrangements we were conducted to the Sixth Congress of the All-Russian Trade Unions. This Congress was attended by 843 delegates, representing approximately a membership of 6,000,000 Trade Unionists throughout Russia. We noted a great variety in type and temperament, as will be understood in view of the fact that Russia includes a population of about 130,000,000, with from 120 to 130 distinct nationalities. The arrival of the British Delegation aroused great enthusiasm. Three speakers were appointed to speak on behalf of the Delegation—the Chairman, Mr. A. A. Purcell, the Secretary, Mr. Fred Bramley, and Mr. Ben Tillett. The speeches were followed with great attention and the point of view expressed in conveying the fraternal greetings on behalf of the British Trade Union Movement was wholly endorsed by this remarkable gathering.

The All-Russian Trades Union Congress was held in a building known as the "Hall of Trade Unions," a magnificent building which has been placed at the disposal of the Trade Union organisations of Moscow by the Soviet authorities. It was formerly known as the Noble's Club, and was utilized by the Russian aristocracy as one of their principal centers for receptions and amusement, including what might be described as high speed gambling on an intensive scale. The Congress Hall was magnificently illuminated and decorated inside and out for the purpose of the Congress. Along each side of the building there were huge white pillars with carved capitals, and these pillars were artistically decorated with red cloth, on which were printed various mottoes in the form of declarations of Soviet principles and policy. We were later conducted round this building, which contains the offices and club of the Moscow Trades Council and in which a good deal of the Trade Union business in connection with Trade Union organization is transacted. The premises were kept in perfect order and cleanliness, and along the corridors we noticed some magnificent specimens of art in metal, marble and stone. On the walls many fine pictures were hung, some of them representing the old order, others painted by revolutionary artists depicting in vivid outline the main incidents of the Revolution and the aspirations of Russian democracy.



We were taken into the Council Chamber where the nobles, under the old regime, held their meetings, in the centre of which was placed a round table around which were beautifully carved chairs, each one of them decorated with the coat of arms of the Grand Duke or other aristocrat who occupied the chair.

It is our duty to place on record here our impression that the works of art in this and all other centers of Trade Unions and Government activity have been very specially cared for by the authorities whether the treasures represented the old order or the new. There is no evidence of abuse, and every respect is shown to the art creations taken over by the new social organization in Russia.

The Delegation also visited the Mausoleum in which the body of Lenin still lies in state, and in the name of British Trade Unions deposited a special wreath to mark our respect to the departed leader. This burial place of Lenin is erected close to the Kremlin walls and constitutes an impressive and tragic memory of the Revolution.

While in Moscow we witnessed a huge demonstration of Trade Union delegates, with bands and banners, that passed the specially erected stand outside the Congress Hall occupied by the British Delegation and other Trade Union representatives. The huge space was packed by thousands of workers who gave expression to unreserved enthusiasm and interest in our Delegation. The march past was a magnificent sight. Huge battalions of workers with banners of various kinds, many of them beautiful examples of art in cloth, gold, and metal. This conveyed to us the message that art and handicraft are closely allied to the revolutionary sentiments which now inspire the Russian people.

The most moderate estimate of this demonstration was at least 100,000 people assembled for the purpose of giving a united reception to the British Delegation. The speeches delivered by the British representatives were well received.

We attended a demonstration of quite another kind on the morning of our first Sunday spent in Russia. The Delegation, along with Russian and other representatives attending the Congress, were invited to view the maneuvers of the special cavalry detachment of the Red Army, known as Budenny cavalry. Budenny, the Commander-in-Chief, is known as a famous cavalry leader. The honorary colonel of this regiment is the Presidium of the All-Russian Trade Council, and reports are given direct from the regiment to the Congress by representatives of the battalion in the same way as reports are given regarding other department work under the control of the council. The mounted cavalry gave us some wonderful demonstrations of horsemanship and military movement and the manipulation of artillery equipment was a new experience for the representatives of British Labor. We were here witnessing the operations of the first disciplined, armed and trained force created and utilized for the defence of working-class institutions, an important detachment of an army of well-equipped, well-trained soldiers kept in existence by the workers themselves, organized, and working under the orders of their officers appointed and recognized by working-class organizations. We are not quite sure what those who are included in organizations in Great Britain known as pacifists, would have to say regarding this demonstration. It appears, however, to be an indispensable necessity so far as the Russian Republic is concerned. Every precaution is taken in Russia by those in authority and responsible for the social and economic life in the country to make adequate provision for the defence of the present social order against all enemies, including the danger of counter-revolution and attacks upon the Soviet State from without.

In Moscow we visited various institutions, and saw much that was of very great interest. We saw performances at the Opera House, and were specially interested in a demonstration of Russian talent at the Congress Hall, including a huge orchestra, special groups of Russian dancers, well organized choirs representing the gipsy tribes of Russia, and the peasant singers of the agricultural areas. The singing of their peasant songs and folk songs was extremely interesting to the Delegation, and the performance would, in our opinion, receive the enthusiastic applause of the most severe of our musical critics. The Russian people are great artists, great musicians, and idealists. The Russian temperament as reflected in this magnificent display of talent at the Congress Hall and other places, conveyed to us the fact that in Russia music and art and even amusement are recognized as important instruments of social education. They are encouraged and developed by the Socialist Government for this purpose.

We were also favored with special facilities to investigate the Kremlin, and we passed through various Government buildings and offices. We cannot in a report of this kind attempt to describe the many beautiful examples of architecture and the marvellous collection of Russian craftmanship of many ages, treasured in one of the buildings which is set apart for the purpose of a national museum. We must however, again place on record the fact that in passing through the throne room, the living apartments and the state bedrooms, formerly occupied by the royal family, we noticed not the slightest case of damage to the very beautiful decorations and furniture in these apartments. This appeared to us to indicate that the alleged destructiveness of the Revolution was not allowed to penetrate inside the Kremlin walls.

Visits were also paid to the principal prisons, where we visited the workshops and living apartments utilized by those serving terms of inprisonment for criminal offences. The prisoners work at various occupations. At the Boutirka prison we saw the saw-mill, chair-making factory, tailoring shop, bake-house, and laundry, and were very much impressed by the occupational organization inside this prison. Many of the prisoners before internment were not trained for any skilled occupation, and we noted that in the boot-making department, a number of young men were going through a period of apprenticeship. The prison is kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. We sampled the food, saw the bills of fare, and were much pleased to see that prisoners in what were once the worst prisons in Europe are permitted to enjoy a fair standard of comfort, are treated with very great humanity, and get good opportunities for a fresh start.

During our visit to this prison, we were allowed to interview the members of the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, who were in prison, as some of our readers will know, for alleged plotting against the present Government. These prisoners are kept in the Political Section of the prison. They are housed in separate rooms along a main corridor, in which we understand they are permitted to meet together. In this general preface we cannot enter into a detailed account of our discussion with these political prisoners, representing a revolutionary movement in which they played a very prominent part with great personal ability. A later section of the report will deal more fully with this question. They spoke very freely with us in private, and also in the presence of Soviet officials they made very definite and clear their opposition to the present Soviet system. Their indignation regarding their own treatment was mild compared with the free expression of their bitter disapproval of the treatment which they alleged their comrades were receiving at the hands of the Soviet Authority in Georgia, and other parts of Russia, where we were led to understand by the Social Revolutionaries there is a strong and deep-seated dis-

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the contrary, the Soviet system permits a perpetual change of personnel and of policy without the periodic pendulum swings of party politics. It is not to be supposed that the policy of the Union Government remains the same because there has been no general change of politicians or that the politicians remain unchanged because there is no change of party. A glance at the accompanying diagram of the governmental structure will suggest that such a new and strange organism will operate in an unfamiliar manner.

Franchise

The franchise is given to all above 18 without distinction of sex or religion, or even nationality. It is restricted theoretically to those who work, which includes soldiers and women houseworkers. Practically it is universal suffrage subject to certain exclusions, such as employers of labour, those living from unearned income, private traders and their agents, priests and monks, lunatics, criminals, and the other usual disqualifications. The franchise and electoral system in Russia can better be understood by approaching it from the point of view of the British Trade Union arrangements than from those of a Parliamentary system.

Elections

The procedure of election was first generally regulated by decree of August 31st, 1922, and the actual practice seems still to vary very considerably. Urban, Provincial, District, Parish, and Village Electoral Committees of three members are appointed, representing equally the local authorities and Trade Unions, under a chairman appointed by the Superior Electoral Committee. These committees are in charge of the election and draw up a register of those disfranchised, which is published a week before elections. Protests against disfranchisement must be immediately dealt with by the competent superior committee. The election is carried out in an electoral meeting conducted by the committee or its agents, and organised for each factory, group of villages, or Trade Union branch. The representative of the committee announces the name of the candidates, and voting then takes place by a show of hands or by ballot, and by party lists or by candidate, as may be decided by the Povincial Electoral Committee. This decision was made, previously to the existing regulation, by the meeting itself, and the actual procedure varies very considerably. A show of hands is the most usual method, but in several towns, for example, Orenburg and Kostroma, voting is reported on good authority to be by ballot. Investigations into local elections at Odessa showed no other procedure than show of hands. On one occasion candidates were asked to leave the room during voting; but this was subsequently disallowed. The fact seems to be that conditions of election in Russia are so different in the absence of any possibility of economic pressure on the electors, that there is no demand for secrecy. If an organized opposition to Communism should develop, this demand may have to be met. But the whole electoral system gives the impression that it is at an early stage of development. There does not seem to be anything to prevent any locality from developing it along the lines followed in partisan electoral systems. (Thus in some towns, for example, Orenburg, the voting is said to be conducted on a system of proportional representation.) If less than half the electoral vote, the election is cancelled and held again. On the second occasion, it is final whatever the total vote.

An inquiry was made into the results of local elections in the Odessa Government by an advisory member of the Delegation then present at Odessa. The results in the elections for Odessa Town Soviets showed an increase of Communists and of women. Thus out of 910 acting delegates 530 were Communists, 335 non-party, and 45 Young Communists, while 175 were women. Of the 319 substitute delegates, 111 were Communists, 174 non-party, and 34 Young Communists, while 169 were women. Voting was nearly always by list prepared by the factory committee or local committee which were Communist. But there was no hesitation in rejecting candidates thus recommended, in favour of non-partisans.

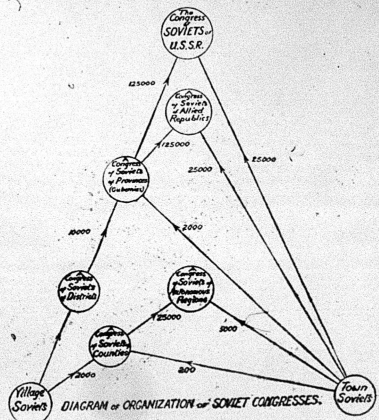

The Congress of SOVIETS of U.S.S.R.
Congress of Soviets of Allied Republics
Congress of Soviets of Provinces (Gubernias)
Congress of Soviets of Districts
Congress of Soviets of Autonomous Regions
Congress of Soviets of Counties
Village Soviets
Town Soviets
125000
125000
25000
25000
10000
2000
25000
5000
2000
200

DIAGRAM of ORGANIZATION of SOVIET CONGRESSES.

In the rural elections there was said t obe a marked increase of interest since last year, about half th electorate attending the electoral meetings, which is satisfactory in view of the season and distances sometimes involved. The list was at least on one occasion the subject of lively discussion, many amendments being made. The numbers of women elected rose from 7 per cent. last year to 16 per cent., and in some cases was as high as 25 per cent. The percentage of Communists rose from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., and of soldiers from 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. About half the delegates were re-elected. There was a larger number from the poorest peasantry, the percentage of middle peasants elected falling from 33 per cent. to 20 per cent. No general discontent with the system of elections could be found among the peasants, though points of detail were criticised. And there was evidence of a realisation that the object of the present system was to teach them to govern themselves.

Rpresentative System

Political representation in Russia has developed into a very complicated system of indirect election from local to central congresses with cross connections. It would require a volume to deal adequately with its development. Many such have been published, and it can only be indicated here by the annexed diagram. Examination of its workings suggests that the traditional objections to indirect election in a parliamentary system based solely on regional representation do not apply for the most part to occupational representation as under the Soviet system. Vitality in the electoral function is retained through all the supervening stages of the pyramid. The candidate appeals to the electors on the record of his services, and is ruthlessly rejected if they are insufficient or unsatisfactory, whether he is a Communist or not. And though the system does tend to keep the same men permanently at the top, yet it also keeps them in continuous and close contact with the electorate. Moreover, though the same Government seems to be permanently in power, there is a perpetual penetration of the administration by new men who are the results of promotion by merit. The rulers of the inner ring remain in power because of the tacit consent of a great majority of the electorate and the active support of that motive force of the whole machine—the Communist Party.

Communism

But the Communist Party is itself changing its character. The New Economic Policy has made quality more important to Russian Communism than quantity. Until then the party was in reality not only the motive force, but an important mechanism of Government. But thereafter it has become an organisation for the promotion of a policy and the preservation of principles that are distinct and may become different from the policy and principles of the Government.

The Comintern

This is especially noticeable in relations between the point of view and policy of the Communist International and those of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. The Delegation had peculiar advantages for arriving at an appreciation of both; and for assessing the necessary difference, and even divergence, between the proselytising and propagandist policy of the Comintern and the practical real-politik of the Commissariat. The function of the Comintern is to keep to the front the internationalist creed of Communism and the crusade for revolution. The Commissariat is concerned with the renewal and maintenance of friendly relations with foreign Governments. The results seem to be reminiscent of the familiar friction between Foreign Missions and foreign missionaries. Indeed, just as Communism in one aspect can best be understood in its origin as a new Religious Order of devotion and discipline, so it may possibly be that the future of the Comintern is not so much as a publicity department of a political party as a preaching order. The emissaries of Lenin may have a future not unlike the missionaries of Loyola.

The Communist Party

It is in this direction that the present policy of the Communist Party appears to be tending. Under War Communism an effort was made to embody the whole electorate in the Communist Party. The New Economic Policy, however, made it obvious that if the principles of the Revolution were to be preserved the party must to a certain extent dissociate itself from concessions and compromises so as to preach, and as far as possible, practice pure doctrine. This led to the present conception of Russian Communism as a nucleus composed of stalwarts who survive a severe probation and periodic "purges." This nucleus vitalises a mass of non-partisans; who apparently contentedly accept the status of a line regiment from which the best men are continually being drafted into the Communist guard. The non-partisan is, however, now given a fairer chance of election, and even of official employment, outside the highest and innermost circles. He predominates sometimes, as the diagrams show, in the lower strata of the political structure and penetrates individually to all but the highest. He is aided in this by the readiness of the Communist rulers to employ anyone who may be of practical use regardless of politics. If a "White" general, who was Wrangel's Chief of Staff and was notorious for wholesale executions of Communists, is now controlling the General Staff, ex-Social Revolutionaries and Menshevists who as non-partisans hold posts under the Government need not renounce any ambitions. And the jealousy of Communists among non-Communists obvious in 1920 does not seem noticeable today.

The Russian Communist conception of Communism as a "nucleus" or "cell" (yatcheika) not only expresses the present position of the party within the body politic, but also the policy of the party within the proletariat. The party no longer relies on

Denikin or a Wrangel or a Petliura. For he has his own magnificent mounted militia in huge shaggy caps and long frogged coats keeping Ukrainian order in Ukrainian streets. The Union collects his taxes and returns him what it can. But he has his own Budget and local revenues to spend on local objects. If his clothes cost him more than in Moscow, his food is cheaper. He works in his factory from eight to two, and after dinner can, if he likes, attend an art school free, which undertakes in three years to teach him to get his living by some art or craft. The night the Delegation was there he could choose for his entertainment between a lecture by Karl Radek (of the Third International), on Leninism, a performance of the no less international "Charley's Aunt," or a highly-national ballet, with topical songs in which jokes about the Soviet system were discreetly veiled in Ukrainian.

Kharkov is to Moscow somewhat as Munich is to Berlin, but instead of being like Munich, a centre of separatism and reaction, it is making a cultural contribution to the Union that will become one of its strongest bonds. All the same Moscow prefers that the Ukrainian capital should be at Kharkov with its industrial proletariat rather than return to the historic capital in agricultural Kiev. For in Kiev, a market center of large farmers, one of the Delegation found there would be some "kulaks" who, if they no longer feared a fourth occupation by the Whites, might welcome a third evacuation by the Reds.

The success in satisfying national aspirations without sacrificing central authority is in respect of the Ukraine and the principal minorities, the main defensive bulwark of the Union. In respect of other minorities it may undoubtedly become a bastion, not without menace to less successful neighbours. The visit of the Delegation coincided with the creation of several new autonomies, many of them with a significance extending beyond the frontier of the Union. Those in Central Asia could not be brought under investigation and are, therefore, not referred to.

Moldavia

But the Autonomous Republic of Moldavia, founded on December 1st, was visited a fortnight later by one of the advisory Delegates. It was found that the establishment of this little Moldavian Commmunity with its population of half-a-million or so, on the borders of Bessarabia was not, as had been supposed, a diplomatic maneuver of Moscow, but a local appeal to, and application of, the right of such a region to Home Rule. It was remarkable, in the first place, that though the establishment of this A. M. S. S. R. involved the separation from the Ukraine of a territory of some strategic and economic importance, and the secession of a considerable Little Russian population, yet there was apparently no opposition at all in Kharkov to conceding the claim. It was also very recognisable in the second place, that the existence of this free Moldavia developing its own national culture and communal life, must make a very compelling appeal to the kindred population of the neighboring province of Bessarabia, at present held down by a military occupation of a highly martial character.

With one possible exception—that of Georgia—which is dealt with in a separate report, the Union structure appears to allow a measure of liberty to national minorities that compares very well with that of any other state.

Jews in the Soviet State

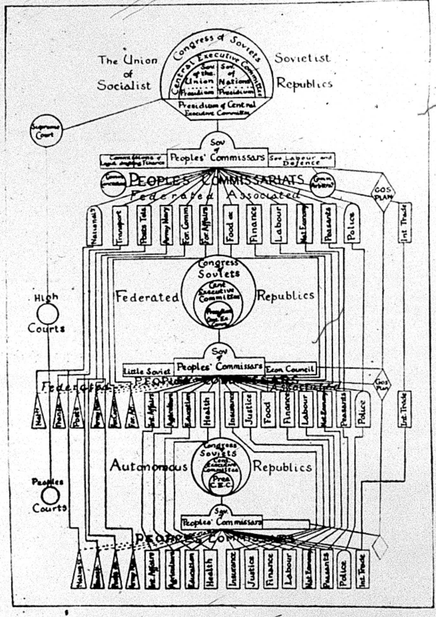
There has been a persistent effort made to represent the Soviet system as rather Jewish than Russian. Jews are, of course, prominent politically, as they are in all successful and well-established societies. But neither the ideals nor the institutions of the system are Jewish, and such influence as Jews exercise under it is due to their intelligence and competence as public servants, not as elsewhere to their capacity for accumulating private wealth and controlling the machinery of capital and credit. On the international side of Communism, such as the Comintern, Jewish employes are numerous, as is natural enough from their special qualifications. But in the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs they have lost most of the prominence they held in 1920.

In respect of their religion, Jews enjoy an equal tolerance with other religions, and, as will be described later, liberty in respect of religion is much greater not only than before the Revolution but than in many European countries. For example, the Salvation Army is now free to work there.

Constitutional Rights

The question of political liberty is one of greater difficulty. The Delegation finds no confirmation of the allegations frequently made that the present Communist regime has deprived the Soviet system set up by the Revolution of all representative character and real vitality. The Soviet system, that is government by committees representing every real relationship, whether political, occupational, or regional, is a spontaneous form of organization that emerges in contemporary revolutions. Attempts to associate it in Russia with the **Mir** or Village Commune and the **Artel** or Craft Union are fallacies. And in Russia as elsewhere this primitive revolutionary organisation, if it was going permanently to replace the previous governmental structure, had to go through a rapid process of elimination of the unnecessary and evolution of the essential. This process of converting an eruption of primitive organisms into the elaborate governmental organisation required by a modern community is being successfully worked out in Moscow. The Soviet system has lost not vitality by being brought nearer to maturity.

The Soviet governmental structure will not be dealt with in detail by this report. It has been fully described elsewhere and is so fundamntally different from other States that a superficial review serves no useful purpose. It must be enough to say that the peculiar principles of its structure, such as the fusion of executive and administrative functions and the foundation of all authority on indirect election, do not of themselves account for the autocratic authority of the present rulers. On



TO BE CONTINUED ON MONDAY

and everyday following, generous instalments of this great document will follow until the book has appeared in full.

The importance of this significant factor working for world trade union unity, makes it invaluable in taking bundle orders of the DAILY WORKER for trade union meetings and to get subscriptions among organized workers.

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approval of the present system. The report on Trans-Caucasia **dealing with this question will indicate** to what extent we were able to test the accuracy or otherwise of these allegations.

On the 23rd November, the Delegation divided into two sections and left Moscow for the purpose of visiting important centres of industrial activity in Russia. We made our own plans and decided for ourselves our own line of inquiry and the places which we proposed to visit.

The program of the Delegation on this tour included an investigation of the industries, mines, workshops, social and housing conditions, and trade unions in Kharkov, the Donetz Basin, Bakhmut, Bryansk, Gorlovka, Sterovka, Usovka, Rostov, Kislavodsk, Tiflis; the oil industry of Grozny and Baku; the mines at Chiatouri, and the electricity plant at Zemochavalis. On its return to Moscow the Delegation again divided and visited Chatura and the Moscow Aircraft Works before proceeding to the Leningrad area and the Volkhovstroi electric power station.

At Kharkov we inspected the principal industries. We were shown round a well-equipped and extensive factory, in which 3,000 workers were employed in producing agricultural machinery. Going through the foundry, the engineering shops, and wood working departments, we noted production being conducted on a very large scale. We were met by enthusiastic groups of workers, who rushed forward to meet us, and expressed spontaneously their gratitude to us for visiting them, and their wishes for the development of a mutual understanding between British and Russian workers. The same kind of welcome awaited us at a large electrical works.

We were shown round this well appointed engineering establishment, where we saw huge dynamos in process of manufacture, with workers representing a very high degree of skill, and employed in producing electrical equipment intended for the industries and for the towns and cities and agricultural villages of the Soviet Republic. The managerial chiefs of this factory impressed us very much indeed with their business capacity, and the very high degree of technical knowledge of the industry for which they were responsible.

Kharkov is the chief city of the Ukraine. It has been the centre of many conflicts between Red and White troops. The army of Denikin had been able to inflict considerable damage to the railways, to the roads, and to the bridges in this area. Bridges were destroyed, and great damage to public buildings was noted, and the railway still bore the destructive marks of warfare and the clearest possible indication of the ravages of the civil war. The conflcits of the civil wars had left their mark in every direction on this place.

We were taken to the Trade Union center, where the business connected with the Ukrainian Trade Unions is transacted. This center represents 1,117,000 Trade Unionists, and its buildings were formerly used as an office for the largest insurance company in the Empire. Twenty-three unions now transact their business in these premises. The Trade Union Council of Kharkov also meets in the same building and represents 160,000 Trade Union members in the city. The meetings of the Executives of all the Ukrainian unions are held on these premises, and also the meetings of the Bureaus. The weekly joint meetings of all local bodies and the Health and Unemployment Insurance business of the State are also transacted in the same building.

The Centre of Government for the Ukrainian Republic was also visited, and we were introduced to the President, Petrovsky, who gave us a most interesting account of the development of Soviet control in the Ukrainian Republic. This President was a Member of the Fourth Duma in Russia and one of the five members arrested and sentenced to life exile for protesting against the war in 1914. He was tried by court martial in 1915, and sent thousands of miles away from any railway system, isolated from all contact with friends and relatives, and was removed from any possible contact with the agencies of the Revolutionary movement.

The Presidium of Kharkov meets in a magnificent building of great architectural beauty, formerly occupied by a banking company. In this building we were amazed and interested to see some extremely fine examples of peasant art, including elaborate panels of embroidery in gold and silk, and woodwork and metal, wonderfully reminiscent of the kind of things we read about at home in connection with the life of William Morris and his attempts to revive the beauty and skill of craftsmanship.

In conversation with the President as to whether the Ukrainian peasant accepted the present system of Soviet control, a system based on Communism, we were informed that 70 per cent of them took part in recent elections and supported the Soviet system by substantial votes, and are now supporting the system with taxes which are collected without difficulty; and although the peasant is a strong individualist his prompt payment of taxes, his interest in political elections, and his support of the Soviet Government, indicated general satisfaction with the present regime.

We were, however, informed that they were not quite untroubled by neighboring States. They had to deal with armed bandits who overrun the frontiers occasionally and illegal bands of marauders who call themselves White Guards for their own purposes; and on this point a remarkable statement was made to us, namely, that the enemies of Soviet Russia had driven large numbers of the poor population of Poland over the borders to be maintained by the Ukrainian Authorities.

After leaving Kharkov, we visited Rostov, and here we found the public buildings, the shops, clubs, and institutions of a rather better order than in most of the Russian towns and villages we visited.

We were well received by the local people and were entertained at a workingmen's club, which had formerly been utilized as a bank. The interior decoration of this building and the general type of architecture was one of a design representing a very high standard.

From Rostov we traveled to Grozny, making a call during the day at Kislavodsk. This is a town famed for its mineral springs, and was formerly visited by the wealthiest families of Russia, Germany, and other parts of Europe as a health and holiday resort. Here we visited several institutions, holiday homes, and rest houses established in houses built by the aristocracy and luxuriously furnished in former days for their own purposes.

We arrived at Kislavodsk on one of the finest days of our tour. It was almost like summer, and the mild, warm air and beautiful sunshine proved an acceptable change to the Delegation. We visited the workmen's clubs and convalescent homes, and there is no doubt that this famous health resort is now being utilized by the Trade Unions for the purpose of giving health and medical attention to those who most need it as a result of their active services in industry.

On our arrival at Grozny, we immediately proceeded to inspect the first oilfield we had been able to see in Russia. We were introduced to the process of tapping these natural springs of valuable oil, which formerly provided profits from which millionaires were made. In all directions we noticed the precious oil bubbling to the surface of the earth, ready for the simplest methods of extraction. The fluid, which in all parts of the world has caused more diplomatic differences and national jealousies than any other raw material, is to be found in great abundance in this area.

We were extremely interested by what we saw and learned here. We were able to see the miserable hovels which the millionaire oil monopolists had erected for the purpose of housing the workers under the old system, and as a contrast we were able to look round the model village which was being built by the Soviet Republican authorities. The profits from the oil wells are now being used for the purpose of creating improved housing conditions for the workers. During our inspection of these houses we were impressed by the up-to-date architectural design, and inside we were gratified that in relation to air space, sanitary conveniences, and general opportunities for comfort, the houses were in many respects as good as the model cottages being built in England in connection with Government schemes.

From Grozny, we travelled to Baku, where we visited the most famous oilfields in the world; and here again we saw very striking evidence of the effect of Soviet rule and also the destructive effects of the struggle between the troops of contending nations to obtain possession of this immensely valuable oilfield. Here the wells exist in great number, and the equipment is on a large scale. Since the Revolution the plant has been electrified, and on the oilfield itself there is a large electrical department, where huge dynamos are at work, and the Soviet authorities have expeditiously carried out a scheme which had been discussed by private monopolists of the oilfields for over ten years.

During the investigation of the oilfields of Baku we were amazed and disgusted with the conditions of housing the workers which had formerly existed under private control. The living places were not huts; to attempt to dignify them with the name of houses would be wrong, and the nearest description we can give is the out-houses one finds in the worst slum areas at home. Long rows of dimly lighted buildings, one story high, with small windows and low-built doorways, and in some cases no flooring but the earth. In these hovels hordes of people of various nationalities had been housed under such conditions that would subject the owner of cattle in our own country to prosecution for cruelty if he kept his animals in a similar state. We have no hesitation in saying that these conditions of housing the people were the vilest and worst we have seen in Russia or in any parts of the world known to any of the Delegation. When we remembered that the output of oil from this district can be counted in hundreds of millions of poods and that millionaires have been created in abundance from these oilfields, our indignation and disgust at the treatment of the workers was unlimited.

As a contrast to these conditions, we were able to visit the new houses now being built out of oil profits by the Soviet Republic of the workers. The change can only properly be described as a remarkable revolution in the housing of the people. In addition to this we were very much impressed by the great changes which the Soviet Government is making in the social life in this the most famous oil center in the world. The profits from the oil industry, in addition to being used for housing, are being used for educational purposes, and have already been utilized for the development of a very efficient electrical tramway service, which had also been discussed as a project for many years by the millionaire capitalists, who drew enormous wealth from this area but left it in a backward, and one may also state, an uncivilized condition. The workmen's clubs and social institutions are utilized as centers of education for the workers. Further information regarding these institutions will be given in another part of the report.

From Baku, we travelled to Tiflis, and we were met by an enthusiastic demonstration of workers and Trade Union officials. We spent several days investigating factories both in Tiflis and the surrounding districts, and visited institutions, the Trade Union center, and the President of the Soviet Republic of Georgia. We visited a large railway shop, in which somewhere about 3,000 workmen are being employed in producing railway stock. Members of the Delegation addressed a mass meeting of the railway workers, and our visit was wound up by a remarkable demonstration in the main thoroughfare, witnessed by the Delegation from a special stand erected in the main street of the city—a demonstration which conveyed to us the impression that the workers of Tiflis were not in that state of oppression and subjection which certain reports we have read would appear to indicate. The demonstration appeared to reflect the strong, united approval of the workers in the present system of government in Georgia.

While visiting Tiflis we were aware that this city was the most contentious part of our tour, and special reference regarding our stay in Georgia will be found in the main body of the report. We have, however, to say here that our experiences in Georgia did not bear out the general impression which is being created by reports appearing in the capitalist Press and other newspapers intended to convey the impression that the population of Georgia is being held down in a state of suppression by a Russian Red Army of occupation.

We returned to Moscow from Tiflis and continued our investigations into industry, Government institutions, workmen's clubs, rest houses, and other places. We also concluded our special inquiry into the alleged Zinoviev Letter used against the Labor Party during the election, and the results will be published.

We next visited the home of the Russian Revolution—Leningrad—and spent four days there for the purpose of visiting industrial undertakings, government departments, hospitals, orphanages, and other social institutions in and around the town. The reception of the Delegation at Leningrad exceeded any other demonstration of our tour. The civil population appeared in many thousands, lining the main thoroughfares of the city. A large demonstration was addressed by members of the Delegation, and the march through the city to our headquarters, headed by large battallions of sailors singing revolutionary songs and escored by regiments of soldiers will long be remembered by every member of the Delegation.

At Leningrad, we were conducted through the Winter Palace and passed through the royal apartments of the Czars. The magnificence and splendor of these rooms crowded with works of art, luxuriously furnished and in every way equipped with all the best modern civilization can produce, contrasted vividly with the extreme poverty of the Russian people which we know existed prior to the Revolution. In these apartments we noticed an abundance of works of art in gold and silver, inlaid with precious stones of priceless value. The reading rooms, libraries, sleeping apartments, drawing-rooms and State rooms of the Royal Palace were crowded with these gems. These apartments are now kept as a museum and the royal treasures are held in the name of the people. With the exception of one section of the palace, we saw no sign of any destruction due to violation within the walls of the palace. In every room, the books, paintings, chairs, tables, etc., were left exactly as they had been occupied by the royal residents and there had been no greedy invasion by a horde of savage proletarians taking possession of royal property such as we have had described in the columns of our capitalist newspapers. What will be the ultimate destiny of this royal home of the Tzars, this centre of oppression and persecution of a long-suffering people, we cannot say. In the meantime, one part of the royal palace is utilized to demonstrate the luxury of the old regime and the other is used as a revolutionary museum containing remarkable and startling evidence of the cruelties and barbarities practised upon the political opponents of the old order during the many years of revolutionary effort to establish the new.

The reader will require to read other books dealing with the royal palace to secure further details. We visited the scene of the massacre of Bloody Sunday (see frontispiece to Report), and penetrated inside the walls and into the rooms from which the orders were given to destroy the lives of the people clamoring for the barest recognition of political rights, but not without feelings of antagonism to the old order of autocracy and opression.

We also, during our visit to Leningrad, visited the burial place of the martyrs of the revolution and we could not leave this spot after our visit to the Winter Palace without being deeply impressed with the evidence of the long and bitter struggle that had taken place between the workers of Russia and their oppressors.

From Leningrad we started our return journey back to England, leaving there on December 15th, and arriving at Dover four days later. The Delegation had been occupied almost night and day either in travelling from one place to another or in investigating the conditions of Russia as thoroughly as time and opportunity would allow.

We have placed on record in the following reports the truth as we were able to observe and understand it. There are many problems with which we have not been able to deal, many institutions we were not able to investigate. We have placed on record the results of our labors in the hope that what we have to say will be of interest and use to those who desire to understand Russia and who are prepared without bias to examine the consequences which arise from the control of this great country by the workers who reside in it and who have secured this control by facing indescribable dangers and going through suffering unparalled in the history of world conflicts between race and race, class and class, and one form of civilization and another.

During our investigations we were assisted by experts who knew Russia and could speak the language, who had resided in Russia for years and who were well-informed regarding Russian institutions. We were not therefore, as many critics have said, in any way at the mercy of the appointed guides and interpreters of the Russian Government.

In this connection the Delegation unitedly wish to express their recognition of the services of the advisory delegates whose official training and traditions have enabled the Delegation to reproduce the character of an official report. In the following General Report, Chapter VI., on the Army was prepared by Captain Grenfell; Chapters I. to V. inclusive and VII. of Part I. (the Soviet Government System) were prepared by Mr. Young; Chapters VII., IX., X. of Part II. (the Soviet Social System) by Mr. McDonell. The Report on Labor Conditions and the Report on Trans-Caucasia were prepared by Mr. Young with the assistance of Mr. McDonell. The Report on the "Zinoviev" letter is being published separately. All these reports embody the unanimous conclusions arrived at by the delegates before leaving Russia.

Herbert Smith
Ben Tillett.
John Turner.
John Bromley.
Alan Findlay.
Albert Purcell (Chairman).
Fred Bramley (Secretary).

INTRODUCTION

In publishing the following reports on present conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the British Trades Union Delegation has done its best in the time and with the means at its disposal to present an objective review of the Russian Revolution in its most recent phases. Anyone who, like some members of that Delegation, is in a position to compare conditions at the height of War Communism in 1920 with those now prevailing under the New Economic Policy will realize at once that reports on conditions even as late as 1921 are worse than useless for arriving at an appreciation of present circumstances. The Russian Revolution is still developing with great rapidity both in its economic, political, and social organizations; but so far as can be humanly foreseen it will now continue to develop along the lines indicated in the following reports. There is no further necessity for, or probability of, another re-orientation such as that of the New Economic Policy, which has made most of the information, based on conditions of War Communism, so misleading.

The British Delegation does not wish to be regarded as apologists for the principles and procedures of Russian Communism—still less as advocates of its adoption in this country. "War Communism" was a product of Tsarism and intervention, and the "New Economic Policy" is a compromise adapted to economic and political conditions in the Union. But misrepresentations as to results of the Russian Revolution have been used as a "red herring" to divert and distract the British people from the pursuit of reforms and reconstructions essential to their own peace and prosperity.

The Trade Union Congress, therefore, feels it necessary to do all in its power to put the British electorate in possession of the real facts in Russia. The object of this report is to enable the British electorate, in the first place, to realize that the Russian Revolution has no real relationship at all to British evolution, and, in the second place, that the present results of the Revolution are represented by a new State, already very powerful and likely to be very prosperous.

As to the equipment of the Delegation for this task it will perhaps be enough to say that in respect of the Trade Union Delegates it was composed of men whose political tradition tended to make them critical of the Communist philosophy and policy, and who had each an expert knowledge of, at least, one of the branches of industry under inspection. Further, the advisory delegates were men who had long official training in inquiring into and reporting on foreign countries, and who had a thorough knowledge of the language and of Russia under previous conditions. That these advisory delegates were in a position to get into contact with opposition opinion and to take a point of view other than that of Labor partisans will be evident from an incident mentioned in the report on Georgia.

The public utterances of the Delegation in Russia were naturally concerned with that which it was honestly able to admire and applaud in what it saw of the results of the Russian Revolution. This publication now as honestly conveys all that it found to criticise. It will be no doubt be rejected by some readers on the ground that the Delegation's activities were controlled—or even that artificial conditions were constructed for its benefit. As to this the following reports must answer for themselves. It should, it is hoped, be obvious that an inquiry of this character conducted by specialists, though it may, in spite of every precaution, contain mistakes, could not be based on general misconceptions or misrepresentations.

The Delegation was given every official facility for the prosecution of its inquiry—and without such ready and reliable assistance it would have been impossible to have covered so wide a field or to have gone so far below the surface as it is hoped these reports will prove was done. And as, in the present condition of opinion, this official assistance will of itself be a cause of suspicion, the Delegation would add that its conclusions are based on data obtained from source by its own experts, and that in each important particular it has checked the official point of view with that of the opposition.

There was no difficulty in getting contact with opinion of every shade. Each member of the delegation had an authorization which enabled him to enter into any Government building, factory, club, hospital, police court, prison, or private house without any guide and without any previous notice. These authorizations were made full use of by those members who spoke the language and knew the country. The Delegation came well provided with means of getting into touch with opposition opinion, and was kept continuously in contact with it. The only case of interference with such communications and the action taken by the Delegation, is dealt with in the report on Georgia. Moscow was not implicated in this, but it showed that had any such case occurred in the Russian Federation it would not have escaped the Delegation's notice.

The object, then, of these reports is to review the advantages and disadvantages accruing to the people of Russia under the new system of Government, and whether the balance either way is tending to increase or diminish.

In this respect the most contentious point is the degree of political liberty for the individual resulting from the recent re-orientations of the Russian Revolution, especially since the

abandonment of War Communism. In this respect, on the point of principle, the Delegation takes note of the assertion of the present rulers that the present administration is a "dictatorship of the proletariat" under the direction of the Communist Party, and that "democracy" as understood elsewhere has no place in it. This amounts to a denial in principle of individual political liberty as hitherto understood. And in practice there is a complete control not only of the Press, the platform and the political machinery, but of the schools, universities, and Army. It is obvious that a political system based on the assumption of such government authority by a minority can be judged best by results. It is with these results, not with the political philosophy of Russian Communism, that these reports are mainly concerned.

A reading of these reports, however, may suggest a conclusion, that is very probably correct, that the control by the Communists of the central authority is not so absolute as is claimed. The present tendency seems to be that the Communist organization is becoming more and more distinct from the Government, more and more a religion—a sort of State Church with an educational function. The governmental organs and the representative system are moving rapidly along lines that make their central control by a Communist caucus increasingly difficult. In other words, recent developments are towards a "democracy" in the sense of a Government based on the expressed approval of a majority of the electorate, not merely on its tacit acceptance.

The Soviet system at present consists of a series of compromises, most of them in constant change. One of the most striking characteristics of the present regime is its readiness to recognize failure. Should a Communist theory fail to give the required results it is scrapped for all practical purposes as ruthlessly as any Tsarist tradition. On the other hand, should ideas or institutions or individuals associated with the old order prove useful instruments there is no hesitation in using them.

At the same time, the precautions intended to prevent these compromises from carrying revolution right round into reaction have been very carefully elaborated as a result of constant experiment, and have so far been effective. The main safeguards are an absolute control of capital, credit, foreign commerce and concessions; and a supervision of all large private capitalistic enterprises through inspectors recruited from the working class operating under experts. Meantime, the Russian Communists hope that education of the younger generation in a collectivist creed and a civic conscience instilled with all the fervour of a religion will remove any risk of a relapse into reaction when the present precautions are relaxed.

Although Russian Communists themselves repudiate any suggestion that there has been a change in the fundamental principles of their political creed, or anything more than temporary tactical retirements, yet it seems clear to the Delegation that the present Communist system has by way of complicated compromises arrived at a condition that is not Communism, but would be better described as a form of State Socialism or State Capitalism; and this without prejudice to the preaching of Communist ideals and the practice of severe devotion and discipline by those who take the vows. This is the same process that very rapidly took place in the case of other creeds that had originally a Communist character.

The conclusions arrived at by the Delegation as to the main compromises now in force in political, financial, economic, commercial, judicial, and social affairs will be found at the end of each chapter, and a final verdict at the end of Part I. of the Report on Labor Conditions. In presenting these conclusions its members have tried not to be biased by the atmosphere of cordiality and confidence which surrounded them from their arrival in Moscow, or by the attitude of sympathy for, and solidarity with, their fellow-workers in which they left London. They have earnestly endeavoured to present a report such as any body of their fellow countrymen would have made had it the same facilities. They are well aware that it would have been much better done had the resources of the British Government been available for what is properly a governmental function—the publication of reliable information as to political, social, and commercial conditions of one of the principal European peoples. But no official information has been so published that might counteract the ridiculous slanders by which public opinion is being misled. As, moreover, there can be no peace and progress in European civilisation until the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is admitted on a basis of general agreement to a free and friendly footing in the community of peoples, the Trades Union Congress General Council has undertaken this task, and its Delegation has endeavoured to carry it out with a full sense of its responsibilities.

GENERAL REPORT.

PART I

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.

CHAPTER I

Political.

Federalism and Nationalism

The Russian Revolution, after revolving to the left with great rapidity, reached its noon-tide in the War Communism of 1920, and since then has been returning by the right through a series of very complicated compromises. Of these compromises, one of the most interesting, and possibly the most instructive for other States of federal structure, is the combination of nationalism and internationalism, of central authority and local autonomy, achieved in the Union constitution.

The Revolution was originally international in its ideals, but the refusal of other countries to respond to its appeals, and the reprisals of unrevolutionised Governments against the Revolution in the series of raids into Russia, soon gave the revolutionary Government a national character. If the Union still owes much of its structure to internationalism, it now owes most of its strength to nationalism.

But of all European Empires that of Russia was the most variegated in the national cultures of its minorities, and the first effect of the Revolution was to save those minorities from the repression and russification to which they had been subjected under Tsarism. The result was that on the one side there was rapidly developing a novel and highly centralised State Socialism, and on the other new and highly sensitive local nationalities. It was this apparent divergence that was exploited in the interventions of the foreign enemies of the Revolution. Had the revolutionary regime had an imperialist and not an internationalist facade and a bureaucratic, not a socialist foundation, it must certainly have fallen when Koltchak or Denikin advanced to within a few miles of Moscow.

That it did not so fall but was actually fortified by the strain was, no doubt, due to the fact that in a State structure founded on socialist solidarity the nationalist sentiment of minorities can exist and even be encouraged without danger of separatism. The revolutionary régime in Moscow has consequently been able to allow every regional, racial, and religious minority such autonomy as would satisfy the quantity and quality of its national sentiment. The result is an association of more or less amalgamated autonomous Federations and Republics of as national a growth and as varied a relationship as that of the British Empire; but so far without the frictions and collisions from which the British Empire has suffered and still suffers.

It its first stage the rule of the R. S. F. S. R. and the role of Moscow as the central authority were in their undefined character not unlike those of the United Kingdom and of London over the Empire. But as a result of a treaty concluded in December, 1922, the Act of Union of July 6th, 1923, incorporated the four sovereign Soviet Federations in one Commonwealth or Union. The authority of the Union is constitutionally restricted to the powers given by the Act of Union under the contract of these Federations. The autonomies of the subordinate Republics, on the other hand, are restricted to the terms of their concessions from the sovereign Federations. The resulting relationships are very interesting and instructive, but an investigation of them from the material at the Delegation's disposal would lead too far from the main object of this report. An idea of the constitutional interdependence of the various constituents of the Union can be got from the annexed diagram.

Character of the Union

It results therefrom that though the Revolution was Russian the Union is not. The Union is, in its ideal, an international institution. Moreover, not only has any nation outside the Union a right of adhesion to the Union, and any nation inside a right of secession from it, but a worker of any nationality, whether within or without the Union, if he or she is resident in the Union, has, without further formality, all rights of citizenship there. The Union is not Russia but U. S. S. Ria. Its Army is not the Russian Army but the Red Army. Its flag is the Red Flag of Universal Brotherhood. Its silver coinage has for device the sickle and hammer, and for motto, "Workers of the World Unite."

This is one side of the shield. The other aspect is that Moscow, in fact, governs the Union, and the same men who rule the Russian Federation rule also the Union. Moreover, the present tendency is towards making the Union, that is, Moscow, all-powerful, while at the same time giving Home Rule to every race or region that asks for it. How can these two policies be carried on conjointly without coming into collision? How can new nationalities in the first flush of freedom after long subjection to repression and russification be got on the one hand to accept, without friction, federal control and on the other hand to accord, without force, full autonomy to their own cultural minorities?

The Ukraine

The Delegation had an opportunity of getting an answer in Kharkov, the capital of the Ukraine. Kharkov is the most prosperous industrial town of the Ukraine, itself the most prosperous region of the Union. The Ukraine, or, as it used to be called, Little Russia, is also the center and source of the music, poetry, painting, and craftsmanship, of the costumes and customs, that represent ~~for us~~ Russian culture. It is proud of this cultural superiority to Great Russia, White Russia, and the other regions, and is profiting fully by its new liberty to develop its language and literature. In Kharkov, therefore, if anywhere one might expect to find a separatist sentiment. All the more that Communism is not congenial to the Little Russian temperament and tradition.

But Kharkov did not seem jealous of Moscow. Perhaps the bullet-splashes and shell-holes of foreign efforts to exploit such sentiment were still too recent. Perhaps because the Ukrainians after being bullied for centuries by the Tsars for singing their national songs and indulging their national sentiment are very well satisfied with their present bargain with the Union.

The bargain between Moscow and Kharkov seems in itself sound, and satisfactory to both parties. Its terms are evident from the moment of stepping on the station platform, where all notices are printed bilingually—Russian in black and Ukranian in red. Its economic terms become evident on the streets where private trading greatly predominates over that of Government trusts and co-operatives; though out of polite consideration for Communist susceptibilities much private trading is thinly disguised by two or three partners constituting themselves as a co-operative. The bargain is perhaps most evident in the schools and theatres, which are revelling in a regular orgy of national sentiment.

In return the Ukrainian has no objection to an efficient Red Army securing him against being again ravaged by a reactionary

LY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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BRITISH LABOR FIGHTS SOLIDLY AGAINST ATTACKS OF BOSSES; NEW ALLIANCE OF GREAT UNIONS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The British master class aims to split the labor front now rapidly forming in the face of the recent employer offensive in the coal, railroad and metal industries. It is trying to raise a bogey to frighten cautious union leaders into hopping once more on the capitalist band wagon.

The cry of Bolshevik has recently served the purpose as the cry Jacobin did in the days of the French revolution. Many labor leaders will run to support the present government to avoid the bolshevik label. It is possible that the British masters are holding a break with Russia on the Chinese issue up their sleeve to spring it at the psychological moment. Foreign secretary Austen Chamberlain's statement that he "must reserve to his majesty's government full liberty to take whatever action they think is required" sounds ominous.

Unionism In War Was Sedition.

The entrance of England into the war against Germany in 1914 applied a similar check to the vigorous growth of the first industrial alliance of coal miners, railwaymen and transport workers. To push labor's offensive became for the next four or five years tantamount to sedition and the label pro-German tended to silence most opposition to capitalist exploitation.

Now a more powerful quadruple alliance of miners, railway men, transport workers and shipbuilders is being perfected. Meetings on July 4 and 17 of the representatives of these unions with a membership of over 5,000,000 approved the constitution of the New Consolidated Indsutrial Alliance. The London Daily Herald understands the outlines to be:

New Alliance's Provisions

"Any union in trouble shall first exhaust its own procedure in negotiation. If deadlock is reached and the union needs assistance the executive of the alliance is to be notified. Such steps shall then be taken by the allied unions, including strike action, as may be necessary to insure victory for the union in dispute."

The constitution has been referred to the unions with the recommendation that they speedily ratify. Meanwhile the miners are placing their chief hope in the support pledged by the Britsih Trades Union Congress.

The capitalist press is terming this development a part of the Communist scheme to capture control of British trade unions. The press hopes to widen the split between the MacDonald-Clynes-Henderson-Thomas group in control of the Independent Labor Party and the Purcell-Bromley-Tillett-Thorne group in the trades union congress.

Purcell Now In Parliament

This breach was apparent in the recent election of Purcell to parliament from the Forest of Dean. A. A. Purcell is vice-chairman of the Trades Union Congress and president of the Amsterdam International. Although not a Communist he led in bringing about an understanding between British and Russian trade unionists and was chairman of the British delegation which made a remarkable report on conditions in Russia. The cautious labor party chiefs, further irritated by Communists attacks, refused to support his candidacy.

Fewer Spindles Working.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The census bureau announced today that 37,858,211 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on June 30, of which 32,500,896 were in operation at some time during the month, compared with 33,147,652 in May. The aggregate number of spinning hours in June was 7,600,315,825.

Danish Port in Flames.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 26.—The whole waterfront of the port of Odense was aflame today. Soldiers have been called out to keep order and prevent looting.

Odense is a port in the province of the same name. It was the birthplace of Hans Christian Anderson, the children's story writer. It has a population of 50,000.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AMERICAN warships have reached Australia and the capitalists have hung out the flags to welcome them. Great consternation was caused among the babbitry thru the action of the street carmen in calling a strike. "What?" said the patriots, "insult our American friends in this fashion!" Perhaps the striking street carmen did not know what the naval visit was all about, but they knew instinctively that it was not their show. They also raised their voices in behalf of the political prisoners held in American dungeons and made the visit of Morgan's fleet the occasion for making their protests heard.

• • •

IT is a long hop from Australia to Chicago. Here the street carmen have a magnificent building, which is used by many organizations for the purpose of holding meetings. Representatives of the joint council of action of three New York locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union hired this hall for the purpose of holding a meeting to protest against the expulsion policy of Sigman, Perlstein and company. The reactionaries got Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor to pull wires with the management and the hall was refused to the rank and file.

• • •

IF Marx raised the slogan of: "Workers of the world unite" for the proletariat, the unwritten slogan of the reactionaries is: "Fakers of the world unite." They have certainly united here in America. The labor fakers have a vested interest in the capitalist system. Their ideal of trade unionism is co-operation with the bosses. This means comfort and idleness for them. But the workers cannot afford co-operation with the bosses, no matter how much they like peace. The fakers will get the worst of the fight in the end.

• • •

THE campaign of vice-president Dawes for revision of the senate rules is doomed ot failure, according to reliable reports coming from Swampscott, Mass., where Coolidge is holding his summer court. Calvin does not care much about the senate but he cares a lot about the 1928 republican nomination for the presidency. It is no secret that Dawes and Cal don't get along very well together. Dawes likes to talk and Cal does not. Dawes makes better copy than Cal and the little Vermont politician wants to keep his rival out of the limelight. The big business men prefer Calvin to Dawes. Cal does the job very nicely for them. Charley might hop over the traces occasionally.

• • •

COMPETITION between Britain and the United States is intense. An old law was dug up in London as an excuse for banning American cigarets off the British market. This law forbids the use of sugar in any form in the manufacture of tobacco. This is

(Continued on page 6.)

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS GREETS WORKERS OF PARIS

MOSCOW, July 3.—(By Mail)—The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions sends the following greetings to the workers congress of the Paris district:

The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions greets the representatives of the proletariat who have come together at the workers congress of the Paris district and observes with satisfaction that despite the social democratic leaders, various working class organizations are taking part in the congress. It congratulates the organizers of the congress on the results which have already been obtained in the efforts for the establishment of the united front against the Morocco war which is demanded by French imperialism alone, and requests the participants in the congress to work for the quickest realization of trade union unity. Long Live the workers congress of the Paris district! Down with the Morocco war! Long Live the unity of action of the working class!

Call is Issued for Party Convention on August 21

The call for the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party has been issued setting the date for August 21, instead of August 9, as previously announced. The call as issued includes the agenda, the distribution of delegates, who will total 54, the regulations for holding city and district conventions, and other provisions for the carrying out of a successful gathering. The decision of the Parity Commission is published on page 3 of this issue. The convention call follows:

• • •

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Call for National Convention—Workers (Communist) Party of America. To be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning August 21, 1925.

To all members of party branches, shop nuclei, city central committees and district organizations.

Dear Comrades. The National Convention of the party will be held in Chicago beginning August 21. Because of necessary preparations for the convention the original date set for August 9 had to be changed.

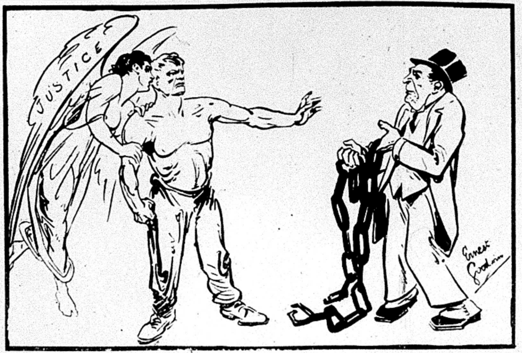
The agenda of the convention will be as follows:

(1) Reports of the C. E. C.

(a) Present Situation and the

(Continued on page 3)

THE BRITISH COAL MINE CRISIS



The mineowners want the miners to go back to their chains. The miner's reply "Never!"
(From the London Daily Herald.)

PROVE 3 GERMAN FASCISTS GUILT IN SOVIET COURT

Plotted Murder of Soviet Officials.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The trial of the three German fascists who came to the Soviet Union to practice espionage and attempt the assasination of high Soviet officials has brot out that the plot was no mere adventure, but an organized attempt to undermine the Soviet Union.

Yaroslavsky, chairman of the trial here, when questioned by representatives of the press, replied showing that the evidence conclusively proves the guilt of the three fascists, who posed as students on a scientific expedition. They also forged Communist documents.

The questions put to Yaroslavsky, together with the answers, follow:

Forged Communist Documents.

First question: What points does the court consider as decisive against the accused?

Answer: Naturally, the statements of Kindermamm and his letters to Djerjinski and Kalinin, were decisive, as these statements moved Dittmar and Baumann to open confession. The statements of the latter are valuable because they corroborate the first statements of Kindermann. During

(Continued on page 5.)

Street Carmen of Massachusetts Ask 12c an Hour Raise

BOSTON, July 26.—(FP)—Twelve hundred and fifty union carmen of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co. ask increase in wages from 63 to 75 cents per hour from a special arbitration board consisting of a representative each of union and company, with a third arbitrator chosen by the first two. Any increase granted will be retroactive to May 1 last.

Storms Damage Crops

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—Reports today indicated great damage was done last night and early this morning to corn and other crops in Know, Henry, Warren and Fulton counties by a series of wind, electrical and hail storms.

HARD COAL DIGGERS KEEP WATCHFUL EYE ON JOHN L. LEWIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—Reports that the present wage scale would be renewed for eighteen months pending an investigation of freight rates and other factors entering into the price of coal, have caused the miners in the anthracite region to swamp the union delegation with telegrams demanding that there be no crawling by John L. Lewis on the demands formulated at the Tri-District Convention.

The operators made their usual demand for abolition of the check off, yesterday. It was, of course, refused.

THREATENED RIFT IN TORY CABINET IS COMPROMISED

More Money for War as Unemployment Grows

LONDON, July 26—W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty had actually resigned before the compromise on the naval building program was worked out. Bridgeman was persuaded to withdraw his resignation.

The government decided to lay down two new cruisers in October; two more in February and three annually thereafter during the life of the present parliament. A program calling for nine destroyers and six submarines annually was also adopted.

This expenditure is taken at a time when one million and a half workers are unemployed and the nation is faced with a gigantic coal strike thru a determination on the part of the operators to make reductions and wages and extend hours.

Safe Return from China

NEW YORK, July 26—Walter Porth, of Milwaukee, who went to China as an engineer for the Rockefeller foundation came back to America today as a stowaway aboard the liner President Harding.

Porth said he left Peking when the revolution broke out and toured Europe where his money gave out.

When Porth was found on board he worked his passage out as a deck hand.

TRAITORS TO CHINA BEGIN STRIKE RAIDS

Reactionary Troops in Strikebreaking Move

SHANGHAI, China, July 26.—The expected and long brewing attack by the combined forces of imperialism working chiefly thru the traitorous Chinese generals and the even more treacherous Peking government against the national liberation movement is beginning with the raids and assaults of reactionary Chinese troops upon the Shanghai strike organizations.

The Fengtien military authorities Friday raided and closed the Seamen's Union headquarters, the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education and the Students' Union, arresting many of the leaders of the strike and posting proclamations that attempts to continue the strike would be met with death for all union and strike organizers.

Big Capitalist Play Traitor

That the big Chinese capitalists organized in the Shanghai chamber of commerce, as distinct from the small shopkeepers in the Federation of street unions, are beginning to play into the hands of foreign imperialism is seen by the demonstration of workers who attempted to storm the chamber of commerce building, demanding the strike support it had promised.

The Chinese chamber of commerce is more and more dissociating itself from the strike demands of the workers and students, being willing only to carry on a consumers' boycott against British and Japanese goods for the compromise demand of joint control of the so-called "mixed court" and for limited Chinese representation on the municipal council as heavy tax-payers. They are divorcing themselves from the demands of the workers and students for abrogation of all treaties and a complete withdrawal of foreign troops and rule.

Crisis Grows Between Classes

The failure of the Shanghai chamber of commerce to carry out its promise of supplying strike funds to the unions is exciting the workers and students, and the refusal of the Peking government to aid them—and its conspiracy with the Chang Tso-lin troops to suppress them gives the strike a new and more bitter crisis.

SCAB A. F. OF L. UNION PROMISES TO AID CLOTH BOSS; AGREEMENT USED IN COURT AGAINST A. C. W.

The agreement between the International Tailoring Company, and the United Garment Workers of America, signed on June 29th after the employes of the firm, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, had gone on strike for union conditions, is one of the worst scab agreements in labor history.

The American Federation of Labor clothing union, which has not for many years done any organizational work in Chicago, sells the International bosses the union label. The scab union further agrees to do all in its power to aid the clothing bosses.

While the striking employes, 800 strong, were walking the picket line, the United Garment Workers signed this agreement; promising not to strike, to furnish employes (strikebreakers), to sell the struck firm the union label, and to "do all in its province as a labor (?) organization, TO ADVERTISE THE GOODS AND OTHERWISE BENEFIT THE BUSINESS" of the International Tailoring company.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L. when asked to prevent this organized scabbery, instead attempted to stick a knife in the back of the striking union. At the same time that the International Tailoring company was presenting the scab U. G. W. agreement in court, AS AN ARGUMENT FOR THE ISSUANCE OF AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE STRIKERS, Green denounced the Amalgamated as a "dual union" and refused to take action against the U. G. W. scabbery.

The agreement, which is one of the rottenest milestones in the history of the corrupt A. F. of L. officialdom, is printed below in full for the first time, just as it was presented before Judge Pam:

"IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY. In Chancery. No. 422520.

AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTAL BILL OF COMPLAINT FILED BY LEAVE OF COURT FIRST OBTAINED.

Sell Union Label.

"This agreement entered into by and between the firm of the International Tailoring Company, 847 W. Jackson Blvd., party of the first part. And the United Garment Workers of America. Party of the second part.

"WITNESSETH: THAT IN CONSIDERATION OF THE USE OF THE TRADE UNION LABEL OF THE PARTY OF THE SECOND PART, the part of the first part agrees to abide by the rules and conditions governing the party of the second part, as prescribed by the International constitution, and this agreement.

"1—All employes engaged in the manufacture of garments for the party of the first part shall be not less than sixteen years of age, and must be good standing members of the party of the second part. The party of the first part further agrees that during the slack season the work will be so divided that each employe will receive approximately an equal amount of work.

"2—All proper sanitary conditions shall be observed in all shops manufacturing goods for the party of the first part, who agree to comply with all requirements of the state laws relating to workshops.

"3—In all working shops and cutting rooms, regular time of employment shall be forty-four (44) hours per week, to end Saturday, twelve o'clock noon. Eight hours per day the first five days and four hours on Saturday.

Scab Union Collects

"4—Garments shall be manufactur

(Continued on page 2)

CHICAGO HEARS STORY OF I.L.G.W. STRUGGLE IN N. Y.

Successful Meet Held In Spite of Opposition

Chicago members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union heard the story of the illegal expulsion of 77 executives of locals 2, 9 and 22 from their offices by the Sigman-Peristin-Feinberg, junta, despite the local agents of Sigman, who got Edward Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor to bring pressure to bear on the manager of Carmen's Hall so that the contract for the holding of the meeting in that hall was concelled.

Forced to secure a new hall at the eleventh hour and after all the advertising was out, the Workers' Lyceum at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., was packed to the doors with cloak and dressmakers that came to hear Charles L. Zimmerman, secretary of the Joint Council of Action, and Louis Hyman, chairman, both officials of Local 22, until the illegal expulsion took place. The members of the three locals have not recognized the legality of the expulsions.

Unanimously Endorse Struggle.

The meeting went unanimously on record endorsing the fight of the New York dress and cloakmakers and funds were collected to help carry on the fight. A few misguided tools of Sigman were present with questions but those were well answered by Louis Hyman, who has the history of the I. L. G. W. U. at his fingertips.

Shortly before the meeting opened police came to the hall and informed the organizers that a call for police protection was sent in, and that violence was expected. Needless to say no such call was sent in by those who arranged the meeting.

Zimmerman Is First Speaker.

I. A. Davidson, active member in the local organization of the I. L. G. W. U. until his expulsion by Meyer Perlstein, introduced Charles L. Zimmerman as the first speaker. He was received by a great ovation.

Zimmerman briefly related the history of the struggle between the radicals and the reactionaries. He told of the fight made by Dr. Hourwich, then an official of the union, to put an end to grafting in the organization. The bureaucratic officials could not understand how one of the family could fight for the interests of the membership and Hourwich was bitterly attacked by them.

Expulsion was always the punishment meted out to those who raised their voices for progress in the union. He recited the case of Morris Rubin in 1917 who was expelled from the

(Continued on page 2)

WAGE CUT OF WOOLEN WORKERS SPREADING OVER NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—(FP)—More than 10,000 additional woolen and worsted workers of New England have been sentenced to 10 per cent lower living standards by their employers since the American Woolen Co., popularly known as the Woolen Trust, set the pace last week.

Wage Cuts Spread Everywhere

Latest to be affected are four thousand in the mills of the Blackington Co., Strong-Hewit Co., and the Hoosac Worsted Co. of North Adams; the Sawyer-Regan Co. of Dalton; James & E. H. Wilson Co., S. N. & Co., and the W. E. Tillitson Manufacturing Co. of Pittsfield. Cuts take effect August 3, a week after the trust's date.

Twelve hundred are cut July 30 at Ware and Gilbertville in the plants of the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. One thousand are cut in the International Worsted Mills and the Selden Worsted Mills at Methuen and at the Smith & Dove Manufacturing plant at Andover, where linen thread is manufactured. Cuts start August 3 at Andover and July 27 at Methuen.

Lawrence Begins Cutting

Earlier in the week four thousand workers in the worsted department at Pacific Mills, Lawrence got notice of a July 27 cut and a similiarly timed reduction was posted in the Hockanum Mills Co., the Rock Manufacturing Co., and the James J. Regan Manufacturing Co. plants of Rockville, Conn., and by Talcott Bros. of Talcottville, Conn.

NEW INSTALMENT EVERY DAY OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION REPORT ON "RUSSIA TODAY"! WATCH FOR IT! PAGE 4 TODAY

UNIONIZING OF BEDDING TRADE KILLED BY KOHN

Upholsterers Move to Desert Mattress Men

The Upholsterers' International Union of North America, meeting in convention at the Morrison Hotel, gave some consideration to the question of amalgamation into industrial unions, and organization of the unorganized. Many of the delegates spoke against a resolution brought in by Vice-President Hatch and backed by President William Kohn, which declared that since the improvement of machinery had turned the mattress making workers into "common laborers," no more money would be spent on organization of this trade, which is affiliated with the Upholsterers' Union, and nothing more be done to organize the trade. After a long debate an amendment was passed referring the resolution to the executive board.

Delegate Solvihoff, of the New York local union, led the fight against this atrocious resolution. The organization of the entire bedding trade was at stake, he said, and the resolution would serve notice to the bosses that they can go ahead and reduce wages.

A Bosses' Resolution.

"The International bedding association would pay thousands of dollars to have such a resolution passed," said Colvihoff. "True, there has been a division of labor, but are we above organizing common laborers? They have a strong union. Are we to condemn the workers in the bedding trade to slavery at $15.00 a week?"

After Solvihoff's speech demanding a campaign to organize the unorganized mattress workers, another New York delegate moved an amendment to instruct the president to send an organiser into this field as soon as possible but President Kohn ruled the motion out of order.

Kohn Kills Demand For More Pay.

Kohn then made a speech in which he told how the mattress makers went on strike. "We were paying them strike benefits," Kohn said, "but when they demanded a fifteen per cent increase in wages, we withdrew the benefits at once." He had advised the mattress makers, he said, to accept a twenty per cent reduction in wages.

Kohn then declared, "The trade union movement today is a cold blooded business proposition. When our international union invests in organization work, we want returns in membership."

He said the mattress makers did not bring in enough members in proportion to the money the international had spent, but some delegates maintained that no energy or money whatever was spent into the bedding trade by the international organization.

Kohn said that the only salvation for the mattress makers was industrial organization, but he offered no program.

Silk Workers Keep Up Fight for Wage Raise

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—(FP)—The employes of the Henry Doherty [illegible] are continuing the strike for a [illegible] per cent increase while members of the firm are negotiating with union representatives.

[illegible] ZIMMERMAN
DENTIST
[illegible] CALIFORNIA AVE. Phone ARMITAGE [illegible]

MY NEW LOCATION

Special Prices to Workers

X-Ray
—
Gas Given

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.
My Examination Is Free
My Prices Are Reasonable
My Work Is Guaranteed
Extracting Specialist
DELAY MEANS DECAY

FARRINGTON FIGHTS EXPOSURE OF TREASURE-LOOTING HIS MACHINE AUDITORS CONCEALED FOR YEARS

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE IV.

Systematic looting of the Illinois miners' traesury by a set of official pirates and jail birds to an extent never equalled in the Miners' Union is being carried on at the present time. The stench calls to high heaven for a clean-up, which the bureaucracy is determined the miners will not get. And in their determination to cover up the evidence, records are being grabbed and destroyed wholesale.

It is well for the fakers that they destroy them, because if the miners knew one-tenth of what is taking place the apaches would be relegated to quarters where they would be unable to continue their union busting.

Dominick Couldn't Get Away

One parrot, willing tool of the Farrington machine, has gone to board with his Uncle Samuel for, from one to fourteen years for getting away with approximately $2,000 in death benefits, and overpaid per capita tax to the sub-district, district, and international organizations, during a period covering four years. The books have been audited time and again in the last four years and the theft not discovered by the district auditors until it was laid bare by Local Union 3495 local officials.

Dominick Teneski, financial secretary of Local Union 3495 in gathering to himself the miners' money, adopted a novel method of petty larceny. He knowingly overpaid per capita tax to the sub-district, district and international, and the auditor's O.K'd books each audit, and had returned to him the overpaid tax, which he misappropriated to his own account. And those same auditors did not find the money had not been receipted for by the local treasurer.

Farrington Protects Treasury Thieves

After the local union discovered the discrepancy, the district office, Farrington, was notified by Freeman Thompson that action would be taken at once against the defaulting financial secretary, Dominick Teneski. Which was done—the local union trying him and expelling him for 99 years.

During this time, when the sub-district president and local officers expected aid by the district officers, the machine sent to the local union a rubber stamp by the name of "Young" who informed the local union that he represented President Farrington, and attempted to have the local union drop the case against Dominick, finally threatening the local union that if it did expell Dominick the local union would be expelled.

Dominick realized that even in spite of the aid and connivance of his friend Farrington, "this name was Walker," and a rumor reaching him that the bonding house was after him, he hied to a garage; bought four new tires and left for parts unknown.

Accomplices In Crime

The district officials including Farrington, by their refusal to co-operate with the local union and sub-district officials, aided in every way the enemy of our union, even to the extent of openly supporting him at his trial, by the local union.

The Farrington push button, Nesbit, showed his friendship for the crooks by stating Thompson and Watt were "too god-damned busy looking for something with which to put a feather in their hat," thereby showing the whole gang of fakers were lined up with the enemies of the union.

Machine Blind in One Eye

It is very noticeable that during the four years of auditing the books, the machine auditors could never find the discrepancy, but an investigation of Duncan McDonald's life membership disclosed the fact that during a lifetime membership, somehow, somewhere, he was behind $1.00 in dues, for which he was arbitrarily expelled from the union!

In answer to the many requests that I give a complete history of the latest treachery of Farrington's (the Thompson, Watt, and Parry case) I ask our friends to be patient for a few days and they will be given the story complete. With this part of the expose the Egan rat case will be laid bare. Mr. Egan was paid $14.60 per day for helping to frame Thompson. He help the machine kick Thompson out, and now is occupying a usurped position at one of the mines.

Scab Union in Alliance with Bosses

(Continued from page 1)

ed in shops equipped with mechanical power owned and operated by the party of the first part.

"5—The party of the first part further agrees that they will not use any of said labels after notification that the privilege to use same has been withdrawn, or when said party of the first part abrogates this agreement.

"6—The said label shall be in charge of a member designated by the party of the second part, employed in said shop, who shall keep an account of same. The label shall at all times be considered the property of the party of the second part, and all labels on hand shall be retnurned to said party immediately upon notification that the privilege to use same has been withdrawn.

"7—THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART AGREES TO PAY FOR THE USE OF LABELS THAT HAVE BEEN SEWED IN GARMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE ONLY, AT THE RATE OF $4.00 PER THOUSAND LABELS (THIS PRICE TO BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE UPON NOTICE BY PARTY OF THE SECOND PART); PAYMENT TO BE MADE TO THE LOCAL LABEL SECRETARY, EXCLSIVELY BY DRAFT MADE PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF B. A. LARGER, GENERAL SECRETARY, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Promise Not to Strike.

"8—The party of the first part shall abide by the union conditions observed in the respective branches of the trade.

"9—SHOULD ANY DIFFERENCE ARISE BETWEEN THE FIRM AND THE EMPLOYES, AND WHICH CANNOT BE SETTLED BETWEEN THEM, THE SAID DIFFERENCES SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE U. G. W. OF A. FOR ADJUSTMENT. SHOULD THIS PROVE NOT SATISFACTORY, THE SUBJECT IN DISPUTE SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO AN UMPIRE MUTUALLY SELECED FOR FINAL DECISION.

"10—Party of the first part agrees to abide by the conditions further specified in the supplementary agreement hereto attached. This agreement is not valid unless approved by the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America.

Agrees to Aid Bosses.

"11—The party of the first part shall forfeit for one year the privilege of said label if proven that said party has aided or abetted in the violation of article 10 of the constitution relative to the rules governing the use of the label.

"12—THE PARTY OF THE SECOND PART AGREES TO DO ALL IN ITS PROVINCE AS A LABOR ORGANIZATION TO ADVERTISE THE GOODS AND OTHERWISE BENEFIT THE BUSINESS OF THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART.

"This agreement to go into effect on the first day of July, 1925, and terminate one year from said date.

"Signed by the party of the first part, International Tailoring company.

"Signed by the party of the second part, United Garment Workers of America.

"Executed at Chicago, Illinois, on the 29th day of June, 1925.

British Reforms for India Are Only Sham, Says Princeton Prof

NEW YORK, July 26.—(FP)—Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, Professor of History and International Politics at Princeton University, speaking at a meeting in honor of C. R. Das, deceased president of the India Swaraj Party and of the All India Trade Union Congress, declared that is was Das's great deed that he led the movement which showed that the so called reforms the British granted in India were nothing but shams.

CHICAGO HEARS STORY OF I.L.G.W. STRUGGLE IN N. Y.

Successful Meet Held In Spite of Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

union for urging the amalgamation of three locals which should be amalgamated according to the constitution. Two hundred members were expelled with Rubin.

Fight Class Collaboration.

The left wing is opposed to the class-collaboration policies of the official bureaucracy, declared Zimmerman. They opposed the governor's commission, and held that whatever the cloakmakers got from the employers was secured by struggle and not thru the benevolence of politicians; professors and capitalist lawyers.

The progressives are also opposed to the use of gangsters in organizing campaigns. The members of the union are capable of doing this organizing work, the speaker said. He gave an instance where this mass form of organization campaign was tried and proved successful despite the sabotage of the joint board.

One of the chief grievances of the left wing against the Sigman machine is the system of misrepresentation which prevails.

Each local, no matter whether it has twenty members or twenty thousand in entitled to five delegates to the Joint Board. Thus locals 2, 9 and 22 tho they have sixty per cent of the membership of the New York organization have only 15 delegates to the Joint Board while forty per cent of the membership have 50 delegates.

Reactionaries Maintain Control.

Thus the reactionaries are able to maintain control of the board. They do this by subsidizing locals that do not function any longer and unless the paid managers of those locals carry out the wishes of Feinberg and company, they are jerked loose from the payroll and thrown into exterior darkness, if not beaten up by Feinberg's hired gangsters.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York, who had to leave Chicago because they were blacklisted by Perlstein sent a telegram to the mass meeting in the Workers' Lyceum. It reads as follows:

"Sisters and Brothers: Perlstein's destructive activities are well known to you. After ruining the dressmakers at Chicago, he came to New York to proceed with his policy of ruin. Too high a price have we paid for permitting expulsion in our Chicago ranks. The fight of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of New York is our fight. Now is the time to stand united with the New York cloak and dressmakers in our common struggle against the reactionary officialdom. Stand by the Joint Committee of Action. Help financially. Help to build up a union for the members. Now is the time to rid ourselves of Perlstein, Sigman, Feinberg, Rufer, Novack, and the rest. Signed: Frieda Reicher, J. Goldman, Minnie Belavsky, Olga Garshin, Minnie Garshin, Mary Rodwill."

Hyman Exposes Fake Attack.

Louis Hyman who spoke in Yiddish, held the attention of his audience for over an hour and a half. His speech was liberally sprinkled with humorous passages which kept the cloak and dressmakers in a happy mood.

The more serious aspects of the situation were not neglected. He drove home his arguments with telling force. He exposed the fake excuse given by Sigman and Perlstein for the expulsion of the officials of the three locals. They were not expelled because Moissaiye Olgin spoke at a May Day meeting, said Hyman. Olgin has been speaking at their meetings for years. So had other Communist speakers. Sigman was invited to speak at the same meeting, but he regretfully declined having to be in Chicago on that day. Sigman, Perlstein and Fineberg made no protest at the time.

But when the governors' commission made its award which gave nothing at all, to the cloakmakers then the manufacturers put it up to Sigman that he must force the members to accept that award. Even Sigman himself at first admitted that the commission gave the workers nothing. Hillquit, millionaire socialist attorney for the I. L. G. W. U. told the commision that he had come to the conclusion that the body was no longer of any use to the cloakmakers, but when the manufacturers gave their orders Sigman had to come across and he knew that he could not deliver the goods as long as the left wing had leaders who could voice a protest.

This was the direct cause of the expulsion of the 77 elected officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Sigman Suporters Answered.

One supporter of Sigman at the meeting wanted to know how the union could ever come to an understanding if the rank and file were allowed to decide policies. Hyman answered that they had a splendid example of the futility of a union that did not allow the rank and file any say, in the Chicago I. L. G. W. U. He challenged any one present to say that the bureaucratic methods had benefitted the workers.

Another supporter of the Sigman-Perlstein machine was one by the name of Fink. She accused Hyman of keeping quiet for a number of years while those wrongs that he charged the officials with were being committed. The speaker showed that he had consistently fought the reactionaries during the many years that he was a member of the union. The audience expressed its satisfaction with Hyman's speech and his answers to the questions by a prolonged burst of applause.

The organizers of the meeting declared that but for the interfenrence of the fakers thru their tool, Edward Nockels in cancelling the hall at the last minute, the meeting would be one of the largest gathering of cloak and dress makers ever held in Chicago.

Dever Greets Skrzynski as Friend While Police Attack Labor Gathering

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the catholic pope in Rome, pledged to the war against the Union of Soviet Republics, must smile happily in his vatican lair, as he reads of the "official greeting" received by Count Alexander Skrzynski, minister of foreign affairs of Poland, at the hands of Chicago's municipal administration.

It is perhaps difficult for the average worker to understand the eagerness with which an Irish democratic mayor in America's second city hastens to proclaim his oneness with the high official of Poland's terror rule, unless one follows the connecting thread that leads thru the portals of the Roman catholic church, that carefully promotes its anti-Communist campaign in every land.

* * * *

Mayor Dever, the Irish democratic mayor of Chicago, is blood brother in organized religion of Count Skrzynski, of Poland. They both get their orders and inspiration from the Roman pope. They both clasp hands in a common cause, and that is one of the big reasons why Dever greeted Skrzynski first in his offices in the city hall, and then in Chicago's council chamber, where the American stars and stripes entwined with the red and white flag of Poland, that drips the blood of thousands of workers slain, and waves over a land where prisons are choked with revolutionary toilers.

Out over Chicago very few workers knew that the agent of the Polish reaction was in the city. Fewer knew its meaning.

The Polish, the Irish, the Czecho-Slovak, the workers of all nationalities, in the stockyards, have seen the princes of the Roman catholic church unite with the multi-millionaire food barons to keep labor divided and crushed. The same has been true always in the coal, the steel and every other industry. The catholic priest who challenges the power of the exploiter, and champions the cause of the workers, soon finds himself an outcast from his church. His church is the bulwark of reaction and it was A. Kaziminski, president of the Polish Catholic Union, that stood side by side with Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz, head of the reception committee, to testify that American politics and Roman catholicism go hand in hand in the war against the workers.

* * * *

Alderman Adamkiewicz comes to Chicago's city council from the Polish section of the northwest side where the deadening power of religion's black plague stretches into almost every workers' home. When the Workers (Communist) Party called to Polish labor to demonstrate against the terrorist rule that Skrzynski champions, the police hosts of the Dever municipal administration, on foot and in flivvers, flooded the district to see that no demonstration was held. The huge bank of the multi-millionaire Pole, John Smulski, looked down in approval as the police scattered the workers, clubbing some, but unable to prevent them from gathering again in a neighborhood hall.

* * * *

These are the same police, the same flivvers that the Dever democratic-catholic city administration is using against the striking members of the Amalgamated clothing workers. There are many Polish members of "The Amalgamated." It should be clear to them why Mayor Dever uses his police force to crush the "Amalgamated" strikers on the picket line, and at the same time extends his hand in friendship to the Polish terrorist, Skrzynski, and opposes any effort to tell the thruth about him.

Religion, race, nationality, color do not divide the upholders of capitalism. The Chinese Rockefeller, won for the catholic church, recently passed thru Chicago on his way to Rome, and was the honored guest of the catholic Archbishop Mundelein.

* * * *

Let the workers of Chicago, thru the visit of the enemy of labor, Skrzynski, hand in glove with labor's foe, Dever, shake off a little more the paralyzing power of religion, see the great need of working class solidarity in spite of all influences that tend to divide them, and thus insure labor's triumph against all its enemies.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE UNSETTLED AS TEXTILE WORKERS FIGHT CUTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 26—While Great Britain's coal crisis was allowed to simmer unmolested over the week-end, North England had a real strike situation to contend with today, with 135,000 mill workers in the woolen textile districts enlisted in a walkout against a wage cut of five per cent.

Militant mill-girls attacked the factories in one area, smashed many windows and forced laggard scabs, known as "black legs," to British workers, to cease work.

Newspapers bitterly criticized Premier Baldwin for postponing action on the coal strike until Monday, but with five days then left before the Miners' Federation order to 1,200,000 to quit work goes into effect.

In some quarters, however, the lack of action over Sunday was regarded as a good omen, indicating that the government knew more than it was making public regarding the situation. It was believed that unless an early settlement was in sight, negotiations would have continued over the week-end.

POLICE FLASH GATS ON SOUTH SIDE SPEAKERS

Two members of the Workers Party, D. Early and Comrade Search, and one "innocent" bystander, were arrested last Saturday evening at 30th and State Sts., and held at the Cottage Grove police station without being booked until Attorney Bentall threatened to have the police arrested for violation of the law which requires that persons arrested be booked.

Comrade Earley was speaking when a colored police officer approached and ordered him off the stand. Earley refused, explaining to the officer that he was within his constitutional rights and informing him of the recent decision in the case of the seventeen members fo the Workers Party arrested for speaking on the corner of Orchard and North avenues.

Then a white officer, number 5259, rushed up and knocked Comrade Earley off the platform, pulling his gun at the same time. Earley was taken to the station. The officers returned and arrested Search and Bald win, the latter having just come ou of a barber shop and did not kno what was going on.

The police at the Cottage Grove police station refused to book the prison ers until Attorney Bentall got bus Judge George, colored, offered to issu a warrant for the arrest of the polic unless they immediately booked th three men. The judge stated that h had already secured a conviction of policeman for similar conduct.

Finally the police were forced to release the three prisoners on bonds o fifty dollars each, on disorderly conduct charge.

The cases will come up for trial t night at 7 p. m. at the Harrison S police court.

HALL MEETING IS SUCCESS AS COPS CLEAR STREETS

Workers Hear the Truth About Skrzynski

In order to show his illustriou guest, Count Alexander Skrzynski foreign minister in the Polish cabinet that the Polish government is not th only one adept in the art of white terrorism, Mayor Dever staked an exhibition of the American brand Saturday.

On Saturday morning the Chicag papers announced that a lot of Chicago Poles were going to demonstrate their disrespect for the visiting coun and the regime he represents by holding a meeting in the heart of th Polish quarter, Division St. and Milwaukee Ave. Mayor Dever became very much excited and announced tha the meeting would not be held.

Police Gets Busy Early.

Several hundred of the count' countrymen who are not fooled b either his title or the smooth words he is famous for, gathered at th above corner Saturday night prepare to tell him what they thought of him Mr. Dever's bluecoats were on the job As soon as a group collected tha looked like a meeting, the cops mad a charge and drove them away. Whe the persistent crowd re-assemble again the performance was repeated

One fellow who wanted to stand o his rights as an American citizen, di covered that he didn't have any Officer 1187 beat him up right the and there.

Drive Workers to Hall.

The word was passed around th crowd that the meeting would be hel at the Workers Home, 1902 W. Div sion. Directly after this the cop made another charge and convenientl drove the crowd in the direction o the hall. By quarter after eight th hall was jammed with several hundred people.

Thurber Lewis opened the meetin "There is every reason in the worl why the Polish foreign minister shoul be received with open arms by th politicians of American capital. th Polish government has made itsel famous in the imperialist world fo repression, torture and murder of th workers and peasants of Poland. Suc accomplishments are looked upon wit admiration by our own politician who know they may be called upo to emulate the bloody record of th count's cabinet," Lewis said.

J. K. Gebert, secretary of the Polis section of the Workers (Communist Party spoke in Polish. He recited th bloody record of the Polish white te ror regime, reminding the count th the workers of the world will not soo forget the cowardly murders of Bagin sky, Wieczorkiewicz and dozens o others who have fallen in the struggl there.

Shuwalov, Stolar, Engdahl Speak

Comrade Shuwalov told the story o the brutal treatment of the Ukrania national minority by the Polish pu pet government in the Ukrania language, and M. A. Stolar speakin in Russian, said that the bonds o sympathy between the free worker of Russia and the tortured and e ploited workers of Poland is only e hanced by the bloody measures o the fake "democratic" Warsaw junke regime.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of th DAILY WORKER, declared that th workers also believed in democrac but that it was a working class dem ocracy of the proletarian dictatorsh that seeks to overthrow capitalis rule.

A large collection was taken up fo the relief of working class prisone and their families in Poland as th best answer American workers cou make to the unwelcome visit of spokesman of Polish reaction respo sible for their imprisonment.

Getting a DAILY WORKE sub or two will make a bette Communist of you.

Milnikoff, Tool of Capitalist Plotters, Sentenced to Deat

VLADIVOSTOK, July 26.—Gener Milnikoff, notorious cossack leader o the Semenoff white guard army in F Eastern Russia, has been sentenced death by the Soviet supreme court.

Shenondoah Gets War Training

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 26.—Th dirigible Shenandoah returned to i base here today after two days o "war training" with the scouting flee at Norfolk, Va.

A DEBATE!

Bertrand Russel (Negative) vs. Scott Nearing (Affirmative)

RESOLVED:
THAT THE SOVIET FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS APPLICABLE TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By arrangements with the League for Public Discussion, this interesting book (with photographs and brief biographies of the debaters) can now be secured at the special price of—

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CALL IS ISSUED FOR CONVENTION ON AUGUST 21

Gathering to Include 54 Delegates

(Continued from page 1)

Immediate Tasks of the Party.
(b) Report on the Enlarged Executive Committee of the C. I.
(c) Report on the American Question.
(d) Political Report of the C. E. C.
(2) The Labor Party.
(3) Bolshevization of the Party.
(a) Reorganization, Shop Nuclei.
(b) Statutes.
(c) Report of the Education Department.
(4) Liquidation of Loreism.
(1) Report of the Industrial Department.
(6) Defense Work.
(7) International Workers' Aid.
(8) Agrarian Work.
(9) Work Among Negroes.
(10) Work Among Women.
(11) Anti-Imperialism.
(12) Soviet Russia.
(13) Y. W. L.
(14) The Party Press.
(a) The DAILY WORKER.
(b) The Language Press.
(c) Other Party Organs.
(15) Party Finances.
(16) Election of the C. E. C.

The apportionment of delegates to he National Convention of the Party based upon dues payments for the onths of February, March, April and ay, 1925. Each district of the party entitled to one delegate for each 31 members or major fraction theref. Based upon the above the apporonment of delegates is as follows:

istrict	Average Membership	Delegates
ne	1,791	5
wo	3,679	11
hree	911	3
our	554	2
ive	952	3
ix	1,234	4
even	1,143	3
ight	2,290	7
ine	1,720	5
welve	799	2
hirteen	864	3
ifteen	285	1
gricultural	62	1
ational Office Territory	290	1
oung Workers' League	—	3
Totals	16,577	54

Membership.

1. The party constitution provides at only members who have been embers of the party for thirty days more have the right to vote in the arty elections. This provision in the arty constitution for a probation eriod of thirty days for new members shall apply to members of the . W. L. also. It shall however not pply to those members of the Y. W. who were accepted as members of e party on or before July 23 or hose applications for admission to e party were submitted on or before ly 8. All members voting must be good standing and have purchased Convention Assessment Stamp.

Branches.

1. The elections in the branches hall begin on July 26 and continue ntil August 10.

2. New branches shall have no ght to elect delegates to city or strict conventions unless they were rganized at least sixty days prior to e last day of the election period om the branches to the city or district conventions. Members of these ranches who were members of the arty before these branches were ornized shall have the right to vote the branches of which they were reviously members.

3. Members of the party who have ken a transfer from one branch to nother after July 23 shall vote in eir old branches.

4. Branches which send delegates to ty conventions shall be entitled to e delegate for each 15 members or ajor fraction thereof, as shown by es payments for the months of ebruary, March, April and May. here no city organizations exists d branches are directly affiliated th the district organizations and in ose districts where no city conventions are to be held, the branches nd delegates to the district convention on the basis of one delegate for ch 25 members or major fraction ereof as shown by dues payments r the months of February, March, pril and May. Each branch is entled to a minimum of at least one elegate.

Shop Nuclei.

1. Shop nuclei shall be entitled to nd delegates to the city conventions d where no city conventions are ld, to the district conventions on e same basis as the branches.

2. Where a number of shop nuclei ve been combined into a shop nuc branch the shop nuclei branch all be entitled to send as many deletes to the city or district convenn as the individual shop nuclei ould have been entitled to send, had ey not been combined in a shop clei branch.

3. Shop nuclei which have been artered by the C. E. C. or will have en chartered before the last day of the election period for the lowest party units to the city or district convention shall have the right to elect delegates to the city or district convention with the following exceptions: Shop nuclei which have been organized before April 1 and have not purchased dues stamps since that time shall have no right to elect delegates to the city or district conventions as a nucleus. Members of these nuclei who are in good standing shall take part in their former branches in the election of delegates to the city or district convention.

City Conventions.

1. The city conventions shall be held from August 10 until August 15.

2. City conventions are entitled to send delegates to district conventions on the basis of one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof, as shown by average dues payments for February, March, April and May, 1925.

3. City conventions shall elect delegates to the district conventions in accordance with the following rules:

a) Where the city convention is entitled to one delegate to the district convention this delegate shall be elected by a majority of the vote.

b) If the city organization is entitled to two delegates and either of the two groups in the party is supported by a minority of delegates consisting of not less than 40 per cent then the minority of the delegates of the convention shall be entitled to elect one of the delegates.

c) If the city convention is entitled to elect three delegates to the district convention, or a number of delegates which is a multiple of three, and neither of the two groups in the party have a minority of delegates of not less than 30 per cent this minority of the delegates in the city convention shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates. If the total number of delegates to be elected by the city convention, less one is a multiple of three, (for instance 4, 7, 10 and so on) the group which is in a minority of not less than 30 per cent shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates less one. If the total number of delegates plus one is a multiple of three (as for instance 5, 8, 11, 14 and so on) the group which has a minority of not less than 30 per cent of the delegates shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates plus one.

For example, if a city convention elects thirteen delegates the minority delegates in the convention would be entitled to four delegates. If, however, the convention elected fourteen delegates, then the minority delegates would be entitled to five delegates.

District Conventions.

1. The district conventions shall be held on August 16.

2. District conventions are entitled to one delegate to the national convention for each 331 members or major fraction thereof.

3. In those districts in which no city conventions were held and the branches elected delegates to the district conventions directly in 1923, no city conventions shall be held in electing delegates to the present national convention.

4. District conventions shall elect delegates to the national convention in accordance with the following rules:

a) Where the district convention is entitled to one delegate to the national convention, this delegate shall be elected by the majority of the votes.

b) If the district organization is entitled to two delegates and either of the two groups of the party is supported by a minority of the delegates and either of the two groups of the party is supported by a minority of the delegates consisting of not less than 40 per cent then this minority shall be entitled to elect one of the delegates.

c) If the district convention is entitled to elect three delegates to the national convention, or a number of delegates which is a multiple of three, and either of the two groups in the party have a minority of delegates, of not less than 30 per cent, this minority of the delegates in the district convention shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates. If the total number of delegates to be elected by the district convention less one is a multiple of three (for instance, 4, 7, 10 and so on) the group which is in the minority of not less than 30 per cent shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates less one. If the total number of delegates plus one is a multiple of three (as for instance, 5, 8, 11, 14 and so on) the group which has a minority of the delegates of not less than 30 per cent shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates plus one.

5. The delegate from the agricultural district of the party shall be elected by the minority of the C. E. C. and the delegate from the national office territory shall be elected by the majority of the C. E. C.

Special Provisions.

1. The branches now organized in the Pullman city central committee shall be immediately affiliated to the Chicago city central committee and shall send delegates to the Chicago city convention.

2. A sub-district convention shall be held in southern Illinois to which those branches which were formerly district ten of the party and are now affiliated to district eight shall send delegates. Branches shall send delegates to this sub-district convention on the basis of one delegate for each 15 members or major fraction thereof and the subdistrict convention shall send delegates to the convention of district eight on the basis of one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof. The provisions relating to minority representation applying to city conventions shall apply to this sub-district convention.

3. There shall be city conventions held in Scranton and Wilkes Barre in district 3 and these two city conventions shall send delegates to the district convention on the basis of the number of members affiliated as shown by the dues stamp payment for February, March, April and May at the ratio of one to every 25 or major fraction thereof. In addition to the delegates sent from Wilkes Barre and Scranton city conventions there shall be five delegates from unattached branches in good standing in the anthracite section. If there are any additional unattached branches in good standing in this anthracite section they shall be combined with the nearest branch or city central committee.

Young Workers League.

1. The Young Workers League shall be entitled to three delegates in the national convention. Two of these will be supporters of the majority of the C. E. C. and one of them minority of the C. E. C.

Fraternally submitted,
Central Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party of America.
Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec'y.

P. S. The questions of the affiliation of Chester to Philadelphia and of the representatives of the Y. W. L. in city conventions of the party will be settled in a few days. The resolutions for the convention will be published beginning July 28.

Declaration of the Parity Commission

THE Plenum of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Comintern has proposed to the Workers Party of America to put definitely an end to the factional struggle which divided the party during many months into two parts, and which exceedingly weakened its forces.

"The Executive Committee," declares a resolution of the Communist International,—"is of the definite opinion that factional conflicts between the two groups must now absolutely cease. Altho it may be true that this factional conflict arose out of real differences, it has, nevertheless, been of too acute a character on both sides and at times assumed impermissable forms. The Executive Committee does not object to a concrete and calm discussion being carried on until the Party Congress, but in the interest of party unity it demands the unconditional cessation of party warfare." The resolution of the Communist International therefore demands that "all personal polemics between the two sides should cease."

"THE Executive Committee," the resolution further declares, "regards it as absolutely essential that the representatives of the party, majority and minority, should henceforward conclude a fraternal peace and work in Communist co-operation. The leading comrades are primarily responsible for setting a good example to the other party members in this respect."

AFTER an examination of the internal situation and the occurrences which took place within the party since the session of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the parity commission is forced first of all to state that the above decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International have not been carried out to a sufficient degree. The factional war within the party not only has not ceased, but has assumed a much more bitter character than before the session of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International having reached in some party organizations a virtual split. But what is worse and more dangerous, the conflict between the majority and the minority has departed too far from a struggle for definite views into a struggle for a majority of the party. The ideological discussion against which the Executive Committee of the Communist International did not object was complicated and the struggle intensified by personal attacks and organizational conflicts. Both factions hastily organized to conquer a majority of the party.

THE former political platforms of both groups, the former political diferences between them, have been liquidated by the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International which pointed out the mistakes of both groups. The decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International was accepted unanimously by both groups and has not met with any opposition within the party, but was wholeheartedly approved by the entire membership of the party. Such political differences as exist between the two groups are not of a major character and cannot, therefore, be the cause of that unusual sharpness and bitterness which have been manifested in the factional struggle during the last few months. Precisely the absence or unclearness of political differences between the factions in the factional struggle and the impetus of the political struggle between the two groups that orignated before the Plenum of the Communist International, was one of the chief sources of the impermissable forms which the factional struggle has assumed in the recent months.

The party is going thru an acute crisis; the party is in a dangerous situation.

The Parity Commission, after a thoro examination of the facts and documents having a bearing on the last discussion, has come to the following conclusions:

1. The Grievances in Cleveland.—The development of the factional struggle is represented in the following manner. After a certain incident with Comrade Benjamin, the relations between the majority and minority became more acute. At the meeting of the City Central Committee of March 9, a number of petty incidents of a technical nature took place, which resulted in the minority delegates first refusing to participate in the meeting and later leaving the meeting. The majority passed a motion that a new meeting of the City Central Committee be held a week later, to which the minority delegates did not come. The minority contends that their delegates were not notified of the meeting. The majority contends that the minority delegates sabotaged the meeting, the minority claiming that the meeting was illegal. At this last meeting, which took place in the absence of the minority delegates, the majority suspended from the City Central Committee nine delegates for disturbances which occurred at the previous meeting. This still further embittered the relations between the majority and minority. The situation within the organization became considerably worse in connection with the occurrences which took place in the Jewish Branch. In the branch the minority expelled from the party two majority members for a cause which the higher party organizations have declared as incorrect and insufficient. A sub-committee of the City Executive Committee (majority) which was sent to the Jewish branch to investigate the situation in the branch, did not find in the branch sufficient readiness to carry out the decision of the party organization. For this the Jewish Branch was suspended and reorganized, and 25 members of the branch were suspended, without voice and vote, and nine expelled from the party. The suspended members of the branch refused to recognize these party decisions which were approved by the Central Executive Committee (the Central Executive Committee minority voting against the decision), and maintained themselves as a separate Jewish branch. The meeting of the City Central Committee of June 8 took place under conditions which amounted to a split. The majority and minority were represented in equal numbers (19 to 19, or 19 to 18). The sole question over which the two groups were fighting, was precisely the question of the number of votes. Finally, after a number of factional incidents, the district organizer declared the meeting adjourned, and the majority delegates left. The minority delegates (after adjournment of the meeting) remained, elected a new City Executive Committee, and nullified all the former decisions—the decision suspending Comrade Benjamin, the suspension of nine minority delegaes from the City Central Committee, the reorganization of the Jewish Branch, etc.

Thus, in the final analysis, the City Central Committees were formed in Cleveland, that is, in other words, an actual and formal split occurred. The split was liquidated by the decision of the Central Executive Committee nullifying all the decisions of the City Central Committee at the meeting which was dominated by the Cleveland minority on June 8.

ANALYZING the development of the factional struggle in Cleveland, the Parity Commission establishes first of all, that during all this period the subject of the disputes at the meetings of the City Central Committee were chiefly questions of selection of chairmen for the meetings, the number of votes, of petty scandals which occurred during the meetings, of the suspension and expulsion of this and that member of the party, etc. Both groups were striving to seize the power in the organization and to suppress the other side thru the advantage of one or two votes.

It was not advisable for the majority to pass decisions at the meeting of the City Central Committee of March 16 in the ABSENCE of the minority delegates, even if the minority delegates had sabotaged the meeting. It was not permissible for the majority, in the absence of the minority, to pass a decision suspending nine minority delegates from the City Central Committee, particularly for a cause which was not sufficiently serious (making a noise and creating disturbance at the previous meeting of the City Central Committee). Such actions inevitably led the minority to a violation of party discipline and a split situation.

But, it was just as impermissable for the minority, in the ABSENCE OF THE MAJORITY DELEGATES, to elect a new City Executive, and to nullify the former decisions of the City Central Committee and the Central Executive Committee. This was not only a serious violation of party discipline, but this was a factional decision amounting to a split, which was an attempt to suppress the majority having the advantage of only one vote (if such was really the case). The suppression of a minority, even with a large majority of votes, is not the proper method to solve internal party differences. Having in mind precisely the possibility of such suppression of a minority, and in order to prevent such occurrences the Executive Committee of the Communist International has secured for whichever group will be in the minority at the party convention the representation of one-third in the next Central Executive Committee.

IT was not permissible for the Jewish Branch (minority) to refuse to carry out the decision of the party organizations. This constituted a serious violation of party discipline, and the City Central Committee and the Central Executive Committee had every formal ground to reorganize this branch and to suspend as well the membership of the branch who refused to submit these decisions. But, it was a mistake on the part of the majority, in a situation where the party is in danger of a split, when the basic question raised by the Executive Committee of the Communist International is the unification of the party, to resort widely to severe repressive measures toward the other faction for its factional acts.

Taking into consideration the factional nature of the struggle which was manifested by both sides in Cleveland, and prompted by a determination by all means to achieve the speediest possible liquidation of the factional differences and thus to achieve, at the next party convention, the complete unification of the party, the Parity Commission deems it possible,

1. To reconsider the decision suspending Comrade Benjamin for six months.

2. To reinstate the suspended 25 and expelled 9 members of the Jewish Branch.

3. To remove the prohibition against the right to be elected of the former nine City Central Committee delegates and to reinstate Comrades Boich and Bartov.

At the same time, the Parity Commission deems it necessary to emphasize that the actions of these comrades who have committed serious violations of party discipline deserve the most severe party condemnation, and that after the party convention, when the party will have been unified, such actions will be severely punished by the party.

2. The Situation in Philadelphia—There is no need of describing how the factional struggle developed in Philadelphia. This would be merely a repetition of the history of the factional struggle in Cleveland, the same course of events (with insignificant and unessential differences), the same methods and forms of the factional struggle, the same effort to gain even a slight majority in order to suppress the other side, the same impermissible violation of party discipline. The factional struggle in Philadelphia resulted in fewer suspensions and expulsions than in Cleveland, but in the final result the Philadelphia organization is in a highly tensed situation and the work is paralyzed. The Philadelphia organizatoin can be brought out of the state of paralysis only thru a non-factional party peace. Attempts of either side to suppress the other would inevitably lead to a definite split.

The Parity Commission feels certain that on the basis of the decisions adopted by the convention the Philadelphia comrades will be able to come to a comradly, party understanding.

3. The Situation in the South Slavic Federation—Independently of the inner party factional struggle friction arose and two groups formed in the South Slavic Federation—the Fisher group and the Novak group. The struggle between these two groups which arose in connection with some internal federation questions, led to a number of conflicts between them, tho both groups supported the platform of the minority (a considerable part of the Fisher group supported the majority).

Both groups accused each other of "Cvetkovism" (Cvetkov is a former member of the party who is now waging a bitter struggle against our party), and of Loreism.

The Central Executive Committee has several times investigated the differences between the Fisher and Novak groups and the investigations have not brought to light such differences as would be a serious obstacle to harmonious work by the two groups. The struggle in the South Slavic Federation became especially acute after the groups were drawn into the internal party factional struggle, the minority of the C. E. C. having given its support to the Novak group in the federation controversy and Comrade Fisher and part of his group having changed their position in favor of the majority.

The Parity Commission, after considering the explanations of representatives of both groups, came to the conclusion that the reciprocal accusations of both groups of "Cvetkoism" and Loreism have no foundation and are incorrect. Both groups are Communist groups. Both groups must be given full opportunity to work in the federation. Both groups, on the basis of the decision which will be adopted by the coming party convention with a view to liquidate the internal party factional struggle, will undoubtedly be able to find a common basis for joint harmonious work as a unified federation.

The organizational measures which are necessary to remove the friction between the two groups in the South Slavic Federation will be undertaken by the Central Executive Committee.

4. Differences in Regard to the "Nine Points—The "nine points", which were presented to the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern by the minority delegates and the reply of the majority delegates to the accusations of the minority have already been considered by the plenum of the Communist International. The later discussion which began in the party on the question of the nine points led to the accumulation of a number of misunderstandings between the two factions as well as to reciprocal accusations that this question was utilized for factional purposes. Inasmuch as the most important questions which were raised in the "nine points" have already been settled by the decisions of the Parity Commission, therefore the Parity Commission does not deem it necessary to consider the other questions, which have now lost their practical significance, and resolves to consider these questions as well as the reciprocal accusations in connection with the "nine" points, as liquidated.

5. Personal Polemics—After the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern which demanded "that all personal polemics between the two sides should cease," rumors began to circulate in the party in connection with the decision of the plenum on the case of Comrade Lovestone, which rumors were directed against the Communist integrity of Comrade Lovestone as well as against the leaders of the majority who were present at the plenum. The Parity Commission declares that all these rumors are without foundation and are an outrageous slander against Comrade Lovestone and the leaders of the majority. The Parity Commission warns that any member of the party who will circulate such rumors or raise this question in any way from any standpoint will be subject to severe party discipline.

THE Lore Question—In an atmosphere of monstrous factional suspicions, the inevitable sattellite of every factional struggle, both groups began, after the plenum of the Executive Committee of the C. I., to suspect and to accuse each other of an alliance with Lore and Loreites (Poyntz, Zimmerman, Jampolsky, etc.) for the purpose of securing, thru such an alliance, a majority of the party. After the adoption of the resolution by the Executive Committee of the C. I. characterizing Lore and his adherents as opportunists, and proposing that the party wage an ideological struggle against the Lore tendency, the charge of an alliance with him and his adherents has become a most serious political charge.

The reciprocal attempts of both sides to expose one another in an alliance with Lore proves first of all that both factions, that is the overwhelming numbers of the party, are in complete accord in determined opposition to Loreism. Despite the number of great obstacles (first of all the low theoretical level of the party and its incorrect social-democratic form of organization), the process of Bolshevization of the party is moving the party ever more away from Loreism and has reached the point where a political alliance with Lore is already becoming impossible without direct betrayal of the principles of Leninism. Hence, the complete political accord of both factions (despite the exceptional, bitter factional struggle) with regard to Loreism, which the Parity Commission establishes first of all.

The Parity Commission further declares that the reciprocal accusations of both factions of a political alliance with the Loreites are absolutely incorrect and without foundation. Neither faction is at present in alliance with Lore. Both factions have, since the plenum of the Executive Committee of the C. I., actually proven their complete readiness to wage a determined struggle against opportunism (Loreism) in our party. But the extreme bitterness of the factional struggle paralyzes all the efforts of both groups in the campaign against Loreism, has created a number of factional misunderstandings around this question, caused mutual misunderstanding, and led both groups to a number of errors.

The Parity Commission calls the attention of the party to the fact that Loreism is at the present time the most dangerous tendency in the party which offers strong resistance to the Bolshevization of our party, and expresses full confidence that at the coming party convention Loreism will be unanimously condemned by both groups, and that in the coming discussion the ideological struggle against Loreism will have the central place.

THE Parity Commission declares that all the above decisions have been adopted unanimously and are therefore considered as final. Any attempt to again raise the questions which have been settled by the Commission will be considered as nothing less than a desire to rekindle the factional struggle and to bring the party to a split. Any attempts of this kind will meet with most severe party punishment.

In conclusion, the Parity Commission expresses confidence that the coming party convention will be able to put an end to the factional struggle within the party, enabling the party to face the great tasks which are confronting it. The Parity Commission calls upon all members of the party to consider seriously the critical situation in the party, and to exert every effort to bring the party out of this grave situation.

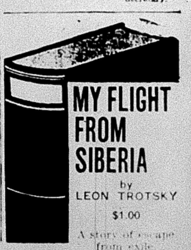
P. Green, Chairman,
William Z. Foster,
James P. Cannon,
Alexander Bittelman,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Jay Lovestone,
Max Bedacht.

Schwab Offers an Alibi

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—The Bethlehem Ship corporation, limited, today filed a denial to charges made by the United States government that the concern received upwards of $11,000,000 in excess of what they should properly have been paid under war time contracts.

WANTED
Mining Engineer
one who is on the side of the working class. Give radical references in first letter.
Wanted—addresses of Tom Lewis, Tom Cullen and Isaac McBride, at once.
JOHN GLANTZ
135 North 16th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES
Frauen Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.



MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
by
LEON TROTSKY
$1.00
A story of escape from exile

Press Picnic Committee

Meets TONIGHT, 8 P. M., 19 So. Lincoln Street

All delegates elected by branches and representatives of all Workers Party papers should be present.

GERMAN NATIONALISTS EXPOSED AS MISERABLE MERCENARIES OF THE BRITISH IMPERIALISTS

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, July 10.—(By Mail.)—Today's leading article in the Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, points out that at the present time of the intervention plans of England against Soviet Russia, important circles of the German bourgeoisie are falling in at the tail of the English imperialist policy.

To the warnings of the Soviet press that the entry of Germany into the league of nations would mean Germany's entry into the anti-Soviet front, Germany declared that it was in no way a question of an alteration of Germany's attitude.

Germany would never give up its political independence and sovereignty and its friendship to Soviet Russia would remain unchanged. Nevertheless in the last few weeks a shameful and systematic anti-Soviet campaign has been going on which finds its expression also in the official policy of Germany.

Under the pretext of the judgment in the Moscow fascist process, several German papers permit themselves a tone towards Soviet Russia which is in no way in agreement with friendly relations.

Need Campaign of Propaganda.

The Pravda further points out that a German observer like the lawyer Freund could not but declare that the prosecutor had succeeded in proving the guilt of the accused. The whole noise about the consul process proves itself to be an artificial, irresponsible press production in the sharpest contradiction to the real national interests of Germany.

What is much more important is the recognition by the Frankfurter Zeitung in its issue of July 4, that there is no longer any doubt that the great efforts of England to draw Germany into the guarantee pact is an attempt to involve Germany in the anti-Russian front.

It is now clear to the most naive why the press campaign is necessary, why all attempts are made to outdo England in the anti-Soviet crusade. In this light the hypocritical, assumed indignation of the Berliner Tageblatt and its language, unworthy of an independent people, towards the Soviet Union is to be explained.

The German nationalists whose slogan until recently was hate against England now appear as the miserable mercenaries of England and its imperialism. The idea of revenge has been bartered for the advantages which would accrue from a gendarme role towards the Soviet Union.

Cannot Play Role of Flunkey.

If Germany wishes to have a permanent perspective of independent development before it, it cannot afford to sell itself, bag and baggage, to English imperialism.

It should also not play the role of a subservient and fawning flunkey. We declare once again with all determination: we shall not permit ourselves to be the object of the bargain.

We declare also with the same decision our determination to do our utmost to build up economic relations with Germany. Only the blind cannot see what hopeful prospects such a connection offers to both countries, and this connection is to be destroyed by England and her agents in Germany.

Curzon Literary Supplement Missing

LONDON, July 26.—The will of Marquess Curzon formally filed today in somerset house, did not include the famous literary supplement, the existence of which created a sensation in political circles earlier in the week.

SOVIET GOLD REACHES LONDON

Boxes of valuable bullion establish Russian credit in British capital.

MOVEMENT TO SEND BIBLE TO THE JUNK PIL

Washington Clerk Ou for Injunction

EDITOR'S NOTE—The clash b
tween religion and science which ha
stirred the country deeply in the la
few weeks has been placed square
before the federal courts by an actio
brot in the district of Columbia s
preme court by Loren H. Wittner,
treasury employe. Wittner charge
that congress is attempting "to set u
a state religion in the Washingto
public schools."

In the following article, Wittn
tells why he started the suit, revea
his purposes and outlines what
believes the federal court must deci
in the injunction hearing next Tue
day.

* * *

By LOREN H. WITTNER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—I a
fighting for the freedom of religi
education, speech and press as gua
anteed in the first amendment to th
constitution.

I am not quarreling with the beli
of the people. It is all right for the
to believe or not to believe in th
bible.

Of late years, however, there h
been a decided tendency all over th
country for legislative bodies to i
terfere and restrict and confine ed
cation within narrow limits. That w
exemplified in Tennessee in the pa
age of the antievolution law. It br
about the Scopes trial.

Now congress has stepped in, a
with an heretofore unnoticed "ride
in the district appropriation bill h
decreed that nothing must be taug
in Washington schools which ind
cates disrespect to the holy bible.

Science Contradicts Bible.

What constitutes disrespect to th
holy bible?

Does it mean the teaching of natu
al science? Surely it must for n
tural science contradicts the teac
ings of the bible. In short it deni
the bible. What could be more d
respectful?

To determine this question legall
I have brot suit to enjoin salaries o
instructors who teach scientific d
trines which are at variance with t
bible.

That is my motive.

Unless the question is decided up
abstract technicalities, the court mu
inform the country whether geolo
biology, chemistry, physics and
sciences are disrespectful to the bib

But the legal phase is not pa
mount.

There is another and a greater
sue involved.

It is this:

Is congress to be allowed to c
tinue its present course of setting
the bible as the final authority
scientific knowledge?

Unsteady Crucible of Religion.

That must not be. If I do no
ing else I hope I have shown t
country thru this suit that congre
deliberately intends that all edu
tion must be tested in the unstea
crucible of religion, that in fact,
ligion must come ahead of educati
in our schools or there can be
education. In a strict sense, the
fore, congress has definitely link
the state with religion.

If congress does not intend th
then congress has been guilty of ca
less legislation.

It is time now that congress
warned the country will not tolera
religion in legislation, for it subve
a cardinal American principle.

If this continues, we shall be
tellectually bound in the ign
ance and intolerance of the dark
ages.

* * *

Says Scopes Case Worth While

OBERLIN, Ohio, July 26.—T
Scopes case was worth while becau
a sincere study of evolution is res
ing, especially in Tennessee, in
opinion of Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf,
Oberlin, only expert witness who t
fied before the Dayton, Tenn., cou
Dr. Metcalf today told some of
impressions of the famous trial.

"I think the local educational eff
of the trial was considerably a
worth while," Dr. Metcalf said. "T
people in the region around Dayt
are just like any other people in
tural ability unless indeed they
more than average natural abili
but they have had very limited c
tact with the world's thinking, a
they are decades behind the times
thought. As a result of the tr
there are a good many persons w
are thinking with open minds ab
this matter of opposition between
ligion and science."

New Bail Hearing for Stephenson

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 26.—T
petition for a rehearing of the moti
to admit to bail D. C. Stephens
Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, alle
murderers of Madge Oberholtzer, w
be heard by Judge Fred Hines n
Wednesday.

This answer was given by Ju
Hines to attorneys for the accu
men who appeared before him
asked for a ruling on the petition
rehearing the bail motion.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

CHAPTER II

Finance

Russian Credit before the Revolution

The Russian national bankruptcy was not, as is generally supposed, a consequence, but rather a cause of the Revolution. The fiscal relationship of Tsarism to the Russian taxpayer and its financial relationship to the foreign creditor had become almost as bad as that which resulted from a similar recourse to foreign money lenders by oriental despotisms in Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco. Tsarism was approaching bankruptcy long before the war; though Russian credit abroad was still maintained by foreign financial groups, who promoted Russian loans and passed on the liability to a public ignorant of the political instability and financial unsoundness of the Empire. A process which would, as elsewhere, have ended before long in the foreign creditor losing most of his investment and in the Russian taxpayer being put under a foreign receivership to pay for the follies of his rulers.

Currency Before the Revolution

But up to the war this process had not gone so far as to affect the currency. Paper money in Russia was issued under restrictions more rigorous than elsewhere, having to be covered to one half in gold reserve up to a total issue of 600 million roubles, and wholly covered by gold above that amount. This system, as elsewhere, gave way to the exigencies of war. The Imperial Bank was given the right of emission, without reference to gold reserves, within restrictions that were being continually reduced. The growing deficit in the budget was covered partly by this means and partly by borrowing. By 1917 the Russian debt reached 17 milliards gold, of which about half had been borrowed abroad. The deficit by 1917 had risen to 25½ milliards paper, of which three-fourths was being paid by the issue of paper money.

By 1916 the limitation on the issue of currency had been raised to 6½ milliards. The paper currency was inflated from 1,317 in 1914 to 2,670 in 1915; to 3,480 in 1916, and to 16,403 at the date of the Revolution—against a gold reserve of 6.8 per cent. The usual results of inflation followed, and the rise of prices soon became serious. Already before the Revolution the currency had depreciated by two-thirds. This, though small in figure compared to the future depreciation after the Revolution to one five thousand millionths, was in effect far more fatal. For it started the usual vicious circle revolving—the greater the mass of money issued, the less it was worth and the more was wanted. There were present before the Revolution all the usual symptoms of the latest stages of excessive inflation. Production, at first abnormally forced, inevitably fell; and the whole national economic existence was passing from a stage of fever to that of torpor. Russia was not only so bankrupt before the Revolution that it could never hope to carry the burden of the debt it had accumulated, but it was already economically paralysed by currency depreciation.

Revolution and Finance

This was the financial situation for which the Revolution had to find a remedy. And under conditions of Revolution it was in any case inevitable that the situation must get worse before it could be remedied. The principles of sound finance cannot be observed during war, and the Revolution involved Russia in foreign war, in civil war, and in class war. The financial effects of these foreign and civil wars need not be gone into in detail. For owing to the responsibility incurred by Foreign Powers the estimates of pecuniary damage caused to Russia by civil wars have already been published by the Russian Government in the course of negotiations for the settlement of mutual claims. But the damage caused by the class war was of a different and more novel character. It was not expressed in incidental destructions and disorders that could be estimated in terms of money. It was expressed in a deliberate and determined attempt by those conducting the Revolution to destroy the institution of money itself as well as its influence over the social system.

War Communism and Finance

War Communism was brought to making this attack upon money by two inter-connecting influences. One was the desire to abolish money as being the principal means for accumulating private capital, and the other was the difficulty of restoring a stable unit of exchange out of the chaos of different and more or less hopelessly depreciated currencies that the Revolution had inherited from the war. And, as nationalisation of trade and property developed until the free exchange of commodities was almost eliminated, the function of money as a medium of free exchange diminished. Until finally War Communism came to the conclusion that the best solution both in principle and practically, would be to do without money altogether; and that the best means to that end would be to let it depreciate itself out of existence.

The idea which was inspiring the leaders of the Revolution when the previous Delegation visited Moscow in 1920 was that of reconstructing the national economy as one great co-operative of consumers and producers, of which the economic exchanges would be merely a matter of bookkeeping through central and local clearing houses. Under the decree of the 7th of May, 1918, all pecuniary revenues and resources of the nationalised institutions were to be paid into the National Bank or the Treasury—all other payments being made by cheque or draft, and only small sums being retained for current accounts. All manufactured products issued were credited to the competent Head Centre (Glavprom), and all raw materials drawn were debited to the enterprise concerned—the accounts being subsequently balanced and cleared if necessary by a subsidy. This system was gradually developed until it included over four-fifths of all urban production and consumption, and reached its limit in a decree of January 6th, 1920, which extended it to the co-operatives.

As War Communism developed, more and more strenuous efforts were made to set up a mechanism that would carry out this immense task. The decree of January 19th, 1920, converted the National Bank into a central accounting department, and the paper money which was then issued was known officially as accountancy certificates (Raschetny znak). The decree of June 18th, 1920, proclaimed a policy of "converting the national budget into a budget of unified economy for the whole State, and establishing a national accountancy without money in order to abolish the whole monetary system." Moreover, in view of the continually depreciating values of the ordinary currency, it was decided under decree of January 10th, 1920, to take as a basis of the national accountancy a unit expressing manpower instead of money. A Commission was still at work on this exciting experiment when in 1921 the whole adventure of War Communism was abandoned.

War Communism and Revenues

One result of thus boldly breaking up the whole system of monetary exchange was that the fiscal machinery broke down. During 1918 and 1919 efforts were made to adapt the incidence and collection of taxes and revenue to the new system. As late as June 18th, 1920, a resolution of the Central Executive Committee was inspired by this reformist policy. But soon after, the ordinary collection of revenue was practically abandoned and it was formally abolished by decree of February 3rd, 1921, on the eve of the New Economic Policy. In 1918 the revenues from taxation were estimated by competent authority (Golobanov, "By New Roads"), as being still 153.2 millions in value reckoned by the index. In 1919 this had fallen to 10.2 million, and in 1920 to 0.2 million. While with the abandonment of War Communism that winter, it was restored in 1921 to 3.7 million.

Communism and Currency

Meantime nationalization was never brought to a point at which money could be completely ignored in the budget. And the only means of providing such money as was still required was the issuing of paper currency. A decree of May 15th, 1919, authorized such emissions without any restrictions, and the issue of fresh paper under such conditions caused, of course, a disproportionate depreciation. In the 32 months of War Communism we find the nominal amount of currency increased a hundredfold. The consequence was that as the nominal amount of money increased, the real amount decreased, as also did the revenue received.

Communism and Budget

It was hoped that by the time the currency had fallen to a point at which it would be less in value than the paper it was printed on, the new money-less mechanism would be working. But it never did work. It will, indeed, now probably never be known what measure of success was really achieved in this Utopian undertaking of organising, in the general public interest, the whole economic exchanges between production and consumption in a country of the area and population of Russia. For all efforts, so far, by Russian economists to find out how far the general economic plan and the system of clearing houses and central accountancy was carried into effect, have failed to produce any clear results. As one such economist observed (Larin, "Roads to Currency Reform," page 17): "The figures of the budgets in the years 1918-1921, only served to illustrate certain interesting tendencies." Subject to this caution the figures are herewith given, together with those of the Tsarist War Budgets:

TSARIST WAR BUDGETS
(Million roubles)

	Expenditure	Revenue	Deficit	Per cent of deficit to total expenditure	Per cent deficit covered by currency
1913	3,882	3,431	452	11.6	
1914	4,859	2,961	1,898	39.1	
1915	11,562	3,001	8,561	74.0	31.6
1916	18,101	4,345	13,756	76.0	25.4
1917	30,607	5,039	25,568	83.5	72.0

SOVIETIST WAR BUDGETS
(Million roubles)

	Expenditure	Revenue	Deficit	Per cent of deficit to total expenditure	Per cent deficit covered by currency
1918	46,709	15,580	31,129	67.0	94.0
1919	215,402	48,959	166,443	77.0	102.0
1920	1,215,159	159,604	1,055,555	87.0	89.0
1921	26,076,816	4,139,000	21,937,816	84.0	63.0

Restoration of Money

With the introduction of the New Economic Policy and the gradual re-establishment of free exchange, money as a medium of exchange became indispensable. But the whole process of return to normal conditions lasted over two years, during which several attempts were made to escape recourse to money by experiments in commodity currency.

The first concession from War Communism in finance was made to the Co-operatives, which under decree of June 10th, 1921, were allowed to dispose of their own funds. This was then extended to private persons (June 30th), and finally to the State enterprises (August 16th). The restoration of the right of free internal trade and the reconstruction of economic enterprise, both public and private, on a business basis, brought back a general system of money payments. A decree of August 5th, 1921, made money payment obligatory for all supplies from or services by State enterprises. Herewith went naturally the restoration of taxation, which took the form of an income tax and excises on wine, tobacco, coffee, and such usual sources of revenue.

Restoration of Budget

The first attempt to restore a normal financial system was the "experimental budget" for nine months of 1922, which had, however, to be three times revised. The budget for 1922-23 was scarcely less hypothetical, and the first budget whose figures had any real relation to facts was that of 1923-24. (Financial year begins on October 1.)

The task of bringing order out of chaos was formidable; for the whole financial and fiscal system had to be rebuilt on fresh foundations. In 1922 the budget was still being based up to four-fifths on commodity exchanges, not on currency payments. On the other hand, it was useless to try to revive the pre-war financial and fiscal system, which had in the first place entirely disappeared, and in the second place was not adapted to the new conditions. Consequently, not only every principle but every practical detail had to be worked out afresh as a compromise between Communist theory and the force of circumstances. These compromises were a far more severe test of the ability and the authority of the leaders of the Revolution than had been their preceding more ambitious attempts to liquidate the legacy of debt and depreciation left by the war.

The restoration of the budget to a business basis was further complicated by the continued depreciation of the currency, which necessitated a monthly revaluation of the rouble with reference to its buying value in 1913. This was accompanied by periodic revaluations of the various emissions of paper currency, some of which were entirely devalued—such as those issued by reactionary regimes—while others became devalued gradually.

Collapse of Currency

Meantime the printing press had again to pay the budgetary deficit and tide over this second transition. The nominal amount in circulation in January, 1923, just before the reform, was just under two thousand million millions. If the nominal value of this amount be converted into real value we find that the Government succeeded in obtaining by this means revenues about sufficient to cover what the real money deficit probably was. These revenues amounted in 1920 to 130 million, in 1921 to 148 million and in 1922, after the restoration of money, to about 300 million. The smallest returns from this source were in April, May, and June, 1922, which was the crisis of the transition back to normal conditions. It was fortunate that at this time the State was favored by one factor, namely, that during 1921, when circulation increased 136 times, prices only rose about half that proportion, namely, 71 times. As it was a question of months whether the currency would retain some real value long enough for the State to reach currency reform in its program, this success in keeping prices down probably saved the situation.

After mid-summer, 1922, there was a definite turn for the better. It is true that the totals of currency issued became astronomical, and the technical limitations of the printing press were already in sight even though the paper chase in Russia never became quite such a wild goose chase as in Germany. But what mattered was that the revenue proceeds therefrom began nevertheless to increase and the proportional rise in prices to decrease.

Currency Reform

From this point the road to currency reform followed by the Russians was much the same as that by which the Germans extricated themselves from their catastrophe. In fact, the Russian precedent now becomes very instructive as to what can be done by a strong Government without outside help in saving a desperate financial situation.

The first effort to stabilise the currency was the introduction by decree on June 5th, 1921, of the "pre-war rouble" unit in which all payments and accounts, public and private, should be reckoned. This had, however, to be abandoned in favour of a less drastic method, that of fixing an official exchange based on foreign exchange. The difficulty of fixing and paying wages under this method caused the recourse to "goods roubles," a unit calculated from the index of prices, and consequently also called an "index rouble." This was practically a return to the pre-war rouble. Moreover, as pre-war prices were gold prices, the step from the goods rouble to the gold rouble was in principle small, though the practical difficulty of introducing a return to gold was very great. And there was also a strong sentimental objection to the restoration of gold as a standard of value, for it was feared that this would re-open the door to speculative profiteering and foreign penetration. So the theoretic discussions between partisans of the goods rouble and those of the gold rouble soon became as interminable as intricate, and those in favor of the goods roubles had the best of the argument. But long before the fervor of controversy was exhausted, the force of circumstances had decided in favor of gold roubles. The whole principle of N.E.P. was the restoration of all enterprises and exchanges to a business basis; and a business basis in this sense implied a foundation on a gold standard. If the State had not itself restored such a standard in some form, business would have worked one out for itself as in Germany; either by using a foreign standard such as the dollar or by restoring the pre-war rouble.

(Continued in next issue.)

RAINING CAMPS ARE CONDEMNED BY MACHINISTS

ocal 337 Hits Stand f El Paso Convention

reiheit Lodge No. 337, International Association of Machinists, at its t regular meeting passed a resolu- n condemning the attempt of the Paso convention of the American deration of Labor to aid the war ns of the bosses by helping the re- iting of workers into the Citizens' litary Training Camps.

he resolution, which exposes the mps as a plan of the open shop sses to furnish cannon fodder for next imperialist war, states:

Vhereas, The Citizens' Military aining Camps are an institution jointly by the bosses thru the litary Training Camps Association d the war department for the pur- e of bringing military training to se young workers in shops, mills d mines who will be expected to ke up 90 per cent of the army in next war; and

Vhereas, The Military Training mps Association is composed of "open shop" employers, including h infamous labor haters on its ad- ory board as Richard T. Crane, Cy- H. McCormick, Frank O. Lowden d thru the Pullman corporation is nnected up with the war-loving use of Morgan; and

Vhereas, The Military Training mps Association dominates the pol- of these camps and does its best see that the camps turn out scabs d strike-breakers as fast as they n out cannon-fodder; and

Vhereas, With the other bosses operating in large donations and giving young workers a month's ended "free vacation" with full as a bribe to induce them to at- d the camps, the camps are re- iting greater and greater numbers young workers each year who are en the most intensive military ining possible in a month so that y will be ready for the fast ap- aching war; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the at- mpt of the El Paso convention to er the machinery of the A. F. of to the bosses for use in their war emes and that we at all times demn any attempt on the part of bosses to organically connect the erican Federation of Labor with war department to further aid the ody plans of the imperialists or to way help in the recruiting of ing workers expected to serve as non-fodder to another slaughter.

(Signed) **Matt. Wirthmer,**
Recording Secretary.

BUILDING STRIKE IF USE OF GRANITE FROM SCAB TOWNS CONTINUES

The Granite Cutters International nion Association of America has arned Chicago architects and ilders that if they continue to e granite from Cold Springs and . Cloud Minnesota, a strike on nstruction work will follow.

The granite quarries located in ese two towns, which supply most the granite used in this city, are nfair to organized labor. The let- r sent out by the union is signed David D. Gibb, president.

Prove Guilt of Three German Fascists

(Continued from page 1)

the investigation of the court, Kindermann and Wolscht denied their guilt and corroborated essentially the actual statements which they had made in the preliminary examination.

The alleged scientific purpose of the expedition was exposed by the court as untenable and ridiculous. Any German group of students, not to speak of Communists, with scientific aims could come into the Soviet Union without fear, without masking themselves with party credentials. It is a fact that the members of the expedition exchanged code telegrams before their departure and made arrangements in case of the possibility of arrest.

It is a fact that Kindermann forged Communist documents and that the other members of the expedition represented themselves to be Communists. This only corroborated to the court that it had to deal with a secret organization.

Finally Admits Guilt.

Second question: How is it to be explained that Wolscht and Kindermann denied their guilt and provided their own explanation for the points in question?

With regard to Kindermann, he has himself explained this, by admitting that in the preliminary examination he simulated in part. He told his fellow-prisoners that he had inserted a few unbelievable things into his statement in order later to have the possibility of rejecting the statements. He reckoned upon freedom and reward as thanks for his statements. When, however, he grasped that the G. P. U. did not need him, he decided to return to his masters once again. Before the court he supported himself in an obvious manner upon governmental and right wing circles in Germany by imparting the information that he had celebrated the birthday of the kaiser in prison and that the Ehrhardt hymn was his favorite song, etc.

Kindermann attempted to mislead the examining judge by declaring for instance, that Wolscht was identical with Boldt, or that Wolscht's father was dead. In this way Kindermann also misled the German press which immediately jumped at the conclusion that the G. P. U. had inadvertently arrested innocents.

The investigation of the court proved, without any possibility of objection that Kindermann had lied. Wolscht's tactic consisted in denying everything, or as far as this was not possible, to admit the facts but to supply them with a harmless significance. In his closing speech Wolscht finally admitted himself to be guilty, he reckoned, however, on the support of German public opinion and threatened that other people in other places would reply to the court.

"Did Not Consider It Necessary."

Third question: Has the court attached any sifinificance to the statements of Rose and Fink and the sworn declarations from Germany?

Answer: The report attached the greatest significance to the statements of Rose and Fink and these partly corroborated the statements of Dittmar. Naturally, neither Rose nor Fink could admit that they were consul members. The explanation of Fink, why he did not carry out the request made by Wolscht's father in a letter, that he should discover whether Wolscht appeared in the list of the Ehrhardt organizations, is typical. Fink explains that it did not occur to him that this was necessary. With regard to the sworn declarations of the German professiors which almost all arrived after the close of the proceedings, it was not possible for the court to consider them as decisive for the reason alone that in the best case these professors made statements referring to matters of which they could not be aware, for instance, wether the secret organization consul maintained certain connections with any even the most legal organization or with any of its members, as for instance the student organization or Student Aid service.

Confession Confirmed.

Fourth queston: What produced the confession of Dittmar? Did the court find no elements which lessened the worth of this confession and the decisions of the court?

Answer: The confession of Dittmar is the result of a psychological and political turn which took place under the influence of a basic revision of his previous life. The court had no reason to doubt the honesty of his confession. The statements of Dittmar were what is more, strengthened by those of Kindermann and Wolscht and Baumann.

Plan to Undermine Soviet.

Fifth question: Is there a reason to regard the accused as a troup of the international reaction? Is not the youth of the accused and their obvious adventurous temperaments in contradiction to the extensive plans for the undermining of the Soviet power?

Answer: As far as the membership of the accused to the organization consul was proved before the court, their youth ceases to play an important role. Just this youth and the circumstance that the accused presented themselves as students was a cover for the criminal intent with which they came to Russia. As far as the adventurous character is concerned, this is least of all proved of Wolscht and Dittmar.

From the fact that the whole ended with an adventure, it by no means follows that it must necessarily have done so. If the arrests had not taken place, the most tragic results might have followed. The ill success of the so-called expedition is due to the fact that the participants in it considered us to be more naive than we are, and believed themselves able to deceive us.

Germany Must Know Facts.

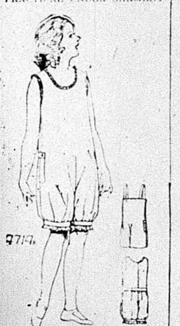
Sixth question: Will not the sentence have a strong effect upon public opinion in Germany, as this can be already recognized from the previous press opinions?

This question is difficult to answer. As far as the bourgeois press is concerned, it has in any case always previously used the slightest thing in order to malign us. It is sufficient to mention the Liepzig Cheka Process which represented a direct frame-up to compromise the Soviet government and the Soviet embassy, or the story of the provocatuer Bozenhardt. Naturally, such facts and such an attitude harm above all the interests of the German people.

If the Soviet press took up the same attitude towards the German, the relations between the two countries could be adversely affected. In the last few years so many feraful sentences have been passed upon Communists, that the firm sentence upon the three fascists simply pales before them. Naturally, German public opinion must be provided with the exhaustive and documentary material upon the Moscow consul process. The lies and calumnies must be met with facts and documents.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

PRACTICAL UNDER GARMENT

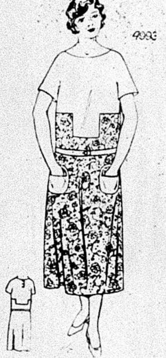


4711. This style may be finished th shaped shoulders or a camisole p, and straight or knicker leg por- ns. Muslin, cambric, crepe, sateen nnelette or crepe de chine may be ed for this model.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 4, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 12- ar size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch terial.

Pattern mailed to any address on ceipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The tterns being sold thru the DAILY ORKER pattern department are fur- hed by a New York firm of pattern nufacturers. Orders are forwarded by DAILY WORKER every day as re- ved, and they are mailed by the man- cturer direct to the customer. The ILY WORKER does not keep a stock patterns on hand. Delivery of pat- ns ordinarily will take at least 10 days m the date of mailing the order. Do become impatient if your pattern is ayed.



4993. Cretonne and unbleached muslin are combined in this pretty model. One could use sateen or linen in place of the muslin. It is also attractive in percale with pipings in a contrasting color.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2¾ yards of figured material and 1⅜ yard of plain material 36 inches wide.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date **Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions**, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Monday, July 27, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winches'r
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street.
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

TRADE UNIONS IN RUSSIA DISCUSS CARE OF ORPHANS

Homeless Children Is Problem Facing Them

By LAURA BRANNIN.

MOSCOW, July 26.—The second conference of the "Friends of Children," a delegated body of about 1,200 trade union men and women, mostly women, met here last week to further their plans for this work.

Discuss World Affairs.

The first number on the program, however, was a 40-minute discussion of world affairs. The subject had no particular connection with the purposes of the conference, but it is the habit in this country of new values to open every meeting of any size with such a talk. This speaker was alive, told the story graphically, yet without technical terminology. Written questions poured up to the chairman thruout the talk, but owing to pressure of other business they were answered in the papers the following day.

Then came a demonstration of the tremendous vitality expressed in the average meeting here. After reports from various districts, some impatient men attempted to cut off the discussion; one woman after another frankly told the men to go home, that they had called the meeting for just that thing and were not to be balked. But while the women wanted to talk things over, they would not listen to speakers who ambled. One little woman was repeating herself and the crowd began to applaud, which in Russia means "Cut it short" and she did. Quickly following this came a motion to limit each discussion to three minutes. Unanimously carried.

50,000 in Homes.

At this time Moscow has about 50,000 children in homes cared for by the state. One district thru the society is taking charge of a play ground reserved just for the homeless youngsters; this is an attempt to so interest them that they will find happiness in this particular environment and not wander all over the city. They are given three meals a day and a bed at night.

One delegate reported that a Red soldier club had adopted a group of boys. This had already been done by various factory clubs. The society is organizing shops where the older children can be taught trades, this in connection with factories where they work a few hours a day and receive academic training in addition.

The society was first organized at the time of the famine; it has now been diverted to this work; has a membership in Moscow of 304,000 and is caring for 4,000 children.

Greek Workers Fight for Right of Free Speech

NEW YORK—The police of New York, acting under instruction, have stopped street meetings arranged by the Greek branch of the Workers Party on the west side. Only a short time ago, a speaker and the chairman of the meeting were arrested, the speaker being discharged and the chairman being fined $5 for "disorderly conduct." This interference of the police was repeated at the demonstration arranged by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League on Union Square last Friday night.

The Greek comrades were not to be daunted by these acts of interference by the police. Either we have free speech—as supposedly guaranteed by the constitution—or the workers of this country should be told openly that there is free speech on the books but not in reality.

The Greek branch arranged a meeting at 39th St. and 8th Ave. and the meeting was in progress, when a policeman appeared an ordered the chairman to stop the meeting. The chairman produced his notice to the police about his meeting; the cop was not satisfied and called up the station who instructed him to stop the meeting. Two more speakers mounted the platform as the chairman was arrested. A fourth speaker mounted the platform, but the cop went off with his three victims. The meeting continued with an English speaker.

Meantime the three comrades, Anis, Dritsas and Jamos, went to the night court, where the judge inquired what their "crime" was. They were holding a meeting. The judge inquired of the cop why he stopped the meeting. "I received instruction from the station." That is no reason. He asked for the name of the party, took the name and number of the cop and declared that free speech will be maintained.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

BUILDERS AT WORK

Small and Big Communists Do the Work.

Youth Must Have Its Fling in Chicago.

Among Builders there need be no age restrictions. Old and young can build the DAILY WORKER—and in Chicago youth is having its day.

The Chicago Local of the Young Workers League is in a campaign for subs to the YOUNG WORKER. But is is being conducted in a novel way. Securing the lists of all subscribers to the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly they are making personal visits to all of them for a sub to the YOUNG WORKER and the YOUNG COMRADE. And they're getting whole stacks of new subs to their papers.

But that is not all. While they are visiting the Big Reds for subs for the Little Reds, they are also getting subs for the DAILY WORKER on the way. And never was there a better job done.

Area Branch No. 5 alone, in one week has secured 32 new subs to the YOUNG WORKER, one bundle order, one new sub to the DAILY WORKER, one new sub to the YOUNG COMRADE, and several donations.

This is the record of only one branch that in one week's time has secured two-thirds of its quota set by challenges between branches. And here is another feature of the campaign. In no single instance where the Flaming (Red) Youth went out to get sub, has a single member failed to come back with less than one sub.

Youth is surely setting the pace for Communist activity and the older Builders will have to step lively to keep up—if they can.

NUTTY SCISSOR BILL FAILS TO HOLD AUDIENCE

Following arrests in Cicero a week ago when two comrades were arrested for speaking on the streets and subsequently discharged, another meeting was held on the corner of 49 Ct. and 14 St. Thursday night. There was a big crowd. Comrade Andolins spoke and was followed by Comrade F. G. Biedenkapp who had continued a half hour or so when he discovered he had competition.

Across the streets an aspiring young soap-boxer arose. He said he was a god-fearing man who was employed by the American Express company. He said he loved his country and his work. "Those people across the street are Bolsheviks" he shouted. "And do you know what? 95 per cent of all Bolsheviks are nothing but loafers and the other 5 per cent are millionaires."

The scissor-bill had a loud voice. For a while he attracted the crowd. But when the audience discovered he was a nut, and that didn't take long, it decided to come back to hear Biedenkapp talk sense.

The freak was put up on the corner to attempt to break up the regular Communist meeting by the bosses and churchmen of Cicero who could not get the police to stick to their job. The trick didn't work.

Start Communist School Sept. 13 at Los Angeles, Calif.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A Communist School will be started by the party local of Los Angeles beginning Sept. 13, for the purpose of training leaders for the movement. The Party School, for Workers Party and League members, will be conducted on the only days that Communists have to themselves, that is, Sundays. There will be four one-hour courses given for a period of six Sundays in succession, from 2 to 6 p. m.

The courses to be given are as follows: History of the Labor Movement, by Levin; Public Speaking, by Schneiderman; Marxian Economics, by Baker; History of the Socialist Movement, by Kaplan.

It is expected that the school will give valuable training to League and Party members who can be useful for our activities, and is attracting a good many who are anxious to enroll. There will be a small entrance fee, and every students will be held rigidly and strictly to business for the few weeks the courses will last. The success of the school will be especially important to the party because of the lack of enuf active comrades who can give their services to the movement.

We hope that the idea of week-end Party Schools such as this will be more extensively used by other branches and locals thruout this country, wherever their forces are limited.

Labor Defense Dates for Chicago

FRIENDLY ORGANIZATIONS, PLEASE RESERVE.

SEPT. 13—National Labor Defense Day, Chicago conference, Ashland Auditorium, small hall, at 12 o'clock noon. 8 p. m.: Defense mass meeting at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

OCT. 17—Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Defense dance, Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

DEC. 10-13 (inclusive)—Defense bazaar at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Friendly organizations are asked to support the affairs as above, and not to arrange other affairs for those dates.

RALLY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE!

POSTAL WORKERS THREATENED WITH NEW WAGE CUTS

While Big Business Gets Low Rates

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Under cover of a congressional committee and official department report a New Morgan conspiracy is being hatched against the postal workers. It is just a bare seven months since these workers received a raise, promised them for the last seven years and a scant four months since postage rates were increased to meet this raise in wages.

Already Postmaster General New, himself a publisher, is voicing the cry of the publishing and mail-order house magnates that "the post office budget is a failure" and that "something must be done about it."

Hold Hearings in Capitol.

A joint congressional committee under Senator Moses of Vermont is now holding hearings in the Capitol on this matter.

Called as its first witness before this committee, Mr. New gave testimony based on a report that he himself characterized as "a merest guess." He stated that only from 28 to 30 million dollars will acrue from the increase in postal rates. The workers' increase in wages costs the government an additional 68 million. A deficit of approximately 40 million may therefore be expected.

This deficit must be wiped out at the expense of the postal workers, insisted and urged the representative of the U. S. chamber of commerce, the executive committee of Wall Street at Washington.

Wage Cutting Working Force.

Thru its postal service committee, Lucius Teatir, Col. A. B. Barber, and F. J. Gross, it urged the committee to enforce greater efficiency in the postal service as to be able to cut down a large portion of the working force, thus wiping out the deficit. They were strongly opposed to any further increase in postal rates to wipe out this deficit. They even insisted upon a further reduction in rates, claiming that this would result in a larger volume of business.

All this is urged on top of the "speedup" system already instituted by assistant postmaster general Stewart immediately after the wage raise went into effect. A system was then introduced of counting and weighing the clerks' and carriers' work, of unit system and of increasing the carriers delivery routes and cutting the time allowed for making such delivery so that even now one man actually does two men's work. Only in this way is the post office taking care of its ever-increasing volume of business by a frightfully undermanned force.

Low Rates To Blame.

So far no spokesman has appeared for the postal workers to point out that the deficit is due not to an overmanned force or to high wages—$1700 per year is their basic wage—but to the ridiculously low rates that the publishers and mail order houses are paying for the services the post office renders.

Robbers Break Man's Neck.

One man's neck was broken and three other employes were battered into unconsciousness with crowbars when they attempted early today to stop safeblowers in the act of robbing the safe of the Cascade Laundry company. The dead man was Arthur Long, driver for the company.

CHICAGO WORKERS!

Rally to the Support of Your Press at the
FOURTH ANNUAL
WORKER'S PRESS PICNIC
Sunday, August 2nd
RIVERVIEW PICNIC GROVE
Belmont and Western Aves.

Given for the Benefit of the Communist Newspapers
and for
THE ENTERTAINMENT OF MILITANT WORKERS

GAMES MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
CONTESTS PRIZES MERRIMENT

SPEAKERS:
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and others.

Admission 50 Cents — Auspices, Workers Party

Tickets on sale at THE DAILY WORKER office and at all other working class newspapers and centers.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

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By mail (outside of Chicago): $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Birds of a Feather

Three prominent labor fakers are "doing their stuff" against the radicals at this moment to the great delight of the bosses.

William Johnston, alias "B. & O. Bill" of the International Association of Machinists, after stealing the election from his opponent, J. F. Anderson, has decided to expel all known Communists and progressives from the international union. He has already started by expelling Anderson.

Sidney Hillman, erstwhile progressive, has taken a leaf out of the book of the A. F. of L. labor fakers and is using the traditional methods of the reactionaries to maintain himself in office. Hillman not only has radicals expelled from the union, but he uses policemen and sluggers to beat them into insensibility when they insist on their rights.

The third member of this unholy trinity is George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. Berry is a professional union strikebreaker. He not only broke a strike of the New York Web Pressmen's Union, but he had David Simmons, the former president of that organization blacklisted, so that he could not find work at his trade. Thus the scoundrelly fakers descend to the lowest depth that any human being can crawl, that is, taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of men who are too honest to ply their crooked game.

The three above-mentioned are only typical examples. Those skates know very well that whenever there is a strike, the Communists are always in the front of the line. Hillman knows that better than anybody else. If he wants to know what the Communists are doing in the strike against the International Tailoring Company in Chicago he can ask Sam Levin, who was obliged to admit privately that The DAILY WORKER was rendering splendid service to the union in this big strike.

In fact it was The DAILY WORKER that opened up the campaign against the scabbery of the United Garment Workers and forced Fitzpatrcik and Nockels reluctantly to take action, even tho Nockels exonerated Tom Rickert, declaring that he would do the same thing himself if he were in Rickert's position.

The Communists support the workers in strikes not because they have any desire to help the reactionary officials but because they want to help the rank and file improve their conditions. The workers may be fooled for a while into believing the Communists are not their friends, thru the misrepresentations of the reactionaries, but they will learn in time as the thousands of members of the Internaitonal Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are learning now.

What is happening to Sigman will also be the lot of Hillman and "B. & O. Bill" Johnston. The arch-traitor George L. Berry will not escape either.

Why the Note Was Not Sent

Quite recently the capitalist papers used scare headlines in featuring the intention of the British government and other European powers to send a Joint Note to Russia warning that country that it must outlaw the Communist International unless it was ready to break with its capitalist neighbors. The note was never sent.

The diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Herald, W. N. Ewer, gives the reasons in a recent issue of that paper. The announcement of joint action was made prematurely because the Birkenhead wing of the cabinet desired to force matters. The foreign office had not made the necessary diplomatic preparation for the joint offensive against Russia. Italy refused point blank to have anything to do with it. France sent a sympathetic reply to the British invitation, but outside of politeness, there was nothing in the French note that would indicate co-operation.

The Germans were willing to bargain but even the present monarchist clique in Berlin dares not go too far in playing with Britain against Soviet Russia.

Britain started out by bribing the easily bribed Parisian papers. When the clink fo British gold made itself felt in the editorial rooms of the Paris reactionary newspapers, the anti-Soviet thunder was turned loose.

The Echo de Paris said: "The only music that counts, in face of Communist barbarism, is that of the heavy guns trained on the horizon of Cornstadt, from turrets of the British cruisers."

Another paper called for a "world crusade against Bolshevism, and still another showed what was back of the heads of those who framed the security pact when it blurted out: "The anti-Soviet bloc of which the London cabinet is thinking must include Germany if it is to be complete. That is the real meaning of the pact, the secret and profound reason for its existence."

And the British cabinet, isolated in China thru the consequences of its own imperialist stupidity and greed did not dare risk another isolation over Russia.

In addition to those reasons British labor served notice on the tory cabinet that several millions of British workers would have something to say in the matter. So the note was never sent.

A Good Place to Start

The Chicago Tribune is constantly calling attention to the deplorable lack of order that prevails in other countries, particularly in those countries on which American capitalism has cast its eagle eye. Whenever a thieving agent of the oil companies gets into trouble in Mexico, the Trib spreads out its wings and calls for an invasion of the Mexican republic.

But even the Tribune has to admit that there is a lot of cleaning up to be done at home. We would like to know what the Russian workers and peasants will think of the following editorial excerpt from the Chicago Tribune, of July 23:

"The administration of justice is flat on its back here and elsewhere in this country and criminals are on top of it, sticking their fingers in its eyes. Our murderers, panderers, rapists, pickpockets and thugs walk out of court, out of jail, out of the penitentiary. The law cannot punish them. They are bosses of this state."

Now, it is passing strange that such a state of affairs could exist in this blessed land of capitalism. Rapists walking out of court? Panderers going scott free. We thought such things could only happen in a country "cursed" with Bolshevism. But it must be so. The great Tribune admits it.

We suggest in all sincerity that the next time the editor of the Tribune is seized with an insatiable thirst for human blood, that he takes his eyes off Mexico and chase the rapists and the panderers. Or better still, instead of shooting them, he might give them a lecture on the beauties of capitalist civilization.

The ku klux klan is splitting up into as many fragments as there are fleas on a dog. When the supply of suckers was exhausted the 100 per centers forgot about the Jews, Negroes and non-Nordics in general long enough to make a raid on what was left in the treasury

CLOTH STRIKERS DEMAND DEVER REMOVE POLICE

No Action Yet Against Slugging Officer 4011

The two striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Emil Arlt and Joseph Cerny, who were badly beaten up as they walked the picket line in front of the International Tailoring company at 847 W. Jackson boulevard, have visited Mayor Dever and Chief of Police Collins and demanded that police brutality against the strikers cease. The strikers, acting as a committee appointed by the Amalgamated Union, first visited Chief Police Collins.

Collins was told how officer number 4011, and other officers, acted as sluggers for the International bosses, beating the strikers with the butts of their revolvers. They demanded that action be taken against the perpetrators of these murderous assaults.

Beat Girl Picket.

Collins promised that two of the officers would be removed, but police violence continues, and more drastic action against the police sluggers may have to be taken.

The two pickets told how Frances De Spena was beaten so badly by the police that she required medical attention. Then they went to Mayor Devers' office, but were given scant attention by the mayor.

Joins the Union.

One of those arrested, Henry Rubin, had come from Baltimore to secure employment and worked one day in the International plant. When Rubin learned that there was a strike on, he quit work immediately, joined the Amalgamated, and went on the picket line. He was charged with "disorderly conduct" and his bail was placed at $400.

Others arrested were Thomas Kolar and William Scarman, charged with "assault and battery," their bail being placed at $1,000.00 each and Dominic Camera, out on $400 bail on a disorderly conduct charge.

More Lies of Bosses Exposed.

The strikers were paying no attention to the bogus "news" story pasted on the window of the International building on Peoria street. This story was a clipping from the Daily News Record, which contained a pack of lies written by the garment bosses.

The paper is owned by the clothing manufacturers, and prints nothing but slanders and lies directed against the workers. The paper is copyrighted by the Fairchild News Service, a corporation closely linked up with the garment bosses' associations.

De Novi Tells of Arrest.

Mike De Novi, business agent of the union, told the DAILY WORKER of his arrest at the hands of the police sluggers, who handled him roughly. "I have been in America eighteen years," said De Novi, "and I came here, thinking I would find liberty. Instead I find that strikers are beaten when they demand decent working conditions."

"White Collar" Workers Threaten Nation-wide Strike in France

PARIS, July, 26.—France faced a possible strike of "white collar" workers today.

Bank officials feared that the movement started in Marseilles, where bank employes struck Thursday, and followed in Paris by the walkout of employes of the National Bank of Credit, might become a general strike of clerks all over the country.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

only one small instance of the fundamental clash between the two leading imperialist powers. The building of more British warships is still more proof.

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THE American Association for the recognition of the Irish Republic has protested to the pope against the cruel and inhuman treatment meted out to Irish republicans, in Ireland by the bishops and other clergy who are supporting the Free State. Why did not the association ask Mussolini for protection? Irish republican representatives in Italy have been singing the praises of Mussolini, Poincare in France and Hindenburg in Germany, while ignoring the revolutionary working class movement all over the world; the only movement that will free Ireland, China, Egypt, India and all countries including the Philippines from the yoke of foreign imperialism. The pope will do nothing to help Ireland secure a republic. His relations with England are too close and too lucrative.

• • •

THE private loans of the United States to foreigners now comprise the enormous sum of $9,500,000,000. Over half a billion dollars in American capital went out of the country during the first half of the current year. Britain used to be the leader in exporting capital but that position is no longer hers. She has passed up the sceptre to Wall Street. Is it any wonder that our rulers should cry for a large navy? Navies come in very handy for collecting debts.

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THE president is ready to halt the miners strike, it is reported. He will not have much trouble in handling the situation as long as the miners leave John L. Lewis in charge of the union. Lewis declared once before that he could not fight the government. He still thinks that is the best thing he ever said. Gompers did not think so when Lewis ran against him for president at the Denver convention. But Gompers was only posing, as usual. He wanted to put Lewis in a bad light as a man who feared to go to jail. Coolidge will not be forced to duplicate the action he took during the 1919 police strike in Boston.

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THE British miners have given orders that all members of the federation shall bring their tools out of the mines on August 31st. There is a possibility that the coal miners of France, Belgium and Germany may strike simultaneously with their British fellow workers. The Belgian and French operators have taken advantage of the Dawes plan to beat down the wages of their slaves. If the Dawes plan is good for the bosses, it certainly is not good for the workers. Yet the social democrats in Europe supported the Dawes plan.

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A. J. COOK, secretary of the British Miners Federation said that the miners were ready for peace but if a conflict was forced upon them, Britian would see the greatest industrial conflict in its history. "There will be no black Friday this time" said Cook. He also made the significant remark that he hoped the miners would not be forced to destroy any pits. "We may be taking them over soon" he added "and we don't want to destroy our own property." Events are moving fast in Europe. The old empire is falling and with her will come down the whole fabric of capitalist robbery.

Trying to Dodge Scandal.

OCEAN CITY, Md., July 26.—Rep. John Philip Hill (R), of Maryland, in a statement issued here today branded the reorganization of federal prohibition methods as an "effort to escape national scandal."

"In proceeding to clean house in this fashion," said the Maryland wet leader, "a roundabout course is being pursued so that the dirty linen will not have to be washed in public. It is being done this way to avoid a national scandal."

STREET SPEAKERS ARE FINED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Quoted from Industrial Relations Report

F. G. Biedenkapp and M. Marek appeared in the Superior Ave. police court Friday morning to answer charges of disorderly conduct made by the policeman who arrested them Saturday, July 18, on the corner of Milwaukee and Division where the two were holding a street meeting. Attorney Bentall appeared for the defendants. The defendants were called before Judge Richardson. He asked Biedenkapp what he worked at. Biedenkapp replied that he was a labor organizer.

The officer who made the arrests had nothing to submit to prove disorderly conduct except a leaflet that Biedenkapp had quoted from while speaking. The leaflet contained four points taken from the famous report of the industrial relations commissino made to the president of the United States in 1912. The points were headed: "Four Causes of Industrial Unrest" and were as follows:

1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
2. Denial of justice in adjudication and administration of law.
3. Denial of the right and opportunity to earn a living.
4. Denial of the right to form effective labor organizations.

After discovering that the men before him were labor agitators, the judge took a sudden interest in the leaflet. He read it over carefully. Looking up with a not at all pleasant look on his face he said nothing but "I fine the defendants in this case $100.00 and costs."

But that isn't where the case is going to stand. Attorney Bentall is sore as a boil. He immediately appealed the case and it will come up again.

It is interesting to know that the complaint that caused the arrest of Marek and Biedenkapp was lodged by a banker named John Smolsky whose bank stands on the corner where the meeting occurred.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 26.—Great Britain, pound sterling, 4.85⅜; cable 4.85½. France, franc 4.71; cable 4.71½. Belgium, franc 4.62½; cable 4.67. Italy, lira, 3.86¾; cable 3.67. Sweden, krone 26.84; cable 26.87. Norway, krone 18.16; cable 18.18. Denmark, krone 22.16; cable 22.18. Germany, marq not quoted. Shanghai, tael 78½; cbale not quoted.

Costello Trial in September

Raymond Costello, under indictment for attacking and murdering Madeline White, 16, when arraigned entered a plea of not guilty. The case probably will come to trial during the September term.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS SEND DELEGATION TO VISIT CHI

MOSCOW, July 4,—(By Mail)— Upon the invitation of the Chi Trade Union Federation, the Central Council of Trade Unions in the S Union decided to send a delegation of three members under the leader of the representative of the central committee of the Metal Workers U Depeo, to China.

DAILY WORKER Builders of New York

celebrate their first annual re-union with a

GRAND
HUDSON RIVER EXCURSION
on Labor Day, September 7, at
STONY POINT
(The loveliest spot on the Hudson)

MUSIC AND DANCING — BATHING — HIKE THRU WOODS — PICNIC DINNER

Moonlight Ride on Hudson River Steamer
MIRAMAR
(Cleanest, neatest boat in New York harbor)

Leave Pier A, Battery, New York, at 9 A. M.—Return Before Midnight.

NO tickets for sale. NO collections on trip.

Tickets, including Picnic Dinner, will be given free of charge, but ONLY to those that qualify as Charter Members of the DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB by securing at least $6.00 worth of subscriptions or $3.00 in donations during July and August, or helping a certain minimum in the Daily Worker office, or serving as Daily Worker agent, news stand collector or worker-correspondent. (The subscriptions may be for either DAILY WORKER, YOUNG WORKER, YOUNG COMRADE or WORKERS MONTHLY.)

The purpose is not to make money from those that go, as is usually the case on excursions and picnics, but to create and encourage activity for the DAILY WORKER thruout the summer months.

Excursion Limited to Four Hundred.

Only 400 seats are available. These will be given to the first 400 comrades that qualify. The list must then be closed. Do not, therefore, wait until the last minute, but perform the necessary service AT ONCE to make you eligible to the Daily Worker Builders' Club, which will be organized on this excursion.

JOIN THE FOUR HUNDRED!

SIGN AND MAIL
THE FOLLOWING BLANK AT ONCE!

L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr.
Daily Worker, New York Agency
108 East 14th St., New York City

Branch ....

Please reserve a place for me on the Hudson River Excursion to the First Annual Daily Worker Builders Re-union, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1925 (Labor Day). I intend to qualify as a Charter Member of the Daily Worker Builders' Club of New York in one of more of the following ways:

(Please check which you will try to do.)
( ) sell at least $6.00 worth of subscriptions
( ) secure at least $3.00 in donations
( ) help in office
( ) collect from news stands

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RUSSIA TODAY
The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

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WM. F. DUNNE
Editor of the Daily Worker says:

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.

It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report . . .

Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, slow-moving Briton both call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.

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and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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FRANCO-BELGIAN UNIONISTS IN RUSSIA

RIPLE ALLIANCE OF U. S. MINE, RAIL AND MARINE UNIONS, CALL OF LEFT WING MINE COMMITTEE

By ALEX REID

(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.)

No settlement of the wage controversy between the United ine Workers of America and the anthracite mine owners is in ght at the time of writing. The tortured slaves of the anthra- e coal fields of America, verging on physical collapse, because insufficient wages for their labor properly to feed themselves, e now facing a bitter struggle to force the murderous coal rons of the Pennsylvania hard coal to grant them a mere ten r cent increase in their wages.

Owners in Luxury—Miners in Poverty.

Billions of dollars of profit were sweated out of the blood of e miners last year. The coal mine owners are living a life of xury. Men who never see the mines, men who don't even ow what a mine looks like, living in the great hotels of the untry and sailing the high as in their yachts eating and inking of the bodies and blood the murdered men sacrificed t eir lust for profit. Over 500 men re killed last year and 30,000 men ured in the anthracite alone. In

(Continued on page 2)

French Army Leaves Essen.

BERLIN, July 27.—In accordance with the announced purpose of France to evacuate the Ruhr, as stipulated under the Dawes plan, the withdrawal of military forces from Essen has commenced, according to advices which reached here today.

Arrested for Sunday "Movies."

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 27—Proprietors of two Urbana moving picture theaters were under $200 bond today for operating their theaters on Sunday. It was the first Sunday in the history of the city that motion picture theaters were open and a test case will be made. A city ordinance prohibits Sunday movies. Both theaters played to capacity houses. A hearing likely will be held early this week.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HE Chinese workers are assured of "affectionate admiration" of what left of the socialist party of Amer- . Far be it from us to spurn the ection of even an unrepentant pros- ute like the socialist party, in such world shaking emergency, particu- ly when the messenger of good l is the Rev. Norman Thomas, ose saintly officiation tends to ow a halo of sanctity around the d. But no sooner were we ready say "hear, hear" than another par- aph in the same message of admir- on caught our eye. This called on olidge, Dawes and Kellog to take e lead in freeing China. Thomas ght as well have called on J. P. organ to start the social revolution on William Jennings Bryan to re- e a nomination to run for the presi- ncy.

* * *

HE Chinese are getting along rather nicely in their fight for ancipation, but they are not taking ch stock in resolutions of affection d admiration unless they are ac- npanied by more tangible proof of cerity. The Chinese have found t American capitalism has been t as subversive of their rights as tish and Japanese capitalism, but typically socialist that the Ameri- n brand should hand the task of eeing" China to their own ex- iters. The only country in the rld that aided China is Soviet Rus- . Why does the Norman Thomas ssage ignore this fact?"

* * *

NOTHER resolution passed by the national executive of the socialist rty throws a big boquet of roses at lles, president of Mexico. It brands n as a socialist. We have no doubt t he deserves the aspersion. He is much of a socialist as Morris Sig- n or Victor Berger. Recently Calles led out the troops to break a strike, fact his minister of labor, Morone ot morons under the tutelage of

(Continued on page 2)

"NO COAL MOVED WHILE MINERS STRIKE," WARN BRITISH RAILWAY MEN

LONDON, England, July 27.—It is generally agreed that the labor situation is bad as the crucial week opens before Friday's threatened walkout in the coal industry. There is a serious threat of a general strike, as the railroad men have agreed not to move any coal if the miners go out.

Prime Minister Baldwin admitted in a speech he made Saturday that "we are faced either by an abyss of despotism or an abyss of anarchy." Yet all responsible parties hope that the strike will be staved off and that some last-minute compromise will be effected.

Lord Stamfordham, the king's private secretary, visited the prime minister, who spent all of Sunday at Downing street, and presented the royal views and desire for mediation to prevent a strike.

Challenge Brookhart Ballots in Effort to Make Steck Senator

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Attorneys for Daniel F. Steck, democrat, who is contesting the election of the insurgent republican, Smith W. Brookhart, to the United States senate from Iowa, today challenged fifty ballots which had been counted for Brookhart in Cedar and Serro Gordo counties. The ballots were marked at the top as a straight republican ticket and also had Brookhart's name written into the progressive column.

Several clerical errors were found but the general situation was unchanged with Brookhart substantially in the lead.

MASS PICKETING ON 5TH WEEK OF GARMENT STRIKE

Amalgamated Calls Rock Island Bluff

The Amalgamated strikers employed by the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company began the fifth week of their walkout yesterday with their picket line better organized and showing even more solidarity than when the strike began.

Strike benefits of $12.00 to married workers and $8.00 to those without dependents were paid at the strike meeting in Hod Carriers' Hall, 814 W. Harrison St.

The Amalgamated officials voiced the sentiment of the strikers when they announced that if the International Tailoring company moved its business to Rock Island, as had been announced, the union would follow the company there, and continue its picketing. The strikers loudly applauded this announcement.

The company had spread rumors that the Boone Woolen mills had been bought and the concern would be moved. Two foreman were sent out to Rock Island as a bluff to break the solidarity of the strikers but they were not fooled by this maneuver.

Pickets Regularly Assigned

The pickets are now being regularly assigned to duty, and are given definite posts. The picket line is of-

(Continued on Page 2.)

FRENCH FANATIC URGES POISON GAS AGAINST RIFFIANS; FRONT QUIET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 27.—Warfare by poison gas against the Riffs—a move from which the French have refrained—was urged today by Professor Jean Feure of the French Medical Academy in an article in Figaro. The situation along the Fez front is quiet.

Much Fuss Over White Guard Agent Who Took All He Could in China

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, July 27.—American Consul Sokobin from Harbin, Manchuria, with General Chang Kwong-Shang, highest military authority of the three eastern Chinese provinces, today was attempting to secure the release of Dr. Harvey Howard of the Rockefeller Institute, kidnapped by Chinese last week.

Howard's place of imprisonment was not known.

A representative of the Foreign Affairs Commission at Harbin is assisting the consul and General Chang.

Consul Sokonin reported that Murray Palmer, who was murdered at the same time Dr. Howard was taken prisoner, died in defense of his Manchurian farm. His Chinese assistant was killed and a Russian white guard was wounded by the Chinese.

Storm at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Damage estimated at half a million dollars was done in Hampden county today by a severe electrical storm that culminated in a cloudburst here.

FRANCO-BELGIAN UNIONISTS AT MOSCOW CALL FOR WORLD UNITY OF UNIONS AGAINST CAPITALISM

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 13—(By Mail.)—The Franco-Belgian Trade Union Dleegation, consisting of eleven officials of the French and Belgian reformist trade unions, has just completed a journey within the Soviet Union, where it studied the factories, the trade unions and cultural institutions. The delegation has handed a declaration, signed by all its members, to the chairman of the All-Russian Trade Union Council, Tomsky, from which declaration the following brief quotations are taken:

"We are fraternally welcomed in all the Republics of the Soviet Union. We are of the opinion that the trade union work in the Soviet Republic is logically thought out and that it has a just basis.

"The masses of membership of the trade unions, themselves are responsible for the direction of the trade union work, and they themselves solve the most important questions.

"In our opinion, many of the fundamental principles which are applied in the Russian trade unions would be very much in place in the trade unions of our own countries.

"In the various shops we have visited, we have seen that the maximum of results is attained with a backward technique of production. Despite the fact that you are exposed to the ostracism of world capital, you perform a wonder by re-establishing successfully your national industry, despite the difficult heritage of the imperialist and civil wars and despite the blockade.

"Each honest proletarian, after he has seen what is being done in the Soviet Union, must fight still more energetically for the unity of the international trade union movement.

"We no longer wish to bear the responsibility with those sections which pursue a disruptive policy—the greatest crime against the working class movement. Great psychological mistakes have been made and still greater ones will be made unless the hate against imperialism and the fraternal unity of all proletarians are once again re-established.

Unity and Revolution!

"The ruptures and the difficulties in the trade union movement are of advantage only to capitalism and are exploited by it. Both must go. A minimum program must be discovered, and we must go after a loyal struggle against all difficulties to the common aim of all proletarians—the world revolution, the overthrow of

(Continued on page 2)

Cal Cooks Up Bunk for Farmers; Plans Aid to Boss Butler

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 27.—Agricultural matters were up for discussion today between President Coolidge and Representative Frederick Purnell, Indiana, ranking member of the House Agricultural Committee, a vistor at the summer white house.

Wednesday the president will join other prominent republicans at the Essex County rally in behalf of the candidacy of United States Senator William Butler, of this state.

STAFFORD TORN FROM HIS FAMILY BY DEPORTATION

Mystery Surrounds the Action Against Miner

The why and wherefore of the hasty and secret deportation to Italy of Tony Stafford is still shrouded in mystery. Stafford was a labor prisoner serving a long sentence in Moundsville penitentiary. He was one of the eight hundred coal miners indicted following the mine war in West Virginia in the fall of 1921 during which a number of miners and company gunmen were killed. Three men, Tony Stafford, Edgar Combs and George Barrett were picked as the victims.

Suddenly, on July 11, Tony Stafford was removed from Moundsville by Federal officers and taken to Pittsburgh County Jail. He was held there no more than a few hours when he was shipped off to Ellis Island. There he sent the following telegram to his wife: "At Ellis Island, can do nothing myself, do your best." Shortly after sending this telegram he was put aboard the "Giuseppe Verdi", bound for Naples.

Stafford leaves behind a wife and four children whom he had not seen for years. Mrs. Mattie Stafford was destitute and powerless to help her husband. She wrote a letter to the National Office of the International Labor Defense in Chicago asking for help. The I. L. D. immediately notified its New York representatives. It was too late.

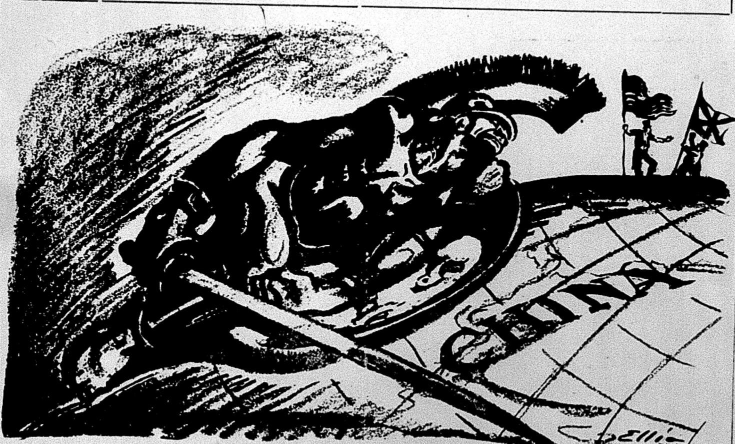
A letter just received from Beckley, W. Va., by International Labor Defense was written by Sadie Stafford. A photograph of the four children was enclosed. Sadie, the only girl, appears to be no more than nine or ten years of age. Here is the letter.

Letter from Miner's Daughter.

"Dear Sir: We have just received your letter. Mother is not able to write just at present, but she asked me to send these pictures and cards to you at once. We are afraid it is too late now. We send you the last word we had from father (telegram enclosed). You may be able to see him yet. We wrote Secretary Davis the day we received wire from father. Mother will write you soon. We truly

(Continued on page 4.)

THE AWAKENING GIANT



The Present Situation and the Immediate Tasks of the Party

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Com- ssion for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Com- nist) Party.

I. The World Situation.

ESPITE the assertions of the cap- italists and their agents in the or movement (the leaders of the cond International and the right ng of the Amsterdam International) t capitalism has emerged from its tical stage and has succeeded in bilizing itself, the world situation ntinues to remain revolutionary. is imposes upon the Communist rties of the world the duty of edu- ing and organizing the working ss for a struggle for power and for establishment of the dictatorship the proletariat. The capitalists ve been seeking for some means of oiding the consequences of the in- contradictions of capitalism which eatens its destruction. The world r was a logical climax of these con- dictions. The end of the war left pitalism economically weakened with all the contradictions and flicting interests apparent in rpened form, threatening a new catastrophe and complete breakdown of the capitalist system.

The analysis of the world situation given by the last plenum of the E. C. C. I. has proven to be absolutely correct. The so-called stabilization of capitalism is in reality very temporary, partial and relative in its nature. World production in the capitalist countries of Europe during the first half of 1925 is still below the pre-war level and is continuing on a down grade. At the same time the political crisis are appearing almost daily, struggles in capitalist Europe are continually grown in intensity. New political crises are appearing almost daily: white terror in Bulgaria, the election of Hindenburg, the change of government in France, etc., etc., are merely the result of the continuing instability of capitalism and the sharpening of the class struggle.

2. History proves, however, with increasing certainty, that the problems of capitalism in the imperialist era cannot be solved by the capitalists. The temporary adjustment of the conflict over German reparation thru the Dawes plan and the temporary and partial stabilization of the capitalist economic order in Europe had no soner been accomplished than the imperialist conflict broke out in a new form in the struggle of the suppressed peoples of Morocco and China to free themselves from the exploitation and political domination of the great imperialist powers.

3. The war in Morocco and the struggle in China emphasize the instability of the capitalist social order. They are the outcome of conflicting interests which characterize the imperialist era of capitalism. The people of Morocco and China are fighting against imperialist exploitation, without which capitalism cannot exist in the present period of its development. Capitalism must have investment opportunities which exist in the spheres of influence of undeveloped countries and it must have the raw materials of these countries. The struggle for these between the imperialist powers and the struggle against exploitation and oppression by the suppressed peoples of these countries are the sparks which light the powdered magazine of capitalism, resulting in the explosion which brings the destruction of millions of lives and billions of wealth as in the world war, and the consequent reduction in production and the standard of life of the workers.

4. The present world situation of capitalism again proves that the only force which can avert the menace of new wars is the working class. It is only thru a victorious revolutionary struggle against the imperialist capitalist governments that the working class can escape from the suffering which the imperialist era of capitalism brings upon it.

5. In contrast to this situation in the capitalist world, stands the Soviet Union. In spite of all the attacks of international capitalism made in an effort to destroy the Soviett government and prevent the creation of a new social order, the creation of that new social order goes forward step by step. Already Soviet Russia has been able to raise the standard of life of its workers higher than in 1914 while the balance of Europe—capitalist Europe—has reduced the standard of life of its workers. The Soviet Union thus becomes increasingly an inspiration to the workers of the capitalist countries to enter the struggle to win their freedom from capitalist exploitation and oppression.

II. The Present Economic Situation in the United States.

1. The present economic situation in the United States is marked by the following characteristic. The increasing export of capital during 1924 and the beginning of 1925 continues still more deeply to involve the United States in every imperialist struggle of today. American capital, in its urge towards world domination, is thus becoming involved in all the contradictions, crises, and struggles of world capitalism. This factor is also producing sharp conflicts within the capitalist class of America on the one hand, such as the struggle between finance and industrial capital over the question of foreign investments and the tariff, and is intensifying the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class on the other hand.

2. We are today in a period of diminishing production. The predicted prosperity from the adoption of the Dawes plan has not developed in the United States. Production continues holtingly and hesitatingly, but on a downward grade. Wages are being steadily reduced while the cost of living is rising slowly. The coal industry finds itself in a chronically critical situation resulting in thousands of miners being thrown out of employment. The general instability of the wheat market is seriously effecting the buying power of large sections of farmers, thus further aggravating the economic situation. General unemployment has become a chronic feature of the economic situation in the United States.

III. The Growth of Imperialism and Militarism.

1. American imperialism is extending its policy of the political and military conquest of its spheres of economic influence. Latin-America is evermore becoming a political and military dependency of the United States. This sharpens the relations of the Latin-American countries to the United States and is creating the basis for interventions and military aggression by the United States against the republics of Latin America. It also creates the basis for anti-imperialist and at the same time nationalist revolutionary movements among the peasants and workers of South America.

2. The export of capital from America into Europe thru the operation of the Dawes plan and otherwise, has created new contradictions and conflicts. American imperialism in Europe is reaching a stage when political and military interference in the affairs of Europe is becoming the order of the day. Hence the tremendous growth of militaristic propaganda and preparations in the United States.

3. American imperialism is also heavily increasing its export of capital to China and the whole Far East. America is winning a firmer hold on the great Far Eastern market. The increasing interest of American imperialism in the Far East is shown by the recent gigantic American naval maneuvers in the Pacific and the visit of the United States Pacific fleet to Australia. In the present Chinese crisis the American imperialist gov-

(Continued on page 4.)

UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND FORCE SOVIET TRADE

Mass Demonstrations Led by Communists

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—An article in the Pravda on the special convention of the British trade unions, which tells of the recent unemployment demonstrations, declares:

"The decision of the general council of the British trade unions to call a special congress at the end of July, is an immediate result of tremendous manifestations which took place all over England and the general council intends to have only one question on the agenda of this special congres, the question of unemployment.

"The 'London Times reports the unemployment demonstrations as the most tremendous in the last year. The paper is especially disturbed by the slogans of the demonstration. 'Long Live Soviet Russia,' 'Thieves, Hands Off China,' 'When the Next War Comes We Shall Be In the Ranks of the Red Army,' 'Capital is Bankrupt,' 'We are the Creditors,' 'All Power to the Workers.'

"The resolution of the general council contains only two points. The first point concerns matters of state character necessary for the decrease of unemployment, namely, the development and utiliation of the productive forces of the country.

Recommend Trade With Soviet.

"The second point speaks of international measures of the struggle against unemployment and contains the recommendation for the development of commerce generally and establishment of favorable commercial conditions for trade with Soviet Russia in particular.

"The moderate resolution of the general trade union council and the radical slogans of the unemployed is explained by the fact that the initiative in organizing this demonstration came from the national committee of the unemployment movement. The movement consists of two parts. One part is chosen by the local committees of unemployed which are controlled by Communists.

"The second part is composed of delegates appointed by the general council of the trade unions. The movement is actually guided by the local committees. The two leaders of the movement are comrades Hennington and Holt, who played an exceptionally prominent role in the organization of the tremendous marches of unemployed during the first years of the world war.

"In order to receive the sanction of the general council for these recent demonstrations, the local committees were willing to accept this conservative resolution and thus make the mass demonstrations possible."

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continue from Page 1)

President Green of the American Federation of Labor introduced a bill in the legislature making strikes under certain conditions illegal. With that kind of a socialist president, the bankers have no quarrel.

• • •

WHEN Kellog issued the uncouth statement against the Mexican government, the DAILY WORKER expressed the opinion that it was a put-up game between Washington and Mexico. Calles was doing well by his friends. They could have no kick against his conduct. But the workers and peasants that he betrayed were kicking and were rapidly learning that their one time god had feet of clay. It was necessary to create a diversion that would make the masses believe Calles was still an enemy of the bankers.

• • •

TWO statements were made and there the matter rested. Calles replied to Kellog. The latter went on a vacation. The pacifists and pseudu-revolutionists were so busy praising Calles that they did not notice his conduct subsequent to the note-passing incident. Since then, Calles has been using the army against the peasants who wanted to take over the land, and the workers who went on strike against the oil companies and the banks. Calles is the Mexican edition of strikebreaker Coolidge. Is it any wonder that the socialists should praise him?

• • •

THE Progressive Barber is the latest addition to the flock of left wing trade union publications that have been appearing of late. And the newcomer is in every way worthy of its comrades. It is a lively paper, because it is well edited and it has things to talk about and to tell. For instance, we notice that a member of the barbers' union went to pay his dues to the local office of the union. While there, a business agent and a gangster dragged the barber out of the union office, took him into the hallway and beat him into insensibility. The barber who got the beating happened to be against the bureaucracy—that's all.

• • •

WHILE speaking about the Progressive Barber, the case of Con Foley of Pottsville, Pa., comes to mind. Con is a national institution in the trade union movement. He is known widely as the "Pottsville Barber". He was connected with the socialist party, when that organization enjoyed a real existence and he was a thorn in the side of the fakerdom of the American Federation of Labor. But his long years of service to the workers did not save him from the wrath of the officials of the bargers' union, and he was kicked out from the organization he helped to build, by Mr. Shannessy, the present international president, who by the way was nominated for his office by Foley.

• • •

WHILE Foley was general organizer, he travelled thruout the country and associated with radicals wherever he found them. This was gall and wormwood to Shanessy. In a series of letters which were published in one of the barbers' journals, Foley was warned to keep away from the radicals. He was told that a responsible official like him, should have nothing to do with people who did not believe in the bible or in the present social order. Con's refusal to heed this warning put him outside the union. There is no room in the unions that are governed by reactionaries for honest officials. It is not Communists only they are out to expel. They want to expel every active member who refuses to play their crooked game.

• • •

TWO hundred thousand British workers were unable as a result of injuries they suffered in the war to take their places in the industries they left when the imperialists put uniforms on their backs and rifles in their fists. This is one of the blessings of war. The British government spent in the vicinity of one billion dollars refitting those wrecks for the slave pens. It is significant that there is less unemployment among those rehabilitated slaves than among the uninjured. One guess is that they are forced to work for less wages. What is your guess?

• • •

THE law is majestic! Woe unto the worker who disobeys the injunction against picketing! But judges are immune from the law. Take the case of Judge Holmes of Hattiesburg, Miss. The judge was making good time on his way to a ball game. A cop held him up and handed the judge a ticket. The latter immediately held court, pleaded guilty before himself and fined himself $5.00. We are awaiting to hear whether the judge and the cop went to a "blind pig" and drank the five bucks. That would put the finishing touch to a good story. But isn't the law majestic?

Franco-Belgian Delegation at Moscow Call for World Unity

(Continued from page 1)

capitalism and the rule of the workers'

"Woe to them who attempt to bar the way to unity!"

The declaration closes with the slogans: "Long Live working class Russia! Long Live labor! Long Live the freedom of the working class thru the overthrow of capitalism!"

Following the receipt of the above quoted declaration, chairman Tomsky made a short address in which he expressed the conviction that in the near future the cause of international trade union unity will be achieved.

"Nothing to Hide From Workers"

"The workers of all countries, irrespective of their political or trade union opinion, are always welcome to the Soviet Union," said Tomsky. "May the foreign comrades see our successes and point out our deficiencies. We shall always value their suggestions. Because, to the world proletariat, we have nothing to hide."

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TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF MINE, RAIL AND MARINE WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)

tense suffering is general thruout the anthracite and the miners are determined to fight for the wage increase demands formulated at the recent Tri-District Convention.

In this prospective industrial battle of the anthracite miners, the field of battle must be enlarged to include the bituminous field. The social and economic conditions of the bituminous miners are even worse than those of the hard coal men.

Never in the history of the mining industry has a better opportunity presented itself for united action. The miners of America are starving. The British miners are on the verge of a general strike. The miners of Belgium and France have decalred their solidarity with the miners of Britain. A meeting between the British, French and Belgium miners is being called on Thursday July 28, to consider joint action in the international struggle. The British miners have arranged a working agreement with the British railroad men, transport workers, engineers and shipbuilders for the prospective strike of British miners.

Demand No Scab Coal to Britain.

The American Miners' leaders or their representatives must be forced to join this conference. We, the progressive miners' committee of the U. M. W. of A., call upon the workers of America to line up with their brothers in this impending struggle of the workers of Europe and America for better living conditions. Already the statement is made by the American coal mine owners that they will exploit the situation created by the British strike, and they are preparing to ship coal across the sea to defeat the British miners should the strike mature. This must be defeated by all means and the coal mine owners must not be permitted to ship any coal to defeat our brothers across the sea.

From far off Siberia comes the first pledge to the coal miners of Britain and the world. The Russian miners promise that no coal will be shipped to defeat the miners in any place, and pledge to aid in every way the striking slaves of the picks.

The anthracite and bituminous miners of America, Canada and British Columbia must stand ready to aid in every way at a moment's notice. This pending struggle is the concern of all the workers in America and Europe, it is an international struggle of the workers of the world against capitalist exploitation.

No Compromise of Anthracite Demands.

The progressive miners committee in the hard coal region demanded 25 per cent increase in wages to better their living conditions, $2.00 per day increase for day labor and a change in several working conditions designed to make life a little less hard in the mining industry. Coal is at present produced at the mine for $4.00 per ton and sells for $15.00 per ton on the market, and the progressive miners' committee have produced the coal companies' statistics to show that these demands are very conservative indeed. The hard coal miners' wage averages about $20.00 per week.

Militant leadership of the progressive miners is developing and must continue to develop for the carrying out of our program, and the class collaboration officials of the United Mine Workers of America must not be permitted to compromise our demands as they have done before.

The government is threatening intervention. We remember the intervention of Judge Anderson and the surrender of Lewis—"We cannot fight against the government"—at a time when victory was in our grasp. We remember the Boston police strike and we know that the present government threat is but another instance of the iron heel of capitalism.

For An Inter-Union Fighting Alliance.

The progressive miners' committee stand true to their ideals and program. We will fight for solidarity in this struggle that threatens the workers of the country. We are the ones who do all the suffering in these strikes, the starving and the dying. We are the ones who have to work and starve while the owning class never knows the pangs of hunger. This strike must be made a national general strike of the miners.

The bituminous miners must not be permitted to scab on the hard coal miners. "An injury to one is an injury to all."

We demand an immediate conference of the miners, railroad and marine transport workers to negotiate an agreement for mutual aid during the strike.

Ringling Circus Graft Exposed

Editor The DAILY WORKER:

You ought to give Mr. Ringling a jolt in your paper, and distribute some of the papers near the stake and chain wagon, which is located where the managerie joins the Big Tent. Ringling is showing on city property with scab labor.

What does Ringling pay?

Ringling is a partner of Tex Rickard, the prize fight promoter, who was indicted and fined $7,500 by the United States government for bribing U. S. officers.

In the Big Top you will see that all the space all the way down the middle contains reserved seats. Without reserved seats you have to sit on the end and see only one ring. You might also notice the high price of the refreshments. Ringling sure gets his.

Yours, A Citizen.

Bryan's Record Teaches Workers and Farmers to Build Own Class Power

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, preparations are being made for the burial of William Jennings Bryan, who believed every word in the bible, in Arlington National Cemetery, where lie the "heroes" of America's wars, those who went forth to murder that the American empire might grow.

It is said that this was Bryan's wish. The wish typifies the man, who leaped from one stand to another in order to exploit the public whim that might place him in public power or prominence.

• • • •

Charles N. Wheeler, of the Hearst newspapers, helps bare the soul of the man who was preparing to launch a campaign to smother progress, if he could, with the cloak of religion, when death silenced him.

Wheeler points out that Bryan had a passion for accumulating money, that he had a firm belief he would live to be president of the United States, while his so-called affection for his brother led him to compromise with the interests backing John "Wallstreet" Davis for the presidency, so that "Charley" could become the vice-presidential candidate.

• • • •

Bryan's right to be buried in Arlington cemetery grew out of the fact that this man of god, who claimed loyalty to the ten commandments one of the most important being "Thou Shalt Not Kill!" joined American capitalism in its first really imperialist and most predatory war, the Spanish-American struggle, that brought the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico into the American domain, and opened the way for greater imperialist aggressions. Bryan was colonel of a Nebraska regiment and prided himself on the uniform of Wall Street that he wore and on his military title.

Again the Nebraska "commoner," who was secretary of state in Wilson's cabinet, when Morgan's loans to European powers were rushing this country into war in 1915, when he might have carried into action his most boasted burst of oratory, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold,"—then he resigned.

An effort is being made now to lift Bryan to the pedestal of one who would give his life "in defense of the Christian religion," but he quit Wilson's war cabinet because he could not afford to keep the job at $12,000 per year. He could make from $75,000 to $100,000 writing and lecturing and selling Florida real estate to the parasite rich. So the "man of the people" died a millionaire and "the man of god" will be buried in an imperialist soldier's grave.

• • • •

In Bryan's drive for the White House, he trekked along his own-chosen road with stopping places at "free wool," "free silver," government ownership, a fake pacifism, an equally spurious anti-Wall Street position, "grape juice" prohibition and finally his Armageddon,—the Dayton, Tenn., attack on evolution and defense of revealed religion. It is taken for granted that, had he lived, Bryan would have found other issues.

Bryan's death, no doubt, will impede the war against the teaching of science in the public schools and universities, so auspiciously launched in the South. But the avalanche once started will have its way for a time. The same intolerance that gave great political power and temporary strength to the Ku Klux Klan which had Bryan's support at last year's national domocratic convention, will find this new avenue of outlet available to it.

The issue once raised will continue to play a role in the chaotic ranks of the democratic party, where Bryan was becoming less and less of an influential figure.

• • • •

Another Bryan epigram, that now receives wide publicity, declares that, "The individual is but an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies. But principles are eternal."

Bryan's career typified exactly the opposite. With him, principle was a coat to be worn and cast away. During his life in politics he passed all the way from radicalism, as it is accepted in the American political arena, to rank conservatism.

Only an oppressed class with its loyal spokesmen carries on an eternal fight for vital principles. Oppressed labor, in the cities and on the farms of the United States, has never seen its cause championed in the least by Bryan, who was used like LaFollette, in some instances, to betray the discontent of the downtrodden when it took organized form.

If labor reads the life of Bryan correctly it will find many reasons for cutting itself completely free from the old political parties and building its own class power, to triumph over the capitalist social system that Bryan so assiduously sought to protect and perpetuate.

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER SHOP UNION STRIKES

Fights Firing of Fellow Militants

By LENA ROSENBERG.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—A most encouraging example of workers' solidarity was shown by the workers of the Philadelphia Leather Goods company on Broad and Wallace streets when they went to the boss and told him that if he insists on discharging two militants, they would all strike. But it seems that the boss could not conceive of such a thing happening, and so he told them they could go. But all these workers laughed in his face, took their belongings and walked out leaving only a few, but the strikers are determined to get them out also.

Fighting Leadership in This Union

They called a meeting of all those already out with one of the executive members of the union which was organized about three months ago. The workers all felt in good spirits and each one of the men present showed a determination to stick to the end.

One of the discharged workers, Sam Whiteman, took the chair and explained the situation very intelligently, asked the men to stand together and also pointed out that it is necessary for every one of the men to be on the picket line every day. He also mentioned that three years ago he was on strike for 26 weeks. Altho he is still young, I am sure that with such an element, the workers in that shop are sure to win, and this is a real beginning for organizing the entire leather goods trade in Philadelphia.

Backed by Union.

The representative from the executive board of the union, J. Sklar, also a member of the Young Workers League who is enthusiastic and very much liked by the workers, took the floor and assured the workers of the shop that they are not fighting alone, that they will have the other workers of the union back of them and that the New York local is going to help in every way. He also suggested that the workers of the shop elect a strike committee which will meet with the executive board of the union to work out further plans for action.

With this, the first meeting of the workers on strike closed and all united they went back to the shop to get the other workers out.

MacMillan in Greenland

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Bowdoin and the Peary of the MacMillan Arctic expedition arrived Sunday evening at Upernetik, Greenland, said a radio dispatch to the navy department today.

NEW PERIL ENDANGERS LANZUTSK

White Guard Pola Thirsts for Blood

WARSAW, July 27.—On August in Warsaw will be opened a "trial" against Stanislav Lanzut Communist member of the Polish liament—the "Sejm."

Lanzutsky was freed in his tria Przemysl, where the prosecution manded the death penalty. But jury by 10 to two freed him.

Now in Prison at Warsaw

After that, he was arrested in court room on charges of having vised the peasants not to pay ta From Przemysl he was transferred Warsaw, and lodged in the infam Mokotowo prison.

At the coming trial Lanzutsky not have the slight advantage eve a jury. The trial will be befor single judge. But—even if Lanzut should be freed from this charge, Polish white guard government still another charge against him.

White Guard Determined to K

Another trial will be awaiting zutsky at Lodz, center of the Po textile industry and known as " Polish Manchester" and a revolut ary center. At Lodz, Lanzutsky charged with having made anot speech.

The workers of Poland are more appealing to the workers of whole world to save their figh leader, just as they have saved before when the workers of Europe and America demonstrated fore every Polish consulate dem ing freedom for the greatest li leader of the Polish workers. St slav Lanzutsky.

Mass Picketing on 5th Week of Garmen Strike; A. C. W. Fig

(Continued from Page 1)

derly as it has been since the st began and there can be no sha of an excuse for Judge Hugo Pa issue an injunction against picke to the garment bosses.

No Injunction Yet

The attorneys for the Internati company spent their fourth day gument before Judge Pam's court, County Building, yesterday on application to secure an injunc against picketing. They based principal arguments on the cas the United States supreme c However, reasons given for scrap the law were that it contained a vision on the boycott which does appear in the Illinois law which tailoring company is endeavorin have declared unconstitutional.

Court adjourned at 3:30 Willia Cunnea, attorney for the Am mated Clothing Workers, had not begun his arguments against the suence of the injunction.

By agreement, a test is being of the constitutionality of the injunction law passed by the re session of the legislature, and false charges of violence p against the pickets by the Interna al will be taken up later.

Strikers Read DAILY WORKE

The strikers continue to buy DAILY WORKER. They express satisfaction that there is one newspaper in the city which their side of the news in the stru to wrest decent conditions from garment bosses.

The strikers were particularl terested in the story which told the International admitted befor court that they were doing no ness and that they had been forc cancel orders. This story, which read to the strikers at their me in Hod Carriers' Hall, exposed rumors spread by the bosses that were doing business, and conde from their own mouths their ments outside their courts as lies.

Bendani Sets the Scientists Talking About His Predicti

ROME, July 27.—Prof. Ra Bendani announced today that seismograph registered a di earthquake yesterday morning at o'clock.

• • •

Prof. Bendani has become a c versial figure in scientific circl recent months. He came recentl to prominence because of his that he had predicted the earthquakes would occur this in all parts of the world.

Scientists both in Italy and United States have declared sinc Santa Barbara shocks that there been little relationship between Bendani's forecasts and subseq earth tremors.

Library Employes Denied Rai

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(F Increase in salaries which ordin would be granted under effect rathing "step-ups" will be denied employes of the Carnegie Publi brary.

THIS PAGE

is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

RED BAITERS STILL DISRUPT MINNEAPOLIS

Culinary Workers Not Fooled by Fakers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Mr. R. E. Crosky, international organiser of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and International Association of Bartenders, has paid our town a visit, for the purpose of making a tirade against the Reds.

In a statement issued to the capitalist press, as becomes a nice respective red baiter, who always gets the most cordial co-operation from the degenerate sheets of capitalism, Mr. Croskey said:

The Great "Menace."

"Unless the rank and file of organized labor in Minneapolis awakes to the menace of Communists and I. W. W., who are steadily fighting for more underhanded power, legitimate organized labor will lose in a very short time those benefits it took years to secure."

Mr. Croskey, unfortunately, did not recite what those benefits are, especially in connection with the culinary trades here.

Where are Your "Benefits?"

There are thousands of unorganized culinary workers in this city, working for low wages and many for their meals. Also, the laws protecting women workers in the trade, are being daily violated.

However, Mr. Croskey has nothing to offer these thousands of workers, but rather is engaged in the stool-pigeon work of denouncing those elements in the unions who are pressing for the organization of these sweated trades.

Aids the Bosses.

Could the citizens' alliance ask for better representation of its point of view, than that which Mr. Croskey furnishes the slimy press gratis?

Moreover, Leslie Sinton of the Cooks, is personally responsible for the disorganized condition of the culinary trades.

Only a few years ago, there existed strong locals of both the waiters and waitresses. Today they are non-existent. Why?

Red Baiters, Always Disrupters.

Sinton, the prize red baiter, never lost an opportunity to fight the waitresses in the assembly as well as in the joint of board of the culinary trades. It was his policy, then as it is now, to wreck the waiters and waitresses' locals, so that the Cooks could scab on the other workers without danger of being showed up as such; so that Sinton could operate without hindrance, in writing his black page in the local labor movement.

Nobody Trusts Red Baiter.

Today the name Sinton is the sign of disorganization which hangs over the Cooks' Union.

Moreover, every waiter and waitress in this town is conscious of his destructive influence, which is largely maintained on the basis of the support which he gets from such gentlemen as Mr. Croskey.

Not Interested in Unionization.

But Mr. Croskey, as the real labor faker that he is, is, of course, not interested in organizing the thousands of unorganized in the culinary trades. If he was, he would do something more constructive, something more befitting a labor organizer, than vomiting his nastiness on those honest workers who possess a program of organization, which if followed out, would induce the exploited workers of the culinary trades to join the union.

Amalgamation Needed.

That program is amalgamation of the culinary trades, a recognition that the interests of all culinary workers, are the concern of all.

It is this working class program that Mr. Croskey is out to fight together with the Sintons, and which causes him to play the role of Judas to the culinary workers.

Agree in Relief Distribution

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—The distribution of $275,000 voted by the state for reconstruction of school buildings in that section of Southern Illinois swept by the recent tornado, has been agreed upon by the legislative committee and school authorities, according to announcement from

PLUTE COURT NO PLACE FOR UNION STRUGGLE

Appeal to Members Is Only Real Victory

New York City, July 27.—Following the so-called "outlaw" strike of the New York Web Pressmen's Union Local 25, in September 1923, Major Berry, strike-breaker extra-ordinary and head of the Pressmen's union who had crushed the strike, "reoganized" the local and refused to give a card to David Simons, who had previously headed the local and led the strike.

Endless and Costly Appeals.

As he was deprived of a chance to make a living at his trade, he brought suit in the Supreme Court of Manhattan upon this ground—that his right to work were interferred with. That court ordered him reinstated in the union. Berry appealed and the Appelate Division reversed the decision. Simons appealed to the Court of Appeals, going still higher, and this last court decided in Simons' favor, stating as follows:

"Plaintiff was a member in good standing in the defendant's union, an incorporated association, and subject to expulsion only upon written charges, and after a hearing upon notice. No charges have been made against him, and no hearing has been given. None the less, the defendant's officers have notified the other members to refuse to work with him on the ground that he has ceased to be a member, and in so doing have made it impossible for him to find employment in the trade. The charge in brief is that he has been denied the privileges of membership though never legally expelled.

No Provision For Relief in Union Law

"A cause of action is here stated for equitable relief. So far as the complaint shows, there is no provision in the constitution or the by-laws whereby plaintiff has a remedy by appeal to any organ within the association. Equity will enjoin the denial to a member of the privileges of membership where the denial, if continued, will work irreparable injury.

"The judgement of the appellant division should be reversed and the order of the special term affirmed, with costs in the appellate division and in this court."

Looks Like These Men Ought to Be in Union

BOSTON, July 27.—(FP)—Strike of non-union electricians on a small job for union pay follows several strikes of union build tradesmen of other crafts, on other jobs, to force the discharge of the non-union electricians. In several cases the non-union electricians were laid off.

TOPEKA LABOR COUNCIL TO HAVE OPEN FORUM, STUDY CLASS URGED

By JESSE A. KEEBLE

(Worker Correspondent)

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 27.—At the meeting of the Industrial Council last evening the Labor Day committee made their report stating that the program had not yet been definitely arranged but would probably be as follows:

A barbecue, speaking, athletic contests and a ball game, dance, special music and moving pictures.

Conduct Open Forum

The open forum question came up for special business and a motion was passed to conduct an open forum. The plan adopted was to have a speaker to make an opening speech upon the subject under discussion and then the meeting would be opened for question and short speeches from the audience.

In the discussions on the question the wish was made that the forum be really open that any and all questions affecting labor could be discussed and that anyone regardless of who he was or what view he held should be permitted to express his views.

Actual Workers Wanted

In giving suggestions to the forum committee several expressed their views that when possible speakers be secured who were actual workers or and not to have preachers and professional politicians as these men did not knew or understand the labor movement and therefore could not be in a position to advise labor in regard to bettering their conidtion.

Urge Study Club

Several speeches were made urging that labor start a study club as well as an open forum.

A motion was passed asking the presidents of all the affiliated unions to be present at the next council meeting to discuss ways and means of raising money for the purchase of a building site and the building of a labor temple in Topeka.

Workers Would Preach

A motion was passed requesting the ministers of the 93 churches in Topeka to allow representatives of organized labor to make the morning address to the churches on labor Sunday to outline labors views to the

CONFER NEXT WEEK ON COAL STRIKE; PREACHER FOR BOSSES GETS HIS

LONDON, July 27.—The government has persuaded the representatives of the Miners' Federation and those of the mine owners to meet again next Wednesday, in the hope of finding a way to check the strike ordered by the union to begin next Friday at midnight as a measure of defense against the violation of the agreement by the owners who insist on both a wage cut and longer hours. At Durham, dispatches state, the Right Reverend James Edward Welldon, dean of Durham, was mobbed by angry miners for speaking in favor of the wage cut and longer hours. The men threatened to throw him in the river, knocked off his top hat, took his stick away when he tried to strike them with it, and gave him some exciting moments.

N. Y. POLICE ORDER INSULTS TAXI DRIVERS

"May Be Criminal" If Not Mugged Right

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, July 27.—One of the first orders of Police Commissioner Enright since his department took control of the taxi industry in this city has aroused the wrath of the taxicab drivers. It revolves about a new card which the commissioner requires that all taxi drivers display in a conspicuous part of their cab. It is to carry a photograph of the driver and his thumbprint and in large type issues a warning to the drivers' passengers that the driver may be a criminal if he does not conform to the description on the card.

There are 38,000 taxicab drivers in New York City and they all resent the impression which they say, may easily be conveyed by this card reflecting on the character of the drivers in general.

The card is pink in color and about four by five inches, with a space in the upper left hand corner for the driver's photograph and the upper right hand corner for the drivers' thumbprint, and description of the driver and under this is the following warning to the passengers:

"Warning to Passengers."

"This is the description of the legal driver of this car. If the person now driving this car doesn't conform thereto, he may be a criminal. Your safety may demand that you act immediately. Vacate the car and Call A Policeman.

"Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner."

The reader will notice that "the card does not use the word cab, but car, and of course the commissioner knows why the word cab is omitted.

This is what Mayor Hylan, the "people's mayor" is doing for the taxicab drivers in New York.

Pennsylvania Shop Strikers on the Job Soliciting Funds

Credentials granted by the Chicago Federation of Labor to solicit local unions for funds are in the hands of representatives of the striking shopcrafts men of the Pennsylvania railroad. The strike began as part of the nation-wide strike of shopmen in July, 1922, but has never been called off on the Pennsylvania tho most other roads made some sort of settlement in the fall of 1922 or the following year. The strikers are keeping the union spirit alive on the bitterest anti-labor road in the country.

LOS ANGELES CARPENTER IN SOUND ADVICE

What's the Matter and What to Do

By HELM VOLL

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—In the DAILY WORKER for July 9th, page 4, col. 2, is a story by Worker Correspondent, dealing with a false statement made by E. E. Lampton, ex-secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters.

This is mentioned simply to help identify Lampton, who on July 5th, before above-mentioned council, in a "farewell address" said: "the hardest factor with which to deal is the ex-member and his continual knocking."

I am not interested in how hard the "factor" is, but the cause for it's existence. Are they "knocking" because they are just contrary minded, or have they real grieveances. This is what interests me, and I think every man and woman, who like myself carries a card. Let us inquire into a few things which may have something to do with the ever-growing discontent in many quarters.

Favoritism

That favoritism exists in most unions is beyond dispute. It is by giving jobs to their friends, and showing them favors in other ways, that officials frequently maintain themselves in office. Said a fellow carpenter at the hall the other day:

"See him. That's Richardson. He has been appointed by Hutcheson to look after the studios. Now he is giving out tickets for jobs in the movies to his friends." And sure enough, that's exactly what he was doing.

Gagging of Expression.

In many locals, men with ideas of a progressive kind, and competent to express them, are ruled out of order, while those with a mentality belonging back in the dark ages, and not any too expressive, are cheered along by the chairman, who usually sees in him a man after his own heart.

Some time back, a member of another local visited our local, and was called upon to make a speech by the chairman under "good of the order." He talked haltingly, giving the impression of having a guilty conscience. His talk was nothing but a Salvation Army speech with God, glory and halleluja left out. It had nothing in it which by any stretch of the immagination could come under the heading referred to. If he had talked on the advantages of amalgamation he would have been out of order and marked for expulsion.

Too Much Attention to the Boss

Then we have the report of our business agents, which we have long since learned to take with a grain of salt. It is usually a story about excursions made into the sanctuaries of the contractor, or some public official, seeking to interview these elusive birds. These are often heroic tales, with the business agent as the hero. The trials and tribulations in the search for his heart's desire is often told with feeling and in a most graphic manner. After many unsuccessful attempts he finally succeeds to corral him, here or there, and they part friends, and the boss promises to do this and that—promises which never become anything else.

Last winter, one of our business agents said something which rings true. He reported that in a number of instances, when he asked men on the job what locals they belonged to, they would tell him: "Ask the boss." It did not feel good to be talked to that way, he said.

I don't know what he thought about the causes for such a reply, but to me it is very significant.

Unfriendly to Members from Other Parts.

One ex-member from Philadelphia told me, that when he came to Los Angeles he went to the Labor Temple for information and guidance as a union man naturally would. Here he was told, by an official, that the best thing for him to do was to take the first train back east, as it was impossible to get a job anywhere near the scale. Following such advice was well nigh impossible, for good and sufficient reasons. He went out and got a job the same day and at the union scale of wages.

He had been two years in Los Angeles without clearing in. In fact he was out of the "Brotherhood" entirely. At heart he is a union man and would be a credit to any organization of workers. This much I can't say for the official who "placed the straw that broke the camel's back."

It has not infrequently happened that business agents have been told by ex-members, that they never would join again as long as certain men were continued in office. The right or wrong of this attitude I am not discussing just now. I am trying to set down some of the causes for the "hardest factor."

When an ex-member told the writer in 1920, he would never join the union as long as Hutcheson was president, I wondered why. It was during working hours he made the statement, so there was little time for explanations. Besides I did not like much to listen to a "knocker" at that time. Since then I have decided that the best way to get to the bottom of it all, is to listen to what they have to say.

What He Has Done

He has forced scab agreements upon members of the "Brotherhood".

He has opened and maintained at the expense of the "Brotherhood", strikebreaking agencies by which he recruited men to take the place of those who were on strike.

In New York he suspended entire membership of 65 locals.

He has expelled members illegally for exposing corruption and graft of the general office.

He has disfranchised locals by wholesale when they did not vote to suit him.

At the last convention he refused to seat delegates because they were instructed to work for certain measures to which he was opposed.

He has expelled members for advocating amalgamation of the existing trade unions in each industry.

He has not hesitated to use the police thru his henchmen, as was done in Detroit and Los Angeles.

In Alliance with Capitalist Police Force.

In Los Angels, Muir and the police on March 1st, 1924, raided at night a meeting of The Trade Union Educational League at 224 S. Spring St., where they arrested 39 men and women. They also confiscated materials and records from which the names of members were taken and used by Muir as evidence to show that members of the "Brotherhood" belonged to a "dual union" and on this pretext they were sumarily expelled.

The Trade Union Educational League is an educational institution. It is providing facilities which we ourselves are lacking, and if our members want to take advantage of them we should be thankful. Such members should be commended and not expelled. Ignorance has always been our most powerful foe, and we have done little, very little towards it's removal.

What Must We Do?

Above all, never forget:

Whenever an official tells you so and so is this and that, investigate. He may have an ax to grind.

The officials who are eternally ranting about their pull, friendships and acquaintances among the bosses—watch them.

To our business agents: Love the bosses less, and the workers more. We pay the bills.

Help to establish at least as much liberty inside the unions as we have outside.

Let us all work like beavers for the removal of Hutcheson.

You who know carpenters belonging to the union, get them to read "What's Wrong In the Carpenters' Union," published by The Progressive Building Trades Worker, 156 S. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

If you know carpenters outside the union persuade them to join. The union must be built up, not broken up.

If you are a carpenter and think what I have written about old Hutch is bunk, it is only fair to all concerned that you find out for yourself what the facts are before you pronounce judgment.

If you are one of the many ex-members who have simply dropped out, come back and help to reinstate the many illegally expelled members.

Wouldn't a pawn shop be a good place for Ma Hutcheson?

STORY OF WEST VIRGINIA MINE STRIKE TELLS OF BITTER WAR BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL

By REGINA MYROSKI

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., July 27.—The fourth month of the coal strike in West Virginia finds this section rather in a doubtful state as to the final outcome. Conditions everywhere point towards the final defeat of the strikers, but the latter are hopeful and certain of victory and are willing to sacrifice their all if in the end they will be guaranteed decent living conditions at least.

As this was a scab region—the miners having joined the U. M. W. of A. only when they struck in April—of course all the organized section felt doubtful about the outcome but still admired the courage and grit of the West Virginia miners.

Trouble arose immediately about the middle of the first month of the strike when a number of strikers picketed the house of a scab at Glendale, W. Va. The result was 19 miners arrested, their indictment under the Redman Act which carries a prison sentence of from two to ten years, and the decision to try each separately.

Ten Years for Picketing!

The trial of the first picketter was held in May and culminated in his conviction and a sentence of ten years in the state penitentiary! The rest of the cases were continued to the September term of court.

Of course, injunctions were issued forbidding picketing of any kind and state police were stationed. Everything was being done to break the spirit of the striking miners and compel them to return to work at reduced wages. The local press carried statements to the effect that only a limited amount of coal was needed and that a great many miners were working at reduced wages and supplying all the coal needed and that the strikers were hurting only themselves and the BUSINESS MEN of the community—special stress placed on busines men. Storekeepers refused to give credit to some of those who had dealt from them for years and paid their accounts regularly. In fact, the strikers were treated more as some undesirable and hated animals than human beings. But in spite of all this a good percentage of them are still holding out, existing as they can, hopeful of victory.

Injuntions.

For a while the more drastic injunctions were lifted and peaceful picketing was allowed, but for only a very short period indeed. On July 8, Judge J. D. Morris, of the Marshall county court at Moundsville again prohibited picketing of any kind, giving as his reason the flimsy excuse that it was a crime—a crime because he, Judge Morris, and the coal operators back of him said so, and there was end on it.

In fact, thruout the whole strike it can easily be seen that Judge Morris has been acting, not in the interests of the miners, but in opposition to them, and has been proving himself nothing but a tool in the hands of the coal operators. In meting out "justice" he has always managed to give the most severe sentences possible. Here is the most recent of his activities along the line of meting out "justice."

Picketing a Crime Against Government.

On July 3, seven picketers were summoned to the court house and placed in the county jail, and kept there until Monday, July 6. On that day Judge J. D. Morris prohibited peaceful picketing—it being according to his views and those of the capitalists a crime against the government of the United States—and charges were placed against the seven men for contempt of court, altho they had committed the deed before it was made illegal. They were given 60 days' jail sentence. Even tho peaceful picketing had been permitted for a short period the authorities did all in their power to arrest anyone doing picket duty on some charge or other.

Here is the coal operators' reward for those who did "scabbing duty" for them while the rest of the miners were making the utmost sacrifices to win the strike. On July 10, 1925, the regular payday of the Glendale Gas & Coal Co., the scabs were informed that they would not be paid until the following month, August, probably about the 25th.

Always Want More.

The motive can easily be ascertained. The capitalists are not satisfied alone with making the people wage slaves and instilling in them ideas which cause the workers to fight against each other, but they also want to control them body and soul, even their very means of exsitence. It is commonly believed that the purpose of withholding the pay until August 25 was to force the miners to deal at the company store, so the coal barons could make still more profits—for of course the regular dealers would refuse to carry the accounts that long without being paid.

This is the reward for loyalty to capitalism. There is no honor among thieves. It is such acts as these that will awaken the workers to class consciousness. Had no scabbing taken place probably there would have been more of a chance to win the strike. But now it is doubtful. It can be said to the credit of the strikers here that a good percentage of them are still holding out and are determined to win against all odds. May they be successful!

HIGH INITIATION AND LOW WAGES FOR JOB TRUST

Los Angeles Workers Delude Themselves

By L. P. RINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—A friend of mine works in the roofing trade, but altho his boss runs one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the city, the work is so slack that he can hardly exist on the low wages paid for a few hours' work a week. This worker never draws a full week's pay: from eight to 24 hours a week, and sometimes nothing at all, is the true condition at this particular place which is a fair example for all the rest.

The wage in this trade in $8 top, and $5.50 low. So nothing can be saved for a rainy day. But, in spite of this, low earning power, a great number of roofers (like thousands of other workers) are deceiving themselves with the illusion that they, too, will become rich contractors some day.

Without going into details, it is worthy of note to say that this worker used to be a very active member in the roofers' union. In 1918, however, he left Los Angeles after having obtained the necessary papers from his union. For the last six or seven years he has kept himself off the roofs, but now he is back again and wants to rejoin his craft. Last night he had a talk with the business agent, and what did he find? $50 initiation fee was demanded. But how is it possible to pay such a huge sum for joining a union under such conditions as pictured above?

Strong Unions Not Wanted.

The writer is in full accord with a worker correspondent (D. W. July 9) who, in connection with the action of Muir and Hutcheson in expelling 16 members from carpenters' locals here, says: "Can it be that the union officials do not want the union to become strong and effective? I am suspicious." High initiation fees and expulsions both work in the same direction, to make a job trust out of the unions for officials and a few other sleepy-heads. They do not want the rank and file organized!

Times Hard, But Reads D. W.

Another man of my acquaintance (member of the carpenters' union but in the roofing game now, shingling) said last night, after being asked about working conditions: "Oh, slow!"

This worker always got every issue of the DAILY WORKER, but can never afford to spend enough money at one time to subscribe. So there you are, the same everywhere. The workers are forced down to the low level of doing things on the installment plan which is expensive and almost as bad as the Dawes plan.

Being in the city at present Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, declared Los Angeles to be the "eighth wonder of the world" (he is the native son prospect for the presidency, you know). So he went on to talk about "cheap" water and "cheap" power. But he forgot to mention the cheap conditions under which workers have to struggle in this burg of exploitation and Hooverised hot air.

Kate Dial, Prison Comfort Club Head, Dies in California

SAN FRANCISCO.—Announcement of the death of Kate M. Dial, former secretary of the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, brings grief to the hearts of scores of political and industrial prisoners in the prisons of the country who have been recipients of her kindly devotion. Kate Dial was an untiring prison comfort worker and her efforts and experience in this field are partly responsible for the founding of International Labor Defense.

For Unemployment Doles

To the DAILY WORKER: I would like to see a meeting of representatives of all labor organizations called for the discussion of caring for the unemployed workers of this country during great labor crises. In England there is such a movement. There the workers receive a dole during unemployment periods.—I. Rosen.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

A DEBATE!

Bertrand Russel (Negative) vs. Scott Nearing (Affirmative)

RESOLVED:

THAT THE SOVIET FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS APPLICABLE TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION

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FARMERS PROFIT BY HIGH WAGES OF CITY WORKERS

Plute Press Buncomble Officially Disproved

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(FP—The agricultural press, according to Ethelbert Stewart commissioner of the United States bureau of labor statistics, has accepted the theory that low wages of industrial workers affect the farmer and commerce thru lowered consuming power.

"The agricultural press" he said, is showing a greater appreciation of the position always taken by the bureau of labor statistics, that the earnings of the workers, who constitute the largest numerical element of our population, can not be depressed, nor the volume of employment decreased, without reacting upon the whole range of business."

He illustrates his point by showing that consumption of butter is related to the volume of employment.

MacMillian Expedition to Etah.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The MacMillan arctic expedition has left Godhaven, Disko Island, Greenland, and was enroute today to its base at Etah.

Dispatches to the navy department from Liet. Commander R. E. Byrd said that the "Bowdoin" left Godhaven at 11 a. m. yesterday and that the "Peary" was due to get away at 7 a. m. today.

Another Army Goes To Europe.

NEW YORK, July 27. — Another army of American tourists sailed for Europe Saturday aboard eight big trans-atlantic liners. Steamship officials estimated the departures at more than 5,000. European touring this year has broken all records, the record departures for a single day being 10,000.

SHERIFFS MAY HIRE DEPUTIES TO ANY NUMBER

Seen as Great Aid in War on Workers

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, July 27.—A sheriff in Illinois may hire as many deputies as he believes necessary to preserve peace and social order and the board of supervisors in his county must make arrangements for their compensation.

Will Be Forced to Pay.

That was the essence of an opinion forwarded today to Carl Priehs, of Taylorville, state's attorney of Christian county, by Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom.

The question arose when James E. Corrigan, of Pana, chairman of the Christian County board of supervisors, influenced the board to refuse Sheriff Andrew Flesher's recent bill for deputy hire.

Legalize Child Labor.

In a second opinion, handed to the department of labor, the attorney general held that school boys under the age of 14 years may be employed as caddies. He pointed to a statute providing that such persons, volunteering services during school vacation, may be employed at work in which there is no element of danger.

Imperial Pup Gets on the Battlefield 27 Years Too Late

CAPETOWN, July 27.—The prince of Wales today visited battlefields around Kimberly made famous during the Boer war and began preparations for his departure for South America next Wednesday.

CANADA'S RAIL WORKERS MEET SEPTEMBER 21

Amalgamation to Be on Agenda

TORONTO, July 27.—Arrangements for the accumulation of data on railway operation and cost of living and the extension of publicity facilities are matters to come before the 30th convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes at Toronto, Sept. 21.

This purely Canadian organization has made a point of challenging unfair statements made in the daily press regarding the position of the railway workers, sending letters to editors well fortified with facts and figures.

This method of publicity has been little used by Canadian labor unions, tho it reaches people, including workers, who never see a labor paper. The Canadian press carries extraordinary misinformation or misrepresentation regarding the labor movement, usually allowed to pass unchallenged.

Amalgamation, co-operation, insurance and political activity are other convention problems.

Brookhart Holds His Lead

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Daniel F. Steck, democrat, contesting the election of Smith W. Brookhart, insurgent republican, to the senate, has gained about 50 more votes in the recount.

Brookhart still has a substantial lead, however, having made a gain yesterday of 300 votes due to the finding of errors in the figures certified by the state of Iowa.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

Write the story about your shop—

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, two instalments of which have appeared in the DAILY WORKER, and which will continue daily, tells of the intensive investigation of all phases of the life of the workers under the Soviet government and the structure of its administration, from the time the seven British trade union leaders entered the frontier town of Sebezh, Nov. 1, until they left Leningrad December 15. Yesterday's instalment took up the question of finance, which is being continued today as follows:

Gold Standard Restored

The first step was the restoration of the National Bank, with the right to issue currency notes (October 11th, 1922). The issue of notes was entrusted to an issue department composed partly of Governmental, partly of bank representatives, and the whole form and function given to the New National Bank was clearly modelled on the Bank of England. The new currency had a unit of ten roubles, called after an old Russian coin, Tchervonetz. This unit, with the percentage of gold of the old rouble, is secured to one fourth by bullion and foreign exchange, the remainder by short bills and easily realisable securities. But the bank has done its best to maintain throughout a bullion reserve of not less than 50 per cent., as appears from its published balance sheets. These Tchervonetz notes, which were obviously in imitation of our pound notes, were given an immediate currency for taxes, customs tariff, and certain other official payments. But their introduction into general currency was proceeded with very cautiously and even met with a certain amount of difficulty. Owing to their high denomination and the curious conservatism of Russia, these notes used at first to be returned to the bank in large quantities to be exchanged into the old depreciated currency. Yet the main difficulty of maintaining a double currency, namely, that the worse drives out the better, did not develop, and by the autumn of 1923 the Tchervonetz was coming generally into circulation, and being taken up with confidence. It was considered safe by December 21st, 1923, to make the acceptance of the Tchervonetz obligatory for Government purposes. But the old notes were still the basic currency and the banks were still obliged to give them in exchange when required.

The Tchervonetz

The buying value of the Tchervonetz was at first as high as 11.08 roubles in wholesale dealing and 8.9 in retail. But a year later, after sharp oscillations, due probably to an insufficient basis of business, it had fallen to 7.64 and 5.41 respectively. This depreciation was checked in the autumn of 1923 by intervention of the National Bank. On the whole, it did the new currency as much good as harm, because the reduction by one-qquarter in value reduced the high denomination of the new notes without seriously affecting confidence in them.

Foreign exchange of the Tchervonetz being under closer control was steadier, and the average exchange with the pound sterling has been above pre-war exchange. The following figures show that the dollar exchange is now very steady and the variations in the pound exchange have another explanation than the real value of the Tchervonetz. Under conditions of so complete a monopoly of foreign commerce as there is in Russia, the reactions between foreign exchange value and internal buying value may become somewhat remote. There is, in fact, the risk that official operations may creat an official exchange remote from real market values. But a comparison of the official and the free rates of exchange shows that, though a difference exists, it has not as yet become dangerous. On January 1st, 1923, the free exchange was 4.6 below the official; in March, it was equal; in May, the free was 1.1 above, and in July, 1.1 below. In the provinces, however, the difference became as much as 10 per cent. in 1924.

TCHERVONETZ EXCHANGE

Date 1923	Dollar	Sterling
March 1st	1.92	8.85
April 1st	1.92	8.74
May 1st	2.23	9.67
June 1st	2.59	11.28
July 1st	2.14	9.80
August 1st	2.11	9.65
September 1st	2.07	9.51
October 1st	2.05	9.39
November 1st	2.06	9.15
December 1st	2.18	9.47
1924		
January 1st	2.26	9.40
February 1st	2.17	9.21
March 1st	2.11	9.07
[illegible]	1.9[illegible]	8.5[illegible]
May 1st	1.94½	8.52
June 1st	1.94[illegible]	8.[illegible]8
July 1st	1.94½	8.41
August 1st	1.94½	8.55½
September 1st	1.94[illegible]	8.7[illegible]
October 1st	1.94[illegible]	8.67
November 1st	1.94½	8.78
December 1st	1.94½	8.98
December 20th	1.94½	9.13

To sum up, we have in the Tchervonetz a currency which is the opposite extreme to that aimed at by War Communism. It is not merely the substitution of a gold rouble for such compromises between money and man-power standards as were presented by the various forms of goods roubles. It is a gold standard which is based on its relationship with foreign gold standards and especially the pound sterling. This close connection between the new Russian currency and foreign commerce is a powerful guarantee for the good will and good faith of the Russian Government enterprises in methods of foreign commerce.

Regulation of Exchange

This stability of exchange in the Tchervonetz was achieved in face of a trade balance at first heavily against Russia, owing to the difficulty of organising export and the heavy demands for imports due to the famine and reconstruction work. Moreover, foreign exchange was indispensable for the Bank in order to secure the new currency and to start commerce. Consequently decrees were issued on the date of February 15th and April 9th, 1923, regulating dealings in foreign exchange and limiting them to members of the Bourse and banks having general permission to deal. Though not very strictly observed, this legislation has served its purpose and brings at least all Government Trusts and syndicates, as well as the co-operatives, under control in this respect. Further, no payment within the Union may be made in foreign valuta, and holdings of it by State Trusts or co-operatives are strictly regulated. The National Bank must be given the refusal of any such foreign exchange before it is disposed of privately, and no one may export more than 200 roubles' worth without permission, though this is easily evaded. However, with the moneys confiscated from Nepmen trough the G. P. U. for illegal attempts at export of securities, a railway of 100 versts long required by the cotton and grain industries has been constructed in Turkestan.

Although much of this regulation of exchange is not, and probably cannot be, enforced under existing circumstances, it has been effective for its purpose of providing the State with foreign valuta, of use in balancing the Budget. Indeed, early in 1924 the amount available became embarrassingly large and the National Bank found itself being compelled to issue Tchervonetz notes in order to acquire foreign valuta for which it had no use but which were offered by exporters, because a refusal would have checked exportation. Moreover, as the trade balance under the economic plan for 1923-24 is as much as 132 million roubles, it looks as though the State would soon be in a position to free dealings in foreign exchange in so far as it can safely do so without allowing control to pass out of its hands.

Restoration of Single Currency

The last development of currency reform was the Act of February 14th, 1924, stopping further emissions of the old notes, and of March 10th finally putting them out of circulation as from May 10th and redeeming them at a rate depreciated in certain cases to one-five-thousand-millionth. This old currency had been used to maintain the value of the Tchervonetz by buying it up when necessary, but had been replaced in this function more and more by foreign valuta. The Transport Certificates, of which mention will be found elsewhere, were a currency of small denominations now all redeemed.

The effect of this currency reform on the enterprise and energy of the National Economy was, of course, immediate, and the impetus it has given still continues. Its results can be observed in the returns given elsewhere showing increased production and trade. The consequent improvement in revenue from taxation and conomic profits react in turn favorably on the currency.

Currency and Budgets

The Delegation has no reason whatever to doubt that the present condition of the currency is satisfactory. The following table gives details:—

1924	Paper Roubles	Tchery. Gold R.	Transport Certifs.	Treasury Bills	Silver Coins	Small Change	Central Caisse Bonds
	Millions of Tchervonetz Roubles						
1st April	15.26	294.5	20.7	54.6	9.96	3.14	448.9
1st June	9.8	286.6	29.5	124.1	16.6	15.7	518.0
1st Aug	4.8	291.2	—	162.1	34.6	20.0	570.0
1st Oct		252.85	—	201.75	48.94	25.35	667.5

A handsome silver currency, which to a value of £5,000,000 was minted in England, is in general circulation, and in October a copper coinage appeared. A gold Tchervonetz is obtainable, but does not appear in circulation.

The total of money in circulation rose from 264 million roubles in October, 1923, to 624 million in October, 1924. This considerable emission of currency in the course of the summer led to no corresponding increase of prices, and no fall at all in exchange, and consequently evidently did not exceed the growing demand of business. The only danger of inflation seems to lie in a possible over-emission of bank credits for industry.

The emission of currency for revenue purposes in 1923-24 was restricted practically to that originally estimated for. The emission in 1924-25 is reduced from 180 millions in the previous year to 80 millions, and this latter sum is not, moreover, mere paper but silver and copper coinage. In fact, the use of the mint for revenue is almost restored to its legitimate form of a profit on coinage, and there seems no reason to suppose that the proposed increase of currency is more than business development requires. In other words, careful investigations in the Commissariat of Finance show no reason to fear the renewal of inflation that has been so confidently predicted abroad.

The following figures show the disappearance of the fatal financing Budgets by emission of paper currency:—

REVENUES.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles			
1 Taxation	450	405	658	961
2 Receipits from National Property and Enterprises	199	511	835	1,080
3 Loans	1	85	219	190
4 [illegible] Currency Issue	350	387	196	—
	1,000	1,388	1,916	2,231

Receipts in Kind and Budgets

Nothing shows more clearly the rapid reconstruction that has been proceeding under the "New Economic Policy" than the complete change in the character of recent Budgets. The Budget for 1920 represents the high water mark of War Communism and the elimination of money. Receipts, exclusive of currency emission, were 159,604 million Soviet roubles and expenditure 1,215,159 million Soviet roubles. Of these receipts about one-third came from nationalized production and another third from nationalized trade.

The first Budget under the New Economic Policy was the nine months' Budget, January to September, 1922. This represents a transition from a barter to a business basis. The total receipts were 530 million index roubles, of which about 64 per cent. were receipts in kind, not money revenues. The attempt to reconcile these two bases caused, needless to say, inextricable confusion. We see below the process of transition to a money basis:—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles			
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Receipts in kind	550—55	158—11	72—3	—
Money Revenues	450—45	1230—89	1844—97	2231—100
	1000	1388	1916	2231

Budget of 1922-23

The turning point in the restoration of the Budget to a business basis is in 1922-23. The Budget as at first produced showed receipts of over one milliard and expenditure well over two milliards. The greater part of the deficit—600 millions—was to be raised by currency issue, and it was evident that a currency of the total real value of 90 millions could not stand it.

A Budget Commission was, therefore, set up to take drastic action. The Budget was dealt with on a quarterly and even monthly basis, and great efforts were made to raise revenues, reduce expenditures, and restrict currency issues.

It will be worth while to reproduce this crucial transition Budget of 1922-23 in such a form as will give an idea of the situation.

BUDGET FOR 1922-23.
(Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles.)

Receipts		Expenditure	
1 Direct Taxes and Customs	230	1. Administration, etc	318
2 Indirect Taxes	175	2 Transport Communications, etc.	822
3 Transport and Communications	454	3 Industry	123
4 National Industry and Trade	57	4 Agriculture	64
5 Credit Operations	85	5. Electrification	28
6 Currency Issue	387	6 Co-operation	10
		7. Treasury Operations and Miscellaneous	23
	1388		1388

It is obvious that this is a Budget that still contains a large measure of War Communism, and is, still, more concerned with national economy than with government finance.

Analysis of Budget Expenditure

Comparing the principal items of the Budgets of 1922-23 and 1924 we get an idea of the nature of the burden.

EXPENDITURE.
(Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles.)

	1923-24 Per cent	1922-23 Per cent
1 Transport and Communications	672.5—32.7	580—41.8
2 Administration	459.0—24.4	318—22.9
3 Industry	85.0—4.5	123—8.9
4 Agriculture	61.0—3.2	64—4.6
5. Electrification	42.0—2.1	28—2.0
6 Co-operation	20.0—1.1	10—0.7
7 Treasury Operations, etc.	100.0—5.3	23—1.7
8 Miscellaneous	358.0—19.0	242—17.4

The financing of industry is thus being steadily transferred from the Budget to the Banks; and this financing of industry is still an item of which the investment value is hard to estimate. The subsidy of agriculture shows that nearly half the net proceeds of the rural tax are returned to the land. The increase of the amount spent on electrification is evidence of the very general effort to re-equip industry. While the support of Co-operation in its struggle against private enterprise and against the "scissors" crisis is also an investment. The item "Treasury operations" is mainly repayment of grain and sugar loans.

An encouraging element in these Budgets is the increase of receipts and the decrease of the deficit; anothr is that almost half this increase of receipts comes from transport—showing, as this does, an economic expansion. The increase in taxation comes mainly from the rural tax; moreover, this increase has been obtained from an increase in taxable capacity without raising the rates. An increase that is only beginning may be observed in the receipts from national property such as forests. Receipts under this head are insignificant compared to what they might be.

Budget for 1923-24

The Budget for 1923-24 was produced in December, 1923, the dangers due to the delay being met by a provisional "budget of control." The delay was due to difficulty in finally bringing the whole national accountancy on to a normal basis and in first attempting an allotment of central and local budget responsibilities as between the Union and the autonomous Federations. The fundamental principle of this financial and fiscal relationship is to secure for the whole Union the advantages of a centralized control and credit while giving the local autonomies sufficient resources and responsibilities for their own cultural development and special concerns. This involved a most difficult [illegible]lization, still in course of development.

(To be continued in next issue)

UKRAINIAN MASS MEETING SHOWS UP POLISH ENVOY

Skrzynski Denounced by 1,000 Workers

NEW YORK CITY.—A mass demonstration of over a thousand workers protesting against the arrival of Mr. Skrzynski, envoy for the reactionary working class oppressing Polish government, was held by the Ukrainian workers of the United States at a mass meeting here in Manhattan Lyceum.

The following resolution condemning the Polish government's subjection of the Ukrainian and other non-Polish races was unanimously adopted.

"That it be known to American workers that Poland is subjecting some 10 millions of our Ukrainian brothers and countrymen to the most inhuman treatment, depriving them of all elementary rights to racial and civic freedom and to cultural advancement.

"That Poland has done nothing to help the Ukrainian peasants and workers during the present fearful famine that came as a result of crop failure of last year, and also as a result of the inefficient economic policy of Poland.

"That the credits, voted by Polish diet for famine relief, were distributed by the Polish government agencies among the rich landowners and well-to-do peasants.

"That it is the opinion and the desire of this meeting that no help, material or moral, should be given to the present government of Poland, which has nothing but oppression, prisons and executions for our brothers in Western Ukraine, held forcibly in Polish occupation.

"That the millions of Ukrainians, now under the rule of Poland, cannot be bound in the future by any credit or loan obligations, as may be contracted in this country by Mr. Skrzynski in the name of his government.

"That we demand justice and freedom for those of our brothers and countrymen in Western Ukraine that are now dominated by Poland and other imperialistic States, believing and knowing that such liberation could be accomplished only by union of Western Ukraine with the present Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

"That this resolution be recorded, published and known as our protest against official activities of the said Mr. Skrzynski in United States and against the government he is representing, for the reasons as stated above.

"Down with the imperialistic Poland!

"Long Live the struggle for the liberation of Western Ukraine and its union with Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic!"

Stafford, Coal Miner, Torn from His Family, by Deportation to Italy

(Continued from page 1)

hope these papers will be of help to you.

"Mrs. Tony Stafford," written by Daughter Sadie.

"P. S. No one has ever offered us any help of any kind since father was taken away from us."

The "papers" enclosed were receipts for payment of dues in the Loyal Order of Moose since 1917, cards issued by the United Mine Workers Union during [illegible] and Stafford's army registration card dated 1917.

Organized Labor Forget Stafford

The labor movement forgot Tony Stafford and his family. During the five years Tony Stafford was in prison for the cause of labor, his wife has been obliged to battle alone. "No one has ever offered us any help of any kind since father was taken away from us."

In a previous letter to International Labor Defense, Mrs. Stafford told of Stafford's enemies. "The E. E. White Coal Co. of Glenn White, W. Va. is the Co. who is fighting him. I do not have money to help my husband as I have four small children to provide for, and I find it very hard to make ends meet. My husband did not even get to come home to see his children whom he has not seen for many years. I want you to fully understand that it is because of a grudge against union officials that they are so bitterly against him."

Tony Stafford was an official of the U. M. W. of A. He fought for the unionization of the coal fields of West Virginia. He fought for a better life for his wife and four children. His reward was frame-up, imprisonment and now deportation.

Will Take Care of Family.

International Labor Defense did all it could to prevent the deportation of Tony Stafford. The trick was turned too quickly. It could not be stopped. I. L. D. is now doing the next best thing. It is undertaking to make up in some way for the long neglect his family has suffered. Mrs. Stafford was sent a check of [illegible] dollars and more will follow. A fund is being raised and the forces of militant labor are being organized under the banner of International Labor Defense to cope with the many similar occurrences of working class fighters railroaded to prison or deported and of families left destitute and helpless

COAL MINERS DIE IN PENNSYLVANIA AND TENNESSEE

Blasts and Falling Rock Take Their Victims

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27—Five miners were added to the long list of fatilities in this part of the anthracite field today.

Otto Brunner, 36, Michael Devine, 34, and Peter Olson 35, were killed instantly when they were caught in a premature blast at the Woodward mine of the Glen Alden Coal company at Eduardsville.

A gas explosion at the Colon mine resulted in the death of Joseph Balcco, 42.

Joseph Michael, 25, was the fifth victim. He was fatally injured beneath a fall of rock at the Franklin colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company this morning.

• • •

LOCKWOOD, Tenn., July 27—Gloom and sadness hovered over this little town today, following the disastrous explosion in the Roane Iron company's mine, which snuffed out the lives of two known men, and possibly eight others who are still entombed, rescures being unable to reach them owing to a raging fire which followed the explosion.

Worker Seeks Final Appeal Before U. S. Court Against Death

By HELM VOLL.

LOS ANGELES, July 27 — Isaac Wolfgang, who killed a policeman over two years ago, in a rooming house on East Fourth St., of this city has notified the public defender, from San Quentin, that Clarence Darrow will represent him in a final appeal from the death sentence before the United States supreme court in October.

He was convicted of killing Oliver Dinsmore, a policeman, who arrested him while he was about to take a bottle of milk, one early morning, from the doorsteps of a house close by where he was living.

The policeman took Wolfgang to his room, and here he beat him so mercilessly that he still has a long red scar on his head. Fearing for his life, he reached into a dresser drawer, pulled out a gun, and shot his assailant.

Wolfgang sailed the seas, at the mast, for many years, and braved many dangers, but when he grew old he had nothing to show for his toil.

Medical Leader Dies.

Dr. Albert John Ochsner, one of the leaders in the Chicago medical world and known thruout the nation as one of the leaders of advanced medical thought, died here at his home.

ANTHRACITE WAGES SHOWN BY OPERATORS' FIGURES PROVE TO BE FAR BELOW LIVING STANDARD

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Well, now we have it from the operators' own figures, furnished to the U. S. bureau of labor statistics, that the average anthracite worker actually employed in cutting coal from the face doesn't average as much as $2,000 a year at the present wage scale. The figures show that in a half-month payroll period in October-November, 1924, the average wage of miners and miners' laborers was $7.77 per day worked and the average number of days worked 10.8.

Really Below $1,600

These figures cover miners classified as company, consideration and contract miners and their laborers, constituting over 53 per cent of all the employes both inside and outside the mines included in the investigation. Taking all groups of anthracite employes together there were 45 per cent who earned less than $70 for the half-month pay period. As this half month pay period represented more than 1-23 of a normal working year the average annual compensation of approximately half of all anthracite mine workers falls below $1,600.

The bureau reckons that if the average worker employed directly in the mining of coal had been able to work every single day that the mines were open the average annual wage would have been about $2,240, or a close approximation to a minimum living wage budget.

But the figures showing the average number of days actually worked per worker indicate that 85 per cent of theoretical full working time is all that can be expected in the anthracite mines. Account must be taken of sickness and other unavoidable causes of absence. This brings the annual wage down to about $1,920.

Average wages per day actually worked and for the entire half-month pay period are shown for leading occupations as follows:

Anthracite Pay	Per day	Half month
Miners		
Company	$6.49	$67.15
Consideration	4.26	78.99
Contract	9.07	98.07
Miners' laborers		
Company	5.72	58.57
Consideration	6.81	65.98
Contract	6.47	65.39
Inside workers		
Drivers	5.46	61.83
Laborers	5.67	63.09
Miscellaneous	6.70	50.43
Outside workers		
Carpenters	6.40	78.53
Laborers	5.25	63.04
Miscellaneous	5.63	71.47

Deductions Reduce Apparent Wage

The contract miners, constituting about 26 per cent of the working force, are the highest paid anthracite workers and receive $9.07 a day. Their work is responsible and dangerous. Assisted by their laborers they drill holes in the seams of coal by hand or by electric or compressed air coal-mining machines, load the holes with explosives, and shoot or blast the coal from the seams.

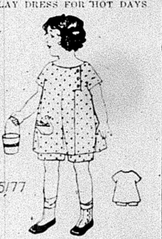
They are paid a tonnage or other piece rate and from their gross earnings on this basis the cost of labor and explosives is deducted or checked off their pay. This is really the origin of the checkoff and has always been a regular features of the industry.

Not an Easy Job

To make their $98.07 for the half month these contract miners averaged 81.4 hours underground including travel from the shaft to the coal face and return. They have no regular time for dinner or lunch but eat it at their place of work while waiting for mine cars or when some other irregularity causes them to be temporary idle.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

PLAY DRESS FOR HOT DAYS



5177

5177. This attractive little play dress has the bloomers with straight lower edges, and a smart toy pocket on the front of the dress. Gingham, percale, crepe or linen could be used for this model.

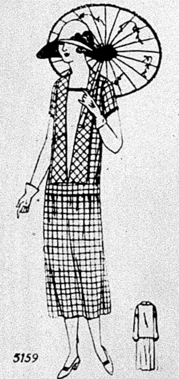
The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. If pocket is made of contrasting material, it will require ¼ yard 9 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silved or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1925 BBOOK OF FASHIONS.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

AN ALL YEAR ROUND DRESS.



5159

5159. This will be very attractive in checked or figured silk. It is also pleasing in crepe or charmeen. The vestee and peasant sleeve portions may be of contrasting material. The peasant sleeve may be omitted.

This pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size if made as illustrated in the large view will require 5⅛ yards of 32-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for the vestee cut crosswise. With peasant sleeves ½ yard of the same material as the vestee is required. The width at the foot is 2⅝ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silved or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1925 BBOOK OF FASHIONS.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1925.

144	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St.
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
378	Brick and Clay Workers, Paving Inspectors, 166 W. Washington.
	Calumet Joint Council, 514 W. 117th Street.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
	Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
1030	Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302	Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
826	Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph Street.
18441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
20	Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
27	Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Ave.
715	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
671	Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
10	Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK ST.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
250	Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
415	Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
352	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
,375	Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison Street.
	Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727	Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Decide Locally Upon Wheat Harvest Wages; Union Scale Unknown

FREDERICK, So. Dak., July 27—The Savo, (So. Dak.) Farmer-Labor club held a special meeting on July 26th for the purpose of establishing a uniform wage scale for harvest and threshing in the neighborhood.

A good number of workers and farmers were present, and after considerable discussion a committee of six was elected, three farmers and three workers to settle the matter. Their decision, adopted by the meeting, was as follows:

Harvest wages 42½ cents per hour.

Threshing wages 45 cents per hour to pitchers, 50 cents per hour to pitchers who drive a team.

Above wages to include board and lodging, courteous treatment and comfortable living conditions.

"Model" Prison for Women.

WASHINGTON.—(FP) — The government is building a model prison for women at Alderson, W. Va., costing $1,900,000, where the inmates will be taught housework and industrial trades to fit them for a "good" life when they come out.

Washington Joins Health Bureau.

NEW YORK.—Northwestern labor is waking to the need for safeguarding workers' health, reports Mrs. Grace Burnham, director of the Workers Health Bureau, 799 Broadway, New York, in a letter to office headquarters, and as an earnest of its intention to go thru with a health program the Washington Federation of Labor voted to affiliate with the bureau at its annual convention.

NEW TRIAL FOR BIEDENKAPP AND MAREK REFUSED

Case Is Appealed to Higher Court

Judge Richardson of the Superior Ave., police court, who several days ago fined M. Marek and F. G. Biedenkapp $100.00 apiece after a charge of disorderly conduct had been placed against the two for speaking on the street, listened somewhat inattentively to a plea for a new trial made by Attorney J. O. Bentall.

The evidence in the pervious hearing introduced to show disorderly conduct was a leaflet containing extracts from the report of the Industrial Relations Commission.

Judge Weakens.

Bentall attempted to show the judge how ridiculous it was for him to lay a heavy fine for the quoting of official documents, and showed there was nothing to lead the court to believe that anyone's conduct was disorderly at the meeting. Bental asked for a new trial and to vacate.

The judge weakened. He probbaly sensed the fact that he was making an ass of himself. To save his face as he thot, he became very lenient and reduced the fines to $50.00 for Bidenkapp and $25.00 for Marek. But he refused to grant a new trial. The dignity of the court has to be upheld. If the judge begins by making an ass of himself he has to continue so for dignity's sake.

On Hunt for Intelligence

But the defendants were not satisfied. They are appealing the case to a higher court. They hope to find a judge intelligent enuf to recognize a government document when he sees one, and not to suppose, as Judge Richardson certainly must have, that the Industrial Relations report was written by Bucharin and Radek instead of Basil Manly and Frank P. Walsh.

FILIPINO GIRLS HELD AS PEONS BY SHOP OWNER

Padron System in Force at Los Angeles

By L. P. RINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cay. (By Mail)—There is nothing new under heaven they say, but peonage practice in a community of angels seems to be a little out of the ordinary. The other day it was discovered that Faustino Lichance, a shop owner, had brought two sisters, Filomena and Carmen Garcia, from the Philippines under the excuse to teach them the embroidery trade.

These girls and others have been held in peonage under the stipulation that they should work for three years at $15 a month plus room and board, all of which was supposed to cover their passage money. It is charged that the girls were forced to live on the premises as prisoners and to work from 12 to 13 hours a day and that they were already expert embroiderers and did not need to be taught.

When the state labor department thru Deputy Commissioner Lowry, first ordered the release of the girls, Lichance and his sister, Cornilia Fernandez, refused to accede unless they should sign notes for $300 each, it was said. Mr. Lowry then demanded their immediate release and also the release of all their belongings on threat of criminal action.

Said shop is located at 508 North Western avenue, Los Angeles. The slavery system under which these poor girls were held is in Spanish called: "PADRON"—complete submission to the wishes and desires (and the viles also in this case) of the master.

Junior High Schools to Be Built First Is School Board's Decree

The borad of education's new school construction program which entails the expenditure of $51,000,000, has awarded its first contracts for $1,350,000 for the building of three junior high schools, work to be started next week. This in face of the present deplorable shortage of classroom facilities to take care of the tremendous overflow in the elementary schools.

All of last term due to this shortage little children between the ages of 7 and 10 were compelled to arrive at school as early as 7:30 on the morning shifts while others did not begin until after lunch for the afternoon shifts. Still the immediate plans do not include elementary schools.

The new junior high schools will be as follows: The Bridge school, at Byron and Newland Sts., the Mann, Ninety-fifth and Chappell Sts., and the Nightingale at W. Fifty-second and Rockwell Sts.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

BUILDERS AT WORK

A NEW PUBLICATION APPEARS

My How the Left Wing Grows!

Last week in this column, we boasted to our Communist Builders about the splendid lot of Communist papers in all languages and other Left Wing publications available to build the Communist movement.

We spoke of four Left Wing Monthlies already published; for Building Tradesmen, Printers, Machinists and Railwaymen. And we gladly announced "The Progressive Miner" as the coming fifth journal of the fighting group in organized labor.

But there was a slight mistake. The Progressive Miner is not the fifth . . . it will be the sixth. For without any warning the first issue of the "Progressive Barber" appeared in order to turn the workers about and give the bosses a trimming for a change.

A snappy paper it is. With contribution from the workers in the shops, news about the trade conditions and some bright comment, this is the paper to take with you everytime you go to the barber to have your chin scraped. Take it to your barber and if you want to subscribe (you certainly should!) just send one dollar for a year's subscription (this is not a paid ad) to The Progressive Barber, 1806 South Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

* * * *

May we have more such splendid papers to rally the workers to fight. Paste this paper in your hat along with the others—this is another good tool for Communist Builders!

SIX LECTURES ON IMPERIALISM GIVEN BY WORKERS' SCHOOL FOR $1 THE COURSE, BEGIN AUGUST 7

NEW YORK CITY, July 27.—The revolutionary upheavals in China, in Morocco and to a lesser degree in India, Egypt and Latin-America at the present time indicate that "all is not well" with the world. These struggles of the peoples in colonial and semi-colonial countries mark the beginning of an epoch of the break-up of the great imperialist powers.

The Communist movement has been the only one to realize the significance of the struggles of the oppressed people in occident and orient alike and have given their active support to these national-revolutionary movements, because they see in them a powerful force making for imperialist disintegration.

Popular Lectures.

In the light of these facts, then, the Workers' School of New York has arranged for a series of popular and instructive lectures on the nature of imperialism, and particularly on its work and the forces combatting it in the countries of Asia, Africa, South and Central America.

Beginning Friday evening, August 7, and continuing for six weeks, these lectures will be given at the Workers Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th St.

Many Good Speakers.

Speakers are: Alexander Trachtenberg, Bert Wolf, William Weinstone, Oliver Carlson and a prominent member of the Kuomintang.

Tickets for the entire course of six lectures are on sale for $1.00. Single admission will be 25 cents.

There is no better opportunity for workers to inform themselves of the nature, scope, and struggles of imperialism than is to be had by attending these lectures.

The course is as follows:

(1.) Imperialist Struggles in China, August 7. Kuomintang speaker and O. Calson.

(2.) Foundations of Imperialism, Aug. 14., A. Trachtenberg.

(3.) American Imperialism in Mexico and Latin-America, Aug. 21, Bert Wolf.

(4.) American Imperialism in the Pacific, Aug. 28, Bert Wolf.

(5.) Imperialist Policies in India, Egypt and Morocco, Sept. 4, O. Carlson.

(6.) Imperialism and the Communist International, Sept. 11, W. Weinstone.

Taking Pennies from Babes.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The campaign carried on under the auspices of the federal bureau of education to have school children start savings accounts has a nice result for the banks. A current report of the American Bankers' Association says that there were 9,050 school savings systems in operation in 1924 and 2,236,323 pupils participating and that their bank balances amounted to the tidy sum of $20,435,144.

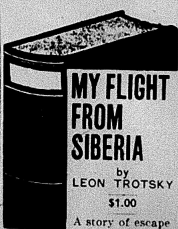
Morgan's Bank Lately Landed Australia for a $100,000,000 Loan

SIDNEY, N. S., July 27—Five thousand sailors from the detachment of the United States navy which stopped here in its trip around the world, were enjoying shore leave today.

Democrat Commits Suicide

Attorney William Walker, former democratic nominee for the governorship of Wisconsin, committed suicide today in Henrotin Memorial hospital here by hanging himself in a closet.

Attorney Walker was 45 years old, and was being treated for a small but growing brain tumor. His home was at 373 First Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.



MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
by
LEON TROTSKY
$1.00
A story of escape from exile.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS IS INADEQUATE

Disabled Miners Get Only $12 a Week

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27—Union anthracite miners and their families from the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre (District No. 1) United Mine Workers of America, have been awarded a total of $307,242 in compensation for accidents sustained on the job since the founding of the district compensation department October 1, 1923, the delegates at the district convention were informed when the compensation department's report was read.

The department contests claims against the employers under the Workmen's Compensation law and reports that compensation was awarded in the case of 42 fatal accidents. There were 127 fatal mine accidents in all during the period involved. Total disability, various disability periods and permanent facial disfigurement are compensated.

Complaint of the inadequacy of the law is voiced in the report which shows that 26 states pay more than the $12 a week maximum to which injured Pennsylvania miners are limited. At the last session of the legislature a labor amendment raising minimums from $6 to $7 a week and maximums from $12 to $15 was defeated.

Machinists Rally to Workers Party "Hands Off China!" Meeting

DULUTH, Minn., July 27—At the last regular meeting of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 274, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION

"Resolved, that the U. S. government keep its hands off China and let the Chinese people run their own country, and be it further

"Resolved, that we pledge our aid to the Soviet government of Russia, in its fight to protect the interests of the workers and oppressed people of the world."

Zenith Lodge No. 274, I. A. of M.
Signed,
Ingworth Erickson, Sec'y.

Escape With $15,000 in Diamonds

Two bandits held up F. Ginsberg, a jeweler, and Miss Celia Schreider, clerck, in the offices of the Edward Kain company in a loop building and escaped with $15,000 worth of uncut diamonds.

DAILY WORKER Builders of New York

celebrate their first annual re-union with a

GRAND HUDSON RIVER EXCURSION

on Labor Day, September 7, at

STONY POINT

(The loveliest spot on the Hudson)

MUSIC AND DANCING — BATHING — HIKE THRU WOODS — PICNIC DINNER

Moonlight Ride on Hudson River Steamer MIRAMAR

(Cleanest, neatest boat in New York harbor)

Leave Pier A, Battery, New York, at 9 A. M.—Return Before Midnight.

NO tickets for sale. NO collections on trip.

Tickets, including Picnic Dinner, will be given free of charge, but ONLY to those that qualify as Charter Members of the DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB by securing at least $6.00 worth of subscriptions or $3.00 in donations during July and August, or helping a certain minimum in the Daily Worker office, or serving as Daily Worker agent, news stand collector or worker correspondent. (The subscriptions may be for either DAILY WORKER, YOUNG WORKER, YOUNG COMRADE or WORKERS MONTHLY.)

The purpose is not to make money from those that go as is usually the case on excursions and picnics, but to create and encourage activity for the DAILY WORKER thruout the summer months.

Excursion Limited to Four Hundred.

Only 400 seats are available. These will be given to the first 400 comrades that qualify. The list must then be closed. Do not, therefore, wait until the last minute, but perform the necessary service AT ONCE to make you eligible to the Daily Worker Builders' Club which will be organized on this excursion.

JOIN THE FOUR HUNDRED!

SIGN AND MAIL
THE FOLLOWING BLANK AT ONCE!

L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr. .... Branch
Daily Worker, New York Agency
108 East 14th St., New York City

Please reserve a place for me on the Hudson River Excursion to the First Annual Daily Worker Builders Reunion, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1925 (Labor Day). I intend to qualify as a Charter Member of the Daily Worker Builders' Club of New York in one or more of the following ways:

(Please check which you will try to do.)
( ) sell at least $6.00 worth of subscriptions
( ) secure at least $3.00 in donations
( ) help in office
( ) collect from news stands

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....

THE DAILY WORKER

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Machine Guns for Radicals

Whether advocacy of violence is illegal or not, depends on those who do the advocating. Communists are haled into court and indicted under criminal syndicalist laws because they point out the inevitability of violence in the overthrow of capitalism. But capitalist mouthpieces are free to advocate violence against the workers with impunity.

The latest capitalist prophet to raise his voice in favor of the murder of radicals is Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation. Not only does Mr. Easley propose that radical publications be barred from the mails, but he urges the use of machine guns against extremist agitators."

What angers the good and patriotic Mr. Easley is the progress being made by Communist ideas among the membership of the American Federation of Labor. In a speech before the hired stoolpigeons of the civic federation Easley praised the A. F. L. officials for their splendid fight against Communism. But evidently Ralph believes that they need some help. He will supply the machine guns. The labor fakers will do their duty in expelling the radicals.

Mr. Easley might do worse than read the story of the late czar of Russia's little picnic with machine guns in St. Petersburg—now Leningrad—in January 22, 1905. The czar won on that day without doubt. His machine guns mowed down the workers like corn stalks before a scythe. But he did not succeed in murdering all the workers.

Today the czar is no more and the workers and peasants rule Russia. Easley may succeed in getting his machine guns into play against the American working class. Indeed this way of dealing with them is not an innovation. The industrial battlefields of the United States covers the bodies of many workers who fell before the gunfire of their capitalist enemies. But the issue is not settled by machine guns, Mr. Easley will learn if he does not know it now.

The fight for the emancipation of the workers will go on until the capitalist class is defeated. There can be no other outcome.

The Chicago Cloakmakers Reply to Sigman

The rousing cheers with which the message of the New York membership of the I. L. G. W. U. which is fighting against the Czaristic machine of Sigman-Perlstein and company, was received last Saturday in the Workers Lyceum, shows that the struggle against reaction, corruption and downright treachery in the organization is not confined to New York City, but is reaching out into the section of the international union.

Forced to secure a new hall at the elevent hour, due to the action of Sigman's local tools in bringing pressure to bear on the managers of Carmens' Hall to cancel the contract for the meeting, the representatives of the New York Council of Action, can congratulate the local members of the I. L. G. W. U. for coming out in great numbers to hear the truth in spite of threats of dismissal from their jobs.

The temper of the meeting was almost unanimously against Sigman and for the left wing. It is true, there were a few people present who did not show much enthusiasm. They were sent there to cause trouble, but quailed before the overwhelming anti-Sigman sentiment among the workers. The few questions those poor tools asked showed that they have no faith in the rank and file, but that they believe the unions are the property of the officials, to do with them as they see fit.

The defeat of the unholy trinity: Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg is an accomplished fact in New York. It now remains for the job to be finished thruout the international. There is no doubt but the cloak and dressmakers in Chicago, who have suffered severely from the oppression of this trio will do their part in this work. Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg must go as a preliminary to reconstructing the union for the purpose of fighting the bosses, rather than fighting for them as is the case under the present regime.

The Line-up in China

The story printed elsewhere in this issue and written by Rev. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union and now in China, is an interesting account of the Shanghai events from one who is neither a Chinese nor a Communist—both known to be deeply interested in attaining the liberation of China from imperialist domination.

Today's cables report that the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education, mentioned by Ward as the organ of resistance to foreign imperialism, has been raided by Chinese troops commanded by Japanese agent General Chang Tso-Lin in evident support of the treacherous Peking government headed by Tuan Chi-Jui, the provisional president.

The DAILY WORKER points out that the alignment of forces are now more sharply and clearly differentiated than when the Rev. Ward mailed his story. On one side we find the forces of national liberation represented by the Kuomintang Party and the Canton South China government as factors on the national field, with the students, labor unions and small shopkeepers in the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education in the Shanghai area.

On the side of capitalist imperialism we find not only the foreign troops and forces, but their bribed and subsidized allies, chiefly the troops of Chang Tso-Lin from the north, the venal and vacillating Peking government plainly influenced by imperialist diplomats of the type of the American minister, MacMurry, and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, which Ward intimates is much more interested in its capitalist profits than in national liberation.

The sharpening of the struggle between these forces may, we point out, bring more clearly into relief the fact that Rev. Ward obscured—that the fight for national liberation may take the form of the struggle between labor and capital, for the reason that only the proletariat is a really revolutionary class, willing to lead the fight and sacrifice to win—the historically rising class.

If the Irish Republicans boycotted spiritual establishments of their bishops as well as they did the landlords, they would not be obliged to beg the pope for assistance.

Now that William Jennings Bryan, has given a complete exposition of his ignorance there should be, no difficulty in electing him president.

Anybody sending us the name and address of an important official of the ku klux klan who has not yet been arrested for rape, sodomy or grand larceny, will be remembered in our last testament.

The Present Situation and Immediate Tasks of the Party

(Continued from page 1)

ernment is insisting on the execution of the Washington conference treaties in order to strengthen the position of the American capitalists particularly against the Japanese and the British interests. In pursuing this imperialist policy the American government is attempting to hide its aggressive plans against the Chinese people by posing as a friend of China. In this hypocritical maneuver the American imperialists are trying to undermine the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the Far East and especially in China.

IV. The Political Situation in the United States.

1. Since the late imperialist war, fundamental and radical changes have taken place in the economic structure, class composition, and class relations in the United States. American capitalism has become a world power. Finance capital with its imperialist policies is dominating the life of the country. Large sections of the farmers have been expropriated in the recent agrarian crisis and thrown into the ranks of the proletariat. The tendency toward the levelling process which took place during the war thru the loss, to a certain extent, of their privileged position by the aristocracy of labor and the improvement of the position of the unskilled workers. The proletarianization of the farmers, the influx of large masses of Negroes into industry, and the great diminution of immigration from Europe, have made the American working class more homogeneous thus creating the basis for a sharper and more conscious struggle of the workers against the capitalists. The increased centralization and power of the American government and the tremendous increase of the governmental bureaucracy, during and following the late imperialist war, as compared with the pre-war period, and its continual brutal interference in the class struggle in favor of the capitalists and against the workers, is gradually instilling political consciousness into the minds of the masses and is creating the basis for a great political mass movement of the workers against the capitalists.

2. The period of jubilation and confidence in the camps of the capitalists, following the election of Coolidge to the presidency, has largely evaporated. Instead of industrial prosperity, the country is approaching a period of depression. Conflicts and friction within the capitalist class, are again coming to the surface. Witness the internal struggle in the ranks of the republican and democratic parties and the revival of disatisfaction with present conditions among the farmers and the city petty bourgeoisie.

3. A characteristic indication of the internal conflicts within the bourgeoisie is the intensifying struggle within the protestant churches between the so-called fundamentalists and the modernists. The Scopes trial is only a more spectacular manifestation of the general political disintegration of the American bourgeoisie.

4. As a result of the changes in the bourgeoisie (centralization of the government, growth of government apparatus, greater intervention in strikes) and changes in the working class, a movement developes for the formation of a labor party, indicating the growing political consciousness of the American workers. Even the breaking away of several millions of workers from the two old capitalist parties to support the candidacy of LaFollette indicated an advance in the development of the class consciousness of the American workers.

5. In the last election campaign the movement for the formation of a labor party was diverted into support of the LaFollette petty bourgeois progressive movement. The following factors are contributing toward a new forward swing of this movement. The recent wage reductions, the stagnant industrial situation, the defeat of every legislative measure favorable to the working class, the continual interference of the government on the side of the capitalists and against the workers in every industrial conflict, and lastly, the profound disappointment of large masses of workers in the effectiveness not only of the old political parties, but also of the non-partisan methods of the trade union bureaucracy and the "progressive" policies of LaFolletteism. The closer we approach the congressional elections of 1926, the more pronounced will become the political consciousness and activity of the American workers. The prospect of a strike in the anthracite regions, the resistance of the textile workers to wage cuts, the ferment in the garment industry in resistance to Governor Smith's award, all indicate a stiffening in the resistance of the working class. These struggles are creating increasingly favorable conditions for this movement.

Independent working class action and the formation of a political proletarian mass party—a labor party—is becoming more urgent.

V. The Trade Union Movement.

1. The trade union movement of the United States continues on the downward grade. It is losing membership. It is weakening organizationally. And is generally losing much of its effectiveness as an organ of economic struggle.

2. The reactionary trade union bureucracy met the open shop offensive of the capitalists with schemes of class collaboration instead of class struggle tactics. This false policy is responsible for the tendency toward degeneration of the trade union movement. An intensive struggle against the class collaboration schemes, such as labor banking, B and O. plan, arbitration, the abolition of strikes, etc. is the best means of rejuvenating and strengthening the unions.

3. The left wing in the trade unions is growing in number and influence. Such successful struggles of the left wing against the reactionaries as took place in recent months in the unions of the miners, machinists, carpentors, and needle trades, is sufficient proof of the growth of the left wing in the trade union. The tremendous success of the minority movement in England and the general turn to the left of the British labor movement, are bound to exert a revolutionary influence upon the labor movement of the United States.

VI. The Situation in the Workers Party.

THE present situation in the Workers Party of America raises the following principle problem for solution. The Workers Party faces serious dangers from its right wing, the non-Communist Lore tendency, which tends to undermine the Communist basis of the party.

Another impediment to the growth of the party and its becoming a real Bolshevik Party is its present social-democratic and federation form of organization. The sooner the party centralized its apparatus and completely reorganizes on the shop nuclei basis, the better for its growth and development.

Organized factionalism is a third sore in the body of the party. It not only demoralizes the membership but actually endangers the integrity and unity of the party.

The failure of a large percentage of our proletarian members to join the trade unions and to actively participate in Communist work in these organizations is a weakness which must be overcome.

And last, but not least, is the low degree of theoretical knowledge and training that prevails in our party, together with an insufficiently wide political outlook.

VII. The Concrete Tasks of the Workers Party.

1. BOLSHEVIZE THE PARTY. The specific immediate measures to bolshevize the party are the following:

a. Liquidate Loreism. This tendency must be liquidated politically in the sense that the party will wage a relentless struggle against Loreism and all other forms of opportunism. Enforce absolutely loyalty and discipline with regard to its own decisions and those of the C. I. Eradicate the conception that the W. P. is only a propaganda organ, no federation autonomy, full and complete control of the party press by the C. E. C., and no concessions to reformist prejudices and non-Communist views. Organizationally the Lore tendency must be liquidated in the sense that no representative of the Lore or Poyntz group will be permitted on the next C. E. C., and that no leading party organ (committee of editorship) will be led by followers of the Lore tendency.

b. Liquidate factionalism. No organized factions, that is, no organized groups within the party having a political platform of its own as distinct from the party platform and owing allegiance or discipline to its own organized group as against the party discipline. All existing groupings shall be immediately dissolved. The next C. E. C. shall be authorized to impose measures of party discipline, including in the most extreme cases expulsion from the party, the main effort of the party shall be directed against the most dangerous manifestations of such organized factionalism.

c. Reorganize the party on the shop nuclei basis and centralize its apparatus and leadership in accord with the organization letter of the C. I. and the special resolution of the C. E. C. to be submitted to the convention.

d. Educate the party and its leadership in the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism.

e. Widen the political outlook of the party. Educate and train the party to the understanding that the working class must be the leader in the struggle against every form of capitalist oppression and that the party must take cognizance of and react to every manifestation of the class struggle no matter how obscure or superficially remote from the immediate struggle of the workers for better conditions of labor.

The Party Press.

a. The existing daily organs of the party must be developed into real mass organs of the American workers.

b. Special measures shall be adopted to insure a completely centralized party control (editorial, ownership, etc.) over all party publications.

c. Special care shall be taken to develop theoretical and scientific publications. All efforts shall be made to speed up the publication of Lenin's works.

Building the Party.

a. The incoming central executive committee shall continue and intensify systematic campaign to recruit new members from among the workers into the party.

b. There shall be developed a real organization department to extend and strengthen the party organization.

c. In the United States our party does not at the present time face a revolutionary situation. The problem in the United States is to break the bonds which still tie the working class to its exploiters and to develop a consciousness of its interests as a class and conscious struggle for these interests as a class. Our party must be the medium to unify the industrial struggles of the workers and to break the bonds which hold the workers in the political parties of their exploiters. The policy of the party in the present situation must have this main objective—the awakening and the arousing of class consciousness for relentless class struggle against the capitalist system.

1. Extend and Intensify the Application of the United Front Tactics.

a. Propagate continually the idea of a united front of labor against the united front of capital.

b. Take the initiative in organizing united front action from below on every burning issue in the class struggle.

c. Expose the treachery of the Second International and of the reactionary trade union bureaucrats. Popularize the ideas and principles of the Comintern and Profintern and recruit members into the Workers Party.

d. Concentrate on the campaign for world trade union unity and for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

e. Work systematically for a united front of labor on the political field with the aid of such slogans as a united labor ticket in parliamentary elections and a Labor Party.

3. Trade Union Work.

a. To stimulate and support the crystallization of a progressive opposition bloc in the trade unions against the reactionary bureucracy.

b. Build Communist fractions in every union.

c. Participate actively in the work of the T. U. E. L. and build Communist fractions within it.

4. Compaign for a Labor Party.

a. Carry on a systematic campaign in every labor organization for a labor party. This campaign shall invariably be based upon the immediate needs and upon the economic and political struggles of the working masses.

b. A central point in this agitation shall be a review of the political experiences of the American workers with the LaFollette movement and the labor party movement since 1921. This review shall aim to drive home to the workers the following lessons: (1) The hostility of the old political parties to the workers; (2) The total ineffectiveness and bankruptcy of the non-partisan methods of Gompers and the conference for progressive political action; (3) The intermediate position of the petty bourgeoisie between the capitalist class and the working class and the contradiction of its class interests both to the class interests of the bourgeoisie as well as to the class interests of the working class which forces them to vacilate between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, between a political alliance with the bourgeosie or a political alliance with the proletariat. This vacillation of the petty bouregoisie manifested itself in the opposition of the LaFollette movement to the old capitalist parties on the one hand, and to the labor party movement on the other hand, prior to and during the last presidential elections, etc., and in the break up of the conference for progressive political action over the labor party issue; (4) The insincerity and treachery of the socialist party in the labor party movement; (5) The role of the Workers Party as the only consistent supporter and fighter for a labor party; (6) Participate in all non-partisan political bodies having trade union affiliation and fight within them for a labor party; (7) Utilize the slogan, "For a united labor ticket" as a step towards a labor party. (8) Build local and state labor parties on the basis of mass trade union support in accord with the special central executive committee resolution on the labor party that will be submitted to the convention; (9) In all this work guard against the premature splitting of the left wing from trade union non-partisan committees having mass support and rank and file representation and the formation of labor parties consisting only of the Workers Party and its sympathizing organizations. The labor party whether local, state, or national, must be a genuine mass organization built upon the mass trade unions.

5. Anti-Imperialism and Anti-Militarism.

a. Carry on a systematic and active agitation against American imperialism particularly in Latin America. Demand the withdrawal of American armed forces from foreign lands.

b. Combat the new militaristic wave and strive to develop a united front against the rising military caste in the United States, the new military and naval appropriation, against military training in the schools, camps, etc.

c. Carry on an active agitation against the Dawes plan.

d. Give active support to the activities of the All America Anti-Imperialist League.

6. International Labor Defense.

a. The party must continue to participate actively in the work of the International Labor Defense and assist it to become a real mass organization of the proletarian class struggle, fighting for the defense of working class prisoners.

7. Work Among Negroes.

a. The party shall actively support the struggle of the Negro race against all forms of racial discrimination and for complete economic, political and social equality.

b. The party must extend its activities among the Negro workers and to recruit into its ranks the most conscious elements from them.

c. The party shall continue its active participation in the calling and building of the American Negro Labor Congress on the basis of the special resolution on the subject.

8. Agrarian Work.

a. The coming party convention shall formulate and adopt an agrarian program laying down our demands, line of policy and forms of organization for the agricultural workers and poor farmers.

b. The central executive committee shall establish a special agrarian department to be in charge of the party's agrarian work.

9. Work Among Women.

a. The coming party convention shall adopt a special program for work among women.

b. The program shall provide for an intensive campaign to organize the women in industry and to unify the existing organizations of working class women in a national organization.

c. The central executive committee shall establish a special department of work among women.

Resolution on the Liquidation of Loreism

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

1. The Communist International has given a correct definition of Loreism. Loreism is opportunism. It is a right wing deviation from the revolutionary Leninist line of the Comintern and must therefore be relentlessly combatted.

2. The chief characteristics of Loreism as they manifested themselves in the development of our party are the following:

a. An underestimation of the fundamental changes in American capitalism since the late imperialist war and consequently a similar underestimation of the revolutionary potentialities of the present day class struggle in the United States. This opportunistic trait of Loreism has been finding refuge under such false pretenses as "soberness" and "realism" in the analysis of economic and political conditions.

b. Another characteristic of Loreism is its complete lack of understanding of class relations. The totally un-Marxian Lassalean maxim of the "one reactionary mass of non-proletarians" is for them the very essence of Marxism. The attitude of this tendency toward the farmers is determined by that incorrect maxim. With this concept of a fixed borderline between a clearly defined working class on the one hand and one unified and unchangeable reactionary mass on the other it is quite natural that these elements see in every manouver of our party a useless action and an indefensible adventure.

c. Failure to understand the true role of the Workers (Communist) Party as a militant revolutionary organization of the working class. This feature of Loreism manifests itself in a tremendous overemphasis of the propaganda functions of our party as against and to the exclusion of its fighting role, its active participation in the political life and struggles of the country. Opposition to the united front tactics of the Comintern that were presented by Loreism in the early days of this policy, and opposition to political manouvers in general, both spring from the same opportunistic conception of the role of our party.

d. On the surface, a slighting and sceptical attitude, but in reality a fundamental opposition to the agrarian and colonial policies of the Comintern. This opportunistic attitude springs from a non-Leninist conception of the role of the proletariat in the class struggle. Loreism fails to understand the objective need and possibility of alliances between the working class on the one hand and the oppressed farmers and the colonial peoples on the other hand, with their revolutionary proletariat playing the leading role.

e. Opportunistic compromises and deviations on the trade union field and in other working class non-partisan organizations. These deviations take the form of struggle for office for the sake of the office to the total neglect of our main task which is to win the working masses of these organizations for the revolutionary class struggle and for the leadership of the Communist Party.

f. Concealed and open opposition to centralized party control of the activities of party members inside the party and particularly in non-party organizations. Considered from this angle, Loreism means a social-democratic distortion of the principles of Communist organization and Communist discipline.

g. A consistent sympathetic attitude and support for the right wing groups in the Communist International, (support of Serrati, Levi, Brandler and Trotskyism).

h. An extreme readiness to make concessions to reformist prejudices and non-Communist views of politically backward workers to the extent of sacrificing Communist principles and policies.

i. A sneering attitude towards the Bolshevization slogan of the Communist International, and

j. Opposition in principle to underground (illegal) work and an unwillingness to understand the absolute necessity for a Communist party of combining legal with illegal work.

3. The Workers Party is in full agreement with the thesis on Bolshevization adopted at the last Plenum of the Communist International which says:

"The Bolshevization of the parties must first of all and above all be directed in the future against these right wing distortions which threaten to foil the historic mission of the Comintern."

4. The growth and Bolshevization of our Party demand the complete and thoro liquidation of Loreism. This becomes doubly necessary in view of the present world situation marked by a slower tempo of revolutionary development which tends to strengthen reformist illusions among certain sections of the proletariat. A truly Bolshevik party, free from the taint of opportunism, is the best and most effective means of checking the development of social-democratic illusions among the workers. In the Workers Party of America, Loreism is the most dangerous tendency for the additional reason that it reflects in the sharpest form the resistance of the antiquated Social-Democratic forms of organization to the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

5. The party is ready for the complete political and organizational liquidation of Loreism. Thru six years of development of our movement marked by intensive inner struggles of a young growing Communist party, the point has been reached when the overwhelming majority of the Party is ready to take a definite and clear stand against Loreism. This by itself is a sign of the growing maturity and Bolshevist quality of our Party.

6. But the first prerequisite for the successful liquidation of Loreism is the liquidation of the factional struggle between the Majority and Minority and unification of the two groups on the basis of the policies and tactics of the Comintern.

7. Thru an intensive ideological campaign against Loreism, the unified party will succeed in winning over to the position of the CI all proletarian and basically Communist elements of the present adherents of Loreism. It must be the ambition of the Party not to surrender a single worker to the ideological influence of Loreism.

8. Loreism must also be liquidated organizationally. This means that no organized Lore or Poyntz groups will be permitted to exist in the party, that neither Lore nor a Loreite will be permitted on the next C. E. C. of the Party, and that no leading party organ or committee will be directed by followers of Loreism.

9. The decision of the Comintern on Loreism expresses the conviction of the overwhelming majority of the Party. The Party will put this decision into effect in the best possible manner and in the shortest possible time.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT FEARS STRIKE

RICKERT'S A. F. OF L. 'UNION' REFUSES TO QUIT SCABBING ON AMALGAMATED UNION STRIKERS

The few strikebreakers of the International Tailoring Company, who are scabbing on the striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, without exception are members of the United Garment Workers of America, the DAILY WORKER has learned.

The executives of the company, whose employes have been on strike for five weeks, when interviewed at their offices, 847 Jackson Boulevard, declared that reports that the United Garment Workers scabs had been withdrawn were false, and that the agreement between the A. F. of L. union and the International Tailoring Company is still in effect.

At the local offices of the United Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., the union official in charge, George C. Slater, declared that he is still supplying garment workers, when he can get them, to take the places of the strikers, and that the scabbery will continue.

When asked if he could reply to the charge that the "union" was scabbing on the Amalgamated strikers, Slater said, "We are a bona fide American Federation of Labor organization; and the Amalgamated is not."

Bosses' Letter Same as Pickets

The American Federation of Labor officials thus take the same position as the garment bosses. In a letter to a former customer, which has been turned over to the Amalgamated, the International says that the Amalgamated is "too radical," and that the A. F. of L. union will meet their terms.

Bosses Tell of A. F. of L. Support

The letter sent by the International Tailoring company to all its customers thruout the country, and signed by Ray Reeder, declares that the International has the support of William Green and the United Garment Workers in its effort to break the strike. The letter is a plea for the customers to wait for orders, and an admission that no business is being done.

The bosses letter states in part:—

"I think within a week to ten days

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE textile workers who have received the ten per cent wage cut in New England probably voted for Coolidge in order to insure prosperity to the country for the next four years. Now, the poor Dubbs are getting it, in the neck. Thousands of workers and their standard of living suddenly lowered without having a thing to say about it. Yet, those workers may be opposed to Communism and may even join the capitalists in hating Soviet Russia, where the workers have everything to say in how much they shall get of the fruits of industry.

• • •

THE young men were discussing their problems on a street corner a few days ago and as I was passing by them one was saying to the other, "The companies are paying bigger dividends than ever before, yet it is hard to get a job, and when you get a job, there isn't much money in it." The speaker wore a pair of overalls, and looked fit, not the type you meet slinking along the slave market on Madison, worn out in the struggle, defeated and ready to kick in. The workers are thinking and talking just the same.

• • •

AND the capitalists will not be able to prevent them from acting when

(Continued on page 2)

THE SHANGHAI STRIKE EVENTS TOLD BY A NEUTRAL OBSERVER; AN APPEAL TO U. S. UNIONISTS

By HARRY F. WARD

SHANGHAI—(By Mail.)—The Shnaghai strike will stand out in labor history. It began because the police fired 44 shots into an unarmed crowd May 30. Now after three weeks it is still going strong. The unique thing about the strike is that the merchants and bankers are in it. To tie up banks and shops for the three weeks as tight as tho it were a national holiday is something of record.

American Imperialism Present.

Shanghai is one of the great ports of the world. It is composed of three parately governed cities which run into each other so that sometimes the wo sides of a street are under different authorities. There is the native

(Continued on page 5.)

COMMUNIST PRINTERS IMPRISONED FOR LONG TERM BY SOFIA TERROR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOFIA, Bulgaria. (By Mail)—The case in a Sofia court in connection with the affair of an illegal Communist printing press, discovered at No. 30 Boulevard Dragoman has been heard. The sentences are as follows:

Stoitcho Vassilyeff, Traitcho Rostoff, Ivan Mandeff, were sentenced to 8 years strict detention and 270,000 leva fine for organizing an illegal printing press to serve the purpose of the Communist Party—and for printing illegal literature. The contents of the printing shop have been confiscated.

V. Tashkoff and Y. Kostadinoff were each sentenced to 4½ years strict imprisonment and 70,000 leva fine. Gatyu Ivanoff has been acquitted.

Appeal against sentence may be lodged with the higher constitutional court within a period of one month.

FARMERS OF U. S. MADE ONLY $649 IN PAST YEAR

Report Explodes Cal's "Prosperity" Bunk

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The department of agriculture has made an analysis of the income of the farmers during this past year of much advertised prosperity. The statement starts out by saying that the gross income for the year ending June 30, 1925 was nearly a billion dollars larger than in the previous year and the net income was something like $725,000,000 larger.

But way down at the bottom of the report the analysist gets down to cases and shows what the net result to the individual farmer amounts to. "The average net income per operator, including all farmers, amounted to only $876 in 1924-25, compared with $764 the preceding year, and covers returns on the farmer's equity in his farm.

"If a conservative rate (4.5 per cent and what investor is content with that rate today) of return for the operators' net capital investment is deducted from the net income, the return for the operator's labor and management and for the labor of his family was only $649 in 1924-25, and $531 in 1923-24.

"The average wage for hired farm labor was $569 compared with the return of $649 for the labor of the farmer and his family."

GET READY FOR LABOR DEFENSE DAY, SEPT. 13TH

Many Cities Now Making Last Preparations

Many cities are already reported to have made definite preparations for local conferences and mass meetings on Sept. 13th, set aside as "Labor Defense Day." The cities are New York Chicago, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Binghampton, N. Y.

"Labor Defense Day" was designated by the newly founded, International Labor Defense, a non-partisan individual and collective membership organization for the defense of class war prisoners of all beliefs and affiliations. In the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 12th, local conferences will convene of representatives of labor organizations and branches of the I. L. D. formed in the meantime. City organizations of International Labor Defense will be composed at these conferences. In the evening of the same day mass meetings will be held at which all available labor speakers will be mobilized.

Chicago is the first to start branch organizations on the basis of individual members. Seven provisional branches have been set up and books and dues stamps, which cost ten cents per month, supplied to the applicants.

The major work of ILD will be to legally defend members of the labor movement proceeded against for their activity, to supply material aid and comfort to class-war prisoners and their families, and to demand the release of labor's prisoners of which there are 128 in America.

UNITED FRONT OF SILK WORKERS TELLS BOSSES TO SIGN BY AUGUST 1

PATERSON, N. J., July 28—Ribbon silk workers of Paterson, both in the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L., and the Associated Silk Workers, independent, have notified employers that the 44-hour week guarantee and a guaranteed minimum of $36 a week, with varying piece work increases, must be granted by August 1. Failing an answer a strike is expected. The Associated conducted a long strike last summer and fall that forced most of the broad silk bosses to yield.

WINNIPEG—(FP)—No banker in Winnipeg will cash a dollar check on an outside bank for less than 25c commission, according to the experience of a Manitoba assemblyman. The money changers fleece the public to the limit.

PROFINTERN REQUESTS ALL ITS SECTIONS TO AID CHINESE WORKERS

MOSCOW, July 13.—(By Mail)—The Red International of Labor Unions has requested all its affiliated organizations and also the organizations and minorities sympathising with it, to take action in all trade unions for the mobilization of practical measures of assistance for the fighting working class of China.

They must see to it that the trade union bodies and where possible, the central committees of these bodies, declare their solidarity with the relief action of the International Workers Relief and carry out trade union help together with the International Workers Relief.

ANTHRACITE WAGE PARLEY DEADLOCKED

Coolidge Will Assist Bosses When Needed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—With a national hard coal strike threatened for September 1, and with both operators and miners' union officials apparently deadlocked. Talk of federal intervention came to the forefront again today.

Operators and miners representatives gathered here this morning to resume their joint committee conference, but surface indications were that there was little prospect of breaking the deadlock. It is understood, however, that President Coolidge is disinclined to interfere at once, being willing to break the strike, however, if the operators are not strong enough to defeat the miners.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, was to re-submit their demand for a small wage increase and the check-off system.

Hit Bus Firm

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—The public utilities commission today ordered the Red Ball Transit company of Indianapolis, Ind., to show cause within five days why its permit for operation within Ohio should not be revoked.

Religious Clash in Michigan

ALMA, Mich., July 28.—A state police detachment was sent here today following anti-catholic demonstrations and an attempt by forty farmers, led by an anti-catholic preacher, to mob an editor for his editorial protests against the evangelistics activities in the neighborhood.

EUROPEAN CAPITALISM SHAKES BEFORE INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF ALL COAL MINERS' UNIONS

LONDON, July 28.—With the 1,200,000 British coal miners ready to down tools at midnight Friday, the British government trembles before a general strike unprecedented in European history. In fact all European capitalism is faced with rebellion of miners, as 74,000 miners struck today in the Saar Basin and the French miners threaten to walk out in the Nord and Pas de Calais departments.

Today, Herbert Smith, vice-president, and A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, are in Paris attending the meeting of the Miners' International, where they plan to obtain an agreement from the continental miners' representatives, to cut off at the source any coal shipments from the continent to the British Isles in case of strike. The outcome of the Paris meeting is yet unknown at this hour. It is chiefly the aim of the British miners to prevent the shipment of the 10,000,000 tons of coal now lying at the pit heads in the Ruhr.

German Miners Under League Rebel

The miners in the Saar Basin are making common cause with the French miners in demanding that their wages, paid in fast depreciating French francs, be revised to accord with the continually climbing cost of living. The Saar Basin is under the government of the league of nations and has an area of 742 squares miles and a population of 652,000.

The strike of the French miners in the Word and Pas de Calais, originally scheduled for Monday night, was postponed by the National Federation of Miners, while representatives confer with the ministry of labor.

Conference Wednesday

The main hope of British capitalism to avert the strike of the British miners lies in the conference due tomorrow between the owners and miners at the instance of the government. Premier Baldwin having finally decided to intervene to stop the strike if possible.

It is understood that the mine owners are already backing up on their previous determination to cancel the agreement on August 1 in their effort to force a wage cut and longer hours of labor. The Baldwin cabinet is also meeting today to consider its action and the king is in hourly communica-

(Continued on Page 2.)

RAID OFFICES OF COMMUNIST PARTY IN PARIS

Painleve Gives Order to Steal Literature

PARIS, France, July 28.—The police have raided the headquarters of the Communist Party, damaging the contents, and confiscating literature. The police conducted the attack upon orders given by Premier Painleve.

Among the literature taken were postcards showing French officers [illegible] which were the [illegible] of Riffans. The cards [illegible] the inscription: "French civilization in Morocco: 12,000 killed and [illegible] billion francs wasted. Workers and farmers gave all that, see what for."

Along the French front airplanes alone are active, the French not having begun their much heralded offensive.

Marshal Petain will leave for Paris soon.

SHANGHAI STRIKERS CALLING A GENERAL CONFERENCE AUGUST 1

MOSCOW, July 13.—(By Mail.)—Recently the situation in Shanghai has become intensified. On July 10 the English police fired into a demonstration of students. One student was killed and ten wounded. In the working class quarters of Shanghai the foreign police has been considerably strengthened. The French police have fired upon workers who attempted to prevent the loading of a steamer by strikebreakers.

The strike committee intends to hold a general Chinese conference of workers, students, businessmen and peasants for August 1 in order to centralize the protest movement and to control the Chinese government in its negotiations with the foreign powers.

The Industrial Work of the Workers (Communist) Party

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

The State of the Unions.—The trade union movement continues pass thru the crisis in morale and membership which developed in the course of the tremendous industrial struggles from 1919 to 1923. These struggles, taken as a whole, constituted the greatest defeat ever suffered by the trade unions in the history of the American labor movement. Beginning in 1919, the employers waged a relentless warfare against the unions, striving to take from them the concessions they had won during the war period and to break up their organizations. The struggle extended to practically every industry, and everywhere the unions suffered greater or lesser defeats. This was the case in the steel, meat-packing, textile, shoe, railroad, printing, mining, clothing, metal industries, etc. **In consequence the organizations have lost tremendously in membership.** In 1920 the A. F. of L. totalled 4,075,000 members, but in November, 1924, it had fallen to 2,865,979. In several industries the unions have been virtually wiped out altogether. Only the organizations of highly skilled craftsmen and workers occupying key positions in the building, printing and railroad industries have been able to maintain themselves without serious losses. During this period the independent unions have all also suffered heavily, a case in point being the I. W. W., which dropped from 35,000 in 1922 to approximately 15,000 at the present time. The whole labor movement, which has not yet recovered from the great blow of the employers, is still slowly on the retreat. Its morale is at a low ebb.

An important factor preventing the recovery of the trade unions is the heavy unemployment which has prevailed with but slight periods of relief since 1921. At the present time unemployment is particularly seen in the coal, clothing, textile, iron and steel industries.

In the unionized bituminous fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the situation is greatly worsened by a shift in production from these fields to the unorganized territories in West Virginia. The employers are on the offensive all along the line. They are taking advantage of the situation by driving ahead with their "open shop" movement, one pronounced manifestation of which is the establishment of company unions in hundreds of plants and industries. They are also forcing wage cuts in many industries. The textile industry has just passed thru an extensive wage-cutting campaign and a similar one is now threatening the shoe industry. The anthracite bosses are threatening a wage cut, likewise the steel magnates. The clothing industry has also suffered wage cuts. Only in the building trades and among the more skilled railroad workers have the unions been able to secure even slight wage advances. The past year has been marked by fewer strikes than any year for several years.

In the face of this persistent crisis the bureaucracy has stubbornly refused to adopt the measures necessary to pull together again the forces of labor and to bring them into an offensive against the empolyers. Amalgamation, a Labor Party, and a general militant policy, have been repudiated overwhelmingly by the bureaucracy. The latter turns its attention more than ever to the development of its policy of class collaboration and surrender to the employers. The high tide of this movement was reached at the El Paso Convention of the A. F. of L. where the central points of policy dealt with the development of labor banks, the B. & O. Plan, workers' insurance, and similar schemes. Within the past few months the new president of the A. F. of L., Green, has announced a general organization campaign, to recruit the diminished strenght of the unions in the various big industrial centers. But this scheme, never seriously intended, will not materialize into anything concrete. It is already going the way of such plans in the A. F. of L. by being sabotaged to death.

2. **The State of the Left Wing in the Unions.**—The left-wing movement is at present operating under great difficulties in the trade unions. The ferocious attacks by the bureaucracy thru expulsions, blacklistings, etc., have in most unions driven the Trade Union Educational League underground, which has rendered its work exceedingly hard. Besides, many valuable connections with progressive elements in the unions have been lost in the last two years thru the Labor Party splits (which were forced by the weakness and treachery of the progressive leadership), and thru the growth and development of the LaFollette movement, which the left-wing sharply opposed. In the bitter fight that has gone on between the bureaucracy and the left-wing, the progressives in the middle have become demoralized and disorganized and have to a considerable extent fallen under the control of the reactionary bureaucracy. The rank and file of the unions have lost much in morale by the many defeats in strikes and by the poisonous campaigns of class collaboration constantly carried on by the officialdom of the unions. But among them there is a smoldering discontent, and wherever the left-wing can break thru the opposition of the bureaucracy and crystallize this discontent into definite movements, the masses rally in bitter struggles against their misleaders and against the employers directly. In the Carpenters' Union election, the T. U. E. L. militants developed a powerful opposition to the Hutcheson machine. Likewise in the Machinists' Union against the Johnston administration. The election in the Miners' Union, where Voyzey polled 66,000 against Lewis' 134,000, according to the official figures (in truth he was in all probability elected) was another demonstration of mass support to left-wing leadership. The latest manifestations of the left-wing's successful rallying of the masses against the bureaucratic officialdom in spite of a maze of difficulties, is the present upheaval in the needle trades unions. Altho bitterly persecuted in the unions and driven underground in many organizations, the T. U. E. L. militants have been able in many cases to smash thru the official opposition and to swing great masses behind them and their demands.

3. **State of the Progressive Bloc.** In the trade unions there are many elements, so-called progressives, who are not advanced enough ideologcially to join directly to our Party or the Trade Union Educational League. These are the elements out of which shall be constructed the "progressive" opposition bloc against the ultra-reactionaries now controlling the bulk of the unions. At the present time these progressive elements are without definite leadership, organizations and policies. In 1921-22, the organization of the Trade Union Committee for the Relief of the Russian Famine was an expression of this tendency, in the face of Gompers' opposition. In the A. F. of L. convention they also secured a degree of organization in 1923-24 around the slogan of the Recognition of Soviet Russia and in the Trade Union Committee for the Establishment of Trade Relations With and Recognition of Soviet Russia. The C. P. P. A., which was an outgrowth of the general movement for the political organization of the workers independent of the two old parties was also, in its earlier stages, a definite organization of the progressive elements against the Gompers' machine. All these movements, however, have been greatly weakened. The progressives are, for the most part, completely demoralized and are being used as tools by the reactionary bureaucracy against the left-wing.

Main Tasks of the Party in the Trade Unions.

THE main tasks of the Party in the trade unions are:

1. The revolutionizing of the existing unions thru strengthening and organizing the left-wing in the unions by bringing all the proletarian elements of the Party into the unions, by the organization of trade union fractions, the building up of the T. U. E. L. and the stimulation of the organization of the progressive opposition bloc.

2. The organization of the unorganized by the strengthening of the existing organizations, the creation of new unions in industries where none exist, the building of shop committees and the utilization of the shop nuclei as points for inaugurating campaigns to organize the unorganized.

3. The unification of the trade union movement by the stimulation of the campaign to amalgamate the craft unions into industrial organizations.

The Party Organization for Trade Union Work.

THE Party organization for the carrying on of the trade union work is still in a primitive and undeveloped state. Considerable improvement has been made during the past year or so. The Industrial Department has been definitely organized. The District Organizers are submitting regular monthly reports and are devoting more and more attention to the work in the trade unions in their respective localities. But only a start has been made. Our system of Party fractions in the unions is still weak and scattering. The Trade Union Educational League groups exist only in the more important industrial centers. This situation must be remedied, and for this purpose a whole series of organizational measures are necessary. We must look forward to the creation of effective fractions and T. U. E. L. groups in all unions and in all industrial centers.

Necessary Organizational Measures.

WHILE putting into effect the following organizational measures and in carrying out the trade union program of the Party generally, a constant campaign must be prosecuted to awaken the membership to the vital importance of winning over the masses of workers now organized in the trade unions. Any tendency to consider work in the trade unions as in some way secondary or unimportant must be ruthlessly combated. Likewise all tendencies such as to consider party work in the trade unions a function of a specially selected section of our Party or the labeling of Party activities in the trade unions as syndicalistic must be vigorously fought against. Because of an insufficient understanding of its importance, the trade union work has often suffered in the factional fighting in the Party.

(Continued on page 6.)

NEW EVOLUTION CASE PROMISES PYROTECHNICS

Daring Treasury Clerk May Lose His Job

WASHINGTON, July 28—Washington's evolution case assumed a national aspect today.

Reiterating his intention to "flight to a finish," Loren H. Wittner, treasury clerk who filed the suit, announced that a dozen leading scientists and educators from all over the country were prepared to testify in his behalf that evolution was taught as a fact and not merely as a theory in Washington schools.

Wittner's suit is based principally on the charge that the theory that man descended from a lower order of animals constitutes disrespect to the bible.

The names of the scientists Wittner guarded with secrecy, imposed on him by his attorneys.

"When granted a hearing, I will have an imposing array of nationally known scientists to back me up," said Wittner.

Ask For Dismissal.

But it developed that Wittner may not get his hearing. When the suit comes up before Justice Siddons in the district of Columbia supreme court tomorrow, the government attorneys handling the defense will ask for its prompt dismissal on technical grounds. They will not attack the constitutionality of the legislative "rider" to the district appropriation bill, which Wittner is attacking, and they will seek, if possible, to avoid a hearing on what constitutes "disrespect to the holy bible" in the curriculum of Washington schools.

The defense expressed confidence that the court would grant its request, particularly because the supreme court has held that a taxpayer who has no material personal interest cannot enjoin public funds. Wittner would stop salaries of Washington science teachers.

If the suit is thrown out on technicalities, Wittner declared he would file another petition in an acceptable legal form and continue the battle "to take religion out of the schools of the country."

* * *

WASHINGTON, July 28—Asserting that "disrespect to the holy bible" is not being taught in Washington schools, District of Columbia legal officers today filed a motion to dismiss the evolution suits instigated by Loren H. Wittner, treasury clerk.

The suit was assailed chiefly on technical grounds, the principal contention being that Wittner has no rights before the district supreme court as he is without material personal interest in the case.

The filing of the dismissal motion took Washington by surprise as it had been expected such a move would be postponed until tomorrow, the last day set by Justice Siddons to receive the answer of the defense to Wittner's petition asking that salaries of Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, and W. P. Hay, head of the biology department, be stopped because capital children were being taught disrespect to the bible thru the teaching of natural science.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

the inevitable tendency of capitalism to grasp for more and more profit, throws millions of American workers permanently on the sidewalk, as has happened in England. The owners of the textile mills that cut the wages of their slaves ten per cent have nothing to worry about. Perhaps they are over in Buckingham palace waiting to kiss the king's hand or to take a drink of his champagne out of golden vessels. Wherever they may be they are not producing wealth, but wasting it.

* * *

THE foreign expert on the Milwaukee Leader accuses the Communists of inconsistency, because they opposed the Dawes plan for Germany while they demanded loans for Soviet Russia. Only a social democrat would see anything inconsistent in this. The Leader editor cannot see what the British trade union delegation saw at a glance, namely, that Russia is ruled by the workers and not by the capitalists. Loans granted to Russia will go towards the building of industry for the use of the producers, while loans granted to Germany under the Dawes plan or to any other country, go to stabilize capitalist economy and crush the workers. The Dawes plan helped to enslave the German workers. This the German wage slaves will readily admit.

* * *

SOVIET RUSSIA is getting along very well without loans, tho had she been able to secure them, the process of reconstruction would be accelerated. Russia is not so very anxious for loans now. A big Berlin bank has put up a guarantee of $1,500,000 for the export of Russian sugar. The workers' republic is ready to buy several million dollars worth of machinery in England, and Chamberlain does not know whether to bite his tongue off or not, for his threats of war. Nothing succeeds like success. Even the leaders of the reformist unions of France and Belgium who were bitter foes of the Soviet Union had their eyes opened by a visit to that country. They went to scoff and returned praying, that their own countries would follow Russia's example.

WHO has not heard about Armenia? What Belgium was to the Allies Armenia was to the Greeks. The capitalists of the world have been using Armenia as a blanket to cover their crimes. They were out to save the soul of Armenia from the terrible Turks and the Bolshevik Russians. We don't know what is taking place in Turkish Armenia, but an English woman nominated by the British government to serve as joint secretary of the Armenian Fund, declares that "Moscow has saved Russian Armenia." Her interview to The Daily Herald will be found in another section of this paper.

* * *

PEOPLE are still babbling about the League of Nations and even political wise acres are thundering against foreign entanglement as if the United States were not up to its ears, not only in Europe but in every other part of the world. It was American finance together with the American government that brought pressure to bear on Germany in favor of the security pact, which provided for entrance into the League of Nations. The bankers put over the Dawes plan without the sanction of congress even tho the power and influence of the administration was behind it. The bankers are running things in this country so boldly that they no longer try to hide the fact.

COUNT Ilya Tolstoy, degenerate son of the great novelist whose writings are being published by the Soviet government for distribution among the peasantry whom he loved, spoke recently before a gang of bankers in Glacier Park, and ruled the Bolshevik outside the pale of civilization, at the same time predicting their speedy demise. After dwelling on the atrocities committed by the Bolsheviki and applying the rod of castigation to the hide of the proletariat, the count expressed his fear lest the people when overthrowing the Bolsheviki should massacre them. Thanks for small mercies Mr. Count of no account.

RICKERT'S A. F. OF L. "UNION" REFUSES TO QUIT SCABBING ON AMALGAMATED UNION STRIKERS

(Continued from page 1)

we'll be nearly back to our normal schedule."

"What's the trouble? Our agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America expired May 1st, and they insisted that we sign a new one."

"We're Glad To Be With Them"

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are not, and never have been, recognized by the American Federation of Labor (this is written in capital letters). As a matter of fact, perhaps you read it in the papers, William Green refused to sit on the same stand with Sidney Hillman. Mr. Green is president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Hillman is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

"From now on we are operating with the United Garment Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It's an entirely different organization; WE'RE GLAD TO BE WITH THEM, and you'll be glad that we are with them, because you'll get better service all along the line."

"We Need Time"

"Explain things to your customers and give us a few extra days, THAT WE NEED until we have them on the run good and plenty. Explain things to your customers and send us your business. We'll take darn good care of it.

(Signed) **Ray Reeder,**

International Tailoring company."

A dispatch from New York stating that the A. F. of L. union had withdrawn its scabs, was no doubt circulated to enable William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to hide the scabbery of the United Garment Workers, of which Thomas A. Rickert, vice-president of the A. F. of L. is president.

Green Still for Scabbery

The dispatch state, "The Chicago strike against the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor combine is reported in good shape, with the company discontinuing the use of the United Garment Workers label."

Green has not changed his position since he wrote the Chicago Federation of Labor that the Amalgamated was a "dual" organization and he would not take action against the Rickert scabs.

Rickert Agreement in Court

The International company has presented a copy of the A. F. of L. union's agreement as evidence against the Amalgamated in their effort to secure an injunction restraining the strikers from picketing. Yesterday the high priced attorneys for the firm began their fifth day of argument before Judge Hugo Pam, room 941 county building. They said they would conclude today, when William A. Cunnea, will take up the case for the strikers.

Police violence has temporarily abated, no arrests being made yesterday. Many sluggers and police are kept on the picket line at 847 W. Jackson Blvd., but they have failed in their attempt to intimidate the strikers.

* * *

Many Strikes in New York

NEW YORK, July 28.—Strikes continue in the New York clothing industry, with fifteen more walkouts called by the Amalgamated to unionize shops previously unorganized and to enforce union standards in delinquent shops. Six of the 18 strikes previously called have been settled with victories for the union.

The Amalgamated has gone into the capitalist courts and has applied to supreme court Judge Churchill for an injunction restraining the International Tailoring company, from attempting to "injure, disrupt break up, interfere with and destroy the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union."

Nothing From Employers Court

Earlier in the week the International got out a temporary restraining order against the Amalgamated, and it is now seeking to have this made permanent. Of course, the Amalgamated can expect no aid from a court the chief purpose of which is to uphold the employers and the capitalist system.

U. S. Envoy Dies in Japan

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Unofficial reports reached the state department today that Edgar A. Bancroft, American ambassador to Japan, is dead.

The state department was without confirmation of the reports.

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

Russia Today

RUSSIA TODAY, is the official report of an impartial official body of British Labor—who (with special experts) have travelled unhindered thru every section of Soviet Russia, and in their report give a complete picture of life in the world's first workers' government.

No book in years has received so much attention from the world trade union movement. In England alone over fifty thousand copies of the book were sold. All workers who wish for world trade union unity have given high praise to this book. Capital and its henchmen have denounced it bitterly.

RUSSIA TODAY should be in the hands of every worker.

$1.25 (Duroflex Cover) $1.75 (Cloth Bound)

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WEST VIRGINIA MINERS FIGHT LIKE HEROES

While Officials Play Traitor to Union

(By Worker Correspondent.)

SHINNSTON, W. Va.—For the last thre months I have been looking for work, but I can't find anything except scab mines. They are working every day.

Just the other day I went to Morgantown section around Scott's Run. I heard Gilbert Davis was to resume operations on union basis, but when I got there I learned different. The miners went to work and did not know whether they were going to receive the Baltimore contract.

When the miners went in the company succeeded to load three railroad cars mut when the miners heard that the company wanted to establish a company union they all at once walked out in a body. The miners are 100 per cent on strike.

I succeeded in bumming my way from Shinnston to Morgantown. But was disappointed after I got there. The boys told me they are out for the Baltimore agreement and nothing else. So, naturally, I had to come back home, back on picket line the next morning at Owings, W. Va.

George Dorsey, former member of the U. M. W. of A. is now going in the mines scabbing for the Consolidation Coal company. I suppose they got tired of paying him for yellow dogging for them. So George, rather than quit, went scabbing where he is protected by the state police.

We have an Italian scabbing here at Owings, but it is understood that if he don't work, he would go to jail on account of peddling moonshine. So while he is scabbing for the Consolidation Coal company he is O. K. otherwise he would have to serve two years in prison.

Our former board member of Sub District No. 4 got his leg smashed a little, but as usual he is out every morning in the company store. His name is John Kostelac and everybody knows that bird.

EUROPE SHAKES AT COAL MINERS' STRIKE THREAT

(Continued from page 1)

tion with Premier Baldwin thru Lord Stamfordham, the king's private secretary.

All Unions Meet Thursday

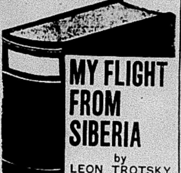
Thursday, all the executives of the trade union movement of Great Britain will meet to discuss the aid to be given the miners in event of a strike.

The Transport Workers' Union and the Railwaymen have already pledged not to move coal by rail or water during the miners' strike. Speaking here yesterday, J. Bromely, labor member of parliament, alluded to the demands of the railway companies for a five per cent wage cut. He insisted that such demands be resisted to the uttermost, that the railwaymen and the miners were both involved and each must stand by the other against the greed of capitalism.

Big Profits—Cramp Talks Rail Action

Stephen Walsh, a member of the former Labor cabinet, speaking at Wigan, told how the operators' own figures show that they had made an average profit of $80,000,000 each year since the 1921 lockout, yet pretended to be too poor to pay the present low wage scale.

C. T. Cramp, secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, declared that the matter might not end with the rail and transport workers merely refusing to move coal. If men were suspended or blacklisted for refusal to handle coal, all of the railwaymen would be ordered out.



MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
by
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A story of escape from exile.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fascism Ousts Chicago Tribune Writer But it Doesn't Mean Anything

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the fascist government of Italy ousts George Seldes, the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, because Mussolini rule feels hurt at some of the news he has cabled to the United States.

The Tribune settles the matter in a wire to its Washington bureau that will be presented to the Italian ambassador declaring, "We don't care to stand on Seldes and will be willing to send another one of our experienced correspondents in his place, but not if he is subject to censorship."

Another correspondent will be sent. He will be a little more tender with the Mussolini government, meekly submitting a little more to its wishes, and all will be well. The Tribune has no differences with Italian fascist rule. They are birds of a feather. But even the Tribune gets a correspondent that occasionally wants to send out some of the news as it really happens. Its weeding out process, against these writers, is therefore a continuous one. What has happened to Seldes is not an isolated case.

* * * *

It is interesting to note that the American ambassador to Rome, Henry P. Fletcher, is an agent in aiding the Mussolini government to suppress news hostile to it. It was to Fletcher that the fascist foreign office turned when it wanted to get Seldes, because Seldes was presenting in his dispatches to the United States the views of the political antagonists of the dictator. Not the views of the Italian Communists, to be sure, but simply those of the bourgeois opposition.

It develops that the correspondents in Italy of the Associated Press and of the New York Times are both Italian subjects. These two most important sources of American information on Italian developments are therefore directly under the thumb of Mussolini. Neither one dared sign a meek protest to Under Secretary Grandi of the fascist foreign office, protesting against Seldes' expulsion. It can thus readily be seen how this news is badly tainted at the source.

* * * *

The Italian correspondent of the DAILY WORKER, more than a year ago, was evicted from Italy. He was seized, escorted to the border and put out of the country. He was given no notice. Fascism wanted to get rid of him, for he spoke for a class that is directly hostile to, and seeks the overthrow of Mussolini rule. So it acted quickly, once the decision was made. Since then no correspondent of the DAILY WORKER has been able to function openly under the fascist dictatorship. That is the difference between the DAILY WORKER and the Tribune, that openly espouses the social system that fascism champions.

* * * *

The Tribune tries to cajole Mussolini with the threat that it is "getting more interesting news on Russia than any other newspaper with a correspondent accredited there." It infers that it is not compelled to have a correspondent in a country to get "the news." This is quite right. The Tribune can, and it does manufacture news about the Union of Soviet Republics in its own office. It wouldn't print the facts if it had them. At first blush the editor would say that the facts about the economic reconstruction in the Soviet Union are not interesting. The readers of the Tribune want something thrilling, riots, counter-revolutions, bloodshed; but the facts about conditions in the Workers' Republics do not yield such thrillers.

* * * *

Only the DAILY WORKER publishes the facts about Soviet Rule. It alone gave space to the encouraging report of the Franco-Belgian trade union delegation, published yesterday, not only about conditions in the Soviet Union, but also about the struggle for world trade union unity. That news came slowly, by mail. But news is anything interesting that has not been published before, and the American working class receives it exclusively thru its own paper, the DAILY WORKER, while the high-priced correspondents, with unlimited expense accounts and the cable at their elbows, continue to send piffle and prevarication as it suits them.

Mussolini isn't worried that the Tribune will continue at all times to attack proletarian rule in the Soviet Union. Mussolini also doesn't worry that the Tribune will send another correspondent to Rome suitable to the purposes of the fascist dictatorship, and the incident of the expulsion of Seldes will be quickly forgotten. In the language of the Tribune's own comics, its little friction with Mussolini "doesn't mean anything."

BIBLE FOE IN TREASURY MAY LOSE HIS JOB

Wittner Did No Want "Help from God."

WASHINGTON, July 28—The publicity which Loren H. Wittner has received since he started his anti-bible controversy in the district courts may cause him to lose his government job.

It was revealed today that Wittner, who admits he is an atheist, struck out with a pen the words, "swear," and "so help me god" from the oaths which he took at three separate times in the government service.

The solicitor of the treasury department, who is an official of the department of justice, has been asked to rule on the question of whether or not Wittner is legally an employe of the government since he failed to make the required oath.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 28—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 3-16; cable 4.85 9-16. France, franc, demand 4.72¾; cable 4.72¾. Belgium, franc, demand 4.62; cable 4.62½. Italy, lira, demand 3.67¾; cable 3.68. Sweden, krone, demand 26.83½; cable 26.86½. Norway, krone, demand 18.36, cable 18.38. Denmark, krone, demand 22.73; cable 22.75. Germany, no quote. Shanghai, tael, 78½; cable, no quote.

CROUCH IS HUR OFFICERS HOL UP TREATMEN

Communist Waits Ho for Army Doctor

By WALTER M. TRUMBULL.

FORT SHAFTER GUARD HOU Honolulu, Hawaii—The stupidity lack of logic used by imperialist cers and their subordinates in capitalist United States army is ab unbelievable. Soldiers in the ar see examples of this stupidity eve day.

In the army if a man is ill he ports to the first sergeant of his co pany on battery and the serge places the man's name in the si report book. In the guard house t provost sergeant or the sergeant the guard has this duty. The sick port book is sent to the dispensary seven o'clock and the prisoners w are ill report for treatment aft completing the morning work at ele en o'clock.

Stone Falls on Crouch.

It happened that Comrade P Crouch was injured while working the stone pile at the quarry. A ro weighing between fifty and seven five pounds fell on his foot. T accident occurred at about elev o'clock in the morning, just befo time to stop work for the noon ho

Comrade Crouch reported to dispensary for medical treatment because he had not had his na placed in the sick report book he w refused treatment. He was notifi that he would have to walk to t guard house, a ten minutes wa have his name placed in the book a came back for treatment.

Injured Untreated.

Upon reaching the guard hou Comrade Crouch was informed by t officer of the day that he would ha to wait until one o'clock before would be permitted to report treatment. At one o'clock he w told that he would have to wait un the following day.

Lt. Kreuter and Sergeant Gad the prison officer and the prov sergeant, have given orders to tries prohibiting a man from repo ing for treatment unless he has be enrolled in the sick report book.

It amounts to this: A man must possessed of supernatnural pow and must be able to tell at six thi a. m. that he is going to be injur in the course of his work, have h name placed in the book and thus able to obtain medical treatment th same day. Otherwise wait until t following day for relief. Does sound logical?

Medical Attention A Joke.

This is the formula, however, th must be complied with if one wa medical treatment while in the gua house. Furthermore, it is the form la laid down by men from West Po —Men who have been called "Pride of America."

Crouch returned the next morni with his name on the sick rep book. "A very bad foot." This fr the doctor. He ordered that Crou be kept in quarters. Crouch h already worked two half days w the injured foot, and then when t authorities finally condescended give him attention he was told th he had a bad foot. "The best of me cal attention!"

Thus it is with men in the servi They are not allowed to know or anything for their own comfort. Th must await the pleasure of their periors even tho these superiors h nothing more to do than a round golf.

OMAHA LOSES ACTIVE COMRADE

OMAHA, Nebr., July 28.—Comrade Arthur P. Kramer, a young and active member of the Omaha English branch of the Workers Party, died at Mercy Hospital in Council Bluffs, Ia., from tuberculosis. He was stricken with paralysis about a week before he died. Comrade Kramer attended the Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention, also the St. Paul convention. He was active in the local labor movement, a member of the Railway Clerks' Union, and had been delegate to the central body where he had put forward a few measures taken from the left wing program. He was a student, becoming a recognized leader in the unions; of a cheerful disposition, had many friends and his influence had already made its mark. He was about 24 years of age and had been a member of the Workers Party for over two years, or since our English branch was organized.

Freight Hits Work Train.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 28—Three men were injured early today when a Chicago and Alton work train carrying 200 laborers crashed into a string of freight cars on a siding near Bierd Crossing. An open switch was blamed for the wreck.

Those hurt were: Joe Novak, ch injuries.

Jess Sones, fractured collar bone.

Victor Chism, badly bruised ab body.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
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Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

GARMENT BOSSES CALL IN LABOR HATING CROWE TO DO DIRTY WORK AGAINST AMALGAMATED STRIKERS

The bosses of the International and J. L. Taylor Clothing companies, not satisfied with the brutalities practised by the city police force and their ired sluggers, have called o nState's Attorney Robert E. Crowe for assistance the attempt to establish a non-union shop by terrorizing the Amalgamated trikers.

Crowe, ever ready to help in any fight against organized labor sent a etective from his private force to the plant of the International Tailoring ompany. It is understood that an assistant states attorney is "invest- ompany. An assistant state attorney s "investigating" charges that union ickets are assaulting scabs.

When one of the striker asked the eefy, and brutal looking detective rom Crowe's office who he was and why he was bustling about yelling and rying to frighten the pickets he was old that "I'm from Crowe's office. 'm here to see that the law is not roken. These fellows will have to ove on and keep moving."

He refused to give his name and aid he was there to investigate charges that the unionists have been assaulting scabs. When the striker ffered to secure evidence for him hat it was not the unionists who ere being assaulted the gent who epresents the might and majesty of r. Crowe swore roundly and denounced the striker'as a liar.

When it was pointed out to him that e was supposed to be attempting to nd out the truth about the assault harges he grew red and bellowed. Move on. Get the hell out of here efore I run you in. You can't tell e my business. I know what I'm oing. Get the hell out of here."

Efforts will be made to find from tates attorney Crowe information as o who asked him to send his private hugs to the scene of the strike and o find if he is honest in his efforts o get at the truth about the sluggings hat have occured at the International nd Taylor plants.

If Crowe is as anxious to punish hose who have beaten up unoin sts as he has been in the past to elp frame and railroad to jail members of working class organizations he ill find the strikers ready to help im.

He can have his detective investigate the assault committed, on a triker by officer No. 4011 if he is not tool of the bosses in this strike as e was in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers nion.

SCAB HAT FIRM BEGS JUDGE FOR ANTI-UNION AID

Tries in Vain to Run Away from Union

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 28.—F. erg & Co. big open shop hatters, at orwalk, Conn., admit they are whipped by the United Hatters' Union, unss Judge John J. Walsh of the ourt of common pleas makes peranent a temporary injunction he ranted against picketing. Hearings re being field, with David Fitzgerald, ayor of New Haven, acting as counl for the union.

The Berg firm moved to Norwalk st May from Orange, N. J., with the nnouncement they were out for low costs and would never do busiss again with the union. The firm d been in business in Orange for years and the transfer of its plant t a large percentage of the hatters Orange on the unemployed list and ruck a blow at the union.

But the union followed the shop d when the plant opened its doors Norwalk union agents told Berg would have to sign up. "You have t a chance" replied Charles Berg, buffing them.

But union pickets began to be so fective that Berg's non-union hands it in batches and the company, in petition to the judge bewails the omplete ruin" that is ahead. There ll be no ruin but uninterrupted proction if the firm signs up, says the ion. Otherwise the fight will go . The union had experience with junctions in Orange, where the rgs, in former efforts to go open op tried these writs in vain.

Give this copy to your shopate.

Bookkeepers' Union Officials Imitate Pogroms by Sigman

NEW YORK—The Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union in New York is very small. The greatest part of its members are employed in union local offices, radical papers and charity institutions. A very small percentage is employed in business offices and only five bank employes. The bankers and office managers' of New York hate to see their offices organized and the officers do not possess the nerve and ability to fight hard enough. They held few meetings in the lower Broadway section, but a policeman told the president that he does not approve such meetings and the meetings were stopped. The members kept on demanding of the officers some work and they had to do something to increase the membership. So they decided to gain the sympathy of the bankers and businessmen by cleaning the union of "Communists," real or supposed to be Communists. As a rule there will always be Communists found in a union, when the officers want to show their loyalty to the capitalists.

The officers of the B. S. and A. U. picked out George Primaw, a very active member of the union, who has the nerve to criticize the president's inactivity and suggest some ways of organization. They brought charges against him that he is a member of the Workers Party and therefore a member of the T. U. E. L. Primow is in the union long enough, but they never brought charges against him. A trial committee was appointed to try Primow. The majority of the trial committee, under the influence of Organizer Freina denied Primow a fair hearing.

The minority of the trial committee, Chernow and Cooper, appealed to the trial committee for a fair trial, so that no one could accuse the Bookkeepers' Union in unfairness to the members. The trial committee, i. e. the majority refused to listen to the appeal.

As the constitution of the union provides the case was put to the membership and the minority of the trial committee appealed to the membership for a fair trial. Kitzes also took the floor to demand a fair trial for Primow. The leading "LaFollette socialists" defended the position of the majority, trying to quote W. Z. Foster and Lenin, and they certainly showed their complete ignorance. Their appeal did not do much good to them as the vote was 16 to expell Primow against 13. By the way, there are about 900 members in the union. Such a close vote did not please the officers of the union and the socialist lights in the union at once decided that Cooper, Chernow and Kitzes are Communists and must be expelled at once.

"Brother" Steinberger, the leading ignoramus of the S. P. and the most inactive member in the union, brot the charges. The charges are vague but the desire to get rid of the Communists is visible. Let the bankers know that the Bookkeepers' Union is also a respectible organization and there is no danger to let they boys join it. The B. S. and A. U. will be placed on the list of the "reliable" unions very soon.

Bakers Care for their Own.

SEATTLE—(FP)—All unemployed members and their families in Locals 9 and 227, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Seattle, were taken care of by the union at a cost of $17,015.51 for the six months, December to June, according to Secy. Paul K. Mohr. The relief was partly from the union treasury and partly by voluntary surrender of certain days on the job by employed members.

Politician Hits College That Took John D's Millions

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 28.—Two hundred delegates to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention at Lake Geneva heard Assemblyman Wm. Soleman, a member of the Painters, denounce the University of Wisconsin for accepting a donation from the Rockefeller foundation. The foundation subsidizes education that is to its liking.

"Let wealth gain a foothold and wealth will expect something in return", Coleman said.

TELLS HOW UNION PAINTERS FOUGHT FOR CONDITIONS

But Union Failed to Protect Members

(By T. K.—Worker Correspondent)

STAMFORD, Conn., July 28.—I am a Young Worker League member here in the so-called prosperous town in Stamford and am employed as a painter with 19 others in a silk mills, situated on the Post Road on the boundary between Stamford and Sound Beach where approximately 600 workers are employed.

Seventy-five per cent of the help are girls and boys, mostly girls, their age ranging from 12 to 18 years.

I take this opportunity to write an article on the working conditions in an open shop where all sorts of young help are hired to keep the wages low.

The production at the factory is turning the raw silk into selling quality. The mills is divided into several sections, each divided into their respective departments, preparing the silk for the market.

Union Painter On Job

In regards to the reason for this writing, the following situation arose in the new section of the building where we painters (all union) are laboring.

The job is in the control of the owners of the place and the hiring is done thru the superintendent due to the job being day work.

The painting job for the old section of the building was given to a New Jersey contractor and the company experienced a heavy loss. Hence the day work job all other trades on the premises under contract. It is a test by which the company means to experience in order to save money thinking the men will bustle if put under a strict and conservative foreman.

Slave Driver Foreman.

Unfortunately for the boys doing the painting the foreman secured his position by being the first man hired and was recommended to same by a store owner who handles paint supplies and an agent for the material used on the job.

While on the job two men were laid off for reasons unknown to any of us. We had our own reasons—reasons that would have shocked many in the building trades had the truth come out and the victims given a fair trial at the union meeting.

One of Those Climbers.

Our own reasoning would have fired the present foreman who is rushing the job for fear he would lose his place and who is taking advantage of this fact that only 20 months have passed since his admission as a journeyman from his class of apprentice.

A feeling of dislike arose amongst the painters upon learning who the foreman was and trouble came sooner than we predicted.

Shop Steward Idea.

During the idle minutes left from the half hour at noon we spoke of electing a "shop steward" to see that we were treated like human beings, namely, stopping five minutes ahead of time to wash, to see that water is brought to us for drinking purposes and to take care that any conflicts arising between the foreman and the men would be settled with as much discretion as allowed thru the union.

We finally had one elected, and accordingly on the day of his election, he blew his whistle, which he had purposely bought, and the men quit for the day.

Shop Steward Fired.

The following morning the newly-elected "steward" was notified that his services would no longer be required.

Upon investigation by the man in question he was duly told that he was overdoing his privilege as a union man, and had no business to broach a subject without consulting the officials concerning any problem of such nature. That closed the affair of the discharged men so far as the factory was concerned.

No Aid From Union.

At the union meeting the case was brought up and thru misunderstanding between the delegate representing the local union and the body as a whole, the case was settled very dishonestly.

Fortunately, the other man in question, together with the ex-"shop steward" are capable of securing a job elsewhere.

Canadian Labor Advocate Appears

VANCOUVER, B. C.—(FP)—The Canadian Labor Advocate is the new name of The Canadian Farmer-Labor Advocate, the progressive labor weekly published in Vancouver. It succeeded the British Columbia Federationist.

Banking Sharks Operate in Winnipeg

STEEL MILLS INSTALL NEW SKILL KILLERS

Wage Cuts Loom; Men Bought Like Cattle

By THOMAS.

(Worker-Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—While at the present time actual mill work is almost dead in the Homestead Steel works there is great activity in the repair sections. Old buildings are being torn down and replaced with new buildings, more modern and twice the size of the old ones. They have torn down two big machine shops and replaced them with one big shop with all the latest modern machinery which is claimed can be worked by unskilled laborers.

New machinery is installed in the rolling mills which will do away with practically all the men who are now straightening rails and changing the course of the steel from one roll to another. A new modern boiler house has been erected which will do away with fifty men.

Skill Useless, Job Gone, Wage Cut Coming.

At the same time all this work is being done, runners are being circulated that the mills are not paying their way, that wages are too high, also that there is too much competion from foreign countries.

The old, old story, but it is being circulated in all the "safety" meetings, and the workers should take it as a warning of something to come, which means there is going to be an attack on wages around this section soon.

I have something to say about the employment office. Having occasion to seek a new position as a laborer I visited the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company.

There were about two hundred seated around the benches when the chief labor foreman walks in, orders all men to stand up, he then walks around looks at every man, the same as a farmer would when he buys a horse or a cow, and finally picked out one big husky fellow. He then tells the others that one is all he needs today.

Bought Like Cattle.

It is time the workers organized to stop all this degredation of having to be picked and selected as tho they were animals. Let us workers of the steel industry again organize and become the fighting force we were a few years ago.

There is a very favorable sentiment for a union around here, but the leaders of the present union do not try to organize. They do not even put out leaflets. If something was done to try and organize I think the mass of workers would follow.

Strike Vote Wins Arbitration Issue Against Boston "L"

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—As the result of the overwhelming strike vote of the employes of the Boston elevated system the company officials have yielded the point the men demanded and agreed to arbitrate the wages dispute according to the system prevailing for 14 years. Judge Nelson P. Brown has been chosen as third arbitrator by James H. Vahey, union representative and Roland W. Boyden of the Boston Elevated Co.

The distinctive feature of the old arbitration method, retained by the company's backdown, is that the representatives of each side are chosen directly by their respective bodies. The company had demanded a less representative system whereby the union's spokesman would be selected by the company from a list of five men nominated by the union, and vica versa. Until the strike vote the company stood pat and the state government was indifferent. After the strike vote the company spoke vaguely against compromise at first, but Governor Fuller became interested, admitted that the men were technically correct on the arbitration point, tho attempting to prejudice public opinion against their declaration for more wages.

The union demands wages be raised from 72 cents to 95 cents an hour; the company calling for a 7 cent per hour cut.

Trade Unions of Sweden Increase Membership 47,315

WASHINGTON, July 28.—According to a consular report just received at the end of 1924 the 34 unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade Union of Sweden had a combined membership of 360,337 compared with 312,022 at the end of the preceding year, an increase of 47,315 or 15.1 per cent. Of the 34 unions 31 showed an increase and three a decrease.

The unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade Unions of Finland had a combined membership of 47,312 at the end of 1924, an increase of 699 during the year.

ANTHRACITE MINE EMPLOYMENT CUT 72 PER CENT IN ONE YEAR; SPEEDED MEN MAKE BARE LIVING

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The total number of wage earners in the 56 collieries of the Pennsylvania anthracite mine fields in October and November, 1914, was only 44,500 as compared with 157,743 in the same period of 1923. In other words there has been a reduction of 72 per cent of the number of workers in the anthracite mines in one year.

These and other startling figures are in a report on wages, hours, earnings and working conditions in the anthracite industry made by the bureaus of labor statistics and published in the Monthly Labor Review that has just been issued.

Statistics Conceal Deductions.

These statistics show that contract miners averaged only 10.8 days work in a half month period and earned $1.20 an hour for the actual time they spent in the mine or $1.43 for the time spent at the face. This is an increase of about $1.50 a day over 1922, with which year the comparisons are made in the report.

There were slight increases also in the pay of company miners and other classes of employes. But the miner's wage given above, is reduced by the charges for powder, fuses, caps, tools, hospital fee and rent deducted by the companies.

"The increase in average earnings," says the report, "is due in part to the September, 1923 increase of 10 per cent in wage rates, and in part apparently, as is usually the case with tonnage or piece workers, when the opportunity for work is less, to speeding up in 1924, resulting in greater production per man per hour than in 1922, and also to the inclusion of data for employes of 31 collieries in 1924 that were not included in the 1922 study."

"Company miners who are paid by the hour worked five-tenths of a day less, but 16 hours more, than contract miners and their half monthly pay checks averaged about $20 less than the contract miners. So with the consideration miners, they worked about 16 hours longer, but at the end of two weeks received nearly $20 less.

The report shows 34,111 underground employes and 10,380 surface employes, and of the former, 11,775 were contract miners, 961 consideration miners and 1735 company miners.

Report Slides Over Explosive Charges

Concerning the contract miners the report says, "Based on time at the face, 23 per cent earned less than $1 an hour, but based on time in the colliery, 57 per cent earned less than $1 per hour." Based on the same formula, the report shows that 99 per cent earned less than $1 an hour. By far the largest number of contract miner's laborers averaged between 80 cents and $1 an hour. The cost of explosives and other labor are paid from the miners' gross earnings, the report says, but it makes no attempt to compare those expenses in 1924 with previous years.

SURVEY SHOWS PART TIME WORK IN MANY PLANTS

Employment in the Coal Mines Shows Decrease

WASHINGTON (FP)—An analysis of industrial employment during the month of June that has just been made by the United States employment service discloses part-time operations in many plants. The heat wave that swept the country is said to have been one of the contributing causes as well as the fact that at the end of June in many industries, a few days to two weeks are set aside for inventory and repairs to plant, causing a curtailment of the operating force.

The major industries reporting part time operations and slightly curtailed employment during the past month were the textile mills which showed reduced working forces as compared with May, shoe factories in the New England states, and steel plants. Employment in the coal mines, except in West Virginia, showed a further decrease in June.

Road construction is increasing and large building operations and municipal improvements are under way. The feature of the month, according to the analysis was the increased demand for farm help.

Textile Mills Slow Up.

At the same time the department of agriculture issues a survey of farm population which shows that on January 1, 1925, there were approximate 109,000 fewer hired farm laborers than on January 1, 1924. On January 1, 1924 there were 3,194,000 farm laborers and on the same date in 1925 there were 3,085,000.

More to and From Farms.

These figures apply to farm laborers who reside on farms at least 30 days. They do not take into account the casual farm laborers. The movement of laborers from farms to cities in 1924 is estimated to have been 461,000, while the movement in the opposite direction is estimated at 352,000.

Of the gross movement from farm to city 22.2 per cent were laborers and of the gross movement in the other direction 25.2 per cent were hired laborers.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

SMALL CROWD TO HEAR BIG FAKER BLOW HIS HORN

By Helm Voll, Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. July 18.—(By Mail)—The meeting of Carpenters' Local 426, on July 17, was not well attended. Whether this was due to the hot weather, the mass meeting at Music-Arts Hall, or the fact John Horn, retiring secretary of the Central Labor Council, and now a member of the board of public works, was scheduled to speak, I am unable to say.

Horn began his talk by saying he was now granted the opportunity he had sought while the political campaign was on. "Time healed many wounds." He said he bought the Times every Sunday and in one issue were figures to show the union membership had decreased. Those figures he had found were of 1923 and not 1925. The membership had constantly increased, he said, and there were now fully 50,000 trade unionists in Los Angeles.

After he left a motion was passed to find out on what terms we could reaffiliate with the C. L. C.

The Main Objection

The principal objection to reaffiliating with the C. L. C., was that it did not live up to the constitution of the A. F. of L. which says in effect that number of delegates shall be based upon membership, instead of not more than 3 delegates from each local, as is the rule in the C. L. C. This is detrimental to the best interests of the carpenters who have the largest membership.

Another thing called attention to, was that the local had $2,000 invested in the Labor Press, the rival of the Citizen, organ of the C. L. C. Some kind of agreement should be made, it was pointed out, to protect the union against a financial loss.

GIBSON PICKETS BRING ACTION AGAINST FINK

Union machinists striking against wage cuts and the 9-hour day at the Gibson Spring Co. plant are on the trail of undercover men in the Chicago local who are trying to sap strike morale.

Business Agent J. J. Uhlman is bringing charges against Michael Ward before the union trial board and will ask for expulsion and a $1,000 fine. Ward's alleged stunt was in pretending to be strong for the union but saying that it was no use holding out against the company which is a new adherent of the open shop Nat. Metal Trades Assn.

IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN GROWING IN INDUSTRIES

Wages Received by Them Are Pretty Low

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Growing importance of women in the trade union movement is emphasized in a New York department of labor report on wages and hours of organized women in the state. The report is based on an investigation covering 39,893 women members of trade unions in 11 cities.

The highest union wages paid to women were for machine operators and proofreaders in the newspaper printing industry in New York City. Day jobs paid $60 and night work $63 for a 45-hour week.

The lowest rate shown is for waitresses in Schenectady amounting to $10 a week supplemented by meals and some tips. Other low rates are $13 a week paid joggers in the book and job printing trade of Elmira; $14 to hand sewers and pasters of leather pocketbooks in New York City and $15 a week to embroidery shuttlers in the women's garment industry of New York City.

The highest and lowest full-time union weekly wages paid women are shown by industries as follows:

N. Y. Union Women Workers	Highest	Lowest	Hours per Wk.
Garment	$55.00	$15.00	44
Hats and caps	50.00	27.00	44
Fur and leather	35.00	14.00	44
Metal trades	19.20	16.80	48
Book printing	53.00	13.00	44
Newspaper	60.00	43.00	48
Knit goods	30.00	16.56	44
Silk	39.60	32.56	44
Theaters	54.50	16.00	—
Upholstery	36.75	32.00	44
Hotels, restaurants	20.00*	10.00*	54

*plus meals and tips

Practically all industries paying union wages to women pay for regular overtime at time and one-half rates. Makers of children's dresses, bathrobes and housedresses in New York City get doubletime for all overtime as do women in union upholstery firms. In Rochester waitresses get approximately doubletime for all overtime. In Schenectady they get only straight time for extra hours.

In the women's garment and hat and cap industries no Sunday or holiday work is permitted. Elsewhere the overtime rate is generally doubletime.

For the same industry the rates are much lower in the smaller cities than in New York City. Thus bindery women get from $25.50 to $40 a week in the union shops of New York City, compared with $21 in Albany, $18.50 in Buffalo, $13 to $18.50 in Elmira and $20 in Niagara Falls and Rochester. Gold layers get $27.50 in New York City and $21 in Albany. Platen press feeders in book and job printing get $29 in New York, $16 in Buffalo, $22 in Rochester and in Syracuse. Finishers in knit goods mills get $22.50 in New York and $16.50 outside.

The rates shown are for work paid on an hourly basis. Combining all cities it was found that 14 per cent of the women worked piecework and the remainder timework. Piecework predominates in the upstate cities.

LOST! $2,000,000 IN CUSTODY OF FRANK FARRINGTON! FINDER RETURN TO ILLINOIS MINERS

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee)

(Article V.)

Everyone in the miners union remembers the $2,000,000 assessment for our brothers in the Herrin strip-mine case, where our brothers were on trial for their lives, against organized capital. Every miner gave cheerfully all he could and many gave who could not afford to give, but they were willing to suffer deprivation for the defense of the Herrin heroes, that the position of the Illinois miners once and for all would be made clear to the world, that the Illinois miners would not permit their union to be wrecked by any organization of capital or any other kind, irrespective of the consequences to themselves.

Hiding in Springfield.

When the men of Herrin and surrounding country were lined up in that bitter struggle to protect their jobs, to feed their wives and families, was Frank Farrington down there as their leader, and adviser?

No. Nothing of the kind! That kind of work is far too dangerous for the Illinois faker, he was sitting in his expensive quarters in Springfield far away from the turmoil and strife, like the "good leader" he is not!

The coal diggers, in spite of the coward, finally won their battle, both at the bloody strip-mine, and in the capitalist court. When the smoke of the battle had cleared away and "peace" reigned in that community, the miners began to wonder where the two million dollars went that Frank had collected for the strip-mine case. It had disappeared entirely, gobbled up, without any trace or discovery since by the rank and file of the Illinois miners.

Spurns Demand for Accounting.

The outraged coal diggers demanded to have an accounting, but Frank has consistently refused to do so, and no doubt will continue to deny that accounting until the progressive miners of the state force him to open up the books. While it may be true that publication of some expenses may not be wise policy, yet out of the $2,000,000 the miners were assessed, we were supposed to buy the Herrin strip-mine, but there is a standing reward to anyone who can discover any trace of the title deeds to that property. Many are asking, "If the mine belonged to us, why is there no account shown from it in the financial reports of the miners' union, as it is one of the few mines working in the state at the present time? And why is no mention made of the mine in the last financial report?" Even the name is gone now from the records.

Another $100,000 Gone.

Since that time Farrington's office has loaned another $100,000 of the miners' money to the Lester strip-mine, and the miners are now asking who the hell owns this strip-mine anyway?

The correspondence between John L. Lewis and Frank Farrington in connection with the strip-mine, commencing tomorrow, will be an eye opener to those who have still any faith left in the union fakers. Keep your eye open for tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

RAIL UNIONS OF INDIA BATTLE OPEN SHOP OF BRITISH RULERS; ASK AID AGAINST PERSECUTION

By ART SHIELDS.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 28.—Sixty thousand railroad workers of northwestern India who have been battling four months against the North Western Railroad Co. that operates over a 1,200 mile territory from the Punjab to Bengal are appealing to the American labor movement to help them carry on the fight that means the life or death of their organization.

The appeal was transmitted by M. A. Kahn, general secretary of the northwestern railmen, to his fellow countryman, Salindra Ghose, secretary of the Friends of Freedom for India, with instructions to take what steps were necessary to put the case, with its desperate need, before the American labor unions at once, and Ghose says that a campaign will be gotten under way speedily.

Strike Against Open Shop.

Nothing so critical as the present strike has been seen in the rather brief history of the transport unions of India. Previous walkouts were smaller and more local in character. The strike started as a defensive measure when an organizer was discharged from a repair shop, and quickly spread over the territory.

A recital of conditions among Indian rail workers shows why they welcome organization. Hours are 12 per day for all the northwestern workers save some of the more highly skilled men and wages range from 8 annas—16 cents—to 3 ruppees—$1—per day. The lowest wages barely permit a worker to buy enough bread or rice for himself, on a slim ration basis, with nothing left over for family or extra personal expenses.

Political Persecution By British Government.

Not only are hours long and wages low but civil liberties appear to be at a lower minimum even than in the mining towns of West Virginia. Nationalist papers from India tell how the workers are housed in company huts and barracks within the railroad compounds under the tyrannical supervision of company police.

At present many of these miserable houses have been taken by a policy of evictions. Where the courts have not intervened the workers have been housed in hastily erected emergency homes on waste lnads or lands loaned by sympathizers.

Fight to Finish.

The North Western Railroad is closely allied with the Imperial government which guarantees its five per cent dividends and is showing its sympathy with the employers by persecuting the strikers. An official government communique from Simla warns the public that the strike is a movement of illiterate workers and will be resisted by the government to the finish.

On the other hand, the All India Railwaymen Unions' Federation with which the Northwestern strikers are affiliated sends out a call for solidarity and support which follows, in part:

Indian Labor Calls for Aid.

"The workers must bear in mind that the troubles prevailing among the North Western Railway workers today may be their troubles tomorrow, as the flat denial of any sort of negotiation strikes at the very root of trade unionism in India."

"The conditions of strikers and their families may be better imagined than described. Seventy-five men have already been (June 23) hauled up and are being tried in Criminal Courts at Sukkur, about 35 men have been arrested at Lahore and about a dozen at Krrachi.

"They require proper legal defence, and their families, including many thousands, require immediately monetary help. Some of them are anxious to go home but are stranded for want of train fares.

"The public and all the Unions should at once contribute their mite to the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation at its office at No. 72, Canning Street, Calcutta."

TWO WORKERS, DEPORTED FROM MOROCCO, JAILED UPON ENTERING FRANCE

BORDEAUX, France, July 28.—Alfred Schmidt and Hermann Oescher, arrived here from Morocco, having been expelled by the French on the charge that they "were Communists". They were arrested and thrown into jail on their arrival.

LONDON, July 28—Miners from the collieries around Durhan mobbed Dr. Welldon, dean of Durhan Cathedral, because of their resentment of recent statements made by the churchman about the threatened coal strike.

Give this copy to your shop mate.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—The preceeding instalments of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia told how well the Soviet government treats its counter-revolutionary political prisoners, and described the Soviet form of government. The preface and introduction told of the extent of the travels of the seven members of the delegation, who visited not only the industrial centers, but took extended trips thru the agricultural regions. The last two instalments took up the question of Soviet finances, which is being continued today. The instalments will appear in the DAILY WORKER every day.

* * * *

The Budget of 1923-24 increased in its totals by half a milliard—an augmentation that can be compared with that of the Tsarist Budget of 20 years before, 1904, which was 2,738 million roubles, as compared with 2,235 million roubles in 1903. This increase in 1904 was the result of the Japanese War, but the augmentation in 1923-24 was partly the result of a return to normal conditions, partly of a revival of economic productivity. Thus the total of foreign trade rose in 1923-24 to half as much again; the internal trade total trebled; freights rose by half; the credit on free balance at the National Bank increased five times. The country consequently carried the increased burden without being checked in its growth.

Growth of Budget

It follows then that the Budgets are growing rapidly in their totals, and this process having now passed through the stage during which the Budget was restored to its normal form and function, a question may arise whether the growth is not greater than the growth of the national income justifies.

In comparing present with pre-war figures it must be remembered that the Empire included industrial districts of Poland and the Baltic States, from which large revenues were received. Various estimates calculate the national income at 50 pre-war roubles a head as compared with 101 pre-war roubles in 1913. This, with a population of 130 millions, gives 6.5 milliards, and a Budget of 1.4 milliards would, allowing for the difference in pre-war values, be equivalent to about 15 per cent. of the national income. This would not be an undue burden. Another estimate, that of Gosplan, puts the total of production in milliard roubles, as follows: 1913 at 18.2; 1922-23 at 10.7; 1923-24 at 12.1. On this basis the Budget revenues would be 18.9 per cent. of that value in 1913 and 13 per cent. in 1923-24. Another calculation shows that the increase of the Budget total by 200 millions had absorbed two-fifths of the increase of the national income. All this seems to compare well with pre-war conditions in Russia and present conditions abroad.

Budget Deficits

The progress made towards balancing the Budget may be summarized as follows:

In 1921 the deficit in proportion to the total revenues, both ordinary and extraordinary, was 86.9 per cent.; in 1921-22 it was 83.1 per cent.; in 1922-23 it was 40 per cent.; in 1923-24 it was 25.9 per cent.; and in 1924-25 it is estimated at less than 10 per cent. These figures show a remarkable financial recovery.

Ordinary and Extraordinary Budget

It will be observed that in the Budget for 1924-25 ordinary revenues cover ordinary expenditures, and there is on this basis no deficit at all. The extraordinar yexpenditure is represented by the financing of industry, agriculture, etc.—that is, investments by the State in State enterprises—and is covered by loans and profits on coinage (not on paper currency). This would seem to be business budgeting, provided the State enterprises are good investments for the national savings, as to which information will be found elsewhere.

Internal Loans

The substitution of credit operations for currency emissions as a means of balancing the Budget began in 1922-23. The first loans were for short terms and in kind—bread loans, sugar loans, etc. They were a transition from the levies in kind of War Communism to the long term money loans of today. The lists for the bread loans were closed early in 1924 and for the sugar loans soon after. These were followed by the First Lottery Loan to be taken up by workers and peasants, which produced some 48 millions, as much as then did all the taxes together, and of which about half was actually subscribed by wage-earners before the list was closed. At this time also a small floating debt arose from the renewal of short term Treasury bills for the financing of the short-term Budgets.

The Budget of 1923-24 shows a deficit of 457 millions, which is covered to the amount of 195 millions, by currency emission, by 30 millions of foreign valuta, the proceeds of the sale of wheat, by 22 millions of sales of stores, and by 200 millions "credit operations."

The next series of loans were long-term loans floated in the course of 1924—the 8 per cent. Internal Gold Loan, the 6 per cent. Rural Lottery Loan, and the Second Lottery Loan, of which the first is to be taken up by industry and trade, the second by agriculture, the third by the well-to-do in the towns. The following figures show that the proportion of the 1923-24 deficit to be covered by credit operations—namely, 200 millions—had practically been provided by mid-summer, 1924. Since then the loans have been going off well, though it would be interesting to ascertain the proportions of purely voluntary subscriptions.

I. Budget of U. S. S. R.

Showing Distribution of Credits Among Federated Republics.
(Millions of Tchervonetz Roubles.)

	Russia	Ukraine	Caucasia	Turcoman	Uzbeg
ORDINARY—					
Associated Departments	49.9	12.7	5.6	1.0	2.8
Unassociated Depts	151.0	40.2	20.6	3.5	12.8
Reserves	4.7	2.9		.2	
Subsidies	16.0	5.0		.3	
Miscellaneous	.9				
Total	222.5	60.8	26.2	5.0	15.6
EXTRAORDINARY—					
Commercial Credits	3.5	1.2	—	—	—
Industry & Housing	3.6	1.0	—	—	—
Agriculture & Co-op	26.5	8.0	—	—	—
Famine Relief	25.5	1.2	—	—	—
Electrification	.5	1.3	—	—	—
Red Army		—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	.9	—	—	—	—
Total	283.0	73.5	26.2	5.0	15.6

II. Budgets of U. S. S. R. for 1923-24 and 1924-25

	Budget 1923-4 (Estimated)	"Control" Budget 1924-5	Budget 1924-5 (Approved)
	(In Thousand Roubles)		
ORDINARY REVENUES—			
1. DIRECT TAXES.			
(a) Rural	186,575	250,000	250,000
(b) Industrial	51,311	66,000	66,000
(c) Income; Property	45,850	70,000	80,000
(d) Income from Leases	3,000	10,000	10,407
(e) Sucression	555		
(f) Levy for Famine Relief		18,000	18,223
2. INDIRECT TAXES.	287,291	414,000	424,630
(a) Excise	213,718	301,500	374,000
(b) Customs	74,084	75,000	75,000
3. DUTIES.	287,802	376,500	449,000
(a) Stamps	50,922	72,000	75,000
(b) Others	7,132		13,059
	58,054	72,000	88,059
4. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.	45,328	63,000	68,369
5. RAILWAYS	619,393	750,000	785,000
6. STATE ENTERPRISES.			
(a) Industries	45,781	50,000	61,495
(b) Commerce		18,000	22,339
(c) Banks	10,000	15,000	20,000
(d) Forests	42,991	60,000	60,154
(e) Mines	9,395	12,000	9,520
(f) Miscellaneous			12,658
	108,167	155,000	186,168
7. REIMURSEMENTS	19,520	16,510	19,750
8. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	7,970	4,388	4,267
Total	1,433,525	1,881,398	2,025,244
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—			
1. SALE OF STATE STORES	22,980	10,250	21,715
2. CREDIT OPERATIONS.			
(a) Lottery Loan II	40,000	40,000	30,000
(b) 8 per cent Gold Loan	27,000	30,000	30,000
(c) Peasants' Loan	48,500	50,000	50,000
(d) Other Loans	85,000	—	—
	200,500	120,000	110,000
3. SILVER AND COPPER CURRENCY	—	80,000	80,000
4. FOREIGN EXPORT VALUTA	30,800	—	—
5. TREASURY BILLS RENEWED	7,211	—	—
6. PAPER CURRENCY	195,600	—	—
	457,091	210,250	211,715
Grand Total	1,890,616	2,091,648	2,236,959

	Budget 1923-4. (Estimated.)	"Control" Budget 1924-5.	Budget 1924-5. (Approved.)
	(One Thousand Roubles)		
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—			
1. Union Departments and Establishments	124,502	112,408	123,662
Commissariat Industry and Trade	48,379	63,000	68,369
Commissariat, Transport	672,521	780,000	785,000
Commissariat, Army and Navy	361,448	378,000	378,000
	1,176,173	1,307,990	1,321,064
2. Federated Departments and Establishments	122,566	162,700	163,955
3. Non-Federated Departments and Establishments	168,163	202,000	243,200
4. Reserve Subsidies	81,957	95,000	107,278
5. Credit Operations	122,566	168,700	163,955
Total	1,673,361	1,880,098	1,959,159
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE:—			
1. Industry	85,610	59,650	71,948
2. Agriculture	61,779	40,000	61,700
3 Famine Relief	—	48,000	47,825
4. Unemployment		1,000	1,000
5. Communal Credits	2,000	5,000	26,500
6. Electrification and Housing	42,458	37,900	37,915
7. Financial Reform	—		10,000
8. Shipbuilding	—	5,000	5,000
9. Leningrad Flood Reconstruction	—	12,000	12,000
Miscellaneous	5,000	—	—
Co-operation	20,408	—	
Karelian Republic	—	—	912
	217,255	211,550	277,800
Grand Total	1,890,616	2,091,648	2,236,959

(Signed)

S. G. SOKOLNIKOFF,
Commissar of Finance.
E. REINGOLD,
Director of Budget Department.

III. Budget Accounts for 1923-24

REVENUES COLLECTED

	Union	Far East District	Trans Caucasia	Total
	(In Thousand Rubles.)			
ORDINARY REVENUES—				
1. DIRECT TAXES				
(a) Rural	153,674	3,706	1,420	158,800
(b) Industrial	63,808	1,655	2,856	68,319
(c) Income, Property	61,512	1,320	830	63,662
(d) Other Taxes	758	92	23	873
(e) Income	799	—		799
	280,551	6,773	5,129	292,453
2. INDIRECT TAXES.				
(a) Excise	224,792	5,937	11,281	242,010
(b) Customs	59,221	2,545	3,939	65,705
	284,016	8,482	15,226	307,718
3. DUTIES	61,663	2,253	2,201	66,117
4. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	41,520	2,228	1,950	45,698
5. RAILWAYS	581,985	15,593	32,851	630,429
6. STATE ENTERPRISES.				
(a) Industries	31,231	—	—	
(b) Commerce	12,152	222	159	55,088
(c) Banks	11,283	—	—	
(d) Forests	36,762	2,659	332	39,753
(e) Miscellaneous	3,283	2,438	457	6,178
	94,752	5,319	948	101,019
7. REIMBURSEMENTS	18,036	202	468	18,706
8 MISCELLANEOUS	10,419	342	345	11,111
Total	1,372,942	41,197	59,118	1,473,251
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—				
1. SALE OF STATE STORES	20,320	265	165	20,750
2. CREDIT OPERATIONS.				
(a) I. Lottery Loan	51,664	—	—	51,664
(b) II. Grain Loan	7,022	—	—	7,022
(c) Sugar	19,890	—	—	19,890
(d) Transport Certificates	23,750	—	—	23,750
(e) II. Lottery Loan	32,448	—	—	32,448
(f) 8 per cent Gold Loan	25,594	—	—	25,594
(g) Peasants' Loan	39,811	—	—	39,811
	191,179			191,179
3. FOREIGN EXPORT VALUTA	26,260	—	—	26,260
4. PAPER CURRENCY	180,415	—	15,600	196,015
	428,174	265	15,765	444,204
Grand Total	1,801,116	41,462	74,877	1,917,455

CREDITS OPENED

	Union	Far East District	Trans Caucasia	Total
	(In Thousand Roubles.)			
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—				
1 Union Departments and Establishments	111,471	4,574	4,440	120,485
2. Commissariat, Industry and Trade	14,731	2,250	2,329	19,310
3. Commissariat, Transport	631,653	21,176	22,802	675,631
4. Commissariat, Army	325,849	5,517	8,505	339,871
5. Commissariat, Navy	29,159	930	406	30,495
	1,142,863	34,447	38,482	1,215,792
6. Federated Departments	144,486	3,067	3,406	150,959
7. Non-Federated Departments	143,606	5,160	19,569	168,335
8. Reserve Funds	21,872	—	12,221	34,093
9. Treasury Operations	120,043	—		120,043
	1,572,870	42,674	73,678	1,689,222
EXERAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—				
1. Industry	90,736	—	2,191	92,927
2. Agriculture	60,010	—	313	60,323
3. Co-operation	19,658	—	—	19,658
4. Communal credits	2,000	—	—	2,000
5. Housing, etc.	1,357	—	—	1,357
6. Electrification	46,248	—	—	46,248
7. Commerce — Industry and Trade, Working Capital	2,000	—	—	2,000
8. Commeroe—Transport, Working Capital	3,000	—	—	3,000
	225,009	—	2,504	227,513
Grand Total	1,797,879	42,674	76,182	1,916,735

(Signed) E. REINGOLD,
Director of Budget Department

Accuracy of Accounts

The State accountancy of the Union is on a very different footing to what it was under War Communism and during the first transition years to the New conomy Policy. The first Budgets were merely approximations and had little relation to the results subsequently realised. Thus the revenues which, in 1922, were estimated at 1,707 millions pre-war roubles produced 794 millions. But if the annexed Table II. of Budget estimates for 1923-24 be compared with Table III.—the realized revenues and expenditures—it will be found that the Budget figures do now represent the facts. For the purpose of obtaining this information, the Delegation's experts were given access to confidential data in the Commissariat of Finance as here reproduced, and these, like other data in this chapter, can be substantiated generally if required. Though it is not easy to verify all details in the present state of statistical development of the competent departments.

(To be continued in next issue)

BRYAN PASSES SHORTLY AFTER 'MONKEY' TRIA

Commoner's Last Fig Was with a Fly

William Jennings Bryan is de The man who has appeared oftener the front page than any other politi figure in this country's history, pa ed away at the home of a friend Chattanooga, Tennessee, shortly a the Scopes trial, where Bryan led forces of superstition against scien

Bryan't last spectacular appearan in public life, was a fitting climax a life spent in exceeding windy pla tudes and making money. He w nicknamed the "Commoner" becau he pretended to be the man "of t people," as most any successful dem gogue in a capitalist country must.

Killed a Fly

According to reliable reports, t last act of Bryan before he pass away was to kill a lower form of l in the shape of a fly. To the end was the bitter foe of anything th was not in the market for real esta

Bryan being a famous man will buried in the Arlington National C metery. Millionaire distillers and be barons may visit his tomb and l wreaths on his grave. This will be more ironical than the life story the man who claimed to have ma sacrifices for the people.

Democratic leaders, while outwar ly shedding tears over Bryan deat inwardly thank their stars. Late Bryan has made a nuisance of himse with his religious bunk. The practic catholic section of the democrat party prefers to worship their re gion at a distance. They have a we developed contempt for religions th take to the vacant lot. They also kno that the more it is talked about t less people believe in it. They we very angry with Bryan for waking t sleeping Darwinian bull pup.

Would Be Ape Trial

Had Bryan lived, the next conve tion of the democratic party would divided between those who felt th they had a kindship with other form of life, and those that believed th came from the old reliable rib. B that time the K. K. K. would be eith dead or in jail on a charge of disor erly conduct, and Bryan would get o the front page during the whole co vention which might last until th next century.

Altogether, worse things cou happen to the democratic party tha Bryan's death. With a quarrel b tween Dawes and Coolidge loomin the democrats feel that a nominatio for the presidency in 1928 will not h as much of an insult as it was 1924.

Bryan was born in Salem, Illinoi in 1860. He was nominated for th presidency on the democratic ticke in 1896 after he delivered his famou "cross of gold" speech. He was nomi nated for the same office twice mor but he never landed. The voters mis took eloquence for knowledge. The were afraid he was too intelligent Had he waited until after the Scope trial, he might have polled thru.

Nominated Wilson

He nominated Wilson at the Balt more convention in 1912 and serve as secretary of state in Wilson's c inet. He broke with Wilson ov the submarine note to Germany. Du ing late years he has devoted himse to the lucrative practice of selling re state and defending the bible.

Bryan was very fond of money. H once figured in a case where he su ceded in inducing a wealthy old N braskan to leave him his fortune es mated at nearly half a million dollar Bryan wrote the will bequeathing th estate to himself leaving to the wido of the deceased with the proverbi time, instead of the legal one thir His greed resulted in the suprem court leaving Bryan without a so Since then, Bryan went after th dough at Chautagua courses and other ways. He died a rich man.

Lithuanian Women to Hold Convention in New York, Oct. 1

The Lithuanian Women's Progre sive Alliance, an organization of Lith anian working class women whic carries on fraternal, benevolent, edu cational and similar activity, is t hold a national convention in Ne York City on October 14. At a distric convention held in Carpenters Hal Springfield, Ill., Nellie Malonius, a active member of the Young Worker League was elected in a field of thre candidates. Nell Katalis, of Chicag reported the convention for the "Vi nis" organ of the Lithuanian Sectio of the Workers Party, and addresse the convention telling about the wor done by the organization in an around Chicago, where she is an ac tive member.

George Starkevich, of Springfiel also spoke, bringing the greetings o the A. L. D. T. S. the "Lithuania Literary Society" whose thousand of members have rendered valuabl service in many working class cam paigns.

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These Are Plain Words

The "Daily Metal Trades" published in Cleveland, Ohio, does not like the idea of employers regarding themselves to the extent of conferring with leaders of organized labor on matters affecting the running of their business. Why cannot employers recognize the fact that their business is for them to do with as they see fit, and hire or fire any worker they see fit, squawks this infuriated editor.

The wrath of the metal trades organ was aroused over an invitation extended to John L. Lewis by certain bituminous operators to sit in on a conference where difficulties other than wages questions would be ironed out. The operators knew what they were doing, and a less brainless tool of the employers than the editor who wrote the editorial spasm would agree that Lewis would not do the operators any harm.

What this editor has to say about union labor, however, expressed the iews of the leading capitalists of the country. It is, that the unions must be destroyed . After telling of the progress of the open shop in the mining fields of West Va., Kentucky, parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania he writes:

"The oldtime methods of 'closed door' negotiations are looked on askance, in dickering with labor unions, in these days of plain talk... Hundreds of coal mines are being operated successfully and profitably in the United States on an open shop basis."

That editorial was written in the city where a decision of the supreme court makes the union illegal in a public service corporation, such as a streetcar line. No doubt judges can be found to make similar decision with regard to the basic industry like the mining industry. The capitalists are out to smash the trade unions, weak tho they are now thru the negligence, inefficiency and treachery of the reactionaries. The employers are using every method they can avail themselves of for this purpose. They are rapidly destroying the miners union, thru development of the scab fields.

The operators are not afraid of Lewis. As long as he permits them to dig non-union coal in Kentucky, West Va. and other open shop regions, why should they not tickle his vanity by letting him in on their harmless confab? The only way the deterioration of trades unionism can be stopped is by action of the rank and file for the purpose of getting control of the unions, giving them a progressive program, to fight the bosses and to break loose from the policy of co-operation with the employers which is fast turning the unions into auxiliaries of the companies. The company union differs only in name from labor organizations that follow the policy of collaborating with the boss in the runing of industry. As usual the boss gets all the increased profits that flows from the speeding up, that this system introduces, while the workers get nothing but compliments.

The function of trades unionism is to fight the employers. When it drops that function, it has no excuse for existence. But trades unionism will not down. The workers will have their unions, and bigger and beter unions than now, despite the opposition of the employing class and the treachery of fake leaders.

William J. Bryan

The passing of William Jennings Bryan has unloosed a flood of eulogistic piffle which is usually the last resort of the capitalist babbitry whenever a goodly member of their company passes on to the happy hunting grounds. Bryan being a front page proposition during his political career, it is only proper that he should encumber it for two or three days after his death and give some usually ignored politicians the opportunity to slip by the city editors.

Of Bryan nothing much can be said except that he could deliver a speech well. The text was not of much consequence. It is doubtful if he ever developed a new idea or made an improvement on an old one. He did little to direct the current of American development. But he was an attractive fly on the wheel of American capitalist progress and sometimes like LaFollette, he tried to put on the brakes.

Bryan was the voice crying in the wilderness peopled by classes that are in trouble, but don't know exactly what is the matter with them. The big capitalist treat them rough. And they found in the democratic party for a while, the political arm that represented them in their struggle against the bigfellows. From this section has come the assortment political nostrums represented by green backery, free silver, knownothingism, A. P. A.'ism and later still by ku kluxism. Bryan was on hand to lend his tongue to all those quack remedies.

Lately the democratic party has been crumbling. The big capitalists have gobbled up the north eastern wing of it and the southern section took to religion and moonshine, having put over prohibition. Bryan became the philosopher of this latest stage in the degradation of the southern middle classes. He made a gospel out of their disease and appeared in the role of medicine man. It is quite likely that he was never happier than about the time death called him away from his business.

Within a year three notable figures whom the working class of this country can well afford to lose have passed out of the picture. They are: Samuel Gompers, Robert M. LaFollette and William Jennings Bryan.

When Great Men Die

When great men die, things go on very much as usual. This is what happened on the stock market the day after William Jennings Bryan breathed his last:

> "Stocks of the motor, mercantile and specialties companies led an aggressive rally near the close. Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and many department stores continued their spectacular upward movement. Coca Cola made a new high at 135. International Harvester sold up 3 points at 120. Marland Oil broke thru its 1925 high record and sold up to 46½."

But watch out for some flopping on the stock exchange if the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania go on strike. The moral is, that the wheels of industry don't stop moving when parasites return to the dust. But when workers refuse to work they do stop.

Victor Berger says there is no instance in history of a genius rtansmitting that gift to his progeny. Arthur Brisbane who believes his own father was a wizard, disagrees. We are inclined to believe that Victor's father was a genius and that Victor is nearer the truth than Arthur.

The Industrial Work of the Party

(Continued from page 1)

(a) Bringing the Membership into the Union.

The Party shall require all its proletarian members to join trade unions, using the sharpest disciplinary measures, if necessary, to bring this about. To facilitate this there shall be in each nucleus, branch, C. C. C., D. E. C., and other Party units specific comrades charged with the responsibility of supervising the trade union work of the Party in their respective spheres.

(b) Party Trade Union Fractions. While building and strengthening the unions, educating the rank and file, fighting the corrupt bureaucracy and the employers, the Communists must not fail to thoroly organize themselves to secure leadership over the trade union masses. This is to be accomplished thru Party fractions. At present the fractions in the trade unions are weak and inadequate. The Party must devote major attention to their extension and strengthening. The District Organizers shall be held directly responsible, in conjunction with the Industrial Department, for the building of the trade union fractions in the various industrial centers and unions.

(c) Trade Union Educational League. All units of the Workers Party shall give active support to the Trade Union Educational League, which unites the various elements comprising the left wing into a movement against the reactionaries in the unions and to transform the trade unions into organs of revolutionary struggle against the capitalist class. In the various localities where the party has local organizations, these shall be held responsible for the building up and maintenance of local groups of the league. The members of the party who are also members of trade unions shall be required to take an active part in the league, and to subscribe to the class struggle propaganda fund, which will be initiated by the league. Wherever groups exist the party fractions shall function within them as distinct organizations. Party members of the league shall resist the tendency, which arises from the pressure of the reactionaries and from the failure of some of our membership to distinguish between fraction and T. U. E. L. groups, to restrict the T. U. E. L. simply to Communists. Efforts must be made to extend and to bring non-party elements into the league and to broaden its field of activity. The party units must give active support to the coming national conference of the T. U. E. L. and strive to make it a real representative gathering of the left wing. Efforts shall be made to give the league more of a mass character and a definite organizational form by building up the body of subscribers to the class struggle propaganda fund and by the establishment of various forms of left wing trade union united front committees which are brought into the closest possible connection with the league.

(d) Stimulation and Support of the Progressive Bloc. The party must stimulate the development and support the unification of a progressive bloc in opposition to the reactionary bureaucrats. For this we must apply the principles of the united front. Every struggle of the workers either against the employers directly or against the bureaucrats, as well as all the vital issues of the left wing program, shall be utilized for the development of such united fronts against the reactionaries. Trade union elections shall be utilized to this end. There is a growing tendency for so-called progressive elements to develop opposition to the reactionary trade union bureaucrats and to put up condidates against them in the union elections. This tendency must be stimulated and developed by the Workers Party as one means of bringing masses of workers under its direct influence. In union elections, whether in local unions, central labor councils, or international unions, the Communists, where not strong enough to win with their own candidates, shall combine with the "progressives" and support joint candidatse upon a united front basis. The foundation for these united fronts in union elections shall be agreed upon minimum program covering the more pressing problems, economic and political, confronting the unions. In such united fronts, however, the Communists shall run as Communists, and shall make this clear by special statements to the union membership outlining the party trade union program. The danger shall be carefully guarded against of allowing these united front movement to degenerate into opportunistic scrambles for office. An especially potent slogan for the building of a progressive bloc is the demand for world trade union unity, a slogan which has served as a strong rallying cry for all the progressive and revolutionary elements in the British trade union movement. Efforts must be made to link up the struggle of the progressive wing of the British movement with that of a progressive trade union bloc in this country in a general demand for world unity as proposed by the Comintern and the Profintern.

(e) Financing the Party Trade Union Work. To finance the party work in the trade unions, there shall be set aside 10 per cent of the income from dues of the national office of the Workers Party.

Organize the Unorganized.

TODAY in the United States there are four million workers organized in the trade unions while fifteen million industrial workers and many more millions of agricultural and other workers are outside of the trade unions in the ranks of the unorganized. The campaign for the organization of the unorganized to be carried on within the existing unions, as well as for the formation of new unions where none exist, is a vital and necessary part of our trade union work. This issue shall be linked up closely with the economic demands of the workers.

It is exactly those workers in highly mechanized industries who because of the conditions under which they work will respond most readily to Communist influence who are in the ranks of the unorganized. The condition existing in the United States so far as the trade unions are concerned is to a considerable degree parallel to the conditions which existed in Great Britain a quarter of a century ago. There too a highly reactionary trade union bureaucracy was in control of the trade unions and opposed all progressive measures in the struggles against the employers. It was only with the advent of the "new unionism" which came into existence thru the organization of great masses of previously unorganized workers that the trade unions changed their policy and the labor party was formed and industrial unionism developed.

The organization of the millions of workers in such industries as the steel industry, the rubber industry, the automobile industry will bring into the American trade union movement new and more militant spirits and will greatly increase the influence of our party and aid materially in achieving our end of winning the organized masses for the revolutionary Communist struggle.

Shop Commitees.

THE party shall carry on an active campaign to organize shop committees in the industries generally. These shop committees shall be elected by all employes of a given industrial establishment irrespective of sex, color, nationality, skill, etc. The shop committees shall serve to unite all the workers in the various establishments, whether members of unions or not. The shop committees shall voice the demands of the workers and form the basis for common struggle against capitalism. The shop committees shall be utilized for the organization of the unorganized. One of the main tasks of the shop nuclei is the formation eventually of shop committees and the support of the shop committees in the organization of the unorganized into the trade unions.

Amalgamation.

THE campaign to consolidate the craft unions into industrial unions must be pushed with vigor. The amalgamation campaign must be more definitely concrete, however, in view of the bitter resistance it is meeting from the trade union bureaucracy, it must be more closely linked up with the workers' everyday struggles and identified definitely with their economic demands. The movement shall be intensified and extended by thus bringing it closer to the workers' immediate interests. The shop committees and shop nuclei shall, in their work, always keep in mind the necessity of amalgamating the trade unions into industrial unions.

International.

1. The reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor are using their influence to make the unions of Mexico, Central and South America, subservient to the program of American imperialism in the countries of the western hemisphere. The party must, thru its industrial department, establish contact with these unions and endeavor to win them away from the leadership of the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and for a militant fight against American imperialism in co-operation with the left bloc of the trade unions in this country.

2. The movement for world trade union unity initiated by the Russian unions in cooperation with the English trade unions which is endorsed by the Red International of labor unions offers a great opportunity for a campaign against the leadership in the American Federation of Labor. Even Amsterdam has been too "radical" for the Gompers machine. It is our task to familiarize the trade union movement of this country with the movement for world trade union unity and aid in the fight to have the American trade unions join in an international conference to unify the trade union movement of the world.

3. We shall also fight for the support of the Anglo-Russian committee, and for the affiliation of the various national unions to the international Federation in their respective industry.

4. **Canadian Autonomy.** The party shall support the movement of the Canadian unions for autonomy within the American trade unions. This autonomy shall take the form of the establishment of Canadian sections in all American unions having branches in Canada, these sections to be united in the Canadian trades and labor congress, and to have full right to declare strikes, to organize the masses, and to raise all necessary funds.

Party Policies for Trade Union Work.

STRIKES and Wage Movements. The party must take an active part in all strikes and other wage movements. It must have programs of demands for all such mass movements, and the Communists must fight for the leadership of these struggles. The wage cutting campaign of the employers must be met with a counter campaign of strikes.

Class Collaboration. The party must carry on a relentless warfare against the many schemes of class collaboration, such as labor banking, workers' insurance, B. & O. plans, etc., now being foisted on the workers by the reactionary bureaucrats. The organization of company unions and sham forms of industrial democracy has made great headway in American industry during recent years. The employers attempt to set up organizations under their control to prevent the workers from joining unions which will actually fight their class battles. These policies of class collaboration must be met by a militant fight for the policy of class struggle. The party must constantly expose the corruption and treachery of the rea
tionary bureaucracy. In the matter o
labor banks, the policy shall be t
fight against the establishment of ne
banks upon the present basis, and t
demand that those now in existenc
be reorganized along cooperativ
lines.

Unemployment. In the unions th
party shall carry on an active ca
paign against the menace of unem
ployment. It shall, where necessary
advocate and organize unemploymen
councils. It shall demand that th
employers and the government pr
vide work and funds amounting t
full maintenance of the workers.

Work Among the Negroes. Negr
workers are a growing factor in i
dustry. The employers are using eve
effort to play them off against th
white workers and vice versa an
thereby to defeat both. The burea
cracy facilitates this scheme of th
employers by setting up union restric
tions against Negro workers. Thi
tendency must be relentlessly comba
ted. The Workers Party must lea
an active fight thruout the trade unio
movement to bring the Negroes int
the unions and to secure for the
equal rights and protection with whit
workers in the industries and in s
ciety generally. Where white unio
refuse to accept Negroes, new unio
of Negroes shall be formed.

Recognition of Soviet Russia. Th
party shall carry on an intensive ca
paign in the trade unions for the r
cognition of Soviet Russia, using
one means to this end the report
the British trade union delegation
Russia in abridged form.

Expulsions.—The party reiterates i
anti-expulsion policy. Where expelle
workers are few in numbers they sha
remain in local T. U. E. L. group
But, where they are numerous the
shall be formed into unions of the e
pelled. Those expelled members sha
endeavor to fight their way back in
the old organizations. In the case
delegates expelled from Central Lab
Councils, the policy shall be to insi
upon their right to be seated by bei
reelected by their local union. Th
should be reinforced by securing su
port from the unions of the localit
and by formal appeals, backed by wi
agitational movements, to the execu
ive boards of the International unio
involved, and with appeals taken
the conventions in case of unfav
able action.

Injunctions. Whenever and whe
ever an injunction is issued by cour
against strikers, depriving them
their rights, the party shall endeav
to arouse the strikers and the tra
union movement in general to ma
violation of the injunctions.

Independent Unions. The party e
dorses the paragraphs relating to t
I. W. W. and other independent unio
adopted by the Third World Congre
of the Red International labor unio
providing for the calling of a conf
ence of these unions and containe
in the program for the Trade Uni
Educational League outlined at t
congress.

Communist Work Among Women in the U.S

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Party Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

RESOLUTION ON WORK AMONG WOMEN.

I.

THE work among women is an important phase of the party activity. This work has been neglected by our party since its organization. Only some local organizations such as New York, Boston, and Detroit have made a beginning in this respect, but there has been no centralized direction and definite plan of work on a national scale. These conditions must be changed. Our party must from now on take up this work systematically in order to establish Communist influence among the women workers and draw them into the general struggles of the workers.

2. Policy for Work Among Women in the Factories.

1. It must be our aim to establish in the factories where women are employed circles of working women for the discussion of the problem of their place of work and for the discussion of general problems of the working class. As these circles are developed in certain industrial sections they should be combined into conferences of delegates from the circles of that section and later on a city-wide scale.

2. These circles should also be the medium for expression of the social life of women workers and the means of providing educational opportunities. Thru the development of this form of their activities our party members working within them will be able to influence the social life and the education of the women workers and thus facilitate the work of political education of these workers.

3. Wherever the party has shop nuclei organized in factories where women are employed one member of the nucleus shall be charged with the responsibility of organizing such circles of women workers. In these sections where nuclei do not yet exist the party organ responsible for work among women shall appoint comrades working in factories where women are employed to take up this work.

5. The work among the women in the factories must be closely coordinated with the work among the women in the trade unions. For this purpose there should be appointed in the party trade union fractions in unions in which there are women workers a comrade charged with the work among the women trade union members, who must be in contact with the comrades conducting the work among women in the factories.

3. Work Among the Housewives.

1. Our party must also seek to organize circles of housewives for participation in and support of the struggles of the workers. These circles should be organized in all the working class sections of the cities.

2. The party units in the various sections of the cities shall appoint from among the party members a comrade specially charged with carrying on this work of organization of circles of housewives.

3. The housewives circles shall be combined thruout the sections of the city and on city-wide scale thru conferences of delegates from these bodies.

4. The housewives circles should carry on social and educational activities similar to those to be carried on by the circles in the factories. They must be drawn into close co-operation with the women circles in the factories thru the initiation of common campaigns and thru conferences in which the members of both circles participate as well as thru conferences of delegates from both forms of organization. This is particularly necessary in times of strike and other workers struggles.

5. The organizations of proletarian housewives which have been created thru the efforts of our party members, such as the United Council of Working Class Women in New York City, the Mothers League of Boston and Detroit Proletarian Women organizations should be made the basis for the development of our work in these cities.

4. Conferences of Working Women.

1. In order to unite the work of the women factory circles and the housewives circles, conferences of working class women shall be called.

2. These conferences shall be held periodically at least once a month, and shall discuss and act upon all problems arising out of the lives of the working women.

3. The "Conference of Working Women" shall consist of (a) women employed in shops, factories, stores, etc.; (b) Local trade unions consisting wholly or partly of working women; and (c) organizations of working class housewives.

4. These conferences shall elect Executive Committees to carry on the work between the meetings of the Conferences. These committees shall be known as "Committees of Working Women."

5. The following is to be the basis of the program of the "Conferences of Working Women."

a. To carry on an active campagin to unionize the working women.

b. To fight for equal pay for equal work.

c. To combat child labor.

d. To encourage and asist working women to become citizens of the United States.

e. To fight for government maintenance of working mothers for a specified period of time before and after childbirth.

f. To develop political consciousness and activity among working women.

g. To participate in all struggles of the workers jointly with other labor organizations.

h. To provide for the educational, cultural, and social needs of the working class housewives.

i. To render material and moral support to workers engaged in struggles against capitalists. (Relief in times of strikes, lockouts etc.)

j. To combat the high cost of living.

k. To fight for better housing facilities for the workers.

l. To fight for better sanitary, fire prevention, and educational facilities for working class quarters.

m. To fight for government maintenance of the school children of the workers.

n. To participate in all struggles of the workers jointly with other labor organizations.

6. These conferences shall be called in each locality by a special committee to be known as "The Provisional Committee of the Conference of Working Women." The Provisional Committee is to be made up of men and women engaged in or otherwise connected with the struggle of the working women.

7. Such provisional Committees shall be established immediately. Before calling the conference, a widespread agitation must be carried on among women in the shops, factories, stores, and in the unions popularizing the task of these conferences.

5. Party Organization for Work Among Women.

THE following organizational apparatus shall be established in the party at once to conduct the work among women:

1. In all leading committees of the party such as the Central Executive Committee, District Executive Committees, City Executive Committees, and after the party reorganization is affected, the Section Executive Committee and Sub Section Executive Committee and at present in the present existing branches and shop nuclei, an individual member or sub committee shall be appointed as responsible head of the work among women. This sub committee or individual member shall be authorized to form a larger committee by drawing into the work other comrades, particularly women from the factories. The sub committee or individual member, however shall be responsible for conduct of the work to the leadi
committee making the appointmen

2. In order to keep before t
party the necessity of systematica
carrying on the work among wom
and in order that this work sh
support and be in line with the ge
eral political policies of the party, t
question of work among wom
should be placed on the agenda of t
leading committees and regular
ports on the progress of the work s
mitted. The Organization Comm
tee of the C. E. C. shall also pl
the question on its agenda and o
each three months at least it shou
come before the C. E. C.

3. Whenever the party initiates
campaign the instructions sent to t
party units shall contain a special s
tion instructing the party units h
to apply this campaign to the w
among the working women so that
women are drawn into all the gene
campaigns of the party.

4. The first step in putting t
program into effect shall be the c
ling in each city of city conferen
to consist of all the members of
branch and nuclei sub committee
Women Work and also the wom
committees from the trade union fr
tions. These conferences shall
made thoroly familiar with the p
gram and mobilized to carry it out
the following manner. Similar c
ferences shall be held from time
time and at a later stage of devel
ment of the work it may be possi
to hold these conferences on a lar
scale.

5. At all times the party memb
in the non partisan organizati
must form Communist fractions
work under the direction of the pa
sub committee on Women Work
their respective localities.

6. Press and Literature.

1. The party should publish li
ature making especial appeal
working women and the party pr
should from time to time carry ar
les dealing with current political qu
tions from the same angle.

WARNS CHINA AGAINST U. S. HYPOCRISY

Reports Russ Warning Against Trickery

SHANGHAI, China, July 28—The Chinese press reports the receipt of eables from Moscow, wherein prominent Communists warn China against the trickery of the imperialists and advise China against accepting the American program for a conference supposed to consider revision of the unequal treaties in accordance with the imperialists' agreement at the Washington conference.

The message warns China that if it accepts the American proposals it is certain to be enslaved many years and the hypocrisy of the American and other imperialist powers will be shown when once China binds herself to accept the proposal and the tide of Chinese liberation movement is allowed to die down.

China is warned that even the proposed conference to revise the customs to give China more funds, is undertaken only because the imperialists think these funds will be used by the present Peking government now evidently controlled by foreign imperialist influence, only to suppress the liberation movement. Only cancollation of the treaties and the drawing up of new ones on the basis of complete national sovereignity can be regarded as a solution, China is advised.

Confiscate Property But Are Not Accused of Being Bolsheviks

WASHINGTON, July 28—(FP)—A high powered automobile that has become identified with a well known Washington bootlegger, drew up today in front of the headquarters of the prohibition unit, and commissioner Haynes stepped out of it.

Many a time has that car been chased by federal prohibition agents over the roads of Maryland and Virginia. The last time that occurred, something went wrong with it and the car, it's contents and driver were caught.

Now the prohibition commissioner has it under the ruling of the court that his unit may use captured cars. It is said that Commissioner Haynes has driven a different model car about every week since that ruling went into effect.

Who wouldn't be a prohibition commissioner?"

Not Sick, But Sore.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., July 28—Reports in circulation in Kansas City today that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, notorious explorer serving a sentence here for oil frauds in Texas, was seriously ill, were emphatically denied by prison officials here this afternoon. Dr. Cook, they said, was up and doing his daily work as usual. It is reported however, that the doc does not think it fair, to have him in jail while . B. Fall is at large.

Neutral Observer Sees Shanghai Strike

(Continue from Page 1)

city under Chinese government, the French settlement governed by them, and the International Settlement governed by a municipal council, composed of six British, two Americans and one Japanese. One of the Americans is chairman.

The strike is confined to the International Settlement because its police did the shooting, and to British and Japanese ships because the British are the largest and dominant element in the International Settlement and a British officer ordered the police to fire. Also it was the killing of a Chinese laborer in a Japanese mill that led students to make the speeches which caused the crowd to gather on the day of the shooting.

A Political General Strike.

The labor men of Shanghai are anxious to have the workers of the United States understand that this is not a fight between capital and labor but a patriotic movement, in which Chinese capital and labor are for the time being united for certain common purposes. It is a general strike, mainly for political ends. It is a protest against foreign injustice and oppression and an attempt to get justice and freedom.

The strike is conducted by the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education. The constituent bodies are the Federation of street Unions composed of some 10,000 small shopkeepers organized by streets; the General Labor Union of Shanghai, a federated body representing about 180,000 workers, about 92 per cent of whom are in the International settlement; the Shanghai Students' Union; the Chinese Students' Union, a national body. Each of these four organizations sends six delegates to a central executive committee which makes the general policy of the strike, but each of them is then responsible for conducting its own part of the undertaking.

The students are the active propaganda force. They brought the merchants in to begin with and they kept them from quitting at the end of the third week. They stopped all classes but insisted on staying in the colleges and schools, as their food had been paid for. They spend their time getting out printed matter, making speeches and collecting funds.

The Role of the Unions.

The labor unions have the most difficult and vital part of the job. Eighty per cent of their membership has joined since the strike began. But they expect to hold most of them afterwards unless extraordinary repression is adopted. Running a strike in Shanghai is about as difficult an undertaking as in West Virginia or Pennsylvania. No processions allowed, nor any meetings, not even on private property. Martial law is in force so that the Amalgamated Union Daily, which since the strike has replaced the Shanghai Workers Weekly, has to be printed in the Chinese city and can be circulated in the Settlement only secretly.

Nevertheless the workers have made the strike effective enough to compel the discussion of demands which would otherwise have been completely rejected and to lead international authorities to admit that they are keeping marines on shore duty not merely to protect life and property, but to break the strike—if they can. Strike leaders claim the following degree of success: Public utilities 50 per cent out, but not 50 per cent effective because the remaining workers are kept on duty by armed guards; street transportation 70 per cent out and effective; shipping (British and Japanese) 80 per cent; household servants 50 per cent; factories 95 per cent.

Terms of Settlement—and a Bill of Rights.

When the delegates of the Chinese government came to Shanghai to investigate and negotiate with representatives of the foreign powers, the Amalgamated executive committee submitted to them four conditions upon which the strike would be called off: rescinding martial law; withdrawal of foreign forces and disarmament of volunteers and police; release of all Chinese now in custody, restoration of schools and colleges, now closed as Bolshevik centers and occupied by American marines. They added a bill of rights with 13 demands, as the basis of negotiations after the strike was settled.

These had to do with punishment, compensation, apology; rights of free speech and press, of organization and strike; labor regulations; Chinese representation in the government (they pay 80 per cent of the taxes) and in the high police offices; dropping certain proposed objectionable ordinances and stopping extension of roads into Chinese territory; permanent withdrawal of British and Japanese naval forces from the river; return of the mixed court in which Chinese are tried to its original form of a real joint court; and the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Chamber of Commerce Wavers.

The Shanghai chamber of commerce, composed of the big merchants and bankers, which did not enter the Amalgamated Unions, but did join the strike, had first submitted 13 demands which were supposed to represent all. But it turned out that they had changed some of the points.

They had dropped one or two demands dealing with international relations as being against the original treaties, and most significant of all they had omitted "the right to organize and to strike." Hence the students and workers acted again separately and carried the small shopkeepers with them. Here is the future line of cleavage when this fight against foreign control is over.

Merchants Lose Money—Wait to Quit.

The chamber of commerce announced the end of the merchant part of the strike at the end of the third week but had to withdraw it because the students and workers carried the street unions of shopkeepers and had public opinion with them.

The shops are putting up banners inscribed: "We must sleep on straw and live on bile so that we shall not forget this disgrace." The merchants have lost close to $1,000,000 net profit to date. This is a Chinese tactic of sympathy and sacrifice without-corresponding inconvenience to their opponents.

Will Merchants Hold Out?

Now the chamber of commerce crowd want to switch to a concentrated tieup of British and Japanese shipping and a boycott of their goods. The latter is hard because it involves stocks now on hand. The shippng queston is easier because the Seamen's Union are good fighters. They brought the British to terms before in Hongkong to a degree without parallel since the Boston tea party and its results.

Now in Shanghai they have refused to accept strike funds supplied by public contribution. They say, "We have our savings. We can live on them for a while. Give money to the workers who haven't anything." The question is whether when the merchants re-open they will provide the funds for a sustained shipping strike and go thru with the economic boycott.

Split on Class Lines.

The tendency of the merchants is to bargain on the demands, seeking to get the vital points of their class interest, which are representation in the municipal council and joint control of the mixed court. It will take the students, of whose tongues and pens the merchants are afraid, to keep the workers from being sacrificed. Their leaders point out that this is a movement for the national emancipation of labor, to secure the right to free speech, the right to organize and bargain collectively.

For them this is the first vital point in the demands. Next they put the abolition of extra-territoriality, that is, the right of foreigners on Chinese soil to be exempt from the control of the Chinese government. After that they want the withdrawal of foreign forces forever—no more foreign gunboats stationed at Shanghai. The announced platform of their daily paper is: To oppose foreign oppression; to struggle for the national independence and liberty of China; to abrogate all unequal treaties; to restore to China all territory leased as settlements; to demand the withdrawal of foreign soldiers from China.

Appeals to American Labor.

The secretary of the strike committee sends this message to the workers of the United States in the name of the laborers of Shanghai:

"We are longing for help from the workers of the world, especially America and other similar countries. We want you to say something against the forces that are doing us injustice. We want you to speak out and say that such things should not be done to the workers of China or of any other place. We want you to understand two points. First, we have no right to organize and to bargain collectively and no freedom of speech. Second, this movement to improve our condition of labor. It is not anti-foreign nor Bolshevik. It is labor for labor's sake.

"We want you to know the conditions in our shops. The working hours in mills and factories average over 12 a day. The wages average about $10 a month. (1 Chinese dollar, 50c). The lowest is 15 cents and the highest is $1 a day. The equipment for sanitation in our factories is so poor that the death rate is correspondingly high. The workers in our mills are very roughly treated.

"Under such conditions we naturally expect sympathy from the workers of other lands, especially from America. But now you even united against us with the other powers, sending your forces to suppress us."

Your Union Meeting

Fifth Wednesday, July 29, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 814 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

CALIFORNIA HAS GOOD HANDS OFF CHINA MEETINGS

PALO ALTO, Cal., July 28.—The meeting here for "Hands Off China" drew a good crowd, including some prominent residents, who were greatly horrified by the revelation of the terrible conditions of child labor in Shanghi. Good advance notices of the meeting had been obtained in the press, which also gave a fair review of the address, that is, as fair as can be expected for they twisted the speaker's reference to the projected now Washington conference as an endorsement, whereas it was just the opposite.

• • •

SAN JOSE, July 28.—This is one of the "deadest" cities of the state so far as working class activity is concerned. Yet it was possible to get a small group together to protest against the interference of this country in the affairs of China. DAILY WORKERS and Workers Monthlies were sold and the ground laid for future activity.

• • •

U. S. Flag Made in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A local policeman tried to pull Tom Lewis off the soap box last Saturday night for not having an American flag as required by the ordinance. He was considerably taken back when Lewis drew out of his pocket such a flag and announced to the crowd that it was "Made in Japan". The meeting thereafter proceeded without further interference.

• • •

BERKELEY, July 28.—The demand that this country keep its hands out of the Chinese embroglio was raised beside the sacred portals of the University of California by Comrade Dolsen at Sather Gate in the first open-air meeting held in this city for the Chinese workers. The secretary of the Unionist Guild, W. Jowett, also spoke.

• • •

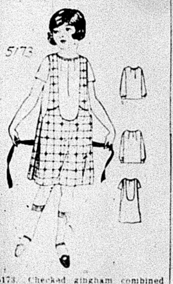
OAKLAND, July 28.—In Oakland a move was made by C. C. C. to organize a class of young speakers. A committee of one from each branch was elected to have charge of street meetings, Sunday evening hall meetings, which it is proposed to start, and the class work, under general supervision of the Educational Director, Vivian Wilkinson. Comrades Lewis and Dolson will train the class. Successful meetings continue at 10th and Broadway on Tuesday nights. It is intended to add other nights each week for the practice of the class and the scale of the DAILY WORKER.

• • •

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The San Francisco C. C. C. conducted the dance at 225 Valencia tonight and attracted a big crowd of both young and old. Discipline and duty were temporarily forgotten in the dizzy whirl to Frankl's union orchestra music. The Young Workers League give a dance August

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY VERSION OF A POPULAR STYLE



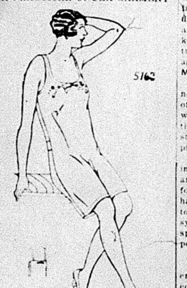
5173. Checked gingham combined ith cotton crepe is here portrayed. his model is also attractive in tub lk with batiste or linen for the uimpe.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size reuires 1⅝ yard of 36 inch material for e Jumper, and 1¼ yard for the uimpe if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves the Guimpe will quire 1 yard.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The atterns being sold thru the DAILY ORKER pattern department are furhed by a New York firm of pattern anufacturers. Orders are forwarded by e DAILY WORKER every day as reved, and they are mailed by the manacturer direct to the customer. The AILY WORKER does not keep a stock patterns on hand. Delivery of patrns ordinarily will take at least 10 days om the date of mailing the order. Do t become impatient if your pattern is layed.

Another new Sub makes another mmunist.

A PRACTICAL UNDER GARMENT



5163. Cambric, crepe, nainsook, as well as silk and crepe de chine may be used for this design.

The pattern may be finished with shaped shoulder or camisole top. It is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material if made with shaped shoulders. If made with camisole top 2⅛ yards are required.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

BUILDERS AT WORK

The British Report Is Becoming Unanimous

Everybody's Doing It.

The Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, now being published serially in the DAILY WORKER, created a great stir in the world trade union movement. And every day more favorable reports are coming from labor bodies.

The official women's delegation of the British Trade unions has just returned making a most favorable report on Soviet Russia, calling for world trade union unity.

And now comes news that a Franco-Belgian delegation has also returned from a trip of investigation thruout Soviet Russia, with a most favorable report. This report, like the British one is soon to be published.

Above all this, the visit of Purcell to this country as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention is going to stir American labor on the question of World Trade Union Unity and recognition of Soviet Russia.

• • • •

Now Is the Time!

Never was there such a good time as the present to talk to the workers in your shop and local trade union on this question.

That you will get subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER we take for granted. That's the job of a Communist at all times. But now also is the time to get a bundle of the DAILY WORKER everytime you go to your union meeting. Now is the time to take a pocketful of copies of the DAILY WORKER to the shop. Let the workers see the truth about a workers government as written by an official body of British Labor.

Rush your order in today, tell us how many copies you want and on what days of the week you want them. This is a fine building job for a Communist Builder.

Our Readers' Views

A Good Word for Our Daily.

To the DAILY WORKER: Permit me to say a good word for your paper. To come home in the evening after several hours a day in the service of upper-crust capitalists it is a refreshing experience to glance over the DAILY WORKER, chase thru "As We See It", the editorials, special editorials and features.

What a contract to Brisbane's fake pro-labor sop, columns upon columns of rot devoted to crimes, legs and cheap graft squabbles, day in and day out.

And as for our dear liberals, in the face of potential Communism they hang between heaven and hell.

Keep hammering to the line as you have been doing.

PERTINAX.

Phila Jewish Branch Pays Tribute to Memory of Comrade John Lassen

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28.—The Uptown Jewish Branch of Philadelphia expresses its deep sympathy with our Hungarian comrades on the death of Comrade John Lassen, one of the most devoted Communists, a leading figure in the Hungarian revolutionary movement and late editor of the Hungarian Communist Daily ELORE.

The life and revolutionary activity of Comrade John Lassen shall serve as an inspiration to all Communists. We honor the memory of one of our best proletarian fighters who has given his life for the cause.

UPTOWN JEWISH BRANCH.
W. P. of PHILADELPHIA.
Signed A. Bail, Secretary.

DAILY WORKER Builders of New York

celebrate their first annual re-union with a

GRAND

HUDSON RIVER EXCURSION

on Labor Day, September 7, at

STONY POINT

(The loveliest spot on the Hudson)

MUSIC AND DANCING — BATHING — HIKE THRU WOODS — PICNIC DINNER

Moonlight Ride on Hudson River Steamer MIRAMAR

(Cleanest, neatest boat in New York harbor)

Leave Pier A, Battery, New York, at 9 A. M.—Return Before Midnight.

NO tickets for sale. NO collections on trip.

Tickets, including Picnic Dinner, will be given free of charge, but ONLY to those that qualify as Charter Members of the DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB by securing at least $6.00 worth of subscriptions or $3.00 in donations during July and August, or helping a certain minimum in the Daily Worker office, or serving as Daily Worker agent, news stand collector or worker-correspondent. (The subscriptions may be for either DAILY WORKER, YOUNG WORKER, YOUNG COMRADE or WORKERS MONTHLY.)

The purpose is not to make money from those that go, as is usually the case on excursions and picnics, but to create and encourage activity for the DAILY WORKER thruout the summer months.

Excursion Limited to Four Hundred.

Only 400 seats are available. These will be given to the first 400 comrades that qualify. The list must then be closed. Do not, therefore, wait until the last minute, but perform the necessary service AT ONCE to make you eligible to the Daily Worker Builders' Club, which will be organized on this excursion.

JOIN THE FOUR HUNDRED!

SIGN AND MAIL
THE FOLLOWING BLANK AT ONCE!

L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr.
Daily Worker, New York Agency
108 East 14th St., New York City

Branch ....

Please reserve a place for me on the Hudson River Excursion to the First Annual Daily Worker Builders Reunion, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1925 (Labor Day). I intend to qualify as a Charter Member of the Daily Worker Builders' Club of New York in one or more of the following ways:

(Please check which you will try to do.)
( ) sell at least $6.00 worth of subscriptions
( ) secure at least $3.00 in donations
( ) help in office
( ) collect from news stands

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

LAND SHARKS OF CALIFORNIA GET HEARST AID

Publisher Has Some Land Himself

By FRAPEIESA.

LOS ANGELES, July 28.— Hearst papers everywhere are making the most of the "California earthquake" letter of their proprietor to Sir Joseph Duveen. The contents of the missive are clearly intended to deceive Easterners for the profit of boosters in this state. They minimize effects of the earthquake with great unction.

A Great Estate.

Some two years ago Hearst completed purchase of an estate near Santa Barbara. In Sir Joseph Duveen's England that domain would be such as a duke might possess with pride.

Hearst's acquisition followed the dashing of his dream of founding a line of landed aristocrats on his Babicora ranch in Mexico. The new constitution of the southern republic requires that that holding be subdivided for distribution among the Mexicans.

So, the newspaper magnate, convinced that California offers the best inducements to America's coming nobility, has settled in this state. His dukedom makes him a neighbor of the select hundred whose sway there is none to dispute in this section.

Valued Aid.

Since the earthquake shook down Santa Barbara, Hearst observed the desperate efforts of Southern California boom promoters to stem the slump. Realizing that, being slave-bonded to the bankers and their pals, this state depends on a constant inflow of Eastern capital and workers to avoid panic, he decided to contribute his mite of matter-of-fact bunk to the general fund.

Hundreds of letters, telegrams, etc., have been received by Hearst from fellow boomsters "congratulating him on his fair and frank letter which is expected to result in untold value to the state."

Some Bunk.

There is enough bunk in half of one paragraph in the letter to discredit the entire 1200 words of boost, to-wit: "Santa Barbara itself is near an earthquake fault. It is a small town of 30,000 inhabitants. Most of the buildings that collapsed were of the flimsy, seaside resort character. Twelve people were killed."

This would lead Easterners to believe that the earthquake fault is confined to Santa Barbara whereas the entire coast of California from San Diego to Eureka is just a subject to earthquakes as Santa Barbara. The entire Coast Range escarpment is an earthquake fault, a term which, as used by Hearst, would suit a California real estate agent very well for purposes of deception.

Some of the buildings demolished or so seriously damaged that they must be rebuilt were the most modern in the United States, especially the hotels, offices, etc. There was not a hotel or other important business structure that was not damaged beyond repair.

Few Deaths.

The reason why great mortality did not result from the shocks at Santa Barbara and San Francisco (19 years ago) was not given by Hearst, but here it is. In the former the earthquake occurred at 6:30 a. m. and in the latter at 5:50 a. m. Luckily few persons were on the streets at the time. If the disasters had occurred during business hours there would have been many more deaths.

Hearst regrets that there were any deaths. But why? His paper, the Los Angeles Examiner, gives Aimee MacPherson, the holy lady who operates the Angelus Temple in this city, unstinted free advertisement. As a healer of souls and bodies she should have been called to Santa Barbara to call the 12 dead back to life. That is strictly in her line. And then there would be no regrets whatever to express. All the boomsters could howl in unison and draw the coveted Easterners to Southern California and get their money.

USSR to Open New Air Line in Siberia Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.— Preparations are under way for the opening of a new Yakutsk-Irkutsk air line in Siberia, 1,776 miles, which will connect the Lena and Aldan gold fields with the Siberian railway at Irkutsk.

The three lines which were organized in the volunteer air fleet in 1923 now maintain regular communications between points on the trans-Siberian railway and remote republics in central Asia. During the first five months of the year 558 passengers were carried and the total air mileage was 84,686.

The volunteer fleet has been successful in cleaning out agricultural pests. Detachments of planes fly over infested districts spraying the insects with poison. Recently one detachment cleaned up a plague of locusts in the valley of the River Kuma in the Caucasus.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

These Are Plain Words

The "Daily Metal Trades" published in Cleveland, Ohio, does not like the idea of employers regarding themselves to the extent of conferring with leaders of organized labor on matters affecting the running of their business. Why cannot employers recognize the fact that their business is for them to do with as they see fit, and hire or fire any worker they see fit, squawks this infuriated editor.

The wrath of the metal trades organ was aroused over an invitation extended to John L. Lewis by certain bituminous operators to sit in on a conference where difficulties other than wages questions would be ironed out. The operators knew what they were doing, and a less brainless tool of the employers than the editor who wrote the editorial spasm would agree that Lewis would not do the operators any harm.

What this editor has to say about union labor, however, expressed the iews of the leading capitalists of the country. It is, that the unions must be destroyed. After telling of the progress of the open shop in the mining fields of West Va., Kentucky, parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania he writes:

"The oldtime methods of 'closed door' negotiations are looked on askance, in dickering with labor unions, in these days of plain talk... Hundreds of coal mines are being operated successfully and profitably in the United States on an open shop basis."

That editorial was written in the city where a decision of the supreme court makes the union illegal in a public service corporation, such as a streetcar line. No doubt judges can be found to make similar decision with regard to the basic industry like the mining industry. The capitalists are out to smash the trade unions, weak tho they are now thru the negligence, inefficiency and treachery of the reactionaries. The employers are using every method they can avail themselves of for this purpose. They are rapidly destroying the miners union, thru development of the scab fields.

The operators are not afraid of Lewis. As long as he permits them to dig non-union coal in Kentucky, West Va. and other open shop regions, why should they not tickle his vanity by letting him in on their harmless confab? The only way the deterioration of trades unionism can be stopped is by action of the rank and file for the purpose of getting control of the unions, giving them a progressive program, to fight the bosses and to break loose from the policy of cooperation with the employers which is fast turning the unions into auxiliaries of the companies. The company union differs only in name from labor organizations that follow the policy of collaborating with the boss in the runing of industry. As usual the boss gets all the increased profits that flows from the speeding up, that this system introduces, while the workers get nothing but compliments.

The function of trades unionism is to fight the employers. When it drops that function, it has no excuse for existence. But trades unionism will not down. The workers will have their unions, and bigger and beter unions than now, despite the opposition of the employing class and the treachery of fake leaders.

William J. Bryan

The passing of William Jennings Bryan has unloosed a flood of eulogistic piffle which is usually the last resort of the capitalist babbitry whenever a goodly member of their company passes on to the happy hunting grounds. Bryan being a front page proposition during his political career, it is only proper that he should encumber it for two or three days after his death and give some usually ignored politicians the opportunity to slip by the city editors.

Of Bryan nothing much can be said except that he could deliver a speech well. The text was not of much consequence. It is doubtful if he ever developed a new idea or made an improvement on an old one. He did little to direct the current of American development. But he was an attractive fly on the wheel of American capitalist progress and sometimes like LaFollette, he tried to put on the brakes.

Bryan was the voice crying in the wilderness peopled by classes that are in trouble, but don't know exactly what is the matter with them. The big capitalist treat them rough. And they found in the democratic party for a while, the political arm that represented them in their struggle against the big fellows. From this section has come the assortment political nostrums represented by green backery, free silver, knownothingism, A. P. A.'ism and later still by ku kluxism. Bryan was on hand to lend his tongue to all those quack remedies.

Lately the democratic party has been crumbling. The big capitalists have gobbled up the north eastern wing of it and the southern section took to religion and moonshine, having put over prohibition. Bryan became the philosopher of this latest stage in the degradation of the southern middle classes. He made a gospel out of their disease and appeared in the role of medicine man. It is quite likely that he was never happier than about the time death called him away from his business.

Within a year three notable figures whom the working class of this country can well afford to lose have passed out of the picture. The [illegible] Samuel Gompers, Robert M. LaFollette and William Jennings Bryan.

When Great Men Die

When great men die things go on very much as usual. This is what happened on the stock market the day after William Jennings Bryan breathed his last:

> "Stocks of the motor, mercantile and specialties companies led an aggressive rally near the close. Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and many department stores continued their spectacular upward movement. Coca Cola made a new high at 135. International Harvester sold up 3 points at 120. Marland Oil broke thru its 1925 high record and sold up to 46½."

But, watch out for some flopping on the stock exchange if the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania go on strike. The moral is, that the wheels of industry don't stop moving when parasites return to the dust. But when workers refuse to work they do stop.

Victor Berger says there is no instance in history of a genius transmitting that gift to his progeny. Arthur Brisbane who believes his own father was a wizard, disagrees. We are inclined to believe that Victor's father was a genius and that Victor is nearer the truth than Arthur.

The Industrial Work of the Party

(Continued from page 1)

(a) Bringing the Membership into the Union.

The Party shall require all its proletarian members to join trade unions, using the sharpest disciplinary measures, if necessary, to bring this about. To facilitate this there shall be in each nucleus, branch, C. C. C., D. E. C., and other Party units specific comrades charged with the responsibility of supervising the trade union work of the Party in their respective spheres.

(b) Party Trade Union Fractions. While building and strengthening the unions, educating the rank and file, fighting the corrupt bureaucracy and the employers, the Communists must not fail to thoroly organize themselves to secure leadership over the trade union masses. This is to be accomplished thru Party fractions. At present the fractions in the trade unions are weak and inadequate. The Party must devote major attention to their extension and strengthening. The District Organizers shall be held directly responsible, in conjunction with the Industrial Department, for the building of the trade union fractions in the various industrial centers and unions.

(c) Trade Union Educational League. All units of the Workers Party shall give active support to the Trade Union Educational League, which unites the various elements comprising the left wing into a movement against the reactionaries in the unions and to transform the trade unions into organs of revolutionary struggle against the capitalist class. In the various localities where the party has local organizations, these shall be held responsible for the building up and maintenance of local groups of the league. The members of the party who are also members of trade unions shall be required to take an active part in the league, and to subscribe to the class struggle propaganda fund, which will be initiated by the league. Wherever groups exist the party fractions shall function within them as distinct organizations. Party members of the league shall resist the tendency, which arises from the pressure of the reactionaries and from the failure of some of our membership to distinguish between fraction and T. U. E. L. groups, to restrict the T. U. E. L. simply to Communists. Efforts must be made to extend and to bring non-party elements into the league and to broaden its field of activity. The party units must give active support to the coming national conference of the T. U. E. L. and strive to make it a real representative gathering of the left wing. Efforts shall be made to give the league more of a mass character and a definite organizational form by building up the body of subscribers to the class struggle propaganda fund and by the establishment of various forms of left wing trade union united front committees which are brought into the closest possible connection with the league.

(d) Stimulation and Support of the Progressive Bloc. The party must stimulate the development and support the unification of a progressive bloc in opposition to the reactionary bureaucrats. For this we must apply the principles of the united front. Every struggle of the workers either against the employers directly or against the bureaucrats, as well as all the vital issues of the left wing program, shall be utilized for the development of such united fronts against the reactionaries. Trade union elections shall be utilized to this end. There is a growing tendency for so-called progressive elements to develop opposition to the reactionary trade union bureaucrats and to put up candidates against them in the union elections. This tendency must be stimulated and developed by the Workers Party as one means of bringing masses of workers under its direct influence. In union elections, whether in local unions, central labor councils, or international unions, the Communists, where not strong enough to win with their own candidates, shall combine with the "progressives" and support joint candidatse upon a united front basis. The foundation for these united fronts in union elections shall be agreed upon minimum program covering the more pressing problems, economic and political, confronting the unions. In such united fronts, however, the Communists shall run as Communists, and shall make this clear by special statements to the union membership outlining the party trade union program. The danger shall be carefully guarded against of allowing these united front movement to degenerate into opportunistic scrambles for office. An especially potent slogan for the building of a progressive bloc is the demand for world trade union unity, a slogan which has served as a strong rallying cry for all the progressive and revolutionary elements in the British trade union movement. Efforts must be made to link up the struggle of the progressive wing of the British movement with that of a progressive trade union bloc in this country in a general demand for world unity as proposed by the Comintern and the Profintern.

(e) Financing the Party Trade Union Work. To finance the party work in the trade unions, there shall be set aside 10 per cent of the income from dues of the national office of the Workers Party.

Organize the Unorganized.

TODAY in the United States there are four million workers organized in the trade unions while fifteen million industrial workers and many more millions of agricultural and other workers are outside of the trade unions in the ranks of the unorganized. The campaign for the organization of the unorganized to be carried on within the existing unions, as well as for the formation of new unions where none exist, is a vital and necessary part of our trade union work. This issue shall be linked up closely with the economic demands of the workers.

It is exactly those workers in highly mechanized industries who because of the conditions under which they work will respond most readily to Communist influence who are in the ranks of the unorganized. The condition existing in the United States so far as the trade unions are concerned is to a considerable degree parallel to the conditions which existed in Great Britain a quarter of a century ago. There too a highly reactionary trade union bureaucracy was in control of the trade unions and opposed all progressive measures in the struggles against the employers. It was only with the advent of the "new unionism" which came into existence thru the organization of great masses of previously unorganized workers that the trade unions changed their policy and the labor party was formed and industrial unionism developed.

The organization of the millions of workers in such industries as the steel industry, the rubber industry, the automobile industry will bring into the American trade union movement new and more militant spirits and will greatly increase the influence of our party and aid materially in achieving our end of winning the organized masses for the revolutionary Communist struggle.

Shop Commitees.

THE party shall carry on an active campaign to organize shop committees in the industries generally. These shop committees shall be elected by all employes of a given industrial establishment irrespective of sex, color, nationality, skill, etc. The shop committees shall serve to unite all the workers in the various establishments, whether members of unions or not. The shop committees shall voice the demands of the workers and form the basis for common struggle against capitalism. The shop committees shall be utilized for the organization of the unorganized. One of the main tasks of the shop nuclei is the formation eventually of shop committees and the support of the shop committees in the organization of the unorganized into the trade unions.

Amalgamation.

THE campaign to consolidate the craft unions into industrial unions must be pushed with vigor. The amalgamation campaign must be more definitely concrete, however, in view of the bitter resistance it is meeting from the trade union bureaucracy. It must be more closely linked up with the workers' everyday struggles and identified definitely with their economic demands. The movement shall be intensified and extended by thus bringing it closer to the workers' immediate interests. The shop committees and shop nuclei shall, in their work, always keep in mind the necessity of amalgamating the trade unions into industrial unions.

International.

1. The reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor are using their influence to make the unions of Mexico, Central and South America, subservient to the program of American imperialism in the countries of the western hemisphere. The party must, thru its industrial department, establish contact with these unions and endeavor to win them away from the leadership of the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and for a militant fight against American imperialism in cooperation with the left bloc of the trade unions in this country.

2. The movement for world trade union unity initiated by the Russian unions in cooperation with the English trade unions which is endorsed by the Red International of labor unions offers a great opportunity for a campaign against the leadership in the American Federation of Labor. Even Amsterdam has been too "radical" for the Gompers machine. It is our task to familiarize the trade union movement of this country with the movement for world trade union unity and aid in the fight to have the American trade unions join in an international conference to unify the trade union movement of the world.

3. We shall also fight for the support of the Anglo-Russian committee, and for the affiliation of the various national unions to the International Federation in their respective industry.

4. **Canadian Autonomy.** The party shall support the movement of the Canadian unions for autonomy within the American trade unions. This autonomy shall take the form of the establishment of Canadian sections in all American unions having branches in Canada, these sections to be united in the Canadian trades and labor congress, and to have full right to declare strikes, to organize the masses, and to raise all necessary funds.

Party Policies for Trade Union Work.

STRIKES and Wage Movements. The party must take an active part in all strikes and other wage movements. It must have programs of demands for all such mass movements, and the Communists must fight for the leadership of these struggles. The wage cutting campaign of the employers must be met with a counter campaign of strikes.

Class Collaboration. The party must carry on a relentless warfare against the many schemes of class collaboration, such as labor banking, workers' insurance, B. & O. plans, etc., now being foisted on the workers by the reactionary bureaucrats. The organization of company unions and sham forms of industrial democracy has made great headway in American industry during recent years. The employers attempt to set up organizations under their control to prevent the workers from joining unions which will actually fight their class battles. These policies of class collaboration must be met by a militant fight for the policy of class struggle. The party must constantly expose the corruption and treachery of the reactionary bureaucracy. In the matter of labor banks, the policy shall be to fight against the establishment of new banks upon the present basis, and to demand that those now in existence be reorganized along cooperative lines.

Unemployment. In the unions the party shall carry on an active campaign against the menace of unemployment. It shall, where necessary, advocate and organize unemployment councils. It shall demand that the employers and the government provide work and funds amounting to full maintenance of the workers.

Work Among the Negroes. Negro workers are a growing factor in industry. The employers are using every effort to play them off against the white workers and vice versa and thereby to defeat both. The bureaucracy facilitates this scheme of the employers by setting up union restrictions against Negro workers. This tendency must be relentlessly combatted. The Workers Party must lead an active fight thruout the trade union movement to bring the Negroes into the unions and to secure for them equal rights and protection with white workers in the industries and in society generally. Where white unions refuse to accept Negroes, new unions of Negroes shall be formed.

Recognition of Soviet Russia. The party shall carry on an intensive campaign in the trade unions for the recognition of Soviet Russia, using as one means to this end the report of the British trade union delegation to Russia in abridged form.

Expulsions.—The party reiterates its anti-expulsion policy. Where expelled workers are few in numbers they shall remain in local T. U. E. L. groups. But, where they are numerous they shall be formed into unions of the expelled. Those expelled members shall endeavor to fight their way back into the old organizations. In the case of delegates expelled from Central Labor Councils, the policy shall be to insist upon their right to be seated by being reelected by their local union. This should be reinforced by securing support from the unions of the locality and by formal appeals, backed by wide agitational movements, to the executive boards of the International unions involved, and with appeals taken to the conventions in case of unfavorable action.

Injunctions. Whenever and wherever an injunction is issued by courts against strikers, depriving them of their rights, the party shall endeavor to arouse the strikers and the trade union movement in general to mass violation of the injunctions.

Independent Unions. The party endorses the paragraphs relating to the I. W. W. and other independent unions adopted by the Third World Congress of the Red International labor unions providing for the calling of a conference of these unions and contained in the program for the Trade Union Educational League outlined at the congress.

Communist Work Among Women in the U.S.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Party Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party.

RESOLUTION ON WORK AMONG WOMEN.

I.

THE work among women is an important phase of the party activity. This work has been neglected by our party since its organization. Only some local organizations such as New York, Boston, and Detroit have made a beginning in this respect, but there has been no centralized direction and definite plan of work on a national scale. These conditions must be changed. Our party must from now on take up this work systematically in order to establish Communist influence among the women workers and draw them into the general struggles of the workers.

2. Policy for Work Among Women in the Factories.

1. It must be our aim to establish in the factories where women are employed circles of working women for the discussion of the problem of their place of work and for the discussion of general problems of the working class. As these circles are developed in certain industrial sections they should be combined into conferences of delegates from the circles of that section and later on a city-wide scale.

2. These circles should also be the medium for expression of the social life of women workers and the means of providing educational opportunities. Thru the development of this form of their activities our party members working within them will be able to influence the social life and the education of the women workers and thus facilitate the work of political education of these workers.

3. Wherever the party has shop nuclei organized in factories where women are employed one member of the nucleus shall be charged with the responsibility of organizing such circles of women workers. In those sections where nuclei do not yet exist the party organ responsible for work among women shall appoint comrades working in factories where women are employed to take up this work.

4. The work among the women in the factories must be closely coordinated with the work among the women in the trade unions. For this purpose there should be appointed in the party trade union fractions in unions in which there are women workers a comrade charged with the work among the women trade union members, who must be in contact with the comrades conducting the work among women in the factories.

3. Work Among the Housewives.

1. Our party must also seek to organize circles of housewives for participation in and support of the struggles of the workers. These circles should be organized in all the working class sections of the cities.

2. The party units in the various sections of the cities shall appoint from among the party members a comrade specially charged with carrying on this work of organization of circles of housewives.

3. The housewives circles shall be combined thruout the sections of the city and on city-wide scale thru conferences of delegates from these bodies.

4. The housewives circles should carry on social and educational activities similar to those to be carried on by the circles in the factories. They must be drawn into close cooperation with the women circles in the factories thru the initiation of common campaigns and thru conferences in which the members of both circles participate as well as thru conferences of delegates from both forms of organization. This is particularly necessary in times of strike and other workers struggles.

5. The organizations of proletarian housewives which have been created thru the efforts of our party members, such as the United Council of Working Class Women in New York City, the Mothers League of Boston and Detroit Proletarian Women organizations should be made the basis for the development of our work in these cities.

4. Conferences of Working Women

1. In order to unite the work of the women factory circles and the housewives circles, conferences of working class women shall be called.

2. These conferences shall be held periodically at least once a month, and shall discuss and act upon all problems arising out of the lives of the working women.

3. The "Conference of Working Women" shall consist of (a) women employed in shops, factories, stores, etc.; (b) Local trade unions consisting wholly or partly of working women; and (c) organizations of working class housewives.

4. These conferences shall elect Executive Committees to carry on the work between the meetings of the Conferences. These committees shall be known as "Committees of Working Women."

5. The following is to be the basis of the program of the "Conferences of Working Women."

a. To carry on an active campagin to unionize the working women.

b. To fight for equal pay for equal work.

c. To combat child labor.

d. To encourage and asist working women to become citizens of the United States.

e. To fight for government maintenance of working mothers for a specified period of time before and after childbirth.

f. To develop political consciousness and activity among working women.

g. To participate in all struggles of the workers jointly with other labor organizations.

h. To provide for the educational, cultural, and social needs of the working class housewives.

i. To render material and moral support to workers engaged in struggles against capitalists. (Relief in times of strikes, lockouts etc.)

j. To combat the high cost of living.

k. To fight for better housing facilities for the workers.

l. To fight for better sanitary, fire prevention, and educational facilities for working class quarters.

m. To fight for government maintenance of the school children of the workers.

n. To participate in all struggles of the workers jointly with other labor organizations.

6. These conferences shall be called in each locality by a special committee to be known as "The Provisional Committee of the Conference of Working Women." The Provisional Committee is to be made up of men and women engaged in or otherwise connected with the struggle of the working women.

7. Such provisional Committees shall be established immediately. Before calling the conference, a widespread agitation must be carried on among women in the shops, factories, stores, and in the unions popularizing the task of these conferences.

5. Party Organization for Work Among Women.

THE following organizational apparatus shall be established in the party at once to conduct the work among women:

1. In all leading committees of the party such as the Central Executive Committee, District Executive Committees, City Executive Committees, and after the party reorganization is affected, the Section Executive Committee and Sub Section Executive Committee, and at present in the present existing branches and shop nuclei, an individual member or sub committee shall be appointed as responsible head of the work among women. This sub committee or individual member shall be authorized to form a larger committee by drawing into the work other comrades, particularly women from the factories. The sub committee or individual member, however shall be responsible for the conduct of the work to the leadin committee making the appointment.

2. In order to keep before th party the necessity of systematicall carrying on the work among wome and in order that this work sha support and be in line with the ge eral political policies of the party, th question of work among wome should be placed on the agenda of th leading committees and regular re ports on the progress of the work su mitted. The Organization Comm tee of the C. E. C. shall also plac the question on its agenda and onc each three months at least it shoul come before the C. E. C.

3. Whenever the party initiates campaign the instructions sent to th party units shall contain a special se tion instructing the party units ho to apply this campaign to the wo among the working women so that th women are drawn into all the gener campaigns of the party.

4. The first step in putting th program into effect shall be the ca ling in each city of city conference to consist of all the members of th branch and nuclei sub committee o Women Work and also the wome committees from the trade union fra tions. These conferences shall made thoroly familiar with the pr gram and mobilized to carry it out the following manner. Similar co ferences shall be held from time time and at a later stage of develo ment of the work it may be possib to hold these conferences on a larg scale.

5. At all times the party membe in the non partisan organizatio must form Communist fractions a work under the direction of the par sub-committee on Women Work their respective localities.

6. Press and Literature.

1. The party should publish lite ature making especial appeal working women and the party pre should from time to time carry art les dealing with current political qu tions from the same angle.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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GERMAN WORKERS VISIT RUSSIA

PERLSTEIN AND FEINBERG RESIGN AS I. L. G. W. RIGHT WING CALLS SCHLESINGER TO SAVE SIGMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 29.—A new turn in the fight of the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers was aken last night when Perlstein and Feinberg resigned their posi- ions in the I. L. G. W. at the meeting of the Sigmanite Joint oard.

The resignation of Perlstein was popular, even in the Joint oard, which accepted it unanimously and with a sigh relief. Feinberg's resignation was accepted by a vote of 28 to 9.

Feinberg made a declaration that his resignation is for the purpose of creating complete unity in the struggle against the Communists. This "altruism" on the part of an international official was approved by Sigman, who stated that the general executive board recommends the acceptance of the resignation.

Sigman Hasn't Resigned—Yet!

Sigman, however, has not yet resigned. On the contrary, he has taken over the administration of the New York joint board in an effort to save the pogrom gangsters from the complete debacle to which they have brought the New York joint board.

Schlesinger, experienced reactionary and now improved in this natural reaction by considerable training as Abe Cahan's business manager on the Jewish Daily Forward, is being sought by the Sigmanites to enter the fight in order that the Sigman right wing machine which is going to pieces before the battering of the left wing, may be bolstered up again.

"Disorganization" Promised.

This "reorganization" by the resignation of Perlstein and Feinberg is hailed by the Forward as meaning a new and intensified drive against the Communists—which in turn means in reality a new and more bitter fight by the class traitors at the head of the International to prevent the union being controlled by its membership in its dealings with the bosses.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, alias "B. and O. Bill" has decided to organ- e a "third party" this fall. Bill may ed something to play with by the me the left wing in the Machinists' nion gets thru with him. Judging the names of those appearing in e publicity story on the third party nture. Bill's plan will not get very r, but it will get Bill's name in the pers. Ousting progressives from e Machinists' Union and floating ke third parties should keep a man om dying of ennui.

• • •

HE British government's new naval plan calls for the expenditure of 0 million dollars. That is a lot of oney for a tottering empire to spend war vessels that may be out of te a few years after they are ated. But capitalism cannot help elf. It is a social madhouse. Amer- is arming against Japan and pan is arming against America. gland is arming against both and are arming against each other. w can such a system survive?

• • •

WHILE he was living, he was the moron's chief spokesman; now t he is dead, he is the nation's nt. This is Bryan. The theory is t a good Indian is a dead Indian. e morons are earnest in their grief er the death of the "Commoner." e can respect the morons in their solation. But what about those who ent their time dwelling on Bryan's lossal ignorance as displayed during e "ape" trial? They are now vieing with each other in heaping hon- s on him as one of the greatest nds that the United States ever oduced.

• • •

EVEN Walter Thomas Mills, organizer for the socialist party when was not selling "colonies" to the lly convinced, believes or pretends believe that Bryan was the great- figure in this country's history said so at "Bug House Square" a evenings ago. Perhaps Mr. Mills t a follower of Bryan would be t the person to fall for his colony heme. Others, who make a living following the masses, and also by

(Continued on Page 5)

ORY CABINET QUIZZED ON BIG NAVAL PROGRAM

ritain Has Forty-Nine First Class Cruisers

LONDON, July 29.—Ramsay Mac- nald, former labor premier, made attack in the house of commons to- ht against the government's new iser program. He asked the govern- nt against whom Britain was arm- herself.

"We cannot say America or Japan our possible enemies," declared cDonald, "and if it is France the blem is not naval but aerial.

"We have forty-nine modern cruis- already, and the power next to us, Japan, which has eighteen.

"I demand to know what is the na- nal danger which is causing these ps to be laid down. I ridicule the a that we spend the taxpayers' ney when there is no need for such rogram."

MacDonald, in opening his attack on proposal to lay down four cruisers s year, said if the money were nt in the development of Britain's ural resources, "it would do more promote national security and pre- e for a crisis." When MacDonald premier he sanctioned the laying wn of six new cruisers.

WOOD ENSLAVES FILIPINOS, LABOR PARTY CHARGES

Demands Control of the Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, July 29.—The Filipino labor party appealed to Gov. General Leonard Wood here today against the "existing semi-feudalistic system of labor in the Philippines which keeps laborers in semi-slavery and bondage.

Incensed at Wood's lack of sympathy for a reorganization of the Philippine government system whereby Filipinos would have greater control of the executive department, majority leaders were planning to send a special envoy to Washington to appeal to President Coolidge.

The politicos (the labor party) have proposed to Wood the creation of a cabinet of Filipinos enjoying legislature. This system, the politicos believe, would be the only way of realizing the spirit of the Jones act, the organic governing law of the Philippines, granting Filipinos considerable autonomy.

Gen. Wood, however, refuses to make any change in the system of government in the islands.

The present break between the governor general and the politicos resulted from the wholesale resignation of cabinet secretaries in 1923 as a protest against General Wood's usurpation of governing powers.

According to present plans of the politicos the Washington envoy will also seek to consolidate a plan to change the Jones act with a view to final declaration of the status of the Philippines.

Senator Sergio Osmena appeared almost certain today to receive the commission as envoy. He is expected to arrive in Washington late in September.

A large number of the workers and peasants, realizing that no hope can be expected from the imperialistic American government, are demanding a workers' government.

Another new Sub—**Makes another Communist.**

T. U. E. L. in Call for Fight Against "B. and O. Bill"

Calling on the rank and file in the International Association of Machinists to rally to the struggle against the crooked Johnston administration, which has embarked on an orgy of expulsions, by expelling J. F. Anderson, his opponent for the presidency of the union, the national committee of the Trade Union Educational league, has issued a statement setting forth the facts in the fight in the machinist' union and outlining a program for the progressives to follow. The T. U. E. L. statement declares that Anderson was elected even after the entire vote of Anderson locals were thrown out by Johnston's selected ballot counters. The statement in full reads:

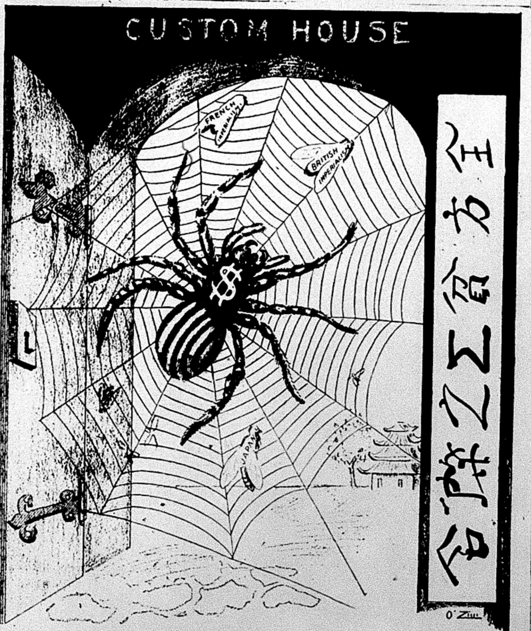
Anderson's Suspension

THE suspension of J. F. Anderson from the Machinists' Union by William H. Johnston is a brazen challenge to the great majority of the rank and file of the International Association of Machinists. Having completely lost the confidence of the membership, Johnston is forced to do one of two things, either accept the defeat administered to him in the general election, or hold on to his official position thru crooked means and by launching a reige of terror against the militants and expelling all those who attempt to expose him.

The Johnston machine has chosen

(Continued on page 2)

AMERICAN PLANS IN CHINA



NEXT SUNDAY'S PICNIC EVENT OF THE SEASON

Prominent Speakers on the Menu

Next Sunday, thousands of workers will flock to Riverview Picnic Grove, Belmont and Western avenues, to make merry at the Fourth Annual Workers' Press Picnic. Besides the usual attractions that make picnics what they are, there will be a corps of speakers headed by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Ella Reeve Bloor, the champion hiker of the western world, will be there after beating the railroads over the continent. If the rest of the proletariat traveled like Comrade Bloor, railroad stocks would bring nothing on the market but contempt. Besides being a hiker Mother Bloor swings a vicious tongue and speaking for himself the writer would rather listen to "Mother" Bloor flaying the capitalists than play pinochle.

H. V. Philips the genial young Negro revolutionist who is organizing the American Negro Labor Congress, will be on deck. Color will be given to the occasion by a sprinkling of Negro comrades from the South

(Continued on Page 2.)

TWO MINERS COUGHT IN SLIDES AT STRIP MINE AT DANVILLE, ILL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DANVILLE, Ill., July 29.—Precautions were taken here today to prevent other land slides in a strip mine where William Thain, 38, and William Murphy, 23, met death Tuesday. Thain was caught under a steam shovel when a seventy foot bank caved in. Murphy was trapped by a slide while efforts were being made to recover Thain's body.

U. S. Makes Fuss Over Kidnapped Imperialist Ignoring Own Crimes

PEKING, July 29.—"Money and bullets!"

Manchurians bandits holding Dr. Harvey Howard of the Rockefeller institute for ransom today demanded cash and ammunition as the price of his release.

Elbridge Greene, first secretary of the American legation, today was en route to Mukden to secure the aid of Marshal Chang Tsolin, Manchurian war-lord, in effecting the release of the American.

It is to be remembered that no such fuss was made by the American government to free the Chinese students illegally held by the foreign municipal police at Shanghai—nor any move made, even yet—to punish these foreign police troops who continued massacring Chinese for nearly two weeks. Yet their responsibility was certified by the Peking diplomatic corps.

BELIEVE COAL BARONS WILL FORCE STRIKE

Operators Following Listening Policy

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—No compromise! That was the attitude unofficially expressed today by miners and operators of anthracite as they resumed their joint conference on the wage question.

They were as far apart as they were when negotiations were started more than two weeks ago.

Upon the result of the negotiations depend whether or not there will be a strike in the hard coal fields September 1.

It was freely stated this afternoon that, in the view of the way negotiations are proceding, a "break" is inevitable, probably in a week or so when the miners will have finished outlining their case.

The union officials are getting nettled at the policy adopted by the operators. The operators in the joint conference are "listening" to the miners' demands—they are not arguing against them, as in former years. They won't have any reply until the miners have said their say. Then they will reply. If the answer is unsatisfactory to the miners, the "break" will be inevitable, those in close touch with the situation said.

DELEGATION IS GIVEN MIGHTY GREETING IN LENINGRAD ON ITS ARRIVAL IN THE SOVIET UNION

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 14—(By Mail.)—The arrival of the German workers' delegation in Leningrad grew into a mighty demonstration of international proletarian solidarity.

At nine o'clock in the morning the steamer with the delegation berthed in Kronstadt, where the delegation was greeted by the sailors of the Baltic fleet and by the whole population with great enthusiasm. On the way from Kronstadt to Leningrad a meeting was held on the steamer which unanimously adopted the following resolution and appeal to the proletariat of the Soviet Union:

"We send you in our capacity as the first delegation of the workingmen and women of Germany, our proletarian greetings and the greetings of the working class of the German republic."

"First of all we want to thank you for your energetic support for the thousands of proletarians held in the prisons of the bourgeoisie. Despite the calumnies which the bourgeoisie has spread about you, we have come to you to learn your real situation.

"As honest workers we want to know everything relating to the political and economic situation and to the life of the workers and peasants in your country. Millions of German workingmen and working women await an objective and truthful report from us, the workers delegation composed of Communists and social-democrats, with impatience. We believe and hope that our visit to you will strengthen the political and economic relations between the working class of Germany and the working class of Soviet Russia."

On the way to Leningrad the delegation exchanged greetings with the passing steamers. The steamer berthed in Leningrad under the singing of the International on board and on the shore where many thousands of people had assembled including numerous delegations from the shops, the trade unions and the youth organizations, who greeted the delegation with enthusiasm.

Moissey welcomed the delegation in the name of the trade union organizations of Leningrad and concluded his speech with a cheer for the international unity of the world proletariat. The chairman of the German delegation, Freiberger, declared in his answering speech that the German workers were proud to feel the ground of the first red capital under their feet. The masses greeted this declaration with storms of applause and cheers and accompanied the delegation thru the town to the Palace of Labor.

EXPEL WORKER FROM MD. CAMP FOR RADICALISM

Read Young Worker, Officer Started Riot

By IRVING SOLLINS

(Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—Harry Miller of Philadelphia, citizens' military training camp student, was expelled from Camp Meade, Md., today charged with reading the Young Worker and distributing leaflets calling for a boycott of the C. M. T. C. and demanding hands off China. He was declared "an agent of Russian Bolshevicks" by General Upton, commandant of the camp.

General Upton declared Miller was misled by Communist bunk and class hatred and ordered him expelled from Camp Meade. Miller was arrested while reading the Young Worker to a group of students and was immediately placed under a guard of four soldiers.

The commandant of Miller's company, Captain Turner, incited a group of students to a riot against Miller but another group more sympathetic protected him from flying stones. It is significant that a riot was incited while Miller was defenceless being under guard.

Considering the fact that Miller is not a Young Workers' League or party member but that he recognizes that C. M. T. C. students are future strike breakers and cannon fodder for American imperialism it is important to note that he is called a Russian agent because he has liberal views. Miller is a member of the Knit Goods Workers' Union of Philadelphia.

TEXTILE STRIKE IS THREATENED IN NEW ENGLAND

Coolidge Busy Playing with Politicians

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 29.—The prospect of a new industrial problem, comparable to the impending crisis in the anthracite industry, was confronting President Coolidge today.

The latest threat is that of a complete tie-up of the textile industry of New England, brought forward by the action of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in throwing the entire power of his great organization behind the textile workers in their protest against recently enforced wage reductions.

This step by the federation head followed almost immediately upon the president's suggestion that he considered the wage reductions localized, and Green's characterization of these cuts as unwarranted, unethical and a step backward is considered generally thruout New England to have solidified the opposition of the workers.

In the meantime, a political outing—the annual gathering of the Essex County Republican Club engaged the attention of President Coolidge today.

It was reported here that the action taken by President Green was designed to assist the anthracite miners in their conference at Atlantic City.

The miners are demanding additional wages. The textile workers are preparing to fight an ordered reduction.

ANTI-BRITISH SPEECH IS MADE BY ITALIAN FASCIST SENATOR HERE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 29.—Italy is dependent for her existence upon England, because of Britain's control of the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, Count Antonio Cippico, Italian fascist senator, admitted in a speech here. He pleaded that Italy share in the domination of the Mediterannean Sea.

WOOD CARVERS TO BUILD UP STRONG UNION

Realize Need of More Perfect Union

By F. HANZL

In order to accomplish this most essential object of building, strengthening and perfecting our union, it is necessary to clearly understand the cause of our present state of affairs and its effect on the membership and wood carvers in general.

In order to do that it will be necessary to go into the history of its past struggles against the encroachments of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association and the development of organized capital in general, so I will point out the most significant events which I consider had the most demoralizing

(Continued on page 4)

BRITISH NAVY TO BREAK STRIKE, IS THREAT; TRANSPORT WORKERS PLEDGE 'NO COAL FROM EUROPE'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 29.—That the British government is preparing to break the great coal strike—if it comes—is disclosed by the statement of the cabinet that Premier Baldwin is willing to take over the mines, if the conference being held today has no results—and the exposure of plans of the British navy to break the strike with sailors and marines landed from the British fleet.

Mr. Montague, labor member of the house of commons for West Islington quoted on the floor what he claimed as a copy of a secret admiralty fleet order, containing an instruction by the Auditor-General that—"extra pay at double rates was to be credited to naval personnel employed on or standing by for work on railways, light and power works, motor transport or pumping out mines."

This is a plain case of the British war office preparing for war against its own working class by forcing the members of the navy to scab on their brothers of the unions.

In Connection With Strike.

Reading from the document Montague stated that it related to the—"remuneration of naval personnel employed on, or standing by, for industrial work in connection with a strike."

Double rates were to be paid these scabs, but only single rates paid those unloading foodstuffs carried in government ships. Similar application was to be made in respect of purely local strikes.

"I would like to draw the attention of the house, Mr. Montague said, "to the fact that this so far goes beyond any national emergency."

The document, he went on, stated that it was clearly understood that repayment by the firm or undertaking concerned for the services rendered would be made direct to the accountant-general of the navy.

Sailors and Marines Drafted as Cheap Scabs.

Officers and ratings, before being drafted for emergency duty, were to be informed that in no case was payment to be accepted by them from the firm or its representatives unless this payment had been authorized by the admiralty. Montague declared that no "national emergency" existed to justify such activities.

He protested against—"private firms being protected at their own request upon payment at double navy rates which will probably mean cheap strikebreakers, and against the services of officers and ratings of the government being entirely at the disposal of the firms, whether it is a question of national emergency or not."

The First Lord Speaks.

"I think we ought to have from the first lord of the admiralty a very complete statement as to the precise way in which naval ratings are to be used. Trade unionists are fearing this danger. It is an extremely important question to trade unionists."

The first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Bridgeman, declared that breaking strikes was a "totally false impression of what the order means. The order refers to a general disturbance."

Take Sides? Not at All!

Mr. Montague: (Quoting the order) "Local strikes."

Mr. Bridgeman: "I think not. Well, perhaps he may be right, but the main intention of it is to regulate the action of officers of the navy and the men in a general strike, the object being to exert what power the government can in preventing the general public of this country having its food supplies cut off. To say that the navy would take part in the strike on one side or the other is totally wrong."

Just Scab—Nothing Worse!

Mr. Montague: "May I ask the first lord how it is that the order states the method by which the accountant-general of the admiralty should be reimbursed by private firms."

Mr. Bridgeman: "The firms might be millers, handling sacks of flour necessary for food for the people. That might be a private firm, but that makes no difference to the duty of the navy, which is not to take part in the strike on one side or the other."

Labor Party Never Revoked It.

Mr. Batey (labor, Spennymoor): "Will he let us see the order? Will he let us read it?"

Mr. Bridgeman: "I am quite ready to send around a copy of the order. It has already been quoted. I am not in the least ashamed of the order. It is not a new one issued by me. It was issued in 1919, and I think it has been revised since, in 1923, and it is now in a revised form and reissued."

"The labor party," added Mr. Bridgeman, "when it was in office would have been perfectly justified in revoking the order if they had felt it was unfair. They knew it was not. They knew that it was only in the interest of the general public, and the defense of those interests is the duty of any government, whether by us or by them."

Hope that a strike will be averted is growing in view of unofficial statements that the owners will give in to Premier Baldwin's appeal that they withdraw their notices ending the present working agreement on July 31. **The present conference was obtained only after difficulty, since the miners were unwilling to meet the owners, telling Baldwin that the owners' proposals for a 20 per cent wage cut and longer hours would first have to be withdrawn before they would talk to them.**

International Union in Action.

The miners are facing the situation with stout hearts, cheered by the conference of the Miners' International at Paris yesterday, which made the decision to "Undertake international action in the event the British mine owners put their threats against the miners into execution on August 1." European transport unions have promised to see that no coal shall reach Enginad from the continent.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, declared when leaving Paris that he thought a strike was inevitable, if it does not come now it will come later a week or two.

Hall Caine Godsakes the Owners.

The conference today is regarded as a last hope of bringing an agreement before the strike begins. How it is regarded by the British nation may be seen by the fact that the distinguished novelist, Hall Caine, has written an article in the Evening Standard entitled, "For Gods' Sake Stop!"

Sir Hall declares that if the mine owners allowed the strike to come with the whole strength of the trade unions standing behind the miners, they must not expect the miners to go back to the pits "beaten and crushed."

Predicting a national upheaval, the great novelist says:

"There will be but one end and the coal owners—as owners—will not be here to see it. They will have lit their fires and perished in the flames."

Premier Baldwin is attending the conference between owners and has notified every cabinet member not to leave the city, but to hold themselves in readiness for instant call.

A CHINESE CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS? MAYBE, BUT WE WON'T SWEAR IT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—While the time of meeting has not yet been determined, all the powers, including Great Britain and Japan, have signified their intention to appoint representatives to a conference on the abolition of extra-territoriality in China, it was announced at the state department today.

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The DAILY WORKER wishes to point out that altho the above announcement is the official statement of the state department, it fully expects an equally official statement of the state department tomorrow denying the first official statement. We do not, of course, infer that the state department of the U. S. government is conducted by liars, but from the frequent contradictions put out by it upon this matter of a Chinese conference, we are bound to observe that if they are not able liars they are excellent diplomats.

KLUXERS DENIED BAIL, AFRAID TO COMMENCE TRIAL

May Appeal to State Supreme Court

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 29.—Judge Fred Hines in Hamilton County circuit court today overruled the motion of attorneys for D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klenck and Earl Gentry for a hearing on a petition to release them from jail on bail until they go on trial for the alleged murder of Madge Oberhotzer.

Afraid of Trial.

Simultaneously Judge Hines paved the way for an immediate trial for the trio when he announced his readiness to call a special term of the court "at any time" to permit the defendants to face the murder charge before a jury.

"The court is willing at this time to call a special term to try these defendants," the judge said. "They could have been tried at any time thy were ready. By their own conduct the defendants chose to remain in jail rather than be tried.

To Appeal for Bail.

Judge Hines emphasized that no grounds exist for admitting the accused men to bail because an immediate trial is open to them.

"The court," he continued, "is willing to take up all of its time if necessary between now and October for this trial."

A request for time to prepare a bill of exceptions was made by Ralph Waltz of defense counsel. This action, believed to be the forerunner of an appeal to be filed with the state supreme court.

DECISION TODAY ON INJUNCTION AGAINST A. C. W.

Strikers Continue a Solid Picketline

A decision as to whether or not the International Tailoring company is to secure an injunction to restrain their striking employes, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, from picketing will be rendered today by Judge Hugo Pam, Room 941, County building at 2 o'clock.

William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated, surprised the court by stating his case against the outlawing of the strike in one hour, whereas three high-priced lawyers for the tailoring company had argued for four days.

The strike meeting yesterday was as enthusiastic as on the first day of the strike, the workers singing songs, and enthusiastically applauding the speeches.

No arrests were made yesterday, the police violence having been at least temporarily curbed, following the slugging of three strikers, two of whom were girls, last week. The Amalgamated protested to Chief of Police Collins and Mayor Dever against the outrage, and the protest has cowed the sluggers for a time.

Cunnea Closes Case.

Cunnea in his defense of the right to strike, declared that the Cuthbertson anti-injunction law was constitutional. Replying to the case cited by the clothing bosses' attorneys in which supreme court Justice Taft rendered a decision declaring an Arizona anti-injunction law unconstitutional, Cunnea said that the law was not similar to the Illinois law. Cunnea said that in the Arizona case, where striking restaurant workers were restrained from picketing the question of the boycott was involved. Taft's decision was upon the fact that the pickets were advising customers not to eat in the restaurant. The boycott is not involved in the Illinois law, Cunnea said.

Insits on Right to Strike.

Cunnea pointed out that the decision rendered by Taft was a four to five decision, Justices Holmes, Brandies, Pitney and Clark bringing in a dissenting opinion. The dissenting opinion, Cunnea said, was more in accordance with the settled laws of the majority of the states of the union, and with the picketing decisions of the United States courts.

In the decision of Barnes vs. the Typographical Union, on which all further applications to Illinois courts against strikers is based, Cunnea said. "The decision of the Illinois supreme court will not stand as a limitation upon the rights of the workers, restraining them from picketing."

Law Is Constitutional.

The Cuthbertson anti-injunction law is not contrary to the constitution of the state of Illinois, Cunnea argued. The legislature has a right to prescribe remedies and procedure. Cunnea cited several cases to show that th law is constitutional.

Workers Are Aroused.

"It is the duty of the court to declare a law constitutional unless it is unconstitutional beyond a reasonable doubt," said Cunnea.

"These five to four decisions of the supreme court against the rights of workers to demand the limitation of the powers of the supreme court."

Must Send An American Trade Union Delegation to Visit the Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a delegation of German workers, spokesmen for the mighty battalions of organized labor in the Dawes-enslaved republic, is visiting in the Union of Soviet Republics. Received at Kronstadt, the scarred Bolshevik fortress, acclaimed at Leningrad, they passed triumphantly on to the red capital of the Workers' Republics—MOSCOW.

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This is the third delegation of labor from the major capitalist countries of Western Europe to cross the Soviet frontier to investigate for themselves the progress made under Workers' Rule. First the British, then the Franco-Belgians and now the Germans.

These delegations, notably the British, have been made up of labor officials affiliated in no way with the Communist movement, except thru their realization that the Soviet Union is the expression of the indomitable will of the Russian worker and peasant masses to conquer and hold all power, and that the desire of the Russian workers for world trade union unity must be realized if labor is to successfully combat the international forces of aggressive capitalism. That is a sympathetic relation that has as yet not even touched the officialdom of the American labor movement.

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The report of the British Trade Union Delegation on its visit to the Soviet Union has already been spread to the world. It has been a crushing blow to the Anti-Soviet propaganda circulated so assiduously by capitalist interests the past eight years. American workers should feel glad that they have the DAILY WORKER to give serial publication to this historic document that meets with no dispute except from the "open shop" press and "bitter-end" socialist publications that have lost all influence. It is the reading of this report among the workers in the mines, the mills and the factories of this nation, that must give birth to the sentiment expressed by the Franco-Belgian delegation, speaking to the chairman of the All-Russian Trade Union Council, Tomsky, saying:

> "Every honest worker, after he has seen what is being done in the Soviet Union, must fight still more energetically for the unity of the international trade union movement."

The delegation went even further when it declared that, "in our opinion, many of the fundamental principles which are applied in the Russian trade unions would be very much in place in the trade unions of our own countries."

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In other words, the workers of all countries must not only close ranks for the protection of the Soviet Union, but to build their own power to achieve their own victory, and they are advised to build, even in their trade unions, according to the Russian example.

In the United States, the officialdom of labor with its "socialist" supporters, is still in open alliance with the government not only in its attacks on the Union of Soviet Republics, but in the war waged against militants in the left wing of the American labor movement. This alliance must be broken up. The reports of the British, Franco-Belgian and German trade union delegations on the conditions within the Soviet Union will help do it.

Under pressure of the left wing, the American trade unions must also send a delegation to study conditions within the Soviet Republics. Let the trade unionists of the United States follow in the footsteps of their British, French, Belgian and German brothers in taking their stand with the Soviet victory of Russian labor.

Lloyd George Says U. S. and Britain Will Fight Against Japan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 29.—Lloyd George, Britain's prime minister at the time of the negotiation of the Washington agreement for the limitation of naval armaments threw a bomb into the discussion of the government's naval construction program this evening by the declaration that if there were any trouble on the Pacific Ocean England and the United States would be on the same side.

FASCISTI MOB ROMAN SENATOR AFTER SPEECH

Italy Stirred by the Latest Outrage

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, July 29.—The attack on former Premier Orlando on the Corso Ruggerio, Palermo, after his criticism of the Mussolini government had an unfavorable reaction here today even in conservative circles.

Anti-fascisti were vigorous in their denunciation of interference with free speech.

While the speech which the former premier delivered yesterday, has not yet been circulated here in printed form, it is understood that he merely told his Palermo audience that the opposition to the Mussolini regime, would signalize its disatisfaction by putting tickets in the field in the approaching municipal election in an effort to defeat the fascisti candidates.

For this and for expressing general dissatisfaction with the governmental methods of the fascisti, Signor Orlando's automobile was attacked and it was necessary to call out troops to quell the riot which ensued.

Judge with Lessees in School Board Fight

Judge Joseph B. David issued a temporary injunction restraining the board of education from cancelling the leases of tenants in its loop property under dispute.

The renters refused to pay the new rent levels established by revaluation of these holdings. They based their refusal on the ground that the revaluation was invalid since the committee of appraisers had not been appointed in accordance with the 1885 lease provision which fixed the manner in which they should be selected.

The lessees were instructed by Judge David to pay the rent based on previous valuations to the court.

RIFFIANS TAKE POST IN THREA ON KEY SECT

French Invaders F Back Before Attac

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, July 29—The ans have launched a heavy a against the French front at We key position of the western s of the invaders' front. The J natives, who made the attack, twenty thousand men in action, ing successfully completed their vest.

The Riffians captured the fort post of Zehdoula, six miles north Wezzan, and are now before the West of Wezzan the Moroccans h pushed southward, threatening vital line of communication betw Wezzan and Kenitra.

Marshal Petain has conferred w the Spanish dictator, Primo de Ri in an endeavor to induce Spanish operation, but the Spaniards are aiding the French invaders in Af to any great extent.

Next Sunday's Picnic to Be Big Event o the Season of 19

(Continued from Page 1)

Side and by Chinese sympathi from the environs of 22nd street.

Over the oratorical battalion preside William F. Dunne, who known from Butte to Boston from Swampscott to Seattle, as of the best presiding officers in labor movement.

The most important feature of picnic is the business side. Fra the affair would not be arranged all but for the purpose of mak money to keep the Communist pr from wobbling financially. Even writers for Communist papers n money with which to purchase necessities of life, strange tho it m appear, and printing presses printers use up an awful lot of do during the year. Not that we gru it to them, but it must be sta here for the sake of the record.

Hence the August 2nd pic About it being a success there is doubt. The very fact that a conv tion of the Workers' Party is preaching is an added reason the party membership should be represented there. It is no sec that there is considerable discuss in the party at present, and like discussions there are two sides to We hear that both sides will be ing with each other in contribut to the success of the picnic. Lo [illegible] that kind of dissension!

F. S. Tickets of admission fifty cents each. Buy them in vance. They will keep.

Drainage Commission Awards $90,025 fo Overflow of Can

The second batch of awards claims for damages against the sa tary district as a result of the ov flowing of the Illinois river becau of the great volume of water pour into it by the drainage canal seve years ago, was announced today the commission named to hear cases by the legislature.

In claims for $90,025 the comm ion made awards for a total $24,915. Last week awards 52,000 were made.

Some 250 claims, totaling $10,0 yet are still to be heard. Awa thus far average about a third of amounts of the claims. If the sa ratio is continued the sanitary d trict will have a total of betw $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 to pay wi in five years after the awards made.

Soltis Speaks at Minneapolis Street Meeting Sunday Av

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 2 The regular Sunday evening m meeting of the Workers (Communi Party will be addressed this Sund by John Gabriel Soltis on "Post W Capitalism." Hathaway will talk "Amalgamation."

Washington Square (Seven Co ers) is the place. Come your and bring others with you.

Forest Fire In Idaho

LEWISTON, Idaho, July 29.—Lig ing struck suddenly today in Wh Pine forests between Kiamiah a Kooskia, Idaho, and turned 100 ac into a roaring inferno, according word received here. Several hundr men are reported to have quit work nearby harvest fields to fight t flames which are out of control light breeze is blowing and is car ing the fire toward the heavier wh pine belt.

Tell other workers what h pens in your shop. Write a st and send it in to the DAI WORKER. Order a bundle distribute there.

T. U. E. L. IN RINGING CALL FOR FIGHT AGAINST "B. & O. BILL"

(Continued from page 1)

the latter course, and has entered into a ruinous expulsion campaign with J. H. Anderson as the first victim.

Wholesale Expulsions

Johnston is a tricky politician. The suspension of Anderson, according to the statement made by E. C. Davison at a meeting of Lodge No. 491, is to be followed by a wholesale expulsion of militants, centering the attack upon the Communists. The excuse to be given for these expulsions is that the Workers Party is a "dual union."

The Trade Union Educational League warns the militants in the Machinists' Union not to allow Johnston or his aides to sidetrack the issue. The Workers Party is a political organization and it is an insult to the intelligence of the members of the Machinists' Union to think that under this crude and stupid lie Johnston can divert attention away from his betrayals of the interests of the workers and from his flagrant stealing of the election to an attack upon the Communists.

In Desperate Fix

This latest move of Johnston's shows that he realizes the desperate situation that he is in. Accused of stealing the election, he practically admits that it is true by refusing an honest tabulation of the votes cast. If the Johnston machine were really elected, as they claim, Johnston could very easily discredit the Communists, the T. U. E. L., and the Anderson group, and strengthen his own position in the union by submitting to a recount or to a new election.

But, instead of doing that, he suspends J. F. Anderson without a trial and starts an attack upon the militants because they have gathered the facts which prove conclusively that Johnston and Davison stole the election.

"I will never be defeated as long as I count the votes," says E. C. Davison.

"I will expel any member from the union who attempts to expose my election steal," is Johnston's attitude to be carried out under the cloak of "the Workers Party is a dual union."

Rave Against Communists

In the struggle that will follow, Johnston will rave about the Communists and the T. U. E. L., but the left-wing will keep the real issue before the membership. Here are facts in the election that Johnston must answer.

1. Anderson's tellers were refused the right guaranteed by the constitution to supervise the totalling of the votes cast.

2. In spite of the large number of Anderson lodges whose votes were thrown out illegally, the real count shows that Anderson received 18,179 votes and Johnston 18,171.

3. The votes of 12 lodges were thrown out by Davison illegally, which showed that Anderson received 1,174 and Johnston 39 votes. The excuse given for this was that they had cast more votes than they had members.

4. The votes of 10 lodges were thrown out on the flimsy excuse that they had been delinquent in their reports. These lodges cast more votes for Anderson than for Johnston.

5. Davison refused to allow the clerks to count the ballots of 10 lodges on the grounds that he did not receive the tally sheets.

6. In the case of Lodge 441, it shows how the Johnston machine was elected. There were 277 votes for Johnston and only one for Anderson. While the record of the Lodge shows that only 39 votes were cast and they have still the blank ballots sent to them less the 39 votes cast.

A Few Strong Points.

These are a few of the points that militants must press home. The suspension of J. F. Anderson, the removal by the General Executive Board of Andrew T. McNamara as business agent, the removal of Hannon, a member of the Anderson group, from Chicago and sending him out to the sticks, the launching of an attack upon the left-wing generally—shows the well-planned fight that the Johnston machine intends to launch.

A strong fighting alliance must be set up between the left-wing and the Anderson group. The slogan of the united front must be "The recall of the Entire General Executive Board." Follow this up with an honest election, and the Johnston administration will be swept out of office.

The removal of the Johnston bureaucratic machine, however, is not an end in itself. More than ever should the left-wing program of action be placed before the membership. There are over 800,000 workers who are eligible to become members of the Machinists' Union, yet the Johnston administration has reduced the I. A. of M. to a mere skeleton organization.

Endorsed Amalgamation.

The Machinists' Union was one of the first organizations in America to endorse amalgamation. Johnston was elected on this program. Yet, he has not even made a gesture in this direction. On the contrary, he carried on the most bitter fight against every progressive measure. There are almost 4,500,000 workers in the metal industry that if welded together into a powerful industrial union would be able to make an effective struggle in the interests of the rank and file.

The Johnston administration, however, believes in class collaboration. In fact Johnston, thruout the world has become the symbol of class collaboration and betrayal of the working class. He is better known as "B. & O. Bill" than as Wm. H. Johnston. He would rather make the Machinists' Union an auxilliary to the Employers' Association than to develop it into a fighting organ of the class struggle.

Johnston more than any other one man, deliberately blocked the labor party movement. His policies in the C. P. P. A. are chiefly responsible for the swinging of the labor party sentiment into the middle-class reformist LaFollete camp. The left-wing must push vigorously the organizing of a national Labor Party based upon the trade unions.

Burning Questions.

The program and policy of the left-wing must be presented during the recall campaign. International Trade Union Unity, recognition of Soviet Russia, hands off China—all of these burning questions must be discussed. These are the real issues and the left-wing, led by the T. U. E. L., will not allow them to be side-tracked by Johnston's raising the "red" scare.

The Trade Union Educational League calls upon all militants to unite in the struggle against the reactionary Johnston administration on the basis of the following platform:

(a) Abolition of the expulsion policy and reinstatement of expelled.

(b) Recall of Johnston.

(c) A special convention of the I. A. of M.

(d) Recount of the election vote.

(e) A national left-bloc-progressive conference.

(f) Abolition of the B. & O. Plan.

(g) Campaign for amalgamation.

(h) Organize the unorganized.

(i) For a Labor Party.

The National Committee Trade Union Educational League.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Great Britain, pound 4.85¼, 4.85⅞. France franc 4.73¾, 4.74½. Belgium franc, 4.62, 4.62½. Italy lira, 3.66¼, 3.66⅞. Sweden krone, 26.85, 26.88. Norway krone, 18.44, 18.46. Denmark krone, 23.03, 23.05. Germany mark, no quote. Shanghai tael, 78.50, no quote.

RED CANDIDATES IN TOLEDO ALL UNION MEMBERS

Workers Party Runs Class Struggle Vets

By A. W. HEWITT, W. C.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 29. — Toledo Vokers' Party is in the second week their campaign for municipal election.

A successful street meeting was ld on the corner of St. Clair and range St., Saturday night, at which omrade Buehler, Comrade Wm. Patrson and Comrade Bruce T. Smith articipated as speakers. A large owd attended the meeting and ayed attentive till its close.

The speakers had keen competition om a bunch of holy rollers who ere very anxious to save our souls d who tried to drown out our eakers by yelling at the top of their ngs.

Comrade Bill Patterson, who was e main speaker of the meeting, has me voice himself so he held the owd regardless of the interruption.

The Workers Party in Toledo will ve seven candidates to vote on in e primary election which will be ld in August.

The candidates will be for mayor, e mayor, and five councilmen.

Wm. Patterson is candidate for ayor.

Comrade Patterson has spent many ars in the labor movement, as a ember of the Longshoremen's Union, d claims the distinction of being e oldest union member in Toledo. Comrade Patterson has been a eaker and agitator in the class strug- the biggest part of his life; he s been in many free speech fights, d is a delegate to the C. L. W.

We believe Comrade Patterson is e oldest candidate in the Workers' rty, having passed three score and n.

Comrade Bruce Smith has been a ion man ever since going into the ploy of the railroad company, 33 ars ago, as a brakeman. He is now conductor.

Comrade Smith was elected to the uncil from his ward in 1917 on the cialist ticket. He was kicked out the council because he refused to pport the war and buy liberty nds.

He was also threatened with being rred and feathered and lynched. He s elected in 1921 to the council and rved two years in the council.

He became popular with the work- , by saying that he thot that blue nim overalls suited him better, and thot they looked better on any rking man than a kaki uniform of cle Sam.

Gus Vossberg, the oldest candidate the Workers Party ticket for coun- , belongs to the Patternmakers' ion and is one of the oldest mem- s in the union in Toledo. He is a egate to the C. L. W.

Comrade Vossberg is an old fighter the class struggle.

Comrade Patterson, Smith, and ssberg, were three of the oldest mbers of the old socialist Toledo mediately joined the left wing. al, and when the split came they Comrade Buehler, candidated for council is the secretary of hte Eng- branch of the Workers' Party, edo.

He has been the most active mem- in the branch since it was organ- d in Toledo.

Comrade Buehler was a member of Machinists' Union till he was ex- led for belonging to the Workers rty, and the T. U. E. L. He has n hounded and spied on in the ces where he was employed be- se of his work for the party.

Comrade Chapman, candidate for council belonged to the Machin- ' Union till he was kicked out for onging to the Worker Party, and T. U. E. L.

Comrade Parker belongs to the Pat- nmakers' Union and has been a mber since his apprenticeship.

Comrade Ishler, candidate for the ncil, belongs to the Railroad rks' Union

ateurs in Touch With MacMillan.

LONDON, July 29.—Amateur radio rators who are keeping Com- nder Donald MacMillan's Arctic ex- ition in touch with civilization, to- reported clear and continuous re- tion of signals from MacMillan's ps, now 100 miles from Etah, enland.

ICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

uen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary

W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS
Seven Places
W. Van Buren — 42 W. Harrison
N. Clark. — 118 S. Clark
W. Washington — 167 N. State
234 S. Halsted
PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7
cialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread
ine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commissary and Bakery:
Fulton St. Phone West 2549

LOCAL 280 OF MINE WORKERS' UNION PROPOSES PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE TO DISTRICT FIVE

By IRWIN, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 29.—Taking the lead in proposing real measures to solve the serious problems of the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania Local No. 280 of New Eagle, Pa., which was formerly the mainstay of the reactionaries but has recently elected a left wing slate into office, has submitted to the district board of District No. 5 a program of action. While the district office never seems to bother about the plight of the membership it is thus again demonstrated that leadership in the fight to improve the conditions of the workers can be expected only from Communists and from the militants in the T. U. E. L.

The program of action proposes that the district board calls a special district convention to take up as a first point, unemployment amongst the miners within the district and necessary measures of relief.

40,000 Miners Unemployed in Pa.

There are a total of 273 mines in District 5, approximately only 50 of which are working, most of these are only working part time. It is reported that 40,000 miners are unemployed in the state most of them having been unemployed for months and during the period of work were employed only part time. Many miners' families are on the verge of starvation. The policy of John L. Lewis, followed by all his lieutenants, of attempting to drive a great number of miners out of the industry will have dire consequences now when other industries are making retrenchments and daily throwing workers into the streets looking for jobs.

The militant elements contend that effective measures for relief of these many unemployed miners can and must be secured, while they also point to the record of the district and international officials who have not yet lifted a finger to obtain relief. They are proposing and have been proposing for a long time, as one effective remedy, the shorter work day with no reduction in wages.

Unemployment Relief from State.

They have demanded in the past and now reiterate their demand that industry should bear the burden of supporting its unemployed and the federal, state and local governments should take measures to establish funds for relief of the unemployed to be administered by the unions.

The second point proposed to be solved by this special convention is the demand for preparation for an active fight against the attempt of the operators to enforce the 1917 scale in the district and to break down working conditions.

Fight Open Shop.

The Pittsburgh Coal company, which has closed down all of its 52 mines formerly operated under the union agreement, not very long ago elected new officers. These officers were elected on a pledge to smash the union. They are undoubtedly trying to make good. It is being rumored that a number of these mines are to open early in August with notices posted that the 1917 scale will go into effect. At any rate facts are available aplenty to prove the active preparations made by the operators to reduce wages.

The militant miners rightly contend that if the membership is just kept waiting for slow starvation it will not be able to make the best of the fight. They propose that measures be taken to strengthen the union in every respect and to keep the membership on the alert so that whatever form of resistance the conditions may require the membership will be actively moving with a stronger feeling of class solidarity.

Best Defense an Attack.

They contend that the best way to meet an attack is by an offensive rather than meekly giving up one position after another and that to meet the united coal operators it is necessary to make a campaign to organize the unorganized miners and to establish union control and union conditions everywhere.

The third point proposed for the special convention to take up is definite settlement of all the grievances obtaining in the mines which are now working such as the question of dead work, loading of cars, etc. Today in many instances the system of check waymen does not function. Miners are required to load bigger cars for less pay than the agreement calls for, with less pay for dead work. In almost every controversy on existing grievances the district officials have thrown up their hands exclaiming "We cannot do anything, we have no power." This, the militants maintain, is to turn tail, accept defeat in advance, and will strengthen the operators in their fight against the union.

Relief for Moundsville Prisoners.

The fourth point proposed to be taken up is the securing of relief measures for the families of the Moundsville prisoners and an active campaign for their immediate release.

A number of members are yet being kept in the Moundsville prison for their participation in the Cliftonville march in 1922 in behalf of the striking miners and for the organization of unorganized territory. Some little relief was afforded during the first period of their incarceration. Today that has ceased and the officialdom which could use the influence of the union to have the men released, is making no effort whatever.

No Expulsion of Left Wingers.

The next point proposed by the militants is a complete abolitoin of the policy of expulsion pursued by the district board and a demand for reinstatement of expelled militant miners.

The charge frequently made by the standpat officers that Communists are "destroying the union," is being hurled back into their teeth backed up by the fact that expulsion of the best fighters certainly serves to weaken the union and if continued will lead to ultimate destruction.

The militants demand that this policy cease and those who call themselves leaders of the union and are maintaining themselves in leading positions, take the initiative to unite all the forces for the struggle against the coal barons.

STEEL TRUST MADE A FORTY MILLION DOLLAR PROFIT IN 3 MONTHS

NEW YORK, July 29—The United States Steel corporation earned $3.06 a share on the common stock in the second quarter of 1925, against $2.93 a share in the first quarter of the year.

The directors at their meeting today declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock.

The steel corporation reported net earnings of $40,624,221 in the second quarter, against $41,381,030 in the same period last year. After all deductions for expenses, bond interest, etc., the amount available for dividends on the common stock in this period was $21,889,094 against $21,205,291 in the first quarter of 1925 and $23,775,291 in the same period in 1924.

Monthly earnings were as follows: April, $13,376,821; May, $13,803,455; June, $13,443,947.

Mrs. Robert LaFollette Declines to Run for Vacant Senatorship

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—From the seclusion of Maple Bluff farm, Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette announced today that she would not become a candidate for the senate seat made vacant by the death of her husband, Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin.

Her refusal to make the race was taken by close friends of the family here as devnite indication that her eldest son, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., shortly will announce himself as a candidate for the unexpired term that runs until 1928.

In progressive circles young LaFollette's candidacy has been accepted as a fact for several weeks. A public announcement that he will contest for his father's seat, with the approval and support of progressive leaders of Wisconsin, is expected momentarily.

TOPEKA WORKERS FIND REACTION IN UNION RANKS

Fight Capitalist Talk at Workers' Forum

By JESSE A. KEEBLE
(Worker Correspondent)

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—I attended the Industrial Council last meeting and it made me sick of heart, but I came away feeling thankful for a few things, that some thing had not been settled, so opportunities were still open.

No speakers had been chosen for Labor Day. The reactionary committee had asked Gov. Reed of Mo. and Beerrus Jenkins of the Kansas City Journal Potst to speak. They had declined, thank god, so there is still a chance of getting in a real speaker.

The open forum was discussed and adopted but the forum committee is not very promising. One is a labor faker not much brains of his own but he is advised by the whole exploiting bunch, so he can disrupt many moves for progress.

Another member is a lady, completely under church chloroform. Not much head of her own but easily influenced.

The third member is an old worker in the socialist party. Now a Communist, a shrewd thinker but he is old and feeble and been in the fight so long that he is somewhat discouraged.

Those who opposed forum idea were afraid it would become a socialist organization. It will be more than that if we can make it.

A movement was started to form a study club from A. F. of L. Headquarters. Our study clubs are forcing the old A. F. of L. to get busy and give them a subsitute.

STARVED SEAMEN PROTEST; JAILED AT BALTIMORE

East Indian Crew Got $5 to $7 a Month

BALTIMORE, July 29.—(FP)—Food, food, food, was the cry of 20 East Indian members of the crew of the British ship Tenburger, which arrived here from Calcutta. When the half starved seamen threatened to desert the ship and seek assistance from the British consul the captain had six arrested and lodged in the police station to await a hearing before the British consul.

The seamen stated through the only one of their number who could speak English that they had been starved nearly to death on the trip from Far East, and that each man had only received four ounces of meat twice a week. Their wages were between $5 and $7 per month.

Eight Miners Die in India.

SIMLA, India, July 29.—Eight miners were killed today in the collapse of a tunnel in the gold mines here.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute

DEPARTMENT STORE WORKERS ARE MENACED BY KU KLUX KLAN, GET NO VACATION, SMALL PAY, FOR SLAVERY

By PLAV, Worker Correspondent.

Conditions in the large downtown department stores, such as Hillman's and the Boston store are growing worse for the employes. Wages are low enough, and are being cut still more, and the workers are entirely at the mercy of the employers, being fired often without cause.

Klansmen are at work in some of the stores, attempting to gain control. Foremen in some of the food departments are pursuing the policy of firing those who refuse to join the Kluxers, and favoring those who are members. In the food department of one of the big stores, where I was working, the Klan is nearly in complete control.

Some of the help have been fired irrespective of ability. Tickets were left at some of the clerks' stations in this store, urging the employes to come to Klan meetings. Jews and catholics are not favored when this can be done.

"Work" Is Only Cry.

In some of the other stores you have a horde of overseers who drive the men. "Work, work" is their only cry. In some stores you must notify the boss or his assistant when you go to the wash room and the straw boss soon begins hunting for you and yelling at you as tho you were a criminal.

If it is a busy day before lunch the boss comes around and tells you, "Only 30 minutes for lunch today, boys." Of course, you get no extra pay for working overtime.

Salary Cut, Vacation Denied.

A good example of the small wages paid can be seen from the fact that the Boston Store pays the stockroom workers $10.00 per week.

One employe in this store was fired just before vacation for changing his address without notifying the company. He was taken back after losing a week's work, but his salary was reduced $2.00 per week, and he was deprived of a vacation. Thus do the department stores rob the workers.

When the employes are waiting on trade they never know what moment they are going to get into trouble with some sharper sent out as a customer who is paid to spy on them and aggravate them to make them lose their tempers.

All in all the employes of the department stores are selling themselves completely to their masters. If fired they have no way of redress. If they ask for the reason they may be told "we do not have to give you any information in that regard."

Millions In Profits.

The pay in these places is the very lowest they can get you to work for. One store reported a six million income to the tax commissioner. So you see it is not what they can afford to pay but what they can get you to work for that determines your salary.

Ventilation is far from the best in the food departments, particularly when it is considered that in any food department ventilation and sanitary conditions should be exceptionally good.

But as these institutions are run for profit instead of for accomodation and service, before the workingclass can get any real benefit out of them the industries and government must be taken over by the workers without reservation.

FAKERS LEWIS AND FARRINGTON IN MUTUAL GRAFT ACCUSATIONS EXPOSE EACH OTHER'S SELL-OUTS

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee)
(Article VI.)

The following extracts from letters that passed between Lewis and Farrington speak for themselves. They show what the fakers think of each other, and may enlighten the reader on the Lester strip mine deal.

"Springfield, Ill., November 2, 1922.
"Mr. John L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers of America,
"Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Board Member Dobbins told me that you made a statement to the Board that things in Illinois were corrupt, and that a contract had been entered into between two substantial officers of this district and W. J. Lester to allow his strip mine to operate during the recent strike.

"Dobbins also told me that you said Harry Fishwick and myself were the two substantial officers you referred to. He further told me you said the Lester strip mine office had been robbed and the attorney general had all papers in connection with the compact.

"He further stated that you told him that Robert M. Medill, director of the department of mines and minerals in Illinois, had made the compact and that the money was to be split three ways, namely, between Medill, Harry Fishwick and myself. He further said that you told him that I was verging on a nervous breakdown because of a mental disturbance over the matter.

"Dobbins said that you stated to him the information came from Mr. Honnold, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' association and that he, Dobbins, could secure further information from L. F. Lumaggi, a coal operator in this state.

"I am not at all disturbed over this matter, but I do intend to expose those who are attempting to defame my good name. I am anxious to arrive at the facts so that I shall know how to proceed in clearing up this matter. I shall appreciate an early response to this communication.

"Yours truly, (Signed) F. FARRINGTON, President.

(Copy of Lewis' Reply.)

"Springfield, Illinois, November 9, 1922.
"Mr. Frank Farrington, President,
"District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.,
"Springfield, Illinois.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—This will reply to your communication of November 2. Mr. Dobbin's memory is somewhat inaccurate as to my statement to the International Board and my later conversation with him when he called on me.

"The whole story of Medill's prostitution of his public office and attemped bribery of certain coal operators in Illinois during the strike, is so infamous and corrupt that I do not care to discuss it here. I have no objection to discussing some phases of it with you personally if you desire. About a month ago I discussed the same subject with Vice President Fishwick.

"Yours very truly, JOHN L. LEWIS, President."

To this letter from Lewis, Farrington replied partly as follows:

"I was told the president of the South Western Coal Operators' association stated that the Kansas Coal Operators would pay almost any price to get rid of Alex Howat as president of the Kansas miners, and considering the outrageous manner in which you treated him and the Kansas miners, in order to get rid of Howat as president of the Kansas miners, I have as much reason to believe that you collected a handsome sum of money for your part in the Kansas trouble as you have to believe that I was to collect money for allowing the Lester strip mine to operate.

Lewis' Fake Fight.

"An influential operator with whom I happen to know you had dinner during the month of December, told me you said that you believed the miners would have to take a reduction, but in order that you may escape the responsibility, a strike would be called, the government would then intervene, and break the strike." (The miners will remember the statement that "we cannot fight our government"—made by Lewis—A. R.)

"I heard you collected $100,000 from Kentucky operators for permitting them to operate during the last strike."

What About This, John L. Lewis?

"I heard that instead of borrowing one hundred thousand dollars from the Harriman Bank of New York, that you received $750,000 from this bank and that three members of the directorate of the bank are operating nonunion mines in Pennsylvania, and the extra $650,000 which was given to you and which the public never heard about was given with the understanding that you withdraw the aid of the International union from the nonunion fields of Pennsylvania."

Another instalment on the faker tomorrow.

RAILROAD TRUST'S AMBASSADOR TO TOKIO DIES OF HEMORRHAGE

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Edgar A. Bancroft, United States ambassador to Japan, died in Tokio said an official dispatch to the state department this afternoon.

Death was caused by an intestinal hemorrhage.

Edwin Neville, secretary of the American embassy, automatically becomes charge d'affaires, and will have charge of American interests in Japan until Bancroft's successor is appoinnted.

Bancroft was heavily interested in railroad companies. Before becoming ambasador he had been solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. He was vice president and general solicitor for the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad, and general counsel for the International Harvester company.

Bancroft was a labor hater, being the author of, "The Chicago Strike of 1894-95."

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CONVENTION OF DISPATCHERS IN PEACEFUL CONFAB

Intends to Enter the Banking Business

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press)

Re-electing their general officers and reaching decisions with practical unanimity, the American Train Dispatchers' Association closed its 6th general assembly in Chicago the end of July. The union was organized in Spokane in 1917. President J. G. Luhrsen and Secretary-Treasurer C. L. Darling have served since its inception. Their new term is for 4 years.

The convention, attended by 90 voting delegates and 100 others, voted for a widow and orphan death benefit fund. The benefit will begin with $300 when there are 300 members interested and will rise $1 with each additional member. Authority to enter the labor banking field was also voted. On the political field the resolution of the previous biennial convention to affiliate with the conference for progressive political action was sustained against 3 dissenting votes.

Against Speeding Up.

The membership has held its own and the financial condition has improved despite the determined and ingenious attempts of the railway companies to undermine the association by company unions. The A. T. D. A. has a considerable majority of the 5,000 working train dispatchers in the country and its net financial worth is $206,729.10. Dues are $20 a year.

Speeding up of dispatchers, in common with all other rail employes, is reflected in a resolution of protest demanding federal, state and company action to correct it in the interest of train safety. Dispatchers now have to deliver their own orders by telephone in many cases where railroad telegraphers once did the work. They have to protect the rear of trains in place of flagmen. They have to work too much territory, man too many circuits, handle too many train sheets and are held responsible for the accuracy of clearance cards. All these practices are condemned as hazardous, unnecessary and unsafe.

President E. J. Manion of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers has also made many protests against the hazards and hardships of train dispatching by telephone instead of by telegraph.

ELLA REEVE BLOOR NOW HITCH-HIKING THRU STATE OF OHIO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 29.—Ella Reeve ("Mother") Bloor arrived in this city today, fresh and in fine spirits as if the three thousand miles covered on her hitch-hiking cross-country tour for the DAILY WORKER was only a short walk.

"A walk like that is good for you," she told some of the local workers who listened to her story of the trip since leaving San Francisco on June 1.

The fighting sixty-two year old veteran was prepared to hold meetings here today and tomorrow, proceeding to Cleveland on July 30 and going to Stuebenville on August 1.

"It's great to be back on the old stamping ground" Mother Bloor said. "The past two weeks success in organization and building up of the DAILY WORKER with new subs make me feel that my Ohio hiking is going to be more successful than any. Communism is surely being welcomed by Ohio workers."

Meetings arranged thru the local Ohio units with the co-operation of the district office of the Workers (Communist) Party at Cleveland, will bring Mother Bloor to the following cities on this schedule:

Tuesday, July 28—E. Liverpool.
Wednesday, July 29—E. Liverpool.
Thursday, July 30—Cleveland.
Friday, July 31—En route.
Saturday, August 1—Stuebenville.
Sunday, August 2—Stuebenville.
Monday, August 3—Dillonvale.
Tuesday, August 4—Yorkville.
Wednesday, August 6—Neffs.
Friday, August 7—En route.
Saturday, August 8—Coshocton.
Sunday, August 9—Columbus.
Monday, August 10—Columbus.
Tuesday, August 11—En route.
Wednesday, August 12—Mansfield.
Thursday, August 13—Akron.
Friday, August 15—Warren.
Sunday, August 16—Cleveland.
Monday, August 17—En route.
Tuesday, August 18—Toledo.

I. W. W. HARVEST WORKERS JAILED IN SO. DAKOTA

Authorities Try to Suppress Union

REDFIELD, S. D., July 29.—Three I. W. W. delegates were jailed by the local police, their supplies stolen, and seventeen members of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union 110 who accompanied them were illegally deported from Redfield Friday.

The authorities claim that the I. W. W. had put off five non-union men from a freight train between Tulare and Redfield and had been impolite to those in the town who refused to join the union before going on the job.

Harvest workers alleged that the attack by the authorities is not because of any supposed assaults on scabs but is directed against the Agricultural Workers' Union to cripple its organizing drive and interfere with its demand for decent wages and conditions in the harvest.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

A DEBATE!

Bertrand Russel (Negative) vs. Scott Nearing (Affirmative)

RESOLVED:

THAT THE SOVIET FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS APPLICABLE TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By arrangements with the League for Public Discussion, this interesting book (with photographs and brief biographies of the debaters) can now be secured at the special price of—

50 Cents Each
(In board covers)

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NEW FAKE ARMS CONFERENCE DUE AFTER 'SECURITY'

America Seeks Vantage Over Rivals

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 29.—President Coolidge today let it be known that American imperialism is anxious to see the European "Security Pact", as the anti-Soviet bloc is called, to be realized.

It is understood that with the supposed "security" thus afforded the western European rivals, against each other, the "security" of all against the Soviet Republics can get more unified consideration.

By making the western European nations unite against the Soviet Union, a better field for applying the Dawes Plan and the temporary "stabilization" of the bankrupt countries permits America to extend its grip over its debtors.

With "security" supposedly assured, Coolidge aims also to force a reduction of rival imperialists' armed forces by the apparently "peace loving" maneuver of calling another "disarmament" conference. As soon as the "Security Pact" is signed, Coolidge intends to invite the various nations again to Washington to discuss further reduction of their navies and air forces.

To Stage Another Farce.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 29.—A new world conference looking, to further disarmament, will be called by the government of the United States immediately following the perfection by the nations of Europe of the impending security pact, should the latter prove possible, it was indicated today at the summer White House here by an official spokesman for President Coolidge.

SECRET NAVAL MOBILIZATION PLANS VANISH

Japs Tracing Trick Don't Work

TOKIO, July 29.—Seijiro Suzuki, a clerk in the naval stores bureau of the navy department today faced court martial charges that he attempted to sell alleged secret naval papers to F. E. Jordan, an American.

Suzuki wrote Jordan asking 10,000 yen for the papers in question. Jordan immediately turned the letter over to the police and Suzuki's arrest followed. It is understood that papers dealing with naval mobilization plans are missing from the navy department.

A spokesman for the navy department declared today that the papers which Suzuki offered for sale are not secret and are quite valueless.

Jordan, an official of the American trading company, has lived in Japan for five years. His home is in Cleveland, Ohio. It is believed that Suzuki's action was only a trap to try to find out who had received the genuine plans now missing.

To Seek Dismissal of Suit.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Hearings on the motion to dismiss the national capital's evolution case were postponed today until Friday by Justice Siddons in the District of Columbia supreme court.

Delay was granted by the court to permit attorneys for Loren H. Wittner, treasury clerk who brought the suit, time to prepare answers to the dismissal motion.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

BRITAIN MAKES NO CHANGE IN RUBBER POLICY

U. S. Protests Will Be Disregarded

LONDON, July 29.—The foreign office in a statement today goes out of its way in explaining that ambassador Houghton, in presenting the request of the American government for a modification of present restrictions on the exportation of crude rubber from the British empire, emphasized only the effect of the present policy on the United States.

The statement voices deep regret that the British government is unable to give any assurance of a change in policy.

HELP!

Let the gunboats load the guns,
Send marines ashore. . .
More wages? Ha! here comes the
buns
That they've been hungering for!

Marines and sailors, forward step;
Machine squads ahead;
God damn those chinks! We-ll take
the pep
Out of their hides with lead!

Quick, for God's sake, Uncle Sam,
Our pocket book's at stake!
Help, for Christ's sake, Uncle Sam,
The cursed strike to break!

Then from the hands of hungry men,
And in the name of God,
We foreigners will grind the "yen"
And we will wield the rod;
And take the goods and sell at home
to put men on the shelf,
And make the lousy unions groan—
For God's sake, Sammy, help!!

—By Henry George Weiss.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—The preceding instalments of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia told how well the Soviet government treats its counter-revolutionary political prisoners, and described the Soviet form of government. The preface and introduction told of the extent of the travels of the seven members of the delegation, who, visited not only the industrial centers, but took extended trips thru the agricultural regions. The last two instalments took up the question of Soviet finances, which is being continued today. The instalments will appear in the DAILY WORKER every day.

• • • •

Taxation, Soviet and Tsarist

An independent calculation, based on estimates of the total national income pre-war and at present, after all necessary allowances and adjustments shows the present Budget to be 65 per cent. of the pre-war Budget.

This impression is because the burden, though reduced by one-Russia itself, that present taxation is heavier than pre-war. This impression is because the burden, though reduced by one-third, is thrice as hard to bear. First, because of the reduced productive power, reserve resources, and taxable margins. Secondly, because these new taxes have not yet been accommodated to, and absorbed by, conditions of life. They are only just emerging from the primitive stage of confiscation and the secondary stage of payment in kind. Thirdly, because this new taxation is largely a substitution of direct for indirect taxes. This, though it really relieves the burden on the worker and peasant, makes him realize what the burden is. Abolition of the sale of alcoholic drinks over 20 per cent. strength is a measure which has immensely helped national recovery, and will in time produce a national renascence, but its fiscal effect has been to require 700 millions per annum new direct taxation to replace the national revenues from vodka—and this does not include 250 millions of local revenues. The peasant paid this pre-war 800-1,000 millions far more readily than his present 200-300 millions direct taxation.

Economies

In order to lighten the burden and to balance the Budget, Russia has severely reduced expenditure. Military expenditures, as elsewhere explained, have been greatly reduced. The Red Army expenditure can be estimated as about one-fifth Tsarist expenditure. Further, the enormous expenditure on the economic and educational experiments of War Communism have been removed in the first case by the New Economic Policy and reduced in the second case by a policy of severe economy. Public services, lighting, transport, all are now charged for as elsewhere, excepting educational and medical care, which remains free.

The Government departments and those enterprises not abolished or put on a business basis as trusts, etc., had their staffs reduced by half. Finally, the Central Budget was relieved of all expenditure that could advantageously be left to the local Budgets—such as education, public health, roads, etc.

We may, in fact, estimate that State expenditure has been reduced by the Revolution to one-quarter of what it was. And there does not seem to be any region in which it can be still further reduced. It is indeed the avowed intention to increase it considerably at the earliest possible moment in respect of education, public health, etc., and also in respect of a new national debt to be incurred for re-equipment of industry and agriculture.

To these recent economies must be added the economies of reconstruction originally effected by the Revolution, such as the abolition of the national debt, the interest on which had risen to 400 million per annum, even before the outbreak of the war. The war more than doubled this in interest on its new foreign debt of nine milliards, and in addition accumulated 16 millions of internal debt—so that the total annual interest would have been at least 1,200 millions. A smaller saving was that on the Tsarist subsidies of 55 million to the Church, and of some 16 millions to the Crown and Court.

Corruption

Another saving(as important as any, has been the successful campaign carried on by Communism against corruption. It is impossible to make a comparison in figures—one can only say that the Tsarist officialdom was on the whole as corrupt as Soviet officialdom is on the whole conscientious. Under War Communism fraudulent officials were shot if Communists, or if non-Communists were severely sentenced. Though there is to-day a relaxation from this extreme rigour, the efficiency and probity of Soviet officials are maintained at a very high standard. Add to this that the total expenditure on administration, police, judicature, and central government generally, which was 180 millions under Tsarism, is to-day reckoned in pre-war roubles 190 million.

Direct Taxes

The taxes at present in force are:—

(1) The Income Tax falling on the townspeople and well-to-do, producing in 1923-4 about 63 millions.

(2) The Industrial Tax, which produced about 68 millions, is a tax paid on the profits of all financial, industrial, and commercial enterprises and is graduated to the character of their produce, i.e., production of or trading in luxuries is rated highest, and so on down. This tax is, of course, generally transferred to the consumer, but efforts are made to check this transfer in the case of private enterprises serving no useful public purposes. On the whole, it is estimated that two-fifths of the tax is paid by the urban middle class, and an equal amount by the town workers and clerks, the remaining one-fifth falling on the peasants.

(3) The Rural Tax paid by the peasants and producing about 158 millions per annum.

Indirect Taxes

(4) Excises on sugar, tobacco, tea, wine, beer, and such like, mostly imported products. The proceeds amount to 242 millions.

(5) Customs duties, producing 59 millions.

(6) Duties amounting in all to 66 millions, of which the most important are a rate on urban buildings and lodgings and taxes on Bourse operations—on hawkers, and on entertainments.

All these indiriect taxes may be roughly estimated as falling one-fourth on the peasantry, one-fourth on the middle class, and one-half on the workers and clerks.

This gives the general result that of the total amount of the revenue raised by taxation about one-half is paid by the peasantry, one-third by the workers and clerks, and one-sixth by the middle class. And when it is remembered that the latter class also contribute in the form of loans free or forced, it becomes evident that, in the first place, they are now able to work at a profit, and in the second place, that a large, perhaps the largest, part of that private profit is absorbed by taxation.

Central and Local Finance

Another important feature of Russian finance is also still under elaboration, and that is the respective responsibilities of the Union, of the Federations forming the Union, and of the Republics forming the Federations.

The actual financial powers at present held by the various components of the Union are so varied in precept, vary so much in practice from the precept, and are so clearly still in rapid development, that it is impossible to review them here. The principle underlying these precepts and practices is, however, clear enough. It is to consider as a financial entity any unit in the Union that seems capable of conducting its own finance—whether that unit be a Federation like the R.S.F.S.R. or a self-governing Republic like Georgia. This is subject, however, to the financial supremacy of the Union in all matters specifically assigned to the Union. And, in matters of finance, Union authority includes the conclusion of external and internal loans, the establishment of a general economic plan for all industries of general importance, the production of a general Budget which must comprise the Budgets of the constituent Republics and assign to the latter the necessary resources from Union revenues, the exploitation of mineral wealth, woods, and water, and the granting of all concessions. This obviously assigns to the Union an authority that would, if fully exercised, centralise the power of the purse entirely in Moscow. Local financial authorities cannot impose fresh taxation without central authority.

Analysis of Budget as to Central and Local Finance

The Budget of 1923-4 can be allocated between Central and Local Departments as follows: U.S.S.R. (Union), expenditure, 85.9 per cent.; revenue, 95 per cent. R.S.F.S.R. (Russia), expenditure, 9.8 per cent.; revenue, 3.2 per cent. UK.S.S.R. (Ukraine), expenditure, 2.3 per cent.; revenue, 1.1 per cent. Z.S.F.S.R. (Trans-Caucasia), expenditure, 1.8 per cent.; revenue, 0.6 per cent. B.S.S.R (White Russia), expenditure, 0.2 per cent.; revenue, 0.1 per cent. These figures show that at present the Union is financing the Federations, whose local revenues are insufficient to cover their cultural and administrative expenditures. The local budgets of these Federations show the following results:—

	Revenue	Expenditures	Deficit	Deficit Per cent of Revenue
R. S. F. S. R.	1,252	1,458	206	16.5
U. K. S. S. R.	325	333	8	2.4
Z. S. F. S. R.	68	76	8	11.8
B. S. S. R.	22	24	2	[illegible]

Budget Procedure

The procedure by which the Budget is fra[illegible] the Commissariat of Finance in co-operation with the Gosplan—the expert State Planning Commission—is most interesting, but too intricate for report here. It appears to ensure a consideration of the Budget in the general interests of national economy, and a proper control of the central and local administrations and industrial interests. The function of the Gosplan in this respect appears to be one of the features of the Union administration that has an instructive value for all Governments of a federal structure, or that are undertaking social reconstruction. An Act of October 29th, 1924, not yet published, but which was put at the Delegation's disposal, requires (Article 9) that the Gosplan shall report to the Council of Commissariats and the Commissariat of Finance as to the consonance of the Union and autonomous Budgets with the general program of Governmental and social economy, and also as to the effectiveness of its execution.

General Conclusions

Financial reforms and reconstruction, in so far as concerns this latest and last stage of it—a definitive Budget without a deficit—is not yet fully achieved. But on the present lines it should be attained in the next few years. And the general conclusion that will be come to in respect of Union finance by any impartial inquiry is that, not only is it now on the right lines, but is a long way ahead of Continental countries which are at present profiting by the confidence of the foreign investor.

CHAPTER III

INDUSTRY

The outward appearance of Moscow and other principal towns is almost the same as it was before the war, except for an improvement in cleanliness. Shops are open and the middle-class is again in evidence, pursuing its usual life of private profit and pleasure. But the object of the Soviet system in the economic region is to organise production and consumption so as to exclude exploitation of the worker and peasant. And this has resulted in a very complete change of conditions under the surface.

War Communism

Under War Communism the whole administration of industry was officially organised under 59 Head Centres, which again were under the Supreme Economic Council. This so-called regime of the Head Centres (Glavi) was mainly occupied with supporting the war fronts against foreign invasions and "white" incursions and with supplying the immediate needs of the population from old stocks. Most of the skilled workers were in the ranks, and until peace no effort could be made to revive industry. Production fell, until in 1920 coal was only 27 per cent. of pre-war, salt 30 per cent., ore 2½ per cent., engines and ploughs about 14 per cent., while the total production fell from six and three-quarter milliards to one milliard. But this War Communist system of "Glavi," that had brought the Revolution through a series of wars, any one of which would have overthrown a less strong and stable war administration, soon showed that it was unsuitable to peace conditions. Indeed, it became clear that Russian economics were in a vicious circle. Industry could not produce because the agricultural population could not buy; which, again, was because they could not get industrial products, ploughs, engines, etc. Moreover, the attempt to supply the industrial population by forcibly requisitioning food supplies from the peasantry had led to what was practically a new civil war between the workers and peasants, and the peasants had consequently curtailed production until it was sufficient only to meet their own needs.

The failure of War Communism when at its height in 1920 was due to its artificiality. While it professed to be revolutionising the political system into a more real relationship with economics, it was really trying to revolutionise the principles of economics so as to reconcile them with its own political ethics. Russian Communism was at war with capitalism, and in war the laws of economics, like other laws, can be ignored for a time. It is the last and greatest achievement of the Russian Revolution to have recognised, as it did in 1921, that this war was being prolonged at a progressive risk to the real results of the Revolution.

Various alarming symptoms, such as the growing armed resistance of the peasants to requisitions, the Cronstadt revolt, and the growing demoralisation of the workers, made it necessary to abandon the Communist experiment and re-establish a business relation on which the existence of the Soviet system depends, required, in the first place, a substitution of taxation of the peasantry for requisitions, and, in the second place, a restoration of freedom of trade in foodstuffs and the products of small industry.

Russia made peace with the enemy within the gate in time. The subsequent three years under this Socialist compromise, known as the New Economic Policy, show very different results in material prosperity and in moral progress than did the three preceding years of uncompromising War Communism.

New Economic Policy and Nationalisation

The first measure of the New Economic Policy did practically, though not in principle, denationalise the conduct though not the control of industry.

The nationalisation of industry had been, in fact, much less systematic and sweeping than is generally supposed. "Workers' control," established November 14th, 1917, was followed by confiscation of certain enterprises, but it was not until the decree of June 28th, 1918, that the large industries were generally nationalised. Smaller industries were still only dealt with specifically and sporadically until the height of War Communism, when by a decree of November 29th, 1920, all enterprises employing more than five workers with machinery or ten without, were nationalised, and private property in small industry was legally abolished. But this last development was never generally realized, and was almost immediately reversed by the New Economic Policy. The smallest enterprises up to 20 workers were first denationalised by a decree of December 10th, 1921, which also left under private control any larger enterprises not already nationalised. Further, under the decree of March 22nd, 1923, the exploitation of enterprises of any size might be denationalised for a period by concession.

The small industries and home handicrafts (Kustarni) were as a whole never really nationalised at all, though the decree of September 7th, 1920, attempted to do so. Their freedom of trade was restored them by a decision of May 17th, 1921, and was formally regulated by a decree of July 7th, 1921. Therein small industries are defined as those which employ less than 20 and no one may engage in more than one enterprise.

(To be continued in next issue)

WOOD CARVERS TO BUILD UP STRONG UNION

Realize Need of Mor Perfect Union

(Continue from Page 1)

effect upon the wood carvers and ou leaders in the past, and brought abo this most unhappy state of affairs.

The Lockout of '91.

The beginning of our downwar career started about 1891 when th Furniture Manufacturers declared lockout against the Wood Carver Union. I was only on apprentice that time, but I can recall the gre union spirit that manifested its among the wood carvers at that tim I remember when the boss came the carving room in the shop where was working and told the wood car ers that they must work ten hours day or get out! (They worked eig hours a day then)

The carvers thought that the bo had gone crazy thinking that he cou compel them to again work ten hou per day. And I am sure that the sam spirit existed thruout the ranks of th Union carvers at that time. Th didn't realize that something was ha pening, in the furniture industry th they were being organized upon large scale. The wood carvers had face something which they hadn't h to face before, and that was orga ized capital.

The wood carvers went into fight with the best of fighting spir They stayed out nine months witho a break in their ranks, and fighti every inch of the way. The leade showed the fighting spirit so nec sary in leadership, going thru batt unflinchingly.

Defeated But Not Whipped.

Despite solidarity and their devoti to the union, the strike which last eight months went down to defeat believe that fight left some scars a deep wounds on our pioneer leade some of whom are still with us, they don't show any semblance their former fighting spirit (and I ho these lines will revive some of th former fighting spirit), or e it is the different defeats they we thru since the fight mentioned abo that created such a hopeless outlo in their minds. I can apprpeciate a one going from defeat to defeat m experience a serious effect from the

The trouble is that these leade never took enough pains to analy the real cause of their defeat. Th only blamed it on various petty thi that happened, which are only natu in any fight, and they only follow the reactionary if not corrupt lead of the larger labor unions.

We must realize the great pow that is arrayed against us, when are contemplating any action agai the organized furniture trust, and only the organized trust but the wh state apparatus from soldiery down police. It only depends upon to w extent the power of the state is nec sary to crush the workers in th strike for the just cause of their o protection.

A Crime Not to Study and Act.

Now, we cannot allow such a st of affairs to exist in our ranks fo consider it a crime for anyone to idly by and make no effort to rem the same, if he has any ability. must from now on bestir ourselve a campaign of building up our o forces. We must get every unit in union in action in this work. We m see to it that every wood carver carving machine operator be wi our fold. We must awaken the sp and solidarity of unionism in ranks. We cannot longer tolerate damnable indifference of their du to their union.

We must see to it that we br about such condition in our un whereby we can enforce our const tion and by laws which have bec only a dead letter, and that ev member get the full protection h entitled to according to our by-l and constitution. And how can be brought about?

Most of the carvers who are in our union at present have b members at different times herefo No doubt that they think they h just reason to stay out. They have some grievance due to sh sightedness all around. And of co there are some who think selfis who always let someone else do fighting, and he is only blackleg

All Lose Or Gain Together.

But even those we must conv that, due to their behavior, we bound to go down in defeat, and must naturally go down with us accept worse conditions. There it is their duty to come in with and help to maintain a better dard of living.

We must always point out to t how the bosses are well organ with their manufacturers' associa chamber of commerce, etc., w only recently held its internati congress. And not only that, have the whole state apparatu their disposal, the soldiers, courts lice, and all the capitalist pres mould the mind against the inte of the union men on strike, and ous other institutions.

Therefore, it is the duty of e worker to take the lesson from capitalists and proceed to do wise—perfect his union. Built po ful industrial unions. Since we low the state is used, we must s our own political party based rade unions for their protection.

COPS BEHAVE AT SECOND MEETING TO AID CHINESE

Workers Party Ready to Make Fight

NEW YORK, July 29—(FP)—The Workers Party and the Young Workers League held a successful Hands Off China meeting on Union Square, scene of a police invasion the previous week that broke up a similar meeting. Officials of the party had served notice that they would continue to meet and would test the law on this issue and the American Civil Liberties Union had announced that its legal staff was available for the party in such a test.

Speakers included Charles Krumbein, district organizer for the party; Professor Jegerson H. Lamb of the southern Chinese University at Shanghai; Rebecca Grecht and I. Amter.

A resolution unanimously adopted declared that "This meeting of workers declares its solidarity with the struggling Chinese people and calls upon the workers of the United States and especially the organized workers, to line up with the Chinese people against the bankers of Wall Street."

The resolution ends with a Hands Off China addressed to the United States government.

N. Y. State Federation of Labor to Meet in Manhattan August 25

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29—The campaign against prison labor and the fight for a more adequate workmen's compensation law will feature the 62nd annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, opening in the Hotel Onandago, August 25. Group insurance for labor unions, factory inspection and the campaign for the union label are other subjects slated for discussion.

Preceding the federation convention will be separate conventions of the state painters, electrical workers, plumbers, carpenters, stationary engineers, metal tradesmen, cigarmakers and barbers.

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
by
LEON TROTSKY
$1.00
A story of escape from exile.

SOLDIER PRISONERS THRUST INTO BLACK HOLES, DEPRIVED OF ALL COMFORTS, WORKED LIKE SLAVES

By M. J. SUSTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HONOLULU, Hawaii (By Mail).—On the 27th day of October, 1924, I was confined in the guard house at Fort de Russey, Honolulu, T. H. under the 93rd Article of War. When I arrived there I was stripped of my clothing and placed in a cell which held eight men. About ten minutes later, I was given two suits of fatigue clothing, two suits of underwear and one blanket.

My toilet articles were kept in the guard office until it was time for me to wash. After being confined for two days I was given my necessary toilet articles to keep in the cell with me.

Confined in Black Holes.

No reading of any sort is allowed at any time in that guard house and smoking is also prohibited. If a man wants to smoke or read he has to steal and sneak it into the cell with him, thereby learning to be a sneak thief. After being there for nineteen days I was transferred to the guard house at Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, T. H. which was a shell store room in a gun emplacement parapet. It was eight feet wide and twenty feet in length.

Eleven men slept in this small cell. It could only be compared with the black hole of Calcutta. Two of the eleven men had to crawl over other beds to enable them to get out of the cell. The ventilation was very poor, and the air was foul.

When I arrived there, I was again stripped and the same regulations as at Fort de Russey were enforced at Fort Armstrong, only our clothes and toilet articles were put in a room outside in the guardroom and kept locked except for fifteen minutes in the morning, noon and night.

Ask Recreation—Given Prayer Book.

At these times the prisoners were allowed to wash. When I was first confined there, no reading material of any sort was allowed. Only one bath a week was permitted to be taken by the prisoners.

One cigaret after each meal was permitted the prisoners, under supervision of the officer of the day, or non-commissioned officer of the guard. After being confined for two weeks, the prisoners made a protest to the chaplain requesting some sort of recreation, which he took up with the commanding officer (Lieutenant Colonel Harry T. Matthews) and was allowed to give each of the prisoners and army prayer book.

Worked Like Slaves.

The prisoners again protested against the treatment, upon which an order was issued, that if the prisoners worked hard and had good behavior reports for the week, they would be allowed smoking and reading on Sundays and holidays. Also that two baths a week would be allowed.

On one occasion while using a mattock to clear a baseball diamond of sod, a prisoner put his hand on his back and straightened up as if in pain. Lieutenant Colonel Harry T. Matthews seeing the action, told the prisoner he was the cause of all of them losing their privileges on the next Sunday.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

robbing them, praise Bryan because they know that it pays to cater to popular prejudice. They all know that Bryan was one of the greatest windbags in American history.

* * *

UNITED STATES bankers have grabbed off a big chunk of the Stinnes coal properties. They divided the spoils with British bankers. The international bankers are floating around like buzzards ready to gobble up everything that can be turned into profits. The money they used to buy the Stinnes property belongs to the American and British workers, but the profits that will be sweated out of the German coal miners will be lavished on the parasite daughters of the rich while the producers are lucky to get a bare existence.

* * *

THE Riffians are now on the offensive, so the capitalist papers consign the news to the more secluded quarters of the newspapers. When the French were advancing the story got the headlines, and the press dwelt with glee on the slaughter of women and children by bombs dropped from the air. Even should the French imperialists succeed in winning a temporary victory, they cannot quell the aroused spirit of the natives who want to free their land from foreign rule.

* * *

BASTIANI NINI, fascist leader for foreign organizations is due for a visit to the United States. This is interesting. Nini is coming on an invitation from fascist societies in America, and will take with him greetings from Benito Mussolini himself. What an uproar would be created in the United States if Gregory Zinoviev signified his intention of paying a visit to this country on the request of the Workers (Communist) Party? Indeed, Coolidge would call out the army and the navy would be relieved from booze duty long enough to guard the coasts against the entrance of the secretary of the Communist International.

* * *

THE bourgeoisie have no objection to the coming of the fascist envoy, tho the Italian workers in America have. The former know that fascism stands for capitalism in all its horrible nakedness. The workers, on the contrary have reason to hate it. In Italy the Fascisti smashed the trade unions and the political organizations of the workers. That is the very reason why the capitalists favor it, when the necessity for it arises.

* * *

THE Soviet government has established health resorts for peasants straight from the soil. This year, the government has assigned two million roubles for assisting the peasants to get cured at health resorts. The change in the living conditions of the peasant who emerges from his crowded hut and enters the comfortably installed sanatorium is said to be impressive.

NORWAY FISHER FOLK BEING WON TO REVOLUTION

Face Difficult Problem of Organization

By DR. KARL F. SANDBERG.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OSLO, Norway (By Mail).—Of the different industries of Norway the fisheries occupy a very prominent position. Fishing to supply the daily demand for food amounts to something almost beyond compute, but when we speak of the fisheries we generally do not even consider this but think of the large influx of fish occurring regular times of the year at fairly regular places.

They are the herring fisheries of the west coast and the cod fisheries of Lofoten and Finmarken. All three take place in winter or early spring, the weather is cold, storms frequent.

Fishermen from points all along the coast, even hundreds of miles away, flock to them, choking the harbors with their vessels and emptying the stores of the town. From these harbors they set out many miles into the open sea and set their nets and lines, bringing their catch back to the harbor.

Some of them apply themselves to fishing all the year round, some work between the fishing seasons in different industries, but most of them have small farms on their home shore and cultivate these in the summer. As a class the fishermen are probably the most exploited of all labor. Of this they are well aware, and being, thru the nature of their work, men of quick decision and fearless action, they form an element of the very highest importance to the social revolution.

Organization is Difficult Problem.

On account of the seasonable and localized character of their work organization of the fishermen forms a difficult problem. The Norwegian Federation of Labor in 1915 succeeded in organizing the Northern Norway Fishermen's Union, the declared special object of which was "to unite the fishermen in a trade organization for the purpose of improving the condition of the class thru co-operative buying and united action in selling, with the aim in view of being able to jointly take over the production and distribution." The union secured a large number of members and formed locals all over northern Norway, but it was unable to get further than handling regular groceries and some fishing tools. In as much, however, as this could be done better thru the co-operative society and the union was unable to take hold of the preparation and distribution of the products, the locals gradually died and the union has shown no sign of life during the last three or four years.

As far as known one local only, the one in Vardo, got started with preparation of the fish; this still exists and now does a considerable volume of business. In the last couple of years two new attempts have however been made which seem to promise well, Vesteraalen Fishermen's Sales League organized and now managed by Haakon Ramber, and West Finmark Small Farmers' and Fishermen's Union.

The fundamental idea of these is the preparation and distribution (mainly the drying and exportation) of their fish, and they are preparing to fit out vessels to follow them to the fisheries and take over their catch.

Fishermen Mostly Unorganized.

But outside of these the great fisher population of northern Norway is unorganized and therefore a defenseless prey both on the economical and political field. Politics does not appeal to them, any efforts at organization must therefore be based on their economical interests and necessarily take the form of co-operative association.

There is hardly any danger of this assuming the petit bourgeoisie and conservative character of the consumers co-operatives. The moment the fishermen thru their organization take hold of the preparation, distribution and export of fish they get in direct opposition not only to the local capitalists, but also the capitalist state. The apparently most non-political demands on their part automatically become measures of the great political bearing, and organizational attempts to better their conditions necessarily lead to the most uncompromising class war.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

BUILDERS AT WORK

THE SIMPLEST WAY TO GET SUBS

It Worked in Boston

Sometimes the easiest way to get a sub to the DAILY WORKER is overlooked. And without question it is often overlooked in your branch.

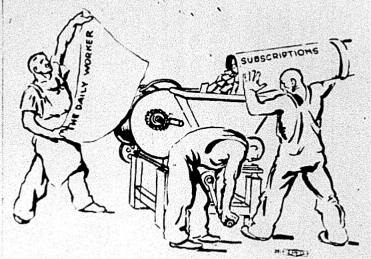
For instance—do you at every branch meeting ask for subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER.

Comrade Jim Lacey of Boston brings this little fact to our attention. He wonders why nothing is said about subs received right at the meetings. He writes:

> "That's the way these three subs were secured which I enclose. Charge them off against Louis Gilbert of the Young Workers League of Roxbury—and they were obtained at the last meeting of the Boston English branch of the W. P."

So the simple matter is not the least effective by a long shot. Get up on your feet at your meeting, clear your throat and throw your chest out and speak up for the DAILY WORKER. Make every member of the Workers (Communist) Party a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER to build a better Workers (Communist) Party—and surely every visitor to your branch meetings will be glad to subscribe.

Simple? Surely! But also another good way to "Build the DAILY WORKER."



GRAIN 'CO-OP' DIES; TRIED TO GOUGE FARMERS

Big Wheat Combine Had Operated Illegally

The four big grain companies, the Armour Grain company, Rosenbaum Brothers, The Rosenbaum Grain corporation, and The Davis-Neland-Merill Co., of Kansas City, will shoulder the possible loss of the $4,000,000 advance to finance the first year's operation of the grain marketing Co. This $26,000,000 fake co-operative enterprise officially died with the expiration of the options to buy the physical properties of the four companies for $16,000,000.

Dismissal of the action brot before the Illinois commerce commission because the big co-operating concern was operating elevators in Illinois without the necessary certificate of convenience from the commission was one of the final acts of dissolution.

TWO BILLIONS IN PROFITS IN SIX MONTHS OF 1925

Big Gain Over Years of 1923 and 1924

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Dividend and interest payments to the owning class in the first half of 1925 amounted to $2,044,455,000. This exceeds by $112,594,000 the amount distributed in the first six months of 1924 and by $202,679,000 the first half of 1923.

The 1925 payments for six months to the owners of stocks and bonds exceed those of any full year prior to 1916 when war profits carried the annual total over the two billion mark for the first time in history. Now the half year's payments exceed the two billion dollar mark for the first time in history.

In 1913 the investing class received $1,777,236,000, in 1914 $1,787,376,000 and in 1915 $1,865,112,000 in dividends and interest for the entire year.

Employment Slumps; Profit Gains.

Dividends alone totaled $548,605,000 for the first half of 1925 compared with $523,341,000 in the same period of 1924 and $500,205,000 of 1923. In spite of the slump in employment following 1923, the rich man's cash returns from industry show a steady upward tendency. By months the dividends and interest payments of 1923 were:

1925	Dividends	Dividends & Interest
Jan	$158,580,000	$455,080,000
Feb.	79,300,000	201,000,000
March	87,950,000	323,350,000
April	94,450,000	404,700,000
May	59,725,000	328,225,000
June	68,600,000	322,100,000

The relative importance of interest payments to the total income of the investing class shows an extraordinary increase over prewar years. In 1913, 1914 and 1915 over 40 per cent of investment income came from stocks, the percentages being 47 per cent, 46 per cent and 42½ per cent. But in 1923, 1924 and 1925 dividends have constituted only a little over one quarter of such income with approximately 73 per cent coming as bond interest.

Mortgage on Industry.

As the income of investors has increased by more than 120 per cent, the bulk of that increase represents a huge mortgage on the country's economic life, perhaps the most important result of the war from a domestic standpoint.

Here is complete absentee ownership—owners with no connection with management. It produces the exorbitant fixed charges in industry which inflate costs to the point where there must be either low wages or unemployment. The burden will continue to grow for it can be reduced only thru insolvency and insolvency means a breakdown of the system.

Dirigible in Fleet Maneuvers.

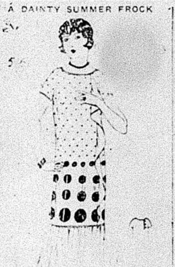
LAKEHURST, N. J., July 29.—After eight hours' flight from Norfolk, Va., thru squalls, thunderstorms and a heavy fog, the naval dirigible Shenandoah returned to her hangar here early today. The Shenandoah, operating under sealed orders, participated in fleet maneuvers off Norfolk.

Political Turnover in the Argentine.

BUENOS AIRES, July 29.—President De Alvear's cabinet remained in office today after refusal of their resignation offered in sympathy with the minister of interior. The minister was removed for "political reasons."

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A DAINTY SUMMER FROCK



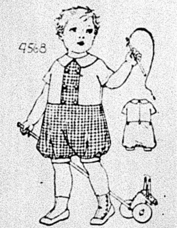
5181. Figured silk and crepe de chine are combined in this pretty model. It is also good for printed crepe, for batiste or handkerchief linen.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 years size requires 1¾ yards of figured material for the dress portions if made as illustrated in the large view. Without the cascade 1⅞ yard of plain material is required. The width at the foot is 1½ yards.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

A PRACTICAL GARMENT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN



4568. Here is a style that will appeal to the busy mother of little children, especially those of the "creeper" age. This design provides a convenient closing at the inner seam, which is very practical for children below 2 years of age. The garment may also be made with this seam closed, for the back is in drop style.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 6 months size requires 1⅜ yard of 36 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

Russia Today

RUSSIA TODAY, is the official report of an impartial official body of British Labor—who (with special experts) have travelled unhindered thru every section of Soviet Russia, and in their report give a complete picture of life in the world's first workers' government.

No book in years has received so much attention from the world trade union movement. In England alone over fifty thousand copies of the book were sold. All workers who wish for world trade union unity have given high praise to this book. Capital and its henchmen have denounced it bitterly.

RUSSIA TODAY should be in the hands of every worker.

$1.25 (Duroflex Cover) $1.75 (Cloth Bound)

A book of the
INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHERS
COMPANY

Publishers also of
FLYING OSSIP (Stories of New Russia) $2.50
LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION, By Leon Trotsky $2.50

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

An International Strike

When the miners of Great Britain leave the pits on the evening of July 31st to open, what promises to be the greatest industrial conflict in the history of that country, the miners of Germany, Belgium and France may also down tools. This is the prospect that fills the ruling classes of Britain and the continent with a fear, as great as that which overwhelmed them when the gray hosts of the ex-kaiser of Germany goose-stepped over the Belgian border in 1914.

The strike of the British miners bids fair to have more bearing on the Dawes plan than the much discussed security pact, which was framed by the British and American governments to isolate Soviet Russia. The terrific unemployment among the British miners is partly due to the workings of that plan. Of course unemployment in general in England is due to Britain's loss of her dominant position in the world market to her rivals. But the Dawes plan contributed materially to the slackness in the coal industry. The Ruhr miners have been producing coal out of which Germany must pay part of her reparation's fine, and the Dawes plan forced down the living standard of the German workers so low that they can produce coal cheaper than can the workers in victorious France and Britain. And the capitalists in victorious France and Britain purchase the cheapest coal no matter where it is mined.

Not only is there a greater prospect of a united front than ever before between the miners of Europe but transport workers on sea and land promise not to move coal either from the pits or from the sidings. The world does move.

Four years ago the British miners had their Black Friday. That Black Friday was due to the treachery of Frank Hodges, J. H. Thomas and others of their ilk. But those traitors are now sitting in the bleachers. A. J. Cook, the fighting secretary of the miners, says there will be no Black Friday this time. The new leadership of the British labor movement has been perfecting its weapons for this struggle since Black Friday four years ago. This gigantic conflict find them now in a better position than ever before, with their foes fighting a losing battle. The threatened international coal strike is a significant development.

Green as Patron Saint of Scabbery

That William Green has condoned the strikebreaking policy of the United Garment Workers in the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring Company, is very obvious. In his letter to the Chicago Federation of Labor, Green branded the Amalgamated as a dual union and warned the local central body to keep its hands off the whole situation. No interference with scabbery, so long as it sails under the banner of the American Federation of Labor is the traditional policy of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy formulated by Gompers and faithfully followed by Green.

That the open-shop International Tailoring Company is making the most of Green's hostility to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is shown by the following extract from a letter written by the clothing company to one of its customers, which fell into the hands of the DAILY WORKER:

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are not and never have been recognized by the American Federation of Labor. As a matter of fact, perhaps you read it in the papers, William Green refused to sit on the same stand with Sidney Hillman. Mr. Green is president of the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Hillman is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

Thus William Green's action in refusing to speak with Hillman is used by this scab clothing concern to put a trade union figleaf over its operations. The DAILY WORKER has no reason to stick up for Hillman as against Green. Both are following the same policy in regard to the left wing in the unions. But there is something more than the personality of leaders involved here. There is the question of trade union solidarity, of trade union decency, of everything that goes to make up militant trade unionism; what the workers have sacrificed to build up for generations.

Green has given his sanction to the scabbery of the United Garment Workers. The protest of the Chicago Federation of Labor is not enuf. It means nothing unless it is followed up by action. Only the radicals in the unions have a program to fight trade union scabbery. William Green is not appearing in a new role. He is simply following out the policy made sacred by the deceased reactionary Gompers. In this respect he is a worthy disciple.

The members of the unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor cannot in justice to themselves—not to speak of the workers who have been thrown out of their jobs—let the matter rest with a protest from Fitzpatrick and Nockels. Definite and organized action should be taken to make it clear to the scabby officials of the United Garment Workers' Union, that the sooner they take their scab recruiting office out of town the better.

French airplanes bombed a Moorish village while men, women and children were marketing. Mangled bodies of women and children were scattered over the scene after the bloody work was finished. But there was no frenzied demand for war on France in our chirstian press. No, because our bankers are financing the French bombers.

One evolution case is enough for the capitalists. They are putting the damper on the test case made by the Washington treasury clerk who took the bull by the horns. They have learned that there are more angles than one to evolution. And the addition of one letter turns evolution in revolution.

The Vanderbilt Church wedding was rehearsed before the regular ceremony took place. One of the wedding gifts was a magnificent country villa. Fine world for parasites. The most pressing problem before the newly weds is to pick out a place for their honeymoon.

Admiral Horthy is a little tired of running Hungary, he says to a reporter. Perhaps the murders are not coming along as they used to in the good old days. The admiral might take a vacation in Bulgaria and get his system toned up.

Resolution on Bolshevization of the Party

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

1. The process of Bolshevizing the Party implies a reconstruction of the Party organization in such a way as to render it adaptable to the requirements of Communist activity. Without a truly centralized organization, based on the workshops, the Party cannot be mobilized for action, and the Party decisions cannot be carried out with unanimity and effectiveness. Without a Bolshevik form of organization there can be no Bolshevik Party.

2. The present structure of the Party is incompatible with Communist organizational principles and, consequently, with the proper execution of Communist policies. The English-speaking territorial branch is a relic carried over from the Socialist Party which concerned itself chiefly with election campaigns. The foreign language branch tends greatly to isolate the activity of the Party members belonging to them into the channel of propaganda only among the workers of their own nationality and to deflect them away from active participation in the general class struggle which embraces the workers of all nationalities. Neither the English-speaking territorial branch, nor the foreign language branch offers the medium for mobilizing the workers for the struggle in the places of employment. Despite the wishes of the Federation members to the contrary the Language Federation form of organization, by its very nature, militates against the necessary centralization of the Party. Moreover, the Federation form of organization is a most fertile soil for factionalism and for the sharp division of the Party members according to nationality. The historic reasons for the present form of Party organization have been, in a large measure, outlived and the conditions now exist for a progressive step forward. The Party must take this step resolutely and energetically in spite of the enormous difficulties.

3. The need of adapting the structure of the Party to its task demands a complete and speedy reorganization. The Party must supply the cohesive force which will unite the many individuals and groups of proletarians into a class. The Party must at the same time unify the activities of this class into a purposeful and decisive struggle against capitalism and finally must lead the working class in this struggle.

4. For this purpose the structure of the Party must penetrate the whole structure of the working class. The Party must have units wherever units of the working class exist.

5. The basic unit of the working class is the productive unit, organized by capitalism itself: the shop or industrial establishment. The great majority of the industrial workers are organized in such basic units of the economic structure of society. Into these basic units of the working class the shop or industrial establishment, the Party must build its basic unit, the shop nucleus.

6. The organizational problem before the Party is not the modification of the existing forms, but the complete reorganization of the Party from top to bottom on the basis of shop nuclei, international branches (street nuclei) and a centralized apparatus.

7 The Central Executive Committee accepts in its entirety the special letter to the Party from the Organization Department of the Communist International and declares its opinion that this letter, which was drawn up with the cooperation of the American delegation, lays down the correct line in regard to the reorganization of the Party structure.

8. The experience of our Party, as well as the experience of other parties of the Communist International, has amply demonstrated that the sporadic, experimental method of organizing shop nuclei is not the most successful. The percentage of Party members organized into shop nuclei, after many months of effort in this manner, is not sufficient for us to be able to say that more than the barest beginning has been made. It is obvious that the idea of shop nuclei has not penetrated deeply enough into the consciousness of the Party members and they have not been won over to a conscious and positive acceptance of the shop nuclei and the deep impulse to form them. Passive allegiance to the idea of shop nuclei does not produce the necessary results. The Party members must be inspired with a deep conviction on this question which will lead to decisive action.

9. The state of hesitation and experimentation on the question of shop nuclei, international branches, and a centralized apparatus should be regarded as passed. **The Party must now aim at complete reorganization within a given time, not to exceed six months after the Party convention.**

10. The Central Executive Committee proposes the following steps toward this end:

(a) The reorganization of the Party shall be made one of the leading subjects in the Party discussion, and in the Party Convention.

(b) Conventions of the larger federations shall be held soon after the Party convention, at which the question of reorganization shall be placed as the first item on the agenda.

(c) A systematic ideological campaign shall be conducted in the Party and the Federations prior to the Federation conventions and for two months after them, in order to thoroly prepare the members for the reorganization and imbue them with the conviction that it is a necessary measure for the Bolshevization of the Party. Within two months after the Federation conventions, the organizational measures shall commence thruout the Party and must be completed within three or four months.

11. Reorganization shall be commenced from below, approximately as follows:

(a) The larger cities shall be divided into sections and sub-sections and these section and sub-section organizations constructed. Membership meetings shall be called in the sections and sub-sections at which executive committees for the sections are elected. Complete registration of all the Party members according to residence and place of employment, shall be taken.

(b) Wherever three or more members, regardless of their nationality or present federation membership, are found to be working in the same shop, they shall be organized into a shop nucleus. The nucleus collects the Party dues and takes over all the functions of a Party unit.

(c) Members living on a given street or in a given neighborhood, who are not employed in any shop or who work in shops where there are no other Party members, shall be attached to other nuclei within the section or shall be organized into International branches. All Party members in the given neighborhood, regardless of nationality or present affiliation of language branches, who are not members of shop nuclei, are to be organized into these branches, pay dues there and carry out all Party functions.

(d) After this reorganization takes place, the present existing English and foreign language branches cease to function as units of the Party. The latter, however, should not be disrupted or dissolved. They shall be reconstructed as Workers Clubs admitting to membership not only party members but also non-party workers of same nationality who accept the platform of the class struggle.

(e) Membership in these clubs will not constitute membership in the Party. Only those belonging to shop nuclei or International Branches will have Party rights.

(f) Party members in these Workers Clubs shall form themselves into fractions in the same manner as in all other non-Party organizations for the purpose of exerting the maximum influence over the non-Party workers and drawing them closer to the Party.

(g) These fractions in the Foreign Language Workers Clubs are to be united locally, by districts, and on a national scale, for the purpose of coordinating and centralizing the Party work in them.

(h) Local and District conferences of the representatives of the fractions in these clubs shall elect the local and district fraction bureaus to lead the work under the direction of the respective Party Committees.

(i) National Conferences of the representatives of the fractions elect the National Fraction Bureau to lead the work on a national scale under the direction of the Central Executive Committee.

(j) When the reorganization is completed these local, district and national Fraction Bureaus take the place of the present corresponding Federation committees and bureaus, but do not collect Party dues or have the functions of Party committees, since they will be under the direction and control of the respective Party committees in the same manner as fractions.

(k) In order to centralize and consolidate the Party leadership of the work among the foreign-speaking workers who are organized in these clubs, and to insure close contact of the Party with the comrades carrying out this work, the local, district and National Fraction Bureaus are incorporated into the agitprop departments of the respective party committees, either as a whole or by representatives.

(l) The funds necessary for the work of the fraction bureaus are to be paid by the party out of funds apportioned from the party dues for that purpose.

12. In order to weld the members of the Federations more closely to the general life of the Party and to insure close contact of the Central Executive Committee with the special work of the Party among the foreign-speaking workers, the Central Executive Committee recommends that the convention decide to enlarge the Central Executive Committee so as to include a number of capable leading comrades of the larger Federations.

13. "Every Communist Party," says Com. Zinoviev, "is confronted by two fnndamental dangers; on the one hand there is the danger of becoming a small sect of 'pure' Communists with 'good' principles but unable to establish contact with the real labor movements of the period. On the other hand there is the danger of becoming an emorphous semi social democratic party, which is unable to combine the fight for winning over the broad masses of the workers with remaining loyal to the principles of Communism to be able to avoid the Scylla of narrow sectarianism and the Charybdi of emorphousness and vangueness means to facilitate the Bolshevization of the Party."

14. The problem of Bolshevization of our Workers Party which latter "is only just passing thru its predominantely propagandist period and is taking only the first steps along the path of rallying the broad masses around the banner of Communism" is the problem of building a Communist Party in America.

15. The Communist Workers Party has no revolutionary traditions. Its inheritance from its predecessors, the socialist party and socialist labor party is almost completely a non-Bolshevist and un-Communist one. There has never existed a real connection between any of these parties with the life and activities of the American working class. No American proletarian party outside of the Communist Party, has attempted to theorize the American class struggle. They all have confined themselves to theorize about it. The question of the relation of the proletariat to the farmers did not even find theoritical treatment with those parties. Up to the time of the foundation of the Communist Party in America, the socialist movement was always reformist and tried to replace the struggle for power by a movement for immediate demands instead of directing the movements for immediate demands toward the development of a struggle for power. Thus the political and organizational inheritance of our party from its predecessors is in the main a liability that must be met by increased efforts of Bolshevization.

16. Under these conditions the task of Bolshevization presents itself concretely to our party as the task of completely overcoming the organizational and ideolgoical remnants of our social-democratic inheritance, of eradicating Loreism of making out of the Party a functioning organism of revolutionary proletarian leadership.

17 The Bolshevization of our party must accomplish four general purposes:

(a) It must establish among its members a fundamental theoretical understanding of the forces of social development and a knowledge of the conditions and the mechanics of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(b) It must develop with the party and its membership an ability for maneouvering and campaigning in accord with the momentary needs and the possibilities of the class struggle.

A Communist Party must be able to maneuver and to adapt its tactics at all times to changing conditions. Changing conditions in the proletarian struggle for emancipation must not bring confusion into the ranks of the party but must be met by a Leninist appraisal of the new facts and if necessary by a speedy change of the methods of struggle.

In order to increase the ability of our Party to maneuver it is necessary to establish a closer ideological relation between the Party and its leading committees. The Party must not only be required to campaign and maneuver but it must also be made acquainted with the character and the purposes of all maneuvers.

(c) It must adapt the structure of the Party to its task of penetrating and dominating all manifestations of life of the working class and of leading the workers in their struggle for emancipation.

(d) It must establish a harmonizing unity of theory, action and structure of the party which will secure a full use of all available energies of the Party and also insure the Party against fundamental mistakes.

National and local Party leaders must regularly lecture in the Party school and before the membership in general about current events and the Party's judgment of them. The political committee of the Party must furnish the Party press and all educational institutions at elast twice a month with an official analysis of political events and the official Party reaction to them.

18. "Without a correct theory there can be no correct practice—theory is concentrated practice," declared our greatest leader, Lenin. The slighting of the value of theory too often noticed in our Party leads necessarily to a complete lack of unified concept for Party activities. Without a unified concept the Party activities becomes sporadic, disconnected, planless and purposeless. Waste of energy and fruitless efforts are the result. The Party must therefore apply itself to the task of systematic theoretical education of its members.

The theoretical weakness of our Party and the traditional indifference to theory which has characterized the American movement render the problem of Party education especially serious and difficult. This problem is two-sided. It involves the necessity of multiplying the educational work many times over and of simultaneously convincing the party of its absolute importance and necessity. We must resolutely strive to accomplish these tasks in the coming year. The whole Party must be stimulated to interest in educational work, the entire membership must be equipped with the indispensible minimum of knowledge of Marxian-Leninist fundamentals and cares of theoretically trained comrades, capable of leading the educational work must be developed.

In all educational work conducted by the Party it is necessary to firmly establish the correct Communist conception of this activity. Static and onesided conceptions of education, the separation of theory from practice and theories of non-partisan "Workers Education" must be rejected. The teaching personnel, the curriculae and the method of instruction in all Party schools and classes must conform to the Leninist conception of education as an instrument for the Bolshevization of the Party.

Our educational work will not be successful if it is conducted in a sporadic manner. Educational work must be established as a permanent part of party routine, developed according to a worked-out plan and the necessary apparatus constructed in the Party.

While the Party is able to record considerable progress in this field during the past year, the work so far accomplished should be regarded as a mere beginning. Educational work must be established in all sections of the Party as an indispensable department of Party activity to be carried on in a systematic manner thruout all periods of the year. In order to insure the permanence and continuity and Communist character of the Party educational work thruout the Party, all phases of the work must fall under the central direction of the Central Executive Committee and must be developed from year to year according to a national coordinated scheme.

The Agitprop Department of the Central Executive Committee shall establish an educational section which shall have full direction and supervision of the Party educational work in all its aspects. The direct administrative responsibility of the national Party educational work shall be in the hands of the national educational director, who shall be a member of the Agitprop Department of the Central Executive Committee and shall be responsible for the carrying out of its decisions. The Agitprop Department and the national educational director shall be directly responsible to the Central Executive Committee for the whole educational program of the Party.

19. Every district and city central committee must establish an Agitprop department with an educational sectional director. Each district and local educational director shall develop the work according to the general plan laid down by the Agiprop department of the central executive committee.

(a) Continue the circuit system of educational lectures and classes in the Party districts.

(b) Arrange for systematic routing of Party lecturers on subjects dealing with the fundamentals of Communist principles.

(c) Publish periodically books and pamphlets of a theoretical nature and continue such publication according to a worked-out plan.

(d) Conduct a section in the Party press on educational work in order to popularize this Party activity and keep it constantly before the attention of the Party members.

(e) Give full and united support to the New York Workers School and endeavor to develop similar institutions in other large Party centers.

(f) Organize a national Party school in Chicago for the purpose of giving intensive instruction to a selected group of Party leaders from the various districts.

(g) Make arrangements for the holding of special lectures by the most qualified Party leaders on questions of Communist theory and arrange special debates with other political bodies on these subjects.

(h) Insofar as practical and possible, the Agitprop Department of the Central Executive Committee should endeavor to develop educational work in the various language sections according to the same general plan outlined above.

PABLO MANLAPIT, IMPRISONED FOR LEADING SUGAR WORKERS' STRIKE, MADE BOSSES QUAKE, SAYS CROUCH

By PAUL CROUCH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FORT SHAFTER GUARD HOUSE, Honolulu, Hawaii.—Pablo Manlapit i the Sun Yat Sen of Hawaii. To the enslaved colonials he is a symbol o justice and freedom and of the struggle against imperialism. His unselfis devotion and efforts for his race and class have resulted in a class-consciousness in Hawaii among the plantation workers that can not be killed, eve by the brutal imprisonment of its leader.

"Manlapit could have received one hundred thousand dollars from th sugar kings if he would have called off the strike," said a man familiar wit the situation. Instead of betraying his class and becoming a labor faker, Pablo Manlapit remained true to the workers. For that devotion and courage, he is paying the penalty in the territorial prison.

Sugar Czars Use White Terror

When the plantation czars discovered that Manlapit would not follow the example of American traitors to labor they employed the white terror to retain their power over their colonial slaves. The imperialists hated Manlapit and his brave associates. But even greater than hatred was fear.

The stabilization of capitalism is only surface deep. The masses are waking from their long sleep and the coming of a new social order is as inevitable as the down of a new day. The struggle of the plantation slaves led by Manlapit is proof that capitalist imperialism is not secure, even when backed by a rubber stamp territorial government and the armed forces of the American autocracy.

Workers Must Protest

During the "stabilization" period we must fight for partial demands. Every victory of the working class hastens the day of complete emancipation. The Hawaiian worker must fight for a living wage for himself and family and for the largest possible returns for his labor until the day comes when he is master of his own land and tools and when imperialists can no longer drown his hopes of proper living conditions in a sea of blood.

Pablo Manlapit, the leader of colonial slaves against imperialism, must not be forgotten by the working class. The American proletariat should make a protest that will halt the slow murder of a martyr for oppressed races.

Comrades Urged to Donate Books for Bronx Lenin Corne

Either a good book or the price o a good book: that is the slogan of the Bronx library committee. Come across comrades. A thousand comrades i the Bronx means a fair seized library.

A Book a Comrade

Don't forget comrades, that this i not a private affair;every book donat ed will be read by dozens of comrade anxious for knowledge which onl good books can give; and every goo book which you place in the hand of another thinking individual mean a new convert gained. That is th most effective means of spreadin Communist propaganda literatur and libraries.

Do your bit now. A book or th price of a good book. Bring it to th Bronx headquarters, 1347 Boston Road and leave it with the library committee in charge.

Minneapolis, Minn., Left Wing Unionists to Meet August 3

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—On next Monday evening August 3 at 8 p. m., the left wing group of th trade unions will hold their meetin at the A. O. U. W. hall, second floor 17 South 7th street.

All members are urged to attend Also see to it that you bring with you at least two progressive members o your union.

BUILDERS AT WORK IN NEW YORK

COMRADE Louis Steinberg of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhanger and Decorators has just brought in three subs from the organizer, th chairman, and one member of the Executive Committee of his Local, wh will all read the Report of the British Trade Union Delegation on Russi None of them are Party members.

Fred Macy, an old war horse of many years practice, sends in five subs all members of the Bricklayers' Union.

The secretary of Women's Circle No. 150, Comrade M. Lurie, remits fo eight of his members who want to hear what British trade unionists have t say about Russia.

Fred Cramer, the old dependable, who is always on the job for the Wes Side English Branch, brings in five bucks for a bundle of five for the tw months of the British trade union report. He is the first to comply with th resolution adopted unanimously by the representatives of thirty New Yor branches at the last two DAILY WORKER meetings that EVERY DAIL WORKER agent must bring at least one order for a bundle of five for thes two months.

Comrade M. S. Schneider paid for a bundle of fifty containing the openin chapter of the report on Russia for her own personal work. From previou experience with Comrade Schneider we know that from these samples goodly list of subs will result in due time.

There's something doing in the Young Workers League No. 28. Com rade A. Cohen dropped into the office Saturday with an ultimatum that w must give him fifty of the summer campaign pledge cards, as his entir branch intends to qualify for charter membership in the New York Dail Worker Builders' Club, which is to be organized on the DAILY WORKE excursion to Stony Island on the Hudson, September 7.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HAD Clarence Darrow, the agnostic and not William Jennings Bryan, he fundamentally superstitious demorat, been the victim of the grim reapr so shortly after the Dayton trial, very pulpit pounder in the country vould have attributed Darrow's denise to godly vengeance. As it is, ho passing of Bryan will be coneniently attributed to the will of od. Darrow is still alive, snapping is suspenders, and storing up another supply of tears for his next murer trial.

* * *

N the paper prepared by Bryan for delivery at the so-called ape trial, ryan blamed atheism for the Leob-Leopold murder. The downright hisonestly of this claim is a fitting rely to the ocean of liquid dung that as inundated the press since the reat mountebank passed away. Even ne so ignorant as Bryan, knew very ell that for one atheist convicted of foul crime, at least one thousand vangelists are on the other side of he scales.

* * *

ONE could spend his time to less advantage than listening occasional to the religious ballyhoo artists ho work the side streets off Madion. A sandy haired fellow was getng something like this off his chest few evenings ago: "I have confidence God. He is alright. He is on the vel. He has been square with me. here are few people I would take eir words but I would take God's ord. I'll say I would. He cleaned me p. He'll cleanse you. Oh, oh, oh, o-w he can do a job."

* * *

AT this point one of his listeners, who apparently needed salvation, terrupted with "How the hell do u know?" The preacher did not pay y attention, but continued to make mparisons between god and suny gentlemen such as politicians, al estate men and saloonkeepers, he wordly men suffered by comparin. Another man itting on the rbstone, came to the defense of the eacher, saying, "He's alright. He's t the right dope."

* * *

HIS was too much for a catholic member of the audience. He waded

(Continued on page 3.)

MANY SIGNS OF CHANGE IN I. W. W. SHOW PROGRESS

M. T. W. Co-operates in Fight on Bosses

By HARRISON GEORGE

It is encouraging, and the first sign making things better in the I. W. ., to recognize that something is ong. Because if sincere endeavor made to rectify the situation, the mistakes may be labelled for what ey are, the past wrong policies resoely put out and a real new course llowed which gets results. There e, the writer gladly points to signs change and of healthy internal criism in the I. W. W., which, while doesn't go far enough and is timors of being in violation of the many ligious taboos, is the sort of stock king that precedes change for the tter.

In the General Office Bulletin for ne one sees an article entitled, What is the Matter With Us?" by a eudonym "Jean Marat." The intergation as given is certainly felt by members of the I. W. W. and it is other sign of the times that the neral headquarters officials have

(Continued on page 3)

WANT GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL WOOLEN MILLS

Disorganized Workers Ask for Leadership

MAYNARD, Mass., July 30.—The American Woolen Co., has decided on a ten per cent wage cut to take place in their mills here on July 27. This wage slash will decrease standard of living of the mill workers which is already low owing to unemployment and part time work.

Want Haywood Back

At the last meeting of the textile council of the locals of the United Textile Workers the wage cut was discussed. It was decided that a mass meeting should be held to get in touch with the mass of the mill workers who are not organized.

During the discussion as to who should be invited to speak at the mass meeting, a delegate of the loomfixers' local said that "Bill Haywood should be sent over from Moscow to be the speaker" as he was more reliable in this situation than any of the U. T. W. leaders. But it was finally decided that the meeting should be addressed by one of the union organizers.

Call for Special U. T. W. Convention

The dissatisfaction of the workers with the wage cut was shown in a resolution which called on President McMahon of the U. T. W. to convene a special convention of the union for the purpose of discussing the question of a general strike to combat the wage cut. This resolution was carried unanimously.

The textile workers know from bitter experience in the past that isolated strikes against wage cuts do not get the workers anywhere. The workers know that it is useless for a couple of thousand of workers in a mill town to strike against a wage cut while thousands of workers employed by the same corporation are at work.

The defeat of the cotton workers last fall and winter in their efforts to stop the wage cuts was caused by the isolated strikes. The organized textile workers of Maynard want a real effective general strike all over New England.

Workers Want Unity and Struggle

The resolution of the textile council here shows the attitude of the textile workers toward the wage cut. They want action on the part of their union officials. But McMahon leadership does not believe in fighting the bosses effectively, with a wide spread strike, and will attempt to turn the desire of the workers to fight the bosses into futile local strikes which will be broken because the bosses can get the work done in other towns.

"Great Klan Show" at Washington, D. C., Begins to Dwindle

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The national capital's "Great Klan Show," on Aug. 8, in which it had been planned to have 50,000 hooded knights march down Pennsylvania avenue, dwindled today to the dimensions of a lodge parade.

Instead of 50,000 klansmen in the line of march, from all parts of the country, there will be only a few thousand from the capital and nearby chapters in Virginia and Maryland They will march unmasked.

Factional quarrels in the organization are said to have led to abandonment of the plan for a show on a national scale.

MacMillan Ship on Ice

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The flagship Bowdoin of the MacMillan arctic expedition, is wedged in the Melville Bay ice pack, according to a radio dispatch from Commander MacMillan to the National Geographic Society today.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

N. Y. WORKERS PARTY WINS AGAINST COPS

Second Union Square Meeting Unmolested

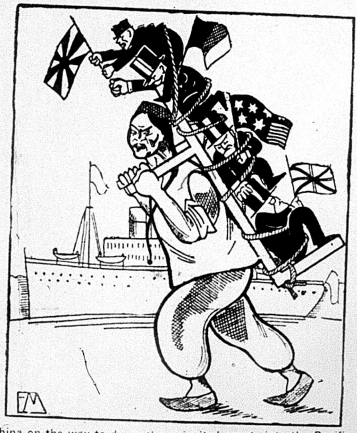
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 30.—The police of New York faced a solid phalanx of 1,000 Communists and sympathizers the other night, who were determined that the right to use the streets of New York for a demonstration should not be denied the Workers (Communist) Party. The week before, the police, who feel that they are entitled to censor the speeches of Communists, and not being satisfied with the speeches that were delivered at the meeting organized by the Workers Party to protest against the machinations of American imperialism in China, disrupted the meeting.

The district executive committee of

(Continued on page 5.)

Imperialists See Their Finish



China on the way to dump the uninvited guests into the Pacific.

British General Strike Involving 5,000,000 May Begin at Midnight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 30.—The most bitter industrial civil war ever known to England threatens to begin tomorrow night thru the united fighting front of all British unions in support of 1,200,000 coal miners who are due to down tools midnight Friday. Already clashes of labor and reaction are commencing in battles between Communists and Fascists and mass picketing in the Welsh anthracite region already on strike.

The reactionary government of Premier Baldwin is swearing in civilians as deputized strikebreakers and mobilizing the navy and army units to crush the strike.

British fascisti are volunteering for service and being accepted by the government as police fully authorized to use force against the workers.

Baldwin presented a statement to the miners which they were considering with a committee of the Trades Union Congress this afternoon.

A. J. Cook, Communist secretary of the Miners' Union said, "Our position is still the same. W. A. Lee, secretary of the operators' organization declared that "so far as the owners are concerned, we are finished."

Mine Owners Started Fight.

The fight comes from the owners trying to cancel an existing agreement and demanding wage cuts of 20 per cent and longer hours of labor. They sill refuse to withdraw from this assault on the agreement, this attack on the already poor living standard of the miners.

If this continues until tomorrow night, nothing can stop the walkout of 1,200,000 British miners, with other unions of rail and transport pledging not to move coal, which in turn may bring them on strike and involving 5,000,000 men.

No One Can Forsee End.

Such a general strike is a strong probability and would amount to a state of civil war between labor and capital, a war whose end no one can foresee.

"Complete industrial paralysis" of Great Britain thru sympathetic action of affiliated trade unionists with the 1,200,000 coal miners scheduled to go on strike at midnight Friday was a possibility predicted today by J. H. Thomas, spokesman for the workers.

Thomas' assertion was made on the eve of the meeting of the general council of the Trades Union Congress to draw up plans for a complete embargo on coal as well as joint action

(Continued on page 2)

LAST HOPE OF STAVING OFF STRIKE FADES; ALL FORCES READY TO ACT

LONDON, July 30.—At the close of a day of futile conferences to prevent the coal strike, scheduled to go into effect tomorrow night, Prime Minister Baldwin summoned the cabinet into a special meeting in the House of Commons tonight to discuss the situation.

Virtually all hope of staving off the strike has been abandoned. Various agencies of the government already are working to organize the various civil and military forces necessary to fight against what may develop into a general strike and possible civil warfare.

PAPAL COFFERS REPLENISHED BY UNITED STATES

American Catholics Are Doubly Plundered

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, July 30.—The coffers of the vatican have been enriched by several millions thru the gifts brought by American cardinals here during the past year. A fund which is now said to have reached ten millions is being raised for the consolidation of the catholic educational institutions in Rome. Most of this money comes from America, where the working class members of the catholic church are solicited for all kinds of religous schemes.

The Methodist church is planning to build a large educational institution in Rome. It is reported that the American masons are behind the plan and the fabulous sums raised by the Knights of Columbus are in the nature of counter-offensive. Naturally the vatican has no objection to this kind of competition.

PAM'S DECISION ON ANTI-STRIKE WRIT POSTPONED

Police Again Use Violent Tactics

Another postponement of the decision on the bill of the International Tailoring company to secure an injunction against their striking employes was made yesterday when Judge Hugo Pam, declared he would not render a decision until today or Saturday.

Judge Pam had told William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, conducting the strike, to telephone him at twelve o'clock, yesterday but Pam postponed his decision. Arguments were completed Wednesday and Pam announced at that time that a decision would be given yesterday.

Police Furnish the Violence

Judge Pam's decision covers only the constitutionality of the Illinois anti-injunction law, which the garment bosses declare is unconstitutional. The International Tailoring company is demanding an injunction to restrain the strikers from any form of picketing.

If the law is declared constitutional and peaceful picketing is upheld, Cunnea will then answer the charges of the tailoring company that violence had been used by the strikers. The only violence that has been on evidence on the picket line, the Amalgamated points out, is the violence of the police and hired company sluggers who have beaten several pickets.

The police violence broke out again yesterday when Rose Cicala, a striker, was arrested after being shoved around by the police.

Will Picket Despite Odds

Speaking of Miss Cicala's arrest, Isadore Rothbart, business agent of the pantsmakers, said: "The police have given us a rest for several days. Now, however, they seem to have started their arrests again and perhaps they have more rough stuff in store for us."

"No matter what the odds, however, no matter what faces us, we will stay on the picket line until the International Tailoring company meets our terms and agrees to sign an agreement."

Resist the Expulsion Policy of William H. Johnston! Fight for Unity in the International Machinists' Union!

AS Sigman in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, so Johnston in the International Associaiton of Machinists!

Such labor traitors, when confronted by a militant left wing movement in their unions, demanding a policy of class struggle and backed by mass support, always recur to the desperate measure of expulsion, of splitting the union, hoping thus to get rid of the growing opposition to their reactionary policies.

It is no surprise, therefore, when William H. Johnston of the I. A. of M., faced by a mass upheaval in his union, as a result of his own constant betrayals and business adventures, announces that he proposes to expel wholesale the progressives and members of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League, and begins with the arbitrary suspension of his election opponent, Anderson. Johnston and Sigman are worthy followers of the treacherous Amsterdam International, and proper lickspittles of Green, the reactionary now at the head of the A. F. of L., who is giving them his active support in their attacks upon the constructive forces in their unions.

LIKE the needle trades labor traitors, Johnston was once a socialist. He was boosted into power 15 years ago by the left wing in his union. His whole policy ever since has been one of betrayal. He has ignored and violated every plank of the platform he was elected on. Tho the membership of the union had demanded amalgamation repeatedly, he has blocked every effort to consolidate the metal trades. He was one of those who helped wreck the great shopmen's strike of 1922 by the notorious Baltimore and Ohio agreement, and he was the outstanding leader in foisting upon railroad workers the notorious "B. & O. Plan" which grew out of the strike settlement. He betrayed the labor party movement into the swamps of LaFolletteism. Under his misleadership, the membership of the Machinists' Union has dropped from 375,000 in 1920 to 75,000 at the present time.

The result of such treason was inevitable—a growing revolt in the ranks. The membership demand protection in the shops, and this can come only from a militant policy of organization and struggle, which the Johnston machine refuses to adopt. Three years ago the rising tide of revolt foretold the present flood. The left wing ticket in the union elections polled a full third of the votes. In the elections just past the only way the Johnston machine could prevent itself from being submerged and swept away was by the wholesale use of trickery, arbitrary power, and election frauds. Could a correct count of the votes be had it would show the opposition ticket elected by a substantial majority.

NOW, Johnston proceeds to further desperate measures. He tries to demoralize and break up the opposition by expelling its leading figures from the union. He seeks to create a "red" scare in order to cover up his election frauds and to turn the workers' attention away from the pressing needs, which he constantly betrays. Under cover of a red baiting campaign in the best Strikebreaker Daugherty style, it is significant that the first act of Johnston is the suspension of Anderson—a non-Communist who defeated him with rank and file support in the last election.

But, his is a vain hope and a futile policy. Sigman tried a similar program and with disastrous results to his clique. Beginning two years ago, he expelled a large number of militants all over the country, but he was compelled to readmit them. And his present attempt to remove 77 members of the Executive Boards of Locals 2, 9, and 22, have resulted in at least half of the whole International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union revolting against him. The masses have risen to condemn him and his policies and to support the fighting program of the left wing. Johnston is going straight to a similar experience if he tries to enforce the expulsion program, which has been hailed so eagerly by all the enemies of the working class.

Johnston's expulsion policy has for its purpose the elimination from the union of all those who want to make the union a fighting organ of the metal workers instead of an adjunct to the banking and real estate schemes of the Johnston gang. The Communists and all militant and progressive workers who fight with them in the union, will not fall into this trap. They will stay in the union to expose the treacherous policies of Johnston. They will stay in the union to organize the workers for rank and file control. They will stay in the union to overthrow the bankers and real estate dealers who now run the union in the interests of the bosses. They will stay in the union to put militant workers at its head who will lead it in a fight against the open shop schemes of the bosses. They will stay in the

(Continued on page 2)

MINERS' INTERNATIONAL STATES JOHN L. LEWIS HAS PLEDGED SUPPORT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 30—M. Vignez, secretary of the Miners' International, announced today that in reply to an appeal cabled to the United Mine Workers of America by Frank Hodges, an official of the International and of the British Miners' Federation, the officials of the U. M. W. of A. had cabled a promise to carry out any action desired by the International Federation and to stand by the British miners in case they strike.

"All the International Federation asks of the American miners is that they reduce their production to such a point that there will be no surplus for export," stated Vignez.

ORTUGAL BATTLES REBELLION OF NATIVES ALONG AFRICAN COAST

LISBON, July 30.—Twenty-two Portuguese soldiers were killed and enty-four were wounded in suppressing a rebellion among natives on the linas, Cunhabaque and Jeaoviera Islands along the African coast, according a report here from the governor of Portuguese Guinea. The report placed casualties among the natives as 100 killed.

SPEAKERS:
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
AND OTHERS
Auspices, Workers Party

CHICAGO WORKERS! Rally to the Support of Your Press at the
Fourth Annual Workers' Press Picnic
Sunday, August 2nd
RIVERVIEW PICNIC GROVE
Belmont and Western Avenues
Given for the Benefit of the Communist Newspapers
and for
THE ENTERTAINMENT OF MILITANT WORKERS
Tickets on sale at THE DAILY WORKER office and at all other working class newspapers and centers.

GAMES MUSIC
CONTESTS
DANCING
PRIZES
REFRESHMENTS
MERRIMENT
Admission 50 Cents

DAVISON, I. A. M. VOTE JUGGLER IN PITTSBURG

"Expel Communists" Cries Election Thief

By a UNION MEMBER.
(Worker Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, July 30—Secretary Treasurer Davison of the International Lodge, Machinists' Association showed his fighting spirit last week when visiting Local 491 in Pittsburgh, one of the B. & O. railroad lodges blessed with the B. & O. co-operative plan but Brother Davison seemed to have no intention of fighting the capitalists and exploiters on the railroads or in the contract shops.

Far from that. His venom was directed against the militant members of the union, the Communists. He said, "The Communists have continually been fighting us (meaning the officials). Now we will give them all the fight they want, at the last session of our executive board it was decided to expel all Communists from the union."

Reads Circular Letter.

"Mr. Davison quoted at length from a circular letter alleged to be issued by the United Industries of Rockfield, Ill., saying that this letter was sent to keymen among organized labor, (evidently that is why he got one). The letter dealt with the last election in the Machinists' Union showing that the Communists had supported the Anderson slate and also showing the demands made by the Communists. Mr. Davison made his own interpretation of this letter claiming that it showed that the Communists are working with the manufacturers and getting well paid for it.

A good many of the union members showed doubt on their faces at this assertion but Davison gathered all his courage and challenged denials from the audience. At this challenge Ed Horacek, member of Local 52, gut up and said: "It's a lie and you can't prove it."

Davison's only reply was to ask the local secretary to take Horacek's name, Local number, and address, evidently so that he may be sure to get him on the slate for expulsion.

To further clinch his arguments on why the Communists should be expelled, Davison read a set of minutes which he claimed to be from a secret conference held in Pittsburgh on February 21 at which Communists, mentioned by name, were present and at which among other matters the Machinists' Union was alleged to have been discussed. These minutes bore all the earmarks of a fake document.

Boosts Boss Plan.

Mr. Davison in speaking of the great future ahead of the union (meaning again the official family) stated that the B. & O. co-operative plan was now marching "victoriously" from coast to coast, that other railroads were becoming interested and that soon it would be established on the Pennsylvania railroad and the union would come back strong on that road.

He indicated clearly the future program the present machine, which holds control thru vote stealing, as being one of class collaboration to the greatest possible extent. However, he failed to mention that the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad management is getting interested in the so-called cooperative plan is natural, because it sees a splendid opportunity for the establishment of a company union on the roads with the consent of the union officialdom. No live wire will today deny that this class collaboration plan leads to nothing else but company unions.

TRACTION TOOLS RAISE CAR FARE IN TWIN-CITIES

By G. SOLTIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 30.—Beginning Saturday of this week a new rate goes into effect covering street car fares.

By order of the state railroad and warehouse commission, the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. is authorized to raise the cash fare from 6 to 8 cents. Tokens will be sold 10 for 60 cents. This new fare is temporary.

The car company has gone into the United States district court, asking for a permanent 8 cent cash fare, which is being fought by the Twin Cities.

Out Now! The August Issue of *Out Now!*
THE WORKERS MONTHLY
25 Cents a Copy

INTERNATIONAL METAL TRADES AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON I. A. OF M. CRISIS

To the Membership of the International Association of Machinists—

Dear Brothers:—The Johnston-Davison administration that came into power once more thru fraudulent methods at the election, by stealing votes, etc., has started a war of extermination against the militant and progressive elements in the union. One of the first moves of the fake G. E. B. when it took power was the suspension of J. F. Anderson, opposing candidate for international president. The next move is to be a general expulsion policy against Communists and other militants organized around the Trade Union Educational League. Instead of proving that the charges of stealing the election are incorrect, the G. E. B. condemns itself by arbitrarily expelling its opponents.

The International Committee for Amalgamation of the Metal Trades warns the members of the I. A. of M. not to allow Johnston and Davison to sidetrack the issue. If the Johnston administration were really elected as they claim they could very easily discredit their opponents in the eyes of the rank and file, but they do not dare to submit to a recount or a new election.

The International Committee for Amalgamation of the Metal Trades calls upon all locals in the I. A. of M. to immediately protest against the suspension of Anderson and the general war upon the militant and progressive members.

This expulsion policy, if carried out to its logical conclusion, will only lead to a complete demoralization if not destruction of the union.

The present G. E. B. was never elected by the rank and file, it was only able to maintain itself temporarily in possession of the union's machinery by a lot of fake ballots as has been verified by the affidavits from Local 441 and by violation of the laws of the union.

We call upon all locals in the I. A. of M. to demand a recall of the G. E. B. and the calling of a special convention to change the laws so as to make it possible to secure honest elections in the future, and to transform the union into a rea. organ of the class struggle for the benefit of the rank and file both economically and politically.

A strong fighting alliance must be set up between the left wing and the Anderson group under the slogan of a "Recall of the G. E. B. and a special election."

A national conference of all militant and progressive elements should immediately be called to consider a minimum program of action. The removal of the present G. E. B. should not be regarded as an end in itself. A real campaign to organize the unorganized machinists must be started as well as an intensified campaign for Amalgamation.

The International Committee for amalgamation calls upon all militant and progressive members of the I. A. of M. to unite in the struggle against the reactionary, Johnston administration on the basis of the following platform:

1. Abolition of the expulsion policy and reinstatement of all expelled.
2. Recall of the G. E. B.
3. A special convention of the I. A. of M.
4. New election of G. E. B.
5. A national left block progressive conference.
6. Abolition of the B. and O. plan.
7. Intensified campaign for Amalgamation of all unions in the metal industry.
8. Organize the unorganized.
9. Lifting the bar against the Negro worker.
10. For a labor party.

(Signed) **International Committee for Amalgamation of the Metal Trades**

RESIST THE EXPULSION POLICY OF WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON; FIGHT FOR UNITY OF THE MACHINISTS' UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

union to transform it into a powerful weapon of the working class.

THE suspension of Anderson and the threats to expel all members of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League are blows at the membership—blows at the union itself. It means that any member who asserts his right to criticize the Johnston policies is in danger of losing his union card.

The machinists will never support such a policy. It violates a fundamental principle of labor unionism, namely, that all workers in a given industry or trade, regardless of their political opinion, shall be organized in one union. It would reduce the I. A. of M. to a sect and eventually wreck it. The Workers Party members and all honest trade unionists will fight such a destructive policy to the death. They will appeal their case to the rank and file on the real issue involved. And their apeal will be successful. These masses will rally to the program of the left wing and they will sweep the reactionary Johnston machine from power.

The time is ripe for a united front of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the International Association of Macihnists. The betrayal of Johnston and his clique has gone far enuf. These misleaders should be recalled and a group of fighters put at the head of the organization, men who consider the union not as a means to gain for themselves a fat and easy livelihood, but as an instrument of the workers in the class struggle.

A special convention should be called and definite steps taken to amalgamate the metal trades and organize the three million metal workers into one great industrial union.

THE MACHINISTS' UNION must become the militant fighting organization to win better wages and working conditions for the metal workers from the employers. The Machinists' Union should take the lead in establishing shop committees organized by the workers to fight for workers' control of the industry.

The Machinists' Union should abolish all discrimination against Negro workers and take the lead in bringing them into the labor movement on an equal basis with white workers.

The Machinists' Union should wage a militant campaign to make the industries in which the machinists work responsible for the workers thru insisting that the industry take care of the unemployed workers. The Machinists' Union should take the lead in the struggle for the organization of a labor party thru which the workers can fight their political battles against the bosses. It is because the Johnston machine fears the coming of such a militant fighting union which will win better conditions for the workers in the metal industry that it is attacking the members of the Workers Party and the T. U. E. L. and all progressives in the union.

AWAY WITH THE THEACHEROUS AND REACTIONARY JOHNSTON MACHINE!

AGAINST CLASS COLLABORATION AND FOR CLASS STRUGGLE!

AGAINST EXPULSIONS AND SPLITS AND FOR A UNITED UNION!

Central Executive Committee,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman.
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAYS SOVIET PLANNED FOR AT CANTON, CHINA

The International News Service in a dispatch dated at Hong Kong, China, Thursday morning at 8 a. m., states the following:

"Plans are complete for proclamation of a Soviet government in Canton, August 1, according to advices reaching here today."

The DAILY WORKER has received no confirmation of this news from other sources at the hour of going to press. Canton, China, is known as the center of the Chinese liberation movement. Its government has for a long time been independent of the Peking government and under the control of the Kuomintang Party at whose head stood the great leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Probe Wabash Wreck.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 30—An investigation was ordered today into the wreck of a Wabash local train two miles East of Tolono, Ill., late Wednesday. The train running from LaFayette to Decatur left the track and turned over, resulting in injuries to a woman passenger who died later in a hospital at Decatur.

Cabinet Crisis in Japan

TOKIO, July 30.—Japan today was in the throes of a cabinet crisis with the entire cabinet momentarily expected to resign.

The cabinet, which is a coalition one composed of members of both the Seiyukai and Kenseikai political parties, has reached the parting of the ways over the tax program proposed by Premier Takaaki Kato, influential

To Operate On Mussolini.

ROME, Italy, July 30.—Premier Mussolini will soon be operated on for cancer of the duodenum, in the small intestin

PROGRESSIVE MINERS OF U. S. TO AID BRITISH

Significance of Big Strike Told by Reid

BI ALEX REID.
Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

The eyes of organized labor thruout the world are fastened on the British mining situation. Today the underground slaves of the English Isle are standing with their backs to the wall, their defiance flung in the teeth of their oppressors, the coal barons of England.

The threat of the coal barons to cut wages and lengthen hours when the miners are already in a state of semi-starvation finds the railroaders, engineers, machinists and shipbuilders, lined up solidly behind the miners in what portends to be one of the greatest industrial conflicts in modern capitalist Europe. The British railroaders are also threatened with a cut in wages.

All Eyes On Britian.

The scurrying of the military and naval lords back and forth to Downing street recalls to our minds the actions of the capitalists armed forces prior to Black Friday. Tomorrow the world will know the decision of the mining slaves and the probable results. The tying up of every coal mine in Britain, the tying up of every coal car on the railroad siding, the refusal of the German and French workers to ship a pound of coal to be used against the miners of Britain during the strike. The Saar Basin miners threw down their tools yesterday, 74,000 strong and the French and German miners are pledged to support the British miners in every way possible.

Premier Baldwin, the steel magnate and Tory leader, may intervene to stop the strike. The British government attempted to stop the last strike and miserably failed as they will this time. The miners failed the last time they struck to get their demands. Their failure was due to the black treachery of Hodges and Thomas on what has come to be known as "Black Friday".

No Treachery This Time.

There will be no Judas, Thomas or Hodges this time to betray the miners, the miners have taken that power out of their hands. The miners are determined men in this, their hour of prospective gigantic struggle. A bond of common interest has cemented the workers together, which has caused the capitalists of Britain to tremble with fear for their ownership of the mines and other basic industries.

The unity of the workers in this strike probably means the complete overthrow of the private ownership of the mines in Britain. Many capitalists themselves in Britain have stated that should the strike mature it will mean the nationalization of the mines.

"The Royal commission, with Chief Justice Sankey, investigating the coal mining industry four years ago, recommended the nationalization of the mines, stating that nationalization is the only remedy for the mining situation. The miners have continuously fought for that ever since, and are very strenuously insisting on it now.

Fear Nationalization.

Fear of nationalization is seen in the hurried meetings between the capitalists, the first Lord of the Admiralty, Baldwin's Tories, navalists, militarists, and the threat of intervention by the government. These moves at this time are evidence of the fear of the powers of England and the rising power of the revolutionary miners of Britain.

The fear of the British capitalists is intensified by the knowledge that militant leadership has supplanted their treacherous lackeys. The left wing of the labor movement in Britain since the Hull conference in February of the present year has made such rapid inroads on the British labor movement as a whole that today it is practically dictating its policies.

Every real labor leader in the world today is pledging his support to his British brothers. Very noticeable at this time is the support cabled to Hodges by John L. Lewis, promising to support in any way the miners' international desired. The fact that Lewis is taking this step is further proof of the rising power of the militant miners in America, exemplified in the Progressive Miners' Committee of the U. M. W. of A.

Progressive of U. S. Pledge Support.

The Progressive Miners' Committee salutes the miners of Britain. We recognize their struggle is our struggle. We pledge you our support in every way possible.

We stand unalterably for nationalization of the mines, with workers control. We greet the workers of the world. We acknowledge the greeting of our comrades and brothers in Russia.

Long live the international solidarity of the workers! Long live the united front of all workers against all capitalist exploitation!

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 30.—Great Britain pound sterling 4.85½; cable 4.85⅞. France, franc, 4.75¼; cable 4.75¾. Belgium, franc, 4.62½; cable 4.63. Italy lira, 3.67¾; cable 3.68. Sweden, krone 26.85; cable 26.88. Norway, krone, 18.45½; cable 18.48¼. Denmark, krone, 22.90; cable 22.92. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai tael, 78; cable not quoted.

British Imperialism Is Speeding Up Armament Race for the Next War

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, British imperialism prepares to spend more than a quarter billion dollars more "preparing" for the next war—"The War in the Pacific." Parliament has put its stamp of approval on the Baldwin government's "cruiser building program," injecting another spurt into the armament race, that will call for an equal if not greater additional exertion by the United States and Japan and perhaps other nations.

• • • •

It is natural that the two pacifists, J. Ramsay MacDonald and David Lloyd George, should heckle the government on its fears in the Pacific. These spokesmen of the labor and liberal parties are anxious to coin working class hostility to imperialist wars into political advantages for themselves. But when actual war comes, they prove the best of jingoes, and labor will not be fooled this time.

• • • •

The discussion in the British parliament shows that the Baldwin government must even consider the United States as an opponent; a fear voiced by the conservative member, Maj. Sir Bertram Falle, when he complained that Great Britain ranks third in naval power in the Pacific, asking the members of the House of Commons if they could be sure of America's friendship. He felt that the United States might be coveting Jamaica or the Bermudas, the Bahamas, the Falkland Islands or even Canada.

American imperialism is making its answer immediately by its plans to establish a gigantic lighter-than-air aircraft base at San Diego, Calif.; "dotting the Pacific coast with auxiliary air bases," in the words of the Hearst press; building new dirigibles three times the size of the Shenandoah, and with a touring range of 7,150 miles, while at the same time retaining the lighter-than-air aircraft base at Lakehurst, N. J. "to render the East safe from European invasion by air." All this while Coolidge is seeking to propagandize the world with his fraudulent disarmament proposals.

• • • •

It is not impossible that American imperialism, in its efforts to gain complete ascendancy in the Pacific, should jockey British imperialism into a hostile position, even forcing it into alliance with the mikado's government at Tokio.

Canada and Australia, the two great commonwealths of the British empire, come closer to the Pacific policies of Washington than they do those decided in London. This is especially true of the American effort to make the Pacific "a white man's ocean."

It is Great Britain that is bearing with Japan the brunt of the hostility of the Chinese workers, growing out of the murders of strikers in the streets of Shanghai and other Chinese industrial centers. The Japanese were strong in their criticism of the United States both at the Pacific institute held at Honolulu, Hawaii, recently and now at the palaverts conducted by spokesmen of many countries at Williamstown, Mass. The way of British empire in the Pacific does not lie in an alliance with the imperialism that sails under Wall Street's flag, but rather in co-operation with Japanese imperialism against American dollar expansion.

• • • •

It is significant that Great Britain plans for new cruisers as it faces its greatest industrial crisis with the approaching miners' strike. If British workers know how to unite their forces as they are evidently doing in support of their industrial demands, then they can also unite to war against the next imperialist war in spite of the pacifist illusions continually dangled before their eyes, even by some of their own so-called leaders.

British labor is today setting an inspiring example for the workers of both Japan and the United States. Let them profit by that example as the imperialist race of armaments goes on. Then the day of the only possible world peace under Soviet Rule will approach a little closer.

BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE INVOLVING 5,000,000 MEN MAY BEGIN AT MIDNIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

of other organized workers if the coal strike goes into effect.

First Clashes.

First skirmishes of the strike kept police busy in London and in Wales as Premier Baldwin and his cabinet redoubled their efforts to head off the industrial crisis.

Fascists and Communists engaged in a free-for-all fight in Hyde Park, while miners already striking in the anthracite district of Wales attacked the collepies and threw out a few scabs.

Nearly 1,000 miners armed with cudgels invaded the mine properties at Ammanford, Wales, where the anthracite workers are striking, and attacked the men who remained at work, dragging the safety men from their positions at the pumps. Police intervened but were outnumbered.

An official of the Saron colliery was struck with a charge of buckshot fired by a miner. Missles were hurled at the mine buildings there, smashing windows. Telephone wires were cut down by the strikers.

Communists Battle Fascists

Four fascists were beaten by Communists when members of the black-shirted order attacked a Communist meeting in Hyde Park. The fascists retreated to their London headuarters and maintained an all-night guard there, arming themselves with drawn swords. The fascists claimed that further serious disturbances were threatened.

Premier Baldwin, after ineffective meetings with the leaders of both sides far into the night, was in conference again early today. The state subsidy for operators, to maintain the old wage scale until peace negotiations could be completed, was still under consideration, but the premier was withholding that plan for an eleventh hour resort.

Trade Union Congress in Session.

Thus far, the miners have steadfastly refused to accept the wage cut and longer hours proposed by the operators, apparently determined to quit work at midnight Friday unless the operators withdraw their offensive 20 per cent cut and longer hours demand.

The Trades Union Congress, meeting today, will determine the minimum scale the miners will accept and will offer also a proposal that any profits gained by the owners during August be applied to make up wages of men who have taken a reduction.

The miners have been reluctant to accept any proposal which affects adversely the present agreement with all trade unionists to assist the miners in their fight. They are further reassured by the agreement of the International Miners' Conference at Paris to assist in preventing importation of coal in England in the event of a strike.

Government Strikebreakers Busy.

The postmaster general, Sir William Mitchell Thompson, presiding over an emergency committee organized to help the railroads combat the difficulties which they would face in consequence of a strike, said the railroads have stocks of coal sufficient only for a month of curtailed services.

The committee is trying to work out a system for adequate transportation of food, in the event the railroads are paralyzed. It is making extensive use of plans devised by the Lloyd George government in 1920 when a general lockout and strike were threatened.

In the house of commons, Austen Chamberlain made without comment an announcement that Prime Minister Baldwin hoped to issue a statement on the strike situation tonight.

Get $20,000 in Rug Loot

Burglars early today broke into the store of Albert Boyajian on the west side and fled with $20,000 worth of valuable rugs

BANDITS HOLD UP HOTEL AS 'DICK' SNOOZE

"It's a Hanging Cas Chortles Crowe

Last Wednesday several ban
raided the fashionable Drake Hote
this city and got away with approx
ately $10,000. Two of the ban
were killed, two others were woun
and arrested one got away and
employe of the hotel was shot dead

States Attorney Crowe is hap
"It's a hanging case" he chortled as
boasted that he would have the arre
ed bandits on their way to the gallo
"within twenty four hours." At le
two of the bandits are veterans of
world war. We are awaiting for so
one to give a bed time story over
radio boosting the military train
camps and tell of the "enobling
fects of war on America's youth."

Holdup at Dick's Door

The Drake Hotel was full of pa
sites when the holdup took place. T
bandits pulled off the stickup alm
on the doorstep of the house dete
ive's office. That gentleman m
have been engrossed in his latest l
son from the correspondence sch
on "How to become a great detectiv
for it required a telephone call to
him away from his easy chair. Li
the movie house dick, this false alar
saw nothing until the house was sh
up. Then, he crawled to his off
door, opened it and began shooti
in all directions. He claims to ha
killed somebody, whether it was
bandit or the unfortunate clerk m
never be known.

Full of Booze

Evidently most of the bandits we
amateurs at the game and also w
filled with white mule. One of the
said he was a high school graduat
but could not find a job. He was al
a war veteran. This will not save hi
from the gallows if Crowe can he
it.

The local Hearst papers have ope
ed a war on Mayor Dever and Chi
Collins for allowing the bandits to g
away with it. Hearst would hav
them shoot anybody resembling
bandit on the slighest provocation
suspicion. In that case, judges a
plain clothes policemen had bett
look out.

'Tic Toc' was Asleep

Holding up such a bourgeois rende
vous as the Drake Hotel gives Ch
cago a bad name and may ke
wealthy people from putting up ther
The house detective's heroic pre
work may be due to fear of losing
job. But if he is such a hero, he m
be engaged to supplant the poli
force, which spends most of its tim
arresting workers for speaking on t
streets and protecting scabs and op
shop employers. There are enou
cops guarding the plants of the Inte
national Tailoring company and t
J. L. Tailoring company daily, to su
ply a personal watch to every ban
in the city.

Bandits should know that holding
those who have money at the point
a gun is hazardous and does not p
half as well as robbing the worke
at the point of production. But ba
dits have always been a step ahead
the capitalist on the moral side. Th
usually rob the rich and take a char
on the jail or the rope. The capitali
rob and kill the poor and are honor
for it. That's the difference.

Twelve Tourists Dead in France

PARIS, July 30.—Twelve perso
were dead, an equal number seriou
injured, with many suffering min
hurts, according to the latest wo
received today by M. I. D. I. fr
Tours, near where the Tours-Pa
express was derailed at midnight l
night.

Mexican Governors to Meet

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—The g
ernors of all the states of Mex
have been called to a convention h
to work out a plan for unification
Mexico's state and federal tax s
tems.

BEHIND LOCKED DOORS LEWIS TRADES OFF THE MINERS TO OPERATORS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3
—The anthracite scale conferen
appears at last to be drawing to
climax as a result of developmen
within the last twenty-four hou
Sentiment of both operators a
miners seems to be that the mine
case should be completed by the e
of this week and that the operato
reply should be made on resumpti
of the conference after the we
end.

This definite movement beca
apparent yesterday when the litt
information dropped by both side
to proceedings in the locked co
mittee room indicated the first d
of real progress.

The four demands left to be p
sented are replete with technic
ramification that could take da
to elucidate, but it is believed lik
that the miners will surrender the
without much objection.

FASCISTS USHER IN NEW REIGN OF VIOLENCE

Destroy Headquarters of Catholic Clubs

PARIS, July 30.—The ordering of n American newspaper correspond nt from Italy, the attack on Signor rlando and the smashing up of sev ral catholic clubs, mark the latest hases of the deterioration of the fas ist organization.

Even papers formerly pro-fascist re now changing their policy despite he immediate risks that a change of ront involve. But it is apparent that he power of fascism is on the decline nd the trimmers who rode the storm he way are now going to ride it in he opposite direction.

Originally Atheists.

It is evident that Mussolini is un ble to control his forces or else that is entente with the Vatican is im aired. It should not be forgotten hat the original fascist tools of capi lism, Mussolini included, had no hore use for catholicism than they d for masonry, and that the official lliance with the catholic church was e to the need of such a conserva ve body to aid the armed forces of scism in breaking down the work g class organizations and isolating em from Communist influence.

Smashing Things Up.

In this period of fascist disintegra on the irresponsible elements in the acist organization are wreaking ngeance indiscriminately knowing at the day is approaching when eir bodies are just as liable as not decorate lamp posts.

American correspondents in Italy e said not to be at all pleased with e conduct of U. S. ambassador etcher. They feel that he has been o willing to carry out the demands Mussolini in seeking to put a uffler on the correspondents. It is e opinion of those correspondents at a little pressure from the am ssador would cause Mussolini to ink twice before ordering the ex lsion of an American reporter.

Vatican Criticizes Benito.

The officila organ of the vatican ap ared with a mild criticism of recent scist violence. Catholic clubs were oken into and the offices of catholic puties raided. It was learned that e leaders in those atacks were com ssaries of public safety. Not only d the blackshirts destroy ordinary rniture but they burned crucifixes, ctures of the sacred heart and of the pe.

The leading papers in Italy have en warned that any further criti m of the fascist dictatorship will be verely punished. The general belief that fascism fears another and ore severe crisis than any it has herto undergone.

Theunis Still Has Hopes.

BRUSSELS, July 30.—Still hopeful at the United States would remit t part of the Belgian war debt con cted while hostilities were actually progress, M. Theunis, chairman, t the Belgian capital today and with embers of the debt commission anned to sail tomorrow on the ympic for the United States.

Our Readers' Views

Strikers Told to Scab

o THE DAILY WORKER: I have n a reader of your most interes g paper for about one year and it e has helped me solve my problems the labor movement.

am not surprised that Johnston of Machinist Union is going to ex all the memebres that belong to Workers Party. As long as he can p the members in darkness his job afe.

n the strike of railroad men in 1920 ship yards were out on strike in fornia and drawing strike benefit, the leaders told the ship workers go and take the striking railroad n's job, and some of them did so.

F. Moorhead, Chicago, Ill.

Another new Sub—Makes an er Communist.

GOVERNMENT USES THREATS, CHORUS GIRLS, PROMISES AND WARNINGS TO RECRUIT NEXT WAR'S VICTIMS

By CLARENCE MILLER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 30.—Several officers of the National Defense with a band of military music to attract a crowd held a street meeting on the lower east side speaking from the top of a military truck. One of the speakers, a lieutenant, offered the following as an incentive to join his "outfit":

"If you want to learn how to shoot in order, say, to become a bandit, or if you like to play poker, we have some experts whose specialty is stud, or maybe billiards, or pretty women, or crap shooting is what you prefer, then your place is in our ranks."

From the above you might think that he appealed only to the low and degenerate, but watch this: "If any of you are interested in making something of yourself then you have a great chance in the national defense. To our outfit is attached one of the best collections of books that you can find in any club or library. There are some five thousand of them. Besides that after one year service in the national guard you are entitled to enter any military college. The captain, who spoke before, has worked himself up to what he is today. Don't miss your chance."

Workers Starved Into Army.

After about half an hour's worth of picturing the flowery side of soldier's life he contrasted it to the miserable condition of the workers. He said: "If you are out of a job you don't know where your next meal is coming from. If you do work you work long hours, and in a stuffy room. You ride in crowded subways to work. You have to worry about rent. And if you do work then very likely you are praying that you get a week's vacation without pay. Look how different it is if you join us."

This is a picture of the worker's life given by an army officer in an effort to draw some fools into the army.

The above is only one of the many means our government is employing in the feverish recruiting efforts. The other day several chorus girls from the Ziegfeld Follies dressed, of course, in bathing suits, came out on Times Square and City Hall Square in an effort to vamp some fool young workers into the army.

If in addition to the feverish recruiting efforts of the government you consider the recent mobilization day, the maneuvers in the Pacific ocean, the increased armaments both of the army and navy, then you realize that there is something doing.

Predicts War Soon.

Here is how one of the speakers at the above meeting put it: "True," said he, "a war is possible, even probable, but then that is a thing we must always expect. But then you have an advantage also (if you join the army), the others who will be drafted and will be green, while you will be experienced. You know what we say is no bunk. Uncle Sam would not allow us to promise you anything we would not do."

Yes it is bandists, gangsters and strike breakers that the army prepares for "peace" time; cannon fodder for war times, and as the officer put it war must be expected and most likely very soon.

The Young Workers' League and Workers Party with their propaganda might not be able to stop the war, but when the soldiers in the next war which is going to be much more bloody than the last, will begin to think, then all of the bloody imperialists, who are planning that slaughter in order to make more profits, are going to land the same place the Russian czar and capitalists landed.

It Does and It Doesn't

AMARILLO, Tex., July 30.—Slight earth tremors were felt here at 6:17 o'clock this morning. The earth moved slightly, rocking houses but doing no damage.

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FT. WORTH, Tex., July 30.—The U. S. weather bureau reported today that no reports of earth tremors had been received.

MORE WOOLEN MILLS JOIN WAGE CUT WAR ON TEXTILE WORKERS

ONECO, Conn., July 30—Small woolen and worsted mills scattered over Eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island have generally joined the American Woolen Company today in a 10 per cent wage reduction, bringing the number of employes whose wages have ben cut up to 10,000 in this small region.

Call N. Y. Workers to United Front Meeting on China and Soviets

NEW YORK CITY, July 30.—The conference of labor organizations on the issue of "Hands Off China—Stand by Soviet Russia" which had been called by the Workers Party for August 3 will be representative of the workers of the city. The Kuomintang, the people's party of China, which has a large organization in this city, has been invited to be represented at the conference.

The conference will demonstrate its solidarity with the workers of China and will take practical steps to raise funds and conduct propaganda enlightening the workers on the significance of events in China, and especially the danger of a new war which the imperialist rivalry in China is creating.

All workers should see that their organization is represented at the conference which will be held on Monday, August 3 at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, New York, 8 p. m.

All communications should be addressed—China-Soviet Russia United Front Conference, 108 East 14th St., New York.

WEST VIRGINIA MINE GUARDS USE POISON GAS ON 35 STRIKERS

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Charges that thirty-five strikers had been gassed by mine guards at mine No. 9 of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company near Farmington, W. Va., were received today by the conciliation bureau of the Labor Department from J. L. Studdard, international representative of the United Mine Workers of America.

POLICE ARREST SAN FRANCISCO PARTY SPEAKERS

Dolsen and Fleming Wouldn't 'Move On'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Apparently enraged by the success of the local Communists in holding street meetings on the Chinese situation, the police of this city arrested two local speakers, comrades Dolsen and Fleming, at an open-air meeting they were conducting here.

Dolsen had just started to talk when a bystander, evidently a stool-pigeon or "dick", darted into a cigar store nearby. In a few minutes Officer 829 arrived. He kicked the box out from under Dolsen's feet and told him to get out. When the speaker protested that the Salvation Army had just held a meeting on the same corner, the cop remarked that had been a religious matter. "Can I talk on religion, then?" asked Dolsen.

"No, you can't. Get out!" was the reply. Dolsen then called out to the comrades to sell the literature, that there was no law against that. Irritated by his failure to scatter the crowd, the cop then proceeded to grab Dolsen and march him down the street to the police alarm box, a block away, trying by shoving, twisting Dolsen's arm violently and rough tactics to provoke him into resistance.

While waiting at the box for the patrol wagon, Dolsen noticing Fleming standing near, asked him to take the names and addresses of those who had seen the affair. As soon as Fleming started to do this, the officer brutally grabbed him and put him under arrest, too.

The comrades have been bailed out. The preliminary hearing takes place soon. The same charges were placed against both men—that of resisting an officer, of disturbing the peace and of refusing to "move on."

Whether the arrests are part of a general police attack on the local Communists or merely the venting of the personal spleen of the officer making the arrest remains to be seen. This is the first of such street meetings thus disturbed.

Paper Mills Follow Woolen Mills Cut in Wage Scale Cut

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 30.—A wage reduction of 10 per cent went into effect Monday in most of the mills of Greater Lawrence.

At the Merrimac Paper Company it was stated that a 10 per cent cut became effective this morning. The plant had not made public announcement of the cut previously. Two hundred are employed.

The Methuen Yarn Company, employing thirty, announced that a 10 per cent cut would be made in a short time.

MASS TRIAL OF 500 BESSARABIAN PEASANTS BEGUN BEFORE WHITE ROUMANIAN COURT, SPIES ON STAND

VIENNA.—The great mass trial of Bessarabian peasants accused of participating in the Tartar-bunar (southern part of Bessarabia) insurrection of the year 1924, is under way. On the benches are 500 defendants.

The majority of them do not understand the Roumanian language and therefore the trial will proceed with the aid of interpreters. The indictment totals 600 pages and it will take several weeks before the defendants get acquainted with the charges against them.

About 500 witnesses will be called, the majority from the Army Intelligence office. New arrests have been carried out in the district of Tilkov in connection with the trial. It will last about two and one-half months.

The official press in preparing the ground for the verdict, opened a bitter campaign against the defendants and against Soviet Russia. It is being stated that the insurrection is the "doing" of Moscow.

A rumor is spread that the government is in possession of certain military plans sent from Moscow. The main defendants in the case are the peasants Ninin and Nikolai Sismon.

Two Die in Airplane Crash

BRYAN ATHYN, Pa., July 30.—Logan R. Black, 22, an aviator of Woodmont, Pa., and Roger Bispham, 19, of Philadelphia, are dead today, the result of the airplane in which they were flying crashing 200 feet to the ground. The accident occurred on the Pitcairn Aviation Feld here. Both men were socially prominent.

BULGARIAN WHITE TERROR TO HANG SEVENTEEN ANTI-ZANKOV WORKERS

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 30.—Death sentences for seventeen prisoner-workers among whom are Communists, and life terms in prison for six of their companions were demanded of the military court today by the state's attorney.

FARMING THE FARMERS IS MORE PROFITABLE THAN FARMING THE FARMS; BANKERS GET THE PROFIT

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Farmers get a far lower rate of return for their capital and management combined than they are forced to pay the organized money power for capital loaned to them. This is the story of the 1924-25 agricultural balance sheet cast up by the department of agriculture. It is the farmers' annual report, revealing the way the food producers of the country are exploited to feed the huge cities that serve commercial capital.

The outside moneylender, who provides the other capital required by farmers as the mortgage curse extends, assumes no responsibility for production. Yet he got 6.4 per cent interest while the farmer with full responsibility secured only 4.1 per cent for both management and capital.

Increase in Gross and Net Income.

Gross income from agriculture for the year ended June 30, 1925, amounted to $12,136,000,000, a gain of about 7½ per cent over the previous year. The increase in expense of operation was slight. The net farm income showed an increase of $725,000,000 or 14¾ per cent. It is this increase which has enabled the press to broadcast propaganda concerning the farmer's prosperity.

But the following figures from the government's annual report show that this gain is based on so poor a condition that it falls far short of placing the farm population even with the game:

Income from Farms	1924-25	1923-24
Gross cash income	$ 9,777,000,000	$ 8,928,000,000
Food and fuel	2,359,000,000	2,360,000,000
Total income	12,136,000,000	11,288,000,000
Expense of production	6,486,000,000	6,363,000,000
Net income	5,650,000,000	4,925,000,000
Interest on loans	784,000,000	808,500,000
Labor of Farmer & family plus taxes	2,938,000,000	2,932,500,000
Farmers net income	4,866,000,000	4,116,500,000
Net for farmer's management & capital	$ 1,928,000,000	$ 1,184,000,000

The food and fuel item represents food and fuel consumed on the farm where it is produced. The labor of the farmer and his family is charged for at the regular rate for agricultural labor.

Farmer Made Four Per Cent.

The total capital invested in agriculture is estimated by the department at $59,154,000,000 in 1924-25 and at $59,548,000,000. Farm indebtedness amounted to $12,250,000,000 being approximately the same in both years. But the interest farmers were forced to pay fell slightly from an average of 6.6 per cent in 1923-24 to 6.4 per cent last year.

The capital owned by actual farm operators, according to the department was $46,904,000,000 in 1924-25 and $47,298,000,000 the preceding year. Thus the return received by farmers rose from 2.5 per cent in 1923-25 to 4.1 per cent last year. This income is all the farmer gets for both managerial service and for the use of his capital.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

right into the discussion while the preacher continued to rant. "He has the right religion like hell," grunted the catholic. "If he had do you think he'd be out here in the alley with it, talking to a lot of lousy bums. He'd be in a church, wouldn't he? Did you ever hear a catlik priest standing on a chair in the middle of the street making a bloody fool of himself?"

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THE original interrupter found this addition to his intellectual arsenal too much for his emotions. Wordlessly, he grasped the new recruit by the hand and they both zigzagged down the street. The preacher descended from his lowly pulpit, grabbed his drum and began to wallop it. A tango was the result. Several liquored christians thereupon took to their feet with effort and kept time with the music. This scene was enacted on the corner of Green and Madison.

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THE Riffians are not retreating noticeably. The French victories have turned out to be fictitious just as we surmised. The Riffs are starting a new offensive after saving their harvest. In the meantime Marshal Petain is returning to France, and the French government is raiding the offices of the Communist Party, in retaliation for its courageous opposition to the government's war on Morocco.

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THE Fascisti speaker at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, Mass., frankly stated that England's possession of Gibraltar and the Suez canal, both ends of the great Mediterranean, formed serious threats to Italy's interests. The Fascist said that peace talk was foolish so long as economic differences existed between nations. This is quite true, but the Fascisti as well as capitalism must go before peace can be realized.

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SIR Frederick Maurice of England said that fear was the greatest cause of war. This is only superficially true. The great powers and the little powers fear each other, much the same as rival bootleggers do. The cause of war is capitalism, that robber system which lives on the surplus values stolen from the workers. The Communists are denounced as prophets of violence, yet it can be easily proved that their program is the only one that leads to universal and lasting peace, because it goes to the root of the causes of war and proposes to abolish the cause, which is capitalism.

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MORALITY is very much a matter of time and geography like right and wrong. A Christadelphian defended Jehovah of the old testament for ordering his once favored children of Israel to dispose of their male captives but to keep the virgins for the good of Israel, on the ground that the need for an increase in the population justified the edict. It was admitted that such conduct on his part today would be considered very bad manners. In olden days the illegitimate progeny of kings were more numerous than their legal offspring and usually more intelligent. I believe it was one of the Plantaganets of England who said, "A king's bastard is a horse's pride."

• • •

TIMES have changed and so have morals. Thus we have Mrs. Guinevere Sinclair Gould, widow of the late George J. Gould, under a social cloud because she lived in France for several years with the deceased millionaire, while the legal wife lived elsewhere. Mrs. Gould has now married a Viscount Funsford, which transforms her into a baroness or something of the kind. The Viscount will transport her to London. American society is quite curious to know whether British royalty will receive the ex-concubine or not.

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WE are not in the least concerned with the morals of those parasites. What we would like to know is, how long are the working class going to let a lot of useless human cattle live on their backs and spend their money in riotous luxury? Gould could afford to support more wives than the Sultan of Turkey, but most of the slaves who supplied him with the money to keep them, could not even support one in ordinary decency. This is how the world wags under the capitalist system, which is said by our preachers to be the cidatel of morality, religion and justice.

PULPIT POUNDER FAILS TO SPEAK AT CHINA MEET

Does Not Like Mixed Workingclass Crowd

By L. P. RINDAL

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 18—(By Mail)—Yesterday a meeting was held at Music Art Hall, 233 So. Broadway, to protest against the terrible conditions prevailing in China as a result of endless abuses inflicted upon the Chinese people, by the imperialistic powers of a greedy world. This gathering was a let-us-all-get-together affair, in which various labor organizations took part. Not the least noteworthy was the interest manifested by representatives of the Kuomintang (Chinese national party) and the Japanese Workers Association.

Our native brothers of color were there also and, therefore, helped to complete the picture of a healthy, real proletarian unity, regardless of color, race, nationality or creed. The speakers announced were: Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, of the church of all nations; Clinton J. Taft, director A. C. L. U.; Emanuel Levin of the Workers (Communist) Party, and representatives of the Kuomintang and the Japanese Workers Association.

Church Head Shuns Mixed Crowd

The tardiness of the procedure to start the meeting was partly due to the changeable minds of Rev. Oxnam and his wife, from whom he had to have permission to speak. So free speech does not seem to be popular in that family. We all know that a woman has the privilege to chance her mind, but it is generally believed that preachers are men of their word.

Rev. Oxnam used to live in China and, therefore, he is more or less familiar with the conditions in that suppressed country. He had promised Director Taft to speak, and even came down to the hall, but he got cold feet after looking at the program. He objected to the parties under whose auspices the meeting was held, and also expressed disapproval of the recognition of Soviet Russia. One could hardly expect such a stand of a man who claims to be an all around mixer of nationalities in his "Church of All Nations."

Intolerance

Two years ago, Rev. Oxnam tried to break into the house of "Goslings" (as a liberal). But did not make it. It that his reason for being intolerate today? Comrade Levin ran for the same office this year. And now this "broad-minded" gentleman refuses to speak from the same platform with a "narrow-minded" fellow victim of the same forces that kept Oxnam out from the board of [illegible] education two years ago.

Comfort Prisoners

William Snederman (the red-headed boy orator) was chairman. He announced that the A. C. L. U. wants to collect old papers and magazines to be sent to the political prisoners.

Then his mind flew across the ocean and said: "The A. F. of L. has a long way to travel before it reaches up to English labor in organization."

Class Struggle

When the first speaker of the evening, representative of the Kuomintang party, took the floor, all hands applauded. "Imperialism must perish from the earth," he said. After having mentioned Karl Marx, he delved into the class struggle at Shanghai, China. He pointed out in details the demands of labor. "You, workers," he cried, "must force the hand of the government." "Take the soldiers away from Shanghai." "Hands Off China!" (prolonged applause).

News for President

Comrade Levin outlined the Chinese question from the standpoint of the Workers (Communist) Party. He read a "Hands Off China" resolution. It passed unanimously and was directed sent to the President, members of congress and to the press.

Clinton J. Taft also spoke. He was [illegible] opposed to the stand taken by Oxnam.

Jap Workers Ready

"The workers of Japan are willing and ready to stand by the Chinese and American workers," was the closing remarks by the Japanese representative (long applause).

Many Signs of Change in the I. W. W. Show Progress

(Continued from page 1)

n compelled to allow this pointed stion, with all its consequential sibilities, to creep into official print ugh they shy away from any real wers. Quotations from the article ows:

"On All Sides"

One hears on all sides: "What is matter with us?" Why is it that cannot hold our membership? y is it that since the birth of the anization more than a million cards e been issued, and after twenty rs of effort, we have about 30,000 mbers?"

We must insert here that the Bul n in which this is published shows capita payments to the general or ization of 11,168 members for the th of June.—H. G.)

We must blend our ideals with our erial desires. We must offer the king man, even as the A. F. of L. does, something that comes within his every day wants; something real, tangible, and vital to his existence."

"There are thirty-three or four millions of workers yet unorganized. We want them, we need them, we must have them. How are we going to keep them? Why cannot we organize them? Does the fault lie with ourselves, in our educational methods, in our job tactics? These are questions that sooner or later we shall have to face."

Only A Real Change Can Help

There is little offered in way of answer by Marat to his own questions. But if pursued, they lead directly to the fact that the way to build an organization and keep it, is to correct past policy that has vitally and basically interfered with such results.

Stop trying to be a political party and a union at the same time. Get over the anti-political madness itself an instance of politics that aid capitalists, and while not being a political party as at present and being more of a union than we are—adopt a friendly attitude of co-operation with the revolutionary party of the workers, the Workers (Communist) Party.

A Wrong Tactic

Get over the idea that the way to organize the unorganized is to disorganize the organized. That is, stop dualist attacks upon other unions, be they A. F. of L. or independent. The members of the I. W. W. who are members of other unions because of job control of such unions, surely have better and more constructive work to do that to try to split off splinters from these unions of little and impotent groups of "convinced" rebels who take a negative and hostile position toward the existing union. Anyhow, the I. W. W. has tried it and it don't seem to work.

As to how you might keep the workers the I. W. W. might get from among those millions of unorganized, A. Martin of San Pedro suggests along with Marat that something tangible and material of the workers every day needs must be given them, as well as the necessary "blend" of revolutionary education. Martin says:

Why Not Discuss It?

"We can see that whenever we called a strike in the marine industry, the craft unions always scabbed us out of existence. They got a contract and we were left out in the cold. Let us be prepared and look at things as they are, and not as they should be.

"At the international conference held in New Orleans in the month of March, Resolution No. 1 of the Galveston branch of 510 was introduced. It read in part as follows:

"Whereas some sort of job control is necessary to protect our members from petty discrimination, resolved that some form of agreement stipulating wages and conditions be entered into for a period of one year, with provisions for termination (for cause) on due notice, and be it further resolved that this branch while favoring discussion of this proposition, destres to go on record as opposed to arbitration by imperial arbitrators."

Unions Must Control Jobs—

A Good Idea

Martin continues: "The resolution was not endorsed by the convention, but it was left open for discussion in our publications. Not having seen any kind of discussion on the contract system, I personally think if we are to be anything more than a propaganda organization, that something must be done if we want to function as a job organization that will better the lot of the Marine Transport Workers."

One more sign of good sense in the I. W. W. is noted in the Marine Worker of July 15. It says that the main office of the Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 510 received the following cablegram from the Transport Workers' International propaganda committee of the Red International of labor unions: "Boycott Norwegian ships and ships for Norway in connection with Norwegian seamen's strike."

M. T. W. Acts Loyal to Class

We are happy to say that—true to the declared policy of unity and co-operation with other workers' organizations against the capitalist class, the Metal Trade Workers acted splendidly. The Marine Worker tells the story as follows:

"The cablegram was read at the regular business meeting of the Manhatten branch of I. U. No. 510 and much discussion took place in favor of cooperating with the Norwegian seamen against the shipowners. The following motion was made and carried unanimously:

"That cablegram pertaining to Norwegian Seamen's strike be accepted and that we boycott all ships involved in the strike and that we ask all branches to do likewise."

This is Path to Power

This is the attitude and policy that will build the I. W. W. on the sea as well as elsewhere, but the policy of religious frenzy, of blind hostility to workers' organization—political and economic—is not the policy of winning the unorganized or keeping them. All revolutionary workers will be encouraged to know what some elements among the I. W. W. are thinking straight and acting sensibly.

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION

Trades Union Congress General Council Delegates

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks), county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

BEN TILLETT, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North Salford 1917. Seat held until 1924. Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-94.

JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, [illegible] re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organising secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

FRED BRAMLEY (secretary to delegation). Many years actively associated with political and industrial branches of the labor movement. Several years full time lecturer on social and economic subject in connection with "Clarion" newspaper. Formerly organinzing secretary, Furnishing Trades Association. Appointed assistant secretary, trades union congress, 1917; general secretary, 1923. Served on several government committees. Member of royal commission on national health insurance and national debt commission.

Advisory Delegates

HAROLD G. GRENFELL, entered navy, 1883; retired in 1920 with rank of captain. Admiralty intelligence department, 1904-05; Governor of Hong Kong Naval Prison, 1907-08; Admiralty war staff, 1910-11; naval attache, British embassy, St. Petersburg, April 1912 to November 1917; head of naval mission to Fnland, December 1918-June 1919; joined independent labor party, 1919. Member of advisory committee on army, navy and pensions.

A. R. McDONELL, educated at St. Paul's School, London. C. B. E. (Civil) Resident in Russia, 1902-1919; British vice-consul, Baku, South Russia, 1907-1916. British military forces in Caucasus and North Persia, 1916-19 (temporary major). Foreign office temporary 1st division clerk, 1919-23.

GEORGE YOUNG, educated at Eton and foreign universities. M. V. O. Diplomatic service (passing in Russian) 1896-1915. Admiralty intelligence, 1915-18. Volunteered in ranks, February, 1918 and commissioned R. M. A. August. Daily News correspondent thru German revolution, December 1918-August 1919. Professor of Portuguese, 1919-1922 and examiner in Ottoman law, London University. Joined the labor party, 1915, and accompanied delegation to Russia in 1920. Member of advisory council on international affairs. Parliamentary candidate, South Bucks., 1923 and 1924. Author of numerous works on foreign affairs.

MOSCOW SAVED ARMENIA SAYS ENGLISH WOMA

People Are Now Happ Under Soviet Rule

The London Daily Herald carr the following story of an English man's experience in Soviet Armeni

Returned from a journey never fore made by an Englishwoman si the Russian revolution, Miss Ma Coe, Joint secretary of the Armen fund, nominated by the British g ernment to deal with Armenian sett ment, declares: "Moscow has sa Russian Armenia."

For three months Miss Coe trav led in the Caucasus, and thru t whole of the Armenian republic.

"Having worked for so many yea with and on behalf of Armenia whom I have seen in the depths profoundest misery, what I have late witnessed has come as a complete velation," Miss Coe told a Reute Agency representative.

"Never have I seen among menians such unaffected happine freedom from fear, and evident w being. Three years ago Erivan, t capital, was a city of starving people today its streets ring with hap laughter.

Free From Massacre.

"For the first time these Armenia are free from massacre—and worse and if the western world will try understand something of what th freedom means it will realize th Moscow has saved Russian Armenia.

"I am convinced,' said Miss Coe, reply to a question, "that people he do not realize how conditions ha changed in Russia: Just before m arrival Chicherin and Rykoff pass thru Armenia. Told of a man who h been imprisoned for giving his fathe christian burial, Chicherin had t responsible officer before him and se tenced him to imprisonment. churches in Armenia—except two are open daily, and bells are rung f srevice twice on week days and thr times on Sundays.

Doesn't Need Revolver.

"All this was to me a complete su prise. Before I left London on m mission I was told it was necessary carry a revolver. I did not do so, an I never experienced anything bu courtesy and consideration.

"As to the movements against r ligion, it was impressed upon me th the present reaction was one again parties rather than religion. A con missar from whose lips I never e pected such a view, said to me: 'Wha we want is universal love and peac

"I asked about the dreaded Chek and was told that everything had bee changed since three years ago, an that no one was put before it witho proper trial and the right of appe to the minister of the interior."

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—War Communism and the New Economic Policy and Nationalism were among the interesting subjects which appeared in yesterday's instalment of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, now appearing every day in the DAILY WORKER. Preceding instalments have dealt with finances, and a description of the route taken by the seven British trade union leaders who reported so favorably on conditions in the Soviet Union.

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Trusts and Syndicates

The New Economic Policy restored not only the fundamental right of private enterprise, but also re-erected on it somewhat similar superstructures to those that have grown up in other countries, such as Trusts, Syndicates, and Banks. These were reproduced in Russia as State organisations operating on a self-governing and self-supporting basis. In other words, Big Business and High Finance in Russia are both under direct Government control, and do not, as elsewhere, indirectly control the Government. In some cases, as in the "Mixed Companies," in which public and private capital participate, new forms have been created. And in all cases care must be taken not to confuse these Trusts and Syndicates, which are a development of nationalisation on a business basis, with European Trusts and Syndicates. The Russians, first, under War Communism nationalized all commerce and industry, and then, under the New Economic Policy denationalised all that was without direct national importance, but "socialised" Big Business and High Finance. With us private enterprise is preparing nationalisation from a business basis by organising industry on national lines. In Russia the Revolution is reconstructing a nationalised industry and commerce on a business basis. The ultimate end will be much the same in both cases. But the present penultimate stage is very different. In Russia producers are rapidly acquiring sufficient freedom for the efficient conduct of their operations. In Europe the State is at present making little or no progress towards acquiring control over profiteers.

The demobilisation of industry was put in hand with great promptitude. By the end of 1922 there had been created 426 Trusts, each composed of factories mostly occupied in the same branch of industry. There were also by then 20 Syndicates or Combinations of Trusts for financial and commercial co-operation. All these, as well as the "Mixed Companies," operate under concessions.

Concessions

These are generally considered as originating in the New Economic Policy. But the first Congress of Councils of National Economy in April, 1918, issued a decree establishing a program of concessions for the attraction of foreign capital, and this decree was only suspended owing to the last invasion of Russia by the capitalist Powers. With the end of these hostilities in 1920 it again became applicable, a resumption that ante-dated somewhat the New Economic Policy. The difference under the New Economic Policy is that many of the powers given under concessions as privileged exemptions in the time of War Communism are now made generally applicable by the New Economic Policy.

Concessions in Russia have nothing peculiar in principle, only as nationalisation is still on a much larger scale than elsewhere concessions have a larger scope. In so far as they concern public services, lighting, transport, etc., they are very similar in character to concessions in other States. But these Russian concessions for public services, industrial exploitation, banking, foreign commerce are subject to certain requirements, such as minimum of production, previously applicable for the most part only to mining and such matters. Another peculiarity is that Russian concessions are in the form of contracts between the State and the private person, though in fact they are administrative and unilateral. As to whether concessions confer a right of ownership or only usufruct, Article 55 of the Civil Code, which provides "that large industries may not come into private ownership otherwise than by concession," seems to allow the first. Wherfas Article 22, which only allows nationalised enterprises, buildings and vessels to be leased, contemplates the second. But as the concessionaire may neither sell, mortgage nor lease the conceded property, and must personally exploit it under pain of invalidating the concession, there can be in practice no question of ownership. He is not even an owner in the sense that English railways are in private ownership, because his exploitation is very strictly limited in time. He is still less an owner if he holds under lease. For a concession is for periods sufficient to allow of amortisation of installation expenditures, whereas a lease is for no more than 12 years, requires the return of all equipment, and does not, like the concession, allow the exporter to sell old equipment. But the concessionaire and leaseholder do have full ownership in their working capital, and, broadly speaking, in that alone.

Leases

Besides concessions private capital can operate under lease. These are different from concessions, which may concern only rights in property, in that they deal with the property itself. short (6-12 years) to repay any great outlay, and there is not short (6-12 years) to repay any great outlay, and three is not the same guarantee against loss due to legislation as in the concessions.

In some cases private enterprises can be started with only a departmental permit, as in the case of a printing business (Decree, December 2nd, 1920). Russian "Mixed Companies" also can obtain rights to work minerals on a small scale without a concession.

Organisation of Trusts

The powers and position to be accorded to the Trusts were first worked out in the controversy over the formation of the Flax Trust, established by decree, August 12th, 1921. It was followed two days later by the general decree regulating the Trusts under the New Economic Policy. This at first limited to 10 per cent. the amount of produce at free disposal of the Trusts, which was, however, soon raised to 50 per cent. But a whole series of Trusts sanctioned by decree of October 27th, 1921, were allowed to dispose of their whole production.

At first the management of these Trusts was restricted and over-regulated, but before long it had become completely autonomous; even exceeding that allowed to limited companies elsewhere, as, for example, in conclusion of loans. Finally, a decree of May 23rd, 1922, recognised these Trusts as judicial personalities. They are indeed in some respects in a more responsible and autonomous position than the nearest things of the kind in Europe, such as Government railways and institutions. The reason for this is the intention in Russia to put these Trusts in a position to attract capital on their own account. The other form of "Mixed" enterprise in which the Government participates in shares, was considered in Russia suitable only for the smaller concerns.

Status of Trusts

The position of the Central Trusts is regulated by the decree of April 10th and July 17th, 1923, that of the local Trusts by a decree of September 17th, 1923. The statutes of all the Trusts have now, within the last six months, been brought into conformity with these decrees. These enterprises have thereby now been definitely separated from the State. This decree recognises the autonomy of the Trusts in all that concerns their operations and in accordance with their Articles of Association. It substitutes a "commercial basis" for their operations, i.e., the making of a profit, for the previous "economic basis," which only required a business-like bookkeeping. This again involves a renunciation by the State of all requisitions or even requirements from the Trust incompatible with commercial prosperity. On the other hand, the Government is not responsible for the liabilities of the Trust, or loss of capital, other than debts from State enterprises. This decree also defines for the first time the property rights of the Trust with a view to enabling it to get credit. In the first place it was necessary to guarantee the Trust against loss and liability due to State interference, which is done very fully by Articles 5 and 14. The State is, moreover, only entitled to any net profit, after provision for sinking fund and the putting of 20 per cent. to reserves as well as to any assets after liquidation of all liabilities. The statutory capital is divided into capital and working capital; statutory capital does not include property. Basic capital cannot be alienated or mortgaged except by consent of the Supreme Economic Council. This applies also to long term loans. These provisions give the Trust a basis for credit; which is, however, restricted to its working (Oborotny) capital, against which alone creditors can proceed (Article 17). Structures, machinery, and equipment generally cannot consequently be used as security. The function of debentures is taken by a Government guarantee. Private capital is excluded from holding shares, though an exception in this respect is made in favour of co-operatives. The reason for this is that in the case of the co-operators there is no reason to fear the ultimate predominance of private capital.

Each Trust is based on Articles of Association (Ustav), which should more properly be called a Charter (prolozhenie); for, in legal lingo, these Trusts are neither Associations nor Corporations, but "etablissements publiques personnifies." They are judicial persons.

The division of powers as between the directors and the Government (Supreme Economic Council) is based on the principle that the State assumes the authority assigned in a limited company to the general meeting of shareholders appointing the directors, etc. (Auditors are appointed jointly by the Supreme Council and the competent Trade Union.) Indeed, the State is excluded from intervention in the management to an even greater extent than is the general meeting. Th State, like the general meeting, has authority over financial operations and all questions affecting the constitution and control of the Trust. To this must be added the usual authority assumed by the State over corporations under western legislation.

All Trusts must be members of the Bourse and register their transactions. (Article 48, decree 10 IV. 23.)

The Supreme Economic Council, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Commissariat of Internal Trade, can, in "cases of necessity," fix the selling price of its products (Article 48 ib.). In equal conditions Trusts must give preference to State organs and to co-operatives over private enterprises.

By 1923, there were already 423 Trusts employing about one million workers.

Mixed Companies and Private Enterprises

The mixed companies operate like private companies and in virtue of a concession. The only complicated feature of their structure is the State participation, which is not in money, but in material, land, building, etc. But as this nationalised property cannot be alienated, the State's participation has to be expressed in the form of a remission of rent for a term, which complicates the balance sheet. Another peculiarity is that instead of the directors being appointed by the shareholders as a body, the State and the shareholders each appoint representatives.

In spite of these peculiarities, the mixed companies are, in respect of status, private companies. And, though there is a constant pressure for hteir conversion into official organs, they are likely to retain their private character. But further juristic definition of their status is probable and desirable.

Concessions and Leases

The function of the State, which is limited in principle to supervising mixed and private companies, may become in practice a more serious control. For example, concessions and leases all impose a minimum production, and Article 162 of the Civil Code requires its fulfilment. This, therefore, imposes on private enterprises a public responsibility in the interest of national production and public property. To this extent, these private exploitations are still public enterprises.

State Syndicates

These are institutions very illustrative of the adaptatbility and spontaneity of the present economic structure. The Syndicate is a combine of Trusts somewhat similar in organisation and object to the Syndicates organised by Big Business elsewhere. It is like them, a free association, by Articles, of autonomous enterprises under a central management; which has in Russia a judicial personality. But whereas the Trust is a State organ, the Syndicate is a private association which as yet has not even been regulated. The functions of the Syndicate are defined in an official thesis issued by the Supreme Economic Council as being the better co-ordination and co-operation of the Trusts in financial-commercial operations in the sale of their products, and in the acquisition of raw material.

The Syndicates are directly under authority of the Supreme Economic Council. This authority is concerned with consent for the syndicalisation of any Trust with the confirmation of directors and auditors, the appointment of its own auditors, the inspection of audit and accounting, confirmation of distribution of dividends, and with dissolution. The Syndicate usually acts through an agent of its members nad consequently does not require working capital.

The Syndicates are in rapid process of development. They are, in fact, an amalgamation on a national basis of the individual Trusts engaged in each industry; and the more important industries, such as textile, oil, hides, tobacco, metals, etc., are all syndicated.

Industrial Congresses

These are conventions of representatives of all the Trusts engaged in any industry, with a permanent secretariat. They have no legal status, but are recognised and even summoned by the Supreme Economic Council, and their resolutions are generally reproduced in its decisions. They are both interesting and important institutions in the reorganisation of production on a basis of national autonomous industries.

Private Enterprise

Under the New Economic Policy private enterprise is in no way obstructed in the largest area of Russian production—that is in agriculture, home industry, and handicrafts (Kustarni). Large mechanical industry is nationalised, but its machinery and equipment may be practically privately owned, which obviously will cause complicated questions of ownership. All industry, national and private, is now on a business basis, but national industry is conducted and private industry in various degrees controlled in the interests of the National Economic Budget (Gosplan). National industrial enterprises can contract and even compete between themselves, but there is as yet little opportunity for such competition. On the other hand, the competition of private enterprise is encouraged in so far as it is a stimulant to the energy and efficiency of the national enterprises.

Competition of Public and Private Trading

Although under War Communism private property was in principle abolished and private capital wherever possible confiscated, yet with the introduction of the New Economic Policy private enterprise revived immediately and seemed to have all the financial resources it required. Private enterprise was indeed at first over-capitalised; and the result, combined with excessive profits, was a "boom" with all its usual accompaniments of profusion and profligacy.

Private enterprise having succeeded somehow or another in preserving or even accumulating reserves of capital under War Communism secured a great start under the new economic system in its competition with the co-operatives and Government Trusts. The co-operatives were slow in reorganising, and so private enterprise secured the greater part, in some cases the whole, of the new retail business. It may be of interest to trace the course of this competition in a representative manufacture and raw material.

In textiles, Government enterprises transacted in 1922—the first year of the New Economic Policy—about 60 per cent. of all retail trade, co-operatives about 6 per cent., and private traders 34 per cent. In salt the proportions were: Government, 33 per cent; co-operatives, 20 per cent; private, 47 per cent. But this start secured by private enterprise, owing to its being quicker off its moorings, was gradually lost as the co-operatives and Government Trusts got under way and gathered momentum. By 1923 we find the Textile Trust selling to its own Trading Syndicate 36 per cent. of its output instead of 12 per cent; the Wool Trust 25 per cent instead of 5 per cent; the Linen Trust, which was left at the post, 2 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. While the general average of output taken by private enterprise was only about 20 per cent. In the following first half-year of 1923-4 the Government (Syndicate took of cotton textiles 30 per cent., of wool, 45 per cent., of linen, 16 per cent., while private enterprise recovered a general average of about 30 per cent. In salt the official syndicate took as much as 47 per cent. in 1923, which, however, fell again to 30 per cent. in the first half of 1923-4.

(To be continued in next issue)

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'RIOT AND CIVIL COMMOTION' CRY AIDS INSURANCE

Nurse Nervousness of Coal Mine Owners

Coal operators, tho claiming to be unable to pay miners a living wage, are maintaining a select group of insurance men in luxury, it appears from the admissions of a man who writes coal insurance all thru Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky and the coal ports of the great lakes.

"While rates are high, especially on older mines, we make most money out of a type of insurance that was developed just before the United States entered the world war," says this underwriter who was not talking for publication. "At that time many coal operators feared that German spies were hiding under the tipples ready to blow up the works at the first opportunity. To commercialize this fear a number of companies that insure mines and coal distributors devised the 'riot and civil commotion' policy to cover bombing, physical damages to plant in labor disputes and so on. The premium is automatically tripled in case of strikes and mob activity.

"It proved very profitable to the insurance companies and since the war we have carefully nursed the nervousness of the coal operators. The same policies extend to the costly unloading machinery on the coal docks of the big lake parts and the same psychological care is taken to keep them in force. A strike or lockout is a godsend to the insurance men. There is as a rule practically no damage to property but the premiums jump to three times the stated rate which is quite high enough to be juicy."

The scheme is on the same order as the advantage taken by the William J. Burns and other detective agencies to bleed bankers and business men during the red hysteria.

Low Wages, Hardships, Shoots Wife and Self

LOS ANGELES, July 30.—Louis Gamble, 25, postoffice employe of Hawthorne (suburban town) shot his wife, 26, and himself leaving three children behind. Gamble slaved in the postoffice for the miserable pittance of $18.00 a week, his wife was a clerk in a shoe store.

While father and mother were employed the children roamed around as best they could.

The couple were very much devoted to each other, the neighbors tell, but they had many arguments over the children, expenses, clothing, etc. At :30 one morning the children ran screaming from the house. Neighbors found both parents dead. After shooting his wife, Gamble placed the barrel of the rifle in his own mouth and blew the top of his head off.

N. Y. Workers Party Wins Against Cops

(Continued from Page 1)

New York decided that it would test this right of the police. It arranged the meeting last night, determined that it would go thru with it, no matter what the police and Mayor Hylan decided to do.

Krumbein Opens With Defi

Comrade Krumbein, district organizer, opened the meeting, stating the purpose of the meeting and declaring that the meeting would be held no matter what happened.

The first speaker was Comrade Amter, who stated that "the constitution of the United States guarantees free speech and free assemblage. We know that these are only abstract rights, and that the capitalists have the right to use the streets, the public squares and all halls of the city and are not disturbed. The workers will get these rights when, thru their organized might, they take the right to use the streets. We know that in Pennsylvania, in West Virginia, where the United States Steel corporation rules, there is no such right for the workers. We know that on the western coast, the I. W. W. have to fight for the right of free speech, and many of their men are now in the prisons for demanding and fighting for these rights.

Only One Country Where Workers Have Rights

"The Workers (Communist) Party knows that there is only one country where the workers do not have to ask for the right to use the streets and public squares. That country is where the workers have established their political power and where they use their power to crush everything that is of the bourgeoisie. That country is Soviet Russia. Only when the American workers and exploited farmers have established a government of their own in the United States—when they have established a Soviet government in the United States, will the right of free speech for the workers be uncontested."

Comrade Weinstone, the next speaker, reviewed the various stages of the struggle of the Chinese people against foreign invasion and interference. Czaristic Russia, Germany, England and the United States have conducted a plundering policy toward China since that date, depriving China of sovereign powers. Extra-territoriality is one of the rights of the foreign imperialists who do not recognize the Chinese courts, and in this right is backed up by the organized military power of the governments.

"America's attitude toward China is that of honeyed words but brutal in action. It is time that the workers of the United States recognize what is going on in China. It is time for them to line up with their comrades in China against the imperialists. China has one friend—the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, who following the guidance of Lenin will aid the Chinese people in the struggle against world imperialism."

Kuomintang Voices Its Ideals

Dr. J. D. Lamb, representative of the Kuomintang, was the next speaker, and pictured the situation in China. "The Chinese are struggling for three ideas: 'equality, freedom and democracy.' The capitalists are earning huge sums, while the workers hardly earn enough to live. This is not right," said the speaker, "and the workers of the United States must understand it."

Comrade Rebecca Grecht was the next speaker and declared that "the struggle of the colonial peoples against world imperialism is one of the signs that the world revolution is approaching. The protest of the Chinese workers is merely a symptom of what is happening in all parts of the world. The strike in Shanghai was the beginning of the general revolt of the whole Chinese people, and they are determined not to stop till the foreign imperialists are driven out. But the Chinese workers realize that the fight is not against the workers of other countries. They know that the ruling countries are divided into two classes: the ruling class and the ruled class. They reach out their hands to the workers of all countries in the common struggle. Soviet Russia is the ally of the Chinese workers and peasants, as she is of all the oppressed peoples of the world."

Comrade Darsy, representing the Young Workers League, depicted the methods and aims of imperialism. "We were told that the last war was the war to end all wars and to introduce democracy. If it was to be the last war, why did the United States government in 1919, one year after the armistice, appropriate one billion dollars for aviation? Why is Europe more armed today than ever before? Because the armistice was merely an armistice for the allies to recuperate from the ravages of the war. The Citizens' Military Training Camps are means of mobilizing future armies. Defense day was a means of mobilizing the workers for another war. The revolutionary youth of the world will stand side by side with the Chinese workers and peasants and will fight on till all capitalism is destroyed and the workers and peasants have established Soviet governments the world over."

Browder Hails Purcell Visit

Comrade Earl R. Browder was the last speaker of the meeting. He showed that the world is not divided geographically but into two classes—the exploiters and the exploited. He showed that all the trickery of the imperialists to stop the united front of the working class is failing. "The British labor movement was one of the most conservative some years ago. But in the last two years a new wave is moving over the British labor movement. The left wing of the British trade union movement is uniting with the Russian labor unions to effect a united front of the organized workers the world over. A representative of the Anglo-Russian trade union unity movement will soon come to this country, and I hope that a crowd of workers many times this size will be present to greet him at the pier.

"What is transpiring in China is a symbol of the world revolution. The nationalist revolution in China is but the prelude to the civil war that is bound to come in China, till the workers and peasants have assumed power and imperialism will have been swept from the face of the earth."

Pass Resolution

The demonstration was enthusiastic from beginning to end, the speakers being interrupted by waves of applause. A resolution was adopted demanding "Hands Off China, Stand by Soviet Russia." A resounding 'aye' sounded thru the street when Comrade Krumbein presented the resolution for adoption. Singing the International the crowd of revolutionary workers marched down the street, much to the dismay of the police.

For the time being, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League have taken the right to use the streets of New York.

KELLOGG DENIES OTHER POWERS AGREE WITH U. S.

Canton Asks A. F. of L. to Stop U. S. Crimes

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—While Secretary of State Kellogg was denying that his department had ever issued statements that other powers had agreed to the American proposal for a conference of the nine powers on the slubject of revision of the Chinese treaties, President Green of the American Federation of Labor gave out the complete text of the appeal cabled him from the South China government at Canton. It reads as follows:

"First, Wu Pei Fu, and now Chang Tso-lin, came into power in nearly the whole of northern and central China. He came to power because of the support given him by another group of imperialists. Now that he is in power he continues to be more faithful to his foreign masters than to the aspirations of his own people like the rest of his predecessors he will be overthrown and so on ad infinitum.

"This state of affairs, confused as it seems to the average foreign observer, has become perfectly clear to the thinking men of our own country. We believe this confusion to be due to the unequal international status of China. We are certain that so long as the unequal treaties exist China will not be able to put her house in order.

"Want Keys to Our Own House."

"Therefore we demand that our international status be forthwith changed on the basis of equality with other nations. Our people demand nothing but what they are ready to accede to other nations—equality in international relations, independence in the exercise of their sovereign rights. This entails the abolition of extraterritorial rights, foreign jurisdiction, economic privileges which are unilateral in their nature.

"We demand the reversion of the maritime customs to the nation that it might have the chance of adopting such economic policies as would advance our economic development. We demand the keys to our own house. The abolition of the unequal treaties will at once cut the vicious roots which have been supporting and nourishing all our evils.

Asks A. F. of L. to Halt U. S. Government Atrocity.

"China is not led by agitators who are supposed to be stirring up trouble against foreigners. China is rising because there is a deep-seated feeling of wrongs and injustices suffered at the hands of soulless exploiters. She is unable to endure these wrongs and injustices any longer.

"China appeals to you for fair play; for she is certain if the real facts will be known to you, you will not suffer your government to continue their atrocious policies in this country even for a day.

"You will add your voices to ours in the common demand for justice which to us means independence and to you means no harm at all, on the contrary it will mean to you more economic prosperity, more assurance that the peace of the world will not be endangered.

"Anyway, we can not all be exterminated thru such massacres as have recently taken place in the most important cities of our country. It can only spur us on in our endeavors to free ourselves from imperialism thru means which the most farsighted of us can hardly foretell.

"Peoples of the world, we appeal to you for justice. Help us to do away with the evil thing called unequal treaties."

BUILDERS AT WORK

ANOTHER ISSUE IS READY

It's Here Again!

Once more the Workers Monthly, that great medium assisting the DAILY WORKER to build the Communist movement, is off the press.

The August issue is now going into the mails bringing to thousands of workers an array of facts and features seldom equalled in working class journals.

For Builders, for every worker, this issue of such splendid articles (made more interesting by a large number of splendid cartoons and striking photographs) brings home the life of the workers and their struggles as no other issue had in the past.

The struggles in the needle trades and in the steel industry (in articles by Wm. Z. Foster, Earl R. Browder and Arne Swabeck), the situation in China (in an article by a Chinese), a keen analysis of the leaderless LaFollette movement by Manuel Gomez, are only a few of the features which you will find between the covers of this issue.

You will get subscriptions for the Workers Monthly. All good Builders of the labor movement always do. But it is also important that you get a bundle of this issue to sell at your union meetings at the shop and wherever workers gather.

All you Builders—get behind this issue of the Workers Monthly—no better tool to build the movement has been turned out.

SOVIET UNION INCREASES AREA OF COTTON CROP; EXPORTS GROW

MOSCOW—(By Mail.)—In the beginning of March the Federal Soviet Cotton Conference fixed the cotton area—for 1925—for all the republics in the Soviet Union at 560,000 desiatins, of which 393,000 were to be planted in the Uzbek Republic, 106,000 in the Transcaucasian Republics, and 61,000 in the Turkoman Republic.

This total represents an increase of 115,000 desiatins, or somewhat more than 25 per cent above the aggregate of 445,000 desiatins planted in 1924. The maximum cotton area before the war was 780,000 desiatins, so that the program for 1925 is equal to 72 per cent of the largest prewar plantings.

Taking into account the possibility of a higher yield per desiatin, the total unginned cotton crop forecast for the 1925-26 season will amount to approximately 33,000,000 poods which will give 9,652,000 poods of ginned cotton.

Fur, Bristle and Skin.

From October 1, 1924 to April 1, 1925 the State Trading Bureau exported 18,600,000 gold rubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equaling the total of 19,200,000 gold rubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

These exports were distributed as follows according to products and countries. Furs—14,300,000 gold rubles, of which 53.6 per cent went to America, 26.8 per cent to England, 14.2 per cent to Germany, 5.4 per cent to France. Bristles—2,900,000 gold rubles, of which 45.5 per cent went to Germany, 44.4 per cent to England, 4.1 per cent to France and 6 per cent to other countries. Raw skins—841,000 gold rubles, of which 84 per cent went to Germany, 7 per cent to England, and 9 per cent to other countries. And other goods of this class, 30,300 gold rubles, of which 83.7 per cent went to Germany.

Sales on foreign markets totaled 18,200,000 gold rubles including 15,000,000 gold rubles' worth of furs, which surpasses the previous year's figure by 150 per cent. The principal markets are: America, 44.5 per cent; Germany, 27.4 per cent; and England, 26.7 per cent.

Export of Products.

The U. S. S. R. has already prepared a plan for export of agricultural products for 200,000,000 rubles. Among these products will be: 700,000 poods of hemp, 25,000 poods of bristle, and 100,000,000 rubles' worth of grain; seed-oil will also be exported in large quantities as there is a great demand for this product.

The demand for Russian eggs is also steadily growing. During the four months, from January to April, 1925, Russia exported to Germany 2,287,000 eggs. This was the first export of eggs to Germany since the prewar times.

The State Agricultural Bank has allowed 300,000 rubles to the peasants for agricultural machinery. They have already bought 350 tractors which are now being distributed among the peasants.

Increase In Flax Area.

Last year the flax area was 489,300 desiatins; this year it has been increased to 1,017,119 desiatins.

The government has spent 10,000,000 rubles for irrigation in the Central part of R. S. F. S. R. and the Caucasian region.

The Soviet Government has opened 75 new veterinary stations. R. S. F. S. R. has now 221 such stations and all of them are supported by the government.

Discuss Belgian Debt Aug. 8

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Negotiations for funding Belgium's $480,000,000 war debt to the United States are to begin at the treasury department on August 8, it was announced today by under secretary of the treasury Winston, secretary of the American debt commission. The Belgian mission, headed by M. Theunis, former premier, will arrive in New York next Tuesday, August 4.

Arrest General In Mexico

MEXICO CITY—Gen. Abelardo Jinjosa who was arrested in Laredo, Tex., charged with violation of neutrality was today turned over to Mexican authorities who will bring him here for trial on charges of sedition.

SUPER-PARASITES HOVERING ABOUT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tasted "The Life" and Can't Go Home

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON—(FP)—When the people of a congressional district or a state send a representative or a senator to Washington or when the president takes a man out of private life and brings him there in an appointive position, it is almost equivalent to giving him a life tenure to a residence in the nation's capital city.

Many come but few go home. This fact is brought to mind by the recent retirement of Frank W. Mondell, former congressman who became a lame duck when he tried to enter the senate, and got a $12,000 a year membership in the War Finance corporation from his friend, the president.

Now he leaves that fat post to hang out his shingle here as a lawyer. Ex-statesmen find plenty of ways to make money practicing before various government bureaus. Representing wealthy clients before the income tax unit and the prohibition unit, or before the supreme court, the interstate commerce commission, federal trade commission or tariff board is very lucrative.

Among one-time cabinet officers who maintain law offices here are Robert Lansing, Bainbridge Colby, Newton Baker, A. Mitchell Palmer and Thomas Watt Gregory. Among the former senators are George E. Chamberlain, Charles Dick, Hoke Smith, Robert Owen, Moses Clapp and Charles Thomas. Among the appointed officials who are still sticking around are Joseph P. Tumulty, Daniel Roper, James M. Beck, Breckinridge Long, Wade Ellis, Rush L. Holland and C. Bascom Slemp. More than a dozen defeated congressmen are still living here and making a living by practicing law.

RUTHENBERG TO SPEAK AT PICNIC OF POLISH BRANCHES ON SUNDAY

The Polish branches of the Workers (Communist) Party are giving a picnic at Pullman, Sunday, August 2, at which they have invited C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party to be the principal speaker.

The picnic is being held for the benefit of the Communist paper printed in the Polish language, Trybuna Robotnicza.

Comrade Marek will speak in Polish. There will be good music, games, prizes, and a good time generally.

How to get there—Take any street car to State St. Then south on State St., to 119th St. and Union Avenue, and walk south to 658 W. 123rd street.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

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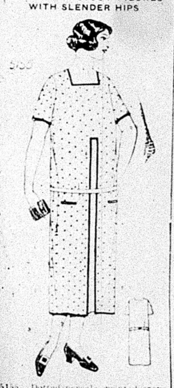

5155. Dotted percale, printed crepe r voile, as well as gingham or linen nay be used for this design. The anel may be of contrasting material.

This Pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 38, 0, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches ust measure. A 42 inch size requires ⅝ yards of 36 inch material. For he panel of contrasting material ½ ard cut crosswise is required. The idth of the skirt with plaits extended s 2⅛ yards.

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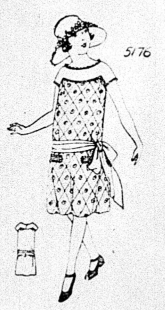

5176. Dimity dotted Swiss, crepe and crepe de chine are good for this style. The yoke may be of embroidery or lace.

This Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1⅞ yard of 40 inch material for the yoke.

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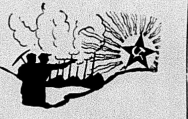

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1925

Speaker: T. J. O'FLAHERTY
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Answer to Imperialist Threats

Soviet Russia is answering in a deadly effective way the imperialist plots against the workers' and peasants' government.

Following the publication of the report of the official British Trade Union delegation, a committee representing French and Belgian unions has visited Soviet Russia and declared for support of the Soviet Republics, World Trade Union Unity and a solid front against imperialism.

A German trade union delegation is also now in Soviet Russia and the favorable impressions made by its investigation of the All-Russian trade unions and their role in government and industry guarantees that this delegation will join with the Britsih, French and Belgians in endorsement of the unity drive and the working class front against imperialist oppression and war.

The robber nations are worried.

They have pooh-poohed the idea that over the heads of capitalist governments could be formed an alliance between the working class of their countries and the 6,000,000 organized Russian workers. They have worked along the old lines and have paid out millions for lies and their publication. They have depended upon the social patriots to perpetuate the divisions in the ranks of the workers and they have sacrificed a portion of their profits to keep an upper section of the labor movement passive.

They have made the task of securing unity very hard but in spite of their efforts the alignment of the decisive sections of the working class against imperialism is taking place.

No army can fight successfully if its rear is threatened. The armies of imperialism are powerless if the trade union movements behind the lines are actively against imperialist war—and without successful war the great imperialist nations enter a period of decay.

The trade unions are the combat organizations of the working class. Once they really realize the class nature of their problems and actually lead the whole working class in a stern struggle for even elementary demands of hours, wages and working conditions, the death knell of imperialism has sounded.

The intensification of the class struggle in the imperialist nations is the best protection for the workers' and peasants' government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in its role of vanguard of the world revolution. The interests of the working class in the imperialist nations lie along the same line. For this reason the desperate measures adopted by the capitalists and their governments only can check but not stop the drive for World Trade Union Unity.

Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany—in these countries the trade unions are divorcing themselves from their rulers in spite of all the social-traitors can do and the process is hastened by the continual onslaught of the capitalists upon the living standards of the workers in Great Britain where the appeal of the coal miners to their fellow workers thruout Europe has produced the greatest demonstrations of international solidarity in the history of the labor movement.

Workers at last are learning that the unity of labor is the hope of the world.

Imperialism's Degenerates

The Moroccan correspondent of the Chicago Tribune waxes enthusiastic over the exploits of the French airmen. It seems that the general staff chose a market day to bomb a certain village and the Tribune correspondent tells with great detail of the horrible carnage resulting from bombs dropped in the crowded market place during a raid made by twenty planes.

The town was wiped out.

We read that a number of American aviators have offered their services to the French government as part of the Moroccan expeditionary force and that their offer has been accepted. Their division will be called the LaFayette escadrille—after the LaFayette who fought FOR a colonial people.

The bombing of native villages is murder of the most cowardly kind and if the French aviators are murderers what are we to call these Americans who have volunteered to aid in the butchery that is carried out without risk to the perpetrators?

The most savage animals never kill for the sake of killing but these degenerates enjoy doing it.

Imperialism needs and therefore breeds the utmost brutality. The imperialists and their mercenary murderers will have no cause for complaint when the colonial peoples perfect their increasing mastery of the weapons of modern warfare and, actuated by memories of the mass murder of their helpless women and children, make reprisals in kind.

With the brutish exponents of capitalist civilization argument is futile. The mass power of the workers and farmers alone, in the imperialist and colonial nations, can give the proper answer to a system that wades thru blood of the toilers to its throne.

A British writer declares that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable. But what about a little war between Britain and the United States? Anything in the line of murder is possible under capitalism.

The Zankov government is still slaughtering workers and peasants. The socialists have expressed opposition to all executions, without trial. So Zankov gives his victims a real trial before hanging them. Thus justice is honored.

Many thanks to the bandits who held up the Drake Hotel. At least they shoved William Jennings Bryan off the front page. Before he has a chance to stage a comeback, let us hope the British mine strike will be in full swing.

The main order of business on the Coolidge administration's program for the next session of congress is a further reduction in taxes on the rich. There is nothing said of an increase in the workers' standard of living.

A United States battleship is visiting Ireland. It seems Morgan's bill collectors have a penchant for traveling these days.

Every day get "sub" for the **DAILY WORKER** and a member for the Workers Party.

Tasks of the Finnish Section of the Workers Party

Letter from the Finnish Communist Party to the Finnish Section of the Workers Party.

COMRADES of the Finnish Federation of the Workers Party of America.

At the session of the Enlarged Executive Commitee of the Communist International were discussed among other questions the differences, which have manifested themselves in our American brother party about the next tasks of the party, especially in the question of the labor party. The resolution which was with satisfaction accepted by the representatives as well as of the majority as of the minority of the Central Executive Committee is of a very important significance both for the development of the Workers Party into a Bolshevist mass party and for the awakening of the proletarian masses in America to independent political class struggle. Even if it is quite natural, that every member of the Workers Party now before the party convention thoroly studies this decision, the representatives of both groups of our American brother party in this connection proposed that also the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, whose Polbureau members were present in the session of the Enlarged Executive Committee and in the commission, when the question was discussed and decided, should write a letter to the Finnish Federation of the Workers Party, so that—as far as the Finnish members are concerned—the line of policy put down in the resolution would be energetically and wholeheartedly carried out.

COMRADES! The session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International said—as you may see from the resolution—that the minority of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America was right in their confidence in the vitality and future of the labor party movement. The Executive Committee of the Communist International recommended unanimously to the Workers Party not to abandon the struggle for establishing a labor party, but on the contrary, in the most energetic way to advance the labor party movement. By the same, however, the Comintern corrected the previous slogan in the sense that now the question is not any more of a "farmer labor" party, but only of a labor party. As far as the majority of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party earlier had emphasized that the labor party—when organized—must have a broad base in the organized masses of the trade unions, this claim as such was correct, but that step of the majority of the Central Executive Committee was wrong, thru which it later abandoned the labor party slogan, and more than that—started a systematic opposition to it.

ACCORDING to our opinion it is now especially important—and just because of that we write this letter—that now—as far as the Finnish members of the party are concerned—will be guaranteed, that this labor party policy gets undivided support and that the unwavering realization of this policy will be warranted in the future by the party leadership. Your party must have such a leadership, which is a guarantee for the energetic carrying out of that work, which is specially mentioned by the resolution in this connection and which is very important for the future of all the revolutionary labor movements in America.

We know, that the secretary of your organization, who also is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party took his stand in this question wholly against the minority of the Central Executive Committee and the policy proposed by them, and that he in a circular letter to the branches and to the members asked the comrades to approve the standpoint of the majority of the Central Executive Committee. The, at that time, one-sided position of the secretary of your organization and also of many other Finnish comrades was in part presumably influenced by the circumstance, that the minority of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party at that time defended the "farmer labor party" slogan in its former aspect, altho the changed conditions demanded a correction in part of this slogan. While in this circular letter besides that he especially appealed to the importance of concentrating all energy and attention direct on the development and organization of the Workers Party itself, this letter found a rather sympathetic response from the Finnish comrades. And this resulted on quite understandable and in themselves, right reasons. Because the Communists first of all should everywhere and always look upon the strengthening and development of their own party as their first and most important task. Especially the Finnish comrades whose own organization is relatively strong and who to their numbers form a considerable part—more than a third—of the party, and who feel that the greatest weakness of the Workers Party is, that it generally has yet very few members and relatively few of the American-born workers in its ranks, therefore Finnish comrades consider the question of building the party as very important. But it would be a great error to think, that the strengthening of the party and its participation in such mass movements as especially just the labor party movement, would be tasks standing in contradiction to each other. Quite to the contrary, the great signification of the labor party slogan is just in it, that it is one of the best means, thru which the Workers Party indirect can develop to a Bolshevist mass party. Such a narrowness of understanding—even if deprived from right motives—which cannot see this meaning of the labor party slogan, can very easily lead to such efforts, which are akin with some one-sided I. W. W. tendencies, looking upon the building up of their own organization, of their own party, as a separate mechanic issue, having no understanding for uniting it with the movements of the big masses or with the struggles for getting the masses to move. This would be a serious fault and especially just in America, where all attempts to build revolutionary mass organizations—whether parties of the workers or revolutionary economic organizations—have been in vain, if not combined with struggles to get the masses moving. We hope that you, Finnish comrades, now notice this and concede it, and that you before the party convention will decide to follow the right policy put down by the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

IN connection with this question the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International unanimously condemned that Second-and-a-half International tendency, which is absolutely strange to the main principles of Communism and which the editor of the paper of the German Federation, Ludwig Lore, represents over there. We hope, that you, Finnish comrades, also take a clear stand in this question. Let it be, that Lore in some details perhaps has happened to be right, the main thing is, that the political line, the principal standpoint of Communism by him is wrong an opportunistic. The last fact and no the first should be the measure for true Communist when estimatin Lore. Consequently stand agains Lore must be taken without evasions not giving him even the slightest partial support. One must decisivel part with Loreism. In the Finnis Federation Lore is certainly rather unknown and thus the greater is th reason to expect, that he will not receive even the shadow of support fro the Finnish comrades.

Comrades! Worthy of your specia attention in the resolutions are th points about the centralization an the basic organizations of the part and of the work in the trade union We hope that the comrades of th Finnish Federation with energy wi go to assist in the work carrying ou these decisions. We believe that you yourselves, comrades, thru this wil come in the closest contact with th American comrades and proletarians You will be Americanized in the revolutionary Bolshevist sense of thi word, you will develop from bein members of that separate "Finnis by-movement" of the Workers Part to real members of the American Communist movement and of the Worker Party. And you understand of whic great use your ability and your e perience will be for the America Communist movement.

We on our side, we assure you, ar working with all energy to strengthe the Communist Party in Finland, t prepare and lead the revolutionar movement in Finland. Comrade there is no reason for even the sligh est doubt, that the revolutionary pr letarian movement in Finland marche forward with sure and strong steps.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland

—KULLERVO MANNER.

Close the Ranks of the Party

Statement of the Central Executive Committee

THE Finnish Branch of our Party in Superior, Wis., has issued, and caused the publication of two statements in some of our Finnish papers which indicate a very dangerous tendency. These statements are all the more serious since they come from a branch to which a number of leading Finnish Comrades belong. Both statements while ostensibly opposing factionalism within our Party at the same time appear to support an attempt to create a new faction. The statements deal with the convention assessment, raising an issue as to the amount as well as to method of collection; they further question the wisdom of the decision of the Communist International in dealing with the factional situation in our Party in that it proposed that either group having a majority, the minority shall be entitled to one-third; they demand a new discussion without raising any political issue to discuss; and finally they seem to be designed to mobilize the membership against the present Central Executive Committee and by protesting against the arrangements made for the coming convention at the same time casting a shadow of suspicion upon the future Central Executive Committee of the Party.

OUR Party faces a difficult situation at the present moment. Political differences that have existed up to the decision of the Comintern have caused the division of the ranks of the Party into factions. At the same time there is present within the Party a dangerous right-wing opportunist tendency which has crystallized gradually with increasing danger to the Communist integrity of our Party. This tendency represented by Loreism can only be combatted successfully with the united efforts of our Party. In the struggle against this tendency the process of Bolshevizing our Party will be the most effective means. This process of Bolshevization demands a complete reorganization of the Party which in turn cannot be carried out without the united efforts of all of our members. It is clear therefore that any tendency of a new division within our Party is necessarily weakening the Party, intensifying the inner struggles, making impossible a concentrated struggle against Loreism and a complete mobilization of all the forces of the Party for Bolshevization and the consequent reorganization.

Considering the two statements of the Superior Finnish Branch in the light of these circumstances and on the basis of their contents and tone, the Central Executive Committee does not hesitate to declare that these statements present the ideological preparation for a split in our Party. The Central Executive Committee is moved to make the declaration because of the following facts:

1. One of the two statements declares that the Finnish "Socialist" branch of Superior takes this and this stand. It is symptomatic for the ideology of these Comrades. They find it perfectly in order to call themselves a "Socialist" branch altho the Finnish Section after its last national convention discarded the name of Finnish Socialist Federation. The Central Executive Committee sees in this a tendency for splitting operations within our Party. The Central Executive Committee must condemn this clear manifestation of non-Communist tendencies.

2. Both of the statements make an attempt to discredit the coming Party convention, the future Central Executive Committee and the Communist International by trying to discredit the methods prescribed by the Communist International for the organization of the future Central Executive Committee and the method decided upon by the Central Executive Committee in organizing the coming convention. This is another indication of an effort to crystallize a sentiment within the Party against the Party, the Central Executive Committee and the Communist International.

3. The authors of these statements have also found it quite possible to resort to a quite common demagogical argument in raising a financial issue. The Central Executive Committee has followed the regular procedure of our Party in issuing the call for a convention assessment. This assessment was found perfectly natural by the whole Party. It is obvious that the convention could not be financed without an assessment. Not one of its sub-divisions has found it necessary to complain of the amount nor protest against the method of collection. But the authors of the statements of the Finnish Branch of Superior seized upon this assessment as a good issue to start a new fight in the Party.

4. Even the Party constitution must supply the authors of these statements with another artificial issue. In their statements they protest against the Central Executive Committee's call for a convention which does not permit, as they state, the constitutional 60 days of discussion. The insincerity of this statement becomes clear when we cite the facts (a) that the Party carried on a discussion lasting for many months on the political issues confronting it and (b) that this discussion exasperated these very Comrades to such a degree that they protested in strong terms against the discussion. In the face of this fact the Central Executive Committee can consider the constitutional point raised by the authors of these statements only as another convenient "issue".

5. In one of the statements the question of a national conference of the Finnish Federation of our Party is raised. The statement protests against the action of the Central Executive Committee in delaying the conference of the Federation. Here we are confronted with a very serious question.

The most difficult immediate task of our Party is that of complete reorganization. "It is necessary to fuse the national sections of our Party into one real united Party," says the Bolshevization thesis adopted at the Executive Committee of the Communist International. In this work the Party must have the earnest and intelligent cooperation of the leading elements in all its federations. The first difficulty to overcome is that of federation patriotism. An understanding and a desire for the establishment of the oneness of the Party must be created and cultivated. As long "as its organs and members act in an isolated way, each after its own fashion, it is hopeless to expect useful and desirable results," states the Comintern letter to our Party on organization. "Unlike a centralized Party, the Workers Party as it is at present constituted is not a party of united action. The Party members of the various national sections are not fused together into one whole but are divided among themselves. They do not discuss questions interesting all the workers and the whole party but they live the exclusive life of their own national minority or of its working class section, so isolated from the American workers that they even do not sufficiently know the direct interests of the whole working class of the United States."

THUS the Communist International judges the organizational shortcomings of our Party. In the face of this undisputable condition the Central Executive Committee sees in the protests of the authors of the two statements of the Finnish Branch in Superior an appeal to federation patriotism which tends to aggravate the conditions criticised by the Communist International instead of helping to alleviate them. Under existing conditions this appeal to federation patriotism can have only one result—that of widening the gap between the federation and the Party and thus creating a spirit of split instead of one of unity.

The attitude displayed by these comrades should be sufficient proof of the wisdom of the Central Executive Committee postponing the federation conventions until after the party convention. The Central Executive Committee is adopting uniform regulations for the calling of all federation conferences after the party convention to enable the Party to mobilize its forces for carrying on the Bolshevization of the Party, especially the reorganization of the language sections into a centralized Party organization.

6. The authors of these two statements also raise the issue of factionalism within our Party.

A party in which the political problems of the working class do not create lively controversies and political alignments is a dead party. It is true that these controversies may and do at times take on a serious and even dangerous form for the party. It is inevitable that a sharp struggle over political questions should develop such a situation. The solution is not that adopted by the Finnish comrades of Superior, but for the party to unite on the basis of the platform of the Communist International for the Workers Party. What our Party needs in the present situation of factional strife is common action on the basis of the now settled point of political orientation. The appeal for the creation of a faction against factionalism cannot tend to unite but is merely a factor of further division. The Communist International was fully aware of the situation in our Party and has decided upon the only effective method of unity. The work of the Party Commission has brought our Party a great deal nearer to the solution of the problem of factionalism. A completion of the work of this Commission and the work of the Party convention will finally reunite all the forces of our Party for common action and will thus eliminate the elements of intense factional strife. While the aversion to factionalism contains a healthy tendency it is non-Communist to speculate upon this tendency for the purpose of creating further divisions. Serious Communist leadership must use this anti-factional tendency among the members for the creation of an enthusiasm for complete Party unity thru a united line-up of the whole Party in common struggles.

The exploitation of existing ant factional tendencies within our Part by the authors of the two statement in the factional manner apparent i their documents is only another ind cation of their aims.

7. A further indication of the da gerous attitude of the authors of thes statements toward the Party is co tained in their not having submitte either of these statements to the Central Executive Committee before pu lishing same.

THE Central Executive Committe of the Workers Party calls the a tention of the comrades of the Fin ish Branch of Superior to the da gerous direction their statements i dicate. If they persist on continuin on this road they will find themselv in the camp of Loreism. Such course will inevitably lead them fa ther away from the Party and th Comintern. The Central Executiv Committee has sufficient confidence the loyalty of these Comrades to ou Party and to the Comintern to ho that they will speedily abandon th road and return to the path of co mon Communist action with and wit in our Party. These Comrades mu open their eyes to the fact that the activities and criticism play into th hands of the enemies of our Par and strengthen their efforts to g into control of the Finnish worker particularly the Finnish Socialists a anarcho-syndicalists who welcome e ery schism in the ranks of the Par and the Comintern.

THE Central Executive Committe calls upon all the members of o Party and especially upon the me bers of the Finnish Section to clo their ranks against any attempt lead them into the swamps of oppo tunism and Loreism. The inner uni of our Party and the internationa unity of all the Communist parties u der the banner of the Communist I ternational are the most valuab achievements of the revolutionary e perience of the proletariat of t world today. To guard this achiev ment and to defeat every attempt disruption is the aim to which must devote the energies of our Par and to which especially is devoted t great process of Bolshevization whi can be achieved only by united actio

Central Executive Committee,

Workers Party of America.

Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE FINNISH BUREAU

Statement of the Finnish Federation, Workers Party, in Regard to the Statements Issued and published by the Superior, Wis., Finnish Branch.

THE Finnish Branch of the Workers Party in Superior, Wis., has issued and published two statements, to which statements the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued the above statement in reply, condemning the views and tendency expressed in these two statements as non-Communistic and detremental to the party, which tendency ultimately will lead to Loreism and into the opportunistic swamps. It's hard for the bureau of the Finnish Federation to believe that the Superior branch should harbor such believes and tendencies as expressed in those statements, but there is no other way for the bureau to judge the actions of the Superior comrades than as expressed in those statements and therefore the Federation Bureau fully endorses the statement of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party and declares that the Finnish Federation Bureau condemns the views and tendency expressed in those two statements even in stronger terms than the C. E. C. of our party does and states that such views and tendencies will not have any support of the bureau or the great majority of our membership now or in the future.

The bureau of the Finnish section of the party calls upon the Finnish comrades in every branch to close their ranks and condemn the tendency expressed in those two statements and stand by the party and the federation in a united front and fight vigorously the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch, that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the party has done in this country amo the Finnish workers in educating the along the ideology of Communism a will throw the Finnish workers as prey back to the social-democratic a anarcho-syndicalist ideological inf ence. Comrades turn back at on from this dangerous path to the pa outlined by the Communist Intern tional and fight together with t Communist elements of the party build of the Workers Party a unit Communist fighting party under t program outlined by the C. I.

Down with all right wing opportu istic tendencies in our federation a in the party.

Executive Committee Finni Federation.
Workers Party of America.
Fahle Burman, Secretary.

In the August issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY—
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS AWAKEN
By WM. Z. FOSTER.
A PICTURE OF THE GREAT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEEDLE TRADES UNIONS

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1925

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Price 5 Cents

BRITISH COAL BARONS WEAKEN

RAILROAD WORKERS OF U. S. AND CANADA TO HOLD AMALGAMATION CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO SEPT. 12

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 30.—The International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry has issued thru its secretary, O. H. Wangerin, a call for the Second Amalgamation Conference of amalgamationists and progressive railroad men of the United States and Canada, to meet in Chicago on Saturday and Sunday, September 12 and 13, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

Invitations have been sent to all local unions of the sixteen standard railroad organizations of the United States and Canada, and all indications promise the largest railroad amalgamation conference yet held. Great numbers of local unions in Canada and the United States have already signified their intention of being represented at the Chicago conference.

Since the first conference, which also met in Chicago, on December 9-10, 1922, there have been several regional amalgamation conferences, all with large delegations.

The official call for this second conference issued by the committee reads as follows:

"To All Railroad Local Unions in the United States and Canada.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"The past four years has been the most tragic period in the history of railroad unionism in America. During this time the great strike of the Shopmen took place. Its disastrous outcome is known to all railroad workers. Some of these unions have been almost entirely destroyed, while others are completely demoralized and beaten down far below their pre-war status. With the exception of the four transportation brotherhoods, all unions have suffered immeasurably in morale and membership, with hundreds of thousands of their former members in company associations or in no unions at all. All told, over a half million members have been lost to the bonafide railroad unions.

Disorganized and Defeated.

"Taking advantage of the weakened condition of the unions, the railroad companies are carrying on relentless war against wages, hours and working conditions. With the help of the railroad labor board reductions amounting to millions of dollars a year have been forced on the workers. Not only has the national agreement been lost

(Continued on page 3.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE British tories have something else to worry about just now be- ides plotting a war against Soviet Russia. Even if the threatened strike does not materialize now, it cannot be postponed for long. The condition of British capitalism is such that it cannot survive, except at the further expense of the workers' standard of liv- ng. It appears that the workers are ired of allowing themselves to be sacrificed "for the good of the empire."

• • •

NOBODY can predict what may develop out of the present industrial crisis in England. It is different by ar to any of those great upheavals hat preceded it. There is a purpose behind the movements of the workers oday that was previously lacking. They see before their eyes in the plendid progress being made in the Soviet Union an example of what the orkers can do if they only have the ill. They certainly have the way.

• • •

THE income of the Soviet Union has surpassed that of the Czar's govern- ment in 1913. It has reached the colos- al sum of two billion dollars. And hat money is going to be used to de- elop Soviet agriculture and industry o educate the masses to improve their ocial conditions and to defend their overnment. No rouble of it will go o forge chains for the producing lasses as is the case with the revenue f capitalist countries.

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WHILE the economy of Britain, France and Germany is on the owngrade, that of the Soviet Union s going up. British capitalism can nly continue to exist only if the orkers agree to less wages, as well s work longer hours. But the Soviet Union becomes stronger as the stan- ard of living of the workers and easants rises. And this can only ome about thru increased production. But the workers and peasants having he control of Russian industries are nterested in increasing production, he benefits of which they receive.

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THEREFORE the present industrial crisis in Britain carries a more inister meaning to the capitalists han other strikes that took place be- re the Soviet Republic was estab- shed, or even after it was estab- shed, and when it was hanging on

(Continued on Page 2)

MOVE TO OUST COMMUNIST FROM REICHSTAG FAILS

BERLIN, Germany, July 31.—An attempt of the presiding officer of the Reichstag, Herr Graef, a nationalist, to expel the Communist Deputy Jadasch failed when the Reichstag voted that he remain.

The monarchist deputies rioted when Jadasch denounced the catholic church for its support of the capitalists and its antagonism to the Soviet Union.

Jadasch denounced the attempt of the catholic center party to pass new tariff rates on grain which would increase the cost of bread to the German workers.

GENERAL STRIKE OF BUILDING TRADES AT EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

EAST LIVERPOOL, July 31.—"Mother" Bloor has arrived in this city n her cross-country hike for the DAILY WORKER in the midst of a gen- al strike of the building trades that has impaired the building activities of is city.

In addition to the left wing paper, the Progressive Building Trades orkers being circulatde by a few of the local left wingers, the visit of

(Continued on page 2)

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF BULGARIAN WORKERS CONTINUE IN BULGARIA

SOFIA, July 31—According to the Bulgarian secret police, the wholesale raids in Sofia had "very satisfactory results." Four hundred people who could not produce "proper" documents were arrested.

In the vicinity of Selman, mass arrests have taken place. Three hundred peasants and workers accused of supporting the rebel detachment of Mitia Ganev were arrested.

In the town of Khaskovs 35 Communists and several members of the peasant party were arrested, among them is the barrister Keino Mitiev and his assistant Chemshirev. The latter threw himself from the fourth floor and was killed.

HYMAN WINS PHILADELPHIA CLOAK MAKERS

500 I. L. G. W. Members Repudiate Sigman

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31—In spite of the fact that shop chairmen were told by the watchers of the I. L. G. W. U. machine not to attend the meeting called for Tuesday, July 28 the meeting was a success. More than 500 workers came to the meeting and listened with great enthusiasm to everything the members of the Joint Action Committee from New York had to say.

The meeting opened with Max Levin, who was chairmand of the Cloak Makers' Joint Board of Philadelphia and was expelled from the union for belonging to the Trade Union Educational League in spite of the fact that a membership meeting called to decide on this question, voted more than 400 to 8 against expulsion.

Rose Wortis was then introduced and told in detail of what is happening in New York and went on to point out that the offilials of the International figured that if they succeeded in lining up the capitalist press and the manufacturers they would be safe, but they did not consider the fact that the I. L. G. W. U. has a membership to reckon with. But what is happening in New York is sufficient proof that the members of the union are alike and mean business when there is a militant leadership ready to lead and encourage them in the right direction.

No Gangsters Needed in Left Wing.

She further showed that the officials are trying to create an impresiod that the workers don't want to fight, and they are simply carrying out the wishes of the membership; but to see the picket lines in New York consisting of men and women from the shops, and not paid gangsters, is sufficient to prove that they are lying.

She finished by saying, "We the workers of the I. L. G. W. U. will not get discouraged, for we are fighting a just cause and we are sure to win."

At this time a motion by one of the audience was made that since the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union of New York are installing real leaders elected out of the rank and file and by the rank and file, that this meeting send greetings to them. The motion was passed unanimously.

Hyman Is Different.

Louis Hyman, the chairman of the

(Continued on Page 2)

PERSUADE SCABS TO QUIT STRUCK GARMENT PLANT

Pam Again Postpones Decision on Writ

As the fifth week of the strike of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, employed by the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company, came to a close yesterday, the strikers learned that work is entirely at a standstill within the plant.

Authoritative information has leaked out that only fifteen suits were turned out Thursday by the few scabs within the plant and most of these were so poorly made they could not be sold. Before the strike over 200 suits a day were turned out in one shop.

Pickets on the Job

Judge Pam, meanwhile, again postponed the rendering of his decision on the bill of the International for an injunction to restrain the strikers from picketing. Pam has had the case under advisement and is expected to rule this morning on the constitutionality of the Illinois anti-injunction law which the company's attorneys charge is unconstitutional.

There were even less scabs at work yesterday. A half dozen of them did not return to work, having been persuaded the night gefore to drop out.

Strikebreakers Get Shivers

There were only three button hole makers in the entire plant yesterday, the DAILY WORKER learns. These three are scared to death. They are "stalling" on the boss, they admitted. One of the scabs said, "Now they are giving us good pay, but when the strike is over they will put us on piece work so we will save our strength for that." It did not enter his head that organization prevented such slave driving conditions, he being a "hundred per cent American" strikebreaker.

Give Out Vouchers

At the strike meeting yesterday the vouchers for the strike benefits were distributed, strikers with dependents receiving $12,00 and those without $8.00. The strike fund of the Chicago Amalgamated is sufficing to pay these benefits, and the union has not found it necessary to call on the New York office for aid.

Speaking of the right of the workers to strike I. Rothbart, business agent of the pantsmakers, told the strikers that the International was

(Continued on Page 2)

Slave Act Catches Kluxer

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—Rev. R. Carl Zeigler, methodist minister and former ku klux klan official, and Miss Margaret Roberts 22, with whom he recently eloped, surrendered to United States Commissioner Frank Sommer here today. They were at once taken into custody on a warrant charging them with violation of the Mann white slave act.

STRIKING FRENCH BANK EMPLOYES FIGHT POLICE ON STREETS OF PARIS

PARIS, France, July 31.—Street fighting between the striking bank employes and the police, who have been called out by the large institutions thruout France, again has taken place here.

Practically all of the large staff of employes at the Credit Lydnnais, totaling 5,000, remained away from work. The Banque Nationale de Credit, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte are also tied up as the result of the general strike of the bank employes thruout France.

Profiteers Seeking Truce in the Face of Civil War

With the general strike of 1,200,000 British coal miners temporarily suspended by an eleventh-hour surrender of the mine barons, who were forced to withdraw their posted notices of a wage cut of 20 per cent and longer hours of labor, still the situation of European capitalism confronts continual crises of class war.

The aristocratic "Court of Inquiry" set up by the British government declares that the coal mining question is "insoluble"—which it is if private capitalist ownership is to continue. "Nationalization" is the answer given by the British miners and sooner or later this will be forced by the miners' union in the face of all opposition.

Altho a continued profit taking for the owners is impossible if the miners are to evade mass starvation and incredible oppression—this collapse of capitalist production has not led the mine owners to turn over their mines peaceably and without resistance. It has merely brought England to the brink of civil war.

Similar situations face the miners of the whole world—except Soviet Russia. German miners are desperate under the tyranny of the Dawes Plan, 74,000 working under the league of nations in the Saar Basin are on strike. French coal miners have already taken a strike vote, and in American mine districts indescribable suffering exists among the coal miners with an anthracite strike in prospect Sept. 1.

Symbolic of capitalist contradictions as a whole is the fact that over the whole world the miners, who are among the most necessary, hard worked and underpaid of workers, engaged in dirty and dangerous employment are literally starving with inadequate wages or complete unemployment while the coal mine owners are living in luxury.

• • •

STRIKE ORDER SUSPENDED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Operators Surrender at Eleventh Hour

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 31.—Britain's coal strike which treatened to assume the proportions of industrial civil war was averted at the eleventh hour today but only temporarily.

The miner owners agreed to withdraw for two weeks their notice for a 20 per cent wage cut, longer hours and a cancelling of the present wage agreement as from midnight tonight, on this basis the miners' executives telegraphed their district organizations to continue working the mines.

"Notices suspended, continue work" was the laconic message which went out in all directions from union headquarters and marked the end, at least temporarily, of the threatened industrial tie-up of England.

$50,000,000 from Government.

It is understood mine owners withdrew their notice suspending the existing wage agreement only on a promise that the coal industry would be subsidized by the government to the extent of $50,000,000 to help maintain their present profit rate until next spring.

Later Cook declared, "It is now too late to prevent stoppage of work by miners in the day shift who come up out of the mines at 2 o'clock this afternoon and brought their tools with them."

Premier Baldwin's secretary announced that a provisional settlement of the coal strike had been reached. He said the notices suspending the present wage agreement had been withdrawn for two weeks from midnight tonight subject to confirmation of this agreement by the coal miners' district organizations.

While the general strike order is off, there are 40,000 anthracite miners striking in Wales, and altho little appears in the London papers, the strike is being waged with unprecedented bitterness. The whole anthracite district of England is completely tied up.

Miners Raid Welsh Collieries.

Six collieries at Tirydall, Emlyn, Daron, Rhos, Pantyffon and Wernos were raided by miners singing the "Red Flag", who ran the officials off the premises with shotguns and cut all telegraph and telephone wires.

The strike started over the discharge of William Wilson, a local leader of the miners, whom the bosses tried to suppress by forcing him to move from

(Continued on page 2)

CONFLICT OF MINE WORKERS OF WORLD TOLD IN SUMMARY

The coal operators of Great Britain surrendered a few hours before the strike began—agreeing to withdraw their notices of wage cut of 20 per cent and longer hours of labor. Union halts strike action of 1,200,000 miners.

Government subsidy of $50,000,000 reported to be given to owners in order that their profits may not suffer by continuing present scale. A. J. Cook, Communist secretary of the British Miners' Federation, says that strike is only postponed.

French coal miners, in resentment of continued increase of cost of living and continued depreciation of the franc, have voted to strike work in northern France.

Miners of the Saar Basin, striking against wage rates of the league of natoins administration because of French franc depreciation, struck Monday last 74,000 strong.

In Germany, the Ruhr district alone has 70,000 unemployed miners, with unemployment thruout Germany combined with an attack on wages and hours under the Dawes plan. Miners' conference at Berlin announces a policy of struggle against long hours, and full support of the British miners.

In America the non-union mines are winning the union, supplying 70 per cent of the bituminous coal to the union fields 30 per cent. Of the "200,000 surplus miners" the elimination is being made of the union men from the industry. Strike of 150,000 anthracite miners is threatened on September 1.

Brookhart-Steck Contest Close

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The Brookhart-Steck contest for the senate seat now occupied by Senator Brookhart of Iowa narrowed down today to where it hinges on a decision by the senate elections committee as to the legality of slightly more than 1,300 votes.

These votes have been challenged—about 1,000 of them, claimed by Brookhart and challenged by Steck, and approximately 300 claimed by Steck and challenged by Brookhart.

GERMAN MINE CRISIS GRIPS RUHR REGION

Miners' Union Begins to Plan Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, July 31—The coal industry of all Europe is in a critical condition. Germany is perhaps the worst of all. Wage reductions are threatened. Unemployment is increasing.

Yesterday the German Miners' Union met in Berlin and pledged their uttermost support to the British miners. They protested to the government against the high taxes against their wages, the tariff policy which keeps the cost of living going up, and they planned to refuse to work—which means to strike—against overtime.

Ruhr Paralyzed.

The Ruhr is paralyzed. Small towns are deserted. Wittennam has lost 92 per cent of its population, Hattingen 52 per cent. "Over-production is given as the cause. The inflation period sent nearly 200,000 new workers into the mines. Nearly 8,000,000 tons of coal lie at the pit heads, unable to be sold, tho the owners say they have reduced prices for export from $3.57 to $2.61 per ton, the cost of mining, according to their figures.

A special commission of inquiry is appointed, but the question is regarded as "insoluble." The mine owners want an advance of 10 per cent on mined coal valued at $35,700,000, and a loan of $3,570,000. The Reichsbank opposes the loan.

Communists Have Solution.

Meanwhile the Communists, the strongest party in the Ruhr, demand a 25 per cent wage increase and nationalization of the mines with workers' control of production.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS INDICTED FOR OPPOSITION TO RIFFIAN CAMPAIGN

PARIS, July 31.—Formal charges of sedition were lodged against Communist deputy Doriot and the members of the "Committee of Action Against the Moroccan War" by the French government.

Doriot and his comrades were specifically charged with inciting the French soldiers in Morbcco to mutiny and to fraternize with Abd-el-Krim's tribesmen.

SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM Z.
FOSTER
AND OTHERS

Auspices, Workers Party

CHICAGO WORKERS! Rally to the Support of Your Press at the

Fourth Annual Workers' Press Picnic

Sunday, August 2nd

RIVERVIEW PICNIC GROVE
Belmont and Western Avenues

Given for the Benefit of the Communist Newspapers
and for
THE ENTERTAINMENT OF MILITANT WORKERS

Tickets on sale at THE DAILY WORKER office and at all other working class newspapers and centers.

GAMES MUSIC
CONTESTS
DANCING
PRIZES
REFRESHMENTS
MERRIMENT

Admission 50 Cents

QUEER CREW OF SCABS ARRIVE IN VICTORIA

Czarist Officers Toil in the Stokehold

VICTORIA, B. C. July 31.—The Empress of Asia arrived here recently from the Orient with the queerest collection of stokers than ever handled a slice bar, and a weird assortment of scabs from the dives of Hong Kong.

Most of the scabby stokers were formerly high officers in the Czar's army. Today they are picking the lice off themselves in the gutters of Oriental cities or else performing any filthy job that the older professional human vermin turn down.

In return for their strikebreaking work on the Empress of Russia, the steamship company hired a Russian general and his wife to give the scabs a send off. The grimy scabs were allowed to kiss the lady's hand. But they looked as if they would rather be given the keys to the red light district.

Several workers gathered to have a good look at the ex-officers who were kicked out of Russia by the Red Army.

The Chinese Rebel

While the white guard scabs were osculating the anatomy of lady something or other, another scene was being enacted in one of the berths where a Chinese sailor was held prisoner on a charge of being an agitator. The Chinaman was branding the Czarist scabs as "worms and vermin." The prisoner managed to make his voice heard thru the port hole of the berth. He shouted that it was all the same the world over, the bigger the company the less money they pay and the worse the conditions they impose on their slaves.

Victoria workers commented on the difference between the militancy of the working class in the land of the rising sun and the attitude of these sycophants of a decayed master class.

Will Get Order of Boot

But the worst was yet to come. Ten of those white guardist scabs ran away, from the ship in Vancouver and the entire police force, mounted and on foot is chasing them. When they are caught, instead of being allowed to kiss a female parasite's paw, they will be introduced to a boot in the posterior. This is the way such lice are usually treated by the master class, and it serves them right.

Perhaps the "saviors of civilization from Bolshevism" were not satisfied with kissing a lady's hand, as a reward for their scabbery. A rape or two would be more in their line.

J. KAPLAN

MERCHANT TAILOR

Suits Made to Order

at Reasonable Prices

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

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Turkish Coffee Shop and Restaurant

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Proprietors:

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THOUSANDS EXPECTED AT NEXT SUNDAY'S COMMUNIST PRESS PICNIC AT RIVERVIEW PARK

Final arrangements for the fourth annual workers' press picnic to be held next Sunday in Riverview Park, are now complete and nothing is left undone to make the affair the greatest success of its kind held under the auspices of the Workers Party in Chicago.

Thousands of workers who are not members of the Workers Party read the Communist press. Those workers realize the value of the Communist papers and are willing to support it. Because of that, thousands outside of the membership of the party are expected at next Sunday's picnic. Where there are crowds there is usually fun.

Next Sunday's picnic will be a rendezvous for radicals who do not often have the chance to come together and talk informally over current events. There are reports that a Soviet republic will be declared in Canton, China, tomorrow. This will bring big headlines in the newspapers. It may bring a big war. Perhaps the capitalist powers will protest against the formation of another Soviet republic in China, despite their devotion to the "right of self-determination."

So you see this picnic is not taking place at a slepey historical moment. Current history is throbbing with life. Why should we not be awake? And why should we not be on the job, raising money to keep our press alive, so that the truth about those great world happenings will be brought to the senses of the American working class?

Hear About Labor Movement.

It will not be all play and no work at the picnic tho the work will be interesting as well as instructive, and not onerous. The hardest work our guests will have is spending their money. That comes easy to some, to others it comes hard, particularly to those who haven't any. But how anybody can refrain from loosening up under the influence of oratory, music, singing, games, and all-around good cheer, is beyond my comprehension.

As for speaking! William Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers' (Communist) Party, will explain the latest developments in the struggles of the workers against the exploiters, nationally and internationally. Ella Reeve Bloor, who has just hiked her way across the United States and is now looking for new worlds to conquer, will tell of her adventure on the road, and how easy it is for anybody who is not deaf, dumb, blind and paralized to get subs for the DAILY WORKER.

Negro Speaker.

H. V. Philips, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, will tell of the phenomenal success which has crowned the efforts of the Negro radicals to unite the Negro masses against the persecution and exploitation of the white capitalists and their labor lackeys.

William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will preside. The speaking program could hardly be improved on, and those who want to enjoy a forensic treat will not be disappointed.

One of the best orchestras in town is engaged to supply the music. The grove is conveniently located at Belmont and Western avenues. Admission is only 50 cents. Purchase your tickets now, either at the office of the DAILY WORKER or at the Workers Party local office, 19 South Lincoln St.

ATTEND TONIGHT'S OPEN AIR MEETINGS BY WORKERS PARTY

Tonight's street meetings under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held on the following corners:

12th and St. Louis—Speakers, J. Louis Engdahl and others.

22nd and Troy—Speakers, Fred Biedenkamp and others.

32nd and State—Speakers, Victor Zokaitis and others.

Division and Washtenaw—Speakers, D. E. Early and others.

Amalgamated Food Workers

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

81 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y.

THIS IS OUR

EMBLEM

An Industrial Organization For
All Workers in the Food Industry

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

precariously with capitalist jackals baring their fangs against it on all sides. Today prosperity is marching along in Russia and no doubt the eyes of the exploited British working class are turned to the east and perhaps they are making up their minds, that after all the empire holds out no further hope for them. Let us hope so.

• • •

THE Milwaukee Leader, not having anything good to say about William Jennings Bryan, decided that a policy of silence was preferrable to risking the wrath of those babbits who believe no ill should be spoken of the dead unless the dead happen to be revolutionary. But the Leader was born under a lucky star, says John M. Work, and the opportunity to join the Bryan chorus was presented when the London Times took a stab at the dead revivalist for his opposition to the United States' extrance into the world war.

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THE Milwaukee Leader admits with the London Times, that "Bryan's stand on the world war, especially after our (emphasis ours—T. J. O'F.) country got into the war was not admirable." That is, Bryan was not as enthusiastic about the war as Victor Berger, who contributed a couple of his relatives to the crusade for democracy. But of course, that is something for Americans to criticise him for. What right has a British foreigner to butt in and criticise one of our great men? This is the Milwaukee Leader—a socialist paper!

Strikebreakers Are Persuaded to Quit Struck Garment Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

able to construct their beautiful building because of the profits made from the employes. "They turned that money made from your work into cement," he said. "The union expresses the desire of the employes for a decent living."

Samuel Smith, business agent in the Kuppenheimer shop, said that this strike is as important as the 1910 strike. "Then we were building the Amalgamated, now we are fighting to maintain our strong organization," he said.

Cowardly Deals Fail

The Amalgamated will follow the International to Moline and Rock Island if they try to carry out their bluff of taking over the Boone Woolen mills there. These mills are under a receivership, and the consent of the received would have to be secured if the plant were taken over.

The International has from the start played the cowardly role of spreading rumors and of running to the police and courts in futile attempts to break the solidarity of the strikers. First they used the method of police violence, and when that failed they ran for an injunction.

They made a deal with the United Garment Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to secure scabs, but that move also failed to produce suits. Now they are spreading rumors of a move to Rock Island, but this will not break the ranks of the strikers.

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Picnic in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are holding a picnic at Cedarburg, north of here, on Sunday, August 2. Chartered cars will carry garment workers from Milwaukee.

Coal Mine Strike Order Is Suspended in Great Britain

(Continued from page 1)

pit to another. All miners quit instantly when his discharge was ordered and soon the whole field was involved, the second largest anthracite field of the world.

"Red Propaganda"—As Usual.

Tho the capitalist press makes their usual charges of "red propaganda," one can see that the Welsh miners, living in wretched shacks, toiling at hard and dangerous labor for less than $15 a week, do not need any propaganda more than the knowledge that most of the mines they work in is owned by the Duke of Northumberland, who is one of the richest nobles of England.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

'NO PROGRESS' LEWIS REPORTS AFTER 3 WEEKS

Anthracite Miners May Strike About Sept. 1

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—Flat announcement that "No progress of any character" has been made in the joint negotiations of anthracite operators and miners to avert a hard coal strike September 1 was made this afternoon by John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The negotiations have been under way here since July 9. Little has been done eccept to enjoy the luxurious hotel and the sight of bathing beauties along the famous board walk.

"It is regrettable," said Lewis, "that no progress of any character has been made by the conference.

"The operators occupy their time-honored position of denying everything and yielding nothing. They continue to mouth their ancient phrases about wage reduction and arbitration.

"It is obvious to everyone that they have no intention of arriving at settlement before the present contract expires."

The statement of Lewis was taken as virtual admission that the controversy is developing a situation that may result in federal intervention.

FEINBERG 'FELT SICK', PERLSTEIN WAS 'OBSTRUCTED'

So Says Sigman in "Official Reasons"

NEW YORK CITY, July 31.—According to the statement appearing in Women's Wear—the organ of the garment manufacturers in the New York market—Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has assumed managership of the joint board and will be "assisted" by a committee of the general executive board, including J. Breslau, S. Ninfo, J. Halpern and Dubinsky, together with as many other vice-presidents of the I. L. G. W. U., as Sigman may call in.

The manufacturers' paper, which states that "the latest information is that Feinberg and Perlstein will retain their posts as vice-presidents in the Intrenational," gives the reasons for the resignations of these two worthies from the joint board.

Feinberg "Felt Sick."

"Officially," says Woman's Wear the reasons given for Feinberg's resignation that "for several months he has felt the rapid approach of physical exhaustion to the pressure of work connected with both his office and his appearance before the special mediation commission."

Also, says the paper, "He did not wish to feel that his retention in office would in any way hinder the union in its fight on the Communistic elements within the union."

"The reason given," says the bosses' paper, "for Mr Perlstein's resignation, is that he felt that he could not get the necessary co-operation within the union in carrying on his work. He felt that he had been obstructed in the work he set out to do when he took over office in the joint board."

Feinberg and Peristein White Elephants.

Sigman is said to have replied when asked what connection there was between the demands of the left wing membership and the resignations of the two joint board officers, that "the only connection is that the fight against the Communists will now be carried on even more vigorously."

How either Feinberg or Perlstein was previously preventing this desire of Sigman, Czar Sigman failed to say. But Sigman announced that meeting of the new joint board with himself in command will take place at once to consider the further measures against the left wing, and a statement may soon be issued as to what this meeting of the joint board decides.

Holding Up Banks No More Risky Than Warring for Morgan

Reports were received here today that four men armed with pistols and shotguns late yesterday held up the People's State Bank of Graceville, four miles north of Morris, Ill., and escaped with $2,000. George Barton, the cashier, was the only man in the bank at the time of the robbery.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 5-16; cable 4.85 11-16. France, franc, demand 4.74; cable 4.74½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.6½0; cable 4.61. Italy, lira, demand 3.66¼; cable 3.66½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.87; cable 26.90. Norway, krone, demand 18.37; cable 18.39. Denmark, krone, dmeand 22.79; cable 22.81. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 78.12½; cable, no quote.

French Imperialism Picks Socialist for Outpost of the Empire in the Orient

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Alexander Varenne, "socialist," is appointed by the French empire to the post of governor-general of French Indo-China, as French Communists are being indicted for warring on French imperialism in Africa.

It is declared that Leon Blum, the "socialist" parliamentary leader, is very angry, declaring that Varenne must either quit the party or refuse the office. But such anger is always short-lived. Greater crimes have been committed by the "socialist" against the workers in aid of labor's class enemy.

The French workers and peasants will refuse to distinguish as between Blum and other "socialists" in the French chamber of deputies supporting the war against the natives of North Africa, for instance, and Varenne, one of their number, accepting a lackey's job in Asia at the hands of the same imperialists who are warring against the Riffs. They cannot but look upon them all as agents of labor's enemies.

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Indo-China is a strategic outpost of French imperialism in the Orient, especially in view of the developing Chinese situation. It is within striking distance of Canton, where the revolutionists of South China have established themselves. It was the Yunnanese, from the neighboring Chinese province of Yunnan, who were the catspaws of the French in their efforts to seize Canton, under cover of the crisis developing in the north following the murder of striking workers at Shanghai. But these French mercenaries were decisively crushed by the Cantonese troops, the fighting arm of the Kuomintang, organized by Sun Yat Sen.

• • • •

The appointment of the "socialist," Varenne, to his Asiatic post indicates that French imperialism is planning new maneuvers.

With the aid of the French "socialist" party, it is carrying European capitalist "civilization," with bayonets, poison gas, air attacks and other weapons of modern warfare to the defenseless men, women and children of the Riff. But its attack has met with signal rebuffs.

This same imperialism will try to tell the workers and peasants of France that it is carrying "civilizaiton" to the "barbarous" peoples of Indo-China and other Asiatic dependencies under the direction of its "socialist" governor-general. But it will fail. The French masses will know it for the same murderous exploitation.

If the "socialist" party in the United States were a power, which it never will be, it is as if Morris Hillquit got "open shop" General Leonard Wood's post as taskmaster over the Philippines, and the "socialist" congressman, Victor L. Berger were placed in charge of Wall Street's interests and the sugar trust's affairs in prostrate Porto Rico. This new face of the French "socialist" party, that joined on the imperialist side of the world war, that has helped establish the Versailles peace, and backs the Dawes plan, should prove interesting to workers everywhere, as typifying in all nations "socialist" betrayal of the workers' cause.

Varenne's appointment will have one salutary effect. It will expose clearly to subject peoples the colonial policy of the whole Second (Socialist) International. It will prove more than ever to oppressed peoples everywhere that their only reliance is in the Communist International and in the Union of Soviet Republics.

It was to this MacDonald that the Chinese workers appealed when British guns were shooting them down in Shanghai's streets. But they appealed in vain until they made their grievances plain to the masses of labor in the British Isles.

• • • •

Varenne's appointment will one salutary effect. It will expose clearly to subject peoples the colonial policy of the whole Second (Socialist) International. It will prove more than ever to oppressed peoples everywhere that their only reliance is in the Communist International and in the Union of Soviet

The rise of French imperialism in the Far East, that has brought more than 17 millions of colonial slaves under its lash in Indo-China alone, seems near its zenith, even with "socialist" aid.

Out of the north comes the liberating power of the proletarian dictatorship that spells disaster and defeat for all imperialist aggressions.

General Strike of Building Trades at East Liverpool, Ohio

(Continued from Page 1)

Mother Bloor gave the strikers the DAILY WORKER for dsitribution and to aid in welding the ranks of the men on strike.

Last night Mother Bloor addressed a body of workers at the Labor Temple, bringing to them the message of trade union unity and struggle against the bosses as voiced by the DAILY WORKER. A good number of subscriptions were given by the workers altho the strikers and other workers from the potteries of this city have been without work for months.

The potteries form the main industry of this city. All have been closed down for some time throwing most of the city's workers out of employment with no prospects in sight for re-opening.

During her stay in this city, Mother Bloor attended the Junior group outing arranged in her honor, and found a growing lot of little rebels of the local workers led by Sarah Verven, organizer, and Mildred Croxall and Mabel Waters, who are among the spirited youngsters giving life to the work.

From this city, two meetings call Mother Bloor to Cleveland from where she leaves to continue her hitch-hiking trip to Steubenville, Ohio, on August 1 and 2, and to the following cities during the coming week: Monday, August 3, Dillonvale, Ohio; Tuesday, August 4, Yorkville, O.; Wednesday, August 6, Neffs, O.; Saturday, August 8, Coshocton, O.

Time of Their Lives

Thirty-five Juniors are having the time of their young lives the first week of the Red Scout Junior Camp at Colman Grove, Elgin, Ill., on the banks of Fox River. They have swimming, eats, and everything in regular camp style. They took a big chance going out without enuf money to run a week, but I am sure every party member his going to chip in just as much as tho their own kids were out there. The Juniors are worth every cent we spend on them.

Greetings to the Junior Scouts! And the Junior Camp! May it grow and become a regular yearly outing for the future leaders of the Communist Party. Make them happy. Give and give now, for 75 are going out to the Junior Camp next week that is, if you do your share Uncle Sam.

TOKIO, July 31.—Formation of a cabinet from members of the Kenseikai party was expected to follow the resignation today of all members of the Kato government after hot tax argument.

HYMAN WINS PHILADELPHIA CLOAK MAKERS

500 I. L. G. W. Members Repudiate Sigman

(Continued from Page 1)

Joint Committee of Action, was introduced.

He spoke much different than the officials that we are used to hearing, who deliver polished speeches but never mean anything. He spoke like a cloakmaker who speaks to cloakmakers about the conditions in his trade and union. It is such as Hyman the Cloak and Dressmakers of the I. L. G. W. U. want leaders of theirs to be, and not $250 a week gentlemen who have already forgotten what a worker looks like.

He said, "In my opinion when the workers of a union elect an officer or executive board and this officer or executive board refuse to carry out the decisions of the workers, then the workers should come and demand that he resign or that he be removed. But this did not happen.

"The workers did not want these three executive boards of Locals 2 9 and 22 to be suspended. It was their wishes that we carried out, in spite of the officials of the I. L. G. W. U. and it is for that that w were suspended, not by the member of the I. L. G. W. U. but by execu tive board that has no member in back of it but is paid by the In ternational to stay in the Joint Boar to vote the way the officials of th I. L. G. W. U. want them.

Build the Union by Breaking Machine.

He further pointed out that Per stein stated that they have an agre ment with the bosses, and they wi help the bosses by discharging thos workers who refuse to carry out th orders of czars of the International but when they do so, what happens

Every time one of our followers i discharged, not only all the worker of that shop, but workers of man other shops come and picket unt the boss is forced to take thi worker back. They can see tha their threats mean nothing to th workers who now know their powe and are going to use it.

When the corrupt machine will b broken, then we will build our unio and the cry of the officials of the L. G. W. that we are trying to brea the union is nothing but so man words, for the members of the Inte national know who are the breaker and who are the builders.

After he finished speaking he wa asked to introduce a resolution b the Philadelphia Cloak and Dres makers that they pledge full suppor to the Joint Committee of Actio both moral and financial.

This was passed by everybod standing up, nobody remaine seated and amidst great applause th meeting was ended.

Much encouragement was instill in the workers of the Cloak a Dressmakers of Philadelphia w have already experienced the krons that the Sigman machine c make when more than one hundr members of the union were expell and many taken off their jobs for more reason than the three locals New York were suspended.

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In the August Issue

THE MAKERS AND MASTERS OF STEEL

By ARNE SWABECK.

(With two pages of striking photographs)

of the Workers Monthly

In the August issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS AWAKEN

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

A PICTURE OF THE GREAT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEEDLE TRADES UNIONS

GOVERNMENT IS AT SERVICE OF STANIARD OIL

U. S. Repot Promises To Aid Tist Heads

WASHINGTON,. C., July 31.—The eport just issued the United States overnment "Fedel Oil Conservation oard" which corsts of secretaries Vork, Hoover, Veks and Wilbur, hows that the gernment's alliance vith the Standa oil trust is beoming ever steger. The report rankly puts the overnment at the ervice of the oil-ust and promises very assistance the oil corporaons to help i increasing their rofits.

A public heari will be held in Vashington," sa the government oard, in outlinin ts work, "to which ill be invited t presidents of six eight of the eatest oil corporaons in America, d these will be inited to discuss plicly their views."

The purpose ofhe board is stated be, "to arrive a definite and imartial conclusions to what should should not be ne to enhance the terests of goverment and industry."

"Data supplied y the industry itelf (the corporan heads) is to be udied carefully, we learn, "with a ew of reaching conclusive policy hich will tend stimulate greater rosperity in the dustry."

In commenting the work of the oard, Secretary Jeeks said: "The l industry (e corporation owners) as realir that this inquiry by the ederal Oil Conservation Board hsa and will continue to be contucted h but one object in view, to arrive a policy which will be helpful, imulating, productive of lasting enefits to the government and the dustry (owners of the industry) ike."

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Four Out of Five People Have PYORRHEA!

[illegible]

What PYRADIUM Is

[illegible] RADIUM compounded and [illegible] solution with other well proven Antiseptic, Germicidal, and Healing agents in a powerful, cleansing Mouth Wash, that gives prompt relief from PYORRHEA and other unhealthy gum and mouth conditions, such as "Trench Mouth." It has been used and tested drastically for five years by laymen and dentists. Names will gladly be furnished of satisfied PYRADIUM users.

Use PYRADIUM at Home

PYRADIUM is a Formula that is used as a Home Treatment for Pyorrhea of any degree—and to prevent and relieve other oral infections, in that it is used as a mouth wash. Simple directions on each bottle.

Dentist Assistance Required

However PYRADIUM does not remove tartar, to do this necessary thing, in the treatment of Pyorrhea, correct any mechanical condition and irrigate puss pockets, which work must be done if a permanent cure is to be accomplished, the services of a good dentist is required.

PYRADIUM destroys the germs, soothes, hardens and heals the gums, and tightens and saves the teeth!

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Each bottle of PYRADIUM is absolutely guaranteed to relieve PYORRHEA and if [illegible] satisfied with results thirty days after and not over sixty days from the [illegible]mination of its use, upon presentation of this guarantee answered and signed, together with the empty bottle to the druggist from whom it was purchased—or to the RADIUM Remedies COMPANY if purchased direct—the purchase price will be refunded.

Delays are dangerous with PYORRHEA—ask your druggist today and if he does not handle it, write direct, sending your druggists name. Send Money order or say C. O. D.

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RAILROAD WORKERS OF U. S. AND CANADA TO HOLD AMALGAMATION CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO SEPT. 12

(Continued from Page 1)

to all trades, but in many instances seniority rights, working schedules, and rules enjoyed by the workers for many years, are being violated and abolished daily, against which the unions in their present condition are powerless to act. In the last four years a reduction of 297,000 in the total working force on the railroads has taken place, while those remaining on the job are coerced into doing extra work. Both periodic and continued unemployment is crushing great numbers of our members. Of the total of 1,700,000 workers employed on the railroads at the present time, only 700,000 are now affiliated to the 16 standard organizations, leaving the vast majority of 1,000,000 workers in no bona fide unions at all. In the face of these facts it cannot be denied by anyone who does not blind himself to the truth that a most critical situation exists in the railroad industry.

Stop Division and Retreat

"This disastrous condition was brot about mainly because of the division in our ranks, the lack of solidarity and co-operation between the different trades and the domination of the unions by a reactionary officialdom which has stubbornly blocked every move forward by the membership to solidify and strnegthen our forces by amalgamation. Against this situation, the railroad workers must rally with all their fighting strength. Already 3,500 local unions of all 16 trades have indorsed amalgamation, together with a considerable number of division, district and system federations. The policy of retreat and surrender to the companies adopted by the officials must be combated with all the power of the membership and turned into a victorious advance. Wages of all trades must be increased, the eight-hour day must be protected, working conditions must be improved, the 1,000,000 unorganized workers must be brot into the unions, the organizations must be governed by a progressive and militant program, and all 16 trades must be amalgamated into one all-powerful fighting industrial union that will be in a position to protect the interests of all railroad workers. This is the task of the railroad amalgamation movement. Until this is done the railroad workers cannot hope for relief from their present predicament.

For a Labor Party of All Unions.

"Another serious contributing factor to our great defeat was the complete failure of the union leadership to realize that our struggles against the railroad companies for better conditions are essentially political struggles. They have continued their alliance with the politicians of the various capitalist parties, thereby sacrificing the interests of the workers. This alliance must be broken and the masses of workers united into a labor party. To further the labor party movement must be one of the principal objects of the militant elements among the railroad workers.

Representation and Finance.

"Yielding to the great demand of the progressive railroad workers all over the country for a conference to consider ways and means of coping with the present situation in the railroad industry, the International committee is hereby calling the Second International Railroad Amalgamation Conference, to take place at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, beginning Saturday, September 12, at 9:00 a. m., and continuing on Sunday, September 13, 1925. All local unions or local and system federations are entitled to two delegates each. Local organizations will issue proper credentials which must be presented by the delegates to the conference, also notify the undersigned as promptly as possible of the election of their delegates. In order to finance the conference, all local lodges are urged to contribute a minimum of $2.00 each to the "Conference Fund." Those organizaitons in a position to contribute a larger sum are requested to do so. Individual contributions also accepted.

Constructive Action.

"This conference will deal constructively with the many problems confronting the railroad workers that require immediate action. In addition to the matter of developing and extending the work of the amalgamation movement, the tentative program to be taken up at the conference is enclosed herewith. This conference must devise a plan of united action on the part of all trades to increase wages and improve working conditions, to rebuild the unions, and to consolidate them as speedily as possible into one mighty organization. The program of the amalgamation movement is an indispensible necessity and the only solution to the railroad workers' problems.

"The Second International Railroad Amalgamation Conference in Chicago will mark the next step on the road to progress of the railroad workers. Elect your delegates! Act on this matter at your next meeting without fail! Send in your contribution to the "Conference Fund!" Come to this conference at all costs!

"Fraternally yours,
"INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE,
"O. H. WANGERIN, Secretary."

This Second Amalgamation Conference will be the first international meeting since the famous Shopmen's strike of 1922 and 1923 and will consider many other recent developments. Progressive railway workers are still smarting in remembrance of the division in their ranks when seven unions struck and nine remained on the job. They are determined that this sort of thing shall not happen again. They know that no matter what their trade, there is a common interest between all workers in the railroad industry which must find expression in common action on a common program.

Progressives to Write.

Many delegates at the coming conference will also be delegates to the various rail union conventions which follow soon after, and it is expected that a constructive program of action dealing with amalgamation, wages, organization and other vital issues will be shaped up to harmonize the work of the delegates in their union conventions.

In the past it has been shown that the union conventions were enotrolled by bureaucratic machines, while the progressive delegates, altho working for worthy principles, were not united on the most important issues. The coming conference promises to solidify the progressives of all rail unions so their work will be more effective.

Many Vital Issues.

Amalgamation will be the most important item on the agenda. The continuous decline in membership, disintegration and general retreat of the rail unions must be halted and the slogan raised by the International Committee fought for. Besides a real national labor party, the committee calls for the following:

"Increase in wages for all trades, maintenance of the eight-hour day, against company and dual unions, amalgamation, progressive leadership, every railroad worker a trade unionist.'

TEXTILE MILL WORKERS TO OPPOSE CUTS

United Front Meet Is Called for August 4

By TOM BELL.

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 31.—Wage cuts affecting all workers in the woolen mills here have gone into effect. This is the leading woolen city in the country and the wage cuts affect more workers here than in any other textile center. Cuts have taken place in the huge mills of the American Woolen Co., and the Arlington, Kunhardt and Uswoco mills.

Last fall and winter the cotton workers had their wages slashed until today government figures state that the wage for a cotton worker in New England is $17.20 a week. Having reduced the wages of the cotton workers the bosses are now out to cut wages of the woolen workers. Great unrest has been created here by the recent wage cuts.

United Front Meeting August 4.

The United Front Textile Committee, composed of representatives of a few local unions, has taken the initiative in calling a mass meeting of textile workers for August 4, in the Winter Garden Theater to rally the workers for the struggle against wage cuts.

The meeting will be addressed by Tom Bell and John Bellam, and will be devoted to explaining to the textile workers the necessity of a militant program of struggle against the wage cuts, and the need of a general strike of all textile workers against the bosses' plan of crushing down their standard of living.

Little Union Organization.

The United Textile Workers' Union local here is very weak and is run on the basis of "co-operation between capital and labor." The union leaders spend their time hobnobbing with the bosses advocating plans for "industrial peace." There is also a local of the American Federation of Textile Operatives which has confined its activities to the cotton mills. The vast mass of the textile workers are not organized at all.

The textile workers of Lawrence have a militant history, and have struck in the past in face of all the powers of the capitalist state thrown against them. Their history is one of bitter struggle against the bosses. In the past struggles in the textile industry the lead has been supplied by the Lawrence workers. And today it is likely that the Lawrence workers will again show the rest of the textile workers how to fight wage cuts.

Unemployment in Canada

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The office of the secretary of the Department of Labor reports serious unemployment in Northern Ontario, Canada. The report says: "In sharp contrast to 1924, unemployment this year in Northern Ontario is a very serious problem. A marked lull in construction operations is said to be one of the prime causes of the large surplus of labor."

POLISH ORGANIZATION HOLDS PICNIC FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE

The first organization in Chicago to get into action with an affair for the International Labor Defense is the Conference to Aid Political Prisoners in Poland. A big picnic is to be held under the auspices of this conference on Sunday, August 9. The Polonia grove, Higgins and 61st Ave. To get to the grove take any car going North to Lawrence Ave. then take Lawrence car West to the end of the line, then walk two blocks South.

The speakers at the picnic will be James P. Cannon, national secretary of the I. L. D. and B. K. Gebert in Polish, (secretary of the conference) Comrade M. Marek will act as chairman. The picnic will also be an organizational meeting for the I. L. D. and it is expected to put a solid foundation under the Polish Section of the defense movement on this occasion.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

MIKE GOLD TURNS PEN ON MONKEYS FOR BENEFIT OF LABOR DEFENSE

NEW YORK, July 31.—The main feature of the outing of the International Labor Defense, New York section, on August 23 at Pleasant Bay Park, will be a mock trial exposing the evolution proceedings at Dayton, Tennessee. The skit is being written by Mike Gold and Joe Freeman and promises to be one of the finest things of the season.

"Monkey or Man" will bring the largest crowd that has ever attended an outing in New York. In addition a movie picture will be taken of scenes of the trial and of the entire outing. There will be athletic events and everything to make the outing most enjoyable.

Tickets are 85c and every worker who wishes to do his share in building up the International Labor Defense, for the defense and protection of all workers who are arrested for the expression of opinion and for the acts in the class struggle, would be present.

BUILDERS AT WORK

Another Good Opportunity Is Here Take Advantage of It Yourself

The serial publication of RUSSIA TODAY got three long cheers from hundreds of workers thruout the country whose letters from every section have been pouring into the DAILY WORKER office.

These same workers and others will now be able to feel even more pleased. RUSSIA TODAY—in book form!—bound in attractive duroflex covers and selling at $1.25, together with an eight months' subscription to the DAILY WORKER (six months in Chicago) can be had for $5.00.

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure subs from other workers on the basis of giving RUSSIA TODAY with a DAILY WORKER subscription at an especially low price.

Every worker will want this great account of the first world's workers' government in Soviet Russia—all the more so if he can get the only paper in this country that gives fruthful news of Russia everyday!

Here is another way for Builders to keep up the good work of building the revolutionary labor movement—another good tool for Communist Builders. And of course you will want to take advantage of this yourself!

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE TO SET UP LOCAL UNITS ON SEPT. 13

The national office of the International Labor Defense is accumulating more defense cases day by day. In addition to having a number of important deportation and other cases to handle as well as fulfill its obligation to look after the comfort and well being of prisoners and their families, there remains the problem of building up the organization nationally.

The day upon which the local units will be set up is September 13, "Labor Defense Day." In the meantime the work must go on. Here is the way contributions came to the office between the sixth and sixteenth of July:

F. Burman (Finnish Workers R. & D. League), Chicago	$250.00
J. I. Fortin, San Francisco, Cal.	2.00
G. Stosi, San Francisco, Cal.	3.50
Lawrence Harsar, Johnston Cy, Ill.	1.00
J. J. S. Koban, Hudson, Mass.	2.00
F. Bushmack, New York City	6.00
John Post, Chicago, Ill.	7.00
J. Cassidy (S. Slavic Br.) Canton, O.	16.45
L. Berman, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
E. Beidel, Chicago, Ill.	2.50
A. Mencke, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Anonymous, Chicago, Ill.	100.00
J. Buskar, Chicago, Ill.	5.40
Brookfield Czech Branch, Chicago	4.00
S. S. Osasta, Mass, Mich.	12.00
John Sydor, Rochester, N. Y.	3.00
Sonna Maki (Woman's Club of Sturgeon & Olanga) Angora	32.40
E. W. Theinert (English Br. W. P.) Providence, R. I.	2.00
Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	2.00
Richard Madler, Hartford, Conn.	2.00
Arthur J. Lauschke (Local No. 275 B. of P. D. & H.)	25.00
W. E. Theinert (English Br. No. 1, W. P.)	3.50
J. Fromholz (Local I. L. D. C.), Cleveland, Ohio	75.00
James Ford, Baltimore, Md.	.75
I. L. D. C. (Local Chicago)	2.05
Thirty-first Ward, Italian, Chicago, Ill.	.50
Finnish Defense League, Chicago	400.00
F. Lalvionik, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	14.70
C. Berger (English Br. W. P.) Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
W. P. S. Osasto, Kalama, Wash.	4.00
John Krejsa, Hackensack, N. J.	2.00
I. L. D. C. Local, Chicago, Ill.	.25
M. Rostetar (W. P. Branch) Woodlawn, Pa.	25.00
[illegible] New York City	99.58
Tom Lewis (D. O. No. 13) San Francisco, Calif.	2.00
J. Stevenson, San Pedro, Calif.	5.50
J. Albanskis, Chicago Heights, Ill.	12.00
J. J. Bazan, Utica, N. Y.	10.50
A. Overgaard (W. P. Local) Milwaukee, Wis.	2.25
Ernest R. Reichman, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
Lenetta M. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.	12.00
Astoria Finnish Socialist Club, Astoria, Ore.	25.00
John Young (P. S. W. P. of A.) Warren, Ohio	5.00
Roy Hahoney (English Br.) East Liverpool, Ohio	3.00

CATHOLIC UNION RAISES FUND TO ATTACK RUSSIA

Priest to Spy on Soviet Government

NEW YORK, July 31.—A letter sent out by the Catholic Union, 39 West 86th street, begs funds from United States Catholics with which to fight the Soviet Union, and in return for money promises to give "rich spiritual advantages."

The letter, which has been broadcast thruout the country, states, "We are striving to bring back into the One True Fold over 120,000,000 members of the Eastern Orthodox Church, who now live amidst the chaos of Russia, the same sublime happiness that is yours as a faithful member of our Holy Catholic Church."

This counter-revolutionary organization, which has tried to carry on anti-Soviet propaganda in Russia, then goes to make a plea for money. The letter is signed by "Rev. Joseph Kreuter, executive secretary."

"I am still anxiously waiting to hear from you, dear Friend in Christ," Kreuter says. "Several people have written that they can't spare $10.00 for the Catholic Union. But the ten dollars for which we ask need not be paid all at once.

"Every mite will help. Every cent that you can spare is needed so badly right now that we may train priests to work among our separated brethren. In the name of our separated brethren of Russia and the Near East, I am awaiting your answer."

This letter, which asks for the pennies of the unemployed and toiling masses who are living in such "sublime happiness" that they havent ten dollars to their name, exposes the anti-Soviet activity of the Catholic church which plans to send trained spies, garbed as priests, into Soviet Russia.

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Book Shop
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Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

Russia Today

The Official Report of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Russia

This unbiased report of a Commission of British Trade Union leaders and experts after a visit to all sections of Soviet Russia, giving an accurate and complete picture of the world's first workers' government as it is today—

Will be given with every half year subscription (at a special rate) to the only working class newspaper in America that gives accurate day to day news of not only the Russian and American labor developments—but registers in every issue the progress of all world Labor—

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Engels on Britain Today

$290,000,000 for new warships has been appropriated by the British government as the greatest crisis in its career approaches.

Even Premier Baldwin, hardboiled tory tho he is, was seemingly afraid to make the demand for this huge sum during the prevailing crisis, but the admiralty and the admirals delivered an ultimatum—either the appropriation would be made and work on more warships begun or they would resign.

The Baldwin cabinet agreed with the war lords.

Here is a classic example of the role the state—the agency of the capitalist class for the suppression of the masses.

Said Frederick Engels:

> The second distinguishing feature (of class society) is the establishment of a public power which is no longer identical with the population and which is organized as an armed force. This distinct public power is necessary, because of self-acting armed organization of the population has become impossible with the break-up of society into classes . . . . .

The need of the British masses is for bread, not for battleships, but the ruling class and the "special bodies of armed men" upon whom it depends wants more weapons of warfare—and get them.

Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald join in futile opposition to the increase in armaments, but they do not challenge the capitalist state because they are part of it.

It is symptomatic of the crisis within capitalist society that the British militarists hold the upper hand and grab millions for the navy when the whole fabric of British industry is being ripped and torn by the greatest conflict in its history.

Engels might have been writing of Europe today when he said:

> The above-mentioned public force increases with the intensification of class antagonism within the state, and with the growth in size and population of the adjacent states. One has but to glance at present day Europe in which the class struggle and rivalry in conquests have screwed up that public force to such a pitch that it threatens to swallow up the whole of society and even the state itself . . . . .

Who can look with undrestanding gaze at Europe today without realizing that the armed forces of the great states have become more and more separated from the masses of the population until the ruling class can no longer count on loyalty to its instruments from the masses?

The state, synonymous with its "special bodies of armed men," appears openly as the enemy of the masses.

This heralds the beginning of great mass movements like that now gaining impetus in England and which can end only in revolution.

The Coal Crisis and the Need for Unity

In the coal industry the lines are being drawn for a great struggle. There seems to be little doubt that a strike will occur this fall in the anthracite regions upon the expiraiton of the agreement unless the coal barons make substantial concessions to the miners. The union officials have been forced by rank and file pressure to adopt a more militant attitude than they have shown in recent years and about the militancy of the coal diggers themselves there is no question.

In the soft coal fields the constant violations of the agreement by the bosses have practically wiped out all semblance of a contract and standard wage scale; the shutdown policy used by the coal barons has proved to the miners that they must either fight or surrender and they have no intention of surrendering.

There are greater evidences of international unity among the coal miners than ever before and a crisis exists in coal in England, Belgium, France, Germany and America which tends to bring closer the great unions of coal miners in all these countries.

Quite aside from the great importance to the American labor movement of the impending struggle of the United Mine Workers, the larest union in the American Federaiton of Labor, is the patent fact that the coal miners in all the capitalist countries need the closest kind of international organization.

Capitalist industry is so closely linked together today that strikebreaking has become an international enterprise. Coal from America must not be used to break the strike of British miners nor must coal from the Rhur break the strike of American miners.

The officialdom of the American unions opposed world trade union unity but the mass of organized workers will soon, thru terrible pressure from the capitalists listen more and more readily to the left wing of the labor movement when calls upon them for unity from below and in spite of the sabotage of capitalism's agents in the unions.

The Press Picnic

The workers of Chicago are cordially invited to the fourth annual workers' press picnic, which will be held tomorrow in Riverview Park. Communist papers depend on the nickels and dimes of the working class for its existence The class that it serves must support it.

Therefore we hope that tomorrow's affair will be patronized by those who realize the value that the DAILY WORKER and other Communist papers are rendering to the working class movement.

Another Soviet Republic about to be proclaimed! This kind of thing is getting monotonous for the capitalists and just about as comforting as the ticking of a clock to the condemned man.

Julius Rosenwald has given more than two millon dollars to Negro charities, we are told. Where did he get the money? Very likely by exploiting Negro workers; most certainly by robbing white workers.

Australian capitalist politicians are entertaining the officers of the American fleet. But the Australian workers don't seem to be so enthusastic. There's a reason.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Communist Agrarian Program and Policies

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to be held August 21:

1. The more deeply our Party is becoming Bolshevized, the clearer becomes its conceptions on the urgent necessity of an agrarian program and policies and systematic Communist work on the agrarian field. The Party must take closely to its heart and to its understanding the lesson given by the last plenum of the Communist International: that an under-estimation of the agrarian question by a Communist Party is fatal for the proletarian struggle for power.

2. One of the effective ways of Bolshevizing our Party is to increase considerably our interest and Communist activities in the Party's agricultural work. We may subdivide our agricultural campaign into two phases:

First—to draw the rural proletariat which is part of the working class into active participation in the class struggle side by side with the city proletariat against the bourgeoisie. This is part of the process of the unification of the working class.

Second—to separate from the bourgeoisie and neutralize and to win over to revolutionary proletarian influence and leadership the middle farmers, the poor mortgaged and tenant farmers and the semi-proletarian farming masses.

3. The Communist Party must still overcome certain prejudicies in its ranks in order to intensify and broaden its activities among the agricultural masses.

(a) We must reject categorically and fight energetically against that narrow guild or craft concept of the class struggle in our ranks which is the chief barrier to our approach and application of Communist tactics in our agricultural work.

(b) We must categorically reject the non-Communist and even anti-Communist attitude occasionally manifesting itself in our Party, of disregarding the tremendous significance of the farming masses in the struggle of the proletariat against the big bourgeoisie.

(c) Marx has well said:

"Only if we succeed in moving the peasant masses to a coalition with the proletariat, the proletarian revolution will have obtained a chorus without which its revolutionary solo (song) would become a swan song in all agricultural (peasant) nations."

4. Nearly one-fourth (about ten million people) of those employed in gainful occupations in the United States are engaged in agriculture. Of these about two million and a half are agricultural workers, proletarians of the farms, who have the same interests as the proletariat of the cities and must be made to struggle jointly against the common exploiters.

5. The Communist work among the agricultural masses is especially important for the Workers Party of America because:

(a) Agricultural production constitutes nearly 40 per cent of the total production in the United States.

(b) With the development of the United States as the dominant imperialist power the American colonial domain is growing to gigantic proportions. In those colonies the agricultural masses constitute the bulk of the population. Thus the agricultural question assumes for the American proletariat increasing importance because of its close connection with the colonial question.

(c) Furthermore our bourgeoisie are making strenuous efforts to utilize the present period of temporary improvement of the agricultural condition for establishing their domination over these rural masses at home and mobilizing them against the proletariat.

6. In planning our agricultural work we must recognize the various divisions within the agricultural masses in the United States. We must consider carefully the social composition of the farmers in the United States.

(a) There is a small section of wealthy farmers whose interests are unqualifiedly capitalist.

(b) One sixth of all our farms are mortgaged; that is, about a million and a half.

(c) Seventy per cent of all the improved land in the United States is today operated by tenants.

(d) There are two million agricultural workers. These farm hands are mainly disfranchised, migratory workers whose standard of living is low.

(e) We must take further into account the fact that in the United States except in certain sections of the South, we do not have a big, special land owning class in the European sense. The same bankers and manufacturers who own the mines, factories, railroads and shipping facilities are in the main the owners of the land used by the farmers.

(f) Furthermore, the conditions are such that in many instances farmers are simultaneously farmers and workers, the industrial workers turning to farming for several months of the year.

(g) In the United States, because of the tremendous economic and political power wielded by the huge banking and transportation monopolies and the trusts, there is a far sharper conflict of interests between even the middle farmers and the big bourgeoisie than there is between these farmers and the proletariat.

7. There are, in the United States over two million tenant farmers and about one and a half million mortgaged farmers, whose average income is somewhere between seven and ten dollars a week. These two groups of poor farmers, semi-proletarian in their social position and mode of living, are struggling desperately to maintain an existence and are therefore in great need of assistance and cooperation from the city workers in the struggle against capitalist exploitation.

8. Unlike the conditions in some of the agrarian countries of Europe there is in the United States, with the exception of the South, no large land owning class, no land aristocracy. The class that owns and controls the economic life of the agrarian population are the bankers, grain speculators, mine and railroad magnates, trusts and other capitalist corporations. That is, the same capitalist class that dominates and exploits the workers of the cities. Thus there is a clear community of interest between the working class and the poor farmers for a common struggle against the common enemy.

9. Undoubtedly the severe agricultural crisis of 1920 which produced such an intense ferment in the ranks of the farming masses has abated. The world crop shortage of last year was the principal force for whatever improvement recent months have seen in the lot of the agricultural masses. But it must be pointed out that:

(a) Tho the crisis has abated it has not been solved completely. At the lowest point of the recent agricultural depression, which was the worst in the history of the United States, the purchasing power of the farming masses fell to 20 per cent below the pre-war level. Today, despite the much heralded improvement of the economic conditions of the farming masses, the purchasing power of the agricultural population is still at least [illegible] per cent below the pre-war level.

(b) Besides, the ravages of the [illegible] severe agricultural depression have been so sweeping and so deep going that it would take many years of considerable economic improvement for the farming masses to make up for their heavy losses.

(c) The fundamental causes for the agricultural crisis in the United States, a condition which has been and is part of the international agricultural crisis, have not been removed. The basic causes for the unsatisfactory economic and social conditions of the farming masses in the United States are to be found in the wide gap, in the deep chasm, between the organization, or rather lack of organization, of agricultural economy on the ono hand and the high efficiency of the splendid industrial organization on the other hand. American industrial production is organizationally on a highly social basis. American agricultural economy is still predominantly organized on an individual basis. The dire conditions in which the farming masses have found themselves are to be attributed to the fact that they are compelled to sell their products at a low price and are forced to buy the industrial commodities of the powerful trusts at exorbitant prices.

(d) The disorganization of the agricultural economy in the United States has been further aggravated by the over-development of agricultural production thru stimulation by the temporarily increased demands of the world war; the subsequent reduced post-war purchasing power of many countries and the loss of the markets of other countries, particuluarly in Europe; and by the continuous strong support tendered the monopolists against the farming masses by the United States government thru high railroad rates and burdensome taxation.

(e) The basic factors that produced the agrarian crisis in the U. S. in 1920-23 have not been removed. The temporary alleviation of the crisis has been achieved by American capitalism at the cost of expropriating from their land hundreds of thousands of farmers. The impoverishment of the European population, resulting from the decline of capitalism, the emergence of Canada, Argentina and Australia as successful competitors of the U. S. on the agricultural world market and the relative improvement of the European agriculture are creating a permanent critical situation for the agrarian population of the U. S. A new wave of agrarian discontent is now in the making and it is the realization of this fact that makes the capitalists and the government of America pay so much attention to the agrarian problems in the U. S.

10. The burden of taxation is becoming heavier and more unbearable for large sections of the farmers. The American capitalists persist in their policy of shifting the burden ever more to the shoulders of the farmers and workers. Already there is a new campaign on foot to have the coming session of Congress revise the taxation laws still more in the interests of the big capitalists and against the farmers and workers.

11. Marx once declared, "The changes in the relations between town and country are a sign of changes in the whole epoch."

(a) This truth is born out very vividly and intensely in the United States. The results of the severe agricultural depression are of the greatest significance. The migration of several million farmers from the rural communities into the industrial centers, the expropriation of hundreds of thousands of the exploited farming masses, the proletarianization of hundreds of thousands of poor farmers are only amongst the outstanding manifestations of deep going changes in the class composition of the United States. This process of agricultural expropriation brought about by the "scissors" relationship hastens the tendency towards the concentration of ownership and centralization of operation in agricultural production. Thus, the bad economic conditions of the farming masses are further aggravated and their social composition is further undermined and fundamentally changed.

(b) The influx of hundreds of thousands of native elements primarily unskilled into the big basic industries where previously the overwhelming majority were foreign born, is a force hastening the creation of a homogeneous working class in America and consequently aiding the development of class-consciousness in the United States.

12. In the imperialist stage of capitalism the agricultural question is most pressing for the Communist Party working for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship and the Soviet Republic.

(a) The bourgeoisie at this time are working overtime to create as big and powerful a reserve army against the masses which are being steadily proletarianized. The tactics of the capitalists in this is to count on the conservative character of the farming masses, their individualistic attitude arising out of the conditions and environment of the productive system in which they find themselves.

(b) The bourgeoisie are actively working to win over the broad farming masses as their allies against the proletariat. They are relying on the wealthy conservative farmers to serve as their advance guard to win the farming mass for capitalist reaction.

(c) The imposing question is whether the great bulk of the rural masses will be under proletarian or bourgeois influence and leadership in the gigantic conflicts that are to come in the United States.

(d) The capitalists are following, in the words of Comrade Bucharin, a united front tactic with the wealthy and middle farmers and thru them they are exercising a tremendous political influence over the poor farmers. This capitalistic united front with the farmers operates thru such means as the discriminatory use of credit facilities and the tariff in favor of one group of farmers as against the other, legislative policies of the same nature, etc. All these means are calculated to win the wealthy and middle farmers for capitalism and against the workers.

13. The American bourgeoisie are energetically working during this period of the abatement of the severe agricultural crisis to win over the rural masses. Our capitalists are talking of making concessions to the farming masses. They are talking of sundry relief measures by means of which they hope to put the farming masses in their camp and slightly to improve the rural economic situation.

(a) The bourgeoisie of the United States, as well as in every other country, approach the farming masses with concrete proposals, with specific but actually worthless concessions in order to establish their hegemony over these masses.

14. To counteract these tactics of the capitalists, the Communists must pursue a united front policy with the poor farmers to definitely win them over to a joint struggle with the working class against capitalism and to neutralize the middle farmer. The Agrarian Thesis of the last plenum of the Communist International lays down clear and definite lines for such a united front policy.

15. There are in the United States numerous farmers' organizations, cooperatives, unions, semi-political and political organizations. Most of these organizations are mixed in their social composition (rich, middle and poor farmers), with the wealthy farmers controlling the organizations. Some of these organizations, such as the Western Progressive Farmers, the Farmers' Unions, farmer-labor groups, and numerous cooperatives, are predominantly composed of poor farmers. It is thru these and similar organizations that the Workers Party must strive to establish a united front with the poor farmers for the purpose of winning them away from the capitalists and the rich farmers and for united action with the workers thru an alliance with the Labor Party.

16. In order to prepare the basis for our united front policies with the poor farmers, the Workers Party must first of all establish a firm base among the agricultural workers. We must organize branches of the Party of the class-conscious agricultural workers. We must assist and cooperate with the I. W. W. and other working class elements in the organization and strengthening of unions of agricultural workers. At the same time, we shall penetrate the existing organizations of farmers for the purpose of crystallizing within them a left-wing of poor farmers which eventually shall function independently from the rich and middle farmers an in alliance with the agricultural an industrial workers.

17 The first prerequisite for th carrying out of these policies a clear, concrete and practical pr gram of demands for the agricultur workers and poor farmers. Also th establishment of a well-organize agrarian department and an agraria press.

18. The Workers Party shall activ ly support and fight for the d mands of the agricultural worke dealing with minimum wages, hour and conditions of labor, food, lodgin etc. The Workers Party shall striv to develop United Front action wi the I. W. W. and other labor organi tions for the following demands:

(a) These organized agricultur proletarians should be connected wi the labor union movement of the i dustrial proletariat. Being real pr letarians, these rural workers form the Party's firmest base in the ran of the farming masses.

(b) The right of the unions to mai tain employment bureaus in eve agricultural center. Any interferen with these employment bureaus by t American Legion, ku klux klan, any other capitalist agency shall considered a criminal offense and pu ished accordingly.

(c) The immediate repeal of t state vagrancy laws in all states. persecution of migratory workers arrests, compulsion to leave the co munity, or otherwise.

(d) Children employed adul shall not be required to work. Ch dren of school age shall not be pe mitted to work.

(e) The migratory workers sh not be denied the rights of citize ship.

19. The Workers Party shall d velop united front action wi the poor farmers along the line the following demand:

(a) Absolute and unconditional position to imperialist wars, to mi tary preparations and to militaris propaganda.

20. The Workers Party shall s port by all possible means program and activities of the Int national Peasants' Council and sh strive to work for the affiliation American farmers' organizations w the I. P. C.

21. The convention instructs the coming Central Executive Co mittee to appoint a commission to stu the agricultural question to propose complete agrarian program.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PARTY'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

The postcriptum to the Call for the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party published in last Monday's DAILY WORKER called attention to the fact that the question of representation of the Young Workers League in the city and district conventions of the party was still to be decided as well as the question whether Chester, Pa. should be affiliated with the Philadelphia City Central Committee.

These questions have now been taken up and the following decision rendered by the Central Executive Committee:

1. That the Young Workers League city organizations shall be entitled to one delegate in the city conventions of the Party.

2. That the Young Workers League district organizations shall be entitled to one delegate in the district conventions of the Party.

3. The Party will send three delegates to the city and district conventions of the Young Workers League.

The provisions of the Party constitution covering the election of Young Worker League delegates to Party conventions as adopted by the last convention are as follows:

(a) City organization of the Young Workers League shall be represented in city conventions thru delegates elected by the City Central Committee of the Young Workers League the apportionment to be made by the party organization. Where only one branch of the Young Workers League exists that branch shall elect the representatives.

(b) District organizations of the Young Workers Yeague shall be represented in the District Conventions of the Party thru representatives appointed by the District Committee of the Young Workers League. No branches of city organization shall have delegates in the District Convention, except in such instances where no District organization of the Young Workers League exists. In these cases the City Executive Committee of the City Central Committee of the largest Young Workers League city organization in the district shall elect the delegates apportioned to the Party District Convention.

4. That the branches of Chester shall be affiliated with Philadelphia City Central Committee and send delegates to the Philadelpbia city convention.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary

PARASITE'S WEDDING GETS MUCH PUBLICITY, WORKERS MUST RELY ON AND BUILD THEIR OWN PRES

By GERTRUDE PINCIES
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 31.—Reading the Evening Journal I came across very interesting news item. A great event has happened amongst the ro 400. Vanderbilt's daughter got married.

The evening Journal devotes an entire page to this great event. I won how much publicity the slaving working class gets for toiling and creat the paradise for the parasitic Vanderbilts. The capitalistic press serves the bourgeois lords well.

The parasites who live on the blood and flesh of the exploited working class have built up a powerful press that serves them well.

We, the toiling masses, must work to build up our own press to represent our life and our struggles. The workers must unite in the Communist ranks.

Let us build up our own organ, the DAILY WORKER.

State Appropriation for Tornado Area in Illinois Too Sma

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—Indi [illegible] tion that the state will [illegible] of the $25,000 appropriated to rep 17 school buildings in the Torn area of Southern Illinois were giv here today by Senator Richard Meents, of Ashkum, chairman of executive committee, who has completed a tour of the region.

YELLOW "FORWARD" SECRETARY, CAP MANUFACTURER, CUTS EMPLOYES' PA WHEN POWER STOPS; MEN PROTES

Employes of the Alma Headwear company, 119 S. Wells street, of wh A. Galitzsky, secretary of the Chicago Forward Association, publishers of "socialist" Jewish newspaper, is part owner, are engaged in a dispute w the "socialist" owner because of his slave driving methods.

Recently the power in the plant was out of order for forty minutes a Galitzsky, in true "socialist" style, deducted the time from the wages of seven employes, who are members of the Capmakers' Union, located at 1145 Blue Island Avenue.

"My firm is a member of the Cap Manufacturers' association," Galitzsky admitted to the DAILY WORKER. "When the power stopped I told the men they could work an extra hour the next day or have the time deducted from their pay."

Galitzsky admitted that there was "some sort of a dispute," but denied there was danger of a strike. The union has not yet adjusted the dispute with the "socialist" manufacturer, it is learned.

French-Spanish Anmity

SANTANDER, Spain—King Alfonso and queen Victoria today dined aboard the French warship Voltaire and afterwards telegraphed greetings to President Doumergue in Paris.

NEW SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED AID FORMED IN BRAZIL

According to a telegraphic repo from South America a section of t International Red Aid has be formed in Brazil. The new secti has already eagerly taken up t work in many local committees f the support of the political prisoners and the many thousand imm grants who are in Brazil.

Getting a DAILY WORK sub or two will make a bet Communist of you.

Out Now! The August Issue of Out Now!
THE WORKERS MONTHLY
25 Cents a Copy

The New Schools in Soviet Russia

By Morris Backall

I visited the "Lunacharski School" in Moscow on Chliebnaia Street. It occupies two buildings; one for the first "stupen" (stage), and one building for the second stage. I found three hundred and eighty nine children mostly of workers, playing joyfully, sitting in their classroom, but always doing something, always creating.

You could feel that the new spirit and new life takes hold of the entire school work. The teacher in the classroom, as well as in the play hall is not a superior, but a friend and helper of the children.

It was the old and able teacher Vasellevna who has been teaching for the last thirty years whom I met first, and her deep eyes stimulate the entire atmosphere of the school with their friendly looks.

Gives Teachers Chance.

She feels that the Soviet government is giving the teacher as well as the children the first chance in the world to create a new education, a new kind of children who will build a new world and be able to absorb and solve the difficult problems of life and society.

From the very beginning the Lunacharski school as well as all other schools that I visited impresses the American with its difference and novelty. It calls out the immage of our school life in America where everything is conservative, old and narrow, where the curriculum in American schools are relics of the middle age; where the pupils are quiet and dry and scared. In Russia the school rooms are full of life, full of movement, full of joy. The pupil is merely a member, an equal one of the creative life.

Work—Nature—Society.

The system of the Lunacharski school is the educational system of the (Gus) government educational system. It consists of three primary elements. First, work; second, nature; third, society.

Work: The spirit of work is the central one in the educational life of the school. The child studies the work shops, industrial history of its surrounding, starting with its district, going to its city and then state and government.

The school itself has work instruments like weaving, carpentry, shoe making, and so on. The child gets a knowledge how to produce, how to organize and how to study labor and its problems.

Study Evolution of Social Life.

But, as a school system, the method of study in the Lunacharski school as well as in all other schools of Soviet Russia is the new method of complex study. The child begins with the very simple beginning and goes through the entire evolution of human effort, for instances, house building. The child learns that the first house was a cave, then a tent, then an improved kind of tent; small peasant house, up to modern apartment buildings. The same is applied to the metal industry which developed out of a stone knife.

The method of education in its preliminary work is so combined and gives the child such a vivid picture of life that beginning from a house the child studies, not merely work, how a house is made, but also the evolution of social life, when people lived in caves, then in tents, small peasant houses, modern houses and apartment buildings. Together with this, children study the complex of modern plumbing, how at the beginning water was brought from the river and how people living in big apartment buildings and hotels are able to get modern comforts. Children works in the shops of the school; children visit small shops outside and factories and all modern big industries. They study the whole evolution of society, of labor and of nature, combining the three and uniting the efforts of the child through one channel, beginning with the house, then with the district, the city, state, government, and then in the higher grades the whole world.

Contact With Realities.

The children in the Lunacharski School as well as in all other schools in Soviet Russia study their reading, writing and arithmetic, not through books but from actual life, from actual contact with realities, therefore their study has not merely a practical value, but it is a part of their own life.

The children in the Lunacharski School, according to the educational program of the Soviet Government are socially organized. First, in a "sankom" (sanitary committee), which takes care of the sanitary condition of the children, and teaches that they should have clean hands, feet and dress. Second, a "belkom" (a committee for laundry), so that the towels and underwear of the children should be kept clean. Third, a "choskom" (house committee) which takes care of the building and school materials.

Study Peasant Life.

The school of the second stage begins its studies from the village. The life of the village in fall and all activities connected with agricultural life of that period of the year are explained. The holiday of harvest, of taking the grain to the city, the problem of speculation with the products of the peasants in capitalistic states and the changes that took place in Soviet Russia are gone into.

In this way the child gets a knowledge of buying and selling and exchange through a plain example of the life of peasant, the life of the village and the city, and also of the problem of co-coperative in distinction from private business.

The children of the Lunacharski School, as well as children of all the other schools in Soviet Russia are taken out for three months of summer to the villages of Russia. They work out a plan, then they go out to observe and study, then they write reports and stories and poems, then they paint.

It is wonderful to see the paintings of these children, how their imagination and fantasy and interest are awakened to nature, to work and to society, which they are reproducing in color and line and rythm. You see pictures on the walls of the schools of the open field, of the peasant working on the field, of workers in shops and of movements of the streets. The stories they write are full of the very life that surrounds them and through which they give expression of their knowledge gained in language, in their work.

Study of Labor Stimulates.

The children of the city coming to the village participate in the life of the peasant and at the end of the semester they bring back to the city a knowledge of the life of the village, together with botanical atlases and collections that they created during the summer months. Generally near the village a factory stands and the children of the Lunacharski School get acquainted also with the life and work of the factory.

The children of the school of the second stage do advanced work in the different occupations of which they get only a glimpse in the first stage of the school life.

Different groups of children study different occupations. Every group reports its accomplishments and problems to the other group, and so every child is confrited with the entire situation of labor.

It is in Soviet Russia where the spirit of labor dominates the entire life of the community, where labor came to the forefront of political economic, educational and artistic life that the children can realize the value as well as the necessity to study it, with that love that I could find there. With them it isn't mere theory but a stimulation to the entire life of childhood.

Study The Revolution.

The children in the schools of Soviet Russia are studying the holidays before the Revolution and the holidays after the Revolution. They express it also in painting and in writing their stories. The third year the children study the development of factories, transportation, culture, public utilities in the state. They begin with the times of the czar and end with the development of the same institutions in Red Moscow.

The fourth year the children study not only the development of the entire life of industry in S. S. S. R., but the struggle between peasantry in the village against the landowners, how the workers develop and how the interest of the working class combined with the peasantry and the present motto "with the face to the village."

Children Help Controlling.

In the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the second stage the children studying advanced mathematics, physics, chemistry, also through the method of complex.

The Lunacharski School as well as all experimental schools in Russia, which are very many, took over from America the "Dalton Plan" which gives the child self control over its studies. The child itself takes care of the results of its studies and registers itself the outcome of its daily studies, daily attendance, hours devoted to each study, which is determined beforehand through a plan, and each child learns to be responsible for itself and to take account of its own development.

Orphans Get Best Treatment.

There are thirty-three experimental schools in Moscow alone and they are very many experimental stations in Soviet Russia. Each and every school is doing its work through a general plan, but finding new methods how to make the general program more effective and more beneficial to both children and society.

There are Youth Organizations in the Lunacharski School which are to be found also in every school of the country. A young pupil was shown to me as the chairman of the "komsomol" organization. I asked him how he was getting along and he answered, "I live better than anyone, they all respect me," and I was wondering why he is treated better than anyone and I asked him, "Why, are there any privileges?" And he flushed and answered, "I am an orphan on both sides, I have no father and no mother," and I understood that this youth who would be an outcast in a capitalistic state feels more than anyone, the spirit of a communistic government.

Ideals of Youth.

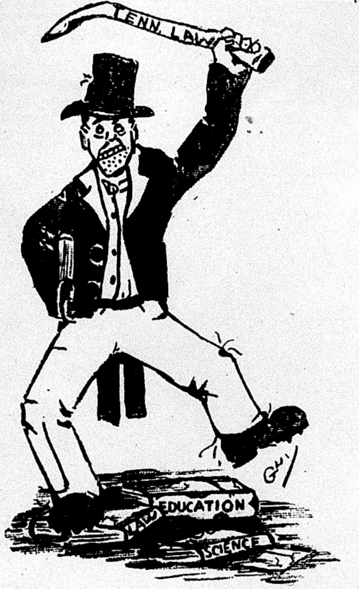
He explained to me that their organization consists of fifty members and they have also one hundred and twenty pioneers. They organize debates and lectures and they are interested in the life of the children in America, in Germany. He told the dreams they dream of a new world and their readiness to help humanity, so I understood the ideal that Soviet Russia gives to its youth in the interest that awakens in the young generation to all phases of life, all phases of humanity.

There are 250,000 teachers in Soviet Russia living, teaching in the farthest corners of the big land; some of them teach for months at a time in lamp lighted rooms in distant Siberia; most of them work in villages among peasants, but all of them have the divine feeling that they are molding a new personality of collective life, of creative forces, a generation which will astound the world with its idealism.

Teachers Support Soviets.

At the last All-Russian Soviet convention of Teachers which was held in Moscow the teachers expressed their willingness and readiness to help the government of Russia in its educational efforts, notwithstanding the fact that only from eight to ten per cent of the bulk of the teachers are communists but they all feel that only the present Soviet Government of Russia is able to cope with the educational situation in Russia and is able to organize the most modern school system in the world.

Going on a Spree



"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
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SECOND SECTION
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The Stabilization of Capitalism

The Second (Socialist) International and Ourselves.

By N. BUCHARIN.

Below we publish from Comrade's Bucharin's report on "The Present Situation and the Policy of the Party," at the Sixth Union Conference of the Russian Leninist Young Communist League, the introductory section, which deals with the international situation.

* * *

IN analyzing the international situation, I must dwell on the question of the stabilization of capitalism.

First of all we must explain where we differ from all theoreticians, economists and politicians of the Second Socialist International. When they speak of the stabilization of capitalism (Hilferding and many who blindly follow him in Germany, Austria, etc., are typical in this respect) they describe the present period more or less as follows: the revolution which resulted from the war is, in its nature, no proletarian revolution and is altogether a peculiar kind of revolution. It is, as the menshevik Dan says, a military species of revolution. Now the excitement has subsided. Russia which has lived thru the military revolution, is being reestablished, according to their opinion, on the basis of bourgeois conditions, and a new cycle of sounder capitalist development is beginning. In the most important capitalist countries, things are again running on smooth lines, capitalism is flourishing once more, the curve of capitalist development is escending and capitalism is assuming new forms.

HILFERDING maintains that the Marxist assumption that the development of capitalism is inevitably accompanied by shedding of blood, should be done away with and that peaceful forms of understanding between the great powers are possible.

Thus we are entering on a great period of world history with a much greater advance and much wider development of capitalist conditions than before the war. This is the theoretical conception which the theoreticians of the Second International connect with the idea of the stabilization of capitalism.

When we speak of the stabilization of capitalism, we understand something quite different. We do not in any way repudiate our assertion that capitalism has entered on the epoch of its decay. We only state that in the course of this epoch there will be periods of ebb and flow, periods of decay and periods of expansion of capitalism. In one country capitalism will advance, in another recede. It will present a very variegated aspect. It will be different in the various parts of the globe and will change with the times.

It would be wrong to imagine that capitalism will necessarily decline at the same rate in every country. During the last few years capitalism has declined, but now the picture has changed. In all European countries capitalism was a short time ago on the decline, but it is now beginning to raise its head again.

We say: in the first place, this phenomenon is a temporary one and in the second place it is not to be seen everywhere. It does not embrace the whole extent of capitalist conditions, but only some countries in which the crisis of capitalism has been particularly acute. This means that when we speak of the stabilization of capitalism, we understand a comparative stabilization.

NEEDLESS to say, this point of view is diametrically opposed to that shared by the theorists of the Second International. The theorists of the Second International maintain more or less the following: thruout the whole world, capitalism which has recovered from its wounds, is advancing uninterruptedly forwards. We, however, say that capitalism on the whole is even now in a period of decay. Only in a single section of the front, in which the affairs of capitalism were in a very bad way, have conditions improved. But this is all.

It is not difficult to demonstrate that the deliberations of the theorists of the Second International are simply contrary to the facts. In all countries of the world, an increase of armaments and preparations for new wars are taking place.

NOT long ago a proposition was made at the Conference of the Limitation of Armaments called by the league of nations. The proposal was to restrict the use of bacteriological war, i.e. to institute a campaign against the use of bombs filled with cholera and other plague bacilli and all kinds of other good things (laughter). The conference rejected this proposal, alleging as the reason for its rejection that in any case the proposal could not be carried out. This means that the cause of war has already advanced so far that it would be of disadvantage to the most powerful states to limit themselves even in such a dastardly affair as is the preparation of bacteriological bombs. Armaments are going ahead at full steam. At the present moment there are more men under arms than before the war. The theorists of the Second International, however, say: "we are now entering on a peaceful epoch. We must do away with the Marxist assumption that there will always be war." And they say this when under our very eyes two wars are proceeding: in China and in Africa. We have at present a whole series of very deep seated conflicts and we have two wars.

In these conflicts and wars capitalism is showing its most loathsome side. It is carrying on an imperialist policy of plunder which will lead to collisions and serious conflicts and will inevitably result in a second world war. Therefore the menshevist theory as to a peaceful stage in the development of capitalism is a completely nonsensical, deceptive, mendacious and rotten theory, which is contradictory to facts.

CAN it possibly be said that the present situation is similar to that which preceded the war? This is simply nonsense! Before the war we had czarist Russia. Now we have Soviet Russia. In China, where there are 430 millions inhabitants, we have a colossal movement which is receiving spiritual nourishment from us. A very eminent German professor openly states that he wishes god would give every bourgeois government as much influence with its own people as have Comrade Karachan and the Soviet embassy in Peking. Thru its correct national policy, the Soviet Union has roused the greatest sympathy for our country among the enormous number of the Chinese people. Was there anything similar to this before the war? Not a bit of it, there was nothing similar.

Before the war we had a very powerful Germany. Germany and Russia were the incorporation of the international gendarmerie. At present there is no German navy and the German bourgeoisie has had its fangs drawn; therefore it hisses with a toothless mouth and preaches virtue: "Oh, how disgracefully the entente is behaving in China!"

NOW as regards England. The capitalist regime is still in force there. But the working class is there also now beginning to make its appearance as a fairly strong revolutionary force. Further, take into consideration a whole series of colonial ferments in Egypt and other countries.

Is all this a pre-war picture? How can anyone say that capitalism has a firmer foothold than before the war?

It is true, things have apparently improved in Germany, but in China there is a great commotion, but war is being carried on in Morocco. England has issued victorious from the German war, but on the other hand its working class has begun to get a move on. Draw the balance, and we shall see what kind of a stabilization you will have. So you see that stabilization is of an extremely relative and extremely conditional character.

Among the questions of international relationships which are at present of interest, there must be mentioned the question of the united front of the imperialists against ourselves.

YOU know that a comparatively short time ago, a series of communications appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the capitalist powers are preparing for a general attack against us. They spoke of the demand that the Communist International should be expelled from the Soviet Union, of the economic blockade and so on. An English squadron is to visit the Baltic in order to show how formidable it is. You know many other things as England's activity in Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, Roumania, etc., not to mention the conference of representatives of the general staffs of the Baltic countries which took place a short time ago. To put it briefly, they are feeling our pulse in order to ascertain how weak or how strong we are.

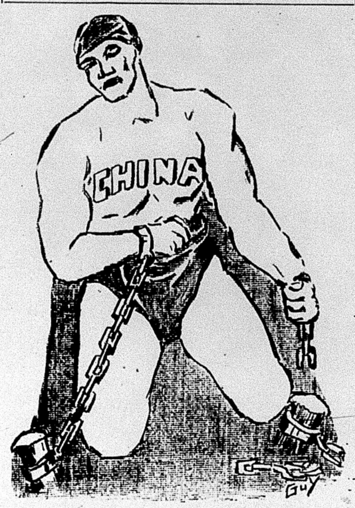
The campaign against us was especially intensified in connection with the explosion in the cathedral of Sofia and in connection with the terrible, absolutely unprecedented persecutions which were let loose on our brother Communist Party in Bulgaria. The possibility of united action against us could be felt in the air. It cannot be said that an end has yet been put to this activity. At the first suitable opportunity the capitalist powers may inflict a whole number of horrors on us. That this has not happened so far is due to the fact that many states have more troubles than they know how to deal with. Do you not think that China is a pretty hard nut for England to crack? Do you think that Morocco is a trifle for France?

You know however, comrades, how things occur in history. Exactly the same cause, acting in the same way, leads at one stage to one kind of result and at another stage to completely the reverse result.

THE aggravation of conditions in China has up to now shattered the united bloc against us. If, however, events in China continue to develop, it is extremely likely that the imperialists, seeing themselves seriously threatened, will proceed against us in a united front.

All must know that we are not concerned in any "maneuvers" and that we desire peace at all costs.

Breaking Its Chains



Concerning Jackasses and Other Animals

By HARRISON GEORGE.

> "What the jackass community where Scopes is held needs to convince them (that all things are forever changing) is for an amoeba to develop into a whale during the years the bosses let them live."—The Industrial Pioneer, June, 1925.

BUT if, as the dictionary says—"the jackass is to be distinguished by its long ears and loud braying," the above quotation from the editor of the Industrial Pioneer, is an obvious discourtesy paid by a jackass who believes that nothing has changed in sociology since the I. W. W. preamble was written, to his fellow jackasses of Tennessee, whose biological knowledge is begun and ended with the Book of Genesis.

The sociological understanding, for example, possessed by the editor of the Industrial Pioneer, John Gahan has carried him no further than the conceptions of the yellow socialists of the Second International, that it is absolutely useless for colonial and oppressed peoples to try to throw off the yoke of foreign capitalist imperialism. Witness his editorial observations upon the question of China driving out those who have oppressed her:

> **"This is unadulterated bosh. China is to be developed by foreign capital. American wage slaves. . . are destined to furnish the surplus value used by their masters to get factories in China started, mills running, mines dug, and railroads thrown across the vast territory. And after a while the goods produced in Chinese factories are going to be on the world market. Another erstwhile backward country will have advanced to industrial prominence."—Industrial Pioneer, July 1925, page 40.**

MUCH good it will do the Chinese proletariat 6,000,000 strong, or the rest of the 443,000,000 Chinese people oppressed by foreign imperialism, to come to the I. W. W. for a solution of their grievances against their oppressors.

Are Chinese workers and students massacred by British and American troops on Chinese soil? "No use kicking," says John Gahan, I. W. W. editor, "it is all a necessary part of developing China."

When an American marine named Dizick shot a strike agitator at Shanghai last month, this act of imperialist butchery had the "scientific" approbation of the editor of the I. W. W.'s magazine—"China is to be developed by foreign capital." And it is clearly inferred by Gahan's social democratic theory, that Dizick's bullet was just as helpful as the surplus value furnished by American wage slaves to "advance this erstwhile backward country."

PLEASANT reading is the I. W. W. magazine to Wall Street bankers. It tells the American workers that by way of incident to "developing" China, American workers who are unemployed may get a job furnishing the surplus value. It tells the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W., pleaded with by the Chinese Seamen's Union and the Red International of Labor Unions to block shipments of arms used to murder the Chinese workers, that such action is "scientifically unsound"—according to Marx!

This editorial ally of capitalist imperialism evidently regards the historic upheaval of the Chinese people as a silly mistake, the life long labor of Sun Yat Sen as misguided zeal, the Kuomintang party and the Canton government as a fighting center a piece of folly, and is prepared to sprinkle the holy water of "revolutionary science" over any armed invasion undertaken by the imperialist powers to drown it all in blood, with the blessings of the I. W. W. I am sure that the Chinese seamen, who have heard of the beauties of the I. W. W. philosophy from the honest rebel seamen of the I. W. W., will be saddened by their disillusionment.

I HAVE spoken of Gahan's idea of the relation of colonial and oppressed peoples to the proletarian revolution as belonging to the yellow socialists of the Second International. This is because under the period of expanding capitalism the Second International, distorting Marxism and giving mere lip service to internationalism, acted as handmaiden to nationalist development and taught that each nation was a separate entity, the possibility of evolution within which corresponded to the completeness of mechanical development and financial concentration.

In this antiquated socialist view, each nation was an isolated economic phenomenon, independent of the others—and it ill becomes Editor Gahan to sneer at the jackasses of the Tennessee mountains who believe in the independent creation and non-relation of the species, so long as his practical solution of proletarian emancipation is based upon a theoretical ground essentially antagonistic to the integrated view of capitalism as a world system, a single whole.

EDITOR GAHAN may protest that he does believe capitalism a world unit, but so long as he regards that an incomplete industrial development in a particular country is an insurmountable obstacle to a revolution therein, he does not exhibit anything but confusion. For—once he grants that each nation is only one link in the great imperialist chain of the world system as a whole, he will have to grant a conclusion to which his "fundamentalist" fellow workers are very loth to admit.

For if capitalist imperialism is a world system, then where would one logically conclude the revolutionary proletariat would first break thru capitalist rule? In the countries where the capitalist dictatorship was most perfected, with its schools, movies, preachers, police and press (including the Industrial Pioneer) to divert, chloroform and convince the workers that it mustn't be done, or will the break come first in a country where the capitalist chain has its weakest link, with a homogenous mass schooled by the facts of life to revolt against universally hated exploiters?

Obviously, the imperialist chain is broken at its weakest—and not its strongest—point. And obviously, too, the I. W. W. does not understand this, because many of its spokesmen still insist that there has not been and could not be any proletarian revolution in Russia, because "Russia was undeveloped industrially, is just a mass of small farmers and there ain't no proletariat." Editor Gahan's dictum on China is merely a sample of the stock argument.

BUT Gahan's confusion on China is just one "fundamentalist" error of many which illustrates the ideological confusion under the burden of which the I. W. W. is staggering owing to his brilliant editorship. One can find as many solutions for proletarian emancipation in the pages of his Industrial Pioneer as there are writers therein.

P. J. Welinder, member of the I. W. W. general executive board, writing in the Industrial Pioneer, May, 1925, issue, page eight, states that emancipation is not to be consummated by "any general strike or any mass insurrection." But that did not prevent Louis Bartha, editor of the I. W. W. Hungarian paper, writing in the very next issue of the Pioneer from saying (page 18, June) that "This weapon of the working class was, and must ever be, its economic action—the general strike."

GAHAN makes no comment upon these conflicting theories of vital importance. One may take one's choice, apparently, between I. W. W. theories, they contradict and cancel each other! Gahan merely adds to the confusion in both the May and June issues, by casual shafts at "politicians," some of whom he claims advocate "voting" and others, more sinister, who observe that social revolutions are connected with what he terms the "madness of insurrection."

As for himself, Gahan can furnish the panacea for all social ills. The I. W. W. has sold it for, lo these many years (though not so successfully as the A. F. of L. it must be conceded). His remedy is so general and all-embracing, that it cannot be mistaken, and as he fails to go into details, no one can trip him up. For years the I. W. W. has offered over its counter the good old remedy: "Organize on the job!"

NOW, there is nothing wrong with that. It is a perfectly good direction to put on the label. But when the workers take the wrapping off, there's nothing in the bottle—for the I. W. W. fails to tell them just what to do after they are organized on the job.

"Ah," but Gahan will protest, "didn't I say to 'take' the industries?"

Very true, my esteemed fellow, but you also objected to insurrection! And you, as editor of the Pioneer, allowed Welinder to discourage both insurrection and the general strike! How in hell are the workers going to get this revolution, by immaculate conception? "Fundamentalism" again!

NATURALLY, such sociological survivals object to Leninist criticism of their pre-war ideas and antiquated theories. Naturally, also, they find affinity in the labor fakers of the A. F. of L. officialdom in waging war on the Communists and the terrible "borers from within." If there were anything needed to convince the militant workers of the necessity of revolutionary work within the unions they belong to, it is this general assault on them as "borers from within." When rascals want to throw Communists out of the unions, it is proof that Communists ought to stay in and work for revolution.

Again stepping off into reactionary paths as dark as his advice to the Chinese that they must bear with being shot down, beaten to death in the cotton mills and tried by foreign exploiters' courts set up by bayonets on Chinese soil—all in the interests of "developing" and "advancing" them, so does Gahan take the side of craft union reaction and all its unholy brood of labor fakers, when he preaches (Industrial Pioneer, April, 1925, page 46), that "It is folly to attempt the impossible"—in discussing the question of revolutionary activity in the craft unions.

Not only does Gahan lend aid to the reactionary labor fakers by his advice, which—read by those I. W. W. members and sympathizers who are, by reason of their jobs being controlled by the A. F. of L., members of such unions—actuates them to a passive or even hostile attitude toward the left wing groups which are fighting bravely against the sluggers and organized machines of the labor fakers, but Gahan goes on to crow over the set-backs which this left wing movement has suffered in its initial battles.

ONE battle (even many battles) is not a war. A war to revolutionize the trade unions, not to mention a war to accomplish to the overthrowal of capitalism, which is a uniformly successful war, which has no reverses and no defeats, would be a miracle, indeed. But Gahan, we must remember, is a "fundamentalist." He believes in miracles. He sees his pillar of smoke by day and his pillar of fire by night. He makes a sacrifice before his god of dual unionism, he knows that his god is pleased to witness the reversals of his enemies, for his god is a vengeful god who permits no other gods before him.

So in his editorial Gahan gloats that Bill Dunne was thrown out of the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. by Gompers, that the Communists were expelled by the reactionaries from the Seattle Central Labor Council, that Bud Reynolds was expelled in Detroit and Duncan MacDonald driven out of the Illinois Miners' Union.

ONE would think that after such an exhibition that Editor Gahan would take in good grace the accusation of a "fraternity between the most reactionary labor fakers of the A. F. of L. and the fanatical anarcho-syndicalist leaders of the I. W. W.," which I made in the March 31 issue of the DAILY WORKER. But anyone who reckons on a "fundamentalist" thinking about "what he thinks about," is in line for surprises, as Mr. Darrow discovered at Dayton, Tennessee.

In a long article devoted to the general theme of showing the uniformity in idea and co-operation in practice between reactionary labor fakers and the present long-eared leadership of the I. W. W., I mentioned that "Gahan, editor of the Industrial Pioneer, is invited by the reactionary labor fakers of the Barbers' Union of the A. F. of L., to speak against the Workers (Communist) Party to the local. He did so on March 26."

NOW, as you will soon discover, Editor Gahan is adept at swallowing camels while straining at gnats. And so while it is true that the labor fakers of the Barbers' Union did, as stated, invite Gahan to speak to the local membership against the Communists, and it is further true that Gahan promised he would do so on the evening of March 26, yet it is not true that he actually did—for he failed to keep his promise to the fakers' emissary sent to see him at his office on West Madison street.

Whatever consolation Editor Gahan may get out of the fact that not knowing him personally, I depended upon him being an honorable man who would keep his promise—that consolation he may have, for, writing the article previous to the date mentioned (as journalists often do) I rashly depended upon Gahan doing as he promised, and remarked, as noted, that he had spoken. But, alas, there is no honor among labor fakers.

WHAT may be Editor Gahan's regards for promises, however, his conscience bothered him not at all about a virtue of their non observance. Nor did his perception of the whole course of my article embrace the fact that the general charge made by me was that I. W. W. leaders and labor fakers work together against the Communists.

Having been charged with collusion with the officials of the local barbers' union—what does the man do but to rush down and get a certificate from these very officials, that he did not appear to speak at the meeting of the union and publish this labor faker's letter to him as proof that I "lied" when I charged the two of them with collusion!

He omitted getting a letter saying that he had not even been invited to speak, but it is to be presumed his collaborators in the Barbers' Union will furnish him with whatever sort of statement he desires.

WHY shouldn't the officials of Local 548 of the Barbers' Union be very grateful to Editor Gahan? They have a revolt on their hands against a sell-out, a surrender to the bosses on the matter of wages and hours—and both the bosses and the fakers are glad to see Gahan tell the membership that they "can't do anything" about it. These officials lately sent one honest union man to the hospital and have a list of seven left wingers already expelled from the union.

The fakers furnish the broken ribs, fractured skulls and expelled rebels; Editor Gahan furnishes the editorials which the fakers can well pass around among the membership they wish to see remain cowed and helpless. Like the Chinese workers, the members of the trade unions are told it's no use—that rebellion in the unions is "impossible."

The fakers say so because it means hanging on to the treasury for them. Editor Gahan says so because—until he sees the Communist amoeba develop into a revolutionary whale right under his nose—he will remain a "fundamentalist," regardless of his scornful braying at his fellow jackasses in the mountains of Tennessee.

SHOP NUCLEI EXPERIENCES

By Martin Abern

ONE thing is certain: the Workers Party must be a Party of shop nuclei. With that feeling prevailing, the tasks before the Party are the steps to be taken in that direction.

Even the meager experiences of the Workers Party give some idea as to better ways and means for shop nuclei reorganization. Under pressure of the Party, some Party units have organized shop nuclei, other places on their own initiative have proceeded to organize.

It would be well for purposes of education and encouragement if various district organizers would report some of the results in their districts.

300 Members in Shop Nuclei.

IN District No. 8 a start has been made. There are some 24 shop and street nuclei in existence, as follows: **Chicago, 7, composed of clothing, railroad, machine shop, printing. Gary, Ind., 2, a steel mill and a street nucleus. Pullman, Ill., 4, in steel mill and automobile factories. Hammond, Ind., steel nucleu. South Bend, Ind., automobile. Dowell, Zeigler, Valier, West Frankfort, are mine nuclei. There are approximately 300 Party members organized in these nuclei as follows: Chicago, 50; Gary, 60; Pullman, 46; West Frankfort, 40; Dowell, 9; Hammond, 15; Valier, 10; Zeigler, 75. This is about 10 per cent of Party membership in this district.**

THESE figures in themselves do not mean so much, but in their possibilities, they are a good deal. The nuclei are organized in the large and basic industries, coal, mining, railroad, etc.

Gary, Ind., and Zeigler, Ill., Set Pace.

Gary, Indiana is completely organized on a shop nucleus basis. There are two nuclei, one a shop nucleus and the other a street nucleus. The shop nucleus has some 38 members at present. The comrades in Gary after a couple of educational meetings organized on their own initiative, and it is worthy of note and congratulations that the first city organized wholly on the shop nucleus basis is Gary, a main stronghold of the steel trust. All the language branches there are only auxiliaries to the Party and have no special Party powers.

PULLMAN has over 50 per cent of its members in shop nuclei and there is no reason why Pullman should not be altogether organized into shop and street nuclei in the next thirty or forty days. Only unnecessary objections which need not be taken up here can prevent that.

In Zeigler the 75 members in the shop nuclei, one of 65 and one of 10, are made up of the former language and English branches with the exception of a few language members who, it is reported, have refused thus far to enter the nuclei. Persuasion and education, not extreme measures at this time, will solve such difficulties.

IN Chicago the best functioning nucleus is the nucleus in the print shop, not because it is in the DAILY WORKER shop, but because the members are thoroly alive to the possibilities of nuclei organization. I do not wish to go into detail here on experiences of the various shop nuclei, but only to point out a few generally important facts which must be noted.

Greater Encouragement from Federations Needed.

First, as to the question of reorganization itself. There is the problem of getting the language federations to encourage reorganization to a greater extent than they have. In the writer's view, laxity of some comrades in getting into the nuclei, where they have been organized, is not due to their own unwillingness, but because they felt that their bureaus were not any too anxious to get them into nuclei. Leading comrades in Zeigler, for instance, report this, in their opinion, as one of the reasons why the handful of comrades yet remain outside the nuclei.

FURTHER it can be said, without any intention of discussing it from that angle now, that the factional situation in the Party has not contributed toward speedier shop nuclei reorganization. Where the nuclei are organized, with some few exceptions, the comrades report themselves satisfied with the change and lay plans for nuclei work.

The English speaking comrades nearly everywhere take the initiative in reorganization and the lead in the work and are most enthusiastic for shop nuclei.

Too many comrades approach the question of shop nuclei reorganization mechanically. They assume that reorganization is a matter of a Party edict or mandate, a sort of an affair where the Party rubs Aladdin's lamp and nuclei spring into existence. Some assume, too, that shop nuclei reorganization is a matter of setting a date in which the reorganization must be completed and the latter is over with. Shop nuclei cannot be organized after the fashion of a hen scratching for food. It must be more systematic and planned, with an understanding of Party history, its composition, kind of work our members are in, etc.

THERE are comrades who feel that in the reorganization and in the work of the nuclei, too much stress is laid upon the economic problems and that the political character of the nuclei does not come out. But it is a truism that the problems of wages, working conditions, etc., are the matters which first engage the attention of the workers, of the Party members. There is nothing terrible about that. Quite the contrary; these are closest to them and form the base of political development of the nuclei. Party guidance, meetings of Party functionaries with nuclei, will soon result in development of these primary issues into channels which result in nuclei developing these issues politically.

In a Party like the American Party, with all its diverse language elements, one of the first things in the nuclei is to get acquainted with one another to talk, to feel that the language differences are no barrier in the Party reorganization. In some localities the first contact of all comrades with one another has been thru nuclei. Discussion of shop problems is a first step toward getting acquainted and laying a sound basis for complete nuclei activity.

Organization Must Be on Large, Swift Scale

BUT if there is reason for care and planning in shop nuclei reorganization, there is, nevertheless no reason for slowness in reorganization.

Shop nucleus reorganization in the various districts shows this fact, thru reorganization cannot be on the style of the junk dealer, done on a second hand basis. Party reorganization must be on a large intensive scale, taking in large working areas at a time. Spotted organization, that is, organization of isolated nuclei here and there, instead of helping reorganization tend to hinder, discourage and, perhaps, for a time destroy possibilities of reorganization.

ORGANIZING in isolated fashion, which has been pretty much the case thus far, only results in most of the comrades not participating in the reorganization, in being by-standers, watching the parading shop nuclei, who are perhaps not all in step as yet, and who have not yet learned to drill or to function as they should.

Reorganization, to be effective, must beginning with the close of the party convention, be sweeping in its form. Cities must be chartered out into sections. Sections registered accurately, meetings called, sections reorganized into shop and street nuclei, shop nuclei branches wherever possible within the sections, formed, etc.

In the large cities the method of reorganization will vary in accordance with the kinds of towns and industries. In small towns the problem is simpler. But the question of organization in the different towns is subject matter for another time.

The Mission of Count Skrzynski

By M. DURDELA.

Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, arrived in the United States on the 14th of this month. His arrival in the U. S. has much to do with the present political and economic situation in Poland. There is no doubt that his purpose is to gain the active support of American capital for the Polish policy of exploitaiton and oppression of the workers and peasants in Poland.

Count Skrzynski left Poland just after an agreement has been concluded between the Polish nationalists and Jewish bourgeoisie at the expense of other national minorities in Poland (Ukrainians, White Russians, Lithuanian and Germans.) For the promised support of the Jewish representatives in parliament the Jews have gained some privileges (viz., to keep their shops open on Sundays, kosher for Jewish soldiers in Polish army, etc.)

MR. SKRZYNSKI'S purpose evidently is to use the influence of rich Jews in America for strengthening of the alliance betwen Polish and Jewish bourgeoisie in his fatherland. He will also try to loan more money from the American bankers. A "special dispatch" from Washington, July 22, to the New York World says: "Coincidently with the visit to the United States of Count Alexander Skrzynski, foreign minister of Poland, to attend the round table discussions at Williamstown, Mass., Polish financial agents are preparing to approach American banking interests on the subject of a Polish loan, according to advices received in an official quarter today."

Of course, the loan is one of the main points on the program of Count Skrzynski. His lectures at Williamstown, Mass., are only incidental.

The money of American bankers robbed from the American workers, will go to the Polish bourgeoisie in order to strengthen the hold of Polish capitalism upon the workers and peasants of Poland, and the oppression of national minorities.

MUCH has been written in our press about white terror in Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and about imperialism of America, England, France, etc. The case of Poland has been practically ignored. There is no reason for that. Poland is the most important outpost of European capitalism in the East. Soviet Union is her neighbor. Her role is that of a wall between the Union of Soviet Republics and capitalist Western Europe. The events in Poland have great bearing upon the general development of the struggle between capital and labor.

Poland, about the size of the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, has the population of about 29 million. Of this there are 18 million Poles, about eight million Ukrainians, and the rest are Jews, White Russians, Lithuanians and Germans. The Ukrainians, White Russians and Lithuanians live in the eastern territory in Poland. In that territory they are in the majority, but in relation to Poland as a whole they are the national minorities.

The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Poland in its thesis on "The National Question" said:

"The present Poland is a state of nationalities, whose basis of existence is not only the class rule of the Polish bourgeoisie over the masses of Polish people, but also its rule over the masses of people annexed by force of arms to the Polish state (viz., Ukrainians, White Russians and Lithuanians), and over those scattered among the masses of Polish people (viz., Jews and Germans).

"THE hold of the Polish bourgeoisie over those conquered peoples is a question of life or death for the bourgeois Polish rule. The control of White Russian and Ukrainian territories makes Poland a great state with great military forces, and makes it possible for Poland to play an important role in international imperialistic politics. The control of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia (Soviet Ukraine and Soviet White Russia are "Eastern."—M. D.) is also from the economic point of view one of the most important bases of Polish capitalism: These territories are for Poland the sources of raw material (lumber, oil), as well as the markets for her manufactured products; in addition to that tens of thousands of Polish officials are enriching themselves in those "borderlands" at the expense of Ukrainian and White Russian peoples.

"Of special importance, both economic and political, are the 'borderlands' to Polish big landowners. They own enormous tracts of land in western Ukraine and Western White Russia, which circumstance allows them to wield great influence in state politics.

"The rule over the subjugated peoples is, therefore, one of the sources of the economic and political power of the Polish bourgeoisie; it strengthens their class rule, it increases the slavery of the Polish workers and peasants. The liberation movement of these peoples, which bursts the frames of the capitalist Polish state and aims its attack at the very basis of the class rule of Polish bourgeoisie, is the prerequisite of the class emancipation of Polish workers and peasants, it is one of the basic conditions of the victory of workers and peasants revolution in Poland . ."

The thesis on "The tasks of the Communist Party of Poland," adopted at the same congress, says: "The party, raising among the masses of Western Ukraine and of Western White Russia the slogan of joining those territories to the neighboring Soviet Republics, points out at the same time to them that under the banner of Communism only can they be victorious in their class and national struggle, propogates among them the feeling of solidarity with the exploited masses of entire Poland, and the consciousness that the victorious uprising in their territories is possible in this international situation only hand in hand with armed uprising of the workers' and peasants' masses in Poland."

THIS is the policy of the Communist Party of Poland in regard to national minorities.

On the other hand, the Polish bourgeoisie tries by all means to suppress any sign of liberation movement in non-Polish territories. White terror reigns supreme. The assimilation policy is being pushed with whole force. The "borderlands" are being colonised by the hangmen of the Polish bourgeoisie.

Thousands of the best fighters for workers' and peasants' interests are now in Polish prisons.

Count Skrzynski who has come here to fill up the money bag of Polish bourgeoisie will not tell of those things. He even does not mention the fact that at present millions of workers and peasants in Western Ukraine are now in the clutches of famine as a result of bad crops and ruinious taxation policy. The workers and peasants of Soviet Ukraine have sent about 30 carloads of wheat to the famine stricken; here in America the Ukrainnian workers are collecting funds for that purpose. But the Polish bourgeoisie has practically done nothing. The Polish government has put aside a small sum of money in order to "help" the famine stricken population—and the help goes to the big landowners and rich peasants that they might buy some corn for sowing instead of helping the poor peasants to save their lives.

There is no doubt that Count Skrzynski, will now attain his purpose: he will gain support of the rich American Jews for the new Polish-Jewish bourgeoisie agreement in Poland and he will carry back with him new millions of dollars from American bankers. But the American workers should let Count Skrzynski and all his clique here, and in Poland, know what they think of the bourgeois Poland—the exploiter and oppressor of the Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian, Lithuanian, German and Jewish working masses.

RUSSIA TODAY! Official Report of British Trade Union Delegation

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

The general recovery by private enterprise of some of its lost start is attributable to the stimulus given to trade by the stabilization of the currency and the new economic relation with the peasantry that caused a growth of retail trade in the provinces, of which the big official enterprises could not take immediate advantages. Since then a slower rate of development and the extension of the activities of Government Trusts and trading into the smaller towns has given less favorable opportunities to the private trader.

STATE, CO-OPERATIVE, AND PRIVATE TRADE

Percentage of total trade, 1923-24

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
Textile Syndicate and Trusts.				
Cotton yarn:				
State	39	30	34	30
Co-operative	17	34	44	56
Private	44	36	22	14
Linen yarn:				
State	86	77	93	89
Co-operative	3	11	3	6
Private	11	12	4	6
Woolen yarn:				
State	85	80	85	81
Co-operative	8	10	9	17
Private	7	10	6	2
Leather Syndicate and Trusts.				
Leather goods:				
State	30	25	30	24
Co-operative	36	35	38	47
Private	34	40	32	29
Sugar Trust.				
Sugar:				
State	24	21	23	21
Co-operative	49	51	61	74
Private	27	28	16	5
Salt Syndicate.				
Salt:				
State	23	13	15	9
Co-operative	37	51	68	81
Private	40	36	17	10
Oil Syndicate.				
Kerosene:				
State	30	31	42	29
Co-operative	33	31	20	41
Private	37	38	38	30
Total sales on Moscow Goods Exchange:				
Co-operative	7	14	18	25
Private	21	21	15	8

The above figures suggest that co-operatives are gaining ground on private trade with results examined in the chapter on co-operatives. Private enterprise is fulfilling the function assigned it, of acting as pacemaker and pilot to State enterprise. For the New Economic Policy is based on the conviction that the principles of the Revolution and the predominance of the workers will be sufficiently secured if the State retains command of the bulk of the capital and credit in the country and of its foreign commerce. Also that State enterprise can only be made efficient if put on the same business basis as private enterprises and brought into free and fair competition with them. In this competition private enterprise opens the new fields, and as these new fields come to be organised and operated on a large scale State organisations gradually drive private enterprise further afield again.

So far as can be judged at present the superior economy and energy of the private owner will tell in small industry and retail trade, while Government credit and co-operation will prevent any considerable control of large industry by private capital.

According to one good authority (Larin, "New Commercial Policy," 1924, page 19) the restoration of private trade has been so rapid that by the end of 1923, in Russia proper, private traders conducted nine-tenths of the retail village trade, four-fifths of the retail town trade, and nearly half of the town wholesale-retail. This last figure is confirmed by official estimates for the whole Union, which show wholesale and wholesale-retail urban trade distributed: 57 per cent. to State trading, 9 per cent. to co-operatives, and 34 per cent to private traders.

State and Private Manufactures

It is difficult within the limits of this report to deal with a comparison of State and private production. The following may give some idea of their present relationship: In the cotton textile industry 95 per cent. of the Turkestan crop was in 1923 taken up by the Trust (Turkkhlopkom), leaving only 5 per cent. for private industry, and of the Khoresm and Bokhara crops some 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. went to private industry. Of wool manufactures in 1923 22 per cent. to 25 per cent. were from private industry. In this industry private enterprise profited by want of solidarity as between State enterprises. In leather manufactures private industry in 1923-24 provided about 10 per cent. It would appear, moreover, that private industrials were often able to raise prices generally even with this small proportion of the business.

Middlemen

It is also noteworthy that of the wool used by the State Trusts only 30 per cent. was in 1923 bought direct from the producer and the remainder through private dealers. In the linen industry information on this point is less detailed, but it appears that in 1923-24 of the five Trusts two are sufficiently equipped to get their raw material direct from the producer, the remaining three do so through middlemen. The leather manufacturing Trusts obtain their material wholly through middlemen.

Bread production was, in 1923-24, estimated as being still to about 27 per cent. in private hands. But this proportion was not growing, and Government enterprises lost no ground when the sale was entirely freed and the wheat tithe in kind was converted into a money tax. On the other hand, the supply of the two main centres of consumption, Moscow and Leningrad, was more than half in private hands.

But enough has been said on this point to give an idea of the present relation between public and private enterprise.

Profiteering

The large share acquired by private trading, while greatly facilitating trade, has led to some profiteering. The State Trusts are, it is true, restricted to a profit of 13 per cent. as between their wholesale and retail prices. But private traders have been found to be making as much as 33 per cent. at Kharkov, and 150 per cent. at Rostov, and the same articles were found to cost double at Rostov what they did at Kharkov. It seems quite possible, however, that the average difference between wholesale and retail prices is no more than 50 per cent. (as stated in a report of Rykov), which would compare well with conditions elsewhere.

Cases of exaggerated profits are also generally found to be due to a local and temporary excess of demand over supply. They were worse in 1923, a period before the currency stabilization when prices included a large insurance against loss by depreciation of the rouble. They will no doubt disappear when industry can keep local markets fully and fairly supplied, also when the State trading and co-operative retail enterprises are more fully developed.

An outbreak of profuse private expenditure and profligacy in Moscow that resulted from the profiteering in 1922 and 1923 was sternly checked. Several thousand profiteers were banished from Moscow.

Future of Private Enterprise

The Communist Party is much occupied with proposals for checking such profiteering by "nepmen." But on the one hand it must be borne in mind that profiteering in Russia is mainly attributable to the present transition stage, and is in the aggregate and on an average much less excessive than in other countries, and, on the other hand, that there must be a greater difficulty in regulating private trading profits in Russia, even under Socialism, than elsewhere. For a calculation, unnecessary to reproduce, shows that of the total retail trade, 475 million gold roubles per quarter, only 282 million passed through wholesale trade. The remainder, about two-fifths of the whole, passed direct from small producer to small consumer. Regulation of prices in this direct local trade can only be effected indirectly through competition of State trading concerns and co-operation.

The State Trusts should be able to compete advantageously with the private trader, because they can work on longer credit (one to three months in 1924 as against one month to a week for private trade); and because the State Trust can, if necessary, be content with a manufacturing profit only—cutting the whole commercial profit on which the trader depends. That the growth of private trading has reached its limit, and that private enterprise is turning now to small industries, is suggested by a comparative classification of the licenses applied for in 1922 and 1923.

Licenses

	1922	1923
For commercial enterprises	523 thousand	346 thousand
For industrial enterprises	162 thousand	243 thousand
For industrial occupations	313 thousand	423 thousand
	998 thousand	1017 thousand

Organization and Regulation of Industry

The authority over industry is the Council of Labor and Defense (Sto) and its provincial and district economic authorities (Ekoso). General dispositions of this Council, enforcing the economic program (Gosplan), are directly applicable. Otherwise decrees concerning industry are executed through the Supreme Economic Council and its local organs, the district bureau (Promburo), and the Provincial Councils of National Economy. The administrative authority of the S.E. Council over Trusts is very considerable, but over mixed and private companies is limited in principle to seeing that legislation and the terms of their concessions are observed.

At the last reorganization of the S.E. Council the dual character of its responsibility for State Trusts was recognized by a division of its functions between a Central Administration of the national industry (Zubrom), which is a general administrative management of the whole national industry, and a Chief Economic Administration which performs the usual function of a Ministry of Industry in regulating industrial activities.

Gosplan

But the most interesting and, in some respects, the most important institution in the organization of the economic activities of the Union is the so-called State Planning Commission (Gosplan). This novel instrument for co-ordinating production and trade has its central department in Moscow with branches and agents all through the country. It has no executive or administrative powers, but its advisory authority is very great. Its approval is necessary for the framing of any economic policy generally, and its advice is sought by the administration before provision is made as to any State enterprise or expenditure.

The Central Council of "Gosplan" consists of 200 experts, picked for their practical experience, and it controls a whole body of sub-commissions, each dealing with some specific department. This body of experts plays no public part in politics. Their work, like that of a civil service, lies entirely behind the scenes. Their opinions are framed on the statistical and technical data that they collect daily. New plans and schemes for re-equipment and reconstruction are formulated by them in consonance with their general plan and in co-operation with the competent Departments and then carried out in consultation with the Commissariat of Finance in conformity with the possibilities of the Budget.

By means of the Gosplan it is possible to keep not only the policy of the Union but of the autonomous Republics subordinated to certain fundamental principles, such as balancing the Budget, and subject to the proper priority of investments of the national credit. In this way it is also possible to provide for new and necessary national schemes such as the electrification of all power and the standardization where possible of all machinery, the centralization of power and overhead charges, and the intensive development of agriculture—all matters which without the special attention of an expert authority would be overlooked in the competition for support of existing industrial and commercial interests.

In working out these schemes, the Gosplan is able to prevent one State enterprise from profiting to the prejudice of another and can direct the very complete control still retained by the Government over production and consumption, in the interest of the people as a whole. Thus it was due to Gosplan that the Government were able to handle successfully the "scissors" crisis, described later under agriculture, and so restore the economic exchanges between town and country to a healthy and natural operation. On the other hand it deals no less with such technical details as discovering the most suitable tractor for Russia or the application of American speeding-up systems.

The success of Gosplan depends largely, of course, on the Intelligence Service by which it keeps contact between the peasantry and the proletarian ruling class. So important is this that a wireless installation will shortly be set up with a special wave-length for this purpose alone. In fact, Gosplan is not only a novel department which has borrowed many of the most up-to-date features of the most up-to-date departments of the Western World, like the American Department of Agriculture, but is the official embodiment of a new governmental element—a new Estate of the Realm. If the new Government of the Soviet System has its legislative and executive elements still somewhat indefinite and, in some respects, under-developed, its new expert element can serve as an example to the still chaotic conduct and control of the national economy in Western States.

Financing of Industry

By 1922-23 industry was beginning to finance itself, and in that year State Subsidies reached 123 million gold roubles. By 1923-24 this fell to 93 million gold roubles, and the estimate for 1924-25 is 71.9. In 1922-23 textiles were heavily subsidized, but in 1923-24 subsidies went for metal, coal, and for electrification. Receipts from industry on the other hand have increased from 4.4 million gold roubles in 1922-23 to an estimated 45.7 and realized 31.2 in 1923-24 and to an estimated 61.4 in 1924-25. Expenditure and revenue therefore in 1923-24 leave a deficit of about 62 millions and an estimated deficit of 10 millions in 1924-25. This seems to represent the facts, though other estimates reduce the deficit in 1923-24 to about 24 million gold roubles and show a surplus next year of 21 million gold roubles.

But a more important point than the actual financial balance is the manner in which the money is spent. The 10 millions spent on Don coal went to reducing fuel prices. The 1.7 million spent on oil went to building pipe lines. The large sum given to the metal industry is to keep it going only. And, in general, the subsidies might with advantage probably be increased.

Industry is perpetually clamoring for credits, and the Supreme Economic Council with the help of Gosplan does its best to give support when required. Thus the heavy metal industries desiring to increase production, without having profits enough to pay wages regularly, have been slowed down and have had to be helped. But in the interests of finance the program of general output in 1924-25 has been reduced from 303 million poods to 273 million poods, which reduces the subsidy from 47 million gold roubles to 36 million gold roubles and additional credits from 90 million to 75 million gold roubles.

As the general State subsidy annually decreases bank credits more than take its place. In 1922-23, when the subsidy was 123 million gold roubles, debts to banks were 140 million gold roubles. In 1924-25, when it was 92 million gold roubles, the bank credits for the first nine months of 1924 were 351 million gold roubles.

Increase of Industrial Production

The result of the New Economic Policy in restoring production is best expressed in the following table, and is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that this was accomplished in spite of one famine year and with practically no help from foreign finance:—

	ANNUAL PRODUCTION. (In thousand rubles.)	Per cent of pre-war.
1912	3,489,892	100
1920	511,109	14½
1921	527,904	15
1921-22	753,633	21½
1922-23	1,127,381	32 1-3
1923-24	1,490,400	42

The following are the percentages of present production compared to that of pre-war in certain leading industries:—

Heavy Industries.	Per cent.
Coal	52.0
Oil	63.6
Minerals	8.0
Cast Iron	16.6
Metal (manufactured)	25

Light Industries	Per cent.
Electrical	59
Cotton textile	31
Woolens	38
Linen	119.5
Paper	64.8
Leather	54.

Coal

The damage, amounting in some cases to destruction, by war of the Don Basin Collieries was one of the causes of the economic emergency in Russia. Of the 1,200 pits in operation in 1913, only 687 could still work in 1921. Enormous expenditure was necessary to re-equip these fields, with the following results:—

COAL PRODUCTION (GROSS).
(In millions of poods.)

	Total.	Per cent.	Don Basin.	Per cent.
1913	1,711	100	1,544	100
1918	709	41.5	541	35
1919	465	27.1	338	21
1920-1	472	27.5	286	18
1921-2	622	36.3	439	28
1922-3	696	40.7	494	32
1923-4	888.8	52.0	661	43

The net production gives even better results. In 1922-23, it was 503,461 thousand poods; in 1923-24, it was 723,187. At the same time the coal used or wasted in the mines, which was in 1922-23 as much as 23 per cent., was in 1923-24 no more than 15 per cent., showing proportional improvement in methods and management. Finally, the coal dispatched rose from 461 million poods in 1922-23 to 612 million poods in 1923-24.

In the years 1919 and 1920 the Don Basin was continually under White occupation. The first year of return to normal conditions was 1922-23. Up to then colliers to a large extent went away in summer to the villages owing to insufficient pay. The present production is sufficient to meet the present requirements of Russia. The undeveloped resources of the Russian fields are enormous and there is a large accumulation of supplies in excess of demand.

Oil Production

Oil production has been even more exposed to disturbance by civil war than coal. During 1918-19 Baku was in occupation of forces hostile to the Revolution. Since 1921 production has increased until the home demand is fully met.

OIL PRODUCTION
(In millions of poods.)

	Total.		Baku.		Grozny.	
	Production.	Per cent.	Production.	Per cent.	Production.	Per cent.
1913	553	100	467	100	73.7	100
1920	233	44	150	32	75.8	102
1921-2	284	51	184	39	87.7	119
1922-3	322	58	218	46	91.7	124
1923-4	363	63	127*	54	43.7*	120

*Half-year only.

The industry this year has made no call on the Treasury; in contrast with last year when 23 million gold roubles were spent on re-equipment. The demands of transport and industry are fully met and large supplies await export (see report on Baku).

MINES

Production of Minerals

Iron Ore.—This is still an insignificant percentage of pre-war production. At present only 23 mines are working out of 122, and of late years industry has been supplied from pre-war accumulations. These are now nearly exhausted and a revival of production is in hand.

PRODUCTION OF IRON
(In millions of poods.)

1913	533,000	100 per cent
1920	9,425	1.7 "
1921-22	10,895	2.0 "
1922-23	29,796	5.5 "
1923-24 (half-year)	20,950	8.0 "

Cast Iron.—In 1913 there were 140 furnaces at work, in 1921 there were 14, and in 1924 there were 28:—

PRODUCTION OF CAST IRON
(In millions of poods.)

1913	256,800	100 per cent
1920	7,060	2.7 "
1920-1	10,185	3.9 "
1922-3	18,400	7.1 "
1923-4	42,645	16.6 "

Before the war, the southern region supplied 73 per cent., and the Ural 21 per cent. Now in consequence of civil war, the South only supplies 37 per cent., and the Urals 46 per cent. The Centre produces 25 per cent. of its pre-war production, the Urals 15 per cent. and the South only 3½ per cent.

Machinery

The production of metal manufactures generally is at present (1923-24) estimated as about 25 per cent. of pre-war. As it was found that factories were working at 15 to 20 per cent. of their capacity, the Trusts agreed to shut down nine of the 67 works, thereby raising the percentage of full capacity to about 40 per cent. in some.

(To be continued in next issue)

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks), county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

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BEN TILLETT, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North. Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

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JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

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JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

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ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

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A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

Banker Morgan Wars on the Riffs in Africa

By B. BORISOFF.

HAS the United States declared war on the Moroccans? No, there has been no official declaration of war. However, how could we interpret the action of a squadron of volunteer American aviators, holding high ranks in the American aviation service who have offered their services to the French government to assist in the military offensive against the Riffians? How will the Riffians interpret the action of this squadron when it will proceed to bombard their troops, to burn the villages of the natives and to kill innocent civilians, their wives and children? Surely, they will interpret that as a declaration of war, since it becomes apparent that this squadron is acting with the consent and under the silent approval of the American government.

WHAT this is actually taking place is becoming apparent from the following report which we read in the Chicago Daily News edition of July [illegible]:

"Paris: Premier Painleve last night gave his consent to the formation of a new Lafayette-American air squadron to proceed at once to the Moroccan battlefields. This squadron is being organized by Colonel Charles Sweeney and thus far the following veterans, who saw service in the French and American armies during the world war, have asked to join: Maj. Grey of Chicago, who commanded an American flying group in 1918 and won fourteen victories; Captain Wm. Rogers of Pittsburgh, formerly of the Lafayette squadron; Maj. Baer, assistant chief of the Peruvian air service and a member of the New York air police reserve force; Paul Rockwell, formerly a correspondent of the Daily News in Paris; Maj. Pollack, who helped organize the New York air police; Commander Parker, who won eight victories while in the Lafayette squadron; Col. Kerwood, who saw service in the United States, French, Honduran and Greek armies and organized the New York air police reserve.

"The members of the new unit will have French airplanes and will reach Morocco about July 22, in time to take part in the big French offensive against Abd-el-Krim."

WHEN the high ranked American officers will take an active part in the subjugation of Moroccans by the French troops, they will do so undoubtedly with the consent and silent approval of the American government. To be sure we do not want to imply that there has been an official exchange of notes between the French and the American governments on the subject. Such would be unnecessary, and even embarrassing. But can any one conceive that these "volunteers," these war veterans who were brought up in military discipline, should act without being sure that their action finds the approval of their superiors of the American army officials, of the American diplomatic representatives in France and of the American government itself?

The government at the White House is thus responsible for the blood of the Moroccans to be shed by these aviators and for other crimes which they commit unless it takes immediate steps to recall them.

THE American workers would like to know in the name of what cause this French-American war against the Riffians is being organized, and already the French and American imperialists are giving a suitable moral explanation. Here it is, as we hear it from the lips of the commander-in-chief of French armies in Morocco:

"I can hardly express my feelings in appreciation and gratitude for the magnificent generosity of those Americans who, in an hour when they consider France is again in difficulty, have again abandoned their personal interests and offered their help. It is not only the fact that the French air force will be increased by so many valorous elements that rejoices all Frenchmen; we appreciate far more the desire of the Americans to aid France in a difficult moment.

"The American people have always been on the side of justice, and this offer of new service to France is a sign of their belief that our war in Morocco is a battle for civilization and justice.

"We are not after territorial conquest. We want the Riffian mountaineers to live peacefully in their own country. We will give them every facility for trade with the people in our protectorate. But when they try to impose their will on territories that do not belong to them, they force us to take measures which will cost them dearly.

"No doubt the French will have to pay the price for victory, but we shall prove to the Riffians that they cannot disregard the rights of French with impunity."

THE French general appears to be overcome by emotion. He is hardly able to speak. Indeed, is it not a suitable occasion for such an emotional outburst? For again the "noble Americans" come to the rescue of "France" in a difficult mement. And again, as in 1914, this is by no means a war of aggression but a war for "civilization and justice." "The French government," the general assures us, "is not the invader of Moroccan territory, but the Moroccans themselves, attempt to force their will on the territories which do not belong to them."

So speaks the French general, a master liar in the employ of the French imperialists. He lauds the "heroic" act of the American volunteers as if it were inspired by the entire American nation. To quote again his own words: "The American people have always been on the side of justice and this offer of new service to France is a sign of their belief that our war in Morocco is a battle for civilization and justice."

THE general is lying. The great toiling masses of America refuse to be deceived this time. They do not believe that the invasion of French imperialism in Morocco against the heroic and brave people, fighting valiantly for their independence, can be explained as a war for "civilization and justice." The American workers understand that not civilization and justice are endangered by the Moroccans, but that the French imperialist rule in Africa is in deadly danger to be overthrown. The American workers do not approve the "heroic" act of the officer-volunteers, nor are they responsible for the silent support given this act by the American government. In their conception these high ranked officer-aviators are not heroes but simply hired assassins and murderers which should be tried for the destruction and murder they will inflict upon the totally innocent population of Morocco. It is quite clear that these volunteer aviators were bought by the promise of still higher titles, and altho' at the present time it is said they receive only one franc a day, it is quite clear that a much greater reward is awaiting them in the future.

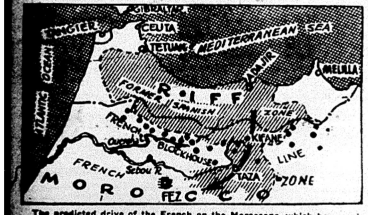
But what prompts the American government to allow the organization of American detachments for war against the natives of Morocco? Here, too, the explanation is to be found, not in the field of idealism, but in the field of imperialist self interest. What would happen with the loans of millions of dollars by the House of Morgan and Company to the bankrupt French imperialist government if France were to lose her African colonies? What would happen with the payment of war loans of France concluded in America?

THE interests of French and American imperialism are interlocked. They demand the subjection of Moroccans. The interests of workers are different. It is in their interest not that the French and American imperialism become strengthened, but, on the contrary, that the exploited colonial people win over their imperialist oppressors.

That is the reason why the American workers must demand **that the American government should cease making war against the peaceful native population of Morocco; that this government should recall its volunteer aviators from Morocco and that it should compensate the Moroccans for the destruction of life and property which was caused by the American flyers in their war for "civilization."**

The Workers (Communist) Party of America, the defender and champion of the exploited colonial people should be the first to act. It must tear off the mask from American imperialism; the party should demand an explanation why the government permits its officer-aviators to carry on war against the peaceful population of Morocco and why it assists the French imperialists to suppress this population. Our party should organize the working masses for a protest and struggle against the murderous acts of our "own" imperialism.

Riffians Halt Heralded French Drive



The predicted drive of the French on the Moroccans, which has received tons of publicity in the capitalist press, has not materialized.

No. 1 shows where the Riffians are massing troops for another attack. The French are already falling back around Quezzan, which the Riffians threaten to capture.

No. 2—The Moroccans are still pressing the French back near Taza, and the city is surrounded by the natives.

No. 3—The menace to Fez, the capital of Morocco, is still acute, the Riffians being in the country south of Taza.

The Riffians have captured several French posts in the past few days.

Along the Bowery

IT is night.

On the street of the poor the crowds walk up and down . . . up and down endlessly.

Outside of the "Holy Heart Mission" many unemployed are waiting to get their supper and lodging for the night. There are young, old; white, colored.

Not far from the mission a big crowd has gathered. It is an old man stretched out on the pavement. His face is ashen white, his eyes drooping and perspiration is running from his brow.

The crowd stands motionless and none stir to render any assistance to the poor unfortunate.

Every now and then the old man opens his eyes coughing chokingly, a whiteish foam coming out of his mouth. Then for a while he remains quiet, not moving at all.

LOUDLY ringing bells announce the arrival of the ambulance. The ambulance physician quickly steps out of the wagon, scrutinizes the face of the prostrate individual and with an air of determination pronounces:

—Hunger . . .

—He fainted from hunger.

The man is placed in the ambulance. The automobile drives speedily to the hospital. He may die when they arrive. Who can tell?

By this time the people are admitted to the " Holy Heart Mission," and the crowd continues to walk up and down the Bowery as if nothing had happened.

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"MEN wanted". . . .

On the employment office windows the above is written. There is plenty of work, the wages are good, and there is need of men.

"The Ontario railroad is looking for men at seventy cents per hour, the work is easy, board, food, etc."

Questioningly I enter the employment office.

—What kind of work have you got for me?

—Good job.

—Is there a strike here? I asked.

—Oh, no! God forbid we would never hire scabs . . .

By this time about twenty men came into the office, mostly in overalls, workers, with unshaven faces. It is easily perceptible that they are long without employment.

THE train leaves at six at night, says the proprietor of the employment office. All write their name on a sheet of paper; at last they have work . . .

They are kept waiting for the train's leaving and a tall husky looking fellow guides them to the station.

• • •

I read in the Times the next morning: Four thousand men strike on the Ontario railroad. Bloody fight between strikers and scabs. Six dead, many wounded.

On the window of the employment office I still read the sign: "Help wanted" . . . .

• • •

SOMEONE screamed!

The passers by stop for a moment wondering what has happened.

In front of "Fairy Land" cabaret many gather to find out about the excitement . . . A man is struggling with a young girl.

—Give it back to me! he said.

—Nothing doing!

A policeman seen on the corner, stalks heavily towards the scene of the quarrel. He is a burly Irishman as tall as an electric pole.

—Whot the hell ar' yez doing? hollers the policeman.

Now the struggling ceases, the man's flush highly flushed with little streams of blood trickling down his forehead. The girl shoots nasty looks at the man.

—What happened? asked the policeman.

—She stole my money, the man replies angrily.

—He's a liar! the woman retorts.

—You did, you g—— w——! And the man is about to jump at the woman.

The husky bluejacket grabs both and leads them to the police station . . .

L—y K—n.

The Real Rulers of These U. S. A.

By SID BUSH.

WHEN the average American speaks of "our National Government" he associates the thought with the Capitol, Washington, D. C., and all that goes with it. To the average citizen it seems as tho the real governmental power really lies in that city. Is not Congress holding its sessions there? Are not the president and the members of his cabinet there? Are not all of the most important of the nation's governmental institutions there? Are not all of the federal laws made there? And, finally, are not foreign relations settled there? The millions of Americans who look upon Washington, D. C., as the seat of the real government do not realize that it is merely the seat of the gigantic apparatus which is putting into effect decisions made by men who are neither congressmen nor senators, and who meet in an entirely different building than the National Capitol and in a different city than Washington, D. C.

One of the buildings where the real rulers of the U. S. A. meet is the Bankers' Club, in New York City.

ON July the 16th an eminent foreign gentleman was invited to a luncheon. The group which extended this cordial hospitality consisted of twenty-nine distinguished American citizens. The foreign gentleman was Baron Natzau, the German ambassador to the United States. To the right of him sat Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn Loeb & Co., international bankers, director of the Equitable Trust Co. of los Angeles, L A & S. L Railroad Co., Morristown Trust Co., American International Corporation and Mr. Schiff, partner of Kuhn Loeb & Co. Director L. A & S. L. R. R. Co., Mortgage & Trust Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., American Railway Express, Wells Fargo Express, Pacific Oil Co., etc. and others representing such interests.

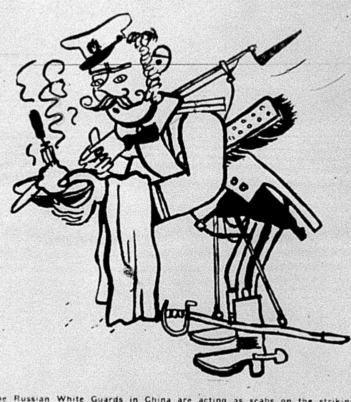
To the left of Baron Natzau were Mr. Young, the gentleman connected with and vitally interested in the enforcement of the Dawes plan.

Mr. Lamar, the representative of the House of J. P. Morgan & Co., George F. Baker, Jr., chairman First National Bank, director American Telephone and Telegraph Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Co., Atlas Portland Cement Co., American Sugar Refining Co., U. S. Steel Corporation, General Motors Co., General Electric Co., etc.

BARON Natzau was the guest of 29 men who are holding under their iron rule and exploiting millions of workers, that control the great industrial and finance corporations, who are subjugating colonial peoples, and because they hold the supreme power of this country they dictate the national and foreign political policies of the government at Washington, D. C.

Baron Natzau was not invited for the sake of the luncheon. This was evident from the slight attention that was paid to the best of food obtainable. It was gobbled up quickly. That bourgeois decorum which in these circles at formal affairs was entirely lacking. Everyone ate his portion hurriedly as soon as it was placed on the table, without waiting, while conversations in a serious business-like mood was carried on. Those who served this choice coterie had to be very snappy, and before they even had a chance to remove the desert plates and serve the finger bowls they were herded out and the doors were locked upon the secret meeting.

A Jack of All Trades



The Russian White Guards in China are acting as scabs on the striking hotel workers, public utilities workers, ship loaders, etc.

THE business of that meeting was of most vital concern to the industrial and financial capitalists of the U. S. Was not the Dawes plan attacked and threatened by the International Congress of Bankers which was held recently in Brussels? Is not French capital forging ahead for and is cementing an alliance with the heavy industry of Germany? Is not the Treay of Rapallo between Russia and Germany a thorn in the side of the American capitalists, who in league with world capitalism, are preparing to crush Soviet Russia? Many other such vital issues must be settled. And just as soon as these gentlemen, the real governing power of this country, arrive at decisions at these secret meetings, then the official government at Washington begins to act, which seems to the average person that the course of action was decided upon by the president and Congress. Many counter-revolutions in Mexico and other Central American Republics and in the island possessions of the U. S. were concocted at these secret meetings and carried out thus giving the official government a cause to intervene in the name of establishing "law and order." And as soon as "law and order" is established with the help of American bayonets the latter remain guarding it in the interests of Wall Street.

NOW that since the world war the U. S. is the most powerful capitalist nation, and has placed Europe in the clutches of its finance capitalists, the latter are on guard against any one nation in Europe that may endeavor to dislodge them there just as they guard the principle of the Monroe Doctrine in the Americas.

The imperialists of the U. S. are now deeply interested in every nook and corner of the world. And just as England fought nearly every nation in the world to become the world power so is American imperialism preparing itself to war upon anyone that will stand in its way. This is the reason for the propaganda for preparedness by General Pershing carried by the newspapers of this country. In his last article of a series he says:

At this time it again seems unnecessary to sound that warning against the danger of unpreparedness. There never has been adequate preparedness in this country. And again:

We always have heard the "no more war phophesy". It was particularly strong after the War of 1812. It is of foreign importation having been heeded ages ago by nations which were thereafter destroyed by war and have only left their ruins to be excavated by scientists.

WHY does Pershing, the representative of American imperialist militarism, want more soldiers, more guns, more machinery for destruction? Because he knows that they are needed to defend the interests of Wall Street. He knows that Wall Street's interests grow heavier and heavier every day in every part of the world. Australia, one of the very few countries of the world which was not a victim of Wall Street yet fell into the clutches of J. P. Morgan & Co., to the tune of $75,000,000 loan placed on the market by that firm on July the 20th.

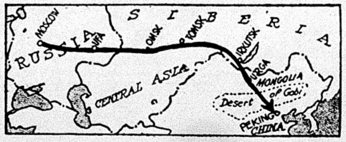
In addition to the $9,090,000,000 the world owed the American imperialists at the end of the year 1924, the latter extended another thousand million of dollars of credit during the first six months of the year 1925 according to the Investment Division of the Department of Commerce. These huge investments need protection.

IS it a wonder that there is a campaign for preparedness? Is it a wonder that "Defense Days" are being held when the entire country is mobilized for war? Is it a wonder that Pershing scorns that "no more war" idea? Is it a wonder that these secret meetings are being held at the Bankers' Club and elsewhere?

The capitalists are preparing to use the workers in another world slaughter. The workers must realize this right now and be prepared for the time when the capitalists, under hypocritical slogans, will endeavor to enlist them into another world war, that behind those slogans is nothing else but the hard cold cash of Wall Street that they are asked to sacrifice their lives for.

The working class, instead of fighting for the interests of the capitalists must begin the final struggle for its own interest—its own emancipation.

Air Routes in Soviet Union



The arrow shows the airplane route that has been established between Moscow and Peking. The first trip has already been successfully accomplished. Other routes will be begun soon, in different sections of the Union. The Moscow-Peking route not only cuts the time from Moscow to Peking by several days, but establishes closer connections between the workers of Russia and China.

Letters from Our Readers

Appreciates DAILY WORKER.

To the DAILY WORKER: Having spent some time in the orient, the recent editorials by Dunne, Engdahl, et al., have inspired a goodly respect for your paper. It is the only paper that gives to persons interested in the progress of that class which produces the world's wealth, truthful information on what is taking place in the world today.

From what I have experienced during my three years in China, I can imagine how Georges Tchicherin must now feel being aware of the broad justice of representing a comparatively free people, and in being unhampered in dealing with foreign affairs by the means of lying intrigues. He surely made monkeys out of all the "diplomats" who attempted to cross his path.

But to return to the matter of subscription—I wish your paper a fast and ever continuing circulation which means in the long run that there will be numbers added to list of those who are students of social economics, with a view of bringing about a condition where the proletarian will be master, to a great extent, of himself, his product and a builder for a nobler future society.—E. C. Wagstaff, Portland, Oregon.

Prosperity Bunk Shown Up.

To the DAILY WORKER: The sales manager of the Fox Film Co., devoted a full column in a trade journal to panegyrics on "Business is Good." But the same issue of the same paper carries long obituary lists of small movie houses that have gone out of business because of hard times. And the little fellow reads this as the handwriting on the wall. One of the little fellows, L. M. Jones, of the Arcadia Theater, Vandergrift, Pa., unburdened himself thus:

"In the Film Daily of July 6, the sales manager of the Fox Film Co. has a full column under the heading, 'Business is Good.' On the same day I talked with three film salesmen one of whom was one of the good Fox salesmen. Every one of them stated that they had never experienced such terrible conditions as right now.

"One of them stated that he was satisfied from personal observation, and general information that twenty million people in the good old U. S. A. on account of either total unemployment or part time work are not actually getting enough money to pay their rent and groceries. I agree with him. I know, and the salesmen know, and I have an idea that James R. Grainger and the other high salaried men who are putting out this 'bull' about good times' know that the picture business is very bad.

"Now on July 6 comes another half column of optimistic predictions. I do not know, and he does not know what is going to happen. But the facts are that conditions are very bad now. All the general sales managers are putting out this line of talk in order to spur their salesmen in to get more money from the exhibitor for good, bad, and indifferent pictures. I can read a lot of this bunk without getting riled as long as it is all prediction. But, when a man goes far enough in the face of present conditions, to head an article with 'Business is Good,' it is too much for me."

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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PAM DECLARES ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW CONSTITUTIONAL BUT ISSUES AMBIGUOUS WRIT AGAINST UNION

An ambiguous injunction restraining certain forms of picketing was issued by Judge Hugo Pam in the superior court of Cook County which leaves it to the discretion of the court as to whether the strike of the members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, employed by the International Tailoring Company shall be outlawed. Judge Pam earlier in the day made a decision that the so-called Illinois anti-injunction law is constitutional.

Judge Pam's decision was typical of his attitude thruout the case. Pam seemed reluctant to offend the garment bosses and at the same time afraid to make a clear-cut decision against such a mild act as the Cuthbertson law. Pam four times postponed action on the bill for injunction. Pam's decision decides nothing.

J. J. Neiger, attorney for the International Tailroing Company, declared the bill for an injunction will be taken to the higher courts. If the company moves to Rock Island and Moline and the Amalgamated begins picketing there, an application for an injunction against the Amalgamated will be made there, Neiger said.

Pickets Are Restrained.

The injunction restrains the clothing workers from "congregating or maintaining any picket or pickets at or near the premises of the complainant (the International Tailoring company) in going to and from their homes, in a manner or in such numbers as interferes with the orderly course of business;" from "obstructing the public streets or highways at or near the premises of the complainant, or from obstructing any of the employes or persons who may seek to become employes of the complainant any vile or abusive names, including 'scabs,' or 'finks'."

What number of pickets constitutes interference with the "orderly course of business," and what kind of picketing would be such as to "interfere with the orderly course of business," and what constitutes obstruction of "the public streets or highways at or near" the shops of the International Tailoring company, it is left to courts to decide, whenever the bosses, under cover of this injunction, choose to haul the clothing workers before the judges during the course of the strike.

It is not surprising that Attorney J. Neiger, speaking for the bosses, declared himself perfectly satisfied with the form of the injunction as it stands. It will not be difficult for the wealthy bosses, having at their command a large number of lawyers skilled in the pleading of cases against labor, to convince the judges of the capitalist courts that even a small number of pickets can interfere "with the orderly course of business," or that a group of ten or a dozen pickets has been "obstructing the public streets." It

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FOR the time being the ruling class of Great Britain breathe easier. The threatened coal strike has been postponed thru the enforced surrender of the mine owners to the pressure of the government. Stanley Baldwin, the agent of the collective capitalists of Britain succeeded in forcing the proud coal barons to withdraw the notices of reduced wages and longer hours they had posted at the pit heads.

• • •

BUT this compromise does not settle the question at issue. At least A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary does not think so. One thing is certain. Had not the miners strenghtened themselves by an alliance with the workers in the other basic industries the operators would laugh at them and the government, instead of using honeyed words would rattle the scabbard. This is a lesson in the value of the united front.

• • •

OF course there is nothing settled yet. But this knuckling down of the mine owners before the majesty of the united might of the workers cannot help but raise the morale of the labor movement. It will also increase the prestige of the new leadership of the British labor movement. It should not be forgotten that it was when J. H. Thomas, Frank Hodges and Clynes, held sway that "Black Friday" took place. Those gentlemen and the school they represent, took a back seat in the present struggle. What the capitalists in general, the mine owners in particular and their government will be able to do during the period of respite remains to be seen.

• • •

THE mine owners accepted the advice of Stanley Baldwin. This was a surrender, no doubt, but it does not necessarily mean a victory for the workers. It was a recognition of the power of labor, but a period of lull like this is more dangerous to the workers even than a fight. The right wing in the movement will get busy. All kinds of schemes for saving the empire will be put forward. The proponents of class peace and class collaboration, will work overtime. The mine workers must never forget that

(Continued on Page 2)

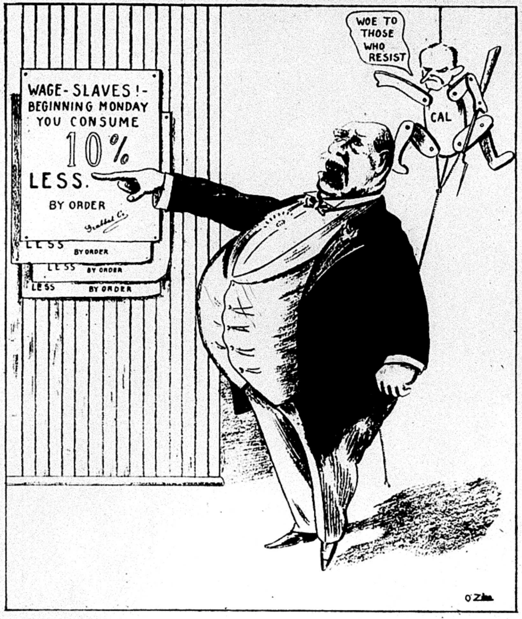
TRIAL OF FIVE HUNDRED PEASANTS OF BESSARABIA BY WHITE TERROR CANNOT PREVENT SOVIET STATE

VIENNA — (By Mail) — Five hundred peagants of occupied Bessarabia are now being tried by the Rumanian Bojars, 500 peasants who are accused of having participated in September of last year in the revolt in Tartarbunar. At the first glance this seems improbable, but one only needs to remember that it happened in Rumanian Bessarabia and that the accused are Bessarabian peasants, then it appears very natural.

After the occupation of Bessarabia by Rumania the history of the latter is full of such mass trials. The Rumanians have more than once shed the

(Continued on page 5.)

LOOK WHO IS HERE?



SYDNEY BOYCOTT OF U. S. FLEET IS WIDESPREAD

Street Clashes Occur in Australian City

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 2—Trade union members have appeared at social functions given by Australian politicians to the officers of the visiting United States fleet and denounced the imperialistic aspect of the visit of the battleships to pacific waters.

The trade unions are boycotting the fleet during its visit, and many meetings have been held in protest. The boycott is also directed at calling attention to the numerous class war prisoners in the United States.

Despite the honeyed words of the public officials, trade union members and sailors are frequently clashing on the streets here.

French Troops Leave Essen

ESEN, Germany, Aug. 2—French troops of the occupational forces hauled down the tri-color and marched out today to the sound of fife and drum. The population was quiet as the troops left.

ORGANIZED WORKERS SEND PRAISE ON PUBLICATION OF "RUSSIA TODAY"

At no time in the existence of the DAILY WORKER has the response been as generous as the present to the serial publication of "Russia Today," The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

Trade unionists in hundreds of cities, unsolicited and with unstinted praise for the initiative of the DAILY WORKER in securing the publication of this great document, have not only sent in their subscriptions but have placed standing bundle orders for the period of the publication.

Workmen's Circle branches are among the other organizations responding with both subscriptions and bundle orders.

Individual workers, in the organized labor, socialist and Communist movements have sent in new subs with congratulations to the DAILY WORKER and expressions of support for Soviet Russia with their pledges to work for world trade union unity.

"I'll take the word of the British Trade Unions, for an honest picture of Soviet Russia," writes one worker.

"The generous way the DAILY WORKER printed the first installment in a full issue of the magazine section hit me just right . . . and I read it to it's most interesting end.

"Every day that I get thru with it, my buddy at the machine next to me gets it. Hes a fighting fool even if he did think that Sam Gompers was all there. You ought to hear the discussions at lunch hour in our shop on Russia."

This letter is typical of hundreds of others coming in from all sections of the country. The great demand for back issues, coming with new subscriptions, has practically cleared the files of all back numbers. The most gratifying results add another to the many achievements of the DAILY WORKER.

Notice!

To allow for special meetings for election of delegates by branches and shop nuclei to the Chicago City Convention, the City Central Committee meeting of August 5th, Wednesday, is called off.

Workers Party,
Local Chicago,
Martin Abern, Secretary.

'ONLY A TEMPORARY TRUCE', SAY BOTH SIDES CONCERNING DELAY OF BIG COAL STRIKE IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, August 2.—All sides are taking stock of just what the armistice in the war between capital and labor means for them, since the strike of 1,200,000 miners and 5,000,000 other trades workers was averted at the eleventh hour on Friday last.

Everywhere it is recognized as only a truce, and but two weeks truce. Everybody but the Baldwin government, of course, claims that the government backed down and was forced to yield to the threat of a general strike which might have ended in revolution.

It finally agreed at the last moment to advance $50,000,000 in subsidies to the mine owners which it had previously refused.

Capitalist Press Is Bitter.

Capitalist paper are bitter at what they call the surrender of the government "to the Communists," it somehow being recognized that the Communists are the decisive element in the stiffening and unision of the labor front.

The government was "blackmailed" by the trade unions, is the general claim of capitalist papers.

Capitalist Press Savage.

The Daily Mail is particularly savage in a leader headed, "Victory for Violence."

It declared that Mr. Baldwin changed his mind under open threats of a trial of strength between the government and the Communists with the Communists victorious. This view, more mildly stated, is reiterated by the Morning Post, which says:

"Peace was bought at the price not of money only but of principle and that sacrifice of the principle will possibly be more ruinous than the crisis it averted." It declares that the terms were dictated to the governmen by the trade union congress.

The Manchester Guardian, a supposedly "liberal" organ, is glad that the strike was averted but deplored Mr. Baldwin's "bungling" until the last moment.

"The prime minister," says the Guardian, "has done the right thing but in the wrong way, from wrong motives and has done it clumsily, yielding not to conviction but to sheer brute force."

The Times declares that "the most critical chapter in the history of this country is closed, but only by opening another chapter even more critical."

The Miners' Federation officials all claim it is only a temporary delay, to which they had to agree by reason of the operators' withdrawal of the notices that a wage cut of 20 per cent and longer hours would be enforced beginning August 1. The operators, in turn, being insured by the government subsidy, promised at the last minute, that their profits would not suffer. So their surrender was passed on to the Baldwin cabinet. British industry as a whole must now subsidize the mining industry—consequently the kick from the newspapers representing other capitalist interests.

Some Blame Rise of Sterling.

Some elements of British capital the debtor class particularly, are blaming the coal crisis on the forced rise in the pound sterling.

The federation of British industries declares that the resumption of the gold standard will ultimately do good, but say that only by an ingenious "deflation of labor" known in America as "normalcy" can the stabilization of British industry be secured against temporary difficulties of returning to the gold standard. They regard that

(Continued on Page 2)

PETAIN WANTS MORE SOLDIERS BEFORE ATTACK

Riffians Take a Fort, Bring Down Plane

PARIS, France, August 2—Altho there are two hundred thousand French troops now in Morrocco, Gen. Naulin has sent word here by Marshal Petain demanding two more French divilsons before beginning an offensive against the Riffian natives. "The offensive operations are impossible during August on account of the intense heat," says a French communique, "And will be impossible after September on account of the torrential rains."

Petain in his report to Premier Painleve has asked more French troops from the Rhine, and insists that the troops be French soldiers instead of colonials. The colonials cannot be trusted against their black brothers, Petain intimated.

It would be dangerous for Painleve to send more French soldiers to invade Morocco, as the workers are already raising vigorous protest against the invasion of Africa, instituted as it was by the French bankers. The sending of more troops might bring the fall of the Painleve cabinet.

The front is quiet. The Riffians have wiped out the garrison of the blockhouse at Ain Bouaissa, and repulsed a counter attack near Teraoul, bringing down a French airplane.

Politicals On Hunger Strike

VIENNA, August 2.—One hundred and twenty-five Polish political prisoners in the Lithuanian bastille at Kovno are on a hunger strike because of the bad food.

STATE LABOR PARTY, AMALGAMATION BEFORE N. Y. FEDERATION MEET

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Elections of delegates for the New York convention of the State Federation of Labor is proceeding thruout the state. This convention will be held beginning Monday, August 24 at Schenectady, N. Y.

It is expected that important matters will come up for discussion at this gathering, among them being the question of a State Labor Party, State Welfare Legislation, workmen's compensation, organization of the unorganized, amalgamation, education and many other items of importance.

The American Communist Struggle Against Imperialism

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to be held August 21:

1. The Basic Characteristics of Imperialism and Its Development in the United States.

A. The basic characteristics of imperialism are:

1. The concentration and centralization of industry and capital result in monopolies so powerful that they play the decisive role in economic life.

(a) Nowhere has monopoly developed to the extent that it has in the United States, the classic land of trusts and combines.

2. An immense accumulation of money capital available for investment and exportation and a tremendous expansion of the credit system into a world credit system where groups of financiers finance first whole backward countries, their industries and governments, and later to finance even industrially advanced countries.

(a) The United States leads in the manifestation of this tendency also. More than half of the world's gold supply is accumulated here. From a debtor, the United States has been converted not merely into a creditor nation but into the investor and usurer nation par excellence. In war debts alone the world owes the United States over 11 billion dollars. The greatest of these debtors is its nearest rival and competitor, the British Empire with four and one-half billion dollars in round numbers.

(b) The world's total debt to the United States today is more than twenty billions. In the last year alone, the American capitalists increased their foreign investments by almost a billion and a quarter. The Dawes plan, the repeated French stabilization loans, the financing of countries like Germany, Austria, Italy and France, etc., and even the British dominions as Canada and Australia (the recent loan of $75,000,000 to Australia) indicate clearly that it is no longer a question of financing backward countries but advanced industrial countries and colonies of rival imperialist powers as well.

3. The centralization of banking capital on an ever-increasing scale, and thru its financing, credit and investment development, the fusion of banking capital with monopoly capital and the creation of a financial oligarchy on the basis of the thus originated "finance capital." In the United States this tendency has gone so far that the federal reserve system has coordinated all banking groups into a single domestic and world financing organization under the control of the most powerful and most concentrated oligarchy in the world—an oligarchy which is personified by two individuals, Morgan and Rockefeller.

4. The basic determinant of world economic and political policy becomes the export of capital and not the export of commodities.

5. There arise international monopolistic unions of capitalists which divide the world among themselves.

6. The territorial division of the world is already completed and each shift in relative power among the imperialist nations is marked by a violent re-division of backward and even industrially advanced countries.

7. The seizure of the sources of raw materials and especially oils and metals and coal is another source of conflict for the re-distribution of the already divided world.

(a) The United States is especially favorably situated on account of its great domestic oil and mineral supply. It controls 43 per cent of the world's output of coal; 54 per cent of nearly 73 per cent of the petroleum; about 50 per cent of the copper, etc. In addition to the rich supplies of raw materials in the United States, the minerals and oils of Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, etc., are increasingly getting under the undisputed sway of the U. S. Thus the U. S. enters into the conflict for European, Asian and African raw material sources with the preponderance already assured in its favor.

8. Imperialism thus broadens to a world base and sharpens the collosal conflicts, deepens the antagonism between rival national imperialist groups, suppressing internal competition only to intensify world competition.

9. This conflict tends increasingly to a violent form, accompanied by domestic reaction, savage exploitation of subject peoples, an increasingly rapid armament race, and the piling up of ever more explosive materials in the world powder magazine.

10. It provokes increasing revolts of the subject peoples, presently evidenced by the Moroccan and Chinese situations, the growth of anti-imperialist movement in Latin-America, the Turkish and Persian situations and colonial movements generally.

11. An historical alliance is being consummated in the alliance between the revolutionary proletariat and exploited colonial and semi-colonial peoples. This basic strategy of the world revolution, elaborated by Lenin, is now being confirmed by history; we are witnessing its conscious application, not locally, not within sectional limits, but on a world-wide scale. The astonished bourgeoisie, which predicted confidently the immutable binding power of nationality over the class interests of the workers in the home industries of imperialism, are being treated to the spectacle of the French Communists openly aiding the heroic Riff tribesmen to throw back the armies of imperialist France, while the socialist party, which has set up its usual "union sacre" with imperialism, is more and more losing the support of the French masses. The opportunist leaders of the British labor party have again declared for imperialism by voting for "imperial preference," but the Communist Party of Great Britain is cementing its fighting alliance with the national liberation movements of India and Egypt. Enslaved China has turned against its imperialist oppressors; it is the beginning of the surefated liberation of Asia and the mighty Kuomintang party of China welcomes and receives the support of revolutionary toilers in England, Japan, France, America—in all the home countries of imperialism. Moreover, Soviet Russia, the expression of the international victory of the working class, is China's staunch ally.

12. The imperialist struggles on all sides are an indication that the partial and temporary stabilization of capitalist industry, noted at the recent sessions of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, has brought no real stabilization to capitalism. This is the final stage of capitalism. Bourgeois society is hanging in the balance. It will be buried by the combined forces of the proletarian revolution and the national liberation movements of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

2. America's Independent Policies.

13. The days of "national isolation" in America have been left far behind. The tremendous strides of American imperialism constitute one of the most significant developments of world capitalism since the war. American imperialists have now subjected over three-quarters of a million square miles of territory but these figures give no real idea of the extent of the American empire, which brushes aside boundary lines and penetrates even into the most highly developed industrial sections of Europe. In his great work on imperialism, Lenin pointed

(Continued on page 3)

BOSTON RALLIES IN WAR AGAINST SIGMAN TYRANNY

Pledge Support to the New York Locals

By TOM BELL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass. (By Mail.) — The cloakmakers and dressmakers of Boston rallied to the support of the Locals 2, 9 and 22 of New York in their struggle against the gunman rule of Sigman and Co. at the mass meeting held in Ford Hall here.

Seven or eight hundred members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union roared their approval of a resolution denouncing the attack of the Sigman gang on the three New York locals and calling for the removal of all those responsible for the attack from positions in the union, and pledging moral and financial support to the Joint Committee of Action until the battle against the reactionary Sigman clique has been won.

Faced Threats of Expulsion.

The mass meeting was a success in spite of the threats of expulsion made by the local fakers against and worker attending the meeting, and the gang of thugs that the local Sigman gang brot to the meeting with them.

The speeches on the New York situation were given by Louis Hyman, Rose Wortis and C. Burokovich all members of the Joint Committee of Action set up by the three New York locals to conduct the fight against the Sigman machine. The recital of the incidents of the New York struggle enthused the meeting and even the local officialdom and their thugs were kept quiet by the enthusiastic applause from the audience.

The resolution which was carried by the meeting is as follows:

"We, the Boston members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, assembled in mass meeting in Ford Hall, Boston, on July 30, 1925, having heard the reports of the attack on Locals 2, 9 and 22 by the Sigman machine condemn the actions of Sigman and Co. in suspending the executives and managers of Locals 2, 9, and 22, the biggest locals in the International.

Charged Union Is Weakened.

"We declare that this was an unwarranted attack on these locals to suit the reactionary purposes of Sigman and Co. and weaken our union in face of the attacks of the manufacturers. The tactics of the Sigman machine in breaking into the offices of these locals at midnight with the aid of thugs and gunmen, taking possession and throwing out the legally elected officers before giving them a trial, is not only a violation of the constitution of the International but is a violation of the principles of trade unionism.

"We demand that those responsible for these attacks on these locals be removed from responsible positions in our union as they have demonstrated their unfitness for holding office by their actions. The suspended officers of Locals 2, 9, and 22 must be reinstated, the reign of thugs and gunmen abolished and the rights of locals and individual members respected.

"We pledge ourselves to support the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9, and 22 and to help them morally and financially in their struggle until our fight for a strong union controlled by the workers had triumphed."

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from Page 1)

the war is not over, that it is only a truce and that there can be no solution of the conflict short of the abolition of capitalism.

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WHAT is a fish fan? Perhaps it is a school in which political fish stories are hatched, but the Fish Fan's Club of Chicago did not become famous thru retailing yarns but thru retailing booze, unless truth and prohibition agents are strangers. We would not say a word about the matter but for the fact that the case has political significance and may be of interest to our readers who live in parts of the United States where capitalist law is held in respect. There being no such place, so much the better for the story.

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WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, while mayor of Chicago was known as a good fellow. In fact he was as good as capitalist mayors could be. The Chicago Daily News and the Tribune got on his neck and they stayed there until he decided that being mayor was not his favorite indoor sport. He refused to run for reelection. When he stopped running losts of good fellows stopped drawing their pay from the city. Other fellows equally deserving took their places. There was weeping and gnashing of teeth in many places and the fact that the Volsteadian lid had driven the goddess of spiritual comfort to cover, made it harder for those victims of political misfortune to bear up under the blow.

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THOMPSON being hearty as well as hale conceived the idea of organizing a club where his friends could mourn the past befittingly. He chartered a goodly ship, and loaned a harbor from his friends on the Lincoln Park commission, where the vessel could be parked. Many men of renown joined the crew. The official captain was an old salt by the name of Stuart who served before the mast as political editor of Hearst's Chicago Evening American. Being an editor Stuart was qualified to keep the ship's log.

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EVERYTHING went along swimmingly in the good old Fish Fan's galley, until, so the story goes, a reporter for the Chicago Daily News, was baffled in his effort to get a berth on the prohibition staff of the local sacramental wine wholesaler. The reporter blamed his ill luck on the captain of the Fish Fans and immediately proceeded to turn the light of publicity on the vessel. The enraged captain sued the reporter for $100,000, this being the approximate worth of that part of his reputation which was damaged by the reporter's revelations.

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INCLUDED among the Fish Fans are many, many judges, prominent lawyers, real estate men, a secretary of state, a lieutenant governor, aldermen, congressmen, state representatives, and sundry other goodly citizens. In his wrath the reporter who wanted to become prohibition agent, demanded that this public nuisance be padlocked. The local foes of the demon rum, were aghast and well they might, for to raid the Fish Fans club was equal to making war on the state of Illinois, and as the part is not greater than the whole, neither were the local prohibition forces stronger than the law enforcing bodies which were at the disposal of the Fans. And who can tell but in a few years the Fish Fans Club may be the unofficial city hall? And Grand Fish Fan Thompson may again be mayor of this city.

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FINALLY the government was called in and the Fish Fans got on the front page. One hundred and fifty judicial, aldermanic, legal, congressional and babbittarian lockers were broken into and rifled, with the result that Belmont Harbor, where the good ship Fish Fan was berthed is much more 100 per cent American than it used to be. Thompson, Stuart and the big fellows are keeping out of the scrap—in the open. A few goats will run the gauntlet of courts, bonds and bailiffs. But those who favor liberty and the sanctity of the locker are up in arms. They believe that everybody's locker should be as sacred as his home.

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THIS is a mighty good idea, but if instead of gin, wine and Scotch whiskey, the law officers found copies of the Communist Manifesto in the lockers of the Fish Fanners how many "public spirited" citizens would raise their voices in behalf of the inviolability of private clubs? Street meetings conducted by the Workers Party have been broken up here in Chicago recently and the speakers thrown in jail a clear violation of the constitution yet no outcry was raised. This is another proof of the hypocrisy of our petty bourgeois politicians.

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CONGRATULATIONS on the ku klux klan. They have scored again and in the usual way. No, not exactly a case of rape. Third degree methods were not necessary. The Rev. R. Carl Zeigler, methodist minister of Newark, N. J., violated the white slave law and a girl of twenty two. Another victory for 100 per cent Americanism.

Truce Is Temporary in Big Coal War

(Continued from page 1)

the trade union resistance to longer hours and lower wages is "preventing reconstruction."

Those opposed to the gold standard and the recent funding of the debt to the United States say that the increase made by these maneuvers in coal prices has cut England out of ability to sell coal abroad in competition with German, United States, and French coal, particularly the "reparations" coal from Germany. Coal, however, stands only in the foreground of what can be said to be a life and death struggle of British foreign trade for mere survival.

Capitalist Management Failure.

Communists are twitting British capitalists about their previous slurs at the efforts of Soviet Russia to reconstruct its destroyed industries, now that leading British capitalists assert that British trade is "near death" with no such physical ruin as Russia faced and conquered.

Revolution Viewed "From Below"

Directly connected with this view from the other side of the class struggle is the comment of the Welsh miners. Down in Wales, where 1,000,000 slaves of the pits live wretchedly when working at wages often no more than $10 a week, the crisis of the strike is looked upon as a forunner of the social revolution which all accept as a future certainty.

In Wales the miners are profoundly sorry that the strike did not develop, and some are bitter against the union spokesmen in London for suspending the strike order even when their demand for a withdrawal of the wage cut notices was granted.

Angry at Postponement of Revolution.

"We would rather starve while striking and making a fight than nearly starve while digging coal with no promise of better days ahead," is their verdict. In the view of the Welsh miners, the revolution was avoided only by a hair's breadth by the surrender of the government to the operators' demand for a subsidy. The miners of Wales, black with coal, are equally black with surely anger at the delay of the revolution.

BALTIMORE CITY BUILDING TRADES WORKERS STRIKE

3,000 Workers Affected by Walkout

By IRVING SOLLINS.
(Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2—The Central Building Trades Council of Baltimore, with the approval of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, has ordered a strike of all building trade workers employed on city contracts. It will affect approximately 3,000 workers.

Labor leaders today were certain that the strike would be effective, whereas the city officials claim that the unions will be defeated. They are proud of the fact that so many men are out of work in Baltimore and this would give them a large reserve army of scabs.

Charles H. Osborne, head of the city building commission, one of those not very rare swindlers, stated: "They (the union workers) are licked before they start; the city can get plenty of men. After two or three weeks the union workers will be glad to come back."

Fears for Civic Pride.

Mayor Jackson, in a statement issued today claims that the union officials and workers lack "civic pride," that they are deliberately tying up work on public schools "which," quoting the honorable faker's statement, "which are being built to educate their own children." Such lack of Babbit-like civic pride is inconceivable to honorable (?) mayor. Yes, of course, the strikers should be proud of the opportunity to send their children to the schools they themselves built, to the schools that teach their children to fight for the capitalist even against their own class.

Wednesday night, at the Federation of Labor meeting, Edward D. [illegible], business agent for the Electrical Workers' Union, was vehement in his denunciation of the city officials. He charged that Mayor Jackson and Building Inspector Osborne were swindling the city taxpayers. He claims that altho the taxpayers are charged for union labor on all city contracts, the union scale is not paid and that the city officials pocket the difference between the amounts paid for contracts and the amounts supposed to be paid for union work.

Union Leaders Not Straight.

That the city officials are crooks is not at all novel to Baltimorians. Neither is it novel to learn that the union officials, the so-called labor leaders, are crooked. The union leaders are looking out for their own benefit, and will be willing to call off the strike as soon as they are paid sufficiently, or rather, as soon as the city officials are gentlemen enuf to divide the spoils with them.

The following are the rates paid by the city and the demands of the unions:

City Rates.

	Mechanics	Helpers
Plumbers	$1.00	$ .50
Carpenters	1.00	.40
Electricians	1.10	.50
Elevator Construct	1.10	.80
Plasterers	1.50	
Slate Roofers	1.12	
Bricklayers	1.25	
Sheet Metal	.90	.60
Steamfitters	1.00	.80
Painters	.80	.40
Tinners	.90	.60

Union Demands.

	Mechanics	Helpers
Plumbers	$1.25	$ .80
Carpenters	1.10	.80
Electricians	1.32	.63
Elevator Construct	1.25	1.00
Plasterers	1.75	
Slate Roofers	1.25	
Bricklayers	1.50	
Sheet Metal	1.20	.80
Steamfitters	1.00	.80
Painters	1.00	.65
Tinners	1.20	.85

The Line of the Class Struggle Becomes Ever Clearer to the Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the workers and poor farmers have another opportunity to study the bubble character of the so-called LaFollette third party movement in the results of the memorial demonstration long planned and just held in Chicago.

The date was set and this start made for the booming of the "Progressive (Third) Party" in Illinois long before LaFollette died. When the Wisconsin senator passed away, the outing at Riverview Park was converted into a "memorial," that was to "carry on," nevertheless, just as energetically for "the revolt against the old parties." But a mere handful of men, women and children, hardly more than a hundred, appeared, mostly children attracted by the amusements. The "memorial" was featured by dancing by a celebrity from one of the loop musical shows.

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Perhaps no gathering of 100 people has ever carried with it the significance that this one did. It was clear testimony that the masses lured away from independent class political action into support of the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket last fall had finally realized how badly they had been duped.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, widely advertised up to the very last minute, especially thru the capitalist press, as one of the sure speakers at the "memorial," did not appear. The vice presidential candidate of last year remained in Montana, not sulking in his tent to be sure, but safe and comfortable in the democratic party, of Tammany Hall, John "Wallstreet" Davis and the late William Jennings Bryan, that he never left. LaFollette's death did not take him out of the third party movement any more completely than has the desertion of Senator Wheeler.

Neither was Robert LaFollette, Jr., there. He took a prominent part in his father's campaign last year and Madison, Wisc., his home, is not many hours away. LaFollette, Jr., talked long and loudly last year of the break with Wall Street, much after the fashion of his father, but the crown prince of Wisconsin capitalist politics is now busily engaged in riding the hearse of the funeral procession now almost forgotten, for a try at the paternal seat made vacant in the United States senate.

Neither were the hosts of Chicago labor officials present who climbed aboard what looked like a LaFollette triumphal bandwagon last year. They were all far away, acting in other fields of class betrayal, with the lone exception of Charles J. MacGowan, state chairman of the "progressive" party. But Napoleon in the days of his exile could not have been more isolated at St. Helena than MacGowan who found himself thoroly alone at Riverview Park.

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It is well to remember that this third party, progressive movement, that has lost all contact with any numbers, is the one headed nationally by William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, who has launched an expulsion drive against the militants of this union.

It was Johnston, LaFollette, Wheeler, Gompers, with the Magnus Johnsons and the Hendrick Shipsteds, with others of their kind, but of lesser importance, who led in the attack last year on working class political action, denouncing it as the usual "Communist plot" engineered from Moscow. They offered the LaFollette "progressive movement," that was not even a third party, as against the class party of the workers and farmers. They did considerable damage by misleading labor, in the cities and on the land, for a time. But the workers are getting back on their feet and thinking straight again, putting the traitors where they belong, either forcing them into complete isolation or driving them back into the Wall Street parties with their masks completely torn away.

Experience is showing daily that the Johnstons and Sigmans have just as small a following in the unions, among the rank and file, for their expulsion policies, part of the class-collaboration effort to betray the workers into the hands of the employing class.

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In Chicago, the lawyer, Joseph G. Grossburg, told the little Riverview gathering that LaFollette was trying to save the nation from "cruel feudal industrialism" on the one hand, and "Communistic propaganda" on the other. But the workers are learning that such trimmers, in the trade unions and in the parliamentary arena, are the best allies of the great exploiters. The line of the class struggle, that leads to complete victory over the plunderers of mankind, becomes ever clearer to new masses of workers and poor farmers.

Judge Pam Declares the Anti-Injunction Law Constitutional

(Continued from Page 1)

will be a comparatively easy matter for the judge to construe the injunction in such a way as to outlaw the entire strike by ruling that the picketing has taken on illegal forms.

The injunction as originally drawn up by the lawyers for the International Tailoring company, which was later changed at the insistence of W. A. Cunnea, the Amalgamated's lawyer, nullified the anti-injunction act not by permitting a construction unfavorable to the workers, but by means of a clause which was later struck out. The original bill, after reciting what the striking workers may not do, goes on to tell what they may do—the pickets may peacefully walk the streets, may quietly approach employes of the company, etc., provided—and this provision would have had the effect of prohibiting picketing altogether without even the formality of a test case—provided "that nothing contained in said above-mentioned proviso shall permit more than one person to do any of the things therein mentioned at any one time or place."

Picketing by the clothing workers in front of the struck shops will go on as usual this week, in spite of the injunction handed down by Pam.

Pam declared the law constitutional on the ground that similar laws are in effect in other states.

In issuing his decision upholding the anti-injunction law, Judge Pam declared, "We have gone a long way from the labor law of two centuries ago, when England made it a criminal offense for a laborer to quit his work in an effort to secure higher wages.

"Both labor and capital must be given a wide field of action without too much interference from the court.

"The right of workers to strike and to quit their work, and induce others to do likewise, even tho the employers' property remain idle and deteriorates, was upheld by the California supreme court in 1902.

"This case is an extremely important one. The only conflict arises where peaceful picketing is concerned. I would have no hesitancy in issuing an injunction against picketing which does injury to property. But the mere parading in front of the plant and the exhibition of sign boards and placards is undoubtedly legal."

Judge Pam declared that boycotting was illegal, and that strikers had no right to attempt to keep the public from patronizing employers whose services they had left.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Great Britain, pound sterling demand 4.85⅝; cable 4.85⅝. France, franc, demand 4.74½; cable 4.75. Belgium, franc demand 4.61½, cable 4.62. Italy, lira demand 3.66¾, cable 3.67. Sweden, krone demand 26.86; cable 26.89. Norway, krone demand 18.18, cable 18.20. Denmark, krone demand 22.38, cable 22.40. Germany, mark unquoted. Shanghai, tael 78½, no quote.

Jewish Branch to Elect Delegates to City Convention

The Northwest Jewish Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, city of Chicago, is holding a meeting tonight, Monday, Aug. 3, at 2032 West Division street, second floor of the Biltmore theater building, to elect delegates to the city convention.

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Tonight Northside English

The regular meeting of the North Side English branch Workers Party will take place tonight at 8 p. m. at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. The election of delegates to the city convention is the special order of business. Every member is urged to attend.

Still Drool Over Opium.

GENEVA, Aug. 2.—The secretariat of the league of nations today announced that the United States had appointed Somerville Pinckney Tuck, American representative to the seventh session of the league's opium committee beginning August 25. Tuck will succeed Representative Porter of Pennsylvania.

In the August Issue of the
WORKERS MONTHLY

1—The Ladies' Garment Workers Awaken
By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
A struggle in the needle trades as a prelude to a new era in the industry. An article of the greatest interest to every worker.

2—The Makers and Masters of Steel
By ARNE SWABECK
An unusual account of steel—and all that goes into the making of it and the workers that make it. A great article with two pages of striking photographs from the steel district.

3—LaFollettism Without LaFollette
By MANUEL GOMEZ
The LaFollette movement without its leader, the nature of it, it's future, and the battle for working class political party, these timely and important factors are analyzed by the author.

4—The Consolidation of the Revolutionary Government of China
By TANG SHIN SEE
The Chinese situation most interestingly explained by one who has been a part of it.

5—Twenty Years After
By HARRISON GEORGE
The I. W. W. for twenty years and its future. A colorful and keen article on this once great organization.

6—Factory Committee Chairman Comrade Shishkin
By MOISSAYE OLGIN
"A picture drawn from life," in the world's first workers' government. A story from the shop in Russia, written by an author whose Russian stories have attracted nationwide attention.

7—The Organic Composition of Capital
By KARL MARX
A letter to Engels for the first time given in this country. "It will be recognized by all students of Marxian economics as a profoundly important document" advises the introduction to this valuable feature.

8—Lewis Performs for the Anthracite Miners
By ALEX REID
The secretary of the Left Wing miners again so ably shows up the reaction and treachery of the leadership of the miners, and offers the remedy.

9—Opportunism Within the Trade Union Left Wing
By EARL R. BROWDER
A serious and keen analysis of the forces at play to hinder revolutionary progress. No worker should miss this most valuable article.

10—American Mineral Concessions in the Soviet Union
Another step in the reconstruction and progress of the workers' government in Russia.

— AND —

Another Generous Installment of
The History of the Russian Communist Party
By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

CARTOONS
By Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, G. Piccoli and Billie Burke

POEMS
By Sara Bard Field, Henry George Weiss, Herschell Bek and E. Merrill Root

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The American Communist Struggle Against Imperialism

(Continued from Page 1)

out that it is those countries that possess capital that dominate all other nations, despite the bourgeois-democratic fiction of the equality of nations. The United States is the greatest store-house of capital in the world; capital is being constantly piled up. American export of capital has more than doubled since the war, the total now invested abroad exclusive of war debts to the U. S. government being over nine billions of dollars. The United States is the world's money-lender; no big financial deal can be put thru without consulting the House of Morgan. To guarantee its investments and to open up new fields for them, the financial oligarchy centered in Wall Street makes ready use of its political instrument, the United States government. Also to monopolize markets and to control sources of raw material. American government officials travel the seven seas to do the bidding of Wall Street. American warships break strikes in Cuba and Central America, patrol Chinese rivers and engage in imperialist demonstrations in far eastern waters.

14. American foreign policy is imperialist policy. Broadly speaking, it revolves around three main slogans: the Monroe Doctrine, the "open door" and the Dawes plan.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

15. This is the offical name for the policy in Latin-America. Latin-America is something more than a field for the investment of capital and a market to be monopolized, altho 44.4 per cent of America's total foreign investment is in Latin-America. The greater part of our raw material imports come from Latin-America. One of those raw materials is oil, which has become an elemental, vital factor in the life of modern capitalism—a central objective in the clash of rival imperialisms thruout the world. Latin-America is therefore considered Wall Street's eminent domain, where no foreign intervention, other than that of the United States, is to be tolerated. The Monroe Doctrine is a doctrine of "Latin-America' for Wall Street." Native governments are either ruthlessly thrust aside, as in Nicaragua and Santo Domingo, where U. S. marine run amuck, putting the natives to work in chain gangs in the dust and sweltering heat of the public roads; or else the governments are intimidated, as everywhere in Central America; or they are threatened with revoltuion, as in Mexico and elsewhere; or they are encouraged to pro-American dictatorship, as in Venezuela and Peru. American imperialism has even created special organiaztions to assist in the domination of Latin-America, notably the Pan-American Union.

16. Out of the 20 Latin-American republics, 11 now have their financial policies directed by appointed officials from the United States. Six of these 11 have the financial agents backed by American military forces on the ground. Four of the remaining nine have their economic and fiscal lives closely tied to the United States thru large loans and concessions giving special advantage to American capitalists.

17. The Monroe Doctrine will not lose its importance to American foreign policy with the development of the American empire to worldwide proportions. On the contrary, it will be pushed more than ever to the fore. Latin-America is the primary foreign base of American capitalism. The plan for a Mexico City-to-Buenos Aires railway is the symbol of American imperialism just as the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway was the symbol of German imperialism.

18. Latin-America is still the principle field of American imperialism and one where its sway is relatively undisputed by rival powers. Its population is almost equal to that of the United States, its territory several times greater and the whole extent of a continent and a third is unified by common language, racial and social origins, traditions and history, culture, and economic and political conditions.

19. There is sufficient homogeneity to permit of the building of a powerful continental movement of the workers and peasants against American imperialism, and sufficient resentment due to the occupation of the Central American and Carribean countries, the sustaining of autocracies such as those of Venezuela and Peru by United States aid, the interference in the internal affairs of all of the countries, the system of financial and military advisers, th monopolistic Monroe Doctrine and the robbery of the tremendous natural resources of Latin-America.

B. The Open Door

20. The "closed door" policy expressed in the Monroe Doctrine is substituted by its exact opposite, the "open door" in the far east. America came late to the Chinese treasure house. She got her first real foothold during the world war, with the activities of the American International Corporation and the Asia Banking Corporation, and since that time has been expanding her interests rapidly. Commerce with the orient constitutes 25 per cent of all America's foreign trade. For the United States, China is principally a market and a field for investment—an unbelievably vast one, as yet scarcely tapped. The Washington conference of 1921-22 marked the definite orientation toward the Pacific of an important phase of American foreign policy.

21. The "open door" policy is a pretended insistence upon equal rights for all imperialist nations. It was originally expressed in the Hay doctrine on China, but has since been expanded to take in Mesopotamia, Egypt, parts of Europe, etc.; in fact it has become a general slogan of American foreign policy, when not applied to Latin-America. In the far east, the policy means the playing off of Great Britain against Japan, and an attempt to dislodge both. Because of its hypocritical "open door" policy bringing it into conflict with the directly felt imperialist domination of Great Britain and Japan, the United States has created the illusion among sections of the Chinese people that her purposes are friendly. This dangerous idea must be energetically combatted. Our party should take the lead in educating the Chinese as to the real meaning of the "open door" policy and the purposes of American imperialism.

The Philippines

22. The bitterness of the Philippine people against American exploitation and tyranny increases daily. Importance of the Philippines as the key to future struggles in the far east cannot be overemphasized. The anti-independence movement in the United States and the dictatorial policy of Wood in the suppression of strikes, murdering of natives, etc., make the Philippine situation ever sharper and more nationalist revolutionary in tendency.

23. Our party has already developed some influence among the Filipinos by its defense of their interests. The American party should intensify and increase its activities on behalf of Philippine independence, tie this up in the minds of the American workers with the situation in China and the possibilities of war with Japan. The Filipinos should be made to realize that the liberal "independence" movement in the United States is not to be reckoned with as the basis for a spirited fight against American imperialism in the Philippines, but that it must look to the Communist movement and the working class for such a fight.

A real effort should be made to organize the Filipino workers in the United States as a step to Communist organization on the islands. The immediate recall of General Wood and an investigation of his regime should be called for. Every atrocity in the Philippines should be the signal of protest meetings and resolutions in the United States. The party should explain in its propaganda for independence that a "Plattized" independence is no independence at all.

26. The campaign outlined in the party's Filipino program is to be prosecuted vigorously.

China

27. The United States continues to present itself as the hypocritic champion of the "open door" in China. It has held it "open" long enough to get one foot in. It is now trying to get the other in, and then kick Japan and later Great Britain out, and close the door in the faces of the other imperialist powers. The hypocrisy of the "open door" campaign must be exposed, the danger of war with Japan and the Soviet Union, the tyranny of the whole foreign intervention policy and its significance in making the east a storm center for a new world war must be kept in the forefront. The subservience of the American Federation of Labor President Green to the American state department has caused him to issue a pronouncement of the same hypocritical tone in the name of the A. F. of L. The party and the anti-imperialist yeague should hasten to address an appeal to the members of the A. F. of L. explaining to them the true state of affairs in China and presenting a concrete plan of action on the part of the American working class. (Similar use should be made of the Latin-American pronouncements of Green, the conferences called, etc.) Our party should intensify it's work on the Chinese situation and prepare for a long campaign as the far east situation will continue perhaps for years in an acute stage. The party must demand the abolition of the four-power pact, the nine-power pact, extra-territoriality rights, concessions, etc., etc. It must seek fraternal relations with the Chinese working class and especially intensify its relations with the Kuomintang. It must propose fraternal relationships between the American and Chinese organized workers, and mobilize opinion among the American workers against further intervention and in favor of the Soviet policy in connection with China.

C., THE DAWES PLAN.

Comrade Stalin characterized the Dawes plan as an attempt to "cover and mask the desperate struggle between England and France for European supremacy, the growing hostility between England and America in the struggle for domination of the world market, the struggle of the German people against the colonial entente oppression." This was the final, amazing leap of American imperialism in its onward march, made possible by the ruin of Europe in the war and the new strength and consciousness of purpose of the American capitalists. When the after-the-war boom came to an end, it became apparent that the United States could not continue to hold aloof from European affairs. The tremendously developed industrial capacity of this country was lying idle with the bank valuts bursting with gold (call money was being lent at less than two per cent interest in the "outside market"), the urge to incorporate Europe with the American economic system and furnish an investment market for American capital became irresistible. The Dawes plan means not more employment for American workers, but less and more uncertain unemployment. The Dawes plan is an adventure in international monopoly built upon the enslavement of the German workers and tending to force down the standard of living of British, French and American workers as well. Together with the Hurley plan for France, the Mellon plan for Belgium, and the various systems of control imposed upon Austria, Hungary, etc., it expresses the insolent bid of American imperialism for world domination. But the plan is doomed to fail. A country like Germany cannot be kept as a colony. The attempt to do so means, as Comrade Stalin says, "to place Europe on a charged mine." Moreover, England and France cannot reconcile their multiple differences with the United States, of which the European situation offers only one phase. Another and an important one is the preponderant position of American capital in Canada, its growing strength in Australia and other British colonies. The entire European adventure of American imperialism is in itself an earnest of the approaching collapse of world capitalism. It rests upon a hundred sharpening contradictions. For the American workers it heralds the awful certainty of new wars.

28. Even before the war with Spain in 1898, American capitalism had reached the point of development where it could no longer maintain itself without giving up its isolation and being drawn into the current of world events. The west was becoming populated. Money was no longer at a big premium for internal developments. American capitalists could not count indefinitely upon a constant consumption demand in this country and industry was expanding rapidly in the United States itself. Big Business had developed to the point where it was able to dictate the entire foreign policy of the government. The launching of the United States Steel corporation in 1900, personified the fusion of banking and industrial capital. It was the world war and the events subsequent to it that the United States was able to lay the basis for its present expanded policy.

29. American imperialistic foreign policy will now be intensified, particularly as the race for oil becomes hotter, as American surplus capital continues to pile up, as the clashes with rival imperialism become more unavoidable. Already Japan and England are engaged in fierce contest with American imperialism—Japan in the far east, England in Latin-America, China, Asia Minor, Europe—over all the world. England is the main competitor, the chief capitalist obstacle in the path of Wall Street. If England could be eliminated or rendered helpless, the United States would have a comparatively free hand with Japan. At the Washington conference the United States succeeded in breaking up the Anglo-Japanese alliance and in forcing England to recede from her age-old position of mistress of the seas, thru the acceptance of the 5-5-3 naval basis. Too weakened to conduct an independent policy of her own, England had been constrained to console herself in recent years with the role of a lesser partner in America's new imperialistic ventures as in the Dawes plan in Europe—but England and America are irreconcilable rivals. The present situation in China illustrates the impossibility of reconciling the interests of the British imperialists with those of Wall Street. Our party must understand the basis of the fundamental conflict between British and American imperialism, and must be prepared for the titanic struggle which is approaching.

30. Another factor that imperialism cannot leave out of consideration is Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia has made the first breach in the circle of world capitalism. She represents the spearhead of the international class war piercing its way into imperialist situations. She has already shown what the far-reaching effects of this may be by her support of China. The United States, as the standard bearer of world capitalism, has of necessity become the rallying center for the battle against capitalism's mortal enemy. American workers must at all times stand by Soviet Russian in the attempts of the capitalists to wage war against her.

3. American Imperialism.

31. This "pacifist imperialism," as it has been called, is essentially warlike. The United States today spends tremendous sums of money on military and naval preparations. Thru the medium of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, Boy Scouts, etc., the entire population is being drawn into the scheme of militarization. A powerful, centralized, armed force is being built up, for use against the workers at home, and to crush the movements for freedom in Latin-America, Hawaii, and the Philippines—as well as to organize for the next war. "Navy day," "defense day," etc., are signs of the approaching imperialistic conflict.

32. The American imperialists know that their struggle to oust Japan from China is one that cannot be settlet without war. The United States is ready for that war. Hence the recent maneuvers of the fleet in far eastern waters—and its subsequent friendly visit to Australia. American imperialism is prepared to fight England but she wishes to detach England from Japan at all costs, and evidences of Australian-American entente, together with the Canadian situation, are calculated to make England think twice before she throws in her lot with Japan. Our party must conduct a relentless campaign against American militarism, inside the military training camps and out. The spread of Communism in the army, as shown in the cases of Crouch and Trumbull, is of great significance, and it is especially significant that they are stationed in a colonial possession. We must expose the imperialist purpose of "navy days" and "defense days" and we must tear the sham from off such slogans as "the yellow peril," "limitation of immigration," etc., so that the working class may respond to our fight against the coming war.

Imperialism and the Capitalist State.

33. The bourgeoisie develops an evermore powerful state machinery for the execution of its financial schemes, for armament, for colonial, for mandated areas and spheres of influence administration, and for suppression of class conflict at home.

34. The intervention of the powerful imperialist state machine in domestic labor conflicts (injunctions, use of force in strike breaking, compulsory arbitration, etc.), the growing drain of militarism and colonial wars and occupations, the imposing of the gigantic state apparatus, the sharpening conflicts leading to a new world war, the growth of unemployment due to industrial stagnation at home and export of capital on an ever increasing scale, the use of the lower wages and living standards and longer working hours among the subject nations and "Dawesified" European workers to depress working standards and wages at home—all these tendencies work counter to the tendency to corrupt the "aristocracy of labor" and identify it with imperialism, and they begin to make clear to the working class the irreconcilable opposition of imperialist opportunism to the general and fundamental interest of the labor movement.

35. Its enormous profits thru the exploitation of backward peoples enables it to bribe and corrupt main leaders of the working class and even create privileged industries and branches of industry, thus creating a fairly numerous "aristocracy of labor." Thus there is born the union of opportunism and imperialism, which in the United States expresses itself in the imperialist, nationalist and class collaboration policy of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and in Latin-America in the policies of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The creation of privileged sections of the working class leads to their separation from the broad masses of the workers. This splitting up of the working class is very marked in the United States and is an important contributing factor emphasizing the division between skilled and unskilled, organized and unorganized, Negro and white, foreign and native, etc.

36. The American capitalists have also succeeded in corrupting with some portion of their surplus profit, leaders of the working class in some of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. (Iglesias in Porto Rico and the Porto Rican socialist party, Morones in Mexico and the Mexican labor party, De LaSelva in Nacaragua, the leaders of the Central American Federation of Labor, the fascist elements in the Cuban Railway Brotherhood, etc.)

American Imperialism and Labor Aristocracy

37. In the United States, opportunism is ripe and overripe. The beginnings of a counter tendency are making themselves manifest. This is to be noticed in the growth of a labor party movement, the platonic response even to the abstract amalgamation campaign, the marked tendency of the seamen to break down their isolation, etc.

38. Imperialism develops incerasingly its own contradictions which on the domestic field present themselves in the form of a parasitic, stagnating and even decadent form of capitalism. The capitalist is reduced to a coupon cutter. The oligarchy becomes so small and so powerful that it is possible to neutralize whole sections of the former supporters of the bourgeoisie, poor farmers, petty bourgeoisie, etc., and to win away whole sections of the masses that have hitherto followed capitalism.

The Tasks of our Party

39. One of the important tasks is to convince the American workers of the living reality of American imperialism, of its menace to them, and of the necessity of fighting against it. This involves intensive propaganda and organization of the left wing in the trade unions, where the labor aristocracy and especially the bureucratic officialdom are holding the fort for imperialism. The sinister connection between these elements, the capitalists, and the superprofits must be exposed. The imperialist role of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor, dominated by the American Federation of Labor machine, must be exposed. It is especially important to make the workers realize the connection between the imperialist policy of the corrupted labor bureaucrats and their whole class collaboration program, such as labor banking and the B. & O. plan. While an entire section of the highly skilled workers (the labor aristocracy) is also corrupted by imperialism, these elements should not be lumped together with the official bureaucracy of the unions; consistent efforts should be made to win the more proletarian sections of the labor aristocracy away from their cooperation with bureaucrats and bosses and into active struggle on behalf of their real class interests. Anti-imperialist work in the trade unions should be linked up with concrete proposals against imperialism. "Withdrawal of troops from Santo Domingo!" "Independence for the Philippines!" "Unconditional release for Crouch and Trumbull!" "Stand by Soviet Russia!" etc.

40. Educational work must go on in our party to acquaint our members thoroly with the problems of imperialism. The imperialist character of the present epoch must be studied in the works of Lenin, Bukharin, Stalin Zinoviev, etc. Special effort must be made to promote an understanding the essential unity between the proletarian world revolution and the national liberation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. Anti-imperialist work in our party must be concentrated on the independence and anti-imperialist movements in the countries under the heel of American imperialism.

41. The second congress of the Comintern pointed out that "the policy of the Communist International on the national and colonial questions must be chiefly to bring about a union of the proletarian and working masses of all nations and countries for a joint revolutionary struggle leading to the overthrow of capitalism. . ." This is a tenet which we see working out so splendidly all around us today, and which is ringing the death-knell of the international bourgeoisie. In Latin-America, Hawaii, and the Philippines there is a national liberation movement, just as in China and the Riff sections of Morocco. The millions groaning under American imperialist rule have indicated in no uncertain terms that they want their freedom and are willing to fight for it. The Filippinos have voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence. In Porto Rico there is also an increasing sentiment for complete independence from American imperialism. The Cuban people are struggling to throw off the vicious Platt Amendment, which is strangling them. The Mexicans stand ready to fight American intervention with arms. The Haitians fight to the death against the American military dictatorship. We must give active support to these movements. We must form direct alliance with them. This must be done in close cooperation with the other Communist parties of the continent, and we must put forth every effort to build Communist parties in those countries where none now exists.

42. There is a strong tradition of Latin-American solidarity which is a historic force for the unification of the anti-imperialist movements of the various Latin-American countries. This will be an important weapon in the struggle against Wall Street. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League was created as the expression of the liberating movement of all the exploited peoples of the continent. The Workers Party took part in the creation. Represented in the League are also the Communist Parties of Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as student groups, labor organizations, peasant leagues, and national societies in various countries.

43. For us, the League constitutes an organizational expression of our determination to fight side by side with the exploited peoples of America's colonies and semi-colonies. While we strive to make the groups affiliated to the All-America Anti-Imperialist League recognize in the Communists and the Communist International the leaders of the world struggle against imperialism, we must work conscientiously to build up the league itself to push it into activity and to make of it a powerful driving force for the overthrow of American imperialism.

44. The following is our concrete program of joint action with the exploited peoples for the struggle against American imperialism.

(a) Expose the purposes and methods of American imperialism everywhere.

(d) Demand independence for all American colonies and unconditional withdrawal of American troops from Latin-America, Chinese and other foreign soil.

(c) Actively support Latin-American strikes against American concerns.

(d) Ideological and practical struggle against the doctrine of Pan-Americanism.

(e) Expose and struggle against the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor as an agency of American imperialism, and the Mexican and American parties shall work out joint plans for exposing the thrue character of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and propagate the idea of the formation of a Latin-American Labor Federation with anti-imperialist tendencies.

(f) Interchange of delegates at conventions and close co-operation with the Communist Parties of Latin-America; fraternal relations with the parties of the Far East.

(g) Help build the All-America Anti-Imperialist League into a powerful organization for the overthrow of American imperialism.

(h) Immediately strive to build up sections of the All-America Anti-imperialist League in parts of the United States, thru affiliation of resident organizations of Mexicans, Filipinos, Chinese, etc.

(i) Support the proposed plan of the All-Rmerica Anti-Imperialist League for an All-American Conference against imperialism.

(j) The Machete, organ of the Mexican Communist Party and El Libertador, organ of the Anti-Imperialist League (published in Mexico) should be circulated among the Spanish-speaking workers of the United States.

The American Labor Movement.

45. The decision of the Communist International on suppressed nationalities must be adapted and applied to the peculiar situation of the American Negro. The Negro, the foreign-born worker, the Mexican workers in the South, and the unskilled worker generally must receive more attention. The division of the working class into Negro and white, foreign-born and native, skilled and unskilled, organized and unorganized, must be a central point of attack for all of our efforts to overcome the labor opportunism of imperialism and unify the American working class. The anti-imperialist work forms an excellent entering wedge in this connection and should be more intimately tied up with the trade union work.

46. Among the organized workers the attacks upon class collaboration, upon the corrupt leadership, etc., should be closely linked with the anti-imperialist work. The rank and file of the labor aristocracy must be won for the class struggle and its leaders exposed in their eyes. The intervention of the powerful state machine in labor struggles must be made the basis of major campaigns. The relation of that domestic machine to imperialism must be made clear.

The Soviet Union.

47. All anti-imperialist campaigns must be tied up with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as the living example of a great anti-imperialist proletarian power, and with the Comintern as the world fighting organization of black, yellow, brown and white peoples in a world united front against capitalism and imperialism in all their forms. The solution of the national question by Soviet Russia has not been sufficiently explained to the American working class. Nor has been the role of Soviet Russia in Persia and Turkey sufficently capitalized. It must be made clear that the war plots and attacks against the Soviet Union are largely attributable to its anti-imperialist policy thruout the world. The "Recognize Russia" campaign must be intensified, and tied up with the struggle against imperialism.

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NEW YORK TAXI UNION FIGHTS POLICE OWNERS

Police Illegally Given Control of Drivers

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3. — Altho the Amalgamated Taxi Association lost in an attempt last week to get a permanent injunction, restraining the police department from supervising and licensing taxicabs or taxicab drivers, another attempt will soon be made to test the constitutionality of the notorious Hylan police taxi bill.

Officers and attorneys of the Amalgamated conferred last night at the organization headquarters, regarding a second test case by which they hope to establish that the police department has been illegally supervising and licensing taxicabs since the decision of the appelate division declared the home rule bill invalid.

Police Commisioner Enright is heavily interested in the New York taxi companies and as a stockholder is attempting to prevent the drivers from strengthening their union.

Abandon Road to Norway

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The interstate commerce commission today authorized the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to abandon that part of its line extending from Tomah to Norway, Wis., a distance of 28 miles. Permission to abandon the line from Norway to Babcock, Wis., was refused.

WOMAN JAILED AT BORDER FOR RADICAL VIEWS

Two Children Also Are Locked Up, Tho Ill

Mrs. Matilda Weideman, Lettish woman who has been active in the radical movement, was arrested by federal authorities while coming over the border from Canada with her two children. Mrs. Weideman has been a resident of the United States and Canada for many years, one of her children being born here. She owns her own home in Manitoba, Canada, and **she was arrested while on the way to Chicago to visit relatives.**

She was lodged in a jail at Noyes, Minn., when International Labor Defense received word of her predicament. Her little girl, the message sated was ill. I. L. D. immediately notified its Minnesota attorney, John R. Heino of Duluth. Heino immediately went to Warren, Minnesota, where Mrs. Weideman has been removed with her two children. Heino found them confined in jail, the mother and both children, a boy and girl, very ill. He immediately started legal action for their release and is looking after their welfare.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Rumanian artillery may be called into action to quell a serious fire in the Rumanian oil fields. The Standard Oil company asked the government to bombard the burning oil wells in an effort to stop the blaze.

BOSTON JUDGE REFUSES TO GAG THEATRE PICKETS

Strike Hits Houses in Five Cities

BOSTON, July 31.—Musicians, theatrical stage employes and moving picture operators of five cities of Eastern Massachusetts are showing solidarity in a strike against the firm of Elies M. Loew and Philip Berler which operates the Strand Theater of New Bedford, the Capitol and Dreamland, of Lynn; the Rialto, of Lowell, the Majestic of Fitchberg and the Dorchester Theater in Boston.

The strike stretches across the state **line from Rhode Island, starting when the Loew and Berler company refused to reinstate a union employe unjustly fired in its Pawtucket house. Joint strike action against all the company's theatres was quickly taken by the American Federation of Musicians, locals 193, 83, 9, 126 and 214; the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada, locals 182, 546, 245, 73, 86, 131 and 134.**

Finding that pickets were keeping away the working people who furnished most of the custom before, the firm applied to Judge McLaughlin in the circuit court in Boston for a restraining order to stop the above named local unions from picketing and persuading persons not to patronize the plaintiff, from issuing circulars, explaining the strike, etc. McLaughlin turned the company down and picketing is going on without court interference.

Chinese Traitor Loses Life; General Strike Spreading to Amoy

HONG KONG, Aug. 2.—An acute situation is reported to have arisen in Amoy over the shooting on Wednesday of a Chinese merchant who was known to be friendly to the British. A Chinese secretary of the muncipal council was wounded at the same time. A general strike is believed to be inevitable in Amoy and a stringent boycot is being maintained. A British gunboat has left for Amoy.

Deneen for World Court.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., August 2.—Hope for American entry into the World Court thru Senate action at the next session was held out here by Senator Charles S. Deneen, republican of Illinois who left for Chicago after having spent a night at White Court with President Coolidge.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—Industry and trade were the subjects discussed in Saturday's installment of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, which is appearing every day in the DAILY WORKER. Today's installment continues the story of how the Soviet government is increasing production of oil, coal and manufactures. Finances, and the relation between state and private production have already been taken up. The report of the British trade union leaders is an exhaustive and accurate study of all phases of life in the Soviet Union. Start reading it today.

Textiles

The importance of this nidustry lies in the prominent part it plays in the economic concordat with the peasants. In this case the industry suffered during the blockade from being cut off from its raw materials, the cotton of Turkestan and foreign wool.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION
(In thousands of roubles in pre-war values.)

1913	708,012	100 per cent
1920	69,514	9.8 "
1921-2	110,985	15.6 "
1922-3	174,106	24.5 "
1923-4 (half-year)	109,866	31.0 "

Even in 1922 these Cotton Textile Trusts made a profit of about 300,000 gold roubles. More recent results are not yet known, but prices have been lowered 30 per cent. Only 179 out of 210 factories are working, and at from 20 to 75 per cent. of their capacity.

Woolen and Linen

These industries are more prosperous

(In thousands of poods.)

	WOOLEN PRODUCTION		LINEN PRODUCTION	
1913	2,400	100 per cent	2,093	100 Per cent.
1920	530	22.0 "	531	25.0 "
1921-2	627	26.6 "	962	45.9 "
1922-3	889	37.0 "	1,823	87.0 "
1923-4 (half-year)	465	38.0 "	1,251	119.5 "

Consumption

The high prices produced by a reutrn to a stable currency produced in their turn a drop in consumption, as is obvious from the following figures:—

CONSUMPTION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
(Per head of population.)

Product—	Year 1913	Year 1921-2	Year 1922-3	Year 1923-4	Year 1923-4 as per cent of 1913
Sugar (Russian, lb.)	20.0	23.0	4.1	7.4	37.0
Salt (Russian, lb.)	33.0	13.1	17.7	21.0	64.0
Matches (boxes)	25.0	6.7	11.5	14.0	56.0
Cotton fabric (arshins)	25.0	3.8	5.3	9.5	38.0
Pig iron (Russian, lb.)	72.0	3.2	5.0	14.0	20.0

The Government accordingly took steps to reduce wholesale prices, which was done with remarkable effect as follows:—

PRICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
(Per cent of pre-war.)

Product—	Oct. 1, 1923	Oct. 1, 1924	Reduction (per cent)
Leather	322	218	32
Foods	325	211	35
Building materials	304	208	32
Metals	207	177	15
Textiles	271	177	35
Timber	187	176	6
Fuel	210	173	18
Electrical goods	176	160	9
Paper	179	141	21
Chemicals	175	124	29
Oils	117	101	14
All products	247	177	29

The result of this has been to stimulate demand so that factories can at present scarcely cope with it. But owing to the comparative slight control of the retail market, as yet obtained by State enterprise and co-operatives, retail prices have not correspondingly come down. This is a point to which attention is being directed.

Another such point is the cost of production, which, already too high, rose during the second quarter of the year, though it came down during the third quarter. In short, Government control is being directed at present to reducing costs of production and increasing output.

Electrification

There is a 15-year programme for the electrification of industry, which divides the country into ten regions, each with 31 regional stations giving about 1½ million kilowatts, and which includes the electrification of all railways and factories. This will save haulage of fuel—in Russia a serious matter. For example, it is cheaper now to get English coal by sea for the supply of Leningrad factories than to haul it from the Don Basin.

Of this scheme there are already in operation the stations at Shatoura and Kashira supplying Moscow from peat and Ouktina supplying Leningrad. Work is in progress at Shatoura, Volkhov, Leningrad, Kiyelov, Nijhni-Novgorod, and Shklerol, which stations will be completed in 1925.

General Conclusion

Of all the compromises on which the Soviet regime is based, the first and most fundamental was the New Economic Policy. And just as it was evident to many members of the previous Delegation in 1920 that War Communism was an experiment that must get more and more extreme until it exploded, so the present Delegation have come to the conclusion that the existing economic system is not only viable, but has real vitality; that it does not stunt, but can even stimulate the economic recovery that peace has now made possible. Further, that the proportion of present production to pre-war compares very well with that of other continental countries, and that the superior energy and efficiency developed by the novel machinery of the Soviet Government compensates to some extent for the want of capital. Finally that foreign capital now supplied to Russia should give good returns to the investor and provide valuable resources of food and fuel to the consumers of Western nations.

CHAPTER IV

TRANSPORT AND AGRICULTURE

Travel in the Union

The traveller to Russia today will find the railway service again normal, and though some pre-war luxuries are still absent, yet in punctuality and in cleanliness there is considerable improvement. One member of the Delegation sleeping in a coach on a remote rural branch line suffered from verminous cushions, but his experience was unique in six weeks' travel.

The compromise as between Communism and comfort takes the form of two kinds of passenger coach, not distinguished as Class II. and Class III., but as "soft" and "hard." The "soft" means a carriage up to good second-class standard for day journeys or a similar sleeper for night journeys. "Hard" means wooden seats or berths. The place of a first-class is taken by "wagon lits," known as "internationals" on the familiar model; which run on the main lines, generally in connection with restaurant cars. The running times are practically pre-war. Cheap excursions are run to the Caucasus and the coast in the summer, and the arrangements for reduced fares to families and workers are very liberal. Fares are much lower than in England, and, within the Union, passenger traffic may be considered as comparing well with any Continental country. Pre-war facilities are not yet restored in communications between the Union and Europe. At present the only regular routes into the Union are through Latvia, Esthonia, or Finland. The steamer connections between Black Sea ports nad Constantinople are quite unreliable in winter. The railway routes are reliable, comfortable, and comparatively cheap—a first-class fare from London to Moscow costs about £20 and the journey can be done for less than half that.

Ruin of Railways

But this is, of course, only a very superficial side of the transport question which is as vital a matter to the Union as it is to the United States. The wars—continental, class, and civil—had reduced the railways to ruin. By 1917 a quarter of the engines were broken down and the lines working were reduced from 70,000 to 52,500 versts, which again fell during 1918 to 20,000. The civil wars ruined 3,672 bridges, including those over the Volga, Dnieper, and other large rivers, 1,500 versts of line, hundreds of stations, and thousands of miles of telegraph and telephone lines—15,000 telegraph and telephone instruments being carried off by the "Whites." Nearly two-thirds of the engines and one-quarter of the trucks were damaged.

Rape of Shipping

Matters were as bad with sea transport. The docks and most of the ships fell into the hands of the "Whites," who burnt, sank, or carried away all they could—including 900 river steamers and 12,500 sailing vessels, barges, boats, etc. Sea shipping suffered even more. Sixty sea-going steamers, totalling 90,000 tons, were destroyed, and 300, totalling 470,000 tons, were carried away by the French and British forces in the Black Sea and sold by the French. More than half the total sea-going tonnage was thus lost, and the Black Sea was swept clean of steamer tonnage—a piece of piracy unexampled in modern history.

War Communism—Reconstruction of Railways

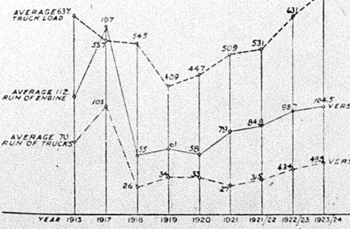
These figures may give some faint idea of the task that faced the Soviet Government—a far greater reconstruction of all transport with far less resources than in the case of any other war-ruined people. But it was begun in 1920, a year before war finally ended, and the Delegation in 1920 were much impressed by the labors of the "subbotniki," or voluntary workers, and the gaily-decked engines that were the result of their overtime. This was the period when the slogan (losung) of War Communism was "all hands to transport," and the results of this concentration on the transport front were remarkable. Popular energy and enthusiasm was worked up by a "war propaganda," and kept alive by daily bulletins of "sick" engines cured or convalescent and sound engines reconquered from the enemy. One of these bulletins shows that in January, 1920, the total number of engines was 9,438, of which 3,833 only were sound. In November, with final peace, there were 17,799, of which 7,451 were sound; practically all the additional recaptured engines having been damaged. The number of trucks in January, 1920, was 258,729, of which 204,983 were damaged, and in November 119,155, of which 320,309 were damaged. To give traffic a start 1,700 engines were ordered in Germany and Sweden in 1921, with 500 tank cars in Canada and 1,000 in Germany; but otherwise the repair shops kept pace with requirements. At the end of 1923 there were in reserve 2,734 sound engines and 60,724 trucks. Efforts were next concentrated on repairing the permanent way and bridges, nad by the end of 1921 only 12 bridges were still impassable.

War Communism—Shipping Reconstruction

The reconstruction of river shipping was no less rapid. By the end of 1921, there had been repaired 1,360 steamers and 1,719 vessels, and refloated 76 steamers, 593 vessels, and two dredgers, while an ambitious program of new construction was undertaken.

Transport Reorganization Under New Economic Policy

War Communism thus made a good beginning, but the introduction of the New Economic Policy required a complete reorganization of transport reconstruction on a business basis. Thenceforward reconstruction had to be treated as a business investment, not as an "internal front." The transition took time and was first formally enforced by a decree in January, 1922. The operation involved a complete reorganization and considerable decentralization of the Commissariat which was coupled with a technical planning Commission (Transplan). Attention was then concentrated on making the railways and shipping pay in accordance with plans for a ten years development. Steady progress has been made with this task and is perhaps none the worse for showing less sensational results than the feverish "offensives" of the War Communism. For example, the fuel expenditure has been reduced until it is 1.42 kopecks per 100 engine versts as compared with 1.03 kopecks pre-war, which is not bad after making the appropriate allowances. Damage and defalcations of freight which, in 1921-22, was as high as one pood per 50,000 pood versts has been brought down to 125,000 in 1922-23, and 750,000 pood versts in 1923-24. The improvement of the permanent way was continued; 17,000,000 sleepers being relaid, and all temporary bridges replaced by permanent. The reconstruction work can now be considered as practically complete, and the present task is to make the railways pay. This is largely a matter of making working more economical by running full loads. The average load pre-war was 66,000 pood versts, in 1923-24, it was about 22,000, in 1927, it is planned to be 33,000, i.e., half as economical as pre-war. The annexed graph shows the improvement in working conditions:—



The progress towards running the railways at a profit can be seen in the Budget (v. Finance). In 1922-23 the Government subsidy was 28.9 per cent. of the total expenditure, including re-equipments, etc. In the present Budget the railways appear to be paying their way.

Shipping Reorganization

Shipping is still in a more backward condition—though internal navigation seems adequately restored, and its economic efficiency is shown to be double that of 1922.

In the Baltic, tonnage increased since the organization of regular services in the middle of 1922, from 785,742 poods for the first half of 1922 to 7,959,028 poods in the second half, and nearly 20 million poods in 1923. In the Black Sea and Sea of Azov the average monthly freights which were 385,000 poods in 1921 and 990,000 poods in 1922, after the running of regular services in 1922 rose to nearly two million poods. But though this sea-transport continues to increase it is greatly hampered by want of tonnage and construction programs are being pressed forward. One of the Delegation crossed the Black Sea in one of the Russian regular service to the Straits and Syria and found the steamer clean and comfortable.

General Conclusion

It seems clear that the reconstruction of Russian railway transport is fairly complete and that railroads have been put on a paying basis. But that want of capital may delay profitable developments; and has already delayed, to the great disadvantage of foreign commerce, the reconstruction of shipping and the restoration of the steamer communications between the Union and foreign ports.

AGRICULTURE

Russian Agriculture and the Revlution

Russia is an agricultural country. Of the population 90 per cent. is agricultural. The pre-war export was three-quarters agricultural products, the import two-thirds for agricultural requirements.

All the same, until the Revolution, the position of the peasantry was deplorable. They only owned one-third of the land, and that mostly the worst, and the landlords kept them in a state of semi-serfage. Besides, of the land owned by the peasant, a large and growing proportion was in the hands of large farmers (kulaks) who were continually reducing the middle-sized holders to small holders and the small holder to a laborer (batrak).

Nothing was done to put the peasantry in actual possession of the land until the Bolshevist Revolution. On February 14th, 1918, an Act socialized the land by (1) abolishing in principle private property in land; (2) fixing standard holdings in different regions, and (3) abolishing rent and hired labor. By 1919, 96 per cent. of the land was in the hands of the peasantry, and 4½ per cent. under communal exploitation.

(To be continued in next issue)

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks) county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

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BEN TILLETT, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North. Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-94.

• • •

JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

• • •

JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

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ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

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A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

FRED BRAMLEY (secretary to delegation). Many years actively associated with political and industrial branches of the labor movement. Several years full time lecturer on social and economic subject in connection with "Clarion" newspaper. Formerly organizing secretary, Furnishing Trades Association. Appointed assistant secretary, trades union congress, 1917; general secretary, 1923. Served on several government committees. Member of royal commission on national health insurance and national debt commission.

ENGINEERS TO ORGANIZE; WANT BETTER TERMS

They Are College Bred But Poorly Fed

NEW YORK —(FP)— Thirty-five undred college bred technicians, emloyed by the city of New York, findg that their wages are pretty much n the level of manual workers' are aking a tip from the latter and organing. They have formed the Associaon of Engineers of New York and ave as their immediate objective alary increases of 25 per cent.

At a preliminary meeting speakers ointed out that the engineers hold e key positions in the essential work ecessary to the community and that e departments of water, fire prevenon, sanitation, transportation, new onstruction and other vital municipal ctivities could not operate without hem. In fact, several of the speakrs reminded their fellow workers, the ity engineer is such a necessary inividual that when the engineers of hicago started a strike, scheduled for hree days, the city called them back o work in a half hour with the proise of meeting their demands.

As a start towards educating the ublic to the idea that the engineer just an ordinarily paid person wage harts have been made public showng that 76.5 per cent of the city's ngineers get less wages than plumbrs and bricklayers and ten per cent ess than the municipal ditch diggers. nly five per cent get as much as the ontractors' superintendents whose usiness it is to follow the plans preared for them by the engineers.

Aldermen Strike When Mayor Appoints Pulpit Pounder Police Chief

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 2—The three lton aldermen, arrested by Mayor . M. Sanders, in a factional row over dministration of city affairs today ssued a public ultimatum that not ven notification of their arrest would orce them to attend meetings of the own council "until the mayor sees he light" the way they see it.

Mayor Sanders arrested the three ldermen, on charges of conspiracy nd omission of duty when the counil members refused to attend the reglar council meetings. The split arose ver various policies indulged in by ayor Sanders, mainly the selection f Rev. E. N. Maberry as a member f the police force.

Escaped With Booty.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 2—A bandit toay held up the H. & F. Weisser ewelry store in the south business istrict and escaped with $3,000 worth f diamonds, a large assortment of igh grade gold watches and a small mount of money.

Tell other workers what hapens in your shop. Write a story nd send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to istribute there.

Terror Can't Stop Soviet Republic

(Continued from page 1)

blood of the Bessarabian peasants. They have shot over 20 members of the Bessarabian Parliament, the so-called "Zfatul Zeria" in order to arrange the "voluntary" affiliation of Bessarabia to Rumania. Six years ago the Rumanian bourgeoisie started the first Bessarabian trial of the "108" and thus tried to abolish the first mass organization of the oppressed population which refused to reconciliate itself with the rule of the feudal elements of Rumania.

Peasants Formed Revolutionary Committees.

The first great trial was followed three years ago by a second one with 27 accused, proletarians of Rumanian and Bessarabian towns who had joined together for struggle against the robbery of the Rumanian capitalists.

In the time between these two trials theer took place that of the "47" in 1920, which was intended to destroy the Rumanian Communist Party. After this short survey of the past the present trial of the 500 appears more understanable.

What are the characteristics of this trials there took place these two draw from it? The trials which are arranged periodically by the Rumanian oppressors illustrate clearly the development of the revolutionary movement in Bessarabia. We experienced a number of revolts which ended with the defeat of the peasants, because the latter did not yet sufficiently understand the revolutionary role of their class. A revolt of workers which is not at the same time supported by the organized peasants, is doomed to failure from the beginning.

A quite different picture is offered by the last revolt in Tartarbunar. We must state here above all that it was specially the peasants movement which undertook a conscious attack, the attack of a politically mature peasantry. Tartarbunar has raised high the revolutionary militant banner. It has understood that the high taxes, the suppressed economic life and the arbitrary actions of the gendarms can only be stopped by the peasants and the workers. Therefore the rebels have first of all endeavered to form a revolutionary committee.

From this we see that the revolt of the peasantry had an organized and conscious character. This organization was certainly not yet so perfect that it could lead immediately the whole population to revolt and this explains the defeat of the revolutionary peasants movement.

Whole districts were surrounded by Rumania gendarms and numerous villages have been wiped out completely. The unarmed population was massacred by the hangmen of Bratianu. More than 1,000 people have paid with their lives for the attempted liberation of Bessarabia from the yoke of the exploiters and hangmen of Rumania, hundreds of innocent people were thrown into prison and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

The voices of the 500 peasants who are today tried by the hangmen's government of Bratianu, call the Bessarabian peasants for new struggles for the liberation of the occupants. From the bench of the accused comes the powerful call:

"Against the occupation! For a free Soviet Bessarabia!"

Hangmen Occupied Bessarabia.

Bessarabia, the south western corner of the gigantic Russian Empire, on account of its geographic situation in the middle of 1917 was an object of the desires of the Rumanian imperialists. The agents of the government of that time, Margilomanus-Makensen, which was favorable to Germany, were specially instructed to contribute to the decomposition of the Russian army on the south front in order to facilitate for Rumania the annexation of Bessarabia.

The "true Russian" General Tcherbatcheff carried thru successfully the driving out of the revolutionary Russian troops from Bessarabia. Other agents of the Rumanian state, the Bessarabian social-revolutionaries Inkulez, Chaline, Katereo, Jerchan, etc., prepared the annexation of Bessarabia from within.

On the 20th of October, 1917, the incompetent congress of the Bessarabian military under active participation of the agents mentioned above, decided to call a national assembly in Bessarabia in order to establish its "autonomy". The composition of the "Sfatul Zaria" was decided by them in advance. On the whole 120 persons were to participate in the assembly, among them 84 must be Moldavians and 50 Moldavians must be elected to the assembly by the congress. These 50 persons, agents of the Rumanian state, were those members of the parliament, who supported the idea of the annexation of Bessarabia by Rumania.

On November 21st, 1917, the "Sfatul Zeria" was opened and on December 2nd it declared Bessarabia to be the independent democratic republic Moldavia. On March 27th, 1918, the "Sfatul Zeria" proclaimed in the presence of the Rumanian Prime Minister Margiloman the affiliation of Bessarabia to Rumania on the basis of local autonomy.

The voting took place in an atmosphere which is best characterized by the statement of the chairman of the "Sfatul Zeria", Professor H. Spere, shortly before the voting: "Before we vote on the question of the affiliation of Bessarabia to Rumania, I declare: Woe to the national minority that should dare to vote against the affiliation!" Before the voting several members of the "Sfatul Zeria", the members of the Presidium of the congress of the peasants, Kataros, Panzyr, Prachnitzky, Tchumatchenko and Litvanoff were shot on account of opposition.

On November 28th, 1918, the "Sfatul Zeria" declared itself against local autonomy and for complete amalgamation with Rumania. In a night session when only one-fourth of the members were present, the voting took place by lifting of hands and the votes for and against were not even counted.

Against this two-fold deception a protest was raised signed by the general secretary of the "Sfatul Zeria", the leader of the People's League, the chairman of the military congress, Jokuri, the peasants fraction, the trade unions and 40 members of the "Sfatul Zeria". The so-called "Law of Affiliation" constitutes the most unheard of violation of the will of the Bessarabian workers and peasants and an act of brutal violence on the part of the Rumanian occupants.

KEEP SCHOOLS RUNNING FULL YEAR, NEW PLAN

No Vacations for Kids of Working Class

From the latest developments it is more likely than not that Chicago public school children will lose their summer vacations. A committee appointed to investigate the possibilties for all year school for Chicago brought back a report strongly recommending the change. The committee was composed of assistants to the superintendent, William McAndrew with Chauncey Willard, principal of the Hale High School as chairman.

The report is now before the board of education. Edward B. Ellicot, president of the board, favors the all year round school plan. The superintendent not only favors it—he advocates it. For the board of education it means a big money saving. And since it has been the policy of Chicago's school board to place the saving of money above the needs of the children, it is more than assured that the schools will soon be running on the all year plan.

Bait for Tired Parents.

Questionairres are being sent to the parents by McAndrew. He says they will prove to all that the parents are for the new plan. And the committee in its report further throws out bait for overworked and discouraged working class parents. The report says: "There are thousands of parents in Chicago who are gravely concerned every June about what their children will be doing during July and August, where and how they will play, what dangers they will meet."

They figure working class parents are driven by economic necessity. The mother as well as the father must supply the running expenses of the home. Whether the mother is employed in gainful occupation, which is the case to a large extent judging from recent statistics, or whether she does all the household chores to keep expenses down, the children of working class families are turned loose upon the streets during the summer. As a means whereby they would be kept off the streets and off the hands of the busy mother the new plan is sure to be welcome. Of course the board of education would receive the surprise of its life if working class parents demand that the summer school be conducted in camps out in the open fields where education and recreation can be combined as is being done in Soviet Russia.

Run Schools Like Factories.

The following paragraph from the report gives the keynote to the board's motive in pushing this move.

"Chicago has a school plant valued at $120,000,000," reads the report. "At present over fifty per cent of the high school facilities and ninety-five per cent of the elementary school facilities are unused throut the summer. No industrial concern would voluntarily keep its plant idle for two months each year."

Under the proposed plan the present school year would be divided into four ten weeks terms, with a fifth ten weeks term added in the summer recess, thus permitting a week's vacation at Christmas, and a week's recess during the summer. A pupil would be required to attend any four of the five terms or all of them as he chooses. Teachers would work either four or five terms and be paid accordingly.

BUILDERS AT WORK

The Party Press Is a Communist Teacher

St. Paul Shows the Way

Time and again the leaders of the Communist movement in this country and in the international have pointed out the importance of the press as a factor in building Communist parties.

The Communist Intrenational in its decision on the American question, tells us that we can build the party—and must—and tells us to do this on the basis of the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly primarily.

Comrade Lenin calls the Communist newspaper the "collective organizer" and a teacher of the movement.

And slowly as the growth and understanding of the movement proceeds we find that more and more these lessons are being put into practice by our comrades. To teach our own membership Communist practice and to reach outside workers with Communist principles witness this proof in St. Paul where Communist are doing work by means of our press:

Dear Comrades:

I am writing you to see if it is possible to get 50 copies each of the June and July Workers Monthly. We are trying hard to organize Communist fractions in the unions, but we find that many of our party members do not get the full significance of what we are doing this for, and the benefit the party will get from such organization.

The industrial committee has read very carefully the articles of Foster on the trade union fraction and think that a wide circulation of these two copies of the Workers Monthly, especially calling the attention of the members to these two articles above referred to will do a great deal of good, and help us in our work and get the membership to see the importance of being subscribers to the Workers Monthly. So far the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers have been organized on the fraction basis and the Carpenters are will under way. We have some good material in the Painters, but we also have a very stubborn reactionary group there. We are going to do our best to get a left wing functioning in the Painters. Hoping that you have copies of the Monthly on hand and that we will receive them at your earliest convenience, I am

Fraternally yours,

O. L. JOHNSON.

The Workers Monthly was sent to these comrades to help secure among them the understanding of the importance of the industrial work in our party.

And the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly can help to Bolshevize your local as well. Get a bundle each month (this month especially)—and let no professed Communist be permitetd to go without subscribing to these official organs of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

GERMANS, IRISH LEAD ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS

401 Contract Laborers Are Turned Back

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—A report of the bureau of immigration for the ten month period July, 1924, to May, 1925, shows a total of 269,010 immigrants admitted to the United States and 86,981 departed, leaving a net increase in the immigrant population of approximately 185,000. If the present rate for the full fiscal year is maintained the net increase in immigrant population will be approximately 215,000.

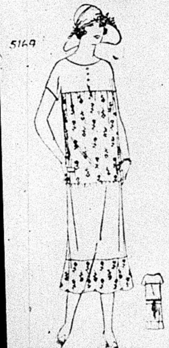
During the same period 147,997 non-immigrant foreigners arrived in the United States and 119,998 departed. Of the total number of immigrants who atempted to land in the United States, about 17,000 were turned back because they did not have proper visas under the immigration act of 1924, and 2,654 were refused admission on teh ground that they were likely to become public charges.

Four hundred and one contract laborers and 211 criminals were also turned back. Of the total number of immigrants received, 125,574 came thru the port of New York and 95,839 came across the Canadian border while 27,410 came from mMexico.

The Pacific and Gulf ports contributed very few. In the order of the number of their national emigrating to America during this 10 month period, Germany ranks first with 41,344, Irish Free State second with 23,505, England third with 12,959, Scotlnad, 11,460, Sweden sent approximately 8,000, Norway 6,000, Italy 5,300, Poland 4,700, Czecho-Slovakia 2,200, and Russia 1,650.

From the North American continent 94,327 came from Canada and 27,964 from Mexico. In the racial groups Germans again led with 48,885; English, 47,130; Irish, 38,466; Mexicans, 27,437; Scotch, 25,530; Scandinavians, 19,211; French, 21,654 and Hebrew, 9,502. The rest were scattered thruout the remaining nationalities. Among the skilled workers admitted, outside of clerks and accountants whose number was 12,000, carpenters and joiners led with 5,000; miners, 2,000; mechanics, 2,500; machinists, 1,800; masons, 1,200; painters and glaziers, 1,300, and tailors, 1,200. Of the unskilled 31,000 were laborers; 14,000 farm laborers and 13.00 were classed as farmers. Of servants there were 24,000.

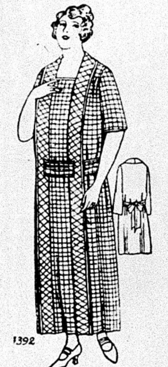
OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5164. Yoke and Flounce effects are among the newest fashion features. The model here portrayed will develop well in printed crepe, combined with lain crepe. It is also attractive in figured silk and crepe de chine.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size is made as illustrated, will require 2⅞ yards of figured material and 2⅛ yards of plain material 32 inches wide. The width of the dress at the foot is 2¼ yards.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is [illegible]



A SLENDERIZING DRESS

1392. This one-piece dress is becoming to yourthful and to mature figures. Gingham with linen would be fine for this, or ratine with binding in a contrasting color. Taffeta too will be attractive for this style.

The Pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6⅛ yards of 32 inch material. The wirth at the foot of the dress is 2½ yards.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, August 4, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
6	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17	Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
298	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
237	Carmen, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
2786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
188	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390	Michinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
582	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
478	Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 No Clark St.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
638	Meat Cutters, 3824 W. 26th St.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 So. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
468	Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
2219	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
12345	Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St., 2:30 p. m.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
69	Signalmen, 426 W. 63rd St.
83	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
16024	Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, Great Northern Hotel.
712	Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
742	Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
24	Upholsterers, Taylor and Ogden Ave.
111	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 6:30 p. m.

(Note — Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

GROCERY CLERKS UNION DEMANDS HANDS OFF CHINA

PHILADELPHIA, August 2—The Fruit and Grocery Clerks' Union of Philadelphia in a ringing resolution denounced the imperialist robbers of the United States, Europe and Japan for their brutal war on the Chinese people and calling on the workers of America to take steps to prevent foreign troops from interfering in China.

The resolution is signed by Morris Rosenberg, recording secretary of the union and by Joseph Drill, financial secretary.

A conference of all labor unions to devise ways and means of stopping further interference of foreign troops in the Chinese strike and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from China, is urged in the resolution.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Capitalist Graft

Why do capitalist politicians fight so vigorously for election to office? The reason is not far to seek. The answer to the question is: Graft.

The New York bonding firm of Sinnott and Canty, are suing newspaper owners and others to the tune of $13,000,000 damages for publishing news in connection with the relations of the bonding firm to the Hylan administration.

John P. Sinnott, leading member of the firm is brother of Mayor Hylan's son-in-law and private secretary. The firm had $500 in cash when they incorporated in Albany in 1922, with a capitalization of $10,000. Sinnott was the owner of $200.00.

What political power means to the politicians can be gathered from the fact that on Hylan's school construction contracts, involving $24,000,000, the contractors paid into the firm of Sinnott and Canty the sum of $163,000 in bonding premiums. Politics pays.

Mayor Hylan's enemies among the capitalist gangsters are making those revelations because they are out in the cold. When they succeed in defeating him, others will get the cream of the loot. It will only be a question of what gang will have the choicest seat at the pie counter.

During the czarist regime in Russia, graft was rife. From the highest officials of the state to the most menial employe, everybody was for sale. But since the Soviet government was established things have changed. Those who take liberties with the property of the workers and peasants today, do so at the risk of losing their heads. The result is that there is less corruption in the Soviet government than in any government in the world, despite its inheritance of corrupt officials from the old days.

Capitalism and corruption are synonymous terms. Communists refuse to get excited because the capitalist politicians rob their own government or rob each other. We only make use of those revelations as proof of their hypocrisy and crookedness and to point out to the workers as we did in the Teapot Dome scandal, that capitalist government besides having as it main object the suppression of the woring class is also a rogues' hangout where the robbers of the workers also fleece each other.

The Tribune as Crusader

The role of crusader to free Italy from dictatorship is essayed by the Chicago Tribune, after its correspondent George Seldes was expelled from that country, by Mussolini for the alleged bias of his news in favor of the anti-Fascist opposition.

The Tribune warns the Italian government that even tho the news agent sent out of Italy by its correspondent may not be entirely satisfactory, the stuff that will come from Paris, Geneva, Helingsfors Riga, will not be near so palatable.

In other words the Tribune threatens to lie indiscriminately in retaliation for the expulsion of its man. It is not very likely that the Tribune can say anything so bad about Mussolini that will stagger on the wrong side of the truth. But the threat sheds light on the Tribune's policy. It shows that its devotion to facts does not interfere with business. Its readers want news about Italy, so any news is better than none.

The Tribune says it has no prejudice against fascism. This is very true. But it happens that fascism is not the kind of capitalist dictatorship that suits the Tribune's business at this stage of the game. Too much government, too much interference with the individual if that individual happens to be a member of the bourgeois or petty bourgeois classes. This is not comfortable. Had Mussolini confined his assassinations, suppressions and persecutions to the revolutionary working class movement, the Tribune's correspondent would not have occasion to arouse Mussolini's wrath. The writer would be too busy acting as Mussolini's press agent in lying about the radicals as he had previously lied about Soviet Russia.

The Tribune will not convince those who know its shamelessly reacitonary policy, and its utter disregard for truth where the interests of the working class are concerned, that its present offensive against Mussolini comes from an honest heart or because of loyalty to the truth. The Tribune simply believes that Mussolini, having temporarily wrecked the working class movement, has outlived his usefulness. But when working class democracy, thru the dictatorship of the wokrers and peasants is established in Italy it will have no more bitter enemy than the Chicago Tribune.

A Friendly Visit

The United States fleet is in Australia, after going thru a series of maneuvers at Hawaii, having for their object, preparation for a war with Japan. There is no significance to the Australian visit, we are informed, by the admirals of the American fleet who reply to the addresses of welcome from the Australian politicians.

The governor general of Australia toasted the king and the president, let us hope in water, and dwelt on the enduring friendship that exists between the people of the two nations. It seems to us that we heard those sentiments before, and unless we are mistaken they were bandied between British and German statesmen shortly before they started out to kill each other by proxy.

Admiral Coontz, speaking for the House of Morgan was not behind in handing out the soft stuff, tho it must be admitted that he added a note of originality to the proceedings unusual in a like situation.

He said: "Our visit to the south seas is a friendly one. If every nation would send a vast number of its citizens to visit other nations, a greater toleration would be fostered." Good, but the admiral did not say that those visiting friends should bring along their howitzers, poison gas, submarines, battleships, battle planes, Zeppelins and sundry other tokens of capitalist civilization. It strikes us that the millions of United States citizens that were sent to Europe in 1917 and 1918 did not contribute materially to making the United States better liked in Germany, at least not among the widows and orphans of the German workers that were killed by the bayonets of the American visitors. Admiral Coontz talked heap much hokum, tho the freshness of the output was welcome.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

CORPSE OF LOS S.P. GIVES OFF STRONG AROMA

Only 23 Present at Debs' Coast Arrival

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 2.—The socialist party held a "regional red card convention" (as they called it) in the Labor Temple of this city. A resolution demanding the recognition of Soviet Russia was sent back to the committee on resolutions, but a motion in favor of recognition passed.

"We do not want to go against the wishes of Debs," said one self-styled leader, flashing a hostile look thru his glasses. This individual was also responsible for a motion demanding the release of all traitors in the Soviet republics. The motion passed 57 to 6.

These 63 souls were the voting strength of this "mass" convention of which more than half were new members. Thru the effort of Attorney E. W. Henderson, an I. W. W. defender, a resolution against the criminal syndicalism law was passed. A few "socalists" objected to the language used.

Praise Strikebreaker Calles.

In the Mexican situation Coolidge and Kellogg were condemned and Calles praised. The "delegates" (many curiosity seekers, scraped together on the spot) were also in favor of the new S. P. paper, the "American Appeal." However, only a few dollars were collected for its support. A sum of $200,000 is nedeed, they said.

Hard Up for Members.

The only credential necessary was a membership card, or an application for membership.

On the handbills Eugene V. Debs was compared with Lincoln, Huss and Jesus.

Not a Labor Convention.

The fact that the convention was called to order early in the morning when the slaves are working or looking for a job) seems to indicate that this gathering was a "nep-men" affair, not a real labor convention. The word "high-brow" was also used in this connection by Attorney E. W. Henderson mentioned above. An air of the middle class surrounded the "convention."

Hero Worship.

At about 9:45 Debs came—And the kissing game began in earnest. Gene seemed to be a real expert at it, too. Men, women and children of all ages had to be kissed. Lovely women that had not been kissed for 60 years had the time of their life. Everything nice indeed. But the class struggle can't be built on hero worship!

The Resurrection.

When the meeting was opened, 25 bewildered souls were present. The chairman, Debs, had a hard time to make these people, strangers to each other, feel at home. The S. P. must have been dead and buried for a long period.'

And now the martyr and savior is here for the resurrection. Therefore the reference to Jesus on the advertising for this convention, I suppose. In Minneapolis, however, the situation was worse. The S. P. convention in that city, according to Debs, started with three people. One couldn't help but feel sorry for the old fighter.

Most of the forenoon was taken up by Debs' usual speech making. A few others spoke long enuf to say that Debs was the "greatest man in the socialist convention in the civilized world. But such a praise does not mean much—coming, as it did, from the glib tongue of a social democrat who excludes Soviet Russia from civilization.

Can't Locate a Socialist.

Mrs. French from San Francisco, who claimed to have attended every socialist congress in the world for 15 years, said almost with tears in her eyes that she had been unable to locate a single socialist in Los Angeles "before today." Socialism is the greatest ism in the universe to her, except isms connected with peace congresses. During the world war, in England, she had a h-ll of a time advocating peace. It was not so much hardship for working men or working women, to be radicals, she said, but for people of "higher standing it is awful." Anyhow, she had no jail story to tell.

Harmony—No Class Struggle.

Nearly all the speeches were tuned on the peace and harmony harp. And that at a time when the imperialists are running roughshod over the workers and their interests in every corner of the world. Not a word was said about the workers' struggle in China or the war in Morocco.

Another Abramovich Liar.

The rest of the few "leaders" present warmed up only when the Communists were mentioned. Cameron King, of Oakland, slapped at Moscow. Herr of San Francisco and Los Angeles, remembered the time when the "Workers (Communist) Party used its scissors" on the S. P.

But the man with glasses (mentioned at the beginning) was the most hostile of them all. He blamed all the trouble now going on in the clothing industry on the Workers Party and Moscow. He turned things upside down and called the Communists "scabs."

Abramovitch was praised as the one who told all the truth. This yellow-fish found plenty of opposition, however and no motion was passed on the subject.

In the afternoon a motion to open the doors to the gallery carried. Debs wanted to admit everybody, even members of the W. P. Said "yellow-fish" objected to the Communists, and the officials "forgot" to carry out the will of the membership.

Hopeless Effort by S. P.

In spite of the socialist boast that "Posters, window cards, letters, automobile signs, and small cards by the hundreds and the thousands are being distributed, besides 10,000 copies of The Labor World and an equal number of the Daily Forward"—the "huge outpouring" of "radicals" and "hundreds of enthusiastic socialists" did not turn out to be a "great socialist revival" unless the curiosity seekers at the Hollywood Bowl can be called "a pilgrimage and a new crusade" for socialism. The people do not care for the S. P. By fighting against the cause of labor the S. P. has disappeared—and the real champions in the class struggle, the Communists, have gained in strength.

AGENCY SHARKS AND EMPLOYERS FILCH FAT FEES FROM WORKERS

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Talk about the slave market in New Orleans before 1860! Sixth avenue in this city in 1925 has nothing on it. All day long in front of private employment offices crowds of unemployed wage slaves may be seen eagerly scanning the tall signboards in the hope of finding a buyer of their idle labor power and a feeder of their empty stomachs.

That's where the slave of 1860 had it on the slave of 1925. He always was sure at least of his next meal. That's why the disappointment of the 1925 slave at not finding a job is so frightfully pathetic. It means he doesn't eat.

Employers in Plot.

His real troubles begin, however, when he does find an offer of a job to suit him. The fee the employment sharks charge for putting a slave to work is exorbitant and no fee in advance—no job. All the pleas of a starved-out worker to be put to work and have the fee deducted from the first week's pay fall on deaf ears.

The job won't last a week, you see. These human vultures don't grow fat on putting a worker into a permanent job. The scheme they work in conjunction with a certain group of employers is to get the fee out of a worker, put him to work for a week or so and have him back looking for another job and shelling out another fee inside of no time. Great scheme, isn't it?

No Jobs in Sight.

The peculiar thing is that the state financed employment office on Pear street, run by the American Legion is daily crowded by able bodied men and women, and some not so able bodied as a result of the late lamented fight for democracy.

All day these men and women hang around this office, and seldom is there a job in sight. No fees you see. And we are now living in a period of republican Coolidge prosperity. What a damned lie.

DISABLED WAR VETERANS TOLD BY U. S. THEY MUST LIVE ON $20.00 MONTHLY, HOLMES GOES ON TOUR

By EMIL E. HOLMES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2.—The writer and several disabled comrades are on a tour of Minnesota for the purpose of attempting to place the facts before the workers on the causes of war. We do not seek sympathy—we shall ask only co-operation to spread our message.

My case is similar to hundreds. I have today received a letter from the U. S. veterans' bureau, saying in part: "You are informed that you were given a rating of temporary partial 25 per cent, with compensation payments at the rate of $20.00 per month on your disability of tuberculosis, pulmonary, chronic, arrested and pleurisy."

Also I was informed that when necessary I could apply for hospital treatment. Doctors tell me that to undertake any sort of work that will involve lifting and etc., will in all probability mean that my case will again become active.

This has been the almost immediate result, of hundreds of boys who like myself, went into the army in good health and because of gas came out with T. B. We can not enjoy much prosperity at twenty dollars per month however, so what are we to do?

At every turn we find many applicants for every job, nothing seemed left but a campaign to bring the real story of war to the workers. We will appreciate requests and co-operation on the arrangements of meetings, to secure a meeting requests should be made at an early date.

NEEDLE TRADES WORKER PLEDGES SELF TO AID COMMUNIST STRUGGLE

In the special New York needle trades edition of the DAILY WORKER recently distributed here, we made an appeal to the workers in the needle trades engaged in the struggle to join the Party. The following is copy of a letter containing an application for membership, which we think merits publication. You will note we use the name Chas. B. instead of his full name.

"I believe that the place for every class-conscious worker is the Workers Party, the party which is based upon the principles of class struggle and make no compromise with the exploiting class.

"I came to this conclusion following the struggle that is going on between the so-called left and right wing in our cloakmakers' union. This fight revealed the real friends and traitors in our movement.

"I pledge myself to apply all my intelligence and ability to enlighten my fellow workers to join the Workers Party.

Yours for the social revolution,
Chas. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YWL STUDENTS' FAREWELL PARTY GOES OFF BIG

Rock, Michigan, School Term Closes

By RAY AHOLA.

ROCK, Mich., Aug. 2.—The commencement exercises of the Y. W. L. Summer School were a great success. About 250 persons were gathered at the main hall from three different states. The crowd would have been larger but many couldn't come on account of the rainstorm.

Were they pleased with our program? You tell the world they were! Our speakers brot them to the edge of their seats. They went wild over our songs and recitations, and our comical dialogues brot them to the point of crying. We also had a play called "Nick In Siberia" which made the hall ring with applause. Little time was left for dancing as the program took up most of the afternoon and evening but dance we did. "Apostles of Pep," our school orchestra, did its duty well.

Departure Came and Tears.

Comrades were sorry to leave the school and to part from their comrades, but the idea of advanced courses next summer cheered them up.

As a whole the courses and also the commencement program was something unheard of before and a success to the full meaning of the word.

The student body wishes to thank the local comrades of Waino for the co-operation they extended to us and also the DAILY WORKER.

Ohio Judge Held.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Judge John E. Tanney of Erie County said to be the youngest judge in the United States, was free on $2,500 bond today, following his arraignment before United States commissioner, F. L. Gaines, here, on a charge of conspiracy in what is said by federal agents to be one of the greatest liquor conspiracy cases unearthed since the enactment of the federal prohibition law.

CLEVELAND LA HEARS 'HANDS OF CHINA' SPEAKERS

Public Square Scene o Big Meeting

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2—Fi teen hundred workers gathered at th Public Square here in spite of rai at the demonstration called by th Workers Party and Young Worker League under the slogans "Hands Of China," and "Stand by Soviet Russia."

The Kuomintang branch of Cleve land joined in the meeting with tw speakers, David Lee, and Warren G Poyd, who described the miseries o the Chinese workers and peasants un der the system of foreign industrial financial and political domination no in vogue.

For Self Government

The speakers pointed out that th Chinese are fighting for the rights o self-government and also for freedon from capitalistic domination, and out lined the program of Dr. Sun Yat Sen the founder of the Kuomintang party which is following his teachings i opposing imperialism, and militarism and advocating international unity o the workers.

Alfred Wagenknecht, district organ izer of the Workers Party, J. A. Ha milton, local organizer, and Carl Weis berg, organizer of the Young Worker League, also spoke upon variou phases of the world-wide class strug gle of the workers against capitalis imperialism.

Dunne, Editor of "Daily Worker," Speaks

Bill Dunne, delivered the mai speech in which he pointed out th reasons behind the imperialistic de signs upon China and against Sovie Russia is not only the greed of th financial interests but also the neces sity they are under of finding wide and wider markets for the sale o goods and opportunities for the profi able investment of funds, and that th workers real interest is with the work ers of China and Soviet Russia an not with the American financiers plo ting against these countries.

The success of the meetings th Workers Party has been holding o the square is shown by the efforts o the police to embarass the meeting The rule against the sale of merchan dize in the public parks has suddenl been so strictly interpreted as to ba the sale of the DAILY WORKER, an at the July 25 meeting, the officer forbade the sale of the daily even o the nearby street corners, on th grounds that the paper had been men tioned in the speeches from the stump.

This is only another instance how ever of the arbitrary policy pursue by the police department under th administration of public safety direc tor Barry and ought to be a lesson t the Cleveland workers as to wha Barry would do in case of a strik situation of any magnitude.

Sunday Picnic Successful

On Sunday the local and distric picnic at Willoughbeach Park was surprising success in view of the ver bad weather. "Mother" Bloor had on of her best days, with 28 subs, an Dunne made a well-received speech.

Get $10,000 Worth of Diamonds

While hundreds of men and wome working in the capitol building in th loop, passed thru the hallways in thei way to luncheon at noon, two arme bandits appeared in the office of th S. L. Simmons & Company, slugge one man and intimidated severa others and then escaped with $10,00 worth of diamonds.

Order a bundle to distribute there.

The Struggle Against Loreism in Our Party

By Max Bedach

I.

WHAT IS LOREISM?

A PARTY of action must strip itself for action. In order to be able to overcome all the numerous obstacles in the path of action the party must cleanse itself of all inner obstacles to action for one on that path.

Loreism is such a serious inner obstacle to action for our party. To eliminate Loreism is a major task of our party at the present time. Our coming convention must mobilize our party completely for the accomplishment of this task.

What is Loreism? Loreism is an American variety of opportunism which manifests itself internationally in this period of temporary lull in the world revolution. This opportunism makes its appearance as Brandlerism in Germany, as Trotskyism in Russia, as Bubnickism in Czecho-Slovakia and as Loreism in America. Thus we find that while Loreism is a specific American product, yet, it is made of a substance that must supply the opportunists in all Communist parties with material for their platforms.

THE rapid development of American capitalism in the last decades has long shut up completely all avenues of escape from an existence as a wage slave that existed for energetic American workers in a limited way in the pioneer days. And the effects of the world war upon the economic structure of America has consolidated the working class. This consolidation is gradually, but surely, killing whatever illusions of "chances" may still exist in the heads of American workers and is thus offering the basis of the formation of the American workers into a political entity as a class.

This process represents a revolutionary event of first importance. It accelerates the development of consciousness and militancy among the workers. It confronts the conscious revolutionary section of the workers with tasks that demand imperatively to stop talking and philosophizing and begin action and organizing. Thus, while in the revolutionary movements and parties of old all sorts of tendencies could philosophize about the labor movement alongside each other within the same organization this "harmony" is no longer possible in this period of action. Action demands ideological unity of the revolutionists.

It is for these reasons that seemingly little differences in conception develop in our movement at the present time into deep going and important deviations. Loreism is such a deviation. The more our party develops into a revolutionary party of action, a Bolshevist party, the more will the foreign substances within our party come to the surface. The tremendous task of our party will need readiness and ability of action. Foreign substances, standing in the way of such action, either must be speedily assimilated in the fire of active Bolshevization and Bolshevist action, or it must be finally eliminated.

LOREISM is such a foreign substance. It presents the American variety of vacillating centrism. Eternal hesitancy before action, vacillation between one road of action and the other, and when action can no longer be avoided, the invariable choosing of the wrong road, are the outstanding characteristics of this tendency.

The attitude of this tendency toward the tasks of the party are determined by an essentially petty bourgeois approach. The Communist Party for them is not an integral and inseparable part of the working class, fighting the battles of the workers—not for them, but with them—but it is a sort of settlement work with the task of uplifting. These comrades reason this way: The emancipation of the workers can only be accomplished by the workers themselves. But the workers need education to accomplish it. The party must convey this education to them. That is done with lectures, books, programs, etc. No action is needed. Action is even detrimental because the education of the workers is not yet completed, they are not ready for action, and under these conditions action becomes adventurism and putchism.

THE total lack of understanding of the tasks of a Communist Party, paired with an utter lack of confidence in the abilities of the working class, itself, always supplies an excuse to these comrades why a certain thing should not be done at a certain time. And their aversion to action is invariably cloaked in a mantle of "realism." This pseudo realism leads to paralysis and is one of the most dangerous manifestations of Loreism.

At the same time we find this opportunism parade under the tune of radical phrases. The division of society into two classes is a very rigid one in the eyes of these comrades. On one side is the proletariat, on the other the bourgeoisie. This concept determines the attitude of these comrades toward the farmers. The farmers belong to the bourgeoisie, ergo they are reactionary enemies of the proletariat and must be combatted. No compromise with them—No alliance. That all sounds very radical, but it is not. It is, in the last analysis, only another argument against hard action. It is fundamentally anti-revolutionary because it attempts to prevent the revolutionary movement from exploiting the inner divisions of the capitalist class which are especially serious between petty and big bourgeoisie. In place of revolutionary action they want to put on the throne the revolutionary phrase.

THE more rapidly capitalism pushes onward in America, the more the growing class antagonisms call for action, the more dangerous becomes the opportunist, even tho, and the more so when, he covers up his lack of revolutionary energy and understanding with a revolutionary phrase.

A shining example of this manifestation of Loreism is an article written and published by Comrade Lore two months ago about the Chines situation. In this article Lore de clares that the present struggle i China is a nationalist one, that th workers fighting under the banner o nationalism hope to free themselve from oppression. But that is Utopia says Lore. First English, French Japanese, etc., imperialism is as strong that the Chinese workers have no chance of victory. And even if they would accomplish the impossible it would not mean anything because the foreign exploiter would be replac ed by the Chinese exploiter and things would remain for the Chinese workers as they are today. The only way to emancipation for the Chinese worker lies in the Communist revolu tion. But, so concludes Lore, the time for that has not yet come.

HERE we have opportunism in "Reinkultur." Here is the logical conclusion. A nationalist fight is useless, a Communist fight premature; therefore why fight. No under standing of the dialectics of social struggles which can make and do make a Communist fight out of a national one, which make a proletarian revolution out of a bourgeois one. No understanding of the international character of all proletarian struggles in the age of imperialism, no inkling of the possibility that what may start as a nationalist revolt in India or China may end as a proletarian revolt in England or elsewhere. Revolutionary in phrase, but anti-revolutionary in practice, that is the leading characteristic of Loreism.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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RED ARMY CHIEF WELCOMES GERMAN LABOR

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor has repudiated its feeble and faltering adventure in the direction of a political party, in opposition to the parties of the democrats and republicans, when it returned to the mis-named nonpartisan policy sacred to the bureaucracy, which never misses an opportunity to support one or other of the old parties according as their individual interests may be served. When the executive council decided to support LaFollette in the last election, it did so by a majority of one, Gompers casting the decisive vote. Green was opposed to this policy.

• • •

EVEN Gompers supported LaFollette under pressure from the rank and file. Coolidge's prosperity promises and threats of unemployment with other factors helped the G. O. P. to bury the LaFollette campaign. At the present time there is little enthusiasm among the workers for a break with the democratic and republican parties. The elections are away off and while the capitalist parties are preparing their fences the workers are apathetic. But this apathy is only short lived, and the ukase of the labor bureaucracy against independent working class political action will prove as effective as old King Canute's order to the tide.

• • •

THE barrage aganst Mussolini conducted by the Chicago Tribune still continues. What the devoted Trib is now publishing appeared many times in the DAILY WORKER. We did not expose Mussolini merely because of the methods he uses to maintain his dictatorship. It's the dictatorship of any other class but the working class that we are opposed to. And when somebody rises to say, that we are everything but democratic, we plead guilty to the charge but at the same time claim that the will of ninety-five per cent of the population even when expressed thru a dictatorship is more democratic in the real sense than the rule of five per cent over the ninety-five per cent, under the camouflage of democracy.

• • •

FRANCE is fighting for civilization in Morocco. At least this is what Premier Painleve tells us. And no less a person that Karl Von Wiegand, German correspondent for the Hearst papers reinforces Painleve's statement. When France was fighting against Germany both Germany and France were fighting for civilization. So far, Abd-El-Krim only claims to be fighting for the freedom of his country from French and Spanish rule. And despite Arthur Brisbane's airplanes, Krim seems to be doing nicely.

• • •

THE British tories are not at all pleased over the turn taken by the coal strike negotiations. Baldwin bought peace at too dear a price they claim. The addition to the taxation burden is not what bothers those gentlemen so much as the moral effect of the government being forced to surrender to the might of the workers. Should the workers get the idea into their heads that they possess the power to make all the British capitalists bite the dust, the British tories would not have to worry about taxes.

• • •

THE crown prince of Germany (he still carries the title), would like to tour the world like the prince of Wales, but he can't. For one thing he hasn't got as much money as the

(Continued on page 2)

MASS PICKETING TO CONTINUE AT GARMENT PLANT

Striker Is Arrested; Benefits Are Paid

The striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union will continue to picket the struck plant of the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company exactly as they have during the past five weeks, it was announced at the strike meeting yesterday. Judge Hugo Pam's decision, upholding the constitutionality of the Illinois anti-injunction law, but restraining certain forms of picketing, will not hinder the Amalgamated strikers.

The injunction was interpreted by William A. Cunnea to mean that only "violent" picketing is unlawful. The attorneys for the International Tailoring company, however, declare they will endeavor to prevent mass picketing as a result of the writ.

Injunction Not Posted

The International company is obviously disappointed that all forms of picketing were not outlawed by Pam. No copies of the injunction have as yet been posted on the walls of the struck building at 847 West Jackson, the usual procedure when an injunction is issued. It is reported that the International is contemplating ignoring the injunction until an appeal can be taken, or a test case be taken to the supreme court.

Picket Is Arrested

One more arrest has been made, Tony Gollotti, a picket, being kept in jail for several hours before his release on $400.00 bond.

The strike meeting at Hod Carriers' Hall was well attended yesterday. All seats were taken and the strikers were standing along the walls. They were enthusiastic over the upholding of the anti-injunction law, and loudly applauded the statement of business agent Rothbart that picketing would continue exactly as it has in the past.

Strike Benefits Paid

The J. L. Taylor company, which is owned by the same employers, but separately incorporated, will apply for an injunction on Thursday and the fight must be waged in court all over again it is rumoured.

But the strikers know that their battle for union conditions will not be won or lost in any court, and they are determined to picket in the face of court orders or police clubs.

The usual strike benefits were given out yesterday, $12.00 to strikers with dependents, and $8.00 to single strikers.

Cunnea was in conference with the Amalgamated officials yesterday as to the meaning of the injunction issued by Judge Pam.

Picketing Is Lawful

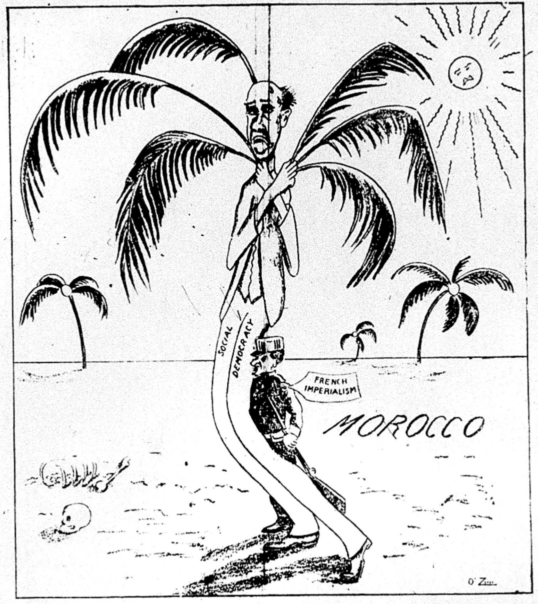
The verbal decision rendered by Judge Pam stated, "Now, gentlemen, you have my opinion. I am upholding the constitutionality of the Act (Cuthbertson anti-injunction act.) I will refuse to grant any injunction in this case which prohibits picketing in itself. I recognize the right of labor to peaceful picketing and persuasion."

Lawyers for both the Amalgamated and the International presented to Judge Pam forms for the writ, and Pam did not use Cunnea's form as his model, but amended the writ proposed by the employers.

TWO WORKERS REPORTED DEAD IN WILKES-BARRE, PA., MINE BLAST

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Aug. 3.—Two men were reported dead and seventeen seriously burned as a result of an explosion of gas in the Bornance colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company today.

THE SOCIALIST ROLE IN MOROCCO



WON'T CHECK FIGHT, SAYS LOUIS HYMAN

Discuss Resignations of Feinberg and Perlstein

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 3—The resignations of Feinberg and Perlstein from the Joint Board were discussed this evening at Cooper Union, at a meeting of shop chairmen and shop committees called by the joint committee of action, of locals 2, 9 and 22.

The call for the meeting went out to the members on Friday, and they were urged to remember that the battle is not yet won; that Feinberg and Perlstein are still vice-presidents of the union; that the joint board machine is still in power and as corrupt as ever; and that until these things are changed and the expelled members of the union are re-instated, the fight must go on.

The meeting tonight discussed the events of this past week and made plans for the future, especially with reference to the shops and the workers' jobs.

Arrest British Police in Thibet.

OURGA, Mongolia, Aug. 3.—Three members of the British military police in Thibet have been arrested for exceeding their authority, according to word from Lhasa.

THOUSANDS ATTEND WORKERS' PICNIC, VILNIS WINS POPULARITY CONTEST, ENGDAHL AND DUNNE SPEAK

Four thousand workers attended the fourth annual workers' press picnic at Riverview picnic grove, Belmont and Western Ave., Sunday, to enjoy the dancing, games and music, and to listen to the speeches of J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, editors of the DAILY WORKER.

Vilnis, the Lithuanian Communist paper, carried off the Communist press popularity contest, with 14,020 votes, Rovnost Ludu coming second with 10,256 votes and the Metal Trades Worker taking the booby prize with 140 votes. Each vote cost one cent and there was much rivalry for the prizes, which were a percentage of the receipts.

The picnic grove was decorated with red banners bearing slogans coined by Marx and Lenin, and posters with pictures of the Communist leaders. The banner of the South Slavic Federation, with pictures fo Marx, Lenin and Ruthenberg, entitled "Our Leaders," excited much comment.

One of the novelties of the picnic was a wall newspaper. The large borders depicting workers and farmers hailing the red dawn of the Communist revolution, was painted by Lydia Gibson. The newspaper carried articles by worker correspondents describing the meaning of the workers' press, and giving humorous quips at the expense of the bosses. Hundreds of those present took delight in pulling the long tail that was fastened to the caricature of William Jennings Bryan.

The DAILY WORKER did not take part in the voting for the most popular newspaper, as forty per cent of the receipts went to the Communist English daily, and it was taken for granted that the DAILY

(Continued on page 2)

POLICE KNOW WHO ARE ENEMIES OF THE BOSS; ARREST LEFT WINGERS

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 3.—A fine of $10 each was imposed on Abraham Lupin, Anna Solomon, C. S. Zimmerman and L. Greenberg who were arrested on July 22 in front of 164 West 25th street.

These defendants were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and the hearing in the case took three days. Altho Zimmerman was arrested because he urged an officer to arrest one of the thugs who was attacking the pickets, and altho the others had committed no offense and were simply peacefully picketing, all of them were found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined.

French Did Their Part.

PEKING, Aug. 3. — Reports that France has not co-operated in protection of foreigners in China are untrue, the French Minister declared in a statement today. He said the policy of his country in China was unchanged.

FRUNZE, COMMANDER OF SOVIET FORCES, WELCOMES DELEGATION OF WORKERS VISITING RUSSIA

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 17—(By Mail)—Comrade Michael Frunze has published an article in the Pravda entitled "Welcome!", in which amongst other things, he says:

"The awakening interest of wide circles of workers in Europe in the work of reconstruction in Soviet Russia is one of the most significant phenomena of the present time. The many workers delegations which were recently our guests and who represented all possible shades of political opinion, are proof of a profound psychological change which has taken place in the West European working masses.

"The working masses seem to lose ever more their confidence in that picture of affairs in the Soviet Union presented to them by the bourgeois and social democratic press. The truth begins to be victorious.

To See for Themselves.

"The working class feels that the actual situation in the Soviet Union is very different from what they have been informed. However, they do not dare to take the word of the all too few friends who are prepared to tell them the real truth. Therefore, they have decided to form their own opinions upon the basis of their own observations.

"A few days ago we parted from the Franco-Belgian delegation. At the moment we are greeting a numerous German delegation which consists exclusively of workers from the shops. This fact is sufficient to insure them the warmest possible greeting in all parts of the Soviet Union, quite apart from their political opinions. They can be sure that not the smallest detal of our life and work will remain hidden from them.

Joy In Victories—Sympathy In Defeats.

"The working masses of the Soviet Union know that our successes will awaken the spirit of common joy and proletarian pride, and that our deficiencies and mistakes will not awaken a malicious pleasure in them, but honest sympathy and the fraternal wish to help us.

"The workers of the Soviet Union can with an easy conscience show the German workers many important things. Above all, the feeling of lack of confidence in their own strength that is given to the German workers by the disruptive and oppor-

(Continued on page 2)

GREEN UPHOLDS SCAB POLICY IN GARMENT STRIKE

Praises Renegades for Scoring Communists

Commendation for denouncing the Communist and condemnation for giving verbal support to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in its strike against the International Tailoring company, was the double barreled massage sent by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor to the Chicago central body. The letter was read to the delegates attending last Sunday's meeting of the federation.

The Chicago Federation of Labor took the position that the action of the United Garment Workers in recruiting strikebreakers for the International Tailoring company, against which the Amalgamated was on strike, was a piece of scabbery and could not be condoned by the labor unions of Chicago. This action was urged on the Federation by the DAILY WORKER, the Trade Union Educational League and the Communists in the locals.

As the Communists surmised, the attack made on them by Fitzpatrick and Nockels at the same time as the resolution against the United Garment Workers was passed, had for its object a form of protection against the wrath of Green for opposing what Jeff Peters of O. Henry's story would say a "legitimate form of scabbery" that is, scabbery conducted respectably under the banner and label of the American Federation of Labor.

Fitz Said Wright was Right

Prior to the reading of the communication from president Green, delegate Lichinstein, of Painters No. 275, created a mild sensation when he denounced the United Garment Workers as a scab organization, and not only that but he deplored the general deterioration of trade unionism, as exemplified by some international unions. He instanced cases where labor leaders deliberately broke strikes on their own members.

Perhaps he was referring to Berry of the printing pressmen. What ever

(Continued on page 2)

FRENCH DRIVE ON RIFF FAILS TO MATERIALIZE

Natives Mass Troops Opposite to Quezaan

PARIS, France, Aug. 3—Riffians are massing around Ouezzan, sixty miles northeast of Fez, Moroccan capital, to repel any attack of the European invaders in that sector. The French have been bringing up troops and heavy artillery.

The long heralded attack on the Moroccans, which the French boasted would drive the Riffians to destruction, has not materialized. The war office announces that the drive will begin when the heat of summer has passed.

However, it is known that the Spanish have not yet signed an agreement to aid a proposed French attack to any real extent, and England has made it understood that she frowns on any maneuver that would establish either France or Spain opposite the English fortress of Gibralter.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES RAILWAYMEN RIGHT TO VISIT SOVIET

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 17.—(By Mail.) — Yesterday's report upon the arrival of a delegation of Austrian railway workers in Kiev is incorrect. Actually it is known that the Austrian government refuses the permission to leave the country to the Austrian railwaymen who have upon their own initiative formed themselves into a party of fifty to use their holidays for a journey of study into the Soviet Union.

The American Negro and the Proletarian Revolution

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to held August 21:

The Negro in American History.

THE Negro has played an important role in American history. First his labor transformed the southern wilderness into an empire. More than a score of heroic slave revolts enrich the forgotten pages of American history. The smoldering fire of slave rebellion was one of the immediate forces impelling the first centralization of the government of the capitalist republic—the adoption of the constitution and the formation of the national army.

From being a passive center of the bloody struggle of 1861, the Negro was transformed in three short years into the black shock troops which helped to turn the tide of war against the southern oligarchy. Thus the Negro toiler played also his part in the consolidation of the capitalist republic.

"Abolition," however, did not free the Negro laborer from all of the impediments of chattel slavery. The decade of "reconstruction" closed with a rapprochment between the northern capitalist class and the defeated southern landlords, who obtained a free hand to exploit the Negro masses to whom the land was not allotted and who remained in a position of semi-slavery, politically disfranchised, victimized by super-exploitation and by exception laws.

TODAY the majority (about 8,000,000) of the Negro population consists of exploited farmers (mostly landless tenants) and agricultural laborers, and has a status little above serfdom. About one-third (4,000,000) of the Negro population are residents of cities, towns and industrial districts, where their occupations range from domestic and miscellaneous labor to industrial labor in the heavy industries. Practically without exception these are held by law and custom within the bounds of a labor caste, segregated, habitually terrorized, and exploited to a greater degree than any other section of the proletariat.

Nevertheless, unlike the Negro rural population, a large portion of this group, especially in northern industrial centers, has won the right to exercise the franchise. A number of them have come into the labor unions and consequently have been drawn directly into the general struggles of the American working class. From the Negro industrial workers the leadership of the American Negro mass movement must come.

The "Negro bourgeoisie" is but a petty-bourgeois section, small in number and of little significance as exploiters except insofar as they become agents of the big (white) bourgeoisie in the role of poisonous propagandists in reformist race movements or in capitalist political parties. With the latter exception the Negro petty-bourgeoisie as a whole itself suffers under racial persecution.

In chattel slavery the aspiration of the Negro was to attain the condition of "free labor"—the wage slavery of the white worker. The remaining special inabilities of the Negro, discrimination in employment, exclusion from trade unions, inequality of pay, cause great masses of Negro workers even today ot regard the position of the white worker in industry as one

(Continued on page 6.)

NEW BLOOD BATH OF CHINESE SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH RIFLES SETS SMOLDERING CHINA AFLAME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 3.—The opinion of the imperialist nations that the upheaval of the Chinese people against foreign oppressors would subside if Peking diplomats only would stall along and delay settlement with mere promises of future fair dealing, is seen to be a completely mistaken estimate of the Chinese national liberation movement.

Every day's delay and every new deception only embitters the Chinese and adds new fuel to the flames.

British Using Rifles, Killing Four

Yesterday, when Chinese workers at Nanking demanded the wages due them from the International Export Company, a British concern, they were provoked by clubbing and insults and finally fired upon by British with rifles, killing four Chinese. One Britisher was also killed in the melee.

Students then began to round up British thruout the city, capturing one and taking him to the university, while the others fled to the refuge of foreign warships. American bluejackets from the U. S. gunboats landed to post a guard over foreign properties.

Food and water are being cut off from the British by the Chinese boycott thruout all Chinese ports.

Soviet Unionists Arrive at Shanghai.

A delegation of five from the All-Russian Trade Union Council arrived here in response to the invitation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to investigate the Shanghai strike situation. The head of the delegation, addressing a meeting of Shanghai unionists, greeted them in the name of the Red International of Labor Unions and declared that the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia are deeply interested in the conditions of the Chinese workers and peasants.

The indignation of the Chinese people is increasing at the continued deception and slighting of the Chinese by the foreign diplomats. They are asking why the original report of the diplomatic commission which investigated the Shanghai massacre was suppressed, and are charging that Britain and other imperialist powers are now preparing a whitewash of the bloodthirsty municipal council in a new inquiry.

Charge Whitewash of Shanghai Council.

C. T. Wang, member of the Chinese high commission named by the Peking government states:

"Why a judicial inquiry now? Had such an inquiry started immediately after the deplorable affair in Shanghai it would have been very proper. Being a lawyer, I would have supported it. However, the diplomatic corps took a different course when it appointed a special commission of inquiry which went to Shanghai, investigated and reported to the diplomatic body.

"The Chinese government was duly informed that the Italian and French ministers and the American charge d'affaires would represent the interested powers in dealing with us. The Chinese government agreed in this case. Suddenly the French minister declined to serve. The report was pigeonholed and the matter was allowed to drift while the Chinese in Shanghai suffered the great hardships.

British Ignore Chinese Sovereignity.

"After more than a month Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, announced in the house of commons that a judicial inquiry would be instituted without even troubling to inform the Chinese government regarding the change in the procedure. Naturally the Chinese are justified in asking why this change was made."

While expressing admiration for the British people, Wang declares that the British government's proposal for judicial inquiry "outrages decency and justice," and gives Great Britain the appearance of wishing to whitewash the Shanghai municipal council. He inquires whether the report of the diplomatic commission was favorable or unfavorable to the council.

"Can the government impose its will upon another without the latter's consent?" Mr. Wang demands. The other members of the Chinese high commission assume a similar attitude.

Anfu Party Meeting Disfavor.

In spite of this pro-liberation sentiment showing definitely in such high places, the Peking government is more and more arousing against it the hostility of millions of Chinese because the provisional president, Tuan Chi-jui, is lining up with the imperialists and is supporting Chang Tso-lin in his efforts to suppress the Shanghai strike.

The political party of reaction among the Chinese, the Anfu clique, controls Tuan Chi-jui, a weak personality, and it is claimed that the real ruler is Tsao Ju-lin, a crafty politician of the Anfu clique known all over the orient as "Japan's best friend."

Speed Naval Armament.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—That the United States government is speeding its war preparations is shown by the arrival at the Norfolk navy yard of the battleship Texas, to undergo modernization. Several other large battleships will also be remodeled.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN WAS MEMBER OF KU KLUXERS, IS CHARGE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Was William Jennings Bryan a ku klux klansman?

This question was being asked here following reports from Ohio that klan chapters there had held memorial services for him and carried banners praising him as "The greatest klansman."

Local klan officials said they "thot" the commoner was a member, because they had "heard his name in councils," but they were uncertain.

Members of the Bryan family declined to discuss it.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

prince, and another thing, the imperial power of Germany is only hitting on one or two cylinders while the British empire managed to jog along on four. There are thousands of German workers who would also like to travel around a bit but they cannot eat sauerkraut and pay traveling expenses at the same time.

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IF there is any luck attending the crown prince, he should be thankful that he is not the son of the czar of Russia instead of the son of kaiser Wilhelm. He would now be performing useful service to some part of the Soviet Union, by contributing to its fertility. No doubt the carcass of a prince makes good fertilizer. The prince was lucky that yellow socialists and not Bolshevists ruled the political and economic organizations of the workers when the revolution that sent his father to Holland broke in 1918. But perhaps the prince might live to see another revolution. If he does unless he has a fleet pair of legs, it is not likely that he will live to write its history.

Russian Red Army Chief Greets German Workers' Delegation

(Continued from Page 1)

tunist social democratic leadership and which cripples their revolutionary energy and readiness to fight, will be destroyed.

"The German comrades will see the working class of Soviet Russia which is building up its Soviet house with determination and decison. They will be convinced that despite the greatest cultural backwardness, despite the greatest material and technical difficulties, this work is not going badly.

Show Both Good and Bad.

"On several fields of our economy, we have reached already the pre-war level, and in some cases we have passed it. In one or two years we hope to reach the pre-war level in our whole economy. Taking our poverty and backwardness into consideration, and the opposition of the entire surrounding bourgeois world, this is no small success.

"We shall show the German comrades also the shady sides of the picture. There are quite a number of these with us. For instance, we are only just beginning to carry on the work on the land properly, as earlier we had neither the strength nor the means, nor the time for it. We have now accumulated certain means and in the immediate future we hope to see a very great step forward in the villages also."

Fascist Violence Overcomes Opponents Votes at Palermo

ROME, Italy, Aug. 3.—The fascist party, following its usual policy of ruling over elections with bayonets and clubs, took the municipal elections at Palermo altho the opposition had the overwhelming majority of the votes. The fascists took 50 seats by violence, and the opposition was allowed thirty.

During the election the fascists attacked the headquarters of the opposition and one of their number was seriously injured.

U. M. W. OFFICIALS DENY PLEDGE TO AID BRITISH, LEWIS NOT INTERESTED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Denial that the United Mine Workers of America had promised to aid in the general strike of the British miners, was made here on Thursday, while the British strike was still expected, by Phil Murray, vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, of the U. M. W. of A. when asked about a report from Paris that the American Mine Workers' Union had pledged itself to "carry out any action the Miners' International would ask." Lewis, when asked, said he was sleepy and was going to bed. So much for his interest in the British miners' strike.

The report from Paris on Thursday last quoted M. Vignez, secretary of the Miners' International as announcing such a pledge had been made in response to a cable sent the U. M. W. of A. by Frank Hodges.

This is now officially denied by Murray and Kennedy, who add that they "are unable to explain Mr. Hodges' remarks." Evidently no reliance can be placed upon the officials of the U. M. W. of A. to support the struggle of the British or any other miners.

ENDING OF HARD COAL SITTINGS SEEMS CERTAIN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Early collapse of the conference between representatives of the anthracite miners and operators, who have been meeting here for three weeks considering the miners' demands for increased wages, was foreseen today as the result of the demand of John L. Lewis, international president of the Mine Workers, that the operators end their "shadow boxing" and send representatives empowered to act.

Unofficial word reached here from Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the operators' committee, who is at Lancaster, Pa., that the personnel of the operators' committee would not be changed.

This was regarded here as meaning that the conference would break up soon after the next session, scheduled for next Tuesday, reconvenes. Lewis is declared to be determined to end the sessions here unless the operators send representatives who will not have to report back to higher officers.

A strike call is certain to go out, it was reported here, in the event the negotiations are broken off. It is believed, however, that the federal government will step in and attempt to bring about a settlement immediately if such action is taken. And Lewis, in that case, would again betray the miners by giving in, it is that.

Union leaders have accused the operators of desiring a strike so that surplus coal stocks may be "worked off" at famine prices. The operators, however, have denied this and countered the miners' charged with a suggestion that the miners continue to operate the mines pending a decision of outside arbitration.

The present wage agreement will expire at the end of this month. At the present there appears no prospects of a new contract being signed before September 1.

Thousands Attend Workers' Press Picnic

(Continued from Page 1)

WORKER would have carried off first prize if entered.

The complete list of the Communist papers taking part in the contest, and a number of votes cast for each is given below:

Vilnis	14,200
Rovnost Ludu	10,256
Il Lavoratore	1,916
Freiheit	3,354
Young Worker	2,850
Radnik	1,382
Young Comrade	1,193
Uj Elore	1,548
Workers Monthly	1,468
Novy Mir	1,025
Ny Tid	755
Paznana	515
Empros	541
Volkszeitung	590
Ukrainian Daily News	500
Slovenia	465
Stradneek	455
Delnik	320
Amalgamationist (printing trade)	295
Progressive Barber	238
Progressive Building Trades	189
Prog. Metal Trades Worker	140

Notice!

To allow for special meetings for election of delegates by branches and shop nuclei to the Chicago City Convention, the City Central Committee meeting of August 5th, Wednesday, is called off.

Workers Party,
Local Chicago,
Martin Abern, Secretary.

GREEN UPHOLDS SCAB POLICY IN GARMENT STRIKE

Praises Renegades for Scoring Communists

(Continued from page 1)

was the reason, delegate Wright of the printers, tho not a member of Berry's union, rose to a point of order against delegate Lichenstein. He said that the painter was not speaking to the question, and in elaboration of his point, declared that the object of the federation's action was to "bring about peace in industry" while Lichenstein's remarks were liable to create more turmoil.

Chairman Fitzpatrick declared the point well taken and motioned Lichenstein to proceed, which Lichenstein did to the approval of a large number of delegates who applauded his speech.

Finally the painter finished his remarks and peace reigned supreme until the clerk read Green's letter. The portion referring to the Communists is the old boilerplate that every stool pigeon in the United States knows better than a craw-thumping bush babtist knows the old testament. But what he had to say about the Amalgamated was plenty. Those who expected Green to favor the entrance of the Amalgamated into the American Federation of Labor were over sanguine, if Green's letter means what it says.

It frankly states that the Chicago Federation of Labor was not acting in accordance with neither the letter or the spirit of the laws and usages of the A. F. of L. when it supported a "dual and seceding union" against the United Garment Workers, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Amalgamated was refused admittance to the A. F. of L. Green continues, and they can never return until they first make terms with Rickert and company.

The Philadelphia convention, Green declared warned all bodies affiliated to the A. F. of L. to give no recognition to the Amalgamated. Who chartered the Amalgamated? Who gave them jurisdiction over certain work? How can the A. F. of L. recognize an organization it did not charter? These were some of the questions Green hurled at the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The ethical aspect of the case—meaning the scabbery—was not involved Green insisted. It was only a matter of rules and procedure. He was in office to discharge his official duties, and while regretting the "unfortunate conditions in the Chicago clothing market" he warned the local central body that "dual and seceding organizations can only return to the fold of the A. F. of L. after preliminary agreement with the officers of the union from which they seceded."

During the discussion which followed reading the letter, delegate Lichenstein again took the floor and aroused the wrath of delegate Fitchie of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. Fitchie rose to a point of order and proceeded to make a speech, excoriating the language of delegate Lichenstein, who was talking for honest trade unionism.

"We have been listening to this kind of talk for five years and it is about time it should stop" declared Fitchie, a giant bulk of a man who very rarely attends the sessions of the federation. While he was getting his anger off his chest a delegate shouted "sit down," and a considerable section of the delegates applauded the suggestion. But this is just the way Fitchie could not be induced to sit down. His 250 pounds of beef and muscle hurtled madly across the floor inviting the hardy wight who urged him to resume a sitting posture to reveal his identity. When the animated mountain of protoplasm was in front of the chairman's table, with delegate Wright impeding his progress by hanging on to the tail of his coat, a hardy delegate rose and said: "I told you sit down." This delegate a structural iron warkers, appeared to have a soothing effect on the angry Fitchie and he retired to his chair, having changed his mind about eathing up the delegates for lunch.

Lichenstein, continued to talk and say things. He said that it was time scabbery in the American Federation of Labor died a violent death and his international union would help to put the tin hat on it. He wore Amalgamated labels on his clothes and he said the members of his local were heart and soul for the Amalgamated in the present strike. He also accused Rickert of selling his label to convict labor contractors. Perhaps this may be news to the noted crusader against convict labor, Kate Richards O'Hare who is now on the payroll of the United Garment Workers and of the National Garment Manufacturers' Association.

A Monocled Delegate

Earlier in the discussion delegate Sorderberg of the Journeymen Tailors, a well dressed gentlemen (that's what some of those fellows call each other) expressed his indignation against the Amalgamated and said that the only labels the A. F. of L. recognized were those of the organization and Rickert's outfit. Soderberg wore a monocle after the fashion of the Duke of Cornwall and Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal.

Fitspatrick hopped rather lightly on to Sorderberg stating that the question of labels was not at issue at all in the case. It was a question of scabbing, he said. Fitzpatrick, commenting on Green's reference to the history of the conflict between the two unions, said that the Chicago Federation of Labor, obeyed the order of the A. F. of L. to disaffiliate 35,000 garment workers who broke with Rickert from the local body. "And we will continue to obey the orders of the American Federation of Labor and to follow its policy no matter where that policy may lead us," he said.

Delegates With Amalgamated

There was no question where the majority of the delegates stood on the matter. They are against union strikebreaking. It is equally clear that the Amalgamated strikers would be unwise to rely much on the assistance they may expect to receive from officials like Fitzpatrick and Nockels who give lip service to the cause of honest trade unionism yet are willing to follow a rotten policy "no matter where it leads."

Edward Nockels finally moved the previous question and Green's letter was referred to the executive committee.

Several local unions, having offices in the Federation Building were declared in arrears with rent, some of them for over three years.

The delegates stood in silence for one minute in memory of John Sullivan of the Flat Janitors' Union, who died recently.

Nomination for delegates to the next convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor will be held at the next meeting and elections will take place at the meeting after.

"Pink haired" Charles Wills, business manager of the Federation News, was silent last Sunday. It is reported that the machinists panned him for his fulminations against the progressives in the union.

Raise Class Struggle Standards Against This Nonpartisan Betrayal

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor stands recommitted to its worm-eaten non-partisan political policy. In following LaFollette last year it wandered just a little from its "reward our friends and punish our enemies" position held for years under the leadership of Gompers, who confined the working out of the policy to the capitalist parties alone, fighting all attemtps of the workers at class political action.

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But gone are the days when this policy of political class-collaboration can be put over with impunity. Gone with the death of Gompers! Gone with the passing of LaFollette! Gone with the wrecking of the hope, to which American labor has desperately clung, that something good can come out of the Wall Street parties, especially because they contain some so-called "good men".

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Five million men and women, mostly workers, voted for the LaFollette-Wheeler "progressive ticket" last year because they thought it was a break with the republican and democratic parties. There was to be a new deal of some kind. Instead of building their own labor party the workers were duped into accepting this burlesque of a bourgeois third party. Today these workers stand disillusioned. They must make the next move. They will not all go backward.

The announcement of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy that it is going back into the camp of the capitalist parties comes quick on the heels of the declaration of LaFollette, Jr., that he wants to take the place of his father as republican senator from Wisconsin. Both moves are indications that their sponsors feel the masses will forget and return to their serfdom in the political citadels of the capitalist foe.

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The whole political development since last November's election has sharpened the cleavage between labor and capital in the arena of politics. The twilight zone that might have been presented by a third party has been swept away. William Green, the present head of the A. F. of L., a democrat like Sam Gompers before him, is trying vainly to call into being another such a twilight zone in the resurrection of the non-partisan policy. This political strategy never appealed to the workers in the cities, and the poor farmers got their fill of it in the betrayals of the Nonpartisan League.

• • • •

The fight of the rank and file of the unions against class-collaboration policies, and their instinctive revolt against the expulsion, suspension or discipline of militants, is sufficient indication that the workers do not intend to readopt the degrading role of meek lambs in the oft-repeated labor tragedy of "The Lion and the Lamb", in which the lion and the lamb are supposed to lie down together in peace and harmony, according to the best precepts of the National Civic Federation. The experience has always been that the lamb has been found inside the lion; the workers betrayed to their exploiters. This is what William Green and Matthew Woll, and others of the A. F. of L. executive council, which also includes T. A. Rickert, head of the United Garment Workers of America, that is leading the strikebreakers against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' strike in Chicago, are trying to do in the political struggle.

Rickert's scabbing in the industrial war now raging in Chicago's clothing industry, that received the condemnation of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is typical of the political scabbery espoused by the A. F. of L.'s non-partisan political policy.

Against the class-collaboration of their officials, the workers and poor farmers will raise the standards of the class struggle more vigorously than ever. Against the endorsement of "good men" on the democratic and republican tickets the energetic fight for the labor party enlisting the broadest masses of those who toil, those whose sufferings are increased by the alliance of the labor bureaucracy with the capitalists.

The readoption of its once discarded "non-partisan policy", by the A. F. of L. officialdom, is a challenge to American organized workers that will be answered quickly by a closing of ranks in the class fight against all labor's oppressors.

KLAN MURDERED WOMAN FOUND IN WELL, IS CHARGE

She Had Opposed K K K and Been Threatened

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 3.—The ku klux klan here today was charged with attempting to coerce or persecute Miss Cora Stallman, 48, whose body was found in a cistern on her sister's farm home Saturday shortly after Miss Stallman had received a threatening message signed "K. K. K."

Thomas Seaman, brother-in-law of the dead woman, who found her body resting in a sitting position at the bottom of the cistern, revealed that he, Miss Stallman and others in the community who had not encouraged the klan, had recently received mysterious messages purporting to come from the "invisible empire."

Belief that Miss Stallman, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, drowned herself because of fear inspired by the messages, was dispelled when a coroner's examination showed there was no water in the lungs. Neither were there any marks of violence. Vital organs were to be sent to the university of Illinois chemists at Urbana today to determine whether or not poison had been administered.

Klansmen tried to disprove connection of their membership with the apparent murder.

For Rent:

Front bed-room. Joe Tripp, 1306 Miller street, Chicago.

In the August Issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY

1—The Ladies' Garment Workers Awaken
By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
A struggle in the needle trades as a prelude to a new era in the industry. An article of the greatest interest to every worker.

2—The Makers and Masters of Steel
By ARNE SWABECK
An unusual account of steel—and all that goes into the making of it and the workers that make it. A great article with two pages of striking photographs from the steel district.

3—LaFollettism Without LaFollette
By MANUEL GOMEZ
The LaFollette movement without its leader, the nature of it, it's future, and the battle for working class political party, these timely and important factors are analyzed by the author.

4—The Consolidation of the Revolutionary Government of China
By TANG SHIN SEE
The Chinese situation most interestingly explained by one who has been a part of it.

5—Twenty Years After
By HARRISON GEORGE
The I. W. W. for twenty years and its future. A colorful and keen article on this once great organization.

6—Factory Committee Chairman Comrade Shishkin
By MOISSAYE OLGIN
"A picture drawn from life," in the world's first workers' government. A story in the shop in Russia, written by an author whose Russian stories have attracted nation-wide attention.

7—The Organic Composition of Capital
By KARL MARX
A letter to Engels for the first time given in this country. "It will be recognized by all students of Marxian economics as a profoundly important document" advises the introduction to this valuable feature.

8—Lewis Performs for the Anthracite Miners
By ALEX REID
The secretary of the Left Wing miners again so ably shows up the reaction and treachery of the leadership of the miners, and offers the remedy.

9—Opportunism Within the Trade Union Left Wing
By EARL R. BROWDER
A serious and keen analysis of the forces at play to hinder revolutionary progress. No worker should miss this most valuable article.

10—American Mineral Concessions in the Soviet Union
Another step in the reconstruction and progress of the workers' government in Russia.

— AND —

Another Generous Installment of
The History of the Russian Communist Party
By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

CARTOONS
By Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, G. Piccoli and Billie Burke

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By Sara Bard Field, Henry George Weiss, Herschell Bek and E. Merrill Root

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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

OMETHING TO FIGHT FOR SEEN IN SWOLLEN RAIL PROFITS; MAY RAISE WAGE AND STILL PROFIT

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

How the railroads have been increasing their profits for stockholders aying off men is shown in an analysis of the net income of 38 important ds for the first 5 months of 1925 by The Wall Street Journal. The figures w that a majority have increased their net return compared with 1924 that two-thirds report a larger return on their stock than in either 1924 923.

Notable increases in net income for the first 5 months, compared with same period of 1924 include: Santa Fe 20 per cent, Southern 13 per cent, isville and Nashville 32 per cent. souri Pacific 23 per cent. New en 14 per cent. Chesapeake and o 11 per cent. Great Northern 15 cent. Norfolk and Western 49 per t. Big Four 26 per cent. Lehigh ley 28 per cent. Wabash 34 per t. Nickel Plate 23 per cent. Delae and Hudson 50 per cent and e Marquette 18 per cent increase.

dows and Orphans" Get Fat Profits

ndicated returns to common stockders for well-known roads compare h the actual returns in 1924 and 5 as follows:

ailroad	1925 Pct.	1924 Pct.	1923 Pct.
timore & Ohio	8.8	9.2	15.4
sapeake & Ohio	18.7	16.8	12.5
L. & W.	16.8	16.6	14.2
igh Valley	16.6	12.0	14.2
York Central	10.6	12.9	16.9
kel Plate	15.8	14.2	15.1
nsylvania	7.4	7.6	9.0
ding	20.2	17.6	25.8
antic Coast Line	22.1	19.3	18.6
nois Central	11.7	12.4	13.5
isville & Nashville	13.1	12.2	11.5
thern	13.6	12.3	10.1
ta Fe	14.8	15.4	15.4
cago and North estern	6.1	4.2	4.9
thern Pacific	7.5	10.2	12.9
ion Pacific	11.4	14.3	16.1

Combined Net Profit Gaining.

he combined net profits of all the roads of the country for the first months of 1925 a mount to $345,,340, a gain of approximately $20,,000 over the same period of 1924. return on the heavily inflated perty investment claimed by raild owners declined from 43.38 per t to 4.27 per cent due to increase the investment account in the inal.

profit of $72.73 per $100 share reted by the Michigan Central railfor 1924 shows the possibility of rbitant returns to the owners in present rate and wage structure the railroad industry. The net rges amounted to $13,627,533 on ,736,400 capital stock. Such earns are the usual thing with Michi Central. Last year stockholders' fits amounted to $14,176,448, a ren of 75.7 per cent.

he New York Central owns $17.,700 of this stock and the profits to the New York Central capitals.

oston Mayor Asks Strikebreaker Cal to Trim Building Toilers

BOSTON. Aug. 3.—Arbitration is eady under way in the case of the ston Street Carmen's Union's dise with the Boston elevated system wage increases from 72 to 95 nts an hour and arbitrations is on horizon in the building trades' dise between the Building Laborers' ion, demanding increases from 65 70 cents an hour to 77½ and 80 nts and the Building Trades Emyers' Association.

he Boston elevated system was rsuaded to follow the union's arbition program by an overwhelming ike vote and the new trend of the ilding Trades Employers' Associan towards arbitration follows the laration of the United Building des Council and the employers. h side agreed to lay before its contuent organizations a proposal of yor Curley that the issues be ashed out by a board of seven, ee to come from the labor unions, ee from the employers and the sevh man to be appointed by President Coolidge.

Injunction Against Silk Union

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—The sociated Silk Workers Union, independent, is contending with an inction against picketing, secured in chancery court in Jersey City by Israel Kravitz Silk Co., now tied by strike.

WOBS' DUALIST CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST

Poor Rule That Don't Work Both Ways

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The so-called "emergency plan" of the I. W. W. splitters has had as one of its main arguments, decentralization and local autonomy. This cry finds foothold in the existing confusion in the organization because of the I. W. W. having not the slightest comprehension of democratic centralization in the conduct of organization.

Decentralization and local autonomy has therefore been in the foreground of the split which has given a terrible blow to the I. W. W. in the Pacific coast region, leaving the lumber, agricultural and general construction workers wholly without an organ of defense against the attacks of the bosses upon wage and hour standards.

No Idea of Democratic Centralization.

Among those who have fought against this tendency, without, however, offering a real plan of democratic centralization, has been Edward E. Anderson, branch secretary in Sacramento of the Agricultural Workers' Union. Lacking as they do constructive proposals, nevertheless Anderson gives in a recent bulletin, some good arguments against decentralization and wild-eyed local autonomy. He says in part:

"It takes all of us organized into a compact, self-disciplined body to win out. If decentralization and local autonomy is what is wanted why organize at all when the unorganized are already so admirably 'decentralized' and 'locally autonomous?' Decentralization carried to its logical conclusion is no organization. Is that what we want?

"Is it a wobbly tactic and tradition to run away from a job because conditions are poor, or is it our custom to stay and fix them? Why not apply this dictum to the organization? Is the job too big? If so, how are we to organize the workers to carry on production after capitalism is gone?"

Will They Learn from Experience?

This might be a poser for the decentralizers, except for the fact that it is actually the tactic for wobblies who chance to be members of the reactionary unions, craft or industrial, to desert it and try to make a "perfect and ideal" union of a handful of convinced rebels.

So Communists in the I. W. W., who have uniformly led the fight against the "emergencyites" splitting away and making a dual union to the I. W. W., call attention to the I. W. W. as a whole that those members who are in the reactionary unions should take this lesson to heart and "stay and fix them."

Closed Union Books Help Bosses.

I am a fur worker and being a non-union man, I am costantly struggling to keep up my existence. The bosses want me to work for half of the wage scale and also more than eight hour a day. I was not granted a union book yet, altho I made an application more than a year ago. The former leader of the Furriers' Union never considered organizing the non-union workers. Now that the clique of the yellow socialists were put out of office and replaced by progressive members there is hope that they will succeed in organizing a strong and real union for the benefit of the workers not for the 'Kaufman group".

Sam. Lee.

CULINARY WORKERS DRIVEN MAD BY TERRIBLE CONDITIONS, BEG FOR A UNION THAT WILL FIGHT

(By WORKER CORRESPONDENT)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—"The culinary workers are in very good conditions in Los Angeles. Since June 1 they have been conducting a successful organization campaign in this city."

This is taken from a news-item printed in the Southern California "Labor Press" June 26, titled "Red Hot Race for Cooks' Secretary."

A Deliberate Lie.

That this is a deliberate lie is known to every worker in Los Angeles. Conditions for workers, in general, are extremely bad in this city. But the culinary workers are particularly hard hit. Hours have been lengthened, wages decreased, the workers speeded up and, in many places, the food, which is part of the wages, has been cut down either in quality or quantity or both.

Usually, by this time of the year, the great influx of migratory workers, who flock to Los Angeles to escape the rigors of a cold winter east, north and west, have left, and jobs are plentiful. The migratory workers have left, but jobs are at a premium.

Jobs Few and Hard

A dishwasher's, bus-boy's or waiter's job sells at three, four and five dollars. There used to be eight, nine and ten-hour shifts, now it is ten, eleven and twelve hours of the worst kind of slavery.

Wages have been reduced fifty cents to a dollar a day. Two dolars and a half for twelve hours work is the standard for dishwashers, bus-boys and yardmen, and three dollar for waiters. At most of the places the shifts are split up, so that you work most of the day.

What is true of the semi-skilled workers is also true of the highly-skilled ones—the cooks. Their hours have been increased, wages decreased—from one to two dollars a day and work speeded up.

Union Is Less Than a Joke.

Union men and women are afraid to admit that they carry a union card. The few "Union houses" that there are, mostly in the vicinity of the Labor Temple. They display union cards, in the window as a matter of good business policy. Being "Union houses" they can always get a moment's notice.

There Is No Union Scale.

The "Union houses", particularly the Leighton group, work the male help only nine hours a day. But in these nine hours they are compelled to do eighteen hours work. And the union card in the window helps attract a great number of organized workers.

The female workers fare even worse than the male-workers. There is a state law which "protects" them. They can only be exploited in eight hour shift. However in those eight hours they must make as much profit for the boss as their more physically able brother workers, who have more hours in which to do it.

The pay, of course, is for eight hours. The Standard is sixteen dollars a week for forty-eight hours. This forty-eight hours is a relative matter. It depends on many factors. The kindness of the boss, the courage of the workers and the conscience of the authorities. The forty-eight hour law for women is violated as often as it is safe to do so, which is quite often.

"Must Attract Trade."

One of the obligations of a waitress or bus-girl is to attract and hold male trade. Waitresses and bus-girls must do this if they wish to hold their jobs. The bosses think that this is not work at all, rather a pleasure diversion. However many sister-slaves have told me that this is the most unpleasant and hardest part of their slavery.

Imagine a married women, a mother of two or more children, who is forced to slave eight hours a day in order to keep maintain the small family. The husband and children have to be fed, the little apartment has to be swept, cleaned. If they are fortunate to have a bungalow then there's still more cleaning to be done. Then there is the family wash. The children tear their clothes something scandalous. No matter how hard one patches and sews it is impossible to keep them decently dressed. In short there's work a plenty.

Same Everywhere

When she comes to work she is allready tired. But now she has to don a white apron, paint her face and smile pleasently at some gay yokel who is trying to date her up. But often it happens that the yokel is neither gay nor pleasant, but downright vulgar and insulting. However she has to stand it all. Her job depends upon it. Besides, what's the difference, it's the same in all the other places.

The cashier, or head-waiter or waitress, is the boss's stool-pigeon in the dining room, the chef in the kitchen. Workers distrust one another, grumble, but are afraid to voice their discontent. Now and then one, usually a dishwasher, rebels, throws down his apron and tells them all to go to hell! Well, there are plenty of other dishwashers who will gladly take his job.

Maddening Work

For two years I have worked in the kitchen off and on. A man must be iron, or not have the slightest consideration for his physical or mental well-being, to work cotinually for two years in a kitchen. If the work is not as strenuous as that of a coal mine or steel-mill it is equally as killing. If you cook you burn your brains out.

If you wash dishes you break your back. If you do yard-man's work you dont know half the time where you are at, they drive you so from one thing to another until they drive you crazy.

Any restaurant that does any sort of business is a mad house. In Los Angeles there are two restaurants, owned by the same people, which sport the name "Mad House." I worked in both. They merit the name. But what is true of them is also true of all the other restaurants. Those places which display union cards are the worst of all.

Because of the nature of the work in restaurants, particularly in the kitchen, foul air grease and filth everywhere, back-breaking, brain-burning slavery, long hours rotten wages and general atmosphere of crankiness. Any one who works even short time in a kitchen has his or her nerves shattered, torn to pieces, the restaurant slave does not keep his or her job for long. The majority of us work only when it is absolutely necessary, that is to keep from starving.

In those two year of slavery I have done everything in the kitchen except being the main chef. Yet I never regretted, when I lost a job. Whether it is as cook or pot-washer, what's the difference? They kill you anyway.

But I am not an exception. The majority of workers feel the same way about it. Most of us get sick of a job before we even start work. We know what's in store for us, and only the direst necessity forces us to remain at a job for more than several weeks. Two or three months is a considerable period of time. Six months is long, much to long.

There is not a group of workers who could be got to strike as easily as the culinary workers. Half the time they are striking anyway! They have so many grievances they could enumerate any number you please in their sleep.

A determined drive to organize these so terrible exploited slaves!

A call to battle!

A strike, a real strike! How it would gladden their starved hearts!

Fight? We would fight like hell! What do we care, can things be worse than they are?

Have we anything to lose?

Only show us how. Organize! Lead!

But it is useless to expect the fakers to do anything for us. If anyone told them that the culinary workers wish to fight the bosses they would run into their little holes and shiver with fright.

"Fight the bosses? That's impossible. The bosses are organized. The bosses have money, they are strong. We are weak. We can only beg them for favors. If they are kind enough they will grant us a little something. If not we will have to get along as best we can."

"Then what do we need the union for?"

"The union makes us strong!"

"The union makes us strong." But first we must organize something that will function like a union.

There's a tremendous amount of organizational work to be done in Los Angeles. But no group of workers need it more than the culinary workers. The class conscious, intelligent workers must lead the way, the masses will follow! I know them. I know their temper well. At first it may be difficult, but once they are started they will push beyond all the other workers.

A Challenge.

The Communists must organize a nucleus in each of the local unions, cooks, waiters, waitresses and start the necessary work.

Never have the culinary workers experienced such intolerable conditions as they are suffering from now. Now is the time for work among them.

ENGINEERS FORM UNION IN N. Y. ASK MORE PAY

Re-Submit Demand for 25 Per Cent Raise

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The 3,500 municipal engineers, who were recently unsuccessful in an attempt to secure a twenty-five per cent increase in salary, have formed a union, the association of engineers of New York, and will re-submit their demands for better wages and working conditions to the city.

The union, which is the largest single aggregation of the profession in the world, was formed "for the object of securing improvement of salary and working conditions."

At the first meeting several of the engineers called for an immediate strike if their demands are not granted.

BARBERS SPRING A NEW ONE ON REACTIONARIES

Support Officials in 7:30 Closing Fight

The progressive barbers of Local 548, Chicago, continue to battle against the reactionary machine. Despite sluggings and expulsions, they have driven the officialdom into a croner where, to save itself, it has had to make a show of fight against the bosses. But the progressives are determined that it shall be a real fight and not a sham battle. Therefore, they have issued the following circular to all barbers of Chicago:

Walk Out of Barber Shops at 7.30 P.M.

After a long fought battle the progressives in Local 548 have succeeded in obtaining a universal demand for 7:30 p. m. closing.

"This battle has not been without casualties. As a result seven of the leading progressives, Joseph Giganti, A. D. Albright, I. Eitingon, A. Knoph, B. Polk, Wm. Wolkowsky and Paul Petras stand fined and suspended from Local 548 by action of the international officials for having initiated the 7 o'clock closing movement and other progressive measures in Chicago.

"Our local officials have fought against earlier closing very bitterly. Now, all at once, they are ordering all union barbers to quit work at 7:30 p. m. in order to cover their former discrepancy.

"The Chicago progressive barbers urge all union barbers in the city to comply with the order. Quit work at 7:30 regardless of what the boss says! Report at union headquarters all violation of the order and see that each case reported is taken care of. The progressives demand a strike in every shop where the bosses refuse to release the men at the appointed hour.

"We wish to warn our local membership that this calls for wholehearted support to the officials, and factional differences must not affect in any way your conduct as union men. On the contrary, wherever the officials show weakness or laxity the members must unitedly insist that the officials perform their duty.

"The expelled progressives renew their pledge of loyalty to unionism, and place themselves at the disposal of the union for active strike duty if a strike should occur, or any other service they can possibly render.

"(Signed) **Chicago Progressive Barbers**
"I. Eitingon, Secretary."

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

SHOE CORPORATIONS CONSOLIDATE MAKING UNION AMALGAMATION A NECESSITY; MAKE BIG PROFITS

BOSTON, Mass., August 3.—Consolidation of shoe companies into large corporations should lead to easier organization of the 215,000 shoe workers in the United States. So far, however, only about 20 per cent of the shoe workers are organized, and these are almost wholly in the small factories. From 60 to 75 per cent of all workers are employed in one-fifth of all factories, producing 65 to 75 per cent of all shoes made.

Good Profit in Golden Rule.

The Endicott Johnson corporation, one of the two largest manufacturers shows gross sales of $32,652,325 for the first six months of 1925. After allowing for all possible deductions this $36,000,000 corporation still has a net profit of $1,970,012 over taxes dividends and employes' profit-sharing.

This concern, with factories and tanneries at Endicott and Johnson City, New York, turns out 130,000 pairs of shoes a day. It sells wholesale, to retail stores and thru its own shops. The head of the company calls himself "Golden Rule Johnson," and opposes unionism by so-called welfare measures in his company towns.

Another Consolidation.

The International Shoe Co. is a $40,000,000 corporation with 36 or more factories, 22 in Missouri, seven in Illinois, one in Kentucky and a subsidiary, W. H. McElwain Co., having six factories in New Hampshire. The Shoe Specialty Mfg. Co. of St. Louis is a $25,000,000 branch of the International.

The International is a consolidation of numerous smaller companies acquired from 1912 on. The company controls tanneries as well as shoe factories and owns five realty companies. Its net sales in 1924 were $110,240,651 and its subsidiaries' sales were $44,517,840. It had over $7,000,000 surplus over all dividends and expenses. The Shoe Workers' Protective Union claims some organization in several International factories.

Brown Shoe Co. is capitalized for $16,000,000. It makes 40,000 pairs of shoes daily and has factories in Missouri and Illinois. There are a number of five to ten million dollar companies making shoes; over 200 factories whose product is worth more than a million dollars. According to Sanford E. Thompson's figures quoted by the Labor Bureau, Inc., there is much waste in shoe manufacturing. The price of shoes could be cut 21 per cent, he says, by eliminating wastes incurred by workers waiting for materials and by receiving poor materials. The labor cost of a pair of shoes is under $1.

Controls Raw Material.

But the dominating factor in the shoe industry is the United Shoe Machinery corporation, a $75,000,000 concern which supplies shoe manufacturing machinery and shoe findings or accessories, of all sorts. This corporation owns the United Shoe Machinery Co. of Maine and that of New York and the United Shoe Machinery of Belgium.

Besides supplying lasts and other essentials it has a substantial interest in the Turner Tanning Machinery Co. and supplies tanners' equipment. It operated 66 factories on January 1, 1924. Nine of them make shoe and tanning machinery and the remainder make eyelets, nails, tacks, lasts, brushes, dies, cutters and other findings. It employs 4,800 men and has over six million square feet floor space. Its patent rights alone are expected to net $400,000 in 1925.

Controls Shoe Machinery.

By refusing to sell much of its patented machinery the United Shoe Machinery corporation has a tremendous control over shoe production. It leases its machines to a large extent. It has a practical monopoly over the wood heel covering trade, an indispensible part of women's shoe manufacturing.

It has been an important influence in keeping the shoe industry highly competitive by selling or leasing its machinery to many small factories. It is cutting down the export market of American shoe factories by shipping its machines to all parts of the world. Since the war, however, the tendency toward consolidation has gained in the shoe industry and the profits of United Shoe Machinery continue as large as ever.

Los Angeles T. U. E. L. to Have Big Picnic on Sunday, August 9

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—What do you say to a big T. U. E. L. picnic next Sunday? You workers of Los Angeles ought to turn out in force to share the fun of all the militant unionists, rebels and progressives of the labor movement who will pull out to the Santa Monica (Freiheit) Beach on Sunday, August 9.

There will be games, refreshments and luncheon—don't forget the luncheon! And busses will leave Brooklyn and Mott, also Sixth and Los Angeles at 8 a. m. Or, you can take any Blvd. to the Santa Monica Pier and follow the Highway to the picnic grounds. Watch for signs—even if you don't believe in signs—at the first gasoline station. Tickets by buss are 75 cent including round trip and admission.

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May Try Kluxers for Girl's Murder Early Next Month

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 3.—D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry may go on trial in Hamilton circuit court here early in September on charges of slaying Madge Oberholtzer, according to well-defined reports.

These reports followed private conferences held between local members of the defense counsel and Judge Fred Hines. The judge was said to have voiced a desire to take a vacation between August 15 and Sept. 1. But that he would be ready to start the trials early next month.

Write the story about your shop —Order a bundle to distribute

PENNSYLVANIA RIVER GIVES UP 2 VICTIMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

MONESSEN, Pa., Aug. 3.—For the past two days the Monongahela river has given up two victims of the unemployment.

One of the victims was identified as Stanley Maczyuski of Donora. He has been out of work for a long time, and the last time he was seen was when he left for Pittsburgh to look for work.

The other victim was Jack McKay of Duquesne. He also was in the ranks of the unemployed as he was laid off of work at the steel mill there.

Farmer-Labor Party of Oklahoma Makes an Exclusion Act

OKLAHOMA CITY—(FP) — The farmer- labor party of Oklahoma will meet as an organizing convention in Oklahoma City Sept. 6. Only members renouncing all other parties are eligible.

Enslave Filipinos Is Cry

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., August 3.—Congressman Charles L. Underhill of Massachusetts, in a conference with president Coolidge, has demanded the establishment of a naval and submarine base and the enlargement of the fortifications of Hawaii. He recommended that "we serve notice on the Filipinos that they are without the slightest chance of obtaining freedom." Underhill has just returned from the far east.

HINDENBURG SLUGGERS EJECT TWO COMMUNIST DEPUTIES FROM CHAMBER

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Communist deputies Hoellein and Jadasch amid utmost confusion were ejected by the police from the Reichstag while the remaining Communist members sang the International.

After several adjournments Herr Loebe ordered the police to eject the Communist members. Hoellein cried, "Hangman, I yield only to force," while he and Jadasch were being forced outside.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly give it to him!

Los Angeles Police Guard Reservoir in Fear Farmers' Ire

LOS ANGELES, Calif., August 3.—Halwee reservoir at the head of the Los Angeles aqueduct was guarded by armed men as a result of a fight incident to the water rights controversy between the city of Los Angeles and Owens Valley land owners.

A detail of Los Angeles policemen was patrolling the rim of the big reservoir under orders of city officials, who had apparently been informed that the valley ranchers were planning another demonstration similar to the recent seizure of the aqueduct headgates.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

CONSERVE COAL MINES AS PROPERTY OF LABOR SAYS BRITISH UNIONIST

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At a labor meeting yesterday at Renishaw, near Chesterfield, A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miner's Federation, said that the crisis was over for the present, but that the fight was only just beginning. He advised the miners to conserve the whole coal industry because he said it was going to be theirs.

Prepare For Imperialist War

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—More than 100 more warships and five more dirigibles is the demand of Capt. J. K. Taussing, in an article in the Journal of the Naval Institute.

Shoe Salesman Conduct Campai

NEW YORK, —(FP)— The R
Shoe Salesmen's Union is aski
minimum wage of $35 a week,
maximum hours of 52 in negotiat
for a new agreement, beginning S
tember 1, with the Retail Shoe D
ers' Protective Association.
union's strength is largely in
Bronx and on the East Side but i
beginning an organization campa
that has for its goal the doublin
its membership and of the stores,
numbering about 300, with whic
has agreements.

Investigate Metal Deal

WASHINGTON, D. C., August
That the United States alien prop
custodian has returned $6,153,97
assets to the American Metal c
pany, a corporation formed in Am
ica by German metal interests, lea
out here when the department
justice ordered an investigation.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—Following the analysis of industry and trade as it is carried on in the Soviet Union, appearing in previous installments, the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia took up a discussion of transport and agriculture. Finances as they have been developed by the workers' and peasants' government have also been taken up. The report, issued by the seven trade union leaders who visited Russia to inform the British workers as to true conditions in the Soviet Union, continues today with a further discussion of agriculture. Yesterday's installment showed that transport is steadily improving, and the report showed that production is continually increasing, and the conditions of the workers improving.

• • • •

As to the equalization of holdings, the following table shows the results of the Revolution and the policy subsequently followed of checking the acquisition of small and middle holdings by the kulak or large farmer:

	1905	1922
Small holdings	22.6 per cent.	21.4 per cent
Middle holdings	41.8 "	66.2 "
Large holdings	35.6 "	12.4 "

In Bessarabia, on the other hand, the large estates of nobles, holding under Imperial grants, were also broken up at the Revolution. But since then the country has been occupied by Roumania, and large numbers of small and middle holders have been driven by pressure of taxation to sell both their new and old land to the kulaks.

The ruin caused by the counter-revolutionary campaigns, which affected the most productive regions, and the restriction of cultivation caused by the confiscation of crops under War Communism, brought Russian agriculture to a condition that threatened general famine. By 1920 the area under cultivation fell to 60 per cent. pre-war and in 1921 to 54 per cent. But Lenin had already been preparing Communist opinion for the necessity of a New Economic Policy. He saw that the peasant, no longer threatened with a restoration of a reactionary Government that would deprive him of the land itself, would no longer tolerate a revolutionary Government that deprived him of the fruits of his land.

Restoration of Agriculture

The first efforts of the Government were emergency measures to deal with the catastrophic consequences of civil war and famine—such as distribution of seed corn and potatoes. These measures reached their maximum in 1922. But there is still much to do in restoring the areas devastated. So much, however, has been done, that the Government outlay on agricultural restoration is now annually changing its character from that of relief and re-equipment to that of reconstruction by general electrification and technical education.

The New Economic Policy was, as explained by Lenin himself, introduced with a view to putting the relations between the proletariat and peasantry again on a business footing. Requisitions were replaced by a tax on agricultural produce rated according to taxable capacity and on a basis of ten per cent. of the gross production. And it is to be observed that under Tsardom the peasant was taxed, on an average, 30 per cent. of his production. Since the restoration of the currency, 1923-24, this tax is paid in mnoey.

In return, the Government not only allows, but aids the peasant to market his produce at the best price and uses its economic control of industry to see that the peasant gets in return for produce a fair value in goods. Thsi is the new economic contract or "clamp" (smytchka) between proletariat and peasantry.

The peasant was, moreover, not only given full disposal of the fruits of his land, but the vague tenure he had held under the Land Nationalization Act is now defined in a manner entirely satisfactory to him. He is allowed to exploit his land as he pleases, to separate his holding from the community, to increase it within limits, and to hold it in perpetuity. He can lease it for not more than six years and hire labor to work it within limits. By these and other provisions of the Land Code, the State is guarded against the re-development of a landlord class, and the peasant is guaranteed all the liberty he wants in using the land.

It will be seen that agriculture is being restored on conventional lines, and that the Communists have had to renounce any rapid realization of their program of equalization of holdings and of communal cultivation. It is hoped that co-operation may fill the gap and give such help to the small holder and laborer as will enable them to improve their standing. The money tax, which has replaced the tithe in kind and the original right of confiscation, is moreover proportioned, like an income tax, to the means of the peasant; and holders of less than ten dessiatines are exempt.

Area Under Cultivation

As a result of this re-orientation there has been an immediate revival of agriculture.

A comparison of the present total cultivated area with pre-war gives the following results:—

Year—	Area of U.S.S.R. (Millions of dess.)
1913	97.5
1916	90.7
1922	63.5
1923	70.0
1924	75.5

The decrease by districts in cultivated area as between 1913 and 1923 and the present rate of increase are shown below:—

Area under cultivation. Cultivated area in millions of dessiatins.

Region	1913	1923	1928 (estimated on present rate of progress)
North-Eastern	6.8	6.7	6.9
North Western	1.9	1.6	2.2
Western	5.2	4.6	6.3
Central Industrial	8.4	6.8	9.0
Oural	6.7	4.4	6.5
Central Agricultural	9.2	7.3	8.4
Middle Volga	9.5	6.0	8.4
Lower Volga	7.7	4.3	6.5
North Caucasian	11.4	6.6	10.3
Siberian	6.9	5.1	7.2
Kirghiz	3.8	2.1	3.8
Wooded Steppes	11.6	10.0	12.3
Steppes	12.9	10.4	12.5

This shows a decrease in area of cultivation of nearly 28 million dessiatines since pre-war, and an anticipation that within five years cultivation will again be beyond pre-war in area and extending itself at an annual rate greater than pre-war. Other statistics show the following increase in cultivated area since the famine years of 1920 and 1921:

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION
(Percentage of 1916)

Region—	1922	1923	1924
Consuming	88.4	93.1	101.3
Producing	59.4	76.1	84.6
South-East	54.8	71.6	72.5
Kirghiz	45.7	45.5	59.5
Siberia	78.8	87.1	[illegible]
R.S.F.S.R.	61.6	77.8	[illegible]
Ukraine	78.1	[illegible]	97.1
U.S.S.R.	70.6	77.8	87.2

The following table gives the rate of increase since 1920, which shows that it is still slow in the surplus regions of the South-East, which used to grow for export. An increase of the British demand would increase supply:—

(Percentage of 1920)

Region →	1921	1922	1923	1924
Consuming	113	128	135	147
Producing (non-famine provinces)	103	114	131	121
South-East (non-famine provinces)	104	98	112	112
Siberia	75	57	59	65
R.S.F.S.R.	96	94	105	108
Ukraine (non-famine provinces)	100	97	97	102
U.S.S.R.	97	95	103	107

Population and Stock

The agricultural population of the Federation, which was 109½ millions in 1916, had fallen by a million in 1923. The head of horses had fallen from 31 millions to 19½ millions, of which 16 millions were farm horses. In the Southern and Siberian regions the loss of horses was as much as one-half, a most serious matter. Cattle decreased from 50 million to 33 million in 1921, rising again to 38 million in 1923. Pigs similarly fell from 19 millions to 7 millions, rising again to 8 millions. All these decreases are disproportionately heavier in the regions affected by civil war and the famine. The following figures show a similar result in percentages:—

FARM STOCK
(Percentage of 1922)

	U.S.S.R.		Famine area	
Animals →	1923	1924	1923	1924
Horses	99.5	119	121	157
Cattle	110	132	145	185
Sheep	105	128	174	232
Pigs	106	196	229	662

QUANTITY OF FARM STOCK
(Percentage of 1916)

Animals	1924	Animals	1924
Working horses	72	Bullocks (over two years)	61
Cows	99	Sheep	83
Oxen	69	Pigs (up to one year)	100
Calves (up to one year)	91	Pigs (over one year)	58
Bullocks (under two years)	97		

In the famine areas the number of working horses is now 50 per cent. of pre-war, cows 83 per cent., sheep 116 per cent., and pigs 70 per cent. of the pre-war number.

The loss of agricultural machines can only be roughly estimated at about 50 per cent. Moreover, as the life of such machinery is normally only 15 years, much of it is now used up. The improvement in agriculture has created a great demand for agricultural machinery and implements. The sales of machinery by the Gosselsklad (a machinery-supply organization of the Commissariat of Agriculture) have risen from 6 to 13 million roubles. It is through supplying Russia with agricultural machinery that British commerce would be conferring a great benefit on a hundred million Russian workers and creating new markets for over a million British unemployed.

The importance of Russian grain to the population of Great Britain lies not only in the immense increase of supply possible with our help, but also in the fact that this grain, controlled by a Socialist State, cannot be included in the operations of profiteering rings.

Methods of Agriculture

An investigation by an advisory delegate of conditions in the villages of the Ukdaine wheat-growing area showed that nothing was now wanting but capital to produce an immense increase in production. The ruined villages and towns were again repopulated and reconstructed and the pre-war area of cultivation was being rapidly again brought under cultivation by pre-war methods, which owing to primitive machinery give a very low percentage of production in Russia from soil of first-rate fertility. But the present conditions would now admit of cultivation by modern American methods. The individualism of the peasant-owner, that received a great stimulus from the distribution of land at the Revolution, is yielding to various influences. One such is the Communist education in the schools, in the Red Army especially, and through the local Communist "cells" and "centres." And this education in the advantages of collective production has less to contend with in Russian peasant life, which still retains much of its medieval communal character. Another powerful influence is force of circumstances. The new Communities now starting in the ruined districts without other resources than their own labor, fertile land, and a few primitive tools, can only exist on a Communal basis. One such Community with a common table and all property in common was visited in Russian Moldavia, one of the worst ruined areas. These people were struggling to get a bare living with the help of a camel and a cow out of some of the richest land in Europe. Some of these were educated people, and the only thing wanted to make the Community not only prosperous but producing for export was a little capital or credit to get a tractor.

Tractors

The tractor is itself an instrument for creating such methods of co-operative and communal farming as must be adopted if outside capital is to be obtained and used to the best advantage. Thus villages join together in special co-operatives to buy a tractor, and they then organize communal tillage to get the best use of it. One described the results somewhat thus: "We sent Peter, Paul, and Andrew to the tractor-drivers' class at Odessa last winter, and this summer we got a tractor. Now, Peter sits on it and 'b-r-r-r' all the morning—four hours out and four hours back. Paul sits on it and 'b-r-r-r' all the afternoon—four hours out and four hours back—and Andrew sits on it and 'b-r-r-r' all night." That is three furrows in the 24 hours, eight miles long each.

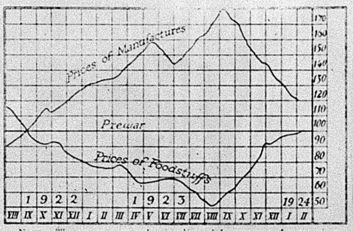
Six thousand American tractors are to be delivered, mostly at Odessa, this winter; and 3,000 drivers will have been trained by this spring. The tractors plow at a rate of five roubles per dessiatine, whereas horse-plowing costs 80 roubles. The tractor-plowed land yields on an average 15 poods per dessiatine more. What Russia wants is tractors on as long credit as possible; and they would be a most profitable investment for countries with a surplus of capital and a deficit of food supply.

The Russian Goverament is doing what it can. Schemes for improving breeds, dry farming, drainage works, and irrigation are under way. The estimates for the current year assign to the financing of agriculture 62 million gold roubles, of which 35 millions go to raise the capital of the agricultural bank to 90 millions. Add to this 48 millions spent in relief and you find that most of the proceeds of the agricultural tax are being reinvested in agriculture.

The "Scissors and the "Clamp"

The New Economic Policy substituted a new business relationship of free and friendly bargaining for the War Communist Policy of conscripting peasant labor and confiscating most of its produce. The peasant could again sell his produce and buy town products. He paid taxes and got in return the advantage of a good government. But this new contract or "clamp" (smytchka) between the proletariat and peasantry was hardly in working order before it was almost broken by an economic strain. This was the so-called "scissors" crisis, a symbol suggested by the ascending curve of rising prices in manufactures and the descending curve of falling prices in agricultural produce as shown in the diagram. These simple technical symbols—"scissers," "clamp," etc.—are very illustrative of the success of the Russian leaders in giving public opinion a grasp of the economic essentials underlying political problems. Under a party system the conflicting interests of peasants and proletarians would have been exploited and exaggerated in platform slogans. The speeches on it of Rykov and Kamenev are popular lectures on economics.

The "Scissors" Crisis



NOTE.—The pre-war par value is adjusted for purpose of comparison.

The political importance of the scissors problem was that as the "scissors" opened they forced apart the "clamp." The peasants could not pay for their necessities of life, so began again to stop producing. The State, therefore, exercised its economic control of prices and its subsidies to the co-operatives so as to reduce prices of manufactures and raise prices of agricultural produce. The burden involved for the Budget is shown thereunder. As appears from the diagram the "scissors" have now been closed. Indeed the authorities had soon to reverse engines, so to say, in order to check the momentum acquired.

Crops in 1924

(a) Flax.—The flax harvest for 1924 was good, being 7½ million poods as against 5½ million last year.

(To be continued in next issue)

"Who Is Who" in th British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Ninet
years president Yorkshire Miners'
deration. President, Miners' Fed
tion of Great Britain since 1921. V
president, 1907. Served on sev
royal commissions. President, In
national Miners' Committee. Mem
of school board, West Riding (Yor
county council and other public bo
for many years. Member, parliam
ary committee, trades union congr
1913-16, and general council, 1923
Appointed J. P. in 1918. Member, c
tral committee, miners' welfare
central committee, mining examin
board.

• • •

BEN TILLETT, general secret
of trade unions since 1889. Foun
of Dockers' Union which origina
from the Tea Coopers and Gene
Laborers' Union established in 1
A pioneer of trade union movem
nationally. Contested several par
mentary elections. Elected for No
Remained dockers' general secret
until amalgamation to Transport
General Workers' Union. Now sec
ary of Political and International
partment of Amalgamated Un
Member of trades union congress g
eral council since 1922. Member
parliamentary committee, tra
union congress, 1892-94.

• • •

JOHN TURNER, associated w
socialist organizations since 1884
timate with founders and leaders
socialist thought, such as Will
Morris, Belfort Bax, and other
neers. Closely associated with pri
Kropotkin from 1886 until his ret
to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of sh
hours legislation and founder of Sh
Assistants' Union. Official of t
union from 1898 until retirement
general secretary after twelve ye
in this position until 1921. Elected
general council, trades union congre
1921; re-elected by congress each y
to 1924 for period to September, 1

• • •

JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pion
of railway trade unionism and h
many positions of trust prior to
pointment as branch secretary of
sociated Society of Locomotive En
eers and Firemans 1894. Elected
ganizing secretary of the union, 1
Secretary also of conciliation boar
Elected general secretary of the uni
1914. Elected member of labor pa
executive, 1920 and 1921. Ele
member of trades union congress g
eral council, 1922-24. Member of
bor party delegation to Ireland. Th
times candidate for Barrow, elec
1924. Prominently associated with
bor and socialist propaganda for ma
years.

• • •

ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, presider
United Patternmakers' Associati
since 1891. Branch secretary [illegible]
other offices. Elected assistant g
eral secretary, executive departme
1913. Elected general secretary, 19
Formerly treasurer, Engineering
Shipbuilding Trades Federation
three years, subsequently appoint
president, at present holding t
position. Elected to trades union c
gress general council, 1921, re-elec
each year until 1924 for term end
September, 1925.

• • •

A. A. PURCELL, chairman of de
gation. Member Furnishing Tra
Union since 1891. Member social
mocratic federation eight years. Me
ber Salford Borough Council for
years. Sectional secretary, sub
quently organizer, furnishing trad
Parliamentary candidate 1923, West S
ford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 19
24. Elected 1923. Successful arbit
tor in cooperative and other disput
Elected to general council, trad
union congress, 1919, re-elected ea
year. Elected by trade union intern
tional conference, Vienna, 1924,
president. President at 1924 trad
union congress. Vice-chairman, ge
eral council. Appointed delegate
American labor convention 1925. A
companied the delegation to Russia
1920.

FRED BRAMLEY, Secretary to de
legation. Many years actively as
ciated with political and industri
branches of the labor movement. S
eral years full time lecturer on soc
and economic subjects in connecti
with Clarion newspaper. Forme
organizing secretary, Furnishi
Trades Association. Appointed assi
ant secretary, trades union congre
1917, general secretary 1923. Serv
on several government committe
Member of royal commission on n
tional health insurance and natio
debt commission.

WORKER TO TELL OF EXPULSION FROM MD. CAMP

Miller to Speak at Phila., League Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 3.—The Young Workers League of Philadelphia will hold a protest mass meeting against the Citizens' Military Training Camps and American Imperialism at Mercantile Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., on Friday, August 7, at 8 p. m.

Comrade Yusem of the Young Workers League will act as chairman. Comrade H. Miller who was just expelled from the Citizens' Military Training Camp for reading the Young Worker, will describe the harsh conditions and treatment of the young workers at Camp Meade, their militarization and their preparation for the great slaughters impending in the interests of the big business of this country.

Comrade Wicks of the Workers Party will speak on "Militarism and American Imperialism."

The American, the British, the Japanese capitalists look with greedy and jealous eyes upon the rich markets and fields of investment in China, in Africa, Asia, South America, and from this proceeds a mad race in armaments, in military training and preparation for imperialist wars.

The colonial peoples who are on the verge of revolt against foreign imperialism must be enslaved by force of arms; the rival capitalist powers who are seeking the same markets for the surplus products they have wrung from the exploited workers at home must be crushed.

And America stands out today as the foremost imperialist nation. The rich and arrogant American bourgeoisie is planning great imperialist slaughters for the hegemony of the world, and the C. M. T. C. are but a part of their preparations.

The workers of Philadelphia should attend this meeting, and make of it a real mass demonstration against capitalist militarism.

Wisconsin Federation Adjourns.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., August 3.—Re-electing Henry Ohl, Jr., president and J. J. Handley secretary-treasurer, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor closed its 33rd annual convention at Lake Geneva. The 1926 meeting will be held in Green Bay next July. Resolutions denouncing the prison labor system of the state (making goods to compete with free labor in the open market), advocating greater trade union demand for union label goods and censuring the university regents for accepting a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation featured the convention.

Fell from Truck; Speaks.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—Physicians are closely watching the condition today of Junior Towne, 6, deaf and dumb since birth, whose fall from a truck late yesterday is believed to have restored his hearing. The boy's skull was fractured. Doctors say if symptoms at the hospital last night continue, the lad's hearing probably will return and he may speak.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

NEW YORK BOSSES HOLD DOWN PAY OF WHITE COLLAR SLAVES BY GAG OF PLAYING ON RACE PREJUDICES

By F. C. M., Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Below is a list of advertisements from the New York World. New York is a cosmopolitan community of dollar chasers, and competition for profits is bitter. Good christian bourgeoisie, and good Hebrew employers who want plenty of gentile patronage are quite insistent upon securing stenographers who can write business letters in harmony with the New Testament:

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced and beginners; $12-$35; high grade Christian applicants. Aspell Agency, 1465 Broadway, Suite 402 (42d St.)

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; no beginners; bring references; salary, $20 to commence; permanent; advancement. Eureka, 131 W. 14th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$18; bookkeepers and stenography, $25-$20; clerks, Christians, $16; free registration. Lamb Agency, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bayonne, N. J., excellent opening for bright beginner, Christian; $18-$20. Ask for Miss Loomis, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, pleasant environment, experience preferred, Christian; $18-$20. Ask for Miss Loomis, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER; office worker; experienced; willing to help; congenial, permanent position; Christian; no flappers; $15. Manufacturer. Address L 41, World.

STENOGRAPHERS, Christians, (1) beginner, $80 month; (1) railroad experience, $140 month; (1) clerical experience, $25 wk. 20th Century Agency, 200 B'way, Room 301.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, pleasant Christian; typist, $22. Greater N. Y. Agency, 258 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; fine firm, Wall St.; $30. Starks Agency, 1457 Broadway (42d).

STENOGRAPHER, neat, pleasant Christian; beginner, advancement; $20. Starks Agency, 1457 Broadway (42d).

STENOGRAPHERS—$25, $20, $18, $15, $12, free registration. McCarthy Agency, 154 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER, Jewess, $27, Christian, under 30, $25. National Vocation Agency, 132 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists, Christians; legal, brokerage, commercial, $35-$20. Arcade Agency, 50 Boardway.

Casual inspection will reveal that a Jewess is offered $27, and a Christian, under 30, is offered $25. A manufacturer wants a Christian for $15, guaranteed not to flap, and Christian clerks are promised $16.

Attempt to Create Prejudice.

The result is that Jewesses change their names, secure positions, when jobs are not too scarce, become proficient, and hold their jobs. Negro girls who are not to easily distinguished are forced to live their working hours as "white" and their off-periods as black.

As for the Christian girls, they have the inside track on the majority of vacancies, but it is not expected that all Christian girls will be guaranteed positions until some time after hte year 10,000, barring of course the little matter of the social revolution, scheduled for a date considerably closer to 1925.

Small capitalists in this manner keep alive the prejudice among races and religions, and the fierce effort to secure a livelihood takes on the form of a racial conflict.

Want ads of this sort are very effective in preventing flapper graduates of a business college from understanding the class issue. Of course the education of prospective white-collared slaves is always difficult in view of their common expectation of becoming owners of factories and managers of offices when the boss and the 187 others ahead of them die off or get married.

But race passions make such a very pleasant red herring. With 100 applicants for 10 jobs, the 90 losers can have such a delightful time forgetting new clothes, and the price of theater tickets by organizing a k. k. k. or an a. p. a. They actually make you forget to eat.

POLICE SEARCHING FOR LOVE NEST OF AMOROUS KU KLUX KLAN PREACHER

MILFORD, Pa., Aug. 3.—A United States marshal with a warrant charging conspiracy to violate the Mann act today was expected to intrude upon the love nest said to have been established here by Roscoe Carl Zeigler, former Trenton, N. J., methodist preacher.

Arrangements were said to have been made in a New Brunswick, N. J. railroad station, between Miss Margaret Roberts, of Trenton, N. J., Zeigler, his wife and William M. Chamberlin, one time fiance of Miss Roberts, whereby Mrs. Zeigler was to file suit for divorce against her husband, Chamberlin to renounce all claim to Miss Roberts, and the former preacher marry her.

Attempts to find Zeigler in Trenton for service of the papers was unsuccessful, according to police, so the search was extended here.

Chamberlin recently found Zeigler and Miss Roberts in El Paso, Texas, and a ku klux klan representative brought them back. Zeigler was a klan representative.

Hebrew Waiters Strike.

Strikers are picketing Seldner's restaurant in Chicago in an attempt by the United Hebrew Waiters' union to organize the place. According to Business Agent Garfield, the owner paid the union scale to a few union men but was preparing to discharge them as cheaper labor became available. The agreement provided for a minimum of $20 a week for waiters and $25 for countermen on 9 hour day and 6-day week.

The union has a membership of 300 and is a branch of Local 7 with a membership of 1,500, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Child Plays With Candle; Dies.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., August 3.—Helena Coolman, four, died today from burns received when a lighted candle with which she was playing in the back yard of her home here yesterday ignited her clothes.

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, August 4, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
6	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17	Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
298	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
237	Carmen, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
2786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
168	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390	Machinists, 2257 Sheffield Ave.
582	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
478	Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 No. Clark St.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
638	Meat Cutters, 3824 W. 26th St.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 So. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
468	Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
2219	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
12345	Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St., 2:30 p. m.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
69	Signalmen, 426 W. 63rd St.
83	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
16024	Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, Great Northern Hotel.
712	Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
742	Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
24	Upholsterers, Taylor and Ogden Ave.
111	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

(Note — Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

BOSSES AND FAKERS BOTH INSURING US

Both Going to Make Us Die to Win

By HARRISON GEORGE

The working class of America is certainly going to be insured. Between the bosses and the labor fakers they cannot escape it.

The American Federation of Labor is starting a plan to sell death benefits to members of organised labor, in view of the fact that the unions, under the misleadership of the union bureaucracy, the benefits the members get while living are vanishing under the assaults of the employers without a fight of magnitude and determination.

These employers, however, have some schemes of their own about death benefits for the workers—derived from exactly the same idea as are the schemes of the labor fakers. The employers, too, knowing that the advantages of better wages and hours are the things most desired by the workers, yet intend to prevent the workers getting these advantages. As something "just as good" they promise them, just as the labor fakers do—death benefits.

Death Becoming Desirable

Recently, for example, 60,000 men and women railroad workers employed by the Louisville and Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and the Louisville, Henderson and St. Paul, have been, willy nilly, insured by their bosses.

These companies have made a deal with the Prudential company to insure all their employes. For those earning less than $100 a month, a life insurance of $1,000 will be taken out. Those earning from $100 to $175 monthly will be insured for $2,000 and those above $175 will "be permitted" as the report states, the great boon of getting $3,000 when they die. No medical examination is required, and the policies for all will be effective when 75 per cent of the employes accept the scheme.

Boss Will "Bear the Burden" of Control

One fly in the ointment is quite naturally that the workers themselves are asked to pay the premiums in part, the companies will, so it is announced "bear the remaining expense and will undertake the accounting and clerical work."

What the proportions of the premiums are which the workers pay, might be interesting, but even this point is not so interesting as the fact that the railroad companies, out of the boundless generosity of their hearts (!) offer to do the "accounting and clerical work." In plain English, they offer to control the funds, not only keeping in their hands the premiums paid in by themselves and also those paid by the workers, but in addition the companies will have the power to pay—or not to pay—the benefits.

A Nice Looking Trap

Now, one need not argue further with the average worker who knows well enough to what such a control will lead, in power to coerce the workers to remain "loyal" to the company, to discriminate against active unionists and "red agitators" and to hold the whip of loss of premiums over the workers when they threaten strike, and so on.

However, the workers are not without remedy in this dilemma, which poses the question of being victimized by the bosses or led into class collaboration and defeat by their labor fakers all in the name of insurance.

What to Do if You Must Die

Granting the desirability of life insurance, the workers must reject completely the poison proposal of the employers to trap them into a position of helplessness and inability to fight.

Equally, the workers, especially the membership of the unions, must vigilantly demand that the union bureaucracy cease to regard life insurance as a substitute for class struggle against the bosses, and that all such "business" be taken completely out of the hands of the officialdom and put into the hands of the membership under real control by them, upon a basis of genuine co-operative management.

Must Control Unions, Too

Nor will the movement ever be secure from corruption by the present reactionary bureaucracy, until the membership of the unions, following the program of the Trade Union Educational League, oust the old reactionary leadership and establish a leadership which will fight for working class interests and not evade the struggle by abandoning the fight for wages and hours and going into the banking and insurance business, to "insure" their high salaries in the face of falling treasuries and loss of membership.

More Airship Routes.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Plans for passenger airships from Atlantic City to New York were launched here today with the appointment of an organization committee to select an advisory unit of prominent capitalists to get behind the proposition.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

BUILDERS AT WORK

THERE ARE BOOKS ON EVERY SUBJECT

What Do You Do with Pamphlets?

Never was there such a demand for Communist books and pamphlets as there is today. Every mail brings letters from workers thruout the country for books on all phases of Communism. Workers whose curiosity has been excited by world events, by China, by talk of the "reds," are writing, asking just what are Communist principles and just what the Workers (Communist) Party stands for.

As a result thousands of books and pamphlets leave the office to give information on every phase of Communism and on all angles of the world labor movement. THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. is now thoroly understood and well known as "the source of all Communist literature" in this country.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT INCOME THIS YEAR ALMOST TWO BILLION DOLLARS

MOSCOW, Aug. 3.—The Soviet government's budget, now before the council of commissaries is almost two billons of dollars, or about three hundred millions more than the 1913 budget of the Czar's government. It exceeds last year's budget by sevent hundred million dollars.

Revenue from the sale of spirits is only fifty per cent of what the czar gathered in on the sale of vodka. The government intends to issue a special international loan of $1,500,000,000 for the support and development of Soviet industry.

Extraordinary appropriations are made for improvement in the agricultural industry. All are agreed now that the Soviet Union is economically on the upgrade and tho her position diplomatically is by no means easy, her ability to resist attack was never at a higher pitch. And it is constantly improving.

Valued Terre Haute Road

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—For rate-making purposes the interstate commerce commission today placed a final valutation of $20,150,000 on the property of the Chicago, Terre Haute and Southwestern railroad, as of June 30, 1916. The road operates 362 miles of trackage.

Studebaker Makes Big Earnings

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Studebaker corporation earned $3.40 a share on the total sales for the first half of the year were $86,569,763, against $71,106,226 in the first half of 1924.

Learn about RUSSIA TODAY—Subscribe!

Plutes Runs Over Girl

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Charles C. Frey, prominent turfman, formerly of Louisville Ky., was at liberty today under $2,000 bail following his arrest when the automobile he was driving struck and killed Miss Anna Beach, 19, of Woodside, N. Y.

Frey was driving the private motor car of Wilda Bennett, musical comedy and motion picture star. Miss bennett and Albert Barringer, an advertising man, were in the car at the time of the accident.

Register Co's. in Patent Fight

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 3.—The Remington Cash Register company, of Bridgeport, today won its suit against the National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio, Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas handing down a decision in favor of the plaintiff.

The Remington company appealed to the federal court against alleged infringements of patents on adding and recording machines.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

NEGRO CHAMPION WIDELY READ BY RACE PRISONERS

The American Negro Labor congress office has recently received three letters from Negro workers in Leavenworth, stating that they had seen in the DAILY WORKER a notice of the launching of the Negro Champion and requesting sample copies. One of the letters stated:

"The way you have handled Paul Crouch's case has with little further explanation awakened many of the colored boys, and especially ex-soldiers, as to who their real champion is."

Another says, "I notice in the D. W. that the Negro Congress founded the new publication; and am satisfied from its origin that it is the real champion of the Negro workers. There are six or seven hundred of us Negro workers in here at present, many left wingers, altho not as many as there should be, but sufficient to disillusion any of Marcus Garvey's adherents who had chloroformed themselves into thinking that Garvey was their savior. I am 23 years old and am sentenced to life by courtmartial."

The other says, "... As there are 600 or 700 Negroes of the more cosmopolitan type here at this time, I am satisfied that if you could see your way clear to send me a few issues, so that I would be able to show it to the boys that they would readily see it advantage over the Chicago Defender and kindred publications."

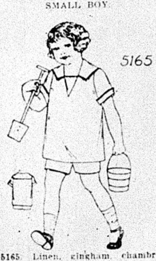
The American Negro Labor Congress at 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, would be very pleased to receive contributions which would allow these workers to be put on the regular subscription list. Subscription to the Negro Champion is $1.00 per year. It sells for 5 cents a single copy.

Must Hire Union Men Only.

BOSTON.—Only union men may be hired in his plant, Isador Millman, Boston fur manufacturer, is told in a temporary injunction granted by Judge Hammond in the circuit court. Millman is held obligated to carry out the contract he became a party to when the Boston Fur Manufacturers' Association, of which he was then a member, signed a two-year agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union. Last March Millman withdrew from the bosses' combine and has been operating since then with what nonunion men he could get. This is the second time only a union has obtained such an injunction against an employer in Massachusetts.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SUIT STYLE FOR THE SMALL BOY.



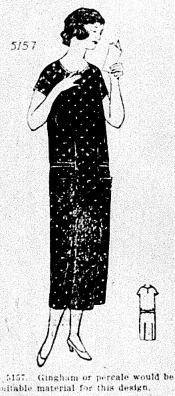
5165. Linen, gingham, chambrey, repp or flannel are good for this design.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size will require 2⅞ yards of 27-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

MORNING FROCK.



5157. Gingham or percale would be suitable material for this design.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 60 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

Russia Today
The Official Report of the
British Trade Union Delegation to Russia

This unbiased report of a Commission of British Trade Union leaders and experts after a visit to all sections of Soviet Russia, giving an accurate and complete picture of the world's first workers' government as it is today—

Will be given with every half year subscription (at a special rate) to the only working class newspaper in America that gives accurate day to day news of not only the Russian and American labor developments—but registers in every issue the progress of all world Labor—

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BOTH FOR $5.00

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Green As a Moralist

President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the president of the National Association of Manufacturers and also to the president of the American Woolen company, declares that it is morally wrong for the manufacturers to "reduce the purchasing power of the workers—by force . . ."

The manufacturers did not take down their bibles to learn whether there was anything in that sacred collection of hokum against putting a ten per cent wage cut in operation. They simply cut the wages and allowed Green to go to the bible.

During the Boer war, one of the Boer leaders often missed splendid opportunities of wiping out detachments of British soldiers, because the confounded general was a bible fanatic and flew to Job for comfort when he should have been administering to the wants of his cannon. The British, tho they subsidize preachers never let them interfere with the business of killing their enemies. They won the Boer war.

The textile barons also support missionaries, but if there is anything in the bible which prohibits the kind of robbery that the capitalists are engaged in, they convenientlty ignore it. They "trust in god, but keep their powder dry."

William Green is also a bible student. But he served long enough in the miners' union to know that the workers never won any of their battles with bibles or by taking a "high moral ground." The power of labor and not quotations from scripture is what will impress the textile barons.

In his letter to the mill owners, Green seems to hint that it was not the reduction in wages so much as the manner in which that reduction was enforced, that aroused his anger. "The reprehensible feature of it is that this is a *forced* reduction in wages. (Emphasis ours.) The workers have not been consulted regarding acceptance or rejection."

The obvious inference is that had the mill owners conferred with some reliable A. F. of L. labor leaders of the Tom Rickert type and convinced those leaders that the interests of the industry demanded a wage cut, Green would not consider the blow at the "purchasing power of the workers" in so criminal a light.

What the reactionary leaders cannot condone is the tendency on the part of the employers to treat their slaves as if the labor lieutenants did not exist. Green's "solemn protest" against the ten per cent wage cut will not put any bread and butter in the larder of the mill workers. They must learn to rely on their own power and not on the sanctimonious appeals to the "spiritual side" of their masters, which appears to be the only weapon that faker Green is willing to use.

Self-Preservation

Self preservation is said to be the first law of nature. Like many other scientific conclusions it has been abused, but never more so than by reactionary labor leaders who have used the terms recently in connection with the action of the officialdom of the United Garment Workers in resorting to strikebreaking in an effort to maintain a carricature of a labor organization which provides them with an easy living.

The secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor justified the role now being played by Thomas Rickert, on the ground that no man would surrender to others an organization that he helped to build up, whether those others be the members of the union or their selected leaders. The law of self-preservation justified Rickert. And if the law of self-preservation is the first law of nature, then it is quite natural for Rickert to obey that law, and what is natural cannot be criminal.

The law of self-preservation compels the capitalists to maintain armies and navies, spies and agents provocateurs, preachers and labor fakers to protect them in their usurped right to rob the workers. But the same law of self-preservation compels the workers to organize for the purpose of taking away from the capitalists the right to rob them. Incidentally in accomplishing that task the workers will dispose of the capitalists. The fact that the law of self-preservation works equally well in both cases has no more effect on the struggle than has the religion of a real estate shark on his willingness to fleece all comers regardless of religion.

When the individual interests of a labor leader clash with the interests of thousands of workers, he must go, no matter how many excuses he may dig up to justify his actions. The self-preservation of millions of workers and poor farmers all over the world demands that the capitalist system be abolished and the individual interests of a small group of parasites must not be allowed to stand in the way.

Premature Rejoicing

When the newspapers published a statement attributed to Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' International, that in the event of a coal strike in Britain the United Mine Workers of America, thru their officials, had promised to take any action called for by their British fellow workers, none rejoiced sooner than American radicals. They assumed that Hodges was quoted correctly and that John L. Lewis actually had done the decent thing in offering the support of his organization to the embattled British mine workers.

But the rejoicing was short lived. Any doubts as to the normalty of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, were quickly dispelled when Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy and Vice-President Phil. Murray repudiated the statement attributed to Frank Hodges and declared that they knew not what he was talking about. Lewis, when questioned on the matter, rubbed his eyes, yawned and said he was sleepy and would go to bed. This was on the day before the British strike was scheduled to start.

The officials of the U. M. W. of A. have no more conception of international solidarity than so many Australian bushmen. They are putting on a fake show with the operators in Atlantic City and enjoying the bathing beauties and the balmy ocean breezes while the operators are pulling the guts out of the organization. Tho hope eternal springs in the human breast, it would be a hopeful cuss indeed who would harbor the expectation that Lewis and company will prove by word or act that the struggles of labor in Europe mean anything to them.

The American Negro and the Proletarian Revolution

(Continued from page 1)

which is still to be attained. This fact has caused much confusion and complication in the labor movement. It has created the basis of the false tradition that the Negro, even when drawn into industrial labor, is a "natural" ally and reserve of capitalism. In industry the fact that any degree of modern wage slavery has represented to the Negro an advance from his former serf-like status, taken in conjunction with the "labor-aristocratic" attitude of the trade union bureaucracy, has given birth to the false tradition that the Negro is a strikebreaker.

The basis of that tradition has been undermined in the tumultuous changes of the world war. The present is an epoch in which the industrialized Negro proletarian, and also the agricultural proletariat, moves into a position with the general working class.

The Negro Industrial Worker.

THE tremendous transformation among the Negro masses resulting from the world war and after war conditions, with the heavy migration of Negro agricultural laborers and tenant farmers into the cities and industrial districts, has placed the Negro definitely in a new position in relation to the American labor movement. From being a sectional question, the Negro problem became a national question. From being a secondary factor in industrial labor, the Negro moves into the position of a great mass employed in basic industries, and already in notable strikes in the coal fields, etc., he has shown himself eminently fitted for the front ranks of militant organized labor. The question of the full and unstinting admission of the Negro to the trade unions is placed more sharply than ever before at the door of the trade unions.

The constitutions of many of the trade unions exclude the Negro from the unions. In the case of those unions which have no such provision in their constitution the Negro is nevertheless discriminated against.

The increasing pressure of the Negro worker for admittance into the trade unions is an instrument for profound revolutionary change in the labor movement. It is no accident that the "Gompers" bureaucracy opposes the entry of the newly industrialized Negro proletarians into the trade unions. As an important and growing part of the most exploited section of the proletariat which does not share in the miserable bribes with which imperialism poisons the upper section of the working class, the mass of the Negro industrial workers is objectively and potentially a part of the left wing of the labor movement. In those unions into which the Negroes are being admitted, for instance the coal mining unions, the teamsters, longshormeen, building laborers, janitors, etc., the Negro plays an important part in strengthening the militant section of the working class. The obstinate failure to organize the general mass of unskilled proletarians, whose entry into the labor movement would serve as a further basis for proletarianizing the ideology of the trade unions and revitalizing the class struggle, is a part of the general service which the trade union bureaucracy contributes to its capitalist masters. And the failure to make a clean sweep of all obstacles to the Negroes' entry into the unions is an especially significant part of this service to capitalist reaction, for race prejudice of the white worker against the black worker is today more than ever a powerful weapon against the solidarity of the working class.

THE cause of the Negro in the labor movement is essentially a left wing fight, and one which must energetically be championed by the Workers (Communist) Party. Our party must make itself the foremost spokesman for the real abolition of all discriminations against Negroes in trade unions and for the organization of the as yet largely unorganized Negro workers in the same unions with the white workers on the basis of equality of membership, equality of right to employment in all branches of work, and equality in pay. Our party shall bring pressure on the unions thru the activity of our Communist fractions among the Negroes already in the unions, getting them to fight militantly for the abolition of the color line, and by the activity of the whole left wing forcing the abolition of all racial discrimination. Our party must work among the unorganized Negro workers destroying whatever prejudice may exist against the trade unions which is being cultivated by the white capitalists, the Negro petty-bourgeoisie and the opposition of the reactionary bureaucracy as such, and must arouse them to demand and fight for admission. Our aim must be to show to the white workers that only by complete solidarity of the races can any progress be made by either and to show to the Negro workers that in spite of the anti-Negro character of some unions that in those unions where Negroes are admitted the racial question has been liquidated to the largest degree. Our demand is for the inclusion of the Negro workers in the existing unions, as against racial separation, as against dual unionism. Where Negroes are not permitted to join the existing "white" trade unions, it is the duty of the Communists to take the initiative in the formation of organizations of Negro workers declaring in principle against dual unionism and against racial separation, and declaring as a primary purpose the struggle for admission into the existing unions, but functioning as full-fledged Negro unions during the struggle.

The Negro Tenant-Farmer and Agricultural Worker.

EIGHT million Negro agricultural workers, share croppers and tenant farmers live in the southern states in a condition in some respects resembling the serfdom of Europe two hundred years ago. Agricultural laborers are forcibly held in compulsory labor under corporal punishment. Tenant and share farmers are bound to the earth, by force prevented from leaving a locality where they are adjudged to be in debt to landlords who exercise the rights of feudal masters. A racial caste system, remaining system, remaining from the chattel slave period, sharply divides the exploited masses into black and white, thus facilitating the most cruel exploitation. Political rights are practically withheld from the Negro laborer and farmer.

It is the duty of our part to take the initiative in organizing Negro agricultural workers into labor unions, together with white agricultural workers if possible, but separately if unavoidable, and to bring such unions into the general labor movement. Another supremely important duty of the party is to promote the organization of Negro tenant farmers, share croppers and small farmers generally (together with white farmers of the same exploited class if possible), and to bring such organizations into cooperation as allies of the labor movement.

The Negro and the Labor Party.

THE task of the Communists among the Negro workers as elsewhere is in its first stage to bring about class consciousness and to crystalize this in independent class political action against the capitalist class. The profound social changes of the war and post war period have already shown indications of a partial exodus of Negro masses from the republican party, and this represents a break with tradition, a visible evidence of the beginning of the end of the alliance of the Negro with the capitalist class.

The labor party slogan and campaign possesses a peculiar usefulness in the work of bringing the Negro workers into the economic as well as the political labor movement. We shall advance the idea of the Negro workers taking an initiatory and leading part in the formation of the labor party. With this in view we shall in every labor party action prominently raise the issues of discrimination against the Negro politically, industrially, and in public customs. The disfranchisement of the Negro in the southern states must be made an especially urgent reason for the political organization of the Negro workers thru collective affiliation with the labor party; and the winning of political rights for the Negro proletarians must be placed before both white and Negro workers as an immediate objective of the labor party movement and a necessity for giving the workers' political movement its full strength.

Negro Membership in the Communist Party.

IT is absolutely essential that greater numbers of Negro workers capable of a leading part in the struggle be immediately drawn into the Workers (Communist) Party. In all of our party actions, all party units must make an especial effort to reach and enlist the most advanced Negro workers into our ranks. In order to meet our problems it is necessary to draw these comrades into responsible party work. A great significance of our work among Negroes is that it will facilitate the task of enlarging and establishing our party in the southern states, which has become a prime necessity that can no longer be postponed.

"Social Demands" of the Negroes.

ALL slogans of equality which are current among the Negro masses, or which can be awakened among them, which express the aspirations for equal rights and equal treatment of Negroes in political and economic life and in public customs, are placed among the demands of the Workers (Communist) party. Such are the demand for political equality, the right to vote, social equality, "economic" equality, abolition of jim-crow laws and also jim-crow customs not written into law, the right to serve on juries, the abolition of segregation in schools and the right of Negro teachers to teach in all schools; equal rights of soldiers and sailors in army and navy without segregation in colored regiments, the right to frequent all places of public resort without segregation (hotels, theatres, restaurants, etc.) and the abolition of all anti-intermarriage laws. In the course of the struggle with such demands we will demonstrate thru experience that these aspirations can be realised only as a result of the successful class struggle against capitalism and with the establishment of the rule of the working class in the Soviet form.

American Negro Labor Congress.

OUR work among the Negroes centers now around the American Negro Labor Congress announced for Chicago, October 25. Our party recognizes and supports this congress as a genuine expression of the Negro workers and farmers of the United States. It will be composed, according to the official call, of the following:

Delegates from Negro and mixed trade unions.

Delegates from Negro workers in factories and industries where large numbers of them are employed.

A few Negro workers who are known for their activity in behalf of the race.

Delegates from Negro farmer organizations.

Representatives of Negro semi-intellectual and semi-bourgeois organizations who are sympathetic to the movement of the workers and farmers.

The congress therefore will be basically a gathering of Negro workers.

The slogans of our party will be incorporated in resolutions and placed before the congress.

At the congress a permanent organization should be formed of groups thruout the United States composed predominantly of Negro workers belonging to unions where possible. In cities where this is not possible, the control of the committees should nevertheless be in the hands of actual workers.

In the agricultural communities similar committees composed of farmers and farm laborers should be formed.

The main object of the permanent organization should be to centralize the protests of the Negro workers and farmers, to stimulate the desire for organization, to secure admission to organizations of white workers and farmers on an equal basis and to establish organic connection between the struggles of the Negro and white masses.

The congress should connect the struggles of the Negro workers and farmers in the United States with the struggles of the Negro colonials in American possesions such as Haiti, etc.

It should connect the struggles of the American Negroes with those of the African masses and finally with those of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

It should address a manifesto to the Negroes of the world calling upon them to hold a world race congress.

The congress should strive to develop a leadership for the Negro movement of the world for which the American Negroes, by their superior industrial and political training are the best fitted.

Our party fractions will work for the above program.

In connection with the linking of the struggle of the American Negroes with those of their African comrades, the congress should point out the error of holding up Africa as a Negro Mecca. It must be made clear that the connection between the African and American Negro liberation movement is in the common struggle against world imperialism and that such schemes as migration, etc., are simply chimeras which serve only to confuse and conceal the real issues.

The congress should stand with Soviet Russia as the nation where a workers' and farmers' government has solved successfully all racial and national problems.

Lynching and Race Riots.

IT is the duty of our party to meet the problem of lynching and race riots, not merely with words of sympathy, but with concrete organizational methods which can be effectively applied. The essence of the problem is to create a united class front of the working class. We shall endeavor to have established in localities where both Negro and white industrial workers are employed, permanent inter-racial labor committees against lynching, against terrorization of Negro and white workers, against the ku klux klan, against the use of one race of workers against the other in strikes, against inequality of pay, against race discrimination in obtaining employment, for the full admission of Negro workers into the unions with equality of membership rights, for the complete organization of both Negro and white workers into the same unions. It shall be our endeavor to have such inter-racial committees of workers serve as a medium thru which the solidarity and co-operation of the working class and all workers organizations can be obtained in times of crisis such as strikes, race riots, attempted lynchings, etc., to prevent conflicts between the workers of the two races and to prevent lynchings.

The Negro and the Army.

WITH the world war and the conscription of the Negro Youth, resentment of discrimination and other brutal treatment in the army and navy became a major phenomenon among Negro toilers. Out of this mass conception arise many slogans and demands which the Workers (Communist) Party must energetically champion, and which especially the Young Workers League can well champion: the movement against segregation of Negroes in "jim-crow" regiments; against discrimination in the kinds of tasks assigned to Negro troop units, against discrimination against individual Negro soldiers; against the sharp and brutal punishment of whole groups of Negro troops ("24th Negro Infantry" case—13 summarily hanged, 56 imprisoned); against the principle of "white officers for Negro troops" against Negro officers' failure to defend the Negro troops from discrimination, etc.

The customary employment of Negro troops in imperialistic aggression against weaker peoples (Spanish war, the Philippines, and Mexico in 1916), intensifies the duty of the Communists to awaken among the Negro masses a sense of their own relation to the class struggle in the United States, and their relation to the present world awakening of the suppressed races; their relation to the new world-wide capitalist slogan of "white supremacy" (as in China); in short an understanding of the international role of capitalist governments and their own role in the revolutionary epoch.

Negro Race Movements.

PARTLY as a result of the internal transformation among the Negro population in the United States and the West Indies, and also partly as a reaction to the war and the national liberation movements thruout the world (especially the colonial ferment in Africa, Asia, the Philippines, Haiti, etc), a Negro race movement centering in the United States has been stimulated to large proportions. This movement first crystallized into organizational form among West Indian working class immigrants in New York and other United States seaports as well as the British West Indian possessions, but spread rapidly among the native American Negroes, mostly of the working class. Under the name of the Universal Negro Improvement Association a fluctuating membership, at times approaching the half-million mark, was organized. At first it showed distinctly anti-imperialist tendencies, with specific working class demands such as the demand for opening the trade unions to Negroes with equality of pay, etc., as shown in the 1920 program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. At all times these demands have been confusedly mixed with Utopian conceptions. Rapidly, however, under the leadership of its principal founder, Marcus Garvey, the Utopian pacifist conception that the oppression of the Negro in America and the world could be remedied by the building of a national Negro state in Africa, and that hence the struggle in this country is unnecessary, has become the dominant note of the organization. The exploitation of the Negro masses by demagogic leaders of this organization, who copy the arts of the Jewish Zionist movement, soliciting funds from white capitalists on the ground that they will teach the Negro toilers to submit to "white supremacy" (i. e. capitalist supremacy) in this country, while officially denying but in fact cultivating the dream of mass migration to Africa, is one of the cruellest aspects of betrayal to which the black worker is subjected.

An intense sympathy with the colonial revolts of the Chinese, the Riffians, Sudanese, East Indian, West Indian and Javan peoples against imperialism, is, however, an almost universal phenomenon among American Negro workers. It exists in a militant aggressive, non-pacifist form, not only among some of the rank and file of the before mentioned organization, but also widely beyond the limits of any organized form. This phenomenon is found in its highest development among Negro industrial workers who completely repudiate the cult of submission in America and who conceive their fate to be bound up with the American labor movement. This element of Negro industrial workers is exceptionally responsive to the Communist program in both its international and its domestic significance. Their interest in questions of colonial imperialism (forced upon them by their own persecution as an "inferior" race), increases the value of the contribution which this most exploited section of the proletariat Negro workers can make to the labor movement. The guidance of this current into the channel of the labor movement and away from Utopianism is a very high task of our party. It involves th need of our party members working within the Negro race movement. It involves the struggle for the working class hegemony within the mass organizations of the race movement, including the struggle against the Utopian leaders—agent of the bourgeoisie. It involves combatting the ideology of concessions t "white supremacy," the insistence upon an uncompromising struggle against the ku klux klan, making these major issues against the reactionary leadership. Within such organizations we must insist upon the organizations taking up the issues of the class struggle, constantly pointing to the failure of the leaders to attemp to protect the Negro toilers from oppression in America.

TO accomplish this we should organize Communist fractions within the Universal Negro Improvement Association which shall strive to surround themselves with the working class and poor farmer elements for the purpos of carrying on the struggle to transform the organization into an organization fighting for the class interest of the Negro workers in the Unite States.

In the Negro race movements and organizations it is necessary constant y to emphasize the colonial program of the Communist International, point ing out that only with a united worl front of all the exploited, only wi the conjunction of the proletarian re volution with the revolt of the colonia peoples that victory can be attained.

We should encourage the Negro workers to take an interest in and support the movement for freedom o the suppressed colonial peoples. Bu it is not permissible to encourage th Utopian idea that the Negroes in thi country can win their emancipation thru mass migration or thru the esta blishment of a Negro nation in Africa The reformist leaders (Garvey, etc do not have a program for the libera tion of the Negro peoples thruout th world. The revolutionary movemen headed by the Communist Interna tional has a program which will liber ate the peoples of Africa, Asia, etc together with the proletariat of a countries. The Communist Interna tional and its American section is friend of all liberation movements o oppressed peoples and opposes onl the misleaders and betrayers of th mass organizations of Negroes.

Other Negro Race Movements.

THE African Blood Brotherhoo with a program of class struggl combined with a militant champion ing of the special demands of th Negro workers against racial discrim nation, is an organization which ha done a pioneer work of considerab value in organizing a militant ad vance guard of Negro workers. Other wise its chief successes have been i those cases when it has employed th united front tactics for enlarging it contact with and influence upon wide circles. Our policy in relation to thi organization is to have the local or ganizations merge with the units o the American Negro Labor Congress

In the National Association for th Advancement of Colored People, th Negro petty-bourgeoisie, together wit middle class white reformists and un der the partial leadership of the bi bourgeoisie (such as represented b Senator Burton, chairman of the las republican national convention) find the chief medium for its reformis operations. Yet it is a singular para dox, and a reflection of the now pas sing period of the patronizing of th Negro's cause by the capitalist clas that this organization at its last con vention appeared in the role of cham pioning, tho in a timid and "respec able" way, Negro workers' right t admittance in the trade unions. Eve in this organization, under present cir cumstances, it is permissible and ne cessary for selected Communist (no the party membership as a whole) t enter its conventions and to mak proposals calculated to enlighten th Negro masses under its influence a to the nature and necessity of th class struggle, the identity of thei exploiters and their leaders in th same persons and the treacherou nature of the reformist measures pro posed.

HOWEVER it is only when the Com munist work is so broadened an extended in the field of Negro move ments as to make our party stan out as the only real champion of th Negro against lynching, all discrim nating and all oppression and exploit ation that we can successfully comba the influence of such bourgeois move ments.

The aim of our party in our wor among the Negro masses is to creat a powerful proletarian movemen which will fight and lead the struggl of the Negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form an which will be a militant part of th revolutionary movement of the whol American working class, to strengthen the American revolutionary movemen by bringing into it the 11,500,000 Negr workers and farmers in the Unite States to broaden the struggles o the American Negro workers an farmers, connect them with the strug gles of the national minorities an colonial peoples of all the world an thereby further the cause of the worl revolution and the dictatorship of th proletariat.

In the August Issue
THE MAKERS AND MASTERS OF STEEL
By ARNE SWABECK.
(With two pages of striking photographs)
of the Workers Monthly

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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NOCKELS AND FITZPATRICK ARE EXPOSED AS TOOLS OF 'B. & O. BILL' AND THE SIGMAN MACHINE

That Edward Nockels as recently as June 5, 1925, sought an interview with Jack Johnstone, former member of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor and organizer of the stockyard workers, is the charge made and proved in the following reply by Johnstone to the vicious attack made on the Communists by Nockels and Fitzpatrick a few weeks ago.

At the very moment that Nockels was penning the lying letter against the Communists, he was also penning a "dear friend Jack" letter to Johnstone, one of the leading Communists in the United States, whose work for the revolutionary movement is well known to Nockels. This proves Nockels' hypocrisy.

Johnstone exposes Nockels and Fitzpatrick not only as tools of the unspeakable Sigman-Perlstein machine, but also as a willing assistant to "B. & O. Bill" Johnston, in that that election stealer's campaign to expel all the radicals and progressives from the Machinists' Union.

• • •

By JACK JOHNSTONE.

At the Executive Board meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor held July 8th, two propositions were accepted which on the surface, seem to be unrelated to each other.

1. A resolution condemning the scabbing tactics of the United Garment Workers in the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring Company and the J. L. Taylor Company.

2. The sending to all local unions a four page lying and vicious attack upon the Communists. We reproduce the last paragraph of the letter, which will give the readers the essence of the whole.

The Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor exposes the Communists' tactics, unmasks their schemes and denounces their deceptive methods because they are sailing under false colors and dare not come into the open using their own name as Communists and the American agents of the "Third Internationale". Instead they use the titles: "Labor Defense Council," "Trade Union Educational League", "Amalgamationist", "Progressive Building Trades", "American Negro Labor Congress", "Irish Workers and Peasants' Famine Relief Comcittee", "The DAILY WORKER", and "The Workers Monthly". Beware of them!

Respectfully submitted,
Chicago Federation of Labor,
John Fitzpatrick, President,
E. N. Nockels, Secretary.

The uninitiated will say, well, where is the connection between these two acts?—that is the basis of this article.

Forced Their Hand.

The condemnation of the scabbing tactics of the officials of the United Garment Workers is endorsed by the Communists, the T. U. E. L., and the whole progressive movement gener-

(Continued on page 3.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE annual congress of the German Communist Party was held recently n the Prussian Landtag. This is not o much a tribute to the amiableness of the Prussian government as to the power of the Communists. The congress was addressed by French and British fraternal delegates from the Communist parties of both countries. The British delegate, writing for the official organ of his party, tells a very interesting story of the "Red Front Fighters" of Berlin.

• • •

HE attended a demonstration in the Neue Welt, a large open air theater. There was an unbroken line of nattily dressed young men on either side of the avenue leading from the gate. The Briton took them to be stewards. They wore light colored jackets with red bands on their arms. On arriving at the theater the writer noticed a commotion among the audience and thinking there was some trouble he got to the stage and witnessed a thrilling sight. The Young Pioneers of Berlin, with banners flying and drums beating were marching into the great auditorium, followed by one thousand of what he took to be stewards, but actually a detachment of the "Red Front Fighters."

• • •

NO national anthems were sung. Those young rebels stepped out to the music of revolutionary working class songs. The British Communist was amazed at the sight. But he was told that what he saw was only a small part of the military forces of the workers. Shortly afterwards, 3,000 more "Red Front Fighters" arrived. There are ten thousand of those in Berlin. It is a non-partisan organization and was founded to defend the workers against the armed thugs of capitalism. The meeting was attended by fifteen thousand workers. You can see by this that the German Communist Party has a kick to it.

• • •

PRACTICALLY every labor organization in the United States is infested with spies. This is also true of the political parties of the working class, with the exception of the socialist and socialist labor parties

(Continued on page 2)

POLITICAL TURMOIL IN BULGARIA, SENTENCE 10 COMMUNISTS TO DEATH

LONDON, August 4.—Reports of general political disorders continue to come from Bulgaria by way of Vienna. A Vienna dispatch from Sofia today said ten Communists had been sentenced to death.

POSTPONE TEXTILE CONFERENCE FROM AUGUST 9 TO SEPTEMBER 6

The latest wage cutting campaign among the textile workers has embraced a large group of workers who thought they were somewhat immune from such treatment—the woolen mill workers, who took no action when the cotton mill workers suffered the wage cut given them a few months ago.

In order that the victims of the woolen mill barons may be able to gather their forces and enter into a united struggle with all militant textile workers, the previously announced Textile Workers' Conference has been postponed, according to the following telegram:

The date of the Textile Conference at New York City, which was to have been held on August 9, has bene postponed. It will be held on Sunday, September 6, at 11 a. m., at 108 East 14th street, New York City. All militant textile workers take note.

GENERAL AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE
of the Textile Industry.

WEST FRANKFORT MINES TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 1, EMPLOYING 1,650 MEN

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 4—Sixteen hundred fifty men will return to work in West Frankfort by September 1, as result of an announcement here today that C. W. and F. Mine Number One, employing 1,050 men, will resume hoisting operations August 17 after being idle since last spring and that Mine Eighteen of the Industrial Coal company, where surface plant was destroyed in a tornado, March 18 would start production September 1 with 600 men returning to work. Work has already started at both mines getting underground plants in condition to resume normal production.

BALDWIN IS IN HOT WATER OVER SUBSIDY

Mine Subsidy Angers Other Capitalists

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Farmers of England today added to the cares of the Baldwin administration with a demand for a subsidy such as one thru which the premier found a solution of the threatened coal strike.

This complicating factor was an additional encouragement to the opposition press, which continued its freely expressed criticism, in anticipation of the debate over the subsidy in the house of commons.

The rest of the capitalist class are sore as a boil over the fact that they must support the burden of paying profits to the mine owners. They hoped the miners would be beaten and would stand this burden.

There seemed little doubt that premier Baldwin would be able to carry his promised measure thru parliament, but it also seemed certain that his administration has been weakened by the forced settlement of the coal strike. It will continue to be a thorn in the side of the administration, it was believed, as long as the tax-payers realize that their money is being paid out for the subsidy.

Debate on the measure in commons tomorrow was expected to be extremely bitter. The capitalist class as a whole cannot understand why the miners and their allies of the trade union movement were not defied and crushed—"once for all." They could not and still do not see the revolutionary possibilities of a general strike of 5,000,000.

Troops Massed on Bulgarian Border by Greek Dictator

ATHENS, Aug. 4—The Greek general staff today denied published reports that two divisions of Greek troops had been moved to the Bulgarian border.

Official announcement was made that a few reinforcements had been sent to the frontier outposts. Foreign minister Rentis stated today that this action was merely a temporary move and would be cancelled as soon as Bulgaria takes action to insure the safety of Greek citizens in Bulgaria.

Athens newspapers had said troops were being moved to the border because of the inaction of the Bulgarian government over Greece's protest against the murder of a Greek citizen in Bulgaria.

SETTLE FOR TICKETS!

All Chicago branches of the Workers Party settle immediately for the Press Picnic tickets, with the local office, Workers Party, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

SOLIDARITY OF STRIKERS LICKS GARMENT BOSSES

Pam's Injunction Not Used by International

The striking employes of the International Tailoring company are picketing as usual, the company evidently having decided that the injunction issued by Judge Hugo Pam is so mild that it is not worth while posting on the struck plant at 847 West Jackson Blvd. No arrests were made yesterday, and the solidarity of the strikers is is firm as when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' members walked out six weeks ago.

The attempt of the garment manufacturers to use the courts to restrain the strikers from picketing is not yet over, the company having shown signs of appealing to a higher court, and the J. L. Taylor company having declared their intention of applying for an injunction tomorrow.

However, the present injunction against the strikers, in itself means very little, as it merely orders the strikers to do nothing that is not already unlawful.

The present injunction declares that the strikers have the right to congregate, peacefully picket, visit the homes of scabs, and use "peaceful persuasion."

The injunction issued against the Amalgamated in 1916, practically declared the strike illegal. It outlawed payment of strike benefits, prohibited picketing and congregating in front of the struck plant.

Pam's Injunctions.

The injunction issued by Judge Pam states in part:

"On motion for a temporary injunction on the second bill of complaint and the court having heard the arguments of both sides orders:

"That upon the filing by the complainant of an injunction bond of $5,000 the defendants, and each of them, etc., be and are hereby restrained until further order of the court from doing the following things:

"1. From following or calling upon the employes of the complainant and from congregating and from picketing or maintaining any picket or pickets at or near the premises of the complainant or along the routes followed by the employes of the complainant in going to or from their homes or to and from the place or places of business of the complainant, in a manner that is intimidating or unlawful.

Picketing Legal.

"But this does not, however, restrain in any way or prevent the defendants from maintaining pickets or persuading employes of the complainant or from following or calling upon the employes of the complainant or from congregating in a peaceable or lawful manner as provided in the act of the legislature of the state of Illinois entitled, 'An Act Relating to Disputes Concerning Terms and Conditions of Employment.'

"2. From organizing or maintaining any boycott against the complainant,

(Continued on page 2)

GERMAN MINE OWNERS ALSO GETTING SUBSIDY WHILE WORKERS STARVE

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The newspapers report the gold discount bank has granted to the Ruhr mining industry a three months' credit of 15,000,000 marks because of the present crisis, in which enormous stocks of coal are on hand without a market.

The mine owners declare that the situation is leading to ruin. They have resorted to wholesale dismissals of miners in an effort to economize and many pits are closed down.

Ninth Week Finds Strike at Shanghai Still Strong; Soviet Unionists Arrive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, August 4.—It should be clearly understood that tho many of the smaller and inconsequential shops are open, the important mills and all shipping of Shanghai are still idle—the general strike is still going strong at the end of its ninth week.

The Union of Labor, Commerce and Education does not care about the small places, being concerned with shutting up the big mills owned by British and Japanese—and they are quite successfully doing this.

Saturday, the delegation from the All-Russian Trade Unions visited the General Labor Union and were welcomed by tremendous cheering. The delegation is four in number, Lepse, head of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union, Smorgins, Vaskroff and another.

Strike relief is coming in enuf to keep the strikers from privation more than that to which they have always been subjected under imperialist exploitation. The mass sentiment is unquestionably back of the strike.

China Opposes Whitewash Scheme.

A dispatch from Peking says that the Peking government has cabled Chinese ministers abroad, instructing them to notify the governments to which they are accredited, that China opposes any new investigation of the Shanghai massacres, and wishes to know what is the divergence from facts of the first diplomatic commission's report.

All China is still seething, in a way that no one not now conversant with it, can imagine. A correspondent in the famous "peaceful and model" province of Shanghai writes:

"The energy and careful organization of the liberation movement is almost incredible to those who recall the apathy of former days in regard to politics."

Tar and Feather Woman

JONESBORO, La., August 2.—Four men and five women took part in the tarring and feathering of Mrs. Mae Simms Nave here, and warrants have been sworn out for their arrest.

Oil Company President Resigns

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Herbert G. Wylie today resigned as president and general manager of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport company.

4,000 SHOP OFFICIALS OF NEW YORK CITY I. L. G. W. OVERFLOW COOPER UNION, CHEERING HYMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 4—The meeting last night of I. L. G. W. shop chairman and shop committees of the cloak and dress shops, overflowed Cooper Union and filled Manhattan Lyceum besides.

Four thousand shop officials, in galvanic certification of the fact that the conflict between the Sigman officialdom and the membership of the I. L. G. W. is a revolution and not a partial rebellion, pledged their united support and confidence to the Joint Action Committee of the suspended locals, 2, 9 and 22 and directed that body to continue the struggle until victory.

Louis Hyman, in a speech full of fire and scorching with flaming attacks on the Sigmanite bureaucracy was given a great ovation when he declared:

"We cloakmakers suffer from hunger and Sigman turns us over to the bankers that they may study our pains!

"We, ourselves, are the only ones who understand our sufferings.

"There is but one way to liberate ourselves. That is, when the season opens, to say: 'We will not sew any garments until we get the possibility of making a living.'"

The meeting adopted resolutions demanding that Sigman resign, asserting that Sigman is more abhorrent to the cloakmakers than even Feinberg and Perlstein. The resolutions also expressed complete confidenc in the Joint Action Committee as the true representatives of the cloak and dress makers of New York City.

KATTERFELD GETS FINAL PAPERS FROM JOLIET PENITENTIARY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 4.—L. E. Katterfeld, who was convicted for "conspiracy" in Chicago for the part he played in the organizing convention of the Communist Labor Party in 1919 and who served one year of his sentence in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, and a second year "on probation" in New York, has just received his final discharge from the Illinois state penitentiary.

GERMAN FASCIST ADMITS HE WAS A POLICE SPY

Kindermann Caught in Lies by Soviet Court

BY INPRECORR.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The examination of the German fascist, Kindermann, by the Soviet court here, brot out the fact that Kindermann joined the Communist Party of Germany as a police spy, and came to the Soviet Union to perpetrate terroristic acts against the workers' government.

Kindermann admitted that his father was expelled from the German Communist Party, and that he, his son, had close personal connection with the German fascist leaders. He also admitted that he studied to be a detective, and knew nothing of Communism. He joined the party, he admitted, for the purpose of furthering his terroristic expedition to Russia.

Kindermann's Father Wealthy.

Kindermann, at the request of the prosecutor, made a statement upon the social position and political activ-

(Continued on page 4.)

ANTHRACITE CONFERENCE BREAKING UP

Operators Trying to Force Arbitration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Unless the present personnel of the operators' negotiating committee at the coal conference here is displaced by men "with power to act," leaders of the United Mine Workers of America will withdraw from the joint conference of anthracite mine operators and workers, it was reported this afternoon just before today's session was to open.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, conferred with union district heads, the reports said, and it was determined that unless Samuel D. Warriner receded from his stand regarding retention of the present sub-committee personnel, the conference would come to a sudden end this afternoon.

Lewis Says Warriner Lies

Union leaders said it would be "useless" to confer any longer with the present personnel of the operators' sub-committee. They declared that in spite of what Warriner says, this committee is not empowered to grant them their demands.

Should there be a strike, they asserted, the operators will then be in a position to unload nearly ten million tons of surplus coal now on hand.

Warriner Denies Agents Lack Power

In his letter to John L. Lewis, refusing to come personally to the conference, Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the anthracite operators' association, said yesterday:

"You question the authority of our committee and the experience of its members. Let me assure you at once that this committee is fully authorized to represent and speak for the anthracite industry."

Warriner's letter goes further in pressing that there be no suspension

(Continued on page 2)

The Serial Publication of RUSSIA TODAY Will Be Continued

Due to mechanical difficulties, unavoidable and temporary only, the serial publication of RUSSIA TODAY will be omitted from this issue—and possibly from tomorrow's.

Thereafter, every day, another generous installment of this great document will be published until the full report is completed.

The readers of the DAILY WORKER, and those especially who have subscribed only for the term of the publication of RUSSIA TODAY, will have an additional period added to their subscriptions to enable them to fully take advantage of this historical report of the leading body of British labor.

Our new readers, thru this occurrence, will get a longer acquaintance with the DAILY WORKER—an acquaintance which the DAILY WORKER trusts will ripen to a friendship that will prompt renewal of subscription for a longer period and continued support in the future.

Building the Communist Press in the United States

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the **Party Commission** for submission to the National Convention of the **Workers (Communist)** Party to held August 21:

THE Communist Press is not only the collective organizer of the Party of proletarian revolution but the collective organizer of the masses for the revolution under the leadership of the Party.

This was the view of Lenin of the role of the Communist press and it is to make our press the collective organizer of the Party and the masses that we must strive.

Our Party has made some progress in this direction, but in the United **States, where the propaganda agencies of capitalism have reached their highest point of development, the fact** that the masses are **almost literature gives the press an extraordinary power** both in the **hands of the capitalists** and in the **hands of the revolutionary** Party.

1. The multiplicity of languages (a score of language groups within the ranks of our own Party) in America is a special difficulty that we have to meet and overcome.

This in turn creates the need for the greatest centralization of our press but the form of organization of our Party (inherited from the Socialist Party) has made extremely difficult the task of bringing under a centralized control the entire Party press. The lack of complete centralized control has resulted in many organizational weaknesses and serious deviations from the correct Communist line.

2. It has been necessary also to work unceasingly to wipe out the traditions of bourgeois journalism with which many of our comrades were infected due to the lack of proper training in the manner and method of securing, recording and sending to our press the news of the daily struggles of the American working class.

3. Another problem our press has had to solve was the belief among wide circles of party and non-party workers that Communist journalism consisted in hectic and flambouyant phraseology having little if any relation to the actual feelings and struggles of the workers, which satisfied the revolutionary ego of the writer, which sometimes served to conceal his lack of real revolutionary understanding but which has been characterized by the Communist International in its thesis on the Bolshevization of the press as follows:

"Two different things may be comprehended under revolutionary phrases in the Communist press. There are Communist papers which invariably follow the principle of employing the strongest and most urgent phraseology which they are capable of compiling and which give the impression that the writers must have been in a state of high fever.

"Viewed as agitation this fails to take any effect upon the masses, rebels them, and has besides this disadvantage that when the newspaper has to deal with some special situation it finds its vocabulary exhausted.

"A second variety of the revolutionary phrase is the ceaseless employment of Communist slogans without any internal connection with the lives of the workers. Frequently the simple narration of facts is more effective than the artificial and wearisome repetition of Communist slogans.

"More faith in the thinking powers of the readers.

"Lenin, on three different occasions, criticised this tendency:

"The revolutionary phrase consists of the repetition of revolutionry slogans, without taking into account the objective circumstances of the present curve of events and the present situation. Wonderfully captivating and intoxicating slogans, without any firm ground beneath them, are the essence of the revolutionary phrase."

And again:

"Why is it not possible to speak in 10 to 20 lines, instead of 200 to 400, of simple, well known, obvious matters, already fairly well digested by the masses. . . .?" (The Character of our Newspapers.)

Finally:

"Less intellectual talk, closer contact with life."

4. There has been the difficulty of making the Party realize that its daily paper is the principal weapon of the Party, that in addition to waging the Party struggles in the various districts, there is the duty of informing the Party press of these struggles and their implications.

Too often in the past it has been necessary for our press to secure its news of the struggles in which our comrares are engaged and at some times were actually leading, from the columns of the enemy press.

5. There is finally the major problem of building and maintaining the circulation of our press. If the news of the struggles of the workers carried by the Communist press is not read by them, then much of the valu-

(Continued on page 6.)

PRESSMEN QUIT WORK; IT'S JUST LIKE A STRIKE

Fear George L. Berry Will Scab on Them

All workers in the Cuneo Printing corporation plant at Arthington and Spaulding streets and the Cuneo Press Inc. at 22nd and Cottage Grove avenue plants may quit work as a protest against the action of the two companies in ordering one pressman taken from all the presses on which two pressmen and two helpers were formerly employed.

The pressmen are all members of the Printing Pressmen's Union of N. A. No. 3. The companies ordered the new short crew rule into effect Monday. The companies and the pressmen's organization had negotiated for some time about the new rule. The question was taken up with the president of the Pressmen's Union, "Major" George Berry who has won a reputation for himself as an official union strikebreaker.

Berry ordered the men to stay at work and accept the cut in the press crews while union officials continued their negotiations with the companies.

Realizing that to permit the companies to "get the bulge" on them by enforcing the rule and then trying to have the new practice discontinued the pressmen quit work as individuals.

If they had gone on strike, strikebreaker Berry would have not only revoked their charter but would have filled their places with out of town strike breakers the men believe.

At present there are about five hundred pressmen and assistants involved in the walkout which isn't a strike.

The plants do much work for mail order houses and if the other workers in them strike or walk out on vacations it will involve approximately 2,500 men.

Members of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders working in the plant are talking of walking out in sympathy and if the pressmen's walkout lasts any length of time, they are expected to take this action.

The Cuneo-Henneberry plant is one of the largest printing plants in the country. It prints catalogues, magazines, and other big printing jobs, including the LaFollette magazine, and much work for William Randolph Hearst.

The laying off of one pressman to a machine is one of the incidents in the drive of the printing companies to establish the "open shop" in Chicago and smash the printers' unions.

W. F. Hall Printing Company is already operating as an "open shop" having completely defied the union.

The Cuneo plant is working toward the same end, in line with the strong drive of the "open shop" employers' association in the printing industry on an open shop basis.

Fitzgerald Elected to Head the Shoe Workers' Protective

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 4—The electon of Daniel M. Fitzgerald of this city, as general secretary-treasurer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, is announced by the general office of the union.

PITTSBURGH NOTICE!

To organize for greater propaganda work

On Monday, August 10 at 8 p. m., an important meeting of all DAILY WORKER and literature agents will take place at the International Lyceum, 805 James St., N. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

To this meeting all interested workers are invited. If you want to build the revolutionary labor movement thru this essential and important work of propaganda distribution, be there on Monday night, Aug. 10.

A. Rostrom,
Acting D. W. Agent.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

whose claim to represent the working class is spurious. The reason spies do not pay any attention to the latter is because they are inoffensive and harmless. Both the bosses and the government have their stools in the labor unions. There are thousands of detective agencies in this country and they make big profits. Sometimes a spy is caught and given his deserts but they usually get away for a long time before even suspicion is directed against them.

• • •

THIS is not the only country where where the organizations of the working class are subjected to the spy pest. At the present moment the British government is employing thousands of these vermin to keep track of the activities of the political and economic organizations of the working class, particularly the Communist Party. Recently a stoolpigeon was exposed in the Glasgow section of the party. He went under an assumed name, but it was discovered that he was a well known Orange bigot—well known in another part of the country.

• • •

THE fink was called to a special meeting of the branch and confronted with his past record. At first he denied that he was sailing under false colors, but he finally had to admit the truth. The committee asked him to write a statement explaining that he joined the party for the purpose of espionage. This he did in a cramped style. The committee therefore demanded that he produce something written in his usual style. He turned his pockets inside out, all except his hip pocket. This pocket contained a fully loaded revolver.

• • •

THE spy was conducted to the police station, not because the comrades were of the opinion that only a police court could do justice under the circumstances. They were anxious to learn how the police authorities would treat a case of the kind, particularly in view of the fact that the "stool" carried a gun. Just as they suspected the police said that he had a permit to carry a gun and he was turned loose. The Communists are not wondering what would happen to a comrade found under similar circumstances in some bourgeois organization. They know what would happen.

• • •

THE fascisti won the elections held in Sicily last Sunday by a majority so slim that it offers abundant justification for the belief that but for the use of black-shirt gangsters the voters would have turned down the Mussolini gang. The fascisti had terrorists posted at the polling booths and the voters were showed where and how to mark their ballots. The vatican is still hurling its thunder at Benito and the latter is beginning to chafe under the fire. If both should get into a real scrap, the casualty list would make interesting reading.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Jurisdictional War in Building Trades Again Rending Unions

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A new phase in the jurisdictional conflict between bricklayers and plasterers develop today when bricklayers employed by the George A. Fuller Construction company went on strike in all building projects in this city, Washington D. C. and Florida. Officials of the company said work was halted on approximately $20,000,000 worth of construction.

According to Fuller company officials, construction work on three large apartment houses in this city, a department store in Washington and three additional projects in Florida have been tied up by the strike.

The move was interpreted as a retaliatory stroke by the bricklayers' answer to the last move by the plasterers' union, with whom they have been at odds over union matters since last March.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
City Central Committee
Meets Tonight
at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m.

Delegates please take notice, some important business will come up and everyone must be on time.

EMIL EICHHORN, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF GERMAN REICHSTAG AND FORMER SPARTACAN HEAD DIES IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 4.—Emil Eichhorn, Communist member of the Reichstag, who is dead here, was one of the leaders of the Spartacan uprising of January, 1919, when he was chief of police of Berlin.

Comrade Eichhorn had several charges of treason placed against him which, however, were not prosecuted because of his parliamentary immunity. When deposed from his post as chief of police, Comrade Eichhorn refused to vacate, but was forced out following the failure of the revolt.

Among the charges placed against him were that he allowed Karl Radek, Russian Communist, to enter Berlin, and that he armed workers.

ANTHRACITE MEET NEARS BREAKING UP

Lewis Demands That Warriner Appear

(Continued from Page 1)

of work on September 1, and that in case no agreement has been reached by that time the miners keep on working while "impartial" persons arbitrate the matter.

R. Dawson Hall, editor of Coal Age, organ of coal operators, also has joined in the demand for arbitration.

• • •

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—It was freely predicted today that the joint operators-miners wage conference will come to an abrupt end, probably tomorrow.

Negotiations which, it had been hoped, would stave off a national hard coal strike September 1, are at a standstill. These negotiations have been in progress since July 9 and little, if any, progress has been made.

One of the principal grievances of the miners is that they are being forced to deal with subordinate officials, operators without power to act.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued an ultimatum that Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the operators' committee, take part in the conference when it is resumed tomorrow.

If he does not, it was indicated, disruption of the conference will follow.

In that event, it was reported, Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, will invite representatives of both sides to meet with him in Harrisburgh with a view of reaching an agreement.

Should this fail, federal intervention to avert a strike is a strong possibility.

Solidarity of the Garment Strikers Beats the Bosses

(Continued from page 1)

or against the employes of the complainant or those who deal with the complainant:

Cannot "Intimidate or Menace"

"3. From assaulting, menacing, threatening or intimidating employes of the complainant or persons seeking to become employes of the complainant, or persons seeking to inquire about employment or to deal with the complainant.

"4. From injuring the property of the complaint or the property of the employes of the complainant or the property of the employes of the complainant or the property of those engaged in carrying the employes of the complainant to and from the place of business of the complainant.

Cannot "Obscruct Streets"

"5. From obstructing the streets and highways at or near the premises of the complainant, or from obstructing any of the entrances of the said premises.

"6. From interfering with the free and ordinary use of said streets, highways and entrances by the employes or those who may seek to become employes of the complainant.

"7. From calling any of the employes or persons in person who may seek to become employes of the complaniant any vile or abusive names, including 'scabs' or 'finks' and from addressing to them (in person) other vile or abusive epithets or language in writing or otherwise."

The International Tailoring company announced that it has taken six months' lease on the bankrupt Boone Woolen mills at Rock Island. It is pointed out by the Amalgamated that the fact that the Boone company lost three million dollars in this very factory, and that the plant was not bought or leased for a long term, shows that the International is making a futile gesture to attempt to scare the srikers. This fake is a last desperate effort to break the solidarity of the striking employes.

Find Judge Insane, to Place Him in a Private Institution

Preparations are being made to place Judge George Karsten, for 43 years a Chicago magistrate, in a private institution as a result of a hearing in his home at which he was adjudged insane and paroled in custody of his wife.

Judge Kersten, it was testified, has delusions and is irrational, and action to declare him mentally incompetent was necessary in order that his affairs might receive proper attention. Artero sclerotic dementia was the technical term used in describing his physical and mental breakdown. He is 72 years old.

ONE TIME HATED KAISER GIVEN VACATION AT SEA RESORT, WITH NOBILITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The ex-kaiser is to have a holiday, which will take him away from Doorn for the first time since he took to residence there after his abdication.

He will spend his vacation at Zandvoort, a well known Dutch seashore resort.

The one time kaiser first planned to spend his holiday at Noordwijk but gave up this program when he learned that his ancient foe, Maximilian Harden is spending the summer there.

WALL STREET ANXIOUS THAT CAILLAUX COME

Former "Traitor" Now White Haired Baby

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Wall St. is keenly desirous that Joseph Caillaux, the French finance minister, shall come to Washington in person next month to negotiate the funding of France's $4,000,000,000 war debt, and to that end discreet hints are being dropped in Paris.

This became known today on the heels of the apparent collapse of the Anglo-French debt negotiations at London.

Flop in Fear

An undisguised fear here is that the same fate may overtake the Franco-American negotiations unless the French negotiators are headed by some one who has authority to commit the French government to a settlement.

The failure of the London negotiators to find a suitable basis for funding France's debt, to Great Britain aroused keen interest among members of the American debt funding commission, but owing to the delicacy of the situation and the imminence of negotiations here all comment was withheld. There was no concealing the fact, however that the London failure injected a somewhat gloomy note into the optimistic views hitherto held that France would come to Washington next month prepared to settle.

THIRTEEN COPS ON THE MAT FOR THEFT OF LOOT

Charged with Neglect and Inefficiency

One detective sergeant, seven detectives from the bureau, and five patrolmen were named by deputy superintendent of police Mathew Zimmer as the men against whom he had written up charges in connection with the theft of $5,000 worth of stolen property which they were supposed to guard.

The policemen and detectives, according to the deputy superintendent, had been on duty at John Sovetsky's store in Wentworth Ave., following a police raid on July 9 in which $90,000 worth of alleged stolen property was found. The loss, in silks, furs, clothing and jewels was, revealed two days later.

The charges are neglect of duty and inefficiency.

All the officers named in the charges have been notified and their reports are expected. Then the cases will be laid before Chief Collins, who may dismiss them, or, if he believes the charges well founded, may suspend the officers and forward his charges to the civil service commission for trial.

Scott Pleads Insanity

Cell shock, the new mental malady invented by attorneys for Russell Scott in the hope they will save the convicted slayer from the gallows, was to be the basis of a struggle of lay witnesses and allenists in the sanity hearing before Judge Joseph B. David.

Rob K. C. Union Station.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—The Kansas City union station was raided by a lone robber shortly after 12:30 o'clock today. He escaped with an undetermined amount of money.

Steck Gains Over Brookhart

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In the recount of 29 counties in the contested senatorial election in Iowa, Daniel F. Steck, democrat, has a lead of 1154 votes over Senator Smith W. Brookhart, the senate elections committee announced today.

Two Bridge Builders Die.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 4.—Tragedy again occurred in the building of the new Delaware River bridge span today, when two riveters, Theodore Jones, 25, and Albert Mieteme, 29, plunged 65 feet to death from the Camden approach. The double accident makes a toll of 13 deaths since the giant span was started two years ago.

Open Shoppers Put an 'O. K.' on the A. F. of L.'s "Nonpartisan" Policy

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, salvos of applause from big business, from the open shoppers, from the press of the capitalist foe, arises everywhere in unstinted appreciation of the American Federation of Labor officialdom's return to its nonpartisan political policy of other years.

Thus the Chicago Journal of Commerce, champion of the Landis "open shop" plan in the building trades, proclaims with great approval that, "Soberly and sedately labor will walk the path which it formerly followed to its exceeding profit."

• • • •

If labor gained anything thru the "nonpartisan" policy forced on it by the Gompers' regime, then the Journal of Commerce would be the first to denounce it.

If the "nonpartisan" policy had proved the gigantic success that is now again claimed for it, Sam Gompers, its chief apostle, would never have jumped to the LaFollette camp last year in his desperate fight to maintain his grip on the labor movement.

It is because of the sterility of this policy, in aiding the workers, that makes it so beloved by the Journal of Commerce and the capitalist class for which this sheet speaks.

It is because the A. F. of L. officialdom believes that it can scrape up a few crumbs thru this belly-crawling policy that it favors it; just as all the industrial policies of the A. F. of L. chiefs are drawn to cater to the whims of the exploiters, rather than to challenge them in the open class struggle and win thru the organized might of class power.

• • • •

The Journal of Commerse tries to console itself with the belief that, "Not for many and many a year will it again join in a third party movement." That is hoping a lot.

With the continued "open shop" war against labor, with wage cuts developing everywhere, with increasing competition with enslaved workers abroad under the Dawes plan resulting in a growing army of unemployed in this country, the struggle will increasingly grow, not only for a third party, where labor officials may find a soft seat, but for independent political action of the workers, resulting in a class party of labor.

• • • •

In the effort to win support for their latest backward move, William Green, Matthew Woll, "Strikebreaker" Tom Rickert, and the other members of the executive council of the A. F. of L., will argue for "immediate victories". Capitalist propaganda in politics for working class consumption bends in the same direction, "for immediate success". The LaFollette movement last year is dubbed a failure because it was not crowned with immediate victory. The attack is made on the Labor Party, charging it is "foreign to American institutions", and it can't win, so the argument goes. And in this same issue of the Journal of Commerce, it is claimed "a free and independent people like ours" is "irrevocably against Soviet ideas of control."

• • • •

Against this sapper propaganda, that has no existence in fact, the workers must be taught that the building of their class power may be a slow and tedious process, but it is the only successful means of reaching their goal. Workers know that when the bosses begin to praise the industrial policies of their unions, then there is something wrong, that the class-collaboration disease has set in. The same reasoning holds true when the "open shop" interests look with favor upon the political line laid down by the union bureaucracy.

The traitor in the organized labor movement can be spotted by the favor that he finds in the eyes of the bosses.

The bosses look with favor in the A. F. of L.'s "nonpartisan" policy because it is treason to the whole working class.

AVERT GENERAL STRIKE OF BUILDING TRADES WORKERS OF BOSTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The threatened strike of the building trades workmen in greater Boston, scheduled today, has been averted, following a conference between the workers, the employers and the board of conciliation. A proposition of settlement which both sides agreed to consider was submitted and, pending acceptance or rejection by Friday, both sides agreed there would be no strike.

Important Meeting of Russian Branch, W. P.

An important meeting of the Russian Branch, Workers Party, will be held Thursday, August 6, at 8 p. m. at 1902 W. Division St. Discussion and election of delegates to the city convention.

Tune Up for Poje Dask

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The seaplanes which Donald MacMillan will use in exploring the vast Arctic wastes around the North Pole have been assembled and flown at the expedition's base at Etah, Greenland, according to a dispatch to the navy department today from Lt. Commander Byrd, the flying officers of the expedition.

Land Plane in Greenland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The first plane of the MacMillan arctic expedition was landed from the deck of the Peary today at Etah, Greenland, according to a radio message to the National Geographic Society. It was necessary to construct a runway of planks to get the plane ashore.

Cabinet Crisis in Bulgaria

VIENNA, August 4.—The agrarian Turlakoff was mentioned as a possible successor to Premier Zankoff, according to Belgrade d'spatches, which said a cabinet crisis impended.

Raulston Praises His Dead Master, Is Coming to Chicago

DAYTON, Tenn., Aug. 4.—Clarence Darrow can thank William Jennings Bryan that he was not punished for contempt of court in the Dayton evolution trial, according to the judge.

When Bryan was informed that his distinguished legal opponent had been cited, he went to Judge Raulston and said:

"Have mercy on him, judge."

"And I did," said Judge Raulston.

The regular August term of the Rhea county court was opened with memorial services for Bryan, at which Judge Raulston and the attorneys spoke brief eulogies of the commoner.

Judge Raulston told the attorneys today that court might last only this week as he had accepted an invitation to address a fundamentalist meeting in Chicago next Sunday.

• • •

Refuses to Deny Bryan's Membership.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 4.—"There is no one here that can say," was the only answer that came from the imperial palace of the ku klux klan here when the question was asked as to whether William Jennigs Bryan was a member of the klan.

"I just can't answer that question," the imperial palace spokesman replied when asked for his personal knowledge on the question.

Write the story about your shop! —Order a bundle to distribute

Notice!

To allow for special meetings for election of delegates by branches and shop nuclei to the Chicago City Convention, the City Central Committee meeting of August 5th, Wednesday, is called off.

Workers Party,
Local Chicago,
Martin Abern, Secretary.

In the August Issue of the
WORKERS MONTHLY

1—The Ladies' Garment Workers Awaken
By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
A struggle in the needle trades as a prelude to a new era in the industry. An article of the greatest interest to every worker.

2—The Makers and Masters of Steel
By ARNE SWABECK
An unusual account of steel—and all that goes into the making of it and the workers that make it. A great article with two pages of striking photographs from the steel district.

3—LaFollettism Without LaFollette
By MANUEL GOMEZ
The LaFollette movement without its leader, the nature of it, it's future, and the battle for working class political party, these timely and important factors are analyzed by the author.

4—The Consolidation of the Revolutionary Government of China
By TANG SHIN SEE
The Chinese situation most interestingly explained by one who has been a part of it.

5—Twenty Years After
By HARRISON GEORGE
The I. W. W. for twenty years and its future. A colorful and keen article on this once great organization.

6—Factory Committee Chairman Comrade Shishkin
By MOISSAYE OLGIN
"A picture drawn from life" in the world's first workers' government. A story from the shop in Russia, written by an author whose Russian stories have attracted nation wide attention.

7—The Organic Composition of Capital
By KARL MARX
A letter to Engels for the first time given in this country. "It will be recognized by all students of Marxian economics as a profoundly important document" advises the introduction to this valuable feature.

8—Lewis Performs for the Anthracite Miners
By ALEX REID
The secretary of the Left Wing miners again so ably shows up the reaction and treachery of the leadership of the miners, and offers the remedy.

9—Opportunism Within the Trade Union Left Wing
By EARL R. BROWDER
A serious and keen analysis of the forces at play to hinder revolutionary progress. No worker should miss this most valuable article.

10—American Mineral Concessions in the Soviet Union
Another step in the reconstruction and progress of the workers' government in Russia.

— AND —

Another Generous Installment of
The History of the Russian Communist Party
By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

CARTOONS
By Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, G. Piccoli and Billie Burke

POEMS
By Sara Bard Field, Henry George Weiss, Herschell Bek and E. Merrill Root

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In the August Issue
THE MAKERS AND MASTERS OF STEEL
By ARNE SWABECK.
(With two pages of striking photographs)
of the Workers Monthly

Doors of Soviet House Thrown Wide Open to German Workers

COMRADE MICHAEL FRUNZE, Commandant of the Soviet Army and Navy, in greeting the delegation of the German workers visiting the Union of Soviet Republics, declared: "We are ready to accept all advice and suggestions, for we know that you are friends who are advising us. We open the doors of our Soviet House wide before our honored guests and declare from the bottom of our hearts, WELCOME."

WORKERS FROM GERMANY LAND AT LENINGRAD

Blacklisted Delegate Offered Putilov Job

(By INPRECORR)

MOSCOW, July 15.—(By Mail).—Immediately upon the arrival of the German workers' delegation in the Leningrad harbor, a meeting attended by thousands of people took place. The representatives of various trade unions greeted the German comrades and urged them to make a detailed study of the life of the working class in the Soviet Union.

A member of the Franco-Belgian trade union delegation which is in Leningrad on its return journey, Vergaiche, also greeted the German delegation and declared:

Will Destroy Bourgeois Lies

"We urge the German comrades to give the same careful attention to the struggle of the Russian working class as the Franco-Belgian delegation has done. We have recognized the immensity of the achievements of the Soviet Union and are determined to destroy the bourgeois lies about the workers' country."

Putilov will take Blacklisted Delegate

In the course of the meeting the chairman declared that he had learnt that a member of the German delegation, Kurt Berholdt, has been dismissed from his shop for participation in the journey to Russia.

The information called forth the greatest indignation amongst the masses. Berholdt, was greeted with storms of applause.

The representative of the Putilov Engineering Works who was presented declared that the works would offer with joy the comrade a position as a metal worker.

Mexican Government Looks for New Note from Coolidge Soon

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—Both the American embassy and the Mexican government today were expecting that Ambassador Sheffield, on his return to Mexico, would bring a note clarifying Secretary's Kellogg's policy regarding Mexico.

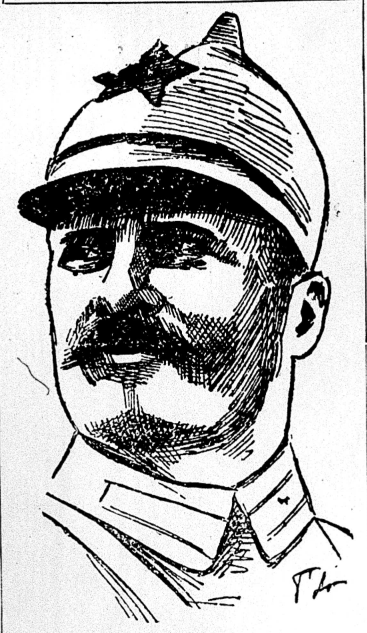
Either the diplomat will bring such a note, it was believed, or coincident with his start south, after conferences with President Coolidge and the head of the state department, Secretary Kellogg will issue a formal declaration of policy.

Calles expects the next declaration of the United States to specify what Kellogg meant by his mention of danger to lives and property and rumors of revolt against the Calles government.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Great Britain pound sterling, 4.85⅝; cable 4.85¾. France, franc, 4.71; cable 4.71½. Belgium, franc, 4.58; cable 4.58½. Italy, lira, 3.65¼; cable 3.65½. Sweden, krone, 26.85; cable 26.88. Norway, krone 18.30; cable 18.32. Denmark, krone 22.68; cable 22.71. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, tael 78.50; cable not quoted.

Chief of Soviet Red Army and Navy



MICHAEL FRUNZE

Michael Frunze, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy, in welcoming the delegation of German workers to the Union of Soviet Republics, said in part:

• • •

"Many German comrades have perhaps come here with the idea given them by the bourgeois and social democratic press, that here there is a wild and cruel dictatorship which suppresses every initiative, every freedom and every creative attempt.

Will Find Freedom for Workers.

"Let the German comrades discuss this point with any workers, in any occupation, in any part of the Soviet Republics. They will learn from them that nowhere in the world is there such freedom for the toilers as there is with us, and they will also understand that in the circumstances, with capitalism surrounding us, and with the existence of tens of thousands of organized Russian, Georgian and other white guards, with the existence of social revolutionaries and menshevik counter-revolutionaries, which any capitalist government can buy for the struggle against the workers' and peasants' republic, it would be stupid and treacherous to let the sword of the proletarian dictatorship fall from our hands.

"The German comrades will furtherbe convinced of the depth of the warm sympathy, not only of the proletariat, but also of all the toiling masses of the Soviet Union, for the German proletariat and the whole German people.

"They will see that each of our workers is deeply convinced that the result of the struggle between capital and labor will be decided by the unification of the efforts of the proletariat of the Soviet Union with those of the proletariat of Germany, finally and incontestably.

Welcome Advice of Friends.

"They will hear our workers ask again and again with wonder how it is that a considerable section of the German working class still alows itself to be led by the Soviet Union-hating social democracy. Our German comrades will hear very many other things. I as strongly convinced that this will prove useful to us and to them. "We on our side are ready to accept all advice and suggestions, for we know that they are friends who are advising us. We therefore open the doors of our Soviet house wide before our honored guests and declare from the bottom of our hearts 'Welcome!'"

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

FITZPATRICK, NOCKELS TOOLS OF 'B. & O. BILL'

Also Bared as Allies of Sigman Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

ally. In fact, it was the left-wing that pushed this action upon Fitzpatrick and Nockels. A number of local unions had already condemned the United Garment Workers, and the fact that it would have come up in the meeting of the Federation any way pushed the Executive Board into action.

Without question this action aided the strikers at least morally. But, it does not go far enough. The strikers need and want the active support of the labor movement. A call from the A. F. of L. for mass picketing would assure the success of the strike. But instead of this practical step, they passed the buck to Bill Green, who promptly told them to keep their nose out of that situation. Which they are proceeding to do.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have been very good to the Chicago Federation of Labor. A call for financial support has always met with a quick response. And the least that could have been done was for the Chicago Federation to give them moral support.

Nockels Condones Scabbing.

However, Ed. Nockels at the meeting of the Federation let it be known that he at least condemned Rickert and his scabbing policy with fingers crossed. In fact he admitted publicly that if he was in the same position as Rickert he would do exactly the same thing.

As for the letter condemning the Communists that was for the purpose of offsetting any accusation that might be made by the reactionaries, thru whose grace they retain their present positions, that they were in league with the left-wing in condemning the scabbing tactics of the United Garment Workers. It also expressed their resentment against the left-wing for having compelled them to officially take such action. They would rather have had a number of private conferences with both sides to the controversy stretching over the entire strike period.

The sending of this letter to the local unions is a public declaration to the reactionaries that control the labor movement, that they are good and kosher, that they have learned their lesson and will never again stray from the fold, and that from now on orders will be orders and will be carried out.

Sunk to Low Depths.

The labelling of the Labor Defense Council, the Irish Workers and Peasants' Relief Committee, the American Negro Labor Congress, etc., as Communist camouflaged organizations, shows the depths that these once misnamed progressives have sunk to. The Tammany Hall trickery of Fitzpatrick and Nockles is shown in the following exerpt from the letter mentioned:

"They (the Communists) principally use a letterhead having big, bold type, 'Labor Defense Council, National Office Federation of Labor Building, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago,' and then immediately under this in faint type writing they have 'new address, 19 S. Lincoln St.' Only one person in ten thousand would look close enough to see the fraud."

This is to create the opinion that the Labor Defense Council never had an office in the Federation of Labor Building while the truth of the matter is that the Labor Defense Council had its national office in the Federation of Labor Building from 1922 until May, 1925, and quite naturally they used up the old letterheads.

As for it being a Communist organization, Buck, the editor of the "New Majority", was the chairman of the Labor Defense Council ever since it was organized and only relinquished this position when he moved to Washington.

The labeling of the American Negro Congress as a Communist organization by Fitzpatrick and Nockels will receive the whole-hearted support of every exploiter of labor in the country. They want to keep the negro unorganized. By propaganda they have for too long built a wall of race prejudice between the white and the colored workers. The American Negro Labor Congress is making a successful drive which is bringing a better understanding between white and Negro labor and which can only result in bringing large masses of negroes into the labor movement.

Against Negro Workers.

It is all right to talk about equality of the Negroes and as long as it remained in the talking stage Fitzpatrick and Nockels were for it. But as soon as the Negroes tired of a mere talkfast decided to organize and thru organized effort abolish Jim Crowism and fight for social, political and economic equality, and Nockels, who like the twins Daughtery and Palmer, raises the red scare, sends a letter to every union in the city of Chicago which practically asks them to condemn the American Negro Labor Congress.

It is true that in all of the organizations mentioned in the letter Communists play their part, in some they play a leading part. The Communist work within every working class organization and very naturally in this stage of development of the American labor movement, always find themselves in the minority.

The writer along with W. Z. Foster, Joe Manley and other Communists are very well acquainted with Fitzpatrick and Nockels, having worked in close touch with them for many years. Never for a moment were we deceived with the progressive mantle that they donned for a short spell. The question was always at what point will they turn tail and run?

As long as they were assured of sufficient support in the Chicago Federation of Labor to insure them their official positions, they were quite willing to pose as progressives.

The success of the Russian revolution, the betrayal of the German revolution, the rise of military and fascist dictatorship thruout the world, dispelled the wrong conception held by the many revolutionary groups that existed in America as to how the world's proletarian revolution would be achieved, out of which developed the Workers (Communist) Party.

This followed by the rapid and for the first time, conscious development of the left wing movement under the leadership of the T. U. E. L. which drew the class lines much clearer putting to the test all those who considered themselves radical, from the mildest progressive to the conscious revolutionist. In other words, historically speaking, an abrupt and quick realignment of forces took place. Those merely posing as radicals quickly scrambled back into the reactionary labor official family.

No Fundamental Difference.

The personal antagonism that existed between Gompers and Fitzpatrick and Nockels, which to a very large extent forced them to assume a progressive pose, made them rather reluctant to go back into the arms of Gompers, so official pressure had to be brought to bear. Ideologically they never differed fundamentally from Gompers. The difference that existed was more a personal one than of policy.

The Chicago Federation of Labor took the lead in many progressive moves, such as the demand that the Canadian government release Trotsky and allow him to proceed to Russia, the recognition of Soviet Russia, the Mooney case, the organizing campaign in the packing houses and the steel mills, Defense of the Michigan cases, Amalgamation, Labor Party, etc. But it is a mistake to think that Fitzpatrick and Nockels initiated or even actively supported any of these moves. Their support was passive. In other words, they did not oppose them.

However, Gompers demanded a showdown. In a speech made in the Morrison Hotel Gompers frankly told the reactionaries that they must take over the Chicago Federation of Labor. It was rumored around that Gompers was going to send a special representative to organize against the progressives and to remove Fitzpatrick and Nockels if they continued to kick over the traces.

Fake Progressives.

This greatly perturbed these two pseudo progressives. They immediately began to count those who would support them. Nockels very abruptly asked the writer where the reds would stand if a fight between them and Gompers took place and he was promptly told that the reds would fight against the reactionary Gompers policy and would support them if they made a clear cut fight. However, something happened that made them change their minds very quickly and scamper back into "respectability".

There is no doubt that many labor officials, who were opposed to all the progressive measures passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, but who because of personal friendship had supported Fitzpatrick and Nockels, served notice upon them that they would have to line up, abandon their passive support and enter into an open campaign against the progressives and if they refused to do this, somebody else would take their place as president and secretary of the federation.

So they decided to eat crow and the letter sent to local unions condemning the progressives, raising the red scare by following the bureaucratic lead and labeling the mildest progressive organizations as being a Communist camouflage is only one of the many goosesteps that they have made in order to prove to the Powers That Be that their conversion has been complete.

Nockels goes out of his way to assist the discredited Sigman, Peristein, Feinberg reactionary machine in the Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and publicly announces that it was he who got the management of the Ashland Auditorium to refuse to give their hall to the officials of Local 2, 9, 22 of New York City because they were progressives. In spite of the fact that the hall had been rented and paid for. This he did at the request of the local lieutenant of Sigman, Peristein and Feinberg.

Compelled to Resign.

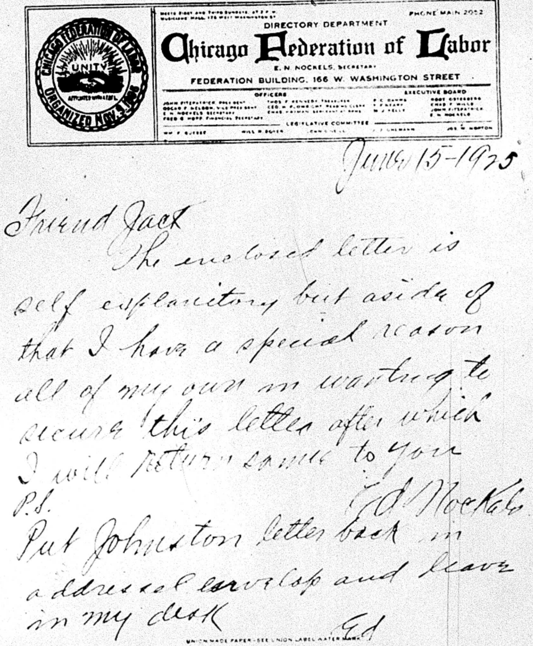
Nevertheless a successful meeting was held in another hall and the story of the betrayal of the New York cloak and dress makers told to the rank and file of the Chicago garment workers. Since then Perlstein and Feinberg have been compelled to resign and the overwhelming majority of the members of the I. L. G. W. are now demanding the resignation of Sigman.

Nockels at least, if not Fitzpatrick, has also aligned himself with the crooked Johnston administration in the Machinists' Union. About three weeks ago, much to my surprise, Nockels phoned me at the office of the Trades Union Educational League asking an interview on a very important matter. A few days later I dropped into the Federation Building. Nockels was not there, but he had left his pink haired lieutenant, Charles Wills, a Johnston supporter to do Nockels' dirty work.

Wills in a very nonchalant way handed the writer an envelope containing two letters, one written by Wm. H. Johnston to Ed. Nockels asking him to try and get the original letter written by M. J. McMahon, a member of the General Executive Board of the Machinists' Union to a

(Continued on page 4)

NOCKELS' LETTER TO JACK JOHNSTONE



DIRECTORY DEPARTMENT

PHONE MAIN 2052

Chicago Federation of Labor

E. N. NOCKELS, SECRETARY

FEDERATION BUILDING, 166 W. WASHINGTON STREET

OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE BOARD

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

June 15-1925

Friend Jack

The enclosed letter is self explanatory but aside of that I have a special reason all of my own in wanting to secure this letter after which I will return same to you

E N Nockels

P.S.

Put Johnston letter back in addressed envelop and leave in my desk

Ed

UNION MADE PAPER—SEE UNION LABEL WATER MARK

"B. & O. Bill" William H. Johnston used Nockels as Tool in His Effort to Expel His Opponents in the Machinists' Union.

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THE DAILY WORKER

FITZPATRICK, NOCKELS TOOLS OF 'B. & O. BILL'

Also Bared as Allies of Sigman Machine

(Continued from page 3)

friend which exposed the corruption of Johnston, Davison and company in their fake labor banking schemes. This letter, without the name of the receiver was printed in full in the DAILY WORKER of April 13th. Johnston is very anxious to get this letter to use it against McMahon with the purpose in view no doubt, of expelling him as he has J. F. Anderson, and as he intends to expell all of his political opponents because he cannot meet the charges of corruption brought against him.

Johnston in his letter begged Nockels to try and get the original even going so far as to offer to pay for it. The other letter in the envelope handed to me by Wills is herewith produced in photographic form.

You will note that Nockels states that he has a special reason for wanting the McMahon letter. But Wills was very specific just what the letter was wanted for, and when he was informed that under no circumstances would the Workers Party give the letter to Johnston or Nockels, he intimated that a law suit would force us to produce it.

Would Expose Johnston.

The Communists never go into a capitalist court of their own volition, but Johnston believes in capitalist "justice". But this is one case that he will not trust the courts with because in the process he would be compelled to expose his own corruption.

Fitzpatrick and Nockels have gone the way of many others who a few years ago thought they were progressives, as witness the socialist parties who have become the betrayers of the working class the world over.

The world war was the first clear and definite sign of the actual decay of capitalism. In that wild orgy capitalism delivered its own death blow from which it cannot recover. The present period of partial stabilization of capitalism does not mean that capitalism has overcome its crisis. On the contrary it simply means that the revolutionary center has changed from Europe to the imperialist colonial possessions, as witness the struggle between the Riffians and the French imperialists, the revolutionary crisis in China, which encourages and strengthens the fight for national independence of all colonial people and national minorities and weakens world's imperialism.

The threatened British coal miners' strike, now postponed, which has the support of the railroad workers, the Machinists and Marine Transport of Great Britain as well as the support of the revolutionary miners throut the world, when it breaks, will shake the British empire to its very foundation. These and many other movements show that the stabilization of capitalism in the European sector is not a lasting one.

Revolutionary Movement Gains.

On the other hand the success of the Russian working class against their capitalist class and their ability to hold their victory against a united world's capitalist front, coupled with the fact that in many countries all pretense of democratic government has been abolished, the bourgeoisie being compelled, in order to quell revolutionary uprising to launch a reign of terrorism and to set up military and Fascist dictatorships, shows the ascendancy of the world's proletarian revolutionary movement.

The vicious attacks made upon the progressives and the Communists in this country by the labor bureaucrats strengthens the hands of the enemies of labor. Letters such as the one sent out by Fitzpatrick and Nockels is, are attacks upon the working class. They can hinder the development of the left wing movement by raising the red scare but they cannot kill it. Slowly but surely the American revolutionary movement is growing in strength under the banner of the Workers (Communist) Party and under the leadership of the Communist International. Side by side with the Workers Party within the trade unions there is developing a militant conscious left wing under the leadership of T. U. E. L. and the Red International of Labor Unions. 66,000 votes in the miners' unions, the forced resignation of Perlstein and Feinberg in the I. L. G. W. U., the stealing of the election by Johnston of the machinists are not isolated incidents. They are the results of conscious movements from below that will eventually establish a leadership that will lead the forces of labor into the struggle to fight the battle of the working class.

RAILROAD AMALGAMATIONISTS TO HOLD CONFERENCE SEPTEMBER 12

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 3.—The International Committee for Amalgamation in the railroad industry has issued a call for the Second Amalgamation Conference to be held at Chicago, September 12 and 13, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard. The agenda, tentatively proposed, includes the following:

1. Report of International Committee since last Conference.

2. Formulation of plans to develop and extend the organizational structure of the Railroad Amalgamation Movement.

4. Press.

3. Finances.

5. General Program and Demands:

(a) For a united and militant struggle of all railroad trades to protect and improve wages, hours and working conditions.

(b) Against company unions, "B. & O. plans," "industrial peace" schemes, and dual unions as substitutes for fighting trade unions.

(c) For an immediate joint campaign participated in by all 16 unions to organize all unorganized railroad workers into the present trade unions.

(d) For amalgamation of the existing railroad unions into a departmental industrial organization covering the entire industry.

(e) Against the money of the unions being used to establish so-called "labor" banks, insurance schemes, and real estate deals which are in reality only capitalistic business enterprises; and for the re-organization of these existing institutions upon a co-operative basis, thereby placing the control of them back in the hands of the union membership.

(f) For development of the shop committee system to increase the representation of the workers in the management and control of the industry.

(g) For a National Labor Party with the affiliation and participation of the unions as organized bodies.

(h) For International Unity to bring about closer affiliation of all trade unions of the world in accordance with the contemplated plan of the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Commission.

6. New business.

7. Election of International Committee.

8. Adjournment.

Peking Reactionary Students Split Off from Student Union

PEKING, China, Aug. 4.—Influenced by the capitalist class who fear that the Chinese liberation movement is going "too far," the middle class faculties and a small group of the richer student body of the Peking colleges are denouncing the Students' Union, claiming that it is controlled by Communists.

That section of the Peking capitalists who are apprehensive of the liberation movement and who are in harmony with the Peking government of Tuan Chi-jui who has played traitor to the Shanghai strike and has evidently succumbed to the corrupting influence of the diplomatic corps led by the American Minister MacMurray are applauding the action of the reactionary students.

The Chinese capitalist press which expresses the subsidized opinion of the Peking government says that these students are "responsible" and "really representative" as are also the capitalists who applaud them—they too are "responsible."

The Students' Union has not officially replied as yet, but members state that the "responsibility" assumed by the reactionaries is a responsibility for treason to the Chinese people and a responsibility for the massacres the imperialist have and will inflict upon the Chinese workers.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

DO YOU WANT TO DIE? THEN WORK FOR THIS BOSS

Stone and Webster in Philly Death-Trap

By MATT PURO

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., I have been working at a Stone and Webster job about a month. But the other day when one man got killed alongside me, I quit. The day before three men lost their lives and every day someone gets killed or injured.

In spite of this astounding loss of life of the workers, nobody sees anything about it in the papers. Only one time did I see the Philadelphia papers say that a man was killed at Delaware avenue and Lewis street, but they did not say who the contractor was, they kept Stone and Webster's name out of it.

If any fellow worker wants to get killed, just let him come here and work for Stone and Webster. I didn't believe it myself at first, but when I saw it with my own eyes I had to believe it.

If the men who work there would get together, they could make things more safe, but as long as the men don't make it safe, the bosses won't. There are always lots of other men to take the place of one who gets killed. A man's life means nothing to Stone and Webster.

Crown Prince Robert LaFollette to Bid for Father's Toga

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 4.—Robert LaFollette announced today that he would be a candidate to succeed his father as United States senator.

The brief announcement of his candidacy consisted of two sentences. It said:

"I am a candidate for United States senator. In a short time I shall issue a complete statement."

Young LaFollette's announcement came a few days after his mother announced she would not be a candidate to succeed her late husband.

Against the Czar, Bulgarian Worker Jailed for 2 Years

SOFIA, Aug. 4.—In the town of Kustandih the department of the [illegible] Field Court Martial had before it the case of Konstantin Mitrin who was accused of having expressed his approval of the attempt on the life of the Czar. Mitrin was sentenced to two years solitary confinement and a fine of 20,000 l.

Invent Radio Dictaphone

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Invention of a new dictaphone on the electro-magnetic principle and called by its inventor a "parlophone," which will permit listeners in New York to hear dictation given in Berlin, was announced today by Dr. Curt Stille, of the Berliner Telegraphie Gesellschaft.

PERMIT NEW YORK LOCAL UNIONS TO APPOINT DAILY WORKER REPORTERS, TOLD OF BRITISH BOOK ON SOVIET

NEW YORK, August 4—The DAILY WORKER, thru its New York agent, L. E. Katterfeld, has sent letters to one thousand local unions, telling them of the publication of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, and permitting each local union to appoint a reporter for the paper.

The letters follow.

Eyes Toward British Unions.

"To all Labor Unions of Greater New York.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"As the only English Language Labor Daily we address this communication to you and ask that it be read and acted upon at your next regular membership meeting.

"The developments of the British labor movement are of interest to the American labor movement, and not only officials but the membership who wish to be well informed are watching them closely.

"One of the most interesting recent events is the publication of the Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

"This is the official report of an impartial, official body of British labor. The outstanding labor leaders responsible for this report are well known. Among them are A. A. Purcell, president of the Trade Union International Congress, who has just been elected to the British Parliament; Herbert Smith, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain; and Alan H. Findlay, president of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation.

Report Authoritative.

"The delegation traveled thruout every section of Russia. Its report is an authoritative and exhaustive description of every phase of life under the world's first Workers' Government.

"This report published in England in book form sells for $2.00. The American publication rights have been secured by the DAILY WORKER, and it will be published in the DAILY WORKER as a serial beginning July 25th, running for two months. The DAILY WORKER (which also contains many other splendid features) offers this report in a special two months' subscription for only **ONE DOLLAR.**

"Subscribe or order a bundle for distribution among your members. For your convenience we attach an order blank. We expect to hear from you at **once**, so that you can receive the opening chapter of this great report.

Fraternally yours,
L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr.

Workers Correspondents Asked.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"You are interested in publicity for the affairs of your organization. The DAILY WORKER offers you the use of its columns, to tell what is going on on your job and in your struggles with the employers for better conditions and more pay. The slogan of the DAILY WORKER is "The Workers are Always Right!"

"If you have a Press or Publicity committee, please instruct some member of that Committee to act as correspondent for the DAILY WORKER for your union, or appoint some special reporter and send us the name and address. This need not be a "fine writer". Just some one that will send us the facts that are of interest to you.

Your for working class solidarity.

L. E. Katterfeld,
Mgr. DAILY WORKER,
New York Agency.

THEY MAY GO CROOKED, BUT RED JUSTICE GETS THEM SOONER OR LATER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 4—Three judges of Nizhni-Novgorod have been sentenced to death, and thirty others, making up almost the entire judiciary of the city, have been sentenced to solitary confinement for terms ranging from six months to three years. They were found guilty of accepting bribes.

Cost of Living Went Up 7.2 Per Cent in Last Year Says U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The percentage of increase in the retail cost of food in American cities from May 1924 to May 1925, as shown by the reports of the Bureau of Labor statistics just published follows: Atlanta, 8.1 per cent, Baltimore, 5.6 per cent; Birmingham, 10.3, Boston, 4.1; Bridgeport, 4.7, Buffalo, 6.8, Butte, 4.7; Charleston, 7.2, Chicago, 5.6; Cincinnati, 6.3; Cleveland, 8.4; Columbus, 5.8, Dallas, 5.2; Denver, 6.5; Detroit 8.5; Fall River, 4.5; Houston, 12.1; Indianapolis, 4.7; Jacksonville, 7.9; Kansas City 7.9; Little Rock, 9.1; Los Angeles, 6.7; Louisville, 12.6; Manchester 3.7, Memphis, 9.4; Milwaukee, 4.1; Minneapolis, 7.8; Mobile, 8.8; Newark, 4.0; New Haven 2.9; New Orleans 7.1; New York, 4.9; Norfolk, 9.1; Omaha, 7.9, Peoria, 8.8; Philadelphia, 6.6; Pittsburgh, 6.5; Portland, Me. 4.9; Portland, Ore., 7.1; Providence, 4.2; Richmond, 7.8; Rochester, 5.7; St. Louis, 7.5; St. Paul, 7.4; Salt Lake City, 11.2; San Francisco, 9.0; Savannah, 10.3; Scranton, 7.6; Seattle, 8.1; Springfield, Ill., 5.9, and Washington, 7.5.

The average rise in food prices for the whole country in the last year was 7.2 per cent. In 1922 a dollar would have purchased 5.1 pounds of chuck roast, now it purcases but 4.5 pounds. Pork chops that sold for 35 cents in 1922 now sell for 36 a pound. Lard has gone up 5.6 cents a pound. Flour has advanced a cent a pound and the rise has been almost entirely since 1924 in that commodity.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

BRITISH CAPITAL MUST PAY MINE OWNERS' SUBSIDY

Other Profit Takers Squeal at Holdup

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Aug. 4.—Parliament today enters what is intended to be the last week of the session prior to adjournment for its summer vacation. Premier Baldwin announced that the house of commons would adjourn next Saturday until Nov. 16.

The main business will be to vote money for carrying out the scheme of financial assistance to the mine owners. It was this proposal by the government that led owners to agree to withdraw notices ending the present working agreement with the miners, preventing a strike.

The departments concerned will spend the next two days calculating the amount to be appropriated for the purpose, and a full statement probably will be issued Wednesday and submitted to the house of commons on Thursday.

The estimate originally suggested was £10,000,000, but unofficial calculations since have placed the figure at £20,000,000 to £25,000,000.

Thursday it is expected Prime Minister Baldwin will announce the scope of the proposed extensive inquiry into the mining industry and the names of the commissioners who will conduct it.

Goosestep Factory Gets Price for Each Piece of Gun Fodder

BOSTON.—Bishop Anderson, of the methodist church, acting president of Boston University, is having trouble denying reports of a coming shakeup in the faculty of the university due to opposition of certain professors of the College of Business Administration to Dean Everett W. Lord's requirement that military training shall be compulsory for those physically qualified and shall count towards a degree. Earlier in the year student opposition to the R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) found expression in a satirical issue of the Beanpot, student publication, ridiculing college militarism and editorally intimating that the university got $5.98 a head from the war department for inducting students into the unit. Dean Lord had Miss Henrietta Perkin kicked off the Beanpot editor's desk and resentment has been bubbling up since. Governor Alvin T. Fuller, conservative republican and openshop man, was recently elected to the university board of trustees.

Greek Dictator Threatens Bulgaria

PARIS, France, Aug. 4.—Gen. Pangalos, the Greek dictator, has sent an ultimatum threatening to invade Bulgaria unless assassins of a Greek merchant there are punished. Pangalos has mobilized two divisions along the Bulgarian frontier.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

German Fascist Admits That He Was a Police Spy

(Continued from page 1)

ity of his father. The father was a business man in a large way before the war in Aachen, and a member of the social democratic party of Germany. Kindermann described his father as a victim of the political struggle who had in consequence lost his wealth and his means of life.

His father also carried on an agency. Replying to the question of the prosecutor who asked whether perhaps it was a police agency, Kindermann said, "No, it was a commercial agency." After the revolution, Kindermann's father went over to the independent social democratic party, and after the formation of the Communist Party of Germany, he became a member of the latter. He also carried on an Incasso agency in Duerlach.

To the question of the prosecutor whether or not Communists had been agents of his father Kindermann replied in the affirmative, which is of importance for the methods by which the party documents were obtained. Kindermann declared that during the revolution his father rendered a service to Duke Donau Eschingen, and that in the disturbances which took place in Duerlach he was able to save the life of a clergyman.

Father Expelled from C. P. of G.

Replying to the question of the prosecutor, why his father was expelled from the C. P. of G., Kindermann said that his father received no thanks for the work which he had carried on in the C. P. of G. In the further course of the hearing it was ascertained that Kindermann's father was expelled from the C. P. of G. because during the revolution as a social democrat he accepted from 80 to 100,000 marks from Duke Donau Eschingen, and that further he had conducted dubious business in his Incasso affairs.

Kindermann attempted to deny this, but was compelled to admit that the civil proceedings which his father instituted against those responsible for spreading such statements did not end with the condemnation of the latter.

The prosecutor suggested that the accused's father had been a peculiar sort of Communist as he had expected thanks for his work for the party. Perhaps he expected the same thanks as he had received from the prince.

Replying to the question of the prosecutor who asked the accused when he had received his party book, Kindermann said, that he had received it in August, 1924, thru the chairman of the Duerlach district group, Weiss, who was a friend of the accused's father.

Knows Nothing of Communism.

Kindermann declared the reasons for his entry into the party to be, his Communist opinions and the projected journey to Russia. He requested and received recommendations for his journey to Moscow at Easter, 1924, from amongst others, Oskar Kohn. His attention was directed to Oskar Kohn by the lawyer, Theodor Liebknecht.

Kindermann admits that despite his Communist opinions, that he attached no value to his party book before his journey to Russia. Thru the same friend of his father he received credentials to the effect that he was to represent the interests of the South German Young Communist League in Russia. The prosecutor presented then the party book of Kindermann from which it was seen that the accused had himself filled in all the particluars, in particular he had dated his entry into the party back to 1920.

Replying to the prosecutor who asked him if he had stuck in the dues stamps also himself, Kindermann said that he knew nothing about this. He declared that despite the fact that he, Kindermann, lived in Berlin his expelled father in Duerlach had paid the dues regularly. The prosecutor then asked Kindermann if he was aware that forgery was punished with hard labor, Kindermann maintained an embarrassed silence.

Lies and Falsification.

The prosecutor read the passages from the statutes of the Comintern containing the conditions of entry into a Communist Party and asked the accused if the conditions were known to him. Kindermann did not know that there existed conditions of entry into the C. P. of G. Replying to questions concerning his party activities, Kindermann declared that he had held speeches in South Germany. To further questioning on the point he answered that the speeches had been delivered in the home of his father (storms of laughter). He had lectured there upon the Communist economic policy of Plato.

To the question of the prosecutor, why he wanted to agitate in Russia, Kindermann replied that he wanted to go as a bringer of culture, to learn the Soviet idea, to bring about an understanding between the German and Russian youth and to hold lectures to the Volga Germans.

The chairman of the court, Jaroslavsky recounted the lies and falsifications of Kindermann during the course of the proceedings, and said: "In the language of uneducated people like us whom you wished to educate, such an attitude as yours is termed mean treachery and falsehood. How is it called in the language of an idealist and philosophical doctor like yourself?"

Kindermann answered that up to the time of his journey to Russia he had not occupied himself with Communism. The chairman pointed out the contradiction between this new declaration and the earlier statements of Kindermann which were to the effect tht Kindermann had had Communist feelings since 1920.

Whereupon Kindermann said that he did not concern himself at all with the Communism of the present day, but with the classical Communism of Plato (storms of laughtter).

The chairman then read a letter from which it is seen that the accused obtained recommendations from the Berlin "narcompross" (commissioner of education, Russian representatives in Berlin) by means of false pretenses.

Communism of Plato.

The prosecutor declared that Kindermann in no way possesses the scientific qualifications necessary for the alleged scientific aims of his journey to Russia. To the question why Communist Party documents were necessary for a scientific journey to Russia Kindermann answered ironically: "To establish good connections with those circles in which my tasks were to be carried out." (Movement in the court.) The prosecutor declared that the evidence of Dittmar upon the nature of the Berlin discussion of of the organization consul members is in complete agreement with the statements of Kindermann with the exception of the discussion of the terrorist intentions which Kindermann denies.

To the question of the prosecutor, what difference exists between the statements of Dittmar and the present statements of Kindermann, Kindermann replied that with the exception of the statements of Dittmar upon the relations of the group to the O. C., no difference existed. The prosecutor requested the court to make a note of this admission.

Fascist Worked as Detective.

The chairman enumerated the contradictions between Kindermann's evidence of yesterday and that of today, whereupon Kindermann suddenly declared that he had come to Russia to study Communism in its realization. To the question of the prosecutor, what literature dealing with Communism he was acquainted with, Kinderman replied that he had had Marx's "Capital" in his hands and also a few leaflets, he could however, no longer remember what they were about (merriment).

After long consideration, Kindermann mentions the "Communist Manifesto" (storms of laughter). Windermann declared that he was well acquainted with the Communism of antiquity. Of practical politics he understood nothing. To the question of the prosecutor, how he thought the understanding between the German and Russian youth was to be brought about, whether this understanding was not to be political, Kindermann replied in the negative.

Prosecutor: "How was it to be carried out then?"

Kindermann: "Thru the spread of cultural ideas." (Storms of laughter in which Kindermann himself joined.) To the question of the prosecutor, how he had managed to find the means for his study despite the complete lack of means of his father which he had himself admitted, whether he had not worked in a detective bureau, Kindermann answered that he would have to explain that carefully. He had listened to lectures by Dr. Schneikert, the leader of the identification service of the Berlin police presidium, on criminal psychology.

Prosecutor: "Did these lectures take place in the police presidium?"

Studied to be a Spy.

Kindermann: "No, at the university."

Previously to this he had studied the psychology of crime in the north of Berlin practically, and he regarded the lectures of Schneikert as a theoretical complement. Apart from this he wished to provide himself with a profession and he was without means. The prosecutor suggested that the accused was apparently of the opinion that a detective bureau would fill his stomach better than the idealistic philosophy (laughter).

Kindermann: "I regarded the lectures as the basis for a practical activity" (stir in the court).

The prosecutor pointed out the importance of this sattement and asked whether the lectures of Schneikert had any practical results. Kindermann answered that Schneikert had advised him to search out something in the police presidium (stir in the court).

Prosecutor: "And you did this?"

Kindermann: "Naturally" (laughter). On the advice of Herr Dr. Schneikert I addressed myself to a detective bureau in the west end which was led by a former pupil of Schneikert. The negotiations were, however, never concluded."

Dittmar put the question to Kindermann, did the journey of the latter to Norway have any connection with the relations of the latter to the police presidium and whether Kindermann considered that his membership of the O. C. and his activity in the police presidium were on a par. Kindermann declared that he knew nothing of the O. C., whereupon Dittmar reminded him of a dinner that they had had together in the club of the German bank at which he, Kindermann, had told Dittmar that he, Kindermann, would travel to Norway under the instructions of the chairman of the O. C. in Berlin, Michaelis for the purpose of establishing connections with the students there.

Kindermann said that the bishop of Bergen could give the necessary information about his, Kindermann's connections with Norway. He had been present at the consecration of the bishop. The prosecutor then asked Kindermann whether he had done this also in his capacity as a Communist (laughter).

The chairman then pointed out that Kindermann's entry into the Communist Party of Germany coincided with his opening up of relations with the police presidium and asked Kindermann if the latter considered it possible for a student with Communist opinions to look for employment in the police presidium. Kindermann declared that then he had had no time for Communism because he was without means and without money. The chairman then declared that all the statements of Kindermann upon his Communist opinions were nothing but a mask. Kindermann demanded the calling of Schneikert as a witness.

Kindermann Caught in Lies

Chairman: "The court is of the opinion that there are enough secret agents of the German police in Moscow at the moment and that it is therefore not necessary to see another one here." (Applause in the body of the court which is immediately suppressed by the chairman.)

Kindermann then told of his relations with the leading consul member, Johnson, and admitted discussing with the latter his participation in the Kapp putsch and in the various reactionary associations. However, he was not aware of Johnson's membership of the O. C. Dittmar reminded Kindermann that he, Kindermann and Wolscht had told him that Johnson was an old member of the Ehrhardt brigade. This was denied by Kindermann. The prosecutor asked Kindermann how it was that he could mix so closely with open fascists at a time, June, 1924, when he alleges that he was a Communist. Kindermann said that this in his opinion was only a personal relation. He further said that he would like to see Johnson before the court so that Soviet Russia might see a real fascist for once.

Chairman: "With regard to that wish, the accused may rest assured that should Johnson ever come to Russia, he will find his way to the bench at present occupied by Kindermann."

The chairman then asked Kindermann if he read newspapers whilst he was in Germany.

Kindermann answered provocatively that there were no Chinese or Irkutskian newspapers in Germany, the answer was naturally 'yes.'

Chairman: "What papers?"

Kindermann (still in the same insolent tone): "Ulk, the Munich Fliegende Blaetter, Simplizissimus. All famous comic and satirical German papers." After a short pause the accused thought better of his answer and added: "Also the Berliner Tageblatt and the Rote Fahne."

The chairman asked if he still, after admitting having read the German press, maintained his contention that he had never heard of the organization consul. Kindermann replied that in the papers that he had read there was nothing about the O. C. After a short time he suddenly requested permission to make a declaration about the consul affair. The chairman declared that the court had asked about him often enough about the matter and had often enough heard that he knew nothing about the O. C. and that that was enough.

LADY BARBERS ENTER UNION BY LEFT WING

Progressives Forced the Fakers to Accept

In a statement given out to the press, W. S. Leidig, president of the Barbers' Union of Chicago, says that women barbers will be taken directly into the local union. He also bemoans the fact that the women working at the trade have been receiving less pay and had to work longer hours than men.

This concides very well with what the progressives, who were expelled, fought for. The long fight to admit women into the union by Joseph Giganti, I. Ettingon, and the whole left wing, culminated in the modification of the International Constitution making it possible to organize the women.

Several months ago, the progressives addressed a letter to the union offering to start organizing the women barbers immediately. The officials, including Mr. Leidig, absolutely refused to read the communication to the meeting because, they said, "It is legally dangerous to do so, and might cause us some difficulty with the States Attorney's office."

This was a ruse to keep the rank and file from the knowledge that this was a progressive demand.

Now, altho the leading progressives have been expelled from the union, the officials are putting into effect the demands originated by the progressives and are claiming the honors.

The rank and file barbers' demand to these fakers should be: Reinstate those who are responsible for the betterment of our conditions.

Government Not To Interfere

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(FP)—"Co-operative marketing associations seek no government subsidy and are unalterably opposed to bureaucratic control," said John D. Miller, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, speaking before the American institute of cooperation. Miller declared that U. S. government bureaucracy was inefficient and that he was absolutely opposed to any plan for federal interference with his association under the guise of interstate commerce regulation.

L. F. McKay of Memphis said co-operative cotton marketing was offering new hope to the Sotuhern tenant farmer.

Passes His Paper Around.

To the DAILY WORKER: My dear Comrades, if one of you could come out here and see how we live you would say sure these men have got a hard time. I live in a one-room house 16x16 but I'm not going to tire you with a long letter. I've walked many a mile for to get some men to take the DAILY WORKER but they all say they cannot do so just now. But I pass my paper along.

Harold Erickson,
Kelliken, Minn.

FARRINGTON BOUGHT "FRIENDS" AT $10 A HEAD TO CLEAR HIM FROM ACCEPTING $1,000 "FEE"

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee)
ARTICLE VII.

Before we can understand the present situation in Sub-District Four, District 12, (the expulsion of Freeman Thompson, John Watt and Tom Parry), we must know a little of the many things that have passed in the miners' union, and the part played in them by the above mentioned parties, in the last ten years.

Going no further back than to the special convention held in Peoria in November 1916, a convention called by the outraged miners of Illinois to try Farrington for misuse of the miners' funds, we find the following evidence presented by the miners, who were led by Freeman Thompson and Duncan McDonald, in the presentation of their testimony.

That Farrington did use his office for the political advancement of a militarist in direct violation of the constitution of the miners is admitted and proved in the following letter:

"July 10, 1916
"Colonel Frank L. Smith
"La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

"Ames has not yet returned report to committee on industrial relations. Need it for letter I am writing you. Nor have you fulfilled your promise made me while in Chicago last week. It is necessary that I have remainder of amount agreed to at once, so that I may go on with the work of organization."

"(Signed) Frank Farrington."

Under pressure Farrington admitted that he received $1,000 for the indorsement of the militarist colonel, but with the aid of Weeping Walker the President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and with the secret manipulation of the coal company's who spent money to see that Farrington was acquitted, the master crook got away with the graft.

The following testimony of one Peter Smith of Panama, Ill., brought out by Freeman Thompson is very interesting.

Peter said:

Friends Bought at $10 a Head

"They told me that Farrington was going to be tried in a special convention. They told me that there was money to be distributed to clear Farrington. They asked me if I was willing to make friends with Farrington? I said, 'If a man wanted to shake hands with me, I was willing to meet him halfway.' Then they presented a $10 bill to me and told me that was Farrington's money. I told them that I did not want to accept such stuff as that, but they said that unless I would take it that I could not prove where I would be a friend of Farrington's."

Threatened Smith

"The conversation had dropped for half an hour or more, then they said that if I did not take the money, I would certainly have to fight both of them and the officers of the organization, so I accepted the $10. I have the bill printed and in my record book, the number of the bill and just what the bill looked like."

Q. "It was a ten dollar bill and not a check?"

A. "It was a bill."

Another instance at the trial was the disclosure of the telegrams sent by Farrington to the miners' convention in the state of Washington, (out on the Pacific Coast) asking that he, Farrington, be invited to the miners' convention out there, which was done, and Frank proceeded west for a jaunt, again at the miners, expense.

The progressive miners at the Peoria convention exposed Farrington in many more things, and thruout the whole convention Freeman Thompson, at the head of the progressive miners, led the prosecution in behalf of the rank and file coal diggers.

Have Kept Up the Fight

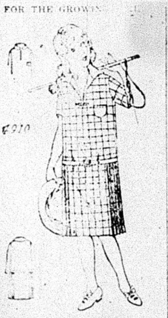
Since that time Thompson, Watt and Parry have continuously fought for the miners and have kept exposing Farrington and his crooked machine.

Thruout the state of Illinois today the men are turning from Farrington as they would from a plague, and the expulsions are but a chapter in a losing fight by Farrington, the treasury parasite.

(Continued Tomorrow)

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR THE GROWING [illegible]



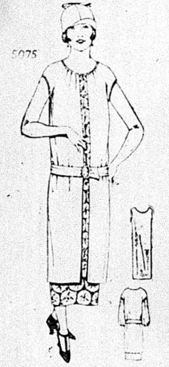
4910. Plaid woolen with facings of crepe in a contrasting color was chosen for this pleasing model. The collar is convertible. The sleeve may be in ¾ length or, short as in the large view.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅜ yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 2⅛ yards of plaid and ⅜ yard of plain material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

A PLEASING MODEL IN TUNIC STYLE



5075. Figured and plain voile are here combined. The model is attractive for other combinations. Faille and satin, plaid and plain flannel, or gingham and voille would be attractive. The peasant sleeve may be omitted. The width at the foot is 56 inches.

The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the style as illustrated for a 38 inch size in the large view, will require 3⅛ yards of 40 inch figured material and 2⅞ yards of plain material. With long sleeves 3½ yards of plain material is required.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Trybuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative [illegible], 1733 Broadway.

U. S. INVESTMENT EMPIRE SHOWING SPEEDY GROWTH

Uncle Sam Publishes Summary of Loans

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Rapid growth of the American investment empire in the first half of 1925 is reflected in the summary of American foreign loans published by the U. S. department of commerce. The par value of foreign securities taken by American investors in that period amounts to $551,591,000, an increase of 45 per cent over the same period of 1924 when our capitalists invested $379,700,000 abroad.

This is of immense importance to American labor because such investment means the development of industry abroad to compete with those at home while the profits eventually flow to America in the form of goods.

Increase of Half Billion

If we deduct securities issued to extend old issues the total increase in foreign investment in the six months was $37,266,000. This means that in 12 months ended June 30, 1925 the American capitalist empire expanded by $1,089,353,000. This brings the total investment of American capital abroad to more than $9,500,000,000 without counting banker credits amounting to at least half a billion more and the enormous loans by the government to foreign nations.

The department shows the American empire distributed over the world as follows:

Foreign Loans	To Governments	To Industries
Canada and Newfdland	$1,125,000,000	$1,420,000,000
Latin-America	915,000,000	3,225,000,000
Europe	1,665,000,000	450,000,000
Asia and Oceania	442,000,000	280,000,000
Total	$4,147,000,000	$5,375,000,000

Here is a total of $9,522,000,000 with nearly $5,000,000,000 invested in the industries of Canada and Latin America and another $2,000,000,000 in the government securities of these Americas. The two American continents form the nucleus of the investment empire which is rapidly extending to Europe and Asia.

Modern Method of Conquest

So conservative a political scientist as Woodrow Wilson said that investment is the modern method of conquest and that by this process of investment modern nations annex provinces.

The report shows the rate at which the United States is going ahead with this modern method of conquest carving out provinces to be ruled by American financiers the world over. The report also shows that Great Britain, the empire of early capitalist industrialism, is failing behind. England's foreign investment in the first half of 1925 is placed at $244,800,000, less than half that of the United States.

An outstanding fact of the report is the increase in the proportion of industrial investments from 1.7 of the total in 1924 to 1.4 of the total in the first half of 1925. Included are investments in the steel industries of Germany Austria and Hungary and in the electrical industry of Germany. German industry alone received $36,000,000.

STRIKE OF BANK CLERKS HALTS FRENCH LOANS

Walkout Now General, Demand Higher Wages

PARIS, France, Aug. 4.—The strike of the bank clerks has become general and Finance Minister Caillaux, admits that the new government four per cent loan has been interferred with by the strike.

The bank clerks, who demand a fifteen per cent increase in wages, have forced Caillaux to agree to meet a delegation of the strikers which he at first refused to do.

The employes of the Credit Lyonnais, one of the largest banks in France, appeared at the bank doors in the morning, but instead of going to their desks, marched in a body to the headquarters of the trade union to join the strikers.

N. Y. Young Workers Form International Labor Defense Branch

NEW YORK—Sixty young Russian workers have formed a branch of the International Labor Defense, New York section. This is the first branch formed in New York, and the enthusiasm manifested proves that this branch will be one of the best functioning branches in the city.

Comrade Rose Baron, who had been a delegate to the International Labor Defense conference held in Chicago on June 28, made a full report on the conference, and outlined the structure of the new organization. The young workers listened to her report with great attention and asked many questions. Then the work of organization began and the first branch of the I. L. D. was formed in New York City. Other branches are rapidly being formed in the city and within a few months there is no doubt that there will be large section of the I. L. D. in New York.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

Security Pact Fails to Stop War Between German-French Coal

BERLIN, August 4.—The German newspapers fired a high explosive broadside at France today for her alleged violation of the interim commercial agreement with Germany.

The French government, it is charged, has put an embargo on the import of coal and lignite from the reich, despite the assurance given to the German trade delegation by M. Chaumet, the French minister of commerce, that no such measure would be taken pending resumption of the negotiations for a commercial treaty in September.

Your Union Meeting

First Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
216	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
765	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

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BUILDERS AT WORK

There Are Reasons for Special Offers

ARE YOU A PROPAGANDIST?

During July and August, special offers of a two month's subscription to the DAILY WORKER for one dollar have been made. This was done even tho the serial publication of "Russia Today" the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Russia—was sure to bring many new subscribers.

But a combination of these two advantages has presented to all Builders a great opportunity. It is now no difficult task to secure a sub from the man in your shop; and at trade union meetings, the DAILY WORKER can be brought up as an outstanding advocate of world trade union unity with the serial publication of "Russia Today".

For those Communist Builders who wish to render the Communist movement a real service, no better opportunity has ever existed than the present of securing subscribers among the organized workers in this country. Today you can become a real propagandist, a real Builder of the revolutionary movement . . . and the DAILY WORKER has made this matter a simple one for every worker.

Talk to the man in your shop—tell it to the member in your union—and bring it up on the floor in your union meeting. You are sure to build the Communist movement in this country if you will only speak!

MOTHER BLOOR SPEAKS TO STEEL WORKERS AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 4.—Ella Reeve Bloor addressed here one of the greatest meetings held in years.

Speaking on the Plaza in front of the City Hall, her speech was continually interrupted by rounds of applause and shouts of approval from the thousands of workers who had gathered from surrounding towns.

From West Virginia across the river, where the slavery of the steel workers amounts to peonage, a large crowd came augmented by many miners among them. Whole families, including women and children were among those who came to hear this veteran agitator of 62 years on her cross country tour for the DAILY WORKER.

In a ringing speech that stirred the enthusiasm of the workers assembled, she explained the reasons for the prevailing unemployment, wage-cutting campaigns, the need for organization and the message for them in the DAILY WORKER—the only paper fighting their battles.

Altho many of the workers have been without work for months and others are working but part time, a collection was taken to give subscriptions to those workers who were unable to pay.

The enthusiasm of the workers on the conclusion of Mother Bloor's speech ran high and on a suggestion of one worker a unanimous vote was registered to have Mother Bloor address them again in the near future if her trip allowed.

On Monday Mother Bloor continued her trip, speaking at Dillonvale, Ohio, proceeding to Yorkville on Tuesday and on to the following cities the balance of the week: Wednesday, August 5th, Bellaire, Ohio; Thursday, August 7th, Neffs, Ohio; Saturday, August 8th, Coshocton, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

MILWAUKEE LABOR TURNS OUT BIG FOR CHINA AID

Rousing Speeches for U. S.-China Labor

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—In spite of the fact that the Socialist Party in this city and the Socialist controlled Federated Trades Council turned down invitations for a united front against the attempts of the imperialist powers to enslave China and to attack Soviet Russia the mass meeting arranged by the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League was a success.

The speakers were A. Overgaard, sub-district organizer of the Workers Party, H. Tseng, Chinese student, and Alex Reid, secretary of the progressive miners' committee.

The Chinese speaker told the story of the struggle of the Chinese people for national independence and of the terrible conditions under which the workers are forced to work, how children are forced to work in the factories at the age of seven and work 12 to 14 hours a day, how they are whipped if they dare to rest, also of the exploitation of women who have to nurse their babies at the same time they are working.

The Chinese speaker pointed out that the best friends of China today is Soviet Russia. He expressed his appreciation of the first time he was invited to speak to an American audience.

Alex Reid in a very able speech showed that only the working class united internationally will be able to solve the problems of the Chinese workers. That the imperialist nations no matter how beautiful phrases they use, are only interested in the exploitation of the Chinese masses. They must seek new markets in order to be able to hold their own working class in subjection.

He showed the present moves being made in Europe for unity of the trade union movement in Britain, France and Belgium.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting which demanded the self determination right of the Chinese people, the withdrawal of all armed forces and cancellation of unequal treaties.

A collection of $33.70 was taken to cover expenses and for Chinese relief. Significant to note, a good number of Chinese and colored workers were in the audience, as well as a good number of Milwaukee trade unionists who refuse to take the words of the Berger crowd. The meeting was indeed a real international gathering and a success from all aspects.

For Rent:

Front bed-room. Joe Tripp, 1306 Miller street, Chicago.

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6. SHOULD COMMUNISTS PARTICIPATE IN REACTIONARY TRADE UNIONS by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin) .05 "
7. STRATEGY OF THE COMMUNISTS .05 "
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9. MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA .05 "
10. CONSTITUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA .05 "

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Hearst and Kaiserism

William Randolph Hearst is using his yellow newspaper syndicate to boost the faded fortunes of the former crown prince of Germany and his good-for-nothing family. An aristocratic sob sister has been employed to interview this "clown" prince without a kingdom. Even tho he has not a kingdom, he has plenty to eat and drink and nothing to do. The social democrats were very good to the kaiser's family and saw to it that the vulgar proletariat did not interfere with the extensive domains which those parasites enjoyed at the expense of the workers.

The crown prince wants unity between England and Germany. He is only echoing the sentiments of a large section of the German bourgeoisie which favors an alliance with England against Russia.

While this parasite is living in luxury the standard of living of the German workers has been forced down. The German workers were supposed to have dethroned the Hohenzollerns, but while they live in miserable shacks, the living quarters of the dethroned prince is thus described: "We were sitting in the cozy flat of the former crown prince overlooking the gay Unter den Linden which he uses as a town residence. It is in the huge building of the ministry of the imperial household, where the ex-crown prince also has his offices and transacts the business connected with his country estates."

Not so bad for a defeated aristocrat! Had this useless individual been one of the Romanoffs instead of a Hohenzollern, he would now be pushing up the daisies or perhaps juggling dishes in a hash house. The crown prince never produced anything of value in his life. He ha slived the life of a waster and profligate. This is the man who is featured in the yellow rags of the sham republican William Randolph Hearst.

Investigations Without End

The textile workers whose wages were slashed ten per cent by their employers may take comfort from the decision of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, that an investigation be made of the textile industry with a view to learning whether or not the manufacturers were justified in handing the workers another installment on what was coming to them for their patriotism in voting for Coolidge and prosperity in the last elections.

This is the traditional dodge of the reactionary bureaucrats. Instead of organizing a strike, the tried and true method to make the employer sit up and take notice, they propose to spend a few years going thru a sham investigation. There is no necessity for looking for any more information to prove that the bloated mill barons are only taking advantage of the weakness of their employes' organization and the failure of their leaders to fight for their interests.

The bosses have no objection to an investigation as an alternative to a strike. Anything to stave off a real struggle. The British coal operators were willing to have another investigation even tho previous ones had proven that they were a collection of pirates. But the British workers said they had all the investigations they wanted. They knew they were being robbed and they were not going to be skinned any closer at this time. The result of the militant stand of the workers was the surrender of the government.

The leaders of the British miners did not demand an investigation. They meant business and their determination resulted in a victory. But the comfortable gentlemen who sit on the executive council of the A. F. of L. are so much concerned over "peace in industry" that they would see the workers of this country turn into skeletons rather than disturb the capitalist system by a strike.

It's Symbolical

London's old Waterloo Bridge is sinking into the Thames. The engineers of the London County Council are watching it closely. It is one of London's old landmarks and as the name signifies, records one of those victories which have made the blood of British slaves throb to the union jack and the glories of the empire.

The masonry of the old parliament building is falling down. It is no longer considered safe to take afternoon tea on the veranda without protection from pieces of stone and mortar that are breaking away from their moorings. The historic edifice is rotting.

This is symbolical of what is happening to the empire. When the war was on, a French banker, who happened also to be frank banker predicted that Britian would win the war with Germany but would never win another. He said that the colonies would desert her and the end of the struggle would mark the beginning of Britain's decline as a world empire.

This is just what is taking place.

One good feature of French war on the Riffians, the *Nation* points out, is that it compels the French to withdraw their troops from the Ruhr. What the pacifists like least, is a war between the capitalist powers. This is the length and depth of their opposition to war.

American and British capitalists are gobbling up the dismembered parts of the Stinnes interests in Germany. Yet we are told the United States does not want to get involved in European entanglements. But we know that where the dollars go, there also goes the sword.

Only 30 per cent of the coal mined in the United States comes out of union pits. This fact does not seem to worry John L. Lewis. There are still enough miners paying dues into the union ot enable him to draw his pay.

The British businessmen who are howling because they must shoulder the subsidy to the British coal industry may have never heard of the [illegible], "Who pays the taxes?" but they have a hazy idea that they are going to pay.

When Mussolini was doing his worst against the working class the capitalist papers were praising him. Now that he is nearing the end of his rope, the filthy rags are scoring the cutthroat.

New Zealand labor is opposed to any welcome to the American fleet. The workers know that Morgan's steel castles come not to [illegible] but cannons.

Building the Communist Press in the United States

(Continued from Page 1)

able results of our efforts has been lost. Our press must be a mass press—not published merely for the delight of those comrades who like to see their contributions in print.

6. Our press must be popular—but not in the social democratic sense. It must never cater to the perverted love of sensationalism that the working class has absorbed from its decadent rulers but it must not neglect those popular issues around which can be aroused and organized mass interest and the Communist viewpoint and program given to great numbers of workers while their minds are receptive.

8 There must be no confusion between "popularity" and a clear Communist character. The revolutionary-political character of our press must never be sacrificed for the hollow reward of a large non-proletarian following. At all times the daily struggles of the workers must be linked first with the partial demands of our Party and then broadened to stimulate interest, understanding and sympathy in and action for the full Communist program.

9. Every Party campaign must be carried on with the fullest support of the Party press and during the period of the campaign all material in the press, so far as possible, should be selected with the view of mobilizing and coordinating its efforts for reaching the widest circles of workers and farmers.

In campaigns designed to reach specially selected groups, the same plan must be followed by all the Party editors.

There is among the language press, with a few exceptions, a deplorable lack of cooperation with the Party at present in this respect.

TO deal effectively with the above problems of policy and organization, our Party must immediately:

1. Set up a permanent subcommittee (section of Agitprop) of the Central Executive Committee which shall be charged with:

(a) Bringing all Party papers under the complete control of the central committee.

(b) Establishing machinery for centralizing collection and distribution to all the Party press of Party material and for editorial control of all publications. This control to be actual and not nominal.

2. The present corps of approximately 75 worker correspondents must be enlarged within the next year to at least 250. The proletarianization of our official organ which has taken place in the last nine months since these correspondents have been organized and special efforts (articles, pamphlets, special personal correspondence and instruction) been made to acquaint them with their important role, is sufficient justification for an immense extention of this vitally important section of work in connection with the Bolshevization of our press.

These worker correspondents are making our official paper a real mass organ and altho the work is just beginning it can be said that already they have contributed something new and virile to American working class journalism. Almost all the news of the daily struggles of the American workers carried by our official organ is furnished now by these worker correspondents. With greater numbers of them and better training our press will be able to record the class struggle in America with but little dependence upon the capitalist press services.

(a) The connection of the daily struggles of the workers with the partial demands and united front campaigns of the party can be made very directly thru the worker correspondents. The distribution of our press in the industries and to the worker about which the worker correspondents write is the most effective method of broadening the contact of our press and building its circulation. This method is the Communist one and its possibilities are inexhaustible if the work is properly conducted.

(b) The work of popularizing, circulating and maintaining the Communist press must under no circumstances be considered the work only of those comrades who are employed by our press. Such an attitude towards our most effective weapon is a relic of social democracy and its bureaucratic conception of party functioning that must be rooted out.

Wherever it exists, it must be replaced by a belief in and a loyalty to our press, arising as a result of the understanding of its mighty place in the struggle that will cause every comrade to never think of going to a gathering of workers without Communist papers for distribution.

TO accomplish this, special lectures on the following subjects should be given in all Party units:

1. The role of the Communist press.
(a) In the Party.
(b) Among the masses.

In every Party unit those comrades who are in charge of the distribution of the press should be looked upon not as more or less necessary evils, as is sometimes now the case, but as comrades charged with some of the most responsible Party work.

2. The coordination of all Party campaigns with the work of our press can be secured by abolishing all tendencies towards departmentalization and bureaucracy on the part of both the responsible editors and heads of departments and auxiliary organizations. The tendency of various departments to measure achievement by the amount of space secured in the Party press, regardless of whether the publicity matter is really connected with the lives of the workers or the campaigns of the Party, should be ruthelessly eliminated. One of the weaknesses of our press among the masses is the excessive amount of formal publicity matter carried. The correction of this condition will give our press much more space for live news of the workers and their struggles.

(a) Weekly conferences of editors and department heads should be held.

(b) Conflict between the business and editorial offices can be eliminated by the same method. These conferences should not be formal but in a comradely spirit so that at all times the effect of special campaigns, special articles, the general make up of the paper and the influence of worker correspondent stories on the masses can be estimated with some degree of accuracy and the necessary improvements and corrections made.

3. The adherents of our press to the line of Leninism cannot be guaranteed by any mechanical methods of control. Centralization can strengthen but cannot secure the Bolshevist character of our press.

It is therefore not permissible for editors of our Party press to be divorced from the Party work among the masses or from extensive contact with them.

Neither is it permissible for the Party to regard them and editors to regard themselves as specialists who simply carry out instructions. Still more non-Communist is a tendency of some editors to regard themselves as framers of Party policy rather than as interpretors and teachers.

These mistakes can be avoided only by bringing the workers on the Party press into all branches of Party work and by means of extensive conferences with the leading committees of the Party at which all phases of the Party work among the masses, its relation with the Communist International, the line of the Communist International, and the political problems of the day are discussed.

Centralization.

An army of worker correspondents.

Leninist education of editors and contributors.

Close connection with the struggles of the workers.

Close connection with the leading committees of our Party.

Close connection of the press with the inner life of our Party.

Understanding by the Party of the role of the Communist Press.

Thus will our press become a Bolshevik press, be able to aid in building a mass Communist Party, lead the American working class, and pave the way for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Theoretical Magazines and Research Work

1. There shall be formed a special section of the Agitprop to supervise, stimulate and develop Communist research work and theoretical magazines and publications by the Party.

2. The Workers Monthly which has already succeeded in establishing itself among wide sections of workers shall be increased in size and enriched with more theoretical material on:

(a) Marxism and Leninism.

(b) Original scientific investigation of the structure and functioning of American capitalism and of the current phases of the class struggle.

3. A program of theoretical publications (books and pamphlets) for the current year shall be prepared by the propaganda section of the Agitprop which shall be carried out in co-operation with the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.

Resolution on the Young Workers League

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Party Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to held August 21:

1. With the continued existence of capitalism, the problems of the young workers become more difficult and more manifold. Capitalism while it uses the youth of the worker as an excuse to underpay him still more than the older worker, also concentrates its attention to the educational task of moulding the young worker into the most possible perfect robot.

2. Thus, while the struggle of the young workers is indissolubly bound up and is part of the struggle of the proletariat as a whole, yet the young workers are faced with various and serious immediate problem, which can be solved only if they organize for that purpose and if they ally themselves closely in their struggles with the revolutionary movement of their respective countries.

3. The revolutionary young workers have realized this and have organized themselves in all countries into Young Communist Leagues, part of the Communist movement of their country, united internationally in the Young Communist International, which latter works in fraternal alliance with the Communist International.

4. The young workers, who have been drawn more and more into public life since the last imperialist war, will form the best detachment of the proletarian revolution. A large section of the working class, past middle age, employed in the highly skilled trades, will not be won for the revolution until after the conquest of power. The young workers, mainly thrown into the ranks of unskilled labor, and exploited to a greater extent than the adult workers, must be drawn into the revolutionary movement and must form a reservoir of strength for the Communist Party.

5. The Young Workers League of America is devoted to the task of leading the young workers in their daily struggles and in the development of these struggles for their final emancipation. For the United States, the development of the Young Workers League is of special exceptional importance, more than for other countries, since the growing generation of the workers will bring both for the working class and into our party more homogeneity and greater freedom from social-democratic traditions and also lead to the greater Americanization of the working class and of our party.

6. The success of the struggles and the campaigns of the Young Workers League depend on unity of purpose and on inner unity of political orientation with the struggles and campaigns of the Workers Party. On the other hand, the success of the campaigns and struggles of the Workers Party also depends upon the close coordination of their activities with those of the League.

7 While up to the fourth congress of the Young Communist International there was not sufficient coordination between the campaigns of the Young Workers League with the political campaigns of the party, there has been a decided improvement since. We must say that despite the many difficulties, the Young Workers League has shown its ability to develop towards a mass young Bolshevik organization thru its active participation in the everyday struggles of the young workers and thru the initiation of movements which vitally affect the interests of the youth. The growth of the youth organization has been brought about by its drive to reorganize the league of the basis of shop nuclei, campaigns in the trade unions, factories and industries, anti-militarist activity, the transformation of its press into a mass organ, the building of a strong children's movement. In many fields of work the Young Workers League has even set the precedent for the Workers Party to follow. The political activity of the league has shown that it is rapidly developing into a mature political organization which will aid the growth and clarity of the Workers Party. But the relations between the party and the league is still far from being perfect.

8. The next tasks of the Young Workers League, those of extending its trade union work, anti-militarist work, and so on, can only be achieved thru the very closest of cooperation on the part of the party. The national convention declares that it is the duty of every unit of the party to give its utmost cooperation to the youth and children's movement. The party will not have fulfilled its elementary duty if it does not devote far greater attention to the Young Workers League than heretofore. No unit of the party should exist which has not a corresponding Young Workers League unit. "One of the tasks connected with Bolshevization is to win over the whole of the working class youth in all countries—that generation of the working class which grew up amidst the conditions of world imperialist wars, and the beginning of world revolution. While social-democracy relies mainly upon the more bourgeois sections of the labor aristocracy, which arose in the peaceful epoch, the Communist parties of all countries, on the contrary, among their other tasks, must strive to organize the whole of the proletarian youth of the new epoch under our banner," says the thesis on Bolshevization of the parties. The national convention, therefore, urges that the units of the party, far more than up till now, give their utmost cooperation and aid to the league in all of its activities, thus aiding in the building of a Young Leninist League of a mass character.

9. The party convention calls the attention of the Young Workers League to the decisions of the Communist International and the Young Communist International and expresses the belief that only with the cessation of the factional struggle can these decisions serve as the basis for the unification of the league. The achievement of this goal should be the aim of the convention of the Young Workers League.

Dangerous "Disinterestedness"

By JAY LOVESTONE

THE writer recals a debate he had with Mr. James O'Neal before the Italian section of the Socialist Party in 1919. It was the occasion on which I sought to secure the withdrawal of the Italian socialist federation from the socialist party and its affiliation to the Communist Party of America.

The main argument then presented by the writer in his appeal to the representatives of the Italian class conscious workers was that the Communist International was openly and militantly serving as the champion of the revolutionary proletariat, the working class the world over. I argued that the Italian workers in the United States had been occupying places in the front ranks of the class conscious workers in this country. It was my contention that it was the duty of the revolutionary elements in the Italian federation of the socialist party to take their rightful place in the Communist ranks in order to be able to lead the Italian working masses and secure their active participation in the class struggle in the United States.

MR. O'NEAL'S argument was twofold. First, he appealed to the delegates that they should shun the Communist Party because it was too revolutionary. This did not take with the delegation except for a few trade union officials. Then Mr. O'Neal made a plea for neutrality, for "disinterestedness" on the part of the Italian socialist federation in the question of its withdrawal from the socialist party and its affiliation to the Communist Party.

An Opportunist Trick.

THIS is a dangerous and typical method employed by the social-democrats and opportunists in the ranks of the workers whenever the workers are confronted with moments of decision involving important questions affecting the most vital interests of the working class.

Such positions of neutrality on serious questions of principle are invariably the entering wedge to attitudes and positions of hostility to revolutionary theory, to revolutionary practice.

The Dangers of "Neutrality."

IN our own ranks some comrades, now and then, for want of sufficient experience, tend to be neutral on questions of paramount importance not only for our own section of the Communist International but for the entire Communist International. In cases of this sort where we deal with rank and file proletarian elements it is primarily a question of educating, or informing, of properly directing the temporarily mistaken comrade to the correct position of active support for the right Communist principles and vigorous opposition to the opportunistic deviations.

But in instances where such attitudes of so-called "neutrality" and "disinterestedness" towards fundamental questions of Communist principle and policy are manifested by experienced comrades holding leading positions, we face very dangerous manifestations of unhealthy tendencies menacing the Communist foundation of our party.

An instance of the latter type is to be found in the attitude of "impartiality," "neutrality," "disinterestedness" on the question of Trotskyism displayed in an article in the Il Lavoratore of May 16, 1925. This article entitled "The Return of Trotsky" is signed by G. C. G. Cannata. Comrade Cannata is one of the members of the bureau of the Italian section of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Comrade Cannata is one of the responsible leading comrades of the Italian section of the Workers Party. Consequently such "neutrality" by a comrade occupying the position that Comrade Cannata does is, to say the least, a strong manifestation of highly dangerous "disinterestedness"—an attitude undermining the Communist foundation of our party.

Trotzkyism and Our Party.

THIS is neither the time nor the place to enter into a discussion of the merits of the position of the "Old Guard" of the Russian Communist Party and of the demerits of the position of Comrade Trotsky in the recent controversy. This controversy was one involving basic Communist tenets. The questions involved affected not only the Russian Communist Party but every section of the Communist International, the entire Communist International.

It is not our objective to criticize Trotsky personally. It is not our task to criticize his position at length on this occasion. The model methods resorted to and the splendid results achieved by the old guard of the Russian Communist Party in dealing with the Trotskyist deviations have settled this controversy very effectively to the advantage of the Communist International. Unfortunately this can be said only insofar as the Russian Communist Party is concerned.

The manifestations of Trotskyism on an international scale were clearly evident in the Czecho-Slovakian Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party and in other Communist Parties. Of course, in each instance the sectional expression of this right wing tendency in the Communist International had its own additional specific feature. But in every instance the fundamental errors were obvious. In our own American party where the general theoretical level is on the whole below that of our European sister parties, the manifestations of Trotskyism did not assume the crust of a theoretical apology. These manifestations veered from an avowed sympathy for Trotskyism to camouflaged or insufficiently courageous endorsement of the fundamentals of the Trotskyist concept of the development of the world proletarian revolution.

Two Parts to Trotskyism.

COMRADE LORE was the oustanding representation of those holding an avowedly sympathetic attitude towards or actual indorsement of Trotskyism. The last Lenin memorial number of the Volkszeitung, edited by Comrade Lore, was a veritable apotheosis of Trotsky and Trotskyism. At the same time there were a number of leading comrades in the upper strata of our directing party group who, at the very moment that Trotskyism was a most burning question for the vanguard of the Communist International, the Russian Communist Party, did not think it necessary for the American section of the Comintern to take a stand on the struggle against Trotskyism led by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party. These leading comrades were guilty of "neutrality." **Undoubtedly it wac only the swift and decisive defeat administered Trotskyism that prevented these comrades holding an "impartial," a "neutral" position on Trotskyism, from taking their next and logical step, from becoming open, conscious supporters of this right wing of the Communist International.** Here we have a very dangerous expression of "disinterestedness" in taking a position on a cardinal problem of the Comintern.

Real Meaning of "Neutrality."

BUT since then, more than a year ago, the Ides of March for many of our comrades in the March, 1924 sessions of our C. E. C., the above mentioned article by Comrade Cannata is the sharpest expression of Communist "neutralism," of "neutral" Communism in our party. **This "neutralism" means in practice, no Communism, since the Communist movement is a movement of revolutionary action and not of stagnant "neutrality."** We quote the following from the article of Comrade Cannata as a shining example of hothouse Loreism in our ranks:

"Concerning the polemics about Trotskyism we have not spoken; we have occupied ourselves in investigating to form an opinion impartially concerning the matter under discussion. We have our own opinion on the matter. An opinion which does not tie us to one or the other camp of the opposing sides. There are legitimate differences of view-point on profound questions of tactics and of economic policy. These are contrasts of a purely personal character. It is useless to claim a monopoly of an Olympian serenity, which does not exist among human beings for the leaders of the Russian Communist Party. There were mistakes and excesses committed on both sides; it is human to feel, as it is human to err."

The above attitude would be dangerous even if it were only wrong insofar as its conclusion is concerned. What makes this conception doubly dangerous is its basic non-Communist method. Here we have a method which is deeply impregnated with social-democratic eclecticism. Here we have a personal perspective, a use of personal intentions and motives as the basic factors in dealing with social movements. Here we have a flagrant attempt to play a so-called fair, a pseudo-impartial, a "neutral" role, in treating the most dangerous deviation in the history of the Comintern. The comrades cannot fail to note the covert endorsement of Trotskyism in this statement by Comrade Cannata. **In this instance we really have an overt endorsement of Trotskyism, masked by a dangerous "disinterestedness." It is too bad that our C. E. C. has to date failed to correct this serious deviation from the position of the Communist International by Comrade Cannata.**

"Neutralism"—A Phase of Opportunism.

THIS attitude of "neutralism," this manifestation of Loreism, which in the opinion of the Comintern is synonymous with opportunism, has also assumed organizational manifestations in other sections of our party. The party has for some time had some serious differences within its ranks as to its major policies. These policies involved the very life of the party. It was and is the duty of every Communist in our party to take a position on the points at issue. To prate about "neutrality," about "imparitality," when fundamental policies are discussed or are at stake, is inevitably only a prelude to the embracing of the wrong position in the controversy by those very ones leading "disinterestedness" and "impartiality."

In the present party controversy, it is the duty of every comrade to take a definite position, to fight for this position, and to reject categorically such quack opportunist nostrums as "impartiality," "neutrality," and "disinterestedness."

Communists are never neutrals. Communist always fight for their positions.

In subsequent articles the writer proposes to deal with the present major tasks of our party and the duties confronting the membership in realizing these tasks fully.

DAILY WORKER Raises
Standard for a Workers'
nd Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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URGE MINERS PREPARE FOR FIGHT

WILL NOT STOP FIGHT TO RID I. L. G. W. OF WHOLE SIGMANITE GANG, SAY LEFT WING LOCALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, August 5.—That the members of the In- ernational Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the city of New ork are not at all deceived or placated by the resignations from 'Joint Board of Perlstein and Feinberg, is seen from the fol- owing statement of the Joint Action Committee of Local 2, 9 and 2, just issued:

• • • •

(BY THE JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE OF LOCALS 2, 9 AND 22.)

In order to satisfy and quiet the members who are dissatis- ed with them, the Sigman machine told Feinberg and Perlstein resign.

The same Sigman who has just assured the public that all normal, and that just a few Communists are making noise, nd that at our meetings there are no cloakmakers, now this same Sigman is forced to dismiss his two principal tools.

Feinberg's and Perlstein's resignations are only throwing sand in the eyes of the workers. They think that the cloak and dressmakers are an enraged mob that can be quieted with the bluff of his resignation. The cloak and dressmakers know that Feinberg and Perlstein were only two of the leaders of the clique which has caused so much trouble.

Not Ready To Correct Crime

The fact that these two are taken away from the official leadership of the joint board does not change the situation. The corrupt machine re

(Continued on page 4)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HERE may be a general strike in the coal industry unless the hard al barons and the miners' union n come to terms before Septem- er 1. There are hints that a nation- ide stoppage will be called by the ine leaders, for the double-barreled rpose of forcing the anthracite own- s to come to terms and also to halt e demoralizing effects of the Jack- nville agreement on the union in e bituminous fields. This would be od strategy.

• • •

NDEED if the miners' union had militant, class conscious leadership, ey would not allow the situation in e soft coal fields to exist twenty- ur hours without a fight. It is gen- ally admitted that only 30 per cent he bituminous coal hoisted today the U. S. comes out of unionized ts. At the rate of progress made by e open shop, another year would see e entire bituminous industry mined scab labor. This process should be lted at once. A general strike in e coal industry, hard and soft, is e way to tackle the problem.

• • •

HE American miners might take a lesson from their British comrades the matter of preparing for a strike. er since "Black Friday" when the itish coal diggers were betrayed by ank Hodges and J. H. Thomas in 21, the miners of Britain have been eparing for the next tussle with eir masters. Under the leadership the left wingers, and basing their licy largely on a Communist trade ion program, the British unions suc- eded in perfecting an alliance, so werful that even the mighty British vernment was afraid to buck up ainst it.

• • •

OT only were the million union miners, led by "an humble dis- le of Lenin," A. J. Cook, ready for ion, but five million railroadmen, nsport workers and engineers had dged themselves to walk out with em. No coal was to be moved by ion labor, either from the pits or sidings, or by sea. The govern- nt was faced with the prospect of revolution and it could not stomach t. It gave in.

• • •

HAT will happen in the United States if the miners strike in both rd and soft coal fields? There are mendous piles of coal on the sid- s. Sixty per cent of the soft coal dug from scab pits. Are the union- d rail workers going to haul this

(Continued on page 2)

BALTIMORE BUILDING TRADE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST CITY WAGES

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5—The mayor, Mr. Jackson, and Charles H. Osborne, head of the building commission, decided that the city of Baltimore was too poor to pay union wages to electricians and other union workers in the building trades. The Building Trades Council replied by calling a strike that begins August 1. Over five million dollars of city building operations will be tied up, and 2,000 union workers will be on strike.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor is behind the strike and Ed. Bieretz, business agent for the Electrical Workers' Union says that the strike will undoubtedly spread to the private jobs being done by contractors or on which contractors are employed who use scab labor on city jobs.

COOLIDGE PUTS O. K. ON MORGAN'S BILLION DOLLAR RAIL MERGER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Backers of the proposed Van Sweringen "billion dollar Nickel Plate railroad merger," backed by J. P. Morgan, involving the consolidation of five big railroad systems with more than 9,000 miles of trackage, were elated today over the announcement from the summer White House that the administration favors the consolidation of the railroads. Coolidge statement is looked on as an order to the interstate commerce commission to approve the Morgan merger.

ARMY'S TYRANNY IS EXPOSED IN CROUCH APPEAL

Court Martial Unfit to Act, Judge Told

By GEORGE W. WRIGHT
(President Honolulu Central Labor Council.)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Crouch case opened before Judge Wm. T. Rawlins in the federal court with a demurrer by Patterson to the returns made by the army, overruled. Exceptions noted, and case opened for argument.

Patterson presented a petition from Trumbull asking a dismissal of record, and the Trumbull petition for writ was withdrawn without prejudice. This was done after consultation with Crouch and Trumbull and on the request of the latter, who stated that he wanted to go to Alcatraz for reasons of his own and make a fight in the California courts. Patterson stated that the disposition of the court here made it very doubtful whether Trumbull could get a favorable decision, and an appeal from this court to the 9th circuit court in California would drag along until his sentence was practically all served.

The present arrangement will enable him to institute immediate proceedings in the California jurisdiction if he so desires, with the breaks more in his favor, and the general advantage of continued publicity. The action come as a great surprise to the government and they are anxious to

(Continued on page 4)

WORKERS FROM ABROAD ALWAYS WELCOME TO SOVIET UNION TO SEE THE TRUTH WITH OWN EYES

MOSCOW, July 15, (By Mail).—An article in the "Isvestia" greets the workers delegations to Soviet Russia and writes: "Despite the campaign of the bourgeoisie, despite the calumnies, despite the difficulties which the bourgeois governments have put in the way of the delegations, despite the threats of dismissal etc., the workers from abroad consider it their duty to see with their own eyes the first country of the workers and to discover on the spot whether the representations of the social democrats and the bourgeoisie are upon the situation in the Soviet Union are correct.

"We will show our class comrades the whole truth and tell them everything as we have done to the English and Franco-Belgian and other delegations.

"Working class delegations are always welcome in the Soviet Union.

"[illegible] our class comrades see in this moment when the forces of the International bourgeoisie are being mobilized, that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are engaged in the peaceful work of reconstruction, may they also see who is interrupting them in this work, and why the enemies of the working class hate the Soviet Union."

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

ERMAN FASCISTS CONFESS FORGED LETTERS TO SOVIET UNION, MOVE TO SABOTAGE TRIAL COURT FAILS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The trial proceedings brot here against the Ger- n fascists, Kindermann, Wloscht and Dittmar, who came here to carry on l-Soviet activity, including the murder of govrenment leaders, revealed t the fascists sent forged letters to the Soviet Republics.

They confessed to the Soviet court that they were not really on a scien- c expedition, that they were paid well for their terrorist activities by the rman fascist group, Organization Consul, and that they were treated excel-

(Continued on page 3.)

I. A. M. LOCALS START WAR ON RED BAITERS

Pan Federation and Johnston Attacks

At the last meeting of Lodge 390, I. A. of M., a motion was made, and unanimously carried, to send a letter of protest to the Chicago Federation of Labor against its uncalled for and unjustified denunciation of the Communists and asking the Federation to pay more attention to the fundamental issues confronting the labor movement at this time instead of devoting its time to attacking one section of the labor movement.

In the discussion on the question, attention was called especially to the attack by the Federation upon the Labor Defense Council, which organization Local 390 has participated in and helped to build, and which the Federation was one of the first to endorse.

The local also protested to the Grand Lodge against the expulsion policy adopted by the G. E. B. against the Communists and advertized thruout the country in the capitalist press.

The petition for the recall of all present international officials, sent out by Lodge 1154 of Jersey City, was endorsed by the local.

Altho both Johnston and Davison are sending out a barrel of literature to the lodges all over the country attempting to sidetrack the issue of the election and drive it into other channels, the locals are not going to be fooled by this attempt, and are no doubt going to endorse the petitions for the recall of all officers declared elected by Davison thru his manipulations of the ballots.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

FRANCE DENIES ANTI-SOVIET CONSPIRACY

Officially Notifies Soviet Government

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 5.—The New York bureau of the Telegraph Agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (formerly "Rosta") today received the following cablegram from the Moscow offices:

"MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—M. Herbette, ambassador of France in Moscow, after consultation with his government, officially informed the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs that certain recent radio reports from Paris about Franco-Soviet relations are without foundation.

"These reports claimed that the French government intended to obtain clear evidence regarding the nature of the ties between the Soviet government and the Communist International before starting economic negotiations with the Soviet Union; also that France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and the little entente would hold a conference in September for the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc."

Motormen Fatally Injured in Crash of Trolley Cars

A score of passengers suffered cuts, bruises and abrasions and two motormen were perhaps fatally injured today when two trolley cars collided head on in a heavy fog in the Calumet district. The crash occurred where the cars use a single track.

One of the motormen had both legs severed. The other suffered a fractured skull.

Alliance of Railwaymen With Hard and Soft Coal Diggers Is Great Need

"The membership of the United Mine Workers must be prepared for struggle," declared William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League yesterday, when interviewed by the DAILY WORKER upon the possibility of a strike of 158,000 miners in the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania.

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(Continued on page 2)

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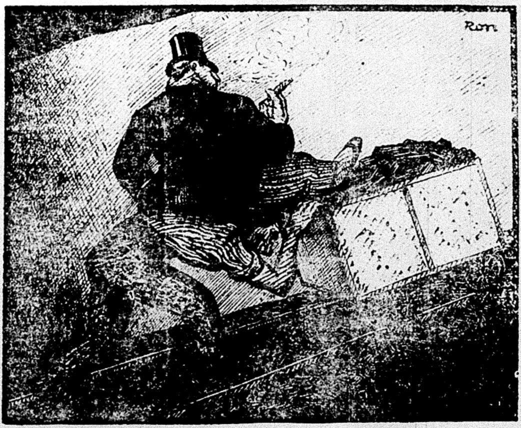
THE COAL MINER



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DAILY WORKER Raises
Standard for a Workers'
nd Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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URGE MINERS PREPARE FOR FIGHT

WILL NOT STOP FIGHT TO RID I. L. G. W. OF WHOLE SIGMANITE GANG, SAY LEFT WING LOCALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, August 5.—That the members of the In- ernational Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the city of New York are not at all deceived or placated by the resignations from Joint Board of Perlstein and Feinberg, is seen from the fol- owing statement of the Joint Action Committee of Local 2, 9 and 22, just issued:

* * * *

(BY THE JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE OF LOCALS 2, 9 AND 22.)

In order to satisfy and quiet the members who are dissatis- ed with them, the Sigman machine told Feinberg and Perlstein o resign.

The same Sigman who has just assured the public that all normal, and that just a few Communists are making noise, nd that at our meetings there are no cloakmakers, now this same Sigman is forced to dismiss his two principal tools.

Feinberg's and Perlstein's resignations are only throwing sand in the eyes of the workers. They think that the cloak and dressmakers are an enraged mob that can be quieted with the bluff of his resignation. The cloak and dressmakers know that Feinberg and Perlstein were only two of the leaders of the clique which has caused so much trouble.

Not Ready To Correct Crime

The fact that these two are taken away from the official leadership of the joint board does not change the situation. The corrupt machine re

(Continued on page 4)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HERE may be a general strike in the coal industry unless the hard al barons and the miners' union n come to terms before Septem- er 1. There are hints that a nation- ide stoppage will be called by the ine leaders, for the double-barreled rpose of forcing the anthracite own- s to come to terms and also to halt e demoralizing effects of the Jack- nville agreement on the union in e bituminous fields. This would be od strategy.

* * *

NDEED if the miners' union had militant, class conscious leadership, ey would not allow the situation in e soft coal fields to exist twenty- ur hours without a fight. It is gen- ally admitted that only 30 per cent he bituminous coal hoisted today the U. S. comes out of unionized ts. At the rate of progress made by e open shop, another year would see e entire bituminous industry mined scab labor. This process should be lted at once. A general strike in e coal industry, hard and soft, is e way to tackle the problem.

* * *

HE American miners might take a lesson from their British comrades the matter of preparing for a strike. er since "Black Friday" when the itish coal diggers were betrayed by ank Hodges and J. H. Thomas in 21, the miners of Britain have been eparing for the next tussle with eir masters. Under the leadership the left wingers, and basing their licy largely on a Communist trade ion program, the British unions suc- eded in perfecting an alliance, so werful that even the mighty British vernment was afraid to buck up ainst it.

* * *

OT only were the million union miners, led by "an humble dis- le of Lenin," A. J. Cook, ready for ion, but five million railroadmen, nsport workers and engineers had dged themselves to walk out with m. No coal was to be moved by ion labor, either from the pits or sidings, or by sea. The govern- nt was faced with the prospect of evolution and it could not stomach t. It gave in.

* * *

HAT will happen in the United States if the miners strike in both rd and soft coal fields? There are mendous piles of coal on the sid- s. Sixty per cent of the soft coal dug from scab pits. Are the union- d rail workers going to haul this

(Continued on page 2)

BALTIMORE BUILDING TRADE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST CITY WAGES

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5—The mayor, Mr. Jackson, and Charles H. Osborne, head of the building commission, decided that the city of Baltimore was too poor to pay union wages to electricians and other union workers in the building trades. The Building Trades Council replied by calling a strike that begins August 1. Over five million dollars of city building operations will be tied up, and 2,000 union workers will be on strike.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor is behind the strike and Ed. Bieretz, business agent for the Electrical Workers' Union says that the strike will undoubtedly spread to the private jobs being done by contractors or on which contractors are employed who use scab labor on city jobs.

COOLIDGE PUTS O. K. ON MORGAN'S BILLION DOLLAR RAIL MERGER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Backers of the proposed Van Sweringen "billion dollar Nickel Plate railroad merger," backed by J. P. Morgan, involving the consolidation of five big railroad systems with more than 9,000 miles of trackage, were elated today over the announcement from the summer White House that the administration favors the consolidation of the railroads. Coolidge statement is looked on as an order to the interstate commerce commission to approve the Morgan merger.

ARMY'S TYRANNY IS EXPOSED IN CROUCH APPEAL

Court Martial Unfit to Act, Judge Told

By GEORGE W. WRIGHT
(President Honolulu Central Labor Council.)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Crouch case opened before Judge Wm. T. Rawlins in the federal court with a demurrer by Patterson to the returns made by the army, overruled. Exceptions noted, and case opened for argument.

Patterson presented a petition from Trumbull asking a dismissal of record, and the Trumbull petition for writ was withdrawn without prejudice. This was done after consultation with Crouch and Trumbull and on the request of the latter, who stated that he wanted to go to Alcatraz for reasons of his own and make a fight in the California courts. Patterson stated that the disposition of the court here made it very doubtful whether Trumbull could get a favorable decision, and an appeal from this court to the 9th circuit court in California would drag along until his sentence was practically all served.

The present arrangement will enable him to institute immediate proceedings in the California jurisdiction if he so desires, with the breaks more in his favor, and the general advantage of continued publicity. The action come as a great surprise to the government and they are anxious to

(Continued on page 4)

I. A. M. LOCALS START WAR ON RED BAITERS

Pan Federation and Johnston Attacks

At the last meeting of Lodge 390, I. A. of M., a motion was made, and unanimously carried, to send a letter of protest to the Chicago Federation of Labor against its uncalled for and unjustified denunciation of the Communists and asking the Federation to pay more attention to the fundamental issues confronting the labor movement at this time instead of devoting its time to attacking one section of the labor movement.

In the discussion on the question, attention was called especially to the attack by the Federation upon the Labor Defense Council, which organization Local 390 has participated in and helped to build, and which the Federation was one of the first to endorse.

The local also protested to the Grand Lodge against the expulsion policy adopted by the G. E. B. against the Communists and advertized thruout the country in the capitalist press.

The petition for the recall of all present International officials, sent out by Lodge 1154 of Jersey City, was endorsed by the local.

Altho both Johnston and Davison are sending out a barrel of literature to the lodges all over the country attempting to sidetrack the issue of the election and drive it into other channels, the locals are not going to be fooled by this attempt, and are no doubt going to endorse the petitions for the recall of all officers declared elected by Davison thru his manipulations of the ballots.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

FRANCE DENIES ANTI-SOVIET CONSPIRACY

Officially Notifies Soviet Government

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 5.—The New York bureau of the Telegraph Agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (formerly "Rosta") today received the following cablegram from the Moscow offices:

"MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—M. Herbette, ambassador of France in Moscow, after consultation with his government, officially informed the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs that certain recent radio reports from Paris about Franco-Soviet relations are without foundation.

"These reports claimed that the French government intended to obtain clear evidence regarding the nature of the ties between the Soviet government and the Communist International before starting economic negotiations with the Soviet Union; also that France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and the little entente would hold a conference in September for the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc."

Motormen Fatally Injured in Crash of Trolley Cars

A score of passengers suffered cuts, bruises and abrasions and two motormen were perhaps fatally injured today when two trolley cars collided head on in a heavy fog in the Calumet district. The crash occurred where the cars use a single track.

One of the motormen had both legs severed. The other suffered a fractured skull.

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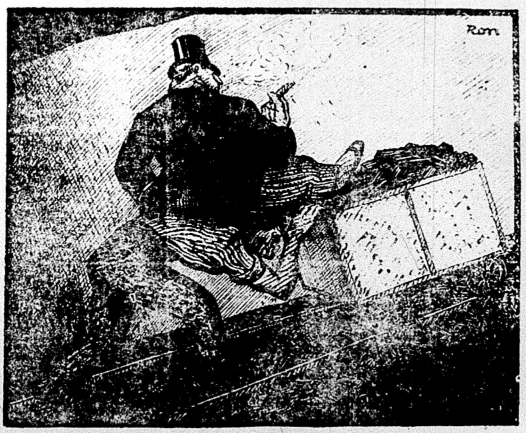

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WORKERS FROM ABROAD ALWAYS WELCOME TO SOVIET UNION TO SEE THE TRUTH WITH OWN EYES

MOSCOW, July 15, (By Mail).—An article in the "Isvestia" greets the workers delegations to Soviet Russia and writes: "Despite the campaign of the bourgeoisie, despite the calumnies, despite the difficulties which the bourgeois governments have put in the way of the delegations, despite the threats of dismissal etc., the workers from abroad consider it their duty to see with their own eyes the first country of the workers and to discover on the spot whether the representations of the social democrats and the bourgeoisie are upon the situation in the Soviet Union are correct.

"We will show our class comrades the whole truth and tell them everything as we have done to the English and Franco-Belgian and other delegations.

"Working class delegations are always welcome in the Soviet Union.

"May our class comrades see in this moment when the forces of the International bourgeoisie are being mobilized, that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are engaged in the peaceful work of reconstruction, may they also see who is interrupting them in this work, and why the enemies of the working class hate the Soviet Union."

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

ERMAN FASCISTS CONFESS FORGED LETTERS TO SOVIET UNION, MOVE TO SABOTAGE TRIAL COURT FAILS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The trial proceedings brot here against the Ger- n fascists, Kindermann, Wloscht and Dittmar, who came here to carry on i-Soviet activity, including the murder of government leaders, revealed t the fascists sent forged letters to the Soviet Republics.

They confessed to the Soviet court that they were not really on a scien- c expedition, that they were paid well for their terrorist activities by the rman fascist group, Organization Consul, and that they were treated excel-

(Continued on page 3.)

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"WE assure you that should an attack be made upon the Soviet Union, there is no shop in Germany which would not spring to the defense of your working class country. Whoever seizes Soviet Russia by the throat, will break his own neck in consequence."—Social-Democrat, Lehner, of German Workers' Delegation, speaking to Leningrad Trade Union Council.

HELPERS JOIN WALKOUT OF CUNEO PRESSMEN, BERRY HERE HERDING SCABS, HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

The walkout of the 500 members of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union from the plants of the Cuneo Printing Corporation spread when the helpers walked out yesterday, and Strikebreaker "Major" George L. Berry is in Chicago with the entire international executive board of the union, endeavoring to round up men to replace those who quit work.

The international board members will appear before the pressmen at a meeting of the union, Local No. 3, tonight, at the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets.

The pressmen quit work after the Cuneo company, which has plants at Arthington and Spaulding Sts., and 22nd and Cottage Grove, tried to reduce the crew of the presses from two presemen and two helpers to only one pressman and two helpers.

Strikebreaker Berry had ordered the pressmen to accept the short crews and when the men quit he declared he would endeavor to secure pressmen from the International Union to replace those who walked out.

Previously the executive board of local number 3 had agreed to try out the new arrangement if the men were willing, but the union members voted to decline the Cuneo company's proposition. Berry then ordered the executive board of local number 3 to keep the men at work, but they quit work.

The Cuneo corporation had declined to accept the increase in wages which the pressmen won from all union plants, and the trouble with the company dated from that time.

Montreal Fur Strike Strong.

NEW YORK—The International Fur Workers Union reports the general strike in the Montreal fur market in good condition, with big mass meetings and aggressive picketing. Sixteen pickets were arrested in one day and daily interference by police is reported. The strike is entering its third month.

WILL ASK PARLIAMENT TO SUBSIDIZE OWNERS OF MINES $50,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 5—The Baldwin government has decided to ask parliament to authorize the expenditure of $50,000,000 as subsidy to the coal operators to permit the carrying out of the present wage agreement with the coal miners until next April.

Formal announcement of this decision was made today. The debate on the whole subject in the house of commons tomorrow is expected to develop spirited opposition, even within the ranks of Premier Baldwin's own party.

Strike Victim Gets Retrial.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 5.—(FP)—Sentence of not less than three and a half years or more than five years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary vanished for Ernest Schleifer, organizer in the International Association of Machinists, when the supreme court ordered sentence vacated. Schleifer was charged with inciting the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad strikers to violence during the shop crafts unions' strike in Nov. 1922. A new trial is ordered for the union man.

OVERFLOW MEETINGS OF I. L. G. W. LEFT WING SHOP CHAIRMEN ONCE MORE PROVES SIGMAN BANKRUPT

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 5—The gatherings of the chairrmen of the cloak and dress shops were held in Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum. They were called only for the Cooper Union, but since the struggle began the cloak and dress makers have shown more than once that when the Joint Action Committee calls, they come in such great crowds that the halls are too small for them.

The same thing happened Monday. Regardless of the heat, the Cooper Union was soon packed in every corner and it was necessary to open another hall. So the Manhattan Lyceum was also hired, which was also soon crowded. The workers came with enthusiasm to hear the Joint Action Committee speak of the new developments in the fight.

No peace until the demands of the membersnip against the bosses and the machine are won! No peace with the pogrom-leaders! Sigman must go from the Union! The cloak and dress makers will stay in the struggle until the end! These were the slogans that marked the meeting.

Sigman Attempts to Disturb the Meetings.

A gang of Sigman agents came to disturb the gathering. Sigman, upon taking over management of the Joint Board, had organized his agents to come to the Cooper Union meeting to disrupt it and break up the meeting. But information was received in advance by those in charge of the meeting, the sluggers were well taken care of, and a number of the black gang had to remain outside in a condition of unemployment. The meetings were carried thru in the best of order.

Speakers Greeted Affectionately by Workers.

Speakers at these meetings were Sasha Zimmerman, M. Rubin, A. Katz, J. Borichovitz, A. Zerlin, Roso Wolkowitz, J. Portnoy, A. Goldberg, Miller and L. Hyman. Every one of the speakers had something important to report or to propose. They were greeted affectionately by the gathering.

A great speech which aroused the highest enthusiasm was delivered by Hyman. He excelled even his usual eloquence. His speech was full of biting humor and fire. He drew a balance of the Siman maneuvers with the governors' commission, and showed the intolerable conditions into which the cloakmakers had thereby been brot.

"The cloakmakers are in cramps from hunger and there in the commission are bankers studying our pains," said Hyman. "We ourselves are the only ones who can understand our sufferings, and not these class enemies and strangers. There is only one way to liberate ourselves from our sufferings. That is, when the season comes, to say that we will not sew until we get the possibility to make a living."

Resolutions Adopted Unanimously.

In both gatherings the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"We, the chairmen and shop committees, gathered on Monday, Aug. 3, in Cooper Union endorse the acts of the Joint Action Committee, and also the report of the Committee of Fifty of the chairmen.

"We find that our struggles for the rights of the membership which expresses itself in that we do not recognize the Joint Board or its officers, has thrown a deadly fear into the machine. They feel that the days of their rule are counted. Such a panic rules in their ranks that they are forced, in desperation, to sacrifice two cogs of their machine, Feinberg and Perlstein, who more than anyone else weer hated by the membership bcause of their treacherous leadership.

"We declare that this maneuver will not be successful, because the cloak and dressmakers are conscious of the purpose of their struggle. They struggle for:

"(1) The reinstatement of the three executives which were elected by the membership.

"(2) For proportional representation in the Joint Board so that it will be impossible for a minority to exclude a majority.

"(3) For the right of the membership themselves to decide on dues, assessments, strikes, and ettlements, and also for the right to decide on the policies of the union in relation to the employers. And also that Sigman, the one who has caused the present situation, should resign.

"We express our abhorrence of Sigman, who appointed himself as manager of the Joint Board at a time when the cloak and dressmakers are even more against him than against the two who resigned.

"Taking into consideration that the Joint Board is bankrupt and has not a cent in its treasury, and has even misused some of the security deposited by the bosses, and that they are now borrowing money with a promise to impose a tax of $20 in order to pay these debts they are now making, we declare:

"That we are not now and will never be responsible for their debts, and will never pay any taxes in order to maek good their present debts.

"That we call upon the Joint Action Committee to stand solidly in the struggle until all our demands shall be won.

"We pledge ourselves and call upon all members of the cloak and dressmakers' union to carry on an energetic campaign for the Defense Fund in order to that the Joint Action Committee shall have full possibility to carry on the struggle. We express our confidence in the Joint Action Committee. We assure them that we will stay in this struggle until the corrupt machine in our union shall be broken, and our struggle for a union controlled by the membership will be crowned with success."

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

coal? Of course they are. Are the unionized stationery firemen going to shovel this coal on their fires? Of course they are. And they are going to do it, not because they are not willing to do otherwise but because of a pernicious misconception of unionism which is born of craft division. That kind of unionism must go or else the miners are liable to be crushed when faced with the mighty power of the local industry.

• • •

THE miners' union is faced with a serious crisis. Of this there can be no doubt. No matter how hard Lewis and company have tried to cater to the wishes of the barons, the latter prefer no union to even one ruled by Lewis. They don't want any interference with their right to run the industry any way they please. The divine right conception is not dead among them. The workers must convince them that a new day is coming for labor. And they can only convince them by power. An alliance between the miners and the transport workers is an imperative necessity. We believe that even if the heads of the rail brotherhoods turn down such a proposal from the miners, the rank and file of the unions would not.

• • •

IN order to stave off an industrial struggle that might develop into civil war, Stanley Baldwin agreed to subsidize the coal industry to the extent of the difference between what the miners wanted and what the operators were willing to grant. This subsidy will cost in the vicinity of $150,000,000 for the nine months during which it is scheduled to be in operation. Immediately other capitalists howled. They were not going to be mulcted for the benefit of the coal operators. Baldwin was in a quandary.

• • •

THE latest reports indicate that the money for the subsidy will be taken out of the beer industry. A tax of one penny will be placed on every pint of porter. This is called the "poor man's drink." It is the best he can afford. A pint of porter now costs nine pence. It cost only two before the war. The price will now be jacked up another penny, because the liquor men will not stand the gaff. The government exects the workers to growl over their recent "victory."

• • •

THIS only proves that the working class cannot hope for any guaranteed improvement in their conditions so long as capitalism exists. The government of Britain, like all governments except that of Soviet Russia, functions in the interests of the capitalists. Therefore it is constantly looking around for ways and means to help those who own it. This device, however, will not be successful. It will only infuriate the workers who will feel that a very contemptible trick has been played upon them by the Baldwin government.

KANSAS CITY, August 5.—The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America convention opens in Kansas City September 14.

COLLAPSE OF KANSAS CITY BUILDING KILLS FOUR, TWO MISSING

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 5.—With two persons still missing, four dead and seven injured, one possibly fatally, workmen continued today the search of the ruins of a building in the downtown section which collapsed late yesterday when a cross beam, which had been used as a support by movers, broke.

The two upper floors of the three story structure were used as a rooming house. J. M. Holliday, 79 and his invalid wife, 75 years old, were killed as the aged man was ministering to the bed ridden woman. The other dead were William Banks, negro workman, and a lather named Peterson.

RATIFICATION A NEW TRICK UPON CHINA

Ancient Pacts Signed to Check Liberation

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—Another step in the compromises by which the imperialist powers hope to "pacify" China and defeat the rising liberation movement, as well as a new step in the establishment of America as an imperialist competitor with the other great bandit nations, ocourred today when formal exchange of ratification by the powers to two treaties.

The crafty "open door" policy initiated by Secretary of State Hay, became a formal treaty policy acknowledged and accepted with fingers crossed by the other imperialist powers. So, also, did the plan for revising to a slight degree upward, China's customs revenue.

Keep China's Government Weak

For decades, the foreign powers have starved China's government by decreeing that it could collect—or rather that Great Britain would collect, since English officers supervise Chinese custom houses—only five per cent customs duties. Where other nations have charged 40 to 100 per cent duties, and despite the traditionally devotion to "protective tariff" of the ruling parties in America, China has been permitted to get only five per cent, and, the indemnities and "loans" forced upon her are collected from this means by foreign powers.

Naturally, the imperialist powers who depended on exporting goods to China, wished to have no hindrance placed on marketing them there, so China had to agree to being starved governmentally by a reduction of governmental income to an absurd minimum. She had to agree because she was powerless to face the guns of imperialist aggression.

Not a Free Nation

Even now one should not think China is going to be "freed." The ratifications concerning customs revision today merely allows for China within three months to set a later date for a customs conference and outline the means of giving China, instead of one crumb—a crumb and a half or even two crumbs. That is to say, the imperialists are going to allow an increase from five per cent, to between seven and a half and ten per cent, on customs revenue.

The nation which is so hedged about and subjected to the wishes of other nations that she has to get eight other nations to agree on a modification of such a sovereign right, is scarcely a sovereign nation in fact.

A New Yarn on Tap

Secretary Kellogg again states that the diplomatic body in Peking is drafting a note to China setting forth the attitude of the imperialist powers on "an early conference to settle the question of extra-territoriality.

If this is true, which it may not be, judging from the rapidity with which Kellogg has made such announcements before and immediately denied them, American imperialism is in a way to get another forced concession from Great Britain's interests, as abolition of extra-territoriality or even a hint of it, will cripple British standing while forwarding American interests.

Open Door—for Burglars

The ratification of the "open door" policy today is one gain for American imperialism. Now it seeks to push further. None of these maneuvers, of course, is done for China, though a deal of talk about the "helping hand" and so on is given. China is to be tricked into a passive attitude and left to hold the sack if she expects any aid in real national liberation from America.

Even American Workers Are Due to Fracture the Theories of Professors

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the French imperialist republic, thru its ambassador at Moscow, tells the world that France is not seeking out relations between the Union of Soviet Republics and the Communist International as the basis for determining the economic relations of France with the Russian workers and peasants.

France has learned that it cannot dodge vital issues with this subterfuge. The Communist International stands as the creation of the revolutionary aspirations of international labor, spurred to life by the world war, the same revolutionary struggle that gave to the Russian masses their Soviet Republic. Evidently French capitalist statesmen have accepted this as an incontrovertible fact.

But the American diplomats who make their headquarters at Washington, altho they get their cues from Wall Street, think differently.

William R. Castle, Jr., chief of the division of West European Affairs, in Kellogg's department of state, told the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., that:

> "The assertion of those who attempted to differentiate between the activities of the Soviet Government and the Communist International had been proved wrong. It is now clearly understood that the Soviet Government and the Communist International are only the right and left hand of the same organism."

The New York Times proudly proclaims that Rear Admiral Harry M. P. Huse, United States Navy: Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, Harvard, and Professor George H. Blakeslee, Clark University, all joined in characterizing Mr. Castle's statement as "an important and authoritative pronouncement" of the policy of the American government.

• • • •

That should bring smiles to the faces of the Red Soldiers on the watch along the Soviet frontier. The rear admiral and the two professors cannot help but solemnly hold up the twiching face of American imperialism, gnashing its teeth that the soldiers of the social revolution in all lands should be able to shield the seat of power of their Communist International behind the Soviet bayonets of the First Workers' Republic.

How the workers in the Soviet workshops must chuckle as they hear the wailings emanating from this solemn nest of the intelligentsia in New England, that has given refuge to fascists and terrorists from practically every country of Western Europe that is receiving a lift from the American dollar.

• • • •

This Mr. Castle declared that if American bankers approached the state department at Washington with a request for a loan to the Soviet Union, the answer would be "No!"

To be sure, the Soviet Union wouldn't object to additional credits in the United States. It would help its representatives purchase more of the things needed by the Russian workers and peasants. It would take many American workers out of the army of the unemployed and give them a job.

But Soviet trade with the United States is doing pretty well, even in the face of great obstacles. All trade records were broken during the first six months of 1925, according to the reports of the Russian Information Bureau at Washington.

Just a glance at the figures, and may they come to the attention of the rear admiral and the professors. The turnover for the half-year ending June 30 was $68,779,736, of which $52,610,645 represented purchase of American goods for shipment to the Soviet Union, and $6,169,091 sales of Soviet imports into the sacred precincts of the United States of America. How the state department at Washington must stand aghast at this Bolshevik penetration of this sacred capitalist land.

Cotton led the list of purchases with 75,498 bales valued at $26,479,500 as compared with $19,684,460 worth of cotton purchased during the same period last year. These figures do not include imports of manganese or of the Russian agricultural co-operatives; neither do they include unfilled orders for future delivery.

• • • •

So the raving of the state department and its propaganda agents, like Mr. Castle, does not seem to matter much. The Soviet Union would like to get help. It would result in a more rapid reconstruction. But if the help, in the shape of loans and credits is not forthcoming, it will get along just as well. Only the job will take a little longer. Russian labor, however, is as persistent as it is patient, an inspiration to American labor to battle untiringly for its Soviet Republic. Then it would be possible to hold a gathering of the Communist International in Washington, D. C., entirely upsetting the calculations of the professors, for then they would have to charge that the American instead of the Russian Soviet Republic, and the Communist International "are only the right and left hand of the same organism."

GARMENT BOSSE
POST JOKE WRIT
PICKETS LAUGH

Police Renew Their Vi olence, 4 Jailed

Greater spirit than ever was man
fested by the members of the Ama
gamated Clothing Workers picketin
the struck plant of the Internationa
Tailoring company at 847 West Jac
son Blvd., as a result of the postin
of the injunction issued by Judg
Hugo Pam, which prohibits th
strikers from doing that which
"unlawful."

The International company's hire
thugs were passing out big bundl
of copies of the injunction, and twe
one copies were pasted on th
building. The strikers, and even th
policemen had great fun with the i
junction, which is treated as a hu
joke, for it plainly states that th
strikers may picket.

Police Begin Violence.

Four strikers were arrested yeste
day, the police evidently having be
given orders by the International
recommence their violent tacti
Those arrested were Mary De Spenz
Joe Dombrowski, Peter Korech a
John Lotus.

Mary De Spenza was walking th
picket line in a peaceful manner wh
she was seized by several police a
hustled to the station house. At fir
the police threatened to hold her
"contempt of court" on $1,000 bon
but later she was booked on a dis
derly conduct charge and released u
der four hundred dollars bail.

Imposing Phraseology.

The injunction which the finks
the garment bosses were peddling b
gins with imposing legal phraseolog
"To the Amalgamated Clothing Wo
ers of America: Whereas, it hath be
presented to the Honorable Hugo Pa
one of the judges of the superior co
of Cook county, in the state aforesa
on the part of the International T
loring company, a corporation, co
plainant in its certain second amend
and supplemental bill of complai
exhibited before said judge and fil
in said court against you, among oth
things that you are combining a
confederating with others to inju
the complainant and that your a
and doings in the premises are co
trary to equity and good conscienc

Allowed to Picket.

"We therefore do strictly comma
you, the above named defendants a
all associations and firms and perso
assisting you or having knowled
hereof, that you absolutely desist a
refrain ...."

Then follows the "command" to
sist from "unlawful picketing," wh
the Amalgamated never indulged
"From following or calling upon
employes of the complainant, and fr
congregating and from picketing n
the premises of the complainant, in
manner that is intimidating or
lawful. But this does not, howev
restrain in any way or prevent
defendants from maintaining pick
or persuading employes of the co
plainant, or from following or call
upon employes of said complain
or from congregating in a peace
or lawful manner, as provided in
act of the state of Illinois, entit
'An act relating to disputes conce
ing terms or conditions of empl
ment.'"

The employes are then ordered
to picket in such a way as to obstr
the sidewalks, not to call strikebre
ers "scabs" or "finks" not to ma
tain a boycott, and not to interf
with the free use of the streets
with the scabs, nor to injure the c
pany's property.

The injunction is not conside
even legal as it orders the defenda
not to commit acts which are alre
declarde by law to be illegal.

Coal Miners Are Urged to Prepare for the Figh

(Continued from Page 1)

"The policy of Lewis is shown to be bankrupt. His previous betrayals of the union, such as the Jacksonville three-year agreement, has, as the Progressive Miners' Committee prophesied, weakened the union fearfully. So much so, in fact, that the operators now pay no attention to Lewis and think they can whip the miners in a strike.

"This is quite possible, too, if the miners' union membership, remebering the treachery of Lewis in the other general strike when he surrendered to the Anderson injunction on the grounds of patriotism, do not apply the most vigorous pressure to prevent his betraying the present fight. Actually, only a new and militant leadership from the pits to replace the present Lewis machine, will be able to lead a real struggle.

No International Aid.

"In all this fight, it must be recalled Lewis has never asked the advice or assistance of the Amsterdam International. If he did, the American miners would not get it, however, considering the fact that Amsterdam gives only lip service to internationalism, and that Lewis himself has taken no action to aid the European miners in their battles. Only last week, Murray and Kennedy denied they had even promised to aid the great British mine strike.

"Miners everywhere must at once demand that Lewis refuse any arbitration proposal, which is always an effort to defeat the workers. Lewis must be made to understand that he must not compromise on this, and that the bituminous field be called out, an alliance with rail unions set up, and a militant fight made and no arbitration accepted—only direct settlement with the operators on the basis of victory for every demand of the miners."

• • •

Strike May Come September 1.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 5.—The conference between anthracite operators and miners' union representatives collapsed at six o'clock last night, and the possibility of a strike of 158,000 hard coal mines in a prospect for September 1.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, shortly before noon, refused to say what would be the next move.

"My letter to Mr. Warriner is all I have to say just now—and it speaks for itself," he said. He would not say a strike was to be called on September 1. He refused to comment on strike.

Operators Snub Lewis.

In this letter to Warriner, Lewis charges the operators with bad faith for refusing to send responsible negotiators to the conference, Warriner and other big men in the operators' association refusing even to see Lewis and delegating underlings to do the negotiating. Likewise, Lewis' letter scouted the efficiency of the key proposal of the operators—arbitration.

The letter of Lewis to Warriner, which was read into the record as was Warriner's note refusing to attend, follows in part:

Mr. Samuel D. Warriner, chairman,
Anthracite Operators' Conference,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Warriner:

I enjoyed the delightful sophistry of your letter of August 3. It is a pleasure to exchange views with you, but how much more convenient it would have been had you come into the conference and debated with us face to face.

As usual, you argued from a false premise. You pretend to assume that he mine workers are trying to dictate the personnel of the operators' representatives. Such an assumption is far from the truth.

Statements Contradict.

Despite your gentle asseverations to the contrary, that condition does not now exist. On July 30, in a New York newspaper, Mr. W. W. Inglis, speaking for the anthracite operators' conferees in Atlantic City, gave an authorized statement that no concessions of any character, involving an increased cost of mining would be made by the anthracite operators in the wage conference.

On July 9 in your formal address delivered to the joint meeting at the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, you made the following significant remark:

Want Wage Cut.

"The anthracite operators feel, therefore, that the real issue before this conference is not the question as to whether or not we can join with you in an investigation of the facts and the application of those facts or the necessary reasoning and logic, and out of that produce a decision which will reduce the labor cost of mining."

The above statement is the key to the operators' position. You desire to
reduce wages in order to incre
your profit margins and because
that desire you place positive st
tures upon your conference repre
tatives, prohibiting them from neg
ating in any manner except to rev
the scale downward.

Refuse to Examine Costs.

Our representatives, therefore,
posed that the anthracite operat
join with them in a mutual exam
tion of the mine costs of the anth
cite operators with an accurate as
tainment of the amount of mo
paid in salaries to corporation o
ers and executives, retinues of hi
priced attorneys, multifarious pub
ity representatives, statistical
research organizations, and se
agents of various character.

Our people do not care to dis
themselves and stand helpless in
face of such a powerful adversary
the organized financial and operat
interests which you represent.
position on this question is defi
and carries with it the overwhelm
indorsement of the mine workers
the anthracite region.

(Signed) JOHN L. LEW
Preside

Russians Show Proletariat Can Live Without Bourgeoisie

"BY visiting us you will be convinced that the proletariat can live without the bourgeoisie, and that it can build up a new socialist economy as well."—Leningrad Metal Workers' Shop Council to visiting German Metal Workers' Delegates.

GERMAN MANUAL WORKERS BEGIN INSPECTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA WITH PUTILOV WORKS, LENINGRAD

MOSCOW, July 15.—(By Mail.)—On July 15, the German workers' delegation commenced its practical work by a study of the Leningrad factories. On the proposal of the workers from the Putilov works, the delegation decided to commence with a study of these-latter which will take a few days.

The delegation formed itself into various commissions for this purpose, a trade union commission, an industrial commission, a cultural and a political commission. The delegation chose nine factories for examination, amongst them the "Max Hölz" metal works, textile factories, boot and shoe works, electric stations, etc.

The whole personnel of the Putilov works waited for the German delegation in front of the works. The delegation divided itself into six groups. After several hours examination of the smelting shops and after discussions with the workers, a meeting took place in the courtyard in which the whole 10,000 Putilov workers took part.

51 Years a Manuel Worker.

The members of the delegation, Freiberger, Schaudt and Lange, were elected into the presidium, the last named as the oldest workers with 51 years of physical work behind him.

The chairman of the shop council of the Putilov works, Matjuchin, greeted the delegation and declared that previously the works had only been visited by high foreign trade union officials and that the Putilov workers valued the visit of the German workers themselves exceedingly. The German comrades should prove for themselves on the spot how much was true of the lies of the Vorwaerts about the Putilov workers, for these workers who stood in the front ranks of the revolution already in the eighties of the previous century, were not prepared to allow such calumnies to be spread about them.

Offenhagen greeted the Putilov workers in the name of the Krupp workers and said:

No Place on Earth Like Russia.

"We could not have found a more fraternal greeting in any part of the world outside of the country of workers. Today we have seen you at work. In all other countries work is a torture because the workers know that they are only working for the profit of the capitalists. You, however, are working for yourselves and regard the work as your duty, you know that the fruits of your labor will go only to the benefit of the workers' state."

The speaker further described the birth of the delegation, the material and moral difficulties which had to be overcome. Another speaker declared that several members of the delegation had already received notice of dismissal from their jobs in Germany, whereupon the Putilov workers shouted that they would be proud if the dismissed workers would work with them.

Freiberger declared that the very first examination of the shops had destroyed the wild lies and the calumnies about the condition of labor and production in Soviet Russia. He declarde farther, that only an enemy of the working class could fail to recognize the heroism of the working class could fail to recognize the heroism of the Putilov workers who, after the civil war in which they themselves had taken part, succeeded despite the blockade, despite the difficulties and the shortage, from their own strength, without any outside assistance, in re-establishing a huge undertaking inside three years.

Freiberger called for cheers for the international unity of the working class in which the delegation and the huge meeting joined with enhusiasm.

Old Russian Worker Thanks Germans.

A Putilov worker, Beloussov, who had worked for 50 years in the same factory, then thanked the German workers for their visit to the Soviet Union. A delegate from Hannover then handed a flag emblazoned with the inscription "Prepared for the struggle!" to the Putilov workers.

The meeting adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"The full meeting of the personnel of the Putilov works in the presence of the German delegation, expresses its thanks to the German proletariat for its fraternal attitude to the Russian working class and in particular to the Putilov workers.

Will Aid Unity.

"It regards the arrival of the German delegation as an important step on the way to the victory of the united front of the working class of the world against opportunism and reformism which atempt to weaken the working class in its struggles against capitalism by a policy of disruption.

"We are convinced that the delegates of the German workers will recognize after they have seen the success of our struggle for Communism, that the cause of the Russian working class is a just cause.

"The international bourgeoisie which lost the possibility of exploiting the Russian working class after the October revolution, has carried on since October hand in hand with the leaders of the Second International, a bitter and determined struggle against the dictatorship of the proletariat with weapons and calumnies, with the fabrication of documents, with treachery and provocation.

Class Traitors Exposed.

"Nevertheless, all their hopes have been in vain. For the working masses of Europe have taken the cause of unity into their own hands and they now wish to learn for themselves the truth of the situation in the Soviet Union. And the working class without the slightest doubt will be able to establish the truth about the proletarian revolution.

"We are prepared by every possible means to make the study of the German delegation of our conditions easy. In particular we would be thankful to our German comrades if they would study the conditions in our works in order to prove how far the leaders of the social democracy and the Vorwaerts were right when they calumnied the Putilov workers.

"German class comrdaes, tell the workers of all countries honestly the truth about the economic and political situation in the Soviet Union'

"Long live the united front of the international working class movement!

"Long live the alliance of the working classes of Germany and the Soviet Union!"

GERMANS AND SWEDES VISIT UNION COUNCIL

Even Socialists Moved by Workers' Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 19 (By Mail).—On Saturady the German workers' delegation visited the Leningrad trade union council, the industrial administration of the north-east district and various cultural institutions. The political commission examined the activities of the party organizations.

In the industrial administration the delegates examined the statistical material upon the rise of production and the number of workers engaged in Leningrad industry. They put various questions upon the relations between the economic organs and the trade unions, upon the probtems of export and import and the utilization of foreign capital, etc. Many of the delegates were present at sessions of the various trade union sections, and studied the collective agreements and tariffs.

In the evening a session of the Enlarged Plenum of the Leningrad trade union council took place in the presence of the German and Swedish workers delegations. The chairman of the German delegation, Freiberger, greeted the Swedish delegation and declared that the meeting of the two delegations was a step to the establishment of trade union unity.

In the name of the Swedish delegation, Tschilbum presented the Leningrad trade union council with a banner emblazoned: "From the Swedish workers to the revolutionary fighters of Leningrad!"

Pledges Defense of Soviet Union.

A social democratic member of the German delegation, Lehner, thanked the Russian comrades for their readiness to assist and declared that there had been no case in which information had been refused or in which the delegates had been prevented from studying conditions.

"We leave Leningrad," declared Lehner "with the firm conviction that the Leningrad proletariat has accomplished tremendous things and that the German workers have been deceived shamelessly in relation to the conditions in the Soviet Union by the bourgeois press.

"We assure you that should an attack be made upon the Soviet Union, there is no shop in Germany which would not spring to the defense of your working class country. Whoever seizes Soviet Russia by the throat will break his own neck in consequence."

Swedish Socialist Praises Russ Workers.

In the name of the social democrat fraction of the Swedish workers' delegation Tschelman declared that one must learn from the Russian proletariat and that without sharing in Communist opinion, he joined in the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Leningrad working class.

Other members of both delegations expressed without distinction of political or trade union tendencies, their recognition of the Leningrad working class and the will for international working class unity.

After these speeches, the enlarged plenum of the Leningrad trade union council adopted a resolution which declared:

Second International Scored by Council.

"The leaders of the Second International and of the International Federation of Trade Unions are preparing in this critical moment new treachery against the working class. In this moment, when imperialism has undertaken new adventures in Morocco and in China, and when it is preparing new attacks upon the Soviet Union, they evade the one step which is capable of defending the working class from the ever-growing imperialist danger, i. e., the creation of international trade union unity.

"Still more, they deliberately prevent this unity and demand class peace with the bourgeoisie.

"This makes the cause of unity the cause of the working masses themselves who are proceeding to unity above the heads of their leaders.

Visits Break Blockade of Lies.

"The Leningrad working class believes firmly that the workers of the fraternal delegations have also commenced this way to unity. By your arrival in the Soviet Union you will destroy the last ring of the blockade, the ring of calumny.

"The capitalists prevent the establishment of connections between the working class of their countries and the working class of the Soviet Republic. The very fact of your presence in Soviet territory is in itself a blow to capitalism and a step for the emancipation of the working class.

"May your visit, despite all the difficulties, make the fraternal solidarity of the workers of all countries still more firm and provide one more stone in the fabric of international proletarian unity."

SECOND VISIT MADE TO THE PUTILOV WORKS

Make Exhaustive Survey of Soviet Shops

MOSCOW, July 16.—(By Mail). Today the German workers delegation visited the Putilov works for the second time and studied the work of the shop councils, the illness funds, the workers' insurance and the shops themselves.

The delegates declared that such a progressed shop councils law existed in no othre country. Further, the trade school of the works was visited and made a great impression upon the delegates.

They examined all the details of wages, etc., in the course of some hours' discussion with the workers.

In the afternoon various co-operatives, trade union and public organizations were visited. In the evening a great concert in honor of the delegates was given. The concert was carried out solely by the workers of the Putilov works.

Tomorrow the delegation leaves for Moscow, where it will spend three days. Afterwards the delegation will visit various towns.

Three groups will be formed to study the condition of labor in the central industrial district, the Ural district and the South West district. It is the intention of the delegaton to remain in Soviet Russia for a month.

294 SWEDISH WORKERS, FROM ALL TRADES, IN DELEGATION LANDING AT LENINGRAD TO VISIT RUSSIA

MOSCOW, July 18.—(By Mail.)—Today the Swedish workers' delegation arrived in Leningrad. It consists of 294 members, 94 of whom are women, 100 are Communists, 100 Social-Democrats and the rest non-party.

The delegation was greeted enthusiastically at the border station and in Leningrad by thousands of workers. On the occurred.

From Soviet Russia a railway train consisting of eight carriages was sent to the Esthonian station. The Esthonian frontier officials, without any cause, held up the delegation and compelled it to remain in the carriages for four hours.

The Soviet frontier authorities demanded by telephone the immediate release of the train, appealing to the existing railway convention. Finally, the Esthonian frontier authorities released the delegation. Despite the late hour, the delegation was greeted on Soviet territory by numerous workers' delegations with music.

The delegation consists of 55 metal workers, 22 wood, paper and building workers, 60 railwaymen and sailors, 20 municipal employes, 20 commercial workers, 17 printers, 13 tailors, 12 workers in the food industry, 10 miners, 2 post workers, and 2 teachers. The delegation consists of Communists, social-democrats and non-party trade union officials.

SCABBY HEARST PAPER FINALLY SETTLES WITH UNION; TERMS SECRET

SEATTLE, August 5.—After 14 months at a strikebreaking non-union daily, Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer is again apearing as the product of union printers. The terms are not made public but the official organ of Washington labor says, "It is safe to presume that both sides to the controversy made some concessions." Hearst had refused to pay union wages and observe union conditions.

300 More Strike in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J.—Announcement of a wage cut of four cents an hour brot 500 employes of Cramer & King, dyers and printers, on strike. Three hundred and fifty silk workers of the Doherty mills are still on strike and two smaller strikes are in progress.

SHOP BY SHOP, GERMAN WORKERS PROBE CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN LENINGRAD; FINDING SURPRISES

MOSCOW, July 19.—(By Mail.)—The German workers delegation will arrive in Moscow only on Monday, in the meantime it will continue its detailed study of the conditions in the Leningrad shops.

Apart from the Putilov, the investigation of which was only completed on Saturday, the delegation has visited the electrical works Electrosila, a furniture factory, a textile factory, the famous rubber factory "Krasny Treugolnik," the tobacco factory "Uritzky," the state printing works, a metal works and finally, the Leningrad bureau of the metal workers union, where the delegation learnt the activity of a trade union.

The visit to each of the shops lasted several hours and the delegates asked the workers upon all details of the conditions of labor, wages, insurance, length of working hours, sickness arrangements, state of production, political rights, cultural work, union work, women's work etc.

In the Electrical Works—Where Profits Go

In the "Elektrosila" works the delegates asked how the profits of the undertaking were divided, and learnt in reply that 25 per cent was handed over to the state funds, 10 per cent went for the betterment of the conditions of the workers, and the remaining 65 per cent for the extension of production.

When the delegates were first told that apprentices received two months holiday, they thought that it must be a translation mistake.

Furniture Factory Work and Wages

In the furniture factory the delegates declared that the quality of production was not below the quality of production in Germany, and that the wages of the Russian wood workers were on a level with and partly even above the wages of similar workers in Germany, and at that under cheaper cost of living.

New Things Found in Textile Mills

In the textile factory, the delegates discovered that the administrative staff, the director etc. had originally been taken from amongst the workers in the shops. The delegates were surprised to learn that women's work was paid the same wages as men's. The delegation further visited the dispensary and the club, etc. of the factory.

Rubber Factory Gets 6-Hour Day

In the rubber factory "Krasny Treugolnik," the delegates learnt that in consequence of the danger to health involved in the production of rubber, a six hour day had been introduced and a vacation of one month for each one of the 14,000 workers. 2,000 of the latter were taking their vacation at the time of the visit of the delegation, in health resorts in the country. In 1915, wages were 20 Roubles, in 1925 35 Roubles, at present the wages are already 20 per cent more than before the war.

Printing and Metal Workers Better Off Than in Germany

In the state printing works the delegates declared that the average wage was 25 per cent higher than in Germany and this quite apart from the various privileges, etc., provided for by Russian law.

A group of metal worker members of the German delegation formed themselves into a party to visit the Leningrad metal works, and they studied carefully the conditions of production and of labor. After examining the wage lists and after discussions with the workers the delegates declared that the wage conditions were considerably better then in Germany.

In the name of the metal worker delegates of the German delegation, Traus read the following greeting:

Metal Workers Delegates Praise Soviet Industry

"As delegates of the workers in the German heavy industries, we wish to express our pleasure upon the unity which exists between the workers and the technical staff in your shops. You are very far progressed. If you continue with the same intensity of labor as we have been able to observe during our visit, you will certainly experience a great revival of your industry. Long Live the working class of Russia and Germany!"

The shop council of the metal works requested the delegates to convey the following greeting to the German metal workers:

"Today your delegates have visited our metal works. They have been able to see our achievements and form an opinion upon the life of the workers in the town of Lenin by discussions with the various workers. They have seen our production, how far from being in decay, it grows steadily.

"Our Foremen Chosen by Workers"

"They have met the foremen who have been placed at their posts by the workers themselves. They have learnt the truth about the Soviet Union.

"We do not doubt for one moment that your delegation will tell you only the truth about us.

"We are thankful to you for having sent a delegation to our working class land, and we are convinced that the unity between the workers of Germany and the workers of the Soviet Union will become ever more firm.

"We hope to be able to greet still further delegations of the German workers who will always receive a friendly reception in our metal works and in all the other factories.

Can Get Along Without Being Robbed

"By visiting us you will be convinced that the proletariat can live without the bourgeoisie, and that it can build up a new socialist economy as well.

"Long live the fraternal unity of the metal workers of Germany and of the Soviet Union.

"Long live the unity of the international working class movement!"

Two Pickets Only.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 5.—Judge John J. Walsh refuses to modify a temporary injunction limiting the United Hatters' Union to two pickets in its fight on the big firm of F. Berg & Co. which went open shop on moving to Norwalk, Conn., from Orange, N. J., earlier in the year. In its appeal for the writ the firm admitted that the union had it beaten unless the judge intervened.

Building Laborers Strike.

NEW HAVEN, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union has several hundred men on strike for a wage increase to 75 cents an hour from the 65 cents previously paid. For plasterers' tenders wage increases to 85 cents from 75 cents are asked.

JEFFERSON, Mass.—[illegible]ty five employes of the Quinapoxet Mill are striking against a 10 per cent cut.

German Fascists Confess to Sending of Forged Letters

[illegible] lently while prisoners of the Soviet Union.

The proceedings of the fifth session are given below:

With regard to Kindermann, Dittmar says that the terrorist aims of the expedition to Russia were clearly dealt with in their first discussion also. Already then Wolscht was introduced to Dittmar as one aware of the secret aims of the expedition. The witness Fink, at present in Moscow, took part in this first discussion as the advisor of the Berlin O. C.

"Interested" in Terror

Kindermann denies now as before to have had any terrorist intent, he admits however, the order of the meetings as given by Dittmar. Wolscht declares that he has never had any discussion together with Kindermann and Dittmar. Kindermann stresses that he has never interested himself in terror, whereupon the prosecutor reminds him of his letter to Djerjinsky, in which he interested himself very much in detail in the terror.

Wolscht declares he made the acquaintance of Kindermann thru the member of the O. C. Fink. To the question of the prosecutor, how long had the journey to Russia been planned, Wolscht answers, a year to eighteen months. To the question of the prosecutor, what could cause him to interrupt his university study for so long, Wolscht is obviously embarrassed, commences to stutter and explains that he must find a formulation for the reason. Finally he says that material cirumstances had compelled him to do it. (Amusement.)

The prosecutor then suggests that one could hardly better one's economic circumstances by traveling to Jakutsk without means. Thereupon declares Wolscht suddenly that he had made a contract with the Berliner Tageblatt for a thousand marks a months during the period of his stay in Russia. The two thousand marks paid by the Berliner Tageblatt represented an advance of two months' pay in the spirit of this agreement.

Admit Forged Letters.

Dittmar continues and says that at the second discussion, in the home of Professor Thyssen, apart from the discussion of the terror plan, a made-up letter to the Jakutsk Republic was agreed upon describing the "scientific work" planned to maintain the scientific appearance of the expedition. Apart from this, the text of the telegrams already mentioned were agreed upon.

Kindermann admits that he received the telegram with the pre-arranged text: "Congratulations on the birth," he suggests however, that this arose from a beer freak of Dittmar. Replying to the question of the prosecutor who asked him how he could understand the meaning of the telegram without previous agreement about the text, Kindermann says that he "made up the correct combination himself." (Laughter.)

Now follows the discussion of the telegram already mentioned very often before with the name Gruenbaum. This telegram is of great significance for the whole course of the proceedings. Both Wolscht and Kindermann become mixed in endless contradictions upon this point.

Wolscht admits it is true that he signed the protocol personally in which he recognized the text of this telegram and its purpose, he says however, that he can no longer confirm the contents of the protocol himself. To the repeated questions of the chairman and the prosecutor in this connection he is unable to reply. The prosecutor quotes "Hamlet" to the effect that there are more things in heaven and earth.

Kindermann's Sabotage Facts.

Kindermann (with insolent laughter): "Especially in Soviet Russia."

Prosecutor: "Yes, especially for fascists."

Kindermann and Wolscht now attempt by means of endless requests to speak and to sabotage the negotiations. Despite the many previous warnings of Chairman Jaroslavsky, no disciplinary measures were however used.

Kindermann attempts in endless speeches to prove that he is an expert in polar science and bases his contention upon haphazardly chosen titles of books from the last century. To the question of the chairman whether or not these literary particulars could be found in a lexicon, Kindermann answers in the affirmative.

Kindermann admits also that he has never studied polar science at the University. Exploiting the patience of the chairman, Kindermann then proceeds to talk without cease of his hunger strike which he alleges that he continued for 48 days. There was loud laughter and then Kindermann explains laughingly, "Naturally with considerable pauses in between."

Prisoners of Soviet Well Fed.

Hereupon the chairman reads the following note of Kindermann to the examining judge upon his epicurian tastes and desires: "Lunch was today good, but please, no dessert again, but only light food. No white bread, no cheese and no jelly because these are antipathetic to me."

Another note: "A roast and a chicken, not red compote but the earlier form."

A third note: "Please no compote, but various fresh fruit and some Malaga."

These notes are dated in various months of the arrest under examination. The chairman says that he is in a position to read dozens of the same nature. He then reads a letter from Wolscht in which the latter thanks the examining judge for the excellent food, explains his own taste and declares that the food is more in the nature of a fattening course than prison fare.

Jaroslavsky declares: "If the political prisoners in Germany were treated in the same way, one would be able to congratulate them on their imprisonment."

Kindermann Explores With Rear End.

Dittmar then describes the boasting declarations of Kindermann to him about his (Kindermann's) Spitzbergen journey, from which it would appear that the "Polar Expert" Kindermann had only once walked on the ice and upon that occasion he slipped, fell upon his rear end and tore his trousers.

Since then he had shown no more interest for the polar nature of Spitzbergen, but he had compiled a long report upon the situation in the Spitzbergen coal mines and upon the extent of their financing by the Norwegian government. Dittmar declares that Kindermann has always acted from motives of gain.

Work Is Torture Under Profit System, Germans Show

"IN all other countries work is a torture because the workers know that they are only working for the profit of the capitalists. You, however, are working for yourselves, and regard your work as a duty, you know that the fruits of your labor will go only to the benefit of the workers' state."—Speech of German Shop Workers' Delegate Offenhagen, to 10,000 Putilov factory workers at Leningrad.

WORKERS' MEET IN PARIS FLAYS WAR ON RIFFS

Hundreds of Socialist Delegates Attend

PARIS, July 9 (By Mail).—Over the week-end of July 4-5 a great workers' congress was held here.

This congress, called by the "committee of action," represents the highest point yet reached in the struggle of the French workers for unity against the imperialist war in Morocco and against the whole bourgeois policy of the Painleve government.

Riffs Break French Front.

With 250 credentials still to be verified, it was announced, last Monday, that there were no less than 2,470 delegates present at the Paris workers' congress. These delegates represented 1,210,000 workers.

IT IS A PARTICULARLY STRIKING FACT THAT OF THESE DELEGATES 155 WERE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY, the infamous action of whose leaders in supporting the Moroccan war is well known. THERE WERE ALSO 195 TRADE UNIONISTS FROM C. G. T. UNIONS, i. e., the General Confederation of Labor, affiliated to Amsterdam, whose leader, M. Jouhaux, is one of the most unscrupulous and bitter opponents of international trade union unity. Some 343 delegates were non-party or "independent."

To have succeeded in calling a congress of this character—for Paris and district alone, let is be remembered—is a great tribute to the work of the French Communist Party and the left wing trade union federation (the C. G. T. U.), who were instrumental in organizing the committee of action.

"A Paris Soviet."

With justice one of the speakers christened the congress "the first Soviet of Paris." For most of the thousands of workers present had been delegated from their workshop, factory, depot, or office. One after another, during the two days of the congress, simple socialist and trade union workers got up to say, in plain, blunt language, that what they wanted was UNITY, to smash the Moroccan imperialist adventure and to defend the workers' standard of living against the government proposals for inflation.

Speeches were made by outstanding leaders like Marcel Cachin and Henri Barbusse, but it was the continual stream of rank and file delegates, expressing the real feeling of the masses, often in halting and uncertain phrases, some of them still with the remains of a patriotic faith in their reactionary socialist and trade union leaders, that gave the congress its magnificiently impressive character.

Here was a real workers' parliament, setting itself boldly up over against the shams and mockeries of the parliament of the bouregoisie.

Women, Arise!

A woman worker comrade, Klaweis, who lost her son in the last "war to end war," said plainly:

"We must all of us take our stand, men and women alike, against the war. I ask the women particularly—we will arise for the social revolution against militarism and the bouregoisie."

Liabaers, the secretary of the Belgian Garment Workers' Union, a fraternal delegate, made a long, and closely reasoned speech in favor of trade union unity.

"It is a lie," he said, "to say that Moscow is responsible for the division in trade unionism. The attitude of the reformist and socialist leaders in 1914 was the underlying cause of the crisis in the international labor movement after the war."

Trade Union Unity.

He concluded on a note of appeal, which roused the congress to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

"Workers of France! You are faced with this alternative, from which there is no escape. You will either pay dearly for the error of your divided forces, and will allow still heavier chains of slavery to be rivited upon you. Or else, by trade union unity, you will be able to stop the criminal war in Morocco, and then to forge the weapon which the workers need for their final emancipation."

So ended a truly great congress—a real congress of the united front from below, the united front of the toiling masses, irrespective of section or tendencies.

It was unanimously resolved to send a strong deputation to the government and a commission of inquiry to Morocco.

What a contrast between this meeting of workers, full of determination to end the Moroccan war, and the meeting of the bureau of the labor and socialist international in London, also over last week-end.

That meeting received a report on the Moroccan question from M. Renaudel, the extreme right wing French socialist, who "explained the different views held within the French party."

The L. S. I. "postponed" any decision until after a future conference of the British, French and Spanish labor and socialist parties.

The attitude of the French socialists, however, evoked protests even from Dan, the Russian social-revolutionary. And those whom even in this counter-revolutionary scoundrel condemns—well!

WILL NOT STOP FIGHT TO RID I. L. G. W. OF WHOLE SIGMANITE GANG, SAY LEFT WING LOCALS

(Continued from page 1)

mains in the saddle as before. And even the discredited leaders remain as vice-presidents and, in a roundabout way, can use their power over the union.

The joint board is not yet ready to correct the crime committed against the membership of the union—support and endorsement of the pogrom on the three greatest locals of the joint board.

The policy of ruling with delegates from paper locals and with strong arms, remains as before.

Unite with Bosses Against Membership

Instead of fighting against the bosses for conditions which should make it possible for the workers to make a living, they unite with them, and give the bosses the right to do with the workers whatever they wish, only requiring that the bosses help the machine to suppress the dissatisfaction and protest of the members.

With the present maneuver Sigman aims at securing the support of the personal opponents of the two resigned leaders, in suppressing the revolt of the members. He thinks that he will succeed in fooling at least a part of the membership and make them believe that from now on such crimes in the union will not be committed, that everything will be all right.

But we are sure that all cloak and dressmakers understand excellently this trick and the low object of the Sigman machine. The cloak and dressmakers will not give up their struggle against this czarist regime until they will eliminate the whole clique from the union, and until the joint board will be reorganized on such a basis as to give the membership a chance to have their say on the most important questions, and to decide their own fate.

It is an old trick of tyrants and corrupt rulers, when the people get to know of their crimes and treachery, to throw the guilt upon a few individuals in order to save the rule of the whole clique. But the cloak and dressmakers will not permit themselves to be fooled.

They were fooled and betrayed too much the bluff of resignation of the two leaders of the machine should satisfy them and cause them to permit themselves to be led again by the same machine which has ruined them and brought about a condition that makes it impossible for them to make a living.

Sigman Has Not Changed

Sigman's declaration that he will now seriously begin a struggle against the bosses cannot be taken seriously. Sigman's machine was the one which up to now laughed at all demands for a struggle against the bosses for better conditions. They have given over **altogether the demands of the workers into the hands of the Governor's Commission and such-like philanthropists.**

This same gang which has permitted itself to suspend the biggest locals of the union and make a pogrom on the membership simply because those locals demanded a struggle for better conditions, those persons cannot overnight become fighters in the interests of the workers.

The cloak and dressmakers demand that the rule of terror should be abolished. They demand the reinstatement of the three locals, and that in the Joint Board delegates from those small paper locals who represent nobody should not decide the fate of 12,000 operators, 8,000 finishers, and over 12,000 dressmakers.

Membership Must Control

The cloak and dressmakers demand that in the union every member shall have the right to freely express his opinion, and that no one should be robbed of his right as member and be thrown down from the shops as is now the practice of the Sigman clique.

They do not desire anybody to provide them with rulers over their union. They were not asked if they want Feinberg and Perlstein as managers to boss over them, and they are not asked now if they want or they recognize those who were appointed in place of the resigned ones.

What Members Want

They demand, as members in good standing in the union, that they themselves should elect their leaders, and that no one should in the middle of the night break into their offices to throw out their legally-elected officials. They demand that taxes and the raising of dues should not, by forcible means, be imposed upon them.

They demand that they should be given an account as to what is being done with their hard-earned money. And mainly they do not want that in their name and without their knowledge agreements should be made with the bosses, nor certain "supplementary" agreements, which bind them hand and foot, and make it impossible to make a living.

Will Fight Until Victory

The cloak and dressmakers will stay in this struggle until they will liberate themselves from this corrupt clique, and destroy the whole rotten base upon which this machine is built.

As long as Sigman and his terrorist policy will rule in the union and the membership will not have the right to freely express their opinions, so long will there not be a sign of true unity and fraternity. Instead of struggling against the bosses, this machine is carrying on a struggle against the members of the union. And if the same machine will remain in power it will do the same in the future.

MOTHER BLOOR TO SPEAK AT MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO, FRIDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEFFS, Ohio, August 5.—Mother Bloor arrived in this city to hold a meeting sure to attract a crowd of hundreds of workers from Neffs and surrounding cities.

The great interest displayed in this 62-year-old veteran Communist fighter who without a cent of railroad fare is hitch-hiking across the country holding meetings on schedule, brought many requests to speak at neighboring cities.

Since meetings have been arranged beforehand, Mother Bloor has been able to accept one request, which will bring her to Martin's Ferry, Ohio, on Friday night, August 7. The meeting will be held at the Hungarian Hall and preparations already made promise to add another large meeting to the hundreds of others at which Mother Bloor has spoken since leaving San Francisco on June 1.

From this city Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor will arrive in Coshocton, O., on Saturday, Columbus, O., Sunday, and Monday, August 9 and 10, and Mansfield, O., on Wednesday, August 12.

Machinist Badly Hurt.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., August 5.—(FP)—Peter Leon, machinist, was seriously burned when two loading machines exploded in the Remington Arms, U. M. C. plant.

FOR A LENINIST YOUTH CAMP

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—We, the Junior Section of the City of New York, have at last after many efforts succeeded in getting a part of Camp Nidgedayget for a Junior Camp.

Comrades! You all know what a splendid thing this is—how powerfully it can help us in organizing the workingclass children.

The way is now open for a workingclass children's camp! The way is open—the group of over twenty children have already passed their first two weeks at the camp with great success. But in order to carry our work thru as splendidly as we have begun we need money! WE NEED ABOUT A THOUSAND DOLLARS! This is quite a bit but IT MUST BE RAISED QUICKLY, if our Junior Camp is to continue. You know that we are working class children and cannot afford to pay the amount that Camp Nidgedayget charges us. That is why we must have a Junior Camp Fund—that is why we are having a camp drive.

Comrades! The working class children appeal to you! We can only go on with this camp if YOU help us! Send in your contributions! Send them in to: JUNIOR CAMP COMMITTEE, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

City Executive Committee,
Junior Section, Young Workers League.

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By MANUEL GOMEZ.

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ARMY'S TYRANNY IS EXPOSED IN CROUCH APPEAL

Court Martial Unfit to Act, Judge Told

(Continued from page 1)

know the reasons, which Patterson refuses to disclose.

Courtmartial Unfit.

Emphatic objection and protest was made by Patterson to the refusal of the authorities to produce Crouch in court, but objection overruled and case ordered to pleadings. Patterson then proceeded with his arguments, presenting the case clearly and forcibly, with citations of authority. In answer to the request of the court to show wherein the federal district court had jurisdiction Patterson referred to many precedent cases and pointed out that the court stood as a bulwark between the constitutional rights of citizens and the abuse of military power.

He challenged the competence of the alleged courtmartial and the qualifications of its members on the showing of procedure in the transcript and the conduct of the "trial," and declared that the single fact that they had pronounced a sentence of 40 years at hard labor on a mere boy who was not even charged with any crime or violation of any law of the United States was sufficient proof of their prejudice to disqualify them and render void the proceedings of the courtmartial under the "due process of law" clause in the constitution.

No Criminal Act Charged.

He analyzed the charges and specifications and showed that nowhere was any specific act charged that was in itself criminal, unlawful or wrong. He showed that the laws of the territory of Hawaii regarding secret organizations cannot be held to apply to a military reservation which is extra-territorial and under federal jurisdiction alone and even if the law had applied, it only related to a misdemeanor that was punishable by three months' imprisonment.

He showed by precedent and authority that when an indictment or charge fails to state facts sufficient to constitute an offense the courts have no jurisdiction over the person of the accused and when unlawfully restrained of his liberty under a decree of any tribunal adjudged under such circumstances the remedy lies in a writ of habeas corpus issued out of another court.

Legitimate Expression of Opinion.

He showed that the acts charged were not acts of offense but merely expressions of opinion and legitimate acts the right of which is guaranteed under the constitution, and that the acts charged as offenses were thus acts over which the courtmartial had no jurisdiction. He showed that the prejudice and animus against the accused was such as to create an atmosphere surrounding the proceedings which rendered a fair and impartial trial impossible and thus deprive him of his liberty without due process of law as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

Intolerance and Bigotry of Officers.

He closed the main argument with a bitter arraignment of the intolerance and bigotry of the army officials who had thus abused their power by the savage persecution of an innocent boy whose only offense was that he held opinions different from their own and had dared to express them openly.

Col. Frederick M. Brown appeared for the army and defended the action of the courtmartial. He evaded the fact of the original 40-year sentence by showing that reviewing authorities had reduced it to three years, which he held was a proper sentence. His argument was confined chiefly to an effort to show that the courtmartial had full and complete jurisdiction, and that the federal court had no jurisdiction to step in between those who sought to enforce the law and a man who had deliberately violated it.

Many of the contentions of the petitioner he admitted, but insisted that all formality had been complied with in the trial and that it was a fair and impartial one and expressed the judgment of the tribunal by law to administer justice in the army.

Col. Brown stressed the alleged revolutionary character of the propaganda spread by Crouch and tried to show that his remark about the overthrow of the government was a deliberate advocacy of force and violence. He concluded his argument in the afternoon of July 17th.

The case has occupied the court for two days, July 16 and 17, and was continued to July 30, when Patterson will make a brief rebuttal.

Urge U. S. and European Labor Unite

(Continued from Page 1)

statement has been issued as a call to the militant workers in these industries:

Never before in the history of modern capitalism has an industrial situation developed like the present state of crisis. In Great Britain the miners faced, and still face the greatest political and industrial struggle in their history.

British miners are driven to desperation thru starvation as a result of unemployment and low wages, which are, in turn, a direct sequel to the Dawes plan, that is slowly but surely throttling the workers in Europe. In reply to the threat to still cut deeper into the meager wages of the workers we find them fighting with their backs to the wall, determined to resist at any cost any further encroachments of the capitalists.

The miners were supported by the railroaders, machinists, and marine transport workers. An agreement had been concluded between the big four in Britain, guaranteeing that no coal would be produced or transported during the strike.

The railroaders of Britain also threatened with a wage cut, and the agreement between the big four at this time is considered in the labor circles to be the most appropriate and important development that could arise, and an event that has caused the surrender of the capitalist class before its tremendous power.

At a meeting held in Paris, July 28th, by the members of the International Mining Congress, it was unanimously decided to attempt to stop production of any coal in excess of the necessary amount for home consumption, thereby guaranteeing no available coal for international scabbery.

Today 74,000 Saar Basin miners have struck against wage cuts, with a prospect of the German and French miners following them immediately to offset similar attacks, applied by capitalism depreciating the money wages they are paid.

The anthracite miners in Pennsylvania are facing a strike for a living wage while the bituminous miners throughout the organized fields of the United States and Canada are unemployed and starving. Throughout America miners are striking and starving. Their living conditions are terrible. The non-union fields are working 66 per cent steady time, yet they are in as terrible a condition as the miners, and they are verging on slavery.

The International Mining Congress cabled to John L. Lewis and the American miners for support of the British and Saar Basin miners. They asked that no coal be produced for shipping purposes abroad that could be used against the miners, but Kennedy and **Murray, officials of the United Mine Workers, deny promising any aid. True to the capitalist class, the cowards feared to pledge their support altho the Progressive Miners' Committee had already done so.**

In this struggle we saw the international solidarity of the capitalist class. We see the same attempt in all lands to cut the wages and living conditions of the workers. We realize the fight is an international one and must be met and fought by the workers, organized solidly and internationally.

As the militant left wing (minority movement) in Britain have forced the formation of the great alliance of the four largest unions in Britain at this time, so must the militant left wing movement in America bring about an alliance for mutual aid in America between railroaders, miners, and marine transport workers, and also to be allied with the militant workers of Europe for mutual aid internationally.

The progressive miners, railroaders and marine transport workers must demand of their general officers that a general conference of the international officers of all unions in these industries be called at an early date to the end that such an alliance may be formed and that the following program of action be the basis of the alliance:

1. A real fighting alliance must be created between the men who dig the coal and those who haul it. This must not be a weak affiliation such as exists at present, which merely exchanges a few friendly telegrams when either group of workers are on strike, but the miners and railroad men must join together for united action and fight side by side in times of strike. No coal must be moved by railroaders when the miners are on strike, and no coal will be mined to make steam for scab railroaders.

2. As the British alliance at this time has shown the world the importance and necessity of international alliance we must have an agreement with the Marine Transport Workers that no coal will be transported across the seas for scab purposes.

3. An alliance to be negotiated between the American and European alliances for international solidarity of the militant workers.

Our slogan must be:

NOT A POUND OF COAL WILL BE MINED OR TRANSPORTED FOR INTERNTIONAL SCABBING!

Alex Reid,
Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

Joseph Stone,
Progressive Marine Transport Workers.

Otto H. Wangerin,
International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry.

SCAB HERDING JOB SHARK HAS WORKER FIRED

Calif. Law Backed by A. F. of L. Worthless

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 5.—**Jack** Foley, 420 Standford Ave., bought a job (gardener, wage $60.00 a month and room, no board; shark fee, $5.00) at the Swedish-American employment agency, 1st and Broadway Sts. After a talk with the employer, Mrs. Robinson, 701 N. Belmont Ave., Foley was offered $80.00 and room a month if he wanted to stay. The lady notified said agency about this understanding at 3 p. m. the same day. And then the agent demanded $2.00 more in addition to the $5.00 already paid, or a fee of $7.00 altogether.

When the man refused to pay this additional blood money, the agency telephoned Mrs. Robinson to the effect that a man—just as good, if not better—could be found for $60.00 per month. Jack Foley lost the job which was said to be "very easy." But the easiest of all seems to be the way the almighty dollars are rolling into the coffers of scab-herding employment agencies in this city—notorious for its all-around low labor standard.

In Bad With Parasites and Country.

The initials of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association are I. B. W. A. These letters are also said to stand for "In Bad With America." Whether this is true or not, it will (with Wm. S. Murphy as organizer) surely be in bad around the slave market after this. The hogisch employment sharks are the meanest kind of parasites in a mean society. They must be thrown off the bended backs of the exploited workers. Then and first then, will "Brother" E. E. Lampton (of the carpenters) be able to say—truthfully—that "nobody has to pay for a job." The slaves have to pay, and pay dearly at that, as pointed out in this case.

A. F. of L. Law Scrap of Paper.

The victim of this outrageous system of the plunderbund got no job and received nothing for lost time—except a few smiles, perhaps, from a woman who did not have backbone enough to resist a wage cutting fool of the Better American Federation.

And as far as the so-called free employment law of this earthquake state is concerned, for which the A. F. of L. officials claim credit, it is not worth the scrap of paper on which it is written.

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ENGLAND NOT TO BREAK WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Rakovsky Blames Lies for Former Crisis

LONDON, England, Aug. 5.—There is no immediate likelihood of a rupture of British-Soviet diplomatic relations, Christian Rakovsky, Sovjet charge d'affairs in London, declared here.

"I have received absolute assurance from the highest quarters that the British government does not contemplate any diplomatic break with Russia and that any such rupture is extremely unlikely," Rakovsky said.

Three things are responsible for the Anglo-Soviet crisis, British, German and czarist propaganda against the Soviet Union, Rakovsky declared.

Other countries are taking advantage of the possibility of importing Soviet grain and other products, while England sits back and sees red, thus being bested in this immense market.

Cal Against Freight Cuts

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 5.—Freight rate reductions, in the opinion of President Coolidge, will be impossible until the consolidation of the railroads has been effected in such fashion as to strengthen the weaker systems.

"City of Pekin" on Fire.

SAN-FRANCISCO, August 4. — A raging fire in her coal bunker, the big Norton-Lilly freighter "City of Pekin", enroute from San Pedro to the Orient put into San Francisco today for aid. The city fire departments sent a fire tug to the rescue and after a desperate battle the flames were extinguished. The vessel was only a day out of San Pedro when the fire was found. It had gained such headway that the captain decided to steam to San Francisco, the nearest port, for assistance.

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STORY TOLD OF FARRINGTON'S ILLEGAL EXPULSIONS OF UNION PROGRESSIVES IN SUB-DISTRICT

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE VIII.

In presenting the Thompson, Watt and Parry case I can only touch on a few of the more important facts that are necessary to give the miners a sample of what is happening to our union. It has been well said that if the miners knew one-half of what was going on in the miners' union, they would march to Springfield and run Farrington into the river. Freeman Thompson was elected president, John J. Watt was elected secretary treasurer, and Tom Parry was elected vice-president of Sub District four at the December election in accordance with the laws of the miners' union. Into this election the Farrington machine threw all their power to defeat Thompson, Watt and Parry but were unsuccessful.

Twice Repudiated.

The Farrington machine put up candidates against them, one of them by name, John A. Walker, running against Thompson. This Walker had been already repudiated by his local union, being beaten by Thompson by a two to one vote in their local union, when he run for the local nomination for the sub district presidency. This is the same Walker that Farrington illegally appointed to take Thompson's place after Thompson was illegally removed from office by Farrington.

Must Control by Fair or Foul Means.

Farrington expelled Thompson in violation of his own constitutional interpretations, on cases that were appealed to him from down state.

Charge of False Vote.

Similar cases to Thompson's from a constitutional standpoint in the southern part of the state, some time previous had been appealed to Farrington from the decision of Board Member Wright, but the appeals were overruled on the ground that the district organization had no jurisdiction in the case. Farrington refused to have anything to do with it, stating that it was a sub-district matter exclusively and could not properly come before the district board.

Freeman Thompson, Watt and Parry claimed that they and ever miner has the same protection by the constitution, and accordingly claimed that their case be tried in the courts provided by the constitution (the courts of the Sub-district No. 4), but Farrington in spite of the constitution, and in spite of his ruling on the appeal case from the south of the state, deliberately and unconstitutionally took jurisdiction of the case of Thompson.

What Does Constitution Amount to Between Friends.

Freeman Thompson refused to abide by the decision of Farrington to take jurisdiction, claiming that the order was unconstitutional, in violation, not only of the organic law of the miners, but of his own rulings as well. After many deviations, Farrington expelled Thompson and has denied him every constitutional right since, in the sub-district court as provided in our organization.

Watt and Parry were staunch supporters all the way thruout the fight and Watt, as sub-district treasurer, refused to recognize Walker, the Farrington tool sent over to usurp Thompson's place.

This tool, Walker, in the meantime, had been shown to be a non-union member, by a committee of his local union. In spite of this Farrington expelled Thompson and appointed Walker, but immediately afterwards temporarily removed Walker and permitted Parry, as the properly elected vice-president to take Thompson's place, but shortly afterwards reinstated Walker and ruled Parry out.

Watt demanded that the Farrington crew live up to the constitution. He, Watt, refused to recognize Walker, and Farrington then expelled Watt for insubordination, putting a crawling crumb by the name of Shymansky in his place. The mud was getting thicker by this time. Frank was clearly losing control of his equananimity. He had seen the rising tide of revolt coming against him and in despair he had a puppet in the Divernon local union prefer charges against Parry for calling Frank Farrington names that Frank did not like. "So Frank sent a wire to Parry telling him to appear for trial at 10 a. m. which trial was held two hours before the wire was written."

As it was impossible to appear for trial under the circumstances, Parry paid no attention to the wire for the moment intending to draw it to Farrington's attention later, but was notified by the district the case had gone against him by default, and at the present time Parry is expelled.

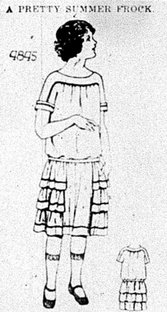
(Continued tomorrow.)

Holland Has Banker Premier.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 5.—After a crisis of four weeks, a new coalition cabinet has been constructed, with the right having a majority of sixteen seats in the new second chamber of the states general. Premier Colyn, who also holds the portfolio of finance, is a wealthy banker. The left parties increased their strength in the last election.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY SUMMER FROCK.



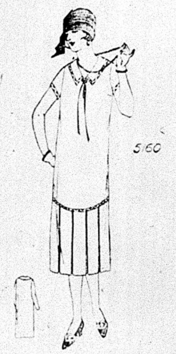
4845. White voile with hemstitching for a finish is here shown. This style is also attractive for the pretty cotton prints, for crepe de chine, organdy and other soft materials.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

A SIMPLE FROCK WITH NEW FEATURES



5160. This little frock has the back quite flat, while the front has added fulness in the plaited flounce. The sleeve may be short or be finished in wrist length.

The pattern is cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves ¼ yard less is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Trybuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative [illegible] 1733 Broadway.

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, August 6, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Avenue.
499	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1227.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
735	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
113	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16432	Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 92nd St.
25	Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts.
2	Piano and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington.
669	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria.
515	Railway Carmen, 1259 Cornell St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Avenue.
1082	Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Avenue.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
38	Signalmen, 6236 Princeton Ave.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
755	Teamsters, 30 E. 8th St.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
17616	Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST

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LEATHERWORKERS OF RUSSIA SEEK WORLD UNITY

Fight Disruption of Reformist Leaders

(By the International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Leather Workers.)

Hardly anyone tries to deny now the vital necessity of trade union unity for the working class. Nevertheless, the consummation of unity among the leather workers meets with serious difficulties.

It will be recalled that the Russian leather workers have repeatedly attempted to establish direct and friendly relations with kindred organizations. Similar attempts have been made also with a view to affiliating to the Leather Workers' International. The last (Dresden) Internationl Congress of Leather Workers, which put before the Russian and the other unions adhering to the platform of the consistent class struggle a number of ultimate conditions, did not make it possible for unity to be achieved.

Reformist Union Officials Evade Unity

Similarly, the invitation sent by the Leather Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R. to various kindred unions in Germany, England, France, etc., to attend its sixth congress, proved ineffective.

All these unions declined to accept the invitations, some of them basing their refusal upon the non-affiliation of the Russian union to the Amsterdam International and to the International Federation of Leather Workers.

Others referred to the alleged lack of freedom of movement in the U. S. S. R., to the lack of facilities for a free study of the life and activity of the Russian workers and to other reasons, which do not actually exist and which have been effectively refuted by the delegations of the British trade unions, the Belgian Clothing Workers, the Swedish Post and Telegraph Workers and by other visitors to the U. S. S. R.

Soviet Unions Favor Unity.

On this background of indifference (mildly speaking) to the cause of cooperation and unity of the various sections of the leather working proletariat, favorably stands out the position of the Swiss Union of Leather and Clothing Workers, which at its last congress (April 12-14) unanimously declared:

"During the period of the newly stabilized capitalism in many countries and of the strengthening of reaction, the interests of the clothing and leather workers of the entire world can be effectively and vigorously protected only by a solid united trade union movement in every country."

The congress endorsed the efforts of the unity followers directed towards the admission of the Russian Union of Leather Workers to the International Federation, the continuation of the Czecho-Slovakian union within the ranks of the International Federation and put forward a definite demand for the admission into the International of all the unions desiring to affiliate.

It is to be hoped that the voice of the Swiss comrades will not remain without a response. This hope is strengthened by various factors. The recent Anglo-Russian Trade Union Conference, which, incidentally was attended by our colleague, Poulton, the general secretary of the British Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, strengthened the ties of friendship existing between the Russian and the British trade unions, thus proving the chances for the establishment of general unity in the near future.

It is our hope that the endeavors of the Swiss union and the change developing in Great Britain will soon enlist also the support of the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and other organizations of leather workers who will do their bit in the cause of unifying the world movement of the leather industry.

BUILDERS AT WORK

A Comrade Takes Our Word for It.

BECOMES "NEIGHBORLY" IN ITHACA, N. Y.

Various suggestions given by the DAILY WORKER to its readers and Builders have been suggestions sent in to the DAILY WORKER—suggestions born of practical experience in soliciting subscriptions and in general propaganda work.

One little slogan used was: "Your neighbor would enjoy reading this copy of the DAILY WORKER—be neighborly, give it to him!" Some comrades took our word for it with astonishing results.

V. S. Dakessian of Ithaca, N. Y. was one of them. He sends us a subscription and with it writes.

"This is the result of being "neghborly"—one of the best ways of getting new subs!"

This suggestion for effective propaganda work is one that gets results. Many workers, like V. S. Dakessian, have tried it. And now we again mention it—perhaps you are one to those who hasn't found how well you can build the DAILY WORKER and thru it the labor movement—by simply being "neighborly".

Give your copy of the DAILY WORKER to your neighbor after you have read it. There are many good ways to "Build the DAILY WORKER"—and this is one of the good ones.

LABOR FAKER EDITOR OF DANVILLE STAR GREW WEALTHY FLEECING THE WORKERS; PAL MACHINIST OFFICIAL

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

DANVILLE, Ill., August 5.— Here is a little history of the life of F. A. Leven, editor of the fake labor sheet of Danville called the Vermillion County Star.

He was born and raised in Danville, Ill., and learned his trade here in the C. & E. I. railroad shop as a machinist. After he became a journeyman he took an active part in the Machinists' Local and got credentials to the Trade Assembly to represent the local. He was considered a progressive and on the strength of this he was elected recording secretary of the council.

Put Up As Dummy.

Then along came the Farmer-Labor Party and he got active there. The machinist local was dissatisfied with its business agent, the one in office was not getting results. The progressives put Leven up against him. But during the campaign for his election there were indications that Leven was not on the square with the progressives. And when he refused to carry out the wishes of his group, namely, to go to outlying points to campaign for his election, it aroused our suspicions. The game became clear to us. He was put up as a dummy against the old business agent, Percy Molyneaux.

Further investigation brought to light that Molyneaux was kept posted on every move made by the progressives, that Leven was his man Friday. The strike in 1922 further showed up this pact. These two birds worked hand in hand in killing this strike. Leven shone forth with a big car and richer by two pieces of property. Molyneaux bought a $17,000 flat on the corner of Main and Buchanan.

Percy Molyneaux was still business agent of the machinists local. The Grand Lodge was sending funds right along during the strike. There was no strike benefits paid to the strikers. If a striker appealed for funds a committee was sent to his home. This committee looked into the coal shed and in the cellar, then it demanded to see the grocery bill and all of the personal business of that striker. Then maybe he would get a ton of coal or $5.00 worth of groceries. It was impossible to get an accounting of organization funds. These strikers who supported their labor organization thruout their membership were treated as paupers are treated by a charity organization when their appeal to their own union for strike benefits to which they were entitled.

Grew Rich by Treachery.

The strike on the C. & E. I. lasted from July, 1922, until Feb. 1, 1925, and during that interval Leven bought himself a newspaper called the Danville Record which he renamed the Vermilion County Star.

And before these two birds let it out that the strike was to be called off an article appeared in the daily paper that Percy Molyneaux and F. A. Leven had purchased the Noone undertaking business on E. Main street and would be open for business.

Later they moved their business up in the high rent district on Vermilion street. Their place of business is directly across from the Federal Building.

Still Fleece Workers.

The undertaking business does not keep Leven and Molyneaux from continuing to fleece the workers. Leven is running his paper and Molyneaux is still business agent of the machinists.

I am sending you this information so the workers may know the truth about these two labor fakers and I hope other workers who have the goods on labor fakers in their trades will send it along to the only real workers' paper in this country, the DAILY WORKER.

Long may it live!

Indicted for Monopoly of Fish.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The eighteen corporations and eleven individuals indicted last week by the grand jury for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in connection with marketing of fresh water fish, were ordered held in $2,500 bail each for trial.

The fish dealers, whose business totals about $30,000,000 annually, were charged with entering into a conspiracy in restraint of trade by limiting the amount of production.

Austrian Killed in Fascist Fight

VIENNA, Austria, Aug. 5.—A newspaper vender was stabbed to death here in a street fight between Austrian fascists and workers.

MINERS' UNION OFFICIAL MAKES TREASON CLEAR

Approves Company Violation of Contract

STEWARTSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Frank Ledvinska, President of Sub-district 5, District 6 U. M. W. of A., is the latest traitor to be exposed to the miners of that subdistrict. Ledvinska is one of the reactionary Lewis machine.

The miners at the Lucy mine in Stewartsville, had a proposal put to them by the J. C. Paisley Coal company some time ago, that they give up their bi-weekly pay day and accept a monthly pay day instead. The miners refused to do this, and are idle about a month now as a result of their refusal.

A Violation of Contract

The repudiation of the coal company's proposition by the men was well known to Ledvinska, as he was made aware of it by the miners immediately after they had repudiated it. The district contract provides that the pay day shall be semi-monthly on the tenth and twenty fifth of each month, and further provides it cannot be changed during the term set for its existance.

John L. Lewis has said that there shall be no backward step in the union, but all over the bituminous union field of America similar betrayals are going on right and left, and John L. Lewis is doing nothing to stop it.

The miners in their conventions in the past ten years have made a determined fight for weekly pay days, but up to the present [illegible] been unsuccessful in this effort. The coal diggers will continue to fight for weekly pay days in spite of the betrayals of Lewis and Ledvinska and will not recognize Ledvinska's action as legal in the union.

The miners remember that a short time ago many mines in Illinois were closed down and the men were beat out of a month's pay by the coal companies. One miner at the local meeting said that the same thing may happen here and showed that if they accepted the monthly payday they may get beat out of two months pay instead of one. Ledvinska has by this action proved himself one of the greatest traitors in this valley, and the miners are proposing to call a special convention to throw him out of the office he has prostituted.

Sub-District President Proves Traitor

Ledvinska had the president of the local union call a meeting of the men working at the J. C. Paisley mine, and in spite of the fact that the men had taken the only constitutional action that could be taken, the Ledvinska informed them that he had sanctioned the monthly pay day for the Lucy mine. In taking this action Ledvinska violated his obligation as a member of the U. M. W. of A. that he would not harm a brother or see a brother harmed.

Ledvinska had the brass to inform the men that they could accept the company's proposal and their union cards would still be good. No doubt our union cards would be good as far as Ledvinska is concerned if we gave away every condition we ever had. The men are determined that Ledvinska will not get away with his treachery this time and many of them are agitating for a special convention to throw the traitor out of the union.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

For Rent:

Front bed-room. Joe Tripp, 1306 Miller street, Chicago.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Visitors in the Soviet Union

A large delegation of German workers, coming straight from the shops and work benches of Germany's industrial life, is making an extended trip of investigation into conditions of the workers under the Soviet regime thruout Soviet Russia. A similar delegation of French and Belgian workers is ending its visit as the Germans arrive. A Swedish delegation is on the way to Leningrad.

These delegations and their results are of the deepest significance. They are not composed of union officials, but of plain workers from the shops. Moreover, they are not composed of Communist workers exclusively. The chairman of the German delegation is a social-democrat, belonging to a party bitterly opposed to the Communists and the chairman himself freely states that he is going to be very critical of what he sees in Soviet Russia. Further, he wants it fully understood that he is going to tell the exact truth of Soviet conditions when he gets back to Germany.

Whatever may be the findings of this particular worker, news already arrived shows that the delegation as a whole is amazed at the contrast between what the bourgeois press of Germany has said about Soviet conditions and the facts they have found.

In what other country could shop workers go and be met with a tremendous roar of welcome? In what other country would the plain workers from the shops of Germany be met with an address of welcome by the chief military commander of the nation?

Can anyone imagine General Hines or Harbord of the U. S. army general staff, welcoming a group of hard-fisted, incredulous German manuel laborers, and repeating to them the invitation given by Frunze, commander of the red army?

> "Let the German comrades discuss this point (freedom of the toilers) with any workers, in any occupation, in any part of the Soviet Republics."

Imagine such an invitation being proferred by the stiff-necked militarists of the U. S. army! And imagine what a torrential avalanche of discontent and protest at capitalist oppression the inquiring workers would be buried under!

The DAILY WORKER points the contrast, and announces that by the opportunity given by the International Press Correspondence, the story of what the German workers find in Soviet Russia, what they see and say from day to day, will be told in these columns.

Rockefeller Generosity

Hardly a month passes that the Rockefeller family does not endow a college or in some other way get rid of part of their great wealth. For these benefactions they are praised by the press and by the colleges and churches that benefit from the gifts. Where do the Rockefellers get this money?

We read in the Colorado Labor Advocate, that the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, have announced a 15 per cent wage cut, bringing the scale down to the 1917, level despite the fact that the cost of living has soared since that time. Adding insult to injury, the company excuses this cut by claiming that the workers at one of their mines petitioned for the cut, so that the company could compete with other coal operators. But the mine where this strange petition is alleged to have come has been closed down for some time.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is operated on the "Rockefeller Plan." The employes are supposed to deal with the company thru representatives. No labor union is tolerated. But the company is not able to successfully delude the miners even with this fake scheme. Despite the fact that the so-called representatives of the workers are usually picked company tools, the agents of the hypocritical Rockefeller, are not able to make the miners swallow the excuse of the latest wage slash.

The employes of the other Rockefeller mines were asked to vote on the proposition. They rejected it by an overwhelming majority. Employes of some mines not only voted down the proposed cut but demanded an increase of 20 per cent over the present scale.

This shows up the fraud of Rockefeller's "Industrial Democracy" in Colorado. The Colorado Labor Advocate asks how long are the miners of Colorado going to "stand for the brazen deceit of the so-called Rockefeller Plan . . . It does not seem that they will be always meek. The Rockefeller Plan has taken them nowhere as far as wages is concerned."

The slaves of the Rockefellers bought their experience with gifts coming from the masters. They should know by now that neither Rockefeller or any other capitalist robber will ever concede anything to them except thru force. Their power lies in their collective strength exercised thru unionism. They must ditch company unionism no matter under what fancy name it flaunts its rottenness and organize a real union, based upon the class struggle; a union that will fight for immediate gains and prepare the way for the final struggle to get rid of Rockefeller, not only in Colorado but thruout the United States.

Rockefeller can afford to endow churches and goosestep universities with the money plundered from its overworked, ill-paid wage slaves.

Not So Bad

Warren S. Stone, late president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, did not leave one million dollars to his widow as was originally reported. This was an outrageous exaggeration, no doubt conceived by his enemies, perhaps William Lee of the trainmen's organization or by John L. Lewis of the mine workers. No, indeed, Stone was too honest a labor leader to leave a million dollars to his widow. The poor fellow had only $150,000 to his name when he passed away.

It is true that not every worker saves that much money in a lifetime, but when one considers the number of banks that Mr. Stone was interested in as grand officer of a powerful union and when one knows that he was financially interested personally in other companies, he might have left more money.

Stone's holdings were entirely in stocks and bonds. We would like to know how much (if any) stock Mr. Stone held in the New York Central Railroad? Or in the scab coal mines that he managed in West Va. Mr. Stone was an honest labor leader! The poor fellow left only $150,000 behind him, when he might have left a million.

Our American Pledge to the Soviet Union

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to be held August 21:

WHEN, on November 7, 1917, the Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Councils, directed by the Bolshevik Party led by our Comrade Lenin, seized state power from the treacherous hands of the Kerensky regime, a new era in human history was begun, an era of the proletarian revolution. And the fire of proletarian emancipation lighted by the immortal Red Guard has not failed to light the path and warm the faith of the exploited and oppressed of all races and in every land.

Now, in the eighth year of the Soviet Power, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, triumphant over every foe, internal and external, stands like a giant citadel of proletarian power from the Baltic to the Pacific, from the Black Sea to the Arctic ocean.

THRU the dark and terrible years since 1917, the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia have starved and battled against every sort of discouragement and assault. Unified and led by their vanguard, the Communist Party of Russia, they themselves have been the heroic vanguard of the world proletarian revolution.

Suffering unexampled sacrifices and starvation, the workers and Peasants of Soviet Russia have proven their right to rule and won fervent admiration and active support of the workers of all the world. Ringed around with the invading armies of the combined imperialist nations, murderously attacked by white guard armies under Yudenich, Denikin, Kolchack, and the rest, betrayed and stabbed in the back by the menshevik assassins of the Second International who were subsidized by the allied robbers nations, and starved by the allied blockade and the drougth and crop failure along the Volga thru all, the armed workers and peasants have clung persistently to the state power of Proletarian Dictatorship, and today all their Communist theory is justified, all their sacrificial action is rewarded as the Soviet Power stands unified and extended, triumphant and strengthened to the joy of the world proletariat and the chagrin of world imperialism.

The reactionary generals are defeated, the invading armies of the "democratic" allied robbers driven into the seas and across the borders by the pressure of Soviet arms and the threat of revolution by the workers of the western nations, the counter-revolutionary lackeys to the bourgeoisie organized in the infamous Second International which has sold itself to the capitalist, discredited and unmasked, roost like lean vultures around the chancelleries of Paris, London and Washington, the allied blockade is broken, the famine ended, and with the powerful Red Army and the watchful Red Navy guarding the outer fortications, the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia are successfully hammering out Socialist reconstruction and building stone by stone the structure of a new society.

THIS tremendous success of the economic restoration of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic recognized in the Report of the British Trade Union Delegation in 1924, has penetrated even the most remote sections of the world's working class, together with the growing fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the race and nationalities oppressed by world imperialism, is stirring and setting in motion the exploited and suffering masses of the entire world.

The movement for International Trade Union Unity, the shattering of the leadership of the treacherous, class collaborationist social democracy in the unions of both Europe and America, the struggle against the Dawes' plan, the mobilization and march to the left of the British workers, the Indian strikes, the rebellion of colonial peoples in Africa, the savage clashes in the Balkans, the sporadic workers' revolts in Latin America and the intensification of a national revolution against foreign imperialist oppression of the Chinese people, all points not only to the revolutionary stimulus which Soviet Russia affords all oppressed by its very existence, but point as well to the menace to capitalist imperialism which such existence constitutes.

SENSING its historic doom, the sinister forces of world capitalist imperialism again are gathering their armies and navies, again loosing their floods of lying propagandists, again mobilizing their lackeys of the social democracy and trade union reactionaries to attack the Union Socialist Soviet Republic. The so-called "Security Pact" in the west, the arming of the puppet nations on the Soviet Union's western frontiers, the establishment of a British naval base on the Dago Islands in the Baltic, the efforts of the imperialist powers to unite their forces against Soviet Russia in China against the Chinese-Soviet rapprochement, the provocation of British courts trying Soviet citizens on Chinese soil, the attempt to sever trade relations by the Baldwin cabinet, the British naval maneuvers in the Baltic, the military preparations in America and Coolidge's continued and studied insults to the Soviet Union, all indicate an approaching new war of violence and invasion against the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

IN this hour the Workers Party of America, knowing its duty and ready to act with vigor and decision, pledges anew to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia its every effort to defend and advance the world proletarian revolution, to support Soviet Russia and its allies among the world's exploited and oppressed, to extend and intensify the movement for recognition of Soviet Russia by the American capitalist government on the basis of the common interests of the workers and poor farmers of America with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. We shall make all efforts to resent a new militant attack upon the U. S. S. R. and to hold aloft the banner of the Proletarian Dictatorship before the eyes of the toiling masses still exploited by the Dictatorship of the American bourgeoisie.

International Labor Defense Endorsed

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to be held August 21:

THE recent action of the supreme court in upholding the constitutionality of the New York criminal anarchy law, under which Comrade Gitlow was sentenced to prison, foreshadows another period of prosecution and repression of the working class movement under which the liberty of its best fighters will be placed in jeopardy. This new decision marks another stage in exposing the sham character of the supposed rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly stated in the constitution and practically ratifies the criminal syndicalist laws of 35 states and makes concrete the danger of the enactment of a federal law of the same character.

This presents the greatest danger to all working class organizations, especially to its most advanced and militant sections. This decision, taken together with the fact that in spite of all pretenses of democracy and cessation of war-time persecution at least 128 workers are still confined in state prisons for no other crime than activity in the interests of their class demonstrates the imperative necessity of all class conscious workers banding themselves together on the platform of the common fight for the release of all class war prisoners and for the defense and support of new victims and their families.

THE International Labor Defense which was recently organized at a national conference in Chicago, as a non-partisan organization, for the defense and support of all workers persecuted for their activity in the class struggle in America and for the assistance of the victims of the white terror abroad, has taken upon itself obligations which should be regarded as the common obligations of all sincere and class conscious workers. The International Labor Defense fills a long-felt need in the American labor movement. It brings new courage and hope to the working class fighters who languish in prison and gives the assurance to all workers on the firing line of the class struggle that they will not stand alone and their families will not be neglected in time of persecution and imprisonment. The International Labor Defense has already made substantial progress in its work has given substantial evidence by the actions it has already taken, that it defends and supports all class war fighters irrespective of their organizational affiliations, and has been widely acclaimed in all sections of the militant labor movement.

International Labor Defense is an absolutely indispensible organization for the militant labor movement and merits the unqualified support of all those who stand on the platform of the class struggle and who recognize the necessity of a common fight against persecution and reaction. The International Labor Defense must be built into a mighty organization embracing scores of thousands of workers and exploited farmers, regardless of their political affiliations.

THE Workers Party endorses the International Labor Defense and pledges full support to its activities in defense and support of persecuted workers in America and all countries of the capitalist world. The convention calls upon every Party member to do his full duty by joining the International Labor Defense as a dues-paying member, by giving moral and material support to the organization in all of its work, and by carrying its message into all labor organizations with which they are connected and to strive in every way to draw them into its ranks.

The Struggle Against Loreism In Our Party

By MAX BEDACHT.

THE Loreist concept of party tasks proceeds on the erroneous theory, that there exists a difference between the task of building the party and that of entering political activities, and executing maneuvers. Again and again we meet the argument that we must first build our party before we can enter this or that action. This attitude is social-democratic.

The task of building the party cannot be separated from the political activities of the party. Our only source of new strength is the working class. We endeavor to set the toiling masses into motion in the direction of a decisive struggle against capitalism. Our party cannot carry on this struggle without the masses; the masses cannot carry on this decisive struggle without the Communists. **We build up the party in the same degree as we succeed in identifying it with the struggles of the masses.** As long as we are a small party our participation in these struggles will be one with comparatively small means. But just as the athlete gains and improves his abilities in practice so does the party build itself in action. The Communists will win leadership only if they really lead. The workers will learn to follow the Communists in final action if they see them march and fight with them and ahead of them in all preliminary actions.

WHEN Loreism expounds this theory of first building and then acting, it tries to cover up its opposition to action with a plausible formula. This formula is the more dangerous because the special regard these opportunities seem to have for our party carries an appeal to loyal and well-meaning party members. Thus the ideological influence of Loreism in the party tends to paralyze the party's activities to a much larger degree than the organized strength of the Lore group would indicate. The last party discussion, for instance, revealed to what a degree this untenable theory of a dualism of party building and party activities, is accepted even by leading members of our party who otherwise, admit the dangers of the Lore tendencies for our Party. The Comintern took cognizance of this tendency in our party when it wrote into the decision on the American question the following fundamental principle that the Communists must continually influence the workers in a revolutionary sense, and that this task cannot be accomplished by mere agitation and propaganda. Any ideological struggle against Loreism must, therefore, also uproot these tendencies where they have lost their clear identity with Loreism, and especially when they make their appearance as "pure Communist principles." Comrade Lenin called this tendency inverted opportunism.

It is evident that the opportunist tendency of Loreism finds the more bases for crystallization and exposure the more the party Bolshevizes itself, the more the party becomes a party of proletarian leadership and revolutionary action. **And it is just as evident that the dangers of this tendency for our party increases with this process.**

TOWARD the party Loreism has always maintained an attitude of "superior" criticism. Neither the left wing, nor the party was their movement. From the Olympian heights of their "intellectual superiority," they consider the developments and the doings of our movement and pass judgment "over" it. This judgment of course, is always against the party's and the Comintern's doings and invariably in favor of their own concept, that of Olympians. But in spite of the "serious shortcomings" of party and Comintren these Olympians condescend to grace it with the honor of their membership. "Altho I am a member of it, I cannot take responsibility upon myself to advise any one else to join" declared Lore in a meeting of German-speaking comrades in New York at the time of the organization of the Communists in an underground party in the face of wholesale persecution of party members by the government. Here we have Loreism again in "Reinkultur." The party is never their party. The party is one thing, and a Loreite is another thing. Tho the two may meet, they never merge. This inability of the two to merge, demonstrated by the attitude of Loreism toward the party, must also be officially recognized by the party. The recognition of this inability to merge must in turn be demonstrated by the party in a relentless attitude toward Loreism.

IN the past the struggle against Loreism was a sporadic one. Since the tendency was not crystallized in a distinct group but manifested itself mainly in what individual party members of that tendency said or did. Comrade Lore himself was again and again the object of criticism and attack for his consistent non-Communist attitude. In the left wing movement at the time of the birth of our party Lore was the center of very justified suspicion and attack. At that time his attitude of superiority led him to a criticism of the left wing which in many points coincided with that of the right wing. In the days of the underground party the state of war of the party against Lore was a permanent one. At the time of the formation of the Workers' Party, Lore's membership in our party became so questionable that he was treated completely as an outsider.

Several times during the existence of the Workers Party we find the party in fight against Lore and Loreism. Even the walls of Sing Sing prison could not prevent Comrade Ruthenberg from taking issue with Lore because of the latter's attitude toward our underground party. Comrades Lovestone and Pepper took issue with Lore in the "Toiler," in the underground "Communist," and in the "Weekly Worker."

The party took issue very decisively against Loreism when it raised its head in a dangerous form in the Jewish Federation, like it does at present in the Finnish Federation. The Central Executive Committee at that time proceeded to save the party from Loreist poison. In spite of a hesitancy on the part of some of the members of the then C. E. C. the majority of that body proceeded firmly with its measures. It put the "reiheit" under immediate control of the C. E. C. and finally expelled Salutsky, who had developed his non-Communist attitude quickly into an anti-Communist one.

DURING the last two years, with the slow process of Bolshevization, the Lore tendency crystallized slowly as a group. In this crystallization it was aided considerabaly by the fact that outstanding adherents of this tendency were not only permitted to occupy but were even appointed to important party positions.

But whatever the causes of this crystallization might have been, the fact remains unchallenged that Loreism, while in the first period of the existence of our party merely a tendency, has become a distinct group which menaces the Communist integrity of our party and tends to arrest the party's progress toward complete Bolshevization.

WHILE organizational steps, such as are proposed by the party resolution on Loreism, are absolutely necessary in our fight against Loreism, yet they will not be sufficient. Loreism, the theory of hesitancy and inaction, must be overcome by an antidote of decisiveness and activity. Loreism must be drowned by Bolshevism. This is not merely a phrase; Bolshevization will drown Loreism first because it will draw all Communist elements of the party away from inaction where idle speculations may make them victims of Loreism, and puts them into the mechanism of revolutionary positive action, and second, it will make existence for the unassimilable non-Communist elements within the party a physical impossibility.

Our Readers' Views

To the DAILY WORKER: I am lying on my back in the Morton Hospital, Taunton, Mass., with a broken leg (femur) and am likely to be here for some time. Am enclosing $1.00 which is all I can raise to have the DAILY WORKER sent me for as long as that will pay for. If any local comrades or sympathizers could visit me here, welcome would be a cold word to describe my sentiments. I can see enough in the bourgeois press to convince me that the Riffs and the Chinese in two widely separated parts of the world are bothering the imperialists somewhat.

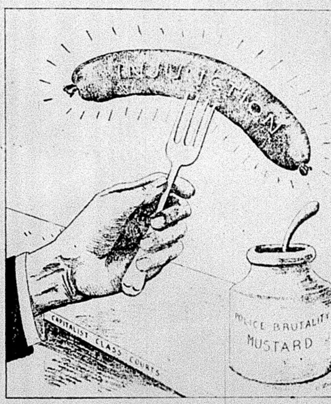
But even tho I know the lying bourgeois propaganda for what it is, I hate to have to read it alone without the Communist light rays to illumine it. Quite a tempest in a teapot this Scopes' trial seems to me. Both sides in the controversy seem to be convinced that the questions of science and religion can be fought out on their own feet without any question of their merit or demerit to a particular class. Let them go to it, tho. There is no doubt that the wide publicity given the matter will force open new though cells in the brains of the static ones. Someday before long we well get Marxian-Leninist questions attracting the attention the Darwinian ones now are.

Entering the hospital here, I was asked my religion. I answered: "No religion, I am a Communist. As such we get along very well without gods or other spooks."

There are lots of catholics among nurses and patients here so we have plenty of beads and the poor, hurt children are told "God is punishing you. Be resigned." It makes me grind my teeth at times to keep from opening direct battle with the exponents of such a theory, but I have to lie silent. But I know the day is almost here when the working class in those of their children. The capitalist power will blow all the dark mists and terrors from their minds and ists will beat us in many a battle yet, but for all that we will win the war: the class war.—Fraternally, H. C. Fillmore, care of Morton Hospital, Taunton, Mass.

P. S. I hope that you can read this, lying on my back is not conducive to good writing.

Handing It to the Workers



"RUSSIA TODAY"—TOMORROW!

Technical difficulties have kept out today's instalment of that great document RUSSIA TODAY.

Tomorrow—and everyday following—a generous instalment will be printed. Look for it—and pass it on to the men in your shop!

BIRTH DATES OF CLASS WAR PRISONERS IN AUGUST

(COMPILED BY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE)

Represa, Cal., Folsom Prison—H. C. Duke, August 20.

San Quentin Penitentiary, San Quentin, Cal.—Roy House, No. 38535, Aug. 21; Thomas O'Mara, No. 38293, Aug. 12.

Box "A," Thomaston, Maine (State Prison)—Peter Claussen, Aug. 28.

Box 520, Walla Walla, Wash.—James McInerny, No. 9410, Aug. 18; John Lamb, No. [illegible]2, Aug. 26.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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GERMAN WORKERS GO TO MOSCOW

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WO sets of alienists who examined Russell T. Scott, condemned slayer, ow fighting to dodge the gallows, ave reached different conclusions as his sanity. What must be proved whether or not he became insane nce his trial and conviction for the urder of a drug clerk, during a souse arty in a drug store. Those who are id by the state declare he is sane, ile the alienists employed by the ense, find him crazy.

* * *

HIS same Scott, by the way, was once the director of a thirty mil- on dollar corporation. Those were e days when the boobery, as H. L. encken calls easily gulled people, ho think the way to wealth is open the "common people", had saved me money from the hectic war pe- od when the House of Morgan need- munitions so hastily that cost plus as the rule and not the exception. ven the wage slaves were able to ore up a little coin. It was then at fellows like Russell came along d decided to relieve the thrifty orkers of their war booty.

* * *

MOST of those wild catters have hit the tobaggon by now. That is, the mpanies are gone and so is the oney that was seduced from the nall fry. The big fellows have their vn legitimate channels for swind- ng. Scott evolved many schemes to ow the "people" how to get rich. organ was standing between them d wealth he said. Scott would ild a bridge between them and osperity. This he labelled the cott idea". Finally the bubble burst d Scott took to holding up people th a gat. Much the same kind of a ort but more risky.

* * *

HE idea of "getting rick quick" has a great fascination for Americans, en for the working class who have t yet realized that only one out of ery hundred thousand who tries the me of legalized graft gets anywhere t within speaking distance of the p house. Successful speculators ay a big role in American society. hose who do not succeed are lucky they don't land in jail. Barney ruch, a successful gambler, was ade chairman of the War Industries oard, by Woodrow Wilson. Barney's ly means of making a living is play- g with the ticker. He knows the me well and has made millions. He now financing investigations into r profiteering. Barney made mil- ons on one little leak that occurred ring the war.

* * *

an effort to impress the jury with Russell Scott's high degrees of re- ectability in the past, his lawyers, ho are clever men, tried to intro- ce testimony to show that the con- cted slayer was once the head of a ,000,000 corporation and planned to ild a bridge between the United ates and Canada. How could a

(Continued on page 4)

Raulston Speaks Here.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 6.— dge John T. Raulston who pre- ed over the Scopes' evolution case Dayton, plans to leave here Fri- or Saturday for Chicago, where will address a fundamentalist eting at the North Shore church.

BERRY AND COPS FAIL TO STOP PRESS WALKOUT

Cuneo Plant Picketed by Local Pressmen

The pressmen who walked out when the Cuneo printing company tried to reduce the crews on the presses from four to three men, congregated in front of the plant at 22nd and Grove Sts., braving several flivver squads of police, and warned those looking for work to stay away. Meanwhile "Major" George L. Berry sent in members of the Internatoinal Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union to scab on members of Local No. 3.

Strikebreaker Berry, president of the International Union, ordered the local pressmen to accept the Cuneo company's terms, thus playing his usual role of aiding the open shop campaign of the printers. The pressmen, however, walked out from this plant and from the Cuneo buildings at Arthington and Spaulding Sts., and refused to take orders from the scabby Berry.

Cuneo Presses Crippled.

Berry is in Chicago now, and was to address a meeting of the pressmen last night at the People's Institute Hall, Van Buren and Levitt Sts.

The presses at both the Cuneo plants were crippled yesterday, altho several men sent in by Berry attempted to scab on the pressmen.

Young Workers League Bulletin.

The Young Workers League Nucleus of workers in the Cuneo plant issued a strike bulletin which was popular with the pressmen who had quit work.

The bulletin is given below:

All Workers Must Support Pressmen In Strike! Must Organize Helpers!

The pressmen in the two Cuneo plants are on strike. The bosses went to remove one pressman from each machine instead of hiring two pressmen and two helpers as in the past.

Those young workers at Cuneo's who are organized into the Cunea nucleus of the Young Workers League call upon all of the workers at Cuneo's (organized and unorganized) to support the pressmen at the present time. The fight which they are carrying on effects the interests of everyone of us whether we are organized or unorganized, helper or apprentice, whether we work in the bindery or in the pressrooms.

Threat of "Open Shop"

The bosses always want to reduce the number of organized workers and to increase the number of unorganized young workers since this brings them closer to the open shop conditions which mean bigger profits for them and lower wages for all of us. The company could never get away with this kind of stuff if the helpers and other assistants were organized. The Young Workers League continually fights for the organization of the unorganized young workers and calls upon the young workers at Cuneo's

(Continued on page 2)

Welsh Miners Face Troops As Baldwin Asks Subsidy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

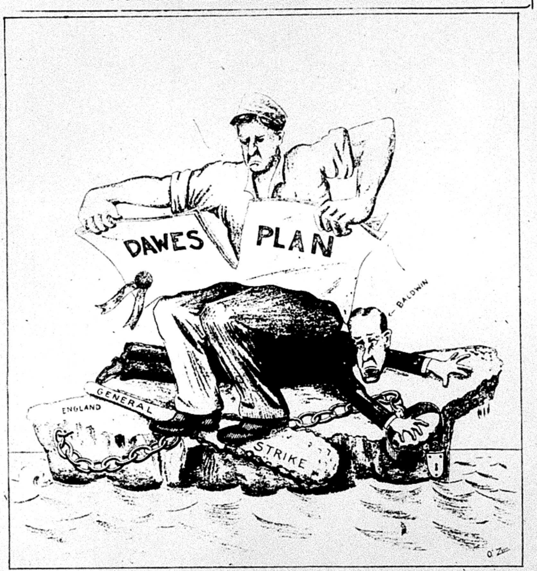
LONDON, Augus 6—The authorities at Ammanford, Wales, where matters have been going from bad to worse in the anthracite district ever since the differences between the operators and the miners became acute, today appealed to the government to send troops to the district to prevent further disturbances. There are 40,000 anthracite miners striking at Ammanford against discharge of active union men.

By a strange coincidence the receipt of this appeal for soldiers to put down the growing disorders among the starving miners in the Welsh coal fields was received just before Prime Minister Baldwin rose in the house of commons to defend his course last week in offering a subsidy to the coal operators as the price of an armistice in the wage struggle between operators and miners.

Probably not since he assumed office the second time has Baldwin faced a house so hostile to one of his proposals. This was apparent as his lengthy review of the coal situation proceeded.

There was no manifestation of enthusiasm among members as the premier told them that it was better to spend money for the subsidy than to suffer the economic loss which a coal strike would entail. He did not mention the political peril to capitalism of a national general strike.

NOT SO GOOD FOR BALDWIN RULE



Anthracite Strike Looms As Conference Breaks Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 6.—"We're done now. There is nothing on the boards we can see," said a member of the scale committee of the anthracite Tri-District body of negotiators as the committee of 40 prepared to leave the scene of the conference with the operators after the collapse of negotiations Tuesday evening. The scale committee is, however, leaving the preparations for further action in the hands of a sub-committee of six, which is fully authorized to issue a strike call to 158,000 anthracite miners if the operators fail to sign an agreement by August 31. In the language of the scale committee, it shall "meet any emergency in accord with their judgment."

This sub-committee is also empowered to arrange with the operators for some union men to remain on the job as maintenance men to keep the mines in good order, prevent cave-ins

(Continued on page 2)

MIKADO ENVOY RECEIVED BY TCHICHERIN

From left to right are: Tchicherin, commissar of foreign affairs; President Kalinin and the panese ambassador, Tanaka. Several Japanese aviators are now engaged in a flying feat from kio to Moscow.

POLICE INVESTIGATE RICH MAN'S ADOPTION OF PRETTY 'DAUGHTER'

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—While Edward W. Browning millionaire realtor continued to play fairy godfather to his newly adopted daughter, Mary Louise this afternoon, the machinery of the law was set in motion to determine whether there was anything illegal about what welfare Commissioner Bird S. Coler unequivocally branded as "the most unmoral transaction I have ever heard of."

STRIKE GROWS AT SHANGHAI; BOYCOTT ON

Workers Fight Capitalist Treason

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, August 6.—The Students' Union has issued printed warnings to Chinese merchants not to handle British or Japanese goods. The merchants' stocks of such goods will be confiscated if they violate the boycott notice.

If the workers in the European and American countries think that the Chinese liberation movement is just a little flurry soon to pass over, the fact that the entire student body is refusing to accept any discipline of foreign faculties (which are openly or secretly opposing the liberation movement) and millions of students will refuse to attend school when they

(Continued on page 2)

BIG LABOR DELEGATION NOW IN RUSSIA FOUND SOCIALIST ORGAN SPOKE NOT ONE WORD OF TRUTH

(By International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, July 20—(By Mail)—Upon Leaving Leningrad the German workers delegation to the Soviet Union issued two declarations. First, a letter to the Leningrad working class:

"We have spent five days in your town. We are convinced that that which you have achieved must cause a feeling of the deepest respect in each honest worker. We have visited factories of our own choice and everywhere we have found a systematic development and a firm will for the continuation of successful reconstruction.

Industry Is Developing.

"In Leningrad industry is developing successfully in socialist forms. The material situation of the workers is continuously improving.

"After we had seen your institutions as for instance, the workers sanatorium, we understood why the whole capitalist world hates you and wishes to surround you with a ring of iron.

"We consider it to be our duty to struggle with all means against any attempt to bring the Russian people once more under the yoke of capitalism.

"We promise to point out to our comrades the necessity for preparedness in case of capitalist action against Soviet Russia."

The second statement is dedicated to the situation in the Putilov Works and reads:

Hit German Socialist Organ.

"The letter which was published in the Vorwaerts last Jan 3, does not contain one true word. We declare emphatically: The workers of Russia have never possessed such far reaching political rights and such wide possibilities of making their political influence felt, as at present.

"No single menshevik, if such persons exist at all, has addressed himself to the German delegation, despite the fact that the delegation consists in a majority of social-democrats.

Spread the Truth.

"Some of us have spoken with a onetime menshevik who told us that in 1925 a meeting of the mensheviks of the Putilov Works decided on their own initiative to break up the menshevik organization. All this shows how necessary the journey of the delegation to the Soviet Union was in order finally to spread the real truth about your country."

Refugees Return to Armenia.

MOSCOW.—Armenian refugees are returning in ever increasing numbers to their fatherland. 600 refugees are being directed from Persia to Leninakan via Djulfa. 5,500 arrive at Leninakan from Batum. All refugees are granted a 75 per cent reduction on railway fare.

TEUT FASCISTS REVEAL PLOT ON SOVIET LEADERS

Police, Embassy, and Professors in Plot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—During the trial of the three members of the German fascist body, Organization Consul Dittmar, Wolscht and Kindermann, these spies admitted that the "scientific" expedition on which they embarked into Soviet Russia, was in reality a plot to kill Soviet leaders. The fascists admitted that the German police knew of their anti-Soviet plot, and had asked them to obtain information as to the German Communists who might be taking refuge in the Soviet Union.

Well known German monarchists and intellectuals were brought into the plans, which included the mapping of the Kremlin, finding connections between the Communist International and the German Communist Party, and spying on the Soviet leaders. The activities of student fascists in Germany against the workers were also exposed.

Dittmar made detailed statements upon the students' organization, which is nothing less than a secret nucleus of the fascist movement. The stu

(Continued on page 3)

Debt Commission Meets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—All save two of the nations that dipped into the United States treasury for loans during the war have instituted "some sort" of negotiations aimed at settling their obligations, it was disclosed today at the first meeting the American Debt Funding Commission has held in more than eight months.

British Labor Leaders

PREMIER BALDWIN'S settlement of the strike thru subsidizing the coal industry by money to be provided by tax has caused considerable dissatisfaction among other industrial magnates. The latest dodge, is to get the money by taxing every pint of beer consumed by the workers, one penny, shows that Baldwin has listened to the plutes. But he will probably hear from the workers too.

'BUILD THE TRADE UNIONS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALISM,' SAYS COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 17—(By Mail.)—On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Red International of Labor Unions, the executive committee of the Communist International published the following telegram:

"On the fifth anniversary of the Red International of Labor Unions, the Communist International sends its warmest greetings to the millions of fighters for the revolutionary trade union movement in the whole world.

"Despite the bloody terror of the bourgeoisie despite the lying and treachery of the leaders of social reformism, the growth of the revolutionary trade union movement in the whole world in the countries of the oppressors as well as in the countries of the awakening oppressed, continuous unceasingly.

"In the countries of the oppressors, where capital attempts to postpone the collapse of its economy by an increased exploitation of labor, and at the expense of the life and health of millions of workers, the working class must use all its forces to consolidate its mass struggle organizations, the trade unions.

Build Up The Trade Unions

"In the Orient the masses must now commense an organized and systematic struggle, above all they must build up and strengthen their trade unions. Everywhere the forces of the working class are concentrated, organized, and mobilized, this is done with the help of the trade unions.

"In the last five years the Red International of labor unions has carried on an heroic and self sacrificing mass struggle against capitalism, against the disruptive policy of its helpers who have the power in the reformist trade unions, against their attempts to split the forces of the proletariat and its trade union organization.

R. I. L. U. Fight for Unity

The Red International of Labor Unions has not only won new sections of the working class for the idea of Communism and for the organization of the revolutionary movement, but it has also impressed the necessity for the Amalgamation of all the forces of the working class for the struggle against and the overthrow of capitalism into the masses which are still under the influence of the Amsterdam disrupters.

"The R. I. L. U. has carried slogan of trade union unity into the whole world, and it will bring this slogan to realization no matter what difficulties the reformist trade union leaders may put in the way. The Anglo-Russian unity committee and the workers congresses in France are the first real successes of the working class upon the way to unity.

"The workers' delegations to Soviet Russia are messengers from the broad masses of the working class for the consolidation of the fraternal fighting alliance between the proletariat of Soviet Russia and the rest of the world and they prove the power of the urge towards unity and the ever increasing number of masses following it.

Fight Against War

"The working class is already carrying on a struggle under the slogan of unity against the ever approaching danger of a new world-wide bloodbath, and against the preparations for it in the form of an attack upon Soviet Russia and against the very strong economic attacks of the capitalist class upon the workers.

"'No force in the world,' said Lenin at the initial congress of the R. I. L. U. five years ago, 'can prevent the collapse of capitalism and the victory of the proletariat.'

"Long Live the Red International of Labor Unions!

"Long Live the unity of the working class in the struggle for Communism!

"Long Live the first fortress of the proletariat in this struggle, the union of Socialist Soviet Republics!

"Long Live the social revolution!"

RUSSIAN WORKERS TO BE HOST TO SWEDISH MIXED LABOR GROUP

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 15.—(By Mail).—The arrival of a Swedish workers delegation is expected in the next few days in Leningrad, consisting of Communists, social democratic and non-party workers of various branches of industry, amongst them also trade union officials. The journey of this delegation which was arranged by the Folkets Dagblad Politiken and by the Central committee of the Swedist Communist Party, has awakened the greatest interest amongst the Swedish working masses and three times the number of applications were received as it was possible to include in the delegation.

DEBS' MEETING FREEZE-OUT IN SAN FRANCISCO

German Radicals Don't Trouble to Attend

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 5.—Eugene V. Debs spoke to a greatly diminished audience here. About 700 Germans who in other years always attended Deb's meetings were this year enjoying an excursion upon the bay. They with other hundreds and thousands no longer feel enthusiasm for Debs since he has so manifestly abandoned the cause of the workers. Debs made not the slightest reference to Soviet Russia, in fact to no concrete present issue of the workers.

Although over half of the audience was evidently Communist, there was not a hiss or a groan. All sat respectfully and quietly through the ordeal. Whole blocks of the audience disdained to notice the collection boxes or to aid in any way the disgraceful proceedings. No singing of the International, no red flags, only some flowers brought by personal admirers.

It appears doubtful if Debs can now redeem himself if he would. How long can the personality of any man endure in face of a deserted task? It is doubtful if many wish to hear Debs again. This time they came to see if it were true. And it is true.

PUBLIC FESTIVAL

for the Benefit of the DAILY WORKER and UJ ELŐRE

Under the auspices of the workingmen of Philadelphia, Trenton and Roebling

Sunday, August 16, 1925

SYLVAN LAKES PARK BURLINGTON, N. J.

Free! $800 Touring Car; $300 Parlor Suit; $120 Radio Set; $60 Gold Watch and 96 other valuable articles. *Free!*

DANCING ALL DAY FIRST CLASS ORCHESTRA
REFRESHMENTS

Singing Contest — Athletic Events — Bathing — Fishing
Boating and Other Amusements.

REAL HUNGARIAN GOULASH AND PAPRIKA FISH

Ticket $1.00—Children Free

DIRECTION—By Boat. Take the Wilson Line Boat (Chestnut Street Pier) at 9 A. M. to Burlington. At Burlington committee will await you. By Busses: At Camden Ferries take Sylvan Lakes Park Buss; it takes you direct to the Park. Buss leaves every 30 minutes. By Trolley: At Campden Ferries take the Trenton car; get off in Burlington at Broad Street. Then take the green car and get off at 13th Street, walk left one square to the Park.

GERMAN WORKERS VISIT CHILDREN'S COLONY "PUSHKIN"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 20. (By Mail).—Today the German workers delegation visited in the afternoon the children's colony "Pushkin", about 20 miles outside of Moscow. 7,000 children, the orphans of parents killed in the imperialist war, are brought up here. The delegates investigated the conditions and the educational methods in the colony and talked for several hours with the teachers and the children.

WORKERS PARTY HOLDS MEETINGS AMONG WEAVERS

Shelton Silk Shops Are Organizing

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

SHELTON, Conn., Aug. 6. — The Workers Party, Connecticut district, conducted a noon meeting Monday in front of the Shelton Looms (Sidney Blumenthal's) attended by 400 workers. The weaving department of this plant was on strike 2 months ago and won most of their demands. During the strike, the Workers' Party sent speakers to the strike meetings, whose speeches and practical advice were welcomed, Comrades Ida Rothstien and District Organizer William Simons being the speakers.

Since the strike, Simons was invited to attend a meeting of the Weavers' Social Club, where he urged the election of delegates to the Amalgamation Textile Conference in New York City on Sept. 6, 1925. This was done, the most active workers Frager, Dagle and Stockmal being elected. Great enthusiasm was displayed for the conference and its promise to put the Shelton workers in contact with textile workers in other cities.

Police Interference.

Several weeks ago two New Haven comrades, R. S. Kling and Rose Markle were arrested for violation of a Shelton ordinance forbidding distribution of leaflets. They had distributed at the factory gate a mimeographed letter from the Connecticut T.U.E.L. to the Blumenthal workers summing up their strike experience and showing the necessity of getting all the workers of the plant into their organization, which as yet represented only a fourth of the workers employed.

The comrades were fined $2 and costs each, which made a patriotic total of $17.76 each. The Shelton Sentinel, the local paper, printed screaming articles, "exposing" the Communists for their agitation. Mr. Gerrity, secretary of the Manufacturers Association of the Lower Naugatuck Valley, paid the Shelton and Derby Board of Trade a special visit, denouncing the leaflet as tending to cause another strike, and pointed out that at the legislative hearings in Hartford in February and March, both Rothstien and Simons has declared themselves communists.

The Right to Street Speaking.

Upon inquiry, it was learned that there was no city ordinance regarding street speaking. This was admitted by the city clerk, the police chief and the mayor, each one passing the buck to the other. But the police chief took it upon himself to say that he would select the corner for us to speak from.

The Workers Party decided to ignore the chief, and Monday's meeting was the result, a meeting which met with the approval of the workers. Last time, when the two comrades distributed a leaflet, it took the company little time to summon the police and have the comrades arrested. What kept the police from interfering this time is not known. It is hoped that they realize that they have no constitutional right to interfere. But whatever their move, the Workers Party is proceeding with further meetings. A larger crowd is expected.

Believing that the ordinance against distribution is unconstitutional, a leaflet advertising the meeting was distributed at noon, just before the meeting, but no arrests were made.

The determination of the Workers Party, Connecticut district, to conduct educational meetings despite police threats has aroused the deep sympathy of the Shelton Loom wage slaves.

Dethroned Sultan of Turkey Goes on Trial for Murder

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The dethroned sultan of Turkey today was placed on trial in Angora, according to news dispatches from Constantinople. The former Sultan is charged with assassination of his personal physician, Rechad Pasha. It must be assumed that the dethroned Sultan of Turkey is to be placed on trial in Absentia. He lost his throne with the rise of power of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the formation of the Angora republic and has since been an exile.

AMALGAMATED'S G. E. B. MEETS ON NON-UNION DRIVE

Numerous Strikes to Be Considered Here

The strike of the 800 employes of the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company will be one of the important matters discussed by the general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which holds its annual meeting in Chicago beginning Monday. The board members will arrive today.

Effective picketing is being carried on by the strikers as the walkout nears the close of its sixth week. The employers are showing signs of weakening, and will soon be in a desperate situation, as the busiest season of the year begins in four weeks.

International Demoralized.

The fall rush begins about September 5 and continues thru December. The International is delivering no orders, and has lost many customers due to the strike. The pre-Christmas rush will find the company demoralized, and the strikers standing as solid as ever in their determination to maintain union conditions.

The general executive board is meeting at a time when the garment bosses thruout the country have made a drive to institute the "open shop" in their industry. The strikers to date have scored several important victories.

In New York, where the Amalgamated members are conducting an organization drive, the large firm of Rose Brothers has come to terms with the union, which has conducted a strike in the plant since July 11. Other settlements recently made in New York are with the Marks and Slaiman Co., Rabinowitz company and numerous smaller concerns, some of which had never before been unionized. The 500 employes of the International in New York have effectively stopped production despite the issuance of an injunction.

In St. Louis, the strike of the 800 employes of the Curlee Clothing company is in its tenth week. Numerous arrests have been made in this strike.

Must Fight "Open Shop" Drive.

The Rochester strike against the Silverman company has been won. Strikes are taking place in Philadelphia, where the employers of the Fauffman company and Rosenberg company and others walked out several weeks ago.

The Amalgamated board members are expected to adopt strenuous measures to fight the "open shop" drive of the garment bosses.

Berry and the Cops Fail to Stop Cuneo Press Walkout

(Continued from page 1)

to demand support from the union men in the campaign for the organization of these young workers at the same time that we support them in their present strike.

100 per cent organization is the kind that counts! What about Cuneo's?

Big shops like W. F. Hall now operating completely as an open shop and Donnelly's which is practically an open shop did not change into open shops over night. They did so by hiring more and more young workers, firing union workers and continuing to ignore the union more and more. The Cuneo bosses would like to do the same and have the cheaper labor conditions that come with an open shop, and unless the unions put up a strong fight for 100 per cent organization at Cuneo's the open shop employers will be able to add another big open shop to their list.

Young workers at Cuneo's! Support the pressmen in their strike!

Demand right to join union (pressman's, binders' and Typographical)!

Wherever you work! Whatever you do! You want to be organized!

Mother Bloor Will Speak at Pittsburgh Mid-Summer Picnic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 6.—Final arrangements have all been made for the Mid Summer District 5 Picnic at George Zaar's farm, 19 mile house, middle road. Mother Bloor is expected here to give one of her rousing speeches for the DAILY WORKER. Many additional surprises are in store for those attending the picnic.

Enough money is expected from the proceeds of the picnic to allow a liberal donation to the Negro Labor Congress and also to the International Labor Defense. Everybody should make sure to be present at this picnic and enjoy the whole day.

Brick Makers Strike.

MIDDLETON, Conn., August 6.—(FP)—The United Brick and Clay Workers' Union has shut down the Tuttle Brick Co. plants, largest brick plants in Connecticut, in a strike for union recognition. The local was organized this summer.

Farmers Are Told Fairy Tales in Effort to Quiet Their Growing Discontent

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the farmers are fed with new promises to alleviate their woes by none other than Henry A. Wallace, editor of "Wallace's Farmer," of Iowa, and son of Coolidge's late secretary of agriculture.

Editor Wallace, who inherits some influence among the Iowa farmers, gravely tells the parasite savants gathered about the conference table at the Institute of Politics, at Williamstown, Mass., that the farmers will grow prosperous thru the increase in population. Here are his brave words:

> "By 1935 there will be 15,000,000 more mouths to feed and the farmers of the country will no longer suffer."

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But then he immediately allows a black cloud to float over his beautiful picture as follows:

> "By 1960 affairs will have reached such a pass that the nations of the world in their scramble for food and markets will find another universal blood letting the only solution for the problem."

Which, according to the theory of this editor-farmer, even admitting that it is in the least plausible, would bring the agricultural depression back again, since the mouths that needed to be fed, had had their lips sealed in death upon the battlefield, or as the consequence of war.

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Editor Wallace's speech indicates, however, that he was merely taking an amateur's fling at the Malthusian theory of over-population. Discussion of this theory in an eastern center of "kapitalist kultur" is not of vital interest to working farmers, east or west. They want to know how this year's crop is to be harvested, how this year's rent is to be paid, where the money is to come from to meet partial payments on machinery already broken down, where the interest money is coming from on mortgages and debts.

They know that with the increased use of farm machinery and thru more intensive cultivation the soil will produce crops in 1935 that will take care of much more than a 15,000,000 increase in the population.

They know at the same time, that it is a wildman's dream that puts off the next war 35 years until 1960, when both Spain and France even today have a big war on their hands in Africa, when the French are slaughtering the natives of Syria, and the British are equally active in Trans-Jordania, with greater troubles brewing in India and China, and the storm clouds lowering everywhere in the Pacific.

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While these wars result in temporary disorganization, as the world war, with the resulting civil wars and wars of intervention, laid waste Russian agriculture, yet reconstruction takes place rapidly, especially when the peoples are liberated from the capitalist rule of the landlords, bankers and other profiteers. The crops of the Soviet Union are greater this year than ever. Modern machinery is making over Russian agriculture on such a large scale that the increasing population offers no problem to the Soviet Republics.

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Coolidge thinks that agrarian relief will come thru an extensive program of rail consolidation. This will cheapen transportation, but without profit to the great substructure of the agrarian population, the two and a half million of agricultural workers, the two million tenant farmers and the million and a half mortgaged farmers. They will be exploited just as brutally as ever. The savings made will go into the pockets of the great profiteers, who not only run the government but own it.

Coolidge's conception of "economical transportation" is bigger dividends for the holders of railroad stocks. This is clearly shown when he demands that freight rates be not lowered by "weak" carriers, meaning that the loot of the profit takers must be assured. No relief for the plundered and penniless agrarian masses.

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The New York Times confesses that visitors to Swampscott, Mass., these days are telling "Silent Cal", that "the western farmers are not only absolutely united in his support but perfectly delighted with the great prosperity that pervades agriculture everywhere".

To which the Times adds that, "It is an old complaint of presidents that they have no one to tell them the truth."

Coolidge doesn't get the truth. He just gets his orders, and he obeys them. His orders carry not relief for the farming masses, just as they carry nothing but a more bitter life for the industrial workers.

Relief for agricultural workers comes only thru the overthrow of the profit system; that the Coolidge government is organized to defend. The farmers are learning this lesson in spite of the fairy tales told them by such as Editor Wallace, President Coolidge and all their kind.

Anthracite Strike Looms Bigger as Conference Breaks Up

(Continued from page 1)

and man the pumps.

Concerning the very inadequate wage raise asked, of ten per cent on tonnage rates, Lewis said:

Unions' Business to Protect Miners.

"There is nothing unreasonable in such demands. And they must be granted."

Lewis said it was the business of the United Mine Workers of America "to protect the interests of the coal miners of this country and the union proposes to live up to this duty in this instance."

But He Worries About the "Public."

In conclusion, Lewis said:

"We happen to know that the rich anthracite coal companies can easily grant these demands out of their enormous profits without increasing the cost of coal to the consumer one single penny. We do not agree with the theory that the anthracite industry is here solely to make great profits for the coal companies. We hold that the miner and the public have rights that must be recognized and we intend that they shall be recognized."

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

ARMY TROOPS TO PROTECT KLAN PARADERS IN D. C.

Entire Police Force to Guard Kluxers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Regular army troops, as well as the entire police force of Washington, will be held in readiness to cope with any disorders that may arise in connection with the big ku klux klan parade down Pennsylvania avenue, scheduled for Saturday, it was learned this afternoon.

Troopers of the third cavalry at Fort Meyer will be "ready" to respond to any emergency call.

While officials do not "expect" trouble, the reported size of the parade has impressed them with the possibilities of the event.

Sheriff Jails Jailor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—Sheriff Schuler and 15 of his deputies today seized the city jail and locked up the jailor and twenty of his guards. Schuler took this action after he concluded that the jail came within the jurisdiction of his office. Jailor Leffmann refused to turn over the keys.

PROPOSE NEW AGREEMENT IN DIST. 26, U. M. W

But New One Is Wors Than the Old One

(BULLETIN.)

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6. The mi ers of Nova Scotia, employed by th British Empire Steel Corporati agreed by a majority of 1,133 in a pl biscite today to return to work und the proposals of the provincial go ernment. There were 6,693 vot polled.

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(Special to The Daily Worker)

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 6.- The dispute between the miners Nova Scotia District 26, U. M. W. A. and the British Empire Steel Co poration, which began March 6th h not yet been settled. A new sect of the capitalist class (Torries) w elected to office in Nova Scotia.

Since the dispute began they pro ised to settle the strike but have on succeeded in getting the District O ficers to place before the miners about Aug. 5th a worse agreeme than the agreement of 1924.

It seems certain that the mine will vote against this proposition.

Bye elections are being held in day or two for cabinet positions the government and it is necessary f the safety of the government can dates that they keep up some appe ance of anxiety to have this matt settled.

Strike Is Growing at Shanghai, China; Big Boycott Is O

(Continued from page 1)

ule reopened in September w indicate how the strike movement sticking.

Strike Against Bourgeois Treaso

There are, moreover, indicatio that the workers are becoming sentful of some Chinese capitali who are trying to stop the strike cause it hurts their business al their own workers are not on stri This is the cause of an extension the strike yesterday to 6,000 s mill workers who walked out becau their bosses are trying to get general strike broken up.

The boycott, officially slated to gin on August 1, is beginning to ha serious effect on British a Japanese trade in many of the citi Some students are not stopping w the British and Japanese. As British-American Tobacco compa has great stores of cigaretes in Chi students have been busy burn them when found in stores. They up in smoke but by way of bonfir

Destroy Even Memory of Invader

In many cities where British Japanese have been forced to lea the Chinese are demonstrating th feelings by completely tearing do the houses these enemies occupi to exterminate the memory of th residence there.

Frisco Open Forum Meets Sunday Nite; Austin Lewis Speal

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. Austin Lewis will be the speaker the regular Sunday night open for meeting at 225 Valencia, August Many will want to be present and h what Comrade Lewis has to say in present stage of rapid transition.

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James H. Dolsen spoke at O'Far and Fillmore where a week ago he Comrade Fleming were arrested. interference developed from the lice although the meeting was w attended and very successful. Co rade Fleming's case has been po poned to October 1.

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Public Speaking Class Note

Notice is given that the Oakla class in public speaking will be org ized at 1010 Broadway, at 7 p. Tuesday, August 11. The meeting 10th and Broadway in the open will be utilized by the class for pr tice before the public. More power the young workers. We'll need th in many a campaign in both econo and political action. Now is the ti to prepare. When the need arrive will be too late.

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Russian Dance Next

A fine time and large crowd. T was the dance at 225 Valencia gi by the Esthonian branch. The da enthusiasm is on the increase. T Russian branch have their turn n Saturday night.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Great Brit pound sterling, demand 4.85 3-8, ca 4.85½. France, Franc, demand 4. cable 4.69½. Belgium, Franc, dem 4.46½, cable 4.47. Italy, Lira, dem 3.62½, cable 3.63. Sweden, Krone, mand 26.86, cable 26.89. Norw Krone, demand 18.38, cable 18.40. D mark, Krone, demand 22.68, ca 22.70. Germany, Mark, no qu Shanghai, Tael 78.50, no quota.

German Workers Pledge Selves to Fight Yoke of Capitalism

"WE consider it to be our duty to struggle with all means against any attempt to bring the Russian people once again under the yoke of capitalism."—From the Official Declaration of German Workers' Delegation upon leaving Leningrad for Moscow.

GERMAN SOCIALIST ORGAN FAILED IN EFFORT TO HALT WORKERS DELEGATION GOING TO RUSSIA

MOSCOW, July 19.—(By Mail.)—The whole Moscow press prints greetings in the German language to the German workers' delegation which will arrive tomorrow. An article in the Izvestia reads:

"Greetings to our German comrades!

"The delegates of the German workers who have come to the Soviet Union to study on the spot the work of socialist reconstruction, arrive tomorrow in the capital of the Soviet Union, in red Moscow.

"Moscow, this one word embraces the whole hatred of the international bourgeoisie and those leaders of the social-democracy who have brought the proletariat under the regime of Hindenburg.

"Moscow, they shout when the working class raises its head anywhere to protest against the exploitation and the machinations of its masters.

"Moscow, they shout when the suppressed peoples no longer wish to remain slaves.

"'Moscow!' that is for them the symbol of everything which directs itself against their rule, the rule of the exploiters and oppressors of the toilers, and therefore there is nothing which they hate and caluminate so much as Moscow.

See Moscow for Themselves.

"The representatives of our German comrades will see Moscow for themselves.

"Their previous impressions have certainly showed them how much of the campaign of lies which is presented to the workers in Germany as a picture of conditions in Soviet Russia, is true.

"They will already have seen what the purpose of the warnings and threats of the Vorwaerts was.

"The Vorwaerts hoped in the last hour to prevent their departure. The Russian workers have nothing to conceal from their brother workers. It is not necessary. They greet the representatives of the German working class in their middle.

"They hope that the journey will assist in spreading the truth about the Soviet state, about the first workers' state in the world, to the last workers' home in the other countries. The Russian workers are proud that they have been successfully surrounded by a ring of enemies, in laying the first stone of a new world order, that they have been successful in building up a new life without parasites and exploiters. They welcome their German comrades and fling wide the doors.

They call to their German brothers, tell our comrades abroad the whole truth that you have seen here, for this truth will carry the message and hope of a better future into those countries where capitalism is still dominant. The truth will be a weapon for the oppressed, the means for awakening new strength in millions of toilers. Your journey is a guarantee that the united front of proletarian solidarity in the struggle for the common cause of all toilers is fastening an ever stronger band from country to country."

Austrian Delegation Stopped.

The Pravda prints, also in the German language, the following article:

"Tomorrow we shall greet a German workers' delegation in Moscow. And the Swedish workers will follow the Germans. The Austrian delegation was prevented in its journey here by the capitalist government.

"Despite everything, sooner or later this shameful blockade, this refusal of elementary rights to the workers, will be broken.

"And a stream of fresh proletarian masses will pour into the Soviet Union. Already many foreign comrades have visited us.

"The delegation which is at present in our midst, represents the beginning of a new epoch in the development of our international relations, for these connections are not exhausted in the establishment of official connections with the capitalist states, with their diplomacy and their representatives.

"Beyond this there exists the international connection thru international solidarity, thru the bonds of fraternal and class interests. This connection helped us continually to hold out in the most terrible and strained fights which did not cease for one moment. Now, however, we are commencing a new phase of our life. It is no longer a question of immediately parrying the blows of our enemies with a sword reeking with our blood. It is also no longer necessary to collect coppers to assist the ranks of four heroic fighters decimated by hunger and disease. This gloomy time is behind us.

"We have become the masters of our sufferings, we have won a free road. Today the hammer blows of the proletariat sound joyfully in the smithy of our economic reconstruction. Today those workers who doubt our successes come to us from capitalist countries and ever more will come. They want to see the truth with their own eyes. They want to be certain about our economic situation. We must show them everything. We need have no shame for our homeless children, for our need and for our wounds. It is not possible for us to say that everything is better. That would be self-deception.

"Nevertheless our new friends must realize that we have terrible years behind us, that we have held out in a tremendous struggle and that from the moment in which we flung off the last army of the bloody intervention and of the white bandits, we have been continually growing. And truly, in this connection there are lareadу sufficient things to which we could point and about which we could boast, which we could show to the friendly eyes of the proletarians who come to us, and thru which we could earn the handshake of comrades whose proletarian pride and proletarian class honor still remain. If we had been left in peace by our enemies, if we had had the opportunity of working for years uninterruptedly, then our working class, our toiling masses, would certainly have produced wonders.

"Once again the mailed fist of capitalism has been clenched, once again the shouts of the bandits are sounding, once again it seems that an iron ring may close around our proletarian country. The question of the organization of proletarian defense against the activities of the millionaries who control the earth, once again presents itself to the working class.

"Who knows what will happen? Have not English machine guns already shot down Chinese workers who had joined the struggle for a beter existence and for freedom? Does not the Gallic cock already crow hoarsely from the coast of Africa? Does not the world tremble today from the tremendous tension of imperialist contradictions which threaten to cause a new world war, a more powerful and more destructive war than the first imperialist war?

"When the workers of Europe go thru our factories and shops, thru our recreation homes, our Soviet institutions, and children's homes, they should be conscious that all they see belongs to us and our common cause and that it should be defended and protected, for the world knows no stronger power than our Soviet Union!"

SWEDISH WORKERS VISIT THE WORKSHOPS IN RED LENINGRAD

MOSCOW, July 20. (By Mail.)—The Swedish workers delegation has visited several Leningrad shops. They divided themselves into groups according to their occupations in order to study the particular industry branches of interest to them in Leningrad. Metal works, paper works, printing works, railway works, etc., were visited by the delegation, the women members of the delegation visited children's homes and schools.

The delegation greeted the Leningrad workers. On Sunday a session of the German and Swedish workers delegation is to take place. On the 21st of July the Swedish delegation is expected in Moscow.

LENINGRAD BUILDING WORKERS DEPUTATIONS TO SWEDEN, GERMANY

MOSCOW, July 20. (By Mail.)—The Leningrad building workers union has decided to send a deputation of building workers to Sweden and to Germany in order to study the conditions of production and labor and the life of the working class there.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

Give this copy to your shop-

STATEMENT OF THE MINORITY IN THE SOUTH SLAVIC FEDERATION ON THE SITUATION IN THE FEDERATION AND IN THE PARTY

IN the South Slavic Federation of the Workers Party a sharp factional struggle has been going on for some time. This struggle originated in the fight against Cvetkov and Cvetkovism, and in the differences in the method of consolidating and upbuilding the federation on firm Communist foundations. Two definite groups were formed in this fight—a minority and majority.

The minority, led by Comrades Fisher, Loyen and Mikalachky, always stood for an aggressive fight against Cvetkov as long as he was in the party, and for a speedy liquidation of the remnants of his ideology in our movement after he left the party. Had it not been for the persistent and energetic fight against Cvetkov, led by this group, today our federation would be shattered and politically reduced to a zero, while Cvetkov would triumphantly rule over it, in the same manner that Lore rules the German federation.

The minority group also conducted a correct Bolshevik line of policy in the fight against the whole Jugoslav reaction in the United States, as well as for the healthy growth and Communist consolidation of our movement.

The present majority of the bureau has always vascilated in the fight against Cvetkov; its policies were indicisive and confused. At the most desperate moments in the fight against Cvetkov, when the very life of the federation was at stake, when firmness and decisiveness were required, the majority of the bureau wavered and gave in, while the whole burden of the fight was thrown on the shoulders of the minority, without even having the backing of the majority in this fight. The majority created a philosophy that our federation can be stabilized only if we take an attitude of conciliation toward Cvetkov, what is more, we must acquisce to their demands, while against the left, that drove Cvetkov out of the party, a merciless fight for extermination must be carried on.

This policy they began to put into effect by uniting their forces with the adherents of Cvetkov in the fight against the Bolshevik left. In the fight against the minority, the majority catered to the sentiment of Cvetkovism in our federation, which they mobilized, pressed into service, and in this manner perpetuated it. Otherwise, Cvetkovism as an ideology and political tendency in our federation would have been liquidated a long time ago.

The majority has also shown political weaknesses in other fields: especially in the conflict between our movement and the bureaucracy of the National Croatian Society, Novi Svijet, etc. It did not put this fight on a broad political basis, with a view of separating the masses politically from their fraudulent leaders, which has always been the policy of the minority, but reduced that fight to petty squabbles, which could in no way consolidate our movement and draw the masses closer to it.

The more aggressive the minority became in the fight against the enemies outside (Cvetkov, the bureaucracy of the N. C. S., etc.), the more energetically it demanded the liquidation of the remnants of the Cvetkov ideology in our ranks, and the more it demanded a determined Bolshevist policy in our party organizations for the purpose of creating a Communist influence in them, the more ruthless did the majority become in its unheard of policy of brutal suppression and systematic extermination of the minority. Not only was the minority excluded from the most important work in the federation, but they were rapidly removed from the positions they previously held and were replaced by incompetent comrades. At the same time the majority started a campaign thruout the federation to discredit and kill politically the most outstanding comrades of the minority. They did this by showing the work of the minority in a false light, by sending circulars to the branches denouncing the comrades from the minority; they were shown to the membership as splitters, dsirupters and saboteurs. In this respect the majority caused great harm to the federation and the party as a whole.

When the majority of the bureau overstepped all bounds in its campaign of brutal suppression of the minority, the latter was obliged to appeal the matter to the Central Executive Committee of the party The C. E. C. made several atempts to create unity, or at least soften down the acuteness of the struggle in the federation. The majority of the bureau answered to this by a more fierce campaign of suppression. The C. E. C. finally intervened with a decision to the effect that the minority must be given every opportunity to work in the federation. This decision of the Central Executive Committee of the party was sabotaged by the majority of the bureau for three weeks, and they finally decided not to carry out the decision of the C. E. C., but to evade it by asking for new investigations. The C. E. C. finally compelled the majority of the bureau to respect its decisions and to put them into effect. This was done in the form of a resolution, which was published in the DAILY WORKER and in Radnik, censuring at the same time the bureau for spurning the authority of the C. E. C.

Our Relation to the Party Fractions.

Inasmuch as the Central Executive Committee of the party made attempts to create unity and order in the South Slavic Federatoin, the minority in the party (Lovestone-Ruthenberg faction) gave direct aid and support to the majority of the bureau in violating the discipline of the party and sabotaging the decisions of the C. E. C. and suppressing the minority. The majority of the bureau would not have dared to sabotage the decision of the highest body in our party were they not backed and defended in this by the minority of the party. Such an attitude of comrades who occupy high positions of leadership in the party cannot be approved, but must be emphatically condemned. Instead of urging the majority of the bureau to respect the authority of the Central Executive Committee, they encouraged it in abusing it. Such an attitude is impermissable in a Communist Party. In all controversial questions between the minority and majority in the bureau, the minority in the party sided with the Novak-Zinich majority, thereby sanctioning the unjustified suppression of the minority by the majority, in spite of the fact that the minority in the federation has shown itself in the work of the party to be a sound Communist group. To support the majority of the bureau in its fight against the minority means strengthening the Cvetkov ideology in our federation, for the most outstanding figures and staunchest supporters of the Novak-Zinich faction even today in their work show clear marks of Cvetkovism, as for instance Vrkljan, who participated in the Cvetkov caucus during the 15th convention of the National Croatian Society, and then Mokrovich and Blazekovich, who voted for a scab printing shop in the executive committee of the N. C. S. Cvetkovism is a species of Loreism or opportunism, and both groups in the party should help the minority in the federation to combat this non-Communist tendency; this is in line with the decision of the C. I. on Loreism, which demands that both groups in the party unite in the struggle against Loreism.

The above mentioned, coupled with the decision of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the C. I. on the American question, especially on the Labor Party policy, which is "Not the rejection of the struggle for the Labor Party, but an adjustment and further development of our tactics in this struggle are called for, by the present situation in America. The conditions for the successful formation are not ripe as long as there is not a firm mass basis of trade union support. The majority of the Central Committee was quite right in emphasizing this point. If the Workers Party were merely to be combined with the organizations sympathizing with it, no Labor Party could be formed from this combination" prompted many comrades from the federation minority, who previously supported the minority in the party, to change their position in favor of the majority. That they acted quite right in this can be seen from the fact that the basic policy of the party majority in regards to the Labor Party was that the Labor Party can only be formed when it has a solid basis of trade union support. In this respect we consider the decision of the International closer to the tactics of the majority on the Labor Party then of the minority. By this we do not mean in the least to gloss over the mistake of the majority when it temporarily dropped the slogan for a labor party last fall. Today it has corrected its error and is loyally carrying out the decision of the C. I. Today it is firmly engaged in the fight against Loreism in all its manifestations, especially in the trade unions, where Loreism is most harmful to our movement. The minority in the party erred in putting the question of the Labor Party on a too narrow basis, and even today trys to minimize its mistake by continuously reverting back to its erroneous policy which was not approved by the C. I.

The accusation of the party minority that the comrades who went over to the majority abandoned their political convictions, for which they voted last fall when they supported the minority thesis, has no validity as an argument, for today the political platform of the minority is not in effect in the party, both thesis, minority and majority, are liquidated, and the decision of the Communist International is in effect.

The minority in the South Slavic federation has no special factional interest of its own, but is a group for carrying on Communist work in the federation and for bringing the federation closer to the life of the party. It alligns itself with the party majority in emphasizing the necessity of the party entrenching itself in the strategic positions among the workers—in the shops, in the unions and wherever the workers live and work—so as to be able to successfully carry out all campaigns that the party undertakes.

Re-organization of the Party.

We greet with great enthusiasm the decision of the C. I. on re-organizing the party on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches. This reorganization is especially necessary to do away with the federation system of the party and the national isolation of the language groups. Welding all national groups into a homogeneous and centralized party is an absolute necessity for the healthy growth of our party. For that purpose, shop nuclei should be organized wherever possible and an ideological campaign started for international branches should be commenced as soon as the ground is prepared for it.

All attempts to create or maintain federation autonomies, discentralization and to undermine the authority of the Central Executive Committee of the party, or to sabotage its decisions, as the majority of the South Slavic Bureau did, should be most emphatically condemned.

The Unity of the Party.

We maintain the view of the C. I. that for the successful execution of its role in the class struggle, the party must be a monolithic unit, hewen of one piece, which has no room for various factions and tendencies in its ranks, but must be united with but only one view, and that is the view of Bolshevism. Only on the firm foundations of the revolutionary teachings of Marx and Lenin, on the foundations of the theory and practice of Bolshevism, can the party successfully play its role in the class struggle.

We consider both groups in the party—majority and minority—sound Communist groups, while the Lore group is an opportunistic group, which must be combated. Loreism can be successfully liquidated only if both groups in the party united in the struggle for an ideological and organizational liquidation of Loreism.

Long live the unity of the party!

Long live the Communist International.

L. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., K. Mikalacky, Chicago, Ill. S. Mirokovich, Joliet, Ill. W. S. Milson, Chicago, Ill. A. N. Dragas, Farrell, Pa. S. Popovich, West Allis, Wis. F. Petrock, Milwaukee, Wis. J. R. Kovas, Hammond, Ind. Chas. Jurcich, Whiting, Ind. Q. Marovich, Gary, Ind. Jos. M. Jurich, Chicago, Ill. Matija Crmevich, Zeigler, Ill.

German Fascists Reveal Plot Against Soviet Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

dents' organization has an internal service with its quarters in Leipsig and a foreign service with its quarters in Berlin-Charlottenberg, Berliner Strasse, 13.

The task of the internal service is to carry on [illegible] agitation amongst the students, to issue the necessary pamphlets, films, etc., and to provide stipends for needy students, this latter, however, only applies to students who are "politically reliable" and never to students who are merely needy.

The economic departments of the universities are most intimately connected with the organiaztion consul. In 1923 the secret military training of the students through the reichswehr by the agency of the economic service took place. There is just as close a connection between the technische nothilfe (fascist strikebreaking organization) and the O. C., and the responsible leaders of the former are always present at the discussions of the latter organization.

Qualifies as Fascist.

Replying to the question of his defending counsel who asked him how it came about that he, not being of pure German blood, was accepted in the O. C., Dittmar pointed out that his genealogical table showed the purest of German blood and that further he was related to Freiherr Freitag von Loringhoven, which was amply sufficient.

Wolscht declares that he knows nothing about the secret organization and that he has not interested himself in it; as a German student he is convinced [illegible] is purely a "[illegible]" institution. In Berlin Paul Eink was in charge of the connections between the economic department with the O. C. Replying to the prosecutor, Dittmar admits that his first meeting with Ehrhardt took place in the students' home, Friedrich Strasse, 107, in the presence of Tannenbaum and Rose.

Wolscht says that he knows nothing about that and that he would certainly have noticed the presence of Ehrhardt. As the prosecutor asked if the presence of Ehrhardt would have seemed compromising, Wolscht declared that each strange visitor would immediately have been noticed by the occupants of the students' home.

Send Spies into Russia.

Kindermann admits that he is a close friend of the member of the O. C., Johnson, who worked with Dittmar in Bremerhafen. Wolscht also.

Dittmar says that he made the acquaintance of Kindermann in the beginning of 1924 under the instructions of the O. C., and that he later learned that ex-Chancellor (prime minister) Michaelis was the chairman of the Berlin O. C. The Berlin organizaton received instructions from the Munich high command to send a terrorist group to Russia.

Michaelis is at the same time honorary chairman of the students' organization. Dittmar learned in the sessions of the Berlin district group of the O. C. that the tasks of the terrorist groups were part of the general aims. Upon the receipt of the instructions of the high command the Berlin district group was to send Kindermann and Wolscht to Russia.

Forge Communist Credentials.

To mask the expedition, Kindermann was to establish relations with Russian and German scientific circles and to spread reports publicly of his coming scientific expedition to Russia. Further, someone was to be sought for having connections with the Soviet power or who at least had a command of the Russian language. The Russian trade delegation and the Russian embassy in Berlin were to be informed of the expedition and requested to provide recommendations to Lunacharsky, Krupskaya, etc.

Arrangements were further made to provide false party credentials of the Communist Party of Germany. All communications for the expedition in Moscow from Germany were to go thru a confidential agent in the German embassy in Moscow.

High German Official a Spy.

Dittmar declares that he learned in Moscow that this work of maintaining connections was carried out by Legationsrat (high official in German embassy) Hilger.

In case of arrest an arranged telegram was to be sent to Berlin with the text: "How is Herr Gruenbaum?" Should the undertaking prove successful, the return journey was planned over China and America. In case their plans should be upset, the Junker company was to provide an aeroplane for a flight to Persia or to the west.

In the beginning Kindermann and Wolscht had no confidence in Dittmar and demanded complete particulars about him, whereupon Dittmar directed them to the O. C. in Munich. Kindermann however was of the opinion that it would be easier to go thru the institution at their disposal. On the next day Dittmar surprised in his room in the student home a stranger who was searching thru his pocketbook.

Meet in Professor's Home

After much questioning this latter laughingly presented Dittmar with a green credentials card of the Berlin police presidium and promised to bring a "search warrant." However he did not return. After this search by which the papers establishing Dittmars' membership of the O. C. could be established, he received at the end of August an invitation to a new session with Kindermann and Wolscht in the home of Professor Thysson, Kant Strasse, which was occupied by Kindermann in the absence of its owner.

Here Dittmar learnt from Kindermann that economic espionage in the interests of the German heavy industrialists in Russia was also one of the aims of the expedition. In his journey to South Germany Kindermann had established connections with the Baden Aniline Factory, with Gruetzner Lanz and with the Michael concern.

To preserve the scientific appearance of the expedition, Kindermann established relations with Professor Nansen, Oscar Spengler and Professor Einstein. In Darmstadt the well known Professor Oesterreicher whose wife is a Russian counter-revolutionary who was formerly acquainted with Trotsky, visited Kindermann. From her Kindermann was to receive a letter of recommendation to Trotsky, in this period Kindermann and Wolscht received honorarium advances from the Berliner Tageblatt which money Dittmar used to equip the expedition. Dittmar was entrusted with the procuring of the Russian visas, should he be successful he was to send a telegram to Kindermann in South Germany with the text: "Congratulations on the birth."

Planned to Kill Stalin.

After the return of Wolscht and Kindermann to Berlin a third session took place at the house of Wolscht, Michaelkirch Strasse 26, Berlin.

Here Kindermann explained the details of the expedition's plans to Russia and reported upon his connections in South Germany. Kindermann submitted the following plan for the terrorist activity in Soviet Russia:

1. Reliable reconoitering of the Kremlin and its internal organization.
2. Sounding of the financing of the Communist Party of Germany.
3. Sounding of the correspondence channels between the Comintern and the C. P. G. and the ascertainment of possible connections between the Comintern and the foreign political representations.
4. Ascertainment of the homes and methods of life of the leading Russian Communists.
5. After carrying out all preparations, then the carrying out of attempts upon Stalin and Trotsky and, if possible, later on Zinoviev and Djerjinsky.

Police Knew of Plot.

After the session a drinking party took place during which Wolscht and Kindermann informed Dittmar in confidence that the police presidium had approached the O. C. with the request that the expedition should find out in Russia if there were Communist [illegible]tives there and under what names they lived.

After the receipt of the visas a quick start was prepared. The originally arranged time, in July, 1924, was however postponed as Kindermann wanted to take the Indian professor Chariri who it is said was in Russia in 1922 and made the acquaintance of Lenin, with the expedition to disguise it still further. This postponed the start till the autumn as Chariri gave evasive answers. The last discussion before the departure took place at the end of September in the room of Dittmar in the students' home in the Borsig Strasse, Room 86. Here Kindermann informed Dittmar of his discussion with Michaelis, Ehrhardt and Rose.

Kindermann Admits Meetings.

Ehhrhardt had figured under the name, Ehrenburg. It was there decided that Dittmar should leave in three days. Kindermann and Wolscht wished to make a halt in Koenigsberg in order to discuss and negotiate with members of the O. C. there. The meeting place was arranged in Riga for the 13th of October. In consequence of the bad connections between the island of Oesel where Dittmar stayed and Riga, he arrived in Riga only on the 15th. Wolscht and Kindermann had however already travelled further as otherwise the visas would have expired.

Under cross-examination by the prosecutor, Kindermann admitted all the details of the first meeting given by Dittmar and also of the further connections with him. He persists however, in the statement that he has had nothing to do with the O. C. He gives the purpose of his journey as the "betterment of scientific connections" between Russia and Germany. (Loud laughter).

Kindermann declares that he presented himself to Dittmar as a Communist. He says verbally: "I had n desire to prostitute my Communi opinions, I could however not prese myself openly as a Communist as this way I would have been unlu with business people." Replying the question of the prosecutor a its present opinions Kindermann sa "Up to the time of my departure from Schlesische railway station I was a Communist." (Great amusement).

The chairman reminded Kindermann that the latter had said on the first day of the trial that he had no interest for politics. And that now he declares that formerly he had an active interest in politics. With an air of reflection Kindermann answers: "Very few people have political convictions the rest is only daily opinions."

The details which Kindermann then gave upon Communism called fort storms of laughter. In relation to t "scientific reason" for his journey Russia, Kindermann declares that wanted to learn the life of the p inhabitants in Jakutsk. Originally he wanted to go to Greenland as he had good connections with Denmark. (Amusement).

Kindermann attempted to evade the question of the prosecutor who asked him about his present political op ions. Finally to the question: "A you a right German nationalist not?" he answers after some h tion, [illegible] a good Germ

POLAND IN WAR MANEUVERS AIMS AT SOVIET UNION

England, France Watch Sign Balkan Pact

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The Moscow papers report that the Polish army plans big maneuvers in August in the Volhynia region. At these maneuvers there are to be present specially sent representatives of the military general staffs of England, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and the Baltic states.

It is expected that a political convention will be signed at the time of these maneuvers between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia determining the part and attitude to be played by either of the signatory parties in the event of the other being engaged in war with a third state—more especially, with the Union of S. S. Republics or Germany.

In the event of war between Germany and one of the two contracting parties, the other party is to automatically join the war on the side of the allied party.

Brickmakers Fight Open Shop.

BERLIN, Conn., Aug. 6—Stand pat for the open shop is the watchword of George F. Pickett of the American Brick Co., where the union is striking for recognition. Pickett says he expresses the feeling of 95 per cent of the brick manufacturers of Connecticut and Massachusetts but admits that some manufacturers have weakened and signed with the union. He talks of trying to import a thousand Negroes if the need arises.

MORE BITUMINOUS MINES OPENING IN ILLINOIS RE-EMPLOYING 2,600 MEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 6—Business circles in Southern Illinois are radiating the most optimistic attitude since the war today, the result of general resumption of coal production thruout the coal fields.

Announcement was made today that Old Ben Mine No. 8, here, employing a thousand men, will resume operations Aug. 15. Number twelve at Christopher renews production Aug. 10 with 600 men and three other West Frankfort mines will start up again within this month with a total of 2,600 men.

Coal men declare the outlook is good for market conditions this winter.

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RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Tuesday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—The serial publication of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia continues today, after an absence of two days due to mechanical difficulties. The leading British trade unionists who visited agricultural regions and industrial centers in the Soviet Union, told in previous instalments of finances, transportation and industry. The last instalment took up the question of agricultural methods, population of the agricultural sections, the restoration of agriculture and the use of tractors. The report then dealt with the effect of the New Economic Policy upon agriculture. A discussion of the "scissors crisis," the rise in the prices of manufactures and the fall of the prices of foodstuffs was then begun. Today's instalment tells how the Soviet Union overcame this crisis.

• • • •

(b) Cotton.—The area under cotton in 1924—446,974 dessiatines—was more than double that of last year, without counting the area under private cultivation, which is not included in the returns. This is divided as follows: Turkestan, 283,668 dessiatines, of which 117,965 are in the Fergana region; Bokhara, 45,601; Khoresm, 9,100; Azerbaijan, 89,269; Armenia, 16,500; Georgia, 2,836. The crop was much injured by bad weather and will be about the same as last year—5,330,000 poods. Irrigation and drainage works in the Amu-Darya region promise well, and will add in the first place by irrigation 540,000 hectares, and eventually by drainage some 1,200,000 hectares, mostly gained by lowering the level of the Sea of Aral 14 metres, at a total cost of about six million sterling. The average value of the crop is about £20 a hectare. Further, the construction of a railway from Aulieta to Pishpek in Turkestan has connected up the cotton area with the general system. This railway of 250 versts was built within a year, and will be continued to Kuldja on the Chinese frontier, making a Central Asian connection between Moscow and Shanghai. But the main object of the line is to bring in grain and take out cotton.

(c) Grain.—The failure of the 1924 harvest is only locally serious. The whole is 15 per cent. less than 1923, which was over average. Russian demand is said to be assured, and there will be, it is said, a surplus of several million tons of grain.

The following figures are official but subject to revision and reserves:—

	Area (dess.)	Population	Crop (poods)
Harvest bad	10 million	12 million	157 million
Harvest below average	30 "	37 "	1,127 "
Harvest above average	36 "	50 "	1,130 "

At the same time there is an ominous precaution in the estimates for 1924-5 of 48 million Soviet roubles for famine relief. But as the recent famine showed, owing to the great size of the country, it may be more economical to export from a surplus region and support a deficit region with the proceeds. Any decrease in buying power of the peasantry due to unsatisfactory crops will, it is hoped, be discounted by the following factors. The rise in the price of grain to more than double that of a year ago, the continued fall in prices of industrial products, the increased area under cultivation, and the final and full effects of the introduction of a stable currency.

The possibilities of agricultural development can be understood when it is realized that a large part of Russian arable land is the best soil in Europe and yet produces only one-third of what is got from the very inferior land of Belgium and Germany—while an increase of only one-tenth in the productivity would mean an annual addition of 500 million roubles to the national income and the possible export.

General Conclusion

Russian agriculture is recovering slowly but steadily. And the governmental help that is being given it seems energetic and efficient. The bad harvest of last summer and the damage done to crops during this winter may cause local famine, but adequate precautions seem to be in preparation.

CHAPTER V

Foreign Commerce

Organization

Foreign commerce has been, since the Revolution, a Government monopoly. But the New Economic Policy made—in foreign eyes a derogation from, in Russian eyes a development of—this principle, by delegating the conduct of foreign commerce in part to private enterprises and to private capital under Government control. Foreign commerce is now, under decree of October 16th, 1922, conducted through:—

1. **Official Establishments,** such as the Gostorg, the Commissariats, Syndicates and Trusts, and also such other official organs as get permits to trade.

2. **The Co-operative Commercial Organizations,** such as Centrosoyouz, Selskosoyouz.

3. **The Mixed Companies** which can again be subdivided into (1) combinations of official establishments for purposes of foreign trade; (2) companies in which private foreign capital participates; and (3) companies with private native capital.

4. **Private companies and persons trading under license for a specified period and purpose.** The present policy is to give such private licenses for a specified period mainly for export, and not to let the total turnover exceed 3 per cent of the total turnover of foreign commerce. In their case the Government does not participate in the capital but in the profits.

The operations of all these organizations must conform to the general program of the Minister of Foreign Commerce, which itself must conform to the national economic budget of the Supreme Economic Council. Within these limits the various official and semi-official organizations enjoy an economic autonomy and are responsible to their public and private shareholders for showing a profit in their turnover. Official, semi-official and private enterprises are supervised by a Director of Commercial Enterprises and Establishments, and the controlling authority is thus quite distinct from the conducting authority.

The Government organizations themselves operate in foreign markets through an official agency in each foreign capital (Torgpredstvo), such as Arcos in London. These agencies by displacing the foreign exporter and buying from the producer are intended to acquire the middleman's profits for the Government account.

It follows that private capital is only admitted to foreign trade in insignificant proportions and provisionally. Official opinion believes that in time, as the State technical trading organizations develop, foreign trade will again be wholly conducted and not merely wholly controlled by them. The present proportion is:—

	Export (per cent)	Import (per cent)	Total (per cent)
1. Government Establishments	54.2	73.7	64.1
2. Cooperatives	17.5	8.3	12.8
3. Mixed Companies	25.0	15.3	20.1
(a) of which latter, State Companies	(17.4)	(4.1)	(10.7)
4. Private Companies and Persons	3.3	2.7	3.0

From this it is evident that the Government has directly in its hands still (64.1 plus 10.7) three-quarters of foreign trade. A further analysis shows:—

	Export (per cent)	Import (per cent)	Total (per cent)
Government Establishments:			
Gostorg	36.5	15.8	26.0
Trusts and Syndicates	10.3	35.7	23.0
Co-operatives:			
Centrosoyouz	25.0	15.3	20.1
Mixed Companies:			
With Foreign Capital	6.1	9.9	8.6
With Russian Capital	1.5	1.3	1.4

From which it is clear that the Trusts and Syndicates, as well as the Mixed Foreign Companies, are more concerned with import, but Gostorg and the Co-operatives with export.

Foreign Trade With Russia

At present the tendency is still towards an increase in concessions to private enterprise from the Government monopoly. Thus, in 1923, the Mixed Companies increased in number. There are at present 15 Mixed Companies operating, of which four operate in transport and four in timber. Two more have just been licensed. Of these, six are German,* two Austrian, and the English, Dutch, Norwegian, Turkish, and Persian have each one. One is mixed Russian and foreign, and three are mixed English, German, and Dutch. Although the United States have no official relations as yet with the Union, a Mixed Company, "Amtorg," has been formed under American law, and trades direct with the Commissariat for Foreign Trade in cotton, rubber, tractors, etc., as against furs. The total trade of foreign firms in 1923-24 was 40,728,000 gold rouubles, of which 20,154,000 gold roubles was export, as against, in 1922-3, 13,599,000, of which 4,736,000 was export. The policy is to organize one such "Mixed Company" at least for each country in commercial relations with Russia, with the object of attracting foreign capital. But this has had little success so far. Another object, the attraction of experts, has also been disappointing, as it is found that the conditions in Russia are so novel that a trained expert takes longer in learning to work them than a novice. None the less a renewed effort is now being made through the agencies abroad to engage foreign trading and technical experts.

Foreign firms operate under a decree of April 12th, 1923, with a concession from the Concessions Committee. Their rights and responsibilities are defined under an instruction applying the decree above mentioned, a translation of which will be found in the "Russian Review" for December 6th, p. 361.

In this connection, it may be observed that the sending to Russia of agents except for purposes of inquiry and report may at present be a useless expenditure. Business can best be opened through the official agencies. But Mixed Companies serve as a useful liaison between the Russian producer, consumer, and foreign capital.

Statistics of Foreign Trade

In respect of the foreign trade statistics, it is even more difficult to report than in other regions owing to the complete novelty of the system, to the mass of material for investigation, and to the absence of convenient summaries; also to the discrepancies in the statistical data and the divergencies in the method of their compilation. Figures are given with all reserves.

Exports

The character of Russian exportation is as follows:—

Period—	Foodstuffs	Raw and semi-manufactured goods	Manufactures	Total
	Percentages of total value of exports			
January-June, 1922	5.3	89.3	5.2	100
July-December, 1922	5.2	91.6	3.2	100
January-June, 1923	50.4	48.1	1.5	100
July-December, 1923	61.6	37.9	0.5	100
January-June, 1924	56.2	43.6	0.2	100
July-December, 1924	56.8	43.0	0.2	100

The main source of export is agriculture, about 80 per cent. of the total, which has now reached 75 per cent. of its pre-war value, with a total of 230,000,000 gold roubles. The program for this year contemplates a total of 500,000,000, or over double that of last year. The program includes butter, eggs, fowls, and game, all products which Great Britain used to export largely.

The fur trade is again developing its resources, having been enormously increased by a ten years' suspension, and this year it will reach 30,000,000 gold roubles. Timber accounts for about a fifth of the whole, and its resources are comparatively inexhaustible. Of the other main branches of trade, the oil export is at present hampered by the operations of the principal oil combines, but is developing rapidly, as also is flax export.

It is interesting to note that about 20,000,000 poods of grain were exported to Germany and to France, and only one million to Great Britain. On the other hand, Great Britain took more than half the timber exported.

Estimates of the Commissariat of Agriculture for the general economic programme anticipate the following development of exportation: that grain export will, within four years, reach two-thirds of pre-war—that is, that it will in 1924 reach 220,000,000 gold roubles and in 1928 reach a value of 400,000,000 gold roubles—that flax and such-like products should reach three-fourths of pre-war and a value of 150,000,000 gold roubles, while animal products should reach 200,000,000 gold roubles and par with pre-war.

Exportation caused a rise in prices, especially of grain, which was of great value in helping to "close the scissors" (see Industry), and it seems that prices have now been raised as high as further business allows. The authorities controlling foreign commerce are accordingly directing their attention to administrative economies, and expedients for lessening overhead expenses and quickening the turnover of capital.

Imports

Importation during 1922-23 was decreased very considerably. This decrease was almost entirely in the first half of the period and was due to economic policy.

The result was that an adverse trade balance was converted into a considerable surplus value of exports over imports:—

(In 1,000 roubles.)

1921-22 Import	1921-22 Export	1922-23 Import	1922-23 Export	1923-24 Import	1923-24 Export
269,799	81,621	144,056	206,811	208,000	340,000
minus 188,178		plus 61,762		plus 132,000	

The figures for 1923-24 in greater detail are as follows:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1923-24.

Millions of Gold Roubles.

Exports	Value	Per cent of 1913
1. Food Products—		
(a) Grain	145	25
(b) Butter	21	28
(c) Eggs	9	10
(d) Miscellaneous	21	—
	196	
2. Raw Materials and Semi-manufactures		
(a) Oil	44	77
(b) imber	38	22
(c) Other Exports	62	
	144	
Total exports	340	

Imports	Value	Per cent of 1913
1. Raw Materials and Semi-manufactures		
(a) Cotton	53	56
(b) Others	73	—
	126	
2. Manufactures		
(a) Paper	12	35
(b) Others	70	
	82	
Total imports	208	

(To be continued in next issue)

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*In view of statements ("Morning Post," November 18th) that the important German concessions have failed, the following report of the Soviet mission in Berlin is given: "In answer to your inquiry relating to the German agricultural and timber concessions in Russia, I have to inform you that the concessions of Wirth and Haas (Mologa Gesellschaft) are working very successfully, all of them extending their operations and accumulating additional capital. Relations betweeen the concessionaires and the Soviet Government departments are of the most favorable character. Krupps are working most satisfactorily on the Don. Rheinbaben expresses itself entirely satisfied with the concession in the German Volga region. The Zathaugesellschaft is rapidly and successfully developing its work in the Kuban. In short, the communication of the 'Morning Post' represents a sheer invention."

Labor Defense Dates for Chicago

FRIENDLY ORGANIZATIONS, PLEASE RESERVE.

SEPT. 13—National Labor Defense Day. Chicago conference, Ashland Auditorium, small hall, at 12 o'clock noon. 8 p. m.: Defense mass meeting at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

OCT. 17—Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Defense dance. Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

DEC. 10-13 (inclusive)—Defense bazaar at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Friendly organizations are asked to support the affairs as above, and not to arrange other affairs for those dates.

RALLY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE!

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

man who succeeded in fooling the public so well be a criminal? Surely such a financial genius would not hold up a drug clerk unless he was crazy? That a clever lawyer takes this tack in an effort to save a client proves that a glamor surrounds those who are successful in amassing money no matter by what means. Tho even William Jennings Bryan once admitted that no man could honestly save one million dollars in a lifetime.

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TALKING about a nation of gullible people. A doctor makes interesting comment on an advertisement inserted in a fake health magazine which claims that violet ray can cure anything from corns to consumption. Those sham health experts use much the same kind of an argument with their victims that Russell Scott and his kind use in jerking others loose from their savings. To the latter, Wall Street was the ogre the new benefactors would save them from. The health frauds used the "medical trust" as a horrible example.

• • •

A socialist who is working a sucker list in Chicago for the colony racket, which he is promoting in this vicinity, praised William Jennings Bryan as the greatest man the United States ever produced, while speaking in "Bug House Square" recently. This socialist thought that followers of William Jennings Bryan would be just the addlepated tribe to fall for his scheme. After he fed the crowd up on a eulogy of the "Commoner" he got out his prospectus and took names. He got many names. This socialist is referred to fondly by the socialist party as the "great little giant" and recently put on a recruiting campaign for the socialist party of Chicago.

• • •

THE workers patronize the "get rich quick" artists because, like the sick person, they are willing to try anything in a desperate effort to get away from their misery. The sick person wants to get well. He has tried the old line doctors without success. Th "get well quick" lads then get hold of him, and if he is a radical, they will promise to make a new man of him at reduced rates. One of those tomato, carrot and fig fakers was asked by a victim if he favored milk as an article of food. "Milk," he scowled, "do you mean cow's milk?" "Yes," came the rather shamefaced response. "Cow's milk," he declared with an air of wisdom, "was only meant for calves." He charged five bucks for that piece of information.

• • •

ANOTHER simple scheme of getting money has just been patented by a reformer named William H. Anderson, a former official of the Anti-Saloon League. William and some of his agents fell out over a division of the loot and the Saloon League got hold of the story. The upshot of the affair was that Anderson, who is a prominent ku kluxer landed in Sing Sing, convicted of forgery. Bookkeeping was his downfall, he concluded. That art is now listed as one of the devices of the devil to get good protestants into trouble. Anderson came out of Sing Sing an older but wiser man.

• • •

HE has a wonderful scheme that beats cooperative colonies, health institutes, Scott ideas or any other trick yet conceived. He has founded an organization for the protection of protestantism. It is called the A. P. P. P. A. or in plain [illegible] the elongated language the American Prohibition Protestant Patriot Protective Alliance. Among the taboos of this organization is bookkeeping. Anderson is chief cook and bottlewasher. This is how William plans to keep out of Sing Sing. "I will have no members or membership. 2. I will have no cash. 3. It will accept contributions only as outright gifts to William H. Anderson, its founder and general secretary, to be used in any way he sees fit."

• • •

IT is safe to predict that Anderson will be a millionaire inside of two years. Anyone who [illegible] turning over his money to Anderson is neither a good protestant nor a good moron. The play is more intriguing than having a bald headed barber sell you an infallible hair restorer or watching a quack trying to pep up a sluggish liver by wringing your neck. This is a free country for frauds big and little. But while taking notice of those interesting things we should not lose sight of the fact that the fraud we are chiefly concerned with is the robbery of the working class of the product of their toil by the employing class. When that brand of pillage is ended the Workers Government can proceed to take care of the other brands of quackery.

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
by
LEON TROTSKY
$1.00
A story of escape

FRENCH FAIL IN EFFORT TO BUY PEACE OF KRIM

Offensive Is Impossible Without More Troops

PARIS, France, August 6.—Unable to make any headway in capturing the Riff Republic from Abd-el-Krim and his soldiers, the French and Spanish governments are attempting to buy Krim off with a huge sum of money, it is learned. The peace terms, given by Primo de Rivera to two envoys of Krim at Tetuan, while they offer peace only at the price of recognition of the Spanish protectorate over the Riff, offer to make Krim the "emir" of that state and hint that he can have a huge sum of money if he will allow the European imperialists to enter his country.

Krim, however, has already declared that he will accept no peace unless the independence of his country is acknowledged.

Painleve is anxious to make peace, as Marshall Petain, fresh from a trip thru Morocco, has told the premier that a large scale offensive against the Riffians is impossible unless more troops are sent from France.

This Painleve fears to do, as it would mean mobilization of the reservists, and would cause even greater dissatisfaction among the workers than now prevails.

Abd-el-Krim's forces, meanwhile, are active along a 200 mile front, and are threatening Ouezzân, and the main railway between Fez and Taza.

For Rent:

Front bed-room. Joe Tripp, 1306 Miller street, Chicago.

100%

By UPTON SINCLAIR.

A splendid propaganda story of a Labor spy—written by a master propagandist.

The kind of a book to hand to your shop-mate after you have read it.

25 CENTS

Order from

THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO.

FARRINGTON ILLEGALLY REMOVED PROGRESSIVES WHOM AUDITORS DECLARED ELECTED TO OFFICE

By ALEX REID

(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE IX.

Thompson, Watt, and Parry have all thru this trouble demanded their constitutional rights be restored in a constitutional manner. They have challenged Farrington, Fishwick, or any of the machine to debate the issue between them at any time, at any place, but the cowards dared not meet any of these men before the Illinois miners and have the truth stated in front of them.

Farrington, in taking jurisdiction in his Kangaroo court of the Thompson, and Watt case, setting up this court to deal with it, never did notify Thompson to that effect, and when Thompson appeared before the Kangaroo court, and asked to be permitted to testify in his own behalf, the Farrington tool (Walker) objected, his objection was sustained, and Thompson was refused even to talk on his own case in his own behalf.

Rotten as the capitalists courts of America are, they usually still allow a man the right to defend himself, but Farrington has taken that right away from the Illinois miners.

Auditors Statement.

Immediately following this episode in the court of Judas, there was issued a statement signed by John J. Watt, sub-district secretary-treasurer, and sent to the officers and members of all local unions in the sub-district:

"On account of false propaganda and enemies within the United Mine workers of America, who seem determined to wreck the organization within the bounderies of District No. 12, by a determined and desperate attack upon the duly elected officers of Sub-District No. 4, and upon the regularly constituted courts within Sub-District No. 4, it becomes my duty to officially notify you that the officers that have been elected and so declared elected by the only officers who have that right to do so, the Sub-District Tellers of election, in their report made to the membership on January 3, 1925, and later by a revised report made on March 21, are the officers who will serve you for the term commencing April 1, 1925, and continuing for two years, these officers are:

"President, Freeman Thompson.

"Vice President, Tom Parry.

"Secretary-treasurer, John J. Watt.

"Auditors, John Watkins, Thomas Davidson and Greener Smith.

"Sergeant at Arms, Paul Piffer.

"You will as in the past forward all matters pertaining to Local Union disputes and joint contract matters to the Sub-District office at 221½ South Fourth street, and recognize as official only such official documents as bear the Sub-District Seal and signed by the above residential officers."

Walker's own local, No. 413, has renounced him, declaring him unfit to hold office.

George Montgomery, president of that local, today declared that the defeated opponent was nothing more "than a double crosser and an organization wrecker."

In all the foregoing, in connection with this case, it must be remembered that Thompson, Watt and Parry have done everything in their power to have Farrington and his snakes live up to the laws of the miners' union, but to no avail.

Enter the Egan Sewer Rate.

It was well known to the progressive miners at the election, that the Farrington machine agents were being supplied with money, but no trace could be found of its source at the time. A rat by name of John Egan was noticed to be well supplied with money, and he was very prominent at the election, working for the Farrington machine and against Freeman Thompson, Watt and Parry. Since the election "Egan has admitted he was paid $14.60 per day for his work at that election."

However, the election being over, crooks must be given appointments to keep them from squeeling and Egan is no exception to the rule, which I will show tomorrow.

(To be Continued.)

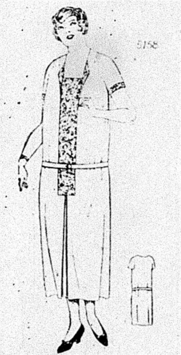
Your Union Meeting

First Friday, August 7, 1925.

237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
	Carpenters' Dist. Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
¥	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St. St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273	Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Shefield Ave.
863	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1356	Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
149	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
3	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.) 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
	Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



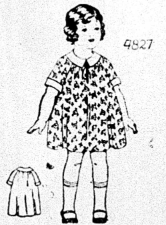
FOR STOUT WOMEN WITH SLENDER HIPS.

5158. Kasha, satin or faille with embroidery or contrasting material for trimming would be suitable for this model. The tiny tucks give fulness, while the vestee and revers add grace to the front above the plait fulness.

This pattern is cut in nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 3⅝ yards of plain material, 40 inches wide, cut lengthwise and ¼ yard of contrasting material, cut crosswise. The width at the foot is 2⅛ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.



FOR A SMALL GIRL.

4827. Printed crepe and crepe de chine are here combined. This is a good style for dimity, pongee and cotton prints.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3-year size requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material requires ⅜ yard 27-inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST.

645 Smithfield Street.

Three Klansmen on Trial for Murder Within Few Weeks

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., August 6.—David C. Stephenson, former ku klux klan leader in Indian, and Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, held without bail on a charge of slaying Miss Madge Oberholtzer, will go on trial for murder within the next few weeks, according to unexpected developments here.

Complying with a petition signed by the defendants and presented to him today, Judge Fred Hines in Hamilton county circuit court ordered a special session for next Monday at which motions will be heard and other preliminaries cleared away preparatory to opening the trial.

Cigarmakers to Convene In Boston.

BOSTON, August 6. — The Cigarmakers International Union opens its annual convention at the Convention Hall, August 10. Speakers at the opening session include Michael J. O'Donnell, president, Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Abraham Pearlstein, president, Boston Central Labor Union, and James M. Curdy, democratic mayor of Boston.

Economy at Cost of Workers.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Economy at the expense of city workers is the policy of Governor Alvin T. Fuller, whose state commission on administration and finance announces that applications for raises totalling $300,000, submitted by department heads, would be turned down and no wage increases granted this year. The 400 engineers in the employ of the state, receiving an average of $1,560 to $1,800 a year, were especially bitter at this announcement.

Tokio Plane Smash Fatal.

TOKIO, Aug. 6.—Two were killed and two more missing as the result of the accident over Tokbreawa aerdrome today when a military airplane crashed into a captive balloon during air maneuvers. The aviators aboard the airplane were killed. The balloon was liberated and with its two occupants drifted helplessly away. It has not been found at a late hour.

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE CALLS LOCAL CONFAB

Hard Work Nets Tidy Sum for Prisoners

The Chicago unit of International Labor Defense, formerly a branch of the Labor Defense Council issued a financial report for the month of July (since June 28th) that shows substantial progress in defense work. Returns on tickets, stamps, and pamphlets from twenty-five brancches of the Workers Party affiliated with the local Defense Council amounted to $108.51. Sixteen A. F. of L. loccal unions contributed $44.00. Three picnics at which tagging was done for defense, netted $44.13.

The biggest item in in the receipts for June was the collection and admission returns from the great mass meeting in Temple Hall on the 28th, which followed the National conference that organized International Labor Defense. The total was $487.54. The expenses of the meeting were $215.50.

Report shows $684.18 received altogether by the local Council. The local unit was therefore able to advance $425.50 to the National Office of International Labor Defense. This will be used in defending a number of cases that the I. L. D. is pressed with in various parts of the country and to aid in the building of the I. L. D.

Extensive preparations are being made for a large conference fully representative of all workers' organizations in the city on "Labor Defense Day", Sunday, Sept. 13th. This conference will officially launch the Chicago local of International Labor Defense. More than a dozen provisional branches have been formed already and these will be represented at the conference. This will be followed by a mass meeting in Temple Hall at which nationally prominent speakers will appear.

Arrangements have already been made for an early fall and winter defense affair. A dance will be given by the local Council in Temple Hall on October 24th and a big Defense Bazaar lasting for the four days of Dember 10th to 13th inclusive will be staged at Northwest Hall.

'MONKEY OR MAN' MIKE'S PLAY AT DEFENSE PICNIC

Everyone Will Get Into the Movies, Too

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The outing of the International Labor Defense, New York Section, will take place on August 23, at Pleasant Bay Park. This will be one of the finest affairs of the season.

In addition to the sporting events which will be supplied by the Workers Sport Alliance, such as athletic exhibitions, a baseball game, etc., there will be a performance of a play written by Michael Gold for the occasion. This play is a characterization of the struggle that is taking place between the Fundamentalists and the Modernists. It will show them both up.

The crown of the occasion will be a movie which will be taken of the affair and which will be shown in the big cities of the country and will be sent to Europe. The International Labor Defense has invited a number of organizations of different nationalities to participate in the outing in their national costumes, which will lend color to the affair and will show the workers of Europe what the workers of America can do in the matter of labor defense.

Tickets costs 35c, and every worker who is sympathetic to the cause of protecting the workers arrested for participation in the class struggle, and helping their families, should be present at the affair. You will enjoy yourself and you will be doing one of the best deeds in aid of the working class movement that you can.

Officer Admits Murder.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—Torn with jealousy and believing his second lieutenant's pay too meager to permit him to marry, Lieut. J. S. Thompson, in a signed confession produced today, said he shot his sweetheart, Audrey Burleigh, because he was afraid to let her go to America without him.

The trial of the army officer for the murder of the eighteen-year-old girl last April was continued to Sept. 1.

Moscow Corn Dealers Ask Trade.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—A number of former Moscow dealers in corn have forwarded to the Direction of the Moscow Exchange a memorandum concerning participation of private capital in the corn-storing campaign proposing to give the state's grain storing organizations the right of signing contracts with private firms and a right to private firms to deal in cereals.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

BUILDERS AT WORK

Why Can't Workers Do Two Jobs at One Time?

Let's Go!

By A FORD WORKER

It strikes me funny why some workers can only think of one thing at one time. I know that's the way it is with my shop-mate.

When he tries to get a sub for the DAILY WORKER it never creeps into his head that he can also sell the fellow a pamphlet on some subject.

The other day, during lunch, when he got a dollar out of one of our gang for a sub to the DAILY WORKER I pitched in and pointed out that for another dime he could get a book to read. I talked about Browder's "Unemployment" because this man just got his job after being without work for three months. I didn't have to argue any neither and sold him one.

I wish you would tip off other Builders to how easy this can be done. I'm sure we would be distributing thousands of pamphlets more if we would do it. I sold ten of them last week alone—and I know that's a darn good way to "make another Communist" as the DAILY WORKER slogan says. Tell others about it—let's go!

TAKE HIS ADVICE!

This letter sent in by a worker from the shop has the system that can make thousands of good propagandists in this country.

Today the DAILY WORKER is selling thousands of books and pamphlets every week—but if more workers acted as this Ford worker has done in his shop the Communist movement in this country would double its size within a few months.

Chicago Juniors Open Summer Camp

On Monday, July 27, the Chicago Juniors opened their summer camp, which is the first time in the history of the Juniors that such an undertaking has been tried. Everything is run strictly by the Juniors themselves. If a Junior does not like something which has happened during the day, he or she reports it at the Camp Soviet Council and the Juniors see what can be done about it. So far the camp has been running very smootly and we hope it keeps on that way. If you have a child send it to this camp. No child who is not a Junior is allowed in the camp, so make your child a Junior and it will be able to go to the camp.

Emanuel Mankin, Age 12.
Member of the Young Revolutionist Junior Group.

P. S.—If you want your child to be a Junior, telephone or write to G. Greenberg, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Monroe 4712.

• • •

Appreciates Daily Worker.

To the DAILY WORKER: I wish to express my appreciation of the privilege of reading your paper.

Its revelations, courage and aggressiveness are admirable. Its accuracy is unusual.

I. DAVID, Toronto, Ont.

Milwaukee Printers Expose Scab Work Used by Socialists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, August 5.—A trump card in the campaign against union printers in Milwaukee is spiked by evidence that the open shoppers have been fraudulently substituting inferior paper on contract work let by the school board. The evidence was collected by officials of Typographical Union 23 and Milwaukee Allied Printing Trades Council and extends over a year.

The trade unionists became suspicious when they found that union shops could never bid low enough on the school board work to get the jobs. It was then discovered that Radtke Bros. & Kortsch, the successful bidders, habitually made up for the inferior speed and workmanship of their non-union employes by using cheaper paper than the specifications they had bid on called for. Contracts for the coming year are held up pending investigation by the school board.

The socialist administration has been letting work to scab concerns.

Soviet Taxation "Amnesty".

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.—A taxation "amnesty" to be passed by legislative organs of the state for private industrialists, who are somewhat overburdened by debts owing to the former high taxation rate, is lively commented in private trading circles. Private tradesmen consider this measure most expedient for encouraging private capital to develop its work on a broader scale.

Greeks Threaten Bulgaria.

ATHENS, Aug. 6.—Greece will not break peaceful relations with Bulgaria over the murder of the Greek citizen, Nikolaides but intends to insist on punishment of his murderers, an official communique stated today.

IN MEMORIAM

We the workers of the Bronx Branch No. 12 of the Y. W. L. express our deepest sorrow for our beloved Comrade Lasson who died a sudden and premature death.

We shall not only commemorate his death but pledge to devote our young and revolutionary spirit and courage to carry on the struggle for the ideal to which Comrade Lasson devoted his young life, to the victorious end.

Bronx Branch 12, Y. W. L.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

U. S. SAILOR INVADING CHINA KILLS CHINESE WORKER WITHOUT CAUSE

SHANGHAI, July 7. (By Mail.—On the occasion of a marriage which was celebrated on July 3rd in the Yang Tse-pu district, the Chinese used rockets—whereupon an American sailor, without any cause or warning opened fire on the crowd. One Chinese worker was killed.

The police, coming on the scene, arrested the owner of the house where the marriage was celebrated, and dispersed the crowd of onlookers.

An energetic protest has been filed with the municipal authorities thru the Chinese Commissioner of foreign affairs.

One-Man Carmen Out on Strike Demanding Wage Raise and Union

(By Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, August 6. — Twenty five motormen, who drive the one man trolley cars in the Borough of Queens, for the New York and Queens Railroad company, went on strike Monday as a result of the demotion of a superintendent. Later in the day the men voted to continue the strike and draw up plans to be presented to the company receiver.

The men struck yesterday when they learned that Frederick Young, a worker with thirty-four years employment with the company and a superintendent had been demoted to dispatcher. They also protest against the discharge of Peter Garvey. Garvey they say had worked all night Saturday and being tired and exhausted had refused the demand of the boss that he work Sunday afternoon.

The striking motormen are demanding the reinstatement of Young and Garvey, the recognition of the union that they are organizing and an increase in wages of eighteen cents an hour. They also demand to be paid time and a half for overtime. Wages now paid are fifty-two cents an hour. The demand is for seventy cents.

On the picket line it was said that the company had already hired scabs from other open shop railroad companies.

Soviet Oil Production Mounts.

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.—The Azerbeidjan Petroleum Industry is planning an increase of oil output in the next year up to 5.7 million tons against 4.4 million tons obtained in this current year.

Just a Wee Little Girl Wrote—

THIS LETTER:

Dear Comrades:—

My father read in the Lithuanian Daily "Laisve" an appeal to buy a book for children.

He asked us, the children of the family, if we would like to read such a book. Of course we said yes, for we all like fairy tales. We thanked dad for the money which we received.

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN

by Herminia Zur Mühlen

Is the best book I have ever read because it tells about the poor peoples' struggle against the rich and it makes me think that some day they will succeed and become the leaders of the world. I also liked this book because it had poor people in it and not kings and queens which I think are very hard to imagine.

I liked the stories of "The Little Grey Dog", "The Rose Bush" and "The Sparrow". The story "Why?" is very interesting because I liked the courage of little Paul when he wanted to know why it was so very hard for the workers. How he found the little dryad who told him she would answer his questions when the workers would awaken from their sleep and become wise. She said that glorious day for the workers would come maybe eighty years from now or maybe tomorrow but it all depended on us, the workers.

Fairy tales for workers children is the best book I ever read.

Fraternally Yours,
Helen Viskocka.

Fairy Tales for Workers Children

Is also the best book that your children will enjoy. The translation by Ida Dailes and the beautiful color plates by LYDIA GIBSON add to the charm and beauty of the stories.

Duroflex Cover 75 Cents—Cloth Bound $1.25

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Real Rulers

The national administration has failed in its effort to make anything out of the Volstead prohibition law except a farce. If anybody is worrying about prohibition it is not the bootlegger. If anybody who wants a drink of hootch goes without it, it is because he has not the price. Prohibition is now one of the most prosperous industries and the liquor dealers who once served spiritual cheer over the counter are now doing better and doing it just as cheerfully on the prohibition enforcement staffs. Short changing a drunk was a short road to a limousine and a respectable cottage in the suburbs. But the sacramental wine dispensations mean castles in Switzerland and trips around the world.

The administration has failed to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor. Whether this is the case because the administration does not take Volstead seriously or not, big business does not care particularly. Big business took advantage of the war hysteria to shove prohibition thru. It figured on more efficiency on the part of its wage slaves in a dry nation. The rich could bathe their poodle dogs in champagne or in the milk of she asses as usual. They could also lubricate their livers with the best vintage of France. Prohibition would not bother the rich.

But big business reckoned without the bootlegger. And the expected efficiency resulting from non-consumption of liquor has not materialized, because the "non" before consumption does not belong there.

Now, Gary and Rockefeller, representing the two biggest combinations of capital in the United States have taken steps to run the prohibition racket as efficiently as they run their own business. Those two leading plutes have organized a committee of 1,000 which is to provide the treasury department with a fund of $300,000 with which to secure the services of super-executives each with a salary of $50,000 yearly. Those men will be above politics and above graft. So we are told. Congress would not provide money to pay those large salaries, because there are still some former liquor dealers who have not fitted into the new scheme of things, and a job at five or six thousand a year would suit them nicely, as an excuse for making three or four times that sum on the side. It is not the salary the average prohibition director is after; it's the commission. This is how the game works in a capitalist country.

Perhaps the significance of the Gary-Rockefeller move will be lost on millions of workers. Here are two men who have no more official connection with the government than the Sultan of Swat and the Poo Bah of Basutoland, yet when they speak, the administration, from little "Cal" to the White House doorkeeper get out their ear phones. If a couple of trade union leaders (this is a wild imaginary flight) not satisfied with the way some law that throws a little protection around labor was being enforced, raised a fund and offered a few of their best organizers to enforce the law, every capitalist paper in the country would holler about the "dictatorship of the proletariat." But it is tacitly understood that Gary and Rockefeller, Morgan and Ford own this government, and that they have a perfect right to butt in and run things whenever they see fit.

Where did those plutes get the money to pay prohibition directors $50,000 salaries? They got it out of the blood and sweat of their exploited slaves. The workers should be happy in having such thoughtful masters!

Playing Shuttlecock

Thousands of German and Polish workers and their families are now experiencing a fate similar to that pictured by the poet Longfellow when the peaceful inhabitants of a Canadian French settlement were evicted by the British, and scattered all over the United States. Only in this case the brutal incident immortalized by Longfellow is magnified a thousand fold.

When the "war for democracy" ended, the Allied powers, in order to weaken Germany turned over a large part of that country to Poland. Since then Poland and Germany have been at loggerheads. The toothless league of nations, which was intended as a sort of arbitration board for the big capitalist robbers has failed to solve the differences between the two countries.

Now Poland has expelled 50,000 Germans, many of whom have lived in Poland for several years and had brot up families there. The German government is hunting all over Germany for Poles and evicting them in retaliation. Thus misfortune is brot to the homes of thousands of workers in addition to the ever present misery they suffer under capitalism. Families are torn from their homes and forced to start anew in another country. This is only a small part of the harvest reaped from the seed planted in the iniquitous treaty of Versailles, which the notorious mountebank Woodrow Wilson helped to write, while mouthing fine phrases about humanity and freedom.

The workers who are being shuffled over the frontiers have nothing to say in the matter. Self-determination is not for them. The Polish and German bourgeoisie will not suffer the consequences of the failure of the governments of Poland and Germany to come to terms. The only class that will suffer is the working class.

These boundary disputes will continue so long as capitalist rule exists and the workers are divided along national lines. The workers of Germany and Poland have no country. The countries in which they live belong to the ruling classes. The only country in the world which is owned by its producing classes is the Soviet Union. When the workers in Germany and Poland get rid of capitalist rule, they will scratch out the frontiers and unite under the red banner of Communism which aims at the world republic of labor where workers of all races and colors will live in peace and plenty.

The vatican has deserted Mussolini's standard for the same reason that rats desert sinking ships.

The American aviators who have volunteered for service against the Riffians are about as gallant as the human vermin who volunteer to break strikes.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

LOS ANGELES BUNK NOW DRUG ON THE MARKET

Brisbane's Boom City Becoming a Morgue

By FRAPIESA.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, August 6. — Records of bankruptcy during the past week surpassed all previous ones. Businesses involved were hotels, restaurants, bakeries, miscellaneous small stores, etc.

Indications are that a continued sharp decline in trade will follow. The bottom has dropped out of the boom and there must ensue a general evacuation of the vehicle, resulting in what somebody described as a vacuum. Prospects are that the city of Los Angeles will be more pronouncedly vacant from an industrial standpoint in the future than in the past.

Chamber of Commerce Bluff.

Placards bearing the legend "Business is good" are being given by the Chamber of Commerce to commercial houses for display. This is part of the policy of the boomsters to whistle to keep up their courage. The commercial people know only too well that business is so far from good that it might properly be branded as putrefying.

Salesmen of real estate agents are instructed to never use the word "slum" and it is very probable that the Realty Board originated the idea, which is suggestive of Coueism. But the slump refuses to be ignored, nevertheless.

Bunk Discounted.

Building operations continue to be active. Why? Because lots are being sold at reduced prices. But this makes an artificial boom in construction of office structures, hotels, apartment houses, etc. As vacancies are increasing in such buildings, the builders will slow up suddenly at an early date.

No factories are being built. For a long time the Chamber of Commerce and allied boomsters have been unable to induce Eastern manufacturers to establish plants here. The reason: several years ago the boosters led Easterners to erect great factories but the lack of water restricts operation. It will be five or ten years before the water supply will be increased and until then no more factories will be established.

Boom is a Leak.

The gas is escaping from the Los Angeles boom. Those Easterners who have been victimized by the exaggerated advertisements are now advertising "the cheapest labor market in the United States" to its disadvantage. The usual adjustments are being made. Depreciation of Los Angeles bunk is bringing that questionable commodity down to its face value.

Thru the DAILY WORKER Eastern workers are being disillusioned and investors are also benefited. This paper is in the unique position of furnishing the public with the facts as to California. It gives the news that deflates the advertising baloons that are blown up by the gassy mountebanks of this boom burg.

Incidents of Slum.

During the past week suicides ranged from three to five per day. The police use the term "epidemic of suicides" to describe the peculiar condition. If the "Examiner" and "Times" should comment on this they would cautiously remark "Strange, passing strange" without attempting to explain.

Nine out of ten of the suicides are due to destitution, nothing more or less. That should not be hard to understand when the fact is considered that one child dies every week of starvation in this city year in and year out. For the overlords of the place that fact is comforting because it shows just how cheap humanity is.

Uniformly the stories of suicides are all on this line: Men, who have dependents, come here in search of employment, fail to get it and kill themselves in desperation when they see their loved ones starving. In this time of slump the suicides increase rapidly.

Alarming Symptoms.

Easterners are not coming to Los Angeles. Passenger trains arriving here are 75 per cent empty.

Along the ten blocks on Broadway, from 1st to 11th street, which is about all the metropolitan city there is to this town, the effect of the slump is marked. It is a significant fact that most merchants' rents due in that section for the month past remain in arrear.

Continuance of this condition will not cause banks to break, because those institutions flourish on bankruptcy of others, but it will cause panic among those who have mortgaged real estate, small stores, etc. Hence, workers must understand that "the cheapest labor market in the United States" is becoming cheaper and the best thing they can do is to give this town a wide berth or, if already here, join the Workers Party.

Population of Leningrad.

MOSCOW.—According to the latest official returns, the population of Leningrad reached a figure of 1,320,600 by the 1st of June.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

BANK CLERK STRIKE IN FRANCE SPREADS, 15,000 ARE NOW OUT IN PARIS

PARIS, France, August 6. — The strike of bank clerks has assumed formidable proportions. Strikers in Paris now number about 15,000 and the movement is spreading to many towns. The bank clerks are now on a general strike in Nates, Bordeaux and other cities as well as Paris.

BANKERS BEHIND TWIN CITY CO-OP MILK PLANT

Deal Exposes Selling Out of Farmers

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.
Worker Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 6.—The Twin City Milk Producers' association, a million dollar cooperative affair with a membership of 6,300 scattered within a radius of 40 miles of Minneapolis, has just completed a deal here whereby it shall build a wholesale milk plant, on a site worth $75,000.

Only a few years ago, this association was started on a shoe string, by a few enterprising farm promoters.

When, recently, the site was handed over to the officers of the association, E. W. Decker of the Northwestern National Bank, and other big capitalists, participated in the dedication ceremony. As a matter of fact, thru the connections that Decker has established with the officers of the Twin City Milk Producers' association, the site is a virtual gift on the part of the Minneapolis capitalists, to the association. Moreover, these capitalists constitute a sort of advisory board to the association, in their capacity as "leading citizens".

There is certainly something very rotten in Denmark, and the farmers ought to get busy and get at the bottom of this deal.

Decker Has a Record.

Every farmer knows that E. W. Decker was one of the principal financiers of all the anti-farmer crusades in the Northwest. He financed wars against the late Loftus, who was the father of the cooperative grain elevators. He fought Loftus bitterly, in his position as a financer-capitalist. He also waged a very sharp and long fight against the farmers' non-partisan league, when that organization meant something to the farmers.

His bank, moreover, has wrecked thousands of Northwestern farmers. It still continues to do so, and his cooperation with the Twin City Producers' association, cannot mean that the association is cooperative in the best sence of the word.

Birds of Ill Omen.

From nothing the association has grown to a large institution. It behooves the rank and file members to keep a sharp lookout, lest this association of theirs goes the way of the despicable "Daily Star", and other fake cooperative schemes. The class collaborationist policy, as indicated by the cooperation of E. W. Decker of the Northwestern National Bank, and other finance-capitalists, is only too manifest. For they are birds of ill omen to the farmers and workers of the Northwest.

Pronounced Dearth of Water in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, August 6. — Water famine threatens this city. For more than a year the supply has been decreasing. Thruout the month of July the scarcity was such as to constitute a danger. No relief is in sight and a crisis will be reached in the near future.

All the water available in the Owens river valley is being supplied to this city but even at that there is hardly enuf to meet requirements. Such is the drain on the resource that what is used for domestic purposes is hardly fit for human consumption. This water tastes of sewage. It is probable that it is not filtered because, if it were, there would be nothing left to it.

As it will take five or ten years to obtain water from the Colorado river, it is easily to be foreseen that Los Angeles will not have any industrial inducements to offer Easterners who plan to come here. Workers will do well to keep away. Factories can not operate when there is such a dearth of water as exists here.

Soviet Expedition to Yakutin.

MOSCOW.—A big expedition with a scheme of work reckoned for five years will leave for Yakutin in the nearest future. The expedition is to investigate life and customs of the Yakuts, their anthropologic type, the causes of spread of trachoma, leprosy and of a peculiar mental disease among the Yakuts, as well as the causes of the high death rate among the Yakut women.

Brookhart Lead Grows

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—With the recount in 33 counties complete, Sen. W. Brookhart of Iowa has a lead of 4,314 votes over his democratic opponent, Daniel F. Steck, in the contested Iowa senatorial election, the senate elections committee announced today. Brookhart's heaviest gains were registered in Henry and Hancock counties.

PAINTERS' UNION INDORSES A. C. W. GARMENT STRIKE

Chicago Local Scores A. F. of L. Scabbery

A resolution supporting the strike of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers employed by the International Tailoring company, denouncing the scabbery of the United Garment Workers, the A. F. of L. union which is supplying the concern with strikebreakers, and demanding that the American Federation of Labor executive council admit the Amalgamated, was unanimously passed by Painters Union Local 275.

The local union, comprising 1100 members, unanimously passed the resolution, and ordered it sent to the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America convention for action.

Rickert Supplies Scabs

The resolution supporting the Amalgamated, which was introduced by John Heinrichson, member of the Trade Union Educational League follows:

"WHEREAS, a strike is taking place between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Tailoring company and the John Taylor company, and

"WHEREAS, these companies have had union agreements with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for many years and constitute the only two companies in the men's clothing industry in the city of Chicago that refuse to renew their agreement, and

"WHEREAS, Tom Rickert, International president of the United Garment Workers, and the local official, George C. Slater, have agreed with these two concerns to furnish strike breakers; and

"WHEREAS, Tom Rickert has for many years violated all the principles upon which trade unionism is based and is even now selling union labels to the manufacturers employing only non-union men and women; and

"WHEREAS, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have repeatedly made application for affiliation to the American Federation of Labor, therefore, be it

Endorse Strike

"RESOLVED, that Painters Union Local 275 condemns categorically the strikebreaking tactics of Rickert, Slater & Co., and fully endorses the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and, be it further

"RESOLVED, that we demand from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers be admitted, and be it further

"RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America in Convention to be held in Montreal, September 7th, for their adoption, and a copy to be sent to our Journal and the labor press for publication."

Drive on Science in California as Scopes Case Echo

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—After a vigorous fight on the part of the Science League of America, the state board of education finally listed all science text-books whose elimination was sought by the fundamentalists.

The board has, however, held to its ruling that evolution must be taught "as a theory, not as a fact," and local school boards are enforcing this rule "even in private conversation between pupil and teacher." Both an initiative measure and a bill in the legislature are planned by the fundamentalist forces.

Soviets Explore Arctic.

MOSCOW.—An expedition for hydrographic work headed by Matussevich, the well-known arctic explorer, will shortly leave for Arkhangelsk, sent to the Arctic Ocean by the Chief Hydrographic Burea of U. S. S. R.

The expedition will take up exact descriptive work suspended in 1914 at the Murmansk coast and will explore the Northern part of Novaia Zemla with a view to choosing a suitable place for the new wireless station to be erected there.

Pay Law Hits Clerks.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—A newly passed bill puts teeth into the twice monthly salary law of California, but state employes have no benefits under it. Private employers must pay their helpers twice a month, but the office and other workers for the state itself get their pay checks only once a month at considerable inconvenience.

JAPANESE BUSINESS TURNS TO SOVIET UNION FOR TRADE

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The signing of concession contracts with the "Lena Goldfields Corp." and "Ayan Corporation Co." has evoked in Japanese industrial circles the greatest interest to concessions in the U. S. S. R.

Representatives of the Japanese gold mining industry daily arrive at Habarovsk with the purpose of negotiating concessions. Among offers of great interest, one made by Talata Iotaro with regard to gold mining in the Ohotsk region deserves attention.

Some of the Japanese offers refer to concessions concerning buying off the furs all along the coast of the Maritime Province.

POLICE HOLD UP TAXI DRIVERS IN NEW YORK

Yellow Cab Company Enjoys Rich Graft

(From a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 5.—Taxicab drivers last night were stopped by uniformed policemen and ordered to show their hack and Chauffeurs licenses. Traffic on all of the bridges were tied up while the police, forced these taxicab drivers to go thru this humiliating treatment at their hands. This is only one of the tricks of the police department to give the people the impression that all the taxicab drivers are criminals. The crusade last night was to find out if there are any drivers operating without a license. There are taxi drivers in this city who have criminal records and why does not the police department weed them out? No person can get hacking license unless he goes thru a rigid examination, such as being photographed and fingerprinted and the police department is the agency that does all of the investigation and if criminals are operating taxicabs in this city, then how did they get the license?

It was not very long since Dennis Kenny, of Brooklyn, was shot and killed by a taxi driver. This driver was operating a taxi despite the fact that he had a long criminal record.

Give Yellows Monopoly

The shooting of Kenny, was followed by the mayor, sponsoring the famous "police taxi bill." This law gives the police department the power to license and supervise taxicabs and taxicab drivers. The appelate division, recently decided that the law was unconstitutional, but the police department still insists on supervising and licensing taxicabs and drivers. The law according to taxi owners and drivers who are in on the KNOW, was passed so the open shop Yellow Taxi corporation could get full control of the license department, public hack stands and the streets in general. Carrol Sinnot brother of secretary to the mayor, is one of the traffic managers of the Yellows.

Suspending and revoking drivers' licenses seems to be one of the favorite pastimes of the officials in control of the licensing of taxi drivers. Many shameful and sad stories are told by drivers, with families dependent on them for support, who have had their licenses revoked or suspended.

Had License Revoked

Abraham Turetsky, a taxi driver, had his license suspended last week. He had heard that Mayor Hylan had requested that all citizens who did not think they were getting proper treatment at the hands of public officials should complain direct to him. Turetsky then wrote a letter to his honor and explained that his wife was sick in a hospital and that his license was suspended. The reply from the mayor suggested that Turetsky seek work at the city employment office and that his letter was referred to the deputy police commissioners' office. Turetsky went back the commissioners office and was told that his license had been revoked. For what reason? He did not have the right to protest to the (peoples) mayor. That is the treatment given to citizens who try to raise their voices in protest against the Hylan administration. "The Sinnotts must live."

British Co-Ops. Study Soviets.

MOSCOW.—The British co-operative movement has lately been taking a keen interest in the Soviet co-operative movement. In a special article appearing in the Co-operative News, the organ of the "Wholesale Co-operative Society" (England), the director of this society views the activities of the "Centrosoyuz" (All-Russian Central Union of Co-operative Societies), dwelling approvingly on the methods as well as the volume of transactions.

WORLD POWERS UNITE IN PLOT AGAINST SOVIET

Moscow Daily Charges Secret Understanding

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (By Mail.)—The Izvestia and other Moscow papers are noting the growth in the international situation of interventionist tendencies against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Dwelling, in particular, upon Chamberlain's statement that when Lord Birkenhead spoke of severing diplomatic relations with the Union he did so in full consciousness of his obligations and responsibility to the cabinet, the Izvestia stresses the fact that the entire British cabinet has thus assumed the responsibility for this statement of Birkenhead.

Secret Agreement.

Further, Briand's equivocal reply in the French chamber regarding the question of international measures to fight Communist propaganda also tends to confirm the existence of secret international negotiations on this matter.

Then, a fact like the recommendation made by the Berliner Tageblatt in reference to the verdict passed by the Moscow Supreme Court on the German terrorists, who plotted against several Soviet leaders, to break off diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. indicates the growth of hostile feelings among certain circles in Germany, while the fact that circles represented by the said Berlin paper are following in the trail of Britsh conservatives once more proves that they lack political independence.

Dosser Framed Up.

Referring to the fact of the case of Dosser, representative of the Soviet Oil Syndicate, having been brought up before the so-called mixed court by the British authorities and the producing of a document allegedly belonging to Dosser but which in fact is an absurd counterfeit—the Izvestia remarks that this is in itself sufficient evidence of the endeavors of British authorities by any means, however incongruous, to provoke new aggressive steps against the Union of Soviet Republics.

While ostensibly denying its intention to create a united anti-Soviet front, the British diplomacy is everywhere working against the U. S. S. R. However, declares the Moscow official organ, a repetition of Curzon ultimatum would find the Soviet Republics in a different position now than two years ago.

Do Not Fear Blockade.

With every year, the Union is acquiring more and more possibilties of self-sufficient existence during a certain period in case of emergency, "Today we can quietly envisage interventionist designs which failed even in times incomparably harder for us. After outliving a sever blockade, during which we were deprived of petroleum, coal, bread and actually possessing the innumerable resources of a vast country, we can remain perfectly calm before any threat of economic and financial blockade; we are not in the least afraid of them."

Communists' Battle with Fascists Gives London a Dizzy Time

LONDON, July 30.—(Delayed)—A fierce battle between fascists and Communists the second in two days, occurred tonight. Nearly 2,000 persons eventually became involved in the fight which turned the whole Marble Arch and neighborhood into a wild turmoil of omnibuses stopped, private cars wrecked and scores of people more or less seriously injured.

The trouble began at the close of a fascist demonstration in Hyde Park when demonstrators joined issue with a Communist gathering a few yards away.

In a few moments several thousand people shouting madly surrounded the belligerents.

The melee only ceased when the police commandeered motor busses and, standing on the footboards escorted the fascists back to headquarters after the most serious row of its kind which has taken place in London.

Twelve Hurt in Klan Riot

WESTWOOD, Mass., Aug. 5.—Injury to more than a dozen persons, the wrecking of a farmhouse, and the arrest of three klansmen for carrying concealed weapons, were the aftermaths of a ku klux klan attempt to hold a meeting. The state police had refused to guard klan meetings and this was the first gathering since the guards were withdrawn.

In the AUGUST ISSUE

25 Cents a Copy

LaFOLLETTISM Without LaFollette
By MANUEL GOMEZ.

The LaFollette movement without its leader—the nature of it—its future—and the battle for working class political action are the facts analyzed in this keen and most timely article.

of the WORKERS MONTHLY

$2.00 a Year
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he DAILY WORKER Raises
e Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Week is Now Over But Every
Day Should See New Blows
Against Imperialism.

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KLAN PARADES IN KAPITAL TODAY

MALGAMATED STRIKER BRUTALLY SLUGGED BY COPS, BOSSES USE A. F. OF L. NAME, SEEK NEW WRIT

The members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of merica who have been on strike for six weeks demanding a re- wal of the union agreement, saw victory just ahead yesterday their employers, the International Tailoring Company, showed inserting new advertisements in the newspapers, and by in- igating the most brutal police violence, that they are playing eir last cards.

Peter Korak, a striker, was badly beaten by half a dozen licemen, following which he was taken to the bureau of in- estigation and fingerprinted. Korak was talking to a fellow-striker when picked up by the police at Ogden and Randolph streets.

The International and J. L. Taylor companies, the latter owned by the same employers, inserted advertisements in all capitalist newspapers, again using the name of the United Garment Workers and the American Federation of Labor to shield the fact that they have tried to install open shop conditions in their plants here and in New York.

The J. L. Taylor company, which is legally a separate corporation has announced its intention of filing a bill applying for an injunction to prevent picketing. The garment bosses hope to secure a friendly judge who will give them a beter injunction than the one issued the International Tailoring company by Judge Pam.

The advertisement in the capitalist papers stated:

> CUTTERS—SPECIAL ORDER.
> $47 week and more if
> you are worth it.
> ALSO TRIMMERS—
> Union Shops—Standard Wages
> and hours. Apply
> THE INTERNATIONAL TLG. CO.,
> 847 W. Jackson-blvd., Chicago.
> OR
> United Garment Workers of America,
> Member of American Federation of
> Labor, 175 W. Washington-st.

A. F. of L. Union Herds Scabs.

It will be noticed that the American Federation of Labor union has opened its office as a scab herding agency, and is seeking scabs, under the protection of William Green, A. F. of L. president who supports the scabbery, to break the Amalgamated strike. It will also be noted that union wages are not offered unconditionally. "$47.00 per week, IF YOU ARE WORTH IT," says the ad.

The American Federation of Labor officials continue to allow the use of their name by this scab firm, whose

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

EVERAL American aviators recently volunteered to serve with the ench in killing the Riffian tribes- en in northern Africa who are com- itting the crime of fighting for the eedom of their country from foreign ie. Judging by the publicity given ose super-scabs, one would imagine ey had offered themselves for some ble service that would benefit the man race. We often hear the ex- ession: "like father like son." This ems to apply particularly to Charles weeney, on of those aviators.

* * *

HIS morning, a worker from Spokane, Washington, walked into e office and informed me that Swee- ey's father was the principal scab- erder in the great Cour d' Alene rike, in Idaho, in 1902, during which e workers were given an object les- n in capitalist government by hav- g to face the guns of the federal oops. This star fink's progeny is in ery way as degenerate as his father. 'e are not wishing him any ill luck, t if a Riffian bullet should pierce s filthy carcass, we would not envy e bullet that had to do the dirty ork.

* * *

T is not surprising that the American capitalist press should glorify ose wasters and worthy sons of de- enerate sires who join in a ruthless ampaign to keep a gallant people in avery. Did not one of the favorite edagogues of American imperialism, rmer President Eliot of Harvard niversity say that the "scab is the nest type of American citizen?" hus the mantle of respectability is rown around the shoulders of the ost contemptible kind of a person. Whether breaking strikes of industrial workers or breaking the strug- les of small nationalities, the Ameri- n scab will always find generous pace and honor in the capitalist ress.

* * *

ESTIFYING before the interstate commerce commission last week, . M. Griggs of Cleveland, formerly oal and ore traffic official of the New ork Central, said that the railroads ave special rates to non-union coal erators thus discriminating against nion mines. When union operators ve the higher wages paid to union al miners as the reason for the al- ged reduction in earning capacity of hese mines, they are careful not to ention the part played by railroad ates. As a matter of fact, many of he rail owners also own big mining roperties, and make double profits.

* * *

ALK about interlocking directorships! The railroads are fine ex- mples of this system. In a recent ist of railroad earnings given out by he Federated Press, some roads are hown as making big profits while thers do not show such good re- urns. But it develops that most of he roads belong to the same group r different groups of financiers. It ppears that the New York Central ecently made an alliance with the altimore and Ohio by which they ained control of the Reading rail- oad. The Pennsylvania and the Del-

(Continued on page 2)

SHIP DEPARTS, SHANGHAIED RIFF FODDER IN HOLD

Cubans in Irons Get Choice of War or Jail

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Five out of 135 sailors on the Spanish Royal Mail liner Antonio Lopez were chained hand and foot on the deck under a broiling sun while a New York attorney attempted to arrest the ship's captain and obtain their release. The rest of the men on board are in mutiny as the ship sails. The five attempted to escape but were caught.

They claim that they were all shanghaied from Havana and forced to enlist as Spanish soldiers for the Riffian war. One of the men said that they were all down on the beach in Havana when they were forced to enlist or go to jail. The food is terrible on board, he said, and the men would die if they did not get ashore.

The lawyer aroused by the sight of the men in irons in the sun failed to get quick enuf action in the courts and the captain made good his departure with the ship and men. The Cuban consul would not discuss the matter.

BOSTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION DEFENDS CHINESE IN RESOLUTION

BOSTON, August 7.—Boston union workers are pledged to do all in their power to draw attention to the problems and aspirations of the Chinese by a resolution passed in the Cental Labor Union.

The resolution, presented by the president of the body, declares that "the fundamental cause for present disturbances in China is due to the special privileges given foreign nations in treaty pacts and the abolition of extra-territorial rights of foreigners is necesary to China's administrative integrity and sovereignty."

Pressmen in War on Berry

BLOODY IMPERIALISM WILL CONTINUE IN SO. AMERICA, KELLOGG SAYS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Frank B. Gellogg, secretary of state, made a statement with respect to imperialism. According to him there will be "no more exploiting of Latin-American countries with the armed forces of the United States, but rather peaceful penetration."

In other words the secretary of state approves the proposed treaty clause suggested by the American Institute of International law, that will be submitted to the Pan-American congress next winter.

That clause says that no nation shall, for any reason whatsoever, occupy even temporarily any portion of an American republic, even with the consent of the republic. Nevertheless, Mr. Kellogg points out that American troops must continue to run the government of Haiti.

DEMAND OUSTING OF SCABS FROM THE CUNEO SHOP

Say Agreement Must Be Signed with Union

Over five hundred pressmen, members of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, Local Number 3, unanimously passed a resolution at their meeting, demanding that "Strikebreaker" George L. Berry, international president, remove the pressmen he has placed in the Cuneo printing plant, and declaring that the Cuneo pressmen will not go back to work until a union agreement is signed.

"Major" Berry, who has tried to break the solidarity of the walkout by ordering the men to go back to work at the company's terms, did not dare show his face in the meeting hall, and it is said he is not now in Chicago.

Berry sent instead two of his vice-presidents, Samuel Marks and William McHugh, but every time these two "open shop" advocates tried to speak they were howled down by the union men. Neither of the class collaborators were able to say a word. There was a riot every time they tried to speak.

Berry Aids "Open Shop."

The meeting of Local Number 3, held at the People's Institute Hall, Van Buren and Leavitt Sts., was called especially to consider the situation in the Cuneo plant. Strikebreaker Berry had ordered the executive board of Local Number 3 to send the pressmen working in the Cuneo Printing company plants at Arthington and Spaulding Sts., and 22nd and Grove Sts., back to work. The pressmen walked out this week, however, when the Cuneo company tried to reduce the press crews from four to three men.

"Major" Berry took the part of the Cuneo company, which is attempting to establish the "open shop," and ordered the pressmen to accept the company's terms. Berry sent International men into the Cuneo plant to act as strikebreakers after the walkout.

The pressmen at their meeting, spurned Berry's scab maneuvers, and demanded that Berry immediately remove the International men he had placed in the plant to take their jobs from them.

Stick to Limit.

"Stick to the Limit" was the slogan of the meeting, and the motion to stay out until the Cuneo company signed an agreement identical to the agreements of other union shops in Chicago was unanimously carried.

The Cuneo company prints the Sears

(Continued on page 2)

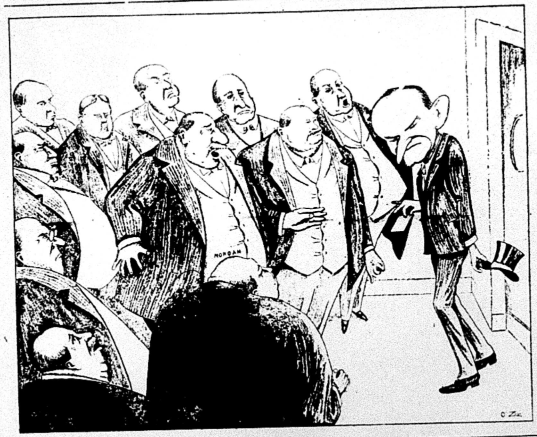
MANY PERISH IN BLAST OF AMMUNITION DUMP IS BULGARIAN REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Many persons are believed to have perished in the explosion of an ammunition dump at Plevna, Bulgaria, said a Central News dispatch today from Sofia. The railroad station was destroyed, according to the dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—On August 6th the celebration of a centenary of independence by the South American Republic, Bolivia, will take place. The Pan American Union of Washington, D. C. announces the event will be commemorated in all the cities of Bolivia, and especially in LaPez the capital city.

Give this copy to your shop mate.

"Silent Cal" Gets His Latest Speech O. K.'d



DEPORT CROUCH AND TRUMBULL TO U. S. AUG. 9

Federal Court Mocked Soldiers' Civil Rights

HONOLULU, Hawaii, August 7.—Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, army privates sentenced to prison at hard labor for being Communists, will be deported to the mainland on the transport Cambrai, sailing August 8, army authorities announced.

The two soldiers were at first sentenced to forty and 26 years respectively by a military court martial, but their sentences were cut after a world wide protest.

The federal courts denied the Communist soldiers their constitutional rights, and refused to review the case, altho the sentence was illegal and the records of the "trial" were forged by army officials. The courts denied to issue writs of habeaus corpus.

The International Labor Defense is handling the case in the civil courts.

Coke Fumes Kill Worker.

WATERBURY, Conn., August 7.—(FP)—Asphyxiation from coke fumes in the cauldron of a cupola killed Umberto Vagnini at the Farrell Foundry and Machine Co. Waterbury is an open shop town with a high percentage of industrial accidents.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

ORLANDO QUITS POLITICS OVER FASCIST REIGN

Former Mussolini Aid Now Benito's Foe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Aug. 7—Former Premier Orlando, leader on the anti-fascist party and Premier Mussolini's most formidable antagonist in the chamber of deputies caused a sensation in Italian politics today by dramatically resigning. In a letter of resignation to the speaker he declared with bitterness that there was no place for him under the Mussolini regime.

"The recent election at Palermo," wrote Sig. Orlando, "not because of the apparent result, but because of the manner in which the election was conducted, convinced me that in Italian public life as it is at present, there is no longer any place for me, for my party or for my faith."

See Rallying of Opposition.

"I have been convinced of this heretofore, but urgent appeals were addressed to me appealing to my patriotism. Now, however, after this last experience I believe that to attempt service to my country would be worse than an illusion. It would be a false pretense; so I resign my deputy's seat."

Publication of the letter caused an immediate sensation. This latest protest against Premier Mussolini is expected to have the effect of rallying the opposition to the fascisti to even

(Continued on page 2)

FOUGHT KU KLUX KLAN WITH LEAFLETS AND IS ARRESTED ON STREETS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7.—Thomas L. Avaunt, an avowed opponent of the ku klux klan, was arrested at Ninth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. today while distributing bills urging Washingtonians to oppose the klan parade, planned for Saturday. One of his helpers also was arrested.

No charge was placed against him immediately, altho the authorities were talking of placing a charge of "inciting to riot" against him. Avaunt demanded he immediately be charged with something and tried. After being held for more than two hours, Avaunt was released, and no charge was placed against him. The circulars he was distributing, however, were turned over to the corporation counsel's office for investigation.

* * *

The Klansmen Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Tomorrow they'll spell it with a K—the national Kapital.

Dusty looking automobiles from as far west as Ohio, as far south as Georgia, and as far north as New York, creaked into Washington today bringing the advance guard of the thousands who will participate in the first national convention and parade of the ku klux klan. Tourists' camps filled up rapidly, and attaches at the klan's local headquarters were busy giving directions to new arrivals.

The atmosphere of mystery surrounding the whole klan demonstration was only partly cleared up today. The number of arrivals in automobiles seemed to belie the claim of klan leaders that "not more than 5,000 or 6,000" will be present, inasmuch as most of the klansmen and their families are expected to come tomorrow morning on the forty-odd special trains which railroad officials assert have been engaged to haul the visitors.

Parade Down Pennsylvania Avenue.

The high light of the konclave is expected to come at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with the parade of klansmen down Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the treasury. They will be turned off into B street and just miss the White House. It will be one of the strangest parades that historic old Pennsylvania avenue, which has echoed to all sorts of processions, has ever witnessed, and indications were today that a capacity crowd will be on hand to see the show.

Beneath the normal convention attitude of city officials toward the event, there is a distinct feeling of uneasiness and alarm.

"There may be trouble and there may not," apparently was their attitude. "Let's not take any chances."

Mobilize Police Force.

The entire police force of the capital, with all reserves, will be mobilized along the line of March to prevent any "untoward events." And in addition, troopers of the third cavalry at Fort Meyer and nearby marines have been quietly notified to hold themselves in readiness for "emergencies." Army authorities decline to discuss the matter, but it is known that city officials have been conferring with them.

The capital has one of the largest colored populations of any city in the country. Not many years ago it was the scene of a bloody race riot. Satur-

(Continued on page 2)

BRITISH HOLD UP CHINESE CABLES; HERE THEY ARE

Kuomintang Grateful to Daily Worker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 7.—The editor of "The New Republic" the Kuomintang paper, published here, handed me the following translations of four messages intended for the cable from Shanghai to his paper.

The cables were not allowed over the wires by the British and the Chinese workers were obliged to resort to the mails instead.

One addressed to Ramsay MacDonald reads:

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald
House of Commons, London

Foreign municipal police cowardly fired on unarmed students lecturing in Shanghai protesting arrest of fellow-students who participated in memorial services of workers shot by Japanese in recent mill strike.

Seven killed instantly, thirty died afterwards, over hundred wounded.

Outrageous, indiscriminate shooting continued several days.

Whole nation indignant, resorting to peaceful striking, demands justice.

Your co-operation in securing punishment of guilty police and removing imperialistic foreign oppression earnestly reuested.

THE WHOLE BODY OF CHINESE SEAMEN, Shanghai, June, 10th, 1925.

The following proclamation was issued by the Chinese seamen:

As we have witnessed the irration-

(Continued on page 4)

STRIKE OF PATERSON SILK WEAVERS WINS INCREASE IN WAGES

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 7—Small increases per yard on the poorer grades of silk goods have been gained by 200 silk weavers who struck at the Henry Doherty Silk Co. Work on the better silks remains at the old rates. Loomfixers are still out demanding an increase of $5 a week, bringing their pay to $60.

CIGARMAKERS CONVENTION TO FACE DWINDLING MEMBERSHIP, UNSKILLED MACHINE WORKER MUST BE REACHED

Headquarters of the Cigarmakers International union in Chicago expects 225 delegates to attend the 25th convention opening in Boston August 10. The principal issue is the failure to strengthen the membership in view of the inroads of machine production of cigars and of the open shop.

Except for the wartime peak of 41,600 members in 1917 the union has each year recorded a lower membership than its 1911 figure of 40,000. It paid per capita on 27,000 members to the American Federation of Labor in 1924.

While the 1923 biennial convention threw open the doors to all workers engaged in the the industry the union has remained largely an organization of skilled handworking cigarmakers. One grrop in the convention will urge the acceptance of the cigarmaking machine as inevitable and demand that all energy be devoted to organizing the machine tender. The other groop will place more emphasis on the superiority of the hand made product and try to consentrate convention action on that branch.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK STREET CAR STRIKERS, DEMANDING UNION, ARE ARRESTED

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Five of the 25 motormen striking on the Queens Street cars because of the demotion of an old superintendent have been arrested. The strikers voted to form a union and affiliate with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, demanding an 8-hour day, retention of seniority and increase from 52 to 70 cents an hour wages.

COAL BARON'S LETTER SEEN AS PEACE MOVE

Coolidge Fears Strike May Hurt G. O. P.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 7—Probability of a resumption of relations between the anthracite operators and the representatives of the Miners' Union was seen in the phraseology of a letter received yesterday by John L. Lewis from Samuel D. Warriner, leading figure among the hard coal barons.

Warriner made the significant statement that "in spite of the terms of your letter and the breaking off of negotiations, I am hopeful that means will be found to compose the differences between us and avoid a suspension of production."

The coal barons also denied that there was any truth in the report that the "operators' negotiating committee is under instructions to refuse any concessions, regardless of the logic or merit of any of the mine workers' wage demands."

Changed Their Plans.

After the contents of the letter were made public, federal officers who were watching the negotiations for the department of justice changed their plans already made for leaving town over the week end.

Despite this indication that a resumption of negotiations will take place, Coolidge is keeping a close watch on developments and his lieutenants are authorized to get the governmental machinery ready for intervention on the side of the operators, under the camouflage of "protecting the interests of the public."

Attorney General Sargent was expected to arrive at White Court today and Secretary of Commerce Hoover is expected tomorrow.

Calvin Fears Injunction.

President Coolidge is by no means as anxious for cutting a figure in this strike as he was to claim credit for breaking the policemen's strike in Boston in 1919. A strike might unmake him as a strike has made, to parody the language of the poet.

Considerable speculation is indulged in as to what part the department of justice will play if there is a stoppage. Coolidge is giving careful consideration to the suggestion, made by a prominent republican, that an injunction be gotten out prohibiting the union from declaring a strike. While Coolidge favors this plan in principle he is enough of a politician to forsee its political consequences. He is said to be of the opinion that it was Daugherty's use of the injunction in the railroad strike that led to that worthy's political downfall rather than to the flurry over the Teapot Dome steal.

Coolidge's position is that the coal operators will be expected to make a reasonable sacrifice to the political necessities of the republican party, and it is also believed that it is on this straw that Lewis relies for success rather than on a strike.

Hoover's Clever Ruse.

It is quite possible that Secretary of Commerce Hoover may be the administration's "good man Friday" in case of a strike. Hoover has already taken steps to place himself in a favorable position for intervention by his clever ruse in proposing a reorganization of the bureau of mines, on which he has placed Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Miners and a coal operator by the name of Bradley. Thus the bureau of mines would be a convenient cloak for carrying on unofficial negotiations between the miners and the operators.

Several politicians who have an eye on the White House are preparing themselves for the spotlight. Among the number are Hoover and Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

The miners for their part have given their officers full power to proceed with preparations for a strike. It is believed that the success of of the British miners in forcing the government to surrender will favorably affect the situation for the American coal diggers.

GARVEY IN COWARDLY APPEAL TO CAL FOR PARDON PRAISES KLAN

ATLANTA, Ga., August 7.—Marcus Garvey has sent a 50-page letter to the president appealing for an executive pardon. Garvey states that if pardoned, he will leave the country as soon as he can get his business straight. He also said in his letter that he thought the ku klux klan was a body of upright christian gentlemen. He claims that because he agrees with the ku klux klan, the judge and jury that tried his case were prejudiced against him. He also stated that had the judge and jury not been mostly Jews and Catholics, they would have cleared him.

Garvey claims to represent the Negro peoples of the world. We wonder if Garvey is a knave or a fool to think that Negro people will ever believe like ku klux klan in white supremacy, lynching, Jim Crowism, segregation, or other forms of race hatred? Garvey claims to be suffering from bronchial asthma. We think it must have reached his brain.

AMALGAMATED STRIKER BRUTALLY SLUGGED BY COPS, BOSSES USE A. F. OF L. NAME, SEEK NEW WRIT

(Continued from page 1)

employes have been on strike for over six weeks, and to advertise "union shops." No intimation is given in the ad that a strike is on. The reason given for needing men is "Special Order."

Apply For Writ Monday.

The J. L. Taylor company is expected to apply for an injunction Monday morning, altho it has not yet been announced what judge will hear the new application.

To Close Offices.

It is reported to the DAILY WORKER from authoritative sources that the J. L. Taylor company will next week lay off its office force and close down its shops. The company has been unable to secure scabs, even when given permission to use the A. F. of L. name, and the doors will be locked in the near future. An attempt will be made to keep the International Tailoring company's doors open.

Rock Island Move Exploded.

That the securing of a six-months' lease on the bankrupt plant of the Boone woolen mills at Rock Island was an empty gesture aimed to bluff the Amalgamated is shown by the advertisement inserted in the newspapers. If the company seriously planned to move to Rock Island, there would be no need to call on the United Garment Workers to supply scabs.

Second Picket Jailed.

Shortly after Korak was arrested and badly slugged yesterday, John Wheeler, another striker, was jailed while walking the picket line.

Schlossberg Speaks.

At the strike meeting Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated, again spoke. He declared that the Amalgamated will follow the International to Rock Island or any other city if necessary.

Schlossberg told the DAILY WORKER he has just come from the strike of the Curlee employes in St. Louis, where an injunction limiting the number of pickets to one at each entrance has bene in effect for some weeks. He declared that the strike is in splendid shape there.

The general executive board meeting scheduled to take place in Chicago Monday is not a special meeting, Schlossberg told the DAILY WORKER, but is a regular board meeting which will discuss "routine matters."

However, the C. E. B. has not been able to hold its meetings every three months as in the past due to the strike situation, and the numerous strikes will be the chief matter discussed.

Strike In Rochester.

Another strike has been declared by the Amalgamated in Rochester against the S. S. Bloom and company concern. The concern had not previously been organized.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

aware and Hudson were in competition.

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FORTY-THREE per cent of the Reading stock was in the hands of the B. and O. and the New York Central. The competing roads were trying to corral a majority of the stock. The N. Y. C. and the B. and O. got busy and grabbed a majority. Now the big fellows in Wall Street are going to scrap over the spoils. The bankers will make the final decision and the smaller systems are going to be parcelled out among the big giants as the bankers see fit. This is the way railroads are juggled under the capitalist system. They change hands over night, but the manipulations are carried out unknown to the slaves who make the profits for the jugglers.

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YOU may often notice when a prominent capitalist passes away, that he is an officer in a great number of corporations. He may be a president, vice-president or director. Those fellows pay themselves whatever salary they see fit. They may be drawing salaries from twenty different corporations and dividends from their investments in those companies. The salaries of those officers, not to speak of dividends they draw, constitute a tremendous train on industry. Yet those are the very men who make much of the wages that workers in the building trades are able to force out of the employers when they are able to secure employment.

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DURING the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, two firms of Wall Street bankers put in a claim amounting to $2,364,249.79 for compensation for services rendered in shuffling the stock and putting the business in shape again. The lawyers demanded $750,000. The interstate commerce commission was quite generous. It allowed $600,000 to the lawyers and $900,000 to the bankers. The wage slaves on the "Katy" will sweat many gallons before that much is sucked out of their bodies in profits.

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ONE of the commissioners made the following comment on the exorbitant demand of the lawyers: "It was testified in this case that the services of one of the lawyers were worth $500 per day. Men receiving such compensation usually entertain a righteous conviction that it corresponds with intrinsic worth, altho, at the same time, they may be incensed that painters or carpenters should assume to demand and be able to exact $15 per day for their services." Not only must the workers support the parasites who have their money invested in industry, but also hordes of others from lawyers to stoolpigeons.

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THE Washington correspondent of the Federated Press, commenting on the recent declaration of the executive council of the A. F. of L. with reference to the traditional non-partisan political policy trade-marked by Gompers, naively says: "Old party leaders will be prepared, therefore, to begin bidding in October for A. F. of L. support for their senatorial and congressional candidates for next year. President Coolidge will remember that organized labor exists, and so will his rivals in both parties." Suffering catfish! This only means that the labor leaders are polishing up their signs which read "For Sale As Usual."

Brick Strike Spreads.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Another hundred men joined the walkout of the United Brick and Clay Workers that is spreading thru Connecticut. The New Britain strike shuts down plants of the Murray, Towers and Stiles & Reynolds brick companies. Recognition of the union is the chief demand.

OPENING LECTURE AT WORKERS' SCHOOL ON STRUGGLES IN CHINA

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A representative of the Kuomintang Party will be the principal speaker at the opening lecture given by the Workers School at its headquarters, 108 E. 14th St., Friday evening August 7th. The subject will be "Imperialist Struggles in China." In addition to the presentation of the case for the Kuomintang, comrade Carlson, director of the Workers' School will state the position of the Workers Party on the conflict that is taking place in China.

This lecture, first of a series of six, will give to all who come a clearer and better insight into the forces at work in the Orient now. Other lectures on American imperialism in Mexico and Latin-America, of imperialism in India, Egypt, Morocco, etc., will be given by capable speakers.

Course tickets sell for $1.00. Single admission is 25c. Lectures begin promptly at 8.15 p. m.

BRITISH TORIES ANGRY OVER THE MINERS' VICTORY

Baldwin Saves His Face by Defying Labor

LONDON, Aug. 7—In order to placate the die-hard wing of the tory party, which fumed over the government's surrender to the trade union threat of a general strike over the miner's demands, Stanley Baldwin yesterday warned labor that the government would not be stampeded by threats of force. The speech was delivered during the discussion on the bill for a $50,000,000 subsidy to the coal industry which enabled Baldwin to ward off a strike.

Baldwin declared the new alliance was a grave menace to the country, meaning thereby the capitalist class. This alliance could inflict irreparable damage he declared. It is universally believed that but for the ability of the labor forces to cause irreparable damage to the structure of capitalism, the government would have called out the troops instead of surrendering as they did.

Ramsay MacDonald defended the trade union forces very feebly to the great dissatisfaction of the trade union leaders who felt that strong speech would be a fitting reply to Baldwin.

Baltimore's Newly Organized English Branch Meets Sunday

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7.—On Sunday, August 9, at 6 p. m., a meeting of the newly organized Young Workers League English branch will be held at the headquarters of the Finnish branch of the party, at 615 S. 15th street, Highlandtown. Every young worker is invited to become a charter member of this branch.

STEEL STRIKE ORGANIZER IS AT LAST FREE

Theodore Vind Framed Up by C. of C.

Theodore J. Vind, former president of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Council, and five other men associated with him were freed from the prospect of prison today by commutation of sentence. Vind was convicted in 1922 and sentenced to Joliet for receiving a bribe to settle a strike, but was not yet imprisoned.

"The charges upon which Vind and his associates were convicted grew out of labor conditions in Chicago and Cook county during the latter part of the year 1921 and the early part of 1922," said a statement from the governor's office at Springfield and continued:

Governor Says Chamber of Commerce Framed Vind.

"It is now conclusively shown that the money was accepted by the persons convicted upon the recommendation and insistence of the local chamber of commerce of South Chicago, to whom the whole matter was presented before any payment was made."

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William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and leader of the great steel strike of 1919, when interviewed yesterday said, "Theodore Vind was an active organizer in the strike of the steel workers, and because of that he was later framed up on false charges of bribery by the capitalist class and sentenced to prison."

Foster Glad to Hear Vind Freed

"We are glad to see him released, as his only 'crime' was his loyalty to organized labor. Capitalism is making a prison sentence a badge of honor in the labor movement, and it is to the credit of the Chicago unions that they supported the fight for Vind's release with a big campaign, in which leading left wingers in the Chicago Federation actively participated."

Fought Ku Klux Klan in Washington, D. C.; Is Arrested Quickly

(Continued from page 1)

day afternoon, when the parade will take place, is a half-holiday.

Circulate Attack on Klan.

Last night, printed handbills made their appearance all over the city, inveighing against the klan parade.

"Washingtonians! Arise and stop this farce in a legal war!" was one of the admonitions contained in the circular.

The klansmen will march without masks and without the usual fiery crosses, but in their robes and conical headpieces.

A detachment of marines will guard the treasury and do police duty in the parks thruout the show, which will continue over Sunday, with the burning of crosses across the Potomac in nearby Virginia. This, it was casually explained by city officials, is "usual in the case of big conventions." Many parades have been staged down Pennsylvania avenue, however, with no marines near than those who do clerical duty in the navy department.

"This event must be regarded as any other convention," explained one district officer.

"Still," he added, meditatively, "the situation has its possibilities."

Orlando Quits Politics in Italy as Anti-Fascist Protest

(Continued from page 1)

more determined efforts to oust them.

No Other Course Open.

There was an unfortunate reaction here last week when Orlando was attacked while campaigning in the Palermo election. It was his Palermo experience, as his letter to the speaker emphasized, which finally convinced Orlando that there was no course open to him except to resign his seat as a protest.

Wool Mills Cut Wages.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Twenty thousand woolen and worsted workers of Rhode Island are cut 10 per cent, making a total of 60,000 workers in this branch of the textile industry similarly reduced since the American Woolen Co. set the pace at Lawrence. The Rhode Island workers are in mills in Providence, and Pawtucket, Woonsocket and other towns in the Blackstone Valley.

At the same time 4,000 thread workers are cut 10 per cent by the J. & P. Coats, Rhode Islnad, Inc., firm, with mills in Pawtucket. The cut parallels the reduction the American Thread Co. is seeking to enforce in Willimantic, Conn., where 2,500 workers are on strike.

FRENZIED MOB LYNCHES NEGRO IN EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, STORMING JAIL AFTER CHARGE OF A CHILD

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., August 7.—A mob estimated at 500 stormed the county jail here and lynched Miller Mitchell, Negro laborer, charged by an 18-year-old girl of attacking her. Earlier reports said that the mob had been cowed by "riot" guns in the hands of county prosecutor Raymond Cummings and special deputies.

Wall Streets Bankers Are Decorated by the Polish Hangmen's Rule

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, two international bankers of Wall Street boast of decorations they have just received from the white terror government of Poland. The bestowal of these decorations, in conjunction with a speech at India House, in the heart of the New York financial district, constituted the farewell to the money lords of this country by Count Alexander Skrzynski, the Polish minister of foreign affairs.

In his farewell speech the Polish minister made no mention of American labor. He knows it is hostile to him and to the bloody reign of terror for which he speaks. He knew as he spoke that the demonstration against his coming to Chicago, for instance, was broken up by the police. Skrzynski had only words for the money kings, at whose feet he and his government grovels in the hope of raising new loans out of the wealth in the hands of the American capitalists, stolen from American labor.

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The decorations went to Clarence Dillon and Robert O. Hayward, heads of the banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co., that recently reaped a great harvest of millions by securing financial control of the Dodge Motor Co., in Detroit, while the barest betterment of their lives is denied to the exploited automobile workers.

Dillon, Read & Co., ranks with the House of Morgan in making loans to foreign governments tottering under the attacks of the awakening working masses. Like J. Pierpont Morgan, Clarence Dillon also takes an extensive trip each year to Europe, both ambassadors of Wall Street, to see where new debts can be profitably placed upon the backs of European workers still staggering under capitalism, and how best to collect the interest on those debts, under the Dawes Plan, and other schemes.

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The Grand Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, as it is called, may rest easily upon the inflated chests of the international bankers, Dillon and Hayward, but it is a heavy cross laid upon the backs of the workers of both Poland and the United States. It is with the wealth wrung from agonizing American labor, in the cities and on the land, that the Wall Street bandits go forth to spread the might of the imperialist dollar in other lands. It is this robber's rule that the American workers and poor farmers acquiesced in when they supported the world war; when they later permitted the Wall Street oligarchy to send American soldiers into European Russia and into Siberia in Asia in an effort to overthrow the Workers' Republics.

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If it had not been for the aid given the Polish hangmen of workers and peasants, by the imperialist allies of the Versailles peace, supported by the United States, the Soviet flag of a proletarian dictatorship would today be waving over a liberated Poland. In spite of the fact that thousands of workers and peasants have been martyred, other tens of thousands sent to prison and into exile, the struggle toward that goal still continues, and will go on until victory is achieved.

In the first flush of success following the triumph of the American revolutionary war more than a century ago, it was even written into the law of the land that Americans must not accept decorations from foreign governments. But this has now become a dead letter, in fact and in spirit. It is not difficult for bankers, industrialists and their prostituted editors and college professors to travel to Europe these days and bring home a trunkful of baubles, that may glitter beautifully today, but which will rapidly tarnish just as soon as American labor rallies by the millions for the class struggle that leads to victory. The Grand Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta is a military decoration; possible only because there are still enslaved workers willing to fight their master's battles. But labor, in Poland as in the United States, will build its own military power, its Red Army, and by the sign of the Red Star it will conquer.

CHICAGO WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST NEW ATTEMPT OF POLISH TERROR TO RAILROAD LANZUTSKY TO PRISON

A new "trial" against Stanislas Lantzutsky, Communist deputy in the Polish Sejm (parliament), and a leader of the working class of Poland, began in Warsaw on August 4. The bloody Polish government this time has framed up the "trial", before a single judge, bound only by the dictates of the Polish white terror. They are sure that this time they will send the leader of the Polish workers to prison for many years.

During the first trial of Lantzutsky in Presemysl, when the prosecutor demanded death for Lantzutsky on behalf of the PPolish terror, the workers of Chicago held a demonstration before the Polish consulate demanding his release. International action of the workers at that time saved Comrade Lantzutsky. Workers of Chicago once more must stand in defense of Lantzutsky.

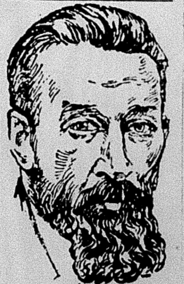
The International Labor Defense, and its Polish section, the Conference to aid Political Prisoners in Poland, is calling upon all the workers to come to the Lantzutsky demonstration which will be held Sunday, August 9, at Polonia Grove.

There will be a picnic and demonstration. The committee has arranged for good music and entertainment.

This demonstration will be addressed by James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense and B. K. Gebert, who will speak in Polish.

How to get there—Take any car going north to Lawrence Ave., then take the Lawrence Avenue car west to the end of the line, then walk north two blocks.

LANZUTSKY AGAIN FRAMED UP



Stanislaus Lantzutsky, Communist member of the Polish parliament, who faces prison at the hands of the white terror. Comrade Lantzutsky was saved from the gallows by the world wide protest of the workers.

Son Shoots Parents.

PARKERSBURG, Iowa, Aug. 7.—Warren Vandervoort, 18, was in custody here today charged with the shooting of his father and mother last night. The father, a minister, died instantly, and no hope was given for the life of the mother.

SYNDICALIST LA VICTIM RELEASE SERVED 4 YEAR

McLaughlin, I. W. W., Come Out Sunday

(By California Branch, General Defense Committee, I. W. W.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7—On A 9, fellow worker, James McLaughl now known as number 12007, will released from Folsom prison, at presa, with his sentence served. will be the first victim of the crimi syndicalism law to have his senten served in that institution of repr sion.

Twelve other innocent fellow w ers will still be incarcerated th when he leaves. Ten of thees a also victims of the C. S. law, and t other two, Ford and Suhr, are servi life imprisonment over the notorio frame-up arising from the riots Wheatland, California, of August, 19

Six in Same Case.

McLaughlin was arrested with other fellow workers in a police ra on a mass meeting in Oakland, Ju 26, 1921. They were first charged w vagrancy, but this was dismissed a six of the seven men arrested we charged and indicted with violation the state criminal syndicalism law.

The indictment was known as "W ton et al." and named Pat Cas M. J. Dunn, John Hannon, James M Laughlin, George Ryan, and Howa Welton as defendants.

Been Serving Since December, 192

The trial of the these six fell workers began in Oakland befo Judge George Samuels, October 1921, and ended October 27th. Th were charged and indicted on fi counts, and they were found guilty the jury after a deliberation of twent two hours of violation of the fifth a last count of the indictment, whi was that of circulating literature.

They were all sentenced to t usual one to fourteen years in pris and began serving their sentences San Quentin on December 9, 1921. M Laughlin was transferred to Folso about a month later, probably due the overcrowded condition at S Quentin. Welton received a thre year sentence from the prison boa and the others all received five year

Others Lost "Good Time."

We welcome fellow worker M Laughlin back into the divided rank of the labor movement of this cou try and know full well that he w again do his utmost to create solida ity and build up organization, by, fo trol of the workers.

Due to the numerous strikes stage by the organization in San Quenti which they have participated in, as protest against the intolerable cond tions there, the other fellow worke in this case have lost nearly all the "credits" and will not be released u til Jan. 9, 1926.

KEEP TERMS OF BRYAN'S WILL A DEEP SECRET

Probate Held Up, H Forgot Executors

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 7.—Filing of th last will and testament of the lat William Jennings Bryan for probat is being held up by a curious ove sight of the politician in failing t name the executors.

This became known when member of the Bryan family today prepared t ask the probate court to remedy th oversight.

As a result of Bryan's oversight funds regularly maintained and sup ported by him and institutions t which he habitually contributed mu await the legal measures being take for the administration of the estate No member of the Bryan family ca issue checks against the commoner's bank account until the omission ha been rectified.

"It is that likely that the probat court may name Mrs. Bryan admini tratrix of the will. Meanwhile, th terms of the testament are a closel guarded secret.

Pressmen Demand Ousting of Scabs from Cuneo Shop

(Continued from page 1)

Roebuck mail order catalogues and work on these is now effectively tied up by the walkout.

The workers who had walked out stayed around the plant yesterday, and they are determined to actively protect their jobs, now that the local has decided to fight to the end.

The entire plant was closed down today, two thousand workers being laid off because the presses were not running and there was no stock with which to work. The night force was laid off Friday night and the company announced that there would be no work for the day shift on Saturday.

If the Cuneo plant does not make a settlement before Monday it is expected the lockout will be in effect until a union agreement is signed wi the pressmen.

ELGIUM MUST PAY HER DEBTS, SAYS A. MELLON

ay Receive Barrel of Booze as Rebate

-WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. — Several mmers have passed by since the audlin emotions of bourgeois domi-ated American workers were turn-g out sympathy for "poor little Bel-um," the helpless victim of the Ger-an military machine. The inva-on of Belgium, no matter how ne-essary it was to the schemes of the erman general staff was as useful the allies in arousing sentiment ainst Germany as was the sinking the Lusitania later on.

But those happy days are gone by d when Belgium reminds her form- allies of the kindly sentiments they pressed towards her during the ar, there is a cynical smile as much to say: "what a political kiddy ou are dear?"

These observations are brought rth by the efforts on the part of e United States to make "poor tle Belgium" come across with the oney the United States lent her ith which to purchase guns and hells during the war. Belgium re-inds the United States that the uns and shells were purchased to efeat Germany and why should Bel-ium have to pay for winning the ar for the United States. Did she t provide the allies with a place fight the war on? Did she not lso supply them with men to fire the hots at the Germans? Why collect r service rendered to the collector?

Woodrow Wilson's Pal.

Former premier Theunis of Belgium as been selected by the Belgian gov-nment to drive the bargain with the nited States. Theunis was an in-imate of Woodrow Wilson when the atter thot he was running the world rom Paris in 1919. Wilson told The-nis that on his return to the United tates he would ask congress to can-el Belgium's indebtedness. He did ot. He had his hands full with ther matters. The senate turned own his treaty and his league of ations and sent him to the junk ile. So Belgium is now sucking her humbs.

When Belgium reminds Secretary Mellon, the whiskey magnate, of Wil-on's promises, Mellon takes down a ecanter and politely asks the Bel-ian what he thinks of pre-Volstead iquor mellowed in wood. This means that Belgium must come across. A debt is a handy thing in the hands of a wily and powerful creditor.

HONEST CHECK WEIGHMAN THROWN OUT BY FARRINGTON FOR MAKING A FIGHT FOR MINERS' INTERESTS

By ALEX REID.

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE X.

Joe Loda, a check weighman at one of the mines in Springfield was elected check weighman without opposition. Check weighing is one of the most important local positions in the union and is a job requiring men of courage and principle. It is necessary many times to check the company weigh boss during the day's work, about the weight of the cars of coal of the miners. The scales may go wrong at any time, and it then becomes the duty of the check weighman to see that they are fixed to weigh properly.

The miners know what that means to them. They can look back to the days when no check weighman was in the tipple, when they were robbed right and left by crooked weigh bosses and had no recourse.

Even today it is hard to get a miner with all the qualifications necessary to make a good check weighman. When the miners do get a good one, they feel themselves fortunate indeed, and do their utmost to keep him on the job. Joe Loda is one of the good ones, and a very progressive miner.)

Fights Boss for Miners.

Joe caught the company weight boss stealing coal from the miners (short weighing them) and instantly jumped to the coal diggers' defense, and a fight ensued between them on the mine top.

The miners were jubilant as they had a right to be at Loda catching the thief and showed their appreciation in many ways.

Did Farrington feel glad that our check weighman was successful in catching the thief? Did he congratulate him? Hell, no!

Farrington's drunken henchman, Joker Young, went out to the mine with Dan Clark, the company commissioner, and discharged Loda for fighting. And who do you think was appointed in his place? No other than Farrington's friend, the sewer rat Egan.

No Peace Without Victory!

Is it any wonder that the Progressive Miners' Committee claim there can never be peace in our union as long as such fakers hold office in our district? Thompson, Watt and Parry, ably supported by such fighters for our union as Loda, are the victims for the moment of the rattlers, and when we consider the rising tide of revolt spreading over the district and the desperation of the fakers, we are justified in stating that victory for the progressives is in our reach.

In view of the last district election steals, I ask you miners if an investigation of the last district election is necessary? Are you aware that thruout the whole of the state the machine has duplicated the Thompson, Watt and Parry deal?

Call for Progressive Leaders.

Is it any wonder the miners are requesting Thompson, Watt and Parry to visit the locals and expose the machine? Farrington says we cannot do it, we are "dual" to his machine. Yes, but we were not dual a short time ago as progressive miners, when Farrington thought he could use us for his special benefit prior to the time he betrayed Alex Howat.

I well remember that Frank wrote to the secretary of Local Union No. 52 located at Centralia, Illinois, stating that the Progressive Miners were not dual. Farrington stated a few days ago that to collect miners' donations to expose rottenness in the union, was an attempt to bleed the union. If it is, why the following telegram of Farrington?

Copy of Telegram.

"Springfield, Ill., Dec. 21, 1921.
"Michael Halapy, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Friends in this district who favor clean elections in the miners' union have agreed to donate $750.00 to prosecute investigations of alleged corruption in Pittsburgh district. I will mail you draft for that amount next Tuesday. Am writing Harlan and Howat to do their part in this connection."

(Signed) Frank Farrington.

(Continued tomorrow.)

WILLIAM GREEN LINES UP WITH CAL AGAINST FOREIGN BORN WORKER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The executive counsel of the American Federation of Labor has gone on record in favor of the Japanese exclusion amendment to the immigration act.

"Labor would like to have a more stringent immigration law," said William Green, president. Green thus lined up with Coolidge against the foreign born workers, although they are the backbone of the basic industries of the United States.

TEACHERS WANT PAY INCREASE AND COUNCILS

Sixteen Demands Are Issued by Union

A national fight for the 16 points of its 1925-26 program is launched by the American Federation of Teachers in a statement to the press by Secretary F. G. Stocker at the Chicago headquarters.

Higher wages to teachers, adequate buildings and the full 5-hour school day for each child, are among the demands. Automatic wage increases are asked from a minimum of $2,000 a year, with allowance for additional training and other qualifications. Old age pensions of three fourths of the pay at retirement after 30 years of employment; pay during illness and quarantine or absence due to death in the family, and absence with pay to permit further training are also demanded.

Wants Teachers' Councils.

On the matter of teacher discipline the union wants recognition of bonafide teacher councils, not company unions, to help determine educational policy; academic freedom especially in social and natural science classes; trial boards with teacher representation; job security; elected school boards; abolition of the secret grading of teachers by principals and superintendents.

Not more than 1,500 children in one school and not more than 30 in one class are desired. Safe, sanitary and comfortable school buildings in which modern methods developed by experimental education prevail are requested to help carry out the ideal of "equal educational opportunity for all persons, without discrimination on account of race, religion or social status."

Only 24 Voters.

"The American of today gives more attention to individual pleasures and amusements than to the institutions molding the future of his children," Stecker says. As proof may be cited Ravinia, a Chicago suburb inhabited chiefly by college graduates and their families. The 400 voters signed the petition for a special election for a new school building to replace the over-crowded antiquated structure, only 24 turned up to vote, of whom 20 had no children of school age. But the bond issue carried, 21 to 3. Locals will agitate for the program in their cities and the federation will support them, Stecker promises.

BUILDERS AT WORK

BE SURE TO GET IT!

READY IN ABOUT TEN DAYS

Within the next ten days "RUSSIA TODAY" will appear in book form in two editions. In duroflex covers (at $1.25) and cloth bound (at $1.75) and you will find between these covers what is probably the greatest propaganda medium for Russia the American Communist movement has ever been given.

No better medium than this impartial report by the official body of British Labor has ever been issued to enable every worker to argue for the recognition of Soviet Russia, for trade union unity and to answer every charge that is hurled against this first workers government.

In it are all the facts—on everything in Russia. You can take this to your shop and especially to your union meeting and the facts in it will serve you well.

To all workers the fortunate circumstances that enable the DAILY WORKER to give this book and an eight months subscription to the DAILY WORKER at five dollars should be good news.

By all means take advantage of this offer—you will have arguments for "RUSSIA TODAY" and everyday!

ACCOUNTANTS GO AFTER MORE JOBS ON SCHOOL BOARD

Business Officials Say We Got Here First

The school board's rush building program is doomed to go on the rocks unless the business and architectural departments adopt more efficient management. This is a warning note sent in a report by the Griffenhagen Accountants, officially to the school board trustees, unofficially to incite the taxpayers.

The report brands these two departments as wasteful and inefficient and warns that the schools needed to relieve the congestion this fall will not be forthcoming. To save money and to speed up work they recommend the employment of more of their expert engineers and directors.

This little battle between the accountants and the board holds its lesson to the workers of Chicago. Each one is fighting for a bigger share in the tax pie that the workers have handed them. The accountants stay awake nights thinking up more jobs for themselves—the business offices want to hoard the spoils for themselves.

Kidnapping Epidemic in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—Fear of the mysterious kidnapping peril which has taken more than fifty children from middle class families clutched with tighter hold at parents' hearts today as three additional disappearances baffled police investigation.

Two girls and one boy were taken, vanishing utterly despite the strictest guard at the railway stations and on the roads leading from the Mexican capital.

WORKERS OF WAUKEGAN TO SEE "MOVIES" OF SOVIET, KRUSE TO SPEAK

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 7.—A program of motion pictures of special interest to workers of Waukegan will be given at Workers Hall 517, Helmholz ave., Thursday, Aug. 13, 8 p. m. The films to be shown include "Russia Today," a story of the life and work of the asbestos miners in Soviet Russia, and "Prisoners For Progress," a three reel historical labor film showing the struggle of the masses for progress throughout the ages, and their experiences at the present day.

Comrade William F. Kruse, who took the pictures on his 25,000-mile journey through the United States, Germany, and Soviet Russia will lecture at the same occasion.

Tennessee Boss Kills Negro for Refusing to Work

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 5. — Because he refused to work overtime after working 12 hours in a sawmill, James William was beaten to death by the boss. William worked in a sawmill across the Mississippi in Arkansas. He had been working 12 hours and refused to work longer. The boss became angry and beat Williams with a stick, holding a pistol on him until he became unconscious. He was found dead the next morning in bed when the doctor arrived.

Union Bakers Aiding Workers' Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Los

LOS ANGELES, August 7.—Funds for a new building for the Los Angeles sanitarium of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association are being raised among baker locals throut the country by Local 453, Baker & Confectionery Workers International Union. It is sending Delegate S. Holzman to sister locals to describe the work of the institution which is favorably known in labor circles as one of the few where an invalid working man feels at home.

State Convicts Build California Highways for 40 Cents a Day

MIDDLETON, Conn., August 7. — Work is to be prosecuted on the new automobile highway from Crescent City north. California state convicts will furnish the man power. The highway commission has decided that prison labor is the most economical that can be employed.

California overlords have always looked at convict labor as a juicy morsel. Their greedy desires have been thwarted in the past by opposition of labor unions. But now, with Governor Friend W. Richardson in power, they are getting what they order.

Richardson favors economy to save the taxpayers money. His thrift is for the sole benefit of the taxpayers. The working class is not considered as part of his economic system excepting for the purpose of exploitation.

After becoming governor, Richardson insisted that the cost of maintaining convicts be reduced. That cost has been cut down so that it ranges between 35 and 40 cents per day per convict.

Now he is determined that the convict 40-cent-a-day labor will build the highways, displacing free labor at $4.00 a day, minimum. With an $80,000,000 highway program on hand, the economy to be accomplished by convict labor will be immense and extremely gratifying to the taxpayers.

Supply of labor from the prisons affords subject for thought by the California aristocrats. There are not prisoners enough to build the highways without employing free labor as well. But that difficulty can be eliminated in time. With the displacement of free labor, by convict more prisoners will be available.

Eventually California may have just two classes socially, namely, aristocrats, moving only in automobiles when they have to move and convict workers serving them.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Our Readers' Views

Enjoys Reading "Russia Today."

I am at present on the "jump" but when I get settled me for a sub to the WORKER. Let me congratulate you for publishing "Russia Today." Who knows how much it has done to help the English workers razz their "bloody" capitalists? And it won't make the army of labor fakirs in this country feel any better when its message reaches their dupes, aided by the strong arm of the DAILY WORKER.

I was interested in the article on the failure of the I. W. W. and Laurence just now is an example of their folly, excitement and nothing lasting accomplished. As long as we fail to educate the workers as to why and how they are workers, the labor fakir will fool and mislead them, but educate the worker and the fakir will run from him as from a pestilence.

More power to you in your battle with the labor fakirs.

JAMES CARNEY, N. Y. C.

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The Railroads and the Mines

The London correspondent of "Labor," organ of the railroad unions, in a cabled story of the eleventh hour settlement of the threatened coal strike, lays great stress on the important role played by the British rail unions in the controversy, and in forcing the government to knuckle down to the miners.

Up until the last moment Baldwin had informed the owners that they would receive no subsidy. He also told the miners that they must accept a reduction in wages. But he suddenly changed his mind.

And Labor's correspondent declares that the order of the railroad union officials to the membership, instructing them not to handle any coal for either factories or homes was an important factor in Baldwin's final decision. This looked like business.

It remains to be seen whether the American rail unions will take similar action in the event of a miners' strike after September 1st. With nonunion mines hoisting soft coal in addition to the large supplies on the sidings, and with trainmen to haul it to the theaters of consumption, the coal operators could laugh in the faces of the striking mine workers.

On the other hand should the railroad workers refuse to move any coal on land and the marine and transport workers refuse to touch any coal coming over water, not only would the miners be able to win the strike but they would also be able to unionize every scab pit in the United States, provided they get the right kind of leadership.

Unfortunately they are handicapped in this respect. Lewis has played with the operators until he has almost wrecked the once powerful union. He has spent the money of the organization, supplementing the stoolpigeons of the department of justice in hounding the radicals and progressives, the backbone of the union. He has expelled some of the best and most loyal men in the organization because of their loyalty to the workers. He is more concerned with teaching the operators how to make profits so that they may be able to make enuf money to satisfy Lewis's conception of a proper wage for a miner than with strengthening the union and forcing the coal barons to disgorge some of their swollen profits. Lewis, instead of being concerned about organizing the non-union miners wants to drive a few hundred thousand miners out of the industry. The operators don't want this of course. The more nonunion miners there are floating around the better for them.

Lewis' policy of collaboration with the operators has proven a failure. He is now compelled to make a show of fighting after repudiating a strike policy. But will he make a fight? That is the burning question.

If he means to fight in earnest, he will invite the railroad unions into a conference as A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation did. Now that Warren S. Stone has passed away, it is possible that the present chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, might be more amenable to an alliance. The rank and file of the railroad workers are certain to take to the idea.

The victory won by the British miners thru the united front policy is a lesson to the workers of all countries. With labor united it can win. What are the American miners and railroad workers going to do about it?

Two Years of Coolidge

The Boston police strike of 1919 made Calvin Coolidge vice-president and Warren Harding's addiction to heavy meals sent "Silent Cal" to the White House. The strikebreaking president ran into some squalls shortly after his inauguration to fill out Harding's unexpired term. But tho badly drenched he weathered the Teapot Dome scandal and found time to send his clothes to the cleaner before the K. K. K. broke the democratic donkey's back and smoothed the path of the canny Vermont politician, who has proven a very useful man to big business.

It is now two years since Coolidge took the oath of office from his father in a farmhouse in Plymouth, Vermont. What has he accomplished since then? His main accomplishment, and his main boast has been the reduction of taxes on the rich. Not once by word or act has he given any indication that he considers any other class, but the capitalist class, worthy of consideration.

The ten per cent wage reduction in the textile industry does not interfere with the calm of the strikebreaking president. Does not his manager, Senator William Butler, own many textile mills? The only matter of concern to President Coolidge is how he can best serve his masters, the exploiters who own him with his consent and who control the lives of the workers without their consent. When the latter realize their power, the exploiters and the Coolidges will go.

Berry on the Job—Again

George L. Berry, international president of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, is in Chicago. He is here in his role of strikebreaker.

Five hundred members of the union walked out of the Cuneo plant when the company decided to reduce the crew of the presses by one-half. Berry ordered the pressmen to accept the company's decision. They refused. Therefore there was nothing else for "Major" Berry to do, but come in town and prove once more that he is one of the country's most efficient strikebreakers.

Berry likes to wear the title of "Major." But he was never nearer the firing line than "General" Dawes. In fact he got the title for services at the rear instead of at the front. The only military title Berry is entitled to is that of "Major Strikebreaker."

Chicago now has the unenvious distinction of harboring the officialdom of two unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, playing the role of strikebreakers. The other union is the United Garment Workers.

Berry maintains his hold on the union by creating sky blue locals, which have sufficient representaion at national conventions to keep the scab herder in power. Only when the pressmen organize their forces on a national scale will they be able to get rid of Berry and the perversion of trades unionism that he stands for.

BRITISH HOLD UP CHINESE CABLES; HERE THEY ARE

Kuomintang Grateful to Daily Worker

(Continued from page 1)

ality, cruelty, and bloodthirstiness of the Shanghai British police to murder openly, with revolvers and rifles, the Chinese students, and laborers, who did not carry even a single stick when lecturing in Nanking Road, in the last few days.

We are fully sympathetic with the dead, and still more sympathetic with the defenseless fellow citizens, and at the same time, can not help to consider that the personal liberty of the Chinese is infringed and our own lives are endangered in such a lawless, unjust, and bloodstained period.

So, we, the Chinese Seamen, are compelled to adopt a nonresistant measure by striking until the British and Japanese are convinced that they have wronged us, and surrender themselves to law and justice and accept the demands made by the General Union of Labor, Commerce, and Education.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY CAREER OF SEAMEN, Shanghai, June 8, 1925.

It is not surprising that the British would look coldly on this:

THE BLOODSTAINED CAREER OF CHINA THE MOST SAVAGE AND CRUEL SLAUGHTER EVER RECORDED IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

Under direction of the foreign imperialistic capitalists, the Shanghai British police cowardly fired upon unarmed Chinese lecturing students, laborers, and onlookers on May 30, 1925.

Indiscriminate, and bloodthirsty shooting continued for several days, resulting in 41 killed and over 120 wounded; but none of the police was even injured.

Another but similar case occurred at Hankow on June 11th where 15 died and over 60 were wounded.

Whole nation is indignant, yet no aggressive resistance was adopted only a peaceful nation-wide strike has been instituted. But such a passive measure failed to wake up the imperialistic capitalists out of their dreams.

And again another murderous shooting is reported from Shameen, Canton, on June 23rd, fire being opened with rifles, and followed with machine guns and 3-inch calibre guns by the British and other foreign soldiers and gunboats.

Over 80 died instantly, among which there were 14 girl students and 6 children, and over 400 were wounded.

We are now compelled to take the only course left to us to "pay" them back in their own coins. We are against neither the British people as a nation nor any European or Japanese as such, but we are against the imperialists who exercised a high-handed and brutal oppression over our race.

They are not only the enemy of us, working class, but also of any decent class and in any nation. They are the scourge of mankind! We are preparing for the last sacrifice for the emancipation of mankind.

Arise! Arise! Fellow-crusaders of all nations! We must struggle for the salvation of mankind, and suppress the imperialism. Your co-operation to achieve this end is earnestly requested.

THE WHOLE BODY OF CHINESE SEAMEN with 500,000 Striking General Laborers.

Here is another proclamation:

Thru the press of all countries of the world to the Seamen associations of all countries, labor organizations, labor movement promoters, and all who are interested.

After three times of bloodshed on unarmed Chinese students, laborers, and parading girls and boys in Shanghai, Hankow, and Shameen, Canton; and four raids of college; and dozens of times of assaulting, beating, and severe physical injuries applied to Chinese citizens, the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union now ranks among the list of victims of the foreign haughty, greedy, and barbarous imperialists at Shanghai.

The said office was raided, without any reason, nor any official notice at 5:40 p. m., July 3rd, 1925, by fully armed police and detectives. Officers and members of the union were driven out without time to take any personal effects, and the office was immediately locked and sealed up.

What right has the foreign municipal council to do this? The Chinese seamen have rendered good service to all countries of the world—that is to mankind. And now we, together with our race, are suffering from such a vexatious and inhuman torture! Can you bear to hold aloft, without giving your immediate and needed help to suppress imperialism, and to efface the shame of mankind?

Our enemy is your enemy! Our defeat is your defeat!

Give us your helping hand without delay for the sake of civilization! and the future mankind! Else, you and all of us will ever fail!

THE WHOLE BODY OF CHINESE SEAMEN, WHARF AND TUG WORKERS, Shanghai, June 4, 1925.

The Kuomintang Party is very grateful to the DAILY WORKER for its generous publicity on the Chinese struggle for freedom.

JAPAN ADMITS SEVENTY SOVIET COMMISSIONERS TO PROMOTE TRADING

TOKYO, Japan, Aug. 7.—The Japanese government has notified the Soviet Union that seventy commercial commissioners will be admitted to Japan from the Union, in compliance with a request of the Soviet government.

UPHOLSTERERS STRIKE TO AID FIRED WORKER

Unfair Discharge of One Brings Labor Together

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.
(Worker Correspondent.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 7.—Forty upholsterers walked out of the Brooks Parlor Furniture Company, 1115 East Hennipin in protest against the discharge of their fellow worker Bok. He was fired because the boss maintained that he was not an efficient slave, although the workers in the shop regarded Bok as a first-class mechanic.

The strike is remarkable in that there is no organization among the men.

The workers in this shop are suffering from several greviances. In the first place they are rebelling against the intense speed-up system, known as time work. Under this system their wages are being constantly reduced, and production continuously increased, so that the more they produce, the lower their schedule becomes.

When, recently, the Brooks Parlor Furniture Company entered the Chicago market with several suites of furniture, their prices were so low that Karpen Bros of Chicago remarked that the goods must have been stolen to be sold so cheaply. The conditions of the workers in the Brooks shop, explain the prices.

The strikers are making the following demands:

(a) Reinstatement of Bok. (b) Abolition of speed-up system. (c) A fixed rate of wages.

A shop committee has been organized to negotiate with the boss on the basis of these demands. Mass picketing of the shop is in force. Meetings of the strikers will be held daily.

SWEDEN: Unemployment.—Thruout May, 1925, unemployment in Sweden was steadily declining, with the metal and machine industry accounting for the majority of unemployed.

BETTER PAY IS SLOGAN OF N. Y. SCHOOL TEACHERS

Elementary Grades Get Lowest Salaries

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Teachers of kindergarten up to 6B grade in New York public schools are conducting a campaign for a single salary schedule for elementary grades teachers which would bring this group into the better paid ranks. Minimum of $1,800 and maximum of $3,600 is the range of their proposed schedule. These teachers now make about $28 a week, less than many stenographers, and that after six years' preparation.

After 11 years' work they may now get $55 a week. Their time is much more taken up by personal details required by parents of the smaller children and they are not able to supplement their earnings as teachers by outside work as many New York taechers are now doing because of low wages. The elementary grade teachers deal with all of the children in the public schools while upper grade teachers have only those who continue their schooling longer.

Because of their greater numbers the elementary school teachers are usually given the smallest wage increases, when any are given. Mary R. Noonan, president of their group, has filed a brief for the single salary schedule with the board of education.

'SECURITY' PACT AGAINST RUSSIA PROMPTED BY U.S.

Houghton "Suggested" Plan to Stresemann

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 7.—America, through Alanson B. Houghton, recently ambassador at Berlin, and now at London was the "spiritual author," of the proposed "security" pact by which England and America hope to attack Soviet Russia in alliance with Germany, it was stated here by Prof. B. E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago.

Schmitt told the institute of politics meeting here, that he was well informed while in Europe that Houghton "suggested" the idea to foreign minister Stresemann at Berlin.

"If one asks in well informed circles," said Schmitt, "one is told that the present ambassador in London is spiritual author of the negotiations now proceeding between Great Britain, France, and Germany."

JARDINE'S BEDTIME STORIES TO FARMERS IS DIAGNOSED BY FARMER IN PLEA FOR CLASS ORGANIZATION

By FRANCES M. DICKEY.
(Farmer Correspondent.)

LANGLADE COUNTY, Wis., Aug. 7.—Surely some magic wand has touched the farmers of Iowa if we are to accept the words of W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture. But the miracle turns into a fairy tale as soon as one surveys the economic standards of neighboring states.

Having lived in Langlade County, Wis., some thirty years, I can say with authority and prove that things have gone from better to worse.

For example: My neighbor, Mr. W. 30 years ago bought 70 acres of land, improved it, paid for it and kept a family of ten. They all worked hard to make a little place for themselves. In 1918 when the war broke out he was comfortably fixed. Today finds him and his wife (who were thrifty and hard working), workworn and struggling under the burden of taxes and mortgages which they can never hope to meet while they live.

A Farmers' Wish.

Talking to a farmer the other day brought this: He told me his hope was that some day he would by dint of hard labor reach the stage where he and his family could afford to permit themselves the luxury of consuming all the milk and cream they need and fresh eggs once in a while. These products the farmer produces but does not consume as he is forced to sell them to meet taxes, interest loans, and mortgages.

Everyone familiar with farming knows what an 80 acre apple orchard should produce in a year. Yet, Mr. S., who with his family improved an 80 acre tract, which is now producing splendid crops yearly, and which was unemcumbered prior to 1918 today struggles under the weight of a $9,000 debt.

One might continue to point out similar cases indefinitely as the cases cited are no exceptions to the rule.

All Farms Mortgaged.

In the states of Washington and Oregan and thruout the entire west, the farmers are mortgaged for every dollar their land is worth.

The farmer works long hours and he works hard. His whole family works with him. He takes no holidays and even works on Sundays. Yet, it is no exaggeration that a man who began farming 30 years ago on 60 or 80 acres can sell today and the value represented in his property which he actually receives would amount to less than twenty-five cents a day in wages for 30 years. All of these golden blessings the farmer enjoys for the sole privilege of kidding himself about owning property.

The farmer thinks he owns a farm. Does he? He owns a farm in the same sense that a wage worker owns his job. If he cannot find a market for his products he losses his sacred private property in defense of which he sends his sons to capitalist wars, starves his family and hates the laborer.

The time has come when the farmer will have to use his head for something besides a hat rack. By leaps and bounds the farmer is being forced into the renters' harness—then it is only one step to wage labor. With lighting speed capital is centralizing and piling up millions of farmers and workers in an army of unemployed.

They Belong with Working Class.

We farmers will have to fight or starve. And we cannot combat the exploiting class who is our enemy single handed. We must organize! We belong with the party composed of wage workers and farmers whose interests are identical to ours. We must train ourselves to think with our class. To this end there is no greater helpmate than the DAILY WORKER. When we learn to think as a class we will realize that the Workers (Communist) Party is the only party thru which we can ever hope to free ourselves.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute

SOVIET UNION SIGNS CONTRACT WITH TWO JAPANESE SHIP FIRMS

MOSCOW (By Mail.)—Owing to the scarcity of Soviet commercial vessels in the Pacific a contract has been concluded with two Japanese shipping companies concerning their activity with "Dobroflot" (the Volunteer Fleet) and the Ussury Railway in maintaining coastwise trade with Kamchatka and with foreign countries as well.

Y. W. L. STUDY CLASS OPENS IN CHICAGO MONDAY

Elementary Economics Is First Subject Taught

Local Chicago, Young Workers' League, is earnestly undertaking the task of Communist education within its ranks.

At the last meeting of the City Central Committee, the recommendation of the City Educational Director that a two-session class for new members of the league be started, was accepted. Attendance in this class is compulsory to all applicants for admission into the Y. W. L. before they may be considered bona fide members of the league.

The class will open Monday, Aug. 10th, at 8 p. m. at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., and will close with its final session on Aug. 17th. The class will be renewed as often as new members appear in the league. The first session will deal with elementary Marxian economics and will be conducted by Rebecca Sacharow, City Educational Director. The second session will deal with the character of the Young Workers League and will be conducted by John Harvey, City Industrial Organizer. Then the students will be required to write a short article on the nature of the Young Workers League. The best article received will be published in the Young Worker.

Students to Conduct Discussion.

The method to be used in this class will be the question method. A list of questions on the two subjects dealt with will be prepared and used in the class. Each question will then be put to the comrades and wherever possible they will supply the answers, the instructor supplementing them and answering those questions which the comrades are unable to answer. For instance, at the first session such questions as: "What are wages?" and "How is profit made?" will be put to the students. This question method was used in the League here some time ago and the comrades liked it very much. It is often difficult for a newcomer into the revolutionary movement to learn much from one long lecture, but if a limited number of concrete questions are asked and answered in a two hour session, much will be gained.

All comrades who have joined the League since January, 1925 to the present date, will attend the two sessions opening August 10th. The subsequent classes, however, will be comprised only of members who join at the time. The secretary of each branch will therefore notify those of its members who joined the League since January, 1925, to be present at the class Monday. Each secretary should see to it that there is a one hundred percent attendance at this class from his or her branch.

Another Class In Fall.

This class in itself is of course not sufficient to give our members a comprehensive understanding of Marxism. Plans are being made to open an extensive class for beginners in the early fall. This two-session class for applicants will simply serve as an introduction to this beginners class. A class for advanced comrades will also be organized this winter. In this way we will raise the theoretical level of our membership to a point where it will serve each one of us as an effective weapon in our fight to emancipate the working class from the yoke of capitalist exploitation.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW York, Aug. 7. Great Britain, pound, 4.85⅝, 4.85⅝. France, franc 4.69¼, 4.69½. Belgium, franc 4.53½, 4.54. Italy, lira, 3.65¼, 3.65½. Sweden, krone, 26.86, 26.89. Norway, krone 18.40, 18.42. Denmark, krone 22.78, 22.80. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, 78.00, no quote.

Orlando to Quit.

ROME, Aug. 7. Deputy Orlando who has been an opponent of the fascist regime and who suffered a reverse in the recent parliamentary election will resign his seat and intends to retire from politics, it was said.

HARRIMAN TRUST BEGINS WORK ON SOVIET LEASE

Manganese Concession Already Occupied

MOSCOW,—(By Mail)—The president of the board of directors o "Chemo" (the Chiaturi Manganese Exporting Society) has informed a representative of the press that in connection with the signing of concession agreement with Harriman preparations are going on for turning over t the concessionnaire of property belonging to the government in Chiaturi and in Poti.

All property will be turned over i the course of two months. It is possible that the stock of ore will be sold or given to the concessionnaire o property belonging to the governmen in Chiaturi and in Poti.

All property will be turned over i the course of two months. It is possible that the stock of ore in store will be sold or given to the concessionnaires on sale or return.

Organize Technical Staff.

When the property is turned over and the "Chemo" liquidated the concessionnaire will organize its office and technical staff in Tiflis, Poti and Chiaturi, where the head office is t be opened.

The arrival of Engineer Rascovich, Harriman's representative, is shortly expected in Tiflis. Rascovich is one of the most prominent experts of the world's manganese industry. He has been in Africa and other parts of the world, where large manganese mines are worked. He also visited Chiaturi last year at the beginning of the concession negotiations. It is supposed that Rascovich will direct the whole enterprise.

Together with Engineer Rascovich there arrives at Tiflis Mr. Shelling, former director of the [illegible] Bank in Constantinople, who will take charge of directing the financial part of the concession.

Kameneff Makes Statement.

Touching upon the big Chiatursk manganese concession, Kameneff, acting president of the Council of Peoples Commissaries and chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense, recently, remarked that if the government of the Union gave this concession in the face of the fact that the Union having the monopoly of manganese output would practically control the entire European production of steel, it only means that the Soviet government sincerely wishes to attract foreign capital, of course being at the same time mindful of really guaranteed advantages accruing to the country from any given deal.

Foreign capital, which wishes in good faith to cooperate with the Union, can thus be assured that the Soviet government is willing to enter upon any mutually advantageous business transactions.

To Transform Railroad.

Economically, the most important point about the contract is the obligation undertaken by the concessionnaires to transform the local narrow guage railway, Skatcherry-Chiatury-Poti into a normal guage line, to mechanize the production of manganese and loading appliances and to build a ferro-manganese mill.

The running of the concession is bound to supply work for many a thousand Georgian workers, this work to be done with strict observance of the Soviet labor laws.

SCOPES DEFENSE SAYS BIBLE AND DARWIN CONFLICT

File Bill Against Anti-Evolution Law

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 7.—A petition filed with a federal injunction by John R. Neal, senior counsel in the defense of John T. Scopes, declares that the theory of evolution is in direct conflict with the story of creation as told in the Bible, it was announced here.

The bill charges that the Tennessee anti-evolution law is in conflict with the constitution of the United States, as it deprives the plaintiff of liberty to teach the truth.

Chelsea Mayor a Bootlegger.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—Seventy-seven liquor indictments were handed down by the grand jury [illegible] against officials and residents of Chelsea. Mayor Lawrence Quigley, widely known figure in Massachusetts police circles, 27 members of the Chelsea police department and alleged liquor dealers and smugglers in Chelsea were among those indicted.

In the AUGUST ISSUE

25 Cents a Copy

LaFOLLETTISM Without LaFollette
By MANUEL GOMEZ.
The LaFollette movement without its leader—the nature of it—its future—and the battle for working class political action are the facts analyzed in this keen and most timely article.

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British Used Forged Document Against Soviet

NOTE—The following is a verbatim report of a part of the "trial" of representative of the Soviet Oil Syndicate in China, Dosser, who was arrested charged with "hostile acts against foreign nations." Dosser was illegally tried in a "mixed court," the British authorities refusing to bring his case before a mixed court.

Because of the exposure of obviously forged documents by Dosser's defense, all charges except "creating propaganda" were dropped but Dosser was expelled from the Shanghai foreign settlement. The case was prosecuted by the British representatives. When Dosser was arrested three Russian white guards were present.

The report of the "trial" shows to what lengths the British are going to create ill-feeling between China and the Soviet Union.

• • •

AFTER their arrest at Shanghai, Comrade and Mrs. Dosser were charged under Article 221 of Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, which [illegible]ticle provides for the offence [illegible]ing in possession of literature liable to cause persons to commit a breach of peace."

Threatened With Death.

The second charge was that the accused were "undesirables"—which offence, however, is not provided for either in any article of the Chinese Criminal Code or any land regulation or Shanghai Municipal bye-law.

Then, after the forged document appeared on the scene, Dosser was charged, under Article 127, 128, 129, and 130, of the Chinese Criminal Code, which provide for the punishment of persons "having committed a hostile act against a foreign state" or "having broken the neutrality of China during war between foreign states;" an offender convicted under these articles is liable to be sentenced to a term of ten years' jail or even capital punishment.

The Mixed Court sat in the persons of Mr. Zau, a Chinese magistrate appointed by the Shanghai Consular Body, and British Junior Assessor Whitamore, the latter naturally playing first fiddle in the whole scandalous frame-up and British-made travesty of justice. The prosecutor was no less worthy a gentleman, a Britisher, Maitland, who prosecuted on behalf of the municipal police.

Questions Right of Court.

The hearing was opened by this Maitland producing a document clumsily forged by his worthy Anglo-Russian white associates and submitting his contention that "the accused made preparations, namely by obtaining a certificate from the Communist Party; he made preparations to create strike committees and also for further preparations the accused went to Hongkong. The strike is a hostile act against foreign States with the exception of Russia."

Dr. Fischer, counsel for the defence, raised the question of jurisdiction, which Assessor Whitamore tried to dodge by declaring that as he "might say, the mixed court has definite instructions from the consular body The right of this court"—further asserts Whitamore—"cannot be questioned: it is an old established procedure."

Speaks For Capitalist Nations.

Replying to Dr. Fischer, who asks the police to specify the foreign states against which the "hostile acts" have been committed, Maitland enumerates: "Britain, Japan, Italy and every other state except Russia."

Dr. Fischer: "If Maitland is entitled to make a charge on behalf of these other nations, I ask that they be put on the charge list. I wish to know which nations the municipal police is trying to protect."

"Maitland: "I act on behalf of the municipal police. The treaty rights have put the settlement in the hands of the municipal council, and I act on behalf of the police."

Dr. Fischer: "The police might want to protect nations which do not wish to be protected by this court."

The court further agrees to hear Dr. Fischer on the question of jurisdiction, limiting, however, his time to five minutes.

Whitamore: "We have our instructions and we are not remanding the case."

Dr. Fischer: "Then I ask a remand on the ground that negotiations are going on at Peking between the Chinese and Soviet authorities interested in this case."

Whitamore: "That is likewise overruled. We might consider an application at the conclusion of the case for the postponement of the judgment. You have had over your time. The magistrate and I have agreed that it is important to proceed with the case now."

With a similar spirit of fairness and world-renowned British official honesty, Whitamore over-ruled all the other applications of the counsel for the defence, including Dr. Fischer's suggestion that the accused was arrested aboard an English ship, while the Mixed Court has no jurisdiction over rivers, as well as his statement that the defence was not in possession of all the documents and generally all the details of the charges.

Forgery Exposed.

After all those preliminary arguments were closed, detective Sergeant-inspector Yorke gave evidence, of which the following details may deserve attention:

The warrant was issued when the Dossers were being deported from Hongkong back to Shanghai, which they had previously left. It was signed by the Senior British Assessor on behalf of the Senior Consul. The Soviet Consul was not informed of the arrest. "Between Hongkong and Shanghai the accused were not arrested, they occupied a two-berth cabin, and so had two clear days and ample chance to destroy all dangerous documents." Having, however, had to make this statement, Yorke—to explain why the accused had not destroyed an incriminating piece of evidence—volunteered the following clever explanation regarding the "silk certificate" allegedly found in Mr. Dosser's book: "I think the document was for identification purposes; therefore, if the accused came back, he would return it to those who gave it to him, as it was not easy to obtain."

This last remark at least of sergeant-inspector Yorke about the document" being "not easy to obtain" appears to be truthful, since it took the British officials and their white associates nearly six days to prepare that grossly and clumsily forged "document."

In the course of his evidence, Yorke stated that Dosser's passport had been twice vised by the British Consulate at Shanghai for going to Hongkong.

Search Revealed Nothing.

Cross-examined by Dr. Fischer about the search and the alleged discovery of the said "certificate," Sergeant Inspector Yorke said:

"I was accompanied to the ship by three Russian police officers, Bebenin, Kedrolivansky and Boulanin, and a female warddress from the mixed court. The accused were arrested on board the steamer Mantua. The cabin was searched, the luggage was not searched in the cabin, but was tied and taken to the police station. The luggage was searched in the presence of the defendants under my own supervision. Nothing attracted attention except a code book, which I believe to be a commercial code. When first found, this book was roughly examined: I ran through it with my fingers and Bebenin did the same thing, too, but we only found Dosser's business card. This book was left in a rattan basket at the police station. That is all I myself found. The documents found in the attached case have been brought into the court."

"Find" Certificate.

"During the morning search," continues Mr. Yorke, "three Russian police officers were present, and I handed the documents to these Russian detectives to see if there was anything important. Then the prisoners were taken into court, and the baggage was left unlocked in the detectives' room between nine o'clock a. m. and half past two.

"Personally I was not in the room when the 'certificate' was found, as I left the main detective office at about twenty minutes to three, leaving the three Russians alone in the building. At about a quarter to four, Bebenin brought me the 'certificate' with a rough translation of it. He told me the 'document' had been found in the code-book: Kedrolivansky said he found the 'document' and showed how he noticed it between the binding of books; he opened the book and the document dropped out. The accused was locked up and was not present at the afternoon search, it was not really a search, because if it had been I would have been present myself."

Dominick Venturato Must Be Freed :

By Max Salzman

FOR three years Dominick Venturato has been suffering in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, where he is serving a life sentence. The facts in the case of this working class fighter were given in an article that appeared some time ago in the DAILY WORKER. Being framed up on a charge of murder, because of his activities in the 1922 strike, Dominick Venturato is waiting for the time when he will be released from prison so he can again become active in the affairs of the miners' union.

The dastardly frame-up of Venturato has been kept from the masses of workers in this country. The newspapers have given it little publicity and the American Federation of Labor has done nothing to expose this contemptible frame-up.

Here is a man with a record of activity in the trade unions that any one could be proud of. A man who had courage, who was fearless and who understood the struggles of the workers. Here was a worker imbued with class consciousness, and who carried the message of working class freedom down to the rank and file of the United Mine Workers, the union to which he belonged.

Not a strike has taken place in the time that Dominick Venturato was in the union, but that he was on the picket line, leading the militant membership of the miners' union, encouraging the disheartened ones, and imbuing a spirit of fight and struggle that to a large extent was responsible for the successful termination of the strike.

AND now the United Mine Workers Union is beginning to lose its power in the state of Ohio. The operators are trying to separate mines in various sections of the state under the 1917 scale, and Dominick Venturato, who has helped to gain for the miners their increases in wages and the betterment of their working conditions, must rot in jail while his revolutionary spirit wants to be free to go to the mines again to help them in their struggle, to try to retain the conditions which they have won through years of sacrifices.

Dominick Venturato must be freed. The workers in the coal mines of Ohio need him. The miners demand him and yet Governor Donahey lets him rot in jail.

Governor Donahey, a man who claims to be a liberal, a man who has claimed to be friendly to labor; it is he who is responsible for Dominick Venturato remaining in jail. Almost every day one reads in the capitalist dailies of Ohio that Donahey has pardoned this person and that.

Here he pardons a person convicted of murder, there he pardons a person convicted of robbery and every other crime on the calendar. And yet Dominick Venturato, whom Donahey knows is in jail on a framed up charge because of his activities in the miners' union, rots in jail and Donahey—a "friend of labor" does not even lift a finger to have him freed.

There has been a rumor spreading through Ohio. That rumor is that during the last election Vic Donahey, who was also governor of Ohio at that time, promised to release Dominick Venturato. Every miner in Ohio will tell you that. Every miner will say that Donahey said he would set Venturato free. Had not Donahey pardoned Dan Agosti a co-defendant of Venturato? To them it was a matter of time as to when this "liberal," this "friend of labor," this man who was elected to office only because of the support the organized labor movement gave—would free Dominick Venturato.

THE workers say that Dominick Venturato is not guilty. No more guilty than is every other member of the United Mine Workers of America. No more guilty than is every other worker in this country.

Dominick Venturato is guilty of only one crime in the eyes of the capitalists. He is guilty of unswerving loyalty and devotion to his class; the working class. For that and that alone is Dominick Venturato lying in jail.

And you, Vic Donahey, governor of Ohio, "friend of labor" liberal. You are keeping Venturato in jail. You refuse to set him free. All you do is make promises, which you do not intend to fulfil, because you want the support of organized labor.

We say to you Vic Donahey, to hell with your promises. We want Dominick Venturato freed. We will not depend on you and your "promises." We will bring the case of Dominick Venturato to every local union in the state of Ohio.

We will bring it to the attention of every man and woman in the state of Ohio.

We will bring it to the attention of every worker in the United States.

We will see that this case is brought to the attention of the worker in every part of the world.

WE do not beg for the freedom of Dominick Venturato. We demand it. We insist on it. And we will have all the workers join in this demand till we compel the capitalists in the state of Ohio and their spokesman, Vic Donahey, to open up the gates of prison and let Dominick Venturato again take the militant, active part in the struggles of the American workers that he did before.

ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF "RUSSIA TODAY" IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

"The idez becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925.

Trotsky Trounces Eastman

By LEON TROTSKY.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER will remember the controversy aroused by the publication of Max Eastman's book "Since Lenin Died."

The DAILY WORKER was able to smash the campaign of the capitalist press (which was using Eastman's book as part of their propaganda for war against the Soviet Union) by securing a telegraphic refutation direct from Trotsky himself.

In the article below Trotsky follows his telegram with a detailed and crushing refutation of Eastman's book. We print it in full, notwithstanding heavy demands upon our space, because it gives an object lesson in the worthlessness of ninety-nine per cent of the assertions made by the capitalist press and its dupes about the Workers' Republic of Russia.

This is the more urgent since the war-propaganda against Russia—altho suspended—may be resumed at any moment.

• • • •

About Eastman's Book, "Since Lenin Died"

SOON after my return from Sukhum to Moscow, I learned from a telegram from Comrade Jackson, of the SUNDAY WORKER, about the publication of a book by Eastman under the title "Since Lenin Died," which was being made use of by the capitalist press for attacks upon our Party and the Soviet Government.

Altho my reply to Comrade Jackson was published in due course in the paper, I nevertheless think it useful to reproduce here its first part: "Eastman's book, about which you write, is quite unknown to me. The bourgeois papers which quoted it have not reached me. It goes without saying that I repudiate in advance and most categorically all comments directed against the Russian Communist Party." Further on in the telegram I repudiated the absurd insinuations as to my alleged change in favor of bourgeois democracy and freedom of trade.

SUBSEQUENT I received Eastman's book from Comrade Inkpin, secretary of the British Communist Party, who wrote me a letter similar to Comrade Jackson's telegram.

I had no intention of reading and still less of replying to Eastman's book being of the opinion that my telegram to Comrade Jackson, which in the meantime had appeared in the British and general foreign press, would be sufficient.

Nevertheless, some of my Party comrades who had read the pamphlet expressed their opinion that, in view of the references in the pamphlet to conversations with me, my silence might indirectly assist it in damaging our Party.

This has induced me to pay more attention to Eastman's production, and to acquaint myself in detail with its contents.

• • •

ON the strength of well-known incidents in our Party life, of the discussion of the methods of Party democracy, of State regulation of economic life, etc., Eastman arrives at conclusions which are unreservedly and entirely directed against the Party and may, if accepted on their face value, bring discredit on the Party and the Soviet Government.

I shall dwell first of all upon one item which is not only of historical but also of the most actual and vital importance—i. e., the Red Army.

About the Red Army.

EASTMAN makes it appear as if the Army, thru the change in the personnel of leadership, had broken up and lost its effectiveness, etc. It is a mystery how and whence Eastman derived this notion. Its absurdity is quite patent. At any rate, we should not recommend imperialist governments to base their schemes upon Eastman's revelations.

Eastman, by the way, does not seem to notice that by characterizing the Red Army thus he supports the thoroly rotten Menshevik legend about [illegible]partism and Praetorianism—since it is clear that an army, apt to be broken up on account of a personal change in leadership, would not be a Communist or proletarian, but precisely a Bonapartist and Praetorian army.

The author quotes in his booklet a large number of documents, and mentions many incidents not infrequently second, third and fourth hand. There is in this little booklet a not inconsiderable number of obviously fallacious and mendacious assertions, from which we need only select a few of the more important.

Lenin's Letters.

IN several places Eastman alleges that the Central Committee has "hidden away" from the Party a number of most important documents written by Lenin in the last period of his life—such as the letters on the national question, the so-called "will," etc. This cannot be called by any other name than a slander against the Central Committee of our Party.

Eastman's words lead one to imagine that Lenin had intended these letters for the press. This is absolutely untrue.

In the course of his illness Lenin more than once addressed proposals, letters, etc., to the leading organs of the Party and its congresses. All these letters and proposals were, of course, invariably delivered to the quarters to which they were addressed, were brought under the notice of the delegates at the 12th and 13th Party Congresses, and never failed to have due effect upon the decisions of the Party.

Lenin's "Will".

IF all the letters have not been published this is because the author did not intend them for publication.

As for the famous "will," Lenin never left one, and the very nature of his relations with the Party as well as the nature of the Party itself made such a "will" absolutely impossible.

In the guise of a "will" the emigre and foreign bourgeois and menshevik press have all along been quoting one of Lenin's letters (completely mutilated) which contained a number of advices on questions of organization. The 13th Party Congress studied this letter most attentively, and drew conclusions in accordance with the conditions of the moment.

All talk about a secreted or infringed "will" is so much mischievous invention directed against the real will of Lenin, and of the interests of the Party created by him.

No Suppression.

NOT less mendacious is Eastman's statement that the Central Committee had wanted to suppress Lenin's article about the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The dissensions, if one may at all speak here of dissensions, which arose in this connection on the Central Committee were of quite secondary moment, having reference only to the question whether the publication of Lenin's article should, or should not be accompanied by a statement of the Central Committee that there were grounds for fear of a split. But even this question was settled unanimously at the same sitting, and all the members of the Politbureau and the Orgbureau present signed an address to the party's organizations saying, inter alia: "Without entering, in this purely informative letter, into a discussion of possible historical dangers, of which the question has been rightly raised by Comrade Lenin in his article, the members of the Orgbureau and the Politbureau deem it necessary, with a view to avoiding possible misunderstandings, to declare with complete unanimity that there are in the internal work of the Central Committee absolutely no data which could in any way suggest the danger of a split."

This document, not only has, with ten others, my signature, but its very text was written by myself on January 27, 1923.

• • •

As this letter, expressing the unanimous attitude of the Central Committee towards Lenin's proposal about the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, also has at bottom the signature of Comrade Kuibyshev, another mendacious statement of Eastman's is ipso facto refuted, viz., that at the head of the Inspection was placed Comrade Kuibyshev as an opponent of Lenin's scheme of organization.

Another Falsehood.

EQUALLY false and based obviously upon fantastical rumors is the statement by Eastman that the Central Committee had confiscated or kept back in one way or another my pamphlets or articles in 1923 or in 1924 or at any other time.

It is equally false to assert as Eastman does that Lenin offered me the post of President of the Council's Commissars and the Council of Labor and Defence.

I learn this piece of news for the first time from Eastman's pamphlet.

• • •

ONE could not doubt, when attentively reading the pamphlet, point out a number of other mistaken statements or preversions and distortions. One hardly, however, needs doing this. When making use of Eastman's "information" and quoting his statements, the capitalist and, more particularly, the menshevik press have invariably underlined his near relations to me as the author of my biography, his alleged "friendship" with me—thus trying, in an indirect way to lend his arguments a weight which in themselves they have not and cannot have. I am, therefore, obligd to speak also on this subject.

Trotsky's Relations with Eastman.

PERHAPS the nature of my real relations with Eastman will best be seen from a business letter which I wrote at the time when there was as yet no thought about his book "Since Lenin Died."

At the time of my stay at Sukhum, I received from one of my other comrades in Moscow, who had to do with the publication of my books, a manuscript by Eastman under the title, "Leo Trotsky: A Portrait of His Youth."

The accompanying letter from my comrade informed me that the manuscript which had been sent by the author to our State Publishing House, for publication in the Russian language, was making a strange and, to us, unfamiliar impression by its sentimental tone.

I replied to this letter by one dated April 3, 1925: "Even without reading Eastman's manuscript I entirely agree with you that it would be a mistake to publish it. Tho you have kindly sent the manuscript to me, I have neither appetite nor desire to read it. I willingly take your word that the manuscript is quite unappetizing, especially to us Russian Communists."

"Eastman for a long time had persistently tried to convince me that it was very difficult to interest Americans in Communism, but that they could be made interested in Communists. His argument did not lack plausibility, and it was this which prompted me to render him some assistance of a very limited nature: the limits were shown in my letter to him.*

"Of course I did not know at the time that he was going to publish this book in Russian. I should probably have advised the State Publications House not to print it.

"Naturally, I am unable to prevent his publishing the book abroad. He is a 'free' writer, has lived in Russia, has collected materials, and is at present in France, if not in America.

"Should I ask him not to print this book as a personal favor to me? I am not sufficiently intimate with him for that. And altogether, it would hardly be proper to do so."

• • •

I repeat, the question was about a perfectly harmless booklet relating to my youth, up to 1902, but the tone of my letter leaves no room for doubt that my relations with Eastman differed in nothing from my relations with a number of other Communists or foreign "sympathisers" who have asked my assistance in studying the October Revolution, our Party, and the Soviet State—not more than that.

• • •

"Quixotic!"

WITH a vulgar self-assurance, Eastman writes sarcastically about my nearest comrades of the Central Committee, whom, according to him, I spoke of in a friendly manner, at the moment of the "acrimonious" discussion. Evidently, Eastman regards himself as being called upon to correct my "mistake" and endows the leading personnel of our Party with such traits as could not be branded otherwise than by the word slander.

We have seen above on what a rotten foundation Eastman is trying to erect his building. He exploits single incidents of the Party discussion in order to blacken our Party and to undermine all confidence by perverting the meaning of facts and distorting all due proportion. I should think, however, that any serious and reflective reader need not even take the trouble to verify Eastman's references and "documents" (which moreover would not be accessible to everybody), but would find it sufficiently simple to ask himself if the derogatory characteristics given by Eastman to the leading personnel of our Party had been true, how could this Party have gone thru the long years of underground struggle, have made the greatest revolution in the world, have been able to lead the millions, and to assist the formation of revolutionary parties in other countries?

No honest workers will ever believe the sort of picture drawn by Eastman.

It contains its own refutation. It is immaterial what were Eastman's intentions. His booklet can only render service to the worst enemies of Communism and revolution. It therefore objectively constitutes a weapon of counter-revolution.

July 1, 1925.

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* On May 22, 1923, I replied to the reiterated requests of Eastman as follows: "I shall try to render you assistance in respect of bona fide information, but I cannot agree to read your manuscript, since it would make me responsible, as it were, not only for the facts, but also, for the characteristics and appreciations. It is quite obvious that I cannot do this. I am prepared to bear some limited responsibility for the facts which I shall give you at your request. The responsibility for the rest will have to be borne entirely by you." This work of his only reaches the events of 1902.

Are the Finns Social-Democrats?

By Henry Askeli

Just now, there circulates an ugly rumor among the party members, to the effect that **we Finns** are social-democrats and supporters of the Two-and-a-half-International tendencies. This character assassination has gone so far that I think it proper to say in a few words just what we are, what we have accomplished and what we are fighting for.

We Finns are too modest. We do not like to praise ourselves, and our work. We believe that our work speaks louder than words. We simply go ahead, doing the best we can today, tomorrow a little better, without asking any glory, honor or fame.

In this respect I may say that our policy has been unwise. This modesty and humbleness on our part has resulted in a condition, where the party membership does not know much about us and now may "lend the ear" to the groundless rumors peddled about us by low minded plotters. Some honest comrades may believe that we truly are right-wingers, reactionaries and what not.

Brief History.

To place this matter properly before the jury of our party members I must relate a bit of history to prove that we have not "just started." We have been on the job when many of our slanderers were drying the back of their ears and learning their A. B. C.

Finns began to do socialist propaganda in the United States about 1899. During and after that year a number of isolated Finnish branches were organized. In 1904 the first convention was held in Cleveland, Ohio. This convention, however, did not succeed in forming a permanent socialist organization, because these branches were imbued with idealistic, theosophistic, philosophistic and many other istic thoughts, altho there was a strong left wing in that convention. Our comrades deemed it wiser, not to split, but to stay in those branches, because the ranks were there and therefore they were the proper place to do the work for socialism.

Their labors were in vain. Two years later another convention was held at Hibbing, Minn., where our federation was formed and affiliation with the socialist party decided almost unanimously.

Then started a rapid growth of the Finnish socialist federation. Its membership rose up to 12,651 in 1913. Then on account of a split, which occurred next year (1914) the membership declined to about 10,000. I will later relate about the ideological grounds of this split. Our present membership is about 8,000 which is a very good percentage, when we consider that there are about 170,000 Finns in this country. We are, therefore, about five per cent politically organized. This is a far greater percentage than any other nationality in the United States.

Altho the Finnish Federation is not numerically the strongest Finnish organization in this country (two religious organizations have more members) we are the most influential. Our influence is felt in every walk of life among the Finnish immigrants. Our three daily papers, which own their buildings and plants, have the combined readers of about 50,000 daily and are very effective factors in forming the opinion of the Finnish reading public. We have built numerous meeting halls and labor temples, where now, not only our own meetings, but also the Workers Party meetings and socials are held. Our dramatic, athletic, musical, debating and other social activities are drawing the workers, young and old, into our meetings and socials, under our influence and propaganda. It was thru our tireless efforts that the Finnish co-operative movement was established and is now the most effective section of the American Co-operative movement.

But we did not stop at merely getting members into our organization. Then started the most thoro educational work. The success thus far achieved by our federation is due to the elaborate educational work we have done and are doing at the present time. Six and eight week training courses are held every year in the east, central and western states, with elaborate theoretical and practical curriculum. We realize that the unity, enthusiasm and devotion of the labor organization rests upon intelligence and education. Beside these courses, we have one and two week lecture courses, which are held almost in every branch of the federation every year. We also have propagandists and speakers who are touring our branches continually.

Our federation has considered the education of the children and our youth as one of our most important tasks. We realize that they are the ones who inherit our results and continue our work, when we have gone. Of late this has been one of our main functions. The results of this work are beginning to show now. The youth of the Finnish immigrant workers are gradually taking the place of the older ones. It follows naturally from such a training. I may mention as a practical culmination of this work the young workers' summer school just held at Waino, Wis. which has stirred up the American bourgeoisie more than anything else done by our party in the last few years. Education of the workers' youth will attack the very roots of the stronghold of capitalism. It undermines the ideological foundation on which it is established. While our accusers are busy scheming just how they could acquire the leadership of the party, we, besides our other work, were busy making this first Communistic summer school of youth a success.

Our Sunday school work is very extensive. Generally they continue to work the year around and besides these we have summer schools for smaller children.

We do a large publishing business. We have had an opportunity to study **Marx, Engels, Plehanov, Lenin, Trotsky, Pannecock and many other internationall known authorities on revolutionary socialism and Communism long before their works were translated to English. Large editions of these works has been sold. There are more books by Lenin, Zinoviev, Trotsky, Bucharin, Radek, Tjumenev and others translated in Finnish, than there are English. Our collective efforts have made this possible.**

I can safely say that about 50,000 Finnish immigrants are under our influence and support our work. And they are the most advanced section of our people.

Where Have We Stood?

But all of the above does not disprove the claim that we are "the most reactionary section of the Workers Party." It only shows that we are practical people and good organizers. But how about the principles? Where do these Finns stand anyway? I will try to answer this phase of the question.

Again a little bit of history is required.

Our federation has always been on the left. This is not a meaningless claim. I have a lot of historical data to prove it.

At the close of the last century there was an ideological controversy in the social-democratic party in Finland. The left wing grew very rapidly as a natural reaction to the ruthless oppression of czaristic Russia and the treachery of the Finnish bouregoisie. The control of the party was in the hands of the petty bourgeois minded leaders. Finally the left wing got control of the party, and its program and tactics were changed accordingly. Czaristic oppression and economic exploitation compelled a large number of Finns to emigrate to the United States. Previously the Finnish immigrants had been almost exclusively agrarian workers, but now industrial workers were compelled to leave their homes. This industrial proletariat was mostly socialistic. Arriving here, they continued their socialistic propaganda. Some of the half-baked socialists had organized the workers' associations, which affiliated with the Imatra League, an idealistic organization, masquerading under the name of a workers' organization. In these branches the left wing socialists established their socialist nuclei and started to work to revolutionize them. As I have already stated, in 1906, at the Hibbing convention they finally won their fight. A new organization, our federation was formed there.

That was our first fight on principles of revolutionary socialism. In this controversy we fought for revolutionary socialism and against the petty bourgeois and their ideology and right wingers of all kinds.

In 1912 and 1913 a new controversy arose in our federation. Then we had the Workers' College at Smithville, Minn. maintained by our federation. Around that institution developed a strong anarcho-syndicalistic group, led by Leo Laukki. He and his followers wanted to make our federation a syndicalist organization and lead us away from revolutionary socialism. They were determined and had well organized their forces. Their weapons against us were the opportunistic tendencies of the socialist party of which our federation was a part of. We admitted that there were undesirable features about the socialist party, but still that was just then with all its weaknesses, the only political party with some membership which with patient work could be trained to revolutionary ways of thinking. At least in theory it advocated the class struggle and an uncompromising fight against the capitalist class. Our syndicalistic comrades attacked the principle of political action and wanted direct action, industrial action and complete abandonment of all political activity. We claimed that the political action is needed in the class struggle and that we must work with the politically organized workers in America. This group of radicals, Laukki and others, told us that they were revolutionary, that only they were genuine Marxians, that they were scientific socialists and all that kind of talk. They were everything in their opinion and we, our federation, was nothing but incapable and inefficient politicians. They wanted to lead our federation out of bondage to the pastures of peace and plenty thru direct short cuts.

We refused to believe that. We saw that they had syndicalistic tendencies and the leadership fever of a very high degree. And finally in 1914 another split occurred. About 3,000 members were expelled and withdrawn from the federation.

Radicals grouped themselves independently and started to fight among themselves on the issue: "Who is the greatest among us." Now this group is almost completely wiped out. **Honest workers have come back to our federation and the others, the remnants are now fighting the Comintern, and Profintern.**

Again, in this second controversy our federation upheld the banner of revolutionary socialism. Anarchists, syndicalists, leftists, the left Communist who were stricken with infantile sickness, left us and we continued our work as usual. **During this controversy the most thoro discussion on principles and tactics of revolutionary socalilism was held. Our critics in some extent put up intelligent arguments and we profited much by them. Of course we made many mistakes, which every progressive labor organization will do, but they were corrected at once.**

The socialist party was not satisfactory to us, but we tried to revolutionize it and we hoped that with the aid of other revolutionary comrades we would finally succeed. However, other comrades chose to go a different way. They organized themselves into a left wing organization, thereby giving the reactionary leaders of the socialist party enough cause to expell them in 1919. Altho we were on the left, we had different tactics. We did not want to leave the organization in which we had worked so long. It is an easy matter to get out of an organization, but it is a big task to organize one. We realized that and tried to urge our left wing comrades to stay in and come back into the socialist party and then expell the reactionaries. We did not agree with the policy of the party leadership but the socialist party had an organization, prestige and propaganda facilities which were worth something. With a little tactic they could be captured and made to serve revolutionary socialism. It was a sad sight to see ten per cent expel ninety per cent; this was the tactic selected by our left wing comrades. They were about ninety per cent of the party. Still they let ten per cent reactionaries expel them.

When the left wing socialists were expelled from the socialist party, they organized themselves, wrote their programs and declarations of principles, which were decidedly leftist documents, so much so that later the Comintern had to correct them in several instances.

Of course we could not then withdraw from the socialist party. We knew that it was not an easy matter to sever such old political ties, with which we were tied to the socialist party. Many of our members were still faithful to the socialist party, and we had to start a strong campaign of education in the federation against the socialist party, and its reactionary leadership, and in favor of withdrawing from it. This took some time, but we could not help it. We wanted to take the entire federation with us when we were ready to withdraw.

Then we were severely criticized. Our left wing comrades criticized us as right wingers and opportunists; and the Socialist party leaders and their supporters, criticized us as Communists, impossiblists, etc. Many unjust criticisms were thrown upon us. We were between two fires and I must confess that it was not an easy matter then to correctly analyze the conditions and find a correct policy to pursue. Had we followed the instructions and orders from our left wing comrades and withdrawn from the socialist party then we would have wrecked our organization. So we decided to stay until our federation, as a whole, willingly withdrew from it. However, there were other forces working, not always wholesome ones, and we were compelled to withdraw from the socialist party prematurely, resulting in the loss of about **2,500 members, many halls and one daily newspaper.** We pointed this to our well meaning left wing comrades, but they refused to believe it. They had the leftist tendencies to very marked degree and our maneuvers were foolish to them. Now every honest "after the battle" observer admits that we were correct in our contention, that our policy had been the better one. However, we could do no better than leave the socialist party to a handful of reactionaries and bureaucrats, when all other left wing comrades were expelled, or withdrawn.

In this controversy we got rid of the right wing element, social-democrats and the supporters of the Two-and-a-Half International. "Principles of social-democracy" and its entire ideology was condemned by our membership.

I do not need to say much about our stand in the **Workers Party and** the role we played **in its organization.** Everyone who has been with the party since its organization, knows that we have worked to our utmost to make the Workers Party an efficient instrument in the fight for the workers' rights. **We are strong for organization and education. Maneuvers do not, in our opinion, make the Workers Party. We must build the Workers Party first; make it into something, so that it must be recognized when American workers begin to organize politically. As long as we are weak, small and inefficient, we will not be considered as an important social factor in the coming struggles of the American workers. Therefore our main task is to build the Workers Party. Finns are behind this one hundred per cent.**

Present Controversy.

Our federation was against the La Follette and that kind of a farmer-labor policy and all the maneuvers of that sort. We considered them as fu-

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The Struggle Against Loreism Must Be Concrete

(Continued from page 6)

the original Jewish socialist federation group, the Communist International and the party have succeeded in geting rid of and discarding a number of individuals who were also very influential and very powerful in the Jewish movement, but who were incapable of and unwilling to accept the Communist International and its policies. We refer here to such individuals as Salutzky, B. Hoffman, and several of their followers.

4. Having won over to the policies and tactics of the Communist International the overwhelming majority of **the Jewish section of our party, having brot to complete identification with the C. I. the best and most sincere leaders of the original Jewish socialist federation group, and having gotten rid of the Salutzky-Hoffmann influence, the tremendously increased body of Communists in our Jewish section proceeded to build Communist influence among the Jewish speaking masses. In this work they were very successful. The wide influence of the party among the nonpartisan mass organizations of the Jewish workers and** the powerful development of the party's Jewish daily organ, the Freiheit, is a standing monument to the successful struggle of Communism against Loreism in the Jewish Federation.

The Lingering Remnants of Loreism in the Jewish Section.

THERE is, however, yet, in the Jewish Federation, what could be designated as lingering remnants of Loreism. These remnants can be found in nearly every Jewish branch of the party. The comrades of this tendency are easily recognized by a peculiar attitude which is best described as veiled hostility to the Communist leadership in the Jewish section which at times becomes open opposition.

In common with Loreism in the party as a whole, these remnants of Loreism in the Jewish section are opposed to what they term maneuvers and boast of the fact that they are "very strong" on organization and propaganda. The same as Loreism and opportunism elsewhere, the Loreites in the Jewish Federation sabotage and oppose strict party control over the activities of Communists in non-partisan organizations. Thru the whole of the activities of the remnants of Loreism in the Jewish Federation, there runs a thread of sullen anger and disappointment in the defeat of the Salutzky-Hoffman influence and mistrust in the present Communist leadership in our Jewish section.

The following is a telling illustration of this peculiar mood of the remnants of Loreism in the Jewish section. Comrades Olgin and Yuditch, and several more comrades of less prominence, are being attacked by these Loreites as traitors. Why? Because these comrades have definitely, sincerely, and wholeheartedly outlived their centrist inclination and have identified themselves with the Communist International and with the party.

These lingering remnants of Loreism refuse to make peace with Communist leadership in the Jewish section. Some of them have already reached the point of accepting Communist leadership in the party as a whole but they will not agree to the Jewish Federation being led by the present majority in the Jewish bureau, which is made up of comrades who have led in the formation of the Communist Party in 1919, plus those like Comrades Olgin and Yuditch who came from the original socialist federation group and have completely identified themselves with the Communist International. The liquidation of Loreism in the party as a whole means for our Jewish section the complete liquidation of these lingering remnants of Loreism.

In this final effort to liquidate social-democratic traditions in our Jewish section, the Jewish comrades must continue to follow the old Communist strategy which has proven so successful thru all these years. This strategy is not to surrender and give away a single working man or truly revolutionary intellectual to the Loreistic tendency in the Jewish Federation. It was this strategy that enables us to assimilate hundreds of workers from the camp of the original socialist-federation group. It was this strategy that enabled us to win for the C. I. men like Olgin, Yuditch, etc. Consequently this strategy must be continued in order to liquidate completely what is now only a small group in the Jewish Federation.

Know-Notihng-ism as the Most Modern Manifestation of Loreism.

CONFRONTED with the determined campaign of the party to liquidate Loreism, quite a number of Loreites in the Jewish section have adopted the policy of either denying the existence of such tendency, or denying personal knowledge of the existence of such a tendency. It is a modern expression of the philosophy of know-nothing. This innocent-looking maneuver must not fool the membership of the Jewish section because it is nothing else but a clumsy attempt to evade the issue, this issue **being** the liquidation of Loreism.

Why? Why do we call this philosophy of know-nothing an attempt to evade the decision of the C. I. and of the party to liquidate Loreism? Because the existence of this Loreistic tendency is so well known (it functions and finds its leading **expression** in the London Salzman Siegel **group in** the Jewish bureau). Its manifestations in our daily work are so concrete and persistent that no one in our Jewish section can claim ignorance of these facts without exposing himself to the serious charge of either attempting to evade the issue, which is the same as giving support to Loreism, or of being so politically immature as not to be fit for any leading role in our movement.

The way to combat this **philosophy of know-nothing is to present the issue in the most concrete form. Not** only must **we refer to Loreism in the** party as a whole, not only **must we** refer to Loreism in the past, but **we** must also point our fingers at **Loreism** in the Jewish section and to its recent **manifestations. We must analyze and** expose the **opposition of the** Loreites to strict **party control over** the activities of **our comrades in the** unions, the **Workmen's Circle and in** similar **organizations. We must analyze** and show the true **value of the** anti-party **spirit of sabotage and opposition manifested by the Loreites in** the Jewish section to the **policies of** the majority in the **Jewish bureau.** We must also take up the **experiences** of each city and each **branch and** show the presence of **anti-party tendencies** of a Loreistic nature. **It is** only in this **manner that we will succeed** in liquidating **completely these** Loreistic tendencies.

"There Is No More Communism Here"

By Y. ANVELT.

A FEW days ago in the town of Yurieff, Esthonia, another attack of vengeance commenced against the class conscious Esthonian workers, agricultural laborers and soldiers accused of having "prepared an armed rising and espionage in favor of the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia.

Comrade Heidemann, whose name the Esthonian bourgeoisie used for the whole "case of the 77" is a former **independent socialist who broke away in 1921 from his former comrades (who had now merged into one "socialist" party with the rest of the** Esthonian menshevik debris).

He was leader of the local organization adhering to the Comintern, of the labor party and trade unions of Yurieff. When all the workers' organizations were smashed up by the secret police in 1924, and all the most prominent workers were arrested (as a result of the trial of the "149.") Comrade Heidemann went into hiding. In September of last year he was arrested at a conspirative flat, in connection with which the secret police asserted that they had found the traces of an organization of fighting troops among workers and soldiers of the Yurieff district.

AFTER this the White Guards, who had become thoroly **frightened, began to track down all and sundry known workers and agricultural laborers still outside prison walls, and also arrested soldiers in the army who were suspected of Bolshevism. After the December rising all the proletarians arrested in Yurieff were heaped together in one bunch and the big "case" was staged which of course will now result in sentences, of penal servitude and perhaps of death.**

The Reval lackeys informed the newspapers of their London masters after the suppression of the December rising, that "there is no more Communism here!" and the next day printed this in Reval for home consumption as being the "opinion of the British press." But the inexerable facts hardly confirmed this. The blood bath prepared by the Esthonian bourgeoisie, after December 1st and continuing up to the present time, is more or less powerless to suppress the struggle of the workers and the peasants on behalf of the Soviet power so popular among the toilers of Esthonia.

The tiniest of the Baltic Lilliputians continue to slide into the economic abyss without slackening its speed, and it is not surprising that such an "independent state" is not agreeable to the toilers.

There is no need to talk of the heavy industry which was considerably developed in pre-war days; nothing remains of this but utter ruin in the full sense of the word. A section of agriculture—the farms of the colonists on the former lands of the landowners—is experiencing a serious and long drawn out crisis, since the holders are in the overwhelming majority of cases assessed with high lease payments and are incapable of standing on their feet.

NOW, in addition to this a law has been passed according to which land will be sold to the lease holders as sacred property for the incredibly high price of 90 rubles per dessiatin (without buildings).

There is a complete stoppage in trade since the purchasing power of the masses who are becoming more and more impoverished is negligible, and at the same time imports exceed exports by 25 per cent.

All the quests for rich foreign uncles who are prepared to throw a "loan" into the hands of the Esthonian speculators and embezzlers—even if it be only a million pounds sterling—have proved fruitless up to the present. It is not surprising that the unemployed, whom the menshevik papers recently estimated at 60,000 (out of a population of just over a million) and the village poor, condemned to die of starvation, have been compelled to carry on a struggle for the right of existence.

The weakest elements who have become desperate after the defeats suffered, are emigrating to Brazil and Canada; another section more energetic, but not very disciplined, is trying to slip thru into the U. S. S. R. in spite of the barbed wire entanglements and the frontier troops, and it will be well understood, that the majority of these remain behind, and that the bourgeoisie carry on a life and death struggle against them. From the very commencement of "independence" the ideal of a section of the Esthonian bourgeoisie has been to transfer the country into a petty-bourgeois Denmark, without heavy industry and its inevitable political appendage—the proletariat; economic disorganization has brot the country to this impasse.

ALL that has to be done now is to settle up with the declared proletariat and—unemployed, and the petty-bourgeois idyll will have been realized. The secret police and the court martial must put an end to the most advanced elements, who still have some work or other, while want and poverty must push the rest over the frontiers of Esthonia, or simply send them to the cemetery. Thus the "independent" court works untiringly.

The old absurd cases are hashed up again, obviously nonsensical accusations are invented, and the proletarians sentenced one by one or in groups to long periods of imprisonment, if not to death. Here the "independent" court does not bother as other bourgeois courts do, about the question as to whether the occused are, in their opinion, members of a "secret society" or simply guilty of possessing or distributing literature, or carrying on agitation against the existing order, etc.

ONCE a worker is discovered, for instance, distributing illegal literature, that alone brands him as a member of the Communist Party, and he receives a heavy sentence. Already since last autumn responsible editors of legal labor newspapers (appearing before the rising) have been sentenced to penal servitude up to ten years. The following is an example of how the courtmartials are carried out. A few days ago in Reval the worker of the "Dobroflot" Tondi was accused of participation in the armed rising. When it was made clear to the court that in reality this worker was ill on December 1st, the court decided: participation in the rising not proved, but since Tondi was a worker of "Dobroflot" where only Communists are accepted, and since he was a member of the legal organization—the Local Transport Union and the Sports Society—in which Communists participate, his membership of an illegal organization is proved, and he is sentenced to imprisonment in a house of correction for three years.

THAT is how the "evil spirit"—sympathy for the Soviet power—is being knocked out of the Esthonian proletarians; but the end of these highly cultured operations is not yet in sight. Searches and arrests still continue, those who cannot be brot to trial under any pretext whatever remain under the surveillance of the police or are deported to the U. S. S. R.

But nevertheless the bourgeoisie and the kulaks are trembling, sensitive to the fact that horny hands are waiting for the moment to clutch them by the throat. On May 1 the entire bourgeoisie of Esthonia were armed to the teeth and with shaking knees read the quite ordinary May 1st manifesto of the Communist Pary and awaited a repetition of December 1st which now haunts them in their nightly dreams—their hearts are only tranquil on the days when some foreign fleet or other hovers near Reval, when the British, Italian, Danish, Dutch and American fleets come there, and even the mighty fleet of their neighbor Latvia, in the form of its solitary armed barge—in order to show their teeth at Soviet Russia.

NO, miserable pygmies, you will not be able to uproot from among the workers and peasants the ideas they have inherited from the great October. Continue to imitate the biggest workshops of the White Terror, but your court martial will not exclude the possibility of a return of the revolutionary tribunals of 1917, but on the contrary they will only hasten it.

Dynamite on the Boulevard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—Four persons were injured slightly and the fashionable Armour boulevard apartments section were thrown into a panic by a dynamite explosion in an apartment house here. Windows were blown out of the Sheridan apartment next door. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stephenson, the 22-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Morris and Phillipi Morris, 2 years old, were cut by flying glass.

Cannon Replies to Henry Askeli

(Continued from page 3)

a national scale, "working independently under the ideological leadership of the Workers' Party," would tend, in our opinion to separate still more the federations from the Party and reduce the control of the Party over them to a fiction.

Factionalism.

There exists in the Party a sentiment against factionalism and factional groupings. Comrade Askeli appears to be attempting to play upon this sentiment and to exploit it for his own factional purposse. The decision of the Comintern demands the liquidation of factionalism and calls for the unity of the Party on the basis of the political platform of the Communist International. Comrade Askeli would make it impossible to accomplish this result. Under cover of acceptance of the first half of this provision, his article reads like an attempt to prevent the unification of the Party and to create a new faction of his own on a non-Communist platform. The members of the Finnish Federation who are against factionalism must be on their guard and not allow anyone to maneuver them into a faction against the Party and the Comintern.

"History."

We would like to find some part of Comrade Askeli's platform which we could agree but this is impossible. The platform is wrong from start to finish. Even the "history" which Comrade Askeli recites is presented in a false light. He attempts to throw aspersions upon the glorious past of our Party and to take credit to himself for remaining in the Socialist Party after the split. It is quite true that the left wing made a tactical error in allowing the reactionary leaders of the Socialist Party to force the split too quickly. And it can also be admitted that the first programs of our Party contained some leftist mistakes. But in spite of all, the fundamental line of division at the time of the split, which completely over-shadowed all minor, tactical questions, was between revolutionary Communists and reformist social-democrats; and it is no credit to anyone who, at the decisive moment, remained in the ranks of the Socialist Party. In such a situation, one who has a clear Communist position always unites with the Communists, even tho he disagrees with their tactics. This is a fundamental principle.

We do not mean by these remarks to bring up the past in such a way as to cast any reflection on the comrades now in our ranks who took the wrong position in the historical days when the revolutionary vanguard in America was first organizing itself into a party. We know very well that many who remained in the Socialist Party at the time of the split and who later joined our ranks, have done and are doing good work for Communism. The error of the past has been made good many times over and now has only historical significance. It is quite unnecessary to refer to it again, and we would be among the last to do so. But when the history of the Party is considered, one should relate the past events in their true perspective. Comrade Askeli fails to do this.

The Federation Split of 1914.

We take issue with another part of Comrade Askeli's "History"—the part dealing with the split in the Finnish Federation in 1914. Moreover, we are of the opinion that the narrow attitude manifested by Comrade Askeli may explain to a certain degree, the reason we have not had greater success in healing the effects of that split and in winning over to Communism the Finnish workers who have fallen under the influence of anarcho-syndicalism.

The platform of the syndicalist group in 1914 was politically incorrect, but so was the platform of the socialists. A true explanation of the emergence of syndicalism and anarcho-syndicalism as a phenomenon in the labor movement is impossible unless one understands and clearly states that pre-war syndicalism represented an extreme re-action against reformist, parliamentary socialism. Reformist socialism is the father of syndicalism. This is the way to explain the split of 1914 and to show to the syndicalist workers that the Communist Party and the Communist conception of political action have nothing in common with the Socialist Party and the socialist conception of political action against which they made a justifiable revolt, which led them to extreme and unsound doctrines.

The Communist Party and its Finnish section ought to represent, at least to a certain extent, a union of the best proletarian elements from the Socialist Party and the syndicalist movement. The Communist International was of this opinion when it invited the I. W. W. as well as the left wing of the Socialist Party to send delegates to its first Congress. The Communist International declared many times that the progress of the Communist Parties would be measured in a large degree, by their success in winning over the syndicalist workers to the platform of Communism.

Many of the best revolutionary syndicalists responded to the Communist International and are in its ranks today. They are fully entitled to be placed on an equal footing with the revolutionary workers who came from the Socialist Party, without recriminations with regard to the past being brought up against them. Comrade Askeli has no right to give such a one-sided account of the old fight and to ridicule and attack them in such a bureaucratic and intolerant manner.

Anarcho-syndacalism still finds too much support among the Finnish workers in America. It is one of the most urgent tasks of the Finnish section of our Party to win over the Finnish syndicalist workers to the platform of Communism and to draw the best of them into the Party. This task can be carried out successfully only on the condition that we adopt the correct Communist policy on this question and reject the policy of Comrade Askeli.

Fight for the Party

The great constructive work performed by the comrades in the Finnish Federation is known and appreciated by the Party. The organizing genius of the Finnish Comrades is responsible for many achivements from which the Party has much to learn. We know that many of the greatest undertakings of the Party, such as, for example, the establishment and maintainance of the DAILY WORKER would hardly have been possible without the loyal support and generous sacrifice of the Finnish Comrades. These facts are so well known as to need no special mention.

Comrade Askeli allows himself to present even these facts in the wrong way. In some of his language he creates the impression of an attempt to arouse among the Finnish comrades a Federation patriotism as against a Party patriotism, and to set them against the Party on nationalistic grounds. The sharp criticism which the party directs against such non-Communistic policies as those put up by Comrade Askeli are twisted around by him and made to appear as attacks against the Finnish Federation and against the Finnish comrades as such. The Finnish Communists are bound to repulse such methods.

Any attempt to make a breach between the Party and the Communist International and to lay the basis for a split must be fought against by every Communist. The whole party must mobilize itself for quick and resolute action to defeat such designs, which, if allowed to gain headway, would endanger all the achievements of the past six years.

The efforts of Comrade Askeli to put himself up as the spokesman of the Finnish members of the Party and to identify them with his program does not by any means signify that this is really the case. We are absolutely confident that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Finnish Federation will reject the program of Askeli without hesitation and in such a decisive manner that Askeli and those disposed to support him will be compelled to abandon their plans. The Bureau of the Finnish Federation has set an example to the whole membership by its resolute and determined stand in support of the Party. The interests of Communism demand that the Finnish branches of the Party follow the example of the Bureau and repudiate the policies of Comrade Askeli and those who share his views. We are confident this will be done.

Our Struggle Against Loreism Must Be Concrete

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

IT is always good to begin with a definition of Loreism. It is also necessary to show the historic background of Loreism, how it originated and developed in our party. But one must not stop at that. To expose Loreism effectively, to prove to our membership conclusively the opportunistic nature of Loreism, one must bring forward practical examples of its manifestations in recent party life. One must be able to show, by the everyday manifestations of Loreism, its right wing opportunistic nature. This is what I mean by proposing that our struggle against Loreism must be concrete.

A Few Samples of Loreism.

THERE are at the disposal of the party several significant samples of Loreism that are of very recent date. For instance, Loreism in the Communist fractions in the needle trades. This is a manifestation of Loreism, very much marked, very definite, which the C. E. C. was quite successful in combatting. There is a definite manifestation of Loreism in certain sections of our Finnish Federation. We refer here particularly to the statements of the Finnish branch of Superior, Wis. The C. E. C. and the Bureau of the Finnish Federation have taken up very energetically the ideological struggle against this manifestation of Loreism. But there is also a distinct Loreistic grouping in another section of the party which thus far has received very little attention in the general party press. We refer here to the very definite, very militant, and aggressive Loreistic tendency and group in the Jewish section of the party. It is to this particular group that the present article will be devoted.

The Loreistic Wing in the Jewish Federation.

IT is perhaps best to study Loreism on the development and present activities of the Jewish section of our party. The reasons for that are manifold. First, because the Jewish section of our party, altho small in numbers comparatively speaking (only about 2,000 members), yet it is a very militant and active section in the party. It is connected organically and intimately with the broad mass movements of the Jewish speaking working masses of the country and is exerting considerable influence upon the everyday struggles of these workers. It is for this reason that the opportunistic tendencies within the Jewish section have quite naturally made themselves manifest concretely in the political, tactical, and organizational policies of our party among the Jewish workers.

Secondly, the present Jewish section of our party is a result of a merger of two formerly distinct groups —a merger which took place when the Workers Party was formed. One of these groups was the Jewish section of the Communist Party of America, affiliated with the C. I. since 1919, the other group was the section of the Jewish socialist federation which split from the S. P. after its Detroit convention. It was this second group (which became a part of our party at the formation of the Workers Party) that brought with it not only a considerable membership, not only much experience in organization work, not only a number of influential mass leaders among the Jewish workers, but also a heavy burden of social-democratic traditions and prejudices. It is these social-democratic and Two-and-a-Half International tendencies that the Jewish section of our party had to struggle with during recent years. And it is in the struggle to outlive and discard these traditions and prejudices that our Jewish section has grown into its maturity and influence upon the masses.

The history of our Jewish section since 1919 and particularly since the formation of the Workers Party was in the truest sense of the word a history of struggle, ideological and organizational, against Loreism. It began when the Communist International was the central issue of the struggle. The question was, "Shall we join the Communist International unreservedly or with reservations?" It was an intense and bitter struggle which finally resulted in the almost complete victory of the adherents of the Communist International who stood for affiliation without reservations.

It then continued over the question of the now famous 21 points. This struggle lasted for quite a while. The result was the same, the complete triumph of the strategy of the C. I. incorporated in those 21 points.

The struggle against social-democratic traditions in our Jewish section then began to develop over the question of the role of the underground party. The social-democratic and Two-and-a-Half International tendencies in the Jewish section assumed the initiative and became the leaders in a life and death struggle for the abolition of the underground party. The main feature of their struggle was opposition on principle to the underground existence of a Communist Party and to combining legal with illegal work. The result of this struggle again saw the complete triumph of the Communist International. The underground party was liquidated because conditions had made it possible for the Communist Party to function openly. But, at the same time, it was deeply impressed upon the minds of our membership, and particularly upon the minds of many of those who were still deeply submerged in social-democratic traditions that there is nothing more fundamental in the organization principles of the C. I. than the combination of legal with illegal work.

The Bolshevization of the Jewish Section.

IN the process of this struggle between the Communists and the centrists in the Jewish Federation, four important things happened. Let us enumerate them.

1. Large numbers of the proletarian and basically revolutionary elements of the so-called original Jewish socialist federation group freed themselves of their social-democratic traditions and prejudices and became assimilated with the Communist group in the Jewish section.

2. Several very influential and capable comrades, formerly leaders of the Jewish socialist federation, broke completely with their former centrist attitude in the party and identified themselves fully and wholeheartedly with the Communist International and with the body of Communists in the Party. To realize what that meant for the Jewish section and for the party as a whole, it will suffice to mention the fact that among those comrades we find the names of such men as Olgin and Yuditch.

3. While assimilating and identifying with itself the best proletarian elements and the best leadership of

(Continued on page 7)

Are the Finns Social-Democrats?

(Continued from page 2)

the short cuts, which, in a final analysis are menshevikl tactics pure and simple, more simple than pure. We fought against that policy, but when our party decided in favor of such an adventure, like good Communists we obeyed. And then when several unsuccesful attempts were made and the party with the aid of the Comintern finally rejected such a policy, we were delighted. And we hoped that at last our party has gotten over its menshevism and leftism and begins to work earnestly for Communism.

But our joy was short lived. Our party executive was split. A majority and a minority began functioning and theses after theses were given out; declaration on principles and policies, statements and "facts for workers" were given out, even personal attacks appeared in our party organ. And the only given reason for all of that was: "shall we continue our (menshevikl) policy of advocating the farmer-labor party" when historical and purely American objective factors are against that kind of policy. Ninety-nine per cent of our membership is against that kind of policy. "Let's be something first. Then talk about maneuvering and federating with the other groups." This is what our federation rank-and-filers say. Our membership does not want the high sounding phrases and useless talk about the absolute and correct Communistic policies. We know that the correctness of all the policies of the labor movement is only relatively true and correct. Then when some group of members talk that they are suitable material for the party leadership, because they are true Marxians, and scientific analysists of the conditions, honest, sincere, and characterize themselves with all kinds of adjectives, it reminds us of the controversy we had in 1913 and 14, when we also had such big headed members who were badly stricken with infantile sickness and the leadership bug.

The amusing feature about this controversy is that the minority of the party is so deadly against us, and denounces us with very bitter terms. They have been busy colletcing evidence that we are supporters of "Loreism." Of course they are doomed to fail in their efforts. We have no opportunistic tendencies, but neither have we any leftist tendencies which are just as bad. Some of the minority comrades [illegible] so low as to peddle lies about us. And these slanderers and character assassinators have been converted only recently to a Communistic way of thinking. Now they are usurping the authority to denounce us who have worked faithfully the last twenty-five years for revoltuionary socalilsm and Communism.

What do We Want Now?

I feel confident that I speak for every one of our federation members when I say that we want:

1. Immediate cessation of factionalism. Organized groups which are eating the life out of the party, must be liquidated. And we pledge ourselves to see that machines are liquidated and machinists disciplined, or expelled.

2. Only one executive committee, not two, like we have now. We must get over the idea of having a group or factional representation in our executive committee.

We also want an executive committee with nerve, and a sense of responsibility and a Communistic understanding, so that they can settle questions without foolishly appealing to higher party bodies on every little question. Hesitation, indecision and a vacilation policy is destructive and must be done away with.

3. We want the shop nuclei form of organization, not so much that it is practical, tried and true, but because theoretically it appears practical and true and this must be shown.

4. We do not want the language federations in the party. All language federation must remain Communistic propaganda organizations, working independently under the ideological leadership of the Workers Party.

In conclusion, I want to say that our slanderers have no patent or copyrights on Communism. They have no exclusive rights on Communistic understanding. They, as well as all of us, make errors. I do not wish to leave the impression that our federation has not made any errors. We have made numbers of errors, but we have also done something. Those pure and good "Marxians" that do not do anything may remain free from any human errors, but in my estimation they are bum Communists.

Cannon Replies to Henry Askeli

By JAMES P. CANNON.

Comrade Askeli's article follows the two statements published by the Finnish Branch of Superior and is directly related to them. The Central Executive Committee has declared that these statements contained a non-Communist tendency and represented the beginning of an ideological preparation for a split in the Party. Comrade Askeli's article is another manifestation of this sentiment. It shows the same tendency in a clearer form and forces us to draw the conclusion that it amounts to an attempt to substitute a program of his own for the program of the Party and the Communist International. At the moment when the serious Communist workers are striving to unify their ranks on the platform of the Communist International, Comrade Askeli comes forward with an attack on the Communist International. Such propaganda tends to discredit the Communist International before the membership.

Comrade Askeli has presented a platform without one sound Communist plank in it. No one can accept this platform without first throwing away the platform of the Party and the Communist International. The loyal followers of the Communist International in the party, and especially those in the Finnish Federation, have no choice but to take up at once the most resolute struggle against the political platform of Comrade Askeli. The unity and integrity of the Party demand such a struggle.

Incitement Against the C. I.

The Communist International is the most priceless acquisition of the revolutionary proletariat of the world. The authority of the Communist International is the surest guarantee that the unity of our party will be preserved and strengthened, that disintegrating opportunism will not be allowed to get a string foothold, that mistakes will be corrected and that faltering leadership will be assisted, strengthened and equipped for its tasks. To make a breach between the party and the Comintern is the aim of those elements in all countries who shrink from the implications of a policy of determined revolutionary struggle. Comrade Askeli is following a policy which leads in this direction. His attack is directed first of all and above all at the authority of the Communist International. He opposes in a more or less direct way all the propositions put before the Party by the Communist International in its recent decisions. He then unites his opposition to the various specific proposals of the Communist International into a complete and systematic opposition with the declaration that he wants a Central Executive Committee with sufficient "nerve" and "responsibility" to "settle questions without foolishly appealing to higher bodies on every little question." The practice of the Central Executive Committee in turning to the Communist International for advice and guidance and for the solution of disputed questions apparently does not commend itself to Comrade Askeli. He regards it as "Hesitation, indecision and a vaciliating policy", which, he says, is "destructive and must be done away with."

What is such talk but incitement against the Communist International? And what could be its effect but to lead to a break between the Party and the Communist Internation? To let the Party become the prey of disintegrating tendencies and render it powerless?

Loreism.

With such an attitude of general opposition to the Communist International, it is quite logical for Comrade Askeli to find himself out of line with its specific decisions on the situation in our Party. The Comintern has put before the Party as one of its most important tasks the liquidation of the opportunist ideology of Loreism. Comrade Askeli has nothing to say on this question, except to deny the accusations of sympathy with Loreism. The open statement and direct attack on Loreism which all leading comrades should make without hesitation or evasion is lacking. On the contrary the article makes many concessions to Loreism.

Comrade Askeli says the Finnish Federation got rid of the right wing elements and the ideology of the two and one-half international at the time of the split with the Socialist Party. We are confident that the overwhelming majority of the membership of the Finnish Federation will demonstrate that they have broken so decisevly with this ideology that no one will be able to lead them back to it. But in the light of this article we cannot be so confident of Comrade Askeli. A remnant of this ideology has found its way into his article.

The Labor Party.

Our most important political question is the question of the Labor Party. The future growth and development of our Party is indissolubly bound up with the solution of this problem. The first decisive steps of the American workers in constituting themselves as a class, and entering the political arena as such, will be taken thru the medium of a Labor Party. The solution of the Labor party problem is therefore of incalculable importance. It is in fact the key to the American Labor movement. Every member of the Party must understand this.

The Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International has solved the Labor Party problem, correcting the past mistakes of all groups in the Party and laying down a clear political line for the immediate future. It is of the utmost importance that every leading comrade take a clear and unequivocal stand on this question. Mistaken conceptions of the past must be openly acknowldeged and resolutely put aside. The whole Party, as one man, must consciously swing its energy into the Labor Party movement according to the policy of the Communist International. In order to make this possible all leading comrades in the Party and in the Federations must have a unified point of view. A negative or half-hearted attitude is not permissable.

Comrade Askeli confines his remarks on this question to a couple of sentences that only serve to confuse the issue. He speaks of the questions of the Third Party Alliance, the Farmer-Labor Party and the present Labor Party policy of the Party, making no distinction between them. He throws them all into one pot, labels them all "maneuvers" to be avoided and then concludes with the assertion that "99 per cent of our membership is against that kind of policy." Such a method of presenting the question can only confuse the comrades.

"Maneuvers."

Political adventurism, maneuvers that are not based on a true analysis of all the factors in the given situation, are very dangerous for a party. But to proceed from this premise to a rejection of all maneuvers is to falsify and distort the Leninist standpoint. One of the most incorrect and harmful aspects of Loreism is its opposition to maneuvers and its undialectic conception which arbitrarily separates organization and propaganda from action and maneuvers. Askeli makes this error when he says, "We are strong for organization and education. Maneuvers do not, in our opinion make the Workers Party." This conception is wrong. A fighting Communist Party cannot be built upon it.

Organization and propaganda, actions and maneuvers, must be united in an organic whole. Without ability to maneuver there is no capacity for action and no real Communist Party. The paralyzing dogma of "no maneuvers" must be eleminated from our conception at all costs. The great leaders and teachers of Leninism are constantly pressing this idea as a life and death struggle to the Communist Parties. Only recently, the Executive Committee of the Communist International was obliged to adopt a special resolution against the doctrine of "no maneuvers" which was threatening to paralyze the Communist Party of Germany and which had already lead it to the most serious errors in connection with the question of the monarchy. "The Communist Party of Germany must learn how to maneuver," said the resolution of the Communist International. Our Party must also learn and in order to do so it must reject the standpoint which is presented by the article of Comrade Askeli.

Shop Nuclei.

The Bolshevization of the Party implies reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei. Our Party is confronted with collossal difficulties in this respect on account of its small membership and many national divisions. The success of our campaign to construct the Party on the shop-nuclei basis requires the active, conscious and whole-hearted support of the leading comrades of the various federations. Comrade Askeli does not give such support. He gives the shop nuclei form of organization only a negative endorsement and attempts to discredit it in advance with the statement that he favors it, "not so much that it is practical, tried and true, but because theoretically it appears practical and true and this must be shown." The transformation of our Party from the sociall-democratic form of organization to the Communist form of organization, built in the work-shops, will never be accomplished by such a skeptical attitude. The position of Comrade Askeli amounts to opposition to shop nuclei, under the flag of lip-service to it. The Party must oppose and reject this standpoint.

The Federation Question.

The Communist International and the Central Executive Committee of our Party have come to the definite conclusion that the existance of separate language federations must be done away with. The language federations must be fused into a single centralized party. The organization letter of the Communist International gives detailed and specific instructions on this question; and the resolution of the Party commission takes a clear and definite stand for the complete centralization of the Party and the complete abolition of the present federation form of the organization. The energetic carrying out of these resolutions is an indespensible part of the process of Bolshevizing the Party.

On this vital question as well as on all the others raised in his article, Comrade Askeli takes a wrong stand. The letter of the Communist International and the resolution of the parity commission, provide for the reconstruction of the present language branches as non-partisan workers' clubs. The proposal of Comrade Askeli to maintain the federations on

(Continued on page 6.)

RUSSIA TODAY! Official Report of British Trade Union Delegation

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The structure and activities of the Soviet Union are keenly analized in the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, which is being printed serially in the DAILY WORKER. The trade union leaders exhaustively record the achievements of the Soviet government in finances, and in the form of their government. Transportation, industry and agriculture were then taken up, the trade union leaders showing that production is steadily increasing. The study of agriculture showed that the Soviet Union is manufacturing and importing tractors and other farm machinery. The relation of the New Economic Policy to agriculture was then explained. "Russian agriculture is recovering slowly but steadily" was the conclusion of the British trade unionists. The important subject of the Union's foreign trade was discussed in yesterday's installment.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE U.S.S.R., JANUARY TO JUNE, 1924.

(In 1,000 roubles at 1913 prices.)

I.—Imports.

Countries from which imports received.	Trade categories. Foodstuffs.	Raw, semi-manufactured, and live stock.	Manufactures.	Total.
Germany	217	12,533	9,689	22,439
Great Britain	797	17,898	3,131	21,826
U. S. A.	240	12,120	3,131	15,491
Sweden	189	50	3,518	3,757
Finland	42	1,130	1,905	3,077
Persia	25	2,083	1	2,109
China	2,097	60	8	2,165
Esthonia	70	36	1,992	2,098
Norway	1,226	139	301	1,666
Poland	6	363	1,272	1,641
Austria	—	97	1,244	1,341
France	13	866	368	1,247
Australia	449	762	2	1,213
Latvia	86	544	235	865
Holland	300	140	12	452
Turkey	68	62	305	435
Belgium	—	—	156	156
Italy	118	204	79	401
Denmark	4	50	77	131
Other	242	626	600	1,468
Total (all countries)	6,208	49,683	28,057	83,948

II.—Exports.

Countries to which exports dispatched.	Trade categories. Foodstuffs.	Raw, semi-manufactured, and live stock.	Manufactures.	Total.
Germany	21,087	7,601	9	28,697
Great Britain	6,307	14,831	29	21,167
Latvia	8,082	11,382	85	19,549
Turkey	3,738	8,630	85	12,453
Esthonia	5,421	4,159	16	9,596
Italy	6,184	3,125	—	9,309
Holland	5,766	1,513	—	7,279
Denmark	6,355	791	27	7,173
Finland	5,812	76	—	5,888
France	3,875	1,804	—	5,679
Belgium	1,658	2,931	3	4,592
U. S. A.	1	3,978	18	3,997
Poland	221	1,626	5	1,852
Sweden	1,120	431	—	1,551
Norway	842	56	—	898
Egypt	—	391	—	391
Other	8,060	2,191	83	10,334
Total (all countries)	84,529	65,486	390	150,405

Regulation of Trade

(a) Customs Tariff.—In view of the complete control and partial conduct of foreign commerce by the Government, the customs tariff has lost much of its importance as a measure of protection for home industry and much of its use for revenue purposes. Because protection can be given to any extent to any enterprises by manipulation of the economic programme (Gosplan). And when more than three-fourths of the profits of commerce go to Government account, there is little profit in taxing them.

Thus in the latest tariff, there is a very considerable departure from all-round protection in the interests of an increase of production and of consumption. For example, agricultural manures and machinery especially, and generally all raw materials and machinery required for industry, are lightly taxed. There has also been a reduction of duties on articles whose importation seems to be in the public interests, such as tea, on which duty has been lowered 40 per cent.

(b) Commercial Program.—It is obvious that not only this policy of controlling foreign commerce in the national interest, but even the whole principle of conducting foreign commerce through official organs depends for its success on establishing the Program of Foreign Commerce for the whole nion Union on an economic basis that represents realities. This requires a structure of statistical information at home and abroad and of systematic investigation of every requirement of the vast and complicated inter-ramifications and inter-relationships of commerce that will take years to complete. And it will always be dependent for its actuality on the General Economic Program which is itself only in process of organization. So far, though progress is remarkably rapid, there is general recognition that until a year ago the general Commercial Plan was largely guess work. There was even some question whether a general plan was possible at all, or whether a general policy, for example, of encouraging exports and restricting imports, was not the most that could be attempted. And the first plans under the New Economic Policy seemed to confirm this skepticism. Thus, that for 1920-1 was entirely re-cast at least three times in the course of the year.

But already the results of 1922-23 suggested that a plan on broad lines was possible. For example, the plan estimated an export of 228 million gold roubles and the actual exportation was 210.6 million gold roubles. When, however, its details are examined, the difficulties due to insufficient data and incalculable factors, such as abnormal political strain and economic stress, are expressed in wide divergences between the planned allotments and the actualities. Taking the last figures we find as to exports:—

In Million Gold Roubles

Grain	12.7	31.3	plus 18.6
Down	12.0	33.5	plus 21.5
Oil products	27.0	19.5	minus 7.5
Flax	30.0	13.2	minus 16.8
Raw hides	7.5	2.9	minus 4.6
Total exports	228.0	206.6	minus 21.4

These divergences were due to want of statistical information in the central administration. The local authorities being incapable of supplying it, an attempt was made to use the semi-official organizations, trusts, etc., for this purpose. This has given better results, and it looks as though the plan for 1923-24 will be more accurately realized in its details.

The general policy of the plan is to assess exports with reference to the general economic plan and to assess imports with reference to exports. It is assumed that there is no immediate prospect of exporting manufactured goods. Timber and oil products can be increased at will, while grain export will increase steadily and rapidly. Increase in the export of foodstuffs, such as butter, of which the pre-war export was 70 million roubles, and eggs, 90 million roubles, will depend on bringing the foreign demand to the door of the peasant producer, which again depends on the introduction of foreign capital.

Raw materials imported accounted for one-third in 1922-3; manufactures for two-thirds; while in 1923-4 raw materials and semi-manufactures were over half the imports. Imports, such as coffee, tea, rice, stationery, etc., were only 21 per cent. From which it is evident that imports are pretty severely restricted to what is essential for the equipment and supply of industry. Further, the manufactures imported (1922-23) were in proportion of metal work, 22 per cent.; machinery, 48 per cent.; textiles, 11 per cent.; chemicals, 6 per cent.; fuel, 1-3 per cent.; luxuries, such as are not prohibited, less than 1 per cent.

Contraband

But the contraband trade especially in luxuries of which the importation is prohibited, has reached considerable dimensions with the growing demand, as private fortunes increase. The value of the total contraband importation was estimated at 100 million roubles in 1923. Of this a large proportion was contraband "Polish" tea, smuggled in defiance of the State Tea Administration. This business has been developed by a refugee merchant in Warsaw, V———, whose "Polish" tea is to be got all over Russia. The campaign against contraband is one of the main responsibilities of the Police (G.P.U.), which has a frontier gendarmerie for the purpose. But the long land frontier and the immense profits of the business will make it some time before contraband is mastered.

Financing of Trade

The Government was, in the first years of N.E.P., unable to finance its organizations for foreign trade, with working capital, and consequently merely assigned them funds in the form of goods and raw materials. These, thanks to favorable conditions for export, have now been largely converted abroad into financial valuta. As the operations of foreign commerce came to be put on a business basis by the establishment of Trusts, Mixed Companies, etc., direct financing by the Treasury was replaced by the opening of credits through the State Banks (Gosbank, Prombank). The banks found advantageous such credits to foreign commerce; as they thereby ensured the resources thus loaned from loss by the currency depreciation are eloquent of the enormous extravagence of the system in then still in progress.

This process is illustrated by the following figures:—

	Total of Foreign trade.	Directly financed by Government.
	In Millions of Gold Roubles.	
1920	30.5	252
1921	230.2	303
1922	355.4	128
1922-3	350.0	87
1923-4	548.0	2

The figures of the years 1920-21 under War Communism are eloquent of the enormous extravagance of the system in this respect. Allowing for the fact that in 1922-23, of the 87 million gold roubles financed, 53 million was given in the form of credits, and in view of the figures for this last year, we can conclude that foreign trade is now financing itself on a business basis.

If the value of imports abroad for 1922-23 was as stated, 144 millions, and the exports, 206.8 millions, then to the former [illegible] added for the cost of transport about 25 millions, and to the latter the exporters' profit—say 25 millions. The total to be financed became then about 400 millions, which had to be provided by the trusts and companies, or by the Treasury, or by bank credits, or by the credits of foreign agencies such as

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks), county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

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BEN TILLETT, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

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JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

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JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

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ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

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A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

In the absence of any later information, the financing of foreign trade in 1922-23 during transition to a banking basis may be of interest:

Indirect Financing:	Millions
The Commissariat of Foreign Commerce of the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukraine and Special Foreign Organizations	[illegible]
Mixed Companies with Foreign and Russian Capital	[illegible]
Cooperatives, Centrosoyouz, Selskosoyouz, etc.	15
National Trusts, Syndicates, etc.	[illegible]
Organizations for raw materials ([illegible]), Centro-[illegible]prdo, Khlebprod, etc.	15
Total	156
Direct Financing under Budget.	
Direct deals in Imports	[illegible]
Credit Loans for Imports	[illegible]
Financing of Grain Exportation	24
Total	87

Russian Credits and Overdrafts:	Export Credits	Import Credits
National Bank (Gosbank)	68	51
Industrial Bank (Prombank)	12	6
Russian National Bank (Rosskombank)	4	4
	84	61
Totals		145

Note: Of this 61 millions for Imports, 78 per cent was for financing textiles.

Foreign Credits:	Millions
Foreign official agencies (Torgpredstva)	about 30
Foreign agency in London (Arcos)	46
Total	76

Note: Of the above 46 millions, 30 millions were financial credits from foreign banks, the remainder commercial credits.

Grand total .... 458 millions

The excess of about 50 millions in this total over that of the total value of trade is explained by the financing of operations in the following year. This being the first year of the system there was no corresponding carry-over from previous years.

Trade Turnover

The term of Russian credits is mostly for six months, but export credits run up to eleven, and overdrafts are generally for three months; foreign credits are mostly for four months. On this basis we can calculate the respective capital employed in foreign commerce:—

	Gold roubles
Working capital about	150,000,000
National capital about	87,000,000
Banks, Russian and Foreign	115,000,000
Total	352,000,000

And from this again we can calculate that the capital engaged is turned over only every ten months. This at first sight compares badly with an average turnover three times a year pre-war. But here again changed conditions allow of no true comparison. Pre-war turnover was purely commercial and mostly in goods ready for export and re-sold at once on importation. Present conditions cover in most cases the whole transit from producer to consumer.

Foreign Bank Credits

The rapidity of progress depends on the rapidity with which foreign capital, especially in London, realizes that the financing of Russian trade is good business. There is some indication that this realization is spreading. Thus Russian banks have been able for some time to discount drafts of the Russian economic organizations with foreign banks, and are now beginning to be able to discount their bills. Arcos, Centrosoyouz, and other trading organizations are now having no difficulty in this respect.

British and German Trade with Moscow

One reason why it is to be hoped that British finance will not neglect good business with Russia is the probability that if it does, Russian trade will be taken by Germany. Germany is at present negotiating a commercial treaty, and has begun to dispute our supremacy in Russian commerce.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

(In percentage of total trade)

Great Britain	Per cent		Germany	Per cent	
1921-2—			1921-2—		
Exports	25.1	30.8	Exports	14.7	18.1
Imports	50.7	18.8	Imports	88.3	32.7
1922-3—			1922-3—		
Exports	33.5	16.3	Exports	61.3	29.8
Imports	36.5	25.4	Imports	49.7	34.5
1923-4—			1923-4—		
Exports	80.0	23.0	Exports	59.0	17.0
Imports	51.6	25.0	Imports	41.5	22.0

	Per cent of total
Great Britain	23.9
Germany	18.2

Of the 80.6 millions worth of purchases by the Russian foreign Government agencies in 1922-23, 34 millions, or 42 per cent., were bought in Germany and 30.9 millions, or 38.4 per cent., were bought in England.

Legal Status of Foreigners

Soviet legislation in respect of foreigners is inspired by two contrary principles, neither of which has entered into the foundations of ordinary international law. One is recognition of the international solidarity of all workers, which would bring in foreigners on an equal footing. The other is the determination—the result of bitter experience—not to admit foreigners to a position and power prejudicial to the Soviet system and national independence. On the whole, however, the present position of foreigners is immensely superior to that under Tsarism and even to that in certain Continental countries.

In the first place, a foreigner is defined as a citizen of a State not organized on a Soviet System. (Constitution of Union, 30-XII—1922.) Foreign workers have all rights of citizenship, and political refugees cannot be extradited. Extradition of criminals and the usual diplomatic immunities are provided for.

(a) Entry

The entry of foreigners is subject to the usual consular visa (which is at present, except in special cases, only given after reference to Moscow). Entry without a visa renders liable to a fine of 500 gold roubles (p. 98, Criminal Code). The Customs regulations are liberal, except one (p. 8), subjecting literature to inspection and possible confiscation by the police (G. P. U.). Money in excess of 500 gold roubles in value is put to the owner's account in the State Bank; jewelry, furs, etc., are allowed in reasonable amount.

(b) Residence

Foreigners must register within two months. They are not given labor cards. Exit from Russia is also subject to the usual permit. The Government reserves the right to deport as a police measure any foreigner whose life is not reconcilable with the conditions of a Socialist society; but time must be allowed him to settle his affairs (par. 73). Any foreigner may obtain citizenship; and wives do not take their husband's nationality unless they so desire. Foreigners' rights may be administratively restricted unless otherwise provided in commercial treaties.

The main restrictions at present are that they must get a permit to travel from one Republic of the Union to another. They may not fish in the White Sea nor the Northern Ocean. They may not wear foreign uniforms.

They enjoy equality before the Courts. They may be prosecuted for action against the Soviet State even outside Russia (par. 314, Crim. Code), but convictions must be communicated to the Foreign Office. (Par. 160 Code, Crim. Procedure.) Judgments in matters of divorce, etc., will be given, apparently, according to Russian law, not as is usual, according to the law of the domicile.

In all other respects—rights of property, profession, occupation, inheritance, they are equal with Soviet citizens. They are liable in principle to labor conscription, but in practice this is now only applicable in cases of national emergency. They are not liable for military service.

(c) Concessions

The legal rights of foreigners can be almost indefinitely extended by concessions, which all have the force of law and can be concluded with foreigners irrespective of whether their country is in contractual relations with Russia. Such concessions may contravene existing legislation and may give the concessionaire a privileged position as respects Russians. The property of a concessionaire may only be expropriated in so far as provided in the concession. Concessions are granted by the Central Committee on Concessions (Decree of March 8th, 1923), and negotiated through the concessions commissions of the Foreign Agencies (Torgpredstva). (For the commercial aspect of such concessions see the chapter on Industry.)

Concessions may also be granted within the limits of law by Provincial Governments for public services, such as gas, tramways, etc.

Foreign Companies

Foreign limited companies can be admitted, by permit, to the rights of judicial persons (par. 8, Decree of November 23rd, 1922). Foreign firms may operate in Russia through establishments, agencies, etc., under a decree of the Executive Committee of April 12th, 1923, provided they obtain a permit from the Chief Committee on Concessions with approval of the Executive Committee on Internal Commerce within a month. Russians in Government employ may not undertake such agencies. The conditions under which foreign companies apply for permits are regulated by decree of May 12th, 1923, which limits such permits to periods from one to three years which can be renewed.

General Conclusion

The information acquired by the Delegation both in the official data, some of which has been reproduced above, and in conversations, has convinced it that, although the centralized control of foreign commerce and its restriction to official and semi-official organizations causes considerable difficulty and delay in opening up commercial connections with foreign countries, yet that the present channels are quite workable with goodwill on both sides. It further believes that the desire for full and friendly commercial relations on the Russian side is such that when foreign traders can show that a minor relaxation of restrictions would be reasonable, the demand might be met. Finally, that great harm is being done to British interests in general and great hardship frequently inflicted on British citizens by the absence of full diplomatic and consular representation in the U.S.S.R. Such representation could be far better spared in countries where the political and economic system is on familiar lines than in States such as those of the Union where immense possibilities of international intercourse are developing under quite novel conditions.

(To be continued in next issue)

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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UNEMPLOYED MASSACRED IN POLAND

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SOMEBOY got at least $150 from the government of Checho-Slovakia. This is the minimum price on anti-Soviet Russia forgeries deliverd on the hoof in any European capital. Owing to the desire of the forgery trust to break into the American market it is reported that a twenty per cent discount will be given to United States purchasers provided the money is passed between now and January 1st, 1926.

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ONE of the principal industries in Berlin, is the manufacture of forged documents. This industry is booming since the British government began seriously to plot for armed intervention against Soviet Russia. Germany is now the tool of British diplomacy and is taking its cue from the hated foe of four years ago. Irish republicans who hailed the election of Hindenburg with joy on the assumption that he was anti-British have caused to ponder over the new turn of events.

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MOSTLY every respectable European capital has by now unearthed a "Soviet plot" to assassinate somebody. Bulgaria made a "plot" of this kind the excuse for the wholesale slaughter of prominent leaders of the working class and the peasantry. Now the Checho-Slovakian government has its turn. Fake instructions from Moscow to kill President Masaryk came to light and immediately prominent members of the Communist Party were arrested. It has been proven that every one of the alleged Moscow "plots" so far discovered were fakes, including the famous Zihoviev letter that helped the tories get into office.

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GREAT Britain has leased from Esthonia the two Baltic islands of Dago and Oesel which are commonly called the "keys to the Gulf of Finland." This transaction has been under consideration for a long time. It is further proof that Britain is planning war with the Soviet Union. But that is a game two can play at and the situation in China, in India and in other colonial possessions of John Bull, are none too comfortable to the rulers of hitherto "tight little isle."

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THE Turkish government has placed the former Sultan on trial for murder. The Sultan is at a safe distance so he will be tried in abstentia. This is a significant sign of Turkish progress. Even tho the regrettable absence of the Sultan may rob him of the pleasure of having his neck osteopathized by a hempen rope, the fact that the republican government dares fly in the face of Allah by prosecuting his alleged lieutenant shows that Mohammedanism is meeting with the same rebuffs that seems to be the lot of all forms of religion nowadays. A good way to test the power of any particular deity is to take liberties with one of his ordained and see what he is going to do about it.

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THE Mexican state of San Luis Potosi, is a hot bed of "pernicious" Communist propaganda, according to a letter addressed to the Mexican secretary of the interior by a lawyer who is secretary of the league of property owners. The letter reminds the secretary of the interior that he stated that he would not allow any Commun-

(Continued on page 2)

YOUNG WORKER EXPELLED FROM SOLDIER CAMP

Officers Fight Negro, Unions and Soviet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAMP CUSTER, Mich., Aug. 9.—Joseph Plotkin, charged with being a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, was expelled from Camp Custer by the officers in charge for being "against capitalism," after a "trial" presided over by Major Andrews and a colonel, with Lieutenants Evans and Krutheur acting as prosecutors.

Plotkin was discharged from the camp "for the convenience of the government." The suspicions of the officers that Plotkin 'would not make a good soldier' were aroused when he spoke in favor of evolution, declared he professed no religion, and replied to some attacks on Soviet Russia.

Officers Defend Profit System.

The two tentmates of Plotkin were called as witnesses against the League member, and Walter E. Kaczynski, one of them, declared that he thot "Plotkin is a pacifist and does not believe in capitalism, and wants to overthrow the United States army." Plotkin, of course, explained that he was not a pacifist, but believed in a workers' government.

"We think you are a Bolshevik," said Lieutenant Krutheur to Plotkin. "I am sorry you don't believe in capitalism." Krutheur then told him what a splendid country the United States is and said: "You have a chance to become a millionaire. Aren't you afraid the Bolsheviks would take your money away from you?" Plotkin replied that there is slim chance for a worker to become a millionaire under the profit system.

Told to Get "Young Worker."

Lieutenant Evans told the court he believed in the constitution, but that "free speech is going too far." Major Andrews was anxious to find out if there were any more with similar ideas in Camp Custer, and was told that there were probably many more. He told Plotkin he would "not tell on you if you give us the names of the leaders of your organization.' Andrews was told if he were curious about the league he should subscribe to the Young Worker.

A report of the "trial" was then made to Brigadier General Stacey, commander of the 6th corps area, and Plotkin was discharged from the camp.

Search Baggage, Take Letter.

Before the trial Plotkin's baggage was searched and one of his letters confiscated. At the trial the officers confined themselves to telling how good capitalist society is and how wonderfully off the workers are.

Lieutenant Evans is in charge of the course in "citizenship." Some of the things he tried to teach Plotkin and the other students were: "The Negroes are no good. If the legislatures do not pass laws to get them out of the country, there will be riots and they will be shipped out or killed off. This may not be constitutional, but I am in favor of it." (Evans is a

(Continued on page 2)

GERMAN FASCISTS TELL OF PLOT TO CONDUCT "ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE" AND MURDER IN SOVIET REPUBLIC

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The examination of the German fascist Kindermann, who with Dittmar and Wolscht, came to Soviet Russia to engage in terroristic acts, gave proof to the Soviet court trying him that Kindermann was guilty beyond a doubt.

Kindermann was caught in numerous lies. He admitted that his repudiation of his confession was untrue, and that the Soviet authorities did not force him to confess. Kindermann admitted that not even "psychic pressure" was used upon him.

The letter written by Kindermann to Djerjinsky, asking for mercy, was read to the court. In this letter, Kindermann openly confessed his crimes against the workers' republic, and said he came to Soviet Russia to attempt to kill Stalin and Trotsky, and carry on "economic espionage," in order to injure the relations between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Admits There Was No Pressure.

The prosecutor read the letter of Kindermann to the Comintern and asked the latter if he were aware that the letter represented a fraud. The accused answered evasively, declared at the same time that the letter was dated one day back. He remembered this because on that day he had arranged a celebration of the kaiser's

(Continued on page 3)

Worker Killed When Construction Train Crashes Into River

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—One man was killed and another was seriously hurt here when a construction train crashed thru a temporary span on a bridge under construction, the train fell sixty feet into the Mississippi river.

Farmer Killed by Pitchfork

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 9.—Johnson Trembly, 60, was fatally injured today while working on his farm when a pitchfork punctured his chest and severed a blood vessel.

LEWIS DROPS MASK, GETS FRIENDLY WITH HARD COAL BARONS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, declared he is giving "very careful consideration" to his reply to the letter of Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the anthracite coal operators' committee. Lewis strongly intimated that he expected his reply to result in a renewal of the conferences between the operators' and miners' committees.

"I noted the friendly attitude of Mr. Warriner's letter," Lewis stated, "and I am giving my reply very careful consideration. That is the reason for my delay in replying to it."

MINERS WIN WELSH HARD COAL STRIKE

Desperate Miners War with All Weapons

CARDIFF, Wales, August 9.—At a meeting yesterday of representatives of the anthracite mine owners and the miners' union, the owners granted the demands of the union which were that the companies cease violation of the agreement in cutting wages and discharging active union men. Resumption of work is expected Monday.

This strike is independent of the dispute between the Miners' Federation and the British mine owners which found a temporary truce in the granting of a government subsidy to the mine owners on July 31.

Bitter Class War.

The strike in Wales involves the anthracite mines, and has been going on for several weeks with extreme bitterness arising from the fact that the miners are miserably paid, getting only from $10 to $15 a week for the hardest and most dangerous labor, living in shacks among incredible hardships, while the Duke of Northumberland, who owns most of the anthracite region, is one of England's richest nobles.

Driven to desperation the miners have fought with all weapons, not hesitating to force the withdrawal of maintenance men from the mines.

Thursday 106 miners and 12 policemen were injured in rioting at Ammanford and the war office appealed to for troops to protect the Northumberland properties.

Nearly a thousand strikers attempted to drive out the scab maintenance men in the power house, which was protected by barricades of wires charged with high voltage of electricity. A hand-to-hand struggle with police who tried to disperse them resulted in a pitched battle, with the strikers using stones and sticks, singing and shouting as they charged. The colliery offices were completely destroyed.

HAWAII STIRRED BY I. L. D. FIGHT TO FREE CROUCH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 9.—Honolulu newspapers continue to feature arguments being made before the Federal District Court here for the release of Crouch and Trumbull, Communist soldiers convicted by courts-martial of "revolutionary activity in the army."

"It's not the fault of the Schoffield Barracks court-martial that Crouch didn't go to jail for forty years," thundered Fred Patterson, attorney for the soldiers in Judge Rawlins court room, referring to the original sentence which has since been cut to three years.

"Any man's mind that was so warped that he was willing to sentence Crouch to jail for forty years was not fit to sit in any court where the life and liberty of another individual was in jeopardy," Patterson said. Analyzing the charges and specifications against the prisoners, Patterson showed that in not a single instance did they show violation of any law.

The local papers are commenting editorially on the fact that a mainland organization, International Labor Defense, with headquarters in Chicago, is financing the court fight for Crouch and Trumbull.

JOINT BOARD FAKERS LOSE EVERYWHERE

Members Fling Defi in Sigman's Teeth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 9.—Enthusiastic support of the Joint Committee of Action was voiced at a meeting of Local 35, the pressers, in Webster hall Thursday night. Outside, the police and a delegation from the joint board's strongarm squad guarded the hall, and inside the union machine's steam roller was operating, but the sentiment in favor of Locals 2, 9 and 22 could not be crushed.

Several members of the local, including George Garchitz and M. Kreitzer, spoke in favor of the Joint Action Committee and they were heartly applauded. President Morris Sigman came to address the members about the critical situation in the International, and when he rose to speak he was greeted with boos and his talk was repeatedly interrupted [illegible] of his pleas for a hearing.

Breslau Says, "Ayes Are Adjourned."

When it came to a vote of confidence to the joint board and the International officials, Breslau said: "All those in favor will please rise—the meeting is dismissed," and there was no call for the "no" vote, and no chance for objection. Evidently because they realized the vote was actually against the union officials, no actual count was taken.

A meeting of shop chairmen was also held Thursday night, called by the joint board in the auditorium of the Rand school. Hochman opened the meeting, and then introduced Secretary Baroff, and as soon as he began to speak the audience began to walk out. There were about 200 present at the beginning of the meeting and most of them had left by the end of Baroff's speech and had come to the headquarters of the Joint Committee of Action to tell what had happened.

Joint Board Somewhat Punctured.

Shop chairmen meetings from various sections are being held every day at the headquarters of the joint committee. Plans are discussed and formulated for carrying on the campaign against the joint board, and for collecting the defense fund necesary to continue the work.

On of the hop meetings of shops on 17th street was called Thursday and the joint board hearing of it called a meeting of the same shops. About 175 workers came to the Joint Committee of Action and about 40 went to the joint board meeting. This latter meeting finally broke up in a quarrel and the members came around to the meeting at joint committee headquarters.

Organization Committee of 1,000.

The Joint Committee of Action is now forming an organization committee of 1,000 active workers who want to help carry on the organization work. Members can register for this committee at headquarters.

On Wednesday evening over 200 members of Locals 48 and 89, the Italian locals, held a meeting and pledged their support to the work of the Joint Action Committee.

GARMENT BOSSES ASK COURT FOR NEW WRIT TODAY

The J. L. Taylor company was to apply for an injunction in the superior court of Chicago today, to prevent the striking employes of the firm from picketing. Judge Hugo Pam has already ruled that the striking employes of the International Tailoring company, owned by the same interests, may picket "peacefully."

The general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, whose members are conducting the strike, begins its regular meeting in Chicago today. The strike will be discussed.

Today, beginning the seventh week of the walkout of the 800 garment workers, strike benefits of $12.00 and $8.00 were to be paid to married and single strikers respectively.

Killed in Elevator Shaft.

H. D. Critchfield, 68, was instantly killed today when he fell seventeen floors down an elevator shaft of the Stevens building in the loop.

MANUFACTURERS ANGRY AT PARDON OF VIND, WHO TAKES VACATION

While the Illinois Manufacturers' Association was drafting a protest to Governor Small of the pardon of the five men and one woman convicted of conspiracy and extortion, Theodore J. Vind, the leader of the sextet, was en route to a summer resort "to recuperate from the trials of the last four years."

"It has been terrible, this suspense and worry," said Vind, who is president of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly. "For years the burden of this thing has been upon me, and only yesterday it ended."

LAWRENCE MILL WORKERS STRIKE AFTER PAY CUTS

General Reduction in Textile Field Soon

By ESTHER LOWELL,
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Over half a million dollars profit for the first six months of 1925 is shown by the big Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., at this time when wage cuts are to be enforced in the woolen and worsted departments. Already workers in the print works, color mixers and helpers in the bleach room, are striking against the 10 per cent cut. More workers in this and other New England woolen and worsted mills where similar cuts are scheduled may follow.

Wages in the cotton departments were cut at Pacific Mills last fall in the general reduction thruout New England and work of all departments speeded up. Weavers now attend 72 looms instead of half or a third that number as formerly in the cotton departments. Dissatisfaction in the fall among the workers did not crystallize into a strike.

Hold Mass Meeting.

Lawrence Dyers' and Finishers' Union is sending a representative to William Green, president American Federation of Labor, to lay before him the serious situation of wage cuts in the woolen and worsted industry. Daniel J. Kelleher is the union's delegate to Green. Nothing can be expected from Green, however.

The united front committee, consisting of representatives of various unions, is holding a mass meeting to consider the problem raised by the wholesale reduction of wages following the announcement of such action by the American Woolen Co. The Massachusetts state federation of labor, convening in Lowell, may take action in reference to the textile situation.

A General Reduction.

Not all New England woolen mills are reducing wages yet but most of them are expected to. The 10 mills in Berkshire county, Mass., employing about 4,000 workers have cut wages 10 per cent. The number of workers affected by cuts thruout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine is between 20,000 and 30,000 or more.

COOLIDGE APES MINE OWNERS IN PUBLICITY AGAINST COAL MINERS

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 9.—Cal Coolidge uses the same arguments against a strike of anthracite miners scheduled for Sept. 1, if new negotiations are not successful, as the arguments of the mine owners.

Coolidge and the operators agree on the story put out to the capitalist press that "it doesn't make any difference" if the anthracite miners do strike; "the public is getting used to oil, bituminous coal and other fuel substitutes."

This view is somewhat contradicted by the fact that there is a great deal of flurry and worry stirring the cabinet about the strike, tho Coolidge claims to have been informed that "the public can break the coal strike because of a surplus of anthracite ample to carry the country for three or four months."

Secretary of Commerce Hoover takes the same position and says that "it is the president's view that industry should settle its own labor relations."

TROOPS ATTACK DEMONSTRATIONS IN LEMBERG AND WARSAW, MURDER 12, WOUND 18, ARREST COMMUNIST

(By Jewish Press Agency.)

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, August 2.—(Delayed by censorship.)—On August 1, in Lemberg, Galicia, Poland, in a clash between unemployed workers and the Polish police troops, 12 workers were killed and 18 seriously wounded.

The unemployed gathered in a great demonstration in the center of the city, to exhibit by their numbers the widespread suffering among the workers in Poland under the white guard government.

Mounted police armed with sabers charged the crowds. Here and there were 18 unemployed workers, among them some women, slashed with police sabers, some of whom are critically and perhaps mortally wounded.

In another part of Lemberg on the same day a crowd of unemployed gathered at a protest meeting in the street to voice the demand that the Polish government relieve their hunger and misery, were fired upon the Polish police and 12 unemployed workers fell dead from repeated volleys, many more receiving bullet wounds.

Communist Deputy Arrested.

At Warsaw, the capital city of Poland, troops and police combined in an atack upon a demonstration of unemployed workers, breaking it up and arresting a Communist deputy in the Polish parliament, Prystupa, who was brutally beaten up by the police after the arrest. Further details are lacking because of the Polish consership. Prystupa was leading the demonstration.

GERMAN WORKERS FIND DAWES PLAN MEANS NO WORK AND WAGE CUTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Aug. 9—Germany under the Dawes plan is no heaven for the working class, as may be seen by the estimate of the labor ministry that by October 1, there will be 700,000 registered unemployed in Germany. The number is growing every week.

At present there are 600,000 unemployed, while still another 600,000 are working two days a week, which is nearly the same result as far as income is concerned.

Notices issued today to 40,000 textile workers at Munchen-Gladbach that they must accept heavy wage cuts beginning on Aug. 25, or be discharged entirely. Because of the policy of the reformist union leaders in expelling the Communists and left wing workers from the union, the mills are organized weekly and the union is in poor condition to fight the wage reduction.

Employers claim that banking interests charge such exorbitant interest for financing production that profits are made impossible. So they seek to pass it all on to workers.

SYRIAN REVOLT ACUTE; FRENCH TROOPS CRUSHED

Republic Is Proclaimed; Forces Combined

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Aug. 9.—The revolt of the Syrian natives against French imperialism has grown into an acute menace to the French, it is admitted in official circles here. The Bedouins and the Druses have joined forces and announced that they are fighting for the independence of the whole of Syria. The combined forces have raised the banner of the Syrian union. They hold the entire state of Drug.

The French forces in Syria, weakened by the withdrawal of troops for the Moroccan front, have suffered several crushing defeats, and General Sarrail, their commander in chief, has sent an urgent wire for reinforcements.

French Severely Defeated.

Two French columns sent to the relief of the garrison in the citadel of Duedia have been severely defeated, with casualties of at least 1,000.

Sarrail, who has only two infantry and several cavalry units at his command, admits that his Syrian soldiers are "unreliable," as they sympathize with the revolt.

Syrians Win Battles.

The French fear the menace of the Turks in the region of Aleppo, Antioch and Alexandretta, and have requested Painleve to send troops to this section.

The French newspapers are calling the Syrian rebels "brigands" and have characterized Nassib Bey Atrash as "a brigand leader whose only purpose is looting." However, Abd-el-Krim was called such names, and now the French are asking him for peace negotiations on an equal footing.

The revolt was caused by the oppressive measures taken against the

(Continued on page 2)

PROSECUTOR OF COMMUNISTS AT BRIDGEMAN RANTS TO EMPLOYERS OF "PLOT," SHOWS TRIAL RECORD

MOLINE, Iowa, August 9.—The manufacturers' association here had as its guest of honor O. L. Smith, assistant attorney general of Michigan who prosecuted the Communists at Bridgeman, Mich. Smith's speech showed that the prosecution is directly obeying the will of the employers.

Smith showed the manufacturers exhibits used in the Michigan trials of C. E. Ruthenberg and Wm. Z. Foster, and declared them proofs of numerous "Moscow plots" engineered by American Communists.

Smith Displays His Ignorance.

"Prior to the prosecution of the Michigan syndicalist trials," said Smith, who spoke to the second annual outing of the Tri-City Manufacturers' Association at the Shot Hills country club, "I had always conceived of a Communist as being a long whiskered, long haired Russian peasant type.

"I was very much surprised to find that out of 78 defendants who were apprehended at the raid in Bridgeman, representing sixteen different nationalities, 22 of these were American-born.

More "Moscow Plots"

"Communists are pacifists," said Smith, showing he knows nothing of Communism. "They oppose the American Legion, calling them 'The flotsam and jetsam of the war.'"

A Mr. Duffy, Smith said, had engaged in one of the Moscow plots to which he referred, trying to get Russian school children to America to give entertainments.

UNITED STATES HANGS POOR, RICH ESCAPE, NOT SO IN SOVIET UNION

"With our murder and homicide record of 233 this year in this (Cook) county two men have been hanged, two Negroes, both poor and without friends. It is the experience of this county that a murderer with money will not be hanged."—Chicago Tribune editorial, Aug. 8, 1925.

"As to the impartiality of these (soviet people's) courts, there is a general agreement that they 'weight the balance' in favor of the worker as against the well-to-do; and this is defended on the ground that it corresponds to the weighting of the other scale elsewhere. As to their incorruptibility, information is on the whole remarkably satisfactory."—British Trades Union Delegation report on Russia, 1924-5, page 93.

KING'S AMNESTY A RUSE TO FREE FASCIST KILLERS

Pope Is "Surprised" at Mussolini's Murders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, August 9.—The amnesty decree granted by King Victor Emanuel and praised by Mussolini's minister of Justice Rocco, is not expected to release the thousands of Italian workers, including many Communists, from the prison hell-holes into which the fascists have thrust them. The fascist party has the power to release whom it pleases, and only fascists jailed for murder and other crimes will be freed, it is expected.

The entire country is focusing its attention on Palermo, where the municipal elections are expected to show how many votes the fascist violence can secure.

The vatican has issued a statement in the official catholic paper, Osservatore Romano, denouncing fascist violence against catholics. As long as the murders were directed against Communists, the pope had no objection, but now that the priest Don Minzoni of Argenta, near Ferrara, has been slain by the fascists, and many other attacks on catholics have occured, the pope "expresses surprise at the sudden anti-christian move" of Mussolini.

The catholic editorial blames the speeches of Farinacci, secretary of the fascist party who openly advocates violence, and of Mussolini, who in a recent speech advocated murder, "on moral grounds," for the attack on the catholics.

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AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

ist propaganda in Mexico. The lawyer thereupon proceeds to give him an earfull on the situation in the State of San Luis Potosi.

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HE cites a rent law as evidence of the subversiveness of the administration of Governor Manrique. This law provides for the occupation of property without payment of more rent than taxes and only paying those taxes because the governor cannot avoid it. The governor is quoted as having said: "What I would like to see is that all inhabitants of San Luis should live in their own homes without paying rent, but as the tax on rent is federal, I cannot remove it. I cannot at present deny the owners of houses the right to collect rents, but with the idea that it will benefit the proletariat and make possible common use of all urban property by all the people I have already started to enact a new law that will benefit the proletariat."

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THE idea of a governor aiming to help the producing classes sounded positively fiendish in the ears of this shyster lawyer. As further evidence of the diabolical convictions held by Manrique, the lawyer informed the secretary of the interior that when Lenin died, the official paper issued by the governor was in mourning, the national flag was at half mast and in the governor's palace mouring rites were observed. And as additional proof that the governor did not change his mind, he stated that on the anniversary of Lenin's death, the official paper of the state again appeared in mourning and reminded the people of the death of the great leader of the workers and peasants of all lands.

• • •

KATE Richards O'Hare, once prominent in the socialist party, but always a free lancer is now on the payroll of the National Garment Manufacturers' Association and also in the employ of the United Garment Workers' Union. The latter is a fake union which sells its label to any manufacturer regardless of the conditions under which the workers employed by that manufacturer labor. The former is an association of garment manufacturers one of the objects of which is to fight the efforts of garment workers to secure a higher wage and better working conditions.

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IT is not surprising that Mrs. O'Hare is on the payroll of those scabby organizations. Any proposition with money attached to it that an ex-socialist will turn down, should be made the subject of an investigation. What Mrs. O'Hare is out to abolish is prison contract labor. But what she is out to replenish is her own treasury. Nothing strange about that. The American workers are accustomed to seeing their "martyrs" wend their way towards easy street, but what we would like to know is, how long will honest trade unionists stand for such bogus reformers?

NEW CRISIS FOR FRENCH AS RIFFS TROOPS ADVANCE

PARIS, France, Aug. 31.—The situation in the region of Ouezzan is characterized as "alarming" by the French war communique. The Riffians have set up strong fortifications East of Fez and have surrounded the city of El Araish.

According to the French communique the "situation is growing worse."

Premier Painleve presided at a banquet tendered the American aviators who are departing for Morocco to bomb innocent villagers. Painleve said that "in the name of France I thank you for your offer to aid us in carrying the white man's burden."

The "white man's burden" consists of sending Senegalese troops and French workers against natives to be slaughtered in order to secure phosphate beds and other Moroccan riches for the French bankers.

18 Chinese Students Deported from France Go Home Via Moscow

MOSCOW, July 16.—(By Mail)—Eighteen Chinese students who were deported from France for participating in demonstrations of solidarity in favor of the national revolutionary movement in China's have arrived in Moscow on their way to China. They addressed a letter of greeting to the Russian students in which they thanked the latter for their solidarity with the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people.

Darrow Declines to Debate

Clarence Darrow makes no claim to being an authority on evolution. He is merely a student of science. Darrow, who defended John Thomas Scopes in the Dayton trial, said so himself in commenting on the challence to debate evolution issued by Rev. John R. Stratton, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of New York.

"I know nothing about Dr. Stratton's challence except what I read in the newspapers," said darrow. "I've never challenged anybody to debate the subject and do not care to. I think Dr. Stratton should send his challence to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

YOUNG WORKER EXPELLED FROM SOLDIER CAMP

Officers Fight Negro, Unions and Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

southerner, and bears all the earmarks of a member of the ku klux klan.)

Against Trade Unions.

"Good citizens should be against the trade unions. None of them are any good. It is your duty to combat the menace of unionism."

"If you are to be good soldiers, you must not think in action. It is your duty to obey, to do what you are told quickly, and not to think."

"The Soviet government is a menace to civilization. Money is sent to the United States by the Bolsheviks for propaganda purposes. Soviet Russia has an army of four and one-half million just waiting for a chance to attack the civilized countries."

The principal charges against Plotkin were that he tried to combat these lies. He was given a ticket back to Chicago, for which the officer in charge of transportation took seven dollars. The ticket to Chicago only cost five dollars. The disposition of the other two dollars is known only to the officer.

A move is now on among the officers to change the color of the red flags used in rifle practice.

Arrest Four in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Four members of the Young Workers League were arrested for distributing anti-C. M. T. C. circulars advertising the mass meeting at which Sam Miller, a Young Worker who was expelled from Camp Meade for reading "The Young Worker," was the principal speaker.

Elizabeth Pearlman, aged 16; Sam Finkelstein, aged 20; Joseph Duga, aged 19, and Dave Engel, aged 20, all members of the newly organized Rosa Luxemberg branch of the Y. W. L., were arrested.

The special Fairmount Park guards were greatly elated when they discovered a copy of "The A B C of Communism" on Comrade Engel. They were sure they had just averted an armed insurrection by arresting these Young Workers. They were told that the mass meeting would be stopped and dire results would follow their unpatriotic acts of criticising the citizens' military training camps.

Charges of distributing seditious literature were immediately placed against them but later changed to breach of the peace.

The Young Workers were finally released and at the hearing placed under $300 bail each for further hearing.

Twenty Police at Meeting.

The mass meeting was decorated with twenty policemen who came to prevent the overthrow of the C. M. T. C.

H. M. Wicks, representing the Workers Party, M. Yusem, representing the Y. W. L., and S. Miller were the speakers at the mass meeting.

The Provisional Committee for International Labor Defense is handling their cases.

Y. W. L. to Start Study Class for Chicago Recruits

The Y. W. L. of Chicago is starting a class for all new applicants for membership in the League. This class is compulsory for all new members before they are considered good standing members of the League. The class oftens Monday, Aug. 10th, at 2618 Hirsch boulevard, at 8 p. m.

The class will run for two consecutive Monday evenings, closing with a session on Aug. 17th. The session that opens Monday will deal with elementary Marxian economics and will be conducted by Comrade Sacharow. The closing session on the 17th will be conducted by Comrade Harvey and will deal with the character of the Young Workers League.

It was decided by the C. C. C. that the first term of this class which opens today, shall be attended by all members who joined the League since January, 1925. Let's make the attendance 100 per cent.

Gary, Fake Leader of Drys, Laps Up Booze at His Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Judge Elbert H. Gary's interest in enforcing prohibition, as exemplified by his offer to "lend" the government some of the highly paid executives from his great steel corporation, drew fire from the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment.

In a statement put out by the association it was said:

"Is Judge Gary personally a prohibitionist?

"It may be said that neither he nor members of his family are professing or practicing prohibitionists in their private life. They habitually serve cocktails to their guests at luncheons and dinners.

"So far as we know, Judge Gary's is now the only great house where champagne is habitually served at lunch.

AMERICANS LEAVE TO AID PAINLEVE MURDER CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO

PARIS, France, August 5—The American aviators, who have enlisted in the services of French imperialism, departed in seven airplanes to fly to Morocco to aid the French bankers in their invasion of the Riff country. Charles Sweeney was in command.

The departure of the Lafayette Escadrille was marked by a ceremony of champagne drinking before a battery of movie cameras.

The French invaders are suffering acutely from the terrific heat, the temperature at times reaching 110 degrees. Because of the weathr, activity on the front is light.

Syrian Revolt Is Acute as French Troops Are Crushed

(Continued from page 1)

natives by the French military dictatorship.

Arabs Threaten French.

The first battle was a serious defeat for the French. A small post in the Deraa district was wiped out by the Syrians, who captured or killed the entire garrison. The Syrians then advanced toward Suiedah, in the Jebel Druz region, and wiped out a squadron of French cavalry.

When the news of these defeats reached Sarrail he sent a battalion to chastise the natives, but at the Jekel Druz gorges the Syrians halted the French, and inflicted a severe defeat on them.

The 300,000 Arabs in eastern and northern Syria are also alarming the French bankers. The Arabs of Aleppo and Damascus districts are threatening to attack the French.

Riffians Defeat Spaniards.

PARIS, France, Aug. 9.—A violent Riffian attack on the Melilla zone has driven the Spaniards across the Kurt river and threatens to reach the great Spanish base of Melilla and drive the Spanish soldiers into the sea. In Madrid there are rumors that a great Spanish disaster has occurred in this zone.

Abd-el-Krim occupies the famous Djebel Sarsar peak, which has an altitude of 2,500 feet and dominates the populous Sarsar and Masmouda hill territory. By means of this occupation, the Riffians have been able to cut communications westward of Ouezzan on the road connecting Ouezzan with the main Tangier Rabat route.

BRIAND IN LONDON TODAY TO CONFER ON ATTITUDE TO SOVIET

PARIS, France, Aug. 9.—Aristide

PARIS, France, Aug. 9.—Aristide Briand's trip to London today to confer with England's foreign minister, Austen Chamberlain, will decide whether France is to conclude a trade agreement with th Soviet Union, to counter-balance the British-German alliance against the Soviet, or whether England unites with France against Germany, it is predicted here.

U. S. Property Transfer Probed.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—An official inquiry into the action of Thomas W. Miller, former alien propert custodian, in returning assets of the American Metal Company, valued at several million dollars, has been started by the the Department of Justice, it was stated today.

Iowa Mines Still Closed.

To the DAILY WORKER: The conditions here are the same as I described them in my first letter, unemployment, starvation, misery. The three big companies have bought up all the small mines in this town, 40 to 50 in all. The miners are holding out against the reduction in wages and waiting to see what the operators are planning to spring next. Rumors are being circulated that a road about 94 miles long will be built from Mystic to Des Moines to ship coal from here. This is the fifth month since the mines have closed down.—Tony Stanfl, Mystic, Iowa.

SOVIET GENERAL KILLED IS REPORT, FAMED FOR WAR ON BANDIT BANDS

ODESSA, Aug. 9—Madorgan Gregory Kotovsky, a member of the exectutive committee of the Soviet Union, has been assassinated it is reported.

Kotovsky organized the first Soviet cavalry in Bessarabia. He fought second in command to Gen. Budenny against the counter-revolutionary white guards.

Kotovsky fought the bandit bands and anarchist bands under Machno and captured many of them in the Ukraine.

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Italian Fascist Coming to United States as the Ally of the Boss Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Italian fascism is making great preparations to send its foreign envoy to the United States, to propagate the growth of fascism in this country.

America's workers must not mistake the meaning of this move. It is a thrust at their power in this country, approved by the "strikebreaker" government at Washington.

The immigration authorities at Ellis Island, New York, will not attempt to stop this envoy of the Italian anti-labor terror, the Fascist Deputy, Bastianini, the secretary and head of fascist organizations abroad. He will be welcomed with open arms by the American open shoppers. They will greet as a valuable ally his propaganda of hate against militant workers.

The United States deported Ludwig Martens, the representative in this country of the Soviet Republics. It refused admission to this country to Mrs. Michael Kalinin, wife of the president of the Union of Soviet Republics. Comrade Martens was merely seeking to develop trade between the United States and Soviet Russia, that would have given jobs to workers here and aided Russian reconstruction. Comrade Kalinin merely wanted to acquaint American workers with the conditions of Russian children immediately following the revolution and to raise funds for their care. But that was "giving aid and comfort to the enemy republic of Russian workers and peasants," the enemy of American capitalism. These were not permitted to cross the American threshold.

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Capitalism breeds fascism.

Fascism makes war on labor's interests.

Fascism outlaws workers' organizations; not only the Communist Party, but the trade unions and co-operatives as well.

Fascism's own army, in Italy even stronger than the regular army, which is also under the command of the fascist dictator, Mussolini, murders workers who dare resist its power. Thousands have been slain in Italy. Tens of thousands have been imprisoned. Tens of thousands exiled.

Fascism has swept Italy with the torch, destroying with fire hundreds of workers' buildings, chambers of labor, libraries, clubs, co-operatives and labor's newspaper offices, with their printing equipment.

Fascism has done this thing in Italy. It has repeated it in Spain, Hungary, Greece and every other nation where it has come to power. Its mission is the same in the United States; to keep labor enslaved to the boss class.

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America throws open its doors to receive Bastianini, the international spokesman of this fascism, because American capitalism seeks every method for the suppression of the discontented American worker and farmer masses.

Bastianini comes to study the activity of the fascist organizations in the United States; against which American workers have already waged many and brilliant battles. To be sure Bastianini comes under the camouflage of being a member of the Italian Parliamentary Mission, that will participate in the so-called annual Interparliamentary Union, that gathers in the nation's capital, Washington, D. C., next month. But Bastianini's purpose in coming here is known. It is the purpose of all other Italian fascists who come to these shores; to aid in the war against American labor.

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All workers must join in offering energetic resistance. They cannot remain silent as the fascist menace grows. If the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor refuses to act, then the membership must speak thru the local unions. American labor must hurl the challenge into the teeth of American capitalism, that Bastianini, the Italian fascist, comes here only as the ally of capitalism, as the enemy of the workers.

STAGE HANDS AND MOVIE MEN STRIKE THEATRE IN R. I. CITY

PAWTUCKET, R. I., August 9.—The stage hands and movie operators at the Music Hall theatre here have been on strike now for seven weeks against the discharge of a union man and are still sticking with the picket line to fight the open shop theatre owners.

Tuesday there will be a hearing on an injunction to prevent picketing. Some inefficient scabs have been imported from Boston, who, queerly enough, pose as members of the "Knights of Labor"—a disgrace upon the honored name of the organization which once led the American labor movement.

BOSTON I. L. G. W. LOCALS DEFEAT SIGMAN MOTION

Repudiate Action of Joint Board

By TOM BELL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9—Locals 56 and 39 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have taken a stand against the Sigman machine by rejecting the resolution passed by the Joint Board in support of the Sigman attack on Locals 2, 9, and 22 of New York.

The resolution of the Joint Board was passed on July 30, the same evening as the workers were listening to representatives of the Joint Committee of Action reporting on the New York situation. The resolution supporting Sigman and denouncing the left wing was passed by the machine gang to offset the successful meeting organized by the Joint Committee of Action.

At Local 56 Vice President Zeidman of the International was present to see to it that the local accepted the Joint Board resolution favoring Sigman and his thugs. Zeidman spoke for an hour during which he bitterly attacked the left wing and the Communists as "union disrupters." He pleaded with the members to support the Joint Board in pledging support to Sigman in his attack on Locals 2, 9 and 22. When the vote was taken only 5 voted with Zeidman.

Local 39 unanimously rejected the Joint Board resolution.

These actions of Locals 56 and 39 answer the lies of the Forward which has, as usual, been lying about the Joint Committee of Action meeting of July 30. In its desperate efforts to discredit the left wing the Forward declared that the chairman of the meeting was the "wife of a sick business man." The truth of the matter is that the chair was occupied by Anna Goldberg who is one of the founders of the Boston waistmakers' local and is a member in good standing at the present time. Her husband is a journeyman printer and a member of Boston Typographical Union. But facts mean nothing to the yellow Forward in its atempt to discredit the militants in the union.

The local fakers at the head of the I. L. G. W. U. have shown their contempt for the rank and file by appointing as business agent a rank reactionary, Posen, who was defeated twice in its attempt to discredit the mili- Posen is a good tool of the Sigman gang they are anxious to get him in as business agent in spite of rank and file opposition.

This action has brot protests from the membership. The executive committee of Local 46 at its meeting Tuesday rejected the appointment of Posen and demanded that the position be filled by a referendum vote of the membership.

The membership of the I. L. G. W. U. in Boston is beginning to stir against the reactionary Sigman machine. They will respond to the struggle of the New York Joint Committee of Action to rid the union of the corrupt Sigman clique. This is also shown by the way in which the workers are donating their dollars for the support of the Joint Committee of Action.

French Crops Damaged

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Damage to crops estimated at many millions of francs has been done by torrential rains which have been general over the country.

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SUNDAY PRESS OF MOSCOW IN BROADSIDE OF WELCOME TO THE GERMAN WORKERS DELEGATION

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, July 20.—(By Mail.)—The whole Sunday press of Moscow appeared with greetings to the German workers' delegation printed in German.

The Moscow Committees of the Russian Communist Party declared in its greetings, that it hoped that the fact that the delegation would learn to know workers Moscow in reality and learn the real truth about the political and economic life in the Soviet Union, would assist the cause of working class solidarity, international unity, and the victory of the workers and of socialism in the whole world.

The Moscow trade union council greeted the delegation in the same spirit and in the name of a million organized proletarians in Moscow. Greetings were also made by the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet and many other organizations.

Russians Learned from Germans.

Comrade Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, writes in the Pravada:

"Thirty years ago when the Russian working class movement was making its first steps, we learnt eagerly from the German social democracy, and not only the names of Marx and Engels were dear to us, but also those of Wilhelm Liebknecht and Babel.

"We studied every word of the leaders of the German social democracy and therefore our revolution, our Soviet power, is not only the result of your and our earlier leaders' teaching, but it is directly your child. We recognize this openly.

"History has taken such a course that it is in backward Russia that the working class seized the state power earlier than in the other countries, and now it is using it to build up a new life.

"Without a far developed working class movement this could never have been possible under any circumstances. It would have been impossible without the ideology of the proletariat clearly formulated by Marx and Engels and by your other old leaders.

"The present leaders of the German social-democracy reject their child, all the worse for them. The working class of Germany feels its blood relationship with the working class of the Soviet Union. It will use our revolutionary experience, our achievements and even our mistakes in order to strengthen its own forces in the coming and unavoidable struggle with the capitalist world.

Comrade Trotsky writes in the Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party:

"Have we any interest in presenting our work, and our life to our foreign guests from the working class in a better light than actuality? In no way.

"The cause which we are carrying on is so great, so historically victorious that the revolutionary effect of our work will be all the greater when our guests see the difficulties, deficiencies and weaknesses of our situation.

"It is in our interest that the foreign comrades see the internal and external dangers in their complete extent.

"One thing we can show our guests, that the Kautsky's, Bauer's and Adler's have lied to them when the former said that we had betrayed the October revolution to the capitalists. These people wish only that we had, for then they could find some justification for their own treachery. They accuse us of making concessions to the bourgeoisie, and in the same breath they declare that these concessions are not enuf. In reality we have only made such concessions to private capitalism as seemed necessary for the development of socialism. For this is the exact purpose and necessity of the proletarian dictatorship, to determine the extent of the necessary concessions."

Trotsky closes: "Dear friends, take us as we are, without illusions, we are not so bad as the phantasy of our enemies would paint us, but also by far not so beautiful as our own will sees us in the future."

Greetings from Lunacharsky.

Comrade Lunacharsky writes also in the Pravda:

"Our proletarian brothers are our most cherished guests. The most honest wish we can express towards them is: when you part from us, may you feel yourself still stronger bound to us than you felt upon your arrival."

DICTATOR RIVERA AND SPANISH COUNT FIGHT OVER MOROCCO INSULT

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Friction between General Primo de Rivera, head of the Spanish directory, and count Romanones, the last premier before the military regime, may lead to serious consequences, dispatches from San Sebastian indicate.

Romanones who is living in Vichy, France, challenged the general to a duel because certain Spanish newspapers published articles regarding the death of the count's son in Morocco which the count considered unjustified. Young Romanones was a lieutenant in the Spanish colonial forces.

General de Rivera replied to the challenge with a letter published in the newspapers, treating the whole matter in a humorous vein.

Count Romanones was reported incensed with the reply.

Conn. Labor Behind Strike

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug 9.—Patrick O'Meara, president, Connecticut Federation of Labor, denounced brick manufacturers who are denying the workers the right to organize and attacked the company housing scheme that is in use.

Painter is Drowned

BOSTON, Mass., August 9.—(FP)—Michael Connors, a young painter working on the girders under the West Boston Bridge, fell from the plank into the Charles River and was drowned.

Soldiers on March in the Balkans

The murderous Zankov government of Bulgaria halted a moment in its gory orgy, when Greece threatened to invade that country in retaliation for the assassination of a Greek merchant. It is believed one of Zankov's assassins mistook the merchant for a worker.

German Workers Delegation Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 20. (By Mail).—Today the German workers delegation arrived in Moscow. The square in front of the station was filled with huge masses, consisting of delegations from the shops, the workers' organizations, sport organizations, etc. The square was dotted with innumerable flags and slogans of greeting in German and Russian. After the arrival, a member of the Presidum of the Central Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union, Figatner, delivered a speech of welcome in which he expressed the conviction that the German comrades would be able to get a correct idea of the real situation in the Soviet Union and that their visit would tighten the bonds of friendship between the working classes of Germany and of Soviet Russia. The thousands of workers assembled in the square gave an immense cheer for the international unity of the proletariat. Offenhagen (Krupp Works) thanked the proletarians of Moscow for their fraternal greetings and welcome and declared:

"Your good fortune is our good fortune. Your misfortune is our misfortune. Let the imperialists understand that the workers of all Europe will ward off the attacks upon the land of the workers. If the bourgeoisie puts arms into our hands to fight against Soviet Russia, then we will use those arms against our own bourgeoisie."

A 67-lear-old worker of the "Octoberbahn" repair works, Ivanov shook the hand of one of the German guests and declared with tears in his eyes that this moment was the best in his life, for he could see that the unity of the working class was no dream but a reality.

The sport association of the metal workers' union formed cordons thru which the delegates walked under thunderous cheers from the masses.

In the afternoon the whole delegation visited the Central Council of the trade unions of the Soviet Union where Freiberger in the name of the delegation requested the secretary Dogadov to thank the Russian working class for the fraternal reception and their friendly readiness to assist. Dogadov made a speech in which he declared: "Comrades, we are convinced that in your investigation of our conditions you will allow yourself to be led only by your proletarian conscience and that you will recognize the achievements and the deficiencies without prejudices. The bourgeois press contends that the previous workers' delegations here were influenced and that they made incorrect reports upon the situation in the Soviet Union. You have now the reports upon the situation in the Soviet Union. You have now the possibility of forming your own opinions and of examining everything which interests you and the German working class."

The delegation thereupon put various questions upon the organization of the Russian trade unions and the structure of the central trade union council and received exhaustive replies.

SILK WORKERS MAY STRIKE IN 45 N. J. SHOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—There will be a strike of 1,500 ribbon weavers in 45 silk mills if manufacturers do not confer with workers on demands for increased wages this week. The Associated Silk Workers' ribbon and hatband department and Local 150 of United Textile Workers are co-operating on demands and announce jointly the intention to strike. Hat band workers ask a $36 weekly minimum wage, 44-hour week continued and return to the "blue book" price list.

GIBSON SPRING CO. INSTALLS MACHINES, HIRES GIRLS CHEAP

The lockout by the Gibson Spring Co. of union machinists who refused to agree to a nine-hour day has been loaded against the workers by installation of automatic power machinery that displaces skilled experienced workers with unorganized, unskilled girls.

The concern, which for the past ten years padi the highest wages in the spring making industry in Chicago, is now lined up with the open-shop forces in the National Metal Trades Association.

Soviet Union Makes Gold Coins.

MOSCOW.—Speaking at an All-Union Delegate Conference of institutions of the People's Commissariat of Finance, Sokolnikoff, the Commissary of Finance of the U. S. S. R., mentioned, among other things, that the gold "Chervontzy" (ten-rubles coins) actually being coined were designed for the needs of the U. S. S. R. commercial transactions with China, Persia and Afghanistan.

Soviet Union Builds Ships.

MOSCOW.—The central government of the U. S. S. R. has ratified a ship-building program for the coming three years, according to which two hundred and seven vessels, for a total sum of 191,762,000 roubles, are to be constructed in the ship-building works of the U. S. S. R., only an insignificant part to be ordered abroad. The work will begin within this current year.

GERMAN WORKERS BEGIN TO SAY WHAT THEY THINK OF SITUATION OF WORKERS UNDER SOVIET RULE

MOSCOW, July 19.—(By Mail.)—The Leningrad Pravda publishes an article of the member of the German delegation, Ansbach, in which, amongst other things, he writes:

"We have only been three days in Leningrad, but already we are able to say that what we have seen has exceeded our expectations. The German press, with the Vorwaerts at the head, published lying reports as tho we had no freedom of movement and could not examine that which interested us.

"However, we have the fullest freedom and have met with the greatest readiness on the part of the Russian workers and we have seen that Russia has become a land of the workers, and that in a few years Russia will be able to compete with the capitalist countries economically with the greatest success."

Prejudiced Socialist Admits "New World Created"

The social democratic delegate Theodor Oberhegen writes:

"Despite a certain amount of prejudice with which I came here, and despite the fact that I have not yet formed a definite opinion upon that which I have seen, I can already say that in Soviet Russia the basis of a new world has been created, a world in which all people can be happy.

"The consciousness of the masses has given the Russian workers the possibility of bearing material want. I am astounded at the sacrificing love devoted by Communist Russia to its social order. Long Live the revolutionary will of the Russian workers!"

In his capacity as a member of the political commission of the German workers' delegation Oberhagen declared to representatives of the press:

Very Critical—But Confesses Working Class Triumph

"As a social-democrat I approach everything in a more critical spirit than the others. Perhaps this will not be pleasurable to everyone. I shall put many questions in connection with the scepticism which to a certain extent exists abroad in relation to Soviet Russia. I shall hold it to be my duty to defend in Germany with all means what I recognize to be the truth.

"I must confess that the picture which I have seen here of the triumph of the power of the working class has made a great impression upon me. Despite a few deficiencies which I have already noticed, I can see how a new world is coming into being here and how great the achievements of the Russian working class really are."

A member of the industrial commission of the German workers delegation, the metal worker Schaudt of Nuernberg declared to press representatives:

Real Co-Operation Between Administration and Workers

"Our commission is composed of representatives from various branches of industry. We want to study Soviet industry with all its positive and negative sides in order to be able to make an objective report upon the efforts of the Leningrad working class when we return.

"Our visits to the Putilov Workers gave us the impression that the relations between the workers and the administration, between the shop councils, the administration and the workers were relations of real co-operation.

Directors Not of Snobby "Better Class"

"Here in Russia in contradistinction to Germany, the factory directors and engineers are not people of a 'better class,' they do not consider themselves above the workers. Here in Russia everything is concentrated upon one aim. Work, work to build up the new economy.

"For this reason work in the Soviet Union is a pleasure and we are glad to have been able to see such work. Nothing could be more desirable then the establishment of such conditions of labor in our own country."

The trade union commission of the German workers delegation first examined the shop councils of the Putilov Works. All three members of this commission, Freiberger, Brotog and Zalm signed the following report:

Trade Union Commission Signs Statement

"After having studied the situation of the shop councils in the Putilov Works, we have come to the conclusion that the rights of the Russian shop councils are tremendously much greater than those of the German. Before our departure we were told that in the Soviet Union there were no shop councils at all. In actuality, however, exactly the opposite is the case. The significance and the power of the Russian shop councils are tremendous and unshakable."

WORKERS' DRAMATIC LEAGUE MOURNS LOSS OF COMRADE LASSEN

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Workers' Dramatic League of the Workers' Party wishes to express its feeling of great loss in the death of our Comrade John Lassen, who was a member of the executive committee. Comrade Lassen brot new life into our work, stimulating us by his enthusiasm, his readiness to work and his knowledge, and by his own dramatic productions. He had already written a pageant for us and was ready to start other work when his young life was cut short.

Inspired by his example and interest we will endeavor to make of our League a living thing in the Communist movement.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Forcible "Arbitration" Board.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—(FP)—The federal arbitration act that makes the awards of arbitraters enforceable by the federal courts, goes into effect Jan. 1, 1926. Many business concerns are already putting arbitration clauses into their contracts. The law in brief provides that a written agreement in a contract to submit a controversy to arbitration is valid, irrevocable and enforceable in the federal courts.

If such an agreement exists, then the parties must arbitrate. Parties to the dispute may choose their own arbitrators, but if they refuse, or fail to agree, the court will appoint them. The court can review arbitration awards for fraud or misconduct. Of course the court invariably decides for the employers.

City Laborers Raised.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 9.—City laborers have been raised 25 cents a day.

German Fascists Tell of Spy Plots Against Workers' Soviet Republic

(Continued from page 1)

birthday with his fellow-prisoners. The reason for this Kindermann said was that then he was no longer a Communist. (laughter).

Thereupon the letter to the dean of the Friederich-Wilhelm University in Berlin was read in which Kindermann attempted to present himself as Communist and his two fellow prisoners as members of the organization consul. This was two days before the dispatch of the letter to the Comintern. Kindermann then declared that he had simulated. To the question of the chairman, what sort of a simulation it had been, that of a madman, a doctor of philosophy or merely a fool, Kindermann replied that he could no longer remember what the simulation was. Someone had advised him to simulate, but he could no longer remember who this "someone" was. The accused lied so obviously that he was himself compelled to laugh at his statements. The prosecutor then questioned him upon various paragraphs in the letter to the dean.

Prosecutor: "How was the sentence upon your dissertation written?"

Kindermann admitted that this part of the letter was written by him. The rest, however, was written under pressure. To the question of the prosecutor of what nature was the pressure, the accused answered, that it was of a psychic nature. The examining Judge Rosenfeld had, it was true, not compelled him with force, but he had shown himself as a provocative instrument of Baumann.

The chairman declared that whilst the accused was in examination arrest, no compulsion of any sort had been used against him. The prosecutor asked the accused when this pressure had begun.

Kindermann: "At the end of January, it lasted several days."

Prosecutor: "That is, on the 12th of May, your condition was once again normal?"

Kindermann replied in the affirmative, whereupon the prosecutor read a declaration of Kindermann to the examining judge on the 12th of May in which the accused writes that he has nothing to add to his previous statements. Kindermann declares that in the same protocol he had written that he was reversing further statements for the court itself.

Kindermann Betrayed Companions.

The prosecutor proved from the protocol of the 12th of May that the statement of Kindermann was false, and that he had been prevented from recording further statements in the protocol was a lie. The chairman declared that Kindermann had been granted all his legal rights. Kindermann had compalined that he had been separated from Baumann. The prosecutor read a note which Kindermann had sent to Wolscht during the examination arrest. In the note is: "Everything is going well, be cheerful, we are together. Odysseus will work. Courage!"

In order to mislead the examining judge, Kindermann had written in French. The chairman pointed out that this note to Wolscht was written at the same time as the letter to the dean of the university in which Kindermann cast off his companions. It can therefore be taken as proved that he wished to betray his comrades.

The prosecutor requests to compare the protocol of the 17th of June with that of the 12th of May. In the later protocol which is signed by the examining Judge Sosnovsky, Kindermann also declares that he has nothing to add to his previous statements. The prosecutor requests the invitation of the examining Judge Rosenfeld and read the statements of Kindermann on the 5th of February.

During the reading of the protocol, the accused Dittmar became extremely excited. From Kindermann's attitude it was clearly to be seen that he had realized that his attempt to betray first of all his comrades and then to deceive the court was finally exposed.

Guilt Is Proved.

Hereupon followed the reading of the request for mercy written by Kindermann to Djerjinsky, and a further request written to Kalinin. These requests, as well as the protocol of the 12th of January, contain the full confession of the terroristic intentions. Kindermann was then compelled to admit what a few minutes previously he had energetically denied. The prosecutor requested the court to take official note of the fact that the actual circumstances of the journey and the intentions of Kindermann, Dittmar and Wolscht were now clearly proved and that there was complete accord between the results of the examining protocols and the previous results of the trial itself with regard to the preparations for the journey, the obtaining of the documents and the camouflage of the expedition.

The prosecutor then asked Kindermann if the composition of the parts upon the aims of the journey were also written under the same extraordinary pressure. Kindermann maintained an embarrassed silence. To the further question of the prosecutor, did he think it possible that the examining judge had prompted him also in the writing of those sentences referring to Professor Saposchnikov and the bruited journey of Kindermann from Norway to Calcutta. Kindermann said that he did not believe this. The prosecutor then asked how it was possible that the examining judge knew all the details of Kindermann's childhood and was able to tell them to Kindermann.

Accused: "That is a riddle to me also."

Prosecutor: "Perhaps you exercised a peculiar pressure upon the examining judge also." (laughter).

"How could the examining Judge Rosenfeld himself think out such a sentence as 'We took a hundred marks from the money for the journey and bought ourselves field glasses'?"

Accused: "This sentence comes word for word from me."

The prosecutor put further questions to the accused which clearly proved that all the statements of Kindermann about the making of the protocol were lies and bluff.

The prosecutor then turned to the letter to Djerjinsky and asked the accused if this letter had been written under any pressure, the accused answered: "In no way." He had written the letter completely upon his own initiative.

Kindermann's Request to Djerjinsky

(True Copy.)

"I request support for the enclosed appeal for mercy to the president of the Soviet Union, Kalinin. I, the undersigned, Karl Kindermann, born on the 15th of February, 1903 in Aschen, German citizen, have, after four months arrest during examination under charges of espionage and the organization of terroristic acts against the leaders of the Soviet Union, made the following open confession:

"The organization consul, founded for the purpose of carrying out terrorist acts against all persons objectionable to the reaction and opposed to the naitonal idea of active reactionary circles decided about a year ago to carry out terrorist acts against the leaders of the Soviet Union. For this purpose a scientific students expedition was to be conducted to the Soviet Union and to the Far East to carry out and cover these intentions. The plan for the carrying out of the terrorist acts was made at the end of 1923.

"I, the undersigned, in accordance with concrete instructions received in December, 1923, began to make the following preparations.

"(1) In order to obtain the permission to enter the Soviet Union and in order to obtain the confidence of decisive persons, I, the undersigned, joined the Communist Party of Germany.

"(2) By interesting various cultural, economic and educational institutions in the Soviet Union systematically, that is by correspondence, I succeeded in obtaining written invitations from these institutions to this commission of study.

Plotted Economic Espionage.

"(3) By connections with various circles of heavy industry and finance in German (Baden, Aniline and Soda Concern, Michael Concern, etc.) these were interested in the financing of the expedition for the work of economic espionage to be carried out by this students' expedition.

"In July, 1924, the organization consul commenced the practical carrying out of the plan. The group chosen for the execution of the plan was chosen as follows: (1) Wolscht. (2) The undersigned Dr. Karl Kindermann, born on Feb. 15, 1903 in Aachen, studied in 1922 and 23, practical and theoretical criminology, attended lectures upon the subject at the Berlin University, entered further for practical activity the service of a Berlin Charlottenburg Detective Agency, connected with various officials of the Berlin police presidium.

"(4) Dittmar, Maxin Napoleonovitch German from Esthonia, Esthonian citizen, in close relations with the Esthonian embassy and also with Russian White guardist circles in Germany and Esthonia, went to Esthonia as a courier, participated in the carrying out of various terrorist acts by the organization consul.

"Concrete tasks for the carrying out of terrorist acts were put to us in secret sessions in July and August, 1924, and the plans of the expedition were discussed with us.

Planned to Kill Stalin, Trotsky.

"Our intention was to come into contact with Trotsky and Stalin thru the recommendations in the meantime received to Lunarcharsky and Krupskaya and to carry out attempts against Stalin and Trotsky. In order to win still more the confidence of the Soviet leaders, we interested liberal and Soviet-friendly politicians in the purely scientific side of the expedition. So, for instance, we received the support of Theodor Liebknecht and Oskar Cohn and also instructions or scientific correspondence for the Berliner Tageblatt thru its chief editor Herr Wolff.

"I the undersigned Karl Kindermann, journeyed with Wolscht, with German passes, and with (count Dittmar) with an Esthonian diplomatic pass, which the latter destroyed upon our arrival in Moscow and gave out in order to mislead, that it had been stolen from him in the tramway. After our arrival in Moscow we commenced by working out the topographical details of our plan, reconnoitering the offices and homes of the various Soviet authorities, and the homes of the various well-known personalities and the Kremlin.

Kindermann Feared Publicity.

"It was decided that I, the undersigned Karl Kindermann, should organize the connections and lead the group whilst Wolscht and Dittmar should carry out the terrorist acts. For this purpose, Ditmar and Wolscht had brot strong poisons and two pistols with them. The carrying out of our plans was prevented by our arrest.

"I, the undersigned Karl Kindermann, make this open confession with the conscious wish that these dark acts, which might have destroyed the good relations existing between two peoples, may not occur again.

"I regret my acts honestly and am prepared to make good my errors by working to obtain that the the circles of the organization cease from such undertakings which can interfere with good relations.

"I declare that it is in consequence of my youth that I have been led by the organization consul to my actions. I beg that having regard to my youth my freedom be given to me so that I may make good by mistakes.

"Apart from this I request that the fact that my father was a member of the party and that he is an idealistic Communist for the good of the people, be taken into consideration.' quest for mercy with the further request that this matter be not made

"I present here once again my republic as publicity would give a weapon into the hands of the common foe of both peoples, the entente.

"Awaiting your kind opinion, I am,

"Yours obediently,

"KARL KINDERMANN."

FOREIGN CONCERNS HAVE INVESTED THIRTY TWO MILLION RUBLES IN CONCESSIONS IN SOVIET UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—Of the total number of foreigners who have applied for concessions, 34.6 per cent are German, 11.9 per cent Englishmen, about 10 per cent Americans, 8.1 per cent French, 3 per cent Italians and 2.6 per cent Dutchmen, etc. 1,286 concesssion proposals have been registered since 1921 up to this time, of which 607 refer to the year 1923, when the so-called new economic policy was developing.

The total amount of concessions so far agreed upon is 72, of which 8 pertain to mining enterprises, 14 to manufacturing industry, 6 to exploitation of forests, 6 concern the rural industry, 7—trade, 19—transportation and 12 are miscellaneous. About 25 per cent of these concessions belong to German, 17.5 per cent to English and 12.1 per cent to American owners.

Receive 14 Million In Year.

The Total capital which was to be invested by concessionaires in the concessions already granted amounts to 55 million rubles, of which 32 millions have so far been invested. About 70 per cent of this sum has been invested into trade and exploitation of forestries, which shows the foreign concessionnaires are apt to prefer enterprises affording a quick circulation of capital.

For the past operation year, the government has received from the concessions a net income of 14 million rubles (10 millions of this total was derived from mixed trading companies). About 20,000 workmen are employed in the concession enterprises.

The mixed trading companies, as well as the industrial and transportation concessions, which are yielding the largest profits, have apparently proved to be the more advantageous for the foreign capitalists.

Steady Flow of Capital.

There is a steady flow of private capital noticeable into the commercial business, the last reports concerning the transactions of Goods Exchanges thruout the Union indicating the growing role of private capital in trade. Thus, the private purchases reached, in May 13.5 per cent of the total volume of buying transactions of the exchanges as against 9.6 per cent of the total in April, while, private sellings constituted 5 per cent of the total, against 4.6 per cent in April.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO CALL CUSTOM MEET AT PEKING, OCTOBER 15

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, August 9.—The Chinese government today decided, to call the customs' conference of the Washington treaty powers in Peking October 15, it was learned here this evening. Invitations are being prepared.

An especially rapid increase of private trading is being registered in Moscow. According to the records of the Moscow Goods Exchange, transactions of private trade have grown from 23.8 million rubles (in April) to 29.7 million rubles (in May), i.e., 20.7 per cent. Private purchases have grown 29 per cent, namely 16.4 million rubles to 21.3 million rubles.

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The British trade union leaders' report on Soviet Russia, which is running serially in the DAILY WORKER, Saturday took up the subject of foreign trade in the Soviet Union. Transportation, industry and agriculture have already been described in the official report. The union leaders concluded that foreign trade and agriculture is steadily improving, and told how the finances of the Union have been placed on a stabie basis. The New Economic Policy in relation to agriculture was explained. The industries are increasing production, the report stated. The last instalment of the report dealt in detail with the relation of the Union with foreign countries. The regulation of trade, financing, foreign bank credits, dealt with. The instalment concludes that foreign trade is workable, and statistics of foreign trade, status of foreigners, were some of the subjects that harm is being done Britain by the absence of full diplomatic relations.

CHAPTER VI

The Red Army

The necessity for a "Red Guard," a "Red Army," was apparent to the Bolshevik minority from the earliest days of the March, 1917, Revolution, in order to effect the organization and armament of the proletariat and bring it into the closest relations with the Revolutionary Army.

Rise of the Red Army

The Bolshevik Party, consequently, at once began intensive work in this direction and to fight the opportunist "defensive" policy of the Mensheviks. They concentrated upon the workers and soldiery in order to arm the proletariat, and develop its strength in readiness for the next stage of the Revolution—that struggle for the Dictatorship of the town workers and poorer peasantry which the Bolshevik Party knew must shortly come.

The work of organizing the Red Guard began in March, 1917. District Staffs were formed, and by June the Red Guard already was several thousand strong. In July of that year these District Staffs were proclaimed illegal by the Kerensky Government and were forced to go "underground." But the work did not suffer by this, and the Red Guard General Staff came into being.

The Kornilov attempt in August brought the Red Guard again to the surface. The Provisional Government authorities found themselves forced to allow the workers to arm, and after the Kornilov affair had been cleaned up the workers began openly to form their own regiments.

In Leningrad at this time drilling was carried out at 79 works and factories, and Factory Committees were setting up their own system of compulsory military training. The workers at several undertakings enlisted as one body in the Red Guard, so that the Bolshevik military organization could hardly provide enough military instructors.

By the time of the November (Bolshevik) Revolution the Red Guard in Petrograd amounted to 13,000 men, with machine guns and armored cars. Similar work had gone on in Moscow, where more than 3,000 workers were armed before the November Revolution. Organization of the same kind simultaneously proceeded in the Donetz mining area, in the Ural mineral region, at Odessa, and other centers. But, while building up the Red Guard in these places, the Bolshevik Party was also busy inside the Army. It began in February, 1917, but there was no real development here until April, after the formation of the Party's "Military Organization."

In June, 1917, took place the Party's first "All-Russian Military Conference," to which came representatives from 60 army "organizations" (43 of these were "Front-Line" bodies), elected by 30,000 Bolshevik soldiers.

By these means considerable armed force already existed in October in the shape of a Red Guard numbering a good many thousands. When the decisive moment came, at the most important point (Leningrad), 13,000 armed Red Guards were available in addition to sympathizers from the Army and Fleet. Besides these, the greater number of soldiers on the nearer fronts were now on the side of the Bolsheviks. At the elections to the Constituent Assembly almost all the 120,000 men of the Baltic Fleet voted for them. Out of 770,000 on the Northern Front 480,000 votes went to Bolsheviks, and on the Western Front 653,000 out of 976,000. Including the Moscow and Leningrad garrisons, out of a total of 1,800,000 men 1,200,000 voted for the Bolsheviks.

This explains the success of the November Revolution. By December the Red Guards in Leningrad numbered 60,000. From these, and from those in Moscow and elsewhere, divisions were formed which took part in the fighting against Petlyura, Kaledin, Alekseyev, Kornilov, Denikin, and other counter-revolutionary military leaders.

Red Army Becomes a Regular Force

Waging war with these improvised forces soon showed the necessity for a regular military establishment. The old army had broken up along the lines of its natural class distinctions. It was plain that until the mass of the peasantry convinced itself that the land had been taken away from the landowners, thus becoming conscious of the necessity for defending the Revolution, the working class, in the shape of the Red Guard, helped by those peasants who had joined the Red Guard from the ranks of the old army, must bear the weight of the struggle against the Revolution's enemies.

The Government, forced by hard necessity, had decided on February 22nd, 1918, to accept the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty with Germany, which imposed upon Russia demobilization of her old army. But Lenin, foreseeing the need of armed defense of the Revolution, the same day signed a decree (whose details had already been worked out a month earlier) for raising a Red Army. The preamble to this decree ran thus: "The Workers and Peasants' Red Army will be formed from the more conscious and organized elements of the working class. This new army will be a pattern for the replacement of standing armies in the near future by popular armaments, which will defend the coming European social revolution."

Intensive work at once began, and on March 20th a Committee was set up in Moscow to determine the strength of the various formations, the organization of the cadres, and to make arrangements for the provision of officers and commanders. This Committee, anxious to get the benefit of the best and most recent experience, sought advice from the foreign military missions then in Russia. It is interesting now to remember that British, French, and Servian Colonels took part in the committee meeting that determined the number of men for a new Russian Division, and that the very people who later had to be fought, and beaten out of the limits of the Soviet Union, actually assisted at the birth of the Peasants and Workers' Red Army.

In February, 1918, in order to supply the want of trustworthy officers, regular schools of military instruction were instituted in various large centers: six in Leningrad, four in Moscow, one each in Oranienbaum, Tver, and Kazan, to which none was admitted unless of peasant or worker origin. By 1921 the number of these schools had risen to 200 but since then it has been reduced and now is sensibly smaller.

Even while the new leadership was being trained, and an army being formed upon modern lines strong enough to repel a powerful enemy, the freshly raised volunteer levies were called upon to defend the frontiers and fight the internal enemies of the peasants and workers. These levies bravely struggled against the Don counter-revolutionary movement. They broke the forces of General Kaledin, who then shot himself, and drove Dutov south of the Urals. But their experiences showed up a want of trained professional leaders, in which the counter-revolutionists greatly excelled.

Already, on April 22nd, 1918, Trotsky had reported to the Central Executive Committee that it was imperative at once to find military leaders of similar quality to those of their enemies, and had procured assent to his proposal to make use of old regime officers willing to serve the new Government. As the counter-revolutionary attack, now openly helped by France, Britain, America, Servia and Czecho-Slovakia, became fiercer during 1918, requiring great and constantly increasing numbers of men to be raised and rapidly trained, the voluntary system was altered to that of obligatory service in the autumn of that year. On the 2nd September the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic was formed to take over the conduct of the war and co-ordinate the activities of the different fronts; at the same time the Peasants' and Workers' Council of National Defense was set up.

The struggle rapidly became a bitter, savage, Civil War, fomented and supported by foreign Imperialism, which sent its soldiers to invade Russia in the North and on the East. The German Revolution stopped German help to Krasnov and Denikin in the South, but the German soldiers streaming thence home to their own country after the November, 1918, Armistice, were quickly replaced by British troops in Geogia and Transcaucasia, and by British ships of war in Russia's Black Sea ports.

Numbers and Casualities

The Red Army was now rapidly growing. By the end of April, 1918, 106,000 volunteers had joined. In the following four months the strength rose to 392,000; at the end of December the figure was 790,000. A year later, on April 1st, 1920, the army had swollen to 3,660,000, with 74,000 officers. At its maximum in January, 1921, towards the close of the Civil War, the final total reached 5,300,000.

The casualty figures per 1,000 per year during these years of Civil War were 15 killed, 47 wounded, 391 sick. The corresponding figures for the Tsar's Army during the European War were: killed, 25; wounded, 122; sick, 135.

Of the officers and leaders, statistics show that in October, 1920, 43 per cent. had had no previous military education, 13 per cent. had served as non-commissioned officers in the old army, 10 per cent. had been through the Red Army officers' training schools, 22 per cent. were officers made during the war, 6 per cent had served in the military administrative services, 6 per cent. were old-time regular officers. Taking them from another point of view, one-third came from the former educated classes, two-thirds were of more proletarian origin. There were not a few instances of treachery amongst these former army officers, especially on the Archangel front against the British; but, on the other hand, they also provided many examples of devoted loyalty to the new Government. There is the well-known case of General Nikolaev, taken prisoner during Yudenich's advance on Leningrad, with British support, in 1919. Yudenich hanged him for being true to the cause of the people and faithful in defense of the Soviet Government.

Present Organization

Revolutionary Russia's great military instrument was thus forged into workable shape by hard necessity during three years of constant attack from all sides, aided by British naval and military forces in the North and North-West, by Poles, French, Germans, Greeks, Serbs, Finns, Esthonians, Letts, Italians, Roumanians on the West and South-West; by British again in the South, by British, French, Americans, Czecho-Slovaks, Japanese from the East. These experiences gave Russia tried and competent leaders, led to a simplified and improved Army administration, settled the question of training in military schools, courses of instruction, and staff colleges; and in general welded the Red Army into an efficient organism. Since the close of the Civil War it has naturally been much reduced in strength. Now, according to recently published figures, the total of all arms of the standing defense forces (Army, Navy, Air Service) is no more than 563,000 men, and the money (£40,000,000) provided for defense by the 1924-25 estimates seems to confirm the substantial accuracy of this figure. The Soviet military organization makes possible, however, a rapid expansion from this peace footing. A system of "Territorial National Service" has been adopted. The annual contingent gets six weeks' training, and serves for four years in "Territorial" formations. These formations are "national" in the actual sense of the word. Divisions are formed wholly composed of separate nationalities, which are trained and serve in their respective national territories, and words of command are given in the corresponding language. Moreover, in order to provide "national" officers and leaders, certain of the military training schools are also on a national basis.

Education and Discipline

Training Schools for Officers are divided into three classes – Ordinary (a three years' course; for the technical services the course is four years), Special Instruction Schools, and Staff Colleges. Battalion Commanders must pass the second class or Special Instruction Schools; Staff Officers must go through the three years' course of the Staff College.

Besides technical education of officers, great attention is paid to the general and political education of the lower ranks. In this direction every effort is exerted to make the Red Army soldier conscious that he is a defender of the rights and revolutionary gains of his fellows as workers, as well as a bulwark of the nation against attack from outside. Discipline is strict while on duty, but off duty all ranks, high and low, freely mix on an easy and equal footing. There is, in fact, no trace whatever of that social gulf separating officer from man that is a so carefully cultivated characteristic of some other European armies.

In consequence, the difference of bearing of the Red Army man from that of his Western equivalent is most marked. One can see at once that pains have been taken during his training to stimulate intelligence, to develop consciousness of his rights as a human being, and to bring out individuality. All this in sharp contrast to the practice nearer home, and for an exactly contrary reason; in order, namely, to create a force consciously ready and eager to defend the workers, its own fellows, against either outside or inside attack.

The members of the Delegation visited various Red Army barracks and clubs. The most noticeable feature was the excellent provision made for education—political, professional and general. In each barrack, there is a room known as the "Lenin Corner." On the walls are the usual "wallpaper" contributions of the soldiers themselves. Rooms are provided for reading, education, recreation, and lectures; all of which are organized by the men themselves. The social atmosphere in these clubs seems thoroughly healthy—the young soldiers and their girl friends freely using them for games, dancing and co-education. Red Army education is the most powerful instrument for combating illiteracy and the insanitary ways of Russian village life.

The education given in the Red Army is, of course, entirely Communist in character, but there appears to be more freedom for political discussion than is usually considered compatible with Army discipline. For example "wallpaper" artists have no hesitation in producing humorous drawings of incidents in connection with Army regulations. The soldiers run their own dramatic societies and arrange their own entertainments. They may entertain their friends in barracks.

Soldiers get two hours a day general education and one hour political. Technical training is not provided, but soldiers can visit factories for instruction.

Soldiers are under no restrictions as to taking part in political and social life.

The pay is one rouble, 30 kopecks per month, as compared with the Tsarist pay of 50 kopecks per month in peace time and 75 kopecks per month in war. Accommodation in barracks is not so good as that provided in the British Army, but relatively better allowing for Russian standards of comfort.

General Conclusion

The preceding shows that the present Red Army is not only a very different institution from the old Tsarist Army, but has also developed into something very different from the revolutionary army of the civil wars. It is now composed of young recruits who, during their whole service, are put through an intensive course of education in their civil responsibilities. The emotional appeal is to proletarian solidarity, not to patriotic sentiment, and it seems even more effective in stimulating their military enthusiasm and efficiency.

It is evident to the Delegation that in the Red Army a soldier is not only a citizen, but that his soldiering is utilized to instruct him in citizenship, and that discipline does not seem to suffer thereby.

CHAPTER VII

The Judiciary

Early Revolutionary Judicature

One of the first acts of the October Revolution was to establish a judicial system by a decree of November 24th, 1917. It abolished all the existing judiciary with one exception, that of the Justices of the Peace. The motive for this was the general conviction, justified by experience, that the Tsarist Judiciary were instruments of the previous ruling class. The Justices of the Peace were a concession to the people, granted under the reforming regime of Alexander the Liberator, that had managed to survive the subsequent reaction. They had, however, been restricted to civil cases, not exceeding £25 in value, and to criminal cases up to six months' imprisonment.

(To be continued in next issue)

THE LAND OF PROMISE LIES BEYOND JORDAN!

Room for "Laborers and Their Betters"

By ALEX REID.

We are in receipt of a sheet issued by the chamber of commerce of Petersburg, Va., incorporated, of date July 8, 1925, from which we have discovered that Petersburg is the center of blissful peace. All ye 100 per centers turn your eyes towards Virginia, the land of promise and peace, the land without labor trouble! Indeed, here at last is the land of rest and sublimity.

On page one we find that "labor troubles are unknown in our city and all our citizens live a happy life," and from this statement we are supposed to believe the workers in that happy community receive comparatively high wages and are happy indeed. Then we turn to the wage scale as shown in page seven of the same document and we find the following reason for their happiness.

"Carpenters, 40 cents per hour.
"Painters, 35 cents per hour.
"Hod Carriers, 35 cents per hour.
"Stonemasons, 50 cents per hour.
"Labor both white and black, 25 to 30 cents per hour."

No need for comment.

Under "Housing" heading we find the following gem: "A number of houses are vacant and for rent. (These are available for the better and the labor class.)"

Laborers and Their "Betters" Quite Distinct.

It is not mentioned who are the better class, but knowing the tribe that are generally members of the chambers of commerce, we know they don't mean the workers by any means. Indeed, the C. of C.'s statement makes clear that workers and their "betters" are different species. It will be interesting to the ku kluxers and babbitts to know that there are Lions clubs and rotary clubs where they may sport themselves.

Under the head of "Labor Laws" there is a blank. Not so! A good supply of slaves are guaranteed to the business inclined, but this will not give much comfort to the hundreds of unemployed that are running around the country looking for work. They state that they have "a good supply of labor with a surplus of male and female, white and colored."

Another gem. Under the heading of "Unions and Labor Trouble": "Petersburg is an open shop town."

When anyone reads the wage scale it is unnessary to tell them it is open shop, another name for the American plan, the great plan of our American babbitts that guarantees to the slaves an equal opportunity to starve. Workers! why don't you indorse such an advantageous plan?

A few open shop mines are somewhere around the hillsides, but they don't quote wages. Anyone interested in the soft coal mines may find the information he wants by writing to the county poor farm or doghouse near Petersburg.

Very Congenial

"Social and living conditions are congenial for industrial workers." If there are any doubting Thomases, lead them to the wage scale.

All those looking for peace and happiness will climb on board. We are bound for the south, but not for Petersburg!

Organize Pa. Silk Mills

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 9.—An intensive drive to organize Allentown silk mills with the intention of bringing the 8 hour day in all Pennsylvania silk mills is being conducted by the Associated Silk Workers' Union. The local of the associated has mostly ribbon weavers organized at present. Allentown mills are large, many working at night as well as day, and 50 hours per week prevailing.

In double shift mills women work from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. or from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. The law does not permit women to work after 10 p. m. More uniform wage scales will be sought later and organization work extended to Easton, Phillipsburg and other Pennsylvania towns.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

USE GAS BOMBS BLACKJACKS AND GUNS ON PICKETS

Arrest 12-Year-Old Girl in West Virginia

By Worker Correspondent S. W. S.

SHINNSTON, W. Va., August 9.—Theresa Lasko, Maggie Kerowleski, and little 12 year old Caroline Serento were arrested on the picket line at Jamison No. 9. They were arrested by State Policeman O. E. Banks and taken before Erwin Jenkins, justice of the peace. Then our constable, Mr. Minor, was called from his work at Jamison No. 8 to lock them up in the city jail.

Kept Without Water.

They were arrested at 6:45 in the morning. They demanded breakfast but none came. Later in the day they were given some sandwiches and coffee. All day they were kept there without a drink of water in a musty, filthy old cell. The three of them were in a tiny room with hardly space to turn around. In the evening they got no supper.

The bond was offered for the prisoners, the constable, Mr. Minor, said he couldn't be bothered as he had to sleep all day—he worked that night at Jamison No. 8.

The next day they were released on bail and were on the picket line again. Returning home they passed the company store. A Chevrolet car was parked about 10 feet from the county road. In it were two mine guards, one Joseph Golden and Downey. Another O. R. Ruth was on the county road. They shot gas bombs in the faces of all the women and little children.

When one of the pickets said he would have them arrested for that the chief guard called his guards together and armed with rifles, revolvers and black jacks followed us up the road using profane language before women and little children. That is lawful treatment of workers under capitalism.

Clark Dobbie claims he made an investigation. How could Dobbie know anything about the gas bombs when he was at home in bed? One women, Mrs. Julie Senento, is sick in bed and under doctor's care, from the affects of the gas. If Dobbie doesn't believe it and wants proof, he can have it.

Hush Up Scandal of Liquor Toting Perry, He's a Millionaire

If I. Newton Perry, Chicago Millionaire, stays away from Porter County, Ind., it isn't likely he'll hear any more about those charges of transporting liquor filed against him when his automobile was stopped by Joseph Allie, federal prohibition agent, and he was found to have a few pints he was taking along to a country club.

Federal charges were dismissed but the state charges are still pending. However, Indiana officials announced no move to extradite Perry will be made.

FARRINGTON URGES PA. MINERS TO GIVE FUNDS FOR LEFT WING BUT EXPELLS ILL. MINERS FOR IT

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE XI.

The $750 that Farrington sent to Halapy was supposed to be for the purpose of cleaning out some of the rottenness in the Pennsylvania miners' union, and was sent in answer to a request from Halapy for aid. We know that Farrington did not send the money to clean up the rottenness, but did send it for the purpose of trying to get the progressive miners' support and to aid him in his ambition to reach a certain high international position in the miners' union.

"He, Farrington, stated that Thompson, Watt, and Parry, have no right to accept donations from the miners in Illinois to expose the rotteness in District No. 12."

This statement is very interesting in view of the following correspondenc between Halapy and Farrington.

(Copy of Letter.)

January 11, 1921.

"Mr. Frank Farrington,
"District 12, U. M. W. of A.
"Springfield, Ill.
"Dear Sir and Brother:

"We are appealing thru you to the members of District No. 12, for support, both moral and financial. Every principle of the U. M. W. of A. has, and is being flagrantly violated, in this district. Facts and affidavits now on file are beyond dispute to prove the above assertion, and we sincerely believe that if our committee receives the financial aid that they will be able to purge the U. M. W. of A. of the many thieves and corruptionists from longer conducting their nefarious work. The U. M. W. A. cannot endure and thrive under the practices now in vogue in this district, and can only result if continued, in making the men, women and children of the mine workers practically slaves.

"We are compelled to appeal to you by reason of the fact that the powers that be in this district have threatened the membership with expulsion **if any contributions are made to this cause.** We therefore ask you to issue a circular for financial aid from your office by endorsing this letter and sending it to all your locals. Very respectfully yours."

MICHAEL HALAPY, President."

This letter asked Farrington to do the very same thing that Joe Tumulty asked the Illinois miners to do and for the same purpose exactly, the only difference being that in this case, the rottenness was in Illinois instead of Pennsylvania. It will be seen that Frank held it to be illegal in the Illinois case but legal in Pennsylvania.

Now Read Farrington's Answer.

"Mr. Michael Halapy,
"Pittsburgh, Pa.
"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Answering your letter of Jan 11 concerning matter of raising funds to purge our organization of the corruption in the Pittsburgh District I advise that my judgment is that it is not necessary to issue a circular appeal for that purpose.

"Surely to God there are enuf honest mine workers in the Pittsburgh District who would be willing to contribute enuf money to purify their organization. I note what you have to say about the officers having prohibited the members in the Pittsburgh District from making contributions, for that purpose, even tho that be true, that does not prevent individuals from personally contributing their own money.

"I do not feel that I am conversant enuf with the affairs in the Pittsburgh District to warrant my issuing a circular appeal in District No. 12. If any circular is to be issued I think it should be prepared and signed by your committee and aissued from Pittsburgh. I am satisfied that if you should issue such a circular that quite a number of our local unions will respond to such an appeal, but by all means I think the circular should be prepared by your committee, and be issued from Pittsburgh, and it should not only be sent into Illinois but into every other district in our organization. Yours truly,

FRANK FARRINGTON."

It will be noticed that Farrington urges the same thing be done in Pennsylvania, that Thompson, Watt, Parry and Tumulty urges in order to clean up the rottenness in Illinois.

(Continued tomorrow)

Fundamental Reaction to Hold Pow-Wow Over Scopes at Knoxville

DAYTON, Tenn., Aug. 9.—A gigantic meeting of fundamentalists, to be held in Knoxville, Tenn., on the date set by the Supreme Court for oral arguments in the John T. Scopes evolution case appeal, was being arranged today by the local committee.

As soon as the Supreme Court sets a date for oral argument in the Scopes case, the committee plans to get in touch with the president of the Fundamentalists Association and arrange to invite the leading fundamentalists of the country to Knoxville for the gathering.

Home for Feeble Minded in Cal. Is Disease Breeder

OAKLAND, Cal.—Something wrong in the management of the State Home for the Feeble Minded at Sonoma, Calif., is indicated by the return to his parents in Oakland of 14-year-old Billy Fisher, dying of tuberculosis. Billy was perfectly healthy physically when the authorities sent him to Sonoma after he had confessed to firing a number of houses.

Now the doctors say he cannot live much longer, and that he contracted the disease either from lack of fresh air or from lack of sufficient vitamines in his food at Sonoma.

Machinists' Sentence Revised.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Anarchy does not necessarily mean overthrow of the government by force or other unlawful means ruled Chief Justice George W. Wheeler in reversing the five-year sentence imposed by Judge Newell Jennings on Ernest Schleifer, organier of the International Machinists' Union who was originally convicted for the inciting striking New Haven shopmen during the 1920 railway shopcrafts strike.

TYPOS REPORT BAD CONDITIONS IN PROOF ROOMS

Capitalist Papers' Proof-readers Kick

NEW YORK, August 9—(FP)—Proof room conditions in newspaper plants have been getting progressively worse, finds the committee on proof room survey of Typographical Union No. 6 and the young men in the printing business are turning away from this sub craft of the trade.

Speed, rather than accuracy, is becoming the newspaper practice and with the fall in standards pay has fallen so that it is the exception where the reader gets more than the scale, as used to be the case. For much of the work the reader has to "horse" copy, that is read it without an assistant—a double edged grievance, the reader's job becoming harder and the assistant's job disappearing.

And to cap the climax the proof reader has been taken out of his separate office and shunted into the composing room, amidst the clatter of machinery and the fumes of lead and gasoline.

Herald-Tribune Slave Pen.

Worst conditions are found on the Herald-Tribune, that reactionary descendent of Horace Greeley's journal. The committee on proof room survey is transmitting to President Lynch of the international union a formal, written complaint of the Herald-Tribune's readers.

Their proofroom, they say, is not a proofroom but a corral, a tiny space wedged between the machines, the ad-galley, the copy cutter's desk, the dump and correction galleys and the proof presses, with the makeup tables and the molding room of the stereotypers near by.

With no room for proper arrangement of his files and the tools of his trade the proof reader rushes his work, "horsing" his copy and scanning page proofs for mere errors of make up, letting minor errors go by. The effect on the worker's health is described as follows, in the, sufferer's complaint:

Getting Workers' Health.

"Another unfortunate result of this proceedure on the part of scientific management experts has been a steady breaking down of the readers' nerves, increased irritation under the handicaps which have been imposed upon them and an almost complete destruction of the morale that rendered their work so effective in the past.

"It is a fact that there has been more absence from work as the result of sickness among the readers of this paper during the occupancy of the new building than at any time during the last five years. We ascribe this directly to the increased nervous strain under which we have been laboring.

"Vacations" Without Pay.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 9.—(FP).—Four days layoff has been added to the two weeks given employes of the Underwood Typewriter Co. during the annual shut-down. There are 4000 workers. The Arrow Electric Co. is giving its 1000 workers two weeks off without pay and so are Golt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. with 900 workers and Hart & Hegmen Manufacturing Co. with 800 employes.

For Rent:

Front bed-room. Joe Tripp, 1306 Miller street, Chicago.

BUILDERS AT WORK

Maybe You Still Haven't Got One?

THIS IS FOR EVERY READER!

So many thousands of them have been sent to workers thruout the country, which partly accounts for the great avalanche of orders for books and pamphlets coming in every week.

But it is possible that here and there may be stray worker—perhaps even a reader of the DAILY WORKER—who hasn't yet received a full descriptive catalogue of all books and pamphlets from "The Source of All Communist Literature."

If this is the case with any worker you know, by all means send us his name and address so we can send him this catalogue. These are sent without charge and if you haven't got one yet be sure to send for it.

In it are all the classics of Communist literature (and other working class books!) and pamphlets on every subject of interest to a worker—from the Communist viewpoint.

If you feel you want to read up on any subject—you will find the book you need here. If you want to give a book of some kind to your shop mate to read—you will find it in this catalogue.

Not only for your own use—but for general propaganda purposes the catalogue is of great value. If you did not get one—send for it. If you have one already—give it to your shop mate and send for another. Or send us another workers' name and address and we'll send him one.

Under any circumstances—don't go without a full catalogue of all Communist literature—and don't let another worker you know go without it! A post card request will bring it to you by return mail.

Vegetable Canneries Give Work with Low Pay to 1,000 in Ill.

HOOPESTOWN, Ill., Aug. 9.—PPartial operations in the canneries here, Milford and Rossville, Ill., got underway today giving employment to approximately 700 men and women. Full operations are expected to start Monday with the employment of about 1,000 workers. Wages here as in all such canneries are very low, mostly women and children being employed.

Estimates of the corn pack here this year are between 20 and 25 million cans. At Milford, canning officials said the pack would total 14 million cans of corn and at Rossville 10 million.

Workers Lose 5-Day Week.

BOSTON, August 9.—(FP)—Shoe workers in seven Lynn firms signed with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, lost the five-day week and are ordered to work 48 hours thruout the summer, by the decision of the state board of arbitration.

Union representatives argued that conditions under state board agreement expiring April 20 should continue, providing full Saturday holiday during July, August and September. Employers asked for work Saturday mornings during these months.

Your Union Meeting

Second Monday, August 10, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Meeting Place
635	Boiler Makers, 5324 S. Halsted St.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St.
301	Brewery Workers' 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
593	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. W. St., Waukegan.
1267	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2506	Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted St.
4	Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
629	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
845	Engineers, (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
790	Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
60	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
7	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
7144	Gardeners and Florists, Neidog's Hall, Hinsdale, Ill.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl's Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m.
39	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
444	Longshoremen, 355 N. Clark St.
	Machinists Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland.
	Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
520	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior.
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial.
1162	Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
276	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
242	Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St.
549	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento.
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
16986	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713.
143	Signalmen, 2100 W. 51st St.
3	Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
330	Typographical, 180 W. Washington

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Trust Will Make the Pie Crust

NEW YORK, August 9.—(FP)—Seven large pie baking concerns are merging to begin a trust in pie and pastry. Their combined sales agregate over $6,000'000 and their shops are in Newark and Chicago as well as New York.

Hodcarriers to Strike.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9.—About 550 union hodcarriers and building laborers will strike if the Master Builders' Association does not grant a uniform minimum wage rate of 65c an hour and recognition of the union. New Haven members of the union are still striking.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

FORD AIRPLANES CAN BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES

Henry Buys Stout Co., for Big Production

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—Henry Ford entered the ranks of the airplane manufacturers today after less than four months operation of his own private inter-plant air freight service. Outright purchase of the plant and assets of the Stout Metal Airplane Co., was announced by Henry and Edsel Ford.

The price paid was par, plus 25 per cent, it is understood. William B. Stout, president, alone remains out of the 50 original stockholders, with an interest in the new company formed as a division of the Ford Motor Co. The total consideration is said not to be more than $1,000,000.

Ford's plane will be easily convertible to war use.

Protest Suppressions In Industry and Schools.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Strong protest against suppression of freedom in industry and school were voiced by the American Civil Liberties Union in a mass meeting at the Park Palace. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn denounced the persecutions in California where nearly a hundred members of the Industrial Workers of the World are confined in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries. Louise and Alice Kimball spoke on the denial of free speech in Paterson silk strikes, a topical subject in view of the likelihood of another Paterson strike in August. Both girls were arrested in the strike last fall. Arthur Garfield Hays, associate defense counsel in the evolution trial, dealt with the Scopes' case.

Severe Quake Registered.

An earthquake of severe proportion approximately 1,840 miles from Chicago in a southerly direction was registered on the seismograph at the United States weather bureau observatory at the University of Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

Just a Wee Little Girl Wrote—
THIS LETTER:

Dear Comrades:—

My father read in the Lithuanian Daily "Laisve" an appeal to buy a book for children.

He asked us, the children of the family, if we would like to read such a book. Of course we said yes, for we all like fairy tales. We thanked dad for the money which we received.

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN

by Herminia Zur Mühlen

Is the best book I have ever read because it tells about the poor peoples' struggle against the rich and it makes me think that some day they will succeed and become the leaders of the world. I also liked this book because it had poor people in it and not kings and queens which I think are very hard to imagine.

I liked the stories of "The Little Grey Dog", "The Rose Bush" and "The Sparrow". The story "Why?" is very interesting because I liked the courage of little Paul when he wanted to know why it was so very hard for the workers. How he found the little dryad who told him she would answer his questions when the workers would awaken from their sleep and become wise. She said that glorious day for the workers would come maybe eighty years from now or maybe tomorrow but it all depended on us, the workers.

Fairy tales for workers children is the best book I ever read.

Fraternally Yours,
Helen Viskocka.

Fairy Tales for Workers Children

is also the best book that your children will enjoy. The translation by Ida Dailes and the beautiful color plates by LYDIA GIBSON add to the charm and beauty of the stories.

Duroflex Cover 75 Cents—Cloth Bound $1.25

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.

PUBLIC FESTIVAL

for the Benefit of the DAILY WORKER and UJ ELORE

Under the auspices of the workingmen of Philadelphia, Trenton and Roebling

Sunday, August 16, 1925

SYLVAN LAKES PARK — BURLINGTON, N. J.

Free! $800 Touring Car; $300 Parlor Suit; $120 Radio Set; $60 Gold Watch and 96 other valuable articles. **Free!**

DANCING ALL DAY — FIRST CLASS ORCHESTRA
REFRESHMENTS

Singing Contest — Athletic Events — Bathing — Fishing
Boating and Other Amusements.

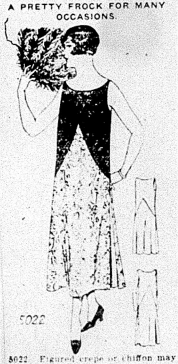
REAL HUNGARIAN GOULASH AND PAPRIKA FISH

Ticket $1.00—Children Free

DIRECTION—By Boat: Take the Wilson Line Boat (Chestnut Street Pier) at 9 A. M. to Burlington. At Burlington committee will await you. By Busses: At Camden Ferries take Sylvan Lakes Park Buss; it takes you direct to the Park. Buss leaves every 30 minutes. By Trolley: At Campden Ferries take the Trenton car; get off in Burlington at Broad Street. Then take the green car and get off at 13th Street, walk left one square to the Park.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MANY OCCASIONS.



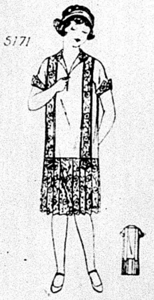
5022

5022. Figured crepe or chiffon may be combined with satin or plain chiffon. One could also use two contrasting shades of one material. If made with long sleeves, the style is good for taffeta, satin or crepe satin.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. If made as illustrated in the large view for a 16 year size, it will require 1⅛ yard of plain material and 2⅞ yards of figured material and 2⅞ yards of figured material 32 inches wide. If made with long sleeves 1⅜ yard of the plain material is required. If the godet is made of contrasting material it will require ½ yard cut crosswise. If made of one material and with long sleeves, the dress will require 4¼ yards.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

A PRETTY FROCK IN SUSPENDER STYLE.



5171

5171. This is a very pleasing version of a popular style. Figured crepe and plain crepe are here ccombined. The model is also attractive in linen and gingham, or repp and printed fabrics combined.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1¼ yard of plain material with 2¼ yards of figured or plaid material 36 inches wide. If made of one material 3⅜ yards 36 inches wide is required.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

It Makes a Difference

Campbell McCarthy, a Negro, was sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of Octobre next for the murder of a Pinkerton detective. It was a case of self-defense according to the condemned man. The presiding judge refused the Negro a new trial. According to the testimony of the Negro—and it was not refuted—both men drew their guns at the same time. McCarthy was quicker on the draw.

There was no money raised to defend the Negro, and unless a miracle happens he will forfeit his life on the gallows.

It is a significant commentary on the anti-Negro prejudice prevailing in this city, that out of the many people condemned to suffer the death penalty in Chicago during this year only two Negroes swung at the end of a rope in Cook county jail. Yet the capitalists tell us that all are equal under the law.

Contrast the cases of the convicted Negroes with that of Russel Scott who was declared legally insane by a jury last week. Scott would be hanged by now but for the money raised by wealthy people to save his life. Clever counsel was retained and an old law exhumed which gave a condemned man the right to a sanity trial before being executed. The plan worked, and Scott goes to an insane asylum instead of to the gallows.

Poor people and particularly poor colored people are not equal under capitalist law. It will take considerable searching of the criminal records to find a case where a wealthy man has paid the death penalty for murder. Thousands of Negroes thruout the country are executed every year without arousing the sympathies of the bourgeoisie.

Communists have no desire to pose as defenders of murderers or other criminals of that type. We claim that crime is the product of a society that is based on injustice. We hold that no successful attempt can be made to abolish crime in a society that is dominated by the greatest criminal class in history; the capitalist class. We state that the taking of one life or two lives by the gunmen is only a drop in the bucket compared to the wholesale murder by slow methods of young workers employed in the slave hells of the nation, under health destroying conditions. Only when capitalism is abolished will the evils flowing from it be eliminated. Of those evils not the least is race and color discrimination.

Famine in Ireland

According to late dispatches a terrible condition of distress, brought on by famine exists in Ireland. The destitution is no longer confined to the west coast which was ravaged by hunger for over one year due to the failure of the crops, the peat supply and the fishing industry. The midlands are now stricken.

Children have died of hunger in the largest town in Tipperary, one of the most fertile spots in Ireland. But evidently the fertility of the land means nothing to the children of the working class. The land is not theirs. Neither does the fact that Ireland is now governed by the Irish capitalists and not directly by English bring any relief to the enslaved Irish workers.

The mayor of Clonmel said: "It is terrible to listen to the tales of woe. Children have died of starvation and others are dying of illness caused by the prevalent lack of food."

These tales of suffering appeared in the capitalist press and the conditions of workers must be very bad indeed, when the placemen who run the Free State government allow the news to get abroad.

The petty robbers that rule the Irish Free State have attempted to keep the facts of the situation from the outside world. The efforts of Comunists and progressives in the United States to relieve the famine stricken on the west coast of Ireland were assailed by Irish nationalist elements. The clergy did not relish having to admit that their prayers and supplications to their deity did not bring plenty to the catholic people of Ireland, tho those same clergy had thundered from their altars during the days of the Russian famine that god was punishing the wicked Bolsheviks for denying his existence.

While want is bringing death to the doors of the working class we find in an Irish paper carrying a quarter page advertisement soliciting funds to enable the catholic church to send one hundred strapping young Irishmen to China, not to help the Chinese free their country from the imperialsits, but to convert the Chinese to the catholic religion.

Here is a sample of the hokum that is peddled out to the starving Irish workers: "Those young students are preparing for the priesthood fof China. Please help them. They need your help. By helping our missionaries you share in their sacrifices and in their reward. Their converts will be your converts too. *We need prayers. We need funds.*" And then in return for the cash the following renumeration is offered: "We celebrate 2,500 masses every year for our benefactors living and deceased."

Is it any wonder that famine and want dogs the footsteps of a people who are not only cursed with capitalism but with the most cynical and coldly efficient religious opium joint in the world? This institution thrives on ignorance and misery. Side by side with the work of relieving the destitution of the starving Irish workers must go a propaganda that will also relieve their congested brains of the superstition which helps to make them tools of bigotry and oppression.

Amalgamation

While reactionary labor officials are invoking all their tricks to block the movement for amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions, the capitalists are proceeding to merge their industries, in the interests of more efficiency and larger profits.

The latest outstanding proof of this development in big business is the amalgamation of seven independent steel companies in Gary and eastern districts. Those plants have a total value of $20,000,000. Instead of the competition which formerly existed between those companies there will be unity of direction and underbidding will cease. This makes for more dollars in the pockets of the owners.

When will the workers of the United States take a lesson in the value of amalgamation from their masters? The capitalists do not care where an idea comes from, whether it be Moscow or Atlanta, Georgia, provided it sounds feasible to them. The superiority of the industrial form of organization to the craft form is obvious to everybody. The day of craft unionism is over.

Loreism and Maneuvers - -

By Wm. Z. Foster

THE breath of life of every Communist Party is a policy of struggle, of maneuvering against the capitalist class. In the Communist sense maneuvering means fighting, it means to attack the enemy, a Communist Party must grow by fighting. Thru the actual struggle it establishes its leadership over the masses, consolidates its own ranks, develops its spirit of discipline, and links its intellectual life closely to the actualities of the class struggle. Without this policy of struggle, of maneuvering, no party can be a Communist Party in the real sense of the word.

It is an unfailing characteristic of the right-wing in every Communist Party to shrink from the Communist policy of unrelenting struggle. The Lore tendency in our party sharply manifests this characteristic, thereby demonstrating clearly that it is opportunistic and menshevistic. On all sides the comrades following Lore express their opposition to party maneuvers. Lore himself has stated this opposition many times. Now comes Comrade Askeli in his article and says the same thing. But the point of view of these comrades regarding maneuvers was perhaps best stated by Scott Nearing in his letter a year ago dealing with the policies of our party. He proposed the following program, as against our policy of "maneuvering":

1. Realize that its (the Workers Party's) available clientile together is small, no thought of leadership of the masses, and highly localized, and rendered in part ineffective by its foreign admixtures.

2. Aim to hold this clientile together at all hazards; to preserve its morale and efficiency; to train it in effective and cooperative activities; to teach it to trust itself; to try it and discipline it until it becomes a really effective working force; and during all this time to avoid decisive struggle which will almost surely wreck the organization.

3. Husband the resources of the organization carefully; admit members only after long probation and after careful scrutiny; making each move with the idea that the struggle is being waged against immense odds, in a hostile territory, and against skilled generalship.

4. Expand the organization and its work slowly; taking no step that will unnecessarily expose it to destruction; making no move that will enable the enemy to deal a crushing blow.

SUCH a program, which is a true expression of Loreism, has nothing of Communism in it. It is based upon a great underestimation of the power of our party and the fighting spirit of the working masses. It betrays a complete lack of faith in the revolutionary movement. To put it into effect would be to condemn our party to isolation from the masses and to a life of sterile sectarianism. Opposition to party maneuvers, that is to party struggle, is the sign manual of menshevism. It is the high road to class collaboration and the eventual repudiation of the revolution.

But the comrades of the Lore tendency hasten to assure us that their opposition to maneuvering by the party relates only to this epoch when our party is young and weak. This is a sophistry. The fact is the further we go along the greater their opposition will become to the party participating in the struggle. Our immediate tasks will constantly become greater courage and more Communist daring will be required to fulfill them. The opposition of the right wing will become keener and keener, and it will culminate in its utmost bitterness at the supreme "maneuver" of the revolution. These comrades say our party is not strong enough and well enough disciplined to make a real fight at present. And if we leave it to them to decide it never will be strong enough. Their policy will alway be as it is now, so long as they remain Loreites, to shrink from the struggle.

ABUNDANT revolutionary experience demonstrates this fact. In the Russian movement before the revolution of 1905, the mensheviks opposed every effort of the Bolsheviks to really put the party at the head of the growing revolutionary upheaval, and arguments were always essentilly the same as those of the Loreites now, that the party was too weak, that the workers were unprepared for a struggle. They stabbed in the back the men who made the heroic uprising in Moscow. In 1917 their policy was the same. They did not hesitate to take up arms against the Bolsheviks who were determined upon a real struggle against the capitalists. With their constant policy of underestimating the strength of party and of the working class as a whole, they maintained, and their position was that of the whole Second International, that a proletarian revolution was impossible in Russia. In Germany, Brandler, again undestimating the forces making for the revolution, shrank from the struggle and brought the whole movement to a disastrous debacle. In Italy in 1920, when the workers, during the time of the metal workers' strike, were ready to deliver a final blow at capitalism, D'Aragona and the other menshevik leaders were on hand to tell them that they were not yet well enough organized and educated to take over society, and that if they attempted to do so their effort would be drowned in blood. Then these mensheviks, in the name of more complete organization, better discipline, and more thorough education of the working class, betrayed the revolution by demoralizing the masses in the struggle. The present opposition in our party to a policy of maneuvers and struggle is only a faint forecast of the tremendously increased opposition of the same character that will come from the mensheviks in the period of the revolution.

THE Loreite right wing in our party covers up its fear of struggle by the use of many high sounding revolutionary phrases. This is also an orthodox tactic of the right wing. In 1905, in Russia, when the question of the organization of a provisional revolutionary government stood before the party, Lenin advocated participation of the party in this government. The mensheviks, on the other hand, animated by their fear of the workers assuming leadership in the desperate struggle, bitterly opposed such participation. And characteristically they did it under the cover of revolutionary phrases. They denounced Lenin as a opportunist and condemned his policy as in opposition to that formerly enunciated by the Second International, which discountenanced the participation of socialists in bourgeois governments. They pretended not to see any difference between participation in a bourgeois government during the pre-war period, and participation in a revolutionary democratic government engaged in a death struggle with Czarism. Their real aim was not to preserve holy the principles of the Party, but to avoid the struggle. Their cries of "opportunist" at Lenin were merely a cloak for their own timidity and lack of faith in the Party and the working class.

IN our party we have had a classical illustration of the same tactics by the right wing. This was in the case of the proposed third party alliance. The Loreites denounced this in all keys. The burden of their song was that we who advocated this alliance were the opportunists and that they who opposed it were the real Communists. The facts of the matter were these: The Loreites opposed the third party alliance not because they were too good Communists, but because they were not good enough. The basis of their opposition was to be found in their opposition to maneuvers in general. Their revolutionary phrases were so much camouflage. Their position was not sustained by the Comintern. They opposed the alliance because of opposition to maneuvers in principle. The Comintern opposed it because it was the wrong kind of a maneuver. Between these two points of view there is a broad ocean of difference, the difference between menshevism and Bolshevism.

We must defeat the Loreistic tendency in our party which opposes maneuvers and our general policy of struggle. Our party is a fighting organization. It must live and grow in the battles of the working class. This does not mean that we shall have a reckless policy of maneuvering. On the contrary, the greatest skill will be necessary to steer our party between the left Scylla and [illegible] and the right Charybdis of opportunism. But fight and struggle we must to the best of our ability. Our party cannot postpone its active participation in the class struggle to some far off day when, by a policy of careful education and organization, as the Loreites propose, it might have assembled sufficient strength to make a showing in the struggle. Communist parties are not built that way. That is the way to build menshevik parties. Our party must fight today, tomorrow and every day. That is the only way it can become, in fact as in name, the vanguard of the proletariat.

How Not to Accept a Communist International Decision

By JAY LOVESTONE.

IN making the report on the American question before the last Plenum of the Executive Commitee of the Communist International, Comrade Kuusinen declared as follows:

"The question upon which the conflict arose in the American party was whether the party should fight in the immediate future for a labor porty or not. As you know, the majority of the Central Committee of the party opposed it and the minority supported it. In the opinion of the commission, **the majority based its policy in this respect too much on superficial temporary phenomena. The minority is absolutely right in its confidence of the vitality of the labor party movement."** (Our emphasis.)

Here we have stated concretely and tersely what has been the major political issue before the membership of our party until the C. I. made the above declaration endorsing the stand taken by the minority of the Central Executive Committee.

The Limits of Mere Acceptance.

All but an insignificant handful in our party have declared their acceptance of this decision of the Communist International. But, since this decision was made by the plenum, some of our leading comrades have taken it upon themselves to interpret this decision as a repudiation of the labor party policy pursued by the Ruthenberg group. If our party is to carry out this Comintern decision wholeheartedly and effectively such misinterpretation must stop. The comrades must remember that **a mere declaration of acceptance of a C. I. decision does not give them a license to continue a policy of misinterpreting to the membership the fundamental meaning of so basic a policy as the labor party declaration of the last plenum.**

This article is written in order to help secure the conditions for effective execution of the C. I. decision—a proper understanding of this decision. Some leading comrades have, perhaps unconsciously, perhaps unwillingly, perhaps even without full understanding, accused the Ruthenberg group of standing for "fake" labor parties. In view of the fact that this charge is hurled against those comrades who have always stood for a vigorous labor party policy, the accusation tends to have an effect of discrediting our whole labor party campaign. It must be remembered that now, more than ever before, is it necessary to imbue our membership with an understanding of, rather than a sceptical attitude towards the need for a labor party campaign by our party. **No one can deny that the months of insistent propaganda waged a short ago in our ranks against a labor party have borne harmful effects which still have to be counteracted ideologically.**

Any comrade who spreads such unfounded accusations, as that of "fake" labor party, is making a serious mistake. This is true despite the fact that many comrades insist that the only requisite to being a Bolshevik is to make mistakes and then say: "Well, we admit our mistakes." However, **admission of mistakes is no license to repetition of mistakes.** Let us look the facts squarely in the face. How unwarrantable and dangerous such tactics are in a party discussion is to be seen from the following irrefutable facts.

From January, 1924, when the present C. E. C. assumed the direction of party affairs and policies until the C. E. C. majority, in October 1924, threw overboard our labor party policy, the Ruthenberg and Foster groups practically voted together and had a common policy in applying the labor party program.

We hereby show in tabular form an analysis of the voting record of the C. E. C. on the labor party policy from January to October 1924.

Table Showing Number of Occasions on Which the Ruthenberg and Foster Groups Agreed on the Application of the Labor Party Policy. (January to October 1924—till the C. E. C. Majority dropped the Labor Party Policy completely.)

The date, authors of proposals and the proposals follow:

1. Jan. 3, 1924, C. E. C., Ruthenberg—Proposals on St. Louis C. P. P. A. Conference. **Unanimously adopted.**

2. Jan. 3, 1924, C. E. C., Ruthenberg—Proposals on Minnesota situation relative to Party's attitude to Shipstead and Johnson. **Unanimously adopted.**

3. Jan. 7, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding F. F. L. P. **Unanimously adopted.**

4. Jan. 7, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Three proposals on California L. P. situation. **Unanimously adopted.**

5. Jan. 16, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg-Pepper—Five motions regarding proposed May 30 conference. **Unanimously adopted.**

6. Jan. 16, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg Five motions on North Dakota policy. **Unanimously adopted.**

7. Jan. 25, 1924, Council, Cannon. Four motions on policy regarding effort to postpone May 30 conference. **Unanimously adopted.**

8. Jan. 25, 1924, Council, Cannon. Five proposals regarding May 30 conference. **Unanimously adopted.**

9. Jan. 28, 1924, Polcom., Cannon Six proposals regarding May 30 conference.

Ruthenberg—One proposal regarding May 30 convention.

Pepper—One proposal regarding May 30 convention. **Unanimously adopted.**

10. Feb. 8, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg-Cannon-Pepper—Motions regarding C. P. P. A. conference. **Unanimously adopted.**

11. Feb. 17, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg (5), Foster (2), Cannon (1)—Motions regarding May 30 negotiations. **Unanimously adopted.**

12. Feb. 18, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg (2), Foster (1)—Motions regarding policy of California F. L. P. **Unanimously adopted.**

13. Feb. 25, 1924, Council, Manley—Report on Nebraska-Grand Island F. L. P. convention sessions. **Unanimously adopted.**

14. Feb. 26, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Report on Minneapolis negotiations regarding May 30 conference. **Adopted by all members of both groups except Pepper.**

15. March 7, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Five proposals regarding March 10 conference.

Lovestone—Motion regarding this conference. **Unanimously adopted.**

16. March 7, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (5), Pepper (1)—Proposals regarding F F P P organization campaign. **Unanimously adopted.**

17. March 17, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg-Foster (7)—Motions regarding L. P. policy. **Unanimously adopted.**

18. March 24, 1924, Polcom., Pepper—Motion to approve our policy regarding Reading L. P. **Unanimously adopted.**

19. March 25, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg Motions regrading F. L. P. situation in Indiana. **Unanimously adopted.**

20. March 25, 1924, Polcom., Pepper (1), Foster (1)—Proposals regarding California situation. **Unanimously adopted.**

21. March 25, 1924, Polcom., Pepper (4)—Motions regarding Minnesota situation. **Unanimously adopted.**

22. March 25, 1924, Polcom., Pepper (2)—Proposals as to opposing W. P. members running on F. L. P. tickets without announcing themselves Communists. **Unanimously adopted.**

23. April 2, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg Proposals regarding New York L. P. situation. **Unanimously adopted.**

24. April 24, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding L. P. situation in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York and Oklahoma. **Unanimously adopted.**

25. April 24, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg Proposals regarding California, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma Pennsylvania L. P. situations. **Unanimously adopted.**

26. April 28, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding Minnesota situation. **Unanimously adopted.**

27. May 24, 1924, C. E. C., Ruthenberg (1), Proposals regarding June 17 convention policy.

Bittelman (7)—Proposals regarding June 17 convention policy. **Unanimously adopted.**

28. May 14, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding labor party campaign, C. P. P. A., Committee 48, Oklahoma, etc. **Unanimously adopted.**

29. May 21, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (2)—Proposals regarding Oklahoma F. L. P.—Motion to defer. **Unanimously adopted.**

30. May 21, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (2)—Proposals regarding Pennsylvania Labor party policy. **Unanimously adopted.**

31. May 21, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (3)—Proposals regarding New York, Colorado, Minnesota situations. **Unanimously adopted.**

32. May 26, 1924, Council, Bittelman—Proposal regarding special declaration on L. P. policy. **Unanimously adopted.**

33. May 27, 1924, Council, Bittelman—Proposal regarding LaFollette attack on Communists. **Unanimously adopted.**

34. May 31, 1924, Council, Lovestone (3)—Proposals regarding California situation. **Unanimously adopted.**

35. June 7, 1924, C. E. C., Foster Moton regarding C. I. decision. **Unanimously adopted.**

36. June 8, 1924, C. E. C., Sub-Committee—Report on policy and platform. **Unanimously adopted.**

37. June 8, 1924, C. E. C., Sub-committee—Special platform report. **Unanimously adopted.**

38. July 16, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (5)—Motions regarding Montana situation. **Unanimously adopted.**

39. July 26, 1924, Council, Bittelman (6)—Motions regarding C. P. P. A. **Unanimously adopted.**

40. Aug. 2, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Election platform and labor party. **Unanimously adopted.**

41. Aug. 4, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg-Bittelman—Proposals regarding California situation. **Unanimously adopted.**

42. Aug. 25, 1924, Polcom., Cannon Motions regarding Buffalo L. P. policy. **Unanimously adopted.**

43. Sept. 22, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding North Dakota labor party. **Unanimously adopted.**

* * *

TABLE NO. 2.

Table Showing Number of Occasions on Which the Ruthenberg and Foster Groups Disagreed on the Application of the Labor Party Policy (January to October, 1924, till the C. E. C. Majority Dropped the Labor Party Policy Completely).

The date, authors of proposals, and proposals follow:

1. Jan. 25, Council, Pepper—Motion declaring that Mahoney was influenced by right wing elements in postponing May 30th convention and that C. E. C. should carry out energetically its January full meeting decision on this matter. **Lost** by groups votes.

2. Jan. 28, Pol. Com., Pepper—Proposal regarding May 30th convention. Foster—Proposal regarding May 30th convention. **Lost** (Pepper's). **Carried** (Foster's), by groups' voting.

3. Feb. 15, C. E. C. Majority-Minority Theses on present political situation. **Carried** (Majority's by 8 to 5).

4. March 7, Council, Pepper Amendment to one of Ruthenberg proposals regarding March 10th conference. **Lost.** Pepper, Engdahl, Lovestone vote in affirmative, all rest negative.

5. March 25, Pol Com., Pepper Regarding F. F. L. P. in Illinois. Foster—Amendment to this motion. **Carried** (Foster's amendment) by groups voting.

6. March 25, Pol Com., Pepper (2) Ruthenberg (2)—Proposals regarding Minnesota situation. Cannon (7) Proposals for Minnesota situation. **Carried** (Cannon's proposals instead of Pepper-Ruthenberg motions.)

7. May 2, C. E. C., Ruthenberg Proposal regarding June 17th policy. **Lost**, by groups' voting.

8. May 21, Council, Bittelman—Regarding instructing members in securing petition signatures in Oklahoma. **Lost**, tie vote, group versus group.

9. May 27, Council, Lovestone (2) Motions regarding California situation. **Lost**, by groups' voting.

Louder Than Words.

This record is very plain. This record speaks louder than the loudest words of misrepresentation hurled by the C. E. C. Majority supporters. This record shows clearly that from January, 1924, until the C. E. C. Majority repudiated the Labor Party policy and campaign the two groups participated in voting on Labor Party policies on 53 occasions, involving a minimum of 146 motions. This [illegible] ws that **on 43 occasions involving a minimum of 130 motions dealing with the application of the party's Labor Party policy the Ruthenberg and Foster groups reached unanimity. On only ten occasions involving 16 motions dealing with our Labor Party policy did any differences manifest themselves while the party was pursuing the Comintern policy towards the Labor Party campaign.**

The writer has made no attempt to defend the position of the C. E. C. Minority against the attacks of the Majority of the C. E. C. First of all, these attacks are of a non-serious nature. Secondly, the best **defense and criticism** of the Labor Party position taken by the Minority is already to be found in the decision of the Communist International. **The Minority of the C. E. C. has fought for this decision before the Comintern while the Majority of the C. E. C. was fighting against it.** The Minority of the C. E. C. has forced the Majority of the C. E. C. to consult the Comintern on the Labor Party tactics before a convention and thus spared the party the possible overruling of its convention by the Communist International.

* * *

"Fakes" and Fakes.

If there is anything at all [illegible] the "fake" Labor Party accusation hurled at the Minority of the C. E. C. by the C. E. C. Majority group, the Foster group shares this blame equally with the Ruthenberg group. The two groups have made jointly nearly all the Labor Party policy mistakes which were made by the party during this period. **The two groups have voted the overwhelming number of times unanimously on the application of the Labor Party policy while the C. E. C. Majority permitted the party to have a Communist pro-Labor Party policy and not a sectarian anti-Labor Party policy.**

If the C. E. C. Majority is [illegible] that its application of the Labor Party policy [illegible] be characterized as "fake" then in the face of the above [illegible] application of the Labor Party policy by the Comintern equally must be characterized as fake.

A Dangerous Practice.

We feel that the [illegible] slogan of **"fake" Labor Party thrown in by the C. E. C. Majority only tends to discredit the Labor Party policy adopted by the party thru the advice of the Comintern. What more effective weapon could the C. E. C. Majority employ against the Labor Party policy than to brand the most consistent and politically honest supporters of this policy as advocates of "fake" labor parties? In effect this campaign of the C. E. C. Majority only tends to** [illegible] **Labor Party tendencies in our ranks, tendencies for which their months of energetic propaganda are largely responsible.**

Consequently [illegible] our party must, in the most decisive terms, declare [illegible] Communist International [illegible] **Workers (Communist) Party of America will brook no further opposition to** [illegible] **will tolerate no further hostility to a vigorous Labor Party campaign regardless of the form in which this hostility may manifest itself.**

The present economic and political situation calls for the united efforts of all the Communist elements in our party for an unhesitating and vigorous Labor Party campaign.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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SOVIET CAPITAL RECEIVES VISITORS

SIGMAN GANG USES UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE AGAINST MEMBERSHIP; HYMAN FILES VIGOROUS PROTEST

NEW YORK CITY, August 10.—In reply to complaints from the Joint Committee of Action that members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who are entitled to unemployment insurance are forced to go to the offices of the Joint Board for insurance blanks, when they no longer recognize the authority of the Joint Board, and that they are also forced by the Joint Board officers to pay their dues to date before their insurance claims will be considered, Chairman Arthur D. Wolff of the unemployment insurance fund of the cloak, suit and skirt industry of New York, has announced that "he has instructed that these complaint blanks be freely and readily issued without discrimination to all applying for them at all offices of the union locals."

Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action, stated today that the committee is not satisfied that this will correct the evils which have been reported to him by the workers.

Hyman Wants No Gangster Control.

"With the best intentions in the world," said Mr. Hyman, "Mr. Wolff cannot supervise the distribution of these insurance blanks if they are given out by the various offices of the Joint Board. We want some central unemployment insurance office, not attached to any office of the union, where workers can apply for blanks whenever they are entitled to them.

"Our workers are refusing to go to the Joint Board offices, and it is not fair that they should be forced to go there to get unemployment blanks. We know that, no matter what Mr. Wolff's intention is, the Joint Board, if it is allowed to handle these blanks, will continue to discriminate against our members as it has been doing for some time. If the trustees of the unemployment insurance fund want to avoid all possibility of such discrimination, it can be assured only by giving us blanks to issue to our members, or by opening an office of their own.

Use Insurance to Fight Membership.

"If this is not done, we cannot be satisfied that the insurance fund will not be used to help the Joint Board officials in their fight against the membership—to compel the workers to recognize their authority and pay them dues. This practice cannot be allowed to continue, and unless it is remedied, we shall be compelled to instruct our members to refuse to make any more payments to the unemployment insurance fund."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NAVY DAY will be celebrated on October 27, which happens to be the anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. On that day thousands of orators will explain the purpose of the navy. We rise to ask if there is anybody in America, outside the K. K. K. who is so ignorant of things in general as not to know what the navy is in existence for. Acting secretary of the navy, Robinson, is good enough to tell us that the navy is for the purpose of preventing war. Good for you, Robinson, the Annanias club will have a warm welcome for you.

* * *

H. L. MENCHEN, self-styled wise man and highly paid literary tickler has some fun at the expense of free speech in America. Menchen comes to the conclusion that there is no such animal nowadays and that there is only one person in the United States who is seriously in favor of free speech, and that person is Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union. A person not half as clever as Menchen, would know that neither free speech nor any other kind of freedom that may jeopardize the power of the ruling class is possible, so long as one class dominates another. Theoretically free speech is constitutional, but those in power have the right to interpret what kind of speech is entitled to this freedom.

* * *

COMMUNISTS have proved time and again that there is no free speech in the United States, despite the constitutional provision to that effect. There is no freedom of speech for the workers, because what they have to say, is liable to cause the capitalists trouble, now or in the future. There is no record of a capitalist being persecuted for violent speech in a capitalist, country, but it is quite likely, that he would be subjected to inconvenience if he expressed himself after the fashion of Vauclain or Gary, in the Red Square at Moscow.

* * *

THE bad feature of capitalism is the fact that it robs the workers of the product of their labor, and in order to maintain itself as a minority living on plunder, it may have armies and navies, courts, police and all kinds of devices to hold power. So long as the workers are meek and humble and don't kick, they can talk all they want, about Santa Claus, William Jennings and the newest murder case. But let them talk about the advisability of putting an end to capitalism, and watch the capitalist get excited. He will say that he believes in free speech but not in lincense.

* * *

ROGER BALDWIN thinks it positively terrible that Russia should disappoint her liberal friends—who by the way never did a damn thing for the revolution by doing much the same as the capitalists are doing to their political enemies, but for an entirely different purpose. But it is the

(Continued on page 2)

KLUXERS DODGE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LYNCHING

County Prosecutor May Stage Fake Inquiry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 10.—With city and county officials issuing statements, each throwing on the other the burden of action for prosecution of the leaders of the mob which last Friday hanged Walter Mitchell, Negro, this city was awaiting today the possible arrival of an assistant attorney general from Jefferson City. No arrests had been made.

County Prosecutor Raymond Cummins, who, after stating Saturday morning that citizens felt justice had been done and it would be impossible to get prosecuting witnesses, suddenly announced later that he would urge the calling of a grand jury. He said today he was working with Chief of Police John F. Craven. This the chief denied, declaring the entire action is in the hands of the county authorities.

Judge Ralph Hughes wired from his vacation resort in Minnesota late yesterday that he assumed the prosecutor was making the necessary investigation.

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JULY SAW NEW INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN 22 CITIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The cost of living is on the rise again. The retail cost of food in 22 representative cities rose from 1 to 7 per cent during July, the department of labor announced today in its regular survey. The increases ranged from 1 per cent in Louisville, Ky., to 7 per cent in Boston.

Other cities reporting increases in the retail included: Milwaukee, 6 per cent; Indianapolis, 4 per cent; Chicago, 3 per cent.

For the year period ended July 15, increases were reported as follows: Louisville, 15 per cent; Chicago, Milwaukee, 11 per cent; Indianapolis, 10 per cent.

Green, A. F. of L. Head, in Attack on Negro Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The baptist deacon and mental kluxer, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, placed the American Negro Labor Congress which is scheduled to be held in Chicago, Oct. 15, on the index expurgatoris of the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor.

Green was dead, dumb and blind while sco res of Negroes have been hanged thruout the country by lynching mobs, but the spectacle of seeing the Negro workers organizing themselves for defense against their persecutors and to secure better wages and working conditions was too much for this hypocritical Negro hater.

Besides belonging to a church that is notoriously susceptible to klanism, it is also pointed out that at the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America, Green did not fight the pro-klan resolution introduced there.

It was reported at the convention that the Indiana delegation which sponsored the resolution had assurances that Green would give it benevolent support, without endangering his office.

Several well known klansmen among the delegates, spoke glibly of Green and expressed the opinion that he would become a prominent citizen of the "invisible empire" some day. At a klan meeting held in Indianapolis during the convention a representative of grand dragon, Stephenson of the realm of Indiana, now on trial for rape and murder, declared that the United Mine Workers would soon join the klan.

Congress' Success Stirs Green

The success attending the organizing efforts of the American Negro Labor Congress to reach the Negro workers in the labor unions and the unorganized got under the yellow hide of William Green, leading capitalist tool among the labor fakers.

It was pointed out here by leading Negroes that the American Federation of Labor never took any steps to organize the Negroes, and that the present blast from Green's office is merely a futile effort to block the work in that direction that is being accomplished by radical Negroes.

"A number of unions composed of colored men have been deceived into sending delegates," said Green. "They have been led to believe they will attend a convention of union Negroes."

Will Not Be Deceived.

This is the usual rant of the labor faker. All those who try to improve the condition of the workers, be they black or white, are trying to "deceive" them. But the colored workers will not be deceived by the Green attack. They have found very little aid or comfort from the Gomperses, the Greens, or the Fitzpatricks when their race was being gibbetted, burned at the stake and outraged in every conceivable way in this so-called land of the free. The Negroes are learning that the Communists are their friends and Green nor his stoolpigeons will not be able to make them believe otherwise.

* * *

Where Green Got His Idea.

It is believed that the tirade delivered against the radical Negroes by John Fitzpatrick and his detective bureau expert, Edward N. Nockels, gave Green the idea of breaking into print with another anti-Communist outburst and justify his reported expense account with the United States chamber of commerce. Fitzpatrick and Nockels were against the Gompers machine until that wily politician withdrew some of the pork chops. Then Fitz and Nockels took the next train to Washington and from then on their speed toward the right was dazzling.

"Skinnay" Madden's ex-pal seems to be the most vicious red baiter of the two. Fitzpatrick sometimes takes a stand in favor of progressive principles, as when he flayed the United Garment Workers. Nockels, with the mentality of a thug, draws no distinctions, as when he justified the scabbery of Tom Rickert, saying that he would do the same thing himself, if he were in Rickerts position. Nockels also was willing to be used as a tool by "B. & O. Bill" Johnston in seeking evidence to enable Johnston to expel McMahon and other prominent from the machinists' union.

The Unholy Alliance.

The Daily News, owned by the millionaire Victor Lawson, was quick to interview the local lieutenants of Green and the two playboys managed to get their names in the paper again. They were not so popular with the Daily News and the Tribune, when

(Continued on page 2)

PRESSMEN TIE UP CUNEO CO.; PICKET PLANT

Local Unions Work for Amalgamation

The 500 striking members of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistannts' Union, Locals Nos. 3 and 4, who walked out of the Cuneo Printing Company to force the concern to accept a union agreement, were on the picket line yesterday, and the business of the plant was at a standstill. The mailers were laid off yesterday because of the ticup, and the entire force of over 2,000 had nothing to do.

Local No. 3 and Local No. 4 of the union, comprising the pressmen and the assistants, each formed committees to work to bring about amalgamation of the two unions.

Pay Strike Benefits.

The executive boards of the unions have held joint meetings, and it was decided that strike benefits of $20 a week shall be paid.

Strikebreaker George L. Berry, president of the international, has refused to remove the few pressmen he could secure to enter the plant for strikebreaking duty. Berry ordered the pressmen to accept the "open shop" terms of the Cuneo company, the largest printing establishment in the country, when the company tried to reduce the crews from four to three men per press.

Fund of Hundred Thousand.

Local No. 3 has a $100,000 fund and is willing to use every cent of the money to win union conditions for the pressmen and helpers.

Berry's policy proves in this case, as in the past, to be to help the employer to establish the "open shop," while he lives in luxury off the per capita tax collected by the International. Instead of advocating a shorter work day and more pay, Berry collaborates with the bosses and imposes non-union conditions by attempting to eliminate as many men as possible from the press crews, and calling his scabbery "readjustments."

Shoe Workers Hold Mass Meetings on Unsatisfactory Pact

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 10.—Mass meetings of members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are being held to discuss the pact between Haverhill shoe manufacturers and the union, preliminary to deciding whether or not the working agreement shall be continued. Considerable dissatisfaction has been noted among the workers on the operation of this peace arrangement which established a shoe board of employers and workers and employed an "impartial" chairman whose decisions were binding on both sides.

Unless 90 days' notice is given by either party the pact continues automatically for three years after January 1, 1926.

SCRANTON LABOR UNIONS SUPPORT COAL MINERS, AID SILK STRIKERS

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug 10.—(FP)—Scranton's Central Labor Union is already on record with its pledge of moral and financial support to the United Mine Workers of America in case a strike in anthracite fields is undertaken. Scranton is in the heart of the anthracite region. The central body is sending $50 to the striking thread workers of Willimantic thru Cecilia St. John, who presented the strikers' case.

I. W. W. MEMBERS ARRESTED IN NORTH DAKOTA

Taken Off Freight by Armed Capitalist Tools

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 10.—Twenty-two members of the I. W. W., organizers and job delegates of agricultural union 110, were arrested by the city officials of Fargo aided by the county prosecutor, a notorious labor hater.

The I. W. W.'s were riding a freight going towards the harvest fields to the number of seven hundred. They were ordered off the train but they refused, whereupon a posse of fifty was organized by the city officials and 22 of the wobblies arrested.

Held On Boss Laws.

They are held under two state laws, one which forbids riding on freight trains and another law against trespassing on private property.

The Chamber of Commerce suggested the raid. The county commissioners who represent the progressive elements along the small farmers are opposed to the prosecution which is being pushed by the Chamber of Commerce tool the county attorney's office.

Protested Raids.

In 1922 the commissioners protested against raids on the I. W. W. A defense committee is organized with headquarters at 110 Front Street, Fargo. The arrested workers plan no legal defense and will use no lawyers. Instead they propose to institute a boycott of Fargo. Thousands of agricultural workers are streaming into the Dakotas for the September harvest and this case may bring a labor shortage unless the Chamber of Commerce gang release the prisoners.

MODERNISTS OUT TO GIVE JEHOVAH A GOOD SHAVE

Tho Bryan Is Dead He Is Still a Nuisance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., Aug. 10.—To counteract the efforts of fundamentalists who are raising money to establish a Bryan memorial university and other schools where fundamentalists' views will be propounded, a movement is now on foot among the leading modernists of the country for the establishment of eleven schools of modernism in various parts of the United States.

This was revealed by Dr. George W. Rappleyea, originator of the Scopes evolution trial, when it was learned today that he is negotiating for the purchase of the Grandview Normal Institute property at Grandview, Tenn. twenty miles north of Dayton.

Dr. Rappleyea would not disclose the organization that he was representing nor the details of the plan, but he said that it was planned to convert Grandview Normal into the first of eleven modernist schools to be established thruout the country. "He said the organization had "plenty of financial backing."

AMERICAN LEGION WITH CAL AND GREEN AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—The "National American Commission" of the American Legion today adopted a resolution urging enactment of legislation for deportation of all aliens convicted of a felony. Calvin Coolidge and William Green are also attacking the foreign-born workers.

WORKERS OF MOSCOW IN HOLIDAY GREETING TO LABOR DELEGATIONS OF GERMAN AND SWEDISH TOILERS

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, July 22, (By Mail).—Today the whole working class, officials and students demonstrated in honor of the German and Swedish workers delegation. Thousands of workers assembled on the Red Square bearing banners and flags inscribed with slogans in German, Swedish and Russian.

A common session of the German and Swedish workers' delegations took place in the open air before the Lenin Mausoleum. The enthusiastic greetings of the masses when the delegates appeared seemed to have no end.

After a time, however, the chairman of the Moscow trade union council, Michellov, succeeded in opening the session. Rykov, who was received with enthusiasm by the masses, made a speech to the delegation in which amongst other things he said:

"I welcome you to Moscow, not in my capacity as chairman of the council of the peoples' commissars, but as a participant in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, and as a member of the Communist Party. We know how to value the fact that both delegations are of workers from the shops. We want the workers' delegations to grasp the fact that we have created the first workers' and peasants' republic in the world.

Shows Labor Creative Strength.

"May our first success be to show to our foreign comrades the creative strength of the working class. We do not wish to conceal from the foreign workers that still all sorts of deficiencies exist in our country, that very many things have not yet been completed, that mistakes were committed in the past, etc.

"But we declare with an energy, that after the October revolution, a country has grown up in which the working class is the only creator of social, political and economic life. Let the representatives of the European working class think of the inhuman difficulties which stood and still stand in the way of social reconstruction.

"In eight long years of heroic struggle, the working class has won the fight of the unlimited triumph of labor. I want to see the working masses of western Europe and of the Soviet republics come together to advance the cause of the international unity of the proletariat and to insure the possibility of peaceful work. International working class unity will ensure peace for the working class in the present and victory in the future. (Great applause.)"

N. Bucharin, editor of Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, greeted the delegations in the name of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and declared that the Russian working class thanked the European proletariat for support and assistance in the years of the most difficult struggle, and that the Russian working class was certain that it could rely upon the fraternal help and support of its foreign brothers also in the future.

"The delegations counted many social-democratic members amongst them, the Communists, despite the fact that they had continually fought against the social-democrats, had always understood how to differentiate

(Continued on page 2)

TYPOS MEET IN CONVENTION AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Every State in Union Is Represented

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 10.—Fifteen hundred delegates and vistors to the seventieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union opened their formal session here this morning with nine addresses on the program.

The printers represented every state in the union and every province in Canada.

The gavel was presented this morning to President James M. Lynch, of Syracuse, N. Y., by Russell Henning, president of the Kalamazoo union.

Announcement that it will oppose any change in the union's present pension laws was made by the New York delegation following its arrival. The delegation is opposed to a proposal which would require unemployed members to contribute toward the pension fund.

POLISH HANGMEN SEEKS HEAD OF LABOR'S LEADER

White Terror Again Threatens Lantsutsky

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 9.—Once again the undaunted son of the Polish proletariat, Stanislas Lantsutsky, is dragged before the courts. Polish class justice demands its victim. It refused to be satisfied with the defeat at Przemysl. Lantsutsky was acquitted by the jury. Now he is to appear before the district courts of Warsaw and Lodz, where only the creatures of the white terror will stand in judgment.

This doughty revolutionary is to be tried on three charges at once. Others will follow. In all the charges mentio is made of the speeches which he he in Warsaw and Lodz. Even prole rian members of parliament in Poland sometimes enjoy the liberty of addressing the masses. Woe to them, however, if they utilize this liberty as fighters for the masses. They should not mention the sufferings of the people nor the revolutionary aims of the workers' movement. Such matters are dangerous to public order and security. It is quite another matter if nationalist agents openly call for Jewish pogroms.

Socialist Traitor Repulsed.

Lantsutsky in his speech spoke of the united front of the proletariat, of Communism, and of the solidarity of the Polish workers and peasants with Soviet Russia. Now Polish class justice defends the "honor" and security of its bourgeois state. Furthermore, it defends the social traitors in the ranks of the Polish socialist party.

"The crowd assembled," thus runs the indictment in the latest Lantsutsky trial, "was so excited by Lantsutsky's speech that when the leader of the Polish socialist party local group, the teacher Kuskowski wished to address them in order to refute the attacks made on his party, there was terrible noise and hooting and cries of 'Traitor! Down with him!' so that he was unable to speak."

This is a terrible crime in the eyes of the bourgeoisie. Just imagine a lackey of capital in socialist clothing wishes to address the workers. The workers, however, find that they do not want to listen to the social traitor after Lantsutsky.

Attack on Workers' Leader.

Lantsutsky's trial is no ordinary

(Continued on page 2)

HABEAS CORPUS SAVES ZAGORSKY FROM PRISON AT HANDS OF POLAND

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 10.—A writ of habeas corpus saved John Zagorsky from being deported to Poland with a party that left here on July 26th. Zagorsky's attorney, Edw. L. Tittman, produced proofs of his being a Russian citizen and showed that deportation to Poland would mean prison for the defendant.

Tittman was retained by International Labor Defense to defend him when it was learned that the authorities intended to deport Zagorsky to Poland. The writ that stayed immediate deportation was issued with the provision that Zagorsky's keep in the county jail will be paid. International Labor Defense undertook the obligation and is now attempting to get him released on bail.

BUSY SEASON TO FORCE GARMENT BOSS TO KNEES

Amalgamated Strikers to Get Victory Soon

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' strikers continued mass picketing at the plant of the International Tailoring and J. L. Taylor companies yesterday, the beginning of the seventh week of their strike. With the start of the busiest season of the year only three weeks away, and the employers continuing their newspaper advertisements for strikebreakers, the garment workers feel confident of victory.

Strike benefits were paid yesterday, twelve dollars to those with dependents and eight dollars to others.

Rock Island Unions Help.

The labor unions of Rock Island, where the International has made a bluff of removing their plant, have come to the support of the Amalgamated, and have repudiated the organized scabbery of the United Garment Workers, the American Federation of Labor Union which is attempting to supply the International with scabs.

If the International tries to begin production there this week the Amalgamated will immediately take steps to prevent strikebreaking activities in Rock Island, it is announced.

New York Strike in Good Shape.

At the strike meeting yesterday, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, Morris Weinstein of New York and Minnie Santoro of Baltimore were among the speakers.

The speakers brot out that the strike situation in New York is progressing just as well as in Chicago. The company has pasted signs all over their New York building stating, "One Thousand Dollars Reward for the Arrest of Anyone Intimidating Our Employes."

But these signs aid the strikers, as they show jobless workers that there is a strike on and give them their cue to stay away.

Letter Gives Bosses Away.

A letter sent by the International to its New York customers proves that the employers are hard pressed. The letter tells the customers that the International seleced the month of July, the slack season, as the period to "go to the mat with the malgamated," thinking that by the ddle of August the union would be eaten and the "open shop" installed. Now, however, the International faces its busiest season with no production whatever, and the workers as determined as when the strike started.

Kluxers Threaten Indiana Negro.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 10.—A mob visited the home of a Negro, 1008 Dewey Ave., and ordered him to move out. The Negro refused. A "fiery cross," ten feet high, was then burned opposite his home.

Workers of Moscow in Holiday Greeting to Labor Visitors

(Continued from page 1)

between the social democratic leaders and the social democratic workers.

"The Communists adopted the attitude of comrades to the social-democratic workers, as workers who were on the wrong track. It was possible for the social-democratic workers to make mistakes, but they would never keep the truth which they had here seen about the Soviet republics from their brothers at home."

Workers Greet Visitors.

Thereupon working men and women from various Moscow shops and factories held speeches of greeting.

In the name of the German workers' delegation, Freiberger greeted the Moscow proletariat and declared amongst other things:

"Before we commenced our journey, the story spread that the Communists would only show us those things which were favorable to them. I declare that that statement is a lie. Our Russian friends have shown us everything that we wanted to see and everything that was of interest to the German working class.

"We have seen some several things which we would have liked to have seen in better circumstances, but we must say emphatically, that we have been shown not only the positive successes but also the deficiencies and also the terrible inheritance from the czarist economy and from the long years of the war.

Russians in the Lead.

"We have all been convinced that in very many respects the Russian working class is in the lead, and that here a socialist reconstruction is taking place.

The chairman of the Swedish delegation, Kilbum, spoke in the same spirit, and greeted the Moscow working class on behalf of their comrades in Sweden. He declared that the whole Swedish delegation was prepared to fight with all means for the cause of the international unity of the proletariat.

The demonstrators defiled before the mausoleum and exchanged greetings with the delegations until late in the evening.

Also Visit Catholic Church.

Today the German workers' delegation visited several factories and shops, the Moscow Soviet and various municipal undertakings. The delegates were particularly interested in the arrangements for feeding the workers.

A group of catholic workers visited a catholic church where they had discussions with the priests upon the situation of the catholic church in Russia. This was done in connection with the reports in the bouregois press upon the "persecution" of the church in Soviet Russia.

Women Witness Hanging.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 10.—The lynching of the Negro, Walter Mitchell, by a mob here, was witnessed by a large crowd which included many women and children. Mitchell was hanged to a tree along the Wabash river.

THE PRISONERS IN VENEZUELA; KILLED BY 'JOY'

Fascist Crushes Unions But Honors Pershing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—General Vicente Gomez, dictator of Venezuela, who has ruled that country for the past 18 years and has persistently denied that the liberties of the citizens have been curtailed, has issued a decree of amnesty for most of his political prisoners. More than two hundred of his victims, broken in body and spirit, have come forth from the Venezuelan Bastille—Castel San Carlos, on Lake Maracaibo.

An account of this liberation of prisoners which has reached Washington sets forth that some of the men whose chains were chiseled off have died of "high emotion" when brought out of their cells into the daylight.

It was Gomez who recently entertained General Pershing, and presented to him the sword which was formerly owned by one of the national "heroes" of Venezuela.

"Dies of Joy."

The amnesty decree covered not only the prisoners who had not died or gone mad in capitivity, but it also announced that political exiles might now return from Colombia and other countries to their homes. Among the prisoners reported as having "died of joy" upon release was General Augustin Fossi. He was one of a large number who had spent more than seven years in the fortress because he was suspected of wanting to restore constitutional government."

Gomez felt safe in releasing these men, according to the report received in Washington, because he recently forced the national congress to amend the constitution so as to empower him to appoint the governors of all the states. He then named his own adherents to the governorships, thereby securing universal military control of the country.

Stamps Out Union.

One of the cardinal points of Gomez' policy is refusal to permit the formation of labor organizations of any kind. Men suspected of seeking to form labor unions are promptly jailed or otherwise disposed of. Yet in his address to his hand-picked governors the dictator advised them to keep always in mind the "protection of the workers." In view of the fact that Gomez has established what is in fact a monarchy of the absolute type, this suggestion was construed as a bit of royal humor.

Two Killed at Crossing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 10.—Two men were killed and one seriously injured when their automobile was struck by a Union Traction interurban car on the outskirts of Indianapolis today.

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AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from Page 1)

purpose of the act that counts and not the act itself. Much scorn used to be heaped on the Jesuits for their philosophy of the "end justifies the means." Every capitalist will admit he does not like war for war's sake, yet he will testify that it was necessary to slaughter 12,000,000 men to defeat Germany in the late war.

• • •

NO revolutionist likes the shedding of blood, yet he will readily agree that the working class must be freed from slavery even at the cost of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of lives, preferably the lives of capitalists, but unavoidably also lives of workers. This is regrettable but what are you going to do about it?

• • •

THERE is no law against speaking on the streets in Chicago, yet Communists are arrested, thrown into jail, held on bonds and invariably released by the courts, because they have not violated any law. Yet the arrests continue and freedom of speech is made a laughing stock of. Business men instruct the police to arrest the speakers. They have no right to do this, but they do it. They are the ruling class. If an employer got up on the street corner and advocated the open shop, the police would not arrest him, but if the workers interfered with him, every policeman in the city would stand ready to protect him in his rights.

• • •

THERE will be no freedom of speech as long as class rule exists. The workers fight for the right of free speech, not because they believe they will get that right until they are strong enough to take it, but because it makes good propaganda. It shows the producing classes that free speech or any other constitutional provision designed to protect the weak from the strong, means nothing as long as capitalism exists. The workers being in the majority and being the only useful class in society, must take over the running of society and abolish exploitation before free speech or any other freedom in the real sense can exist.

"JUSTICE was done," declared Ray Cummins, Clay county prosecutor in the state of Missouri, when a Negro charged with assaulting a white girl was taken out of the hands of the county sheriff and lynched. "I would have preferred that the Negro be hanged legally," continues Cummins. No doubt the avatistic gentleman would have preferred a legal hanging. It would have given him more prestige for one thing. The only objection Cummins had to the lynching was that "the method was crude." This is another example of American freedom to which the attention of Herr Menchen is directed.

THE spiritual department of the British empire has fallen on evil days. The Chinese are now boycotting the imperial pulpit pounders. The Communists are the cause of all this, the British say. One hundred seventy-nine servants left the British legation in Peking. This is h'awful. Here is great danger of a fertile field for the army of the lord, being rendered unfit for cultivation by the diabolical Communists. Is it any wonder J. Bull should have such a hearty dislike for the Soviet government?

Drive Grows Against the Effort of Fascism to Get United States Foothold

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, bad news is put on the cables reaching to the international headquarters of fascism under the Mussolini thumb at Rome, Italy. The Grand Lodge of the Sons of Italy of New York State, by vote of 266 to 1, decided to sever all relations with the Supreme Lodge, the national organization, charging that the Supreme Lodge has attempted to make the organization a subsidiary of fascism.

The one lone vote was cast by a spy planted in the convention, held in New York City, by a insignificant bolting group that was meeting in Schenectady. The spy confessed himself an avowed fascist. The Schenectady group also confesses its allegiance to fascism, sending a telegram to the New York City gathering demanding that it accept the fascist program. This it refused to do by unanimous vote.

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This development is a body blow at fascism in the United States. It should be a great incentive for all workers to renew their struggle against fascism in all its forms.

The Sons of Italy is not a working class organization. It is a fraternal order, consisting of large bourgeois elements. The fact that large numbers of Italian-speaking officials of trade unions hold membership in it, does not improve its working class character. But this organization in New York State has taken a determined stand against fascist penetration. It has even split with the national organization on this issue, calling on other state bodies to go with it. That should indicate to all workers, especially to Italian workers, the dangers and the possibilities of the struggle with fascism on this side of the Atlantic.

This split within the Sons of Italy is one of the reasons that is causing the international high priest of fascism, the Italian deputy, Bastianini, to hasten to the United States in an effort to halt the growing desertions.

Bastianini will not give up without a fight. It is directly charged that Giovanni di Silvestro, Supreme Master of the Sons of Italy, has formed an alliance with the Italian fascist government, pledging the support of the Sons of Italy to the bloody dictator, Benito Mussolini. The fascist elements in the United States will do everything possible to make good this pledge. Only the determined resistance of the working class can be depended on to combat successfully this effort to build the fascist power in the United States.

• • • •

There are great numbers of Italian workers in the big industries, in the steel mills, the coal mines, the textile and clothing industries and the building trades. It is among these workers that the big buttress against fascism must be built. This terror tries to maintain itself in power, not only by destroying and outlawing the militant trade unions, but by forming its own unions wherever it can. It will try this same tactic in the United States. It is, therefore, doubly necessary for the organized workers to be on their guard now.

• • • •

Workers will organize for the reception to be given the fascist deputy, Bastianini. They will prepare great mass meetings of protest against his coming. They will picket the places where he appears, everywhere proclaiming his errand to this country. They will make it very clear to all the world that they are ready to fight fascism in all its forms, and crush it completely.

BOSSES' GREED TOOK 30,000 OF WORKERS' EYES

Fifteen Thousand Are Blinded in Shops

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Everyone has seen a blind worker but few realize that 15,000 persons in the United States have lost their sight by the inhumanly wasteful methods of American industry. The report on Eye Hazards in Industrial Occupation, published by the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, gives the figures—a total of 15,000 blinded from industrial causes altogether, and an annual crop of 200,000 major or minor injuries to the eyes of workers.

Eye hazards are the most serious of all non-fatal industrial accident hazards, declares the report, and it makes the point, again and again the course of its 232 pages, that most of the men blinded in the factories would still be seeing if specified precautions had been taken by the employers.

Companies are to Blame.

An example of the toll industry takes from the workers is afforded by the statistics of Pennsylvania Railroad accidents, with 36 employes' eyes lost in one year and 2,000 more or less serious eye accidents. In the state of Pennsylvania, in all industries, in the year 1920, 691 eyes were lost, with 244 of these in coal mining and 220 in metal and metal-products, largely steel making.

Flying particles from so-called "emery" wheels or grinding wheels, cause about one-third of all industrial eye accidents. There is no excuse for this. Employers should provide protective shields and dust exhausts for the wheels and individual, well fitting gogles for the men. Chipping cast iron remains the most dangerous individual eye hazard without protection—but an endless variety of eye injuries and diseases come from splashing molten metals, the growing use of poisonous chemicals in industry and bad lighting.

Fifty-two chemicals are especially dangerous to the eyes, with lead poisoning and its atrophy of the optic nerve affecting the workers in more than a hundred occupations, wood alcohol, ammonia, tar, turpentine and the acids being contenders for the dishonor.

Engineering reorganization, sometimes rebuilding of a plant, is necessary, frequently, to lessen eye hazards. This is true in badly lit plants where window space is at a minimum and it is true in the case of dangerous, old pattern machines. Employers have to be prodded to make these reforms. The report cites the case of one company whose safety engineer laid out a program that would save the eyes of the men but looked costly. So the management said nothing doing, till two more eyes were lost.

Workmen's compensation laws, forcing the boss to pay out good dollars, have done much in bringing safer conditions. In the nation at large the payments for eye injuries amount to $23,000,000 and in Pennsylvania, from 1916 to 1923, the sum of $6,201,76 was paid out, or more than the compensation costs for loss of arms, legs, feet and miscellaneous permanent injuries.

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COOLIDGE BACKS MORGAN PLAN TO CONTROL ITALY

Brings Pressure to Bear Thru War Debt

ROME, Aug. 10.—Barone Giacomo de Martino, Italian ambassador to the United States, is returning to Rome to report to the foreign office on the progress of the debt negotiations in Washington. Official announcement of this was made today.

The foreign office officials hinted they have advance information that the ambassador was bringing word that Secretary of State Kellogg, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Secretary of Commerce Hoover were favorable to a project for increasing the participation of American capital in Italian enterprises." J. P. Morgan & Co. have already made large investments in Italy, and it is reported will use the debts to secure a tighter hold on Italy's commerce.

Simultaneously with announcement that the ambassador to the United States was returning, Sig. Volpi, the new finance minister, called a meeting of the inter-ministerial committee on finance for this afternoon.

This committee will begin at once the preparation of data to be used when negotiations over the funding of the debt to the United States are resumed in Washington Sept. 15.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Great Britain, pound, 4.85⅝, cable, 4.85¾; France, franc, 4.66½, cable, 4.67; Belgium, franc, 4.51, cable, 4.51½; Italy, lira, 3.58¾, cable, 3.59; Sweden, krona, 26.85, cable, 26.88; Norway, krone, 18.33, cable 18.35; Denmark, krone, 22.76, cable, 22.78; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael, 78.12½, cable, no quote.

DOLSEN, DOBKIN, ROBERTS, COWDERY ON COMMUNIST TOUR FROM COAST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., August 10.—Another unusual Communist tour was begun from this city today.

Following the footsteps of "Mother" Bloor, who is now speaking in Ohio cities on her tour for the DAILY WORKER, begun in this city on June 1, James H. Dolson, former Communist district organizer for California, I. Dobkin, Roberts and P. B. Cowdery, the last a California district DAILY WORKER agent, are all "tin-canning" their way to Chicago in a novel tour for the DAILY WORKER.

Meetings will be held in all the important cities by this versatile quartet. James H. Dolsen, who is a nationally known speaker, will talk at all cities on "The Crisis in China and American Labor." Thruout California this lecture of his has attracted great attention. Roberts will also take the platform.

I. Dobkin is a singer of note, and at all meetings on the road his songs will be a feature.

P. B. Cowdery, whose activities on the coast have stamped him as one of the outstanding propagandists in this country, will direct the sales and distribution of the DAILY WORKER and the Workers' Monthly at all meetings and wherever a worker can be found.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER can look for meetings to be held by this unusual Communist quartet on the following dates:

Salt Lake City, August 12; Ogden, 13; Rock Springs, 14; Cheyenne, 15; Denver, 16; Colby, Kan., 17; Kansas City, Mo., 18; Pittsburg, Kan., 19; St. Louis, 20.

Polish Hangmen Again Seek the Life of Stanislav Lantsutsky

(Continued from page 1)

Communist trial like the hundreds that are now going on in Poland. In this instance it is a question of decapitating the Communist faction in the Polish Sejm. This faction prior to the end of 1924 consisted of six members of parliament, of whom four are Ukrainian peasants, recently added to the Communist ranks and without political experience.

Two old revolutionaries, Lantsutsky and Krolikowski, were the leaders of the faction. Both of these have been removed from the Sejm. Krolikowski's place is still empty because the Sejm sabotages the appointment of his substitute from the Communist electoral list. Should Lantsutsky be condemned and thereby lose his mandate, then his place may remain empty for months and even years.

The bourgeoisie wants to silence the representation of the revolutionary proletariat. It wants to snatch away from the workers and peasants their last legal possibility of action.

Once the international working class was able to frustrate these criminal plans of the Polish bourgeoisie by means of powerful manifestations. It was the pressure brot to bear by the international masses that forced the judge in Przemysl to withdraw the indictment against Lantsutsky, the international proletariat saved Lantsutsky.

Workers Must Protest.

This time the danger in which Lantsutsky is placed is immensely greater. The whole strength of the workers of all countries will be necessary to snatch him from out of the hands of Polish hangman justice. The Polish proletariat again sends you, workers of the whole world, an appeal. This is not merely a question of one comrade, for in Lantsutsky's person the entire movement of the workers in Poland is threatened and the revolutionary vanguard of the peasants just as the struggle for the liberation of oppressed national minorities are in danger.

Lantsutsky's trial is a blow aimed at the revolutionary movement, the defeat of the Polish bourgeoisie in this process will signify a revolutionary victory. The workers of the world are in a position to help the Polish proletariat.

Workers! Peasants! Protest against Polish blood justice! Demand the immediate liberation of Lantsutsky! Raise your voices on behalf of the struggle for the proletarian cause in Poland!

KLAN INVADES CAPITAL, FIERY CROSS BURNED

Coolidge Permits K.K.K. to Stir Race Prejudice

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Glowin with satisfaction over the success o their first "national konvention," th ku klux klan now plan to make it a annual event, and tentatively hav selected New York as the spot for th 1926 gathering of the hosts, it was re ported here today. Most of the 100, klan visitors left the capital ove the week-end.

Last night the Virginia hills acros the Potomac were aglow with the ligh shed by a gigantic fiery cross, whic marked the end of the klonklave.

Green, A. F. of L. Head, in Attack on Negro Labo

(Continued from Page 1)

they were associated with Foster, bu now they are white-haired boys in th editorial rooms of the two most anti labor papers in Chicago.

Local Negroes say they expecte this scurrilous attack from Green They say Fitzpatrick, Nockels, th Tribune, the Daily News, John M Glenn and his manufacturers' associa tion et the whole unholy reactionar alliance cannot prevent the Negroe from organizing themselves, somethin the reactionary labor frauds did not d for them

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS REVIEWS 5 YEARS' LIFE; CALLS FOR UNITY IN STRUGGLE

MOSCOW, July 18—(By Mail)—The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions publishes the following appeal entitled "Five Years of the R. I. L. U.":

"In July 1920, the second congress of the Communist International took place in Moscow and on this occasion the representatives of the red trade unions and the revolutionary minorities in Italy, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Spain and France met with the Soviet unions to discuss the organization of all revolutionary elements of the international trade union movement.

"The International Trade Union Federation formed after the war at Amsterdam, was attempting to sell the workers to the League of Nations and to reconcile them with the capitalist system. The Soviet trade unions were blocked by the reformists and all efforts were made to suppress the victorious proletarian revolution in Russia.

"At its formation the Amsterdam International consisted of approximately 25 millions of workers. In the course of its six years of activity it has lost about 10 millions of workers, so that today it has only some 15 million members.

"The Versailles peace treaty, the general offensive of the employers against the working class in all parts of the world, and finally the Dawes plan, have made the conditions of the toilers ever worse.

"The Amsterdam International, however, made no efforts to mobilize the whole forces of the international trade union movement for the struggle against the attacks of the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, it considered it its task to disrupt the international trade union movement.

"Parallel with the attacks of the imperialist states upon the republic of the Russian workers and peasants, the attacks of the Amsterdam Trade Union International against the revolutionary trade unions in all countries were carried on.

"The R. I. L. U. has always struggled for the unity of the international trade union movement and has regarded it as its most important task to mobilize the forces of the trade union organized masses for the struggle against international capitalism. Already at its official inaugural congress in 1921 this aim was the chief point in the discussions.

"The second congress of the R. I. L. U. occupied itself in the first place with the organization of the revolutionary forces in the international trade union movement, whilst the third congress last year concentrated chiefly upon the reestablishment of trade union unity.

"When the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions was formed, only small groups of workers in the various countries were dissatisfied with the reformist policy of the Amsterdam leaders. In the course of time, however, strong groups of revolutionary trade unions have formed themselves in all countries, and today almost one-third of the members of the International Federation of Trade Unions are in the opposition.

"A strong left wing has just been formed in the Amsterdam Trade Union International. The present chairman of the I. F. T. U., the leader of the English trade unions, Alfred Purcell, is a friend of the Russian unions. He assists the aim of the Anglo-Russian unity committee, is in favor of the affiliation of the Russian unions to the I. F. T. U. and supports the idea of the organization of all unions in one united International.

"Since its existence the Amsterdam International has been a European International, whilst the R. I. L. U., apart from the Soviet Union, counted the trade union committees of China and Java, a few countries in South America and North Africa, the Balkan countries, France and Checho-Slovakia and strong revolutionary minoritites in all important industrial countries of the world amongst its members and supporters.

"The roots of the R. I. L. U. reach back to the period before the war when small troops of revolutionary trade unionists existed in Russia, Germany, France, Spain, Italy and in a few other countries. During the world war not only the political working class movement was reborn at the conferences of Zimmerwald and Kienthal, but also the revolutionary trade union movement.

"In the five years of its official existence, the R. I. L. U. has achieved a great amount of revolutionary work and it has experienced very much. Very much work has been done, but still more remains to be done.

"We must concentrate all our forces upon the strengthening of the revolutionary trade union movement and upon the struggle for the establishment of the unity of the trade union movement as the preparation for the social revolution.

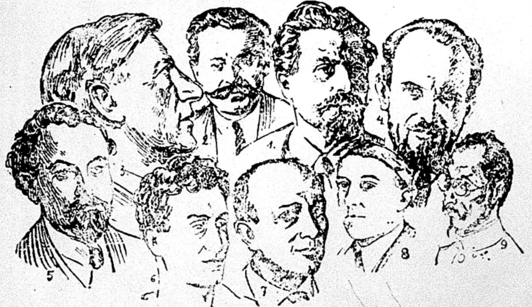
"Down with international imperialism and its reformist helpers!

"Long live the fraternal alliance of the revolutionary workers of the West and the suppressed peoples of the East!

"Long live the Red International of Labor Unions!

"Long live the unity of the international trade union movement!

Executive Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions



1) A. Losovsky, secretary; 2) Monmusso (France); 3) Jim Larkin (Ireland); 4) Jovani Jermanetto (Italy); 5) Dimitrov (Bulgaria); 6) Andre Nin (Spain); 7) William Z. Foster (U. S.); 8) Pollitt (England); 9) Van Go-Po (China).

Carmen's Bright Idea All to the Good, Only Union Must Keep Fund

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Decision by the general executive board of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employes, to demand in all wage contracts henceforth that the employing company provide death and accident insurance and old age disability benefits, without cost, has been made public by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor with its tacit endorsement. If the union would control all funds, this would meet the only remaining left wing objection.

The streetcar men have been studying "welfare" schemes for the past year, and have determined that the inclusion of the ordinary insurance and retirement benefits should be accepted in all future contracts as a right of the employes. In this way they will remove the temptation of streetcar workers to trade their union affiliation for promises of a company pension.

MINER ASKS, "IS IT TIME FOR ACTION?"

Farrington Treachery Demands Miners Act

By A. W. YOUNG.

O'FALLON, Ill., Aug. 10—O'Fallon is only one of the many places that the workers are underfed, underclothed, and deprived of the right to work for an honest living. And why? Because we, the rank and file, have no leadership at the head of the U. M. W. of A.

The operators are proud of our present official family. Here in O'Fallon the operators and the business men have organized a committee, or rather, a labor bureau.

Organized Blacklist.

This bureau is made up of business men. Their function is to recommend to the coal operators who to hire and who to fire. They are well acquainted with those who have the guts to stand up and fight for their rights. And who are those fellows? The Communists and progressive miners, of course.

We have good reason to believe that there are others behind this committee besides the coal operators and business men. Of course the official family is in business. They are doing a better business than the operators. There is no danger of them going bankrupt, not until the rank and file wakes up.

Conspiracy With Operators.

The operators couldn't put Freeman Thompson, John Watt, Tom Parry, and Duncan McDonald out of the organization, so Farrington had to do the job. It is not a hard matter to know who the real enemies of the workers are.

Last winter, when the unemployed miners appealed to Frank Farrington and John L. Lewis for financial aid to keep their little children from starving and freezing to death, they sent word back that they only had enough money in the treasury to run the organization. And at the same time Frank Farrington drew from the miners' treasury approximately $7,000 in a six months' period!

And out of this same treasury hundreds of dollars were paid out for death claims when there were no deaths or death claims to be paid.

At the same time as the looting of the miners' treasury was going on, the rank and file miners in O'Fallon were compelled to go out at night and steal coal to keep their children from freezing to death.

But does this concern Farrington? Not at all. What does he care about a few thousand children starving or freezing to death so long as he and his sluggers have free access to the miners' treasury?

We'll Say It's Time!

Fellow workers, is it not time for action? Let's bury the dead and give the living a chance. Did it ever occur to you that when the operators begin to squeal because the Communists take a leading part in the organization and expose the looting of the miners' treasury, and fight for better wages, shorter hours, and better conditions for the working people, that our state and national officials also begin to squeal about the Communists?

And when it happens that these militant fighters are in o[illegible] not long before Frank [illegible] John L. Lewis not o[illegible] of office, but also c[illegible] ganization.

Mule drivers [illegible] tools make goo[illegible] operators.

LABOR SPY'S REPORT EXPOSED; FINK IS PLEASED BY A. F. OF L. FAKERS' ATTACK ON COMMUNISTS

From sources it cannot disclose, the DAILY WORKER has come into possession of a secret report made by a detective assigned to spy upon labor and radical organizations.

The DAILY WORKER wishes to call attention to this report, not merely because it shows that such nefarious work is being carried on—that is taken for granted by all classconscious workers, but attention is directed to the character of the matters reported, and the attitude of this trained rat of capitalist espionage, to the matters reported.

Spy Knows His Friends.

Altho the report is written very objectively, still one can see clearly where the sympathies of this labor spy lie in the struggle between the labor union bureaucracy and the left wing, particularly the Communist port of the left wing.

It should be pointed out that the campaign in the A. F. of L. "and other unions" to expel the Communists is reported as the first item of importance. The labor fakers who are carrying on this campaign very evidently see eye to eye with this unspeakable rat, and the Communists may well be proud of their enemies, just as the labor fakers may well be ashamed of their friends.

Fink Pleased at Bill Green and Sigman.

Note how this fink speaks of "an increasing strength of stand on the part of the A. F. of L. and other unions that the labor movement must rid itself of Communist influence." The fact that in spite of the worthy efforts of the labor fakers to accomplish this end, the Communists' defense has been strong enuf to cause a deadlock, furnishes material for the doleful comment that "there is nothing to make an interesting report."

Surely, if the labor union bureaucracy, from Bill Green and Bill Johnston to the most obscure labor faker wish to show that they want to cheer up this labor spy, they must redouble their campaign against the Communists in the unions and overcome this "uninteresting" deadlock.

A Spy for British Imperialism.

It would be interesting to know just what sinister forces are behind this capitalist tool's espionage upon the National India Association and those who work for the freedom of the Irish people. Capitalism is continually trying to convince organized labor that it should have nothing to do with the labor unions of other countries.

But what logic remains in the argument against international trade union unity, let alone an alliance between the American proletariat and the movements for national liberation now fighting against imperialist oppression, when we see that here in America, American imperialism is so interested in safeguarding British imperialism that, regardless of the strongest conflicting interests in China and elsewhere, it is paying secret agents to spy upon the internal foes of British imperialism.

Labor Spies Hate Labor Defense.

The third matter reported by this labor spy is likewise a subject in which every worker has an interest and an interest opposed to that of capitalism and its secret informer.

The International Labor Defense has been attacked most viciously by an element in the labor movement. While this element is small in numbers, yet it will from now on be regarded by honest workers as in alliance with the detectives sent among labor to spy upon it.

Against Negro Labor Congress.

The fourth and last matter reported is the American Negro Labor Congress. Evidently the labor hating, union disrupting and Communist baiting capitalists of America are very much opposed to the American Negro Labor Congress and to the organisation in the labor [illegible] [Ne]gro workers. Th[illegible] honest worke[illegible] of Negro w[illegible] ary beca[illegible]

GERMAN AND SWEDISH WORKERS STUDY LIFE OF RED ARMY SOLDIER

MOSCOW, July 23—(By Mail)—Today, the German and Swedish workers' delegations visited the summer camp of the Moscow garrison where they studied the life of the Red Army soldiers. The Swedish workers further visited the Moscow prisons.

A tremendous mass of workers accompanied the Swedish workers' delegation to the railway station. The delegation left Leningrad for Sweden July 24.

It should be noted in summary that the Communists, and the Communists alone, are mentioned adversely and continuously as being "worth watching." Where are those organizations which pretend or pretended to lead the fight against capitalism—but either carry on their "fights" verbally or, in the case of the socialists, have gone over and become allies of capitalism?

Where are these socialists, the I. W. W., the S. L. P. and the self-inflated P. P. Only the Communists are active enuf to draw the fire of American capitalism.

Here Comes the Fink's Report.

The report, which we give below, is upon activities in New York City. It says:

"SPECIAL," FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925.
"GENERAL RADICAL

"There is very little new or interesting this week. The fight between the labor unions on the Communist question continues with an increasing strength of stand on the part of the A. F. of L. and other unions that the labor movement must rid itself of Communist influence. There is, however, even in this situation, a sort of deadlock, and there is nothing to make an interesting report.

"The National India Association is giving another of their banquets Sunday evening, at which one of the speakers is to be also the guest of honor, and that is Mary McSweeney, the Irish woman, sister, I believe, of one of the Irish leaders.

"A pamphlet containing manifesto, resolutions and constitution has been issued by the International Labor Defense, which is Communistic in sympathies and make-up, according to information I have on it.

"I believed I have mentioned to you the holding recently of a certain conference of labor leaders on the question of admitting Negroes to the labor unions more freely than is at present being done. This week apeared a new paper called the Negro Champion, which is being published as the official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress. This paper discloses the Communist tendencies of the mentioned organization. It is edited by Lovett Fort-Whiteman, who was in Soviet Russia for some time. I shall try in the next couple of weeks to get you more information on the organization."

'B. & O. BILL', ONCE THE WOR THING TIED ON JOHNSTON; THIS AND THINK UP A NEW

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 10.—Wm. H. John national president of the International Association of in the fight of the reactionaries against the progressi beginning to assume the leadership upon a national

"B. & O. Bill" finds, as the outstanding leader fo laboration, that it is necessary he also assume leadership the Communists and Progressives because they are g discrediting him and his traitorous policy before the rank

In order to hide his own corruption and to divert a from his stealing of the election from the Anderson group ton is trying to solidify the reactionary forces to carry on drive against everything that smacks of progress and everyone who opposes the machine as Communists.

We Get Them All When They Need It.

A few days ago the DAILY WORKER published a story by Jack Johnstone exposing the pseudo progressives, Fitzpatrick and Nockels, where B. & O. Bill Johnston enlisted the services of Ed Nockels in his fight against McMahon, a supporter of the Anderson group and a political opponent of Johnston.

The following letter sent to a member of the Metal Polishers' Union, the name of whom, for obvious reasons, we withhold, shows that Johnston is broadening his activities and now aspires to be the chief stool pigeon against the progressives.

Letter Written by "B. & O." Bill Johnston.

"Dear Brother: I feel it my duty to write to you to convey information which I have received regarding the activities of one of your officers. I am sending you this as a personal matter, in order that you may make your own investigation, if you deem it of sufficient importance to do so.

"I have been reliably informed that Mr Heaphy, whom I understand is a vice-president of your organization, is working in close co-operation with the Communists or Workers Party outfit, as is also, Charles M. O'Brien, who I believe has been employed by your organization as an organizer.

"Our organization has definitely gone on record, declaring the Communists or Workers Party, and the Trade Union Educational League antagonistic and dual to the bona fide organizations we are giving notice to our membership that they may choose between holding membership in the International Association of Machinists or in these aforementioned organizations.

"I hope that you will not feel that I am interfering in your affairs, but as indicatted I felt it my duty to send you this information for such use as you care to make of it. I think you can easily secure sufficient evidence to substantiate the statements contained in this letter.

"You will find enclosed a newspaper clipping which announces Mr. O'Brien is to be a speaker of the Proletarian Party at open air meetings. If I am correctly informed, the Proletarian Party is an offshoot of the Communist Party, or the Workers Party under another name.

"With best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours.

"(Signed) Wm. H. Johnstone,
"International President."

Johnston evidently is organizing an espionage system within the trade union movement, he says er: "I have been reliably that Mr. Heaphy, whom I u is a vice-president of you tion is working in close c with the Communists or Party outfit, as is also, O'Brien, who I believe ha ployed by your organizatio ganizer." Who "informed" friend?

We do not know Mr. Hea as a vice-president of the ishers' Union, but from the fact th Johnston seems to be after his scalp, we take it for granted that Heapy is a fly in the ointment and is opposed to Bill's program at some point that hurts.

"Informer" Had Wires Crossed.

As for Charles M. O'Brien, Johnston's "informer" was evidently eavesdropping at the wrong key-hole. Our old friend Charles M. does not be love in such practical work as organizing Metal Polishers into organizations that struggle against the employers. If it were a study class to theorize about the theory of the class struggle, but not to put the theory into practice, then Charles might accept the job as organizer.

Johnston is the recognized leader in this country of class collaboration. He more than any one man, side tracked the labor party sentiment into the LaFollette middle class reformist camp. Now he is assuming the leadership nationally against the Communists, the T. U. E. L. and progressives of all shades. In doing so he thinks that he can save himself and his administration by hiding their corrutpion behind a "red scare" barrage. He is kidding himself.

Look Out, You O'Briens.

We understand that the Irishman who bears the honored name of O'Brien in the Metal Polishers' Union is Martin H. O'Brien and not Charles M. as "B. & O. Bill," the Nick Carter of the scenario entitled—"Expel the Reds!" has been "reliably informed," who knows but by some spy of the bosses in the ranks of organized labor.

Evidently any union man in the A. F. of L. who carries the moniker of O'Brien had best look to his interests, otherwise B. & O. Bill Johnston of the Machinists' Union is apt to have him expelled from the union as a "communist" and a "red," which is, in turn, evidence enogh for the capitalist government to jail or deport him.

Millions in Building Unions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—(FP)—One million men now are members of building trades unions in the United States and Canada, according to George F. Hedrick, president, building trades department, American Federation of Labor.

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
"A COMMUNIST MAGAZINE"
AUGUST ISSUE

THE MAKERS AND MASTERS OF STEEL
By Arne Swabeck

LEWIS PERFORMS FOR THE ANTHRACITE MINERS
By Alex Reid

TWENTY YEARS AFTER
By Harrison George

ORGANIC COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL
By Karl Marx

POEMS
by Sara Bard Field, Herschell Bek, Henry George Weiss

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By Earl R. Browder

LaFOLLETTISM WITHOUT LaFOLLETTE
By Manuel Gomez

FACTORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN COMRADE SHISH
By Moissaye Olgi

CARTOONS
by Fred Ellis, Maurice Bec G. Piccoli, Billie Burke

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HOUSAND TORS SENT OVIET UNION

Sends Two Ship Within Week

The Daily Worker)

K, Aug. 10—Purchases on of tractors and other ag- chinery for Soviet Rus- effected by the Amtorg corporation within recent lowing increased demands as a result of the good crop s in the Soviet Union. shipment of the new pur- s sent on the steamer which sailed from New York with a cargo of 1494 tractors and 1500 plows and parts destined for the port of Novorossisk on the Black Sea.

Additional 2,300 tractors with plows and parts will make up the cargo of S. S. Beckenham, leaving New York on August 12 for the ports of Odessa and Novorossisk.

The value of the two shipments is placed at about $2,200,000. Other shipments are to be made in the near future.

These two cargoes will bring up the number of tractors shipped to Soviet Russia by the Amtorg Trading corporation since last August to 9,000.

One Hurt in Indiana Storm

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—With a check-up of the damages still under way, estimates placed the property loss caused by a terrific hail and rain storm here at thousands of dollars. One man was injured in an automobile accident resulting from the blinding downpour.

CLEVELAND WORKERS PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT OPPOSING AMENDMENT TO ELECTION LAWS, URGES LABOR PARTY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 10.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Cleveland has issued a statement opposing the proposed amendment to the city charter to abolish proportional representation, which will be voted on August 11. The Workers Party at the same time opposes the non-partisan method of election, and urges the workers to fight for a labor party.

The statement says:

Support P. R.!! Defeat the city charter amendment on August 1:

To the trades unionists and other workers of Cleveland: The Workers' Party calls upon you to support your working class interests on Aug. 11. Go to the polls in full force and vote AGAINST the proprosed amendment to kill proportional representation.

But at the same time that this vicious, anti-labor amendment is being defeated, it ought to be kept clearly in mind that the present P. R. system is not fully in accordance with the interests of labor.

P. R. at present provides for a non-partisan ballot on which no party names appear. The Workers' Party stands for what at present is most in the interest of labor, that is, a system of proportional representation using the partisan ballot with party names on it.

The non-partisan ballot is a smoke-screen used by both liberal and reactionary capitalist politicians to confuse the workers and make it difficult or them to vote according to their class interests.

But the proposed amendment also calls for the non-partisan ballot and since it is a choice between two non-partisan systems, the one which provides for proportional representation is the one for labor to support.

The policy of neutrality followed by the Cleveland Federation of Labor in its refusal to take a stand on the question, must be thoroly condemned, not only as being a concession to capitalist politicians, but as being wrong in principle. Every political issue is of importance to labor in one way or another, at the very least it strengthens the political power of labor every time the workers consciously attempt to unitedly support their class interests in the elections.

Labor must realize that no system of elections can be utilized in labor's interests fully, without much better political organization than at present. There ought to be a labor party composed of the unions and political and other organizations of workers willing to unite on the principle of independent working class political action regardless of other differences.

Keeping in mind that labor must work for a labor party, and for a system of proportional representation embodying the partisan ballot, the workers of Cleveland must nevertheless take a definite stand on the proposed amendment and vote it down decisively as being absolutely not a change in the interest of labor but the reverse.

If the working class of Cleveland acts in accordance with its class interests, there will be no question as to the defeat of the amendment on Tuesday.

Cleveland Workers! Go to the polls, Aug. 11. "Defeat the Amendment!"

WORKERS PARTY, Local Cleveland, 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 13.

USSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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tinued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The British trade union leaders' report on Soviet Russia, which is running serially in the DAILY WORKER, Saturday took up the subject of foreign trade in the Soviet Union. Transportation, industry and agriculture have already been described in the official report. The union leaders concluded that foreign trade and agriculture is steadily improving, and told how the finances of the Union have been placed on a stable basis. The New Economic Policy in relation to agriculture was explained. The industries are increasing production, the report stated. Recent instalments of the report dealt in detail with the relation of the Union with foreign countries. The regulation of trade, financing, foreign bank credits, statistics of foreign trade, status of foreigners, were some of the subjects dealt with. The instalment concludes that foreign trade is workable, and that harm is being done Britain by the absence of full diplomatic relations.

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The first idea of the revolutionaries, and one to which the Revolution has subsequently to some extent returned, was to establish a unified system of "People's Courts," based on "direct democratic election" (Article 1). But it was recognized that such courts were incapable of conducting the class war and accordingly they were very soon supplemented by Revolutionary tribunals with the special function of combating counter-revolution, contraband, etc., composed of a President and six assessors nominated by the Provincial Councils (Article 8). Thus there was created a double system of courts; and as class sabotage, conspiracies, counter-revolution, and "white" campaigns developed, the People's Courts were altogether put into the background by the proletarian Revolutionary Tribunals. The 32 Revolutionary Tribunals, for example, as early as 1918, got 56 per cent. of the criminal cases. What was more significant of war conditions was the policy expressed in a decree of November 21st, 1918, which proposed to replace the "democratic" local (Mestny) People's Courts by a revival of the District (Okrujny) Courts of the Tsarist class regime, to which a new class character was given by appointing members through the local Councils. This made a third element in what was to have been a "unified" judicature. But this, the most unsatisfactory position reached in the course of the Revolution, lasted only a few months. A decree of January 15th, 1919, based on resolutions of the I. and II. Congress of Councils, abolished the District Courts and restored the authority of the People's Courts, subjecting their independence, however, to the supervision of a Council of People's Courts to be composed "principally of Communists"; while in other respects also the independence, irremovability and partiality of the members of the Court were seriously impaired. For example, the principle of "direct democratic election" was suspended in favor of indirect nomination through the local Councils. Perhaps the best feature of the system at this period was its decentralization. For the only Central Court of Cassation was the above-mentioned Council, and there was no general right of appeal at all from the Provincial Courts of Second Instance. But this, again, resulted in local authorities occasionally using the local Courts as instruments of class warfare in a way the Central Government would have prevented had it had the judicial machinery for doing so.

Revolutionary Developments

Meantime, during the first period of counter-revolutionary campaigns—Koltchak, Yudenich, Denikin—the Revolutionary Tribunals continued their political function, reinforced and even replaced to a large extent by the notorious Extraordinary Commission or "Tcheka." Both the Tribunals and Tcheka had at this time powers of summary execution. Their activities dealt with shortly in a later section are responsible for the false impression abroad of the Soviet judicial system. But no sooner had active counter-revolutionary action ended, as it was then assumed permanently, than the power of capital punishment was taken away, both from the Tcheka and the Tribunals, by a decree of January 17th, 1920. The interval did not, however, last long, and the last and worst counter-revolutionary crisis was reached in the combined invasion of the Ukraine by the Poles and Wrangel. This caused the restoration of full powers of punishment to the Revolutionary Tribunals, though not to the Tcheka, which only got powers of interment up to five years. Besides the Tcheka there were other special competences working with the Revolutionary Tribunals, such as the Special Divisions (Osobenny Otdyel), the Military Tribunals, and the Railway Tribunals. Most of the criminal jurisdiction was indeed taken over on one ground or another (state of siege, etc.) by these special tribunals during this period. Thus, the Railway Tribunals (under decree of November 20th, 1919, and March 18th, 1920) took all offenses or their like, connected with or committed on the railways. The Tribunals of the Tcheka, invested under decree of October 21st, 1919, with powers of the summary procedure, took the most important offenses againsnt public order. Moreover, capital sentences by local tribunals [illegible]uld be confirmed by the Central Tribunal or Tcheka. Fur[illegible]er, in the course of 1921, the Revolutionary Tribunals extend[illegible] their operations far beyond the criminal code into enforcing [illegible] campaigns of War Communism for the requisition of fuel [illegible]d foodstuffs.

During this period the People's Courts only retained juris[illegible]tion over cases of little importance and purely local interest. [illegible]ecame obvious that under continued war pressure justice [illegible] the judicature had specialized into forms very different from the original intention of the leaders of the Revolution.

[illegible]estoration to Peace Conditions

The first attempt to restore the judicature to a proper [illegible]orm and functions was a decree of June 21st, [illegible]21, establishing [illegible] Supreme Court in the Central Executive Committee, and re[illegible]tricting the powers of the Revolution[illegible]d Special Tr[illegible]nals. Similar Supreme Courts were subsequently set up in the autonomous Republics. Progress in this direction could only be slow, for, though the campaigns on the internal and external fronts were now over, conspiracy was still active. Nevertheless, the Revolutionary Tribunals were reorganized and their activities restricted. At the same time the People's Courts were given a more national and less local character by associating the Council of People's Courts in the nomination of their members.

Then came the New Economic Policy with its restoration of private property and the renunciation of War Communism. This, before long, involved a complete reconstruction of the revolutionary judicature and jurisprudence. For jurisprudence again became concerned with rights of persons and property in all its modern developments. While the function of protecting the Communist—or perhaps more correctly, the Socialist—foundations of the new State against the rising flood of private enterprise had to be transferred from the Red Guard, the Red Army, and the Tcheka, to the Law Courts. The last line of defense of Socialism still remained a recourse to armed force; but the first line now became the new Codes as enforced through the People's Courts. This, therefore, involved an abolition of all Revolutionary Tribunals and other forms of judicial coercion, the elaboration of a complete new system of jurisprudence and the re-establishment of a unified judicature.

The latter task was only carried through against the obstinate opposition of many Communists who considered the maintenance of the revolutionary judiciary as indispensable for the safeguarding of the Revolution. After a short but sharp struggle, however, a complete judicial reform was promulgated (decree of October 31st, 1922), and put in force throughout the Russian Federation on January 1st, 1923. The Union had then not yet been finally ratified and acceptance of this new system is not obligatory on Republics entering the Union, though it is on Republics holding under the Federation (R. S. F. S. R.).

The Judiciary

The new judiciary consists of People's Courts of Justice, composed of a permanent judge, sitting either alone or with two "People's Assessors"—Provincial Courts of Second Instance—and a Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, sub-divided into various Courts of special jurisdiction. There are also, as in other countries, Military Tribunals for the armed forces. Further, Labor Courts, which may be the local People's Court in special session for labor cases, and Commissions for deciding differences between State enterprises. The Revolutionary Tribunals, the Special Divisions, and the Tcheka are abolished.

The People's Courts

Each district (ouyezd) or town has a People's Court. The judges must be citizens of good character, who have participated in local government, and "who have had two years' responsible political work in some political organization or three years' practical work in one of the judicial departments." They are selected by the Provincial Executive Committee on the proposal of the Provincial Judge or the Commissariat of Justice for a renewable term of one year subject to suspension by the Commissariat. Criminal cases of importance the judge tries with two assessors. These assessors seem very similar in general function and manner of selection to our jury. The panel must contain 50 per cent. of workers, and there are arrangements for special assessors in cases of importance.

Provincial Courts

The Provincial Courts have the usual jurisdiction of Second Instance, and their President and assessors are appointed on a similar system as in the National Courts, but higher qualifications are required. They have taken over in First Instance the class of cases previously tried in the Revolutionary Tribunals in so far as such are offenses under existing law. The President also exercises a supervision over all the judges in the Province. The Court is divided into criminal and civil departments, each being sub-divided into Courts of Appeal and of First Instance, the first having three professional judges, the latter a judge and two assessors.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has the supervision of all inferior courts, final jurisdiction in appeal, and also in first instance for the most important matters. The Supreme Court has a standing Committee (presidium), a plenary assembly, and juriconsults for appeals, also marine and military experts.

Working of the People's Courts

The working of these Courts was studied by the Delegation, some of whom spent two afternoons listening to cases.

The first thing that struck an observer was that the atmosphere aimed at was different. Instead of the impressive staging and trappings of a Western Law Court, all calculated to impress the dignity of the law, there was an almost aggressive simplicity and absence of solemnity or ceremonial. For example, the Moscow People's Courts are installed in an ordinary apartment house, the court-room being merely the largest room of the flat. The public, the prisoners, their guard, and their counsel, all sit anywhere on the benches. At a red-covered table sits the judge, with an assessor on either side and a girl shorthand-writer at the end of the table. The red turbans of the women judges are the only note of a ceremonial costume. There are no police or ushers. Two young soldiers of the Red Army in charge of prisoners sit on the benches among the public.

The judge calls out the names of prisoners or parties in a case, and they come forward, stand before the table and talk to him. Prisoners sit on a bench but stand up to speak. The whole court rise to their feet while judgment is read. The judges who are all quite young men, [illegible] examination in t[illegible] French manner, and cross-ex[illegible] but effecti[illegible] One in ten of them are wom[illegible] one of th[illegible] assessors.

T[illegible] does not seem [illegible] of a legal issue, and the Codes are not very often referred to; but seems to be rather directed to arriving at an honest and humane appreciation of the circumstances of each case. Thus considerations are taken into account which would be excluded in most Law Courts. But this in criminal cases seems generally to tell in favor of the prisoner; and both in criminal and civil cases, though the decisions often seemed of little legal value, they undoubtedly served the security of person and property with a minimum of individual suffering. Moreover, the prisoner or the parties, being quite at their ease, in their anxiety to do the best for themselves, as often as not saved the court much trouble in arriving at the real truth. In important criminal cases, when a public prosecutor appears, the prisoner is provided with counsel. Counsel can be employed in any case, but seem rarely used, and indeed of little use.

As to the impartiality of these courts, there is a general agreement that they "weight the balance" in favor of the worker as against the well-to-do; and this is defended on the ground that it corresponds to the weighting of the other scale elsewhere. As to their incorruptibility, information is on the whole remarkably satisfactory. During the Delegation's stay in Russia there was a criminal prosecution of the courts in one provincial capital on charges of corruption, involving six judges and a number of counsel; and it seems likely that any serious lapses in this respect would not long escape detection.

The Superior Courts are as simple in their procedure as the lower, though rather more spaciously housed. And the general impression carried away from them all is that of a judicature in its youth conducted by youth, that will learn its work in time to deal with the civil cases of great legal complexity that the new social system will shortly develop. As to criminal cases, it is noticeable that they have somewhat changed their character under the new social system. The crimes common in Western Courts, drunkenness, brutalities against the person, breaches of order, etc., are conspicuous by their absence; their place being taken by what we should consider only derelictions of social duties.

Public Order and Security

Personal security and public order in the principal cities of the Union seemed to the Delegation far more secure than in the capitals of other continental countries. The Delegation in their travels, even when not officially conducted, neglected the most ordinary precautions as to their property, and the only occasion on which anything was stolen was in Trans Caucasia. Whereas, on leaving the country, one of them staying in a neighboring capital was robbed three times in four days.

The Police

Little attention has been paid abroad to the interesting judicature and jurisprudence of the U. S. S. R. owing to the sensational and generally unsubstantiated stories circulated as to the "Tcheka" and the organized repression of counter-revolution under War Communism that ended in 1921. The activities of the Tcheka are fully reported in a publication (Sovjetskaya Justitsia) brought to England by the Delegation of 1920. The Tcheka need, therefore, only be referred to here as an organization such as all States, whether revolutionary or reactionary, must establish when the Government authority is menaced by civil or foreign war. The only difference being that reaction, such as Tsarism, comes to depend on its "Okhrana" (secret police) and its Cossacks (mounted constabulary) more and more; whereas revolution, as Russia has shown, can demobilize these forces the very moment the need for them is over.

The police administration (G. P. U.) is often referred to abroad as though it were just the Tcheka under another name. This is not so. The Tcheka was not only a secret police, it was a regime as all-present and all powerful as the old Tsarist Okhrana; and it had, moreover, up to the last years of its existence a separate jurisdiction, including the power of capital punishment. It retained a certain criminal jurisdiction up to its abolition in 1922. There is now no "Tcheka," nor anything of that nature except in Georgia. And the G. P. U. has no power to proceed or even to prosecute. It merely prepares the case like any other police force. Its duties are police duties, though the actual patrolling and point duties of a police force are still largely left to the military—at least in Moscow. Provincial towns, like Kharkov, have a smart mounted police and constabulary.

The G. P. U. is now nothing more than an organization like our own detective service. Its headquarters on one of the principal squares of Moscow might be any Government office—as unlike the Bastille of our own Scotland Yard as it is unlike the old Tcheka, which was a dirty labyrinth of dilapidated houses with private prisons hidden away in its remoter recesses, and generally a most sinister atmosphere. The G. P. U. still has political responsibilities—counter-revolutionary conspiracies are still discovered and may entail capital punishment after trial in the Criminal Courts. But the main function of the G. P. U. is now the ordinary police preservation of public order and of preventing contraband.

The Codes

The most interesting and original of the Codes is the Labor Code. The present Code of November 6th, 1922, replaced that of 1918. The advent of the New Economic Policy made indispensable a Code that would secure the laborer the results of the Revolution so far as new conditions allowed. These results, such as eight-hour day, minimum wage, employers' liability, insurance, etc., are much the same as obtain elsewhere. (See Labor.)

Th[illegible] Land Code of October 30th, 1922, has the same origin i[illegible] Economic Policy. It is based on the principle that [illegible]ership is vested in the State, and its main func[illegible]e the rights that the State may confer in land. [illegible]al Code of November, 1922, has little of special [illegible] punishment is confined to convictions for con[illegible]s character.

([illegible] be continued in next issue)

HARTFORD, CONN., WORKERS DEMAND HANDS OFF CHINA

Meeting Successful Over Obstacles

By DAVID LIFSHITZ.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10. — In spite of the fact that the local paper, The Hartford Times, refused to print the ad advertising the "Hands off China", "Stand by Soviet Russia" meeting and in spite of the police who arrested those who were distributing leaflets to the workers at the shops, an open air meeting arranged by the Kuomintang (Chinese National Party) the Workers Party and the Young Workers League was held.

A crowd of about 300 workers listened attentively while three speakers, two from the Kuomintang and one from the Workers Party addressed them.

Workers Party Sounds Keynote.

Wm. Simons, organizer of District 15 spoke for the Workers Party. He exposed the friendly pretentions of the U. S. and pointed out that the only friend who is helping and will help to free the Chinese people from the exploitation of the capitalist is the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

He also pointed out that the Communist Party of China which works hand in hand with National Revolutionary Party will not give up the fight until, not only is China released from the grip of the imperialists but also a government of workers and farmers (a Soviet government) is established.

Chinese Speakers Applaud Communists.

Sampson Lee and the Chinese speaker from New York, dwelt on the outrages of the imperialistic countries against the Chinese people, and protested against the actions of England, Japan, France and U. S. to oppose the Chinese people.

They emphasized that the only nation which is friendly to China is Soviet Russia and that the only party that will lead them to victory is the Communist Party.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the crowd:

Resolution Adopted.

"Whereas, the imperialistic countries of the world, England, Japan, America and France have forced the people of China into economic and political subjection.

"Whereas, the Chinese workers are trying to improve their conditions and are demonstrating against the exploiter.

"Whereas, the Chinese students are supporting the workers in their struggle.

"Whereas, all classes of China are demanding the liberation of their country and the right to rule themselves.

"Whereas, Chinese strikers and students are shot down in the streets by the armed forces of the foreign imperialists.

"We workers of Hartford, Connecticut demand:

"The withdrawal of all foreign troops and battleships.

"The cancellation of all unequal treaties.

"The abolishment of all extra-territorial rights.

"The granting of all demands of the striking Chinese workers.

"The punishment of the foreign police responsible for the massacre of defenseless Chinese workers and students.

"Pensions for the dependents of the murdered ones.

"The dissolution of the mixed courts.

"And whereas, the imperialist attack is aimed not only at the Chinese workers, but also at the Russian Soviet government, which sympathizes with the Chinese in their struggle.

"We pledge to stand by Soviet Russia."

MOVIE FANS TO SEE THEMSELVES IN CHICAGO MOVIE

Do you want to be a movie star? No chance for you at Hollywood, but you can get into the movies in Chicago if you will attend the picnic of the Federation of the Russian Children's School of Chicago and Vicinity on Sunday, Aug. 23, at National Grove, Riverside, Ill. Moving pictures of the separate schools and the crowd in general will be taken and later shown in Chicago and other cities of the United States and will also be sent to Soviet Russia. Organizations who will attend in a body are urged to prepare signs with their names.

Tickets in advance are [illegible] cents and are for sale by all members of the schools, at the Russian Coop restaurants and at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Tell your friends about it and come yourself and get into the movies.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

IRON WORKERS MOURN THEIR DEAD COMRADES

But Capitalist Politicians Get Honors

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 10.—Four hundred iron workers laid down their tools for the day as an expression of solidarity and grief to the lives of two fellow workers killed on the great Delaware River Bridge.

Theodore Joinen, aged 25, of Billings, Montana, and Albert Miedema, age 29, of Troy, N. Y., were instantly killed when a huge girder struck them and they fell 65 feet.

The men were employed in the raising gang on the Camden side of the bridge.

A total of nine workers' lives have been sacrificed in the building of this huge steel structure, the greatest of its kind in the world.

The DAILY WORKER correspondent found some difficulty in securing the information until he met some of the workers who remembered him from their recent strike for an increase in wages which they won after short demonstration of solidarity.

When the great Delaware River bridge is finally completed in July, 1926, the names of the capitalist politicians of Philadelphia and Camden will be installed on the steel girders of the bridge in huge bronze plates and speeches and orations will be made to their honor and glory, but only the iron workers, who are now riveting their lives and blood into the steel beams and girders will remember the names of Miedema and Joinen and the seven other iron workers who gave their lives that the great structure may be completed.

God Disapproves of Klan, Rain Scatters Praying Ku Kluxers

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10.—Just as the ku klux klan was beginning its prayers, after the parade along Pennsylvania avenue, a deluge of rain fall, interrupting the prayers of Rev. A. H. Gulledge, and scattering the night shirt brigade from the Washington Monument grounds.

Poland Supresses German Paper.

BERLIN, Germany, August 10.—The Upper Silesian Courier, principal German newspaper in Poland has been suppressed. It is reported, for printing the remarks of German foreign minister Stressemann concerning Poland's attitude toward German in Poland.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

FARRINGTON HAD SCHEME TO CUT WAGES AT JOHNSTON CITY MINES BUT PROGRESSIVE SPOILED IT

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE XII.

The notorious attempt to betray the miners of Johnston City, Ill., will be long remembered by the coal digging slaves of that community. The DAILY WORKER carried a complete exposure of the case about a month ago, so I will here mention only the outstanding points.

Farrington had a conference with the coal operators of Johnston City, about the month of May, 1925, and immediately afterwards suggested to the miners of Johnston City that they accept a reduction of twelve cents per ton. Frank Farrington went to Johnston City and made a long speech to the men urging the men to accept the reduction, as he said it was the only way the miners in that community would be able to get any work.

He Didn't—Neither Did They Care

At that meeting Frank saw his treacherous move was not being well taken by the wary coal miners, so Frank got mad and said to the disgusted miners "I know you don't like me, but I don't give a god damn." He was right. The men did not like him, it was plain to see, neither did they like his treacherous scheme, and denounced both.

A cut in the miserable, starvation pittance of a wage that the Johnston City men are getting now would reduce them to slaves of the poorest type, but this condition of slavery did not concern Farrington. What does the miners' interest amount to when the coal operators desire reduction in coal diggers wages? "We must co-operate with the boss," said Farrington at the last district convention.

The progressive miners of Johnston City ably supported and led by Freeman Thompson and John J. Watt, fought this nefarious scheme of the traitor Farrington and sent it into eternal oblivion, where the same progressive miners will soon send its sponsor.

When Watt and Thompson heard of this attempted treason, they hurried from Springfield to Johnston City and deliberated with the miners, and to them is due the credit of its defeat. Farrington is well aware of this fact and hence his bitter hatred of the progressive miners.

Even John L. Lewis, was also moved to make an objection to the proposed treachery, on pressure being brought to bear by the progressive miners of Johnston City. The following telegrams were sent and are self-explanatory:

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 12 1925.

"To Secretary I. U. 3192, Johnston City, Ill.

"Acknowledging your telegram and in connection thereof which I herein after quote copy of telegram which I have today sent Frank Farrington of District 12 U. M. W. of A.

From Lewis to Farrington

"I have telegrams from two local unions in Johnston City asking me to be present at a meeting there Thursday night which you are presumed to address and implying their opposition to a proposed local union agreement which would permit the company to drill and shoot the coal under a reduced tonnage rate. I have also wire from the officers of Sub-District Ten stating same fact; and making inquiries whether or not such proposed local agreement would not be in violation of existing agreement. I am not sufficiently advised of the facts to warrant the expression of a definite opinion without taking up the matter with you.

"'If the facts are substantiated as stated by the local union and the sub-district officials I would suggest that before you take any action making such agreement the matter be made the subject of a conference between yourself and the international officers. I feel assured that under present conditions any modifications of the existing tonnage rate thru local contract would be widely advertised throughout the industry and create grave misunderstanding.'

"You will note in the foregoing telegram I have suggested to Frank Farrington the advisability of a conference with the international officers before any action it taken on the suggested agreement."

(Signed) John L. Lewis.

Two days after this telegram was sent by Lewis Watt, and Thompson sent the following wire to Farrington:

(Copy of wire)

"Springfield, Ill., May 14, 1925.

Frank Farrington, Illinois Miners Building, Springfield, Illinois.

"We have been advised that our efforts in Johnston City have prevented you from puting into effect a wage reduction in Illinois. No wonder you want us put out of office and miners' union when you are prevented from putting over the coal operators' program."

Signed,

Freeman Thompson

John Watt.

After this exposure Farrington became furious. His collaboration with the bosses being laid bare, he set out to politically exterminate the progressive miners and started on Thompson, Watt, and Perry first.

Into this unholy work his whole machine, consisting of republicans, K. K. K. thugs, booze hoisters, thieves and embezzlers were brought. Thruout the state the progressive miners elected to office have been illegally removed and the fakers are in frenzy, as we will see in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

Children Must Accept Dope.

VIRGINIA, Minn., Aug. 10.—In a decision handed down today Judge Edward Freeman declared bible reading to school classrooms is permissible.

Wheat Hits High Mark.

September wheat hit a new high mark of $1.67½ on the Chicago board of trade.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE IN MASS. INDUSTRY

Shoe, Textile Trades Lay Off Thousands

BOSTON, Aug. 10—A drop of 2.9 per cent in the number of workers employed in manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts between May and June is reported by the state department of labor. The total amount paid in wages decreased 4.2 per cent involving a decline of 1.3 per cent in average weekly earnings. Average weekly wages amounted to $23.42.

The number of employes declined in 15 out of the 20 major industrial groups covered by the report, the heaviest layoffs including 12½ per cent in the boot and shoe industry, 4 per cent in cotton manufacture, 7 per cent in dyeing and finishing of textiles and 8 per cent in hosiery and knit goods.

40 Per Cent on Part Time.

Of the 220,911 workers covered by the June report 128,778 or 58.3 per cent were employed in plants running full time. This means that over 40 per cent of the factory workers in the state were working part time. This is a slight improvement over May when nearly 43 per cent of the workers in the state were on part time.

Shoe Industry Hard Hit.

The number of workers on part time exceeded the number on full time in practically all branches of the textile industry and in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Over 60 per cent of the boot and shoe workers were on part time while the percentages on part time in various branches of textiles were: cotton, 51 per cent; finishing, 53 per cent; silk, 59 per cent and woolen, 62 per cent.

Boots and Woolens Decline.

The department's index shows the number on factory payrolls as 87 per cent of the average number employed in 1922. A year ago it was 85 per cent of the 1922 level. The important industries registering a decline compared with last year are the boot and shoe industry and the manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods.

Stinnes Co. Gets Big Loan.

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 10.—Sixty million marks, fifteen million dollars, has been received by the Stinnes interests toward liquidation of an indebtedness of two hundred million marks, fifty million dollars, it is learned.

Would Move Reichstag to Tiergarten.

BERLIN, August 10.—A deputy has made a motion that the reichstag move its sittings into the open Tiergarten, "since most of the deputies are sitting out under trees in the Tiergarten anyway."

Silk Workers Won't Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 10.—(FP)—Paterson ribbon weavers organized in the Associated Silk Workers and in the United Textile Workers unions voted to waive their demand for the $36 weekly minimum wage, averting the strike threatened.

BUILDERS AT WORK

IT'S THE WORK THAT COUNTS

IT MAKES YOU A BETTER COMMUNIST.

Going "to the masses" for as little as a sub to the DAILY WORKER has a great deal of importance. It isn't because of the subscription you may secure—which, of course, is a sure way to build the Communist movement.

But it is also what going "to the masses" will do to you. If you have never done it, try getting a sub sometime—from your shop mate, in your trade union or from any worker you know.

If the worker you approach has thought a great deal about his problems, you'll have no trouble in getting a subscription. But if this worker is not yet class conscious, you will soon find out how clear a Communist you yourself are.

You will be forced to explain—to patiently tell this worker why he belongs in our ranks, to carefully and clearly expound Communist principles and Communist practice. You will have to answer his arguments—often so confused that answering them is no simple matter.

And in doing this you will be making a better Communist of yourself. You will learn the methods of approach, the details of the interests and the problems of the worker and you will be forced to clarify your own ideas—when you go "to the masses." And when you do all this, you are making of yourself the highest type of Communist agitator and organizer—a most valuable asset to the Communist movement.

The importance of this kind of basic activity of our movement—as simple as getting a sub to the DAILY WORKER—has often been stressed by our party. The Communist International has clearly pointed out that this must be the chief means by which we are to build the Communist movement in this country. And the leaders of our party and the world Communist have repeatedly stressed the importance of this work.

The day when a greater part of the American Communist movement learns this fact and *puts it into practice*—the DAILY WORKER will become one of the world's great Communist newspapers and the American movement will show a corresponding growth.

If we put our shoulder to the wheel now—this day will not be far off.

Again Urges Mine Dusting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(FP)—Dusting of coal mines—applying of inert rock dust to the walls and floors in such quantity that dust explosions will be prevented or smothered—is once more urged upon American mine operators by the United States bureau of mines, after a survey of the 979 deaths of miners in the past three years due to explosions of coal dust. A bulletin has been prepared by the bureau, showing where the life-saving rock dust may be obtained in various mining regions.

Hard on the British.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The president of the board of trade today considered a request from the British Cinematograph Association asking that English exhibitors be relieved of the present business hazard involved in having to book American films many months in advance, without seeing them or knowing whether they will pass the censor.

For Rent:

Front bed-room, Joe Tripp, 1306 Miller street, Chicago.

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, July 11, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Calumet Joint Labor Council, 514 W. 117th Street.
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
	Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
302	Engineers (Locomotive), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
826	Engineers (Locomotive), 2647 W. 35th St.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Avenue.
15441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
275	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 5:30 p. m.
180	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St., Chicago.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
571	Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted Street.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison St.
	Teamsters' District Council, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington Street.
415	Railway Carmen, 8617 Vincennes Ave., 7:30 p. m.
614	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark St.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

FRANCE DENIES REPORT OF BREAK WITH SOVIET TREATY IS NOT DROPPED

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—(FP)—A cable from the Moscow office to the New York office of the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Socialist Republics (formerly Rosta) states:

"M. Herbette, ambassador of France in Moscow, after consultation with his government, officially informed the commissariat of foreign affairs that certain radio reports from Paris about Franco-Soviet relations are without foundation.

"These reports claimed that the French government intended to obtain clear evidence regarding the nature of the ties between the Soviet government and the Third International before starting economic negotiations with the Soviet Union; also that France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, and the little entente would hold a conference in September for the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc."

Vermont Mill Wages Cut.

CAVENDISH, Vt., Aug. 10.—(FP)—Wage cuts of 4 per cent and the 50-hour week, ten hours per day, are announced for Gay's Woolen Mill.

PAINTERS' LOCAL HITS RICKERT'S UNION SCABBERY

Endorses Amalgamated Clothing Strike

Painters' Local 275, which has a membership of 1,100, at a special meeting last Tuesday night unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and condemning the strikebreaking tactics of the United Garment Workers which strikebreaking tactics have the endorsement of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution was introduced by John T. Heinrichson, an active militant and member of the Trade Union Educational League.

Other resolutions which were passed was one protesting against the expulsion of painter' delegates from the Central Labor bodies in Minneapolis and Seattle. The resolution demands that the coming international convention of the union take up the matter with the secreraries of he Seattle and Minneapolis Central Labor unions and also at the next A. F. of L. convention.

Soviet Russia and Amalgamation.

Other resolutions were passed for recognition of Soviet Russia for the amalgamation of all unions engaged in the building trades; for protection against poisonous materials used in the painting industry, shorter hours, the abolition of the spraying machine and that young workers be not permitted to work more than six hours a day; for the organization of the unorganized and for a labor party.

Facts for Workers

AUSTRIA: Colonization Society.—On June 17, 1925, an "Austrian Colonization Society" was formed in Vienna, the aims of which are to study foreign territories suitable for Austrian colonization and to keep in touch with emigrants.

CANADA: Emigration.—Senator Beubien, of Quebec, is quoted as estimating that in ten years Canada has lost 2,000,0000 emigrants, both thru lawful and unlawful exit.

ENGLAND: Unemployment.—The total number of persons registered at employment bureaus in Great Britain and northern Ireland as unemployed on May 25, 1925, was approximately 1,253,000 which was 2,000 greater than the number of unemployed registered on April 27, 1925. By June 1, 1925, the figure had fallen to 1,247,306, which is the lowest number of unemployed during 1925.

Wages.—There was an aggregate reduction May, 1925 (in the industries for which statistics are regularly available), of £16,400 in the weekly full time wages of over 500,000, and an aggregate increase of £3,350 in the weekly wages of 36,000 work people.

MEXICO: Emigration.—Large numbers of farm laborers are reported as continuing to leave the Guadalajara district for the United States.

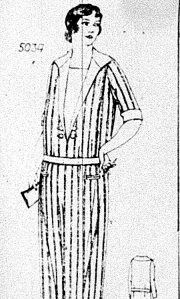
SUMATRA: Import Labor.—Owing to the scanty population of Northern Sumatra, it is necessary to import laborers from Java and China to operate the European estates in the Medan district.

Spaniards Attack French Cafe.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Five persons were wounded by flying bottles, chairs and knives when a group of Spaniards attacked a French cafe at Bordeaux, the Petit Parisien said today. The reason for the attack was unknown.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A COMFORTABLE MORNING FROCK FOR WOMEN OF MATURE FIGURE.

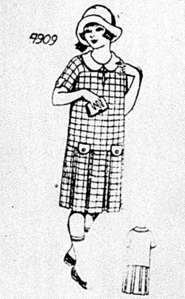


5034. Striped gingham or linen will be good for this model, with facing of contrasting material in a plain color. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length.

This Pattern is cut in 9 sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure with corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 inches. To make the dress as illustrated for a 44 inch bust will require 4½ yards of 36 inche striped material and ⅜ yard of plain for facings. The width at the foot is 1⅝ yard.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is

A GOOD STYLE FOR A SCHOOL DRESS.



4909. Plaid or checked gingham, wool crepe, jersey weaves or charmeen would be good for this design. The tabs on skirt and sleeve may be omitted.

This Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2⅛ yards of 36 inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for collar and tabs. If made of one material entirely, the dress will require 2⅜ yards.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

Among The Very Latest

BOOKS RECEIVED

Lenin Memorial Album........25 Cents
(With 33 photographs)

Reconstruction in Soviet Russia........15 Cents
By Paxton Hibben.
(The latest facts on Soviet Russia.)

Russell-Nearing Debate........50 Cents
(On whether the Soviet Idea is applicable to western civilization.)

My Flight from Siberia........$1.00
By Leon Trotsky.
(A story of escape from exile.)

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB....Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The K. K. K. in Washington

Several thousand robed members of the ku klux klan marched thru Washington last Saturday. It was one of the greatest collections of morons that ever strode thru the capitol. But morons have votes and the main object of the exhibition was to impress the politicians with the usefulness of the voting cattle who are enrolled in the bed sheet-order.

The imperial wizards, klaliphs, goblnis and bootleggers who run the K. K. K. feel their political prestige slipping from them. Morons may not have any objection to be directed by religious lunatics, but they do not like to stand in constant danger of murder and sodomy. Their minds may be somewhat easier by now, since most of the prominent leaders of the hooded order have already tasted the bitterness of prison life for giving reign to their perversity, sexual and otherwise. But as the old Irish patriotic hymn boasted: "There are others yet remaining, good battle still to do."

The klan suffered several defeats during the past year, moral and immoral, and not the least of those was the departure of the most perfect type of kluxer, William Jennings Bryan. But Bryan's contribution to fundamental ignorance at his last Chatauqua in Dayton was a left handed one, and the interest that the Scopes trial injected into the subject of biology, will lose many ten dollar bills in initiation fees for the K. K. K.

The klan had another object in parading thru Washington. It was intended to offset the Holy Name Society parade of the catholic church which took place several months ago. The sting of that exhibition of catholic power was rankling in the bosom of the kluxers. Their counter blast was rather feeble.

Perhaps an organization like the K. K. K. that openly brags of its ignorance could not exist in any other country in the world. Despite the fact that it has been convicted of every crime in the calendar, it still lives tho it is fast losing the strength of a few years ago. It is mainly anti-catholic, but usually lines up with the capitalists against labor. Its high leaders are bidding against the catholic church for the support of big business, but the vatican's lieutenants are better educated than the sheet knights and stand closer to the ruling class.

The question might be asked: Why was an organization with such a record of violence and murder given permission to march thru the streets of the nation's capital? The answer is obvious: Because the K. K. K.'s violence is not directed against capitalism, but may be useful to it later on.

Bethlehem Steal

Three prominent vice-presidents of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were dropped from the pay roll rather than put the company to the necessity of cutting the wages of ten thousand workers. Do you get that? Three alleged employes were taken off the payroll in order to save enuf money to enable the corporation to keep ten thousand workers on, at the present scale.

The newspaper story does not tell us how many thousands of dollars these gentlemen who were laid off receive each year. But it must be a goodly sum. A reduction of one dollar a week in the wages of ten thousand workers would amount to over half a million dollars a year.

The reasons given for the resignations of the three vice-presidents are not plausible. One hundred thousand dollar a year corporation heads would not even dream of resigning in order to prevent the lowering of the living standards of the employes under their jurisdiction. They would not even resign to save the company from going into bankruptcy. There must be some other cause for the resignations or dismissals.

It is quite likely that Bethlehem Steel is in financial trouble. It is the second largest steel company in the world. United States Steel comes first. Perhaps the genial Judge Gary is amusing himself in his spare time by squeezing his friend Charlie Schwab a little, just as Standard Oil whiles away monotonous moments by fixing up hot griddles for Harry Sinclair and Ed. Doheny and making them dance to Standard's music.

Bethlehem Steel gobbled up a few lesser companies during the past few years. Perhaps it is now Bethlehem's turn to get swallowed.

The process is inevitable anyhow, whether it takes place now or later on. It is just as inevitable as the amalgamation of the existing craft unions into industrial unions. Unfortunately the official leaders of the American Federation of Labor for obvious reasons are opposed to consolidation, while the most farsighted of the capitalists take a leading part in unifying the industries to the greater profit of the owners.

Socialists make good wage slaves, says Oscar "Hummerdinger," in an invitation to capitalists to patronize Wisconsin labor. Corporations make good profits in Wisconsin, says Oscar, which proves that socialists are not what they were cracked up to be. Quite true, they are only cracked.

The alien property custodian's office is about to be "quizzed." Unlike his policy during the Teapot Dome scandal, Coolidge is said to be taking the initiative this time. The G. O. P. has learned that he who raises the cry of "stop thief!" is liable to get away with the swag.

William Green finds time to denounce the Communists for helping to organize the Negroes, but he has no time to comment on the lynching of Negroes by his ku klux friends.

Another archbishop is on trial in Russia for treason to the workers' and peasants' government. He may find consolation in reading about Daniel in the lion's den.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Achievements of the Parity Commission

By JAMES P. CANNON.

THE Parity Commission commenced its work at a moment when the party was facing a most serious crisis. The majority and minority groups had crystallized themselves into the most rigid formation thruout the party. The positive aspects of the factional fight had exhausted themselves and disintegration was setting in. Party activity was paralyzed. The authority of party leadership was becoming undermined and was being replaced by factional leadership. In this favorable soil the right wing danger was growing, and the struggle against it was being subordinated to the struggle between the majority and minority. The situation in Cleveland was warning the party like an alarm bell of the danger of a split.

IN this desperate crisis the Parity Commission was constituted and commenced its sessions. The party members, wearied of the factional fight and fearful of its possible consequences, turned their attention toward the Parity Commission. Six years of party experience had taught the most responsible comrades in the party to fear splits and to guard the unity of the party at all costs. They looked with hope to the Parity Commission to find a solution which would turn the party back from the danger of a split, consolidate the Communist forces in the fight against Loreism and put the party on the road to unity.

The most urgent tasks of the Parity Commission were to save the party from the danger of a split, to unite all Communist elements in the fight against Loreism, to lay the foundation for the liquidation of factionalism, and to prepare the party to direct its energy, which is now being consumed by factionalism, into constructive work in all fields.

HOW did the Parity Commission deal with these tasks and to what extent did it accomplish them? The best way to answer this question is to review its proceedings and their results.

It was to be expected, in view of the general situation in the party, that a somewhat factional atmosphere should characterize thet first sessions. This was accentuated by the fact that disputes over organizational and factional questions were taken up for consideration first. These conflicts brot many sharp clashes which made mutual agreement impossible. It was impossible for the two groups which had been engaged in the struggle for such a long period to see organizational and factional question from the same standpoint. The factional situation made a solution of these problems very difficult.

HOWEVER, consciousness of the seriousness in the party and of the grave responsibility resting upon us finally made concessions possible. Unanimity on the disputed factional and organizational questions was finally reached by means of compromises and concessions when mutual agreement was lacking. We believe this was the best course to follow under the circumstances. Factional interests were injured by some of these decisions, but the advantage to the party of a settlement of all disputes with the authority of unanimous decisions outweighed these considerations. The stabilizing effect on the party of the organizational decisions of the commission is proof of the correctness of this view.

WHILE the settlement of the organizational questions marked a certain progress in the work of the Parity Commission, the crucial test came when the political resolutions were to be considered. Serious differences on these resolutions would have made unanimity impossible and would have cancelled much of the practical value of the other decisions. Since political platforms are the only basis on which factional groupings can stand for any length of time, the consideration of the political resolutions of the two groups in the Central Executive Committee had to determine the question whether the foundation could be laid for the liquidation of the factional fight between the majority and minority and their unification on a common platform in the fight against Loreism. The political resolutions, which were all unanimously adopted, are the answer to this question.

THE discussion over the political resolutions was conducted in an atmosphere considerably moderated. Each group brot forward its own resolutions on all the questions. A study of the resolutions showed differences only in construction and phrasing, but no serious differences in policy. Therefore it became possible in each case, either by taking one resolution as the basis and amending it, or by combining the two resolutions, to reach unanimous agreement. Serious controversy did not arise over a single point of principle or tactics. It became obvious that the two groups in the Central Executive Committee, which have been fighting over political questions with more or less intensity for the past two years, would be able to go to the convention with a common platform.

AFTER the long factional fight, which had virtually developed to the point of two parties within the party, and, consequently, to the danger of a split, the two groups, with the assistance of the Comintern, were finally able to adopt a common political platform dealing with all party questions, external and internal. This common platform is not the product of compromise, but of agreement on all fundamental points. In the face of this political agreement, the unification of the two groups become possible and necessary. Anyone who would now attempt to continue or to aggravate the factional fight would take upon himself a grave responsibility indeed.

THE unanimous resolutions of the Parity Commission have laid the foundations for unity but they have not liquidated the struggle between the two groups. It would be utopian to expect that the groupings could be dissolved on the eve of the party convention or that a pre-convention struggle could be entirely eliminated, since the question of leadership is not yet decided. Besides, the complete liquidation of the factional fight is beyond the power of the Parity Commission. That can be accomplished only by the party members of both groups, especially the leading members, cooperating in good faith with the Parity Commission and striving to put its resolutions into life.

THE Parity Commission has enabled the two groups to take the first real step toward unity. They must take the next step themselves by basing themselves on its resolutions and by consciously striving for unity. The way to do this is to put the main energy into the fight against Loreism; to subordinate factional interests to party interests; to emphasize the fundamental points of agreement more than the minor points of disagreement; to lay more stress on plans for future work than on recriminations over past disputes.

THE party must concentrate its energies upon the big tasks confronting it. Loreism must be fought against and liquidated politically and organizationally. The party must be reorganized on a shop and street nuclei basis, its apparatus must be centralized and federations merged into the party. The party must extend its political horizon, broaden its base of activities and plunge into constructive work. The theoretical level of the party must be raised by systematic Leninist education.

These tasks can be accomplished if the resolutions of the Parity Commission are sincerely accepted and carried out and the Communist forces become unified. Enormous achievements are possible for the party when it unites its ranks and throws its energy into constructive work. The Parity Commission has laid the foundation for this unity. Now we must build upon it.

"For a Labor Party"

By C. E. Ruthenberg

FOLLOWING the lines of the decision of the Communist International the thesis on the "Present Situation and the General Tasks of the Party," submitted to the party convention by the Parity Commission, emphasizes the campaign for a labor party as one of the main tasks of our party. In view of the fact that for a period of eight months our party was on record as opposed to conducting such a campaign, and for a period of two months—November and December of last year—the C. E. C. of the party waged a campaign to convince the membership that the labor party campaign was a wrong policy, it is essential that there be a restatement of the fundamental basis of the labor party policy. It is essential that we undo the harm that was done in convincing part of our membership that the labor party policy was wrong, and that we again mobilize our full party for an energetic campaign in support of the formation of a labor party.

Development of the American Workers

THE outstanding fact that we must deal with in formulating our Communist policy in this country is that the American workers have not yet become sufficiently conscious of themselves as a class to create a political party of their own, and to enter into a class struggle for political power against their class enemy. The workers of this country are still supporting the republican and democratic parties, that is, the parties of their class enemy. In practically every European country, on the contrary, the workers have, some decades ago, developed political parties of their own thru which they carry on a political struggle againstt their exploiters. The social-democratic parties of the continental countries, the labor party of England, represent stages of development of the workers in these countries for conscious class struggle which the American workers have not yet reached. While these parties were not, and are not, revolutionary class parties, the creation of these parties represented a definite stride forward on the part of the working class of these countries. The immediate problem for our party is to give the American workers that push forward which will send them into the political arena as the opponents of the parties representing the class rule of the capitalists.

American capitalism stands unshaken; it is more powerful than ever in its history. It is reaching out over the entire world in its imperialist development and harnessing millions of workers outside of the United States to its chariot.

It has succeeded in making the leadership of the trade unions its strongest defender, thru the bribes which it gives to the unpper strata of the working class. We cannot think, even, of the overturn of this powerful capitalist order when the working class has not yet developed sufficiently to strike the first weak blows at the most powerful support of this capitalist order—the capitalist government.

The labor party represents the first marshalling of the workers for struggle against the political rule of the capitalists, and even tho the program of a labor party was purely reformist, the fact that half million workers were mobilized to fight against the capitalist political rule for such a program, would mark a definite step in advance for the American working class. The experiences of the fight itself would be the greatest factor in developing ever more conscious class struggle and ultimately the revolutionary struggle for power. The slogan for a labor party gains such importance and meaning just because it is the lever thru which the American workers can be started on their march against capitalism.

The Communist Party and the Development of Class Consciousness.

THE development of class consciousness of the masses of workers is inseparably connected with the development and building of a mass Communist Party. If the mass of workers are still so unconscious of their class interests that they will not even support the formation of a labor party, but continue to support the republican and democratic parties of their class conscious enemies it is inconceivable that they would support the Communist Party. We cannot build a mass Communist Party in the United States without at the same time pulling forward the masses of workers. On the contrary, the reverse is the process of development: a mass Communist Party can only be developed as a result of development of the class consciousness of the whole working mass. It is in the process of developing the class consciousness of the working masses that we will create a mass Communist Party.

It was because of this fact that the efforts to place the building of the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party in opposition to the work of creating a labor party which represents the development of class consciousness of the American workers, which manifested itself in the party discussion last November and december, were so ridiculous to anyone who could grasp the basic problem of our party in the United States.

Why the Labor Party Formed.

The question may well be asked, accepting the basic premise that our present problem is the development of the class consciousness of the working masses, why must the method of achieving this end take the form of a campaign for the formation of a labor party? What is there peculiar to a labor party that makes it especially suitable to achieve the end we are aiming at?

The labor party as it has developed historically is based upon existing organizations of the workers. It developed thru a combination of these organizations for a political struggle in the interests of the workers. It comes into existence as a delegated body with representatives from existing organizations of the workers, coming together to fight their common struggles.

These characteristics of the labor party make it exactly such a medium as is needed to meet the present state of development of the working class in the United States. The development of class consciousness is indicated in the workers' struggles taking on more of the form of general struggles of the workers, and of becoming political struggles. The labor party fulfills these specifications—it combines the existing workers' organizations (trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal organizations, etc.) which are organized in the interest of special groups of workers for a general struggle in the interests of the workers as a class on the political field.

Because the labor party contains these characteristics which meet exactly the needs of the present situation—that our party made the labor party campaign its major campaign in the past and must in the future make it the central campaign of the party cementing it up will all immediate struggles of the workers and making the actual formation of a labor party develop from these struggles.

The Fight Against the Anti-Labor Party Tendency.

IT was because the labor party slogan and the formation of a labor party has this basic importance for the Communist movement in the United States that it was necessary for those who understood this to resist with all their power the abandonment of the labor party slogan and the campaign for the formation of a labor party. It was the greatest error of the C. E. C. majority that they did not see and would not consider these fundamental reasons for our party policy. In the party discussion the presentation of the basic argument for the labor party were scoffed at as statements of self-evident facts, but those who thus scoffed were incapable of drawing the logical deduction from the self-evident facts.

In remobilizing its forces for the labor party campaign the party must educate its whole membership to a real understanding of the labor party policy so that in the future no group in the party will be swept away by temporary and superficial phenomena. It must develop not only a leadership in the party, but a party membership which can see more than surface conditions and which bases its policies on a Marxist-Leninist analysis. Such a leadership will save us in the future from such costly errors as were made the party dropping the slogan and the campaign for a labor party, October of last year. During the period from October to May our party lost a valuable opportunity to place itself at the head of the movement for a labor party. It adopted the sectarian policy of telling the workers to stay away from the C. P. P. A. conference which stood for the formation of a labor party. Had we gone to the February conference and fought there we would have regained all that we lost after the June 17 conference.

This one example indicates how costly the lack of fundamental understanding of the labor party policy has been to our party, and the necessity of an educational campaign in the party which will prevent such an error in the future.

Correction

The following names were omitted from the signatories to the statement printed recently in the DAILY WORKER giving the standpoint of the Minority in the South Slavic Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party: T. Paniljan, Hammond, Ind.; F. Japich, Chicago, Ill. The address of J. R. Kovac was given as Hammond, Ind., instead of Milwaukee, Wis.

The Daily Worker on Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, August 6, 1925.

TO the Editor:—Some of your readers may be interested in knowing that the DAILY WORKER is making its appearance before the foot lights on Broadway. I nearly rolled off my comfortable seat the other night when I saw Joe, "the Wobbly," in the play "They Knew What They Wanted" pull out of his pocket a copy of the only live labor paper in the English language. He flashed it before the audience without blinking an eyelid and commenced reading, even the pious padre got an earful.

I could hardly believe my eyes at first and craned my neck to make doubly sure that the reading matter wasn't some piece of trash for stage purposes. They certainly "Knew What They Wanted" when they starred the DAILY WORKER.—Fraternally, Speck.

DOWNTOWN ENGLISH BRANCH OF N. Y. TO MEET ON WEDNESDAY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A business meeting of the downtown English branch will be held next Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the headquarters at 8:30 p. m. sharp. All members must attend.

Urge Joint Trial of Klansmen.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 10.—A motion for a joint trial of D. C. Stephenson, former klan leader in Indiana, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, all charged with the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, was filed with Judge Fred Hines in Hamilton Circuit Court this afternoon by defense counsel.

Statement of the Central Executive Committee on the Italian Section

THE situation in the Italian Federation has been considered by the Parity Commission. The Parity Commission has studied the submitted material and has also received a report of Comrade Sormenti. On the basis of the above, the Parity Commission reached the following conclusion:

1. That the most important questions that are connected with the Italian Federation have no relation to the factional struggle within the party, and

2. The Parity Commission decided to refer these questions to the Central Executive Committee.

No other decisions were made by the Parity Commission. The above decisions were adopted upon the motions of the chairman of the Parity Commission. This definitely disproves all the rumors that began circulating among the Italian comrades after the sessions of the Parity Commission. These are some of the false rumors:

1. That during the hearings the chairman of the Parity Commission proposed to censure the representatives of the majority for their alleged alliance with Lore.

2. That the chairman of the Parity Commission declared during the hearings that the proceedings of the majority in the Italian Bureau were violations of the principles of Communism.

3. That the representatives of the minority proposed to reinstate Comrades Candela, Presi and others.

4. That the minority representatives demanded the repudiation of the Philadelphia convention and the expulsion of Sormenti.

All of the above rumors are false.

To consider the Italian question the C. E. C. formed a committee consisting of Comrades Green, Lovestone and Bittelman.

The committee came to the following conclusions:

1. There exists within the Italian Federation unhealthy tendencies which are directed against the unity of the party and which attempt to draw the Italian Federation on the road to splitting away from the party. These tendencies found expression first of all in the opposition manifested by the Italian comrades to the decision of the Central Executive Committee to move Il Lavoratore to New York. There may be a legitimate difference of opinion as to the location of the Il Lavoratore but it was impermissable on this issue to carry on a political campaign against the C. E. C. and the party.

2. These anti-party tendencies within the Italian Federation were more sharply expressed in the appeal of Comrade Sormenti in January, 1925, to the Italian Federation to leave the party and to form a "better" Communist Party. Comrade Sormenti did great service in organizing the Italian Federation, but this did not give him the right to put the Federation against the party. Such appeals to splits are being condemned in all Communist parties. A similar attack made by the Superior Branch of the Finnish Federation was recently condemned by the Central Executive Committee and by the Bureau of the Finnish Federation. Comrade Sormenti was following a dangerous road. If he had not stopped in time and recognized his mistakes he would have been in danger of losing completely his influence in the Italian Federation and broken away from the party.

3. An attempt to organize a split in the Italian Federation after the Philadelphia convention was made by Giacomo and Baldizari and several others when they sent an appeal to the Italian branches in March 1925 to form a new federation outside of the party. This is another example of the dangerous forms that anti-party tendencies assumed when they are permitted to develop unchecked.

4. The anti-party tendencies within the Italian Federation manifested themselves during the winter fo 1924-25 also in the attempt in the circulars sent out by Comrade Candela in the name of the majority of the old bureau to discredit the Central Executive Committee and leading comrades of the party in the Italian Federation.

5. There is no doubt that the Italian Federation will be able to emerge from its present difficult situation and that after the party convention which will remedy the factional struggle, sharpening the struggle within the Italian Federation, the Italian Federation will find the necessary forces for harmonious work in the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei. This will be possible only on condition that both groups (majority and minority) will unite their forces in determined struggle against the anti-party tendencies within the Italian Federation.

The C. E. C. endorsed the decision of the special sub-committee.

Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America.
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secy.

he DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Im[illegible] Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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CHICAGO MACHINISTS FIGHT JOHNSTON

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE New York Times finds solace in the "jeering comments" on the class struggle written in the Milwaukee Leader by Oscar Ameringer, the leading clown of the socialist party; Oscar, who is on many payrolls, was in the comedy game before Will Rogers, but he has not succeeded in establishing a style. He apes Rogers unsuccessfully, which means that he succeeds in being a bigger ape than Will. Rogers started out well, but he suffered a relapse when he started to boost the stocks of Pershing, Coolidge, Ford, William Jennings Bryan and others, for the same reasons, no doubt, that Ameringer sings the praises of Frank Farrington.

* * *

AMERINGER confuses the class struggle exemplified in the perpetual war between the miners and the mine owners, with the farce that is being staged in Atlantic City, where labor leaders and operators are having a good time viewing the bathing beauties and other natural scenery. The Times says: "The Milwaukee Leader indulges in some jeering comments that, coming from a socialist organ, may or may not have a strange sound, according to the point of view. Anyhow it is amusing."

* * *

YES, it is amusing for the New York Times and the unprincipled jester who is guilty of making the trials and tribulations of the poor miners the butt of a buffoon's joke, but it does not sound so funny to the ears of the poor miners who go down into the bowls of the earth daily at the risk of their lives. The Times may think such sentiments strange in the Milwaukee Leader. They are not. The socialists have long ago bid farewell to the class struggle and all that it implies. Their only struggle is now to live down the bad reputation that socialism, in the days of its virility, had earned for itself.

* * *

THE yellow labor faker, Green, warns the black workers of the United States to beware of the "red menace." He charges the reds with propagating race hatred. This comes with poor grace from the president of an organization, which allows some of its affiliated bodies to breed race hatred by refusing admission to black workers. And even many organizations that don't discriminate formally, do it practically on the job. The Communists are not trying to incite the Negroes to hate the white workers. They are teaching them that their enemies are the capitalists, black and white and the labor fakers of one color: which is yellow, in a political sense.

* * *

ONLY last week a Negro was taken out of the hands of the sheriff in a town in Missouri, carried by a howling mob to a tree and strung up. He was charged with attacking a white girl. There is no more proof that the lynched Negro attacked that girl, than there is that she was assaulted by the imperial wizard of the k. k. k. Scores of times Negroes have been murdered for a similar crime, only to have it afterwards proved that somebody else was guilty or that the indignant lady was protesting too much and without any reason except worse than neglect.

* * *

THE lynching of Negroes in the United States is a national scandal. This violence is committed by cowadly mobs who would not dare indulge in their avatistic tendencies but for the unorganized state of the colored people. Green has nothing to say about the lynching of Negroes. It would not be surprising if he secretly favored it. That sanctimonius church deacon type to which Green belongs is capable of any atrocity. We vegture to predict that Green will have as much trouble weaning the Negroes away from the Communists as he has in driving the Communists out of the unions.

* * *

THE Negroes are learning one lesson and learning it fast. It is this: No subject people or subject class

(Continued on Page 5)

AMALGAMATION IS ANSWER OF PRESSMEN TO 'STRIKEBREAKER' BERRY AND THE CUNEO BOSSES

MEMBERS of Local Unions, Nos. 3 and 4, of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union have tied up one of the largest printing plants in the United States, the Cuneo Printing company of Chicago.

They tied it up because the big printing moguls, swollen with profits and thirsty for more, thought they were strong enough to introduce the open shop under the fig leaf of the kind of trade unionism that is sanctioned by the notorious strikeberaker, "Major" George L. Berry, international president of the union. No doubt the Cuneo company had an understanding with Berry before they decided to introduce their profit-saving scheme ot the expense of the workers.

* * * *

WHAT the Cuneo plant wanted to do was to reduce the crews on the presses from four to three men each. The men refused. The local unions backed them up. "Strikebreaker" Berry ordered the men to take the open shop terms of the bosses and be good slaves. They refused. He ordered the local unions, numbers 3 and 4, to force their members to accept the Cuneo conditinos. He was unsuccessful. The men walked out. Then Berry, the scab herder, went around recruiting strikebreakers —union strikebreakers. He got a few international men to go into the Cuneo plant, to take the jobs of the militant trade unionists who would not bend the knee to the printing magnates or to their scabby labor agent Berry. The strike against the Cuneo plant is a success. The plant is tied up as tight as Calvin Coolidge's lips during the Teapot Dome scandal.

* * * *

BUT Locals 3 and 4 are not contend with fighting this strike in the old-fashioned way, each union for itself and the "devil take the hindmost." Always among the leaders in progressive trade unionism, they are taking advantage of this crisis to strengthen themselves in this fight and in others yet to come. LOCALS 3 AND 4, THE PRESSMEN'S LOCAL AND THE FRANKLIN LOCAL, ARE PLANNING TO AMALGAMATE.

This is a fitting and effective reply to Berryism and to the printing plutes. The printers have seen the united front of labor force the proud government of imperial Britain to its knees, when five million organized workers pooled their strength in behalf of the miners. What labor accomplished in England, it can accomplish in America.

This is the way to fight Berryism. The "major" is only one of the many strikebreakers who, like old men of the sea, weigh down heavily on the shoulders of the workers they pretend to serve. Perhaps he is the most despicable strikebreaker. But the difference is only one of degree not of princpile. Berry is among the favored ones in the high circles of the American Federation of abor. His scabbery is sanctioned by the executive council of the A. F. of L. It is sanctioned by Green and the capitalist tools who are busy denouncing progressives, radicals and Communists instead of striving to get more wages for the members of organized labor.

* * * *

BERRY holds his power in the pressmen's union by force and fraud. No printer has to be told this. He knows it. This is known in Chicago best of all. It is known by the men whose treasuries have been plundered by the faker who now owns several industrial enterprises in the state of Tennessee.

In taking steps to join their forces for the common struggle against the employing class, Locals 3 and 4 of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union, have acted wisely. It is a splendid way to prepare for the everyday fight for a better living. It is a good way to prepare for the greater struggles that lay in the lap of the future. It is a good way to get rid of Berryism and it cannot fail to spur forward the movement for amalgamation and greater solidarity and power among all classes of organized labor in the United States.

* * * *

UNDER THE SIGN OF "AMALGAMATION" THE PRESSMEN WILL WIN, BECAUSE AMALGAMATION COMBINED WITH MILITANCY MEANS POWER. AND POWER BRINGS VICTORY.

CLASS WAR WIPES OUT RACE LINE WITH BLOOD OF TIENTSIN WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 11—The Central News dispatch reports that troops of Chang Tso-lin on police duty at Tientsin, fired into a crowd of striking cotton mill workers wounding eight.

The strike started over a wage dispute between the workers and the mill management, the administration of which is American, while the mill is owned by Chinese.

Reports have been received here that Fatshan, a large manufacturing center in Kwangtung province, has been captured by Kuomintang troops. Heavy fighting is continuing.

Krim Fights Near Taza.

EL ARAISH, Spanish Morocco, Aug. 11.—It is reported that Abd-el-Krim's forces are engaged in a battle north of Taza.

Labor Defense Puts Up Bail for Woman Arrested at Border

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., August 11.—International Labor Defense will soon effect the release of Mrs. Matilda Wiedeman and her two children from the county jail at Noyos, Minn., on $1,000 bond. Mrs. Wiedeman, tho born in Latvia, has resided in the United States and Canada for many years. Selma, her ten-year-old daughter, was born in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wiedeman owns her own home in Manitoba, Can., and was arrested while on her way to Chicago to visit relatives. She is being held by the immigration authorities on a charge of illegal entry. Mrs. Wiedeman has been active in the radical movement in both the United States and Canada. A fight will be made to prevent her deportation to Latvia.

Probe Crossing Smash.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—Investigation was started of the crossing accident Sunday which cost the life of Mrs. Roy Wahl, 27, and her 3-year-old son, George. Coroner Ross Edwards of Carrollton was in charge.

PRESSMEN PLAN TO AMALGAMATE STRIKING UNIONS

No Work Being Done at Cuneo Plant

Definite steps were taken yesterday by representatives of Local Union No. 3 and Local Union No. 4 of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America to amalgamate the two unions, both of which are engaged in the strike against the Cuneo Printing Company.

Committees from Local No. 3 and Local No. 4, the Franklin Union of the press feeders, met and discussed means of closer affiliation between the two unions.

Unions Will Stick Together.

"The two unions will stick together," said one of the pressmen, voicing the sentiment of all the strikers. The pressmen walked out a week ago when the Cuneo company tried to reduce the crew of two helpers and two pressmen by taking off one pressman.

Strikebreaker George L. Berry, president of the International Union, immediately played his usual role of aiding the employers, and ordered the strikers back to work at the Cuneo company's terms. Berry has sent International pressmen to the Cuneo plant from out of town, not telling them that trouble was on at the plant. As soon as the out-of-town pressmen find out that there is a strike on they quit.

Berry has discredited himself with the entire membership in this situation, and he has fully exposed his true colors this time as a strike breaker and class collaborator.

No Work Being Done.

There is no work being done in the Cuneo plants at 22nd and Grove and Arthington and Spaulding streets. The mailers have been laid off and work in the bindery rooms has been stopped.

The pressmen and feeders are picketing the plant, and have explained the situation to the out-of-town printers sent in by Berry.

The orders sent by Berry to Local No. 3 prove beyond a doubt that while Berry draws a fat salary from the per capita tax of the union members he is aiding the Cuneo company. Some months ago the executive board of Local No. 3 made a tentative agreement with the Cuneo company, subject to the ratification of the union, calling for certain concessions as a trial proposition. This tentative agreement was rejected by the union at a special meeting held on July 6 and the rejection reaffirmed at the regular meeting July 11.

Bosses Appeal to Berry.

When the Cuneo company was notified of the action they, significantly enuf, appealed to President Berry, who, following his usual policy of siding with the employers against the pressmen, declared the tentative agreement legal and ordered the men to go to work under it.

When the Cuneo company, acting on Berry's instructions, tried to enforce the tentative agreement, the men walked out. The International board then attempted to fill the plant with strike-breaking Berry pressmen. Those who were honest, brot from out of town, refused to scab.

Vice President Marks received all his information from the Cuneo company, and did not ask one question of the pressmen's union.

RECORD OF GEORGE BERRY, STRIKEBREAKER, STARTS TOMORROW IN 'THE DAILY'

The history of the "strikebreaker" George L. Berry, International president of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union will be told in the DAILY WORKER, begininng tomorrow. Space permits only the high spots of this scabherder's career to be published. In view of the strike now taking place at the Cuneo Printing Company's plant, the DAILY WORKER articles should be of unusual interest to Chicago union pressmen and feeders.

Chicago City Convention Tonight

THE Chicago City Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tonight (Wednesday) starting at seven o'clock at the Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Let all delegates be there on time.

BOSTON I. L. G. W. VOTE TO DENOUNCE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD POLICIES

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 11.—Word is reecceived at the headquarters of the Joint Committee of Action, that Locals 39 and 56 of Boston had passed an almost unanimous vote denouncing the action of the New York Joint Board and the Inetrnational in expelling the Executive Boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Vice-president Seidman of the International attended both Local meetings held on Monday and Tuesday nights, and spoke to the members for over and hour about the question of these locals. After his speech Local 39, the Finishers passed a unanimous vote against the International; and Local 56, the Operators, gave only 5 votes in response to Seidmann's pleas.

This vote of the locals followed the Boston mass meeting of union members on July 30 where representatives of the Joint Committee of Action, Louis Hyman, Rose Wortis and Joseph Boruchowitz, told the story of the suspension, trial and expulsion of the local officials.

NEGRO LEADER SCORES ATTACK OF A. F. OF L. HEAD

Finds Communists Are Friends of Oppressed

By LOVETT FORT WHITEMAN,
Organizer, American Negro Labor Congress.

The statement of Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, condemning the American Negro Labor Congress, is a startling and eloquent proof of one of the biggest reasons why it is necessary to hold the American Negro Labor Congress.

This attitude on the part of trade union leaders who think it is not necessary for the Negro workers to oppose the terrible persecution under which they suffer, shows exactly why it is necessary for Negro workers to come together to demand their full and equal rights in the trade unions.

If it is to be in spite of the opposition of the president of the A. F. of L. —as it is perfectly clear it will be— then it is necessary for the Negro workers to gird up their loins and fight all the harder—and to fight Mr. Green on his own ground in the trade unions.

Only a person who has no interest in the Negro industrial workers can say that they do not suffer under special persecution and discrimination, in the industries where they work, and in the industries where they are not permitted to work, as well as in the trade unions where they belong on an equal basis with their white brothers but where they are either excluded or discriminated against in the majority of cases. Yet in all of his smug denunciation of this supreme effort of the Negro workers to overcome their difficulties, Mr. Green does not offer the slightest suggestion of any other remedy for our troubles, nor does he even make the slightest admission of the fact that we have any "social, political and economic discrimination" to overcome.

It is enlightening to quote another trade union official, high in another branch of organized labor, who is officially reported as follows:

"Regarding conditions in the south, I am glad to be able to report that during the past two years remarkable strides have been made toward solving the Negro problem. . . . Suffice it to say that we have succeeded in making great strides forward in bringing this question to a successful conclusion. On some railroads it has been agreed that there will be no more Negroes hired, which means ultimately the entire elimination from

(Continued on page 2)

THREE THOUSAND MORE TEXTILE SLAVES GET WAGE CUT OF 10 PERCENT

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 11—The 3,200 employes of Farr Alpaca Co. have received notice that wages are cut 10 per cent and working days increased from three to four

STRONGEST DISTRICT IN I. A. M. RECOMMENDS JOHNSTON'S RECALL; PRAISING COMMUNIST MEMBERS

The fighting spirit of the members of the International Association of Machinists against the present Johnston administration manifested itself at the meeting last night of the Machinists' District Council of District No. 8, when almost unanimously a motion was adopted to recommend to the locals that they endorse the recall of all the officers who stole themselves into office in the last Grand Lodge election.

Has No Time for Fair Deal.

"B. & O. Bill" Johnston, replying to the request that J. F. Anderson be tried according to the constitution, says that he "has no time" to go to St. Louis to prefer charges against Anderson.

Brother Anderson in a speech to the District Council, pointed out that a member who scabs on his fellow workers can not be expelled before he has had a chance to appear before a trial committee of the local to which he belongs.

Treated Worse Than Scab.

But in this case it was a question of exposing the big election steal, the charge of which the Grand Lodge has not to date and cannot disprove—this was the reason for the suspension of Anderson.

Anderson stated that Davison, Johnston and their general executive board was afraid of the recall and a new election, to avoid which they engineered his suspension, to put him out of the way.

Nickerson—Imbecile Grand Duke.

Nickerson, one of the grand dukes of the Johnston machine spoke but said nothing that could disprove the stealing of the election. His speech proved, however, the complete bankruptcy of the administration.

The District Council and the Chicago membership, which constitute the strongesht unit of the I. A. of M., are determined to carry on this struggle until the present self-appointed administration has been ousted from office.

The famous "Red Raid" document of the Chicago Federation of Labor was given into the maw of the waste basket by a motion to table, which carried unanimously.

Praise Communists in Union Report.

The grand duke of the International, Nickerson, had to listen to a report of the organization committee, wherein it was pointed out that due to the royal service of the Communists, the local is carrying on a great organization campaign and many new members have joined the organization since this campaign began.

It seems that the nation-wide "Red Raids" announced to the wondering world thru the A. F. of L. news service, has not materialized according to expectations, and according to unofficial statement, the matter is referred to he local unions.

Members Turn Against Johnston.

The rank and file of the I. A. of M. is awakening to the necessity of combatting all the policies of Johnston, including his policy of exterminating Communists. Members are no longer fooled by Davison's promise to emancipate them from wage slavery with a banking scheme.

The members of the I. A. of M. are now aware that only by organizing the unorganized upon the basis of struggle against the bosses in the metal industry, can the organization be able to grow and become a great factor in the American labor movement.

Suspended by "B. & O. Bill"

J. F. Andreson, opponent of Wm. H. Johnston in the union election, suspended from the International Association of Machinists for charging that Johnston stole election.

HINDENBURG'S POLICE CLUB COMMUNISTS

Throw 5 from Reichstag; S. D's with Hindy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 11.—President Von Hindenburg has begun his expected policy of violence against the Communists, causing five of their deputies to be forcibly ejected from the reichstag chamber, and throwing a strong police guard around the reichstag building.

Police are now posted within the chamber, and are guarding the building and the approach thru the streets used by Hindenburg in his drives to and from the building.

Hindenburg held a celebration in the palace in Wilhelmstrasse, to observe the sixth anniversary of the Weimar constitution, which Hindenburg regards as a scrap of paper.

The Communists were not invited to this royal banquet, but the social democratic leaders were honored guests.

BRIAND MEETS CHAMBERLAIN ON SECURITY PACT

French Minister Calls on British King

LONDON, Aug. 11.—M. Briand, French foreign minister, here to lay before the British government the French reply to the latest German note on the security pact, as well as a tentaive draft embodying the French idea of what that pact ought to be, had his first conference with Foreign Minister Chamberlain today.

Today will see the formalities in connection with M. Briand's visit out of the way, leaving his future time free for the serious work which must be done to bring the English and French ideas relative to Germany into accord. Before his visit to Chamberlain in Downing street M. Briand went to Buckingham palace, where he was received by King George.

U. S. Agents Shown as Aids of Dope Sellers in Chicago

Col. Will Gray Beach, chief of the narcotic division of the internal revenue department for the Chicago district, and three of his agents are under arrest today as the central figures in the most sensational series of raids ever made by the United States go ernment against the dope sellers addicts.

Arrest of Beach and his associ high federal officers say, bring light facts which indicate that Be who for years was regarded as of the most efficient anti-narcotic battlers in the nation, actually has participated in a gigantic distribution of habit-forming drugs, making it possibl for a syndicate of Chicago men to gather millions of dollars by supplying the wants of the drug addicts of the country.

AMERICAN BANKERS TRYING TO BOLSTER UP MUSSOLINI'S REGIME

ROME, August 11.—Negotiations to stabilize the lira are being conducted between Finance Minister Volpi and agents of J. P. Morgan, Blair & Company and the National City Bank, New York, according to a report carried by the semi-official agency Roma today.

The negotiations are understood to include plans for a large participation by American capital in the development of the electrical industry in Italy as well as public works.

SYRIAN REVOLT FORCES TROOPS FROM MOROCCO

French Bankers Ground Between Two Uprisings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, August 11.—The French government has been forced to withdraw troops from the Morocco front and rush them to Syria, due to the serious revolt against French imperialism in the Druse country.

Two battalions of the Foreign Legion have already left Morocco for Beirut and a number of tanks, aviation, infantry and machine gun units have been dispatched from Marseilles.

The entire French empire seems to be crumbling, and the bankers, already severely defeated in North Africa by the Riffians who are defending the independence of Morocco, are now faced with the Syrian revolt.

England Fears Revolt.

The Syrians now have control of the state of Drug, and they are constantly being re-enforced by large numbers of natives.

General Sarrail, the military dictator of Syria, reports that there are less than five thousand having been sent to fight the Moroccans.

The citadel of Suedia is besieged by the Druse, and the garrison cannot hold out much longer. The French have already been severely defeated in several battles.

That England fears the oppressed peoples of her colonial empire will take action similar is shown by Painleve's statement that the attitude of the British is adjacent territory toward the French has been "not only perfectly correct but particular friendly."

Mrs. Scott Plans to Resume Her Tales of "Capital Night Life"

ALPENA, Mich., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Frank D. Scott was ready today to resume her tales of "Capital Night Life," a narrative which was prefaced seven months ago before hearing in the divorce suit of her husband, Representative Scott, was interrupted. Both sides stood on clear decks, prepared for a fight to the finish in the circuit court of Judge Frank Emerick.

The case was halted to permit Mrs. Scott time to gather depositions to support her charges and also to refute those of Scott.

Prohibition Sweeps Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11.—Economic conditions are forcing Mexico to prohibition. One by one the celebrated old cantinas are closing their doors, never to be opened again. One may travel for hundreds of miles thru the smaller Indian villages without being able to get anything stronger than the native drink, pulque. This has about the same alcoholic content as beer.

Negro Leader Scores Green's Attack

(Continued from page 1)

locomotive service of all Negroes, and this applies to some very large roads in the southeast." (Applause.) —Speech of D. B. Robertson, president of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at its thirtieth convention at Detroit, Mich, June 1, 1925.

Mr. Green speaks of our alleged tendency to arouse "race hatred" among Negro workers against white workers, but not a word does he speak against the real race hatred which the capitalists and their servants are arousing against us and which is one side of the terrible burden we have to bear. There is no race hatred in Negroes against whites. There is no race prejudice in American Negroes against whites, but only a resentment of race prejudice. The coming American Negro Labor Congress is especially directed to finding means of removing race hatred from the ranks of the working people, where it is utilized by employers for the demoralization and defeat of the labor unions. What we have to overcome in the Negro worker is not "race hatred," but a prejudice against the organized labor movement, which prejudice is the sad result of the brutal cynicism and enmity which we find among such trade union officials as Mr. Green shows himself to be.

It is a cynical joke for Mr. Green to taunt the organizers of the Negro Labor Congress as "men who are not members of trade unions." In the first place, this is not true, as a large proportion of us are members of trade unions. In the second place, exactly the center of our grievances is the fact that the Negro workers are refused the right of admittance to many trade unions, and our biggest immediate fight is to win admission to trade unions on an equal basis with white workers and to bring the masses of Negro workers into the unions.

The fact that the president of the American Federation of Labor in denouncing our plan does not (so far as the quoted denunciation shows) offer one word of encouragement for us to enter the unions, altho he knows that hundreds of thousands of Negroes are employed in the large industries without organization, and that the fate of the American labor movement as well as the fate of the Negro workers depends upon our being organized, does not give promise of the sincere fulfillment of the recently announced plan of Mr. Green's office to grant a better deal to Negro workers.

As for the statement of Mr. Green that the Communists are backing the American Negro Labor Congress—while he, Mr. Green, refuses to back it—such a statement only puts Mr. Green in a very unfavorable light in comparison to the Communists. In launching an effort which means life and death to the masses of colored toilers, we appeal to all of the labor movement to help us, regardless of what section or what political views they may hold. If the Communists come forward and say, "Yes, we are ready to support this effort of the downtrodden Negro worker," as we are glad to say they have done, then we heartily thank the Communists; and we can only wish that the entire labor movement would do the same. Our appeal is to every portion of the labor movement, however, and we are receiving a splendid response from all of the progressive elements in it. If Mr. Green boasts that "the organized labor movement is expelling Communists as rapidly as they are found out"—such statements will tend only to arouse sympathy among Negroes for the expelled workers, for we Negroes know only too well what it means to be excluded from the unions.

As to Mr. Green's warning that the Communists favor "overturning the government of the United States," we can only say that the American Negro laborer has already been the cause of one civil war in the United States with the overthrow of one government (of the southern states), with results which cannot be regretted. The American Negro Labor Congress has not advocated revolution or the Soviet form of government. Thus far, however, the severest of changes in the government under which we lived in this country (1861-1865) have not operated to the disadvantage of Negro labor, nor has any revolution anywhere ever been to the disadvantage of labor.

Altho the Negro Labor Congress has not taken any position on such questions, nevertheless Mr. Green probably forgets that he is speaking to a class which is in an unendurable position and which is seeking a way out. When the most persecuted and exploited of all working people shall at last win their freedom, we can only call such a change "radical." The thinking Negro cannot be repelled by the word "radical."

And when Mr. Green expresses his solicitude for "existing institutions," he probably forgets that some of the most fixed of "existing institutions" are lynching, jimcrowism, disfranchisement and exploitation of our laboring people; and that it is exactly to get rid of these "institutions" that all sincere Negroes are desirous.

In publishing this open answer to Mr. Green, we wish to say again that we solicit the support of all of organized labor, and we believe that we will ultimately get it. The sole object of the coming congress is the solidarity of all of the workers, regardless of race, color or nationality, for the freedom and welfare of all who toil. Our principal immediate aim is to add power, strength and numbers to the organized trade unions by bringing all of Negro labor into them.

Saar Basin Miners Win Wage Struggle

SAARBRUCKEN, Germany, Aug. 10.—Work in the Saar mines, where 70,000 workers struck last week over the question of wages, was resumed today on a normal scale. Railways affected by the strike have returned to their regular schedules. The miners' demands were granted by the government of the League of Nations control.

Window Washers Seek New Members.

Window washers organized in Local 34, Building Service Employes International Union, are after a new contract to begin Sept. 1 and after a larger union membership. Only 10 per cent of the 2,000 window washers in Chicago are in the union, says Business Agent Stephen Zaharchuk.

SIGMANITES IN DRIVE AGAINST CHICAGO I. L. G. W.

Stall Election and Terrorize Locals

The Chicago end of the Sigman machine has again begun a disorganization campaign. This was shown at the Joint Board meeting of the I. L. G. W. last Friday, where the machine forced action to get a decision that all those who will sell or buy the defense stamps for the Joint Action Committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22, will be fined.

Sigman's Kind of Free Speech.

When delegates took the floor to oppose it, they were immediately threatened that charges will be preferred against those who would speak or vote against the motion.

Local meetings are terrorized and adjourned in disorder, while the members are deprived of the right to proceed with the election or to put candidates on the ballot who are objected to by the machine.

Machine Attacks Members Thru Children.

At Local 5 last week there came up the question of approving the decision of the Joint Beard that the parents of children who distribute circulars against the Sigman I. L. G. W. machine. A motion was made to reject the recommendation, and altho the members were threatened as usual, the vote showed an overwhelming majority for the motion to reject.

But the manager of the local became infuriated and called for another vote, appointing a Sigman machine tool as teller, who—quite naturally reversed the matter by counting as he was told. However, the Progressives counted the vote as 55 for the motion and 35 opposed.

Sigmanites Break Up Meeting.

The members then began to demand explanations why elections are not held, and a few of the members started to tell the reasons why they should be put on the ballot and an election be held, but the machine followers began to raise so much noise that the meeting was adjourned in disorder.

Shoe Workers Need a "Protective" Union Against This Policy

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 11.—Mass meetings of members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union are being held to discuss the pact between Haverhill shoe manufacturers and the union, preliminary to deciding whether or not the working agreement shall be continued.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been noted among the workers on the operation of this peace arrangment which established a shoe board of employers and workers and employed an "impartial" chairman whose decisions were binding on both sides. Unless 90 days' notice is given by either party the pact continues automatically for three years after January 1, 1926.

Neither side is completely satisfied but it is probable that a new and similar pact will be negotiated, including possibly the same protections of employers against strikes and stoppages and workers against lockouts.

Three Billion Bushel Corn Crop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The United States will have a corn crop this year of 2,950,000,000 bushels, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture predicted today, basing its estimate on a condition of 79.8 per cent of normal on Aug. 1. Last year's crop amounted to 2,437,000,000 bushels. The number of acres planted to corn is 106,621,000, and a yield of 27.7 bushels an acre is estimated.

"Law and Order" in Detroit.

DEROIT, Aug. 11.—A woman was beaten to death, a man mysteriously slain, an alleged bandit seriously wounded, two men were arrested as murder suspects and numerous holdup attempts recorded as a continuation of Detroit's crime wave.

A Correction.

An error in location has been made in a report on a Y. W. L. students' farewell party. This school was located at Wain Hall, Brue, Wis., and not at Rock, Michigan, as published in our issue of August 3.

LONDON, England, August 11.—London big business expresses uneasiness with regard to the proposed merger of the Junker, Airplane company of Germany, with a British aircraft line.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Worker Worries That Women Enter Industry in the Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a Philadelphia worker writes in to ask why it is that women work in the factories of the Soviet Republics. He is especially concerned about the mothers with children to take care of.

First of all, the letter received from this worker indicates that he gauges conditions in the industries of the Soviet Union from the viewpoint of the worker in capitalist industry.

To this he adds the belief, tersely expressed in the usual formula that "woman's place is in the home." Here is his question in his own words:

"Haven't they enough men over there to do the work so that women can stay at home where they belong."

• • • •

In all capitalist countries toil is a continuous torture, so considered by workers, who everlastingly strive to escape from it, as from a prison. This is because of the long workday, the arduous conditions, the low wages, that make of life a bitter struggle for existence; always with the knowledge that a profiteering class is ever getting its toll of plunder.

The male worker too often thinks that by keeping "woman in the home" he is shielding her from this brutalizing toil. What he is really doing is condemning her to domestic drudgery against which she revolts as best she can.

• • • •

In the Soviet Union the workers, men and women, have an entirely different viewpoint toward their tasks. Their revolution was victorious. They turned back the world capitalist attack launched against them. They faced hunger and cold without flinching. They are now going thru a period of reconstruction. Already the standard of living is rapidly rising, surpassing the pre-war standard under czarism. Work in the Soviet Union is not a continuous torture with no escape as under capitalism. Labor in the Workers' Republic, is a joy, born of the knowledge that every inch of progress made redounds immediately to the benefit of the whole working class struggling to establish a better life in the Communist Society.

• • • •

The new womanhood of Soviet Russia would be the first to resent the claim that her place is "in the home." She insists on playing her role in the life of the new nation.

With domestic drudgery lifted from her shoulders thru rapidly developing communal methods of living, Russia's womanhood strives for new aspirations, equal with those of Russian manhood. Nurseries are not the product of philanthropy, as is the case in this capitalist land. Nurseries in the Workers' Republics bacome institutions for the scientific care of growing children; just as the schools, instead of being brain factories to develop by wholesale cogs for the capitalist industrial machine, are real educational institutions for broadening the minds and developing human beings eager and able to think for themselves.

• • • •

Capitalism breaks up the home and forces women and children into industry, where it degrades and crushes them.

Under Soviet Rule, "The Home," freed of its capitalist burden upon an agonizing family, realizes its mission for the first time in history. The family relationship takes on a new meaning, that will gradually become apparent to those like the worker in Philadelphia, who does not yet sense that a new social order is building thruout the Soviet Republics.

MOTHER BLOOR SPEAKS TO LARGE GATHERING AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., August 11.—Ella Reeve ("Mother") Bloor held a rousing demonstration here last night speaking from the steps of the State House.

Speaking on the American labor movement, the 62-year-old veteran Communist fighter, who is now on a cross-country hitch-hiking tour for the DAILY WORKER, denounced the reactionary officialdom of American labor and outlined the Communist policies which alone can lead to success.

Over five hundred people cheered the speaker repeatedly in her keen and vigorous speech. While she was in the midst of her talk, a group of the Salvation Army moved alongside with a full brass band and a preacher who seeing the nature of the crowd, made a competitive appeal that he was also "labor's representative."

The meeting of the "bible-bangers" came to a sad end when a member of the Locomotive Engineers who had been listening to Mother Bloor, made a determined request of the Salvation Army preacher to "shut-up" or he would force him to do so. The crowd joined in loud approval of the worker's demand and Mother Bloor continued with no competition for another two hours.

Tonight a "Hands Off China" demonstration will be held in the same place with Mother Bloor again as the main speaker.

From here, continuing her hike thru Ohio, Mother Bloor will reach and speak at the following cities during the week:

Wednesday, Aug. 12, Mansfield; Thursday, Aug. 13, Akron; Friday, Aug. 14, Warren; Saturday, Aug. 15, Cleveland.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

UNITED FRONT MEET PLANNED FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The efforts of labor organizations particularly the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist International to form a united front is being crowned with success.

In England, Germany and Russia mass conferences are being held to rush immediate aid to the striking workers of Shanghai.

In Zurich, Switzerland, on July 5, at a conference attended by 1,000 trade unionists addressed by Edo Fimmen in behalf of the International Workers' Aid, a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy for the struggling proletariat of China. On July 6 at Basil a similar resolution was adopted by 1,500 trade unionists.

New York City will continue the campaign begun with the mass meetings in Union Square and will hold a united front conference on August 28 at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, near 9th Street, New York City, at 8 p. m.

All labor organizations and Workers Party branches are expected to elect two delegates each to the conference.

SCAB GARMENT FIRM REJECTED BY ROCK ISLAND

International Move Is Failure; Arrests Here

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 11.—The unions of the Tri-Cities, Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, are backing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their strike against the J. L. Taylor and International Tailoring companies, and have exposed the fact that these firms have come to Rock Island to attempt to break the New York and Chicago strikes.

The Amalgamated has opened offices in room 204, Industrial Home Building, thus calling the bluff of the garment bosses, who said they could hire enough non-union labor here to begin production in the bankrupt plant of the Boone Woolen Mills company, which the Ineernational has leased for six months.

No Clothing Produced.

The employers of the Tri-Cities do not invite union concerns to come here. They are trying to get in scab firms, in order to reduce wages and establish the "open shop".

The Daniel Boone Woolen mills company came here to escape the organized clothing markets but after a period of stock-jobbing, fake accounting and questionable financial practices, the firm crashed.

The International was invited in as a worthy successor to this firm. Help was advertised for in the papers, and not a word was mentioned about the New York and Chicago strikes. Now, however, the Amalgamated members have widely spread the news of the strikes, and the fugitive garment bosses are unable to secure help. No clothing is being manufactured, and no cothing will be manufactured.

Organizers Brought In.

The workers here are determined that their town will not be given a national reputation as a harbor for runaway labor-hating corporations.

The Amalgamated, announces that a staff of organizers will be brought in, and the tactics of the corporation given the fullest publicity. "They will find the Amalgamated as ready to defend itself on 17th street, in Rock Island as on Jackson Boulevard in Chicago," said one union organizer.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers will carry the fight for union wages wherever the clothing industry goes, and especially wherver a firm tries to hide from the organization," said another union official.

More Pickets Arrested.

Three striking employes of the International Tailoring company, James Hovoko, Joe Diciolo and Charles Intrieri, were arrested while walking the picket line yesterday.

Agents of the company approached one of the members of the Amalgamated who is on strike, and attempted to bribe him to give information concerning the activities of the union. This union member was told if he would induce some of the strikers to come back to work he would be paid a large sum of money. The striker, of course, spurned the offer.

Selecting Judge to Sit in Joint Trial of Indiana Kluxers

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 11.—The task of selecting a judge to sit in the joint trial of David C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, alleged slayers of Madge Oberholtzer, was renewed here today.

Judge Fred E. Hines of Hamilton circuit court was disqualified from presiding over the trial when defense counsel late yesterday led a motion for a change of judge.

This motion followed on the heels of a previous motion granted by Judge Hines asking for a joint trial of the trio.

Three Indiana jurists must be chosen for tentative duty. The state will eliminate one, the defense another, and the third automatically will become the judge to preside at the trial.

Receivers Seek Freight Cars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad today applied to the interstate commerce commission for authority to issue and sell $9,270,000 of equipment trust certificates, which are to be used in the purchase of 6,500 freight cars of various types at an estimated cost of $12,376,715. It is proposed to sell the certificates to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, at 97 per cent of par.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS SEEK PARDON FOR INDIANA GOVERNOR SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR FORGERY

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Arrangements were made at the department of justice today for a delegation of prominent Indiana citizens, headed by Representative Will Wood, to call on Attorney General Sargent tomorrow and urge a pardon for Ex-Governor McCray, of Indiana, now serving ten years in Atlanta prison for forgery.

McCray has served 15 months and under the law will not be eligible for parole for two years. A pardon, however, may be granted by the president at any time.

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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION A PICTURE OF ALL THINGS THAT IT SHOULD NOT BE

ABERDEEN, Wash., August 11.—The 24th annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor has been in session here. The session began with speeches of welcome by three prominent citizens of Aberdeen, the mayor, the president of the chamber of commerce, and the commander of the American Legion post.

Then the president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, Wm. Short, took the chair. Save for the refusal to seat Martin Flyzik of the miners' union, and Phil Pearl of the Seattle barbers' union—both of the extreme right wing, the keynote of the convention was "harmony."

There was no trouble with left wing delegates, for none were present. Bill Short and his supporters were in complete control.

A Want List.

State legislative action recommended by the convention is as follows:

For child labor amendment, for right to picket, to place culinary workers under state compensation act, to regulate light and ventilation of kitchens, forbidding basement kitchens, to forbid one-man crews on street cars over 25 feet long, to compel merchants selling prison-made goods to plainly mark them prison-made, for a state old age pension, for a state vocational education act (to train apprentices for factory work in the public schools), to regulate uses of poison, dusts, gases, sprayed paint, and other things harmful to workers using them, to have a state hospital for industrial diseases, to prohibit anyone under 18 from operating motor trucks (present law limits only on trucks of 4 tons or over.)

Also to forbid pool rooms, drug stores, etc. from serving meals, allowing only restaurants to do so, and to fight the forest owners tax-dodging scheme of creating game preserves.

Any of these measures might get five favorable votes in the leislature, but probably not one of them could get ten. Certain federal legislation was also advocated, including higher pensions for ex-soldiers and ex-postal employes.

Ha! A Red Demand!

One Communist demand was endorsed—the withdrawal of American military and naval forces from China.

Six Per Cent Referendum.

President Short's salary, now $250, is to be increased to $325 a month, subject to referendum. (As with referendum of election of officers—it will pass.) Only a six per cent vote was cast for election. Most locals never see or hear of ballots. That is their fault.

Last year Short declined this increase saying the State Federation could not afford it. The current year's financial report is not yet published, but the previous year Shortt's salary was $3,000, his expenses, including auto upkeep, were $2,651. Total expenses for that year were $11,820. About $12,000 expenses—$7,500 of this or about 70 per cent being Short's salary and expenses. It is somewhat doubtful if he is worth that much to the workers, somewhat doubtful.

We'll Say Its Doubtful.

The past year's accomplishments are as follows: No strikes, absolute defeat politically, an increase in membership of 1122, making the total 21,386; increased wages for a very few local union. Only one serious strike was threatened, that of 1,600 Seattle teamsters who asked better conditions and $1.00 a day increase. The Satte Federation aided in settling it by arbitration—and the men got 50c a day raise, nothing else.

The Short machine is very proud of the no strike record, and so are all the business men's organizations.

To those who remember the militant spirit of six years ago, this official report comes as a shock. What has happened? The answer is that after eight years' hard work, the Short machine with a policy of class collaboration is in full control.

A Successful Failure.

And the W. S. F. of L. has now 21,000 members, only two thousand less than when Short took the presidency. It climbed to 55,000 at one time, but that was due to the wartime shipyard boom. 16,000 of these were in one Seattle local, now disbanded because the shipyards have gone. Many more left as other yards at Tacoma and Vancouver closed. 1,500 were lost when the miners' strike failed in 1923.

And the Seattle strike did not meet with approval from the State Federation, still less from Short. But then, they dared not interfere.

Central Councils "Subdued."

Today, after a long campaign of treachery and underhanded tactics, including the threat to revoke their charters, which Gompers made, the Seattle and Tacoma Central Labor Councils are subdued.

Short Killed Labor Party Movement.

The Farmer Labor Party, which was building up a class conscious political party, and which in 1920 polled a third of the total vote, has been wiped out.

It was a long hard fight but in the end it won, and Short tied the labor movement up with a little known politician who ran a poor fourth in the republican primaries.

Short howls about the trecahery of the victor's supporters. But his policy of always picking out the weakest candidate, and saying he must be elected, or the reactionary will win, seems peculiar.

Short's tactics made Hartley's election possible. Is Short just naturally so stupid he could not see this?

A Good Record Gone Wrong.

The Seattle Union Record, once the most militant labor daily in America, has passed into private control, and complete harmlessness. Under Short's pressure it had degenerated steadily into a weak and spineless rag. But today, labor has still one really class conscious daily, the DAILY WORKER.

Even Cuts Down the Word.

The Record has placed the word union of its title in steadily smaller type, and long ago dropped its slogan of "published for principle and not for profit."

Its place is taken by Short's weekly, the Washington State Labor News, a paper without a spark of militancy or of class consciousness; the personal organ of pie-cards, hard boiled guys, who can see nothing except petty craft unions.

Lumber Neglected by Both Fakers and Wobblies.

Lumber, the leading industry of the state, remains almost unorganized. Perhaps the gang is not anxious to organize it, for that can only be done by an industrial union, such as the I. W. W. advocates but do not build. There is no room for craft unionism or class collaboration in the lumber industry.

Look Out for Pickpockets!

President Short and Governor Hartley celebrated convention week by hitting at each other in public speeches on all possible occasions. Short can not understand a fight for principles, only one over personalities, to judge by his record. He and Sartley squabble. Years ago, at circuses clowns battered each other with slapsticks, while pickpockets worked thru the crowds, and the shell game ran openly. They no longer do such things—at circuses.

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Meat Market Restaurant
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Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
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43[illegible] 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUTCHESON GANG RAIDS ELECTION WITH GANGSTERS

Philadelphia Carpenters Fighting Back

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The recent election in Local 1073, of the Carpenters' Union was an example of the new Hutcheson tactics of fighting the left wing in the Carpenters' Union. An organized gang of gunmen took charge of the elections, forced the progressives out of the hall and counted them out.

A week later, Wm. Allen, member of the executive board from District No. 2, came to install the newely "elected officers." He congratulated the new officers for defeating the bad Communists and promised them every aid in case the progressive elements again try to get control of the local. Allen pointed out that he had been informed by Hutcheson that there was a bunch of bad Communists in Local 1073 and that Hutcheson's eagle eye is closely watching every development in Local 1073 and if it becomes necessary the charter will be revoked.

The Disrupters' Formal Oath.

The newly "elected" officers assured the great man that no "disloyalty" will be tolerated and the first time the Communists assert themselves they will be put out with the strong loyal hands of the supporters of the Hutcheson administration.

The membership of Local 1073 is and has been progressive, numerous threats against the local and its previous left leadership were made, but the membership stood solidly behind their progressive leadership.

Reactionary Raid by Gangsters.

At the last election, held in the latter part of June, the small reactionary group was organized and encouraged by the district officialdom to make a raid upon the elections. The constitution was violated left and right. The secretary of the local, who was running on the progressive slate, and who—according to the constitution, must act as the clerk of election, was bodily put out of the hall when the elections began.

This was the first step of the new saviors of Local 1073. Next, the progressive watchers were surrounded and threatened with shooting, stabbing and beatings until finally to avoid bloodshed, they had to leave the hall and the election three hours before closing time. The further elections and ballot counting was left in the hands of the reactionaries, who announced a glorious victory for the Hutcheson administration.

Members Denied Right to Vote Choice.

During the elections, while the progressive watchers were still in the hall, the reactionaries tore a number of ballots out of the hands of the members who dared to vote for the progressive candidates. What took place after the progressives were forced out of the hall any member of the Carpenters' Union can easily guess.

The official blessing and sanction of the election by Wm. Allen gives the clue to the entire election steal.

The reactionary group in Local 1073 is quite insignificant and would not have the courage to browbeat the membership and steal the election in this manner without official encouragement and promise of protection when the membership would assert its rights.

This Fight is Only Started.

The progressive membership of Local 1073 was surprised by an organized raid on their elections and are temporarily defeated, but those who know the stuff of which the progressive carpenters are made of, know that the reaction to these tactics will only result in a greater and more militant effort on the part of the progressives.

The situation in Local 1073 is a new tactic of the Hutcheson machine, but it is only the first phase of the fight. The matter is not closed yet, the membership is now rallying together and Hutcheson will soon get another and quite different story from Local 1037.

The Daily "Backwards" as Usual.

Needless to say, the new administration in Local 1073 has the full support of the Jewish Daily Forward, which spreads daily lies about the Communists and progressives and piles many wreathes of honor and glory on the new administration to hide their corruption and incompetency.

THREAD WORKERS KEEP UP STRIKE IN CONN., NOW OUT 21 WEEKS

WILLIAMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 11.—Thread workers of the American Thread Co. mill voted to continue their strike against wage cuts which they have already carried on for 21 weeks. Many workers who have not voluntarily left company houses have been evicted. Company Agent Curtis claims that 1,200 strikebreakers are now employed in the mill. Strikers assert that less than 100 are at work.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

WHEREIN PETRUS JESUS UTTERLY REFUTES PETRUS JESUS' THEORY

By HARRISON GEORGE

The following are samples of the sort of logic that is being inflicted these days upon the readers of the I. W. W. publications. It is bad enough when two writers conflict with each other in their teachings, because "ideas do not fall from heaven" and the only place the workers get them is from others by reading, lectures, conversations and experience, and naturally expect to get the right teachings from a workers magazine.

But when one writer disagrees with himself . . . . ! We offer the following from the pages of the Industrial Pioneer, written by a modest gentleman under the anonymity of his union card number, but in fact by our old friend Petrus Jesus Welinder, for a fleeting few months the I. W. W.'s highest official:

By P. J. WELINDER.

"The main task confronting us is to prove to the workers the failure of all leadership."

By P. J. WELINDER.

"What is needed in the East are a couple of hundred of the old type intelligent and courageous job delegates."

After which it is quite easy to believe the ancient yarn about the fellow who lifted himself over a fence by his boot straps.

ASKS REDUCTION OF EXORBITANT FEES AND DUES

Must Make Possible for Men to Join

By HELM VOLL

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 11.—Now while an organization campaign is to be inaugurated under the direction of the new secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, Blair, there is the old wrangling popping up again about the size of the initiation fees and dues.

If low initiation fees and dues have helped little in organizing Los Angeles, the high kind have been worse than useless. We have tried both and it is certain the former is the one which create the least friction or opposition among prospective members. Everybody knows this to be true. So if we want to do something really constructive they will go lower and not higher.

Answer Universal Objection.

As long as we refuse to raise them we are minus one universal objection on the part of those we request to join. The reason for members dropping out and the refusal of outsiders to join, is not, never was, and will be, because the cost is small. A baby in its cradle knows that. The reasons are to be sought elsewhere.

A man is callous, indeed, who does not sympathize with the unorganized workers' unwillingness and often inability, thru no fault of his own, to pay exorbitant fees and dues. We also must consider the barriers raised against this practice by the continuous agitation of independent and often dual unions for a number of years past. Large numbers of eligible members of our craft have been influenced by this propaganda in a way which make them opponents.

Out of Date.

High initiation fees and dues may have had merit in the past under more premitive conditions. In 1925 it is out of date, just as much as Hutcheson is. It is not necessary for a man to be very old to know from his own personal experience that the building industry with its myriads of labor saving, skill-reducing inventions is entirely different from anything ever dreamed of when our organization was founded. Not in the past but in the development going on before our very eyes is to be found the answer to many of the problems confronting us today.

I am willing to admit that if the officials succeed in raising the fees and dues high enough, they will thereby have done what Hutcheson so far has failed to accomplish thru his expulsion policy, namely, the destruction of the union.

POOR FISH DROPS WISE CRACK OVER LEFT WING FIGHT

Explaining Mystery of Earless Eel

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 11.—That there is no fish like a poor fish may be seen in the remarkable statement made to the capitalist press by Joseph Fish, who marches around in a circle with the imposing title of "Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

Concerning the demand made for the resignation of Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W., by 1,000 shop chairmen and committeemen at the great overflow meetings at Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum, Fish emits the following drops of wisdom:

"We don't listen to the other side. Sigman does not consider the suggestions and demands made by the left wing." After saying which he lapsed into silence, without explaining how long a union can be run on this sort of policy.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

BARBERS' UNION FAKERS DEPRIVE GIGANTI OF JOB

Progressive Leader Is Denied Right to Work

That the reactionary officials of Local 548, Journeymen Barbers, intend to starve into submission or drive into scab shops the expelled progressives, is proved by the following recent incident:

F. A. (Yellow) Ackerman, a business agent, walked into the barber shop operated by G. Berg at 3250 Belmont avenue last Saturday morning and threatened the boss with a strike unless he immediately fired Joseph Giganti, one of the seven progressives recently expelled by the action of the labor fakers in control.

Yellow Ackerman had been tipped off by a stool pigeon and made his appearance Saturday morning, just before the day's work had been started. The boss, intimidated, paid off Giganti without questioning the legality of this procedure.

The yellow business agent did not have the courage to engage in argument with the expelled barber, nor did he show any inclination of doing the "pulling out" from the shop himself. When Giganti challenged his deed, he said that he did not wish to argue.

"Damn right you don't want to argue," replied Giganti, "you haven't anything to say."

All barbers should take note of the actions of their reactionary officials, and demand the reinstatement of the progressives, who have for years fought consistently in their interests, while the officials have had to be prodded into action.

LONGSHOREMEN SUFFER; LEADERS IGNORE THEM

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Conditions among longshoremen are horrible. Men are hungry for organization, yet the International Longshoremen's Union is not lifting a finger towards organizing them. And unless these workers are soon organized conditions will become absolutely unbearable.

Right now about four hundred men are employed on the Erie Railroad docks unloading fruit. From 7 p. m. thru the night the workers toil away under constant prodding and speeding up of the hard-boiled overseers. For twelve to thirteen hours they slave away with a brief interval for lunch. The pay is fifty cents per hour for twelve hours' work. If a man can stand the pace he receives time and a half for overtime.

Illinois Federation Convention to Be at Champaign, Sept. 14

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 11.—(FP)—The Illinois State Federation of Labor annual convention opens in Champaign Sept. 14.

NEW JERSEY "ART" FACTORY PAYS $16.00 A WEEK, TO SLAVES

By JAMES SZEPESY.

(Worker Correspondent.)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 11.—There is a branch of the Embed Art corporation in Perth Amboy, located at 72 Fayette street, employing fifteen workers.

This factory makes shaving brushes, ash trays, cigarette cases, crosses, etc., out of bakelite. The hours of work are eight and one-half with one half day on Saturday. Wages are thirty-five cents an hour or $16.50 a week. There are a few young workers who have been employed here for several years who only get about $22.00 a week.

I have been working here for about three or four months, but have had many discussions with the workers. I also was warned many times by the boss for my activities.

MINERS STRIKE AGAINST FRANK FARRINGTON RULE

Back Joe Loda, Honest Checkweighman

SPRINFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—Eight hundred coal miners employed at Peabody Coal Company Mine No. 6, Springfield, Ill., are still on strike following the refusal of the operator to permit Joe Loda, the local union check-weighman, who has been unanimously elected by the local union, to weigh coal on the company's tipple.

Frank Farrington, the tool of the operators, has again shown his hand of betrayal and class-collaboration policy, by telling the miners that if they did not go back to work and accept the new conditions which the Peabody lords are trying to impose upon the miners he would revoke their union charter.

Cheated Miners On Weights.

The miners went out on strike after Joe Loda, a well known fighter for progressive issues and check-weighman of his local union caught the company weighman putting his hands on the scales and thereby short weighing the coal of miners by several hundred pounds on every car. Joe Loda told him to stop that kind of practice. Then after catching him at the same game again, Loda used direct action by delivering several blows to the jaw of the company weighman.

The company weighman notified the superintendent, and the superintendent tells Joe Loda to get off the tipple and never come back. Loda called the mine committee and they called the miners out on strike.

Farrington's Promise.

After that, the mine committee called on Farrington and presented their case, telling him how Loda caught the company weighman short weighing the miners coal and the result. Farrington told the miners committee to get the men back to work and he would see that Joe Loda would stay on the tipple as long as the miners are satisfied with him.

That was on a Saturday. On Monday the miners went back to work and Loda went on the tipple to weigh the miners' coal, and the superintendent brought the sheriff out to the mine, and takes Loda off the tipple and throws him into jail.

The mine committee again calls the men out of the mine and walk out on a strike again. The miners decided then that they would fight for justice and stay on strike and to fight this battle to the finish.

Unusual Speed.

In the meantime this case is taken up by the courts of the Sub-District and Board Member, both handing down a "disagreement case." Then the Joint Executive Board is quickly called on Sunday afternoon and a decision sanctioning the removal of Joe Loda, as check weighman is rendered.

To go thru these three courts of the miners' organization it usually takes from seven months to a year, but in this case it took a few hours to do the work. That was because the Peabody Coal Co. demanded immediate action and when Peabody Coal Co. wants action the Farrington's machine sets itself to work.

Officials In League With Company Steal.

Joker Young, board member of this district and Farrington henchman, who presented the evidence on which Joe Loda was convicted, is the same bird that told several miners in a white mule joint that he was out to get Joe Loda out of the miners' organization because Joe Loda was the cause of his local union casting a very heavy vote against the Farrington machine in the last election.

On Monday, after the miners walked out on strike and the decision of joint board was rendered the mine committee goes back to Farrington to see if he would keep his word, which he made last Saturday when he told the committee that he would stand back of the men and see to it that Joe Loda would stay on the tipple as long as the men wanted him.

"Mr. Looking-Both-Ways".

But Farrington again rights-about face and said, "You men didn't tell me the truth last Saturday, because yesterday Dan Clark, the coal company commissioner, told me a different story and the big boss of the Peabody Coal Co., at Chicago called me up over the long distance telephone and told me about this man Loda, also if you insist upon having this man for your check-weighman he would close the mine down indefinitely. So the best thing you men can do is to elect a new check-weighman and go back to work."

800 Miners Stand by Loda.

One of the mine committee then said, "So the coal company's commissioner's story is true, while the union miners' story is false, in other words you rather believe the story of an outsider than of a rank and filer."

"Well, Farrington, the miners of Peabody Mine No. 6, have already gone on record that they will stick with Joe Loda and want him and no one else to weigh their coal and also that they will fight this fight to a finish and that a circular petition has already been sent thru the district calling upon Peobody mines and others to lend their support to help us get justice that we are fighting for."

PHILADELPHIA CLOAK AND DRESS MAKERS IN DEFI TO SIGMAN GANG

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The following is the answer of Philadelphia Garment Workers to Sigman and Company:

RESOLUTION

"After hearing the reports of Rose Wortis and Brother L. Hyman, about the attacks of the International,

"We, Cloak and Dress Makers of Philadelphia, gathered in Mass Meeting on Tuesday July 28th at the Public Hall, 7th and Morris Street, voice our strongest protest against these methods. The tactics of breaking into the offices of Local 9 at night with the aid of gangsters, is not befitting union leaders. We condemn such tactics and demand that Locals 2, 9 and 22 be immediately reinstated. We demand that Sigman, Peristein and Feinberg, who were the cause of this internecine struggle in our International, immediately resign.

"These leaders of the machine have introduced a system of terrorism everywhere. We, Philadelphia members of the International still remember their disruptive work in Philadelphia.

"We pledge our whole hearted support, financial and moral, to the Joint Action Committee of the three locals in their struggle to destroy the corrupt machine. We the Philadelphia members of the International are with you till your efforts are crowned with success."

CARPENTERS OF MICHIGAN MEET HUTCH GAS PIPE

Opposers Asphyxiated in Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 11.—The Michigan state convention of carpenters, which just ended its sessions here, is a good barometer of the general condition of the brotherhood and of the measure of control which the official family maintains over these lesser gatherings.

Tho Hutcheson was not there personally he was represented by a brother-in-law, F. C. Plambeck, and one of the family circle of parasites, William Alger, whom he appointed a general organizer after less than two months' membership in Yellow Sharrock's local (1505 of Detroit). Alger feels duly grateful for this little favor, and he arrived early on the job and was spreading the poison against the two local unions which the czar had expelled in Detroit, long before the convention convened.

Detroit Expulsions the Issue.

As the greatest issue concerning carpenters in Michigan is the division and discord in Detroit which has resulted from Hutcheson's expulsion policy, the task of the poison gas brigade was to head off any consideration of the problem.

William Reynolds, who was sent to represent Local 2140 of Detroit, one of the expelled (2) locals, sat thru the usual "Labor, don't get radical" speeches of local politicians and fakers and was beginning to wonder what was holding up the steam roller, when in the second session a letter from John Potts, who acts as that kind of a receptacle for Hutcheson's mental excrement in Detroit, was read, stating that Local Unions 1191 and 2140 were expelled and that no delegates representing them should be seated.

Then the works started and Reynolds was soon on the outside looking in. A formal written request by Local 2140 that their representative be given the floor to make a statement was ruled out of order by Chairman Secord, tho the only delegate from Detroit supported it vigorously.

A Poor Mood to Get Into.

The delegates realized that any attempt to get consideration of vital problems would be put down. They seemed in no mood to fight, so the meeting developed into a talkfest with the officials doing most of the talking, and the paid parasites smiling and back-slapping in that "oh, so friendly" manner peculiar to those whose bread is the fruit of others' sweat.

However, the delegates are acquainted with the plight of the 600 carpenters who have been deprived of their rights by the whim of a czar, and as they report to their locals the vital problem in Detroit as they have learned it by the printed and spoken word will be the chief burden of their story, even tho Hutcheson's machine prevented a regular discussion and his vipers spewed their poison gas.

Fall River Textile Workers to Ask Old Scale Before Cuts

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 11.—Restoration of the 1920 wage scale in Fall River cotton and woolen textile mills will be sought by the United Textile Workers' Union in accordance with the International's decision to seek wage increases where possible. The 1920 scale is about 20 per cent higher than the present rate of pay.

FARRINGTON AN ELECTION THIEF WITH WHOLE KIT OF BURGLAR'S TOOLS, SAYS REID IN EXPOSE

By ALEX REID.

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners Committee.)

ARTICLE XIII.

In their desperate attempt to cover up their actions, the Farrington traitors are stealing elections, disfranchising miners, and disrupting the Miners' Union. The last election of the district officers, of District Twelve, and the subdistrict elections also, are still the subject of bitter controversy in the Miners' Union. All over District Twelve the vote was manipulated in the interest of the Farrington machine.

Work in the Dark.

In Zeigler, Illinois at one local union, John Hindmarch received about 100 per cent of the vote cast in a local casting about 1,000 votes. The Farrington-ku-klux faction manipulated the ballot in such a way that it became illegal, thereby saving Frank from almost total defeat in that local union. In Buckner the ballot was stolen, in the middle of the night, and in other locals the full membership was voted, where the mines were shut down for three years and most of the men had left town, and working elsewhere.

The officers officiating at a local union near Benton during the election **were not members of that local union. They were working at another mine and had their cards withdrawn out of that local union for some time prior to the election, and even in spite of a telegram from Lewis that men could not officiate at elections unless they were members of that local concerned, the ballots were counted in this local for the machine (for Farrington.)**

In West Frankfort.

In West Frankfort the Farrington machine came near wrecking the Miners' Union completely. Frank Johnston was duly elected financial secretary of Sub-district Nine but was counted out by the sub-district thieves. Johnston was elected by a large majority but in order to have the tool (Cobb) a Farirngton republican henchman put over, Johnston was beat out in every local where the gang had a chance.

A local union in Zeigler gave Johnston a large majority, and this vote, instead of being sent in to the sub-district by registered mail was sent special delivery, and because of this technicality the ballot was thrown out, and this same ballot defeated Johnston.

Some places the vote was held up for a few days too long, and on account of that technicality the ballot was thrown out also. The traitors stopped at nothing to destroy the Progressive Miners' vote, to put the Farrington fakers in office.

No Doubt Left.

In face of this rottenness can any one doubt the necessity of a district investigation and house cleaning? Consider the fact that every Progressive Miner elected in Springfield was beat out of his office. The Christopher cases were just as rotten as the Springfield ones.

Too Busy to Call Convention.

Down in Harrisburg all the Farrington machine were defeated, but illegally put themselves back in office. The men in that sub-district got up a petition signed with the constitutional amount of signatures, for a special conventino, presented it to the sub-district officers, but the sub-district officers still refused to call the convention, and when asked to explain why, they brazenly told the miners they had lost the petition and therefore could not call the convention.

An appeal was then taken to another crumb of the Farrington machine by name Wright. The same Wright that helped to work Freeman Thompson out of his office in Springfield. He also refused to call the convention on the same grounds (because of the loss of the petition.)

Miners, Do Something.

Brother miners how much longer are you going to stand for this corruption in our union? Is it any wonder that Freeman Thompson, Watt and Parry are fighting this bunch of yellow cowards and traitors? Rally to the support of the progressive miners and bring back our fighting organization to its former fighting position, as a militant weapon of the rank and file of the U. M. W. A.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Unemployment Hits New Low Level in Kluxed Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Aug. 11.—Unemployment in Ohio during July reached the highest figure in the 13-year history of the state-city free employment bureaus, the state industrial commission reported today.

Last month 68,824 persons applied at the employment bureaus for jobs, and 49,848 were turned away without work.

Figures for July from Cleveland showed 22,589 applicants and 6,111 employed.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The British trade union leaders' report on Soviet Russia, which is running serially in the DAILY WORKER, Saturday took up the subject of foreign trade in the Soviet Union. Transportation, industry and agriculture have already been described in the official report. The union leaders concluded that foreign trade and agriculture is steadily improving, and told how the finances of the Union have been placed on a stable basis. The New Economic Policy in relation to agriculture was explained. The Industries are increasing production, the report stated. Recent instalments of the report dealt in detail with the relation of the Union with foreign countries. The regulation of trade, financing, foreign bank credits, statistics of foreign trade, status of foreigners, were some of the subjects dealt with. The instalment concludes that foreign trade is workable, and that harm is being done Britain by the absence of full diplomatic relations.

• • • •

The Civil Code of November 6th, 1922, contains much that is very interesting in respect to the regulation of property rights on a new basis of State Socialism.

The Code of Civil Status is also of interest, and a summary of its provisions concerning family life is given as an appendix.

There are also Codes of Civil and Criminal procedure and on special subjects.

These Codes, while not without deficiencies, and even defects due to hasty preparation, provide a firm ground for building up a new structure of jurisprudence. The critical examination to which they have been of late subjected by German and other continental jurists has not shaken them in any serious point.

The Code of Civil Status

The code as to personal status, and on marriage, family, and guardianship rights is the only code which dates back to the Revolution. It originated in 1918, and was not essentially affected by the new order which introduced re-orientation of the New Economic Policy in 1921.

Section I. deals with personal status.

Marriage

Section II. concerns marriage. Only civil marriage is recognized, if registered in a Bureau for Records of Personal Status. A religious marriage has no civil validity. Marriages performed according to religious rites before December 20th, 1917, remain valid. Marriage must be a public ceremony, and may be performed by the Registrar of Records of Personal Status or before a Notary Public. Publication of the banns is not required, and the marriage is valid as soon as entered in the Register. Any man of 18 may marry and any woman of 16. Polygamy is forbidden. Obstacles to marriage are mental deficiency, blood relationship in direct ascent or descent, brothers or sisters, or half-brothers and half-sisters. A marriage can be nullified between minors, if they are still minors when the marriage is denounced or if no children have been born and the wife is not pregnant. Marriage is invalidated by mental deficiency at the time of marriage, a previous valid marriage, or want of consent of either party due either to ignorance or to compulsion. Religious marriages are invalid if contrary to the marriage laws in force at the time.

Divorce

A divorce can be obtained by mutual consent from the Courts or from the competent marriage registrar. A divorce whether of a pre-revolutionary marriage or of a new civil marriage, may not be granted merely on the application of one party if opposed by the other, but the application need not be based on a charge of any kind. A judgment of divorce can be appealed and becomes valid only at the conclusion of the legal proceedings.

Married Women's Rights

A wife's property is absolutely independent of marriage. Marriage settlements which affect the property rights of the wife are invalid. The parties to a marriage take a married name. The married name may be either the name of the man or of the woman, or the combined name of both. Marriage has no effect on the citizenship of either party. The wife is not obliged to follow her husband to another place of residence. The principal effect of marriage, as far as property rights are concerned, is the responsibility of maintenance. This responsibility is mutual. It presumes that the one needing the support is incapable of working and that he or she does not possess any means of livelihood, and that the one obliged to support is in a condition to furnish maintenance. Minors (under 18 years of age), men over 55, and women over 50, are under no obligation of maintenance as earners. The obligation of maintenance must be continued after divorce. Arrangements by the parties as to continuance of the maintenance after divorce can be modified by the Court.

Rights of Children

Section III. deals with family law. Married and unmarried mothers have the same rights of maintenance. The unmarried mother can, three months before confinement, apply for an affiliation order. If the alleged father does not enter defense within two weeks after notification by the Registrar he is assumed to have accepted paternity. If he denies paternity, the matter goes before the People's Court for inquiry. If the inquiry establishes paternity he is obliged to support the mother during pregnancy and confinement and maintain the child. A defense that others might have been the father, if proved, results in their being also obliged to contribute. The child born out of wedlock takes the name of the father, or the mother, or combines that of both, as the parents may agree. Failing agreement, the Court decides. Children born in wedlock take the married name of the parents. If the parents are divorced they agree what name the children shall bear, and, failing agreement, the Court decides. If one parent is a foreigner and the other Russian, their children have such nationality as their parents agree. Failing agreement, the children are considered Russians, but on attaining their majority they may choose the citizenship of the other parent. The religion of children under 14 years of age is determined in writing by the parents. If the parents cannot agree the child is considered as having no religion. Upon attaining the age of 14 the child chooses his own religion. Parental responsibilities are exercised jointly by the parents and the Court settles disputes. The Court may deprive the parents of their parental rights if they do not serve the interests of the child. Parental responsibilies include care for the child's bodily health and mental preparation for a useful life. Parents are required to meet those responsibilities. They are legally responsible for the children before the Courts and otherwise. Parents must provide for their children living with them and have a claim against those who have provided for the children without the right to do so. As far as property rights are concerned the children are absolutely independent of the parents. The parents have absolutely no right to use the property of the children. Parents must provide for their children in proportion to their own resources, but each parent is obliged to pay at least half the minimum of existence determined for the child, so far as he is able to do so. On the other hand, parents when incapacitated and indigent may claim maintenance from their children. These obligations of parents and children continue after the dissolution of the marriage. Sisters and brothers and half-sisters and half-brothers can also respectively claim maintenance. An agreement by which one party renounces maintenance is invalid. It is forbidden to adopt children, but a decree is being prepared again allowing it.

Wardship

Minors not under parental care and mental deficients are State wards. Other persons, especially spendthrifts and persons who, in the opinion of the Public Trustee, require guardianship may be put under ward. The guardianship may be exercised either directly by the Public Trustee or by special guardians appointed by him. The guardian represents the ward and has the care of the person of the ward. Any adult not in a condition to look after his own affairs may put himself under guardianship.

General Conclusions

The conclusion reached by the Delegation in the matter of law and order is that public order is now on a footing well above that in most Continental countries; that justice is equitably enforced in the new courts, and under new Codes that constitute a judicial system still in its youth, but adequate for its present purpose; and that there is nothing to prevent the early development of a body of law and of lawyers capable of bringing the principles of the Revolution into further accordance with the established precepts of European civil and commercial law.

The judicature is necessarily the latest organ to function fully in a new State, and the new judicature of the Union, still in its infancy, will play a most important, perhaps the most important part in the further development of the Soviet system.

PART II

THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

CHAPTER VIII

Social and Religious Conditions

The Soviet Social System and its Penetration

Before entering upon a review of the social side of Soviet life it is necessary to realize the main objects of the system, to remember that in many cases it is still in its experimental stages, and that no conclusions as to its stability or value can be obtained from those who steadfastly refuse to accept what it offers.

It would be misleading to state that the system has permeated the whole country, or that it has not been modified in certain districts to meet the requirements of the various nationalities which are to be found in the Russian Empire. It is, however, a gross misstatement to say that it is only found to be in operation in the large centers and a few miles from the railway track. It is undoubtedly being supported by the whole of the industrial workers, by many of the peasants and by those of the former middle class who have joined the movement either from conviction or through force of circumstances.

Critics who maintain that its working and results have had very little effect on the country as a whole, and do not penetrate beyond the few Communists who have accepted it, should realize the following facts:—

The total population of Russsia, including all the Autonomous and Federated Republics, was estimated in 1923 at 132 millions, of which 70 millions were women. The inhabitants of the urban and industrial areas numbered 21 millions, of whom five and a half millions, or 25 per cent., are members of the Trade Unions and directly involved in the system.

Women, however, only constitute 28 per cent. of the Trade Union membership; but most of the women and all the children under the age of 17 must be added to the figure of five and a half millions as being equally affected. Thus it will easily be seen that the whole of the industrial population has come within the system which controls the lives of the majority of the balance. The 80 millions of peasants are affected to a much lesser degree, while the indigene and native tribes are scarcely affected at all. It should also be remembered that the present system came into operation only three years ago when it replaced War Communism, which was a very different form of social construction.

As regards the large mass of peasantry, now that Budget economy has forced the reduction of the large expenditure and elaborate equipment of propaganda trains and perambulating lectures with which War Communism hoped to educate the peasants, more practical methods are being followed. It is now generally recognized in Communist circles that the peasantry can best be educated by giving them a larger representation in the Government and District Councils, and by teaching them to govern themselves locally. The Communist attitude to the peasant is a curious combination of contempt and consideration.

Sovietism as practised at present appears to be a compromise between Communism and State Socialism, with strong tendencies towards the latter. It is the result of practical experiment among large communities, and the success of the movement is undoubtedly due to the courage of its leaders in acknowledging mistakes when by practical demonstration their theories have proved to be impracticable.

The fundamental principle of the system is the formation of a State and society which shall give the greatest possible benefits to the majority of the workers (by which is meant both hand workers and brain workers), and equal opportunities to all men and women.

Without entering into a detailed survey of the means to be employed for the construction of this State it will be sufficient to mention the main features.

Work vs. Wealth

The keystone or main feature of the new structure is the creation of a power of personal worth by the destruction of the power of private wealth.

In order to effect this, the reacquisition of power by individand acquisition of wealth and the amassing of money by private persons is rendered, not only unnecessary, but unlikely, although not in principle impossible.

(a) The Worker

This is accomplished in the following manner. In the first place, all real property; industry and capital wealth are vested in the State by nationalization, the State being composed of men who have obtained their position by other means than the influence of wealth.

Secondly, a worker is granted a minimum wage according to the category in which his duties or professsion place him. This minimum wage is really only intended to cover the actual necessities for which he has to pay cash. The rest of his requirements in life, social recreation, travelling, yearly holiday, medical and insurance benefits, education and upbringing of his family, housing, etc., accrue to him in the form of benefits supplied by the State.

These benefits increase in value as the worker rises, by his own efforts, from a lower to a higher category. A member of the Government, even a Cabinet Minister, for instance, receives only £20 per month. His benefits, however, are free and include a house, motor-car, servants, and entertainment, etc. At present the worker has to pay a nominal fee for most of his benefits; this fee is graduated on a sliding scale according to his category and income. Eventually as the State becomes wealthier all these benefits will become free.

The next measure to prevent accumulation of personal wealth is heavy taxation over a certain maximum income and the reversion of all property to the State at death. A man may leave to his heirs not more than £1,000 (under the system he has no dependents).

Exactly the same principle applies to man and woman. A woman to be counted as a worker must either work or show that she is necessary to her house and family.

(b) The Peasant

With regard to the peasant or land worker, his land and house represent the workers' wage. In view, however, of the fact that this form of wage is not constant, but varies in accordance with his own efforts and his general facilities for cultivation his status is somewhat different. His benefits are primarily concerned with the facilities for cultivation and the disposal of his produce. By centralization, organization, and the acquisition of more up-to-date machinery and appliances he is able to increase his profit, and his standard of living. The greatest benefit of all, however, will be realized when the huge electrification schemes, mentioned in another part of this report, have materialized. This will give him practically free power. His social benefits consist of education, medical attendance, clubs and recreation.

(c) The Non-Worker

Any person between the ages of 17 and 55, having no physical or mental defects, who is not classed as a worker, has absolutely no political nor social status at all. He has no vote and receives no benefits. He must pay the maximum tariff everywhere. His education and medical attendance must be obtained from private sources. He will have to pay the maximum house rent, and is liable at any time to receive a month's notice to make room for a worker. He must pay high prices for a meal outside his home, and his theatre ticket will cost him ten times that of a worker. He will have no recognized club; recreation and sport will be difficult and expensive.

The lot of some of these people, who cannot, or will not fit in with the new system is often very lamentable, and at present they doubtless number many thousands. But in Soviet Russia everyone must work to live.

(To be continued in next issue.)

FIRE WORKER, ASK COURT AID TO SMASH UNION

Movie Owner Know What Courts Are For

By K.

(Worker Correspondent.)

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 11.—E. M
Loew and Philip Berler, owners of th
Music Hall, Pawtucket, have no illu
sions as to what the courts are for i
a capitalist republic. They recentl
fired an operator, Thomas Hayden, an
when the union objected to this smash
ing of the agreement, the owner
promptly went before Judge McLoug
lin for an injunction to restrain an
and all unions from interfering wi
any and all theaters operated by th
circuit.

Since this is one of the theate
chains that are now rapidly bein
combined into a nation-wide trust, th
situation affects not only Pawtucke
but New Bedford, Lynn, Lowell, Fitc
burg, and Boston, where the compan
has holdings. Accordingly the injun
tion is sought against "L. N. Shattac
and the other persons comprising th
American Federation of Musicians, L
cal Unions Nos. 198, 83, 9, 126, an
214; and the International Stage Em
ployes and Motion Picture Machin
Operators of the United States an
Canada, Locals 182, 546, 245, 73,
131, and 134." Evidence is to be take
before a master, and since the unio
would not agree to the bosses' nom
nee, the court will appoint—which pr
duces the same result.

Two notable facts stick out fro
this news item. The first is that th
struggle between master and man
the theater field has grown beyond t
confines of a single theater, or even
single city. Against the nation-wi
combine of capital as represented
the chain theaters directly affiliate
with film producing and banking inte
ests there is pitted the nation-wi
or even international organization
the workers. A struggle over th
working conditions of a single work
may thus in a single day bring on
clash of major proportion and wide
extent.

The second is that the bosses im
mediately and often effectively par
lyze the strength of organized labor b
resort to court action. The ever-read
capitalist court promptly forbids pic
eting, boycotting, strike benefits, o
ganization work and publicity—forbi
every means whereby the union ca
function. The strikers soon must lea
that the Communists are right in the
condemnation of court and legislatu
as servants of the employers, of th
ruling class, and that the worke
must, thru conquest of state powe
turn the tables against those who no
exploit them. The more the everyda
struggle of the workers becomes
tensified the better will be its lesso
in class solidarity. The more th
clashes become intensified, the mo
ruthless will be the masters' recour
to the help of political state pow
and the more speedy will grow th
workers' recognition of the true nat
of the struggle he fights, and the re
edy: Communist organization, stru
gle, and victory.

Wm. Morgan Butler, Big Capitalist and Fink Boss, Needs Ai

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 11
President [illegible] political advis
and bosom friend Wm. Morgan Butle
is needing his help in the election d
next year.

Butler has several things to recom
mend him to the workers for punis
ment. He cut wages of employes
his cotton mills [illegible] fall. He h
speeded up the [illegible] mill slaves
he point of frenzy when he gav
them work, then let them whistle f
a job much of the time.

In addition Butler and his son Mo
gan Butler, president of the Nation
Association of Cotton Manufacture
are known as enemies of labor union
the old duffer having become famo
for hiring finks to control the texti
unions in New Bedford.

However, David Walsh, his dem
crat opponent is little better.

Reasons for Foreign Imperialism in China Shown by Labor Wag

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Men wor
ing in the Nanking Turkish towel fa
tories make only $4 a month wh
women in the same factories get on
about $1 a month for their labor. Th
shops are mostly family affairs, th
largest having only 20 weaving m
chines, a New York textile trade p
per states.

Boys and girls go to work as a
prentices without pay the first yea
with a few cents a month during th
second year and a little more th
third. Board and lodging is give
Full fledged workers pay about
cents a day for food.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
To those who work hard for thei
money, I will save 50 per cent o
all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield S

Policy of the Comintern Will Be the Policy of the Party

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

OBJECTIVELY our party is moving ahead toward the unification of its two major groups. The coming party convention will undoubtedly do away with factionalism, at least, in its organized and most objectionable forms. But this did not and could not prevent the pre-convention struggle.

The political and ideological basis for unity between the majority and the minority is already here. It was created by the decision of the Comintern on the American question. This basis for unity was later extended and strengthened by the decisions of the Parity Commission. The Parity Commission adopted nearly a dozen resolutions dealing with every phase of the future activities of the party, and all of these resolutions were adopted unanimously. What does this fact mean? It means two things.

FIRST: As far as the party is concerned and as far as the Comintern is concerned, the old political differences between the majority and the minority do not exist any longer. These differences, which were very real and important during the last 2½ years have lost their actuality since the decision of the Comintern on the American question. The future labor party policy of the party will be (must be) governed neither by the old thesis of the majority nor by the old thesis of the minority but by the new thesis of the Communist International.

SECOND: Both groups, majority and minority, place substantially the same interpretation on the decision of the Comintern as far as our future work is concerned, but they disagree as to the meaning of the decision with regard to our past differences.

Why Can't We Forget Our Past Differences?

ORDINARILY the question of past differences should not enter at all in the relations between two Communist groups who in the present both subscribe to the policies of the Comintern. But somehow this does not happen. For some reason or other these past differences are forcing their way thru and are becoming the "big thing" in the discussion. Why? There are three main reasons for it.

One is the coming party convention. Had there been no convention, the decision of the Comintern would have finally settled the matter. All the real Communists in the party (which means its overwhelming majority) would have proceeded to carry this decision into existence without any discussion at all as to who was right and who was wrong. But there is a convention coming, with a pre-convention discussion period. Hence, the whole thing is thrown open and naturally also the question of past differences.

Two is the election of a new Central Executive Committee. This means the selection of the party's leadership, undoubtedly a great and serious matter for the party to decide upon. This is bound to precipitate a struggle, under all conditions, particularly when the momentum generated in the past struggle over real differences between the majority and the minority has had no time to spend itself, and when two organized groups stand against each other in the party.

Comrade Zinoviev must have known what was coming when he proposed that the composition of the Central Committee of our party be initiated in Moscow. He proposed that the present majority retain a majority in the future Central Executive Committee and that the present minority be assured representation according to its strength, not less than one-third. But that proposal was later withdrawn as inexpedient. Hence, the selection of leadership was left to the party with very natural result of an intensive internal struggle.

There is the ideological readjustment on the part of both groups to the decision of the Comintern on the American question. Both groups have to revise materially their former views if they want to be in complete accord with the policy of the Comintern. In fact such a revision is taking place, such a process of readjustment is going on. The present discussion of past differences, the talk of who was right and who was wrong, is only a somewhat distorted reflection of this process of ideological readjustment on the part of both groups to the decision of the Comintern on the American question.

Let us readjust ourselves to the Comintern decision.

FIRST, let me state that the Comintern decision is not a document to quibble about. It is clear and unequivocal and permits of very little interpretation. It says what it means and it means exactly what it says.

When Comrade Kuusinen introduced the report of the American Commission to the Plenum of the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern, he formulated the issues in the American party in the following way:

"The question upon which the conflict arose in the American party was whether the party should fight in the immediate future for a Labor Party or not."

The point that needs emphasis here (emphasis and not interpretation) is the expression in the above statement of Comrade Kuusinen which says: "in the immediate future." Why must this be emphasized? Not because it adds to or changes anything in the Comintern decision, but because it disposes once and for all of the myth that the majority was opposed to the fight for a Labor Party in principle.

According to Comrade Kuusinen the question was, shall we or shall we not fight for a Labor Party in the immediate future? The majority said: **No.** The minority said: **Yes.** On this point the minority was right. Not on the question of principle, because the question of the labor party in principle was never involved. Anyone who tries to misrepresent the past discussion as a discussion on the labor party in principle is failing in his duty to adjust himself correctly to the decsion of the Comintern on the American question.

What was the basic feature of the political analysis given by the majority following the last presidential elections? It was this: That the La Follette movement had captured or swallowed the labor party movement and that the backward working masses are accepting the petty bourgeoisie La Follette movement as their own movement, as the new party that they wanted to see created.

This statement was a correct expression of the real situation. On this point the decision of the Comintern says:

"Prior to the last presidential elections, however, the petty bourgeois liberal opposition movement led by La Follette came to the foreground and irresistibly captured the mass sentiment of the semi-conscious, anti-capitalistically inclined workers and farmers."

And further on we find the same point elaborated even more. Says the decision of the Comintern:

"The semi-conscious laboring masses, however, saw in La Follette a standard bearer against big business and followed him blindly, for the farmer-labor movement still lacked political independence to a certain degree. The majority of the workers in this movement desired the formation of a labor party, but they did not yet demand an independent proletarian class policy; they rather preferred to accept the guardianship of an opposition party of the petty bourgeois."

This is precisely the political analysis given by the majority and it was upon this correct political analysis that the majority based its opposition to the fight for a labor party in the immediate future. This opposition was wrong. Why? Because we failed to see the inevitable coming of a fresh movement toward a labor party in the immediate future, because we were too skeptical about the ability of the labor party movement to recover soon from the disintegrating influence of the La Follette movement, and because we lacked confidence in the vitality of the labor party slogan under these conditions to promote a labor party movement.

Passing Differences and Fundamental Differences.

THE decision of the Comintern sets the party right on the question of fighting for a labor party in the immediate future. But that is not all. The Comintern decision sets the party right on many other points which are much more basic and fundamental for our future labor party policy.

For instance:

How soon shall we begin to resort to organizational measures in our labor party policy? Says the Comintern:

"It would be a mistake for us to begin too prematurely with the organizational measures for the formation of a labor party. This could only give the La Follette crowd a trump card in their fight against the labor party movement and aid them to reconsolidate their ranks. We, however, should drive an ever deeper wedge into the La Follette movement."

How shall we fight for a labor party? Merely by the use of the slogan? **No!**

"This is not to be done abstractly, for it would not succeed in this manner, but in immediate connection with the most urgent everyday demands of the workers."

When are the conditions ripe for the formation of a labor party?

"The conditions for the successful formation are not ripe as long as there is not a firm mass basis of trade union support. The majority of the central committe was absolutely right in emphasizing this point."

Is Communist leadership in the labor party an absolute prerequisite for its formation? **No!**

"The Communists need not demand nor even expect that the labor party will immediately be a revolutionary, radical party of workers, in which the Communists will have to take the lead. In this respect the slogan has been put somewhat too narrowly by the minority of the C. E. C. . . . . It is very possible that in America at first there will be for a time at the head of the labor party similar reformist labor traitors to those in England, or even worse."

Shall we form labor parties consisting only of the Workers Party and its sympathizers? **No!**

"If the Workers Party were merely to be combined with the organizations sympathizing with it, no labor party could be formed from this combination."

Shall we split off the left wing from the broad labor party movement to transform it into a mass Communist Party? Says the Comintern:

"After the formation of the labor party, what the executive emphasized a year ago should be kept in mind, that it is not advisable to endeavor to split off a left wing from the L. P. as soon as possible in order to transform this split-off section into a mass Communist Party. We must rather endeavor to win increasing masses in the labor party for the revolutionary point of view and to let this left wing grow within the labor party and at the same time to take the most advanced and revolutionary elements into the Workers Party. This policy is to be observed both prior to the formation of the labor party and subsequently."

Shall we minimize the role of the Workers Party?

"The role of the Workers Party as the Communist Party of the country should neither be obscured nor minimized."

THE Comintern decision demands that our party adjust and further develop its labor party tactics on the basis of the present situation in the United States. **This is already being done.** The Central Executive Committee has already formulated a labor party program which is adjusted to meet the present situation. On several important occasions (of which I shall speak in detail in my subsequent articles) the Central Executive Committee began to apply this reformulated policy. Its successful continuation will depend in a large measure upon the unification of the Communist forces in the party and the complete liquidation of Loreism. This will be the big job of the coming party convention.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85⅝; cable 4.85¾. France, franc, demand 4.68½; cable 4.69. Belgium, franc, demand 4.51½; cable 4.52. Italy, lira, demand 3.63¼; cable 3.63½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.85; cable 26.88. Norway, krone, demand 18.54; cable 18.56. Denmark, krone, demand 22.98; cable 23.00. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 78, cable, no quote.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

WORKERS PARTY AND KUOMINTANG HOLD A JOINT MASS MEETING

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11—A successful joint meeting was held here by the Workers Party and the Kuomintang Party on Trumbull near Pearl Sts. Four hundred workers endorsed a resolution protesting against the imperialist campaign in China, and calling for support of Soviet Russia.

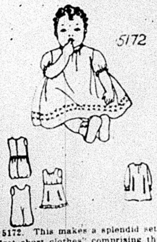
The speakers were L. Lee, representing the Kuomintang Party, and Wm. Simons, District Organizer of the Workers Party, Connecticut District.

Comrade Simons and local Hartford comradse paid a visit to the local headquarters of the Kuomintang Party, and were impressed by the files of ten Chinese newspapers, pictures of Sun Yat Sen, the Kuomintang leader, and of several Chinese revolutionary martyrs, who fell in the struggle against their oppressors.

The meeting served to establish closer relations between the Workers Party, Local Hartford and the Chinese workers of Hartford, 70 of whom are organized in the Kuomintang Party.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRACTICAL GROUP OF GARMENTS FOR BABY

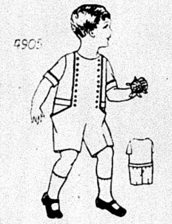


5172. This makes a splendid set of "first short clothes" comprising three desirable garments. Dress, Petticoat, and Combination—Waist and Bloomers.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4 years. A 2 year size requires 1½ yard of 36 inch material for the Dress, 1⅛ yard for the Petticoat, and 1¼ yard for the Combination.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from [illegible] date of mailing the order. Do [illegible] impatient if your pattern is

A JAUNTY "PLAY SUIT"



4905. Chambrey, pongee and repp would supply very satisfactory materials for this garment. The front forms extensions under which ample pockets are arranged. The "drop" back fastens over a waist portion. This is a very practical model.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2¼ yards of 27 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

PUBLIC FESTIVAL

for the Benefit of the DAILY WORKER and UJ ELORE

Under the auspices of the workingmen of Philadelphia, Trenton and Roebling

Sunday, August 16, 1925

SYLVAN LAKES PARK BURLINGTON, N. J.

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Ticket $1.00—Children Free

DIRECTION—By Boat: Take the Wilson Line Boat (Chestnut Street Pier) at 9 A. M. to Burlington. At Burlington committee will await you. By Busses: At Camden Ferries take Sylvan Lakes Park Buss; it takes you direct to the Park. Buss leaves every 30 minutes. By Trolley: At Campden Ferries take the Trenton car, get off in Burlington at Broad Street. Then take the green car and get off at 13th Street, walk left one square to the Park.

BUILDERS AT WORK

The Daily Worker Is a Labor Paper.

THERE'S AN "ARGUMENT" ON EVERY PAGE.

From one Builder after another we receive letters telling us how they get the subs they send in—and whom they get the subs from. And all of them show what a great number of good arguments there are for the DAILY WORKER.

One gets a sub from a plumber, another from a bricklayer, another from a machinist—and all say something like this Builder who asks that his name not be used:

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER:

These subs I am sending I got from two different workers with only one argument.

I showed the machinist all the news about his trade and also about the situation in his union (the DAILY WORKER had a number of items in that issue) and from then on the job was easy.

Then on the same day, and in the same issue—I showed a clothing worker the big stories the DAILY WORKER was running on the situation in his trade in both New York and Chicago. That worker would have followed me to give me his sub.

I am sure that if we had more people to show the workers that the DAILY WORKER is a paper that carries news of interest ONLY to workers—and in every trade—we would not need special offers, special prices, premiums and all sorts of subscription bait.

There's a good argument for the DAILY WORKER on every page.

Yours for more Builders to give these arguments.

…………………………………………

• • • •

This loyal builder who has steadily contributed his efforts with splendid results is the type the movement needs more of.

With a fairly large size army of Builders, no "bargain" metods to build the DAILY WORKER would be necessary—as this builder well suggests. Without question—there is an argument (and a good one!) for the DAILY WORKER on every page.

NEGROES HAVE RIGHT TO LAND PETTIGREW SAYS

Praises Soviet Union, Condemns Wall Street

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, Aug. 11.—Former Senator R. F. Pettigrew, addressing a meeting to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the freedom of the American Negroes, said that the Negroes should have ben given the land on which they worked when freed. The Negroes were justified in leaving the south, Pettigrew said.

America is a backward and barbarous nation, Pettigrew continued. 56 per cent of the land in the middle west is owned by "parasitical landlords", and that most of the wealth of the United States is in the hands of a few persons. Pettigrew denounced the domination of Wall Street.

He praised Lenin, and declared that the workers and farmers of America should support the Soviet Union. He urged confiscation of land, railroads and banks by the workers.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, August 12, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 6901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
84	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.
	Note—Unless otherwise stated all
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

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HOME MADE CANDY
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4975 EASTON AVENUE
St. Louis, Mo.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

ever gained any concessions, not to speak of freedom, from their masters in the recorded history of the human race except by fighting. They can see the once despised Riffians now exalted to the position of almost equals by the proud militarists of France and Spain. They can see the Chinese, long trodden on by every capitalist peddler that came along, rising to the height of their dignity and showing the cocky invader the color of their steel. It is working.

• • •

THE Communists tell the Negroes that their freedom depends on their own organized might. It is unfortunate that many white workers should be prejudiced against the Negroes. This prejudice, like all other brands of race and color prejudice is the fruit of ignorance. The radical white workers know that all world labor, black and white and of all shades in between, are brothers and that they have only one enemy: the exploiter. The radicals want unity of all workers. Labor fakers like Green want disunity so that he and his kind can be in a better position to sell them for cash.

• • •

IT is now definitely established that the man who helped Ellis Searless, editor of the Mine Workers Journal, prepare the articles exposing "radical activities" in the United States, is no other than Bert Clarke, former publicity man for the Logan County, West Va., scab coal operators, the same gang that employed the notorious Don Chaffin, to shoot down members of the U. M. W. of A. Clarke is now suing the officers of District 14 and also John L. Lewis and Thos. R. Kennedy of the Internaitonal Union. The old story of thieves falling out.

• • •

THE distress in Ireland is not due to crop failure but to unemployment according to the most recent dispatches. There are over 60,000 unemployed within the jurisdiction of the Northern government and 100,000 in the area governed by the Free State. This shows an appalling percentage of unemployment. Granting that one out of every four of the four million population of Ireland, north and south, is a worker in some calling, the figures mean that one out of every six is without work. The Irish workers are learning that capitalism and not British rule only is their enemy.

Brookhart Still Leading.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senator Smith W. Brookhart was leading his democratic rival, Daniel Steck, by 213 votes today in the recount of Iowa's vote for the senatorship. The figures were: Brookhart, 164,344; Steck, 164,131. These figures represented the complete uncontested votes for 43 counties.

Caribinier Is Executed.

BARCELONA, Aug. 11.—Ramon Romero, the caribinier found guilty of murder in shooting Captain Alonzo, whom he held responsible for his dismissal from the caribine troop, was executed by a firing squad.

U. S. SOLDIERS ARE READING DAILY WORKER

Interested in Crouch and Trumbull Case

By L. P. RANDALL.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 11—The other day, while selling DAILY WORKERS at the slave market, a recruiting officer was there looking for young men willing to "travel and see the world." A civilian, who was in conversation with the soldier at the time, asked me to give the paper to the man in U. S. uniform. The writer was pleased to do so, and he found out that the "boy in gray" knew a lot about the Crouch-Trumbull case.

"Where did you get your information from concerning the conviction of Crouch and Trumbull?" this Uncle Sam servant was asked. "From the DAILY WORKER," was the answer.

Now this soldier can be seen reading our daily in public while waiting for the next boy hungry enuf to join the army or navy, as the case may be.

Raulston Criticizes Darrow.

Judge John T. Raulston, in an address at the North Shore Congregational church here, criticized Clarence Darrow, his religious views and his defense, and praised W. J. Bryan in a flowery eulogy. Raulston revealed how biased was his attitude toward the Tennessee anti-evolution law when he presided over the Scopes trial.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A picnic will be held at Kiee, Ohio, on Sunday, Aug. 16, beginning at 11 o'clock, a. m., by the city central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of Bellaire, Ohio.

New Writers

Are sure to develop with the growth of the Communist movement in this country.

To these new writers the Little Red Library presents an unusual opportunity.

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Translation by Max Bedacht

No. 4

Worker Correspondents
by Wm. F. Dunne

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The "Commoner's" Will

If the meek and lowly Nazarene whose mother rode into Bethlehem on an ass—according to religious mythology—prior to being delivered of him, ever meets the shade of William Jennings Bryan in Valhalla or on the golden stairs of the christian heaven, the two should be able to carry on an entertaining conversation on the evolution of christian ethics during the 2,000 years that spanned the earthly careers of both prominent historic figures.

Jesus of Nazareth was as poor as the proverbial church mouse and not only did he hold his own poverty in high esteem, but his propaganda had a most demoralizing effect on the minds of those who had set out to amass worldly goods. Jesus of Nazareth held it inconsistent with christianity for a follower of that creed to accumulate wealth. He stated emphatically that it is harder for a rich man to get into heaven than for a camel to get thru a needle's eye.

In those days a man who could purchase half a dozen camels or a dozen wives would be considered a man of wealth. Today such a man would not be eligible to join the Fish Fan's club on the ground of disgusting poverty. If the owner of half a dozen camels, could not get into heaven without experiencing almost insurmountable difficulties, how in the name of evolution could a man who possessed the enormous fortune of $860,000.00 get there?

This sum is the value of the wealth that William Jennings Bryan left behind him. Since Constantine the Great murdered all his relatives in the name of god, it is doubtful if there lived a man who so widely advertised his piety as William Jennings Bryan. He was a good christian and he did not care how many knew about it. The fact that christianity paid, made it ever so much easier to be a battler for the lord. If his god demanded that he wear sackcloth instead of B. V. D.'s and powder his body with ashes instead of talcum, it is doubtful whether Bryan would make such lusty war on knowledge, the foe of religion, during the latter part of his life.

Bryan's fortune is only a little short of a million. We would like to see him try to squeeze thru the eye of a needle. Surrounded by his money bags, he would exceed in girth quite a considerable camel. We are of the opinion that so successful a publicity man as Bryan will continue to get on the front page from the other side of the dark ocean. No doubt he will send us messages a la Northcliffe. What we would like to know is, whether possession of a million dollars is considered a bar to membership in the heavenly kept Bryan outside the gates for a couple of million years, until his descendants succeed in exchanging it for liquor or poker chips, it could be said that the "Commoner" was being crucified on his own cross of gold.

The Anglo-French Conflict

For centuries the ruling classes of England and France were almost constantly at war with each other. Up until the time of the formation of the entente cordiale, which was a security pact against Germany, of the same character as the one England is now trying to frame against Russia, the two great European powers eyed each other suspiciously across the channel. Their agents were at loggerheads in every part of the world where the rival bagmen of the two imperialisms stepped on each other's corns.

During the world war which wrecked Germany as a world power, much sentimental gushing was indulged in by the hack writers of England and France. Lasting friendship between the two nations was cemented by the blood poured out by both on the same battlefields against the same enemy! This is what the hack writers wrote and the statesmen said.

What is the situation today? Seven years after the armistice we find the French and British ruling classes at sword's points. The interests of both robber groups conflict. Only the weakness of both powers and the fear of revolution prevent a war between them.

In Morocco, it is generally believed that Britain is aiding the Riffians in their struggle against French imperialism. Not because Britain wants to see the Riffians free, but because she wants to see French power in Africa weakened.

In Syria it is openly stated by French correspondents that British intrigue has incited the natives to revolt. In return the British blame the French for John Bull's troubles in Egypt, India and the Near East. Both are undoubtedly correct. French correspondents ttribute the British intrigue in French colonies and mandatories to n effort on the part of London to stop the French government from lirting with the Soviet government." A few days ago the newspars carried a story which indicates that substantial agreement has en reached between the Soviet Union and France on the very imortant question of the debt. It is also hinted that the two governents are near an agreement on matters pertaining to the security pact which Britain has set her heart on.

Britain has apparently succeeded in making a servile tool out of her former rival Germany. It is not likely that she will be able to reconcile her interests with those of France. The whole business proves the impossibility of the capitalists accommodating their differences peacefully. Nationally and internationally the conflicts within the capitalist system, tend to destroy it. It will take the rganized might of the working class to give it the farewell historical kick and to reconstruct society on a basis, in harmony with the needs f the producing classes and with industrial evolution.

If it is true that an amateur radio operator from Fremont, ebraska, heard Novgord, Russia, a new danger for the American apitalist class looms. How to keep Bolshevism out of the air is e next important duty. Evolution, whether industrial of organic surely the work of the devil.

Now that the klan has had its day in Washington, the next ade should belong to the Knights of Columbus.

A war in the Pacific is out of the question, said Rear Admiral ps. If so what is the idea in building so many battleships? it to the marines, admiral!

"Don't abandon Europe" cries Lloyd George, in a speech to some erican visitors in Wales. What's the matter George? Isn't Ran Hearst paying you for your syndicated articles?

CITY MANAGER OF SAN DIEGO APPLIES THRIFT

Scavengers' Wage Cut Lightens Taxes

By FRAPESIA.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—F. A. Rhodes, city manager of San Diego, announces that economy is to be practiced very closely in the municipal work of that city. He has resolved to start a new thrift movement. By reducing his own salary of $5,000 a year? No, indeed! He can not afford that. What he proposes to do is to cut the wages of the scavengers.

The city of San Diego employs 190 negroes at $4.50 a day to handle garbage. Rhodes considers the pay to be extravagant. He has decided to cut it to $4.00. In justification he says: "Why should I not save the taxpayers this money?"

Cheapest of the Cheap.

San Francisco some time ago lost to San Diego the palm for having the stingiest taxpayers in the United States. Rhodes is determined that the "Port of Lost Opportunity" will keep that palm. Even if it is not tangible, it is of significant value.

The savings to be effected by cutting the wages of the scavengers will amount to $28,000 per year (on a basis of 300 workdays). As there are 14,000 taxpayers concerned, the appreciable sum of $2.00 net a year average, is to be saved to each and every one of the contributors to the municipal exchequer.

This is substantial thrift on the part of Rhodes. He is accomplishing it on his little $5,000 a year. The $28,500 not only covers his salary but gives the taxpayers a clear profit of $23,500, or nearly four times as much as he is paid. That ought to show that he is worthy of his hire. It indicates that he deserves employment as a city manager. That is his main purpose.

Negroes Inured to Poverty.

As to the scavangers, they should not complain. Rhodes might be offended if they did. Then they would probably fare worse. The city manager undoubtedly came out of a college with a B. to C. (Born to Command) degree, fitting him to be an executive. If the Negroes manifest discontent, he may show them that he could cut their pay $1.00 a day as easily as 50 cents.

By assuming an E. N. M. (Expect No Mercy) look, Rhodes would quickly overawe the scanvengers and then chivalrously hand over the $150 taken from each of them to the taxpayers. The beneficiaries, grateful to their Robin Hood, would enjoy the savings effected and mark up the value of their property $285,000, based on the $28,500 economy. Banks would loan so much more on the appropriation. Rhodes would be given the credit for the general improvement.

As to the scavangers, they would soon accustom themselves to the deprivation of $150 a year apiece. Knowing poverty well, they could adjust themselves to the increased want.

Ignorance Desired.

Nearly all the negroes have families to support. The 50 cents a day provides many necessaries and comforts, shoes, clothes, food, etc. That little sum goes far to amplify education of the children.

But, recruited from the most ignorant element in the Southern states and selected as unconscious of industrial injustice, the scavengers are easily denied right to better living conditions and education. It takes years to train them to know what their labor entitles them to.

White San Diego taxpayers flout the idea of education for their Negro wage slaves. They argue that by keeping down the wages the Negroes will be kept ignorant, and that is desirable. The whites of the California coast are hopelessly lazy and must have slaves. They seek Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Mexicans and Negroes and the last mentioned are favored by them because they can be kept ignorant longest.

Setting Blacks Against Whites.

City Manager Rhodes "knows his stuff" (California English). For the consumption of the impressionable Negroes, he suggests that, if they do not accept the reduction of wages, their places can be easily filled by white men. His suggestion is truthful. The average wages of white men in San Diego is much less than the pay of the scavengers. It is very probable that white men could be hired to take the places of the Negroes at as low as $15 a week. The blacks know this. They are terrified by the white peril. To them it is a menace of starvation.

So, it is most likely that they will continue to render indispensible service in their undesirable calling at lower wages. Nevertheless, they could and should be organized for future action.

A. F. of L. Indifference.

The A. F. of L. of San Diego is a real labor aristocracy, not interested in the plight of the Negroes. It would jeer at any intimation that it should intervene. A step in behalf of scavengers might result in besmirching its immaculate relations with the Spreckels banks, newspapers, public utilities, etc.

Next Steps and Prospects In Garment Workers' Fight

By P. YUDICH.

TODAY (Thursday, Aug. 6.) will be eight weeks since the present battle in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union started. On June 11 the machine of the Joint Board suspended the executive boards and managers of Locals 2, 9 and 22. War was declared and the pogrom started.

It is usually accepted that such a kind of war as the present one cannot be dragged out. In general, mass revolts must quickly come to and end in victory or defeat. There is no difference if it is a mass revolt in a union or in other spheres of social life.

Struggle Broadens.

But this struggle which is now being led by the cloak and dressmakers has overcome this general rule. It is eight weeks time, and the struggle is intensifying and broadening itself. The self-defense of the masses which Sigman's pogrom has provoked has been transformed into a powerful struggle against the pogrom leaders. The tasks of the revolting masses in this struggle have almost become a daily routine. Day in and day out it is the same, only with more fire and more audacity.

Apparently this fact itself is an indication which shows that the present resistance of the cloak and dressmakers is such a phenomenon which must bring about an altogether new situation.

Prepaid for Decisive Finish.

It appears that the tens of thousands of members of the International view their present struggle as a decisive one. It appears that the cloak and dressmakers have decided once and for all to liberate themselves from their misleaders. The Joint Action Committee which leads the struggle has taken into its hands every possible weapon and is prepared not to drop these weapons until the struggle is brought to the desired conclusion.

Does the Sigman machine feel this? Yes. Sigman and his gang have long since understood this. And therefore they have become desperate of late. Even Yanovsky in his "Justice", who but last week pinched himself in the cheek and made believe that he was overjoyed at the result of the fake referendum —even he came out this week with a howl of consternation.

"It is hard to remain quiet and keep still," he says, "seeing how this wild craziness (meaning the revolt of the membership) drags in more and more people. You think perhaps we can save some yet, perhaps a word of warning in time may shake many to a consciousness of the wild impossible things that they are doing."

What Do You Mean "Wild"?

You understand that what is "wild" and "impossible" to Yanovsky, is that great phenomenon that more and more members have mustered themselves in the struggle to liberate themselves from the hooliganism of Sigman. But it is interesting to see that even Yanovsky has now started to cry openly instead of pinching his own cheeks.

"It is possible," he says, "that it is now too late to warn, if it is true, as we hear, that this hysteria has now become a general epidemic in the union."

Sigman himself has surely become more desperate. He was forced to "fix" the resignations of two of his closest colleagues, Perlstein and Feinberg. He was forced to take over himself the administration of the New York Joint Board, to take over the leadership of the pogrom on all fronts.

What then are the prospects? And on what does Sigman build his hopes?

Prospects.

Sigman builds his hopes still in two directions: On the one hand, for a united front with the Breslau group; and on the other, for the unification of his machine with the bosses, from whom he expects to receive greater help, especially when the beginning of the season in the trade will be felt, which means at the time when there will be bundles in the shops.

Sigman began to hope for the active support of the Breslau group as soon as he made peace with the idea that Perlstein and Feinberg should resign. We have already made clear in a previous article this fact that the resignation of the two pogrom-heroes was given more as a concession to the Breslau group than as a concession to the membership.

The Sigman clique was forced to that concession, and they were certainly forced more thru the powerful struggle of the membership than thru the pressure of the internal machine opponents; but in agreeing upon the resignation Sigman had in mind to receive a certain price.

A Deal With Breslau.

This consisted in the "delivery of the goods" by the Breslau group in the pogrom against the membership. Maybe there was no formal agreement, but the understanding is that the leaders of Locals 10, 35 and 48, should actively throw themselves into the struggle, they should deliver money and sluggers to the limit of their ability. At least that is the expectation of the Sigman group.

The assistance of the bosses in the season-time Sigman expects, because then they hope to be able to fight the workers with the bundles in the shops. They know that the cloakmakers are hungry. Therefore they hope that when the bundles come they will be able to force the workers, with the assistance of the bosses, to pay dues and taxes with which the machine expects to pay its debts.

Use Starvation As Weapon.

They hope that with the help of the bundles they will force the workers to throw themselves altogether under the heel of the pogrom-heroes and that the revolt should thus be suppressed.

With these hopes in mind the Sigman machine attempted an offensive. Sigman has again started a bombardment of denunciation in the capitalist press. He has renewed his threats in his old manner. He has again begun to swing his club on all sides. He is preparing, as he says, right now to give a "fight".

Is it possible, this unificaton of Sigman with the Breslau group?

Not Possible.

We permit ourselves to say that it is not possible, a complete true unification. Not because both sides do not agree in principles. No. If Breslau and Sigman have any principles they are surely one and the same.

There is no true unity possible between them because of other reasons. First, the struggle between them has gone so far that the personal bitterness engendered cannot be rooted out. Second, it appears that Sigman is such a person with whom nobody can work harmoniously and nobody ever will.

Anarchist by Nature.

Sigman's egoism has no limit. He is a true individualist, who cannot work in a collective manner. He does not recognize any other opinion but his own, no other persons understanding, and no collective will. He has a name as a "strong man", with a "strong character."

There are some who figure that as something to his credit, but in truth this is his biggest fault. In truth he is not a strong man but only a foolish and obstinate one. His character is not strong only wild.

If Breslau, Dubinsky and Ninfo, would be dependent upon Sigman's good-nature, as are for instance Helpern, Wander and other fallen leaves who "stick" to Sigman, they would then perhaps unwillingly have to unitedly act according to the orders of the chief. But in that case their help for Sigman would have the same value as, for instance, that of Lekhovitz or Seidman. They are not, however, so dependent upon Sigman. They are still on the payroll of their locals and not of the general office.

But if no complete unity is possible, it is possible for the Breslau group to close a united front with Sigman to give him more assistance in the pogrom which he carries on. It is possible that generally they should not love themselves as heretofore, but that in the offensive against the revolting membership they should begin a united front activity, more actively than heretofore.

Unity With Bosses Already.

And just as in the first front, it is also possible for the Sigman clique to receive additional support on the second one. That means to receive the assistance of the bosses. On this front unity is already long prepared. There is no doubt that in the season the bosses will be loyal to Sigman and his lieutenants.

But now there is another question. Can this assistance on both fronts have a determining effect?

Depends on Membership.

This question can be answered, no. Sigman cannot receive any great help. Not from the Breslau group and not from the bosses. Regardless of the united, strength, all of these unifications are very weak as against an aroused membership, and cannot bring Sigman any substantial help. If the cloak and dressmakers themselves will not weaken in their struggle, then Sigman's last hopes will also dissolve.

We must not forget the following:

That even if the Breslau group lines up in the struggle with "full force," their assistance can only have effect on the following conditions: First, that the unity should not be mechanical but real; and second, that the leaders of the groups should have not a partial following of their locals but a complete one.

Breslau Cannot Deliver.

Those two conditions, however, are impossible of accomplishment. No real unity, for instance, is possible between Breslau and Sigman. And it is also sure that as much power as the Breslau group may have, all of that power cannot be delivered thru the group.

The struggle against the pogrom leaders has until now also drawn in quite a part of the membership of the "loyal" locals. In the pressers' as well as the cutters' locals, the membership has ceased to keep quiet as heretofore. They have lifted their heads and are speaking, protesting and demanding. There are hundreds of organized cutters and pressers who are daily in the first lines of the masses in the struggle against the machine. They are the vanguard of the fighters.

Trouble Ahead for Breslau.

Under such conditions it will not be easy for Breslau and his colleagues to deliver from their locals all that they might wish to. And there cannot be a doubt that if they will make the attempt to throw the whole power of their locals into the struggle on the side of the pogrom leaders, that will provoke a shaking-up in those locals themselves. The chiefs of the Breslau group then will need to seek assistance from others rather than be able to give assistance to other politicians.

And just so can the assistance of the bosses in the season not have greater value than they give now to the Sigman machine. In the first place they cannot scare the cloakmaker with the bundle any more. The treacherous maneuvers of the Sigman machine have brought the trade to such bad conditions for the workers that the cloakmakers feel already that with silence they will not gain any bundles.

Bundles Poor Argument.

And when he does receive bundles he cannot make a living at it. The suppressed voices of the workers are raising higher and higher. The present revolt against the machine has also come as an expression of protest against the begging conditions to which the cloakmakers were misled. The present revolt is an outcry against the wounds which have been inflicted upon the workers.

The cry is against the bundles which are made in slack times in all kinds of scab and cooperation shops, and it comes because of the better conditions in the union shops being abolished so that they cannot even earn the most necessary things for their livelihood.

This revolt is a cry of pain against those who have forced the workers to suffer in silence, against those who have made this brutal pogrom simply because the more conscious of the workers have dared to raise this cry and not choke in silence.

Secondly, we can say the following:

Bosses Will Suffer.

If the bosses in the season will attempt to hurt the workers with the bundles they will without a doubt pay dearly for it. A strike against the boss, against machine terror, is a much stronger weapon then, then a strike in slack time. The workers will not be short of pickets as long as the struggle lasts, even in the busy season. And the bosses will certainly not get any joy out of these pickets at that time.

It seems that the figure "to hurt the cloakmakers with bundles" will have to be discounted. Sigman will apparently very soon find out the mistake in his figures.

Members Are Set On Victory.

The saving of the Sigman clique can only come if the cloak and dressmakers should themselves weaken their struggle. But this is impossible to imagine. The struggle of the cloak and dressmakers is not an accident; it is a revolt from long years of suffering, a revolt against union usurpers who dragged the workers into all kind of mire.

Such a revolt cannot, from itself, be given up. And this struggle if continued as it will and must be, will surely bring defeat to the pogrom leaders, and the conditions of the workers will then be improved.

Must Take the Offensive.

In order to bring to an end the present struggle, the cloak and dressmakers must have in mind but one thing: they must see that the struggle should not be one of defense only, but much more on the lines of attack. They must lead the attack, and not the Sigman machine. All the attacks of the machine must be repulsed before they are yet made. Maintaining the struggle on such lines the victory will come all the sooner.

Night Vigil

(Inspired by the glorious fight of the militants of Local 22 against the Sigman machine.)

They are coming—going,
Groups of two, and three and more.
Lips murmur, nostrils quiver—
We'll fight on; our stronghold; we'll
win.

The vigil breaks the quiet of the night
With undertones of hate and determination
To fight and conquer.

Here and there, the total darkness
Is penetrated by a face—
Pale and warm . . . Noble fighters . . .
Eyes weary, yet bright
In the hope of conquest.

For many nights, many days—
Sleep has not been theirs.
The watch must be continued,
They feel it in their bones, their very
souls.

All they possess. . . .
Thru countless years of sacrifice—
struggle. . . .

One begins to hum,
"Arise ye prisoners of starvation."
And many voices
Weakened thru lack of sleep
Pick up the air of challenge,
"Tis the final conflict. . . ."

J. KREININ,
New York City.

Gun Squads Hunt Bandit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 10.—Gun squads of both St. Paul and Minneapolis were searching today for two negro bandits who boarded the dining car of the crack Olympian train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad here last night and held up six members of the dining car crew shortly before the train left here.

COOLIDGE GIVES INDORSEMENT TO WAR ON RIFFIANS

War Department Makes Excuses for French

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—A statement issued by the office of the chief of ordnance department of war, disagreeing with a news article claiming that the modern warfare as conducted by the French against the Riffians has failed, tends to confirm the fact that the imperialist government of the United States has lined up with French imperialism in the conquest of Morocco.

The war department statement defends the French method of attack on the Riffians, and makes excuses for the reverses sufferd by the French, ending with the intimation that as soon as the French begin their attack they will be able to make up their losses.

Flag of Wall Street on Front.

Many quarters here attach significance to the statement of Laurent Eynac, French undersecretary for aviation, speaking at a reception to American aviators who had enlisted in the French army to fight the Riffians, that "The fact that the star spangled banner will fly over the plains of Morocco and the mountains of the Riff, will surpass in importance the number of the American volunteers".

The statement of the war department, expressing approval of the French attack on the Riffians, who are fighting for independence from the oppression of French bankers, follow in part.

Excuses for French Failure.

"There can be no doubt that one of the delicate questions is that of the crossing and recessing of international boundaries involved in a French campaign against Riffian tribes. Likewise the French commander must at all times consider the question of the popularity of his campaign at home. How often must he ask himself: 'Will my activities receive the moral support of the French Government and the French people, and will I receive essential support in the substantial form of troops, arms, ammunition and supplies to prosecute my campaign?'

"Compare the situation of the French commander with that of General Pershing during his service as commander of the Punitive Expedition in Mexico. Possibly there are points of similarity.

"Consider the personnel of the opposing forces, especially their training. The Riffian soldier is more highly developed at act on his individual initiative, to live and fight in the open by himself and with the arms, ammunition and equipment carried on his person or supplied from an extremely mobile supply system. The French soldier of today cannot be very different from the French soldier of the world war. He is distinctly a team man. His individuality and initiative are limited.

"The factor of morale is always important in any form of military or civil endeavor. On the one hand we have the French soldier away from home, or a colonial engaged in operations against a neighbor, while the Riffian is at home or just across the border, supported by the tradition of centuries. The terrain, climate are strange to a large percentage of the French command, while the Riffian is on a battlefield of his own chossing.

U. S. Hopes French Win.

"It is a well known principle of war that only an offensive campaign wins. This does not mean that all offensive campaigns do win. The French today are strictly defensive in their tactics. Whether or not the French take the offensive will depend probably more upon the political factor than any other factor affecting the present situation. If the offensive is taken and the campaign goes forward, is it not reasonable to assume that the French command will utilize the weapons and means best suited to bring about a decisive action? We may expect to see mobility used to overcome mobility and each of the modern weapons utilized in its proper role.

"Above all, keep the Riffian situation in proper perspective. Consider all factors before drawing conclusions and bear in mind that the army and especially the ordnance, of a modern nation of first magnitude, must be ready to meet all possible contingencies, and must not allow considerations peculiar to an isolated case to exert an undue influence on its organization, its ordnance of its tactical employment."

Cost of Bridge in Workers Lives.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 10.—(FP)—Two more workers' lives have been added to the cost of the great suspension bridge across the Delaware river, connecting Philadelphia and Camden. Nine workers have been killed on the job to date. These last two were on a girder being placed in position on the approach to the bridge when the girder slipped, and dropped with them 65 feet onto a flat car.

The Search Starts

With an excellent description of the lone bandit who obtained between $10,000 and $15,000 in a daring loop theater robbery, police and detective bureau squads today began an intensive search for the man.

[illegible] Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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MINERS CLASH WITH BETRAYERS

Pressmen's Head Exposed As Labor Traitor

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SOMEBODY is always taking the joy out of life for the poor ministers of the gospel. When they are not eloping with their female choristers or starring in a plot to ease a male campetitior out of the way, they are chasing the devil around the lot, who sometimes appears in the guise of John Barleycorn and at other times as the personification of immorality. It now comes to our ears that "Fatty" Arbuckle did not go straight.

• • •

ARBUCKLE, you may remember, was once a noted movie actor who evoked loud guffaws from movie fans by the facility with which he took into himself long strings of frankfurters, pieces of pie and other products of the culinary art. But booze and gay women brot "Fatty" soma unenviable notoriety and by the time his lawyers got thru with him he was a fit object for charity. Society women whose moral lapses were still more or less of a secret went to bat with "Fatty," acting on the theory that an offensive was the best camouflage, and no more did the audiences laugh at the fat man making a jackass of himself for a consideration.

• • •

"FATTY" was at his wits' end, in so far as he had any. How to earn his living without having to return to his former occupation of cleaning cuspidors was the question. He thot of religion. He remembered scores of criminals in tight places who got back to respectability and legalized graft thru the expedient of suddenly discovering that the lord invaded their bosoms. "Fatty" borrowed a container of glycerine and turned on the moisture. When the tears were

(Continued from page 6)

'MAJAH' BERRY, STRIKEBREAKER ON GRIDIRON

How Union Head Sells the Membership

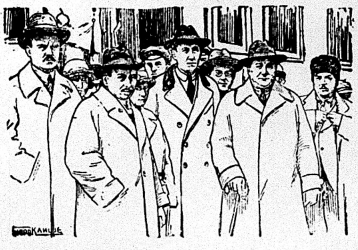
This is the first of a series of articles which will appear in the DAILY WORKER, exposing the record of one of the blackest and most treacherous capitalist tools at the head of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. That is saying a good deal, but after you read the articles, you will agree that we are not overstating the case.

• • •

The strike of union pressmen and feeders, members of Locals 3 and 4 of the International Pressmen's and Assistant's Union, against the Cuneo Printing company of Chicago, has again brot the attention of organized

(Continued on page 2)

For World Trade Union Unity



The Russian delegation to the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Conference held in London recently. From left to right: W. Michailov, M. Tomski, chairman of the delegation; O. Chernyshev, I. Lepse, G. Melnichanski, secretary. As it was already reported in the DAILY WORKER, the conference in London came to an unanimous conclusion on the necessity to fight for the world trade union unity. Resolutions were passed to this effect, and a joint appeal issued to the trade unions the world over. To promote this cause a magazine, The World Trade Union Unity, is being published in London.

Committee of 1,000 to Fight Sigman Treachery

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 12.—All the claims of the manufacturers that they are not taking sides in the controversy within the I. L. G. W. U. are shattered by a letter made public today by the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

This letter published elswhere in this issue is confidential to members of the Association of Dress Manufacurers from their general manager Hyman Press, and it shows how the Association has arranged to cooperate with the Joint Board in fighting the three locals in the shops, and in discriminating against those workers who refuse to be ruled by the Joint Board Machine.

Making a Company Union

The letter also shows the way in which the Joint Board, to gain its ends, is willing to hand over to the bosses the rights of the shop chairmen to examine Union cards which virtually giving the Union itself into the control of the employers.

(Continued on page 6.)

PROOF GIVEN OF MANUFACTURERS' ALLIANCE WITH SIGMAN GANG TO FIGHT I. L. G. W. RANK AND FILE

NEW YORK CITY, August 12.—Proof, exact and incontrovertible, that the Sigman gang in the International Ladies' Garment Workers are hand in glove with the bosses in a conspiracy against the rank and file revolt against the betrayal of the interests of the garment workers to the manufacturers, is contained in the following letter, which is a secret instruction from the bosses' organization to aid the Sigmanite joint board against the Joint Action Committee of the suspended left wing locals comprising the big majority of the New York membership:

(COPY)
ASSOCIATION OF DRESS MANUFACTURERS
Incorporated
212 Fifth Avenue
New York
Confidential To The Members Only

"In order that we may be of better service to you, and in order to avoid any possible inconveniences or trouble in your shop, please observe the following:

"1. Do not admit anyone from the Union unless accompanied by a representative of the Association or a credential bearing my signature.

"2. Do not forward any communication to your shop chairman unless the communication bears the printing on the envelope of the Joint Board or International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and is sent from 130 East 25th street.

"3. When engaging new help please be sure that these workers have Union cards from the Joint Board and countersigned by Julius Hochman, Manager of the Joint Board of Dressmakers' Division.

"Very truly yours,
"ASSOCIATION OF DRESS MFRS., Inc.
"(Signed) Hyman Press, General Manager."

POPE BREAKS WITH FASCISTS WHEN HIS PRIESTS ARE SLUGGED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Cardinal Gasparri, in an article taken as representing the pope's views, gave the Italian government to understand, according to the Times, that if the government intends to replace moral strength with violence it can no longer count on the approval of the "holy see."

The pope did not object to violence against workers, but when catholic priests were attacked he became excited.

POLICE RAID THE AMALGAMATED HEADQUARTERS

Put Frame-up Charge Against Union

"Mike" Grady, touted ace of Chicago's toughest squad of detectives, headed police armed with sawed-off shotguns in a raid on the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers,' at 409 South Halsted St., late yesterday afternoon.

Five wagon loads of workers were taken in the raid. All officials of the union who were in the headquarters at the time were taken by the police. The police refused to say who had been placed under arrest and who was merely being taken to be questioned.

Workers who were in the union offices at the time of the raid say that an assistant manager of the International Tailoring Company was with

(Continued on page 2)

FARRINGTONITES FORCE FIGHT AT ZEIGLER, ILLINOIS

Battle in Union Hall; One Miner Dying

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Aug. 12.—Three labor union officials and one member of the Zeigler local of the United Mine Workers are lying in hospitals today in neighboring towns, and twenty miners are injured as a result of a clash in the miners' union hall last night.

The member of the local, a common miner but an active and courageous fighter for the interests of the union, Mike Zarich, the most seriously wounded of all participants, is fighting for his life in a Herrin hospital after being shot thru the abdomen.

E. C. Cobz, vice-president, and Lon Fox, president of Sub-District 9 of District 12, the Illinois district, are convalescing from less serious wounds at West Frankfort, while H. Hindman, president of the West Frankfort Trades and Labor Assembly, is also recovering in that city.

Oppose Enemies of Union.

The Zeigler mines, both owned by the Zoller Mining Company, and the largest producing pits in the world, remain closed while determined groups of miners gather about the streets obviously prepared to oppose the enemies of their union.

Between Unionists and Traitors.

The trouble arose over the conflict between the Farrington machine and the militant progressive membership, who have fought the machine consistently for a long time.

Last year Henry Corbishly, president of the local and a leader of the progressives, was removed from office by the Farrington machine, but was supported upon special election and restored to office.

Farington Agents Autocratic.

The Farrington machine has not ceased to try to remove Corbishly, who stood in their way to turning over the miners to the company. The present difficulty offered them the excuse. It arose over the removal of a check weighman, and altho Corbishly tried to compose the matter and had the miners back to work pending a final settlement of their grievances, Fox and Cobb, acting for Farrington's machine, came here and removed Corbishly and other local officers.

The meeting last night turned into a battle when the miners, indignant over the removal of their progressive officers and knowing they would be robbed of an honest check weighman, clashed with the Farrington agents, who have always been supported by the ku klux klan.

Klan Had Guns—Left Winger Shot.

The klan came to the meeting armed and the fact that Zarich, the militant fighter for the union against the Farrington machine is supposedly dying with a bullet thru the abdomen while three known kluxers, Ellis Hargis, Bert and Oscar Farching, brothers, are under arrest for carrying con-

(Continued on Page 5)

The Truth About Zeigler

The following statement was issued today by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, concerning the conflict which arose in the Zeigler, Illinois, Local of the U. M. W. of A., where members of the local were wounded and some are dying as a result of a clash between the membership and the sub-district officials:

• • • •

THE treachery and class collaborationist policy of Frank Farrington, president of Illinois District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America by reason of corruption of union elections, has finally resulted in bloodshed at Zeigler, Illinois, where the miners from the pits, driven to desperation by the sub-district agents of the Farrington machine, went out on an outlaw strike.

From the meager reports received at this hour, and the previous situation in the Zeigler local and the sub-district, it can be said that had not Lon Fox, president, and E. C. Cobz, vice-president of the sub-district, acted as the agents of the coal companies at Farrington's behest, instead of the representatives of the miners whose interests they are supposed to safeguard, this situation would never have arisen.

THE history of this particular case is as follows:

One of the Zoller mines at Zeigler was working with one check weighman, who found he could not take care of all the coal that was coming over the scales.

He asked and received from the local union an assistant, who was accepted by the company and worked for six weeks. But the company, like all coal mine owners, wished to cheat the miners on weights, and after six weeks of unquestioned work—fired the assistant off the scales.

The first check weighman, finding it impossible to check all cars coming up, first protested and then, his protest ignored, quit, leaving the miners without a check weighman on the scales.

THE miners, finding out there was no union check weighman to watch out against false weights, ceased work and came out of the mine. The local president of the union, Henry Corbishly, called a mass meeting that evening, and advised the men to return to work with one check weighman, pending a final decision between the company and the union, according to the district agreement. This happened last week.

But meanwhile the company had wired the sub-district officials, aiders of the Farrington machine who stole their office last December with false ballots and manipulation, stating that a strike had been called at the mine and asking support in ending it.

The sub-district officials, thirsting for an excuse to attack President Corbishly of the Zeigler local, known as a courageous and progressive leader of the miners against the Farrington machine, hurried to Zeigler and deposed Corbishly from office in the local.

THE miners bitterly resented this autocratic action of the sub-district officials who were clearly seizing upon an excuse to remove Corbishly as an obstacle to Farrington's policy of betraying the miners' interests to the mine owners.

At the meeting Tuesday night the outraged miners protested against the autocratic action of the sub-district officials in illegally removing Corbishly from office and the conflict arose during which there was a violent clash as told in the news columns of the DAILY WORKER.

THIS incident in the struggle of the rank and file of the miners union to prevent the Farrington machine from turning the organization for which strike after strike has been fought, and men have suffered and died to build up as a protection against the mine owners—over to the companies as a company union in fact not in name, should rally the miners in every distrtict and every local in the nation to a militant campaign to protcet their union from disruption and destruction by the Lewis-Farrington machine, a campaign provided for in the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee, and to drive from office the corrupt and criminal class collaborationist Lewis-Farrington machine who stops not even at bloodshed to aid the mine owners and retain their usurped position in the U. M. W. of A.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
William Z. Foster, Chairman,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary.

SOCIALISTS ARE BACK OF GERMAN FASCIST PLOTS IN SOVIET UNION HEINZ NEUMANN TELLS THE COURT

MOSCOW.—The social-democratic party of Germany bears responsibility for the formation of the fascist society, Organization Consul, Heinz Neumann, representative of the Communist Party of Germany, told the Soviet court which found the fascists Dittmar Kindermann and Wolscht guilty of terrorist acts.

Coming at this time, the attempt of the German fascists to create trouble between the Soviet Union and German is significant, Neumann said, as the

(Continued on page 3)

Labor Must Fight Its Own Political Battles

Statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party in Reply to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its recent meeting, declared its intention to return from its last year's political excursion into the camp of La Folletteism, back into the old haunts of punishing "enemies" and rewarding "friends."

The leading bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, mostly dominated by democratic politicians, consider the moment opportune for this retreat.

Firstly, they believe that the death of outstanding leaders of the La Follette movement, of La Follette, Ladd, and Stone, weakened sufficiently the ideological influence of that movement over the working masses to get a consent of these masses for the retreat.

Secondly, they see that the gradual but decisive disintegration of the democratic party in the south proceeds in the direction of a crystallization of a labor party, with mass support of tenant and poor farmers. In this the democratic bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. see a dangerous tendency which they wish to check if possible.

Thirdly, they are preparing to lead the hosts of organized labor in America back into the camps of the old parties, for the coming municipal elections in New York, Cleveland, and other important cities, and for the congressional elections next year.

The trend of the toiling masses of America away from the folds of the old parties, the democrats and republicans, became so strong and irresistible during the last few years that the agents of the old parties in the leadership of the A. F. of L. feared for their political influcnee. So they decided to make a concession to the tendency of the rank and file. They could do that so much easier as this concession not only tended to keep them in a position of influence and leadership, but it also prevented a greater danger for them and their capitalist friends, that of the development of a political mass organization of the workers, A LABOR PARTY.

The La Follette movement, in its distinctly pro capitalist character, temporarily supplied a safe harbor to protect the pro capitalist bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. from the threatening storm of LABOR IN POLITICS, FROM A LABOR PARTY. La Follette, the political representative of small capitalists, independent manufacturers and well-to-do farmers, represented sufficient antagonism to the rule of Wall Street representing big capital that his political catch-phrases could serve as a bait for the exploited masses.

But even at that, the La Follette movement is considered too radical and too dangerous by the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, and rightfully so. The interests of the pettty bourgeoisie represented by the La Follette movement are sufficiently antagonistic to the rule of Wall Street to force this social group temporarily into a friendly attitude toward the workers. The pettty bourgeoisie cannot hope to free itself from the economic oppression by big capital without the aid of the proletariat. Its temporary friendliness toward labor is the price it is willing to pay for labor's support. Thus, the La Follette movement really has more to offer to the workers than the old parties. It is for this reason that adherence of the American workers to the La Follette movement, in spite of the latter's pro-capitalist character, really represents a step in advance for the American proletariat.

The La Follette movement is a clear manifestation of the disintegration of the political rule of capitalism, and is, in itself, an important factor in this disintegration.

Aside from all these important considerations, the La Follette movement represents progress because it leads the workers at least one step away from the old rut of adherence to the old capitalist parties. The all-important phenomena in connection with the La Follette movement was that it represented largely the first and decisive step of large masses of workers away from the old parties.

Experience will soon enuf teach the workers that the petty bourgeoisie may try to use them politically but can never lead them. The inner antagonism of two social groups in one party, petty bourgeoisie and proletariat, will quickly find its concrete expression in different political aims and will drive the workers to the next step away from the capitalist parties—from the La Follette movement to independent political action, to a labor party. Development will not stand still even there, but it will proceed from independent political action to revolutionary political action, from a labor party to adherence of the proletarian masses to Communist leadership.

The pro-capitalist bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. realizes this and therefore takes the first opportunity to urge the step back again. But the workers of America cannot follow the executive council of the A. F. of L. in this step. Too important are the issues and too many things are at stake. Not one of the battles of labor could in the immediate past nor can at present proceed without the interference of the government. Militia "protects property" and shoots striking workers; judges "protect property" and forbid strikes, picketing or boycotts; police "protect property" and club the workers on the picket line. Wherever the workers get into a scrap with their bosses for better wages, shorter hours or other improved working conditions, the political power of the state is sure to step in in the form of a judge, the police, the militia or a government commission in order to help the bosses against the workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls the attention of organized labor to this situation. There is no other way out for the workers than either submit to ignoble defeat or to fight back in the field of politics. There is no escape but the organization and the marshaling of the political forces of labor in the same

(Continued on page 3)

'MAJAH' BERRY, STRIKEBREAKER ON GRIDIRON

How Union Head Sells the Membership

(Continued from page 1)

labor to the strikebreaking role played by George L. Berry, ever since he became president of the union.

Before I proceed to lay bare the career of this notorious labor faker, a few words about the Cuneo strike are necessary.

A few months ago the executive board of the Pressmen's Union No. 3 made a tentative agreement with the Cuneo company relative to the elimination of one man on the rotary presses, as a trial proposition. This agreement was subject to ratification by the union. A special meeting of the local voted down this proposition and reaffirmed their action at a subsequent regular meeting. The Cuneo company appealed to George L. Berry, president of the international union, claiming that the tentative agreement was legal without the raification of the union, and Berry, following his usual policy agreed with the company and ordered the local officers to put the agreement into effect.

The Nature of the Scheme.

The Cuneo company, acting on Berry's instructions, put the so-called economy scheme into effect. This was the scheme:

It was tentatively agreed that whatever profits was realised out of the economy following the introduction of the new scheme that it would be divided equally between the company, the pressmen and the feeders. It should be noted first of all that this new system knocked out one man from each press right off the reel. He was among the unemployed army. Economy meant nothing to him. His place was in the bread line unless he could find some other job. The company did not worry about that.

But there was a fly in the economy ointment—for the workers. A certain standard of production had to be maintained before the profits out of the economy scheme could be divided and the experts of the Cuneo Printing company saw to it that the standard was sufficiently high so that no extra change should get into the pockets of the pressmen or feeders. It all went into the Cuneo treasury.

The Men Rebelled.

Naturally the men rebelled and struck the shop. Berry immediately proceeded to send in scabs just as he did in New York more than once. One of his vice-presidents, a fellow by the name of Shuford Marx, went to the Cuneo Printing company, promised them that the international and the "board of directores" (that's how they pronounce it) were behind the company, and that they would bring the striking pressmen and feeders to terms.

This is what is taking place now in the plant: Berry's cronies are running the plant, one of them a New York East Side character, by the name of Seymour Singer, being superintendent, and another fellow named Sam Fox, night foreman. Berry tools in other printing concerns are sending in help to break the strike.

What is Berry's Graft?

The question may be asked: Where does Berry come in on the economy to be derived from the introduction of the new system in the pressrooms? This is a legitimate question, as labor fakers never do something for nothing, not even for the bosses. In fact, the only reason they serve the bosses rather than the workers is because the bosses have more money and it can be gotten by doing very little more strenuous work than holding down a chair in a soft drink parlor or tipping the chorus girls at a cabaret.

Before getting down to brass tacks with the "Majah" a few words about his leading tools are in order. And what a collection they are!

First on the order of merit comes Seymour Singer, foreman of the presses in the Cuneo plant and suspected inside man for his boss in Local No. 3. Besides trying to reduce the pressmen on the presses from two to one, Singer also keeps the boss informed on what transpires inside the local union.

The Gangsters' Pal.

Who is this Seymour Singer? What is his record? Singer is charged by the pressmen with many derilections. Shortly after he came to Chicago at Berry's invitation he started a "suit club." He sent his bullies around to the members of the union, advising them to join the club if they wanted to hold their jobs. The "members" were told at first that they could get a suit for $15 each but when they went after the suit, they found all the $15 suits sold and only $70 ones available. The company which made the suits generously offered to give the suckers two suits for $70 provided they got twelve more members to join.

The suits were manufactured by the Cadillac Clothing company which employed scab cutters. Singer's son-in-law and daughter were employed by by the Cadillac Clothing company.

This confidence game went up in smoke and Singer than turned to peddling lots in Michigan.

Singer was once charged with counterfeiting and barely escaped jail. He was the associate and pal of the New York East Side gangsters: "Bald" Jack Rose, "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Lewis," "Kid Twist," "Jew Rosenheim" and "Stuss Singer." Four of those were executed for the murder of Rosenthal the gambling magnate, the same crime for which Lieutenant of police Becker went to the chair for in Sing Sing. Singer is accused by union men of using those gangsters to slug enemies of the "Majah" in New York when he goes in on one of his strikebreaking sprees. This is one of the gentlemen now employed by Berry and the Cuneo company to break the strike.

The Cunning Fox.

Another worthy is Sam Fox. Like his four-footed namesake, Sam has lots of cunning, tho he does not use it in the service of the working class. Fox is now night foreman in the Cuneo plant.

Fox is said to be a former stool-pigeon for a police chief in Minneapolis. He was charged with having misappropriated $14,000 in a Minneapolis strike. He never refuted the charge. Besides being a professional strikebreaker for "Majah" Berry, Fox has other accomplishments and other interests. He is interested in the spiritual welfare of the youth. He has diplomas from the methodist and presbyterian churches as a lecturer on religious topics. His favorite topic is: "Bringing Religion to the Boy." No doubt the kind of religion Sam Fox would teach the boy is the kind that would make a good loyal scab out of him.

Other stable boys of the Berry paddock are Billy McHugh, who expected to step into Berry's shoes when the "Majah" became president of the United States on the jackass or democratic ticket. That the "Majah" actually expected to land in the White House shows that he is a bigger jackass than the symbol of his party.

Another one of Berry's lackeys, Shurford Marks, explained that he did not want the job as the union "was too much like Mexico; too many revolutions."

Vice President Brophy is rewarded for delivering the necessary number of votes to put Berry over at a convention, by being given a little barony around Milwaukee where unionized pressmen are as scarce as hen's teeth. Brophy commutes between Racine and Milwaukee and has nothing in the world to worry about, except that the pressmen might succeed in getting rid of Berry.

With this rubbish cleared out of the way, I will start tomorrow with the "Majah," briefly relating his crimes against trade unionism, his collaboration with the boss, his plundering of the old age pension fund and the assessment alleged to be for the benefit of returned soldiers. His conspiracy to lift the charters of locals 3 and 4 and his attempt to play the feeders off against the other will make things interesting reading.

As Chicago and New York are the strongholds of the union and both sections are unanimously against Berry, the question may be asked: How does Berry hold his office? That and other questions will be answered in following articles, which will appear daily in the DAILY WORKER.

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WORKERS PARTY SHOWS LABOR MUST FIGHT ITS OWN POLITICAL BATTLES

(Continued from page 1)

way as the workers marshal and organize their economic forces in the unions.

The condition of the masses of workers in the coal mining industry are untenable. Fight alone can improve them. A strike is impending. The government is preparing even now for such a strike. And it is preparing to enter this strike on the side of the mine operators against the miners. These conditions demand imperatively of the workers to organize and fight politically, thru a party of labor and for labor exclusively.

In this emergency the executive council of the A. F. of L. declares that organized labor must go back to its "tried" policies of punishing enemies and rewarding "friends." But the great tragedy of the political principlelessness of our American Federation of Labor is that it leads the workers to pay the reward before the "friend" proved himself true, and that the enemy is "punished" after he had inflicted the injury. Even the executive council of the A. F. of L. declares that all too frequently has labor learned that pledges in party platforms do not mean anything. Yes, all too frequently has labor learned that—and yet now it is told again by the executive council of the A. F. of L. to rely on these pledges and to elect "friends." Labor has relied on such promises in electing its "friend" Ammon of Colorado as governor. Ammon repaid for this reward by the massacres of the striking miners and their families in Ludlow. Labor has relied on its "friends" for gettting relief from the injunction evil. The Clayton act was hailed by the leaders of the A. F. of L. as a result of labor's policy of punishment and reward. But the Clayton act was found to be viciously against labor. Labor elected "friends" to get the Clayton act—but now it is just as ardently attempting to elect "friends" to free it from the bondage of this act.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks the executive council of the A. F. of L.: Why are not the capitalists bothered with these problems? Is it not because the capitalists have parties of their own? Are the republican and the democratic parties not their parties? Yes, these parties and their representatives do what capital tells them to do. Capital does not need to reward friends and punish enemies, because CAPITAL IS IN POLITICS ITSELF AND DOES ITS OWN POLITICAL WORK.

Labor will not succeed in solving its manifold problems until it follows that example, until it discards "friends" and "enemies" and goes into politics itself thru a party of its own, a labor party, composed of labor and representing nothing but the interest of labor.

The Workers (Communist) Party declares that in the face of this evident necessity, dictated by labor's interest, it is a betrayal of labor when the executive council of the A. F. of L. attempts to lead the working masses of the United States back into the folds of the old capitalist parties. Labor has tried this method. It has made it the helpless victim of unscrupulous capitalist politicians, who were invariably its "friends" when they needed labor's votes, and who were just as invariably its enemies when labor needed their help. From these experiences the workers must conclude that their only hope is in a party of their own, a labor party. To the organization of this party labor must pledge its support. Labor must fight its own battles. Nobody fights these battles for it.

Therefore organized labor must answer the action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. with the slogan:

"For a Labor Party!"

Let labor fight for its interests on the political field thru a party of its own, a labor party, just as it fights economically thru organizations of its own, the unions.

HAIL TO THE LABOR PARTY IN AMERICA!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.

W. Z. FOSTER, Chairman.
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

SEEK RELEASE OF KLUXERS BY FRIENDLY JUDGE

Alleged Killers Move Case to New Court

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 12.—With the special session of the Hamilton circuit court adjourned until the regular October term, it was considered probable today that efforts would be made to have the state supreme court release D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klink and Earl Gentry from jail on bail.

They are charged jointly with the murder of Madge Oberholzer, 28, of Indianapolis, last April, following an alleged attack on her by Stephenson.

When Judge W. M. Sparks of Rushville was selected to preside over the trial following the successful move of the defense in disqualifying Judge Hines, the court made it clear that the trial could not be held before October.

Having already spent four months in jail, the defendants were understood to favor a renewal of efforts before the supreme court to obtain their release on bail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Further evidence that the courts here are at the service of the employers was given when Justice Churchill granted the International Tailoring Company an extension of their temporary injunction restraining their striking employes from picketing.

Churchill charged "misconduct" on the part of the strikers, and thruout the hearing showed his bias in favor of the garment company.

CUNEO BINDERY CLOSES, PICKETS HALT ALL WORK

The bindery workers at the Cuneo Printing Company, where the pressmen and feeders are on strike demanding a union agreement, were laid off yesterday because there was no work for them to do, and there was no production in the two plants, the mailers having already been laid off.

A committee from Printing Pressmen's Locals No. 3 and No. 4 (Franklin Union), representing the strikers, conferred with officials of the Cuneo company and representatives of George L. Berry, president of the International Union, the latter presenting the demands of the printing company, but no agreement was reached.

The strikers' committee demanded a union agreement such as governs other union shops, but Berry's representatives and the Cuneo company held out for a reduction of the press crews from three to four men. It was reported that Berry was represented by Vice Presidents Marks and William McHugh.

Berry Continues Scabbery.

Berry's Chicago tools, foremen at other printing companies, sent in a few scabs yesterday, without the knowledge of the employers. J. Hallstrom, one of Berry's fellow boosters for the "open shop," sent in scabs from the Manz Engraving Company, where he is foreman. Paddy O'Rourke, another Berry tool, foreman of the American Colortype Company, also aided the Cuneo company by sending in scabs.

However, the pressmen do not like to do this dirty work for Berry and the Cuneo company, and the honest ones quit when they learned there was a strike on.

Members of Locals Nos. 3 and 4 are continuing their picketing, and a number of police, plain clothes men and hired sluggers are guarding the plants for the company.

Amalgamation Is Nearer.

The committees appointed by each local union to effect amalgamation of the two unions have met and drawn up a tentative program. A meeting will be held soon for the purpose of ratifying this program.

The strike was called when the Cuneo company, with the approval of Strikebreaker Berry, tried to introduce the short crews. The company, which is the largest in the country, planned to install the open shop in its two plants at Arthington and Spaulding and 22nd and Grove streets. If they had succeeded, they planned to inaugurate an "open shop" drive in the other shops where a union agreement now prevails. Berry, as usual, sided with the open-shoppers and ordered the strikers to accept the non-union conditions, but they defied him and walked out.

Police in Frame-up Raid Against the Amalgamated Office

(Continued from Page 1)

the raiding party and that he pointed out various persons active in the strike at the International plant to the police. Among those arrested were Business Agents De Nova and Defelece of Local Union No. 270, and Cooper of Local No. 39.

The squads drove up to the headquarters of the union with gongs sounding and piled out of the autos as if they were raiding a heavily armed booze joint. After they had made their entrance one man was assigned to watch over the girl who attends the telephone switchboard and watched her take all incoming calls. Others of the squads went into all the other offices of the union and began searching the files and desks.

Union Officials Scoff at Charges.

Grady announced to newspaper men that he was conducting the raids on information that the Amalgamated was responsible for two so-called bombings in suburban tailor shops earlier in the day.

Officials of the union who were in the offices at the time of the raid scoffed at the charges that they were in any way connected with the bombings and characterized the raid as an effort to "frame-up" the union.

Scores of Workers at Office.

When the squads had taken possession of the union offices they refused to permit any one to either leave or come into the premises. With their wicked looking sawed-off shotguns they held everybody at bay.

There were scores of workers in the offices of the union, many of them looking for work at the employment office. They were held till the police were ready to let them go. They were all questioned. The questions were accompanied by threats and much profanity.

The raid was conducted under a warrant sworn out earlier in the day in the Maxwell street police court.

That Grady has a reputation for handling prisoners in a "hard boiled" fashion and does not scruple to use the toughest kind of "third degree" leads many persons to believe that a false confession might have been forced from the men.

Capitalist Press Opens Attack on Delegations of Workers Visiting Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the yellow press, silent as an Egyptian sphinx about the visits of the many labor delegations of other countries to Soviet Russia, breaks forth with its usual flow of venom. It could hold back its poison no longer.

The Chicago Tribune, with its Donald Day in the notorious center for the spreading of falsehoods about the Workers' Republics, Riga, Latvia, heads the procession. It is the Tribune that boasts it has no correspondent in Soviet Russia, it can get far better news, it claims, from the outside. Its attack on the German, French, British, Belgian, Swedish and Norwegian delegations, under the scurrillous heading, "Reds Vodkaize Visitors, Then Show off Nation; Use Hoodwinked Guests as Propagandists", is a typical product of The Tribune's struggle for "better news". It is the kind of attack on the delegations visiting Soviet Russia that the DAILY WORKER had already predicted and refuted in advance.

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The British report, "Russia Today", stands as a pillar of unassailable truth, in the midst of grovelling press hirelings the world over. It is unanswerable, and the American press has been strangely silent about it. Every attack that the Tribune makes is answered effectively in this report now being published serially in the DAILY WORKER.

Take, for instance, the flat statement made by the Tribune's Riga liar that "The Bolsheviks never think of building buildings". The British report has many illustrations showing the new types of workers' homes that are being erected in "garden cities" on the outskirts of the large cities, in place of the slums that existed under czarism, and that are to be found in every large city everywhere under capitalism. Soviet rule is solving the building problem, especially the housing of workers, whereas every large capitalist city admits that its housing conditions are continually getting worse.

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The Tribune's Riga liar declares that, "Today the number of children going to schools is less than one-tenth the number that were going to school in czarist times", whereas the British delegation backs up with facts its declaration that, school attendance is even now "A CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT ON CZARIST DAYS", which, of course is not at all satisfactory, one of the big struggles now being to put an end to illiteracy in all classes by 1927.

The Tribune attacks the morality of Russia's children. It is shown that any condition that existed grew out of czarism and the world capitalist war, that plunged Russia into chaos, and the abnormal conditions that existed during the period of the civil wars and the wars of intervention. The British report shows that immorality among children has been arrested effectively thru education and the Young Pioneer Movement.

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The Tribune also complains about the number of telephones in Moscow. To be sure there are not as many telephones in use in Red Moscow as there are in Chicago. But neither are there bootlegging trusts, nor dope syndicates to make extensive use of telephones as it is done for instance in Chicago, New York, and other good blessed cities of the United States. It was not in the wildest dreams under czarism that the worker's home in the city, or the peasant's hut out on the land, should be equipped with this modern necessity. But that condition is rapidly changing also.

• • • •

All the lies of the capitalist press cannot keep the truth from becoming known about actual conditions under Soviet rule. The new barrage of falsehoods laid down by the kept organs of the "open shoppers", should only stimulate America's workers to circulate wider than ever the truth as it is found in "Russia Today", now being published in book form and serially by labor's own newspaper—the DAILY WORKER.

CLOTH STRIKERS TO GO ON HUGE PICNIC SUNDAY

Amalgamated Observes 8th Week of Walkout

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union will celebrate the eighth week of their strike against the J. L. Taylor and International Tailoring companies with a picnic next Sunday. Chartered cars will take the pickets to the forest preserves, District No. 4, at Caldwell, and the entire day's entertainment will be free to the strikers and their families.

A break in favor of the strikers is predicted, as all of the company's foremen, who left immediately upon the calling of the strike, have suddenly returned to town. President Reiss of the International is also in Chicago.

Advertise for Scabs in Vain.

The International continued to advertise for strike breakers under the protection of the scab-herding United Garment Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which from the start has tried to help the employers break the strike. In spite of this advertisement, no work is being turned out and there are only a few professional sluggers inside the shop.

Word comes from Rock Island that the International, which has taken a short lease on the bankrupt Daniel Boone Woolen Mills Company, has been unable to start production. The workers in Rock Island now know of the strike, and will not scab on the Chicago employes.

Take Chartered Cars.

The strikers are to assemble early Sunday morning at Hod Carriers' hall, 814 West Harrison street, where the daily strike meetings are being held, and will then take the chartered Milwaukee avenue cars to the end of the line.

Tickets are to be distributed entitling the strikers and their relatives to refreshments, transportation, lunch and entertainment for the day, free of charge. The strikers will be brot back to Hod Carriers' hall in the evening.

Farringtonites Force Fight at Zeigler, Ill., Union Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

cealed weapons and inciting a riot, is proof that the klan-Farrington combination is responsible for the bloodshed.

Fox and Cobb had previously had the whole membership up in arms against them by stealing the election in their sub-district.

Did Not Call Strike—Corbishly.

Corbishly and other local union officers deny all press reports that they had called the miners out on a "wild cat" strike, declaring that the men came out on their own accord. The fact that the whole policy of Farrington, Fox, Cobb and the klan had been one of disruption of the union and betrayal of the company, is charged as the basic cause of the bloodshed.

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GERMAN WORKERS VISIT MOSCOW SHOPS AND UNIONS; WILL WORK FOR ADMISSION OF RUSS UNIONS

(By International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, July 21—(By Mail.)—Today the German workers' delegation visited in groups 14 Moscow shops and institutions, and examined the conditions of work in them. They were present at the session of the Moscow trade union council where they received exact information upon the conditions of wages and of the trade union work.

The delegation divided itself according to occupation and then visited the various corresponding trade union headquarters and the shops.

At the central committee of the Metal Workers' Union, where 22 German delegates went, the delegate Beck declared that in place of the Anglo-Russian unity committee, an Anglo-Russo-German unity committee should be formed.

At the central committe of the municipal workers' union, the German delegate Graal requested to see the copies of the correspondence of the union with the international of municipal workers dealing with the entry of the Russian union into the international. Graal declared that he wished to demand the acceptance of the Russian union into the international at the coming international conference.

Amongst other shops and factories, the perfume factory "Svoboda," the aeroplane factory "Dux," the chocolate factory "Krasnyi Octiabre," the tramway works, a felt factory, etc., were visited. The delegates who were received in enthusiastic mass meetings of the workers and the technical staffs, investigated in each place in long discussions with the workers their mode of life, etc.

On their side the Russian workers asked about the conditions of the German workers. The delegates visited the colony of the workers which is being built in connection with the factory "Bogatyr," hospitals, schools and children's homes. The delegation will remain in Moscow till July 25.

There Is Work to Be Done.

To the DAILY WORKER: Until Communism is ushered in and becomes dominant all over the world, nothing can be expected in the form of betterment.

Let us all unite in organization work, subscriptions to Communist publications, books, pamphlets, magazines and get workers to read O'Flaherty and Engdahl's editorials, and turn on the electric light in their worry driven domes.

This change cannot come overnight, but steady educational and organizational work will bring us an agreeable surprise in the not distant future. Notice the example that is being set by the despised "Chinese." The U. S. S. R. and the Communist International is accomplishing the miracle that is worth while.

If I can be of any service in defense of comrades, or any kind of work that will get results, let me know.—**Frank Anderson**, Chicago.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

MOLDERS' UNION HAS BIG LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP

Refused Amalgamation a Few Years Ago

By A. W. HARVITT.

During the war period the Iron Molders and Coremakers' Union had a membership of 200,000 and was considered one of the strongest unions in the country. In 1920 they commenced to lose their membership. They lost many during and after the strike in Detroit, and have been going steadily downhill till at present time they have only about 25,000 members left thruout the United States and Canada.

Lack of Leadership.

The reason this condition prevails is because of the lack of militant leadership, and lack of confidence in the leaders they now have.

The largest shops in Canada and the U. S. are completely demoralized by the open shop.

There are still some militants in this union, so that if they would start to organize their forces, they could save the situation and bring the union back. They would have to force out the fakers who have been the cause of their ruin, and do the same as the rank and file of other unions who have taken a militant stand.

Years ago the I. A. of M. approached the leadership for amalgamation. At that time these leaders told these brothers to go and get a reputation before they could talk to them.

Now it would appear that the Molders need a reputation. There are still some militants in the Molders and Coremakers that are hoping for the time when they can put their shoulder to the wheel and show some of the fighting spirit that a real union man should have.

German Fascists in All Night Fights, Scores Are Injured

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Two persons were seriously injured and scores badly knocked about in numerous clashes thruout the night between nationalists and republicans causing several police interventions.

SWEDISH WORKERS IN RUSSIA GIVE PLEDGE OF UNION UNITY

MOSCOW, July 21.—(By Mail.)—Today the Swedish workers' delegation arrived in Moscow and was greeted at the station with the same enthusiasm by thousands of Moscow workers as the German delegation had received.

Upon their departure from Leningrad, the Swedish delegation addressed a unanimously adopted letter of greetings to the Leningrad working class, in which amongst other things was said that the Swedish delegation was convinced that the information which the Swedish and the international working class had received upon the real nature of the situation in Soviet Russia would lead to a strengthening of the united front.

The delegation on its side promised to do everything possible to spread the idea of international working class unity and the truth about the Soviet Union amongst the widest masses of the Swedish working class.

TEN WORKMEN HURT, 40 IN PRISON AS RESULT OF STRIKE IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12. — Ten workmen were in the hospital today and forty were in prison as the result of fighting between strikers and non-union workmen in a glass factory here.

BELGIAN DEBT AGAIN SUBJECT OF COMMISSION

First Parley Made No Headway, U. S. Balky

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Their first proposition rejected by the American debt commissioners, the Belgian envoys met again with the Americans at the treasury today to resume discussion of Belgium's capacity to pay the $481,000,000 borrowed from 1917 to 1919.

Neither the Americans nor the Belgian commissioners would reveal the details of Belgium's initial proposal, but it is understood that it involved a differentiation between war and postwar debts.

The Belgians said that money advanced while hostilities were in progress went for "a common cause" of defeating Germany, and as such should be considered in the light of munitions and other war material.

Greek Government Sells Public Lands Uses Money for War

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Greek government has authorized the sale of public lands as a means of raising funds to build a fleet of airplanes, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens.

KRIM DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR RIFFIANS

Refuses Fake "Peace," Syrians Face British

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Abd-el-Krim has replied to the "peace terms" of the Spanish and French governments that he will not discuss an armistice until the independence of the Riff republic is acknowledged.

An official French statement stated the war office has received a telegram to this effect from Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator. Krim's emissary conweyed this information to Rivera.

The "peace" terms had provided that the Riff country should be under a Spanish protectorate.

British Attack Syrians.

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 12.—The British authorities at Palestine have dispatched a machine gun contingent to the northern border of Transjordania which is now attacking the Syrians who are in revolt. The British are attempting to drive the Druze, who are fighting French imperialism for independence of Syria, back into the French mandated territory.

A Second Morocco.

British airplanes are patrolling the border between the French and British mandated areas.

The French are exceedingly weak, as most of their troops were withdrawn to fight the Moroccans. The British are playing a part similar in some respects to that played by the Spanish in Morocco. They are attempting to insure their own colonial possessions by attacking the revolting Syrians, but also eye the French bankers jealously.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

BREAD TRUST GETS MILLIONS IN PROFITS WHILE WHEAT GROWERS AND BAKERY WORKERS GET NOTHING

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The growers of the wheat and the actual bakers of the loaves of bread which issue from factories in motor truck fleets get a very small part of the price, a U. S. department of labor study of distribution of money spent by the consumers shows. The farmer's receipts from an ordinary pound loaf amount to about 1½c while bakery labor gets less than 1¾c.

Combined their return is just about 3¼c or less than 1-3 of the 10c paid by the consumer. The combined margin of the bakery trust and the retailer amounts to nearly 36 per cent.

Huge Fortunes To Trust.

The following table derived from government figures shows the approximate division of the consumer's money in the case of a pound loaf sold in Chicago.

Cost of bread	Cents	Per cent
To farmers for wheat	1.52	15.73
To grain elevator	.07	.75
To railroads	.31	3.14
To milling company	.62	6.45
For other materials	2.00	20.62
To bakery labor	1.71	17.63
Baking company's slice	2.26	23.31
Retailer's slice	1.20	12.37
Total	9.70	100.00

Huge fortunes comparable to those connected with the steel and railroad combinations have been built on profits realized from persuading people to give up home baking. Practically all of the big modern baking plants have been built out of profits rather than thru investment by the millionaire owners.

This is reflected in the fact that an original investment of $3[illegible] in General Baking Co. stock in 1920 is today worth $960. Ward Baking Co. common stock, originally given away as a bonus to preferred stockholders, is now worth $325 for each original share.

Millions in Profits.

One group of financiers associated with Lawson, Lyon & Co. is estimated by the Wall Street Journal to have made at least $20,000,000 out of stocks now included in Continental Baking Corp., the super-trust of the bread industry.

How profits put into automatic machinery have eliminated labor appears in the substitution of traveling ovens with an output of 7,000 loaves an hour for the old stationary ovens which produce 360 loaves an hour. In some modern plants, says the Wall Street Journal, a whole floor of ovens turning out thousands of loaves hourly, wrapped and packed in boxes, requires the services of only half a dozen men who oil the machines.

Army Depot Burns.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 12.—After an all night battle with flames at the Pig Point ordnance depot, in which a hundred soldiers, firemen from Portsmouth, and the Norfolk fire boat Vulcan participated, the fire was under control and danger of the main ammunition depot, containing hundreds of tons of explosives, blowing up had passed. The depot is half a mile from the scene of the fire.

CHINESE BOYCOTT RILES BRITISH MINISTER; CHINESE REPRINT AN EDITORIAL FROM DAILY WORKER

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 10.—The boycott against the British and Japanese is having telling effect upon the trade of these two nations, and—as usual—Britain is raising the Christian god as a barricade to protect business. The British legation in Peking is sending out loud wails to the capitalist press agencies that the "lowly and righteous missionaries" are being persecuted.

This is true only in so far as the missionaries of England are taking active sides with the imperialist butchers of the Chinese strikers. Canadian sky pilots of the Episcopalian church, including Bishop White, had to leave Kaifeng, as they could get no food or service of any kind from Chinese, who refused to deal with them, work for them or allow them to have any sort of supplies controlled by Chinese.

No Wonder He Is Sore.

In Peking, the British minister has reason for indignation by reason of his large retinue of servants, 179 in all, striking and setting up a picket line at the British legation, permitting his British majesty's person and family to do the drudgery of the legation and its household, or live in dirt. The British minister declares that this is irrefutable proof that the Soviet government is behind the boycott.

The Students' Union has issued a pamphlet in English, which gives in convincing detail proof of the fact, hiterto hidden by American imperialistic deception, that America is in conspiracy with England and Japan to crush the national liberation movement under the pretense of "opposing Bolshevism."

Exposes American Lies.

The pamphlet traces the history of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and shows how Japan used the agreement to cloak aggressions on the continent of Asia, mentioning the twenty-one demands of 1915 and the steal of Shantung province and vast interests in Manchuria. It says the American interests were inconsequential when the agreement was first signed, but now the American interests are great, necessitating a combination with Japan and Great Britain for mutual protection.

Charge Britain Guides U. S.

The pamphlet asserts that the American foreign policy is dominated from Downing street on all things pertaining to eastern affairs. It says that capitalism is frightened by the Chinese and Soviet rapprochment and that the American money bosses are now enslaving China under the pretense of eliminating Bolshevism and Communism.

It adds that America, while playing the role of benefactor, upholding democracy and ostentatiously proclaiming its friendship for China, is working hand in glove with the Japanese and British imperialists.

Daily Worker Editorial Used in China.

This pamphlet is the second large publication in English for wide distribution, the first being a leafles quoting the DAILY WORKER editorial of June 26, and using its title "Get Out of China."

The leaflet pointed out that the Communists in America, as in other countries, were the only depnedable friends of the Chinese naitonal liberation movement and quoted the DAILY WORKER'S editorial which, in part, said:

What the Daily Worker Said.

"The American working class must do two things at the same time. They must demand the publication of the results of the machinations of Secretary of State Kellogg while he was ambassador to Britain, and they must also demand and enforce the withdrawal of all American forces from Chinese waters and Chinese soil.

"These demands must be made to stop the murder of Chinese workers. They must be made also because four nations, even in the face of the need for a united front against the advance of the revolution in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, cannot operate in a field so rich as China, without a world war arising out of imperialist rivalries."

SYRIANS WIN ANOTHER BATTLE WITH FRENCH, WIPE OUT 166 SOLDIERS

PARIS, Aug 12.—The rebel Druses tribe in Syria killed 166 soldiers of a French column in a surprise attack, Premier Painleve stated in his attempted explanation of the French reverses. Only sixty Frenchmen escaped.

BRIAND TO SEE CHAMBERLAIN ON FALLING EMPIRE

Syrian and Riff Wars Worry French Bankers

LONDON, Aug. 10.—With the international situation clouded with several threats of trouble, Foreign Minister Aristide Briand of France arrives in London tonight for conferences tomorrow and Wednesday with Austen Chamberlain, British secretary for foreign affairs.

Their talks supposedly will deal only with the French reply to the latest German note on the security pact, but it was understood today that Briand and Chamberlain would exchange informal views on other of the threatening situations confronting their countries and other nations of Europe.

These may include the French and Spanish campaign against the Riffs in Morocco, the revolt in Syria, Britain's possible friction with Turkey over the Mosul mandate, strained relations between Germany and Poland over the Danzig dispute, failure of French and German commercial negotiations, and relations with the Soviet Union.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 7-16; cable 4.85 13-16. France, franc, demand 4.66; cable 4.66½. Belgium, franc demand 4.48½; cable 4.49. Itlay, lira, demand 3.60¼; cable 3.60½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.85; cable 26.88. Norway, krone, demand 18.57; cable 18.59. Denmark, krone, demand 22.96; cable 22.98. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 78¼; cable, no quote.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The bootblacking firm of Day & Martin, which has been famous in London for almost a century, has gone into voluntary liquidation, unable to compete with shoe shining preparations imported from the United States.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE HAS STALE MATE

Operators Playing to Force Arbitration

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 12.—Pending the expected Lewis reply to the "conciliatory" letter of Samuel D. Warriner of the anthracite operators, the hard coal strike situation is in the doldrums with both sides wanting the other side to make the next move.

The operators, thru Warriner's letter, are pressing for no cessation of work and offering arbitration as a substitute for direct settlement. The miners have had their fill of arbitration, and it is hardly expected that even John L. Lewis will dare to concede an agreement to arbitrate differences in his letter to be sent Warriner probably today.

May Reopen Conference

If the letter of Lewis is humbl enuf, however, the operators are likely to accept a proposal to resume the disrupted conference, and rely on stalling along until the strike is upon them, then again trying to force arbitration while selling out the surplus stock of coal on hand at top price

The operators have taken the po tion of flat opposition to the mode 10 per cent wage raise asked. Bu they have somehow a touching fait in arbitration.

Daily Insistence of No "Interference."

Coolidge is still keeping his "hands off" in such a way that he has them "on." Which is to say that while declaring every day that he has no intention of "interfering," his opposition to a strike, "reminders" that oil and gas and coke facilities make an thracite out of date and a postscrip on all these arguments of the operators, to the effect that if necessary he will "interfere" after all.

Government intervention is not expected before a strike is called. And Governor Pinchot, a fake liberal of Pennsylvania, is still silent as to what he will do if a strike of 158,000 miners breaks loose in his domain.

Will Lewis Surrender Again?

Two years ago he called both sides to Harrisburg and hornswaggled the miners into accepting his arbitration award of a 10 per cent raise. Pinchot has thot ever since that the miners should have been grateful for his having given them this insufficient dole, and he seems miffed now, because the coal miners did not vote for his favorite bone dry bill.

The operators are confident that Coolidge will force the miners into arbitration when the strike is once begun, and the employers are sitting pretty waiting for Lewis again to say "We cannot fight against the government."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

My Flight From SIBERIA
By LEON TROTZKY
$1.00
BOARD BOUND

Socialists Are Back of the German Fascist Plots Against Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

monarchist government of Hindenburg is trying to enter the allied anti-Soviet block and line up the country against the Soviet Union.

The hearing of the witnesses for the prosecution, Drotschmann, Kandor, Schadrina and Kuprianov took place. Drotschmann reported how the accused came to the Comintern with the greatest insolence, presented themselves as Communists, and requested support. Kindermann alone had a party book. The falsifications in the book and the unproletarian behavior of the accused attracted immediate attention. The accused were given quarters in the Emigrant Home where they immediately attempted to sound Communists living there. Wolscht collected signatures of fugitive Communists allegedly for his autograph album. (Laughter.)

The witness Kandor reported how the accused had made the most obvious enquiries about the homes of leading comrades such as Zinoviev, Stalin, Trotsky and Bucharin. The accused laid particular stress upon the possibility of entry into the Kremlin. The prosecutor produced two cards for a lecture by Bucharin found amongst the things of Wolscht upon his arrest. Wolscht denied this.

The witness Schadrina, occupied in the Central Bureau of the Russian students, reported upon the arrival of the accused in Moscow. The witness (a woman) and the next witness Kuprianov, had been very friendly to the accused under the belief that they were German communists. Kuprianov recounted the demands of the accused to the Narcompross (Commissariat of Education).

They had demanded free tickets for the railway and the tramway and also for the theatres, free winter clothing and board and lodging, and apart from all that, money. Kuprianov declared: "In the whole course of my experience, I have never seen such an attitude from communists and I therefore became immediately suspicious." This suspicion had increased as the accused demanded with insistence to speak to Lunacharsky personally. The prosecutor asked Kinderman whether as one who had represented himself to be a communist, he was not ashamed to have attempted to exploit the Narompross in such a manner. Kindermann declared that he had not done it.

Act Against Rose and Fink

The prosecutor declared that the court would dispense with the evidence of the witness Legationsrat Hilger as, first of all, sufficient evidence had been obtained to clear up the various questions before the court, and secondly, the conditions put by Hilger for his examination were such that the court could not accept them.

Wolscht used the opportunity to make a statement in a pathetic tone upon his nationalist feelings. This was obviously uncomfortable for the representative of the German Embassy.

The prosecutor declared with regard to the witnesses Rose and Fink, that the proceedings had clearly proved that the two had taken part in the preparations for the Kinderman expedition. As neither of the two witnesses are ex-territorial, there was no reason not to commence a process against them. As however, the two witnesses had come to Russia at the wish of the German Foreign Office, the prosecutor requested that: 1. Rose and Fink be freed from all their duties as witnesses and all limitations upon their intercourse with Hilger be abolished; 2. that the court should address itself to the Soviet Government for the purpose of discovering if any hindrance exists to proceedings against the two, Rose and Fink. The court declared that it would take a decision upon the proposals of the prosecutor.

Socialist Party Responsible

The hearing of the expert invited by the court, Comrade Heinz Neumann, then took place. Neumann is the representative of the Communist Party of Germany in the Executive of the Commintern. In a report of one hour he analyzed the essence of German Fascism. The Social Democratic Party of Germany is responsible for the paternity of the Organization Consul. The S. D. P. formed in 1918 through Noske the first free corps. The S. D. P. bears the historical responsibility for the possibility of such attempts. All the factors in the German counter-revolution are present in the process: Berlin police presidium, students scab organizations, Baltikumer (whites from the Baltic states), Organiization Consul.

The expert described in detail the counter-revolution: the role of the German students in the Berlin University and its students in 1919. The social democracy and the first stage of the development of the fascist associations is political. Proofs for this are: the Free Corps of Noske, the Wiking Organization, the Baltikumer, the appeal of Haenisch to the students for the struggle against Bolshevism.

Socialists in Anti-Soviet Front

The expert produces from the Statutes of the Organization Consul the proof that the methods of the Kinderman Expedition, both in technique and political aims, are the methods of the Organization Consul. The expert analyzed the ideology of the declassed strata from which the Organization Consul recruits its members. It is no accident that the attempts were undertaken just at this time. The German counter-revolution is attempting its entry into the anti-Bolshevist united front. Comrade Neuman read quotations from the latest book of Kautsky upon the armed insurrection against the Soviet Union, and upon the cooperation with the reactionaries against Bolshevism.

He quoted the revelations of Rosa Luxemburg made at the initial congress of the Spartakus Bund upon the activity of Winnig and Noske for the iron division of the Baltikumer, and upon the first social democratic intervention against Soviet Russia.

The court decided upon the translation of the report of Neumann into Russian and the provision of the court, the prosecutor and the accused with copies of it.

Before the close of the examination the prosecutor read without comment three documents which are characteristic of Kindermann:

1. The will of Kindermann made in Durlach in September, 1924 before his departure for Russia, in which he leaves all his scientific property as the complete property of his family and requests that in case nothing shall be heard from him within six months, enquiries are to be made at the Russian Embassy upon the place of his grave;

2. A declaration of Kindermann upon his attitude to the Soviet Union in which he praises himself as almost a Messiah of the Russian and German understanding and in which, despite the attempts to give it a communist color, the nationalist characteristics and forms of expression are very clear;

3. A letter of Kindermann from prison to the students home in Berlin, Friedrich Strasse, in which he declares that his nationalist German spirit gives him strength. Hereupon the prosecutor declared that upon the basis of the statement made during the examination, Kinderman had always concealed the fact that he was a Jew, both in Germany and in Russia.

Kindermann replied that he h not concealed this fact, but that o many occasions he had not mentione it (laughter). This was to preserve good relations between him and his nationalist friends such as the student Heinicke and also towards his traveling companion, Von Ditmar. The expert Heinz Neumann asked the accused Kindermann if it would have been possible for him to have obtained recommendations from the fanatical anti-semite Professor Eduard Meyer if the latter had known that he, Kindermann, was a Jew, and that in the same case he would have been able to maintain connections with Kai Donner, the father of Finnish fascism. The same applied to the Hakenkreuzler students home and to the ex-Prime Minister Michaelis.

Ditmar then declared that he ha never been an anti-semite and tha further Kindermann had always denie the fact that he was a Jew, otherwise he would not have been able to mi with such people as the Bishop o Bergen or Frau Bauer. The embarrassed Kindermann declared that the persons mentioned with whom he was in contact only in scientific or economic matters, had not party or religious prejudices, they, however, actually did not know, with the exception of Frau Bauer, that he was a J

RELEASE OF MRS. WIEDEMAN AND 2 CHILDREN, JAILED AT BORDER BY U. S., SECURED BY LABOR DEFENSE

Mrs. Matilda Wiedeman, a radical of Lettish birth, and her two children arrived in Chicago after being released on $1,000.00 bail from the county jail at Warren, Minn. They were arrested on a charge of illegal entry while coming from Canada to visit relatives here. The mother and the children fell sick as the result of their confinement. John H. Hieno a Duluth attorney representing the International Labor Defense effected their release on bail.

Mrs. Wiedeman, who came to the United States in 1907 and lived here for nine years before moving to Canada where she owns a home, told her story to International Labor Defense. She said her daughter Selma was born in Philadelphia and is eleven years of age.

When the arrest was made at Pembina, No. Dakota, Mrs. Wiedman was informed that only she and her boy, Waldemar, were under arrest. Waldemar was born in Canada. But Selma was born here and therefore could not be proceeded against for coming into the country of her birth. Selma was free to do as she pleased. The little family was first confined in a jail at Pembina. Selma had to be with her mother. Later they were removed to the jail in Warren and Mrs. Wiedeman had to pay Selma's train fare. While they were confined in Warren she was forced to be with her mother. The authorities demand seventy-five cents a day for Selma's keep.

Paying for Jobs With More Than They Drew

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The California State Labor Commission is opening a campaign against labor defrauders who offer jobs on payment of cash bonds from workers, and then default on the so-called jobs. One man advertised for workers in a gravel plant, requiring a $100 cash bond. He had a scoop on a cable stretched across a river, and after securing a number of men, with $100 each, he disappeared and left the workers with the scoop as their sole reward. Another man has been appointing "office managers" for a non-existent timber products company, requiring bonds from $500 to $5,000 each, and then moving on. Both of these men are now under arrest, and other cases are being investigated.

"GAS MASKS, HERE COME MINE GUARDS!" NOW STRIKERS' CRY

FARMINGTON, W. Va., August 12.—Struck by tear gas bombs thrown into a crowd of union men and their wives who were doing picketing at No. 9 mine of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company here, Mrs. Julie Scrinto is lying ill under doctor's care.

There were 35 pickets who were reported as gassed by the tear gas bombs, thrown by armed mine guards. The local doctor atteding Mrs. Scrinto, who is dependent upon the company for good will which means anything in West Virginia, has tried to deny that she is ill from the tear gas. "Not necessarily," was his observation.

Storms Strike California.

BRAWLEY, Calif., Aug. 12.—Three counties of southern California were checking their losses today following lightning and hail storms of terrific velocity which culminated in a tornado that virtually leveled the little settlement of Rockwood, five miles from here, where five persons were injured by flying timbers.

Hoover's Famous Bunk on Russia's Economic Vacuum Looking Fishy

Russian goods sent to Great Britain and northern Ireland last year were valued at nearly $100,000,000.

Warren, O., Organizes Negro Congress Branch

WARREN, Aug. 12.—At the Hippodrome Hall in Warren a most successful meeting was held for the purpose of setting forth the program and aims of the American Negro Labor Congress. The interest shown in this meeting the colored population proved that the Negro is not apathetic to his position in society.

Comrade Wallace T. Metcalf of Youngstown, Ohio, acted as chairman. Comrade William White of Girard, Ohio, spoke concerning the industrial and social position of the Negro in American life. Comrade Roy Mahoney, E. Liverpool, Ohio, spoke on the A. N. L. C. and outlined its program and platform.

Over 100 Negroes were present in the audience. A branch of the congress was organized and a committee of action formed. More than fifty gave their signiatures and pledges to uphold the National Organization.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The British trade union leaders' report on Soviet Russia, which is running serially in the DAILY WORKER, Saturday took up the subject of foreign trade in the Soviet Union. Transportation, industry and agriculture have already been described in the official report. The union leaders concluded that foreign trade and agriculture is steadily improving, and told how the finances of the Union have been placed on a stable basis. The New Economic Policy in relation to agriculture was explained. The industries are increasing production, the report stated. Recent instalments of the report dealt in detail with the relation of the Union with foreign countries. The regulation of trade, financing, foreign bank credits, statistics of foreign trade, status of foreigners, were some of the subjects dealt with. The instalment concludes that foreign trade is workable, and that harm is being done Britain by the absence of full diplomatic relations.

• • • •

(d) The "Nepman"

Under the New Economic Policy the private trader or Nepman, as he is called, has come into existence. He also comes under the heading of the man who receives no benefits, for in the eyes of the Soviet State he is not classed as a worker. So long as he is making money and can pay the top price he is able to receive ordinary comforts. He can join a private club, if such exists, and he is perfectly free to do what he likes with his money during his lifetime. His position is, however, very precarious. It is difficult to see how he can form the nucleus of any durable class in the new system. Taxation and the cost of living are too heavy to allow of his savings becoming any provision for the perpetuation of his family or firm.

At first he became a serious competitor to the Government and Co-operative stores. He studied the psychology of his customers and diplayed his wares in a manner not considered necessary in the State-controlled stores. In fact, he served his customer better and thus encouraged him to spend his money. Now, however, the co-operatives are changing their methods. The art of salesmanship and advertisement are being carefully studied. The customer no longer finds it necessary to make up his mind on the doorstep of a co-operative what he actually intends to buy in order that he may have it dug out of a drawer or case and take it away. He may now enter with the indefinite hope that he will be persuaded to buy something.

In this manner the Nepman has served his purpose, but it is doubtful whether he has consolidated his position, since the co-operatives are now beginning to compete among themselves.

Tsarist and Sovietist Society

These economic factors have naturally wrought great changes in the social structure and method of living. It must, however, be borne in mind that the social side of Russian life before the Revolution was based on somewhat different standards to our own. The Russian aristocracy and the large landowners were a nation apart. They were a comparatively small class, mostly educated abroad and brought up on European standards. They now no longer exist as a community in Russia. Roughly speaking, the rest of the nation was divided into three classes. Firstly, the middle or bourgeois class, which consisted of merchants, Government officials, officers in line regiments, managers, clerks, and professional men; secondly, the industrial workers, mostly drawn from the peasant class and, thirdly, the peasants themselves. The second of these, the workers, is the basis of Soviet society the other two are more or less built into it.

Within these three distinct classes there was very little subdivision. The middle class mixed freely among itself and lived well according to European standards. It thought more, however, of club and restaurant life than of what is known as British home comforts. The feature of the home was the reception rooms for the entertainment of guests. Bedrooms, private rooms, and bath-rooms were often badly equipped. The servants invariably slept in the kitchen. The hospitality of this class was unbounded, and no return was ever expected from those who could not afford it.

The position of the working class generally was far below that found in any other European country. Much, however, depended upon the firm or undertaking. In some of the large electrical works and heavy industries the workers had already reached a comparatively high level of comfort in 1914.

The standard of living of the peasants was probably the lowest of any class in Europe. Their cleanliness and morality were certainly below the standard of a Hindu coolie.

From this it will readily be gathered that many of the social developments appearing in Russia today are the effect of natural evolution under a revolutionary system which is prepared to ignore any tradition which interferes with the public good.

The social benefits in education, art, sport, and recreation which the nation as a whole is enjoying under the new system are self-evident. In order to obtain these it is no longer a question of money or position; it is now merely a matter of choice and inclination.

Position of Women

The greatest change, however, in the social structure has been brought about by the new status of woman. Relatively speaking Russian women always were in many respects more independent than the women of other countries. That is probably why they have made so good a showing both in their own and other countries during the Revolution and among those who emigrated or were exiled.

In Soviet Russia they have now been made by law entirely independent of man. A summary of the Family Law annexed to the preceding chapter shows that the leading part taken by Russian women has now been given legal recognition. What is right for a man is right for a woman and vice-versa. Her responsibilities are equal with his, so also is her freedom. Marriage is a contract by which both parties are equally bound or free by mutual consent at all times. An illicit or unregistered marriage is rendered unnecessary by the facilities given to divorce, which can be obtained at once by mutual consent. The father is, however, responsible for the children until they are 17 years old to the amount of one-third of his income. A man who has had children by three separate women would thereby be in a somewhat precarious position.

This code, it is claimed, is based on common sense and human nature. An unhappy marriage, it is stated, creates the very worst atmosphere for the upbringing of children and, it is contrary to the dictates of nature for a man and woman to live together as husband and wife, when all affection has ceased on either side; such unions are considered immoral, and should be dissolved at once.

Family Life

This new outlook on the social and family side of a nation's life bound up as it is with the whole economic system is undoubtedly tending to destroy what is known in this country as family life. There will be small possibility of laying the foundations of a great and famous family. The units will scatter and often forget from whence they came. But this new conception does not necessarily mean any increase in immorality, profligacy, and license. The responsibilities placed on the man by law are an adequate safeguard against such results. As a consequence, there is probably less immorality in the sense of irregular sexual relationships than formerly. Whether the new code is likely to prove a national evil or not must be left to individual judgment and to future results.

Sexual Immorality

From the British point of view Russia was never a particularly moral country. The new regulations and laws are based on the theory that sexual morals are greatly matters of personal conduct which must be left to private conscience and can only be dealt with by education and environment, not by legislation. Legislation is therefore, in the first place confined to protecting the innocent from the wrongs and evils which arise from sexual immorality. Secondly, it is concerned with suppressing the commercial exploitation of immorality. Thus prostitution has for the first time in Russian history been made illegal. But the measures taken to stamp it out are mostly levelled against the man. Any payment to a woman for this purpose by a man with whom she is not regularly living is a criminal offense on the part of the man.

The former Government-controlled licensed houses, where girls were exposed for hire at a recognized fee, have been closed. In Tsarist days these houses were a recognized Government institution; the opening ceremony was undertaken by a police officer and the premises blessed by Russian Orthodox priests. Private and illegal establishments can probably be still found in the large towns, and the Delegation saw many women serving terms of imprisonment for keeping such immoral houses. Such procuring for profit is most severely dealt with by the law.

Immorality among Children

Much has been written on this topic in certain sections of the Press. It undoubtedly exists as it existed before the Revolution. In conversation with school teachers the Delegation learned that the worst point was reached during the period of the Civil War, when life was abnormal in every respect, and the atmosphere of excitement and passion was at its height. At that time it was impossible to cope with it owing to lack of teachers and supervision. Education, and especially the Young Pioneer (Boy Scout and Girl Guide) movement have done much to arrest it.

Religion

The Delegation had opportunities of attending religious services in the churches and mosques of the towns they visited and of holding conversations with priests of various shades of opinion.

The Russian Orthodox Church, which was formerly a strong arm of the Tsarist Government, has, as a result of the Revolution, been disestablished and disendowed. That is to say, all its property has been nationalized. The congregations now pay rent to the State for their buildings, and the clergy are supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Churches with an interesting history and architectural splendor are considered national monuments and are kept up by the State. St. Isaac's in Leningrad and St. Vasili at Moscow are now undergoing extensive repairs.

There would appear to be little alteration in the Church Service. There is no change in the beautiful unaccompanied singing of the Gregorian chants by magnificent choirs, and in the gorgeous vestments of the priests. The attendance is certainly not so large as formerly; perhaps because it is becoming doubtful whether going to church is still the most profitable occupation for a worker's Sunday.

The Holy Shrines at all the main street corners of the large cities are still open and well patronized. Priests in the dress of their calling are still seen about the streets. Most of them, however, appear to have had their hair cut, and hair, long to the top of the shoulder, is seldom seen.

There appears to have been no actual persecution of the clergy as such, but those who have thought fit to take political action against the State have met with exactly the same treatment as any other political agitator who infringes the State regulations. The hoarding and hiding of former church treasures and funds is dealt with according to the penal code, which protects the State against persons who infringe the laws of nationalization.

A very strong propaganda in the Press, the schools, colleges, and Trade Union clubs is, however, carried on against religion generally, and especially as practiced by the old Orthodox Church. The kissing of crosses and ikons is prohibited by the Ministry of Health as being accountable for the spreading of infectious diseases, especially consumption and syphilis. The practice, however, still survives; though long queues of infected children waiting to receive the sacrament from the same chalice are no longer seen. The remains of certain saints whose bodies were supposed to be preserved intact, and whose forehead was exposed through an aperture in the lid of the coffin to be kissed by thousands of pilgrims, have been exposed to public view as dust and bones, while the supposed forehead was shown to be but a puckered piece of leather fastened to the coffin lid.

At one time propaganda against religion took the extremely offensive form of mock ceremonies outside the churches, accompanied by ribaldry and grotesque effigies of priests and church images. This had no official authorization, and has been put a stop to.

The Lenin Cult

The Russians are essentially an emotional people, and easily appealed to collectively. Their leaders are, and always have been, great masters in crowd psychology. This method of handling the people was most efficiently practiced by the old Tsarist priesthood. Many critics of the effects of crowd psychology, as practiced by the Soviet leaders, state that Karl Marx and Lenin have now taken the place of God and the Tsar. In its broadest sense this is probably true among a certain section of the people. The worship of the memory of Lenin is certainly a cult. Hats are always removed by visitors to the "Lenin Corners"—little rooms set apart in the factories and clubs and dedicated to the memory of Lenin. The body of Lenin himself is embalmed, and lies fully dressed under a glass case in the Mausoleum against the Kremlin wall in Moscow. A red flag with a red light thrown upon it flies night and day over the building. Two sentries, rigidly motionless, with fixed bayonets, guard the body day and night, while sentries patrol the building outside. At specified times the Mausoleum is open to the public. A flight of steps, carpeted in red, have to be descended to reach the chamber, whose walls are draped in red and black. Not a sound is heard, or a word spoken as the batches of a hundred people at a time file around the embalmed body of the late leader of the Revolution. It is stated that during the great Revolution festival at Moscow peasants who had arrived from the country had to be told not to cross themselves as they passed his picture.

The Living Church

As a natural result of this deep-rooted desire of the Russian for religious observance of a more orthodox kind the Living Church has lately come into being. It is quite possible that this may ultimately take the place of the old Orthodox Church, and that when the memory of Lenin has taken its place in history the great Russian revolutionary reformer will himself be canonized.

The Living Church claims that Russian Communism is the practical expression of Christian Communism, and the correct interpretation of the New Testament. It justifies the attitude of the Soviet Government in denouncing the old orthdox faith and the abuses practiced by its supporters. The kissing of ikons and holy images is forbidden to its followers, and sin is not condoned by the payment of a fee or the utterance of a prayer. The new Church and other Nonconformist denominations are perfectly free to carry on any form of propaganda in their own cause provided they do not use it for political purposes, and accept the new laws of the State. Their activity against the anti-religion propaganda of the workers' clubs and schools is very considerable. Most of their congregations are, however, composed not only of those who feel the want of a real reformed religion, but also of those who want to stand well with the authorities.

Liquor Control and Drunkenness

The sale of alcoholic drinks, such as light wine and beer, is not forbidden. The manufacture and sale of vodka over 20 per cent. in strength is, however, prohibited. There are no stand-up bars either in the towns or in any of the clubs, and strong drink is usually only served with a meal or consumed at home. Very severe fines and loss of privilege are imposed in the workers' clubs for drunkenness. Occasionally a man is seen on the street who has had more than is good for him; but to those who knew Russia before the Revolution there is certainly very much less drunkenness in the streets and public places than formerly. Illicit distilling and dealing is a criminal offense.

New Social Customs

The ceremonial language of social intercourse has changed very much, and among the workers there is a marked absence of bad language. Popular expressions formerly so much used in almost every class of society seem to have disappeared entirely.

A woman Communist would be offended should a man open a door for her, or even step aside to give her priority. The old Russian custom practiced by the upper and middle classes of bowing over, or kissing, a woman's hand in salutation, has disappeared. The custom of men raising their hats to each other, formerly practiced by all classes, is falling into disuse. Men, however, still continue to kiss each other on occasions. There is a strong campaign against constant hand-shaking.

A curious indication of a tendency to form fresh class distinctions is the new method of address. A member of the party, an associate in work, an employe, a servant, or a peasant, is always addressed as "Comrade," a stranger is addressed as "Citizen," while the patronymic (John the son of John, or Charles the son of Tom, as the case may be) is reserved for members of the family and near friends. The custom of wearing badges denoting the post of the wearer is of great convenience, and a good substitute for the wearing of orders.

(To be continued in next issue.)

PICK YOUR DAD IF YOU WANT TO BE CAPITALIST

Growing Percent of Wealthy Did So

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federatd Press.)

Development of a closed hereditary wealthy caste in the United States is revealed in a comparative statistical study of American millionaires and multimillionaires by Pitirim Sorokin of the University of Minnesota. Sorokin's study, which covers 228 rich men who are now dead and 248 still living is published in the Journal of Social Forces by the University of North Carolina.

"The wealthy class of the United States," he says, "is becoming less and less open, more and more closed into a castelike group. This conclusion is supported by the percentage of hereditary transmission of occupation from father to son. While in the deceased group only about 49 per cent of the rich men had the same or a similar occupation to that of their fathers, among the living group this percentage is about 7. Furthermore we shall see that the percentage of those who started their moneymaking career as wealthy men is also much higher in the living than in the deceased group.

Wealthy Families Are Closed Shop.

Sorokin found that the percentage of rich men who had merchants, manufacturers, bankers, financiers or business men for fathers rose from 52.2 per cent of the arlier generation to 75 per cent of those still living. On the other hand he found that the percentage descended from farmers decrased from 24.6 to 7.3 per cent in a generation, that the percentage descended from physicians, teachers and ministers decreased from 8.8 per cent to 4.4 per cent and the percentage whose fathers were workers from 7 per cent to 1.6 per cent.

His figures showing the proportion of American millionaires who started poor, middle class and rich in the two generations are:

Proportion of Millionaires starting Life	Per Cent Deceased Group	Per Cent Living Group
Poor	38.8	19.6
Middle class	31.5	27.7
Rich	29.7	52.7

"The percentage of those who started their careers poor," he says, "is twice as high in the deceased group as in the living group. The percentage of those who started their careers rich is also almost twice as high in the living as in the deceased group. In the light of these figures we must recognize as only partially true the statements of many wealthy men that 'there is always room at the top.'" The space for poor men at the top, he thinks, is becoming narrower.

Sorokin also finds that those born rich have an opportunity to arrive at the top earlier than the rest. His figures showing when those born poor or middle class attain wealth and when those born rich become responsible managers of big enterprises reveal that 75 per cent of the millionaires born poor became rich no earlier than 41 or above while 77 per cent of those born rich become captains of industry and finance between the ages of 20 and 40 years.

Defense Conference for Sacco-Vanzetti Active in Mass. City

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12.—Sometime ago a Sacco-Vanzetti defense conference of Springfield was organized comprised of several different organizations including the Workers Party branches of this city.

The May Day meeting, the collection of which went for the Labor Defense Council and Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, brot in $36.00.

On the fourth of July we held a picnic for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense. The surplus of which amounted to $312.42, which is the largest sum of money ever collected at a local picnic, or any other single gathering of radicals.

The right wing of this city, with the exception of the Italian Branch of the S. P., did not support us. In spite of the fact that they were invited to cooperate with us to help the two martyrs of the class war, Sacco and Vanzetti.

The local conference hopes to bring some rays of hope into the hearts of Sacco and Vanzetti and other martyrs of the class war.

F. F. FELDOR, Secy of Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Father Badly Hurt Trying to Save His Children from Auto

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Peter Hallick is at the receiving hospital today fighting for life after he cut an artery in his wrist in an attempt to go to the rescue of his children, two of whom were killed when an automobile ran them down, and a third may live. The children were left motherless ten days ago when Hallicks' wife died.

The father rushed to the door to go to the rescue of his children. The door would not budge. Frantic, he raised his fist, crashed thru the boards and cut an artery. He was taken to the hospital with his injured child, both fighting for life.

NEW YORK CITY LEFT WINGERS CALL MEETINGS

Communists Required to Attend

By B. MILLER

Industrial Organizer

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 12.—Meetings of the industrial fractions are not being properly attended. Organizers must see to it that members attend their fraction meetings regularly. Organizers are personally responsible for the attendance of party members at fraction meetings. The following meetings are especially important.

Shoe Workers

The shoe workers are waging a militant struggle for the amalgamation of the unions in the industry. Great progress in this direction has been made by the shoe workers, but much remains to be done until success is obtained. It is absolutely essential that all shoe workers attend their fraction meeting on Monday, August 17 at 8 p. m. at 108 East 14th St.

Metal Workers

There will be an important meeting of all members of the metal section of the T. U. E. L. including the following trades: Machinists, sheetmetal workers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, metal polishers, chandeliermakers, structural and architectural iron and bronze workers, jewelry workers, moulders, patternmakers and auto-workers, including painters, wood-workers, trimmers and machine hands. This meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 12, at 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th Street.

Laundry Workers

The laundry workers are undertaking a drive to organize the trade in which they are terribly exploited. An important meeting of all comrades in this industry will be held on Sunday, August 25, at 2 p. m. at 108 E. 14th street. This includes: wetwash workers, inside help, manglers, wringers, washers, sorters, markers, drivers, etc.

Carpenters

The carpenters are making a fight for the recognition of officers elected by the rank and file and for improvements in conditions in the industry. A big general meeting will be announced shortly. Comrades should not fail to attend local meetings at this time as it is most important.

Big Time for All at Seashore Concert and Ball on Saturday Nite

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A seashore concert and ball is being given by the Bath Beach Branch of the Workers Party on Saturday evening, Aug. 15th, at Bay Plaza hotel, Crosby avenue and Bay 22nd street.

A beautiful concert has been arranged. Among other numbers it includes singers from the Russian opera, several selections by Mr. Gingold, violinist, and the Workers' mandolin orchestra.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Com-

U. M. W. A. PAPER, "THE ILLINOIS MINER" CENSORED BY FARRINGTON MACHINE; MEMBERS DENIED SPACE

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE XIV.

The following communications and letters will show the super-human effort that was made by Tumulty and Thompson, Watt and Parry in their attempt to have the cases constitutionally disposed of, but to no avail.

Nothing proves more clearly than the correspondence that Farrington and his chosen vampires were out to wreck the progressive mines, at any cost, and the constitution was not permitted to stand in the way of this work.

The miners' paper was likewise closed to the expelled. They are forced to pay for its upkeep, but they were not allowed to use its columns to bring their case before the rank and file.

Farrington no doubt watches that end of it, but it is noticed that Farrington used the front page to misinterpret the appeal that was sent out by Tumulty in behalf of the rank and file miners who were demanding that Thompson and Watt tour the state and expose the rottenness of the machine.

"Springfield, Ill., June 27th, 1924.

"Mr. Editor, Illinois Miner.

"Dear Sir, While in conversation with you the morning that you addressed the miners at Staunton, you informed me that 'all letters of a constructive nature would be printed in the Illinois Miner.'

"Therefore, having in mind the many evils existing in our union, and with a hope that these evils may be banished from our midst, I am submitting for the information of the rank and file the following two rulings and some figures relative to the last election of officers in the miners' union.

"I submit these facts and figures with a sincere hope that it will save our union from being dragged down into the mire which must inevitably befall our organization if such as these continue to prevail.

"At the last election of officers of District No. 12. I saw secretaries of local unions putting the district ballots into a grip and taking them away from the polling places before they were counted.

"On Dec. 15th, 1922, I wrote the following telegram to President Lewis, and the answer follows:

(Copy)

'Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15th, 1922.

'Mr. J. L. Lewis, president U. M. W. of A., Indianapolis, Indiana.

'Under article eleven, section eleven, International constitution, rule whether local recording secretary is privileged to take ballots from polling places before being counted and return same to be counted the next day. Wire reply immediately.

'(Signed) JOE TUMILTY.'

'Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15th, 1922.

'Joe Tumulty,

'Your message received, ballots must be counted at regular voting place by legally elected tellers and under no circumstances would the recording secretary or any one else be privileged to take ballots from regular voting place before being counted.'

'(Signed), JOHN L. LEWIS.'

"On Jan. 11, 1923, I wrote President Farington asking him the following question, and the answer follows.

(Copy)

'Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11th, 1923.

'Mr. Frank Farrington,

'President District No. 12.

'U. M. W. of A.,

'Mine Workers' Bldg.,

'Springfield, Ill.

'Dear Sir, and Brother:—Will you rule if it is legal for the secretary of a local union or any of the tellers to take the ballots cast in the district election to their homes before they are counted and bring them back the next day and count them?

'(Signed), JOE TUMILTY.

'Jan. 15th, 1923.

'Mr. Joe Tumilty,

'Springfield, Ill.

'Dear Sir and Brother: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Jan. 11th, in which you asked me the following question: "Will you rule if it is legal for the secretary of a local union, or any of the tellers to take the ballots cast in the district election to their homes before they are counted and bring them back next day and count them?" 'Answering the same I refer you to the foot note of section 15, article 11, district constitution, which reads as follows:

'"The ballots from the time the votes are cast shall be in the personal custody of the local tellers or kept securely locked up by them until the complete vote is tabulated and counted."

'Considering this section of our law, it is my opinion that the local tellers can take the ballots away from the polling places to such a place as they may mutually agree to take them for tabulation, or if the tellers authorize the secretary of the local union to act as custodian of the ballots until such time as the tellers could assemble to tabulate them, I am of the opinion that the tellers would have the authority to authorize the local secretary to take care of them.

'There is nothing in our law that makes it necessary, for the tellers to count the votes at the polling place and I so rule.

'(Signed) FRANK FARRINGTON, President.'

"It is passing strange that President Farrington would make such a ruling when there is nothing in our district constitution that gives the secretary or any of the tellers such privileges.

"Let me ask, 'how can the ballots be in the hands of the local tellers, or kept securely locked up by them until the complete vote is tabulated and counted. If President Farington allows the secretary of a local union to take them to his home and keep them all night to himself?'

"To those of you who were in the Peoria convention and can recall how I pleaded with the president for the right to ask a question of the committee on constitution when resolution No. 110 relative to Sec. 15, of article 11, or our district constitution was up for consideration, you will be able to understand by now, just why President Farrington, did not allow me to ask my question.

"He will say that he did not stop Tumility from asking a question of the chairman of the committee, he will say that the delegates by a vote said that I could not ask the question, but do not forget that the delegates did not know what I wanted to ask, and I did not ask the delegates for the right to ask a question.

"The chairman of the committee on constitution wanted to answer my question, and the president of the conveniton was the one who would not let the question be asked, and President Farirngton, down in his heart, knows why.

"Now as to the figures relative to the election I would like some of you members to get a copy of the returns of the last election of district officers, and it is my opinion this is what you will find—there were over 4,000 more votes cast for president than there were for any other district officer, you will find around 300 more in one local union alone, and that local union was No. 992 of Zeigler, Ill.

"You will recall that delegate Corbishley told you of how he was taken away from the polling place early in the morning by a bogus subpoena and kept away all day, and when he asked, 'Why am I being held here, he was told 'Oh, you are on the wrong side.'

"You will also find that President Farrington craried only four local unions out of eighteen in Springfield, and these four are the only ones where the ballots were taken away from the polling places before they were counted.

"I have been a local teller in and around the mines of Springfield, Ill., for the last twelve years and I have the first ballot to see yet where a man marked his ballot for one of the presidents and did not vote for any other candidate on the district ballot, but it will be found, according to the returns of the district tellers' report, that one out of every 17 members that voted marked his ballot for one of the presidents only.

"I have heard President Farrington say to the miners, 'please your damned selves who you vote for, I am going to be your next president anyhow.'

"I heard a board member of this district say, 'I am going to be the board member of this district just as long as I want to.'

"Look up L. U. No. 317, No. 999, No. 2385, No. 2403; all in board member district No. 5, in Springfield, Ill. these locals took their ballot away from the polling places before they were counted. This kind of work has been going on in Springfield for years I am told, and this in my opinion is what gives these officers so much confidence just before election time.

"So in closing I hope that before the next election of officers takes place that the rank and file of District No. 12 will tell President Farrington in plain language that no one will be allowed to take the ballots away from the polling places until they are counted and tabulated. There is an ulterior motive in such acts as these, and for the best interest of our union I hope that the district executive board at its next meeting will go on record against this kind of a practice, and that all local tellers be notified accordingly.

"Yours truly, TUMILTY."

(The Editor of the Illinois Miner would not print the above letter—Alex Reid.) (Continued tomorrow.)

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, August 13, 1925.

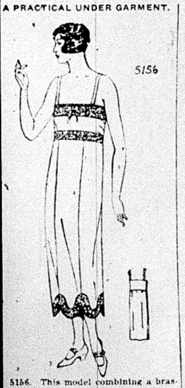
No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16836	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey
499	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
548	Journeymen Barbers, 180 West Washington St., 8:45 P. M.
340	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
3	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
17320	Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
871	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17301	Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison
774	Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green Sts.
377	Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 8:15 p. m.
130	Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.

(Note—Unless otherwose all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRACTICAL UNDER GARMENT.

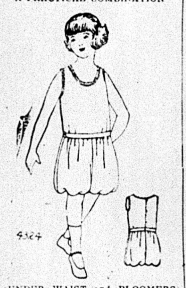


5156. This model combining a brassiere and slip may be finished with scalloped or straight lower edge.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 or 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern's [illegible]

A PRACTICAL COMBINATION



(UNDER WAIST and BLOOMERS)

4324. For the style, muslin, cambric, and nainsook may be used, as well as flannelette for the Waist. The Bloomers are good also for gingham, chambrey, repp and poplin.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires ⅝ yards for the Waist, and 1⅞ yard for the Bloomers of 36 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

BUILDERS AT WORK

Did You Ever Get a Sub?

Tell Us About It!

One from another, in comparing experiences, we discover new "wrinkles", new methods of doing necessary propaganda work.

Many Builders, enthusiastic about their accomplishments, have written in about them and their letters have proven help and inspiration to others.

But perhaps you also have secured subs for the DAILY WORKER—for the Workers Monthly—or you have sold books or pamphlets to other workers. Just how did you succeed in getting results in this most necessary work of our party?

Write it up and send it in to the DAILY WORKER for this column. Make it short and snappy and tell us in your own words, just what good methods and what bad methods you have found in this work.

Let other workers learn from your experience, just what to do and what to avoid; tell others whether you used sample copies; the credit system; did you go to your shop-mates or to your union—tell others so they can also learn.

In this way we can help others to help themselves and in this way you can help to build an army of real Builders to make a greater Communist press in this country.

Decide tonight and be sure to TELL US ABOUT IT!

DETROIT WORKERS HAVE WEATHER MAN FIXED TO SMILE ON PICNIC SUN

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—The Workers' Party of Detroit is holding its grand International picnic for the benefit of Il Lavoratore and the DAILY WORKER in Campbell's Grove Park, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The workers of Detroit are invited to attend the picnic, enjoy themselves, and at the same time support the only daily paper in the English language that fights the battles of the working class in this country, and also assist the only Italian paper in America that leads the Italian workers in their struggle for their class interests and against international fascism.

The program committee has devised many new and novel stunts for the entertainment of the picnickers. Dancing, games, eats, refreshments, peppy music by good orchestra, a lot of fun and a good time for everybody. Also good speakers.

Campbell's Grove is an ideal picnic grounds. The dance pavilion furnishes an irresistible temptation to the nimble-toed to do their stuff, and special arrangements have been made with the weather man to loosen his bag of balmy breezes. It is but two blocks from the end of the Mack Ave. car line and there is adequate space for parking cars.

Cotton Firms Combine.

BOSTON, August 12.—(FP)—Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. of Manchester, N. H., and Parkhill Manufacturing Co. of Fitchburg are uniting in one operating company. Amoskeag's investments will be held by a separate company. Amoskeag claims to be the largest cotton goods manufacturing concern in the world and employs 17,000 workers in its mills, including worsted and woolen branches. Parkhill employs 1,700 in cotton goods production and dyeing.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

MEXICAN FAKER TO PERFORM IN LOS ANGELES ZOO

Morones Expected to Clinch Darwin Theory

By HELEN VOLL.

LOS ANGELES, August 12.—The Central Labor Council has presented Horn with a resolution and a copy of Gompers' Seventy Years of Life and Labor, as a remembrance, for having served for four and one-half years "in a most fair, impartial and satisfactory manner, and during that time labored earnestly for the upbuilding of the council and maintenance of its good reputation in the community". "Deep regret" is expressed because of his retirement, "and he is assured of the best wishes of the delegates to this body for his future welfare and success in whatever field of endeavor and usefulness his lot may be cast". (Citizen, July 31.)

He is expected to continue attending meetings regularly as delegate to the council from Beer Drivers Local 227 of which he is a member.

A letter has been received from President Calles of Mexico in which he says in effect that Luis N. Morones has been instructed to address the picnic to be celebrated at Seelig Soo on Labor Day, September 7th.

What will the Mexican workers think when they see the difference in treatment accorded this Mexican jumping bean—no—"Mexican Gompers", and compare it with that which they themselves receive at the hands of "organized labor". The committee is also trying to get the son of Hiram Johnson to relieve himself, in Seelig Soo, of whatever hot air he may have in storage. Would it be out of place to suggest to the committee—Horn—whoever it is, that they communicate with Judge Raulston of Monkey Trial fame. He too, would surely enjoy being exhibited in Seelig Soo.

FOR RENT

Furnished Room with all modern conveniences. Party member prefered. Very reasonable. Address: Daily Worker, Box 120-X

COAL MINES OF OHIO PAY BIG FOR WAGE CUT

Sheriff, Bloodhounds, Trace Tipple Fires

POMEROY, Ohio, August 12.—Two coal mine tipples were destroyed by fire early Saturday morning, making four so destroyed since the mine owners of this region violated the Jacksonville agreement and cut wages to the 1917 scale.

The fire Saturday was first reported from Rutland, where the tipple of the Blackstone company was in flames. A few minutes later the Rutland Tipple Power House, a heavily stocked store, a loaded car and other property was reported afire at a point four miles from the first fire. An estimate of the damage is $150,000.

The Rutland tipple crossed the county road and it is claimed that the supporting timbers were saturated with inflammable liquids. At the Blackstone tipple it is alleged a "torch" was found, on which Sheriff Rice is trying the sherlock stunt of looking for finger prints, tho the use of gloves may prevent this source affording a clew.

Sheriff Rice is hot after the alleged incendaries with bloodhounds and other dogs. The bloodhounds are accompanied by special deputy sheriffs to "scour the hills."

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

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Foiled Again!

Desperate Desmond, a melodramatic comic strip character found much favor several years ago, chased the heroine daily to the delight of lovers of the sensational and daily reached the last strip only to see his prey slipping from his grasp. "Foiled again" he would say, as he gnashed his teeth with rage.

The Illinois chambers and associations of commerce are in the Desperate Desmond frame of mind over their failure to shut the prison gates on several local trade unionists, including Theodore Vind, former president of the South Chicago Trades Council.

The trade unionists were indicted in 1919 during labor troubles in South Chicago on a frame-up conspiracy charge. Failing in the first effort ot convict them, the prosecution continued until it succeeded in securing a conviction.

Of course, the reason why the capitalists pursued those representatives of labor, is their activity during labor disputes. Vind was particularly obnoxious owing to his work in the steel strike. Due to the efforts made by the local unions in Chicago and vicinity in behalf of Vind and his associates, the governor felt that it was the part of political wisdom to pardon them. Only two of them spent any time in prison. The governor's office had to admit that the trades unionists were framed by the chamber of commerce.

Now the notorious open shopper, Glenn of the Illinois manufacturers' Association, the same gentleman who led the hue and cry against the Herrin miners, is out protesting against the pardon of Vind and his comrades. If the working class were properly organized, Vind would never have been indicted or convicted on such a framed-up charge and there would be no need for representatives of labor to go hat in hand to a capitalist governor asking for favors, which the workers are strong enough to take in their own right.

Scabbing on the Pressmen

George L. Berry, international president of the Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, is now doing to the members of his own union what Tom Rickert of the United Garment Workers is doing to the striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. There is, however, a trifling difference. "Majah" Berry is hiring union scabs to break a strike that is participated in by members of two locals affiliated with and paying per capita tax to the union of which he is president. Rickert is hiring union scabs to break a strike on a rival union. If a choice can be made between the two labor crooks, the breaks must be given to Rickert.

Just as soon as Tom Rickert's agents showed their scabby faces in Chicago the DAILY WORKER turned the spotlight on them, and brought down upon their heads the condemnation of the Chicago labor movement. Thru the initiative of locals of the machinists' union, and the lead given by the DAILY WORKER, the Chicago Federation of Labor officials were forced to take action, thus earning the censure of the president of the American Federation of Labor, the angel guardian of official scabbery.

It was a splendid thing for the Chicago trade union movement to place the stamp of its official censure on union strikebreaking. Even tho no action developed out of the censure, it was something anyhow. Similar action should be taken in the case of Berry's scabbery. Here are men on strike to prevent another big printing company from establishing open shop conditions under the union label. Berry wants the same kind of unionism in the printing industry that Rickert wants in the clothing industry. As the Amalgamated Workers are fighting for genuine unionism in the clothing industry, so Locals 3 and 4 of the Pressmen's and Assistants' Union are fighting in the printing industry.

The delegates to the next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor should go on record against Berry's strikebreaking tactics. Local unions should take up the matter.

This is a vital matter. The interests of one union man are the concern of all. If Berry succeeds in breaking the strike at Cuneo's big plant, he will have dealt a bad blow to the unions in the printing trades and will give aid and comfort to the growing open shop movement in Chicago.

Today the DAILY WORKER begins a series of articles exposing the career of "Majah" George L. Berry. Not only will the spotlight be turned on the "Majah" but his tools will also come in for their share of the limelight. The object of this expose is to show the rank and file that they cannot have a real organization until they organize to drive Berry and his corrupt gangsters out of office.

What They Learned from the War

The billions of dollars spent by the House of Morgan during the war, or more correctly, spent by the government for the House of Morgan, were not entirely misspent, not if the scab coal operators of West Virginia know anything about it.

Members of the Miners' Union and their wives were doing picket duty at a mine of the Jamison Coal and Coke company, in Farmington, West Va., when they were charged by armed mine guards who used tear gas bombs. As a result of this attack the wife of one of the strikers is lying ill under doctor's orders.

This is what the miners are getting in return for their loyalty in turning out coal to enable the army to study the latest wrinkles in gas during the war. Then the enemy was the German; today it is the American worker who seeks enuf bread and butter for himself and his family. "We can't fight the government" shouted John L. Lewis, when he crawled into his hole before an injunction in 1919. Well, whether Lewis fights the government or not, the government will fight the miners. The government of the United States is the tool of the capitalist class.

The miners of West Virginia are learning this fact. They are getting an object lesson in tear gas democracy.

William Green finds that the caliber of the men recommended for the judiciary is deteriorating. Terrible William! Our capitalist system is liable to go to hell unless you keep your eye on it.

If William Green paid more attention to the organization of the workers so that they would be strong enough to form their own government, he would not have to worry about capitalist judges.

Our Party and The Negro Masses

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE theses of the Second Congress of the Communist International on the National and Colonial Question, drawn by Comrade Lenin and constituting one of his greatest contributions to the theory and practice of the proletarian revolution, say:

> **The constant violations of the equality of nations and the infringements on the rights of national minorities practiced in all the capitalist states in spite of the democratic constitutions, must be denounced in all propaganda and agitational activity of the Communist International, within, as well as outside parliament. It is likewise necessary, first, to explain constantly that only the Soviet regime is able to give the nations real equality, by uniting the proletariat and all the masses of workers in the struggle against the bouregoisie; second, to support the revolutionary movement among the subject nations (for example, Ireland, American Negroes, etc.), and in the colonies.**

THE resolution of the Parity Commission on the question of our party among the American Negro masses gives a practical expression to the theses of the Second Congress and the contributions to the role of Communist parties among colonial peoples and national and racial minorities made by the Fifth Congress in the light of the rich experiences gained since the Second Congress.

The concluding paragraph of the resolution of the Parity Commission reads:

> **The aim of our party in our work among the Negro masses is to create a powerful proletarian movement which will fight and lead the struggle of the Negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form and which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement of the whole American working class, to strengthen the American revolutionary movement by bringing into it the 11,500,000 Negro workers and farmers in the United States to broaden the struggles of the American Negro workers and farmers, connect them with the struggles of the national minorities and colonial peoples of all the world and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.**

BUT between the general tasks as outlined in the theses of the second congress and the goal towards which we drive described in the conclusion of the Parity Commission decision, there is a long series of immediate problems and tasks with which the Parity resolution deals. **For that reason it is necessary that all party members read carefully the resolution and understand it, not as an academic expression of our attitude towards the Negro masses but as a program which must be followed and given life in our daily work.**

The Parity Commission resolution points out the leading role of the Negro industiral worker and the important part he plays in the liberation of both his race and the whole working class. Speaking of the one-third of the Negroes who live in cities and towns, the resolution says:

> **Practically without exception these are held by law and custom within the bounds of a labor caste, segregated, habitually terrorized, and exploited to a greater degree than any other section of the proletariat.**
>
> **Nevertheless, unlike the Negro rural population, a large portion of this group, especially in northern centers, has won the right to exercise the franchise. A number of them have come into the labor unions and consequently have been drawn directly into the general struggles of the American working class. From the Negro industrial workers the leadership of the American Negro mass movement must come.**

THIS categorical statement of the Parity Commission resolution should dispel effectively any tendency to make the Negro rural population the main center of our activity. The Negro farmers, like the white farmers, have a mighty part to play in the proletarian revolution but the hegemony of the national liberation movements which precede it must always be vested in the working class vanguard.

The importance of the trade unions as centers for the struggle against discrimination within their own ranks and as weapons in the battle for full social, political and economic equality is emphatically stated in the parity commission resolution. The tasks of our party inside the unions in organizing the Negro and left wing white trade unionists for struggle against racial hatred and the resulting enmity and restrictions as well as our task in stimulating organization among unorganized Negro workers to force entrance to the unions on an equal basis are fully stated. No comrade who reads this portion of the resolution can have any excuse for minimizing the importance of breaking down all barriers to Negroes in the trade unions as a major task and of the tremendous part the unions can play as joint organizations for the struggles of black and white workers.

AS in all other important problems of our party differences of opinion have arisen and discussion has raged over the relative importance of social and economic demands of the Negro masses as the basis for Communist agitation, propaganda and organization. In the heat of the discussion some comrades have lost sight of the fact that the two cannot be separated but inevitably combine into and make up the political demands around which center the liberation struggles of the American Negroes.

The resolution of the Parity Commission makes this quite clear when, in speaking of and listing the "social demands" of the Negroes it says:

> **In the course of the struggle for such demands we will demonstrate thru experience that these aspirations can be realized only as a result of a successful class struggle against capitalism and with the establishment of the rule of the working class in the Soviet form.**

IN other words, the social demand slogans serve to direct the attention of the Negro masses to the concrete facts of the inferior social status forced upon them by American capitalism and to direct their attention to the class nature of society as the cause of this oppression.

It is obvious that social demands vary in importance for the work of our party in proportion to the success of the Negro masses in different sections of the country in securing relief from the more flagrant forms of oppression and persecution. It is plain, for instance, that in certain cities of the north the slogan of "abolition of all racial discrimination in the unions" has more agitational value than that of "equal educational opportunity" for the reason that Negro children are not discriminated against in the schools there as they are in the south.

It is necessary that our slogans are not realized simply as random shots but that they are adjusted to the various concrete situations that exist.

THE work of our party in the American Negro Labor Congress, the objectives for which we strive and the working class character of the congress as an important factor in determining our attitude towards it are clearly set forth in the Parity resolution.

The importance of the congress is that it will be the first gathering of Negro proletarians held in this country that has been organized as an expression of the class consciousness of the Negro masses and giving voice to something more than a mere desire to secure an alleviation of the more outstanding evils within the framework of American capitalism. **The task of our party is to give the utmost aid to this militant group, to support it actively, to strive to give it a real mass character and make it the leader of the Negro toilers as against the spineless and treacherous leadership which the Negro intellectual and middle class elements now exercise.**

THE correct attitude of our party towards the Garvey movement with its hopeless program of migration to Africa is stated by the resolution in its section dealing with the American Negro Labor Congress:

> **In connection with the linking of the struggle of the American Negroes with those of their African comrades, the congress should point out the error of holding up Africa as a Negro Mecca. It must be made clear that the connection between the African and American Negro liberation movement is in the common struggle against world imperialism and that such schemes as migration, etc., are simply chimeras which serve only to confuse and conceal the real issues.**
>
> **The congress should stand with Soviet Russia as the nation where a workers' and farmers' government has solved successfully all racial and national problems.**

The Garvey organization (The Universal Negro Improvement Association) is characterized further as follows:

> **The exploitation of the Negro masses by demagogic leaders of this organization, who copy the arts of the Jewish Zionist movement, soliciting funds from white capitalists on the ground that they will teach the Negro toilers to submit to "white supremacy" (i. e., capitalist supremacy) in this country, while officially denying but in fact cultivating the dream of mass migration to Africa, is one of the cruelest aspects of betrayal to which the black worker is subjected.**

This should serve to correct the tendency heretofore manifested by some leading comrades to look upon Garvey as a "natural" leader of the American Negro masses and thereby unconsciously aid his work of confusion and betrayal.

THE section of the resolution dealing with the labor party and the Negro masses takes this question out of the realm of abstract propaganda and links it up with the daily lives of this oppressed group. Our labor party agitation among the Negroes must be used to bring them into the bread struggles of the whole working class.

The need for a firm Communist nucleus as the primary necessity for our work among the Negro masses cannot be over-emphasized. The fact that because of historical conditions large sections of the Negro industrial and agricultural workers are more backward than even the white workers in similar districts makes it vitally necessary that our Communist Negro fractions be among the best trained, disciplined and most resolute of our comrades. Because of this, and in spite of the great need for large numbers of Negro Communists, we must not, in building our fractions, sacrifice quality for the sake of quantity. From among the Negro trade unionists, the unorganized industrial workers and from such organizations at the American Negro Labor Congress, we must draw into our ranks the most conscious and militant of the Negro workers, building Communist leadership as a result of our mass activity.

THERE is no longer an reason for difference of opinion over the tasks of our party among the Negro masses. We know that we must concentrate our efforts in the industrial centers and there develop mass organizations and leadership that can and will fight the battles of the Negro workers in city and country. We know that we must make our party the recognized defender and leader of the Negro masses and that this can only come by sincere and untiring application of our whole party to the tasks as stated by the Parity resolution.

Our work in this field will require much patience and persistence and we will do well to remember the words of Lenin:

> **The age long enslavement of . . . weak nations by the imperialist powers, has given rise to a feeling of rancor among masses of the enslaved. . . as well as a feeling of distrust towards the proletariat of those nations. These sentiments can be completely rooted out only by the abolition of imperialism in the advanced countries. . . Thus it will take a long time for these national prejudices to disappear. This imposes upon the class conscious proletariat of all countries the duty of exercising special caution and care with regard to these. . . sentiments still surviving in. . . the nationalities which have been subjected to lasting enslavement, and also of making necessary concessions in order more speedily to remove this distrust and prejudice. The victory over capitalism cannot be fully achieved unless the proletariat and the toiling masses of all nations of the world rally of their own accord in a harmonious and close union.**

CAL PLANS HUGE WAR AIR FLEET, BIG BIZ ACTS

Push Commercial Route for Combat Craft

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., August 12.—President Coodilge released the announcement that he favors the use of the naval dirigible Los Angeles by a private corporation for commercial aviation. Coolidge is interested in building commercial aviation so as to have a large air force available in the next war, it is known. Coolidge said the other naval dirigible, the Shenandoah, might be leased to a private concern.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., Herbert Satterlee of New York, and Fred S. Hardesty were the representatives of air craft companies who conferred with Coolidge with regard to securing the aircraft. Coolidge intimated he will give consent for the navy to man the crews on the proposed airlines from New York to Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis.

Admitting that the Coolidge government is speeding war plans, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, said: "The government is anxious that lighter than air service should be developed commercially. This would give the government great advantage if aviation were highly developed for purposes of national defense. All commercial ships and aviators would be at the service of the government in war time.

"The government has already decided to carry out the provisions of the Versailles treaty under which it acquired the Los Angeles, and lease the ship for commercial purposes."

The identity of the government with big business is thus more and more openly admitted.

Moscow Art Players Coming Here in Dec.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The Moscow Art Musical Studio Co. of ninety-five artists will come to this country this December in response to an appeal signed by 24,000 leading American artists and art lovers. The company will give a repertoire including several modern Russian operas.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from Page 1)

scrubbed away, the once ribald clown was as pure as a eunuch.

• • •

BUT it's the old story of the sick devil turning saint and remaining in that condition until he gets well, when he suddenly transforms himself into a devil again. Who would be miserable when happiness can be had for the taking? "Fatty" has fallen. The International Reform Federation has now an unrepentant sinner on its hands. How they can tackle this mountain of sin is a big problem. We will let them do the best they can, meanwhile hoping that "Fatty" returns to the screen and devours a carload of preachers for our entertainment.

• • •

ARTHUR BRISBANE is not so cocky about his airplanes since the Riffians don't seem to be fleeing to the Sahara desert as a result of the efforts of French flyers to annihilate them. As a matter of fact, those unregenerate Riff sharpshooters defy all the best predictions of the airplane boosters and succeed in picking off French pilots as they fly overhead. The usual atrocity stories show that the campaign in Morocco is a real one. The Moors are now burning the stomachs out of the French prisoners. This is manufactured rubbish, yet we find an alleged liberal like Arthur Brisbane professing to believe it. Good luck to the Moors, anyhow, and sharp may they shoot!

• • •

IT is reported that Coolidge has ordered an investigation into the office of the alien property custodian. These grafters had charge of the property that was taken from German residents here during the war. Many of those custodians got wealthy thru their sterling efforts to win the war. Graft is running high in the United States. Strange that the ennobling virtues of capitalism runs thus to seed. If such things happened in Soviet Russia, it would prove that Communism and crookedness were synonymous terms.

• • •

WHEN an official of the Soviet government betrays his trust to the workers and peasants who placed him in office he is dealt with harshly. But here in the United States, graft is understood to go with the capitalist system, and the person found out is simply said to be out of luck. Former Governor McCray of Indiana, a prominent republican party leader, is in Atlanta for getting away with millions of dollars thru forgery. He will soon be freed. Had he participated in a strike, no prominent politicians would be found on the steps of the department of justice petitioning for his release.

• • •

GRAFT! This government is pickled with it. Major Percy Owen, of Illinois, prohibition director, former commander of the American Legion, is indicted for graft. So are many of his agents. Police officers get pulled in with monotonous regularity for graft. Postal inspectors rob what they are pledged to protect. A federal agent connected with the narcotic division, after bringing about the arrest of several narcotic agents, declares that out of the 250 sleuths engaged by the government in this work 200 are crooked.

• • •

THE little fellows usually get it in the neck. Ever since Albert B. Fall got away scot free after turning over the naval oil reserves to two oil magnates, hundreds of petty government officials have been convicted of graft. Most of them went to jail, while Albert still roams the hills as free as the American eagle. Let them graft! Let the capitalists worry about keeping their stables clean. The robbery we are concerned with is that which takes place at the point of production. We are out to abolish wage slavery and the government that exists to preserve that system. When a workers' and farmers' government is established in the United States we will take care that graft is given no quarter.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

COMMITTEE OF 1,000 TO FIGHT SIGMAN TREACHERY

(Continued from Page 1)

To counteract just such treacherous work by the Joint Board, an Organizing Committee of 1,000 was launched Monday night at Manhattan Lyceum where 700 workers gathered to plan the details of organizing work in the shops. Registration for completing this committee continues every day at the headquarters of the Joint Committee of Action.

Czarism in Local 10.

At the meeting of Local 10, the Cutters, held on Monday night, every attempt to express sympathy with the Joint Committee of Action was immediately suppressed by Manager Dubinsky. Dubinsky finally expelled for one year four members of the executive board, Horowitz, Arnold, Cohen and Tunik, who refused to obey his rule of no speeches from the floor.

"Impartial Committee" Decides to Support Left Wing.

An interesting circular has just been issued by an "impartial committee of union members," who up to this time have not taken sides in the fight against Locals 2, 9 and 22. The members signing the leaflet are B. Fried, Moskowitz, Deitchman, Gulterman, Brodsky, B. Kaplan, Charles Levine, H. Feinberg, Z. Horowitz, A. Golomb, I. Deitch and S. Schiller, all cloakmakers who have at some time held office in the union and have been known as conservatives with no sympathy for radicals in the union.

Their statement tells that they feared the present controversy was going to split the union, so they went to see President Sigman about the situation. They told him the three locals undoubtedly had the mass of the workers back of them, and the union officials must recognize this. They asked him to stop taking workers down from their jobs, and to pu back the workers they had taken down.

Sigman Determined on Disruption.

They asked him to stop the fake elections for new executive committees for the locals and asked him to call a meeting of chairmen who should elect a committee of 25 to bring peace in this fight. They said they were convinced the workers had just cause for complaint, and they asked President Sigman to stop fighting workers as tho they were enemies.

At the conference with President Sigman, several of the vice-presidents were present and also Rosoff, acting editor of Vorwaerts. Sigman curtly refused all the demands of the impartial committee and told them if they were really friends of the union they would join with the Joint Board in fighting the expelled officers and the members of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

But the committee has decided tha it prefers to join with the Joint Committee of Action in fighting Presiden Sigman and his whole group of corrup officials who control the union.

ROCHESTER UKRAINIAN BRANCH IN LEAD PRIORI, BUT ITALIANS BANK ON POSTERIORI FOR PICNIC PRIZE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 12.—The picnic of the of the City Central Committee of Local Rochester of the Workers (Communist) Party which was originally scheduled for July 4, will be held Sunday, August 16, at Rifle Range. A continuous program of music, dancing, refreshments, sports, and speakers has been arranged by the committee so that a real comradely good time from beginning to end is assured to all.

The committee is offering a special prize to the branch that can rally the greatest number of sympathizers. The Ukrainian branch claims the prize a priori, but the Italian comrades contest that assumption and say the a posteririo results will disprove the claim.

Just what the other branches believe has not become known yet, but **the picnic will best show. A general vote will be held on the question, each number and sympathizer participating.**

Tickets bought for the July 4 picnic will be good for this one.

Young Mother Thrown Out of Home; Baby Is Born on Street; Die

Evicted from her home in Phoeni by a constable at the point of a gu because she could not pay the ren Mrs. Anne Cooper, 19 years old, gav birth to a baby on a roadside in village southwest of Chicago. Th baby died a short time later at th Oak Forest hospital. Hospital physi clans attributed death the of the chil to premature birth brot on by frigh of the mother and exposure.

Member of I. W. W. Jailed in Duluth for Being Alie

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 12.—Walte Cochrane, a member of the I. W. W is in the St. Louis county jail her awaiting trial on a charge of bein an alien. He was arrested in Hi bing, Minn., while on his way to th harvest fields.

A CORRECTION!

In our issue of July 31 we carrie an item giving credit to the Brothe hood of Painters, Paperhangers an Decorators for bringing in three sub This should have been credited to th Glaziers Local Union No. 1057.

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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The First Anti - Imperi
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Day Should See New Blo
Against Imperialism.

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BIG PLOT TO SMASH AMALGAMATED

CHICAGO PARTY CONVENTION IN OVERWHELMING ENDORSEMENT OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The city convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held Wednesday night registered an emphatic endorsement of the political line followed by the Central Executive Committee during its entire term of office since its election in January last year. Amid enthusiastic applause and after long hours of discussion, in which the representatives of the C. E. C., whose main speaker was Comrade James P. Cannon, dwelt upon the necssity of Bolshevization of the Party and the unity of the majority and minority groups against the right wing tendencies of Loreism, the vote was announced as 69 for the resolution of the C. E. C. Majority to 40 for the resolution of the Minority.

Unanimity.

Following the vote, the election of delegates to the district convention of District 8, on the basis of 34 majority and 17 minority took place. A motion by Nat Green of the majority, seconded by Bob Minor of the minority, that the list of delegates submitted be accepted, was carried by unanimous vote.

There were 110 delegates seated by the credential committee by unanimous report, unanimously approved by the body.

This harmonious signal was the first of many signifying the desire to unify the party on the basis of the decision of the Comintern, and the resolutions and decisions of the Parity Commission.

Unity and Bolshevization the Keynote.

Comrade Cannon, in opening the discussion for the C. E. C., stressed the future rather than the past, pointing out that the Comintern had laid aside the theses of both groups, had declared that both had made mistakes and given the party a program acceptable to both, especially in regard to the question of the labor party, which he declared to be the key to the labor movement.

Not neglecting the accomplishments of the party during the past 18 months, however, Comrade Cannon, limited by the time of 30 minutes allotted to opening speakers of both sides, covered the many activities of the party, the child labor campaign, the presidential election campaign, where the party had for the first time come before the workers of the country with a Communist program in the general elections in a situation rendered extremely difficult both by objective conditions as recognizde by the C. I., and the mistakes of the party inherited from the previous Central Committee.

Constructive Work Under Difficulties.

The party had made a beginning on the great task of raising the theoretical level of the party member and leadership in educational work. It had sustained the great instrument for Communism, the DAILY WORKER, thru many trials and despite the fact that the party was divided and often seriously crippled by the opposition of the hostile internal group, it had defeated the counter-revolutionary attempt of Abramovich to set the American workers against Soviet Russia, had made brave and effective campaigns in the trade unions, such as the coal miners, the carpenters, the needle trades and others.

Citing the needle trades as one field where the right wing tendencies of Loreism had been effectively combatted on the basis of concrete issues, Comrade Cannon set forth the development of Loreism and the C. E. C.'s method of struggle against it, to clarify and Bolshevize the party, so that ultimately not a single honest worker would be left to support the non-Communist leaders of the Loreist tendency, recently raising a danger before the party in the resolution of the Finnish branch in Superior and the letter of Comrade Askeli.

All to Unite Against Right Wing.

This right wing tendency was the

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE is a possibility that a general strike will take place in the coal industry. As we pointed out before, this is about the only way that the injury caused by the Jacksonville Pact could be overcome. It is now admitted by John L. Lewis that the government was responsible for that agreement. This was suspected at the time, but it is well that Lewis now admits it. If the miners' union had militant leadership one would feel more confident that the operators were facing a fight. But with Lewis at the helm, there cannot be any confidence among the workers.

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WHAT can be thought of a man who admitted in an interview to a capitalist reporter, that the United Mine Workers of America, co-operated with the department of justice in getting evidence against the radicals in the union. This means that Lewis and has understrappers became stoolpigeons against the most militant members in the organization. To Europeans, this would seem impossible. Crooked tho the worst of the labor leaders of Britain may be, they never stooped this low.

• • •

REV. Arthur W. Brooks, a New York preacher predicted that the "threatened coal strike will be of short duration." Brooks has a loong list of successful predictions to his credit, it is said, including his prophesy that Coolidge would be elected. This faker declares that the "stars in their courses" are against the miners. Yes, in so far as the sky pilots can manipulate them. However, the day of the sky pilot is coming to an end and before long Brooks and his tribe will have to go to work for a living or starve.

• • •

HAD William Jennings Bryan lived a little longer he would be worth several millions of dollars, at the rate his Florida real estate is jumping in value. Within two months before his death the value of his property increased by over three and a half million dollars. Is it surprising that Bryan should become more and more enthusiastic about the lord as his end approached? God was good to Bryan. If all the other fundamentalists got away with it like Bill, the Darwinian theory would have hard sledding.

• • •

ANOTHER big industrial merger has taken place in the east, involving securities valued at $175,000,000. This time gas and electricity enterprises have pooled their resources. A New York corporation gobbled up all the properties hitherto in control of the Penn Public system. Amalgamation is taking place on all sides in the industrial world. It is about time the workers took a hint and amalgamated the craft unions into industrial unions.

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THE American Legion, taking the leading from William Green has denounced the American Negro Labor Congress. This is another reason why the workers should support it. Only

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET COURT HEARS CONFESSIONS OF GERMAN FASCISTS, WHO ACTED AS SPIES, SCABS AND MURDERERS

MOSCOW—The testimony of the three German fascists Dittmar, Kindermann and Wolscht, and other witnesses, who were found guilty by a Soviet court of plotting terrorist acts, revealed that the German fascists acted as strikebreakers, and that they had intimate connections with the German foreign office and the German embassy at Moscow.

If they succeed in their anti-soviet designs, they planned to go to India

(Continued on page 3)

Attorney General Is Looking for Nice Nook to Take a Snooze in

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 13—A cabinet shift tha twould place attorney general, John Garibaldi Sargent in the war department is possible in the event of the resignation of John W. Weeks as secretary of war, it was learned here today.

That Weeks, because of illness, will not return to Washington is considered likely here, and President Coolidge will be confronted with a difficult task in filling his place.

New York interests are backing Charles D. Hilles, republican national committeeman for New York, for the war post-folio.

GEORGE L. BERRY BECOMES MAJOR IN U. S. ARMY

Draws Two Salaries While in Europe

ARTICLE II.

George L. Berry, who now boasts that he is the only labor leader in America who has no conflicts with employers, rode into office on the slogan: "To Hell with the Contracts."

Berry went from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, and smashed contracts right and left.

He claimed to be out to establish the 48 hour week but it looks as if he was trying to smash the union instead. He succeeds in losing several large shops in Chicago. It is significant that he never made any effort to win them back.

The president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assitant's Union was a plain ordinary citizen in those days. He was a civilian. There was no handle to his name, not even that of a "strikebreaker" which he earned afterwards. This proves what a man with ambition can do if given time.

It is said that Berry's only claim to being considered a warrior was his "gallant" act in punching old Peter Dobbs, a man of 70 years who inquired for some information at the Berry's Old Men's Home in Tennessee. Berry blackened the old man's eye. It was not for this that he got the titles of "Major", which enables him to cut a big figure in the strikebreaking American Legion.

Woodrow Wilson made a "Major" out of Strikebreaker Berry, for gallant service at the front. The following facts will show where Berry faced the foe.

The Noble Warrior

As most of you remember the armistice was declared on November 11, 1918. But on November 15, Berry dictated the followng letter to his stenographer. It is addressed to Trustee William J. Geary. It reads: "I have received a leave of absence from the Board of Directors which

(Continued on page 2)

FOX THREATENS TO BLACKLIST ZEIGLER MINERS

Will Use Courts Against Members

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 13.—Still confined to his bed, Lon Fox, president of the West Frankfort Sub-District No. 9, United Mine Workers of America, wounded in the Zeigler mine fight Tuesday night, this afternoon outlined his plan of retaliation.

"The union will conduct a thoro investigation and every man who took part in the disturbance will be charged with inciting riot in civil courts, and on top of that they will be dealt with by the union itself" Fox said angrily.

Wholesale "blacklisting" of dozens of Zeigler miners will be employed by the union officials as a means of fighting militants.

Unionists who have participated in the strike which was unauthorized by the sub-district officialdom and who have been suspended from the organization will not be reinstated, Fox declared.

FURRIERS TO HOLD LOCAL ELECTION

Shachtman, from New York, to Speak

In no union of the American labor movement has such terrorism been practiced against the militant rank and file as in the Furriers' union, especially in New York City. That it has signally failed and the progressives in the New York shops won control of the Joint Board and have begun a fight for cleaning out the unspeakable Kaufman gang from the International istelf, should interest all workers, particularly the furriers outside of New York.

Shachtman Speaks Tonight.

Tonight the Chicago Local of the Furriers is to hold a meeting and the progressive group has sent out to the memberhip the following letter, setting for the program upon which they ask the members to support them locally and nationally. The meeting tonight is to be addressed by D. Shachtman, secretary-treasurer of the New York Joint Board, who is well known to Chicago furriers as their business agent for three years.

Shachtman will bring to the Chicago memberhip the message of the progressive group and explain in detail the conflict between the rank and file and the Joint Board in New York and the slugger regime of Kaufman. The letter to the Chicago members is as follows:

Letter to Chicago Furriers.

"Dear Sisters and Brothers: On Friday, August 14th, our Local Union No. 45 will hold its election for business agent. The situation among the furriers in Chicago, as you know, is very poor. Only a little over 50 per cent of the indutry is organized; instead of 700 furriers being in our union, ther are a scant 400. Yet nothing is being done to organize the others. Even Hart, Schaffner & Marx, heralded thruout the contry as a union firm, is nonunion to the furriers.

"There are firms who have an agreement with our union and send work to nonunion shops to be done; and, our local makes no protest, let alone try to stop it. What we need is a live, militant organization. This can only be brot about by the election of progressive leaders to office, and by pulling the entire membership into the active work of the union.

Against Terrorism in Union.

"This will be exceedingly difficult if the present method of terrorism that exists in our union is allowed to continue. It is well known that the best and most active members are discriminated against in the shops by the manufacturers and our present business agent, Milstein, does nothing to stop it and there is no protest against this discrimination from the union. Not only that, but active members have been threatened and some of them beaten up, when they made complaints, by those who should take up these complaints.

"You remember about a year ago when Brother Menilla, Brother S. H. Goldberg, and Brother Adler who were beaten up. Just a short time ago in our office, our business agent, Brother Milstein, struck Brother Lipton. Again Brother Lipton was assaulted by Brother Fierstein merely because he nominated Brother Israelson for business agent. Brother Lipton complained to the executive board; and the executive board, after listening to his complaint, told him to leave the meeting.

Must Leave.

"Many other active members of the union have been threatened. Even Brother Skolnik, one of the oldest members of the union was also threatened. This kind of work must cease, and we ask your co-operation in eliminating this terrorism within our organization.

"There has been no opportunity given to the members to state their grievances either in the union meetings or in our press. When Israelson, the opponent of Milstein in the present election, wrote a short article explaining the situation int our union and criticizing the way the organization is being run today, presenting

(Continued from page 2)

Fourteen Hundred Teachers Are Jobless in State of Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13—There are 1,400 jobless teachers in Indiana, according to figures available at the office of the state school superintendent H. N. Sherwood, thsi afternono.

"This is by far the largest number of unemployed teachers on record with us in years "R. C. Blackwell, assistant to Sherwood, said.

The increase in the number of teachers seeking jobs this year was attributed largely to the return to the teaching profession of many former tecahers.

MASS MEETINGS EXTEND LABOR DEFENSE SEP. 13

Thousands of Workers Have Joined Branches

Extensive arrangements for Sunday, September 13th are being made in cities thruout the country. That date has been set aside as Labor Defense Day by International Labor Defense. In the afternoon, local conferences will be held at which will be represented trades unions, worker's fraternal and benefit organizations and membership branches of International Labor Defense.

Those conferences will set up permanent local organizations of the I. L. D. The conferences will be followed in the evening by mass meetings demanding the release of America's class-war prisoners and to give impetus to the national movement for Labor Defense begun by the organization of the I. L. D. at a national conference held on June 28th last. Prominent labor speakers will appear at these demonstrations.

Thousands of workers are joining the branches of the International Labor Defense as individual members. New York reports 26 membership branches of I. L. D. already established. The Chicago provisional committee has sent invitations to 1,600 workers' organizations to attend its conference.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown has agreed to speak at the mass meeting following the local conference in Cincinnati. Reports from the country at large indicate that the conference and mass meetings in all the important centers of the country will be successful.

PRESSMEN REPLY TO BERRYISM BY AMALGAMATION

A meeting of all the members of Locals Nos. 3 and 4 of the Pressmen and Asistants' Union, which are conducting a strike at the Cuneo printing plants, has been called for Saturday at 2:30 p. m. to ratify a program for closer affiliation of the two local unions.

Committees appointed by each local met and drafted an amalgamation program which will be presented to the members Saturday. The program declares that any attack on one of the locals will be answered by both, and that any contrart entered into by one loral union must be ratified by the other. The unions have decided to stick together against Berrryism and the "open shop."

The strike is as effective as ever, production being stopped. The scabs sent in by Berry to run the presses have wrecked several machines thru their bungling, and others have been injured. The presses near the window are kept running, the others are closed.

Cotton Workers to Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—(FP)—A strike of thousands of Indian cotton mill workers is expected when wage cuts of 11½ per cent become effective as posted for Sept. 11, the assistant trade commissioner at Bombay has cabled.

HOLD AMALGAMATED STRIKER FO $100,000 BAIL; RAID A PLOT T BREAK PICKET LINE, 16 HEL

Sixty-three striking members of the Amalgamated Clothi Workers of America stood for a preliminary hearing in the cou room of Judge John H. Lyle yesterday, after spending the nig in jail, on trial for daring to demand decent working conditi and wages. Patsey De Rosa, one of the union members pick up in the raid conducted by Mike Grady, chief of the detecti bureau squad on the Amalgamated headquarters, 409 S. Halst St., was held on a charge of "assault with a deadly weapon," a "conspiracy," for $100,000 bail, and sixteen members of t union were held on "conspiracy" charges with bail placed $5,000 and $3,400 each. All will come up for hearing on Aug 21. The rest of the sixty-three strikers were discharged.

But the preliminary hearing revealed a very different real conspiracy—a conspiracy of the detective bureau, the po and the International Tailoring Company, with the name of United Garment Workers, affiliated with the American Federatio of Labor hovering in the background, to do what the employe have so far failed to do—break up the picket line before the International shops and send the strikers back to work without a union agreement.

International Back of Raid.

Grady, in a speech revealing his squad as the watchdogs and servants of the employers, admitted that he had conducted the raid at the instigation of Ray Reeder, secretary and part owner of the International Tailoring Company, after a visit to the struck plant at 847 West Jackson boulevard. It was Reeder who made the complaint, and then turned the matter over to the willing Grady.

Grady, exposed the real purpose of the securing of the search warrant and the arrest of sixty-two of the strikers when he said: "I learned from the owners of the International Tailoring Company that they suspected the Amalgamated of the acid throwing in tailor shops. There is a strike on at the International."

The garment bosses, failing to secure an injunction against peaceful picketing, failing with the help of the A. F. of L. union, the United Garment Workers, to herd scabs enut to break the strike, failing to move their plant to Rock Island, played a new card and brot in Mike Grady, on the pay roll of the city of Chicago, to do their dirty work and break the strike for them.

Move to Stop Picketing.

"I went to the International Tailoring Company," said this friend of the bosses, "and asked if they had any trouble. They made me acquainted with Reeder, who told me that his employes had been slugged and that the strikers were **parading up and down the streets in front of the building."**

Then Grady laid the "evidence" secured in the raid on the Amalgamated, which will go down in Chicago labor history as one of the most outrageous attempts of the police to break a strike ever perpetrated. Grady laid two revolvers under the judge's nose, in plain view of the newspaper photographers, and said he had taken them from the offices of the Amalgamated. But William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated, showed that these **two revolvers were unloaded, and that it is lawful for any concern to keep guns in their office or home.** Cunnea also showed that the iron rods, some of them wrapped in newspapers, which Grady also displayed prominently for the benefit of the photographers, were not taken from the persons of the union men but were "found" by Grady, just where Grady did not state.

Captain Stege, whose squad aided Grady in the raid on the union hall, further revealed the attempt of the International to break up the Amalgamated picket line when he made generalizations about "acid throwing," "slugging" and "terrorizing," and said: "This is not conducive to peaceful picketing."

No Violent Picketing.

Cunnea objected to this statement, declaring that the complainants must refrain from "commenting on your impressions of peaceful picketing," that this matter had already been decided in another court, that an injunction had been issued by Judge Pam against

(Continued from page 2)

POLICE ATTACK ROUSED STRIKERS FIGHTING SPIR

Amalgamated Membe Determined to Win

The raid on the offices of the Ama gamated Clothing Workers did no break the spirit of the members of th union who are striking against th International Tailoring Company an the J. L. Taylor Company, it was a parent at the picket line in front o those two plants and at the strik meeting at Hod Carriers' hall.

Instead of trowing fear into th hearts of the members of the unio the action of the police solidified th ranks of the strikers.

Pickets Show Spirit.

The solidification was a rank and file movement. The picket line wa manned by more pickets than have turned out since the strike began. The strike meeting was very largely attended. The hall was crowded to the doors.

Morris Spitzer, business agent of Pants Makers' Local No. 144, was in charge of the meeting. He told the strikers that this latest move on the part of the bosses could only be met by continued solidarity on the part of the strikers.

Shows Reason for Raid.

Spitzer pointed out to the strikers that one of the officials and a part owner of the International had been with the police when they raided the union offices and had pointed out persons for the police to arrest. "Is there any more proof needed that the raid and the charges placed against the union officials are inspired by the bosses who we have run ragged?" he asked the strikers.

In a statement given to the DAILY WORKER after the meeting Spitze said: "This move of the police spired by the bosses will not affe the action of the union toward the strike. If they think that it will frighten the strikers they have learned differently by this time.

Show Keen Determination.

"The strikers realize that this atempt to frame up on the union officers is an attack directly at the life of their organization.

"We Are Still Fighting."

"The ranks of the strikers and the members of the union have been solidified by the raid and the charges placed against the union members and officers. We are still fighting and we will win."

More Brotherhood Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13—(FP)—More Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers banks are to be opened in New England, according to William Paul, representative of the New England Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Securities Corporation. Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., will get these new banks of the brotherhood.

DISTRICT CONVENTION NOTICE

The convention of District No. 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party of America will be held next Sunday, August 16, at the Workers' Lyceum, 273 Hirsch Blvd.

The convention will open promptly at 10 a. m. Out of town delegate are requested to report directly at the convention hall.

"WE promise to expose the campaign of lies which have been spread about you, and tell the German workers untiringly, that the Soviet Union is the one and only country of the workers."—German social-democratic worker, Offenhagen, in speech at Kharkov, Soviet Ukraine, July 27, 1925.

CAGO CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY UPHOLDS CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

st danger to the party, and all me Communist elements, whattheir differences upon the past esent tactics, must unite for the y of the party to combat the wing as pointed out by the C. I. ion and the Parity Commission Bolshevize the party in order that ay lead the American workers to overthrowal of the bourgeoisie.

uthenberg Speaks for Minority.

mrade Ruthenberg, the main ker for the minority, opened with agreement with the statement the party had accomplished any- of note during the past 18 ths. On the contrary, he declared, the party remained stationary or numbers and influence and had d because the C. E. C. majority made the mistake of dropping porarily the slogan for a labor y.

his was the burden of the minority cism, coupled with an accusation the majority were allied with the eites and only the fight of the ority had been effective against eism. Upon both the labor party upon Loreism, the minority, Ruthrg declared, had been right and position sustained by the C. I.

The Resolution.

lowing the main speakers, three each side spoke from the floor rating the points of their groups, Comrades Ruthenberg and Can- n having summed up, the following olution was adopted as submitted the majority, by a vote of 69 to 40 stated above:

We endorse fully and wholertedly all the decisions of the last num of the Comintern and also the isions of the C. I. on the American stion (the labor party and the gen- policies of the party) and we dge our energetic support to carry se decisions into effect.

2. We endorse fully the decisions of the Parity Commission. We particularly join the Comintern and the Parity Commission in the demand that the coming party convention shall completely liquidate the factionalism which is now undermining our party and preventing its growth and proper functioning.

Unity.

3. The unification of the Communist forces in our party is an absolute necessity for its future growth. We take cognizance of the fact that the majority has worked consistently for unity in the party making all kinds of concessions to the minority. We are firmly convinced that by supporting the present Central Executive Committee we shall succeed in completely unifying our ranks for a successful struggle against capitalism.

Loreism.

4. We also endorse fully and pledge our most active support to the Comintern and Parity Commission decisions providing for the liquidation of Loreism in our party. We demand that the party be united in an uncompromising struggle against this dangerous right wing tendency. We pledge our fullest support to the whole Comintern program of Bolshevizing our party, including a militant fight against the right wing, the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, and the raising of the theoretical level of our membership.

We express our emphatic opposition to the resolution of the Finnish Branch of Superior, Wis., and we endorse fully the statement of the Central Executive Commitee of the party and of the Finnish Bureau dealing with the Superior resolution as a manifestation of dangerous anti-party and Loreistic tendencies. We pledge our full support to the party in carrying on the struggle against these tendencies.

Bolshevization.

5. The Bolshevisation theses adopted by the last plenum of the Comintern points out for the American party the following three specific immediate tasks:

a) The abolition of the present federation form of organization and the fusion of all language groups into a really centralized and unified Bolshevik party built on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches.

b) More energetic activities in the trade unions and better organization of Communist fractions in them.

c) Closer atention to the everyday needs and struggles of the workers and an intensive application of the tactics of the united front.

6. We are in complete agreement with the above instructions of the Comintern and will do all in our power to assist the party in the carrying out of these policies.

Mass Labor Party.

7. We fully support the labor party policy as laid down by the Comintern decision on the American question. We pledge ourselves to support an energetic campaign for the formation of a mass labor party based upon solid trade union support.

8. We endorse the activities of the present Central Executive Committee. We mention only a few of these and express our confidence in the majority of the C. E. C. to lead the party in accord with the spirit and principles of Leninism.

The C. E. C. Approved.

9. The present majority of the party is organically connected with the mass movements of the working class. The majority has a clear and correct understanding of Communist work in the trade unions, which the Comintern has repeatedly pointed out to be among our most important and vital tasks.

10. During the past eighteen months the party, under the leadership of the C. E. C. succeeded in overcoming many difficulties and critical situations that were confronting the party. We mention only a few of these:

Accomplishments.

a) The party has broken the isolation that resulted out of the last swing of the LaFollette movement, and the consequent setback of the labor party movement. Beginning with the last presidential campaign, when our party took for the first time the parliamentary field on a national scale, the party is continually overcoming its isolation and is driving ahead for wider political struggles.

b) The party is now moving decisively and clearly towards great campaigns in the class struggle generally, in the trade unions and on the parliamentary field.

c) The T. U. E. L. is developing strength and has led many effective fights of the left wing against the bureaucracy in the trade unions as for example, the last election in the U. M. W. A., the fight for the reinstatement of Alex Howat and the other miners, the fight against the Lewis-Farrington machine in Illinois, the support of the Nova Scotia miners, the splendid showings made in the elections of the Machinists and Carpenters' Unions, the present great struggle of 35,000 members of the New York Ladies' Garment Workers' local unions against the reactionary Sigman machine.

d) Despite the bitter factional fight in the party lasting nineteen months, which was aggravated by the impermissable tactics of the minority that at times has threatened the unity of the party, the party under the leadership of the C. E. C. continued to make steady progress.

Communist influence in the unions is growing despite all persecutions by the reactionary bureaucracy. The party press is extended and strengthened. The political maturity of our membership and its Bolshevik quality is continually improving. The party is getting ready for its great reorganization campaign on the basis of shop nuclei and for complete centralization of the party apparatus.

Many Campaigns.

11. During the past eighteen months the party under the leadership of the Central Executive Committee has carried thru several important united front political campaigns. Chief among them are the following:

a) The campaign against the Russian menshevik and the Second International on the occasion of the arrival in the United States of R. Abravomich. In this campaign the party was successful in defeating the immediate designs of the Russian menshevik in America, and also, to bring before the American Worker the role of the Communist International and the movement for world trade union unity iniated by the R. I. L. U. and the British trade unions.

b) The campaign against the attempt of the white terror in Poland, to murder the leader of the Polish workers and poor peasants, Comrade Lanzutsky.

(c) The campaign against child labor which secured the active support of many trade unions and contributed greatly towards promoting the movement of the American workers for independent political action.

d) The campaign against wage cuts. This campaign was directed towards promoting a strike movement against wage cuts, to accellerate the movement for amalgamation and to educate the workers to the necessity of political struggle as a class against the capitalists.

The C. I. Decision Final

12. The decision of the Comintern on the labor party controversy settles the difference of opinion in our party on that very important question. It gives our party a clear policy of work and struggle for a labor party based upon the mass support of the trade unions. The mistake of temporarily abandoning the slogan pointed out by the Comintern has been corrected by the Central Executive Committee which has already outlined a program and laid the basis for a new campaign for a labor party.

What Kind of a Labor Party?

13. We support fully the insistence of the C. I. that no premature organizational steps shall be taken in the Labor Party campaign, that a party formed only by the Workers Party and its close sympathizers in close sympathizers' organizations is not a Labor Party, and that we must guard against the splitting off of the left wing from the Labor Party to transform it into a mass Communist party, but on the contrary, we must let the left wing grow within the broad movement and strive to win the masses for the revolutionary class struggle. We accept fully the position of the majority, approved by the Comintern, that we must fight for a Labor Party based upon the mass support of the trade unions.

14. We express full confidence in the leadership of the present Central Executive Committee. We are firmly convinced that only by giving the leadership of the party to the present majority will the party be able to make the best progress toward becoming a mass Communist Party on the basis of Leninism and under the leadership of the Comintern.

HOLD STRIKER FOR $100,000

(Continued from page 1)

iolent picketing, and that the International had arrested no one under at charge.

Attempt to Impose Sweatshop.

"I must explain the background of his case," said Cunnea. "The entire lothing trade of the city of Chicago has signed a union agreement with e Amalgamated, and they have all ade money under this agreement. ut the International Tailoring Comany thot that they saw a way to impose the sweatshop on their workers, and the man who was to have signed the agreement suddenly took sick. He stayed sick for several weeks, while the Amalgamated waited, and finally the company refused o sign a union agreement."

"Then they made an agreement with the United Garment Workers, which has not put a needle to a good garment since 1910."

Police Czar Used Wrecking Crew.

Cunnea then asked that the search warrant be quashed on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. The complaint asking for the warrant, signed by Reeder, Cunnea showed, had alleged that there was dynamite on the Amalgamated premises, which had been shown untrue. Lyle reserved his decision on the quashing of the warrant.

"This police czar went down there with his wrecking crew and he found no thieves, no burglars, but men whose retpuiations are every bit as good as yours, Mike Grady. Where in these sixty-two union men did you find safeblowers, and you are an expert on eblowers, Grady?"

Contrary to Law.

unnea then went into the history of the strike against the International. "On the streets of New York city certain pickets were killed," he said, "but the International found that injunctions don't make clothes, and it was thot necessary to destroy the Amalgamated. **The next step was to bring in this gentleman just back from his vacation—I don't know whether or not a forced vacation. These sixty-two men were held at the detective bureau contrary to law, and Stege and Grady know it."**

Judge Shows Prejudice.

Judge Lyle showed his direct prejudice in favor of the International, and Cunnea served notice that he will file a petition for a change of venue. "I will break up this slugging," Lyle said, taking it for granted that the union men were guilty. "I am confident that some of those before me are guilty of slugging, and if I could identify them, I would send them to jail for five years." Referring to De Rosa, the judge again assumed him guilty, saying: "This man was present when the tailor shop at 358 West Madison street was raided." This statement was made in view of the fact that Louise Niccoli, who was the witness against De Rosa, was "not sure" he was the man.

"I believe there are thugs in the union," Lyle said.

Many of the Amalgamated members egard it as significant that the witesses appearing against the strikers were from tailor shops having an agreement with the United Garment Workers. It is also significant that fficials of the A. F. of L. garment nion, on the same day as the raid place, came out with statements the Amalgamated and the Chicago Federation of Labor, which upheld the Amalgamated strikers in the face of a letter from President William Green of the A. F. of L., who called the Amalgamated a "dual union" and upheld the United Garment scabherders.

The Amalgamated strikers are now looking for a statement from the Chicago Federation on the atrocious raids conducted by the city police, and on the use of the United Garment Workers' name in the capitalist press as supporters of the International activities against the strikers.

Grady Was Suspended.

The character of the frame-up being attempted against the union is shown by the fact that "Mike" Grady, notorious as Chicago's "toughest cop," was placed in charge of the investigation and raid immediately after he had been reinstated on the police force.

Grady had been suspended from the force for his part in a fight of police officers at Colosimo's Inn on 22nd street. Because there were not witnesses willing to appear against him he was reinstated at 11 o'clock Wednesday, and after only two hours' "investigation" of the alleged bombings which the police charge was the cause of the raid, Grady and his squad descended on the union offices.

Grady Mixed in Booze Robbery.

The "Inn" in which Grady and other police had their little fight is a notorious hangout for pimps, panders and prostitutes. Grady was not in the place in the line of duty. He was there "for a little fun."

Recently Grady was indicted along with all the other members of his detective bureau squad for alleged participation in a big booze warehouse robbery. He and his squad were tried and acquitted, altho the other persons tried for the robbery were found guilty.

Grady's defense was that he had protected the robbers of the warehouse, not knowing that they were robbing the warehouse.

Among those held for "conspiracy," the conspiracy being, according to Grady, to damage the International's property, were Isadore Rothbart, Sidney, Rissman, Samuel Guyer, Mike De Novi, O. Defelisis, James Cooper, Sol Kramer, Don Kalamen, Brestate Felices, Reuben Block, Frank Habasek, Isaac Miller and Louis Angelo.

Included among those who were discharged by Lyle, after they spent a night in jail, were Alfonso Mondello, Vincent Agarno, Joseph Stola, Isadore Schneider, John Lomino, James Camillo, Martin Caduto, Frank Gurenski, Bernard Ralling, Stanley Rock, Victor Gelsomemoni, Raymond Vanni, Joseph Tarregosa, A. Goldberg, John Mayns, John Filla, Abe Padra, Joe Garrambue, William Reeger, Sam Odelson, Morris Feldman, Jack Weaver, Don Klein, Peter Noroek, Phillip Lazarski, Jerry Pocenty, Andrew Binello, Philip Nochauser, Mike Anzolone, Tony Rosate, Dominic Camera, John Splitt, Sam Zimmer, Morris Schwartz, Harry Kowan, Fred Riso, Ben Miller, John Gravin, Morris Epstein, Joseph Santallo, H. Rambon, John Kucera, Henry Rubin, John Doherty, Frank Sindllar, Joseph Pavlk, Louis Odelson, James Murphy, Tony Gallotto.

Rissman, the sixty-third arrested, was thrown into a cell when he tried to bail the other strikers out.

CHICAGO FURRIERS MEET TO HOLD LOCAL ELECTION

Terrorism Rife Under Reactionaries

(Continued from Page 1)

remedies, the article was refused publication in the official bulletin by our executive board.

Unity Needed.

"Now is the time to follow the example of our brothers in New York to clean up our union and to build it upon a strong fighting basis: to solidify our ranks, so that we will be able to meet the employers as a unified whole conscious of our mission as workers.

"Our present business agent has no policy except to do nothing or else yield everything to the boss without a struggle. Everyone knows of the corruption that exists in our union and we believe that the remedy is a sound progressive program and a militant leadership. We are giving our support to Brother Israelson, in the coming election, against Milstein because Brother Israelson stands in the present election upon the following program of action and if elected will try to put it into effect. This, however, can only be done if he has the full support and active aid from the membership.

Israelson's Program.

"1. Abolition of the present policy **of terrorism in our union, and the right of freedom of expression within the union.**

"2. For a democratic organization in which all members will be drawn into the work of the union.

"3. Exposure of the corruption within the union and the elimination of those who have violated the union principles.

"4. For an honest, responsible and progressive administration, for clean unionism.

"5. To mobilize all active unionists to better the conditions of the furriers and the elimination of all internal strife.

"6. The launching of an immediate campaign to organize the unorganized, to draw all active members in the union into this campaign by the forming of rank and file organizing committees.

"7. No discrimination by the manufacturers against the active unionists in the shops.

"8. Amalgamation of all needle trades unions into one organization.

"9. Organization of shop committees to be completely under rank and file control.

"10. Proper employment system where each member has the same opportunity to get employment.

"11. The revival of the sick and death benefit fund for the protection of our members during illness. (i.e. Dues prior to the election of Brother Milstein were 30c a week. Today we are paying 40c a week dues and we have no sick and death benefit fund.)"

Progressive Fur Workers of Local No. 45.

I. F. W. U. of U. S. of A. and Canada."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Inspiring Reception in Peking as Red Aviators Arrive from Red Moscow

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the inspiring details arrive of the history-making flight of the Soviet air squadron from Moscow to Peking.

It was Hsu Ch'ien, former minister in the government, a prominent member of the Kuomintang, the revolutionary party of Chinese workers, that extended the greeting for Chinese labor to these intrepid explorers of the air from the Union of Soviet Republics. Significant indeed were the concluding words of his welcome as follows:

"Today, on behalf of the citizens of Peking, I present heartfelt welcome and express warm wishes that with every day our two countries come closer together.

"Long live the rapprochement of the two great peoples!

"Long live the gallant aviators of the Soviet Union!"

• • • •

The report says that Hsu Ch'ien's speech was drowned in cheers and applause. No wonder the British diplomats, in far off London, knowing that the Chinese workers are most bitter against the bandit rule of their imperialism, make every effort to stay the Bolshevik tide rising along the capitalist frontier against capitalism in Europe. While the echoes of speeches calling for the liberation of the Chinese peoples were still ringing in the ears of the throngs receiving the Soviet aviators in the Far East, British rulers are reported as offering an anti-Soviet Baltic alliance in support of capitalist rule in Poland if the Polish terrorist will only accept the Duke of York, son of the English king, as their monarch, and convert the republic into a monarchy.

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There were 250 organizations represented on the reception committee, another indication of the broad sympathy of the Chinese masses, if not actual solidarity with Soviet Rule. It is also interesting to note that those who accompanied the technical staff of the red air squadron were four Communist journalists, representing the great Communist dailies, Izvestia, official organ of the Union of Soviet Republics, the Moscow Pravda and the Leningrad Pravda, official organs of the Russian Communist Party, and the representative of "Rosta", the official Soviet news agency. There was also the comrade of the "Proletkino", the Proletarian Moving Picture Trust of the Soviet Union.

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The story of the flight adds to its interest when we learn that two of the flying machnies were entirely Russian-made, motors and all. Two others were constructed in the Soviet Union, the motors alone being foreign-made, while only two were foreign machines.

This will not sound especially cheering to the imperialist jingoes who proclaim that Soviet Rule will not be able to develop an air fleet for defense against the air forces of capitalism.

Neither will it be welcome, for instance, to the British statesmen, lusting for the blood of the liberated Russian worker and peasant masses, to learn that the Soviet flag and the Chinese flag, side by side, decorated the airport where the flyers landed. How great the contrast with the recent incident in the Baltic Sea, when British warships passing the Soviet battleships in maneuver, ran up the old czarist flag by way of insult rather than greeting. The czarist flag came down forever in Soviet Russia with the Bolshevik triumph in 1917, but British imperialism thus shows that it still nurses the dead czarism close to its own decaying bosom.

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Midst the speeches and the cheering the strains of "International" mingled with those of the revolutionary Chinese athem, both played by a band of the Chinese navy ministry, while an address was also made by General Chang Hao, acting chief of the Chinese air department, who greeted the Soviet aviators on behalf of Chinese aviators.

Thus the germs of a Chinese Red Army sprout into life and grow. The hundred years of serfdom of the Chinese nation, in the grip of world imperialism, nears its end.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from Page 1)

a short time ago General Bullard, a southern Negro-hater, insulted every colored man and woman in the United States in his series of provocative articles which described the alleged cowardice of the Negroes in France, during the war. The Negroes are not proud that they fought for the House of Morgan any more than intelligent white workers are. But Bullard showed what is inside the black hearts of the type that glories in the American Legion.

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THE Illinois Manufacturers' association is very worried over the pardoning of Theodore Vind, labor leader and his comrades. This is not surprising. We point out, however, that the manufacturers are not so worried over the pardon of gunmen who come in very handy to them, in their wars on labor unions. Gunmen and thugs make kood strike-breakers and sluggers. When the workers are properly organized industrially and politically, they will not have to worry about the manufacturers' associations and their gunmen.

• • •

THE raid of the Chicago police on the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers shows that workers who depend on capitalist politicians always get it in the neck. Mayor Dever is responsible for the raid on the offices of the Joint Board. The raid was carried out to help the International Tailoring Company, break the Amalgamated strike. When Dever was running for mayor, the "New Majority", now the "Federation News", official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, endorsed him as a friend of labor. He has shown how good a friend of labor he is.

• • •

THE Amalgamated Clothing Workers has the reputation of being a militant labor union. It deserved the reputation. It is true that Hillman and others of its leaders have been trying to live down the past. Hillman not so very long ago, repudiated the class struggle and strikes in a speech made to the membership here. But the bosses don't make any fine distinctions. What they don't like first is losing money. Any labor union that hits their pockets is "red" in their eyes. The Amalgamated leaders will learn, if they care to, that the only way they can become respectable in the eyes of the bosses is to follow the example of Tom Rickert and his scabby United German Workers and become a company union. The members of the Amalgamated are not headed in that direction. Not if they know it.

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To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

George L. Berry Is Given Title of Major for Service at Rear

(Continued from page 1)

has been made necessary because of the fact that the War Department called me into active service on November 4th. Since that time I have been awaiting orders and getting my affairs into shape. It occurred to me that the ending of the war would automatically close the incident but such is not the case. I have been directed by the War Department to be prepared. I do not know what they will do with me, but I anticipate that I shall be absent for a while at least."

Pressmen laugh at the idea of Berry's board of directors giving Berry leave of absence. This is how the Baord of Directors works. When Berry comes to Chicago he registers at three or four hotels and it is impossible for anybody except those who are on the inside of the clique to get in touch with him. This does not exclude the printing bosses who always seem to know where to find their servant.

Shuford Shuffles to Ukase

When Berry thinks up some new scheme to fleece the membership of the union, he conveys the idea to Shuford Marks, who shuffles to telephone and transmits Berry's bright idea to Billy McHugh. Both those gentlemen are vice-presidents of the international union. This constitutes a meeting of the board of directors. Another vice-president who takes care of the pigs at the Pressmen's Home is not even asked to grunt. Berry handles his board of directors just like a bodygaurd of eunuchs. They like the Sultan of Turkey would han draw their pay, say nothing but nod to every order given by their paymaster.

While Berry was in the employ of the United States government as a major he received a salary. It was not a "dollar a year" either. Yet when he returned to this country he drew his salary from the treasury of the I. P. P. & A. E. for every minute of the time he was in France, amounting to over $1,500.00. He also drew a salary as Trustee of the Home. Berry and secretary-treasurer Orr of the International are the only trustees drawing salaries.

His Military Career

This is the history of Berry's military career. But the uniform came in handy to him since. Berry was used by Sam Gompers as a liason officer between the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. and the American Legion which was founded by money contributed by the Dupont Powder Co. and kindred interests. The aim of the Legion was to block the forward march of the American workers, and particularly to prevent them from coming under the influence of the radicals. The capitalists felt that the tragedy of the war and the great sufferings of the masses would result in a great wave of opposition to the war and those who made the war. It was to prevent this reaction from reaching dangerous proportions, that the Legion was organized. Since then the Legion has taken part in strikebreaking activities, in several parts of the country. This was particularly so during the shopmen's strike of 1922.

Record of Scabbery

Berry's strikebreaking record is not confined to Chicago. He has done even better in New York. The details of his scabbery in New York will be told in later instalments. In order order to show how well Berry stood in with the Gompers machine, and also to show that strikebreaking and corruption are not frowned upon by the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., it is only necessary to state, that when Berry arrived at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, after breaking the strike of the Web Pressmen in New York, Gompers greeted him and honored him with a call to the platform, because of his brilliant achievement in breaking a strike with lthe help of union scabs and detectives.

It was at this convention that William F. Dunne then editor of the Butte Bulletin, now of the DAILY WORKER, was expelled for exposing John L. Lewis the Berry of the United Mine Workers, in the columns of his paper.

The "Majah" fresh from his scabbery butted into the red baiting with a statement that the most important business before the convention was the expulsion of Dunne, who was feared by the reactionaries because he was the only man at the convention who could make the fakers quiver with a scorching indictment of their treachery to the workingclass.

Berry Is Wealthy

Berry like many more of the high officials of the American Federation of Labor is a man of means. He is one of the biggest industrial magnates in the State of Tennessee. Those industrial enterprises were established with the money taken from the Old Age Pension Fund and the War Emergency Fund Assesment of a days pay and 25 cents a month. Among those enterprises are: The Clinchfield Mercantile Company, The Clinchfield Hydro-Electric Company and the Clinchfield Land and Lumber Company. While all those properties are supposed to belong to the union, they are really in the names of Berry, his wife and Orr and his wife. But more about this matter later on.

(Another instalment of this series will appear in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER."

> "WE know well that there is no absolute freedom in your country, that only the working class enjoys complete freedom; but we know also that freedom for the bourgeoisie would mean suicide for the revolution."—German Social-Democrat, Offenhagen, in speech at Kharkov, Soviet Ukraine, July 27, 1925.

GERMAN VISITORS DIVIDE INTO THREE GROUPS IN UKRAINE AND INSPECT ALL THINGS CLOSELY

(By International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, July 28—(By Mail.)—After visiting various factories, shops and institutions, the Ukrainian group of the German workers' delegation journeyed to the Donetz Basin where it divided itself into three sections and visited the salt mines of Artemovsk, the coal mines of Schtscherbinovka and Gorlovka.

Upon leaving Kharkov, Offenhagen declared to press representatives that the hate which had existed in his time between the Ukrainian workers and the German settlers had, he was convinced, given place to a real feeling of class regard towards the Germans.

The simplicity of the Ukrainian government members and their popularity with the people had made a great impression upon him.

The friendly relations existing between the workers in the shops and the administrative personnel was remarkable and unthinkable in present-day Germany.

Despite the difficult war years thru which the Ukraine had passed, it did not lag behind Russia in economic reconstruction.

The Ukrainian group of the delegation addressed a farewell letter to the workers of Kharkov in which it thanked them for their fraternal reception of the delegation and expressed its recognition of the high standard of living of the Ukrainian working class.

The delegation further promised to disperse the campaign of calumny spread against the Soviet Ukraine in Germany and expressed its conviction of the real possibility for the establishment of international working class unity.

The Caucasian group of the delegation is continuing its investigation of the trade union and state organizations in the Caucasus. In Rostov on the Don it visited various factories, etc., a factory for agricultural machinery, a tobacco factory, a leather works, a printing shop, workers sanatoria.

It was present at a session of the trade union council of the Don district and afterwards undertook a sea journey to Taganrog where it visited the wharves and aeroplane factories. In the evening the delegation left for the Caucasian health resorts.

The Ural group of the delegation during its two days' stay in Perm visited many shops and factories according to its choice.

Wind Destructive in Kansas.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Aug. 13.—Motorists were blown off the road, stock scattered and killed, buildings razed and trees uprooted, according to meager reports reaching here today of the damage done by a terrific wind and hail storm which struck west of her last night. Hail stood by inches deep where it was blown against buildings. Several persons were injured, but no reports of deaths have reached here.

PREMIER ADMITS SEVERE DEFEAT IN SYRIAN WAR

French Losses Were 800, Seueda Endangered

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The seriousness of the rising of the Druse tribes against the French administration in Syria was reflected when Premier Painleve admitted that the total French losses were 800 (in killed, wounded and missing.

Painelev said the provisions in the garrison at Seueda can hold out only 40 days and that reinforcements are now being sent to the relief of that post.

SUCCESSFUL COLUMBUS MEETING IS HELD DESPITE THE KU KLUX KLAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Workers of all races joined in a most successful "Hands off China" meeting held in front of the State House.

Mother Bloor, on a cross-country hitch-hike for the DAILY WORKER, repeated her success of last night, holding the two largest labor demonstrations held in this city in many months.

In the face of the K. K. K. both white and Negro workers joined heartily in open approval of the fight for the freedom of oppressed nationalities and the Negro workers in this country as voiced by Mother Bloor.

Continuous cheering of the speaker by the crowd assembled was indicative of the high spirit aroused. Hundreds of copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold and distributed and twenty-five subs were given to the speaker from workers in the crowd.

Negro workers present, stirred by the local activities of the Negro Labor Congress, cheered the speaker in her approval of this move of the Negroes for organization. Copies of their organ, the Negro Champion, were sold to workers of all races assembled.

Mother Bloor continues her successful Ohio trip by speaking in Akron tonight, moving to Youngstown on Friday, Aug. 14; Warren, Saturday, Aug. 15, and Cleveland on Sunday, Aug. 16.

SLATER, A. F. OF L. SCAB HERDER, ATTACKS LOCAL FEDERATION OF LABOR

The United Garment Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is not only devoting its energies to supplying scabs to the International Tailoring company, whose employes are on strike, but has issued statements, thru George C. Slater, Chicago organizer, attacking the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Slater showed a reporter a letter from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., upholding the organized scabbery of United Garment Workers and ordering the Chicago Federation of Labor to keep out of "disputes with dual union," as the Amalgated is characterized.

The statement of Slater was along the same lines as Green's letter. He was angry because the Chicago Federation has thrown its support to the Amalgamated, which he terms as "outlaw" organization.

Slater and Green are thus promoting the "open shop" by peddling the union label to a firm whose employes are on strike and which refuses to accept union conditions. Slater is also continuing to supply scabs to the International Tailoring company.

Forest Fires in Montana.

MISSOULA, Mont., Aug. 13.—Greatly augmented crews are making good headway against most of the forest fires in Montana and northern Idaho and eastern Washington, forestry officials announced at headquarters for the district here today. Many fires are under control, but dense smoke clouds for hundreds of miles to the north prevents accurate observations by the air patrol.

ESPIONAGE LAW VICTIM IN CAL. COMPLETES TERM

Sixty Three More I.W.W. Members Still in Jail

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—The first victim of the California criminal syndicalist law to complete his sentence in Folsom prison at Represa is James MacLaughlin who was released August 9th, reports the California branch of the General Defense Committee. MacLaughlin served four years of a one to fourteen year sentence.

He was arrested in June, 1921 with six other members of the I. W. W. in a police raid on their hall in Oakland. Six of the seven were tried the following October on five counts charging violation of the criminal syndicalist law. They were all found guilty of two counts and sentenced to terms of one to fourteen years each.

The specific charge was circulation of literature. Sixty-three members of the Industrial Workers of the World still remain in California prisons serving sentences under the syndicalist law.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Great Britain, pound, 4.85⅝, cable, 4.85¾; France, franc, 4.66, cable, 4.66½; Belgium, franc, 4.50½, cable, 4.51; Italy, lira, 3.60½, cable, 3.60¾; Sweden, krone, 26.85, cable, 26.88; Norway, krone, 18.40, cable, 18.42; Denmark, krone, 22.73, cable, 22.75. Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael, 78½, cable, no quote.

Steck Slips Into the Lead.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Daniel Steck, democratic contestant for the senate seat now occupied by Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican, went into the lead today in the recount of votes, due to gains made in Lee and Linn counties.

With 44 counties complete, Steck had 174,751, and Brookhart 170,839 votes. In these same 44 counties, however, are 4,186 contested votes, most of which were cast for Brookhart.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

TO FORM UNITED LABOR BODY TO AID CHINESE LIBERATION

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 13.—The conference to unite the forces of labor behind the struggling workers of China will be held in New York City on August 28 at the Styvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

The conference has been postponed from August 3 in order to give many labor organizations an opportunity to act upon the call.

The Workers Party upon whose initiative the conference has been called will send representatives of its branches and expects that labor unions and fraternal organizations will respond to the appeal for aid to the Chinese workers.

CO-OPS INCREASE IN SOVIET UNION; GOVERNMENT BUYS TRACTORS, SETS UP NEW EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

WOSCOW.—On January 1, 1924, the number of members of the Soviet agricultural co-operatives was estimated at 1,270,000. Up to October 1, 1924, the number increased to 2,056,000 and on May 1, 1925, the number of members was about 3,000,000. The gross receipts of these co-operatives in 1922-23 was estimated at 146,000,000 rubles; in 1923-24 the amount increased to 600,000,000 rubles.

Near the railroad station Bratzevo, a few miles from Moscow, since last year a new experimental station has operated. The aim of this station is to cultivate in U. S. S. R. new cultures valuable for various industrial and chemical purposes; for instance, the rubber three. At the present time the station has under cultivation 1,200 different kinds of trees.

6,000 Agricultural Circles.

In different parts of R. S. F. S. R. are now functioning 6,000 agricultural circles. The number of these organizations is growing rapidly. In most cases the activities of these circles are under the supervision of local agricultural experts.

The department of internal commerce of the Ukranian Soviet Republic has allowed 1,355,000 rubles to the peasants for their corn crop. They expect to give later 2,500,000 rubles, more for the same purpose.

3,000 Tractors For Ukrainia.

The government of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic will purchase this year 3,000 tractors for the Ukrainian peasants. Half of this amount is already imported and delivered. 500 of them have been purchased and will be delivered in the near future. Representatives are sent abroad to buy the balance of 1,000 tractors.

Very Rare Case of Blossoming.

In the Botanic Garden the cactus cereus has bloomed. The previous blossoming of that plant took place in England in 1848. The plant in Leningrad blossomed for one night only.

Soviets Fight Drought.

A few weeks ago the Soviet government allotted 77,000,000 rubles to fight the drought in the south-west region. Now it has been decided that in 1925-26, 20,000,000 rubles will be spent; in 1926-27, 26,000,000, and in 1927-28, 31,000,000. The work has already started.

Trial of Freight Auto and Tractors.

In August on the roads of South Russia a test trial of different makes of freight automobiles and tractors will be held. A few American manufacturers are participating in this trial. After the test the exhibits will be sold.

Rockefeller Scholarship to Russian.

The correspondent of the Moscow daily paper Isvestia reported that Miss Rakitskaya, an instructor in the Academy of Smelianitsky, received the Rockefeller premium. This young scientsit has been assigned the New Jersey state agricultural experimental station to conduct experimental work in agricultural bacteriology for one year. After this she will return to the U. S. S. R. This is the first case when a Soviet scientist has received a Rockefeller scholarship.

SPIES OF BULGARIAN WHITE TERROR ATTEMPT TO RAILROAD COMMUNISTS TO PRISON, ONE MURDERED IN JAIL

SOFIE, Bulgaria, August 13.—The trial of the Central Executive Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party is in process in the District Court in Sofia. All the members of the Central Committee of 1923 are included in the indictment. Only four prisoners will appear in the dock. They have been confined for eighteen months since the September rising against the Zankov government. Two others have died. One, Anton Iwanow, is known to have been torturned to death in prison. Three members are abroad but will be tried in their absence.

The charge is attempting to overthrow the existing government. It is recalled that the government launched a nation-wide campaign of raids and imprisonment on all radical elements in Bulgaria on September 12th, 1923, giving as a pretext that the Communist Party issued a call for a rising on September 16th.

The defense will show that these raids constituted provocation and were responsible for the armed conflict that followed them.

Portugal-Spain Pass Notes.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—An eraly reply by Portugal to Spain's answer in regard to the recent seizure of Portuguese fishing boats by Spain was seen today as the beginning of a diplomatic battle between the two countries.

GERMANS SAY SOVIETS HAVE REBUILT RUSSIA

Visit Supreme Economic Council at Moscow

MOSCOW (By Mail)—Today a great swimming and rowing fete arranged by the Moscow working youth took place in the Moscow river in honor of the German workers' delegation.

The delegation visited the supreme economic council, the members of which answered the questions of the delegates upon the state of the various branches of the peoples economy in the Soviet Union.

At the close of the discussion the member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council, Manzev pointed out how much the German workers were interested in the quick building up of Soviet industry, for the growing demand for machinery and tools increases the volume of Soviet purchases in Germany and contributes to the betterment of the peoples' economy and the working class in Germany. May the German workers after their return home do their utmost to prevent the destruction of the political and economic relations between Germany and the Soviet Union by the intrigues of various capitalist groups.

In the name of the German delegation Beck declared that the delegates had been convinced that the Soviet power had not only rebuilt economy after the general economic collapse in consequence of the imperialist and civil wars, but that it had also laid the basis for the construction of a socialist economy. The Russan working class with much worse conditions had rebuilt its economy better and more quickly than many a rich capitalist land.

Tremors Again Shake Montana.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Aug. 13.—Earth tremors of slight duration were felt at Livingston and thruout the Gallatin and Shields valley Wednesday night. Latest reports from these districts indicate the shocks were very slight, with no damage done and none injured.

My Flight From SIBERIA
By LEON TROTZKY
$1.00
BOARD BOUND

Soviet Court Hears Confession of German Fascist Spy

(Continued from page 1)

n a similar mission, it was stated.

Fink Is Well Named.

The hearing of the witness, Fink, corroborated essentially the previous esults of the hearing of the accused. ink describes himself as "left" and eclares that he sympathizes with the Communists. He had, however, come o Communism thru his theological tudies. (Laughter.) Fink admits all he previously made statements upon he technical preparation of the expe ition. He denies, however, its terror tic character. Cross-examination roved, however, that he had taken rt in the discussions mentioned by ittmar.

The accused Dittmar declared that e witness Fink is known to him as n old member of the Organization onsul and that he took an active part oth in the preparations for the expe ition and in the working out of its rroristic plans.

Referring to the statement of Kin ermann that before his arrest in Mos ow he had never heard of the Organi tion Consul, the witness Fink de ed that he also held it to be im ssible and quite out of the question at any German student could not now of the existence of the O. C. indermann therefore is quite alone his contention among all the ac sed and the witnesses.

Questioned by the chairman upon s characteristic discussion with Ditt r and Wolscht upon the Berlin Wie ndamm bridge, Fink became ex emely uncomfortable. He declared at he could no longer remember the xt of the discussion. It was, how er, possible that Wolscht had jok gly referred to "three unusual Bol eviks." Questioned by the chairman on the letters which he had received m the father of Wolscht, Fink erly presented a great number of ers. It was seen, however, that d "forgotten" exactly that letter the father of Wolscht re to iscover the possible cht to the Organization Consul.

Fascists in Hot Water.

The chairman asked the witness if he had undertaken any steps to carry out the wish of Wolscht's father. The witness Fink declared that he had made inquiries at the university as to whether the corporation "Neomarchia" still existed, as, however this corporation was not mentioned on the black list of the university, he had held its non-existence to be proved, and thereupon he had stopped his inquiries. (Laughter.)

To the question, "What was the nature of the various scientific connections of Kindermann in the Soviet Union for the preparation of the expedition?" Fink replied that connections had been established with the Universities of Moscow and Tomsk and further with the Volga Germans and with the woman president of the Far Eastern republic, Arseniv. (Laughter.)

The chairman pointed out that there was neither such a republic nor such a woman president. The statements of Fink upon the scientific plans of the expedition proved his active participation in them, and also that the scientific preparations were only the mask for another intent. This was also proved by the fact that Fink contradicted himself several times and declared that Kindermann's aims in Russia were chiefly political.

The prosecutor requested the witness to bear paragraph 178 of the order for criminal processes dealing with the duties of witnesses, in mind.

Kindermann attempted by suggestive questions to inform Fink of what had been previously stated in court, particularly of the statements of Dittmar and received a sharp warning from the chairman.

Wolscht asked Fink if the latter had belonged to the organization consul and in doing so used for the first time the initials G. O. C., whilst previously only the initials O. C. had been used in the c The chairman pointe how it was that he came to use initials which were only usual in consul circles, when he had previously declared that he knew nothing of the organization consul before his arrest in Moscow.

On the contention of Wolscht that this was not correct, the chairman read extracts from the protocol of the examination in which Wolscht made such statements, word for word, also in his statements in the trial itself.

Connected With Foreign Office.

The witness Fink declared that upon hearing the news of the arrest of Kindermann and Wolscht, and after learning of the nature of the accusations, he had done his best in Berlin to procure proofs of the innocence of the two. In particular he had attempted to discover thru the foreign office whether Kindermann had been an agent of the Berlin police presidium.

Upon the question of an assessor why he had not directed himself to the police presidium, the witness replied that the Russian-department of the foreign office would be better informed about the matter. The witness further stated that before his journey to Moscow he had spoken with Ambassador Brockdorff-Rantzau about the process. (Considerable stirring in the court.)

To the question of the prosecutor, what would he have answered had he received the famous telegram, "How is Herr Gruenbaum?" Fink answered without hesitation: "I would have answered, 'Gruenbaum is well.'" From this unhesitating answer it was perfectly clear that Fink was well aware of the text and the significance of the telegram. Later the witness in embarrassment attempted to withdraw his first statement.

The chairman asked the witness whether he had kept to the signed arrangements and in particular whether he had got into touch with Legationsrat (high consular officer) Hilger. The witness declared that he had kept to the arrangements. asked further: "Have your rights as a German citizen been in any way limited?"

Fink: "In no way; I have been very well treated."

Chairman: "Have you been at all hampered in your freedom of movement?"

Fink: "In no way."

The accused Wolscht and Kindermann once again acted in a provocative manner, Wolscht taking not only the rights of a defendant, but those of the prosecutor and the chairman as well. Both attempted by impossible questions and proposals to distract the witness from the essence of the matter. This made the proceedings very difficult.

"High Political Aims."

In the continued hearing the witness Fink declared that the Indian professor, Chairix, was to be taken with the expedition because Kindermann also had the intention of visiting Turkestan and taking up connections with India. The Indian Chairix would have been able to attend to this. Chairix had been expelled from India by the English and was well known there. The suggestion of the prosecutor that the expedition had therefore high political aims was left unanswered by the witness. He corroborated the statement of Dittmar that the group had decided to institute inquiries upon the past of Dittmar.

The previous statements of Kindermann that the first protocol had been signed by him under hypnotic influence was suddenly explained by the statement of the witness Fink that Professor Oesterreicher, the well known author of a great work upon occultism, was a friend of Kindermann and that Kindermann had always occupied himself with occultism and hypnotism. To the question of Dittmar, Fink admitted that in the autumn of 1924 he had been together with a certain Heinicke in the students' home, a hackenkreusler, who, so the witness said, could not stand Jews, pacifists, Communists and Marx particular room there was a picture of the kaiser, adding, amidst storms of laughter from the body of the court, that a picture of Karl Marx was drawn on the back of it.

German Embassy in Plot.

Then began the hearing of the witness Rose. The witness betrays his fascism in his external appearance. The chairman asked the witness where he had been on the previous evening and the witness was compelled to admit that, despite his written undertaking not to hold communication with the other witnesses and in particular not with the German embassy, he had spoken for a half an hour at 1 o'clock in the morning in the doorway of the German embassy, allegedly with a porter, for the alleged purpose of obtaining copies of German newspapers with the reports of the trial. The prosecutor pointed out to the witness that he could have obtained such papers daily in the newspaper kiosks.

Admits Incapability.

At first the witness refused to answer the questions of the prosecutor concerning his political opinions. Finally he declared himself to be a left democrat. Dittmar was known to him as a Communist.

To the question of the chairman, had he not been startled that the aristocratic Von Dittmar, the son of a lord of the manor, had suddenly become Communist, the witness replied, that this sudden change in the opinions of the nobleman had made a great impression upon him. To further questions he declared that he had sympathized with the Soviet revolution in Russia.

Chairman: "Also in Germany?"

Witness: "Oh, no!"

Chairman: "Is it possible that an educated student and one of Communist opinions should not have heard of the Organization Consul up to February, 1924?"

Witness: "It seems unbelievable to me."

The witness declared that when he the intentions of the expedition, he advised Dittmar to take no part in it, because he was of the opinion that Kindermann and Wolscht were adventurers. Immediately after this the witness suddenly declared that Kindermann's only object was the study of agricultural conditions in the Soviet Union, as he was taking that as his subject for his doctor's degree. (Laughter.)

Chairman: "Do you believe that Kin of carrying out investigations in the dermann and Wolscht were capable Soviet Union for the Berliner Tageblatt for which they received a thousand marks?"

Witness: "No, I don't believe it, apparently the money was for other purposes."

Chairman: "Quite right."

Student Fascists Broke Strikes.

To the question, how was the students organization financed, the witness replied that on the one hand it received state assistance and on the other it received assistance from private sources. He refused, however, to give any information about the private sources. He was not able to remember whether Ehrhardt under the name of Ehrenburg took part in a discussion at which Kindermann, Dittmar, Wolscht, Osick and Wenzel were present.

The chairman then read the protocol of Kindermann made at the preliminary examination in which Kindermann declared the participation of Ehrhardt. The witness, Rose, who otherwise attempts to carry himself with great assurance, became very embarrassed and declared that Kindermann had lied. The question of the chairman, is the students' organization a strike-breaking organization, the witness at first refused to understand. To the question, had the students' organization supplied labor power in cases of strikes, the witness answered in the affirmative. To the question of Dittmar, had in August, 1924, a notice been posted up of an agency which offered students with op witness replied in the affirmative.

The witness further replied in the affirmative to the question of Dittmar, had the conversation taken place in the Borsig Strasse in the student's home with Dittmar and Johnson upon the fascist Berlin-Munich courier service. He added that he had not taken these plans very seriously.

The accused Wolscht asked the witness Rose if Michaelis was a member of the Organization Consul.

Chairman to witness: "Why does Wolscht put question to you which presuppose on your side an intimate knowledge of the internal organization of the O. C.?"

Wolscht asked Rose: "What attitude would you take to your arrest in Moscow?"

The chairman: "The question of the arrest of Rose has never been considered by the court, the accused has therefore no right to put such dishonest questions which are nothing but insolent provocation."

The witness Rose corroborated the statements of the accused Dittmar that he had sent the latter to do peat-cutting work in Bremerhafen, he denied, however, the instructions to carry on disruptive work amongst the working class.

Confesses Fascist Membership.

The chairman asked the witness what the latter knew of the relations between the "Technische Nothilfe" (technical emergency organization for scab work) and the Organization Consul. The witness Rose declared that he knew just as much and just as little as all other members of the Organization Consul (stir in the court).

The accused Dittmar then stated that in the last secret session held in the students' home in the Borsig Strasse, Room 69, before the departure for Russia, Kindermann had reported upon the preparations for the expedition and that Rose, Fink and Michaelis had taken part in the deliberations. After the report Ehrhardt delivered a lecture of instructions upon the expedition and upon the

TUMILTY, OF ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION, SHOWS HOW FARRINGTON AND LEWIS GANG STEALS OFFICE

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE XV.

The following letters explain themselves, and show some more of the treason practiced on the heads of the Illinois miners:

"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5th, 1925.

"Mr. Robert F. Hunter, district teller, District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—I am writing you to ascertain the names of the three officers that signed and sealed the returns of election held Dec. 9th, for Local Union No. 2385, of Springfield, and what was the action of the district tellers relative to that vote for district officers. Hoping to have an early reply.

"I am fraternally yours,

"JOE TUMILTY, candidate for board member, Dist. No. 5."

"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 20, 1925.

"Mr. Joe Tumilty, 233 N. English St., Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother: In answer to your letter asking me for information regarding the returns of a certain L. U. and the disposition of same will say, as an individual teller it is not within my purview to give you the specific information asked for.

"However, as an individual I will say that inasmuch as no contest has been filed by some reputable member of that D. U. that the tellers are obliged to give credit to that L. U. as recorded on the return sheet.

"Yours fraternally, ROBERT L. HUNTER.

"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25th, 1925.

"Mr. John H. Jones,

"Mark McGraw,

"Robert F. Hunter, tellers of election, District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., Mine Workers Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: This is to advise that as a candidate for district executive board member of board member district No. 5, I am contesting the action of you men in giving credit to Local Union No. 2385 for the votes cast in the election of district officers, on the following grounds.

"First, That the party who had his name signed as president to the returns of election for that local union, was not a member of that local union.

"The same party was caught in the act of putting bundles of ballots into the ballot box already marked. After he had his work done he ran away with the district ballots before they were counted. This same party was fined by his local union for not voting on election day, and is now liable to charges for striking the financial secretary of the local union which he is a member of.

"Second, the party who has his name signed as financial secretary of that local union was, and is at this time working at another trade and is not a member of the U. M. W. of A.

"There was no notice of the election, no hall was rented to conduct the same, in fact there was only ten men voted and four of them were not members of that local union.

"Hoping that before you count the votes of this local union, you will give me a hearing in the presence of the parties who signed the returns.

"Yours truly.

"JOE TUMILTY, Candidate for board member, 233 N. English Ave., City.

(The election board of the district regused to answer this letter—Alex Reid.)

"Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7, 1925.

"Mr. John L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Will you rule if it is legal for a bonifide member of one local union to act as an officer in any capacity in another local union in which he does not hold membership.

"Hoping to receive and early reply, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"JOE TUMILTY, 233 North English Ave., Springfield, Ill.

"St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 26, 1924.

"Mr. Joe Tumilty, 233 N. English Avenue, Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and inasmuch as the question you ask is purely hypothetical, I would not care to rule on it without knowing the facts in the premises.

"Yours very truly,

"J. L. LEWIS, president."

(It is a question of whom it is going to hit.—Alex Reid.)

"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 29th, 1925. (Error in date. Should be Jan. 19.—A. R.)

"Mr. Frank Farrington, President District No. 1, U. M. W. of A., Mine Workers Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Will you rule if it is legal for a member of District No. 12, U. M. W. of A. to act as an officer in any capacity for one local union, while holding his membership in another local union?

"Hoping to have an early reply.

"Yours very truly,

"JOE TUMILTY, 233 N. English Ave., Springfield, Ill."

(Continued tomorrow.)

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The British trade union leaders' report on Soviet Russia, which is running serially in the DAILY WORKER, Saturday took up the subject of foreign trade in the Soviet Union. Transportation, industry and agriculture have already been described in the official report. The union leaders concluded that foreign trade and agriculture is steadily improving, and told how the finances of the Union have been placed on a stable basis. The New Economic Policy in relation to agriculture was explained. The industries are increasing production, the report stated. Recent instalments of the report dealt in detail with the relation of the Union with foreign countries. The regulation of trade, financing, foreign bank credits, statistics of foreign trade, status of foreigners, were some of the subjects dealt with. The instalment concludes that foreign trade is workable, and that harm is being done Britain by the absence of full diplomatic relations.

• • • •

General Conclusion

It is not suggested that the social system as applied in Russia would be acceptable, in its entirety, in this country. The Russian people are far more susceptible to mass organization and are socially less individualistic than the British. The Delegation is, however, strongly of the opinion that, as a result of the new social system, the Russian nation is acquiring great social benefits in culture, recreation, and freedom of self-expression; and that the moral tone is likely to be greatly improved by the new status acquired by woman.

CHAPTER IX

Education, Press, Art, etc.

There has probably been no greater revolution of ideas than in the new educational system as practiced in Soviet Russia. In many other departments of social life traditions are still hindering the complete transformation of the machinery. The practical working of the new educational theories in the State schools does not, however, always attain the results hoped for. Lack of funds, of new text books, and especially of competent teachers are among the chief factors which account for the partial failure in the towns; but the obstinate resistance of the peasants to any form of education or cleanliness is very serious in the country districts.

Schools

The State educational machinery at present consists of the Commissariat of Education with its central organization in Moscow.

This Commissariat is divided into eleven Departments:—

1. Administration and Organizing Council.
2. General Educational Council.
3. Technical Educational Council.
4. Juvenile and Political Educational Council.
5. Educational Council for Native States.
6. Scientific Education Council.
7. Art Council, which deals with public monuments, museums, exhibitions, opera, theatres, music, etc.
8. Literary Censor's Council to control the printed word.
9. State Publishing Council.
10. Cinematograph Censor's Council.
11. Supply Council for the organization of educational equipment.

Each province or large town has its own local educational department, which is elected by the local Soviets and sends its representative to the Moscow Commissariat. These local organizations are directly responsible to the Central Commissariat of Education for all the schools and educational institutions within their jurisdiction. They are also responsible for the proper attendance at school of all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Teachers are selected by the Local Soviets, but always in consultation with the local teachers' Trade Union. These local teachers' Trade Unions may report direct to the Central Commissariat or through the Central Trade Union Council in Moscow.

Schools are divided into two grades: the first grade deals wtih children from 7 to 12 and the second from 12 to 17 or 18 years of age. Education is obligatory and free in most cases, but in the event of the State subsidy not being able to meet the expenditure in a certain district, a fee may be charged at the discretion of the local Soviet. This fee is always on a sliding scale according to the income of the parents, provided they are "workers."

Originally the Trade Union of each factory or industry organized its own schools. These are now, however, in most cases taken over by the State under the New Economic Policy in 1922.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1923-24

	No. of schools	Attendance, No. of pupils
First grade	63,713	4,683,000
Second grade	1,565	315,000
Unclassified—for children between seven and nine years	693	
Universities—		No. of students
Agricultural	27	19,047
Industrial and scientific	20	31,026
Colleges—		
Agricultural	123	9,622
Industrial and technical	68	10,114
Art Universities—		
Higher grade	10	6,311
Technical	65	9,748

The above figures do not include the Trade Union club schools and classes for adults, which appear in another section of the report, or the schools in the Federated and Associated Re-

Owing to the lack of accommodation and teachers most of the schools at present are working in two shifts, that is from 9 a. m. till 2 and from 3 p. m. till 9. Boarding schools have lately been established for orphans and destitute children who have no facilities for attending the local school. Admission to these boarding schools is obtained through the Trade Unions or local educational departments of the commissariat.

No distinction between the sexes is made in any of the schools or universities. Boys and girls are on an absolutely equal footing.

It is stated that over 50 per cent. of all children are now attending school; although this is not considered satisfactory it is a considerable improvement on Tsarist days. By 1927 it is hoped to have put an end to illiteracy in all classes. The total number of schools dealing exclusively with illiterates is now 80, and the total number of pupils 4,000,000.

School Curriculum

Great attention is paid to modern languages. In all schools French and Russian are taught, and in some cases English. Thereafter come mathematics, geometry, elemetary science, political economy, botany, and anatomy. Under the heading of elementary natural science and anatomy the child is given very detailed instruction in the principles of personal hygiene, sex relationship, and the construction of the body. This instruction is supplemented by lectures given by the doctor, who is attached to each school. Once a week all the children are medically inspected, and the resident doctor is responsible for their health and cleanliness.

walls decorated with pictures by great artists of the things they loved most, rich food, served on gold salvers of Italian workmanship, resting on silk cloths embroidered by Persian slaves."

The same teacher, after explaining the rare beauty of a Rembrandt portrait, informed the children that that great paniter whose pictures now sold for untold money, died in abject poverty because the wealthy refused him a living wage.

The following may be taken as typical of the instruction given to a class of twenty children visiting a picture gallery. The lecturer commenced with a very thorough explanation of the technical and artistic properties of a picture of still life (fruit in gold embossed salvers on a table covered with an embroidered silk cloth). She then turned to the children and asked. "Can any of you tell me why this picture was painted?" Nobody replied. "For the same reason, my little comrades, that you like to have a picture of Lenin in your room, to remind you of what is most dear to you all. These wealthy people liked to have their

Very considerable care is devoted to instruction in all branches of art and music. Works of art, collected under the nationalization of private property, have now been placed in the public museums of all the large towns. These museums are daily filled with bands of children under the guidance of a teacher. Each lecture carries with it its subjective lesson on Communism and the rights of the worker. Should the museum have been the former residence of some wealthy individual, as is often the case, the children are at first taken around the buildings and shown the luxury in which the former owner lived. After this introduction the class is taken round the exhibits.

History in all cases is almost entirely confined to social and political aspects of the nations of the world, the growth of civilization and its effect on the workers of various countries. Social reformers, their lives and creeds, have entirely taken the place of the history of kings and dynasties. The wrongs and oppressions to which the people have been subjected by the ruling classes are strongly emphasized. This fundamental principle penetrates into all branches of the child's education.

Universities

The universities are divided into two categories—universities of a special character, such as higher economics and technical subjects dealing with all branches of engineering, and general universities which are divided into various faculties, such as medical, science, social, which includes languages, art, archeology, law, music, and statistics. In most universities a very low fee is charged. Those students who are unable to meet the fee are subsidized by the Trade Union to which they or their parents belong, or by the party organization.

There are also in all large industrial centers institutes known as "rabfak" (workers' faculties). These are Trade Union institutions and exclusively for industrial workers who have not received a sufficient school education to enable them to pass into the universities. In these institutions they are prepared up to the necessary standard which will enable them to enter a State university. Such students receive a subsidy from their Trade Union which enables them to continue the higher course of their studies. In many cases they do a half-day's work in the morning and attend lectures in the afternoon and evening.

These "rabfak" now number 75, the largest being the Donetz Technical School, built and equipped entirely by the Trade Unions. Forty-five per cent. of the students in the higher universities are drawn from the workers and peasants.

The full State program includes clothing and food for all school children and students at the university. Owing to lack of funds this, however, has not yet come into force. There are, on the other hand, certain Communist institutions for sons and members of the Communist Party, at which both clothing, food and quarters are provided. These colleges are considered to be somewhat exclusive.

Mining colleges and agricultural colleges have been established and are run on the same line as the universities.

Art

A special feature all over Russia, and especially in the Ukraine, is the workers art colleges and colleges of music. These do not come directly under the Commissariat of Education, but are run by the Trade Unions. The course of instruction is three years and admission is obtained through the Trade Union. The industrial worker who wishes to enter upon a course of instruction in one of these colleges has to undertake to complete a three years' course. He is then permitted to work for five or six hours a day in the factory, instead of the usual eight hours, and has to attend the college from 3 o'clock until 9 in the evening, thus completing an eleven-hour day.

At the end of three years he enters for a non-competitive examination in order to receive his diploma. This diploma entitles him to join the profession for which his studies have prepared him, or to enter a university.

These colleges are probably creating the embryo of post-revolutionary art in Russia. The professors and teachers are for the most part of the old school and their influence acts as a healthy restraint on the students, all of whom are factory workers. It is evident in these schools that an unconscious struggle is being carried on between master and pupil. The pupils are prone to reject any form of aesthetic art or coloring as typical of the hated bourgeois refinement.

Many of these institutions have just completed their first three years' course, and the progress made by the students is most remarkable. The courses cover all branches of art, music, and stage craft. As is natural in so young a movement portrait painting and sculpture are more patronized than other branches, but some very exceptionally fine scene painters have already appeared, and the Delegation saw many examples of the industrial workers' art in the theatres and workers' clubs of Moscow and Kharkov.

Portrait painting, and more especially sculpture, have taken an extremely rugged and almost violent form. Expressions of the sitters seldom appear in repose; nervous and mobile features are depicted in an exaggerated form. Statuary is never at rest, muscle, brawn, and all physical attributes are brought out in the strongest relief. The effect in the open, at great distances, is striking, but at close proximity appears inartistic, and for gallery or studio purposes is almost grotesque.

Decorative art has, for the most part, taken a cubist form, mostly in red, black and yellow, all colors being of a very vivid and crude hue. Factory chimneys, machinery and glowing fires, and smoke play a large part in all forms of the workers' decorative art.

It was interesting, however, to note that, contrary to current reports, there is a great revival through these colleges of the Russian native arts and handicrafts, such as miniature painting on Russian lacquer, an art which was dying out before the Revolution, Russian enamel, needlework, embrodiery and lace. In spite of many difficulties, much is being done by the schools to keep the old artistic spirit of Russia alive through the turmoil of new thought and activity and to counteract the natural tendency during the revolutionary period to reject anything that is older than the Revolution.

Literature and Music

In the domain of literature and music, these schools are perhaps less fortunate. Literature apart from poetry is concerned mainly with economics. There is a striking tendency among new musical composers to seek expression in triumphant marches and the more decadent forms of syncopated noise known as jazz music. Efforts are, however, being made by these colleges to combat this tendency to imitate the West and to stimulate a higher form of art. The unaccompanied massed choirs of, sometimes as many as 500 workers, give striking results of this. The "International" or some other triumphant revolutionary march has, of course, to receive places of honor on the program, but the rest of it is, however, invariably devoted to the old Russian peasant songs, rendered in a manner which was irresistible. The formation and training of these enormous mass choirs all over the country is now a special feature in Soviet Russia, which in itself repays a visit.

Opera and Theatre

The Russian stage (drama, opera and ballet) is so well known to lovers of Russian art that it will be sufficient to say that it has weathered the storm of the Revolution and remains intact. The old operas and ballets are still played to crowded audiences. There is nothing like it elsewhere, the gem itself is unspoiled, but the setting has changed. The gay uniforms of the ruling class, the wonderful Parisian frocks and glittering jewels of their womenfolk, have disappeared from the auditorium. The new setting is more sombre. The new audience is composed of working men and women in dark clothing, who are there to see the performance and not their friends. They are highly critical, and usually less demonstrative than the old Russian audience.

In this connection it may be of interest to repeat a conversation with a dancer famous in Tsarist days. She was asked how she liked playing to the new audiences, who held no expensive bouquets of flowers, who could purchase no jewels and give no promise of champagne suppers.

She replied, "It is, of course, entirely different, but I think it is more real. Now I realize that it is only my art and talent that can make them call me before the curtain until I dance again. I think I dance better now although I am older. I certainly love my art more. Formerly I hated touring the provinces. Now I feel that I am doing something creative when I travel 1,000 miles to show the people my interpretation of a ballet. I am free to leave Russia, but yet I am glad to stay."

Most of the old favorites have disappeared or gone abroad, but new talent is not lacking.

(To be continued in next issue.)

CALLES FORBIDS ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE MEETING

Seeks to Halt the Big Gathering in January

According to an International News Service dispatch from Mexico City the Calles government has banned the convention of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League tentatively scheduled to be held in Mexico City next January.

The Anti-Imperialist League was formed last January in Mexico City. Affiliated with the league are the Federation of Railway Unions of Mexico the largest independent organization of workers in Mexico, the Peasants league of Vera Cruz and of Michoacan, various student groups and the Communist Party of Mexico.

There are numerous organizations in Cuba, the United States and Central American countries also affiliated with the league. Some of the leading intellectuals of Latin America have endorsed it.

Manuel Gomez, executive secretary of the league, when told of the ban placed on the meeting of the league to be held in Mexico City said that if the dispatch is true it is another and definite proof of the fact that the Calles government is trying to play into the hands of the American imperialists.

"Last April when I was in Mexico I tried to get from Calles a definite statement about the proposed meeting of the league," he said. "A direct reply was not given. At the time we had little hope that the Calles government in its role of protector of American imperialism would permit the meeting.

"This definite ban on the meeting places Calles and his government four square behind Wall Street's domination of Mexico. It is direct treason against the fight his own people have been putting up for real freedom and liberty.

"The league has at last accomplished this much: it has forced Calles to let the workers and peasants of Mexico know where he stands on the question of imperialism.

"The fact that the Anti-Imperialist League is having such a hard time to get a meeting place shows the influence Wall Street exerts on the Latin-American countries.

"Of course the ban which Calles has put on the meeting of the Anti-Imperialist league will not prevent its being held. If the meeting is not held in Mexico City it will be held elsewhere."

Baltimore, Md., Yowls Report Activities

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—The summer activities of the Baltimore branch of the Young Workers League has followed the program as outlined by the National Executive Committee.

Todate the following achievements have been noted:

Membership.—A new English branch of the Young Workers League has been organized.

The Young Worker agent has started the league on a drive to acquire over 50 subs. The lists of subscribers to the various party papers including the Freiheit is being scoured for subscribers to the Young Worker.

Street Meetings.

The league has cooperated with the Workers Party in holding street meetings, the first "Hands off China" having been held with Comrade W[illegible] as speaker. Future meetings will be announced.

As a preliminary announcement the Young Workers League will hold a "barn dance" at the Finnish Par
615 S. 16th street. We will announ
date in a later issue.

Union Protest Arrest of Member at Worker
Party Street Meetin

By C. ROBERTS.

Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 13.—
Local Union No. 19, Painters, has se
a letter to the chief of police prote
ing against the illegal arrest of Bro
er Flemming and demanding that
he given the right of free speech.

Fleming was arrested when he
tempted to take names of witness
at the request of James H. Dols
who was arrested while speaking
the street corner at O'Farrell and F
more.

At the hearing the judge appear
to be peeved because the officer h
made the arrests and said the R
were only looking for a fight. T
case was continued to Aug. 20, wh
the cop returns from his vacation.

FOR RENT

Furnished Room with all mod
conveniences. Party member
fered. Very reasonable. Addre
Daily Worker, Box 12

EIGHTY KLUXERS JAILED IN RIOT, FIVE ARE SHOT

Klan Meeting Cause of Bloodshed in Mass.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., August 11.—Five men were shot, one of whom is dying, in a ku klux klan riot at their meeting here. Police arrested eighty klansmen, and found two rifles, a shotgun, and two belts of ammunition on the arrested kluxers.

Five Men Shot.

Alonzo Foley, 22, of Saxonville, with a bullet lodged in his brain, was the dying man.

Foly and four companions were standing in the road near the klan meeting place. Shots were fired and the five dropped. Foleys companions and their injuries:

William Bradley, 25, bullet wound in thigh; Thomasco Sliney, 23, gunshot wound in right cheek; Frank McGuire, 30, gunshot wounds in cheek and back; Edmund Purcell, 21, top of left ear shot away.

The klan meeting, held on the Libby farm, in South Sudbury, was one of the largest ever held in this vicinity and drew a large crowd of curious spectators.

Klansmen Attack.

The highways in all directions were clogged with automobiles. Attacks by the klansmen on the antis followed the breaking up of the meeting.

One large party of klansmen broke thru an attacking crowd and made their way to the Libby house. A crowd of antis surrounded the house and aid was asked of the state constabulary.

Meanwhile, a dozen smaller disorders were taking place and the shooting of the five young men from ambush was going on.

District Attorney Arthur K. Reading of Middlesex county today ordered a searching probe of the disorders and the shooting.

More than 200 men of all ages were assembled about the klan field when without warning a volley issued from near a henhouse on a road in the rear of the Libby farm. As the five young men fell to earth a panic ensued.

Automobiles began to hurry away in all directions. There were many collisions in the confusion.

Labor Defense Dates for Chicago.

Sept. 13—National Labor Defense Day. Chicago conference, Ashland Auditorium, small hall, at 12 'o'clock noon. 8 p. m. Defense mass meeting at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

Dec. 21. Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Defense dance, Temple Hall, Van Buren nad Marshfield Ave.

Dec. 10-13 (inclusive)—Defense Bazaar at Northwest Hall, North and Western Ave.

Friendly organizations are asked to support the affairs as above and not to arrange other affairs for those dates. Rally to the International Labor Defense!

RENEGADE LABOR EDITOR PROTESTS WHEN BOSSES STRIKE AT UNION'S FAKERS, COLLABORATION ONE WAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13.—In the current issue of the local labor paper, there is publishes a rather peculiar wall of a renegade, with regard to the "unfair" methods used by the Citizen's Alliance, in insisting in its last bulletin, that "all officers elected (of the Central Labor Union) June 6th were candidates advocated and supported by the Communists."

For "Fair Employers"

This falsehood has stimulated the erstwhile radical to collect his knowledge of the class struggle, and mako the following piece of sophistry pass as his latest pearl of wisdom:

"In a wild effort to paint the strictly trade union central labor union as a "red" organization and so attempt to discredit organized labor with fair employers, cause industrial unrest and bitter feeling between labor and employer, the citizens' alliance casts truth to the winds. . ."

This is quite a discovery on the part of the editor in question. He reduces the problem of indsutrial unrest, to the very simple proportions of whether the statements of O. P. Briggs, a local head of an industrial espionage system, are true or false in respect to the Central Labor Union.

Now Class Collaborationist.

Nothing could be more simple than this. There was a time however, when the contortionist editor of the local labor paper, recognized that the class struggle was a war between the master class and the working class; that creations like O. P. Briggs were the paid tools of capitalism, who know no restraints and recognize no bounds, in their dark, nefarious designs upon the working class. Today he pleads for and expects "fairness" from the Briggs' camp.

An Attack on Labor.

But what is of great importance in this connection, to the rank and file of Minneapolis labor, is the fact that the fight on the left wing, waged by the renegade and the reactionaries and applauded by O. P. Briggs, as an excellent disruptive tactic calculated to help the bosses, was merely a step toward the complete destruction of the labor movement, as was pointed out by the left wing.

Paul J. Smith, who followed the line of disruption closely, together with his allies, strongly insisted that once the local waters of the C. L. U. would be purged of its red flakes, the bosses would rush to embrace the unions, that there would be a cordial entente between the lion and the lamb. They spoke as if they had guarantees from the citizens' alliance, into which all of the bosses are organized.

But everything is not gold that glitters.

Now, we find, according to the local labor sheet, that the same bosses who supported the labor fakers in their persecution of the left wing, are engaged in downright slander upon the composition of the C. L. U.; that they persist in branding that body "Communistic" when it is not. And it is perfectly true that it is not.

Capitalists Kick Fakers.

Making war on all labor unions and movements, the capitalists secured the services of the labor fakers, to first oust the Communists. That having been accomplished, as they think, now they turn upon their allies, the labor fakers, to smash them, as a fitting reward for their treachery to the working class.

But this is too much even for equilibrist labor editors. So he squawks. There is "unfairness" abroad. It's against the rules of the game, etc., etc. Once again the rank and file of labor has a good lesson illustrated for its benefit.

Potential Communists.

To the capitalist class all workers are potential Communists. Therefore, all labor organizations must be destroyed, even if no single Communist is within them. Labor must answer these tactics of capitalism with the invincible tactic of the united front.

Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, August 14, 1925.

237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave "M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
	Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286	Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
159	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machnists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5	Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
210	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
6857	Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel
111	Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

15 Schools Ready By Sept. 8th Says Board

Fifteen new school buildings are promised for Sept. 8th, the beginning of the fall term, by the board of education thru its business manager's office. The schools, according to the report, will provide seats to approximately 11,000 children.

They will be located at the following places: Stockton (junior high), Montrose avenue and Beacon street; Schurz (senior high), Milwaukee avenue and Addison street; Avalon Park, Kenwood avenue and 81st street; Brentano, Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; Doolittle, Rhodes avenue and 35th street; Douglas, Calumet avenue and 32d street; Grant, Western avenue and Wilcox street; Hamline, Bishop and 47th streets; Shakespeare, Greenwood avenue and 46th street; Sheridan, Escanaba avenue and 90th street; Talcott, Ohio and Lincoln streets; Thorp, Burley avenue and 89th street; Ward, Shields avenue and 27th street; Wentworth, South Sangamon and 70th streets.

UPHOLSTERS ON STRIKE AGAINST AETNA WAGE CUTS

Put on Second Cut of 10 Per Cent

The upholsterers working for the Aetna Furniture company, 469 West 24th street, are striking against the outrageous wage cuts and tricks of the manager. The whole force of 23 are out, while the other remaining workers in the shop, employing 50, are day workers and laborers of unskilled type, whose wages were not cut yet, tho the firm is planning to cut their wages too, if they can first break the strike of the upholsterers.

The firm posted a notice a week ago, saying that there would be a wage cut of 10 per cent. The manager made a speech, not asking the upholsterers to agree, but merely "explaining" how the poor company was "losing money", and the owners were reduced to hunger and poverty—all the usual bunk. A very pitiful tale told with tears in the eyes—but all lies.

No Union Aid from Faker Kohn.

The upholsterers have no union or contract, because of the policy of the international union under President Kohn betrays all upholsterers to the open shop by a positive refusal to organize the unorganized. Kohn's idea being that the fewer members the union has the better union it is!

When the men got their pay, however, they discovered that besides a ten per cent cut from the old scale, they got a second ten per cent cut—making a cut of twenty per cent.

Drastic Cut in Starvation Wage.

Men with families to support, who had been getting the lowest wages in the city from this scabby Aetna firm, and who had been trying to exist on $35 a week, now found the boss trying to force them to work for $28 a week.

They rebelled yesterday, held a meeting, elected a shop committee and went to the boss with their demands. He refused to talk to two men, the best workers in the shop, saying he didn't want to see them around the place any more.

No Second Cut—No Discrimination.

The men then added to their first demand, that the second cut be rescinded, the demand that no discrimination be practiced against any of their number. The boss argued and pleaded, then got hufty and called eight big cops, but the men were orderly and walked out with their tools after giving the boss a last chance.

Pickets were being posted yesterday and delegates to other shops to warn the workers not to accept jobs from the Aetna Furniture company, known as the cheapest firm in the city to work for.

Kansas City, Mo. "Hands Off China" Meeting Aug. 18

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—Altho the capitalist press has little to say regarding the developments in China, we know from better sources that the struggle is still going on, that the cables are buzzing with communications to the foreign offices of the imperialist powers and that like pythons they are watching for an opportunity to strike a death blow to the militant spirit of the Chinese masses.

So once again in Kansas City the friends of the oppressed Chinese people will hold a "Hands Off China" meeting. The meeting will be held Tuesday, Aug. 18th, at the Open Forum tent, 12th and Forest. No admission will be charged.

J. E. Dolson, lecturer from California, one who is qualified to speak on this subject, will speak. The protest meeting will be attended by many who are quickly becoming wise to the game of imperialism. Other speakers representing the oppressed people will also address the meeting.

E. Hugo Oehler.

BUILDERS AT WORK

TO GIVE NECESSARY CO-OPERATION

THIS WILL HELP YOU!

To make it easier for the growing army of Builders and Agents thruout the country to get subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY and to sell books and pamphlets—bundles of supplies are being sent regularly.

Sub books, special blanks, report cards, literature catalogues—all the necessary tools for Builders are shipped—and will be shipped on request—to make the job of building the DAILY WORKER so much easier.

But this is not all. The DAILY WORKER wants this army of loyal workers to have every possible advantage. For this reason the DAILY WORKER is always ready to send out bundles of the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY for free distribution. There is no charge for these—and if you can't pay the postage for them—the DAILY WORKER gladly will.

But the point is that sample copies of both the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY can be had free of charge. They are ready for your use. If you want to distribute these at your shop, at your local union meeting or around your neighborhood, you can do a real job of propaganda distribution.

Simply write in to the DAILY WORKER telling us just how many copies of each publication you will need for your purpose—and within a few days you will receive a bundle of the best material for a real job of Communist building.

UNEMPLOYMENT STEADILY MOUNTS, WORKERS SPEEDED UP TO KEEP INDUSTRY FROM COLLAPSING

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The displacement of human labor by machinery and speedup management methods continues to feature government reports on production and employment. In June the amount of goods produced by manufacturing industry was 25 per cent above the average of 1919 and 20 per cent above June, 1924, while the number of workers employed to get this production was nearly 6 per cent below the 1919 average and less than 2 per cent above June, 1924.

Industrial employment in Illinois is on the downgrade, according to the state department of labor. In July, for the fifth consecutive month, employers reduced their forces. The present level is slightly below July, 1924, and 15.5 per cent below the peak of 1923.

Hits Low Level.

This is the lowest level of employment since early in 1922 when the postwar depression was on. It means that 115,000 workers employed in Illinois factories two years ago are looking for jobs elsewhere today.

The situation is reflected in the 153 persons who applied for every 100 jobs available, altho this is a slight improvement over July, 1924, when there were 171 applicants for every 100 places open.

Reports from iron and steel firms show up the optimistic reports on steel buying circulated by the trade journals. Employment fell off 3.2 per cent in the month, reducing the level to 10 per cent below March. At that there were still about 11 per cent more employed in the industry than in July, 1924.

Car and locomotive shops laid off 10 per cent of their employes in the month, a reduction of more than 20 per cent since May. Agricultural implement makers laid off 6 per cent. On the other hand the usual seasonal boom added 10.6 per cent in the men's garment trades and 24 per cent in women's clothing factories.

Decline in Steel Industry.

The decline in the steel and railway equipment industries is due largely to the slump in railroad buying. In the first six months of 1925 the railroads ordered 333 new locomotives, compared with 701 in 1924 and 1,739 in the first six months of 1923. Similarly railroad orders for new cars fell from 67,292 in the first half of 1923 and 72,242 in the first half of 1924 to 35,623 this year. Unfilled orders on the books of locomotive manufacturers in July called for 378, compared with 483 last year and 1,738 in 1923.

U. S. Steel reports a decline of 170,591 tons in unfilled orders. This is the fifth successive month of a decline which has brot orders down from 5,285,000 tons in March to 3,539,000 tons at the end of July. On July 31, 1924, there were 3,262,505 tons booked, but in July, 1923, there were orders ahead for 6,396,261 tons.

The irregularity of railroad purchases has always been recognized as one of the worst disturbers of employment. It is an outstanding argument for public control of an industry which exercises such far-reaching influence.

U. S. Government Says Shanghai Strike Is Affecting U. S. Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The United States government department of commerce laconically confirms the importance of the Shanghai general strike and liberation movement by the following brief summary of business transacted.

"Inactivity continues to be the predominant factor of the Shanghai markets, special lines being extremely quiet. The shipping strike is still in effect and much of the cargo destined for China is being carried to Kobe and Manila. Automotive sales during the past month were one-fourth normal, but sales of iron and steel have not been affected."

40,000 HOMES LOST YEARLY IN ANGEL CITY

Real Estate Sharks Are "Famine Stricken"

By FRAPIESA.

LOS ANGELES, August 13.—For the year ended July 31, 1925, covering the period of slump, approximately 40,000 homes have been forfeited in Los Angeles by owners. Ex-propriation of home owners still continues at the same momentum as during the past several months.

The homes were lost by the mortgaging process. In the majority of cases they were purchased on the installment plan, small portion of total price being paid down and the balance paid, "just like rent," month by month.

Because of the condition indicated a house and lot may be lost by several different purchases in a year and there are so many cases of this kind that it is logical to estimate that the actual number of houses and lots forfeited during the year was 30,000, although 40,000 buyers suffered.

Traffic in Homes.

This shows the frenzied nature of the gambling in homes. The eagerness of people to own their own homes makes them easy prey for those who profit by the hazard. Such is the percentage in favor of the professional gamblers behind the game that chances of home seekers to win are far less than those of players of the old Louisiana lottery were.

As usual, the victims are workers, for the greater part. Burdened with ever-increasing rents, mechanics and laborers are lured by the "own your own home" idea. They follow the ignis fatuus until sickness, unemployment or other misfortune comes. Then they find themselves in the swamp of bankruptcy from which there is no salvation. The real estate agents swoop down upon them and take their all. With savings gone houses taken from them, the home seekers are more destitute than if they had never tried to own homes.

Wide-spread Destitution.

The net result of the operations of the "own your own home" beasts of prey in Los Angeles during the past year may be placed at 100,000 destitute men, women and children. That is a minimum. But these 100,000 will not be found here. No, indeed. Thousands of them have gone back to the eastern states, the middle west and elsewhere. They left Los Angeles as a plague spot while they had enough cash to pay their fares.

In April, May and June this year trains alone caried as many as 8,000 persons a day bound east away from Los Angeles. The exodus still continues.

Home buyers are now very scarce hereabouts. When they come within the scent of the real estate agents and these learn how much ready cash they have to commence to buy homes remarks such as "That guy has $400!" are made in such awesome tones by the "subdividers" as to leave no doubt as to how scarce money is and how rare are prospective victims who possess it.

Home seekers have been plucked until there is nothing left to them.

SARGENT LENDS EAR TO PARDON PLEA OF McCRAY

Class Prisoners Are Spurned, Not Politician

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Sargent lent a friendly ear to the lawyers who asked him to pardon the political grafter, former Governor McCray of Indiana, serving ten years at Atlanta for forgery and using the mails to defraud, altho he does not give a passing thot to the scores of class-war prisoners jailed for their political views.

A delegation of Indiana politicians made the plea for McCray, who is George Ade's brother-in-law. Harry S. New, postmaster general and a fellow politician, joined in the plea for a pardon for the corrupt politician.

The petition was signed by fourteen state governors, thirty bank officials and Thomas Taggart, Indiana's political boss.

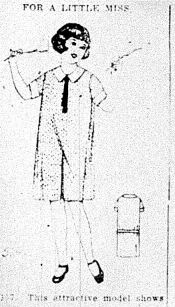
Sargent listened to the appeal for two and one-half hours.

Congressmen Big Boozers Mrs. Scott Tells Divorce Court

ALPENA, Mich., Aug. 13.—Bills for beer and wine used in the household of Representative Frank D. Scott, from 1917 up until prohibition, were introduced by his wife in their divorce suit today when Mrs. Scott took the stand to tell of threats made by Sc "to drag my skirts thru the mud that no one would want to lo

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR A LITTLE MISS.

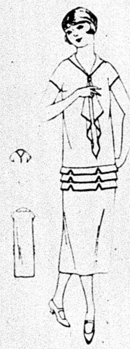


2397. This attractive model shows he now so popular "kick" plait at the nter of the front. The fulness of e back is confined by a belt.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, and 10 years. A 6-year size reuires 2 yards of 36-inch material. r collar, cuffs an dbelt of contrastg material ¾ yard 27 or 36 inches de is required.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The tterns being sold thru the DAILY ORKER pattern department are furhed by a New York firm of pattern anufacturers. Orders are forwarded by e DAILY WORKER every day as reved, and they are mailed by the manacturer direct to the customer. The ILY WORKER does not keep a stock patterns on hand. Delivery of patns ordinarily will take at least 10 days m the date of mailing the order. Do become impatient if your pattern is ayed.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR YOUTHFUL FIGURES.



5191. Figured silk or crepe, gingham, tub silk or flannel may be used for this attractive design. The jabot may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 2¼ yards of 54-inch material. If the jabot is omitted ¼ yard less material is required. Width of dress at the foot is 5 inches.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Work s Monthly, Rabotnicza Trina and Novy Mir are for sale the Workers' Co-operative taurant, 1733 Broadway.

RUSSIA TODAY

The first publication in England of this most complete report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, caused a great stir in the world trade union movement.

From all parts of the world came high praise for this historical document, from those workers in and out of the organized labor movement earnestly working for world trade union unity.

By all enemies of labor, capitalists and their henchmen, the bitterest criticism was levelled.

This report made by the Official Delegation of British Labor (including charts and maps) is an impartial study of every phase of life under the first world's workers' government. Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—these and other subjects are analyzed by the Delegation who have travelled unhindered and free to investigate in all sections of Soviet Russia.

It is a complete, impartial and dignified document of one of the world's leading bodies of Labor.

WM. F. DUNNE
Editor of the Daily Worker says:

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.

It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report . . .

Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, slow-moving Briton call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.

$1.25 Duroflex Covers — RUSSIA TODAY — $1.75 Cloth Bound

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ....Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Attack on the Amalgamated

Last Wednesday afternoon a small army of police under the leadership of the notorious "Mike" Grady, police lieutenant with a shady history, raided the headquarters of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and arrested sixty-two members of the organization that were present, including several officers. Later on, when Sidney Rissman, assistant manager and business agent of the joint board, appeared at the detective bureau to take steps to release the members of the union, he was seized by Lieutenant Grady and thrown into a cell.

This raid is added proof—if any is needed—of the close relations between the manufacturers and the police department. It shows clearly, what we have always pointed out, that the police department is the tool of the employing class.

This raid on the Amalgamated headquarters had no other purpose than to break the strike of the union against the millionaire clothing firm, the International Tailoring company. The police acted directly thru the chamber of commerce.

It is also significant that on the very day the raid took place, the International News Service sent a story over its wires that the American Federation of Labor was threatening to break with the Chicago Federation of Labor over the latter's attack on the United Garment Workers for scabbing on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The news service gave the name of Tom Rickerts local scab herder as authority for the statement.

Thus we have in one unholy combination against the Amalgamated, the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, the chamber of commerce, representing the International Tailoring company and the police department to do the dirty work. This united front of the employers and their lackeys is a challenge to the entire trade union movement fo Chicago. This latest outrage against militant unionists must not go unanswered. The working class must show Mayor Dever, the humble tool of big business, that it is in the power of the working class to put a representative of labor in the city hall and kick out the handy man of the chamber of commerce and the combined capitalists of Chicago.

The attack on the Amalgamated teaches many lessons, not the least of which is this: Any union that fights for the interests of its members, no matter what political views the mass of its membership represents, is sure to draw the fire of the master class. The Amalgamated was not raided because its officials are sympathetic to the Communists. Such a charge could not be directed against them. In fact many of them went out their way quite recently to convince the employers that they had nothing in common with the Communists. But this did not save them. Why? Because the particular employer who stands to lose money by being compelled to pay better wages to his wage slaves is not worrying so much about the distant future as he is about the here and now. Thus, we see, that it makes little difference to the employers whether he is compelled to turn over more of his profits to a Communist worker or to a worker who still believes in the parties of capitalism.

Unions that adopt the policy of collaborating with the employers are never in any danger of police raids. It is significant that the capitalist press reports stated that all the cockroach firms that complained of being attacked by alleged agents of the Amalgamated were either open shop or had agreements with the United Garment Workers. The Amalgamated members may also notice that all the capitalist papers played up the arrested men as if they were a lot of criminals. The DAILY WORKER alone of all the dailies in Chicago defended those workers.

It is nothing new to have reactionary labor leaders co-operating with the police and the employers in bringing about the arrest of workers. In Los Angeles, reactionary officials of the carpenters' unions co-operated with the police in raiding the offices of the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers Party. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, boastingly admitted that he helped the department of justice ferret out the radicals in his own organization. This attack on the Amalgamated is by no means a novelty.

The DAILY WORKER calls on the entire trade union movement of Chicago to give its united support to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in this crisis. Organized labor must accept the challenge of the chamber of commerce, and show the combined forces of the enemy that labor realizes the meaning of solidarity.

One of the Chicago Tribune's paid liars who is stationed in Riga says that Russia is vodkaizing working class visitors into the belief that the Soviet Union is progressing. We wonder if they have also vodkaized France into officially repudiating the efforts of Britain to sent a joint note to Moscow asking for an official statement on the alleged relations between the Soviet government and the Communist International.

The Illinois committee that essayed to elect LaFolette have a debt of $10,000 hanging around their necks. They held a picnic in Riverview to wipe it out. 200 women and children attended. We will leave the rest to your imagination.

But Green is too busy on his knees fawning on the master class and barking at the Communists. He may get something in his pockets from the bosses by going on his knees to them, but he will only get the boot in the posterior from the working class.

When a bridge worker who had been unemployed for several weeks got a job he was so weak with hunger that he missed his footing and fell to his death. This did not happen in Bolshevik Russia, but in capitalist Philadelphia.

An official of the Carnegie Trust company in Pittsburgh, Pa., lost ten millions. No, no, the money did not belong to himself. He is a banker.

Hylan and Hearst are in alliance against Tammany Hall. This will provide some excitement, but in the end the workers will find that whichever side wins they lose.

New England textile industries are combining. What about the le union taking a hint?

Party Trade Union Work - - -

By Wm. Z. Foster

ON many different occasions the Communist International, in its various communications to our party, has stressed the necessity of our devoting more attention to the trade union work. In the decision of the Enlarged Executive Committee on the American question, it says:

"In America the regular work of party members in the trade unions must be considered now as the fundamental work on which depends the success of the party in most of the other fields, and especially the struggle for a Labor Party. Therefore, any tendency to neglect or minimize the importance of this work must be energetically combatted."

THE Comintern found it so necessary to stimulate the Workers Party on the question of Communist work in the trade unions, that it, in conjunction with the Profintern, has addressed a joint letter to our party on this general subject. This letter bristles with instructions to devote more and more attention to activity in the mass economic organizations of the workers. It says:

"It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the trade unions. The labor unions are the basic mass organizations of the workers. They wage war against the employers on one of the most important sectors of the front of the class struggle. The capture of the leadership of the labor union masses in their struggle is necessary not only for the strengthening of the Workers Party at the present time but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task."

And again:

"The Party must use disciplinary measures to compel its members to join the labor unions and to become active in them. It must be firmly fixed in the mind of every party member that no worker in an industrial country like America can be a real Communist unless he is an active labor unionist. The party must take a determined stand against any sign of slackness in labor union activity. The work in the labor unions must be regarded as the basis which will determine the success of the party in most other spheres of work."

Why all this repeated insistance by the Communist International for increased activity by the Workers Party in the trade unions? The answer is found in the facts that only about one-third of our party members are at the same time members of the trade unions, and of this trade union membership only a very small portion are really active in the trade unions. That is to say, the Workers Party is doing only a fraction of the work that it should in the trade unions, and this fact is well known to the Comintern, which is determined to correct the situation, and to throw all available forces of our party into this basic work.

It is one of the greatest errors of the Central Executive Committee minority group that they do not take to heart these repeated instructions from the Comintern on the question of trade union work, and join wholeheartedly with the Central Executive Committee in a campaign to improve the situation in this vital respect. This is due to a fundamental lack of appreciation of the importance of work in the proletarian mass economic organizations. One of the most serious weaknesses of the minority as a whole is its underestimation of party work in trade unions.

THIS underestimation and lack of understanding of trade union work has long characterized the minority leadership and has manifested itself in various ways. When the minority group controlled the Central Executive Committee, and before the present factional situation developed, the indifference of this group towards trade union work showed itself by surrendering this activity almost entirely into the hands of those who now make up the majority of the Central Executive Committee. From the foundation of the Workers Party, and during the last months of the underground party, the Pepper-Ruthenberg group left the working out and application of trade union policies almost completely in our hands. The objective situation was highly favorable, with the workers then engaged in the greatest series of strikes in American history. Our campaigns prospered and the Trade Union Educational League made rapid headway. It immediately became the leader of the whole left wing in the trade union movement.

The Pepper-Ruthenberg group gave this work their blessing from afar. They were uncritical, usually adopting unanimously without discussion all the propositions of the Industrial Department. Yes, despite this policy of non-participation in trade union work, we found the minority delegation at Moscow during the last hearing on the American question graciously taking the credit for all the work that was done. They declared that the party work was highly effective in the trade unions and then took to themselves the full credit for it simply because it was performed when they were in the majority in the party. But the truth is that the only real credit they can claim, if credit is due for such, is for not hindering the work at that epoch. They had almost nothing to do with its actual performance.

AFTER the dispute in the Central Executive Committee in August, 1923, regarding the Federated Farmer Labor Party policy, which was the beginning of the present factional situation, the weakness of the minority on trade union work manifested itself in new forms. For one thing, the minority found it necessary to have a trade union policy. No longer could it surrender completely this important branch of party work to our group. The minority then began to dabble in mapping out trade union policies. The first fruits of this were presented to the last convention of the party in the form of an industrial program. The outstanding features of this program were proposals to drop the slogans of amalgamation and organize the unorganized. On the question of amalgamation, the minority program said:

"Neither the workers of the unorganized industries nor the hundreds of thousands of organized workers are interested in any organizational improvement of the existing craft unions. Our vigorous campaign for amalgamation was in place for the period of prosperity and it helped to stir up great sections of organized labor."

To this mistaken proposal of dropping the campaign to consolidate the unions, the minority added the equally serious error of proposing to discontinue our active work for the organization of the unorganized. They declared that our slogan, "Organize the Unorganized", "was a proper slogan during a period of complete employment, increase in wages, and decrease in hours." As a substitute for these two basic campaigns the minority proposed to center the industrial work around the organization of the unemployed, altho unemployment had manifestly not taken on a sufficiently mass character to make this program practicable. Since the party convention the efforts of the minority to develop a trade union program have been marked by the most serious opportunistic deviations, which will be discussed in a later article.

AFTER the factional situation developed the minority's minimizing of trade union work showed itself in a tendency to attack and belittle the comrades and organizations engaged in activities in the trade unions. The August Thesis of 1923 made a long attack upon the party members who were active in the trade union movement. This lead has since been followed, with the result that in large sections of the party the feeling has been developed that in some way or other work in the trade unions is not vital and that party members who take the lead in that work are not Communists in the full sense of the word. The impression has been created that trade union work, as such, is to some degree syndicalistic. Many comrades seem to take a sort of pride in the fact that they play no part in the struggles of the trade union organizations.

As for the Trade Union Educational League, it has been singled out for attack. Campaigns have been openly carried on against it by responsible party workers. In view of the difficult situation that the league has been working under, with the right-wing bureaucracy shooting into it from all sides, such opposition from within our ranks has been particularly disastrous. Instead of correcting the glaring weakness of our Party's work in the trade unions, the policy of the minority tends only to increase it and to make the situation worse.

In the long dispute that has continued in the party since 1923, the question of the character of our trade union work and the emphasis to be placed on this branch of our activity, has been an underlying issue of basic character, even tho the discussion has not turned so directly on this point. In the Party Commission the two groups came to theoretical agreement regarding our tasks in the trade unions. When they accomplish this in the execution of the practical work in these organizations, then the party will be far along on the way to unity.

BUT how can this understanding be brought about? Certainly not by the majority group adopting the minority attitude towards work in the trade unions. There is only one solution to the problem. This is by the minority's fully and freely accepting the Comintern's position that the work in the trade unions is a vital and fundamental task of the party, and then by giving their active co-operation and participation in this work. With this accomplished the Bolshevization of our party will proceed apace in all its aspects, and the party will rapidly assume a position of far greater power and influence in the labor movement as a whole.

Trade Union Work - - -

A Letter from the Comintern and the Profintern.

From the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Executive Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions.

IT is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the labor unions. The labor unions are the basic mass organizations of the workers. They wage war against the employers on one of the most important sectors of the front of the class struggle. The capture of the leadership of the labor union masses in their struggle is vitally necessary not only for the strengthening of the Workers Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task.

That the Workers Party as a whole does not yet thoroly realize the exceptional importance of trade union activity is clear from the fact that only 40 per cent of the party membership are members of labor unions, and even of these only very few are active in the latter work. If the unions are weak and are dominated by the reactionaries, it is the business of the Communists to strengthen them and to wage a relentless fight against the leadership and the policies of the reactionaries. In those places and industries where no labor unions exist the Communist must take the initiative and organize unions. We must not sit with our hands folded and wait until the labor bureaucracy finds it necessary to form unions. The organization of the masses into labor unions is the historical task of the Communist movement in America.

THE party must use disciplinary measures to compel its members to join the labor unions and become active in them. It must be firmly fixed in the mind of every party member that no worker in an industrial country like America can be a real Communist unless he is an active labor unionist. The party must take a determined stand against any sign of slackness in labor union activity. The work in the labor unions must be regarded as the basis which will determine the success of the party in most other spheres of work.

The Workers Party must render the utmost assistance to the Trade Union Educational League. Wherever the party has branches the latter must regard it as their duty to set up and maintain local branches of the League. Party members who are trade unionists must actively engage in the work of the League. In the League as a whole and in each separate labor union organization the party members must be united into a Communist faction and on all questions act unanimously and as one body.

THE Workers Party must also do everything within its power to prevent itself becoming isolated from the masses. It must resist the tendencies to reduce the Trade Union Educational League to the position of an exclusive organ of the Communists and their closest sympathizers, irrespective of whether such tendencies are a result of pressure from outside or of pressure on the part of the party member anxious to keep out non-partisans. The party must strive to convert the League into an **extensive Left Bloc Organization**, lining up all the revolutionary and progressive elements in the labor unions against the reactionary bureaucracy.

The Communist strategy in the labor unions must be to unite, thru the medium of the Trade Union Educational League, all the left wing elements against the old officialdom and their policies. Every struggle of the workers and all everyday activities must be directed to this object. One of the important features of the work in the labor unions is without fail to utilize the elections of trade union officers and of the delegates to the local, district, national and A. F. of L. conventions. Among the so-called progressive elements there is a growing tendency to develop an opposition against the reactionary labor union bureaucracy and to put up their own ticket in opposition to them at elections. This tendency must be stimulated and developed by the Workers Party as a means of bringing the workers under its influence. In every election, both in local unions, central trades councils and in the international unions, the Communists, where they are not sufficiently strong to secure the election of their own candidates, must unite with the progressives and support joint candidates on the basis of the united front. It should be remembered that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and of the international unions does not represent a single reactionary mass. The closer the labor union official is to the shop and the dues-payer, the more subject is he to the direct influence of the masses of the workers. Among these elements there are many who are disgusted with the policies of the heads. This discontent, tho not yet organized, nevertheless represents opposition to the old course. The party must give every possible assistance to the progressive elements in their struggle against the reactionary bureaucracy. The league must strive to establish a united front with these elements on the basis of a concrete program of action.

The league should be actively supported by the party in prosecution of the league program endorsed at the Third Congress of the R. I. L. U. Particular attention should be given to the folowing points:

1. Strikes and Wage Movements.

THE party must actively engage in every strike and wage movement. It must also rouse the masses to take up such movements. It must skillfully utilize these movements for political ends. It must have a program of demands for each mass movement of this kind and the Communists must fight for the leadership in the struggle. The wage cutting campaign carried out by the capitalists must be opposed by a counter-campaign of strikes.

2. Class Collaboration.

THE party must conduct a relentless war against all class collaboration plans, such as the labor banks, insurance companies, the B. & O. Plan etc., which are being foisted upon the workers by the reactionary bureaucracy. This campaign must be opposed by a militant struggle for a class war policy. The party must steadily expose the incapability, corruption and treachery of the reactionary bureaucracy. On the question of labor banking, our policy must be to oppose the establishment of new banks on the present basis and to demand that the existing banks be reorganized on co-operative lines, that they break with Wall Street and refrain from locking up strike funds in various investments.

3. Organization of the Unorganized.

IN every labor union the party must raise the question of the organization of the unorganized. The party should also utilize its shop nuclei for the organization of the unorganized and to obtain the leadership in all their sruggles. Where labor unions exist the policy of the party must be to strengthen them. Where there are no unions the party must take the initiative and form unions.

4. Amalgamation.

THE campaign for amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial organizations must be vigorously prosecuted. The amalgamation movement must be put on a more concrete basis in view of the desperate resistance which the labor bureaucracy is putting up against it. This movement must be linked up with the everyday struggle of the workers and their everyday demands. In order to widen and extend the amalgamation movement, plans should be elaborated for closer co-operation among the unions in the various industries and localities. At the same time a drive should be launched for amalgamation of the unions on a national scale.

5. Canadian Autonomy.

AN active campaign should be conducted for the affiliation of all the independent unions to the American Federation of Labor, including the railway brotherhoods, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the revolutionary unions, etc. Where affiliaitions to the American Federation of Labor requires the development of the Amalgamation movement, such a movement should be actively supported. The demand should also be raised among the American unions for giving autonomy to their Canadian sections, in accordance with the principles laid down in the program of the league.

6. The Shop Commitee Movement.

THE party should vigorously push forward the movement directed towards the development of shop committees, not only in the organized, but in the unorganized industries as well. The shop committee movement represents a power instrument for the organisation of the unorganized working masses and the Workers' Party should not fail to utilize it.

7. The Work Among the Negroes.

NEGRO workers are becoming an ever more important factor in industry. The employers are doing everything possible to utilize them in the struggle against the whites, thus exploiting both the whites and the negroes. The labor bureaucracy falls into this trap set by the employers and sets up all sorts of barriers to prevent the Negroes joining the unions. This tendency must be relentlessly fought against. The Workers Party must demand the admission of the Negroes to the respective unions, and see to it that they receive equal protection with the whites. Where the leaders refuse to admit Negroes into the unions, special Negro labor unions should be formed in that particular industry.

8. Connections with the Workers of The Colonies.

THE party, thru the league, should set up close and permanent connections with the labor unions in the Philippines, Haiti, Cuba and the other countries under the economic and political subjection of United States imperialism. The purpose of these connections should be to render the utmost support to the workers in the colonies and semi-colonies in their political and economic struggle against the invaders.

9. International Trade Union Unity.

THE party must launch an active campaign in favor of international trade union unity. It must fight in every trade union for the endorsement of the demand for a world unity congress and for the participation of the American Federation of Labor in it on the basis of the R. I. L. U. proposal. It must also fight for the support of the Anglo-Russian committee as the first step towards trade union unity and for the affiliation of the various national unions to the respective industrial secretariats.

The labor union work is of extreme importance to the consolidation of the Workers Party. Everything possible must be done to insure the success of this work. The various points of this letter must be closely studied and actively applied. If this is done, the party will widely extend its influence over the masses and be placed on a more solid basis. We call upon the entire party membership to put into effect the policies laid down in this letter.

With Communist greetings,

(Signed) A. W. KUUSINEN, Secretary Executive Commitee Communist International.

(Signed) A. LOZOVSKY, General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

The Workers Monthly — A Review

TOO little is said, too little is written and much too little is done about so good a magazine as the Workers Monthly.

This is written without qualification. And no worker, Communist or otherwise, would fail to agree after a close reading of the current August issue.

It isn't simply because of the attractiveness of the magazine, because it's "so easy on the eyes" from its decorative cover to the last page in it. True such artists as Fred Ellis, G. Piccoli, Maurice Becker, Don Brown and others have done much to make it attractive indeed—and the myriad of photographs add to the magazine's beauty and worth. But because of the valuable contributions primarily, this issue (and this magazine in every issue) deserves a good deal more of attention.

Articles by Arne Swabeck on the Steel Industry, by William Z. Foster and Earl R. Browder on the needle trades and one by Alex Reid on the miners give the keynote to this issue. In these are the life of the working class and in these are struggle—(with bosses and labor fakers!) and here is also the Communist presentation of not facts alone—but also principles and program as guidance for future leadership.

To the articles on industrial struggles and working class political action are added a number of other most interesting features. Moissaye Olgin's article on Russia, is a personal account of activities under a workers' government that will give you vision of an other world. And the article on American concessions in Russia will bring this other world closer home to you.

Perhaps one article deserves specta mention. "Twenty Years After" b Harrison George is surely one tha would stand out in any issue of eve as good a magazine as the Worker Monthly. Here is the history of the W. W. for twenty years in a nut-she the history of struggle in this cou try and a spectacle of a withering o ganization that once personified stru gle to American workers.

Another really unusual feature ap pears in this issue of the Worker Monthly. Like in the publication o the original draft of the Communi Manifesto which appeared for th first time recently in the Little Re Library series tho written as long a seventy five years ago, an article "Th Organic Composition of Capital" wri ten by Karl Marx is the first appea ance in this country of a letter which Marx analyzes the roots of th difference with Ricardo and other bou geois economists. The appearance such treasures make the Worke Monthly doubly valuable to eve worker.

Many other features are in the Au ust issue of the Workers Monthly- many other good ones many oth things deserving much to be said abo them. Without question, about eve issue of the Workers Monthly (re it yourself if you doubt our word) t little is said, too little is written a much too little is done.

If you want to thoroughly u derstand Communism—study Send for a catalogue of all Co munist literature.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imper Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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'MAJAH' BERRY'S TOOL FAILS TO BREAK STRIKE

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

JAMES A PATTEN, former wheat king, and well known personage in the home town of Charles G. Dawes, vice-president of the United States, has offered his assistance to contractors who are refusing to pay the union scale to their employes. Patten has placed the services of the Landis Committee at the disposal of the contractors. He cannot do a thing to the plasterers he admits, but this is what he says about the lathers: "The lathers' trade is one of the fifteen open shop trades and the committee has had no difficulty in keeping an available supply of lathers for the Landis Award building contractors. "What have the lathers to say to this?

• • •

THE wives of leading Illinois manufacturers left their sheiks twiddling their thumbs in the fashionable private tea dansants for a few hours on an afternoon last week, to open war on the workingclass women of the state who favor the 48 hour week for their sex, the child labor amendment and other measures which they believe might lighten the burden of toil. This kind of activity the pampered parasites of the rich considered pernicious.

• • •

WHILE women of the workingclass were contributing something of value to society, those useless wasters passed a resolution demanding that this business of seeking shorter hours and more pay must come to a stop. This kind of social legislation would ruin the industries, they admitted. The only law they were in favor of was the one demanding a state police. "We know from our personal knowledge" ran the resolution" that employers of today are more sincerely interested in the wellfare of their employes than are the paid reformers and agitators." No doubt the capitalists are generous to their wives, and "friends." But their generosity only makes itself felt to the workers when the latter have the power to make them cough up.

• • •

THE American capitalists who "grabbed over $300,000,000 worth property from the Germans during the war, are now between two minds whether they should give it up or not. Preferably not. But there are political considerations. The German ambasador has officially demanded the return of this loot. Cal. figures out that it is better to return the stuff rather than stand the danger of losing the German vote. Nothing very ideal about the way capitalist governments act!

• • •

LETTERS coming into the office show that the report of the British delegation, now running in The DAILY WORKER is being followed with keen interest by the American workers. One of our solicitors tells of a man who had only given him a month's subscription but the next time he saw him, the subscriber was so delighted with the British reports and the news about the Swedish and German delegations, that he subscribed for a year.

• • •

PROPAGANDA is now being carried on in Europe seeking to discourage delegations of workers from visiting the Soviet Union. The workers who go there, regardless of their political affiliations, feel greatly enthused over the progress made by the capitalists and their paid liars. So they proceed to dish out fantastic yarns about "model factories" and "model villages" after the fashion of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist renegades. But this kind of a campaign is not working. The next move will be to demand that the governments refuse permission to workers to visit Russia. Alright! But this also will cause trouble.

• • •

THE following news item is so intriguing that to comment on it would be as superflous as painting the lily or teaching a capitalist how to rob the workers: "Athens—Unless they inform authorities of their intentions, Greeks, attempting suicide will be severely punished according to a

(Continued on page 2)

BRUTAL RAID ON PICKETS GIVES STRIKE NEW PEP

Amalgamated Prepares for Picnic Sunday

That the raid conducted on the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 South Halsted street, by the city detective bureau squad, led by Mike Grady upon orders from the International Tailoring Company, failed to achieve its purpose of breaking the strike against that firm, was shown by the spirit displayed by the pickets yesterday.

At the strike meeting, the International employes, realizing that the raid was another desperate attempt to smash their union and break up the strike, went ahead with plans for their picnic on Sunday. The 14 strike leaders who had been held in $5,000 and $3,400 bond each were all released yesterday, and bail for Patsey De Rosa held on $100,400 bond, was expected to be obtained by nightfall.

Jailed Strikers Cheered.

The strike meeting yesterday was crowded with enthusiastic pickets, who applauded and cheered those who had been held in the raid. The picket line was even bigger and the strikers more determined than ever that they shall not return to work until the International signs a union agreement. One picket, Abe Bloomberg, was arrested yesterday, and booked on a charge of "assault."

"The desperate attempt to break the strike has failed as miserably as all the other attempts," said Isadore Rothbart, one of the "conspirators" now out on bail. "The International and J. L. Taylor company thot that if they picked out 65 or 70 union men and arrested them they could break the strike. But the only effect this contemptible act had was to give the strikers more vigor and determination."

"Contemptible Frame-Up."

"This raid is nothing new. It is the usual way they treat people who go on strike. If you fight the employer you are guilty in their eyes. Yesterday's attempt was one of the most brazen frame-ups that could possibly be conceived."

"The raid was an attempt to try to besmirch the fight of the workers with manufactured news of the corrupted press. You can jail strikers, but you cannot force them to go back to work. The raid is but another indication that the end of the strike is coming very soon, that the International is desperate. We are going to stay out until we win."

"There is only one law in this country, the law for those who have money. Workers? They are thrown in the

(Continued on page 2)

Painters Local 275 Vote to Affiliate With State Conference

The Painters' Local Union 275 at their regular meeting held Tuesday, Aug. 11, passed a motion to affiliate with the Painters' State Conference and elected F. Muer, John Heinrickson and Charles Bossing as delegates to attend the conference to be held Sept. 10th at Champaign, Ill.

The local also indorsed a resolution sent out by Local Union 1348 at California, for international unity, and calling on the painters' convention to extend greetings to Purcell, the British fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L.

BERLIN POLICE KILL COMMUNIST PARADER IN STREET BATTLE

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—One Communist was killed and several were wounded during a clash with the police tonight. The Communists were demonstrating against the new tariff law plan when the police took a hand to "restore order."

ILLINOIS MINER DIES IN PIT LEAVING HIS FAMILY DESTITUTE

By G. ALLARD.

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., Aug. 14.—Another viltim of the coal mines was claimed Tuesday at East Mine No. 12 of the Old Ben Coal Company here.

Edward Liggers, age 38, while at work timbering the top, was covered and crushed to death by a two-ton rock which required fifteen men to remove from his body.

It was the first day that the mine had worked for five months, and previously a shutdown for eight months after working two months during the winter, had left his family, therefore, in destitution.

CHICAGO I. L. G. W. OFFICIALS TO START TERROR

Members Face Third Degreeing

Condition within the Chicago union of the International Ladie' Garment Workers are rapidly approaching a crisis. The disruption of Peristein carried disorganization in its train. Unemployment of members is widespread. Work is being made in nonunion shops both in and out of town. In many cases with the knowledge of the officials, union shops send out work.

Members are protesting the way the union is handled, and with reason. But in order to conceal their negligence and hide their incapabality, the I. L. G. W. officials are again starting a terrorist campaign just as Peristein did a year and a half ago.

Terror Begins Again.

Many members are being charged with vague and flimsy offenses and hauled up before the grievance committee or special committees. The officials are also being incited by the Sigman gang to disrupt the union completely rather than let the members take control of it.

The result is that two weeks ago Friday the Joint Board in their infinite wisdom appointed an "investigation committee" otherwise known among the cloakmakers as the "Detective bureau," the "Lusk committee," or the "Snoopers," to examine the heads of the members and discover if any were concealing therein, any stray ideas tainted with "disloyalty" to the officials of the international. The crime of lese majesty is a serious offense in the Sigman dynasty, which intends to die just as nasty as it lived.

"We—The I. L. G. W."

On Thursday the official snoopers, gathered together with all the pompous dignity of the famous "Tailors of Tooley street," had an "investigation." Yes, sir. They yielded to none in cross-examining the prisoners—beg pardon, the members of the union. District Attorney Crowe could take lessons from them in handling burglars, murderers and other persons guilty of like mild misdemeanors compared with which opposition to Sigman is a grave offense subject to capital punishment by decapitation.

The "investigation committee" called in about ten members suspected of having ideas on unionism not consonant with themselves, Sigman, Peristein, the manufacturers and the police. Knowing their own deficiencies they wer hasty in taking the offensive and made the prisoners feel that they were in the presence of the prosecuting attorney.

Prisoners Before Their Accusers.

The third degrees began. Those in custody were cross examined separetly in the best "gold fish room" style. The uestion being somewhat as follows:

"Did you attend the mass protest meeting held under the auspices of the Joint Action Committee of Local 2, 9 and 22? Do you sympathize with them? What is your opinion about the present officers, local and general? Do you know the decision of the general executive board in regard to the actions of Local 2, 9 and 22?"

Something Given for Nothing.

The information was volunteered.

(Continued on page 2)

FRANKLIN UNION NO. 4 BETRAYED BY PRESIDENT

Tries to Split Feeders from Pressmen

That President Hugh Crambert of Franklin Union No. 4 of the Press Feeders is trying to betray the members again to the Berry International machine was disclosed Thursday, when he tried to break the strike and force the feeders back to work at the Cuneo plant, which does the printing work of Sears-Roebuck. The line of attack of the Berry International machine is now revealed as an attempt to split the pressmen and feeders before they join forces.

Crambert, whose reputation is well known as a lackey and lickspittle of Berry, has been on a vacation for a week and a half. But evidently hearing that the pressmen and feeders were going to unite their forces, probably being tipped off by the Berry machine, Crambert hurried back to town and tried to call a meeting of the feeders now on strike at Cuneo's.

Conspiracy to Block Amalgamation.

Crambert's bright idea was to coax, beg or blackjack the feeders to go back to work. If the feeders went back, then the International's machine crooks in the Pressmen could point out that the feeders had broken the strike line, and thus by setting No. 3 and No. 4 against each other, to betray and defeat the effort of the membership of both unions to amalgamate at the meeting scheduled to take place at the Peoples Institute, Leavitt and Van Buren streets, Saturday at 2.30 p. m.

The International gang is making desperate efforts to break the feeders and pressmen apart, to split them away from each other and ruin the hopes of the members of both unions, before this meeting takes place.

Crambert's Treason Strikes Snag.

When Crambert tried to tell the feeders at Thursday's meeting that Cuneo's shop was full of scabs and that they had to go back to prevent complete loss of the union, he sounded the wrong key, for the feeders knew the conditions at the plant. They resented the strikebreaking threats and actions of Crambert and altho he tried to hold a meeting secretly of feders only, the progressive feeders knew what was coming.

When the meeting opened, about 250 men, both feeders and pressmen also, were present, and when Crambert pulled his strikebreaking stuff a near riot ensued, in which Crambert escaped physical injury only by the skin of his teeth.

Tricked Them Before With Lie.

Crambert has a bad name among the feeders, not only as a general faker, but for his lying method of getting them into the International three years ago by a promise that if they would go back in the International, the color houses would be won back in three months.

It is now three years since Crambert made that promise and the men agreed to accept the proposition. But the color houses still remain where they were three years ago. The feeders are determined to defeat all efforts to split them away from the pressmen, who are kept thoroly informed of all moves of the Berry machine and who are in turn co-operating fully with the feeders.

CARTOON OF "BERRY" SCAB IN NEXT MONDAY'S ISSUE OF "DAILY"

The next issue of the DAILY WORKER will carry a striking cartoon on "Strikebreaker" George L. Berry. The artist is the noted labor cartoonist Fred Ellis.

Confer on Kluxers' Murder Case.

NOBLESVILE, Ind., Aug. 14—Judge Will Sparks of Rushville arrived here and immediately went into conference with Judge Fred Hines of Hamilton circuit court in regard to the trial of D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry on a murder charge growing out of the death of Madge Oberholtzer of Indianapolis last April.

WILL CONFER WITH THE BITUMINOUS LEADERS, SAYS LEWIS AT PHILLY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 14.—The scene of the anthracite wage controversy has shifted to Philadelphia. John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, was to establish headquarters there yesterday afternoon.

"Officers of our union expect to confer with bituminous union leaders," Lewis said. "There has been no change in the situation."

Samuel D. Warriner of Philadelphia, chairman of the operators' policy committee, has not replied to Lewis' note stating that no further correspondence was desired unless the operators changed their stand.

BERRY BROKE TWO STRIKES IN NEW YORK CITY

Hired Detective Agency to Supply Finks

This is the third of a series of articles exposing the record of the notorious strikebreaker "Majah" Geo. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

ARTICLE III

"Majah" Berry, like many other high officials of the American Federation of Labor, has conveniently forgotten the early history of the trade union movement in this country, when the unions and the men who organized the unions believed in fighting against the employers for better conditions for the workers and not in co-operating with the employers to fleece the membership. Today Berry claims to be a prominent business man and one of those good labor leaders who never have any quarrels with the bosses. If Berry does not quarrel with the bosses, he cannot say the same about his relations with the members of his own union.

Broke Two Strikes.

He has succeeded in breaking two strikes in New York and getting David Simons, former head of Web Pressmen's Union, Local 25, blacklisted by the newspaper publishers, after expelling him from the union. The "crime" committed by Simons was that he believed in making the publishers live up to their agreements.

Even a capitalist newspaper, the Brooklyn Daily Times, admitted that the publishers broke the strike of the New York web pressmen in September 1923. In its issue of July 19, 1925, the Times, commenting on a court decision which gave Simons the right to a jury trial in his fight with Berry, said: "Simons lost his position in the union following the pressmen's "outlaw" strike in September, 1923, that practiclaly tied up the printing of newspapers in the city for nearly a week and was finally **crushed thru the efforts of Berry in bringing in pressmen from other cities.**"

Hired Detective Agency.

The pressmen and feeders of Locals 3 and 4 in Chicago already know that Berry's strikebreaking activities here are not novel. During the pressmen's strike of 1919 in New York City, Berry was not able to break the strike with the aid of stool pigeons from the inter-

(Continued from page 2)

Mixed Court Deals in Unmixed Injustice to Chinese Newspapers

By ROSTA SERVICE.

SHANGHAI, July 12.—(By Mail.)—The editor of the newspaper Hot Blood was tried in the mixed court on Saturday under the charge of "disturbing order" in the settlement.

The prosecution was based on the fact that the police had found in his possession a thousand copies of his own paper, as well as some books and writings of the noted Chinese Communist Chen Tah-chie.

The court found that Mr. Chen's articles were directed against imperialism and too much in favor of Communism, and as the paper urged the population to unite in their struggle against imperialism, the editor was fined $150.

LEWIS OPENS OFFICES AT PHILA. HOTEL

Operators' Editor Says Strike Sure

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 14—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Woarkers of America, has established his headquarters at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here.

He refused to comment today on the hard coal situation. He listened with interest to the questions of reporters but kept silent, except to say, "Here will be my headquarters for some time."

In the event of a strike of anthracite miners September 1, the country east of Buffalo, N. Y., will be the principal sufferer.

Chicago and the territory west of Buffalo will feel it in a much lesser degre.

This was the statement made by Andrew T. Murphy, publisher of the Black Diamond, a national coal journal.

In his opinion, Murphy said, a strike was inevitable and he believed, there is little likelihood of the government interferring.

B. S. AND A. U. IS BULLDOZED BY A SOCIALIST GANG

Meeting Monday May Fight Back

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 14.—I was gloating over "Who is Who" in the labor movement, and perused the biography of Ernest Bohm and wondered how he had become the tool of the reactionary wing of the movement, at this late day.

About two weeks ago, Bohm flashed a very poorly typed sheet of paper before me, and said, "Sign this!"

If I remember, it was addressed to Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and contained, after a lot of explanation a request, to empower Organizer Frainie here in New York to expel and member from the Bookkeepers,' Stenographers' and Accountants' Union, who did not suit the officers, were audacious enough to oppose them or had the courage to criticize their neglect in propagating for new members.

Terrorizing Girls.

I am ashamed to admit that I signed my name, much against my conviction and opinion, to this document, but I am a working girl glad to have a position, and Bohm, big and strong stood towering over me and well—I was afraid to refuse.

The Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union for years was known as a progressive, if not a radical union, and I have been a member for many years, but it has retrogated shamefully.

Bright-Bohm Mismanagement.

It is managed, or better mismanaged by Bohm, secretary, now conservative trades unionist, and one Bright, as president, a dyed-in-the-wool socalled socialist.

Some of my friends worked in the now defunct "Call" office under Bright, and they used to tell me, that a more overbearing boss and dictator could hardly be found in a capitalist office.

At the last meeting of this union, the administration with help of a

(Continued on page 2)

SIX UNION MINERS ARRESTED UNDER COAL COMPANY INJUNCTION

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug 14.—Violations of the injunction restraining miners of district 21 from interfering with operation of coal companies in Sebastian County are charged, in a motion filed by the Mammoth Vein Colliery Company for an attachment for six defendants.

Judge J. V. Bourland directed the arrest of the defendants and ordered their appearance for trial September 15.

POLISH TERROR RUNNING AMUCK; MORE VICTIMS

3 Communists Shot; Thousands Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW—Three Communists, Turovitch, Kniewski and Rutkowski were attacked in a Warsaw street by agents of the Polish secret police. The police opened fire on the Communists and the shots were returned. The three fell wounded. Several of the police were also injured. The Communists were taken in custody and are held for trial by courtmartial under paragraphs 51 and 453 of the old, czar regime criminal code.

Directly after the affair, raids were made in the workers' section of the city and 1,000 Communists and sympathizers were arrested. Among these were 4 members of the Young Communist League who are charged with carrying on agitation in the army.

The executive committee of the Polish Communist Party immediately issued a manifesto that says in part, "The fight against the provocateurs and the bourgeois terror will not cease. In the place of the three heroes shot down today 1,000 new ones will arise." At the same time, the official organ of the socialist party, Robotnik, condoned these last acts of the Polish white terrorists and called for more energetic actions against the Communists.

Workers' Delegation Protests.

There has arrived in Warsaw a statement issued from Moscow by members of various workers' trade union delegations visiting there from Germany, Sweden, France, etc. This statement calls upon the workers of the world to protest against the recent excesses of the Polish terror among which are mentioned the murders of Baginski, Wierczorkievitch, Halchek and Pilarchek in addition to the three wounded Communists now on trial. The labor movement of the whole world is asked to agitate for the release of these last victims.

• • •

MARSAW—The bourgeois, semi-official Rshetch Pospolita has the following to say about the too "gentle" manner in which the white terror is being conducted in Poland. "Nowhere are the Communists treated so humanely as in our country. When political prisoners pass thru the workers' quarters the workers sing the "International" and call out their revolutionary slogans. The police keep silence altho they are justified to use their arms in quelling such disturbances. In Bulgaria it is quite different. When the Communist terrorists are led thru the streets there, deadly silence reigns everywhere and everybody knows that expressions of sympathy will be answered by the revolver and the sword."

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN, GITLOW FOR MAYOR, AND KRUMBEIN FOR ALDERMANIC BOARD

NEW YORK, August 14.—Benjamin Gitlow was nominated as the Workers (Communist) Party's candidate for mayor at a nominating convention held here, with one hundred and fifty delegates present. Charles Krumbein was nominated for president of the board of aldermen and William Weinstone, comptroller.

The Workers Party nominating convention also selected candidates for Boro officers in Manhattan, Bronx, Kings and Queens. Resolutions on political prisoners, trade union unity, the struggle in the needle trades, the DAILY WORKER, imperialism and Soviet Russia were also passed.

DISTRICT CONVENTION NOTICE

The convention of District No. 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party of America will be held next Sunday, August 16, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

The convention will open promptly at 10 a. m. Out of town delegates are requested to report directly at the convention hall.

"THE slogan which we shall take back to the German workers, will be—'NEARER TO THE SOVIET UNION!'"—German Social-Democrat delegate, Offenhagen, in speech at Kharkov, Soviet Ukraine, July 27, 1925.

FRENCH BANK CLERKS STRIKE MEETS TROOPS

Chronic Starvation While Handling Cash

PARIS, France, Aug 14.—Certain sections of Paris, especially the public squares and streets close to the banking area, took on a warlike appearance today. Steel helmeted municipal guards, mounted police and mounted republican guards in war kits kept up a patrol trying to disprese the crowds of bank clerks who have been on a strike since last week.

The strikers had not given the police much trouble until yesterday when they learned with indignation that the bank directors had refused flatly to pay the $4.50 a month increase in wages demanded.

The strike affects virtually all banks in France except the American and the British.

Public Symphathy with Clerks.

The people sympathize with the clerks and are indignant because the bankers who in the last two years have reaped enormous profits refuse to grant the very small wage increase demanded, in spite of the fact that the cost of living has gone up 80 per cent since 1923.

At present bank clerks receive less pay than do street sweepers. Man and woman clerks who have been with French banks for five years receive less than $25 a month, while men who handle millions of francs daily receive between $35 and $40 a month. Bank messengers who carry hundreds of thousands of francs from one bank to another, frequently at the risk of life, receive only $30 a month.

Most of the clerks have families and cannot afford more than one extremely light meal a day. The emaciated faces of the strikers are the best proof of this situation.

Yet the boards of directors of the banks have decided to reject the demands of the clerks, asserting that if they once give in the employes, encouraged by the success of their first strike, might demand similar increases in the near future.

Bill for Compulsory Arbitration.

The cabinet to-day approved the principle of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes largely as a result of the strike of bank employes and a bill to put the principle into effect will be introduced by the government at the next session of parliament. This will provide for the representation of organized labor on arbitration boards.

Terror Campaign on in Chicago Locals of I. L. G. W. Union

(Continued from page 1)

entirely" without request, that the Joint Board has made a decision that no member can sell or buy any defense coupons of the Joint Action Committee.

The questions were put in such a manner that if those in custody answered at all, charges could be framed against them accordingly. It was a bright idea to get the members practically to prefer charges against themselves.

Most of the members, however, whatever their opinions, would not surrender their constitutional rights under the I. L. G. W. U. laws, and insisted that if any charges exist against them, they are called formally and legally before a grievance committee. Since the chairman of the "detective bureau" himself admitted that it was not a grievance committee, they refused to answer questions.

This made the snoopers quite furious. It is a serious offense when summoned before the I. L. G. W. "Detective Bureau" not to fall prostrate, knock your forehead on the floor and gasp for mercy. It is even worse when you fail to at once volunteer that you are guilty of anything they are about to charge you with. It is positively unforgivable to refuse to answer. The very idea of a union member asking a trial, even tho an unfair trial, is utterly unsupportable. The "investigation committee" made it clear.

Thus is the reign of terror introduced again in the Chicago I. L. G. W. U. Workers still remember the last pogrom of expulsions by Perlstein, when over $200,000 was squandered, with the result that the union has been cut in two and weakened so much it cannot protect the interests of the workers.

Many of the cloakmakers are determined to tell their brothers and sisters of the union that each and every one must raise their voice and act to stop the new terror. All members are called to support the Joint Action Committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22, for its program of construction, organization of the unorganized, for agreements to be brot to the rank and file, full control by member of financial affairs, free speech and no pogroms by the officials. These things are needed also in Chicago to build a better I. L. G. W. which will take care of their interests.

J. KAPLAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Suits Made to Order
at Reasonable Prices
3546 ARMITAGE AVENUE
Phone Albany 9400

TUMILTY-FARRINGTON LETTERS CLEAR PROOF OF FARRINGTON'S ILLEGAL AID TO HIS MACHINE

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE XVI.

The following letters will explain themselves, and will convince any fair-minded man that the Illinois miners will never be in any better position as long as the Farrington machine is in control:

Office of the President, District No. 12

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
Affiliated with A. F. of L.
Illinois Mine Workers Building
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23, 1925.

"Mr. Joe Tumilty,
"Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother—I have your lettter of January 29th (an error in date. Should have been Jan. 19—Alex Reid), which reads as follows:

"'Will you rule if it is legal for a member of District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., to act as an officer in any capacity for one local union, while holding his membership in another local union?'

"If you will give me some particular case in point I shall be glad to give you my interpretation of our constitution as it relates to the case you cite.

"Yours truly,
"F. Farrington, President."

"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 24, 1925.
"Mr. Frank Farrington, President,
"District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.,
"Mine Workers Bldg.,
Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother—In answer to your letter of Jan. 23rd, which is in answer to one that I addressed to you, dated Jan. 29th, will say, that I am very glad to have the chance to give you one case in particular, this particular case if of Local Union No. 2385, Tuxhorn, of Springfield, Ill., where Brother Mark McGraw holds his membership in, it was found on election day that one Charles Bohanan acted as President of Local Union No. 2385, and was a member of Local Union No. 1632. Local Union No. 1632 fined Charles Bohanan one dollar (1.00) for not voting on election day.

"There was no excuse for this kind of a thing in this local union, and many other violations of the law in connection with the election of District Officers, held Dec. 9th.

"Hoping that this is the information you desire and that I may have a ruling from you on the question involved, at an early date.

"Yours truly,
"Joe Tumilty."

"233 N. English Ave., City."

Now observe Farrington dodge the question by handing out in the following lettter the old gag, "Heads I win, tails you lose":

Office of the President, District No. 12

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
Affiliated with A. F. of L.
Illinois Mine Workers Building
"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26, 1925.

"Mr. Joe Tumilty,
"Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother—This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 24th with reference to the activities of Charles Bohanan. If Bohanan was guilty of any irregularities or if there were any irregularities in connection with the election of Local Union No. 1632, a protest should have been filed as required by our constitution.

"If a protest was not filed as required by the constitution, it is rather late to now deal with the matter, but if a protest was filed, then the case will come to the District Executive Board in due time, and I shall be obliged, at that time, to give my opinion concerning the position of Bohanan, therefore, I must decline to give you my opinion at this time as it would be highly impossible for me to do so if a protest is pending and if no protest is pending it would be useless for me to pass judgment on the case at this time.

"Yours truly,
"F. Farrington, President."

"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 27th, 1925.
"Mr. Frank Farrington, President,
"District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.,
"Mine Workers Bldg.,
Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother—In answer to your reply of January 26th, and after a careful perusal of the same, I am sorry that I have to again ask you to please give me a ruling on the following question:

"Will you rule if it is legal for a member of District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., to act as an officer in any capacity for one local union, while holding his membership in another local union?

Yours truly,
"Joe Tumilty."

Readers will observe the dates of the above and the following letter, and see from Farrington's reluctant reply that he wished to avoid answering at all.

"Mr. Frank Farrington, President,
"District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.,
"Mine Workers Bldg.,
Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother—Again I am writing you in answer to your reply of January 26th, it is possible that my letter of Jan. 27th did not reach you. So please give me a ruling on the following question:

"Will you rule if it is legal for a member of District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., to act as an officer in any capacity for one local union, while holding his membership in another local union? (Signed) Joe Tumilty."

Office of the President, District No. 12

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
Affiliated with A. F. of L.
Illinois Mine Workers Building

"Mr. Joe Tumilty,
"Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother—With this I reply to your letter of February 4th. As a general proposition you could not hold membership in one local union and act as an officer of another local union. However, there are instances where that has been done because of the circumstances surrounding some particular case, therefore, I prefer to have some particular case submitted instead of making a blanket ruling covering the matter mentioned.

"Yours truly,
"F. Farrington, President."

"Springfield, Ill., Feb. 20th, 1925.
"Mr. Frank Farrington, President,
"District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.,
"Mine Workers Bldg.,
Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother—In answer to your reply of February 4th, will say that in a previous letter to you (at your request) I did submit one case in particular, and you evaded the question that I asked of you, the question that I asked was a very plain one, and when I wrote you asking for the ruling that I did, I had in mind that we have but one constitution and that it applies with equal force to all members of our union.

"I did not think we had one constitution for certain members of our organization and another for the rest of our members. But then, it has been said, 'What is the law when it comes to friends?'

"Frank, when I was in the last international convention I heard our friend John L. Lewis say, 'Woe is ye of little faith,' and it recalled to my mind the statement of one of our great statesmen, Abe Lincoln, when he said, 'You can fool some of the people all of the time, all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time.' Wishing you every success in your work, I am,

"Yours truly,
"Tumilty."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

My Flight From SIBERIA
By LEON TROTZKY
$1.00 BOARD BOUND

CRAMER
6722 SHERIDAN ROAD
Tel. Sheldrake 0515
FUR GARMENTS
MADE TO ORDER, REMODELED, REPAIRED, CLEANED, STORED AND INSURED.
Special Summer Rates—Reductions on All Furs.

HYMAN SAYS THE SIGMAN GANG IS LOSING GROUND

But the End Is Not Yet in Sight

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—"The end of this fight is not yet in sight," says Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action for Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the L. G. W., "altho Feinberg and Perlstein have resigned from the Joint Board in response to our demands, Sigman is still in office and the union's corrupt political machine is still ruling. Our ranks have steadily increased during the past two months, and we have gained support in other locals of this city as well as in Chicago, Philadelphia, and in Boston, where the locals passed unanimous resolutions in our favor.

"The workers have been completely alienated by the tactics of the Joint Board and no longer recognize it as an official body of the union. They look to us to carry on their battle for a democratic union, and we intend to continue it until the Joint Board is reorganized on the principle of proportional representation and the workers are guaranteed a voice in the affairs of the union. When this is accomplished, and all the expelled officers have been reinstated, we will have won a victory which will insure a union controlled by the rank and file and interested in their welfare."

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from Page 1)

new law passed to curb a suicide epidemic in Greece."

• • •

THOSE who were of the opinion that sheiks were only good for wearing baggy trousers and using up cocoa nut oil, have another think coming. The Sheik Ali Abdel Razek Cadi of Cairo wrote a book in which he said things about the Moslem code, that made the Egyptian clergy as sore as William Jennings Bryan whenever he thought of having to waste a little bit of real estate on his dead body. The sheik declared that the Moslem code was not intended to be incorporated into law. Whereupon he was placed on trial by a Moslem university. Prominent writers are now demanding that the trial be called off fearing that Egypt may get a bad reputation for ignorance in Dayton, Tennessee.

• • •

CHICAGO is becoming quite a famous city for scabbery. In addition to Tom Rickert, we now have "Majah" George L. Berry. A series of articles now appearing in this paper will throw much needed light on this gentleman. There is reason to believe that Berry's strikebreaking days are emoing to a close. What the progressives need is organization. Without it they cannot win.

Garment Strikers Not Scared by the Brutality of Police

(Continued from page 1)

'can.' But while one hundred of the strikers are in jail the other seven hundred will carry on the work."

Grady "Treats 'Em Rough."

The strikers who had been arrested in the Grady-International frame-up told the DAILY WORKER how they were jammed into a small room at the detective bureau, finger-printed and photographed, and paraded numerous times before detectives and employers for "identification." Late at night they were driven to the Maxwell street station house, and thrown into cells, from eight to a dozen strikers being crammed into one cell. The process lasted until 4 o'clock in the morning

AMALGAMATED WINS STRIKE IN SHOP AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14.—(FP)—Another shop has been won by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in its organization drive, S. S. Bloom & Co., which agrees to all the union's demands, including complete unionization of the factory and contract shops, union standards, collective bargaining, recognition of the employment exchange, the 44-hour week, and time and a half for overtime. The union won in ten days' strike. Two other shops settled during the week with the union and one other became party to the agreement signed with the Rochester Clothiers Exchange.

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Settlements in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(FP)—Settlements with five smaller shops in New York are announced by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their local organization drive. Strikes are on in other unorganized shops.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

Stockholm Fraud Finds Ally in McDonald, the Late British Premier

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Stockholm, Sweden, looms as the source of another gusher of pious words. It is soon to be the scene of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work. It no doubt uses the word "universal" in its title since it depends on the skies above to render it comfort and assistance.

The conference has been five years in the making. It consists of four groups—the Protestant Churches of Europe, the Eastern Orthodox Churches, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America, truly high-sounding and far-reaching.

• • • •

Perhaps the most interesting feature about this conference is the fact that its promoters claim that it has taken up the challenge thrown down to it, that it did not prevent the last war, "that if another war were to occur the fault would lie at their door," and so they are going to make a "brave endeavor to pave the way to the great peace," in the words of Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York.

• • • •

Without doubt the hypocricy and deceit of this gathering can best be judged by the fact that among those planning to attend is found James Ramsay MacDonald, late labor premier of Great Britain, who sheltered his worthy carcass in the protecting cloak of pacifism during the last world war, but, who, as British premier, espoused the cause of "force to the limit" against the subject peoples under the heel of British imperialism. MacDonald goes to Stockholm with the wings of the dove of peace upon his shoulders, but with a dagger in his belt and guns on both hips in defense of British imperialism. A pretty picture to be sure for the Sunday comics and smirking religious publications, but for the workers of all countries only another opportunity to study the treachery of one who did not fail to betray them at every opportunity.

• • • •

Not many years ago Stockholm was the scene of another anti-war conference. It did not raise the slogans of pacifism to draw forth roars of derision from the great lords of capitalist wars. It raised the standards of war against war. It brought together the left elements of Europe's working class, that bade defiance to the devastating flames of war. Previously these courageous spokesmen of labor had met at Zimmerwald and Kienthal, in Switzerland, not after five years of preparation, not after the war storm had passed, but in the very midst of the thundering cannon. These were the beginnings that later resulted in the creation, under the guidance of Lenin, of the Communist International, the only anti-war organization in the world today worthy of the name.

• • • •

The Communist International fights to abolish war thru eliminating the breeder of wars—the profit system. That system will be energetically defended by all the elements, including James Ramsay MacDonald, the "socialist" and pacifist, who will gather at Stockholm this month, under the patronizing wing of the Swedish king and of the Swedish ruling class. These holy men, black frocked in their uniform not much unlike that of professional hangmen, all prayed for vcitory for their respective national capitalisms, they all joined in sending their youth into the trenches, in selling the war bonds to provide the weapons of slaughter. That was the service they rendered their gods.

The modern church is the creature of capitalism and as such slavishly does its bidding. It anointed the last world war with the holy water of religion, no matter what the creed or denomination. All gods, no matter what their names, were called upon not to end the last war, but to aid, in achieving the coveted victory.

• • • •

Communism will level its broadsides against this fraud, garbed in the seductive robes of holiness, before which unsuspecting and unthinking millions still kneel in awed veneration. Communism will tear the Stockholm religious mask off the ugly face of capitalism. Communism will teach the workers that the end of wars, the coming of world peace, can be achieved only thru the victory of international labor, establishing peaceful relations between all nations, creating a world economy that will serve instead of enslave all mankind.

Former Manager of Dead Socialist Daily Now Union Disrupter

(Continued from page 1

majority of the so-called trial committee, succeeded in expelling Primoff, a nice quiet fellow who interferred with no one, but like a good many other members, got tired of being bored with the monthly reports made by Bohm and Bright, which looked big, sounded good, but did not get any members.

The Way Not to Run a Union.

Bright always stressed his great activity and brooked no opposition. He danced from one foot to another, with the ever spectacled eyes roaming around the room, and the gavel clutched in his hand, ready to pound the table and mayhap pounce upon an opponent.

Poor Chernow, Cooper, Kitzes are slated by these despots for the grand bounce and why? Because they have had the manhood to oppose the railroading of Primoff. A pseudo trial committee, prejudiced and biased, will "try" these three rebels and find them guilty at the next meeting. President Bright will snap the whip and out will fly Chernow, Cooper and Kitzes.

The Yellow Tenor.

The socialists will have gotten rid for the time being of three more they cannot use, hence have no use for, and Bohm can again report to the State Federation of Labor convention, that the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union has saved the labor movement, by cleaning out some more Communists.

If my brothers and sisters, who are members of the B. S. and A. U. and read this, will only attend the meeting on Monday, August 17, at 3 W. 16th St., 6:30 p. m., I am of the poinion that these officers and their trial committee will not succeed, for, remember that they only won out against Primoff by a majority of 3 votes at the last meeting.

Let's Fight Back!

President Green (see press reports) has issued an ultimatum, that the Communists must be driven from the labor movement. Let us follow the example of our European brothers and sisters, let us fight valiantly for every inch of ground.

Scranton Bakers Organize.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 14.—(FP)—Jewish bakers in Scranton are organizing Local 471 of the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union.

Madison Pharmacy
INC.
BETTER DRUGS
Light Luncheon Served
1154 Madison Street,
Corner Ann
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Four Phones Chicago

Genova Restaurant
ITALIAN-AMERICAN
1238 Madison Street
N. E. Cor. Elizabeth St.
Spaghetti and Ravioli Our Specialty
Special Arrangements for Parties on Short Notice

'MAJAH' BERRY STRIKEBREAKING IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1)

national who were brought in from other cities. He engaged the Eagle Detective Agency to supply professional finks. This agency advertised that it was ready to supply men "for civil, criminal and confidential investigations." It offered to supply "men in uniform or civilian dress" and "expert guards for labor troubles." The pressmen were then fighting for a 44-hour week and a $14.00 increase in wages. Billy McHugh, still vice-president of the international union, had his headquarters at the Continental Hotel, where he received the scabs sent out by the Eagle Detective Agency. Berry was at the Knickerbocker doing the same work. Another set of crooks, all Berry's lackeys, were located in the New York Sun building, owned by Frank Munsey, the notorious labor baiter.

The Eagle Detective Agency advertised in the New York papers for scabs. Here is a sample of the ads:

Pressmen
On Web And
Flat Bed Presses
Tension Men
Feeders
Sheet Straighteners
Paper Handlers
Good Opening
For Right Men
Highest Salary and Bonus
Free Board and Lodging
NON-UNION
Or International Printing
Pressmen of
A. F. of L. Preferred.

Cost a Lot of Money.

Berry broke that strike tho he admitted it cost the union $128,000 to do the job. Where did he get the money? The international union treasury was bankrupt in September, 1919. It was $119,000 in debt. Did the New York publishers supply the cash? This is a reasonable assumption considering the circumstances and the high favor in which Berry stands with the New York publishers today.

The New York pressmen have never recovered from the blows struck against them by Berry. They will never recover until they rid the union of Berry and Berryism. There is a growing belief among the membership that with a working agreement between the New York and Chicago locals, the two cities could clean up on the "strikebreaker." Outside of those two cities the union is weak. Even in St. Paul, Minnesota, Berry pays the salary of the local official of the union. Naturally those who are depending on the "Majah" for their living do the "Majah's" dirty work.

Another example of Berry's treachery to the workers was his handling of the Web Pressmen's disput with the bosses in St. Paul in 1920. He sent Joe Byrnes from Joliet, Ill., up there with instructions to sign up the pressmen if it was for only ten dollars a week.

How Berry Holds Office.

How does Berry retain his hold on the international union? If there is so much opposition to his regime, why cannot the members elect somebody else? To those not acquainted with the way reactionary officials pull their stuff in the trade unions, this is a puzzle. But trade unionists know how the job is done. In New York City, for instance, there are 60 per cent of the entire membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in three locals. The other ten locals have only 40 per cent. But the 40 per cent outvotes the 60 per cent. Each local is entitled to five delegates to the Joint Board. In this way 60 per cent of the membership are given only 15 delegates while 40 per cent have 50 delegates. This is done so that the reactionaries who now run the union may retain hold of it, regardless of what the workers want.

It is much the same with "Majah" Berry's "union." For instance, 3,800 union members of the two Chicago locals may be outvoted by twenty "sky blue" locals with only one hundred members. Some of Berry's fake locals have not held a meeting in five years. Some of them have only one and two members. When he needs a new local to retain his hold on the union with a show of legality he sends one of his "salesmen" out and they line up six or seven nondescripts regardless of whether they are race track touts, circus barkers or pressmen.

The members of the I. P. P. and A. U. in the large cities where the union really exists are about sick and tired of this confidence game. They do not intend to allow Berry to become the John D. Rockefeller of Tennesse at their expense much longer.

Other tools of Berry, in official positions in Franklin Union, will be exposed in other articles.

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(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

The Workers Party, Trotsky's Declaration and Eastman's Lies

STATEMENT OF THE C. E. C. OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ON TROTSKY'S DECLARATION.

THE latest book of Max Eastman, "Since Lenin Died," is the product of an enemy of the Russian revolution and of the Comintern. The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of Amercia, therefore, did not hesitate to expel Eastman publicly from its ranks and to hold him up to the contempt of the workers of the whole world. It is clear that Eastman sought membership in our party merely so that the door of Soviet Russia may be opened to him so that he may find better chances to betray it.

Eastman's book is becoming the gospel of all antagonists of the Soviet Union. All sycophants of capitalism marshal arguments from this book to sustain their feigned "moral" indignation which is a real class hatred, at the proletarian rule in Russia by the Communist Party. Eastman's book has thus become a factor in the political struggle of the world bourgeoisie against the Soviet Union.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America is surprised to find that Comrade Trotsky in his statement on the book has published in the Inprecorr No. — (German series), declares that the book is bare of all political value. Tho the author of "Since Lenin Died" lacks political understanding, yet he writes for political reasons, and, surely, creates political effects. Comrade Trotsky complains of Eastman's unpolitical approach to the questions he deals with in his book. But Trotsky himself repeats the error and approaches Eastman's book in an unpolitical manner. As a result he comes to the conclusion that Eastman is an innocent child who needs a little spanking for a temporary naughtiness. The attitude of Comrade Trotsky toward Eastman is entirely too friendly. It was the duty of Comrade Trotsky to meet the political attacks of Eastman with a political repudiation. Eastman is not a naughty child but a political enemy and must be treated as such.

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is surprised to find that Comrade Trotsky declared himself sufficiently convinced by Eastman that the Americans cannot be interested in Communism but may be interested in Communists, so that he lent Eastman even limited help in his literary endeavors on that line. Surely Comrade Trotsky could never entertain even for a moment the idea that the American proletariat will be revolutionized by sentimental biographies of revolutionists, while they cannot learn the necessity of a decisive struggle against capitalism from the hard and bitter experiences of the class struggle. These very arguments of Eastman should have been sufficient to convince Comrade Trotsky that Eastman is not a Communist.

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party subscribes unhestitatingly and without reservation to the statement of the Communist Party of France and decides that Trotsky's statement together with that of the Communist Party of France and its own statement on the matter be printed forthwith in the Party press.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party further pledges itself to the Communist International to guard more carefully in the future against the entering of our ranks of elements who have neither socially nor ideologically any roots in the working class and who generally end with the betrayal of the cause of the proletariat.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Workers Party of America.
WM. Z. FOSTER, Chairman; C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

Comrade Trotsky's Declaration with regard to Eastman's Book: "Since Lenin's Death."

DURING my sojourn in Sukhum I received from one of my friends, a publisher of my books, the manuscript of a book by an American journalist, M. Eastman, entitled: "Leo Trotsky, a youthful portrait." My friend informed me in his accompanying letter that the manuscript, which had been sent to the state publishing office by the writer, for the purpose of being printed in the Russian language, had made a strange and unusual impression among us on account of the sentimentality permeating it.

I replied as follows in my letter of April 3, 1925:

Even without being familiar with the contents of Eastman's manuscript, I am perfectly in agreement with you that the publication of the book is inopportune. Altho you have been kind enough to send me this manuscript, I cannot read it. I have absolutely no inclination to do so. I readily believe that it does not suit our taste, especially our Russian and Communist taste.

Eastman has been endeavoring for a long time to convince me that it is very difficult to interest the Americans in Communism, but possible to interest them in the Communists. His arguments have been fairly convincing. For this reason I gave him a certain help, of a limited nature; the letter which I sent him, shows these limits*). I did not know that he had the intention of publishing this book in Russia, or I should probably have advised him at that time not to do so. I cannot prevent Eastman from publishing this work abroad; he is a "free writer;" he has lived in Russia, collected material; at present he is in France, if not in America. Shall I beg him so to speak as a private favor not to publish this book? I am not sufficiently intimate with him to do this. And it would be out of place."

I repeat that this letter consisted of a biographical sketch, the story of my youth up to about 1902. At that time there was no thot of Eastman's second work: "Since Lenin's Death." At least I had not heard it spoken of. I first heard of its existence after my return to Moscow, thru the agency of a telegraphic inquiry from Comrade Jackson, editor of the "Sunday Worker," London. Altho my reply to Jackson was published by the press, it will be perhaps suitable to repeat the first part of it here:

"THE book by Eastman which you mention, is unknown to me. The bourgeois newspapers quoting the book have not reached me. It need not be said that I categorically reject in advance any commentary directed against the Communist Party of Russia."

I afterwards received the pamphlet in question ("Since Lenin's Death") from Comrade Inkpin, secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. After looking thru this little book for half an hour, I came to the conclusion that the work is of no importance, either theoretically or politically. I had no intention of reading it, and less intention still of reacting upon it, as I assumed that my telegram to Comrade Jackson was entirely sufficient. But comrades in the party with a knowledge of the book expressed the opinion that my silence might be the indirect means of supporting the book. This forced me to read it. My first impression was strengthened in principle.

Eastman's book is bare of any political value. The writer approaches the events of the inner life of our party without a serious political criterion, in a purely psychological manner, and thus effects a subjective arbitrariness in the estimates, substantiations, and conclusions.

WE shall first deal with a question which is certainly of historical importance, and at the same time a most vital actuality: The Red Army. Eastman maintains that since changes have taken place among its leaders, the Red Army is divided, that it has lost its fighting capabilities, etc. I do not know where Eastman has learned this. But its absurdity is obvious. He does not see that in thus characterizing the Red Army, he is nourishing the menshevist legend on the Bonapartist character, the Pretorian guard character of our Army, etc. For it is clear that an army which is capable of "dividing" because its commander is changed is neither Communist nor proletraian.

During the course of the whole work the author quotes a large number of documents, and a certain number of incidents which took place long ago. Thus this little book contains a goodly quantity of erroneous and untruthful general assertions.

In several places Eastman states that the central committee of the party has "secreted" a large number of documents of extraordinary importance, written by Lenin during the last period of his life. (These are letters on the national question, the famous "will," etc.) This implies that Lenin wrote these letters, referring to the inner organizations of the Soviets, with the intention of their publication. This is not the case.

The letters were intended for the party congresses, and the members of the 12th and 13th congresses were enabled to take cognizance of their contents in the manner determined upon by the representatives of the congresses, that is, all the delegations were permitted to read the letters.

Another equally false assertion made by Eastman is that the Central Committee wanted to secret (that is, not to publish) Lenin's article on the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The differences of opinion arising on this point in the Central Committee, if "differences of opinion" can here be spoken of at all, were of very secondary sinificance, referring solely to the date and method of publication. And this purely technical question was unanimously agreed upon at the same meeting. How wrongly Eastman characterized the differences of view which he represents as having existed with reference to the purport of Lenin's article on the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, may be estimated by the fact that the whole of members of the political and organization bureaus of the Central Committee decided unanimously, at the same meeting, to send a letter to the party organizations. This letter contained the following passage:

"WITHOUT dealing, in this purely informative letter, with the criticism of the historically possible dangers so opportunely dealt with by Lenin in his article, the members of the political and organization bureaus consider it necessary, in order to avoid possible misunderstandings, to declare unanimously that there is nothing in the inner activity of the Central Committee which gives occasion to fear the dangers of a split."

Not only does my signature figure among the ten footing this document, but the wording itself was edited by me. (January 27, 1923.)

In view of the fact that this letter, expressing the unanimous opinion of the Central Committee on Lenin's proposal to introduce the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, also bears the signature of Comrade Kuybyshev, we have here at the same time the confutation of Eastman's assertion that Comrade Kuybyshev was placed at the head of the Workers' Peasants' Inspection" as "opponent" of Lenin's plan of organization.

Eastman's quotation from the wording of the "will" is equally wrong. This was published in the "Socialist Messenger" (Berlin menshevist paper. Ed.) and was stolen from the party archives, so to speak by counter revolutionists. In reality the wording as published in the "Socialist Messenger" passed thru many hands before its appearance in this paper. It was "freshened" up again and again, and distorted to such an extent that it is absolutely impossible to restore its orinigal import. It is possible that the alterations were made by the editorial staff of this paper.

Eastman's assertions that the Central Committee confiscated pamphlets or articles of mine in 1923 or 1924, or at any time, are untrue, and are based on imaginative rumors.

Another false assertion is that Lenin offered me the post of chairman to the council of people's commissaries.

An attentive perusal of Eastman's pamphlet would doubtless afford me further opportunity of pointing out other errors and inaccuracies.

It seems to me, however, that the attentive and thotful reader will not require an accumulation of documents—which in any case does not appeal to everyone's understanding—to arrive at the conclusion that Eastman's literary structure is built up on very inadequate and shaky foundations. It will therefore suffice if the conclusions drawn by the author are subjected to examination, conclusions placing our party and its leaders in such a ligh that the same attentive and thotful reader is inevitably forced to the question: What bonds can unite Eastman and this party, or Eastman and the revolution led by this party? What has Eastman to oppose to this party?

IF we were to assume for even one moment that the views formulated by Eastman on the leading personalities in our party are correct, we should ask: How could this party emerge from long years of secret struggle? How could it accomplish the greatest of revolutions? How could it carry millions of human beings along with it, and contribute to the formation of revolutionary parties in other countries? Eastman shatters and crushes the elementary political relations, because he employs an arbitrary and psychological criterion, and not a political Marxist one.

In this case a revolutionary would only have the right to write politically, as Eastman does, if he were to oppose another party to ours. Eastman does not think for a moment of this side of the political question. The book teaches nothing. It may be exploited by the enemies of Communism which is not such a serious matter—or it may sow the seed of scepticism in the minds of young and still unconscious friends of Communism, which is very much more serious. For this reason it deserves energetic condemnation.

Resolution of the C. C. of the C. P. of France regarding Comrade Trotsky's Declaration.

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of France takes cognizance of the book "Since Lenin's Death" by Eastman, also of Comrade Trotsky's reply to it, and adopts the following standpoint with regard to this question:

Eastman's book, "Since Lenin's Death," is nothing more nor less than a vulgar counter revolutionary work, an accumulation of crass lies, slanders and base calumnies, written with the obvious intention of discrediting the leaders of the Communist Party of Russia and the Soviet government.

Eastman, in represeniting the leaders of the proletarian revolution as "a handful of irresponsibles, usurpators, and falsifiers," has attained the aim which he pursues: The supplying of the bourgeois press and all the enemies of Communism, who quote lavishly from this book, and employ it against the Communist International and proletarian Russia, with the material they seek.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France is surprised that Comrade Trotsky's reply to this vile book is so indefinite, so little categorical, so almost ambiguous. It is the more surprised at this that Eastman, in an attempt to impart more weight and prestige to his dirty work refers, like the people of the "Proletarian Revolution," to his friendship with Trotsky and a number of his adherents, and to conversations which he has held with them. And more than this: He represents Comrade Trotsky as the victim of a band of slandereds, who persecute him and endeavor to crush him to the earth.

* * *

Comrade Trotsky ascribes no political value to the work. He says expressly:

"Eastman's book is bare of any political value. The writer approaches the events of the inner life of our party without a serious political criterion, in a purely psychological manner, and thus effects a subjective arbitrariness in the estimates, substantiations, and conclusions."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France is however of the contrary opinion, and considers this book, written by a man professing to be a member of the Communist Party of America, whilst in reality he left the ranks of the Communist International long ago, at a time when all that is counter-revolutinoray in the world has been striving to form an alliance against the Union of Soviet Republics, to be a political work of the first water.

The bourgeois press has for its part well comprehended the far-reaching utility of this book for its purposes.

THE tone adopted by Trotsky in addressing Eastman is not the tone suitable with reference to a counter-revolutionary enemy of the type of the author of the book "Since Lenin's Death." It is the tone customarily employed in a discussion between friends. Comrade Trotsky states further:

"An attentive perusal of Eastman's pamphlet would doubtless afford me further opportunity of pointing out other inaccuracies, other errors and misrepresentations."

This leads to the assupmtion that many other things in the book are accurate and true.

In another place Trotsky says:

"In this case a revolutionary would only have the right to write politically as Eastman does, if he were to oppose another party to ours."

Thus Comrade Trotsky admits that a revolutionary might write as Eastman has written. Consequently he regards him as a revolutionary. He only denies him to write as he does because he does not supplement the representations of his book by a proposal to substitute the Communist Party of Russia by another party.

It would thus seem that Comrade Trotsky indicates that under present circumstances a revolutionary party and a revolutionary international can exist outside of the Communist Party and the Communist International. It seems as if he reproaches Eastman for having written his book, before this revolutionary party was formed.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France considers such a declaration to be extremely dangerous, for it places a tool in the hands of those anxious to disintegrate the Communist movement.

* * *

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France considers the ambiguity of Comrade Trotsky's reply to be even more dangerous than Eastman's book itself.

THE Communist Party of France has asked Comrade Trotsky, thru its delegation to the Enlarged Executive and thru its representative in the E. C. C. I., if he declares himself at one with the people of the "Proletarian Revolution," who resemble Eastman in making use of his name and his alleged friendship for the purpose of columniating and discrediting the Communist Party of Russia, the Soviet government, and the whole Communist International.

Up to the present the French party has received no reply from Comrade Trotsky, to that Souvarine, Rosmer, Monatte and Co. are still enabled to continue their utilization of his name and their combat against the Communist Party of France, precisely at a moment when the C. P. of France is in the midst of its struggle against the war in Morocco and is exposed to the full force of the blows of the suppression policy of the government.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France begs Comrade Trotsky to put an end to a situation which is exceedingly dangerous for the Communist International by reason of its disintegration influence upon the young parties in course of formation.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France is of the opinion that Comrade Trotsky cannot remain any longer in this ambiguous position between the bitterest enemies of Communism and the Communist Intrenational, and that the matter demands an immediate, definite, and unequivocal reply to every point.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France.

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* On May 22, 195 I sent the following reply to Eastman't repeated requests:

"I shall do my utmost to assist you by means of conscientious information. But I cannot agree to read your manuscript, for this would make me responsible not only for the facts, but for the characterizations and estimates as well. This is impossible. I am prepared to undertake the responsibility—a weakened one however—for the information on the facts which I send you in reply to your request. For everything else you alone bear the responsibility."

TIENTSIN ASTIR WTH ANGER AT IMPERIAILISTS

Murders of Strikers Brings Giant Protest

TIENTSIN, China, Aug. 13.—Following the massacre of mill strikers by reactionary Chinese and White Russian volunteer troops, in which ten or more were killed and scores wounded, tens of thousands of Chinese paraded in a great demonstration here today.

Great crowds filled the streets, marching in orderly formation and bearing banners labeled "Down With Imperialism!" and "Banish Alien Exploiters!" The leaders of the parade disclaimed that the demonstration was connected with riots of the previous days.

The riots came about when 10,000 strikers in demonstration before the factories were fired upon by reactionary troops, which included a detachment recruited from the Rusian white guard refugees in China. There were 800 troops in the command, whose chief is the infamous traitor to the cause of his country's liberation, Chang Tso-lin.

Angered by the murders of their comrades, the strikers attacked the mill properties, destroying more than a million dollars' worth of property and goods. The mills are owned by Chinese capitalists, but are managed by Americans.

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PURCELL'S ELECTION TO HOUSE OF COMMONS INDICATES BOGEY OF BOLSHEVISM DIDN'T WORK

LONDON, (By Mail).—When Alfred A. Purcell was elected to parliament in the by-election from the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, the British workers showed by this test that they are getting less fearful of Bolshevist bogies than Ramsay MacDonald was when he let the Tories put him out of office on a forged "Zinoviev letter."

The tabulated vote of Purcell's district, where he ran against a conservative and a liberal, shows the following:

Mr. A. A. Purcell (Lab.)	11,629
Mr. W. M. Beaumont (C.)	8,607
Mr. W. H. West (L.)	3,774
Labor majority	3,022

Previous elections in the contituency have resulted thus:

1924—Lab., 11,047; C., 9,739—majority, 1,309.
1923—Lab., 11,486; C., 7,383—majority, 4,103.
1922—Lab., 10,820; C., 5,966; L., 3,861—majority, 4,854.

The labor majority is therefore increased by 1,713 compared with that of the last general election.

"Why I Won."

"I take my victory as prof that electors generally are in favor of the principles we advocated," said Mr. Purcell after the result had been declared.

"And that it is important to remember that we fearlessly accepted an entire change in the present structure of our social system, by which the community shall own and control the means of life for the benefit of all as against the system whereby the few profit and the majority suffer.

"The victory is the more remarkable, since it has been won in face of the most audacious attempt ever made to pile filth into an election for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of electors, most of whom are of a class long oppressed."

Liberal Fall.

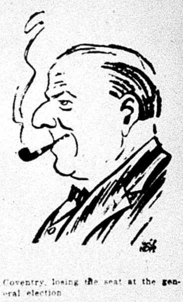
The vote polled by Mr. West, whom the liberals widely advertised as a "working miner, straight from the coal face," is less by 87 than the liberal vote of 1922.

Thruout the contest both liberals and tories branded Mr. Purcell as an "extremist," and a "description" of the new M. P. from the pen of the Daily Chronicle special correspondent at Cinderword on July 1 is typical of the sort of attack Mr. Purcell had to meet.

It ran: ". . . . Mr. Purcell, the devoted admirer of Soviet Russia, who has taken the British trade unions behind the backs of the Amsterdam International to parley with the Third International at Moscow."

Mr. Purcell was identified with the old Amalgamated Society of French Polishers, now part of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association. He was chairman of the Trades Union Congress last year, and sat in the last parliament as M. P. for Coventry, losing the seat at the general election.

ALFRED A PURCELL



Head of Amsterdam International.

Purcell now occupies the position as president of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) and recently became an international figure as head of the Britsih Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, whose comprehensive report on conditions of labor under Soviet rule has electrified the world labor movement. This report is now being published by the DAILY WORKER for American workers.

After returning from Soviet Russia, Purcell and the other leading officials of the British unions, set up a joint committee with the Russian unions to bring about the unification of the trade unions of all the world in one single international to include both Amsterdam and the Red International of Labor Unions.

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RUSSIA TODAY

The first publication in England of this most complete report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, caused a great stir in the world trade union movement.

From all parts of the world came high praise for this historical document, from those workers in and out of the organized labor movement earnestly working for world trade union unity.

By all enemies of labor, capitalists and their henchmen, the bitterest criticism was levelled.

This report made by the Official Delegation of British Labor (including charts and maps) is an impartial study of every phase of life under the first world's workers' government. Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—these and other subjects are analyzed by the Delegation who have travelled unhindered and free to investigate in all sections of Soviet Russia.

It is a complete, impartial and dignified document of one of the world's leading bodies of Labor.

WM. F. DUNNE
Editor of the Daily Worker says:

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.

It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report . . .

Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, slow-moving Briton call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.

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MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Ramsay MacDonald

Some of our readers believe we are too severe in our strictures on James Ramsay MacDonald, presbyterian divine and prominent socialist who became a figure of international importance when the British ruling class handed over to him the reins of government of the empire at a time when the tories and liberals were unable to extricate them out of the morass in which they were floundering since the end of the world war.

MacDonalds record while premier was a series of betrayals of the workers whose support gave him value in the eyes of the capitalist class. One of MacDonalds greatest pieces of disservice to the workers was his espousal of the Dawes plan, which helped to give the German ruling class a respite from the dangers of a proletarian revolution. That the capitalist class of the United States, those who benefitted most from the Dawes plan, appreciate the services rendered by MacDonald can be seen from the following news item that appeared in a recent issue of the London Daily Herald:

> "The Pilgrims of America are anxious to do honors to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the central feature being planned is a big dinner in his honor at New York, in September.
>
> The invitation, sent by cable by Mr. Frederick Cunliffe Owen, a vice-president of the Pilgrims, reads:
>
> "The Pilgrims of the United States, headed by their president, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, and by my fellow vice-president, Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes, both former secretaries of the state, and speaking especially in their name, would be grateful to you to settle upon an approximate date when, as early as possible after your arrival in New York, in September, we may have the pleasure of welcoming you at a large dinner in your honor, to express our tribute of the admiration to the great statesman, who, as prime minister, contributed so vastly to the adoption of the Dawes project, upon the success of which the whole world depends so much for the economic and political maintenace of international peace.
>
> "Mr. Kellogg, the secretary of state, will be present."

The three men whose names are mentioned above: Chauncey Depew, Elihu Root and Charles Evans Hughes are three of the leading tools of American capitalism. Depew was a former president of the New York Central Railroad and now on the board of directors. Elihu Root was former secretary of state and is Wall Street's foremost legal expert. Charles Evans Hughes is a Standrad Oil tool and former secretary of state. He is a bitter foe of Soviet Russia.

There is little doubt that one of the objects of bringing Ramsay MacDonald, the yellow socialist to the United States, is to counter the effect of the presence of A. A. Purcell, delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Purcell is a warm friend of Soviet Russia. MacDonald is a bitter and slimy foe.

We offer the invitation of the Pilgrims to Ramsay MacDonald as the best possible evidence that our charges of treachery to the working class levelled against MacDonald were true. When the known enemies of the workers show admiration for an alleged working class leader, it is time for the workers to drop that leader.

It is a safe prediction that Hughes, Depew and Root will not invite Premier Rykov of Russia to a Pilgrim banquet.

A Tale of Two Pats

Pat O'Hara is cooling his heels in a San Francisco prison waiting for a ship to transport him to New Zealand, or in other words "back to where he came from." Pat is not a Sicilian, an Armenian or a Russian. As the name indicates he belongs to the ancient order of hibernians, which was highly praised by Calvin Coolidge recently for its contribution to the upbuilding of this country. Pat O'Hara however is a different kind of a hibernian to the kind Coolidge praised. Pat is a member of the Marine Transport Workers' Union, and therefore not a desirable citizen.

What a difference there can be between two Pats? Another Pat who came from Dublin in 1909 is considered a very desirable citizen. Roche is the rest of his name. He did not join a labor union, but he joined the police force. Now he is one of the touted aces of the investigation bureau of the internal revenue department and breaks frequently into the newspapers with stories of having captured criminals who are trying to cheat the government. Of course, it may be only a question of time when Pat Roche goes the way of other aces. Some day it will be his turn to get caught. But at the present time he is in favor. He is the kind of a Pat that the American capitalists like. He is the kind that Calvin Coolidge had in mind when he praised the Irish race for their contribution to the upbuilding of the United States.

Pat Roche came to America with the intention of becoming a useful tool of the master class. Pat O'Hara decided to throw in his lot with the working class movement.

Pat O'Hara is in jail waiting deportation.

Pat Roche is staying at a good hotel waiting promotion.

Amalgamation Is the Answer

The meeting of locals 3 and 4 of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, scheduled for this afternoon in Chicago should be the starting point for a great drive to amalgamate all the unions in the printing industry.

The fight of the pressmen to get rid of Berryism is only one phase of the task. After all, the main job is to get rid of capitalism. Of course the Berrys and other scab herders must be elminiated. No progress is possible with them.

The two locals, comprising the pressmen and feeders, are planning to amalgamate. This move is feared by Berry as much as it is feared by the bosses. Both have the same reasons for opposing amalgamation. Both thrive on the disunity of the workers. Berry is aided in his plans to keep control fo the union by being able to play one local off against the other. The capitalists know that with the unions united under one guiding body their power will be increased. The more powerful the workers are, the worse for the employers.

We hope that the good example set by the pressmen and feeders in Chicago will be followed by other unions in the printing industry.

The workers learn who their friends are when they are in a struggle with the bosses. While the reactionaries are collaborating with the employers the Communists are fighting for the workers.

Liquidating Loreism In The Needle Trades

By Earl R. Browder

IT will assist our party to more fully absorb the value of our recent experiences in the needle trades, the struggle to liquidate Loreism, if we have a clear idea of the conditions which brot the sharp, open struggle at the precise moment that it did occur. Nothing happens by accident, and it is impossible to understand the particular phenomenon unless one knows something of the forces that brot it about, as well as the conditioning circumstances. Such a knowledge in the case of the needle trades will help to equip our comrades for similar struggles that must occur in other fields and at other times.

Why did the C. E. C. find it necessary openly to take issue in such sharp mannner with the leading comrades in the needle trades left wing in the months of March and April? Granted the harmful deviations (dealt with in some detail in my article in the Workers Monthly for August), why did the struggle against them come to a crisis at this precise moment?

Objective and Subjective Causes of the Crisis.

THE immediate factors that forced the crisis were of two kinds: Objective, that is, the conditions in the industry and the relations of forces between the bosses and the workers and between the reactionary officials and the workers; and then the subjective, that is, the conditions existing within the ranks of the left wing.

Many comrades of the needle trades have had a long record of deviations and resistance to the leadership of the party. But in the past these differences have been overcome without a headon collision, altho the struggle has been often sharp. This settled tendency to stray away from the revolutionary line of policy, however, early in this year, entered into a period which stimulated it to energetic schemings upon opportunist lines because of the shaking-up going on among the bureaucrats, because of the impending struggle between the officials and the left wing, and because of the crying need for a big battle against the employers to protect the interests of the workers—a tangle of forces which would cheer the heart of every active-minded left-winger for its opportunities for revolutionary advance, but which at the same time stimulated all the illusions of opportunism, the idea that something could be gotten by deals, without a fight. This was the objective basis for the sudden succession of right-wing mistakes that were made in the closing months of 1924 and the first part of 1925, in the needle trades left wing.

Subjective factors also entered here to cause the sudden emergence of right-wing deviations that resisted the correction of the party. First, there was the inclination already existing among a circle of leading comrades to develop right-wing conceptions and to struggle against the influence of the party. Second, and more decisive in setting the time for this struggle, the needle trades comrades were encouraged to resist the C. E. C. by (a) the factional situation existing in the party which weakened the power of the C. E. C.; (b) the open political support of an organized political group within the party, led by Poyntz, which immediately took the struggle out of the needle trades and made it a general party problem; and (c) the indirect but most effective support given to these right-wing tendencies by the minority comrades who attempted to turn the struggle against the right-wing tendencies into an assault all along the line against the C. E. C. itself.

Here was a combination of forces arrayed against the centralized leadership of the left wing movement which had all the appearances of being very formidable indeed. How were all of these obstacles to be overcome, and the menace of Loreism liquidated in the work of the needle trades left wing?

The Weapons of Criticism and Ideological Struggle.

WHEN the general membership of the party understands the extremely grave situation that was created for the entire movement by this unheard-of combination of forces, they will at the same time understand how necessary was the drastic action that the C. E. C. took. Nothing but a sharp knife wielded with a heavy hand could cut thru this tangle of opportunism and factionalism. Criticism of the sharpest nature and ideological struggle of the most unrelenting sort could liquidate the menace. The C. E. C. appplied the weapon.

Before a meeting of garment workers, members of the party in New York, the C. E. C. presented a resolution stigmatizing in harsh words the mistakes of the needle trades comrades. When Comrade Gitlow, of the minority, tried to turn the meeting into an attack upon the C. E. C. instead of helping to correct the needle trades comrades, the C. E. C. promptly placed an official censure upon Comrade Gitlow and called him to order. When, in Chicago, the opportunists within the left wing of the A. C. W. of A., led by Schneid, tried at this same moment to establish their betrayal as the official policy of the left wing group, they were expelled from the party. The entire ideological struggle was taken before the membership of the party that was directly involved.

Some comrades thot that the C. E. C. acted in a harsh manner. True, the actions were drastic, but the entire future, the integrity of the left wing was at stake. Any hesitation or half-heartedness at that moment on the part of the C. E. C. would have been a disaster, a complete breakdown of our movement. The vast majority of the membership understood this immediately and supported the policy of the C. E. C.

Loreism Is Being Liquidated.

AND out of the struggle has already come this welcome and healthful result: Our movement has been almost completely immunized from the poison of Loreism in its most open forms. The organized combination of forces within the movement which made Loreism a menace is being broken up rapidly. The party membership has been educated to a certain extent, and is being constantly educated further in the dangerous nature of the opportunistic deviations. The party as a whole is also learning how to combat Loreism effectively. This article is a small contribution to the struggle, the end of which can only be the complete elimination of all groups within the party which fight against the line of the Communist International.

Our Educational Work

IT is not necessary here to talk extensively about the necessity of education for the membership of the Workers (Communist) Party. It is sufficient to point out only a few outstanding facts.

We have in our party not more than 20 per cent active members. Not less than 80 per cent are not active neither in the party organization, nor in the work of our party, outside of its everyday organizational activities. This great bulk of our membership is dormant. Potentially, it has wonderful possibilities. If we could only arouse them from their slumber and bring them into acitve participation in the Communist movement! But how can we achieve this great victory?

WE have some members that do not belong to other labor organizations and as yet do not conceive the necessity of belonging to them. They must be made to understand that it is not sufficient for a Communist to belong to the Workers Party only. He or she must join other labor organizations (unions, co-operatives, sick and death benefit societies, etc.) so that the party can have connections with and carry on its work in the organized masses of the working class. But again the same question arises: How can it be done?

Hundreds of our comrades who are active in Communist work, go about blindly, make mistakes which are not permissable for a Communist, who has at least a little bit of understanding of his or her duties. Of course, we cannot avoid mistakes entirely. Everyone can make and does make mistakes and commits blunders, but I have in mind such mistakes which can be avoided with at least a bit of Communist education. Here is one example: Two of our comrades in Lawrence, Mass., had a quarrel among themselves. They belong to a labor organization which is controlled by our party, but in which our enemies are very active. One of them immediately preferred charges against the other comrade in that outside organization instead of settling the matter in the Workers Party branch. Our enemies immediately became judges to settle the differences among our party members. What a calamity! And both of these comrades are active members, both of them are valuable to our movement. How can we eliminate such mistakes?

THERE is also a very old but at the same time a very new problem before our party at the present time. That is the problem of reorganization of our party, not only on shop nuclei basis, but also to make the party one unified body in place of a federation of federations. The Executive Committee of the Communist International addressed a long letter to our party on this question. It outlines and explains the steps that our party must take in order to achieve this goal. But can we put it into effect successfully?

All these facts and questions are very important. They loudly call upon the party for their solution. You cannot solve these problems thru disciplinary measures alone. You may use these measures but the desirable results will not be attained.

The only sure and effective means of solving these problems are educational means. But, of course, this is only talking, and we have talked on this question continuously for the last few years. How much practical work have we done in this field? Very, very little.

OH, yes, we have established the Workers' School in New York City. We have also arranged several educational classes in Chicago and in a few other larger cities. But how many members of our party have we reached with these classes? Only a handful, two or three hundred. We did not reach the masses, thousands of our members. And I am quite convinced that it will take a long, long time till we will be able to reach these masses with our present educational classes or with the Workers' School. We must do something else in the meanfime. We must do something immediately.

I want to submit herewith an educational program for our party for the coming year.

PROGRAM.

I—Our Higher Education.

1. We should maintain and strenthen our existing educational classes in various cities and build up such classes in the larger cities where they do not exist and where there is sufficient material for them.

2. These classes should be under the supervision of educational directors, appointed by the district executive committees of the various districts. The district educational director is resposible for the conduct of these classes in the jurisdiction of that particular district. He reports regularly to the D. E. C. about his work and the success of these classes. He maintains contact with the national educational director and receives from him every assistance possible.

3. As far as possible these classes should have a uniform curriculum thruout the party. The curriculum should be carefully prepared by the national educational director.

4. The district educational director may, if he finds necessary, establish such classes in other languages, not only in English. But it is advisable to induce the comrades of various sections who can read and speak English to join the English classes.

Note 1. I do not submit a draft of the curriculum for these classes because it is necessary to have reports from the now existing classes so that by studying them carefully it will be possible to find out what subjects must be taken up during the coming year.

Note 2. I do not speak about the Workers School in New York, because that is a special problem for the C. E. C.

II. Our Elementary Education.

1. The convention of the Workers Party should decide that the months of November, December and January be set aside for intensive educational work in the party.

(a) Every comrade should devote at least one night every week for education.

(b) The branch organizer should keep very strict record of every comrade as to his or her attendance. Only on very important grounds can a comrade be excused for failure to attend an educational meeting.

(c) The leader of the educational meeting may be elected by the branch or shop nuclei, or where there is no suitable comrade for such work the C. C. C. or the D. E. C. sends one. The leader must study the subject very carefully, prepare and deliver a short talk on the subject, then let the members discuss it. If the leader cannot answer a certain question or if he is not sure of its correctness he should immedlately write to the D. E. director for information.

2. Subjects to be studied during these three months.

(a) The Communist Party.

(1) Membership and form of organization.

(2) Its role before the revolution.

(3) Its role during the revolution.

(4) Its role after the overthrow of the rule of the bourgeois.

(5) Party discipline.

(6) Communist work in other labor organizations.

(b) Communist work in the trade unions.

(1) What is a trade union, its membership and its role in the everyday struggles of the masses.

(2) Communists' participation in these struggles.

(3) Why Communists must join the trade unions and be active in them.

(4) Our attitude towards the leadership of the trade unions.

(5) Our program of amalgamation and labor party in the trade unions.

(6) Communist factions in the trade unions.

(7) The left wing: T. U. E. L.

(8) Our attitude toward the splitting of trade unions and dual unionism.

3. Assistance from higher party units.

(a) The national educational director should work out a short outline for every subject; the C. E. C. should supply every educational leader with it.

(b) The C. E. C., as far as possible, should sell the books on these subjects at cost price to the members.

Note 1. The outlines must be translated in various languages so that the language section comrades can use them.

Note 2. Where comrades cannot all come to a meeting the same evening, on account of party work or other important reasons, the branch or shop nuclei can divide itself into two or more groups in such a way that every comrade could participate in these educational meetings.

Note 3. The curriculum is limited to two subjects for the following reasons: (1) because they are the most important subjects to be studied and understood by every member, (2) because we can accomplish more by taking fewer subjects at one time and concentrating our attention to them.

III. Preparation.

1. The party press immediately after the convention should carry on intensive agitation explaining to the membership the importance of the educational work. We should induce the comrades to prepare themselves and be ready to gladly participate in that intensive education during these three months.

2. The C. E. C., the district committees and the C. C. C. are to see to it that every branch should make necessary arrangements for these educational meetings in advance.—A. BIMBA.

P. S. It should be understood that educational work among the party membership must go on the whole year around. But I think it is necessary to carry on intensive education for a certain period of time and find out how much success can we obtain by these new methods.

The Negro and World Changes

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN,
National Organizer American Negro Labor Congress.

THE attention of the National Committee calling the American Negro Labor Congress has been attracted to an editorial appearing in the August 11th number of the Chicago Tribune in which the writer supports the warning issued by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor against Negro labor unionists taking part in the American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago in the month of Ortober. Mr. Green charges the American Negro Labor Congress to be supported by the Communist element in this country and constituting a great danger to the Negro working class.

The Chicago Tribune in substantiating the attitude of the head of the American Federation of Labor argues that no greater dis-service could be rendered the race than the promotion of Soviet doctrine among the Negro people of America. We, of the American Negro Labor Congress have not assumed a definite position in respect to the social situation in Russia at this time, nor is the American Negro Labor Congress a Communist affair. True, the Communist element thruout America have here and there proffered their sympathy and support for the work towards developing the Congress and the Communist group are only some among many constituting the most progressive elements within the labor movement of America who have taken a helpful and fraternal attitude towards the work of bringing about the American Negro Labor Congress.

THE Negro working class in America suffers all the social abuses of the working class in general, but plus racial persecution. We well know that the ruling class in this country, as in all capitalist countries is better able to maintan itself thru keeping the ranks of the workers divided either on caste, racial or religious issues. In India with its three hundred and twenty million people, England is able to hold power thru ever keeping alive the caste sentiment, in Ireland it is Catholic against Protestant, in the West Indies, Mulattoes against blacks, and here in our own "free" United States, it is white against black. Mr. Green and the Chicago Tribune charges that the American Negro Labor Congress has for its policy the intensifying of interracial bitterness. He well knows that that is absolutely untrue; it is merely a thin shield to protect his own skin from the growing reaction thruout the labor movement against the policy of restriction on the part of many unions in the American Federation of Labor. The Negro Labor Congress is actuated by the desire to build up in this country a sentiment of common interest between white and black workers, to eradicate the practice of Negroes being constantly used as strikebreakers, resulting always in race riots and the intensifying of racial antagonisms.

The Negro is the most oppressed group in our American life and he is fastly coming to see that the causes responsible for his degradation resides in the social system. It is quite well to say that there is some degree of prosperity among a small section of Negroes in our northern cities, but what about the great masses of the race residing in the southern states, where they are denied every elemental right vouchsafed even the most undeveloped racial groups residing in any other section of world society. The Negro is admonished to be loyal and support American institutions. Loyalty has no virtue within itself; it all depends upon that to which one is loyal. Is there any virtue in the slave being loyal to his master? Lynching is one of America's institutions. Should the Negro not seek with all means at his hands to undermine this institution? Likewise with Jim-Crowism, political disfranchisement, industrial discrimination, residential segregaton, etc. The American Negro Labor Congress can by no means be interpreted as a Bolshevik movement among Negroes, but we are certainly not ignorant of this fact that the Jew, before the Russian revolution, was the Negro of Russia, and there was no country in the world more aflicted with racial problems than old czarist Russia. But today, seven years after the Bolshevik revolution, Russian capitalism having been overthrown, causes of racial problems thereby having been removed, the Jew is no longer confined to the Pale settlements, the Moslems of Turkestan no longer being compelled to ride in Jim-crow cars and denied educational facilities, but each and every one of the many racial groups residing in Russia entering into the full currents of the political, economic and cultural life of the nation. Again we have no definite policy expressing our attitude towards Sovietism, but the Negro in this country has seen one government overturned (Suthern confederacy) and by no means suffered because of its passing.

THE American Negro Labor Congress marks the beginning of a new epoch in the life of the American Negro working class. It shall endeavor to set the Negro upon a new road of political thinking and to bring about a self-orientation and an understanding of a common interest and a common enemy for the working class the world over regardless of race, color, or clime.

HUNGARIAN GOULASH, PAPRIKA FISH, AND ONE BIG TIME AT PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC FESTIVAL SUNDAY, AUG. 16th

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 14.—**Don't let anything keep you from coming to the public festival on Sunday, Aug. 16th, at Sylvan lake, Burlington, N. J.**

If you do you will regret it for the rest of your young life. For this affair has got them all beaten. So says the arrangements committee, and says this earnest group of comrades: "It must be so, for it is being run for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER and Uj Elore."

Here is the story in a nutshell. The workers of Philadelphia, Trenton and Roebling have gotten together and fixed up an affair that will be the talk of the town. Every conceivable entertainment and sport has been provided to make this festival one big treat. Singing contests, athletic contests, dancing contests, bathing, fishing, boating, and a first class orchestra and dancing all day. And such eats! Hungarian goulash and paprika fish! The children have not been neglected, and many interesting games and attractions have been provided for them.

Valuable articles will be given away. Just listen to this. An $800 touring car, a $300 parlor suite, a $120 radio set, a $60 gold watch, and 96 other valuable articles.

If you miss this affair it won't be the committee's fault.

Tickets, $1; children free.

Here's how to get there. By boat: Take the Wilson line boat (Chestnut street pier) at 9 a. m. to Burlington. At Burlington committee will await you. By busses: At Camden ferries take Sylvan Lakes park bus, it takes you direct to the park. Bus leaves every 30 minutes. By trolley: At Camden ferries take the Trenton car, get off in Burlington at Broad street. Then take the green car and get off at 13th street, walk left one square to the park.

Pastor Held on Serious Charge.

MONESSEN, Pa., Aug. 14.—The Rev. Dr. C. P. Diaz, pastor of the First Spiritualist church of Charleroi, was arrested on a serious charge. He was held for court under [illegible] bail on a charge of sodomy by Mrs. Alice Webb of this city in behalf of her 15-year-old son. It is likely that the minister will receive a long jail sentence, as other evidence has been uncovered of his actions in the past years.

Gary Railway Grows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—The public service commission today authorized the Gary Street Railway Company to buy three transportation lines for a total of [illegible].

More Blood in the Coal.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 14.—(FP)—Another worker is dead as the result of the Dorrance colliery explosion, bringing the total to eight. Several others are so badly injured that they are expected to die.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

The War Against Riffs and the Socialist Party of France

By ANDRE MARTY (Paris)

The Painleve government decided under the hypocritical formula: "Respect for treaties and the sovereignty of the Sultan!" (an insignificant puppet of the French government) to carry on war against the Riffs. It could not have been otherwise. When among the most important members of a ministry there are men such as Briand, an upstart adventurer, Caillaux, a typical banker, Schrameck, a born policeman and Steeg, a slaveholder, the hand of capital does not need to pull the wires very firmly with which it controls its marionettes, in order to guide them as it desires; a breath is sufficient.

Every bourgeois government of this country feels itself compelled to destroy the Riffs by military means and by the blockade, for the following chief reasons:

1. The greed of the banks desires at last to "bestow peace"—as they call it—on Morocco, so that they can exploit it to their heart's content.

2. The free Republic of the Riffs would spur on all the oppressed Arabian peoples of North Africa, Morocco and Tunis to a revolutionary fight for freedom. This however would be a fearful blow to imperialism, especially to the French.

This is why the bourgeois government felt compelled at a moment's notice to carry on war to the end. The leaders of the socialist party (including Blum, Renaudel, Bedouce) who really belong to the left wing of the bourgeoisie, have joined in.

The attitude of the socialists was dictated by their anxiety to remain a government party. Why? Because since May 11, 1924, the socialist party (S. F. I. O.) has, with almost incredible rapidity, drawn close to the bourgeoisie.

When it became a government party, it attracted a large number of electors of the cartel who took their cards of membership not out of enthusiasm for the socialist party, but to insure for themselves the protection of the mighty ones of the day. In numerous communities it has absorbed those "radical" elements, which form a number of election committees, but no party. Many young lawyers and young doctors "with a brilliant future" have joined the party and, in the majority of the socialist provincial sections, a "brilliant" general staff discusses policy from the point of view of merchants, which has nothing at all in common with the "empty and interminably long discussions of old Guesde who only began to realize the seriousness of the times in the fire of war." (These are the words of a young and "brilliant" advocate of the socialist party). As early as ten months ago—on the occasion of voting with regard to the secret funds—this development became clear in the eyes of those who are less informed. Today it alarms even the old socialists to such a degree that one of them (on June 12 in a leflet of the S. F. I. O.) writes as follows:

"It (the S. F. I. O.) is assuming more and more the aspect of a bourgeois democrat party of the left."

A dreadful saying, for it takes up again Zionviev's thesis, about which there was such a hue and cry years ago and accordinng to which social-democracy is classified as belonging to the left of the bourgeoisie and not to the right of the proletariat. (A proposal that party comrade of Renaudel may have been accused by Renaudel of having sold himself to Moscow.)

The socialist leaders are in a dilemma from which they see no issue.

The one possibility is for them to continue to support the government; in this case they risk losing their last labor elements which will go over to the Communists. Renaudel does not seem to mind very much, as he showed at the session of the chamber on May 27, when he said to our Comrade Doriot: "Let them go to you."

And Poncet, in order to emphasize his contempt for the working class added (session of the chamber on the 27th of May):

"We shall not lose much by it."

It does not matter to them if a few workers leave the party; the support of those in power today will bring them a number of new place-hunters which will exceed the number of those departing.

The other possibility is for them to join the opposition; then however they will become an election party and a void will be formed as they will have no chance of rising, the party will be discouraged, and the really revolutionary workers will, more than ever, go over to the Communists.

This is the reason for the vacillating, oscillating attitude of the socialist party since the end of May. Their fraction in parliament which is guiding them, and that dictatorially (see the last national council) has allowed its internal dissensions and its confusion in all votings since that of May 29, with regard to the Morocco question to become evident, on the one hand by violent disputes in the full hall of assembly as at the division on May 29 for the government (six refraining from voting), or especially at the session of June 16, when there were two socialist votes for the Communists, 84 abstained from voting and 17 gave nationalist votes (!). Finally at the last division on July 9 with regard to credits for the Morocco war, the socialists refrained from voting, but emphatically declared—thru Blum—that this indicated no lack of confidence in the government, and that they were opposed to the evacuation of Morocco.

Be it remarked that abstaining from voting is the normal refuge of those who are too cowardly to take sides. These persons who reproach the Communists with "thinking," funk a discussion in which it is a case of pronouncing a clear and consistent opinion on so simple a question as that of Morocco.

In recent times there has been talk of the formation of a "left" in the socialist party which is grouped around Bracke's periodical, Spark. This opinion has been confirmed by the fact that our press has published resolutions against Morocco which were signed by the socialist sections. The name "left" seems to me incorrect. The name, however, which was recently taken by a fraction of the socialist section of Beziers, is much more exact: "resisters." The group of Spark is really trying to "resist" Renaudel, but —in favor of Bracke. It feels that the party will be compelled to join the parliamentary opposition, as Paipleve and Briand have contemptuously declared that they can do without the socialists. The financial projects of M. Caillaux which have been opposed to those of M. Vincent Auriol (socialist) are evidence of the poor opinion which the government has of the socialists.

In any case the support of the socialists is of no use to the government, indeed in a certain sense it interferes with the termination of the war; they are therefore turned out of the majority.

The "resisters" are therefore trying to overthrow Renaudel and to replace him by Bracke and Blum as they fear that the present tactics of the party will only bring them the real hostility of the working class and still more of the reformist trade unions of the industrial districts and will drive the workers to the revolutionary trade unions, to the C. G. T. U., or to the Communist Party, thus leaving the socialist party as a handful of intellectuals, functionaries and opportunist socialists, which would be equivalent to its decease.

If this new formation were a socialist left, if it were Marxist as it claims to be, it would not be content to demand peace in general terms, but it would have to demand the military evacuation of the colonies. It would not even have to make these demands according to Lenin, but simply according Paul Lafargue who, in 1883 wrote from the prison of Ste. Pelagie:

"The manufacturers travel thru the world to find markets for their accumulated goods, they compel their governments to annex the Congo, to take possession of 'Tonkin, to mak [illegible] breach in the Chinese wall by canonade, in order to sell their cotton products there. In the last century there was a mortal duel between France and England as to which of the two should have the exclusive right of a market for its goods in America and India. Thousands of young strong men stained the sea red with their blood during the colonial wars of the 15th, 17th and 18th centuries.

"There is a surplus of capital as of goods. The financiers do not know where to invest it; they go therefore to the 'fortunate' nations and build railways for them, construct factories and bring them the curse of work. And this export of French capital ends one fine day in diplomatic complications; in Egypt, France, England and Germany were on the point of flying at one another in order to know which employer should be paid first; or by the war in Mexico whiter French soldiers were sent in order to get the debts paid thru armed intervention . . ."

If there were a Marxist left in the party of the S. F. I. O., they would on the strength of these words of Lafargue insist upon the application of the proposal of the federation of the S. F. I. O. of the Seine, dated May 10, 1911, i. e., the evacuation of the country of Fez.

But these brave socialist resisters do not even dare to demand that the right of self-determination of peoples should be observed for they are against the evacuation of "French" (?) Morocco. In order to justify this scandalous claim, they speak of the "rights earned by the French in their colonies." (Auguste Reynaud, du Var). Everyone knows that in the colonies the soil was taken from the natives by brute force. Only recently, last November, the "Petit Oranais" revealed the scandal of the expropriation of the Zerruki tribe who, when it made claims before the administration of Mascara (Algiers), was simply driven back by the Spahis with fire-arms. Comrade Jacques Doriot in his brochure on the Morocco war has described how Captain Huot plundered the Bendjates in Morocco and then drove them off their own soil. In that the "left" does not demand the evacuation of Morocco, it condones the brutal exploitation of the colonial peoples. It tries to be pacifist and to draw the whole party into pacifism, but it recognizes the right to "protect" the colonies; it is therefore fundamentally imperialist and slave-trading.

Musings of a Communist Woman

By ANTOINNETTE KONIKOW.

"Votes for women" was once a great slogan. Women were deeply stirred by it and hoped with their votes to make this a better world.

It seems but yesterday when women on the street corners assured us that they will clean out the political stable, they will change the man-made world, they will abolish war! And now women have arrived! Ma Ferguson is governor of Texas, Mother Ross, governor of Wyoming, Ma Rogers represents the fifth Massachusetts district. Indeed—we hear of the rumors of the coming of Ma Curley (wife of our "pure in politics" Mayor Curley of Boston) and even "Mamma" Coolidge is suggested—

• • •

The capitalist woman in politics does not worry any more about convictions, abilities, policies. The main attributes of the great women on the political platform are "poise," "moderate speech," "a few good stories," "refined gowns," "appropriate flowers" and the measured merriment face of "Main Street" (the Mrs. Coolidge grin). Women who were to save the world—we find stamped and assorted by capitalist politicians!

• • •

We have another country where women are in politics. Women—Communist women had to make no separate struggle for votes, they got it together with the coming of the victorious revolution.

There women would not dare to appeal to voters on the deeds and reputations of their husbands. The greatest leader of the world, Lenin, left a widow. His name is fairly worshipped by millions of workers. But Comrade Krupskaya gets the love and admiration of the workers and peasants of Russia by her own great ability and earnest endeavors. Mostly she keeps in the background, coming forth only when called upon to give account of her own work.

• • •

The great mass of women in capitalist society is at present a tremendous help to the powers of reaction. Wherever votes for darkness are counted, women give the biggest number. Should we then regret to have women in politics? No, comrades, such attitude were folly! Woman can only change by personal experience. Life forced her from her home into the economic hell of self-support, experience opened her eyes to the needs of politics. The same pressure of suffering and exploitation will open her eyes to her own fallacy of supporting the old capitalist parties and the reactionary influence of the church.

• • •

Our agitation among women is of [illegible] importance. The working of economic necessity that will awaken the sleeping beauty, not with the kiss of a prince-charming, but with the whistle of the factory, the stinging insult from the bosses, the despair of looking for a job, the many hours of toil, and the crying of hungry babes.

• • •

Last week there was a business women's conference in Maine: "National Federation of Professional Women." Once fine ladies in parlors used to chat about their servants and maids. Now they are in business and apply their organizing abilities to the better exploitation of the white collared and manicured slave. Men—capitalists had taken good care of factory workers in applying the black list, but somehow the pretty stenographers and clerks and the white collared gentlemen of the offices had been overlooked.

It took women to change "the man-made world" at least in this line. Better organization and efficiency must be brought about: the best white collared slave—oh no, not get higher wages, but will be honored by a "golden seal." The "golden seal" will be imprinted upon the willing white collared slave to whom life is but the boss' success. Hand in hand with the golden seal goes the blacklist, the regular way of controlling your help, as one of the business-ladies suggested. Good for you ladies! The "golden seal" will do more to awaken the white collared and manicured slave than many of our speeches!

• • •

"Votes for women" will work not thru the ladies with the capitalist mind, but thru the woman-worker. Let her only realize her power. She will arrive!

Are You Coming to the Movie Picnic?

Did you buy a ticket to the picnic given by the Federation of Russian children's schools Sunday, August 23, at National Grove, Riverside, Ill.? Moving pictures of the crowds will be taken and shown all over the United States and in Soviet Russia. Tickets in advance are only 35c and may be obtained in the Russian Co-op. Restaurants and at the Workers House, 1902 W. Division St. Get your tickets in advance and save your car fare.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1925 229

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

The New Course of English Policy

By Irandust

At the same time as the hostile activities against the Soviet Union in the West are being intensified, English imperialism is endeavoring to create an Eastern front against the Soviet Union. The English press is making efforts to exploit in an increased degree the theme of the omni-present hand in Moscow and to frighten the leading groups in the countries of the Near East with the bogey of a "red imperialism of the Bolsheviki" which is said to be directed against the backward peoples of the East. This English propaganda is noticeable in recent times especially in Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan.

In connection with the recent resolution of the Government of Angora to build up a new the Turkish navy, the English paper Near East proposed that Turkey should work on similar lines to those taken by England, on the grounds that the interests of Turkey and England are completely identical, in that both these countries are obliged to carry on a policy of defense against "the aggressive plans of Russia" in Asia, in which proposal it is easy to see a transparent hint that it would be best for the Turkish fleet to be under English guidance. The taking over by the Angora Government of the property of the non-Moslem population of Turkey which remained unclaimed in consequence of the war, prompted the Morning Post to urge Turkey not to follow in the footsteps of Bolshevism but to take its direction from "Western civilization" and to help England.

At the same time the English press is raising a hue and cry about the Bolshevist threat to Persia and Afganistah which is alleged to have arisen as a result of the demarcation of national boundaries in the Soviet Republics of Middle Asia, and is trying to represent insurrection of the Persian Turkomans, which has been provoked by the activities of English agents, as a Moscow intrigue.

The Daily Telegraph expert on questions concerning Middle Asia recently demanded, in that paper, the revision of English policy in the Near East. He pointed out that the mandatory territories of England represent a narrow corridor at the extreme ends of which lie the potentially hostile districts of Egypt and Persia, whilst in the North is Turkey (and nothing has been done to gain its sympathies) and in the South the sovereign territories of the Sultan of Nedjd and leader of the Wahabiti, Ibn Saud, the whole of whose interests have been prejudiced by England's policy in the last few years. In his opinion the foundations and principles of England's policy in Middle Asia should be revised, as otherwise she might expect to lose her whole influence and prestige in the Middle East.

As a matter of fact England has in the last few months developed a feverish activity in Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Iraq, Turkey and Persia. New perfected methods of diplomacy are being used side by side with the former methods of force and terror.

The English High Commissioners for Egypt and Palestine are being exchanged. The resignation of Lord Allenby in Egypt and his replacement by George Lloyd, the former governor of Bombay, signifies, as has been remarked in the Arabian press, that the English government circles are trying to cover the iron hand of the policy carried out by them in Egypt with a velvet glove. The replacement of Sir Herbert Samuel in Palestine by Lord Plumer is regarded in English political circles as a preventive measure for possible political complications in the Near East. According to the opinions expressed by the leaders of the Zionist movement, Plumer's appointment signifies a change in English policy in Palestine, with the object of morally disarming Arabian nationalism and turning Palestine into a purely English colony.

In Palestine and Transjordania, England is creating a new strategic base the significance of which is growing, thanks to England having recently taken possession of the harbor of Akabah in the Red Sea and thanks to the transformation of Cyprus into an English colony.

In recent times England has obviously renounced her attitude of neutrality and non-interference between the two States, Nedjd and the Hedjas, which lay claim to the hegemony in Arabia, by confiscating the arms bought by the Hedjas and by making efforts to subject Ibn Saud, the strongest aspirant to a united Arabia, to her influence.

English diplomacy is at the same time making efforts to adjust the delicate factors in the relations between England and Turkey. The insurrection in Kurdistan gave the Government of Angora the opportunity of concentrating considerable forces on the borders of Mosul; this threatened to bring about a military solution of the Mosul question, if Turkey should not be satisfied by the decision of the League of Nations. It is characteristic that the examination of the Mosul question in the League of Nations Council which had been fixed for the month of June, is now postponed until the September session in order to give the parties the opportunity of coming to an agreement.

In the meantime English capital openly renounces the actual boycott of Turkey which was imposed by the treaty of Lausanne, and is ahead of all other countries in the economic conquest of Turkey. Last year, among the foreign limited companies registered in Turkey with a capital of 226 million Turkish pounds, 23 companies with a capital of 23 millions Turkish pounds were English.

The more or less conciliatory policy of England in the question of Mossul is partly explained by the fact that the situation in South Kurdistan threatens the English interests in Iraq; communications have appeared in the press to the effect that Sheik Makhmud has succeeded in defeatitng repeatedly the English troops in Iraq.

A few days ago the government of Iraq signed a treaty accepting 70 English specialists, for periods up to ten years, in the State Government. This is evidence that the transformation of Iraq into an English colony is rapidly advancing.

The change is most striking in the working methods of English diplomacy in Persia. After the inglorious adventure of its puppet Sheik Kheisal, English diplomacy has decided not to play the part of an enemy of the national movement for freedom in Persia, openly, and, as it is endeavoring to persuade Persia to take its orientation from England, it is working out plans on a large scale for the economic enslavement of Persia, with the assistance of American capital.

In England's policy in the Near East, the Anglo-American bloc which has so obviously collapsed in China, continues as before to play an important part. It finds expression in a series of agreements between the interested capitalist groups of both countries, in the first place between the petroleum companies "English-Persian Oil" and "Standard Oil" which have come to an agreement as to the dividing of the treasures of native oil of North Persia, and are offering united resistance to other competitors, especially France. Preparations are being made for the transference of Persian finances to Anglo-American control, for which object the issue of an Anglo-American loan to Persia is planned. Further Anglo-American cooperation in the question of railways and concessions can be observed.

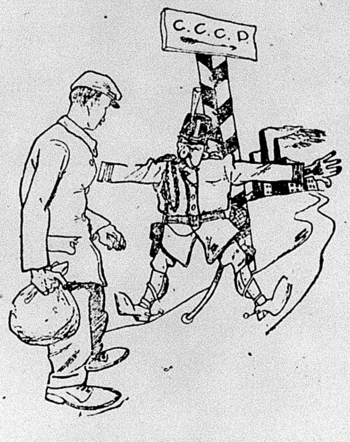
A similar picture is to be observed in Turkey and the Iraq. The "Standard Oil" and the "English-Persian" have come to an agreement with regard to a common exploitation of the native oil of Iraq, and a short time ago a concession treaty was signed in Bagdad with the Government of Iraq. England is trying by this agreement to get America to guarantee the borders of Iraq.

Hand in hand with this a tendency can be observed for the relations between England and France in the East to become strained; this corresponds to a certain degree to the situation in Europe. Thus the attempts of the French to gain a share in the affairs connected with native oil and railways in North Persia is met by England's violent opposition. When communications were published with regard to negotiations between Turkey and France as to the adjustment of the frontiers of Syria, the English press very plainly gave expression to the opinion that France had no right to dispose of Syria. The English press showed similar anxiety during the last visit of Franklin-Bouillon, the French politician, to Angora.

England's attempts to strengthen her position in the East and to create in the East a hostile front to Soviet Russia are, in their very nature, full of contradictions and therefore doomed to failure. The Turkish Government has already declined to have the Turkish navy re-organized by an English mission. The Arabian movement in Palestine and Transjordania against the English rule continues.

The Eastern peoples cannot be deceived by the new mask of English imperialism. This became evident at the Conference for the Limitation of Trade in Arms which took place recently at Geneva, a crass example of a cynical farce, at which the military great powers who hold all the achievements of the modern technique should limit their armaments. In accordance with the interests of England and France, the conference provided for the establishment of forbidden zones in Morocco, on the Red Sea, in the Persian Gulf and in the Gulf of Oman as well as in the Indian Ocean. It endeavored to isolate and weaken the national movement in the East. After a series of protests on the part of representatives of the Eastern countries, the Persian delegate demonstratively left the conference and declined to sign the minutes. According to a communication of the Morning Post, in which a hidden threat is contained, this incident might lead to Persia resigning from the League of Nations. As yet there are no communications as to whether the Geneva protocol will be signed by Turkey and Afghanistan. This shows us what the forerunners of the success of English "stabilization" in the Near East look like.

Strictly Forbidden



The Austrian government refused to issue passports to a labor delegation to Soviet Russia for the fear they may learn the truth.

The socialist press of Germany tried to persuade the workers not to send any delegation, but it did not succeed. The German and Swedish labor delegations went to Russia and learned the truth. The Austrian workers were not held up by their fascist government and went anyway. They are now learning the truth for themselves.

The American Standard of Living

By M. D. Litman

The capitalist soothsayers compare the standard of the American permanently employed worker with the standard of living of the worker in war-torn Europe or the feudal Orient. The variation in mode of living, hardly enters into their arguments. It is interesting to note that America keeps two sets of books. In one set the figures are forced and inflated, showing the worker wallowing in luxuries as compared to Europe and in the other set the real facts are stated.

Marx Exposed Hokum.

No better exposure of this trickery is needed, than can be found in that immortal work of Karl Marx—Value Price and Profit. It applies to America perfectly.

Citizen Weston presented his argument in this book that a rise in wages, also meant a rise in the cost of living and that in the end the workers will not be any better off. He illustrated his theory thus: When a bowl of soup contains a certain quantity to be eaten by a certain number of persons (get the fixity of capitalist economics) an increase in the broadness of the spoons will not produce an increase in the quantity of soup. Quite clever, is not it?

But—Karl Max told our illustrious Mr. Weston that his illustration is rather spoony and disproved his theory thus: The bowl is filled from the WHOLE product of national labor, which product, due to intensive and modern methods of production, is constantly increasing, and is not fixed, and what prevents the workers from getting more soup, is the narrowness of their spoons.

It is obvious that when the workers do not get the increase of this increased production, it goes to the capitalists, who are, as we above stated, diners at our national table and are eating soup with us. Therefore, in demanding an increase in wages, the workers would only be receiving a share of the increase of production.

What Middle Class Eats.

By keeping wages down, while production increases, it not only gives the manufacturing capitalist a greater portion of the product, but it allows waste in distribution, which supports an army of small-fry that live off this increase. This indirect method of feeding a nation, or performing personal service, is typically democratic, if not anarchistic.

The working class eats thru the belly of the middle class and what they get is excrament.

Where Do We Go From Here?

A neat little folder advising the writer to invest "his money" in Muscle Shoals, gives us the following truth:

One hundred men start out in life at the age of 25. (Most men start at 14). At the age of 65 statistics show their fate as follows:

Thirty-six will be dead (in heaven).

One will be very rich. (Don't all talk at once).

Four will be wealthy. (Find your uncle).

Five will be supporting themselves—by working. (At 65).

Fifty-four will be dependent upon friends, relatives or charity.

The proper advice is: Pick your undertaker or charitable institution early.

How Much Soup?

When union wage disputes arise or investigations into living conditions are undertaken, family budgets are prepared by various statisticians and market investigators, to find out just what the worker does with all of his money. For that purpose, a hypothetical American Standard of living is set up.

The following cost budget prepared by the Muncipal Research and Training School for Public Service, speaks for itself. It is represented as a model American budget which has been compiled from government and special investigation committees data.

Cost Budget for Family of Five in New York City.

Food		$655.35
Clothing—		
Husband	$110.12	
Wife	134.43	
Boy (11)	93.52	
Girl (5)	63.02	
Boy (2)	38.96	440.05
Housing (incl. light and fuel)		[illegible]
Mescellaneous—		
Furniture replacement (depreciation)	$ [illegible]	
Laundry work	[illegible]	
Cleaning supplies and service	[illegible]	
Health (all medical and dental expenditures)	80.00	
Insurance (life)	120.00	
Insurnace (furniture)	[illegible]	
Carefare	45.00	
Amusements (all forms)	20.00	
Reading (books, magazines, newspapers)	11.99	
Organizations (labor, church contributions)	13.00	
Incidentals (postage, gifts, etc.)	52.00	632.15
Total		$2,263.55

Cost Budget for Single Woman

Food	$359.75
Clothing	184.30
Room	260.00
Miscellaneous (all necessaries not included above)	212.39
	$1,016.44
Saving (10 per cent of expenditure)	101.64
Total	$1,118.08

Cost Budget for Single Man.

Food	359.75
Clothing	156.12
Room	260.00
Miscellaneous (all necessaries not included above)	218.39
	994.26
Saving (10 per cent of expenditure)	99.42
Total	$1,093.68

Just a Little Criticism.

Lack of space prevents a thoro discussion of each item that seems either fallacious or distorted in this budget, suffice to say that wages of permanently employed skilled workers, average about $1,800.00 a year. Unemployment, sickness, strikes, lockouts, poor relatives education and dozens of other items are not provided for. This budget must have been prepared to keep up one of Rossum's Robots, who will be manufactured in 1960.

$440.000 will not clothe a family of five for a year in such a way as to be acceptable by the average employer when the worker goes out for a job.

Rent, heat and light sufficient to take care of a family of five, can not be gotten in the United States at $44.66 a month, on the basis of one room to a person in industrial centers.

And just look at this: $80.00 a year for medical and dental care for a family of five! Don't you wish that were true? With the adulterated food the worker's stomach has to digest, with miserable working conditions which allow no diversion, $80.00 will buy a cheap coffin, but will not pay the medical bill of a family of five.

How does that statistician account for the presence of three children in the family? Did their working class mother drop them like a cat, or did it cost her $200.00 per child to bring them into this miserable world? And in what condition is the mother now after the birth of the three slaves? She goes regularly to a female specialist, because, she can't lead a natural life.

We are allowed $45.00 for car fare. That depends on how much the worker spends when he goes to look for a job, as to what portion of this appropriation is left for the rest of the family.

Very amusing, indeed, is the part put away for amusements. Just $20.00 is all it takes for a father, mother and three kids to keep themselves amused for a year.

When one stops to think that to see Charlie Chaplin throw a pie in a policeman's face, costs with war tax 83c, and as it amuses us very much to see that which we would like to do, it can be seen that $20.00 is not enough. As to a higher form of amusement, we have to flip a five-dollar bill when we get into that class.

For organizations, such as church and labor, $13.00 is set aside. We really don't know what comment to make. Let us hope it all goes to labor. Let us note, however, that to be a real American* one must possess a klan night gown, which costs $10.00.

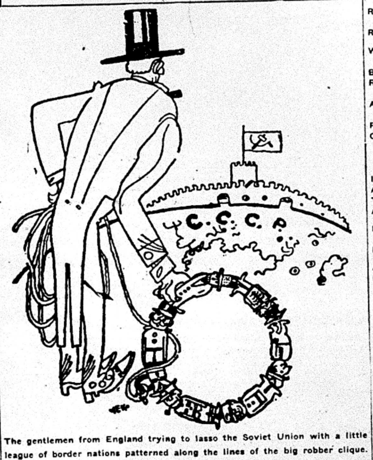
No provision is made for toys for the children, vacation, moving from place to place and a multitude of other necessaries.

Unemployment.

From two to seven million workers are continuously out of work. The January government Labor Review shows 32 per cent of 6,746 establishments as working part time. In some mining sections of the United States the unemployment situation is reaching the 100 per cent mark. Unemployment is driving wages downward, even the sooth-sayers must admit. It results in lowering the American standard of living. If a worker is out of work for only three months, it reduces his standard 25 per cent. To merely exist under present conditions, more and more women are drawn into the breadwinning industry, which in turn produces more unemployment.

Uncertainty of employment, intensified exploitation by the big industrialists and later the Main Street leeches and the 57 varieties of tricksters, unnatural living, ruinous to the health of the workers, makes the much boomed American standard of living, a lot of hokum.

It Can't Be Done!



The gentlemen from England trying to lasso the Soviet Union with a little league of border nations patterned along the lines of the big robber clique. The same job was tried first by the Allies when they invaded Soviet Russia from all sides. The blockade, counter-revolutionary uprisings and civil war nursed by the Allies failed to crush the revolution and it now stands as the beacon of the coming Soviet Union of the World.

T... B...

By JOHN LASSEN.

(Translated by Simon Felshin.)

NOTE—This poem was written by John Lassen at a time when he suffered a break-down. He was ill for many years with tuberculosis and he died from this disease. The poem brings back stirring incidents from the eventful life of John Lassen. It refers to the time when he was liberated by the populace in Budapest after he had been imprisoned for making an attempt on the life of Count Tisza. It was during the Karolyi revolution that he was liberated. The emblem of the Karolyi bourgeois revolution was a white autumn flower. The populace threw white flowers at the prison gate, then they stormed the prison and freed Lassen. The same thing had been done during the Kossuth revolution in Hungary when a prominent political prisoner was freed in the same manner. Then the poem goes on to speak of America. This is a very powerful poem written in an expressionist manner.

* * *

I flew across the ocean.
then I fell headlong. I broke down
in the hallway of Mt. Sinai Hospital.
The solemn faced doctor came and took a big book and wrote in it warningly:
John Lassen, t....b....

But I laughed—
For me they are nothing but two letters.. What of it?
HA—HA—HA for all of shining LIFE had filled me.
Ecstasy of the universe. The great intoxication. The SPLENDOR......
Did not a whole city embrace me once? The white autumn flowers of a whole city were hurled against the prison-gate.
Revolution....Revolution.... Revolution!
And bony fists hammered at the prison gate.
Revolution. Revolution bursting forth. Bourgeois revolution.
Ra—ra—ra— Ra—ra—ra.

Was it all a dream? Mirage? Hallucination?
But oh, incontrovertible fact:
Revolution. Counter revolution. Revolution. Counter revolution—
And my life only an atom in all of that.
Ra....ra....r....
Oh, all things taken together: The prisons. The mice. And the rats. And hunger. And forced labor. All, all of life:
It was beautiful nevertheless.
All of MANKIND within my tiny life.
The heaving ocean threw me forward.
And dropped me into the hospital.

Do not stop, untiring army! Only one broke down on the way.
In Mt. Sinai Hospital.

And though I die—
Life goes on. And is radiant. Already new armies are gathering.
Prolet is drawn to prolet.
And song peals forth.
And the city shakes.
....And fighting armies attack.
Flags flutter!
In blood-red purple a new day dawns!
Tra—RA—RA—RAA
Revolution....Revolution.... Revolution!
Oh resounding life. Song of the universe:
On Fifth Avenue worker armies about their rejoicing on the barricades.
Blood, blood, blood! But victory!
What does it matter that once a long time ago in Mt. Sinai Hospital one broke down....?....?
Ha....hooo....Ha....hooo.
Spring! Fragrance! Splendor!
And yet: the Revolution is for ALL OF US!

The Picture and the Film in the Revolutionary Movement

By WILLY MUENZENBERG.

ARTICLE II.

NUMEROUS means for agitation and propagandation of the Communist idea are at the disposal of the Communist Parties and organizations; the spoken word in mass meetings, factory meetings, demonstrations, etc. The printed word thru leaflets, papers, manifestos, magazines, pamphlets, and books. These means have been in use since the first days of the working class movement.

Besides these means firmly established thru decades of use, more and more, altho slowly and against opposition, the picture is taking its place in Communist agitation and propaganda. Up to two years ago the picture was virtually ignored in Communist literature. It was seldom that in a book or any kind of pamphlet a picture was used to support and emphasize the text. In no daily paper, in no youth organ, in no woman's paper was it used. Fortunately this situation within the past two years, had been largely improved and more and more the picture serves the Communist daily, magazine, women's paper, etc., to liven up the text—altho still in regretfully limited extent.

OUR enemy controls in Germany alone more than hundreds of variegated illustrated papers, and in Berlin alone there appear every day numerous papers with special pictorial supplements. It is unquestionably necessary and desirable that pictures be utilized in Communist papers to a far greater extent than heretofore. The picture is most tellingly effective upon the children, youth, on the primitively thinking, unorganized, indifferent masses of workers, agricultural labor, small peasants and similar groups. Coincident with the illustrations in the dailies, youth and children's organs, women's and peasants' papers, we must unquestionably tackle the development of the illustrated workers' paper.

Right in the factory an illustrated paper is far easier to sell to an indifferent fellow worker than is a theoretical pamphlet. We must make it possible to combat the stupifying influence of the bourgeois illustrated journals that are now circulated in the millions.

Besides the creation and development of the illustrated labor paper the picture must be fully utilized for our propaganda, by means of photos, cards, picture collections, etc. Particularly for the popularizing of the leaders of the Communist International, for the combatting of the hero-worship toward bourgeois leaders and military figures, and above all, in the education and agitation work on behalf of Soviet Russia the picture can and shall render priceless service.

A further extension of the use of the picture is seen in the stereoptican slide lecture, which in the rural sections of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, where they have thus far been most used, have had best results. These slides make it possible to present in most convincing and plastic form such themes as the economic upbuilding of Soviet Russia, the life of the Russian worker and peasant, the children's homes in Soviet Russia, the Red army, etc.

ON all these fields a start, altho perhaps, a humble one, has already been made. But next to nothing has been done to put the film into the arsenal of agitation and propaganda weapons of the Communist Parties. Quite properly the enlarged executive of the Comintern in March, 1925, called attention to this shortcoming, and instructed all affiliated parties to concern themselves much more than formerly in turning this weapon to their service. Leading comrades of the International have repeatedly and emphatically pointed out the tremendous significance of the film propaganda.

Vladimir Ilitch Lenin, in a conversation with Comrade Lunacharski, said: "You must powerfully develop film production, taking especially the proletarian kino to the city masses and in still a much greater extent to the village. You must always consider that of all the arts the motion picture is for us the most important."

A statement from Comrade Zinoviev on the motion picture: "The motion picture in the possession of the bourgeoisie is the strongest means for the betrayal and befuddling of the masses. In our hands it can and must become a mighty weapon of Communist propaganda and for the enlightenment of the widest working masses."

N. A. SEMASCHKO, Peoples' Commisar for Health, ". . . the kino gives a vital and accurate picture full of life and true to life, it can agitate thru the Fable, thru the picturization. These circumstances enhances the value of this form of propaganda also in the protection of public health, for today, with the widespread increased popular interest in world questions, with the prevailing universal nervous tension, dry discourses and lectures on public health, no matter how learned they may be, cannot always get to the heart of their audience."

A. V. Lunacharsky, Commissar for Public Education: ". . . The kino proves itself extremely vital. We possess mostly a very busy and highly promising production, but altho we have decided upon a salvation bringing unification of all motion picture activity in the U. S. S. R., and particularly in the R. S. F. S. R., our steps in carrying out this decision are hesitant and uncertain."

K. Weroschilow, commander of the Red Army in the Moscow military district: "The motion picture, as a cultural plane (the carpenter's tool), has won itself a place of honor in the U. S. S. R. It is no less popular in the Red Army than among the worker and peasant masses."

CLARA ZETKIN writes concerning the significance of the film in the Communist propaganda: "On no account can the Communist movement ignore the propaganda power of the motion picture. For it seeks its followers in first instance from those strata deprived of educational opportunity and barred from books, it must call out the foreign-speaking colonial peoples against their masters, and unite the proletariat of all lands. The film is particularly significant for the Soviet Union. Czarism left a heritage of illiteracy and feudalism. Soviet Russia includes great primitive, but culture hungry masses, speaking hundreds of varying tongues. Here the film is a means of popular education of tremendous importance, a tool for the raising of productivity, a weapon in the struggle against unhealthy habits of living, and against plagues, a disseminator of knowledge, an educator, a bringer of culture and happiness."

Let us value to film by the great propagandistic, cultural possibilities that it contains.

When we think of the masses that daily, in city and tiny village, fill the movie theaters, and that of those eighty to ninety per cent are workers or closely connected with the workers, and when we consider further the effect of these pictures upon the masses, knowing their power of mass suggestion, then we welcome indeed the decision and pledge of the Communist Party for the full utilization of this means. To make available and use the film as a means of winning support, in support of our efforts at enlightening the working masses, is the most pressing task of Communist propaganda and agitation. The film can, for instance, be employed for the unmasking and gibbeting of our opponents, in showing the development of the social-democratic party from the first beginnings under Marx and Engels down to the Barmat circle in Hotel Bristol. The effect of such a film can be appraised when one remembers the effect of even only a series of stereoptican slides, dealing with this same subject, during the recent reichstag elections.

THE same applies to a film to meet the militarist and monarchist propaganda prejudice films with a true exposition of the old Russian militarism, showing the torture in the barracks, the beastly treatment of the soldiers, and the grewsome horror of the war. In districts where the clericals are especially strong, a film showing the horrors of the medieval inquisition, would surely not fail of effect on the hitherto loyal supporters of the Zentrum.

But not only against the enemy can our film be directed, it also bears the possibility to present positively the aims and struggles of the Communist movement and of the revolutionary workers' organizations. There can be no doubt, that a film showing the life of a youth, beaten in school, mistreated by teachers, suffers, hungers, and finally comes into contact with the Communist Youth Movement where he finds defense, protection, support, of his interests, is drawn into the mass movement, learns the meeting routine, takes part in demonstrations, etc., such a film would surely exert suggestive power upon thousands of juveniles and bring great crowds of them closer to the Communist movement.

THE same applies to a film showing the life story of a worker, returned from the war, plunged into the maelstrom of the November events, and on the barricades of Berlin defends his family and his class. Or a really extensive picture along the lines of the Griffith film, "Intolerance," recreates historical periods of revolutionary upheaval, beginning with Spartacus, the peasant uprisings, Thomas Munzers, the great French Revolution, and closing with the great triumphant victory of the workers and peasants of Russia. In the factories or after working hours we could show the workers by means of trick film the constant lowering of their living conditions, of the actual lowering of their wages in conparison to the rising prices, and thus demonstrate the actual working out of bourgeois control of politics and industry.

There are hundreds of motives and objects that can be utilized in film propaganda. We are not oblivious to the colossal censorship difficulties, technical and organizational obstacles, that stand in the way of all these suggested plans. Much ground would already be won if we could put every Communist Party and organization into a position to show a monthly film chronicle of the most important happenings in Soviet Russia, and thus to bring the development of this strongest prop of the international proletarian and revolutionary movement into the clear vision of the masses. Good and valuable as our present agitational and propaganda media, the spoken or printed word, may be, their effect would be tremendously increased if they could be combined with the up-to-date medium of the film.

THERE must no longer be any country in which the Communist Party and its groups do not make extensive propagandist use of the motion picture film.

Letters from Our Readers

When Workers Fight For Capitalists.

To the Daily Worker:—It takes very little shrapnel to make a nasty mess of ones anatomy; but it takes an awful lot of perseverance on the part of a disabled veteran to impress this fact on the government doctors, and, if possible, weedle a little compensation out of them. I was one of the poor suckers that got mixed up on the wrong end of the recent conflict. My share of the spoils of war was one fine assortment of wounds—the result of a personal contact with a three-inch shell. One in the side has been particularly troublesome, and has made a serious dent in my otherwise sweet and cheerful disposition.

I had no idea how really well off I happen to be, however, until I went to the veterans' bureau to be examined for a permanent disability rating. This is what took place: One doctor after another, as I was being examined, took great pains to impress me with my entire unworthiness. In fact they as much as implied that I had one helluva nerve to be looking for money from our dear government, just because I happened to be shot up a bit. They told me I was extremely fortunate to get off as easily as I had—to have retained my arms, my lungs, etc., some fellows would consider themselves pretty lucky to be in my shoes—and more to that effect.

This is a stock gag with the M. D.'s. The idea of it is to put the veteran in such a frame of mind that when he goes before the rating board he'll be content if they hand him the minimum amount per month, no matter what's wrong with him.

Well, I finally reached the rating board. In our city this board is supposed to consist of their three best doctors, medical "best minds" as it were. (I'd hate to be treated by one one of their worst).

My first impression of the members of this board was by no means an ordinary one. No, indeed! I felt that here before me were three of the dopiest looking old codgers that had graced my sight in many a long year. That was my first impression. My last was even less favorable.

One of them woke up as I entered. He blinked at me a while and then nudged the guy next to him. They asked a few of the usual idiotic questions, whispered together a while, and then pronounced their momentous decision. The first was a German (hot stuff!). "Vell," he said, "I don't see how we could gif you more dan 10 per cent." That means 10 per cent disabled, and brings in the handsome sum of eight dollars a month.

Since they hadn't taken the trouble to look at my wounds as yet, I suggested that it wouldn't be a bad idea to do so before pronouncing their final decision. They didn't take this in very good part. It meant that one of them would have to stand up. However, he went thru with it, and they began to pull the old gag about how lucky I was to get off so easy, to still have my arms, etc. He started to compliment me on my good fortune in being able to get eight dollars a month, but he didn't get very far. I started to pass out a few compliments of my own. I think I succeeded in conveying to them some idea of the estimation in which I held their bureau, themselves, and their eight dollars a month. At any rate I actually woke up the third member of the rating board. Then I discovered why they have three members on that board; it is for protection, and they need it.

The three of them stood up, faced me bravely, and told me that they considered my language very much out of place, and that if I didn't pipe down they'd have me thrown out. I told them they'd have to throw me out or else give me a decent examination. They finally acquiesced and handed me an order to have some X-rays taken, with the promise that if the pictures showed my kidneys missing or a lung amputated they might increase my rating. Maybe they'll increase it one-half of one per cent. Well, it was a great war while it lasted.

Yours for world Communism,

Another Disabled Veteran.

The Walden Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

MR. LANSBURYS' EMPIRE - By C. M. Roebuck

The following article was written for the Communist press by Comrade C. M. Roebuck of Britain, takes issue with George Lansbury on a very important question. In a recent debate in the House of Commons Lansbury and such a prominent "left winger" as David Kirkwood, with others, walked into the division with J. H. Thomas and Stanley Baldwin on the question of giving preference to goods manufactured within the confines of the British Empire. This action has caused quite a furore in radical circles in England and Comrade Roebuck put the issue fair and square to Lansbury, who usually is in the opposition to the right wing of the Labor Party.

• • •

Judging from the "Empire" number of his Weekly, it is very difficult to imagine that Lansbury is still on the side of the workers. Perhaps the best thing is to ask him a few questions.

George Lansbury! In your article last week you say that your support of colonial preference "was a vote in favor of admitting only those goods which are produced under fair conditions." Are you ignorant, or do you only pretend ignorance, of the fact that the vast bulk of the goods concerned in the vote are produced in the Empire under slave conditions?

You go on to justify yourself that "had you been allowed to do so," you would have put in words insisting on "fair conditions." Are you ignorant, or do you only pretend ignorance, of the fact which hundreds of thousands of workers knew perfectly well long before—namely, that it was just these few "words" (just a trifle, just the ending of British exploitation in the colonies) which the Tories would never allow you to put in?

You say that if the criticism is true that Preference duties only benefit the capitalists, then "we should give up boasting of Snowden's wonderful Budget." Are you ignorant or do you only pretend ignorance of the fact that the Communists who are criticising you today are the very people who were alone in exposing Snowden's "Labor Imperialist" Budget, at the time when you did not raise a finger to support them?

You say that, after you had been beaten on the abolition of food taxes altogether, you and your friends "determined to support the partial abolition embodied in the Preference proposals, if the goods were produced under fair conditions." Have you forgotten, or do you only pretend to have forgotten, the unimportant little fact that you and your friends supported the Preference proposals even without that saving clause, and even tho, not being infants in arms, you knew perfectly well beforehand that you could never secure it?

You say that we cannot refuse to take action against "the importation of foreign goods, produced under foul conditions, in competition with workers in our own land or in the Dominions." Are you blind, or are you shamming blindness, to the fact that goods are being produced "under foul conditions," and imported in huge volume, from a section of the British Empire (not more than 85 per cent of it) which you by an oversight omitted from the catalogue—namely, the colonies?

You refer to "a new way by which international action can be taken"—the International Labor Office at Geneva, whose director is "expected" to keep certain records, and where labor and capitalist representatives meet "to discuss and formulate plans"; and you go on to declare that, "with a true spirit of comradeship between the workers it is not only possible but imperative" that we should come to an understanding about sweated labor conditions making trade impossible.

What do you mean, George Lansbury? Do you mean that the director does keep records of colonial exploitation? Do you mean that the Geneva "plans" have ever got further than paper—or that they are likely to? Do you mean that this "understanding" can be arrived at thru the I. L. O.?

Are you, a "Left-Winger," ignorant—or are you shamming ignorance—of the fact, well known to hundreds of thousands of workers, that the I. L. O. is merely a part of the decorations of the League of Nations—the latest capitalist device for preventing world peace?

You say that, when there is a labor government again, "we (who? MacDonald? Clynes? Thomas?) shall create a Commonwealth of partner nations, in place of the Empire founded on force. That sounds very fine; but you also say, a line or two higher up: "We shall not assist in breaking up the British Empire." Now how do you reconcile these statements, George Lansbury?

Are you ignorant, or do you sham ignorance, of the fact that the vast majority of the Indian people (capitalists, workers, and peasants) want independence, and that the same applies to Ceylon and Egypt? Are you aware that in 1919 and 1920 rising in these three countries were drowned in blood by British Imperialism?

And would you kindly tell us what you are going to do when these nations demand independence from your government, and, being disappointed, take up arms against you?

And will you usher in your Labor government by withdrawing the armed forces from all these territories, as the visible sign that they are not "free partners"? Or does you hatred of bloodshed not carry you as far as this very obvious way of preventing it?

And then you say that the Bolsheviks, "faced with the Russian Empire, claim that they gave freedom of choice to Georgia, the Ukraine, Finland, Poland, etc." What exactly do you mean to insinuate, George Lansbury? Did they or did they not work for independence of the subject peoples, years before the fall of Tsardom? Did they or did they not actually give freedom of choice? Why not speak out in the language of the capitalist press and Emma Goldman, if that is what is in your mind? Or, if it is not in your mind, why use such ambiguous language?

Can it be, George Lansbury, that you want to hide the ambiguity of your own position thereby? Can it be that you want to lead the workers by using phrases that sould revolutionary, while at all costs preventing them from drawing revolutionary conclusions? We shall be sorry to think so, George Lansbury. But what are we to think of your suggestion that British labor, out of the British Empire, should "create" a Commonwealth of Free Nations, or "replace" it by a Union of Free Nations just as the Bolsheviks did with the Russian Empire—when you manage entirely to slur over that, as the experience of Russia shows, the first step towards your goal would invlove the break-up of the Empire as part of the overthrowing of the British capitalist class?

It is time we had some straightforward speaking from you, George Lansbury. That is what the workers need above all at the present time from those who claim to be their leaders!

The Politcal Situation in the Twin Cities

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—Old man Mahoney of St. Paul, reports that somebody in Minneapolis is instituting a movement to reorganize Minneapolis "for practical political action, and free it from the visionary element which has sought to tie organized labor to a movement that has no attainable objective." That is to say, the left wing and the Communists, whom old man Mahoney considers it his sacred duty to misrepresent and villify. In this sense he is extremely practical, as a miserable tool in the hands of the democratic O'Connor's machine of St. Paul.

Labor Skates Worried.

Old man Mahoney deeclares that the reorganization move was dictated by the fact, that the disgraceful defeat of the Socialist-Laborites last June, has stirred the labor fakers. And so it has.

However, old man Mahoney tries to leave the impression, that the complete defeat of the laborites was in some way the result of their connections with the left wing and the Communists. This is a piece of sophistry, which would do honor to a Jesuit. Nothing is farther from the truth, and it is not Mahoney's mental senility that causes him to prevent the truth. It is something quite different. What are the political facts in this connection?

Proposed United Front.

First of all, the Workers (Communist) Party proposed a united front of all working class organizations, on the question of mayor and aldermanic candidates. This proposal did not entail the nomination of a Communist for a single office. It was an honest, genuine effort to solidify all the forces of Minneapolis labor, to fight the capitalists on the political front. Our united front proposition was not only turned down, but ignored entirely. The capitalists were feeding Mahoney's Minneapolis allies, raw meat which made them spunky. They slammed the door in the face of the left wing.

Supported Capitalist Hacks.

Instead of putting up a united front labor candidate for mayor, and thus yielding to the desires of the rank and file, the labor fakers headed by the versatile alderman, Bastis, supported capitalist candidates for mayor. To forestall this plain treachery, the Communists entered their own candidate.

In the political estimation of men like Mahoney and Bastis, in order to elect the socialist laborites, an alliance had to be struck with the capitalists, the basis of which was a common fight on the Communists. They thus thot that they would insinuate themselves into the good graces of the capitalist class. Their mercenary political character, suffered, as do all such fellows, from spherical aberration.

In the elections not a single left winger, not one Communist was active, for the simple reason that circumstances in the control of Mahoney's co-workers, made it out of the question, beyond the issuance of a general statement.

Splitting the Working Class.

The situation was this: The socialist laborites were hammering the Communists for no apparent reason at all. While they were doing that, they were deliberately splitting the working class and preparing their own ignominous rout. In reality, when they slammed the door in our face, they left themselves on the outside. No traps which the capitalists set for them,. Mr. Albert Bastis, their distinguished trader, led them into it blindly.

It must also be remembered that practically all of the now ex-aldermen of the laborite ilk, were elected on the basis of waging a sharp class struggle fight. In those days of victory, even I. W. W.'s participated in pushing their elections. They won all along the line. The working class was aroused to a pitch of real class enthusiasm. However, good signs, fine booze and shady political and other deals, combined with a total lack of understanding the mechanics of the class struggle, separated them from the left wing.

Power on Increase.

It is significant, is it not, that before the days of red baiting, when all elements of labor acted in the united front, our political power was constantly on the increase; our economic arm was also strong. As a matter of fact, as any honest worker knows, it was the militant left wing of Minneapolis and the state, that promoted both political and economic solidarity. Precisely for these reasons, the capitalast class let loose its labor agents, to destroy this left wing, if possible. It is the labor fakers who are destroying the solidarity of the Minneapolis workers, and the rank and file is aware of it.

Holding Fake Conferences.

Since Mahoney and his allies have joined the camp of the red-baiters, there is no end of fake conferences held by the gentry. Last March Mahoney held one in St. Paul, to eliminate the farm-labor federation. It was too proletarian to suit them. A hand-picked delegation of discredited and self-seeking politicians made up that pow-wow. But the rank and file of farmers and workers have not flocked to the program cooked up at that meeting.

Minneapolis is as clean of the farm-labor association, as Mahoney is of socialism. No artifical conference of red-baiters will instill the workers with confidence in it. The workers demand a labor party, with a left wing leadership and a labor party they shall have! The future is ours!

THE BRICK

What is Truth?
What is Truth?
asked smilingly the World's Tyrant of those who had said he was the World's Great Lie?
There was instant confusion in the intellectual ranks; the bookmen, the poets, the clever cynics withdrew in confusion; they could not answer the Tyrant, for they were lies, too; and their wisdom was empty, and a lie; their books were lies.
There was silence and pessimism and confusion in the world, until a great workingman suddenly grabbed a simple Brick that lay near the throne of the world, and slung it at the head of the tyrant, and hugely laughed, ho! ho! ho! here is Truth, o tyrant!
This Brick is Truth!
Red as life blood, red as the earth from which wheat grows.
Hard as fate, hard as the laws of science.
Useful and wonderful.
Foundation of dreams.
Pavement.
Stuff of sewers.
Stuff of immense living skyscrapers.
Material of barricades.
A joke, a coarse, bold workingman's laugh flung at the head of dilletantes and cowards.
Hard, real, useful, universal.
Dangerous, humorous slugger of Tyranny and Lies.
This Brick is Truth, o Tyrant!

—MICHAEL GOLD.

What About Evolution?

By WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

The evolution trial in Tennessee seemed a far cry from the revolutionary movement, nevertheless it is closely linked up with what Marx has taught us about the class struggle. The theory of evolution has dealt a blow to one of the main prop of the ruling class, the Church, and the Church, and the morons who are frantically attempting to stave off the spread of atheism are doomed to failure.

Why? Because it is one of the inevitable contradictions of the capitalist order, that the spread and popularization among the masses of science and knowledge which is so necessary to the progress of industry means the end of the superstition and ignorance upon which the bourgeoisie depend to maintain their strangle hold on the toilers. For if the workingclass can throw off the influence of religion, then they are likely to go a step further and refuse to accept the other dope they are fed to keep them passive. Just as the economic conditions spread science and atheism among the masses, so do they teach them thru the bitter experience of the class struggle to destroy the "religion" of "democracy and equality."

The theory of evolution has made ridiculous the Bible and all the teachings of the church to intelligent workers, by showing that man is not a product of a god, but is merely a highly developed creature related to the rest of the animal world by a long process of more or less gradual change from the lowest and simplest forms to the highest and most complex. But the capitalist class has been aware of the dangers of the science they are forced to utilize. Their paid men, both scientists and preachers, have hastened to explain that evolution does not conflict at all with religion. One can still believe in a divine being, they anxiously point out, and still accept the ape-ancestry of man. Oh! yes! but the only trouble is that if God didn't create the world as per the Bible, he hasn't a single excuse for existing at all.

The anti-evolution law in Tennessee is part of a wide-spread and vicous attempt to keep the minds of the younger generation especially as dark as possible, and characteristically enough, the campaign was started in a state with a notoriously high percentage of illiteracy and ignorance. The attempt to introduce religion in the schools is a highly desirable one for the capitalists, as exampled by the statement of Roger W. Babson, leading financial authority for the Chambers of Commerce, that "the safety of our investments depends upon the numbers of church-going people in America." No wonder, then, we have Rockefeller Foundations financing zealous missionaries to China and other "uncivilized" countries.

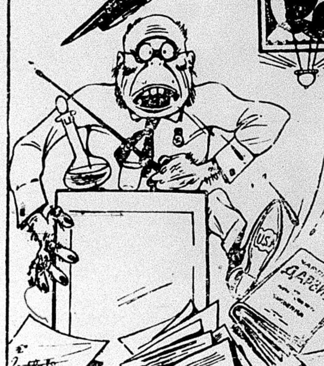
The liberal lawyers who defended evolution in the Tennessee trial against an army of Billy Sundays give a clear-cut example of the control that is exercised by the ideology of bourgeois institutions over everyone but the most advanced section of the working-class. On what grounds did they defend evolution? Did they come out uncompromisingly and state that the facts of science disprove religious superstitions? No, they are seeking to prove that evolution "does not conflict" with the teaching of the Bible. The scientists, too, know well which side their bread is buttered on and refused to risk their jobs by giving truthful evidence on the witness stand for fear of their masters. We know that scientists can be as revolutionary as they please if they talk about he stars, but not when they get any nearer home than a few million miles.

There is a curious analogy between the role of Marx and Engels in the field of economics and that of Darwin and Wallace in the field of science. In both cases they have contributions that have revolutionized their respective fields, altho in different degrees of importance, and placed them on a scientific basis. Engels was as much under-estimated beside Marx as Wallace was beside Darwin. And finally, in each case attempts have been made to take the real revolutionary significance out of their theories, and render them tame and harmless. Reformist apologists of the Second International have everywhere substituted "evolution" for "revolution", instantly forgetting, however, that even science gives them the lie.

To carry the analogy further, just as the theory of evolution has made the worker turn away from a god to which he has always been told he owes his existence, as has the Marxian theory stripped the claims of the bourgeois economists of the falshood that the workers owe their living to the capitalists. Well-bred scientists still declare that evolution is "in harmony" with religion; in fact, some have shown that it "proves" religion. And preachers chime in, too, with a watchful eye on their salaries. It is only the crude ones, of the Billy Sunday type, who cannot reconcile the two, and who will have nothing but God and the Bible, if it will help their selling real estate in the swamps of Florida.

And for once we agree with them. We, too, will not "reconcile" religion and science any more than we will recognize the "harmony" between two warring classes. We will wage constant war against mainstay of bourgeois rule, until we have destroyed it forever, for the rule of the workers will use science to emancipate instead of to enslave them and will have no need for mysticism and superstition to maintain itself.

A Living Proof of Darwinism



From monkey to a lawmaker of the Tennessee type who prohibits the teaching of evolution in the schools (as seen by Komsomolskaya Pravda.)

Russian Workers Write to America

Workers correspondents give information about their life.

By ANISE

MOSCOW, July 14.—(By Mail.)—Tens of thousands of Russian workers and peasants are now writing for the Russian press, exposing incompetency, praising institutions that are doing well, suggesting improvements. The "workers' correspondents," which began spontaneously in the desires of workmen to help improve their country, are now a prominent institution in Russia, the unofficial aids to prosecuting attorneys and to all inspecting departments of the land. And since the Russian worker takes a vital interest in the workers of all lands, some of these correspondents are beginning to write messages to foreign workers.

Two of these letters were brought to me the other day and I was asked to translate them and forward them to America. They give, more simply and graphically than I could do, the basic facts of Russian life. The first is signed by the "Workers of O. K. L. Mill, City of Red Lugansk, Donetz Basin; writer, representative E. F. Golovachof," such is the co-operative way in which these letters are often produced, read to an interested group and then forwarded.

COMRADE workers of America,

"We want to inform you how the workers live in the Soviet state, in the city of Red Lugansk, Donetz Basin.

"First, we work eight hours a day, on Saturday six hours. Youth under eighteen work six hours, and all persons working in high temperatures work six hours and get extra milk and special clothing. wages are paid twice a month.

"Every skilled worker gets yearly one month's vacation on full pay. Unskilled get two weeks.

"A worker and his family get free hospital care; when on sick leave he gets full pay as though working. We have a bathhouse at the mill for the use of workers and their families. At the mill is a nursery where the working women leave their children and each three hours they are allowed one hour to nurse them.

"All of us are members of the union and also of the mutual aid society in the union. From this mutual aid fund a worker can get loans, but not more than a month's wages. Almost all workers are members of the co-operatives, through which they get their food and clothing at prices lower than the market.

"Workers are taught how to read and write gratis, no matter how old they are. Even some sixty year olds are learning for the first time. Conditions are improving in many other ways.

"Of course, all this did not exist under the czar. Naturally, the workers prize the Soviet government very much. The iron unity of the workers will break through all plots of foreign bourgeois rascals.

"Comrade workers, we beg you to unite as strongly as you can into iron ranks and to give such a blow to your exploiting bourgeois as we did, and to join with us in our workers' family to toil for the workers and peasants' cause of the whole world. We send fraternal greetings to the whole workers and peasants class of America.

"Workers of O. K. M. Mill, Red Lugansk, Donetz Basin, Correspondent E. F. Golovchof."

Incidently the whole address is given so that anyone who wishes may write back.

Perhaps someone whom this reaches in America would like to.

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ANOTHER letter comes from the peasants' sanitarium in Livadia, on the shores of the Crimea. With shrewd political taste, the Soviet government has used the old summer palace of the czar not for Soviet officials, nor even for city workers, but for peasants. It is delightfully symbolic. They are saying, "Our officials do not choose to sleep in the czar's bed, as Kerensky did, thus showing that he aped the czar; neither do we give it to the city workers, who don't care whether a bed belonged to the czar or not, if it is otherwise a good bed. But we give it to the peasants, the great dark mass of the land, to show them that they are taking the czar's place now. Of course, the peasant is the one person in Russia now who can get some real excitement out of occupying the czar's palace; it gives Ivan something to write home about and tell the gaping neighbors in his village.

So here is a letter from an employe, working in the Peasants' Sanitarium of Livadia:

• • •

"Crimea, July, 1925.

"In a beautiful park above the sea gleams a white palace, where formerly the czars rested from the groans of the workers. At present the peasants of Russia rest there, the new rulers. Daily in small groups the patients arrive; now there are more than 300 people. They arrive from all ends of this limitless territory of the United Republics, from the central states and the far removed provinces.

"Here you can meet the bright khalat of the Turcoman, the narrow face of the Khirgizian, the short cut hair and basket sandals of the Great Russian. Various dialects and tongues intermingle. But finally they are all washed, dressed in sanitary clothes. It is not so easy to distinguish them now; they have become less picturesque and more alike.

"The patients like to inquire which room was Nicolai's and which belonged to the czarina and the grand duchesses. With great curiosity they examine the expensive carvings of furniture and walls, the tremendous dining saloon and vast pantries. They talk and argue how many tractors you could buy for the village with this money, or how many new school buildings.

"Most of the peasants can't get over the impression of their trip and of this vast health resort. To them who have spent all their lives in the dead villages, in ceaseless labor, it all seems a dream. What it so long ago, only eight years, when even in dreams he could never have seen himself traveling to a resort for a cure at the expense of the state and stopping in the czar's palace. Even in fairy tales they did not have such things.

"Among the peasants, especially the older women, there are a number of believers, but more by habit than conviction. They will get up from table and hastily cross themselves as they turn around. Then some young neighbor will jocularly remark: 'See what kind of palaces your God built for the czar. Certainly was a kind-hearted God!' The woman will answer: 'O my dear son, more by habit does the hand pull up. What is life in heaven if only we can arrange our life on earth.'

"In this way the Russian peasant regains his health—he who with the worker is rebuilding his own land.

Working-women Nikolaieva."
Employe of the Livadia Sanitarium,

RUSSIA TODAY! Official Report of British Trade Union Delegation

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

Dramatic schools and dancing colleges are now under Government control; young workers from the factory art schools are one source from which pupils are encouraged. Most of them, however, enter as children and receive a general education as well as specializing in dramatic art or dancing as the case may be.

With the exception of one theatre in Leningrad, all are run at a loss and receive a subsidy from the State to make up the deficit. The one self-supporting theatre in Leningrad is quite the most interesting result of the optional art schools mentioned above. This theatre is entirely run and managed by the industrial workers themselves. Most of them still work their six-hour day in the factory. They have none of them received any other training than that offered by the Trade Union optional art schools. The productions at this theatre have hitherto been confined to what are termed Revolution plays. These plays, mostly written by workers, depict various phases of the Revolution, and are a most curious mixture of tragedy and humor. The Russian equivalent of Bairnsfather's "Old Bill" is a constant character.

Such plays are usually staged without scenery, or only with the merest indication such as used in the old-fashioned harlequinade which used to follow every children's pantomime. The dress of the characters are also mere indications, such as a sword for an officer, a rifle for a private. The highest talent in acting and elocution is, therefore, essential.

This form of post-revolution dramatic production is much in vogue, and has been brought to the highest form of perfection by Meyerhold in Moscow. At Meyerhold's Theatre only wooden screens on ball-bearing runners are used to indicate the scenery. There are no footlights, but a strong limelight is thrown on the actor while speaking, or on whom the audience's attention should be fixed at the time. The rest of the stage and the auditorium are completely blacked out. The whole play is worked at the speed of a cinema film, and in this manner there is no limit to the number of scenes which can be gone through in one act. The attention of the audience is held the whole time, the effects are extraordinarily realistic, and the cost of production is fractional.

Meyerhold himself described this form of staging very aptly: "You do not require illustrations to a novel. The general atmosphere of the story and the most sketchy description will conjure up in your imagination the scene in which the events are laid. Each reader imagines a different picture, but it is always one that pleases him and is in sympathy with the story as he reads it. Everything is in the writing. The same with my plays, everything is in the acting."

Under the nationalization scheme every provincial town now has its national opera house and other theatres. These are all under Government management or sub-let to local authorities. They are not exclusively served by local talent; any artist serving the State is liable to be called upon to serve in the provinces and so provide the provincial public with exhibitions of the best talent in the land.

The price of seats in most theatres is about the same as in Tsarist days. A worker, however, on presentation of his certificate, obtains a reduction according to his category. Thus a worker may obtain a seat in the gallery at the opera for a sum amounting to 2½d. or a stall for under a shilling.

It is too early to judge whether the Revolution will bring forth any really great exponents of the arts. It is, however, certain that the new system of education is granting the very greatest opportunities for self-expression to a naturally artistic and emotional people.

Art Collections

Much might be written regarding Russia's collection of art treasures in the museums and public galleries. These, however, have been extensively reviewed and written on by experts in the past. It is satisfactory to realize that rumors circulated in the European Press regarding their destruction or sale may now be classed with the most of the other information received from certain quarters regarding the situation in Soviet Russia.

As a matter of fact, the collection has been increased to an almost unwieldy proportion by the nationalization of private collections. Jewelry, plate, pictures, furniture, miniatures, armor, china, tapestries, sculpture, arms, altar-pieces, books, and manuscripts in vast quantities are still stored, uncatalogued, in the large attics and cellars of the museums and many of the famous country seats and town homes of the nobility which have been turned into museums or educational establishments.

A large staff of experts and artists is busy sorting and cataloguing this heterogeneous mass. Those specimens of special value are added to the former collections in the existing museums and galleries. Furniture, pictures, and art treasures found in many famous homes and palaces now converted into museums remain as they were found. In the musuems of Leningrad alone there are over 50,000 pieces of china waiting to be catalogued and inspected. Over 5,000 pictures have been concentrated in the great Hermitage Galleries and are now being sorted and classified. A wonderful collection of ikons and religious pictures has been centralized in the Museum of Alexander III, where a large expert staff, many of them foreigners, are engaged on restoration work. Many of these ikons and holy pictures have been found to date back to before the tenth and eleventh centuries. It was found, however, that some had been repainted several times and, in some cases, with an entirely different design. The work of restoration has now removed the later Russian designs, and the original work of the Byzantine artist has been revealed. So far the results achieved have been marvellous, and the experts declare that when the work is finished Russia will possess a collection of early religious art which will be unrivaled in the world.

In all cases when identification has been accomplished only the finest specimens of art treasures are placed in the chief museums, secondary specimens are sent to complete the collections in the provincial towns. Avowed reproductions, of which many thousands posed as originals on the walls of their former owners, are sent to the art schools which are springing up all over Russia or used for decorating the walls of public buildings.

There will be very important additions to the collections of china and pottery, tapestries and books. The increase of Russian work, both early and contemporary, will be enormous.

The Tretiakov Gallery in Moscow is still devoted to Russian painters, and here there have been many notable additions.

It seems improbable, however, that the increase in the intrinsic value of the national collection, from the point of view of foreign art, will be as great as might be expected. The dealers in Europe appear to have conspired to place their reproductions and counterfeits with the Russian aristocracy. The most important collection appears to be that of the Stragonov family, from which some very fine Rembrandts have been acquired. The collection of Rembrandt art in the Hermitage Gallery is now probably the best and most representative in the world.

The palaces of the Tsars and Grand Dukes remain untouched; even the toilet and writing tables are seen in exactly the same state as they were left by their former owners. Stolipin's great seat in the center of a large park on the outskirts of Leningrad has been thrown open as a museum on certain days during the week. The Trade Unions wanted this wonderful house and park as a sanatorium for the workers, but the Government decided that from certain aspects it was of more public value as a museum, and as an illustration of the formal state which surrounded the former Prime Ministers of the Russian Empire.

It is remarkable the zest with which the custodians and experts in these museums are working. Most of them are former employes, but some of them were formerly owners of private collections. Every facility is given them by the State to pursue their investigations. The galleries are well heated and open to the public on certain days only. Work, however, continues all the week and bona-fide students are admitted on all days. The charge for entry is purely nominal. A register is kept at the door in which visitors enter their names and addresses. Careful statistics are kept of the number of visitors, especial note being taken of whether they are local residents or visitors. On all public days large classes of children, workmen, and students, may be seen in charge of a guide or tecaher receiving instruction regarding the exhibits. Many of the classes are often organized parties from the provinces.

Printing and Publishing

The newspaper press and publication of books, leaflets, advertisements, and posters—in fact, the printed word in any form, also comes under the control and jurisdiction of the Commissariat of National Education. The two special departments of the Commissariat dealing wtih the printed word are the National Publishing Department and the Censor (Gosizdat and Glavlit).

Censorship

Application for the permission to publish all printed matter must be made to the Publishing Department. In the case of books and pamphlets the typed or printed MSS. have to be passed by a special Editorial Commission attached to the Publishing Department before final permission for publication can be obtained. The Censor then reviews the book in print after permission to publish has been received. In this manner the publisher and the Editorial Commission, not the author, are responsible to the Censor.

Books

The publication of books has increased very largely during the last two years. It is everybody's ambition to write a book in order to supplement his income.

If the work is accepted a contract is then drawn up between the author and publisher for a specified number of copies. In cases where an author is unable to sell his work to a publisher he may obtain the right to publication by applying direct to the Censor through the State Publishing Department; he can then publish at his own risk or, in the case of some scientific work or work of public interest, he may obtain payment from some organization or the State Educational Department itself. The second and subsequent editions of all publications form the basis of a separate contract and price by agreement. Besides the State Publishing Department there are now a number of private publishers.

Press Censorship

Each newspaper is a self-contained organization with its own editorial staff. There is no obligation on the members of the staff to be Communists, but a Government inspector from the Censor Office reads through the proofs before each edition goes to press. This official, who is a Communist, acts in very much the same capacity as regards articles and news as the legal adviser retained by most British newspapers, but he has the right to refuse publication of information which he considers contrary to the State regulations. The ultimate responsibility, however, remains with the editorial staff.

Press Propaganda

The organization and control on certain definite lines of the printed word is considered to be one of the greatest trusts and responsibilities of the present rulers of Russia. In the words of Lenin, it will be possible, with the aid of the printing press, to break down the many traditions and customs which are still retarding the progress and correct evolution of the new ideas. The main features of the Russian Press, and, in fact, all literature in general, are therefore devoted to instruction and propaganda on the theories and practice of the many ramifications of Soviet rule.

The economic and social side of life under the new conditions is dealt with by the Press in great detail; and a special feature is the verbatim reports of all speeches made by the leaders at party meetings and congresses. Foreign and political news and the comments of all sections of the foreign Press are well set out, even in the smaller provincial papers. The absence of all sensational news stories of no instructive or public value is very marked. In fact, Soviet newspapers, although perhaps a little dull at times, are considerably cleaner reading than the newspapers of other countries.

Newspapers

The "Pravda" (Truth) is the Communist Party organ. The paper deals with general news, but its special feature is the activity and views of the Communist Party organization. This paper has one of the largest general circulations, and is looked upon as the mouthpiece of the Government. It also acts as a press agency for the provincial newspapers. The rest of the newspapers are divided into sectional categories as follows:—

1. General newspapers—town, provincial and rural.
2. Trade Union newspapers dealing with matters pertaining to their particular union.
3. Peasants, workers and professional newspapers.
4. Economic, military and technical.
5. Co-operative societies and national newspapers.
6. Weekly and monthly periodicals on art, music, literature and agriculture.
7. Rosta, the official Soviet Press Agency.
8. Factory wall papers.

Press Circulation

The comparative daily circulation figures are as follows:—

	1914	1924
No. of publications	417	498
Circulation	2,728,700	2,530,000

In the rural and agricultural districts the number of publications has increased from 131 in 1914 to 168 in 1924; in the large centers, however, there has been a slight decrease. The decrease in general circulation is undoubtedly due to the fact that every industrial and agricultural organization has its own club, which subscribes to the principal central newspapers and all the local ones. In this manner it is reckoned that each copy is read by at least ten persons. In most of the workers' clubs voluntary readers read the newspapers aloud at specified hours to members who are unable or unwilling to read. The reading public is, therefore, far in excess of figures suggested in the comparative statistics. The "Peasants' Gazette" and the "Red Star," both peasants' and workers' newspapers, were only started at the beginning of this year, and have each reached a circulation of over 400,000 daily. In the above figures the native, vernacular Trade Union and Peasants' Press is not included.

Wall Papers

One of the most interesting features in Soviet journalism is what are called wall papers. These consist of printed, typewritten and, in some cases, hand-written slips, which from day to day are pinned on a board on the wall of the factory, club, institute, or other meeting-place of the workers. These slips contain articles, views, news, comments, etc., of the workers themselves. Each wall paper has its own organized editorial and printing staff, and is entirely run by the workers themselves under the auspices of the Trade Unions. Special correspondents are selected from among the workers, who gather news and send anything of general value appearing on these wall papers to some of the recognized newspapers in the cities. The origin of these wall papers sprang from the activities of the Russian Press Agency, "Rosta," which, in the days when paper was scarce, printed its telegraphic news on small slips, which were distributed in single copies to the clubs and meeting-places of the workers, and then pasted to the white wall. The workers soon began to write their own comments on the wall below. When this was stopped they wrote their comments on scraps of paper, often cigarette packet wrappings. From these efforts sprang the organization which is now represented in almost every workshop and club in Russia. These organized wall newspapers are a medium through which the workers can express their opinions, not only as regards general politics, but also on questions concerning the factory or institution for which they are working. Their success has been so great that they have become preparatory journalistic schools. The Factory Committees of the Trade Unions take very careful note of any young correspondent or contributor of merit, and from time to time make selections of candidates for the literary schools or institutes of journalists, where students receive a special training in all branches of journalism. Much young talent is appearing from this source.

Freedom of the Press

The older journalists of today, as in fact the whole of the contemporary Russian Press, are the outcome of 20 years of labor and oppression. Most of the writers have served many years in prison under the Tsarist regime. After the Revolution in 1905 a very strong agitation was started for greater freedom in the Press. The movement met with a certain amount of success until 1909. Repressive measures were then taken. In 1911, however, there was a further revival of the movement, which met with a greater measure of success. Militant action was no longer attempted, but combines were formed of various newspapers with dying circulations. Rights for the publication of new newspapers were also obtained. In this manner various political groups became possessed of the right of publication by several newspapers, of which only one was printed and issued. Directly it was closed by order of the authorities for too free an expression of views it continued its activities under another permit and under another name. In this manner the "Pravda" changed its name twelve times during the period 1912 to 1914, and 16 members of its editorial staff suffered various terms of imprisonment.

As will be readily seen there is still no opposition Press. In spite of this, however, very considerable latitude of criticism is allowed; these criticisms take the form of open discussions on social and economic questions. No attack on the Communist Party is permitted. The authority of the existing Government is in all cases strongly upheld. This is evident in the attitude of the whole of the Russian Press against Trotsky in his recent criticisms, which latter amounted to an attack on certain phases of the present system of rule.

Very few newspapers at present are self-supporting; for the most part they are subsidized by the organizations they represent or the Government, which looks upon them as part of the State educational system. A certain income is received from advertisements. The advertisements mostly consist of theatre notices, notices of party and Trade Union meetings, and co-operative stores, all of which have to be paid for by arrangement.

General Conclusions

From the above necessarily inadequate review of the Soviet educational system it will be realized that every opportunity and encouragement is given to the worker, no matter what may be his or her calling, to obtain the best instruction in any branch of art, industry, science or literature for which he may feel he has an aptitude. The results which were seen by the Delegation in all the districts visited were certainly astounding, especially when it is considered that the whole system has not yet been in operation for three years. Many of these workers had no intention of leaving the factory in which they had worked all their lives or altering their lives in any way. The training they had received in the optional schools or other institutions had, however, given them an entirely new outlook on life and made their leisure hours a pleasure. Others were by these means enabled to quit an irksome and routine job for a profession to which their talents and bent fitted them. A peasant or a worker can by his own energies rise in his or any other profession with the aid given to him by the system. The pathetic feature in our own civilization of wasted and dormant talent, the slave of circumstance, owing to the absence of all possibility of outlet or instruction through lack of means, seems likely to become very rare among the workers of Russia.

CHAPTER X

Public Health and Housing, etc.

Disease

Prior to the Revolution the registered death rate in Russia was higher than any other country in the world. The mortality among children under the age of one year was nearly three times that of any other country in Europe. During the general mobilization at the beginning of the war in 1914 it was found that 45 per cent. of the male population was unfit for military service as not coming up to the standard established at that time. Most of these defectives were suffering from syphilis in a more or less acute form, the disease being rampant in the villages and rural districts. During the war and the Revolution typhus, typhoid, smallpox and malaria were epidemic in all parts of the country; but reliable statistics dealing with this period are not available.

It has now been established from former official records that over 1,500,000 were killed during the war, and that another 1,675,000 lost over 50 per cent. of their working capacity as a result of wounds or sickness. During the Revolution and the Civil War (Denikin's offensive and others) it is reckoned that a further 6,500,000 lives were lost from casualties in fighting, disease, and infant mortality; finally, the famine of 1921 and 1922 carried away 5,000,000 men, women and children, bringing the total recorded losses to Russia during eight years up to nearly 15,000,000.

The first reliable statistics dealing with public health since the Revolution appeared in 1920. The number of registered cases of typhus had then reached nearly 4,000,000 and amounted to 365 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1921 a cholera epidemic broke out in the south, and for six months the registered cases averaged over 200,000. In 1922 typhoid cases reached 1,500,000 and recurrent 300,000. At the same time scarlet fever and smallpox were epidemic in many parts. Such was the state of Russia in the years 1921 and 1922.

(To be continued in next issue.)

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks), county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

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BEN TILLETT, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North. Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

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JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

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JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

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ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

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A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE CALLS TEMPORARY STOPPAGE IN SHOPS AS WARNING TO MANUFACTURERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 16.—The whole cloak and dress industry of this city has been called upon by the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to stop work next Thursday, August 20, at 3 o'clock. The workers will gather in 10 of the largest halls thruout the city and there discuss a general stoppage thruout the industry.

Thursday's meeting is called not only to reiterate the demands of these locals for re-instatement of their officers, for the resignation of President Sigman, and for re-organization of the Joint Board, but it is a particular protest against the interference of the manufacturers in this internal union quarrel.

Going to Call Sigman Bluff.

In behalf of the Joint Committee of Action, Louis Hyman, the chairman, issued the following statement this afternoon:

"From the beginning of our fight with the machine of the Joint Board, we have demonstrated that 60 per cent of the members have renounced their affiliation with the Joint Board, that they are with us, and refuse to recognize that the Joint Board any longer has a moral or legal right to talk for the workers and act as their representatives.

"The discredited officials have used all means in their power to force the workers to recognize them and to take orders from them; but it has all been in vain. The workers would not under any circumstances have anything to do with them. They never elected them and they are not going to be forced to recognize leaders who have captured the offices with the aid of strong-arm men.

Manufacturers Lined Up with Joint Board.

"Their main supporters are the manufacturers who are doing everything in their power to force the workers to recognize these self-appointed officers. The Dress Manufacturing association sent out letters to their members asking them not to engage any workers who have not working cards signed by the appointed manager of the Joint Board, and not to deliver any mail to the chairman except that sent from the Joint Board office. Also hundreds of cases have been reported to us where the association threatened to expel from the organization their own members who were unwilling to discharge their workers for refusing to go to the Joint Board and pay dues. In our opinion such tactics are not only unfair but criminal.

A Warning.

"As a protest against this interference of the manufacturers in our internal union affairs, and their efforts to dictate to our workers what officials they shall recognize and where they shall pay dues, we have decided to ask the workers to stop work on Thursday, August 20th, at 3 o'clock, as a warning to the manufacturers to keep hands off.

"The workers will gather in ten of the largest halls in the city and there discuss the necessity of calling a general stoppage thruout the whole cloak and dress industry to prevent the manufacturers from taking advantage of the present situation to take away the rights and reduce the standards of the workers.

"Thursday's stoppage will also demonstrate, once more, that the vast membership of the union stands with us in this fight, and both employers and union officials will be forced to recognize the fact and act accordingly."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE so-called Americanization committee of the American legion is all het up over a Communist school which gave a course in economics during the months of June and July in the state of Wisconsin. Stoolpigeons were employed by the legion to get the goods on the Communist school. And they did. They learned that the pupils were taught that capitalism was bad and should be done away with. This pernicious doctrine, it appears, was kept a dark secret by the Communists according to the finks of the legion, and it was only by strenuous and clever work on the part of the detectives that the conspiracy was exhumed.

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THE legion, in order to deserve the Dupont powder trust's subsidy is planing to make war on Communist propaganda. It seems we heard that threat somewhere before. This is not novel and it is not funny. The funny thing is the comment made by the Milwaukee Leader, a socialist paper, on the determination of the legion to wipe out Communism. It says that the legion used the wrong methods to crush Communism. To quote: "The American legion should not bother itself so much about that Communist school somewhere in Wisconsin . . . If the American legion and others would help the socialists to improve conditions in this country, there would not be any Communists to deal with."

• • •

THERE you are. A socialist paper invites the scabby legion to unite with it in blocking Communism. American workers who have not followed the history of the socialist parties of Europe may express surprise at this attitude on the part of the only socialist daily in the United States. But Ramsay MacDonald politely welcomed Mussolini's regime. The German socialists supported the Dawes plan. The French socialists are supporting the war in Morocco and the Bulgarian socialists helped Zankov spring the traps that broke the necks of the Communist and agrarian leaders of the working class. The American socialists are only living true to type.

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THE governor of Ohio, recently pardoned or paroled 22 state prisoners. Those prisoners were convicted of most everything from shooting craps to manslaughter. The governor did not pardon Dominic Venturato, a miner who is in jail as a result of participation in a strike. The greatest crime in the eyes of capitalist officials is loyalty of a worker to his class.

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RECENT railway accidents in France are attributed to Bolshevik propaganda. The effect of the propaganda is so amazing that the engineers become indifferent and let their trains fly over curves and jump ditches at will. This is almost as ridiculous as the order given by the Greek police to people attempting suicide. Unless they warn the police of their intentions, they may be punished severely. But what if they succeed?

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THE Baroness Mildred de Vryes Van Doseburg secured a divorce from her husband, whose name is really long, on the ground that he was too noble. "To beg he was ashamed and to work he was not able." His wife did not see any fun in lugging a string of empty words around, particularly as she was getting weak with hunger. It is a bad era for indigent nobles.

• • •

EVERY navy in the world is behind the navy of some other country. The British sea lords say that their navy is behind the United States navy. The American rear admirals, who won the title from their constant use of a swivel chair, declare loudly that unless this country wakes up, and puts up the dough, our navy—that is, J. P. Morgan's navy—will be behind the Japanese navy. This kind of thing will go on until a war breaks out, when suddenly all those navies become superior to each other. Then, if somebody with an incurable mania for saying what he remembers, tells the world that the navy of the country in which he is incarcerated, is inferior to some other navy, into the can he goes.

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN left part of the fortune he amassed during his lifetime of war against the "vested interests of Wall Street" for the erection of a monument to his memory. The following is suggested for his epitaph:

Here lies the body of William J. Bryan,
    For a nickel he'd fight
He would kill for a dime
    Of brains he had none
His head was a stew
    The fact is this monument
    Should be in the zoo.

Pressmen and Assistants Unions in Chicago Unite for Joint Action

AGREE ON PACT FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST FOES

Berry's Tools Try to Block Alliance

With a thundering roar of ayes against the weak squawk of two of "Majah" George L. Berry's tools, a joint meeting of locals 3 of the Pressmen and 4 of the feeders, voted last Saturday afternoon to join forces in a working alliance for common action against the employers and in defense of militant trades unionism against the traitorous head of the international union, George L. Berry and his subservient board of directors.

The hall in which the meeting was held, the People's Institute, was packed to the doors, with a determined body of pressmen and feeders when the president of the pressmen took the gavel and declared the meeting open. With the treachery of Berry and his finks in the Cuneo strike fresh in their minds, the men were anxious to get down to business. Also on the platform was President Crambert of the Feeders' Union. Crambert is a Berry tool and tried to betray the Cuneo strikers into going back to work under scab conditions. Crambert and another official of the Feeders' Union, were the only two that voiced opposition to the alliance between the two unions.

Plan for Joint Action.

The meeting was called especially for the purpose of presenting a proposed plan for joint action by the two unions, in wage disputes and in the drawing up of wage scales. A committee of six from each union, consisting of three officials and three laymen from each drew up the plan.

It was rumored that "Majah" Berry was hiding somewhere in the vicinity hoping for a chance to butt in and pull the wool over the eyes of the members. But he evidently thot discretion was the better part of valor.

(Continued on page 2)

JACQUES SADOUL IS FREED BY VERDICT OF FRENCH COURT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Aug. 16—Jacques Sadoul has been freed by the French court. This third attempt at his life by the French government has also failed. The death penalty has been dropped and he was declared not guilty.

The third charge like the second and the first was treason to the French government because Sadoul showed sympathetic understanding of the Soviet Government of Russia. The acquittal came when the prosecuting judge tried to ascertain whether France was at war with Russia at that time. The answer had to be no, and since the two countries were not involved in war at that time, the conviction was declared void and Sadoul definitely declared not guilty.

BERRY'S FUNNY RACE FOR THE U. S. PRESIDENCY

Thot He'd Get in Like Strikebreaker "Cal"

This is the fourth of a series of articles exposing the record of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, as a betrayer of labor and tool of the publishers.

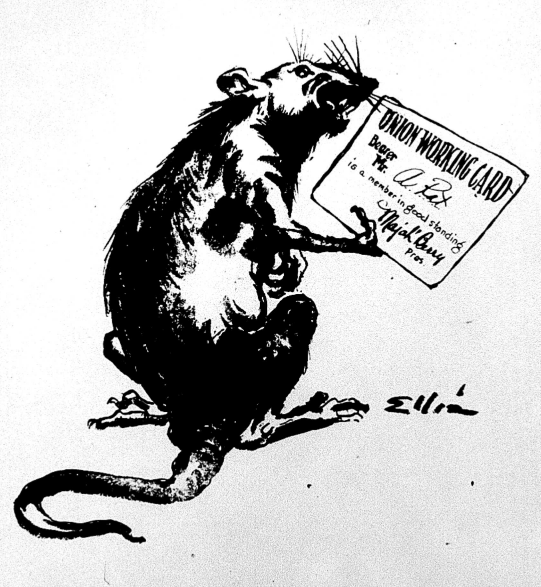
• • •

When "Majah" George L. Berry hung out his sign and offered himself as a candidate for the presidency of the United States on the democratic or jackass ticket, he made of himself the laughing stock of the country. The capitalists of the United States are not yet in the condition that would compel them to select anybody associated with the labor movement to fool the workers into the belief that a representatives of theirs was running the country, as the British ruling class did when they allowed the faker, Ramsay MacDonald, to take over the reins of government.

Berry had broken so many strikes that he thot he was another Calvin Coolidge. "Cal" reached the White House, owing to the publicity he got for helping to break the policemen's strike in Boston in 1919. Really, he took too much credit. The responsibility for the fiasco rested with Sam Gompers, who first gave the policemen a charter and then got cold feet when the employers raised the cry of alarm. Gompers betrayed the strikers and they lost. The result was that several hundreds of men lost their jobs and Coolidge saw to it that they never got them back. This is what happens to policemen when they do the manly thing and line up with the workers instead of doing as they usually do, act as strikebreakers. This is what the Chicago police are doing just now in the Amalgamated strike—taking orders from the International

(Continued on page 2)

"BERRYISM"



George "Strikebreaker" Berry is hiring "union" finks to force open shop conditions on the pressmen and feeders at the Cuneo plant.

UNION WATCH MAKERS LIBEL HUMBLE SKUNK

United Garment Scabs Not in Dictionary

By CELIA MERSON,
Worker Correspondent.

At a general meeting of the Watch and Clock Makers' Union held last Thursday night, a resolution condemning the scabbery of the United Garment Workers' Union in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers strike was unanimously adopted.

The attitude taken by the officials of the American Federation of Labor in relation to the strikebreaking activity of the U. G. W. was denounced in terms unmistakeable during the discussion.

Said one of the speakers: "Skunk is too polite a name for an individual who consciously scabs on a job, but when a whole organization does it, it is an outrage that an up-to-date dictionary runs short of describing."

K. K. K. AND FARRINGTON AGENTS STARTED RIOT; KLUXER IN JAIL FOR MORTALLY WOUNDING MINER

(By Worker Correspondence.)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Aug. 16.—The ku klux klan is revealed as the co-conspirator with the Farrington gang in starting trouble once more in Zeigler Local Union 992 of the United Mine Workers, from which trouble the shooting and rioting of Tuesday evening arose.

When Farrington's henchmen in the sub-district, led by Sub-District Vice-President D. B. Cobb, deposed the officers of the local by the request of the coal company, the miners of No. 1 mine refused to work.

Some of those who are willing to work regardless of the conditions, went to West Frankfort and got a letter from Sub-District President Lon Fox, instructing the local union secretary to call a meeting at 8:30 p. m.

Klan and Fakers Combine.

About 7 p. m. or 8 p. m. carloads of the ku klux klan drove out of Zeigler toward West Frankfort. later they returned to the meeting, bringing with them Sub-District President Fox, and Vice-president Cobb, board member, Hindman, who is also head of the West Frankfort Trades and Labor Assembly, and another board member named Babbington.

Fox, at the meeting, stuttered around about the contract and the "100 per cent support the men always get from the sub-district officials," but he could not get a single response from the men. They knew him from bitter experience. They gave him a hearing, that was all. He proposed that new officers be elected to take the place of those deposed.

Then Cobb tried to say something. But he made a miserable mess out of it. The men knew that what he said was a lie from start to finish. Then board member Babbington tried to convince the men that the officers were working their heads off for the miners. He also failed to convince anyone.

Alliance With Company Exposed.

Corbishley, the deposed local president then took the floor and for 20 minutes told the miners of Zeigler how things had been done, and produced a hand full of letters and decisions from which he proved his points. He showed that the members of this local union have been handled just as the coal company wanted them to be handled, with the full knowledge and support of the officials of the sub-district and the district.

After Fox had again failed to get the men to elect new officers in place of those whom he had deposed, he got to the point of saying that he would appoint officers of the local if the men would not elect them.

Adjourn Meeting.

Then Stanley Pauray, assistant pit-committeeman, gave about 20 minutes more real exposure of the officials, and told the men they must stnad by those who had fought for them at every opportunity, that such a thing as electing new officers was out of the question and that the men should remain out until the coal company recognized the regularly elected union officials.

The miners seemed to be to a man against electing officers, so the meeting was adjourned.

Official Fakers Blacklisted Union Members.

But while the men were leaving the hall, an ex-checkweighman named Wilson hit an old man named Farthing, knocking him down. A general rough and tumble fight ensued, Sub-District Vice-President Cobb using a black jack until it was taken away from him. This black jack is retained by the miners as evidence of Cobb's kind intentions toward the membership of the U. M. W. of A.

Cobb lost his black jack but he found a good round beating as did President Fox, and Cobb will be getting his mail at the hospital for some time.

Klansman Fires Revolver.

The brave and valorous K. K. K. beat it hot foot for the most part, getting safely away and leaving Fox and Cobb to battle by themselves, tho the fact that they had come there armed to support these fakers is clear.

But one of the K. K. K. fired a shot, which went completely thru a miner named Mike Sarovich and lodged in the Sub-District Board Member Hindman. It must be said that Hindman is reported to be a fairly decent man and miners regret that he should suffer along with their own valued union brother, Sarovich.

Kluxer in Jail.

The kluxer who fired the shot has been lodged in jail. Several miners witnessed that he was the one, told the officers and he was taken in custody. This is the same character who refused to sign the local union election returns last December when the district executive board of Farrington removed the officials so the K. K. K. could steal the elections.

Miner May Die.

Sarovich, the rank and file miner, is not expected to live. He had to undergo an immediate operation and some 30 inches of intestines were removed. Also his bladder was torn by the K. K. K. bullet. His recovery is doubtful.

Zeigler is otherwise quiet, but the men are not working. When asked what they would do if Farrington took their local union charter, they reply that at present it doesn't amount to much anyway, and unless the officials give them some support the charter is not worth while keeping.

The miners say that they will not go back to work until their local officers are recognized, and they demand as well the removal of the general superintendent of the mine, Paul Weir. He is almost wholly responsible for the violation of the contract, as he refused to comply with it and the decisions reached under it.

BRITISH BLACK SHIRTS PLAN WAR ON LABOR

Mine Leader Accepts Class War Challenge

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Tenseness of feeling over the coal situation continues despite the tentative settlement and Scotland Yard today was called upon to investigate a threat to A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation.

"We are ready for you and your dupes," the warning read. "We long for the day to cleanse the country of such blackmailers, and we are now 500,000 strong.

"This is the first of three warnings."

The threat was scrawled across a pamphlet put out by the British fascists. It referred to the recent subsidy granted by the Baldwin government to the miners upon their threat to tie up all British industry by a nation-wide strike.

The British fascisti are a force which seems to be steadily increasing in number and just before the coal strike was adjusted a fortnight ago came into daily conflict with the organized miners in Hyde Park and wherever the two opposing forces met. The warning, which the London police are now investigating, serves once more to emphasize the continual clashes between the radical labor leaders and the forces of conservatism represented by the Baldwin government with its overwhelming tory majority in the house of commons.

Cook Storm Center.

Cook has long been a storm center in British politics because of the radical nature of his comments. He is now engaged in a verbal controversy with Sir William Joynson Hicks, home secretary, showing how far apart are the miners and owners, who appear to have the tacit support of the government.

"The miners will not be satisfied, and there will be no peace in industry until wages at least are equal to the cost of living," declared Cook. A vain hope under capitalism.

"In order to compete with the world either the conditions of labor, hours, or wages will have to be altered in this country," declared Sir William.

"Whatever the result of this coal inquiry may be, there cannot be, and there must not be, any further bolstering up of the miners at the expense of other industries.

"Every trade in the country depends upon cheap coal, and unless we can get it we may subsidize until all is blue, and yet the trade of England will go down. The miners must understand."

"WE declare emphatically that we have witnessed the devotion of the masses of the Russian people to the Soviet Union."—German Social-Democrat, Offenhagen, in speech at Kharkov, Soviet Ukraine, July 27, 1925.

POLISH TERROR SEEKS LIVES OF THREE WORKERS

Wounded by Police, to Be Court Martialed

(Special IRA Cable to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 16. — A court martial will be held for the Communists Gibner, Rudkovsky and Knievsky, who were attacked and wounded recently on the streets of Warsaw by agents of the Polish secret police. The white terror prosecutor has asked the death sentence for these three workers and their murder is impending.

The three Communists were fired upon by the police, and all were wounded. Several of the police were also injured in the firing. The Communists were taken to prison, were beaten and tortured in an effort to force them sign a "confession" which they refused to do.

The shooting of the Communists was followed by police raids on workers' homes, and one thousand workers were arrested, including four members of the Young Communist League charged with carrying on agitation in the army.

Comrade [illegible] is also to be court martialed.

* * *

Prisoners Rebel.

LUTSK—150 political prisoners in a compound in Volinia rebelled against the unbearable conditions they were forced to live under. A battalion of the army was called out and without warning fired into the crowd of prisoners. One was killed and many wounded.

* * *

Demonstrate For Lanzutski.

WARSAW—Word that Stanislav Lanzutski was to be tried the second time after he won his first court battle at Przemysl several months ago passed like wild fire thru the working class quarter here and caused several large demonstration of protest to be held. One was dispersed by the police. But another, despite police interference was successfully held in the yard of the recently closed headquarters of the building workers' union. Three Communist members of the Sejm addressed the meeting.

Hang Out Red Flags.

The police brot up a large reserve force and because of the battle that took place, continuation of the meeting was impossible. The workers then showed their determination by hanging red flags from houses and telephone wires.

More Trials Coming.

After the present trial in Warsaw, Lanzutski will still be required to face another court here and then go to Lodz to answer to charges there which accuse him of calling upon the peasants not to pay taxes.

Pressmen and Feeders Agree on Pact to Unite Against Foes

(Continued from page 1)

Neither did his tools, vice-presidents, Marks and McHugh, show up. Berry's business was attended to by Crambert of the feeders who was repeatedly howled off the platform, when he persistently objected to speakers who struck home some telling truth about the corruption of the reactionaries who are on the Berry payroll.

Tho the Cuneo lockout is one of the most important that ever confronted the two unions in Chicago, it was only after they first had the matter of unity settled that the meeting proceeded to discuss the Cuneo strike. Several speakers expressed the hope that the step taken at Saturday's meeting was only the beginning of a movement to amalgamate the entire printing industry. Berry is doing his level best to prevent the various unions from getting together. It is expected that the two unions in New York, the pressmen and the assistants will follow the example of Pressmen's No. 3 and Franklin Union No. 4 in Chicago.

Fight to Go On.

The fight against the Cuneo open shop scheme is now going to proceed in real earnest. Officials of Pressmen No. 3 assured the members that the union had the funds to carry on the struggle until Cuneo was forced to surrender. It developed that Berry's tools in Chicago, with headquarters at 181 West Washington street have been bringing in scabs from other cities. Members of the Pressmen's Union have been approached with offers of good jobs with the Cuneo company and also jobs as organizers if they betrayed their fellow workers. But these union men spurned the offers of the strikebreakers.

The members of the two unions involved with the Cuneo Printing company are elated over their action at Saturday's meeting. Everybody with the exception of the two officials of the Franklin Union No. 4 declared that it was the best day's work ever done by the two organizations.

Reichstag Passed Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Reichstag yesterday passed the tariff bill.

FARRINGTON TREACHERY TO COAL MINERS PROVEN IN COLD TYPE OF ILLEGAL AGREEMENT HE MADE

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE XVII.

The class collaboration policy of Farrington is clearly shown in the following treacherous agreement which was made in direct violation of the present contract.

The present district agreement provides that no change can be made in it that will add to the cost of production or decrease the earning capacity of the miners. Yet in spite of its terms, Farrington deliberately violates it by entering into a new contract without the consent of the miners.

Proof.

The new agreement once again proves the truth of the Progressive Miners' Committee's statement, that Farrington is one of the greatest traitors the miners have ever been cursed with. The following agreement explains itself:

"Chicago, Illinois, July 21, 1925.

"We, the undersigned commission appointed by action of the two organizations to handle case 9960 coming from the No. 10 mine of the Illinois Coal corporation at Nason, have gone over the data taken by Messrs. Smith and Shaw and having had numerous meetings in Chicago to consider this case have agreed today that the following agreement shall govern at this mine:

"1. THIS AGREEMENT shall be effective August 1, 1925, and continue for the period of the present State Wage Agreement.

"2. On account of new system of mining and working conditions, it is impractical and inadvisable to put this mine on a straight tonnage basis.

"3. Rates of pay in territories being developed for or operated by conveyor or mechanical loading shall be as follows.

"(A) Snubbing, drilling and tamping, either by hand or mechanically—$8.04 per day.

"(B) Shoveling coal on conveyors at the face—$8.04 per day. (With the understanding that the coal shall be drilled and shot by the company, and that the company shall furnish the necessary tools for the proper loading of the coal.)

"(C) Operating coal cutting machines—$8.54 per day. (It being understood that if coal cutting is not available other work will be performed for the time the mine is in operation for the remainder of the shift to be paid for at the above rate.

"(D) Operating Mechanical Conveyors at Loading Head—$7.50 per day.

Assistants and others working at Loading Head—$7.25 per day.

"(E) Oiling Conveyors, cleaning up around conveyors, adjusting and cleaning sprays—$7.25 per day.

"(F) Work in connection with assembling, moving and repairing conveyors, when done by other than shovelers—$7.50 per day.

"(G) Men operating mechanical coal loading machines, whether loading into mine cars or upon conveyors—$10.07 per day. (When such men load coal with mechanical loaders, it should be understood that if mechanical coal loading is not available other work will be performed for the time the mine is in operatio, for the remainder of the shift to be paid for at the above rate, with the further understanding that on the days when such men do no mechanical loading and are given other work, they shall be paid the regular scale of wages for the class of work performed.

"(H) Shoveling into mine cars in territories being developed for conveyor or mechanical loading—$8.04 per day. (With the understanding that the coal shall be drilled and shot by the company, and that the company shall furnish the necessary tools for the proper loading of the coal.

"(I) Shoveling on conveyors in territories being developed for mechanical loading—$8.04 per day, it being understood that shovelers will move and operate their own conveyor when called upon.

"4. All main entries, panel entries, or room and pillar work, which may be driven by hand loading, not in connection with development for operation by conveyor or mechanical loading, shall be paid for on a tonnage basis, and shall be governed by the Franklin County Tonnage and yardage rates.

"Frank Farrington, Harry Fishwick For the Miners.

"Bill Wilcur, Wm. Hutton For the Operators."

(Continued in Next Issue.)

SLUGGERS AND BOSSES ELECT KAUFMAN TOOL

Tellers Produce Votes as If by Magic

The Furriers' Union, Local 45, called for the election of business agent was the scene of the staging and execution of a fake election. Milstein, the present business agent, packed the hall at 180 West Washington street with sluggers, bosses and what not to put over his election.

The sluggers were seen all around the hall. Before the meeting began the bosses could be seen carrying on a lively campaign in the hallway, on the stairs, in front of the building and in the meeting room for the election of Milstein. They also supplied the votes later on. To make sure the dirty work will be put over skilfully even Charles Gemeiner, second vice-president of the International was imported from St. Paul.

How to Count Votes.

Out of the 275 people present the progressives received 158 votes. Where and how Milstein and his crowd managed to fish up 202 is a mystery only they can explain but they claimed 202. It was only after a struggle that Israelson the progressive candidate, was permitted one teller. Milstein was given three. He was also given two sergeants of arms to terrorize the members as they came in.

A proposition by the executive commitee of the local to invite Morris Kaufman and the N. Y. Joint Board to Chicago to hear the controversy between the International and the N. Y. Joint Board was aprpoved by the local. The membership is awaiting this meeting. They say they are certain Kaufmanism will meet the same fate in Chicago that it met in New York and Toronto.

French Government Rejects Abd-el-Krim's Proposal for Peace

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Peace in Morocco thru the joint Franco-Spanish offensive worked out by Marshal Petain, was emphasized again today as the government's sole policy.

Premier Painleve before leaving for his summer holiday, issued a statement categorically rejecting Abd-el-Krim's demand of complete Riffian independence as a condition to the discussion of peace terms. M. Painleve declared that the decission arrived at unanimously by the Frnech and Spanish governments is that Abd-el-Krim must recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco.

PICNIC USHERS IN 8TH WEEK OF GARMENT STRIKE

Amalgamated Members Undaunted by Raids

To celebrate the beginning of their eighth week of their walkout to force the International Tailoring company to sign a union agreement with the Amalgamated, the striking garment workers spent the day at a picnic yesterday at the Forest Preserve, at the end of the Milwaukee Ave. car line.

The strikers, together with their families and friends, were supplied with tickets which gave them free eats, entertainment and transportation for the day. The 800 strikers went to the forest preserve in chartered cars, and in the evening returned to Hod Carriers' Hall, then dispersing to their homes.

No arrests of pickets were recorded over the week end. Patsy De Rosa, who is in the Maxwell St. police station under $105,000.00 bond charged with assault and "malicious mischief," is still in jail, but his release is expected shortly on bail.

The sixteen union officials and strikers who are charged with "conspiracy," on complaint of the International Tailoring company's secretary, Ray Reeder, and Mike Grady, the slugging cop, will appear before Judge Lyle for hearing on August 21.

William A. Cunnea will ask for a change of venue, as Lyle has shown that he is prejudiced in favor of the tailoring company. Lyle, Grady and Reeder want the union men indicted by the grand jury.

Cast Iron Houses Coming Here?

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—(FP)—American building tradesmen are wondering whether cast iron houses similar to those being erected in Yorkshire, England, will be introduced in the United States. The houses are constructed, according to report, of cast iron plates at a somewhat less cost than brick houses of the same size. The shells of these houses can be put up in 32 working hours by one skilled worker and four apprentices, the report states.

Barbers Make First Agreement.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—(FP)—Boston barbers organized in the Journeymen Barbers Mutual Protective Association, Inc., have their first agreement with master barbers and employers: minimum weekly wage, $25; percentage bonus for earnings over $33, and 57-hour work week

BERRY'S FUNNY RACE FOR THE U. S. PRESIDENCY

Thot He'd Get in Like Strikebreaker "Cal"

(Continued from page 1)

Tailoring Company, and not preserving the peace.

Was Aping Coolidge.

"Majah" Berry was praised in every capitalist paper in the country for smashing the two strikes in New York. This flattery turned his head. He had no idea that they were only "kidding" him. The capitalists have thousands of men with brains in both parties who are better able to serve them in the capacity of president just now than the swivel chair "majah." Perhaps he would make a good fascisti lieutenant for them, when the time comes to use a Mussolini. But that time is not just yet.

Berry threw his hat in the ring, but it was scarcely noticed. His publicity manager boasted on his business ability, told of the number of industrial enterprises he owned in Tennessee. How he got the money to establish those enterprises was left a dark secret. Everybody did not read the story of Berry's court struggle with the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Local No. 3. This story—it is a hot one—will be told in subsequent articles.

The "Arkansas Kid."

Berry once had his picture in the Police Gazette, under the title of the "Arkansas Kid." Perhaps he expected to get the sporting vote with the slogan "From barroom bum to president." However, his ability was not equal to his ambition and his race for the presidency was a bigger fizzle than Henry Ford's effort to end the war, when he floated his famous peace ship.

During his campaign for the presidency on the democratic ticket, Berry held a meeting in a Chicago theater. "Everybody" was supposed to be there, but when the "majah" got on the platform, he could see nothing in front of him but empty seats excepting a few of his flunkeys and others who did not have any other place to go. The meeting was under the auspices of the Order of Eagles and Berry's speech was on "Eagledom." How anybody but a moron could talk for over one minute on such a subject is beyond comprehension. Berry is not a moron. If he is, he is a wise one. He is an eagle, and the pressmen agree that he is a bird. The meeting proved to Berry that his friends among are pressmen were few and far between. He realized that if he ran for office in Chicago he would not get enuf votes to light his pipe with.

Got Name Before Convention.

Having gotten as far as the Madison Square Garden convention of the democratic party, Berry at least got his name in the papers, and it is now reported that he considers it beneath his dignity to be president of an international union with only about 40,000 members. It is said that what he wants to turn the I. P. P. and A. U. into is a company union, with a lot of slaves in it that will take any dirt the employers feel like giving them.

Another scheme of Berry's is to get automatic feeders in general use. He has an investigating committee now working in the east to test the practicability of the scheme. Of course Berry's men will find it workable.

Berry called a phony conference in Washington at the Willard hotel, in January, 1925. The automatic proposition was presented to them and only the business agent of Franklin Union No. 4 voted against it. This plan if put into force will eliminate 60 per cent of the feeders, and will not put a dime in the pockets of those who remain.

Has Personal Interest.

It is reported that Berry has a personal interest in those automatic machines. The chief sales manager for the company that manufactures them is a man named Harry Muss, former trustee in Berry's Pressmen's Home in Tennessee. Pressmen are of the opinion that Muss and company stand to make over one million dollars on the sale of those machines in Chicago alone. And if Berry succeeds in making the pressmen accept the innovation, is not Berry entitled to some of the gravy? That's what the pressmen and feeders are saying, and it sounds plausible.

Now that the pressmen and feeders are planning to unite their forces Berry sees one of his best bets vanishing. Like the capitalist, he thrives on the disunity of the workers. The spread of the amalgamation movement is to him a serious danger and he is doing everything in his power to stop it. He knows that amalgamation will not end with the union of the pressmen and feeders but will spread like wildfire over the country. For this reason his tools in the local unions will do everything in their power to sabotage the plans for amalgamation. The progressives are just as determined to go thru with the plan.

Some time ago Berry promised that he would will all his property to the international union. That is just like willing it to himself. At the present time Berry owns the union. Berry also makes the amusing suggestion that every member of the international should also will whatever he has not succeeded in stealing from them to the I. P. P. & A. U.

The Arbitration Fraud

How Berry is serving the union can be seen from his recent action in regard to the demands of Franklin Union No. 4, which is the feeders local for an increase of wages of $2.00 for day work and $3.00 for night work. Berry showed his loyalty to the bosses again.

Franklin Union No. 4 voted five times asking for strike sanction from the international union, since their March meeting. After a delay of eight weeks, the International Union advised the Franklin Union scale committee to issue a new scale card to the members and employers stating that on June 1st, 1925 an increase in wages of $2.00 a week for day work and $3.00 for night work would be in force. The subrates for night workers were fixed at $1.30 per hour where shops work less than three nights a week. This scale was to go into effect and employers refusing to pay it would have to get along without their pressmen and feeders until such time as they decided to comply with the demands of the union.

The local carried out the instructions of the International Union. The new scale cards were issued and the members waited for what might happen on June 1st.

Local Refused to Arbitrate.

On that date the scale committee reported to Vice President Sam Marks and his lieutenants, Andy Portor and John Clark, at Berry's International scab headquarters, 181 West Washington street. The scale committee was informed that the employers were willing to arbitrate and a settlement was possible without having to go thru the unpleasantness of a strike. A meeting was held with the employes. They offered the feeders to arbitrate. The scale committee turned down the proposition, knowing that arbitration always favors the employers.

The employers then turned to Berry, who agreed on the entire arbitration proceedings. The "Majah" sent a letter to all the shop chairmen of Franklin Union, stating that the wage demands would be arbitrated. The Franklin Union was denied the right to hold a meeting as to whether or not they wanted to arbitrate. They were ordered by Berry to remain at work or their places would be filled by International scabs.

On June 22nd the arbiter, Mr. Schick, rendered a decision of $1.75 for day work and $3 for night work and the elimination of the sub scale, which means a reduction of 10½ cents an hour. The pressmen without any aid from Berry, received on April 10th an increase of $2 for day work and $4 for night work.

There was no retroactive clause in the Berry arbitration plan agreement. This caused a loss of $50,000 to the members of Franklin Union.

The members of Franklin Union No. 4 have paid into Berry's International scabherder's headquarters over $125,000 in the past three and a half years. This joint is located at 181 West Washington street, a few doors away from where Tom Rickert of the United Garment Workers maintains his scab nest.

Berry has a small army of poison spreaders in Chicago who go about trying to create bad feeling between the pressmen and the feeders, hoping that he would thus be able to play off one union against the other. The pressmen and feeders are now taking steps to block Berry's game, by amalgamating the two locals. This will enable the members not only to fight Berry, but it will also give them greater power in fighting the bosses.

Boston Barbers' Agreement.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Boston barbers organized in the Journeymen's Barbers Mutual Protective Association, Inc., have their first agreement with master barbers and employers: minimum weekly wage, $25; per centage bonus for earnings over $35, and 57-hour work week.

Another Worker Dies After Blast.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 16.—Another worekr is dead as result of the Dorrance colliery explosion, bringing the total to eight. Several others are so badly injured that they are expected to die.

"Open Shop" Coal Barons of Oklahoma Fear Power of the Singing Strikers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the "praying miners," and the "hymn singing" miners of Okmulgee County, Oklahoma, add a new wrinkle to the class struggle in the coal fields of that state. Evidently god, whichever one is worshipped by the Oklahoma coal profiteers, has deserted this breed of "open shoppers" if we are to judge by their actions in ordering their sheriff to use the club of the coal dictatorship to stop the prayers of the coal miners.

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The Oklahoma coal miners, like those of neighboring Kansas, that gave Alex Howat to the left wing in the miners' union, have always believed in organization, building a strong union as a result. This union has always believed in militant methods. Its delegates have always been in the vanguard at the conventions of the United Mine Workers of America.

Evidently the appeal thru "prayer" to the non-union men who were permitting themselves to be used as strikebreakers, was considered to be a good tactic. Wives, sisters and sweethearts of the striking miners would be taken, in the early morning hours, to the edge of the mine properties. Then they would march, singing, to the very mouths of the shafts, singing hymns as the scabs came to work, and praying for the souls of the men who had taken the places of the strikers. The proceeding seems to have been very effective. Many of the scabs were won over to the strikers' cause.

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The strikebreaker is fundamentally conservative. His slavishness to the interests of the master class of today goes hand in hand with his allegiance to some orthodox church. This condition was revealed in the Scopes trial at Dayton, Tenn., where wide stretches of non-union mine fields exist side by side with districts that claim almost a 100 per cent church membership. Tennessee is settled in large part by native Americans, who date back their ancestry in this country thru many generations.

The state of Oklahoma is different. It was originally settled by pioneers from other states, discontented elements from the large industrial centers, in great part. These pioneer elements have learned that in fighting, god was always on the side of the greatest numbers. Or was it Napoeon that said god is on the side of the biggest guns. Nevertheless, the Oklahoma miners have their union, and they are using it as a fighting weapon, and the mine owners do not like the way they fight, not even if they exercise their free speech rights under the first article of the bill of rights of the federal constitution. Certainly the makers of the constitution, a century and a half ago, did not vision that this paragraph in the constitution would be called to the aid of hymn singing and prayer in a coal miners' dispute. But that is what the Civil Liberties Union is doing on behalf of the coal diggers.

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"Throwing fear of god into one," is a popular expression, that has several interpretations. The Oklahoma interpretation, as it wins non-union men for the union cause, is not to the liking of the bosses. They see the day of the 100 per cent union, when it will no longer be necessary to sing hymns to frighten religiously inclined scabs out of their trikebreaking roles. One hundred per cent organization means, as in the recently threatened British coal strike, that workers will be singing the revolutionary songs of the working class, instead of the hymns that are to be found in church books. The strikebreaker mine workers of today may fear for their souls, as the strikers sing their hymns today, but the mine owners fear for their rights of private property and their capitalist social system, as they already hear the strains of the singing of "The International" and "The Red Flag" of the morrow. The singing miners of Oklahoma will change their tune and become less agreeable than ever to the mine owners, who even today do not like their singing.

APPEAL CROUCH CASE TO COURT IN CALIFORNIA

Communist Soldiers Will Spurn Pardon

By GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

(President Honolulu Labor Council.)

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Aug. 6. (By Mail.)—The Crouch case is being appealed from the local federal district court to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California. The Honolulu judge, William A. Rawlins, refused to intervene, declaring that the civil court had no jurisdiction. This was on the showing of the army counsel that the court martial was correctly constituted, properly convened, and was duly authorized to try the case.

The authorities cited by Attorney Patterson, counsel for Crouch, showing that there could be no jurisdiction over acts not in themselves crimes or offenses against the laws of the United States, were ignored by the judge, who, however, refused to make his opinion, delivered verbally, a matter of permanent record. The drafting of the papers in the appeal of the case has been completed and it will go to San Francisco for review by the California Federal Court.

Will Refuse Clemency.

Walter Trumbull withdrew his petition from the local court when it became evident that an appeal would be necessary, in order to take up the fight on a new application for writ of habeas corpus in the California court after his arrival at Alcatraz.

The two prisoners, interviewed today, declared that they did not intend to ask for clemency from the war department or from the president, and would probably refuse clemency if it were offered. They insist that the issue is clearly defined and must be fought thru to a finish to determine the rights and the status of members of the Workers (Communist) Party. They say they do not mind the delay and are willing to serve as long as may be necessary in order that the civil courts may decide the question.

They point out that they have been convicted solely because of their support of Communism and in violation of their rights under the constitution, and that it is a question of whether or not the arbitrary opinion of army officials shall supersede the highest law of the land.

Officers Stole Mail.

Both Crouch and Trumbull complain of the autocratic conduct of the local army officers in withholding letters addressed to them for weeks at a time, and in forbidding them access to literature and reading matter that is permitted by the army regulations. They cite instances where books written by Americans and published by Americans have been confiscated by the officers thru whose hands they pass.

They are not allowed to see visitors, and are only permitted to consult with their legal advisers in the presence of a sentry. They do not complain of physical ill treatment, and both boys are now in fair health.

They will be placed on board the U. S. S. Cambrai, and will be taken to Alcatraz disciplinary barracks, in San Francisco bay, to serve out their sentences.

They express their thanks to their comrades who have been active in their behalf, and their appreciation of the sympathy and kindness which has been shown toward them by comrades all over the United States. They are grateful for the assistance given by the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defense, and by the little group of friends in Hawaii. To all they send the Hawaiian greeting "Aloha."

Kansas City to Hear Dolsen Speak Tuesday on Chinese Policie

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16—Fresh from a series of lectures, which routed him thru California, James H. Dolsen of San Francisco, will deliver an address on conditions in China and American policies in relation theret at Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday night, August 18 at 8 p. m. at open forum [illegible], 12th and Troost streets.

The speaker is a well known labo editor on the coast, having spoken i most cities there, and is known as writer on economic subjects. He ha received praise for his able presentation of an extremely complicated and important public question.

"Americans generally," he state "have only the most hazy idea eve of what the Chinese Republic is. Fe realize that in territory it surpasse this country, including all the latter possession, nor do they realize wha a tremendous force its huge population is."

Ironworkers Out with Bricklayers.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16—Iron workers and building laborers ar out with union bricklayers strikin on the new wing of the Prudenti building for which Thompson-Starret is contractor. The strike is pa of the jurisdictional fight between th plasterers international union an the brcklayers.

HARVARD PROF. DARES TO TELL TRUTH OF U.S.S.R.

Speech Shows Dr. Landis Is Student of Soviets

(By Worker Correspondent.)
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Dr. J. M. Landis of Harvard Law School spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience on "Russia and the Far East" at the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club here. His speech which set out to be a plea for no intervention in China developed into an interpretation of the workers' government of the U. S. S. R. with which Dr. Landis proved himself to be thoroly familiar.

U. S. S. R. Not Russia.

At the outset of his speech he made it clear to the audience that it is incorrect to talk of the workers' republic as Russia, for it is no longer Russia but the Union of Soviet Republics resulting from the union of many other nations such as Ukraine, White Russia, Siberia, Georgia, Armenia and many others. He explained that these nations in the union are autonomous having separate languages and independent domestic affairs but they have one economic, political and military united front under the banner of the U. S. S. R. It is impossible to conceive of this vast country of many nationalities unless we think of it in terms of U. S. S. R.

U. S. S. R. Goes to the People.

He showed that the Soviet government had struck a few notes in world diplomacy by going over the heads of governments directly to the people. He reviewed the many obstacles that Russia was continually confronted with during her reconstruction period. The Allied Powers lined up with the white czarists and supported Kolchak, Udenich, Denekin and Wrangel in anti-revolutionary activities. Bessarabia was backed by English imperialism, Poland by French imperialism, the blockage against Russia was sponsored by the allied powers—all were plotting against the workers' government. Neither in Europe nor America was there any sympathy for Soviet Russia.

Chinese Ask Russia's Aid.

But in the Near East, the Far East and the Orient, Russia was differently received. There she was invited to assist in educating the people. In 1919 a meeting was held in Moscow where Chinese workers asked the workers' government of Russia to help them awaken and enlighten that vast country thru their educational and political programs. Russia was the only country to oppose Chinese intervention by the allies when the treaty of Versailles had provided that Shantung should go to Japan.

Leading up to the recent uprising in Shanghai he showed how it was the result of unbearable working conditions and severe exploitation of this country by the imperialistic powers. "Russia is as anxious for the spread of her gospel of Communism as American missions are for the spread of theirs and more so because Russia's is more realistic and fruitful and nearer to the hearts of workers than Christianity and its accompanying brutal exploitation.

"We do not want interventions in America but we are doing that freely in China. We cannot blame either the U. S. S. R. or China for the present uprising but only the allied powers. It is natural that the Chinese workers and peasants should revolt and they are glad to have the cooperation of the U. S. S. R."

He made a plea for more sincerity of thought and clearer understanding of international relations.

Now Dr. Landis will probably either lose his job or be forced to change his friendly attitude toward the Soviet Union.

Bankrupt Railroad Would Issue Nine Millions of Stock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The interstate commerce commission announced today it would hear the application of receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for authority to issue and sell $9,270,000 of equipment trust certificates, on Sept. 1.

Work Despite Prohibition.

MONTREAL, August 16.—(FP)—Union bartenders in the United States are still tending bar despite the prohibition amendment, according to Edward Flore, head of the bartenders' organization which is part of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Union, which is convening in Montreal. One of the questions being discussed by the 300 delegates representing the 38,000 union workers is the prevalence of Asiatic labor in Canadian hotels and restaurants. Flore expects a modification of the eighteenth amendment to allow possibly for sale of light wines and beer.

GERMAN WORKERS IN MOSCOW SIGN STATEMENT REFUTING LIES TOLD BY GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

(By International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, July 21—(By Mail.)—The statement of the German workers' delegation entitled, "The Truth About the Krasny Putilovez," one-time Putilov works, reads in the original as follows:

"The German delegation owes its thanks to the workers of the Krasny Putilovez for their invitation. We have also finally convinced ourselves that the calumnies spread by international capitalism about Soviet Russia are absolutely untrue, and also that the letter from an alleged group of workers of the Krasny Putilovez printed on January 9 in the "Vorwaerts," and also the article following upon it in the same paper, which declared that the German workers had never been invited, are absolutely in contradiction to the facts.

"We have been able to convince ourselves of this because we have moved in your shops freely, and we have spoken with many workers, among them German workers, attended your mass meetings, and visited in your shops, institutions, workers' organizations, co-operatives, hospitals, cultural institutions, rest homes, etc., and because everywhere we have had the opportunity of discovering the exact feelings of the workers.

"Vorwaerts" a Liar.

"The author of the letter which was published in the 'Vorwaerts' made the following statements: (1) that the Russian working class was never so deprived of all rights as it is at present in Soviet Russia.'

"What is the actual truth?

"We attended a mass meeting in the Krasny Putilovez which would never have been possible before the revolution, and which is today impossible in such a form in Germany.

Spoken Freely.

"We have spoken perfectly freely with the workers in ten large shops (Krasny Putilovez, 9,000; a rubber factory, 14,000; the Siemens works, 2,000; a textile factory, 1,500; the printing works 'Petschatny Dvor,' 1,500; a railway works, 2,000; the brewery 'Krasnaya Bavarya,' 1,000; an engineering works, 1,500; an electricity works, 2,000; a furniture factory, 2,250; the cigarette factory 'Uritzky,' 3,000.)

"And everywhere we have received the same answer, never has the working class in Russia enjoyed such political rights and such possibilities of making its influence felt as at present. As far as the workers of the Krasny Putilovez are concerned, they have two simple workers, one a Communist and the other a non-party worker, in the All-Russian central government.

"The workers in the Krasny Putilovez have 23 representatives in the Leningrad Soviet, and among these there are many non-party workers.

"When we compare the rights of the shop council in the Krasny Putilovez with the rights of the shop councils in Germany, we see, for instance, that the shop council of the Krasny Putilovez has a decisive influence in all economic and wage questions, engagements and dismissals, etc.

"The director of the works is himself an old worker from the Krasny Putilovez who during the czarist period was three times in prison and in Siberia.

"The workers have the right to demand reports from all state and governmental organs upon their activities. The declaration that the workers of the Krasny Putilovez are politically without rights is therefore not true.

"The so-called 'group of Krasny Putilovez workers' declares further in its letter to the 'Vorwaerts': (2) In the course of a few years our minds and souls will be poisoned by the conscienceless and official press of the Soviet wielders of power. We are being suffocated in the atmosphere of this press.

Clinches All Lies About Soviet.

"We have seen that almost every worker buys this press and reads it, and we have never heard such dissatisfaction anywhere here. The delegation was further able to convince itself that hundreds of the Krasny Putilovez workers themselves write in this press. We will bring newspaper cuttings back to Germany with us.

"Articles were also printed which dealt critically with the existing deficiencies. In the works itself, two wall-newspapers appear every fortnight so that the workers have the opportunity of expressing their opinions on the deficiencies in the shop itself. It cannot be said that the Krasny Putilovez workers have no real workers' press at their disposal.

"(3) The letter in question further declares that a crusade has been commenced against the menshevik workers in the Krasny Putilovez works. It is rather extraordinary that no single menshevik, if such persons exist at all, has approached the delegation in any way, and this despite the fact that the delegation is composed in its majority of social democrats.

PROTEST FIRING OF 4 NEGRO PROFESSORS AT HOWARD AFTER STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(FP)—Dismissal of four Negro professors from the faculty of Howard University by President Durkee at the close of the last school year, immediately following the students' strike, is denounced in a report by A. W. Mitchell, president of the Howard Welfare League, upon his independent inquiry into the facts. Mitchell scores Dr. Durkee for having dismissed these men without investigation or hearing "to their material damage, preventing them from securing employment elsewhere."

Pretense of an economy motive in dropping these teachers is ridiculed in the report, since the money represented by their salaries was at once voted as increases of salaries for other men "and to finance a sampaign of publicity to offset the storm now sweeping against the administration because of its practices."

The four professors graduated from Oxford, Paris, Harvard, Chicago and Pittsburgh universities. One was a Rhodes scholar.

Menshevik Admits It's No Use.

"A part of the delegation had the opportunity of speaking with an ex-menshevik, and he declared that in 1923 a meeting of the mensheviki in the Krasny Putilovez adopted the decision to dissolve the organization. In the various meeting no single menshevik spoke, nor has any written communication been made to the delegation from such a source altho there was ample possibility of such communication, and many workers availed themselves of it.

"At the same time we wish to use this opportunity to say that altho the works are very old it is in continuous development in economic matters and in some respects it has already reached the pre-war level. With regard, however, to workers' protection, social insurance, the education of the new generation, female protection, youth labor and cultural tasks, no comparison can be made with the situation before the war. To quote only one figure, in 1923 1,500 workers were engaged in the Putilovez works; today there are 9,000 at work.

"From all that has been said it is clear that the letter which was published in the 'Vorwaerts' does not represent the truth of conditions. This fact shows in all its clearness how necessary a delegation of German workers to Russia was in order to discover the real truth about the workers Russia.

Signed with the agreement and on behalf of the whole delegation:
FREIBERGER, XAVER, HANS BECK, THOMAS STAUDT.

Engineers Afraid to Strike in New York; Use Charts

NEW YORK, Aug. 16. — Demands for salary increases are to be made by use of charts and figures in the attempt of the Association of Engineers of New York to convince the board of estimate and apportionment that city engineers need a 25 per ceint pay raise. The engineers, while admitting that low wages paid discourage young men from becoming engineers, decided not to strike.

Rail Strikers Blacklisted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Three thousand leaders of the striking 15,000 workers on the North Western railway of India are blacklisted from employment as the strike ends, reports reaching Indians in New York indicate. Poverty and lack of outside aid helped the company beat the workers who stayed out over two months. The workers are very poorly paid and live most of the time on one small meal a day. The workers belong to the union of India railwaymen.

Hoover Would Speed Up Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(FP)—One of the chief economies suggested in a commerce department report on the growing of rubber in the Philippines is a speeding up of native labor, which is paid from 30 to 50 cents a day.

SWEDISH WORKERS LEAVING FOR HOME; GERMANS VISIT PROVINCES

MOSCOW, July 24.—(By Mail.)—Today the Swedish delegation left Leningrad and sailed for Stockholm. Thousands of workers gave the delegation a hearty send-off.

Tomorrow the German delegation leaves in three groups, one to the Ural district, another to the central industrial district and the third to the Caucasus.

PICKETING FURNITURE STRIKERS REFUSE TO BE BLUFFED BY BOSS

The fifth day of the strike of the upholsterers at the Aetna Furniture company, 269 West 24th St., begins today with more than half of the 23 men on strike parading on the picket line.

The bosses of the Aetna plant made desperate efforts trying to get the picketers to agree to come back to work. He told them that all the "other strikers" were coming back. He threatened to open up the shop Monday with those willing to return. But the picketers knew that all the men who went out in protest against a proposed wage cut are sticking "till the cows come home." The bluffs and tearful stories of the bosses failed to make a dent in the line.

MOSCOW REPLIES TO ATTACK ON CHINESE POLICY

Soviet Program Only Solution in Far East

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 15.—(By Mail.)—Commenting upon the attacks of the English semi-official press, particularly the Daily Telegraph, on Soviet minister of foreign affairs Tchitcherin's recent utterances regarding the Soviet policy in China and the Russo-British relations, the Izvestia observes editorially that the British semi-official comments did not contain even the least attempt at an essential analysis of Tchitcherin's statements.

Thus, remarks the Moscow organ, there remained unanswered the principle indicated by the Soviet people's commissary of foreign affairs to the effect that the government of the Union considers the creation of centralized democratic China, independent of any foreign pressure, as the only issue out of the present situation capable of satisfying the interests of not only China, but also the countries standing in need of economic relations with China.

English Enslave China.

Now, the English leading press without any proofs at all denies the desire of the Soviet government to contribute to the consolidation of peace by respecting the rights of the Chinese people. But what can more easily provoke a new war than the English policy of enslaving China? asks the Izvestia. And what better pledge of international peace could be found than the Soviet government's program of self-determination of nations?

The Moscow paper goes on to compare the outbreaks of the English press against the Soviet government in reference to the Chinese events with the recently increased attacks on the U. S. S. R. emanating from the same press in connection with the American proposal to revise the rights of extra-territoriality of foreigners in China, and points out ironically that the Daily Telegraph's anti-American diatribe is more passionate and reveals more fear than the anti-Tchitcherin one.

Attack American Capitalism.

The directing lines of Britain's world policy are becomink radically divergent from the American policy. America's proposal of an international conference on Chinese affairs is meeting with favorable response except on the part of England, which alone is interested in the complete suppression of the national movement in China and which alone is carrying on a policy of ruthless repression.

England's isolation in the far east is daily becoming more obvious, with France carefully keeping in the background of the actual events, while Japan is engaged in a complex policy, subtly playing with the Chinese national movement.

It is becoming ever more evident that America is returning to her old traditional policy in China, as she has probably realized that Mr. Hughes' Chinese policy was only prejudicial to American interests. It is also becoming obvious that, after a period of lengthy voluntary isolation, America is gradually stepping out into the world's arena and slowly gaining world hegemony.

Soviet Program Only Solution.

With her pacifist humanitarian slogans, America is undermining the authority of her fellow powers and rivals, working for personal predominance. Frightened at this danger, England is seeking the help of her former ally, Japan, whom she but recently betrayed. Up to the present, however, the Englishmen alone are trumpeting this new Anglo-Japanese friendship, while it is doubtful that the clear-sighted Japanese politicians will be caught in the bait.

In such circumstances, concludes the leading Moscow organ, only the program of the Soviet government, as it is formulated by people's commissary Tchitcherin, is really capable of making sound the far-eastern and the world international relations at large.

TROTSKY EXPLAINS TO GERMAN WORKERS HOW CONCESSIONS TO CAPITAL ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, July 26—(By Mail.)—Today the German workers' delegation visited Comrade Trotsky, head of the concessions committee and put a number of questions to him concerning the concessions policy and the economic policy. Trotsky pointed out in a comprehensive speech that the accusations of the social-democrats that the reconstruction of industry carried out by the Soviet government was proceeding at the cost of fundamental concessions to capitalism, were without basis.

Trotsky showed, on the basis of figures, that in consequence of the waiting attitude taken up by the capitalists to the concessions of the Soviet Union, the latter played only a very small role in the economic life of the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, having regard to the economic strengthening, the Soviet government would gladly draw foreign capital into the work of raising the technical level and the increase of the speed of the economic reconstruction.

The capitalists, however, should always remember that their hopes of fundamental concessions from the Soviet government were useless, and that the concessions would only play a very subordinate, and never a decisive, role in the economic life of the Soviet Union.

Today, before its departure which gave rise to a new and powerful demonstration of friendship on the part of the Moscow working class, the German delegation held a plenum session and decided unanimously to send a telegram to the Breslau congress of the A. D. G. B. (General German Trade Union Association) demanding that it send an official delegation of the German trade unions to the Soviet Union to investigate the situation in the country and to establish close connections between the trade unions of both countries.

Telegrams are arriving from all parts of the Soviet Union with invitations to the German delegation to visit the various districts.

The Ukrainian trade union council greeted the German delegation, its first group is due to arrive in Kharkov tomorrow, in the name of 1,300,000 Ukrainian workers.

Price of Food Goes Up in All Cities Charted by Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The U. S. department of labor, thru the bureau of labor statistics, has completed the compilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in 23 of the 51 cities included in the bureau's report.

During the month from June 15 to July 15, 1925, all but one of the 23 cities showed increases as follows: Boston, 7 per cent; Milwaukee, 6 per cent; Bridgeport, Manchester, and Rochester, 5 per cent; Buffalo, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, and Portland, Me., 4 per cent; Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Little Rock, Memphis, Norfolk, Omaha, and Washington, 3 per cent; Charleston, S. C., and Richmond, 2 per cent; and Louisville, 1 per cent. In Salt Lake City there was a decrease of 2 per cent.

Increases from 7 to 18 per cent were shown in all 23 cities for the year period July 15, 1924, to July 15, 1925.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

CALLES IMPRISONS A LABOR LEADER TO TRY TO BREAK LABOR UNITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16.—The General Federation of Labor has called a strike intended to spread thruout Mexico and answered at once by half the factory workers of Mexico City, as a result of the Calles government imprisoning C. B. Mendoza, the secretary of the federation, for "inciting a strike" of cotton mill workers.

The textile industry is especially liable to be completely tied up as a result of the first answer to the strike call. The railway workers, free from the paralyzing influence of Morones, the "Mexican Gompers," have recently issued a call for a unity conference, and Communists point out that Calles is trying to prevent labor unity by driving a wedge between the C. G. T. (the Mexican Federation of Labor, which has called this strike), controlled by the anarchists, the more conservative C. R. O. M. (Confederation Regional Workers Mexicana, the largest and most conservative body), and the independent railway unions, in which Communists are influential.

Professional Men Won't Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (FP)—Demands for salary increases are to be made by use of charts and figures in the attempt of the Association of Engineers of New York to convince the board of estimate and apportionment that city engineers need a 25 per cent pay raise. The engineers, while admitting that low wages paid discourage young men from becoming engineers, decided not to strike. Charts will show how city engineers' pay has advanced only 44 per cent since 1914 while cost of living has increased 75 per cent, that the engineer is now by comparison the poorest paid professional worker in city service; that 10 per cent of the engineers receive less than unskilled laborers, that 76½ per cent get less than mechanics and 88 per cent less than foremen mechanics.

Silk Workers Settle More Mills.

PATERSON, N. Y., Aug. 16 (FP).—Four more silk ribbon mills have signed the new agreement with the Associated Silk Workers Union, restoring the 1918 scale. The union won vacation of the injunction taken against them by Kravitz Silk Co. of Jersey City. The Kravitz mill locked out its workers and is attempting to run open shop.

JAPAN YIELDING TO STRIKERS OF SHANGHAI MILLS

Pay Damage, Promise No Brutality

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 16.—The Japanese consul, S. Yada, acting in behalf of the Japanese cotton mill owners and the Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs, Hsu Yuan, have announced an agreement that will end the strike of the Chinese employes of the Japanese mills. This agreement is the result of conferences that have gone on for two weeks.

The agreement provides for the payment of $10,000 as compensation for the killing of a workman at the Naigai Wata Kaisha mill, which led to the rioting in Shanghai on May 30, recognition of the mill workers' union —provided Peking sanctions the labor laws—and for the adjustment of wages in case living costs increase.

The agreement forbids the Japanese mill foremen to carry arms except in "abnormal" times.

The Japanese own 50 per cent of the cotton mills in Shanghai, employ 50,000 Chinese and operate 1,000,000 spindles. The settlement is expected to do much to alleviate the tense situation in other foreign-owned mills.

Expectation that the wharf coolies would return to work was a disappointment. The American wharves are not affected.

Yellow Socialist Tells Workers to Put Trust in Evolution

By Worker Correspondent.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 14.—The Socialist Branch of Dayton held a picnic at Forest Park with Kirkpatrick of Chicago as their main speaker. Altho their Branch claims a membership of 100 strong there was but a handful present. The speaker's platform was decorated with American flags. I counted nineteen of them then grew tired of the sickening job and stopped counting.

J. Sharts, the lawyer, acting as chairman made an appeal for immediate help to keep their local paper from going on the rocks. The response was very poor. He then introduced the three Socialist candidates running for city commissioners. All of them made vote catching talks avoiding the main economic issue.

Kirkpatrick made a long talk, the substance of which was not to worry about developments in the present system of society for evolution will take care of everything.

We distributed a goodly number of The Workers Monthly while the meeting was going on but we had to do some fast work before some of their braves have us arrested for distributing a class conscious workingclass magazine. We also managed to secure a number of subs for the DAILY WORKER. The picnic made me more confident than ever that it will not be long before we will be able to put some of their misled but conscious members on the right and only road that leads towards the emancipation of the laboring class, the Workers (Communist) Party.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

THE WORKERS
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"NO ARBITRATION UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES;" DEMAND PA. MINERS OF FAKER JOHN L. LEWIS

PLAINS, Pa., August 16.—Vigorous objection to any treachery in an eleventh hour surrender of Lewis has been made in advance by the miners of Local 1483 of the U. M. W. of A.

In a letter addressed officially by the local to John L. Lewis at Atlantic City, the miners state their sentiments as follows:

"John L. Lewis,
"Hotel Ambassador,
"Atlantic City, N. J.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Local Union 1483, United Mine Workers of America, in regular meeting assembled with 800 members present unanimously went on record against arbitration and conciliation in any and every form to settle the wage dispute of the anthracite mine workers, and at this time state very plainly to their scale committee that, even as a last recourse, to accept arbitration would be detrimental to the anthractie mine workers.

"Experience with President Wilson's 'impartial arbitration' project in 1920 have taught the anthracite mine workers a bitter lesson about 'impartial arbitrators,' a lesson which prompts the membership of Local 1483 to instruct me to write you on the question.

"It also was unanimously decided to go on record against the proposition of continuing work after September 1, in case no settlement is reached. Local 1483 fully and unanimously adopts the resolution of Pine Grove, District 9, local, circularized to the anthracite membership relative to this.

"Fraternally yours, Pat Kohey, Secretary."

Uncle Sam, Shylock, Forecloses Debt on "Suffering Belgium"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The negotiations over the funding of Belgium's $430,000,000 war debt were resumed at the treasury today, with the Belgian and American commissions holding separate meetings prior to a joint conference later.

At this joint conference, it is understood, the Belgian envoys will report their government's decision as to acceptance or rejection of the American proposal cabled to Brussels yesterday.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

BRYAN SOLD TONGUE TO REAL ESTATE SHARKS FOR $100 PER DAY

NEW YORK, August 16.—(FP)—William Jennings Bryan made over $250,000 in the last few months of his life, believes E. L. Lambright of Tampa, Fla., who headed the democratic convention delegation from Florida last year. Bryan was reputed worth a million last spring but wrote Lambright then that his fortune was less than half that amount. His estate is shown to be $860,000.

Lambright believes Bryan made most of this in Florida real estate and states that Bryan used his "silver tongue" at $100 a day for Coral Gables, Florida, a real estate venture. Bryan sold his home Villa Serena for $200,000 profit.

There Is Many a Grip Between the Teeth and the Lip

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Charlie Chaplin, famous film comedian is recovering today from blood poisoning which threatened for a time to cause his death, according to a report buzzing along Broadway despite the statement of Dr. James McKenzie, one of Chaplin's attending physicians, that his patient was suffering from a heart attack brought on by overwork. Charlie was bitten on the lip by a Follies chorus girl.

At the Ritz-Carlton hotel where the comedian has shut himself off from friends and interviewers, his secretary insisted Chaplin was recuperating from a "cold."

The secretary did not deny the bloodpoisoning rumor, referring all information as to Chaplin's condition to Dr. McKenzie.

Bus Company Forces Speeding.

WORCESTER, Mass., August 16.—(FP)—On his third appearance in court for speeding, Bus Driver Everett C. Fish of Roxbury told the judge: "Your honor, I was driving fast because the boss made me. The line advertises a certain time from Boston to New York and it gave me the choice of making the time or getting fired.

"Three times now I've been pinched for speeding that bus. After being summoned this time, I refused to maintain the rate of speed they demanded and I drove into New York the next day two and a half hours late, and was fired on the spot. I have a wife and three kids and I'm out of a job now. Who's to blame?"

Jail Break in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 16—Three prisoners were at large early today and two prison guards and a prisoner were dead as a result of a sensational jail break at the Oregon state prison here.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

Hospitals

The former Russian town hospital establishments, although of the most up-to-date character, were hopelessly inadequate to meet the requirements even of the town populations, whereas in the rural districts hardly any accommodation at all existed.

Very extensive measures had, therefore, immediately to be taken to cope with the situation. Large country houses, which had been taken over by the peasants, were requisitioned, and by the end of 1922, 641,965 beds had been equipped by the Commissariat of Health. Owing, however, to the shortage of doctors, and lack of medical supplies, little more than beds and segregation could be provided for the patients. Most of the available supplies were devoted to the 150,000 beds which were set apart for children.

By means of segregation alone, however, great strides were made during the next 18 months, and in May, 1924, the position had already almost returned to the pre-war normal. Typhus still existed, but in June of that year there were only 1,640 patients under treatment, typhoid patients had been reduced to 1,100, and only 634 smallpox cases were reported. Influenza and malaria are, however, still a serious scourge: in May, 1924, 475,000 patients were under some form of treatment for malaria.

With the return to more normal conditions, the Commissariat of Health has been able to reorganize the old establishments and such new ones as had been hastily arranged to meet the period of epidemic.

These establishments have now been equipped and placed in five different categories: Hospitals, dispensaries for out-patients, sanatoria, rest homes, and maternity homes.

The following statistics will give some idea of the reconstruction work that has taken place during the last two years:—

Town and Districts	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Beds
Moscow Town	62	136	13,000
Province	100	160	4,000
Province	300	530	20,000
Leningrad	50	65	10,000
Province	130	160	13,000
Kursk	40	10	500

The total figures for Soviet Russia, as compared with the same area administered by Tsarist Russia in 1913 are as follows:—

	1913	1924
Population	87,100,000	76,000,000
Hospitals	4,769	3,937
Beds	136,117	198,471

The above figures do not include the medical and sanitary arrangements for the railways and waterways. These are served by a special organization and a separate department of the State.

During the revolutionary period the various Trade Unions, factories and other undertakings had organized their own medical services. Under the New Economic Policy these have now all been taken over by the Commissariat of Health. The railways and waterways are, however, in a somewhat different position to other undertakings, and their medical organizations, which constitute a separate department of the Commissariat of Health, still retain a certain measure of autonomy.

The 40,000 miles of communications are now divided into 170 sections on the railways and 120 sections on the waterways. Each section is controlled by a special medical staff consisting of a doctor, assistant, and inspector, and two or three sanitary gangs according to the length of the section. Each divisional doctor is responsible for the sanitary conditions of the whole of his section, not only as regards the railway itself, but also its personnel and the passengers travelling over the section. In the event of infectious disease breaking out in any section he has certain definite powers to deal with the transport of passengers from infected to clean areas.

In 1912 the railways and waterways of Russia were equipped with 143 hospitals and 5,725 beds. These have now been increased to 297 hospitals with 18,000 beds.

Health Resorts and Rest Houses

The former health resorts in the Caucasus, on the Black Sea littoral, and the Crimea, have now been organized as free sanatoria for the workers; last year these dealt with over 700,000 patients.

An entirely new feature in Russia is the numerous large country houses which have been converted into rest houses for the workers. These establishments are neither hospitals nor sanatoria, although they are under the supervision of a medical staff. A worker who is suffering from fatigue, or is run down in general health, by application to his Trade Union is sent to one of these establishments free of charge. The rest houses have a considerable acreage of ground attached to them where games are organized. The prevailing feature of these establishments, which are supported by the Trade Unions, is the organized social life and the general comfort and ease of the surroundings.

Welfare Work

Special mention must be made of the Baby and Motherhood Welfare Department of the Commissariat of Health. This Department has been in operation for the last two years and has already had very far-reaching effect in the industrial areas.

In 1922 special laws were incorporated in the Civil Code dealing with the welfare of the mother and child. According to the law illegitimacy no longer exists, and the same benefits accrue to the mother with a child born out of wedlock as to the mother whose marriage has been registered.

The law establishes that any woman about to become a mother shall be free from all work for a certain period before and after the birth of her child. This varies from eight weeks to six weeks before and after the birth, according to the nature of the woman's work. During this same period she receives full wages and a special allowance regarding food for nine months after the birth, if she is herself feeding the child. On her return to work she is allowed half an hour in every three and a half hours to attend to and feed the child.

No working mother is allowed by law to leave any child under the age of seven years at home or with neighbors while she is at work. The children have to be left at the recognized creche of the factory or institution for which she works. On arrival there the child is washed and clothed in creche overalls. The younger children are amused with organized games on the Montessori system, and rest on beds for a specified time each morning and afternoon. The elder children are prepared for the kindergarten. It is the duty of the Child Welfare Committee to see that these regulations are being carried out.

The Baby and Motherhood Welfare Department has made full use of the Committees of Social Welfare which were built up during the Revolution by the Trade Unions for the purpose of organizing the social side of the workers' lives.

These Committees are elected by the workers of each factory or industrial area and, under the auspices of the Commissariat of Health, now elect from their midst competent members who constitute an administrative committee or bureau, whose sole purpose is to organize and administer the baby and motherhood welfare of the institution or group of workers they represent. This administrative bureau may appoint or engage officers, inspectors, and staff, and is responsible to the Department of Baby and Motherhood Welfare for the administration of creches, lying-in hospitals, and benefits to mothers according to the law and special regulations laid down by the Commissariat of Health.

Further, the Committees organize lectures and public meetings on all subjects dealing with hygiene of the mother and child, and distribute among the workers pamphlets and literature issued by the Department. It is also the committee's province to see that each mother is attended by a certified midwife or doctor. The Committee reports to the Department of Baby and Motherhood Welfare, and elects its representative to attend the yearly conference held in Moscow.

Under the auspices of these Sanitary and Health Commissions it is hoped eventually to penetrate all the towns and villages. Every child up to the age of 3 years and every expectant mother comes directly under the Baby and Motherhood Welfare Department of the Commissariat of Health. At the age of 3 the child's welfare is passed on to the Commissariat for Education, under whose authority are all kindergartens and schools.

Other institutions established lately under the Children and Baby Welfare Schemes are:—

1. Juvenile receiving stations, which are open day and night for the purpose of receiving children found homeless or straying. They remain at these stations until homes are found for them. There are at present over 200 such stations scattered all over the country.
2. Psychological observation stations for studying children with mental and moral peculiarities. There are now 65 such stations, where over 6,000 children are under observation.
3. These observation stations work in conjunction with 375 special commissions, composed of a doctor, a teacher, a lawyer, which are now established all over Russia.
4. Special institutes for training inspectors are now being established, and there are already in operation 275 institutions for mentally and morally defective children.

Village Welfare and Sanitation

The organization in the industrial areas appears to be very complete and efficient, but the rural and agricultural districts still leave a great deal of work to be done. Considerable propaganda work is, however, being accomplished; attractive posters and pictures may be seen in all the clubs, public buildings, and railway stations, and much free literature dealing with this subject has been distributed among the peasants. The agricultural districts of the Ukraine appear to be much better equipped than any other part of rural Russia.

Difficulties met with in perfecting any sanitary and health organizations in the rural and agricultural districts are considerable. Lack of funds, trained doctors, nurses and teachers, has been a serious difficulty. A central institution has, therefore, been established in Moscow, which provides special courses of one year for doctors who have received their ordinary degree, a course of two and a half years for midwives, and a special course for nurses, all of whom receive practical instructions in the institute.

The most serious difficulty, however, in many rural districts is the attitude of the peasants themselves. Any measure of cleanliness or hygiene is resisted to the utmost capacity. Much political capital has been made out of this resistance, and certain riots which have lately taken place in the villages have been attributed to political causes, whereas in reality they were the results of the activities of the Sanitary Commission. There are certain deep-rooted traditions among the peasants almost impossible to eradicate. One is an affection which they lavish on certain household pests known in this country as "bugs." It is considered unlucky to be without them. A peasant when changing house or going on a journey must take a few in his bag or disaster may befall him. Many students have sought the origin of this curious superstition, and the general conclusion is that in the minds of the primitive tribes these little creatures represented the spirits of departed ancestors and relatives.

In August of last year a Special Sanitary Commission discovered in Siberia an isolated and self-supporting tribe nearly 600 miles from any habitation. These people had never used water for any other purpose than to drink. Neither their bodies, their clothes nor their eating utensils were ever washed. Force had to be used to wash them. Unfortunately the first man who was bathed died either from fright or suggestion, and considerable trouble arose. The discovery of this tribe has created considerable interest in ethnological circles in Russia, as it is considered to be the first instance on record of a tribe existing in such complete isolation and unable to realize the use of water. It serves, however, to illustrate the vastness of the Russian Empire and the difficulties met with in the remoter districts.

It is very noticeable that even the most backward and conservative peasants will take advice on all subjects from members of their own elected committees in a manner which they would never have taken it from a doctor or official of the old Government.

Birth Control

The question of birth control is being seriously considered by the Commissariat of Health, and a special commission has been set up for this purpose. The movement is at present confined to instruction and advice given by competent authorities who act through the Baby and Motherhood Welfare organizations. The workers and peasants are advised to restrict their families within the limits of reason. They are told it is better to bring up three or four healthy children at reasonable intervals which will enable the mother to retain her health and devote herself to the upbringing of each child, than to leave the begetting of the family to their natural instincts.

State birth control was at one time seriously considered. The theory being that in a country which is neither imperialist nor capitalist huge standing armies are no longer necessary; while on the other hand the population of workers and peasants should be regulated in proportion to the requirements of the growth of industry and the economic situation of the country.

Abortion

Abortion, practiced by unauthorized persons, which was formerly so prevalent in Russia, is illegal under the severest penalties. A law was, however, formulated, and still stands, whereby a woman can procure abortion by an authorized person in a State hospital, if she is able to give to the medical board satisfactory evidence why she should not have a child. Among the necessary reasons are, her incapacity to bring up the child, the probability of her health or working capacity suffering, or that the period of motherhood would interfere with some public work on which she is engaged.

This, however, has been found to be open to many abuses and likely to injure permanently the health of the woman. Other methods, known to the medical profession are now being considered, and it seems probable that the law will be changed in the near future.

Cleanliness

The Autonomous Federated Republics have been brought into line on the question of Public Health by the organization of regional Health Congresses and the yearly Health Congress at Moscow, to which all Delegates travel free to the place of meeting, are lodged and receive their food and entertainment at theatres and public places without any payment. As may be easily understood, these periodical gatherings of the various organizations all over Russia are a great incentive to the people to enter into the spirit of co-operation with the system.

To the most casual observer who has any knowledge of Russia before the Revolution public places and railway stations are considerably cleaner. The former litter of cigarette ends and the husks of sunflower seeds which the people chew have disappeared entirely. Obscene pictures and finger marks no longer disfigure the walls. It is now possible, though not always agreeable, to enter a public lavatory. Much of this change is due to fines and strict police supervision. Through all streets in the large towns and public places are receptacles for cigarette ends and waste paper. There are rigid restrictions against smoking in the corridors of theatres and public buildings. At times the search for the smoking-room becomes very irksome. Over 800 Delegates sat through the Trades Union Congress without any apparent desire to smoke, and the white walls, which had not been decorated for two years, still remain spotlessly clean. The most curious instance of this care of public property is, however, to be seen in the workers' rest houses mentioned above. These are usually the former country seats of the wealthy. In most cases they have been redecorated, the walls being distempered white or in some light color, and the woodwork, in all cases where paint existed, is enameled in white. The furniture in the living rooms (pictures, hangings and carpets, etc.) is usually that left by the former occupants. These rooms often contain Louis XV furniture, with gilded legs and satin covers. The Delegation entered many such rest houses, which had not been decorated for three years. Hardly a mark had appeared on the walls and the white enameled doors, and there was hardly a chip off the gold-legged chairs. The authorities state that the effect of these rest houses and their luxurious fittings is much greater than any form of propaganda and legislation. A worker or a peasant after a month's holiday in these surroundings returns to his own home armed with a duster and pots of paint, which he utilizes in his spare time by cleaning and decorating his own quarters.

Housing

Housing in Moscow and in many large towns in Russia presents very serious and peculiar difficulties. During the first period of the Revolution, when private property was confiscated, a general re-shuffle of quarters took place. Little or no system was followed in the forcible requisition of blocks of residential flats. A natural tendency of the industrial workers was to seize any building in the vicinity of their place of work. The non-industrial class was thus forced to find accommodation how and where it could.

(To be continued in next issue.)

CARPENTERS IN DETROIT TAKE SWATS AT FAKER

Bully Started Fight; Others Ended It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—On Aug. 3, Jack Welsh, then president of Local Union 19 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, stated that any members who had not signed Hutcheson's "yellow dog pledge" by August 10 would be thrown out of the meeting. Welsh has been feeding on dirt from the hands of executive board member Potts, General Organizer Botterill, and their local flunkey Sharrock so long that few considered his remarks seriously.

Last night at the meeting of Local 19, Welsh seemed to have forgotten his threats, or thought better of them, and all was brotherly love until President Varden, another yellow tool, refused to accept a motion to refuse to pay a bill for six months per capita tax to a district council which Hutcheson put out of business just about that long ago. After some discussion, one brother who loses patience quickly with these quibbling flunkeys, knocked the president gently from his platform. Altho the president had already changed his mind about the motion, another of Hutcheson's curs by the name of Marks struck a young militant by name of Zekit with a gavel, and then things started. Everyone in reach took a swing or a kick at Marks (many did not care to dirty their hands) and whining like the cur he is, he ran from the meeting and did not return. Welsh, who made so much noise last week, sat at a table writing intently and did not even look up to see the fate of his fellow worm, a very wise tho cowardly policy.

The Second Lesson.

This is the second time a president of Local 19 has needed a fistic massage before he could "see" a motion which had a bearing on this struggle between the rank and file and these union wreckers attempting to carry our Hutcheson's czaristic policy.

In the discussion following the meeting, some oldtimers remarked that the only way to peace and unity in this district is to take Botterill and Potts to the station and give them a farewell party, and to put Sharrock and Fish on one of the many scab jobs in Detroit until they learn something of the problem of men carrying tools in Detroit. [illegible] remarked that if Hutcheson [illegible] any man at all, he would bring his big carcass to Detroit to stop some of the blows his stupidity brings down on his stupid dupes. Being cunning as well as cowardly and stupid, he stays clear of the broils his feeble belligerency engenders. He is as yellow as the fat saps whom he keeps on the payroll of the union.

GERMANS TRYING TO MAKE DAWES PLAN SAVE THEM

But If They Do, Other Nations Are Ruined

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—In Germany's battle to re-establish her basis for barter with other nations, Germany will drop her prohibitive duties against foreign goods provided nations with whom she bargains grants a similar concession to German goods.

The United States alone of the important capitalist nations has negotiated permanent commercial treaty relations with Germany, the treaty embracing a most favored nation clause.

Germany is now launching a diplomatic campaign for the negotiation of treaties with the most important countries of the western hemisphere, Europe and the far east.

By these negotiations Germany hopes to tear down the barriers against her products and to obtain for German made goods sufficiently favorable treatment that they will suffer no disadvantage in competition with the output of other nations. Germany has to get this concession or fail to carry out the Dawes plan. This is her trump card.

Officials explained that the United States will reap the benefit of any preferential treatment given to other nations by Germany. This advantage lies in the treatment accorded American exports to Germany.

Contradiction to Cause Unemployment

The United States is obligated to give to German goods as favorable treatment as that extended to products of other importing nations. However, if German goods, made by driven slaves of the Dawes plan, do come in, it means wide-spread unemployment there.

In spite of the "most favored nation" agreements many nations find clever methods of discriminating against American made products in favor of those of other European countries.

Both the tariff commission and agents of the state and treasury departments have studied these discriminations, but so far no means of meeting the situation has been brot [illegible] war

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' HEAD IN CALL FOR A UNITED FRONT OF ALL MINERS AGAINST OPERATORS

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

The situation in the coal mining industry thruout the country has reached a crisis, and an industrial battle is looming, which if not immediately settled satisfactory may have serious and far reaching consequences. The anthracite miners are demanding an increase of wages with a change in working conditions, and are determined to fight for their demands.

The living conditions of the hard coal miners in Pennsylvania are deplorable, and the operators of the anthracite have repudiated the meager demands of the coal diggers. The gravity of the situation in the hard coal fields has its counterpart in the bituminous fields, and a joint struggle of gigantic proportions is looming and due to break on September 1. The demands are an increase in wages, change in working conditions, and the enforcement of the Jacksonville agreement.

Government Strike Breaking Ahead.

The government is reported to be considering intervention, and force arbitration of the dispute. From very reliable sources we are informed that John L. Lewis may join the hard coal and bituminous issue should arbitration of the question be forced on the miners.

The social conditions of the miners are almost beyond description, their wives and families thruout the field covered by the Jacksonville agreement are starving as a result of long unemployment, which in turn is a direct result of the Jacksonville agreement itself, which Lewis saddled on the necks of the miners without their consent.

Plot Against the Membership.

The agreement forced on the miners at Jacksonville is for a term of three years, for no other reason than to give the coal operators, collaborating with the union officials, time to squeeze out of the industry the militant left wingers who were repudiating the false leadership of the Lewis machine. Lewis clearly saw the progressive miners were not going to submit tamely to the treason of the gang any longer, and the three-year agreement was necessary to enable Lewis to expel the militant miners in as diplomatic a manner as possible.

It is a well known fact that Lewis and the coal mine operators have joined hands to squeeze 200,000 miners out of the industry, and in the squeezing process the militant miners who have been fighting against the Lewis machine (because of his refusal to fight for nationalization of the mines and a militant program in behalf of the miners), are the particular ones to be squeezed out. Proof of this is found in the expulsions of the progressive miners in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Nova Scotia, Alberta, and in fact all over the country.

Betrayal After Betrayal.

The militant miners have very good reason to know the present tactics of Lewis in the anthracite, permitting the coal operators to hold up the joint scale negotiations, and tolerating the demand for arbitration, is a forerunner of the same kind of treachery that the miners received in December, 1919, when Lewis said: "We cannot fight our government."

The miners well remember the coal operators were defeated in the strike of 1919. The evidence was found in the fact that the Railroad transportation system was demoralized for lack of coal. Factories were closed down also for want of coal and transportation, and in fact the miners had victory practically within their grasp, and that victory was acknowledged on every hand, when Lewis surrendered to Judge Anderson (to save his cowardly person from detainment) and forced the miners to forego the fruits of their well fought battle.

Coke Miners Sold Out

However that was not the only instance of his contemptible treachery to the miners, we well remember his treachery to the coke miners in Pennsylvania. Here, as in many other places the miners were the victims of his treason. In 1919 the coke field coal diggers came out on strike to support the United Mine Workers, who were on strike at that time, and when the strike was settled, and the union miners went back to work, Lewis refused to recognize the coke miners and by his refusal to do so, aided the Pennsylvania coal barons to defeat the men who made possible the victory of the United Mine Workers in that strike.

The Nova Scotia, Alberta, and West Virginia miners, and in fact the miners throughout the whole mining industry have been betrayed in similar a manner.

Always Oppose Arbitration

At all times the coal diggers have bitterly fought arbitration, knowing from experience that arbitration has been used against them whenever they submitted their dispute to it. An outstanding case occured a couple of years ago in Pennsylvania, and when victory was practically within the grasp of the fighting colliers, their officials joined hand with the coal operators, agreed to arbitration, and were defeated.

The present maneuvering of Lewis is indicative that another treacherous move is on foot and the Progressive Miners Committee point to the fact, that if John L. Lewis was sincere, and desired to aid the bituminous miners, he would not need to link up or tolerate the Jacksonville agreement with any suggestion of arbitration of the Anthracite question.

Move That's Suspicious

The fact that Lewis is even tolerant of such suggestions have put the miners on their guard. It was and is now the duty of Lewis to call out on strike every miner to force the coal operators to live up to the Jacksonville agreement, and in view of the fact that the hard coal operators are refusing the miners their meager demands, a more logical time could not be found to bring out on strike the whole of the miners in America, and fight to a finish for the demands of the American miners as a whole.

The impending struggle of the miners must be broadened, and made a National strike as the fight for wages and conditions all over the American mining fields is the same and nationalization of the mines is the battle cry of the miners even in spite of John L. Lewis. The miners are also demanding Government relief for the unemployed, and a bitter fight will be made for this in the coming battle.

Where Progressives Stand

It is very noteworthy that the Progressive Miners Committees have pointed out the fact that the Jacksonville agreement had ceased to exist a long time ago, but John L. Lewis has repeatedly and continuously misled the miners on that score. Lewis now admits the truth of our assertion that the Jacksonville agreement is being violated at will and practically admits the coal operators have destroyed it.

The Progressive Miners Committee demands that Lewis join the issue of the hard and soft coal miners, and go into the struggle with a solid front of the coal miners in America, in the fight for their present concrete demands.

THOUSANDS OF COTTON GROWERS TO STRIKE IN INDIA NEXT MONTH

NEW YORK, August 16. — A strike of thousands of Indian cotton mill workers is expected when wage cuts of 11½ per cent become effective as posted for September 11, the assistant trade commissioner at Bombay has cabled.

THREE HUNDRED MORE TEXTILE WORKERS IN LAWRENCE IN WALKOUT

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 16.—About 300 workers employed at International Worsted Mills on day and night shifts are striking against posted wage reductions. Wool and worsted workers in three New England mills are now on strike against the widespread wage reductions announced several weeks ago.

Building Boom Is Still On, Claim of City Commissioner

If building in Chicago keeps up its present pace the record of 1923, when permits were issued for $329,604,112 will be exceded by at least $25,000,000. Commissioner Frank E. Dougherty said.

He gave out the figures for the first seven months of this year as $225,917,650. In 1923 for the same period the figures were $204,887,112 and last year $179,510,270.

Dougherty's estimate of a total of $350,000,000 for the year is based on data showing that more than 60 per cent of the total is issued during the first half of the year.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

RAIL STRIKE IN INDIA LOST, ALL LEADERS FIRED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 16.—(FP)—Three thousand leaders of the striking 15,000 workers on the North Western Railway of India are blacklisted from employment as the strike ends, reports reaching Indians in New York indicate.

Poverty and lack of outside aid helped the company beat the workers who stayed out over two months. The workers are very poorly paid and live most of the time on one small meal a day. The workers belong to the union of India railwaymen.

Grafting Governor Will Be Released; Why Not; He's G. O. P.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Attorney General Sargent today started an exhaustive study of the case of former Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana, serving a term at Atlanta penitentiary, who asked for a pardon.

McCray's case will be taken up in detail by the pardon attorney's office at the department of justice, according to Sargent.

It was indilated that a delegation who met Sargent yesterday relative to McCray's pardon made a favorable impression.

FRANCE RILED BY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

Houghton Puts Screws on Despite Yowls

PARIS, August 16—Suspicion and frank hostility were apparent today in the French attitude toward the intervention of American Ambassador Houghton in the Franco-German parleys in London over the German security pact. So outspoken are the criticisms of a section of the French press that further diplomatic denials may be expected from embassy circles in the British capital.

Kilkenny Cats at It Again.

Both the political enemies of Premier Painleve and M. Briand, the foreign minister, as well as those critics who correctly attribute to the United States money making as the sole motive and moving force in American diplomacy, have seen their opportunity. The fact that Ambassador Houghton is reported as having told M. Briand that the United States favors a bi-lateral pact with Germany is being used with telling effect.

Of course the settlement of the French war debt to the United States comes in for heated discussion and the Midi advocates a combination of the European debtor nations to resist payment to Uncle Sam.

The Echo de Paris, ultra-nationalist organ of the naval and military cliques, declared that "Germany mobilized Ambassador Houghton to make the French agree that the pact should be bi-lateral, meaning that Germany can declare war against France without the sanction of the league of nations."

"A League of Debtors."

"Hoguhton's role along the Thames bank is obvious because of his long stay along the 'Spreebank,'" was the ironical comment of L'Action Francaise, the royalist organ, which hates everything favoring of democracy, and adds: "Houghton, who was associated with the Dawes plan, is well prepared to lead in the subjection of European debtor countries."

Headlining "When Do We Organize a league of Debtor Nations?" the Paris Midi declared that the war debts were incurred collectively and payment should be discussed collectively.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Playground Course at Chicago Normal School

A new course for the training of playground instructors will be established at the Chicago Normal School. The course which will be headed by James E. Rogers, dean of the National School of Playgrounds, will include playground history and theory, play and education, athletics, folk dancing, games, swimming, etc. It will be a three year course and graduates will receive certificates.

Your Union Meeting

Third Monday, August 17, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 810 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winches'r Ave.
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 203 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2084	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
61	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

BUILDERS AT WORK

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE NOW!

IT WILL BE READY BY THE END OF THE WEEK.

To all Builders we bring the glad news! The book RUSSIA TODAY will be ready for shipment by the end of the week!

Work on the book has progressed speedily and the last forms are being put on the presses now. To all those who have ordered the book, and to the many others who have sent in new subscriptions for the combination offer, the good news can now be told: You will get

"RUSSIA TODAY"—IN ONE WEEK!

Now is the time to get orders from other workers for the book alone—or, better still, for the book and the DAILY WORKER in the combination $5.00 offer. Both for a duet of propaganda for the world's first workers' government never before equalled in this country.

Hundreds of letters of appreciation and praise for the DAILY WORKER have been pouring in to the office because of RUSSIA TODAY. Workers thruout the country appreciate this serial publication which carries such a wealth of information—and other workers will appreciate the book even more.

Tell every worker you know—RUSSIA TODAY WILL BE READY IN BOOK FORM AT THE END OF THIS WEEK.

KLUXERS USE TEAR GAS IN NEW ENGLAND

Pitched Battle Watched By Hundreds

READING, Mass., Aug. 16—Clashes between 400 hooded klansmen and 300 antis began last evening at the hour set for the klan meeting on the Smith farm at Franklin Junction, on the main automobile highway to Andover.

Between 200 and 300 men and women, who watched the gathering of the klan from motor cars parked on the highway, left their automobiles and stood in the street.

Suddenly a volley of shots was fired in the direction of the watchers, police say. The crowds in the road sought cover.

Telephone calls to the state police were immediately sent out.

Meanwhile, the battle between the klansmen and antis began in earnest. The klansmen retreated to a circle in the center of the farm.

Soon a cry of alarm arose from those in the highway. Tear gas bombs, such as used in the world war—apparently a new weapon with the klansmen—had been released.

For a short time it seemed as if the klansmen had routed their opponents. Automobilists moving along the highway felt the tear gas but sped on to escape. The antis moved back from the field. The antis, however, recovered from the effect of the tear gas and resumed the attack. Stones and clubs were hurled at the klansmen.

Reading police, with drawn revolvers, rushed in between the two factions. A truce was ordered under penalty of death. Other police, from nearby towns, joined the Reading policemen.

At this point in hostilities, four motor cars loaded with klansmen swept out of the klan meeting field. The automobiles were headed directly at the crowd in the highway. There was a mad scurry to get out of the way of the wheels of the motors. The crush of people was so great, however, that the cars were stopped, hand-to-hand battles ensued.

From the running boards of the automobiles, anti-klansmen lunged heavy blows at klansmen. The klansmen returned the attack. Noses were smashed and eyes battered.

Robert Watson the occupant of one car, driven by his son, defended himself by swinging his revolver about his head. His son's clothing was nearly torn from his body. Police arrested Watson on a charge of carrying a revolver but he displayed a state permit and was released.

Morask and Davidson were arrested during the battle about the klan cars.

As the automobiles backed up into the klan meeting field, the two forces—klan and anti-klan—began drawing up in battle array.

State troopers began coming up on motorcycles from barracks as far away as Framingham. They joined with the Reading police in forming a lane thru which the klansmen's cars were allowed to leave the field. In the confusion attendant upon the get away there were many automobile collisions.

The two prisoners were hurried to police headquarters here and placed under guard. State troops were deployed about the building and all approaches were guarded. Police estimated 500 men were assembled in Reading Square, a short distance from the police station, awaiting the taking of the prisoners to Woburn court.

SKYPILOTS HIT HARD WHEN OILY BUBBLE BURSTS

Baptist Minister Lay Blame on "Bad Luck"

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 16—Rev. William E. Rutledge, retired baptist minister and editor of a St. Louis church organ, is alleged to have drawn some 2,000 of the nation's ecclesiastical brethren into a half million dollar oil fraud bubble, today attributed his predicament to "bad luck" in denying that his petroleum company had been organized with the ultimate purpose fraud.

Under $3,000 bond, Rev. Rutledge was exceedingly downcast over the collapse of his enterprise, the Economy Oil Company of Kirkwood, Mo.

His arrest came yesterday within a few hours after his return from San Antonio, Texas. Federal inspectors revealed they had been investigating the organization for more than a year.

Stockholders in the former minister's company represented almost every state in the union and 90 per cent were ministers of the gospel, postal inspectors revealed.

Child Tells of Her Slavery, 16 Hours a Day in Bean Fields

NEW YORK, August 16—(FP)—How children work with their parents in American bean fields is told by an Italian girl now 17. "Ever since I can remember I have spent every summer in the bean fields," she begins. She says her mother used to carry her around in her apron.

"It was hard for the children because many mornings they had to go to work without any breakfast because they couldn't get any milk . . . At the begining of the season we begin our days' picking about 7 o'clock in the morning to seven at night. But during the middle of the season we had to work about 16 hours, from 4:30 in the morning . . . One of the hardest things was to carry the bag of beans to be weighed.

"I remember of a little boy about 13 years old carrying on his back about 110 pounds of beans. He just about could walk. Toward the end of the season the weather got very cold but everybody had to pick all day long for about 30 or 40 cents."

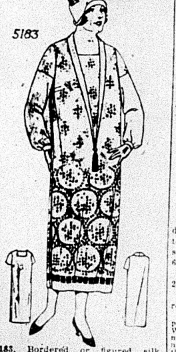
Lumber Co. Leaves Workers Stranded

LAWUIN, Pa., August 16—(FP)—The population of Laqiun arewondering where to go since the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Co. has closed its sawmill and announced completion of its lumbering operations in this district. Railroad tracks are being ripped up by the company and the mill is being razed.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR STOUT FIGURES WITH SLENDER HIPS.



5183

5183. Bordered or figured silk, rinted voile or crepe would be nice or this model. The collar may be mitted as well as the full portion of e sleeves.

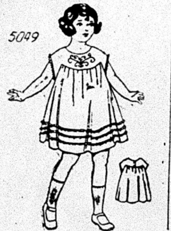
This Pattern is cut in 9 sizes: 38, 0, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches st measure. To make the Dress for 42 inch size, as illustrated in the rge view, will require ¾ yard of inch material for collar, band cuffs d full sleeve portions, and 3⅝ yards contrasting matreial for body portions and cap sleeves.

Pattern mailed to any address on ceipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our -to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ok of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies', sses, and children's patterns, a con- e and comprehensive article on dressking, also some points for the needle ustrating 30 of the various simple tches), all valuable hints to the home

FOR THE "LITTLE MISS."



5049

5049. Voile, dimity, batiste, crepe de chine and China silk are good materials for this style. The yoke and sleeve portions are made in one piece. 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2⅛ yards of 36 inch material.

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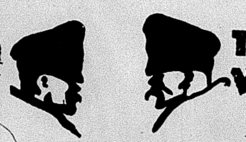

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Judge Lyle and the Amalgamated

According to American law those accused of crime are assumed to be innocent until they are proven guilty. This, however, is only an assumption. It is one of those handy fictions that are used to fool the workers into believing that they are equal with the capitalists before the law.

As a matter of fact the workers are always assumed to be guilty whether they are proven innocent or not, in the eyes of the capitalists and their retainers.

Judge Lyle proved this a few days ago, when he referred to the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who were brought before him by Lieutenant Grady, as "criminals." He immediately assumed that every charge made against them by Grady was true. In placing the exorbitant bail of $105,000 on Patsy de Rosa, an Amalgamated member. Lyle proved conclusively that he considers the Amalgamated Clothing Workers a criminal conspiracy against the capitalist system in general and against the International Tailoring compnay in particular.

Had a capitalist been brot into court on the flimsy charges framed up by Mike Grady, former boon companion of the Dean O'Bannion gangsters, it is quite likely that Grady would experience another one of his frequent suspensions. How did Grady get the faked-up evidence that he used against the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers? By simply going to Ray Reeder of the International Tailoring Company, and taking that open shopper's word as gospel. Grady did not care whether Reeder was telling the truth or not. He had at least one powerful motive for making the raid on the Amalgamated, outside of his chronic willingness to do any dirty work that will bring him money.

Grady spent months in "exile" because of his connection with the high-jacking ventures of the late gangster Dean O'Bannion. Dean was also a political ally of state attorney, Robert E. Crowe. Note, how this interlocking directorate of gangsters, capitalists, police, judges and states attorney works! Grady was recently suspended for getting mixed up in a drunken brawl in Colosimo's Cafe, in the notorious red light district, where the Johnny Torrio booze and vice ring make their headquarters. Lieutenant Grady just got back on the force thru political influence a few hours before he raided the Amalgamated headquarters. Grady's brother is a representative in the Illinois assembly.

It is on the word of a man with such a shady reputation as Lieutenant Grady that Judge Lyle held sixteen trades unionists in heavy bail ahd one on a $105,000 bond.

Judge Lyle is playing up to the big business elements and is working hand in hand with the police department. The International Tailoring Company, resorted to raiding the Amalgamated headquarters owing to its failure to secure an injunction preventing picketing. They could not find any legal means to prevent picketing which is not forbidden by the Illinois state laws.

The arrested men are held in the detective bureau contrary to law. Judge Lyle knew this. He also knew of Grady's shady record. Yet he showed his colors by blurting out: "I am confident that some of those who are before me are guilty of slugging, and if I could indentify them, I would send them to jail for five years."

Thus spoke the capitalist judge. And yet there are workers who still believe that they can secure justice under capitalism.

They cannot. Judge Lyle is only one of thousands of his kind. He is a servant of the capitalists of Chicago. He is there to do their work. And he does it. He is class conscious. Judge Lyle would not vote for a Communist candidate for office, because he knows the Communists are out to serve the working class. Unfortunately the workers are not as class conscious as Judge Lyle. If they were, a capitalist mayor would not be in the city hall. A capitalist chief of police would not have charge of the armed forces of the city and capitalist judges would not be on the bench to send trades unionists to jail.

The trade union movement of Chicago must fight side by side with the Amalgamated in this struggle. The Chicago Federation of Labor should take action. Every local union in the city should let Judge Lyle know what they think of his action in putting a union man on the same level as the high jacking gangsters, that Lieutenant Mike Grady protects occasionally.

A Renegade Squeals

When Paul Smith, the paid disrupter of the American Federation of Labor, went to work in Minneapolis to oust the Communists out of the Trades and Labor Assembly, he promised the rank and file that once the hated reds were elimitated, the employers would take to the unions like a brown bear to her cubs. But Smith's promise has not been fulfiled.

The employers had the best of the bargain. The employers knew what they were about and so did Paul Smith. They knew that once the Communists were eliminated the militancy would evaporate from the assembly like water out of a kettle on a fire.

Not content with getting rid of the Communists, the employers are now howling for the scalps of the renegades who dropped their progressive camouflage at the first signal of danger to their meal tickets.

The employers are now branding the renegades as reds. This is positively unfair, cry the renegades. It is giving the labor movement of Minneapolis a bad name, they whine. Communists believe in the class struggle while the renegades believe in co-operation with the employers.

The renegades are willing to do anything that is required of them. But the employers are suspicious. They prefer the old reliable frauds who never stayed from the feed bag. There is nothing hurts a traitor's feeling so much as to learn that the price of his treachery is not forthcoming.

* * *

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* * *

The "socialsits," of course, join the Johnston machine in the International Association of Machinists, in its attack on the militants. [illegible] was to be expected.

The Reorganization of the Workers Party

LETTER TO THE C. E. C. FROM THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

To the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America.

DEAR Comrades: During the visit of the representatives of your Party to Moscow we held with them a consultation on the immediate tasks of the Workers Party in the sphere of organization and the methods of the carrying out the decision of the Plenum as expressed in the Theses of Comrade Zinoviev on Bolshevization in the Section dealing with the duties of the Workers Party, the second point of which (the decision) states that it is necessary "to fuse the national sections of the party into a real united party." The conclusion arrived at in our consultations on this question was unanimously agreed to by all present.

We observe with great satisfaction that the Workers Party has recently been achieving undoubted successes in its political activities. Nevertheless, it may be safely said that these successes would have been greater if the Workers Party possessed a proper organizational structure. Every member of the Workers Party is aware that there is no party or political organization in the United States, apart from the Workers arty, which really stands for, and endeavors to defend the interests of all toilers. Nevertheless, every member of the Workers Party will admit that this party—the only party of the workers and farmers—is still far from having received from the majority of the workers, the interests of whom it is out to defend, that recognition which the party should and can win. It is obvious to every comrade how much stronger would be the position of the American workers and farmers if they followed the Workers Party and if the influence of the latter were the dominating factor in the movement of the masses. Therefore, every member of the Workers Party should ask himself the question, what in reality is preventing his party from gaining that influence?

PROVIDED the policy of the party is a correct one it may be safely said that one of the chief reasons for such a state of affairs lies in the defects of the organizational structure of the Workers Party, which are greater than in any other party and therefore affect it to a greater extent than other parties. It cannot be denied that it will be extremely difficult for the party to consolidate its successes, and that the extension and interpretation of its political influence will be hampered very considerably both in respect of embracing by our agitation the wide sections of the workers and farmers who are still outside our influence and by winning over those workers from other mass organizations which our enemies still hold firmly in their grasp, as well as in the protection of our movement from possible destruction by the bourgeoisie, if our party does not posses a well-constructed organization. This consideration, in our opinion places before the Workers Party, with greater insistence than ever before the question of a correct organizational structure.

For a party of the working class a proper structure is, first and foremost, a guarantee that its decision will be carried into effect by all its organs and members.

WHAT importance can a party have, what part can it play in the political life of the country, if its decisions remain only on paper, are not carried into effect, and assert no influence on real affairs? The party must know how to act, counting upon the whole of its membership and the help of its organs. For that purpose its organization must be a united and centralized one. If its organs and members act in an isolated way, each after its own fashion, it is hopeless to expect useful and desirable results. Moreover, the party must be able to bring the masses into the movement, which demands that its structure should be such that its organs can penetrate deeply into the non-party mass of the workers, exert influence over them, organize them for the struggle, guide their organizations and also introduce the decisions and slogans of the party into those organizations.

The present organizational structure of the Workers Party is not adapted to these requirements. Those advantages which centralized activity bring a working class party are absent in the Workers Party. It does not even possess a real single guiding party center capable of directing the activities of the party as a whole, nor does unity prevail in its ranks. A party of the working class can, if it has a centralized party organization, simultaneous lay duties upon the whole party and direct the whole of its forces towards putting them into effect. The result is a situation in which the party is able to carry out its policy firmly, uniformly, and without distortion, in all parts of the country and in all organizations in which the party has its members, and, in fact, everywhere where the members of the party come into contact with the non-party workers and peasants. The federal structure of the Workers Party stands in the way of such a successful conduct of its work. Each of its 17 national sections represents almost a separate and independent party within the Workers Party, enjoying a large portion of independence in relation to the leading organ, the Central Committee. The National Sections have their own district, town, and national bureaus, they summon their own conferences and collect their own membership contributions. The fundamental organizational requirement of a party defending the interests of the whole working class, namely, that the decisions of the leading party organs should be carried out by all the party organizations, is to a large extent dependent in the Workers Party on whether the national organizations are willing or not, to carry out the corresponding decisions of the superior party bodies. Therefore, unlike a centralized party, the Workers Party as it is at present constituted, is not a party of united action. The party members of the various national sections are not fused together into one whole, but divided among themselves. They do not discuss questions interesting all the workers and the whole party. They live the exclusive life of their own national minority, or of its working class section, so isolated from the American workers that they even do not sufficiently know the direct interests of the whole working class of the United States. As a result, instead of unity of action, instead of general decisions which would unite and consolidate the party, disorganization and differences inevitably arise in the course of its work.

OF course, we do not for a moment believe that this state of affairs exists because the various national sections desire it, or that it is not in any way due to objective causes and the past development of the party. It is also clear that the absolutely essential reorganization of the Workers Party, with a view to centralization, cannot be at once accomplished upon the mere orders of the Central Committee. It is quite natural that in so nationally diversified a party as the American party centralization cannot be as easily achieved as in some other working class parties. But the abnormality of the present situation must be made clear to every member of the Workers Party whatever national section he belongs to. It is necessary that every member of the Workers Party fully realize the absolute necessity for centralization, the actual harmfulness of the present divisions in the ranks of the party, and realize the part which national sections ought to play, in such a party like the American party. If that is achieved, then whatever the difficulty which the task of reorganization may encounter, their solution will be possible.

The beginnings of the reorganization above referred to are already to be found in the successes achieved in the work of the existing factory nuclei in the Workers Party. It is essential that the formation of these nuclei should be vigorously proceeded with, a task which according to the DAILY WORKER has already been well begun. The factory nucleus is the best organizational method of uniting comrades belonging to different nationalities and bringing them into contact with the working class masses. Therefore, the work of properly organizing the party will be best accomplished by the organization of factory nuclei. The party should also make it its duty to form street nuclei. In these nuclei the national factor will no longer count, too. We will not dwell here on the question as to how the factory and street nuclei should be formed, since that question is dealt with in special instructions and resolutions, from which you may obtain all necessary information. We would only refer to one fact which we learned from the reports in the DAILY WORKER on the work of the factory nuclei. In these reports the names of active comrades are openly mentioned, and facts are cited which may assist the employers in taking repressive measures against the members of the nuclei. We desire to draw your attention to the fact that a nucleus, without isolating itself from the non-party workers and clerical employes ought so to conduct its work as not to permit the employer or his agents to see how the nucleus is working or to ascertain who its members are. The activities of a nucleus must be concealed from the eyes of the enemy and yet kep close to the working class masses (see our letters of December 6, 1923, No. 1313, and January 10, 1925, No. 490 on this subject).

ANOTHER essential step in the reorganization of the party should be the creation of united party committees in all towns and urban districts, which would unite under their leadership all the members of the party residing in the given town or town-district, independent of nationality. The town and town district committees which according to your delegation, exist in New York and its districts, cannot meet the demands of a centralized party, since they, in fact, do not guide the party work; the work is not carried out in the various national groups according to the instructions of the New York town or district committees. But the situation is still worse in other towns where there are not town district committees, and where there is no sign of united party work, since if the national groups receive its instructions at all regarding party work, it is only from the bureau of their own national section.

While devoting every possible attention to the creation of nuclei, the party must also make it its aim to set up district and town party committees. In the town district—into which the large town must be divided, if that has not already been done—meetings must be summoned of all the members of the nuclei already formed and from all the national groups still existing in the given town-district. If the number of members in such a district is too large to make it feasible to summon a general meeting, a town district conference may be summoned instead consisting of delegates from all the nuclei and the still existing national and other groups of the given district. At the district meeting, or conference, a single town district committee for all the national groups or nuclei should be elected to carry out all the work of the district. Town committees should be elected in a similar way in small towns, where it is not advisable to mark off town district. In very large towns, such as New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., the town committee should be elected at the conference of town district delegates elected at the district meetings or conference.

Some remark should be made concerning the election of town district committees and the town committees in small towns.

WE must make one, very important observation regarding the composition of town district and town committees. They must not be federal bodies, or, so to peak, coordinating bodies, or, so to speak, co-ordinating gards himself as the representative of "his" national group and believes his tasks to be to defend the interests of "his own" national organization. Therefore during the preparations for summoning and conducting the electoral meeting (or conference) it must be clearly emphasized that at the meeting the participants must regard themselves as members of a united party and not as representatives of national sections, and that questions, even those which concern their sections, can only, and will only, be considered from the point of view of the whole party. Similarly, the lists of candidates for the district and town committees must not be drawn up on the principle of proportional national representation. In the election to the committee, one must consider the capacity of the comrades elected to guide the party organization, and the condidates must therefore be put forward only on INDIVIDUAL considerations. Nevertheless, the candidates should be selected from all the large national sections, so that the future committee should be guaranteed contact with them. This remark applies also to the elections to the Central Committee.

It is equally important for the rule should be adopted that where factory nuclei already exist their representatives should unconditionally be elected to the party committees, and in numbers guaranteeing the influence of the factory nuclei in the affairs and work of the given party organization. If the factory nuclei are already sufficient numerous, their representatives must be given the majority of the party committees.

THIRDLY, it is equally important to bear in mind the necessity of arranging the general meetings of the nuclei, the party meetings, the conferences and the meetings of the party organs (committees, etc.) in such a way that the comrade belonging to the various national groups should be able to take part in the meetings, themselves speaking and understanding everything that is said—in a word that they should feel no inconvenience from the fact that they know no language but their own. To that end it is essential that at all meetings where comrades from different national groups attend there should be translators, they should be so organized as to hamper the proceedings of the meeting as little as possible.

One more remark regarding the size of the town districts. In certain towns the town districts are inordinately large both as regards territory and the number of inhabitants. For instance, in New York, Brooklyn, which has a population of two million, is regarded as a single town district. Of course, it is impossible to cover and be of service to Brooklyn without dividing it up. In determining the size of districts the possibilites of helping them must be borne in mind. It should also be borne in mind that the town districts must coincide with the muncipality, or unite within their territory several municipalities wards, without breaking them up.

When the Workers Party in the towns adopts the system of town district and town party committees common to all nationalities it will already be possible to some extent to carry into effect the decisions of the leading party centers thruout the whole organization, from top to bottom and to carry them into the factories, workshops and other undertakings. The question of district committees and organizations will then be solved with less difficulty.

The election of town district and town committees—which can be proceded with even before nuclei have been formed in the majority of the factories—is, after the formation of nuclei, the second radical step towards the re-formation of the federal-national organization of the Workers Party. With the growth of the nuclei the national organizations will cease to be the fundamental part of party structure, and will begin to play a different role.

(To be continued.)

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How Not To Fight Loreism

By Rebecca Grecht.

The Communist International, in its recent decision on the controversy within our party, has been clear and definite in its determined stand against Lore and Loreism. It has called upon both leading groups in the party to unite to combat this tendency and its leaders. The Parity Commission has reiterated the statements and demands of the Comintern. The struggle against Lore and Loreism becomes therefore the task of all leading elements in the party, and must be undertaken by the membership in every section of the party. In our young movement, first hewing out its leadership and cementing its ranks on the basis of Leninism, this is a vitally necessary task. The Bolshevization and unification of our party depends upon it. No compromise on this issue can be tolerated.

The problem of the struggle against Lore and Loreism, while it exists for the entire party, is particularly important in New York. This is the seat of Loreism in the party, manifesting itself in the Volkszeitung and the German Bureau, in the Jewish Federation, in the needle trades group, and in some important English branches. It is here, where the leading figures of the Lore group carry on their activity, that the fight is concentrated. It is here that the sincerity, firmness, and determination of the majority and minority groups in the struggle against Loreism can best be tested.

The minority in New York have been loud in their verbal protestations of opposition to Loreism. With great oratory, they have declared their intention, in speeches, of rooting out all remnants of the 2½ Internaional tendency in our party. An examination of their recent activity, however, establishes the fact that the minority is not sincere in its struggle, and is in actuality tending to sabotage the attempts of the party to eradicate Loreism from our ranks.

We had several instances of this before the decision of the Parity Commission was made. Comrade Gitlow's needle trades resolution, by which the opportunist group in the needle trades was given indirect support and encouraged in their fight against the C. E. C., is a case in point. Equally so is the defense of Comrade Poyntz by the minority; their attempts to shield her from the attacks of the C. E. C. as a militant leader of Loreism, shown by their introduction of resolutions turning the attack against Poyntz into an attack against the C. E. C. But the most conclusive proof has been given in the elections for delegates to the New York District Convention, just concluded. Here was the acid test of the good faith of both majority and minority groups in their struggle against Loreism. And while the majority group has in several instances repudiated such action, the minority of New York has made deals with the Lore group for election purposes in important branches, has actively furthered such alliances wherever possible in order to obtain support for their candidates.

The aim of the minority is to capture the party convention at all costs. As one young comrade of the minority stated—and he was merely expressing the views of the leadership he follows—"We have one object—to defeat the majority. All means are justified to that end." In pursuit of this aim, the minority have demonstrated in New York their readiness to compromise with Loreism, to conveniently ignore Loreism where it suits their ends, to consummate or wink at alliances with outstanding Loreites where such guarantees the election of their delegates to the convention.

A number of cases can be cited. In the Jewish Harlem branch the minority and Lore groups had a common slate, and the votes of minority leaders of that branch elected Salzman, the leader of the Lore group in the Jewish Federation. Comrade Lifshitz, local minority leader, was present at the meeting, supervising the alliance.

In the English Harlem branch, Comrade Amter, minority leader, entered into an alliance with Comrade Poyntz, designated by the Parity Commission as a Loreite to be combatted, resulting in the election, by the common votes of both groups, of two minority comrades and one Loreite, the latter of whom has severely criticized the C. E. C. for its fight against Poyntz and Lore.

In the Jewish Bronx branch No. 1, the minority and Lore groups brought in a common slate, including three representatives of each faction. One of the Loreites on the slate has been consistently fighting the C. E. C. policy in the needle trades and suports the opportunism of our comrades there. But she received the vote of every minority comrade in the branch.

These instances of election deals—and others can be given—definitely demonstrate that the minority in New York is not carrying out the decision of the Comintern and the Parity Commission to wage an organizational and ideological struggle against Loreism. The minority, who have been put on the defensive by these acts, seek to justify themselves by giving the Loreites with whom they have united clean bills of health, declaring them to be "good communists" because they stated they were no longer Loreites and were ready to support the minority.

Here we must point out a special problem faced by Communist parties in their struggle against the right wing. When the Communist International attacks the social democratic groups in the Communist movement, when it begins a campaign against the right wing forces within our ranks, that is a signal for a sudden wholesale desertion of this group by some of its leading followers. Those who have for years, perhaps, been consistent supporters of the right wing tendencies are overnight changed into "Comintern Bolsheviks." Communists, however, must beware of "paper" and "speech" desertions from the ranks of the right wing, must guard against such lightning changes brought about under the stress of special circumstances. We must carefully search beneath superficial declarations. Such changes, a more disciplined and conscious acceptance of the Communist line, must always be welcomed; but they are to be seen, not in eleventh hour election statements, but in actions, in policies.

When, on the eve of election of delegates to the party convention, statements repudiating their former connection are made by such comrades as Saltzman and Poyntz, who have been among the staunchest supporters of Loreism, these cannot be accepted as made in good faith. And when the minority in New York accepts such statements as justification for their alliances, we must declare this to be an evasion of the decision of the Comintern.

Nor can the boasted fight of the minority against Lore himself be their defense. For the struggle against the Two-and-One-Half International ideology in our party is not a struggle against Lore only. It is a struggle against Lore and Loreism—against not only the leading representative of this group, but against the tendencies represented by this comrade wherever they manifest themselves in the party. Were Lore alone the danger in the party, the whole matter could be easily settled. But the grave danger to our movement lies in the penetration of Loreism into the various sections of the party, in our political and industrial work, and in the activity of leading followers of Lore thruout our ranks. Not only Lore himself must be combatted, but Loreism and the followers of Lore. Any attempt to whitewash the leading Loreites, means to give Loreism a new lease of life in the party.

We cannot conveniently shove the entire question of Loreism into the office of the Volkszeitung and the German bureau, and then proceed to make deals with prominent Loreites in other sections of the party. The struggle against Lore must proceed on all fronts. The election alliance made by the minority group in New York with the Lore group carries with it a dangerous significance. In effect it means a denial of the existence of the Lore tendency and the Lore group in the party. In spells the liquidation of the struggle against Loreism in our ranks.

This must be unequivocally condemned as against the decision of the Communist Intrnational. The New York membership must repudiate such deals, must emphatically declare them to be acts of disloyalty to the Comintern. They must declare to the minority that oratory at membership meetings and articles in the press are not in themselves indications of determination to wage the struggle against Loreism but that concrete actions will be considered, and upon them final judgement will rest.

The DAILY WORKER Raises
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THE DAILY WORKER

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Day Should See New Blows
Against Imperialism.

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K.K.K. SHOT KILLS MILITANT MINER

Taxi Cabs Haul Strikebreakers

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Paris correspondent of the Chicago Tribune declares that "England would sell her soul to get Germany's aid against Russia in the approaching war." This is the French view, he says. There is no doubt of the truth of this opinion. Britain is in a unenviable position, with danger threatening her from home and abroad. The truce in the struggle between the miners and the operators only postpones the inevitable. British capitalism is being carried toward the rocks on a revolutionary current, faster than most people think.

* * *

THE two sections of the left wing of the Hindoo nationalists have united. Disunity among the oppressed is always welcome to the ruling classes. Sometimes factionalism is inevitable and beneficial, when policies must be clarified and a right line adopted. But thru all factional struggles, the goal of unity on the basis of agreement on principle must be striven for. Those who persist in chronic factionalism have no place in the ranks of the revolutionary movement. They are only aiding the enemy.

* * *

IT is well that the Hindoo revolutionists have united. This is bad news to the British government. It is safe to say that when India breaks away from the empire the power of Great Britain is shattered. And Britain is now waging unofficial war on the Soviet Union, because she knows that the Soviet government is looked upon as a friend by all the oppressed people of the east.

* * *

THE Morrocean campaign is liable to get France into serious difficulties. Marshal Petain, returned from the front with the news that France needs 500,000 men in order to whip Abd-el-Krim. Can France muster half a million men for a campaign against a people struggling for their freedom? It will be much harder to excite the national prejudice of the French workers against the Riffians than it was against the Kaiser. There is now in France also a Communist Party which has already shed lustre on the banner of the Communist International by its gallant fight against the French government over the Riffian war.

* * *

BESIDES having trouble in the Riff, France has a big fight on in Syria. The fact that Britain is aiding France's enemies does not add to the equanimity of the French ruling class. An undersecretary of the French foreign office had his pockets picked in the British foreign office. Some diplomatic documents were missing. Perhaps the wily French diplomat left the documents where they could be seen by John Bull. John is afraid there is something on between Paris and Moscow that is not to his advantage.

* * *

IT can be said, that outside of the United State every other capitalist government in the world is skating on thin ice. The only two really stable governments in the world are

(Continued on page 2)

Florida Central Body for "Hands Off China"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PALMETTO, Fla.—In accordance with the "Hands off China" policy, the Trades and Labor Council of Sarasota, Fla., at its last meeting held Friday, July 24th passed a resolution callling upon the A. F. of L. to oppose United States intervention in China.

The resolution was introduced by a delegate from the Plumbers' local union, who outlined the aspirations and policies of all intervening powers, and the inevitable perpetuation of the existing lot of the working class, a yoke of misery and degradation. The courageous stand of the Chinese worker's and students' movements was also commented on.

Sarasota is the millionaires' west coast of Florida most popular winter resort. Twenty-seven millionaires have seen fit to follow in the foot steps of John Ringling "of curcus fame" who has a palatial home in these parts, and whose name is synonymous to Sarasota.

UNION DRIVERS MAY REFUSE TO CARRY SCABS

Cuneo Plant Is Losing Thousands of Dollars

The Cuneo Printing company is losing thousands of dollars every day, with the pressmen and feeders who refused to work under open shop conditions more certain than ever of final victory. Never was there such enthusiasm and determination to win exhibited by any set of workers.

It is reported that the Cuneo bosses are not at all satisfied with the services rendered to them by Berry and his gangsters. Not that the "Majah" is not doing the best he can, but he is defeated in his dirty work by the determination and the activity of the strikers.

Premier cabs have been seen hauling scabs to the Cuneo Printing plant. The pressmen and feeders want to know why members of one union should haul strikebreakers to help the bosses take the bread and butter out of the mouths of other union men? It is believed that when the matter is brot to the attention of the Premier drivers that they will refuse to transport the rats.

One of the scabby finks now employed by Seymour "Stuss" Singer, is Max Linderman alias Mike Lindy, who scabbed at W. F. Hall's in 1922. This is the scab joint where Liberty, the Chicago Tribune magazine, is printed with the approval of George L. Berry. This fellow Lindy or Linderman has and unsavory record.

After scabbing at Hall's in 1922 the company rewarded him by kicking him out for drunkenness. Linderman

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET RUSSIA AND JAPAN HAVE NO WAR ALLIANCE

Tokio Envoy Welcomed by Russians

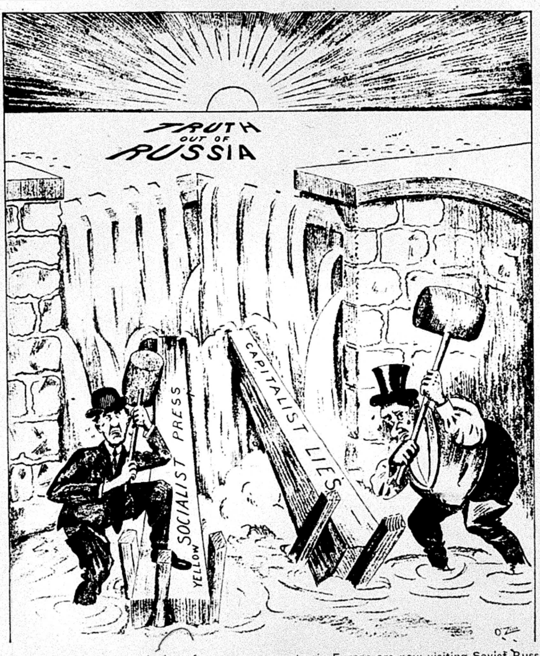
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—Recognition of Soviet Russia by Japan means that the two countries hope to develop profitable commercial connections, but the foreign observers who pretend to see in the step confirmation of the acceptance of a secret military treaty between the two obviously have ulterior motives in spreading a falsehood, declared the new Japanese ambassador to Soviet Russia, Tanaka Tokitsi, in an interview today.

Ambassador Tanaka explained that the declaration of forty Japanese businessmen who came with him from Tokio are concerned solely with the coal and oil concessions of Sakhalin, and for the time being will not attempt to extend their interests in Siberia.

"Just now the Japanese business interests in Sakhalin will have their hands full and will probably use all their capital developing the island. We hope, however, in the future, to expand our connections with Soviet Russia still more."

SMOKING OUT THE LIARS



Delegations of trade unionists from every country in Europe are now visiting Soviet Russia and giving the facts about the conditions of labor in the workers' and peasants' republic.

NO PRODUCTION IN STRUCK SHOP OF TAILOR BOSS

De Rosa Refuses to Come Out on Bail

The eighth week of the strike of the employes of the J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring Company began yesterday, and following a picnic in the Forest Preserve, District No. 4, they demonstrated by their mass picketing and their enthusiastic spirit at the strike meeting that the raids conducted on the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers last week by Mike Grady, slugging cop, did not phase their solidarity. The International has failed in its attempt to star production in a rented plant at Rock Island.

All union members arrested in the raids, which were ordered by the International in a new desperate effort to break the strike, are now out on

(Continued on page 2)

BERRY HATCHES PLOT ON UNION IN BAWDY HOUSE

Notorious Dive Scene of Conspiracy

This is the fifth of series of articles exposing the treachery of the notorious labor faker George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmens' and Assistants Union. Berry became a great industrial magnate in Tennessee with the money he took out of the treasury of the international union.

* * *

George L. Berry's conspiracy to wreck the Chicago pressmens' union, for daring to call a halt on his looting of the treasury funds, was hatched in the notorious booze and gambling joint, known as the Vestibule Cafe, located on the North East corner of State and 22nd Street on the South Side of Chicago.

Present at the framing of the plot in "Polack Ben's" emporium were: Seymour Singer, now scab-superintendent in the Cuneo Printing plant; "Majah" George L. Berry; Sam Fox, former stoolpigeon for the police chief of Minneapolis and Shuford Marks, now Berry's leading scabherder in Chicago.

The plan was laid on the night of the very day that local No. 3 of the Pressmen had agreed to pay up their dues and assessments on condition that Berry would cut out his scabbery and turn over a new leaf. The strategy mapped out by Berry and his pals, was to goad the press-

(Continued on page 2)

ORGANIZE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA AND GREET WORKERS PARTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, August 17.—The first Communist Congress today has resolved to organize the Communist Party of Cuba. We send to the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and to all the sections of the Communist International, revolutionary greetings as comrades in arms of the proletarian revolution.

(Signed) MELLA.

CARPENTERS' OWN BUSINESS AGENT IS BOSSES' TOOL

Los Angeles Local Is Inflicted with Pest

By HELM VOLL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 17.—A certain business agent of the carpenters is seemingly determined to leave no stone unturned to the end that the Carpenters' Union of this city may become a full-fledged company union.

Company Union Defined.

"A company union is one whose officers look after the interest of the employer first, last and all the time. While only pretending to be concerned about the welfare of the members," said a carpenter the other day. It may be so, but it looks like the official referred to is not even "pretending."

He Hates the Alien.

This agent wants us to ask our fellow workers the question: "Are you a citizen?" If they are not, it becomes our duty to see they are removed from the job. It makes no difference that they are members of the "Brother-

(Continued on Page 2.)

MIKE SAROVICH, RANK AND FILE LEADER OF ZEIGLER, ILL., LOCAL, DIES FROM KLAN BULLET WOUND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., August 17.—Mike Sarovich, one of the most active and trusted of the militant miners of the Zeigler local of the United Mine Workers of America, died here yesterday from the results of a shot fired by Ellis Hargis, a member of the ku klux klan, at the local union meeting last Tuesday.

Sarovich was mortally wounded through the abdomen, by Hargis, who with other klansmen had come armed to the meeting along with Lon Fox and Cobb, the Farrington machine officials of the sub-district, to force the Zeigler miners back to work after they had spontaneously quit in protest against the removal of their trusted local union officers headed by Local President Henry Corbishley.

Fox and Cobb had unsuccessfully tried to compel the miners at the meeting to elect new local officers, and had adjourned the meeting after saying that if they failed to elect new officers they would appoint them.

The K. K. K. then started a fight, one knocking down an old man of 60 by the name of Farthing, and Hargis, a K. K. K., according to witness, drew a gun and fired, supposedly at a younger brother of Farthing, it being understood that the K. K. K. were seeking vengeance upon the Farthing brothers for renouncing the klan, to which they had once belonged.

Buried Monday.

Whomever Hargis was aiming at, the fact as testified to by miners is that his shot struck Sarovich and, passing thru his body, seriously wounded Hezzie Hindman, an official of the West Frankfort central labor body.

Sarovich, a rank and file miner who has earned the respect and affection of his brothers in the union, is to be buried today. Meanwhile the miners continue their cessation of work.

CHARGE AGAINST W. P. ORGANIZER IS DROPPED

Hold Simons in Jail for Eighteen Hours

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—The Derby, Conn., authorities were put in a shameful predicament when they were compelled to back water and drop a charge of "breach of the peace for exhibiting indecent literature" lodged against District Organizer William Simons of the Workers Party, Connecticut District. Sunday afternoon Simons sold the Workers Monthly, August issue, at a picnic in Grassy Hill, Derby, run by the Weavers' Social Club of the Shelton Looms (Sidney Blumenthal's). A supernumerary officer ordered by the lieutenant to bring in anyone distributing or selling literature conducted Simons to the police station.

At the station, Simons refused to tell the lieutenant his pedigree unless he was told if he was under arrest, and if so, on what charge. This brot immediate transfer to a cell, Simons being denied the right to call up his lawyer.

Half an hour later a comrade came to the station, who had also been at the picnic, and was told that Simons was arrested for a breach of the peace and held for $500 bail. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and $500 to be raised. Real estate from New Haven was not accepted, a certificate of ownership signed by the town clerk of New Haven being demanded. Comrades collected $360 in cash in four

(Continued on page 2)

SIGMAN STRIKES SNAG IN LOCAL 35'S PRESSERS

If You Go Home You Vote "Yes", Is Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Another stormy meeting of pressers took place Thursday night when the Dress Pressers, a section of Local 35, held a business meeting.

The Joint Board tried to pack the meeting with cloak pressers, but this move was thwarted. President Sigman came to address the meeting, and he was booed and hissed and constantly interrupted during his speech. Many people left the hall when he began to talk. Others remained to shout such remarks as: "Who do you represent?" "To what Joint Board do you expect the pressers to be loyal?" "There is no Joint Board." "What have we to do with the clique that rules the union?" "Out with you."

Against the resolution favoring the Joint Board, Davidson was the principal speaker, and he spoke also against President Sigman.

At the end of the meeting the vote on the resolution was called, in the special manner that the Joint Board seems to have adopted for all its "loyal" locals. The chairman said, "All those in favor of the resolution please rise—meeting adjourned." When everyone rose to go home it was counted as a vote and there was no call for "Noes."

FEDERATION OF LABOR DESERTS A. C. W. STRIKE

Agree to Obey Scab Order of Green

The Chicago Federation of Labor by a vote of 63 to 23, decided at its meeting Sunday to abide by the order of President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor that they do not interfere with the scabbery of the United Garment Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The federation had written a letter to Green asking the executive council of the A. F. of L. to stop the organized scabbery of the United Garment Union which has been sending strikebreakers into the shops of the International Tailoring company where the employes, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are on strike.

Green replied to the request that the Amalgamated be accepted into the A. F. of L. that it was unthinkable when another A. F. of L. union is in the field (the scab United Garment Workers) to accept the dual organization.

This was the letter which the Chicago Federation agreed to obey. They also agreed to accept the order of the executive council of the A. F. of L.

(Continued on page 2)

NO PROGRESS TOWARDS ANTHRACITE PEACE AS STRIKE DEADLINE NEARS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—No progress had been made today towards a resumption of the conferences between anthracite miners and operators.

John L. Lewis, head of the miners, announced that he plans no conferences with any representatives of the operators. Major W. W. Inglis, who headed the operators' sub-committee which met the miners' representatives at Atlantic City, likewise said he knew of no new move to bring about a resumption of the conferences.

> "BEFORE our departure we were told that everything we would see would be made up especially for us. Today we can laugh about it." — German social-democratic worker, Offenhagen, in speech at Kharkov, Soviet Ukraine, July 27, 1925.

TRIPOLI JOINS AFRICAN REVOLT, ATTACKS ITALY

Natives Hold the Main Caravan Route

PARIS, France, Aug. 17.—The revolt of the African races against European imperialism has spread to Tripoli, where 700,000 Senussi Arabs are in rebellion against the rule of Italy. Since an Italian column was wiped out south of Benghazi, by the natives, the revolt has not been put down.

The column was proceeding south in war formation under the command of Major Ruggero, and its supply caravan was captured. Two hundred Italian troops were killed or wounded. The natives still control the main caravan route between Tripoli and Egypt.

• • •

Riffs Attack Melilla.

PARIS, France, Aug. 17.—The Riffians have launched a new offensive against the French invaders and are threatening Melilla, the Spanish stronghold.

The French and Spanish agents have made efforts to break the solidarity of the Moroccan groups by offering a separate peace to the Jebala, with political and economic autonomy, but the offer has been refused.

Spaniards Shoot Women.

The chief of the Spanish general staff has admitted the truth of reports that Riffian women were killed under his orders. "Our sentries have shot women when they were in gun-running parties," he said.

"The Riffs got much of their ammunition from the neutral Tangier zone, and at night women laden with arms and cartridges, with a few armed men scouts around them, have crossed the border. Our sentries have shot and killed in such cases."

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Many Drowned in France.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Statistics published by the French Swimming and Life Saving Federation today showed that more persons were drowned during summer months than were killed in railroad, motorcar or airplane accidents.

CITY CENTRAL, LOCAL CHICAGO WORKERS PARTY MEETS WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held Wednesday evening, Aug. 19, at 722 Blue Island avenue. The meeting will open promptly at 8 p. m., and all delegates are requested to be there promptly at that hour.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ENDORSE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In eleven district conventions of the Workers (Communist) Party held thruout the country on Sunday, the policies and leadership of the Central Executive Committee of the party received endorsement by a very large majority.

The Chicago convention, with 101 delegates, voted for the resolution of the C. E. C. majority by 73 against 28 for the minority. A full delegation of seven supporting the C. E. C. was elected.

In New York the vote was 107 for the majority against 93 for the minority. The delegation of 11 will be divided 7 and 4.

Buffalo supported the majority by a vote of 25 to 3, electing two majority delegates. Detroit was divided 33 majority, 23 minority, electing 2 majority and 1 minority delegates. Cleveland stood 36 against 17, electing 3 majority and 1 minority. The Minnesota district elected a full majority delegation of 5, and the California district followed suit with a delegation of 3. The contention of the Oregon and Washington district, by a vote of 34 to 2, elected 2 majority delegates. Connecticut elected 1 majority by a vote of 12, none against, two abstaining. Philadelphia is sending 1 majority and 1 minority to the convention. The third delegate is contested.

The minority elected 3 delegates from Pittsburgh, while the Boston delegation was divided 3 minority against 2 majority.

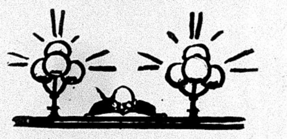
"BEST PEOPLE" FORBID STRIKING MINERS TO PRAY FOR SCABS' SOULS

NEW YORK, August 17—"Wire churches here or Rotary Club or Lions Club or Chamber of Commerce," J. W. Hinton, secretary Henryetta, Okla., Coal Association, telegraphed to the American Civil Liberties Union, in asking them to investigate how the best people of Okmulgee, Okla., are supporting sheriff John Russell's ban on miners' outdoor prayer meetings for the souls of scabs.

Four miners have been arrested for violation of the sheriff's order and will be assisted in defense by E. C. Marianelli, Civil Liberties legal representative in McAlester, Okla.

Marianelli informed the Civil Liberties Union that "This is not a strike but a lockout. The miners worked nearly one year. They are still willing to work under the existing unexpired wage agreement. The operators have repudiated same arbitrarily.

"They have cut wages 30 per cent, evicting miners from company houses and prohibiting public meetings, picketing, parades and public prayers. The latter means, on the part of the miners' wives, was most effective in inducing scabs to quit work."



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Berry Hatches Plot on Union in Bawdy House

(Continued from page 1)

men into violating the laws of the international union so that he and his tools could step in and take the charter away. This is the policy he has followed ever since.

Berry Getting Rich.

While the members of the union were turning over their hard earned money to the international, thinking it would be used to better their conditions and provide for supperannuated members, Berry was building up a big industrial machine in Tennessee with union funds. It was his political ambitions that first brought the situation to the attention of the Chicago pressmen.

An editorial printed in the Rogersville Review a paper owned by Berry, proved to the pressmen that Berry was blossoming out into a second Henry Ford at their expense. The editorial which is given here prompted the members of local No. 3 Chicago to start an investigation into the business methods of the international officials. Here is the article as it appeared in Berry's paper on April 4, 1918:

"A suitable candidate for the democratic nomination for governor is of first importance to the commonwealth. The successor to Governor Rye should embrace his war time policies and should likewise be a man of established business ability in order to successfully cope with the many vexing questions that confront the government.

"The Hon. George L. Berry of Hawkins County, and a native of East Tennessee, embodies all of the requisites necessary to properly fulfill the functions of chief executive of the state.

"Mr. Berry's record in support of the government is second to none in America. **As a member of the Committee on Industry of the National Council of Defense he has put forth possibly as great effort next to president Wilson as any one in maintaining industrial peace and a continuous industry in support of the war program.** His time and services for month have been given to the government work without compensation.

"His selection as a member of the executive committee of war saving stamps movement indicates the fact that the goverment appreciates his services in the promotion of this great financial program.

"At this writing Mr. Berry is in Europe, as a member of a war commission appointed for the purpose **of co-ordinating the industries of our allies with that of the United States.** No commission has been tendered to any man that is of greater importance in the furtherance of the war program of this country than that on which Mr. Berry is serving at this time.

He's a Financial Wizard!

"The financial condition of the state and business judgement necessary for its conduct require the services of a man who is not only familiar with business but one who has made good in his own behalf. In this regard Mr. Berry is aptly suitable. **He is one of the most extensive farmers in the state of Tennessee, one of the most extensive lumbermen, the director of a large mercantile corporation, the builder and owner of a large hydro-electric plant, a newspaper publisher and the founder and builder of a model little city, Pressmen's Home. His business success has been due to his great energies founded upon life's practical experience.** He is distinctly a self-made man; there are no failures chalked against him. There is no record of inefficiency in any walk of life. He is a leader in his party, having taken part in the last three presidential elections as a speaker for the national party. He was a candidate for governor in 1912, but after being defeated for the nomination by Governor Rye took the stump in behalf of the nominee and rendered the greatest support in the matter of speeches of any man in the commonwealth in the interest of the democratic party.

Not Popular In Union, Tho!

"His loyalty to the government is needed by the state. His experience as a man of national activity is needed by the state. His business knowledge will constitute a valuable asset for the state government. There is not a more popular man in East Tennessee than George Berry. As the democratic nominee for governor thousands of republicans will support him. He is eminently the strongest man the party can offer in November for the governor of the commonwealth. Sullivan county, the democratic county of East Tennessee offers George L. Berry for governor."

When the pressmen in Chicago, who furnish a large part of the international treasury, saw this article, they naturally were surprised, where did this "extensive lumberman" and this director of a large mercantile corporation, a hydro-electric plant, a newspaper publisher get the money with which he become so famous?

(To be continued.)

BRICKLAYERS ON STRIKE IN N. Y. AGAINST FULLER

Company Advertised for Non-Union Workers

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Altho the Bricklayers' International Union has maintained a policy of refusing to call strikes on hospital construction jobs, all members of the organization have quit work on a big hospital addition in New York City, according to General Secretary J. J. Gleeson. They stopped work when an individual member showed to them an advertisement published in a newspaper in Florida, advertising for bricklayers to work "open shop," 9 hours a day, on a job which the union had struck. The firm publishing this advertisement was the Geo. A. Fuller Co.—the same firm that has the hospital contract in New York. A copy of this advertisement is show in Gleeson's office.

The Fuller concern is the largest involved in the jurisdictional dispute between the Bricklayers and the Operative Plansterers' International, it became a party to the trouble when it signed an agreement with the Operative Plasterers recognizing their jurisdictional claims as against those of the bricklayers. Reports reaching the bricklayers' headquarters in Washington indicate that the work struck by them remains tied up, except for the employment of four non-union men in Florida to replace 25 bricklayers.

Carpenters Own Business Agent Is Tool of Employers

(Continued from page 1)

hood" of long duration and in good standing. They may have been born in America, North or South, yes, even in the U. S. A., but if now for any reasons whatsoever, they are without the rights of citizens, they are without the right to earn a living by following their trade, under union or any other kind of conditions, according to him.

Russia, I am told, gives workers citizens' rights the moment they put foot on Russian soil, without any red tape, regardless of nationality, race, or creed.

Our business agent goes so far as to deny members of his own "Brotherhood" the right to work for a living because of circumstances over which they had or have, in the last analysis and majority of cases, no control.

Flowers for Cheap Boss.

He recently proposed to the District Council that they buy a wreath of flowers and present same to an employer at the opening of an auditorium at 18th and Grand, thereby showing our appreciation of him having hired union carpenters. The council turned it down. He then bought the flowers with money from his own pocket and presented them as coming from himself and the carpenters.

When the business agent took the matter before his own local and the bill was allowed, he expressed regret over the inability of the council to buy flowers for their friends because of lack of money. On the job in question the carpenters worked for one dollar per day less than the scale.

Said a carpenter: "I see no sense in giving a boss, paying less than the union scale, flowers, while those who pay the scale and live up to union rules, receive nothing. None of them should get anything. The carpenter, or any worker for that matter, is entitled to all he gets and then some."

Chicago Federation of Labor Surrenders to Scabby Bill Green

(Continued from Page 1)

to keep their hands off the Amalgamated strike situation.

On on aye and nay vote the motion to accept Green's letter appeared defeated, but the machine stuck by President John Fitzpatrick in the rising vote.

A little later one delegate asked, "Are we to undrestand that we are to approve the strikebreaking of the United Garment Workers?" and Fitzpatrick answered: "That matter has been referred to the executive board."

Thus the Chicago Federation of Labor refuses to take decisive action against the tactics of the A. F. of L. union, and actively support the strike of the Amalgamated, despite the fact that the International Tailoring company is advertising for strikeberakers under the name of the A. F. of L.

• • •

Vind Appears at Chicago Federation of Labor Meeting

Theodore Vind, labor official recently pardoned by Gov. Len Small, after being sentenced to Joliet on a charge of extortion, appeared at the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday. "It cost me more than $30,000 in lawyers' fees and much of that money came from you," Vnd said in commenting on the fight of the union officials to escape the penitentiary.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. **Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.**

American Workers Must Fight Plan to Enslave China with Dawes Plan

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the pendulum swings back from the occident to the orient. When the Dawes plan was imposed on Germany, the German workers charged that they had been Chinafied; that they had been reduced to the slavery of Far East coolies. Now another Dawes plan over China is proposed in an effort to Germanify the restless oriental republic.

The whole plan for subduing China is given serious consideration at the Institute of Politics still continuing at Williamstown, Mass., where cures are offered for discontented peoples everywhere, to salve their chains, and content them with their slavery.

• • • •

Lionel Curtis, of London, raised the question that the League of Nations should be the instrument to net China into Dawes slavery. A Britisher should be the last to make such a proposition. It is the British that have made of Shanghai an English port, and with its imperialist allies have turned the streets of this Chinese city into a charnel house, staining crimson the pavements with workers' blood. British bait will not attract the Chinese to these new imperialist schemes.

Dr. William E. Rappard, Swiss member of the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations, very evidently an inspired spokesman, declares that, "the league would be delighted to assume the task (of Germanifying China), on two conditions: first, that China should not only accept, but welcome, and, indeed request intervention of the league; second, that the United States government should assure its co-operation."

• • • •

This is an artful play with words. Yet their meaning is very clear. It is not difficult to buy up a few Chinese "generals," win over native capitalists in league with foreign profiteers in the exploitation of Chinese labor, and thus present the appearance of a Chinese appeal to the league, denounced by revolutionary workers everywhere as "the black capitalist international." There are always anti-labor traitor elements in every country "willing and anxious" to sell out to foreign exploiters. That is the maneuver on which imperialism rides into power over many subject nations. Mexico, Central and South America have had their experiences in this hemisphere, from which all peoples threatened with subjection under the American dollar should profit. The working class elements in the Chinese Republic have profitted by these experiences and they will not easily be led astray by alluring imperialist subterfuges.

Dr. C. C. Batchelder, who is considered fit to be a professor on international relations for New York University, offers it as his belief that China will accept intervention by "the league." He bases his conclusion on his experience as a "commercial attache" in China. His inspiration explains his conclusions. But it does not give a true interpretation of the developments that may be expected.

• • • •

This intervention of the League of Nations in China, the effort to impose a Dawes Plan over the Chinese people, is a threat to tighten the imperialist grip not only upon China but upon the whole world. American workers are even now suffering under the effects of the Dawes plan, that they did not combat effectively, altho the Communists everywhere energetically urged them to action. Another opportunity to fight now offers itself. American labor must fight all intervention in China, under the direction of the League or Nations, or from any other source. They must fight the effort to impose a Dawes slave plan on China.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

those of the Soviet Union and the United States. Capitalism is still powerful here. But it is bound to disintegrate. The same fate will befall it as befell the system of Europe. And when Europe goes down to rise up as a federation of Soviet republics, the process of disintegration of capitalism in the United States will proceed by leaps and bounds.

• • •

WHAT religious people do and get away with, beggars description. In New York a policeman saw what he thought was a man dressed in white clothes walking along Fifth Avenue. Thinking it might be some millionarie taking a stroll, the cop touched his hat respectfully, but on looking more closely he was convinced that the pedestrian was even minus a string of beads. The policeman offered the nude traveler his coat to protect at least some portion of his indecency, but his generosity was spurned by the naked one, who declared that he was on his way to the Waldorf Astoria to meet the Lord, and he wanted the Lord to get an eyefull. This was too much for the cop who had a different conception of what the same Lord would like to look at. He took his charge to the station.

• • •

THE writer once knew a perfectly sane person in Boston. At least outside of the fact that he went to church regularly, he acted normally. But one Sunday afternoon this man took a little catholic prayerbook and went out on the street preaching the "word of god" like a Salvation Army exhorter. An Irish policeman, hearing the name of Christ mentioned rather too frequently thought the offender was swearing. Catholics seldom use the name Christ outside of a church except for emphasis. Thinking was acting and the cop brought his club down violently on the head of the over-enthusiastic christian, who went to heaven shortly afterwards. The cop thot he had finished off a protestant and was perfectly satisfied that he had done his duty.

• • •

ANOTHER clergyman is arrested and charged with sodomy. Every day stories of this kind appear in the press. Yet there are no editorials **pointing out that religion has a tendency to incite those suffering from it to sodomy.** Had all those clergymen who violate the moral code been atheists or agnostics, the air would be filled with the shrieks of raving preachers advocating the execution of those found guilty of doubting the authenticity of the bible.

UNION DRIVERS MAY REFUSE TO CARRY SCABS

(Continued from page 1)

then went into the printing business for himself, but he was equally unfortunate or rather his creditors were. He trimmed them all. "Yellow Kid" Weil, the famous confidence man, who checks on imaginary banks had nothing no Linderman alias Lindy. After leaving his creditors holding the bag, this incurable strikebreaker even went so far as to separate a friend of his from his violin. This got Lindy alias Linderman into the toils of the law, but a legal understudy in the office of a well known lawyer got him out of the toils. This understudy is a brother-in-law of "Stuss" Singer, scab superintendent in the Cuneo plant.

Singer's brother-in-law got the job in the lawyer's office thru the influence of Shurford "Marble-top" Marks. Linderman beat it out of Chicago but he was brot in here again and is working at his favorite profession, which is strikebreaking.

Among the many charges made by the pressmen against Seymour "Stuss" Singer, is that he was the cause of Johnny Grant's death, a progressive pressman who was fighting Berry during the 1919 strike in New York City. Singer is reported to have blackjacked Grant, the beating bringing fatal results.

Another rat is "Zeb" Maranville, from Kansas City. "Zeb" brot twelve men into the Cuneo plant to scab, but ten of them returned when they learned the cause of the trouble.

Policemen armed with rifles are guarding the plant

CHARGE AGAINST W. P. ORGANIZER IS DROPPED

(Continued from page 1)

hours, but this would not do. **A Russian comrade working in one of the mills offered a bank book that night, but this would jeopardize his job, and his offer was not accepted by Simons.** The result—a little stretch of 18 hours in the coop.

At 9 o'clock Monday morning, Simons pleaded not guilty to the charge as stated above. They tried to rush the thing thru, but Simons demanded a continuance till Wednesday. Appearing with Attorney Somers of Meriden on Wednesday, Simons was informed that the Monday morning charge was dropped, and a charge placed of vending merchandise without a license. Altho the prosecuting attorney admitted that a newsboy needed no license, yet Simons was fined $10 and costs, amounting to $22 in all. Appeal was taken to the Court of Common Pleas in New Haven, the case coming up early in September. While the New Haven and Derby papers featured the radical propaganda distribution, they did not tell the truth, omitting entirely the dropping of the silly, preposterous charge first made. It is apparent to the workers that the Derby authorities tried to drive the Workers Party out of that city.

Shelton is the home of Blumenthal's. The local police chief, taking orders from the mill owners, desired to designate the corner for us to speak on. He told us to come to him before 12 o'clock on the day we wished to speak, which makes advertisement among the mill slaves impossible. The Workers Party could not consent to such a ruling. Since there is no city ordinance, it is not necessary to get permission from the police chief. Such is our contention.

The first noon meeting, the first held in years, was not stopped; the reason, it appears now, being that the cops were asleep at the switch, not even knowing it was going on. Last Tuesday the workers were informed about it, and about 450 were listening to Simons tell about the insipid charge over in Derby, when the pompous chief arrived, enraged, and arrested the speaker for speaking without a permit. Simons was released after two hours on bail of $100 cash. (In the Derby case the court reduced the bail to $300.)

At the back of these arrests is the story of the Shelton Looms, of the Workers Party aid to the strikers six weeks back, of carrying on propaganda thru leaflet distribution and speaking to the Weavers' Social Club. The Weavers have decided to participate in the Textile Workers' Conference in New York on Sept' 6th. This propaganda is becoming a thorn in the side of the Shelton Loom owners. And the police of the two neighboring towns are co-operating with the mill magnates. The effect of the arrests has been to show the Shelton workers that the police and the courts are against them and on the side of the boss. Never have those workers heard more about the Communist message. They are beginning to understand it and sympathize with it.

No Production in Struck Shop of Tailor Boss

(Continued from Page 1)

bail with the exception of John (Patsy) De Rosa. De Rosa, who is in the Maxwell street station under $100,500 bail, refused to allow the Amalgamated to put up this bail, declaring he would rather stay in until Friday, when the case comes up for a hearing before Judge Lyle.

William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated, will ask for a change of venue on the ground that Judge Lyle has shown prejudice. Judge Lyle stated he thot De Rosa guilty.

Bernard Raeling, one of the strikers, who was charged with "malicious mischief," appeared in the Maxwell police court yesterday, and his case was continued until Friday, when the sixteen other union officials and strikers will appear on similar charges. The union officials are also charged with "conspiracy." Raeling is out on $3,000 bond.

Two pickets, Sarah Mondella and another girl striker, were taken from the picket line by police yesterday and arrested. They are charged with "disorderly conduct."

The strike benefits were paid as usual yesterday, $12 to strikers with dependent families and $8 to the others.

• • •

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—(FP)—All injunctions in recent New York labor history are outdone by the amazing decree issued by Supreme Court Judge Churchill against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in its strike against the International Clothing Co. The writ not only forbids "picketing, in any manner whatsoever," but bans congregating of strikers within eleven city blocks of the plant.

Judge Churchill's injunction is first aid to the firm, following a second walkout which stripped the plant of most of the strikebreakers imported since the original walkout seven weeks ago. In reply the union announces it will keep the strike flag flying in New York as in Chicago, where success is approaching.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

OE LODA'S CASE EXACTLY LIKE ONE AT ZEIGLER; FARRINGTON AND OPERATORS IN CONSPIRACY

By ALEX REID
(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.)
ARTICLE XVIII.

The following resolution passed at a miners' meeting of Local Union No. 553, recites the facts of one of the latest outrages of the Farrington ma- ine, and shows an example of the treacherous moves of the fakers in the iners' union.

It is such incidents as this that has brought about the Zeigler situation, d no one knowing the facts will be surprised to see a similar condition to e Zeigler situation break out at any time with Farrington the chief victim his own treachery.

The miners in the Springfield ter- tory are bitter and ready to go to e mat with Farington and his worm, alker. The resolution is as follows:

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 9, 1925.

To the Officers and Members of All ocal Unions, United Mine Workers America, in a regular Meeting of ocal No. 2553, Greeting:

"WHEREAS:—A desperate attempt now being made by the Peabody oal Company, assisted by the official- om of the United Mine Workers of merica, District No. 12, to take from e membership of Local Union No. 553, the checkweighman they have ected to serve them, a right given em under the joint contract and the ate laws of Illinois, and all for the rpose of taking from the member- ip a man who has ever been watch- l for the interests of the miners of ocal Union No. 2553, and who in the rformance of his duties as check- eighman did discover the company eighman attempting to steal from e miners employed at Peabody No. and as a rasult of his watchfulness detecting this scoundrel the Mine orkers' officials did agree that Joe oda was to be deposed and that an- her must take his place, another resumably more suitable to the coal ompany and less watchful for the in- rests of the rank and file, and

A Conspiracy.

"WHEREAS: We know of no more esperate frame-up than was hatched gainst Joe Loda, for example. Joe oda was charged with using abus- e language against the company eighman whom he caught red-hand- d in the act of stealing from the iners, Joe Loda denied the charges nd the company presented two com- any sucks, the company top-boss, ho strange to relate happened to be resent when the stealing was at- empted, and the company weighman, oth of whom testified as the company irected; Joe Loda a United Mine Vorker and the check-puller a United ine Worker denied the 'company's ccusations, but regardless to that in very few hours after Joker Young nd Dan Clark had handled this case was turned over to a commission ho were ready waiting for it and Joe oda was deposed by actions of this ommission.

"We cannot recall where such hasty ction has ever happened in this board ember-district in unloading Joe Loda, specially when other cases of long tanding prior to the Loda case had ever been handled and thus this hasty ction in geting Loda's case into the ands of a commission within a few hours after the board member had andled it and the commission agree- ng to the removal of Loda within a ew hours after receiving this case, ends color to the accusation of a rame-up in Loda's case, and

Violation of Ageement.

"WHEREAS: After the decision was rendered to depose Joe Loda as heck-weighman, the mine superintendent, Mr. McMurdo, did make an agreement with the mine president and mine committee, to the effect that Joe Loda could remain on the tipple, until such time as the miners could arrange for a meeting, and thus by his making of that agreement to allow Loda to continue at work, he violated and abrogated the agreement that was reached by the commission that deposed Joe Loda and the miners, successfully turned the tables on framer-up McMurdo and defeated him at his own game. But McMurdo who was hastily called up over the telephone and told of the blunder he had made and he hastily attempted to break his agreement that he had made, but to no avail, as the mine workers, the other party to the agreement refused to break the agreement and without the miners' consent the agreement could not be broken, so McMurdo instead of using the courts of the miners and operators to get a reopening of the agreement that he had made with the miners, ignored and violated the state agreement and courts set up by it and entered into the civil courts of the county for redress and had Loda removed by a deputy sheriff from the tipple. What do you suppose would have happened to the miners had they taken that procedure?

"And will McMurdo be penalized for shuting down the mine to enforce something contrary to the joint agreement as it provided for in article 20 section (d) joint agreement which reads as follows: **Any operator who shall lock out all or any material part of his employes in order to enforce some condition in violation of this agrement shall be fined one dollar ($1.00) per member affected for each day or part of a day the mine is thus thrown idle.**

Farington Betrayal Clear.

"McMurdo did call the officers of the local union to his office and informed them the mine would not resume operation until they had elected a new check-weighman when he knows that the joint agreement declares that "in cases the men must continue at work pending a final settlement, and McMurdo prevents this from being done by shutting down the mine and going into the civil courts of the county. And in view of all these gross violations of the contract Frank Farrington has taken the side of the operators and declared in a telegram that Loda must be deposed and a new check-weighman elected, in face of the fact that he informed Joe Loda and others that he would stand behind Loda and if McMurdo had entered into an agreement with the mine commitee to allow Loda to remain on the tipple after the decision to remove him had been made, then he would see that Loda remained on the tipple for the rest of the time.

"We feel that all the above information should be printed and sent to the various local unions to let the rank and file know what is going on and to enlist their support against those who are destroying the purposes of our union and making it a useless weapon for their emancipation, therefore be it

For Publicity of Education.

"RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to all local unions and printed in every daily and weekly paper that it can be gotten so that the rank and file may know what is going on, for after all education is the thing that will free the workers and destroy the tyrants that are seeking to have us return to nonunion wages and conditions."

Signed—JOHN LUCAS, Pres.
L. E. RAWLINGS, Sec.

MINER WHO TRIED TO EXPOSE GRAFT OF BOSSES FIRED

Farrington and Owners in Cahoots

By E. B. HEWLETT.

WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., August, 17—Because the Farrington machine is in alliance with the coal companies against the miners, William Schroeder has been discharged from the Orient mine No. 2 under a faked up charge of "abusing the boss," one Luther Jones, a brother-in-law of Rodenbush, a mine company official.

The connection between Rodenbush and Schroeder's discharge can be traced as follows:

Gyped Out of Pay.

The West mine at West Frankfort, Illinois, shut down the first of January 1924, failing to pay their miners for the last two pay days. Schroeder was among the members of the West Mine Local, but lacking work, went to Chicago and was employed there until October 1924.

Receiving a letter from a friend, saying that the bosses of Orien mine No. 2 were selling jobs at prices of from $80 to $100, he at first couldn't believe it. But he went to West Frankfort and found it was true.

To Expose Job Selling.

Deciding that he should expose the job selling, but knowing he would never get the money back, he went to the Sub-District officials, Fox and Cobb, and asked them if they knew that Mine Manager Pollock and Mine Superintendent Rodenbush were selling jobs.

"Yes," said Fox and Cobb, "but we have no proof."

Schroeder told them that he would get the proof if the Sub-District would furnish the money to buy the jobs. Being badly in need of a showing to make for the approaching election, Fox and Cobb agreed and with the money furnished, Schroeder and his buddy bought jobs and went to work the same day.

Fakers Thirst For Bosses' Gore—Before Eelection

But the bosses, Pollock and Rodenbush, were too slick to let themselves be caught handling the money. They had agents, One of these agents was arrested and fined $200 for having an employment office without a license. Schroeder was the complainant.

The ditrict election, too, was approaching, and Farrignton took the case out of the hands of the Sub-District to make propaganda for himself. Witnesses were called. Schroeder getting eleven miners who bought their jobs to testify at the hearing, before the Sub-District officers, that they had bought their jobs.

I brought up the last witness, and after he made his confession, Schroeder and I went our separate ways home. But Fox at once went to Schroeder's house and quizzed him. He wanted to know if Schroeder is a member of the "red party" or a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER, and what did Hewlett know of the job selling case, did Schroeder know Hewlett was "leader of the red party in West Frankfort," etc.

Schroeder who merely wanted to see the injustice righted, disclaimed all knowledge of "red" parties and stated that he was a plain miner wishing to see fair dealing.

O, But After The Election!

The election came and passed. Farrington lost all his burning passion for investigation and prosecution of the job selling mine manager and superintendent. In fact he held a conference with Ricemiller, President of the Operators' Association, and both agreed that even if a few foolish miners paid for their jobs, that did not prove that Manager Pollock and Super intendent Rodenbush had sold them. Farrington and the operators let the case be lost.

But every miner knows that Pollock and Rodenbush were guilty, and after Farrington was safely elected, the mine owners were waiting a chance to get even with Schroeder. That Luther Jones, a brother-in-law of Rodenbush, whom Schroeder accused, is the one caused Schroeder's dicharge is evidence that Farrington, the bosses, and Lon Fox and Cobb, are all involved in the job selling and all deserve everythig the miners can give them—of unpleasantness.

"FOREST FIRES? LET 'EM BURN," SAID BILL, AS HE SNORTS OVER SKID ROAD OFFER OF UNCLE SAM

(By W. J. McVEY—Worker Correspondent)

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 17.—Forest fires are raging in Montana, Idaho, Oregon and eastern Washington.

Wage slaves are in demand to go out in the mountains and risk their lives fighting fires for 30 cents per hour to save the timber for the lumber barons, that they may pay the slaves starvation wages in order to pile up huge profits for the lumber trust.

An Unfair Contract

Uncle Sam not only pays these fire-fighters 30 cents per hour for this dangerous work, but he ties them with a contract, binding them to stick to the job 20 days, if needed that long.

In case a slave quits before the expiration of the 20 days contract he is charged with board, and the contract does not specify what price he must pay for board.

"Economy Cal" at Work.

So, if a fighter should quit before the 20 day limit Uncle Sam reserves the privilege of charging him board and transportation which may bring the 20 cent slave out in the hole.

In the meantime "Economy Cal" is knocking down $100,000 per year being a jumping-jack for Wall Street.

A haze of smoke hangs over Spokane, the smell of burning vegetation is in the air; in the meantime a 20 day contract, and an offer of 30 cents per, is stuck under the down-and-outs nose on "the skid-way" to go out and risk his life fighting forest fires.

What Bill Had To Say.

Yesterday I said to one of McGoldrick's $3.40 wage-slaves: (McGoldrick the high-muck-a-muck of the "4 L's" and the chamber of commerce): "Bill, you can get a job fighting fires."

He replied: "Not me. I tried that once. If they'd put old timers on the job to boss the men I would not mind it, but they put bench legged, white collared know-nothings over men out in the woods who do not know how to protect the mens' lives; a man is liable to burn to death under these incompentents. And they look upon an old time timber man or lumber jack with contempt.

Snobs Risk Men's Lives.

"I remember one time we were fighting fire over in Montana, under one of these incompetents with a pull, and I almost lost my life. He kept a bunch of men in one place till we were surrounded with fire and we had a hard time making our escape.

"The boss would not ask the old time woodsmen anythng. He seemed to look upon us with scorn and contempt.

Upstart Boss Riles The Crew.

"He had us carrying water up a high hill with an incline of about 30 degrees, when there was a big spring on top of the mountain that was the head of a running creek where we could have carried water down hill instead of up.

"This upstart of a boss from the city knew nothing of the spring and we could not tell him because he would not ask us and because he treated us men, who had spent the best part of our lives in the mountains, with contempt.

Forest Fires.

"We carried the water up that steep mountain side rather than tell such a boss where the big spring was on top of the mountain, while if he had treated us like men instead of dumb animals, we would gladly have given him any information in our possession."

The Short Grass Season.

"No" he continued, "I will stay with McGoldrick about another month for $3.40 per, then the grass will be short and scarce, then they will lay me off. They always lay us off to cut grass when the grass is short."

And Bill, the one-time I. W. W. picked up his lunch pail and walked off a mile or more to McGoldricks lumber mill, to earn dividends for the lumber barons.

Why Bill, the Ex-Wob, Walked.

He walked because six cents car fare was too much to pay when a man had to support a family on three fourty per.

NON-UNION COAL MINE MAKES 1,326 PER CENT PROFIT; BUT IT IS NOT THE ONLY COMPANY

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Wage cuts of 5 per cent to 10 per cent handed employes of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. after helping the company make record profits, illustrate the difference between workers and owners in the modern industrial system. The stockholders were assured at the same time that their customary dividends had been earned more than twice over.

Goodyear explained the wage reductions by a possible increase in crude rubber prices. But this is challenged by the fact that the company set aside a $3,000,000 special raw material reserve to meet the increase if it comes and besides Goodyear owns rubber plantations in Sumatra. Increases in the price of raw rubber when reflected in the price of finished products tend to increase the corporation's profits.

Goodyear's profit for the 6 months ended June 30 amounted to $11,394,267, an increase of 68 per cent over the same period in 1924. After paying bond interest and dividends on the prior preference stock there remained over $6,000,000 for the holders of regular preferred stock which represents the real investment of the owners. This amounts to $8.31 a share or at an annual rate of nearly 17 per cent.

After dividends on this preferred stock $3,182,000 remained for the 831,585 shares of no par common stock which is shown on the company's books as worth $1,000,000. The profit on common is at an annual rate of about 600 per cent. Where is the excuse for reducing the wages of the company's productive workers?

U. S. Steel profits for the second quarter of 1925 were a surprise even to Wall Street which figured that declining operations would produce some decline in the companys earnings. But Judge Gary's report showed no such thing. Evidently the steel trust has found the secret of maintaining steady profitts even when wages sag.

Net earnings for the three months amounted to $40,624,221 bringing the total for the first half of the year to $80,507,213. The Wall Street Journal points out that profits in June at 65 per cent capacity were fully as large as those in April at 82 per cent capacity.

Earnings for the second quarter after paying interest and preferred dividends meant $3.06 a share for common stockholders. For the six months the rate was approximately 6 per cent or at an annual rate of 12 per cent on stock which was originally all water.

1326 Per Cent Profit on Coal.

Island Creek Coal Co., prince of nonunion coal profiteers, reports record production for the first six months of the year with profits equal to $6.63 a share on the 118,801 shares of common stock. As the stock has an original par value of $1 a share this means a 663 per cent profit for the six months or at an anual rate of 1326 per cent. Not quite up to past performance, but still a satisfactory record for the worst coal year in a quarter of a century.

DISTRICT FIVE GOING TO RUIN UNDER P. FAGAN

Disruption the Rule, Fagan Aids Owners

By TOM RAY.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 17.—That conditions are going from bad to worse in District 5, United Mine Workers of America does not in the least disturb the fakers. While the last few mines operating are gradually closing down they continue to flirt with the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce.

Local Union 280, located at New Eagle, Pa., on the Monongahela valley, one of the National mines, No. 4, extended an invitation to the members ordered expelled to address the membership on conditions of the district regarding the expulsions and the methods used relative thereto by the district executive board.

Fagan Disrupts Meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the president with approximately 200 members present, the proceedings went along smoothly until correspondence was read, then Pat Fagan rose and took the position that he as president of District 5, U. M. W. of A., refused to participate in a local union meeting where non-bona fide men were in attendance, naming Jas. Oates, and Tom Ray, whom he declared were expelled, while he promised to debate the question relative to expulsions after the proceedings had been disposed of regularly.

Part of the proceedings of this meeting by previous action contained a program of demands, (1) unemployment and the measures necessary for relief; (2) proposition for active fight against the coal operators establishing the 1917 scale; (3) immediate settlement of all grievances obtaining at the mines that are working, such as the loading of very large cars, also the pushing of large cars, the violation of the "dead work" scale rates, also the reduction in the outside scale rates, etc.; (4) active campaign of relief for the miners' families where the dependents were imprisoned and a campaign for immediate release; (5) abolition of the expulsion policy by the district executive board with reinstatement of expelled members.

Threatens the Charter.

This program was opposed by the yellow traitor, Fagan, who occupied three hours attacking the Communists and progressives intimidating the local union membership by stating that he would be compelled by law to revoke the charter of local unions if they would permit Ray or Oates to said meeting or have anything to do with the program proposed. However, Fagan did not have all of his own way. Wm. Fullerton replied by expounding the Communist position in such a manner that he is without a doubt a credit to the labor movement.

Later, came my turn outside after adjournment of said meeting to speak with Oates to the members who possessed the courage to remain to hear our side of the question. Fagan stating that our program may have a paragraph containing the acceptance of the 1917 scale, altho he knew better.

He knows that his own methods will soon establish the 1917 scale if he gets away. By his method our union is going out of existence by the slow process of starvation.

I hope that the day is not far distant when the membership of the United Mine Workers will rise in their might in opposition to the Lewis policies of selling us out to the operators as he done in 1919, 1922, 1924 where 200,000 miners were removed out of the coal industry.

Of Course They Didn't!

I wonder if Lewis and his gang of absolute hypocrites thought that the operators would remove non-union men. And even at that the same gang is responsible for there being a condition as a non-union territory.

Betrayal after betrayal has been the lot that befell the miners and any member that raises a voice against their activities is to be rewarded with expulsion. Howat in District 14, McGaughlin, District 26, Myerscough, District 5, Thompson, Watt and Perry in District 12.

Farrington the arch traitor and hypocrite, who allied with John L. Lewis after accusing him of accepting a bribe of $750,000 from the Wall Street bankers now does the dirty work in District 12.

Agreement Gone to Smash.

At some mines in District 5 there are a few miners working under the pretense that they are doing necessary work when the truth of the matter is that they are only helping the coal barons to break our union. This exists in Local Union No. 3365, McDonald, Pa. Local Union 1982, Oakdale, Pa. Others working around the mines for rates above the regular scale rates to the amount of $8.00 per day, but this is credited on account as payment for rent.

These conditions did exist in Local Unions Nos. 2012, 1973 but have been stopped recently. There are, other conditions where outside labor is being permitted for $5.60 per day, and others where there are three different prices on the same jobs.

Proud to be With Militants.

Fagan in his attacks made several statements that the progressives were members of the Foster-Merrick gang. Well, we admit that we are and very proud of being with the militants and for all of the money in the world, along with silver spoons and the banquets, dining and wining with the bosses, where we often find the Lewises, B. & O. Bills, Greens and Murrays, including the whole bloody lot, we would not change places with you.

Instead, we will fight you until we are successful. When we have done that we know that someone else will take our places and complete the job.

LEMBERG.—Polish agents, representing the French government are taking advantage of the starved condition of 350,000 peasants in Volinia and Galicia to persuade a large force of the younger people to "go to France." The Communist Party has exposed this as a ruse on the part of the French government to forcefully acqurie a fighting force in Poland to be shipped to Morocco under the guise of importing Poles to "work in France."

GRAFTING UNION HEADS BETRAY HOTEL WORKERS

Raise in Salary Only Convention Action

By ADAMSON
(Worker Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Canada, August 16.—The Hotel Workers' International convention in session at Montreal is lauded as evidence of prosperity by the Montreal Star, which makes mention of the fine clothes and diamonds worn by the delegates, in glaring headlines on the front page of the issue of August 10.

To look at that body of fat bellied men one would not think they were supposed to represent the poorest paid, poorest organized industry in this country.

These victims of the speed up, bad air, bad food, are a different appearing people to those referred to by the Star, the majority of them are perpetual office holders who have nothing in common with the worker on the job whom they are supposed to represent.

The convention is a matter of formality, the delegates are hand picked and simply go for the trip and to serve the machine.

In 1923 the convention was held in Chicago, (Morrison Hotel). One of the worst slave pens in the country, but is labeled as union thruout and is O. K'd locally and by the International fakers who allow the Morrison Hotel to advertise and cater to labor conventions as a union house, which is far from the truth.

At the Chicago convention the plea was made that if they be allowed to raise the per capita tax from 20c to 25c that the international would place organizers in this field and make an effort to organize this city, that has been two years now. But we have not seen an International organizer in this city yet although the per capita was raised. And this time with another convention in session we see the official journal full of resolutions which propose to raise the per capita tax to 40c for the purpose of raising the international officers' salaries. They do not even see fit to promise anything to the workers this time, the workers in the hotel industry are to be pitied. As many of them are laboring under the thought of someday being a manager or proprietor. After a few years of such man killing work they find themselves broken in health and not able to do the work any longer. They are let out without any excuse, and another man younger and stronger put in his place. The worker in this industry seldom comes in contact with workers' literature.

He only sees the papers his boss reads and comes to believe that their interests are the same.

The hotel workers are beginning to read the DAILY WORKER and they find that it supports them in their struggles.

Silk Workers Settle More Mills.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Four more silk ribbon mills have signed the new agreement with the Associated Silk Workers' Union, restoring the 1918 scale. The union won vacation of the injunction taken against them by Kravitz Silk Co. of Jersey City. The Kravitz mill locked out his workers and is attempting to run openshop.

THE WORKERS ■■ MONTHLY ■■
"A COMMUNIST MAGAZINE"

AUGUST ISSUE

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By Arne Swabeck

LEWIS PERFORMS FOR THE ANTHRACITE MINERS
By Alex Reid

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By Harrison George

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THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHILD TELLS OF BEAN FIELD WORK

NEW YORK, August 17.—How children work with their parents in American bean fields is told by an Italian girl now 17 in The American Child, organ of the National Child Labor Committee. "Ever since I can remember I have spent every summer in the bean fields," she begins. She says her mother used to carry her around in her apron. "It was hard for the children because many mornings they had to go to work without any breakfast because they couldn't get any milk . . . At the beginning of the season we begin our day's picking about 7 o'clock in the morning to seven at night. But during the middle of the season we had to work about 16 hours, from 4:30 in the morning . . One of the hardest things was to carry the bag of beans to be weighed. I remember of a little boy about 13 years old carrying on his back about 110 pounds of beans. He just about could walk. Toward the end of the season the weather got very cold, but everybody had to pick all day long for about 30 or 40 cents."

Cholera in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, August 17.—More than 1,000 Chinese have been stricken in an epidemic of cholera which is spreading rapidly. There is an average of 50 new cases daily and the death rate at present is 12 per cent of the total ill. So far there have been no cases among foreigners.

Repatriation of Canadians.

QUEBEC, August 17.—The Quebec legislative assembly will shortly consider a bill calling for a federal grant of 20 million dollars for the repatriation of Canadians now in the United States.

IMPERIALISTS TO REJECT AUTONOMY TO THE CHINESE

Students Riot Against Peking Appointee

PEKING, China, August 17.—It is reported from Tokio that the imperialist powers are in accord in refusing to grant China's demand for self-determination, and are going to assert in their reply to China's demand for autonomy that China's loans (which have been forced upon her by the imperialist powers) must first be paid and, of course this is impossible except that the foreign powers give up their "right" to collect customs duties—a thing they have no intention of doing.

On customs, the most the imperialists will do is to allow China to raise the duty on salt and take that only as a support of the Chinese government. Chinese bitterly resent this, saying that giving China only the duty on salt is like allowing a starving man to take the salt which is sprinkled on food, but not to eat the food.

News from Nanking reports a riot at the National Southeastern university, the chief government institution in China, when the new president named by the Peking government but heartily hated by the students, tried to take over the management. When the students protested, the police which accompanied the new appointee attacked them. Angered by this, students smashed furniture and windows. The new president will find it hard to carry out his orders to open the institution when the school term starts.

INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYED LABOR IN PROPORTION TO EMPLOYED IS SHOWN TO BE STEADILY GROWING

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Stabilized unemployment is the new policy of the corporations as revealed in the monthly employment reports of the U. S. department of labor. The figures for the first six months of 1925 show that the violent job slump of May and June, 1924, has been avoided only by maintaining a lowered average in the previous months of the year.

Factory employment, according to the report, decreased 1.1 per cent in June compared with May; the total paid in wages decreased 3.1 per cent and average per capita earnings 2.1 per cent. These are the most marked decreases shown in any month since July, 1924, and are due chiefly to curtailment in the automobile, boot and shoe, cotton goods, and iron and steel industries.

Special Fields Gain

But employment in June shows an increase of 4.9 per cent compared with June, 1924, while total payrolls are up 8.9 per cent and per capita earnings 3.8 per cent. Some extraordinary gains are registered by individual industries. These include 31 per cent in agricultural implements, 30 per cent in automobile tires, 23 per cent in automobiles, 16 per cent in silk goods, 13 per cent in carpets, 12 per cent in stamped and enameled ware and per cent eacr in the rubber boot shoe, hosiery, and fertilizer industr

Spectacular gains in total wage p ments compared with June, 1924, clude 39.5 per cent in automobiles, per cent in agricultural impleme 32 per cent in automobile tires, 30 cent in carpets, 19 per cent in hosie 18.5 per cent in silk goods, 16 per c in iron and steel, and 12.5 per cent the cotton goods industry.

Bankers Control Production

Those gains do not reflect increa prosperity for the wage earner. Th are balanced by material losses in early months of 1925. Bankers int vened and prevented the wild exc of production early in the year wh characterized 1924. Thus the depa ment's employment and payroll dexes show the total distributed wages the first six months of 1925 just about equal to the same period 1924 while employment this year h averaged 2.5 per cent below the fi half of 1924.

Using average employment throu out 1923 as the standard, employme in each of the first 6 months of 19 1924 and 1925 shows the follow percentages.

Employment	1923	1924
	Pct.	Pct.
Jan.	91.8	95.4
Feb.	95.2	96.6
March	100.3	96.4
April	[illegible]	94.8
May	104.8	90.8
June	101.5	87.9
Av. Pct. of 1923	99.2	93.6

The general level of employment 1925 is about 8 per cent under 19 It is more than 2 per cent under t average of the first 6 months of 19 It is, in fact, 3 per cent below t average of the first half of 1915, though since that time the country population has increased 15,000,000, which the 10,000,000 over the age 15 would be available for producti employment.

There has been either a big increa in the margin of unemployed worke or an extraordinary diversion of pr ductive labor into unproductive ca ings, probably both.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

The poorer classes of dwelling formerly occupied by the workers was deserted, and consequently fell into a hopeless state of disrepair. Owing to the lack of any ordered system of administration and responsibility for upkeep, many of the stone buildings taken over by the workers themselves depreciated to such an extent that they were rendered practically uninhabitable. By 1920-1921 the position had reached a crisis. Over 25 per cent. of the housing accommodation in Moscow and Petrograd was found already to have become uninhabitable and derelict. Owing to the fuel crisis during the winter the empty wooden houses were pulled down and used for fuel, and in many cases the window frames and doors of the abandoned stone buildings were removed for the same purpose.

In 1920 the population of Moscow had fallen from 2,000,000 in 1917 to a little over a millon people. From that date, however, owing to the depression in the agricultural districts, and the commencement of reconstruction in the industrial areas, a great influx of population into the cities took place and has steadily continued. By the end of 1923 the population of Moscow increased to over 1,500,000, and in other industrial centers had almost doubled itself.

Nationalization

Under the banner of Communism, during the first years following the Revolution, the houses were claimed by the tenants as communal property. This doctrine had already spread into the factories, which the workers, with the support of their Trade Unions, were also claiming as their own. The position threatened to become chaotic until, under pressure from the Communist Party itself, the Fourth Trade Union Congress, which met in 1921, was forced to abandon its attitude, and by Government decree all real property became vested in the State.

At this time Lenin's New Economic Policy was first put forward; it was, however, nearly a year before it became operative throughout the whole system. Under this scheme, which embraced all economic branches in the State and permitted a measure of private ownership and trading, all small houses of a capital value up to Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) were returned, where possible, to their former owners. Private traders, known as Nepmen, were encouraged to rent or purchase from the State on a leasehold basis, larger buildings which were in need of repair; these they undertook to place in a certain standard state and to be responsible for their upkeep during their tenancy.

House Committees

Under the old Communist policy housing associations and committees elected from among the tenants had been set up for the purpose of administrating the buildings in which they lived. With the New Economic Policy these committees were made to conform to certain State regulations, and regional Government inspectors were appointed from each district.

In the larger buildings which were occupied by the Nepmen, or had been purchased under the new scheme, it was soon found that these housing committees were apt to take all possible measures to exclude the workers from their premises. In many cases rents and other conditions were imposed which made it impossible for the worker to become a sub-tenant. In 1922, therefore, the Government issued a decree which handed over 10 per cent. of the total floor space of each building to the Town Soviet. District inspectors then allocated this 10 per cent. among the industrial workers. The attitude of the committees of buildings inhabited by a majority of Nepmen and associates, however, still remained adamant. As a result of this the Govrenment took serious measures, and these committees were forced to accept the workers on a level footing and to admit them to executive positions on all housing committees.

Rent Regulation

Early in 1924 further legislation was found necessary to fix the tenants' rent on a sliding scale. These rents are now calculated on the square sajen (7 ft.) of floor space occupied by the tenant, and range from ten kopecks to five roubles a month, according to the wage or income of the occupant, that is, in accordance with the category into which he falls. Each tenant is allowed from 16 to 20 square arschines (one arschine equals 28 in.); extra accommodation may be acquired, if available, at three times the regulation rent.

Rents are paid to the house committee, which is responsible for the allotment of floor space, the general upkeep of the buildings (including external and internal repairs), cleanliness, lighting, heating (where central heating exists), order in the building, and the upkeep of the pavement in front of the house. Much depends on the composition of these committees, and often very different results are found in adjacent houses occupied by the same class of workers.

Extra floor space is allotted to doctors and certain professional men, a doctor being allowed an extra room in which to receive his patients.

Housing Regulations

A visitor to Moscow who is able to pay the prices asked in the State controlled hotels can find accommodation; he will otherwise have to apply to the Town Soviet, which will hand him over to a divisional inspector, who will allot him quarters. He will then have to pay according to the category of workers, or otherwise, in which his calling places him. He can feed in a co-operative dining-room, but if he is not a member of a Trade Union he will be charged as much as 80 per cent. more than the tariff allowed to industrial workers; he will also be liable to be moved out of his quarters to make room for a recognized worker or professional man.

Results

As may be imagined, the result of these housing arrangements in large cities is having a marked effect on the social and family life of a large section of the community.

The majority of the workers have undoubtedly obtained better housing facilities. Pride of public ownership is quite remarkable, but only among the more educated and the higher grades of worker does it appear to have been extended into the homes. Cleanliness and order in public places are slogans of the day, but very little attention appears to have been yet paid to fresh air and ventilation.

Family Life

In the majority of cases the worker on returning from work, leaves, as soon as he has finished his meal, for his club, his technical studies, or a meeting. The worker's wife and children, over a certain age, who are not eligible for membership, are allowed to participate in the social side of the club. In this manner he is encouraged to take them with him. There is, however, very little family life.

Housing arrangements, which have certainly improved the hygiene and social position of a large section of the workers, and given them greater opportunities for collective organization, have probably been a great factor in accomplishing one of the principal aims of the Revolution, that is, the breaking up of middle-class society. The professional classes, administrators, and employes are now forced to live in one room, or at the most two rooms. Social intercourse among families has therefore become impracticable. The Russian institution of the family tea party and gathering is now almost extinct. Both men and women are, in the majority of cases, employed during the day, and have no particular desire after the day's work for social functions of a private character, even if they are able to afford such luxuries. Feasting and gaiety can undoubtedly be obtained at a price, but are now confined to the few, and to rare occasions.

Housing Scheme

The present housing crisis is, however, only temporary, and its duration depends on the possibilities of the complete realization of the new State housing scheme, the fulfillment of which will greatly benefit all classes of the population.

The scheme embraces the construction of garden cities outside the towns and industrial areas, but connected by a system of electrical railways or tramways. Many of these little cities have already been built outside the larger towns. The houses are detached or semi-detached and each stands on about one-eighth to one-quarter of an acre of ground. The roadways or streets are of great breadth and each plot is self-contained. The plans of the cities and the houses are usually the outcome of competitions at the local factory art schools and all include a large co-operative store, school and club.

The houses themselves are built on the latest recognized housing plans, with high rooms, up-to-date sanitary appliances, and labor-saving devices. They vary in size, but usually consist of four rooms, a kitchen, bathroom, and outhouses. A single house is costing the Government about £800 inclusive of drainage, land and roading, and a double or semi-detached house costs £1,200.

As these garden cities become inhabited the flats in the towns are correspondingly evacuated, giving greater accommodation to the brain worker.

In Leningrad there appears to be no shortage of houses. It is the only town in Russia where a whole flat is obtainable for one family. In other towns at present families are confined to two or three rooms at the outside.

Prisons

The whole system of prison administration and the treatment of non-political prisoners in Soviet Russia is based on the latest theories of criminal psychology. The humanizing of prison life is a striking feature of Russian administration. The ordinary criminal is detained in prison not for the purpose of punishment, but with the view to educating him to become a useful citizen and worker.

This is perhaps one of the most remarkable changes in Russia, and is apparently working with the most excellent results. The atmosphere of a Russian prison is now more that of a workshop of free workers than that of a house of detention or a jail.

Large workshops have been installed wherever space is available, and in the older kind of prisons the large broad corridors leading to the cells have been utilized for this purpose.

Each prison is self-supporting as regards general requirements. A large kitchen, staffed by prisoners, prepares the food for the establishment. An up-to-date steam laundry works at full pressure, doing the prison washing, the washing for railways, Government offices and institutions, such as co-operatives and hospitals. All the prison furniture, clothes, boots, and other requirements are manufactured on the premises, and outside orders for Government departments, etc., are fulfilled when possible.

A prisoner on entering the prison is placed to work at his own trade. In the event of his not having learned one, he is allowed to choose to which trade he will become apprenticed. He then commences work at Trade Union hours and wages. The wages are paid to him monthly in the form of a check which his family or relations can discount for cash, or which he himself can discount for goods at the prison co-operative store. In the event of a prisoner refusing to work at a trade, he is drafted into one of the workshops and left alone to idle. In all cases, however, he invariably commences work after a few days' idleness in order to obtain pay and privileges received by his comrades.

The prison fare consists of tea and bread in the morning, a midday meal with as much soup as a prisoner cares for, with a ration of 1/4 lb. of meat or fish, which varies from day to day. In the evening tea and bread is again served out.

The cells are open all day, and in most cases consist of a dormitory of some ten or a dozen beds, which are drawn up against the wall during the daytime. These beds consist of an iron framework across which is stretched thick canvas or sailcloth. A pillow and blankets are supplied, and the prisoners are allowed to supplement their own bedding. Each prisoner is supplied with a small table, and pegs on which to hang his clothes. At the end of each corridor, or set of cells, is a common lavatory and washing-room. The beds may be let down during the daytime if a prisoner desires to rest when off duty.

In some cases meals are served in a common dining-room, in others prisoners select from their midst squads to fetch the food from the kitchen. These squads are responsible for cleanliness and the washing of utensils and the cells.

At night all cells are locked, and warders patrol the corridors.

The system, of course, varies slightly in different prisons according to the accommodation and arrangement of the building. The most systematic measures are taken to eliminate all signs of the old prison system. There is no prisoners' guard, and the prisoners wear their own clothes. They are not numbered, but are known by their names. The most startling feature, however, in these establishments is the arrangements for guards and warders. Weapons of defense, such as rifles, revolvers, swords and whips, are never seen within the precincts of the prison. In fact a uniformed official is seldom observed. Such soldiers and militia men who patrol the interior of the prison from time to time have the appearance of being unarmed, although in reality they carry a Mauser under their coats. The warders themselves are all skilled workers and instructors in the trade at which their gangs are working. In every section of 15 working prisoners is one warder who himself works with the gang either as foreman or instructor. All are dressed in civilian clothes, and to the visitor it is difficult to distinguish a warder from a prisoner.

It is indeed a remarkable sight to witness a large carpenter's shop of over 100 prisoners working with ordinary implements, such as hammers, chisels, and saws, with only two, apparently unarmed, militia men strolling among them and six working warders. These prisoners consisted of burglars, bandits, and men convicted of robbery with violence.

Formerly armed warders stood at every corner and at the end of each corridor. A special guard was stationed in an iron cage, with direct communication with the guard-room, to guard him from attack.

There is no segregation of the sexes during working hours. Men and women work together, and in one tailoring shop visited by the Delegation a man and woman, who happened to be husband and wife, were seen working at the same machine.

Each prison has its own co-operative shop run by the prisoners themselves. The shop is stocked according to the requirements of the prisoners, and goods are supplied at cost price. Clothes, boots, and such commodities as can be manufactured in the prison workshops are supplied to the store from the prison.

Political prisoners come under a special category. They do not follow a trade, neither do they earn a wage. Those serving long term sentences are allowed separate cells which are reasonably furnished, and there is no restriction to the amount of literature they may receive; it has, however, to pass through the censor, as does all the correspondence they receive or send out. Except in cases where solitary confinement is incorporated in the sentence, they are allowed free intercourse with each other at certain specified hours. Although their accommodation in most cases is of a higher standard, their lot, generally speaking, is more severe than that of the ordinary criminal. Political prisoners are looked upon as being incarcerated as a danger to the public safety, whereas the ordinary civilian criminal is looked upon as a delinquent who, by education and humane treatment, can eventually be guided into the paths of useful citizenship. Political prisoners in the Caucasus seem to be worse treated than in Russia; their conditions leave much to be desired and, it is stated, differ very little from those which were in vogue under Tsarist Russia.

In none of the prisons do the churches function, and there is no religious service of any kind. In some cases the church is utilized as a store, a co-operative, or a prisoner's meeting house where the prisoners are allowed to elect their own workshop committee for the purpose of organizing their work, and the co-operative stores.

General Conclusions

The conclusions reached by the Delegation in respect of public health, housing, and the prison system, were that the Soviet Government was achieving most remarkable results. Although Russia in these matters was, before the Revolution, perhaps the most backward of European communities, yet it has in many respects already been brought up to the level of European standards; at the present rate of progress it may be expected before long to set an example that, if it is to be followed, will require a fairly radical reorganization in States that are at present leading Europe in these matters.

(To be continued in next issue.)

HEARTY WELCOME TO GREET U.S.S.R AIRMEN IN CHIN

Over 250 Organization Will Be Represented

PEKING—(By Mail)—Four Sovi airplanes of the Moscow-Peking aeri expedition are expected to reac here. They will land at Nanyuan, the aerodrome of the Aviation Scho

The Chinese government has take a number of measures to extend courteous welcome to the aviator H. E. General Chang Hao, chief of th department of aviation, has personal supervised all the necessary prepar tory steps. Mr. Shen Tsu-wei (the s of the minister of foreign affairs, she Ju-lin) was appointed as "liason" o fficer to keep in touch with the em bassy of the U. S. S. R. here.

The department of aviation ha wired to General He Sui to come Peking and appoint 10 men to me the Soviet flyers. All the ministe and other departments and instit tions concerned have also named re resentatives, while the ministry communications sent Messrs. Chan Yu and Wang Shitzn as its represe tatives to meet the Soviet aviators Kalgan.

A public committee for organizin the reception of the Soviet flyer ha been formed, representing over tw hundred and fifty public and soci bodies and special organization Among the institutions and societie represented upon this committee ar the Peking Chamber of Commerce, th Peking Education League, the Al Peking Teachers' Union, the All Pe ing League of Reform of Public Ed tion, the Peasant Union of the Salva tion of the Mother Land, the Pekin Labor Union, the Peasant Relief A sociation, the Society of Women Professional Education, the Nationa University, the All-Chinese Student Union, the Society of Anti-Imperia istic Struggle, and numerous othe organizations.

LaFollette's State Machine Smashed by Old Guard of G. O. P

OSHKOSH, Wis., August 17.—The fight to restore Wisconsin in the G O. P. ranks will be led by Roy P Wilcox, former state senator and ca didate for governor in 1918.

Wilcox was named as the "regular republican candidate for United State senator on the fourth ballot of th convention held yesterday to select man to oppose Robert M. LaFollett Jr. in the special fall election to fi the seat held by the late senator L Follette.

Dean H. L. Russell of the universit of Wisconsin College of Agricultur who led on the first two ballots, with drew.

Wilcox in accepting the nominatio urged the support of Wisconsin re publicans for president Coolidge an the federal administration and d clared his purpose to fight to put re publicans back "on its pedestal i Wisconsin."

Build the DAILY WORKE with subs.

CROUCH SENDS FINAL MESSAGE TO U. S. WORKERS

Entered Alcatraz in Calif. Yesterday

By PAUL CROUCH.

GUARD HOUSE, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii, —(By Mail)—We are leaving for our future prison home, Alcatraz, California, August 8th. We will be sent back on the transport Cambria.

Our fight in the courts for freedom of thot and speech for Communists will be continued and, if necessary, taken to the United States supreme court. Federal Judge Wm. T. Rawlins of Honolulu said he did not have jurisdiction over our cases. The higher courts will not have that excuse.

Before leaving for Alcatraz, we wish to express our appreciation for the efforts made in our behalf by the DAILY WORKER, Young Worker and other Communist Publications and by the working class in general. It was because of these efforts that our sentences were reduced. The great reduction in our prison sntences was a victory for the Workers (Communist) Party and other class conscious workers' organizations.

The defenses of capitalism are not impregnable. They could be crushed like an eggshell by the united forces of labor.

We enter Alcatraz military prison on August 14.

We may not be permitted to communicate freely with the outside while in Alcatraz. Our final message to our comrades, before entering our island prison, is:

Carry on!

Work unceasingly for the revolution!

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel.
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. N. Clark
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
802	Plasterers, Monroe and Peria Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
703	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
111	Upholsterers Union, 180, W. Washington St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Kedzie and Ogden.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1534 N. Robey St.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated, all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

FRANCE REFUSES TO ENTER ANY ANTI-SOVIET WAR WITH BRITAIN AND BREAKS ANGLO-FRENCH BLOC

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, August 17.—France has determined that she has more to gain out of friendship with the hated Soviets, for all the Soviet government stands as a challenge to all capitalist nations, than in joining with Britain, her imperialist rival and making war on the Soviet Union.

This is the meaning of a highly confidential letter to Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, from Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, politely declinig the British proposal to make an "anti-Soviet bloc" whose only purpose would be to war on Russia.

Undoubtedly Suspicious Circumstances.

Briand puts his announcement in the form of an expression of fear that the formation of a Baltic anti-Soviet bloc would immediately provoke a conflict which would involve Poland and Roumania, France's proteges in the east.

Briand says that his alarm springs from the recent visit of M. Putsa, Esthonian foreign minister, and M. Meyerowitz, the Lithuanian foreign minister, to London. These puppet nations are controlled by Britain, and Briand naively suggests that their visit means something.

Probably, and the fact that both French and British military experts have said that nothing could prevent the red army from occupying Bessarabia and the whole flock of Baltic states if were provoked by an armed sortie from this quarter, is truly enough to make France think twice about prodding the red bear. And then there is the financial bankruptcy staring France in the face with Syria and the Riff piling up monetary and political retributions.

With the Soviets offering provisional recognition of about one-sixth of pre-war Russian debts which are held by small French bondholders, mostly peasants, economic concessions which offer a pulmotor to French trade, France's reluctance to an anti-Soviet war bloc becomes open opposition. With this maneuver, Soviet Russia may break her most powerful enemy, British imperialism, and discourage any armed assault upon Soviet territory.

That France is more and more hostile to England is shown by this incident and it is significant that it follows close upon the heels of Briand's own visit to London, where nothing was settled between Paris and London, in spite of all polite formalities.

British-French Alliance Collapsing.

There on last Monday, Briand held a secret conference with Austen Chamberlain, so secret that he entered the British foreign office by the back door and climbed a rickety, dark stairway.

However, it is clear that the conference was in vain so far as harmonizing the French and British views, not only on Soviet Russia, but on the matter of the so-called "security pact" and the admission of Germany to the league of nations.

Unofficial information shows that the only way the two foreign ministers could "agree"—was by agreeing in advance not to discuss the highly controversial issues at stake in the differing views toward Germany and the "security pact." Briand went back to Paris with conditions unimproved and it is worth note to observe that he wrote the letter concerning French opposition to war on Soviet Russia shortly after he returned to Paris.

PEKING PICKET LINE ISOLATES HAUGHTY BRITON

Cuts Off Food, Water and Everything

PEKING, China, Aug. 17—The striking students and workers have placed a successful picket line around the British legation and his British majesty is hard put to it to get anything to eat. Everything possible is being done to prevent anyone taking food into the legation.

Almost the whole staff of 200 servants are on strike. The few scabs left have to be heavily guarded by British marines when they go out to buy supplies, and even then the shopkeepers will not take the risk of selling to them. The only rift in the lute is the strikebreaking tactics of other legations, whose imperialist attaches buy food and smuggle it in to the British legation.

Needless to say, Soviet Ambassador Karakhan's staff is not guilty of such scabby treatment of the Chinese liberation strikers. The British minister, highly indignant at being made to do his own flunkeying, has registered bitter protest with the Chinese government, but is not assured that it can do anything.

The British legation is cut off from electric light, telephone and water service, and the great joy of the strikers is to see at a distance the haughty British minister groping his way with candle in hand thru dirty and disorderly rooms, aiding his family in rustling something to eat and drink, while cursing lustily at the strikers.

The strikers demand that the Shanghai case be satisfactorily settled in accordance with the thirteen demands made there shortly after the massacre by the British troops.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

BELGIAN DEBT RATE, U. S. KEY TO ENGLAND

Uncle Sam Closing in on John Bull

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There is every indication that a compromise will be reached in the Belgo-American debt negotiations next week that will permit Belgium to discharge her indebtedness to the United States on slightly better terms than were prescribed as "standard" in the British settlement.

A considerably larger stake than a mere 1 per cent interest rate on $480,000,000 is in the center of the table in the Belgian negotiations, and it is for this reason that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Senator Reed Smoot are en route today to Plymouth, Vt., to lay the case before President Coolidge.

One per cent on the Belgian debt would amount to less than $5,000,000 a year, a figure which, while substantial, is hardly large enuf for which to risk the success of the negotiations.

Bigger Stake in the Game.

The larger stake may be said to be 1 per cent on nearly $7,000,000,000, or $70,000,000 a year, and that is a sum not to be sneezed at even in these days of $3,000,000,000 congresses.

The $7,000,000,000 represents what the rest of the world, outside of Great Britain and Belgium, now owe the United States. More than $6,000,000,000 of it is owed by France and Italy alone.

The French and Italians are due at the paymasters' window next month. Members of the American debt funding commission are fully cognizant that the French and Italian governments are watching every move in the Belgian settlement closely, and they know, furthermore, that both governments are going to insist upon the liquidation of their debts on absolutely the best terms the United States has accorded to any debtor.

Hence the somewhat embarrassing position of the American negotiators. If there was the Belgian debt alone to consider, it is altogether probable that the 2 per cent interest rate tentatively suggested by the Belgians would be accepted without undue quibbling.

But if Belgium is granted a 2 per cent rate, then France and Italy will both demand the same rate, or a lesser rate, and if a settlement should be reached all around on that figure, then the specter of British settlement will rise to confront the American government.

Britain, economically depressesd, heavily taxed, and with a serious unemployment problem, is paying 3 and 3½ per cent on more than $5,000,000,000. British taxpayers being none too well satisfied with the settlement anyway, government officials can picture the howls that would go up in England for a revision of the Baldwin settlement should France, Italy, and Belgium obtain more generous treatment than was accorded Great Britain. Administration officials are keenly anxious to avoid any such embarrassing situation.

BUILDERS AT WORK

THE DAILY WORKER AND THE STRUGGLE

LEADING TWO BATTLES.

That the DAILY WORKER is the organ of struggle is well seen in Chicago today. Two strikes are in progress and two picket lines are being held. These are two battle fronts on which labor is staging a glorious fight and as usual—against the bosses and necessarily and at the same time against the reactionary officialdom.

In both the battles of the needle trades workers (in New York as well as in Chicago) and in the strike of the printing trades, where Berry is again attempting to sell out the workers in a dastartly betrayal, it is the DAILY WORKER that is leading these fights, that gives direction in policy, that solidifies the ranks and gives heart to the fighting workers.

And as ussual—it is ONLY the DAILY WORKER. No other paper does or would dare to. No other paper is owned by workers and written by workers and no other paper is ONLY for the workers.

Time after time—often in many fights in one day—the DAILY WORKER has done this since its beginning nearly two years ago. That is why thousands of workers have given their unstinted support to this paper—that's why those thousands of workers are increasing in numbers daily.

The DAILY WORKER does battle every day for the best interests of the workers ONLY—for your interests. Give your sub—get a sub (often!)—become a Builder of the paper that is a Builder of the labor movement.

BRICKLAYERS OFFICIAL GIVES HIS SIDE OF JURISDICTIONAL WAR: PROGRESSIVES CHIP IN

WASHINGTON, August 17—Secretary Gleason of the executive board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' international union has issued to the membership Circular No. 12, defending the refusal of the Bricklayers to work for contractors or builders who refuse to recognize the jurisdictional arrangements set forth in the agreement made in 1911 between the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' international union.

"The stoppage of work which has taken "place," says the circular, "is much more in the nature of a lockout than a strike, for the reason that the employers have created conditions under which our members have felt it impossible to continue at work."

It describes the "invasion of the territory and rights of this organization by the Operative Plasterers" as having been planed by the latter in 1923, and as having been started in Florida, with the formation by the Operative Plasterers of "dual" or rival unions." An aggressive campaign, the Bricklayers declare, was inaugurated and still continues, "for the purpose of disrupting the Bricklayers and forcing its plasterer members, regardless of their wishes in the matter, to take membership in local unions organized and chartered by the Operative Plasterers."

Lots of Red Tape—No Industrial Unionism.

In the present circular no reference is made to the action of the Bricklayers in abrogating a clause in their 1911 agreement with the Operative Plasterers in order to bring before the national board of jurisdictional awards the question of jurisdiction over certain work then in dispute between the two unions. The Operative Plasterers refused to permit this procedure, and declared the entire 1911 agreement nulified by the action of the Bricklayers.

The Bricklayers now appeal for restoraiton of the 1911 agreement, pointing out that it was entered into as a final settlement of all questions in dispute between the two organizations. It provided that plasterers from any community might work wherever they could find employment, without having to belong to both unions, and that whenever the plasterer members of the Bricklayers' union in any locality should, by a two-thirds vote, in regular meeting, declare their desire to affiliate with the Operative Plasterers, they could do so.

Amalgamation Defensive.

Resolutions adopted by the Bricklayers' general convention last September, declaring it to be their purpose to spare no expense to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations, are described in this circular as a defensive measure in answer to the Operative Plasterers' declaration of war made in 1923.

"The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' intrenational union wants peace and has pointed the way to peace," it says. "It wants a restoration of the amicable relations that formerly existed, together with the contentment and satisfaction that existed thruout the plastering membership of both organizations . . . But if the Bricklayers' union must defend itself against unjustified aggression in order to preserve its integrity it cannot, in fairness, be expected to do less than make the best defense possible."

Off Fuller Co. Jobs.

In conclusion: Notice is served that members of the union will not work for the Geo. A. Fuller Co., which "has seen fit to advertise for and to employ nonunion bricklayers to do their brick work in Florida."

• • •

The Progressive Building Trades Committee has repeatedly pointed out the jurisdictional war between these two unions as caused by a reluctance on the part of the officials of both the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasterers to block the movement for amalgamation really desired by the membership of both unions.

The Progressives point out that the present bitter strife merely plays into the hands of these reactionary officials and may be is deliberately concocted to stir up hatred between the members of the two unions and prevent the normal and fraternal progress of both groups toward amalgamation.

Amalgamation, the progressives assert, will only come about when the members of both unions, tired of the continual sabotage of their unions by self-seeking bureaucrats, take the bull by the horns and amalgamate their unions while pushing the squawking officials of both sides off the scaffold.

Dies After Losing Legs.

Nicholas Schmitz of 714 W. 64th St. fell from the top of a car from which he was shoveling coal in a yard at S. Chicago Ave. where he was employed. The injuries he received necessitated the amputation of his legs. He died after the operation.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SOVIET TRADE HERE DOUBLES OVER LAST YEAR

1925 Business 250 Per Cent of Pre-War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Russian trade with the United States in the six months ending June 30 last was nearly 250 per cent that for the first half of the year 1913, and was about equal to the total for the entire year 1924, according to a report by Chairman Hoorgin of the Amtorg (official) Trading Corporation to the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

The turn-over in this half-year was $58,779,736, of which $52,610,645 represented purchases of American goods for shipment to Soviet Russia, and the remaining $6,169,091 represented sales of Soviet products in the United States.

This business was done chiefly on a credit basis, through banks or individual American firms. It does not include imports of manganese, which is shipped direct to American firms, nor the operations of the Russian cooperatives of farmers and dairymen, who maintain their own foreign trading organization.

Cotton Largest Item.

Cotton was the largest item of Russian purchases here. Russian money purchased $26,479,500 worth of this crop and shipped it to Murransk. Machinery and supplies for the extension of Russian industry and agriculture cost $9,000,000. Flour was bought in America, to the amount of $17,822,395.

In return, Americans bought $3,831,012 worth of Russian furs, and lesser amounts of such things as sheep-casings, licorice root, flax and hemp fibre, and caviar.

Machinery For New Factories.

Hoorgin stated that while cotton made up 75 per cent of all Russian purchases in this country last year, in 1925 it represents only 58 per cent. Where last year Russia bought only replacement machinery and parts this year it has been buying mostly basic machinery. This machinery is to be used in new factories—textile, electrical, metallurgical and others.

While Russia's good crops this year will make purchases of American flour necessary, she will be able to buy a great deal more of our machinery. Her own cotton crop is 38 per cent better this year than last, but her consumption of cotton is growing so fast that she will not decrease her buying of that material.

British Propaganda.

Economists in Washington studying those figures, are beginning to give serious heed to the suggestions coming from continental Europe, that British business is behind the propaganda against American recognition of Moscow. The argument runs this way: Britain must always be the jealous rival of her next strongest economic competitor in Europe. Soviet Russia is making giant strides toward that economic leadership which Germany surrendered during the war.

If British business, now in desperate straits and looking ahead to utter ruin, can induce the United States to help her draw an economic blockade once more around Russia, British markets may yet be restored. Propaganda against the Russians must be handled in America through American politicians and bankers and editors, if Russian industrial expansion is to be seriously checked.

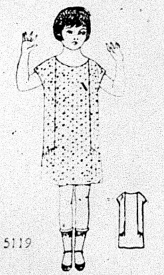
Riffs Put Rift in Plans.

MADRID.—The investiture of eighteen-year-old Muley Hassan as Caliph of Spanish Morocco has been postponed on account of pressing military movements against the Riffs, General Jordana, head of the Franco-Spanish conference on Morocco said today.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

COOL AND DAINTY



5119. The new cotton prints are nice for this model. It will also develop attractively in pongee, crepe, tub silk and other wash materials.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 yards of 32 inch material.

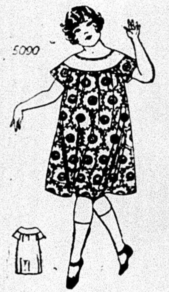
Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

FOR SCHOOL OR PLAY



5090. Printed voile and plain voile are here combined. This style is also pleasing in batiste, chambrey and cretonne.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires ¼ yard of plain material and 2¼ yards of figured material 36 inches wide if made as illustrated. If made of one material 2½ yards will be required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

SPEAKER AT TOPEKA INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL SAYS UNSKILLED WORKER MUST BE ORGANIZED AND AIDED

By JESSE KEEBLE
(Worker Correspondent)

TOPEKA, Kan., August 17.—At the industrial council meeting last night at Labor Hall the Labor Day committee reported that Mr. Combs, a lawyer of Kansas City, Mo., would be the principal speaker.

The report from the forum committee stated the open forum would start after Labor Day. Nothing definite was done in regard to workers' study classes but the principal conversation among delegates seemed to be in regard to the need of education for workers.

There were not enuf officers of the different unions present to do anything definite in regard to the building of a new labor temple at Topeka. A motion was passed stating that it was the desire of the delegates present that a building be built or purchased to be known as the Topeka Central Labor Temple and to be used as a meeting place for the Industrial Council and the different labor unions.

Mr. Newlun, a railroad worker who went out in the big railroad strike, was a visitor and gave a short talk emphasizing the necessity of organizing the common laborers and of giving them due consideration when they were having trouble on a job when they are already organized. He showed that there was too much of a tendency for the skilled workers to not take up the fight for the common laborer on construction jobs but go ahead and work and ignore the fight of their weaker brothers. He claimed the railroad strike was lost because the unskilled workers were unorganized, uneducated to union conditions and uncared for by the skilled workers.

There was nothing else for them to do to better their conditions but to go in and take the better positions when the strike gave the opportunity. He appealed to the union men to use all their influence to organize and better the condition of the common laborer. Mr. Rock, president of the Hod Carriers and common laborers, was present and made a talk along the same line. He stated that what the speaker said was true in regard to the shops here—that the strikers' places were filled up by the common laborers who had been neglected and ignored by the unions.

MOVIE FANS TO SEE THEMSELVES IN CHICAGO MOVIE

Do you want to be a movie star? No chance for you at Hollywood, but you can get into the movies in Chicago if you will attend the picnic of the Federation of the Russian Children's School of Chicago and Vicinity on Sunday, Aug. 23, at National Grove, Riverside, Ill. Moving pictures of the separate schools and the crowd in general will be taken and later shown in Chicago and other cities of the United States, and will also be sent to Soviet Russia. Organizations who will attend in a body are urged to prepare signs with their names.

Tickets in advance are only 35 cents and are for sale by all members of the schools, at the Russian Co-op restaurants and at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Tell your friends about it and come yourself and get into the movies!

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By A. LOSOVSKY

Author of:

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THIS book offers invaluable information to the worker. The author sums up the forces in the world of labor—the differences in programs—the outlook for the future.

A. Losovsky is secretary of the great driving force of world organized labor—the Red International of Labor Unions—and his authoritative and most interesting books should form the back-bone of every workers' library.

The World Trade Union Movement 50 Cents

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Dawes Plan No Miracle Worker

According to data on the industrial situation in Germany, the condition of business is worse there now than at any time since the Dawes plan was ratified. Trade is so slack that twelve commercial and technical expositions have been cancelled. Evidently the Dawes plan, which was touted as a cure-all for Germany's ills has fallen far short of being a miracle worker.

Hundreds of thousands of German workers are unemployed. Workers are being shot down in the streets of Berlin by police. In all probability Germany is on the eve of another serious industrial crisis.

Capitalism is doomed. All the wise men of the East and of the West cannot save it. A Dawes plan may be able to set the wheels of industry in motion, but no Dawes can find a market for goods if such a market does not exist.

As usual the German workers will suffer from the breakdown of German industry. They suffer when they are employed and they suffer still more when they are unemployed.

While German industry is going to pieces and the standard of living of the workers is descending, the delegation of German trade unionists in the Soviet Union are able to report that the conditions of the workers and peasants in Soviet Russia are improving and that their industries are constantly on the up-grade.

This object lesson cannot fail to have its effect in stimulating the German workers to cast off their fetters and establish their own rule on the ruins of capitalism. Only then will they be able to put an end to unemployment and poverty.

Adding Insult to Injury

The reason the workers in the oil fields are not organized is because they were paid so royally that the incentive to organize simply did not exist, writes an oily press agent in a capitalist paper. As if nobody ever heard of the conditions of the oil slaves in the fields of Wyoming and other states!

The press agent adds insult to injury by admitting that the oil workers have been toiling for a stretch of twenty-four hours a day. If there is a human being living who likes to work for a boss twelve hours at a stretch, he is welcome to the luxury. But he has not been located to date except in the columns of "successful" fiction.

The responsibliity for the lack of organization among the oil workers rests mainly with the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. The oil workers are exploited as mercilessly as any other category of labor in the country. The oil magnates are rich and have at their disposal the officials of the states and counties in which they operate. Those uniformed officials together with private detectives make it impossible for any organizing effort to succeed that is not backed up by the collective might of the labor movement.

Those who are now at the head of the American Federation of Labor are too busy collaborating with the employers and acting as stoolpigeons for the capitalist government to make any serious effort to organize the workers in the oil fields or elsewhere. The job of organizing the unorganized is waiting for the progressives and radical workers. If it is left to the reactionaries, it will never be accomplished.

Uniting for Action

No more encouraging news struck the eyes of the workers of the United States in many months than the story in yesterday's DAILY WORKER of the action taken by Locals 3 and 4 of the International Printing Pressmens' and Assitants' Union, when they voted to accept a proposal for joint action against the employers in wages and disputes over working conditions.

This action was taken despite the efforts of tools of George L. Berry, the scabby president of the International, to block it. The few Berry henchmen who dared open their mouths against the unity pact were howled down and talked down by the membership and their leading spokesmen.

No group of organized workers in the entire trade union movement of the United States have been more mistreated than the pressmen and feeders. At every step they have met the combined opposition of the employers and the empolyers' tool, George L. Berry. It seems they are not going to tolerate Berryism any longer.

The Chicago locals of the I. P. P. & A. U. have set a splendid example to the entire printing trade. This first step is important, because the first step in the right direction is always the hardest. There is no better way to break sectional and craft prejudices than by melting them in the furnace of a common struggle against the enemy. This applies to all other unions operating in the same industry as well as to the pressmen and feeders.

Amalgamation! This is the golden word that should be on the lips of every class conscious worker in the craft-ridden trade union movement of the United States.

General Feng, of China, is said to be going back on chirstianity. He is. Feng is actually calling on his countrymen to free themselves from the imperialist robbers who looted China with the aid of the bible, dope and the sword.

France politely informs England that an anti-Soviet coalition might endanger the peace of Europe and particularly of Poland and Roumania. France's devotion to peace is not due to the existence of the Red Army! Perish the thought.

If the pressmen keep after "Majah" George L. Berry, he may have to go to war for a living. He will need all his "military" experience in defeating the determination of the union members to get rid of him.

George Bernard Shaw declares that he is insane. We believe George is a little too hard on himself. He is not crazy but just getting a little bit foolish.

The Reorganization of the Workers Party

LETTER TO THE C. E. C. FROM THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from Yesterday's issue of The Daily Worker.)

ONE has to grasp the new role of national sections in order to understand that a correct reorganization of the party will only help to strengthen the work among the proletariat of each individual nationality. Even before now, the national sections of the Workers Party have to a certain extent exercised some influence upon the public opinion of the workers of their nationality, since it was they chiefly who were the active workers, in all the, sometimes fairly numerous, educational, social and other working class institutions in their language (such as for instance, the "People's Houses" of the Finns). Moreover, the national sections actually control their point of view of general party interests. For instance, a party policy was not always pursued, since the national sections, owing to the fact that they are separated from general party life and the inadequate (and sometimes distorted) understanding of general party duties which resulted, could not always be fully acquainted with the forms of agitation and propaganda corresponding with the aims of the party in each given period. Moreover, this work could not be sufficiently intensive, since its nature was dictated by local interests and did not embrace the interests and aims of the struggle of the whole working class of the United States. Only by bringing the national sections together and fusing them will it be possible to extend and intensify their activity.

The existing national sections, or federations must not lose their mass character. On the contrary, they must attract all the workers and clerical employes of their nationality who accept the view of the class struggle.

THE existing national federations by their agitation and propaganda work in the working class bodies and organizations of their particular nationality must win the workers belonging to the national minorities of America away from the influence of the social-democrats, the nationalists, the clericals and other bourgeois tendencies. The national federations must be a reservoir drawing the best elements into the Workers Party and the workers and clerical employes of their particular nationality into the American Trade Unions. The national federations must not isolate themselves from one another, but on the contrary set up closer contact not only among themselves, but also with the American workers belonging to their trade unions, and interest themselves generally more than hitherto in American life.

It will of course be understood that the national sections in the form above indicated cannot enter the Workers Party as a whole. The party members belonging to the present national sections must join the party nuclei of the factories where they work, or, if they do not work in enterprises, the nuclei of the streets in which they reside.

It is there that they must pay their party dues. Thus the national sections will not form parts of the Workers Party. The members of the present national sections will enter the party thru the nuclei.

All members of the Workers Party, Finns, Germans, Russians, etc., must set up party fractions within their wide national sections, which will elect their town district, town regional, state and national leading organs (bureaus). BUT . . . . The national fraction bureaus must abandon their isolation and become bodies for adapting the party members of their nationalities to general party life. Hence in the work of reorganization the duty arises of bringing the national fraction bureaus close to the general guiding organs of the party, indentifying them with the general party machine, thus enabling them to strengthen and improve the quality of their work.

THAT is why such a structure must be created for the agitational and propaganda party committees. In order to guide the work in the agitational and propaganda departments of the party committees the national fraction bureaus should be included in full force, or where this is not required, in part, so that they may be able to conduct the work among their nationals in their own language. The leadership, responsibility and control of their activities lie with the Agitprop Department and the corresponding party committee as a whole.

It will therefore be seen that the national bureau fractions will be by no means limited to the extent of their activities, but on the other hand they will be included in the system of a united party machine and their functions will be different from what they have been hitherto. While the national bureaus hitherto were independent leading party bodies representing the national sections in the party, and had the right of directing the whole work of the national section without exception and to collect membership dues, they will now lose those functions, but, on the other hand, will become a part of the general party apparatus, working under its control and direction and according to its directions and performing the whole of the agitational and propaganda work among their own nationalities.

The Central Committee should see that statutes be drawn up regulating the work of the fraction bureaus of the national sections in their new form. These statutes should provide for the ratification by the Agitprop Departments of the party committees of the decisions of the national fraction bureaus, the summoning of national conferences with the agreement of the competent party committee, etc.

WITHIN a town district the comrades belonging to one nationality and using one language avail themselves of the Agitprop Department of the town district committee (that is, the competent national bureau) for agitational and propaganda work among the workers of their nationality within the town district, within the working class organizations, etc. The most capable comrades should be entrusted with responsible work—reports, lectures and other forms of propaganda and agitational work among the workers of their nationality in their native tongue. Comrades speaking the same language may and should be assembled within the limits of a town district, in order to listen to reports and to take part in theoretical discussions, in order to raise the level of party education and to determine the methods of agitational, propaganda, party educational and club work. These meetings have no right to adopt DECISIONS on party questions—questions of policy or internal party questions, etc. This right belongs to the factory nuclei, the street nuclei and the locals, (where they still exist) the general meeting of the party members or the party conference which are to be the party organizations of the urban district or town, since for the party there can be no difference of interests demanding discussion or decision by a national section alone. The work of the Agitprop Departments of the town disrict committees, as all the activities of the latter are directed by the town committee, which also has its Agitprop Department, which in its turn includes the national fraction bureaus, whose function it is to control the agitational propaganda work among their own nationalities. Similar bureaus must be formed in the superior party committee (Regional and Central Committee).

Within the non-party working class organizations and instances of the various nationalities—Finns, Poles, Jews, etc.—such as cooperatives, People's Houses, mutual aid societies, etc., the duty of the party members of the corresponding nationality is that of a party fraction with the same functions as the party fractions within the Trade Unions have or should have (see our instructions of February, 1924, on fractional work and the corresponding section of the thesis on party structure adopted by the organizational conference). In these national non-party organizations—such as cooperatives, mutual aid societies, clubs, people's houses or printing, publishing, newspaper and similar limited liability companies—the comrades come into direct contact with wide sections of workers, clerks or farmers of their own nationality and speaking in their own tongue. Consequently the influence of the party will to a large extent be exercised thru the national fractions in the above-mentioned organizations, and the work and policy which the national sections of the Workers Party are carrying on at present, as well as the agitational and propaganda work among the working class masses of their own nationality, will be carried on inside of the national fractions in close contact with the corresponding party committees. While the agitational and propaganda work will be conducted by the reformed national bureaus, included in the apparatus of the Agitprop Departments, the work of the fractions in the cooperatives, publishing houses, banks, etc., will be directed by other corresponding departments of the party committees, trade union, organizational, etc. It is therefore necessary to organize such national Communist fractions in all non-party organizations, Latvian, Lithuanian, Jewish, Polish, etc., both town district, town, regional district and national. The national fractions in all the above-mentioned organizations—workers' clubs, workers' insurance societies, sport societies, etc.—will carry out the policy of the Communist Party, raise questions for discussion and bring forward proposals corresponding with the general tactics of the party, or upon the special decision of party bodies, will carry on agitation on the instructons of the Workers Party, explain the activities of the fracton among the non-party working class members of the organizations, etc., etc.

AT the head of the national Communist fractions of the local, district and central national bodies of the organizations there should be bureaus for guiding the fractional work. Their activties as we have said, will be guided and controlled by the competent party committees—town district, town, etc.

It should also be provided that the bureaus of all fractions of similar institutions of one nationality, for instance fraction bureaus of Finnish workers' cooperatives, may have a single central bureau uniting the activities of all the local and regional bureaus. Those bureaus in their turn should maintain contact with the local regional and central committees of the party thru the corresponding departments of these committees. The latter may also unite the fraction bureaus (cooperatives for instance), of all nationalities, in order to exchange experiences, coordinate activities and even for united action. As in the case of the nuclei, we shall not here give theses regarding the fractions, but would refer you to the instructions which were adopted by the Presidium in February, 1924, and by the organizational conference in March, 1925.

The alteration of the functions of a national organization within the organizational structure of the party, raises the question of party dues. It will of course be understood that after reorganization party dues will not go to the national organizations but to the town committee (thru the town district committees), which should retain a certain percentage for its own needs and transfer the remainder to the superior party committee. The question will arise, as to what means the national organizations will conduct their work (agitation, propaganda, education, etc.). The only answer can be that this work will be financed by the party committees which will assign the necessary funds for this purpose.

The very first steps towards the reorganization of the national sections will come up against the question of the party press. The situation which at present exists in the Workers Party with regard to the party press is entirely abnormal. As a matter of fact, the party and the Central committee have no control whatever over the party papers issued by the various national sections in their own languages. The papers of the national sections can write what they like, without even following the general policy of the Central Committee and the party. This "freedom" of the press from party control is in full accord with the general independence of the national sections of the party centre. This situation must also be changed especially after the election of party committees common for all nationalities. The Central Committee must place the party press in all languages under its control. The Central Committee or some other competent party committee must be in a position to give direct instructions on policy to the editors of all papers which are recognized, or desire to be recognized, by the party as party papers. The party should transmit its instructions on policy to the press thru the competent national fractions, i. e., thru those party members who are shareholders in a national paper, or are on its directing bodies, editorial boards, etc. In this way the Central Committee may, thru the corresponding fractions, exercise a controlling influence over a paper which is not officially a party paper introduce desirable comrades on to the editorial boards or have them appointed as editors, etc. Of course with regard to the papers which belong to the party the Central Committee must have the unconditional right of directly ratifying the appointment of the editors.

IN Conclusion, we desire to draw your attention to two important points.

FIRSTLY It is quite clear, as we stated above, that it is no easy matter to reform the old structure of the party immediately. The old organization has become deep-rooted a fact which must not be underestimated. Therefore, great caution must be observed in the reconstruction of national sections. First of all, an extensive **Ideological Campaign** must be initiated for the reroganization of the Workers Party, for transforming it into a centralized party and for breaking down the federalist principle of party structure as absolutely failing to comply with the requirements of an active proletarian party. This ideological campaign must be pursued simultaneously and parallel with a determined agitation for the construction of the party on the basis of factory and workshop nuclei explaining this measure. A number of instructive reports for agitators, editors and active workers must be devoted to questions concerning the reorganization of the Workers Party, and these comrades must be clearly given to understand the need for this measure and be made active advocates of reorganization. The Central Committee and the other competent party committees must direct this campaign in the press. It will thereby become possible still further and still more extensively to acquaint the members of the party with the proposed reconstruction and its absolute necessity and usefulness. The comrades belonging to the national sections must understand that their organization is not a measure directed against the national sections, but that it exclusively pursues the general aims of the party and is in the interests of the whole party, including the national sections themselves. The aim of reorganization is not by clumsiness and carelessness to destroy the organizations and work created by the national sections, but to strengthen the organizational influence of the Workers Party over the proletarians of all nationalities in the United States. By making use of all the available material, by demonstrating the advantages of the new forms of organization over the old, by treating the question seriously and in a business-like fashion and insistently quoting the arguments in favor of the reorganization of the Workers Party, insistently repeating them if necessary in the press, at party meetings, conferences, etc., the leading organs of the party may achieve success, all the more since the first practical steps and the success which accompanies them will speak eloquently in favor of the course adopted.

The second point is this: Perhaps in addition to the inevitable conservatives and sceptics there will be found comrades who underestimate the difficulties and who will want to break up the national sections before the new form of organization—the nuclei—will be sufficiently numerous and strong in a particular town district, town or region and sufficiently adapted to life to serve as a foundation for the new form of party organization. We issue a warning against such a step. Only when the town district and town committees, as the result of the organization of factory and street nuclei establish close contact with these nuclei, will it be possible finally to reorganize the old organization, the national sections and the given town district or town. **To break, however, one organization without creating something in its place, would be extremely disastrous.** The first thing is to organize factory and street nuclei, to set up ward, town district, town and regional committees, which are to be elected at the meetings or conferences of all the members of the party of all the nationalities in the ward, town district, town or region (we repeat that the organization of certain ward, town district, town, etc., committees may be proceeded with even before there are nuclei in all factories and streets). At the town or town district conferences the delegates to the party congress are to be elected. The Central Committee elected at the congress, after carefully examining all the pros and cons and after careful preparation, will thru the regional, town or town district committees, proceed to the reorganization of one or several of the existing 17 national sections, which are sufficiently prepared for such reorganization on the basis of the fraction as above set forth. Only when the reorganization of the national section has given good results, of which we do not doubt, it will be possible gradually to proceed to the reorganization of the remainder.

The rate at which reorganization is undertaken you must determine for yourselves. We shall help you in every way we can. But for that purpose you must send us information as to the progress of the work.

English Imperialism in Cyprus

Declaration of the Communist Party of Cyprus on the Inauguration of the Colonial Constitution of the Island

TO the workers of England and the International proletariat!

On the 1st of May, the very same day on which the proletariat of the whole world, under the red flag, proclaimed once more its just demands and protested at the same time against the dishonesty and baseness of the various fascist governments and against the endless intrigues of the imperialists, here in Cyprus, in the corner of the Mediterranean, English imperialism, by "letter patent," declared Cyprus to be a colony, thus adding three hundred thousand workers and farmers more to the millions of colonized peoples who are bound in heavy chains behind its bloody chariot.

This fact was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the bourgeois press of London, which hastened to pronounce and comment upon it in accordance with the interests of its patrons. Many newspapers were full of praise for the new political change in the island, as conferring more liberties on the country, while others, inspired by the Foreign Ministry of Greece, vociferously proclaimed that it was the duty of England to cede the island in favor of Greece in accordance with the well-known desire of its inhabitants.

English workers!

Proletarians of the whole world!

THE Communist Party of Cyprus as the only sincere defender of the real interests of the inhabitants of this miserable island, is compelled to appeal to you in order to protest on the one hand against the lies of the bourgeois press which has always been continue its unjust rule over the island, and on the other hand against the lies of the bourgeois press which has always been accustomed to blur the truth in seeking to misinterpret the real aspirations of the enslaved peoples.

Imperialist England which has always been exceedingly cautious in concealing from the peoples she has enslaved her real plans of exploitation by means of granting sham pseudo-liberties, has played the same game in Cyprus, for the famous legislative council which was set up in 1878 was nothing more or less than a puppet in the hands of a sly and immoral governing clique.

The duly elected representatives who were returned to this legislative council were possessed of no real legislative power, as everything was entirely dependent upon the whims and the boundless ignorance of the colonial office, which had only one aim: to suck from the blood of the country, the shameful tribute of £92,000, a share of the Turkish debt, in total disregard of the prevailing misery of the suffering pepole.

THIS was the state of affairs down to the 15th of May this year. Let us now examine what are the liberties so graciously granted along with this our official colonization.

It is absolutely absurd and an abuse of language to talk of liberties! The increase of the native seats on the Legislative Council from 12 to 15, which has been trumpeted all over the world as a magnificent concession of further libetries to the population of Cyprus, is simply a piece of bitter irony, for the number of official parasites has at the same time been increased from 6 to 9, so that the same order is maintained. No other change has been effected. And how is it with regard to the share of the Turkish debt of £92,000? This continues to be a heavy burden on the shoulders of the long-suffering people at a time when the financial crisis in the Island is admitted to be without precedent. Has not Cyprus become a colony? By what right is the payment of this barbarous inhuman tribute demanded, when there exists no real indebteness to Turkey? It can only be characterized as a suppression of the weak peoples by capitalism. The English treasury finds it necessary to fill its huge coffers in order to maintain that invincible guard, the English fleet. It is of no concern to its administration whether this money is wrung from starving villagers, clad in rags, who, unable to earn their daily bread, are obliged ot feed on roots and old herbage.

BUT we not only protest against the continuation of the foreign yoke, we also protest against the clergy and our bourgeoisie who are clamouring in favor of the union of Cyprus with Greece. This bourgeois minority, consisting of money-lenders and big merchants in close cooperation, is struggling hard for the union, as it sees by this means an easier way to achieve its plans of exploitation against the poor villagers and peasants of the Island. We strongly protest against the national aspirations of the bourgeoisie which are trumpeted forth now and again and declare that the Cyprian proletarians and the masses of the Cyprian peasants are against the national dreams of the bourgeoisie, for they know very well that under the union a new yoke is waiting for them, far worse than the present, a new conscription and new duties as guards on the sea coast.

Workers of England!

The workers and peasants of Cyprus appeal to you and ask you to take up their claim against the constitution of their slavery to imperialism.

Proletarians of the world!

ON May day, when our conquerors were officially proclaiming to us our condemnation to live under British imperialism, our thoughts turned to you, who, with your huge processions demonstrated once more to our exploiters that you mean to stand together, ever watchful guardians of our rights. We have placed our faith in you for the attainment of our real liberty, for our autonomy.

Down with imperialism!

Long Live the liberation of the peoples!

Long Live the international proletariat!

Long Live the International Social revolution!

The Central Committee of the
Cyprus Communist Party

Shell Shocked Dough.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—(FP)—Protests by rich owners of country estates around Northport, Long Island, against construction of a 1,000 bed hospital for shell-shocked soldiers of the late war have been overruled by the federal board of hospitalization. These tragic invalids, shrieking at the horrors they cannot forget, will be housed in a $3,000,000 building in the neighborhood of some of the men whose fortunes were made, or were multiplied, while the slaughter on the western front went on.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE fossil remains of a Neanderthal man was discovered in Galilee last June. The scientific world is quite excited about it. The Neantherthaler was ape-like in his apparance, say the scientists, but his brain was about as large as it is today. Let us hope, not as empty. Well, this is going too far. We confess that modern man is away ahead of his long distance ancestors in many ways. There are exceptions of course. Perhaps it is not fair to judge all the Neanderthalers by the skull that was dug up in Galilee.

• • •

SEVERAL thousand years from now, fossil remains of William Jennings Bryan may be dug up. It would not be just to the present generation, if the scientists of the future should assume that the brain pan of the "Commoner" was typical of all the other mental storehouses in the United States. Thoughts like these sometimes prevent us from accepting all the conclusions of the scientists.

• • •

"YOU ain't goin' to pray no mo'" is the slogan of the coal operators of Oklahoma who have sent the sheriff to the mine pits to prevent the wives of the striking miners from invoking godly aid to convert the strikebreakers to the ways of decency. Strange to say the prayers had effect. At least so we are told. There is a suspicion in my mind that the wives of the miners hurled something else besides prayers at the strikebreakers. When the workers don't pray, they are enemies of religion. When they do pray, they are blasphening. If the miners take our tip they will stop praying and begin acting.

• • •

THERE is a likelihood that a strike will take place in the anthracite region on September 1. It is also possible that the bituminous miners may down tools simultaneously. Such a threat has been made by John L. Lewis, head of the International union. Lewis cannot be trusted to take any action that would benefit the miners unless he feels that his own prestige and position are at stake. The operators have played ducks and drake with the Jacksonville pact. A national strike in the coal industry

(Continued on page 2)

CUNEO PRINTING PLANT FAILS TO PRODUCE GOODS

Company Losing Money Thru Lockout

The Sears-Roebuck Company is getting nervous over the inability of the Cuneo Printing Company to turn out its catalogues scheduled for delivery by Sept. 1st. Scab foremen and scab pressmen are not able to do much of anything, but what they succeed in turning out is very inferior work.

The exposes published in the DAILY WORKER are getting under the hide of Seymour "Stuss" Singer, the scab superintendent and former pal of the New York gangsters who killed the gambler Rosenthal. Pressmen and feeders are being brot in from all parts of the country, but most of them leave as soon as they learn that there is a lockout on.

Berry Agreed to Pact.

It is now admitted by representatives of "Majah" Berry that while the feeders were in arbitration proceedings the international officer held a conference with Cuneo. The printing boss was asked if he would agree to the decision of the arbitrators. Cuneo's answer to this was that he would if the international would make the pressmen abide by the agreement with reference to the reduction of pressmen on the machines. Berry promised Cuneo that he would see to this, even tho the pressmen three times refused to ratify the tentative pact made between the executive board and Cuneo.

It is as a result of this decision of Berry's that the pressmen and feeders at Cuneo's are now locked out, with Berry trying to supply their places with "union" scabs.

The prospects for a successful ending to the dispute are brig.. It is rumored that Premier taxi drivers are refusing to haul strikebreakers to the Cuneo plant.

CITY CENTRAL, LOCAL CHICAGO, W. P. OF A., MEETS TONIGHT, 8 P. M.

The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held tonight, Aug. 19, at 722 Blue Island avenue. The meeting will open promptly at 8 p. m., and all delegates are requested to be there promptly at that hour

POLITICAL PRISONERS DEMAND BETTER FARE; ARMY FIRES AT THEM

LUTSK, Aug 18.—One hundred and fifty political prisoners in a compound in Volinia rebelled against the unbearable conditions they are forced to live under. A battalion of the army was called out and without warning fired into the crowd of prisoners. One was killed and many wounded.

BERRY IS NOW RAISING MONEY FOR NEW CHURCH

Chicago Tribune Prints Liberty in Scab Shop

This is the fifth of a series of articles exposing the crooked career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Presamen's and Assistants' Union. The members of the international union are now determined to get rid of Berry and Berryism.

•

It is worthy of notice that Berry in his boost for the governorship of Tennessee never mentioned the fact that he was president of the International Printing Pressmens' and Assistants Union. Evidently he did not want the ruling classes of Tennessee to know that he had any connection with labor. The pressmen were only good for furnishing him with the money with which to initiate his industral enterprise.

Still At His Tricks.

When the pressmen of Chicago finished their investigation they discovered that "Majah" Berry, the war patriot, who helped the capitalists to keep the workers quiet during the slaughter, had dug into the old Age **Pension Fund to the extent of about a quarter of a million dollars and an almost equal amount from the War Emergency Assesment.**

Berry had not stopped playing tricks with the membership since Judge Cochrane decision declared that the "Majah" was guilty of embezzlement. **Berry is now building a chapel for services to dead soldiers buried in France.** He called the fund "Popular Subscription" but it did not prove very "popular" so he had to have his puppets at the convention make it a "compulsory" popular subscription. Each member was soaked one dollar for this fake scheme. According to Berry's own figures there is over $40,000 in this fund at the present time.

It was during one of his appearances during the litigation over his embezzling ventures that a federal judge ran him out of the court for appearing in his uniform with the obvious intention to impress the judge with his patriotism. Berry had to change his vestments and come back dressed like a normal person.

How The Bosses Buy Berry.

An excellent example of how the printers purchase Berry and thus secure relief from union obligation is furnished by an editorial in the July issue of the American Pressman, edited by Berry. In this editorial the Chicago Tribune is praised highly for

(Continued on Page 2.)

ANTHRACITE DEADLOCK STILL UNBROKEN, THO MINERS FEAR SELL OUT

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Continuation of the conference between miners' leaders was expected here today as union chiefs from both anthracite and bituminous fields flocked the headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

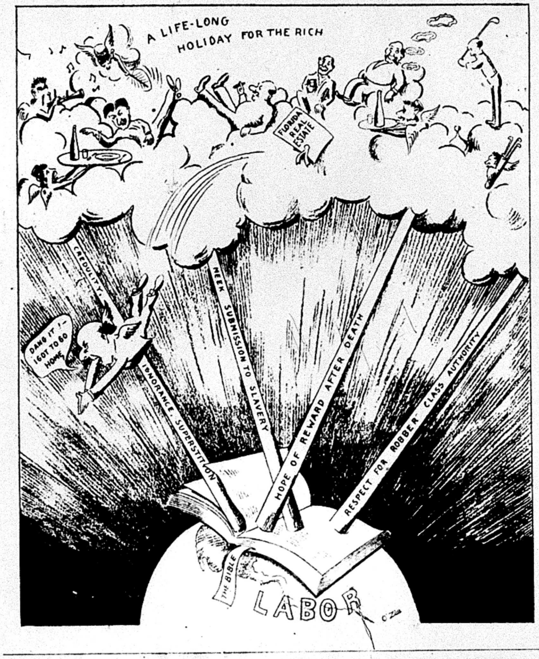
While union officials said nothing but "ordinary union business" had been discussed, it was learned that plans for the threatened anthracite miners' strike on Sept 1 were gone over.

The next move in the deadlock betwene the miners and the operators is seen in a possible "get-together" call for arbitration, which has tricked the miners before but which Lewis may accept after some bluster in spite of the pressure being put upon him from the Progressive Miners who oppose any and all arbitration schemes.

Pattern Men Fight "Open Shop"

The patternmakers expect a favorable break in the next few days in their fight to unionize a dozen open shops in Chicago. The large number of members at work in union shops enables the Patternmakers' Association to pay its 50 striking members **full union wages as strike benefits.**

A SHAKY FOUNDATION


A LIFE-LONG HOLIDAY FOR THE RICH
FLORIDA REAL ESTATE
DANG IT! — I GOT TO GO HOME
CREDULITY
IGNORANCE, SUPERSTITION
MEEK SUBMISSION TO SLAVERY
HOPE OF REWARD AFTER DEATH
RESPECT FOR ROBBER CLASS AUTHORITY
THE BIBLE
LABOR
O'Zim

A. C. W. UNION TO ANSWER RAID AT MEETING TONIGHT

City Organization to Aid N. Y. Struggle

An answer to the raids and arrests conducted by the city police, carrying out the orders of the International Tailoring company, will be given by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers tonight at the Labor Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie Aves., at a meeting of all shop chairmen and officers of the union. The meeting was called to discuss the union's strike against the International.

The Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated has met and pledged aid to the New York Amalgamated strikers who are carrying on an extensive organization drive as well as a strike against the International plant in New York.

The New York strikers will be supplied with as much funds as they need, it was said by Chicago Amalgamated officials. The Chicago organization is in a better position as the fight here is concentrated in one plant, and there is no vicious injunction to fight as in the case in New York city.

A member of the Amalgamated, Sophie Klovestke, who is not a striker, but who was walking the picket line with friends, was arrested on a charge of 'disorderly conduct" yesterday, altho she was doing nothing but picketing. She will appear in the Des Plaines street police station this morning for a hearing.

The J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring company's project in Rock Island has failed, it is reported, the Tri-cities workers refusing to act as strikebreakers. The local manufacturers who induced the International to go to Rock Island in order to introduce "open shop" conditions there, have been reproved by the International bosses for "misinterpreting" conditions."

It has been disclosed that the same group of Rock Island "open shoppers" who invited the garment bosses to their city had the government arsenal there closed in order to throw the workers out of jobs and reduce wages.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

AETNA FURNITURE WORKERS VICTORS IN SHORT STRIKE

Thank Daily Worker as Their Only Aid

The upholsterers of the Aetna Furniture company of 469 West 24th St., who struck early last week when the firm tried to force a second wage cut on them in addition to a ten per cent cut on piece rates which they had agreed to, have won their strike completely and went back to work yesterday with all their demands accepted by the management.

Monday morning, the superintendent summoned in the committee which had been elected by the strikers, from off the picket line, and agreed to rescind the second cut and to recognize the shop committee which the strikers had set up as the authorized spokesmen in the shop to adjust grievances in the future. Also, those workers whom the firm had said could not come back at all, are not to be discriminated against, but are to be taken back without prejudice with the rest.

Thank the Daily Worker.

At a meeting of the strikers yesterday morning, they discussed their experience and the agreemnt, and in the name of all the strikers the meeting thanked the DAILY WORKER for the assistance that had been given them and expressed the hope that in the future the DAILY WORKER would grow and prosper as the real workers' press and lead in the whole labor movement.

The strikers came to the conclusion that their only hope lies in the left wing labor movement being able ultimately to take the leadership of the American labor movement, as they could expect no aid from the present yellow leadership of the Upholsterers' Union, which had sold them out before and now refuses to organize them at all. They are not opposed to the union and hope to be able to join when the union leadership ceases its opposition to admitting workers to membership.

Daily Worker Only Aid.

The strikers declared that the only aid they had in winning their strike was from the DAILY WORKER, the organ of the Workers Communist Party, and all promised not to forget that they were obligated by their own interest as workers, to participate in the labor movement under the

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR PARTY OF LIMA WINS THE PRIMARIES

Expect to Elect the City Commission in Nov.

LIMA, Ohio, August 18.—Three labor candidates, including two socialists and a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will run on a labor party ticket in the November elections for city commissioners as a result of the non-partisan primary election just held.

About one-fifth of the 20,000 voters of Lima turned out to the primary election in which party tickets were ruled off by reason of the non-partisan law, altho the definite labor party candidates, Corbin N. Shook, the former socialist mayor and Edwin Blank polled the highest votes on a platform of the labor party, while Lawrence Long, of the B. of R. T. who had come out as an independent before the labor party ticket was proposed, ran sixth, which will permit him to run in the final election which will choose three of the six highest primary candidates.

Expect Larger Final Vote.

Indications are that the November election will see the three labor party candidates, Shook, Blank and Long, pitted against the three old commissioners with the prophecy of local Communists that the labor party ticket will win "with a more startling vote than that of the primary."

The primary brought out about 25 per cent of the total voting strength in comparison to the 92 per cent shown in the presidential election last year.

Labor Party Platform.

The labor party platform was the center of attraction and the campaign from now on will make it the entire issue, the Lima trade unions supporting Shook having made the election the talk of the local unions, where even the republican chairman of the Machinists' local congratulated the success of the labor party at the local meeting.

Shook led the primary race with 1,783 votes, Blank came next with 1,489 votes, while Long who ran sixth as above noted, had 925 votes. **According to local Communists, the labor party candidates expect to have control of this city of 50,000 inhabitants after the November electios**

HYMAN CHALLENGES SIGMAN TO SHOW ANY MASS SUPPORT IN I. L. G. W.; STOPPAGE THURSDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, August 18.—Plans for Thursday's stoppage in the ladies' garment industry in this city are proceeding with every prospect that a great majority of the workers will respond to the call issued by the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Altho President Sigman has prophesied that there will be no actual stoppage, he has supplemented this prophesy with a letter to he workers threatening them with loss of their jobs if they stop work. According to Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action, this is an example of the sort of terrorism that has been going on continuously since the raids on Locals 2 and 9 headquarters on June 15.

Sig Is Getting Funny.

"Yet President Sigman quotes the constitution at us," says Mr. Hyman, "denounces us for un-union-like tactics, and says we ought to 'accomplish organization changes in a constitutional manner.' Evidently President Sigman is becoming a humorist. It was a committee appointed by him who drew up this constitution, and it was his Objection and Election Committee which barred from the ballot for delegates to the convention anyone who opposed his reactionary constitution. When by chance some delegates were chosen who were hostile to Sigman and his machine, they were unseated.

"Last June, the day after he had captured by force the headquarters of Losals 2 and 9 with all the records and property in these buildings, President Sigman sent us a letter notifying us of our suspension and demanding that we turn over the books and property of the local, 'in accordance with the constitution.' How does he dare to speak of the constitution after such acts of terror?

Blue Sky Locals.

"And how can he talk of our gaining any system of proportional representation in our union when every convention is packed with delegates from out-of-town locals, which like mushrooms spring up on the eve of conventions just to serve the ends of the machine. It is with these locals that Sigman voted in our present constitution; it is with these locals that he can carry thru anything that is to his liking.

"He reproaches us with trying to form a dictatorship and forcing it on the members; yet it is we who were legally elected and have the confidence of the members. He came into office only thru the aid of these fake locals at a packed convention, not by direct vote of the membership. If he is so confident that he represents the will of the members, why does he not follow our suggestion for a referendum vote on our demands for his resignation, for our reinstatement and for a reorganization of the Joint Board? (Of course we mean a referendum counted by some impartial committee, and not such a one as was taken on the governor's commission report, where a vote of about 3,000 was stretched to 14,000.)

Asks Show of Power.

"And if President Sigman is so opposed to dictatorship, why does he use gangsters to force the members to pay dues, and seek the co-operation of the employers to force the workers to recognize the Joint Board, when they no longer consider it a legal body of the union?

"The Joint Committee of Action has called upon the cloak and dressmakers to stop work on Thursday to demonstrate their protest against the Joint Board and all its actions, and to prove that they cannot be terrorized, nor any longer enslaved by the corrupt machine of the union."

VIENNA FASCIST BANDS IN ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS

One Hundred Arrested, Many Are Injured

VIENNA, August 18.—One hundred and six fascists were being held by police here for taking part in the anti-semitic riot, staged at the opening of the Zionist Congress. The fascists, several thousand of whom came here from out of town, were bent upon breaking up the Zionist meeting.

The head of the Vienna police had forbidden hostile demonstrations, but before order was restored the entire police force of 6,000 was forced to **charge the rioters with drawn sabres. A score were injured.**

The bridges over the Danube leading to the Jewish quarters are heavily guarded by police

MASSACRE AT CANTON TOLD BY WITTNESS

Over Hundred Dead and Wounded

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18—The following is the text of a suppressed declaration and appeal of the Chinese staff, students and workmen of the Canton Christian college, concerning the massacre of Chinese at Canton, sent via this city by mail.

• • •

On the 23rd of June as a patriotic demonstration protesting against the killing of our fellow-countrymen by the British and the Japanese in Shanghai and eleswhere, a body of citizens which was composed largely of farmers, laborers, and students who were unarmed and defenceless paraded on the street of Canton.

When we were marching peacefully and orderly on Shaki road in Chinese territory opposite the Anglo-French concession of Shameen, the British troops there which were fully equipped with arms and protected by sandbags fired upon the crowd first by rifles and then by machine guns and naval guns.

The firing resulted in over a hundred dead and wounded including many of our students and staff.

As we were on the spot where the British fired at, we were showered with bullets and shells and we escaped death only by a narrow margin. We saw troops first started firing at us and how they kept firing without

Appeals to British Lion.

In view of this horrible atrocity committed by the British troops at Shameen, we, the entire Chinese staff and student body, and workmen of Canton Christian college, wish to appeal to the citizens and governments of the foreign countries for symathy and support. We appeal especially to the British for an objective inquiry into the matter, and for a just and amicable settlement.

As eye-witnesses on the scene of the tragedy we wish to point out that the responsibility for the crime rested with those foreign consuls and authorities who directed the firing.

In this connection we wish to state that the outrages which took place in Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton were symptomatic of the unequal and unjust relationship existing between China and the foreign states. Bound by unequal treaties, enchanced by foreign control, and paralyzed by foreign exploitation, China is an international cripple.

In order that peace and amity may be established between China and the foreign states, the treaties that are of the nature of 'iniquum foedus' should be abrogated at once, and new treaties on the basis of equality and reciprocity should be made.

It is important to remember that the present unrest in China in regard to foreign relations is due chiefly to the rising tide of nationalism in opposition to the rights and interests that the foreigners exacted from China by virtue of treaties and agreements that were imposed upon China by circumstances of war. Since the unequal and imposed treaties are the fundamental causes of the present unrest, we must abolish them. To this end consular jurisdiction must be given up, foreign settlements, concessions, and leased territories must be restored, restrictions on tariff autonomy must be removed; spheres of influence must be renounced; control of customs must be surrendered; the stationing of foreign troops and warships must be evacuated, and the maintenance of wireless stations and other warlike establishments must be done away with.

Moved by the deep sorrow of our countrymen, prompted by a profound sense of justice, and guided by a pure and unselfish motive, we appeal to the whole world for sympathy, support, and justice.

June 25, 1925.

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR IN TOLEDO TELLS THE DEAR LADIES TRUTH ABOUT "VICE", CHILD LABOR

By A. W. HARVITT
(Worker Correspondent)

TOLEDO, Ohio, August 18.— William Patterson, who is the Workers Party candidate for mayor of this city, spoke before the league of women voters in their hall Tuesday evening.

Comrade Patterson was invited along with the other candidates who will run in the primary election for the nomination of candidates for the office of mayor of Toledo.

The invited guests who spoke during the evening were: Fred Mery, business men's candidate; Alvin Jones, dry candidate and reformer; Tommy, Devine, candidate of the Devine-Socialists who promised the ladies to vote for anything the dear ladies asked for.

Immediately upon arriving at the hall each speaker was handed a questionnaire with the questions they were to answer in their speechs.

Communist Answers Questions.

These questions were pertaining to the injunction abatement law in regard to prostitution, and houses of prostitution.

This law states that all such places of ill-fame can be closed and padlocked and the occupants stopped from doing business.

The law says also that the owners of the building can be enjoined from renting a building for such a purpose, and the building shall be closed and padlocked as a nuisance.

The other question each candidate was to answer was in regard to street trades, such as selling papers on the streets by children less than twelve years of age.

The other candidates, including the yellow Socialist Divine Tommy, all promised to abolish these evils and anything else that these dear ladies wanted done in the future.

Comrade Patterson gave the dear ladies a shock by telling them the truth.

The Communist candidate is a member of the Longshoremen's Union, and perhaps he seemed a little brusque to the ladies, as he speaks in the proletarian language. He used unvarnished English in telling the ladies about prostitution and its cause.

Speaker Tells About Injunction.

The speaker informed the ladies he knew some of them were intelligent enuf to know that a mayor did not have any power to issue an injunction to start with, but that injunctions were issued by capitalist judges against labor unions that were fighting the bosses for the bare necessities of life. He told the audience WHY this injunction law was never used against the owners of houses of prostitution, because wealthy real estate men who controlled the capitalist courts owned much of the property that was rented for these purposes.

The speaker said: "If I promised to do this,—which I am not going to do,—I would be powerless to carry out that promise, because the courts are the place where injunctions are issued, but the courts do not issue injunctions against wealthy property owners, but against labor."

The speaker then told them that the Workers (Communist) Party is against prostitution, but it would not be by injunction they would stop it, but by abolishing the capitalist system so that one class could not live by exploiting another.

Soviet Russia Abolished Prostitution.

The speaker told them that there was no prostitution in Soviet Russia where the dictatorship of the proletariat prevails.

He told them that the courts belonged to the workers there, and were used in their interests and not as here, to enjoin them from striking for more pay and better conditions.

Ridicules Reform.

Comrade Pattreson ridiculed reform and said that Toledo was the most reformed city in the United States, but that it did not seem to help it any.

He told them that if working girls received enuf in wages to live on, there would be less prostitution.

Communist Party Not Reformist.

Then he said: "Ladies, the Communist Party is not a party of reform, but when the Communists get control, they will abolish the capitalist dictatorship and establish the proletarian dictatorship."

Communists Would Abolish Child Labor.

In speaking with reference to the street trades participated in by children under 12 years, Comrade Patterson told the audience that Communists have always stood for the complete abolition of all child labor in any form; not only of babies, but of any child below high school age.

He said:—"The only way to abolish the grinding of our children into gold for the plute class is to abolish the exploitation system of wage slavery, and thereby destroy the capitalist system completely." The speaker told his audience that this would not reform the vice conditions that now prevails in Toledo, but would abolish all vice and other crimes of society now existing because of capitalism.

Arrest Mine Leaders.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—(FP)—When Gomer Jones, vice president, District 21, United Mine Workers of America, and S. A. Robertson, another union official, were arrested in Arkansas under a revived 1917 injunction on a charge of planning to parade thru the streets of Greenwood, Ark., the American Civil Liberties Union volunteered its aid from New York to fight the case thru to the highest courts.

Where Labor Makes Its Own Laws

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I. W. A. IN NEED OF IMMEDIATE FUNDS FOR MANY CASES

Workers Facing Trial, Others in Prison

In an effort to raise funds to meet the exigencies of a large number of defense cases it is being called upon to handle, International Labor Defense is circularizing thousands of names of persons in or sympathetic to the labor movement. In the letter, I. L. D. is asking supporters of labor defense to give 10 cents and to get nineteen of their friends to give a similar amount for legal defense for working class defendants and for relief and aid to class war prisoners and their families. There are more than a half hundred workers facing trial in various parts of the country for their activity in the labor movement and more than 100 more serving sentences on charges growing out of strikes, frameups and labor persecution.

From Every Part of the Country.

Enclosed with a letter appealing for contributions is a pamphlet, "Labor Defense," which contains the constitution, manifesto and program of the national conference held in Chicago on June 28th last. To this conference came delegates from workers' organizations in all parts of the country who gathered to found International Labor Defense, a non-partisan workers' body for the defense of all class war prisoners.

One contributor writes: "Sending more than the petition calls for. Enclosed find five dollars for defense. Times are tough in Frisco and we all have hard sledding getting funds, but our prisoners have to be looked to, so we will have to do it, even if it should mean pulling up the belts a hole." Another accompanies a contribution with these words: "I want you to know how much my heart is in this work. Nor is it commisseration. It is approval of their (class-war prisoners) ideals and aims and admiration for their heroism."

Workers Party Helps.

In addition, branches of the Workers Party are being sent the contribution lists, by courtesy of their national office. It is expected that this work will receive energetic attention from the members of the party in view of the fact that a portion of the cases that International Labor Defense is handling involve members of the Workers Party.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

GREEK ATTACK BULGARIAN OUTPOST AS DISORDER CONTINUES IN SOFIA

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Hostilities have broken out on the Bulgarian frontier where it was reported from Constantinople that a band of Greeks have attacked the Bulgarian outpost at Caratepe. Several hours of fighting occurred.

From Bulgaria reports of internal disorders continue to be received. A Sofia dispatch said the Macedonian leader Taskalow was murdered at the Betanovici railway station.

Berry Now Raising Money for New Church

(Continued from page 1)

contributing a four color rotogravure machine valued at $25,000 to the Technical Trade School at Pressmen's Home.

Yet the magazine Liberty, which is owned by the Chicago Tribune and edited in the same offices as the Tribune, is printed in the scab plant of W. F. Hall. Was the rotogravure machine Berry's compensation for letting the Tribune get away with a scab magazine?

Yet knowing that the Chicago Tribune company, has its magazine published in a scab plant, Berry writes as follows: "The Chicago Tribune has done a very great and encouraging thing. This newspaper has done more toward helping the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union of North America in its educational project than all the rest of the talk that has emanated from various sections of the country. The Tribune's commendation has a ring of reality to it. It is substantial; it is a genuine contribution to a cause that is deserving not only of the fullest confidence and co-operation of our membership, but of every newspaper publisher and employing printer in America."

This is gentle hint to the other publishers to come across if they want Berry to do his best for them.

How little Berry takes his professions of trade unionism to heart is shown by the fact that he accepts the advertisements of non-union concerns in his magazine, The American Pressman. One of those firms is the "Save-M" Fire Extinguisher Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

If more proof is required that Berry is only a fake trade unionist, here it is: The Clinchfield Mercantile Company, of Rogersville, Tenn., owned by Berry and Joseph C. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the international union, purchased clothing from the Schaeffer & Weedon Company, and supplied the same non-union clothes to convalescent members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union quartered at their home in Tennessee.

It is a generally accepted practice on the part of trade unionists to insist that their purchases be manufactured by union labor. While the reactionaries in the labor movement are trying to substitute propaganda for the trade union label for organizing activities, nobody will deny that the practice of insisting on purchases carrying the union label is beneficial.

That the clothing firm from which Berry purchased clothes for the inmates of the Pressmen's Home was a scab concern is shown by the following lettter from the general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cincinnati to Franklin Union No. 23 of New York City:

"Dear Sir and Brother: We have your inquiry, regarding the Schaefer & Weedon Co. who supplies clothing for your Pressmen's Home and Hospital.

"This is an anti-union concern, who have been fighting us for the past two years bitterly.

"Fraternally yours,
"Jack Kroll, General Organizer."

During the great steel strike led by William Z. Foster, now secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and national chairman of the Workers (Communist) Party, Berry made a bitter attack on the steel workers and the strike leaders. But Berry did not get away with this.

During the Montreal convention of the American Federation of Labor, Berry was standing in the lobby of the Windsor hotel one evening when a delegate of the boilermakers approached him and said: "So you are the man who insulted the representative of our union in the general strike committee of the steel workers?"

"Don't you like it?" was Berry's brazen reply.

"Take that!" shouted the boilermaker, as he landed a haymaker on Berry's map. "Zowie!" The sparks could be seen flying. Practically every face in the lobby cracked with laughter. Even those who were drinking with Berry took a malicious joy in seeing the faker get a wallop.

"A crack like this was never heard on this continent since the date of the San Francisco earthquake," said one delegate.

That was the third time Berry got beaten up at conventions. The previous year the members of the I. P. P. and P. U. thrashed the strikebreaker at the Atlantic City convention.

In 1919 Berry rented the Half Way House at Edgemere, L. I., and housed his scab members furnished by his Hale Spring Employment Agencies in New York. Employers consider Berry the best trained strikebreaker in the country. His closest aids are: William McHugh, John M. Brophy, S. B. Marks and Joseph C. Orr.

"The Rats Must Go."

The following refrain was very popular among New York pressmen in 1920:

"The rats must go, we all should know,
The rats must go, I say;
So join this throng, with word and song,
And drive (vote) the rats away."

The Chicago pressmen and feeders are now determined to get rid of the rats and of the rat-in-chief, George L. Berry. They are going about that work methodically. The pressmen claim that Berry is an alien in the union, that he does not even belong in the labor movement as a member of the rank and file, not to speak of being an international officer.

One of those who was on Berry's pay roll in Chicago was the notorious Moss Enright, the professional murderer. Enright met his Waterloo early in 1920. The following dispatch was sent from Chicago to New York in 1920, with titles and headlines:

"Exposure of Berry murder game in Chicago—New York money for Chicago gunmen."

"Berry sends many thousands for criminal use—Special from Chicago. Story at printing pressmen's meeting, June 8, 1920."

"President Hass sprung a big surprise—the astonishing affidavits were read with letters from Berry and Orr to Rosenheim, a full confession from Rosenheim and others. The reading took up to 12.45 p. m. Moss Enright, who was recently murdered, was in the employ of I. P. P. and A. U. by George L. Berry. Bogus No. 3 and No 4 cards were printed at the home of the I. P. P. and A. U. to pack No. 3 and 4 meetings at $500 a man to be paid to Enright. Berry still owes $1,700 on this bill. Forgeries committed. Three men were to be bodily harmed, Hass, Kapps, Sangwin were named. Bogus stamps and bogus working cards by the hundreds and real I. P. P. and A. U. due stamps of No. 3. We are all amazed with this news. We thank our officials and give them full authority to go to the limit as they see fit."

This is the way Berry used the money of the international. Hiring murderers to make war on the progressives who blocked his efforts to loot the treasury.

But tho Berry does not like radicals in the union he has a great hankering for royalty. Did he not initiate the prince of (Wails) Wales, heir to the throne of the British empire, in Local 25, New York? The prince was in the United States doing his stuff for the ruling class of Great Britain. The prince now boasts of a card, No. 01, qualifying him as a journeyman and honorary member-at-large of the I. P. P. and A. U. David Boyle and Joseph C. Orr issued his highness the card. The men who are locked out by the Cuneo Printing Company may slap themselves on the back and get all the consolation they can out of the fact that they have a member of the royal family in their union. What a contemptible flunkey Beery !!

Miracles of Catholics and Protestants Cannot Save the Polish Terror

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Boston Herald carries the headline, "Poles Celebrate Rout of Bolsheviki." Then follows the story of a celebration held in the church of "Our Lady of Ostrobrama" on what was called the fifth anniversary of the "Miracle of the Vistula," as a result of which it is claimed that not only Poland, but all capitalist Western Europe, and its so-called "civilization," was saved from Soviet Rule.

The working class of Boston is catholic when it turns to religion, paralyzed by this Roman creed. While enslaved to the catholic church, it is doubly oppressed thru the fact that in industry it is also held in chains by protestant exploiters, who constitute the local bourgeoisie.

Thus the Boston Herald, protestant, owned by the shoe machinery trust, builds its alliance with the catholic church in an effort to tell the Polish workers, found in large numbers in all industries thruout New England, that "A Miracle" saved Poland from the Bolsheviks in 1921.

• • • •

Increasing masses of workers and poor peasants, who have seen the best among their numbers thrown into prison or put to death these past five years, with an even greater persecution continuing today, have grown to realize that their only hope lies thru a Polish Soviet Republic, that the victory of the Polish Communist Party thru a proletarian dictatorship in 1921, would have placed Poland within the Soviet Union in the struggle for the new day for all labor. Instead they live today in the greatest misery, condemned to unemployment and all the suffering incident to it, and when they protest in the streets, they are shot down by the mercenaries of the terror rule imposed upon them.

• • • •

Polish workers in the United States are becoming acquainted with these facts. They know that in 1921, the allies of the Versailles peace tried to launch an offensive against Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine, using Poland as its catspaw. It was to be another effort to overthrow the Soviet Republic. The offensive was carefully launched. But the Red Army was ready. It struck back with one of the most terrific blows that Workers' Rule has so far dealt its capitalist foe. The imperialists at Paris, London and Washington were compelled to witness their Polish hirelings hurled back off Soviet soil in crushing defeat. The workers of the entire world were startled and enthused by the heroic exploits of Budenny's red cavalry that thundered up to the very gates of Warsaw. This remarkable drive of the Soviet horsemen, that took them 700 miles from their base of operations, stands as an unsurpassed achievement in all military history.

• • • •

But it was not a miracle that saved Warsaw and Poland. Instead of sending its air fleets over Warsaw, dropping bombs upon the population, the Soviet airfleets dropped tons of leaflets from the skies, calling on the workers to rise and achieve their own victory. The Soviet army was not an army of conquest. It stands as the power that protects the Soviet Union. The Polish workers must win their own victory. In 1921 they did not raise to a realization of their mission. They were not strong enough to break their own chains. They did not cast off the black oppression that held them as in a straitjacket. The Polish capitalists and landlords maintained their slavery rule over them.

• • • •

But the Soviet Union still stands at their eastern border as an inspiration to all oppressed Polish workers and peasants. No miracle, in all the religions of the catholics and the protestants, can stop Soviet Rule from winning its triumph in Poland, not even the "miracles" recognized by the Polish catholic churches or Cal Coolidge's own protestant New England.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

hard and soft, would be the way to tackle the problem of relieving the miners from the evil effects of that contract.

• • •

WHEN the Jacksonville pact was signed, the left wing in the coal miners' union represented by the Progressive Miners' Committee pointed out that this agreement would wreck the union. Lewis wanted a long term contract. Under the pressure of the government, the operators concided that. There was an election campaign coming and the G. O. P., of which Lewis and most of the big operators are members, did not want a coal strike on their hands. It might mean a democrat in the White House.

• • •

THE predictions of the progressive miners turned out to be only too true. The operators not only violated the Jacksonville pact whenever it suited their purposes, but they also rode rough shod over working conditions secured by the miners after many hard struggles. Lewis always favored the operators. Now, when 70 per cent of the soft coal produced in the United States comes out of non-union pits, he begins to threaten a general strike. What preparation is he making for such a strike? None that can be seen.

• • •

WHEN the British miners felt that a strike was inevitable, they entered into negotiations with the general labor movement and when the bosses threw down their challenge labor was so powerful and determined that the government surrendered. This is what A. J. Cook, secretary of the British miners' federation said a few days ago in commenting on the situation: "I realize now the power we have. Revolution will come. I want a revolution that will have a disciplined army behind it—a revolution that will not only have discipline but will be organized with an objective ahead of it, a revolution understanding its goal."

• • •

CAN anybody imagine John L. Lewis making a speech like that? Only recently Lewis boasted that his executive committee aided the department of justice in exposing the radicals in the union to the government. Lewis, like George L. Barry, of the pressmen, and thousands of other labor leaders, are agents of the capitalists and nothing else. Their interests and those of the master class are as identical as those of the Irish bailiffs who used to throw tenants out of their homes at the behest of the landlords. If the American miners go into battle under the leadership of Lewis, they are going into battle under a severe handicap. They must organize to get rid of Lewis at the same time that they fight the greedy coal barons.

ZEIGLER MINE PICKETS DEMAND OLD OFFICIALS BE RETURNED TO LOCAL

ZEIGLER, Ills., August 18.—The "wild cat" strike at Zeigler, which to date has taken a toll of one life, flamed anew this morning when a few scabs who yesterday started work at the mines, were halted at the mine shaft by pickets and told "there will be no work here today."

The pickets are unwilling that operations should be resumed at the mines until the old local officials, who were deposed by the sub-district officials be reinstated.

STOP WORK TO ANSWER SIGMAN BOSS COMBINE

NEW YORK CITY, August 18.—The Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is calling all cloak and dress makers to stop work on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock and fill ten of the largest New York City halls with their numbers in order to show the manufacturers who are secretly aiding the Sigman gang in the Joint Board that the rank and file look to the Joint Action Committee and not to the Sigman gang for leadership, and mean to permit no boss or bosses to trifle in union affairs. A general stoppage will be discussed if this continues.

The circular distributed thruout New York shops states as follows:

Sisters and Brothers:—It is nine weeks now since we are conducting a bitter struggle against the machine of the Joint Board and the International.

In their attempt to suppress the revolt of the membership against their corrupt rule, the officialdom resorted to the most despicable methods. No weapon was too degrading for them to employ in their conspiracy against the membership.

Alliance With Bosses.

All their methods have been a total failure. The cloak and dressmakers have offered an iron wall of resistance against all the vicious attacks. The Joint Board has now made an open alliance with the bosses in order to break our ranks. This open betrayal of the workers has gone so far that the bosses have practically become the chairmen in the shops and force the workers to pay dues to the Joint Board and discharge them by the hundreds at the instigation of the Joint Board machine.

This loyal service on the part of the bosses has been rewarded by giving the bosses a free hand to disregard all union rules and act as they please in their shops. Thru a secret understanding between the Joint Board and the employers, hundreds of workers have been thrown out of their jobs under the guise of "reorganizations." Even the Unemployment Insurance Fund, to which every one of us has contributed his or her share, is used as a weapon to force the workers to pay dues to the Joint Board.

Must Say "Hands Off."

Cloak and dressmakers! You have always shown a splendid spirit in our struggle. You have at every opportunity demonstrated your readiness to defend what you believed to be right and permitted no one to trample upon your rights.

The time has come when you must say to your employers: "Hands Off!"

The time has come when you must say to the Sigman clique: "Out With You!"

The time has come when you must declare before the entire world that you alone will decide who your representatives are to be and not the employers.

In order to demonstrate your power and make an end to the present situation, we call on you to stop from work on Thursday afternoon, August 20, 3 o'clock sharp, to demonstrate your determination to carry this fight to a successful conclusion.

Come to the halls that will be assigned for you. There you will act upon the question of calling a general stoppage against the employers in the event that they will continue to interfere in the internal affairs of our union.

It is your solemn duty to come and voice your opinion. It is your duty to come and decide the fate of the cloak and dressmakers.

We call on all the cloak and dressmakers: Operators, sample workers, pressers, cutters, finishers, tailors, drapers, examiners and all other workers in the trade to come and decide the outcome of our struggle.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF ACTION,
Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Aetna Furniture Workers Victors in Short Strike

(Continued from page 1)

honest and courageous leadership of Communists.

When the boss called in the strikers and agreed to grant their demands, he said he did not know that they were "all Bolsheviks" and seemed surprised that they had taken their grievances to the DAILY WORKER, "a Bolshevik paper."

Capitalist Press an Enemy.

The workers replied that no capitalist paper, like the Tribune and the others, would aid them at all, on the contrary, the capitalist papers were opposed to aiding them, and they had gone to the one and only genuine workers' newspaper, the DAILY WORKER.

A foreman who was mean and hostile to the workers, tho he had formerly been a member of the union, is discharged so that any economy made is not to be taken out of the workers' already scanty wages.

The firm was very ashamed to have published that it was the cheapest paying concern belonging to the manufacturers' association. The workers are going back this morning in a solid body, fully determined to stick together in the shop and not to permit further wage reductions.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

WHY MR. SINGER WAS EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY

Himoff Shop Workers Solidify Ranks

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—To some members in the camp it may be a great surprise to know that Mr. Singer is no longer a member of the Workers Party.

Can't Be Done.

To those who are still believing that Mr. Singer can be foreman, right hand of exploitation on one hand—and a fine Communist on the other, we submit the following reasons why he was expelled:

1. He was against the first of May celebration, he advised fellow members, that they will be fired if they all stay away from work on the 1st of May.

2. Mr. Singer laid off, or caused to lay off, of several active party members.

3. Mr. Singer is the "Rush" of all in the shop—producing high profits for Mr. Himoff and Co., and as such, for the above and other reasons was expelled from the Workers Party.

A man, not a member of the Workers Party, who is known as "Honest Abe" who through his foolish betraying of workers in the shop, cannot be trusted—and he also spread his "loyal" cards when he refused a week of holiday with pay.

Served the Sucker Right.

He stated, "I will take the money—extra—and continue to work."

But Lord Himoff said, "No, if you don't want rest, I will give you only half pay."

It serves the sucker right, and a kick-out will be next, and right step for you, too.

What About a Rest for All?

In the name of justice, why not give all the employes a week off with pay, Mr. Himoff? All of them work honestly for you. Why not treat them all with the same measure?

Boss, You Can't Beat Us.

We wish to assure you that there is no way to lay off the dangerous element in your shop.

All of them in the shop are exploited, and as long as they are exploited they will be your enemies.

So you better quit firing. The fired one are not guilty of anything; they simply know their duty and they did it, and others follow them.

Long live the worker who fights with spirit for better conditions!

Down with traitors!

How Workers Should Not Live—But Do

To the DAILY WORKER: Green Bay, Wis., is favorably located, in one of the most prosperous states in the union. One would think so at least if you draw your conclusion from the daily press.

Green Bay has a population of over 35,000 and as one passes thru the city one sees many large factories.

One year ago many of these industries were operating full time while today they stand idle for the most part.

I visited at a construction job on the Brown county fair grounds. Carpenters receive $2.50 and $3.00 for ten hours. The workers are unorganized.

There are however two carpenters locals, A. F. of L. in the city. Wages for men I could not learn, for women it is 25 cents per hour. Hundreds of men are idle while women are forced to do heavy work.

When operating full force, the American Writing Paper Co. employs about 350 persons. At the present time 35 persons are employed, mostly young boys and girls. Here wages for boys are $3.50 for ten hours, while girls get from $1.25 to $2.00.

In the department stores where girls are required to dress well, look well, and act well, wages are $1.00 to $1.50 per day for eight hours. The girls are unorganized.

They Have Their Little Jokes.

I applied for a job at the federal employment office, the only one in Green Bay. Here are some of the questions asked the applicant. Where were you born? Citizen? How old? Where were your parents born? Are they citizens? What grade were you in when you left school? Why are you out of a job? Do you own property? Ans. No. Why not?

The job in question was one as cook, hours were from 5 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. wages were $30 per month.

In the land "of the free, and the home of the brave," the workers are so meek as to permit themselves to be questioned in this manner.

The cost of living is exorbitant. Rent, for a five room cottage ranges from $35 to $45. Wood is $9.00 a cord, coal $16 per ton.

Some one at the employment office said that every few days some one ends his misery by jumping into the bay.

And even this avenue of escape from capitalist tyranny will end with the freezing of the bay.

I visited the Labor Temple and found there are six very weak locals in the city, with a city fireman as local organizer.

These are the rewards the workers reap by foolishly supporting the present system.

FRANCIS M. DICKEY.
Green Bay, Wis.

The Book of a Master

LENIN

NO worker—AND SURELY NO COMMUNIST—can truthfully say he has a thoro grasp of Communist principles and practice—unless he has studied and learned them as put down in these classics written by our great teacher and leader—

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FLOWER MAKERS FIRST STRIKE IN N. Y. SPREADS

Arrest Nine Pickets, Others Beaten Up

By ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—(FP)—Each day is bringing hundreds more of flower and feather workers to the ranks of the first thousand who struck for unionization of the industry. Most of the additions to the strikers' forces are girls who cannot work while the men who do the painting are striking. Already nine pickets have been arrested and some of them were severely beaten. All were dismissed in court.

The strike of the artificial flower and feather workers is their first. For many months the union members have been building up their organization, Local 853 of the American Federation of Labor's federal unions. Workers have been forced to stay at their jobs 45 to 60 hours a week, many of them in unsanitary, poorly ventilated little shops.

Some of them are required to clean up the shops after work hours with no extra pay. The average wage of both men and girls has been $16 or $17 a week, declare Charles Palagreco, business agent, and G. Rizzo, financial secretary, of the union.

Demand Union Conditions.

But now strikers are demanding changed conditions: the 44-hour week; pay and a half for overtime work and double pay for Sunday and legal holiday work; general increase of 25 per cent in wages; minimum wage of $15 a week for learners and $20 for learners in the color work; no non-union labor; no hiring and firing at the bosses' will, equal division of labor during dull seasons; collective bargain with the union; recognition of the union's delegates and representatives in all relations between employers and workers.

August is the second busy season of the year and the fall rush continues thru September, so that the workers are striking at a strategic time. The spring season is from February to April.

In addition to the health hazards of poor ventilation, unsanitary surroundings and dusts, the workers who do pressing are exposed to gas all day and others inhale poisonous alcohol fumes from the dye preparations. The evils of home work are also being fought by the workers.

Manufacturers are taxing themselves a minimum of $50 each for an anti-union fund to fight the strike. The textile trade paper announces that "several of the manufacturers have engaged detectives to protect the men working in their factories from intimidation!" But the spirit of the strikers is splendid.

Those arrested were greeted as the heroes and heroines of the fight when they returned to the strike meeting and one of those beaten aroused much sympathy by his black eye from a policeman's fist. The workers enthusiastically decided to continue the strike to win, altho strike benefits will not be forthcoming until after the second week of the fight.

Several years ago the girls in the trade struck and attempted to organize but did not maintain their strength long. During the past year the men working as colorers started a union, secured the aid of the A. F. of L., and began organizing all workers in the industry. Most of the workers are Italians and the rest are Jewish.

Are You a Monkey? Is Big Question of Mike Gold's Farce

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Are you a monkey? That you will be able to determine at the outing of the International Labor Defense on Sunday, August 23, at Pleasant Bay Park. The screaming farce "Monkey or Man" by Michael Gold will be given by a fine group of comrades, and a fine performance is promised. Athletic events by the Workers' Sport Alliance, fun for the children, refreshments, organizations of foreign-born workers in their national costumes, and a movie of the whole affair, will be the features.

Who does not want to be there? Who does not want to go into the movies? Everybody does, and everybody will be there. Tickets cost 35 cents and you will be doing one of the best things in your life to help the class war prisoners who are in the capitalist prisons.

Reserve the date for yourself, your family and friends. Sunday, August 23, at Pleasant Bay Park is going to be the red letter date in New York City.

30,000 Fewer Farmers Last Year.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—There were 30,000 fewer farms in the United States last year as compared with 1923, and a reduction of land in crops of 1,200,000 acres, or one-third of 1 per cent, the department of agriculture has found in a survey of the situation.

Build the DAILY WORKER

CROPS IN SOVIET RUSSIA SHOW A SUDDEN IMPROVEMENT, 1 MILLIARD POODS MORE THAN IN LAST YEAR

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—According to the central bureau of statistics the crop of the U. S. S. R. on July 1 was estimated at 3,928,000,000 poods; on July 15 the estimate was increased by 100,000,000 poods. The general crop is now estimated to be over four milliard poods. This will be one milliard poods more than last year. Last year the crop per capita was equal to 20 poods, this year 28 poods, and in some places 50 and 60 poods.

The seeded area of flax increased 20 per cent; sunflower, 18 per cent, or twice as much as in pre-war times. The general seeded area in 1925 is 4 per cent larger than in 1924 and is equal to 72,000,000 desiatines of grain.

Table Shows Improvement.

The bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture has published very interesting figures about the improvement of conditions of crops from June 15 to July 1 of this year in comparison with the same period of last year:

	1924		1925	
	June 15	July 1	June 15	July 1
North Caucasus	2.4	2.1	3.5	3.7
Caucasus	2.4	2.8	3.6	3.5
Siberia	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1
R. S. F. S. R.	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.3
White Russian S. S. R.	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1
Ukrainian S. S. R.	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.5

Last year, in the most important period of vegetation, the conditions became worse. This year, on the contrary, there has been an improvement.

Samara Crops Good.

Samara province, located in the drought region, is having an exceptional crop this year. The gross crop of the province will be equal to 100,000,000 poods.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics the total crop of the Ukrainian republic will be not less than 1,008,000,000 poods. In the prewar times the maximum of the Ukrainian crop was 1,080,000,000 poods. In 1926, 1,016,000,000. 329,000,000 of this year's crops can be sold.

The Department of Finance is introducing new bonds to the value of 200,000,000 roubles. The loan is for 1½ years and it will pay the bondholders 10 per cent. The loan will be devoted to the reconstruction of Soviet industry and agriculture.

Export of Soviet Wheat.

This year the export of wheat to England will commence in August. Some wheat for France will be shipped very soon from the southern ports of the U. S. S. R. to Marseilles.

The fisheries on the Murmansk coast have been very successful this year. In one day the fishermen caught over 50,000 poods of herring. In 1924 the total catch of herrings was only 10,000 poods.

Seeded Area of Sugar Beets.

According to reports on the convention of sugar beet growers, the seeded area of sugar beets in 1925 is 6½ times larger than in 1923, and covers 345,294 dessiatins. The program for 1926 is to be 495,000 dessiatins.

Moving Pictures Help Agriculture.

With the purpose to acquaint the cotton growers with the modern methods of growing cotton, the Trans-Caucasian cotton committee is preparing motion pictures illustrating the modern cotton cultivation. The pictures will show the most important methods and the modern machinery in cotton growing. Special lecturers, experts in cotton growing, will demonstrate these pictures and will explain all about modern cotton industry.

Cigarmakers Must Organize Workers in Trust Factories

BOSTON, August 18.—(FP)—The gradual passing of the handwork cigarmaker and his displacement by the machine process was emphasized at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Since the last convention, two years ago, the number of workers making cigars by the out-and-out hand method has fallen to 7,817 from 13,305, a decrease of 5,488 in two years.

The union's strength is with the men cigar workers and in the smaller shops; its weakness with the women workers and the trust plants. There are 13,863 union men in the trades in the United States and Porto Rico, out of a total of 32,198, whereas only 3,236 women carry cards in the international union out of a total of 51,198.

The 221 Tobacco Trust plants employ a total of 46,987 cigarmakers and packers, 7,178 men and 39,809 women, all non-union. There are altogether a total of 3,140 non-union establishments and 7,180 union establishments, but of the union shops nearly half are one-man plants employing the manufacturer alone.

Industries Amalgamate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — The Indiana Bell Telephone and The American Telephone and Telegraph Co., of Indiana filed applications with the Interstate Commerce Commssion today for authority to buy the properties of the Louisville Home Telephone Co., Independent Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph Co., and the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co. The consolidation of the telephone properties, it was stated, will eliminate duplication of facilities in that part of Kentucky and Indiana served by the several companies to be absorbed.

Power Plant For Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—The Free State government was today advised that the Siemens-Schuckert company of Berlin had signed the contract for construction of the great Shannon hydro-electric plant, calculated to furnish

Gangsters Beat Up a Shop Chairman That Opposed Sigman Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 18. Two gangsters were fined $25 each in the Jefferson Market court on a charge of disorderly conduct for the beating of Julius Stupackewitz which took place on July 21.

On that day, Stupackewitz had been picketing early in the morning and there was no interference of any kind on the picket line. But when, after riding down-town from West 39th street on a trolley car, he arrived at 7th avenue and 21st street, three men jumped out of a taxi and began to beat him. Stupackewitz had a police whistle which he managed to draw from his pocket, and as soon as he blew it the gangsters ran.

They were caught by policemen, arrested and arraigned in the Jefferson Market court where their case was postponed until August 5. Again it was set over until today, when both men were fined and discharged.

Stupackewitz, who was badly beaten about the head and face, was one of the speakers at the shop chairmen meeting at Cooper Union on July 21, the day he was attacked. He appeared then with his head bandaged and told the members of the way the Joint Board, thru its agents, made war on the workers.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Minneapolis Trade Unionists to Hold Meeting on Sunday

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 18.—On Monday evening, August 24, the left wing group of the Trade Unions, will hold their regular bi-monthly meeting at Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, hall No. 1.

A special feature of the meeting will be an address by Brother Hedlund of the rail workers, on "The Conflict between the officialdom and the rank and file."

Hedlund is well-qualified to treat the subject thoroly.

All progressive unionists are invited to attend. Interesting business will also come before the body.

No left winger should miss this meeting. Advertise it in your unions. Don't forget the time and place.

NUCLEUS LEADS STRIKE IN N. Y., WIN PAY RAISE

Workers Enthusiastic About Communists

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Shop Nucleus No. 7 has again demonstrated the superiority of its form of organization to that of our present branches. It has demonstrated this clearly by conducting a successful shop strike in a shop that has not had a successful strike ever since its exitence.

The workers struck for an increase of about 16 per cent in the piecework rate. The strike centered around one department of the shop which employed 250 workers. Thru the activity of the nucleus these workers struck 100 per cent. A delegation representing the workers then called upon the employer, who categorically refused to see them.

It did not take five days before the boss had to succumb. He then stated that he was ready to see the delegation and listen to the workers' demands. After some negotiation, the two sides compromised on one half of the demands which had been asked for.

According to reports from this nucleus the workers of the shop are enthusiastically behind the Communists who were the acknowledged leaders of the strike, and it is expected that this nucleus will double its membership in the next few weeks as a result of its success.

This is the second successful campaign conducted by the nucleus in this particular shop.

HERO OF SHOP CRAFT STRIKE DIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—(FP)—Back from Needles, Calif., where the Colorado river breaks thru the Mojave desert to the Gulf of California, and where the Santa Fe railroad maintains divisional headquarters, comes a belated chapter in the story of the defensive strike of train crews which took place there when the railway shopmen were on strike in the summer of 1922.

Jim West has been fatally shot, and has died in a hospital at San Bernardino. He was chief of police in Needles for many years. An automobile thief, whom he sought quietly to arrest, killed him without warning.

Railroad Refused Aid.

West was a hero in Needles because of his record in that famous strike. The "boys" were refused an engine and car with which to rush him over the desert to San Bernardino. They raised $1,200 in ten minutes and paid the company for the engine and car. He died next day.

When the shopmen's strike was at its height, and Santa Fe engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen had complained that the lack of repairs to the engines and cars made their work unsafe, the company imported a force of gunmen who rode on the trains and tried to intimidate the train crews into doing some of the work of shopmen. When the brotherhood men refused, and when conductors asked gunmen for their tickets, the gunmen thrust the muzzles of revolvers against the ribs of the conductors, and with obscene and abusive language threatened to "show" them. A delegation of the brotherhood membership appealed to the Santa Fe divisional officials and were ordered out of the office.

Daugherty Sends Them to Jail.

They decided to stop work until their lives were protected by the withdrawal of the gunmen. Two hundred stopped work. They informed the passengers on trains that were delayed at Needles that the passengers were welcome to be guests in their homes, or to have meals at the company's fine restaurants at the strikers' expense, pending an adjustment. The passengers took the situation in good spirit, but the Santa Fe and the then attorney-general of the United States, Harry Daugherty, at once raised a false cry that a criminal conspiracy had been carried out to "maroon in the hot desert" a lot of invalids, women and children, and to stop the movement of the mails.

Daugherty sent a hard-boiled special prosecutor to Los Angeles, secured a

eight of them were found guilty of conspiracy and were sentenced; six of them to jail. The last of the six has recently been released.

Government Gunmen.

But the men stood pat. Daugherty rushed 192 special deputy marshals to Nedles, and under cover of their power the company withdrew its own gunmen, thereby enabling the strikers to resume work. The deputies began operations by ordering all strikers away from railroad property, including the restaurant, which is located in a city park along the track. Chief of Police West, single-handed, stepped in at this point and offered to defend the rights of the people of Needles to gather in their own park. He forced the deputies to retreat. During all the weeks of armed invasion of the town by Daugherty's deputies, Jim West stood guard over the rights of the strikers.

That is why a blacklisted striker passed the hat when West was shot down a few days ago.

Coolidge Stands by Santa Fe.

The reason why R. H. Clements and five or six other men served time for having defended their own lives against Santa Fe gunmen was that their local lawyers—before general officers of the brotherhood got into action in their defense—overlooked a legal technicality in the first trial. Appeals to the higher courts and to President Coolidge failed.

President Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen and Grand Chief Griffing of the Locomotive Engineers signed an appeal to Coolidge on Oct. 1, 1924, reviewing the wrong done these men, and asking that Harlan Stone, then attorney-general, drop his opposition to the granting of a new trial. Coolidge stood by Stone, Daugherty and the Santa Fe.

Are You Coming to the Movie Picnic?

Did you buy a ticket to the picnic given by the Federation of Russian children's schools Sunday, August 23, at National Grove, Riverside, Ill.? Moving pictures of the crowds will be taken and shown all over the United States and in Soviet Russia. Tickets in advance are only 35c and may be obtained in the Russian Co-op Restaurants and at the Workers House, 1902 W. Division St. Get your tickets in advance and save your car fare.

Build the DAILY WORKER

OKLAHOMA MINER IN BITTER WAR FOR THE UNION

Prayer Unavailing in Class Struggle

HENRYETTA, Okla., August 18.—Approximately 2,500 miners are idle here as a result of a strike that started early in May. The coal mine Operators in Oklahoma, like their brethern thorughout America violated the Jacksonville agreement, and attempted to operate the mines on the 1917 wage scale which is approximately 33 per cent less than the Jacksonville agreement.

Prayer and fasting is the watchword of the "striking women" in the Henryetta coal mining district. Public prayer is almost universal in the district, and fasting, or something very like it is going on in scores of homes where the miners are finding the long siege difficult to bear. The women are asking for money for food, they are asking for it daily and asking for it with growing fervor and indications point that they will not meekly ask for it much longer.

Starve Rather Than Scab.

According to the operators, six mines are operating sucessfully as non-union, under the 1917 wage scale in the district. This district has been the scene of bitter struggle for many months. The coal operators have used every means to destroy the miners' union and force them back to the mines under the starvation scale, of 1917, but the miners have steadfastly refused to go near the pits until the operators agree to live up to the 1924 agreement.

In this peaceful community the miners' wives make their daily trip to the coal mine and plead with the scabs to quit, but to no avail. The scabs were imported shortly after the strike commenced, and have remained under the protection of the coal company and soldiers ever since.

When they were brought in at first, the miners strenuously protested, with the result that the armed forces of the state were brought to subdue the miners and protect the scabs. As is usual, the agent provocator was brought into play, trouble started and martial law declared. One man joined his early forefathers, and the usual rounding up of union leaders took place.

Terrible Privation in Homes.

Since that time, the miners have fought gamely, but today their conditions are pitiful to behold. During the last four years the miners of Oklahoma worked an average of 100 days per year, and with the cost of living comparatively high and steadily increasing all the time, the miners finally find themselves in starvation and no relief in sight.

On Wednesday of last week, a union aid committee found 16 families without food of any kind. The committee was sucessful in finding a little flour ration to be distributed among them but stated many families were bordering physical collapse.

Although little relief is in sight, the miners are determined to fight it out to the bitter end, their watchword is "no backward step" in Oklahoma.

MINNEAPOLIS C. L. U. NOW A PERFECT MORGUE

Exclude All Life by Ousting Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 18.—The Central Labor Union has decided to meet bi-monthly, instead, as now, weekly.

The redbaiters were compelled to make this change, as only a mere handful attended the dignified sessions of the C. L. U. And even this handful is always complaining about the lack of vitality in the C. L. U.

To overcome this dangerous manifestation of unrest, on the part of some delegates, the labor fakers proposed heroic measures to head it off, about a month ago. They interested the C. L. U. in birth control.

However, this proposition did not stimulate the desired interest; the workers did not respond, perhaps because it was a false alarm. The sessions of the C. L. U. remained dull, uninteresting, save only when the credentials of some Communists were presented.

Recent reports of the organizer of the C. L. U. fairly teem with sad tales of woe, concerning the unfriendly and ungentlemanly attitude of the bosses, who refuse to meet with the unions, to discuss and adjust the grievances of the workers.

That is too bad since nobody can make the Communists the goats for this unpleasant situation as it affects the rank and file. The C. L. U. is in the hands of the most "bona fide," "legitimate," honest to goodness respectable trade unionists. That explains why the C. L. U. is a morgue.

The bi-monthly meetings will not improve matters any. While it is generally concluded that Paul J. Smith with his local cohorts are experts in wrecking and smashing unions, they are positively worthless in constructive work. That is not their mission. Only the admission of Communists to the C. L. U. will make

LEASE PRISONERS INTO SLAVERY IN LOUISIANA

One Worker Is Leased for $16 a Month

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—Southern Louisiana, originally settled by the pirates, and home of the original slave owner of the South, has again reverted to slavery. In Covington, a small town, not many miles distant from here, where the inhabitants make their livelihood by attending the wants of tubreculosis victims, who journey thence to the piney woods, the police jury has leased John Meyers, who is serving out a 0-dollar fine, for violating the liquor law, to Warren Thomas, a farmer, for $16.00 a month.

John Meyers, a human being, is thus placed in the same position as a chattel slave before the war of the states in 1861—toiling from early morning till the sun sets in the western horizon in the chivalrous South. The parish, which claims that it costs 75 cents a day to board each prisoner in its "hogs-groo," welcomes the idea of getting rid of its prisoners and at the same time getting $16.00 per month. This action is legal in the state of Louisiana, under the terms of Act 204, of 1908, which permits the leasing of prisoners.

Trucks Kill Worker.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—Milvin Smith, 27, Columbus, Ill., was fatally crushed today when two heavy trucks of the Eoff Road Construction Company collided between Pittsfield and Barry. Two other members of the construction crew were painfully hurt.

Workers Hear Dolsen Tell Story of Sino Fight for Freedom

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 18.—About one hundred workers heard James H. Dolsen explain the Communist position regarding the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants for the freedom of their country from the "Great" powers. Copies of the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly were sold. The audience listened very attentively to the speech. Local DAILY WORKER readers helped to arrange the meeting and promised to continue building up the paper as one of the most effective means of arousing the class consciousness of the workers here.

In order to hold the meeting in the public square, it was necessary to secure a permit. Upon being asked for this permit, the chief of police asked only one quesion: "Is it going to be a religious or patriotic meeting?"

15-YEAR-OLD GIRL A CLASS WAR PRISONER IN W. VA. MINE STRIKE

SHINNSTON, W. Va., August 18.—Fifteen-year-old Helen Puschover defied the state police, and was arrested.

When Helen, an orphan, called a scab a "starve out," a state police walked up to her and told her not to say that again. And she defiantly repeated it.

The real reason she was arrested was because she was one of the active persons on the picket line at Owings, W. Va.

She was arrested at 6:30 a. m. Saturday morning and taken to the Haywood police headquarters and held under $500 bond. The yellow dogs and state police have been keeping a close watch for her for the last four months.

MACDONALD'S ATTACK ON SOVIET NOTES TO CHINA ARE ANSWERED

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The Moscow papers reproduce Mr. Coates,' the secretary of the Anglo-Russian parliamentary committee of the former "Hands Off Russia" Society, coments upon Ramsay MacDonald's statement recently published in the Daily Herald, in which MacDonald criticized Karakhan's recent notes to the Chinese government.

"Why has MacDonald found anything improper or michievous in these notes?"—asks Mr. Coates, and he goes on to say that it is "not unusual for a government thru its diplomatic representatives to express sympathy with another nation, whose citizens may have been afflicted with some misfortune.

"The labor government under MacDonald himself afforded an example thereof, when it sent a message of sympathy and condolences to the Soviet government on the occasion of Lenin's death."

1 Murder Per 5,000 in Open Shop Heaven.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—St. Clair Adams, former New Orleans prosecutor, tells the bar association that the city in proportion to its size is one of the wickedest in the United States. Chicago has 1 murder per 100,000 inhabitants, while New Orleans boasts of one for every 5,000 population. New Orleans is the open shop paradise.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SOVIET MINING DELEGATION IN THIS COUNTRY

Will Order Machinery and Equipment

NEW YORK, August 18.—A delegation representing the Combined Coal Mining Industries of the Doneta basin in Soviet Ukraine, known as the Trust "Donugol," has arrived in this country for the purpose of placing orders for mining equipment to be carried out thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation. The delegation is headed by the Vice-President of the Trust "Donugol," Simon V. Ivanov and the manager of the Department of Mechanization, Arkadi A. Kisselev.

Other members of the delegation are Prof. Sheviakov of the Ekaterinoslav Mining Institute, Chief Mechanic of the Trust, Robert P. Vagner, and mine directors and engineers Nicholas I. Levtschenko, Zakhar E. Zorin, Ivan S. Lebedev, Dmitri M. Sushevsky, and Michael M. Shibaev.

To Study Mines.

Prior to placing their orders, the delegation will make a study of coal mines and mining equipment works in this country with a view toward determining the types of equipment which are best adaptable to the industries of the Donetz basin.

According to Ivanov, the question of the kind of equipment will require careful consideration since the Donetz industries occupy a leading position in the industrial reconstruction program which is at present being carried out by the Soviet government.

The Donetz Basin is the chief source of hard mineral fuel in the Soviet Union furnishing about 75 per cent of the total output.

Output Increasing.

In recent years the output of the mines in the Donetz Basin has been constantly increasing and the production program for the operating year 1925-1926 provides for a further increase of about 65 per cent over that of last year, bringing up the total to over 800,000,000 poods, or about 14,000,000 tons.

The importance of the Donetz Basin is augmented by its situation in the vicinity of the large Ukrainian metallurgical industry which has also shown rapid progress during the past year, having increased the total production by 84 per cent over that of the previous year.

The delegation of the Donugol will spend a month in this country. Some members of the delegation, however, expect to stay longer for the purpose of supervising the filling of the orders.

TEACHER BARRED FOR DEFENSE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

NEW YORK, August 18.—Dismissal of Benjamin Glassberg for "conduct unbecoming of a teacher" in 1919 is upheld after six years' consideration by the state board of education. The New York Teachers' Union has been active thruout the period in fighting for Glassberg's reinstatement. The American Legion protested. Frank D. Dilbert, acting commissioner of education, handed down the decision which bars Glassberg from again teaching in New York schools.

Glassberg was accused of making statements which caused his pupils to receive and retain sentiments of disloyalty to and disrespect for and contempt of the constituted authorities of the national government in time of war, and of the board of education of the city of New York.

Specifically, Glassberg was charged with stating to his classes that the United States government was systematically suppressing true reports about Russia and the Soviet government and that he, Glassberg, as a teacher could not tell the truth to his pupils.

"While the evidence presented upon the trial tending to show that appellant was guilty of the charges against him is not conclusive," the department states, "it is sufficient to justify the application of the rule that upon appeal to the commissioner of education that person shall sustain the findings unless there is some reversible error in the conduct of such hearing prejudicial to the appellant."

Painter Killed, Wife Sues.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—The Jefferson Construction company is defendent in a suit for $10,000, filed by Mrs. Ruby Grice, who claims her husband, a painter, met his death owing to a scaffold falling 30 feet, which was made up, it is alleged, of inferior and defective lumber and insecurely erected.

German Economists Visit Black Sea.

MOSCOW.—A group of over 20 German learned economists of Hamburg has asked the Soviet Commercial Fleet Board to place a steamer at their disposal for a scientific trip in the Black Sea in September. This request has been granted.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

REPORT ON LABOR CONDITIONS

PART I

CHAPTER I

Trade Unions

Labor Conditions

A report on labor conditions in the Union of Socialist Sovietist Republics must begin by pointing out that in Russia the workers are the ruling class. For unless the reader bears this in mind throughout he will be misled by much in Russian labor conditions that at first sight seems very much the same as with us. Really everything is quite different; because in Russia we have a regulation of the workers' rights that they have put upon themselves for their own well-being. Elsewhere we have a restriction of the workers' rights put upon them by the wealthy. Such regulations are in Russia the result of agreement between the workers and their own expert governors and managers to whom they have entrusted their institutions and their industries, their factories and their farms. Elsewhere such regulations are the result of treaties and truces between the entrenched interests of a wealthy ruling class and the assaults of a working class that as yet never rules but only rebels.

No one who grasps this—and these reports will, it is hoped, make it plain—will ever be misled by the lies he can read almost daily that the worker in Russia lives a life as limited as, and with even less liberty than, with us. The Russian workers are the ruling class of Russia. They enjoy the rights of a ruling class. They are beginning to exercise its responsibilities. They still have much to learn, but they have made a start. In a village school visited by one of the delegates the children were learning to write in copybooks in which over "God save the Tsar" had been pasted, "Once we were slaves, now we are free."

Elsewhere in Europe the industrial revolution in the course of a century had taken the power from the old rulers of the upper class, the landed gentry, and given it to new rulers from the middle class—the men who have made money. This has been for us a mixed blessing. The old ruling caste had its training and traditions, its sense of public responsibility and its own personal relations with its dependents. The new ruling class has none of these things. The Bolshie who denounces the Bourjouy as a vulgar and vicious plebeian can make at least as good a case as the Bourgeois who denounces the Bolshie as a vile and violent proletarian. But in Russia this process of transfer of power from the upper to the middle class, was only just beginning. The replacement of the upper class, whose economic power was their hold on the land, by the middle class, whose economic power was their hold on capital and credit, was interrupted while in an early stage by the social revolution of 1917, that transferred power straight to the workers. What is now going on—has been going on since 1921—and will go on for the rest of our lives, is the working out of compromises in Russia between the Bolshevist ideal of a society based on public work and the Bourgeois ideal of a society based on private wealth.

These compromises made to suit the very different conditions and characters of the Russian would not, as they are, suit us. But there is much to be learnt from them if we will bear in mind all the time—that the Union of Soviet Republics is not the United Kingdom—that Russians are not British—and that a Soviet institution is, in its origin and object, quite different from the English institution into which it has to be translated. All this must be remembered, for example, when we speak of a Russian Trade Union.

Trade Unions

(a) Pre-War Period.—The course of the Russian Revolution can be very well seen in the light of its effect on Russian Trade Unionism. Russian Trade Unionism must not be confused with the Russian medieval guilds and craft unions which kept a liveliness long lost elsewhere in Europe. Russian industrial Trade Unionism proper was, when the Revolution broke out, at the first fighting stage of its development, and never was in Russia such a protection against armed revolution as it has been elsewhere. This was because the industrial population was of late growth, was shut out from any share in ruling the country, and was condemned to the worst possible conditions of life. Russian Trade Unionism which began with a political movement, that of the Russian Social Democratic Party, would in time have educated the people politically and elevated them economically. But it was shut down by Tsarism and remained illegal until 1905; though at times it was encouraged and even exploited by Tsarism, as in the "Gapon" and "Zubatoff" Associations. In 1906, after the first rebellion, Trade Union membership reached 200,000. But the unions were then again suppressed and driven underground, where they came finally under the control of revolutionaries.

(b) Revolutionary.—The Revolution, when it broke out, used the unions as a revolutionary force. But even so unionism was from the first divided as to the class war. The more skilled a trade was and the higher its social status the more opposed it was to class war. For example, the printers were against the metal workers for war. In the railways the clerks were peaceable, the others warlike. The anti-war unionists supported the middle classes with strikes and sabotage; and the first phase of the Revolution was fought within the ranks of the unions themselves. The Third Trades Union Conference (June, 1917), based on a membership of 1,500,000, showed a majority against class war. But after the Bolshevist Revolution the First Trades Union Congress (January, 1918), with 2,000,000 members, came out for War Communism. Thereafter, Trade Unionism became throughout the reign of War Communism (1918-1921) an important instrument of government. The first task of the Communist Government was to restore control over the Factory Committees. These committees were the first machinery of the Soviet system and the motor that drove the Revolution. As in Germany and Italy, the Factory Committees took over the management from the owners and the technical staff. As in Russia the former were absentees and the latter were sabotaging the Revolution, this was necessary. But it would have had in time a very bad effect on production. For the committees began to claim that they owned the factories; thus converting the workers into a new body of private shareholders. This, of course, was all wrong. The leaders of the Revolution accordingly turned to the Trade Unions as a means of enforcing nationalization and of protecting production. The Factory Committee was gradually reduced to one-third of the membership of the Management Committee—the remaining members being appointed by the Trade Unions and the Supreme Economic Council. Finally, the Third Trades Union Congress in 1920 declared that the Factory Committee had nothing to do with the management, and began the movement back towards expert management.

At the same time another move of the Factory Committees was checked in the interests of the union movement. The committees had started Central Councils in Petrograd and other large towns which were rapidly ousting the Trade Unions. This was checked by the Third Trades Union Conference in June, 1917, but was not finally stopped until the First Trades Union Congress in January, 1918, which put an end to the Central Councils, and made the Factory Committees local units of the Trade Union by applying generally and compulsorily the principle of One Factory, One Union. This meant that every worker in one factory, whatever his occupation joined the union to which the factory belonged. For example, in a machine tool factory, not only were the carpenters and bricklayers employed on factory repairs made to join the Metal Workers' Union, but so also were the cooks. In the same way railway repair shopmen join the Railwaymen's Union and railway stock builders join the Metal Workers' Union.

This principle of "One Factory, One Union," has become a permanent part of the Soviet system. One result of it is the getting rid of all overlapping and competition between unions—another is the division of unionism into 23 national industrial unions which are permanent and not as elsewhere constantly amalgamating and seceding.

The giving of governmental duties to the industrial unions was a war measure, and the stability of the new State under the storm and stress of foreign invasion and domestic insurrection was undoubtedly due to the strength thus obtained. Instead of the State being, as it were, perched on one leg, that of parliamentary representation, the Russian State was propped by a tripod—a representation through the Soviets, another through the Trade Unions and a third leg that was never fully grown, the Co-operatives. The next step was to make membership of a union compulsory, and to suppress the opposition maintained by the Menshevists as late as 1920. But, unfortunately, no sooner was this done than the unions began as official organs to lose contact with and the confidence of the mass of non-partisan workers.

As the Trade Unions became more and more State organs controlling production, so their Central Executives grew in administrative authority. Out of them there grew several government organs of the first importance. The first of these was the Council of Labor Control, which, as State ownership developed, became the Supreme Council of National Economy, a change of name which expressed the changed nature of the Trade Unions' responsibility. This Council was in fact an Economic Executive equal in importance to the Council of Commissaries, the Political Executive. Meantime the Central Executive of the Trade Unions themselves was, and still is, the Central All-Russian Council of Trade Unions created in July, 1917.

During this period Trade Unionism and Communism were practically the same. The Third Congress in April, 1920, of whose 1,229 delegates 949 were Communists, passed a resolution to the effect that the Trade Unions should conform their policy to that of the party.

(c) Recent Reconstruction.—When the New Economic Policy was coming into force in the winter of 1920-21, the part to be played by the Trade Unions was still under dispute between the Bolshevist policy of Trotsky, who wished to make the Trade Unions into Government organs which should actually themselves run the industries, and the Trade Union point of view, supported by Lenin, that the unions should look after the interests of the workers. The Trade Unions and Lenin won. And the New Economic Policy, as adopted, relieved the unions of much of their responsibility for managing industry and administering national production and restored them to their original duty of regulating work and wages. The first move in this direction came from the Central Committee of the Communist Party on December 28th, 1921, and was adopted by the Central Council of Trade Unions in February, 1922. By the time the Fifth Congress of Trade Unions met in September, 1922, the new policy was already under way and the task of the Congress was to reorganize the unions on their present basis.

The restoration of the unions to their usual functions, though it reduced their numerical strength, at once restored their moral status as the workers' own organization. Village and Home Craftworkers (Kustarni) were dropped from the Unions, and membership fell almost by half, from 8,500,000 in July, 1921, to 4,500,000 in October, 1922, after which it again began to increase. The process of restoring the unions to a voluntary and contributory basis was thereafter continued without further loss of membership. Collective voluntary membership was introduced in 1923, then individual membership, and finally individual payment of contributions. Individual membership and payment is now the rule for 76 per cent.

The membership in January, 1924, was 5,646,000, and in October, [illegible], the membership having increased during 1923 by 32 per cent. for industrial and 31 per cent for non-industrial members. The percentage of unionists to the whole body of workers was as high as 93.4 on January 1st, 1923, and 92.9 on January, 1924. The more important of the 23 unions are the railwaymen with a 750,000 membership, the clerks with rather less, the metal workers, teachers, textile workers with 500,000 each, sanitary, food supply, miners, landworkers, builders, all with about 250,000. The proportion of women is 28 per cent, and is decreasing.

Trade Union Organization

Enrollment may be collective or individual, and from it are excluded village and home craft workers (Kustarni) members of craft unions (Artel), business managers, landowners, etc. The Russian Trade Union Movement today is organized under the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions (A.R.C.T.U.), which contains representatives from the 23 Central Trade Union Committees, and is elected by the annual All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions. Locally, the unions are organized under Provincial Trade Union Councils. More than 60 are under the direction of nine regional bureaux, the remainder coming directly under the A.R.C.T.U.

The horizontal organization is first the Inter-Trade Union Provincial Council, and at the head the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

Trades Union Congress

The All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions consists of one delegate for each 10,000 members; but provincial branches have a delegate for 3,000 members, two delegates for 15,000 and three for over 25,000, elected at provincial conferences. Branches with less than 3,000 are grouped and elect one delegate per 10,000. Only subscribing members may vote.

Trade Union Finance

In the absence of any published balance sheets of the unions it is difficult to get a clear idea of how they stand, more especially as any available funds are freely allocated wherever they seem most wanted. Thus, since a year ago, the A.R.C.T.U. has given monthly grants of 1,500 roubles to the Land and Forest Workers for organizing expenses, and another 5,000 roubles to make up the subscriptions of provincial branches to Provincial Councils; and yet another of 1,500 roubles to support their organ the "Agricultural Laborer" (Batrak).

The turning over of the educational enterprises of the unions to the State is not complete; much adult education being retained by the unions as described in the subsequent section dealing with it. In respect of this, subsidies, as there described, are received from the State and it seems likely that this also allows the unions to undertake expenditures which are only indirectly educational.

It is clear that so long as the Trade Unions continue to do so much work for the State they will, like the co-operatives, continue to receive support from State funds. There are, for example, large grants to Trade Union educational work from the co-operatives which themselves are subsidized by the State.

The financial position of the unions seems to be improving. In January, 1923, the A. R. C. T. U. and about half the Central Executive Committees were in deficit, but in January, 1924, only three of the latter. In 1923, the Provincial Inter-Union Councils in deficit were reduced from 60 to 15 and now ten; though more than half the Provincial Councils are still in deficit. Contributions are beginning, however, to be better paid, especially where individual payment has been re-introduced. In 1923, only about 60 per cent. of the contributions were being paid—in 1924 about 70 per cent. The normal subscription which is 2 per cent. of the wage, is received by the Factory Committees and remitted to the section which administers the funds, paying 10 per cent. to the Inter-Union Provincial Council, and up to 25 per cent. to the Central Executive of the union.

Trade Union Status

The legal status and the industrial functions of the unions are defined in the Labor Code and have little that is unusual. The legal function of the unions is defined as (a) representation and (b) protection of the workers.

Trade Union Activities

(a) Restriction of Activities.—Under War Communism, contributions were were paid by the State, out of national funds; but under the New Economic Policy the unions suddenly found themselves obliged to pay their own way. Their difficulties were increased by the depreciation of the currency and the heavy deficits in their budgets. Thus Central Committees' expenditure sometimes is four times the revenue; and in local committees the deficit is generally one-third the total. This heavy expenditure is partly due to the efforts of the unions to carry on what remains to them of their political and educational work for the State. Want of money soon put a stop to most of the useful educational work of the unions. Their primary schools were first given up, then the technical schools in many cases, and occasionally even the adult classes for illiterates. In most cases this work was transferred to the educational authorities. But although this work is being yearly cut down for want of money it still causes heavy outgoings on salaries and administration. In the course of 1922, provincial Trade Union officials had to be reduced by three-quarters, and central officialdom by one-third. But salaries still constitute a very large part of the expenditure. In other respects economies have been so drastic that of the great scheme for linking up the Trade Unions all over Russia, only the central organization remains intact. The Provincial Councils survive, but the 504 district offices have been reduced while the local secretariats have almost disappeared. In the central organization the 15 departments have been reduced to 8, and the 268 officials, of whom 55 were Communists, have been reduced to 215 of whom 50 are Communists.

(To be continued in next issue.)

BANK CLERKS OF FRANCE STRUCK FOR LIVING PAY

Communists Take Lead in Wage Raise Demand

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—(FP)—"The strike of 20,000 bank clerks in Paris, Cherbourg, Nimes, and other widely separated cities of France is indicative of the increasing difficulty of the workers of France to make both ends meet," says Hays Jones, Federated Press correspondent visiting in New York from France. "Discontent has been brewing among the bank clerks for a long time and recent increases in taxes and living costs coupled with the diminishing value of the franc have been observed keenly by them.

"I have talked with French bank clerks," says Jones, "and have been surprised at the low wage they receive. In several provincial banks affected by this strike, clerks have told me that they receive 20 francs a day. The Paris scale is slightly higher, clerks occasionally receiving as much as 1,000 francs a month, $50 in American money at the present exchange rate.

Forced to Wear Natty Clothes.

"Of course 1,000 francs has a greater buying power than $50 in America. It would more nearly equal $80 in the American market. But bank clerks find this not enuf to keep up the standard of dress and living demanded by their employers. These requirements are much the same as in America: natty clothes and impeccable personal appearance.

"The 15,000 Paris clerks are not all the city's financial workers by any means, but they are enuf to indicate that the banking institutions of the city are severely crippled. This is further shown by the fact that the minister of finance is afraid that the strike will hurt the new French gold basis bond issue. With the support of 10,000 clerks in the provincial cities they should win their strike.

"The cost of living has risen rapidly and steadily in France and especially in Paris.

Many Strikes Predicted.

"A long series of strikes and industrial disturbances is bound to follow the recent piling up of living costs and taxes. I expect that other workers will follow the bank clerks' action. Their strikes will be more effective and orderly because organization is stronger among the mechanical workers. Government employes and pensioners received an increase during the spring session of the legislature. Their unions insist, however, that the increase was not enuf. Other workers in France have not received any increase of wages to balance against increased costs largely caused by augmented taxes and the Riff war.

"As an indication of the low wages of French workers generally, I add that the slogan of the French Communist Party is: 20 francs a day for every worker!"

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

GERMANS VISIT THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET WORKERS; PLEDGE EXPOSE OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT FALSEHOOD

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, July 27—(By Mail.)—On Sunday afternoon a group of the German workers' delegation consisting of 18 members, 8 Social-Democrats, 8 Communists and two non-party workers under the leadership of the Social-Democrat Offenhagen, arrived in Kharkov. They were received with enthusiasm by the working class of Kharkov.

After a meeting in the open air at which Uvarov welcomed the delegation to the capital of the Ukraine in the name of 200,000 Ukrainian workers and the social-democratic miner, Schelsinger, expressed the will of the delegation to learn the truth about the Soviet Union, the delegation began its investigations by examining the town.

The Kharkov working men and women, employes, officials, Red Army men and athletes formed cordons along the street for a distance of three miles and greeted the delegation with enthusiasm.

A part of the delegation, including Offenhagen, visited the president of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, Petrovski, with whom the delegates had a conversation upon the political and economic situation in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic which lasted two hours.

The delegates were particularly interested in the relations between the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and the other Soviet Republics of the Union, in the situation of industry and agriculture, in wages, etc.

To the question of one of the delegates who asked how much he and the rest of the government members drew in wages, Petrovski replied that the highest wage possible was 100 rubles. On his part, Petrovski asked about the wages of the German president and the members of the German government. The delegates put detailed questions upon the composition of the state officials, the situation of the intellectuals, etc.

Another group visited the prisons, examined the system there thoroly and declared that the condition in the Ukrainian prisons with regard to hygiene, moral and material considerations, were on a far higher level than the prisons in Germany.

The delegates talked with the prisoners and were surprised to discover that most of them received holidays in order to perform the work on the land at home, and that the prisoners had a club of their own which they managed themselves. After examining various cases of punishment the delegates declared that the level of punishment was much milder than in Germany.

The delegation visited the Ukrainian trade union council, the peoples' commissariat for labor, the central council for social insurance, and the central committee of the metal workers' union after which they formed themselves into groups according to occupation and visited various factories. In the metal works "Sickle and Hammer," the delegates held long discussions with the workers upon all questions concerning the life of the working class, after which a meeting was held, at which the delegates, amongst other questions, asked how many religious workers were present. Amongst a thousand workers there were four.

Further, the delegates visited the newly built workers' colony in which they showed great interest, and asked if the Communists and the non-party workers lived under exactly the same conditions. They convinced themselves that this was the case and discovered instances where Communist workers were less favorably housed than non-party workers.

In the evening a mass meeting took place in honor of the German delegation at which Petrovski, the people's commissar for justice, Skryptnik, and the chairman of the Ukrainian trade union council, Uvarov, delivered speeches of greeting.

Offenhagen declared in his speech that he was deeply moved by the real regard of the Russian and Ukrainian workers for the delegation. "We were not able to imagine the immensity of your successes. And your economic successes are still smaller than your ideological ones, above all less than the great success that the workers feel themselves masters of the country, but your economic successes are also surprising, particularly in the Ukraine which suffered most from the tortures of the civil war.

"We wish to make no promises which we cannot fulfill, but we promise to expose the campaign of lies which have been spread about you and to tell the German workers untiringly that the Soviet Union is the one and only country of the workers, a real peoples' state.

"We know well that there is no absolute freedom in your country, that only the working class enjoys complete freedom, but we know also that freedom for the bourgeoisie would mean suicide for the revolution.

"Before our departure we were told that everything we would see would be made up especially for us. Potemkin villages would be prepared for us, etc. Today we can only laugh about it.

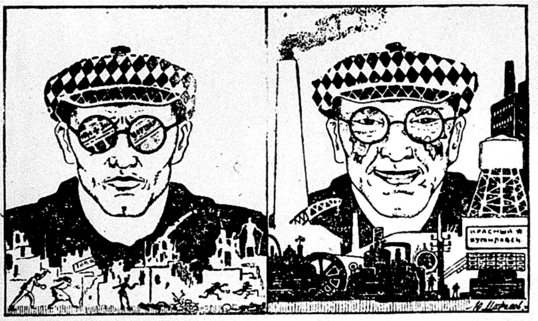
"We declare emphatically that we have witnessed the devotion of the masses of the Russian people to the Soviet Union. I have never in my life seen such enthusiastic, fiery and joyful demonstrations of workers as I have seen in Leningrad, Moscow and Kharkov.

"The slogan which we shall take back to the German workers will be 'nearer to the Soviet Union.'"

After the speech, Offenhagen embraced the chairman of the meeting, Petrovski. The meeting gave the German delegation enthusiastic ovations.

An equally enthusiastic reception for the German delegation is reported from Perm, Rostov on the Don. The delegation is studying eagerly the conditions in the working class organizations, shops and factories, official institutions and schools.

Russia Seen Thru Different Spectacles

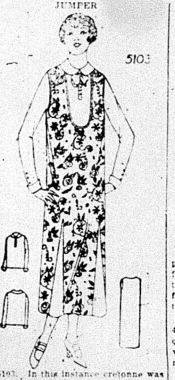


Challenge Vote of Six Counties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The entire vote in six Iowa counties has been challenged by supervisors either for Senator Brookhart, republican, Dr. Daniel F. Steck, democrat, the senate elections committee announced today.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

JUMPER



5103. In this instance cretonne was used to make the Dress, and broadcloth to make the Blouse. Flannel, pongee, taffeta and linen are also attractive for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. To make this model as illustrated for a 38 inch size will require 3⅞ yards for the Dress and 3⅜ yards for the Blouse and godets of 32 inch material. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1⅜ yard.

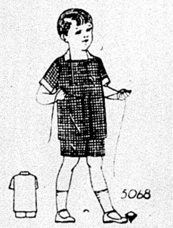
Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

FOR THE "SMALL BOY"



5068. Checked gingham, poplin, pique, linen and flannel may be used for this model. The smock closes at the right side of the front under a facing or trimming band, as illustrated.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1⅞ yard of 36 inch material with ⅛ yard of 36 inch contrasting material for collar and facings.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
1665	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

BUILDERS AT WORK

JUST A WORD OR TWO

THIS IS A DELICATE SUBJECT!

At all times in the year a fighting paper of the workers has a difficult time in existing. It is always as poor as the workers in whose interests it battles.

It must depend on subscriptions and occasional donations alone. "Businessmen" who have no desire to help the workers will not advertise. "Fake" advertising, even tho it "pays," will not be accepted.

The summer time is particularly a difficult one. July and August are dangerous "Dog days" for every newspaper and a working class newspaper has a most difficult time indeed. So in these days, when the DAILY WORKER has often to gasp for breath, it isn't only because of the heat. The stacks of unpaid bills, the money owing to the "Daily" by workers for subs, for bundles and for books make it difficult for the DAILY WORKER to function properly.

At this time when the DAILY WORKER is having "rough weather" it is proper to give out a modest and gentle and a most delicate hint that this is the time to pay your bills.

If you want to help the DAILY WORKER out of danger in this crisis pay. No matter how little you owe . . . pay it. No matter how much you owe . . . pay as much as you can no matter how little that is.

GIVE THE DAILY WORKER A BETTER CHANCE TO BUILD THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

STRIKE TIES UP YALE BUILDING, ASK MORE WAGES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18.—Nearly 3,000 building-trades unionists of New Haven are affected by the strike declared for carpenters, electrical workers, roofers, plumbers, steam fitters and painters to assist the already striking hod carriers and building laborers in winning their demands.

Work worth over $3,000,000 is held up, including Troup junior high, Hopkins grammar school, the new Yale dormitory, theater and church buildings.

Only bricklayers are not striking because of an agreement which prevents them from joining in labor difficulties for two years to come.

Laborers and hod carriers have been striking over two weeks for 75 cents instead of 65 cents an hour pay for laborers and 85 cents for hodcarriers. Complete unionization of jobs is also demanded. Master builders have repeatedly refused to consider the union workers' demands so the general building strike was called.

American Ship Afire.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 18.—With a fire in her hold, the shipping board steamer West Harcuvar put back to Baltimore with all possible speed.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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TWENTY-TWO DAY AUTO RACE IN SOVIET UNION, AMERICANS ENTERED

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Aug. 18.—American entries led in the trans-Russian automobile race from Leningrad to Tiflis and back to Moscow, which began today and is expected to last 22 days. The participants in the race made their getaway at 8 o'clock this morning.

Democracy Springs a Leak.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A small sensation was sprung in the senate elections committee today when it was discovered that 200 ballots cast in the contested Iowa senatorial election between Senator Smith W. Brookhart, and Daniel F. Steck, democrat, are missing.

The missing ballots are from Winterset precinct in Madison county. The tally books show that 139 out of the votes were cast for Steck, and 61 for Brookhart.

The committee ordered an immediate investigation.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SCIENTISTS TO ATTEND SOVIET ACADEMY JUBILEE

200th Anniversary Will Be Celebrated in Sept.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The Russian Academy of Sciences at Leningrad, founded at the end of the reign of Peter the Great, has completed its program for the celebration of its two hundredth jubilee anniversary in September, according to advices received by the Russian Information Bureau here. Prominent scientists from a score of countries will attend. The program, extending from Sept. 5 to 14, includes sessions at both Leningrad and Moscow, gala performances of the opera in Leningrad and of the Moscow Art Theater in Moscow, banquets tendered to the visitors by both cities, and a State breakfast in the Kremlin.

Americans to Attend.

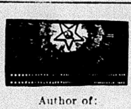
Leading American universities and scientific societies have been invited to send representatives. Among those who will attend, as reported in Russian papers received here, are Dr. H. H. Donaldson of the University of Pennsylvania and Professor Frank A. Golder of Leland Stanford. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, formerly of New York, has been invited to represent the University of Jerusalem.

Mr. Henry Mayers and Professor Archibald Thomson will represent the London Royal Society at the jubilee. Among the delegates from Germany will be Professor Einstein, Carl Neuberg, director of the Biochemical Institute in Berlin, and Gustave Tammen, professor of chemistry at the University of Goettingen. Fraternal greetings have been received from a number of American scientists.

The Russian Academy comprises 16 scientific institutions and numbers 462 workers. Its presidium consists of 41 academician members and four Russian and fifteen foreign honorary members, and it has 144 Russian and 167 foreign correspondents. The library of the Academy now contains over 4,000,000 books and manuscripts. Since the revolution several of its institutes and museums have greatly expanded. During the year 1924 the Academy held 64 meetings at which 112 scientific papers were read. It published 55 scientific books, and it sent out 76 scientific expeditions.

Expands Under New Regime.

Leibnitz, the German mathematician, drew up the original program of the Academy. In its long record of distinguished scientific service, perhaps its best known work is the exploration and charting of Russia's great expanses of territory. Under the late czar the Academy was handicapped by the general administrative disorganization and during the period of civil war its scientists suffered great hardships, but with the economic recovery the Academy has entered on a new period of expansion.



THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT
By A. LOSOVSKY

Author of:
Lenin—The Great Strategist 15 Cents
Role of the Trade Unions in the Russian Revolution 10 Cents
International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions 5 Cents

THIS book offers invaluable information to the worker. The author sums up the forces in the world of labor—the differences in programs—the outlook for the future.

A. Losovsky is secretary of the great driving force of world organized labor—the Red International of Labor Unions—and his authoritative and most interesting books should form the back bone of every workers' library.

The World Trade Union Movement 50 Cents

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

WORKERS AND FARMERS OF AMERICA, DEMAND!

HANDS OFF CHINA! STAND BY SOVIET RUSSIA!

Today the whole capitalist press is pouring forth lies against the struggles for freedom of the workers and peasants of two great countries—Soviet Russia and Oppressed China.

Today it is lies. Tomorrow, the same capitalists who exploit both the workers of America and of China, will send warships and armies to drown in blood the struggle of the Chinese people for liberation, and to make a new war on the first and only Workers' Republic—Soviet Russia!

Order a supply of the above leaflet. For sale by the Supply Department, Workers Party, National Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Just $2.00 per 1000.

Bring it before your labor union, fraternal organization, Workers Party branch, etc. and order a supply for free distribution. Help spread the truth about China and Soviet Russia.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Quitting Under Fire

The action of the Chicago Federation of Labor at its last Sunday's meeting in bowing to William Green's endorsement of the scabbery of the United Garment Workers' Union in the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring company, was a sorry piece of work, but just what could be expected from an organization that accepts the leadership of Fitzpatrick and Nockels.

Fitzpatrick and Nockels reluctantly condemned the Tom Rickert scab organization in the first place. They would not have taken action but for the fact that they were goaded into doing so by the DAILY WORKER and the radicals and progressives in local unions affiliated with the federation. Even then, nothing was done except the passage of a resolution. Nockels, the secretary of the central body, in a speech, declared that Rickert was justified in scabbing on the Amalgamated. It was a case of self-preservation, he said. What can be expected from men who have such a selfish conception of the functions of leadership in the trade union movement?

Twenty-three delegates to the federation voted against accepting the ukase of scabby William Green. This is encouraging. It is the one bright spot in an otherwise odious proceeding. Every militant union member in the country, every class conscious worker rejoiced when the Chicago Federation of Labor laid the lash of its condemnation on the official backs of the strikebreaking crew that runs the company union, known as the United Garment Workers. Their rejoicing was destined to be short lived.

Those who voted against hauling down the flag to Tom Rickert and his crew at last Sunday's meeting were Communists, radicals and progressives. All the old reactionary outfit voted to support Fitzpatrick and Nockels. There were delegates from the pressmen's union present at last Sunday's meeting. The pressmen are faced with a situation somewhat similar to that with which the garment workers are confronted. The pressmen and feeders in the Cuneo printing plant withdrew their labor when asked to work under open shop conditions. Their international president is sending in scabs to defeat their purpose.

If the pressmen and feeders were building on Fitzpatrick sticking up for them against Berry, they were leaning on a broken reed. Fitzpatrick has definitely broken with the progressive wing. His condemnation of the United Garment Workers was merely a last flicker from the waning fires of his former progressivism. When Green cracked the whip Fitzpatrick and Nockels thought of the porterhouse steak and their nice easy chairs at 166 West Washington street. They took the hint and resolved that they would be good boys in the future.

This is one of the most contemptible cases of quitting under fire that the American labor movement records. Fitzpatrick and Nockels cannot for long fool the organized workers of Chicago with their periodical tirades against the Communists. The former fake progressives are every day exposing themselves as the most subservient tools of the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. With Tom Rickert scabbing on the garment workers and George L. Berry scabbing on the members of his own union, both under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, the workers are confronted with a serious situation. No time must be lost in proceeding to alter this state of things.

The Lesson of the Aetna Strike

The unorganized millions of American wage workers are unorganized, not because they are unwilling to belong to labor unions, but because the reactionary leadership of the labor unions of America is indifferent and even hostile to bringing them into the ranks of organized labor.

More and more it will be seen that the example of the striking upholsterers of the Aetna Furniture company of Chicago is an illustration of what will be necessary if the workers wish to unite their forces in spite of the indifference of the reactionary leaders of the craft unions.

The formation of the shop committee of the Aetna workers, which must represent all departments of the shop, and their successful strike against a double wage cut, is illustrative of the method and result of coalescing the unorganized workers in their first effort at building a shop committee system which will eventually compel the hostile leaders of unions to accept the at present unorganized masses upon a basis of industrial unionism and will, as well, insure the workers in such shops as have strong shop committees an iron protection of complete solidarity against the bosses.

The workers of the Aetna shop have publicly acknowledged that the DAILY WORKER was their one aid in addition to their own solidarity in winning their strike. It was only a little strike, with demands readily seen as justified and purely economic. But its significance may be great if, from the experience and example of the Aetna strikers, the unorganized masses of America will learn the lesson that one of the keys to organized power is the formation of shop committees to bring into action on equal basis the unionized and non-union, of all crafts and all degrees of skill, without regard to race or sex or skill. We trust that the Aetna workers will not stop short of such organization and try to spread it to all shops in their industry.

Such shop committees must be formed as rapidly as possible in every factory and shop of this country.

An American professor who is a member of the slavery committee of the league of nations got in bad with his government for throwing some light on slavery conditions in Portuguese East Africa. The Portuguese capitalists protested and Washington advised Lisbon that the professor was only speaking for himself.

Germany demands the return of her colonies as a condition to entrance into the league of nations. Germany claims to be just as "civilized" as any other nation and is willing to carry her share of the "white man's burden." But Abd-el-Krim is not adding to the popularity of that once favored outdoor sport.

The Spanish coal operators object to the subsidy of the British coal barons by the government. They claim it will hurt Spanish interests.

Time to Become Full-Fledged Communists!

By Moissaye J. Olgin

To the members of the former Jewish Socialist Federation.

Dear Comrades:—

Nearly four years have elapsed since we broke away from the socialist party. Three and a half years have passed since we joined the Workers Party as "Number Two". For over two years and a half we have enjoyed membership in the legal Workers (Communist) Party which is the American section of the Communist International. It is, therefore time for us to give ourselves an account as to where we stand, especially now, on the eve of the party convention.

When we combined with the Jewish section of the then illegal Communist Party, we looked upon ourselves as a group quite different from the Communists. True, we considered ourselves to be Communists, too, and we platonically recognized the leadership of the Comintern, but we spared no effort to maintain our separate identity as the Jewish Federation, and when we spoke of mutual readjustment in the future and of "ironing out differences in the process of work", we meant by it that the comrades of the Communist Party would be forced to accept our leadership and follow to the line of our group.

This line, barring individual differences, reduced itself to the following:—

a. We demanded that the illegal Communist Party dissolve itself within the Workers Party, the latter to be recognized as the American section of the Comintern.

b. We opposed the drastic centralisation of the Comintern, demanding more autonomy for the Workers Party.

c. We considered ourselves to be the sponsors and leaders of a broad mass movement, while the Communist were in our eyes a group of sectarians divorced from actual life.

d. Many of us failed to understand the policy of the united front, which to some appeared as a "Communist hoax" devised to trick the social-democratic leaders into an uncomfortable position, to others as a shadowy and entirely unrealizable proposition which has no bearing upon actual life. A considerable section of our group saw no field of activity for our party outside of conducting Communist propaganda.

e. We chafed under the control of the Communist Party, we considered it a senseless mechanical control which we fought with extreme bitterness, unwilling to take into account the peculiar situation of our Communist comrades.

Underlying all this was our organizational patriotism, our devotion to the old federation, which we considred well nigh perfect. (It was this peculiar attachment which prompted us stubbornly to fight for the retention of even the name federation).

Three years and a half have passed. We have learned many lessons in the course of our work, and we are in a position to view our former conceptions with a critical eye. We must admit that a large portion of our conceptions were un-communistic, half-communistic, in the nature of the two-and-a-half international. We must admit that we commited many an error in consequence of our failing to understand Communist tactics. Thus we were happy when three "underground" Communists broke the discipline of their party and voted with us in the executive committee of the Jewish Federation ("No. 2") of the W. P. We did not understand that a Communist who deliberately ignores the orders of his party concering his work in an outside organization which does not belong to the Comintern (the W. P. and its Jewish federation of that time were, in law and in fact, only sympathizing organizations where Communists were supposed to conduct party work) is, obviously, of scant value as a Communist and his "conversion" should cause very little rejoicing.

Subsequent events proved this elementary truth. One of the three was expelled from the party with our consent. The other two occupy the extreme right flank of the right wing opposition. The gain for the movement from their lining up with the federation leaders is thus, a very questionable one.

Another illustration is our attitude towards Zivion-Hoffman and Salutzky. We ought to have realized from the very start that Zivion was not even a left-winger and that there was no place for him in our midst. We ought to have confronted Salutzky with an ultimatum demanding that he either put his shoulder to the party wheel as behooves a Communist, or get out of the party and spare us his venom. We did neither. We disliked parting with one who had been friend in the Jewish socialist federation; many of us felt closer to him than to the Communist comrades.

Many more of our steps could be analyzed to prove that we were far from communist understanding and and communist tactics. (Remember how we disliked the term, "manouvre"). We admit all this frankly, because it is better to acknowledge old errors than to attempt to gloss them over or to conceal them. There can be no doubt, however, and you, comrades, cannot fail to agree, that since then the situation has radically changed. The life of the Party and our activities within the Party have assumed a totally different aspect.

a. The Party is legal. It is the American section of the Comintern. We are members of the Party with full rights. There is no more "Number One" and "Number Two". We all agree that in case of urgent necessity we shall have to go underground. We now form fractions within o t h e r organizations in order to secure communist leadership. There is no difference in this respect between the comrades of whatever dirivation.

b. It would be preposterous to demand now more autonomy for our Party. We are fully aware of the tendency of the Comintern to become one great world party where national sections would be as closely connected with the main body as district committees are now connected with the national parties. We know now that strict discipline on a national and international scale is made imperative by our very situation in the capitalist states. We have had occasions to observe how communist discipline helped us build the Party, consolidate our ranks, increase our influence out of proportion to the numerical strength of the Party. We are witness to the fact that direct intervention on the part of the Comintern prevented us from committing errors and made it possible for us to overcome a crisis. Whoever still continues grumbling against the 21 points and communist discipline is an incurable centrist.

c. We must have the courage to admit that if the members of the former Jewish socialist federation have been instrumental in developing a left wing mass movement among the Jewish workers, they are not the only ones who deserve credit. Quite the contrary if anybody deserves credit for this achievement, it is the Party which developed its activities under the leadership of the Comintern and Profintern. True, we all did our share of work. We have established connections with the working masses. It cannot be denied, however, that the Trade Union Educational League is n o t a creation of the members of the former Jewish socialist federation. Neither were they the sole drafters of the left wing program in the Workmens Circle. And if the Comintern has recognized the party activities in connection with the creation of a farmer-labor party to have been a valuable kind of work among the masses, certainly not the members of the former socialist federation have distinguished themselves in this branch of mass work.

A left wing mass movement has come into existence because the P a r t y has led into proper channels the accumulated dissatisfaction of the working masses. Had we remained alone as the Jewish socialist federation, had we not been backed by the Party, the Comintern and the Profintern, we would not have been able to give rise to a mass movement and, should it have started spontaneously, we would not have known whither to direct it. It is childish to assert that we are the grand masters of a mass movement and that it is only due to us that the Party has made inroads into the mass of the Jewish workers.

A glimpse at the elements active in the movement will only prove that we can claim no monopoly of leading the mass movement. Comrade Salzman is no closer to the masses than is Comrade Benjamen Lifshitz; Comrade Siegel cannot be credited with wider mass activity than Comrade Costrell; Comrade London is by no means closer to the masses than Comrade Mindell, and as to Comrades Sack or Aronberg, they are certainly no less intimately bound up with the union movement than are Comrades Zirlin or Zimmerman or Ross Wortis. To claim that "we" are the mass movement is to be deluded by an organizational partotism which is without foundation.

d. The united front tactics has become the daily activity of our party, the meaning and value of which we all understand. We have all learned to know that even at the present time, notwithstanding numerical weakness, our party must be a party of political struggles, a party living and fighting in close connection with the working class its everyday life and battles. We have been forced to concede that the party must not confine itself to propaganda, that the road to a mass party leads through manifold class activities at the head of the working-class. We have learned that maneouvering is a nessesary element of Communist tactics and that propaganda pure and simple would turn our party into a sect.

a. Mechanical control is no more an issue. There is no such thing in our party. We are all under the control of the party institutions. Every one of us both controls and is being controlled.

It would seem that under such conditions we should have long forgotten the old federation with all our former just and unjust claims. We live in a different time, we are members of a new party; we work in new surroundings; we are faced with new problems. It would seem that we should have assimilated with the party and forgotten all differences in the process of work. Unfortunately, it appears that not all comrades have become one with the Communist Party, that some of the former members of the socialist federation still keep apart in what constitutes a separate camp in opposition to the Party and to its leading elements. It appears that the prevailing moods of this camp are reminiscent of the moods of the old federation, and that the arguments it advances are very much akin to the claims of the former "Number Two".

There is no use arguing with the leaders of this camp. If three years of work have not had the effect of weldig them with the Communist Party, there is little hope of their ever being assimilated. But it is to you, comrade in the branches, who are sometimes inclined to listen to those leaders and sometimes follow them out of sheer habit, because you are wont to look upon them as upon respected comrades and because you do not take a clear account of the situation,—to you a word of warning is urgent at the present juncture. It is time for you to forget the old socialist federation. Having become members of the Communist Party, your party allegiance must be your sole consideration. To be communists of proven loyalty to the Party must be your highest pride. To this end it is necessary that you be cautioned against the former leaders of the Jewish socialist federation whose propaganda among you keeps you artificially from merging in the Communist Party and the Communist International and thus hampers the growth of our Party.

The old division into "Number One" and "Number Two" is no more. Yet you are being told that the Party treats you like stepchildren. This is not true. The Party does not draw any line of demarkation between its members of whatever former group, provided they accept the Communist outlook and follow the ideological and tactical lines of the Party. If the Party treats certain comrades with a measure of caution, it is because they themselves have drawn a line between their little group and the Party, because they keep on denouncing the Party, unwilling or unable to represent its views. Why indeed should the Party recognize such comrades as its spokesmen? Why should it not be careful about members who are not one with Party? If it exercised no discrimination it would not be a Communist Party.

Tales of conspiracy are being peddled among you. The bugaboo of a sinister "caucus" has been brought into play in order to stir your imagination. ("Bittelman's caucus", "Costrell's caucus", the "Olgin-Yuditch caucus"). It is the task of the "caucus", you are being told, to conspire against the members of the former socialist federation. This is all woven out of whole cloth. The name caucus is here being applied to those comrades who put their party allegiance and the party disciplines above their mebersrip in the former socialist federation. The vicious "caucus" is nothing else but the Party, the Central Executive Committee of the Party and all those who carry out the policies of the Party. If only your dissatisfied elements tried to put themselves into close contact with the party as a whole, if they tried to forget their past and their group allegiance, they would soon realize that there is no conspiracy and that nobody is interested in waging a fight against them. The very fact that these comrades see conspiracies, persecution and discrimination everywhere, proves their aleinating themselves from the Party, their looking upon it with suspicion. First they put themselves into a seperate camp and then they complain that they are being treated as an unassimilated and unfriendly group. First they develop an attitude of suspicion towards the party representatives, and then they are dissatisfied when they complain that they are being treated as an unassimilated and unfriedly group. First they develop an attitude of suspicion towards the party representatives, and then they are dissatisfied when they are not being treated like Communists of good standing.

You are being told by the leaders of the former socialist federation that there is no difference between them and the Party. This is camouflage. They have retained a great deal of their former ideology which does not allow them to become communists. One instance of our party life may serve as an ample illustration. You all remember the attitude of the leaders of the former Jewish Socialist federation towards work among the unions. It was one of the beliefs of those leaders that the Party ought to leave the greatest freedom of action to those who are active in the unions as they, it was asserted, know better than the party how to conduct the work of the left wing. The federation leaders are now careful not to make such assertions openly, but when you follow the activities of their adherents in the needle trade you will recognize those ideas in practical operation. You are being told that b o t h main currents of our party, the majority and the minority, are wrong and that the only corect line is that of the federation group. But does not this declaration vividly recall to your mind the days when the socialist federation people had the sad courage to declare that e v e r y b o d y was wrong: the Communist Party, the Comintern, the representatives of the Comintern in this country, and only "we", the federationists, were in full possession of the unalloyed truth? There were then some federation elements who conceded that the Comintern might be right, but, they said, the Comintern adherents in America were "no good",—and this view still holds sway among some members of the former federation.

The 'group' was dubbed Lorietes. The name is not very well chosen. Lore is only a pretext, a peg the disgrunteled use to hang their grievances on. Having discovered in Lore an opposition to the party and to the Comintern, this Federation group leaned against Lore. When they found Juliett Ponytz in a feud with Communism, they crowned Poyntz their prophet. When the needle trade group proved to be stubbornly resisting, to the detriment of our Party, the policies outlined by the Party, which are the policies of the class-struggle, they closed their ranks around this group fighting the CEC and defending the opportunist deviation. Should a new right wing opposition develop to-morrow anywhere in the Party, one may be sure that the leaders of the former federation would discover an affinity of souls between themselves and the new oppositionists and that you would be told that t h e y were the champions of truth.

You must realize, comrades of the rank and file of the former socialist federation, that you are being utilized for a fight against the Party. It is y o u that give substance to the opposition of the federation leaders. Their weight, whatever of it they possess, is derived from the fact that you live by tradition, that you do not think who are the leaders you support. You must now realize that you are an instrument of an opportunist opposition in our party, that your blind devotion to your former socialist federation is detrimental to friends from among the leaders of the the Party and to Communism.

You are being utilized as an army of defense for every opportunist deviation that develops within the communist ranks. We mentioned those three communists who broke the discipline of the Party. There are more than three of this kind. They are to be found in every communist party. They are not dangerous when they have not the backing of masses. They become a real menace when they have secured the support of masses, or at least a certain number of workers. It is significent that the above mentioned three communists affiliated themselves with the federation leaders. This is no accident. All opportunists of whatever description rush to the federation leaders. This is because the latter are in a position to "deliver" them a mass of rank and filers, and this mass are you, comrades of the former socialist federation.

Do you like this role, comrades?

A curious combination is being achieved over your heads: a match between the federation leaders and those communists whose communism became of a doubtful nature. The federation leaders as such would not be able to assert themselves within the party because they lack even communist phraseology and have not had a minimum of experience in communist practice. On the other hand, the doubtful communists would have no guts to make themselves vociferous in the Party, if it were not for the "mass" that they command with the aid of the federation leaders. As it is, one group of party opponents helps the other; one furnishes the opportunist "theory", while the other delivers the votes, your votes. All this bargain is being accomplished on your account, due to your uncritical attachment to your old friends.

You carry on your backs the extreme right wing of our party,—that which eats at its vitals, which undermines discipline, which softens our struggles on the various fronts, which has been branded by the Comintern. You carry this unsavory lead because you allow yourselves to be fooled by tales of horrors, because you do not wish to cast a critical look around.

Time has come to realize your situation.

By allowing opportunism to utilize you as its tools you put yourselves into the position of second rate members. Do you not wish to be members of the Party with full rights?

By listening without criticism to the tales of your former friends and leaders from among the socialist federaitno you are directly injuring the cause of communism in the United States. Do you wish to do so?

A convention is at hand. It is time to cleanse our party. It is time to bolshevise our party. If you rank and file comrades turn your backs to the opportunist leaders, they are helpless and their game is lost, which would mean that our party has become so much stronger, so much more united.

The eyes of the entire Comintern are watching our convention. If you become one with our Party without any reservation, our convention may become the beginning of a great period in the history of our Party.

The Party is mine! must be our slogan. Everywhere, all the time, through joy and sorrow, through errors and their correction, through victories and losses, through groping and finding, always with the Party, in the stream of Party life, permeated with the spirit of the Party, always along the line of the Communist International.

Some of the Advantages

By ISRAEL AMTER.

THE United States government has issued a leaflet to the workers of the country containing the following points:

"1. The soldier's paymaster never fails in business, or fails to pay the wages of his employes.

"2. The 'factory' does not shut down and lay off its employes when times or dull.

"3. He never has to quit work and go 'on strike.'

"4. He doesn't lose any time because of bad weather or sickness—the pay goes on just the same.

"5. He doesn't have to worry about 'getting a job.'

"6. He doesn't worry about the cost of clothing or of beefsteaks or of rents. No matter what the cost, he gets his clothing, his three square meals a day, and a comfortable healthful home to live in, just the same.

"7. Neither does he worry about doctor's bills nor dentists' bills—Uncle Sam pays them.

"8. If he wants to see the world.

"9. His service will take the humps out of his back, broaden his shoulders, deepen his chest, develop and train his muscles and his mind; in brief, it will make him a more capable and useful man."

THIS appeal of the U. S. government to workers of this country is very illuminating. It pictures in clear words that the lot of the worker is to worry about his job, about his rent, doctor's bills; to be in danger of losing his job, to be forced out on strike; his work narrows his chest, bends his back and makes a machine of him, so that his mind hardly works.

This is the truth of modern industry under the capitalist system—and it is good that the government openly says so: "Enlist in the army and be sure of your job." "Enlist in the army and see the world." "Enlist in the army" and you won't have to bend your backs in front of a hot furnace. You won't have to mine coal deep down in the earth. You won't have to risk your neck at the top of a skyscraper. It is true, that you will have to learn to kill other workers in other countries. And you are always sure of your job, for we have plenty of wars coming. There is China, and there is Japan. The Philippines are in revolt. The German workers may get fresh and want to reject the plan formed by our vice-president, Mr. Dawes. And there is Soviet Russia, that the capitalists of the United States and the whole world hate. We will send you out into wars against all these people. You are sure of your job.

WE sent you across the Atlantic to shoot down German, Austrian and Bulgarian workers and peasants. We sent you into the north of Soviet Russia to shoot down the Russian peasants who together with the workers had established a government of their own. When you came back home—those of you who did not belong to the regular army, you were out of a job, 1,000,000 of you tramped the streets looking for a job, hungry and without a home. But now we offer you a chance to 'see the world.' Be a soldier. Learn how to use a bayonet. Learn how to jab a fellow's guts out of his body. Learn how to use poison gas and hand grenades. Think of the fellows that can be killed by a single bomb. Oh, it is glorious when it is done for Wall Street! The fellows you kill are only workers and there are too many workers. That makes all the trouble. We can work their wives and children in the factories just as well and we make bigger profits. If you win the war for us, our influence—the influence of Wall Street—will be spread all over the world. Won't that be a 'grand and glorious feeling?' The flag of Wall Street flying all over the world?

"Join the army and be sure of your job."

Basilica Will Be Re-Opened.

QUEBEC, August 18.—The world famous Basilica, completely destroyed by fire Christmas eve 1922, is to be reopened next September, it was learned today.

Killing of Soviet Soldier at Polish Border Protested

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—Demand has been made by the Soviet foreign office for an investigation by the mixed commission meeting today at Yampoi of the circumstances in which a red soldier was killed on the White Russian border.

The Soviet foreign office in a note to the Polish government protested that the soldier in question was killed by the Polish guard and demanded a full inquiry.

Violinist Dies in Munich.

Theodore Spiering, violinist, composer, teacher, and former director of Chicago Musical College died in Munich, Germany, following an operation.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Week Is Now Over But Every
Day Should See New Blows
Against Imperialism.

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NEEDLE BOSSES FACING STRIKE

Blame "Majah" Berry's Gunmen for Shooting

DETROIT CARPENTERS FIND HALL BLOCKED BY HUTCHESON FAKELRS IN COMMAND OF STATE COSSACKS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—Hutcheson's union wreckers, John Potts and Sam Botterill, having forfeited the confidence of the membership by their expulsion policy, having the refusal of the Detroit police department to do their dirty work, recalling with pain their sad injunction experience in Wayne county courts, have turned to the last resort of entrenched privilege, the brute force of the state constabulary.

When the members of Local Union No. 19, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, assembled for meeting, they found Potts and Botterill stationed at the door of the hall surrounded by the state cossacks, pointing out those who had earned the official displeasure by remembering their manhood and refusing to sign Hutcheson's yellow dog pledge, and ordering their removal from the premises.

Insists on Gettting Pinched.

After a dozen or so had been refused admittance, Jack Reynolds, former president of Local Union No. 19, insisted on entering the meeting. He was forcibly ejected from the entrance and bullrushed to the street. Returning to the fray and again demanding admittance, he was placed under arrest by orders of Pottts and taken to the 12th Street police station, where the inspector insisted that Potts swear out a warrant.

This Potts, mindful of the opinion of Judge Hunt in the injunction case which the inspector was reading, refused to do. It was then discovered that the jurisdiction in this case lay in another police precinct and Reynolds was removed to the Trumbull station, under police escort and accompanied by Potts.

A Left Wing White Elephant.

After a lengthy discussion in which the inspector went into the merits of the case he suggested that they jointly lay their differenres before Judge Hunt.

Evidently Potts did not consider Judge Hunt partial or credulous enuf for his purposes, for he declined to act upon the suggestion. After the inspector had washed his hands of the whole proposition it was agreed between Potts and the captain of the cossaks that Local Union No. 19 should adjourn forthwith. Then Reynolds was released.

Fakers Leagued With State Police.

It was stated by a member of the constabulary that there were twenty of them in and about the building and that they had come direct from Lansing for this job by orders of Governor Grosbeck.

The "cap in hand" attitude of Potts towards the police is typical of the petty tyrant who cringes before authority and tyrannizes over those whose livelihood he controls and from whose sweat he lives.

Potts represents that strata of the labor movement which has graduated so many members into the fink, thug, and "labor agent" fraternity. When the rank and file ends his career as a "labor leader" he will have qualified as a police organizer and may organize a state constabulary for Indiana if it is not as yet so "blessed."

Surpassed Expectations.

We have remarked before that Hutcheson's slimy crew in Detroit would continue to plumb new depths of infamy. We admit, however, that they have surpassed even our expectations in this direction. We urge the membership of the brotherhood to keep their eyes Detroitward if they wish to get the low-down on the blacklegs who represent the general office in Detroit. Since Hutcheson's tale of woe has turned the stomachs of the Detroit police officials he has earned the contempt and censure of a Wayne county judge, and must even revolt the state constabulary, there will be nothing left for the Fat Boys of Indianapolis but to "tell it to the marines."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CALVIN COOLIDGE lets it be known that he will lop another $40,000,000 off the tax bill of the wealthy owners of the United States. The plutes naturally make merry and plan to take long trips around the world and purchases new fineries for their wives and other parasites. In the meantime the textile workers of New England are drawing in their belts and taking their ten per cent wage cut as best they can.

* * *

ONE of the readers of the DAILY WORKER does not like the way certain people are lacerated in this column from time to time. Recently a dead czarist was complimented for putting his cascass to good use for the first time, by supplying fertilizer to a few feet of Russian soil. Our subscriber objected to this on the ground that the language was a trifle coarse. Perhaps, but that is how we feel about grand dukes.

* * *

ART BRISBANE says that European civilization is not perfect, but that it is superior to the Abd-el-Krim brand. Therefore, observes Art, France is defending civilization, such as it is, and the Riffs must be slaughtered. Brisbane inevitably takes occasion to say a good word for the airplane as a weapon of murder. One of those days the truth will break out that Art and William Hearst, his employer, have considerable money invested in airplane factories.

* * *

IT is generally agreed that capitalism in Great Britain is by no means as healthy as it used to be. The empolyers are howling that they cannot make any profits. There are one million and a half of workers unemployed. This means that large percentage of the working class population of England is starving. Yet, according to the newspapers the ruling classes of England are eating, drinking and making merry as never before.

* * *

THE latest fad in London is giving freak supper parties at which the guests wear masks specially designed to accentuate their personalities. The supper usually starts at midnight and ends when the guests are all played out. Idle women of the bourgeoisie who claim they have peotic souls wear ivory white masks while those who consider themselves clever and ingenious appear, with rosy cheeks and wide-staring eyes.

* * *

THIS is the way the capitalists fritter away the wealth produced by the workers. Yet, we are told those who seek to put an end to this hellish system, are foes of the family. Fancy men and women who never do a stroke of productive work but live lives of sensuality and debauchery charging the revolutionary workers with a desire to destroy the home and

(Continued on page 2)

GERMANS BEFORE SOVIET COURT ARE FASCITS, SPIES AND FORGERS COMMUNIST PARTY'S LETTER SHOWS

MOSCOW—A letter from the central committee of the Communist Party of Germany, read before the Soviet court trying the three German fascists for attempting terrorist acts, disclosed that Kindermann and Dittmar were members of the fascist group, Organization Consul, in Germany, and entered the Communist Party as spies. Wolscht was unknown to the Communist Party of Germany."

The fascists were arrested in the Soviet Union when it was found their

(Continued on page 3)

EXCURSION STEAMER EXPLOSION KILLS 33; MORE THAN 60 SCALDED

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19—An investigation was started today by the federal government into the Mackinac excursion steamed disaster which has brot death to 33 and injured over 60 people.

A boiler on the Mackinac exploded when the boat was passing the Newport naval training station in Narragansett bay, bound from Newport to Pawtucket with 677 excursionists aboard.

SHOTS ARE FIRED THRU WINDOW OF WORKERS' HOME

James King Active in Cuneo Lockout

What is believed to be the beginning of a campaign of terror against the locked out employes of the Cuneo Printing company, happened last Tuesday night when the home of James King, at 2622 North Austin avenue, member of the Pressmne's Union, and one of the locked-out Cuneo employes, was shot up by gangsters believed to be acting under the instructions of Seymour "Stuss" Singer and Sam Freeman, both tools of "Majah" Berry and both gunmen with unsavory reputations.

Singer is superintendent at the Cuneo printing plant and Freeman is a sort of lackey for Harrington, business agent of Web Pressmen's Local No. 7.

Had Narrow Escape.

King did not get home until after twelve o'clock at night. He was on the picket line until late and he lives away out on the northwest side. His wife had just left the dining room to go into the kitchen about 11:30 at night when she heard what she thought was the sound of the backfiring of an automobile. One of the explosions sounded like shooting and she went to the window, lifted the shade and looked out. There was no automobile in sight.

Found the Bullet.

She paid no more atention to the matter and when her husband came home she did not mention the incident.

But yesterday morning while going about her work, she lifted the shade on one of the dining room windows and found a bullet hole. The bullet, a thirty-eight slug, was found on the floor where it fell after hitting the

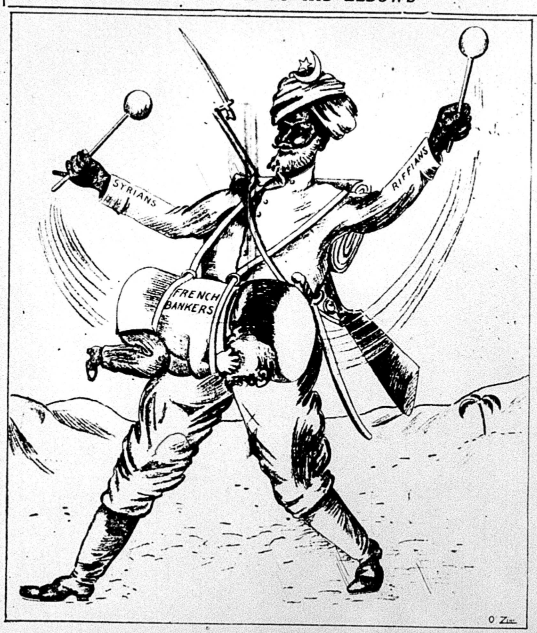
(Continued on Page 2.)

WORLD POWERS TO MEET AT PEKING TO DISCUSS "CUSTOMS AGREEMENT"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19. — The "International Conference for the readjustment of Chinese customs," in conformance with the treaties negotiated at the Washington arms confreence and ratified on Aug. 5 last, will be held on October 6 next at Peking, according to advice to the state department from minister MacMurray.

The Chinese government has advised all the treaty powers concerned of this date.

MORE POWER TO HIS ELBOWS



FRENCH MARKING TIME IN RIFF, SYRIANS FIGHT

Report Troops Rushed to Damascus

PARIS, France, August 19—The foreign office denies reports that an offensive has been launched against the Riffians in Northern Africa. Marshal Petain has left for Morocco, and it was announced he will have charge of the operations against the natives.

Altho there are already 84 battalions of French troops in Morocco, the military leaders are clamoring for 20 battalions more. Premier Painleve has admitted that if he is forced to keep the troops in Africa thru the winter it will be a tremendous expense and the shaky financial situation is expected to be made more acute.

Reports from Jerusalem state that fighting between 4,000 French troops and 20,000 Syrians is about to take place. Troops have been sent to Damascus by Gen. Sarrail, "to maintain order."

High Wind Hits Mine Town.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Aug. 19—A high wind, which reached cyclonic proportions, caused damage here estimated to exceed $30,000.

ZEIGLER INQUEST JURY NAMES KU KLUXER SLAYER

Sarovich Killed by Farrington Gunman

ZEIGLER, Ill., Aug. 19—A dozen deputy sheriffs accompanied Sheriff Henry Dorris here yesterday armed with fifty warrants for the arrest of 25 miners, members of the Zeigler local of the U. M. W. of A., charged with conspiracy in relation to the fight in the local union hall last week precipitated by the shooting down of a militant miner, Mike Sarovich, by Alex Hargins, a K. K. K.

Henry Corbishley, who was deposed by the Farrington gang of the Sub-District officials, from his position of local union president shortly before the meeting date, is among those arrested, but late yesterday furnished bonds at Benton, Ill.

Coroner's Verdict Blames K. K. K.

At the coroner's inquest on Sunday, a verdict was rendered stating that Sarovich came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Alex Hargis, the klansman.

Five witnesses testified. Clarence Strumm, John Korniski, Dan Radisin and Rado Jurvick, members of the Zeigler local who attended the local meeting called by the sub-district of-

(Continued on page 2)

THOUSANDS OF GARMENT WORKERS FLING CHALLENGE OF BATTLE AT JOINT BOARD AND MANUFACTURERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, August 19.—In answer to a rumor that employers are threatening to discharge all members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who stop work at 3 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 20, the Joint Committee of Action assured the members of the union today that if any employer attempted this an immediate strike would be called in his shop.

The Joint Board officials, realizing that a mass of thirty or forty thousand workers are planning to walk out on Thursday, are making this last desperate effort to stem the tide by calling on the manufacturers to issue threats.

"There is such a strong sentiment among the workers in favor of this stoppage that the union officials are frightened," says Louis Hyman. "They realize at last that their machine is tottering and that the workers instead of being impressed by their terroristic methods are all prepared to defy them.

"We have 10 meeting halls already engaged, and we are trying to find five more. If the Joint Board and the employers want to turn this two-hour stoppage into a permanent strike let them try to carry out their threats and see what happens."

How the garment workers are meeting the united front of the Sigman gang and the bosses may be seen by the following resolution of the dressmakers of Local 22:

Resolution of Dressmakers.

"We, the dressmakers of Local 22, assembled at a general membership meeting in Webster hall on Tuesday, Aug. 18, adopt the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the clique of the Joint Board and the International, together with a few discredited members of our local, are now carrying thru a fake election for a new executive board and manager of our local, without our consent and in the face of our most outspoken opposition; and

"Whereas, thru this fake election they aim to take possession of the records and the property of our local, in order to terrorize the membership for their loyalty to our struggle for a union controlled by the rank and file, and to force them to recognize and pay dues to the discredited Joint Board, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we most emphaticaally condemn this fake election which is intended to force the membership to submit to the autocratic rule of the Joint Board machine; and declare this act of calling this fake election against the will of the membership a disgrace to the labor movement.

"We hereby declare that we shall not recognize, nor have anything to do with the fake executive board and manager, and call upon the entire membership of our local to do likewise.

"The only officers of our local recognized by the dressmakers are the members of the executive board and the manager whom we have legally elected and to whom we have given our most loyal support in the present struggle.

Warn Bosses, "Hands Off!"

"We give our most hearty approval to the Joint Committee of Action, of which our executive board is a part, for its prompt and courageous action in arranging a two-hour stoppage in our industry on Thursday, Aug. 20, at 3 p. m., as a warning to the employers not to take advantage of our internal struggle to undermine our union standards; (2) to force our employers to keep out of this struggle; (3) to compel the officials of the Joint Board, who have long been repudiated by the members, to leave our union; (4) to decide on a general stoppage in our industry should the Joint Committee of Action deem this necessary.

"We pledge ourselves as one man to cease work at the call of the Joint Committee of Action, and to remain on strike until the united front of the discredited officialdom of the Joint Board and the bosses has been broken, and our struggle for a strong and militant union, able to defend the interests of our membership, has been crowned with success."

Fog Blankets New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The heaviest summer fog in ten years descended on New York early today, blanketing skyscrapers in invisibility and tying up shipping. Incoming liners were compelled to lay off Sandy Hook to await the lifting of the mist.

BERRY LOOKS ON UNION AS HIS OWN PROPERTY

Reactionary Leaders in Judas Iscariot Role

This is the sixth of a series of articles exposing the crooked career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. The members of the international union are now determined to get rid of Berry and Berryism.

* * *

The reactionary bureaucrats who control the policies of the American Federation of Labor usually cover up their treachery by constant tirades against the radicals. Today the Communists are the only radical group functioning inside the trade unions and because they are constantly working towards the aim of uniting the scattered forces of labor and giving the movement a militant character, they have drawn down on their heads the wrath of the reactionary officials.

The Fakers' Smoke Screen.

One would imagine that those bureaucrats were paragons of personal virtue and nuggets of altruism by listening to their speeches or by reading their articles against the radicals. They always charge the Communists, progressives and the honest elements in general with being against the government, which is the capitalists' government, with seeking to destroy the unions, which is a brazen lie, and also with trying to secure personal advantage at the expense of the rank and file.

George L. Berry is only one of the species. The pressmen and feeders are certain that Berry is the most corrupt of the lot. But the progressive miners feel the same way about John L. Lewis and the carpenters the same about William Hutcheson. The difference is only one of degree. Why is this the case?

The fact is that those reactionary bureaucrats look on the labor movement in the same light that the democratic and republican politicians look on the city of Chicago, for instance: "It's a fine city to loot!"

That is the attitude of the politicians towards city, state and national governments. They seek election for the purpose of robbery. It is called graft nowadays, but only when they are caught.

The Unholy Alliance.

Berry, Lewis, Hutcheson and company take the same attitude towards

(Continued on page 2)

TIRED OF POSING AS WORKER, FOWLER IS PARASITE AGAIN

"The Prince" has come back to ten-o'clock-land. For six long months "His Royal Highness," Fowler McCormick, scion of Harold and Edith Rockefeller McCormick, has been living in that strange and uncomfortable country where people get up at 5:30 in the morning, where they ride street cars, instead of limousines, where they work eight hours a day, and consider the movies a big celebration.

In other words Fowler has been working in his father's International Harvester factory at Milwaukee.

After he spends a few days at home, resting, etc., he expects to take a vacation trip to the Canadian lodge of Mrs. Fifi Stillman.

ZEIGLER INQUEST JURY NAMES KU KLUXER SLAYER

Sarovich Killed by Farrington Gunman

(Continued from page 1)

ficers to force the men back to work who struck spontaneously when the Farirngton sub-district machine removed Corbishley and other local officers, stated that Hargis was seen sitting at the front of the hall along with the subdistrict officials, Fox and Cobb at the early part of the meeting.

Deliberate Murder.

About the time trouble started, he went out, but returned at once and barred the door. He was described as standing in the half open door of the hall with the crowd trying to get out as the meeting had adjourned. He had one foot on the top step of the stairway and the other inside the door when he drew a gun and fired into the miners at point blank range.

Savorich cried out that he was shot, and Mack Askman, police magistrate of Zeigler, testified that he visited Sarovich at the hospital, when Sarovich was convinced that he was near death. Sarovich told him that Hargis, the ku klux klansman, had shot him. He died Saturday night.

Murderer a Farrington Gangster.

Hargis, the K. K. K., is among the klan gang which supported the Farrington machine in the local and subdistrict and had gone to the meeting with the sub-district officials in an automobile and with arms, evidently to precipitate trouble. He was arrested the morning following the fight in the hall and released on bonds, but rearrested Saturday night when Sarovich died.

Sarovich was 30 years old. He leaves a wife and other relatives in Montenegro with a host of friends among the Zeigler miners, among whom he was known as a courageous and sincere fighter for the labor movement.

The coroner's jury recommended Hargis be held to the Franklin county grand jury for murder.

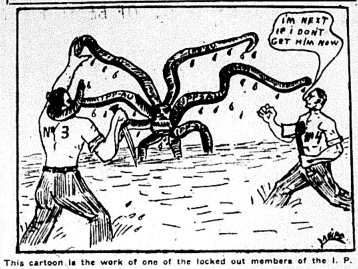
Church Dignitary Hid Jewels.

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—The metropolitan, Mgr. Melchiseden, was today sentenced by the White Russian supreme court to serve three years in prison, but sentence was suspended. The metropolitan was charged with concealing church valuables.

Shipping Company Losses.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—The Seamen's Union estimates that the British shipping companies have sustained losses of over $7,150,000 as a result of one month's strike of the seamen.

Unity Is the Answer!


I'M NEXT IF I DONT GET HIM NOW
Nº 3
Nº 4

This cartoon is the work of one of the locked out members of the I. P. P. and A. U. who was employed in the Cuneo plant.

Berry Considers Union His Property

(Continued from page 1)

the labor movement. It is no accident that they not only sell the workers to the employers, for gain, but that they also loot the treasuries. Those burglars have no ideal love for the capitalist system. They would not die for it, unless they were faced with the choice of hanging with the capitalists or hanging without them. The capitalists happen to have the money under this social order, so the fakers throw in their lot with them.

For all the world those labor skates remind one of the trained rams that are used in the Chicago stock yards to lead the sheep to the knife. Those rams are well taken care of and they trot back and forth thru the sheep alleys day after day, always leaving the sheep to get their throats cut and returning for more. Gompers was the leader of the trained rams while he was alive. William Green has taken his place. George L. Berry is one of the lesser rams, of which there are thousands.

Became Corrupted.

Many of those reactionary labor leaders originally entered the movement with good intentions. But their souls were easily corrupted and they fell for the "long green," became cynical and skeptical, and finally degenerated into betrayers of labor. Others seing how well some labor leaders got along, saw in the trade union movement a career and joined with that end in view. The rank and file who pay the dues and suffer the exactions of the employers are the victims.

Since the labor officials, the reactionary ones, began to turn the unions into business institutions, the opportunities for raking in the coin have increased immeasurably. Several international unions have banks and some of them have several banks, and investment companies. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has banks in many cities and the leaders of the union sit around the same table with the biggest bankers in Wall Street. The union also owns mines in West Virginia and Kentucky, which they are running non-union. How can labor unions fight the employers and be business institutions at the same time? It can't be done. The unions have a legitimate function and that is to organize the workers for fighting the bosses, as this is the only way the boss will be compelled to shell out part of the loot that he steals from his employes every day they work for him. The stronger and the better organized the workers are the more of their product can they force the boss to cough up.

Helping the Enemy.

When the unions drop this function, they simply become organizations for helping the employers fleece the workers. This is the tendency that is growing among labor officials today. We call it class-collaboration, which is another way of saying co-operating with the boss in getting as much profits as possible out of the workers. Does any rank and file member of a union believe this kind of a policy is to his advantage? Not if he has any brains and knows how to use them. This policy benefits the employers and the reactionary labor leaders. What the leaders receive as remuneration may not be learned until the workers and farmers of this country are running the government and capitalism is gone the way of the dodo. But we know that their services are worth money. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Locomotive Engineers died recently. He left a fortune of $125,000 behind him. His salary was $25,000 a year and he was personally interested in several business ventures. He was only beginning to make big money. Had he lived a few years longer, he would be as wealthy as William Jennings Bryan.

Not Surprising!

Is it surprising that those labor fakers should hate the radicals, progressives and particularly the Communists? There is not a labor faker in the United States who does not curse William Z. Foster regularly, morning, noon and night. Foster is the secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, an organization composed of members of trade unions who carry on an educational propaganda inside the unions. One of the principal slogans of the T. U. E. L. is "Amalgamation," that is, joining all the unions in one industry into one organization for common action against the employers. The steps taken by the pressmen and feeders of Chicago last week, in ratifying an agreement for joint action, is a step in the direction of the fulfillment of this policy. The labor skates have a deadly fear of amalgamation and for that reason they denounce it morning, noon and night and they tell the world that the radicals are getting "Soviet gold" to overthrow this government and destroy the unions.

"Majah" Berry is one of the gentlemen who hurl this offal at the workers; but after you get thru reading the subsequent articles of this series, you will come to the conclusion that if there was any "gold" lying around, the first to apply for a share of it would be this same fake "Major."

The next article will give a brief history of the efforts of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 to force Berry to stop looting the old-age pension fund and the war emergency fund for his shady business ventures.

Four Pickets of the Joint Committee of Action Persecuted

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 19.—In front of the Match & Ebert Co. at 164 West 25th street, four workers were arrested yesterday morning while peacefully picketing. For refusing to move on when ordered by a plainclothes man, D. Friedman, Emma Yanisky, and Sara Sieb were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and arraigned in Jefferson Market court. Friedman was fined $10 and the others were fined $2 each.

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POLICE AGAIN COME TO AID OF GARMENT BOSSES

Pickets' Bail Placed at $3,000

The J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring Company instituted a new campaign of police violence yesterday. Sam Gier was arrested while walking the picket line. Gier's bail was placed at $3,000, altho the only charge placed against him was "disorderly conduct."

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers declared that the high bail placed against Gier, and the fact that he was doing nothing but peaceful picketing, shows the intention of the garment company again to bring about wholesale arrests before the busy season starts.

The rush season of the year begins in only two weeks, and the strikers, who have been out eight weeks, declare that violence and threats will fail. A settlement with the union is looked for at the start of the busy season.

Local Union No. 144 of the Amalgamated announced that the strikers will be given two tickets each, free of charge, to their picnic at Riverview Park the Sunday before Labor Day.

The shop chairmen were to meet last night at the Labor Lyceum, Taylor and Ogden Aves., to discuss possible future police violence and other matters pertaining to the strike.

The Amalgamated is determined that the International shall not smuggle orders into other smaller union shops, and one purpose of the shop chairmen's meeting was to take measures to safeguard the strikers against such an attempt.

The arrest of Gier and the high bail placed against him serves as a warning that new desperate efforts to club the strikers into submission are to be made. Last night's meeting was an answer to the police raids conducted on the Amalgamated headquarters a few days ago when 64 of the union members were arrested.

The hearing of the sixteen Amalgamated officials and strikers held a high bail on charges of "conspiracy" and "disorderly conduct" will be held Friday before Judge Lyle at the Maxwell street police station.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

the family! Whatever may happen to the bourgeois conception of connubial propriety, the workers are determined that the idle parasites, male and female, will have to work or starve when the final battle between the exploited and the exploiters is over.

* * *

THE workers of New York are given a very instructive lesson in the folly of non-partisan political action, in the injunction issued by Judge Churchill against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Judge Churchill was endorsed by the New York Trades and Labor Council as a "friend of labor." Yet, the injunction he handed down on the demand of the International Tailoring company is the most drastic on record. When will the workers wake up to the realization that those "friends" always turn out to be their enemies?

* * *

THE labor fakers are never tired of ringing the changes on the activities of the Communists in the trade unions. They accuse us of injuring "the cause." What they really mean is, that we injure their business, which is selling the workers. "Majah" George L. Berry is a shining example of this species. He is scabbing on the union employes of the Cuneo Printing company. Yet the Chicago Federation of Labor, which recently issued a long letter denouncing the Communists, is silent over Berry's scabbery.

* * *

EVEN our worst enemies know that the Communists are not out to divide the workers but to unite them. The Communists insist on solidarity in the trade union movemnet. Only workers who accept its program can join the Workers (Communist) Party, but all workers employed in the same industry must be members of the same union. That is our position briefly. Does this mean breaking up the unions? No, it means solidifying them. Of course, the traitors like Berry want to keep the workers divided so that they can pit one union against the others and retain their power.

Andrew Overgaard Elected Delegate to Labor Convention

At a meeting of Local 390 of the International Association of Machinists, Andrew Overgaard, prominent militant in the trade union movement was elected delegate to the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor which will be held early next month. Overgaard is a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

High Tariff Protected Dinner Pail Fraud Is Exposed in New England

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, barks a little at the great textile interests of New England crushing the workers under a new wage cut. Green's bark will not frighten these open shoppers.

Green threatens that he will carry his fight to the next congress. But that congress will not assemble for several months, and when it does the congregated political agents of Wall Street may well laugh at this labor official who recently announced the allegiance of the A. F. of L. to the sterile "nonpartisan" policy of the departed Gompers. The wage cutters will have a strangle grip on this congress, that Green threatens to appeal to.

Again, the textile barons have shown themselves able to combat successfully the labor organizations that have been set up in the textile industry, especially the reactionary United Textile Workers' Union of the A. F. of L., that stands solid in its allegiance to "church and state," respectable to the core.

The rapid development and centralization of the textile industry has far outstripped the ancient methods of organization employed to unite textile labor industrially.

• • • •

Green's bark might be turned into a stinging bite if this organizational problem had been solved and if the American Federation of Labor had espoused and successfully carried forward a struggle for independent political action and sent to congress representatives with a working class outlook.

• • • •

Green's appeal to "the government" and "the people," therefore, falls on deaf ears. "Schedule K," protecting the profiteers of New England against foreign competition thru a high protective tariff, attests the influence of textile capital over congress. To be sure the politicians at Washington tried to cover up their completely subserviency by claiming that a high protective tariff insured the textile workers good wages. But there have been repeated wage cuts since "Schedule K" went into effect. The workers of New England's mills have learned that high wages do not follow in the wake of a high tariff, as the republican party of the textile multi-millionaire, Butler, and his political lackey, Cal Coolidge, have tried to make the workers believe. Instead Green bitterly declares that, "no other industry in the United States has made such a record for wage reductions and strikes as that of the textile industry."

In order to put over "Schedule K" the textile czars confessed to the meager wages paid their slaves. For instance, there was the story of the woman operator running 25 machines knitting 150 dozen pairs of socks daily; receiving two cents per dozen pairs. This was claimed to be the lowest price per pair for finished socks paid operators anywhere thruout the world. Thus the item of labor in the finished products of the textile mills is very low. One-fourth of the hosiery and knit goods produced in the United States go forth over the world to compete successfully with the goods produced by underpaid labor of other countries.

• • • •

Since this "Schedule K" went into effect, protecting the profits of the exploiters there have been many wage reductions; chief among them, however, being the recent reductions of 10 per cent imposed upon the workers "in the face of the fact that stock dividends ranging from 50 to 2,000 per cent had been voted by certain of the textile corporations."

• • • •

It will not profit the workers that President Green proclaims that this reduction is "economically and morally wrong." Green is an adept in the use of phrases. But phrases are empty where there is no power to back them up. Profits are not wrung from textile labor on the basis of sentimentality.

• • • •

New England textile labor will make its class power felt when it organizes for independent political action in a labor party; when the workers' organizations in the industry are amalgamated and solidified. That is a task that the Workers (Communist) Party exerts every possible effort to aid textile labor achieve. That is the way that labor can turn an ineffective bark into a much-dreaded bite.

Shots Are Fired Thru Window of Pressman's Home

(Continued from page 1)

wall. Mrs. King immediately got in touch with her husband at union head quarters and told him the story.

After hearing about the shooting King recollectetd a suspicious incident that occurred on the morning of last Tuesday. While he was standing in front fo the Cuneo plant on the 22nd street side he saw Seymour "Stuss" Singer and Sam Freeman looking out thru the window of the Cuneo plant and Singer was pointing out King to Freeman and nodding his head. This man Singer was a pal of the notorious member of an east side gangster in New York that polished off the gambler Rosenthal, for which four of them and Police Lieutenant Becker went to the chair in Sing Sing.

Cuneo Driving Thugs.

The pressmen are of the opinion that the Berry crowd are being driven by the Cuneo company and forced to resort to violence in order to break the lockout.

James King thanked his stars that the shooting did not take place a little earlier, else he might have found his wife and child dead on his return home. His wife had barely left the dining room when the bullet came thru the window.

The Cuneo Printing company is offering unheard of wages to some of its bestemployes who are locked out in an effort to break up their solidarity. Special letters and telegrams have been sent to them asking for conference with the management. All those offers have been turned down.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Quantity Production.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Aug. 19.—For the third time in succession the stork has delivered twins to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seymour of Kingsford. Seymour is employed in the Ford plant and also is commissioner of the village. The couple have fifteen children.

JOINT BOARD LIES ABOUT SHOP STRIKES

Joint Action Committee States Facts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 19—The announcement of the Joint Board regarding the settlement of three of the largest shops on strike, was denied by the Joint Committee of Action and branded as just another trick of the Joint Board to try to deceive the workers.

The Joint Board stated that the workers in the Best Cloak Company, 114 West 18th street, the H. Fredericks Co., 205 West 39th street and Wittenberg & Shimberg Co., 1372 Broadway, had deserted the Joint Committee of Action and turned to the support of the Joint Board.

A Solid Front.

Contrary to the Joint Board statement, the shop of the Best Cloak company was settled by the Joint Committee of Action in spite of continued interference from the Joint Board. Several weeks ago the Joint Board's business agent had ordered a meeting of this shop, and when the chairman refused to call the meeting the boss was told to discharge him.

Immediately all 25 workers in the shop, cutters included, stopped work and for four weeks they remained out on strike. During that time some of them (not all) received strike benefits and this is the money which is termed a "bribe" by the Joint Board.

This strike was finally settled by the Joint Action Committee, and all the workers, with their chairmen, have gone back to the shop. All the efforts of the Joint Board to make further trouble there, especially to turn the cutters against the other workers, have been unsuccessful.

Strike Against Discrimination.

In the H. Fredericks Co. and Wittenberg & Shimberg, the situation is as it has been for the past eight weeks. The Wittenberg & Shimberg Co. were ordered by the Joint Board to discharge I. Steinzer soon after he was suspended as a member of Local 2 Executive Committee.

This shop is a small one which sends most of its work to small Italian contracting shops in Brooklyn. The Joint Board threatened to cut off these sub-contractors if the firm refused to obey its rulings, and altho they were unwilling, they were forced to let Steinzor go.

The Joint Committee of Action then declared this shop on strike and began picketing it regularly. A strike was also declared on the H. Fredericks Co. when H. Hochstein was sent down from his job for exactly the same reasons, and picketing has been conducted at this shop also. These shops are still on strike and the picketing is still going on.

Sigman Terror Drives Worker to Collapse.

An instance of the Joint Board's terrorist tactics is revealed in the case of M. Herlich of 1463 Minford Place, who worked as a cutter in one of the other shops on strike because of the discharge of workers who sympathized with the Joint Committee of Action.

After Merlich had left his job with the other workers in his shop and stayed out for two weeks, gangsters came to his home at 1 o'clock in the morning and threatened that if he did not go back to his job they would beat him up and kill him. In fear of this life, Herlich went back to work and after a day and a half, the strain of the whole situation brot on a mental breakdown and he is now in a hospital.

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TICKETS on sale at 108 E. 14th St., Room 32; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Novy Mir, 30 Union Square; Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce St.; Elore, 33 First St.
Auspices, International Labor Defense, New-York Section, 799 Broadway, Room 422
DIRECTIONS—Take Bronx Park Subway or "L" to 177th St., then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line). Free busses to park.

TOMSKY, RUSSIAN UNION HEAD, TELLS VISITING DELEGATIONS OF STRUGGLE FOR WORLD LABOR UNITY

(By International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, July 23, (By Mail).—Today a solemn session of the enlarged Plenum of the Moscow trade union council took place in the Moscow trade union house together with the representatives of the shop councils and the whole German and Swedish workers' delegations.

Comrade A. Tomsky, chairman of the Russian trade union unity committee, made a speech upon the attitude of the Soviet unions to the question of international trade union unity. He pointed out how much the situation of the working class in one country affected the situation of the working class in another, a fact which is clearly to be seen in the situation of the working class in England in consequence of the conditions of labor in Germany.

"The opponents and sabotageurs of trade union unity ask why it is that just the Russian workers worry themselves so much about unity, and what it has got to do with them. To this we must reply, that the Russian workers have never regarded their revolution as a purely national matter, but as the first stage of the world revolution, and that they have never said that they could without the support of the European workers.

"The Russian worker knows and feels that when revolutionaries are hanged in Bulgaria, they are workers, that if the working class suffers defeat in France and Germany, then this defeat is also a defeat for the Russian working class, that the murdered in China are also workers.

"If one asks what unity has to do with us, then, first of all, one is not internationalist, and secondly, no socialist, and one has learned nothing from the history of the revoltuionary working class movement.

"Finally one asks what the Soviet unions, which exist under different circumstances and allegedly only of Communists, have to offer the European working class. If one examines the matter seriously and realizes that in the class struggle one class is doomed to destruction and the other is assured of victory, that the trade union movement and the struggle for unity is really a struggle and not correspondence and negotiations, one must also realize that in this struggle of the European working class the Russian working class, which can count six and a half millions of organized workers and which has for eight years administered one-sixth of the earth without the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy, represents an important support.

Reviews Negotiations with Amsterdam

Tomsky enumerated all the stages of the correspondence of the Soviet Unions with Amsterdam. The Amsterdamers declare that they recognize the magnitude of the task, but evade every practical step, for instance, a conference for the carrying out of the task. When one demands that the preliminary condition for the acceptance of the Soviet unions in Amsterdam is the acceptance of the statutes of the International Federation of Trade Unions, one seems to forget that the unity question is not merely a Russian question.

"Not all the working class organizations in Europe and none of the workers' organizations in Asia are affiliated to Amsterdam. The Soviet Unions have never understood the question of unity in any other way than the unity of the workers of all countries. The sabotage of the Amsterdamers forced us to seek other ways. A way was found in London, and the joint declaration in London was a smashing proof for the fact that workers of different opinions can find a common language.

"The Amsterdamers declare that our struggle for unity is nothing but an agitational maneuver and an attempt to disrupt the Amsterdam trade union international.

"If two organizations come together then it can happen that both are disrupted or neither. Why does Amsterdam fear that it will be disrupted and not the Soviet unions for the latter in any case represent a minority? We, however, do not fear disruption, influence and disrupt us as much as you want. The actual fact is that the Amsterdamers wish to prevent the establishment of close relations between the Russian unions and the European workers.

"They fear that in such a case the European workers would see that the Russian workers are really not bandits at all, but actually very decent fellows with only one weak side and that, that they hate capitalism and wish to do away with it altogether. The struggle for unity is a maneuver, it is true, but it is a maneuver of the working class against capitalism. If a workers' international congress were to decide that both internationals should be dissolved, we guarantee that we would carry out the decision of such a congress implicitly.

"Finally we are accused of attacking the Amsterdam leaders. Let the Amsterdamers attack Tomsky, Dogadov, Michailov and the others as much as they like, but not the Soviet unions, not the Russian working class! Let the Amsterdamers pluck up sufficient courage to recognize their deficiencies as openly as we recognize ours.

"Again and again we have said to the Amsterdamers, let us sit together around a table, and if we quarrel, then let the working class judge for itself. We think the the German, Belgian, French and Swedish workers who have visited us have received the impression that they have dealt with workers who have not been spoiled by eight years of state power, who have remained honest proletarians who wish to march together with their comrades abroad.

"We beg you for one thing: tell your brothers abroad the truth, the workers will believe you, despite the coming bouregois campaign of calumny against you. We hope and believe that your visit to our workers' country will help forward the cause of unity."

The chairman of the German delegation, Freiberger, declared:

"It is true that the German working class, under the influence of the hypnotism of the bouregois press, retains a certain skepticism towards the Soviet government, but it feels, thanks to its proletarian instinct, that a great work is being accomplished over the border in Russia. We German workers here have convinced ourselves of this, and also of the fact that the bourgeois press is carrying on a deliberate and conscious criminal campaign of calumny against the Soviet republics. We have seen that capitalism can and must be overthrown. If this is possible in one country, then it is also possible in the others. The German proletariat stands in solidarity with your struggle, it will go the way of the class struggle, there is no other way."

A social-democratic member of the Swedish delegation, Sten, declared that the Russian working class movement must be amalgamated with the international trade union movement. The Swedish trade unions consider the formation of the Anglo-Russian unity committee to be correct and useful, and they will demand the acceptance of the Soviet unions into the International.

The chairman of the Swedish delegation which leaves Moscow today, thereupon delivered a unanimously adopted declaration of the Swedish delegation which says the following:

"The Russian workers have not only expropriated the expropriators, but they have shown the unlimited possibility of administrating their own country in the interests of the working class. Since the final victory over the counter-revolution, the work of economic reconstruction has proceeded at a swift pace forwards, which is to be seen above all in the improvement in the conditions of the workers, the rising wages, the quick betterment of the cultural situation, etc. We are convinced that despite the tremendous difficulties which arise from the encirclement of your country by the capitalist powers, you will attain your socialist aims.

"It is the duty of every honest worker to follow carefully every attempt of the bouregoisie to prevent the development of the Soviet republics, and to bring such attempts to naught with every means at the disposal of the working class. The Swedish delegation will fulfill its duties in this direction and will tell the truth of the situation to the Swedish working class.

"The attitude of the international working class must not only be expressed in the slogan, 'Hands of Soviet Russia!' but it must also be expressed in the most active support for the Russian working class. The delegation further declares that the activity of the Russian unions for the workers is of incalculable value. The trade unions carry on their work with the broadest democratic basis, they are extremely popular and posses the greatest confidence of the workers, and authority and influence in all that concerns the life of the workers in the Soviet Union. The workers abroad must strive to achieve just such an influential position for their unions. The Swedish delegation considers it its duty, not only to tell the truth about Soviet Russia to the Swedish working class, but also to adopt the attitude of the English and Russian unions with regard to national and international trade union unity.

"(Signed) Kilbum, Communist; Gustav Lorn, social-democrat; Karl Erikson, social-democrat; Sten, social-democrat."

Workers to Be Looked After.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—In view of the closing of factories again and the eventually ensuing big increase of unemployed, the trade unions are adopting appropriate measures to render material assistance to the workers. However, the question of the owners of the closed factories having to pay wages to the locked-out workers is not quite settled yet. So far only two factories have been paying those wages.

RANCHERS AND LOS ANGELES CITY OFFICIALS BATTLE

Fight Over Water Has Appearance of War

By L. P. RINDAL.
Worker Correspondnet.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 19.—About two weeks ago, the Los Angeles water board and a special committee, appointed by Mayor Cryer, held a meeting with a delegation of farmers from Owens Vally. The city offered to buy 15,000 acres of land, but the deal did not look good to the exploited and otherwise wronged ranchers.

Gun-Men on the Move.

The trouble between the ranchers along the aqueduct and the Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners over water rights is of long standing, as pointed out in a previous article. Some dynamitting was done a year ago.

In the evening of July 31, a heavy guard was sent by train to patrol the Howice dam. At 1:30 a. m. Aug. 1 another contingent of plainclothes men and other armed thugs was rushed to the valley by automobiles. W. B. Matthews, chief counsel for the water board, made the request for armed men, while H. D. Woodward, chief investigator for the water board, and Detective Captain Al Slaton provided the drafted ex-service men with arms and ammunition. The fact that this stuff was bought shortly after midnight, Aug. 1, makes it look like real warfare. Or is it a move to intimidate the poor farmers by the plunderbund of this city?

Twisting the Truth.

"Governor Richardson was requested by the ranchers to send State troops into th district when Sheriff Collins declard the situation was beyond control." The L. A. Times.

"The general feeling among the ranchers is," said Sheriff Collins of Inyo county, "that this is being done deliberately by the city to antagonize the ranchers." The L. A. Record.

The Record is right. The farmers do not want thugs to shoot them down. But the city officials are blood-thirsty enough to do it.

Jealousy Benefits Farmers.

California's "Hanging Governor" Richardson, does not want to pardon the political prisoners of the State. Nor does he care for other workers or farmers. But he refused to grant the rquest of Los Angeles officials for State troops. Why? Because Mr. Cryer, the "Labor Mayor" of Los Angeles, may be a competitor for the governor's chair. So it would be a disadvantage to the present governor to help him to untangle a complicated situation.

HOBART, Tasmania.—(FP)—The Tasmanian Labor government has restored to the teachers all decreases in their wages imposed by the old anti-Labor government. All school teachers are in the School Teachers union to which the government has grantted preference of employment. Reductions in the wages of other government workers have also been set aside. Taxation on the workers has been lightened; relief work for the unemployment has been provided; compensation granted for occupational diseases, and dental and medical clinics established in all schools in the state. The government also gives preference to union police.

Soviet Trade in Turkey.

MOSCOW.—Ukrainian trade with Turkey is reported to be steadily increasing. Ukrainian ploughs and hay being strongly in demand.

JOHN L. LEWIS ADMITS HE AIDED GOVERNMENT AGAINST COMMUNIST WORKERS; BRAGS OF BEING FINK

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

John L. Lewis in an interview printed in an Ohio paper a few days ago once again showed that he was working hand in glove with the coal owners to destroy the militants in the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America. Again he raises the red scare to influence the weak-minded against the progressive miners and again he fails in his unholy scheme. In an interview to Drew Pearson, a reporter for a capitalist paper, he is reported to make the following statements.

"The United Mine Workers once co-operated with the state department in making an investigation of Communist propaganda."

It is of interest to the rank and file workers to know that the miners did nothing of the kind, but that John L. Lewis, without the consent of the miners, did use an enormous amount of money belonging to the miners in peddling capitalist propaganda on behalf of the enemy of the workers' and farmers' government of Russia. This money was used by Lewis in opposition to the wishes of the rank and file of the progressive miners, for the purpose of buying recognition for himself from the republican party on the one hand, and the destruction of the menacing power of outraged labor on the other.

He states that "the bolsheviks are trying to upset the union."

The workers in America know that the union will not be broken, but it will be pulled thru its present crisis, not because of John L. Lewis, but in spite of him.

No labor faker in the history of the American labor movement stands out as clearly as Lewis as an enemy of the working class and no traitor has received such universal condemnation from the intelligent workers as he. From coast to coast he is regarded as the symbol of all that is dishonest and traitorous in the labor world and actually hated by the forward looking masses in the miners' organization.

His betrayals of the miners are legion in Nova Scotia, Alberta, Kansas, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the never-to-be-forgotten surrender to Judge Anderson when victory was within the grasp of the miners of America.

He refers sneeringly to the Nova Scotia miners' request to be permitted to affiliate with the Red International of Labor Unions.

He does not mention anything about the conditions of the Nova Scotia miners at that time. They were on strike and starving and John L. Lewis had no money to aid them in their brilliant fight—a fight that brot to them the admiration of the workers of the world.

From far-off Russia the workers responded to an appeal to help save the miners with a donation of $5,000, when the yellow traitor from Indianapolis was kowtowing and dining with the coal mine operators in the fancy hotels of Canada. If he had an inch of decency or manhood in his canary colored makeup, he would have been ashamed to even refer to the Nova Scotia case.

He refers to the British miners as "minimum wage lovers."

He is either absolutely ignorant of the British miners, or deliberately insults them, or both. No labor man in America or anywhere else, far less a labor leader, but knows that a statement of that kind is a canard and only worthy of the vulture that utters it. The late performance of the British miners in the threatened strike which practically meant the nationalization of the coal mines, and incidentally a plan which Lewis has repudiated for the American miners, a plan that is acknowledged to be the only solution of the mining industry in America, as well as in Britain, gives the lie direct to the treasury vampire.

Lewis further states in the interview that our living conditions are good.

Every miner in America is practically starving. Lewis makes this statement at a time when the miners are fighting starvation in the bituminous field, men who have practically had no work for the last two years, and when the hard coal miners are facing a strike for a living wage. No time could be chosen by Wall Street more appropriate than the present to make a statement of that kind, but surely the miners are entitled to something different than that from their royally salaried parasite.

Lewis further stated that the British miners don't desire to work, because they can get a wage practically as large as the ones who do work, as unemployment doles.

If Lewis wanted to state the facts in the case he would have stated that the miners are continuously fighting for work and better living conditions in Great Britain. The unemployment doles are not sufficient to keep a man in as much food as that necessary to properly feed a canary, and yet the "labor leader" goes out of his way to heap insults on the heads of the British miners.

We are well aware of the reason why John L. Lewis heaps abuse on the heads of the British toilers. It is only a short time ago that Lewis visited Britain and the miners, knowing of his reputation of treason to the American miners, refused to applaud his empty remarks.

One rank-and-filer, after Lewis spoke, asked if "that guy" was a "representative of Wall Street or the American government," and when told he was supposed to be a labor leader the miners could not restrain their mirth. They did not forget to show Lewis that his treatment of the American miners was not appreciated in Britain, and his absence was more welcome than his presence, hence his lies now about the British miners.

Nuns in Public Schools.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Aug. 19.—Franciscan nuns who have been teaching in public schools here for five years now demand the right to wear their religious garb while teaching. For three month this has been discussed by the Daviss County board of education. The matter has been submitted to the state superintendent of education and the attorney general for an opinion.

Snake 18 Feet Long in Spain.

Spain, Aug. 17.—Troops are trailing a monster serpent eighteen feet long and three feet in circumference which appeared in the town of Relarista and caused a panic among the inhabitants.

Eleven Sink With Coal Boat.

BREST, France, Aug. 19.—Eleven workers are missing as the result of the sinking of a coal boat which was bound here from Cardiff, Wales.

YOUTH BRANCH TO CARE FOR CROUCH AND TRUMBULL

N. Y. First to Initiate Idea of Group Care

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A group of Russian young workers in New York City are the first to initiate the practice of special group care of particular class war prisoners. The young workers have asked the International Labor Defense to establish connections for them with Crouch and Trumbull, Communist soldiers sentenced to military prison by courts martial in Hawai and pledged themselves to look after the prisoners' needs and comfort until they are released.

The group has organized a branch of International Labor Defense and at their first meeting passed a resolution that reads in part, "We hereby pledge our material and moral support to Comrades Crouch and Trumbull who are being persecuted by the American imperialists solely for their Communist ideas and principles. We hereby protest against the "justice" meted out by Wall Street which is trying to combat and destroy by terrorist means every sign of protest and rebellion in the ranks of the workers. We call upon every class conscious worker to join us in our protest and demand the immediate release of Comrades Crouch and Trumbull.

"We ask the International Labor Defense to establish connections with the two comrades for us and we, on our part, will help them until they are able to join our ranks once more."

In a letter of thanks for their offer, James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, replied to the young workers: "This action of yours has great significance since it demonstrates the close bonds of solidarity between our organization of working class youth in New York City with the brave and noble young soldiers who have been victimized by the military authorities because they spoke out for the same principles in the army which you are espousing among the exploited workers in the shops."

Sept. 13 Defense Day.

The proposal of the young people comes at a time when International Labor Defense is making preparation for an extensive campaign thruout the whole labor movement to arouse new interest in labor's prisoners and bring them aid and comfort. Sunday, Sept. 13 has been set aside as "Labor Defense Day." On this day local conferences of workers' organizations will be held in all the large centers of the country to establish permanent local organizations of the I. L. D. These conferences will be followed by mass meetings at which prominent labor speakers will appear.

As an important part of this nation-wide campaign for renewed interest in class war prisoners, International Labor Defense will ask workers' organizations to take over the special care of one or a group of America's scores of class war prisoners.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The second outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the state of Texas within ten months was confirmed on July 29 on the same premises, 20 miles southeast of Houston, where the previous outbreak began.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

German Fascist Before Soviet Court Shown Spies and Forgers

(Continued from page 1)

supposed "scientific" expedition was bogus, that their credentials were forged, and that in reality, they plotted to kill Soviet leaders, and to cause trouble between the Soviet and German governments.

Wolscht a Strikebreaker.

The accused Kindermann, a mixture of unashamed insolence and base cowardice, attempted unceasingly to sabotage the proceedings and to bluff the court by affected naivete and phantastic statements when the facts were presented that had been established by the examination. Already on the fourth day of the proceedings it was clear that the scientific expedition was purely a cover for terroristic intents, the same applies to the relations to the Communist movement in Germany.

Despite the continual sabotage on the part of Kindermann and Wolscht, the court took no measures against the accused. The German social democrats who howl so loudly about the "terror" in Russia, should compare the methods of the Supreme Revolutionary Court of the Soviet Union with those of the Supreme State Court in Leipzig. If the Communists in Leipzig were to take up the attitude which the fascists adopted in Moscow, then the proceedings would probably been carried on without them.

In the seventh session the hearing of Wolscht took place. The latter who involved himself in endless contradictions, did his utmost to sabotage the proceedings by giving deliberately confusing and evasive answers. In the beginning of the hearing Wolscht speaks of the student organization "Hilfsdienst" (Aid Service) of which he was a member during the war years. To the question of the Prosecutor, whether this organization was a strike-breaking organization, the accused refused to give a definite answer.

He explained that the "Hilfsdienst" supplied labor power "where it did not otherwise exist". The accused worked for six months as a member of the "Hilfsdienst" in a factory for the utilization of oak leaves for bakeries. To the question of the Prosecutor, had he at this time received a full allowance from his father, Wolscht answered in the affirmative.

To the question of the Prosecutor, for what purpose had he worked as a volunteer in the large agricultural undertaking of Falkenstein and Friedeberg near Neumark, the accused answered: "For reasons of study." But when the Prosecutor pointed to the contradiction with his philisophical university studies, the accused said: "To earn money during the holidays" by which he once again contradicted his statement with regard to the volunteer work.

Belonged to Monarchist Groups.

Wolscht persistently evaded the questions of the Prosecutor as to the character of his work on the estates. cal work, then that he was learning practical agricultural questions, finally he admitted that he had only worked as an overseer. He declared that when he travelled from Berlin to his home town, Boppert, at Christmas, 1925, as a student of the high school, he feared the reprisals of the occupation authorities and therefore he made a request at his district police station to enter "carpenter" in his credentials instead of student.

Further, Wolscht spoke in detail of the student corporation "Neomarchia" of which he was a member in 1922 and 1923. He spoke also of the other German student corporations. Some of the statements of Wolscht on the customs of the corporations, in particular upon the drinking bouts and social affairs, which the Prosecutor illustrated by photographs in which the accused recognized himself, produced peals of laughter. According to the old German custom Wolscht explained, very much beer was drunk. To a question upon the political tendencies of the corporation, the accused answered, that most of the connections had a nationalist and Aryan character.

Whilst he declared at first that his corporation, the "Neomarchia", had never had a definite political color, a few minutes later he admitted that towards the end of the summer term 1923, a definite monarchist and anti-Semitic spirit controlled the "Neomarchia" which in consequence of the various political shades led to a split. When the accused was questioned upon his political opinion at that time, one contradictory answer followed upon the other. At first Wolscht declared that he had no political convictions at all, but merely economic political views, as before his entry into political life he wished to study national economy.

Knew Nothing of Communism.

Peculiarly enough, the questions of the Prosecutor relating to the attitude of the accused towards the occupation of the Ruhr, caused him the greatest embarrassment. At first he declared that he had adopted a negative attitude and that he had not intereted himself in it. To the definite question of the Prosecutor had he been in favor of the withdrawal of the troops of occupation from the Ruhr district, the accused said that he would not affirm that.

The Prosecutor explained that in the Soviet Union people were generally in favor of the right of self-determination for all peoples in the choice of the state form, and that they were further against the robbery of foreign districts. Wolscht declared that he had not had the opportunity of fighting against the occupation of the Ruhr and that he cannot now say what attitude he would have adopted had he had such an opportunity. (The accused was obviously in the greatest possible embarrassment.) To the question, what political party does he know, Wolscht declared that he only knows the Deutcsh Volkische Party (extreme German Nationalist) by name.

In consequence of material need, he had not been able to occupy himself with party politics. He withdrew the statement which he made in the preliminary examination to the ffect that he had been a member of the Communist Party of Germany since March, 1923. He refused to give any explanation for his change of attitude and stressed further that he had never been a member of the C. P. G.

Suddenly he declared: "I have, however, sympathized with the Communists, particularly after I had the opportunity during the inflation period to move in working class circles and to see the depth of misery of the working class when I recognised the criminality towards the people of the stock exchange speculate

He had no acquaintance with socialist and Communist literature. The Prosecutor compared this declaration of the accused that he had absolutely no political opinions with the statements in the preliminary examinations according to which he had come to Communism thru his acquaintance with Communist literature. Wolscht explained that he had only meant this in a scientific sense. To the question of the Prosecutor, had he ever voted for the Communists, the accused replied in the affirmative, namely in the election for the student parliament in the Berlin university.

The accused declared that he had voted for the Communists as he was opposed to the reactionary measures of Rector Rother who had prohibited needy students from working apart from their university studies. To the question of the Prosecutor, had he once received a certain Fuenther, the accused replied in the negative, whereupon the Prosecutor pointed out that in the preliminary examination he had replied to a question, had the Geunther envolved in the Rathenau murder, ever been to him, with "perhaps".

Entered C. P. G. As Spy.

To the question, had he been in connection with a certain Frau Alice Bauer in Berlin, Kindermann replied in the affirmative and admitted the autenticity of a letter to her "young students, no braggarts, who would take part in the reconstruction of Germany". The embarrassed Kindermann explained this by saying that the 65 year old lady liked young people around her, and supplied them with dinners.

Having regard to the departure of Kindermann to Siberia, the old lady wished to look around for a successor. She liked young people, said Kindermann, and had sound German opinions (daughter). Wolscht declared that he had made the acquaintance of Kindermann thru his friend of many years' standing, Fink. For the purpose of simplifying the journey to Russia it was agreed with Kindermann that the entry into the Communist Party of Germany was necessary.

To the question of the Prosecutor had he represented himself to be a Communist, Wolschts returned the most contradictory answers. At first he negatived the question definitely but after the prosecutor had reminded him that he had continually represented himself as a member of the Coblenz district group of the C. P. G., he explained that he saw himself in the position to represent himself as a Communist, particularly from the economic point of view. Hereupon the various fraudulent plans for the journey were read, which contradict one another in the most obvious fashion, but which are all signed by all three accused.

Communists Expose Swindle.

The declaration of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany was read:

1. In the summer of 1924 (July-August) on the occasion of a fortnight's stay with his parents in Durlach (Baden), Dr. Karl Kindermann came with his father Hermann, to a leading official of our district group there. He requested admission into tho party. The reason given was that Dr. Karl Kindermann wished to make a political carrier and for this purpose he intended to undertake a journey to Russia for study. His entering into the C. P. G. took place in August, 1924. Everything that Karl Kindermann says about his party membership before this time is swindle. The Central Committee of the C. P. G. definitely declares that Karl Kindermann was unknown both in Durlack and in Berlin and that he did not make his presence felt in any way to the benefit of the party. Further, all the attempt of Herman Kindermann in favor of his son's defense after his arrest, have been made only with the assistance of the at that time district group leader, Valentin Michler, who stood in the relation of employe to Herman Kindermann and stands in that relation today.

The other officials of the district group were arbitrarily ignored. All letters of this district group leader in Durlach were composed together with Hermann Kindermann and sent off without the knowledge of the other officials. The district leadership in Baden upon the basis of these facts has expelled Michlar from the party.

2. Maxim Dittmar joined the C. P. G. in August, 1924, in order to undertake a "journey of study" to Russia. Officially he was a member of the Berlin organization of the C. P. G. (first organizational districts) since August, 1924, he has, however, never been active in a Communist sense. Our investigations have, in fact, resulted in establishing the contrary: (1) Dittmar was employed by the brass works in Villingen and played a leading role there in the district group of the Young German Order. (2) Dittmar worked closely together with the chief of the workers mentioned, son in law of Admiral Scheer, for the Organizational Consul.

3. Wolscht is quite unknown to the Party and has never been a member of it.

POLISH VICTIMS TORTURED ANEW BY TERRORISTS

Peasant Given Death for Protesting

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., August 19.—The Polish government is inflicting new cruelties on the class war prisoners, simultaneously with the resumption of the conferences of the joint commission to discuss conflicts on the Soviet-Polish border.

Two hundred prisoners of the Lutsky prison have gone on a hunger strike because of severe beatings administered to political prisoners and the subsequent death of one of them. The political prisoners had been on a hunger strike for three days, when the Polish white terror guards again beat them and chained them in dungeons.

In Bialystock, 120 paraders carrying Red flags and mottoes against the white terror government were arrested. One peasant was sentenced to death.

Metal Polishers Want Help.

Trade union shoppers in St. Louis can greatly assist the Chicago Metal Polishers' Union if they will bear in mind that the Super Maid aluminum products are unfair, says business agent John Werlik. The Advance Aluminum & Foundry Co., which makes the Super Maid kitchen utensils and other goods, refuses to reinstate four union men who were fired when they told company managers in reply to a question that they preferred a union shop. Super Maid products are said to have their largest market in St. Louis.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

SOVIET TRADE WILL INCREASE, SAYS BANKER

Conferred on Sale of Cotton in Moscow

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., August 19.—Reeve Schley, vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York, has left for Warsaw after two weeks of business conferences in the Soviet Union. Schley was in Moscow discussing the financing of Soviet purchases of raw cotton in the United States with George Tchitcherin, Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, and M. Frunkin, acting commissar of foreign trade.

He was accompanied by Lamar Fleming, cotton dealer of Houston, Texas, and Alex Gumberg of New York, treasurer and general manager of the All-Russian textile syndicate.

Schley said of his visit:

"I am tremendously impressed with the possibilities of the country and also the activity I have seen working. This assures economic improvement. Russian business men are greatly interested in American industry and especially in cotton and agricultural machinery.

"I had a cordial reception in all the establishments I visited and received all the information I asked for. I believe that new and stable business relations between the United States and Russia are possible and that anybody who comes here to inspect the field will be so convinced."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

18,000 MELONS BRING FARMERS SEVEN DOLLARS

Hear Story of the Chinese Struggle

FALLON, Nevada, August 19.—The California Tin-Lizzie Rattlers rattled into town on schedule and held a successful "Hands-off-China" meeting. After the address on China a number of Workers Monthlies were sold, and much interest manifested in the Communist position towards the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants for freedom from foreign exploitation.

There are excellent prospects for the organization soon of a good Communist group here. The town is the center of a government reclamation project. The settlers are largely old-time radicals. A good example of the economic conditions which have forced these farmers to give ear to the Communist program is the following:

Last year one of the farmers shipped 900 crates of the finest melons to the Chicago Market and for the net results of the Seasons' labor spent by himself and his family in cultivation, they received the magnificent sum of $7.00. As there were 20 melons to the crate, these 18,000 melons thus returned the farmer an average of one twenty-fifth of a cent each. This year, the farmer planted no melons.

The farmers here seem to realize that the Communist position regarding an alliance of the working farmers and the industrial workers for the overthrow of the capitalist system is the only way out for them.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SOCIALIST BOSS WITH COMMUNIST WORKERS—T. N. T.

Petty Bourgeois to Core Is Abe Suall

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 19.—"Who in 'ell gave you permission to quit anyway? Just for that I won't pay you!"

For a year Sam Watsky had been working for Abe Suall as a salesman and general utility man in his store at 93 Orchard street, this city. Salary, $12. He started with $12 until he advanced to all of $16 per week. Hours? All hours, with the eleven hours from 9:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. during the slow season and no definite hours during the holidays or Saturdays and no extra pay for overtime and Sundays.

One of Sam's duties was bowing his head and taking "hell" silently from boss Abe and his family, such as the wife and father-in-law when ever anything went wrong in the business. The less Sam was at fault the more violent boss Abe would grow until a common scold was a cooing dove by comparison.

The thing that most provoked the wrath of his petty bourgeoisie socialist soul was the fact of Sam being a member of the Young Workers' League. And never did he miss a chance to expose the young rebel before salesmen and fellow tradesmen. Of late he grew particularly obnoxious in his practice as the struggle was sharpening between the needle trades unions and the "Forward" and International machine.

The DAILY WORKER became taboo in the store. Sam mustn't bring "that Communist paper" into a socialist store. Things became unbearable. Sam refused to be the butt of boss Abe's persecutions any longer and he just quit. With the result that the boss refuses to pay him his salary for the last week's labor.

The above described is typical of conditions prevailing in most petty business. There the bosses are themselves often members of the S. P. and ruthlessly exploit and abuse their one or two employes. These workers are completely at the mercy of their bosses, since there is no organization, nor an attempt at any among these lowly paid wage slaves.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

Political Activities.—Although the Russian Trade Unions as organizations are now no longer part of the Soviet Government, yet it would be a great mistake to suppose that their position in Russia is no more important and influential than elsewhere.

In Russia the workers are the ultimate owners and rulers of industry, and though they have given the conduct of it to business managements, yet they retain the control. Representatives of the unions sit, not only on all the Councils that control industry, but on all the Councils of the Soviet Government. For example, on the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, which is one of the chief organs of the Government, there are five Trade Union representatives out of 13 members. There is one such representative on the Council of People's Commissaries, and on the Lesser Council of People's Commissaries, which deals with the drafting of legislation, there is another. There is also one on the very important Council of Labor and Defense and another on the principal committee of the Foreign Trade Commissariat. On the State Planning Commission (Gosplan), there are three and others in the Special Sections. There is also a Trade Union representative on the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council, the Industrial Planning Commission, the Building Planning Commission, the Electrification Commission, the Fuel Commission, the Concessions Committee, etc. In fact, the Trade Unions are entrusted with carrying out one of the safeguards against any undue surrender of the right of the workers to rule. This safeguard is the setting of a worker to keep an eye from the inside on the way that any enterprise or establishment, public or private, is being carried on. The object of this is, not only to train the worker in technicalities, but also to check any use of the enterprise against the new ruling class. Thus a Trade Union representative will in future be attached to every Foreign Mission, and another is assigned to every bank.

When it is pointed out that a man taken out of a factory cannot be any possible use in discovering or discomfiting the operations of a financier, the answer is somewhat as follows: We do not put an expert into the bank because, in the first place, we haven't enough. In the second place, if we did, one of two things would happen, either the expert would be bought up, or he would run the bank. The worker won't interfere with the banker who never worries about him. But if he is capable of catching on at all, which we soon find out, he will, if there is anything wrong, in the end catch out the banker in some small point, and call in an expert.

(c) Social Activities.—The object of the Soviet system, and of the Trade Unions as a social organ within it, is to secure the fullest possible liberty and the fullest possible life to the individual worker, and to equip him by education and environment for the full enjoyment of his new advantages.

It is noticeable, and indeed natural, that the Soviet system attains its objects in this respect most completely when it works through the Trade Union organization and least where the Trade Unions are weakest, as in the villages.

To the 5,500,000 members of the Russian Trade Unions and their families, the Soviet system has brought a new life and a new liberty. Thus a Sovietist worker is not only free to follow any trade he may select, but he is better able than anywhere else to train himself for rising in his own job from one category to another, right up to the class of highly-paid specialists. Should he have been pitchforked by circumstances into a trade for which he has no taste, he has no difficulty in getting training for another. In either case as member of a ruling class he can get training in the technicalities of Government and become a public man, subject to being returned to his trade if found not good enough.

The Delegation interviewed many workers who, by taking advantage of these opportunities, had risen in the space of three years from a low category of worker to one far higher. For example, a factory sweeper who had become a scene painter, and a foundry laborer who was planning model dwellings and garden cities and had won first prize in open competition. Again, in Leningrad and many provincial capitals visited there were local workers' theatres, of which both management and actors were factory hands on special leave from their trades. The best of them would become permanently professional actors. The same process is at work in other professions; while the precaution above-mentioned of detailing workers to supervise industrial, commercial, and financial enterprises gives almost endless opportunities for workers to enter public employment or make themselves experts. For these opportunities they are prepared in the Trade Union Schools and "Rabfacs"; and this process of constantly providing new blood to give fresh life to the State and society is supervised and supported by the Trade Unions.

Communists claim that the possibilities of a larger life thus opened to the worker prevent the discontent and demoralization otherwise caused by the drudgery of factory life; that the slave of the industrial machine, bound to its wheels by family ties, has been changed into a worker either happy in his own trade or with good hopes of rising out of it; and that in either case his production is better both in quality and quantity.

The Delegation certainly found no discontent among the workers and employes, but plenty of it among those who had been unwilling or unable to fit into the new methods.

Workers' Clubs

(a) Activities.—The Workers' Clubs in the factories are the chief organization through which the Trade Unions carry out their educational and social work.

These clubs were one of the first [illegible] of the Revolution, and their work has gradually been organized by the unions along definite lines. One of the most important functions is teaching the worker and peasant to read and write, this being the first step towards any training of his civic conscience or his class consciousness. That done he can be further equipped either for enjoying his life, his trade, or for being employed on more important work. The clubs are also very influential in the campaigns of Communism for cleanliness and clean living. In fact, the clubs play the same part for the adult worker as the schools do for the children.

Lectures and discussions in the clubs deal with the political, industrial, economic and social life of the worker. During March, 1923, the last month for which statistics were obtainable, 4,624 lectures were given throughout Soviet Russia and attended by 861,120 people; during that month, 5,962 plays were arranged and 1,921 concerts and social evenings which included mass choirs and physical culture displays, at which the total attendance reached over 3,000,000 workers and their families. Since that date, nearly two years ago, the number of clubs has more than doubled; in 1924, they had already reached the figure of 2,400 with a membership of over 1,000,000.

The club privileges are one of the main inducements for Trade Union membership. Thus a certain number of free tickets to State theatres and picture houses are allotted to these clubs each week. In Moscow and Leningrad alone, these free tickets amount to from 200,000 to 300,000 a month. Moreover, during 1923, 2,575 excursions into the country to visit places of interest and museums were made by 240,375 members of the Moscow Trade Union Club alone.

All clubs are run, staffed and decorated by the members themselves. Club activities are arranged by the committee who elect sub-committees for each circle, as it is called. For instance, there are dramatic, musical, art, literary, sport, chess and study circles, each having its own committees and arranging competitions with other clubs.

Swedish drill is a special feature of all clubs. In Moscow alone there are now 39,000 physical culture circles and it is reckoned that there are over 100,000 such circles in the whole organization. These circles include in their program all matters dealing with body culture and hygiene.

There are special refreshment rooms, rest and reading rooms, in most clubs. All clubs have a good library. Portable libraries issued from the large centers are in constant circulation to smaller factories and villages which have no club. In 1923, it was reckoned that these Trade Union libraries already possessed over 3,000,000 volumes.

(b) Finance.—These clubs are supported by:—

(1) Membership fees and contributions. (The fee for membership varies from 10 kopecks to 50 kopecks a month according to the income or category of the member.)
(2) Ten per cent. of the total membership fees of the Trade Union to which the club belongs.
(3) One per cent. of the total sum paid in wages by the factory or group of factories to which the club is attached.
(4) Three-fourths per cent. of the turnover total of the factory or district co-operatives.
(5) State subsidy, if required, through the A. R. C. T. U. from the Commissariat of Education.

(c) Membership.—Trade Union clubs are divided into two categories,—Central or regional clubs and factory clubs. The central or regional clubs are to be found generally in the towns. Any worker in the district may join by paying a subscription, irrespective of the Trade Union to which he belongs. The factory clubs are for the use of the workers of that particular factory or Trade Union and any member of the union may use the club, though only subscribers have a vote and other privileges.

(d) Red Corners.—In small factories where the funds do not allow of a separate club the workers may join a neighboring club, but in such cases there is always a "Lenin" or "Red Corner." These "Lenin Corners" are found in almost every factory or its club and usually consist of a small room decorated in red, where pictures of Lenin and books of his numerous writings are displayed. These rooms are used as reading rooms, for quiet study and, where no club exists, for purposes of elementary education and political propaganda. In 1924, there were 2,000 such "Red Corners" established in villages and workshops which had no clubs.

(e) Industrial Exhibitions.—In order to promote technical industrial education, exhibitions of manufactures and machinery, with explanations of power, plant and finance are being arranged in such large works as are suitably equipped. Thirty such exhibitions are already running and it is hoped to organize another 112 this year. Thus a worker in a small or out-of-date workshop may learn how his work will be done under up-to-date conditions and with the best machinery.

(f) Work among Women and Youths.—Special arrangements are made for women and youths, and, in cases where no State school is yet available, children. The education of these women and youths of both sexes begins with questions of health hygiene and cleanliness in the home, and is continued by various stages to general and political questions. Both women and men are encouraged to look upon illiteracy as a sign of inferiority.

(g) Young Pioneers.—Girls and boys over the age of 12 and up to 17 years are organized in what are called Young Pioneer detachments. This movement, based on that of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, seems in every way admirable. It has no militarist element but aims at creating a civic conscience and class consciousness on Collectivist lines. The children brought up under it might be considered by us precocious; but they appear to be extremely happy, are well cared for, are careful of their persons and proud of their corps traditions. Their moral tone is high, and their influence among other school children is all for the good. This "Young Pioneer" movement is considered by the Communist Party to be of the greatest political importance. It was organized at the end of 1922 when 4,000 children were enrolled; by the end of 1923, over 200,000 had enlisted. On outgrowing the corps, both youths and girls can become Young Communists, and then Communist candidates, and eventually, if found worthy, full-blown Communists.

(h) Trade Union Press.—The Trade Union Press is of considerable importance, and its newspapers have a considerable influence among the workers. The whole organization is run by the workers themselves, although it stands apart from the State Press. It is, however, bound by the same rules and regulations, and is under the authority of the Ministry of Education. It deals mostly with industrial and local problems.

Daily and weekly newspapers and journals are issued by the larger Provincial Trade Union Councils and by the Central Executive Committee. In all, there are 69 such newspapers, with an aggregate daily circulation of 1,267,000. Apart from these there are 33 monthly journals and 34 periodicals issued by the Central Executive from time to time.

The Trade Unions have lately established their own book-publishing departments in various centers. Books on the Trade Union movement are published in Russian and in the languages of the Republics. One hundred and forty-two books of a total of over 1,000,000 copies have thus been published.

Journalists for the Trade Union Press are drawn from the clubs on their contributions to the "Wall Papers," mentioned in the first section of the report. These "Wall Papers" now number over 4,000.

(i) Higher Educational Facilities and Art Classes.—By means of special classes and lectures, the minor Trade Union officials are trained for more responsible posts. There is a four months' course of evening classes and also a permanent course of two years to prepare students for the higher Trade Union courses at the Sverdlov State University.

The Education Department of the Trade Unions has lately acquired at the cost of 83,000 roubles many objects of art, such as pictures, statues, etc., for their Club Art Schools, which prepare students for higher courses at the Universities or elsewhere. During 1923, 175,751 pupils were drafted into the higher courses at various universities, technical colleges and institutions.

The percentage of industrial workers in these Trade Union clubs and their schools is 64; agricultural workers 28, and apprentices, 8.

In order to spread this movement among the agricultural workers these clubs have now organized what are termed patronage committees. The club then becomes the patron of a certain district or village.

Excursions are organized to visit the peasants; newspapers and books are sent to them and, where possible, a village club organized, of which the members correspond with and visit the parent club when possible.

By the beginning of 1924, 2,500 of these Trade Union clubs had been established in 62 out of 100 Provinces in the Union, of which 525 were central or regional clubs. The total membership was over 1,000,000.

General Conclusion

The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system. Being largely freed from their main function elsewhere of protecting the workers against exploitation by the wealthy, and of preventing the public service of the workers from being prejudiced for private profit, the Trade Unions have been able to engage in educating the workers as citizens and rulers.

CHAPTER II

Labor Regulation

Conscription.—Compulsory labor was introduced in the constitution of 1918, and was at first only partly enforced in practice. But the flight of the town workers to the villages from food scarcity in the towns and from recruiting for the "war fronts," caused a general mobilization of labor in a decree of Jan. 29, 1920. Thereafter labor was for a short time conscripted. The Commissariat of Labor distributed it without any more regard to individual capacity or wishes of the worker than if he were a soldier. Indeed, sections of the Red Army were used for production. These measures were caused by the crying need of food, fuel and fighting men, but the results were very bad. The work of the Labor Army was largely wasted and their strength exhausted in useless enterprises. Great distress and many deaths were caused by bad organization. Indeed, the absurdities and abuses of the experiment which have been exposed in Russian official publications were one of the main causes of the conflict with the peasantry and the introduction of the New Economic Policy a year later in March, 1921.

The New Economic Policy soon effected a complete change in the conditions of labor. At the height of Communism in 1920 the worker was practically a conscript in an industrial army. He received his rations irrespective of his services. He was given his job without respect to his own wishes or capabilities. He was not allowed to do anything else, and he did in consequence as little as he could. Labor was a matter partly of conscience, partly of coercion. Now it is again as elsewhere a commodity of which the value is ruled by supply and demand and regulated by social legislation.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Your Union Meeting

Third Thursday, August 20, 1925.

Name of Local and Place of Meeting

Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271 Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227 Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
14 Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186 Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62 Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434 Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
504 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie
2103 Carpenters, 718 W. North Ave.
180 Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1122
134 Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795 Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
429 Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269 Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3101 E. 92nd St.
60 Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room
18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54 Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. [illegible]
12 Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street
233 Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
Van Buren St.
Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights
[illegible] Piano and Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Washington
281 [illegible] (Railway), Monroe and [illegible]
724 Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
504 Railway Clerks, 4659 Commercial Ave.
1487 Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12 [illegible], 3224 Milwaukee.
110 Stage Employes, Masonic Temple.
Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742 Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754 Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110 Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Ave.
[illegible], Secretary

PITTSBURGH, PA.
To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS
Six Places
169 N. Clark — 118 S. Clark
66 W. Washington — 167 N. State
42 W. Harrison — 234 S. Halsted
[illegible]
Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commissary and Bakery:
1612 Fulton St. — Phone West 2549

STRIKE 35 SHOPS OF FLOWER AND FEATHER BOSSES

Terribly Exploited Workers Rebel

NEW YORK CITY, August 19—One thousand flower and feather workers of New York City are on strike in 35 shops for the recognition of their union and for certain improvements of conditions in th eindustry. The demands of the workers are: (1) Recognition of the union. (2) 44 hour week. (3) 25 per cent increase in wages. (4) Time and a half for overtime. (5) Equal division of work during slack seasons.

The flower and feather trade is notorious for the intensive exploitation of its workers. At present the working week runs as high as 58 hours in some shops. Many concerns employ home workers, including women and children at starvation wages. In this connection it is worthy of note that one of the leading opponents of the child labor amendment in this state was the president of the millinery manufacturers' association.

Of the 8,000 workers in the trade, the greatest part are women working for an average wage of $18 or $20 per week. The trade is highly seasonal and does not cover more than seven or eight months a year. The hazards of the industry are also very high owing to the danger from lead poisoning and the general unsanitary conditions in the shops.

A number of unsuccessful attempts to unionize that industry have been made in the past. The failure of these attempts is one of the reasons for the deplorable conditions prevailing in the flower and feather industry. But this time the workers are determined to secure recognition of their organization and wage a courageous fight for better conditions. The workers are still waiting for a response from the American Federation of Labor in reply to their appeal for assistance against the millinery bosses.

Lake County, Indiana, Workers to Celebrate at Picnic Next Sunday

HAMMOND, Ind., August 18.—Workers Party branches (C. C. C.) of Lake county, Indiana, will hold a big outing and picnic, on Sunday, August 23, 1925, at Wicker Park grounds on Ridge road, Hammond, Ind. Speakers in English, S. Slavik, Hungarian and Roumanian. Good music and dancing. Refreshments and all sorts of amusement. Everybody welcome.

Direction:—Take any street car to E. Hammond, Colombia and Morton Ave. Walk three blocks south to Kenwood Ave., where a bus will be awaiting to take you to the picnic ground. Busses leave at 11 a. m., 12 and 1 o'clock.

Denies Killing Professor.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 19.—Everett Adams, 17 year old Ohio school boy, pleaded not guilty to the murder of Professor Aden R. Clawson, of Lodi, N. Y., and was held to the October term of district court without bond.

The Growth of the Left Wing in the Trade Unions and Our Problems Within It

By B. BORISOFF.

The article printed below was first presented to the DAILY WORKER some time in April, 1925.

The article is true to the line of the Comintern. It deals with the problem of broadening the basis of the left wing movement in the trade unions, of unifying ideologically and organizationally the struggles of the advanced workers in the trade unions against their reactionary bureaucracy. This is a key to the successful application of the United Front tactics. The article proposes a method of approach to the solution of the problem—the preparation of local conferences and finally of a national conference of the left wing.

This problem must be clarified. It deserves a thoro discussion and not suppression. Today (August 14, 1925) we read in the DAILY WORKER in the Letter from the Comintern and Profintern to our Workers (Communist) Party on the Trade Union Work:

"The party must strive to convert the League (the Trade Union Educational League—B) into an **extensive left block organization**, lining up all the revolutionary and progressive elements in the labor unions against the reactionary bureaucracy."

How to do it is the question which the party must strive to solve.—Borisoff.

• • •

The left wing of the trade union movement has manifested rapid and considerable growth during the past six months. To prove this it is sufficient to recall that over 60,000 unions voted for Vosey—the Communist candidate—for the office of the president of the United Mine Workers of America; that the progressive slate in the elections of the machinists' union apparently received a majority of the votes; that in Seattle, Chicago, and other places, where expulsions of Communists from trade unions took place the rank and file members of the unions gave their most energetic support to the expelled, compelling, in some instances, the trade union bureaucracy to retreat.

We are faced, therefore, with a revolt of the rank and file of some of the largest unions against their bureaucracy, and everywhere the Communists furnish the ideologic leadership of this movement.

What causes this mass insurgency against the trade union bureaucracy? It is explained by the newly organized attack of the capitalists against the workers: by their attempt to break the trade unions, to cut the wages and to lengthen the hours of labor of the workers. It is explained by the fact that the trade union bureaucracy not only fails to offer any resistance against this attack, but, on the contrary, forms an alliance with the exploiters against the workers, formulates plans for class collaboration, consents to the intensification of exploitation, and to the lowering of the working conditions.

This betrayal of the interests of the workers by the trade union bureaucracy is committed so openly and shamelessly that only the most backward workers fail to perceive it. Such are the objective conditions causing the growth of the left wing movement in the trade unions at the present time, and these conditions will be still more accentuated in the near future.

The American bourgeoisie, striving to reduce the American worker to the level of the cheap labor of Europe and of the colonies, will inevitably intensify its attack. As the class struggle will sharpen the betrayal of the trade union bureaucracy will become apparent to even a greater number of workers. A further growth of the left wing movement is therefore to be expected.

The growth of this movement, the strengthening of Communist influence in the trade unions places before the Workers Party new and important problems. First of all in respect of organization. Up till now the left wing movement was not actually united on a national scale. It was developing within the frames of separate trade, industry, city or district. But even within these comparatively narrow frames, the organization is weak and loose.

It does not embrace any considerable numbers of advanced workers, but only the Communists and their closest sympathizers. The left wing movement has, however, outgrown this stage; it has become a mass movement and furnishes a basis not only for the strengthening of the local trade and industrial organizations of the left wing and for the rallying around the slogans of the Workers Party of the wide masses of advanced workers, but also **for the organizational crystallization of the movement ON A NATIONAL SCALE.** A means of accomplishing this is the calling of a **NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE LEFT WING** of the American trade union movement, similar to the conferences of the European movements.

The Conference of the Left Wing will also be **a step towards the attainment of the ideological unity** of the left wing movement of the trade unions, without which there can be no organizational unity.

The left wing movement is permeated as yet by a craft ideology. The miners, the metal workers, the building trades workers, and others, while fighting separately against the betrayal of their respective trade union bureaucracy, do not understand yet the community of interests of all the advanced workers in various industries in such a struggle. They do not understand yet sufficiently the role of the entire trade union bureaucracy, its role as the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class who help to perpetuate its domination. There is but a weak and vague understanding of the necessity to struggle for the possession of political power as the only means for the complete liberation of the working class.

The struggle of the left wing is yet almost purely a trade-union struggle. While the programs of the various sections of the movement may contain political slogans. These are but of secondary importance to the workers. This is shown by the fact that while the trade union slogans and programs of the Workers Party find support of the broad masses of organized workers, the distinctly political campaigns of the party do not meet with such a broad support. Such a condition is natural for the present stage of political consciousness of the American workers. The Workers Party must, however, strive to overcome it.

The organizational and ideological unification of the left wing will stimulate the growth of political consciousness among the workers and will strengthen the political leadership of the party in their ranks.

The National Conference of the Left Wing will formulate a program of action, slogans of struggle, a United Front program for the labor movement of America.

With the organizational and ideological unification of the left wing the United Front campaign of the Workers Party will for the first time have a firm basis.

The preparation of the National Conference of the Left Wing of the trade union movement signifies the intensification of our work locally, our getting in contact with broader masses of advanced workers and the performance of a great work of their class education. **Local conferences will have** to be prepared and called. **This will result in the creation of real local centers of the left wing movement,** the rallying of wider masses of workers around them.

The National Conference of the Left Wing of the trade union movement will be a milestone in the development of the American labor movement. It will be the test of the influence of the Workers Party, without making which it is difficult to advance. It will facilitate the drawing into the party of the most revolutionary elements of the labor movement.

To delay the agitation for such a conference would be an error. The ever growing offensive of the capitalist class demands the unification of all the live forces of the labor movement.

No Chance to Criticize.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Disciplining of Henry H. Curran, immigration commissioner at Ellis island, for criticizing publicly the policy of the department of labor in handling immigration problems, is being considered by department officials, it was learned today. Curran, will be asked if he made certain statements reflecting on labor department officials.

Ironworkers Out with Bricklayers.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—(FP)—Ironworkers and building laborers are out with union bricklayers striking on the new wing of the Prudential building, for which Thompson-Starrett is contractor. The strike is part of the jurisdictional fight between the plasterers' international union and the bricklayers.

BUILDERS AT WORK

Little Things for Big Accomplishments

GET THE HABIT!

This letter from a worker who knows the value of developing propagandists may give you an idea or two. Read it:

Dear Comrades:

The other day you ran a notice of a worker in a Ford factory who told how he got subs for the DAILY WORKER and then asked them to buy a pamphlet.

This comrade has the right idea. A few thousand more propagandists like these and Communism would be a much bigger force in this country.

I have developed a habit of carrying a little book or two with me at all times. This habit made me discover that more often than not I could sell a pamphlet for a dime when the worker could not afford a sub to the DAILY WORKER.

I found that the Little Red Library books are just the thing a propagandist needs. They sell without any trouble at all and all I ask is for the sake of Communism rush some more new numbers. Only be careful that the new ones are as good as the first four.

Yours for a bigger army of propagandists,

JACK LINKOWSKI.

We print this comrade's letter to show what workers are doing for Communism. These are simple things—but they are the kind of things that are sure to build the Communist movement. And the most promising sight is the increasing number of letters (and orders for books and pamphlets) that show a growing army of real Comunist Builders.

If you have also some ideas on propaganda—if you also bring the Communist message to other workers thru the medium of the DAILY WORKER and books and pamphlets—tell the DAILY WORKER about it. Write a letter to this column about the way you do it.

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Advance Notice!

For the attention of this Builder and others who have found the Little Red Library such a great little propaganda medium we are glad to announce that within the next ten days to two weeks number five of the Little Red Library will appear. Again there will be something new in this number—something never before issued by the movement. It will be a collection of working class poetry—real working class verse—and real inspiration in the struggle. POEMS FOR WORKERS—An Antology—edited by Manuel Gomez will be ready soon. You can order now!

"Empress of Russia" Passengers Tell Hard Luck Story of China

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 19.—In spite of fourteen Canadian Pacific railway police and instructions given the crew, a Communist visited the C. P. R. liner Empress of Russia and gathered a little news.

The vessel left Hong Kong with a skeleton crew and took on a Japanese crew at Kobe. They did not call at Shanghai wharves as usual, but laid in the offing and waited for the mail to be brot off in junks—so the harbor strike was apparently tight as a drum.

Warships to the number of 27 were lying in the Yangtze river, including American, British, Japanese, French and Italian.

There were only about 70 passengers on the liner and very little cargo principally picked up at Japanese ports. One influential passenger on being approached and questioned on the situation of foreigners in China said: "Bad, bad, bad, bad, for among other trials they have to do their own domestic work and take their own babies out for airing."

WHY?

"Because, under capitalism, there are two great classes, the working class and the capitalist class. The capitalist class takes profit from the labor of the industrial wage workers and poor farmers of over half the values such labor produces. This robbery is legalized by capitalist law, explained as natural and 'right' by capitalist press and preachers and enforced by strikebreaking police and soldiers under the capitalist dictatorship.

"Their profits pile ever higher into the hands of a few big monopolies like the Morgan banks. It is so large it cannot all be invested, at the highest returns, in this country. But if it lies idle it brings in no profit at all. So the capitalists invest in China and other foreign lands."

The above from leaflet: "Hands Off China! Stand by Soviet Russia!" published by the national office, Workers Party. Order a supply for free distribution at once. Let us tell the American workers and poor farmers what is taking place in China, etc. Price: $2.00 per 1000. Send order for same to, Workers Party, National Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT
By A. LOSOVSKY

Author of:
Lenin—The Great Strategist 15 Cents
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THIS book offers invaluable information to the worker. The author sums up the forces in the world of labor—the differences in programs—the outlook for the future.

A. Losovsky is secretary of the great driving force of world organized labor—the Red International of Labor Unions—and his authoritative and most interesting books should form the back-bone of every workers' library.

The World Trade Union Movement 50 Cents

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

COSTA RICA LABOR JOINS FIGHT ON IMPERIALISM

Affiliates with Anti-Imperial Body

The Federation of Labor of Costa Rica and the Sugar Cane Workers Union of Costa Rica, an independent organization, have affiliated with the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the secretary of the league, Manuel Gomez, announced today.

Both organizations will send delegates to the anti-imperialist convention which is tentatively scheduled to meet early next year. The affiliation of the Costa Rican organizations is hailed as significant of the aroused interest of the Latin-American toilers in the question of imperialism.

The idea of the league is spreading thruout Latin America, according to Gomez. The action of the Calles government in refusing the league permission to meet in Mexico City has only served to further advertise the league and its purposes.

In addition to the two Costa Rican organizations which have joined up with the league, Gomez announced that the Cuban workers who recently affiliated have now organized a regular section of the league with a dues-paying membership. The Cuban section has been holding large mass meetings thruout the country and has been carrying the league message to the workers in the trade unions. An active part of the Cuban section of the league is the student groups which have lent their publication, Juventud, as the unofficial organ of the league. The Cuban activities are under the direction of Julio Antonio Mella, who is acting as secretary of the Cuban section.

The American Council for the Liberation of Santo Dominco, made up of Santo Domingoans in the United States, is also actively interested in the work of the league, altho it is not affiliated with it yet.

AMERICAN SUGAR TRUST BACK OF HAITI INVASION

Took Two Dominican Towns by Force

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—(FP)—In big headlines across the top of its front page, the daily newspaper "La Informacion," published at Santiago, Dominican Republic, reports that American marines were prominent in the "Haitian" invasion of the Dominican towns of Commendador and Carrizal, and that American naval airplanes flew in advance of the invading column.

No motive is given by the Dominicans for the invasion of their territory from the Haitian side of the border. The expedition, moving from the hills, seized the two towns and a large district of cultivated country between them, without warning. Word went out that a border dispute had arisen.

However, since the American seizure of both countries in 1915-1916, they have had a common grievance. American military possession of the Dominican Republic ended some months ago.

Dominicans in Washington believe that the American sugar companies operating in their country may be back of the invasion. Time after time, when small farmers who owned valuable lands near the big sugar plantations have refused to sell out at a low price, they have been driven off by "bandits," who afterward confessed to having been employed by the sugar company managers to commit the crime.

While American forces held the country, great numbers of these native farmers fled from their homes, which were then burned or pulled down, and their lands seized and planted by the company. Once the actual owners had fled, under threats or attack, they were forced to become casual laborers. The marines looked upon them as "bandits."

The invasion from Haiti is thot to be a warning that the sugar companies are still able to take what they want.

Leave Workers Stranded.

LAQUIN, Pa., Aug. 19.—(FP)—The population of Laquin are wondering where to go since the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Co. has closed its sawmill and announced completion of its lumbering operations in this district. Railroad tracks are being ripped up by the company and the mill is being razed.

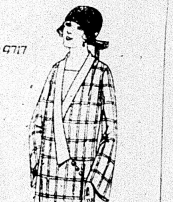
Steck Makes Gains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Registering heavy gains in Lynn and Lee counties, Daniel F. Steck, democrat, has a lead of 4,160 votes over Senator Smith W. Brookhart, in the recount of uncontested ballots in 46 Iowa counties the senate elections committee announced today.

The total vote was: Steck, 188,686, Brookhart, 184,526. In Lynn county Steck led Brookhart by 3 to 1.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR SLENDER OR STOUT FIGURES



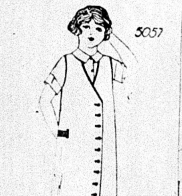
4717. Plaid suiting in tan and brown tones is here portrayed. The collar and the vest are of tan wool crepe. This style is good also for alpaca, pongee and linen.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3⅛ yards of 54 inch matterial. For collar and vest of contrasting material ½ yard of 54 inches wide is required. The width at the foot is 1⅞ yard.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

SLEVELESS DRESS



5057. Linen, poplin, chambrey or pongee could be used for the Dress, and crepe, lawn, batiste or linen for the Guimpe. The Dress is sleveless. The sleeve of the Guimpe may be short as in the large view or in wrist length as shown in the small guimpe view.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the Dress for a 10 year size in 36 inch material will require 2 yards. The Guimpe will require 1¾ yard if made with long sleves. With short sleeves 1⅝ yard is required. The belt of contrasting material requires ¼ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

They Never Came Out Again.

When I lived in a little mining town, one day the miners went out on strike. They demanded repairs be made in the mines to protect their lives. In this mine the workers were in constant fear that the walls would crash in and they would be killed. Every day when the men went into the mines they carried with them the thot that they might be drowned by the rushing water.

Their leader delivered their message to the manager who said he would telegraph the boss who lived in New York. The boss answered that the mines were alright and if the men did not like it they could go—he would get others to take their place.

They went back again into the mines many feet below the ground. But not to toil long for the inevitable happened. The shaft broke, water came rushing in from both sides. Only two men from that whole mine ever came out again.

The widows and orphaned children! Imagine how they felt as they stood in front of that mine and heard that their father will never come out again!

And why? Just because the workers tolerate a government that lets one greedy hog endanger the lives of so many poor workers. Just because the workers tolerate a system that makes it possible for one man to get rich from the hard toil of others.

But, Juniors, that shall not go on always. We will rise against this boss rule and rid ourselves of it forever. We, the children of the working class of America, will not rest until we change this government and replace it with a workers' and farmers' government just as the workers and peasants have done in Soviet Russia.

Long live the Workers' and Peasants' Government of the U. S. S. R.!

Long live the Communist International!

BENNIE BERMAN,
John Reed Junior Group.

Feared An Explosion

ATHENS.—The Greek government was considering today the complete evacuation of the population of the Island of Santorini, in the Mediterranean, following scientists reports of threatened volcanic eruptions.

Subscriptions for Negro Champion Are Taken by Congress

The national office of the American Negro Labor Congress at 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, is in receipt of $1.00 from Wm. Scarville of Pittsburgh, Va., to pay for a subscription for the Negro Champion to be sent to one of the Negro prisoners in Leavenworth. They recently made an appeal for such funds, and this is the first response. We hope there will be many more.

Persians Protest

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Persian government protested to the Turkish government at Angora today against Turkish occupation of Persian territory near the Persian-Turkish frontier.

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MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

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The Zeigler Raid

Twenty-five Zeigler miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, are either arrested as this article is being written or about to be arrested on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the riot which took place at a recent meeting of the local union when the sub-district officials attempted to force the miners surrender to the operators in the dispute over check weighmen.

Lon Fox, the sub-district president, deposed the officers of the local at the behest of the coal company officials, because they insisted on the men's right to have their coal properly weighed on the scales. The state law calls for exact weighing and the weighman is held responsible. The company was rushing the coal over the scales so fast that the weighman could not perform his duty, so he quit. The miners refused to hoist any more coal until they were guaranteed that the boss would not rob them at the top in addition to robbing them at the bottom.

Fox, who is Farrington's tool, came in backed up by a posse of armed kluxers and ordered the union officials deposed. Over ninety per cent of the union is with the old officers who have been tested and proved true. At the end of the meeting a disturbance took place during which a miner was shot by a member of the ku klux klan. The assassin is under arrest.

Now comes the raid on the active members of the union. According to our present information, those for whom warrants have been issued are supporters of Henry Corbishly, president of the local and the other progressive officials who have been deposed by Farrington's tool, Lon Fox.

The main reason for the arrests is: The miners have refused to return to work until the deposed officials of the local are reinstated. Only members of the K. K. K. who are in alliance with Farrington have signified their willingness to dig coal. Farrington with the aid of Len Small's officials, hopes to break the strike by putting the active members in jail. He also hopes in this way to get rid of the progressive leadership which has been a thorn in his side for a long time.

If the authorities were anxious to punish those who were responsible for the riot, they would arrest Lon Fox and his K. K. K. supporters. The miners thruout southern Illinois are rallying to the support of their Zeigler comrades. Farrington and his henchmen will have another defeat chalked up against them before this incident is disposed of.

Craft Disunity

The workers of the whole world were given a splendid example of the efficacy of industrial solidarity in the recent action of the British trade unions when the miners won a victory over the operators and the government combined. They won because the entire labor movement was behind them. It is true that it required many bitter defeats to drive the lesson home to the British workers. But it has finally sunk in and is there to stay.

When will the American wrokers take this lesson to heart? The lockout of the pressmen and feeders in the Cuneo printing plant is a case in point. While the pressmen and feeders are on the streets, other sections of the allied printing trades are working in the shops. Union teamsters are hauling material to the plant and hauling away the finished product. This is not unionism.

Aside from the scabbery of George L. Berry, the international president of the union, the usual practices of reactionary trade union leaders are scabbing in principle. It is not often, of course, that international officers hire strikebreakers to scab on their own members. But there is no reason why any union man should handle scab goods or assist in any way in getting it to its final destination.

Why should typographical workers, binders, compositors or any other category of workers in the printing trades, stay at work in Cuneo's while the pressmen and feeders are locked out? Why should the electricians and machinists stay at work? The only reason is that trade unionism is sick and feeble. Craft division is taking the guts out of it. There is no cure for this disease except industrial unionism thru amalgamation.

The American trade union movement has a big task ahead of it. It faces a powerful enemy in its capitalist class, the strongest in the world. It is handicapped by an antiquated system of labor organization, that has long ago outlived its usefulness. Before the workers can hope to successfully cope with the exploiting classes it must scrap its outworn trade union machinery and transform the craft unions into industrial unions.

The Empire Is Cracking

Premier Borden of Canada in a speech at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., declared that each unit of the British empire or what is euphoniously called the "British Commonwealth of Nations," should develop its department of external relations. This means that Canada is about to send an ambassador to Washington to represent the dominion in matters affecting Canada and the United States, and not leave such matters under the jurisdiction of Great Britain as is now the case.

Premier Borden is smooth enough to represent this development as being dictated by the altruistic desire to help the British empire. The rulers of the empire are not so sanguine.

What is taking place before our eyes is the disintegration of the mightiest empire in history. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada find the leading strings of the "motherland" anything but comfortable. They are shifting for themselves.

On the other hand the British colonies largely peopled by subject races are in the throes of revolt. India and Egypt are only held down by force of arms.

In addition to those troubles abroad, Britain is straddled with a tremendous army of unemployed, numbering over 1,500,000 and a working class movement that is gradually being forced to a point of revolution, thru the failure of capitalism to provide it with the means of living.

Among the latest exploits of the House of Morgan is the organization of an international diamond trust to control the world output and world prices. No anti-trust prosecutions are feared under the world court or the league of nations

Are There Opportunists in the Workers Party?

By P. Green

The Workers Party is going thru an extraordinarily interesting and significant and important period of its existence.

The old factional crisis is clearly nearing its end. The remains of factionalism are still very strong. In connection with the convention we have seen a sharpening of the factional fight, but there is no doubt but that this is the last flare-up of the dying fire. The fact that all the political resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission, that there is an agreement in many organizational matters that had divided the factions, proves that in general the old factional crisis is approaching complete liquidation.

But the old crisis has not yet fully disappeared when we see a new and more serious crisis ripening. This time it is a question of a struggle of the Bolshevik wing of the party (or more properly speaking, the wing which is sincerely and earnestly moving toward Bolshevization) and the opportunistic wing which is going to make a very bitter resistance against the reorganization of the party. The old factional walls are broken down, but there are new factional walls being built up between the Bolshevist and the non-Bolshevist or anti-Bolshevist sections of the party.

Nevertheless we hear some comrades say, "There is no opportunism in our party." Comrade Lore himself has declared that he does not know what Loreism is. Comrade Poyntz, (see her resolution introduced in the recent New York membership meeting of our party) is decidedly against Loreism. Comrade Jampolsky and others (see their resolutions introduced at the same meeting) are also against Loreism. The Finnish branch in Superior has proclaimed a crusade against Loreism. Comrade Askeli is going side by side with the Finnish branch in Superior. If all these comrades are opposed to Loreism, the question arises: Where are the Loreites against whom they are going to fight? If we are to believe all these comrades the result is that there is no Loreism in the party.

But we have good grounds for not believing them. More than that, we are completely able to prove that precisely they are Loreites.

No Loreite has ever declared that he is an opportunist. The usual trick of all opportunists is to deny the existance of opportunism. Opportunism is but a malignant invention of slanderers, fabricated only to silence free criticism. Thus speak the opportunists of all countries. Examine the history of the French, German and Russian parties and you will find there hundreds of examples of this tactic on the part of opportunists.

Clumsy Opportunism.

But the opportunists are not content with this trick—they are going much further. They declare that precisely they are the most genuine representatives of Marxism and Leninism, that they are in full agreement with the C. I. that they are merely in disagreement with their own party. In some parties such a substitution of opportunism for Leninism is made very skillfully (Trotsky in the Russian Communist Party); in other parties not so skillfully (Brandler and Radek in the German Party; Smeral and Neurath in the Czecho-Slovakian Party; Simon Markovich in the South Slavic Party) and in the Workers Party this substitution is made in a ridiculously clumsy fashion.

In any event, it marks a great step forward for the Workers Party that the opportunists find it necessary to assume a Leninist disguise to keep their place within the party.

But before entering into an analysis of the substitution of opportunism for Leninism in the Workers Party, it is necessary to formulate an answer to the question: What is opportunism? Such a question has been asked and answered by the Finnish branch in Superior. This is what they write:

"The essential distinctive feature of opportunism is blind patriotism toward an organization, the setting of the organization even above the leading principles, currying favor with heterogeneously colored elements and the avoidance of self-criticism."

This definition is incorrect. More than that, it is dragged in by the hair for polemic purposes. This is not a definition of opportunism but a collection of illusions and hints, a concealed polemic (which is the worst and most cowardly kind of a polemic), a polemic against whom directed we do not know—against the majority or against the minority or against both together.

"Blind patriotism toward an organization." The whole question is only: With respect to which organization? Blind patriotism toward a good Communist organization is no opportunism. But patriotism toward an opportunistic organization is undoubtedly opportunism.

The Russian Party.

Try to adapt the formula of the Superior Finnish comrades, for instance, to the Russian Party. There is no other Communist Party which has such a great quantity of "heterogeneously colored" elements. It is enough to note that the Russian Communist Party has a great number of peasant Communists, some tens of thousands of worker and peasant Communists who are working at military work in the Red army. There is no such situation in other parties. Do the Superior Finnish comrades believe that the party, or the C. E. C., must not "curry favor" with all these "heterogeneously colored elements?" Would it have been possible to realize the unity of the workers and peasants if the party had had some other policy with regard to the peasants?

It follows from the formula of the Superior Finnish comrades that the policy of the Russian Communist Party is an opportunist policy. After such a conclusion it is not remarkable that the comrades of the Superior Finnish branch twice call themselves in their statement "the most mature party members."

Let us go on with the question of "self-criticism." The comrades of the Superior Finnish branch affirm that opportunists avoid self-criticism. Quite the contrary. Nobody talks so much about freedom of criticism as the opportunists. We have only to remember the starting point of the initiator of opportunism in the German Party, Bernstein. He began with the demand for freedom of criticism. This demand was in fact a demand for freedom for an opportunistic criticism of Marxism. The whole question is only a question of what criticism we are talking about, whether we are talking of an opportunistic criticism or a Communist criticism. A party or a section of a party which carries on an opportunistic criticism and resists a Communist criticism is an opportunistic party. Vice versa, a party which carries a struggle against opportunistic criticism and criticises itself from the point of view of Marxism and Leninism is a Bolshevik, a truly Communist Party. Self-criticism is necessary for every Bolshevik party. Thus it is only a question of what kind of criticism is necessary for the party, opportunistic or Communist criticism.

We see then that the definition of opportunism given by the Superior Finnish comrades is good-for-nothing.

Social Democratic Baggage.

Opportunism within the Communist Parties in the present period is a tendency to substitute social-democracy for Communism. The overwhelming majority of the present Communist Parties were organized from the left wing of the old social-democratic parties, and included in their ranks tens of thousands of former social-democrats. These comrades brought with them a great deal of social-democratic ideological baggage, and could not within a couple of years completely regenerate themselves into genuine Bolsheviks. These remnants of social-democratic viewpoints are the basis for the opportunistic tendencies with the Communist Parties. Trotsky in Russia, Brandler in Germany, Smeral and Neurath in Czecho-Slovakia, Rosmer in France, Simon Markovich in the South Slavic, Lore in the United States, etc., these are the representatives of modern opportunism within the Communist Parties.

A misunderstanding of the basic idea of Leninism, the union of workers and peasants in the proletarian revolution, social-democratic perversion of the tactics of the united front, a tendency to reorganize the Communist Parties on a menshevist social-democratic basis (Trotsky in Russia), or to resist the reorganization of the party on a Bolshevist basis in the parties which are even now organized on the old social-democratic basis—such are the general features of opportunism in the Communist Parties. In different countries the opportunists take different stands on different questions. That is natural. But the main tendency, the tendency which unites them all, is the substitution of opportunism for Leninism.

Let us see how the comrades from Superior make this substitution of opportunism for Leninism.

"According to our understanding Communism is a mass movement"—they write. They mean to say that Communism can triumph only as a mass movement of the workers. But they express it with an incorrect formulation, because in almost all countries Communist movements exist. But nowhere with the exception of Russia, do they have a mass character.

Obvious Confusion.

Immediately after these words the comrades continue, "The membership is justified in continually criticising its own movement and to build it according to its own ideas."

This is obvious confusion. The comrades began with "a mass movement of the workers" and immediately jumped to the masses of the party (The membership.)

"The membership is not only justified, but it is its duty to determine who shall be its officials, is also justified in criticising them and even to throw its officials aside when it becomes necessary. And sometimes this becomes absolutely necessary. The will of the masses is the highest law."

It is obvious that here they are talking about the party masses.

"The masses must have the right to act **as their common interests demand**." (The emphasis is mine.)

The last words represent a new jump from the party masses to the mass of the workers. If they are talking of the mass of the workers of the working class as a whole, then the words "their common interests" have a quite definite meaning; the common class interests of the mass of the workers in contradiction to the class interests of the capitalists. But what meaning can these words have applied to the party masses? Do the comrades mean to say that the rank and file of the party have some common interests in opposition to the interests of the officials and that the relations between them are like the relations between the working class and the capitalist class? If they mean that, that is absurd. And this has nothing to do either with Marxism or with Leninism. If they do not mean this, then their whole train of reasoning is senseless confusion.

We have not selected all these passages at random. The point is that these quotations lead to the following conclusions:

"This is the clearest of Leninism."

This is a specimen of the grossest and clumsiest substitution of the purest menshevism for Leninism. Lenin is represented by the comrades of Superior as the most stupid and feeble-minded of petty bourgeois democrats, who is to use an expression of Marx, most respectfully engaged in contemplating the backside of the proletariat. That is a slander against Lenin. He never expressed such monstrous opportunistic humbug. The Bolshevist principle of party organization ever was and remains today democratic centralism. And the Superior comrades say the "clearest of Leninism" is this genuine menshevist democracy.

Opportunists Are Worried.

The Superior comrades themselves seem to feel that all is not well. And therefore they hasten immediately after this conclusion to add:

"This does not in any manner conflict with the principles of Communism, nor with the centralization of Communism."

The comrades of Superior have given themselves away. It turns out with them that "the clearest of Leninism" does not "in any manner conflict with the principles of Communism." If it is necessary to prove that "The clearest of Leninism" does not in any manner conflict with the principles of Communism, this means that "the clearest of Leninism" of the Superior comrades is not Leninism at all, but something quite different.

How do these comrades picture Communist centralization?

"In decisive situations when it is a question of life or death, strict centralization and discipline are necessary. But we are not at this time in any decisive situaton here, only an artificially created, little scrap within the party."

It is not necessary to prove that such a concept of centralization has nothing in common with Leninism. Democratic centralism is the basic principle of Bolshevik organization for the entire epoch of the proletarian revolution for all Communist Parties, for the entire Communist International. The proportion between the democracy and the centralization can alter according to the circumstances. Democracy can be permitted in more or less degree, in certain circumstances (an illegal organization, a period of armed uprising or a civil war) it is limited to its minimum. But not only in the period of the preparaton of the proletarian revolution, but also a long time after the seizure of power by the proletariat, a completely developed democracy cannot be realized. The party remains in all periods a centralized party with strong inner discipline, with mobilization of the membership, that is to say, that the party is to a certain degree like an army. Whoever has not understood these fundamentals of Communist organization is destined to wander into the swamp of menshevism. Let us analyze further the considerations of the Superior comrades on the question of the masses.

"The masses," they write, "may and do make mistakes. But they themselves can correct them; but individuals cannot correct their mistakes in that manner in behalf of the masses and individuals make mistakes more readily than the masses."

Contradiction to Leninism.

It is a lucky thing that the comrades from Superior did not add that this reflection is the "clearest of Leninism" or "one of the corner stones of Leninism." Because this reflection represents a direct contradiction to what Lenin said about the elemental character of mass movements and of the consciousness of the vanguard. Those who wish to study this question can find it in the pamphlet "What's to be done" and in the articles that were written in connection with the events of January, 1905. But the Superior comrades regard themselves as the most mature party members" and the greatest experts on Leninism. And therefore, it is very natural that they present these 100 per cent menshevistic viewpoints as "the clearest of Leninism."

Lenin shows in the above-mentioned writings that the masses left to themselves, without the bringing in of Communist consciousness by the Communist Party, can rise only to the point of trade unionism, and that the Communists do not have to support every spontaneous mass action. The comrades of Supreior may perhaps understand something of this profound Leninist expression if they take into account that the American Federation of Labor (a pure trade union organization) has about three million members and there are more than twenty million unorganized proletarians, and that the Workers Party (only 25,000 members) stands before the task of bringing a Communist consciousness into these tens of millions.

Moreover, one cannot overlook the fact that the Superior comrades continue to defend their right to call themselves socialists. They say that Soviet Russia is called the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Why should we not also call ourselves socialists?

The Ruling Party.

That is an excellent specimen of the substitution of opportunism for Leninism.

Do the comrades of Superior know that there is a party in Soviet Russia that rules that country and realizes the proletarian dictatorship? Do they know that this party is called the Russian Communist (not socialist party?) Do they not know that the Russian Communist Party got this name in 1917 before the November revolution, that the principal motive of the change of name from socialist democratic to Communist was that the old social-democratic parties had decomposed from workers' parties to petty bourgeois parties? Do the comrades know that among the Russian counter-revolutionary parties—there are two such parties (the Russian social-democratic Workers' Party, menshevik, and the social-revolutionary party) which bear the name socialist and are carrying on counter-revolutionary work against Socialist Russia? Will the Superior comrades understand that the Russian Communist Party carries on genuine socialist work in organizing a socialist regime in Russia (the first step of Communism) and all socialist parties of the entire world only mask themselves with the word socialism to carry on anti-socialist work?

It is further necessary to analyze a point in the article of Askeli which is a typical specimen of the substitution of menshevism for Leninism ("Are Finns social-democrats?")

"Our federation," writes Askeli, "was against the LaFollette and that kind of a farmer-labor policy and of the maneuvers of that sort. We considered them as futile short cuts which in the final analysis are menshevik tactics pure and simple, more simple than pure."

So, according to the opinion of Comrade Askeli, the farmer-labor policy is a menshevik policy. Note that the question is not that of a farmer-labor party, but of the farmer-labor policy. The farmer-labor policy is declared menshevik tactics. And if you ask Comrade Askeli what was Lenin's opinion of the farmer-labor policy, he will answer you, of course, that that is "the clearest of Leninism." Comrade Askeli will not hear of the fact that from 1904 on, Lenin had tirelessly advocated the necessity of the union of the workers and peasants in a proletarian revolution. Comrade Askeli will not hear of the fact that principal difference between menshevism and Bolshevism is that the menshevists never understood the role of the peasants in the revolution and have always had a negative attitude to the peasants. He will not hear of the fact that less than a year ago the whole discussion with Trotsky centered about this question, and that Trotsky had conserved his menshevist viewpoint on the peasants. Comrade Askeli does not see the fact of this union in the Soviet Republics. He looks upon the principal basis of Leninism as menshevism and vice versa the principal thesis of menshevism, he calls Leninism. How much farther can one go in the perversion of Leninism, in its substitution by opportunism?

Workers and Peasants.

There can be a difference of opinion as to the form in which this union between workers and peasants is to be realized (the farmer-labor party, a union of a labor party with the organization of the small farmers, united farmer-labor councils, etc.) This question will be discussed at various times and variously decided in the different countries. But the foundation of Leninist strategy in the proletarian revolution always remains unalterably the union of workers and peasants.

We have already seen that all the groups mentioned as opportunistic in the beginning of the article (and the list is far from complete) declare their full readiness to carry on a struggle against Loreism. In particular the comrades of Superior declare:

"We must decisively and unmercifully condemn opportunism and Loreism and shall fight against them pitilessly and tirelessly."

This declaration is the best illustration of Lenin's statement that in politics one must believe not words, but deeds and that he who in politics believes in words is a thoro-going idiot.

The comrades of Superior carry on a "tireless and pitiless fight against Loreism" by propagating in the party Loreite ideas under the flag of Leninism. Askeli does the same. Poyntz and Jampolsky are also against Loreism in words but express Loreism in their daily practice. They all promise to carry on a fight against Loreism, but in fact they carry on a bitter fight against the C. E. C. and its component parts. And they carry on this fight with Loreite opportunistic weapons. Whatever their words are, the fact is that they are carrying on the fight against the C. E. C. and no fight against Loreites. There is being organized here a united opportunistic front against the sections of the party which are realizing the politics of the C. I. Precisely from this side comes the greatest danger to the party and precisely against this great danger must be united all the Bolshevist forces of the party which till now have been divided into factions. Without a decisive destruction of Loreism the party cannot become a Bolshevik party. And if the factions cannot unite their strength against Loreism and destroy it there is danger of the party being conquered by Loreism.

Let the real followers of Leninism in our party consider this question!

Some Amendments

Amendments to Parity Commission Resolution on "The Industrial Work of the Workers' (Communist) Party."

Endorsed by the English Branch of Detroit at a special meeting on Tuesday, Aug. 4, called for the purpose of discussing resolutions and election of delegates to the District Convention.

Amendment No. 1. To section entitled "International" and sub-section 1 at conclusion of the sub-section.

"To this end the T. U. E. L. should immediately start a campaign of popularizing the idea of calling an All-American Congress of labor unions and revolutionary minorities. When sufficient sentiment is aroused such congress shall be called."

Amendment No. 2. Section entitled "Expulsions." To follow words "of the locality" substitute the following: "by forming trade union reinstatement committees composed of representatives of local unions who oppose the expulsion of delegates. These committees shall exist for agitational and propaganda purposes with the view of ousting the administration responsible for the expulsion policy, and for party fractions linking up expulsion fight with the general left wing program. Formal appeal shall also be made to the executive boards of the international unions involved, and with appeals taken to the convention in case of unfavorable action."—**D. A. GORMAN.**

Habeas Corpus to Rescue.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 19.—Declaring that "no military oligarchy can be set up in this country so long as the constitution is respected," Justice Thomas H. Doyle today granted writs of habeas corpus to Joe Berkey, A. C. Youngblood, James Jordan and George Skeith, union miners, jailed for praying for scabs against the orders of the state militia. The men, arrested by militiamen, were ordered released.

Italian Aviator in Philippines.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 19.—Signor Pinedo, the Italian aviator who is flying from Rome to Tokio via Australia, arrived at Zamboango, the principal Philippine southern port, this afternoon. He had flown to Zamboango from Menado, Celebes Islands.

Chang-Tso-Lin Still Lives.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—The Chinese government today officially denied the recent reports that Chang-Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, had died.

SOVIET HOLDS BIG SMITSKHA CELEBRATION

Marks Anniversary of Soviet Union

By CARL BRANNIN.

MOSCOW—(FP)—The United States is not the only country which celebrates. In Russia the day was remembered as the second anniversary of the constitution of the Soviet Union. It was also International Cooperation day, and in the many cooperative stores posters were displayed and propaganda meetings held. Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union and other leaders addressed a mass meeting.

Sunday the 5th witnessed a monster Smitskha or fraternization of workers, soldiers and peasants at the October Field near the summer camp of the Moscow Red army corps. Frunze, the head of the army, declared that at the present time no capitalist governments could organize an army to attack Russia because their own internal affairs were too precarious. "This," said he, "is our hope and strength. We do not intend to attack anyone but we must continue ready to repel invaders."

Following this, groups of worker artists on six stages gave clever "living newspaper" productions emphasizing cooperation. On another stage soldiers presented a mass play dealing with the events of the revolution down to the present.

At times there was participation by the audience and a wide passage was arranged for the players to pass through the crowd. Pictures of leaders in the revolution and framed slogans were ingeniously maneuvered on wires above the stage. One of the slogans read, The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the Banner of Insurrection of the Toilers of the World."

Chicago Registers Quakes.

Severe earthquake shocks, estimated to be 4,525 miles from Chicago were registered at the United States weather bureau seismograph in the University of Chicago, beginning at 8:13 o'clock yesterday morning. The maximum intensity of the shock was recorded at 6:42 a. m. and were still continuing at 7:45 a.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

PARTLY hidden away in a remote corner of last Wednesday's Chicago Tribune was a little news item that had the kick of a Missouri mule in it. According to the story, the French government handed over to the Soviet government the Russian ships that were held in a French port, pending certain negotiations that were taking place between Paris and Moscow. Evidently the negotiations ended in agreement.

• • •

THE fleet includes dreadnaughts, battle cruisers, destroyers and submarines, a valuable acquisition to the Red navy in the Black Sea. Roumania will see red and Britain will find her prospects blacker than ever. It appears that Russia and France have come to terms over the delicate question of indebtedness, and from what we read of, the terms are very favorable to the Russian workers and peasants under the circumstances. Russia agrees to pay the small French bond holders what they lent Russia under the old regime, but the payments will be made in paper francs and not in gold. Those who know the present condition of the franc will get the point.

• • •

UNDER the terms of the agreement, granting that the reports are correct, France agrees to extend large credits to the Soviet government in return for a contract to help in the reconstruction of Russian industries. Britain is looking at this phenomenon with a jaundiced eye. Franco-Russian companies will be formed to exploit mines, forests, factories, and oil fields in Russia. The agreement explains recent tight rope walking stunts on the part of Briand, French premier.

• • •

WHEN Britain began organizing an anti-Soviet bloc, France appeared to be receptive. Briand replied to Chamberlain's invitation to come in and share in the fun, with an acceptance in principle, practically complimenting the British on their altruistic work in behalf of civilization, but hinting that France had not yet arrived at the state of human perfection which would permit her to participate in such hazardous sport. It seems that Chamberlain went ahead as if France were willing, like Barkis in Dickens' novel.

• • •

IN the meantime, France had a commission in Moscow which was negotiating over the old debts and other matters. Only last week Briand flew over to Britain and climbed up the backstairs at Downing street to have a very, very secret conversation with the British foreign secretary. So serious was the situation that the wily Frenchman insisted that nothing must be discussed except matters on which there is mutual agreement. During the discussion, if discussion it may be called, Briand flashed the tentative agreement between France and Russia on Chamberlain, and politely inquired how was the security pact getting along?

• • •

BRIAND was awfully glad to see England trying to protect civilization from Bolshevism. Really, France is doing the same thing in Morocco, only in Morocco civilization is being saved from the inferior culture of Abd-el-Krim. Briand asked Chamberlain for a match and snickered as much as to say, "You know what I mean and I know what you mean. We are a pair of damn liars and none of us believes the other." The newspapers said that Chamberlain and Briand were in perfect harmony. They were, simply because they discussed nothing.

• • •

FRANCE was once the most bitter enemy of Soviet Russia in Eu-

(Continued on page 2)

STOP WORK TO VOTE UPON A BIG WALKOUT

Garment Workers to Answer Sigman Gang

This issue of the DAILY WORKER went to press too early to obtain news of the stoppage demonstration of the cloak and dressmakers of New York City, called by the Joint Action Committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22 for late Thursday afternoon as spoken of in the following dispatch on the eve of the demonstration:

• • •

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 20.—The stoppage today is the culmination of a fight between the three locals and the officials of the union which has been going on for over two months. It is called as a protest against the interference of the employers in this internal union quarrel, to warn them not to take advantage of the present situation to lower the standards in the shops and also to reiterate the demands of the three locals for reinstatement of their expelled officers, for the resignation of President Sigman, and for a reorganization of the New York Joint Board of the union.

With banners and brass bands the workers are to march from their shops to ten meeting halls on lower Manhattan, and there vote as to whether a general stoppage shall be called in the industry to enforce the demands of these locals which comprise 60 per cent of the union members in New York City.

To Call Sigman-Boss Combine's Bluff.

"This will be the greatest demonstration held in this city for years," says Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action, "and we expect it to show, once and for all, that the majority of the workers are behind our three locals in their fight for a reorganized, democratic union. The Joint Board has held out against us by asserting constantly that we are but a handful of troublemakers in the union.

"But this stoppage will prove that the mass of the membership is in this battle and intends to force the officials of the union to listen to them. They are refusing to be terrorized by gangsters or by threats of employers. They intend to win this fight for a union cleared of its corrupt political machine, and run by the workers themselves."

No Legal Bar to Left Wing Picketing.

An important decision was rendered in Jefferson Market court by Magistrate Richard McKinIry in the case of two members of the three suspended locals who had been arrested for picketing.

This was a case to test the right of these workers to picket peacefully and they were arrested in front of 164 West 25th street, on a technical charge of disorderly conduct. The officer testified that the two picketers were creating no disturbance and that they were not blocking traffic.

Magistrate McKinIry ruled that no matter what faction or what union a person belongs to, or whether he belongs to no union at all, he may go on strike, and it is perfectly lawful for him to picket peacefully and he is not subject to arrest. This ruling will make it impossible for the Joint Board to continue its provocative tactics in front of shops where the Joint Committee of Action has declared a strike. These strikes have been called in shops where workers were discharged by order of the Joint Board for their sympathy with Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Crouch and Trumbull Are Imprisoned at Alcatraz

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20.—Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, victims of U. S. army court martial from the Schofield Barracks in the Hawaiian islands, have arrived here by army transport on August 14. Their case is being legally cared for by the International Labor Defense, which has engaged Attorney Austin Lewis to work for their release.

The two soldiers, who have declared their adhesion to the Communist movement, for which declaration they were made the victims of military persecution and illegal verdicts of a military court are now imprisoned in the infamous military prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay—a prison noted for its harsh and brutal treatment of all soldiers who fall into the clutches of courts martial.

I. L. D. Continues the Fight.

The International Labor Defense, which has already contributed materially to the legal defense of the prisoners when efforts were made by the labor movement of Hawaii to save them from persecution, has taken up the case on the mainland and is vigorously pressing the case in the ninth U. S. district court at San Francisco.

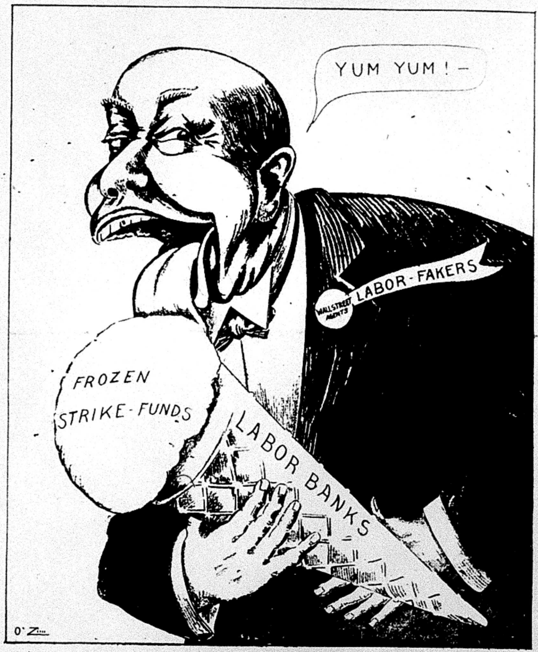
The first move in the case made by the Intrenational Labor Defense is already taken with the engagement of the noted labor attorney, Austin Lewis, to fight the legal battle for the release of Crouch and Trumbull from Alcatraz prison.

Noted Lawyer for I. W. W. Engaged.

Austin Lewis, who was the attorney for Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, victims of the Wheatland hop pickers' strike 12 years ago, as well as the defender of a great many more recent cases of the I. W. W. victims of California reaction, is proceeding with the necessary documentation to enter the courts in San Francisco with a demand for release of Crouch and Trumbull as being illegally imprisoned.

Before their living burial behind the silent walls of their island prison began, the two Communist soldiers sent final farewell greetings to the revolutionary workers of all the world, thanked the International Labor Defense and all other friends who had aided them and emphatically re-asserted their pledge that when their term is over they will emerge with their convictions only strengthened by prison, to work for the proletarian revolution.

DELIGHTFUL—BUT HOW ABOUT THE WORKERS



AMALGAMATED OFFICIAL TAKEN TO WAUKEGAN, JAILED IN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FRAME-UP, BAIL $8,000

Sidney Rissman, assistant manager of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was arrested at his home yesterday, and taken to Waukegan on a warrant charging "conspiracy," and later released on $8,000 bond.

Rissman's arrest was instigated by the Waukegan chamber of commerce, which is attempting to frame-up the Amalgamated for a raid on a tailor shop here last week and thus aid the International Tailoring company break the strike of the company's employes in Chicago.

Rissman was taken from his Chicago home by a deputy sheriff, and lodged in jail here on the "conspiracy" charge after being arraigned before justice of the peace H. C. Coulson. His bond was placed at $10,000.

Hearing on August 29.

The Amalgamated's Waukegan lawyers brot Rissman before circuit Judge C. C. Edwards on a writ of habeas corpus, and attempted to obtain a reduction in the bonds. Edwards set the bail at $8,000.00 and set the case for hearing August 29.

That the chamber of commerce, working in alliance with the charmber of commerce in Chicago, which has aided the International company, is back of the arrest is evidenced by statements made by Frank Fowler, secretary of the chamber of commerce at the Waukegan council meeting August 17.

Fowler pointed out that the chamber of commerce had offered a reward of a thousand dollars for anyone fastened with the acid throwing—and the chamber of commerce prefers to frame-up union men.

Fowler, a former Chicago alderman, closely connected with the Chicago manufacturers, said in the council meeting that J. V. Balz, a city commissioner and ex-officio chief of police, was "the greatest exponent of inefficiency I have ever known", because he did not bring in union men and charge them with the acid throwing.

The warrant for Rissman's arrest was signed by States Attorney A. Smith.

Strikers In Court Today.

The sixteen members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers charged with "conspiracy" will appear before Judge John Lyle at the Maxwell St. police court this morning for hearing. William A. Cunnea, lawyer for the Amalgamated, will ask for a change of venue, because Judge Lyle has already stated he believes some of the union men guilty of slugging.

Most of the union members, who were arrested, following a raid on the Amalgamated headquarters conducted by Mike Grady, slugging cop, on a search warrant signed by Ray Reeder, secretary of the International Tailoring Company, are striking employes of the firm.

Not only the raids and arrests conducted by the Amalgamated, but the arrest yesterday of Rissman, are declared by Amalgamated members to be attempts of the garment bosses to break the strike.

Three pickets were arrested yesterday. They were Florence Nathan, Mary Shymeheck and Hymen Frank. All were released on bail. The three strikers were merely walking the picket line when arrested.

Financial Aid Pledged.

At the meeting of shop chairmen of the Amalgamated held in the Labor Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie avenues, all present pledged as much financial aid to the strikers as is necessary to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion.

'MAJAH' BERRY AS LOOTER OF UNION FUNDS

Chicago Press Get on His Crooked Trail

This is the seventh of a series of articles exposing the crooked career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. The members of the international union are now determined to get rid of Berry and Berryism.

• • •

For a long time there was a general feeling among the most active members of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union that there was something wrong with the financial management of the international union. The editorial in the Rogersville Review convinced the membership that Berry was playing for big stakes and that he was using the funds of the union to further his own political and business ambitions.

After August 31, 1918, financial reports ceased to come from headquarters altho the laws of the union demand that reports of the secretary-treasurer must be sent out every three months.

The international union had an income of $400,000 per annum, had loaned large sums of money from the pension fund in "real estate investments" but had not taken up the mortgage held on the home by the Hawkins county bank for eight years, which amounted to only $20,000, a very small sum compared to what was loaned out on real estate investments. According to Orr's reports all other funds were taken out of the pension fund.

A Second Henry Ford.

It should not be forgotten that when Berry ran for the democratic nomination for vice-president of the United States, his publicity stuff enumerated the number of industrial enterprises he launched. Every one of those enterprises was financed by money taken from the pension fund and war emergency fund. This money was subscribed by the members of the union, and here was the "majah" posing as a second edition of Henry Ford, and climbing up the ladder of his ambition built from the money wrung from the sweat and blood of the members of the intrenational union. Is it any wonder that the members of the international union revolted? And it is because they protested against this kind of conduct that men like Barney Nolan, Jim

(Continued on page 2)

THREATS AND LIES FAIL TO FREE GERMAN FASCIST TERRORISTS WHO CONFESSED ANTI-SOVIET DESIGNS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The three German fascists, Kindermann, Dittmar and Wolscht, who were sentenced to death by a Soviet court, failed to gain their freedom by hysterically lieing just before the court passed sentence. Only Dittmar, who declared his visit had changed his opinions of the Soviet Union stood by his confessions to the last.

Kindermann, by trying to explain his confession "psychologically", enmeshed himself in numerous contradictions. Wolscht was defiant, and declared the German fascists would have revenge.

The German legationsrat, Hilger, appeared in court. He came to the trial from the embassy, to attempt to save the fascists who admitted planning attempts on the life of Trotsky and Stalin, and other anti-Soviet terroristic plots.

Organization Consul Backed Trip.

The defending counsel, Duchovski, made a declaration to the effect that he did not feel himself in a position to deliver the speech for the defense of Kindermann as the accused had maintained no contact with him thruout the course of the whole proceedings and had given him no indication

(Continued on page 2)

WORKERS PARTY OPENS FOURTH CONVENTION AT CHICAGO TODAY

The fourth convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America will open at 2 p. m. this afternoon, at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted St.

Delegates from the various districts were arriving Wednesday and Thursday in preparation for the convention which is to unite all Communist elements in the party against the non-Communist right wing, which the Communist International has pointed out as the enemy of the unity and Bolshevization of the party.

There are 54 delegates to be seated, and the delegates supporting the Central Executive Committee are in overwhelming majority of the convention, the minority faction having won only one district convention completely, that of Pitsburgh, with all other districts except Boston being carried by the Central Executive Committee, many of them, as Chicago, not even electing a single delegate supporting the opposition to the C. E. C.

The decision of the Communist International upon the points at dispute, however was given recently, in which the errors it stated had been found on both sides have been corrected and a new program given of Bolshevization, reorganization and unity of the Communist elements in both groups to fight the right wing danger which menaces the unity of the party.

Unity upon the basis of the resolutions, adopted unanimously by the Parity Commission, is expected to be the keynote of the present convention. The first two conventions of the party were held in New York, the

(Continued on page 2)

IMPERIALISTS REFUSE AUTONOMY TO CHINA, EVEN ON ITS TARIFF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, August 20.—It was learned officially here today that the imperialist powers have decided to refuse China's request that the question of customs autonomy be included in the agenda of the Peking customs conference scheduled to open October 26.

It has been agreed by the eight powers signatory to the Washington traety, it was learned, that the conference agenda shall embrace only the matters stipulated by the Washington treaty.

After the conclusion of the customs conference, the powers will hear China's requests for consideration of extraneous subjects and decide then what action is to be taken on such requests.

A note conveying this decision to China is being prepared

Bomb Placed at Home of Union Pressman

BERRY'S GANG SUSPECTED OF TERROR REIGN

Girl Stamps Out Lighted Fuse; Saves Lives

The night after the home of James King, locked out Cuneo pressman, was shot up by gangsters believed to be acting under the direction of Chicago agents of George L. Berry, president of the I. P. P and A. U., an attempt was made to blow up the home of Jimmy Brandt, 4220 North Whipple street. Brandt is an active leader in the fight against Berry and his tool,

(Continued on page 2)

Halt Wall St. Propaganda in Mongolia

PEKING, August 20.—The decision of the Mongolian government not to permit further researches in Mongolia by the American Museum of Natural History under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, because of alleged interference in politics by members of the party was delivered to Andrews here today.

ARMED ZEIGLER MINERS DEFEND HOMES AGAINST TERRORIZATION BY KLAN AND FARRINGTON GANG

ZEIGLER, Ill., August 20.—With the whips of hunger, union blacklist of the Farrington machine, the menace of prison and even armed force, the dark forces combined in the coal operator Farrington faker ku-klux-klan conspiracy are trying to crush the revolt of the Zeigler miners who struck more than ten days ago against the illegal removal of Henry Corbishley and other local union officers by the traitorous officials, Fox and Cobb of Sub-District 9, of the Illinois District 12 of the U. M. W. of A.

Last night, Zeigler flew to arms after keeping all night vigil yesterday, when word came that the hated K. K. K. were about to stage a raid of terrorization to frighten the miners back to work in behalf of Farrington and the coal operators.

All available firearms were pressed into service and dozens of miners were deputized by the anti-klan mayor, Murphy Smith. The long string of flats, the buildings where scores of miners' families live, were veritable barracks, with miners standing as sentries all night.

Nor is this all play and practice, for the miners' vigilance had its result in the fact that the K. K. K. altho it sent scout auto cars into Zeigler, got cold feet when these scouts reported that the Zeigler miners were prepared to defend their families and their homes.

Refuse to be Terrorized.

The K. K. K. had gathered from four southern counties, keagles, kowards and all, to make a raid to terrorize the Zeigler miners and frighten them back to work. But they got

(Continued on page 6)

'MAJAH' BERRY AS LOOTER OF UNION FUNDS

Chicago Press Get on His Crooked Trail

(Continued from page 1)

Bagley and David Simons in New York and the pressmen's union in Chicago were crucified by this capitalist stoolpigeon and fake patriot.

Another Grafting Scheme.

About this time, Berry sent out his call for the "war emergency fund" assessment. Many of the local unions feeling that Berry would loot it as he had looted the pension fund, voted against it. The "majah" made use of all the patriotic bunk that the capitalists were using to make the workers believe they were fighting for something noble instead fo the filthy dollars of the House of Morgan. Berry waved the American flag before the eyes of the membership. But the members of Pressmen's Union No. 3 were not fooled.

In August, 1919, William J. Geary and John J. Collins, school and home trustees appeared before the executive committee of the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 of which they were members and stated that they were not satisfied with the financial reports sent out by Secretary-Treasurer Orr. Geary and Collins informed the executive board of No. 3 that no meetings of the international executive board were held for one year and that they wanted an investigation into the financial affairs of the international union. The members then gave Collins and Geary and the executive board of No. 3 power to take up the matter of a complete investigation of the financial affairs of the international union.

When this information reached the "majah" he got the political shivers. Diplomatic illness is a most convenient malady when a person wants to evade some unpleasant duty. So when Trustee Collins was to install the home trustees and the officers of the international union for the ensuing two years Berry got conveniently stricken with illness. Secretary-Treasurer Orr was in Cincinnati at the time. President Berry was in Chicago two days before the installation of the officers, altho this fact was unknown at the time to either trustees and the board of directors, Berry jumped to Cincinnati. Berry was invited to Chicago but he claimed the expense was too much. This from a man who burned up more than $150,000 in breaking the pressmen's strike in New York in 1919.

All the officers and trustees with the exception of Berry and Orr were installed in Chicago. The "majah" instructed Trustee Collins to come to Cincinnati to install Berry and Orr. Berry was not concerned with the expense. What he was worried about was a joint meeting of the trustees and the board of directors.

On the advice of the executive board of Pressmen's Union No. 3, Trustees Geary and Collins went to Cincinnati for the double purpose of installing the two fakers and also to put certain questions to them.

When they arrived in Cincinnati the "majah" was sick in bed. He was so sick that he could not ever crawl out from the sheets to get installed. Callins had to "annoit" him in bed.

Collins and Geary put several leading questions to Berry and Orr concerning the financial condition of the home properties. Berry said that they could go to the home and investigate if they wished, an impossible proceeding, or else they could return to Chicago and propound questions for submission to him, embodying what the pressmen wanted to know about the affairs of the international union.

Framed the Questions.

The trustes returned to Chicago and after consulting with the officers of Local No. 3, fourteen questions relating to the financial affairs of the international union were addressed to Berry. The letter containing the questions was signed by Wm. L. Haas, president and John J. Knapp, secretary-treasurer.

Despite this investigation by Pressmen's Local No. 3, Berry claimed that "not one written line of protest or claim of irregularity nor dishonesty have ever been submitted to the officers of the International Union." And in addition to the investigation, Berry had received a letter from the officers of Pressmen's Union No. 3, demanding an explanation of the "unaccounted for balance of $20,285.41" in the pension fund. Berry left for France to work for the House of Morgan shortly after the investigation into his money transactions were initiated.

Called First Conference.

In February, 1919, the Philadelphia Pressmen's Union sent out a call for a conference to talk over matters concerning the affairs of the union. Locals from Chicago, New York and St. Louis attended. There were no plans formulated at that conference but in April of the same year a conference was held in Chicago at which 23 unions were represented, coming from all parts of the country.

At this conference the delegates learned how Berry juggled the referendum on the war emergency assessment. The Chicago pressmen explained that they had taken legal action to prevent Berry from forcing them to pay the assessment.

It developed that the Clinchfield Mercantile company, the Clinchfield Hydro-Electric company and the Clinchfield Land and Lumber company were the personal properties of "Majah" George L. Berry and were incorporated under their names in the state of Tennessee.

* * *

The next article of this series will continue the expose of Berry's juggling of the funds of the International Union.

Steck Holds His Lead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—With the recount complete in 61 counties, Daniel F. Steck, democrat, has a lead of 11,025 votes over Senator Smith W. Brookhart in the contested Iowa senatorial election, the senate elections committee announced today.

The total uncontested vote was: Steck, 246,174; Brookhart, 235,149.

A total of 5,641 individual ballots was challenged, of which 4,296 were cast for Brookhart and 1,345 for Steck.

Quake Busy in Japan.

TOKIO, Aug. 20.—Aicha and Gifu prefectures were shaken by an earthquake early today. Clocks were stopped in Nagoya and other cities, but no serious damage has been reported. The temblor frightened the populace badly.

HEBREW BUTCHERS SEEK AGREEMENT FOR WAGE RAISE

No More 7-Day Week Demanded

By ABE KLEIN.

The officers of the Hebrew Butchers Local Union 596 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America are engaged in negotiating an agrement to replace the old agreement which expires on Sept. 1.

The demands of the Hebrew butchers are a raise of $5 per week for apprentices, from $35 to $40, and for first hand butchers from $46 to $50 per week. The men now work seven days a week, and they demand that they be allowed Sunday off, as they are inhumanly driven at present with a working week of 70 hours.

No understanding has been reached at present, but the men are determined that these demands shall be granted even if they have to strike for them, should the bosses continue their refusal.

The negotiating committee for the union consists of the president, business agent, secretary and other local union officials.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

rope. But a great change has taken place. Soviet Russia is getting strong while France is getting weak. Britain has now taken France's place as the leading foe of the workers' republic. But Britain will be sorry she assumed the responsibility. Japan in Asia and France in Europe have now come to terms, with the Soviet power. This will be taken by the socialists to mean that the Soviet government has surrendered to the capitalists. It is the other way around.

* * *

BOTH powers, Japan and France fought Russia until they both learned they were biting granite. Soviet Russia is gradually building up her industries. Even without foreign credits this can be done slowly. With foreign credits it can be done more rapidly. The workers and peasants retain political power and the masses are being constantly educated along Communist lines. In the capitalist countries the revolutionary movement countries the revolutionary movement of Soviet Russia are being built with the aid of foreign credits those very powers who are granting the credits see the workers in their own countries every day increasing their power and preparing to become the ruling class. It is an interesting study.

Hold U. S.-Canadian Confab.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A conference to agree upon regulations for the enforcement of the anti-smuggling treaty between the United States and Canada started at the treasury department.

Fire Routs Parisites.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Fire early today swept the North End hotel, a seaside resort here, driving 400 guests from their rooms and destroying the hotel.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

AMERICAN DELEGATES SAIL TO ATTEND SOVIET ACADEMY CELEBRATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—James P. Goodrich, former governor of Indiana, sailed for Soviet Russia today.

Goodrich was accompanied by Dr. F. A. Golder, of Leland Stanford University. Both are delegates to the 200th anniversary of the organization of the academy of sciences in Leningrad.

REPORT PROVES BOAT DISASTER DUE TO NEGLECT

Profit Greed Imperiled Lives of 700

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Forty dead, others still hovering in agony between life and death and many of the 60 injured doomed to be blinded and disfigured for life—this is the terrible toll recorded thus far in the excursion steamer Mackinac boiler explosion disaster.

The cause of the disaster is laid entirely to capitalist greed. The state investigators' report states they found the boiler old, deteriorated by wear and thinned down in many places and not in a condition to be used. Many repairs in the boiler prove that it was completely worn out.

The steamer, built in Wisconsin in 1909, is reported to have suffered from boiler trouble all summer and even this trip was delayed because a patch had to be welded on the boiler. In this condition the boat was used and the lives of 700 excursionists were imperiled with the resulting disaster.

As young people were dancing to the strains of a jazz orchestra, there was a concussion followed by a cloud of steam. Stifled by the steam and with their flesh cooked, men, women and children rushed blindly about the decks, some of them leaping overboard.

The bursting of a pipe in the bottom of the boat caused the disaster.

Berry's Gang Is Suspected of This New Terror Reign

(Continued from page 1)

local President Crambert of Franklin Union No. 4.

This morning about 7:15 o'clock, when Miss Mabel Clark, who lives on the second floor of the same address was going to work, she found two one pound sticks of dynamite, heavily covered with friction tape, in the hall entrance door. A long piece of fuse was lighted. With remarkable presence of mind she stamped out the fuse and threw the dynamite into the adjoining lot.

When Brandt was notified he went to pick up the dynamite and by that time several children between the ages of four and ten were playing with the bomb. Brandt took the dynamite into the house.

In the meantime Officer McCarthy from the Irving Park station called at the house and took the dynamite to the station.

The apartment is filled with women and children, and but for the presence of mind of Miss Clark it is more than likely that several lives would be lost.

The bombing is attributed to the activity of Jimmy Brandt in fighting against Berry and his cohorts and also the scab printing companies in Chicago that fear a new leadership in the union.

During the last election in the union Brandt carried on a vigorous campaign against Berry and President Crambert of Franklin Union No. 4. A slugging committee was organized to beat up the progressives, including Brandt, but the sluggers got the worst of it.

Further developments in the shooting up of the home of James King, 2622 North Austin avenue, are:

A woman who lives in a neighboring house witnessed the shooting which took place about 11:30 Tuesday night. This woman saw a red-faced individual who was sitting beside the chauffeur in an automobile get up on the porch of King's home and look thru the window. He then came down on the sidewalk and fired three shots thru the window.

The police from Craigin avenue station are now investigating the shooting. Mrs. King is in a very nervous state over the incident, as she is afraid the gunmen may return at any time.

There is a good-sized hole in the dining room door of King's home, where the bullet went thru.

The lockout at the Cuneo printing plant is still on, with the men who walked out confident that they can defeat Berry and the printing bosses.

The Keogh Printing Company, which locked out the pressmen, feeders and compositors three weeks ago, settled with the unions.

Max Mason, professor of mathematical physics of the University of Wisconsin, will be the next president of the University of Chicago, beginning with the fall term, Oct. 1st. The University of Chicago has been without a president since the death of President Ernest De Witt Burton last May.

Lawson Fought Chicago's Workers with His Daily News for Fifty Years

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, "Vic" Lawson, anti-labor publisher of the Chicago Daily News, lies dead in his stone castle on the North Shore "Gold Coast" while thousands of jobless trooped as ever to the "slave market," in Wells and Madison streets, to buy his sheet and study the want ads.

"Vic" Lawson passes, much like Eastman, of the Daily Journal, who died recently, both hailed as "personal editors," but the papers they owned and controlled never missed an edition, continuing publication as if nothing had happened to their proprietors.

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"Vic" Lawson hardly ever appeared openly in his paper fighting labor, like General Otis, the notorious "open shop" editor and owner of the Los Angeles Times, who personally conducted the labor-crushing campaigns inaugurated by his paper. But the Daily News was and will continue one of the most bitter anti-labor sheets in the land.

Lawson was not an editor. He was more a business manager. Every conceivable means was exploited to win circulation, which means the much sought after "State Street" advertising, with its millions of dollars in annual income.

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Lawson got his Daily News started nearly half a century ago, during the hard fought railroad strike of 1877, when his sheet poured out a flood of special editions upholding the railroad barons as they conducted their ruthless warfare against railroad labor; 10 massacred at the 16th Street tracks in Chicago, 20 murdered in Pittsburgh, with the state militia under arms thruout the entire east and the middle west.

Since that bloody summer of 1877, down thru the nearly half century that has passed, "Vic" Lawson's Daily News has been in the vanguard of the capitalist attack against the workers. It has always held close to John M. Glenn's Illinois Manufacturers' Association, that led in the fight to smash the Illinois Mine Workers' Union during the troubles growing out of the mine owners' efforts to establish "open shop" conditions at Herrin, in Williamson county.

The Daily News has been the Chicago mouthpiece of the attack against the Communists. The last drive consisted of the billboarding over the entire city and vicinity of huge advertisements announcing the "Spolansky Anti-Red Articles," that were later prominently featured.

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In spite of its deliberate and carefully planned anti-labor policy, the Daily News for a time boasted of the greatest afternoon circulation of any capitalist daily. The workers bought it and imbibed its poison.

After more than a quarter century of struggle, however, Hearst's American has finally overtaken it. Hearst came to Chicago as "a friend of labor." He got circulation. Then he became respectably anti-labor and was richly rewarded with paying advertising patronage. But the workers still duped continue to buy and read this Hearst organ.

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None will now sing the praises of "Vic" Lawson louder than this same Hearst sheet. It will be joy over a crippled competitor. But that does not concern workers interested in the rise to power of their class.

If labor correctly studies the life and deeds of "Vic" Lawson, it will draw the lesson that labor must fight its own battles, if it would win.

Chicago labor has its own daily paper, the DAILY WORKER. Chicago labor turned its patronage from Lawson's Daily News to Hearst's American, only to find itself betrayed, because both are capitalist dailies, fighting on the side of the exploiters. Chicago labor must turn again, turn to its own paper, the DAILY WORKER, build its circulation up into the hundreds of thousands, and make it a power able to fight successfully against the robber class.

Workers Party Opens Fourth Convention in Chicago Today

(Continued from page 1)

third was held at Chicago in the last days of December, 1923, and the early days of January, 1924.

The delegates by districts are as follows:

Chicago—7 delegates for the C. E. C.

New York—7 for the C. E. C., 4 for opposition.

Buffalo—2 delegates for the C. E. C.

Detroit—2 for the C. E. C., 1 for the opposition.

Cleveland—3 for the C. E. C., 1 for the opposition.

Minnesota—5 for the C. E. C.

California—3 for the C. E. C.

Oregon and Washington District—2 delegates for the C. E. C.

Connecticut—1 for the C. E. C.

Philadelphia—2 for the C. E. C., 1 for the opposition.

Boston—2 for the C. E. C., 3 for the opposition.

Pittsburgh—3 for opposition.

BRITISH LION'S TAIL TWISTED BY CANTONESE

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The order of the South China government excluding British and Japanese vessels from Chinese ports continued today to perplex the foreign office.

The situation was serious enuf to call back Foreign Minister Chamberlain from his summer holiday. He returned to Downing street today.

While the foreign office openly attributes the Canton government's discriminatory shipping regulations to Bolshevistic influence, the situation has perplexing aspects due to the fact that Great Britain has not recognized the Canton regime. The foreign office can therefore deal officially only with the Peking government, and the latter is powerless to assert any effective authority over the Cantonese politicians.

SILLINSKY IS CANDIDATE FOR A.F. OF L. MEET

Gives J. T. U. of A. Left Wing Program

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 20. — Max J. Sillinsky, left wing candidate for delegate to the coming American Federation of Labor convention from the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has issued a statement to the membership, outlining his program.

Sillinsky declares that the government is controlled by the employers, and that labor must not only fight the "open shop" but must act politically as a class in its own party independent of the capitalist class. Sillinsky ran against the reactionary machine candidate Thomas Sweeney for secretary-treasurer of the union in the last union elections, and received a large vote.

Sillinsky's letter to the union members follows:

Cleveland, O., Aug. 6, 1925.

Brothers:—

I have accepted the nomination for delegate to the coming American Federation of Labor convention with a thoro understanding of the duties of a delegate to that body. Always fighting for principles, in committee and on the convention floor, I have consistently defended the interests of our organization in all jurisdictional disputes and in all matters of general principles.

The recent decision of the Ohio state supreme court against the Street Carmen's Union of Cleveland, and injunctions issued against unions in times of strikes, are reminders of what the workers are now coming to accept without argument—that the government is in control of the employing class, and that it is using its political power to increase profits and keep down the workers.

History offers abundant proof that what little has been gained by labor from a capitalist government has come from the exercise of labor's political power. There has developed in the United States the world's most powerful financial oligarchy, whose purpose it is to destroy the unions. The "American plan" is the policy of this oligarchy which is dominating our government from city councils to Washington. To oppose the "American plan" and the open shop campaign is to fight not only the control of industry by the financial interests, but their political power as well.

Labor must adopt at once the policy of voting as a class for its own candidates. Labor should abandon forever its non-partisan policy of supporting the old, party politician who before election shouts the loudest in favor of labor. Parties which represent business interests, not only those of Wall Street, but also of the smaller fry, who are no less anxious than the big interests to grind out of labor every possible penny such parties must be repudiated by labor.

In the struggle against capitalism, final victory is certain if the workers will close up their ranks and march forward with determined spirit and fighting policies under amalgamation with other needle trades unions and the banner of the class struggle to the free society of the future.

Such are my views on the matters referred to above, and I trust the membership will support me with their votes and honor me as one of their delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,
MAX J. SILLINSKY.

French Debt Board Sails for America About September 15

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary of Treasury Mellon, chairman of the American war debt commission, was officially advised by the French government that its debt negotiators would sail for the United States about September 15 to begin negotiations for funding the approximately $4,000,000,000 debt of France to this country.

The membership of the French commission was not given.

[Short Term]

My Flight from Siberia

Written by Leon Trotsky—a most interesting adventure story of escape from exile in Siberia—bound in board covers—is being given with every 3-month subscription to the DAILY WORKER.

3-Month Sub to the DAILY WORKER $2.00
MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA $1.00

For $2.50

$3.00 in Chicago

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed $........ for RUSSIA TODAY........
MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA........ and the DAILY WORKER for .... months to:

Name: ....
Street: ....
City: .... State: ....

Another Advantage!

[Long Term]

Russia Today

The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia—in book form—bound in attractive duroflex covers—a permanent record of the accomplishments of the world's first workers' government—together with an 8-month sub to the DAILY WORKER.

8-Month Sub to the DAILY WORKER (6 mos. in Chicago) $4.50
RUSSIA TODAY $1.25

For $5.00

A Keen Debate

IS CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK ON THE SUBJECT:

RESOLVED: That the Soviet Form of Government Is Applicable to Western Civilization.

Board bound this attractive volume will make a welcome addition to your library.

RUSSELL vs. NEARING

RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE

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THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

AMERICAN AUTOS LEAD IN 22-DAY RACE IN RUSSIA

Many Nations Entered in Fight for Orders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Aug. 18—American entries led in the trans-Russian automobile race from Leningrad to Tiflis and back to Moscow, which began today and is expected to last 22 days. The participants in the race made their getaway at 8 o'clock this morning.

From the winners among the 44 foreign makes entered the Soviet government intends to select models for purchase. Conditions under which the race is being staged make it a trying test. The route, originally intended to cover only the distance from Moscow to Tilis, is now extended to include the 3,000 mile stretch from Leningrad to Tiflis and back to Moscow.

A Grueling Test.

From Leningrad the racers go first to Dover, thence to Moscow, to Kharkov, to Rostov, to Piatigorsk, to Vladikavkas, to Tiflis, and back to Moscow.

During this trip the cars will be subjected to extremes of temperature, from the comparative cool of Leningrad in latitude of 60 degrees, on a level with the north coast of Ireland, to the blistering heat of the Caucasus in summer, on latitude 40 degrees corresponding to the latitude of central Spain.

Nearly all of the way the roads are plain dirt, intended only for horse-drawn vehicles, and in the southern part of the route there are sections which offer difficulties even for wagons.

World Powers Represented.

Driving will be in daytime only. All cars will stop at night. The race committee announces that the average distance covered will be 300 miles a day, but it is not likely that this speed can be maintained.

With American entries outnumbering all others, the manufacturers of other countries represented in the race range in order: Italy, France, Germany and Austria. There are entered 80 passenger cars, 50 trucks and 20 motorcycles.

Boosting the Air Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.— Establishment by the federal governmnet of an aeronautical corporation similar to the Inland Waterways corporation, was urged today by Colonel William Mitchell, of the army air service, as a means of placing aviation on a sound basis in the United States.

SERVANT WHOSE JOB WAS TO CARE FOR DRUG CRAZED TIN PLATE KING SUES ESTATE, BOSS SHOT AT HIM

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The corruption of the multimillionaire upper class, comes to light occasionally in such suits as that filed against the estate of Daniel G. Reid, by James Savage his personal attendant from 1919 to 1924. Savage asserts he was engaged at $100 a week, to render personal service of an "extremely difficult and delicate nature occasioned by the mental condition of Reid due to excessive use of alcoholic liquors and stimulants."

Savage's job apparently was to handle the financier when crazed by the craving for booze and dope. That it was no schoolboy job is evident from Savage's statement that Reid not only threatened to shoot him but actually shot at him when thwarted in his attempt to get narcotics.

Was Tin Trust Manipulator.

Savage is suing for certain additional compensation he claims was promised him when he threatened to leave because the job was almost unendurable.

Reid was the capitalist who accumulated $50,000,000 by manipulating the tin plate trust later absorbed into U. S. Steel and by looting the Rock Island railroad.

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My lady's handbag contained $1,775 in spending money including $7.75 in quarters and dimes, probably for tips to members of the "servant class." This bit of information is perhaps the most significant item on the suicide of Mrs. Peyton Van Rensselaer, member of one of this country's most aristocratic families. Many items cross the news desks of American papers telling of workers who commit suicide because unable to get a chance to earn a living. Sometimes the crazed worker kills members of his family too. But here is a woman committing suicide whose handbag contained spending money equal to the entire year's income of a skilled worker in American industry.

The lady also had pinned to her clothing jewelry containing 29 diamonds and 20 sapphires. Yet she died from despondency.

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Morgan Buys Diamonds.

The jewels from the coffers of the royal houses of yesterday are slowly finding their way to the caskets of the new potentates of the American investment empire. This is revealed again by an anecdote on J. P. Morgan's entry into the world diamond trade. W. G. Sibley, editorial writer of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, commenting on Morgan's new diamond syndicate, tells of a luncheon at which Morgan took from his pocket a ruby ring stating that it was the finest ruby in the world. Originally it had been part of the collection of the deposed sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid. Morgan had been after it for eight years.

INLAND STEEL COMPANY IMPOSING 10-HOUR DAY ON STEEL MILL LABOR

Shortage of steel is given, as the excuse for a new schedule of working hours in the sheet bar and thirty-six-inch bloomer mills at plant No. 1 of the Inland Steel Company, Indiana Harbor. Effective yesterday, two ten-hour shifts, instead of three eight-hour shifts, will be worked. Extra shifts will work alternately with the men in both departments.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

MacMILLAN EXPEDITION PLANS TO GIVE UP QUEST FOR NORTH POLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Unable to overcome the enormous difficulties presented by unseasonable weather, ice and fog, the MacMillan arctic expedition today abandoned its primary purpose the aerial exploration of the vast, unchartered polar areas and after some further exploration in Greenland and Baffin Island, will return to the United States.

The decision to abandon the ambitious project was reached this morning following receipt of a radio message from MacMillan, stating that he and the other members of the expedition now agree that establishment of an advanced base on Cape Hubbard and exploring the polar seas from that point is not feasible for this year in the time left before the Bowdoin and Peary would have to leave Etah ahead of the ice barrier.

Unexpected summer snow storms, continuous fog and unprecedented weather conditions which prevent flying were given as the reason.

Commander MacMillan has been advised by the National Geographic Society to follow his judgment in the matter and to proceed to the other exploration as soon as he deems wise, leaving the polar sea work for a subsequent effort.

BELGIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT TO STIR BRITAIN

Imperialist Rivalry Under the Surface

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19—Trouble is ahead for all concerned in the monumental and unpayable war debts European nations owe to America, as a result of the settlement of the debt with "poor little Belgium."

Belgium won more leniency from the American debt commission than any other nation has so far, and this is bound to set the rest of the debtor nations into a clamor for similar treatment. The Belgians got a separation between the money loaned them before the armistice and that loaned afterward.

Rubbing It Into England.

On the first, Belgium is to pay no interest at all, and is given 62 years to pay the principal of $171,000,000. On the after the war loans, Belgium is asked to pay only three and a half per cent interest. This is lower than the interest charged Great Britain when she funded her debt to America, and not a word was said about forgiving England the interest on money she borrowed prior to the armistice.

American imperialism is driving England into asking for new terms in order to have a bargaining point to force England to stop gouging American business with the British cast iron rubber monoply, which is causing financial pain to American auto manufacturers especially.

While American treasury officials are sending out their alibi to forestall complaints from other nations over the favors shown Belgium, this is not expected to stop the loud yowls of either Italy, France or England, altho England has already funded her debt and agreed on interest rates, etc. Italy and France have done much talking but no action.

The American government's excuse to dodge similar consideration for other debtor nations is seen in the following statement:

Woody Did It.

"While no legal obligation rests upon the United States in this matter of foregoing interest on the pre-armistice debt, there does exist a weighty moral obligation as a result of asurances given by Woodrow Wilson at the Versailles peace conference, which entirely differentiates this sum from all other debts due to the United States from foreign countries."

CIGARMAKERS CONVENTION KILLS PLAN TO ELECT OFFICERS; PERKINS USES ENERGY TO SELL INSURANCE

BOSTON, August 20.—Organizers for the Cigar Makers' International Union will continue to be named by the general president of the union, subject to confirmation by the executive board, instead of districts electing their own organizers as proposed by delegate Manuel Roman of Chicago. President George Perkins spoke against the change. Roll call vote was refused and the amendment was defeated by a general vote of delegates to the 25th convention.

New members will not be subject to assessments for six instead of four months, according to convention decision. The weekly dues payment system was sustained over a proposed monthly payment plan, which, it was argued, would reduce the bookkeeping. Vice-president Van Horn read an exhaustive report on life insurance for trade unionists compiled by the American Federation of Labor insurance committee composed of George Perkins and Matthew Woll.

The executive board submitted a resolution that the convention subscribe to 500 shares at $20 each to aid the incorporation of this plan. Local unions are to be advised of this and also asked to subscribe.

Delegate Foley of Local 520, was requested by President Perkins to set forth the New Haven strippers' situation in a letter so that the matter might be taken up with Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. Foley claims that the New Haven local strippers are still paying per capita tax to the A. F. of L. altho Samuel Gompers had promised that the federation would accept no more taxes if strippers entered the International Union.

A collection of over $100 was taken up at one of the convention sessions and given Mary Kelleher for the striking thread workers of Willimantic, Conn., in whose behalf she had spoken.

CLEVELAND PICNIC ON SUNDAY WILL FLASH CONVENTION RETURNS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The Workers Party of Cleveland invites all comrades and sympathizers to come to the joint local and district picnic on Sunday, Aug. 23, at Avondale Gardens, (stop 25), Kinsman Road, southeast of Cleveland.

The big feature of the picnic will be the bulletin service from the national convention in Chicago, which will be in session on the day of the picnic.

August 23 being the anniversary of the outbreak of the imperialist war of 1914, this picnic will be made the occasion of an anti-imperialist demonstration.

Comrade John Brahtin will be the principal speaker and the Cleveland Chinese Kuo Min Tang Party has promised to provide a Chinese speaker.

Come early and take in the games and sports arranged by the Young Workers' League. There will be singing by the German Leidertafel and dancing all day and evening to the tune of Jack Bros.' union orchestra.

To get to picnic, take Kinsman Road car to end of line at east 154 street where busses will take you directly to Kinsman Road. Admission 50 cents at grounds.

British Communists Ask Labor Party and Congress to Speak Up

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British Communist Party has forwarded to the National Labor Party and the general council of the Trade Union Congress letters appealing for the issuance of a manifesto to the army and navy to the effect that the organized forces of capitalism were prepared to use the army and navy to hold the workers under control or shoot them down if they showed resistance.

Steck Increases His Lead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Daniel F. Steck, democrat, today increased his lead over senate Smith W. Brookhart in the contested Iowa senatorial election.

Registering gains in counties supposedly voting strongly for Brookhart, Steck's lead was 12,763 votes in the recount of 58 counties. The total was Steck, 235,710, Brookhart, 222,947.

In the same counties 5,336 votes were challenged of which 4,068 were for Brookhart, and 1,266 for Steck.

Electrical Workers' Convention Meeting at Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE, Aug. 20.—James P. Noonan, president, warned the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in session here today that the time is close at hand when power companies will be consolidated as telephone concerns have been. Speakers argued that industry should care for their aged and broken down workers.

Much Gold Produced.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The greatest production of gold since 1919 was mined during 1924, it was announced by the treasury department.

CHIEF SPY OF POLISH TERROR MEETS HIS FATE

Killed by Communist, Labor Movement Glad

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 20. — The king of the agents provocateurs of the Polish government, Cechnowski, is dead. Cechnowski, who can be compared only to Azeff in the Russian revolutionary movement, was killed by a young Communist, Botwin.

Cechnowski, who was chief of the government's spy organization, was a prominent member of the social-democratic party of Poland and Lithuania. This party became the Communist Party, and Cechnowski was a member of the district committee in Warsaw. He is responsible for hundreds of arrests of the best comrades in the party, including many members of the central executive committee.

Caused Deaths of Workers.

The spy became exposed in the Boginski and Weczorkiowicz trial. It was his false testimony on which the court condemned them to death. They were to be exchanged by the Soviet government, but were murdered on the way.

On July 17 three comrades, Gibner, Rutkowski and Kniewski, were engaged in a battle with this beast when the Warsaw police interfered. Fifteen of the police were killed or wounded and after these three comrades were wounded they were arrested. The bloody Polish government is preparing the gallows for them.

But Cechnowski got what was coming to him. From Warsaw he went to Lemberg for the trial of the young Communist, Botwin, who killed him.

Labor Rejoices.

The whole labor movement in Poland rejoices in the death of this rat who has for so long preyed upon the workers. The police arrested Comrade Botwin, but they did not get a single word from him. They tortured him, but the only answer they received was, "I did my Commnnist duty."

Mass arrests are now going on in Lemberg. The reactionary press is demanding a mass terror against the Communists.

Laborer Is Buried Alive.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20.—Chris Ravovich, a laborer, was buried alive here today when the banks of a ditch in which he was working gave way. Police and firemen were working frantically to extricate the man before he died.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Threats and Lies Fail to Free German Fascist Terrorists

(Continued from page 1)

of the form and the tactics for the defense. He requested to be released from his duties as defending counsel. The court granted the request.

The speech of the defending counsel, Ozep, on behalf of Ditmar then followed. Ozep declared that the passivity of the defense during the proceedings was to be explained by the fact that the interests of Ditmar were in opposition to those of the other defendants. The actual terrorist intent of the expedition was beyond all doubt. The origin of the program of the expedition came with as little doubt from the organization consul.

The defending counsel then discussed the statements of Kindermann upon the alleged hypnotism. It was just the German legal authorities which had recently discussed the application of hypnotism for the ascertainment of legal truth. The attacks of the German press were all the more absurd as it was proved without any possibility of objection that hypnotism had not been used in the present process.

The question was, did the death sentence demanded represent the real nature of the accusations. A further question was, could the objective psychological methods be applied to a crime. The human personality was the result of circumstances. Economic suroundings formed character. Such a theoretical introduction was intended as a measure of the objective guilt of the accused. What conditioned the terrorist intent? This could be seen from the indictment. In his book, "Four Years of Political Murder," Gumbel had characterized the situation in Germany. In Germany political murder had become a daily occurrence almost a profession.

This in the last resort was the explanation for the terrorist expedition. Therefore the whole weight of the responsibility could not be laid upon the shoulders of the accused. Recently many confessions had been made, therefore there was a general mistrust against confessions. The confession of Ditmar however, had a value in the process, was completely frank and would seem to indicate a turning point in the life of the accused. If such honesty were established, then the question was, is Ditmar a fascist, or one in whom the possibility of such a turning point should not be denied?

Hope for Ditmar.

Ditmar had acted decently during the trial. He had admitted having been a fascist. He had not betrayed his comrades. This had been proved by the declaration of the prosecutor that the statements of Ditmar followed the confession of Kindermann. The accusation of treachery returned to Kindermann. Ditmar had given reasons for his change of mind. Could it be believed that from the Ehrhardt ideology of yesterday a way out were possible?

The defending counsel believed that the experiences of the last few months had made a great impression upon the accused. The truthfulness of his change of mind should and could not be denied. Ditmar was fully aware of his complete isolation. He could expect no assistance from the Esthonian government. There could be no doubt that the paragraph 61 applied to the case, but not the paragraph 64 referring to terrorist intent. It was doubtful if the activity of Ditmar in the preparation of the terrorist acts was covered by this paragraph.

If the conviction existed that Ditmar, in consequence of the things seen by him in Russia, had freed himself from the suggestion of terrorism, then perhaps in his case the principle that not only the carrying out of terrorist acts, but also the intent to carry out terrorist acts should be punished, did not apply. Trotsky had declared that the terror is powerless against a rising class. This class had the right to exercise generosity and indulgence.

Workers Angry At German Legation.

Whilst the accused Wolscht gave up his earlier attitude and appeared completely broken down, Kindermann maintained, tho fear showed in his eyes, in his declarations, his insolence and provocation tho with faltering voice.

In the course of the session the Legationsrat Hilger appeared in the court. This tactlessness called forth general indignation, all the more as public opinion is by no means convinced that there is no connection between Hilger and the accused.

Horrors! G. P. U. Passed Cigarets.

The fifteenth session opened with the speech of Kindermann in his own defense. He repeated and summarized his former statements. He declared in his well known megalomania that his arrest called forth world-wide interest. The examining judge had only supplied the material of proof in order to avoid punishment from his superiors. Kindermann declared further that his arrest had caused incalculable damage to his German fatherland. He complained of his treatment by the G. P. U. He declared that each prisoner was given 25 cigarets per day and that this must inevitably lead to consumption.

He recounted real Nick Carter stories about alleged horrors in the G. P. U. He had not seen them if was true, but they had been told to him by fellow prisoners, he alleged. The acquaintance with Baumann had made him a fascist nationalist. On the 27th of January he had celebrated the birthday of the kaiser. The letter to the Berlin University had been signed by him under a mysterious pressure, however not under hypnotism. The pen wrote against his will (laughter).

Also the letter to the Comintern was written under the orders of Baumann, but in the hope of being soon released. Kindermann declared that Baumann's hypnotism of him in the making of the protocal had taken place by Baumann placing his hand upon his, Kindermann's shoulder (laughter). An Hungarian lieutenant of the hussars had met Kindermann in prison, so the latter alleged, the lieutenant wanted to shoot Bela Kun. During the course of the proceedings it had been ascertained that such a person only existed in the imagination of Kindermann.

Kindermann declared that he had applied a retrosuggestive process to himself, so that he was able to remember what took place under the hypnotism (laughter). The chairman interrupted the defendant in his speech and pointed out to him that he was introducing a whole row of new facts about which he had said nothing during the course of the process. Kinderman continued in the form of a cheap novel to retail his impressions of the mysterious pressure to which he allegedly had been subjected, and said that in those days he had suffered from high fever. It is a fact that Kindermann was examined by the doctors at that time who diagnosed delirium. Kindermann declared that the Hungarian hussar lieutenant had suddenly appeared to him and when he, Kindermann, turned round, the Hungarian as suddenly disappeared (laughter).

Kindermann declared further that he had promised on his own initiative to the examining judge that if he were released he would keep silent upon the happenings in the G. P. U. Apart from this, Kindermann declared that he was in possession of a secret about questions concerning Germany which he would have to take into the grave with him (laughter). The whole speech for the defense carefully evaded all the concrete results of the process and concentrated mainly upon fantastic fairy tales about the G. P. U. The whole attitude of Kindermann showed clearly that he had chosen the form of his speech in order to be able to make sensational revelations about the G. P. U. after the style of Popoff after his exchange with Germany, upon which he apparently reckons.

Finally Kindermann demanded that his affair be settled thru diplomatic channels. He further demanded the re-opening of the proceedings and demanded the death sentence, not for himself, but for the examining judge (Storms of laughter).

The chairman declared that the question of a re-opening of the proceedings should have been dealt with before the speeches for the defense. The court considered in any case a re-opening of the proceedings was impossible.

Threatens Soviet Union.

Thereupon Wolscht made a declaration in a challenging manner in which he rejected the possibility of defending himself. He was a representative of the German students whose organizations had been slandered in this court and he did not feel himself called up to defend the honor of these organizations here. This would soon be done by other people and in another place (stirring in the body of the court). He would hardly be able to influence the court as apparently the opinions of the Isvestia and the Pravda were decisive for the Russian public.

The closing speech of the public prosecutor, Krylenko, then followed in which he pointed out that the defense had not been able to produce counter-arguments. Kindermann limited himself to the attempt to justify baseless and invented statements by Kindermann had based his defense upon fairy tales of hypnotic influence which had been destroyed by Kindermann's own further statements.

The declaration of Wolscht showed the real countenance and provocative nature of the accused clearly. What was the relation between the friendship of Kindermann and Baumann, who sang the Ehrhardt hymn and other nationalist songs together, and hypnotism? The only certainly proved thing was the friendship between the two. The protocol remains a fact. Kindermann himself was compelled to admit that neither the examining judge nor Baumann could possibly have known the facts recorded in the protocol. It is characteristic that Kindermann refrained from inviting the mysterious Hungarian as a witness, for he did not believe in the existence of this Hungarian himself.

Kindermann's defense was simply the attitude of a man who did not know what to do but to lie wholeheartedly. Kindermann believed that he had found the correct way when he lied in accordance with the phantasies of the reactionary press and hoped to have the greatest success the more cynically and insolently he lied. When Kindermann declares that all three are innocent so is this absolutely logical from his point of view, for it is his task to make his fantastic statements worthy of belief and those of Ditmar unworthy.

Accepts Fascists' Challenge.

And the political circules which stand behind Kindermann do the same, not because they are so much concerned with the lives of the accused, but with the compromising statements of Ditmar. Wolscht's declaration that he will not avail himself of the possibility of defense is only unusual in the first moment, it becomes perfectly understandable in connection with that part of his declaration in which he threatens in a challenging manner that other people in another place will answer the accusations. We understand this declaration and keep it in mind. The threats of Wolscht light up strongly the real political significance and the real nature of the accused.

We have taken off the gloves and we accept the challenge of the German fascists. The prosecutor recalled his words of the previous day in which he had said that the Kindermann [illegible]ism in Russia and that others would follow. The fascists are welcome, we possess sufficient devoted comrades, and have command of sufficient resources to prevent the realization of their plans in time. With regard to Ditmar, the prosecutor saw no possibility of ligthening the punishment.

After the close of the prosecutor's speech, the counsel for the defense of Ditmar, Ozep, requested belief for the honesty of Ditmar and declared that the turn in the ideology of Ditmar must be accepted as a satisfaction by the social revolution which was able to bring a determined fascist of aristocratic origin to a recognition of the social truth.

Then followed a declaration of Wolscht to the effect that if the prosecutor chose to see a fascist in him, it was all the same to him.

The chairman then gave the accused the last word.

Terrorist Thanks German Embassy.

Kindermann declared shortly that his statements had been incorrect, and that the judgment should not be based upon him, otherwise the cause of justice would suffer. Wolscht expressed his thanks to the German embassy, the German press, in particular the Berliner Tageblatt for their many and various efforts upon his behalf and declared that the chief thing for him was to hold his national ideas and his Germanism high.

Then followed Ditmar who declared that he had made his statements neither from revenge nor from egotism, but from the conviction that he must speak the truth. "I understand very well, declared Ditmar, "that it does not suit the German press that a Baltic aristocrat should speak the truth, but they should leave me and my honorable name in peace. I stress once again that up to the confession of Kindermann and despite the fact that at that time I had already changed my political convictions, despite the fact that I had found myself to be deceived in the nationalist idea, I persisted in the refusal to make any statements whatsoever to the examining judge, and only when the confession of Kindermann had been made did I consider that I had a freedom of action.

Blames Social-Democrats.

"With regard to the Berlin Vorwaerts, the organ of the social democrats who said their fatherland [illegible] which asks how it was possible that I received permission to enter the Soviet Union, I must explain that I received this permission thanks to my Communist membership book and thanks to my Esthonian pass in which was contained the name Ditmarin and in which nothing was mentioned about my origin. The whole Kindermann expedition and my participation in it is a provocation on the part of the social democratic Berlin police presidium.

"Apart from the exhibits in this process lying before us, there are two others (pointing to Kindermann and Wolscht). Certain circles of bourgeois society have used us for their aims and they are responsible for our lives. I would go more peacefully to my death, the unavoidability of which is clear to me without the declaration of the prosecutor, if I were convinced that the German youth would learn something from this process, if it would refuse to allow itself to be misused for crimes against the Soviet republic.

"I came to Russia with the conceptions which are current abroad upon the state of affairs here. I expected to see desolation, and the collapse of economy and of cultural life, and I met exactly the opposite. This led to a change in my whole ideology. My relations with the non-party intellectuals in Moscow who work hand in hand with the Soivet government was decisive for me in this connection.

"In the factories and offices I saw that the work was not performed merely for wages, but also from a feeling of duty. I was convinced that I would meet the 'red monster,' and this feeling pressed the revolver into my hand, instead of that I met the work of reconstruction and honesty of purpose. I am far from a friend of the G. P. U., but I regard it to be my duty to recognize the form of treatment, the cleanliness and the food in the prisons of the G. P. U.

"Such is to be wished for in the prisons in all the countries of Europe. I stand now behind the Soviet power, I recognize its policy to be the best way to develop national characteristics, in particular those of the previously suppressed nationalities. I do not beg for mercy. I shall await the execution of the death sentence peacefully. I will die as I have lived."

The [illegible]

R. R. UNIONS SUPPORT BOB JR. IN WISC.

Think He'll Save Taxes for Their Bosses!

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 20.—The Wisconsin railroad brotherhood endorsed the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette Jr. to succeed his father in the United States senate at a meeting here and will be active in support of La Follette's campaign, according to an announcement yesterday.

The announcement came from R. F. Green, Lacrosse Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; J. K. Murphy, Spooner; L. M. Maloney, Stevens Point Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and P. F. Zeimtec, Madison Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. A campaign organization has been formed with the men named chairman, vice chairman, treasurer, and secretary, respectively.

In a statement the officers of the railroad committee declared that La Follette Jr. was the best fitted to carry on the work of his father.

Worried for the Poor Railroads!

The statement reviews the record of Senator I. L. Lenroot and declares that if there has been a tax reduction by the federal government, railroads haven't noticed it. "Brothers, the eyes of the nation will be on Wisconsin during the coming campaign. They are looking for us to continue to lead the way. We must not disappoint them. The progressive movement must go forward," the statement declares.

LENIN LABORED FOR FREEDOM OF WORKING WOMEN

Krupskaya Tells of His Activities

By N. KRUPSKAYA.

MOSCOW—(By Mail) — Vladimir Ilyitch's mind was always occupied with the working and peasant women, trying to find ways and means of awakening their consciousness and of drawing them into the movement and into the various organizations.

Whilst still in Siberia he advised me to write a pamphlet on working women. I wrote the pamphlet and he helped me with his advice, and when subsequently, he went abroad to publish there the illegal paper Iskra he took care that this pamphlet was also published. Whenever there was an opportunity to do something which would help to awaken the consciousness of working and peasant women Vladimir Ilyitch invariably lent a helping hand. Those who carried on work among women; myself and Comrade Ines who gave up her life to the work among working and peasant women, Comrade Stahl and others always went to Vladimir Ilyitch for advice, and we never went in vain.

All his speeches and articles bear testimony to how much he was concerned with the liberation of working and peasant women, with making them class conscious and drawing them into constructive work.

There is another thing I would like to tell you: There was a congress of Moslem working and peasant women, and you know that in the East they are even more backward and oppressed than with us. Vladimir Ilyitch talked to these women, and then he discussed the matter with me. He said: "Now that the lowest, the most oppressed of the oppressed have risen, everything is alright, there can be no more turning back."

Comrades begin to lead a conscious life, study, reconstruct life in such a way that everyone may live comfortably. Rally to the Red banner of Communism.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 7-16; cable, 4.85 15-16; France, franc, demand 4.69½; cable, 4.70; Belgium, franc, demand 4.57½; cable, 4.58; Italy, lira, demand, 3.62½; cable, 3.65; Sweden, krone, demand 26.86; cable, 26.89; Norway, krone, demand 18.60; cable, 18.62; Denmark, krone, demand 23.00; cable, 23.02; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael, 79.25.

Peking Government Invites Powers to Oct. 26 Conference

PEKING, Aug. 20.—Invitations to imperialist powers to attend a Chinese customs conference, beginning Oct. 26, were forwarded by the Peking government recently. Altho called in conformity with the Washington conference agreements, which contemplated merely an advance on the present flat tariff rate, China is expected to ask the powers to discuss the question of tariff autonomy on the grounds of a widespread demand for it from all classes in China.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 20.—Attorney Joseph L. Hooper, republican, was elected congressman from the Third district yesterday by 6,641 majority, it was known today. He succeeds the late U. S. Representative Arthur B. Williams.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding!" The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

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Free Contract.—The first modification was transforming the conscription of the peasants' labor into a corvee; and this tax in labor became within a year a tax in money. At the same time the restoration of private employers and the reorganization of State enterprises on a business basis made compulsory labor impossible and free agreement inevitable. A decree of November 3rd, 1921, therefore, abolished extra compulsory labor in all State enterprises. But compulsion in principle was maintained largely from fear of a general flight from Government into private employment; and it was applied by the Commissariat of Labor so as to favor Government enterprises in their first competition with the private employer. The Trade Unions, however, were determined to secure complete freedom of contract and the Fifth Congress, September, 1922, finally ratified it. The Labor Code of November, 1922, restricted compulsory labor to "occasions of general crisis"—thus preserving it in principle while abolishing it in practice.

Thereafter, employment has been based on free contract subject to regulations of the usual character and the collective or local agreement, if any. This "voluntary agreement" (v. par. 9 of Code) is to be effected through Employment Exchanges. But so many exceptions are scheduled, that there is practically nothing to prevent a direct engagement; which must, however, be registered. The employer has, subject to the agreement, the right of discharge in the event of:—

(a) Complete or partial closing down;
(b) Completion of the work or of the period of engagement.
(c) Absence from work or obvious incapacity. But at least a fortnight's notice of discharge is required, and the employe may appeal to the local Department of Labor.

Restoration of Wages

The demobilization of War Communism under the New Economic Policy brought a gradual return to money wages. The restoration of an economic system based on money and free trade in food, made wage-rations no longer necessary. But as the industries could not support their employes, a whole series of systems for subsidizing their wage funds were tried in rapid succession. These systems, costly as they were in a time of depreciating currency, served to tide over the difficult transition of demobilizing the worker and making him again dependent on what he himself earned.

The Fourth All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions in May, 1921, recommended that wages should again be based on collective agreements.

Collective Agreements

The conclusion of collective agreements began in about April, 1922, and grew so rapidly that the State had difficulty in fitting them into its socialist system. It was, however, decided by the Fifth Congress of Trade Unions against the opinion of the Supreme Economic Council of People's Commissaries that these agremeents should not be compulsory, as that would amount to a return to State regulation of wages. Thus the attempt of the Voronej Trade Union organizations to force an agreement on private enterprises was stopped by Moscow. Agreements are defined as "free agreements between Trade Unions and employers for defining the contents of subsequent individual contracts of engagement."

A model agreement of 49 clauses has been drawn up by the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions and this, combined with the Labor Code, and other legislation, has reduced agreements in size from the 200 to 300 clauses they ran to at first. It has also reduced the number of disputes. The agreement can be general or local. The central authorities favored general agreements because they meant higher wages. After a controversy, it was resolved that general agreements before conclusion should be submitted to local criticism, and should in no case exclude local agreement. Only the Trade Union has power to conclude them on behalf of the workers, and the Joint Conciliation Committees have now no such power. There have been complaints that agreements are too often made without any reference to the workers. They are applicable to all employes, whether unionists or not; which is opposed in principle to French and German legislation, and not always observed in Russian practice. Thus of 300 collective agreements in the Ukraine only 161 were so applicable—and 59 were specifically restricted to unionists. Other agreements which provided priority of employment for unionists, or their substitution for non-unionists, or attributed administrative functions to the Joint Conciliation Committee have been disallowed by the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions as an interference with the management not in the general [illegible] of the workers of the industry. The Council has and Nijny-Novgorod, to assert their right to ratify and revise agreements.

The Trade Unions have worked hard for the conclusion of collective agreements and on an average, about 82 per cent. of union members now work under such agreements—in the case of transport workers, as many as 98 per cent. Even farm workers are now being brought under them. Agreements must be registered with the Commissariat of Labor, which can refuse to register provisions contrary to the Labor Code and other legislation; though it is still in dispute whether unregistered provisions can be enforced. The duration of an agreement is fixed by the Commissariat of Labor and the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

Breach of Agreements

Under the Labor Code, the Trade Unions are not pecuniarily responsible for breaches of agreement. But under regulations of the Commissariat of Labor, employing enterprises are so liable; and it is to be noted that the economic basis of these agreements is somewhat different from that of similar agreements elsewhere. In capitalist countries they are the result of a conflict between the economic power at the moment of Capital on one side and Labor on the other. In Russia they are an agreement between the Trade Union and the State as to how much of the profits can be distributed as a dividend to the worker owner and how much must go to reserve and re-equipment, etc.

Disputes

Under "War Communism" and Labor Conscription, there could be no disputes either as to the rates of wages or conditions of work. The Trade Unions' functions in this respect became, theoretically, merely disciplinary; though their informal conciliation committees did as a matter of fact, settle disputes by negotiation. But as everything came to be done under agreements, something had to be done about disageements. The Trade Union could no longer be both party and judge. So in January, 1922, Conciliation Committees representing equally employers and employed were set up to deal only with disputes within the factory. This was followed in July by Conciliation Chambers and Arbitration Courts. There has been and still is much conflict and confusion between the powers of these Courts and those of the Conciliation Committees of the Trade Union and their superior organs the Committees of the Commissariat of Labor. The Trade Unions fought hard for their right to settle disputes in defiance of resolutions of the Fifth Trade Union Congress (September, 1922), and the Labor Code (November, 1922). But the Government none the less finally abolished the disputes committees of the Commissariat of Labor and set up Labor Courts for disputes on individual agreements. Nevertheless the unions still encroach on the Courts. The report to the Sixth Congress plaintively reproaches the unions—especially the tanners and chemists for such proceedings. Indeed, even apart from such encroachments the work of the unions in settling disputes by negotiation seems to be increasing. Thus 75 per cent. of the industrial disputes in 1923 were settled amicably by the unions; the remainder going to the Courts or Conciliation Chambers.

The new Labor Code divides disputes into legal and industrial—that is, into individual disputes arising from contracts and general disputes arising from collective greements. Individual disputes in private enterprises go before the Labor Courts. In these disputes during 1923 central awards were given cent. they were in the workers' favor. Local awards decided against 15 per cent. of the workers involved, compromised for 40 per cent. and favored wholly 45 per cent. Disputes diminished in 1923 and again in 1924. Disputes were caused in proportion of 56.2 per cent by differences in negotiations or revision of collective agreements. Interpretation and application of the agreements caused 16.6 per cent. While 25.2 per cent., involving only 4.9 per cent. of the workers, were caused by differences outside the agreements. Three-quarters of those disputes were concerned with rates of wages and regulation of payment.

Strikes

The right to strike under an industrial system based on private capital is a constant protection against the exploitation of the worker by the wealthy. The right to strike is maintained against only 15 per cent of the 1,500,000 workers involved; in the case of 70 per cent. they were compromises, and in 15 per in Russia. But since all industry is either conducted or closely controlled by the community the strike has changed its function. The worker enjoys all profits from the industry after proper provision for re-equipment, reserves, etc. He no longer strikes to protect himself or the community from exploitation by private interests, but only as a protest against administrative mismanagement or mal-practice, such as delay in wage payments, etc.

(a) In State Enterprises.—The official and Trade Union attitude to strikes is that under a Soviet system strikes should not be a normal procedure in State enterprises. They should only be sanctioned in clear cases of abuse of authority and should aim at its correction. Consequently there were during 1923 only 11 strikes involving 1,026 workers in Government enterprises—and these small ones. Strikes diminished in 1923, as compared with 1922, by 12 per cent. in number, by 14 per cent. in workers involved and by 30 per cent. in average duration. These strikes were mainly due to delays in wage payments. Strikes seem with growing frequency to break out against the policy of the unions.

(b) In Private Factories.—The policy with regard to strikes in private establishments, as laid down by the Fifth Congress of Trade Unions, was that they were not to be too constantly resorted to, and the unions seem on the whole to have been moderate. When there has been a strike it has generally been on a dispute arising about an arbitral award. Such strikes in private enterprises increased in 1923 to 165 involving 5,200 increased by 40 per cent. They were in proportion of 64 per cent. not about wages but about conditions of work, and they were settled in proportion of 76 per cent. wholly and of 11 per cent. partly in favor of the workers.

(c) Labor Exchanges.—The return to free contract made it necessary to convert the Sections for Distribution of Labor into Employment Exchanges of the usual type. And in 1922 the unions got the management of the Exchanges reorganized as Joint Committees representing the Commissariat of Labor, the Trade Unions, and the economic authorities. The Chairman of the Joint Committee is appointed by the local Labor Department, and there are three members representing respectively the Provincial Economic Council, Agricultural Department, and Transport Department, and three nominees of the Provincial Inter-Trade Union Council. The decisions of the Committee can be repealed by the local Labor Department subject to appeal to Moscow. When unemployment in any industry reaches a certain figure, special technical sections are set up by the unions for dealing with it. These technical sections working with their union often succeed in ousting the Employment Exchange.

Unemployed over 16 years, whether with other means of support or no, must be registered; those seeking a change of employment may be. Skilled workers must give proof of their capacity. An employe seeking work is consulted when assigned to a job, and only at times of acute unemployment is he given other work than his own. He must report for registration monthly, and failure to do so entails removal from the register, with loss of relief or relegation to the bottom of the list. Theoretically, all engagements were to be made through the Exchange, but from the beginning the right of the employer to reject the worker offered him was recognized.

The Exchanges proved, however, to be incapable of dealing with the rapid increase of unemployment that followed the demobilization of labor. By 1922 unemployment was serious, and its average duration two to four months. By 1923 this had extended to eight months. The registers were as much as half-filled with applicants for work in which they were not qualified; who had registered for the sake of getting the benefits belonging to workers. The real workers failed to get placed. The practice grew up of direct engagement subject to formal ratification by the Exchange, which also gave rise to many abuses. Illegal exchanges also sprang up. By the spring of 1923 there was a strong movement for making engagements through the Exchange voluntary; and by the regulations of August 13th, 1923, direct engagement is recognized and need only be registered. Meantime, the work of the Exchanges is still disorganized by the difficulty of reconciling the right, in principle, of the employed to work with the right, in practice, of the employer to refuse it.

Unemployment

Unemployment began in the autumn of 1922, with the demobilization of the overgrown officialdom of War Communism and grew with the dismissal from the industrial payroll of a whole population of what were practically State pensioners. To these have been added the victims of the "axe" in educational and other economies; these representing in 1922 nearly 70 per cent. of the total. As these unemployed were for the most part non-proletarian, their plight did not at first cause undue disquiet; and as elsewhere, these unfortunates seem by now to have been somehow absorbed. But their numbers went to swell the registers of the Employment Exchanges, from which in the course of the following year repeated efforts were made to get rid of them as unemployables. Some success in this probably partly accounts for the recent decrease in figures of unemployment of brain workers. The increase in unemployment of unskilled workers can partly be accounted for by their return to the towns now that War Communism and food scarcity are safely over. Even so, only 54 per cent of the workers in industrial employ before the war have been re-employed as yet; the remainder being unemployed or having returned to the land.

The total unemployment figures for 84 towns and 219 counties was on December 1st, 1923, 1,042,000, and on April 1st, 1924, 1,369,000.

The percentage of Trade Unionists unemployed rose from 8.6 per cent on October 1st, 1923, to 11.7 per cent on January 1st, 1924—a seasonal increase. It was as high as 24 per cent among teachers. This is partly accounted for by the middle class, especially women, having flooded the teaching profession, to obtain rations under War Communism, partly by economies in education. The proportion of Trade Unionists is 41 per cent; which is also the proportion of the total taken by the unemployed of Moscow and Leningrad.

The percentage of total unemployment taken by women is very high—no less than 40 per cent. The percentage of women employed to the total employment has fallen from over half in 1922 to nearly a quarter in 1924. In view of its results in increasing prostitution, special steps are being taken to restore women to employment.

Unemployment Remedies

The way of dealing with the evils of unemployment is very like our own. The same sort of program of public works (including general electrification) hampered in the same way by the necessity of economy. The 1924 appropriation amounted to 1,700,000 roubles and 1,500,000 worker-days employment were given.

Public works for relief of unemployment were put in hand, but these enterprises were on no very large scale, and had no very great effect. About 5 per cent to 7 per cent of the unemployed were thus relieved.

—(To be continued in next issue.)

AUTOMOBILE BARONS GET BIG PROFIT

Take from 26 to 266 Per Cent Velvet

By LELAND OLDS.
Federated Press.

A profit of $7,292,443 turned over to the millionaire owners of the Nash Motors Co. in the first half of 1925 calls attention to the fact that the Fords are not the only employers to find a bonanza in the scientific speeding up of auto workers. Financial papers figure this as a return of $24.79 a share. But analysis of Nash financial history shows that the owners are taking at least 266 per cent return on their investment.

For an original investment of $100 the owners received one share each of preferred and common stock. Then in 1922 the company used some of its excess profits to buy back the preferred stock at $110. The original investors thus got their holdings in common stock for $10 less than nothing. The company then proceeded to give three shares of 7 per cent preferred stock and 5 shares of common stock for each original share of common. Thus an original investment of $100, later more than repaid, was transformed into 3 shares of preferred each entitled to $3.50 half year's dividends and 5 shares of common with half year's profits of $24.79 a share.

The owners now have an investment with market value over $2,500 for each share of common stock originally received as a purchasers bonus to preferred stock.

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General Motors, the big Morgan-Dupont auto combine, reports a 6 month profit of $46,460,274. This exceeds the profits of the entire year of 1924. It means $42,460,274 for the common stockholders or about $9 a share on the no-par stock. As this stock has a book value of $50 a share, the half year profit is at an annual rate of [illegible] per cent.

General Motors has accumulated $108,889,000 in undivided profits. It holds in its treasury $139,375,062 in cash and securities, a gain of more than $100,000,000 since last year.

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Record-breaking profits are reported by Dodge Brothers, the auto concern recently purchased by Dillon, Read and Co., leading Wall Street financiers. In 6 months it produced $16,487,89[illegible] for its owners. This means about $9,480,000 for the holders of common stock which was all issued as a bonus to the owners.

Dillon, Read and their associates kept 1,150,000 shares of this common stock. Consequently their 6 month profit will be over $5,400,000. Added to the $14,000,000 in cash which they lifted from the treasury before reorganizing the company and the profit from selling to the public at $159,250,000 property for which they paid $146,000,000 this ought to make the half year fairly satisfactory.

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Studebaker Corporation with a half year's profit of $10,122,048 also belongs in the group. This profit means a gain of 33 per cent over last year. It represents a profit of $5.24 a share or 17 per cent on common stock worth about $40. This is at an annual rate of 26 per cent.

Taken together these four automobile companies had combined profits of more than $80,000,000 for the 6-month period.

Railway Clerks Want Reward for Bandits Applied to Bankers

CINCINNATI (FP)—Commenting on the offer of Chicago bankers of a $2,500 reward to their employes or police if they kill bank bandits (only $1,000 if the bandit is arrested and convicted), The Railway Clerk, official organ of its brotherhood, says:

"How much greater would be the opportunity of annexing one of these $2,500 prizes if clerks and cops were paid for the killing of bank presidents or other inside operators in the act of getting away with the funds.

"In 1924 more than $7,000,000 was stolen from banks in the United States by bank officials and employes—inside workers. In the same period less than $2,000,000 was stolen in cash and securities from the United States banks by outside robbers.

"To give the employes a fair chance to make a little extra change and for the protection of depositors, the reward ought to be paid for each officer bagged."

(We doubt that The Railway Clerk had Vice-Pres. Dawes in mind.—Ed.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE TO HOLD OUTING

Thousands Expected at Pleasant Bay

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—There are 128 militant workers in the capitalist prisons of the United States who have served the interests of the working class and for that reason have been thrown into jail by the capitalists and the capitalist government. The government of the United States is projecting a campaign against the foreign-born workers, hoping in this way to coerce the entire American working class. The coming struggles in the United States will cost the working class many victims. How can the workers protect themselves?

One of the most important instruments is to build up a broad defense organization to take care of the fighters before the capitalist courts and to provide for them and their families. This is the function of the International Labor Defense, which was organized in Chicago on June 28, and which calls for the support of all trade unions, labor organizations, working class fraternal organizations, etc.

Big Outing.

The New York section of the International Labor Defense will hold an outing on Sunday, Aug. 23, at Pleasant Bay park, Bronx, in order to raise funds for defense. This outing will be an expression of the organized workers of New York, but at the same time will be one of the most enjoyable affairs that have ever been arranged in this city.

Michael Gold has written a side-splitting farce based on the Dayton trial. This play, called "Monkey or Man," will be given by a competent troupe of comrades who are devoting themselves to it. In addition there will be athletic events arranged by the Workers Sport Alliance. There will be other fun and plenty of refreshments.

Movies Will Be Taken.

And then a movie will be taken of the whole affair. Everybody wants to be in it. A number of organizations of foreign-born workers have been invited to appear in their national costumes, so that the affair will be a splendor of color.

Tickets cost only 35 cents, which makes it possible for every worker to be there with his whole family. The gates will be open at 10 a. m., so that a full day of enjoyment may be had. Be there and bring your friends. You cannot help a worthier cause than that of the International Labor Defense. The new headquarters of the New York section are at 799 Broadway, Room 422.

FASCISTS WHO RIOTED GIVEN LIGHT TERMS

Courts Easy on Anti-Semitic Rowdies

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—Seventy additional arrests were made of persons, mostly young men, in connection with the anti-Semitic demonstraiton which marked the assembly here of the world Zionest congress.

The first batch of men arrested, numbering 126 have been sentenced to serve from eight to fourteen days in prison and light sentences probably will be meted out to the bulk of the others taken into custody. Many of those arrested have been found armed with knives and revolvers.

Theses Presented to Workers Party Convention by Brahdy, Jampolsky

1. The Decision of the Comintern on the American Question.

The Comintern decision should serve us as an instrument to promote the revolutionary movement in America; but unhappily, both the majority and the minority have instead perverted it into an accessory of their factional campaigns.

After the Comintern had established how wrong they both were, especially on the main issue of the Labor Party, each faction uses the statement of the Comintern mainly to discredit the other faction—but for no constructive purpose.

We adopt without reservation the political analysis contained in the Comintern resolution on the American question, and there is therefore no need to restate it.

2. Confusion of Issues—Wasting of Energy.

It would have been conducive to a wholesome situation in our party if most of our energy and discussion had been devoted to our party organization, T. U. E. L. work, educational and general concrete political activity. As it is, for nearly two years [illegible]ength has been sapped by a series of campaigns coming one on top of the other thruout 1923-4, and a prolonged useless factional discussion in 1924-5. The Labor Party, Trade Union problems, Shop Nuclei, etc., were hardly ever discussed upon their own merits.

3. The Labor Party Campaign.

The confusion of our party leadership manifested itself most definitely, and the setback which our party suffered was most apparent in our assortment of policies on the Labor Party; and twice in two years were these policies definitely repudiated by the Comintern.

The only substantial opposition to the most disastrous third party (La Follette) policy in 1923-4 arose in the New York district and was ridiculed by the leadership of both the majority and the minority factions. But this opposition, tho condemned at the time as a social-democratic deviation and as leftist sectarianism proved to be the correct Communist position and was later endorsed by the Comintern.

In 1921 the American Labor Alliance was inflicted upon us, in 1922 the United Toilers of America, in 1923 the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, in 1924 the National Farmer-Labor Party—all of which were still-born.

In 1921 we had candidates on the Workers League ticket, in 1922 on the Workers Party ticket, in 1923 on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party ticket, in 1924 on the Workers Party ticket.

February, 1922, we ignored the meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action; December, 1922, we sent Workers Party delegates; February, 1923, we sent Workers Party delegates; July, 1924, the National Farmer-Labor Party sent a delegation; February, 1925, we ignored it again.

July, 1923, we organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party; December, 1923, we issued the theses for the La Follette third party; May, 1924, we repudiated the La Follette third party; June, 1924, we had the St. Paul convention; July, 1924, Workers Party nominations; August, 1924, the Farmer-Labor Party slogan; December, 1924, we dropped the slogan altogether; May, 1925, we issued the Labor Party slogan.

4. Results of Our Maneuvers.

It was right along the fashion in our party to speak in exultation of the "maneuvers" which we must engage in; any emphasis upon fundamental organization work, as expressed by the slogan, "Build the Party," and now stressed by the Comintern, was then frowned upon by both leading groups, as indicating a social-democratic or sectarian tendency.

But of course and as usual—what was only yesterday uncritically denounced and attacked by the two factions as a deviation is today, equally uncritically, promoted as a Bolshevist measure.

We have now seen our party go thru a long series of these cherished maneuvers which have brot upon our heads the derision of the whole labor world, and a loss of morale of our own membership, certainly a proof that they did not represent Bolshevist tactics, all of them having been repudiated by the Comintern. This is true of nearly all spheres of activity during the short period of our existence as the Workers Party, under the administration of both the present majority and the present minority.

It is impossible to account for our incessant failures as due simply to a long series of casual mistakes; no, at the bottom of it all is the political instability of our party caused by the theoretical and practical confusion of our party leadership.

5. The National Committee in the Needle Trades.

But organizationally the greatest havoc was played by the punitive expedition of the C. E. C. into the National Committee.

While the C. E. C. is ready to forgive itself any number of mistakes—mistakes leading to class collaboration, and isolation, and ridicule; mistakes that were made when there was ample time for deliberation; mistakes made officially; mistakes made by comrades who have all the leisure and facilities which the highest office in the party can give; mistakes that are not compensated by any success in mass leadership—the National Committee, composed of rank and file workers who not only had to direct their work but had to raise from the workers in the industry thousands of dollars to meet the most necessary expenses in their stupendous task of calling scores of meetings attended by thousands upon thousands of workers and distributing over a million leaflets; this National Committee found its leading members denounced by our own party press, and was generally treated with extreme harshness.

The C. E. C. found it possible to maintain for some months two paid party officials in New York for the express purpose of fighting the "deviations" of our own comrades on the National Committee; but when in times of acute crisis the National Committee, fighting the employers and the yellow bureaucracy, appealed to the C. E. C. for financial assistance, they found invariably a deaf ear.

For refusing to ally themselves with either faction the comrades of the National Committee are being punished, denounced and persecuted by both factions.

Altho they have been unjustly discredited, and the party factions demoralized, they are now the actual leaders of the first great fight ever waged by the Communist movement in the class struggle of America.

Our comrades are winning position after position in the fight, without any compromise of revolutionary principles. The Sigman and the Breslau-Heller machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union are crumbling before our eyes; the Kaufman machine in the Furriers Union has been completely routed; the Schlesinger-Forward machine is facing a serious internal dissension.

As a consequence thereof the Forward has lost in the last two months 30,000 readers, and the Freiheit has gained about half of that number.

The fight led by the National Committee has already added greatly to the prestige of our party, resulting in a compact mass following organizationally of 40,000 workers, and ideologically close and constant contact with many times that number, and will yield further organizational results among the trade union elements, a consideration always stressed by the Comintern.

But every wrong prognosis, even every mistake committed by individual comrades without the sanction of the National Committee, every mistaken decision that had to be made on the spur of the moment without chance for previous consultation, every chance suggestion made in preliminary party discussion, is snapped up, perverted, enlarged, attributed to the whole National Committee and served up to the party membership with relish, as the only thing worth while to discuss on the industrial field.

6. The Two Leading Groups—On the Political Field. A short analysis of the leading groups in our party will greatly help us to understand the reason for the continuous conflict and confusion. It will also reveal why even orders of the Comintern have absolutely no effect upon them.

One group, known as the minority, is composed of elements that were extremely heterogeneous in political outlook and party history from 1919 till July, 1923. At that time the present minority leadership struck upon an issue which welded their following into a group, trailing since then in close formation after the phantom of a mass class farmer labor party. They immediately recognized this as an internal political asset.

It it this policy, of following an issue thru think and thin—no matter whether it leads into the by-ways of leftist sectarianism, as in 1923 (break with the Fitzpatrick group and organization of the federated farmer labor party) or upon the highways of social democratic opportunism, as in 1924-5 (the La Follette alliance and the continued farmer labor party slogan)—of mistaking their subjective excitement for an objectively revolutionary situation—and never admitting any mistakes—which furnishes the basic cohesion of the minority. Their utter lack of mass following absolves them from any obligation in that respect, and permits them to turn their attention mainly to matters of internal group formation.

Against this group arose a movement in the party, culminating in the present majority—it was a reaction against the unyielding party sectarianism of July, 1923. The majority is homogeneous in that it sprang from the American left wing trade union movement; but such possibilities of lasting organizational results as they had thru their former connections they destroyed by continuously erroneous policies on the political as well as on the industrial field.

As far as their party and political history is concerned they had nothing in common at all until July, 1923. Since they are greatly lacking in theoretical understanding and critical analysis based upon it, they are continually overawed and orientated by real and imagined objective conditions, with utter contempt for Communist theory, and ignorant of the inherent social forces. This leads them into a different but also a zig-zag path, leading from sectarian leftism (dropping of the labor party slogan) to social-democratic opportunism (La Follette).

This explains the curves of right and left wing deviation; and how these curves sometimes meet, as in the day of LaFollette, when both, the majority and minority were to the right.

But in 1923 the majority deviated to the right, and the minority to the left.

And in 1925 the minority deviated to the right, and the majority to the left.

7 The Two Leading Groups—On the Industrial Field.

Here we find the same ideological forces shaping the policies of these two groups.

The minority stands for "political work in the trade unions", in their practical application this amounts to a tendency of immediate "cashing in" on our investment of Communist prestige, regardless of the larger consequences. Several years ago some of its present leaders were particularly responsible for a good deal of our deliberately destructive dual-unionist policy. This non-co-operation with left blocks easily and usually leads to sectarianism; but in the peculiar case of the typographical union it led to the support of the arch-reactionary Lynch.

The majority has right along been particularly identified with trade union activity. We find here its usual exaggerated pliability toward "objective conditions"; but it also takes into account some peculiar subjective conditions, e. g., when a policy of compromise is promoted by a majority supporter it represents invariably Bolshevism, when the same is done by others it is "Loreism on the industrial field."

The outstanding opportunist deviations of the majority are represented by the following instances: Foster's letter to Sigman, the support of Cappellini, the Anderson slate in the International Association of Machinists.

But a veritable jungle of opportunism do we find in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers where the party leadership has for three years systematically suppressed the elemental opposition of the left wing membership against the Hillman machine—ever since the fateful convention of 1922. Today our party leadership recognizes its unmittigated defeat at the hands of Hillman and reverses its policies; the membership stands vindicated, but the left wing movement in the A. C. W. is shattered, demoralized and impotent.

The recent instruction of the Comintern, not to identify the T. U. E. L. so much with the party, has shaken the majority out of the sectarian rut into which they had fallen in many other instances, e. g., in including the slogan for the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Progressive Building Trades Worker.

8. The Two Leading Groups—On the Defensive.

It is necessary to appreciate the precarious position of our party leadership with such a record of intellectual, political and organizational bankruptcy, known to our membership in detail. The obvious thing to do was, therefore, to evade the issues, suppress discussion on one pretext or another, and to raise fake issues. In order to distract the attention of the Comintern and the W. P. membership from the wretched position into which we had gotten despite our political and organization opportunities the mutual charges of factionalism and failure were elevated into a political campaign; and we may say in passing that both factions are substantially correct in their charges.

9. Lore, Loreism and Factionalism. We agree with the decision of the Comintern containing the criticism of Lore, and the enumeration of Lore's mistakes; for these mistakes we must hold responsible on the one hand Lore personally, on the other hand the C. E. C. of our party.

Two of his worst mistakes were the recent slighting of the nationalist [illegible] China (a violation of the fundamentals of Leninism) and a naive assumption that Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., "fell a victim" to the blandishments of Coolidge in his recent call for a conference on China (indicating an absolute misunderstanding of the role of the class-collaborationists in the trade union movement).

The parity commission says, "But the first prerequisite for the successful liquidation of Loreism is the liquidation of the factional struggle between the majority and the minority, and the unification of the two groups on the basis of the policies and tactics of the Comintern."

The second step should be the instruction to Lore to appear before the Comintern in Moscow; the Comintern has successfully liquidated such other deviations as were represented by Trotsky, Serrati, etc., and we are sure the Comintern will know how to deal with Lore to the best interests of the international Communist movement.

Loreism was however conveniently used by both factions as a political disinfectant against any germs of opposition that are likely to arise—and any such tendency will then be nipped in the bud by just being labelled Loreism. On the other hand, whatever was to be exalted—no matter how silly—was palmed off as representing Leninism, again calculated to silence any opposition. This simple method was used as an effective means of intellectual terrorization, stultifying discussion—a blanket attack, and excellent smoke screen against real Communist criticism.

In their eagerness to play the game both groups defied the Comintern openly and deliberately. While there were ever so often, pious, ridiculous, and impotent unity committees formed by the party to conform with the letter of the Comintern decision, as a matter of fact, any individual or group that did heed the Comintern and refused to enlist in the mutual factional fight under the auspices of either the majority or the minority, was quickly squirted at with a dose of Loreism, tarred, feathered and lynched as a Loreite, and put into the "Lore group."

10. Constructive Criticism.

The shop nucleus form of organization is the hope of the Communist movement the world over; and any action bringing that idea into disrepute is a slap in the face of the Comintern. At present we have in New York a row of Potemkin's villages in the form of so-called shop nuclei without functions, without information as to members in these shop nuclei, what shops, if any, these members are actually working in, when and where they are holding shop nuclei meetings, etc. The Comintern, in a realistic manner states in the Theses on Bolshevization and Organization Question: "The campaign commenced for the reorganization of our parties on a factory and workshop nuclei basis should be energetically pursued and brought to a conclusion. There are cases when such reorganization should not be forced, e. g., small parties in big industrial countries." We call the attention of the incoming C. E. C. to this judgment of the Comintern, and instruct them to proceed with the required care in this matter; to discontinue the present caricatures of shop nuclei, never conceived by the Comintern, which very effectively prejudice the rank and file of the party against the principle of shop nuclei, and make it still more difficult to change our incorrect form of social democratic organization.

Our educational work must be undertaken seriously, and a responsible office in this work must never be looked upon as just an honorary degree, but we must actually settle down to provide text books, instructors and classes to the membership, stop being satisfied with continual plans and talks about education, produce results instead of excuses, and raise the low theoretical level of the party.

An important factor of education and Bolshevization is discussion at membership meetings. In New York we had no membership meeting at all for over seven months, and even the few before that were worth very little. The Comintern "does not object to a concrete and calm discussion being carried on until the party congress," but as a matter of fact we find ourselves in a straitjacket, unable to carry on any discussion worthy of the Communist movement, and it is virtually forbidden to discuss certain phases at all, even during the pre-convention period.

The theses of the Comintern issue an emphatic warning. "Most important questions of policy and tactics as a rule were discussed and decided in many countries, not by all the members of the party, but by a permanently officiating body of functionaries which were not authorized in every individual case by the members of the party to pass decisions on the given questions. Not infrequently, the body of functionaries supplanted the party conference and the drafting of party questions by the party members themselves. This doomed the members of the party to passivity and prevented them from being drawn into active participation in party life."

Out of 14 full-time party workers in the New York district (exclusive of the federation offices) 13 [illegible] or indirectly appointed by [illegible] Executive Committee [illegible]

We must direct the attention of the Comintern to the enforced pre-convention period of over ten months with the inevitable consequences of organizational stagnation and slackening of discipline; this is responsible for a good deal of the unbridled factionalism that is driving our membership into its present caucus frenzy.

Our work in the trade union (and similarly in other workers' organizations) consists of: participation in union activities, rasing of trade issues raising of union issues, participation in union elections, progressive politica issues, revolutionary trade issues, revolutionary union issues, revolutionary political issues, etc.

There is no rigid sequence to be observed in our campaign to win the workers in these organizations for Communism; but a premature advance to issues that interferes with an effective organizational and ideological development, impatience to make these organizations the vehicles for our advanced campaigns, must be stopped.

In the words of Lenin, "it is not enough to be a revolutionary and partisan of Communism. One must know how to find at any given moment the link of the chain on which we can strain, which will enable one to pull on the whole chain, and to pass to the next link."

Any attempt to maneuver for office for the sake of the office must be sternly suppressed.

We fully concur with the Comintern stipulation concerning the organization of a labor party. In view of our sad experience with figures in the case of the federated farmer labor party, etc., we specify the number of 500,000 to apply to unions with a bona fide duespaying membership of that extent, that have authorized their participation.

11. Appeal to the Membership.

Even tho we carry our revolutionary passion right into the internal controversies of the party, we should nevertheless be open to the demands of reason and to the interests of our revolutionary task.

A great deal of the controversy in the party is of a purely factional nature and not upon any issues of principle—as pointed out by the parity commission. Two groups in the party are brutally out for power, and subvert everything else in the party to attain their ends.

We appeal to the rank and file of the party to abandon all factional alignments and to judge each issue upon its merit only.

We further appeal to the rank and file to vote down the factional interpretations of the Comintern statement, which have started another chapter of factional controversy.

Vote for the Comintern statement without qualifications or reservations.

Down with factionalism.

Long live the revolutionary unity.

Joseph Bradly, Jack Jampolsky,
members of Executive Committee,
District No. 2.

For the New York Group.

Are You Coming to the Movie Picnic?

Did you buy a ticket to the picnic given by the Federation of Russian children's schools Sunday, August 23, at National Grove, Riverside, Ill.? Moving pictures of the crowds will be taken and shown all over the United States and in Soviet Russia. Tickets in advance are only 35c and may be obtained in the Russian Co-op. Restaurants and at the Workers House, 1902 W. Division St. Get your tickets in advance and save your car fare.

Worker Killed in Vat.

DEL AIR, N. J., Aug. 20.—(FP)—John Hill, employed by Kirkhofer Container Co., was scalded to death when a heavy paddle wheel struk him into a vat where rags and paper were being reduced to pulp by boiling.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

LABOR DAY TO BRING CROWDS TO BIG PICNIC

T. U. E. L. and Freiheit Joint Affair Sept. 7

Preliminary arrangements give promise of the biggest turnout of the year at the combined jollification picnic of the Trade Union Educational League and the Freiheit on Labor Day, which falls on Monday, Sept. 7th.

At a meeting of the committee Tuesday evening, at which the representatives of different groups interested gave spirited expression of their desire to make the event one to be remembered, plans were laid for a mobilization of all workers' language groups and the inclusion in the affair of all sorts of enticing games, refreshments and intellectual treats.

To Visit Branches.

Many comrades will be conscripted to visit the various workers' organizations to tell them of the holiday to be observed by Chicago workers at Stickney park, in the suburb of Lyons, on Labor Day. All these comrades are requested to report the results of their visits to Walter Carmon or Harrison George at the DAILY WORKER office.

Many interesting games are to be arranged for by Comrade Pederson, while Comrades Wirkkula, Garver, Simonson and Meltz are engaged to see that athletics in the form of wrestling, boxing, indoor ball and tugs-of-war are to lend life and humor to the biggest event of the season. Even the Juniors are to have a hand in the games under the guidance of Comrade Louise Morrison. And then some of Labor's best speakers will be there.

Women in Tug-of-War.

A unique feature of the picnic will be two tugs-of-war, one between the men of the T. U. E. L. and Freiheit groups, organized respectively by Comrades Held and Simonson, and between the women of these groups, organized by Comrades Clara Rubinstein and Rose Rubin.

An executive committee on arrangements was elected, including Steve Rubiki, Pederson, Johnstone and Steinberg. All general committeemen are instructed to report at 19 South Lincoln street Tuesday evening, Aug. 25th, for the second meeting, and sympathizing organizations are requested to co-operate. All aboard for a big Labor Day celebration!

JOHN D. FIRES MINERS REFUSING WAGE REDUCTION

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 20.—Sixteen coal miners of the Crested Butte mine have been discharged by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. because they declined to sign the company union petition asking for a 15 per cent wage cut. The company is a Rockefeller organization and is the concern selected by John D. Jr. for his so-called "industrial democracy" plan after Rockefeller gunmen and Colorado troopers had burned women and children in the Ludlow strike.

The petition asked for a wage below the minimum line for miners with families. The 16 held out against strong pressure, refusing to request in writing that their families submit to starvation. Two days later they were fired. They are vainly appealing to the Colorado industrial commission.

Four men discharged at the Clayton mine of the Morrison Co. have been ordered reinstated by the industrial commission. They are expert and industrious miners and the commission held that they had been fired for "agitational" activity in behalf of the United Mine Workers. Union membership is increasing in the Colorado Mine Workers.

BUILDERS AT WORK

WRITE! WRITE!

GIVE US SOME ADVICE!

This column is held especially for you—for these reasons:

Here we want advice—EVERYDAY—for workers doing Communist propaganda work; to exchange experiences in getting subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER, the WORKERS MONTHLY and in selling literature at he shop, in the trade unions and among workers everywhere; to get opinions on not only how to secure subscriptions but also on how to improve the DAILY WORKER.

This is your column. Send in your experiences in this work and send us also your opinions on how this work can be done better. If you have methods that have been tried tell us how they work; if you have methods you think should be tried, tell us how they ought to work.

Don't worry about how well you may write. What Builders of the Communist movement want is not literature but IDEAS, methods, ways and means to do propaganda work more efficiently to get greater results for the movement.

This is one way in which you can contribute your share to the job of Building the Communist movement by making better Builders of others already on the job.

GIVE US SOME ADVICE—WRITE!

THE BOOKS OF A MASTER

LENIN

NO worker—AND SURELY NO COMMUNIST—can truthfully say he has a thoro grasp of Communist principles and practice—unless he has studied and learned them as put down in these classics written by our great teacher and leader—

V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)

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Praise From the Enemy Is No Praise

Daniel O'Connel, famous Irish nationalist leader made a statement which became historic, when he said that whenever the British government paid him a compliment, he went home and examined his conscience. This is a good thing for the working class to bear in mind. When their leaders are praised by the capitalists or the agents of capitalism, it indicates that there is something the matter with the leaders.

The New York Times in a recent issue showered undiluted praise on Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for establishing the so-called impartial machinery in the men's clothing industry in New York and also the establishment of a minimum standard of production, with the union, bound to enforce the terms of the agreement.

The editorial, without having any intention of being funny dilates on the alleged peace which Hillman's class collaboration policy brot about in the New York men's clothing industry. Perhaps the editorial writer did not read the story of the strike at the International Tailoring Company plant or of the vicious injunction against picketing handed down by Judge Churchill, a "friend of labor" who was endorsed by the New York Trades and Labor Council. No, the Times was not intent on providing the workers with something to giggle over. It was simply putting out propaganda for company unionism, towards which the policy of Hillman will inevitably lead the Amalgamated.

Hillman's beautiful dream, of substituting co-operation with the boss for the class struggle did not bring peace. It happens that the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who slave in the shops have no guarantee of $7,500 a year strike or no strike, employment or unemployment, like their president, Mr. Hillman. This is where Hillman's class collaboration plan gets pricked by a needle. The tailors must strike or squeeze their belts a litle tighter. Then the courts come out with their injunctions. Or when the courts fail to do this the police arrest union officials and active union members and frame them up as they did in Chicago. Hillman is undoubtedly head over heels in love with class collaboration, but the rank and file are not smitten. Hence the police raids and the injunctions.

The Times editorial carried the following chunk of dynamite which is called to the attention of the members of the Amalgamated Clithing Workers: *"The employers have asked for authority to penalize workers by deductions in their pay when they fall below the established standards of production. It is understood that the union has consented to the employers' proposal in return for their pledge to grant the union's demand and that a final agreement will be reached on that basis when the details are hammered out."* This is a nice kettle of fish! If the Times version is correct, Hillman agrees to stand behind the tailor and see that he maintains a certain standard of production or else submit to having his pay envelope looted. Thus the Amalgamated instead of being a union to help its members in the constant struggle against the employers, would become a weapon in the hands of the employers playing the same role as the slave drivers of the South in the days prior to the civil war.

The Socialist Party of France

The congress of the socialist party of France voted to refuse further support to the Painleve government. The ostensible reason for this action is Painleve's failure to make public the peace terms offered by the French government to Abd-El-Krim. The real reason is two fold.

First: The socialists were not able to exact satisfactory terms from the Painleve government.

Secondly: The campaign carried on by the Communists against the Moroccan war which the socialists supported was rapidly alienating the remnants of its proletarian following from the socialist party. Hence the gesture of political purity.

The hypocrisy of this gesture is apparent. The French military leaders expect to win the Moroccan campaign by October. If they don't win by then, they admit the situation is hopeless. Parliament does not meet until the middle of October. Therefore the socialist resolution of approval does not affect the government's policy in Morocco.

If the French campaign against the Riffs is successful, Painleve will probably retain power despite the socialist defection. If it is a failure the aid of the socialists could not save him.

When parliament was in session, only the Communists opposed the Riff war. They were arrested and imprisoned for their attitude. The socialists agreed that France must defend her prestige in Morocco. They only disagreed with Painleve over the manner in which the war should be conducted.

Thus the socialists have given further evidence of their hypocrisy and their betrayal of the workers, while making a bluff at differentiating themselves from the capitalist parties. This camouflage will not forever fool the masses.

Wales in the Argentine

His royal highness, the prince of Wales is in the Argentine, on his father's business, so to speak. That is, he is serving as royal drummer for the imperial bagmen who sell the products of Britain in South America, in competition with the United States and other countries.

The prince is trying to undo the harm done by "Black Jack" Pershing on a previous visit. Pershing was doing for Wall Street what the prince was doing for Threadneedle Street. It is another proof of the deadly competition between the two imperialist powers.

His royal highness is scheduled to open the national livestock show today. This will give him a good opportunity to sling the bull. That the prince is not traveling merely to sample various brands of hootch or test the respective terpsichorean merits of the daughters of many lands, is shown by the following paragraph in a news item from Buenos Aires:

"The prince finds British capital strongly intrenched and leading all other foreign investments. Investors hope that the present entertainment of the prince will have a beneficial influence on Argentine politicians who have a tendency to penalize British and other foreign capital at every opportunity." That's that. The pussy is out of the bag.

What Is the Issue? - -

By Max Bedacht

THE American proletariat is as yet comparatively far removed from class consciousness: It does not yet exist as an independent factor. It does not yet function as a class. Thus to all intents and purposes the American proletariat is not yet formed as a class.

In this situation it becomes the task of the Communists to hasten the birth of the proletariat as a class.

In analyzing the political and economic situation in the United States our party must find the best means, the most adequate slogans and campaigns for the accomplishment of this task.

With a convention contemplated, it became the task of the leadership of our organization to analyze the political and economic situation in the country, to give our party the direction for its future work. It is in these analyses where eventual differences of concept existing in the party become apparent. Different evaluations of existing factors naturally lead to different conclusions and to different policies.

THE minority of the Central Executive Committee, in analyzing the situation came to the conclusion:

First, that the awakening of the American proletariat ot political consciousness is the most important immediate task of our party, and

Second, that a labor party slogan and campaign is the best means to accomplish it under existing conditions.

The majority of our Central Executive Cmmittee, on the other hand, came to different conclusions. It denied both of the contentions of the minority. It claimed:

First, that the American working class is sufficiently class conscious to accept Communist leadership,

Second, that the American working class is too backward to accept a labor party, and

Third, that a labor party campaign and slogan would not hasten the acceptance of Communist leadership by the American proletariat, but on the contrary, would retard it.

This different evaluation of the situation and the resulting difference in proposed orientation for our party became the issue before our party. This, and nothing else. The theses of both sides proved that; every article published in the discussion confirms it.

Since the decision of the Comintern there has been a consistent effort on the part of the majority of the C. E. C. to twist the issue. This tactic of our C. E. C. majority is only a manifestation of the lack of Bolshevik qualities of our party. In a Bolshevik party either the leadership would have a sufficient feeling of political responsibility to prevent it from beclouding the most important political issue before the party, because its duty is to clarify it—or a Bolshevik party would have a sufficiently clear membership to sweep from position of leadership any comrade who would dare, for the sake of retaining his position, to becloud issues instead of clarifying them.

THE majority of the Central Executive Committee is trying to make the party believe that the issue was not whether a labor party but what kind of a labor party. A cool consideration of the circumstances under which the controversy developed, will prove the falseness of that claim. The question of what kind of a labor party would naturally develop first of all in a situation where the party is confronted with a crystallization of a labor party. No such condition existed in November, 1924. The sole question which agitated the Central Executive Committee and the party was the question of whether or not it was advisable under existing circumstances to propogate among the American workers the formation of a labor party. The answer of the majority was no while the minority answered yes. The ever repeated argument of the majority that there is no sentiment for a labor party proves at once two things: first, that the argument was whether or not a labor party, and, second, that the majority did not understand the first postulate of the minority: that the awakening of the American proletariat to political consciousness is the most important task of our party.

The Communist International has made its decision. The question might be asked here: why is it necessary to dig down into the past when our future course is clearly prescribed by the decision of the Comintern. Our answer is that while the future course is clearly prescribed our party needs a pilot, a leadership which can navigate the waters of the American class struggle according to the prescribed course to the benefit of the American proletariat. It is not sufficient for the leadership to declare their general acceptance of the orders, but such leadership must also show the qualifications to carry them out. In judging the qualifications past performances become important considerations for the present.

AFTER we had established the exact nature of the issue we may consider the present attitude of the majority of the C. E. C. toward it. I have before me the minutes of the American commission of the Comintern. In its sixth session held April 25th, I find Comrade Foster speaking thus: "I want to state that in general the resolution is acceptable to the majority. However, there are some points there we feel should be amended. For example, on page six, the American text, the last sentence reads as follows: 'They feel that the slogan of a labor party is the general conclusion of all their everyday demands and then the slogan will possess irresistible force.'

"We propose," continues Comrade Foster, "that this sentence be struck out altogether as this sentence will tend to overstress entirely the role of the labor party. We tihnk that IT IS ACCEPTABLE and that the propagation of a labor party is not going to work out in that respect."

Here we have a pilot accepting orders and at the same time showing unmistakable signs that he firstly does not consider the order a good one that he considers essential parts of the order as unacceptable, and secondly that he does not understand the order at all. When Comrade Foster says that this sentence "tends to overstress entirely the role of the labor party" he proves that he does not yet understand why the propagation of a labor party is an important revolutionary issue in America. If Comrade Foster and the majority considers this an overstressing of the role of the labor party then he cannot consider the labor party an acceptable policy, because only on account of the labor party's role as a unifying slogan, driving home to the workers the political significance of the class struggle, is the labor party policy an important policy of the American Communist Party. If the labor party propaganda "is not going to work out in that respect" then the C. I. decision is wrong; then the minority is wrong and the majority is right. But since the majority, thru Comrade Foster's mouth, accepted the decision of the Comintern as correct it must also accept the premise upon which the decision was made, namely, that the labor party slogan tends to accomplish the task of awakening the proletarian masses in America to political consciousness.

The Comintern did not make its decision acceptable to the majority. It refused to concede to Comrade Foster's demands.

SINCE our majority refuses to accept the premises of the Comintern its protestations of acceptance of the C. I. decision are meaningless. Especially meaningless do these protestations become when they are made as a bid for leadership. Leadership does not only presuppose the acceptance of orders but demands also an understanding of the orders and a thoro agreement with them. Our majority has proven beyond doubt that it has neither the understanding nor is it in agreement with the labor party policy.

The majority is conscious of this shortcoming and therefore adopted the policy of switching the discussion from the real issue. This tactic is neither Bolshevik nor is it conducive to the development of Bolshevism in our party. Instead of driving home to the members an understanding of the general political orientation of our party it deliberately blocks such understanding and elevates the raising of fake issues to a political principle. If our party was ever confronted with the dangers of any "fake" it is the danger of fake issues raised by a leadership which was caught in the act of misdirecting the party.

AVALANCHE OF FANCY LYING BY ANTHRACITE OPERATORS PROVEN TO BE ANTI-UNION PROPAGANDA

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)
(ARTICLE I—On Anthracite.)

A super-human attempt is being made at this time to misinform the miners and other workers thruout the country of the actual conditions existing in the Anthracite. Volumes of misleading figures are being sent thruout the country in an attempt to influence the workers against the miners in that part of the mining industry. Thousands of dollars of blood money wrung out of the miners' lives are being spent in this unholy campaign by the coal operators.

Some very important capitalist papers are quoting figures to show that the anthracite miners' wages vary from $1,200 to $6,500 per year. Truly, a very wide range of figures, but a standing reward will be paid any person who can show that the miners in the anthracite average $1,000 per year. The following table taken from the 1922 official report of the United States Coal Commission will show the hollowness of the capitalists' fake figures.

Eleven Classes.

Eleven classes of inside labor earn wages from $890 to $1,400 per year, and since that report was published, 10 per cent increase has been given the miners making the range jump to $990 to $1,500. It must be remembered that the above figures are gross earnings and no mention is made about the deductions that are taken off them.

The coal commission figures follow:

Bratticemen and carpenters	$1,425
Drivers	1,290
Doortenders and patchers, boys	890
Engineers	1,400
Headmen and footmen	1,335
Company laborers	1,345
Company miners	1,525
Pumpmen	1,430
Car runners	1,300
Timbermen	1,780
Tracklayers	1,430

It will be readily noticed that when the miners pay rent, doctor, insurance, lights, explosives, keep up their tools, etc., etc., there is very little left to feed a family.

The miners in the anthracite do not average $25 per week the year round. Most of the miners are burdened with large families. Considering the high cost of living anyone can easily see the condition of the hard coal slaves. The coal commission also reports that forty-nine per cent of the miners earned around one hundred dollars per month.

Found Miners' Families Ill-fed.

Further on in their report, they state that they investigated five hundred and fifty-five miners' homes, where earnings were low, and they found that the food consumed did not confrom in variety to the standards set by experts as essential for healthful living.

Why was the coal commission's report buried by the coal operators, and why has the fake leaders of the miners refused to carry on a campaign to have it published and broadcasted?

The commission clearly pointed out that living conditions at the mines were terrible, and recommended that the following improvements be installed at once: Living conditions to be improved, by water being brot into the houses; that bath houses should be provided, together with sanitary arrangements, and adequate sewerage facilities.

Even the Capitalist Government Disproves Lies.

The commission's report regarding wages was based on full time worked thruout the year. The work of the miners in the anthracite is of such a nature that no miner can stand up to it six days per week and the result is his earnings are proportionately cut down.

In fact, the commission, referring to this situation, states that the miners, with a few exceptions, earn from $600 to $1,300 against a cost of living estimated at $2,000, and a careful reading of their report leads one to some very, very definite conclusions as to the steps to be taken to solve the coal problem.

Another instalment of the anthracite will be published in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

Armed Miners of Zeigler Defend Homes Against Terrorists

(Continued from page 1)

cold feet, and this morning only a few men tried to get into the mine.

There are 18 men arrested so far upon the warrants issued charging "conspiracy to murder." Among these are Henry Corbishley, deposed president of the Zeigler miners' local and a foe of the Farrington-klan machine. Others include Corbishley's two brothers and Matt Crjnoevich, a militant leader of the progressive miners' of this camp. The bail is set at $200 each, and Corbishley and his brother miners are now released. Other warrants are yet not served.

Set Hearing for Aug. 26.

The preliminary hearing is set for August 26. Attorney H. E. Morgan is retained for the defense. The spirit of the miners is running high against the labor fakers and the klan who have thus combined to intimidate and persecute them.

Warrants Sworn Out by Labor Faker.

Farrington has declared in the public press that he will drive the miners of Zeigler back to work, and the attempted armed terror of the ku klux klan is evidently his first effort. The warrants against the union miners were sworn out by one of the officials of the U. M. W. of A.—D. B. Cobb, vice-president of Sub-District 9.

Cobb and Lon Fox, the sub-district president, are the original cause of the present trouble, as it was their successful stealing of the election last year which set every honest miner in the sub-district against them, but won to their side the bootleggers, K. K. K. and the secret forces of the mine operators.

Miners Organize to Fight Back.

The miners all over the state are organizing a demand for a special district convention, to clean house of all such vermin officials and to protect the union against election thieves and official disrupters such as Cobb, who has sworn out warrants against members of his union. Resolutions are pouring into the sub-district office from the locals condemning this treachery to the cause of labor and demanding re-instatement of local officers.

GENERAL STRIKE NEEDED TO SAVE THE W. VA. MINERS

Railroaders Must Stop Hauling Scab Coal

By AN OLD COAL MINER.
(Worker Correspondent.)

SHINNSTON, W. Va., Aug. 20.—From what I see around here in West Virginia it looks like the coal miners' strike will be lost unless John L. Lewis calls a general strike on Sept. 1st. I personally know that if the hard coal fields are settled Lewis will not call the general strike.

Should Call General Strike.

I will say this much: Again us poor miners are waiting for the first of September only. If it's a general strike it is O. K., and if not all of us are returning to work. We have struck better than six months. I do hope that Lewis calls a general strike.

Must Stop Hauling Scab Coal.

I was talking to a railroader the other day, and the question of a railroad strike was brot up. He told me that the laws of the United States forbid them from affiliating with the A. F. of L., as the coal miner did, and that they could not pull a strike as we did, and that they had to look out for the people in the large cities.

He said that if they came out on strike for one week, that thousands of little children would starve. I think it would be better for a few to starve now than for the whole United States to starve the rest of their lives. And they would not have to strike to help us out. All they would have to do would be stop hauling scab coal.

Governor to Name Ladd's Successor, Leaguers Shut Out

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 20.—A new United States senator, to fill the place made vacant by E. F. Ladd, deceased, is to be chosen for North Dakota. Governor Sorlie, Nonpartisan leaguer, says he will appoint a "progressive" for the post.

It has been the custom in the past for the nonpartisan league organization in North Dakota to name all candidates for state and national office and delegates of the league met here some time ago for the purpose of indorsing a man for the United States senate.

It appeared, however, that Sorlie was determined to do this job himself, and altho some of the leaguers were against this procedure, the governor's control of jobs was sufficient to whip the majority of the delegates into line.

Women Back Channel Swim.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A second attempt to swim the English channel by Gertrude Ederle, American girl swimmer, will be backed financially by the Women's Swimming Association of New York, officials of the organization announced today.

Electricity to Battle Age.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Now that the world has laughed away the alleged "rejuvenation" claims for monkey glands an English inventor has come forward with the claim that he is able to rejuvenate the old and put off the old-age feeling in the middle-aged by the medium of electricity.

GEORGIAN GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY EXPEDITION REACHES TOP OF PEAK

TIFLIS, Aug. 20.—Five girls, and the tea they made, were given credit today for the successful ascent of Mount El Bruz, Europe's highest mountain, by a party of nineteen members of the Georgian Geographic Society.

Mount El Bruz is 18,526 feet above sea level at the pinnacle, which gives it an elevation 3,000 feet greater than Mont Blanc.

During the frequent stops in the ascent, the five girls made pots of tea and served the weary climbers.

TURN FIRE HOSE ON 34 JAILED I. W. W. MEMBERS

Arrested for Boycott of N. D. Counties

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 20.—The Fargo fire department was called out last night to quell a protest of 34 I. W. W. confined in the Cass county jail. The sheriff boasted that "we practically drowned them." The men are to be called before the justice of the peace on charges of "malicious mischief."

The I. W. W. were put in jail because they actively agitated for a boycott on Fargo and Cass county, complaining that 16 harvest hands were unjustly arrested on Aug. 3rd. Northwest authorities generally have become notorious for their disregard of the rights of the harvest workers.

Phonograph Work Revives.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—(FP)—Victor Talking Machine Co. is taking on workers at the rate of 100 a day, bringing its force to 4,500, because of increased production of phonographs equipped with radio receiving sets.

British Missionaries Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Eight British missionaries belonging to the Church Missionary Society who were captured by bandits in China are safe and are being kindly treated, according to advices received here today.

BUILDING LABOR WINS STRIKES IN NEW HAEVN

Some Contractors Give In, Others Weaken

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 20.—(FP)—Twenty or more contractors signed up with striking building laborers when all other workers except bricklayers walked out in sympathy. About 200 hodcarriers and laborers are affected by the agreements which give them their wage increases to 75 and 85 cents an hour. The five biggest contractors, who employ over 400 laborers, are refusing to grant workers' demands despite the sympathetic strike.

Union bricklayers are out on the office building job contracted by Leonard Construction Co., headed by former Senator Harry A. Leonard, because the company employs non-union men on another job. Bricklayers are prevented by their agreement with employers from participating in sympathetic strikes.

The general strike committee is hopeful that because of Leonard's breach of contract all union bricklayers will walk off their jobs. Leonard is the leader of the builders' association fight against building trades unions in New Haven.

Soviet Planes Going to Canton.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—Two Soviet airplanes, en route to Canton on a flight from Moscow, arrived today at Kaifeng, according to reports received here.

Close Convent in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—The convent of Guadalajara has been closed by police order and thirteen Spanish nuns ordered expelled under the terms of a law prohibiting foreign teachers in Mexican schools.

Calles Trying to Put It Over.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—To facilitate settlement of the controversy raging over the agrarian laws, President Calles has announced plans to give the leaders of the agrarian commission diplomatic appointments abroad and to replace them with commissioners more in sympathy with the proposed reforms.

DO YOUR PART FOR THE PRISONERS

THE jails of the world are filled with political prisoners. In India, China, Japan, Germany, Italy, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary and the United States thousands of workers have fallen victims to the capitalist courts and are dragging out weary months and years in filthy jails from which they will emerge, if death does not first overtake them, ill and broken.

Workers are persecuted and jailed wherever capitalism flourishes. From Tom Mooney in a California jail to political prisoners in India, jailed, tortured and beaten, there is no difference in the motive of the bosses or the crime of the prisoners. It is the attempt on the part of courageous workers to free their own class at the risk of death and the revenge of the bourgeois class against those who would wrest from them their power and this revenge in its frenzy knows no bounds. And it is useless to hope for mercy. Our hope lies only in ourselves. A strong defense must be built up with which to fight, and funds must be raised for the wives and children of class war prisoners, for legal defense and counsel and for affording some material comfort for the victims themselves, who, in black holes of the jails that capitalism has provided for the workers, wait and hope for a message from the outside.

The International Labor Defense has been organized for the great purpose of defending and caring for those who fall in the first trenches of the war between bosses and workers. Its scope is international and its aim is to defend class war prisoners everywhere, no matter what their political affiliations. In this great work help is needed. Each one must do his bit. This means you and your fellow workers.

Help to make the outing at Pleasant Bay park, New York, Aug. 23rd, a success.

DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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ENGLAND PLOTS WAR ON CHINA

ZEIGLER MINERS HOLD BACK SCABS; PREPARING TO FIGHT CONSPIRACY TO RAILROAD MEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., August 21.—Provocateurs attempted to start trouble at the Bell and Zoller Mine No. 1 here this morning when a picket line of hundreds of union miners who have refused to work formed to send back local weaklings and what ever other miners might be brought in to take their places.

Scores of women turned out with the strikers and some of them threw rotten eggs at those attempting to enter the pit for work. A rock was thrown and a small riot developed in which pickhandles and coal figured much to the disaster of those trying to enter the mine.

The miners have been careful not to allow any of their number to carry guns on the picket line. A contingent of police and deputies who have been stationed at the mine for the last ten mornings since the beginning of the strike are in open sympathy with the men who refuse to work. A number of the officers have warned the men against the use of firearms but said they had no objection to pickhandles if the scabs started trouble.

Only a Few Scabs.

Of the thirteen hundred men involved there are no more than two dozen who have shown any desire to return to work until the miners' demands are granted. Most of these are miners who have been duped into joining the ku klux klan and constitute the only support in the miners' local of the sub-district officials who are responsible for the walk out.

Trouble Over Checkweighman.

The trouble started almost two weeks ago when the union checkweighman protested that the company was running the coal over the scales so fast in Mine No. 1 that he couldn't record correct weights.

He reported to Henry Corbishley, president of Local 992 which controls Mine No. 1 and Corbishley notified the men that their coal was not being weighed. The men walked out of the mine thirteen hundred strong.

Officials Side with Company.

The sub-district officials were called in to settle the dispute. Instead of forcing the company to correct the trouble at the scales, Vice-president D. B. Cobb of Sub-District 9 of the U. M. W. of A. notified the president and the pit committee that they were deposed. The sub-district officers then called a special meeting of the union. The men demanded that Cobb reopen the case and reinstate the deposed officers. Cobb flatly refused.

Refuse to Elect New Officers.

Cobb and Len Fox, president of the sub-district, then called upon the men to elect new officers. This they refused to do. Cobb then arose and announced the appointment of a president and a pit committee known by the men to be klansmen. The meeting adjourned.

Progressive Miner Murdered.

Before the miners left the hall, a man by the name of Wilson hit J. B. Farthing, a miner sixty years old. Farthing's son fought his way thru the crowd to his father's side and a fight started. A klansman named Hargis killed one of the leaders of the local union, Mike Saravich, as the latter walked from the hall.

When the melee started Cobb, the vice-president, pulled a black jack from his pocket. This was grabbed away from him and he was hit a number of times.

Cobb Swears Warrants.

Two days later, Cobb swore out a warrant for twenty six active members of the union whose names were given to him by one of his spies in the local. Eighteen of the men were arrested and charged with conspiracy to murder Cobb. In less than

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE worst feature of the surrender of the British government to the threat of a general strike, said James Ramsay MacDonald, socialist, is the prestige it gave to the Communists. Better that the miners lose than that the Communists' program should be justified. Lest an injustice may be done to Mac, here is exactly what he said: "The government has simply handed over the appearance, at any rate of victory, to the very forces, that sane, well-considered thoroly well-examined socialism feels to be probably its greatest enemy.

• • •

"IF the government had fought their policy out, one would have respected it. It just suddenly doubled up. The consequence has been to increase the power and the prestige of those who do not believe in political action." What a shame that the British trade union movement preferred to accept the industrial program of the Communists rather than suffer shipwreck?

• • •

IN times of crisis the workers are not finicky. They are more inclined to grasp at whatever promises to bring them succor than in normal times, when they are easily influenced by propaganda that appeals to their prejudices. Wherever the workers are engaged in battle with the employers the Communists are always there on the side of the workers, regardless of how they may disagree with them on political issues.

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STANLEY BALDWIN bought peace in the recent industrial crisis by subsidizing the coal operators. He may now have to subsidize the railroad owners. The rail workers have rejected a proposal for a reduction in wages. The owners claim they have no money. If the rail workers decide to strike they will have five or six million workers behind them as the miners had. What is Baldwin to do?

• • •

J. H. THOMAS, labor party leader does not like the idea of subsidizing either the workers or the capitalists. He is grievously offended because the government was forced by the threat of a strike to purchase peace. He also regrets that the owners were forced to withdraw their notices of a reduction in wages. How patient the workers of Britain must be when they tolerate fakers like Thomas and MacDonald? But we have our Green, Berry, etc.

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VICTOR LAWSON, the editor and publisher of the Chicago Daily

(Continued on page 2)

GARMENT WORKERS OF NEW YORK STOP WORK BY THOUSANDS IN A GIGANTIC PROTEST AT SIGMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, August 21.—Never in the history of New York labor has such a tremendous demonstration been held of such a determined mass of workers as the throng of thirty thousand estimated workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which poured out of the garment shops of Manhattan island yesterday at three o'clock to back up in a veritable army of labor their chosen leaders of the left wing locals, 2, 9 and 22.

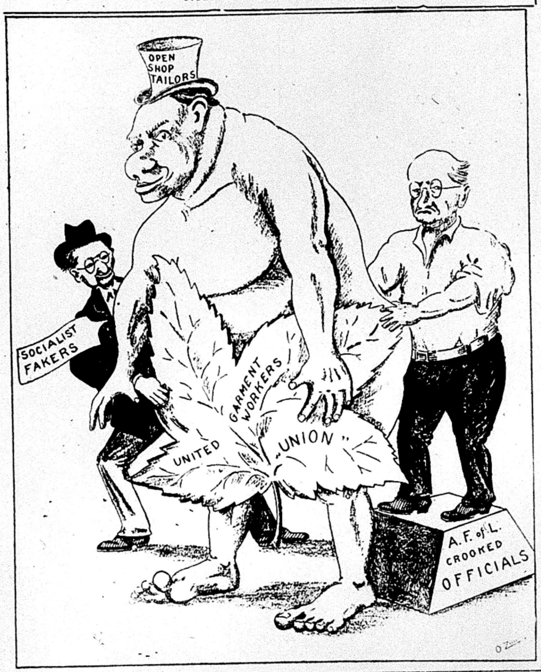
Altho forbidden by the hostile police to make use of the bands which were to accompany the workers from the points of mobilization at the shops and to lead the march to the meeting halls it was an inspiring sight to see the workers pour down from the great buildings at an hour in which they usually continue their slavery.

Pour Down From Shops.

At three o'clock the elevators from the upper floors of the garment market district buildings began vomiting throngs of workers, who showed their remarkable comprehension of labor discipline by dressing ranks in marching formation with speed and preci-

(Continued on page 2)

NAKED SCABBERY



THOMPSON AND WATT ISSUE AN ANSWER TO FARRINGTON ATTACK IN HIS SHEET "ILLINOIS MINER"

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

The following is self explanatory and shows Frank Farrington, the president of the Illinois miners, in his true light, as the most contemptible faker in the history of the Illinois miners' union. The miners' treasury in Illinois, long recognized to be the strongest in the miners' union, is being sucked dry by the Farrington vampires and today is about bled to death. Freeman Thompson and John Watt, the illegally deposed progressives of District 12, have issued a circular placing the facts of some of Frank's dirty work before the membership for their consideration. It runs as follows:

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions United Mine Workers of America, in District 12;

"As to the Expenditures of Union Funds:"

When we saw the above heading that appeared on an article written by Frank Farrington in his paper the Illinois Miner, so called, we thot that we were going to learn something about the expenditure of funds in District No. 12, in an itemized form showing in detail all about the mining properties bought and the other hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been squandered by Frank Farrington and his machinery.

We thot that we were going to have explained to us about the split that President Lewis complained of that was transacted between former director of Mines and Minerals Medill, and Fishwick and Farrington. We thot we were going to be informed about the Hamilton and Lester damage claims, we thot we were going to learn all about the $1,518.00 telegrams while traveling and also of the $900 train fare bills and the $700 hotel bills in three months time.

Lots of Things.

We also thot we would get an explanation of why Farrington and Fishwick went on a Peabody bosse's note for a certain amount of money. We thot an itemized statement of the legal department would be given which would account for individuals of the Red Maher type who do practically nothing but loaf around the Windsor Hotel and put in expense bills for three months totaling around $1,200 or at the rate of $13.00 per day every day for the three months period of 90 days, besides their daily salary of $9.60 per day.

We thot we would learn what was the "special field work" that "Bill Hogan" and others of his ilk do around election time and we thot that some of the money that had been squandered was going to be put back into the treasury and divided to the out of work coal miners in this state.

But our dreams and thots received a rude awakening after we had read further than the camouflage head line that appeared in Frank's paper, and

(Continued on page 2)

FILIPINO FOSTERS FUTILE HOPES THAT CONGRESS WILL RELENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Pedro Guevara, one of the two resident commissioners in congress from the Philippines, formerly a trade union agitator, is back from a five-months visit in the islands. He says the Filipino workers are more than ever determined on winning their independence. He was instructed to do everything in his power to bring congress to fulfill its pledge, made in the Jones act in 1916, to relinquish American occupation and control.

Deadlock between Gov. Gen. Wood and the island legislature is as complete today as when Wood went to Manila four years ago.

Boy Suffocated In Fire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Seven-year-old Martin Krieger was suffocated to death, four persons were injured, and six families were rescued in a fire today in an apartment house in Brooklyn. The dead boy lived on the fourth floor.

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF CROWE RUNS SCAB PRINTERY

States Attorney's Police Used as Guards

Police from State's Attorney Crowe's office searched pressmen and feeders in the vicinity of the Cuneo Printing Company plant and even threatened to shoot.

Most of the police employed to protect the Berry finks working at Cuneo's are from the state's attorney's office. It was stated at union headquarters yesterday that Cuneo is a brother-in-law of State's Attorney Crowe and that Crowe is using the funds to help his relative out of a tight fix.

One of Berry's strikebreaking recruiting sergeants is Tom Polston, former vice president of Pressmen's Printing Union No. 3. While he was an anti-Berry man he relished telling the story of Berry's scabbing in St. Louis. The story is told in another column.

Threaten to Shoot.

About 10 o'clock Thursday night, as a group of the locked-out Cuneo employes were standing near the plant conversing with each other, a big automobile drew up. Two uniformed policemen and several plainclothes dicks jumped out and pulling their guns lined the workers up against the wall and searched them.

One of the dicks carried a sawed-off shotgun and brandished it before the pressmen, who were threatened with "real strongarm tactics" if they did not keep away from the plant.

Several loads of scabs were hauled to the plant in Premier cabs, which is a union concern, but it appears that the officials of the union do not take their unionism any more seriously than does "Majah" Berry. Neither does the advertising matter put out by the Premier company bear the union label. Premier company carry the union label.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM AUTHORIZES VICE ADMIRAL SINCLAIR TO TAKE 'FREEDOM OF ACTION' AT CANTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, August 21.—The authorization by the British government to Vice Admiral Sinclair to take "freedom of action" in resisting the shipping regulations ordered by the South China Canton republic means, according to political interpretation, war upon the Canton government by Great Britain, and a possible dragging in of all China into a revolutionary war against imperialist nations who may ally themselves with England.

That the shipping regulations ordered by the Canton government will be, if successful, a death blow to British shipping and trade and completely paralyze the great British port of Hong Kong.

These regulations are that steamers of any nationality except British and Japanese will be allowed the use of any Chinese port (controlled by Canton), provided, however, that such steamers will not call at the British port of Hong Kong. Also, all steamers entering the port are subject to inspection by pickets of the Anti-Imperialist Union to prevent arms shipments to reactionary counter-revolutionary elements.

Hit British Trade.

The Canton government proposes to American traders that all shipments of American goods for Canton should be first landed at Shanghai and trans-shipped by Soviet Russian or Chinese steamers to Canton, as striking workers are refusing to handle goods passing thru Hong Kong or transported in British ships.

Great Britain is thus threatened with a vital loss of trade, and she has every imperialist reason to be worried over the situation. But with the Shanghai settlement yesterday made between the Chinese and the Japanese, whereby the boycott of Japanese goods is ended by the granting of practically all the demands of the strikers by Japan, puts Britain into a position of isolation and she may not be able to gain any support from other imperialist rivals in a war upon China or even the Canton government's part of China.

Real diplomacy will move slowly in these circumstances, and it is to be remembered that China, while not a strong military centralized power, has 1,700,000 soldiers under arms in the various provinces under the almost independent governors, and that a war of intervention would take at the least estimate on the part of imperialist military experts, and army of 300,000.

If the United States could, as the imperialist powers figure, be induced to join in a war of intervention, it would be asked to furnish 100,000 men and to keep them there for two or thre years. And this would cost some $2,000,000,000 or more. And in the end the situation would be the same—or worse—for the imperialists as when they started.

Intervention Fails to Scare Anybody.

Some Chinese believe that intervention would be a good thing, to

(Continued on page 2)

CAL'S ECONOMY BUNK EXPOSED, EXPENSES RISE

Government Spends 37 Million More in 1925

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Despite the heralded Coolidge drive for economy, the cost of operating the American government during July—the first month of the new fiscal year—showed a sharp increase over the same period of 1924, the treasury department reported.

The total cost of government last month, the treasury announced, was $215,592,753, an increase of $37,597,000 over federal expenditures in July, 1924.

In the face of the president's orders for strict economy, a majority of the government departments showed higher costs of operation in July than in the same month of 1924.

The treasury itself used $5,500,000 more in July than a year ago in refunding internal revenue receipts, while an increase of $5,700,000 was noted in civil service retirement payments. The veterans' bureau also showed an increase of $2,000,000 in monthly operating costs, while the state, treasury and agriculture departments all showed $1,000,000 increases.

'THE UNION BE DAMNED', SAID 'MAJAH' BERRY

George Scabbed in St. Louis in 1902

The story of the efforts of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 to call a halt to Berry's looting of the treasury was started in yesterday's issue, but I must digress a little to give another instance of the "Majah's" crooked and scabby career, and curiously enuf this story first saw the light thru the initiative of Tom Polston, now one of the wheel horses pulling the Berry band wagon.

Berry's record as a scab herder is well known. It is not generally known however, that Berry scabbed in St. Louis in the year 1902. The following statement by Alfred Dale, signed by a notary public, is offered in evidence.

"I was employed by the Donnelly Printing Company as a pressman on or about May, 1902.

"Acting under the instructions of Pressmen's Union No. 6 I notified Mr. Donnell that it would be necessary for him to have a pressman in charge of the pressroom and according to the number of presses he had, an additional pressman.

"This Mr. Donnell refused to do and I notified him that I could not continue to work under these conditions, as I had been instructed by Pressmen's Union that unless he complied with the laws of the Pressmen's Union I would have to cease work. He said: 'Go ahead and get out.

"I then had a talk with Mr. Berry, trying to explain things to him, and told him that I would see that No. 6 would try and get him a card as soon as possible if he would come out with the pressmen and feeders.

"He said to me: 'The union be damned, they can go to hell.' He said he was going to stay with Mr. Donnell. I said, 'Mr. Berry, don't talk that way; you are a young man; it won't do you any good.' He said, 'To hell with you.' I said, 'All right,' and I left.

"Alfred Dale."

The above statement was subscribed and sworn to before Florence Paillod Hearsum, a notary public, on the 12th of August, 1902.

Some Father!

This is only one of the colorful incidents in the career of George L. Berry, president of an international union and claiming the right to speak in the name of organized labor and consign radicals, progressives and Communists to perdition. This trade union fink had the colossal gall at the last convention of the union, if convention it may be called, to have a motion passed ordering that his picture be painted and that it be hung in the Pressmen's Home in Tennessee with the inscription of "George L. Berry—Father of the Home."

Berry has pursued every honest member of the union who has dared to stand up against his rotten grafting rule with unparalleled malignity. One of those is John G. Warrington of St. Louis. But the rank and file in St. Louis support Warrington against Berry.

Another Berry Tool.

A specimen of the type that Berry uses to do his dirty work in the union is Charles Fleck, now in a steward-

(Continued on page 2)

'THE UNION BE DAMNED', SAID 'MAJAH' BERRY

George Scabbed in St. Louis in 1902

(Continued from Page 1)

ship in Detroit. That Fleck's unsavory record in the International union is well known to Berry can be seen from the following letter which was sent to Berry in the year 1912 by John J. Crimmins, secretary-treasurer of No. 23. On January 4, 1918, Berry forwarded a copy of the letter to Julius Rosenheim of Chicago, with the suggestion that the information contained therein should not be given out unless it was absolutely necessary to do so in the interest of the conservation of the union. The letter follows:

Fleck's Record.

(Copy)

New York, April 10, 1912.

Mr. George L. Berry,
Pres. I. P. P. & A. U.,
Rogersville, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter dated April 4th relative to Chas. Fleck was received on the morning of the 8th.

You ask for the details of his case. I will give you his record as we have it in our files. When No. 23 withdrew its members from the firm of Isaac Blanchard for the 8-hour day, the committee in charge placed Mr. Fleck on the strike list, and he received strike benefits from October 14th to November 29th, 1907, a period of nine weeks at $8 per week, while he had no card and never made any effort to get one.

When the funds of No. 23 were depleted, the Union ordered all men on strike list, not members of the Union, to be dropped from the list. Mr. Fleck with numerous others were notified it would be impossible to pay them any more strike benefits.

The next we heard from Mr. Fleck was on December 2nd, 1907, three days later, when I was served with law papers where he has started suit for wages, that his lawyer calls the strike benefits.

Our lawyers, Steckler Brothers, defended this action for us, and we were successful in having the case dismissed.

We next found Mr. Fleck working at Starkey Press, where our men were out for the 8-hour day. Again he refused to assist until he was placed on the strike list, which request the committee in charge of strike again was compelled to comply with. He again drew strike benefits from Jan. 11, 1908, to June 27, 1908, 26 weeks. He finally became a member of No. 23 on July 3rd, 1908, and he failed to pay his dues, becoming a suspended member until March 15th, 1909, when he paid his dues, but not the one day pay, which he still owes.

He went to work for the American Bible Society, New York City, a firm that we never had any trouble with until he started to work there. He spoiled some work and the firm made complaints to the Union against him. Former President John E. Donnelly was ordered to investigate the complaint of this firm, and he reported to our Union that charges should be made against Mr. Fleck for his conduct in that office. This firm has always been a fair one and always granted the conditions we asked for.

Mr. Fleck disappeared and the next we heard from him was when Secretary Paterson, of Detroit, No. 40, wrote a letter asking for his standing with No. 23. His lettter was read at a regular meeting of No. 23 and I was instructed to inform Detroit Union No. 40 that No. 23 refused to release Mr. Fleck.

The next we heard from this gentleman he presented a traveling card, issued by Rahway Assistants Union, where he had never worked. He claimed to have been initiated in the Lansing, Mich., Assistants Union, he received a withdrawal card from that Union in order to avoid Section 5, Article II (Certificate of Membership).

The Rahway issues him a traveling card, which he presents to the Executive Board of No. 23 who refused to accept it and notifies him that he must be reinstated by No. 23, which he agrees to do by filling out reinstatement blanks and paying part of his application fee.

Permit me to state that I was not at the meeting of the Executive Board which acted on his case.

We respectfully submit that this man has taken advantage of conditions surrounding the Lansing Assistants Union to force himself in that Union and thereby avoid payment of legitimate debts to Franklin Union No. 23.

Awaiting your decision in this case, with kindest regards, I am,

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) John J. Crimmins,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The next article of this series will appear in Monday's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

BERLIN FACTORY NO PLACE FOR ASSASSIN OF ROSA LUXEMBURG

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Workmen in the Siemens Dynamo works recently noticed among them a new face which somehow seemed familiar. The man called himself August Radolf. But one day an enterprising Communist worker looked up some old newspaper photographs and identified Radolf as Oscar Runge, one of the assassins of Rosa Luxemburg. In a flash the pseudo worker was surrounded by a crowd of angry workmen shouting, "Murderer! Murderer!" and Runge saved himself only by flight. Since that time he has not appeared at the factory.

Grain Gamblers in New Move to Raise the Price of Wheat

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 21.—A move to delay a large portion of the 1925 wheat crop of western Canada from being put on the market and thus raise the price is being made by grain gamblers here, according to a local paper.

Bootlegging in Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Formal disapproval of the verdict of a naval court martial in acquitting two navy nurses, Ruth M. Anderson and Catherine Clancy, of bringing liquor into the country on a naval transport was announced today by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur.

CHINESE ORDER BARRING SHIPS ANGERS BALDWIN

"Serious" Says London Foreign Office

LONDON, England, Aug. 21.—The foreign office is greatly perturbed over the order given by the Chinese authorities at Canton that British and Japanese vessels may not enter Chinese ports. "A very serious situation has arisen," a spokesman for the foreign office sctated.

The government "will not take action," it was said, until "a full investigation has revealed whether the rules in question were laid down by responsible Chinese authorities or by a semi-European provincial government."

Great Britain has formally communicated with the United States, Japan, and other powers asking their views regarding shipping regulations, it was announced at the foreign office.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

British Imperialism in War Move Against China at Canton

(Continued from page 1)

solidify the hetrogenous elements, weld the armed forces of the independent provinces into a strong national army and teach Chinese to fight in an effective way against the alien tyrants. So a threat of war by Britain, aside from the fact that she may get no help, but obstruction from other rival powers, is not effective in sending the Chinese of today cringing into the dust, submissive and begging for mercy.

The British empire is felt to be in an historical crisis, and an adventure into lonely intervention in China. A great land with teeming and hostile population to harass the army of occupation at every opportunity, is seen as only increasing the disintegration of British power. Moreover, British labor is turning to the left.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85¼, cable 4.85⅝; France, franc, demand 4.68¾, cable 4.69¼. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53½, cable 4.54; Italy, lira, demand 3.61, cable 3.61¼. Sweden, krona, demand 26.86, cable 26.89; Norway, krone, demand 18.62, cable 18.64, Denmark, krone, demand 23.01, cable 23.03; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael, 78.75.

Trans-Atlantic Record Broken.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Great Brit- President Roosevelt, of the United States Lines, broke all records for a trans-Atlantic crossing for steamers of the twinscrew type when she landed in New York today. The ship made the trip from Cherbourg in six days, one hour and twenty minutes. The President Roosevelt broke her own record by averaging 20.04 miles an hour.

Zeigler, Ill., Coal Miners Prepare to Fight Conspiracy

(Continued from page 1)

half an hour all were released on bail of $2,000 each.

Local unions of miners in the county, when they heard of Cobb's action, passed resolutions of protest and sent wires to Frank Farrington, president of District 12 of the U. M. W. of A. asking Farrington if he was going to permit Cobb to proceed with the prosecution of the men. Farington wired that he was going to back Cobb up and push the prosecution of the Zeigler miners.

Election Steals.

Farrington's answer has caused much consternation among the miners round about Ziegler, who know that this action of Cobb's is the last desperate effort of a completely discredited labor bureaucrat to save his office.

The prelude to the whole affair is found in the general elections of Dec. 9 this year when Cobb stole the votes of the sub-district to keep himself in office. It is significant that it is none other but Local 992 of Zeigler that has charges pending against him before the disttcir board.

President Corbishley of 992 received a letter today asking him to come to Springfield next Tuesday to present his case to the board. The miners have proof that Cobb had five thousand bogus ballots printed and in one instance tore the door of a union hall from its hinges to put fake ballots in the box.

Frame-up Feared.

The miners here look on the prosecution of the twenty-six for whom Cobb has sworn warrants as a very serious matter. It is known that Cobb has supporters in Zeigler who are willing to swear to anything before a jury. Cobb is notorious for his dirty trickery and the miners feel sure that he is desperate enuf to plan a frame-up to send all the Zeigler men to the penitentiary.

Progressives Ready to Fight.

Local defense committees are being formed in all the locals of the county and funds are being raised to fight against the frame-up of the progressive miners. Attorneys have been retained to handle the preliminary hearing which sits next Wednesday.

If the case becomes real serious the miners will ask for outside support thruout the whole labor movement in fighting against this dastardly betrayal on the part of their officials.

Holding Out.

In the meantime they are keeping the mine shut down until they are given back their old officials who have been illegally removed and until arrangements are made with the company to make it possible or the check-weighman to record proper weights. If events develope for the next several weeks as they have the last two, it is safe to say that the eyes of the whole nation will be turned on the fight in Zeigler.

FRENCH BREAK NEGOTIATIONS WITH RIFFIANS

PARIS, France, Aug. 21.—Announcement by the French and Spanish emissaries sent to Morocco more than a month ago with Franco-Spanish "peace terms" for Abd-el-Krim were coming home, indicated abandonment of all hope for peace by negotiation with the Riff leader.

The FrancoSpanish offer, however, was known to be unacceptable to Krim from the start, as he insisted on independence for the Riff republic, while the French and Spanish representatives declared Krim must accept a Spanish protectorate.

A French column under Colonel Naugues, the war office reports, has entered the Riff territory in the hills east of Bab Taza. The Riffians are firing on Naugues' 4,000 troops from all sides.

Marshal Petain is en route to Rabat to take over the direction of the French forces in North Africa.

CHICAGO MOVIE TO BE TAKEN THIS SUNDAY

Do you want to be a movie star? No chance for you at Hollywood, but you can get into the movies in Chicago if you will attend the picnic of the Federation of the Russian Children's School of Chicago and Vicinity on Sunday, Aug. 23, at National Grove, Riverside, Ill. Moving pictures of the separate schools and the crowd in general will be taken and later shown in Chicago and other cities of the United States, and will also be sent to Soviet Russia. Organizations who will attend in a body are urged to prepare signs with their names.

Tickets in advance are only 35 cents and are for sale by all members of the schools, at the Russian Co-op restaurants and at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Tell your friends about it and come yourself and get into the movies!

Militant Struggles of Workers Unmask the Capitalist Dictatorship

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the New York Times speculates as to the drift of the industrial war in Great Britain, declaring that if militant labor forces the issue, "the government will not be found wholly impotent." In harmony with its usual confident threat it adds, "And that holds for the United States also."

This organ of the robber class thus offers the armed force of the capitalist dictatorship as the mediator in industrial struggles; declaring the continued suppression and oppression of the working class its solution of present day problems.

• • • •

The Times, like the whole capitalist class in all countries, is very much perturbed over the situation in Great Britain. If the coal miners can force the government to subsidize the coal industry, the railroad workers are beginning to wonder why the same cannot be done in the transportation industry. It is this increasing effectiveness of the general strike that the ruling class fears, forcing it to look about for remedies to save itself.

• • • •

Much hope is placed in "the moderation of the leaders of the Labor Party," meaning J. Ramsay MacDonald, the late premier, among others. It was when the Baldwin government capitulated in part to the coal miners, that MacDonald exclaimed that, "it had yielded to the wildest Bolsheviks." This political careerist, who has gone over completely to the enemy class, does not like to see the workers using their industrial power for political purposes. MacDonald joins hands with Baldwin in this respect. MacDonald also joins hands with those "older and steadier members of the labor unions," to use the words of the Times, who surrender to destructive class-collaboration rather than join in carrying on the constructive fight of the class struggle that leads to the victory of the proletarian dictatorship.

• • • •

The Times has little faith in the ability of the bourgeoisie to organize forces of volunteers as strike breakers to keep the public services moving in case of a strike. "The League of Citizens" may have been successful in the 1911 Liverpool police strike, the volunteer strikebreakers, incipient fascisti, played a part in the Swedish general strike of 1909, but it is confessed that the industrial structure of England, especially its transportation by land and sea, is too intricate to be carried on by any but the skilled and technical workers thoroly acquainted with their tasks. The best hope that the Times gives the British bourgeoisie is for "only partial relief of a beleaguered community."

• • • •

Clear confession from the capitalist class itself that it is helpless to carry on industry without workers. Its problem then is to keep labor enslaved, in order that it may continue plundering it, piling up profits for its parasite class. But this social structure of the robber bandits is shaking in England under the blows of a rising working class. It is in this crisis that the shams of "democracy" are sloughed off and the naked fist of the Fascist dictatorship makes its appearance. The Times makes this threat of the use of capitalism's armed power, the police, the army, the navy, not only in Great Britain, but also in the United States. It evidently feels that as British capitalism falls, so falls capitalism in the United States of America.

• • • •

In this struggle, however, there is only one thing that the workers and farmers need discover. That is, that they can get along without the bourgeoisie. Once that realization is full grown, labor will establish its own dictatorship to exterminate these bourgeois vermin, who try to convince the world that they are destined to rule always.

The Times is trying to sound a call to arms to the forces of anti-labor in the hour of the decay of capitalism. But that call grows increasingly feeble everywhere.

New York Garment Workers Quit

(Continued from page 1)

sion for the most part, raising banners above the ranks declaring their demands for the resignation of Sigman and his gang from the union, the proportional representation of locals on the joint board, refusal to accept the traitorons sellout of the Sigman gang's arbitration award of the governor's commission, a union freed from corrupt and gangster rule, and their adhesion to the Joint Action Committee which had called the stoppage.

More Halls Needed.

Fifteen halls, five more than contemplated at the time the order for stoppage was issued by the Joint Action Committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22, were filde. And in Union Square the thousands of cloak and dressmakers which filled the great space to overflowing attracted such public attention that it cannot be seen how even the yellow liars of the Jewish Daily Forward could ignore the fact that Sigman is dead and that the Joint Action Committee is supported by the membership of the I. L. G. W. U.

Bryant Hall at 725 6th avenue, was the meeting place for which the workers on 37, 38, 39 and 40th streets and intersecting avenues headed. The Stuyvesant Casino, 142 2nd avenue, was the meeting place of all workers in the district from 35th to 36th streets. From 30th to 34th, the workers marched to Cooper Union. From 27th, 28th and 29th streets they went to Webster Hall. From 25th to 26th streets they marched to Manhattan Lyceum. From 23rd to 24th to Arlington Hall; from 21st to 22nd street to Hennington Hall; from 18th, 19th and 20th to Lenox Assembly; from 15th, 16th and 17th streets to Mansion Hall; and from 14th street downtown to Clinton Hall. And when thse overflowed, more halls had to be hastily arranged to contain the spirited and enthusiastic demonstrators.

Bosses Try to Dodge.

Some bosses, among the biggest ones, fearful of being punished by the manufacturers' association if they did not discharge, in accordance with the agreement with the traitor Sigman Joint Board, all workers who obeyed the order for stoppage—dodged the other alternative of a strike if they should do so, by declaring a holiday.

But these workers were bound to obey labor discipline, and altho they laid off all day—nevertheless, they returned to the shop en masse at 2 o'clock to leave as directed from that point.

Sigman and his united front with the bosses have been answered.

SMASHING VICTORY OF LEFT WING I. L. G. W. OVER SIGMAN-BOSS COMBINE

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—By agreement with the I. L. G. W. joint board, employers in forty shops discharged chairmen or individual workers this morning. Whole shops in most cases struck with discharged workers. Already 15 shops settled and joint committee expects to adjust most of others by Monday. Any shop refusing to reinstate workers will be declared on strike.

"Little difficulty is anticipated after Thursday's wonderful stoppage of forty thousand," says the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Lynching Mob in North Carolina.

WILSON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Evading a mob of angry citizens, a sheriff's posse today spirited Frank Frill, alleged Negro murderer, out of the town jail and rushed him to Raleigh, N. C., to avert a lynching.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

KLAN DECLARES WAR ON SCIENCE AND FOREIGNERS

Added Proof Bryan Was a Leading Kluxer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21.—New evidence that William Jennings Bryan was a member of the ku klux klan, and proof that Bryan carried on the fight against evolution with the organized backing of the klan came to light here today.

The ku klux klan is holding a national gathering at Buckeye Lake, Ohio, next week, and one of the main purposes is announced as "Seizing the torch of fundamentalism from the failing hand of Bryan and carry it aloft in national conflict."

The conference will instruct klansmen in state legislatures and in congress to introduce anti-evolution laws which would bar the teaching of uncensored science from the public schools.

The klan conference will also sponsor legislation erecting an absolute barrier to immigration. "Foreigners must be kept out of the country", said one klansman, thus reflecting the present two per cent law is ineffective."

Police Keep Up Their Reign of Terror in the Garment Strike

The police kept up their terrorization of strikers yesterday. John McCarthy, one of the pickets, was walking down Madison street toward the loop when police from the Des Plaines street station pounced on him and threw him in jail. McCarthy was peaceably walking along the street when arrested. He was charged with "disorderly conduct."

Another striker, Jack Pavlak, was arrested while walking the picket line.

Rissman Tells of Arrest.

Sidney Rissman, assistant manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated, one of the union members appearing before Judge Lyle yesterday, told the details of his arrest by Waukegan authorities. Rissman was taken from his home and was not told where he was being taken or why he was under arrest.

Rissman was not permitted to telephone the union headquarters or inform anyone that he was under arrest. Luckily, however, he met acquaintances at the railroad station, and his release on bond was secured.

New York Injunction Posted.

The International Tailoring Company, with the busy season only two weeks away, showed to what lengths they are prepared to go when they childishly posted the New York injunction, granted by Supreme Court Justice Churchill against the strikers in the New York plant, on the Chicago building. The plant at 847 West Jackson boulevard was smeared with copies of both the New York and the Chicago injunctions yesterday.

The posting of the New York injunction, which forbids all forms of picketing, on the factory here, shows that the International bosses are far from satisfied with the Chicago writ granted by Judge Pam, which permits "peaceful picketing," and are anxious to have all picketing outlawed here.

Churchill's injunction prohibits the New York strikers from congregating in the streets within ten blocks of the plant, from interfering in any manner with those entering or leaving the employers' place of business or seeking to induce any employe from leaving his employment.

Mackinac Boiler's Patches Kept Dark to Safeguard Profits

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—Who pronounced the former great lakes freighter seaworthy and why the patching of the Mackinac's boiler a short time before the sailing from Pawtucket was kept a secret were among the questions asked by the federal investigation committee sitting here. Just as if sacrificing human lives for profits were not an every day procedure under capitalism.

And while the federal probe is being staged, at the hospital in Newport many victims are still hovering between life and death. The death toll in the disaster at this writing is forty-two.

The state investigation is scheduled to open on Monday and over 100 witnesses have been summoned.

Eastern Illinois Crops Suffer.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21.—A survey of the growing crops today after the brief but terrific rain storm of Wednesday afternoon followed during the night by heavy falls of rain, shows that the corn has suffered immeasurably and will be a heavy loss thruout eastern Illinois. Most of it was beaten flat to the ground and is now too heavy, with ears to raise itself. A great deal of late fruit was also damaged.

[Short Term]

My Flight from Siberia

Written by Leon Trotsky—a most interesting adventure story of escape from exile in Siberia—bound in board covers—is being given with every 3-month subscription to the DAILY WORKER.

3-Month Sub to the DAILY WORKER $2.00
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Another Advantage!

[Long Term]

Russia Today

The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia—in book form—bound in attractive duroflex covers—a permanent record of the accomplishments of the world's first workers' government—together with an 8-month sub to the DAILY WORKER.

8-Month Sub to the DAILY WORKER (6 mos. in Chicago) $4.50
RUSSIA TODAY $1.25

For $5.00

FRANCE REFUSED LOANS BEFORE SETTLING DEBT

Belgium Was Forced in Line by Same Method

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21.—The J. P. Morgan company and other American bankers have reached an agreement with the Coolidge government that no private loans will be made to European countries until an agreement on settlement of war debts is reached, it is learned here.

The government has served notice on Italy, which is trying to negotiate a new $200,000,000 loan in Wall Street, and France, which is also seeking a loan, that no loans can be obtained.

The Belgian government was forced to pay $727,830,000 debts to the United States government under similar pressure. Before agreeing to settle, the Belgian government sought a loan in New York, and London, and was refused in both markets.

Belgium demanded that her debts be transferred to Germany, as the Versailles treaty provided, but the American debt commissioners refused this plea. Finally a bargain was struck whereby Belgium gave up claims for additional German reparations and the United States agreed to charge no interest on $171,780,000 of the total debt.

The debt burden will fall heavily upon the Belgian workers in the form of taxes, it is admitted by treasury officials here. The workers of Belgium Congo, 88 times larger than Belgium itself, and one of the most profitable colonies in the world, will be the worst sufferers.

Word has reached here that finance minister Caillaux will depart for London Saturday, to settle France's debts to England, and will come to Washington in the fall to negotiate with the government. Caillaux stated before leaving that the "great powers of the west are menaced from many sides" and a debt settlement is imperative. France's debt to the United States is $4,201,000,000.

France will endeavor to bargain with Coolidge on the basis that France is less able to pay than other countries. Italy, which is expected to send a debt commission here in the fall, is also making the same claim.

Caillaux declared he is hopeful that the United States will accept German reparations indirectly as payment of the French debt, thus shifting the burden from the French to the German workers.

The agreement with Belgium must now be ratified by the Belgian parliament and the United States congress. According to the schedule, if payments are made promptly, the debt will be dissolved in 1987.

RADIUM FOUND TO STOP PYORRHEA

Chemist Announces Magic, Marvelous Element as Remarkably Effective in Treating "White Plague of Mouth."

After 25 years of study and experiment, RADIUM has recently been announced by an eminent chemist as an effective Remedy for the dread PYORRHEA—the name of the condition of bleeding, receding, pus-charging gums, loose teeth—and for "trench mouth" and other oral infections.

Studying the marvelous results that RADIUM gave in Cancer, led to the PYORRHEA Experiments. As a result of this study, terrific, powerful Radium—worth two million dollars an ounce, a few grains of which contains energy sufficient to drive a battleship a thousand miles—has been put in a form, safe, yet effective, at a price ordinary people can afford.

This new Solution of RADIUM, combined with other well proven, antiseptic, germicidal and healing agents, has been named "PYRADIUM." For the past five years, during which time it has been drastically tested by layman and doctor, it has done wonders in relieving sore, inflamed, bleeding and even pus-ladened gums. As a result of this test, PYRADIUM is now being used and prescribed by many dentists.

To spread the benefits of this latest scientific discovery so widely that it may be available for everyone, both as a preventive and as a treatment of diseased gum condition, a company has recently been organized and PYRADIUM has been placed on sale in several hundred drug stores throughout the nation. The manufacturers of PYRADIUM have so much faith in the merits and effectiveness of this RADAIUM Formula for Pyorrhea that they are marketing it under an absolute guarantee, contracting to cheerfully refund cost price when the purchaser is dissatisfied with results.

PYRADIUM is a safe, non-poisonous, harmless treatment, used simply as a mouth wash. Genuine RADIUM is present in sufficient quantities to destroy germs, and stimulate cell growth, yet not strong enough to injure healthy cells or tissues. This accomplishment was the chemist's triumph. After conditions of gums have sufficiently improved to permit, Pyradium users are required to visit the dentist to have pus pockets irrigated, tartar removed from teeth, and other mechanical defects corrected. This service by the dentist is absolutely necessary in any treatment of PYORRHEA to effect permanent relief.

Statistics show four out of five people above thirty, and many as young as twenty, have diseased gums, indicating the prevalancy of PYORRHEA, and need for the RADIUM Formula. Former Pyorrhea victims in testimonials pay flattering tribute to merits of PYRADIUM. The Radium Laboratories are sending a free booklet on Pyorrhea, Radium and Pyradium to all asking for it.

Pyradium, which sells for $2.50 for a four-ounce bottle, enough for 3 weeks' treatment, can be secured at nearly any good drug store, or, if the druggist does not yet have it, by sending direct to laboratories, RADIUM REMEDIES COM- [illegible] Building, Minneapolis.

MARTIAL LAW STOPS PRAYERS OF STRIKING MINERS THAT NO ROCK MAY FALL ON OKLAHOMA SCABS

By ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN.

HENRYETTA, Okla.—(FP)—State troops are in action and martial law is threatened in the coal fields of Oklahoma as a result of the prayers and hymn singing of the striking miners of Henryetta and Schulter.

The winning over of 80 strikebreakers to the union by the expedient of praying for their salvation at the entry of the mines has been so disastrous that the mine operators have induced sheriff John Russell of Okmulgee county to issue a procalamation ordering the cessation of all prayer meetings and religious procedure by the picketing miners and their wives and children.

Disregarding the sheriff's orders two union miners persisted in praying and singing and were forced to continue their prayer meeting in the Okmulgee county jail. No charges were filed and the county attorney is up a stump as to what sort of a misdemeanor this singing of hymns at a pit mouth constitutes.

National guardsmen are on duty, but they can't keep comfortable due to the patriotic frenzy of the religious picketers who insist on singing the Star Spangled Banner at regular intervals compelling the troops to snap to attention and the young lieutenant to jump to a rigid salute.

Officials of the miners union say the religious revival will be continued all summer, if the operators and nonunion workers refuse to be saved. In five mines that went openshop between 500 and 1,000 union miners immediately went on strike rather than accept the 1917 scale. Each day at 4 p. m. when the strikebreakers quit work they find the road lined by a crowd of union men with their wives and children. Apprehensively the strikebreakers walk down the road between the fixed bayonets of the militia.

The union pickets carry American flags and their first act is to sing the Star Spangled Banner. The strikers stand with bared heads while the soldiers present arms. As the anthem closes a hymn starts up followed by another and yet another.

Then a striker steps forward and prays for the scabs:

"Lord, let no harm come to these men. Hold up the mountain sides that no rocks may fall upon them. But lord, let thy light shine upon them and show them the blessings of unionism and the sin of depriving union men and their wives and families of their daily bread. O, lord, we pray thee, soften the hearts of the mine owners and guide and protect these soldier boys and let no evil enter their hearts. Let no harm come to their persons, but let the light of understanding and sympathy for the wives and children of striking miners descend into their hearts. And this we ask in the name of Jesus Christ who comforted the slaves of old, Amen."

And then, as the strikebreakers pass by, the strikers call out—not the jibes and jeers that have marked strikes of the past but the call to repentance:

"God save your soul, Jim Pocatelli."

"God bles you, Tom Murphy."

And the soldiers polish their rifles and at the state capitol Gov. Trapp issues proclamation warning the miners against violence. From Fort Sill reinforcements are coming to deal with the "dangerous situation."

There have been only two minor breaches of the peace in the past month at Henryetta.

Religious services, the sheriff states must be conducted by regularly ordained ministers and must not be used for the purpose of "annoying and intimidating the workers in the mines and other peaceably disposed citizens."

With the prayers comes enforced fasting, ominous for the wives and children of the strikers. The district' union treasury is depleted. Committees have been to nearby union centers and have obtained a little money and food.

Fundamentalist Oklahoma is shaken. Why should the state jail these people who fast and pray and turn the other cheek? It is all right, they believe, to jail pickets but to jail evangelists is another matter.

In the case of the striking coal miners arrested for praying for the salvation of the strikebreakers the American Civil Liberties union of New York has taken a hand. It has wired Gov. Trapp of Oklahoma urging him to withdraw the militia and notifying him that the miners have been offered its legal and other services in behalf of the miners arrested for taking part in outdoor prayer meetings.

IMPERIALIST FORCES TRY ASSASSINATION OF CANTON OFFICIALS

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Li-Chungoi, finance minister in the Cantonese government, has been assassinated, according to a dispatch from Hongkong today.

New York Teachers Demand More Pay in Vain, Board Stalls

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—(FP)—New York teachers are not likely to get any pay raise this fall, Chairman Arthur S. Somers of the board of education budget committee made clear at the hearing granted teachers' organizations to plead again for higher wages. The budget has to be in by Sept. 1, Somers says, and no revised schedule could be drawn up in the time left. He did not consider the Ricca schedules urged by teachers' organizations, led by the Teachers Union.

The Ricca schedules passed the legislature, but were vetoed by Governor Smith on the grounds that the city had autonomy in the matter. Mayor Hylan, "people's mayor," was supposed to have a smaller pay increase hidden in his bag of political tricks.

But months have dragged by with teachers fighting continually for better pay and no word from Hylan or the board of education.

Former Warden Is Denied New Trial on Graft Charge

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21.—Judge Robert T. Ervin, of the United States court, today issued a formal order denying a new trial for Albert E. Sartain, former warden at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, and Lawrence Riehl, reported personal friend of Sartain, convicted of irregularities and corruption in prison administration.

Judge Ervin denied the plea of a new hearing without argument.

It was stated Sartain and Riehl will use the bill of exceptions in asking the Court of Appeals for a new trial.

Bureau of Russian Section for Parity Decisions and C. E. C.

Unanimous support for the resolutions of the Parity Commission was voted by the bureau of the Russian section last Thursday and the majority of the Central Executive Committee endorsed by a vote of 6 to 1.

The bureau is preparing to begin an intensive campaign for the party reorganization and will, following the national convention of the party, begin immediately the preliminary work.

P. Omelianovich, Secretary.

Down With Tipping; Up With Wages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Hotel and restaurant workers of New York are being called by the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union to fight the tipping system and demand $50 for a week of 8-hour days. The union controlled Broadway's biggest cabarets until the prohibition enforcement squad put padlocks on the restaurant's doors.

CUNEO COMPANY SCAB WAS SPY DURING THE WAR

Incited Workers to Take Out Guns

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 21.—Sam Fox, the Cuneo scab, played the role of an agent provocateur in the Minneapolis labor movement from 1919 to 1921.

At a session of the Trades and Labor Assembly he took the floor and urged the delegates to "get guns and shoot up the capitalists." This was an attempt to provoke honest workers and thus report them to the spy agency for which Sam Fox worked. The Palmer raids were in full swing at that time.

However, all the honest workers were onto the dirty game that Fox was promoting, as his face bore the full imprint of a spy. Consequently Fox trapped nobody but himself.

• • •

The following is a copy of the agreement that was entered into between Franklin Union No. 4 and Pressmen's Union No. 3. It provides for joint action between the two organizations:

AGREEMENT.

This agreement entered into this 15th day of August, 1925, by and between Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, of Chicago, Illinois, and the Franklin Union No. 4, of Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of bringing about a closer affiliation and a better co-operation between the above named unions and with the firm belief that there should be no more misunderstandings between both these unions, the following propositions are hereby agreed to by both unions.

First: That the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 or the Franklin Union No. 4 shall not enter into or make any contracts or agreements unless said contracts or agreements are entered into jointly, and ratified by a joint membership meeting. The membership of both unions to be notified by mail of said intended meeting.

Second: In the event of an attack upon either Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 or Franklin Union No. 4 by any employer or from any other source, it is hereby agreed that the union attacked shall immediately call upon the second party to this agreement to call upon the presidents and business agents of both unions to visit the parties involved with a view of settling the controversy. Should it be impossible for the joint committee to amicably settle the difference they will report back to a joint meeting of the executive boards of Pressmen's Union No. 3 and the Franklin Union No. 4.

Third: In the event that the joint executive board of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 and the Franklin Union No. 4 are unable to have the existing difficulty settled to the satisfaction of the agrieved union or unions they shall have power to immediately call upon their members working in the affected office or offices to cease working until the grievances have been adjusted satisfactory to both Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 and the Franklin Union No. 4.

Fourth: It shall be the duty on the part of pressmen or feeders employed in any office where no shop chairman of either union party to this agreement is employed to demand to see standing of said members for the purpose of at all times safeguarding their respective interest thereby keeping all members of both unions constantly in good standing.

Franklin Union No. 4.
Chicago Printing Pressmen's
Union No. 3.

The solidarity and success of the two unions depends on the spirit in which this agreement is carried out. It is expected that the above agreement is only a step in the direction of complete amalgamation, and that it will give an impetus to the amalgamation movement in the entire printing trade.

If you want to see the Com for the DAILY WORKER.

BUILDERS AT WORK

THE LITTLE REDS ARE ROUGH

THEY ADVOCATE CONSCRIPTION!

The little Johnny Reds are insistent on constructive propaganda work. They have a real conception of this essential Communist activity, and so deep grained it is, that they advocate the most severe measures to develop the work. Read this letter to see how big is the building of the little Reds:

Mohegan Colony,
Peekskill, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:—

Enclosed, you will find our remittance to cover the second week of sales of the DAILY WORKER.

In my last letter I asked for a bundle of the "Young Worker". I should like you also to send me ten copies of the "Workers Monthly" for September.

Kindly act speedily on this request.

These Dailies are being sold and delivered by a Junior Group in the colony. I believe it would be possible for you to sell many more copies by conscripting the help of the Junior Groups elsewhere.

Fraternally Yours,
B. B. Rubenstein.

• • • •

This problem of severe measures to draft Juniors for this work we leave for the Juniors themselves to decide. But the fact that these little comrades know the value of this basic propaganda work speaks volumes for the success and increase of the future army of Builders of the Communist movement. May they continue to grow—in size and in numbers!

TEACHERS WANT RESTORATION OF THEIR COUNCILS

Board of Education to Act on Petition

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21 Judge Robized teachers of Chicago, numbering about 7,000, are watching the board of education's rules committee, which has a petition from the Chicago High School Teachers councils to re-establish the councils on school time. John A. English, organizer for Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, is head of the committee.

The councils which the petition wants restored were held for 45 minutes five times during the school year. They were established in 1913 by the former superintendent for the assembling of all the teachers in a school to discuss its problems. These councils, however, were forbidden in 1924 to meet in school time by Superintendent William McAndrew, on the ground that the three and three-quarters hours a year consumed too much school time.

The Chicago High School Teachers Council is an organization which represents union and non-union teachers. Its work to maintain the councils is supported by the Federation of Women High School Teachers, affiliated with the Chicago and Illinois Federations of Labor. The decision on high school councils will doubtless affect the elementary school councils. The Chicago Teachers Federation is therefore also interested. The American Federation of Teachers, which favors "recognition of bona fide teachers' councils, not company unions," is also awaiting the decision.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

LOONEY GAS VICTIM, VIOLENTLY INSANE, ATTACKS HIS NURSE

HAMMONTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Harry Baker, one of the Bayway Standard Oil workers who became insane thru his employment in the manufacture of tetra-ethyl lead gasoline, has been returned to the insane hospital after less than a week's freedom.

Baker appeared well and normal for several days but suddenly became violently insane again and attacked one of his nurses with a piece of pipe. Six of the 35 men poisoned at the Bayway plant died, several of them in the straitjacket, as a result of the lead poisoning.

Wage-Depressing is Challenged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—(FP)—To prove their contention that the federal civil service employes' wages are kept down unfairly by the new classification board, some of the women employed in the bureau of engraving and printing are going to appeal against their wage ratings.

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MORITZ J. LOEB....................Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Young Bob and the Socialists

This world is surely an awful place to live in. Read the Milwaukee Leader and weep over the ingratitude of man. During the last elections the poor socialists buired themselves in political anonymity and sang the praises of Robert Marion LaFollette as one who had finally arrived among them.

Victor Berger said that "Bob" was always a socialist, and Morris Hilquit, amended Victor's endorsement, by saying that whatever Bob was lacking in formerly was now supplied. LaFollette was carrying the red flag chirped Debs.

But old Bob died and so did his mushroom party. "B & O" Bill Johnston is now working the pulmotor on it, without success. In his spare time he is trying to smash the Machinists' union.

Out in the great state of Wisconsin, there is competition over who should inherit the late "fightin' Bob's" shoes. Young Bob is willing to wear the slippers. So is John Work, socialist and editorial writer for the Milwaukee Leader.

The socialists thot they would fall into the LaFollette political estate, but they were disappointed. Young Bob, like a real chip off of the old block, declares that he is his father's son, and can interpret his father's bible any way he sees fit. The socialists say that they only are privileged to wear the "fisherman's" ring and that the late Bob's guardian angel deposited they keys of the kingdom, with bluff Saint Berger.

There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in the socialist camp. For what did we prostitute ourselves they say? We handed over our virtue to the LaFollette machine, and not only did we not get it back, but young Bob is now toting it at the top of his flag pole as if it were his own.

Young Bob is in alliance with Governor Blaine. He is running in the republican primaries for the nomination. If he wins there is every reason to believe that Coolidge will find a way to lure him back into the G. O. P. fold and the LaFollette illusion will have petered out as far as the LaFollette family is concerned.

The Unholy Alliance

Frank Farrington and the coal operators have seized on the recent disturbance in Zeigler to crush the militant leadership of the local union of the U. M. W. of A. For a long time, with the aid of the ku klux klan, Farrington has been trying to get rid of Henry Corbishley and the other officials who have stood like rocks of granite against every attempt of the company and their tool, Farrington to betray them.

If Corbishley and his comrades had agreed to go along with the Farrington machine they would be taken care of. The fakers always prefer to purchase competent men than to fight them. But Corbishley and his associates were not the purchasable kind. Therefore Farrington decided that they must be gotten out of the way.

Several times during the past few years, the K. K. K. attempted to shoot the progressive leaders of the local union out of the town. They failed. Ninety per cent of the miners were behind their lawful leaders. The klan would never dare raise their heads in Ziegler but for the support of Farrington and his tools in the sub-district office.

Driven to desperation the coal operators and Farrington with the aid of the klan cutthroats decided that now or never was the time to dispose of Corbishley and the militant leaders of the Zeigler miners. What happened does not need repetition. Suffice it to say that several leaders of the Zeigler miners are held on bonds for conspiracy and assault with intent to murder. Tho the only fatality resulting from the fight, was a progressive miner who was killed by a member of the ku klux klan.

The Zeigler miners have a hard fight in front of them. They are confronted by a powerful combination, that will spare no efforts to destroy them. The miners thruout the country, should rally to the support of their comrades in Zeigler. So should the workers in every industry. The fakers in all unions are making a united front with the employers. The rank and file should unite against both.

Farrington's Power Plan

An engineer's report published a few days ago approves the so-called giant power plan sponsored by Frank Farington, president of District 12 of the United Mine workers of America. Farrington claims the plan is a solution of the troubles of all those engaged in the coal industry in Illinois.

The plan proposes:

First: the organization of a semi-public corporation in which Farrington, the operators and the "consumers" would be represented. Who is to pick the "consumer" we are not informed. Farrington and the operators?

Second: To establish thru this corporation one or more giant power plants on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for the manufacture of electricity thru burning Illinois coal.

Third: to form an integral net-work of major and minor power lines to make electricity available to every hamlet and farm house in the state.

Fourth: To treat coal at the giant power station in order to save and to sell the valuable by-products now wasted.

Farrington is getting paid to look after the interests of the miners and not after the interests of the operators and the vague element called the public. Superpower is alright, but like every other improvement in the industrial machinery under capitalism, it benefits the employers and not the workers. In Soviet Russia, superpower operates for the benefit of labor. Every economy it produces means taking so much of the burden of toil off the backs of the workers. But under capitalism, whatever saving is made by its introduction goes into the pockets of the capitalists and more workers are thrown on the streets.

The super power we are most interested in is the power that will enable the workers to consign the Farringtons and their paymasters the capitalists, to the historical dung heap. When they do that we will be more interested in super-electrical power.

The socialist party of France has withdrawn its support from the Painleve ministry. What's the matter? Were the cash terms not satisfactory?

WORKERS PARTY CALLS A.C.W. TO UNITED FRONT

Injunctions Fought by Labor Party Action

NEW YORK, August 21—The Workers (Comunist) Party of New York district, number two, has issued a statement showing that the injunction prohibiting the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union from picketing was issued by a judge who is supported by many New York trade union officials.

The statement calls upon the Amalgamated members to work for independent political action of labor, and demands a united labor ticket in the coming municipal campaign. It also exposes the fake campaign put on by the socialists under the name of "labor fusion ticket."

The statement follows:

The decision of Supreme Court Justice Churchill, granting the application of the International Tailoring company for an injunction forbidding picketing against the officers and members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, strikes a stunning political blow against the clothing workers and more important still against the entire labor movement.

Supported by Labor Fakers.

Tom Churchill, as he is familiarly known, is a glaring example of the handshaking, Gompersite, "friend of labor," type of Tammany Hall politician. The fact that he has been supported by the Central Trades and Labor Council has not deterred him from handing down one of the most sweeping and vicious decisions in the history of the local labor movement.

The Central Trades and Labor Council and the other local unions of the city cannot safely overlook this ominous assault upon the rights of labor by a trusted henchman of Tammany Hall. The policy of non-partisan political action used by the labor bureaucrats as an excuse for the support of Tammany Hall has proven to be a means of support of the sworn enemies of the labor movement, of whom injunction Judge Churchill is but one example.

This suicidal policy must be immediately repudiated. The answer of the trade unionists of the city to the attack of the Tammany Hall hireling of the capitalist class, Justice Churchill, must be the demand put forward by the Workers Party, the demand for a united labor ticket in the coming election campaign.

This demand for a united labor ticket must be advocated everywhere in every local union of the city by all workers to see and understand that the workers must have their own ticket in the field in the coming campaign and make a real effort to do away with the enemies of labor in the courts and in the city and state government.

Mus Work For Labor Party.

But the decision of Justice Churchill will be of more far-reaching significance to the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers itself. Those who are directly affected by the decision in their fight against the International Tailoring company.

These workers, for the most part, understand the nature of the capitalist courts and have for years been staunch advocates of independent political action on the part of labor. This year, however, the movement toward a labor party in this city has received a decided setback owing to the action of the socialist party, with the open support of many prominent figures in the Amalgamated.

In the face of the critical situation confronting labor in this city, they have decided to divide labor's forces by setting up a "labor fusion ticket," which is nothing more or less than the ticket of the socialist party.

This socialist ticket has come out or a platform which dodges the question of court interference in labor disputes and makes no demand for the abolition of injunctions against labor.

It is the duty therefore of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers while using their mass economic power to destroy the injunction thru a vigorous policy of mass violation to demand in every local union that their organization come out emphatically for a united labor ticket in the coming election campaign, bases upon a clear cut program which shall include a straightforward demand for the immediate abolition of the use of the injunctions in labor disputes and the election of workers' candidates in the coming election campaign.

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Fascists Break Up Meeting of Italian Workers at Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—(FP)—When a band of Italian fascisti from New York invaded a meeting of 250 Italian workers in Newark gathered to hear former Deputy Vincenso Vacirca of the Italian parliament, the result was a fight ending with two men seriously injured by stabbing and 25 others slightly wounded.

Count Ignatius Eduardo di Revil, reputed head of the fascisti in America, led the invasion. Vacirca was forced to flee to Switzerland from fascist Italy and is now touring the United States lecturing.

'NITGEDAYGET', LENINIST YOUTH CAMP OF N. Y.

Days Are Given to Play and Training

By MARTHA STONE,
Member of the City Executive Committee, Junior Section of N. Y., and Secretary of the Leninist Youth Camp, Group 2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—For the first time in America a Communist children's camp has been established—the Leninist Youth Camp at Camp Nitgedayget. It is a camp for working class children. It is necessary that the children of the working class be brought up under proper surroundings that they should not grow up in ignorance but that they shall become class conscious fighters and leaders in building up a working class movement and finally in establishing a working class government.

For these reasons our camp has been established. It is a great aid to us in organizing the working class children. We are given mental and physical training there so that when we grow up we should be strong and trained fighters for the oppressed masses and that we should be able to carry on as we ought to the struggle of the workers children right here today.

Every year hundreds of children are sent away to the boy and girl scout camps. There they are given patriotic training so that when these ignorant children grow up they will make good soldiers and fight for the interests of the capitalists.

On the other hand, we have the Leninist Youth Camp. We, too, have exercises and drills but with one view in mind—to produce fighters for the working class and the working class children and not to protect and fight for a leisure class.

The two foundations of the camp are discipline and co-operation. We have Communist discipline that must be carried out at the camp. The discipline is not made for the good of a few comrades but for the welfare of the camp as a whole. In order to have a successful camp we must co-operate with each other. It is often necessary that one individual should sacrifice something for the good of the camp. If we co-operate and carry out discipline, the camp runs smoothly and everything is fine.

Some of our activities are council meetings, swimming, games and discussions. Every day council (Soviet) meetings are held to discuss the plans for the day which must be carried out. We also have discussions each day on topics that will give us a deeper and a clearer understanding of the class struggle existing today.

By our songs, cheers, and entertainments we have interested parents and children and in this way we have added new members to our lists. The days pass so swiftly at the camp because we are occupied all day in working and playing together with our comrades that when the time comes to leave the camp a pall of sorrow is thrown over the once merry faces of the Juniors. How we dread to leave the camp where we have enjoyed working and playing with our comrades.

During the vacation at the camp each comrade has been drawn into activity and a real fighting Communist spirit awakened in each individual. When we return to the city we begin to take our Junior work more seriously and become more active because of the deep influence the camp has had upon each comrade.

Forward all together shoulder to shoulder towards a Leninist Youth Camp!

Crops in England and Wales Decrease.

Production of cereal crops in England and Wales is slightly below that of last year, according to a cablegram received by the United States department of agriculture from its agricultural commissioner at London. This is the first European country to report decreased wheat production this season as compared with last year.

The wheat crop of England and Wales for this season is estimated at 48,000,000 bushels against 50,000,000 bushels last year; barley 43,225,000 bushels against 44,142,000 bushels; oats 87,766,000 against 102,629,000 bushels.

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NEGROES RALLY TO SUPPORT OF LABOR CONGRESS

Green Told to Keep His Hands Off

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—That the Negro workers are rallying to the support of the American Negro Labor Congress, which holds its convention in Chicago in October, is again demonstrated by an editorial in the Cleveland Herald.

This Negro paper advises William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who attacked the Congress, to first see to it that the labor unions abolish discrimination against Negroes before passing out gratuitous advice.

The editorial, printed in the Aug. 15th issue, is given below:

Gratuitous Advice.

Our ever solicitous friend, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, takes time from his pressing duties to advise Negroes to boycott the coming American Negro Labor Congress. He informs the Negro laborer that the congress is being propagated by Moscow gold, and that its purpose is to "mislead the Colored man into believing all their grievances will be remedied by overturning the government of the United States and establishing a Soviet republic." Mr. Green further declares that the congress "will not be held to benefit the Negro but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrine—race hatred."

Since gratuitous advice is being passed around we rise to offer the following to the heir to the late Samuel Gompers' throne: It is not any effort on the part of alleged Communist emissaries from the Russian capital that instills race hatred into the Negro. Rather it is such American practices as the Federation of Labor approves: discrimination against black workers. When the American Negro joins a revolutionary host to overthrow the government of the United States it will not be because he has been prompted to it by alien influence but because he has been driven to it by American lynchings, disfranchisement and oppression.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

News, died last Thursday. Lawson was a reactionary and his sheet outside of its foreign page, which is fairly good, is the dreariest typographical monstrosity that ever came off a press. Lawson was very wealthy, and like many rich people, salved his conscience and fed his vanity by bequeathing part of the loot he took out of his employes, to charitable purposes. The paper that Lawson owned will continue to run, as if nothing had happened. This shows how small a part capitalists play today in the enterprises out of which they draw their dollars.

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DR. JOHN ROACH STRATON, fire-eating baptist, has challenged Clarence Darrow to debate on the subject of evolution. Straton believes in the virgin birth theory, simply because his god would be in a hell of a fix for an excuse to call Jesus of Nazareth his son, on any other grounds than a supernatural one. What the ruling class accomplished in making a monkey out of Jesus was to rob the oppressed of a darned good rebel. That's just what Jesus was if he was anything.

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DEFAULTING bank officials get away with something like one thousand times more loot every year than do the professional bank robbers, according to statistics. Yet, we do not hear of any auxillary police being organized to get the drop on the bankers. The bankers are offering rewards for bank robbers dead or alive. The suggestion is made that underpaid clerks could raise their living standards considerably by taking an occasional pot shot at their own bank heads.

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CHICAGO is noted for its crime record. More police are demanded to stem the flood of murders that has been swelling steadily in recent years. But if one is to judge by the number of policemen engaged in making war on the unions lately, it would appear that Chicago has police to spare. A few evenings ago a police sergeant with a squad of men appeared at a union meeting, with a gun in one hand and a tear bomb in the other. He mounted the platform and threatened to hurl the bomb into the middle of the packed hall, if there was a move made.

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THERE was no excitement. The police searched the members for arms but no weapons were found. Three of the officials were arrested and held in heavy bail. This is typical of the way the police act towards the workers. Officials and members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are now held in hundreds of thousands of dollars' bail, on framed up charges or for picketing peacefully and within their legal rights. Yet there are people who say this is not a class government.

Thompson and Watt Answer Farrington

(Continued from page 1)

instead of their being any information that the rank and file was interested in, a certain statement issued by the Springfield Miners' Educational League had gotten under Frank's thick hide and he was more than groaning over the thots of the miners gaining any kind of information other than he and the editor of the Illinois Miner were ready to give them.

Afraid of Debate.

O yes, it is illegal to get any kind of information covering Frank's actions except that he wants to give you, and he doesn't like the idea of Thompson, Parry or Watt running over the state "Tearing at the vitals of your union." But he can't get up enuf nerve or courage to meet these individuals anywhere in the state to back up the claims that they are making.

O, no, not Frank, about as close as he will meet Thompson, Parry or Watt is in the closely guarded columns of the Illinois Miner, and then he reserves this sheet all to himself. Why is it, rank and file, that Frank Farington will not meet these men and explain to you in their presence, how they are "tearing at the vitals of your union?"

Remember this is the same scoundrel, this man Frank Farrington, who a very short time ago accused John L. Lewis of doing the very same thing. We don't dare say such things about Lewis now. Oh no. Frank has just a little while to stay in the United Mine Workers so he is laying off of John L. Lewis for the present.

Farrington in his demetra states that:

First: "If they (Thompson and Watt) and their families are to be cared for why not include all of the others who are in an even more desperate plight than they?

Our answer: What is Frank Farrington doing for the families that are even in a more desperate plight than Thompson and Watt? Nothing whatever, but Thompson and Watt wherever they go are telling the miners that they must at once demand an equal division of work and shorter day and week, and that if they do not do so the union is blown up. Frank used to feel the same way about the 6 hour day but in the last International convention he turned a right about face and now speaks of the 6 hour day as a nice ideal and a nice issue to grandstand on, in fact this is how the proceedings of that convention quote him in part:

President Farington: (page 761) "The shorter work day is nice as an ideal . . . , it gives a man a splendid opportunity to grandstand, but we are dealing with a condition gentlemen, and not with an ideal."

But just for a moment let us see what Frank's former position was in regards to the 6 hour day. On February 21st, 1919, Farrington issued a letter which in part reads,

"I am cinvinced we will get no substantial relief until a six-hour day five days per week for all the mine workers of the country with no double shift work on coal allowed except as necessity may require, and development for increased tonnage should not be regarded as being a necessity. We must wage an aggressive, uncompromising, organized fight to attain that end. Nothing short of that will bring the needed relief. To achieve this reform is vital and paramount and the full strength of our union should be used to attain this end. Other things are secondary, nothing less will do."

Was Farrington grandstanding when he wrote that letter? Let us see by the convention records:

Delegate Thompson, District No. 12 (Freeman Thompson page 765) "I would like to ask Delegate Farington a question. Did I understand you, President Farrington, to say that you sent out a curcular letter some eight years ago bearing on the subject-matter of a six hour day for the coal miner?"

Delegate Farrington: "Yes, your understanding is correct. I would not be positive as to the exact number of years ago, but I did send out such a circular."

Question by Delegate Thompson: "Were you then grandstanding at that time?" Farrington did not answer.

Some Questions.

So, rank and file, we ask you "what is Frank Farrington doing for you or your families?" What has become of the Old Age Pension that Farrington and machine so successfully ditched? What has become of the district funds? What has become of the shorter work day? Why are your standards and conditions being lowered now by Frank Farrington and his machinery? Why this $8.04 rate even in tonnage mines?

Why the infamous Johnston City proposal that meant a reduction in wages to the mine workers of this state, in fact the proposal offered by the coal company which was forwarded to that local union for their consideration along with a letter from Frank Farrington stating that something must be done "to reduce the cost of production and to enable the operators to meet the competition of the nonunion fields."

Boss and Good Looking Wives.

Why is it that the yellow dogs are all right to be singed, why is it that only thru a "pull" you are able to get a job and in some instances a "good looking wife" has its effect on the boss, what is Frank Farrington doing about these and other horrible conditions that Thompson, Parry and Watt are exposing?

And cannot you see that Farrington must by all means try to stop these men when they come before you with a remedy out of this mess that Frank Farrington is a party to, and cannot you see that he cannot come before the membership and confront either Thompson, Parry or Watt?

In fact, Watt just recently toured the South part of the state alone, and not one of the machine dared stick his head up in any of these meetings. Rank and file, there is a reason, so therefore they are forced to try every means to prevent you from hearing all sides to the controversies.

They only want you to have their side and men are receiving money that you should be having, to work quietly among you, never in the open, to try to deceive you, but Thompson, Parry and Watt will be on the job exposing Frank Farrington and his treason to the membership.

Where Is an Election Report?

If Frank Farrington is such a strong man for constitutionality, why has he not used the power of his office to demand that the International union send out to all local unions a tabulated election report by local unions of the results of the last International election? We believe that Frank Farrington dare not cross John L. Lewis' path again regardless of any violation of law.

Frank Farrington says secondly that "you are therefore instructed not to use any moneys of the United Mine Workers of America for the purpose outlined in the circular herein referred to. Remember, rank and file, no appeal has ever been made to local unions for finances."

Don't be deceived, an appeal is being sent to individuals asking individual aid and not from local unions, no moneys from local unions will be accepted. We want interested men in the unions to finance this movement and, surely, Frank Farrington cannot prevent you from donating to any cause you may see fit.

If he can then really he is more powerful than any czar that ever lived, and when he wrote this article he knew that no requests had been made from local unions for aid, it is only a scare to try to keep individuals from donating so that Thompson, Parry and Watt will be forced to stay in Springfield and thus be prevented from exposing him and his machinery. We want no funds of any character that Frank Farrington claims belongs to him. He forgets that he takes filthy luchre at times, remember that money he got from Frank L. Smith?

It Makes a Bit of Difference.

Frank says thirdly: "If you do you will be gilty of rallying to the support of a dual movement and financing men while they go over the state trying to disrupt your union." Do you remember when Frank Farrington was fighting John L. Lewis how he and others sent $750 to Michael Halapy?

You also wrote to Mr. Halapy in part as follows.

"Surely to god there are enough mine workers in the Pittsburgh district who would be willing to contribute enough money to purify their organization," "by all means I think your circular should be prepared by your committee and be issued from Pittsburgh, and it should not only be sent into Illinois but into every district in our organization."

That's what we are attempting to do in Illinois now, Frank, and when we learn of what happened in various sub-districts as far south as Harrisburg, it is about time that the district machinery in Illinois was purified.

About Dualism.

Do you remember how Thomas Myerscough was brought before the Illinois delegates at a meeting held in Indianapolis and read statement after statement of crooked elections and how at that same meeting the starting of Illinois Miner took place, presumably to fight the International officers, was that dual, Frank? Remember the statement you made at Muskogee, Oklahoma, that if John L. Lewis was the United Mine Workers' Union, that you was out to destroy him, or words to that effect?

Now, Frank Farrington, we are doing everything possible to wake the rank and file up to all the treacherous things you have done and are doing, and we feel that your article in the Illinois Miner, so-called, will bring in more funds and will give us the necessary advertisement that we need, in fact we have received several nice donations already and many of the rank and file feel that whatever you are against, that it is to their interest to be for, so we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for this slip of yours.

As for other matters stated in your false statements they will be taken care of in a little while and it is gratifying for us to report to the rank and file that in a very short time things will take a decided change for the rank and file, and we call on you to be prepared for some coming movements that will break down the barriers that you are now surrounded with.

Thompson and Watt are scheduling a new route of meetings, write to them for dates for your city.

Signed: Freeman Thompson, Pres.
John J. Watt, Sec'y-Treas.,
Sub-District No. 4, U. M. W. of A.

The Crisis Britain Postponed

When Comrades Foster and Cannon were in England on their way to the Enlarged Executive meeting of the Communist International, they asked the Communist Party of Britain to assign a representative to supply the DAILY WORKER, with a weekly review of the situation in Britain.

Thomas Bell, editor of the Communist Review, the official monthly of the party, has sent us the first article of this weekly service. This feature will insure our readers that the very critical and interesting situation in Britain will be adequately and authoritatively covered.

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LONDON, —By Mail—Special)—The coal crisis which has dominated the political situation here for weeks is postponed. The mine owners have accepted the government proposals for an "exhaustive inquiry" backed up by the substantial inducement of a subsidy. No details are available yet as to the terms of the subsidy, but authorities estimate it at no less than ten million pounds to cover the period of the truce. There is, of course, the usual howl in certain sections of the press anent the "hold-up of the nation" to ransom, and the home secretary has even brot in his King Charles' head, Comrade Zinoviev. The one definite fact, which emerges from the crisis is the united front of the workers' organizations. This display of solidarity upon a new and large scale undoubtedly forced the government and the mine owners to stay their hand.

It is estimated that the loss incurred during the 1921 strike of three months cost £200,000,000. Evidently, a ten million or even twenty million subsidy is considered cheap in the circumstances, for, it should be remembered, this crisis would have involved wider section of the workers than at any time in the history of British labor disputes.

What is interesting for readers of the DAILY WORKER is the shifting of labor's center of political direction. From the beginning, the trade unions have retained mastery and control over the situation. Formerly, the parliamentary labor party was successful in lifting the reins out of the trade union leaders' hands. This time we had the uncourageous spectacle of Stephen Walsh (the war minister in the labor cabinet) leading a deputation to Ramsay MacDonald demanding in the event of a strike that the parliamentary labor party would hold up all business in the house of commons. And Ramsay MacDonald didn't read them any lecture in the beneficence of parliamentary or constitutional action, such as he is forever reading to the Communists, but respectfully promised to put the matter before the party.

It is also interesting to note that J. H. Thomas signed the direction to the transport workers not to move any coal.

While the dispute so far has been a distinct triumph for direct action, and labor leaders laughingly speak of taking out membership cards in the Communist Party it would be a mistake to read into events a definite political challenge to the government or capitalism. Neither Herbert Smith or Arthur Cook are prepared to push their victory to its logical conclusion, and call for the abdication of the "Forgers" government. They are not even insistent upon nationalization. They simply stick to the economic demand for a "living wage," with nationalization as a platitude.

But there is certain to be trouble ahead. When Mr. Baldwin told the miners that the wages of all the other workers must come down, it was no slip of the tongue. He means it. The dilemma before British industrialism compels the bourgeoisie to go in for a cut in wages.

The markets in Italy, Belgium, Germany and France, to mention but a few of the more important ones: are practically closed for British coal. In addition to reparation coal the developments of electricity and oil as fuel in Italy dispenses with the former demand for British coal. Germany is using millions of tons of lignite to meet her own demands, while fulfilling her coal and coke obligations under the Versailles treaty. Belgium and France are also funding reparation dumps an offset for British coal.

We can, therefore, only surmise that the retreat of the British mine owners and the government is a method for gaining time. Faced with an unexampled unity in trade unionism, and sections like the engineers and railwaymen also negotiating, it is obvious that an attempt will be made to split the ranks and tie up the sections with separate agreements.

One remarkable feature of events is the emergence of the Communist Party policy on the top. The party has blamed the miners' leaders for not having any positive program to put forward, and allowing the mine owners to choose the ground for the fight. It has demanded the maintenance of the seven hour day, the maintenance of the existing agreement and nationalization of the mines. It urged the miners to go to the general council of the T. V. C. and get it to involve the railwaymen and transport workers in the sympathetic strike. The increased demand for the Workers Weekly in the mining areas is proof to us of the party's increased prestige and influence.

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A big strike has taken place in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with Bradford as it center. 130,000 workers have struck work against a threatened reduction in wages. It is curious that England should be going thru a mining and textile crisis at a time when you in America are on the verge of disputes in similar industries. The woolen manufacturers here complain of the invasion of markets, hitherto monopolized by Yorkshire, by Italian, French and Dutch-made men's wear. These latter now sell freely in the London and provincial markets.

As usual the only way out for the bosses is a cut in wages. However, the textile workers are putting up a stiff fight and are encouraged by the results of the miners' solidarity.

The party is active in organizing the workers. Many meetings are being called under auspices of the party and the minority movement. The party has issued a manifesto to the workers to stand firm, and has sent two comrades into the area of the dispute to assist the strikers.

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This week-end concludes the Empire Labor Conference called by the parliamentary labor party. This is the first of its kind having delegates from Australia, Africa, British Guiana, Ireland, Canada, India, etc. What the purpose of this conference was is now plain to be seen, since its conclusion. No resolutions or amendments were permitted. Interruptions, such as when the Indian Chaman Lat, challenged MacDonald for his conduct during his ministry were impertinently glossed over and ignored. Some idea of the purpose of the conference may be gleaned from the questionnaire prepared for the delegates on their attitude to the metropolis in the event of war against England or an invasion of colonial territory. It is obvious that Mr. MacDonald is trying to find the weakest link in the chain of empire labor parties in order to formulate his colonial and foreign policy next time in accordance with the wishes of his bourgeois masters. MacDonald has declared for the unify and integrity of the empire (tho not on a basis of equality, for he would still deny India self-government). He still remains the best bulwark against Communism and social revolution.

On Saturday the 24th of July, under direction from colonial committee and London district called together a conference of all local labor organizations in London to discuss the situation in China and Morocco. 164 delegates turned up representing over 100 trade union branches, trades councils, local labor parties, cooperative women's guilds, etc. This conference marks a distinct success for our party in London. The conference sent a delegation to the Empire Labor Conference to demand the declaration of the right of Indian independence and separation from the empire. The delegation was refused admittance and when the letter was brot up Ramsay MacDonald simply moved next business. Still it came as a shock to the labor bureaucrats to think that such a large and representative conference could be openly called by the Communist Party and be attended by twenty to thirty local labor parties.

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The Labor Party Conference this year promises to be a bit lively. The question of the exclusion of the Communists is again well to the front. It will be remembered that last year our comrades declared from the floor of the conference that notwithstanding the adverse vote on Communist affiliation we would return next year stronger than ever. This is actually happening. Over 76 branches of trade unions, trades councils, local and divisional labor parties are supporting resolutions in support of the Communist party.

Following upon the conference last year a special sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of clause 3, which excluded Communists as delegates. Notwithstanding the volume of evidence to show how unoperable it was, the Executive Committee are going to propose to the next congress to ratify all three clauses and to go further and recommend to trade unions not to appoint Communists when selecting delegates to labor conferences.

You should know that there is a standing order which says that no question upon which a decision has been taken may be raised for three years unless with the consent of the Executive Committee. Nevertheless, C. P. affiliation keeps coming up each year in greater and greater volume. This year one large trade union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, moves to rescind all previous resolutions against the Communist Party.

Letters from Our Readers

What Ails The American Worker?

To the DAILY WORKER:— In a statement before the institute of politics of Williamstown, W. J. Castle of the state department enlightened once again the American people why Coolidge objects to the Soviets and is opposed to the recognition of the Soviet government of Russia. He attacked the Soviet as an "inciter of war." Soviet Russia who has just renounced all the territorial rights and claims of the old czarist government, "an inciter of war."

The revolutionary workers of the world have proclaimed that the exploitation of working men, women and children by a clique of selfish, greedy, parasitic individuals is as improper, unjust and out of date, as the old-time slavery and serfdom.

The Russian workers have accordingly abolished the old antiquated capitalist morals in favor of this higher standard of justice, which recognises only one class, the working class, with no exploiting parasites and to which class all workers are welcome without distinction of race or color.

The Russian workers have fought valiantly and many paid with their lives.

The Workers' Soviet government is the most stable government in the world, at present, barring none. The red army is alert and ready to repel all attacks against the Soviet Union. And the red army has the solid and active backing from all the class conscious workers in every country of the globe.

That much is certain, but at any rate, it is in the interests of humanity as a whole, Soviet Russia as well as the rest of the world that normal relations be established and free trade resumed. Our industry is in a state of depression. Many of our factories are shut down, with the warehouses overstocked because of lack of markets. The Russian market could have absorbed a great part of our output of manufactured articles, agricultural implements, locomotives, steel products and machinery, if we had resumed normal intercourse with Soviet Russia. Even as our trade with Russia is restricted under the abnormal present conditions, it has been reported in the New York Times that the All-Russian Textile Syndicate has purchased this year $36,300,000 worth of cotton alone from the United States. One could imagine then to what enormous extent our exports of all kinds would have grown under free trado and more favorable relations with Soviet Russia.

The official report of the British Trade Union delegation to Soviet Russia, states: That transportation, industry and agriculture are steadily improving and that the finances of the Soviet Union have been placed on a stable basis.

The Franco-Belgian, German and Swedish labor delegations to Soviet Russia are all united in unanimous praise of the heroic struggle of the Russian workers and their unlimited triumph.

The reports of the workers' delegations to the Soviet Union give tho lie most emphatically to the Greens, the Lewises and the other fakers of the A. F. of L. But will the rank and file of American labor allow these fakers to fool them forever? Have not the members of the A. F. of L. any self-respect? Can they still swallow the crazen calmnies about the Soviet Union in face of nearly all the European workers' delegations' reports?

It is high time that American labor should send its own delegation to Soviet Russia and learn for themselves the real facts and conditions in the workers' country.

A country of 130,000,000 is being run by the workers themselves. It is worthwhile studying and may come in handy some day.—Charles Golosman.

Corruption in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich.

Editor the DAILY WORKER: No wonder we have Ben Gitlow cases in America. A country where such an organization as the ku klux klan can exist is surely in a bad way. Under such conditions we can expect such decisions handed down by the supreme court. This decision was too rank for even justices Holmes and Brandeis, yet we find it suits traitors like Berger.

A few days ago I was told of a case which illustrates the rottenness of capitalist politics. A man named Fitzgerald was appointed about a year ago by Governor Groesbeck to a position in the state office building at Lansing. His salary is $6,000.00 per anoum.

His title is Business Manager of the Highway Department which occupies the fourth floro of the building. He has theoretical duties which he has not the ability or experience to fulfill. But outside of this his important duty is to get rid of the anti-Groesback element. If an opposition party could get into power they would of course do the same.

Fraternally,
Civil Engineer.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1925

China's Fight for Freedom

By L. M. KARAKHAN.

NOTE—The following is a translation of the speech delivered by Soviet Ambassador to China, L. M. Karakhan at the entertainment given by Mr. Mochizuki at the Hotel de Peking at Peking, China.

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May I be permitted first of all to thank Mr. Mochizuki for the honor of his kind invitation to a banquet, where I see such a brilliant gathering of distinguished representatives of so many various circles of Peking. It was with profound interest that I listened to our host's admirable address, one that is the more valuable and interesting as the speaker is an eminent representative and a most influential member of the leading government party in Japan.

In his speech Mr. Mochizuki touched upon a number of all-important problems connected with China, problems that move us all, and consequently I willingly respond to his invitation to me that I say a few words, and I will try as briefly as possible, without taking advantage of your patience, in the same frank and outspoken way to express my views on the present situation in China. I shall do this in the best hope that, in such a distinguished company, my word will not be taken as evil propaganda.

I think Mr. Mochizuki was quite right when, in his searching analysis of the present events in China, he wished to briefly review facts having occurred during the last decade, and it was quite to the point when our esteemed host recalled the world war, the Versailles conference and the seven demands brot up at that conference by the Chinese delegation, then the fourteen points as proclaimed by Mr. Wilson and, lastly, the policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in China and the treaty concluded between the Union and China in 1924.

Soviets' Policy of Equality.

The facts which he enumerated Mr. Mochizuki looks upon as the cause of the national liberative movement which is growing and spreading before our eyes in China. And I with Mr. Mochizuki believe that the causes of the actual events in China are deeply rooted in those great changes in the conscience and in the relations between peoples which have been brot about by the events of the last decade.

Indeed, what is it that we have witnessed? We had the world war, a war which was trumpetted as aiming at ensuring to the peoples their national freedom and self-determination and equality in international relationship; then the Versailles conference, where these principles were not taken into consideration, while the proposition of the Chinese delegation which would have placed China on an equal footing with other powers was rejected without so much as having even been given consideration; then again, the Paris conference was, with an interval; followed by the Washington conference, which obviously failed to give satisfaction to China's national aspirations, while even the rather insignificant resolutions of that conference could not be carried out; the fourteen points of Mr. Wilson, which for a moment shone over China like a ray of hope that vanished all too soon; then at last, the establishment of the Soviet government, which thru a prolonged struggle conquered its right to an existence worthy of it, the Soviet government with its policy of equality with regard to China just as in regard to other countries, and the renunciation of unequal treaties by the Soviet republics.

Disillusionment of Chinese.

All those facts, which every Chinese interested in the fate of his own country well knows, could not but make a deep impression on the Chinese people, making it think seriously over its sad condition and try to see if it could and must seek ways to establish relations with all the world on a footing of perfect equality.

There may have been some who believed that the silence which immediately followed the close of the war and the non-materialization of Wilson's beautiful principles meant that the Chinese people were reconciled with its position; this, however, was a mistaken idea; the Chinese people were merely waiting and hoping for the fulfillment of promises it had received. Then, as time went on, China felt deeply disappointed, seeing the wreck of all her hopes and desire to obtain the right that is hers to take the place of an equal among equals.

It is this disillusionment that plays, no small part in the acute crisis the feelings of the Chinese people are going thru today.

Soviets Influential in China.

There is quite a natural interest attached to the question of our influence on the national revolutionary movement in China. There is no denying it, and I do believe that the policy of the Soviet government is and will continue to be a not unimportant factor in the history of this country. Our influence, however, consists not in that propaganda which is so frequently and yet so groundlessly spoken of, but in the simple, tho more efficient and stronger fact, which was so ably and correctly pointed out to by Mr. Mochizuki. It consists in our policy of equality and justice to China in words and in deeds, a policy which we have realized and have been realizing both thru our treaty and thru every step in our relations with this country.

Now, since China has thus been able to establish equal relations with a great power, this certainly encourages, moves and prompts the Chinese people to wish that China's relations with all be established on the same principles as with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. But, then, this influence of the U. S. S. R. on the national liberative struggle of the Chinese people is within the scope of the inevitable historical laws; it is not the result of artificially warmed up feelings. And if our fault is our good policy, I take pride in confessing to our being guilty.

Must Abolish Unequal Treaties.

In his speech today, Mr. Mochizuki has recommended to China to act slowly; first he advises China to set her house in order. I regret to say that I cannot agree with the idea, which nowadays is quite a current one, namely: first, set your house in order and then your national aspirations will be satisfied.

To set one's house in order is, of course, a good thing and a necessary thing, but how is one to do it if one is not the master or, rather, not the full and only master of one's own house? If China be left to herself, I am sure the Chinese people will establish the necessary order at home, an order which may eventually not be to the liking of all of us, but it will no doubt be such a kind of order as will be to the liking of the Chinese people themselves.

And this, as I believe everyone will agree with me, is the main point. Therein lies the essential defect of a widespread estimation of the present situation. First, the order, and then the question of unequal treaties. But there cannot be the order such as is desired as long as there exist the unequal treaties. Nor is any lasting and serious improvement in the situation possible until and unless some issue be found from that vicious circle.

China Must Struggle.

Together with Mr. Mochizuki, I am glad to recall the glorious and heroic struggle thru which went France, Italy, America. On their victorious banners, when the birth of those nations and states was dawning there shone the same beautiful words for which China is fighting today: Liberty, fraternity, equality! Take, for instance, the case of Italy or America; theirs was not an easy struggle, it was one that for years and decades claimed the greatest sacrifices and demanded the straining of all the forces.

Before the Chinese people, too, there lies a difficult path of struggle, unless all its lost rights and privileges be returned to it willingly, on our model. I am far from the slightest intention of instigating anyone; my idea is drawn from the examples history gives us of the formation of the great nations of the world and is based on an analysis of the moving historical forces as they are developing here in China. In no other way can one escape from that vicious circle of which I spoke than either thru a protracted struggle for the rights lost or by their free surrender.

"Don't Throw Cold Water."

Mr. Mochizuki further said today to his Chinese friends: Stop those acts of violence, let, there be no violence! Well, of course, there must be no acts of violence, but it seems to me that it is reasonable to make this appeal to both sides which are presently at issue.

To conclude my speech, I may venture to draw an example from the medical life. When an alien body, an infection, gets into a live organism, the temperature of that organism rises; this is due only to the reaction of all the sound forces of the organism, its self-defense against infection.

In itself, a rise of temperature, being but the result of infection, may in many cases play a useful part. And the physician who would center all his attention on the high temperature, forgetting all about the causes, would be but a poor physician indeed. By mistaking the effect for the cause he might occasion the patient's death. To fight down the fever alone, while neglecting the infection, is to invite a new paroxysm of infection with still higher temperature.

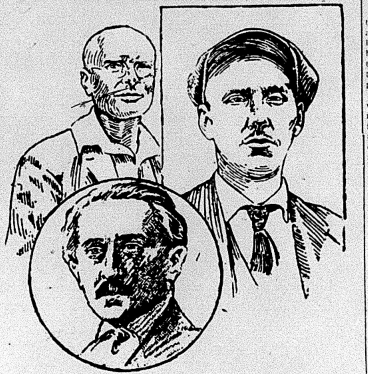
Fever naturally exhausts the organism and is a source of anxiety to those concerned. Nevertheless, it would be irrational to seek to bring down the temperature by covering the patient with ice, for, without destroying the infection, we might kill the organism. In other words, one cannot cure a sickness unless one is quite clear as to its causes. The events in China are most complex; still, this should not make us mix up the causes and effects or forget that we won't help matters by pouring cold water on an inflamed organism.

Chinese Will Win in Liberation.

I do not know what the issue will be out of the present situation in China and I feel certain that there is no one who does know it at the actual moment. But I do hope and I am convinced that the aspirations of the Chinese people for national liberation and equality in relationship with all the world are on their way to infallible realisation.

Whatever the way, whether it be by following the example of Italy, America or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or again, any new ways to be found by the Chinese people themselves—I am confident that the day is not far off when China will establish really good and friendly relations with all the countries of the world on a basis of true equality and justice. This is my warmest wish.

Soviet Trade Union Delegation in China



From left to right, top: Smurgis, Lepse. Bottom: Briskin.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

An Un-Leninist Analysis of Imperialism

By Bertram D. Wolfe

(Critique of Gomez's Article, "Labor and Empire," in the July Workers Monthly.)

THE article, "Labor and Empire," written by Manuel Gomez in the Anti-Imperialist (July, 1925) Number of the WORKERS MONTHLY, purports to contain a theoretical analysis of the historic background of imperialism, its economics and its political implications for the working class of the imperialist nations, and for the exploited or subject peoples. The article in question is replete with errors of un-Marxian and un-Leninist nature; in fact, all of its basic theoretical propositions are partly or wholly incorrect.

This is all the graver because the magazine in which it appears is a Communist (and hence Marxist-Leninist) organ; because its author is the secretary of the American section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League and, as such, his words carry more weight and responsibility than would those of an individual of lesser official importance or activity; and finally, because it is the only article that seeks to make a general analysis of the theoretical basis of imperialism in the anti-imperialist number of a would-be Marxist-Leninist organ and therefore its errors cannot be left uncorrected. Nor would a mere "correct" analysis in the August issue, without reference to the article of Gomez, be adequate, as that would leave undisturbed the errors already absorbed in the minds of many readers. Moreover, that is not the way that a Comunist organ corrects the errors committed in one of its articles.

So much by way of explanation. Now to an analysis of the more important errors, not in the order of their importance, but rather in the order of their statement in the article.

"Historic Background of Imperialism."

Under this heading the article begins with the remarkable statement: "American workers might have already thrown off the whole system of wage slavery if it were not for the appearance of imperialism." Such speculations are un-Marxist and futile. Marx showed that capitalism leads thru accumulation to concentration and centralization of capital. This leads inevitably to monopoly capitalism, which is the primary economic basis of imperialism. Thus Comrade Gomez's "if" partakes of scholastic medieval speculation and not of Marxism. Moreover, there is no justification for the conclusion, even allowing the premises. Countries that have not developed monopolistic finance capitalism are "backward countries." On what ground does Comrade Gomez assume that non-imperialist backward countries imply a victory of the proletariat? Moreover, America, more than any other advanced country, still has, or has had until recently, an expanding home market—but to go further would be to lose one's self in the very maze of scholastic speculation that Comrade Gomez's "if" hypothesis implies.

"The Peaceful Period of Capitalism."

This is Leninist phraseology, but Comrade Gomez gets his dates, or rather, his periods, mixed. The "peaceful period of capitalism" in the United States Gomez dates from 1894 to the world war. This, he adds, is an international phenomenon. In another part of the article he even speaks of the "peaceful period of imperialism (!)"

The truth of this "historical" matter is that the peaceful period of capitalism ends precisely where imperialism begins. By the "peaceful" period is meant that period roughly included in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century when the first wars for capitalist unity were generally at an end (the so-called national wars) and when capitalism was based on the production of consumption commodities as its typical industry, and when liberalism, "free trade and Jeremy Bentham" prevailed in economic practice and political theory in the most advanced countries. The classic land of the peaceful free trade, free competition and non-state-intervention period was England. The classic industry textiles. The climax of this period is roughly from 1840 to 1880.

It was a peaceful period because the "struggle for markets" with textile products as the typical export, does not require spheres of influence, colonies, the intervention of states and armies, etc., but merely quantity production, cheapness and good salesmanship. To sell red flannel underwear to equatorial savages, it is not necessary to own the country, to bribe its government, to subsidize a revolution or to pry a colony loose from its mother country by war. A German firm can sell red flannel underwear to naked savages in Madagascar (French colony) if it sends missionaries to convince them of the iniquity of going naked, sends cheaper, brighter-colored underwear and good patient salesmen willing to learn the language and the peculiarities of the natives. As long as free competition continues and "light" or consumption industries such as textiles continue to be the basic ones, there is no great need of colonies, spheres of influence, etc.

"Colonies," says the imperialistically-minded Disraeli in 1852, "are just millstones around our necks." From 1840 to 1860 and even later bourgeois politicians of the liberal school were in the saddle and opposed any colonial aggressiveness on the part of England itself, the characteristic colonizing country.

But the last quarter of the nineteenth century is characterized by the change from "light" to "heavy" basic industries—that is to say, from textiles to metallurgy. Also monopoly begins and finally the export of capital itself.

The export of metal products implies the export of capital. It also implies colonies, spheres of influence, control of the governments of backward nations, subsidized revolutions and colonial wars.

A typical form of exported "metal product" is a railway. A railway cannot be sold to an equatorial savage by a salesman and a missionary. It can only be "sold" to a backward country thru political influence or control of that country's government. A railroad, to begin with, runs at a financial loss on the basis of its net returns, above all in a country backward industrially. To make it profitable, the government of the backward country must (1) grant a concession of the right of way (2) an exclusive monopoly to that right of way, eliminating parallel lines as a possibility; and (3) subsidize the venture with land or money grants or grants of natural resources. Finally, it is superfluous to point out that the exporting of the "metal product" called a railway implies the export (investment) of capital as well.

Thus begins the scramble for concessions and spheres of influence, for colonies and protectorates, for governments "friendly to foreigners" and governments friendly exclusively to American or British or German or French capital, and all the other sources of imperialist wars and onslaughts of imperialist nations on backward ones and on each other.

This, the warlike period of capitalism, is the imperialist period, and begins with the beginning of monopoly capitalism, and export of capital. In other words, the warlike period of capitalism, in the Leninist sense, begins when Gomez says the peaceful period of capitalism begins. Any one who fails to take into account this fundamental difference between the textiles and metallurgy, between the export of underwear and the export of metals and dollars, cannot grasp the first essentials of imperialism and the imperialist epoch.

Moreover, it is a contamination with bourgeois pacifist "Hague conference" illusions on the one hand, and with the psychology instilled by imperialist apologists on the other, to believe that the period preceding 1914 (roughly from 1890 to 1914) was a peaceful period. The Hague conferences were only the plaster on the ulcer. The armament race was on, the world war was brooding. It almost broke out in 1905 and again in 1911.

And the so-called "minor" wars, as imperialist apologists would call them, do they count for nothing because they were waged against black and yellow men and not between whites? Naturally, the weak nations were attacked first, but robber imperialism is no less warlike because its victories were easier. Germany, in 1885, seized German East Africa, in 1897 German Southwest Africa, New Guinea, Kamerun and Samoa. In 1899, Kaiu-Chau.

France in 1885 ocupied the Congo, in 1895 appropriated Madagascar, in 1904 Morocco (cause of the crisis of 1905 which was of world-war magnitude), in 1913 Syria. America in the same period took Hawaii, while Japan seized Formosa.

If that is not enough evidence of a warlike period for Gomez (and it might be multiplied) how about the Spanish-American war of 1898 for Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the control of the Carribean? How about the English-Boer war? The Boxer war of the combined powers against China? The Russo-Japanese war for spheres of influence in Manchuria, Korea and China? The Italo-Turkish war for the possession of Tripoli in 1912? The Algerian Crisis, etc.?

The period of imperialism is the warlike period of capitalism. A failure to grasp this makes the world war a phenomenon without precedent causes, and makes the wars against yellow and brown and black skinned races no wars at all (or "peaceful" wars). In other words, it is an unconscious reflection of pacifist illusion and imperialist apologetics.

Gomez, in his "historical background" takes the strikes of 1870 to 1894 in the United States as an evidence that up till 1894 there was a warlike period and after 1894 a peaceful period. This, of course, has nothing to do with Leninist analysis of imperialism although Lenin is dragged in and quoted. The strike epidemic in question was due to the world commercial crisis of the period. The relative "class peace" period that followed 1894 (very relative indeed) was caused by the expansion due to monopoly growth and other factors, and was broken by repeated strike crises of great magnitude. But, I repeat, it is not this kind of "peace" to which the Lenin quotation on "peaceful period" refers.

The Gomez confusion in the article goes so far as to say that "It (the peaceful period when strikes lessened in scope, number and intensity), was purchased at the expense of the backward and undeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, thru the policy of imperialism." (!) But enough of the "historic background."

"Superprofits."

The second part of the article deals with the economic basis of capitalism, under the heading of "Super-profits." Here the errors are even graver and in much more elementary things. Marxian economics is turned inside out and upside down.

By "super-profits" Gomez means profits in excess of the average rate of profit. He points out that imperialism yields such excess profits or "super-profits."

This is essentially correct, and very important. The understanding of the economics of this profit in excess of the average rate, that is yielded by imperialism, is the understanding of the economics of the exploitation of the oppressed peoples. This makes it all the more unfortunate that Gomez's analysis is incomplete, incorrect and anti-Marxian.

The first source of "super-profit" according to Gomez "results from THE GREATLY INCREASED RATE OF EXPLOITATION AS REFLECTED IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED, WHICH, IN BACKWARD COUNTRIES, SHOWS A MUCH GREATER PROPORTION OF VARIABLE CAPITAL TO CONSTANT." (Emphasis mine.)

This is, of course, economic nonsense. The rate of exploitation has nothing to do with the composition of capital, altho vulgar economy at times tries to calculate the rate of exploitation on the total capital invested. The rate of exploitation is the proportion of the unpaid labor to the paid labor performed by a worker. The proportion of capital invested as constant or variable capital does not enter into its calculation.

The essence of imperialist exploitation is found in the use of a cheap and docile labor supply, a low living standard among the backward people, inhumanly long hours, inhumanly low wages, dispossessing of the backward peoples from the land, and forced labor. All of these, which form the essence of imperialist exploitation, make it the brutal thing it is and explain the revolt of China, Morocco, etc., from the imperialist yoke, are not mentioned in the four enumerated points. Some of the other points are incorrectly stated, and other important factors are omitted, but this article will be prolonged unduly if I analyze the economic section of Gomez's article any further.

"Workers, Subject Peoples and the Revolution."

Passing over other errors of a minor nature, I jump to the end of the article. The last section is called "Workers, Subject Peoples, and the Revolution." The questions here considered are of a tactical, political nature and therefore vital for the action and "practical conclusions" for a Bolshevik party. Again there is lamentable confusion and even a false tactical position.

Gomez discusses, citing Bukharin (in his battle with Boris—the alliteration is mine) and drawing on Lenin, the corruption that is engendered in the labor movement by imperialism which is able to bribe leaders and even whole sections of the "aristocracy of labor" with some part of the enormous profits, and thus win them to class collaboration and support of imperialism. This is correct, as is the position of Gomez that this corruption must be fought and an effort must be made to win away the "aristocracy" of labor from class collaboration. But the vagueness of the passage and the failure to draw a distinction between corrupted leaders and labor aristocracy leads to this lamentable sentence in which the two are unconsciously merged and illusions fostered on the possibility of winning the corrupted leadership. Here is the sentence:

"While we fight to win the masses away from the leadership of these corrupted elements, we must endeavor to break the LATTER away from the bosses and draw them more and more into the struggle. It is in unceasing struggle that the hope of the working class lies."

Of course, it is possible that Gomez meant to write "former" in place of "latter," but even if that is so, the cerrection must be made. Moreover, the passage in question sins terribly by omission as well as by what is stated. The masses must be broken away, not only nor directly from the bosses, but precisely from these corrupted leaders. This is a fundamental error in trade union policy—the omission of the necessity of struggle against this corrupted leadership. Lenin advocated it all his life, and precisely because he comprehended that they were bought by a share of imperialist profits and were objectively, to use a Deleonite phrase, quoted by Lenin, "labor lieutenants of the capitalist class." If Gomez actually meant what the words appear to say, the passage is even worse for it implies that the corrupted leaders as a class can be won to fight against the bosses, thus fostering an illusion in them. If we demand that they break with the bosses, it is not with the hope of winning them, but as a means of exposing them and annihilating them utterly.

Follows a return to the economic theory in the sentence: "By the export of capital, the capitalists have unwittingly helped to build up a native industry in the subject countries with its own. . . bourgeoisie. . ." This is of course, incorrect. The export of capital, neither wittingly nor

(Continued on page 7)

Work of the Russian Communist Party Among Women

By Comrade Nikolayeva of the Russian Communist Party.

The active elements among the non-party working women were organized in such manner that circles were formed for the working women in the workshops and factories, by women comrades closely connected with the various shops, departments, etc.

Under the rule of the capitalist order, this form of work was the original form of the delegates' meeting. But since it was not possible at that time to hold delegates' elections in the factories, these circles were so organized as to permit the party nuclei to exercise influence over the masses of working women.

Nucleus Recruiting Center.

The circle was conducted under the leadership of the nucleus, it served to maintain communication between the nucleus and the masses of women workers, it was the recruiting center for gathering together more and more working women. The existence of such circles in the factories naturally led to systematic meetings among their organizers, to consistent and systematically conducted work.

Besides this, common meetings of all circles were held from time to time, in order that reports might be heard, a rapproachment made possible between the working women employed in different undertakings, the feeling of solidarity encouraged, and the members of the circles (and with these the broader masses of working women) revolutionized.

The organization of working women correspondents organized by the periodical Rabotnitza (The Working Woman), an organ published by the Central Committee of the Russian C. P., attained a position of great importance in our sphere of activity, not only for our agitation and propaganda but at the same time for the organization of the masses of working women. The working women immediately connected with the factories and with the editorial staff of our newspaper were successful in gathering the masses of non-party working women around our paper; this they attained by publishing notices, articles, and poems sent in by the working women, and by calling upon the women to support their own press organ.

By means of these measures, aided by the trade unions, the educational organizations and the workers' clubs, we were able to so organize and revolutionize the working women under the leadership of the party that the women have taken part in the strikes, and in the revolutionary actions entered into by the working class.

In the time during and after the February revolution, when our party was no longer obliged to work illegally, but was able to go forward to real mass work, the party activity in the women's circles changed in character, and was also enabled to advance more and more to mass work.

The small circles in the separate factories were now replaced by large groups of women workers, connecting the different workshops and departments with the masses of proletarian women. The Central Committee of our party received further aid thru the affiliation of a special commission for conferring on the work to be done among the women. This commission formed at the same time the editorial staff of the periodical Rabotnitza. It organized the work among the women, and ensured its being carried on under the leadership of the party. At the same time this commission was complemented by Communist women workers working in the factories and districts.

Women Workers' Meetings.

Besides the general factory meetings, special women workers' meetings were systematically organized by the groups of active women workers, under the leadership of the nucleus. At first the general mass of working women in the undertakings in question did not attend these meetings, but after a while, hand in hand with the development of our agitation, and with the increased organization of the active elements among the non-party women workers around our party, more and more women participated.

The working women, thus becoming accustomed to the women workers' mass meetings, now began to attend other meetings, bearing a politically fighting character. Thus for instance in July, 1917, when the party was again forced into illegal activity, nightly meetings were arranged in the name of the Rabotnitza, the sole Bolshevist press organ left existing, for the purpose of enlightening the masses on the meaning of the events in July, and on the treacherous role played by the mensheviki.

We sent special groups of working women to the meetings called by the mensheviki, to expose the true nature of the menshevist activity. Here we achieved positive results. We proceeded in the same manner at the meetings convocated by the "League for Women's Rights." At this time there was a mighty increase in the publication of leaflets, posters and other propagandist literature. We devoted special attention to our periodical, and its circulation increased rapidly.

We may claim that the whole of this work was eminently successful. The working women participated in enormous numbers in the street demonstrations in Leningrad on April 21, 1917, and in the June demonstrations. The preparatory work was carried forward not only by the party members but by a large number of non-party working women. Many of these came to the office of the Rabotnitza to ask how they could best prepare for the coming demonstrations.

Influence Soldiers.

Besides this, the working women carried on active agitation among the soldiers sent to Petrograd by the provisional government to suppress the Bolsheviki. The forward march of General Kornilov on Petrograd aroused not only the workmen, but the working women as well.

Then came the Red October, and with it fresh work. But fresh forces came as well, fresh energies, fresh strivings in the struggle and for the establishment of our workers' and peasants' state. Every working woman saw a mighty field of activity opened out before her. Now she had become a citizen possessing equal rights and now she could participate in the building up of the first workers' and peasants' state.

The party made this clear to many thousands of women workers and peasants. Day by day, and month by month, the party pursued its work of awakening fresh strata of the backward masses of working women. The party had frequently passed resolutions, at its congresses, to the effect that the organization of the broad masses of working women is one of the tasks incumbent on the whole party, and the party committees were thus induced to pay special attention to this sphere of work.

Now that the party had extended its influence to certain strata of the non-party working women, it became necessary to convocate conferences, first among the non-party women workers and later among the non-party women workers and peasants. The first of these conferences of non-party women workers took place in Petrograd before the October revolution. About 800 delegates were present, representing 80,000 working women. The conference declared its completely solidarity with the Communist Party of Russia (Bolsheviki) in its struggle for the power of the Soviets.

This conference was followed by a number of similar ones in all the industrial cities and districts of Russia. They proved of enormous organizational significance. The October revolution faced us with the necessity of perfecting these forms of activity, in order to reach the greatest number of working women in every branch of industry, and to organize at the same time the women peasants and other strata of working women.

Work Expands.

The departments already existing for work among the women were now developed into integral parts of the party apparatus, employing paid comrades. Up to this time, in the first and second working periods, none of the comrades carrying on this work were paid, except the comrade responsible for editing the newspaper. The whole of the members of the lower party apparatus performed their work for nothing, as a part of their duty as members of the party. Now, however, a central apparatus was formed and affiliated to the Central Party Committee, and special organs were provided for the lower party organizations. Every factory nucleus, and every Volost nucleus (rural district cell) appointed a special organizer for work among the women workers and peasants, and among the women of the other strata of the population. In every factory and village delegates' meetings of working and peasant women were organized, the delegates being however no longer volunteers, but elected.

Systematic conferences were now held among the women organizers, and the question of training suitable comrades for this work arose. Work among the women could now be carried on in complete harmony with the tasks confronting the party and the Soviet power.

Active in Red Army.

Thus for instance the working and peasant women aided the Red Army during the civil war, took part in the sappers' work, organized ambulance divisions, participated in the defense of towns, and performed every possible description of work. The actual participation of working and peasant women in the building up of the state became a reality. 40,000 peasant women became members of the village Soviets, thousands of working women worked in the city Soviets. Many hundreds of working and peasant women distinguished themselves not only in the civil war, but in every kind of civil service. Even the working women of the East, enslaved and suppressed for centuries, brought forth from their midst a considerable number of energetic women, capable of active participation in the constructive work of the Soviet power.

Millions of working and peasant women are represented by hundreds of thousands of women's delegates. The organized cadres of working and peasant women gathered around the Communist Party grow from year to year. The number of our women party members grows in proportion. The development of the institutions facilitating the emancipation of working women, the abolition of illiteracy and the uplift of the cultural and political level of the broad masses of the working and peasant women, are winning millions of these women for the social and political life of our country, and for the constructive work of the Union of Soviet Republics.

In this sphere of work the party is following faithfully in the footsteps of Lenin.

A REPLY TO WOLFE'S UNCRITICAL "CRITIQUE"

(Continued from page 6)

ency to monopolize everything and thus to destroy the native bourgeoisie. The revolt against this is, as Wolfe says, a basis for the national liberation movements in the colonial countries. But side by side with this tendency is the conflicting tendency to build up capitalism in the exploited countries, which has the result that the native bourgeoisie grows with extraordinary rapidity instead of being destroyed. Here we have one of the fundamental contradictions of imperialist capitalism. Wolfe's failure to comprehend it leads him into the absurdly extravagant statements of his paragraph on the export of capitalism.

All in all, my critic's article shows the work of self-conscious student detached from reality, without an appreciation of the dialectic movement of things. For him the problem of imperialism is a matter of half a dozen simple formulas. I did not mark and ticket my article on Labor and Empire with the exact familiar phrases of these formulas, so Comrade Wolfe was inspired to display his knowledge of them. Unfortunately, his knowledge of them is rather uncertain, and appears to have been gleaned by more assiduous reading of Louis Boudin than of Lenin.

AN UNLENINIST ANALYSIS OF IMPERIALISM

(Continued from page 2)

unwittingly creates a native bourgeoisie. On the contrary, it tends to destroy it. Again Gomez is confusing the export of commodities with the export of capital. Again the economic error implies a grave political one. If the export of capital creates a native bourgeoisie, then such native bourgeoisie should welcome imperialism and its gifts. But the export of capital destroys the native bourgeoisie by competition, by absorption, by monopoly concessions and by use of force—precisely for this reason, the native bourgeoisie fights against imperialism and is a potential ally in the struggle for national liberation which gives the proletariat its allies in the struggle with finance-imperialist capitalism.

Who does not understand the economic fact in question will not understand the political corrolary expressed in the theses on imperialism of the Comintern and will not be able to utilize, as we must and can, the national bourgeois revolutionary movements as partial allies in the struggle against capitalist imperialism, the final stage of capitalism.

John Lassen

By SIMON FELSHIN.

There was none gentler—
With a pleasantry in the last hour.

He fought to breathe,
But with so slight a frame
He lost to death.

He wished so little for himself,
And yet he was thwarted—
That is the way of the world.

His pen was a weapon
Against all the oppressors.

Though slight of frame
He shunned to rest.
Even a little rest
From the heaviest tasks.

He was a fighter—
One who does not surrender
Nor even falter.
He fought in two continents,
For which he was tracked
By all the oppressors.

His pen was not for sale.
Self was forgotten
For the holy cause
Of all the oppressed.

Japanese Textile Workers Slow Up As Blacklist Protest

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Textile trade reports from Kobe, Japan, state that woolen textile workers of Nippon Keori Kaisha at Kakogtwa, Harima province, are slowing up production because of the employers' discrimination against strike leaders who were active in the April fight.

The strike was over the attempted introduction of a "profit-sharing" scheme by the management. The strike on the job by slowing up work is continuing because the company refused to take back strike leaders prosecuted in the Himeji court altho the workers were not convicted and despite previous promises of the employers that all workers would be restored their jobs.

The Crisis Britain Postponed

When Comrades Foster and Cannon were in England on their way to the Enlarged Executive meeting of the Communist International, they asked the Communist Party of Britain to assign a representative to supply the DAILY WORKER, with a weekly review of the situation in Britain.

Thomas Bell, editor of the Communist Review, the official monthly of the party, has sent us the first article of this weekly service. This feature will insure our readers that the very critical and interesting situation in Britain will be adequately and authoritatively covered.

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LONDON, —By Mail—Special)—The coal crisis which has dominated the political situation here for weeks is postponed. The mine owners have accepted the government proposals for an "exhaustive inquiry" backed up by the substantial inducement of a subsidy. No details are available yet as to the terms of the subsidy, but authorities estimate it at no less than ten million pounds to cover the period of the truce. There is, of course, the usual howl in certain sections of the press anent the "hold-up of the nation" to ransom, and the home secretary has even brot in his King Charles' head, Comrade Zinoviev. The one definite fact, which emerges from the crisis is the united front of the workers' organizations. This display of solidarity upon a new and large scale undoubtedly forced the government and the mine owners to stay their hand.

It is estimated that the loss incurred during the 1921 strike of three months cost £200,000,000. Evidently, a ten million or even twenty million subsidy is considered cheap in the circumstances, for, it should be remembered, this crisis would have involved wider section of the workers than at any time in the history of British labor disputes.

What is interesting for readers of the DAILY WORKER is the shifting of labor's center of political direction. From the beginning, the trade unions have retained mastery and control over the situation. Formerly, the parliamentary labor party was successful in lifting the reins out of the trade union leaders' hands. This time we had the uncourageous spectacle of Stephen Walsh (the war minister in the labor cabinet) leading a deputation to Ramsay MacDonald demanding in the event of a strike that the parliamentary labor party would hold up all business in the house of commons. And Ramsay MacDonald didn't read them any lecture in the beneficence of parliamentary or constitutional action, such as he is forever reading to the Communists, but respectfully promised to put the matter before the party.

It is also interesting to note that J. H. Thomas signed the direction to the transport workers not to move any coal.

While the dispute so far has been a distinct triumph for direct action, and labor leaders laughingly speak of taking out membership cards in the Communist Party it would be a mistake to read into events a definite political challenge to the government or capitalism. Neither Herbert Smith or Arthur Cook are prepared to push their victory to its logical conclusion, and call for the abdication of the "Forgers" government. They are not even insistent upon nationalization. They simply stick to the economic demand for a "living wage," with nationalization as a platitude.

But there is certain to be trouble ahead. When Mr. Baldwin told the miners that the wages of all the other workers must come down, it was no slip of the tongue. He means it. The dilemma before British industrialism compels the bourgeoisie to go in for a cut in wages.

The markets in Italy, Belgium, Germany and France, to mention but a few of the more important ones: are practically closed for British coal. In addition to reparation coal the developments of electricity and oil as fuel in Italy dispenses with the former demand for British coal. Germany is using millions of tons of lignite to meet her own demands, while fulfilling her coal and coke obligations under the Versailles treaty. Belgium and France are also funding reparation dumps an offset for British coal.

We can, therefore, only surmise that the retreat of the British mine owners and the government is a method for gaining time. Faced with an unexampled unity in trade unionism, and sections like the engineers and railwaymen also negotiating, it is obvious that an attempt will be made to split the ranks and tie up the sections with separate agreements.

One remarkable feature of events is the emergence of the Communist Party policy on the top. The party has blamed the miners' leaders for not having any positive program to put forward, and allowing the mine owners to choose the ground for the fight. It has demanded the maintenance of the seven hour day, the maintenance of the existing agreement and nationalization of the mines. It urged the miners to go to the general council of the T. V. C. and get it to involve the railwaymen and transport workers in the sympathetic strike. The increased demand for the Workers Weekly in the mining areas is proof to us of the party's increased prestige and influence.

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A big strike has taken place in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with Bradford as it center. 130,000 workers have struck work against a threatened reduction in wages. It is curious that England should be going thru a mining and textile crisis at a time when you in America are on the verge of disputes in similar industries. The woolen manufacturers here complain of the invasion of markets, hitherto monopolized by Yorkshire, by Italian, French and Dutch-made men's wear. These latter now sell freely in the London and provincial markets.

As usual the only way out for the bosses is a cut in wages. However, the textile workers are putting up a stiff fight and are encouraged by the results of the miners' solidarity.

The party is active in organizing the workers. Many meetings are being called under auspices of the party and the minority movement. The party has issued a manifesto to the workers to stand firm, and has sent two comrades into the area of the dispute to assist the strikers.

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This week-end concludes the Empire Labor Conference called by the parliamentary labor party. This is the first of its kind having delegates from Australia, Africa, British Guiana, Ireland, Canada, India, etc. What the purpose of this conference was is now plain to be seen, since its conclusion. No resolutions or amendments were permitted. Interruptions, such as when the Indian Chaman Lat, challenged MacDonald for his conduct during his ministry were impertinently glossed over and ignored. Some idea of the purpose of the conference may be gleaned from the questionnaire prepared for the delegates on their attitude to the metropolis in the event of war against England or an invasion of colonial territory. It is obvious that Mr. MacDonald is trying to find the weakest link in the chain of empire labor parties in order to formulate his colonial and foreign policy next time in accordance with the wishes of his bourgeois masters. MacDonald has declared for the unify and integrity of the empire (tho not on a basis of equality, for he would still deny India self-government). He still remains the best bulwark against Communism and social revolution.

On Saturday the 24th of July, under direction from colonial committee and London district called together a conference of all local labor organizations in London to discuss the situation in China and Morocco. 164 delegates turned up representing over 100 trade union branches, trades councils, local labor parties, cooperative women's guilds, etc. This conference marks a distinct success for our party in London. The conference sent a delegation to the Empire Labor Conference to demand the declaration of the right of Indian independence and separation from the empire. The delegation was refused admittance and when the letter was brot up Ramsay MacDonald simply moved next business. Still it came as a shock to the labor bureaucrats to think that such a large and representative conference could be openly called by the Communist Party and be attended by twenty to thirty local labor parties

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The Labor Party Conference this year promises to be a bit lively. The question of the exclusion of the Communists is again well to the front. It will be remembered that last year our comrades declared from the floor of the conference that notwithstanding the adverse vote on Communist affiliation we would return next year stronger than ever. This is actually happening. Over 76 branches of trade unions, trades councils, local and divisional labor parties are supporting resolutions in support of the Communist party.

Following upon the conference last year a special sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of clause 3, which excluded Communists as delegates. Notwithstanding the volume of evidence to show how unoperable it was, the Executive Committee are going to propose to the next congress to ratify all three clauses and to go further and recommend to trade unions not to appoint Communists when selecting delegates to labor conferences.

You should know that there is a standing order which says that no question upon which a decision has been taken may be raised for three years unless with the consent of the Executive Committee. Nevertheless, C. P. affiliation keeps coming up each year in greater and greater volume. This year one large trade union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, moves to rescind all previous resolutions against the Communist Party.

Letters from Our Readers

What Ails The American Worker?

To the DAILY WORKER:— In a statement before the institute of politics of Williamstown, W. J. Castle of the state department enlightened once again the American people why Coolidge objects to the Soviets and is opposed to the recognition of the Soviet government of Russia. He attacked the Soviet as an "inciter of war." Soviet Russia who has just renounced all the territorial rights and claims of the old czarist government, "an inciter of war."

The revolutionary workers of the world have proclaimed that the exploitation of working men, women and children by a clique of selfish, greedy, parasitic individuals is as improper, unjust and out of date, as the old-time slavery and serfdom.

The Russian workers have accordingly abolished the old antiquated capitalist morals in favor of this higher standard of justice, which recognizes only one class, the working class, with no exploiting parasites and to which class all workers are welcome without distinction of race or color.

The Russian workers have fought valiantly and many paid with their lives.

The Workers' Soviet government is the most stable government in the world, at present, barring none. The red army is alert and ready to repel all attacks against the Soviet Union. And the red army has the solid and active backing from all the class conscious workers in every country of the globe.

That much is certain, but at any rate, it is in the interests of humanity as a whole, Soviet Russia as well as the rest of the world that normal relations be established and free trade resumed. Our industry is in a state of depression. Many of our factories are shut down, with the warehouses overstocked because of lack of markets. The Russian market could have absorbed a great part of our output of manufactured articles, agricultural implements, locomotives, steel products and machinery, if we had resumed normal intercourse with Soviet Russia. Even as our trade with Russia is restricted under the abnormal present conditions, it has been reported in the New York Times that the All-Russian Textile Syndicate has purchased this year $36,300,000 worth of cotton alone from the United States. One could imagine then to what enormous extent our exports of all kinds would have grown under free trade and more favorable relations with Soviet Russia.

The official report of the British Trade Union delegation to Soviet Russia, states: That transportation, industry and agriculture are steadily improving and that the finances of the Soviet Union have been placed on a stable basis.

The Franco-Belgian, German and Swedish labor delegations to Soviet Russia are all united in unanimous praise of the heroic struggle of the Russian workers and their unlimited triumph.

The reports of the workers' delegations to the Soviet Union give the lie most emphatically to the Greens, the Lewises and the other fakers of the A. F. of L. But will the rank and file of American labor allow these fakers to fool them forever? Have not the members of the A. F. of L. any self-respect? Can they still swallow the crazen calmnies about the Soviet Union in face of nearly all the European workers' delegations' reports?

It is high time that American labor should send its own delegation to Soviet Russia and learn for themselves the real facts and conditions in the workers' country.

A country of 130,000,000 is being run by the workers themselves. It is worthwhile studying and may come in handy some day.—Charles Golosman.

Corruption in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich.

Editor the DAILY WORKER: No wonder we have Ben Gitlow cases in America. A country where such an organization as the ku klux klan can exist is surely in a bad way. Under such conditions we can expect such decisions handed down by the supreme court. This decision was too rank for even justices Holmes and Brandeis, yet we find it suits traitors like Berger.

A few days ago I was told of a case which illustrates the rottenness of capitalist politics. A man named Fitzgerald was appointed about a year ago by Governor Groesbeck to a position in the state office building at Lansing. His salary is $6,000.00 per annum.

His title is Business Manager of the Highway Department which occupies the fourth floro of the building. He has theoretical duties which he has not the ability of experience to fulfill. But outside of this his important duty is to get rid of the anti-Groesback element. If an opposition party could get into power they would of course do the same.

Fraternally,

Civil Engineer.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1925 290

China's Fight for Freedom

By L. M. KARAKHAN.

NOTE—The following is a translation of the speech delivered by Soviet Ambassador to China, L. M. Karakhan at the entertainment given by Mr. Mochizuki at the Hotel de Peking at Peking, China.

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May I be permitted first of all to thank Mr. Mochizuki for the honor of his kind invitation to a banquet, where I see such a brilliant gathering of distinguished representatives of so many various circles of Peking. It was with profound interest that I listened to our host's admirable address, one that is the more valuable and interesting as the speaker is an eminent representative and a most influential member of the leading government party in Japan.

In his speech Mr. Mochizuki touched upon a number of all-important problems connected with China, problems that move us all, and consequently I willingly respond to his invitation to me that I say a few words, and I will try as briefly as possible, without taking advantage of your patience, in the same frank and outspoken way to express my views on the present situation in China. I shall do this in the best hope that, in such a distinguished company, my word will not be taken as evil propaganda.

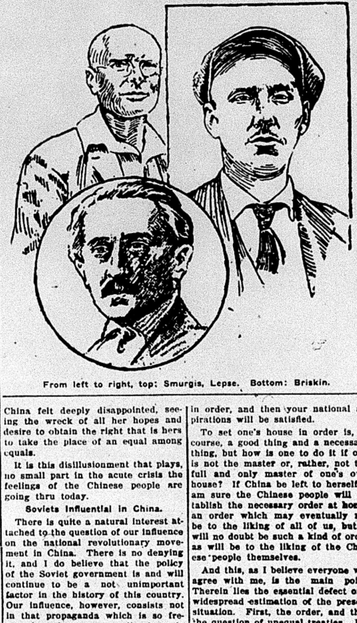
I think Mr. Mochizuki was quite right when, in his searching analysis of the present events in China, he wished to briefly review facts having occurred during the last decade, and it was quite to the point when our esteemed host recalled the world war, the Versailles conference and the seven demands brot up at that conference by the Chinese delegation, then the fourteen points as proclaimed by Mr. Wilson and, lastly, the policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in China and the treaty concluded between the Union and China in 1924.

Soviets' Policy of Equality.

The facts which he enumerated Mr. Mochizuki looks upon as the cause of the national liberative movement which is growing and spreading before our eyes in China. And I with Mr. Mochizuki believe that the causes of the actual events in China are deeply rooted in those great changes in the conscience and in the relations between peoples which have been brot about by the events of the last decade.

Indeed, what is it that we have witnessed? We had the world war, a war which was trumpetted as aiming at ensuring to the peoples their national freedom and self-determination and equality in international relationship; then the Versailles conference, where these principles were not taken into consideration, while the proposition of the Chinese delegation which would have placed China on an equal footing with other powers was rejected without so much as having even been given consideration; then again, the Paris conference was, with an interval; followed by the Washington conference, which obviously failed to give satisfaction to China's national aspirations, while even the rather insignificant resolutions of that conference could not be carried out; the fourteen points of Mr. Wilson, which for a moment shone over China like a ray of hope that vanished all too soon; then at last, the establishment of the Soviet government, which thru a prolonged struggle conquered its right to an existence worthy of it, the Soviet government with its policy of equality with regard to China just as in regard to other countries, and the renunciation of unequal treaties by the Soviet republics.

Soviet Trade Union Delegation in China



From left to right, top: Smurgis, Lepse. Bottom: Briskin.

Disillusionment of Chinese.

All those facts, which every Chinese interested in the fate of his own country well knows, could not but make a deep impression on the Chinese people, making it think seriously over its sad condition and try to see if it could and must seek ways to establish relations with all the world on a footing of perfect equality.

There may have been some who believed that the silence which immediately followed the close of the war and the non-materialization of Wilson's beautiful principles meant that the Chinese people were reconciled with its position; this, however, was a mistaken idea; the Chinese people were merely waiting and hoping for the fulfillment of promises it had received. Then, as time went on, China felt deeply disappointed, seeing the wreck of all her hopes and desire to obtain the right that is hers to take the place of an equal among equals.

It is this disillusionment that plays no small part in the acute crisis the feelings of the Chinese people are going thru today.

Soviets Influential in China.

There is quite a natural interest attached to the question of our influence on the national revolutionary movement in China. There is no denying it, and I do believe that the policy of the Soviet government is and will continue to be a not unimportant factor in the history of this country. Our influence, however, consists not in that propaganda which is so frequently and yet so groundlessly spoken of, but in the simple, tho more efficient and stronger fact, which was so ably and correctly pointed out to by Mr. Mochizuki. It consists in our policy of equality and justice to China in words and in deeds, a policy which we have realized and have been realizing both thru our treaty and thru every step in our relations with this country.

Now, since China has thus been able to establish equal relations with a great power, this certanly encourages, moves and prompts the Chinese people to wish that China's relations with all be established on the same principles as with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. But, then, this influence of the U. S. S. R. on the national liberative struggle of the Chinese people is within the scope of the inevitable historical laws; it is not the result of artificially warmed up feelings. And if our fault is our good policy, I take pride in confessing to our being guilty.

Must Abolish Unequal Treaties.

In his speech today, Mr. Mochizuki has recommended to China to act slowly; first he advises China to set her house in order. I regret to say that I cannot agree with the idea, which nowadays is quite a current one, namely: first, set your house in order, and then your national aspirations will be satisfied.

To set one's house in order is, of course, a good thing and a necessary thing, but how is one to do it if one is not the master or, rather, not the full and only master of one's own house? If China be left to herself, I am sure the Chinese people will establish the necessary order at home, an order which may eventually not be to the liking of all of us, but it will no doubt be such a kind of order as will be to the liking of the Chinese people themselves.

And this, as I believe everyone will agree with me, is the main point. Therein lies the essential defect of a widespread estimation of the present situation. First, the order, and then the question of unequal treaties. But there cannot be the order such as is desired as long as there exist the unequal treaties. Nor is any lasting and serious improvement in the situation possible until and unless some issue be found from that vicious circle.

China Must Struggle.

Together with Mr. Mochizuki, I am glad to recall the glorious and heroic struggle thru which went France, Italy, America. On their victorious banners, when the birth of those nations and states was dawning there shone the same beautiful words for which China is fighting today—Liberty, fraternity, equality! Take, for instance, the case of Italy or America; theirs was not an easy struggle, it was one that for years and decades claimed the greatest sacrifices and demanded the straining of all the forces.

Before the Chinese people, too, there lies a difficult path of struggle, unless all its lost rights and privileges be returned to it willingly, on our model. I am far from the slightest intention of instigating anyone; my idea is drawn from the examples history gives us of the formation of the great nations of the world and is based on an analysis of the moving historical forces as they are developing here in China. In no other way can one escape from that vicious circle of which I spoke than either thru a protracted struggle for the rights lost or by their free surrender.

"Don't Throw Cold Water."

Mr. Mochizuki further said today to his Chinese friends: Stop those acts of violence, let, there be no violence! Well, of course, there must be no acts of violence, but it seems to me that it is reasonable to make this appeal to both sides which are presently at issue.

To conclude my speech, I may venture to draw an example from the medical life. When an alien body, an infection, gets into a live organism, the temperature of that organism rises; this is due only to the reaction of all the sound forces of the organism, its self-defense against infection.

In itself, a rise of temperature, being but the result of infection, may in many cases play a useful part. And the physician who would center all his attention on the high temperature, forgetting all about the causes, would be but a poor physician indeed. By mistaking the effect for the cause he might occasion the patient's death. To fight down the fever alone, while neglecting the infection, is to invite a new paroxysm of infection with still higher temperature.

Fever naturally exhausts the organism and is a source of anxiety to those concerned. Nevertheless, it would be irrational to seek to bring down the temperature by covering the patient with ice, for, without destroying the infection, we might kill the organism. In other words, one cannot cure a sickness unless one is quite clear as to its causes. The events in China are most complex; still, this should not make us mix up the causes and effects or forget that we won't help matters by pouring cold water on an inflamed organism.

Chinese Will Win in Liberation.

I do not know what the issue will be out of the present situation in China and I feel certain that there is no one who does know it at the actual moment. But I do hope and I am convinced that the aspirations of the Chinese people for national liberation and equality in relationship with all the world are on their way to infallible realisation.

Whatever the way, whether it be by following the example of Italy, America or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or again, any new ways to be found by the Chinese people themselves—I am confident that the day is not far off when China will establish really good and friendly relations with all the countries of the world on a basis of true equality and justice. This is my warmest wish.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

A Reply to Wolfe's Uncritical "Critique"

By Manuel Gomez

ACCORDING to Comrade Wolfe, my article on Labor and Empire in the July number of the Workers' Monthly is replete with errors. Inasmuch as there was no polemical discussion under way at the time he might, of course, have come upstairs and talked to me about it, and tried to convince me to correct my point of view in detail in the succeeding number of the magazine; but in that case he might have had no article to write and besides, he would perhaps say, "This is not the way that a Communist organ (even a would-be Marxist-Leninist one) corrects the errors committed in one of its articles."

Comrade Wolfe rushes to the attack. To those who have not read my article, he seeks to give the impression that I am not only an ignoramus and an eclectic, but also a social-democratic apologist for imperialism, with secret leanings toward Hague conference pacifism. He does not scruple to make use of insinuation, deliberate misquotation, and falsification of facts. For these reckless epithets, my article itself is sufficient refutation, representing as it does an attempt to arouse American workers to the necessity of active alliance with the exploited peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies for the overthrow of American imperialism.

IT is with the doctrinal inadequacies of Comrade Wolfe's criticism that I shall deal here.

At the outset I want to say that I should have been sincerely glad of a better if less pompous and pretentious criticism of my article. The article was, in a sense, pioneer work in a new field; it was, so far as I know, the first attempt to give the Leninist conception of imperialism a wider practical application in the American class struggle by showing the effects of imperialism upon the American working class as well as on the subject peoples. For the first time a detailed explanation of the mechanics of super-profit in the American empire was essayed, together with the mechanics of the relationship between the super-profit reaped by the capitalists and the poisonous "class collaboration" policy in American trade unions. I also pointed out the sinister connection between super-profit and the role of the American socialist party. Many of these things had been dealt with before, some of them in much greater detail, but nowhere had they been brot into direct juxtaposition in an article on imperialism. This I conceive to be one of the most important tasks of our party in the struggle against imperialism. We do not direct our articles on imperialism written in English to the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, but to the American working class. And it is essential not only to make the American workers realize that American imperialism exists, by printing long lists of statistics (altho this also is of vital importance), but to make them realize how imperialism bears they must fight it. I do not claim any basic originality for my article. It is simply an adaption of the theses on national and colonial questions adopted at the second congress of the Communist International. I have drawn freely for material upon widely-known writings of Lenin, Bukharin, Zinoviev, Stalin, and Pavlovitch. Practically all of the information on "class collaboration" is taken from the little pamphlet by Comrade Browder, which is undoubtedly the most authoritative work in its special field. Yet the article was in many respects pioneering. Better articles on the same subject will certainly be written, but in its fundamental propositions the article is correct as it stands.

AND here I encounter Comrade Wolfe, who declares that all of my basic propositions are incorrect.

What are these propositions? I have set them down plainly in my article, the first six of them tabulated, with numerals precisely as all of them are tabulated here:

(1.) That by intense exploitation of subject peoples under the conditions of imperialism, the capitalists derive a super-profit which becomes the mainspring of imperialist relationships.

(2.) That as a result of this the capitalists are able to continue the system of wage slavery in the home countries of imperialism.

(3.) That imperialism thus becomes a burden not only upon the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, but upon the workers in the developed countries as well, whose conditions moreover becomes worse and worse as the race for super-profit becomes hotter.

(4.) That the American workers are therefore obliged to struggle energetically to retain even their hard-won gains of the past.

(5.) That a section of the working class, including the trade union bureaucracy and the privileged workers, refuses to take part in the struggle and actually betrays it, having been won over to the bourgeoisie thru a share in the super-profits.

(6.) That, sharing directly in the spoils of empire, these corrupted labor elements have a vested interest in imperialist expansion and become conscious or unconscious accomplices in the enslavement of subject peoples.

(7.) That super-profits are also the basis for social-democratic pacifism, whose appeal is made to the aristocracy of labor.

(8.) That, unlike the socialists, the Communists do not base their policies on a privileged group but on the needs of the broad masses, which require unceasing struggle against capitalist exploitation and imperialism.

(9.) That, while the reactionary officialdom of the trade unions (the bureaucracy) are cynical traitors to the working class and must be gotten rid of, some sections of the labor aristocracy as such (the better-paid, highly skilled workers) can and must be won away from collaboration with the bosses to fight for their own ultimate class interests side by side with the rest of the workers.

(10.) That the theory of super-profits is thus a strong weapon in our hands against the labor bureaucracy and the socialists, and against the imperialist policy of the bourgeoisie, an instrument which enables us to establish a connection between the industrial proletariat in this country and the national liberation movements in the countries under the heel of American imperialism.

(11.) That the American workers must take the lead in establishing a fighting alliance with the peoples of America's colonies and semi-colonies.

THESE are the propositions that Comrade Wolfe says are incorrect. He does not prove they are incorrect. He scarcely deals with them at all. Instead, he restates them to suit himself, and then proceeds to give me an elementary school lecture on the A. B. C. of imperialism, the development of monopoly, the transition from the era of the hegemony of the textile industry to the era of the iron and steel industry, the difference between selling railroads and flannel underwear, etc. If my critic did any research work to get this material he might have saved himself the trouble by consulting one of my own articles, entitled, "Lenin and the New Wave of Marxism," which appeared in the March number of the Workers' Monthly, this year. Comrade Wolfe's criticism shows that he does not even perceive what the basic propositions of my article on Labor and Empire are, notwithstanding the fact that they are clearly stated and enumerated. One might read his article thru without having the slightest conception of what I had been writing about. The truth is that he, and the group in our party which he represents, are not deeply interested in the problem of getting the American masses into motion against imperialism but rather in academic generalizations separating theory from action.

THE foregoing paragraphs sum up my article on Labor and Empire and give an idea of the persistent wrong-headedness of Wolfe's attitude toward it. They do not touch upon the specific points that he tries to make. I shall now take these up one by one, answering them not only in my own words, but by quotations from official documents and recognized leaders of the Comintern.

The analysis begins by ridiculing my statement that the American workers might have already thrown off the whole system of wage-slavery if it were not for the appearance of imperialism.

"Such speculations," says Wolfe, "are un-Marxist and futile. Marx showed that capitalism leads thru accumulation to concentration and centralization of capital. This leads inevitably to monopoly capitalism which is the primary economic basis of imperialism. Thus Comrade Gomez's "if" partakes of scholastic medieval speculation and not of Marxism. On what ground does Comrade Gomez assume that non-imperialist background countries imply a victory of the proletariat?"

WOLFE ought to know that I do not assume non-imperialist backward countries imply a victory of the proletariat—altho in the present, imperialist epoch, the overthrow of capitalism in even a "backward" country would be such a victory, and if Wolfe does not understand this his conception has nothing in common with Leninist theory. What I was concerned with was to show how capitalist rule was prolonged thru imperialism, this historical example serving as an introduction to the proposition that imperialism is the backbone of wage slavery today. Whether or not my use of hypothesis was un-Marxian and un-Leninist, I leave for the reader to judge after comparing it with the following sentence from the theses on the national and colonial questions at the second congress of the Comintern, presented by Comrade Lenin himself:

"But for the extensive colonial possessions acquired for the sale of her surplus products and as a source of raw materials for her ever-growing industries, the capitalistic structure of England would have been crushed under its own weight long ago."

Will Comrade Wolfe have the temerity to say that the "but" in this sentence "partakes of scholastic medieval speculation and not of Marxism?"

MY critic will no doubt reply that the conditions in England were quite different from those in the United States, but that does not alter the question of the allowability of hypothesis. Moreover, Comrade Wolfe does not give my original statement intact. In my article I did not speak of the United States alone, but of England, France and the other capitalistic countries of Europe (in much the same form as the above quotation from Lenin's theses), at the same time drawing in America which as part of a world system could not help but be profoundly influenced by the general development.

Now as to the "peaceful period of capitalism," about which Comrade Wolfe gets very much excited—so much so that he repeatedly misquotes me.

This is the main section of Wolfe's "analysis" and it shows him at his worst. There is in it not a trace of understanding of the development of imperialism in its relation to class war, nor any more than the most superficial conception of Lenin's method of considering it.

BEFORE touching upon my critic's misconceptions, however, I am obliged to clear away some false impressions that he endeavors to create about my article. In the first place, it is untrue that I said or intimated that imperialism is not war-like; such an intimation would be ridiculous, and is the exact opposite of the point of view expressed in my article. Wolfe quotes me as having used the term "peaceful period of imperialism" and he places an exclamation point after the misquotation. No such phrase appears anywhere in my article. What I did say was: "The climax of the struggle to obtain super-profits is thus far different from the period of peaceful development which characterized its earlier stages." A peaceful period in the struggle to obtain super-profits is something quite different from a "peaceful period of imperialism," as the reader will see further on. But where Wolfe has played me most foul is in the important matter of dates, by taking two statements of mine out of their context and placing them in unnatural association; he arrives at the following monstrous distortion:

"The 'peaceful period of capitalism' in the United States, Gomez dates from 1894 to the world war. This, he adds, is an international phenomenon."

AND this, when I expressly stated that early period of storm and stress of European capitalism culminated around 1871, adding that this development in the United States came "later and in a necessarily modified form." Farther along in the same paragraph I remarked that "the so-called peaceful period of capitalism" (which everywhere followed the period of storm and stress) "was an international phenomenon."

To anyone reading the paragraph without deliberate perverseness of intent, the meaning is quite clear. No one who has seen any of my articles on imperialism—Wolfe least of all—could honestly believe that I date the so-called "peaceful period" of world capitalism from 1894 to the world war.

But I must admit that I cannot agree with Comrade Wolfe's dates. "By the 'peaceful period,'" he says, "is meant that period roughly included in the second and third quarters of the 19th century when the first wars for capitalist national unity were generally at an end (the so-called national wars) . . ."

In the second and third quarters of the 19th century occurred the revolutionary uprisings of 1830-31, 1848-50, 1863 and 1871, and that wars of 1854-55, 1859, 1864, 1866 and 1870. The period between 1848 and 1871 brot into being modern Italy, Hungary, and Germany. Incidentally, the years 1868-71 marked the peak of the activity of the International Workingmen's Association (the First International), which could hardly be said to reflect a peaceful epoch of capitalism.

THE second and third quarters of the 19th century—the middle years of the century, that is—are revolutionary and not "peaceful." They are so characterized by Comrade Bukharin, who points out that a new period did not set in until later. In his report on the Question for a Program for the Communist International, delivered at the fourth congress of the C. I. (November 18, 1922), he says:

"Following the revolutionary epoch of the middle of last century, an entirely different historic epoch in the development of the capitalist system set in. It was the epoch of the gigantic growth of capitalism. This growth was chiefly based upon the colonial policy of the bourgeoisie and the stupendous development of continental industry which was chiefly stimulated by the exploitation of the colonial peoples. This created a certain community of interests between the continental bourgeoisie and the continental proletariat which was the basis for a great psychological and ideological tendency manifesting itself within the working class and, ergo, within the socialist parties."

Comrade Zinoviev, in his great work on "The War and the Crisis of Socialism," declares that "the year 1871 marks the close of the national wars for western and central Europe" (German edition, page 33) and this happens also to be the date I assigned in my article to the end of the first period of storm and stress.

IF I had more space at my disposal I could show how Wolfe's confu-

(Continued on page 6)

A REPLY TO WOLFE'S UNCRITICAL "CRITIQUE"

(Continued from page 3)

sion as to dates is due to his pedantry in simply affirming to himself that any peaceful period of capitalism would have to fit neatly within the confines of the period of the hegemony of the textile industry. It is true that the rapid growth and dominant position of the textile industry furnished the basis for what Lenin has termed the "so-called 'peaceful development' of capitalism." But how? Not simply, as Wolfe tells us, "because the 'struggle for markets' with textile products as the typical export does not require spheres of influence, colonies, the intervention of states and armies, etc.", but also by the very fact of the expansion of the market itself. Capitalism was "boiling over" within its narrow state confines and the expansion of the market provided an escape valve. It was this that made posible comparative "class peace" in the home countries of capitalism. To conceive of the "peaceful" phase of capitalist history apart from the development of the class struggle, as Wolfe apparently does, is undialectical and un-Leninist. That the leaders of the Communist International do not have any such conception, is shown by the quotation from Bukharin's speech at the fourth congress, given above.

"How are we to combat socialist-Jingoism?" asks Lenin in his pamphlet on "The Collapse of the Second International." "The latter is opportunism which has become ripe, strong, and impudent, during the long, comparatively 'peaceful' era of capitalism." (page 53.)

Was this the second and third quarters of the 19th century? Was it in the revolutionary upheavals of 1830, 1848 and 1871 that opportunism became ripe, strong and impudent? Or was it in the parliamentary epoch which followed?

SUPER-PROFITS played their role in the development of the so-called "peaceful period." It is very important to bring this out here, because Comrade Wolfe's main trouble comes from the fact that he cannot think of super-profits except as an attribute of the later period of world imperialism. To him they belong only to the warlike era of capitalism whereas actually they were one of the bases for the establishment of the "peaceful period."

Bukharin, in his answer to Boris at the fifth congress of the Comintern, quotes Marx as follows:

"J. B. Say, in his comments on Constanzie's translation of Ricardo, made just one correct observation on foreign trade. Profits can also be made by cheating. One wins what the other loses. Gains and losses within a country cancel each other. But this is not the case between various countries. And even according to Ricardo's own theory—which Say does not notice—three working days of one country can be exchanged for one working day of another. Here the law of values must be essentially modified. Or, as highly skilled, complex labor within a country contains a certain proportion of unskilled simple labor, so the working days of one country can bear a certain proportion to the working days of another country. In such a case the richer country exploits the poorer. . . ."

And Bukharin adds: "The decisive factor is that we clearly see that this doctrine of super-profits of richer countries is an entirely Marxian doctrine."

In the paragraph quoted Marx is dealing with super-profits realized in trade, quite before the epoch of world imperialism—super-profits which can be realized from the sale of flannel underwear as well as from the sale of iron and steel.

IN my article on Labor and Empire I referred to the so-called "peaceful period of capitalism" to show not only that it rested on the extension of markets (in primitive countries, etc.) but also to explain how it damped down the class struggle at home—not just automatically, thru "capitalist stabilization," but thru the purchase of class peace. The possibility of working within the law bred reformism. But how was capitalism able to grant reforms and amelioration of the conditions of the workers? Thru the super-profits, which were partly shared with the upper strata of labor.

I was also interested to show that this did not put an end to the class struggle, but that it merely offered the chance to the opportunists to betray the class struggle and sell out to the capitalists. No article such as mine on Labor and Empire would be complete without a suggestion of how the opportunists and reformists betrayed the working class during the period of the so-called "peaceful" development of capitalism.

When textiles gave way to iron and steel as the dominant industry the problem of capitalism had become not simply one of extension of the market but also of export of capital, acquisition of raw materials, etc. Moreover, monopoly was displacing "free competition" in the home countries of capitalism. The race for colonial possessions was on, full blast. For these reasons, and because of the special attributes of the iron and steel industry which differentiate it from the peacefully expanding textile industry, this later period is characterized by increasingly war-like developments betwene nations and an intensification of the class struggle at home.

BUT it must not be supposed that this change came about all at once, or that it can be explained by the mere fact of export of iron and steel products instead of textiles. It is true that Wolfe mentions also the other factors (such as export of capital, colonies, spheres of influence, etc.—in short, imperialism) which must be considered in connection with the iron and steel industry. But can he maintain that imperialism was full-blown in 1871? Or that, as he says in his criticism, "the war-like period of capitalism in the Leninist sense, begins when Gomez says the peaceful period of capitalism begins?" (Emphasis his.) As a matter of fact, the so-called "peaceful" or "stabilization" period of capitalism continued and was actually further developed by some of the very factors which later became integrated into the system of imperialism (i. e. super-profits from the colonies.) The period lasted practically until the last decade of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

"Let us recall what induced a substitution of the present-day imperialist era for the former 'peaceful' era of capitalism," says Lenin in his "Collapse of the Second International." "The facts are that free competition has given way to capitalist monopolies, and that the whole globe has been divided up. It is clear that both these facts and factors have a real world significance. Free trade and peaceful competition were possible and necessary as long as there was nothing to hinder capital from increasing the number of its colonies and from seizing unoccupied lands in Africa and elsewhere. . . the division of the globe compels the rivals to pass from peaceful expansion to an armed struggle for a re-division of colonies and of spheres of influence." (page 29.)

And in his book on "Imperialism, the Final Stage of Capitalism," he says:

"When the colonies of the European powers comprised one-tenth of the territory of Africa, as was still the case in 1876, then the colonial policy could yet develop non-monopolistically, that is, the development of the colonial policy could, so to speak, proceed along the lines of 'free seizure' of territory. But when nine-tenths of Africa was found to have been already occupied (about 1900), when the world was found to be divided, then inevitably ensued the era of monopolistic possession of colonies, and, what follows therefrom, of a particularly sharpened struggle for the division and re-division of the earth." (pages 126-7; Marxian Educational Society edition.)

REFERRING specifically to the United States, Wolfe objects to my having taken the strikes of 1870 to 1894 "as evidence that up till 1894 there was a war-like period (in the class struggle of this country) and after 1894 a peaceful period." Whereupon he declares innocently that "the strike epidemic in question was due to the world commercial crisis of the period." What is there in this to contradict my statement? Nothing. On the contrary, it merely serves to bear out my contention that the same general factors which had caused European capitalism to "boil over" took effect in the United States, "later and in a necessarily modified form."

My critic goes on to say that the "class peace" that followed 1894 was only relative, which of course, it was—altho it was marked enough for every outstanding writer on American labor history to take note of it. His comment on this is that the relative "class peace" "was caused by the expansion due to monopoly growth and other factors. . ." My only answer is that this is exactly what I have been maintaining.

But, says Wolfe, this "class peace" "is not the kind of 'peace' to which Lenin's quotation on 'peaceful period' refers." Here I must begin to differ with my critic again. Relative "class peace" within a country is naturally not all that is meant by the term, "so-called 'peaceful period' of capitalism"—indeed it may continue to prevail long after the nation in question is embarked on imperialist wars, as I think I have already shown. Nevertheless, the relationship between "class peace" and the so-called "peaceful period" as a whole is of fundamental importance. I refer my critic to the various quotations from Lenin which I have given above.

WOLFE blithely misrepresents me as having said in my article that the "peaceful" period in the United States, when strikes lessened in scope, number and intensity, "was purchased at the expense of the backward and undeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, thru the policy of imperialism."

What I did say was:

"In Europe, the social-democratic parties built themselves into mass organisations. The "peaceful period of capitalism" was an international phenomenon, as Lenin has shown us. It was purchased at the expense of the backward and undeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, thru the policy of imperialism."

It might be reasonably objected that the word "imperialism" is used somewhat loosely here, but the import of the above sentences is clearly quite different from what Wolfe's misquotation implies. If my critic questions that the so-called "peaceful period" was purchased at the expense of the backward countries, it would be well for him to re-read the following already quoted passage from Bukharin:

"Following the revolutionary epoch of the middle of last century, an entirely different historic epoch in the development of the capitalist system set in. It was the epoch of the gigantic growth of capitalism. This growth was chiefly based upon the colonial policy of the bourgeoisie, and the stupendous development of continental industry which was chiefly stimulated by the exploitation of the colonial peoples."

TO Comrade Wolfe's superfluous information that the world did not enjoy peace in the years "preceeding 1914" and his insulting assurance that "the Hague conferences were only the plaster on the ulcer," I find it unnecessary to reply except to say that they are in the same class with his nasty insinuation to the effect that I believe the so-called "minor" wars count for nothing because they were waged against black and yellow men and not between whites.

Comrade Wolfe finds fault with my explanation of how super-profits are wrung from the colonies and semi-colonies. I maintained in my article that in the last analysis super-profit may be said to result from: (1) the greatly increased rate of exploitation, (2) the exaggerated extension of monopoly characteristics in dependent countries, (3) the pressure of the imperialist state, (4) robbery of virgin resources. These four points include all the items cited by Wolfe—the low living standard, the inhumanly long hours, inhumanly low wages, dispossessing backward peoples from the land, and forced labor. Moreover, I went into most of these factors in detail.

I admit that I ought not to have said the rate of exploitation is reflected in the composition of capital employed. This is incorrect. The confusion is due to the fact that in one paragraph I speak of the rate of exploitation and in the following paragraph of the rate of profit.

NOW as to the section of my article dealing with the corruption of the bureaucratic trade union officialdom as well as a whole section of the upper strata of skilled workers (the labor aristocracy), thru their share in the super-profits. Wolfe speaks of many "mistakes" in this connection but he does not show a single one. It is untrue that the passage is vague or that I fail to draw a distinction between the union officialdom and the privileged workers making up the labor aristocracy.

I say in my article (page 422 of the Workers' Monthly):

"It is not only fakers that are corrupted in this way (thru a share in the super-profits), but the entire crust of the trade union movement, the so-called 'labor aristocracy' consisting principally of the most highly skilled workers and workers engaged in privileged trades."

On page 423 I go on to say: "The whole matter is not as simple as the payment of a bribe—altho in the case of reactionary trade union officials, bribery, "rake-offs" and the awarding of all sorts of contracts are no inconsiderable item. . . ."

"As for the labor aristocracy," I continue, "its share of the super-profits comes primarily in the form of increased wages—and indeed all other sources of its income (insurance schemes, etc.) really constitute an addition to wages."

I explain that "the selling out of the reactionary officials is in this sense a special problem which the workers will one day deal with as it deserves."

IN the passage quoted by Wolfe—quite out of its context—I am referring to the labor aristocracy and not to the bureaucrats. Anyone who takes the trouble to read the entire paragraph from which this quotation is abstracted will convince himself of this at once.

I stand by the paragraph exactly as it is, and Wolfe's suggestion that I might have meant to say "former" where I said "latter" is sheer nonsense.

Comrade Wolfe's "critique" closes with a final misconception. He sets forth the novel idea that the export of capital does not help to build up a native capitalist class in the backward countries. According to him, it is not the export of capital that creates the native bourgeoisie, but the simple export of commodities. Does not Comrade Wolfe know that the existence of a powerful bourgeois class in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is comparatively recent? This class sprang into prominence with the general industrial development of the colonies and semi-colonies, a development which had been systematically retarded in the period when export was primarily of commodities, but which became an inevitable concomitant of the export of capital.

THE theses of the second congress of the Comintern declare:

"Owing to the imperialist policy of preventing industrial development in the colonies, a proletarian class, in the strict sense of the word could not come into existence until recently. The ingenious craft industries were destroyed to make room for the products of the centralized industries in the imperialistic countries, consequently a majority of the population was driven to the land to produce food, grains, and raw materials for export to foreign lands."

Obviously there could be no bourgeoisie without a proletariat. The entire system of capitalism in the backward countries was advanced by the export of capital from the imperialist nations. The monopolistic holdings of foreign finance capital could not stand alone, without a host of smaller native industrial and commercial enterprises growing up in their very shadow.

"The export of capital," says Lenin in his book on Imperialism, "tends to hasten greatly the development of capitalism in the country to which it is exported." (page 66.)

IT cannot be denied that export of capital carries with it the tend-

(Continued on page 7).

RUSSIA TODAY: Official Report of British Trade Union Delegation

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

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As to the Govrenment's attitude towards the problem, an interesting light is thrown by the last report to the Congress of Trade Unions (page 255): "In the conditions of economic organization established here and in view of the concentration of the fundamental industries in the hands of the Government, public works are not a sound system for dealing with unemployment. Efforts should rather be directed to the extension of industry."

Unemployment caused an outcrop of small informal Co-operative Craft Societies (artel). Many of these enterprises, such as the very common one of a bakers' artel, were broken up by the Trade Unions. Others again, such as those of tailors and tanners, made good. Of the 73 tailor artels started, most were successful, and some have been taken in to the national industrial organizations. On the whole, however, such artels, when managed solely by the unemployed, failed; and only succeeded when advised and assisted by the Labor Exchanges and the unions. About 5 per cent of the unemployed have found relief in this manner.

Owing to the financial failure of the contributory system of social insurance, it has been very difficult to keep the unemployed in benefit, and only 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. are in regular receipt of this relief.

Unemployment has caused some official inclination towards restricting overtime, but this has found no encouragement from the unions, and overtime is anyhow on the decrease. The average day worked in factories divides out at seven to nine hours, but this does not take into acount the six to seven hours to which dangerous trades are restricted, the five hours of those receiving special education, the time off allowed for public duties, the four to six hours of young persons, and the seven hours night shift. The average overtime per month of a worker (other than transport and Don coal) fell from 29.6 hours in 1922 to 25.1 in 1923, and for railway workers from 52 to 22.

That the causes of unemployment in Russia are of a different character from those creating it elsewhere is evident from that fact that the increase of unemployment has been accompanied by an increase of employment. If the total of unemployment is equivalent to a fifth of the industrial population, the total of employed workers is increased by a fifth between August 1st, 1923, and August 1st, 1924. That is to say, the development of industry would have provided employment already for all were it not that a large proportion of the unemployed are unemployable under present conditions and that the improvement in wages and welfare of the town workers has drawn labor from the countryside.

Insurance

One of the first acts of the Revolution was an act for industrial insurance at the cost of the employers, but this was, of course, put an end to by War Communism; for under War Communism workers drew full wages whether the factory worked or not. The whole system was, indeed, based on the State supporting the population, and getting such service as it could in return. Expenditure in public relief and social insurance on a scale such as this soon reached an extravagance that was ruining the State, while the individual was not receiving as much as under the old system. "A noble inspiration, but quite hopeless," is the epitaph pronounced on this policy by a publication of the Commissariat of Social Welfare (Miliutine, 1921).

The New Economic Policy restored social insurance on the usual lines arranged to suit the new needs of time and place. The system at present is:—

(a) Voluntary rural relief committees, with power to raise a rate. (The State does not contribute, though to some extent controls.)

(b) Compulsory contributory insurance for all wage-earners.

(c) State relief for the remainder, together with pensions.

Social Insurance

The system of social insurance will be found in the Labor Code. It covers the usual benefits, including grants, on birth and death, and for "notable service in the Revolution." (For details see Visit to Moscow Insurance Department, page 203.)

The minimum unemployment benefit is one-sixth of the average wage, the normal being one-third, and its maximum period must not be less than six months. Unemployment relief includes the free use of public services, lighting, heating, water, meals at half cost, one month's rent, and no taxes.

It was intended that the scheme should be financed by contributions from enterprises and employers on scales officially assessed, but these contributions were soon, and still are, hopelessly in arrears. In 1922 only about one-third was paid, and this involved a corresponding reduction of benefits. In 1922 the rate of contributions was reduced from 16 per cent. to 14 per cent. of the sum total of wages, and in 1924 80 per cent. of the contributions on this reduced scale were coming in. The benefits were then improved, in some cases up to par. But even now insurance contributions are still on the whole heavily in arrears, the private enterprises paying best, the Co-operative and leased business next, and the State undertakings least; the latter owing in December, 1924, as much as over two millions. So this sick benefit fund and the medical benefit fund have been in difficulties and borrowing from the other funds, and on an average unemployment benefit is still only 60 per cent of the minimum budget, which is itself 50 per cent. below average real wages. Sick benefit has lately been raised to 100 per cent. of wages, but chronic invalids only get half-benefits. Malingering is much complained of. The total number of insured workers was in 1923 5,250,000, and in 1924 over 5,500,000, organized under 870 funds. Fund Committees are elected by conferences of factory delegates.

The Central Insurance Department controls 6,200 beds and numerous sanatoria, which in 1923 took in 30,000 cases. One of the best features of social welfare in Russia is that of the rest houses, or hotels for workers' holidays. Over 85,000 were so accommodated by the Central Committee in 1923, and the provincial committees have their own as well. Collective agreements now in many cases require the employer, as in Germany, to provide such holiday homes. The Trade Unions have their own unemployment insurance, with very varying rates and regulations.

Labor Inspection

The most unusual feature in Russian labor inspection is the staff of inspectors appointed by the Inter-Trade Union Councils, who work in connection with the Communist "nuclei" for the education of the worker. Besides these elected inspectors, there are technical inspectors and sanitary inspectors, appointed as elsewhere, by the Administration. It seems likely that the "elected" inspectors will in time be replaced by officials, as has already been the case with the inspectors for the protection of children at first organized by the Young Communists. But as yet the more important work is done by the Trade Union inspectors.

The number of elected inspectors was so high at one time as to suggest that their functions were political as well as industrial. This impression is strengthened by the large proportion of Communists and of workers, the former as high as 77.8 per cent. in 1919, and the latter 75 per cent. But during 1922 the number has been reduced from 1,150 to 808, and higher qualifications required; while the proportion of Communists fell to 63.3 per cent. and non-partisans rose from 11 per cent. to 34.8 per cent. Of the technical inspectors 70 per cent. have a higher technical education and considerable experience.

The results of this inspection were 6.3 prosecutions per 100 inspections in the last quarter of 1923 in Government factories, 6.5 in Co-operatives, and 42.3 in private. These figures suggest that inspection has concerned itself so far more particularly with private enterprises. During the same period they investigated 171,095 offenses as to overtime and 3,018 as to under age. The demands of the technical inspector as to improvements and so forth were carried out in proportion of 67 per cent. But their reports show that on the technical side the equipment for safeguarding machinery leaves much to be desired. From a sanitary point of view, energetic education of the workers has produced a remarkable improvement.

General Conclusion

The Delegation find that labor regulation in the U. S. S. R. is a practical compromise presenting features that are interesting and instructive. Evils, such as unemployment, strikes, etc., though they exist in Russia, are not there, as elsewhere, essential to the system of employment.

CHAPTER III

Wages

Wages Under Communism

As the nationalization of industry developed, wages came to be regulated by decree at first through the Commissariat of Labor, then under decree of June 8th, 1920, through the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions. At this period, the height of Communism, the Trade Union organization was an Executive Department of the Government. The wage scales were fixed without regard to the value of the labor, and were paid up to 80 per cent. in kind. The money was paid by the industry; food, clothing, and so forth by the government department; housing, fuel, and so forth by the municipal department; and as these could only pay when they had supplies the real rate of wages was never realized. The food ration was regulated for heavy workers, light workers, and non-workers in the proportion of 4 : 3 : 2, though the latter for the most part got nothing. There were also attempts to reward extra exertion with extra rations; but these were discouraged. And supplies, being deficient, these wages, or rather rations, were always irregular and generally inadequate. Therefore, like soldiers whose rations are insufficient, the Russian industrial workers deserted and fled from the towns to the villages where food could be got. This again led to conscription of labor in 1920 under rigorous conditions. Its results were entirely unsatisfactory, and it was finally repealed by decree of the Central Executive Committee of March 3rd, 1922.

The Fifth Congress of Trade Unions in September, 1922, recommended that wages be paid in money. This change was forced not only by material but by moral conditions. The Communists could enforce a very high level of discipline and devotion in their own ranks, but they could not bring conscripted labor into line as a body. They could not even stop the non-party and un-political workers from putting money in their pockets by filching immense quantities of goods and by falsifying their ration cards. For example, by 1921, though the urban population amounted only to 12,000,000, 22,000,000 were drawing rations.

But with the New Economic Policy wages, which had become little more than the pay of a rationed labor army, became again the subject of free contract, of Trade Union negotiation, and of Governmental regulation. And with currency stabilization, wages in kind, already steadily in decline, began definitely to disappear. In so far as they still exist, their value is deducted from the money rate at current open-market prices.

The optimistic theory of War Communism that a worker would for an equal living wage give his full energy, experience and efficiency to the public good, was not justified by the experience of the years, 1918-1921. It has now given place to the plan of paying a living wage and getting the best possible production by further awards, such as piecework payment, special rates for specialists and prospects of promotion. This plan is applied even by the Communist International to those employes who, not being members of the Party, cannot be relied on to do their best without pecuniary recognition. It is now proposed to extend the system to employes in State trading and Co-operative concerns so that by paying them a percentage on their sales, their efficiency may be raised to that of the salesmen in private trade. At present in retail trade, the private tradesman, the State and the Co-operative salesman are estimated to compare in efficiency as 118:92:89.

Wages During the Change to Money Payments.—During the time when the currency was daily falling in value, food rations held a large place in wages and money wages were reckoned in "goods" roubles on a system much like that which developed under similar conditions in Germany. At first certain industries calculated wages in terms of the rising cost of their own product; for example, in terms of a "flour rouble," a "leather rouble," etc. But this caused almost as great inequalities and inequities as the previous War Communist practice of allowing payments to workers in the goods they produced. These methods of payment were accordingly converted into general payment in "goods roubles." A minimum budget, representing the daily needs of an average worker was drawn up; the cost of this budget was determined, eventually, as often as four times a month; and the value of the "real" or "goods" rouble was calculated accordingly. The result was a living wage, though a very low one. For the cost was often, as in the Don Basin, fixed much lower than it really was so as to help industry back towards a paying basis.

Money Payments.—In May, 1923, wage rates began to be fixed as a percentage of the total minimum budget. But as soon as there was a stable gold currency (Tchervonetz) this system too began to go; and an order of the Supreme Economic Council, September 13th, 1923, brought in payment of government salaries in gold roubles. It was, however, thought that to pay all workers wages at once in gold roubles would unduly burden industry and unbalance the gold rouble. Such gold payment was, therefore, brought in gradually and first made applicable to transport workers, metal workers, chemical workers, the Don Basin and the Urals. With the exception of the Urals, there was, however, in the winter of 1923-24, a fall of the real value of the gold rouble to 80 per cent. on an average, explained elsewhere (See Currency) which called for additional bonuses. But with the spring, this last crisis, caused by the collapse of the old paper rouble, was over, and it was decided to give up the complicated calculation in goods roubles and get on as quickly as possible with payments in gold roubles, which had by then gained general confidence. There were, however, great difficulties of detail in carrying this out. One was the want for a time of new currency of small denominations; which caused losses to the workers. This was first dealt with by temporary paper issues and then by the new metal silver and copper currency.

The want of working capital in industry still causes delays in payment, but these matter much less now that the currency is stabilized and arrears do not lose their value. They are, however, the main cause of discontent at present. Last autumn arrears were about 10 million g. r., but last winter they were reduced to about 3 million. The delays seem generally to be only a week or so, though there were cases in the Don Basin of September wages not paid until November. Complaints were also made to the last Congress that too large a proportion of the wages was paid in credits for goods in the Co-operatives.

Present and Pre-War Wages Compared.—It is almost impossible to compare wages under War Communism with pre-war wages or with wages at the present time. But since the return to money wages under free contract there has been a steady rise amounting from 150 per cent. to 200 per cent., and a steep rise between October 1922, and September, 1923, amounting to as much as 70 per cent. The average wage in 1922 in the heavy industries was still in money little more than half the pre-war wage, though this was exceeded in some cases.

The general average of wages seems now to be approaching three-quarters of pre-war rates, being over half pre-war in the heavy and nearly full pre-war in the light industries. In May, 1924, the percentages were: all industries, 68.3 per cent.; food, 116.9 per cent.; paper, 103.5 per cent.; printing, 98 per cent.; leather, 96 per cent.; textile, 85 per cent.; chemical, 82 per cent.; mining, 52.1 per cent.; railways, 41 per cent.; metal workers, 31.9 per cent. In October, 1924, metal workers had been raised to 56 per cent., railway workers to 50 per cent., and textile, to 91 per cent. Wages in Moscow generally are 93 per cent pre-war and in Leningrad 81.6 per cent. But figures can only be depended on in so far as they show a general movement. The A. R. C. T. U. now intends to raise wages in heavy industry and transport so as to reduce inequalities.

Inequalities of Wages.—This difference in the rate of wages between heavy and light industry is due to the much greater difficulty in restoring heavy industry to a business basis. It works exclusively to State order and was therefore more affected by the stress of the change to a business basis. On the other hand, the light industry producing largely goods of prime necessity could at once find its home market. While private business, picking out the most profitable enterprises without regard for the general public interest and with reduced overhead charges for national purposes, could pay the best wages of all. Thus during the early period of the New Economic Policy, wages in private industry were 25 per cent. higher than in nationalized industry.

There are also still considerable differences in wages between localities and between industries. These differences have caused great dissatisfaction and cases arose, as in Yaroslav, where the Provincial Trade Union Council illegally suspended a collective agreement on that account. This difficulty was dealt with by the State giving more orders to heavy industry and more working capital, so enabling it to raise the lowest rates. The total of this assistance given in 1923, reached 700,000,000 gold roubles.

Wage Scales and Categories.—The next difficulty which became serious in the latter part of 1923, was the "Scissors" crisis (See Agriculture). In order to close the "Scissors," wages had to be kept as they were or even be lowered. For these and other reasons a regulation of wages was undertaken by the Government. The wage scales as fixed by the Trade Unions were revised so as to reduce them generally and raise the lowest rates. The new official scale is as follows:—

	Unskilled labor					Skilled labor			
Categories	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Co-efficients	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5
Experts	Inferior					Superior			
Categories	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17
Co-efficients	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.5		6.2	6.7	7.2	8.0

The general application of this uniform scale is proceeding rapidly. In January, 1924, it was already applicable to 44 per cent. of the industrial workers, and 90 per cent. of the transport workers, or 75 per cent. of the whole.

Since the closing of the "Scissors," there has been a rise of wages as above described.

Wages and Benefits.—When to the rates of money wages are added the advantages represented by contribution from the industry for social insurance, worth from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the wage; for educational institutions, worth 5 per cent.; for Factory Committees, worth 2 per cent.; and for welfare work required by the Labor Code (holidays, working clothes, grants for technical classes, etc.), worth any money up to 25 per cent.; and when to these are again added the advantages in respect of State and Municipal services, in the shape of relief from, or reduction of, rent and rates, and in the form of free tickets, etc., for excursions and entertainments—it seems safe to say that the present pay of the Russian worker is very much better than pre-war.

Productivity of Labor.—The productivity of Russian industry compares not unfavorably with that of Europe generally, where there has been a marked falling off in consequence of the war. Thus as the daily output of a coal miner in England was as low as 55 per cent. in 1921, and only 82 per cent. in 1922, in Russia the figure for a Don Basin coal miner was 77 per cent.

Wages have increased more rapidly than individual output. Between 1920 and 1924, wages increased five times but individual output only doubled. Between October, 1923, and March, 1924, wages increased 15 per cent., but the output only 8 per cent. Wages being now about 68 per cent. pre-war general productivity seems to be not more than about 60 per cent.

The improvement is due to a more intensive activity. In pre-war times the productivity of a British worker as compared with a Russian worker was as 1.55:1.16. The average working day was ten hours, but working days in the year were no more than 252. In 1921, with an eight-hour day, they were 214; in 1922, 254; in 1923, 263, or 88 per cent. of the calendar working days. Allowing for the liberal leave now given by law, and the usual average for sickness, this is fairly satisfactory.

(To be continued in next issue.)

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks), county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

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BEN TILLETT, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

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JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

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JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

• • •

ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

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A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

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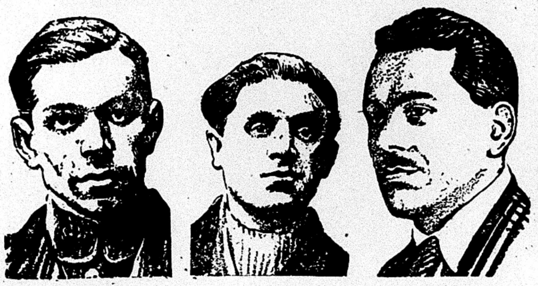
Three More Workers Murdered by Fascist Government of Poland



COMRADE KNIEVSKI — COMRADE RUTKOVSKI — COMRADE GIBNER

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DEPORT FEDERATED PRESS WRITER FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE

The Federated Press, which protested to Secretary of State Kellogg against the deportation of its foreign correspondent, Gertrude Haessler, from England, learns that the American embassy in London is making inquiries of the British government. The correspondent had traveled round the world without governmental interference until she set foot last month on English soil. She was immediately hustled back to France without explanation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE TO AID MINERS

Zeigler Coal Diggers Frame-up Victims

After hearing a report of a special investigator sent to Zeigler, Ill., to eamine the facts surrounding the arrest of eighteen union miners for alleged conspiracy to murder D. B. Cobb sub-district vice-president of the United Mine Workers, International Defense has decided to aid in the defense of the miners, and will launch a national campaign by making it a central feature at the mass meeting and conference to be staged in all parts of the country on Labor Defense Day, Sunday, Sept. 13th.

The outstanding events of the Zeigler mine controversy are the refusal of the men to return to work, the murder of a miner, Mike Sarovich, and finally the swearing of twenty-six warrants by Vice-President Cobb, eighteen of which have been served on members of Mine Workers' Local 992, Zeigler.

The immediate cause of the present controversy was a dispute over the weighing of coal that came to a head several weeks ago. The company refused to allow the union checkweighman to have an assistant. The cars were run over the scales so rapidly it was imposible for one man to record the weights. The checkweighman reported to the president of the Local, Henry Corbishley, that he could not weigh the coal. The president notified the men they had no checkweighman. The men came out of the mine.

The sub-district officials were called in to adjust matters. D. B. Cobb, the vice-president, directed the taking of evidence. After more than 100 men had testified out of which only four gave evidence favoring the company, Cobb agreed to enforce the company's demand for the renewal of the president, vice-president, pit committee and checkweighman of Local 992.

This caused much resentment among the miners and they refused to go to work. The sub-district officials called a special meeting of

(Continued on page 2)

EXECUTED IN REVENGE FOR STOOLPIGEON

World Labor Protests Death of Martyrs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 23.—Poland's white guard government Friday condemned to death Vladislaw Gibner, Henry Kniewski and Henry Rutkovski, members of the Communist Party of Poland.

These workers were following the chief of agents provocateurs, Cechnowski, to trace spies in the ranks of the party under Cechnowski's direction... While they were so engaged they were attacked upon one of the main streets of Warsaw in broad day light by police and white guards who drew guns and began to fire upon them.

Shots were exchanged and fifteen police and spies were either killed or wounded, while the three Communists were wounded and put under arrest. They then began to torture these wounded men.

Finally they were dragged before the court martial, more dead than alive—and sentenced to death. But Cechnowski in another attack on the Communists in Lemberg was killed by one of them named Botwin.

The Communist parties of Germany and France telegraphed protests to the Grabski white guard government demanding that the lives of Comrades Hibner, Kniewski and Rutkowski be spared from the fangs of the Polish white terror which has gripped Poland in its bloody fangs for many years.

The whole labor movement of Poland, even suppressed as it is under the white terror, Communist and non-Communist alike, have sworn a war to the death against the white guard spies and provacteurs in the ranks of labor, and on the bloody white guard government.

MACHINISTS IN PROTEST AGAINST EXPULSION EDICT

"B. & O. Bill" Wants to Oust Communists

Local 199 of the International Association of Machinists at its last regular meeting, held Thursday night, voted unanimously to protest against a ruling made by "B. and O. Bill" Johnston, that all members of the unions who are also members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers League or the Trade Union Educational League must sever their connections with those organizations by October 15, or else stand expelled from the I. A. M.

The resolution demanded that the ruling be reconsidered.

SEWER CLEANERS LOSE STRIKE, MUST WORK FIVE DAYS FOR $30

The Chicago sewer cleaners, organized in the Tunnel and Subway Constructors International Union, are back at work after one week on strike against a layoff of one day in six. The layoff was instituted by the city because the appropriation did not permit the further payment of the $36 weekly wage. The strike was unsuccessful and the men are now working five days for $30.

BRITAIN MEETS SHIPPING BAN WITH CAUTION

Complete Isolation May Ruin Trade

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Caution continues to be the policy of the foreign office regarding the order issued by the South China government at Canton excluding British ships from Chinese ports.

Downing Street is marking time pending further reports from the British consul general at Canton and replies from the Canton and Peking governments to representations already made protesting against the closing of the ports to British ships.

At Last Impressed.

The revival of the spirit of nationalism in China with its many manifestations of potential strength during the past three months or so has convinced the authorities here that they must deal with China on a somewhat more conciliatory basis than has been the case, especially during the last quarter of a century.

The recognition of the new spirit in China is reflected in the caution urged by the non-jingo press, which emphasizes the importance of cool-headedness in the face of the provoking discrimination against British shipping, which is rapidly running into losses which can only be computed in hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Learning Caution.

The cutting off of British trade at Hongkong, one of the world's greatest transshipment centers, from all contact with Canton thru British ships is described by the Times as "only too distressing," and altho the discriminatory order is attributed solely to "red" influences at Canton the Times editorial stresses the fact that this is another reason why "this challenge must be countered warily."

Officials at the foreign office today were frankly skeptical that any redress would come from Canton as a result of the British protest against the exclusion of English shipping. They are looking for relief on strictly economic grounds. They pretend to believe that commercial discrimination is a double-edged sword and that Cantonese are shortly bound to suffer also.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY MEETS; ELECTS WILLIAM Z. FOSTER TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

The Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America opened preliminary session Friday evening, August 21, at 7 p. m., seating all delegates, both contested and uncontested, as a provisional body. Altogether these numbered 63, altho representation from the 12 regional districts and the agricultural and unorganized territories, provides for a maximum of 54 accredited delegates.

Chairman Foster then opened the session with a call for the delegates and visitors to rise and sing the "Internationale," which was done with all present joining in this spirited song of the workers of the world.

The whole provisional delegates participated in the election of a committee of five, and provisional officers, chairman and secretary. William Z. Foster received 40 votes. C. E. Ruthenberg received 23 votes for chairman. For secretary, Rudolph Baker received 40 votes, W. W. Weinstone received 23 votes.

Upon a motion to elect a credential committee of five, six nominees were entered, being elected by individual vote. Martin Abern received 39 votes; Alexander Bittelman, 38; Joseph Manley, 38; C. E. Ruthenberg, 25; John J. Ballam, 24; Ben Lifshitz, 23. The first five were elected.

Miner Speaks on Zeigler.

A delegate from the southern Illinois coal mining region was unanimously granted the floor to explain the recent attack made upon the miners of Zeigler, Ill., by the combined forces of the corrupt Farrington machine of the United Mine Workers of America and the ku klux klan, is which Lon Fox and D. B. Cobb, sub-district satraps of Farrington, had illegally deposed the local union officers and tried to drive the miners back to work after they had ceased—at first because there was no checkweighman to watch their interests, and second, in spontaneous protest against the arbitrary removal of their local officers.

During the local union meeting, to which Fox and Cobb had come guarded by armed K. K. K., the klansmen began a fight. One Alex Hargis had fired a shot which mortally wounded Mike Sarovich, a rank and file miner and member of the Workers Party of Zeigler. Comrade Sarovich, whose loyal and active services to the workers will be long remembered, died on Saturday night, Aug. 15. The meeting at which the worker was shot was held on Aug. 11. Lon Fox, sub-district official, had at the meeting tried to use a blackjack upon the members of the union.

Bitter Fight Expected.

Since then, Fox had sworn out warrants for 25 miners, members or officials of the Zeigler local, charging "conspiracy to murder." Bond has been furnished by those arrested and a bitter fight is expected to save these miners from persecution by the united forces of the corrupt union machine of Farrington, the klan and Len Small's state governmental machine.

Upon motion from the floor the meeting rose and stood silent one minute in memory of the dead comrade, Mike Sarovich of Zeigler, Ill. Following this, a collection was taken up in the hall by the International Labor Defense for aid in the defense of the Zeigler miners now arrested. The total cash collected was $129 and in addition the delegates by unanimous vote donated a day's pay each—which will total about $300 more.

Chairman Foster announced that the next session would begin on Saturday at 11 a. m. and the meeting was adjourned.

The last or third convention was held in Chicago in the early days of January, 1924, at which the present Central Executive Committee was elected. The first two conventions of the party were held in New York City.

(Continued on page 2)

UNIONS RALLIED TO TIE CAN TO 'MAJAH' BERRY

Government and Bosses Saved His Neck

This is the seventh of a series of articles exposing the crooked career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. This article deals with Berry's looting of the old-age pension fund and the war emergency assessment to start industrial enterprises, alleged to be the property of the international union, but which were really in his own name.

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On April 12, 1919, Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3 secured an injunction restraining "Majah" Berry from collecting the one day's pay and 25-cent assessment. No other local in the country, however, was protected by this order from the burglar's attentions.

At the Chicago conference of local unions many delegates gave the result of their investigation into the activities of Berry and his board of directors and particularly of the financial status of the Pressmen's Home.

The investigation showed that the Clinchfield Mercantile Company, the Clinchfield Hydro-Electric Company and the Clinchfield Land Lumber Company were private enterprises, all incorporated under the names of Berry, Orr and their wives in the state of Tennessee.

Conference Decided to Act.

Owing to the debts incurred by Berry and his pals in the name of the international union, debts contracted for the several enterprises which Berry started with union funds, there was a likelihood that a general creditors' bill would be filed against the organization. This prompted the conference to act promptly.

The following resolution, which is an effective reply to the charge that the conference was called for the purpose of disrupting the union was passed unanimously:

"Whereas there has been for some time past a dangerous tendency on the part of the board of directors to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to exceed the authority vested in it, in numerous specific instances, and with apparent wilfulness to misinterpret the will of the great majority of the membership of the international union.

"This tendency has been of such important cumulative effect that the constitutional democratic government of the union has been virtually destroyed and the most autocratic and dangerous dictatorship rules instead. Moneys paid into the international union by the membership and dedicated to given purposes are recklessly

(Continued on page 2)

NEWSPAPER ROW PRESSMEN EAT UP DAILY WORKER BERRY ESPOSE; HOPE CHICAGO LOCALS WILL WIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 23—The DAILY WORKER has at last made its appearance in "Newspaper Row" in this city. For the past two days copies of the DAILY WORKER have been distributed free to the pressmen employed by the Evening Journal and The World. Tonight starts the drive on the other plants.

"Hey there, buddy, give us a bundle and I'll give them to the boys." That is how our comrades who distributed the papers were greeted by the victims of Berry. Pressmen could be seen walking around and letting the rest of the boys have the DAILY WORKER so their fellow workers could see that the "Big Boss" was at last being exposed. The men had pityful stories to tell of how Berry betrayad them during the last strike and expressed their hope for a victory by the pressmen in the plants of Chicago.

The pressmen want all the news that they can get about the strike in Chicago, and about their boss rat, who has sold them out. A news stand where the men can buy the DAILY WORKER will soon be established in newspaper row. The pressmen of New York City want the pressmen of Locals 3 and 4 in Chicago to know that they are for them in the fight for a victory in Chicago for the pressmen they say, means a victory for the pressmen in the whole United States and above all the firing of Berry, the strikebreaker

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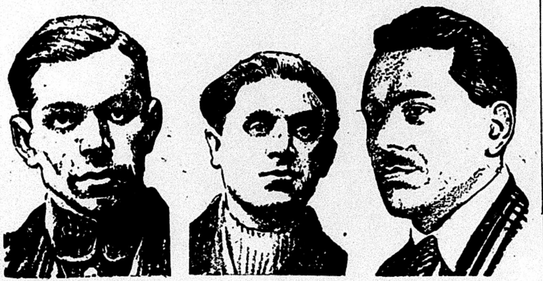

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The three Communists that were court-martialed and shot Saturday in Warsaw, Poland. A big protest meeting against this brutal murder and other crimes committed by the white guard government of Poland is being arranged in Chicago. The national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, in sesion in Chicago, passed a resolution condemning the murderers and calling upon the workers of this country to protest.

DEPORT FEDERATED PRESS WRITER FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE

The Federated Press, which protested to Secretary of State Kellogg against the deportation of its foreign correspondent, Gertrude Haessler, from England, learns that the American embassy in London is making inquiries of the British government. The correspondent had traveled round the world without governmental interference until she set foot last month on English soil. She was immediately hustled back to France without explanation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE TO AID MINERS

Zeigler Coal Diggers Frame-up Victims

After hearing a report of a special investigator sent to Zeigler, Ill., to eamine the facts surrounding the arrest of eighteen union miners for alleged conspiracy to murder D. B. Cobb sub-district vice-president of the United Mine Workers, International Defense has decided to aid in the defense of the miners, and will launch a national campaign by making it a central feature at the mass meeting and conference to be staged, in all parts of the country on Labor Defense Day, Sunday, Sept. 13th.

The outstanding events of the Zeigler mine controversy are the refusal of the men to return to work, the murder of a miner, Mike Sarovich, and finally the swearing of twenty-six warrants by Vice-President Cobb, eighteen of which have been served on members of Mine Workers' Local 992, Zeigler.

The immediate cause of the present controversy was a dispute over the weighing of coal that came to a head several weeks ago. The company refused to allow the union checkweighman to have an assistant. The cars were run over the scales so rapidly it was imposible for one man to record the weights. The checkweighman reported to the president of the Local, Henry Corbishley, that he could not weigh the coal. The president notified the men they had no checkweighman. The men came out of the mine.

The sub-district officials were called in to adjust matters. D. B. Cobb, the vice-president, directed the taking of evidence. After more than 100 men had testified out of which only four gave evidence favoring the company, Cobb agreed to enforce the company's demand for the renewal of the president, vice-president, pit committee and checkweighman of Local 992.

This caused much resentment among the miners and they refused to go to work. The sub-district officials called a special meeting of

(Continued on page 2)

EXECUTED IN REVENGE FOR STOOLPIGEON

World Labor Protests Death of Martyrs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 23.—Poland's white guard government Friday condemned to death Vladislaw Gibner, Henry Kniewski and Henry Rutkovski, members of the Communist Party of Poland.

These workers were following the chief of agents provocateurs, Cechnowski, to trace spies in the ranks of the party under Cechnowski's direction... While they were so engaged they were attacked upon one of the main streets of Warsaw in broad day light by police and white guards who drew guns and began to fire upon them.

Shots were exchanged and fifteen police and spies were either killed or wounded, while the three Communists were wounded and put under arrest. They then began to torture these wounded men.

Finally they were dragged before the court martial, more dead than alive, and sentenced to death. But Cechnowski in another attack on the Communists in Lemberg was killed by one of them named Botwin.

The Communist parties of Germany and France telegraphed protests to the Grabski white guard government demanding that the lives of Comrades Hibner, Kniewski and Rutkowski be spared from the fangs of the Polish white terror which has gripped Poland in its bloody fangs for many years.

The whole labor movement of Poland, even suppressed as it is under the white terror, Communist and non-Communist alike, have sworn a war to the death against the white guard spies and provacteurs in the ranks of labor, and on the bloody white guard government.

MACHINISTS IN PROTEST AGAINST EXPULSION EDICT

"B. & O. Bill" Wants to Oust Communists

Local 199 of the International Association of Machinists at its last regular meeting, held Thursday night, voted unanimously to protest against a ruling made by "B. and O. Bill" Johnston, that all members of the unions who are also members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers League or the Trade Union Educational League must sever their connections with those organizations by October 15, or else stand expelled from the I. A. M.

The resolution demanded that the ruling be reconsidered.

SEWER CLEANERS LOSE STRIKE, MUST WORK FIVE DAYS FOR $30

The Chicago sewer cleaners, organized in the Tunnel and Subway Constructors International Union, are back at work after one week on strike against a layoff of one day in six. The layoff was instituted by the city because the appropriation did not permit the further payment of the $36 weekly wage. The strike was unsuccessful and the men are now working five days for $30.

BRITAIN MEETS SHIPPING BAN WITH CAUTION

Complete Isolation May Ruin Trade

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Caution continues to be the policy of the foreign office regarding the order issued by the South China government at Canton excluding British ships from Chinese ports.

Downing Street is marking time pending further reports from the British consul general at Canton and replies from the Canton and Peking governments to representations already made protesting against the closing of the ports to British ships.

At Last Impressed.

The revival of the spirit of nationalism in China with its many manifestations of potential strength during the past three months or so has convinced the authorities here that they must deal with China on a somewhat more conciliatory basis than has been the case, especially during the last quarter of a century.

The recognition of the new spirit in China is reflected in the caution urged by the non-jingo press, which emphasizes the importance of cool-headedness in the face of the provoking discrimination against British shipping, which is rapidly running into losses which can only be computed in hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Learning Caution.

The cutting off of British trade at Hongkong, one of the world's greatest transshipment centers, from all contact with Canton thru British ships is described by the Times as "only too distressing," and altho the discriminatory order is attributed solely to "red" influences at Canton the Times editorial stresses the fact that this is another reason why "this challenge must be countered warily."

Officials at the foreign office today were frankly skeptical that any redress would come from Canton as a result of the British protest against the exclusion of English shipping. They are looking for relief on strictly economic grounds. They pretend to believe that commercial discrimination is a double-edged sword and that Cantonese are shortly bound to suffer also.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY MEETS; ELECTS WILLIAM Z. FOSTER TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

The Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America opened preliminary session Friday evening, August 21, at 7 p. m., seating all delegates, both contested and uncontested, as a provisional body. Altogether these numbered 63, altho representation from the 12 regional districts and the agricultural and unorganized territories, provides for a maximum of 54 accredited delegates.

Chairman Foster then opened the session with a call for the delegates and visitors to rise and sing the "Internationale," which was done with all present joining in this spirited song of the workers of the world.

The whole provisional delegates participated in the election of a committee of five, and provisional officers, chairman and secretary. William Z. Foster received 40 votes. C. E. Ruthenberg received 23 votes for chairman. For secretary, Rudolph Baker received 40 votes, W. W. Weinstone received 23 votes.

Upon a motion to elect a credential committee of five, six nominees were entered, being elected by individual vote. Martin Abern received 39 votes; Alexander Bittelman, 38; Joseph Manley, 38; C. E. Ruthenberg, 25; John J. Ballam, 24; Ben Lifshitz, 23. The first five were elected.

Miner Speaks on Zeigler.

A delegate from the southern Illinois coal mining region was unanimously granted the floor to explain the recent attack made upon the miners of Zeigler, Ill., by the combined forces of the corrupt Farrington machine of the United Mine Workers of America and the ku klux klan, is which Lon Fox and D. B. Cobb, sub-district satraps of Farrington, had illegally deposed the local union officers and tried to drive the miners back to work after they had ceased—at first because there was no checkweighman to watch their interests, and second, in spontaneous protest against the arbitrary removal of their local officers.

During the local union meeting, to which Fox and Cobb had come guarded by armed K. K. K., the klansmen began a fight. One Alex Hargis had fired a shot which mortally wounded Mike Sarovich, a rank and file miner and member of the Workers Party of Zeigler. Comrade Sarovich, whose loyal and active services to the workers will be long remembered, died on Saturday night, Aug. 15. The meeting at which the worker was shot was held on Aug. 11. Lon Fox, sub-district official, had at the meeting tried to use a blackjack upon the members of the union.

Bitter Fight Expected.

Since then, Fox had sworn out warrants for 25 miners, members or officials of the Zeigler local, charging "conspiracy to murder." Bond has been furnished by those arrested and a bitter fight is expected to save these miners from persecution by the united forces of the corrupt union machine of Farrington, the klan and Len Small's state governmental machine.

Upon motion from the floor the meeting rose and stood silent one minute in memory of the dead comrade, Mike Sarovich of Zeigler, Ill. Following this, a collection was taken up in the hall by the International Labor Defense for aid in the defense of the Zeigler miners now arrested. The total cash collected was $129 and in addition the delegates by unanimous vote donated a day's pay each—which will total about $300 more.

Chairman Foster announced that the next session would begin on Saturday at 11 a. m. and the meeting was adjourned.

The last or third convention was held in Chicago in the early days of January, 1924, at which the present Central Executive Committee was elected. The first two conventions of the party were held in New York City.

(Continued on page 2)

UNIONS RALLIED TO TIE CAN TO 'MAJAH' BERRY

Government and Bosses Saved His Neck

This is the seventh of a series of articles exposing the crooked career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. This article deals with Berry's looting of the old-age pension fund and the war emergency assessment to start industrial enterprises, alleged to be the property of the international union, but which were really in his own name.

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On April 12, 1919, Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3 secured an injunction restraining "Majah" Berry from collecting the one day's pay and 25-cent assessment. No other local in the country, however, was protected by this order from the burglar's attentions.

At the Chicago conference of local unions many delegates gave the result of their investigation into the activities of Berry and his board of directors and particularly of the financial status of the Pressmen's Home.

The investigation showed that the Clinchfield Mercantile Company, the Clinchfield Hydro-Electric Company and the Clinchfield Land Lumber Company were private enterprises, all incorporated under the names of Berry, Orr and their wives in the state of Tennessee.

Conference Decided to Act.

Owing to the debts incurred by Berry and his pals in the name of the international union, debts contracted for the several enterprises which Berry started with union funds, there was a likelihood that a general creditors' bill would be filed against the organization. This prompted the conference to act promptly.

The following resolution, which is an effective reply to the charge that the conference was called for the purpose of disrupting the union, was passed unanimously:

"Whereas there has been for some time past a dangerous tendency on the part of the board of directors to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to exceed the authority vested in it, in numerous specific instances, and with apparent wilfulness to misinterpret the will of the great majority of the membership of the international union;

"This tendency has been of such important cumulative effect that the constitutional democratic government of the union has been virtually destroyed and the most autocratic and dangerous dictatorship rules instead. Moneys paid into the international union by the membership and dedicated to given purposes are recklessly

(Continued on page 2)

NEWSPAPER ROW PRESSMEN EAT UP DAILY WORKER BERRY ESPOSE; HOPE CHICAGO LOCALS WILL WIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 23.—The DAILY WORKER has at last made its appearance in "Newspaper Row" in this city. For the past two days copies of the DAILY WORKER have been distributed free to the pressmen employed by the Evening Journal and The World. Tonight starts the drive on the other plants.

"Hey there, buddy, give us a bundle and I'll give them to the boys." That is how our comrades who distributed the papers were greeted by the victims of Berry. Pressmen could be seen walking around and letting the rest of the boys have the DAILY WORKER so their fellow workers could see that the "Big Boss" was at last being exposed. The men had pityful stories to tell of how Berry betrayed them during the last strike and expressed their hope for a victory by the pressmen in the plants of Chicago.

The pressmen want all the news that they can get about the strike in Chicago, and about their boss rat, who has sold them out. A news stand where the men can buy the DAILY WORKER will soon be established in newspaper row. The pressmen of New York City want the pressmen of Locals 3 and 4 in Chicago to know that they are for them in the fight for a victory in Chicago for the pressmen they say, means a victory for the pressmen in the whole United States and above all the firing of Berry, the strikebreaker

UNIONS RALLIED TO TIE CAN TO 'MAJAH' BERRY

(Continued from page 1)

diverted and the purposes of the membership remain frustrated. The situation has become so serious that notwithstanding constantly increasing revenue, the funds apparently available for financing the economic functioning of our international organization are nearly always so insignificant that a thought forward suggests apprehension rather than assurance. To remedy this condition by again increasing the revenue of the international union seems just as impossible in the future as it has been in the past. There can be no remedy except by the faithful application of moneys paid in by the membership for given purposes to those purposes by the board or directors. The past record affords the membership no assurance that the board of directors has any intention of keeping the faith.

Impaired Union's Efficiency.

"To the contrary, their unconstitutional and indefensible acts, which have amounted to so many breaches of trust, have impaired the economic efficiency of the organization and the value of its institutions to such an extent that this conference, representing, as it does, a majority of the membership of the international union, deems it desirable and necessary at this time, in protection of the interests of the membership of the international union, that steps be taken for a thoro investigation of the administration, affairs and properties of the international union.

"Therefore be it resolved, that this conference create a committee of five members for this purpose, and that this committee shall have full power to determine and to carry into execution a plan of action best calculated to protect the interests of the international union, and to employ such legal assistance as may be necessary in the execution of such plan.

Expenses of Work.

"Resolved, that the unions represented in this conference be and are hereby asked to contribute to a fund to defray the expenses of this work, a per capita of fifty cents per month, for a period of five months beginning May 1st, 1919. Any unexpended sum upon completion of the committee's work to be returned to the contributing unions, pro rata per member."

Two other paragraphs referred to unions not participating in the conference. Those unions could join in the work outlined according to the terms of the resolution.

The following names were signed to the above resolution, representing the large cities thruout the country: Frank Pampusch, St. Paul Pressmen; James J. Bagley, New York Feeders; George W. Schemann, Milwaukee Web Pressmen; John G. Warrington, St. Louis Feeders; Charles H. Galion, Philadelphia Pressmen; John J. Huddeck, New York Paper Handlers; William L. Haas, Chicago Pressmen; Charles J. Harvey, Boston Web Pressmen; Frank J. Pyle, Pittsburgh Web Pressmen.

Got Aid of Government.

This conference represented the bulk of the membership and it seems impossible that Berry should hold on in the face of such widespread and well organized opposition. Yet he did. And he did it with the aid of the employers, the government and the industrial crisis that followed the war. It is generally believed among pressmen that the government aided Berry financially in those critical days. Berry is a useful tool of the employers and what else is the government of the United States but an executive committee of the employers, just as responsible to them as the executive committee of a local union is to the membership, and generally more so?

The unions that became a part of the above conference pledged themselves to a 50-cent per capita tax, which money was to be used for the purpose of cleaning up the affairs of the international union and putting the organization on a trade union basis.

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The next article in this series will continue the story of the Chicago pressmen's fight to clean up the international union.

JUDGE LYLE IN OPEN ALLIANCE WITH ANTI-UNION GARMENT BOSS IN WAR AGAINST AMALGAMATED

A perfect example of employers' justice was given in the Maxwell Street police court when the International Tailoring company threw off its mask, shoved the slugging cop Mike Grady into the background, and appeared directly as the prosecutors of the sixteen members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers arrested in a raid on their headquarters conducted in the hope of breaking the strike in the tailoring company's plant.

The International Tailoring company was represented by two lawyers, Quillici and Jerkis, who howled for prison for the employes of the International because they dared to go on strike for a decent standard of living. Thru the entire proceedings, Judge Lyle frankly took the side of the garment bosses stating he believed the union men guilty.

Judge Lyle reluctantly granted a change of venue, and it was necessary to go before another judge—Harry Fisher—on a writ of habeas corpus, in order to get Patsy De Rosa, one of the strikers, out of jail on $10,000 bond. Lyle had refused to reduce the prohibitive bail of $100,500 which he had set a week ago.

Lyle Railroads Workers.

"The Amalgamated represents mob rule and violence," said Quillici to the court, "and the International Tailoring Company represents law and order. We are going to fight these people to a finish and we are going to wipe them out."

Judge Lyle showed that he is out to help in the wild attempt to exterminate the union when he said of the striker De Rosa, in commenting on the freeing of De Rosa on bail: "It is unfortunate for the people who were slugged by De Rosa, and whose property was destroyed by the acid thrown by De Rosa, but it is not my fault."

Judge Lyle runs his court on the principle that the framed-up workers are always guilty, and that the employers are always on the side of law and order. Lyle is attempting to become the next state's attorney as a worthy successor to the labor hating Crowe, and believes he will receive recognition if he railroads enuf workers to the penitentiary.

Only Crime Is Striking.

Quillici admitted to the DAILY WORKER that the fight to convict sixteen union members of "conspiracy" and "malicious mischief" is a fight on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. "It is connected with our fight for an injunction," Quillici said. "These people are conducting a picket line.

"They are slugging, murdering, and keeping our employes from work. We have an injunction, but we are trying to get a better one. We are daily menaced and threatened by organized lawlessness."

Lyle approved of this statement, as he is using his job to protect the profits of the bosses.

Lyle Broke Constitution.

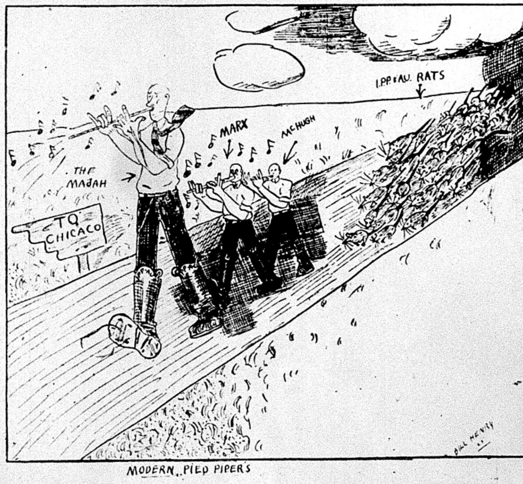
In granting the reduction in bail so that the striker might come out of jail, Judge Fisher said: "This case shows the danger of ignoring established principles of law just to respond to public clamor, or that which purports to be public clamor. Under our constitution the right to give bail is one of our sacred institutions. **Were the constitutional guarantee to bail ignored regularly, we would have frequently, as in this case, a striker who has been held in jail for ten days."**

The bond reduction was granted after William A. Cunnea, attorney for the strikers, had shown that De Rosa was being persecuted by the International Tailoring Company simply because he went on strike, that he was the victim of a frameup, that he was only 21 years old, and that he had never been under arrest before.

Included among the union members charged with "conspiracy" are Sidney Rissman, Isadore Rothbart, Mike De Novi, Sam Gier, A. De Felicese, Sol Kramer, Ruben Block, L. Anzolone, H. Miller and James Cooper.

Their cases will now go to the chief justice, who will assign another judge.

THE PIED PIPER



"Majah" George L. Berry and his army of strikebreakers. This cartoon is the work of a member of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

realizes that the workers must protect themselves.

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"WHEN the annual income of the criminal element exceeds that of the national government by $40,000,000, it must be admitted that the situation is a serious one," said a prominent banker in an address before the Illinois Sheriffs' Association. The banker was referring to the illegitimate robbers, not to the respectable gentlemen who take the savings of the workers into their banks and run away with them.

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IT is said that one of the causes of William Jenning Bryan's death was overeating. Perhaps and perhaps not. There is a good deal to be said for judicious eating. Every intelligent person should regulate his diet to suit his constitution and his occupation or lack of it. But we are decidedly of the opinion that more deaths are caused thru malnutrition.

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THE congress of the labor and socialist international is taking place in Marsailles, France. Here is a list of some of the delegates: Hillquit and Berger from the United States; Scheidemann and Paul Levi from Germnay and Karl Kautsky from Austria. What fine company Paul Levi finds himself in? Levi was expelled from the Communist International when he publicly denounced the Communists during the so-called "March putsch" of Germany in 1921.

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THO the Communist International criticised the March action for tactical reasons, it excoriated Levi for his treason to the working class, in the midst of a struggle. That the International was correct in its decision on Levi is proven by the company in which Levi now finds himself. Those super-critics of the Communist International usually find themselves lined up with the worst traitors to the working class movement in the end.

FOURTH W.P. CONVENTION IS IN SESSION

(Continued from page 1)

the initial convention being held in December, 1921.

Altho the second session was due to open at 11 a. m. Saturday, it was delayed unavoidably until 7 p. m., at which hour Chairman Foster again called the meeting to order.

Protest Polish White Terror.

Comrade Gebert, secretary of the Polish Federation was granted the floor and spoke upon the persecution of Communist workers by the white guard government of Poland, proposing a resolution that the convention telegraph its vigorous protest at the sentence of a Polish court martial of three Communist workers of Poland, Comrades Gibner, Rutkovski and Knievski, and demands freedom for these victims and a cessation of the white terror against the whole Polish working class. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Chairman Foster then announced that the credential committee would bring in a majority and minority report. Comrade Cannon moved that 30 minutes be allotted to the main reporter for both the majority and minority reporter for the credential committee, that following this district speakers from each side to get 15 minutes and speeches from the floor 5 minutes of general discussion.

Motion was amended by Delegate Ballam to allow for one hour for main reporters. Comrade Cannon proposed an extension of time first proposed to 45 minutes. This was carried after discussion by a vote of 39 to 21.

Comrade Bittelman, reporting for the majority of the credentiia committee, spoke in some detail of the various districts where there were contests. For the majority he made the followning proposal:

Majority Credential Committee Recommendations.

1. That all delegates be seated, except the two contested minority delegates from Chicago, Minor and Kruse.
2. That the composition of the contested D. E. C.'s be as follows, including Y. W. L. representatives and district organizers:

Boston: Majority 4, minority 9; New York: majority 9, minority 6; Philadelphia: majority 7, minority 7; Cleveland: majority 8, minority 6.

3. An active campaign shall be carried on for the speedy reorganization of the party, new elections in these districts shall be held in from four to six months on the basis of the reorganized party.

In addition, that Comrade Askeli, who presented credentials from the Tyomies as a fraternal delegate to the Workers Party convention, be seated as a fraternal delegate and that Comrade Askeli be invited to defend before the convention, during the debate on the resolution regarding the liquidation of Loreism, the position he has taken in his article published in the DAILY WORKER.

Comrade Ruthenberg, reporting for the minority of the credential committee, spoke at length of the various contested districts and made the following proposals:

Minority Credential Committee Recommendations.

In Boston district to seat as delegates 3 minority and 2 majority. From District 2, 7 minority and 4 majority; District 3, 2 minority, 1 majority; District 4, 2 majority; District 5, 3 minority; District 6, 3 minority, 1 majority; District 7, 2 majority, 1 minority; District 8, 5 majority 2 minority; District 9, 5 elected uncontested; District 12, 2 uncontested; District 13, 3 elected, with declaration that district convention chairman's statement was impermissible; District 15 one uncontested; to seat delegates from national office and agricultural territory, and Young Workers League, uncontested.

As regards fraternal delegates, the minority proposed that all be seated except Comrade Fisher as a repsesentative of the minority group of the South Slavic Federation and Comrade Askeli from the Tyomies Publishing company.

As regards the composition of the majority in District 1, Puro spoke for ority, 4 majority; District 2, 10 minority, 5 majority; District 3, 10 minority, 5 majority; District 6, 10 minority, 5 majority.

Lengthy Discussion by Districts.

A motion was carried that contesting groups speak first; vote 40 to 23. Comrade Cannon spoke for contesting majority in District, Puro spoke for the minority. From New York, Weinstone for the minority contesting, Krumbein for the majority; from Philadelphia, Baker for the majority, Jakira for the minority; from Cleveland, Benjamin for contesting minority, Wagenknecht for the majority. All the above speaking fifteen minutes each.

By agreement the session adjourned at 11 p. m. until 11 a. m. Sunday, when further discussion on credentials was to be in order.

Greetings to Convention.

When the convention again opened session at 1 a. m. Sunday, greetings were read from the following: The Communist Party of Canada, the Jewish Branch of Baltimore, Local Buffalo, the Los Angeles City Central Committee, the Armenian section of Philadelphia, the Seattle membership in meeting, the Northwest Jewish Branch of Philadelphia and the Central Bureau of the Russian section, all stressing the necessity of unity by liquidation of factions and a struggle against the right wing Lore tendency.

The Peasants' International sent greetings and a hope that further vigorous work among the rural masses would be the result of the American party's efforts.

Written Protests.

Communications were read making certain protests and demands. One from Comrade Brahdy of New York demands place on the District Executive. M. Belaisvis protested non-publication of an article. Comrade Georgian protests ruling of non-eligibility to party office. The Armenian section branches protest the unremedied situation in the federation and asks correction. These were referred to the appeal committee.

Send Message to Comintern.

Comrade Bittelman proposed the following cablegram to the Communist International, which was passed unanimously:

"The national convention of the Workers Party sends Communist greeting to the leader of the world's proletariat, the Communist International. We take pride in the fact that we are a part of the world's Communist Party led by the tried and proven Leninist leadership of the Communist Party of Russia.

"The convention will make all efforts to liquidate the factional struggle between the majority and minority and to unify all Communist forces in the party for a determined struggle against Loreism and for the Bolshevization of our party.

"We reaffirm and pledge our loyalty to the cause of the working class to the social revolution, to the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the Leninist leadership of the Communist International."

Russian Soviet Rule Is Successfully Ending its Task of Reconstruction

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Walter Duranty, European correspondent of the New York Times, is back in Moscow, and it seems that he is determined to continue the favorable reports that featured his first visit to the Union of Soviet Republics several years ago.

The Times is bitterly anti-Soviet. During the famine year of 1921 it published the worst of the great flood of atrocious fabrications that poured thru the columns of the capitalist press.

But even the Times must be truthful about its stock market quotations and baseball scores. So it must finally concede the correctness of figures telling of the recovery of Soviet industry and agriculture, altho it may make malicious war upon the political program and ambitions of Workers' Rule.

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It must give great pain to the Times, therefore, to publish the editorial estimate of "Economic Life," a Soviet organ, of the program of the State Planning Commission (called the Gosplan) for the coming fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, which declares:

"IT CAN NOW BE SAID WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY EMERGED FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD."

This means that Soviet Rule has mended all the ravages of the three years' devastation of the world war, and healed the terrible wounds inflicted by the years of civil war and intervention that followed, placing the country on a pre-war basis in agriculture, industry and trade, and ready to go forward to new and greater achievements on its own account in the next period, the period of construction.

The figures reckoned in pre-war roubles, that is, at the pre-war index co-efficient, are as follows:

INDUSTRY—Industrial production is 5,000,000,000 this year, 6,650,000,000 the coming year and 7,000,000,000 in 1913. The coming year is 95 per cent of 1913.

AGRICULTURE—The total agricultural production, including timber, cattle, fish, is 9,150,000,000 this year, 11,436,000,000 next year and 12,826,000,000 in 1913. The coming year is 89 per cent of 1913.

TRADE—Exports to Europe and the Near East only are 270,000,000 this year, 680,000,000 the coming year, 1,305,000,000 in 1913, or just over 50 per cent.

Duranty writes of these figures that the "experiences of the past three years has shown the Gosplan estimates are strictly adhered to." Which is some admission for the N. Y. Times.

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Duranty also gives some visible expressions of this successful ending of the period of reconstruction, pointing out that, in Moscow for instance, a number of large buildings are being constructed, the city presents an air of greater animation, the people have unquestionably a more cheerful appearance and the general average of dress has improved, while the children playing everywhere are plumb and healthy, showing that the days of hunger are but a memory of the bitter days of the blockade.

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Duranty quotes the familiar saying of Lenin, "Give us four years to teach the children and our work will stand," and then gives his own observations and conclusions:

"It is striking to see the increase in the proportion of red-capped and red-ribboned girls—members of the Communist youth organization—among the juvenile population. The organization has 1,300,000 members and refused admittance to fully 1,000,000 more. The junior organization, 'Young Pioneers,' has increased in similar proportion. Soviet Rule has had eight years and it looks as if it had got the children fast enough."

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Which should be a warning to capitalist rule thruout the world and an inspiration to oppressed labor everywhere.

Solidarity Betwen Separate Shoe Unions Indicates Unity Move

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—That solidarity is in the hearts of the shoe workers was verified when the workers of the Premier Shoe Co. members of the American Union took the following collection in the various departments of their shop to help the B. W. S. strikers of the Shoe Workers Protective Union; Lasters, $37.00; Finishers, Cleaners and Packers, $16.00; Heelers, $15.00; Cutters, $5.00 and Fitters, $17.00.

These men and women who are now in the sixteenth week of the strike and who have never left the picket line for a day appreciate the comradeship shown and declare that this is one more link in welding the shoeworkers of Greater New York together as part of one national industrial organization.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE TO AID MINERS

(Continued from page 1.)

Local 992, on August 11th. President of the sub-district, Lon Fox, Vice-President Cobb and district board member Darby Babbington came to the meeting.

The Men Refused.

Fox and Cobb demanded that the miners elect new officers and return to work. The men refused and insisted that the case be reopened. Cobb answered in the negative a question whether or not he would reopen the case if the company were willing. The meeting adjourned with the men determined not to return to work until their old officers were recognized.

A miner by name Asa Wilson, known to be a ku klux klan supporter struck an old miner, Bert Farthing, sixty-nine years old, presumably for a remark Farthing had made during the meeting. A general fight ensued between the miners supporting the old officers and those associated with the klan and supporting the sub-district officials. During the fray, Cobb pulled a black-jack from his pocket. This was taken from him and is now in the custody of the law in Zeigler. Both Vobb and President Fox received injuries during the melee.

One of the miners Mike Sarovich, who is a strong supporter of the local officers, was about to leave the hall when he was shot down by Alex Hargis, former secretary of the local and known to be a klansman. Sarovich died several days later and Hargis is held for the murder.

$70,000 Bail Raised.

The same night, warrants charging rioting were served on Bert Farthing and his son. The two were immediately released on bail. The miners continued to stay away from the mine save to picket against those who might be brot in to work. On the 18th, warrants were served on 18 leading members of Local 992, among whom were President Henry Corbishly and his two brothers. The warrants were signed by D. B. Cobb and Lon Fox and charged 26 Zeigler miners with entering into a conspiracy to murder D. B. Cobb the night of the meeting on the 11th. More than $70,000 in bail was raised in a short time and all were released.

Ziegler has been a solid phalanx against any encroachments of the operators and has been a rallying center against the ku klux klan, which is quite strong in this district. The miners in Ziegler point out that the only supporters the sub-district officials have in Ziegler are followers of the ku klux klan. In the present trial of the 18 arrested Ziegler miners, they say, it will be a case of a triple alliance between the sub-district officials, the operators and the ku klux klan against the miners.

Important Trial.

Preparations are being made, not only in Ziegler, but in every mining town in the county where sympathy is strong for the defendants, to organize to thwart any attempt at frameup. Two local attorneys have been retained to represent the men at a preliminary hearing next Wednesday and defense committees are being set up to raise funds to fight the case. It is believed that the sub-district officials are desperate enuf to go the limit in pushing the prosecution and a trial of national importance may easily develop. In the meantime the members of Local 992 are keeping the mine shut down and turning out every morning to see that no miners enter the pit. Several clashes have occurred at the mine, but have been confined to pick-handle fights, since the strikers are careful to see that none of their members carry guns.

James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, said: "This is a plain case of persecution of workers who have been loyal in the struggle against the mine operators. Because the persecutors are corrupt union officials makes the case all the more flagrant. The miners of Ziegler merit the support of every honest worker."

AND WE THOUGHT THAT CLASS COLLABORATION WOULD GIVE US WORK!

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad announces that 7,600 shopmen employed in the heavy repair shops of the B. & O. system take a temporary lay off August 25 to 29 by an agreement between railroad officials and representatives of the shop-crafts unions.

MOSCOW—(FP)—The state grain trust of the Soviet Union, now celebrating its third anniversary, announces that it is now handling 40 per cent of all grain in the Russian market. It buys grain direct from the peasants.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—(FP)—Striking workers of International Woolen Mills at Methuen are reported returning to work under the announced 10 per cent wage reduction.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

WORKERS OF WHOLE WORLD ARE DEMANDING TRADE UNION UNITY AND ONE GREAT INTERNATIONAL

That the organized workers in all countries, and not only in Europe, are deeply interested in the movement for trade union unity is witnessed by the resolutions and other expressions of opinion which we reproduce. From a vast industrial center like Berlin to a mining village in the Asturias, from the far north of Sweden to a little market town on the hillslopes of Andalusia, from Poland to Portugal, from Belgium to Brazil, from Leningrad to Montevideo, the unity of the trade union movement is the outstanding vital issue in the world of labor.

Belgium.

The Brussels branch of the Belgian Teachers' Union has unanimously resolved that:

In view of the events in China and Morocco, we condemn with all our might the actions of the capitalist powers in the colonies. . . We warn the working class to the danger of a world upheaval. . . We beg all working class organizations to work for the reestablishment of trade union unity, and with this in view, to support the efforts of the Anglo-Russian council.

The last sentence was passed against four contrary votes.

Brazil.

In an article entitled, "Trade Union Unity," the new labor paper, A Classe Operaria, writes:

The struggle for unity gains more and more the confidence of active trade unionists throughout the world. As in Europe and America, the question of trade union unity is, in Brazil, also the most important question.

We must break with the old routine and open up a wider horizon to our trade union organization, national linked with international.

France.

A joint mass meeting at Lille has resolved to support the campaign of the C. G. T. U. for unity in France, and has added:

Considering the praiseworthy efforts of the British trade unions which have resulted in an agreement with the Russian unions on the question of international unity, the meeting declares its approval of this action of the British trade unionists, and asks the C. G. T. trade unionists of France to adopt the same attitude as the British in the question of international unity.

Similar resolutions have been passed by the Drome branch of the Teachers' Union, and by numerous meetings in Alsace; at Roubaix, Tourcoing, Boulogne, and in the departments of the Marne, Loir-et-Cher, Allier, Rhone, etc. Further references to the recent developments of the unity campaign in France will be found on another page.

Germany.

The Berlin branch of the Metal Workers' Union, the largest of all the trade union branches in that city, have unanimously passed at a general meeting the following resolution for the German T. U. C. (to be held in August):

The international capitalist offensive directed against the working class of all countries, and the fact that the capitalists are utilizing all the political and economic means at their disposal in order to lengthen the working day, to cut wages, and to reduce or abolish altogether the meager social rights the worker still enjoys, urgently demand the formation of a united battlefront of all workers in the trade unions and a united trade union organization, nationally as well as internationally.

The trade union congress therefore instructs the national executive of the German Trade Union Federation to propose to the International Federation of Trade Unions that all trade union organizations of the world, regardless of whether they are at present affiliated to any trade union international or not, be united into a single trade union international. The executives of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), and of the Red International of Labor Unions (Moscow), shall in joint conference decide upon the manner and composition of a world congress to be convened for that purpose.

At this general meeting 80 per cent of the members present were social democrats. Vorwarts (28-6-25), the social democratic central organ, comments that:

The I. F. T. U. has already invited the trade unions of all countries, and particularly the Russian unions, to affiliate. The latter have not only so far refused the invitation, but they have tried to destroy the I. F. T. U. and its affiliated organiaztions under the mask of the united front. It is a pity that the general meeting of the Berlin metal workers was unaware of these facts.

Norway.

A national conferences of trades councils has passed a resolution of which the following are extracts:

The conference entirely supports the endeavors of the British and Russian trade unions and of the R. I. L. U. for summoning of an international trade union unity congress. . . The conference appeals to all organized workers to support these endeavors for a united trade union international.

Poland.

The plenary meeting of the Building Workers' Federation and the last Warsaw district conference of the Chemical Workers' Union have adopted resolutions in favor of international trade union unity.

Portugal.

The official organ of the Portuguese Railwaymen's Union, O Sul e Sueste, writes that:

The principle which should, above all, be followed and defended by all trade unionists, whatever their opinions may be, is that of trade union unity, national and international.

Russia.

The sixth Leningrad Provincial Congress of Trade Unions, representing 514,000 working men and women, has telegraphed to our general council, and stating:

We express our profound satisfaction at your formation together with the All-Russian Trade Union Council of an Anglo-Russian council which has taken as its aim the uniting of the trade union forces of the whole world.

We know from our own revolutionary experience, as well as from the experience of the international working class movement, that the capitalists, whose interest lies in the division of the working class, will not hesitate to use any means to destroy the united front which is forming between the British and the Russian workers. But we are striving all the more, in common with you, to overcome these obstacles, and, with you, to build a powerful world organisation which will unite the workers of all countries in one trade union international.

Spain.

The One Big Union of Mineworkers of the Asturias writes to us from Mieres la Villa:

We are pleased to inform you that we are in complete agreement with your campaign, in which we also join.

We have received a similar communication from the "Esperanza" Society of Agricultural Workers at Torredonjimeno (Andalusia).

Sweden.

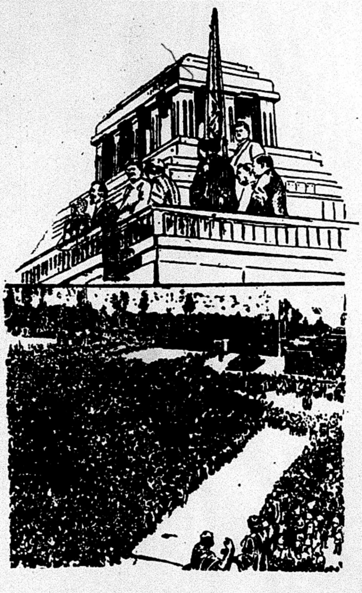
The Goteborg Metalworkers' Union, which with its 7,000 members is the biggest local union in the Swedish Metalworkers' Federation, has at its last general meeting unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the efforts of the British and Russian trade unions for international unity. The Luela trades council has similarly requested the Swedish T. U. C. the efforts of the British and Russian unions.

Uruguay.

At Montevideo (the capital of Uruguay) the journal of the printing trades, El Obrero Grafico, declares:

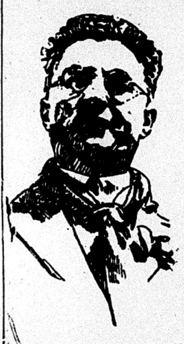
The questions of trade union unity is not simply a European question. It should also be discussed in other countries. To deny that the Uruguayan workers have any interest in this question would mean working against unity.

In the Red Square of Moscow



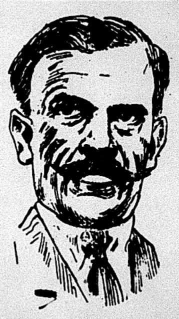
Mass meeting at Lenin's Mausoleum in honor of the German and Swedish workers' delegations to Soviet Russia. Comrade Rykoff is speaking.

Head of Swedish Workers' Delegation



Comrade Chilbaum, member of the C. E. C. of the Comintern and editor of Politiken, with the Swedish workers' delegation in Moscow.

Head of German Workers' Delegation



Comrade Freiberger, Chairman of the German Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia.

R. R. EXPRESSMEN SECEDE FROM R. R. AND S. S. UNION

Reactionary Craftism Takes Backward Step

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Secession of a body of railway expressmen, under the leadership of James J. Forrester, from the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, is announced by President Fitzgerald of that organization in the current issue of Labor, and is confirmed at the office of President Green of the American Federation of Labor. Green has wired Fitzgerald, in answer to an inquiry: "A. F. of L. will give no recognition to an outlaw organization nor will it grant a charter to any seceding group."

Forrester, who was general president during the war, and resigned in order to become a labor member of the Railroad Labor Board, has been "summarily dismissed from the brotherhood," according to word from Cincinnati headquarters, after having been deprived of his office of national legislative representative in Washington.

He is charged with having held a conference in Chicago, early this month, with Grover C. Milam, Richardson of Omaha, Walters of Washington, D. C., Heath of Buffalo, Beall and Fletcher of Chattanooga, Geiger of Philadelphia and Gunderson of Chicago, at which they chose Forrester as president and Milan as vice-president of a new organization, to be known as the American Federation of Express Workers.

From the Forrester side of the case comes this statement: That when Forrester was asked by Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., during clerks, express employes, etc., he undertook the job with the understanding that the expressmen, who had twice had independent existence under the A. F. of L., should in due time be allowed to "go it alone" again. That the express division in the brotherhood, ever since that time, had caucused to choose a vice-president in the brotherhood. That before the recent convention they chose Malim; that in spite of his overwhelming majority in the caucus, Malim was defeated by the larger vote of the clerks in the general convention, dictated by President Fitzgerald. That Fitzgerald was not fairly elected president, but won his place by gross illegality. That the express division now is showing an overwhelming majority in favor of leaving the brotherhood.

Intrigue—Not Issues, In Forefront.

Morrison flatly denies that any discussion of a future charter or independence for the expressmen was ever discussed with Forrester during the war period.

Forrester claims that 15,000 men have thus far voted to join his new organisation. A. F. of L. officials point to the long list of secession movements that have collapsed, and warns the expressmen that it will give them no recognition. Fitzgerald charges the secession to "personal ambition" on the part of a few "blind and ambitious leaders," who are chagrined because they failed to defeat him in the convention.

Needed Instruction to Keep Scab Cabs from Labor Sheet

LOS ANGELES, Calif., August 24.—The central labor council has adopted a resolution to instruct the board of directors of the Citizen, the official organ of the C. L. C., to discontinue the advertisement of the Yellow Scab company.

This action was taken upon the motion of Brothers Bevan and Cotavos, delegates of the Truck Drivers and Taxi Drivers, [illegible]

BARBERS' UNION IN HOT PROTEST AT EXPULSIONS

Condemn Crime Against Chicago Progressives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—At a meeting of Local 913 the membership went on record against the policy of expulsion of the general president and the general executive board of the Journeymen Barbers' Union of members who have other political opinions than these officials.

It seems that General Organizer Horline got wind of the intention on the part of the progressives to acquaint the membership of Local 913 with the Chicago expulsions; so he came reinforced with a Sunday school teacher who is also a lawyer and president of the Syracuse local of the Journeymen barbers.

Progressive Takes the Offensive.

The progressives understood that these two gentlemen came to waste the little time left for good and welfare, to tire the members with long speeches until everybody would have gone home and the meeting would close automatically. Therefore as soon as the report of the organizer was over Brother Midella got up and mentioned that seven brothers from the Chicago local had been expelled for their ideas. The good impression of this statement upon the barbers was irresistible. No one would have dared to deny the floor to our brother when freedom of speech was at stake.

Brother Midella went on and explained why the Chicago progressives were suspended and fined by the officials of the International. He closed with the declaration that no one has the right to usurp the power of office and trample upon the will of the rank and file. He then read a resolution and moved for its adoption. A large number of seconds were heard.

Faker Couldn't Answer.

Horline got the floor. He tried to shield his bosses under the cloak of legality. He was asked a question: "If in the history of the International, the general president and executive board had ever reversed a decision in favor of a rank and filer and against the officials of a local union?" This he could not answer.

Several other members got the floor, after which the motion for the adoption of the resolution was put to a vote. A thunderous "yes" greeted the victims of the Chicago reaction with only one voting against.

Real Aid.

At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up at the door for the Progressive Barber which netted $30.

Resolution Adopted by Local No. 913, Journeymen's International Union.

"WHEREAS, the general president and general executive board of the Journeymen Bargers' International Union has suspended and fined seven active and loyal members of the Chicago Local No. 548 $50 each, upon charges preferred by some officials of that local union; and

"WHEREAS, these seven brothers had been found not guilty of those charges by the membership of Local No. 548 upon which the officials appealed to the general president of the International; and

"WHEREAS, it is evident from the facts that in reality these brothers were penalized for their progressive ideas and strong devotion to the best interests of their local union; and

"WHEREAS, this penalty inflicted upon these seven brothers for telling the truth about their local officials tends to demoralize the membership at large by alienating devoted unionists and encouraging irresponsible leadership; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that Local No. 913, assembled at a general membership meeting, on August 18, 1925, hereby protests against the action of the general and general executive board in fining and suspending these seven brothers of the Chicago Local No. 548; and be it further

Demands Reinstatement.

"RESOLVED, that Local No. 913 demands the general president and general president and general executive board in fining and suspending these seven brothers of the Chicago Local No. 548; and be it further

An amendment to the resolution was made and incorporated in it to the ffect that Local No. 913 is against all suppression of free speech since it is historically proven that suppression is a cok in the wheel of progress.

Two Firemen Killed, 90 Passengers Injured in Canyon Train Wreck

SALIDA, Colo., Aug. 23.—Two firemen, J. W. Taughtenbaum and C. E. Phelan, were killed and ninety passengers injured, fifteen of them seriously, in a crash between two "Panoramic Special" trains on the Denver and Rio Grande Western, which happened in the canyon of the Arkansas at Granite, a little mountain town near here.

Great confusion reigned at the scene of the disaster and a complete check-up of the injured was impossible.

Both trains were reported filled with tourists and many of the seriously injured were believed to be eastern summer tourists returning home from [illegible]

I. T. U. CONVENTION VICTORY FOR REACTIONARY LYNCH MACHINE DUE TO PROGRESSIVE SPLIT IN 1924

The 1925 convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Kalamazoo, Michigan, beginning August 10, was one of the most reactionary in years.

Old Jim Lynch, who staged a come-back last year, due to a split among the progressives, after an absence of seven or eight years, was in complete control. The little progress won by years of effort was wiped out almost without resistance, so frightened and awed were the delegates.

Three Days to Wake Up.

It was not until the third day that the progressives rallied themselves to fight, and registered a high vote of 102 against 280 for the Lynch administration. From that, they sunk so low that they could not muster 25 votes to get a roll call and so quit fighting on the fourth and fifth days.

In the first few hours of the convention, before the timid and confused progressives could get their wits together, the amalgamation resolution was struck out without a single voice being raised in objection—altho there were several amalgamationists seated as delegates.

Same Old Stuff.

Many other progressive propositions were killed in short order and many reactionary measures passed without protest. Some were not, as customary, put in print, but were droned off by the reading clerk and passed without consideration.

The progressives were particularly weak in fighting material this year. The last two years that the progressives were in control of the union, they felt so sure of themselves that they began a head hunting campaign against the real militant left wing element, thinking they no longer needed them to hold the union against the reactionaries. Thus the progressive party deliberately castrated itself and now it is paying the penalty for its war on the left wing radicals.

Better Tote Fair from Now On.

Now they are all shouting for harmony of all anti-administration forces. The T. U. E. L. members and militant left wing elements are certainly in favor of a united front against the reactionaries, but that united front must not be a one-sided affair and must be based upon the following guarantees of no more foolishness and treachery:

1. **A joint slate of candidates with an agreed proportion of real left wingers who stand for the full program of the amalgamation committee of the printing industry.**
2. **A public program of principles which mean something.**
3. **A campaign made on the latter rather than on mere personalities.**

One of the significant things about the convention was, that regardless of the cowardly nature of the opposition, the red baiters failed to register any popular sentiment.

Wise Gets Little Clap.

Joe Wise, the "Wise Mr. Wise," notorious peddler of "red hysterics" requested the floor. When it was given, he began a long harangue against Wm. Z. Foster, Communism and all things revolutionary. The delegates began to get so tired, however, of such capitalist class propaganda, that they actually became discourteous—a rare thing among the printers—and when he sat down, he sat down to the applause of less than a half dozen persons out of the hundreds attending.

KAUFMANISM IN CHICAGO LOCAL FURRIERS' UNION STILL STRONG BUT RULES ONLY BY ARITHMETIC

(By Worker Correspondent.)

The election in Local 45 of the Furriers' Union, which was held Friday, August 14, is another proof of Kaufmanism control.

In no union in the American labor movement is gangsterism such a big factor as in the Furriers' Union. The officialdom of the Furriers outbids every other officialdom in the extent of using violence to gain and hold control of the organization.

On Last Legs.

The International officers are on their last legs today in New York City, where the bulk of membership is found. The New York members having successfully overthrown Kaufman's slugger rule and graft.

Toronto, Canada, followed suit. Chicago today is very much along the way to support of the New York Joint Board which is dead against the Kaufman gang. This last election proved it beyong any doubt.

Counted Out.

The progressive candidate, Israelson, with all obstacles in his way—bosses acting as campaign managers for Kaufman's "seventh vice-president" Milsttein, bosses even voting for him at the meeting—despite all this Israelson polled 158 votes to Milstein's 202.

Those of us present could not have been more than 275 people, including bosses and gangsters. Where Milstein's tellers got so many votes is no great mystery, as only one teller out of the four was permitted to count for Israelson. That itself is enough.

D. Schachtman, secretary of the New York joint board was in Chicago a few days prior to the election. He is a former business agent and active member of Local 45. Milstein made every effort to have Schachtman leave town. He went so far as to send a personal courier—with a warning—that unless Schachtman left town before Friday, he might never be able to be present at another meeting of the Furriers' Union.

Called the Bluff.

But Schachtman accepted the challenge and called the bluff. He and B. Gold, manager of the New York joint board appeared at the meeting and received an enthusiastic reception.

At this meeting the local executive board brought up a recommendation that the Chicago local invite Kaufman and the New York joint board to discuss the present controversy, and it was unanimously accepted by the local, as the Chicago furriers are eager to see Kaufman getting the same blow here as he got in New York and Toronto.

Kaufman Shy.

It is very doubtful if Kaufman will accept the challenge, in spite of his boast that Chicago is supporting him 100 per cent.

Out of about 700 furriers in Chicago, only about 400 are organized. No effort on the part of the Kaufman international or local administration headed and controlled by Milstein has been made to organize the other 300 workers. Disorganization exists among our own membership. The most active members are discriminated against in shops by bosses and in the union by Milstein.

A Beginning.

Shops which are supposed to work under the union agreement are sending their work out to non-union shops without any protest by our union. The present policy of our union is to do nothing—except to yield to every demand of the manufacturers. But this will not go on much longer.

[illegible] fact that the only way to build up a strong, unified union in Chicago is by throwing off Kaufmanism and to follow the lead of the New York brothers. The first step in already taken, at the recent meeting, when a majority of our brothers voted against Milstein and for Israelson.

FRISCO CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OVERLY NERVOUS

Assumes Right to Censure Other Bodies

By R. BELLIT

LOS ANGELES, Calif., August 23.—central labor council of Los Angeles received a letter from the central labor council of San Francisco, asking who was the originator of the resolutions adopted in behalf of the two privates, Crouch and Trumbull.

In reply, the newly elected secretary, Brother Buzzel should have answered "What business do you have to find out? Are you in the service of labor or capital? Are you gentlemen of San Francisco labor council serving militarism or the militant class struggle?"

Instead of that, Brother Buzzel answered that he looked over the records and found no resolution of that nature ever introduced at the central labor council of Los Angeles.

Good for you, Brother Buzzel, the country is saved! But alas! Since when has the central labor council of San Francisco become so ridiculously stricken with terror in case the central labor council should have adopted resolutions asking the release of Crouch and Trumbull?

Is it not the duty of every worker to demand the freedom of the two privates whose only crime was preaching Communism?

There are hundreds of thousands of soldiers all over the world that believe that Communism is the hope of the enslaved world. There is an organized army in Russia where Communist principles are supreme.

It is the duty of every central labor council to demand the release of the two Communist soldiers who have constitutional rights to preach whatever doctrine they believe.

NEW YORK — (FP) — North Carolina hosiery workers have struck in the Marvin Carr Silk Mills of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc., according to textile trade news. The workers are seeking wage increases.
these demands that the Joint Board is

Build the DAILY WORKER

3,000 TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST WOOLEN MILL WAGE CUT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Three thousand textile workers are now affected by the strike against a 10 per cent wage cut that began Saturday in the weaving rooms of the James & E. H. Wilson Co. and the Pontoosuc Woolen Co. The strike has spread to the W. E. Tillotson Manufacturing Co., the Berkshire Woolen Co. and the N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co.

Strike committees have been chosen with authority to confer with employers and lay settlement proposals before the workers. This is the first sizable revolt against the 10 per cent cut that swept New England woolen mills in latter July and early August.

Scan Council Bluffs Ballots.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Ballots from Council Bluffs today occupied the senate committee which is hearing the claims of Daniel Steck, democrat, to the senate seat of Smith W. Brokhart, independent republican. Steck made a net gain of 15 votes during the day. Twenty-one ballots, with an arrow opposite Steck's name, were challenged by the Brookhart people.

Plan World Radio Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. — The United States has invited 42 other governments to send representatives to an international radio conference to be held in Washington next year, it was announced at the state department today.

• Build the DAILY WORKER.

Welsh Miners' Strike Again Reported to Be Settled; Out 9 Weeks

SWANSEA, Wales, Aug. 23.—The South Wales anthracite strike was settled today and the miners will go back to work next Tuesday after several weeks of idleness. The settlement includes adjustment of the difficulties in the Ammanford area, where serious outbreaks of rioting accompanied the strike.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 5-16; cable 4.85 11-16. France, franc, demand 4.68½; cable 4.69. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53½; cable 4.54. Italy, lira, demand 3.62¾; cable 3.63. Sweden, krone, demand 26.85; cable 26.88. Norway, krone, demand 18.80; cable 18.82. Denwark, krone, demand 23.29; cable 23.31. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, 78.75.

WASHINGTON HEARS STRIKE AGAINST JAPS SETTLED AT SHANGHAI

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The strike in the Japanese cotton mills at Shanghai which, two months ago, stirred the bitterest unrest in Chinese history, has been settled and 50,000 strikers returned to work yesterday, according to delayed dispatches today to the department of commerce from acting commercial attache, O. H. Evans, at Shanghai.

Shooting of a Chinese by the Japanese foreman of the Nagaiwata mill more than two months ago precipitated the strike.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Bricklayers Locals Back Strike in N. Y. Against "Open Shop"

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—(FP)—The fourteen locals of the Bricklayers Union in New York are supporting the 500 members on strike against George A. Fuller Co. and T. A. Clarke Co., contractors who are employing non-union workers in other cities for nine-hour days. The bricklayers are "ready for action in defense of the union shop and eight-hour day," according to John Gill, chairman of the international union executive committee.

Gill asserts that 40,000 bricklayers, plasterers and masons are ready to quit work to enforce these conditions and that 21,000 brick and stone masons' helpers are with them against open shop and nine-hour day in any city.

The bricklayers' strike is one of many in various cities against certain contractors employing, chiefly in Florida, other than union bricklayers. The bricklayers' and plasterers' unions are involved in a jurisdictional dispute over respective territories.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXPLOITS THE WORKERS OF SUBJECT COUNTRIES, WAGES GO DOWN, LIVING COST RISES

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Women workers in Austrian industries are paid as low as 5.7c per hour while the highest wage for skilled male labor is just over 20c., according to a report on Austrian wage trends issued by the U. S. department of commerce. The report shows how international capital is exploiting the wage earners of a conquered country under the receiver appointed by the league of nations in the interest of the big financiers.

The figures in this report give force to British government data showing the purchasing power of wages in Austria as about one-half British wages and less than one-fourth that in the American North Atlantic states.

In all except the building industry Austrian wages fall considerably short of meeting the increased cost of living since 1914. As a result thousands of worker families have been forced to lower their standard of living. The cost of living is about 31 per cent above prewar but the hourly wages in the chemical industry are up only 19 per cent, wages in the metal trades 27 per cent, and in the leather trades 10 per cent. Since regular working hours have been shortened as much as 10 per cent, actual weekly earnings fall more than 10 per cent short of meeting prewar standards.

Highest Wage Twenty Cents.

Maximum hourly earnings in Austrian industries in May, 1925, were:

Austria Hourly wages	Skilled men	Un-skilled men	Un-skilled women
Building	20.1c	15.6c	10.6c
Woodworking	13.2	10.6	8.2
Chemical	12.6	10.5	6.9
Soap, etc.	13.4	11.5	8.1
Asphalt	18.4	5.6	
Rubber	12.2	9.3	5.7
Paper	13.0	9.8	5.9
Leather	20.0	18.0	11.3
Textile	10.8	8.4	
Glass	16.4	11.7	
Metal trades	19.4	15.0	10.0

Starvation Pay.

The regular week in all industries is 48 hours. So building trade mechanics get only $9.66 a week while operatives in the textile industry get only $5.18. In between comes the metal trades with $9.32, leather workers with $9.60, workers in the asphalt industry with $9.22 and wood workers with $6.34 a week, to mention typical instances.

Unskilled workers range as low as $4.04 and $2.74 a week in the case of women. By American standards these look more like day wages than the maximum weekly pay for a regular working week.

Leifur Magnusson, American representative of the international labor office of the league of nations is on tour thru the middle west. He speaks on "International labor organization in relation to organized peace."

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

• • • •

The whole power of Government propaganda—and only those who have visited Russia can realize what that means—is now, and for some time has been, turned on to stimulate the worker to increase his production. A Central Institute of Work educates experts in the Taylor system and other scientific schemes for improving the human mechanism in combination with the German science of bio-mechanism. It has now a central staff of 150 instructors all over the country, and organizes an annual conference on its subject. It hopes to float a commercial company for the business promotion of its ideas and inventions. This does not arouse the opposition that it would where industry is still under private capital, as the workers realize that any resulting profits from increased production will come back into their pockets, and that their productivity will not be increased at the expense of their conditions of life.

The consequent improvement reported of late in industrial output has not been put in statistical form, but partial results seem so far satisfactory. For exmaple, at the Krasny Putilovetz Factory and Diesel Factory, individual output now exceeds prewar, while unofficial figures return the monetary value of one worker's output in 1922-23 at 1,078 roubles and 1923-24 at 1,227 roubles, or 14 per cent. more.

General Conclusion

The general conclusion is that, just as cheap labor does not mean cheap production, so Russia is not losing on the whole by giving the workers such real wages in respect of housing, education, and supplementary advantages mentioned in previous chapters, as, in the opinion of the Delegation, are in many respects better than those obtained by labor elsewhere in Europe. The mining industries, however, are not yet reorganized up to the general standard.

CHAPTER IV

Co-operation

Is is hard to do justice in this report to the importance of Co-operation in Russia. But this perhaps matters less, as it is that part of the new regime as to which most is known in England, and as to which less lies are now being told than any other.

Pre-war Co-operatives

Co-operation in Russia before the war, benefited mainly better class workers and peasants. In 1914 there were 10,785 co-operative societies with a membership of 1,400,000, and a turnover of 250,000,000 roubles, of these over 8,000 were credit and consumers' co-operatives. The societies were non-political, but Liberal or Right Socialist in sympathy. The war with its economic pressure doubled the number of societies, raised their membership to 9,000,000 and their turnover to seven milliards.

Co-operatives and Class War

When the first Revolution broke out, the co-operatives and the Trade Unions were divided as to the class war. The majority, including the societies with mixed productive and distributive functions, and the agricultural co-operatives, were against class war. A small minority, representing some of the consumers' co-operatives of the town workers, favored it. In September, 1917, a Special Congress of Co-operatives was called at Petrograd with a view to strengthening the Government against the Bolshevists, and passed resolutions against class war. Even a Congress of Workmen's Co-operatives called in August was captured by the Menshevists.

Co-operatives under War Communism

When the second Revolution brought the policy of class war to power the co-operatives refused to accept defeat, and the more middle-class societies became centers of counter-revolution. The Communists had, therefore, a good political reason for either converting or coercing Co-operation. But they had an even better practical reason. For, unless they could ration the town population and the Red Army efficiently and economically, they could not survive; and without the help of the co-operatives they could scarcely do this. Their attempt to set up Communist centers of distribution in competition with the co-operatives was a failure. In Russia, as in our own war experience, the organization of distribution proved a more difficult business than the organization of production or of war administration. Moreover, we were able to use the wholesale provision merchant and the local grocer for our purpose. But the [illegible] could, and the more extreme wished to abolish not only the profiteering middleman and provision merchant, but even the Socialist co-operatives. It was, however, impossible, even for them, to preach a holy war against the principle of Co-operation as they were doing against that of private capitalism. Co-operation had a better and far longer record of social service than had Communism itself. It could not be abolished by decree, and could only be absorbed by degrees. And the question as to how this should be done divided the War Communists between those who wished to keep the voluntary co-operative associations and those who wished to substitute for them new obligatory communal organizations.

Already in a decree of April, 1918, an attack was made on the character and constitution of the co-operatives by decreeing that they must supply non-members in the towns. And in the following August a decree prescribed that the peasants, who unless provided with manufactures refused to sell food, must also be supplied by the co-operatives. This immense task was attempted by the co-operatives, but not to the satisfaction of the Communists, who complained that the societies only supplied the rich farmers, who could give food in exchange, and would not give it to the starving laborers. This curious and characteristic criticism is very illustrative both of the strength and weakness of War Communism. The decree of November 2nd, 1918, went a long step further in requiring that everyone must be a member either of a consumers' commune or of a co-operative. As the former scarcely existed this practically forced everyone into a co-operative.

Co-operation Communalized

Meantime the persistence of certain co-operatives in counter-revolutionary intrigue, and the progress of the country towards Communism, enabled the Government to prepare its final stroke. The co-operative societies were persistently educated by Communist agitators. By December, 1918, a Communist majority was secured on the Congress and Council of the Workers' Co-operatives; and the Supreme Economic Council by decree of November 30th, restricted voting in co-operative affairs to the workers, thus disfranchising the greater number of its middle-class opponents. Thereupon followed the main decree of March 20th, 1919, which professed "to preserve, develop, and complete the co-operative organization" as being "the only available apparatus proved by years of experience." But, as a matter of fact, the decree radically changed the whole principle and the purpose of the co-operatives by converting the societies into "Consumers' Communes." These Consumers' Communes were Governmental organizations for supplying, not subscribers or shareholders, but the public. Co-operation was originally the voluntary association of consumers and producers for their mutual benefit and profit. The principle of the decree was a distribution of the whole country into either municipal or rural communes, in which all the inhabitants were compulsorily enrolled in their capacity as consumers. The original co-operative employes and management were taken on as Government officials and continued managing the societies' business in so far as it could be adapted to the new conditions. In thus making Co-operation act as a Commissariat of Rationing, the Communists were also much influenced by fear of the use that was made of certain of the co-operatives by foreign interventionists during the critical years of the Civil Wars 1919-20-21.

Co-operatives and Intervention

The Entente policy of trying to make use of the co-operatives for restoring trade relations with Russia looked well enough. It appeared to be no more than an attempt to restore commerce with Russia without the disagreeable diplomatic preliminary of a de facto recognition of the Russian Government; but transactions with real Russian co-operatives could only have been realized through and by the Russian Commissariats. Any other procedure looked like an attempt to transfer the economic control of external commerce, and eventually of internal consumption, from the Government authority to organizations many of which had been and still were in opposition to it. For in those regions occupied by reactionary armies the co-operatives had served as intermediaries for supplying those armies.

But there is no good in going into the dark and long-dead intrigues by which in the end British cargoes and British capital found its way into the pockets of reactionary generals. It is, however, satisfactory to record that last year the Russian co-operatives, although they had never received these consignments, which had indeed been used by their enemies then invading them with British Governmental support, nevertheless honored the debt to their British colleagues and repaid a sum of £60,000. When intervention and Civil War stopped the co-operatives could be restored their full liberty, which began the moment the danger was over, and even before the New Economic Policy was introduced.

Co-operation Restored

Already by a decree of September 7th, 1921, the co-operatives were allowed to resume their productive activities without restriction. By other decrees of October 26th and November 27th they were restored their nationalized factories and properties, and were given the right to extend their enterprises without special permission. This privileged position they have thereafter retained.

Under the New Economic Policy the co-operatives rapidly recovered not only their old self-governing and voluntary character, but also they have resumed on business lines a good deal of the work that War Communism had wanted them to do on bureaucratic lines. Thus they are now a half-way house between State and private enterprise, both in production and distribution and both in foreign and internal trade.. In developing retail trade in the countryside they have a business advantage over State enterprise, and they are relieved of the legal disad- [illegible] been stated; admitted to foreign commerce, and they trade wholesale in competition with the State trusts and syndicates; while they also produce, though on no very large scale. But their future function in the Soviet system is to organize retail trade, both distribution and consumption. Private enterprise is tolerated largely because of its keeping the co-operatives up to the mark and on the move.

Co-operatives in Foreign Trade

The co-operative societies generally export and import under permission of the Commissariat for Foreign Trade. But two categories are exempt from this rule: The Centrosoyouz and other co-operative societies, such as Selskosoyouz (Decrees of 1921 and 1923), Ukrainian Co-operative Society (Decree of February 15th, 1924), and the All-Ukrainian Co-operative Wholesale Society, "Vukospilka" (Decree of March 5th, 1924). These may transact export-import operations with foreign co-operatives and with private firms and concerns. They have representatives abroad for the transaction of foreign trade. The second class of co-operatives, such as Vsekompromsoyouz, Vsekoles, have representatives in the trade delegations for their export and import operations, and enjoy the same rights of representation on the trade delegation as the State institutions. They also trade through Centrosoyouz.

Growth of Co-operatives

Since the New Economic Policy the growth of the Co-operative Movement has been steady and as follows, from figures taken from fiscal returns:—

NUMBER AND NATURE OF CO-OPERATIVES

	1922	1923		1924	
	Number	Number	Per cent of 1922	Number	Per cent of 1922
Trading Co-operatives	13,402	17,121	128	25,012	185
Industrial Co-operatives	1,799	2,337	130	5,587	311
Total	15,201	19,458	128	30,599	201
Other		1,646	173	1,909	201
Total	15,201	21,104	139	32,508	211

Membership of Co-operatives

The total membership of the co-operatives is growing rapidly. The membership in April, 1924, was as follows:—

Workers' Urban Co-operatives	2,297,000
Peasant Co-operatives	2,599,200
Transport Co-operatives	1,000,000
Military Co-operatives	369,200
Total in U.S.S.R.	6,265,400

The total membership has risen during 1924 to over 8,000,000. The membership of workers' urban co-operatives has risen in the course of 1924 to 2,863,000—that is, from 50.8 per cent. of the total Trade Union membership to 62 per cent., an increase of 12.3 per cent. This percentage varies greatly according to place. In country towns it goes as high as 99.7 per cent. In Leningrad it is only 59 per cent. and in Moscow 50 per cent. For which the reason is obvious in the greater competition of private traders in the towns.

The system of collection by books and stamps is much as elsewhere. At the beginning of the year the average share subscription was 1 rouble 90 kopecks, and at the end 2 roubles 66 kopecks. The average in the textiles was 1.94 roubles; metal workers, 2.74; miners, 2.71. Arrangements have been made with Aznepht and other enterprises to advance 5 roubles on the workers' pay so as to give their co-operatives a working capital; and efforts are being made to raise the share subscription to 5 roubles generally.

Co-operative Finance

Finance appears to be the weakest side of Russian Co-operation—partly owing to such activities as lowering prices during the "scissors" crisis, partly owing to new extensions as yet unremunerative. On the other hand, this has been compensated to them by large credits from the Budget—over 20 million roubles in 1923-24. No provision for them is made, however, in 1924-25, but the 40 million roubles allowed for famine relief will probably be largely administered through the co-operatives. The proportion of the capital of the co-operatives owned and borrowed is as 1 : 2½; and the present profits are not such as to promise any alteration in this proportion as much business has to be done at a loss. But capital increased from 142 million roubles to 170 million roubles in the first six months of 1924 and the total turnover from 400 million to 1,100 million.

The method of distributing credits to societies has been much criticized; and there is said to be much overlapping. But a great effort is being made to bring down overhead expenses by reforms in the working of staffs. Thus Centrosoyouz central staff was reduced from 3,046 on October 1st, 1923, to 2,731 on January 1st, 1924, and to 2,459 on April 1st, 1924, and the turnover per employe has increased from 4.19 roubles in January to 7.9 roubles in March. Overhead expenses are now said to be not much higher than in Europe. Which economics have much helped in liquidating the very heavy liabilities that caused a financial crisis in 1923, during which many small societies succumbed.

The Centrosoyouz

About six months ago, following the decrees of December 30th, 1923, on the reorganization of the consumers' co-operatives on the basis of voluntary membership, the Centrosoyouz simplified its provincial organization. Only central, territorial State, and district co-operative unions, as well as large workers' co-operatives are now eligible for membership.

(To be continued in next issue.)

THOSE IN THE KNOW PROPHESY LEWIS TREASON

John Hays Hammond Throws Hint

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—John Hays Hammond, former chairman of the federal coal commission, told the New England governors' coal conference today that "there may possibly be a suspension in the anthracite fields for a little while, but I have a suspicion that something will happen at the eleventh hour so that even that will be avoided."

Hammond told the governors that the anthracite operators have become alarmed over the possibility of losing their market for anthracite because of the growing tendency to use soft coal for household use, adding that the union leaders are coming to realize this. This statement about "union leaders realizing" obstacles, together with his hint at "something will happen at the eleventh hour," indicates that Hammond has information that Lewis will surrender as he did before.

Cannery Workers in Mt. Vernon Treated Worse Than Coolies

(By Worker Correspondent.)

MT. VERNON, Wash., Aug. 23.—The discharge of workers who presented demands for an increase in piecework rates was followed by a strike of more than 100 women and girl pieceworkers in the cannery company here. The strike was won that same day with the demands granted and those discharged reinstated.

Under the new rates a ten-hour shift will net an average of $2.25 daily as against the old rates, which formerly brot $1.25 for the same amount of work.

Another cause of dissatisfaction among the workers is the extremely long hours of work during the summer season. Shifts from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight and after have been frequent. The laws in this state do not protect women workers in the fruit and vegetable canning industry. Nothing has been done to relieve this [illegible]

PRAYER PICKETS FACE WRATH OF OKLA. GOVERNOR

Law Machinery Fights Granting of Writs

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 23.—The entire legal resources of Oklahoma will be put into the fight against the striking miners of Okmulgee country who are charged with violating a sheriff's order prohibiting "religious" meetings near the struck Henryetta mine.

Four miners were arrested when they refused to obey the order of the sheriff prohibiting the "religious" meetings. The men asked that habeas corpus writs be issued granting them their freedom on the grounds that the sheriff had exceeded his authority in his zeal to serve the mine owners.

The county prosecutor fought the issuance of the writs. Now Governor Trapp announces that he will place the entire machinery of the attorney general's office at the disposal of the county attorney in fighting the writs.

The whole trouble started when a court issued an injunction prohibiting picketing and the miners began to gather in the public roadway and kneel in prayer asking God to stop the scabs and "bring light to their hearts." This the court held was a violation of its injunction and the sheriff prohibited meetings of any sort, including "religious" meetings. The miners paid no attention to the proclamation of the sheriff and the arrest of the four miners followed. Attorneys for the four men then tried to secure writs for their release. Argument on the issuance of the writs has not been finished yet.

Coolidge Attorneys Dismiss the Appeal on Teapot Decision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The government dismissed its appeal from the decision of Chief Justice McCoy, of the District of Columbia supreme court, quashing the first conspiracy indictments against ex-secretary of interior, Albert B. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair, Edward L. Doheny, and Edward L. Doheny, Jr.

Notice of dismissal was filed with the court of appeals by Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special government oil counsel.

No reason was given by Pomerene and Roberts for the dismissal action, which applies only to the first conspiracy indictments. Fall, Sinclair and the Dohenys, after the original indictments had been quashed by the court on technical grounds, later were reindicted.

The re-indictments, and indictments of Fall and the two Dohenys for bribery, are still pending in the courts. Trial on these is expected late this fall or winter.

All indictments were the outgrowth of the senate's investigation into the leasing by Fall of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills naval oil reserves.

TWENTY COUNTRIES TO CELEBRATE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY; ENLARGED UNDER SOVIET

NEW YORK, August 20.—Leading American universities and scientific institutions have been invited to send representatives to the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science, which will be held in Moscow from September 5 to September 15. One of the purposes of the celebration is to revive and strengthen the contacts between Russian scientists and those of other countries interrupted by war and revolution.

Invitations have been sent to scientists and universities in every important country in the world. About 100 scientists, representing a score of countries, will attend. Among the Americans who are reported to have accepted are Dr. H. H. Donaldson of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Frank A. Golder of Leland Stanford University. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, formerly of New York, has been invited to represent the University of Jerusalem.

Was Dominated by Czar.

The celebration of the Russian Academy's 200th birthday marks also the great scientific revival which has been going on in Soviet Russia since 1920. The academy was originally founded by Peter the Great, in 1725. It was the Russian expression of the general scientific development of the 18th century, particularly in physics and mathematics. The German philosopher and mathematician Leibnitz drew up the Russian Academy's program.

Other German scientists organized various departments of research. In its early days the academy's greatest contribution was in geography. It explored and charted Russia's immense stretches of territory. During the 19th century the academy's work won the esteem of West European scientists, who invited the Russian Academy to join the International Association of Academies.

Until the revolution the Russian Academy was dominated by the czar and the nobility. It suffered from the general lack of system characteristic of czarist Russia. Attempts to systematize the academy's work were begun in 1912, but were interrupted by the war.

The chaos which attended the Russian civil wars wrought great hardships on the scientists. They were exposed to cold and famine. They had no means for carrying on research, publishing books and magazines or taking care of institutions. The laboratories were deserted for lack of fuel.

However, the defeat of the counter-revolution and the raising of the allied blockade enabled the Soviet government to come to the assistance of the scientists. Early in 1921 a deputation from the academy visited Lenin and laid the situation before him. Subsequently the Soviet government appropriated money for the restoration and extension of scientific work.

Under the Soviet Government.

The academy has since then restored libraries, collections, and museums disturbed or neglected during the civil war. The academy's library, which before the war contained 3,000,000 volumes, has been increased to 4,500,000 volumes. The collections of the zoological, ethnographic, mineralogical and Asiatic museums have been increased to such an extent that the Soviet government has had to enlarge their headquarters, making special appropriations for equipment and repairs.

With this assistance the Russian Academy of Science has been able to convert the old physics laboratory into the Physico-Mathematical Institute, with special work shops for making precise instruments. Most of the museums have been doubled or trebled in size. The seismographic station at Pulkovo, which burned down in 1920, has been replaced by a new one. The chief Russian seismographic stations have been restored and contact established with seismographic stations thruout the world.

A Year's Work—1924.

The great strides made by the Russian Academy since the revolution and the improvement of general economic conditions is indicated in its report for 1924. During that year the academy held 64 meetings at which 112 papers were read discussing 85 important questions. Four hundred additional papers were read at meetings of different sections of the academy.

In addition, the academy published 55 scientific books, copies of which were sent abroad; and 78 expeditions were sent to the Urals, Siberia, Mongolia, Central Asia, North and South Russia, etc.

The physiological laboratory carried on research on the occipital lobes of the higher animals. Other departments prepared a catalogue on the life culture, social structure, and religions of India; and studied the biochemical properties of human blood. Important work was also done by the Asiatic Museum which prepared for publication 340 volumes of Dao-Jean and other Chinese works.

The academy also stimulated an interest in applied science. Researches and experiments have been carried on in the separation of metals by nitrogin under high temperature and pressure; Crimean lakesal has been analyzed; and a new system of making seismographs has been invented.

The academy worked in close cooperation with economic organizations and with the government. It has prepared maps and other material for the government and is working with the State Planning Commission with a view to study Russian natural resources. Other government commissions with which the academy cooperates are conducting studies in race problems, tropical countries, the polar regions, literature, dictionaries, and bibliographies.

Some Leading Academicians.

Important are also Prof. Steklov's studies in the basic problems of mathematical physics; Prof. Numerov's astronomical studies; Prof. Joffe's studies on the atomic structure of matter; and Prof. Pavlov's studies in biology, psychiatrics and pathology.

The academy has already re-established many of its contacts with scientists of other countries. Charles D. Walcott of the Smithonian Institute of Washington, D. C.; Fridjof Nansen of Norway; A. I. Thompson of England; and scientists of various other countries are honorary members of the academy. Among the academy's corresponding members are Dr. Alexis Garrel of New York and Prof. A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago; Louis Bauer of Washington, D. C.; Madame Curie, and Albert Einstein. Scientists of twenty countries have accepted the invitations to attend the celebration on September 15.

There are 41 members of the Russian Academy of Science. Among them are A. P. Karpinsky, geologist, president of the academy; V. A. Steklov, mathematician, vice-president of the academy; S. F. Oldenburg, orientalist, secretary; I. P. Borodin, botanist; A. P. Pavlov, paleontologist; A. F. Joffe, physicist; and Y. V. Uspensky, mathematician.

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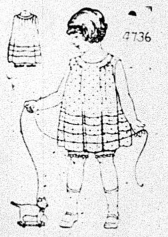

4736. Linen, chintz, printed voile, pongee or percale could be used for this model.

The patern is cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. An attractive development would be henna and white checked gingham with white bands finished with lines of henna cross-stitching for trimming. To make this model for a 6-year size requires 2⅞ yards of 32-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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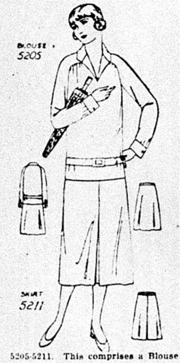

5205-5211. This comprises a Blouse 5205 with "epaulette" shoulders, and 5211 a circular two piece Skirt with the popular "kick" plait.

The Blouse is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards. To make this "ensemble" for a 38 inch size will require 4⅝ yards of 40 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

French Send Note to Germany on Pact Aimed at Soviet

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The French rejoinder to the German note on the "security pact" aimed against the Soviet union will be forwarded to Berlin Monday morning, it was announced at the foreign office.

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TOIL, BLISTERS AND ILLS RULE AT WAR CAMPS

"Vacation" Proves to Be Unbearable Grind

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., Aug. 23.—The golden dreams of a month's vacation, with consequent health-building and enjoyment is rapidly fading out of scores of young workers who were inveigled into the C. M. T. C. camp here. What awaited them and what they are now undergoing is plenty of hard work and drell which commences before six o'clock in the morning and officially closed at six p. m., but really continues later into the night.

The men are required to tramp around the parade and drill grounds a good many times a day, clothed in a straight jacket that is called a uniform, to carry a bayonet and rifle weighting ten pounds, also a pair of shoes which alone weight nearly four pounds. The result of this, which may sound funny to our readers, is bunions, blisters and corns. The evil of sore feet being a common malady here makes it necessary to maintain a regular form of inspection of feet.

Many Fall Ill.

Not only are the drills hard and tiresome, but the food given here has resulted in constipating the men. Those of whom found no relief in C. C. pills, were sent home together with those who were suffering from severer cases of sore feet, or other ills.

Complaints grow continually day after day, larger and larger, until drill time the squads are skeletonized, that is, the rear ranks instead of containing four men as they are supposed to, hold only two, and at other times it is necessary to amalgamate two squads into one, in order to make a showing on the parade grounds.

This is the truth about the grand and glorious time promised to the young workers. The month's vacation consists of hard drill, and parades twelve hours a day, after which there is side work to do, such as cleaning rifles, getting the tents in order, etc. The vacation seekers are under the commands of all kinds of petty officials—from mere croporals who are embryonic officers to the higher ups such as majors and captains, every minute of the day.

Athletic games in which the workers participate a little more than an hour each day are dictated to them and they have no choice or will.

Government authorities are aware of the fact that the sentiment here is opposed to re-enlisting for the next year's camp.

It is on re-enlistments that they can be moulded into useful tools for J. P. Morgan & Co., therefore, the government has already commenced to spread propaganda for re-enlistments both printed and verbal.

There is evidence to doubt the success of propaganda for re-enlistments. Most of them are sick of the monotony and rigid discipline and are certainly anxious for the month to pass quickly. In fact, most of them have learned that training to be a soldier for capitalism is far from being a vacation, but is hard labor. Young proletarians should take a lesson from these facts, and not permit themselves to be lured into sweat camps and understand that it is nothing and can be nothing for them but a change from one kind of hard labor into another.

They should instead organize and in this way present a demand for yearly paid vacations.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

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To those who work hard for their money, I will cave 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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CONNECTICUT "OPEN SHOPPERS" PUT ADS IN PAPER BOASTING OF LOW PAY

By ESTHER LOWELL
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, August 20.—Connecticut manufacturers and contractors are boasting of their open shop work! A full page ad appears in the Hartford Courant headed "Firms Operated on the Open Shop Plan." In addition the paper runs a news story, "Detroit Prospers Under Open Shop," by General Manager Chester M. Cuyler of the Detoit Employers' Association.

Connecticut is one of the most important manufacturing states of the Union. According to the World Almanac: "Proportioned to population, no state has greater industrial strength or wider range of manufactures." Everything from pins and needles to the most elaborate machines is made in the state, one of the smallest territorially. Hartford is the insurance capital of the United States.

Boy Scout Axe Non-Union.

The "open shop" ad is a warning to organized labor that Underwood and Royal typewriters are made in non-union factories and so is the Underwood computing machine. International Silver advertises its seven open-shop factories which make sterling silver and silver plate. Colt firearms belong in the open-shop group. Cheney silks, made by one of the biggest silk manufacturing concerns in the country, advertise open shop. The Collins Co. makes the official boy scout axe in non-union factories.

Other open-shop advertisers are: Atlantic Screw Works; Liner-Atwill Co., sheet metal works; Veeder Mfg. Co., meter makers; Blake Foundry; Taylor & Fenn Co., machinists and founders; Bristol steel fishing rods; Capitol Foundry; Sigourney Tool Co.; McIntyre Machine Works; Abbott Ball Co., steel ball bearings; Jewell Belting Co.; Skayef Ball Bearing Co.; Hartford Faience Co.; Whitney Mfg. Co., chains and sprockets for power transmission; Hanson-Whitney Machine Co.; New Departure Mfg. Co., bicycles, coaster brakes, etc.; W. W. & C. F. Tucker, Inc., oil hole covers and machinery products; Hartford Special Machinery Co.; Sterling Blower Co., blower systems; Whitlock Coil Pipe Co.; Spencer Turbine Co.; Henry & Wright Mfg. Co., drilling machines; Terry Steam Turbine Co.; P. Garvan, Inc., paper and paper stock; E. J. Anderson, pattern and model making; Root automatic counters; Wiley-Bickford-Sweet Co., felt shoes and slippers; Hartford Box Co., paper boxes.

"Open Shop" Contractors.

While a strike of building trades workers is going on in New Haven to help building laborers and hodcarriers increase their wages, open-shop contractors announce themselves. Non-union printers, one of them claiming open-shop operation since 1836, advertise. Graphic Arts Co. offers to do open-shop photo-engraving. Hartford Electric Light Co. and Hartford City Gas Co. show themselves on the non-union side. Heublein Hotel and Hotel Bond Barber Shop are open-shop. Frasse Steel Works, Wallace Barnes flat and wire springs factory, Chas. W. House & Sons, woven felts, Riverside Trust Co., boast of open-shop operation.

Brick workers have been organizing in Connecticut and are on strike for union recognition and improved conditions in various towns. The thread workers of Willimantic, Conn., have been out 26 weegs on strike against wage cuts at the American Thread Co. (a British concern) mill. The state has only two labor papers listed: Labor Standard at New Britain and Connecticut Labor News at New Haven.

MONTGOMERY AND WARD PLANT WORKS WOMEN TEN HOURS PER DAY

BALTIMORE, August 23.— That the plant maintained by Montgomery Ward & Co., mail order merchants of Chicago, in southwest Baltimore, employs women who are forced to work more than 10 hours a day, in violation of state law, was charged in resolutions offered by a Typographical union delegate in the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The business agent of the federation, Henry Broening, was ordered to investigate.

PRODUCTION AT PRE-WAR LEVEL IN SOVIET UNION

WASHINGTON, August 23—(FP)—Industrial production in the Soviet Union during the fiscal year 1925-26, beginning October 1, will reach 98 per cent of the 1913 total, which was $3,600,000,000, according to estimates which the Russian Information Bureau in Washington has received from the state planning commission.

This commission expects agricultural production from the 1925 crops to reach 92 per cent of the 1913 production. This, in spite of the fact that the Soviet Union has only 75 per cent as many people as Russia had in 1913, before her best-developed territory in the west was taken from her to form parts of Roumania, Poland, and the new Baltic states.

Industrial production in 1921-22 was only 17 per cent of the 1913 figures; in 1922-23 it was 37 per cent, in 1923-24 it was 46 per cent, and in 1924-25 it was 72 per cent. In June, this year, industrial production was 2.6 above May, and 70 per cent above June, 1924. In the ten principal industries the working force for the coming year will be 20 per cent greater than this year.

Motormen Being Displaced.

WASHINGTON, August 23—(FP)—Motormen on city streetcars will soon have to change their trade for that of bus driver, if the trend of traffic shown by the last report of the three companies carrying passengers on the streets of Washington is a fair index of development. During the first half of 1925 the motor buses of the Washington Rapid Transit Co. carried 2,642,546 passengers, or 21.82 per cent more than in the same period of 1924.

On the other hand, the two street railway companies handled respectively 43,686,857 and 50,535,557 passengers, which meant a loss of 1.4 per cent and 0.54, per cent in traffic, respectively. From 1923 to 1924 both streetcar companies lost over five per cent of their patrons.

FARMERS BROKE, CAL LETS LOOSE PROSPERITY GAS

Crops Poor, "Movies" for Empty Stomachs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—(FP)—Confidence on the part of the chiefs of the Coolidge administration that the western and southern farmers have swallowed his "prosperity" bunk is melting away. Reports from Missouri, Oregon, Colorado, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana—all have much the same theme. Farmers find themselves unable to pay their debts and maintain their equipment and give their families a decent living. Farmers are discontented.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has released to the press, on two successive days, two statements designed to cheer most of the farmers up. The first is an account of a moving picture called "Poor Mrs. Jones," which he has prepared and sent out, to prove that the lot of the farmer's wife is not nearly so hard as that of her town sister. The second statement announces that crop yields this year are poor. The inference he wishes to draw is that prices will be good.

Al's Propaganda.

Mrs. Jones, according to the story told in this Jardine-made reel, gets tired of merely managing her home, keeping the farm accounts, tending the garden, caring for the chickens, etc., and says so. Her husband refuses to sell the farm until she shall have had a rest, visiting her married sister in the city.

In the crowded flat she learns that city folks don't get fresh food, and the traffic jams, bargain counter rushes and the hazards to children are terrible. In one week she is cured of her discontent with the farm, realizes that she is really "rich" Mrs. Jones, and goes home to live happily at the old line of work.

Crops Are Poor.

Yet the next statement begins with the grim warning: "Low yields per acre are to be expected this year for principal crops of the United States, the department of agriculture has announced. The published figures show that a yield of all crops combined will be 4.5 per cent under last year's crops and 6.4 per cent below the ten-year average, as indicated by present conditions."

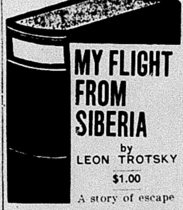
Thus, cotton is expected to fall below its ten-year average by 9 per cent, hay, 16.2 per cent, corn 0.5 per cent, oats 3.2 per cent, potatoes 3.5 per cent, tobacco, 6.1 per cent, sugar beets, 9.3 per cent, barley, 1.75 per cent. Spring wheat will run slightly above its ten-year average.

Taken as a whole, the chief American crops, in spite of increased acreage, will yield a total production of about 3 per cent below last year and lower than in any recent year except 1911 and 1921.

More Hawaiian War Moves.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. The navy planes that are to attempt the San Francisco to Hawaii flight on Aug. 28 were ordered today to concentrate in San Francisco.

Build the DAILY WORKER



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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

It's a Family Affair

There is a lockout on at the Cuneo printing plant. "Majah" George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, is supplying scabs to the firm, tho members of the union of which he is chief are involved.

That is bad enough. But in order to complicate matters State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe is supplying the Cuneo plant with uniformed and plain clothes officers to prevent the locked out workers on the picket line from performing their duty. *It happens that Cuneo is Crowe's brother-in-law.*

The Chicago Tribune recently carried an editorial entitled "This is a tough town." We agree but the kind of toughness the Tribune objects to is not strikebreaking or the spectacle of a public officer using state funds to further the interests of his own family, publicly and brazenly.

We are not concerned with the moral phase of the matter. There is nothing moral about capitalism. Public decency cannot be expected under a system which legalizes the robbery of the many by the few; a system under which the parasites grow fat while the producers live on the borderland of want.

What we are concerned with is the fact that the workers who have the power if they only exerted it, allow the employers to install their political tools in office, so that the state machine can be used effectively against the workers.

Many workers do not believe in independent class political action. They still believe that the democrats and republicans can serve them. They still believe that there are good fellows in both parties and that the problem is to pick out the good fellows. This fond hope has proven to be an empty dream.

Incidents such as the one mentioned above should convince the workers that not only must they organize on the industrial field but they must also raise the banner of a labor party on the political field. The workers must be broken away from the capitalist political moorings. The policemen's club has more propaganda for a labor party in it than a six column theses—to the worker whose cranial encasement is tickled by its end.

Crowe using the state's attorney's police to help out his brother-in-law is a good lesson for the pressmen in the folly of voting for capitalist politicians.

It looks Bad for John

The Chinese have finally gotten the British imperialists completely isolated in the protracted struggle between the masses of the people and the capitalists over the exploitation of China.

The Japanese have settled with the Shanghai strikers and Britain feels that she has been left holding the bag, with nothing in it. That is the way the situation looks.

Britain was the head and front of the imperialist raid on China. At first Japan and the United States were playing at united front with England. The unity was more apparent than real. Japan and the U. S. had their own games to play. The U. S. did not stand to lose much thru the dumping of the extra-territorial laws and other millstones which foreign imperialism has hung around the Chinese neck. What the United States really wanted more than anything else was a market for her goods and Chinese good will for her capitalist burglars. By holding aloof from the British end of the imbroglio Wall Street expected to come out of the mess without getting badly mussed up.

Britain angled vigorously for an agreement with the United States for common action against the Chinese. But the Chinese aided by their powerful friend, Soviet Russia, was able to prevent the highwaymen from getting together.

As the situation stands now, British ships are boycotted and so are British goods. British consuls and missionaries are being given the bum's rush out of several large cities in China and everything English is looked upon with scorn thruout the celestial republic. This is fine.

At home a left wing leader—not so very left at that—John Wheatley, has called for a workers' defense army of 10,000,000 to guard the interests of labor against the coming caitalist offensive! The fascisti are organizing on one side in defense of capitalism. On the other side the workers are organizing to overthrow it.

Yes—it looks bad for John.

Sigman's Political Death Warrant

The New York garment workers, members of the I. L. G. W. U., who refused to recognize the illegal Joint Board presided over by the faker Sigman, gave the employers and the yellow socialist leaders a lesson that thye may not soon forget, when 35,000 of them marched from the shops last Thursday afternoon in a demonstration against the united front between the employers and the Sigman machine to discharge garment workers who acknowledge the leadership of the lawful officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22 united under the banner of the Joint Council of Action.

After Sigman and company summarily suspended the executives of the three locals from their positions for holding a May Day meeting and committing other similar "high crimes and midemeanors" against the gospel of yellow socialism, the employers took a hand in the game. They began to discharge those workers who refused to recognize the edicts of the autocrat Sigman.

Then the workers called a halt. It was a bold decision. But in times of crisis there is no room for shillyshallying. The Joint Action Committee called out every cloak and dressmaker in New York in protest against the collusion between Sigman and the employers. The employers were to be given a warning that they must keep their hands out of an inter-union struggle. Sigman was to be shown that he was deposed as head of the Joint Board by a mass referendum of the rank and file.

At least forty thousand workers responded to the call. This means that the demonstration was a tremendous success. Sigman admitted that 30,000 came out. Already fifteen of the forty shops that had discharged anti-Sigman employes on Sigman's orders have taken back their employes and made terms with the Joint Action Committee. This is the beginning of the end of Sigmanism in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Appeal to the Peasants of the East and the Colonies

Adopted at the Second Enlarged Executive of the Peasant International

To the Peasants of the Colonies and of the East:
of Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Algeria, Palestine, India, China, Corea, Japan, the Negroes of America and Africa and all opressed by the capitalists and large landowners.

Brothers, Comrades! — In October 1923 there assembled in Moscow for the first time in world history the representatives of the peasants of 40 nationalities from all countries of the world and decided to form an International Peasant Council.

Its aim is to build a centre for the defense of the interests of the peasantry, to close the ranks of the peasantry for the struggle for freedom from the century-long slavery to the landowners, to establish a close connection between the peasants of the whole world, to unite the peasants who are fighting for their national and economic freedom with their brothers, the workers, and to determine the further methods of the struggle.

Not only the peasants of the West answered the appeal of the International Peasant Council, but also the peasants of the East. And to-day, after one and a half years, delegates have come to the conference of the International Peasant Council from Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, China, Corea and Japan. Representatives have also come from the American Negroes.

The peasants of almost every country in the world were represented at this Congress. In these countries there are various religious beliefs. And these peasants belong to the most divergent parties. Many of them belong to no party at all.

The majority of them are poor. Nevertheless there are peasants of the middle class amongst them. In fact there are even well to-do peasants amongst them for whom the foreign yoke has become unbearable and who have stretched out their hands to their poorer brothers.

They are all here, for they are sons of the soil.

They have all been united by the recognition of the fact that in the colonies and in the East, from Turkey to Japan, from Kashgar to Java, from Algeria to the Cape of Good Hope, the peasants form 80 per cent to 90 per per cent of the population.

They have grasped the fact that the whole burden of the taxes falls upon them, the peasants, that the whole state revenue is made up at the cost of their labor, that the armies are formed from the peasantry and then flung at each other for mutual destruction in the interests of the large landowners and capitalists, and that the large landowners have seized all the best land for themselves.

And while the peasants work with sweat and blood for the benefit of the foreign exploiters, the over-fed parasites, the officials and landowners, the conditions of the peasants themselves differ in no way from those of animals.

In the best case the peasants receives enough food to prevent him from dying of starvation. In the worst case he is condemned to die of starvation. But he must give here a third, there a half, in other places two thirds of his labor to the landowner. And every time he seeks to better his lot, he is threatened with monstrous judgements.

Thousands of peasants are shot by foreign soldiers, or by their own brothers who are thrust into the imperialist armies by force.

India, Algeria, Monocco, Tunis and Corea are groaning under the yoke of foreign bayonets. In the so-called independent states like China, Persia, Egypt and Siam, the capitalists behave just as though they were at home.

In America the Negroes are deprived of almost all human rights.

Comrades, Brothers! — How long shall this state of affairs last? How long will the peasants who form two thirds of humanity, yields up their work and the work of their wives and children and their whole lives for the benefit of a small group of exploiters?

These are the questions which the peasants of the Orient and the Colonies put to themselves here. In the Peasant Council however, they determined that an end must be put to such an order of things!

But is it easy to bring this about? Is it easy, for istance, to drive the foreign exploiters out, the English from Egypt and India, the French from Morocco and Algeria, the Japanese from Corea, the Dutch from the East India? Is it easy for the Negro to become a citizen of the United States with equal rights? Is it easy for the Chinese peasants to take back the land wrested from him by the foreignors? Is it easy for the Persian and Turkish peasants to withdraw the concessions obtained from them by force or by the bribery of officials? Is it easy for the Oriental peasants to take the land which belongs to them away from their feudal masters? Or is it easy for the peasants to free himself from the taxes, from forced labor, from forced military service, from forced participation in the execution of his brothers peasants?

Brothers, Comrades!—You all know that that is a difficult matter. But the peasants of the East and of the Colonies are not fighting alone. You are not isolated. The first Workers' anr Peasants' Soviet Republic existing in the world has become a refuge for you. The class conscious workers of the whole go hand in hand with the Soviet Republic. The workers in the countries the governments of which oppress you will rise together with you.

Look to the Russian comrades who have given an example of how the peasants must free themselves from the large landowners and oppressors. Look to the example of the Transcaucasian Republics and to that of the Mohammedans of Turkestan, look at the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic, see how the freedom of all nations is assured in a great union of peoples.

Victory is only possible if there is unity amongst the workers, when the peasants in all countries and in whole world rise against their exploiters and enslavers.

And for this purpose not only a firm unity between the peasants of one land is necessary, but an alliance of the workers and peasants of all countries.

Who, however, is to devote himself to this? The International Peasant Council.

The International Peasant Council must unite the peasants of the whole world. There must be no country in the world without its representative in this Council.

If there are no peasants unions or associations in your country, then create them.

Organize defense committees for the struggle against the oppressors in the country! Link these committees up into a single peasant union in your country! Affiliate this union to the International Peasant Counsil in Moscow!

Send your delegates to us to discuss the general work together with the peasants of all other countries and to report to the International Peasant Council how you are struggling against the oppressors or how you think to struggle against them, what hinders your struggle, how can we help you to put an end to the immeasurable suffering of our peasants brothers in the Orient and the Colonies.

Long live the Unity fo the Peasants of the Orient and the Colonies!

Long live the Liberation of the Peasants of the East and the Colonies from foreign exploiters and their own landowners!

Long live the Alliance of the Workers and Peasants of the whole World!

Long live the International Peasant Council, the General Staff in the struggle for the Liberation of the Peasantry!

The Presidium of the Plenum of the International Peasant Council

RESOLUTION UPON THE REPORT AND ACTIVITY OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEASANT COUNCIL

(Proposed by comrade Grecio in the name of the French, Italian, and Chechoslovakian delegations and adopted by the Second Enlarged Executive of the Interantional Peasant Council.)

The Enlarged Executive of the International Peasant Council finds that the work carried out by the Presidium and the Secretariat in the last 18 months is fully in accord with those resolutions adopted at the first Congress. The work of penetration into the peasant masses still under the influence of the bourgeiosie was carried out by the Presidium with great success. Under its leadership, ever larger and larger masses of the peasantry swing towards the Red Peasant International and express the wish to fight hand in hand with the workers against the capitalists and the junkers for the establishment of a Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

ARMY AUTHORITIES TAKE DAILY WORKER, AND BOOKS FROM CROUCH, SOLDIERS RALLY TO COMMUNISM

By PAUL CROUCH AND WALTER TRUMBULL.

HONOLULU, (Delayed).—We are waiting as patiently as possible for the time when the court will free us so that we may continue our work for the cause. Imperialist injustice and persecution has not in the least deterred us from our plans. Instead, we have been given untold wealth in the form of material with which we hope to help smash the whole imperialist structure.

The radical cut in our sentences not only shows that imperialism feels the mass sympathy for us, but that they are afraid of that sympathy. The continuance of the demands for our freedom and the mass meetings in protest of our sentences as they now stand, is further cause of alarm by authorities.

The Honolulu papers carried the quotations below in yesterday's editions: "Colonel Frederick M. Brown, appearing for the U. S. Army, yesterday defended the three-year prison sentence imposed on Paul Crouch by an army court martial, before Federal Judge William F. Rawlins. The army lawyer is fighting the petition of Fred Patterson, attorney for Crouch, which seeks to free the soldier from the Fort Shafter guard house on grounds that his court martial was unfairly and improperly conducted."

Books Are Confiscated.

Colonel Brown is quoted as saying: "I can conceive of nothing more injurious to army discipline than such propaganda. This is revolutionary propaganda from within, where soldiers are supposed to protect the country against violence, rather than foster it; propaganda of the most dangerous sort.

"In the case of Walter M. Trumbull, an associate of Crouch sentenced to serve one year in jail, Patterson withdrew the petition for his release stating that the action was because of reasons he did not desire to make public at this date.

"Meantime the case of Paul Crouch goes on and a decision on the case is expected Monday. If the case is decided on favorably, the Trumbull case will again be taken up, but if an unfavorable decision is made the Trumbull case will be taken up in San Francisco courts."

The statements of Colonel Brown show how much Communist propaganda is feared by authorities and also shows the importance of work within the army. A large number of men in Fort Shafter are favorable to our cause.

We hope that the publication of our case has helped in establishing to a far greater extent the solidarity of the workers. Is it too much, to hope that we have caused some per cent of doubters to join the ranks? It is indeed fortunate that our case has received the attention of the capitalist press to the degree that it has. Thru this medium we have reached people that otherwise would never have known just how narrow and imperialistic the representatives of the government are.

We have received the last package of books but with their usual stupidity and arrogance the officials confiscated them. We had them for about two days before they were considered "dangerous" matter to be in a guard house cell room. "The other men might read them and turn Red," the prison officer is reported to have stated. "Might read," nothing! They would have read them and been further convinced that we were right. The books will be returned to us so that we may carry them with us to Alcatraz.

One book in particular we would like to have, "Ten days that Shook the World," by John Reed. Also any books written by Lenin.

All letters are welcome to us as it is a great help for one in prison to know that there is still a group or number of groups carrying on the work.

Withhold DAILY WORKER.

Comrade Trumbull says that tho a professional musician, he is by no means an artist. He has been able to struggle up to the position of first clarinet in the 21st Infantry band but that organization can hardly be called an example of musical perfection. However, he is perfectly willing and would be very glad to try to play in the Y. W. L. orchestra when he comes to N. Y., which of course, we both hope will be soon.

Our task of building and enlarging the party is indeed hard, slow and trying but we have the advantage of being able to look back for inspiration and guidance to many noble leaders. With this guidance and inspiration we must exercise every energy for the enlarging of the party. It is our intention to join as soon as possible and to make members of our prospects in Hawaii. Even tho in jail we have gained sympathizers for the cause. Some can be called prospects in every sense of the word.

Our work within the guardhouse is at present, practically halted. The authorities have confiscated all copies of the DAILY WORKER and Young Worker which were formerly permitted. They contained articles concerning our case and valuable material for reference dealing with problems of the party. We have not received any copies of either paper since the confiscation of those we had.

Did you read an article in the Young Worker regarding an American Union of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines? If so, what do you think of it? Organization work in the army is very important. We believe that it is work that should be taken up by the party and the Young Workers' League.

Soldiers Are of Workers.

There are several special problems to be considered in dealing with men in the army. In the first place, the interests of the men in the army are with the revolutionary working class. They dimly perceive that they are victims of imperialism. They may not call it by this name, but they know that they are subjected continually to senseless oppression. Then again, the soldiers live together in large barracks and an idea once planted will spread rapidly.

Ignorance is the strongest weapon used as an instrument of oppression. By this one factor the men are kept in submission. A case comes to mind: A staff sergeant was arrested and confined in the guard house. He has considerable service to his credit but such is the system in the army that he did not know that he had any rights at all. He had to ask a private to find out about simple points of military law.

Authorities Fear Communism.

Race, color and religious prejudices are played up by authorities indirectly. Here is the strongest barrier for the organizer to break. Once broken, all will be clear sailing. The soldier is supposed to compensate himself for his position of servitude by reflecting that other races are his inferiors. Communism must be introduced and this idea eradicated.

Army officials showed their fear of Communistic ideas by having all books on socialism, and subjects that might cause an interest in Communism, taken from the library and reading rooms shortly after our arrest. The importance of the fight by the party against imperialist militarism cannot be overestimated.

The Workers Party should lead the Negro race in a fight for economic emancipation!

What do you think of an international language (Esperanto or Ido) as an aid to our propaganda and to break down national barriers?

In Hawaii there is an ideal field open for the propagandist. Most of the land is in large plantations, employing Filipino, Chinese and Japanese labor. Wages are exceptionally low and living expenses are quite high. Of course, these races live very cheaply because of their choice of food. Clothes cost a laborer more than any other item.

Exploited Workers in Hawaii.

Then there is the non-existence of voting privileges for these three races. The Hawaiian tho having the vote, has the same problem facing him that the American Indian has to face. He is facing extinction. Also, very few Hawaiians own any land of value.

The Filipino is, with other races in Hawaii, really a slave no matter how a person views his status. Wild and fantastic tales are told to him in order to induce him to leave his native land and come to Hawaii to work for American plantation owners. His dream bubble is short-lived tho. Grim reality soon banishes his illusions. The Manlapit case is a good example of the treatment accorded a laborer who dares think aloud.

Hawaiian War Maneuvers.

One purpose of the Hawaiian maneuvers was to impress these slaves, and the people in their home land, with America's great strength. To one who has studied military science tho, the whole thing was a gigantic farce and the laugh was on imperialist America. The underlying purpose was apparent to all thinking and informed people.

Comrades, your interest makes life more worth living, while in prison. The knowledge that we have been of value to the cause means that despite our personal fate, imperialist militarism has lost in its efforts to injure Communism by persecuting us.

We are grateful for your kind letters and the books sent to us, tho we are sorry that we cannot read the latter now. However, the day is not far distant when capitalism will no longer be able to keep us from our chosen work.

With comradely greetings, and best wishes for the success of your work for the emancipation of mankind thru the revolution

'PROFESSED CHRISTIANS' SHOWN AS HYPOCRITES; MISSIONARIES AGENTS OF IMPERIALIST POWERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, August 3.—The Christian missionaries in China are proving true to their role of agents of imperialism. Though put to the test by the appeal of the "Christian general" Feng Yu-hsiang, addressed to all the "professed Christians" of the world, the Christian churches of the imperialist nations are silent, while their missionaries in China are openly hostile to the movement for Chinese liberation.

This is seen by their stand in the convention of 200 foreign Christian missionaries and educators at Kikungshan, in the province of Hogan, where they defied the request of the Chinese government and declared that they would stand upon the uneqaul treaties of violence forced upon China by the imperialist powers.

Christians Tell China to Go to Hell.

Both the Chinese government and the Students' Union had requested the christian missions to take a stand in favor of recognition of the sovereignity of the Chinese government by registering their schools with the Chinese government educational department, and to make the study of christian doctrines a voluntary and not a compulsory subject in such schools.

The convention of christians refused both requests and declared they would stand upon the privileges of independence from Chinese supervision granted them by the unequal treaties with the christian imperialist powers. This is seen as a scornful reply also to the appeal of General Feng Yu-hsiang, which puts the "professed christians" of the world to the test. The DAILY WORKER gives Feng's appeal in full as follows:

"TO ALL THE PROFESSED CHRISTIANS OF THE WORLD."

By Feng Yu-Hsiang.
(The Christian General of China.)

"The cruel episode which took place on May 30 at Shanghai has been repeated at Hankow and at Shameen in Canton time and again. We Chinese have been butchered ruthlessly by British police and troops.

"To put the situation in brief, the British have flagrantly disregarded the sovereignty of China and have treated the Chinese people as tho the latter were lower than hens and dogs.

"What has happened in Shanghai had its origin in the cruel killing of a Chinese worker by the managers of certain Japanese-owned Canton mines there.

British are Assailed.

"Grieved at the unfortunate lot of their fellow citizens, the students conducted a lecturing campaign, but the British police took action without any justification and fired upon the unarmed students. As a result, the bodies of the dead and the injured lay in a pile at Hankow and on the Shameen in Canton.

"The British authorities of both places went further in their high-handed policy and gave orders to the marine forces to bring machine guns into operation, resulting in even greater casualties.

"Such dark and cruel deeds are indeed unprecedented. Alas, for a long time has Great Britain boasted of being christian. Now, the British are engaged in perpetrating relentless and inhuman acts by means of their superior equipment of machine guns and cannons.

Labor has Answered—Christians are Silent.

"Not only is this a stain upon christianity, but it is also a disgrace to humanity at large. Overwhelmed with indignation and grief the people thruout this country are unanimously protesting with all their might.

"Citizens of friendly nations have shown their sympathy with us and not a few Britishers and Japanese have in the interest of justice made declarations supporting our movement.

"The Red International of Labor Unions and labor parties of various nations are particularly enthusiastic in their offers of assistance to our people.

"We christians have always been known as a class of people who always insist on justice and righteousness, the support of which has been recognized as our unshirkable duty.

Feng Naively Trusted Missionaries.

"Unfortunately, concerning the persistent massacres in China, nothing has been heard from foreign missions up to the present. In my humble opinion, you must have entertained the sincerest sympathy for the suffering of the workers and must have regarded the recent massacre of innocent Chinese people as wholly unjustified, but, as you are under the overpowering pressure of imperialistic government, I presume you cannot see your way freely to give expression to your righteous views, for fear of incurring the displeasure of your respective governments and the hatred of the capitalistic class which may cause damage to your own position.

"Of course, due allowance must be made for your reticence in these circumstances, but in the interest of justice and righteousness I cannot help addressing to you a few words of friendly counsel.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The First Anti-Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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SEES WORKERS GRIP ARMY AND NAVY

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MUSSOLINI'S publicity agents were a little bit injudicious in boasting of the alleged surplus in the budget. It may not help them any in the negotiations with the United States government over the war debts. The object of the boast was to show the world that fascism was stable and that the opposition has not been able to seriously injure the Mussolini dictatorship.

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IT was proven recently in articles written by bourgeois journalists that Mussolini has juggled the treasury figures to such an extent that a financial wizard could not make head nor tail out of them. He is playing a game of delay hoping that some miracle will happen to save him from the inevitable disaster.

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MAYOR HYLAN of New York is a candidate for the mayoralty to succeed himself. The fight is now in the primary stage and Tammany is out for Hylan's scalp. Hylan and his Tammany opponent are birds of a feather. They only disgree over the division of the spoils of office. While Hylan claims to be a progressive, he is really a clever reactionary. His main platform is a five cent fare and abuse of the "traction interests."

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HYLAN is supported by William Randolph Hearst, who has a private feud on with Al. Smith, governor of the state. Between the Tammany candidate Walker and Hylan his opponent, the workers have nothing to chose. The only candidate for mayor who will place the interests of the workers as his first and only consideration, is the standard bearer of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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A NEWSPAPER correspondent by the name of Walter Duranty, sends a very interesting dispatch from Moscow. Duranty returned to the Soviet capital after a year's absence. He finds conditions have changed considerably for the better during the year. Large buildings are being constructed also several lines of auto busses and taxi cabs and many street car extensions. There are more shops than ever and the people have a generally cheerful appearance.

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THE air of optimism which prevails, he attributes to the expected bumper crop. This is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels. This will permit the export of a quarter of a million bushels, while leaving the government a reserve of about half a million bushels. The reporter found the children plump and healthy and the number of beggars, which were a pest during the days of czardom, considerably decreased.

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DURANTY says that there are now 1,300,000 members in the Young Communist girls' organization and that applications for another million were tunrned down owing to the difficulty of securing teachers and trainers. Young Russia is growing up and the members of the youth organizations of today will be the revolutionary leaders of tomorrow. Duranty's story should bring great joy to the hearts of all workers who see in Soviet Russia the fatherland of the oppressed of the world and the nucleus of a Soviet Union of the world.

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ANOTHER dispatch states that Soviet Russia states that Soviet Russia had a total foreign trade business last year of one billion dollars as compared with half a billion last year. The trade balance favored the Soviet government by $50,000,000. This means a 100 per cent increase over the figures of the previous year and while they only come within one-half of pre-war figures, they nevertheless are significant and cannot fail to have considerable political effect abroad.

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AUSTRIAN Communists are planning to stage a counter demonstration to those made by the fascisti against the delegates to the Zionist congress in Vienna. Like the American ku klux klan, the Austrian fascisti are anti-Semetic. The Socialists police of Vienna, it seems, have dealt lightly with the blackshirts, tho they have announced their intention not to be so benevolently disposed towards the Communists. This is quite likely true. The fascists and the yellow socialists do not find it hard to agree on the basis of a united front against the Communists.

BIG DEFENSE RALLY BRANDS UNION BETRAYERS IN ZEIGLER; MINERS ARE BEHIND LOCAL 992

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., August 24.—Despite threats of the ku klux klan, a great mass meeting protesting against the attempt to railroad 18 Zeigler miners arrested on a charge of conspiracy to murder was held in the City Park here Sunday.

Every coal digger in town turned out to hear speakers tell the real story of the battle in the union hall on August 11 that resulted in the death of Mike Sarovich, trusted union man and that later called forth the warrants for the arrest of 18 of Zeigler's most active union men sworn to by the president, Lon Fox, and the vice-president, D. B. Cobb, of Sub-District No. 9. Fox and Cobb were in the fight on the 11th and received injuries whereupon they charged that the leaders of Local 992 at Zeigler had conspired to murder them.

Speakers Expose Treachery.

The speakers showed that Fox and Cobb were desperate over their great unpopularity and the imminence of their downfall and were trying to railroad the men who are leading the fight against them.

It was pointed out that Fox and Cobb have invariably sided with the companies in adjusting disputes and that their most flagrant betrayal was the deposal of the officers of Local 992 when the miners, of their own accord, walked out of the Bell and Zoller mine because the company would not make it possible for the check weighman to record proper weights on the scales. It was after a meeting at which the men demanded the re-instatement of their officers that the fight took place.

Defense Body Set Up.

Sunday evening a conference was held at which were represented delegations from miners' unions in Buckner, Vallier, Christopher, Frankfort, Johnson City, Orient and Zeigler. The conference set up a county defense committee to fight the frame-up trial of the 18 Zeigler miners.

Tom Jones, former board member of District 12, U. M. W. of A., was elected chairman of the committee. Henry Corbishly, president of Local 992 and one of those under arrest was chosen secretary and V. Cernich of Zeigler, treasurer.

Another Rally Sunday.

Tens of thousands of leaflets giving the facts of the situation in Zeigler will be broadcast thruout the county. The conference decided to hold another defense rally in Zeigler next Sunday. Duncan McDonald, Freeman Thompson and John Watt of Springfield have been asked to address the meeting. Defense bodies are set up in practically every mine colony in the county and the issue is being raised in all local unions.

A rumor has it that nine men including Corbishly and Frank Johnson, the check weighman who challenged the company's scales have been expelled from the mine union by the sub-district officers against whom the revolt is spreading to all locals.

Active Miners Fired.

Many men are being imported, most of these recruited from klan elements, at work in the mine that has been shut down since the trouble over the scales two weeks ago. Active members who presented themselves at the mine were informed that they were discharged.

The miners insist that the facts bear out their contention that the company and the sub-district officials are combining in a deliberate frame-up to get all active union men out of Zeigler. They are selecting in advance those they want to get.

Situation Serious.

The preliminary hearing at which the 18 Zeigler miners will appear to answer the grave charge of conspiracy to murder Cobb will occur at Benton on Wednesday. The miners have no doubt that the desperation of the sub-district officials will force them to go thru with what is at best a very flimsy frame-up.

FRAME-UP OF 5 CLOTH STRIKERS BY BOSS FAILS

Police Take Pickets to Jail, Later Freed

Efforts of the International Tailoring Company to "frame up" members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union on charges of using violence will continue. That was the opinion expressed yesterday to the DAILY WORKER by the five strikers who were arrested while picketing the International and J. L. Taylor shops and held at the Des Plaines street police station for more than six hours while police tried to connect them with alleged acid throwing.

The five men, Abe Bloomberg, Bernhard Rayling, Sam Zimmer, John Wheeler and Max Schumacher, were walking on the picket line when police grabbed them. They were hustled into a patrol wagon and taken to the police station. There they were held without any reason for the arrest being given. After several hours they were lined up and viewed by certain persons who apparently tried to identify them. After being held from noon till after 6 p. m. they were released.

Frameup Fails.

It was only then that they were told that they had been viewed by people who claim to have seen men who threw acid in a clothing shop. The people who came to the station to view the strikers said they were not among those who are supposed to have thrown the acid.

Yesterday morning the ninth week of the strike began. The picket line was as well manned as ever and the strike meeting was attended by an unusually large number of strikers.

Speakers told the strike meeting of the hearing before Judge Lyle in police court when the 16 strikers charged with using violence were granted a change of judges. "The bomb that the bosses had prepared to blow the Amalgamated out of the city of Chicago turned out to be a boomerang," one Amalgamated official told the audience. "Instead of hurting the strike and the strikers' union it came right back and hit them in the eyes.

De Rosa on Picket Line.

"They were forced to tell the real purpose of the persecution and frame-up of the union men in open court. Their injunction didn't break the picket line or make clothes. So they tried a new dodge. The jailing of 16 of your fellow workers is just an attempt to use the police to break this strike. But it hasn't. But that won't stop the bosses from trying new dodges to cripple the morale of the strikers."

Patsy De Rosa, who was released from jail on bonds following the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus early Saturday morning, was back on the picket line yesterday.

MINNEAPOLIS FAKERS INVITE A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEMBER TO SPEAK AT LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 24.—The Minneapolis and St. Paul reactionary trade union officials have invited W. E. McEwen, a member of the Duluth chamber of commerce, to deliver the principal address on Labor Sunday at the gathering held under the auspices of the central labor bodies.

McEwen, besides being a member of the chamber of commerce, is the editor of a so-called labor paper, the Duluth Labor World, which boosts the class-collaboration policy of William Green, friend of Herbert Hoover and president of the American Federation of Labor.

MINE UNION HEAD MEETS AT HOTEL AS BOSS CALLS

Strike Only One Week Away, Officials Busy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24—John L. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice-president; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer; Ellis Searles and other officials of the United Mine Workers union have been in conference in a local hotel since Saturday.

James A. Gorman who acted as secretary of the operators' and miners' negotiating committee which met in Atlantic City and failed to settle the miners' and operators' differences also arrived at the same hotel. Altho he said that he was merely stopping en route to a North Jersey resort his visit was looked on with interest.

That he may have brot word from the operators to Lewis and the other union officers was considered likely. The mildest of the theories about his appearance was that he may have come to discuss the question of having maintenance men stay at work in the event of a strike.

The mines in the hard coal district are extraordinarily active with the threatened strike only one week away.

Mine operators are filling storage bins to capacity in preparation for the walk out. This portends a long struggle is in prospect miners declare. Unless their officials back down at the last minute and accept the operators' terms, thus once more betraying the rank and file.

BAGGAGE MEN STRIKE IS ON; TRUNKS STOP

Exploited Baggage Men of N. Y. Walk Out

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Eight hundred baggage transfer men of New York have determined to let the trunks take care of themselves until their bosses back down in their attempt to impose a wage cut and until they are granted an eight-hour day. The strike is directed against the New York Transfer Company and the Westcott Express Company, who together monopolize the terminal baggage business of the metropolis.

Strike Complete.

The strike is led by Martin Lacey, president of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, an organization not connected with the A. F. of L. The men in both companies are organized 100 per cent and will prevent scabbing by effective picketing.

Transfer work is the hardest kind of labor. Trunks have to be wrestled about like candy boxes at high speed. Rupture is a common ailment among the baggage men. The work day in the transfer trade has been ten hours. The men are insisting in their present demands for an eight-hour day. No class of baggagemen or chauffeurs receives more than $34 per week. The companies involved ask a wage reduction of a dollar a day.

Danger of Scabs.

The traditionally scab Yellow Scab Company will endanger the strike by its cheap cab hauling rates on trunks. The transfer companies move trunks for a dollar, while cabs will take them aboard for twenty cents. The union taxi men are expected to unite with the transfer men in their fight for a living wage and a workable day.

Bosses Cry Poverty.

The companies are complaining of losing money as usual. But the fact is that New York is the greatest passenger terminal in the world and the transfer business, as the men well know, is flourishing at all times. The Public Service Commission attempted to get the men to postpone their strike for three weeks. But a strike meeting of the union decided unanimously to stop work at midnight Sunday.

NORTHBORO, Mass. — (FP) — Northdale Woolen Mills employes have struck for wage increases. Weavers have been given 10 per cent increases and are not out.

THREATENED SPLIT IN WORKERS PARTY AVERTED AS BOTH SIDES STRESS NEED FOR UNITY

Following the adoption of the message to the Communist International, as given in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, the convention began the discussion upon seating the contested delegates. Minor and Foster spoke 15 minutes each on the question of seating two minority delegates from District 8.

The contest upon seating Comrade Fisher as fraternal delegate began by Comrade Novak speaking 15 minutes in German, with Amter following as translator, and Comrade Fisher in defense of his being seated.

Comrade Bedacht took the floor for 15 minutes opposing the motion of the majority report of the Credential Committee to seat Comrade Askeli as fraternal delegate from the Tyomies Finnish daily paper. After an appeal from the chair, a vote of 37 to 23 gave Comrade Cannon the floor to defend the motion.

Cannon Attacks Opportunism.

One of the main duties, if not the chief duty, of this convention, declared Comrade Cannon, was to wage a determined and united struggle of all Communist elements against right wing deviations such as those represented by Comrade Askell, which the C. I. and the Parity Commission had declared the greatest danger to our party. In the opinion of the C. E. C. majority this task could be best carried out successfully by Comrade Askeli being given full chance to defend before the party, particularly before the workers of the Finnish section, his wrong position upon the political tasks and questions of the party, in order that the convention may more effectively combat them, and therefore that Comrade Askeli should be seated as a fraternal delegate as had been the representatives of other language papers of the party.

Following this, Comrade Askell, upon motion of Lovestone, was granted the floor for 15 minutes, but being absent, this speech was deferred.

A motion passed by agreement, allowing seven delegates to speak for five minutes each on both sides. Comrade Johnstone of District 8 spoke, followed by Kruse. Bell and Ballam from Boston stated their cases in District 1. Grecht and Lifschitz spoke from District 2 of New York. Comrade Karath and Comrade White spoke from District 6. Comrades Dunne and Gitlow spoke upon contests. Comrades Manley and Wicks spoke, mostly upon District 3. Comrades Abern and Lovestone ended this section of the debate.

Upon the closing of the period of

(Continued on page 5.)

BERRY BRINGS GRIST TO HIS OWN BUSINESS

Uses Union Funds for Private Ventures

This is the tenth of a series of articles exposing the record of the notorious strikebreaker "Majah" Geo. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assitants' Union.

ARTICLE X.

• • •

The conference passed a resolution which stated that the unions affiliated with it would not turn over to the international union the funds held under the laws of the organization until the following conditions were complied with:

1. Restoration of the popular voting system.
2. Restoration to the old-age pension fund of moneys illegally diverted from it.
3. A complete report of the finances of the international union based on an audit made by a certified public accountant who has not been previously employed on the books of the union.
4. Resumption of the publication of the secretary-treasurer's reports quarterly in the American Pressman.
5. Relief of the death benefit fund from excessive overhead charges.
6. Just adjudication of all legal claims against the international union now held by local unions.

The following questions were also to be referred to the membership on a referendum vote:

(a) Shall we continue to maintain the home?

(b) Shall we continue to maintain the sanatorium?

(c) Shall we continue to maintain the technical school?

(d) Shall the technical school be removed to a centrally located city?

(e) Shall the administrative headquarters of the union be removed to a centrally located city?

The experience of the pressmen with their capitalistic international officers should be a warning signal for the membership of other unions whose officials use the funds of the organization to float business ventures. Unions cannot fight the capitalists and be interested in profit making enterprises at the same time. Labor banks and investment companies are becom-

(Continued on page 2)

CROOK SOUGHT WHO SWINDLED N. W. FARMERS

Finance Wizard of N. P. L. and $135,000 Missing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—The northwest is being combed for Jack Hastings, for alleged embezzlement of $135,000, together with four associates, in connection with a bank at New Rockford, N. D. Jack Hastings is well known as the financial wizard of the Nonpartisan league "wrecking crew" which organized and wrecked a long string of economic enterprises in North Dakota and some in Minnesota, costing the unsuspecting farmers millions of dollars.

Long Swindle Record.

Hastings was also the promoter of "The Listman Service" and "Federated Finance Company" of Seattle, Wash. This swindle blew up at Seattle; causing many workers to lose their all.

Jack Hastings was the confidential secretary to A. C. Townley when the Nonpartisan league was first started. He discovered George T. Webb, who is now vice president of the Brotherhood Investment company of Cleveland, Ohio. Hastings also brot out Henry A. Pallock, who is now general counsel of the Brotherhood Investment Company, and with whom he was indicted several years ago for the looting of the Scandinavian-American bank of Fargo, N. D.

Saved by Statute.

The statute of limitations stopped the prosecution of Hastings and Paddock, the latter being attorney for the defunct bank. It is thot that Hastings has left the country for Mexico.

MUSSOLINI GETS BIG GIFT FROM PAPA MORGAN FOR FASCISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, August 24.—The house of Morgan has placed $200,000,000 at the disposal of Mussolini's bankrupt government. This flood of gold for fascism is Morgan's contribution to insure the continued existence of a government after his own heart. It will also serve to stabilize the lira which has been having a severe attack of delirium tremens. Morgan's other reason for loaning the money is his somewhat selfish desire to recuperate many prior millions borrowed by Rome.

BRITISH MINE LEADER HURLS REVOLT THREAT

Seamen's Strike Has Government Scared

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Charges of A. J. Cook, labor leader who is credited with forcing the miners' strike settlement on the government, that he had been threatened with assassination by British fascists and that the "government allowed it," were ignored by the tory government.

Cook issued another warning to the government in the speech at Mansfield Sunday in which he revealed the assassination charge.

In reference to the government inactivity towards the fascists Cook said:

"But we shall capture the army and navy by having them controlled by a labor government. I warn the government not to tempt the army and navy too far."

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Faker Flees for Life.

Meanwhile the seamen's strike is causing the government grave concern. The faker Havelock Wilson left the country after he betrayed the seamen. He is on his way to the United States with the pieces of silver in his pocket.

It is reported here that Wilson fled in fear of his life as J. H. Thomas did after he sold out the miners in 1921. Wilson hopes that the present crisis will blow over.

Last Sunday Cook, miners' leader, delivered one of the most vigorous denunciations of the British ruling class that ever flowed from the lips of a labor leader in Great Britain. He denounced royalty and declared that the Communists were not enemies of the workers but their friends. This he could not say for royalty.

The army and navy personnel, said Cook, came from the ranks of labor and would ultimately fight on the side of the workers. This was looked upon by the government as an open bid for power thru physical force.

"In May, 1926," declared the head of the British miners' union, numbering 1,300,000 members, "we will face a great struggle between capital and labor. We must prepare the union machinery and the commissariat. I will raise a fund to stock the homes of the workers with food in preparation for the fight.

"With other miners I have been dragged in chains by the police. The tools of capitalism will pay for their persecutions of the working class. Those wrongs will be revenged. We will obtain control of the army and navy."

Red Scares Impotent.

The British shipowners are blaming the Communists for the seamen's strike, but since the successful struggle of the miners who accepted the Communist program of a joint struggle with the entire labor movement as the key to victory, the red scares are not effective.

British shipping is being tied up not only in British ports but thruout the empire. This has become so effestive in Australia that the colonial government has ordered the deportation of the leaders responsible for staring the strike.

FRENCH-BRITISH DEBT DICKER IS NOW DEADLOCKED

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Except for the expression of the usual diplomatic optimism over the progress of conversations undertaken today between Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and M. Caillaux, French finance minister, no light whatever was shed upon the probability of a settlement of the question of the French debt to Great Britain.

Contrary to expectations, Caillaux did not return to the treasury department during the afternoon for a second conference with Churchill.

It was believed the French finance minister was waiting for instructions from Paris regarding some proposition presented to him by Churchill.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

CHALLENGE OF GENERAL STRIKE FLUNG AT GARMENT BOSSES BY JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE CALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, August 24.—At 3 p. m. sharp, a banner was thrust from the window of a dress shop on West 21st Street and the great stoppage of the cloak and dress industry of New York began. In answer to the call issued by the Joint Committee of Action, and in spite of the threats of bosses and the terrorism of the Joint Board, thousands of workers poured thru the streets to their assigned meeting halls.

The Joint Board acknowledged to reporters that 30,000 workers stopped work, and there is no doubt that the actual figure is nearer 40,000. They filled to overflowing two auditoriums in Stuyvesant Casino, two in Webster Hall, two in Manhattan Lyceum, two in Arlington Hall, two in Hennington Hall, two in Lenox Assembly, two in Clinton Hall; also Cooper Union, Mansion Hall, Lafayette Casino and Astoria Hall, and then some 15,000 people gathered for an overflow meeting in Union Square.

Secret Opposition.

Bryant Hall had been engaged for the uptown workers, but by order of the building department it was closed at 3 p. m. as unsafe for any meeting, and these workers had to go to other halls.

The workers paraded with banners bearing cartoons of Sigman and his clique, denouncing the union machine, its gangsters, its corrupt methods, and pledging loyalty to the Joint Action Committee. The masses of workers were perfectly orderly and there was little interference from the police and no arrests. A file of workers passing the office of the Joint Board were ordered by the police to disperse, but there was no disorder.

Ready for General Strike.

At the halls the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and all mention of a general stoppage was loudly cheered. The following resolution was adopted unanimously at all meetings:

Adopted Unanimously at All the Meetings by at Least 30,000 Workers.

"We, the Cloak and Dress Makers of New York, assembled at the call of the Joint Action Committee in twelve halls on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 20, 1925, adopt the following resolution:

"The Cloak and Dress Makers of New York have suffered and struggled many years to build our union and have won at least partial recognition of our rights as human beings. We have starved and bled on the picket line to gain better conditions for ourselves and families. For the past few years, however, the employers have thru various schemes reduced to naught all our gains.

"The large shops in our industry have practically disappeared and the trade has been transferred into the hands of small shops and corporation nests where the work is being made while the workers of the union shops are compelled to walk the streets in search of employment for the greater part of the year. The scab shop system against which we revolted many years ago has again intrenched itself in our industry, bringing with it long periods of unemployment, starvation and misery for the workers.

No Longer Tolerated.

"The conditions to which the cloak and dress makers have been reduced have become such that they cannot be tolerated any longer. The jobbers who have become the practical employers in the industry refuse to take upon themselves any responsibility for assuring a decent livelihood to the workers at whose expense they have amassed great fortunes. The conditions of our industry have become such that it is practically impossible for a worker to earn a living.

"To remedy this deplorable situation in our industry, our union presented a number of vital demands to the employers a year and a half ago, and when the employers refused to give any consideration to our demands we decided to call a general strike to fight for these demands. The leaders of our union, without our consent, gave over these demands into the hands of the governor's commission, which, as is already known, gave us no concessions whatsoever.

"An agreement was concluded with the employers for another year under the old conditions which means that the work will continue to be made in scab shops under the most miserable conditions.

Financial Skulduggery.

"In spite of the fact that our mandate for a strike for our demands was ignored by our leaders, they called out a fake stoppage in 1924 and spent the two million dollar fund which was collected for a strike; after they had emptied our treasury in a most scandalous and criminal way, they wanted to force another $20 tax on us and a raise in the dues.

"The executive boards and managers of our three locals, 2, 9 and 22, have strenuously opposed this policy and warned the officials of the Joint Board that they could not expect that a commission would concede to us even the most important demands of the workers. We demanded that the union prepare for a general strike should the employers refuse to grant our demands.

"The three locals demanded that the agreement in the dress industry, which has until this day been a dead letter, should be enforced. The three locals opposed the increase in dues and taxes money squandered by Sigman and his machine. It is because we fought for these demands that the Joint Board in a most criminal and shameful manner has thrown us out of the offices and suspended us from the union.

Time to Call a Halt.

"We, the Cloak and Dress Makers, have on many occasions during the past ten weeks since our managers and executive boards were suspended, demonstrated our protest against Sigman and his clique, who are guilty of having brot our union to the present deplorable state, but Sigman has until this day ignored our demands and betrayed our interests and takes no account of our protest and our demands.

"Instead, he has made a united front with the bosses to throw workers who have been members of our union for many years out of our shops, hoping thru the aid of the employers to force the workers to recognize his misleadership.

No More Compromise.

"We again reiterate that we will not under any circumstances permit our bosses by force to dictate to us whom we are to recognize as our leaders. We shall not pay any dues or taxes to the Joint Board and will not go to their meetings. We will not recognize their business agents, their fake managers and fake executive boards, who were appointed in place of our legally elected officers. Sigman must resign, the three locals must be reinstated, and the Joint Board be reorganized on a democratic basis with proportional representation.

For General Strike.

"In the event that our employers do not cease to interfere in our internal affairs, if they do not discontinue their policy of supporting the Sigman clique and forcing the workers to go to the Joint Board meetings and pay dues, if they do not discontinue to assist Sigman in forcing himself on the workers, if they do not cease to discharge workers at the instigation of Sigman and his clique, we hereby authorize the Joint Action Committee to call a general stoppage in our industry whenever the committee shall consider such a stop necessary.

"We do not want to recognize the Sigman clique any longer, and we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to put an end to Sigman and Sigmanism that has been a menace to our union from the very first day Sigman came to office."

NEWARK COMRADES TO HOLD MEETING AUGUST 27 ON LABOR DEFENSE

NEWARK, Aug. 24.—A general membership meeting of all Workers Party members of Newark, N. J., will be held next Tuesday, August 27, at Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

A committee to call a labor defense conference in September will be elected at this meeting. All members of Newark branches must be sure to attend.

Cigarmakers' Union No Different Since Sammy Died; Still Stands Pat

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—The convention of the Cigarmakers' Union here voted to revise its constitution so that the International Union executive may appoint one or more of its members as arbitrators in local disputes.

An amendment authorizing strike pay for union members taking part in strike where the unorganized are in a majority was voted down after President Perkins spoke against it. The proposal came from the Tampa delegates and Perkins declared that the Tampa men had been too ready to join such unorganized strikes and that the proposed amendment would give the unorganized the power to put the union men on the street when they wished.

Advocates of the special strike pay amendment pointed out that it was difficult for union men to stay at work in such walkouts, that much ill-feeling was caused thereby and future organization work interfered with.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Com-

HOLD CHINA-SOVIET UNITED FRONT MEET IN NEW YORK AUG. 28

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—We have tried ever since 1917 to impress upon the workers, and especially the organized workers, the importance of the Russian revolution. But many were not interested with "politics" not even with revolutionary politics. And so we boiled it down to the statement that the Russian revolution is the biggest strike in the history of the world. The Russian workers and peasants are on strike against the employers and capitalists not only of Russia but of the whole world.

And now we have a strike in China. Just a strike? No, the present strike movement in China is the beginning of the revolution in the biggest country in the world.

Capitalists of the world—Hands off the strike! Workers of the world—stand by the revolution!

Hands Off China:

Stand by Soviet Russia!

All organizations that stand for the workers and against the oppressors of the world must be represented by two delegates at the China-Soviet Russia United Front Conference, which has been called for Friday, August 28, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, New York, by two delegates.

SYNTHOL A NEW LOONEY GAS IS GRAVE MENACE

Thousands of Workers Face Poisoning

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—With the announcement of the new motor fuel, synthol, the Workers' Health Bureau pamphlet on tetra-ethyl lead comes as a timely reminder to organized labor that it must demand protection from all poisons used in industry before workers pay the price with their lives. Tetra-ethyl lead, which killed 11 workers and poisoned more than 113 others during 17 months' manufacture of ethyl gasoline, is used in making synthol, according to newspaper reports on the subject, and the base of this new "noknock" fuel is benzol, another deadly poison.

Organized labor is urged to start local investigations to determine whether ethyl gasoline or synthol are being sold or used. Unions are encouraged by a letter from the Workers' Health Bureau accompanying the tetra-ethyl lead leaflet to report all industrial poisons so that workers can demand protection before, not after, lives are lost.

As the Workers' Health Bureau points out, there are 280,000 chauffeurs, 31,000 garage workers, 411,000 draymen and expressmen, 40,000 service station workers, besides thousands of auto machinists and workers engaged in manufacturing tetra-ethyl lead and the new motor fuels, who are exposed to the dangers of the industrial poisons in these fuels. In addition the general public may be seriously endangered because of lead dust deposits from ethyl gasoline exhaust gases.

The Workers' Health Bureau is keeping in close touch with all developments concerning tetra-ethyl lead and other industrial poisons which affect workers and informs its union members and organized labor generally regarding these health dangers.

Protest Forces the Dropping of High Esthonian Visa Fee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(FP)—Visa fees for non-immigrants have been mutually abolished by the United States and Esthonia for their respective nationals. Due to protests from returned travelers, the state department began some months ago to negotiate the dropping of visa charges which it had started during the world war. Many countries have abolished or reduced this charge, in return for like action by the Washington government.

Yeggs Get $1,200.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Aug. 24.—Yeggs blasted the safe of the State Bank of Texico, north of here, early yesterday, escaping with $1,200 in cash. Citizens aroused by the explosions did not resist the cracksmen, who escaped in an automobile.

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New Concrete Foundations on Old Frame Houses
Garages Cement Floors
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AMERICAN NEGRO TAKES CUE FROM RISING AFRICA

Fights Imperialism Here Also

The Chicago Tribune has an editorial on the uprising of the darker races. It says the Senussi tribesmen of Africa had opened fire on the Italians who have been ruling Tripoli and Cyrenaica. It claims that Italian troops which had been sent out to stop smuggling on trade routes to Egypt were set upon and a column cut off. The uprising was said to be led by a religious chief of the Mohammadens called Sheik Ahmed.

This is only the beginning. The subject races thruout the world are gradually rising up against capitalist imperialism and the circle will not be rounded out until the American Negro takes his stand with the other exploited peoples of the world. It is claimed that South Africa is the only place that further efforts can be made to throw off the yoke of imperialism, but this is only a blind to make the American workers think that they are under a great democratic government and have no kick. The workers of America will surely take their turn and pull the imperialists' chair from under him and throw him out.

Imperialism Is Sick.

Yes, the imperialist is truly a sick man. Great Britain is full of unrest. There are thousands of workers out of work and in no spirit to support a large army in the colonies. Continental Europe is on its last leg, suffering from the depression of a four years war. The knowledge that Asia and Africa got of modern warfare in the last war will stand them in good stead.

The European naitons which are depending upon their foreign colonies for cheap raw material, as well as man power for their armies, are constantly double-crossing each other and waiting to pounce upon each other at the slightest chance. You will remember it was the Tribune that was the first to cry "red" at the American Negro Labor Congress. Now it is crying "soviet" at these natives who for years have had to keep up an aristocratic leisure class, when all they are asking for is a chance to govern themselves.

Demand Unionization of Negro.

The United States today is just as much an imperialist nation as France or England. It is constantly seeking foreign markets for its goods and new fields to invest its every-growing capital. The American Negro Labor Congress will mark the beginning of the American Negro's demands for complete unionization of labor. It will demand that Negro plumbers, electricians, locomotive firemen, etc., be organized in the American Federation of Labor, as well as the hod carriers.

The union officials realize that playing at organizing the Negro will not satisfy him this time; so, in order to help the big employers of labor keep the Negro sttrikebreaker as a whip over the white worker and keep the easy jobs with big pay, they find it necessary to cry out "RED" when the Negro demands to be organized on all fields. But with all the help union officials can give him, truly the capitalist is a sick man.

Hoisting Engineers to Be "Neutral" in War of Building Unions

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 24.—The bricklayers-plasterers' jurisdictional war entered another phase late last week when the bricklayers were ordered on strike in towns where the plasterers had previously exercised exclusive jurisdiction. The strikes took place in Lynbrook, L. I.; Watertown, N. Y., and Paterson and Passaic, N. J.

The bricklayers received a setback when it became known that Arthur M. Huddell, president of the International Union of Hoisting Engineers, in a telegram from Chicago to Edward J. McGivern, president of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Union, repudiated the action of the hoisting engineers who went on strike several days ago in sympathy with the bricklayers.

"I have instructed Local 403 of New York City to remain neutral," said Mr. Huddell. "I know nothing of any agreement except what you tell me. It has never received my approval and is done entirely on their own responsibility, and I will do anything I can do to have our local remain neutral."

"All we have asked of any trade is to remain neutral," said Mr. McGivern in commenting on the telegram.

Pneumonia Industrial Disease.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 24.—(FP)—Families of workers who die of influenza or pneumonia clearly contracted from conditions of work are entitled to state compensation under a Connecticut upreme Court ruling on the case of Dela Penn, a marble cutter employed by Jackson Stone Co. Cases will not have to be based on the place the disease or cold leading to disease were contracted, but on proving that work conditions made the

Hearstism Carries Germ of Fascism, Labor's Foe, in These United States

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, William Randolph Hearst parades as "an enemy of the interests" in the municipal campaing raging in New York City, at the same time joining in the "open shop" war against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in Chicago.

In New York, Hearst calls for the re election of Mayor Hylan as "the people's candidate", while in Chicago he grows hysterical in his lacking of the judicial mountebank, Judge John H. Lyle, who is supported by the great bankers and industrialists in his war on the striking garment workers.

• • • •

This is in harmony with the Hearst policy of adapting his newspapers to the locality in which they are published.

In New York, Hearst has won tremendous circulations for his "Journal" and "American" among the Jewish workers, great numbers of whom are employed in the needle trades. It is to these he appeals in great part for support of Mayor Hylan, in the Hearst-Hylan war on Tammany Hall for the selection of the mayoralty candidate in the democratic primaries. The Hearst press in New York City now gushes radical phrases. The "municipal ownership" espoused by this aggregation is hailed as "a revolutionary measure" before the elections. But, even if the Hearst-Hylan ticket goes thru, the capitalist colossus will stand astride the nation's greatest city powerful as ever. Only Hearst will be the gainer; adding to his political strength, bolstering up his hope that some day he may yet land in the White House at Washington, D. C.

• • • •

In New York, democratic, but in Chicago, republican, is the Hearst program. In New York, try to fool the workers with radical phrases; in Chicago, make open war upon the workers in an effort to crush their organizations.

It is not an accident that Hearst is backing the republican-capitalist "law 'n order" judge. Lyle, who throws the support of his court to the International Tailoring Company, thru holding the victims of the bosses' frame-ups under exhorbitant bail, notably the $105,000.00 put upon the striker, Patsy DeRosa, forcing this worker to sit in jail for ten days until the fight to reduce the bail was won.

• • • •

In so-called "peace times'" the American judicial system boasts much of its claim that all are innocent until proven guilty. But these are not "peace times" in Chicago. The "open shop" war on labor, carefully planned, with its Landis award in the biulding trades and the attack on the coal miners at Herrin, in Williamson County, has opened another chapter in the present effort to crush the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in the garment industry. In this war, as in all great industrial struggles, the capitalist courts hold the workers guilty of all crimes charged, challenging them to prove their innnocence. Listen to the judicial today to big business, Lyle as he convicts in the columns of the Hearst press without court procedure of any kind, the worker, DeRosa, as follows:

> "It is unfortunate for the people who were slugged by DeRosa, and those whose property was destroyed by the acid thrown by DeRosa, and for the 61 year old woman that he put a gun up to while his companion threw acid in her tailoring shop.
>
> "It is unfortunate for all of these people, but it is not my fault, and if the public is satisfied I'll have to be."

• • • •

This is nothing if not an appeal to the lynch law spirit of the mob; an attempt to rouse prejudice in the minds of the uninformed and the easily misled not only against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, but against all organized workers in the state as well as in the city.

Thus is fascism born, finding its ally among the most reactionary unions, like the United Garment Workers of America, that lends itself to the "open shop" bosses as a strike-breaking agency, and typified best in the capitalist press by the numerous and growing Hearst publications.

Let the workers recognize the enemy and fight accordingly.

KU KLUX KLAN LEADER TO GO ON TRIAL OCT. 12TH

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—D. C. Stephenson, former klan leader in Indiana, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry will go on trial here on October 12 for the alleged murder of Madge Oberholtzer, 28, of Indianapolis, last April, it became known today.

Judge W. M. Sparks, of Rushville, selected recently to sit in the case, fixed this date with the approval of Judge Fred E. Hines of Hamilton circuit court who was disqualified from presiding at the trial by defense counsel.

• • •

Date Satisfies Defense.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—Eph Inman, chief of counsel for D. E. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, alleged slayers of the Madge Oberholtzer, said today that Oct. 12 as the date for starting their trial was satisfactory to him.

Inman stated that Judge Sparks of Rushville who will preside in the case had asked him if the date suited him and that he had replied in the affirmative.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85⅜, cable 4.85¾; France, franc, demand 4.69, cable 4.69½; Belgium, franc, demand 4.54, cable 4.54½; Italy, lira, demand 3.65¾, cable 3.66; Sweden, krona, demand 26.86, cable 26.89; Norway, krone, demand 18.92, cable 18.94; Denmark, krone, demand 23.53, cable 23.55; Germany, mark, no quote;

POLICEMAN CRASHES INTO TAXI-CAB, BUT LAW IS NOT FOR HIM

(From the Taxi Meter, a Taxi Trade Paper.)

JUSTICE.

Time, 9:15 p. m.

Place, Park avenue and 60th street, New York City.

Policeman driving without his chauffeur's or operator's license ignores the stop light signal set against him and crashes into a taxicab operated by Meyer Silverman of 90 Grafton street, Brooklyn.

The offender, Patrolman James Donohue, was given a summons for operating a machine without a license and passing a stop signal which called for traffic to halt. At the time of the offense Donohue was in civilian clothes, but the next day appeared in his uniform before Magistrate House in the traffic court, which delayed his trial due to the fact that the magistrate was unable to recognize the policeman as the defendant, being under the impression that he was there in his official capacity.

Upon being informed that the policeman was the defendant, he then went thru the process of meting out justice, for which a judge is placed upon the bench.

Result: Suspended sentence.

Sells-Floto Circus Nonunion.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 24.—(FP)—The hiring of nonunion billposters in Denver by the Sells-Floto circus is expected to have a bad effect on the show's gate receipts thruout the southwest. Plenty of union billposters were available for the job, but the Sells-Floto general agent preferred to air his dislike of organized labor and gave the contract to a local open shop con-

BERRY BRINGS GRIST TO HIS OWN BUSINESS

Uses Union Funds for Private Ventures

(Continued from page 1)

ing the order of the day. Those novel methods of fighting the employers will undoubtedly benefit the reactionary officials, but they will only prove millstones around the necks of the membership.

The Charges.

Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 specifically charged the officers of the International Union with many offenses, including having "used union funds to finance wholly or in part the following concerns in which they were personally interested:

Clinchfield Hydro-Electric company.
Clinchfield Land and Lumber company (previously the Clinchfield Land and Timber company.)
Clinchfield Mercantile company.
The Knoxville Printing Shop.
Berry's Grist Mill.

A little item of graft on the credit side of Berry's ledger is a contract with the United States government for the transportation of the mails between Rogersville and the Pressmen's Home. For this he received $850 per year. Berry has no equipment for this work but he uses the employes of the International Union to do the work. Berry puts the compensation in his own pocket. While he was roaming around Europe after the war, in return for his services to the employers, the quarterly payments received from the contract were turned into the union treasury.

Facts Brot Out.

Berry secured ten lawyers ot defend himself against the charges made by Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, but he was not successful in keeping the story from reaching the public. The following facts were brot out in court:

The Clinchfield Mercantile company with branch offices at Rogersville and Alum Well was founded with money taken out of the treasury of the International Union. George L. Berry is president of the corporation. Joseph C. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the union is also secretary-treasurer of the company.

Berry and Orr had a way of making money that would win the admiration of O. Henry, author of "The Gentle Grafters" and other short stories. The bills of the Mercantile company (a country department store) were met by the International Union and the International Union gave notes for the bills of the Clinchfield Mercantile company. The International Union then bought supplies to cover the amount of these bills and the Mercantile company naturally made a profit on the goods sold to the International.

In other words Berry and Orr for their company bought goods with the money of the union and then sold those goods to the union at a profit to themselves.

Berry said that no profit was derived from the operation of the Mercantile company. Yet the company made enuf money in 1918 to show a surplus of $18,000 and paid an income tax.

Even Berry's own auditors and his secretary-treasurer admitted that the company made profits. Who got the dough? It certainly did not go into the coffers of the International Union.

The court records showed that the stockholders and the officers of the Clinchfield Hydro-Electric company, another Berry concern, built with the funds of the international, are George L. Berry, Joseph C. Orr, Mrs George L. Berry, Mrs. Joseph C. Orr and Mrs. Gehres (Berry's mother-in-law.)

Berry admitted having loaned this company $35,000 of the union funds, altho he testied that he did not know who the stockholders were outside of himself. As a matter of fact the enormous sum of $192,000 was sunk in this quagmire and there is a letter on record written by Berry to the Western Electric company promising to make payments to that company for electrical equipment just as soon as the war emergency assessment began to flow in.

In a contract entered into between the Hydro-Electric company and the I. P. P. and A. U. the International Union was to have the privilege of buying the plant at the end of ten years on the payment of $75,000 ($40,000 cash and the $35,000 stock made out in Berry's name.)

Another Berry Business.

Another one of Berry's enterprises is the Clinchfield Land and Lumber company. In this also Berry and his pal Joseph C. Orr are the principal partners and stockholders. This company had no equipment to haul freight, yet Berry and Orr with the concurrence of McHugh, Brophy and Marks, contracted for the union's hauling with the Clinchfield Land and Lumber company (their own concern) at a price of 18 cents per hundred and then sublet this hauling to another contractor at a less price and made a profit for themselves.

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Another chapter in "Majah" Berry's career of "frenzied finance" will be told tomorrow.

Build the DAILY WORKER with

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

LEWIS LEADERSHIP COST U. M. W. 119,000 MEMBERS IN 18 MONTHS; COST $599,500 TO KEEP 76 MEN

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

The latest financial reports issued by the International office of the United Mine Workers of America, prove conclusively that the statements of the Progressive Miners' Committee were absolutely correct when we stated that John L. Lewis either did not intend to organize the miners of West Virginia, or was absolutely incompetent to do so. The report just published by Kennedy, the financial secretary, is a disgrace to the miners' union, when we consider enormity of the failure in the non-union fields of Kentucky and West Virginia, at this time.

Progressive Prophecy Proven Correct.

They not only have miserably failed to make any impression in the non-union fields with their spineless organizing campaign, but many of the organized have been lost to the union as a result of cowardly and ineffective leadership.

The readers of the DAILY WORKER will remember that we pointed out some time ago when we found that Van Bittner was to handle the organizing campaign under the direction of Lewis, that it would be a failure, as Bittner was absolutely incompetent, and had been a failure in everything that he had attempted on behalf of the miners. In fact the only thing that he has been successful in has been sticking close to the miners' treasury, and draining the same.

A sample of his "usefulness" to the miners in this country was demonstrated by him in the last international convention, when he fought bitterly to permit the ku klux klan to be permitted to join the United Mine Workers of America. The miners at the convention, swept him into oblivion at the convention with his K. K. K. friends, and now we find him in West Virginia standing stripped as a complete failure again, and the miners there in a worse condition than when he went into the district.

Sum Would Pay Them All a Salary.

According to the latest report from Kennedy, we find that the International aid to District 17, for the year ending June 1, 1925, was $1,006,575.00. From the same report we find that we have only 1,400 dues paying members in that district. So these 1,400 miners—doubtlessly a fine lot of men—cost just $718 each to keep in the union one year. But they didn't get this money. The miners will pay strict attention to this part of the report, and compare it with the report given to the last International convention.

At the convention we found that we had twenty three thousand paid up members in West Virginia, and now, after an expenditure of over one million dollars of the starving miners' money, we find 1,400 organized.

A few more weeks of this kind of organizing and we will have no more men left in the union in that field. We have repeatedly pointed out that Lewis did not intend to organize them, and pointed out the tactics adopted by the Lewis gang to prove our assertions.

Lewis and his fakers went into West Virginia with a set of lawyers to argue that the mine workers had the "right" to organize, and told the mine owners that it would be more profitable to deal with the union than with the miners who were not in the union. However, the coal owners did not see it that way, and warned John L. Lewis to that effect.

So Lewis, with his lieutenant, Bittner, advised "peaceful picketing," with the result that they all got arrested; and since that time they have been arguing their case in the courts, while the few that were organized have fallen away as a protest against the traitorous tactics that are being employed to organize.

Another sample of their incompetency is seen in the Kentucky campaign of (disorganization). At the last International convention of the miners in Indianapolis, it was reported we had ten thousand paid up members, and now after eighteen months organizing in that district we have the large amount paid up in membership according to Kennedy's report (76) members.

In Kentucky according to the re-

paign and we have succeeded in reducing our paid up membership in Kentuck from 10,000 to 76 members paid up. Kentuckians are noble fellows, and Kentucky miners are among the best men in the U. M. W., but I submit that for the 76 miners left in the union that their condition would have been rosier than it is, had Lewis merely given them the $7,888.85 which each cost. It would have built them a good house on a shady street and given each one a bigger salary than he got.

Can any sane minded member of the U. M. W. of A. doubt the inability or treason of the Lewis gang. Lewis agreed with the operators that there were two hundred thousand too many miners in the industry, so perhaps this is the method they are using to force them out.

U. M. W. of A. Lost 119,895 Members.

In the last international convention the financial secretary reported a paid up membership of 419,895, and now according to his report we have a paid up membership of 300,000. Is it any wonder the coal mine operators are holding the Jacksonville agreement in contempt.

Another article on the drop in membership will be published in a few days.

CARPENTERS OF DETROIT FLOCK TO BIG LOCALS

No Yellow Dog Pledge in No. 1191 and 2140

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24. — The carpenters of Detroit are getting fat now-a-days over the opposition of the Hutcheson crew. The effort of the reactionaries to make every carpenter sign a yellow dog pledge to leave his brains at home when he goes to a union meeting has only led to the popularity of the "expelled" locals.

These locals have now issued a circular to all carpenters and are building up their forces so that they control the jobs, and let Botterhill control his anger. The circular says:

Carpenters of Detroit!

"Do you want union wages? Do you want steady work? Are you more interested in union organization than injunctions? If so, here are some facts.

"Local Unions 1191 and 2140 control an average of 75 per cent of the union carpenter work in this district. We must have 400 additional members to take care of our jobs, and only those in the above locals will be recognized on jobs.

No Yellow Dog Pledges to Sign.

"Members of other locals may transfer with full rights and benefits without charge. Transfer or join at once. Now for a real organization. Meetings are as follows: Local 1191 meets every Monday at 935 Alger; Local 2140 meets every Friday at 1032 First. There is an employment office at 935 Alger, phone Northway 1681."

Spanish Colonel Dies in Africa.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—Colonel Monasterio, commander of the Spanish troops on Alhucemas Island, has been killed in the artillery battle between the Riffs and Spaniards, according to

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY UNION DISINTEGRATES

Anarchist Greenstein Turns Reactionary

By CHAS. SCHWARTZ.

(Secretary, Boston Jewelry Workers' Protective Association.

(Formerly Local No. 3, I. J. W. U.)

The International Jewelry Workers' Union was a small but lively organization. It embraced the most class conscious and most militant section of the jewelry workers. Built up in 1916 as a result of the three months' brilliant struggle in New York, under a radical, militant leadership consisting of socialists and syndicalists, which reduced our hours from 54 to 47 per week, it rapidly spread thruout the country, bringing improved conditions to jewelry workers in the farthest sections of the North American continent.

Giving Up—Once.

The I. J. W. U. took full advantage of the post-war prosperity in our trade, and with New York in the lead again has established, without any difficulty, the 44 hour week. In the same period of time, due to the aggressiveness of the new union men, who took the slogan, "In union there is strength" seriously, we raised our wages from 300 per cent to 400 per cent.

The crisis of 1920 found the New York jewelers entrenched again in a six months' bitter struggle for the seven hour day. The New York jewelry manufacturers made up their minds to fight to the bitter end, and with the powerful ally, the crisis, defeated the workers.

From Anarchist to Reactionary.

Mr. A. Greenstein, the secretary-organizer of Local 1, New York, was an able leader, but was hated by the members for his despotism and autocratic behavior. Hence, they got rid of him . . . . But thru wilful maneuvering he became the general secretary of the newly formed I. J. W. U.

Then he became respectable and from a pretended anarchist who was at the head of the 1916 May Day parade in New York carrying the red flag (coinciding with the day of our first victory over the bosses) he turned into a fervent supporter of safe and sane trade unionism.

His main task was to befuddle the minds of the rank and filers by a campaign of slander and persecution against the "reds" thru the columns of the Jewelry Workers' monthly bulletin, of which he was the sole editor and censor.

But, in his eagerness to keep the job, he violated every rule and clause of democracy in the union constitution. The last act was the calling off of the 6th general convention that was to be held in July, 1923, under the flimsy pretext that there were no funds, altho the locals made practical suggestions to meet this situation.

Membership Revolts.

The explosion occurred in July, 1925, when the locals in and around New York refused to pay any more per capita tax unless the convention was held. But Greenstein would not call a convention to sign his own defeat, so he just "whistled" and when the funds ran low he turned the "business" over to a lickspittle of his, Mr. J. Isenberg and went into real business.

This successor supported by an Executive Board of deadheads who feared the militants in the trade unions more than their own doom, have assumed the position of "'Me and Gott," meanwhile losing local after local which got tired of paying dues to an autocratic dues-collecting agency, constantly sabotaging every effort toward unity. They do not even keep their locals informed as to what happens to their funds.

May Call Conference.

The militant locals that have continually warned the general membership as to Greenstein's intention of ruining if he could not rule, are contemplating calling a conference in the near future of all seceded locals, which, it is claimed, number more than the International, in conjunction with those locals of the I. J. W. U. who see the need of unity, to work out a plan of re-establishing the once powerful International Jewelry Workers' Union.

U. S. S. R. Did Big Trade with America Thru the Amtorg Since Jan. 1

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—About $1,000,000 worth of sausage casings imported from Soviet Russia have been sold by the Amtorg Trading Corporation on the American market since the beginning of the calendar year 1925. The latest transaction involving the sum of $530,000, which was concluded last week by the Amtorg Trading Corporation with the Drodel Casings Company of Brooklyn, and a local banking concern, is considered the largest single deal in the trade. The transaction follows increased sales of other Russian products, notably bristles, licorice root, skins, hides, etc., which had been formerly purchased by Americans on the European markets from second and third hands.

ORGANIZE PULLMAN PORTERS AT A. F. OF L. MEETING IN N. Y.

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 24.—A campaign to organize the unorganized porters on the pullman service is well under way. These workers are known to be the most exploited in the railroad industry in this country.

The first organization meeting will be held this Tuesday evening, August 25, 1925, at the Elks' Auditorium, 160 West 129th street, Harlem.

The campaign drive is under the auspices of the A. F. of L.

PLAN MERGER TO LAY OFF 50,000 RAILROAD MEN

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press.)

The possibility of laying off 50,000 of the 160,000 workers employed on the railroads of Canada is a feature of the plan to merge the Canadian National with the Canadian Pacific railway. This appeals especially to the financial interests backing the attempt to eliminate a well operated nationally owned system.

Says the Wall Street Journal: "Slicing of labor costs, particularly operating labor, would be the most important item in savings resulting from merger. The Canadian National employs 100,000 and the Canadian Pacific over 60,000. The payroll of the National railways last year was $143,242,026 and the average number of employes 98,875, making the average annual labor cost per employe $1,448. Using the estimate that the two railroad systems comprising over 35,000 miles of road can be operated with about 110,000 instead of the approximately 160,000 now employed, there would be a reduction of $72,400,000 in the labor costs."

Aside from the problem presented to the operating unions by this threat of wholesale layoffs the analysis is an unwitting boost for operation of railroads in one big national system under public control. No one questions the high efficiency of the Canadian National under Thornton. There would unquestionably be a similar saving if the Canadian Pacific entered the national system.

A similar authoritative estimate of the waste of money and manpower in the operation of the huge transportation system of the United States by scores of individual private corporations might stagger the private competitive ownership advocate.

Norwich Weavers on Strike for a Raise

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—Weavers in the New England Mills Co. plant are striking for a wage increase that will average $2.50 per week per worker.

Kidnappers Busy in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—Villages in the vicinity of Mexico City were being patrolled by armed guards today after bands of kidnappers raided the public schools in Xochimilico and carried off a umber fo girls.

Newspapers in the capital published warnings to parents to keep their children at home as the only means of foiling the kidnappers who have carried off scores of girls thruout the country.

STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUTS IN TEXTILE FIELDS

NORTHBORO, Mass., Aug. 24.—(FP)—Northdale Woolen Mills employes have struck for wage increases. Weavers have been given 10 per cent increases and are not out.

Ten Per Cent Cut.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 24.—(FP)—Striking workers of International Woolen Mills at Methuen are reported returning to work under the announced 10 per cent wage reduction.

Strike in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—(FP)—The 850 employes of American Woolen Co.'s Utica mill may strike against the 10 per cent wage cuts, according to Joseph R. White, United Textile Workers Union organizer, if the referendum vote now being taken among all union workers employed in mills of the company shows that is the verdict of the workers.

More Pay Slashes.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 24.—(FP)—About 1,000 employes of Cranston Worsted Mills are affected by wage cuts of 10 per cent.

Cotton Mill Closes.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Aug. 24.—(FP)—Dwight Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, is closing its mill for a few weeks to reorganize its machinery, leaving 400 workers unemployed for the period.

UNION MEMBERS ARE FRIENDS OF CHINESE WORKER

Take Part in United Front Meeting in N. Y.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Who doesn't remember the campaigns for the support of foreign missions abroad to teach the heathen to "love their enemies", and for that American imperialism made up by shooting such enemies as they fancied they had at home, or across the border.

And now the New York Central Trades and Labor Council expresses its "full sympathies with the Chinese" according to a news report; and they also "request the government of the U. S. A." to do this and that; and also to "cancel the extra-territorial rights" "since the present political situation is closely connected with the beginning of unionism in China's industrial development."

All this would come with better grace if the American labor bureaucracy had not condoned so far the suppression of all colonial people, at home and abroad. On the contrary, the bureaucracy of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, and of the American labor movement are generally doing their best to keep the Chinese, the Negroes and others that are not "white men" out of the unions in America.

Unions affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council and all others, union men of New York, come to our conference on July 28, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second avenue, and make the following demands:

Hands Off China.

No extra-territorial rights against the Chinese in China.

No extra-territorial exclusion acts against the Chinese in the American unions.

Hands Off the Chinese in China.

Hands Off the Chinese, Negroes and other suppressed races over here.

COOLIE WAGE SCALE OF TEXTILE MILLS, BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH, SHOWN BY BOSSES' OWN PAPERS

By ART SHIELDS

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Aug. 24. The coolie wage rates paid in the southern cotton mills are being advertised in a report by the extension division of the University of North Carolina which has found its way into New York textile journals. The report of comparative earnings in the mills of the several states north and south shows Alabama at the foot of the wage ladder with average actual earnings of $10.62 a week and South Carolina only a little higher at $11.16.

Both north and south the part time system is general and this brings wages down still lower than they otherwise would be. The wage averages per hour and the average actual weekly earnings in the 12 leading cotton states are given as follows:

State	Average earnings per hour	Average earnings perweek
Massachusets	$.459	$18.94
New Hampshire	.458	20.39
New York	.450	17.25
Connecticut	.434	20.99
Rhode Island	.431	15.67
Maine	.379	18.53
Virginia	.364	17.00
Pennsylvania	.362	16.24
North Carolina	.311	14.68
South Carolina	.253	11.16
Georgia	.252	11.68
Alabama	.235	10.62

Even These Figures too High.

These figures are challenged by textile unionists in the case of the northern mill states. The original statistics on which the report was based were gathered in 1924 and since then the part time system and extended and the average actual earnings have fallen considerably. The report also needs farther interpreting in the northern mill items where an

New Hampshire and Connecticut because of the longer hours worked.

Hell in Dixie.

Alabama is credited in the report not only with the lowest hourly rate and the smallest weekly average, but with the minimum of labor legislation. So far as hours is concerned there is none. An Alabama manufacturer may legally work his men and women employes as long as he wants to or they will stand for it. North Carolina and Georgia allow the boss to keep women on the job 60 hours a week.

Nothing is said in the quoted portions of the university report on the comparative strength of the labor organizations in the northern and southern fields but it is well known that unionism is near the invisible point in the southern mills. The only union making any effort, there is the United Textile Workers' Union, which is expected to ask the American Federation of Labor at the Atlantic City convention for further assistance in storming the open shop strongholds of Dixie.

TREASON AND FAILURE OF CLASS COLLABORATION PROVEN BY THE COLLAPSE OF GERMAN UNIONISM

By EDO FIMMEN

(Secretary International Transport Workers' Federation of Amsterdam)

"At the present time Gemany, with its present democratic regime, may be regarded as the stronghold of liberty, the bulwark of freedom." —P. Grassmann, Vice-President of the A. D. G. B. (German General Federation of Trade Unions), at the I. F. T. U Congress in London in November, 1920

"Germany, which was for decades pre-eminent in all social questions, is today one of the countries most backward socially, put to shame by Poland and Czecho-Slovakia."—J. Oudegeest, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, reported in Vorwaerts of June 17, 1925.

• • • •

LESS than five years have elapsed between the day when Peter Grassmann, one of the most prominent leaders of the German trade union movement, made the first of the declarations quoted above, and the day when Jan Oudegeest, the no less prominent Secretary of the Amsterdam International, made the second.

It may be that when Mr. Grassmann made his declaration he was exaggerating a little, and looking too much at the results on paper of the so-called German revolution, and taking too little account of realities. Yet altho it was even then quite clear that the revolutionary movement of the end of 1918 and begining of 1919 had not brot freedom to the German working class, the power of the German trade union movement was still such that it was regarded as the most importnt stronghold of the west and middle European workers' movement.

Only half a year earlier the German trade union movement had by a spirited general strike checked the attempts of the German reactionaries to overthrow the republic, but the leaders of the movement neglected to take advantage of the result of this action, which saved Germany from a return of the monarchy, just as they had neglected to pursue the November revolution to its logical conclusion.

Nothing But Defeat.

During the five years which have since elapsed the German working class has known nothing but defeat. Step by step, both politically and economically, the reactionaries and capitalists have not only reconquered what they lost in November of 1918, but have also forced the German working class into a position worse than they were in before the war.

The time when Germany, with its so-called "democratic regime," was rightly or wrongly regarded as the "stronghold of liberty" has long since passed by, and so has the time when the German working class was regarded as the finest and strongest battalion in the international workers army.

The German movement has become so weak that had it not been for the financial assistance given by the movements in other countries at the end of 1923, the whole organization would have gone to pieces. The fact that Mr. Oudegeest, an international trade union leader who is noted for the cautiousness with which he expresses his opinions, now comes out in the open with the statement that "Germany . . . . is today one of the countries most backward socially" is a fact that speaks volumes.

Bad For All Workers.

From the international workers' point of view the fact that the German worker has become the "coolie" of Europe is a very regrettable one. The fact that in Germany the eight hour day has been lost in the most important industries; that the German worker is slaving at wages one-half or less of what is paid for the same work in Great Britain; that his fighting power has become so weakened that his employers are virtually able to dictate their will as to slaves these things have a very great and very unfortunate influence on the conditions and the struggle of the workers in the rest of Europe.

The weakening of the labor movement in Germany has been due to the same reasons which have operated in other countries; the controversies inside the movement over principles and tactics whether it should be class struggle or class co-operation. Germany was the first country where class co-operation was advocated and worked on a national scale (as a matter of fact it was during the same days of November, 1918, when the workers were fighting in the streets of Berlin, that a pact was concluded between Hugo Stinnes and the German trade union leaders for co-operation for the welfare of the "Fatherland".)

Class Collaboration Proven Failure.

Germany is also the country where it has been proved in the most conclusive way that class co-operation only benefits the employers, and that treason in the class struggle causes incalculable harm to the workers.

The fight between those who advocate the class struggle and those who stand for class co-operation has been raging thruout the years which have elapsed since the end of the war, weakening the movement until it became powerless.

Union Congress August 31.

On August 31 next, the 12th German Trade Union Congress will be held in Breslau. A great many of the items which compose the lengthy agenda show that in many of the branches at least there is a realisation of the causes of the weakness of the movement, and of where the blame lies.

In addition to a very important proposal put forward by representatives of a number of the most prominent German trade unions, and which would provide for complete reorganization and amalgamation into fourteen great industrial unions, there are a large number of resolutions and proposals calling for national and international unity; for readmission of all trade unionists who have been expelled for their political views; for the sending of a delegation from the German labor movement to investigate conditions in Russia; for admission of the Russian trade unions into the Amsterdam International; urging the formation of a single all-in international trade union movement; and welcoming the formation of the Anglo-Russian Committee.

Reaction Obstinate.

It is difficult to say at this moment what kind of reception these different proposals and resolutions will have when the congress meets. Altho there is no doubt that the unity movement is growing in Germany as well as in other countries, there are still many difficulties and much resistance to be overcome before those who represent the workers will admit openly that it is only thru the greatest possible unity nationally and internationally, on a revolutionary basis, that the German working class, as well as that of other countries, will be able to achieve its aims.

It is to be hoped that the delegates who come together in Breslau will understand that the eyes, not only of the German workers, but also of those in other countries, who fully realise how much depends upon the attitude of the German movement, will be upon them. May they fully realize how great will be their responsibility.

May Be Significant.

A declaration of the German trade union movement in favor of national and international unity, or a decisive step in that direction, would mean the breakdown of the forces which are keeping the workers divided internationally and would also be the beginning of the end of the capitalist regime.

The British trade union movement marching hand in hand with the Russian movement is already a great promise for the future. The German working class joining them in their efforts for international unity and international working class revolution would mean the fulfillment of that promise.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

DETROIT LABOR DAY TO BE HOT STUFF PICNIC

Women's Organization Mix Delicious Eats

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—The Detroit Young Workers' League in conjunction with the Federation of Working Womens' Organizations is holding its International Youth Day celebration at a picnic to be held at Campbell's Grove (at the end of the Mack carline) on Sunday, Sept. 7th, beginning at 12 noon. This celebration will be a demonstration against capitalist militarism and imperialism. Speakers for the day will be for the Young Workers' League—Barney Mass; a Hindu speaker; a Chinese speaker and a Negro speaker.

A special sport program is arranged which will be conducted by the Workers' Sport Alliance. An extra special program of games, songs, and various other interesting feats has been arranged in order to provide enjoyment for all the Young Workers present.

Besides this and perhaps more important delicious eats will be prepared. To convince anyone of this is only necessary to state that th Federation of Working Women's O ganizations are in charge of the e There will be several other spe and interesting events that will m this one of the longest rememb of all the summer affairs.

To make this a real internati demonstration an attempt has made to secure a real internatio tendance. At least a hundred dus, a hundred Chinese and a h dred Negroes, along with many oth foreign elements, as well as ma American workers are expected turn out to this demonstration. workers, young and old are urg attend this demonstration agains talist militarism and imperialism.

GEORGIAN MENSHEVIKS CONCEDE REVOLT AGAINST SOVIET ERROR, SAY GERMAN WORKERS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, August 7—(By Mail.)—The German delegation has arrived in Tiflis, where, after the warmest greeting, it split itself into groups and visited factories, shops, railway workshops, prisons, welfare institutions and the German colony. The delegation then visited the chairman of the People's Council of Commissars, Eliava, who informed the members of the delegation in detail of conditions at present and in the past.

The leader of the delegation, Beck, declared to Eliava: "We have been convinced that the capitalist press spreads lies about Georgia. The German colonists have declared to us that they stand on the side of he soviet power and that the mensheviki did not defend the interests of the German colonists and did nothing to lighten their situation."

Mensheviki Realize Mistake.

Hereupon a discussion took place between the members of the German delegation and a group of one-time mensheviks. The social democratic member of the delegation Meile declared:

"We want to learn the truth. The German press says that the Soviet power has physically destroyed the mensheviki in Georgia; that the conditions in the Soviet prisons is frightful and that the prisoners are horribly tortured. Today we visited the prisons, spoke with the prisoners and convinced ourselves of the contrary. All political prisoners are well fed, and housed in clean and light rooms which cannot be called cells. In Germany no such prisons exist.

"We spoke with members of the commissions representing all groups equally and suggested the sending in of a request for an amnesty. The leaders of the Georgian insurrection answered us: 'With the insurrection we committed a political crime. We are guilty and deserve our condemnation. The Soviet power alone is a power of the workers and peasants.'

"Dzamanaschvili declared in the name of the ex-mensheviks there that the policy of the mensheviks had been incorrect. After the insurrection, 90 per cent of the menshevik leaders adopted the Soviet platform. The Soviet power alone can bring about the reconstruction of Georgia.

Will Send Delegation Abroad.

"The railwayman Dimitraschvilli declared: 'We mensheviks did not understand the significance of the October revolution, we fought against the Soviet power and organized the insurrection. We have recognized our fatal mistake and we will send a delegation abroad in order to inform the emigrants and the mensheviki of the real situation and to convince them of the hopelessness of the struggle against the Soviet power.'"

In the evening a tremendous mass demonstration took place in which the German delegation took part. "A demonstration with such enthusiasm cannot be 'arranged'," declared the social democratic member of the delegation Beck. "Those who continue to lie about Georgia should get their heads punched!"

WHEATLEY ADVOCATES A CORPS OF 10,000,000 FOR WORKERS' DEFENSE

LONDON, England, Aug. 24.—The call issued by John Wheatley, minister of health in the former Ramsay MacDonald government, for the enrollment of 10,000,000 workers as a "workers' defense corps," ready to fight against attacks on the workers' standard of living, is attracting attention.

The former minister proposes the formation of a defense corps "to maintain industrial peace" and calls for men "who are prepared to suffer rather than see Great Britain made a land of coolies.

100 Drowned in India.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—One hundred persons were drowned when a ferryboat capsized during a storm which broke suddenly over the Meghna river in India, according to a dispatch from Calcutta today.

The Meghna river is one of the important navigable streams of India and empties into the Bay of Bengal near the mouth of the Ganges.

Escaped Convict Caught.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 24.—Tom Murray leader of the three fugitive convicts from the Oregon prison who killed two guards in a sensational break, was captured early yesterday in a room at the Savoy hotel, Centralia, Wash.

"Pennsy" Train in Ditch.

URBANA, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Five passengers sustained minor injuries when four Pullman cars and a day coach of westbound passenger train No. 109 on the Pennsylvania railroad went into the ditch near Saint Paris, near here, early yesterday.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

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Under its new constitution, the Centrosoyouz is to be an organizing and representative center for the whole of the consumers' co-operatives of the U. S. S. R., and a trading center and commission agent for the distribution and sale of the most important staples of internal and foreign trade. The share capital is to be made up as follows: District co-operative unions subscribe for Centrosoyouz shares 10 kopecks per member; local co-operatives with a membership above 5,000 subscribe to the Centrosoyouz directly 20 kopecks per member; and if there are no district consumers' societies the subscription is to be 50 kopecks per member. It is proposed to raise the price of a share to five roubles in 1924. The Centrosoyouz has begun to liquidate its industrial enterprises so as to concentrate on its distributive and trading business.

For the present the Centrosoyouz will maintain its industrial activities in flour mills, oil refineries, starch and molasses, confectionery and candy, low-grade tobacco, leather, footwear, and soap. Altogether it will operate 14 factories and mills, of which eleven are its own and three have been rented. The yearly production of these enterprises is worth about 31 million roubles, and they employ about 37,000 persons.

Selskosoyouz (agricultural co-operation) has similarly prospered. By the beginning of 1924 Selskosoyouz included over 22,000 agricultural co-operative societies, with a voluntary membership of at least one and a half million peasant households. By May 1st the number of societies had grown by 14 per cent., and the number of households increased to over two million.

The foreign trading of Centrosoyouz is of considerable importance, being 60 per cent. more in 1924 than in 1923. It was through it that agricultural machinery to the value of one million roubles has been purchased in America and is now arriving at Odessa, Novorosseisk, Vladivostock, and Murmansk, also 411 grain-cleaning machines of a value of $75,000 purchased in Austria. Projects of great importance to British manufactures are dependent on the political situation.

Co-operative Trading

Co-operative enterprises are 6 per cent. of the total enterprises of the country, and the character of their work and their place in the business life of the country is seen in the following analysis of their turnovers and the taxation they pay:—

CO-OPERATIVE TURNOVER (RETAIL) AND TAXATION

	Amount. Million roubles	Per cent of total trade turnover	Amount. Million roubles	Per cent of total taxation
(a) Trading	207.0	10.8	1,871.2	9.4
(b) Industrial	29.8	5.1	318.8	4.3
(c) Other	50.1		414.8	..
	286.9	9.5	2,605.8	7.9

But there has been during 1924 a considerable increase, for which general statistics are hard to get. Thus the co-operative percentage of the total retail turnover in Moscow late last year had risen from one-tenth to nearly one-third. We also find that the total turnover increased in 1923-24 from 168.7 to 286.9 million roubles and the members of societies from 21,104 to 32,508, while the total trade increased from 434 million roubles in 1923 to 1,100 million roubles in 1924.

Co-operatives and Private Enterprise

In the chapters on Industry and Commerce are figures giving the proportion of State, co-operative, and private trading. This shows that the part played by the co-operatives is regularly and rapidly growing at the expense of private traders. For example, in cotton goods their percentage has grown from 17 per cent. to 56 per cent., that of private trade declining from 44 per cent. to 14 per cent. But it is to be observed that whereas rivate trade transactions are mostly in cash those of the co-peratives are on credit up to two months. As much as 50-60 er cent. of their purchases from the Textile Syndicate and 80- per cent. of those from the Leather Syndicate were on credit. his gives the co-operatives a great advantage in competition, t has got some of the local societies into difficulties, from ich they are being slowly extricated, and in which they have uired large support. The proportion of credit is being re-ced, but the co-operatives are much hampered by want of pital and credit.

Whether Co-operation will succeed in crushing private enterprise depends on the progress it can make in giving buyers hat they want, when and where they want it, and in the way hey want it. In this Co-operation in Russia has as much to rn as elsewhere, as will be seen from a comparison of the iciency of the State, co-operative, and private trader in the vious chapter (wages, paragraph 1) on Industry. But great efforts are being made and there are signs of practical progress.

The co-operatives' share of the sale of State manufacture was 30 per cent. in 1924 as against 15 per cent. in 1923. Private business still undersells the co-operatives occasionally, but, on the whole, cannot do so. In staples like bread the co-operative price is on an average one-fifth to one-quarter lower; in sugar, meal, kerosene, meat, one-sixth lower. The difference between wholesale and retail prices, which in some co-operatives was as much as 40.5 per cent., is down to an average of 30-35 per cent.

Co-operatives in the Soviet Society

In the revolutionary trinity of Soviets, Trade Unions, and Co-operatives the latter have always been the last to get a move on in any new phase, just as they are in some respects the part of the Soviet system that will probably go furthest. They are at present an indispensable link between the town and country producer, and between the producer and the consumer; that is in both cases between those regions where State Socialism is strong and those where it is still weak. But this is not the final role of the co-operatives. They are expected in time to provide a general organization and representation of the consumer that will correspond to and combine with the representative organization of the producer in the Trade Unions and of the citizen in the Soviets. The State structure that in the first chapter was described as a pyramid with internal cross-ties will then be strengthened by a tripod skeleton of representation from the bottom to the top corresponding to the three main interests in each individual. He is already represented well enough through the Soviets in his political interests—that is as soon as the monopoly of the Communist Party is modified. He is well on the way to being represented in his occupational interests through a unified Trade Union organization. There is finally a beginning of such a unified representation of him as a consumer through the Co-operatives. Though as the above shows it is as yet only a beginning.

But if progress continues on the present lines at the present pace we may live to see a threefold democracy develop in Russia, and new forms of democratic representation that will give a driving force and a direction to campaigns for constitutional reform in Parliamentary democracies.

Final Conclusion to General and Labor Reports

In view of the information contained in the preceding chapters—all of which has been obtained by themselves from sources and through channels that convince them as to its general accuracy—the Delegation has come to the following conclusions: That the U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable State: That its Government is based firstly on a system of State Socialism that has the active support of a large majority of the workers and the acceptance of an equally large majority of the peasants and, secondly, on a federal structure that gives very full cultural and very fair political toleration: That the machinery of government though fundamentally different from that of other States seems to work well, and that the government it gives is not only in every way better than anything that Russia has ever yet had, but that it has done and is doing work in which other older State systems have failed and are still failing: That these good results have reconciled all but a very small minority to renouncing rights of opposition that are essential to political liberty elsewhere. And that this causes no resistance partly because these rights have been replaced by others of greater value under the Soviet system, and partly because recent movements have been steadily towards their restoration: And finally that the whole constitutes a new departure of the greatest interest that is well worth foreign study and a new development that may be greatly benefited by foreign assistance.

Herbert Smith.
Ben Tillett.
John Turner.
John Bromley.
Albert Purcell (Chairman).
Fred Bramley (Secretary).

Harold Grenfell.
A. R. McDonell.
George Young.

PART II

Special Institutions and Industries

Delegates with particular qualifications to report on certain classes of industry were asked to draw up special reports on those undertakings visited. In view, however, of the limited space available, and in order to avoid repetition, only a representative selection of these reports have been incorporated in this section.

I

Visit to Leningrad Trade Union Center

The Delegation visited the Palace of Labor, the headquarters of the Leningrad Trade Union Movement, and inspected various departments of this central organization. The building is well appointed and in every way an elaborate example of Russian architecture and decoration, inside and out. It was formerly used as a resident college for the children of the Russian aristocracy, and passed into the hands of the Trade Union organizations during the Revolution. It is one of the principal buildings on a boulevard, formerly known as the Guards' Boulevard, now renamed the Trade Union Boulevard.

During our visit information was given us regarding industrial and economic conditions of Leningrad, and we subsequently obtained many statistical statements dealing with this information. It was stated during our visit that there were 15,000 unemployed in Leningrad, many of them very highly qualified workers, but mainly industrial. The population was stated to be approximately 1,500,000. The President of the Leningrad Trade Union Council stated that the rate of growth of the population, which fell during the Revolution, is this year six times greater than before the war.

We then went through a special department—the economic section—in which we were shown an elaborate exhibition of diagrams dealing with productive organization, the numbers of workers employed in various industries, and the necessity for increasing the rate of output. We were very much interested also in an exhibition of food diets, set out on plates ready for table service, indicating the quantity and quality of food supplied to the workers after the Revolution as compared with the standard obtaining under the old system.

We went afterwards on a visit to the burial place of the martyrs of the Revolution, and in addition to the graves of several well-known revolutionaries. We were informed that 400 victims of the Revolution were buried within the walls on this memorial ground, erected in the center of what was at one time the parade ground of the Tsar's Guard. The stories related to us regarding executions, assassinations and the bloodshed associated with the revolutionary struggles of the workers against the Tsars were both thrilling and depressing.

After visiting the burial ground we walked on through the Winter Palace, the home of the Tsars, and after passing through the gorgeously furnished rooms, containing valuable works of art, we were escorted to the great reception hall, which is now used as an exhibition of Soviet flags, statues of revolutionary leaders, and documents associated with the Revolution which led to the destruction of the old regime. We also went down into an extensive basement to view a great collection of revolutionary relics. This collection represented many years of revolutionary service, not merely on the part of the workers but on the part of politicians, statesmen, military generals, admirals of the navy, members of the aristocracy, and other prominent and well-known individuals associated with many years' revolutionary effort in Russia. We were shown a model of the prison cells formerly used for revolutionary prisoners, the chains which were used to bind them to prison walls, and the instruments of torture used to beat the rebels of pre-revolutionary days into a state of submission.

From this exhibition we stepped into the square facing the Winter Palace, in which the slaughter of Bloody Sunday took place.

II

Visit to the Leningrad Hospital

Members of the Delegation visited this hospital, formerly built for the medical service of the population of Leningrad, now controlled by the Soviet Medical Service. The hospital is one of the largest in Russia, containing 1,800 beds, 1,300 of which were occupied at the time of our visit. The crowded state of the hospital was explained to us as being due to other hospitals, too poor to be maintained, being closed and the patients housed in the larger hospital. This hospital is exceptionally well-equipped, is supplied with its own electric power station, lighting and cooking of all kinds being done by electricity. We saw, in full working order, oil-fed boilers, 17 supplied by the famous British firm of Babcock, Wilson, and Company, of London and Glasgow, and supplied during the years 1912-13. We also saw electric motors supplied from Sweden, ice-making machines, and other machinery installed during 1924.

In going through the elaborate kitchens attached to this hospital we noticed that all the food was cooked by electricity, hot-water was heated by electricity, potatoes peeled, bread cooked, meat minced, and nearly all the food prepared and cooked, including the elaborately constructed bakery, by electric power. Electric kneading machines were also provided, and a special tank was kept supplied well stocked with live fish, so that no danger should exist of the patients being injured by consuming fish not as fresh as is necessary for invalids.

All kinds of treatment for special diseases is provided for in this hospital and every effort is made to ensure rigid cleanliness in every department. The equipment and organization of the laundry, again stocked with all kinds of machinery worked by electric power, was a very fine example of hospital organization in Russia. The baths provided for the patients, the attendants, medical staff, and nurses were also up-to-date and very satisfactory. We were taken through the operating rooms by one of the best known surgeons in Russia, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a man intensely interested in the organization of the hospital and the adequate scientific treatment of the patients. The operating rooms, the dispensary, and the provisions that were made to deal with all kinds of diseases were most elaborate. We were taken into one room colored and draped in black intended to assist the operators in clearness of vision when dealing with special cases of operation. The dressing rooms and operating rooms were also well appointed, and we left this hospital convinced that whatever medical science and organization could accomplished for the hospital service of Leningrad was still maintained to the maximum by the Soviet and medical authorities of the city.

(To be continued in next issue.)

DAILY WORKER BOOSTERS TAKE HUDSON TRIP

Those Aiding Paper Get Free Tickets

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—New York is arranging an excursion to historic Stony Point on the Hudson for the DAILY WORKER Builders' Reunion on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 7th, on an entirely original and unique plan.

A first class boat, the Miramar, has been chartered, which will make the 36-mile trip in about three and a half hours. There will be music and dancing and entertainment galore. There will be bathing, hiking thru the forest and an old-fashioned family picnic dinner. And there will be no effort to make money from those that go, and **no tickets will be sold.**

Tickets Are Free.

Tickets for the entire trip will be given free of charge to all those that perform a certain minimum service for the DAILY WORKER in any one of various lines. Every one that brings in six dollars' worth of subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER, the Workers Monthly, the Young Worker or the Young Comrade will receive a ticket without cost.

For every three dollars collected as contribution for the DAILY WORKER Midsummer Sustaining Fund a ticket will also be given. Those who serve the DAILY WORKER as news stand collectors, those who do their duty as branch DAILY WORKER agents, as well as those that help a certain minimum with the work in the DAILY WORKER New York office, will also receive tickets.

In this way there will be selected from the entire New York membership those that are the most active supporters of the party's official organ. At the reunion at Stony Point these will be formally organized into the New York DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, and steps will be taken to result in the establishment of the English daily in New York at the earliest practicable moment.

Daily Worker Builders.

The following have already qualified for membership in the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, and will receive tickets free of charge for the DAILY WORKER excursion to Stony Point on the Hudson on Labor Day, Sept. 7th:

English Downtown Branch—Philip Beral, Martin Katz, Joseph Nestor, M. S. Schneider, Victor Soos, Helen Zakowski.

English West Side Branch—Bessie Braden, Fred Cammer, Harry Castel, Ben Davidson, Samuel Halpern, Fred Macy.

English Yorkville Branch—Max Hagen.

English Harlem Branch—A. Chorover, Julius Godkind, H. F. Mins, J. M. Ginsburg.

English No. 1 Bronx Branch—Leah Cooper, Arved Osol, M. Pasternak, S. A. Pollack, F. Surtshin, A. Riemer.

English Lower Bronx Branch—J. Grimer, Morris Horwitz, Anna Podalsky, Louis Steinberg.

English Williamsburg—Abe Furman, Joseph Lapides.

English Brownsville—Max Mariash, Frank Miller, C. Nemeroff.

English Coney Island—Bessie Newman.

German Night Workers, Yorkville—Mathias Holzbauer.

Hungarian Yorkville—Geza Szepesi.

Hungarian Bronx No. 45—J. Gaal.

Italian West Side—A. Mellina.

Jewish No. 1 Downtown—Abraham Koosis, Sam Siegal.

Jewish No. 1 Bronx Branch—Rachel Holtman, Leon Litvin.

Jewish No. 2 Branch—A. Gusakoff.

Jewish Williamsburg—M. Gordon, Beatrice Vogel.

Jewish Coney Island—Joe Crane.

Lettish Branch—Peter Karklin.

Scandinavian South Brooklyn—C. O. Peterson.

Y. W. L. No. 4—Harry Fox.

Y. W. L. No. 5—Fay Croll, Alexander Lifshitz, Sophia Schneider, Milton Welch.

Y. W. L. No. 22—Nathan Leibowitz.

Shop Nucleus No. 11—Stephen Pordasheff.

Shop Nucleus No. 13—Michael Ziebel.

Miscellaneous—Harry Leff, M. Lurie.

Y. W. L. No. 1—Lydia Bass.

Y. W. L. No. 2—Lillian Michaels.

In addition to the above over three hundred have already applied, or have performed part of the required service to place themselves on the eligible list for the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

If any one who has qualified is not included in this list, the fact should be communicated immediately to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th St.

Do not wait until the last minute, as only the 400 whom the boat accommodates will be taken on the excursion.

Death Total Reaches 4.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23.—With action to bring about the arrest of at least one person in connection with the steamship Mackinac disaster expected to be taken by federal authorities soon, the death toll today stood at 46.

Aviator Reaches Cebu, P. I.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Signor Depinedo the Italian aviator, who is flying from Rome to Tokio via Australia, cabled today that he had reached Cebu, P. I.

Workers Party Convention Organized

(Continued from page 1)

ate upon the report of the Cre[illegible]tial Committee, Comrade Bittel[illegible]n for the majority report amended by recommending the seating of [illegible]mrades Minor and Kruse as fra[illegible]rnal delegates. A motion by Lovestone to separate the motion to seat Askeli of the Tyomies Finnish daily—given in yesterday's DAILY WORKER—from the other sections of the report, was voted down by 40 to 22.

Minority Asked Adjournment

A vote by roll call was ruled in order, delegates to vote "majority" or "minority" as their names were called. The majority report carried by a vote of 40 to 23.

Thereupon, the minority moved, thru Comrade Ruthenberg, that to allow necessary conferences of his group, the convention adjourn until 8 p. m. Comrade Cannon stated that altho the majority felt that the convention should proceed to organizing itself and adopting its rules—it being the second day of the session—yet the majority would agree to adjourn as proposed by the minority until 8 p. m. The session was thereupon ended.

List of All Delegates.

The following are the delegates for whom credentials were received, both contested and uncontested, given by districts:

District 1. Ballam, Zelms, Puco, Cannon, Bell and Kraska.

District 2, Weinstone, Statchel, Amter, Lifschitz, Ashkenudze, Bimba, Miller, Foster, Krumbein, Manley, Olgin, Grecht, Siskind and Sjoman.

District 3, Jakira, Wicks, Baker and Baldasarri.

District 4, Browder and Sullivan.

District 5, Wolfe, Zam and Kucinic.

District 6, Wagenknecht, Karath, Disdar, White, Benjamin and Bolch.

District 7, Owens, Korhalen and Schmees.

District 8, Abern, Bittelman, Johnstone, Gomez, Kjar, Corbishley, with Dunne serving as alternate, Overgaard, Kruse and Minor.

District 9, Hathaway, Tenhunen, Miller, Hayes and Ronn.

District 12, Reiners and Lowrie.

District 13, Fleming, Levin and Dart.

District 15, Simons.

From the Agricultural District, Knutson.

From National Office Territory, Fahle Burman.

From the Young Workers League, Williamson, Schachtman and Kaplan.

The cablegram from the Peasants International was read, as follows:

> "The Peasants International sends fraternal greetings to the convention of the Workers Party of America, and hopes that your deliberations will result in deeper penetration with revolutionary Communist influence of the working and farming masses.
>
> "(Signed) DOMBAL,
> "Secretary."

Instead of reconvening at 8 p. m. on Sunday, however, the convention, owing to protracted conferences, did not reconvene until Monday at 1 p. m. upon which the following statements were made by Comrade Ruthenberg and Comrade Cannon, representing the two groups:

Statement of Comrade Ruthenberg.

Yesterday at the completion of the report of the Credentials Committee, the minority made a statement to the effect that the solution of the organizational problem, as adopted by the convention, was of such a character that it was unacceptable to the minority and could not provide the basis for harmonious work in the future for our party. We believe that the situation in the party is that of a deep and dangerous crisis. We believe that the things that have been brot out in the credentials committee report have been of such a character, so far as we are concerned, that has taken place in relations to the convention as to create a danger of a split in the party. We however, state now that in spite of any situation in existence, in spite of what we consider provocation, that it is the attitude of our group that split of this party would be a serious matter and against the interests of the Comintern, of the party and both groups in the party and we declare positively and definitely now that we have no intention and will not split from the party.

We declare that it is our aim and view that the future of our party and of the Communist movement in the United States depends upon the creation of a situation after this convention, and during this convention, which will provide the basis for close co-operation and harmonious work between the two leading groups of our party.

We declare that it is our aim and object during the remainder of this convention to achieve that end.

That, however, there exists as an obstacle to achievement of that end the conlict over the credential report involving particularly certain district executive committees.

We ask that on the basis of this statement the negotiations be carried on bethween the groups for the purpose of liquidation of these difficulties which exist at the present time. We believe that if these difficulties are not liquidated that they will create a tendency toward continued and bitter struggle in this convention and in the membership after the convention, and that a common agreement, a settlement of these conditions on the basis of negotiations is a requisite to the achievement of the conditions that will enable us to work constructively and harmoniously in the interest of our party after this convention. In relation to the debates on the political questions which will come before the convention, we state that in so far as we have view-points, in so far as there have been differences, that we necessarily must maintain our position and discuss these questions openly in this convention. That those who defend a position, those who believe that a line they have followed is the corect Communist line stating their reasons and their grounds, because the educational effect of our party of this discussion, is necessary and will be a step toward the Bolshevization of the party. In other words, there can be no compromise on the question of issues and principles, that each group must defend its view-point in that respect, but we state that on the basis of the organization questions which still divide us and which are the obstacles toward creating the condiitons we desire in this convention, it will be possible to conduct this in the spirit of discussion of principle without personalities, without embittering the situation and to attain that end we ask that this agreement, if it can be agreed upon, be achieved as quickly as possible in this convention during the present day thru the negotiations carried on. We state, in conclusion, that we have come to this policy and this viewpoint because it is our desire to build the Communist movement in the United States and that these steps are the necessary requisites to build our party into a mass Communist Party.

CANNON'S STATEMENT.

Comrades: I wish to answer in behalf of the majority that we can state the same—that the declaration of Comrade Ruthenberg of the purposes of the minority in this convention are the same as ours. We know that we have had a dangerous crisis in the convention. We know that the possibility of a split in the convention was resisted by every one loyal to the party. It is not because we are against splits in principle, because there are times and there have been times in the history of the parties when the split had to occur. But we are opposed to this kind of a split for many reasons.

Now that the possibility of the split is eliminated, the question presents it self in an entirely different manner. The question presents itself from the standpoint of how we can best facilitate the harmonious work between the two leading groups in their joint fight for Communism, and their joint fight against non-Communist tendencies in the party. From this standpoint I wish to say in behalf of the majority that we are ready and willing to negotiate with the comrades of the minority, to discuss all disputed organizational questions and to strive in every way possible with the limits of the given conditions to reach a harmonious settlement of these controversies so that we can lay the basis here for the harmonious work that is necessary after the convention.

We are prepared to meet the minority half way on everything. To discuss everything from the standpoint of the interests of the party, and I hope that the results of the negotiations will be that the convention can resolve all disputes unanimously and that this convention, which threatened to be a serious crisis will turn out to be the starting point of the greatest forward march our party has ever known.

Upon the conclusion of the above statements of the majority and minority groups, a spontaneous demonstration of joy over the accord reached took place, the delegates rising and singing the Internationale.

No LaFollette Party in Wisconsin, Says Former LaFollette Man

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24.—Arthur Barry, Milwaukee, who has announced his candidacy for the United States senate as a "La Follette-Wheeler progressive,' cannot obtain a separate election ticket under that designation because there is no party in the state by that name, Attorney General Herman L. Ekern held in an opinion to Secretary of State Fred R. Zimmerman today.

The founding of a new party must be undertaken by the chairman and secretary of the organization in question and in the absence of action by these no party can be founded. Attorney General Ekern held.

Marines Hug Morpheus While Guarding Silent Cal at Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 24.—Charges of being asleep while on duty and with deserting their posts were preferred today against two of the marines in the detachment guarding the summer white house here.

A third marine is already in "the brig" at Charlestown navy yard for insubordination, including the disobeying of an order not to go in bathing off Little's point, where the marines are encamped.

PATERSON, N. J. — (FP) — Four more silk ribbon mills have signed the new agreement with the Asociated Silk Workers Union, restoring the 1918 scale.

'B. & O. BILL' AGREES TO CUT FORCE ON B. & O.

Fakers and Employers in United Front

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Baltimore & Ohio railroad officials announce that a five-day furlough has been ordered, closing the Cumberland, Chillicothe and three other shops and affecting 7,000 men in the repair department thruout the system.

P. J. Conlon, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, explained that this move is made after full discussion and agreement with five officials of the I. A. M., as being more satisfactory than the immediate laying off of the excess force now carried on the company's rolls. He states that the company has agreed with William H. Johnston that it will give steady employment to 18,000 shopmen whose names are on the permanent list, but that furloughs or layoffs may be ordered.

UNITED STATES TO JOIN WORLD COURT—CAPPER

Says Dawes Plan Is Hope of Capitalism

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Prediction that the United States will join the world court next December was made today by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who has reached the German capital in the course of his European tour.

After personal observations and conversations with leading statesmen in London, Paris and Berlin, Senator Capper is convinced that Europe recognizes the importance of making war more difficult and peace enduring on the basis of give and take.

"The United States will join the world court the coming December," said Senator Capper. "The opposition has been confined largely to the Borah-Johnson-La Follettte group. The majority of the republicans and democrats favor the proposal and it will carry easily unless a filibuster is started.

"The key of the European situation, as I see it, is the Dawes plan. If it works I believe things will come out all right. If it fails, things will go to smash not only in Germany but in England and France as well."

FRENCH LIBERAL SHUTS EYES TO POLISH TERROR

Refuses to View the Prison Cruelties

PARIS, France, Aug. 24.—As is known, the French historian, Prof. Aulard, a member of the French League of the Rights of Man, refused to sign the protest declaration against the white terror in Poland, giving as a reason that he was not informed upon the situation in Poland.

The Polish section of the International Red Aid now reports that a member of the section requested Prof. Aulard during his stay in Warsaw to inspect the Polish prisons.

Aulard refused not only to see the prisons, saying that he had not time, but he also refused to accept written complaints, saying that the only question which interested him in Poland was "the question of religious freedom."

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

DETROIT LABOR CONDEMNS ACTS OF HUTCHESON

Delegates Score His Local Flunkey

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich.,—Following his use of cossacks against the members of Local 19 of the carpenters' union last Monday night, John Potts appealed to the Detroit Federation of Labor last Wednesday to put the seal of approval on the policy of epulsions, injunctions and the use of state cossacks of his master, Hutcheson, by unseating the delegates of Locals 1191 and .140 to the Federation.

After one of the sharpest denunciations which has ever been launched against the actions of Internationals in Detroit, when delegate after delegate had voiced an emphatic disapproval of Hutcheson's shameful tactics and after an adverse ruling of President Martel (supported by a letter from the dead hand of Gompers) had been emphatically rebuked and voted down; the body finally voted to refer the matter to the board of directors for investigation and consideration. It was pointed out that this was a move to temporarily defeat the purpose of Potts, as it is accepted that the reactionary Green will be only too glad to assist Czar Hutcheson in his red-baiting campaign.

The Detroit Federation of Labor is on record as being opposed to the slimy methods of union-wrecking used by Potts and his associates, and whatever comfort Hutcheson and Green may glean from exclusion of thesge unionists by arbitrary and mechanical action, they are welcome. None dared defend their treason on the floor, and the few who raised their hands in silent and tacit support of injunctions and state troopers in internal labor disputes branded themselves so clearly by their actions that no comment is necessary. The Federation has shown a flare of its old time spirit of militancy. Actions such as those of Potts will fan the flame.

POLISH COMMUNIST CHEERS FOR REVOLT AS SQUAD FIRES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEMBERG, Poland, Aug. 24.—Comrade Botwin, young Communist who killed the chief agent provocateur Cechnowiski, was executed yesterday. He refused to receive a priest, stating: "Religion is for slaves. I am not a slave."

Leaving jail, he sang the "International," and all the political prisoners in the jail joined him.

Standing before the firing squad, he cried: "Down with the bourgeoisie! Long live the social revolution!" The city on that day was practically a military camp. The president of Poland, Wojciechowski, former socialist, refused a plea to spare Botwin's life.

MINNEAPOLIS I. L. D. WILL POLITICAL PRISONERS' AID STAGE BIG PICNIC FOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—Sunday, Aug. 30th, a picnic will be held here under the auspices of the International Labor Defense at 34th avenue south and West River road. Take any car to Lake street and transfer. Get off at the bridge and walk south.

A fine program of sports, music and speaking has been arranged for this picnic. An exquisite table scarf, hand embroidered, will be raffled off, the value of which is $30.

The entire membership of the party should attend this picnic. Let us see you there.

PAVING CUTTERS OF PHILLY OUT; STRIKE SOLID

Men Walk Out Against Small Fry Contractors

By A WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—At a well attended meeting of the Philadelphia local of the Pave Stone Cutters Union, held at Machinists hall on Thursday evening, a decision was reached to go out on strike tomorrow morning. The strike is the climax of a long series of disputes that have developed between the workers and the sub-contractors. The hiring of nonunion men by the Municipal Paving Company, the largest company in the city, led the workers to realize that this was the beginning of a movement to smash the union and cut wages.

Little Fish Steal Pay.

From the discussion which took place at the above mentioned meeting the following points were brot out. The large contractors who do the paving for the city deal the work out among a number of smaller sub-contractors, creating a bitter competition among them. These sub-contractors, in order to "make out," are compelled to employ all kinds of schemes in order to get the maximum out of the workers. Besides using intensive methods they have established the practice of getting the workers to sign their names before receiving their pay envelopes, only to find afterward that they were a few dollars short.

Cutters Well Organized.

The pave stone cutters of Philadelphia are well organized and will have little trouble in compelling the contractors to respect their power. The spirit of enthusiasm and class solidarity that prevails among the men gives the assurance that they will emerge victors in this fight for complete unionization and the abolition of these mercenaries of the big paving companies, the sub-contractors.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

CUNEO COMPANY HOODWINKED BY SEYMOUR SINGER

New York Gangster Did Not Deliver Goods

The Cuneo and Sears-Roebuck interests are thoroly disgusted with the work of Seymour "Stuss" Singer, the New York gangster who is superintendent of the Cuneo plant, where hundreds of pressmen and feeders are locked out.

"Stuss" gave the Cuneo company a guarantee that they could inaugurate their speeding up open shop plan with success as he had 65 per cent of the feeders behind him and they would only have to import a few scabby pressmen. Singer said that with the aid of President Crambert of Franklin Union No. 4 he could break any resistance that might result inside of one week. The savings to the printers, he said, would be worth a little trouble to Cuneo and the Sears company.

As the situation stands now, the locked out workers are sure to win if they hold out. The union has inside information from some employes who have remained in the Cuneo plant that the shop is thoroly disorganized. Singer failed to deliver the goods and the Cuneo people have already lost more money in damaged goods than they would save on the open shop scabbing scheme of Berry and Singer in several months.

Revive Fight on Berry.

The Cuneo strike is attracting the attention of the pressmen thruout the country. From cities as far apart as St. Louis and New York calls are coming in for the DAILY WORKER issues carrying the story of the Cuneo strike and the expose of George L. Berry. New York pressmen showed so much interest that a special edition of thousands of copies is being turned out for the Gotham pressmen and feeders. This strike promises to revive the movement to oust Berry which was initiated in Chicago in 1919.

SEAMEN'S WALK-OUT SPREADING THRU ENGLAND

LONDON, England, August 24.—The seamen's strike has created a serious situation in Australia, ten British ships being held up for lack of crews, and all harbor activity being suspended.

Strike leaders predict the walkout in England will be general by Wednesday. Conditions in most of the British Isles were favorable to the strikers today, only a few ports remaining at normal conditions.

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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"B. & O. Bill" Is Answered

Local 199 of the International Association of Machinists gave a fitting reply to the ukase of scabby "B. and O. Bill" Johnston that all members of the union, who were also members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Trade Union Educational League or the Young Workers League should sever all connections with those organisations or stand expelled from the Machinists' Union after the date of October 15 next. Local 199 voted unanimously to protest against this ruling.

Johnston will soon find out what the yellow socialist Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is learning, that he cannot drive the Communists out of the unions. The ranks and file who are not blinded by the prejudice know that the Communists are always on the side of the workers fighting the employers. They know that the Communists are not disrupters but that on the contrary, they are constantly instilling the idea of unity on the industrial field into the minds of the workers. It is not the Communists who will be driven out fo the Machinists' Union, but "B. and O. Bill" and his traitorous lackeys who have bartered the interests of the membership and of the workers in the metal trades industry for personal gain and political prestige.

Only a Truce

The settlement of the coal strike by a subsidy to the coal operators did not solve the class struggle in Britain or even postpone it. No sooner was the threat of a coal strike lifted than a shipping strike broke out. The reactionary officials of the seamen's unions signed an agreement with the employers accepting a wage reduction of a pound sterling for the men.

The men refused to accept this offer and a shipping tie-up now threatens England in addition to her other troubles.

Stanley Baldwin declares that all British workers must acept a cut in wages. The Morning Post, die-hard organ of toryism, calls on every loyal son and daughter of the empire to join in defense of the country. It openly appeals to force. The fig leaf of constitutionalism which has so long and so successfully covered the nakedness of British imperialism is torn away.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners, declares that the workers must not be lullel into the sleep of fancied security by their late victory. John Wheatley, calls on 10,000,000 workers to organized defense corps.

The Communist Party of Great Britain declares that there cannot be any peace until capitalism is overthrown, and the rule of labor established on the ruins of the robber system.

Unless all signs fail, Britain is nearing a serious crisis. The workers must be prepared for it.

The Bankers Get Theirs

Whether the United States government ever receives any substantial payments from Belgium out of the debt settlement is an open question. The terms appear to be generous. The following reason for this leniency is given by the Washington correspondent of the Federated Press:

> Belgian payments to the American treasury, in settlement of the $480,000,000 of war and after-war loans and accrued interest, will be only from $2,840,000 to $6,650,000 a year for the first ten years—if the payments are actually made. That generous arrangement pleases the international bankers, who hope meanwhile to collect some of the debt the Belgians owe them for private loans.
>
> Washington economists are skeptical of the carrying out of the rest of the program, which contemplates payments over a period of 62 years, amounting to $737,830,500 in principal and interest. They are impressed with the likelihood that further reductions in the interest rate are coming, and the possibility of cancellation of much of the principal.

The imperialists of the United States are using the debt question as a club over the heads of their bankrupt European debtors. Despite the professions of common kinship expressed towards England by the ruling class publicists in this country, England is given more severe terms than Belgium and France is only delicately prodded by a golden feather.

Ramsay MacDonald declared that the British labor party was the first party to take any real interest in the empire. MacDonald is a socialist and hates Soviet Russia. Two good reasons why he should love the empire.

The United States ranks with China, Japan and India in the hours which its textile slaves must toil each working day. The Chinese are taking steps to get out of the list. When will the American textile workers wake up?

The total number of tractors sent to Russia from the United States since August 1st, is 9,000. The American business men may not like the Bolsheviks but they have no objection to accepting their gold rubles.

Now that Belgium received favored terms on her debt to the United States, listen to the British lion roar. Those who imagine that the capitalists of the United States and those of Britian have an undying love for each other should watch the diplomatic divorce courts.

Two robbers who tried to rob a policeman were held in bonds totalling $2,200,000. If they tried to steal the Teapot Dome he would probably have given them a vote of thanks. That is, provided they were respectable politicians.

The Illinois Bankers' Association is equipping 7,000 guards to supplement the law enforcing agencies in the state. It will cost the bankers $200,000. This is a nice nucleus for a state police force! How about it Messers Walker and Olander?

While a gang of burglars were going thru a jeweler's safe and getting away with $200,000 worth of loot, states attorney Crowe's police force were guarding his brother-in-law's scab printing plant.

POSTPONE TRIAL OF LANTSUTSKY, DOCUMENTS GONE

Spies and Police Flood Court, Search Audience

WARSAW, Poland.—(By Mail.)—The second trial of the Communist member of the Polish parliament, Stanislav Lantsutsky, was opened before the Warsaw district court on August 5, but the persecution claimed that some of the documents were missing, so court was suspended.

Lantsutsky was brought before the court from the famous czaristic prison, Mokotowo, under heavy police escort. The court building was surrounded by armed police and many detectives placed among the audience. Everyone who entered the hall was searched.

New Trial Awaits Him.

The prosecutor refused to permit Lantsutsky to see his wife, nor was the Communist permitted to have the attorney who defended him in the first trial at Przemysl appear in court.

In this "trial" Polish class justice is preparing to imprison one of the most devoted and faithful fighters for the working class of Poland and the world.

Lantsutsky, together with Krolikowsky, an old revolutionary fighter, were leaders of the Communist fraction in the Sejm (parliament). Krolikowski's seat is already empty and the election of a substitute is being sabotaged by the Sejm. Lantsutsky is kept away from the Sejm by the charges placed against him by the white terrorists. After the "trial" in Warsaw, another is waiting for him in Lodz, Polish Manchester.

Lifelong Service to Workers.

Lantsutsky is at present 43 years old and has been working in the labor movement since he was a boy of 14. He placed all his strength and energy at the service of the socialist organization "Shila." At 16 he became a member of the Polish socialist party and participated in all its work. On account of his political and trade union work he was continuously persecuted by his master as an apprentice in the railway workshop in Cracow.

When 17 years old he made his first public speech at the occasion of a protest against the murder of four workers by Austrian police.

In the railwaymen's movement he was carrying on extensive activity. He was delegate in 1904 to the railwaymen's congress, in 1905 he had already a leading position in the meetings and in the strike committee. On account of his revolutionary activity he had to leave Galicia in the same year and had to go to Maerisch Ostrau where he was soon elected into the central committee of the Railwaymen's Union.

During the war he remained true to his revolutionary convictions. In 1919 he returned to Galicia where he worked in various newspapers against the war, work which was connected with great dangers on account of the severe legislation. After having led in 1919 an engineers' strike, he had to live illegally to avoid arrest.

Arrested For Revolutionary Work.

After the November revolution in 1918 and the establishment of the Polish republic, he became a member of the municipal council in Jaroslav and in 1921 he was elected a member of parliament. As M. P. he left the treacherous socialist party and joined the Communist Party of Poland. In parliament he carried on an extensive revolutionary activity and worked particularly among the railway workers and the voters of his district, as the members of parliament were the only ones who had the right of calling meetings.

On account of this revolutionary activity he was accused. The first trial against him took place on account of a speech which he had made in November 1923 in a railway workers' meeting in Przemysl immediately after the events in Cracow—the victorious revolt of the Cracow workers against police and troops which was afterwards suppressed thru the treason of the social democrats.

In this meeting he spoke about the experience of the struggle in Cracow and the spies tried to construct from his words a crime of high treason, an attempt which deplorably failed before the court. At present Comrade Lantsutsky is accused of two speeches which he had made as member of parliament in mass meetings in Warsaw and Pabianice and on account of an article in the election paper of the legal alliance of the workers in town and country.

Defies His Accusers.

In his trial as well as at the occasion of the abolition of his immunity Lantsutsky has proved a high degree of courage. Altho he knew that he would certainly fall into the hands of the spies after the abolition of his immunity, he appeared in parliament. He finished his speech in which he protested against abolition of immunity, with the following words:

"Therefore I declare with the same power and determination: Communism will defeat you (noise, the words cannot be understood). Long live Communism!"

To his judges he said: "I have never denied that I am a Communist."

After his arrest spies tried to slander him and declared that he led an extravagant life, that he had a luxurious flat—carpets, gold and silver. When the jury visited his flat they found three very small rooms, a very simple equipment—bought 13 years ago for 100 Austrian kronen, in the sleeping room two old beds with sacks of straw in them and neither carpets nor jewels.

The only "precious" thing was a couch covered with peasant linen. The revolutionary Lantsutsky has remained a devoted fighter. It must be the task of the workers of all countries to free this champion of the Polish working class from the claws of class justice.

* * *

By INPRECORR.

MOSCOW, August 7—(By Mail)—On August 5 the process against the Communist Botwin commenced in Lemberg. Botwin had shot dead the police spy Chechnovsky. The accused conducted himself courageously before the field court. He declared that he had killed Chechovsky because the latter was a repulsive provocateur. The accused declared himself to be a convinced Communist.

On the 6th of August after the announcement of the death sentence, Botwin was executed by shooting.

Red Aid Protests.

According to a communication from the E. C. of the International Red Aid, the Persidium of the International legal bureau sent the following telegram of protest against the execution of Botwin to the Lemberg field court:

"The handing over of Botwin to a field court in time of peace for the killing of a police spy who cannot be considered as an official of the state, is completely illegal. It means that the Polish government has raised provocation to a legal system in the struggle against the movement of the working class and the peasantry."

TRIBUTE TO ONE OF OUR LOYAL SOLDIERS IN THE CLASS WAR

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

Comrade A. J. Stein passed out of this life at the Denver Jewish Consumptive Relief Hospital this month, a victim of that terrible enemy of our class, the "white plague." When I last visited him only six weeks ago, he smiled bravely and said: "Mother, my fight of 12 years against this disease is almost over, but I am leaving you to wage a harder battle against the common enemy—capitalism." I told him how we would miss his work at the sanatarium, and what an inspiration he had been to us all with his tremendous courage, and cheerful persistence against all odds, selling the party literature, getting more contributions to every urgent need of the party than all the outside healthy comrades.

Many a time during my residence in Denver I would snatch an hour out of busy days to sit by his bed to discuss our problems. Always he would take clippings from our Communist press from under his pillow and talk over every great world event affecting us. Guiding always the younger comrades flocking to the sanatarium from our large industrial centers, many of them going out again to take up the battle, Comrade Stein would see to it that every one of them should understand the class war, the cause of it, and the only ultimate positive remedy—the bringing in of the workers' and framers' government. His face was fairly illuminated with hope as I left him, assuring him that because of the Russia he loved we all felt sure of victory for our class. Even in America, and because of his faith and courage many of us would work harder than ever before. So we will, Comrade Stein. Friends, comrades and soldiers, bring our ranks closer together, not only in Denver but all along the line. His "memorial" will not be of stone, but a living flame burning in the hearts of every man and women who knew him and the torch he carried, we shall pass on.

WEALTHY RANCHERS IN FLIGHT AS MEXICAN FARMERS ARE AROUSED BY MURDER OF SEVEN COMRADES

MEXICO CITY, August 24.—Incensed at the slaying of seven of their membership, agrarians today were besieging the village of El Crucero where the agrarians were slain by the Lagunes brothers, wealthy ranchers, who have fled to the hills.

In retaliation the agrarians have seized all the cattle from the Lagunes ranch.

TWO COMMUNIST SOLDIERS STUDY FOR THE CAUSE

Prepare for Further Service to Workers

By PAUL CROUCH and WALTER TRUMBULL.

HONOLULU (By Mail).—We are leaving for Alcatraz, Calif., on the U. S. A. T. Cambrai, sailing August 8th (Saturday). It is reported that we can write only one letter per week (tho that report may not be true), while in Alcatraz. In that case, we can write but few letters to our comrades.

We hope that they will understand our condition and will continue to write to us, as letters from Communist comrades are very encouraging. We can receive all letters. As to other literature, it is probable that we will be permitted to receive it. As for the New York Times, there will be no objection to our receiving it. Of course, we will have to read between the lines to understand the real facts.

We regret that too much of our lives have been wasted and that we did not fight always for the working class as we should have done. But we hope that in the future, we may be able to make up for the past. With that purpose in mind, we will study and prepare ourselves while in Alcatraz, for more efficient service to the proletarian cause.

Who knows? Perhaps even our friends may be surprised at our work for the cause resulting from our preparations and plans for future work against imperialism.

Dear comrades, this may be the last letter we will be permitted to write to you for some time, and, until we are released we will be able to write nothing not approved by authorities.

But as long as we live we will keep up the fight and we will always be true to the cause. Our bodies, only, can be imprisoned by the brutal agents of capitalism. Our best wishes and hopes are with you in your fight for Communism.

We will be happy as long as the comrades keep up the fight, but we are sorry we are unable to take an active part. Our devotion to the cause of the workers cannot be killed by persecution.

Please extend our thanks to the comrades for their efforts in our behalf and assure them that we will continue to stand firm for our glorious cause.

ANTHRACITE HAS 156,000 MINERS BUT FEW OWNERS

Railroads Own Most of Companies

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—If John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, calls for a suspension of mining in the hard coal fields of northeastern Pennsylvania when the present wage contract expires on Aug. 31, his order will effect a host of men. State estimates for 1924 placed the number of employes at 152,503, the largest since 1915.

The union, itself, for convenience, uses an approxiate figure of 156,000 today and of these about 10,000 maintenance men probably would be left in the mines by mutual agreement with the operators. This skeleton force of pumpmen, timbermen and engineers would patrol the underground workings to prevent flooding and cave-ins. Paralysis would descend upon 828 mines operated by 135 coal companies.

Railroads Biggest Mine Owners.

The brunt of the tie-up would be borne by three of the counties and less than a dozen companies. Luzurne, Lackawanna and Schuylkill counties produced three-quarters of the entire anthracite output in 1924 figures show, and employed four-fifths of the men. The handful of corporations, a group formerly owned in the main by railroads, produced the "company coal," comprising some 60 per cent of the entire tonnage. The remainder is mined by "independents" and some of these are fake independents.

Tonnage Produced.

In the fields as a whole the production last year was given by the state as 77,926,249 gross tons—that is, figured on the basis of at least 2,240 pounds to the ton. This figure was below that of all recent years except 1922, when the men were idle five months and eleven days.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

PICTURES

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 24.—A citizen of Davenport, who is over 90 years of age, has just recently placed an order with a sheet metal placed to build him a steel coffin large enuf to enclose the bodies of himself and his wife, with whom he has been living for 60 years, so he stated.

* * *

A hotel proprietor and his wife lavish their affections on two scrubby alley cats. Percisely at 2 o'clock, noon and 6 p. m., they call these cats to their meals, and at 10:30 or 11:00 p. m. they call them in to bed. Everyone within a block is aroused as they make the welkin ring and frequently they start out on a search, with a flashlight, calling their names. I am told that the cats have their places at table for meals and that the family will not start eating until the cats are at their places. Also my informant tells me that they have each a little bed with a silk quilt and a silk pillow. Meanwhile little children in our cities subsist upon tidbits from garbage cans and sleep in an old box on a pile of excelsior or rags.

CONVENTION OF JEWELRY UNION GHOST SEPT. 5

Fakers Blocked It Two Years

By CHARLES SCHWARTZ.

(Secretary, Boston Jewelry Workers' Protective Association, formerly Local No. 3, I. J. W. U.)

The convention of the I. J. W. U. has been called to be held on Saturday, Sept 5, 1925, at 10 a. m., at Jefferson hall, Fraternity building, Chicago. After two years of delay and sabotage on the part of A. Greenstein, general secretary-treasurer of I. J. W. U., and his successor, J. Eisenberg of Chicago, the convention was scheduled to be held in July, 1923, at Toronto, Canada.

But Mr. A. Greenstein, fearing the wrath of the locals who were ready to rip the sheepskin off the wolf hidden beneath it, willed otherwise, and there was no convention!

Falsehood to Save Job.

"There are no funds," said Mr. Greenstein. "But we'll show how to raise funds," said the membership. "No; it's against the constitution," whined Greenstein. The constitution provides that a special part of the per capita be set aside for the convention fund.

The patience of the membership exhausted, the slogan went up: "Starve the faker." And starve he did. Local after local, following the lead of the district council No. 1 that embraced more than half of the membership, refused to pay per capita unless the convention was called.

A Funeral—Unless . . .

Greenstein, accomplishing his purpose of ruining what he could not rule, fled and left his crumbling throne to a loyal clown. Now, with most of the locals gone, with the most important jewelry center disorganized and demoralized, the wise men of the remnants of the International are getting together to arrange for the funeral—unless the advice of the militants is heeded.

Will the I. J. W. U. respond to the call of the jewelry workers for unity? The future will show. If not, a Jewelry Workers Union will grow up on the ruins of the defunct I. J. W. U.

Gentlemen of the I. J. W. U., awake!

FARMERS' WHEAT "PROFIT" WILL NOT PAY TAXES

By ALFRED KNUTSON.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 24.—The state agricultural college here has determined by scientific investigation that it cost the North Dakota farmer this year $1.12 to raise a bushel of wheat. From this it is interesting to figure out what the approximate earnings of the wheat farmer are.

The average primary market price for wheat this fall is not likely to exceed $1.45 per bushel, so that the farmer in North Dakota will earn profits of 33 cents per bushel. The average yield per acre for the state will not go above 12 bushels. On a wheat crop of 100 acres, therefore, the net earnings are $396; on 200 acres $792. The average farmer in the state will scarcely earn net profits of $500 on his wheat. It should be observed that in North Dakota wheat is the principal crop, and many farmers depend entirely on this crop for their income.

According to the estimate made by the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., the wheat crop in North Dakota for 1925 will yield 102,134,000 bushels, and at 33 cents per bushel the net earnings to the farmers of the state will be $33,704,220. This amount is not sufficient to pay the back taxes and the back interest that the farmers owe, and from this fact we may get some idea of what the farmers here are up against.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

LYLE USES LYNCH LAW IN COUR

Kicks Stenographer and Lawyer Out

"Take that man to the back of the room and sit him down, Mr. Bailiff." That was the order Judge John Lyle shouted at his bailiff Friday afternoon when he was hearing the cases against Ike and Isadore Sandler, both officers of an organization of shoe shop owners and both in court on charges of attempting to intimidate other shoe shop owners into joining their organization.

"That man" happened to be Joseph Ricker, the attorney for the men who were being tried.

So the two Sandlers stood before Judge Lyle and were subject to the latest form of capitalist lynch law minus their right to be represented by counsel.

Justifies Act.

Judge Lyle justified his refusal to permit Sandler and his son to have a lawyer on the ground that his questions and the testimony of the witnesses was merely a "preliminary hearing." When he had finished the preliminary hearing and had signed warrants which charged "conspiracy to boycott" he recalled Ricker and told him that he "might" represent the Sandlers.

But it was not three minutes before Lyle gave another sample of his lynch law. He ordered the stenographer of the defendant to leave the court room. It was only thru the use of the stenographer who would take down the prejudiced remarks of the judge that Sandler hoped to get his case, before a higher court and try to get "justice" there.

Violates Other Rights.

So the judge cut off that means of defense for the men on trial. After Judge Lyle had ordered the stenographer out of the room and had insisted on questioning the defendant in violation of another of his constitutional rights, he bound Sandler Sr. over to the grand jury on $50,000 bail and Sandler, Jr., over on $5,000 bail. "I'll get rid of this Sandler tribe, and I want you to understand it," he told Ricker.

Fearing that Ricker might get a writ of habeas cropus reducing the bail of the Sandlers, Lyle invoked his own brand of lynch law again and impounded the records of the cases against them. He was not content yet so he offered a few insults to Ricker and called it a case.

Press There.

His brave words and magnificent gestures were not wasted. Behind him was arrayed many of the star reporters of the Chicago press eagerly taking down the words of wisdom that fell from his lips.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Tuesday, August 25, 1925.

144 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St.
133 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
278 Brick and Clay Workers, Paving Inspectors, 166 W. Washington. Calumet Joint Council, 514 W. 117th Street.
58 Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141 Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
461 Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
1786 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
15 Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
381 Electricians, 505 S. State St.
1030 Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302 Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645 Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
826 Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
8706 Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27 Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph Street.
15441 Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
715 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
10 Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
6 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
27 Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Ave.
715 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.
12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84 Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915 Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
1494 Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
571 Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
10 Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17358 Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147 Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275 PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK ST.
521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
130 Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
250 Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
402 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
415 Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170 Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257 Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
352 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906 Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
2219 Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
375 Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison Street.
Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727 Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67 Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Price 3 Cents

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AN amazing discovery that would do credit to Tic Toc, the mythical French detective, was emblazoned in the columns of the Chicago American last Saturday. Under several double column heads the story was told of a deep seated conspiracy, with headquarters on the South Side of Chicago, which had no other aim than to overthrow the capitalist system, to establish a Soviet Republic in the United States and to emancipate the Negroes from wage slavery as well as from the race persecution and discrimination to which they are now subjected.

• • •

THE sleuth who snuffled this piece of intelligence out of the revolutionary labyrinths was a colored fink by the name of Brusseaux, who runs a confidence game under the comic pseudonym of the Keystone Detective Agency. Whether Brusseaux is trying to outdo the Keystone Comedies or not may not be learned until the great dick begins to write his autobiography or perhaps until somebody else writes his obituary. It can be said, however, that Mr. Brusseaux is one of the country's greatest snuffle hounds and can smell a Pullman blanket farther than a prohibition agent can smell a bottle of synthetic gin.

• • •

BRUSSEAUX'S finkery is somewhere on the South side of the city. When he is not holding up women of easy virtue for part of the wages of their misfortune, he is employed ransacking the kitchens of Pullman porters for forks, spoons, and other articles that employes of the Pullman company may confiscate in lieu of wages. Colored workers from the South side say even worse than that of Brusseaux. Unfortunately the postal laws prohibit a certain kind of language from going thru the mails and the record of Brusseaux can only be told by the use of the prohibited language. Our readers will have no difficulty in believing anythng about a detectve except something good.

• • •

THERE is going to be a Negro Labor Congress in Chicago next October. How this news trickled out remained a mystery for several half seconds until it suddenly dawned on the initiated that Negro labor organizers, the progressive kind, were spending considerable sums of money advertising the fact. In fact they have a paper known as the Negro Champion, which comes out twice a month and tells the world that the Negroes are out to organize and to fight for their rights regardless of the opposition placed in their way by the capitalists and their white and colored stoolpigeons.

• • •

TWO columns of space in Hearst's rag told of the conspiracy to radicalize the Negro workers and make them acquainted with the progress being made in the Soviet Union. A picture of a colored comrade seated among a number of red soldiers was featured as evidence that the American Negro Labor Congress is a conspiracy hatched in Moscow. It proves one thing to the Negroes, and that is, that in Soviet Russia the Negro is not looked down upon because of his color but is given a place of honor.

• • •

THE Negro workers who are engaged in the task of helping to emancipate their people from racial discrimination and wage slavery should be grateful to Hearst's filthy rag for the advertising, tho the publicity was not intended as a favor. If stoolpigeon Brusseaux got paid for his rubbish he was putting something over on the Hearst sheet. Anybody who wants to learn all there is to be learned about the Negro Labor Congress can do so by subscribing to the Negro Champion.

• • •

THAT the position of Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is extremely delicate is proven by a long wail which he sends forth in a recent issue of Justice, the official organ of the union. Sigman declares that he has no intention of expelling anybody because of his or her opinions but Communists are traitors and spies and so on ad nauseum. "I am a socialist in the wider meaning of the word" declares Sigman. Just like Ramsay MacDonald, his conception of socialism is so wide that he walks right thru it into capitalism.

THE reason why Sigman uses up a whole front page of his sheet in an appeal to the members of the international not to join the Joint Council of Action is not far to seek. The great majority of the membership have repudiated him. At first he publicly ignored the opposition. Now he pays it the highest compliment by issuing a frenzied tirade against it. Sigman is a living example of what will happen to others of his tribe when the workers whom they have betrayed wake up.

TWENTY-FIVE SHOPS SETTLE WITH JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE, SIGMAN ASKS BOSSES TO FIRE MILITANTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 25.—Several additional dress and cloak shops discharged workers this morning as a result of last Thursday's stoppage called by the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and nine more shops reinstated the workers they had locked out last Friday. Altogether, about 50 shops have been affected by the stoppage and settlements have been made by the Joint Committee of Action in half of these. There are still 25 shops on strike.

The discharges today, according to Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action, were made with the direct authorization of the Joint Board. In many of the shops now on strike, the employer is perfectly willing to take back his workers but the Joint Board threatens to take away the cutters if the operators and finishers are returned to their jobs.

Sigman Would Disrupt Union.

In the case of certain contracting shops, where the whole shop refuses to answer the call of the Joint Board to attend a shop meeting, the Joint Board is reporting to the jobber that this is not a union shop any longer and if he deals with it he is violating his agreement with the union.

"Such are the tactics President Sigman uses after he has announced to the world that he will ask the employers not to penalize workers for last week's stoppage," says Louis Hyman. "The employers want the workers to work; the Joint Committee of Action wants the workers allowed to work—all workers regardless of whether they side with the Joint Committee in this fight, or not. But the Joint Board is striving to take jobs away from everyone who will not give them support and pay them dues. They will use every sort of terrorism to gain their ends. But instead of gaining what they want they only make enemies for themselves both inside the union and out.

Most of the employers are willing to live up to their agreement with the union. It is only the Joint Board officials' same old policy of looking out for themselves first and the workers last, that is creating the present difficulties in the industry.

"Most of these difficulties we expect to have straightened out very soon. As to the troubles within the union, their settlement depends entirely on when the union officials are ready to comply with our demands."

Pressers Meet.

The Group of Progressive Pressers of Local 35 have called a general membership meeting for Thursday, August 27, in Webster Hall right after work.

At the last regular membership meeting of Local 35 this progressive group rolled up a large vote against the Joint Board resolution and voiced very strongly the sympathy of a large portion of the members with the Joint Committee of Action.

Thursday's meeting will discuss plans for further co-operation with Locals 2, 9 and 22 in their fight against the corrupt officials of the union

SCHEME TO GET U. S. INTO TALK ON WAR DEBTS

Finds Favor at London Anglo-French Meeting

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The question whether the United States cannot be brought into the Anglo-French war debt conversations to the end that a tri-partite agreement might be made for the liquidation of allied liabilities has entered without delay into the discussions which are being continued today between Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and M. Caillaux, French finance minister.

The questions of how the United States may be brought into the parleys is being broached so cautiously that probably soon after this is in type, there will be the usual diplomatic denials.

Nevertheless it is understood today that M. Caillaux and Churchill entered immediately yesterday into lengthy discussion of the feasibility of asking the United States to come into the parleys.

Ask U. S. to Come In.

While no decision was reached as to whether the United States shall be invited immediately to join the parleys it was said that the French minister and the English chancellor were of one mind that American participation would expedite a settlement, first of the question of France's debt to England and secondly, a general adjustment of the whole problem of international war debts.

Conference Marking Time.

Little progress is being made in the parleys. Both parties to the conversations seem to be marking time. It seems to be marking time. It seems to be already determined that a final settlement of the French debt to England cannot be made in advance of the French settlement with the United States to be undertaken in Washington next month. The French adhesion

(Continued on page 3)

HAIL 35 CLOTH STRIKERS INTO POLICE COURT

Amalgamated to Show Pickets Not "Violent"

Thirty-five members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, part of the 800 striking employes of the J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring Company, will appear in the municipal court at city hall this morning to answer to charges of violating the Cuthbertson "peaceful picketing" law.

These strikers were taken off the picket line at 847 West Jackson boulevard during the last few weeks, and thrown into jail by the police on the complaint of the tailoring company.

This is the first time a case has come before the courts where an employer charges strikers with violation of the law which allows picketing. In order to prevent the strikers from warning away strikebreakers, the company has made numerous charges of "assault" and "disorderly conduct," aimed to establish that the picketing is "violent."

Attorney Ryan, for the Amalgamated, will show that the picketing is lawful and that no violence was indulged in except by the police. The case will be heard in room 1106, city hall, before a jury.

Radio Experts Elated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A revolutionary advance in present day methods of radio reception has been obtained thru the new high power experimental broadcast tests now in progress from station WGY, Schenectady, experts of the department of commerce believed today.

British Accept Peking Bid.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The foreign office today formally accepted the invitation from the Chinese government at Peking for Great Britain, to send representatives to the customs conference to be opened in Peking October 26.

EVERY N. Y. DAILY WORKER AGENT BE AT MEETING, MONDAY NITE

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—New York DAILY WORKER Agents will hold a most important meeting next Monday evening, August 31, at eight o'clock, at 108 East 14th street, to make arrangements regarding the DAILY WORKER excursion to take place just one week later, and decide on plans for the future.

Every branch of the Workers Party and Young Workers League in Greater New York, and every shop nucleus should be represented at this meeting, as the tickets for the DAILY WORKER excursion will be distributed there.

According to unanimous vote of the last DAILY WORKER agents' meeting every DAILY WORKER agent wishing to go on the excursion MUST attend a DAILY WORKER agents' meeting.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER

LEWIS TRYING TO STAVE OFF STRUGGLE WITH THE OPERATORS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 25.—With but five days remaining before the expiration of the present anthracite coal agreement, secret meetings between miners and coal operators were reported here today in an effort to stave off the expected strike on September 1.

These informal conferences have attained no more success than the official negotiatons broken off three weeks ago at Atlantic City.

The ten per cent wage increase and the "check off" continue to be the center of heated discussion, with both sides refusing to retreat an inch on their stand.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is continuing his conference with members of the miners' representatives. He declined to divulge the nature of these meetings.

Convention Hears Report on Daily Worker

The following is a report on the DAILY WORKER made by Comrade William F. Dunne, editor, at the Workers Party convention:

• • •

The nineteen months of experience we have had with our daily organ has enabled us to collect innumerable practical instances from which to judge the way to build and stimulate our press into what Comrade Lenin said it should be, the collective organizer of the party and of the masses.

These experiences have been of many kinds and in almost every field of mass activity, ranging from our national election campaign, thru campaigns against the trade union bureaucracy, to that of spokesman of thousands of workers engaged in the struggle with the bosses, dealing with the smallest item of shop and job news and daily experiences of the working class. Now what do these experiences show?

First, that our press, particularly our daily paper, the DAILY WORKER, is very far from being a mass press. Second, that our party as a whole and a majority of the comrades, I think, do not as yet realize the important function of the Communist press and do not as yet understand the mighty weapon that the Communist press is in every field of party activity.

Now, why is our press not a mass press? Well, the answer of course is easy if one wants to be formal. We can say that it is because our party is not a mass party. But this is an evasion of the real issue and it is only by a clear and merciless criticism of our press, an appraisal of its weaknesses and shortcomings as well as substantial appreciation of its strong points and its services to the labor and revolutionary movement that we can arrive at the correct answer to this question. The party organs have not as yet accustomed themselves to using the DAILY WORKER as their principal weapon in every struggle. The party as a whole and individual comrades, have not as yet realized that it is jost as much the duty of Communists to write for their press as it is for them to read it.

There are innumerable instances of both of these weaknesses I have mentioned. Let me cite a few, and I hope that the comrades when I pick out

(Continued on page 3)

BERRY BOUGHT A FARM WITH UNION FUNDS

Worships "Gobbo" the God of Good Luck

This is the eleventh of a series of articles exposing the crooked career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

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Article XI.

Besides being an industrial magnate "Majah" George L. Berry can also lay claim to being a farmer. Berry "borrowed" $12,000 from the International treasury. According to the auditor's report made in 1919 Berry still owed that money to the Union. Later on the indebtedness was assumed by the Clinchfield Hydro-Electric Company, another one of Berry's handy institutions, which was alleged to be owned by the international union. This was a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Berry's farm is five hundred acres in area and much of the labor done on the farm is supplied by the union and most of the supplies and materials used are purchased with union funds. Berry was in the habit of stabling his live stock in the barn and feeding it at the expense of the nlternational Union, and for this there has never beensany compensation.

Capitalist Minded Leaders.

When Communists say that the labor fakers have a vested interest in the capitalist system, they are not merely using a figure of speech. There is no doubt about it. The workers would be just as well served by the leadership of Henry Ford, Charlie Schwab, Judge Gary or John D. Rockerfeller jr. as they are by William Green, John L. Lewis, James Lynch or George L. Berry. The latter are just as capitalistically minded as the former, but they are not as wealthy. They believe in perpetuating the capitalist system, because under this social order they can get along very well, without rendering any useful service to society but living at the expense of the workers.

"Majah" Berry, was also a printer. He owned the Knoxville Printing Company. It is true his "Good Man Friday" Joseph Orr was also one of the incorporators. In 1910 the printing company was owned by the International Union. The Board of Directors, for reasons which they failed to divulge to the membership decided to discontinue the business. This was a golden opportunity for Messers Berry and Orr. It is said that opportunity knocks at least once on everybody's door. Berry is not hard of hearing. Not only does he hear the knock but he supplies the knocker. Messers Berry and Orr actually comprised the so-called Board of Directors which is in session whenever Berry happens to be

(Continued on page 6)

JAPANESE AIRMEN ARRIVED AT MOSCOW GET WARM GREETING

MOSCOW, Aug. 25— Two Japanese airplanes on a flight from Tokio to London arrived at Moscow today. The Soviet officials extended a warm welcome to the airmen. The flight began on July 25 and is the first of the kind ever attempted by Japanese.

RESOLUTION ON POLISH TERROR ADOPTED BY W. P.

Appeal Which Poland Cynically Denied

The following resolution on the Polish white terror was presented by B. K. Gebert, fraternal delegate from Polish section, W. P. of A., to the fourth national convention, Workers (Communist) Party, Aug. 21-25, 1925:

"Whereas, Three Polish workers, Gibner, Kniewski, and Rutkovski, have been sentenced to death for defending themselves from a murderous attack by the police; and

"Whereas, The death sentences given these brave workers mark the opening of a new offensive against the Polish working class even more brutal than that which filled the jails with workers and in which Lantsutsky, champion of the Polish workers, was saved from the gallows only by the united efforts of the labor and revolutionary movements of all countries; and

"Whereas, The Polish government, in its ceaseless warfare on Soviet Russia and the Polish workers and peasants, is acting as the tool of French and American imperialism; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America declares its revolutionary solidarity with the condemned comrades and the Polish working class, calls upon the American workers to protest against these atrocities and to unite with the workers of the world to save the lives of these victims of capitalist class justice; and be it further

"Resolved, That a telegram of protest be sent the American government, the Polish president and ambassador, and the Communist fraction in the Polish diet.

"Freedom for Gibner, Kniewski and Rutkovski!

"Freedom for the Polish workers and peasants!

"Down with the Polish terror government!

"Long live the international solidarity of the working class under the banner of the Communist International!"

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs

COMMUNIST CONVENTION HEARS REPORT ON THE PARTY PRESS; BIG DEMONSTRATION FOR UNITY

The demonstration which marked the opening of Monday's session of the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party over the determination of unity in the party against all possibility of a split, as told in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, was followed by the reading of communications.

A telegram was read from an assembly of Communists at a picnic in Cleveland, Ohio, urging unity of the party and asserting the purpose of those sending the message to work for unity within, to carry on objective work outside the party.

Appeals were read from Comrades Candella and Presi concerning disciplinary measures taken against them, also from the South Slavic Bureau against the seating of Comrade Fisher as fraternal delegate. All were referred to the appeals committee.

Communications were read from the Mothers' League of Massachusetts and the United Workers' Co-Operative Association of Beacon, N. Y. A communication from Comrade Fisherman contesting the seating of Comrade Lowrie was referred to the credential committee.

Honor Polish Victims.

The convention was notified by the chair that the three comrades, Knievski, Rutkovski and Gibner, members of the Communist Party of Poland, whose death sentence by drumhead court martial the convention had protested at its first session, had been executed by the Polish white guard government.

By unanimous agreement the convention assembly arose and stood silent as a mark of grief for the death of these comrades and of honor to their memory.

Organization of Convention Rules.

The convention then began consideration of the rules and the order of the subjects upon the agenda. Comrades Lovestone, Cannon, Statchel, Bittelman, Ballam, Weinstone, Manley, Minor, Bimbo, Kruse taking the floor to propose or argue changes in the agenda or the composition of committees.

The proposals of Comrade Ballam upon the time allotted for reporters upon subjects of the agenda and to elect two secretaries, one for the minority and one for the majority, for the convention were defeated 40 to 21.

Officers and Committees.

As permanent officers of the convention the following were nominated and those receiving the higher vote elected: For chairman, Foster, 40, Gitlow, 21; for vice-chairman, Weinstone, elected without opposition; for secretary, Baker, 40 votes; Benjamin, 21; for assistant secretary, Grecht, 40 votes, Benjamin, 21.

The committee on reorganization and constitution, consisting of 13 members, was finally composed as follows: 8 majority, 5 minority as follows: Proposed by majority, Cannon, Abern, Hathaway, Bell, Burman, Lowrie, Karath and Sjoman; proposed by minority, Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Ballam, Jakira and Zelms.

The resolutions committee was elected with five from the majority and three from the minority as follows: Dunne, Johnstone, Owens, Sullivan and Levine; minority, Weinstone, Bedacht and Minor.

Askeli Speaks.

Comrade Askeli being present, he was given the floor by rule of the motion deferring his speech from the previous day. He explained briefly that he had not been "hiding" the day previous, but was working at his editorial tasks at his hotel for the Tyomies. In regard to his article, which had been subjected to the severest criticism, he alone was responsible. He contended that altho there may have been errors in the style and working of his article, the theoretical line was thoroly Communist. In answer to a question upon his position in regard to the resolution of the

(Continued on page 3)

CHINESE BOYCOTT OF BRITISH PORT IS CAUSING WORRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON—Dispatches from Hong Kong state that the English population of that British controlled port are becoming very much concerned over the Chinese boycott of the concession. British business interests held a mass-meeting and demanded of their government an ultimatum to China threatening a British navel blockade of Canton unless the boycott is lifted. British business is at a standstill in Hong Kong.

TRY TO BLUFF MINERS; TALK 'SUBSTITUTES'

John Hays Hammond in Grand Stand for Bosses

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—"I have no fear of an anthracite strike," said John Hays Hammond, former chairman of the United States Coal Commission. "Two years ago I told John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that I would defy him to call a strike. I said to him: 'Mr. Lewis, you are an intelligent man. You can call a strike, but if you win you will lose, because you will find there will be no anthracite market left.'"

John Hays Hammond is in New England working for the gas and coke companies, who are taking advantage of the present coal situation to propagandize for anthracite substitutes. "If Lewis calls a strike," Hammond said, "I don't think the miners would stay out; they would go into the nonunion mines to find work."

At the same time that Hammond made the above statement for public consumption, the word from Philadelphia was that the miners and operators are more estranged than ever. Last minute efforts are being made by the business interests in the anthracite field to effect a settlement and Lewis has obliged the conciliators to the extent of going to a conference called to find means of stopping the strike. But the men in the anthracite fields are firm and have no intention of backing down. Lewis is in constant telephone communication with the coal fields and there is no indication that he will so far defy the rank and file sentiment among the miners as to accede an inch of the demands.

The capitalization of the substitute bluff by Hammond and the coke companies will have no effect on the anthracite miners, who know very well that anthracite is an industrial necessity. Nevertheless, Coolidge at Swampscott has given his support to the propaganda by stating he hoped the use of substitutes and the refusal of consumers to pay high prices would in any case make the strike of short duration. The president seems to be at the end of his rope and is looking forward to a strike resignedly.

HEAD OF NEW YORK FEDERATION OF LABOR FORCED TO ADMIT DAWES PLAN RECRUITS U. S. JOBLESS ARMY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 25.—The Dawes plan is responsible for the wave of unemployment in this country, James P. Holland, president of the federation, was forced to confess at the opening of the convention of the State Federation of Labor here today, in a report which also reiterated demand for passage of a child labor law.

Holland charged Germany is paying her reparations in goods which are being dumped on the American markets with large profits to international financiers and a resulting decrease activity in American manufacturing establishments.

On the child labor amendment, he said:

"Need for such a national law grows with every day that delays its enactment, and New York state should not be denied its proper place as a ratifying state by the machinations of disloyal partisans hooked up with profit-taking debauchers of child labor. Children of tender ages are being dwarfed and deformed by long work days and dangerous employment, and deprived of education in a number of backward states, where the whip of greed is the ceptre of authority."

DELEGATES IN RUSSIA TAKE PART IN RITE

Workers' Delegations Impressed by Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 25.—Today the German workers' delegation visited sanatoria and workers' rest homes in the neighborhood of Baku. The delegation then visited the peoples' commissariat of Aserbaidjan and had a discussion upon the general situation. After a session of the Trade Union Council of Aserbaidjan in which the question of the trade union movement was discussed, the German delegation laid a wreath upon the grave of the 26 murdered Baku commissars.

Declare Solidarity.

The delegation addressed a declaration to the workers of Aserbaidjan, in which they stressed particularly the successes which have been achieved. "The German workers strive to reach the situation in which the Russian workers are today. The soviet government is the only possible government in the Soviet Union. You acted correctly when you drove out your own and the foreign capitalists."

Max Brose presented the greetings of the workers of Berlin-Brandenburg and declared that the workers of Germany would follow the example of the workers in the Soviet Union.

Chinese Impressed.

The delegation of the Kuomintang party which is in Moscow under the chairmanship of Tzionau, has visited factories, shops, workers' clubs, kindergartens and rest homes. The delegation was interested chiefly in production, the intensity of labor and the situation of the workers. The leader of the delegation, Tzionau, declared: "We are convincing ourselves that in the Soviet Union the whole people take a part in the government.

"We attempt in China to mobilize the whole people around the Kuomintang party in the struggle against the national oppression and against the foreign imperialists. We hope that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union will render us assistance."

FIVE COLORED SOLDIERS KILLED AT CAMP GRANT

Negroes Suffered Agony with Fortitude

Six men were killed and twenty seriously injured in the explosion of a Howitzer gun today at Camp Grant during the practice of the Howitzer company of the eighth regiment, colored.

Captain O. A. Browning, former commander of a machine gun company overseas during the world war was one of those killed.

All of the injured were taken to the camp hospital for treatment, and then transferred to the Swedish-American hospital in Rockford.

The colored troopers, despite their terrible wounds, several of them having shoulders and legs torn, acted like stoics.

Chicago Printers Win.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Chicago eliminated St. Louis today in the Union Printers' International League baseball championship. The score was 9 to 3. Hucher, of Chicago, was the star, getting four hits out of five times up. Urie pitched well for the winners.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WORKERS HELD IN CAPITALIST DUNGEONS

BERLIN, Germany.—The number of the political prisoners in the capitalist countries and their colonies is the following:

Germany	7,000
Poland	6,000
Italy	6,000
Bulgaria	4,500
Jugoslavia	3,000
Roumania	1,600
Baltic States	3,000
Spain	800
Greece	300
Occupied countries	7,000
India	15,000
Java	2,000
Corea	43,800
Total number of political prisoners	100,000

PUMPING AIR INTO CRUMPLED PARTY'S BLADDER

Socialists Get No Dough; No Members

(By L. P. R. Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. Harry W. Laidler of New York City, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy and the author of several books and pamphlets on industrial matters, is also said to be "one of the best informed men in the country on affairs dealing with the world of labor." This "well-known author and lecturer" spoke (under the auspices of the S. P.) on "the meaning of modern socialism" at Symphony Hall, this city, a few days ago. This "great attaraction" for those who earn their bread (without butter) by the sweat of their brow caused 90 people to come, see and—conquer, no—listen.

Debs Not the Drawing Card.

"A socialist sentiment," not Debs, was the drawing card at the Hollywood Bowl meeting on July 26th, said the chairman. And, in order to prove it, he wanted to know how many members of the S. P. were present; 17 hands went up. Two appeals were made for S. P. recruits—but nobody had enuf "socialist sentiment" to respond to the call for members.

Closed Pocket-Books.

The expenses of the meeting were $40.00, and the collection $10.80. How much sentiment there was in the collection box, besides those nickels and dimes, the writer is unable to say. But if the applause—or, rather, the lack of it—can be used as a yardstick for measurement in this connection, this small gift seems to mean so much—or, rather, little—cold cash—without any real socialist understanding, or revolutionary "sentiment," attached to it.

Russian Literature.

The only workers' government in the world, Soviet Russia, was handled with silk gloves by the speaker. Answering a question of an anarchist, Mr. Laidler thot, however, that it was "too much coercion" over there. These words caused some applause, of course, but about the only clapping of hands in evidence during this "reorganization" of a party—which everybody refused to join.

As to the sale of literature, the DAILY WORKER held up its end—and then some.

Fire Hits Mahomet's Tomb.

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25.—The famous mosque of Medina, containing Mahomet's tomb, has been damaged by fire of Wahabi tribesmen who are besieging the holy city. Several other mosques were reported destroyed or damaged by the bombardment of the tribesmen. The guerrilla warfare of the rebel tribe is becoming dangerous to foreign concessionaires.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

THE BOOKS OF A MASTER

LENIN

NO worker—AND SURELY NO COMMUNIST—can truthfully say he has a thoro grasp of Communist principles and practice—unless he has studied and learned them as put down in these classics written by our great teacher and leader—

V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)

State and Revolution	25c
Imperialism— Final Stage of Capitalism	15c
The Proletarian Revolution, or Kautsky, the Renegade	25c
Infantile Sickness, or "Leftism" in Communism	15c
Should Communists Participate in Reactionary Trade Unions	5c

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"The Source of All Communist Literature"

Hard Floor Workers Strike; Amalgamation Proposed in Angel City

L. P. RINDAL, Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 25.—It is not easy to get information, but some men of Hardwood Floorworkers' Union, Local No. 2094, are on strike. Demands, $10 a day and car fare; no piece work to be allowed in any shop. The strike assessment is 50 cents a day for those who work. The following are on the unfair list: Hammond, American, John Johnson, Acme, A. B. Rice, National, Bemis & Cowen, Woodhead, and Patten & Davies.

Amalgamation.

News came that the two Building Trades Councils of Sacramento, Cal., have agreed to amalgamate. This will take effect on September 10. Organizer Dale is now in this city, and the same step may be taken here. Anyhow, "Brother" Dale is "not a press agent," he says, "I am an organizer." The general belief is that he has received orders from headquarters in Washington to make certain investigations in Los Angeles.

Raise Initiation Fee.

The District Council of Carpenters has raised its initiation fee from $10 to $25.

Local 158 has acted favorably on it already. Local 563, Glendale, seems to have an awful job making its membership attend meetings and keeping them from scabbing. But organized scabbery goes on just the same all over in this paradise of the open shop.

NO HURRY IN DEPORTATION OF JOHN C. SCHEDEL

But Eternal Vigilance Is Liberty's Price

WASHINGTON.—Assistant Secretary of Labor Husband, in charge of deportation cases, informed the Federated Press on Aug. 21 that "there will be no hurry" in deciding whether John C. Schedel, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., shall be again deported. Husband had not received from his board of review its recommendation, following the hearing of an appeal from the American Civil Liberties Union, the previous day.

Schedel, a finisher in a piano factory, was secretary of the Ft. Wayne local of the socialist party when that local voted, in the fall of 1919, to join the new Communist party. He was born in Germany, but he had an American-born wife and the children, the youngest a baby. He was taken with thousands of others in the notorious Palmer "red raids" of January, 1920, and ignorantly waived the right of legal counsel. He was deported to Germany.

Wife Went Insane.

His wife went insane as a direct result of his being torn from the family. The baby died. Their four remaining children were distributed to charitable institutions and are now in school in custody of these institutions. Schedel tried repeatedly to return, in spite of the danger of imprisonment and new deportation. When finally he did reach Ft. Wayne, last October, he was immediately arrested on two charges—illegal entry after deportation, and illegal presence in this country. The department of justice, which issued the first warrant, has now quashed it, but the department of labor has relentlessly pursued its first course—to drive Schedel again from the family. Meanwhile his wife has recovered sufficiently to get employment as a laundress, and Schedel has been on bail. His old employer asks permission to keep him at work in the factory.

When the facts were recited to the board of review by Miss Isabel Kendig, for the Civil Liberties Union, Chairman Smelser remarked beligerently that "All decent Americans want people like this man thrown out. The only trouble about such cases comes from agitators."

Assistant Secretary Husband has indicated that he will carefully review the evidence, including the penalty paid by the family for the accident that Schedel was deported, instead of being sent to prison and later pardoned.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

ENGLISH LOSE MILLIONS AFTER CHINA SHIP BAN

Strikes Spread Despite Baldwin's Threats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, August 25. — England's business interests are losing several hundred thousand pounds sterling daily because of the boycott on Japanese and British ships declared by the Canton governmnet of China, and Britain's capitalists are clamoring for the government to take decisive action.

Austen Chamberlain has hurried back to London, cutting short his vacation, but he is afraid to use force, as the inevitable result would be a new wave of revolt thruout all China, he declares.

No Policy Stated.

The London Times editorially describes conditions in Hong Kong as "only too distressing, adding that "the effrontery of the Red government of Canton is hardly to be born." The Times states, however, that the government must "act warily."

Chamberlain has not yet declared his government's polcly with regard to the Chinese boycott. American vessels are not permitted to touch at Hong Kong, but must land merchandise intended for Canton at Shanghai, and transship it to Canton on Soviet Russian or Chinese boats. The Standard Oil, which uses Hong Kong as a shipping base, is especially hard hit.

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Five Thousand Strike.

SHANGHAI, China, August 25.—Five thousand laborers employed at the Commercial Press, the largest publishing house in China, have gone on strike, demanding a hundred per cent increase in wages.

The Chino-Japanese conference here has resulted in the calling of a Pan-Asiatic conference in Shanghai in April to discuss common interests. Kenbichi Inouye, a Japanese, is one of the leaders in the move for the conference. Thirty delegates, representing China, Japan, the Philippines, Persia, Siam and other countries will attend.

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Soviet Demands Hands Off.

MOSCOW, August 25.—The Soviet press is protesting against the hostile attitude of the English government toward China, and declares that the Baldwin regime is preparing to seize Canton, it is reported.

Icor Sends $15,000 to Soviet Russia for Jewish Colonization

NEW YORK.—What is termed the first contribution from the Jewish working masses in America for the Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia was made yesterday when the Icor (Society to Aid Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia), with headquarters in New York City at 112 East 19th St., cabled 15 thousand dollars to the All-Russian Ozet in Moscow, a social organization in which are represented all elements of the Russian Jewery as well as the American Joint Distribution Committee.

Money From Workers.

According to information from the headquarters of the Icor, the money sent is the first result of its national campaign, which was started after the national conference, on May 1, 1925. The money was raised through contributions from various Landsmanshaften, unions, Workmen's Circle branches and other organizations, as well as thru the sale of shares of the Icor Holding Corporation, which is incorporated under the laws of New York State. The Icor has an agreement with the Ozet, according to which the latter is the representative of the Icor in its colonization work in the Union of the Socialis: Soviet Republic, and in conducting the credit operations with the colonists in accordance with the instructions of hte Icor.

The Fall campaign of the Icor will start in September and will be carried thru by the local Icor committees, which are functioning in 65 cities all over the United States and Canada.

Human Muscle Gets Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(FP)—More and better machinery, and not the tariff wall, is what keeps American business profitable as compared with foreign industry, says an expert for the National Association of Manufacturers. He has predicted that even in the American Federation of Labor forces a cut in the textile tariff, the American industry will still hold its own.

Samuel Vauclain, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, recently wrote this expert that the 11,000 men employed by his company perform—with the aid of machinery—as much work as would be done by sheer muscular exertion by 135,000 men. Figuring on $4 a day as the wage for his 11,000 men, Vauclain showed that the labor cost of production in this country, measured in wages for mere muscle, was less than almost anywhere else in the world.

World Labor Is Turning its Eyes, More and More, Toward the Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the eyes of world labor are drawn toward the Union of Soviet Republics more than ever. The powerful magnetic attraction will continue to grow as the days pass. Not entirely because of England's fear of Soviet influence in China or Egypt, of the French dread of Bolshevik propaganda in Syria or Morocco, nor because the United States government strives to make Soviet Rule the target of its endless attacks. The new attraction in the Soviet Union, that must open wide the eyes of the world labor, is the dawning era of construction, the next era in the struggle toward Communism.

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The international auto reliability test tour from Leningrad to Tiflis and return may be quickly forgotten in the busy days ahead. But its significance must be apparent to all as the cars drive across the red half of the European continent, the news of their progress being cabled to all the world. In the words of the American, J. M. Nilis, driving a three-and-a-half ton auto truck, "We got more flowers enroute than if we had been a president's funeral."

The American auto truck driver spoke better than he knew. Those flowers might fittingly be considered as so many nails driven in the coffin that contains the last remnants of the capitalist social order in the Soviet Union, accompanied by the last dwindling hopes of the disappearing bourgeoisie. They are nails driven in the coffin of world capitalism as well.

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For this triumphal tour with two Soviet trucks that had started sixth and seventh from Leningrad, but arrived first and second in Moscow, opens up new vistas for the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

Parades, banquets, firework displays, torchlight processions and demonstrations, at which the whole population turned out as at Novgorod, all along the route, giving living testimony to the enthusiasm of Russian liberated labor that sees the day of rapid transportation and good roads just ahead, something of which it did not dare to dream under czarism.

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And out in the tens of thousands of Soviet villages the "Ilyitch Lamp" arrives to shed its glow over the hitherto dark lives of the peasants, the herald of the "electrification" of the rural districts. The peasants have named the electric light after Lenin's middle name, the electric light symbolizes the coming of labor-saving devices that will lift the heavy burden of toil from the shoulders of the peasantry, calling the machine age to their relief.

In the Soviet Union electric light; heat, power, up-to-date methods of transportation, all labor-saving devices are not new means for exploitnig the masses, as in the United States. They are not instruments in the hands of great monopolies to plunder the many and reap profits for the few.

Labor-saving devices become the "open sesame" to days of leisure and an enjoyment of life, not the cause of a growing army of unemployed, with multitudes of jobless fighting each other for jobs.

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It all depends on who owns. In the Soviet Union the workers and peasants own and control and therefore enjoy. In all capitalist lands the few bandits of big business own and control and are the masters of men, driving the masses into new wars, into periods of depression or exacting toil as the fortunes of capitalism dictates; masses always bending under the lash.

Labor thruout the capitalist world is watching labor in the Soviet Union because it, too, wants to stand erect and face the sun of the new day. That is why world labor today, more than ever, turns its eyes toward the Soviet Union.

SYRIANS, IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FROM FRENCH YOKE, BOMBARD CITY OF SUEIDA; INVADERS' LOSSES 2,000

LONDON, August 25.—The Druses, in rebellion against the French administration in Syria, are bombarding Sueida, manned by a French garrison and guerilla warfare continues, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Damascus.

The total French killed is estimated at 2,000, a figure many times in excess of the number admitted in French official circles.

LONG ISLAND R.R. EXPLOITS YOUTH COLLEGE LABOR

Work 7 Days a Week, Pay $3.40 a Day

By ESTER LOWELL

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, August 25. — Where does the Long Island railroad get all the extra help to handle the hordes of summer beach commuters and where do these men, most of them boys, go in winter? Hundreds of young men, some of them from schools who want only vacation jobs and many others hoping to get a chance at a permanent railroad job thru the summer experience, are taken on by this railroad operated as a part of the Pennsylvania railroad system.

"They can't get everyone to work for the road at $3.40 a day," one of the ticket collectors with five years' experience on the road remarked. He is now getting about $50 a week when the mileage rate is added to his daily rate. He works anywhere from 6 to 16 hours a day, long and short runs. For every mile over 146 put in he gets ¾c. and he claims that he average $1 a day on mileage.

Seven Days a Week

Seven days a week is demanded by the job and a day off is given only by request. The worker starts as guard at $3.40 a day and most of the summer extra boys never get beyond this status. The end of summer sees the end of their jobs on the Long Island. Those who stay work up to trainman and then to collector and may join the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Those who stay long enough may ultimately become conductors and join their brotherhood. The company gives a pension when the worker reaches 70 and has served his proper years, "but you ought to be dead then anyway," the collector said.

Boys working the summer trains ought to make $60 to $75, not weekly, but every two weeks; $30 to $37.50 a week! Some of the workers raised from guards to trainmen during the summer are forced back to guard status after the rush is over. If any worker misses a single train he loses 5 to 10 day's pay. There is no lounging room for the men, although they often have to wait hours between runs. If they go upstairs in the Pennsylvania station to rest in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, they are likely to miss their trains.

Owned by Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania railroad does not formally state that it owns the Long Island, but Samuel Rea is president of both companies and they have four other directors or officers in common. The Long Island R. R. is operated as part of the Pennsylvania system and its mileage in counted with that of the larger railroad. Among the men working on the line there is less recognition of unity, according to the collector. A Pennsylvania worker will not ride a Long Island worker on his pass and vice versa. The two companies are trying to arrange for the Long Island's payment of a much increased rental for its accomodations in the Penn Station so that higher commutation fares will be warranted.

Although much of the Long Island road is electrified, the train operators and engineers are practically all organized in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The company union system used by the Pennsylvania in some of its departments has not been foisted on Long Island workers yet.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

FAIRY TALES

for

WORKERS CHILDREN

by

Herminia Zur Mühlen

Translated by IDA DAILES

Color Plates and Cover Designs by
LYDIA GIBSON

UPTON SINCLAIR
Well known novelist says:

"They are painful and moving stories which show us the state of spiritual anguish through which the German people are passing. They deserve to be known to the American public, and I am very glad that the "Daily Worker" is bringing them out."

THE AUTHOR
writes from Germany:

Very many thanks for sending me the fairy tales. I was pleased to get them and to see how splendid the book looks and how nicely it is translated and illustrated.

"There is no propaganda book so suitable for the children of class conscious labor men and radicals as the "Fairy Tales for Workers Children."
—Federated Press

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SCHEME TO GET U. S. INTO TALK ON WAR DEBTS

Finds Favor at London Anglo-French Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

to this point of view is accepted without question.

It has had a tendency to throw the whole discussions here into a circle—whether France should settle with England before Caillaux approaches the United States or whether the United States should first disclose her own terms of settlement to France.

To get out of this circle, therefore, it is but natural that Churchill and Caillaux should ask each other whether a way cannot be found to widen the discussions so as to include the counsels of the United States.

At the conclusion of his conference with Churchill, Caillaux hurried away in a waiting automobile to keep his luncheon agreement at the French embassy. He said merely that he would resume his conversations with the chancellor of the British exchequer after the luncheon.

Get Houghton to Lunch.

Always there is the important part which the social amenities play in these gatherings of the political leaders of the nations. And the luncheon at the French embassy today at which the ambassador, M. De Fleuriau had as his guests not only Caillaux and Churchill, but American Ambassador Houghton as well.

One only needs to recall the importance which Houghton's mere presence at a similar official luncheon assumed a fortnight ago when the Briand-Chamberlain conversation over the German security pact were in progress, to understand the opportunity which today's gathering will afford for the sounding out of Houghton by Churchill and Caillaux.

British Are Willing.

At the foreign office it was said Britain would welcome a three power debt conference along the lines which British and French leaders are discussing here altho doubt was frankly expressed whether the United States would come into such negotiations.

Before Churchill and Caillaux resumed their conversations today Caillaux had a conference at the French embassy with Montago Norman, governor of the Bank of England. There for twenty minutes the French financial wizard and the head of Britain's great banking institution discussed the possibility of extending English credit for the stabilization of the French franc. This was in reality, the discussion in more definite terms, of a subject talked about last night when Caillaux and Norman sat side by side at dinner in the French embassy.

Caillaux Confers With McKenna

French Finance Minister Caillaux went to the financial district this afternoon where he had a conference with Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of the exchequer, and chairman of the Midland bank, the biggest banking combination in England. He also conferred again with Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England and other banks, broaching to both financiers the desirability of a tri-partite debt conference which would include the United States.

While Downing street is in favor of such a conference, the foreign office has let it be known that Britain would desire that the initiative be taken by either Paris or Washington.

Thinks Meeting Significant.

The London Star commenting on the presence of the American ambassador at the luncheon at the French embassy along with Caillaux and Chamberlain, the British minister, said this evening: "It is impossible to avoid the significance in this association of the three greatest powers in the world gathering around the luncheon table at the height of critical international negotiations."

When the Franco-English negotiations started yesterday it was understood Churchill would ask Caillaux to pay 20,000,000 pounds a year; and Caillaux was prepared to counter with an offer of 10,000,000 pounds annually.

British For Concessions.

Today it was reported that Churchill was willing to scale down the British demands to 15,000,000 pounds, and that Cailleaux would meet this proposal with an offer of 12,000,000 pounds.

As a basis of compromise seemed possible on the total of annual payments on the French debt to Britain, a new snag was seen over the question of how much of that sum could be satisfied out of France's share of receipts from Germany under the Dawes plan.

Caillaux was said to have suggested that two-thirds of the annual payments come from the Dawes receipts, while Churchill was not willing to accept more than one-third. This situation, however, was generally expected to be solved by a "fifty-fifty" compromise.

The most knotty problem, however, is expected to develop over Caillaux's reported request for a moratorium of ten years dating from the signing of the Anglo-American funding agreement.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Convention Hears Report on Daily Worker

(Continued from page 1)

certain districts will not say that I am doing this for factional reasons. I will try to be just as impartial as possible.

Holding Up Good News.

One of the most interesting proofs of the lack of understanding of the role of the Communist press and its relation to the party was disclosed in a very important struggle on the Pacific coast, a struggle important not so much because of the number of our comrades that were involved or in the numbers of non-party workers involved, but because it was an instance of the correct application of Communist tactics in the trade unions and was a continuation in the Pacific coast labor movement of the struggles that we have been waging in much larger and more important industrial centers.

I refer to the expulsion of our comrades from the Seattle Central Labor Council on the grounds that they were members of our party and to their successful fight for reinstatement. It was a week or ten days after the attack had been made on our party by the trade union bureaucracy in this important city on the Pacific coast before the DAILY WORKER received one word or one line about the struggle from the comrades involved and it was necessary for the editors of the DAILY WORKER to send a number of urgent telegrams before we could get our own comrades to tell us what was happening. We carried the news, of course, as well as we could, but we were compelled to rewrite the news of this clear-cut Communist struggle was not then the realization that these struggles are not local ones and cannot be localized but that it is just as important and sometimes more important that we carry the news of these local struggles to the hundreds of thousands of workers in other centers. And only thru the Communist press can the correct stories and interpretation of these struggles be had.

Another instance: In the city of New York—and I speak now of the present, not only of the past, and I can only hope that I am not describing the future. It is almost impossible to secure from the New York comrades stories of the struggles of the workers in New York. It appears to me that the New York party looks upon the Communist press, our official organ, at least as something having but little connection with the struggles of the workers outside of our party and particularly neglect to report to us the struggles of workers in which our comrades are not taking part. We get plenty of reports from New York of mass meetings about to be held and what the speakers said at these mass meetings, and speaking for, I think voicing the unanimous opinion of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER, it is impossible to tell from these stories whether the speakers spoke to themselves or to several hundred workers. In the struggle of the needle trades a short time ago, in the millinery trades I believe it was, or of the waist makers, from 20,000 to 25,000 workers being involved, it was five days before we could get any news except what we rewrote from the New York Times. The same thing has been true of dozens of other happenings, and so far as the ordinary routine daily events of the lives of the workers in the shops and factories is concerned, there is no evidence in our press that the New York comrades understand that it is out of these struggles that are welded the broad class struggle. These small struggles for jobs, conditions, wage increases, etc., these struggles develop into the armed struggle for power.

Circulation Weakness.

In Boston the party was conducting, or attempting to conduct, a campaign against wage cuts in the textile industry. It also had a shoe campaign on, a campaign in the shoe industry. Comrade Minor was sent into the textile field and he sent to the DAILY WORKER a number of very well written stories describing in detail the conditions of the workers in the industry, the assaults made upon them by the textile bosses, the attitude of the state authorities in the struggle, etc., just the kind of stories calculated to interest workers facing a slash in their wages and confronted with the need for a struggle against them. But, comrades, I am inclined to believe that the only workers in the textile industry who know that the DAILY WORKER carried these stories are those to whom Comrade Minor talked in a few mass meetings. It was impossible, even after repeated effort, to get the Boston comrades to take a number of issues of the DAILY WORKER or a special edition built around the struggles in the textile industry for distribution in their district, and so far as benefit to our party was concerned received thru the DAILY WORKER the trip of Comrade Minor and the trouble the DAILY WORKER went to to chronicle the struggles of the textile workers was absolutely wasted due to the fact, of course, that the Boston comrades did not understand the role of the party press, its relation to the party, and their relation towards it.

Now, the record everywhere is not as bad as this, however. In these same districts and in other districts there have been special distributions of the DAILY WORKER, special editions based on some issue the working class was interested in, some struggle in which they were engaged.

In Detroit, for instance, the comrades made a number of distributions, one of them reaching the total of 20,000 in the automobile industry, but these special campaigns, this concentration of effort for a few days on one particular issue, while it helped our press, while it stimulates the interest of the workers in our press and gives our comrades experience in distributing and using our press, nevertheless is not the kind of work or the method by which a real mass Communist press is built. The building of a Communist press is a year-around task, a task for every day and for every Communist, and I think one of the weaknesses of the circulation of our press is exactly that criticized in the thesis on the Bolshevization of our press, that there is too much specialization or a tendency that way, that once an agent of the DAILY WORKER is appointed in a certain city the other comrades are only too willing that he should have all the work of distributing, circulating, building the Communist press in that district.

Reasons for Small Circulation.

We should try, I think, to inculcate in our party the fixed idea that the Communist press is the care of every comrade and that no communist will go to any kind of a working class meeting unless he is supplied with copies of the official organ of the party.

But the small circulation of our press, its lack of influence in the labor movement, the general mass movement of the American working class, cannot be ascribed to mechanical weaknesses in circulation or even to the lack of understanding of the role of our press by many of the comrades. Our press itself has certain weaknesses, altho I think that in the last year some of these weaknesses have been corrected somewhat. Nevertheless, there are some of them remaining to constitute an obstacle between us and the masses. What are some of these difficulties? In the first place, I think that our press has the effect in many instances of frightening away many workers who might otherwise be interested. I think that the small numerical strength of our party, the desperate struggle it is making for a position of power in the American working class movement, has the effect of making our press too flambouyant, too hysterical, at times too insistent, too loud and screaming. I believe, secondly, that the traditions of "yellow journalism" in America have not yet been entirely overcome in our press. I think there is too much of a tendency towards sensationalism, toward the picking out of issues that cannot be described accurately as working class issues. Third, I think there is too much tendency on the part of the comrades who contribute to our press to exaggerate, to fail in accuracy in recording the struggle of the workers, and that this more than anything else tends to discredit our press, to make workers doubtful of the statements, to weaken its influence.

Workers Are Critical.

And what is the process by which this is brot about? It is idle to say that workers are not critical in their reading. It is true that they may not be very critical of the capitalist press, but as soon as a worker discovers that the Comunist press is challenging the capitalist system he begins to read it very carefully. I want to tell you as the result of concrete experiences that a lack of accuracy in news stories of the struggles of the workers, exaggeration, wild statements, do more to drive workers away from our press than any other one thing.

Suppose, for instance, that we are chronicling a strike and we say that there are twice as many workers striking as are actually involved, and suppose we say that they are asking for a dollar when they are asking for a fifty-cent increase, and suppose we say that the bosses are using gunmen when the bosses are not, for some reason or other. Suppose we build a story in which the only accurate statement is that a group of workers are on strike. It doesn't make any difference how much you pledge your loyalty to their struggle. Those workers do not give a damn for your pledges. They look for facts. If these are not correct, they will doubt everything you say, and this, comrades, is recognized by the C. I. It has pointed out this error time and time again, and I hope that those comrades who feel moved from time to time to contribute to our press will bear this in mind.

One other reason why our press is not a mass press, why its influence is small, is that it is not a workers' press in the best sense of the word. Because the workers' press not only must be read by the workers, it must be largely written by workers. By this I do not mean professional journalists. The Communist International has spoken on this question as well and in all the parties of the C. I. those responsible for the press are as rapidly as possible developing groups and chains of workers' correspondents.

At the present time we have some 75 or 85 worker correspondents located in all the principal centers of the United States, about a third of whom are non-party workers. Within the next year we should try to quadruple this number. At present 50 per cent, perhaps two-thirds, of shop and job news and struggles of the workers is sent in by the workers themselves. We must make it a 100 per cent workers' paper. It is not sufficient that these news stories and this correspondence just be written by workers. There is no particular magic in having workers write for the press unless they write things that our press wants to record. The workers in this country are very badly infected with the virus of capitalist journalism. It is extremely disappointing at times to get contributions bearing all the earmarks of being bona fide expressions from workers, to find them dealing with things and questions that a Communist press cannot possibly deal with.

And so we must organize our worker correspondents, instruct them, bring them as close to the party as possible. We have tried to do this by three methods: by personal correspondence, the selection of contributors, casual contributors, who showed promise, and also by the appointment of members of the party. Second, by getting out a pamphlet containing instructions, and a short analysis of the role of the Communist press, its relation to the party and to the struggles of the workers. Third, by personal contact, lectures, instructions, etc.

Staff Close to Party.

As to the question of departmentalization. Most of the papers of the other Communist parties have been severely criticized by the Agitprop department because of too much departmentalization, bringing with it a tendency to pull these departments away from the party and the party life, to set up artificial distinctions and divisions between departments of the press. I think it is only fair to say that our press does not suffer to any great extent from this evil. I speak now of the English language press. I think the staff of the DAILY WORKER is probably more closely connected with the party and the party departments and the party life than any other stage of Communist journalists of the Comintern with the exception of the Russian Party itself. The reasons for this of course are not voluntary ones. It just happens that way to a large extent. The staff is small, our party is small, it requires the aid of every able and willing comrade, and the Communist journalists are therefore forced to take part in the activity of the party just as the other comrades do. They find it impossible to separate themselves from the party life. And I say very emphatically, I think that our official organ cannot be criticized on this point. This close connection of our press with the party life must be continued and strengthened.

A few words now on the connection between the editorial department and the circulation of our press. I have already pointed out how the press can be used in special campaigns of the party and where failures have been made in this respect, and I have said that these special campaigns are good, but the day-to-day work is what builds our press. I am convinced that with the increase in the number and the activity of our worker correspondents, with the closer linking of our party with the lives and struggles of the masses thru the reorganization of our party on the shop nuclei basis, with the realization that stories in the Communist press are not written to satisfy the ego of the writer but to acquaint workers with what is going on and the Communist interpretation of these struggles, our press will begin to develop very rapidly into a real mass press.

Reach Foreign-Born Workers.

The foreign language press is an important part of our party activity not only because of the language groups in our party, but because it is thru these language groups that we reach the foreign language speaking workers of America. If our foreign language press was developed only for the members of the party in this country, there is not a single one of the foreign language papers that should be kept in existence 24 hours longer. We strive to make our English language organ speak for our party all thru its struggles in every one of its departments and language sections.

I know that altho the foreign language press has been drawn closer to the party the last year and a half than ever before, that it carries more purely party material than ever before, that the foreign language press still suffers from a lack of centralization. And this lack of centralization is due partly to a lack of understanding of the role of the federations and partly to very severe mechanical obstacles. What we need, I think, from the editorial end, is a party press service that takes every day the best material in the DAILY WORKER and our other English language organs, collects other material, and sends it systematically and regularly to the foreign language press. At the present time our party press service is more or less spasmodic. There is no particular system. Sometimes good articles are sent out; sometimes bad ones. Sometimes there is one reason for sending out a certain article; sometimes there is another. What we need first of all is a centralized press bureau that will make, thru the connection of the foreign language press directly with our official organ, that organ the spokesman for every section of the party. Then there must be set up as a section of the Agitpop department, an editorial board or bureau that will follow closer the political lines of the foreign language press as well as that of our official organ, correct any deviation as soon as it appears and not allow these right tendencies, these deviations from the straight line of the Comintern, to become running sores in our party.

Aid in Our Campaigns.

In conclusion, the Communist press is the medium thru which our party speaks to its own members and to the working class and without a Communist press the voice of the party cannot be heard unless it be in a very feeble way. I think that it would have been impossible for our party to have carried on successfully any one of its major campaigns: anti-imperialism, the election campaigns, anti-Abramovitch campaign, against wage cuts, etc., if the DAILY WORKER had not taken the lead in these campaigns and in the resulting struggles. And I am certain that unless our English language organ grows just as rapidly in circulation as our party grows in numerical strength and influence, the party will find in spite of all its efforts in other fields—fields of education, reorganization—it will not be able to crystallize organizationally the tremendous energy the party put into every campaign to strengthen its position in the American working class movement, to make itself the leader of the American proletariat. Without revolutionary theory a revolutionary party cannot be born—cannot maintain itself. Without a Communist press voicing the correct Communist theory and linking that theory up with every problem of the working class life, a Communist party can do little except to stir up the mud in the foul pool of capitalism.

Comrade! When you go back to your districts, try to keep in mind that the press comes first of all; that it not only leads but it interprets and organizes—it builds—it stimulates and inspires the whole party and the whole working class. Without a Communist press, a mass press—a mass party is impossible, and without a mass Communist Party the proletarian dictatorship is impossible. We make mistakes but we are surely building, by following the lead of the Comintern, the press that prepares the way for working class victory.

FRENCH POLICE AT SHANGHAI ARREST MUNITION SALESMAN

SHANGHAI, August 25.— The French police this afternoon arrested four foreigners including Charles A. Krausch, an American, and seized arms and ammunition valued at $46,000.

The arrested men were about to sell the arms and ammunition, according to the French police, to an unidentified Chinese general.

WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION HEARS REPORTS ON THE PARTY PRESS

(Continued from page 1)

Superior Finnish branch, he said that the branch would speak for itself, he was not authorized and would not speak for anyone or any organization but only for himself.

Report Upon Daily Worker.

The presentation of the subjects upon the agenda then opened by Comrade Dunne reporting for the editorial department of the DAILY WORKER. Comrade Dunne's speech is printed elsewhere in this publication. Comrade Loeb reported upon the business management of the DAILY WORKER Publishing company.

Literature sales were increasing and should increase more. A beginning has been made of an American Communist literature with the popular "Little Red Library." Plans were made for the publication of the Lenin Library, of which six volumes, about one-third of Comrade Lenin's writings we expect to publish the coming winter. The machinery for printing is ours, and we ask a capacity task be given it. Financial and techinaci problems were dealt with at length and recommendations made for practical steps to increase the circulation of all sorts of Communist literature.

Engdahl Speaks.

Comrade Engdahl, reporting upon the editorial phase of the DAILY WORKER, stressed the building and Bolshevization of the press. We emphasize the class struggle, the socialists and other so-called labor papers obscure and minimise it. We stand alone as the spokesman of the real interests of the workers. The S. P. press treated the Indianapolis convention of the U. M. W. of A. as ordinary news. The DAILY WORKER, at that time just born, had taken a commanding position in the struggle at the convention.

So also in other struggles, all of them. The Chicago pressmen, for instance, had shown how hungry the masses are for Communist publications. Foreign writers were needed, which financial shortage had so far precluded. Better structural facilities were needed to take care that the readreaders we gained in various campaigns were not lost to the DAILY WORKER after the campaign, the strike or other activity was ended. We must teach the workers themselves to write of their conditions, and the building up of a host of worker correspondents would be the building up of the DAILY WORKER. The convention then adjourned until the evening session.

Olgin Reports Language Press.

Comrade Olgin then reported upon the foreign language press as follows:

Comrade Olgin's Report on Foreign Language Press.

It is unfortunate that the members of the Workers Party speak seventeen languages. The reorganization of the party, while bringing the comrades of the various languages into closer contact and while unifying the party as a whole, will not do away with the differences of language. The foreign language press will remain a potent means of organizing the workers of the United States and building the Workers (Communist) Party. The foreign language press is a means of combatting the nationalist influences of the immigrant bourgeois groups among the workers coming from the same country. It is therefore particularly important that the party take steps towards the Bolshevization of the foreign language press.

Many of the shortcomings of the press are due to lack of intelligent Communist forces, to lack of means and to difficulties of translating material into another language. However, many defects are a common occurrence in the foreign language press. Too much stress is being laid on the problems of one particular nationality, more than is justified by the requirements of class struggle propaganda, b) not enough attention is paid to the political life of the U. S.; c) struggle against imperialism does not occupy its proper place in our paper; d) the papers often keep within the confines of one federation, not enough participating in the broad life of the party as a whole; e) the problem of reorganization of the party receive only scant attention; f) while concentrating on those sections of the labor movement where one particular language group of workers is occupied, the papers often fail sufficiently to reflect and interpret the labor movement as a whole; g) campaigns for the DAILY WORKER are not vigorously conducted; h) the papers often live on clippings, and due to dryness are little attractive to the worker who is not a party member; i) fiction is often printed indiscriminately, without a choice of material which would be closer to the proletariat and without a Marxian interpretation of literature in the articles on literature; k) workers' correspondents are only seldom organized as a group in constant contact with the editors and under party supervision.

To remedy these evils, not all of which, of course, occur in the same paper and not all at the same time, and which are due to the federation structure of our party, this being an inheritance of the S. P., more centralization is necessary in management of the foreign language press by the C. E. C.

Comrade Olgin proposes the following measures:

1. A better news service.
2. A board of controls for the foreign language press under the direct supervision of the C. E. C.

These measures, however, in the opinion of the reporter, are insufficient in that the papers do not suffer from a lack of news as much as from a lack of Bolshevist editorial policy, and in that a board of control would only be able to correct errors after they were committed.

Comrade Olgin therefore, particularly stresses:

3. An editorial board for the language press to be appointed by the C. E. C. and to work under its direct supervision.

It will be the duty of the editorial board to supply the foreign language press with a short article commenting on every important event, these articles to be in the nature of editorials and their reprinting in every foreign language paper obligatory; b) with short and concise revues of the party life, their reprinting also to be obligatory; c) with an abbreviated version of all important party and C. I. documents giving the gist of them, as the reprinting of the authentic texts is often impossible in a small daily or weekly; d) with articles of a more general nature interpreting economic, social and political life here and abroad. This material, issued by the editorial board in a readable and lucid style and reprinted by the various editors as their own material, will unify the language press, will make it difficult for the individual editor to run articles contrary to those issued by the editorial board, and printed in his paper and will relieve the editors of a part of their present work, which is often excessive.

Other measures proposed by the reporter:

4. Periodical conferences of editors.
5. Organizing workers' correspondents.
6. Exchange of news of the activities of the various language papers.
7. To make it obligatory for editors and writers of party papers to actively participate in party life.

Lifshitz Speaks.

Comrade Lifshitz added to the report upon the language press covering much the same ground as Comrade Olgin, following which the floor was opened to five-minute discussions from Comrades Bimbo, Krumbein, Boich, Johnstone, Dozenberg, Bell, Wicks, Owens, Minor, Hayes and Zam. The C. E. C. reporters then summed up. Loeb, Olgin and Dunne speaking, whereupon the resolution of the press, as adopted by the parity commission was carried without a dissenting vote.

The convention then adjourned to reconvene the following day at 11 a. m.

* * *

Tuesday's opening session began, after an inspiring appeal from Comrade Poyntz and a few communications of minor importance, with the presentation of the report on anti-imperialist work by Comrade Gomez.

Gomez gave a general outline of the growth and development of American imperialism in all sections of the world—Europe, Asia, and particularly Latin America.

Leads to War.

Imperialism leads to military competition and directly to war. Militarism results from concentration of financial and industrial power. Sketching over the points of work done, Comrade Gomez accented the need, not of simple argument to prove the existence of imperialism, but to set masses into motion against it.

The work of the party had been but a beginning, yet a good beginning. The first real connection with the peoples oppressed by United States imperialism. The fight had begun upon the corruption of labor by imperialism by the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Connection had been made with Philippine elements by Comrade Wagenknecht resulting in five delegates to the Canton conference of marine workers.

Much Work Done.

Much work had been done in Latin America, Mexico, Cuba, the demonstrations in Costa Rica, Uruguay, Cuba, Mexico and Chile. The resources and time had been little, but the field is great. We propose a congress of anti-imperialism to be held in Argentina. The New Orleans marine conference was also a step in the course of this work.

The work in carrying out a campaign to oppose American imperialism in China and the far east. Throuout the country demonstrations had been held, wide distribution of leaflets had been carried on and contact of the highest degree of importance established with Chinese elements of the Kuomintang national revolutionary party.

Not Interested in War Game.

Comrade Wolfe, reporting for the minority, criticized the attitude of Comrade Gomez toward the work of the Mexican secretariat and several actions in which conflict had resulted.

The headquarters of the Anti-imperialist League should be in Latin America. Campaigns had been proposed for Latin America, such as a campaign of protest against the sending of the American fleet to the Pacific, in which Latin Americans were not interested. Criticizing the composition of the majority as a backward element. It could not formulate or carry out effective campaigns in this or in other fields. The speaker proposed certain measures to correct the errors he had charged.

JOHNSTON IS CONDEMNED FOR OUSTER ORDER

District Eight Makes Strong Protest

District Council No. 8 (Chicago) of the International Association of Machinists, at a meeting held last Monday night protested against a decision of the grand lodge that all members of the I. A. M. who are also members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Trades Union Educational League or the Young Workers League should sever their connections with those organizations within sixty days or suffer expulsion from the international union.

The only member of the international board who voted against the decision is Vice President Hannon, who was elected on the Anderson slate. Hannon was the only opponent of "B & O. Bill" that the machine was not able to count out.

Denounced Decision.

Several speakers denounced the decision as another attempt on the part of Johnston to disrupt the union. The Communists were praised as good union men. One speaker said that it was not the Communists who were breaking up the union, but William H. Johnston.

The delegates to the council were decidedly in favor of living up to the laws of the union which guarantee to every member the right to hold any political belief he sees fit.

District No. 8 of the International Association of Machinists is the largest in the country. It is strongly for Anderson and against Johnston.

School Buildings Not Safe.

Three out of every four school buildings in the country fail to measure up to the minimum requirements of law for safety and sanitation, says Secy. F. G. Stecker, American Federatio[illegible] of [illegible]ers.

HINDOOS PROTEST BRITISH MURDER REIGN IN CHINA

Offers Help to Chinese in Their Struggle

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted in a mass meeting held at Marysville, California, under the auspices of the Hindustan Gaddar Party, August 16, 1925.

Whereas, China is struggling to emancipate herself from the same exploiting system that has robbed India for a century and a half;

And, Whereas, the British imperialism is the leader of this exploiting system that has used Indian men and money for its own benefit to deprive one-fourth of the human race of its liberty;

And, Whereas, it is in the interest of humanity that British imperialism must be destroyed in order that the world may live in peace;

And, Whereas, joint action of all oppressed humanity is necessary to dethrone tyranny;

Therefore, be it resolved;

First—That we, the Hindustanees of California, in a mass meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Hindustan Gaddar Party, do hereby strongly protest the barbarous murdering of the Chinese workers and students at the hands of the British Indian police in China, and express our deepest sympathy for the cause of China which is the cause of us all; and we urge our fellow Indians all over the world to bring such pressure upon the British government as will compel it to withdraw its forces from China, and we ask all true Hindustanees to help the Chinese people in their present struggle.

Secondly—That the copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the press of India, China, and the United States.

GIRL STUDENTS REBEL AGAINST REACTIONARIES

Ministry of Education Branded Imperialistic

PEKING, China, Aug. 25—That the whole educational system of China is severely affected by the militancy of its students, the large majority of which have flung themselves into the struggle against foreign imperialism is exemplified in the brave resistance of the girl students of the Peking National Normal University against the imperialist leanings and harsh discipline of the school authorities and the ministry of education.

The rebel girls have held their school in a veritable state of siege since last May. The trouble began when the students attacked their American trained superintendent for her disciplinary measures and reactionary views. Six students were suspended. The girls then kicked out the principle and took over the school for themselves.

The ministry of education attempted to conciliate matters thruout July and August but the girls stood firm. The minister of education then ordered the school dissolved and threatened to cut off lights, water and food. The girls, however, with the assistance of male students from other schools held out.

Finally a police attack on the school, which resulted in the girl students being forcibly removed, broke the siege. But the fight is not over. The militant girls and the faculty have the suport of the student union and the radical teachers for a manifesto they issued announcing that they would no longer accept the direction of the ministry of education and denouncing its friendliness to the imperialist powers who are attempting to throttle China.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILROADS SWELLS BOODLE

Workers Must Retort by Union Solidarity

By LELAND OLDS.

The possibility of laying off 50,000 of the 160,000 workers employed on the railroads of Canada is a feature of the plan to merge the Canadian National with the Canadian Pacific railway. This appeals especially to the financial interests backing the attempt to eliminate a well operated nationally owned system.

Says the Wall Street Journal: "Slicing of labor costs, particularly operating labor, would be the most important item in savings resulting from merger. The Canadian National employs 100,000 and the Canadian Pacific over 60,000. Payroll of the National railways last year was $143,242,026, and the average number of employes 98,875, making the average annual labor cost per employe $1,448. Using the estimate that the two railroad systems comprising over 35,000 miles of road can be operated with about 110,000 instead of the approximately 160,000 now employed there would be a reduction of $71,400,000 in the labor costs."

Aside from the problem presented to the operating unions by this threat of wholesale layoffs the analysis is an unwitting boost for operation of railroads in one big national system under public control. No one questions the high efficiency of the Canadian National under Thornton. There would unquestionably be a similar saving if the Canadian Pacific entered the national system.

A similar authoritative estimate of the waste of money and manpower in the operation of the huge transportation system of the United States by scores of individual private corporations might stagger the private competitive ownership advocate.

SURGEONS STORE TOOLS IN BELLY OF PROGRESSIVE

Burns Dicks Agency Trailed Radical

By FRAPIESA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25.—The latest "Weekly News Letter" of the Better America Federation quotes the following paragraphs written by Fred R. Marvin, from New York Commercial:

"The government of the United States is capitalist in character and republican in form. Its affairs are directed by representatives chosen by the people.

"Stripped of all misunderstanding which is even too general among those who should know better, a capitalist government is that form of government which permits the individual to acquire, own, hold, transfer, enjoy, devise and bequeath property—any old kind of property, a wheelbarrow, an automobile, a broken down horse, a cattle ranch, a sack of potatoes, a farm, a bank, a home, a manufacturing plant, or a railroad system. And a capitalist form of government, further, is that form which brings to bear all its power to protect the individual in this right. That is the kind of a government you enjoy in the United States."

The B. A. F. sheet adds:

"Every sincere and loyal American should know and remember this. And be ever ready to uphold."

Right Definition of Property

Curiously enuf, Marvin, the New York Commercial and the B. A. F. do not know the difference between products of labor and property. Legally, property is paper title to something of value. It is apart from the object to which it gives ownership.

Philologically, property is theft. It is that which is made one's own. To appropriate means to steal, and was used in that sense by property class journals until Lenin triumphed in Russia. Philosophically, as proven by P. J. Proudhon, property is the theft of products of labor from the producers.

Americans know less of the language they use than any other people. Not more than one in 1,000,000 knows what such words as "radical," "conscience," etc., mean. That is why they are duped so easily. "You know what I mean," is their favorite phrase when expressing opinions.

The Word "Bolshevik."

Fred R. Marvin, New York Commercial writer, had a namesake in San Francisco, a printer, member of the Pressmen's Union. This Fred Marvin publicly avowed that he was a Bolshevist.

According to the Russian imperial dictionary the Russian word Bolshevist means one who believes in majority rule. In the times of the czars it was applied principally to Americans by Russians and usually with contempt. The government of the United States was called "Bolshevik" because it was understood to be a rule of the majority.

Of course, the United States government is not Bolshevik. It is capitalist. The United States is ruled by 20,000 bankers and their pals. As the B. A. F. plainly says, this government is of the capitalists, by the capitalists, and for the capitalists. Why mince words?

Marvin Suppressed

But Fred Marvin, the printer, called himself a Bolshevist in the popular meaning of the word. Attention of the Burns Detective Agency was called to his obstreperous conduct. This institution did a lot of work for the B. A. F.

Detectives followed Marvin and reported his movements. When they completed their service the confidential agents of the "better" organization acted. These agents operated thru the restaurants, hotels, etc., patronized by Marvin.

The hunted man became sick. He may have been handed a dose of ptomaine poison by a waiter or something else by a chambermaid. When he went to a hospital the confidential agents followed him and conferred with those in charge.

Marvin underwent a surgical operation. He was atrociously cut and was lucky to be able to get out of the hospital alive.

Escape and Sequel

He went to Portland, Ore., and secured employment. But he did not recover his health. An examination revealed a growth in his bladder, the seat of his former trouble. Another surgical operation was recommended.

The surgeons were astonished to find in Marvin a rubber glove, a sponge and one or two other articles, souvenirs of the San Francisco operation. These things were most probably for the purpose of identifying the work of the San Francisco surgeons—clever chaps, indeed.

After the removal of the foreign substances so scientifically inserted into his anatomy, Marvin recovered his health. It is likely that the San Francisco surgeons are still expecting their stipends.

Words, Words, Words

The Better America Federation, in a recent confession, said: "We do not injure lawabiding citizens." As it takes upon itself the privilege of deciding who are law-abiding, it admits that it injures those considered by it as not law-abiding.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

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III

Visit to the Union of Administrative and Commercial Employes.

A visit to the Russian Trade Union of Employes in Soviet and administrative institutions, generally, proved to be of great interest. On inquiry it was found that the post office employes were not included in the union, having a separate organization of their own. Clerks in various industries, such as transport, engineering, etc., are also outside this union, being attached to the union of the industry itself.

The unit of the organization is the shop, office, or store committee. These committees are formed wherever 50 or more are employed in the same establishment. Where less than 50 are employed, a shop delegate is appointed. Both the shop committee and shop delegate are responsible to the branch committee for the collection of contributions, and for reporting to the branch any complaint or nonfulfilment of agreements or decrees. The shop committee may or may not be a member of the branch committee and the same is true of the shop delegate.

In small towns and villages a general committee is elected to keep in touch with the branch and is responsible for the collection and remission of contributions. Every county, or province, as it is called in Russia, has a branch. These often cover a very large area and are much larger than the counties in Britain. All contributions from these large areas are remitted to the branch, which administers and keeps the records for all the district.

As already indicated, the branch takes all the contributions for the whole of the province or district it governs, and carries out completely the work of the union, except in special cases. The central body in Moscow takes a percentage of the branch income, varying from 5 to 25 per cent. In a few cases, where the area covered by the branch is very wide and scattered, it takes the whole of the contributions to administer it, and no percentage in this case is remitted to the central body. The contributions are paid monthly, it being the custom in Russia to pay salaries monthly, though an advance on the salary can be had, and is quite generally paid half-way through the month.

The function of the union is to see that the various Labor decrees are carried out, to secure collective agreement with employers for conditions better than the decree, where same is obtainable, and generally to watch over the interests of the members in that direction. But a very large part of the activity of this union, as in most unions in Russia, is to provide rest houses for their members, hospitals, education, and quite a number of other social things not generally within the scope of Trade Unions in Britain. The fact that minimum wages, maximum hours, and a wide range of Labor legislation is operating has set the unions free to take up and carry through work other than that which is customary in countries where the Trade Unions are of a purely industrial and defensive character.

The function of the shop committee and delegates is to see that the members are paid in accordance with the decrees and general Labor legislation covering the members, to negotiate collective agreements or alterations in same. If any dispute arises which the shop committee or delegate is unable to handle it is referred to the branch, which is generally able to effect a settlement. If, however, the branch cannot obtain a settlement, it is then referred to the National Executive Committee, and if still unsettled it is finally referred to the Minister of Labor, who has power to settle the matter. It will be seen, therefore, that in the final resort a settlement is certain of being obtained.

In all unions the Communist Party exercises very great power and influence. On inquiry it was found that the members of the Communist Party in this union was only 9 per cent.

A visit was also paid to the Moscow Branch office. Here is really the same procedure as at the Central Office, except that the branch is administering for the membership, while the Central Office is dealing with the branches throughout the country. As usual, the union had a club attached to the office, but there are others also throughout the city. In addition, they have sport clubs of all kinds, dramatic societies composed of the members, study circles, the usual rest homes and sanatoriums.

This union, similar to most Trade Unions in Russia, occupied a great deal of its time and energy in education, and it is quite clear that a tremendous influence is being exerted throughout the country, the center of which is the various Trade Union organizations.

IV

Visit to Moscow Insurance Department

The District Insurance Section is constituted as follows:

Each factory elects delegates, one for each 250 employees. In factories where a lesser number is employed a maximum of three and a minimum of one would be appointed. These delegates meet annually and elect a management committee of 21 to control the section. The 21 then elect a management executive committee, which meets weekly and is designated the presidium of the section. This consists of the secretary, president, and vice-president.

The city of Moscow is divided into six districts. In addition to the executive control in each district exercised by the presidium, each district has three representatives on a control committee, which is elected by the conference, and these have the right at any time to demand a special conference. Should any dispute arise between the presidiums of the district and the control committees the Soviet has the right to intervene and give a final decision. The control committees are in general terms under the final supervision of the Soviet.

Each factory has its own Welfare Committee to safeguard the health of the workers. These meet every two months. From these welfare committees reports are given to the central committee and reports from the central committee meetings are given to the factory committee as representing directly the workers.

Benefits are paid as follows:

(1) Temporary sickness causing incapacity but with a chance of recovery. Patients are examined monthly, and as long as they are certified unfit for work they are paid the average wage of their occupation, day work or piece work.

(2) Permanent disablement. All accident cases causing disablement are put in a list which is described officially as the "invalids of labor." They are also paid full wages on the average wage received for a three months' period prior to the accident.

(3) Permanent disablement from disease. Complete disablement, 18 roubles per month; cases where patients are able to give self attention, 12 roubles; cases where the patient is able to do light work, 9 roubles per month. All industrial diseases are to be scheduled as accidents under the new decree which will shortly come into force.

The unemployed are divided into two groups. Skilled men are paid unemployment benefits as follows: single men, ten roubles per month; one dependent, 25 per cent increase; two dependents, 50 per cent increase; three dependents, 75 per cent increase; in addition to which other concessions are made to unemployed workers, no charges for light and water, tickets given for food and communal dining-rooms 50 per cent below the actual cost price of the food. House rent charges to unemployed workers are also fixed at 10 per cent of the usual rent for the same accommodation.

Maternity benefits are also provided for factory workers for maintenance eight weeks before confinement and eight weeks after. The benefit provided for office workers is six weeks before and six weeks after. The average wage is also paid during this period. The allowance is based on the average wage paid to the workers in their usual occupation. In addition to this there is a special clothing allowance, 16 roubles, to provide the child's outfit, and on return to work four roubles monthly are allowed for the feeding of the child, and the special children's allowance is continued.

The death benefit paid is 16 roubles.

In cases where hospital accommodation is required special provision is made for the workers. Eighty-five per cent of the hospital accommodation in Moscow is reserved for the workers who suffer from diseases of occupation and other disabilities, leaving 15 per cent for the use of others, in addition to which provision is made in rest houses on a scale which provides accommodation for 37,000 persons for two weeks in each year. There are also children's rest houses and welfare centers maintained for the use of workers' children, supplied with expert care and attention absolutely free.

V

Visit to Convalescent and Holiday Homes

The Delegation visited a convalescent and holiday home near Moscow. Eighty per cent of the beds used for children in this home are reserved for the children of Trade Unionists. We found expert doctors and nurses in attendance carefully attending to the cases of children suffering from various kinds of deformity, in many cases severe consumption of the bones.

The equipment of this home is very satisfactory, and the cases we inspected showed that all that could be done to bring the children back to normal health and to cure the ravages of consumption was being freely placed by the Soviet authorities at their disposal.

The children are also given special instructions for the production of their own toys, and we inspected several interesting examples of their childish attempts to make dolls, to build small wooden doll houses, to make and print their own books, and in many ways to interest themselves during their period of convalescence. We were particularly interested in a copy of the hospital newspaper, which the children themselves produced. We were informed that 25 per cent of the health funds of the State are now devoted to what is described as health defense at the welfare centers provided for children. Special diets are also arranged suitable to each case under the supervision of the doctor.

The house used for this purpose was formerly occupied by a foreign Consul with seven members of the family, including servants. Up to 100 children are now being cared for in the same house with a staff of 48, including medical attendants, cooks, and their servants. The staff are employed six hours a day. The lowest wage paid is 37 roubles a month, the medical officer being paid 172 roubles per month.

The best doctors in the country, we were informed, were placed at the disposal of these hospitals and convalescent homes for children, and specialists are called in to deal with all cases when special complications arise. The doctors are assisted by medical students drawn from the ranks of the workers and peasants, and we were informed that under the new regime 60 per cent of the medical staff is drawn from the ranks of the workers and peasants.

We made inquiries as to whether there is a shortage of medical supplies and drugs, and we were informed that in the Moscow Department there was no shortage and the same now applied to all Russia generally. The necessities for hospital purposes were now being imported from France and other countries. X-ray cabinets had also been purchased from Germany. The only drug about which there is any difficulty is quinine. This is in great demand for malaria, but there is, however, no embarrassing shortage at the present time.

We also visited a rest home for adults situated in the same grounds. The house used for this purpose was formerly tenanted by one woman and her daughter, with servants for their attendance. It is now used for housing up to 50 workers at all times for rest and holiday purposes. The discipline regarding habits of those taking holiday rest, with regard to feeding, exercise, and food, was very strict. One special regulation insists on those taking holidays retiring to bed each day from 2 to 4 after lunch.

On making general inquiries regarding the provision of such rest houses and hospitals for children, we were informed that prior to the Revolution, 85 per cent of the medical service of Russia was devoted to the service of 5 per cent of the population, the remaining 15 per cent to 95 per cent of the population. This information was given by the President of the Moscow Branch of the Medical and Sanitary Workers.

The equipment of all these establishments was most striking; in the living rooms the beautiful furniture, carpets, and pictures still remained. It was evident that the greatest care of it all was taken by the workers.

During the visit to Russia, the Delegation visited many such rest houses and sanatoria, all in perfect state of cleanliness and upkeep. At Kislovodsk, the great health resort in the Caucasus, the Delegation dined with the inmates and remained with them for the whole day.

VI

The Association of Mine Workers in Russia

The Association of Russian Mine Workers includes not only coal miners, but iron ore miners, manganese miners, and salt mines, and all other mining industries.

The hours of getters and fillers were six hours, including winding time; except by special agreement between the Miners' Association and the administration, which does not in any case exceed 15 per cent of the full total of getters and fillers employed. And then they can only work up to eight hours, including winding time; except on a Saturday, when they work six hours, including winding time.

Surface workers' hours are eight hours per day, except Saturday, which is six hours, including meal times. In other words, they have a 46-hour week, including meal times.

In abnormal working places, which include wet places and bad roofs and floors, or any other disadvantage, the men work less hours, down to three in some instances, and are paid wages not less than when working under normal conditions; in other words, it is recognized that these places mean harder work for the workman, and he is paid not less than he would earn under normal conditions.

For a decision as to what is an abnormal place, the officials at the colliery and the workmen's representatives try to settle. Failing that, it goes to the wages committee first, and failing a settlement there, it goes to a committee called the "conflict committee," and the payments are retrospective from the date when the worker alleges that his place became abnormal.

There is a minimum wage fixed by the Minister of Labor, but this is not satisfactory to the mine workers, and the custom is to fix by special agreement a higher minimum which is regulated by the cost of living.

During the existence of such an agreement for wages the workers can ask for an increase should any sudden jump take place in the cost of living. And the wage that is established for the period of agreement cannot be lowered, but it can be increased as stated above. If the administrators and the Association of Workers fail to agree, they can fix up an arbitration court of their own, but failing a settlement by this method, they can go to an arbitration court appointed by the Minister of Labor, whose decision is final.

The getter only gets the mineral and has nothing to do with the filling of same. This is done by a separate person, and the getter has no responsibility for this particular person. The percentages of getters to the total number employed are 18 per cent; 40 per cent are other underground workers, and 42 per cent are employed on the surface.

They generally work two shifts of coal getting, but about one-third of the pits only work one shift, and there is no extra pay for work in shifts on days and afternoons. But those employed on night work get an extra payment of one-seventh of a shift.

(To be continued in next issue.)

CAL CAN'T FIND DISCRIMINATION, BUT NEGRO CAN

Republicans Lose Out, A. N. L. C. Points Way

A recent dispatch states that Senator William M. Butler, whose campaign for return to the United States senate is about to begin and who is chairman of the national republican committee, has agreed to introduce the Dyer bill, at the appeal of a delegation of the National Equal Rights League in Boston. He was not quite convinced that racial segregation is being practiced among the federal employes in Washington, but he was open to convincing. All he need do to be convinced, we should say, is keep his eyes open the next time he visits the capital.

The republican party feels itself slipping, in so far as the Negro is concerned. Therefore, Senator Butler has been picked out to patch up it's political fences. It is the same old trick. Just before a political campaign, the old Wall Street parties begin a systematic campaign of rounding up the Negro voters.

By offering all kinds of inducements to the Negro voters, they have been able to fool the Negro into believing that their problems can be settled by simply going to the polls and dropping in a ballot for a party that represents mill, mine and railroad owners.

Thru the sentiment that has been aroused by the coming American Negro Labor Congress which will open in Chicago Oct. 25th, one can see that the Negro is becoming well acquainted with the fake tactics of the old parties and is just about ready to break with their fake Negro leaders who from time to time have been selling them out for some petty job handed out as a reward for vote gathering.

But when the Negro workers, who are 95 per cent of the race, throw off the shackles of the old parties, as they are sure to do, and by their united force as expressed in the coming American Negro Labor Congress, tackle segregation, lynching, jimcrowism and other social evils, as well as the basic economic evil, from the ground up instead of just scratching the surface as has been done heretofore, something may be accomplished.

Klan Counsels Confused.

WASHINGTON—Replying to the announced intention of klan leaders, who are gathering for an attempt to agree on a legislative program, to promote anti-evolution and anti-immigration measures, the editorial columnist in the Washington Post reminds them that the ban on immigration is bringing the Negro race into a far better economic position toward the whites that it has ever before had.

Republican politicians, pulling klan wires in spite of the official disowning of the klan by Coolidge, admit privately ~~that~~ the Negro problem may yet swamp the republican party chiefs. Negroes are handling more machinery in industry, each year, and are organizing among themselves more effectively. They are getting more actual power into their hands than the politicians think is safe for the party.

OIL COMPANIES DOUBLE PROFITS IN YEAR, PRICE OF GASOLINE UP

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Notice to flivver owners! Profits for the first six months of 1925 exceed those of the entire year 1924 in the case of 12 oil companies not of the official Standard Oil family. How did they work it? For one thing, according to the Wall Street Journal, they charged more for gas.

The profits of these 12 companies to June 30 total $63, 492,294, compared with $47,964,185 in the first half of 1924, and $62,669,841 for the full 1924 year. The gain over the first half of 1924 exceeds 30 per cent.

Millions in Profits.

The six-month profits by companies this year and in 1924 were:

Half year profits	1925	1924
Associated Oil	$ 6,380,967	$ 4,434,007
Barnsdall Corp.	1,226,095	857,380
Calif. Petroleum	3,187,235	1,758,934
Indep. Oil & Gas	2,393,955	1,089,132
Marland Oil	7,788,371	3,662,443
Midcontinent Petr.	7,111,620	4,993,124
Phillips Petroleum	10,458,494	7,621,700
Shell Union Oil	11,044,333	10,869,533
Simms Petroleum	1,807,635	1,654,866
Skelly Oil	2,328,344	1,499,945
Tide Water Oil	3,867,245	3,323,116
Union Oil of Cal.	5,900,000	6,200,000.

Morgan Companies.

Tide Water Oil leads in rate of return to stockholders, having presented them with an even 30 per cent on their investment in the last six months. This is an annual rate of 60 per cent. Simms Petroleum follows with 26.4 per cent for the half year. Others for which the six-month return can be reckoned are Associated Oil 11.4 per cent; Barnsdall 5.5 per cent; California Petroleum 10.9 per cent; Marland 11.2 per cent; Shell Union 11 per cent; Skelly Oil 11.3 per cent and Union Oil of California 6.2 per cent.

Marland Oil is the independent company brought under the control of J. P. Morgan by the cutthroat price war forced by Standard Oil in 1923-24. As the profits roll in Morgan exercises his option, taking over Marland stock in blocks of over 300,000 shares. The price cutting campaign brought many large independents to terms. This means that production will not be allowed to exceed the bounds necessary to maintain high prices and generous profits on heavily watered capitalization.

HINDOO POLICE QUIT BRITISH IN HONG KONG

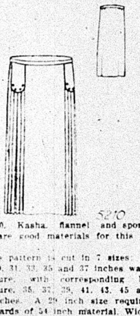
(Special to The Daily Worker)

HONG KONG, China, Aug. 25—About seventy men of the British Indian police force from Hong Kong have left the service of the British government in a sympathetic walk out in favor of the Chinese workers as a protest against the ruthless methods used by the English in shooting down strikers and demonstrators.

These men went to the Chinese governor of Canton and asked him to aid them in finding work, food and shelter. The governor at first thot it was wrong to aid the deserting men but was moved by the earnestness of their plea which was to kill them all if they were not to be aided as they had no place to go. The governor, realizing the risk they had undertaken to help the Chinese cause, gave them food and shelter, and found work for them.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

SPORTS SKIRT



5210. Kasha flannel and sports' silk are good materials for this design.

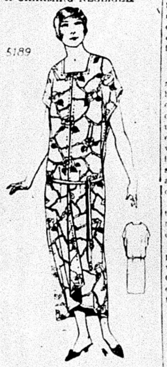
The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 29 inch size requires 2¼ yards of 54 inch material. Width of skirt at the foot is 2½ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

A CHARMING NEGLIGEE



5189. Figured silk, crepe, corduroy, satin or albatross may be used for this attractive garment.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 44-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION! The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at 'the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

MORMON CHURCH IS IN ALLIANCE WITH THE BOSSES

Kuomintang Members at Communist Meeting

SALT LAKE CITY —(By Mail.)—The "C. T. L. Rattlers," after having been delayed by washouts, ruts a foot deep, numerous alkali "patches," and corrugated rock sections of the celebrated Lincoln Highway, finally rumbled into the Mormon capital too late for the meeting arranged for last Wednesday night. They were therefore compelled to give up the Ogden date and hold the meeting here on Thursday night instead.

The local comrades had outdone themselves in arranging what would have been an excellent meeting in Pioneer Park, which had ben secured together with the use of the grand stand. It had been necessary to present a petition requesting its use to the city fathers. These gentlemen were very much distressed when the petition was presented. They eyed the two women comrades, who were present to see that it was acted upon, with a good deal of suspicion.

Meeting Was Good.

The meeting Thursday night was held on a few moments notice at the Labor Temple. The comrades consider the meeting especially good. It was most gratifying to find members of the Kuomintang present. These Chinese promised to work in co-operation with the Workers Party group here in the future, and were highly satisfied with the Communist effort to unite the American workers in a demand to withdraw American troops from China immediately. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the meeting unanimously.

The Mormon church has a stranglehold on this state. Its organization is self-sufficing for the needs of its members, provision being made for controlling the lives of its adherents in every possible way. The church here is in very close alliance with the biggest open shop interests of the country. While it professes neutrality in labor disputes and ostensibly allows its members full freedom to take an active part in the labor movement, facts show that whenever an industrial struggle arises, the power of the church, like the power of all other churches, is at the disposal of the ruling class.

Mormons with Big Biz.

A good illustration of this hypocrisy of the Mormon church is hown by its attitude during the Coachcleaners' strike. The strike call had gone out and the women quit work. Thereupon the bishop informed the strikers that it was their duty to remain at work in order to protect the church's interests. The church is a large stockholder in one of the railroads against which the strike was carried on.

The church has even been known to go outside of the city and recruit the "faithful" to break a strike in the city.

The "Rattlers" have been compelled to change their route somewhat, leaving out Rock Springs and Cheyenne and rattling instead directly to Denver for the mass meeting there Sunday night.

Steck Still Leads.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—With the recount in 63 Iowa counties completed, Daniel Steck, democrat, had a lead of 9,271 votes over Senator Smith W. Brookhart, in their contest for the seat now held by Brookhart, it was announced yesterday by the senate elections committee. The figures were: Steck, 251,771; Brookhart, 242,500. In the same couties there are 5,832 contested ballots upon which the committee will have to make a decision.

Petain and De Rivera Agree.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—General Petain and Primo De Rivera, Spanish generalissimo, have met and ratified all agreements of the Madrid conference, according to dispatches today from Algeciras.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

REUNION OUTING FOR DAILY WORKER BUILDERS SEPT. 7

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—New York is arranging an excursion to historic Stony Point on the Hudson for the DAILY WORKER Builders' Re-union on Labor Day, Monday, September 7, on an entirely original and unique plan.

A first class boat, the Miramar, has been chartered, which will make the 36-mile trip in about three and a half hours. There will be music and dancing and entertainment galore. There will be bathing, hiking thru the forest and an old fashioned family picnic dinner. And there will be no effort to make money from those who come.

No Tickets Will Be Sold.

Tickets for the entire trip will be given free of charge to all those that perform a certain minimum service for the DAILY WORKER in any one of various lines. Everyone that brings in six dollars worth of subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER, the Workers' Monthly, the Young Worker or the Young Comrade will receive a ticket without cost. For every three dollars collected as contribution for the DAILY WORKER Mid-summer sustaining fund, a ticket will also be given. Those who serve the DAILY WORKER as news stand collectors, those who do their duty as branch agents, as well as those who help a certain minimum with the work in the DAILY WORKER New York office, will also receive tickets.

In this way there will be selected from the entire New York membership those that are the most active supporters of the party's official organ. At the reunion at Stony Point these will be formally organized into the New York DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, and steps will be taken to result in the establishment of the English Daily in New York at the earliest practicable moment.

The following have already qualified for membership in the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, and will receive tickets free of charge for the DAILY WORKER excursion to Stony Point on the Hudson on Labor Day, September 7.

English Downtown Branch—Philip Beral, Martin Katz, Joseph Nestor, M. S. Schneider, Victor Soos, Helen Zatkowski.

English Westside Branch—Bessie Braden, Fred Cammer, Harry Casten, Ben Davidson, Samuel Halpern, Fred Macy.

English Yorkville Branch—Max Hasen.

English Harlem Branch—A. Chorover, Julius Codkind, H. F. Mins, J. M. Ginsburg.

English No. 1 Bronx Branch—Leah Cooper, Arved Osol, M. Pasternak, S. A. Pollack, F. Surtsin, A. Riemer.

English Lower Bronx Branch—J. Grimer, Morris Horwitz, Anna Podalsky, Louis Steinberg.

English Williamsburg—Abe Furman, Joseph Lapides.

English Brownsville—Max Mariash, Frank Miller, C. Nemeroff.

English Coney Island—Bessie Newman.

German Night Workers, Yorkville—Mathias Holzbauer.

Hungarian, Yorkville—Geza Szepesi.

Hungarian, Bronx No. 45—J. Gaal.

Italian Westside—A. Mellina.

Jewish No. 1, Downtown—Abraham Koosis, Sam Siegal.

Jewish No. 1 Bronx Branch—Rachel Holtman, Leon Litvin.

Jewish No. 2 Bronx Branch—A. Gusakoff.

Jewish Williamsburg—M. Gordon, Beatrice Vogel.

Jewish Coney Island—Joe Crane.

Lettish Branch—Peter Karklin.

Scandinavian So. Brooklyn—C. O. Peterson.

Y. W. L. No. 1—Lydia Bass.

Y. W. L. No. 2—Lillian Michaels.

Y. W. L. No. 4—Harry Fox.

Y. W. L. No. 5—Fy Croll, Alexander Lifshitz, Sophia Schneider, Milton Welch.

Y. W. L. No. 22—Nathan Leibowitz.

Shop Nucleus No. 11—Stephen Poydasheff.

Shop Nucleus No. 13—Michael Ziebel.

Miscellaneous—Harry Leff, M. Lurie.

In addition to the above, over three hundred have already applied, or have performed part of the required service to place themselves on the eligible list for the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

If any one who has qualified is not included in this list, the fact should be communicated immediately to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th street.

Do not wait until the last minute, as only the 400 whom the boat accommodates will be taken on the excursion.

MacMillan Ship Comes South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The airplane carrier Peary of the MacMillan arctic expedition, returning south, has arrived at Igloohouny on Marchison bay, 100 miles south of Etah, Greenland, said a dispatch to the navy department today from Commander R. E. Byrd. The flagship Bowdoin, with Commander MacMillan aboard, is following the Peary.

Indiana Federation Meets Aug. 26.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—(FP)—The annual convention, Indiana State Federation of Labor, opens in Terre Haute for a three-day session Aug. 26. Eugene V. Debs is the principal invited speaker.

SOVIET UKRAINIAN CROP BIGGEST IN FIFTEEN YEARS, EXPORT DAIRY FOODS, EXPERIMENT ON NEW PLANTS

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—Dr. Manuiloff, a Leningrad scientist, has completed his experiments with winter and spring seeds. The scientist has discovered a chemical test by wihch the character of the seeds can be determined whether it is winter or spring grain. The new discovered methods show within a few minutes the necessary determination.

Last year an experiment in the U.S.S.R. on the cultivation of a new plant, called Kenafa or Indian hemp, was made. The plant gives a cheaper fibre for manufacturing of sacks than Russian hemp. The textile syndicate of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic is now planning to increase the area of the Kenafa to such an amount that it will be possible to produce 2½ million poods of fibre yearly.

Estimate of Ukrainian Crops.

The general Ukrainian crop produced by the peasants is 1,006,000,000 poods. These figures do not include the crop of the co-operative farms. Last year the general crop was equal to 540 million poods. The average of the crop is 68 poods per dissiatin against 57 poods per dessiatin in prewar times. Rye—70-72 poods per dessiatin; winter wheat—57 poods; spring wheat—54 poods; barley—65 poods; oats—79 poods; proso—69 poods; buckwheat—51 poods; corn—93 poods.

Ukrainia has not had such a crop for the last 15 years. Not only the quantity of the crop is large, but the quality is also much improved.

In some parts of Berdiansk County in the province of Ekaterinoslav the crop of wheat per dessiatin is 300 poods (about 74 bushels per acre.)

Soviet Exhibit in Riga.

The U. S. S. R. is taking part in the agricultural exhibition which is now taking place at Riga (Latvia.) Much attention is being paid there to the Soviet exhibits.

Cotton Growers' Conference.

In Moscow a cotton-growers' convention has been held; according to reports this year the area seeded with cotton is 661,000 dessiatins against 461,000 in 1924. It is expected this year that the production of fibre will be 15½ million poods against 6 million poods in 1924. The program for 1925-26 is 20 million poods.

Soviet cotton in 1923 was sufficient to meet 32 per cent of the material needed by the textile industry; in 1924—50 per cent, and this year—60 per cent.

Export Dairy Products.

On the Northwestern frontiers of Russia many refrigerators have been established where butter and dairy products prepared for export will be collected.

The R. S. F. S. R. commissariat of agriculture contemplates to establish several dairy laboratories in the cities of Ishim and Novo-Nikolaevsk, in Siberia. The establishment of these laboratories is due to the increase in exports of dairy products.

U. S. S. R. will take part in in the agricultural exhibition in Persia. This exhibition will take place in September, 1925.

Letters from Our Readers

Editor DAILY WORKER,—In a copy of your valuable paper handed me, you invite workers to write you of their jobs. Instead, will you accept this communication about the other fellow's job, and I'll see that your paper gets it to them if their own shouldn't. You certainly have the right dope for the shops. What the unions need in this sunny clime, is a few of your "nuclei," for their sunrays to evolute into something bigger. Enclosed is my communication sent to the San Jose' Union Journal:

San Jose, July 30,1925.

Editor Union Journal, San Jose, Calif.

Dear Brother,—May a friendly visitor to your beautiful city comment on the local labor situation? I have just read your righteously indignant complaint against a local firm which imports nonunion labor for building. Or is it after all so righteous? When will organized labor learn that the class struggle is not a competition in righteousness, and that each side must struggle for its own interests. It is only a question of which side struggles more intelligently. Now which side do you think is more intelligently organized—the few big exploiters in a solid union, or the many little workers on their open shop and union jobs?

Your remedy is, "Don't patronize"—as if jewelry were the staff of existence for the working class! Buy your wedding rings down the street, or sulk unjeweled, and this aristocratic firm will continue to thrive. Will the open shop workers even, withdraw their patronage? On the contrary. Reward your friends is their motto. And I should council all "friends of labor" to continue to buy their diamond shirtstuds there, and so drive labor to a more efficient method of getting its rights.

Today I passed an enormous building job with "unfair labor" fattening on its disloyal wages, while union labor sulks instead of going in and organizing these worker on the job. Most of them are more than willing to be unionized if you take them in the mass. Individually they say, "I stay out of the union because the big jobs are all open shop." Are the bosses then to blame of your fair city is an open-shop town? The big jobs will be open-shop just as long as the workers are open-shop, and no longer.

Unionize the open-shop jobs and buy jewelry. Don't wait for your "friends"—or enemies—to save you. Do it yourselves!—A Ford Philosopher.

To the Editor of The DAILY WORKER—There is another one of those capitalists' "grab and get rich quick schemes" whereby they fool the hard working people out of their small earnings. This time it is the "De Haven Studio" located at 530 So. Wabash Ave.

This studio sends out agents from house to house to solicit patronage from people who like their pictures taken.

These agents sell a "Photograph certificate" for one dollar down, the balance of one more dollar to be paid at time the picture is taken and "full satisfaction guaranteed."

A friend of mine, an elderly working man, went with his wife to have his picture taken, in accordance with above mentioned "certificate," which says that the regular price for one picture is $7.00, but for advertising purposes they agree to take one's picture for two dollars as good as the sample and "full satisfaction" guaranteed.

My friend was not satisfied the least bit with the proof of his photograph, would not take it for anything. They offered him to sit for another picture, for which they would charge an extra of "only" one dollar. My friend refused, insisting on the "guaranteed satisfaction" according to former agreement.

The management of this studio treated my friend as tho he came there to beg some favors instead of service for his money. They made him feel very bad and disappointed by their high-handed crooked methods, so he demanded his two dollars back so long as they do not know how to take a good picture, but they would not return the money.

It is noted that generally people go away from that studio with minus two dollars and unpleasantly disappointed.

Fellow workers, you earn your money hard, so keep it in your pocket, do not give it away to a bourgeois schemer.—William Stepanoff.

BRISTOL, R. I.—(FP)—About 1,000 employes of Cranston Worsted Mills are affected by wage cuts of 10 per cent.

LENIN
MEMORIAL
ALBUM

With 33 photographs of the great leader. Text in English, German and French.

25c

THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO.

DROP FIREMEN HURT ON DUTY FROM PAYROLL

Laid Off by City in Violation of Law

By HAROLD BASSMAN.

(Federated Press.)

The Firemen's Association of Chicago, which is Local 2, International Firefighters Association, is on the warpath against city officials that are introducing an economy program at the expense of firemen disabled while on duty.

Chief fire commissioner Connery has removed from the city's payroll 27 sick and disabled members of the department altho they are entitled to full wages according to city ordinances.

Letter of Official Futile.

A letter from George L. Franck and Daniel J. Sullivan, president and secretary of the firemen's union, addressed to Connery and protesting against the unjust removals, remains officially unanswered. The ordinances violated by Connery and the pension board provide for full wages for 12 months to firemen injured or disabled while on duty.

Tho only 27 firemen have been affected by the economy drive, more are to follow, according to William S. Johnston, second vice-president of the local and a trustee of the firemen's pension fund.

"I am told," says Johnston, "a man on engine company 9 had broken an arm, a leg and a rib while on duty. Under the new regulation he will be taken off the payroll at the end of three months tho he may not recover before the 12 months he is allowed under the city ordinance. Yet the pension board is contemplating a reduction of leave with pay to only 15 days."

Low Wages in Chicago.

The Chicago Firemen's Association was organized in 1902. It has a membership of 1800 out of the 2460 employed in the Chicago department. Officials of the union are constantly opposed by the 13 assistant marshals, who intimidate prospective members. The deputy and assistant marshals side with the boss against the firemen. They strenuously opposed the efforts of the association at Springfield in 1917 for the 2-platoon law to give the firemen every other 24-hours off. The law, however, is now in effect in all cities in Illinois over 10,000 population.

The International Firefighters' Association has 266 locals in the United States and Canada, with a membership in 1924 of 15,000 compared to 2400 when it first affiliated with the A. F. of L. in 1918.

According to Johnston, Chicago firemen are getting lower wages than in New York, San Francisco, and Detroit. Even the privately conducted fire insurance patrols in Chicago get better pay than the men whose duty involves greater hazards. Chicago pays $2,200 a year, while New York pays $2,500.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Wednesday, August 26, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
662	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
875	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5448 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.
	Note—Unless otherwise stated all
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

A Keen Debate

IS CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK ON THE SUBJECT:

RESOLVED: That the Soviet Form of Government Is Applicable to Western Civilization.

Board bound this attractive volume will make a welcome addition to your library.

RUSSELL vs. NEARING

RUSSELL-NEARING
DEBATE

50c

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PUBLISHING CO.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Fakers, Here and Elsewhere

In the United States George L. Berry and his tools made an agreement with a printing company which lowers the working conditions of the employes and enables the bosses to install a speeding-up system, that will mean more profits. When the members of Berry's union refuse to work under those scab conditions, the union chief hires strikebreakers to take the place of the men who walked out. Naturally the pressmen and feeders believe that Berry is the biggest crook in the international labor movement.

There are others of the Berry type in the United States and they can be counted by thousands. But the same type exists in other countries.

In Great Britain Havelock Wilson, head of the seamens' union signed an agreement with the ship owners without the consent of the men, in which he accepted a one pound sterling decrease per week in wages, for the members of the union. The men refused to accept the cut and struck the ships. Wilson denounced the seamen and is now busily engaged thru his tools in hiring scabs to man the ships.

As usual when there are strikes the Communists are blamed for fomenting them. The Communists were blamed for the struggle of the Chinese against the foreign imperialists. They are blamed for every effort on the part of oppressed peoples and exploited workers to liberate themselves. Why is this?

In the first place the Communists under the leadership of the Communist International aim to organize the workers and oppressed peoples for the overthrow of imperialism. The capitalists know this. They also know that a majority of the workers outside of Russia are still prejudiced against the Communists and have not yet come under their ideological leadership. The capitalists never miss an occasion to instill distrust of the Communists into the minds of the workers. But they will not succeed. Just as sure as it is impossible for the capitalists to prevent strikes and eliminate the class war, the Communists will always be found on the side of the workers in their struggles for immediate gains and complete emancipation from wage slavery.

This fact will eventually break down all the fears, hatreds and prejudices that the plunderbund has succeeded in instilling into the minds of the masses against the Communists.

In their nefarious task of robbing the workers and persecuting the militant leaders of the workers the capitalists have no more useful allies than the labor fakers. The Berrys in the United States and the Wilsons in England are what an American revolutionist once aptly describes as "labor lieutenants of capitalism." They must go.

The I. T. U. Convention

James Lynch, capitalist ward-heeling politician was in complete control of the recent convention of the International Typographical Union of which he is president. Lynch is a rock ribbed reactionary, the kind that the capitalists admire.

There is a progressive wing in the I. T. U. It is organized. But it does not seem to possess much of that element known in the American language as "pep." It is not *well* organized and even tho the progressive elements are the overwhelming majority of the union, the reactionaries under the leadership of Lynch get away with the bacon.

In the last I. T. U. election some members of the progressive wing who claim to be ultra-radicals lined up with the faker Lynch giving as an excuse for their treachery, that the progressive candidate had not lived up to his promises, therefore he should be punished by electing Lynch. This alibi was asinine.

The wily Lynch used the vaporings of those fake radicals to win favor in the eyes of lukewarm progressives. Thanks to the treachery of those alleged revolutionists and the lack of organization among the opposition Lynch was elected. He has wasted no time since his election in strengthening his reactionary machine and the recent convention was as perfect a demonstration of class collaboration as any capitalist could wish.

The fight against Lynch must be carried out in an organized, disciplined way and the charlatans and bogus radicals of easy virtue must be kept where they belong, that is where they can do no harm to the cause or bring discredit on the movement to which they belong but shouldn't.

Morgan and Mussolini

J. P. Morgan has again come to the rescue of Benito Mussolini and the aggregation of cutthroats that pose as a civilized government in Italy.

The sum of $200,000,000 has been placed at Mussolini's disposal by the House of Morgan to bolster up the lira which is going down like a diving duck.

Once before Morgan granted a loan of $50,000,000 to the fascist government. That was about the time, the Matteotti murder exposure threatened to bring the black dictatorship tumbling about Mussolini's ears.

Morgan knows what he is doing when he supports Mussolini. Lloyd George declared recently that if capitalist democracy falls, there is no alternative to a proletarian dictatorship but a fascist dictatorship. The workers are not called upon to choose between democracy and dictatorship. What they will be called upon to decide is which dictatorship they shall have, one of their own, a workers' dictatorship or the rule of the capitalists expressed thru a fascist dictatorship with the Mussolini regime as a model.

It is not to be assumed that Morgan gave Mussolini $200,000,000 even for the purpose of propping up the blackshirt government. Bankers don't do things that way. In return for the loan the House of Morgan will mortgage some of Italy's industries. It is one more step in the process of turning Europe into a colony of Wall Street.

Big business executives refused to answer the call of prohibition director General Andrews to serve their country mopping up the liquor flood. They should worry. They don't have to join the prihibition staff to get a drink.

The French and Spanish troops are preparing a trap for Abd El Krim. It would be just like the French and Spaniards to fall into it.

ENGLISH PRISONS ARE TORTURE CHAMBERS FOR WORKERS, BUT RICH GET SERVANTS, BOOKS, CLOTHES

LONDON, England, August 25.—The English prison system can be summarized in two words: "refined cruelty." The scientific torture of the English prisons, is the cultured expression of the open, repulsive brutality which one finds in the prisons of other capitalist countries.

Before we proceed to describe the prison regime in detail, it must be pointed out that in English law there is absolutely no recognition of "political offenses," and consequently, no "political prisoners." Every worker arrested for trade union strike picketing, every revolutionary imprisoned for a "seditious" speech, every Irish fighter for the indepence of his country, is a criminal, and the prison treatment he has served out to him is exactly the same as that given to thieves or to violators of children.

Must Not Talk.

English prisons are divided into two classes. Prisons and penal settlements. The former for those sentenced to two years or less, and the latter for those sentenced to over two years.

Now let us take a look at the inside of one of the prisons. We find that the first evidence the prisoner gets of the scientific torture to which he must submit is: He must spend his first two weeks without pillow or mattress. His bed is just a bare board. Next, he finds his clothes are replaced by an ugly, pocketless, prison uniform; uncomfortable, unsightly and degrading.

His individuality is completely sunk in the general degradation of the prison. Then he discovers that there is a "rule of silence." Never once during his imprisonment is he allowed to speak to anyone in prison, except to answer a warder's questions. Not only must he loose his voice, but for the first month he is locked in his cell in solitary confinement and not allowed to work in the sight of his fellow prisoners.

No Books on Economics.

Particularly for class war prisoners, with their usually active life in the working class movement, this solitary confinement and rule of silence is a worse torture than any physical torture ever invented by "Holy Church" in the middle ages. No book but the bible for the first month. After that he has a book a week, carefully selected, always of the most insipid petit bourgeois romance type, serious books are difficult to find in any English prison and political or economic works are never to be found.

After the second month he is allowed to receive, and to send out one letter a month. He is also allowed one visit a month, lasting for twenty minutes, but even here he is tortured for, all he can see of his wife or friend is thru a heavily wired grill, about one foot square, in a dark room! On the slightest provocation he is hauled before the prison governor, (almost always a retired army officer), and given a few days in a "punishment cell." He must not attempt to lessen his weariness by pacing his cell, whistling or singing to himself. In fact, he becomes just an animal in a cage without any human rights, and with a warden's eye constantly peering thru a hole in the door to add to his mental torments.

Not Enough Food.

Perhaps one could better describe the prisoners as an animal on an operation table, for English prisons are clean and well regulated. So well calculated is the whole regime that even the caloric value of the food is estimated to a fine degree, and the prisoner given just sufficient to keep healthy but hungry.

The above is the regime for the working class prisoner. But for those few of the bourgeoisie whose crimes cannot be hidden, there is what is known as a "first division" sentence. "First division" prisoners can have letters and visits daily, buy newspapers, have their own food, clothes, furniture, and even a servant to clean the cell.

Such is class justice. A bourgeois rascal who some time ago embezzled £20,000 of public money got a few months in the "first division" as a reward, whereas, at the same time, a half starved, unemployed worker, who stole twenty-four cents worth of fruit from a shop, got six months of the torture described above.

Everywhere the prisons are merely instruments for the crushing of workers who dare to infringe on the "sacred rights of property", an instrument of the class war at present at the hands of the bourgeoisie. Vengeance is no part of the revolutionary program, but

MINERS' UNION OFFICIAL STOLE FROM STRIKERS

Feeney of Coke Region Built Big Mansion

By A COALDIGGER.
(Worker Correspondent.)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 25. — After the greates strike in the history of the coal mining industry of the country, in the year 1922, the Illinois coal miners pledged to assess themselves to support the families of the rank and file miners of the coke region of Pennsylvania.

William Feeney, as international organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, for over a year was receiving this large sum. The money was to buy bread for the poor families of the striking miners until they obtained a decent standard of living.

The strike was called off in the month of February, 1923. Half of the miners went back to producing coal, and the rest stayed on strike. William Feeney, as "wildcat" organizer, ran thru the coke region telling the miners if they didn't go back to work he would denounce them as Bolsheviks and put them all in the penitentiary.

As a matter of fact, while the rank and file miners of Illinois and other states were being assessed, they were supporting William Feeney. Feeney built a magnificent brick house in Brownsville, Pa., instead of supporting the families of the striking miners of the coke region.

The whole working class must unite against the imperialists and their supporters, the fakers in the unions.

Charge New Tong War.

After a truce of several weeks, guns flared in Chicago's Chinatown again early today and one Chinese fell dead, the first victim, police believe, in a new outbreak of the war between the on Leong and the Hig Sing tongs.

Lee Hoe, 30, address unknown, was shot and killed at the foot of a stairway leading to the Mong Sang Share Association headquarters, a Chinese employment and social club.

Blast Home in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25.—An explosion of dynamite early today shattered the home of William E. Downs, brother of Charles E. Downs, deposed city council man, brought under fire a week ago on charges of bribery. One corner of the Downs home was torn to bits and the rest of the house badly damaged by the blast.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Workers' Movies Makes Big Hit at Mass Meeting

An innovation in Communist agitational methods was presented in a small mining town in Illinois recently where not a single worker thus far holds party membership. An active labor militant, seeing the effect of long continued unemployment on his fellow workers, conceived the idea that there should be a meeting in St. David, Ill. The best available place was the rough looking corrugated-iron movie house where once a week such workers and their children as could raise the price would come to "let the rest of the world go by". A few words with the owner, an old Irish-American who himself bears the scars of years of work in the labor movement, and it was fixed up free of charge. Advertising was simple, two hundred mimeographed notices in English and Croatian, and their distribution and tacking up around the district.

But this was no ordinary meeting. A three reel motion picture showed the labor struggle in various countries and epochs, and when the struggle was shown right in Chicago and in the not very distant mine town of Herrin, the workers understood perfectly what the fight was all about. William F. Kruse spoke in English on unemployment and imperialism, and on the need for organization. Matt Goreta delivered much the same message in South Slavic and it is expected that an international branch or shop-nucleus of the Workers Party will soon be formed. Expenses were covered by a collection of $21.26. On account of hard time admission was free, a treat that the children and their mothers as well as the miners were quick to appreciate. The kids cheered the strikers and everybody raised the roof for Alex Howatt when he was shown on the screen. After the speeches two further reels were shown, one on the "Life of Lenin" and the other showing the life and work of the Russian asbestos miners. Some of the younger miners remarked — "Gee, they have better halls than we have, and they seem to have a damn sight more to say about things." Other meetings and pictures are to be shown

TRUNKS CAN WAIT UNTIL BAGGAGE BOSSES GIVE IN

Employers Decided to Make Wage Slash

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 25—No trunks must be moved till the workers win is the motto of the 700 baggage transfer men of New York City who struck today against a wage cut and for the eight hour day. The strike is being conducted by the Teamsters, Chauffeurs' and Helpers' Union and is directed aganst the Westcott Express Co. and the New York Transfer Co., whch together monopolizes the business of moving passengers' baggage from the railroad and ship terminals.

The strike follows the companies' attempt to cut wages a dollar a day and continue the ten hour day system. Wages were only $34 for the chauffeurs, $28 for the helpers, and $30 for clerks under the old agreement which expired Monday night, Aug. 24 and the transfermen say they cannot work for less money nor will they continue the inhuman ten hour day. The men are organized 100 per cent.

Very Hard Labor.

Transfer work is the hardest kind of labor. Heavy trunks have to be carried up several flights of stairs and the men have to be out in the worst kind of weather. Rupture is a common ailment.

Attempts to get strikebreakers will be opposed by picketing. If the Yellow Taxi Corporation tries to break into more of the baggage business, the union men in the taxi industry will handle the situation.

The Yellow Scab company already operate their own cabs from the Grand Central railroad station and the Pennsylvania station and advertise the moving of trunks for twenty cents whereas the transfer companies' rate is a dollar. The strike of the transfer men brings out the need for solidarity and unity between all the transport workers of New York City.

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs and Helpers Union is not an A. F. of L. union and has no connection with the International Brotherhood of Teamstears, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union. Martin Lacey is the president.

To Fly Over Himalayas.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—An attempt to fly across the Himalayan mountain range, with the course laid over the peak of Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, will be made in October by Jean Callizo, the French aviator, it was announced today. Callizo is holder of the world's airplane altitude record.

Roadhouses Raided.

More than 125 persons were in custody of county police yesterday, the result of raids upon a score or more of roadhouses by county highway police and men from the state's attorney's office under orders by Sheriff Hoffman.

Would Salvage Lusitania.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—An American, R. F. Leavitt, of Brooklyn, wants to salvage the Lusitania, the British liner sunk by a German submarine in the early days of the world war.

In an advertisement in today's issue of the Times Leavitt appealed for financial backing for his program.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

St. Louis, Mo., Attention!
Phone Forest 8749.
Joe Kaizer Candy Co.
HOME MADE CANDY
ICE CREAM LIGHT LUNCHES
PHILIP RACHEFF, Manager
4975 EASTON AVENUE
St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE:
4-piece parlor set........$50
Large heater........$10
Floor lamp........$20
Dining-room table........$ 5
S. MIRABELLA
3428 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BERRY BOUGHT A FARM WITH UNION FUNDS

Worships "Gobbo" the God of Good Luck

(Continued from page 1)

with a telephone in proximity.

The "Majah" Stepped In.

When the board of directors decided to quit the printing business, the "Majah" did not like to see so much good material going to waste, so he grabbed the equipment, which consisted in part of a power cutter, a job press, two motors, several cases of type, several type stands, a power punch and other miscellaneous articles of printing shop equipment and furniture.

Berry and Orr did not start out immediately in the printing business under their own names. They used several names and finally the company went into the hands of a receiver in 1919.

While Berry and Orr were connected with these printing houses they did printing for the international union at a profit to themselves. They bought supplies for their private printery on the credit of the international union and even used the money of the international union to pay the bills of their printing shop. Berry's paper, the Rogersville Review, was also printed in this shop, and it paid no bills either to the printing company or the international union. Bucket shop operators and professional confidence men should envy the "majah" his financial acumen.

Berry's Grist Mill.

The "majah" also owns a grist mill near the Pressmen's Home, and he installed therein a ten-horse-power electric generator. This was paid for out of the union funds and this money was never refunded.

Is it any wonder that "Majah" Berry should be so certain that he is a favored child of good fortune that he should have on his desk the image of Gobbo, the "smiling god of good fortune." We have Berry's own word for it.

In the issue of the American Pressman for March, 1924, Berry devoted a page to an editorial tribute to Woodrow Wilson, who had just died. Wilson was one of the greatest political mountebanks that this country, prolific in mountebanks, ever produced. Wilson was a hypocritical fraud who served the capitalist class well under the camouflage of progressive phrases. He used purchasable people like Berry, Gompers, and other labor fakers as tools to fool the workers. It was under Wilson's reign that some of the most notorious persecutions against the American workers in the history of the working class were carried out. Wilson purchased Berry with a military title that he did nothing to earn, and a free trip to Europe.

The Image of Gobbo.

After extolling Wilson to the skies Berry gets the following gem off his chest. "Upon my desk there sits the image of Gobbo, the smiling god of good fortune, the divinity of optimism, whose motto is 'Be cheerful and you will be rich in everything,' given to me by one whom I loved and with whom I was honored to be associated as labor adviser in Paris following the world's greatest and most horrible war."

Pressmen wonder what did Wilson want Berry for unless he had a big strikebreaking job on his hands. Billy McHugh and S. (Marbletop) Marks wandered over Europe in 1923. Besides the fun they had, it is reported that Billy got a sore eye from looking too closey at a bottle of third grade moonshine. The bottle was in some unfriendly hand when McHugh had his eye in it.

Eyed Bottle Too Sharply.

Of course the pressmen would not hold being hit with a bottle against McHugh, or even his trip to Europe provided he ran into the oncoming hooch container while battling for the rights of the workers. The pressmen are opposed to Berry, McHugh and the rest of the brood because they are hampering the union instead of trying to help the membership in their daily struggles with the employers.

The smiling god Gobbo is getting too much credit for Berry's wealth and affluence. He should thank the pressmen and feeders in the international for allowing him to get away with it. Berry can afford to be "cheerful" because he is rich in worldly goods. Gobbo did not give the "majah" the money with which to start several industrial enterprises, buy a farm and grist mill. He took that money out of the coffers of the international union.

* * *

Another installment of the series of articles on Berry will appear in tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

Postpone Flight to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The navy's airplane flight from the Pacific coast to Hawaii has been postponed until Aug. 31 at 2 p. m., the navy department was advised today. No reason was given for the postponement.

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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS IN CHINA

Pressmen's Head Is Exposed As Burglar

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

JUDGING by the action taken on "B and O Bill" Johnston's expulsion order against the Communists, by District Eight of the International Association of Machinists, the ex-Salvation Army drummer will not have an easy task driving out of the union all those who oppose his class collaboration policies. "B and O Bill"—so baptized because of his deal with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—was promptly told by the district council that the Communists were good unionists and a valuable asset to the trade union movement, and were entitled morally and legally to be members of the organiation.

• • •

IT was not Communist propaganda alone that convinced the machinists of this fact. It was more than any other factor, the activity and the conduct of our comrades in the machinists' union. The Communists, or at least those who take their party membership seriously, were on the job helping to build up the organization wherever they could and on the firing line in every struggle with the boss. Deeds speak louder than words.

• • •

THE reactionaries have promised themselves to get rid of the Communists. Only recently the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor attacked the DAILY WORKER because it shows up their treachery to the workers. They excommunicated the daily with bell, book and candle light, but strange to say, our paper is today more popular than ever among the workers. Whenever the workers are in a fight with the enemy, they find the DAILY WORKER is their champion and spokesman.

• • •

WHEN the DAILY WORKER made its first appearance less than two years ago, a sympathizer took a copy to the president of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3 and asked him what he thot about it. The union president said, that it was a lot of bunk. But today, the Communist daily is read by hundreds of pressmen in every city in the United States and in no local union is it more popular than in No. 3. Why? Simply because it was the only paper that defended the pressmen in their fight with the employers and with that notorious labor seller, George L. Berry.

• • •

IN a recent issue, one of our readers counted seventeen stories, dealing with strikes and trade union problems. On the basis of this analysis of the contents of the paper he secured three subscriptions. He was able to prove to those he solicited that the DAILY WORKER was concerned with the interests of the workers. He showed that the stories not only gave the news but gave it partially. It was biased in favor of the workers. We know this is not fair. But we are not in the publishing business to prove that we are nice fellows.

• • •

WHEREVER the workers move in the direction of independent class political action, by organizing a labor party or trying to do so, the DAILY WORKER is on the job, urging them on, and pointing out tha tthis is only

(Continued on page 6)

Will Take Another Plunge.

CAPE GRIS-NEZ, France, Aug. 26.—Tom Burgess, Miss Gertrude Ederle's trainer, told the International News Service this afternoon that he had decided upon Aug. 31 at 7:30 a. m. as the time when the young American girl would make her next attempt to swim the English channel from here to Dover.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BESSARABIA PRIOR OF PEASANTS TRIAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 26.—In connection with the prosecution of the 500 Bessarabian peasants which will take place on Sept. 3rd on account of the alleged participation of the accused in the South Bessarabian insurrection, the Siguranza (secret police) has redoubled its terror. In Kischinev and Tatar-Bunar mass arrests have taken place for the alleged formation of Commuist nuclei. All oppositional newspapers have been prohibited and the organs of the peasant party, "Aurora" and "Kiventy," have been confiscated.

BERRY FOUND GUILTY ROBBING UNION TREASURY

Ordered to Pay Back Money to International

This is the twelfth of a series of articles exposing the criminal career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmens' and Assistants' Union.

• • •

ARTICLE XII.

In the previous article we gave a summary of the relations of George L. Berry with several business enterprises which he organized with the use of the funds of the International Union. Not only did he loot the treasury but when the Chicago pressmen got his trail he began a series of persecutions against them, using more of the union funds to crucify those who wanted to see the business of the organization conducted honestly and in the interests of the rank and file.

It is not often that capitalist courts render decisions that are favorable to the rank and file of the workers. But sometimes when a dirty job is pulled off too crudely the courts are obliged to save their faces by a gesture of fair play.

This was the case in the decision handed down by federal Judge A. M. J. Cochrane, on July 19, 1921, in the case of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 against George L. Berry and his associates on the board of directors of the International Union.

The Chicago Pressmen charged Berry and his burglars with having looted the treasury of the International Union of $165,000 and this charge was fully sustained in court. Here is the most important part of the judge's decision:

"That the individual defendants, George L. Berry, Joseph C. Orr, John M. Brophy, S. B. Marks, and William McHugh, be and they are hereby ordered and directed to pay to the said International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, the sum of One Hundred Sixty-five Thousand Dollars ($165,000), and the said International Printing Pressmen and Assitants' Union do have and recover from the said George L. Berry, Joseph C. Orr, John M. Brophy, S. B. Marks, and William H. McHugh, jointly and seevrally, the said sum of One Hundred Sixty-five Thousand Dollars ($165,000), together with all taxed costs of this case, and that execution issue therefor that all charges for at-

(Continued on page 3)

FARGO DEPORTS WOBS; ARREST MANY MEMBERS

Frightened Business Drives Out Harvesters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

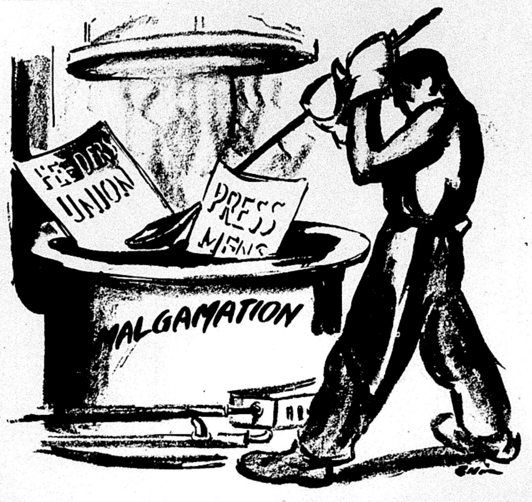
FARGO, N. D., Aug. 26.—Because the Fargo Chamber of Commerce is becoming very much concerned about the concentration of hundreds of members of the I. W. W. in this city following arrests of many of their members, a "citizens committee" was organized to assist the authorities in deporting them.

118 members were rounded up by the sheriff of Cass county, aided by businessmen armed with clubs. Divided into two groups they were conducted over two bridges leading across the Red River into Moorhead, Minn. There they were turned loose and the so-called prisoners took advantage of their liberty to aim several damaging rocks at their erstwhile captors.

Now that the authorities have gotten the wobblies out of Fargo the problem for them to solve is how to keep them out. There isn't a freight train that pulls into town which hasn't its contingent of recruits.

The present influx fo rebels is due to the arrest a couple of weeks ago of 28 members of the I. W. W. who were on were on their way to the harvest. The men were charged with riding on trains without a permit and for trespassing on rail road property.

Amalgamation—the Answer to Berryism



Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 and Franklin Union No. 4, joined forces. Who's next?

PARITY RESOLUTION ON IMPERIALISM IS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION

Following the main reporters upon anti-imperialist work at Tuesday's afternoon session of the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, as outlined in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, the convention gave the floor to various delegates for debate. Comrades Johnstone, Statchel, Schachtman, Weinstone, Wagenknecht, Wicks, Minor and Browder all speaking five minutes. After this, Comrade Gomez summed up the discussion.

Motion was made by Comrade Bittelman as to the proposals of Comrade Wolfe, that one be referred to the incoming C. E. C. and the others tabled as having already been provided for by the resolution of the Parity Commission. This done, the Parity Commission resolution was carried without a dissenting vote.

Marx-Engels Institute.

By consent, Comrade Trachtenberg was given the floor. He explained the character and work of the Marx-Engels Institute, referring to the priceless old manuscripts of Marx and Engels and other early revolutionary leaders still buried in American libraries. The connection of the First International with the early revolutionary movement of America had occasioned great numbers of the most interesting letters, articles and documents to be held here.

The duty of the party should be to aid in every way to uncover these treasures. The speaker had discovered in the New York library and photographed for the Marx-Engels Institute original writings, which proved that the letters of Marx had been expurgated by the social-democratic reformists.

It had been proven that even the sole English translation of "Das Capital," the Kerr edition, contains great numbers of serious errors and omissions which becloud the clear line of Marxism. The speaker appealed to the party to aid in the work of the Marx-Engels Institute, and by unanimous consent a motion was passed to that effect.

Report on Soviet Russia.

The next subject on the convention agenda was the Parity Commission resolution upon Soviet Russia, upon which Comrade Harrison George spoke as reporter for the C. E. C. He traced the general historical outline of the Soviet Union, accenting that the period of extreme suffering and sacrifice on the part of the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. is ended and a marvelous progress begun.

The time of desperate defensive measures has, in a way, passed, and the economic and political position of the Soviet Union is so far developed as a favorable path, that its very existence under the present conditions of life in the Soviet Union constitutes a real offensive against world capitalist imperialism.

Two Kinds of Stabilization.

While there has been a spotted and temporary stabilization of capitalism, of a sort which—as in France and England—could lead only to more severe crises, there had been also, as remarked upon by Comrade Zinoviev, a stabilization of the Soviet power—and that this stabilization was historically progressive, while the so-called stabilization of capitalist nations were merely interruptions in capitalist imperialism's historical decline.

Our party has taken, is taking and will continue to take advantage of the position of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic in its relation to the capitalist powers and also to the world proletariat. In the period of famine and suffering, the party had built a great united front movement, the Friends of Soviet Russia, which had effectively offset the aims of the American capitalist government to use the Hoover relief agencies as a means of discrediting the Soviet power in the eyes of American workers.

This was the duty of our party as a section of the Communist International, as of all its sections, and in the future it would be the duty of the party to use the favorable position of the Soviet Union to instill a comprehension of the significance and lesson to the world proletariat of the Russian revolution into the minds of American workers.

An Objective Argument.

The position of the Soviet Union is increasingly useful in combating illusions and theoretical misconceptions remaining in the minds of the workers from the pre-Leninist era of the social democracy. Directed by the Communist Party of Russia, at whose head stood our great leader, Comrade Lenin, the workers and peasants of Russia have proven incontestably every basic theory of Leninism, every tactic of the Communist International, every principle as taught by the Bolsheviks—and proven them up to the hilt.

In America this had aided our party to contest for leadership of the revolutionary movement against the socialist party and the Industrial Workers of the World. The socialist party is disintegrating and its character had become a stench in the nostrils of the workers, while the healthy and revolutionary proletarian elements of the I. W. W. have been won over to friendship, contact with and even membership in the Communist movement, and the anarcho-syndicalist control over the I. W. W. is falling to pieces and upon the defensive.

The party has in the past year or more taken every advantage to work for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the American capitalist government. The policy of the united front

(Continued on page 2)

WIFE OF EX-RUSSIAN ENVOY LEAVES HANDSOME FORTUNE

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Madame Mary E. Bakhmeteff, wife of the former Kerensky ambassador to the United States, left a fortune valued at a million and a quarter when she died last June in Paris. It will be recalled that George Bakhmeteff continued to represent the Kerensky government at Washington long after the November revolution in Russia when his government was overthrown by the Soviets.

He continued to occupy the embassy building and was favored by millions of dollars in subsidies from the American government, the accounting for which will constitute a life-long embarassment. His wife was an American woman and it is wondered if her fortune contained any of the unaccountable funds.

LEPSE, OF METAL WORKERS, IN SPECIAL INTERVIEW AT PEKING, VOICES LABOR SOLIDARITY PLEA

(By Rosta News Agency)

PEKING, China, August 26.—"Our delegation has come here at the invitation of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions," I. I. Lepse, chairman of the delegation of Soviet Trade Unions, told your representative in a special interview here today.

The delegation consist of Lepse (chairman), of Moscow, president of the central committee of the Metal Workers' Union (the biggest Soviet trade union) and member of the presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; Briskin, of Habarovsk, president of the Far-Eastern Bureau of Trade Unions and member of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; Smourgi of Moscow, also a member of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The delegation is accompanied by V. Wacksoff, of Moscow, a member of the Central Committee of the Metal Workers' Union, who is travelling also in the capacity of special correspondent of the Trud (Labor), a Moscow daily paper, the organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Rpeublics.

Russians Watch Struggle in China.

"The object of our visit," Lepse stated, "is to get more closely acquainted with the position of the working class in China and the labor organizations in this country.

"Over six and a half million organized workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are following with the utmost attention and anxiety the struggle waged by the Chinese people. Five years only have elapsed since the world imperialism made abortive attempts at making a colony of Russia, which had just freed herself of the yoke of czarism. This is why we take close to heart the cause of the Chinese laborers and all the Chinese people.

"Visits of labor delegations from one country to another, with a view to gaining better and closer mutual acquaintance and establishing reciprocal ties have of late been a fairly frequent occurrence. It may suffice to recall last year's visit to the Union of Soviet Republics of the British Trade Union delegation, the visit of British working women's delegates, who recently came to the Soviet Union; then the Franco-Belgian, German, Swedish, Canadian and a number of other labor delegations, which are actually either in the Soviet Union or on the point of arriving in our country.

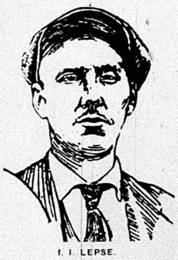
"Great is the interest of the workers of the world towards the Union of Soviet Republics; but no smaller is the interest which the workers of the Soviet Union and all other countries in regard to the situation of their comrades in China. The Chinese people as a whole, and the young Chinese proletariat are going thru a very responsible moment of their historical development, and this adds still more vigor to the keen interest and the great and deep-felt sympathies with the cause of the Chinese workers which prompted the action of our organizations in sending their delegation here, to China.

For World Trade Union Unity.

"Having reached the capital of China after a long journey, we wish our first word to be a message of the warmest greetings which we have brought to the Chinese workers and all the Chinese people from the workers of the Union of Soviet Republics and the organized workers of other countries who are in one Trades Union Internationale with us—the Moscow International of Labor Unions.

"We also may express our firm belief," the Soviet labor delegate concluded his interview, "that we shall be given ample possibility to get acquainted with the situation of the Chinese workers and their own organizations. This will help still further to strengthen our mutual bonds and promote the union of the workers of the world in one united and powerful International of Labor Unions."

Heads Soviet Delegation



I. I. LEPSE.
President of Russian Metal Workers' Union.

150 Miners on Picket Line at Banning Mine

(By Worker Correspondent.)

MONESSEN, Pa., Aug. 26.—One hundred and fifty union miners are picketing the Banning mine No. 2 of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. back of Fayette City, near here.

The mine has opened up to operate on the 1917 scale, being the first mine to try and operate in this district.

The company has made a frantic effort to get scabs to work in the mines importing them from everywhere. However, not more than 30 scabs are working, and they are producing very little coal.

Fascists Attack Zionist Congress.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Rioters who have kept Vienna on edge since the start of the Zionist congress here included fascists in their demonstrations last night, and as a result three men were under arrest today.

Tokio Also Accepts.

TOKIO, Aug. 26.—The cabinet today accepted China's invitation to attend the customs conference at Peking beginning Oct. 26, and expressed willingness to enlarge the discussions of the conference to include eventual customs autonomy for China.

MINERS FORCED BACK TO WORK BY UNITED FRONT OF BOSSES AND FAKERS BUT FIGHT IS NOT OVER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., August 26.—Recruited from the klan elements of Franklin and Williamson county, hundreds of men, many of them not having swung a pick for years, were found by the Bell and Zoller Mine Co. to enter the pit at their No. 1 mine in Zeigler. Under these circumstances, the members of Local 992 who have kept the mine shut down for two weeks without an iota of outside support and bearing attacks not only from the ku klux klan and the operators but also from their own sub-district officials, were forced back to work.

This battle, which was recorded day by day in the DAILY WORKER, against the heaviest of odds—a united front of the operators and the sub-district officialdom, both encouraged by

(Continued on page 2)

Party Drives Against Imperialism

(Continued from page 1)

had been applied continuously to rouse all sections of the American working class to this end.

Work for Recognition.

Not only had the necessity for recognition and trade relations been used as an economic argument to relieve unemployment, but the political basis of the demand for recognition, that the class interests of American workers and farmers demanded that they stand by the workers and peasants of Russia had been carried into every union and every farmers' organization possible in which the party could penetrate.

In so far as the party, weak and young as it is, could do so, it has effectively met the blockade of lies and counter-revolutionary propaganda of the Second International and the capitalist agencies. In the campaign against Abramovich, it had succeeded in defeating completely the aims of the Barmat counter-revolutionary Second International. Every meeting, with few exceptions, of Abramovich, had been turned into mass demonstrations for recognition of Soviet Russia and for the first time the difference between the Second International and the Communist International made clear to large sections of the American workers.

In the campaign for a labor party, the presidential campaign of our own party, in the November celebrations and the Lenin memorial meetings, and other occasions, great masses have been taught the significance to the American and world proletariat of the Russian revolution and the Soviet power.

New Dangers.

But tho the Soviet Union is a strong fortress, yet it is still subject to attack. Tho the capitalist enemy has been driven back he is not exterminated. The speaker dwelt upon the indications of a new attempt by the imperialist powers to attack Soviet Russia, of the policies used by it to divide the antagonists and defeat the designs, and pledged the party, as a section of the Communist International, to carry on the work in the future as in the past.

The movement for trade union unity, its profound meaning, its present successes in Europe, especially in Britain, in creating a left bloc in the Amsterdam International, gave us a line to follow.

The party must make every use of the British Report on Soviet Russia, the visit of Purcell, in building a united front with all progressive elements in the labor movement to aid Purcell in fighting off the opposition of reactionary A. F. of L. leadership and getting the unions to work for the recognition of Soviet Russia. With a party reorganized, Bolshevized and united, the speaker believed our party would acquit itself well in the future.

Discussion From Floor.

Following the above report, speeches from the floor were heard from Comrades Amter, Olgin, Minor, Askenudze, Abern, Statchel and Krumbein. Minority criticism being directed in two lines, upon the insufficiency of the work done and upon Comrade Olgin's writings before he joined the party.

A resolution offered by Comrade Amter instructing the new C. E. C. to work for a united front movement for the recognition of Soviet Russia, was defeated by roll call vote upon the argument by Comrade Bittelman, who raised a point of order against it as being fully provided for in the resolution of the Parity Commission. Vote 39 to 20.

For a Delegation of Labor.

A motion by Comrade Olgin was carried providing for the gathering of a labor delegation to Soviet Russia, after which the Parity Commission resolution on Soviet Russia was carried unanimously. The convention then adjourned until the evening session.

When the convention was called to order Tuesday evening, the following statement was read:

Statement to the Fourth Convention W. P. of A.

Comrades:—In the issue of the DAILY WORKER of August 26, 1925, under a report of the convention now in session, beginning on Page One and continuing on Page Three, at the foot of Column Six on Page Three is the statement as follows:

"Tuesday's opening session began, after an inspiring appeal from Comrade Poyntz and a few communications of minor importance, with the presentation of the report on anti-imperialist work by Comrade Gomez."

As the reporter for the DAILY WORKER, I wish to state most emphatically that the word "inspiring" was neither in my mind nor in my article which I sent to the DAILY WORKER office this afternoon by messenger. So far as I know the messenger was incorruptible, and the insertion of the word "inspiring" must be accounted for by someone who handled the article after it left my hands.

Incidentally, the article was also passed upon by Comrade Browder, who was likewise averse that the word "inspiring" was not in it when it was dispatched to the DAILY WORKER office.

I might mention that I and Comrade Poyntz are total strangers and that I have never been inspired by either herself or her written appeal which was read in this convention, fraternally, **Harrison George.**

The floor was then given to Comrade Cannon in a report upon the meeting of the plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International. The following is but an inadequate summary of Comrade Cannon's address, which took up one hour and 45 minutes and which will be published later in the DAILY WORKER:

The plenum of the E. C. C. I. dealt with the tempo of revolutionary development and the line of march of international revloution. A degree of temporary stabilization had changed the "geography of revolution" and produced a right wing adaptation to this temporary stabilization in all the parties of the Comintern.

Of most profound significance as a modifying element of the so-called "stabilization" was the rise of national revolutionary movements of oppressed races and nations of the colonial sections of world imperialism. The right wing had ignored or misconceived the importance of this factor.

The right wing of the C. I. had conceived that the social democracy had been defeated by fascism and concluded that Communists should therefore make coalition with the social democracy. But the C. I. pointed out that social democracy had surrendered to fascism and had not fought it.

The second counter-balance to the partial stabilization overlooked by the right wing was the improvement of the situation internally and externally of the Soviet Union.

In Germany the right wing claimed it had a patent on united front tactics. The right wing had attached itself to Trotskyism in all countries. It had brought demands before the C. I. for reinstatement of numerous right wingers expelled, but the C. I. rejected those who refused to acknowledge their error, especially the error in Saxony.

The events in the party of Czecho-Slovakia illuminates the whole problem of fighting the right wing. The details of the struggle by a left wing central committee and how the Smeral group had given objective support to the right wing by fighting the central committee upon a basis of criticism of the methods it used against the right wing.

Comrade Cannon dwelt at length upon the reorganization of all parties of the Comintern upon a basis of shop nuclei. The agrarian question and the correct and the incorrect Communist tactics in agrarian work was given in detail. The necessity of measures, and the example of the error of the German party in the elections in which monarchism was a danger, was given as a lesson to all party members to take to heart. Political progress is a zigzag.

In the labor party work the experience of the party should allow conclusions to be drawn as to its character role and the attitude of our party toward it. The labor party is the key to the labor movement. But the policy must be correct.

The labor party must be a mass party. All previous attempts to crystallize organization had been premature. Not abstract agitation for a labor party, but connection with the daily struggles of the workers.

The party must make a real fight for a Labor Party and it must insist that it be a real mass party and not prematurely formed. A real acceptance of the C. I. decision and all its implications would be the base of proper policy.

The conceptions of the majority as to the character of the labor party had not differed from those of the minority until the July 3rd convention. This had begun the conflict, and the speaker dealt in detail upon the cause of the discussion over the August thesis and all the events since that time.

The minority had also based two much dependence upon the farmer elements of the movement for a labor party which left the movement after St. Paul. In this and in the August thesis, where the theory of left wing labor parties, multiple labor parties and the transformation of a labor party into a mass Communist Party had proven the complete misconception of the labor party by the minority—which the minority has not and still refuses to recognize and repudiate.

The decision of the C. I. corrected both sides, it approved of neither thesis. It was a new program and the error of the majority had been admitted and corrected, the errors of the minority had not been admitted and if they had the chance they would give the party another federated farmer-labor party. Upon the basis of work done and upon the basis of a real acceptance of the C. I. decision the majority of the C. E. C. deserves and has received the endorsement of the party membership as shown in this convention.

Lovestone Reports for Minority.

Comrade Lovestone, reporting for the minority on the meeting of the Plenum of the E. C. of the C. I., covered in the same general way the world situation as outlined by Comrade Cannon, drawing the same general conclusions as to the necessity of the party following the Bolshevik line of the Comintern as clarified by the Plenum of the E. C. of the C. I.

Differences of the minority with the majority arise, the speaker claimed, over mistakes by the majority which he claimed to be so theoretically confused that from the objective situation of a slackening of the international revolutionary situation, it becomes sectarian on the one hand and tainted with right wing deviations on the other.

This was the key to understanding various activities of the majority in which the speaker claimed the party had been diverted from the correct Communist line. Particularly was this the case in the matter of work for a labor party, with which Comrade Lovestone dealt in detail.

The party must be taught, Comrade Lovestone declared, what a labor party is, what is its role and what is the role of our party in relation to the labor party. This, the fight upon Lore, Loreites and Loreism—not merely ideological struggle but also drastic organizational measures—and a stopping of the campaign of extermination against those who fought for a labor party—these three policies must be the basis of party policy and the basis for the process of unification of the two groups, minority and majority.

Comrades Abern, Ballam, Foster, Ruthenberg, Bittelman, Weinstone, Manley, Gitlow, Browder, Engdahl, Schachtman and Bedacht spoke upon the above report, both minority and majority presented resolutions upon the subject and Comrade Cannon summed up the discussion in a 30 minute speech. Adjournment was then taken until Wednesday noon.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Miners Forced Back to Work

(Continued from page 1)

the klan elements—was bravely conducted by the fighting coal miners of Zeigler and their being forced back to work can in no way be considered a defeat for them. They knew they would hava to go back sooner or later. They knew they could not hold out against the overwhelming lineup against them. They did what they wanted to do. They kept the mine shut down long enuf to turn the eyes of the country on Zeigler, long enuf to draw the attention of unsuspecting miners elsewhere to the betrayal of the subdistrict officials—attention that otherwise would not have been won and that would again permit the sub-district machine to cover up another sample of a long record of treachery.

Active Men Fired.

The members of Local 992 were not fooled either when more than seventy-five of their active members were told they were not wanted as they were about to enter the pit. The reasons were various. "You called so and so a scab," or "You were on the picket line," etc. This was expected. Hadn't Frank Farrington, the district president, already announced that the "Red-necks" in Zeiglar would find themselves out of a job? This was all part of the double-edged attack being waged against them.

Frameup Looked For.

The fight is not over. A single local never did win a strike unsupported, true, but the winning of the strike against the company was only a part of the struggle. The real struggle is the fight against the Farrington machine, and that is by no means over.

Eighteen members of Local 992 were arrested and now await trial on the very serious charge of "conspiracy to murder." This charge was brot by D. B. Cobb, their own sub-district vice president. Every miner in Zeigler knows the charge is absolutely groundless. Every man knows enuf of the desperate tactics of the subdistrict machine, satellites of Farrington, to expect a frameup. Zeigler is a thorn in the side of the whole machine. The resources of the district are being gathered to annihilate this center of progressivism.

Rank and File Revolt.

But the bureaucrats have taken on too big a job this time. They have allied with the operators time and again, they have stolen elections and been guilty of many misdeeds and gotten away with it. But this is the first time they have framed up serious criminal charges against members of their own union. Already from all parts of the county are coming demands for the dropping of this persecution. The cry is being raised for a special sub-district convention. On this point the officials have not only Zeigler to fight—they will have to fight every honest rank and file worker in the sub-district.

Defense Committees.

Local 992 is going to elect another set of progressive local officials. Altho there was absolutely no justification for the sub-district officials to remove the ones they had and put in a slate of appointed klansmen, the men of 992 are going to put miners in office they can trust to wage the fight against Sub-district President Fox and Vice-President Cobb.

Defense committees have been set up in practically every local union in the county. One mass meeting of protest has been held and others will follow. A large defense fund will be raised to stop the dastardly frameup of union miners.

Fighting Tradition.

Zeigler is far from licked. The history and traditions of Zeigler are those of a battling working class community that knows no defeat. It is one of the oldest mines in southern Illinois. The shaft was sunk in 1905. The millionaire, Joe Leiter, who still owns it, set out to destroy the union. He barricaded and electricwired the mine and set up batteries of cannon and searchlights. He brot in an army of gunmen to defend it. He sent for scabs.

The union miners fought Leiter and his gunmen. Two miners were assassinated, their picket line was broken again and again. The battle raged for 18 months. But they stood firm. Leiter had to give in.

Since that time, 22 years ago, the miners of Zeigler have upheld the traditions of the battle against Joe Leiter. Now they have not only Leiter to fight but their own officials as well.

Fight Only Begun.

They won that battle of twenty years ago thru solidarity and unswerving devotion to unionism. They will win their present fight. But this time it will be a victory not for Zeigler alone. The struggle will not be completely won until the rank and file has rid itself of the damaging and treacherous misleadership of just such men as Fox and Cobb. Zeigler has started the movement that will perform the necessary task of cleaning house in the United Mine Workers of America.

THREE-PLY DEBT PARLEY SOUGHT BY THE BRITISH

Chamberlain Confers with U. S. Ambassador

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Great Britain today made inquiries concerning the willingness of the United States to enter into a three-cornered debt parley with England and France, according to reliable information.

Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, conferred for twenty-five minutes with Allanson B. Houghton, American ambassador to Great Britain, and it is understood that Chamberlain sought to learn from the ambassador the views of the United States regarding a tripartite debt conference.

Houghton Without Instructions.

Ambassador Houghton, it is reported, informed Chamberlain that he was without instructions upon the matter, whereupon Chamberlain requested that he make informal inquiries, in order that definite steps may be taken towards the suggested conference if the United States is willing to proceed.

Chamberlain also took occasion to consult with Ambassador Houghton relative to the proposed European security pact, and the attitude of the United States toward it.

Official circles here are not in the least optimistic that the United States will enter into any three-cornered debt conference, but it has been suggested that perhaps the United States would not object to Great Britain having an unofficial observer in Washington during the Franco-American debt settlement negotiations.

British Hopes Strengthened.

British hopes for the cooperation of the United States were strengthened this afternoon when it was learned that American Ambassador Houghton had conferred during the morning with Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister. Immediately after the conference Chamberlain sent a message to M. Caillaux asking for a conference during the afternoon.

No authoritative statement was forthcoming on the subject of discussion between Ambassador Houghton and Chamberlain, but the British press was inclined to interpret this meeting as indicative of possible co-operation by the United States in untangling the deadlocked situation.

The foreign office made a brief announcement this afternoon that Ambassador Houghton and Foreign Minister Chamberlain had been in discussion for twenty-vve minutes this morning, but refused to disclose the nature of the conversations.

Caillaux Visits Financiers.

M. Caillaux spent the morning consulting with the French financial experts and this afternoon again went to the financial district where he consulted with leading British financiers relative to a possible French loan being floated in London.

* * *

Cold Reception at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Renewed of suggestions abroad, in connection with the Anglo-French debt negotiations, that the United States go into an international conference for the readjustment of interallied debts, was received coldly today in official circles here.

The policy of the government in dealing with the foreign debtors has been to consider each debt individual and separately, always opposing any proposal for submitting the debt problem to a general conference. This policy was based on the belief that nothing could be gained by any other method and that a great deal might be lost in view of the fact that the United States is the biggest creditor and has the most to lose under any system of simultaneous adjustment of war obligations.

Demand Separate Settlements.

In the past the suggestions for international conferences always were connected with proposals for solution of the reparations problem and would have opened the door, according to the view of the administration, both under Harding and Coolidge, for cancellation of a substantial part of the twelve billion dollars owed by European nations. That feeling, it developed in official quarters today, still exists with the result that the American debt funding commission is expected to give little if any consideration to the suggestion of a tri-partite conference between the United States, Great Britain and France for the settlement of their war debts.

"The United States loaned the money separately and now we want and are going to have separate settlements," a member of the debt commission told International News Service. "Any conference, such as is now proposed, for instance, is out of the question."

* * *

Anglo-French Agreement Reported.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—It was reported in diplomatic circles this afternoon that an agrement on the terms of the French debt settlement had been reached by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and M. Caillaux, French minister of finance, subject to confirmation by the British and French governments, according to the Evening Standard.

Pressmen! Not Only Now, But Always, Rally to the Aid of the Daily Worker

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the dead hand of Victor F. Lawson continues to direct the Chicago Daily News. The will of the capitalist-publisher is made public and it develops that Lawson planned to make this powerful Chicago daily a "perpetual institution," continuing to dictate public opinion and piling up profits to be distributed as directed by this voice from the grave.

• • • •

In the trustification of industry, control has passed out of the hands of individual management. This control has been taken over by great inanimate corporations, in which the leading officials are usually parasite pensioneers, while the real work of the management is carried on by salaried "white collar" slaves, not many leaps ahead of the cruelly exploited wage worker. Thus individual management in the great industries has gradually disappeared, allowing even Judge E. H. Gary, head of the steel trust, to spend as much time as he desires experimenting in diets, and hypocritically advising the workers what, and how, and when to eat.

• • • •

But it has always been claimed that the capitalist daily newspaper must have its "personal touch." It is charged that the Chicago Daily News had its "genius" in "Vic" Lawson. But Lawson is dead and the Daily News is going on just the same, because the printers, stereotypers and pressmen are still at work in the mechanical departments, the army of "white collar" slaves still comes down daily to the business offices, while in the editorial departments, the brass checkers all know what is expected of them by their capitalist masters, dead and alive, and they obediently write and edit accordingly.

• • • •

The Daily News has been institutionalized just as much as the traction trust, the gas trust, the phone trust, the electric trust, or any other public utility. It does not need the personal management of any individual.

Joseph Pulitzer started the New York World and the St. Louis Post Dispatch. But he has long passed on and the properties are now in the hands of his parasite and aristocratic sons, who thrive on the rich dividends that come to them automatically.

The name of James Gordon Bennett was associated with the New York Herald and Telegram, which he placed in the hands of a corporation at his death. But the properties finally fell into the hands of the steel magnate, Frank A. Munsey. So with a multitude of other capitalist daily newspapers, that become the direct organs of special interests, instead of being the mouthpieces of individuals holding them as private property. Thus the real function of the capitalist press is unmasked. It stands forth as one of the most active protectors of property interests under the profit regime. It will continue to perform this function until capitalism falls.

There are no capitalist dailies in the Soviet Union today because all power there is in the hands of the workers and peasants, and the last remnants of the propertied interests are being wiped out.

• • • •

Thousands of extra copies of this issue of the DAILY WORKER will be distributed among the pressmen in New York City, who are solid in their support of the Chicago pressmen fighting not only their boss, the Cuneo Printing Co., but also the strike-breaking head of their own organization, President George L. Berry. While they are employed and warring for better conditions in the printing industry, the pressmen and all other printing trades workers must realize that it is one of their greatest tasks to build up their own press,—to give their support to the strengthening of the DAILY WORKER.

The pressmen are interested in the DAILY WORKER now because it is fighting for them in their immediate struggles. The pressmen, like all workers, however, must at all times remain loyal to the DAILY WORKER, building its power, because ist main ask is to end he robber system of private profits that crushes all labor. The DAILY WORKER points the way to developing the present struggle into the final battle for the emancipation of all the workers. Pressmen! Rally to its standards!

One Thousand Fight Fire.

MARTINEZ, Calif., Aug. 26.—Fire which threatened to destroy the $5,000,000 plant of the Associated Oil Company, one of the biggest refineries in the United States, and the entire town of Avon, was under control today after a four-hour fight in which apparatus from half a dozen towns aided more than 1,000 fire fighters.

Natives Capture French Garison.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Druses tribesmen, in rebellion against the French administration in Syria, have captured the French garrison at Dierezzor, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today.

MAKE DARING DASH FOR LIBERTY FROM MILITARY PRISON

HONOLULU, Aug. 26.—Followin a gun fight police today captured five military prisoners from Fort Shafter who late yesterday staged a sensational escape.

The prisoners beat down their guards, beat down their guns and fled to the country in a stolen automobile, where they were caught today by pursuing officers. The two Communist soldiers, Crouch and Trumbull, were only recently removed from the same guardhouse.

Bandits Invade Heyworth, Ill.

Nine men early today held up the entire town of Heyworth, Ill., cut all its telephone wires, looted the state bank there of $2,000 and escaped.

After cutting off communication the bandits dashed down the main street in an automobile. They drew guns and staged several minor holdups, then descended on the bank, bound and gagged two watchmen, went thru the place and left with currency totaling at least $2,000 and some checks.

Earthquake Near Berkeley, Calif.

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 26.—Examination of the seismographic record of the University of California today revealed an earthquake had been recorded last night at 10:49 41. The university seismologists estimate that the center of the shock, which was of mild proportions, was not more than ten miles from here.

RADEK SEES U. S. WAR ON BRITAIN FOR SEA RULE

Also Fight for Job as World's Banker

Editor's Note—The following news article was cabled to the United States yesterday by the Moscow correspondent of the International News Service.

* * * *

MOSCOW, Aug. 26.—England fighting America for the supremacy of the seas, for oil, for markets, for the right to be the world's banker—this is the picture in the foreground of Bolshevism's vision of the future.

Today Karl Radek adds his voice to the ominous prophecy of Leon Trotsky that the next world struggle will be between the two giants of the English speaking race.

Money Interest Supreme.

Neither he nor Trotsky allow other factors than those of economics to weigh in the balances. Strictly Marxian and rigidly materialistic, they argue that the money interest in the long run will outweigh the ties of blood, of language and of common traditions.

Writing in Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party, Radek declares: "The world's history does not know a case in which two mighty industrial powers, possessing the great fleets, have not struggled against each other for the supremacy of the world. That is why the Anglo-American conflicts must lead to war."

Seek to Co-operate Now.

He admits that the time is not yet ripe for the fulfillment of his forecast. England and America now try conscientiously to cooperate, he says, but the relentless force of economics pushes them steadily apart.

Radek's views may be taken as typical of Bolshevik thot about America.

"England," he cites, "has issued an embargo on the export of capital, whereas the United States during the last six months has exported not less than $1,070,000,000.

Australia Borrows in New York.

"Australia," he continues, "could not receive a loan in London, but had to borrow $75,000,000 in New York. London could lend Australia only $25,000,000.

"The British pound depends entirely on the support of the Federal Reserve bank," he declares, adding that "Great Britain tries nevertheless to keep her military forces on a level independent of the grace of America. The British admiralty demands [illegible]000,000 for the increase of Britain's fleet."

On the European continent, believes Radek, France and Germany will be the doubtful factors when it comes to a contest between America and England. "France," he says, "will be the chief European trump which the United States may play against England."

As to Germany, Radek advances the hope that she may eventually be won for Russia, and intimacy with the Soviets would keep her from fighting on the side of England.

England Lost the War.

"The struggle for gaining Germany will continue between us and England, and the worse grows the position of England, the more chances there will be for us to win."

For mankind in general Radek sees a stormy future. And for England in particular he forecasts hurricanes.

"Lady Macbeth has lost her sleep, and will never sleep any more," he exclaims. "England is that great power about which we can say, 'This one lost the war.'"

Four Killed When Auto Driver Tries to Beat Electric Car

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 26.—Four persons were killed, or so injured that they died within a short time, when the driver of an automobile, it was said, tried to beat a Rockford and Interurban electric car to a crossing just east of this city, late last night.

The dead are: Leo Hutton, 19; Miss Katherine Oehl, 15; Miss Florence Klass, 19, Peter Daskalakis, 35.

Critically injured (may die): Steve Stirgios, 34, mangled head and body; Andrew Kioch, 30, skull fractured and internal injuries.

The accident occurred when the auto was making its way from a side road to Grant highway from a roadhouse picnic ground. The automobile was hit fairly in the middle and twisted into a mass of wreckage, the victims of the crash being mangled in the ruin.

Daskalakis was found fatally injured in a corn field two hours after the crash when the search was made for the victims at the scene of the accident. He died ten minutes after he was taken to the hospital.

Gather at the Pork Barrel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—With only three weeks remaining before the time set by the bureau of the budget for the completion of final estimates of federal expenditures for the fiscal year 1926-27, the perennial controversy between the budget director and the government departments over how much money the latter are going to get is on in full blast.

ITALIAN FLEET IMITATES U. S. HAWAIIAN MANEUVER IN SICILY

ROME, August 26.—The Italian fleet, playing a summer war game, succeeded today in landing troops twenty miles from Palermo, Sicily.

N. Y. PRESSMEN ARE STIRRED BY BERRY SCABBERY

Against Rotten Methods Used in Chicago

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—An undercurrent of protest that promises to break out into a veritable torrent of destruction of the entire Berry machine is kept down with difficulty among the pressmen in this city.

Everywhere the members of the pressmen's union bite their lips in an endeavor to hold back their expressions of disgust and anger at the tactics used in the Chicago strike at the Cuneo plant.

"Why don't you speak out and let the world know that you stand for solidarity and decent tactics in the Chicago struggle?" asked the DAILY WORKER reporter.

Fear Reign of Terror.

"Hell! Don't you know what happened to 225 of our members about ten months ago when we demanded our rights in the Hearst plants? Old man Berry just threw us out of the union without reason or ceremony. The first man that would open his mouth today about the Chicago treason would lose his head long before sunrise tomorrow morning."

This is the universal sentiment among the pressmen thruout the entire city of Greater New York. Talk to any pressman you meet and it is the same story. They are sick of Berry and Berryism. He is looked upon as the most unscrupulous tyrant that has infested a working class organization.

"But are you going to stand for all this impudence and czarism?" asked the reporter.

"Stand for it?" came the abrupt reply. "Just wait a bit. There is a convention coming and I guess we will have something to say then. But now? Don't open your head about it."

"Are you fellows afraid of your president? Can't you say what you please to him and about him?"

Only Loves the Dues.

"You don't know 'Major' George W. Berry. He has no more use for the rank and file than the tiger has use for a mouse. Only as we pay dues does he care for us. We give him a big percentage from New York of the half million dollars collected every year in dues from the pressmen in America, and he uses it to hire strikebreakers and slavish henchmen to beat us down when we protest, and keep his machine powerful and well greased."

"Do you feel that the sentiment you express is quite general thruout the membership in New York?"

"I can safely say that over 95 per cent feel as I do," was the reply. "We are pretty sick of our tyrant. He has to his credit the most complete series of intrigues and betrayals that I know of in the labor movement in this country. He is more shrewd than Lewis of the miners and more unscrupulous than the old Russian czar."

Follow the DAILY WORKER.

"Have you read the articles that have appeared in the DAILY WORKER during the last few weeks about Berry, and what would you say as to their correctness?"

"Many of us have followed with keen interest every line written about Berry in the DAILY WORKER and every word of what has been printed is true. But you have much more to learn about our little tyrant. As soon as we have finished our plans and secured ourselves against his attacks I will let you know a lot that I cannot give now. You can say that the pressmen in New York are heart and soul with the strikers in Chicago and with the DAILY WORKER to throw the traitors out of our leadership."

The Criminal in Office

By N. D. MILLIKEN, Editor Industrialist.

NEW YORK.—Everywhere the labor movement has been sorely afflicted with traitorous and self-seeking leaders, but the known criminal in office is peculiar to America.

Berry is probably the lowest of this type. And he has not degenerated. He comes by it naturally. He is said to be a product of San Francisco's barbary coast. Certain it is that he was a strikebreaker when he was given a card in the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. He was taken from a struck shop in St. Louis in 1902.

So he brought to his office as head of the union the attributes of the stoolpigeon and scab herder. And by the use of the tactics of the thug he has reduced what is left of the organization to an incredible degree of subserviency.

His elimination, of course, is the most vital problem facing the pressmen, and it is a problem of magnitude. It is likewise of the first importance to the organized movement in the printing industry as a whole.

Berry is necessarily opposed to a united front in the industry thru amalgamation, but it may seem strange that he was able to dominate abortive conferences of international officials held to discuss the proposition a couple of years ago. In fact the man in the shop wonders how officials of the other printing trade unions can have any truck with Berry and his ilk.

Floods Ravage in Central Japan; Tokio One-Third Submerged

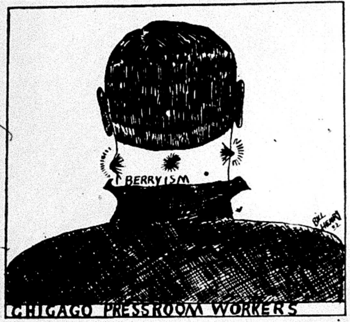
LONDON, Aug. 26.—Central Japan is again being ravaged by big floods due to the heavy rainfall, excessive in the orient this year, even for the rainy season now at its height.

One-third of Tokio is submerged with some loss of life, and property losses which will run into millions of yen. The rivers and canals which cut up the city proved wholly inadequate to carry off the heavy floods of water.

Thousands of the population have had to seek places of safety on higher ground on the outskirts of the city.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Berry Boils



The members of the I. P. P. & A. U. are determined to get rid of Berryism.

Be On Guard!

Defend the first workers' government with FACTS:

Gathered from the official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia—RUSSIA TODAY. . . .

And those facts you will find about Russia in THE DAILY WORKER every day.

RUSSIA TODAY	$1.25
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BERRY FOUND GUILTY ROBBING UNION TREASURY

Ordered to Pay Back Money to International

(Continued from page 1)

tendnace and transcript of testimony furnished by A. C. Dore, heretofore appointed by the court as official stenographer, and all charges for attendance and the transcript furnished by Clarence Walker, be taxed as costs in this case, and that said International Union, have and is hereby decreed to have a lien on all property, real, personal and mixed, of Clinchfield Hydro-Electric Power company, a Tennessee corporation, for the amount hereinabove fixed and for said costs of suit, as security for the payment of said judgment.

"That the capital stock of the Clinchfield Hydro-Electric Power company is the property of and owned by George L. Berry, Myra May Orr, and Elizabeth M. Gehres, and is not the property of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America."

Berry Opposed to Radicalism.

The decision was one hundred per cent against Berry. The judge's decision was delivered orally and in concluding he made the following interesting remarks: "He fights like hell and has fought like hell in this case to keep the truth from being known. He has that quality. On the other side I am struck with the idea that he is opposed to radicalism, believes in standing by contracts and would have peace in the industrial world."

The court commented very frankly on Berry's conduct, and intimated his amazement that the union members would tolerate such a man in the presidency. It was acknowledged however that only drastic efforts would enable the membership to pry Berry loose from the international coffers and from the various institutions that he had established thru the use of union funds.

"Majah" Takes Offensive.

After Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 decided to institute legal proceedings against Berry, the "majah" took the offensive. In June, 1919, he hired Julius Rosenheim, at a salary of $65.00 per week to act as local representatives in Chicago and give his time and service exclusively to the International Union as organizer.

Rosenheim set out to hire assistant organizers at the rate of $100.00 per week. One of those organizers was not connected with the I. P. P. and A. U. either nationally or locally. Thieves sometimes fall out and later on Rosenheim brot suit against Berry for some of his wages and expenses.

At the first regular meeting of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, held in 1920, Berry's tools in Chicago notified the "majah" and suggested that he come to Chicago to stage a rival meeting.

Wanted to Injure Foes.

The pressmen were to hear the truth about the fight against Berry and the latter wanted to prevent this at all cost. Berry came to Chicago and stayed several days before going to Seattle. He had his headquarters in Room 1710 of the Morrison Hotel and on Sunday, December 28, 1919, he is reported to have told his conferes that he decided to eliminate Local 3 from union affairs in Chicago, **several members of No. 3 whose names he mentioned and that he wanted those men injured or incapacitated so that they could take no more part in the litigation.**

Those present refused to promise Berry that they would inflict physical injury on the officers and active members of No. 3, but they did promise him in return for some compensation to secure a certain number of men, who were neither pressmen nor union men in general to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3 and take it out of the hands of the legitimate officers.

The plan was to remove the officers from power and pass a resolution calling off the litigation against Berry. Each man was to be given a fake membership card and five dollars for the night's work.

Fake Cards Printed.

The faked membership cards were printed at the Pressmen's Home, in Tennessee and the [illegible] of which the cards were [illegible] brot to the Home by Rosenheim. The printing of the fake cards was done on New Year's eve, 1919. The job was so well done that when they were presented at the door of the Chicago Pressmen's meeting the door keeprs did not detect the difference. A Knoxville, Tennessee, label was used on the cards and mutilated.

Rosenheim, after he fell out with Berry, admitted that the label was done by another one of Berry's tools. It was done however in the presence of Joseph C. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the International Union. Even the name of John J. Kapp, secretary-treasurer of No. 3 was signed to the cards.

An employe of the Chicago office of the International Union took names from the Service Record of the I. P. P and A. U. and wrote them on the fake cards. Three hundred cards were used in the conspiracy. Of the three hundred thugs who were hired to break up the meeting only 100 arrived at their destination. Some of them quarrelled on their way to the hall, and lost interest in the meeting, while others were so boisterous at the door of the meeting place that they were refused admission.

The Plot Failed.

Eight hundred bonafide members were present and everything went along according to the plans of the local leaders and Berry's thugs were not able to create any disturbance.

After the decision of Judge Cochrane was recorded the union decided to make peace with Berry on condition that he bring his scabbery to an end. But no sooner had this agreement been entered into than the "majah" laid his plans to take the charter away from No. 3 and kick it out of the International Union. The outlines of this plot have already been told [illegible] it is not necessary to go into detail.

Suffice it to say, that the Cuneo walkout here in Chicago is part of that plan. What Berry is doing is cooperating with the employers in enforcing open shop conditions on the pressmen. When they refuse to stand for this he excommunicates them and sends scabs to take their places. Hitherto he tried to use the feeders' organization against the pressmen but the recent step taken towards amalgamation by the two unions has helped to drive a nail in Berry's political coffin.

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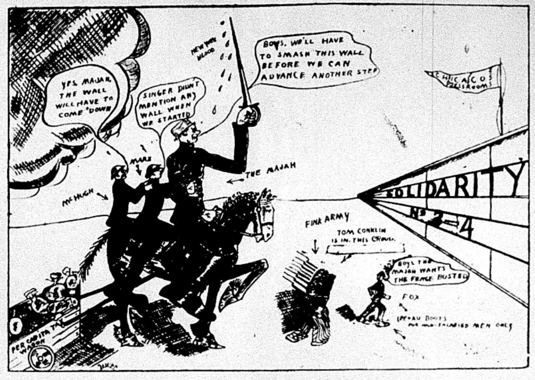
The next concluding article will give a summary of the case against Berry and a few suggestions as to how the pressmen should go about the job of getting rid of this "old man of the sea."

THE DEAD MARCH


YES MAJAH, THE WALL WILL HAVE TO COME DOWN
SINGER DIDN'T MENTION ANY WALL WHEN WE STARTED
BOYS, WE'LL HAVE TO SMASH THIS WALL BEFORE WE CAN ADVANCE ANOTHER STEP
NEW YORK BLOOD
McHUGH
MARS
THE MAJAH
CHICAGO'S PRESSROOMS
SOLIDARITY
No 3-4
FINK ARMY
TOM CONKLIN IS IN THIS CROWD
BOYS THE MAJAH WANTS THE FENCE BUSTED
FOX
PER CAPITA TAX WAGON

Berry and His Pals Run Into an Immovable Obstacle.

LOCKED OUT CUNEO PRESSMEN PICTURE SINS OF GEORGE L. BERRY

The three anti-Berry cartoons on this page were drawn by employes of the Cuneo plant, now locked out.

Truck Loaded with Ashes Strikes Car; 20 Persons Hurt

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Twenty persons were injured today when a Third avenue street car was struck by a four-ton steel truck of the street cleaning department. The truck, loaded with ashes, knocked the car off the tracks.

Witnesses said the truck was moving rapidly when it hit the car. It struck the trolley just back of the front platform.

Passengers were thrown from their seats. Women screamed. Calls were sent in for police and reserves were rushed quickly to the scene.

The accident happened near a public market and large crowds surrounded the smashed car.

CUNEO WALKOUT STILL ON; BERRY SUPPLIES SCABS

Faker Suspected Taking Money from Rivals

How long the Cuneo Printing Company will be able to stand the losses sustained since it saw its pressmen and feeders walking out when an open shop system was installed, is a question that is causing serious concern to the management.

The Cuneo plant is practically owned by the great Sears, Roebuck mail order house, of which the father of "Dickie" Loeb, one of the notorious murderers of the Franks boy, was connected in the capacity of vice-president. Cuneo is a brother-in-law of State's Attorney Crowe and it was whispered about town that this relationship did not work to the disadvantage of the Sears, Roebuck magnate when his son was in the toils of the law.

Getting it Both Ways.

The chief competitor of the Sears, Roebuck company is Montgomery Ward. There is an ugly rumor afloat that Berry is manipulating affairs in the Sears, Roebuck concern, so that industrial troubles will render it incapable of competing with the rival concern. Already, the Sears, Roebuck catalogues scheduled to be out for September, are partially ruined. Thousands of dollars worth of plates are getting wrecked every day and all the employes in the plant, from copy holders to messengers are in sympathy with the locked out pressmen and feeders. The scabs that Berry is sending in must be excluded from the list of sympathizers.

Fooling Everybody.

Some pressmen suspect that Berry and his pals are getting money from the Cuneo bosses and also from Montgomery Ward and Company. The former is suspected of paying for the introduction of the decrease in men on the machines while the Ward concern is believed to be paying for the inconvenience caused to its rival concern. The members of the union are suffering. It should be noted that we are only giving the impressions of members of No. 3 who know Berry.

New York pressmen are following the Cuneo walkout very close and hope victory will be achieved by the pressmen.

Bad Weather Hits Pole Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The flagship Bowdoin and the airplane carrier Peary of the MacMillan arctic expedition are at anchor today at Booth Sound, Greenland, because of bad weather, said a dispatch to the navy department.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

IN DOWN TOWN NEW YORK THE DAILY WORKER IS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING NEWS STANDS

CITY HALL SECTION

World Building (outside)—Waterman.
World Building (inside)—Levine.
9 Frankfort Street—Isenberg.
200 William Street—Botvinik.
Beekman and Williams Street, N. W. Corner—Summer.
Park Place and Broadway, N. W. Cor.—Manfried.
Park Place and Church Street, N. E. Corner—Connolly.
Park Place and Chuch Street, S. E. Corner—Sullivan.
91 Park Row—Waltzer.
103 Park Row—Fannie Esser.
87 Park Row—I. Labensky.
Bowling Green Subway Station—Jack Corrigan.
7 Chatham Square—M. Halprin.

CANAL-DELANCEY SECTION

Canal and Allen Sts., N. E. Corner—W. Nelson.
Delancey and Bowery, S. E. Corner—Danziger.
Delancey and Essex Sts., N. E. Corner—Schaffer.
144 Delancey St.—Abraham Vogel.
163 Bowery St.—Isaac Rom.
183 Bowery—Mrs. Levy.
171 Broome St.—B. Tobman.
70 Rivington St.—Rachel Farber.

HOUSTON-12TH ST. SECTION

111 Avenue "B"—M. Leifer.
115 East Houston St.—Sam Kramer.
Houston St. and 2nd Ave., N. E. Cor.—M. Goldman.
12 First Ave.—Soloff.
29 Third Ave.—P. Ticker.
51 Bleecker St.—Margulius.
4th St. and 2nd Ave., N. W. Corner—L. Rubenstein.
7th St. and 2nd Ave, S. E. Cor.—Peltz.
204 East 10th St—Novy Mir Book Shop.
12th St. and 3rd Ave., S. E. Cor.—Chusid.
11th St. and Third Ave.—Mrs. Sokolsky.

14TH STREET SECTION

14th St. and First Ave., N. E. Corner—B. Rubenstein.
14th St. and 2nd Ave., N. W. Corner—C. H. Greenbag.
14th St. and 2nd Ave., S. W. Corner—Sam Fishman.
212 East 14th St.—B. Soloway.
14th St. and 3rd Ave., S. E. Corner—Delaney.
14th St. & 3rd Ave., N. W. Cor.—Baum.
14th St. and 3rd Ave., S. W. Corner—L. Wexler.
108 East 14th St.—Daily Worker N. Y. Office.
102 East 12th St.—J. Weissman.
11th St. and 3rd Ave.—Mrs. Sokolsky.
14th Street and First Ave.—L. Bressler.
73 Irving Place—C. Greenberg.
14th St. and 4th Ave., S. E. Corner—M. Hoffman.
127 University Place—Jimmie Higgins' Book Shop.
7 East 15th St.—Rand Book Store.

23RD STREET SECTION

13 West 21st Street—Chas. Lederman.
21st St. and Third Ave., S. E. Corner—L. Okum.
25th St. and Third Ave., N. E. Corner—Nimetz.
27th St. and Third Ave., N. W. Corner—Lapinsky.
28th St. and Fourth Ave., N. E. Corne
—Stren & Koback.
23rd St. and Sixth Ave., S. E. Corner—Resnick.
23rd St. and Sixth Ave., S. W. Corner—Kalbach.
171 West 23rd St.—Pepernick.
285 Eighth Ave.—Kossckoff & Pasekof
25th St. and Eighth Ave., N. W. Corne
—Golod.
34th St. and Tenth Ave., S. E. Corner—Kaplan.

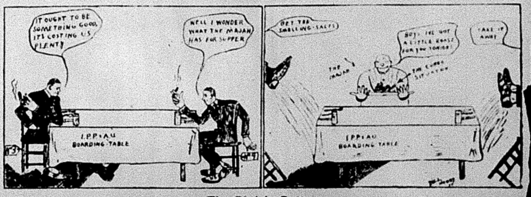
42ND STREET SECTION

42nd St. and Sixth Ave., S. W. Corne
—Meadows.
42nd St. and Sixth Ave., S. E. Corne
—Levitt Bros.
100 West 44th St.—Kashdin.
101 West 49th St.—Helfand.
50th St. and Broadway, N. W. Corner—Halpern.
54th St. and Broadway, S. W. Corner—Neiderman.

If the news stand where you woul like to buy the DAILY WORKER i not in this list, then please send us th name and address and we'll see to i that it is supplied.

Daily Worker New York Agency
108 East 14th Street, New York.
Phone Stuyvesant 8100.

A SCABBY MENU


IT OUGHT TO BE SOMETHING GOOD, ITS COSTING US PLENTY
WELL I WONDER WHAT THE MAJAH HAS FOR SUPPER
GET THE SMELLING-SALTS
TAKE IT AWAY
THE MAJAH
I.P.P.&A.U. BOARDING TABLE
I.P.P.&A.U. BOARDING TABLE

The Bird Is Rotten.

CAMPAIGN OF RED BAITING IN PAINTERS' UNION

Radical Delegate to Convention Withdrawn

By TOM FLEMING.
(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 26.—When asked at a special meeting of the Painters Local 1158 to withdraw progressive resolutions which had been previously passed unanimously by the local, Fred Harris, duly elected delegate from this local to the national convention of painters to be held in Montreal, flatly refused, which resulted in motions being carried to rescind their former unanimous action on the resolutions and withdrawal of Brother Harris as a delegate to the national convention of painters.

The meeting was "packed" with the most conservative elements, which no doubt can be explained by the fact that Joe Clark, fourth vice president of the brotherhood, had called at Local 1158 a week previously and had threatened the local that Brother Harris would not be seated at the convention, as the G. E. B. was of the opinion that resolutions he had introduced and passed at his local had emanated from the Communists, and that the G. E. B. had decided that no Communists or sympathizers would be seated at the national convention of the brotherhood to be held in Montreal in September. When the meeting was about to adjourn, Roy Proffer, president of the local, tendered his resignation as a protest against the frameup that had been perpetrated against Brother Harris.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

MINERS DEMAND, 'TAKE TROOPS OUT OF CHINA!'

Miners' Local Union Passes Resolution

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—At the last meeting of Local Union 4650 of the United Mine Workers of America at Belleville a resolution was adopted calling upon the United States government to immediately withdraw its troops from Chinese soil. The resolution was signed by a special committee composed of August Gordon, Harry Shilling and Arthur Neuf. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, the Chinese workers are being shot and murdered by troops of the United States and England, because of a strike in China; and

"Whereas, the continuance of the war upon the Chinese workers will bring about another world war in which the United States will be involved with the object in view of exploiting the Chinese workers; therefor be it

"Resolved, that we demand of our government the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from China, leaving China alone to settle her own affairs, as the workers of the United States would resent the landing of Chinese troops in the United States to be used as strikebreakers; and be it further

"Resolved, that Local Union No. 4650, U. M. W. of A., extend their sympathy to the Chinese workers in their struggle against the imperialist powers of the world; and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Illinois Miner, the DAILY WORKER, and the U. M. W. of A. Journal.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

CREAMERY GIRLS DISPLACED BY NEW MACHINES

Armour Squeezes More Profit from Butter

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 26.—About fifteen girls that wrapped butter in the Duluth Creamery and Produce plant, here were laid off last Monday. Their places are being taken by new machines that eliminate the hand work. The plant is owned by Armour & Co. About ten of the girls are being retained until the machines are broken in and a few learn to operate them.

These workers received about $12 per week. They were in a large room with a cement floor and it was usually damp. The butter was conveyed by a canvas table running on live rollers. Altho they speeded up, it didn't satisfy the greed for more profits.

The butter industry in Minnesota is largely in the hand of the cooperatives. But due to modern machinery and the financial advantage of the large creameries co-ops are having a hard struggle to hold their own.

The creamery workers had better turn their attention to the cause of their short seasons and low wages instead of striving to be more efficient slaves with the idea of becoming favored ones in advance of modern machinery.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.85⅜, cable 4.85¾; France, franc, demand 4.70½, cable 4.71; Belgium, franc, demand 4.54½, cable 4.55; Italy, lira, demand 3.77¼, cable 3.77½; Sweden, krone, demand 26.85, cable 26.88; Norway, krone, demand 19.13, cable 19.15; Denmark, krone, demand 24.03, cable 24.05; Germany, mark, no quote, Shanghai, taels, 78¾.

QUESTIONS SHOT AT AMERICANS BY RUSSIAN WORKERS

Children Too Are Eager to Hear About Us

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 26.—Russian workers and peasants are keenly interested in the life of the workers in other countries, especially America. The appearance of a visitor from a foreign land on a boat, in a railway car, at a factory or in the village is welcomed as an opportunity to learn about conditions elsewhere.

Below are given a few of the questions asked in the course of a trip down the Volga from Nizni Novgorod to Stalingrad and from Rostov-on-Don thru the Ukraine back to Moscow.

From Workers.

What is the attitude of American workers toward Soviet Russia?

Is the Communist Party of America legal? How does it work?

How many political prisoners are there in the U. S. A.?

How many members in the International Red Aid and how is it organized?

Are workers permitted to hold trade union and propaganda meetings in the factories?

Is the radical labor press legal or not?

What are the hours and wages of American workers?

Is the American labor movement affiliated to any international labor movement?

Is there social and health insurance paid for by the state or the industry?

What is the attitude of American workers toward the strike in China toward international questions?

What is the attitude of the American worker toward the press of Soviet Russia?

Is there a workers' correspondents' movement in the U. S. A.?

How is May 1st celebrated?

What is the cost of living essentials in the U. S. A.?

Are there women in the Communist Party?

How did the American workers take Lenin's death?

Are there workers' sport organizations?

What has been the reaction among the workers of U. S. A. regarding the Trumbull and Crouch case?

What is the development politically of American women?

What is her economic condition? How many women political prisoners?

Do American workers have from two weeks to a month's vacation with pay as we do in Soviet Russia?

What about the Ford system of production?

Are conditions as bad in the U. S. A. as outlined in Upton Sinclair's books?

What is the attitude of workers toward Russian white guard elements in the U. S. A.?

How much unemployment in the U. S. A.?

From Peasants.

What is the condition of the American farmer?

Does he have to pay for land?

How much taxes does he have to pay?

Do all American farmers have tractors and machinery?

When he makes his crop does he still have to pay taxes?

How much does a Fordson tractor cost in the U. S. A.?

Is it true that Americans are so honest that storekeepers go away leaving their premises open and any one can go in and help himself and leave the money on the counter?

From Pioneers. (8 to 14 yrs.)

Are there Young Communist and Pioneer organizations in the U. S. A.?

Are Young Communists allowed to belong to trade unions?

Have they a newspaper in the U. S. A.?

Are there Children's homes and foundlings' homes in the U. S. A.?

Why don't the boys and girls have their camps together there, as we do here?

Can Young Communists and Pioneers go to the U. S. A. to tell them there of the benefits we enjoy in Soviet Russia?

Will the questions asked by us and the workers be published in papers in the U. S. A.?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Communist March Protesting Int. Socialist Meet.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Workers and peasants of Chartriex under the leadership of Communists held a protest demonstration against the international socialist congress sitting at Marseilles. After the meeting several Communist deputies led a parade thru the streets. The police attempted to interfere and a fight followed which resulted in four policemen being taken to the hospital.

Weather Hits Italian Aviator.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 26.—Squally weather forced down Signor Pinedo, Italian aviator flying from Rome to Tokyo after he had taken off at Antimonan for Manila. He was forced down at Santa Cruz Laguna. United States army airmen are standing by to assist the Italian aviator should he require aid.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

• • • •

During one month a worker can draw 75 per cent of his wages, and then the final payment of the other part due is made on the 10th of the following month.

Getters and fillers are expected to work 18 days in each calendar month, and other underground workers 22 days, and surface workers 24 days. If a worker loses one day's work or up to three days' work, in the first instance he is paid the exact wages that he would have earned if he had worked 18 days, but if he becomes an habitual absentee, he is dealt with by the Conflict Committee in the second instance, and probably dismissed on the third occasion, as there is no fining allowed. But if he can show a justifiable reason why he had to play, no deduction or dismissal is made.

All necessary tools and explosives are found free of cost to the worker.

No checkweighmen are required on the surface as the men are guaranteed a minimum wage with extra pay if they fill more trams than what is agreed upon shall form the ordinary day's work. If a workman fail to produce the number of trams for the ordinary day's wage and it is alleged that he has not done his best under the conditions prevailing, it is dealt with by the workers' committee and the officials. And if a case is proved by the officials, they have power to reduce his wages down to two-thirds of the amount of the ordinary day's wage. But we were informed there have only been about five cases of this character dealt with in the last five years.

The workers are provided with boots and special suits to work in by the administrators free of charge.

For accidents or industrial diseases the workman is paid for the first three months his full minimum wage as referred to in the above paragraph, and then at the end of three months he is dealt with by a special committee under the Minister of Labor, on which the mine workers are fully represented. If it is proved that he is still unable to follow his employment, then he gets as pension the ordinary minimum wage prevailing in the mining industry.

When it is decided by the Medical Board that a workman is fit to return to work, he must be found work at that colliery where his accident or industrial disease happened at his usual rate of wages.

There are no old age pensions, but when the worker cannot follow his employment, and it is decided by the Medical Board that such is the case, the workman is granted the ordinary minimum wage that is provided by the Minister of Labor.

Each surface worker is allowed two full weeks' holiday per year with full pay; whereas each underground worker is allowed one month's holiday with full pay.

The first class of inspectors are called safety inspectors, and must be qualified mining engineers, but are elected by consent of the Mine Workers' Association.

The next inspector is a practical miner who is elected by the district union for one year and paid by the Government to see that the miners are working under proper conditions and that the amenities of housing and special clothes and boots for wet work, etc., are carried out.

A deputy has to be a good qualified miner. He is appointed by the administrators of the mines with the consent of the Association of Workers, and he makes a report to the mining engineer at the colliery or collieries.

There is no maximum distance with regard to setting timber in the General Mines Regulation Act.

The workmen are not allowed to work in exceeding 3 per cent of gas, but if a workman finds that there is over 3 per cent and leaves his work he reports to the official in charge and is paid his full day's wages for same, whatever time it may be when he leaves his work.

With regard to timbering, he is also paid a day's wage for leaving his work when he is short of timber and reports to the official in charge, which, we are informed, has been a splendid safeguard in preventing accidents and loss of life.

No one is allowed to go underground until arriving at the age of 18 years, when he must be paid not less than the district minimum wage received by the adult workers.

No person is allowed to work on the surface at the mines under 18 years of age.

Girls and women are employed on the surface in a few cases, and are paid the same rates of wages as the males.

An amount equal to 1 per cent of the total wages paid each year is made by the Trust and handed over to the workmen's union for club purposes. This has proved a great advantage to the workers in the various collieries, villages, and towns.

The output of coal for 1924 is estimated at 14½ million tons, and that for 1925 is expected to reach 16 million tons.

There are employed in coal mines 140,000 employes. In all the other mines which have been named above 350,000 are employed.

The production of coal is as follows:

Sixty per cent. of anthracite and 40 per cent. of bituminous coal.

The policy is to have short agreements, six months, in no case more than twelve months.

There are 17 classes of labor for wages purposes, each class being in all cases granted a minimum fixed between the administration and the Mine Workers' Association.

There are very few coal-cutting machines in operation.

Only a few conveyors are at work in the mines.

The depth of the mines vary from 200 ft. down to 2,800 ft., which is the deepest mine they have yet worked.

The thickness of the coal varies in Russian collieries from 21 in. to 60 in. Most of the seams are of the thicker character.

The workers pay voluntarily to collectors 2 per cent of their actual wages earned to the association as contributions, and the annual income of the association is, in contributions and other miscellaneous incomes, £405,000 sterling per year. In their industrial bank, the money deposited for an 18 months' period is at the rate of 9 per cent, and then can be withdrawn on 14 days' notice at the same rate of interest. For a current account they receive 7 per cent. Out of the contributions received by the association, they pay from 10 to 20 per cent to the Central Committee of the All-Russian Miners' Union, which provides for education, rest homes, scholarships to university, and also accumulates a fund to assist districts for grants in aid of unemployment and strikes, if any, also grants to other international miners' organizations, retaining 80 per cent for strikes, benevolent purposes, administration, unemployment, etc.

The mine workers are supplied with coal free to their homes, amounting from seven to eight tons per year.

There are no pithead baths, but there are Russian steam baths in the various housing centers for the use of the mine workers and their families. But the housing is generally bad. This is recognized and there has been a good start made since the Soviet Government came into power to provide better accommodation.

No direct payment is made, but in every new agreement, such as we have described above, arrangements are made for extra pay for longer distances of traveling.

The rippers and dinters and tunnelers or drifters are paid so much per day, based on a certain length of work, and if they exceed that amount they are paid extra per foot or per inch, whatever is the custom of measurement.

All dirt and ripping stone is sent to the surface from the ripping lips in the various roadways—in other words, none is sent into coal face workings to be emptied.

The mine workers are housed in close proximity to the colliery. Hence there is no need to travel with 'buses or trains to their work.

The workers at the mines and other industries generally do their trading with the co-operative societies, showing that the Trade Unions realize that co-operation and industrial activity are a necessary alliance for the benefit of those participating therein. They have, however, complete liberty to buy where and from whom they please.

The pit committees are composed of workmen at the mines, both underground and on the surface, along with the management, and its powers are to consult with the management on general working conditions and safety. The pit committee is at liberty to make suggestions and discuss the same as to methods of working and safety, and failing satisfaction from the management can further appeal to the Central Committee. They are also consulted as to the appointment and management and dismissal of management, and while they have not the final selection or final voice in dismissal their requests are taken due notice of, and in many instances are accepted as to working matters, and so forth.

The mines are marked out in areas, and a Trust is appointed by the Government and the Central Miners' Union to work these areas. Some general lines of policy are marked out, but the workings of the same are left to the local Committee of Management and Mineworkers to work out to the best advantage. The pit committee is also taken into consideration when any new methods are being adopted for working collieries or for safety appliances and safety generally.

There are a few small mine owners yet. But very few, who own very small pits or outcrops.

The contract of service is 14 days.

A worker who is dismissed for doing anything wrong can get work at any other colliery. There is no black list, and no victimization exists.

As to industrial diseases, there are very few cases of miners' nystagmus, and there are very few cases of beat hand. But when the workman cannot follow his usual work from any of the above causes, he is paid his full wages for the first three months and dealt with afterwards as an ordinary compensation worker. But in any case, where the man cannot work on account of beat hand, they find him some other work not affecting his complaint.

VII

Visits to Coal Mines

One of the Delegation visited the Gorlovka Coal Mine, which works five seams, raising the coal at an angle of 55 degrees. He reports as follows:

It was difficult work but very interesting, and a new experience to me with all my long mining experience.

Thickness of this seam is about 4 ft. 6 in., including in sections of it two layers of dirt, one 3 in. thick and the other 1 in. thick, in one section no dirt parting and in the other sections divided by one layer of dirt 2 in. thick.

The depth of the shaft that I went down was 600 yards and the shaft pillar 600 yards in length. Number of men underground, 900. Number on surface, 800. Out of that number there were 260 coal hewers. The output from October 1st, 1923, to September 30th, 1924, was 250,000 tons. The colliery consumption of coal was 10 per cent of the total output. The mine has been producing coal 35 years, and the chief engineer has been there since 1910. The cost of production of coal into wagon at surface is about 18s. per ton. This coal is used for smelting purposes.

I went down three of these slanting workings along the face 280 yards depth. The hewer gets his coal, which slides down the working face in directed channels to a chute. The tram stands under this chute, and the coal falls into this tram. Thus neither the hewer nor anyone else uses a shovel for filling coal into them. There is no need for shovels in this mine except for cleaning up on haulage roads, etc.

Winding ropes run on an average of one year, but no rope is allowed to run for more than two years. They used to get their winding ropes from England, but now they get them from Sweden, not through choice but because there are no proper trading facilities with England.

I learned that they are pumping from this mine 4,000,000 gallons of water per day. Their electric machinery was running, at full peak load, 1,100 kilowatts. They were already getting foundations in to increase the electric works to 3,000 kilowatts. The winding engines have been in for over 30 years, and are very much out-of-date. There were three lots of cages running in this shaft of a very primitive character. When exchanging trams they had to pull the full one out before they could put in the empty one. Of the cages, two had four decks and the other six decks.

All hewers in this mine are provided with working clothes and boots. In other words, they change their working suit that they come to the colliery in for one provided at the colliery, because the method of working destroys their clothing in a very short time.

On inquiring into the wages of coal hewers I found that they earn here from 50 to 60 roubles per month, because the management and workers' committee class these working places as abnormal. I then visited the engine house to inquire as to working hours of engine winder and his wages. I found that he is on a six hour day, including meal time, and has 45 roubles per month. The electricians work similar hours and have a similar wage.

The workers on the surface and underground have their houses or tenements close to the collieries and live rent free. They have from 7 to 8 tons of coal per year allowed free.

The hewer's maximum working time is 18 days per calendar month. The other underground workers in most mines work 22 days per month, and the surface workers 24 days per month.

I have already named in a previous report that when a mine worker has to leave his work for any cause of danger, which includes gas, shortage of timber, etc., he suffers no loss of wages for so coming out.

And I was glad to find the mining industry worked on the policy of organization by industry, which means the underground and surface workers, including those of by-product plants and all classes of mining, being in the Mine Workers' Association. And every person working in or about mine industries is a member of that particular organization.

The Russian policy in all kinds of work is organization by industry. This principle, if brought about in our own country, in my opinion would place the workers in a considerably better position to resist the capitalist pressure that is put upon us from time to time.

While I could not say that I was satisfied with the general conditions and work in the mines, still they have achieved under State ownership reforms for which we have been agitating for years in Great Britain and have not yet achieved.

The Bryansk Coal Mine, which has a depth of 265 yards, was also visited. The shaft pillar is 700 yards thick. Number of persons employed underground, 1,500. On surface, 800. Output per day, 1,000 tons. Number of ponies and horses underground, 50.

The coal is called "Diamond," and is used for smelting. The mine was twelve years old. The seams 3 ft. 6 in. There were three Sullivan (American) coal cutting machines at work.

The coal miners were paid in 1913 for twelve hours' work, 2 roubles per day. In 1924, for working six hours, which includes winding time, they earn 2½ roubles.

The cost of living here is at the present time nearly 70 per cent higher than in 1913, but the miner gets benefits now which he had to pay for before.

The cost per ton for production is 22s. into the wagon.

The method of dealing with wages and disputes is dealt with locally by two Commissions. One is the Conflict Committee, upon which are two workmen and two of the management staff. If this Committee fails to settle, then they call in an independent person from some other trade to decide between them. Then there is the Pit Committee, which varies from three to seven, according to the number employed. One of these is employed full time in inquiring into questions affecting the workers and their amenities of life. He is paid his wages by the employers, which means, in 95 per cent of the mines, by the State. As has already been stated, there are a few little mines belonging to private enterprise.

(To be continued in next issue.)

REJECTED TOOL OF OIL TRUST IS COOLIDGE EXPERT

Strawn to Swing Club on Chinese People

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Seemingly unconcerned as to what bloody events may follow the order by the Canton government that British ships shall not enter river ports in South China, Secretary Kellogg has given final instructions, in an office conference to be opened Oct. 26 in Peking. Strawn was rejected by the senate last year when named by President Coolidge as special prosecutor in the Fall-Sinclair-Doheny oil fraud cases. He was found to be connected with oil companies and oil banks in Chicago.

Strawn will speak for the department, as will Ambassador MacMurray, but he will speak also for American bankers who want to get back the money they have loaned to China. The Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, for instance, holds $7,500,000 of this defaulted debt of the Peking government. The Pacific Development Co. has another $7,500,000, and the American Material Creditors Committee $15,000,000. Each wants to collect its debt first, when the Chinese customs rates are increased revenue is created thereby.

British Contractors Bid.

But the British creditors oppose this; their loans were secured by liens on the existing customs revenue and the salt tax. They insist that China should use the new revenue, when it comes in, to finance new construction projects. British contractors will bid on these jobs. The Chinese agree that the American debts should not be paid hastily, but they do not agree that the new money should necessarily go to constructive work, either.

One feature of Chinese developments has evidently worried the state department. That is the coincidence that the Japanese have settled their quarrel with the Chinese strikers in Shanghai at the moment when a British admiral is being sent to Canton to force the Canton government to admit British ships to its ports. Japan has increased the chance of a serious conflict between the British and Chinese.

LENIN
MEMORIAL
ALBUM

With 33 photographs of the great leader. Text in English, German and French.

25c

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Thursday, August 27, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 409 S. Halsted St.
548	Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 8:45 p. m.
576	Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
342	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
454	Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
480	Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland
344	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m. Ave.
121	Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St.
6	Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
203	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
214	Brick and Clay, Maretens, Ill.
63	Bridge and S. I., 180 W. Washington St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
578	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
15136	Commission Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St.
865	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
793	Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
556	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
538	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Avenue.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m.
718	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor. Ave.
17010	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
33	Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave., 5 p. m.
76a	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
473	Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 63rd Street.
253	Machinists, Roseland, 11405 Michigan.
1528	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
12755	Office Employes Assn., 166 W. Washington St., 6:30 p. m.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
266	Plasterers, 204½ W. North Ave.
597	Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St.
753	Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m.
307	Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Wkrs.), 180 W. Washington St.
301	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
576	Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
668	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
964	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St.
991	Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
424	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
115	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
17	Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
753	Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
112	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor.
15793	Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland
17616	Warehouse Employes, 166 W. Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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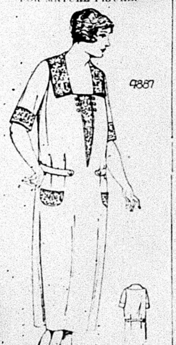

4887. Linen, gingham or crepe could be used for this design. It is a good model for stout figures.

The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 36, 38, 4, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4⅝ yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 3¾ yards of plain material and ⅝ yard of figured material. The width at foot is 1¾ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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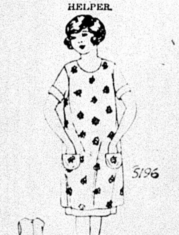

5196. This model will delight the little "housekeeper" or "cook." It is such a protective apron and very comfortable. It may be made of cretonne, chintz, gingham or unbleached muslin.

The Patttern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size will require 2 yards of 27 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

TEXTILE MILLS ARE SLAVE PENS FOR THE WORKERS

Speeding, Bad Working Conditions, Small Pay

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 26.—Conditions in the textile mills of Rhode Island certainly cry aloud for improvement. Take the case of the Aresco Company's silk mill in Pawtucket where I worked. Sanitation, while better than some other places, is still a joke. No towels, paper or otherwise, are provided for workers for washing up. It should be kept in mind that sometimes weavers have to twist broken threads onto the warp, and to do this they have to wet their fingers with their tongues and put them on dirty slabs of hard glue which they carry around with them. As the yarn is dyed it is therefore important for weavers to wash their hands frequently. But what with the great speeding up in the mills and the lack of adequate washing facilities, this is seldom done.

No drinking cups are provided and most workers are forced to drink from the same dirty glass that lies around the water tank. The boss was even mean 'enuf to charge each worker ten cents for ice for ice water and he picked on the better skilled workers, the loom fixers, to get it for him, thus also helping to cause friction among the different grades of workers and further to divide them.

No Toilet Paper.

You have got to give the boss credit for that; he knows how to divide the workers, all right. I suppose the next thing the boss will do will be to charge workers for toilet paper. But as I have never seen any real toilet paper around this may never come about.

For nine and a half hours a day, forty-eight hours a week and more, girls and women must stand on their feet as quillers and so on for $16 a week. This is not as bad as in the Lonsdale Cotton Mill, where a friend of mine is getting $10 a week as a battery filler for four days' work. As she is a married woman and has two children to support, you may draw your own conclusions. Weaving, which pays a little more, takes a long time to learn, anywhere from two months up. One weaver, a learner who began three months ago and who was just fired by the boss because he took a day's vacation, was making just about $10 a week, no more. And believe me, he worked hard. There is no price list and the boss takes advantage of this by cutting down the ignorant. The night help getting 3¼ cents per thousand picks do not know the day help is getting 3½ for the same work in certain cases.

No Pay for Overtime.

Business is good in the silk mills here and the mills run night and day. Here is another difficulty in the path of anyone who wants to organize the workers. The day and night workers never see each other and of course are unsympathetic to each other. It is a fine sight for civilized eyes to see the young girls and married women in the Aresco working till 5 o'clock in the morning.

Altho weavers are supposed to work piece work, yet the boss compels them to work a half hour a week extra to clean their looms without extra pay and in order to be sure they do that he locks the door. If there should be any fire in the mill loss of life would surely result with all doors locked. Workers of Aresco, you are not dogs. Form your mill committee and demand:

Seven Demands.

1. All doors be unlocked and workers may leave any time they please.
2. Standard pay for time used in cleaning looms.
3. Proper sanitary facilities, sanitary cups and towels.
4. Abolition of payment for ice for ice water.
5. Price list to be posted in prominent places in the mill.
6. Recognition of mill committee as representative of the workers.
7. Double time for all overtime.

This is a small beginning that you can make. Organize and fight!

Every Daily Worker Reader in New York Invited to Excursion

NEW YORK CITY, August 26.—The DAILY WORKER excursion to Stony Point on-the-Hudson on Labor Day, Sept. 7, is not confined to members of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League. Every reader of the DAILY WORKER in New York and suburbs is invited, regardless of membership, on the same basis, to join in the excursion and become a member of the DAILY WORKER Builders Club. All that is required is to qualify by securing six dollars worth of subscriptions or three dollars in donations for the DAILY WORKER Mid-Summer Sustaining Fund. For contribution lists and additional information apply to DAILY WORKER New York Agency, 108 East 14th St.

FAKERS CHANGE PLANS AFTER THE WORKER EXPOSE

Reverse Decision to Meet Once a Month

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26.—At the last meeting of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union the previous action to meet bi-monthly, was rescinded. The fighters of the reds and of windmills were inspired to this action as a result of the DAILY WORKER exposures of their aims, objects and purposes.

The C. L. U. is apparently going to move to much cheaper quarters, that is to say, back to Richmond Halls. I am reliably informed that the C. L. U. is $500 in debt for rent, which they cannot pay. Hence the plans for cheap quarters.

Pie Cards Their Aim.

Nevertheless, the organizer of the C. L. U. reports "the outlook bright for organized labor." This by way of contradiction to his former songs, as published in the DAILY WORKER.

There is no question that the world is before them. However, the pie card is their ideal.

The notorious Sinton of the Cooks' Union, who is well known for what he is in the labor movement attacked the Communists thusly:

"Ruthenberg, Foster and the DAILY WORKER have destroyed our organization and the Bakers' organization in Chicago. If the reporter for the DAILY WORKER is here I wish he would report that statement."

Needless to state, every honest worker knows that an attack from the malodorous Sinton, is a recommendation to the working class. What he is trying to do, is to cover his own treason to the culinary workers whom he has sold out to the bosses on more than one occasion until now the culinary workers are completely without organization.

Handful Remains.

What remains is a handful of cooks who are tolerated by the bosses, as a special reward to Sinton for smashing the other sections of the trade. Nor is there any "dual" union that he can point to. This collaboration with the Citizens' Alliance is thoroly discredited not only with every culinary worker but also with all other workers.

Now that Albert Bastis is in no position to deliver in the city council, with regard to licenses it is doubtful whether the bosses will continue to compensate the repugnant Sinton, with whom Bastis always worked in the closest harmony.

Vesuvius Not Dangerous.

NAPLES, Aug. 26.—Renewed eruptions of Vesuvius are neither dangerous nor of any importance, Professor Maleandra, director of the Vesuvius observatory, stated today.

Vesuvius continues to roar without interruption and belching flames and smoke present an imposing spectacle for tourists who are thronging to watch the activities of the famous volcano.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

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OF THOUGHT FOR ACTION OF THE WORLD OF LABOR—AND THE FORCES THAT GUIDE IT.

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THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ARMERS IN OWENS VALLEY, CALIF., TAKE DOWN THEIR TRUSTY RIFLES IN QUARREL OVER WATER RIGHTS

By L. P. RINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 26.—The aqueduct has been the cause of much criticism, fights, land-grabbing, graft, dynamitting and even insurrections. Yes, insurrection is "a rising against civil and political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state," says Webstef. And this is just what the farmers in the Owens valley did last year, and the trouble is not by any means over yet. Big gangs of exploited and otherwise wronged tillers of the soil went on the war-path with the sole purpose of destroying the aqueduct. Dynamite had been used, according to the authorities, and great damage was done. The aqueduct has prvoen to be ruinous, not only to a few farmers, but to a whole district. And Los Angeles officials, politicians and other get-rich-quick gamblers are responsible, not the project itself.

Eldorado for General Otis.

Los Angeles had plenty of water at the time the bond issue of tens of thousands of dollars was voted. And the water supply from the ground would have been sufficient, yet without going up into the mountains, hundreds of miles away, after it. But General Otis, the owner of the Los Angeles Times, double-crosser in the Philippines and all-around labor baiter, had a little kingdom of dry land in the San Fernando valley. So an artificial water shortage was created; the people thought that they would have to die of thirst. The bonds were voted, the aqueduct built, the dry land irrigated, and Otis (now dead) collected his millions, because the land had been bought for a song. Officials, and other insiders, grabbed everything in sight farther up the line and grew fat, too, doing it.

Labor Conditions Very Bad.

William Mulholland was the chief engineer of the aqueduct at $15,000 a year, and he is still on the job. The laborers' wage was very low, the grub rotten beyond description and accidents numerous. But space does not allow to picture all the misery. It was exploitation to the bone.

"Freeze" Out the Farmers.

Then officials of Los Angeles began to pauperize or "freeze" out the farmers. The water was taken away from them, little by little, and turned into the aqueduct a slow but sure starvation process. The landholders are willing to sell their land, and the city is equally anxious to buy. But the water board wants to deal with the farmers individually, not collectively, just like industrial lords in relation to labor. The idea of this is, of course, to keep the price down to almost nothing. Therefore, said insurrection as mentioned above. The hungry Owens valley farmers are very militant and ready to do almost anything.

Governor Refuses to Act.

The executive of the state of California (the "hanging governor"), who is always ready to crush labor, has refused the request of Los Angeles officials to send soldiers against the rebellious element in Owens valley. Why? First, because Friend Richardson needs some friends besides himself, that is votes. Second, because he has been feeling out Mayor Cryer concerning the governorship next time. But the "Labor Mayor" of this city is not friendly enough to give an open answer. So, "no soldiers, use your courts," says the governor.

Aqueduct Out of Order Again.

But this time god—not the farmers is to blame. Five steam shovels and 550 men are rushing repairs, working 24 hour shifts, thru both day and night. The city is now using water from Fairmont and Hollywood reservoirs.

Young Workers League to Celebrate World Youth Day Sept. 6

Sunday, Sept. 6th, the Young Workers League, Local Chicago, will celebrate the International Youth Day.

The slogans which the Young Workers League is putting forward in this International Youth Day are:

Against White Terror and Incitements to War on Soviet Russia!

For the Liberation of the Colonies and in Support of the National Revolutionary Struggles of the Oppressed Nations!

Against the Perils of New Imperialist Wars!

Fight Against Wage Cuts!

Abolition of Child Labor!

Six-Hour Day and Five-Day Week for All Young Workers!

And on the basis of these demands they will attempt to rally the young workers and get them to join the Young Workers League to fight for these demands.

The mass meeting will be held in the Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues. It will begin at 8 p. m. Admission is 25c. Tickets are on sale at all party and league branches. There will be a short musical program. Party speaker, Max Shacham, editor of the YOUNG WORKER, as the principal speaker, Junior speaker and others.

Killed in Turret Drill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—One man was killed and another was injured yesterday during turret drill aboard the U. S. S. Oklahoma en route from Wellington, New Zealand, to Samoa, said a dispatch to the navy department today from the commanding officer of the battleship. Names of the men nor other details were included in the dispatch.

25 ITALIANS TAKEN COMING FROM WORK FOR BEING ALIENS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 26.—Twenty-five Italian workers were seized today by the border patrol as they left the gypsum mine of the Universal Gypsum company at Akron, N. Y. This was the first move of an extensive campaign to clear this district of foreign workers who came to this country thru Canada.

All of those arrested had passports from Italy to Canada.

GOTHAM WINDOW CLEANERS URGED TO FIGHT BOSSES

Employers Raising Fund to Fight Union

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 26.—The employers are raising a fund to wage war on the Window Cleaners Union according to a statement issued by the officials of that organization:

"It has come to our attention that the employers are raising a very large fund for the purpose of challenging the union. They are tired of union conditions, of higher wages, and that they are being compelled to treat their workers as human beings. They know that in the absence of the union they could drive fine bargains with their workers individually. The only thing that stands between the boss and absolute mastery over his workers is the union, and so you must understand that the only purpose for which they are gathering large sums of money is to prepare for a fight against fair wages and better working conditions.

"What are you going to do about it?

"The employers are now completely organized in one association. You have benefited by our victories over the bosses' associations in the past. But we warn you that the solidarity now employed by the bosses must be met by a greater solidarity of the workers.

"Do not take your improved working conditions and higher wages for granted. It took us many years to accomplish that result, and a failure on your part to join us in the drive against the bosses' attempts may result in losses to you for which you will feel very sorry when perhaps it will be too late.

"This is an appeal to your manhood, that you must stand up erect and be counted as one who is seeking not only rights, but to assume duties as well. We warn you that too many workers in the trade have enjoyed rights without doing ther duties. The higher wages you get and the better hours you enjoy are the result of our work. We are still willing to continue to carry the burden but as the bosses have gotten together we call upon you to add your strength to our strength and thereby overcome the increased power of the bosses. They have all secretly or openly joined the association. Now it is up to you to join the union.

"We have a great deal more to tell you that we cannot put in writing at this time, but if you will call at the office of the union at 217 East 6th St., New York City, at any time before 5 p. m., we will tell you all that is going on.

"Come one, come all!

"Fraternally yours,

"WINDOW CLEANERS PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 8, Dmytro Prysiazniuk, President."

PUT MILITARY SATRAPS INTO CANADA SCHOOLS

Cadet Movement a Cloak for Training

CANADA, Aug. 26.—The military authorities of Canada have invaded the schools of the various provinces thru the cadet movement. Under the guise of "physical training" a species of military training is being imposed upon the boys of the Dominion.

Education in Canada was, by the British North America Act, placed wholly within the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities. The Minister of Militia Mr. MacDonald, on June 24, 1925, told the Canadian parliament that his department "Took no initiative" in instituting cadet corps in the schools and entered no school until the application had been "endorsed by the Supt. of Education" in each province. A letter from Capt. J. Willis Chandler to school principals in Manitoba, bearing date March 27, 1925, urging the formation of cadet corps in the schools gives categorical denial to the claim that the department takes no initiative, and the statement of Mr. Cannon, Minister of Education for Manitoba, that neither he nor his department has given any authorization to the cadet system in Manitoba, seems to dispose of the whole case of the Minister of Militia.

School Heads Not Consulted.

The department of education in Manitoba knows nothing about the number of cadet corps in its schools, etc., and on April 7, 1925, the minister wrote to Capt. Chandler of the militia department asking for the necessary information. On May 25, Capt. Chandler replied that he was instructed by the district officer commanding to state that this information could not be given. This means that the military authorities have invaded the schools without the sanction of the Department of Education, and in defiance of the B. N. A. Act, and that it refuses to give information as to its activities to the educational authorities. Challenged by J. S. Woodsworth, M. P. on the floor of parliament June 24, 1925 the Minister of Militia said that headquarters would give this information.

In the year 1915-16 the militia department spent $84,972.05 on cadet training. For the year 1925 the sum voted is $400,000, and for the year 1924-25 the sum spent was $367,829.34. The number of cadets in training in 1911 was 61,911, and this year it has increased to 125,522. In 1914, the number of cadet corps was 432, and March 1925, 556.

Flimsy Alibi.

The Minister of Militia denied that the cadet system was militaristic. He said: "... physical training is the basis of the whole system of cadet training and the military exercises are only an incident." He was immediately asked why he did not include girl training if it were physical training, why the military department paid for it and why the federal authorities invaded the educational realm since the B. N. A. Act specifically placed this under the jurisdiction of the provinces. Satisfactory answers were not forthcoming. The Minister of Militia stated that his department had authority from the ministers of education in the various provinces and he would bring these down the following day. It is significant that he did do this, and in Manitoba the Minister of Education says that he has given no such sanction.

Miss Agnes McPhail, Canada's only woman member of parliament, dealt effectively with the "physical training" claim. She showed by authoritative quotations that military training was not efficient physical training and that the great military nations of Europe gave gymnastic training to their recruits for the very reason that the military exercises failed to give the necessary physical training.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Soviet Recognition

One of the favorite arguments of the American caitalists opposed to recognition of the Soviet Union, is that no country that has up until now established formal diplomatic relations with the workers' republic, has benefited from that relationship.

But Motosada Zumoto, noted Japanese journalist and Japanese commissioner to Siberia during the world war, thinks otherwise. In a statement to a newspaperman he said: "Japan has profited immensely from recognition of Soviet Russia. There was urgent economic necessity for Russian recognition. Japan secured fishing rights on the Russian coast worth 150,000,000 yen annually. She obtained pulp, furs and other goods requisite for continuance of Japanese industry. With Russia the gain was chiefly political, but with us it was economic.

"Reports that Japan regretted the recognition policy because of alleged subsequent invasion of Communist agitation are without foundation. . . . Japan awaits with interest the report of the investigators dispatched to Russia by Mr. Hoover. We believe they will find it economically desirable for the United States to recognize Russia."

The press agents of the capitalists whose interests are not vitally affected by non-recognition of Soviet Russia and the yellow socialsits and labor fakers will not find it easy to answer this calm and convincing statement of the Japanese publicist.

The Russian market is looked upon with greedy eye by the manufacturers of the world and the raw resources of the Soviet Union are equally coveted. Only recently France consummated a gigantic business deal with Moscow. Those are the things that make the die hard anti-Soviet ranters in the United States sit up and take notice.

Communist propaganda in capitalist countries does not depend in the least on whether a particular country recognizes the Soviet Union or not. The capitalists don't recognize the Soviet Union because they have any desire to help the workers' republic along its thorny path. Neither does the Soviet Union seek trade and diplomatic relations with capitalist powers for any other reason than material ones. The Soviet Union would rather deal with workers' republics than with capitalist republics. The latter would rather deal with the czar than with the executive committees of the U. S. S. R.

Facts are stubborn things. We believe that the United States will be obliged to recognize Russia. The task of turning the United States into a Soviet Republic belongs to the American working class. They will perform that duty, whether the United States recognizes Soviet Russia or not.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

A Socialist Liar

Joseph Sharts, the editor of Miami Valley Socialist, is reckoned to be about as decent as anybody can be and still remain a member in good standing of the socialist party. But it seems that when it comes to treating Communism or dealing with Communists, a socialist is as incapable of telling the truth as a pole cat is of emitting an agreeable odor.

Writing of a recent election campaign in Toledo, Ohio, the editor of the above named sheet stated that the Communists failed to get into the race for mayor of the city. This is his comment: "They (the Communists) were never anything but a back door annex to the capitalist machine. Having failed to keep the socialists off the final ballot, they will now throw their strength to one of the republicans."

When Sharts, wrote these words he knew he was lying. There is not one single instance in the history of the Communist movement in this or any other country, where a section of the Communist International, or any section of a national Communist Party, affiliated with the C. I. ever supported a capitalist party on the political field or an employer on the industrial field. Shart's knows this, but his chagrin against the Communists is so great that he throws all discretion to the winds and exposes himself as a common and clumsy liar. Traitors to the working class find short shrift in the Communist movement.

The socialists are mad because the Communists refuse to let them bury the class struggle. The socialists want to be respectable. They want to appear in the eyes fo the capitalists as "safe, sane and conservative" people who would not cause the ruling class any discomfort, but are willing to wait patiently until capitalism passes out of its own accord, peacefully, which it would not do, of course.

The socialists of all countries have made a united front with the capitalists. The Fifth Congress of the Communist International declared that the socialists did not constitute the right wing of the working class movement, but the left wing of the bourgeoisie. This is as true of the American wing of international socialism as it is of the more important parties in Europe.

Soviet Russia is the only power that has any real influence in China today, declares a student of international affairs. He is obliged to admit that in this case honesty was the best policy, and the honesty was on the side of the Soviet government.

The French government has turned the old czarist fleet, which was held up in a French port, over to the Soviet government. England will not welcome this news.

The Syrian revolt against French rule is not serious says Premier Painleve, but the Syrians are quite conceited about their success so far.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan died and even the stock tickers did not stop, not to mention the wheels of industry.

Another shakeup is promised for the Chicago police department. Chief Collins has ordered a large consignment of flivvers.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

S. LANTSUTSKY SENDS LETTER FROM HIS JAIL

Tells Communists to Aid Flood Victims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 26— Comrade Lantsutsky's latest letter to the Communist fraction in the Polish Seim, written from jail, is as follows: "Dear Comrades. The country is undergoing awful hardships as the result of the unceasing rains. The fields and hundreds of villages are drenched with rain. The fields have destroyed many factories, mills, looms and workshops. The ranks of the unemployed have been swollen by hundreds and thousands of unfortunate beggared victims.

"The dire conditions of the peasants and workers are day by day becoming worse and worse. Thousands of peasants' homesteads have been destroyed during the last few days and its families deprived of all shelter. Dire necessity and famine are already sharpening their teeth and stretching out their claws for new victims.

"This tragic picture can not but move the onlooker. Rack your brains for new methods to aid the victims of the existing system. The propertied classes, lavishing millions on engines of destruction, have never worried their heads to safeguard the country against the elementary misfortunes, as a result of which the present flood has caused so much harm. When the country is overflooded, when famine and poverty are most mercilessly knocking at the door of the working masses—the organized labor must first of all demand that the government show most urgent aid to those suffering from the flood.

"I know that the betrayers of the labor movement, the Polish socialist party, will most hypocritically declare, that forsooth, the condition of these victims is not all the same for them. But what they will say, and how will they recant to the independent campaign raised by us? I deem it most necessary that our fraction in the Seim begin a campaign and likewise apply to the Communist Party of Poland and to the Comintern to aid the victims of the flood.

With Communist Greetings, Lantsutsky.

UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE IN N. Y. ON FRIDAY

Extra-Territoriality; What Does It Mean

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—It's an old game.

In the parks the workers must "keep off the grass."

In the country the people can barely step off the road without finding a sign "Private! No trespassing!"

The various unions send out frantic calls: "Strike On! Keep out of this city."

The workers of Europe, and still more those of Asia, find they are not wanted in America.

And now the workers of China find that they have less rights in their own country than the rankest "foreigner" backed by a couple of ancient treaties and modern machine guns.

Extra-territoriality. It's an old game.

The regular American name for it is "Keep off the earth."

Show Your Solidarity.

But we say "Keep your hands off China" you Eastern capitalists and their lackeys.

A chain is as strong as its weakest link. At present the workers' rights are endangered in China more than anywhere else.

Workers of New York—Protest against the scabbing of America on the workers' strike in China. Come to the United Conference called by the Workers Party with the slogans "Hands Off China—Stand by Soviet Russia," which will be held this coming Friday, August 28, 8 p. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, N. Y.

Steck Increases Lead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Daniel F. Steck, democrat, today increased his lead over Senator Smith W. Brookhart in the contested Iowa senatorial election.

With the recount complete in 67 counties, Steck's lead was 11,548. The figures were: Steck, 275,518; Brookhart, 263,970.

A total of 6,929 ballots has been challenged, of which 5,119 votes were cast for Brookhart and 1,810 for Steck.

Airplanes in Bandit Hunt.

COLBY, Kans., Aug. 26.—Two airplanes, one from Colby, and the other from Platt City, Nebr., are scouring western Kansas today for two cowboy-dressed bandits who late yesterday shot and killed a policeman at Platte City and later, in escaping, shot to death Dan Pratt, sheriff, at Colby.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

a step in the right direction; that only a mass Communist Party can lead the working class in the final battle for the abolition of the rule of capitalism. These are the facts, that block the conspiracy of the capitalists and the labor fakers to put the Communists out of business.

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ONE of our readers from Denver, Colorado, wired in, asking us to comment on an article written by Ramsay MacDonald for the Nation. It is entitled "British Constitutionalism and the Coal Settlement." MacDonald, who is one of the leaders of international socialism, deplores the surrender of the tory government to the threat of a general strike. "There is a gripping doubt at our hearts about the price in cash and psychology, which we shall have to pay" says MacDonald. What MacDonald is worried about is not that the bloated coal owners are compensated at the expense of industry as a whole, but because the government surrendered to the threat of a general strike.

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TO quote MacDonald further: "The prospect was undoubtedly appalling, and the sections which believe that governments only yield to force and that direct action against society—that is the revolutionary method—offers great prospects for improvement in working class conditions naturally feel that they have accomplished a great triumph. They are now able to say that a threat of direct action wrung ten million pounds from the taxpayers. They overlook the fact that as striking as trade union unity was the unity of public opinion."

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THE last sentence is sheer nonsense. Public opinion so-called was divided between sympathy for the miners and opposition. The class conscious section of the working class and its press were for the miners. All the capitalists and their press were against them. The few who favored a compromise did so on grounds of expediency. The "public opinion" that MacDonald talks about is not worth a tinker's damn to the workers. If the miners depended on it instead of on their own power combined with the millions of other workers, they would be down in the mines now chewing the cud of defeat, as they did when they were betrayed by false leaders in 1921.

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WHAT Mr James Ramsay MacDonald, the pet of the tory biscuit manufacturer, Alexander Grant, is actually doing is bidding against Stanley Baldwin for the job of running the empire. MacDonald says in effect that if he were in Baldwin's place he would not surrender in the face of a threat of direct action. Baldwin, he says, "handed over the honors of war to those who may be inclinded to toy with revolution." In his article in the Nation this slimy traitor does not let slip the opportunity to take a slam at the British Trade Union Delegation's report on Soviet Russia. He sneers at the "fairy tales about the idyllic conditions of Russia and the rouged and powdered reports of untrained and credulous investigators."

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WHAT a nauseating hypocrite! Fortunately, MacDonald is digging his own political grave and before long even the British ruling class will have no more use for him, because the capitalists only use labor leaders while they have a following. Even at the labor party conference MacDonald was defeated in the vote on the "Zinoviev letter" for which MacDonald was more responsible than any other person in Great Britain. The workers will deal with MacDonald.

"Dress Well" Campaign Forerunner to Wage Cuts

Clothes do not make the man, saith the bard, but the clothing dealer knows that if you buy more and better than you need it will make him rich.

"Our Dress Well and Succeed campaign has created a nation-wide consciousness of dress that is not only reflected in increased sales," declares Pres. R. E. Bigelow to the 12th annual convention of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers in Chicago, "but has made men of affairs everywhere suggest to their confreres and employes that a certain amount of thought given to their outward appearance would not be without increased efficiency."

Next time the boss posts a factory order that all overalls must be cleaned and pressed once a week and that no business suit should be worn more than four months it will be further proof that the retail clothiers' Dress Well & Succeed campaign has made another convert among the employers.

Tho officials of the national association deny it, a campaign seems to be getting under way in close co-operation with the clothing manufacturers for wage cuts in the men's garment industry.

Predicts Forest Fires.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 26.—Unless rain drenches the Upper Peninsula and the northern extremities of the lower state, the most destructive forest fires in years are expected to make headway today, Mark Craw, district state conservation officer at Traverse City, predicted.

CHENG, CHINESE SEAMEN'S HEAD, CALLS FOR AID

Seamen's Headquarters in Shanghai Raided

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI—(By Mail)—A letter addressed to the DAILY WORKER by the general secretary of the Chinese Seamen's Union, Bruce Chen, appeals for help from the American working class in the hard, uphill fight being waged against the foreign imperialists by the Chinese workers and students. The letter announces that the reactionary, foreign-controlled municipal council of Shanghai closed the doors of the Chinese Seamen's Union headquarters in Tien Dong road and arrested the leaders of the union, after administering severe beatings.

The Chinese seamen have been on strike since two months ago when they tied up Chinese ports in protest against the fatal shooting of Chinese workers and students taking part in a peaceful demonstration for the striking textile workers of Shanghai.

Foreign Conspiracy.

Chen reports that Shanghai continues under the strictest military dictatorship with foreign troops constantly on duty. "At the present time," Cheng writes, "Great Britain is conspiring hand in hand with the Americans and Japanese in an intrigue to force the most powerful Chinese military general, Chang Tso Ling, an ex-Manchurian bandit—to overthrow the present national government, which is sympathetic to our present struggle against foreign imperialism."

"Already this puppet general has tried to force us back to work at the point of his soldiers' bayonets. We rely upon the intervention of the workers of the world to bring this plot of foreign capitalists to failure."

Casualties.

Enclosed with the communication were some two dozen photographs of dead and wounded Chinese workers and students who were shot during the Nankin road massacre on May 30th. In this attack, led by British troops, 41 Chinese were killed and 120 wounded. In a similar shooting on June 11th in Hankow, 15 were killed and 60 wounded. In Shameen, Canton, machine gun and three-inch rifle fire from gunboats moored in the Pearl river killed 80 and wounded 400.

Fire Starts in Garage; Destroys Toilers' Homes

MONTREAL, Can., Aug. 26.—A fire started in a garage on Ontario street near the corner of Saint Denis street threw the crowded East end of the city into a panic today. Men, women and children fled from their homes in their night clothes at the approach of the onrushing flames which destroyed blocks of houses.

Firemen came rushing to the scene from all sections of Montreal but the water pressure in this proletarian section of the city is very poor and this coupled with the high wind seriously hampered their work.

Omaha Boosts Labor Defense.

OMAHA, Neb. Workmen's Circle branch 626, Ladies' Radical Club and Interpartisian Club held a joint picnic at Elmwood Park, Omaha, on Sunday, August, 23, at which a raffle was held for the benfit of International Labor Defense and the ICOR. The picnic was pronounced a great success, over $80.00 being raised to be divided equally between the two organizations. Harry Chudacoff, 2860 Cuming street, won the box of silverware. The arrangements committee in charge of the picnic wish to thank all those who helped make the affair a success.

SOVIET UKRAINE OPENS LANGUAGE COURTS TO MEET NEEDS OF PEOPLE

KHARKOV, Ukraine, Aug. 26.—The Ukraine Central Executive Committee of Soviets has resolved to open thirty-two special Russian local district courts, six Polish, thirty Jewish, four Bulgarian and four Greek. In these courts the entire proceedings would be conducted in the respective national tongues, meeting the needs of the population of the national minorities.

LEFT WING GEORGIAN MENSHEVIK LEADERS NOW SUPPORT SOVIET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 26—Borisov and Nevogrudsk, members of the menshevik party since 1906 have published a decleration in which the left wing of the Georgian mensheviki recognizes the socialist character of the Russian revolution, and in which the menshevik standpoint of the reconstruction of capitalism is abandoned and the one-time party comrades are appealed to to leave the Second International as the latter has no place for revolutionary Marxists.

The old menshevik Karabi publishes a letter in which he declares that the sentence in the prosecution against the Georgian insurgents is justified, but nevertheless welcomes the clemency shown and expresses the hope that the action of the members of the committee will be followed also by others who will then give up the useless fight against the Soviet power.

POLISH TERROR AROUSES TOILERS OF SOVIET UNION

Large Protest Meetings Held Thruout U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Aug. 26—The execution of Botwin, the new attack against Lantsutsky, the mass arrests and the new wave of white terror in Poland have called forth the greatest indignation in the Soviet Union. Everywhere from Leningrad to Tiflis, from the Ukraine to Siberia, mass and shop meetings have been held and sharp protests adopted against the unexpected system of provocation and the white terror. The mass meeting called by the Red Aid in Moscow was particularly stormy. Dombal analyzed the situation in Poland and pointed out that the external and internal political situation was so desperate and coupled with the fall of the Zloty and the approaching economic crisis that the large landowners and capitalists had no other method but to hold down the revolutionary uprising by terror and provocation. Revolutionary workers who had fled from Poland described the horrors of the Polish prisons, the tortures and murders, a weapon, of the Polish bourgeoisie in its struggle against the revolutionary workers and peasants. The resolution of the mass meeting demanded the release of Gibner, Knievski and Rutkovski, and greeted Comrade Lantsutsky. A telegram of protest was sent to the Polish minister of justice.

Novelty Workers to Hold Organization Mass Meetings in N. Y.

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—An organization drive is among the unorganized novelty workers in New York City, according to a statement just issued to DAILY WORKER correspondent, by the executive board of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 17.

Mass meetings, to organize the jewelry and novelty workers are being called for the following days: Tuesday, Sept. 1; Tuesday, Sept. 8; Tuesday, Sept. 15, and Tuesday, Sept. 22. All meetings will take place at Royal Hall, 85 East 4th street, and will start at 8 p. m. sharp.

Conditions, in the novelty trade are unbearable. Workers are known to be on the job forty-eight and fifty hours a week, and it is not an uncommon practice for the workers to take work home.

Most of the men in the trade are working piece work. Wages are very low and it is said by some of the workers that the pay they now receive is half the 1920 scale. All jewelry workers are urged to come to the mass meetings.

Payroll Bandits Get $11,000.

CLINTON, Ind., Aug. 26.—In a brief running gun battle, five bandits held up a bank messenger and three armed guards on a road near here today and escaped in an automobile with an $11,000 payroll belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

AN INDEPENDENT SYRIA IS AIM OF GENERAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT GROWING TO SERIOUS PROPORTIONS

LONDON, August 26.—The revolt of the Druses tribes against the French administration in Syria has assumed very serious proportions according to a Central News dispatch from Vienna today.

The Druses leader, Sultan Atrach Pasha, has declared he will reject any offer of mere autonomy and will fight to the bitter end for complete Syrian independence.

Interviewed at his headquarters in Medjel, Atrach Pasha said, "The rebellion is no longer merely local but it is the beginning of a general revolution in Syria. We shall not be satisfied with autonomy for the Druses tribes. We demand an independent Syria. If France makes further attacks rebellion will blaze out [illegible] of Syria. It is better to die free than to live in bondage."

POLISH TERROR STATE MURDERS 4TH COMMUNIST

Botvin Charged with Killing Provocateur

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, August 26 — Comrade Botvin a young shoemaker has been shot. The courtmartial in Lvov hurried at top speed to execute the sentence which was dictated by the "highest considerations." Within three hours after the verdict was brot in, and in dead opposition to law, Mylord the democratic president waived the petition for pardon, presented by the council for defense.

Comrade Botvin's bullet caught the bourgeois landowning band on the raw spot. "The tragic death of our best worker"—thus spoke the Republic on the murder of the provocator, Czekhnovski.

Manufactured Many Plots.

Without a doubt Czekhnovski was their best employe even as Green and tens of other of the foulest figureheads of the czarist secret service were the best friends of the czarist regime. Czekhnovsky and the role played by him in the many trials, wherein he betrayed so many proletraians to hard labor and death —he and his role are still to be remembered.

Czekhnovski's swift career began with the Baginski and Vetcherkevitch trial, under the direction of his "teacher," Piontkevitch, the chief of the secret service. No methods were too dirty, no forgeries too foul, to be used as weapons for Czekhnovsky. It was he who suddenly "exposed" the most unbelievable "Bolshevik" plans, "plots," "committees" and nuclei.

You see, he did not visit Lvov in vain. "On the eve of his departure from Warsaw," writes the Republic "Czekhnovski conferred with Piontkivitch." And further on, the Republic hints — "The Communists killed Czekhnovski, fearing that he would expose them during the Lvov trial for the attempt to assassinate the president."

And it follows, Czekhnoviski's "superiors" were thinking of a "plan for a wonderful provocation" to prove the complicity of the Communist Party in the attempt on the president's life.

Foulest of Spies.

Czekhnovsky is unworthy neither as unit nor as a personality. In the person of this foulest of provocators we see a whole system. Czekhnovski, Troyanovsky, Laschak (see the Engel case) there are notable representatives—the signs of dissensions and symptoms of the degeneration to which the gendarme system of the Polish landowners and bourgeois is slowly but surely sliding.

The secret of this mad haste raised against young, bold Comrade Botvin lies in this very close connection between the Czekhnovski's and the system which begat them.

Socialist Defend Spy.

The whole of the trial took place in an atmosphere of unheard of provocation. All the newspapers, not excluding the Polish socialist party "Worker," raised their voices in a common howl against the murder fo their "most faithful servant." A most touching union in defense of a provocator against a worker-Communist. This never occurred during the whole existence of the czarist regime.

Botvin has been shot. The Polish bourgeoise, with this bloody death sentence, signs its accordance and full solidarity with the system of provocation. The Polish bourgeoisie has taken this system under its material wing' safeguarding and legalizing it.

Next on the cause list we have the case of three other comrades heart and soul attached to the cause of the workers and peasants, Gibner, Knievski and Rutkovski. Their trial was postponed only owing to the "Accused's state of health." Badly wounded, they underwent such a herve beating even as Comrade Botwin received after his arrest. But the three comrades, wounded as they were, have also been murdered by the Polish white terror state.

Polish Workers Aroused.

The Polish proletariat most worthily defended itself against the bourgeoisie and their bodyguards from the Polish socialist party. The self-defense of the working class against the provocators has met with the sympathy of the masses. After the death of Czekhnovski 30 red flags suddenly appeared on telegraph poles and different houses and many slogans were written on the walls: "Death to the traitors" "Praise to the heroes."

The Warsaw Echo after the arrest of taese three comrades did not confess in pain: "It is most necessary that the attitude of Iron street and district (the "East End" of Warsaw) be most decisively stigmatized. These districts constantly interfere by all the means in their power against the police in the execution of their duties, thereby aiding the criminals in their escape."

Not only "Iron street and district," but the whole of the Polish proletariat declares its most energetic protest against the foul methods of the Polish secret service.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE NEARS

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FEDERAL JUDGE JAMES E. WILKERSON entered an order for the receives of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad not to pay the $600,000 interest due on the $20,000,000 promjsory note of the railroad, held by the United States director of railroads. The order was issued on the ground that the note is secured by $32,000,000 refunding bonds and mortgages over railroad property that has depreciated more than 50 per cent since they were issued, so that there is now no tangible assets behind the note.

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WILKERSON is the gentleman who issued the famous injunction in the shopmen's strike of 1922, on application of the then attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty. He is a good friend of the railroads. This is a very cute way to get $20,000,000. What is the use of having judges unless they do the work? If a judge proved as lenient in the case of a striking worker held for violation of some statute, he would be considered a public menace by the capitalist press.

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THERE is a cartoon in yesterday's Daily News, of Chicago, which represents Soviet Russia endeavoring to find favor in the eyes of the rest of the world. The cartoonist was so bankrupt in originality that he had to fall back on the old reliable whiskers to bring home his point. The idea for the picture had its origin in a recent dispatch from the Associated Press representative in Moscow, to the effect that the Communist Party of Russia, which is the ruling party, passed a resolution that will give more favored living conditions to the so-called white collar workers.

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THE capitalist tripe hounds saw in this another step towards peace with capitalism on the part of the Soviet government. As if there was any incompatibility between white collars and clear brains or Bolshevism! It merely indicates the increasing stability of the Soviet regime and the fact that the "white collar" elements or the industrial and commercial experts who did not coddle to the new order, have finally accepted the Soviet rule as a thing of power and permanency.

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"I'M trying to look respectable now—see my collar is white." These are the words the artist puts into the mouth of the alleged Bolshevik. And the "rest of the world" is made to reply, "not very well—your whiskers are in the way." Perhaps most of the readers of the Daily News will see no connection between this cartoon and the interview with a Japanese newspaperman that appeared on the previous day. The Japanese statesman said that his country benefited very much from its treaty with Russia and because of its recognition of the Soviet power. This was dangerous stuff and must be counteracted.

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WHAT a false impression this cartoon conveys? One would imagine that Soviet Russia is not recognized by a single country in the world. As a matter of fact all the great powers except the United States and most of the small powers have recognized Russia. The liberal supply of hirsute adornment which the cartoonist attaches to his mythical Russian is supposed to represent Bolshevism, and this is the obstacle to respectability! What is making So-

(Continued on page 3)

Forty Dead in Japanese Floods, Face Water Famine

TOKIO, Aug. 27.—As meager reports trickled in the verncular papers estimated the death toll of the series of floods which have swept Japan at approximately forty.

Several mountain villages are reported to have been wiped out by great landslides.

The city of Yokohoma faces a water shortage due to the collapse of the great reservoir supplying the municipality.

MINE WALKOUT IS SURE; PEACE EFFORTS FAIL

Committee Prepares for Anthracite Tie-up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27.—The sub-scale committee of the anthracite miners went into session here today to make the final arrangements for a suspension of work in the hard coal fields. All hope of averting the issuance of the strike call for a walkout on Sept. 1st has been given up.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, delivered his last ultimatum today. He said: "Unless the anthracite operators withdraw their statement that they will yield to nothing and reject everything that disturbs one factor of mine costs, a strike is inevitable."

No Wage Increase.

The operators agree to reopen negotiations on the condition that "it is distinctly understood that we have not agreed to abandon our opposition to the check-off and wage increases, both of which we believe to be unsound and unwarranted."

Last minute efforts of a "no-strike" committee representing the business men of the hard coal belt have ended in dismal failure. Secret conferences at the Sterling and Bellevue-Stratford hotels between the citizens' committee, headed by John H. Uhl, and the belligerents netted nothing but statements by both the miners and the operators reiterating their former positions.

Strike Order Tomorrow.

The citizens' committee had held a conference with Lewis at Hazelton yesterday and became panicky when Lewis left for Philadelphia and announced that he was preparing the strike order. They followed him to the Quaker city and again attempted to "bring the miners to reason," but with obviously small success. However, Lewis announced that there was still time for the strike call and that it would not be issued today.

It is assumed that the order for the tieup is prepared and the meeting today of the sub-scale committee makes it almost certain that the call will go out tomorrow.

Washington Busy.

The administration at Washington, according to recent word, is convinced that a suspension on Sept. 1st is unavoidable and is laying plans to meet the situation. Talk about the government being powerless to interfere with the conflict when it breaks is shown to be nothing more than talk by news of the activity of the interstate commerce commission.

The I. C. C. is checking up on all surpluses and is making arrangements to give clear right of way to all substitutes for anthracite and bituminous fuel in case of a stoppage.

No Scabs.

One thing in favor of the anthracite diggers is the small chance of their being replaced by scabs. There is a Pennsylvania law which provides that all workers in anthracite must have at least two years' experience. But even if the law were not enforced, the fact remains that anthracite cannot be successfully mined without experienced hard coal diggers and the Pennsylvania anthracite fields are the only ones in this country.

Following a propaganda campaign in New England led by John Hays Hammond, former head of the United States coal commission, for the use of substitutes for anthracite in breaking the coming strike, a new story is being circulated in an attempt to frighten the miners and re-assure users of anthracite. This last campaign of publicity comes from a spokesman of the Pittsburgh Coal company, the largest bituminous operators in the country.

"Smokeless Pool"

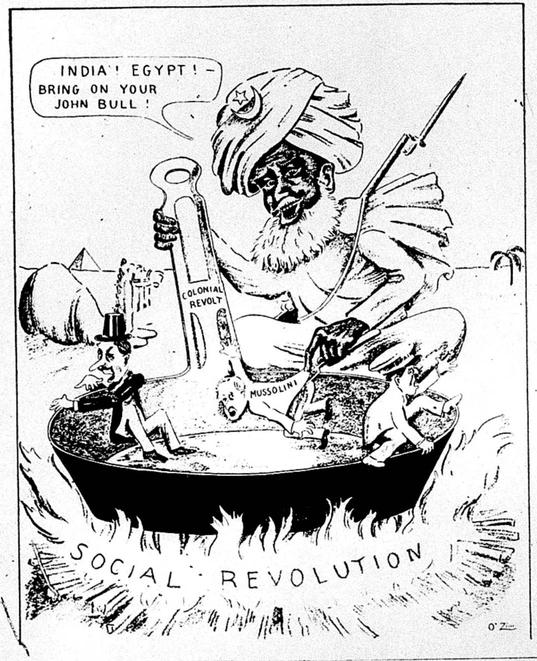
It runs like this: "In the event of a strike in the hard coal fields of Pennsylvania, an ample supply of 'smokeless' bituminous fuel is on hand to allay the suffering public for some time." On top of this there is the

(Continued on page 3)

STRIKE ORDER DUE ANY TIME; FIXING UP MAINTENANCE CREWS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The strike order for the anthracite tie-up probably will be issued within the next few hours, it was definitely learned this afternoon. The union sub-scale committee was only awaiting the decision of the conciliation board in regard to "maintenance crews" before broadcasting the order to suspend work.

INTO THE FRYING PAN



'SECURITY' PACT WOULD ISOLATE SOVIET UNION

Moscow Papers Expose Plot of Entente

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—That all the campaign in favor of the so-called guarantee pact is a link in the chain of measures which the entente powers, with Great Britain as their ringleader, are trying to carry thru in their frantic efforts to isolate the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and by splitting the Union and Germany to create a single united front against the former and start against it a fresh system of blockade—is the view held by most of the leading Soviet papers.

The Izvestia remarks that it is from this angle that must be viewed the queer idea emanating from and endorsed by certain English politicians that Germany must be allowed to arm.

After a searching analysis of the actual world situation, the leading Moscow organ comes to the infallible conclusion that this desire and attempts of the British government to tear off Germany and move her against the Soviet Union constitute one of the main factors of today's international policy. This, writes the author, gives the clue to many an otherwise complex and intricate phase of the actual diplomatic relations.

Weather Hits Pole Expedition.

WASHINGTON, August 27. — The MacMillan Arctic expedition, hurrying southward, is encountering more severe weather than on the trip northward, according to dispatches today to the National Geographic Society.

The airplane carrier Peary was anchored yesterday in the harbor at Akpahni. There was a big blizzard for 24 hours with a 50-mile wind and high seas. The flgship Bowdoin is at Saunters Island.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

IRISH RAILWAY OFFICIALS ASK WORKERS TO STARVE TO SAVE THEIR PROPERTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 27.—The directors of the Amalgamated Southern Railways have issued an appeal to all the employes to agree to a voluntary reduction of 5 per cent in wages. The appeal carries the promise that if the workers will accept the reduction the directors will give themselves a reduction too!

PACT AGAINST SOVIET BOOSTED BY SOCIALISTS

Communists Expose "Security" Note

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 27.—While the Communists are denouncing the "security pact" negotiations as a bloc of the European countries against Soviet Russia, the socialists have placed their approval on the proposed anti-Soviet alliance.

"The conclusion of an anti-Soviet war pact is imminent," says the Rote Fahne, commenting on the French note to Germany leading up to direct negotiations. "The Hindenburg government bows low to the western imperialists and complies with warlike measures against the Soviets."

The socialist paper Vorwaerts, in championing the anti-Soviet combine of England, Germany, America and France, says: "The French note shows decisive progress." In addition, the socialist organ urges the Hindenburg government to enter the league of nations, which has as its main task the subjection of the colonial peoples and the weaker nations, and the anti-Soviet campaign.

PRESSMEN MUST HAVE PROGRAM TO FIGHT BERRY

National Campaign Is Necessary for Victory

This is the concluding article of a series exposing the crooked career in the trade union movement of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

• • •

ARTICLE 13.

The capitalist class in all countries have cleverly created a division in the ranks of the workers by setting up a favored group that is catered to more or less at the expense of the great majority of the wage slaves. This policy has been carried out by the British government and other colonial empires among the subject peoples. In India, Egypt and South Africa, the first tactical move of the British to break the solidarity of the people whose land and wealth they coveted was to shower favors upon the ruling classes and make their new found loyalty just as profitable for them as their old independence.

"Divide and conquer" has been the motto of the oppressor and exploiter from time immemorial. This policy is followed by the capitalists among the workers.

Organizing the Skilled.

The American Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Sam Gompers and the grand dukes that he trained, was never very much concerned with organizing the unskilled workers. It confined its organizing activity mainly to the skilled or semi-skilled and only bothered with the unskilled when a spontaneous revolt brought them to the point of organization and the per capita looked good to the greedy sharks that dominate the councils of the A. F. of L.

Besides this division among the workers, the employers have another weapon. That is, the caste of labor leaders, that has recently become com-

(Continued on page 2)

WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION IN SESSION, APPROVES REPORT OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The report of Comrade Alexander Bittelman for the Central Executive Committee upon the past activities of the Workers (Communist) Party, occupied the foreground in Wednesday's opening session of the party's Fourth Convention. A stenographic report of this speech will be published in the DAILY WORKER.

A digest of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg's speech will be published later.

The following is a very inadequate summary of Bittelman's report owing to stenographic difficulties:

During the 20 months of the present C. E. C. there have been no severe disturbances and no big mass struggles. This background must be kept in mind. The mood of the masses was depressed. Third, the sweep up and then the decline of the LaFollette movement had seriously hampered our party. Added to this was the continual internal fight that lasted nearly 20 months.

The speaker divided the period as

(Continued on page 2)

Kuomintang Party in Cleveland, Ohio, Greets Convention

Chinese Send Greetings.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—To the Workers Party National Convention:

We appreciate most sincerely your righteous purpose. We believe your aim is for humanity. The Chinese may forgive, but they can never forget those brutalities and exploitations which caused by the capitalists and imperialists.

Our workmen wanted fair treatment. Our nation wanted cancellation of those unfair treaties which jeopardize her growth.

Realizing that our common great enemy, imperialism, will not grant such demands unless—thru your cooperation—we can together defeat imperialist designs.

Therefore, we earnestly appeal before you to solve these problems in the light of the awakened moral conscience of the world. Hoping the convention will lighten the burden of the toiling masses, allow us to congratulate your achievements and success.

(Signad) **Kuomintang Party,**

Cleveland Branch.

Chinese Delegate Seated.

It must be remarked in connection with the interest aroused among the Chinese in this country by the convention that the convention has seated as a fraternal delegate Mr. L. P. Jin, editor of the Chicago Chinese Daily News and former secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

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Japanese Greetings.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—To the Workers Party Convention:

Revolutionary greetings from your comrades in arms struggling for the abolition of capitalism and for the establishment of a Socialist Soviet Republic of the world.

Long live the leadership of the Communist International!

Long live Soviet Russia!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

(Signed) **Japanese Workers Association of California.**

SIGMAN LIES, GANGS FAIL TO BREAK STRIKE

Militants Not Fazed by Joint Board Terror

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—An organized campaign of terror has been launched by the Joint Board against those members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union who are picketing shops where workers were discharged after the general stoppage called by the Joint Committee of Action last Thursday.

Women gangsters appeared this morning in front of several striking shops, and large strongarm squads were seen wherever there were pickets. One of the women gangsters attacked Marie Kuthy in front of the Roth Costumes, Inc., at 550 Seventh avenue, and when Anna Flint, another of the discharged workers from the same firm, ran to her rescue both girls were arrested and the attacker was allowed to escape. Lena Weber was also arrested. All three girls were charged with disorderly conduct and their cases were postponed until Friday.

Arrest and Discharge Six.

In front of the Seiser Dress Co. at 13-15 East 22nd street, Helen Horn, the discharged chairman of the shop, together with Jennie Locker, Frances Cohen, Gussie Abrams, Max Berger and Sarah Bernstein, were arrested while peacefully picketing. They were charged with disorderly conduct, but their case was dismissed.

At 32 West 18th street, where the Principal Cloak and Suit House was being picketed, Harry Rose was so badly beaten by gangsters that it was necessary to call an ambulance, and after being given first aid treatment he was taken to a private physician. There was no policeman visible at the time of the assault and no arrest was made.

This is the way in which the Joint Board "protects" the workers according to its boast in the press. These methods have not succeeded in settling the difficulties in any of the 35 shops called on strike by the Joint Committee of Action.

A report also reached the Joint Committee of Action today of an attack made last night upon H. Rabinowitz, of 697 East 15th street, a member of Local 2. Rabinowitz, who is

(Continued on page 2)

WORKER IS INSPIRED BY MILITANTS' PROTEST STRIKE AND DEMONSTRATION IN N. Y. AGAINST THE SIGMAN MACHINE

By GERTRUDE PINCUS, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—August 20 will be marked down in golden letters in the history of the labor movement. Thousands of cloak and dressmakers went down in a strike to protest against the oppression of the Sigman machine.

Processions of workers, thousands of them, were marching thru the New York streets, their faces radiant with determination. The procession of workers arched down to the Joint Board office, with various protest inscriptions held aloft. Sigman and his gang were watching the procession thru the windows.

"Boo! Boo! Boo!" rang out the voices of labor. This was the greeting the Sigman gang received.

Protest meetings were held in sixteen halls. An indescribable spirit prevailed there among the workers. They embraced each other.

"Comrades, this is our victory," was heard in every part of the hall.

The tremendous, overwhelming protest meeting with thousands of workers assembled on Union Square was the most picturesque sight.

The workers marched past the Daily Freiheit building with cheers and waving of red handkerchiefs like so many bright stars. This was the way they greeted their own daily organ that has been with them thruout the struggle.

Yes, the future is with the toiling masses! If forty thousand workers in one industry can raise their voices against the old and decayed leadership, what about the others?

PRESSMEN MUST HAVE PROGRAM TO FIGHT BERRY

National Campaign Is Necessary for Victory

(Continued from page 1.)

pletely solidified. Years ago many labor leaders in America at least gave lip service to the emancipation of the workers. They talked of socialism. Some of them, like the old lady who had committed an indiscretion in her youth only liked to be talking about it tho they no longer had their heart and soul in their words.

The Favored Few.

Gradually, as American imperialism grew stronger, and reached out to grind double profits out of the labor of the unorganized colonial peoples, the labor fakers become more firmly bound up with the capitalist machine, until today they are capitalism's strongest bulwark against the rising tide fo the rebellion among the workers.

The labor leaders rarely talk of strikes any more. They have substituted class collaboration for the class struggle. Instead of strengthening the unions to meet the attacks of the employers, and to fight for a higher standard of living and better working conditinos, the labor skates have taken to banking, insurance and other forms of capitalist effort. Instead of leading the workers to their freedom by a fight against capitalism, the reactionary leaders are turning the unions into tools of capitalism. They are co-operating with the bosses in exploiting their slaves and with the government persecuting the most progressive wing of the working class movement.

They have degenerated into professional strikebreakers and hardly a week passes that one or more labor leader is not engaged in the nefarious task of scabbing. What Berry is doing to the locked-out workers of the Cuneo Printing company, Tom Rickert is doing to the striking employes of the International Tailoring company. That this kind of a thing is in complete accord with the official policy of the American Federation of Labor is shown by the fact that William Green, president fo the A. F. of L. endorsed the scabbery fo Rickert and that Sam Gompers at the Portland convention gave "Majah" Berry a special greeting after his return from breaking a strike in New York City. The reactionary labor leaders are "labor lieutenants" of capitalism. They are worth every nickel they get from the employers.

Methods More Crude.

George L. Berry is only one of the traitors. Perhaps the way he does business is more crude than the method employed by the others of the same type. But looking over the arena, we see John L. Lewis, who drove men like Alexander Howat, Duncan MacDonald, Jim McLachlan, Freeman Thompson and John Watt out of the union because they fought for the rank and file. We see William Hutcheson of the carpenters, scabby "B. and O. Bill" Johnston of the machinists, Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, James Lynch of the Typographical Union and hundreds of others, breaking strikes, expelling progressives, lifting charters and even going to the extent of having the militant trade unionists slugged.

Fakers Resemble Each Other.

It is quite evident that the struggle in the various unions against the crooked leaders cannot succeed unless it is solidified and connected up into a united struggle against the entire reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. This struggle must not be waged on the basis of personalities, but on the basis of principle. Whether George L. Berry is worse than James Lynch or John L. Lewis is not so very important. All those labor skates base their actions on the theory that the interests of the capitalists and the workers are identical. Some of them don't boldly loot the union treasury in order to get theirs. They get it just the same. They all help the employers to rob the workers.

Ninety-five per cent of the membership of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union are opposed to Berry. Perhaps in no other union in the country is the opposition stronger. Yet so far they have been helpless. Why is this the case? To say that Berry with five or ten per cent of the membership behind him, can rig things so that he can resist the will of such a great majority is not a satisfactory answer to the question.

In my opinion lack of organization and program is the correct answer to this riddle. Berry has a machine. It is crooked but it is efficient. It knows what it is after.

Progressives Must Build Machine

On the other hand there is no organization among Berry's opponents. Sporadic efforts are occasionally made, in New York today, in Chicago tomorrow. The conference held in Chicago in 1919 was a promising step and if carried out, with determination would have meant the end of Berryism.

The pressmen and the feeders must get together into one union in every city. By doing this they will prevent Berry from playing off one union against the other. A start was made in Chicago a few weeks ago.

The pressmen must organize a progressive group inside the existing locals of the I. P. P. and A. U. in every city in the United States. Berry has his machine in each local already.

This progressive group must have a program of action. One of the most important planks in that program must be amalgamation. All the unions in the printing trades should be amalgamated. Until this is done the strike effectiveness of the printing trades unions will be almost nil. We have seen the pressmen working in the plant of the Post-Intelligencer in Seattle while the typos were on strike. In other cases the pressmen are on strike while the typos rattle away at the keys. This is not trade unionism; it is official trade union scabbery. It must be done away with.

The Key to the Solution.

The key to the solution of the trade union question, the fight against the reactionary leadership and the bosses can be found in the program of the Trade Union Educational League. This program can be secured by writing to the office of that organization at 1113 West Washington street, Chicago. This program will show that the trade unionists must not only fight Berryism and all that it stands for on the industrial field but that they must also fight it on the political field by raising the slogan of a labor party against the capitalist trading of the reactionary leaders.

Industrial unionism thru amalgamation and a labor party, unity of the workers industrially and a party that will break them away politically from the capitalist parties—these are the slogans with which the militant trade unionists can meet and defeat their enemies, whether they be open foes as the capitalists are or false friends masquerading under the name of trade union leaders.

(END.)

* * *

More about the International Printing Pressmen's Union will appear in the DAILY WORKER. The fight against Berry is now starting in real earnest and important developments are expected shortly.

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AGAIN IN CANTON, CHINA, LONDON HEARS

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Fighting broke out in Canton yesterday, according to a report here today from Hongkong.

Churchmen, Educators and Business to Confer on How to Fleece China

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Churchmen and educators have declared a united front with businessmen for an unofficial conference on Chinese affairs called for Sept. 17 to 20 at John Hopkins University, Baltimore. Heading the list of participators is Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Co. There are also names of representatives who can be traced to American silk and tobacco interests.

Needless to say they will not consider matters concerning the interests of workers. They will concern themselves with foriegn customs control in China, safeguarding loans and investments, etc.

Soviet-Near Oriental Trade.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—A director of one of the leading trading companies in Palestine is reported to have arrived at Leningrad to purchase timber, iron, glass, nails and other materials for Palestine, Syria and Egypt. Several deals have been made, and big cargoes of timber are to be shortly shipped from Leningrad to Egypt and Jaffa.

In reference to the development of Soviet-Near Oriental trade, another report states that the first consignments of Donetz coal, purchased in fairly big amounts by Greek shipping companies, have reached Greece, where Soviet coal was not known before, and that as these goods have proved to be a superior quality new orders are expected from Greek quarters concerned.

Soviet Newspapers Optimistic.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—(Tass)—The local papers note with satisfaction the reported generally favorable trend of business negotiations now under way between Polish industrialists and Soviet institutions concerned.

T. U. E. L. PICNIC COMMITTEE MEETS NEXT SATURDAY EVE.

Delegates to the T. U. E. L. picnic committee are instructed to be present at 19 So. Lincoln St. next Saturday, August 29, at 8 p. m. At this meeting the business of making the last picnic of the year a big and successful one will be discussed. Representatives from all branches are required to be there.

CONVENTION APPROVES OF C. E. C. REPORT

Listens to Extensive Reports and Debates

(Continued from page 1)

a whole into four distinct periods. The first was from January to May in 1924, when the party was preparing for the June 17th convention. In that period the main purpose was to bring about the formation of a farmer-labor party—or if not—to get united labor fight in the presidential election. In spite of a big convention we did not succeed.

It is important to know why the failure occurred. When the present C. E. C. came into power we found a critical situation on account of the split at the July 3rd convention, the growing LaFollette movement. The C. E. C. realized the party was isolated, especially in the industrial centers and the chief field for formation of a farmer-labor party was in the agrarian Northwest. It was not the present C. E. C. who switched the basis of the farmer-labor movement to the Northwest—this was already done.

There were two factors: there had been no great mass movement in the industrial enters, but what there was was largely in agrarian districts; also, the policy of the previous C. E. C., which had pursued the policy of orientation toward the Northwest.

The policy of the united front had been continued. There were differences in the C. E. C. over preparation for the St. Paul convention.

One group wanted no more repetition of the July 3rd mistake, no premature split off of the left wing and there was disagreement on dates for the St. Paul convention. Our farmer allies of the Northwest wanted postponement. We tried to agree. Another difference in the C. E. C. was the question whether we should fight for the immediate formation of a labor party regardless of whether the organization had mass support or was merely our own party and a few sympathetic organizations.

The actual organization of the united front was defeated. Why? Because the economic and political forces which brought about the rise of the LaFollette movement, and the political backwardness of the American masses and the treachery of the union bureaucracy, were stronger than the forces of our party. Another factor was the C. I. decision against the third party alliance upon which from January until th edecision our party had based its policies. Political life had not stopped. We had to function. The C. E. C. was nearly unanimous on this policy which was our base up to May.

Upon the decision, the party had to reorientate itself over night under fire and at the time the A. F. of L. opened fire on St. Paul and on our party. After June 17, the C. E. C. was convinced it would not succeed, the agrarian elements were predominant and with the exception of our own delegates all were for LaFollette.

The speaker then traced objective and subjective conditions thru the Workers Party participation in the presidential campaign under its own banner—during which campaign there was such unanimity in the C. E. C. as never before or since—and after a detailed analysis of the succeeding period, Comrade Bittelman reiterated that upon the background of objective conditions the party had come thru many crises as well as could be expected and had made great accomplishments in the political situation.

Among other accomplishments had been the united front in many fields, the Lanzutski-Polish work, the Abramovitch campaign, unemployment, trade union unity, anti-child labor, Crouch and Trumbull, fight on wage cuts, for Soviet Russia, hands off China, all anti-imperialist work, anti-religious work, anti-socialist party work, extensive trade union work in all fields, membership campaigns, agrarian work, women's work, work among Negroes, labor defense, building up of the press and literature distribution, aid to the Young Workers' League and an intensive fight on the right wing.

The floor was thrown open for discussion and Comrades Dunne, Kruse, Johnstone, Bimba, Foster, Lovestone, Krumbein, Lifshitz Bell, Ballam, Manley Gitlow, Browder, and Bedacht developed the views of both groups. Then Bittelman took the floor to sum up.

There had been no political debate, Bittelman declared. He was sorry, particularly that in the name of Marxism, non-Marxian precepts had been brought forth. It was ridiculous, Ruthenberg had said, to say that objective conditions had made it hard for a revolutionary party to stand its forces while I had been easy for the LaFollette movement to do so. Yet the C. I. had said that in a period of revolutionary stagnation the reformist illusions found particularly favorable soil, the Communist movement found particular difficulty and, in addition, the latter was endangered by a penetration of the Communist movement by these reformist illusions of the petty bourgeoisie.

The C. I. had definitely stated that the American bourgeoisie had liquidation particularly some of its crises, and that this together with the defeats suffered by the workers on the economic field was favorable to the development of reformist illusion. Conversely, it was unfavorable to a revolutionary party.

The minority comrades had criticized his statement that among the varying opposition movements to capitalist imperialism, only the Workers (Communist) Party could "create" an opposite movement which would be effective in overthrowing capitalism. His critics had taken exception to the word "create." They said: "Isn't the Workers Party itself a product of objective conditions? Then how can it create movements by itself?" This is not dialectics, but metaphysics, Bittelman declared. On the scale of the world struggle it needs a Communist International to weld together and push forward the opposition to capitalist imperialism which is required to overthrow it. So on the national scale, the varying movements of opposition to big capital cannot overthrwo its rule without the intervention of the Communist Party.

It may be a slight error of terms applied to say "create" but between Ruthenberg's mistake and Bittelman's mistake, he believes he would rather be guilty of Bittelman's mistake. This was the basis for the minority's minimizing of the Communist Party, their view that the Workers Party cannot d oanything, that it is only a "red flag" and counts for nothing in the political struggle.

As to the right wing, it existed in not only the Finnish, but in the Jewish federation and in all other sections of the party. And since the C. I. decision for a fight against it, the majority had sharpened and intensified this fight while the minority had softened it. That was why, he contended, that the minority lost New York, where the majority did not expect to win against both the Lore group and the minority, but had done so because the membership saw the difference in attitude of the minority and majority group towards Loreism and had come over to the majority on that basis.

Comrade Lovestone, said Bittelman, had said the majority were the right wing because they were against "wild maneuvers," while the right wing was against "maneuvers" on principle. Yet Comrade Lenin had said precisely that it was the "wild maneuvers" of ultra left Communists which played into the hands of the right wing opposition to all maneuvers. Such "wild maneuvers" was observable in the minority's actions in the Philippine question and in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

True, Bittelman said, there had been no revolution last year. But even the C. E. C. could not be blamed for that. The question was: Did we, in the circumstances prevailing, accomplish the best we could for the party? As to fighting the right wing, Ballam had said that it was immaterial whether or not they had called the Finnish groups in New Work white guards, yet experience shows that it was not the right way to defeat right wing leaders by calling th eworkers supporting them white guards. The majority meant to carry on the fight on the right wing, it would like to carry on this fight along with the minority comrades, but if they would not cooperate, then the majority would carry it on without this co-operation.

This ended the debate and resolutions came before the convention for a vote.

The majority resolution upon the Plenum of the E. C. of the C. I. was passed by 40 to 20 votes. The Parity Commission resolution of the Political Situation and the Immediate Tasks of the Party passed unanimously. The resolution on the past activities of the party presented by the majority, passed by a vote of 40 to 21.

Comrade Abern then moved the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that the theories about the labor party which were expounded in the thesis of August, 1923, have been widely spread thruout the party, and have never been officially and specifically repudiated by our party, this convention declares that the theories of the August thesis, the theory of competing labor parties, the theory of a Communist labor party, the splitting off of the left wing and the transformation of the labor party in a mass Communist Party, all of these theories are declared to be contrary to the decision of the Comintern."

Comrae Ruthenberg introduced the following amendment to Abern's resolution:

"In view of the fact that the Third National Convention of the party adopted unanimously a resolution 'That the November thesis adopted by that convention superseded all previous theses on the Labor Party question'—the question of the August thesis is no longer an issue in our party."

The above amendment was lost by a vote of 21 to 40 and the Abern resolution carried by a vote of 40 to 21. This closed the session.

At the Wednesday evening session greetings were read from Chinese and Japanese organizations, which are given elsewhere, along with an additional appeal from Comrade Presi and a protest from the Lithuanian branch of Kenosha, Wis., at the factional situation in the party. Also was read a message from the English and German branches of Detroit for unity and struggle against right wing Loreism.

Comrade Vjorik, who accompanied the Swedish workers' delegation to Soviet Russia, gave a brief speech of greeting from the workers he had met there, and told of the great impression Soviet Russia had made on the social-democratic workers who visited it.

Comrade Earl R. Browder then reported upon the resolution adopted by the C. E. C. and approved by the Parity Commission upon the Labor Party. There should be little disagreement, he said, owing to the unanimous nature of the approval of this resolution.

There must be real agitation for a Labor Party, particularly in local unions and central bodies. A drive must be made for real mass support. Experience shows need of more careful work. The slogan for a Labor Party must be made concrete to the workers in each particular organization, especially when they are engaged in struggles. In each union comrades must adapt the application of the slogan to the particular situation. In general it must be connected with issues the workers comprehend as immediate and vital.

These are needful preliminaries to organizational steps. The obstacles were the La Follette illusion, the "non-partisan" attitude of the labor unions and the agitation for a third bourgeois party.

It is needful to carry out organizational steps at the earliest moment real mass support is certain, local or state organizations preceding national organization. Development is not even and equal.

Our forces must penetrate the organizations which express the political aspirations of the workers as well as the economic organizations representative of working masses. We must deal with existing organizations. The matter of Minnesota was dealt with. We must guard against infiltration of petty bourgeois ideas into our own ranks, especially we must be on guard when organizational steps are taken.

We must put the Workers Party and its role to the fore, the party must advance to the degree that the Labor Party movement advances. We must draw revolutionary implications from our demands, must strike a revolutionary note. Last year there were objective reasons for mistakes. Now it will be easier to build more securely. The party must tackle this job seriously, vigorously and effectively for a Labor Party movement which will be the basis for building up our own Communist Party in this country.

Comrade Ruthenberg, following, accented the importance of the party securing a fundamental understanding that the Labor Party policy must be **the chief policy of the party—and why.**

It was not sufficient to agree to a Labor Party policy. It is a weakness of the party that we did not understand as completely as we ought why there must be a Labor Party. The masses of America were not yet class conscious as in Europe, where mass parties of labor were formed long ago. In this country we must have a bridge across the gulf. It was necessary to understand why the Labor Party is the form.

The unions have their separate struggles, a labor party gives them a class unity. First, a labor party gathers together and unifies the masses, second, it turns these masses against the capitalist state power. It is necessary in the press, in classes and thruout the party that the membership be educated upon the labor party policy so the party can be mobilized to a man in the fight for a labor party.

Immediate demands had always been the basis of the labor party policy. The party must organize committees in unions, in central bodies, in the C. P. P. A. and in other organizations to work for organizations of the labor party. Agitation must be carried on in city elections. The success of such agitation is exampled by the experience of Comrade Wilkins in Lima, Ohio.

A labor party is to function not only for election campaigns, but also outside in all the political struggles. Where possible we shall run Communists on a full Communist program as labor party candidates. Repeating the necessity of educating the party membership upon the labor party policy, Comrade Ruthenberg ended his presentation of the subject.

Several comrades spoke briefly upon the reports. Browder summed up the discussion, briefly disagreeing with the illustration of Lima, Ohio, as a proof of correct policy, because the branch of our own party had declined as the labor party movement had increased. After his summary the resolution of the parity commission was carried unanimously.

Klan Conference Closes.

BUCKEYE LAKE, O., Aug. 27.—The national council of the ku klux klan which has been in progress here since Tuesday is to end today. No outsider is allowed in to the meeting and the doors are carefully guarded continually.

Labor in Wisconsin Must Organize Its Independent Class Political Power

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a senatorial campaign rages in Wisconsin, and it is to be expected that LaFollette, Jr., a candidate, will try to exploit the "war record" of the late Senator LaFollette, Sr., in his hunt for votes. There are large numbers of Germans in Wisconsin and they cannot forget that the last war was waged by the United States against Germany. Farmers are naturally pacifists, and Wisconsin has a large agrarian population. The anti-war issue is therefore popular in the badger state.

This is clearly shown in the current issue of "The Wisconsin Farmer" which editorializes under the heading of "A Reign of Law, Not a Chaos of War." But the program of this publication toward war is one of pure pacifism, endorsing at the same time the recently announced programs of both the British and the American councils for the prevention of war, the one issued under the heading of "America First!" and the other broadcasted under the title of "Britain First!" It reaches the general conclusion that:

> "The ultimate eradication of war will be by education. Anything which tends towards that end is to be commended."

• • • •

But the education carried on by the pacifists against war only blinds the workers and poor farmers to the real nature of their struggle. It demoralizes their fight. LaFollette was against war. But in the days of the greatest slaughter, he had no program to end it. His only program was offered in an effort to show the United States government how best to carry on the business of murder.

LaFollette offered taxation measures to raise funds to carry on the bloody job; he had his ideas on how to raise the morale of the soldiers who were being led to the killing pens, and it was his state legislature that ousted one of its members for making an anti-war speech, unable to trim his sails sufficiently to meet the demands of the LaFollette brand of patriotism.

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This senatorial campaign in Wisconsin offers another opportunity to make clear to the workers and farmers of that state the real nature of the social system that oppresses them. Under the half century regime of LaFolletteism in Wisconsin their condition has not improved. LaFollette did not make open war against capitalism, the taskmaster, in an effort to end it. Neither do the Wisconsin "socialists," who issue their inane pleas for "honesty" and "decency" in politics.

Only the Communists, in Wisconsin as everywhere else, raise the standards for the overthrow of the bandit system that plunders city and land workers alike.

Events are forcing Wisconsin's workers to find their way out of the wilderness of "progressive" politics into the clear light of the class struggle, that will guide them in their efforts to build their independent class power.

• • • •

It is another farm editor, Henry A. Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia., son of the late secretary of agriculture in Coolidge's cabinet, who says that the family tragedies caused by the farm bankruptcies are infinitely greater than the grief caused by the actual deaths which took place during the world war. But it is not enough to know and to say that workers suffer from capitalist wars; that labor is the victim of capitalist exploitation. The worst capitalist reactionary can say that. Means must be found to end wars and exploitation. Oppressed labor will find the only path of its escape laid down in the Communist program that educates and organizes workers for the victory over capitalism. Against Coolidgeism, against LaFolletteism, the workers and farmers must rally to the standards of Communism in Wisconsin.

SIGMAN'S LIES BARED BY LEFT WING COMMITTEE

Militants of the Needle Trades Repel Force

(Continued from page 1.)

chairman of the L. & W. Cloak Co. of 28-30 East 10th street, refused to call a shop meeting ordered by the Joint Board. After several business agents sent by the Joint Board had failed to force Rabinowitz to call the meeting, he was attacked by gangsters on his way home from work and was badly beaten. His assailants also escaped without arrest.

Harry Farber was also beaten up at 32 West 18th street, where Rose was beaten up.

* * *

The Joint Committee of Action issued an emphatic denial of the joint board's statement that the workers discharged as a result of last Thursday's stoppage had come to the board for help, saying that they had been misled in this fight.

All the shops where workers have been locked out have been handled by the Joint Committee of Action. More than half of them have been settled and the workers have all been taken back. In the other shops strikes have been called and these places are now being picketed by committees from the Joint Committee.

Joint Board Terrorism.

The joint board, instead of trying to settle any shop difficulties as they pretend, is actually attempting to stir up more trouble for the workers by threatening jobbers who will not agree to boycott certain contracting shops. Every sort of terrorism is being used by the union officials to force the members to recognize their authority, and especially to pay them dues.

In addition to these tactics of force the joint board is endeavoring to stir up race antagonism by filling the shops on strike with workers from the Italian locals. These Italian members are not so well acquainted with the issues in the fight as are the Jewish workers, and they are allowing themselves to be used as scabs because they have been misled by the joint board officers.

The Joint Committee of Action is planning a special campeign of information among the Italian workers feeling certain that if they fully understand the situation they will not join with the corrupt officials in opposing the rank and file of the members in their fight for a democratic union.

Sigman Gang Takes Jobs.

Two examples of the joint board's persecution of workers were cited today by Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action.

At the Principal Cloak Co., 32 West 18th street, five operators were discharged last Friday as a result of Thursday's stoppage. The Joint Committee of Action settled the matter with the employer and the workers were reinstated and went back to work yesterday.

Yesterday 5 business agents from the joint board, together with a strong arm detachment, visited the shop and threatened a strike if the 5 operators were not sent down at once. Against his will, the employer was forced to let the operators go, and the Joint Committee of Action has now declared a strike in the shop.

Another Strike.

At the Magedoff Co. at 122 West 27th street, an operator and a presser were discharged as a result of the stoppage and while the boss was willing to take back the operator, Breslau insisted that he be allowed to fill the presser's place with someone else. The operator refused to go back without the presser, and the joint board refused to let the presser return, so this shop has also been declared on strike.

Militants Officially Expelled.

Official notification was received today by C. S. Zimmerman, Rose Wortis, B. Miller and Pauline Morgenstern of Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that at a meeting of the New York joint board, held last Friday, August 21, they were expelled from the executive committee of Local 22 and barred from holding office or taking part in union activities for 3 years.

This expulsion follows the suspension of these members several weeks ago after they had been omitted, evidently thru oversight, from the general suspension and trial of all executive committee members of Locals 2, 9 and 22 which took place in June.

These newly expelled officers are all members of the Joint Committee of Action and have been taking a prominent part during the past two months in the fight of Locals 2, 9 and 22 against the officials of the union.

Pressers Meet Today.

The Joint Committee of Action is responsible for the calling of a meeting of Progressive Pressers, members of Local 35, which will be held at Webster Hall on Thursday, August 27, right after work.

Plans will be outlined for close cooperation between pressers and the operators, finishers and dressmakers in any difficulties arising in cloak and dress shops.

The call for the meeting has been issued to all members of Local 35.

RAID ON PICKET LINE FAILS, PAT DE ROSA FREED

Grady Again Arrests Strikers in Frame-up

Another raid on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers picket line, in front of the struck shops of the J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring Company, conducted by the slugging cop, Mike Grady, failed when Judge Lyle was forced to release Patsy De Rosa, 21-year-old picket. De Rosa was released without booking after spending the night at the Maxwell street station. The detective bureau tried to frame up De Rosa for acid throwing, but no one could be found who would identify the young striker as "criminal."

Two other strikers were arrested including one woman, Lucille Orlando. Both were released on bail.

Strikers Secure Continuance.

John A. Ryan, one of the Amalgamated attorneys, secured a continuance for the thirty-five strikers who appeared to answer to charges of "violent" picketing. The strikers were charged with violating the Cuthbertson "peaceful picketing" law, the complaints charging "assault" and "disorderly conduct." The cases will come up in the municipal court at city hall on Sept. 8.

Sidney Rissman, assistant manager of the Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated, will appear in the Waukegan court Sept. 2nd to answer to charges of "conspiracy." Rissman was arrested upon orders of the chamber of commerce, which is attempting to connect the union with acid throwing in small tailoring shops.

Grady-Lyle Plot With Boss.

The arrest of De Rosa is one more attempt of the Grady-Lyle combination to break the ranks of the striking garment workers. The International is trying to force the Amalgamated to put up large sums of money in bonds, and Grady shows a significant willingness to take any action ordered by the clothing manufacturers.

Judge Lyle, on his part, takes every opportunity to show his loyalty to the bosses, and it was only when the Amalgamated lawyers threatened to secure a second writ of habeas corpus that the Maxwell police released De Rosa. A few days ago Lyle held De Rosa on $105,000 bail on charges of "assault."

• • •

Amalgamated Calls Off Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—(FP)—With the close of the busy season the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have called off their strike against the open shop Curlee Clothing Co. of St. Louis. The strike began June 1 for a 25 per cent wage increase, 44-hour week, improved conditions, recognition of the union and general wiping out of the degraded circumstances in which workers are held by the Curlee concern. One hundred individuals had previously been dismissed for belonging to the union. The union's action is only an armistice. The strike ruined the Curlea busy season in spite of utmost efforts of police sluggers to break up the picket line. Nearly 1,000 workers remained out to the end.

GENERAL HSU EXPRESSES HOPE FOR GREATER UNITY BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA

(By Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—Before crossing the frontier at his leaving the Union of Soviet Republics, General Hsu Shu-cheng addressed a telegram to Georg Chicherin, people's commissary of foreign affairs, thanking for the hearty reception General Hsu and his mission in the U. S. S. R. and expressing his warmest wish that the good relations between the two countries become still closer.

In reply, Chicherin wired that he was happy to welcome, in the person of General Hsu Shu-cheng, a representative of a great friendly people, and expressed his conviction that the latter's visit to the U. S. S. R. would effectually contribute to the further strengthening of sincere friendship between the two peoples.

In another telegram, addressed to the war and navy people's commissary Frunze, General Hsu Shu-cheng conveyed thanks for the military honor rendered to him and expressed his best wishes for the further progress of the Red Army. To this telegram Mr. Frunze sent the following message to the head of the Chinese mission also by wire:

"The Red Army was happy to welcome in your person the representative of a great friendly people, which is so gallantly struggling for its national unity and rights. In this heroic effort the Chinese people has the greatest sympathies of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

"Please accept my best wishes and convey to the friendly people and army of China the brotherly greetings of the Red Army."

Young Workers to Have Big Outing on Next Saturday

Area Branch No. 6 of the Young Workers League is giving an outing to Braeside on Aug. 29th. All League members are invited. We will meet at 2613 Hirsch boulevard at 7:30 in the morning. Take along a blanket and plenty of eats. A good program is arranged.

Carlson Will Speak at Muskegon Picnic Sunday

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 27.—The Workers Party of Muskegon will hold a picnic at McGraft park Sunday, Aug. 30th. Oliver Carlson, now of New York, formerly of Muskegon, will speak. Having recently returned from Europe, where he visited Germany, England, Sweden, Norway, spending most of his time in Soviet Russia, he will have an interesting story to relate to the Muskegon workers. Edward Kosten, a well known labor man of Grand Rapids, will also speak.

The day will open with games, entertainments, jollification. Dinner will be served at noon. A large crowd is expected to turn out as McGraft is an ideal place for recreation.

In case of rain the festivities will be held at the Norden Brothers hall on Palmer road.

Scandinavian Artists in Russia.

MOSCOW, July 27.—(Delayed)—Leningrad reports that a group of eminent Scandinavian art museum workers, all of them members of the rceent Scandinavian museum congress, have arrived there on a study trip. Among the arrivals are Professor Wettergroen, director of the Swedish National Museum; Professor Schlehmann, director of the Danish Museum and a number of other personalities well-known in the world of North European arts.

BUILDERS AT WORK

VICTOR F. LAWSON, owner of the Chi happened to die the other day. His passing ou alist press to spill over with eulogy and lamentat comet in its flight could have caused he flood subsided, even the Dail mise didn't make a dent in

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STATE COSSACKS PROTECT FAKERS FROM MEMBERS

Detroit Carpenters in Revolt Against "Hutch"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Hutcheson's prize dumbbells, Potts and Botterill, have proven themselves incapable of shame or reason, for despite the fact that the whole labor movement of Detroit is revolted by their use of state cossacks against the membership of the Brotherhood of Carpenters they continue their stupid policy of attempted coercion. Tonight six plainclothes troopers and eight uniformed men imported from Flat Rock, Mich., were present to carry out Potts' autocratic order that none but those who have signed their rights away by accepting Hutcheson's yellow dog pledge may enter the union meeting hall.

Old Timers Arrived.

After many had been turned away, two members of thirty years' standing, Oliver and Jim Mullins, arrived and pushed Hutcheson's bloodhounds aside and entered the hall. Potts followed them in and informed them that no dues would be accepted from them until they signed the yellow dog pledge.

When he came out, Oliver Mullins remarked that "they didn't have the moral courage to put us out." He then proceeded to air his opinion of union officials who stoop to such dirty tactics. Potts and Botterill stood with downcast eyes and a "whipped cur" attitude and answered not a word. Even the police smiled contemptuously and edged away from the two renegades they had been detailed to serve.

Honest Unionists Disgusted.

After the meeting, the police invited the excluded members into the hall and literature was passed out condemning the attempted expulsions and the use of police powers. All present except the yellow job holders were thoroly disgusted and many voiced the intention of going over to the "expelled" locals to get back into the company of union men.

The process of disintegration which is inevitable under these conditions is proceeding apace. Already 200 have transferred to Locals 1191 and 2140 and hundreds more have stated that they have paid their last dues until every parasite connected with this scandal is removed from official position in the district.

Suicide Saves State Money and Prosecutor Thinks it "Very Nice"

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—District Attorney Asa Keyes, in command of the prosecution against Dr. Thomas W. Young, who today committed suicide in his cell at the county jail, when told of the sudden end of the case, declared:

"It can be reckoned as, first of all, a great saving of money and trouble for the state of California. Dr. Young was as fully aware as we that he would end on the gallows. Our case was too strong, too complete."

Shoe Workers Strike Against Cut.

WEBSTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—(FP)—The 500 workers of the A. J. Bates shoe factory are on strike against 10 r cent wage cuts. Piece workers affected by the reduction, the sec in two months. Pay was lowered cent previously. About 100 day rs did not walk out.

Work More—Less Pay.

SOCKET, R. I.—Some 2,000 employed at the Alice mill ocket and the Millville, nt of Woonsocket Rubber ified that the 5-day work orce and wage reductions lls have been operating days a week.

ibition Postponed.

ug. 27.—The Jaffa exhi een postponed until the October, the Ukrainian ations, which will be ented, have decided

MOTHER BLOOR NOW ON ROAD TO THE EAST

Carries Daily Worker from Coast to Coast

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

In summing up the results of the western part of my "hitch-hiking" campaign for the DAILY WORKER, the outstanding facts are these, that our daily is absolutely INDISPENSABLE for every party worker.

It would seem unnecessary to state such a patent fact, but in many towns—where branches were unusually inactive—it became necessary, first, to institute a subscription campaign among party members; second, to impress upon the organization that the DAILY WORKER agent must be the most responsible member.

So far, with a few notable exceptions, we find the DAILY WORKER handled in a careless, indifferent manner by the literature agents and comrades.

Co-ordination.

We should somehow make the membership visualize the vital necessity of mobilizing every comrade, every week to secure new readers, and new correspondents to develop intelligent co-ordination between the activities of the workers and their press.

In the intensive industrial districts like Akron, Youngstown, Cleveland, and the mining districts we found the workers especially eager for our paper. The bundles sent me in every town for free distribution helped a lot in securing the large number of subscriptions secured thruout my trip.

I have held over 50 meetings, organized a League in Toledo, sold many copies of the Workers Monthly and the Little Red Library.

Asks Support in East.

As I am about to take to the open road again for the eastern part of my trip, I hope all the comrades along the line will make the most of the opportunity for rousing good meetings and renewed educational activities.

Subjects of my lectures will be: "The World Labor Movement," "Hands Off China—Stand by Soviet Russia," and "Proletarian Education."

In membership meetings my subject will be "Shop Nuclei, Discipline," and first, last and all the time, our best party builder, the DAILY WORKER.

The route will be:

Buffalo, Aug. 29-30.
Rochester, Aug 31.
Syracuse, Sept 1.
Utica, Sept 2.
Albany, Sept. 4.
Troy, Sept. 5.
Schenectady, Sept. 6-7.
New York City, Sept. 9-10.
Newark, N. J., Sept. 11.
New York City, Sept. 12.
Boston, Mass. (Special Labor Defense), Sept. 13.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.
Providence, R. I., Sept. 15.
Hartford Conn., Sept. 16.
New Haven, Conn., Sept. 17.
Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 18.
New York City, Sept. 20.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22-24.
Wilmington-Arden, Sept. 26-27.
Baltimore, Sept. 29.
Washington, Sept. 30.

In October I hope to spend the entire time with the miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

So far I have covered 4,516 miles, literally by the way of the highways, and have demonstrated that good results can be achieved without cost to the party, with no expense account for the DAILY WORKER. All I'll ask is your loyal co-operation.

Predicts Collapse of Rail Company Unions; 6 Out of 63 Now Alive

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—(FP)—Vice President Conlon of the International Association of Machinists has received notice that a call to all railroad company unions to meet in the parlor of the Laclede hotel in St. Louis on Sept. 1 has been sent out by R. R. Hunter, secretary to the company union on the Great Northern. Information coming to machinists' headquarters is that not more than six or eight of the 63 company unions established by the railroad managers in the past few years are now alive. Those still active are maintained by the Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and similar large systems as a weapon against trade unionism.

The purpose of the proposed conference of company union delegates at St. Louis appears to be discussion of the way in which they can best aid the management of the railroads in fighting the Howell-Barkley rail labor bill before congress, and how best they may assist the rest of the legislative program of their employers.

A hint has been given, however that some of the delegates will raise the issue of the refusal of the companies to permit a transfer of cards from one company union to another thereby enabling the nonunion worker to safely quit his job and seek work on another nonunion road.

IMPERIALIST POWERS ATTACK SOVIET UNION IN EFFORT TO DODGE DIFFICULTIES FOLLOWING WAR

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)—Replying to the question, put to him by representatives of the Moscow press, as to why there actually is a noticeable recrudescence of a calumniatory campaign and general attempts against the Union of Soviet Republics, Rakovsky, Soviet plenipotentiary representative in London, expressed his opinion that such a campaign was but a diversion made to alleviate the difficulties and complications facing the big colonial powers as a result of the imperialist war.

Indeed, this war had demanded the development of all the centrifugal forces of the world, and as the maximum amount of human and material resources was wanted for waging it, the belligerent states made lavish promises wherever they could. Then, after their own countries had been drained of the said resources, they had to rely on their overseas and other dominions, finally knocking for succor at the doors of the Asiatic states, thus, it should be mentioned, in particular, that China was, during the war, an ally of the entente.

After the close of the war, all these newly-acquired allies presented the bills which the western powers had signed; and while the colonies set to work to gain more independence, the states of Asia put their ever-increasing energies into their demands of abrogation of unequal treaties.

Quite naturally, Rakovsky goes on to say, the imperialists wish to shift the responsibility and make us responsible for the inevitable crisis which not only arose out of the war, but was at the same time the logical result of all the capitalistic development of Asia, the progress there of commerce and industry, the creation of a national home bourgeoisie as well as a big layer of intellectuals and an ever growing class of proletariat.

This part of his interview Rakovsky concluded by drawing attention to the fact that the struggle in Asia is being conducted not for Communism, but for national state independence. It is really ridiculous, he remarked, to observe how naively the imperialists imagine or profess to believe that if it were not for our existence in this world, they would be able to turn back the wheels of history.

STRIKE ORDER DUE, LEWIS AND BOSSES CONFER

(Continued from page 1)

additional reserve of large quantities of coal, also "smokeless" from the non-union fields of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Must Organize Kentucky.

While all this propaganda about substitutes and smokeless bituminous constitutes a campaign of bluff in an attempt to scare the rank and file of the anthracite miners, whose unanimous demands are responsible for the stiff resistance being displayed by the mine union officials, there is nevertheless some danger from this source. This is especially true of the scab fields. The bituminous miners of the central competitive field have had a taste of what scab field competition means.

It is the opinion among the miners in the hard coal region that these scab fields will have to be unionized, at all costs.

Open Baltic Sea Freight Line.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—The Northern Board of the State Commercial Fleet is starting a new Baltic sea freight and passenger shipping line, the ports of call being Stockholm, Copenhagen, Stettin and back to Leningrad. The duration of the entire trip is to be fourteen days.

The press notes the above facts with considerable satisfaction, as up till now the trans-Baltic sea communications were mostly in foreign hands.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

viet Russia respectable in the eyes of the capitalist world is not whiskers or their absence but power.

• • •

HIS Imperial Majesty Grand Duke Cyril Vladmirovitch, Czar of all, the Russias." This is what Grand Duke Cyril calls himself. He lives in a small palace in Coburg, Germany, has plenty to eat and drink and expects some day to get back on the throne of the Romanoffs, that is, unless some other equally ambitious political dead beat, throws a bomb into him. It is interesting to know that Cyril has the same opinion of the British Trade Union delegation's report on Soviet Russia that is entertained by Ramsay MacDonald and by socialists in general.

• • •

IN reference to the report, the duke declared in an interview to a newspaperman who was out for a lark and thought of no better way to get a kick out of his spare time than to interview the grand duke, that the report was "laughable, grotesque. Everything it contains is one-sided, gives the impression that it is meant for home consumption in England." Exactly what Ramsay MacDonald says.

• • •

WHILE the reporter was speaking to the "czar," another royal bum appeared in the person of former Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Ferdinand was asked how Communism was progressing in Bulgaria. He said it was a foreign importation, of Russian origin, etc. Our readers can supply the rest of Ferdinand's speech. It was just like what President William Green of the American Federation of Labor would make to a representative of the Ladies' Home Journal.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SPECIAL NOTICE

All delegates to the T. U. E. L. picnic committee will meet at 8 p. m. Sautrday—Tomorrow. Every branch and federation should be represented.

FRE BRIT BREAK IN D NEGOTIATIO

France Cannot M Churchill's Demand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Great B final proposal has been made to for the settlement of her debt, ston Churchill, chancellor of the chequer, announced tonight.

Britain asks that France pay 1 pounds sterling annually for sixty-t years upon her debt to Great Britain.

Churchill stated that Great Britain insisted that the payment of the debt must be the sole responsibility of France.

Proposals made by M. Caillaux that France transfer to Great Britain France's share of the receipts under the Dawes plan were rejected, Chill said.

M. Caillaux has received these proposals from Great Britain, but reserved his decision, Churchill stated. It is understood that Caillaux informed Churchill that he could make no reply to the proposals until he submitted them to his government for consider tion.

"The position is further complicate by the intended negotiations f t settlement of the French debt to United States," Churchill said.

"Great Britain must receive proportionate paripassu payments to any France makes to the United States," the chancellor added.

M. Caillaux's best offer was the re payment of ten million pounds an ally upon the sole responsibility France, Churchill revealed. It is u derstood that Churchill's first propo was that France should pay betw fifteen and twenty million pou yearly. Great Britain's request wo mean that France would pay Gr Britain annually a sum of appro mately $60,000,000, which, spread o a period of sixty-two years, w about equal the British debt paym to the United States.

The Anglo-French debt negotia are not broken off, Churchill sa "The negotiations will continue," said.

DANCING AND POETRY AT Y. W. L. AFFAIR IN MINNEAPOLIS SUN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Y. W. L. has prepared a gala night of entertainment for Sunday at the Finnish hall, 1317 Weste avenue. The program begins p. m.

The famous Y. W. L. furnish the entrancing garet Hellander will d tion befitting the occ Toivenen will exerc tionary powers with only she can.

There will also the well known Y ter Maddock.

There is going t that is dancing. vik girls will be latest Moscow steps, Minneapolis modifications.

If you miss this entertainme is only because you don't about it.

Yes, Surely--

The heavy expense of securing more subscriptions by giving away such worth-while books as **"Russia Today"** and **"My Flight from Siberia"** cannot b continued for long. But the DAILY WORKER **MUST** secure more new subscribers (and more renewals!)—at almost any price. The **DAILY** WORKER **MUST** grow to build the Communist movement. Since the opportunity is open to workers—don't fail to take advantage of t offers at once!

Subscribe!

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA By Leon Trotsky	$1.00
3 Months Subscription to THE DAILY WORKER	2.00
	$3.00
for $2.50	
RUSSIA TODAY	$1.25
6 Months Subscription to THE DAILY WORKER (6 Months in Chicago)	4.50
	$5.75
for $5.00	

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1113 W. Washington Blvd. **Chicago, Ill.**

Enclosed $ .... for RUSSIA TODAY......
MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA .... and the DAIL
WORKER for .... months to:

Name: ....
Street: ....
City: .... State:

CIA ARS
N ILD POSTER

cial to The Daily Worker)

NEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 27.—uidt, the assistant organizer of local International Workers of World, refused to allow the hang- of the International Labor De- poster on the walls of the I. W. hall. This poster carried an ap- l for class solidarity on behalf of class war prisoners, regardless of tion.

International Labor Defense is ted front organization of all , to fight for the liberation of kers imprisoned for their loyalty he working class. No class con- worker can refuse unity for high and noble purpose.

Nevertheless the local I. W. W. has degenerated to such a low level of class consciousness that it put itself in the position of sabotaging the release of its own, as well as other, class war prisoners. This is a great disgrace. We recognize no political differences with regard to class war prisoners; they are all ours.

This black spot upon the local I. W. W. must not remain. It is up to the rank and file members to save the revolutionary honor of the I. W. W. Let it be understood once and for all time, that sabotage of class war prisoners, is the blackest kind of treason to the whole working class.

Workers Arrested as Aliens.

OAKFIELD, N. Y., August 27—Twenty-two workers in United States Gypsum Co. mines are under arrest with others charged with being smuggled aliens. Most of the workers are Italians and Poles and are said by immigration inspectors to have entered the United States illegally from Canada.

ARRESTS TWO AS MASS., TEXTILE STRIKE SPREADS

PITTSFIELD, August 27—Two pickets were arrested at the S. N. & C. Russell Mfg. Co mill when employers attempted to open for work. Both strikers were charged with disturbing the peace. Thomas J. Regan, United Textile Workers' Union organizer, is in Pittsfield from headquarters in Lowell to aid organization of strikers.

Workers walked out of five mills which declared 10 per cent wage cuts. Employers met and decided to hold out against the workers. Massachusetts is sending a member of the state board of arbitration to Pittsfield, tho neither party in the strike has requested internvention. The factories are completely tied up.

Enlarge Soviet Export and Import Trade Via Vienna, Austria

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The Soviet papers note with satisfaction the fact that the negotiations between the Soviet Trade Mission at Vienna and the Austrian circles concerned on the question of enlarging the Soviet export and import trade via Vienna (which would tend to make the Austrian capital an important point of Soviet foreign trade), are favorably progressing.

The papers also point out that it is being generally recognized in Vienna itself that the materialization of such a project would benefit Austria, too, being in the interest of the development and consolidation of Austrian national economy.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

USE U. S. NAME TO BREAK RIFFS TROOPS MORALE

But Moroccans Take Important Post

PARIS, France, Aug. 27.—The Riffian soldiers have broken thru the Spanish lines between Tangier and Tetuan and captured the vital linking road on which El Fondak, the Spanish-French army camp, is one of the principal outposts, it is learned here.

The French are broadcasting propaganda that the American aviators are now at the front. The French are informing the Moroccans that this is only the advance guard of a large American army, in the hope of breaking the morale of the natives.

• • •

Protest Spanish Dictatorship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—(FP)—"Spain's present government is based upon the most flagrant negation of the people's rights," declares the Catalonian Cultural Committee's overseas lettter from Madrid. "In September, 1923, a group of insurgent generals seized by force the government of Spain and formed a military dictatorship, after suppressing the constitutional guarantees, violating the most elementary rights of man and destroying every vestige of personal freedom. The right of criticism is nonexistent. The last general elections were held in the spring of 1923. Parliament has been suppressed." Dictator Primo de Rivera's Riffian campaign in Morocco is attacked and it is stated that 21,000 men were killed, wounded and imprisoned in the western zone.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Thru Courtesy of the International Publishers Co.

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, stry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union rs concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been laced on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals. work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing. regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, nd the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed y the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

• • • •

VIII

sit to the Liebknecht Salt Mine at Bakhmut

The depth of the mine is 560 yards; the number employed the surface and underground is 130 on day-shift and 100 on ight-shift. They have a six hour day underground, including inding time, and 46 hours per week, including meal times, on he surface.

The salt in this mine is 160 ft. thick. The output is 16,700 tons per month. The Delegation was informed that another bore-hold has been put down with the intention of sinking a further salt mine and when they had bored 290 ft. in salt, their drill broke and the bore-hold was carried no further, as there was no large demand for salt at that particular time, they having many other salt deposits of different types in various parts of Russia.

They have a wonderful method of mining this salt. They use a machine of Italian invention with a bore of 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 4 ft. 6 in. in length, weighing about 15 cwt. Each of men, consisting of three, can cut on an average ten of 4 ft. 6 in. blocks (2 ft. 6 in. in diameter) per shift.

st of this large bed of salt is got without explosives of acter, except in getting the top bed, where they had round of shots to be fired when we were there. 50 in d a tremendous amount of salt was blown down process.

e is ventilated by natural ventilation and is very rkers work under favorable conditions. The mine ated for the last 45 years.

gation found that the workmen are graded by a workmen at the mine. They have eight grades. t Grade 4, youths of 18 and over, 18 to 20 roubles, English money this represents from 40s. to 45s. is a guaranteed wage for 18 days per calendar month.

Grade 10 consists of miners or drillers at a guaranteed e of 39 roubles per month, which means in English money

But they have also a system in all grades whereby they improve wages by increased productivity. We found that e of these miners or drillers earn up to 80 roubles per month, ch means £8 17s. 6d.

Grade 11 is the foreman or "deputy" in mining parlance in at Britain. One deputy looks after ten men. He has about roubles per month (£5 12s.).

In the stables were found ten horses well cared for and in od condition. After being down the mine three hours, the legation came to the surface and visited the winding-engine use to look at the machinery, which was very antiquated.

The wages received by the engine-winder and the hours orked were found to be 39 roubles per month, which means lish money 87s., the hours being six per day, including mes.

e Delegation was satisfied that this mine could be won- developed and the output raised by at least 75 per cent, ing to lack of capital they have to carry on as best they nd repeat here what has been said in regard to coal mines, lack of machinery or with regard to the antiquated plant, derful avenue of trade for unemployed engineers in Great uld be found in the Don district alone.

h all the difficulties the Russians have to encounter, from the highest official to the youngest worker be doing his best, the motto being: We work in this the benefit of the community and ourselves, and not t of private enterprise.

conclusion, the Delegation was satisfied that this was the salt mine that had been seen in Russia or elsewhere.

IX

to Electric Power Station

nder State ownership, electric power for the whole of cow Province has now been centralized in six stations. Mogess Station, No. 1, which supplies electric power y and many of the local factories, also for lighting houses, was visited by the Delegation. This station ered before the Revolution to be one of the most stations in Europe. There is very little in the general appearance of the power house and as compared with pre-war days. A new turbine within the last six months, and a Babcock and ar boiler is in the process of erection. ated that this is the largest

for the use of tramways and other purposes, show an increase of 30 per cent for 1924 over similar figures for the previous year, and the requirements for industrial purposes have already increased above the pre-war level.

The average price charged for power has now fallen to 9.75 kopecks per unit, as compared with 9.41 kopecks in 1913. The existing tariff is as follows:

LIGHTING.	Kopecks per kilo.
House lighting	15
Theatre and places of amusement	25
Shops and private enterprises	75
POWER.	
Tramways	7.8
Large factories	from 4 to 5
Small factories	from 6 to 7

The stores appeared to be well-stocked with supplies, most of which have been recently imported from Germany. The stock of 30,000 new meters was specially noticeable. These are of German manufacture and all bear description plates in the Russian language.

The Delegation was informed that, although the staff of workers has greatly increased with the increase of power output, the higher administration has remained at the same level, but the total amount paid for administration had decreased by nationalization.

There has been no stoppage in this power station, which has worked continuously all through the Revolution.

What is known as the higher administration is chosen by the factory Trade Union subject to the approval of the Central Committee. The usual books are kept showing profit and loss, a special department deals entirely with statistics, while the buying and stores departments function as usual, but all purchases are made through the State purchasing organizations.

It is, however, in the organization of the workers that conditions are entirely changed.

A special office with a staff consisting of the president, vice-president, bookkeeper and two clerks is allotted to the factory branch committee of their Trade Union, known as FabZavKom. As explained elsewhere, the members of this committee are elected from all the workers in the building who belong to the same union irrespective of their actual trade or profession. This organization deals entirely with the administration of the workers. It engages and dismisses workers, arbitrates in disputes, and is responsible for their housing and general welfare. The members of this commission may be of any political opinion.

In conjunction with this committee, however, works a special commission formed of the Communist workers in the factory. This commission, which is really a Communist committee, is known as the "yacheika" (cell) or nucleus. The yacheika is an entirely separate organization with a special staff and offices. Its function is to see that FabZavKom takes no action that is contrary to the tenets of Bolshevism as laid down in the laws and regulations of the State. Any workers having grievances against FabZavKom may apply to this body, which can arbitrate, or, at its own discretion, report to higher authorities.

Housing has been effected by handing over to the workers large blocks of buildings in the surrounding streets which were formerly residential flats of the well-to-do class. Each worker is allowed 20 square archines (one archine, 29 in.) of floor space. A special house committee is elected by the residents in each block. This committee formulates regulations, which are submitted to FabZavKom, and is responsible for the allotment of quarters, repairs, redecorations of the buildings, cleanliness, sanitation, and supervises the supply of water, lighting, and central heating in such buildings where this exists. Any members of this committee may visit the quarters of any resident. In case of infringement of regulations, which the committee is unable to deal with, it refers the matter to FabZavKom. Each tenant pays rent to the treasury of the committee. This rent is on a sliding scale according to the wage received by the tenant, the minimum rent being ten kopecks per month per square sarjen. The committee is responsible for funds collected and expenditure on upkeep.

The Delegation visited some quarters chosen at random by its members and scrupulous cleanliness was remarked in most of them. In many a considerable attempt at comfort and artistic decoration was noticed. Clean curtains hung from the windows and pictures decorated the walls. Most of the larger families occupied two rooms, with a kitchen partitioned off. The lavatories were visited and found to be clean and in sanitary condition.

The Delegation then visited the children's creche. This consisted of five large rooms, which constituted two play rooms, a dining room, a kitchen and a rest room. Mothers who are at work leave their children in this institution for the whole day. On arrival, each child is supplied with clean overalls and his towel hangs on a special peg marked with his name. Organized games and kindergarten instruction are given to the children. They receive their meals, and the younger children are made to rest between sheets in little beds for a specified period each day. All the children appeared to be extremely happy and well-cared for; an exhibition of the older children's drawings and little works of art showed that very considerable interest is taken in training and amusing them. The institution is visited by the medical staff twice a week, when every child is examined.

A well-equipped technical school has beeen inaugurated in which lectures are given to the workers on the theoretical side of their profession. A library of standard works is available for readers. One very noticeable feature was a display of sheets and tables giving all available particulars in detail dealing with profit and loss, scale of wages, comparative tables of production, estimates and diagrams for new schemes and improvements, and all the statistics regarding the

of the inner machinery of all departments of the concern for which he is working.

A large private house formerly belonging to a wealthy Moscow merchant has been handed over to the workers as a Social Club. This consists of a meeting hall, library, reading rooms, and full club accommodation. No alcoholic liquor is allowed on the premises, and it was noticeable that in certain rooms you were requested not to smoke or talk. The club was well furnished and extremely clean.

The whole system of administration of this power station and the condition and pay of the workers may be taken as typifying the ultimate aim of all nationalized industrial undertakings in Russia. In this particular instance, it has certainly reached a higher level than is found in many other factories.

Several factors have undoubtedly contributed towards this result. In the first place, it must be remembered that no stoppage has taken place at this station during the whole period of the Revolution, and work has been continually carried on, although often under very tragic circumstances. In the second place, all grades of workers in electrical works were formerly of a much higher type, both mentally and socially, than those found in many other industrial undertakings. The nature of their work required greater skill and order. Electrical power stations were a later development in Russia, and more care was therefore shown in their upkeep and general appearance. The buildings and the general accommodation were more up-to-date; consequently, the general conditions of the worker were nearer to those we are accustomed to find in Europe.

It is therefore evident that in these undertakings the first signs of revival under the new system will be most apparent.

X

Visit to the Goojin Iron and Steel Works

This factory consists of smelting works, iron foundry, production of wire nails, nuts, bolts, pins, and iron and steel rods, and was built 25 years ago. Over 4,000 hands are employed. Here the general conditions both in plant and machinery, organization, and the situation of the worker were certainly far below the standard in Europe. A different type of worker is employed to those in electrical stations. A great deal of the machinery is out-of-date, and much of it running under conditions of disrepair which are apparent even to the casual observer. In 1923, the factory, although it supplied one of the country's important needs, worked at a loss. During the past ten monthts, however, considerable improvement has been made, and a profit balance for that period is already shown.

The organization of the Clubs, Creches, and Technical Schools has been carried out on the same lines as at the electrical stations. The accommodation, however, is not so good, although cleanliness and order in the Clubs, Creches, and Technical Schools was quite up to standard.

A neighboring nunnery has been requisitioned for housing some of the workers. The accommodation appeared to be adequate, but order, cleanliness, pride of possession was comparatively lacking as compared with the workers at the electrical station. This is undoubtedly accounted for by the originally lower standard of education among the class from which these men are drawn. It was, however, evident that serious attempts are being made to raise the domestic standard of these people.

XI

Visit to the Volhof River Electricity Scheme troy

The members of the British Delegation ited this Electrical Power Station which is being he purpose of utilizing the tidal power of the Vo to generate electricity intended in the first electric power in connection with the dom transport needs of Leningrad, with the p would also be transmitted for use in the a areas between Volhofstroy and the city. station being constructed was an indica tion of the Russian Government to util agencies at their disposal to meet Russi

The scheme was first discussed in prepared in 1911, but the work did no of the Lenin scheme for the electrifica informed by the chief engineer in c principal obstacle to its developme and destructive tactics of the Stea grad and other centers. It was L in 1917 insisted that the scheme official date fixed for comme layed for various reasons co trouble. It is anticipated t 1925, and by that time ele grad at a very low price.

The scheme is estin roubles, in our money a include the erection of plant for distribution. nection with this hug plant was about 11,0

During our visit in the various sectio ing concrete and b that about 4,000,00 nection with the b

In going throu of housing the wo that were being m by the provision o ances at which

DETROIT BAKERY BOSSES ATTEMPT TO KILL PICKET

Badly Hurt, But Goes Back on Strike Duty

(By Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Joseph Blaszczyk, Anthony Jankowski, and Henry Erenfeit, co-partners in the Holbrook Bakery, against which the Polish local of the Cake, Confectionery and Bakery Workers' International Union is carrying on a strike, made an armed attack on Comrade Wisniewski, business agent of the Polish Local.

The attack was carefully planned, the thug-bosses and their man having waited for Wisniewski from 7 to 10 a. m. on Frederick avenue, between Jos. Campau and Mitchell, not far from his home. When they caught sight of him coming in a Ford sedan, they ran their car alongside of his from the opposite direction, forcing him to the curb, and then breaking the glass in his car, began beating him, Blaszczyk using a knife, Jankowski a hammer, Erenfeit a wrench, and Sztyneiski a club.

Attempt to Murder Him.

The gang slit Wisniewski's cheek with a knife and beat him on the back, arms and forehead, chipping out a piece of the skull. Blaszczyk urged the other thugs on, saying, "Kill him! Kill him! He will then bother us no longer."

The passersby, who finally rescued Wisniewski from the thugs were so incensed at the outrage, that they probably would have metted out justice on the spot to the thugs if the police hadn't arrived and rescued them.

The police arrested three of the thugs, while the fourth one, Erenfeit, got away and was arrested the next day. All of them were later released under bond.

Returns to Strike Duty.

Wisniewski was taken to a doctor, who had to take seven stitches to sew up the wound in his cheek. After treatment Wisniewski was taken home.

The cause of the attack was the effectiveness with which the struggle was carried on by the workers against the Holbrook Bakery by the workers under the leadership of Comrade Wisniewski. The bosses, finding themselves powerless against the determined stand of the workers, wanted to at any cost rid themselves of the leader of the struggle.

To their disappointment, however, Comrade Wisniewski, tho bandaged up like a soldier wounded in the war, got up the next day and went about his work in leading the struggle.

The outrage against their leader has so incensed the union bakers that they are determined to fight until the owners of the Holbrook Bakery grants all of their former demands, but also settle with Wisniewski for the harm done him.

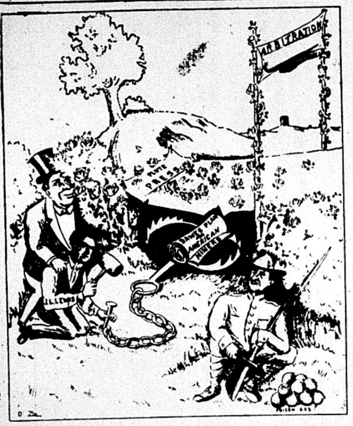
DELEGATION OF GERMAN WORKERS PRAISES SOVIET

Good Condition of the Workers Suprising

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—Individual groups of the German delegation to Soviet Russia are continuing their study journies. At present one group is in the Urals, a second in Georgia, a third in the Crimea, a fourth in Cherson and a fifth in the Donetz

of the Donetz group. nichardt declared e mining work ely deep im- where else

The Unholy Trinity



Wind Storm Sweeps California.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—One woman probably fatally injured, several persons seriously hurt and property damage of more than $150,000 was the toll today in a terrific wind storm which swept the town of Calipatria in the north end of the Imperial valley, according to advices here. One section of the town was demolished except for a few cement buildings, all frame structures having been blown down, advices here said. The storm which struck the town last night came without warning and swept persons in the streets from their feet.

Mrs. Louise Enzuela was hit by a flying board and was reported dying.

Soviet Cigarettes to Japan.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—The Leningrad Tobacco Trust has dispatched the first consignment of Soviet cigarettes to Japan.

LENIN
MEMORIAL
ALBUM

With 33 photographs of the great leader. Text in English, German and French.

25c

THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO.

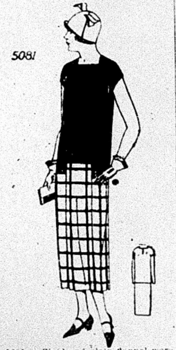
Your Union Meeting

Fourth Friday, August 28, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Avenue.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62nd and Halsted
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St. field Ave. Streets.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Avenue.
45	Fur Workers.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield Ave.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street.
	Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
3	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington Street.
35	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted Street.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
562	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52nd and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
1	Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
988	Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue.
306	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SEASONABLE STYLE



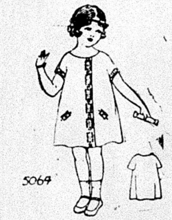
5081. Plaid and plain flannel were combined to create the pleasing effect illustrated. The design is also attractive in linen in one or two shades or colors, or in taffeta. The dress may be finished with short or long sleeves.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 1⅜ yard of plain material 40 inches wide and 1⅞ yard of plaid, checked or figured material, if made of one kind of material 40 inches wide 3⅛ yards will be required. Without long sleeve portions 3⅜ yards will be required. The width at lower edge of the dress with plaits extended is 2⅛ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

FOR THE TINY MISS



5064. Brown or blue linen with cross stitching in colored mercerized thread would be very attractive for this model. It is also good for pongee, poplin and chambrey, as well as crepe and repp.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 2 year size requires 1¼ yard of 32 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

STUDENT OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE SCHOOL AT WAINA, WIS. TELLS HOW COMMUNIST YOUTHS KEEP DISCIPLINE

By ONE OF THE STUDENTS.

The capitalist press bore scare headlines about our school announcing to the world that another nest of reds had been found. At the school this attack was expected for we had the honor to be interviewed by "our friend," De Guire. "Our friend's" report has aroused the curiosity of many as to how these reds lived at that "secluded camp."

For the benefit of those whose interest has been aroused I will attempt to give a description of how we deported ourselves at Waina. The pleasure, the joy and the growth in body and mind by the students cannot be conveyed, however, they must be experienced.

Our school had fifty-seven students, two instructors, a cook and a lady helper. One can imagine the problem our director had. Fifty-seven active, young people on his hands to educate, feed, discipline, and provide lodging for for five weeks and then return them to their homes healthy and satisfied and ready to do Communist work. It is to the credit of Comrade Hayes that this he accomplished. The method used to accomplish this task is very interesting.

The responsibility of administration was given to the student body.

The first two days of school was spent in organizing for the work ahead and in getting settled at our various living quarters. The students were lodged at fourteen different farm houses in the vicinity of the school. The farthest being two and a half miles away and the nearest a quarter of a mile. The two ladies and six boys stayed at the hall.

The student body organization was in two sections. One was the student branch of the league and the other was the student council with the working committees. The student branch was a model league branch with officers and committees. Much of its work was practice for branch training, that is, we went thru the formalities of branch functions and to gain experience. However, where there was a chance to do real work it was done. The officers and committees of the branch were as follows:

Organizer.
Recording secretary.
Membership secretary.
Treasurer.
Literature agent with a committee of two.
Educational director with a committee of four.
Social director.
Sport directors: One girl and one boy.
Yowlec committee of seven. (This was the staff of the Wall newspaper.)

The executive committee, composed of all officers of the branch.

New officers and committees were elected each week so as to give students experience in branch work. There was some exceptions to this however. The social committee was permanent thruout the course for it had the task of providing constant recreation and entertainment for the student body. Also the first educational committee was made permanent due to the nature of its work. A uniform record of our meetings was desired so the office of recording secretary was made permanent.

The other officers and committees performed their routine branch functions and whenever actual work was to be done they took it up. For example, the athletic directors organized two track meets and a track team that took part in the events at Superior. They raised money and bought balls and bats for the play grounds and conducted the drill during exercise periods. They lined up a student base ball team and played a local team. They also conducted swimming parties.

On July Fourth and fifth, the students held two street meetings at Superior, Wis., distributed five thousand anti-imperialist leaflets, sold twenty-five dollars worth of defense stamps, took part in a Finnish district track meet, disposed of a hundred DAILY WORKERS by selling them on the streets. In this work all the branch committee took active part. The literature committee handled the literature. A defense committee was created to supervise the sale of defense stamps. The educational committee furnished the speakers and so on. Beside establishing the Yowlec, a wall newspaper, the educational committee organized group study circles, made an outline of the courses, and helped provide designs for posters.

With the exception of the student committee and those marked permanent, everyone took his or her turn at work. On the bulletin board was a chart with all the names of the students. Each morning one saw by that the chart if he was on a working committee for the day. Chairmen were appointed whose duty it was to see that all necessary work for the day was done by the committees. This was done to silence the confusion that resulted from the committees not knowing their particular tasks each day.

The work of these committees was routine. The kitchen committee washed the dishes and cleaned the kitchen after each meal. The clean-up committee swept out the large hall and dining room each day and kept things in order. The yard committee picked up the paper and refuse about the yard, repaired fences, fixed drive-ways, dug ditches to bury refuse, in other words took care of repair work and sanitation in general. The two boys on the fire wood committee filled the wood bin each day. The water committee hauled eighty gallons of water daily from a school house a quarter of a mile away with the help of a farmer's Ford.

Every Monday there was a general clean-up in which every one took part. The floors would be scrubbed, the rubbish pile burned, or some improvement installed. In regard to this last, the boys built themselves an out-house for sanitation that was a real contribution of their proletarian dexterity. Voluntary work was also common. Many of the small irregular jobs were done by volunteer help, such as putting screen netting on the windows of the hall, repairing the board walks, or building racks for papers and books. This form of work was encouraged and the principle of it was one of the secrets of the success of the school. While on this matter of work it can be said that at the school work was never degraded. It was never used as a form of punishment, it was never condemned as a necessary evil.

The housing committee was one of those committees that took over much of that detail work that would otherwise have worried the school director. It had the task of providing comfort. All the complaints and needs of the students were handled by this committee. It procured water pails and dippers for drinking water, basins and pails for washing, lanterns and oil for lights, mattresses and hay for cots. It distributed the blankets so that no one had too much or too little covering. Students who entered late and over night visitors were provided lodging by the committee.

The health supervisors were Comrade Hayes and Comrade Helander. The most serious ailment at the school was a case of mumps. Beside all the necessary sanitary precautions, short talks on health and care of the body were given several times a week in class by the director.

At the school there were no major breeches of conduct such as stealing, fist fighting, etc. The labor discipline was remarkable in so far as no one intentionally evaded duty when his turn came. Large special work committees would be filled by volunteers at the first call. This achievement was not accomplished by a strict hand of authority being held over the students. It was just the opposite.

The conduct and administration of student affairs was in the hands of a student committee, composed of ten members. The rules were few. No unnecessary restrictions were imposed on the students. No smoking in the hall, no trespassing thru the kitchen, everyone in his living quarters at ten o'clock except on special occasions when the student body would set the time to be in, these were three of the most important. When the committee brought these rules in for approval there was a long discussion before they were accepted. The nature of the discussion showed that the student body really felt that the committee was their representative body rather than an authority put over them. The concensus of opinion was in order to study we must have plenty of sleep; therefore, the ten o'clock rule was good; it insured us sleep against our natural inclination to stay out late at times.

What would happen if the rules were broken? Occasionally they were broken. Some young fellow would come rushing home five or ten minutes after ten. His clock had failed him, or else the road had deceived him. Now, such mis-demeanors did not require action by the student committee. These belated and unfortunate homecomers would receive the necessary correction at the hands of his roommates. A cold duck in the creek would cool his heated brow. At each living quarter of the boys there was a code of house rules which the occupants themselves had drawn up, and for breaking of each rule there was the designated punishment. These rules also included the ten o'clock law of the school. Ducking was the universal form of punishment for it was both effective and enjoyable (for the duckers).

Thus our life at Waino was organized. This description is quite general and mechanical, but from it one can get an idea of how we spent our pastime, accomplished our routine work, and at the same time kept ourselves healthy and ready for study. There are other phases of our life that were not touched on; such as washing clothes, taking steam baths, receiving mail, etc. Each one of these items was done in a unique and interesting way—peculiar to Waino Hall. But these phases of our activities were not organized and therefore were not dealt with. Our social life conducted thru the above described organization was a big part of our education, outside of our activity and study in the class room. Thru it we learned self-discipline, responsibility to our organization, group living, and lastly, practical organization functions that we will use every day in our work in the league. I can say for the students without exception that we considered "Waino Days" the happiest days of our lives.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub

YELLOW TAXIS USED TO BREAK EXPRESS STRIKE

New York Railroads Aided by Hylan

By ESTHER LOWELL,
(Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Yellow taxicabs without passengers are being used under the railroads' request and police protection to transport baggage held up by the strike of expressmen in Local 645, Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union.

Union pickets under the direction of James Travers and Martin Lacey, union president, patrol the districts affected by the strike. Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Station and ferry landings of other railroads as well as the docks of the Fall River Line and Hudson Bay Line. Extra city police as well as railroad police are on duty at all baggage transfer points.

Hylan's Protege Heads Yellows.

Red cap porters are being forced to handle trunks and heavy baggage in the railroad depots and several hundred are diverted from their usual carrying of hand baggage to this heavier work of the striking expressmen. In response to the railroad officials' request over 3,000 Yellow Taxis over the ordinary number assigned for railroad duty are being kept near stations and at docks.

Special attention is given them to enable them to carry baggage at their 20-cents-a-mile rate. Express companies charge $1. Taxis are violating the city ordinance which forbids their carrying more than one trunk. Carroll Sinnott, mayor Hylan's protege by family relationship and traffic manager of Yellow Taxis, is personally supervising strike breaking activities of Yellow Cabs.

Demand 8-Hour Day.

The strikers demand an 8-hour day with no reduction in pay, time and a half for Sundays. Westcott Express and New York Transfer Co. want to give the workers $1 wage cuts and keep the prevailing 10-hour day. About 800 union men are striking.

The companies so far have not attempted to hire strike breakers but have indicated that a rate raise would not be unacceptable from the Public Service Commission. The commission cannot act until the public protests about the strike.

The railroads handle about 8,000 pieces of baggage daily with double that amount over holidays. Special re-routing is being done during the strike. The railroads have given the express companies' stands to the Yellow Taxi Co. which fights all attempts to organize its workers. Taxi drivers employed by independents report that police are co-operating in keeping Yellow Cabs near baggage stations instead of cruising the streets for "fares."

They also report that Mayor Hylan's former bodyguard, police captain Edward Quinn, is chief of the special detachment assigned to Grand Central during the strike. Mayor Hylan has been frequently attacked for his favors to the Yellow Taxi Co. of his son-in-law's brother.

DELEGATION OF FRENCH, BELGIAN AND GERMAN TEACHERS RECEIVE BIG OVATION ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 27.—The delegation of French, Belgian and German teachers has arrived in Leningrad to study the system of people's education in the Soviet Union.

Some thousands of Russian teachers assembled at the station with red flags and emblems to welcome the delegation which consists of 38 members. Leningrad welcomed the representatives of the organized French, Belgian and German teachers with cheers and the singing of the International.

After greetings on the part of the representatives of the Russian Teachers' Union, the Leningrad Soviet and Trade Union Council and the Pioneer organization, the Belgian teacher, Vangheim declared in the name of the delegation the efforts of the bourgeoisie to prevent the delegation had been in vain that the warnings not to venture into the land of the "barbarians" had fallen upon stony ground. The delegation is in search of truth and feels itself fortunate in being able to greet the Leningrad workers, the pioneers of the revolution.

The delegation received the assurance that it would receive perfect freedom to examine and study according to its own choice. The delegation has left for Moscow.

PACT AGAINST SOVIET UNION NEARER, GERMANY TOLD NO TREATY CHANGE

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—France, in conjunction with the allies, has invited Germany to enter into direct negotiations for a "security pact" aimed against the Soviet Union, it was learned here this afternoon.

The French note to Germany suggesting direct negotiations on the question of a "security pact" makes the principal condition that the Versailles treaty must not be changed.

8 Soldiers Killed in Training on Way For Burial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAMP GRANT, Ill., Aug. 27.—The bodies of eight soldiers killed in military maneuvers here at the citizen's military training camp will leave for Chicago tonight. The soldiers were killed by the explosion of a trench mortar. The dead soldiers will be given military burial in Chicago and will be received by a committe of citiens on their arrival there.

Deaths in Bulgarian Prison.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—According to official numbers issued by the Bulgarian government, in Bulgaria last year 697 prisoners were executed, 428 died of wounds, 499 committed suicide and 216 died under "unexplained" circumstances. It must be remembered that this refers alon to official prisoners.

Old Party Politician Indicted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 27.—Thomas A. Hill, speaker of the Arkansas house of representatives, was indicted here today by the Pulaski county grand jury on four charges of graft, embezzlement, forgery, and grand larceny.

Start Work On Water Plant Sept. 10

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 27.—Contract for construction of a half million dollar water plant here was awarded today to the Katz Construction company, of Omaha. Work on the plant will start September 10, to be completed in nine months.

Want Russian Medical Herbs.

MOSCOW.—The North-Western State Trading Department (Leningrad) is negotiating with French firms with regard to the export of two million kilogrammes of Russian herbs to France, which stands in great need of this product.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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DENTIST
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IS CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK ON THE SUBJECT:
RESOLVED: That the Soviet Form of Government Is Applicable to Western Civilization.
Board bound this attractive volume will make a welcome addition to your library.
RUSSELL vs. NEARING

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The Threatened Coal Strike

There is a possibility that 158,000 anthracite miners will strike on September 1st. As this article is being written, John L. Lewis is reported to be sending out the necessary stoppage orders to the miners.

The hard coal diggers are facing a struggle as hard as the coal they dig. Against them is aligned all the power of the wealthy anthratice owners, their other industrial and financial auxiliaries and last but not least the government of the United States, the executive arm of the collective capitalists of this country.

In face of this array of force what should be the policy of the miners? They should immediately set to work to build up an opposing array of force, composed of the workers in the other great key industries of the United States. In brief they should take a lesson from the British miners who won a victory by threatening the capitalists with a general strike unless they withdrew their decision to reduce wages and increase working hours. What the British miners threatened they were able to make good, because they had prepared for it.

No such preparation has been made by the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America. Instead of preparing to wage war on the coal operators, effectively, by forming an alliance with the railroad workers, Lewis and his satellites are still continuing the orgy of expulsions which is partly responsible for wrecking the union in the bituminous fields. Only a few days ago Frank Farrington, the Illinois edition of Lewis, removed from office the progressive leaders of the Zeigler local after using the gangsters of the ku klux klan to shoot and blackjack the membership.

This kind of policy bodes ill for a successful struggle against the disciplined and class conscious coal operators. If the miners are to depend on Lewis, to organize the strike, they risk defeat. Lewis is only interested in maintaining his position and is barganing for the aid of Calvin Coolidge, the strikebreaker president to save his face for him before the miners. Lewis has helped to weaken the union. The miners must stand on their own feet. They should get the effective grievance committees on the job and run the strike themselves.

Patriotic Hokum

The Seattle Union-Record, once known as a labor paper, in a recent issue carried editorial comment on the war conducted by the French government against the Riffians in North Africa. It says in part:

"It is time for America to take a position in these matters to let the Old World chancellories know that the American people look with distaste upon their lopsided, selfish intrigues and would-be conquest."

This is as much as to say that, America is free from both diplomatic intrigue and a desire to conquer. The fact is that America is the strongest and most ambitious imperialist power in the world today, not even excluding Britain. France is riding rough shod over the rights of the people of Morocco, just what the United States is doing in the Philippines and England in India, Egypt and China.

The DAILY WORKER attaches so much importance to the struggles of the Riffians against France and of the Chinese against the British, Japanese and American imperialists, that it analyzes the situation from day to day in its editorial columns. But you will also find in the DAILY WORKER news articles and editorials on the march of American imperialism thru South America and in fact all over the world.

The Seattle Union Record, which was founded with the dollars of the workers has become a house organ of American imperialism.

The DAILY WORKER is the uncompromising foe of American imperialism, and while it constantly throws light on the movements of other imperialist powers it pays particular attention to the home-made capitalist villian. The overthrow of American imperialism is the task of the American working class in alliance with the oppressed peoples, and with the aid of the revolutionary movement of the world under the leadership of the Communist International.

The Zeigler Miners

The struggle against the reactionary leadership of the United Mine Workers of America has assumed at last a concrete and militant form. The open rebellion of the membership of Local 992 of Zeigler, Ill., may not apear to be of very great significance considering that there are thousands of local unions in the U. M. W. of A. But the issues upon which that one local has taken up the fight are of a nature that forecast open nation-wide revolt.

The chief issue is class collaboration. Second in importance is the miners' unwillingness to be burdened by an officialdom that perpetuates itself by election steals and machine rule. There are other issues in Zeigler, altho supplementary, serve to accentuate these important ones.

When a sub-district machine, an arm of the Farrington Brotherhood, goes so far as to prefer trumped-up, criminal charges against a group of progressives who challenge its right of leadership, it is an indication that the solvency of such a leadership has long since ceased to exist. And apace with this ultra-bankruptcy goes the building and solidification of a nucleus of wilful, class conscious workers whose present limitation in smallness of numbers in no way precludes its development into a powerful voice of challenge to the present corrupt leadership. It is a beginning the end of which is a housecleaning of the U. M. W. of A.

Color Prejudice

A colored police officer went into a Cleveland restaurant for a cup of coffee. The manager informed him he could not be served because of his color. The colored policeman arrested the white restaurant owner, and took him to the station. Whereupon a white police lieutenant by the name of Walsh turned the restaurant man loose and soundly berated the colored officer for the arrest. The colored policeman took the case to a higher authority, with the result that the restaurant man is now held on a charge of violating the Ohio civil rights law. Such is life in "free America."

How Is a Factory Nucleus Formed?

(Material from the Organization Department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.)

THERE is still a tendency in party organizations to build up factory nuclei by rule of thumb, namely, only after the registration of party members according to the enterprises where they are employed the formation of various nuclei is taken in hand one after the other on the instructions of the party executive. These party executives forget that it is essential to encourage initiative in every individual party member, and to make use of it in the formation and development of nuclei.

It should be made incumbent on every party comrade to find out Communist Party members and sympathizers in the enterprise, and to form the nucleus together with the party members in the enterprise. Should the comrade in question be the only Communist in the enterprise, he must endeavor to recruit party members among the workers, in order that a nucleus may be formed. All party members should of course be registered to their places of employment. The enterprises, too, should be registered to enable us to proceed systematically with the formation of nuclei and to exercise proper control. But we must be certain in systematizing this work that we do not discourage self-activity among our party comrades, for a systematic development of nuclei is only possible if full scope is given to the initiative of party members and every one of them is drawn into the work.

In order to show comrades how nuclei are to be formed it would be advisable to publish in the daily press as frequently as possible good examples of nuclei organizations. We give below a few such examples, hoping that as many comrades as possible will write to the party executives about these questions, in order to obtain an exchange of experiences by means of the press.

I.

The Nucleus Chairman of a Mining Enterprise Has Sent Us the Following Account.

IN our mine various localities are represented. I got into touch with the managing committees of the Communist local groups, and got from them a list of comrades employed in our mine. I picked out among them the most reliable, and we all met on a Sunday. We discussed nucleus work in the enterprise. The only question was whether we should work illegally or legally. After we had decided to work illegally, and after we had agreed on the best manner of getting hold of all the comrades, we held a meeting, and the subject of the report was: nucleus work in the enterprise. After a thoro discussion we proceeded to constitute the nucleus. There are three shifts in our mines, and we elected in every shift a shift-nucleus leader, as well as a literature and trade union secretary. These comrades constituted the executive of the nucleus as a whole. The elected comrades received from the foreman of this leading organ instructions to draw all party members in the enterprise into regular work. I made the nucleus leaders responsible for the carrying out of the work decided upon. The nucleus leaders of every section were given a list of all the comrades working in his section, and he must always keep in touch with them. I as chairman try to find out if the nucleus members of every shift receive the instructions which I give their leader. Thus it is possible to draw every comrade into practical collaboration.

Our nucleus meets once a fortnight. The nucleus leaders of every shift are responsible for their nucleus members' attendance at the meetings. Every department leader must present a report on the work of the last two weeks, and this makes the meetings interesting.

Collection of membership subscriptions in the mine is certainly the most difficult question, because the party executive has not made any concrete decisions on it. There are local groups who still stick to the old traditions and have their doubts about nucleus work. But I am doing my best to solve this problem of collecting subscriptions in our enterprise in the following way. A sub-cashier is elected in every shift and a head cashier of the nucleus for the whole enterprise. The sub-cashiers of the various shifts settle accounts with the nucleus cashier, and the latter with the cashier of the local group. In this manner it will be possible to collect membership subscriptions in our mine.

P. M.,
Nucleus Chairman of the Mine.

ANOTHER nucleus chairman has sent us the following communication on the formation of the factory nucleus: I got a list of comrades employed in the enterprise where I work from the party executive. Some of them I knew already personally, and the others I had seen at factory meetings at which I have always been a keen observer. I thereupon called together the comrades from the various sections whom I knew personally, and gave them the names of party members together with an invitation to a meeting to be held the next evening. I did not place on the agenda the dry subject, "Establishment of a Factory Nucleus," but a matter in which the workers of the enterprise were keenly interested just then. The results were brilliant. Only two of those invited did not come, and one of them sent an excuse. We did our business and established a factory nucleus.

I notified the local party executive of the formation of a factory nucleus in the —— works. The second meeting was held immediately after working hours in a hall nearby. The party executive sent to this meeting a reporter who gave a political address. We then connected the report with our enterprise and drew from it the lessons necessary for us. The next day we were able to do much better oral propaganda work than before, as we were now able to connect the small needs and demands of the workers with the political events. I must record that since the establishment of the factory nucleus the comrades are doing much better party work than before. Only now have we a sound basis for our propaganda work in the factory, and we are sure that our leaflets are really distributed there. After establishing this apparatus and extending the factory nucleus by gradually getting hold of all the Communists, we proceeded with the publication of a factory newspaper. At first of course we went about it in a rather clumsy manner; but after receiving a few hints from an editor, we soon got into the work. Our factory newspapers have of course received particular attention from the management of the works, but we Comunists have now the satisfaction that non-party workers approach us with the request for more factory newspapers and themselves bring contributions for the newspaper. We utilized this politisation of the workers and connected the sale of our factory newspapers with a collection for the Red Aid, and at election time, for the election fund. The result has been very satisfactory.

My experience in connection with the factory nucleus is as follows: There were comrades who were not at all keen on it, they were too much bound up with the old residential form of organization. But soon they recognized that factory nuclei are much more advantageous to the party than the old form of organization. The party has considerably increased its influence in the enterprise, and comrades are much more closely united than before. In conclusion I should like to say to all comrades:

"Establish factory nuclei everywhere, publish a factory newspaper in every factory, publish your experiences in the party press in order that other comrades may profit by them. If you do this, the influence of the Communist Party will spread and the party will be able to do justice to the tasks before it."

(Signed) Factory Nucleus Chairman in ——.

II.

The Nucleus Chairman of a Medium Enterprise Has Sent Us the Following Account.

THE factory nucleus question is today the main topic of party discussion. It is no doubt one of the most important questions, and all comrades should not only take an interest in this question, but should work energetically on this field. There will probably be many comrades who will ask themselves the question: How should I set about the establishment of a factory nucleus? It is true the matter seems simple enuf when one looks thru the good advice and the hints supplied by the Central Committee. I admit that the difficulties connected with establishing a well-functioning nucleus in a larger factory or works where workers are under very strict control are not so great that they cannot be overcome. It is a different matter altogether where a smaller enterprise is concerned, where the foreman or employer can control every one of his workers at any time of the day. Many comrades will have experienced this of themselves, and a good few had probably to put up with the consequences of this.

I am employed in a small enterprise which has the reputation that workers are under control almost every minute of the working day. Nevertheless I was determined from my first day in this factory to awaken my seemingly indolent colleagues from their sleep and to try eventually to find out if there were any comrades among them. I must confess this was an arduous task. I was told by my fellow workers that the "old man" took good care that any one even the least suspected of spreading revolutionary tendencies among the workers of the factory was soon shown the road. Hence caution was of the utmost importance.

As I could not think of any better way, I turned to be at the end of the working day always the last to pay a visit to a certain small, quiet place, the walls of which I covered with small handbills. Those who did not tear down these handbills were sure to be sympathizers, and maybe even comrades. On the following day kept my eye on the door of this certain place and endeavored under the pretext of feeling ill to enter the said place every time a fellow worker had just left it. The first time I did this I noticed that none of the handbills had been removed. I took note who had been inside. When I did this the second time, there was the same result—none of the handbills had been removed. But the third time everything had been torn down. Then I knew that there was no hope of making friends with this lot.

I carried on this game a few days running, and in the course of these days I knew my fellow workers almost by heart.

I joined in the conversation of fellow workers whom I in my secret heart considered to be comrades, in order to make quite sure, and lo and behold! one of them showed me his membership card. Henceforth we worked hand in hand. We approached our fellow workers singly and worked them up as one should do in such cases—and the result was amazing. We discovered that not less than eight comrades worked in this enterprise, and they all told me that they had mistrusted one another. No one of them dared to attempt to establish a nucleus. But now "the nucleus is there." We are of course very pleased with our success, and altho we must not make ourselves too conspicuous in the factory, for fear of being given the push, we have been able to enlighten a good few of our fellow workers on the treacherous policy of the social-democratic party, on the shameless attitude of employers and the disgraceful treatment meted out by foremen to the workers. Any future wage struggles do not give us any uneasiness, for we are convinced that our work has not been in vain, especially as eight strong supporters at factory meetings out of a staff of fifty are by no means a negligible quantity.

A COMRADE from the building trade has sent us the following account of the establishment of a factory nucleus: When the party issued the slogan of reorganization on a factory nucleus basis, I immediately proceeded to elaborate in our trade (building workers) a plan for the establishment of nuclei. I submitted this plan to several of my fellow workers, but did not meet at first with much encouragement from them. I saw, however, that this was only due to the fact that altho these comrades possessed membership cards they had never seriously considered why they had joined our party nor what are our aims. This being so, I told myself that I must be patient, and I proceeded to organize a meeting of comrades from various places where builders were employed. This meeting was quite well attended for a first meeting. I explained my plans to them. Several comrades put down their names for participation in the discussion. They said that the plan was all right, but that it could not be carried out in the building trade, as party comrades were scattered because of the nature of their work, necessitating transference from one building site to another. Others again were of the opinion that one should not complicate matters, as we had already a trade union fraction. They said that this was sufficient and that there was no need for a special factory nucleus organization. I then tried to explain my standpoint to the comrades, telling them that we could very well unite the Communist builders of our entire locality into one factory nucleus, as the formation of several nuclei was fraught with great difficulties in our trade in which workers are continually shifting from place to place. I told them that if we stuck to the trade union fraction work which we had done hitherto, this would be by no means a factory nucleus organization. I also said that comrades must, above all, realize that our aim is to build up the party on a factory nucleus basis, and that therefore, factory nuclei are of fundamental importance. Unlike fractions, which only discuss and organize work in the trade unions, factory nuclei are the medium thru which all party work should be done (carrying our party activity, propaganda for the party and the press, collection of membership contributions).

We thereupon proceeded to form a managing committee, making certain that the largest building centers should be taken into consideration. We also appointed a nucleus representative for every building site. The first work of the nucleus was to collect signatures in favor of the initiation of a plebiscite in Switzerland against excessive taxation. Every nucleus member was given three to four sheets and a list of the places where he should collect signatures. Collection of membership contributions from all workers engaged in the building trade is also done now thru the nucleus.

Next time I will tell you about our further work and experiences.

Red Builder.

(Organization Department's Note:—The above example of the formation of nuclei in the building trade refers to a small locality. In larger localities, party comrades employed on various building sites of one and the same employer should be organized into one factory nucleus. Especially in the building trade, it is essential to publish factory nucleus newspapers, as it is difficult to exercise thoro and continuous influence over workers employed in this industry, which necessitates frequent shifting from place to place.)

THE nucleus chairman of a medium sized industrial enterprise has sent us the following account: "We started our important work with the party slogan: 'To the Factories!' There were in our factory comrades from various local groups, and they were organized into a nucleus. We started with 20 Communist members and we proceeded to elect the executive whose composition is: Nucleus organizer, organization organizer, agitprop organizer, steward for processions, demonstrations, etc., trade union organizer, cashier and Red Aid organizer. Then we divided all members into groups of five, allotting a leader to each, and into a group of Communist women. The whole factory was divided into sections and every group of five was allotted one of the sections as its field of activity. Membership subscriptions are collected weekly thru the leaders of these groups of five, and this ensures regularity. Nucleus meetings are held whenever important political and economic questions arise. Those questions are discussed and this ensures united action by the whole nucleus within the factory. **Regular** nucleus meetings are held once a month after working hours. The membership of our nucleus has already gone up from 20 to 39. From a staff of 350 people, 103 are readers of the Comunist press. There is no special need for factory nucleus newspapers, as Communist newspapers can be obtained in the factory. It is only when one is compelled to work illegally and Communist newspapers are prohibited, that there is work to do for the editor of a factory nucleus newspaper. Leaflets, etc., are distributed in the factory. Well, no sooner did the nucleus begin to be busy than the firm began to hunt for the nucleus organizer Communist election addresses had been posted in the factory—hence the alarm of the management. But as our nucleus organizer is invisible, the hunt was in vain. We had successful collections for Red Aid in our factory.

The successes achieved by a capable nucleus show us that we are on the right way and give us hope of a victorious revolution. 'Well, comrades who work in factories: Learn to form factory nuclei, make factories strongholds of the working class. Carry out the Bolshevization of the party and ensure thereby the ultimate victory of the working class.

No factory without a nucleus!
On with the work!
Long live Factory Nucleus!
The Strongholds of the Revolution!

(Organization Department's Note:—To prevent wrong deductions being made from this report, we would like to say that it is most expedient to organize factory nuclei according to the division of the factory into sections, blocks, or workshops. In general, mechanical divisions into groups of five is not to be recommended. But sectional nuclei should be formed where such a thing has become an absolute necessity.)

IT should not be necessary to form special groups of Communist women, for our women comrades should carry on the same kind of work and in the same manner as the men comrades. Propaganda and agitation among women factory workers is not only the business of women comrades, but also that of our men comrades. But this does not mean that no special groups of women sympathizers with us should be formed among whom our women comrades could do the necessary work.

Wherever possible, nucleus meetings should be held once a week. If these meetings are well prepared and not too drawn out, attendance will be better than if a nucleus meeting is held once a month and has an agenda that takes up too much time.

Factory nucleus newspapers should be published also in factories where Communist newspapers are widely read. The daily press cannot allow enuf space for the discussion of questions arising in all the factories. A factory nucleus newspaper appeals directly to the workers of the respective facory. It deals with factory questions and connects with them the general questions of the labor movement and other political questions. The main task of the factory nucleus newspaper is to tell the workers continuously what they must do to improve their position.

GREAT CROWDS GATHER AT MOST SUCCESSFUL OUTING HELD BY N. Y. INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

NEW YORK, August 27.—The annual outing of the International Labor Defense was a huge success with over three thousand present.

Scopes Trial Burlesque.

The two features of the day were the Scopes trial burlesque and the taking of moving pictures. The burlesque won continual applause from the crowds who responded to the excellent humor of the piece. There were represented the twelve jurymen and "true from Tennessee, ignorant farmers who spent their time chewing their cud and spitting in the spittoons which the state of Tennessee had provided." Bryan, Darrow, Scopes and the Judge were all there true to the last detail, and last but not least the monkey himself was there with a monkey face and switching his tail. He was all but human and answered the questions of Bryan with much intelligence.

The play was filmed by the movie man. The crowd was also filmed at various times. In the not distant future this film will be shown in New York and all those who attended yesterday's outing will have the pleasure of seeing themselves on the screen at that time. Watch for the advertisements for the showing of this original film.

There was excellent food to be bought at the food and drink booths and before night everything was sold down to the last portion of ice cream and the last hot dog.

Must Defend Our Soldiers.

In every way the affair was entirely successful and the International Labor Defense has been strengthened to carry on the great work for which it was organized. And this work of defending and caring for class war prisoners and their families is one of the most important duties of the working class.

Whatever happens, the defense of workers must go on. The next step is to prepare for the coming conference which will be held on Sunday, Sept. 13th, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, and to which we invite all working class organizations. This conference will pave the way to an ever stronger and greater defense.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

FASCISTS USE POLICE AGAINST N. Y. COMMUNISTS

Blackshirt Starts a Fight But Needs Help

(By Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 27.—Not only in Italy, but in America also, the fascisti use paid detectives and police. Some Italian comrades passed by the fascisti headquarters on 14th street between Third and Second Avenues. A blackshirt was at the entrance, with an insolent air. One of our comrades gave a terrible punch to the fellow who threatened him. Comrade S. left our group to prevent further incidents. He separated the two fighters and told the dirty-shirt to go away, unless he wanted a new and better does of punches.

We thought the incident was over when suddenly the fascist called to his comrades for help. We remained to receive them properly, but instead of fascisti, a detective came down who promptly arrested comrade S., the one who tried to avoid further trouble to the fascisti.

This detective belonged to the Fiaschetti detective association, which is being generously paid by the fascisti to protect their headquarters and themselves. He wore on his coat a fascisti emblem. At the 5th Street police station he tried to build up an important trial against Comrade S. charging him with "insults" and "menace."

He also attempted to arrest another comrade who followed S. in order to witness the incident in behalf of Comrade S. The police sergeant, in spite of the fact of having noticed the fascisti emblem on the coat of the "brave" detective, who will undoubtedly be rewarded by the fascisti for his courage and cleverness, placed Comrade S.'s bail at $500. The bail was immediately raised and after about ten minutes our comrade was free.

The next day we went to the trial which, however, did not take place because the fascisti with the famous detective didn't show up, we do not understand for what reason. The whole thing was dismissed.

We sincerely appreciate the prompt assistance given by the New York section of the International Labor Defense, which greatly helped in liquidating the matter satisfactorily.

Germans Interested in Russia.

MOSCOW—Professor Stekloff, of the All-Union Academy of Sciences (Leningrad), who has just returned from a trip to Berlin, where he was commissioned to purchase special instruments and apparatuses for the Academy, tells the press representatives that there is an intense and growing interest in Germany for the works of the Russian scinetists and, generally, the progress of scientific thot in the U. S. S. R.

Workers Strike in Boston.

BOSTON—About 300 cloak and suit workers employed by contractors are striking because jobbers and contractors refuse to renew the agreement for another six months, Sol Seidman, organizer and vice-president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union says. Manufacturers renewed the contract, affecting about 70 per cent of the cloak and suit workers. Strikes are on in the 25 shops of contractors for the 8 jobbers who did not renew.

British Unemployed Number 1,298,000.

LONDON, England, Aug. 27.—The number of unemployed persons in Great Britain continues to mount. The increase last week, according to figures issued yesterday, was 29,000, bringing the total to 1,298,000.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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158,000 MINERS QUIT WORK TUESDAY

BOLSHEVIZATION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY BIG SUBJECT BEFORE THE FOURTH CONVENTION

The Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, after some delay in getting started on Thursday, opened that session with the report of Comrade Cannon on the reorganization and Bolshevization of the party.

The above process depended upon developing the theoretical basis of party members, in changing the party to a Bolshevik from the present social-democratic structure and uniting theory with practice. The party in its early years had been opposed, its ideas were static. Now we have made a start, the New York Workers' School, study classes, circuit classes and so on.

Difference With Poyntz.

In the controversy over the New York school the C. E. C. had first collided with Comrade Poyntz. The Central Committee wanted the school an instrument of the party. Poyntz had resisted, wanted the C. E. C. to keep its hands off and resigned when refused freedom of action. Her resignation was accepted.

The present territorial branch form of organization was useful for the socialist party because it wanted organization only for elections. The federation form of party structure isolated these federations both from the party and from the class struggle.

There are backward elements in all federations, and their influence is aided within the party by all those who resist reorganization. Federationism resists what is called the "interference of the party." Shop nuclei reorganization is the needful correction. But the shop nuclei were only a part. They must have a policy of political struggle, must react instantly to the party center and respond to every need of the workers around them.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CONVENTION IN VOTE OF SYMPATHY

By a rising vote of the whole gathering, the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, at the opening of its Thursday night session, expressed its sympathy for Comrades William F. Dunne and Marguerite Dunne in their bereavement thru the sudden death of their little son, William F. Dunne, Jr., a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League Juniors, who met his death in an automobile accident.

Excuses.

Language differences were used as an excuse for resistance. It was not valid. Instances were mentioned. Comrade Ballam of Boston had said it would take years to overcome the language difficulties and in the meantime only the English speaking members should be reorganized.

Comrade Askeli had said much the same. He also wanted a federation of Finnish workers outside the party and objected to the "mechanical control" of party fractions in such organizations. If we cannot control federations inside the party, how can we control them outside the party. The question is: who is going to be controlled, the party or the federation? What we want is a national organization of party fractions and a decentralization of non-party groups.

Against Right Wing.

Those who resist Bolshevization and reorganization do so under the banner of objection to "mechanical control." After Superior there had been the Minneapolis branch resolution, written by a comrade who said that the party fraction in non-party workers' clubs would use "machine tactics." The structural phase and the ideological phase were two parts

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

POLAND has an unfavorable trade balance. The government decided to place an embargo on all imports. The zloty, the unit of Polish currency, is depreciating. The white guard rulers are in panic. The recent orgy of executions of Communists has not helped the stabilization of the country. While Poland's trade balance leans the wrong way, Soviet Russia has a different story to tell. You do not read so much nowadays about the failure of Communist leadership. The industrial and agricultural statistics coming out of Russia defy the art of capitalist lying.

• • •

AN irate reader "rises to inquire" in a superior sort of way, whether those "who are in the forefront" of the revolutionary movement write what they feel or as they feel, about the capitalist system and about those who support that system and benefit by it. This inquiry originated from an esthetic revolt on the part of this reader against our comment on the demise of the czar of Russia, and the use of the word "fertilizer" in describing the chemical transformation which took place after the last of the Romanoffs breathed his last.

• • •

AN open sewer could not have caused our critic more physical discomfort than this graphic and scientific description of the metamorphosis of the czar from a "Little Father of all the Russias" to a crumbling mound of clay, which is supplying sustenance to living matter that grows out of the earth. That is the function of fertilizer, of which there are many varieties. Most of our proletarian readers are very well pleased with the role now being played by the czar's body, and would rejoice exceedingly if all the other royal parasites served the same useful purpose.

• • •

OUR critic disclaims any pro-czarist sympathies, but judging by his protest he is either a reactionary or a befuddled sentimentalist. As to writing how one feels, it can be said that only those writers who put what is usually called "soul" into their work are worth reading. Class conscious proletarian writers are not squeamish about applying epithets to the robber class. They know, being proletarians themselves, that the masses will not suffer any mental agony in seeing the rod of castigation applied to the political hides of their foes.

• • •

ONE reader threatened to cancel his subscription unless we stopped

(Continued on page 4)

SPANIARDS DRIVEN OFF AT ALHUCEMAS, RIFFS READY FOR NEW DRIVE

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Spain will resume the bombradment of the Moroccan coast at Alhucemas Island September 6, it is understood, in an attempt to even matters with the Riffs who last week bested the Spanish warships. The Spaniards will try to land batteries on Alhucemas Island in an artillery battle.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS UPHOLDS LEAGUE OF NATIONS, DENOUNCES RUSSIA, CHANTS PATRIOTIC SONG

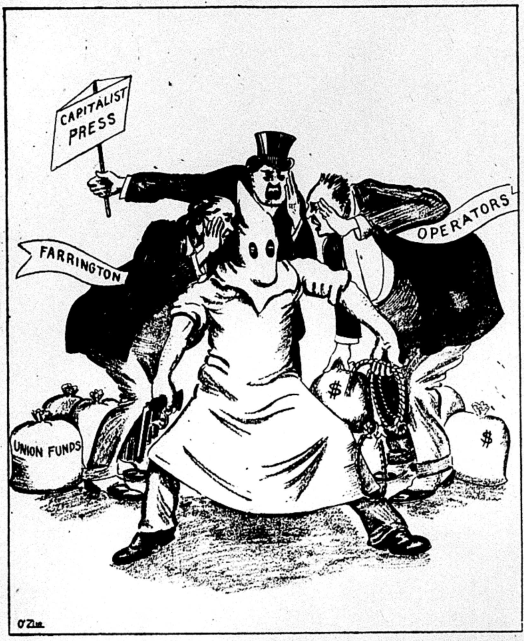
MARSEILLES, August 28.—After passing resolutions condemning the Soviet government of Russia, the socialist congress here closed its session today.

The congress had been in session thruout the night discussing a four point motion condemning the Soviet Union and approving the jurisdiction of the league of nations as a prevention against war.

The motion was finally adopted unanimously and with the delegates breaking into the "Marseillaise" the congress came to a conclusion.

The congress voted to hold its next session in London

The United Front Against the Miners in Illinois



'LITTLE BILL' DUNNE DIES UNDER AUTO

Funeral at Waldheim Cemetery Today

"Little Bill" Dunne, only son of Comrade William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and Comrade Marguerite Dunne, was killed Thursday. He was going home to supper when he was bowled over by one car and thrown under the speeding wheels of another. Death was instantaneous. The body was taken to Hodkinson's undertaking parlor, 3153 W. Harrison.

His mother and father were at the convention of the Workers Party at the time.

Tho he was but seven years of age, he was always able to take care of himself and when not at school, played near his home all day long. William and Marguerite Dunne were on the point of collapse after the news was broken to them, and were rushed to the undertaking parlors by automobile.

"Little Bill" will be laid to rest in Waldheim Cemetery. The convention of the Workers Party will adjourn and attend the ceremony. The procession will form at the undertaking parlor for the drive to Waldheim, at 2 p. m. Saturday.

Wm. Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers Party, will speak the last words. Wreaths and flowers will be laid on the grave by the staff of the DAILY WORKER, the delegates to the convention, the Young Workers' League and its Junior section and the printing shop of the DAILY WORKER.

Waldheim cemetery is at the end of the Forest Park "L" and walk west.

California-Hawaiian Non-Stop Airplane Flight Starts Monday

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Final details of the California-Hawaiian nonstop airplane flight which will start here Monday were being perfected to-

BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS GIVEN LIFE TERM BY KING, SAYS DISPATCH

VIENNA, Aug. 28.— The execution sentence of twenty-three Bulgarian Communists has been withdrawn by King Boris and changed to life term, according to dispatches from Sofia today.

This action is due to the rising wave of protest of the workers and farmers of Bulgaria against the Zankov terror rule, that has martyred thousands.

ZEIGLER TRIAL PUT OFF; FEAR RAILROADING

Lawyers Retained to Defend Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Aug. 28.—The preliminary hearing of the eighteen union miners arrested in Zeigler on a charge alleging conspiracy to murder D. B. Cobb., sub-district vice-president of the United Mine Workers, was postponed until next Wednesday. The charges grew out of a fight that followed a meeting of Mine Workers' Local 992, when D. B. Cobb and Sub-District President Lon Fox removed the officials of Local 992 against the wishes of the 1,300 members of the union. It was at this meeting that Mike Sarovich, a trusted Zeigler miner, was murdered by a supporter of Cobb and the sub-district machine.

The miners of Franklin county have organized a county defense committee with branches, in practically every local union in the sub-district to fight against what is known to be an attempt to railroad the Zeigler men to jail because they are progressives and have challanged the leadership of the corrupt sub-district officials. This defense committee is working in co-operation with International Labor Defense which has undertaken to con-

(Continued on page 2)

POWERS MEET FOR CONFAB ON SECURITY PACT

France, Britain and U. S. Wrangle Over Debts

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Preliminary discussions of the proposed European security pact will open here tomorrow, when legal experts of Great Britain, Germany, France and possibly Belgium will meet to prepare the way for a general conference on the pact question.

The conference which opens tomorrow is not expected to take any decisions or to enter into discussions of seriously controversial matters but will confine itself largely to drafting an agenda for the forthcoming conference.

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Germany Notifies France.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Germany has notified France that she regards further notes on the proposed security pact as unnecessary pending the results of the experts' preliminary conference, which opens in London tomorrow.

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Caillaux's Tricks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Despite the fact that the government has promptly turned a cold shoulder to the Anglo-French debt agreement as a basis for settlement of France's $4,000,000,000 debt to the United States, it was privately admitted in official circles today that all the skill which the American debt funding commission can muster will be necessary to cut thru the maze created in London by Caillaux and Chamberlain.

The settlement of France's debt to England was made contingent upon the granting by the United States of the most liberal of terms to France.

Rival to Bryan's College.

DAYTON, Tenn., Aug. 28.—A modernist college may be established in the Cumberland valley as a rival of the fundamentalist school proposed as a William Jennings Bryan memorial, **it was reported here today.**

COAL STRIKE WILL TIE UP U. S. HARD COAL INDUSTRY; 828 MINES WILL BE SHUT DOWN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 28.—At midnight August 31st, 158,000 hard-coal miners of Pennsylvania will lay down their tools. The decision was arrived at by the sub-scale committee of the miners last night at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and the strike order was sent to the 325 miners locals in the hard coal districts.

The strike order followed the breaking off of negotiations with the operators at Atlantic City on August 4th since which time frantic efforts had been made by government spokesmen and committees of citizens to avert the walk-out. Yesterday, President Lewis of the mine workers delivered an ultimatum to the operators that was followed shortly by the order to strike.

Demand Increase.

The miners' demands are a dollar a day increase in wages and the institution of the "check-off" system. The operators had refused to discuss the wage increase and called the check-off "impossible."

The strike order is effective in Districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers.

158,000 Miners Affected.

These three districts have jurisdiction over the sole anthracite region in this country centering around Luzerne, Lackawanna and Schuylkill counties in Pennsylvania. About 158,000 miners working in 828 mines controlled by 135 companies are affected.

The operators had held out hope to the last minute that the miners would give in. The strike order came as a distinct surprise to them and Major Inglis, their spokesman said, "The suspension order is unnecessary. It means that the employes will lose more than $1,000,000.00 a day in wages."

Owners Try to Dodge Demands.

The operators had tried to get the miners to continue at work under the old agreement, signed two years ago, until a new contract could be drawn up. But the scale committee empowered by the mine workers to call a strike saw that the operators had no intention of listening to their demands.

The operators charge that the strike call was in a large part due to the miners' "pre-occupation with conditions in the soft coal field." This refers to the fact that many bituminous operators have refused to abide by their agreements. The miners do not deny this.

Controversy Over Maintenance.

A controversy over mine maintenance during the strike has been settled on the basis of the operators' agreement to keep as many men at work as are necessary to properly man the more than three thousand pumps in the mines during the strike. Those who work will benefit from the final adjustment in wages by the consent of the operators to make any increases that may be granted retro-active to September first.

The miners are financially well-fixed and are prepared to withstand a long seige. The operators say there is a three months' supply of anthracite in store. The soft coal magnates are claimed to be already moving into the hard coal markets and the substitute companies consider the present strike a boon for them.

But the miners are in no way frightened by these statements. They happen to know that there has been a great demand for steam sized anthracite and they charge that the profits of the anthracite operators are large.

The government at Washington is trying to present a calm face to the country and act unconcerned over the stoppage. But the activity of the Interstate Commerce Commission in giving right of way to all grades of coal on the rails and checking up on surpluses seems to indicate that official Washington is in no way pleased with the prospect of a fuel famine.

Calles Satisfies Britain.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28.—Great Britain and the Calles government have reached a satisfactory arrangement and official relations will be opened this coming week it is reported today.

PARTY BEHIND STRIKE 100 PCT., SAYS FOSTER

Asks United Support for Mine Workers

At the fourth national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party sitting in Chicago news of the anthracite strike was received with enthusiasm. William Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers Party, and also chairman of the present convention, said regarding the walkout: "The strike of the 158,000 organized anthracite miners of Pennsylvania has the unqualified support of the Workers Party.

"This is but one of many battles—thirteen, I believe—that the hard-coal diggers have fought and won. The anthracite miners of Pennsylvania constitute one of the chief sectors of the American proletarian front. The winning of this historic conflict will advance the cause of the American working class and serve to encourage the more backward and less organized sections of the toilers."

Warns Against Intervention.

Asked regarding possible government interference, Foster replied: "The striking miners can well expect to have the whole power of American capital aligned against them, not excepting intervention—forcibly or otherwise—of the state and federal governments thru their courts, police, troops, etc. This is a lesson the labor struggles in America has taught the workers.

"The Workers Party will do its full duty in organizing the power of a united proletarist outside the coal industry to assist financially, morally and materially in making the anthracite strike a victorious landmark in the onward march of the American workers."

Task of Communists.

What will be the work of the Communists among the striking miners? Foster answered: "It will be the task of the Communists and progressives in the United Mine Workers of America to take a leading part in the strike and to battle relentlessly against the coal operators. At the same time they shall be constantly on their guard against possible treachery on the part

(Continued on page 2)

Hebrew Butchers Get Ready to Fight the Bosses for New Pact

The Hebrew Butchers Union, Local 596, pledged to tax themselves to fight the bosses in case they do not sign the agreement. This action was taken Wednesday, Aug. 26th, at a special meeting where the agreement committee reported that there is possibilities of a refusal to sign the agreement. The membership unanimously and enthusiastically decided to tax themselves $5 each. There are still hopes that the butcher bosses will see that they cannot fight such a militant organization as Local 596 and will submit to the just demands of the local. (Signed) **Abe Klein.**

REPORT CADETS IN POSSESSION OF CANTON; ARREST OFFICIALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, August 28.—Advices from Canton say that Whampoa cadets captured that city on August 25. 100 Cantonese officials have been placed under arrest and all strategic points in the city are held by the cadets who are well equipped with artillery. The cadets are strongly anti-imperialistic and are sympathetic to Communism.

SIGMAN AGENTS CAUSE ARREST OF TWENTY-THREE GARMENT PICKETS; POLICE AID FIGHT ON MILITANTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 28.—The wholesale arrest of workers picketing the cloak and dress shops on strike as a result of last week's stoppage in the garment industry was the latest development in the fight between the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22 and the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

There were 23 arrests in all, among them 2 girls who were passing the shops on strike and had no connection with the picketing or the strike. In front of the Siesser Dress Co. at 13-15 East 22nd Street, Rose Chester of 64 East 103rd Street was on her way to work when detectives arrested Frances Alazer, Helen Horn and Jennie Locker, striking members of the shop who had just arrived at the building prepared to picket.

Arrest Women Pickets.

Rose Chester was arrested with the others, charged with disorderly conduct and brought to the fourth district court on East 57th street where she was paroled until next Wednesday and the other three girls were released on bail.

At 500 7th avenue, where the Zweig Dress Co. is on strike, Max Moscowitz, a business agent from the joint board, was present and according to C. S. Zimmerman and other witnesses he was pointing out to detectives the workers to be arrested. Jennie Libster, a union member who noticed the crowd and crossed the street to see what was happening, was immediately noted by Moscowitz and pointed out for arrest. Miss Libster had no connection with the striking shop, but a few days ago she had refused to work as a scab at the Roth Costume Co., another one of the shops on strike and evidently the joint board agents consider her a friend of the expelled locals.

Four Are Held.

There were 8 arrestse in front of Artman & Saltzman, 111 Weest 27th street; 3 at the Roth Costumes, Inc., 550 7th avenue; 8 at Zweig Dress Co., 500 7th avenue; 4 at Siesser Dress Co., 15 East 22nd street. In Jefferson market court, eight of these were fined $10 a piece including Jennie Libster who had not been a picket or a striker; four were released on bail and 11 cases were dismissed.

Forest Fires Wipe Out Village.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 28.—The village of Kinross, with its depot and general stores, was destroyed by forest fires early today, the state conservation board was informed. With unfavorable winds and absence of rain handicapping the fire fighters, many other villages and farms in Houghton, Baraga and Ontonagon counties are in danger, chief forest fire Warden Charles Peterson said today.

Steck Continues In Lead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Iowa senatorial election recount today continued to show Daniel F. Steck, the democratic contestant in the lead.

The figures were: Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican, 291,712; Steck, 301,827. Seventy-four counties are represented in the total figure to date with only the ballots of three more counties to be counted.

Party in Philly Saturday Night.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 28.—Don't miss the installation entertainment given by the Y. W. L. of Philadelphia for the three new English branches on Aug. 29, at 521 York avenue at 8 p. m. Gathered around tables set with good eats, you will enjoy the best evening of the season with the Revolutionary Youth of Philadelphia. Admission, 25 cents.

Sparks Spread Fire.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 28.—Sparks from a fire which destroyed a mill plant housing two textile manufacturing companies ignited ten roofs in a nearby residential district today, causing much excitement among the residents.

Two houses near the mill plant were badly damaged but firemen saved the other homes. Estimates of the total fire damage ranged from $100,000 to $200,000.

Applications Due Aug. 31.

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—(Tass).—It is officially announced that applications from foreigners wishing to enter higher schools in the U. S. S. R. may be filed till August 31, inclusively. Such applications may be made thru the Soviet plenipotentiary representatives in the various countries.

Regarding the quota of prospective Chinese students, it is estimated it will amount to some fifteen or twenty.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) NOTICE!

Lost at Hammer and Sickle Picnic, Avondale Gardens, Sunday, August 23rd: A ladies' wrist watch. Finder please notify local office, Workers Party.

Little Bill Dunne

Little Bill Dunne
Was a fighter like his dad,—
Tho he never had a chance
To meet the bosses
At the barricades!
Those who knew him used to say,
"He's a chip off the old block."

Little Bill
Always had an answer.
When a liar of a colonel
Spoke one night of "dirty" Bolsheviks,
Little Bill asked Big Bill,
"Shall I knock him over
With my chair?"

He had the right idea,—
Only he was in too much of a hurry:
It was the hurry of youth,
Untamed
By the machine-age
And it caught
Little Bill Dunne.

Thursday night he was hurrying
To get home,—
He had not learned
That it is only when one is old enough
To go to work,
That he should hurry,
According to the law.

Machines were made for Hurry,
Regardless
Of little boys.
A ruthless auto tossed him
Thru the air;
Another caught and crushed him;
A third picked him up.

Only the machines
Hurried now,—
To the undertaker's:
Little Bill Dunne
Was still;
For the first time,
He didn't have a "come-back."

—W.

HYLAN'S FRIENDS BLOCK MOVE TO CENSURE MAYOR

Pays City Employes Non-Union Scale

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Turmoil broke loose at the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor today when a resultion signed by two hundred trade unionists asked that the convention go on record against the re-election of Mayor John F. Hylan, of New York City.

The resolution charged Hylan with refusing to pay the prevailing rate of wages to union members employed by the city and he was also charged with having insulted trade union leaders who interviewed him in regard to the matter, branding them as gunmen.

Former Progressive.

One of the sponsors of the resolution was Edward I. Hannah, formerly president of the now defunct Central Federated Union, which was abolished by Gompers for the same reason that the Minneapolis Central Labor Council was reorganized. Under Hannah's regime the New York central body was mildly progressive.

The Hylanites in the convention came to the defense of their payroll saint. Tho the ruddy occupant of the mayoral chair is averse to paying the union scale to the great majority of his employes he pays a few labor fakers liberal salaries. Hence their affection for him.

One speaker declared that the convention was composed of socialists, republicans and democrats and only the democrats had a right to discuss Hylan's fitness or unfitness for office.

German Delegation Goes to Vienna.

VIENNA, Austria, Aug. 27.—A delegation of thirty members of the German reichstag headed by President Loebe is expected to arrive in Vienna Saturday to take part in a meeting to promote the union of Austria and Germany. Mr. Loebe is the sponsor and advocate of the "anschluss" (union) idea.

Indiana Federation Meets.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 28.—With more than 400 delegates in attendance, the forty-first annual convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor got under way here today to continue for three days.

SPECIAL NOTICE

All delegates to the T. U. E. L. picnic committee will meet at 3 p. m. Saturday—TODAY. Every branch and federation should be represented.

BOLSHEVIZATION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY BIG SUBJECT BEFORE THE FOURTH CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

of the one problem. Whosoever wants to follow the policy of the C. I. must bring forth deeds.

The right wing which runs to one group and then to the other, will use a tactic of demanding a suppression policy against one group or another, according to its temporary allies. The C. E. C. which had differed with Comrade Poyntz on many things had most sharply fought the demand she once made in the New York district for the crushing of the minority comrades. Comrade Cannon warned that the policy in either group of extermination is a right wing policy. With reorganization and Bolshevization must come basic unity of the two groups in a fight on the right wing.

Bedacht Speaks.

Comrade Bedacht, following, dwelt at length on the need for Bolshevik theoretical understanding and Bolshevik leadership. We should have theory enuf if not to prevent mistakes at least to criticize ourselves and find why we made mistakes. The majority did not yet have such theory. They did not yet know why they had made the mistake of dropping the slogan for a labor party.

We should have periodical analyses of political conditions. It was ignorance to contend that Comrade Pepper's articles on the LaFollette revolution were ridiculous. Mere formal changes in the party structure were not enuf. Bolshevization meant political understanding and action. The majority lacked Bolshevik theory. When the minority controlled the party it had given correct political analysis to oustanding events. At present the leadership had not done so. The Workers Monthly was devoid of any such articles. The party must have leadership which did not fail in this respect.

Resolutions on Askeli.

Comrades Swabeck, Wolfe, Fisher, Miller, Krumbein, Novak, Abern and many others spoke from the floor. Two resolutions were then introduced on right wing tendencies in the Finnish federation. One by one the majority endorsed the statements of the C. E. C. and the Finnish bureau on the Superior resolution, opposed the article by Askeli as opportunist, endorsed reorganization and Bolshevization as a means of combatting opportunist tendencies and instructed the new C. E. C. to unite all Communist elements in the Finnish section for struggle against right wing and for reorganization.

The minority resolutions advocated a close watch and control over party papers and advised editorial changes when necessary. It asserted Askeli an exponent of Loreist tendencies on the Tyomies' editorial staff, even after the efforts of the C. E. C. to correct such tendencies in the statements of the Superior branch Askeli had continued to defend that position. The resolution said the convention "considers the further employment of Comrade Askeli as an editor of Tyomies incompatible with the interests of the party and its Bolshevization, instructed the Finnish comrades of Superior to remove at once Comrade Askeli from the staff of Tyomies and replace him with a comrade who understands, accepts and fights for the Communist line of our party and the Communist International."

Askeli Speaks.

Comrade Askeli was granted the floor to explain his position. Cannon, he said had stated Askeli was against the C. I. He demanded proof of anything said or done anything against the C. I. Ever since the C. I. was organized he had supported it, had never written or spoken a word against it. Now here are comrades who want to expel me because they say I am against the C. I.

In his article he said he was in favor of shop nuclei, but he had never seen nuclei in operation and he had merely said so—that's all. It is a theoretic question—like all things.

He had written articles and spoken in branches every Sunday for reorganization. He believed it would unite his people more firmly to the American workers. As to federation patriotism, he denied it. He thot only that the Finnish federation has accomplished something to be proud—for the party can be proud of. He was willing to liquidate federations when the time was ripe. Language difference was a difficulty. He, himself, was an instance. If he could speak in Finnish the convention would discard these foolish resolutions.

That "One Thing."

He had written an article—and that one thing had made him a Loreite. He had been in the movement for 19 years and had been always called a leftist. It may have been a mistake. But if you have made mistakes yourself, vote down these resolutions. He had not underscored it. It was foolish to say he was wanting to organize another faction. He was sick and tired of factions and wanted only a united Communist Party, that was all.

No Repudiation.

Comrade Boich queried: "Are you willing to repudiate everything in that article?"

Askeli said he was not. If someone pointed out points of error, then he would admit it, but not when someone simply said "It is a Lore article" and attempts to terrorize him to admit wholesale mistakes. Let him who had not made mistakes cast the first stone, he ended.

Cannon Speaks on Askeli.

Comrade Cannon spoke, saying that Askeli's speech was enuf to prove the charges against him. Right when the party was changing its form and quality, Comrade Askeli had come out in an article against it. Toward shop nuclei his attitude was negative. We could perhaps permit this in a rank and filer, but not in a leader with influence and position.

Comrade Askeli, Cannon declared, had been sufficiently shown as opposing party control of the federation in Cannon's presentation. It was a fine maneuver of Askeli to try to make it appear that criticism of Askeli was an attack on all the Finnish workers, to attempt to identify himself with the whole Finnish federation.

Askeli appeals to the democratic sentiment of the backward mass and to turn it against the Central Committee. All this can be understood in a rank and filer, but not in a leader.

A New Faction.

Askeli says he does not wish to organize a new faction. Yet at a time of crisis in the party, when unity was most necessary, exactly then Askeli comes out with an attack on the parity commission resolutions and attempts to discredit this convention in advance. What else is this but laying ground for a faction. And if we do not get unity against it, the faction of Askeli will be too big and we must fight against Askeli with the weapon of unity.

Askeli had said he wanted a C. E. C. that could settle matters without appealing to "higher bodies." When Cannon said this was opposition to guidance of the C. I., Askeli had replied that he meant the membership when he spoke of "higher bodies." Either way Askeli was wrong.

Askeli represents Loreism, there is no difference between Askeli's ideas and Lore's. The underscoring of Askeli's article was a mere chance editorial accident which changed nothing but the emphasis, but this is the kind of thing Comrade Askeli likes to raise as an argument to defend his basically non-Communist position.

Lovestone Speaks on Askeli.

Comrade Lovestone took the floor, saying that Askeli's speech was the best argument for the minority's resolution. One could trace every principle of opportunism, the characteristics of opportunism. Just as scientists can pick up a small bone and tell from that what the whole animal was, so Askeli had dropt a bone from which could be reconstructed the whole opportunist animal.

Askeli had said that Communism was only a theory. Shop nuclei is a problem, our party must fight for shop nuclei. But Askeli says they are a theory. Askeli had said he was in the movement 19 years. Smeral of Czecho-Slovakia had been in the movement twice as long—and perhaps was twice as dangerous as Askeli.

The convention would not do its duty if it did not remove Askeli from his place of influence. Because Askeli had dropt a bone from which the whole skeleton of his social-democratic opposition to Bolshevization had been clearly revealed.

Both Resolutions Carry.

Following the above discussion on the resolutions, both the majority and the minority resolutions were carried unanimously. The parity commission resolutions on reorganization and Bolshevization of the party was then passed, also unanimously.

The whole evening session was devoted to the industrial report. The speeches of Comrade Foster and Comrade Gitlow will be given entire in the DAILY WORKER as this important subject will interest all readers and is to be given in detail.

Three Drown in Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—The Missouri river, 18 miles west of here, was bieng dynamited today for the bodies of three persons, a man and two women who drowned while on an outing late yesterday. Elmer Hunter, 30, lost his life in an effort to save Miss Bessie Johnson, 25 and her sister, Mrs. Helen Cook, all of St. Louis, who were caught in the swift current.

Steel Menger Rumored.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Consolidation of the Otis Steel, Midland Steel and Trumbull Steel companies into a $100,000,000 corporation is anticipated in the very near future altho, according to E. Kulas, president of the Otis Steel and Midland companies, "no deal had been closed as yet."

YOUNGEST COMMUNIST ARRIVES, IS NAMED LENIN PELLIGRINI

The youngest Communist in the American movement arrived in Chicago at 11:50 Thursday night. A baby boy was born to Comrade Bessie Pelligrini, and was promptly named Lenin Pelligrini.

Young Lenin weighs seven and one-half pounds, the father, Comrade Frank Pelligrini proudly states.

British and American Imperialists May Well Worry About Mongolia

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, some of the truth simmers thru about American "scientific" investigations in Mongolia, as revealed by the brief cabled report of the statement issued by the Mongolian Mission in Moscow. This statement directly charges that the Third Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, has been ordered expelled from Mongolian territory by the Urga government on the ground that the expedition violated agreements made by its leader with the Mongolian authorities.

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It is charged that this "scientific" expedition entered Mongolia in May "fully armed in military fashion," and that it included lieutenants in the British army, an English consular secretary, "and other persons whose names Mr. Andrews did not register with the Mongolian authorities."

The Mongolians, who have established their People's Republic, in thoro sympathy with the Union of Soviet Republics, had every right to be keenly suspicious of this aggregation of fake professors, claiming to study pre-historic remains in a land seeking to establish its proletarian dictatorship. The wonder is that they took any chances at all in admitting this "expedition" after the experiences of the workers of Russia, Hungary and other countries with the counter-revolutionary activities of one American, Herbert Hoover. The dead past, shrouded by centuries gone, can wait a little longer keeping its secrets in darkness, while the living settle their differences thru the victory of the workers and peasants over this far-flung Asiatic territory.

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American and British imperialists are very much worried about Mongolia. It is the only country so far that has been able to establish an independent republic among the Asiatic nations. The Chinese republic, shaken by a continuous revolution, is still under the yoke of foreign imperialism, whereas, in the words of Sen Katayama, the Japanese Communist, who recently visited the country, "Mongolia is a real revolutionary independent republic governed by the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party."

It was Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese revolutionary leader, who first planned a railway from Peking to Urga, the Mongolian capital, while Soviet Siberia hopes to establish connections with its railway branching off from Irkutsk, thus developing valuable links between these tremendously important revolutionary centers in the orient.

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When the Soviet Red Army triumphed over the Kolchakists in Siberia, the Russian white guards tried to establish a base of operations in Mongolia, but they were in turn crushed by the Mongolian Red Army. The triumph of the Mongolian People's Republic is therefore part of the victory of Soviet Rule. Katayama points out that the Mongolians are "slowly but surely building up a Soviet Republic of Mongolia."

There is, therefore, incentive enough for world imperialism to try its bitter best to undermine the Mongolian Republic as part of its effort to keep the struggling Chinese Republic in chains, and maintain its strangle hold on the Far East.

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American workers and poor farmers should be made thoroly acquainted with these developments, in order that they may be better able to reply to the capitalist propaganda that has already tried to minimize this dastardly crime by charging that Russian Soviet Rule is suspicious of "non-partisan" scientific investigations. The experience of labor prove that it has great need to be thoroly suspicious of everything capitalistic. The Russians have had their experiences. The Mongolians have profitted by them. Let the workers of America do likewise.

Workers Party With Big Strike of Coal Miners 100 Per Cent

(Continued from page 1.)

of the none too loyal leadership of the miners' union.

"The Communists and progressives in the anthracite fields will agitate for a combination of forces with other workers' movements, especially the bituminous miners in their own union and the transport workers' unions to overcome the attacks of the organized masters and the state machinery at their beck and call. The bituminous miners must not mine coal and the railroad and marine workers must not haul it while the anthracite strike is in progress. Miners in other lands must be asked not to engage in the digging of coal and foreign transport workers must be appealed to not to move coal bound for the United States during this strike.

For a Labor Party.

"The progressives and Communists must show the mine workers the necessity for unity on the industrial field of battle at the same time they agitate among them for the independent political action of the workers against capitalism thru the medium of a powerful labor party based on their industrial organizations."

A special sub-committee of the Workers Party met yesterday to formulate the policies of the party in the anthracite strike. The results of its deliberations will be published soon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85⅛, cable 4.85½. France, franc, demand 4.69, cable 4.69½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.52, cable 4.52¼. Italy, lira, demand 3.75½, cable 3.75¾. Sweden, krona, demand 26.82, cable 26.85. Norway, krone, demand 19.63, cable 19.65. Denmark, krone, demand 24.53, cable 24.55. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, 79⅝.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

'EVOLUTION WAS SCOPES TRIAL ISSUE', DARROW

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—Questioning the "ethics of a judge in another state giving his opinion, especially when he knows nothing about the case." Clarence Darrow, censured by Justice Marshall of the Ohio supreme court for his actions in the Scopes case, replied today to the Ohio jurist. Mr. Darrow stopped in Kansas City on his way home from Girard, Kans.

Replying to Judge Marshall's charge, evolution was not an issue in the Scopes case and purely a publicity move by Darrow, the Chicagoan said:

"Judge Marshall should have read the Tennessee statute, the caption was entitled, "An Act to Prevent the Teaching of Evolution in Public Schools.' The caption is part of the statute.

"The admission of evidence as to the theory of evolution we believe was competent and the lawyers for the defense agreed. It should be assumed that the lawyers who spent much time on the subject were justified in raising the questions. I should presume Judge Marshall knows this.

"There was no browbeating of the court."

ZEIGLER TRIAL PUT OFF; FEAR RAILROADING

Lawyers Retained to Defend Miners

(Continued from page 1.)

duct a national campaign to fight the case.

Judge White Retained.

E. H. Morgan of Christopher and Judge White of Marion, the latter one of the attorneys in the famous "Herrin trial," have been retained jointly by the miners' defense committee and International Labor Defense to represent the miners.

The members of Local Union 992 who are under arrest are: Henry Corbishly, Charles Corbishly, Bert Farthing, Oscar Farthing, Steve Meanovich, John Lisk, Joe Milkovich, Eddie Malinski, Louis Bukich, John Jasoff, Steve Feston, Tony Eiffalo, Frank Sabinski, John Lake, William Hartash, R. B. Shivinski, Ignatz Simmisk.

Fear Railroading.

The president of District 12 of the ick, Frank Goresk and Martin Sim- U. M. W. of A., Frank Farrington, has announced that he will back up Cobb and Fox, the officials of Sub-District 9, in their prosecution of the leaders of Local 992. The miners in Zeigler point out that their local is the center of the struggle against the reactionary district machine led by Farrington and is at the present time engaged in contesting the last general elections during which they say the most flagrant frauds and steals were perpetrated by the Farrington machine.

The miners say that viewed from the point of view of the evidence against the men charged with conspiracy the case is not serious because there is no actual ground for it. But they make no secret of their belief that with many elements in Zeigler willing to swear to anything on the witness stand, with the subdistrict officials at the point of desperation, and with the large amount of funds and the legal apparatus at the disposal of their own district organization lined up against them, there is reason to fear the railroading of those arrested.

International Labor Defense is preparing to send outside attorneys of national prominence to fight for the men in case the frame-up assumes the serious proportions it is not at all unlikely they will consider the anxiety of the Farrington machine to rid itself of the progressive leaders of Franklin county.

MacMillan Expedition En Route South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The flagship Bowdoin and the airplane carrier Peary of the MacMillan arctic expedition are en route from Melville bay to either Umanak or Disko, Greenland, said a dispatch to the navy department today. Commander MacMillan expects to reach the southern objective in two or three days.

Traffic in Liquor in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 28.—Federal prohibition officials announced today that the indictment of forty-two men, including Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs and a leader in the republican party in Louisiana, together with Dr. L. A. Meraux, sheriff of St. Bernard parish, was only the first of a series to entangle in court action a gigantic organized traffic in contraband liquor.

Jap Gives Up Channel Swim.

DOVER, England, Aug. 28.—The turbid waters of the English channel again thwarted a swimmer today. Setau Nishimura, Japanese swimmer, gave up his attempt to swim the channel at 3:10 this afternoon, after having been in the water for ninety minutes and having covered only two miles.

Women's Trade Union Conference.

NEW YORK — Women's trade unions of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Worcester, Mass., as well as branches of the Women's Trade Union League are being asked to send delegates to the annual conference of the league at Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y., Oct. 3 and 4. Three delegates from each union are allowed. The topics to be discussed include the 48-hour law for New York, the Rockefeller employes' representation plan and others of interest to women.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT IMPRESSED WITH RAPID PROGRESS IN RADIO MADE IN WORKERS' REPUBLIC

A special correspondent sends a dispatch to the Chicago Daily News telling of the strikingly rapid development of the radio in Russia. The correspondent adds that the musical program sent out every night at about 6 p. m. is highly commendable.

The account states that there are at present ten broadcasting stations in operation of which four are in or near Moscow. The others are in Leningrad, Karkov, Nijni-Novgorod, Rostov and far-off Tiflis in Caucasia and Tashkent in Central Asia.

PLAN FOR SIXTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL TO BE HELD IN MOSCOW IN 1926

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, August 28.— Reports have reached here from Moscow that the Praesidium of the Communist International is calling a special meeting of the executive committee of the C. I., at which all countries will be represented, to convene in October and November.

It is understood that Comrade Zinoviev, president of the executive, presented a resolution outlining the agenda of the meeting, which included consideration of:

1. The united front in the light of the changed world development.
2. Trade union work and international trade union unity.
3. Preparations for the sixth congress of the Comintern.
4. The program of the E. C. of the C. I. for the coming six months.
5. China and the Far East.
6. Problems confronting the German, Polish, Czecho-Slovak, Italian and French sections.
7. Activities of the Communists among the workers of England.

Martyrdom of Botwin Wins Respect of Masses for Polish Communists

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland has issued an appeal on the occasion of the execution of Botwin in which it declares that the Communists have won the sympathy and the respect of the masses on account of the killing of the Polish spy and the heroic death of Botwin. The bourgeoisie declares that the Communists exercise the terror. The Communist Party rejects the methods of the individual helpers of the bouregoisie but only the mass struggle of the workers and peasants can bring the freedom of the proletariat. The removal of provocateurs however, is not individual terror but self-defense of the working class against the traitors who deliver hundreds and thousands of revolutionaries to the bourgeoisie. Down with the provocateurs! Long live the the active fighters against the provocation! Long live Botwin, Knievsky, Rutkovsky and Gibner!

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FRENCH-ENGLISH DEBT PACT USED TO SWAY CAL

Washington Charges Plot to Reduce Sum

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Anglo-French debt funding agreement was looked upon here among government officials as another stumbling block placed in the path to adjustment of France's $4,000,000,000 debt to the United States.

It was agreed that the tentative London settlement probably will complicate the Franco-American negotiations scheduled to take place in Washington next month. It was emphasized anew that the United States has no official connection with the Anglo-French agreement and is not bound in any way to recognize it in arriving at a settlement with France.

Officials privately expressed the view that the Anglo-French agreement could be regarded more or less as an effort on the part of France to scale down her debt to the United States rather than to pay the $3,750,000,000 which she owes England.

The fact that the agreement provided for little more than the payment of interest by France to England over a period of 62 years was enuf, it was stated, to eliminate it from consideration as a basis for a Franco-American debt settlement.

Y. W. L. Soccer Team of Detroit and Cleveland to Match Up Sunday

By A. ZELEIT.

DETROIT, Mich., August 28.—The Young Workers Sport Alliance of Detroit are sending a soccer team to Cleveland Sunday, Aug. 30, to play the Young Workers soccer club. The Cleveland Y. W. soccer club is a strong team. Last Sunday they played in the final for the championship of their class, while the Detroit team is a newly organized team and only the match to be held between the two teams Sunday will show which is the stronger. This game should draw quite a crowd of Y. W. L. soccer fans. Owing to scarcity of grounds, the field will be decided upon this afternoon. For information as to the place inquire at 4309 Lorain avenue, Cleveland.

More Amalgamation.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The General Motors Corporation has acquired control of the Austin Motor Company, one of the most successful of the British motor concerns, according to reliable reports today.

FAKE STORY OF ARREST OF CHINESE IN MOSCOW IS EXPOSED BY ROSTA

(By Rosta News Agency).

PEKING, Aug. 28.—A report has appeared in today's issue of the organ of the Japanese legation here, the North China Standard, about the alleged arrest in Moscow of four members of the Chinese mission in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The representative of the Rosta News Agency has been authoritatively advised that the said report is a falsehood from beginning to end which is more extraordinary that it is published in the semi-official organ of the Japanese legation and with especial emphasis, the purose thereby pursued hardly being a worthy one.

Such attempts at breeding unfriendly feelings against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by spreading avowedly false information—the Rosta correspondent was told—will scarcely attain their object or make any the easier whosesoever position.

CITY FATHERS IN L. A. JAIL FOR CROOKERY

"Friends" of Labor Are Caught with the Goods

L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 28.—According to statements made some time ago by "labor leaders" of this city, the present administration "is the best Los Angeles ever had." It was elected by the method of punishing enemies and rewarding "friends." Now two of those "friends" are held in the county jail without bail, accused of bribery in connection with a pedestrian subway under the Second street tunnel. Councilmen Downs and Fitzpatrick will face the music before the grand jury tomorrow.

A trap was sprung on them at their offices in the city hall. One thousand dollars in marked money was found on each of the two councilmen. Each had asked for $5,000 for their vote from William Hodges, vice-president and general manager of the Tunnel Transportation company, Dist. Attorney Keyes supplied the money, or a part of it, and Mr. Hodges himself carried the two packages of bills to the pa(y)triotic city fathers.

Downs and Fitzpatrick have led the opposition to the subway tunned project in the council recently because they were interested in the welfare of the dear people. While this was going on, Jack L. Murphy (a confidential aid) talked things over with said William Hodges of the Tunnel Transportation company. Murphy is also in jail.

The last meeting of the old city council ended in a first class fist fight over some graft, during which the renegade "socialist," Ralph L. Criswell proved himself to be a better prize-fighter than a law-maker. And now this "model" city council of the labor fakers seems to be the greatest fake of all. The A. F. L. policy of rewarding "friends" and punishing enemies has again turned out to be a complete failure.

International Labor Defense to Hold a Picnic in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.—Sunday, Aug. 30th, a picnic will be held here under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, at 34th avenue south and West River road.

Take Selby Lake street car and get off across the bridge and walk south.

A fine program of sports, music and speaking has been arranged for this picnic. An exquisite table scarf, hand embroidered, will be raffled off, the value of which is $30.

Also arrangements have been made to take moving pictures at the picnic, which will be shown at a later date. The entire membership of the party should attend this picnic. Let us see you there.

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ILLINOIS JOBS GROW SCARCER IN LAST MONTH

Carbuilders and Steel Workers Hard Hit

Industrial employment is on the downgrade in Illinois. Reports to the Illinois department of labor from employers of 40 per cent of the factory workers show that for the fifth consecutive month, the number unemployed has icreased. The latest reduction in the factory payrolls has carried the level of employment in Illinois factories to the lowest point touched since early 1922. Employment is slightly below the level of a year ago, but about 15.5 per cent below the peak of 1923. The manufacturing establishments have about 115,000 fewer employees than they had two years ago.

"The labor market of the month has been generally dull", states the report.

"The urban orders in the unskilled market were small. Thruout the month, building labor has been in active demand."

"The ratio of applicants to jobs increased during the month, from 148 to 100 jobs to 153 per 100 jobs. The excess of job-seekers over work opportunities is less than was the case a year ago. In July, 1924, there were 171 applicants per 100 places open.

"In Rockford and Cicero, the reduction in working forces during the month was more than 10 per cent. Other cities in which the employment decline was substantial were Joliet and Moline, where between 7 and 7.5 per cent of the workers were laid off."

"The trend was generally downward in the stone, clay and glass products group of industries."

"The reports for the iron and steel firms were somewhat disappointing on account of the statements that have appeared in the trade journals of the improvement in the buying of steel. For the fourth consecutive month employment at the mills declined, the drop for the past thirty days being 3.2 per cent. There are now about 10 per cent fewer people ingaged in the production of iron and steel than was the case in March, the year."

"In practically all of the other inticularly severe in their layoffs, striking the names of 10 per cent of their employees from the payrolls during July, after removing a like number in June."

"In the agricultural implement industry in which employment has been high thruout the present year, there was a let-up in the extent of production during the month, when 6 per cent of the employees were laid off. The automobile manufacturers and the accessory firms likewise been reducing their forces, the reports show."

N. Y. Teachers May Get Pay Raise But the Top Boys Will Grab Most

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—(FP)—The up-hill, down-dale fight of New York city teachers for pay increases has reached another up-grade with the announcement by the board of education that $5,700,000 is included in the education budget for 1926 to permit wage raises for teachers. The board of estimate has power to grant or disallow the item. If granted, the extra money will probably be spent in $125 raises for elementary teachers, $150 for high school teachers, $200-$250 for principals and assistants, $2,000 for district superintendents, etc.; the higher the rank, the greater the pay increase.

The suggested increases are on a basis opposed by the Teachers Union. The union favors higher increases for lower grade teachers, claiming that their wages have been least increased in proportion to living costs.

Latvian Experts to Visit Moscow.

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—(Tass)—It is learned here that, with a view to promoting and developing economic relations with the U.S.S.R., the Latvian government decided to detail to Moscow a special commission of experts representing the ministries of finance and foreign affairs, as well as industrial, trade and agricultural organizations.

Rosta Now Known as "Tass."

The "Rosta" (Russian Telegraphic Agency) having gone thru a certain reorganization at Moscow involving the change of its name into that of Telegraphic Agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of which the abbreviated form is "Tass" (Telegraphic Agency of Soviet Union), it is by the latter name that this service will be called from the first of August, 1925, onwards.

Boiler Blast Kills Seven.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Aug. 28.—Seven men were killed today in a boiler explosion at Daytona, Marengo county, cotton ginning town, 20 miles Southeast of Demopolis, according to reports received here. The boiler was part of an engine used in a gin. The dead are: B. J. Hutchanon, owner of the gin, and six Negroes.

N. Y. Labor Federation Refuses to Come Out Against Mayor Hylan

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28—Efforts to attack the candidacy of Mayor John F. Hylan for re-election in New York City in a resolution at the convention of the State Federation of Labor was killed this afternoon by the resolutions' committee.

The committee substituted a resolution urging all labor men to take action at the polls against anyone not in sympathy with organized labor. No names were mentioned in the resolution.

New York Russian Branch of League Holds 1st Jubilee

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The Russian branch of the Y. W. L. No. 28 will hold their first Jubilee celebration October 3, at Bronx Lyceum, Third Ave. and 170th St.

All the Russian Red Youth of New York will be there to partake in a red Moscow Komsomol evening. Dancing will continue till daylight.

Keep this date open. Look for more details of this affair.

Virgin Islanders Protest Against U. S. Navy Rule

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Lucius J. M. Halmin, former judge of district court, Virgin Islands, is officially representing the people of these former Danish islands purchased eight years ago by the United States and is planning to present the islandrs' case to President Coolidge at Swampscott, Mass. Malmin says that the Virgin Islands residents want a civil government instead of the U. S. navy rule they have had for eight years. The islanders demand the immediate executive removal of the George Washington Williams, present judge of the district court.

One of the chief protests against Judge Williams is based on his arbitrary action in the case of Rothschild Francis, editor of The Emancipator, a native paper. Williams refused the editor a jury trial and sentenced Francis for contempt when the latter attacked Williams editorially for his policies and his denial of jury trial. Williams delegates his authority to his clerk whenever he does not care to hold court himself, Malmin charges, saying that the clerk "knows more law than my grip." "I also understand that he (Williams) has founded a quasi-corporation for commercial exploitation, using the judicial office of the judge and the power of the superintendent of the police for this exploitation," Malmin states.

Every president since the United States took the islands passed authority to the navy department, which was delighted and wished to "hang on to the islands as long as it can" because service there is paid double as foreign service. The islanders want annexation to Porto Rico, only 15 miles away, if civil government is not directly granted, Malmin declares. A navy appointee is governor under the present temporary rule, which has lasted eight years.

New Naval Accident.

ABOARD U. S. S. SEATTLE, Aug. 28. — Coxswain J. Rossmondo was killed and Seaman R. J. Carini seriously injured in an accident in the turret of the U. S. battleship Oklahoma, according to a report received on the flagship today.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

'B. & O. BILL' BEING LICKED IN NORTHWEST

Seattle and Frisco Demand Recall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 28.—Hope Lodge No. 79, Seattle, unanimously endorsed the recall in progress in the International Association of Machinists, following charges from all parts of the country that Wm. H. Johnstone and his associates won offices in the last union elections by fraud. In order to be effective, fifteen per cent of the lodges in the association, or about 150, must indorse the proposition.

George Mitchell, prominent member of Hope Lodge said that the recall can count on the support of a total of 258 indorsements. Reports from San Francisco say tht Lodge No. 68, with 1,500 members, the largest in the association, has gone on record for the recall. In Oakland, Lodge 248, the recall lost by only two votes.

Discover New Way to Measure Crops from Train with Crop-Meter

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28. — A device for mesuring the acreage of various agricultural crops for comparative reports and charts has been adapted to a railway train by statisticians of the United States department of agriculture. The instrument is in the nature of an automobile speedometer and when attached to the gear of the railwy car measures and records the number of feet of each kind of crop along the right of way. It was designed in 1923 for use on an automobile and was first used successfully in that capacity.

The instrument, besides having a regular mileage meter, such as that on an ordinary speedometer, has 12 special dials, one for each kind of crop, with a set of push buttons which throws them into gear when needed. For instance, when, during the train journey, a field of cotton is being passed the button indicating cotton is pressed and the number of feet of cotton along the road in that particular field is measured and recorded. If the next field is corn, the operator presses the corn button, and the number of feet in that crop are measured and recorded. If the next field should happen to be idle land, the idle-land button is pushed.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Comradely Sympathy

The editorial, business and mechanical departments of THE DAILY WORKER extend to Comrades William F. Dunne and Marguerite Dunne, most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement thru the sudden death of their young son, William F. Dunne, Jr.

"Little Billy," as he was affectionately called by his friends, was struck by an automobile while crossing the street near his home, at 3552 W. Harrison Street, on Thursday evening. He was thrown to the street and run over by another car which was speeding in the same direction. Death was instantaneous.

William F. Dunne, Jr., was seven years old. He was a bright and promisimg boy and already had begun to show an interest in the workingclass movement. Their thousands of friends thruout the labor movement will sympathize with the parents in their loss.

The Fight Against Berryism

The series of articles that have appeared in the DAILY WORK exposing the record of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, indicate the tremendous task that confronts the rank and file of the trade unions, the task of ridding the labor movement of Berryism, which means official scabbery, treachery and class collaboration.

If there was only one Berry in the labor movement, the job of getting rid of him would be quite simple. But unfortunately he is only one of a type and by no menas as dangerous as others of the same cult. Berry is more vulnerable because his methods are more crude than those employed by his prototypes, who have substituted co-operation with the exploiters for the theory and practice of the class struggle.

Recent events indicate a new insurgency in the ranks of organized labor. This is manifesting itself as much in the form of a struggle against the reactionary leaders as against the bosses. The two fights cannot very well be separated. The reactionary leaders are the business managers of the bosses. That they are paid by the unions only makes matters worse.

The DAILY WORKER urges the members of the trade unions to organize within the unions, a progressive bloc, with a program that responds to the interests of the rank and file and under a leadership capable of giving intelligent direction to the struggle. Only an organized fight has any chance of winning. The struggle against the reactionary leadership must not consist merely of a struggle for offices, tho the responsibility of holding office must not be shunned by the revolutionary elemtns. But securing offices without having previously secured the confidence of the dominating majority of the membership is hazardous strategy.

One of the primary objects of this fight must be to sharpen the natural antagonisms between the workers and the employers and to give this developing class consciousness intelligent direction.

The DAILY WORKER endorses the Trade Union Educational League, as the leader of the progressive elements in the trade unions. The pressmen in their struggle against Berryism would do well to give the T. U. E. L. program their most careful consideration. Without such a program their fight against Berryism will be lacking policy and co-ordination.

What Is Happening in the Riff?

News of developments in the war of independence waged against the French imperialists by the Riffian tribesmen, under the leadership of Abd-El-Krim, is rather scare these days. This should not be taken as proof that the war is over, that the Ruffians have been defeated or that the French have decided to call off their dogs.

The DAILY WORKER is not in the habit of manufacturing news in its editorial rooms as is so often done by capitalist papers that feed their readers on the kind of offal they are accustomed to devour and for which they have developed a taste. Tho we sympathize with the Riffians, we do not win victories for them at 1113 West Washington street, much tho we would like to do so. Unfortu- ately our guns don't shoot that far.

One of our readers, whose zeal overcame his judgment charged us with letting the Rifiians down because we had not routed Marshal Petain and annihilated his army. "Has the Riffian war ended?" he belligerently inquired. It has not, but as we are not in the fiction business, we prefer to wait for the facts, rather than retail imaginary victories which would not stay very long on the mental stomachs of our readers. Neither would they make things easier for Abd-El-Krim.

There is every reason to believe that the Riffians will succeed in defeating the French imperialists. They have already reduced the Spanish army to a demoralized horde. The French have trouble in Syria besides having their hands full with debt questions and other embarrassments. Tho Britain does not like to see the prestige of imperialism go down in Africa, her quarrel with France is so bitter at she secretly hopes to see Abd-El-Krim victorious tho the French feat may inspire her own subject peoples in the East to revolt. is is only one example of how imperialism is helping to dig its n grave.

The war in Morrocco is still on. It is not easy to crush a ple struggling to be free. The days of imperialism are coming an end. The almost universal revolt of the oppressed races inst it, is one sign of its approaching doom.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription the DAILY WORKER.

IZVESTIA BARES FRAUD OF 'OPEN DOOR' IN CHINA

Soviet Daily Exposes U. S. Policy

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—(Tass)—Commenting on the latest reports about a would-be understanding reached between Britain and the United States in regard to an accorded policy in China, the Izvestia, in an editorial, emphatically expressed the view that no agreement could settle the radical dissension fatally existing between the British and American policies in China. This, the Moscow paper remarks, is likewise confirmed by comments appearing on this subject in the foreign press.

Interests Collide.

Indeed, while America holds that the national movement in China can be suppressed by military force and that the only way to pacify China is to insure her national independence, the English press, on the contrary, asserts that the actual movement in China is merely a repetition of the Boxer revolt and must be suppressed by force of arms.

These widely different estimates are naturally reflected in the difference of the attitude respectively taken up by the two countries towards China. Ever since the end of the 19th century, the main principle of the United States' Chinese policy was the so-called open door policy, a policy which, owing to her huge economic and financial power,t could not fail to give America every possibility of economic penetration of China. On the other hand, England's treaty ports and other privileges in China are primarily the means of defense against American competition.

Open Door Policy Hits England.

True, the author goes on to say, Japan has since more recent times been America's chief enemy, and it was against Japan that was directed the entire system of the Washington treaties. But today the line of America's Chinese policy must inevitably collide the political lines of other powers in China—more particularly that of England, against whom the main spear of the open door policy is directed.

Not otherwise than in this light, the Moscow leading organ observes in conclusion, can a true estimate be made of the seriousness and durability of the alleged understanding, as mentioned above.

Southern Harbin Reports Increase in Bean Crop

HARBIN, (By Mail.)— From the crop returns received by the commercial department of the Chinese Eastern Railway it appears that, with the exception of certain districts of the Southern (Harbin-Changchun) section of the line and the lower Sungari region, there is a considerable increase of acreage as against last year's, particulrly in the Andy-Tsitsikar district. As regards the Eastern (Harbin-Pogranitchnaya) section, the large sown area is partly due to the growth of population because of immigration.

Rowboat Party Drowns.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Four in a party of five in a rowboat were drowned this afternoon off Sunset Point in Lake Ontario when their craft capsized in a sudden squall.

The victims are: Anna Moss, 19, Anna Cohen, 18; Martin Lebowitz, 20, and his brother, Theodore, 17, all of Rochester.

The fifth occupant of the boat, Walter Meltzer, 16, of Brooklyn, saved himself by swimming to shore.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

RUSSIAN METAL WORKERS DECLARE THEIR SOLIDARITY WITH STRUGGLE OF THE BELGIAN METAL WORKERS

MOSCOW (By Mail).—On the occasion of the Belgian metal workers' strike, the Central Committee of the Russian Metal Workers' Union has sent the following telegram to the Knights of Labor in Brussels:

"The struggle of the Belgian metal workers proves that they are not prepared to accept a worsening of their conditions of labor without putting up an energetic fight. The offensive of the Belgian metal magnates is a part of the attack of international capital which is proceeding on the Belgian section of the front. The Russian metal workers declare their solidarity with their Belgian comrades, and as a sign of this feeling, they send 5,000 rubles for the fighting Belgian metal workers. Comrades, fight bravely, do everything to prevent any attempt at strikebreaking! Band together for a common destruction of the capitalist offensive! Long live the Belgian metal workers! Long live the united front of the international proletariat!

The Central Committee of the Russian Metal Workers' Union.

Statement by Group of Georgian Workers Who Endorse Soviet Program

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—(Tass)—The Soviet press welcomes the publication in Paris by a group of Georgian workers—formerly members of the menshevik party—of a declaration, in which they call on all their former party and fellow exiles to leave the menshevist party and endorse the Soviet platform.

The appeal points out that Georgian menshevism, which had, as far back as 1917, deviated from the revolutionary path, is ever more drifting away from the true principles of the labor movement, and while it is practically getting closer and closer to the position of enemies of the working class it stands at the back of the most disgraceful anti-proletarian actions. On the other hand, the authors of the declaration go on to say, while the ex-Georgian government and former menshevist leaders encouraged the illusions of the Georgian people regarding prospective assistance from Europe, they only instigated Georgia to oppose the workers of the Soviet Republics, which actually and effectively are the only force on which Georgia can rely for her economic and cultural rejuvenation.

"At a time when our enemies are organizing a united reactionary block against the toilers," the appeal runs in conclusion, "it is the duty of every worker to rally to the united world labor front."

The above declaration appeared over the signatures of influential ex-members of the central committee of the Georgian menshevist party. Another analogous statement has also been published by a large group of nonpartisan emigrant Georgian workers.

Payless Vacation at Amoskeag.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The annual forced 10 days' vacation without pay has come for employes of the world's largest cotton mills, Amoskeag Mfg. Co., and also for its woolen and worsted workers. The compulsory holiday lasts over Labor Day.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORP. EMPLOYS COOLIES AS AID TO CUT WAGES

MONTREAL, Aug. 28—The British Empire Steel Corp. is returning to China the coolies that have manned its coal boats since the war. The system proved a costly experiment. Many Chinese outwitted the guards employed to keep them on the ships and the company had to pay heavy fines as well as head taxes.

But the company, assited by the depression, appears to have achieved its purpose. Wage rates have been smashed until Canadian sailors on the Atlantic coast are once more preferrable to coolies. So for services rendered during the war, the Canadian sailor is coming into his own again — long hours and a meager wage.

Appeal to the Building Workers

MOSCOW, July 25—(By Mail)—The secretariat of the International Committees for Propaganda and Action of the revolutionary building workers, has directed the folowing appeal to the building workers of all countries:

"Altho the building workers of Germany suffered side by side with the other workers of Germany a series of defeats during the difficult times of the inflation period when money became almost valueless and the cost of living rose every day, and the workers entered an open struggle with capitalism for power, yet they found strength and energy enuf, despite the powerful employers' federation, despite the reformist leaders who did everything to divert the struggle of the workers against capitalism, to retain the eight hour day and to achieve a number of improvements in their situation. In the struggles of 1924 which were almost all fought out under the leadership of the revolutionary building workers, the building workers prevented the employers from crushing the workers and destroying their oganizations.

"This year, the German building workers have commenced in various districts offensive strikes. In the main, however, the strikes were defensive ones against the employers' federations who still try to exploit the weakness of the workers' organizations. At the present time, building workers are striking in Berlin, Saxony and in other parts of Germany.

The number of workers involved is already 130,000. The whole of Central Germany is threatened by a lock-out. The lockout can easily be extended further, from one place to the other and demand great sacrifices from the building workers' organizations. We call all branches to a united struggle and for mutual support. We appeal also to the brother organizations of other countries to give their German comrades an energetic moral and material support. The building workers of all cuontries and particularly in Europe must remember that a defeat for the German building workers means a precedent for an economic pressure by the capitalists of all other countries. Immediate assistance for the German building workers means also self-help. Long live the international solidarity of the workers! Long live the united struggle of the working class!

"POL-ROS" WILL IMPROVE THE TRADE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND NOW

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 28.—A Polish-Russian syndicate for trade between the two countries has been organized under the name of "Pol-ros," The syndicate will be free from restrictions imposed upon ordinary traders and will of course, greatly facilitate trade relations between the two countries. It will have a capital of 1,000,000 Soviet rubles, one-half of which will be held by each of the companies.

BRITISH EFFORT TO BAR NEARING FALLS THROUGH

Baldwin Reluctant to Admit Labor Writer

While the Federated Press was preparing formal protest because of the refusal to grant its special correspondent, Scott Nearing, a visa to enter England, the British government finally yielded and stamped the passports. Evidently it was unwilling to raise the issue of a boycott against labor correspondents.

Nearing applied over a month ago to the British consul in New York for the usual visa that allows foreigners to enter England. It was refused and he was told the matter would have to be referred to headquarters in London. No reasons were given and the consul was careful not to commit himself. When Nearing presented his Federated Press credentials together with specific instructions from the managing editor to report the British Trades Union congress which opens Sept. 7, he was told nothing could be done about it. After several weeks' delay he paid the consul $8 to cover a hurry-up cable to London, again without result.

London Seeks Delay.

It became evident that the British government, which was then in the midst of desperate attempts to head off a general strike on behalf of the coal miners, did not want representatives of an established American labor news service in the country. It probably reasoned that several months' delay on the visa question would permit the labor crisis to pass and the Trades Union congress to adjourn before Nearing made too much of a fuss.

Instead, the efforts to obtain the visa became more vigorous. The consulate in New York shrugged its shoulders approvingly when Mrs. Nearing, who had also applied for a visa, definitely suggested that headquarters in London were stalling.

Nearing to Tour Europe.

Steps to formulate a protest were then initiated, emphasizing the apparent class discrimination by the British Conservative government, which admits capitalist foreign correspondents by the hundreds, yet balks at a single American labor writer.

At last favorable word came from London. It had taken a month to transact a passport formality that usually takes two minutes. Nearing will report the British Trades Union congress and will then proceed to other European countries, writing about labor developments for the Federated Press.

Scab Ship Goes Aground.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 28—Groping her way thru a heavy blanket of fog, the round-the-world Dollar liner President Garfield ran hard and fast on the sandy bottom of Harpoon Shoals off the treacherous Pollock Rips today.

The seventy passengers aboard, including President Robert Dollar, were assured that the steamship was in no danger.

The revenue cutter Acushnet, cruising off the lower end of Cape Cod, came upon the President Garfield and made plans to float the liner at high tide.

SOVIET RUSSIA SURE OF LARGE CROP THIS YEAR AND NEXT, SAYS FRUMKIN

MOSCOW, Russia, Aug 28.—Comrade M. Frumkin, assistant commissar of foreign affairs is elated over the increases made in farm production in Soviet Russia. In a recent statement he reports that excellent crops that are now being harvested in Soviet Russia will bring the value of exports available next year at $500,000,000. Raw material available this year will amount to $250,000,000.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

u sing the word "cop." He thot it was a vulgarism. The fact is that our reader is simply ignorant and knows nothing about the evolution of language. The slang of today finds its way into the dictionaries of tomorrow. It is not strange that the person who objected to our comment on the remains of the czar had no hesitation in discharging his dung at the head of a proletarian writer. His protest was couched in very abusive language.

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THE aim of the DAILY WORKER is not to reach "the people with intelligence enough to gain the ends of the movement," as our critic believes it should be. We want to reach the masses and we are confident that when we succeed the professional saviors from the so-called intellectual sects, will learn that the masses have the intelligence as well as the power to gain their ends, the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery. A few gems from the letter of our critic may be of interest.

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HERE is one: "The overthrow of capitalism has already been delayed a hundred years because the emotionally based people hvae been in control of the movement." Another one: "When I hear the expression: 'I believe in the principles of radicalism, and would like to help, but simply can't stand for the type of radicals I know' I hardly know what to answer." Quite true. A man who knows so little about the motive forces of history that he believes social systems hang on because of the mental twists of those in opposition to them, is quite incapable of coming in out of the rain, not to speak of squelching an insane observation such as the one quoted above.

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THE Czecho-Slovakian government which is presided over by the social democrat, Masaryk, fears that the influence of Rovnost Ludu, the official organ of the Slovakian section of the Workers (Communist) Party is detrimental to the peace of mind of the Slovakian workers. This or some similar reason, no doubt prompted the government to ban Rovnost Ludu from Slovakia. The International Press Correspondence is also on the verboten list.

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LEADERS of the Communist Slovaks in the United States attribute the ban on the Rovnost Ludu to a recent visit of a Czecho-Slovakian minister to this country. His object was to sing the praises of the homeland under the present regime, to the Czechs and Slovenes in the United States. The Communist Slovaks showed up at his meetings and made life so miserable for him with questions that his tour was a failure. He revenged himself by banning the Communist organ. Communism was a spectre in Europe in 1848. Today it stands on the threshold of realization. The Czecho-Slovakian government will not succeed in keeping out Communist propaganda by building a cordon sanitaire around Slovakia.

Noted Personalities in World of Science Aid Art in Russia

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)— A number of noted personalities in the world of science and arts are at present reported as having arrived or having for some time already been staying at Moscow.

Among them are Professor Bashfort Dean, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, of New York, with his assistant, Dr. Gallatin, who have come to arrange an exchange of mediaevel arms kept in the New York Museum against duplicata to be found in Russian museums. There is also Prof. Doughan, director of the International Educational Institute of New York, on a visit to the U. S. S. R. in order to arrange for an exchange of professors, teachers and students between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A., as well as to get more closely acquainted with the situation of high and middle education in the Soviet Union. Another arrival yet is Dr. C. Brinton, a well-known American art critic, who wishes to see the present position of art, painting in particular, in the U. S. S. R. Dr. Robinson, of the Columbia University, N. Y., is studying the history of land relations and the land question in the U. S. S. R.

Besides the above-mentioned and other scientists and men conversant in arts and museums, there is Dr. Winkler, professor of art history at Koenigsberg, Germany, who is studying the history of ancient Russian art; Dr. Witkowsky, professor of medicine at Leipzig, studying the cultural life of the Soviet Republics; Mr. Haezel, a specialist in artistic porcelain works; specialists in question of oriental arts, such as Dr. Popp and Dr. Oukermann; and a number of others.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

STRIKERS SHOW DISGUST WITH N. S. U. SCABS

Worker Betrayers Fire on Irate Seamen

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Irate marine workers who are participating in the empire-wide strike of seamen against the British shipping combines gathered before the branch offices of the National Seamen's Union in Stepney today to show their indignation towards the scabbing tactics being followed by the heads of that organization in the present crisis.

Bad Record.

The N. S. U., the chief of which is the notorious labor betrayer and reactionary, Havelock Wilson, has refused to take part in the seamen's revolt against intolerable marine conditions, and under the false leadership of its officers has played the part of strikebreaker.

The officials in the hall, frightened by the demonstration below, fired five frantic shots into the crowd, one being wounded. Feeling is running high against Havelock Wilson and his N. S. U., and it is hoped that the present crisis will once and for all rid the British labor movement of an organization whose traditions have been those of incessant class-collaboration.

Austro-Soviet Trade Grows Despite Foreign Powers Blockade Talk

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—(Tass)—The Moscow papers report, from reliable sources that attempts by foreign powers to involve Austrian industrial circles in an economic and financial blockade against the Union of Soviet Republics have so far failed. Austro-Soviet export and import trade is steadily growing, and even quite recently important deals have been contracted with Austrian business men on a from 9 to 12 months' credit basis, while the Vienna banks, too, have of late been showing an increasing interest for business with the U. S. S. R. and offering various credit operations on favorable terms.

Russia Supplies Coal, Oil, Wheat.

It is further learned, for instance, that the Soviet Trade Mission at Vienna has been negotiating with the Vienna municipal administration with regard to supplying the municipal organs and institutions with all the coal they need—which would mean about one million tons of Donetz (Russian) coal yearly and that, accordingly, samples of Russian anthracite coal have been dispatched to Austria. On the other hand, there is growing demand from Austria for Soviet wheat and rye. Then, there is the Soviet oil, which covers nearly the entire requirements of the more important oil refining works of Austria and Hungary. Negotiations with regard to the sale of certain species of Caucasian wood are continuing. There is much interest, too, in the export to Austria of Soviet agricultural produce, such as eggs and others, Vienna being also a central market for the disposal of Russian medicinal herbs.

Thus reviewing the present stage of Austro-Soviet business intercourse, the Moscow papers note that due attention is likewise being given to the matter by the other party, namely Austrian official and business circles concerned.

Buffalo Express Wrecked.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 28.—Three persons were injured, one of whom is not expected to recover, when the Buffalo express of the Pennsylvania lines was wrecked at Braeburn, Pa., twenty miles north of here.

Danes Charge Latvia Lays Mines.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 28.—The Danish naval authorities claim to have information that the Latvian government has laid a mine field between Libau and Stein Ort along the coast of Courland on the Baltic sea.

AVENTINE OPPOSITION WITHDRAWS FURTHER FROM FIGHT ON FASCISM

ROME, Aug. 28.—Wholesale resignations of the deputies of the Aventine opposition are threatened if the Italian parliament accepts the resignation of Signor Orlando, offered after the recent Naples municipal elections and a reported attack upon Orlando.

Members of those opposition parties headed by Giolitti, Salandra and Orlando are all reported prepared to resign en masse if Orlando's resignation is accepted.

ZIONIST HEAD RESIGNS AS VIENNA CONGRESS SHOWS ITS DISAPPROVAL

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann announced this afternoon that he would refuse to continue as head of the Zionist organization, because 100 delegates to the Zionist congress here abstained from voting when a vote of confidence was taken on his administration

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER
SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1925 299

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

The Report of the Party's Executive

Alexander Bittelman reported to the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the Central Executive Committee as follows:

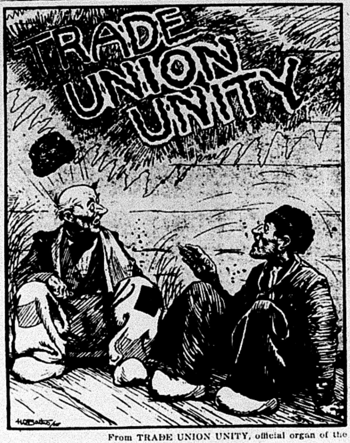
PERMIT me to preface my report with a few remarks as to how the report of the Central Executive Committee should be approached and how it should be considered. We have heard a good deal during recent months about Marxism and Marxian methods and I think that the convention here should approach the report of the Central Executive Committee from the point of view of Marxians and not in the manner in which the C. E. C. has been dealt with so far by some comrades in our party. What I mean by this is that the final result of the sum total of activities of our committee should be judged and analyzed on the basis not only of the policies of the committee but also on the conditions, of the objective conditions in which the party had to carry on its work. It is very important before we proceed any further to keep clearly in mind the following facts: That the objective conditions in the United States during the last 20 months were extremely unfavorable for the quick growth of our party. It is sufficient for me to mention only a few of the more important facts. One of the most outstanding is the fact that American capitalism succeeded in stabilizing itself to a certain extent, to liquidate, truly, at the expense of the masses, but to liquidate the very severe agrarian crisis and also to stabilize partially the industrial situation. This, comrades, is the basic fact. During the 20 months in which the present C. E. C. was in office, there were no severe crises, no severe disturbances and no big mass struggles of the American working class. It is this background that must be kept in mind continually when we analyze our activities during these 20 months.

A SECOND fact, of secondary importance, is the depressed mood of the American workers. Now this is a factor which nobody can overlook and surely not a Communist Party. Communist policies, or in the formulation of Communist policies, the mood of the working masses, their readiness to fight and struggle is a basic factor and when you realize and when you understand, comrades, that during these 20 months the general characteristic of the mood of the American masses was one of depression, was one of unwillingness and unreadiness to offer real resistance to the attacks of the capitalists, you will understand that this second factor considerably influenced the progress, the development of our own activities. The third factor, is the sweep and then the going down of the LaFollette movement. In my report I will go into detail and will analyze what this movement meant as far as our party was concerned. But it is without doubt that this sweep of LaFollette movement and its comparative defeat in the presidential elections, seriously hampered the progress also of the Communist movement of the country. Then the very severe attacks and persecutions against our party and our comrades in other labor organizations.

These four outstanding objective facts in the situation created an extremely unfavorable condition for the development and quick growth of the party. Having this in mind and if you add to this a continual internal fight that lasted nearly 20 months, you will understand with what conditions and difficulties our party and central executive committee had to contend with during these 20 months.

FOR the purpose of my report, comrades, I am going to divide my report into a number of sections. I will divide the period of these 20 months into several sub-periods. The division is not going to be arbitrary because it so happens that during these 20 months we have been passing thru four quite distinct periods. The first period. It lasted from about January, 1924 to May, 1924. That was the period when our party was laying the basis and preparing itself for the June 17, convention, for the St. Paul convention. Now that was the main strategy of our party during those months between January and May, 1924? The main strategy was to bring about a united front of labor and the poor farmers in the presidential elections of 1924. The main objective that our party pursued during that period was to bring about if possible the formation of farmer-labor unity. If impossbile, at least united political action in the presidential campaign, to unite as large a number of workers and poor farmers as could be organized on a certain program or partial demands. This was our basic strategy and undoubtedly, correct strategy in every respect. The second question is how successful wero we in that strategy and what means did we employ to achieve our objective. This main objective of our party was defeated.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL



From TRADE UNION UNITY, official organ of the Left Wing of the British labor movement.

OUR party did not succeed in bringing about such a united front in the presidential elections. We failed inspite of the fact that we were successful in bringing about quite a well attended convention in St. Paul.

It is very important for us to understand why our party failed in realizing this objective. Last night in our debate on the labor party controversy the question of our northwest orientation was brought in. This is also an important fact in the discussion of our report. When the present Central Executive Committee came into office, what did it find? It found that the labor party policy of our party was undergoing a certain crisis, a crisis which resulted primarily because of our break of the split which occurred on July 3, because of the failure of the Federated farmer labor party and because of the growing power and influence in those months of the LaFollette movement. When the present Central Executive Committee got into office it realized that it is dealing with a very difficult situation. We found ourselves isolated to a very large extent in the industrial centers of the country. We found that in practically none of the important industrial sections of the country was there in existence a farmer labor movement of any importance at all for us to ally ourselves with and to continue our strategy for a farmer labor party. The only places in the country where there were any organized groups of any substance at all that our party could ally itself with and continue its policy for the farmer labor party were to be found in the agrarian northwest and comrades, it is not the present Central Executive Committee that switched itself to the northwestern orientation. The present Central Executive Committee, beginning with January first, found this switch already made by the previous Central Executive Committee. It found in other words, two factors—one of objective nature and the other one was a policy that was pursued and laid out by the previous Central Executive Committee. The objective factor was that there was no mass movement in the industrial centers for a farmer labor party. There was no basis for political strategy along the lines of a farmer labor movement in the industrial center, but there was some basis for it in the agrarian north west.

THE second factor was the policy pursued by the previous Central Executive Committee, the policy of orientating itself on the agrarian northwest. The present Central Executive Committee in pursuit of the main objective of the party which was to bring about a united front in the presidential elections was compelled to refuse to continue along these lines which resulted in the June 17 convention in St. Paul.

Now comrades, it is very important for the party to know that during the months of January to May, 1924, when our party was preparing and building the June 17 convention, there were very serious difficulties of opinion within the Central Executive Committee on the methods and tactics to be pusued in preparing the June 17 convention.

Those of you who think that the Central Executive Committee in those months was united on this question will be greatly surprised to learn that the meetings of the C. E. C. in those months were far from being peaceful on the question of how shall we prepare for this convention. The basic tactical principle that the majority of the Central Executive Committee was insisting upon during those months was that we do not repeat again the mistake of July 3; that we do not go to the St. Paul convention with the same tactics that we brought with us in the convention of July 3; that we take all necessary measures to prevent splits on issues and bases as compelled them in July 3.

THE first question as I remember, a question of importance, that arose in connection with the June 17 convention, was its date. There was very serious disagreement because our party, the Workers Party, and our allies of the farmer labor parties in the northwest, particularly the leaders of the Minnesota farmer labor party. Differences of opinion on policy and tactics and objective. And at one period in the development of our work, the question arose as to postponing the convention until after the July 4 convention of the C. P. P. A. Our opponents, the so-called progressives in the farmer labor movement, were very much determined to make this convention postponed and the question was, can our party compromise on this point? So our party made efforts to come to an agreement with these so-called progressives. Another question that created in the Central Executive Committee very heated and serious debate was under what conditions our party would demand the immediate formation of a farmer labor party. And again we saw in the Central Executive Committee two main tendencies. One was that the main task of the Workers Party in the labor party policy is to create a farmer labor party and to seize leadership, irrespective of whether the party created is a mass party with mass support or is only our own party and a little group of sympathising organisations. The other tendency in it was that in our labor party policy our main objective is to get a mass party. And there is no use to be impatient about it. A labor party which does not bring us into contact with large masses, does not really satisfy our main objective in the policy. It is true and it must be said now, that while we were fighting in the Central Executive Committee between Januray and May, 1924, on these questions, some comrades of the minority one or two, Comrade Ruthenberg, one of them were at times taking the position of the majority, agreeing with them on the tactics to be pursued in connection with the convention. But this, comrades, is not an important thing, or at least not the most important. The most important thing is that during these months the struggle between the majority and minority was along this central line, i. e. what kind of labor party we are going to fight for. This was the main substance of every political discus-

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Follettism, against Hilliquitism, to go into the organization and make the struggle there. That was a correct policy. That's the policy the C. I. decided was the correct policy but what did the majority do. They issued a manifesto and a resolution which our comrades were to introduce in the trade unions which said "boycott the CPPA convention." Boycott the CPPA convention! Comrades, that was deleonism coming to life in the W. P. Boycott a mass movement of workers. Boycott a movement that is a step forward to progressive struggles against capitalism. Boycott a movement of the workers, which typified the development of the American working class since the end of the war, the development toward a fight as a class in their own interests. That was the acme of sectarianism and that was the policy which was offered in place of going to the CPPA convention. The policy offered in CEC resolutions, as a substitute, was that we should ask the workers in the trade unions to fight in a united front struggle with the Workers Party! To join in a united front struggle with the Workers Party! What was that. An application of the united front tactic of the C. I.? No, no, comrades, that was making the tactic of the united front a sectarian principle. Making it a principle to propagate in place of making it a tactic for action of the masses. If we urge the workers to go into a united front with us, we must say "united front against wage cuts, united front against child labor, united front against La Folletteism, the use of injunctions, united front on concrete issues and not a sectarian united front with the Workers Party."

That, comrades, was the policy in Bittelman's article, and the thesis of the majority which was offered next year, opposing in principle organizations between the Workers Party and the masses of workers.

And now, comrades, we turn to the next development of that policy. I thought we would have this discussion in relation to the discussion of women's work, but since Comrade Bittelman has raised the issue, I must answer.

WE had motions in the C. E. C. in regard to work among women. Comrade Bittelman tries to tell you that the issue was whether we should carry on work among women in the factories. Comrade Bittelman, here are the extracts from the minutes of the C. E. C. which you yourself had made. I challenge you to show anything in your motion which shows work among women in the factories and yours which says work among housewives. That was never the issue. What was the issuo? Not that, comrades, but we had in New York the United Council of Working Class Women. It was an organization of a united front character; first, delegates from existing organizations, and, second, it had, in addition, individual membership—and the question was, what we were to do with this organization. Your proposal, Com. Bittelman, as it is here, is that the United Council of Working Class Women shall become the Women's Department of the Workers Party. In other words, you wanted to liquidate a non-party organization and take a few of its members and make it the Women's Section of the Workers Party. In answer to that, our proposal was that we shall continue, that we shall build the U. C. W. W. and try to develop it into a mass organization. And, comrades, the minutes went to the C. I., and here we have some letters from the C. I. on a question of party policy, which the C. E. C. has refused to publish for the benefit and education of our membership, has refused to give you the benefit of this advice. (Applause; "Shame! Shame!") And why did they refuse? Listen to this (quotation from C. I. letter):

> **The Secretariat of the E. C. C. I. has carefully examined, together with the Women's Secretariat of the Comintern, the Bittelman and Ruthenberg resolutions and has adopted a definite attitude towards them. Both organs have come to the unanimous conclusion that the Bittelman resolution adopted by you, altho the voting resulted in a tie, is in several decisive points contrary to the decisions and directions of the Comintern. The rejected Ruthenberg resolution represents, on the contrary, and precisely in the points in which it differs from the other resolution, the viewpoint formulated clearly and unmistakably in the resolutions and theses of the Third International Conference of Communist Women in Moscow, which were endorsed by the Executive of the Comintern.**

AND then, comrados, what next? Well, our majority has had the habit in the past, when it makes political mistakes, of accusing the Executive Secretary of having falsified the minutes of the proceedings, and in this case they proceeded to say the minutes had not correctly explained their position and their viewpoint, and they sent a letter to Moscow—two letters, in fact, one on Feb. 11 and the other on March 14—in which they explain their position to the Women's Secretariat and the Executive Committee, and here I have the answer of the Executive Committee to their explanation dated May 5, 1925. They say on the question of women's sections, it was not the issue between us. The matter is cleared up, but on the main issue, which was the issue between Comrade Bittelman and myself, between the majority and the minority, they continued to say the following: "This settles that question, but the main question of which the International Women's Secretariat differed from the majority of the C. E. C. was the question of the role of the United Working Women's Council and the party's relation with the same." In other words, after their explanation, they get an answer which says they were just as wrong as before that explanation.

WE declared that our party suffered in the last year from a leadership which, because of its incorrect policies, could not mobilize the party nor could it bring the masses of workers under the leadership of the party to any great extent. We say that our membership, which was 16,000 when the present minority was in the majority of the C. E. C. and grew to 17,000 during the first six months of 1924, was again reduced to 16,000 during the first six months of 1925, so that we stand exactly today where we were a year and a half ago, and we say that a C. E. C. which comes to the party with a year and a half of struggle, of work, of expenditure of our forces in the work of our party, and cannot show progress in building the party, does not deserve leadership. (Applause.)

We say, comrades, that the C. E. C. has chosen to follow the same course to unite itself in the party with the same elements which were the basis of its support in the past and which will again influence it in the wrong direction. We say the majority group in this convention made that choice when it chose to use its power to override the minority in the fact that it took from it the positions of leadership in the party work which it won by vote of the majority in the districts of New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland. Our group sees in that policy of the majority of the C. E. C. a policy of persecution. It made its protest, it made its fight against it. It came back into the convention and said, we will not split this party. It is our party and we will stay in it and fight in it until it is a party which will continue a correct line of Communist policy. (Applause.)

WE say that we will not split this party. No, but we will continue to fight against the policies which were adopted in the past year. We will continue to fight against misapplications of policies which may be correctly worded and resolutions which may be correctly stated but which the C. E. C. majority will not apply in practice so as to gain results for our party. We say present conditions show Comrade Bittelman, that you have chosen to make the continued basis of your support the right wing elements of our party, the Finnish Federation and the Loreist group in the Jewish Federation, in the German Federation and elsewhere, we say to you that you have not any substantial support in this party beside these groups. We say a majority based upon that support cannot lead this party and formulate correct policies for the building of this party. You have chosen to follow a line of extermination and elimination. We say while you have chosen, we made the offer otherwise, we desired something otherwise, we desired that you break with these elements and join us as the leadership of the party based upon the Communist elements of this party and having the support of these Communist elements.

YOU have chosen the other road, and as you chose to be the representative of the right wing of this party, base yourself on that right wing, we have no other recourse than to say that you are the right wing of the party and that we must fight against you. (Applause. Cheers.)

We say that this condition is not the best solution and might have been alleviated yet but you made the decision. You give us no other solution, and therefore there is no other road open for this minority to carry on a militant struggle against those elements which are not yet Communistically developed and which will give you the wrong policy and force us to continue to fight against it, and that we will do. (Tremendous cheers and applause.)

Cowderly Tells How to Keep from Growing Old

By P. B. COWDERY.

The comrades everywhere want to know about touring the country in an auto. The sign, "Frisco to Chicago—Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER," inspires numerous questions, and everyone, even strangers incidentally attracted, are invariably friendly and interested. When we handed out sample copies of the DAILY WORKER they have always said, "Good, we are with you."

"We" are the comrades from San Francisco, Oakland, California, who have already reported in the DAILY WORKER our meetings in Sacramento and Salt Lake City, also Fallon, Nevada. At all of these places we were treated royally. In Denver we held a street mass meeting Aug. 16, with 500 attending and 78 copies of the DAILY WORKER sold, and another good meeting in the Labor Lyceum Aug. 17.

Stoppage of the oil line in our engine on the nineteen-mile climb out of Salt Lake City ruined our engine. Temporary repairs enabled us to reach Denver. Here comrades overhauled the engine completely, thus ending our engine trouble. This unavoidable delay put us a day behind our schedule and made it necessary for Comrade Dolsen to proceed by train to Kansas City and St. Louis, where he held meetings on the dates advertised.

Fall into a Mudhole.

As to road conditions, the highways are still far from being boulevards, yet each year sees a tremendous lot of new construction. This year serious washouts have occurred in Nevada and Wyoming. Detours are numerous due to construction work. Rain on detours and new grades necessitates frequent use of a towline. In Wyoming we went into the ditch. We merely attached our towline and the first machine passing pulled us out. In western Kansas a thunder storm struck us at 6 p. m. We were on a new grade. The storm so blinded Comrade Dobkin, who was driving, that he failed to avoid a bad mudhole. We camped right there until 8 a. m. During the evening several machines tried to pull us out but could not get traction. After the coming of daylight and a partial drying of the road a big machine with chains easily pulled us out. Fortunately our tin Lizzie was equipped for bunking and the three of us got a good night's rest which we badly needed. To make meeting dates required that we drive night and day. This fourteen-hour delay compelled us to miss our Pittsburgh date. We found that the storm was local and only extended about five miles and we had landed in the only hole that could have delayed us. Our schedule of ten meetings in twelve days between Frisco and Chicago, had we experienced no delay, was found to be possible except the lap between Pittsburgh, Kansas, and St. Louis, Mo. Here we were compelled to travel two nights and one day. Missouri roads are still in very bad condition, especially for night driving, being poorly marked, often narrow and rough and full of sharp turns without warning signs. But rapid progress is being made in road building, even in Missouri. Except for occasional delays motoring on the main highways is very practicable and enjoyable.

They Drive Auto—Convention Drives Them.

The trip to Chicago was too hurried to be completely successful. After the convention Comrades Cowdery and Roberts plan to take more time returning and secure many subscribers for the DAILY WORKER and Workers Monthly. Comrades Dolsen and Dobkin plan to remain in Chicago. Much has been learned on this trip to demonstrate the economy and effectiveness of using a Ford auto in distribution of literature and obtaining of subscribers. We expect to visit many towns before returning to California and we expect to convince the comrades in these towns of the necessity of circulating these publications. In California we now have two autos on this job year in and year out. Sometimes, as on this trip, excessive expense compels us to accept assistance from comrades and sympathizers who realize the value of our work and are in a position to help us. We ask this only when necessary, and only on condition that we are giving value received to the movement. Our only pay is the regular commission on the subscriptions we obtain. Plenty of energy, accompanied by sheer economy, gets us by. As an example: Between Denver and Chicago, the three of us spent just $2.75 for eats, and for sleeps nothing. We had to save our meager funds for gasoline. We had just 13 cents on arrival. But we landed among friends. And we could have found friends in any town had we stopped to look for them.

A Wide Awake Crew.

As to driving night and day: We seldom stopped either to eat or sleep. Only when we became tired out did we succeed in sleeping in the moving machine. Three of us took turns driving the machine. At the wheel we soon became sleepy. While reclining for the purpose of sleep we remained wide awake. This was the experience of all of us. We found, however, that we obtained sufficient rest even tho we seemed not to sleep at all. It will be easily possible for a crew to drive a machine from San Francisco to Chicago in five days and nights in the near future. One more year, or at the most two more years, will find the highways all graded and dependable.

Why do not comrades use their evenings, Sundays, holidays and out-of-work vacation periods more for the social process of circulating our literature and less for the personal process of mere pleasure seeking? Hunting subscribers is far more exciting and interesting than hunting fun for fun's sake. Learn to put all you meet on record. Let your friends know how disgraceful it is to waste their time and money. Hold them up to some degree of scorn and ridicule if they fail to take the DAILY WORKER and read it. Extend your circle of friends to all you meet. Then meet all you can. Don't let them get away with the idea that it is smart and the thing to be ignorant and wasteful in relation to working class problems. Put up a fight. Nothing short of this can give you any real zest in life. Use your auto to a purpose.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

sion in the Central Executive Committee.

NOW, as I said before, the main objective of the party in bringing about the united front for presidential campaign was defeated. Why? The answer is very simple. Because the forces that were bringing to the surface the LaFollette movement, the economic and political conditions that made this movement big and influential in those months, were much stronger and much more powerful than the influence that our party could exert. I do not need to go here into detail to explain why those conditions were more powerful than our party. The LaFollette movement as it functioned in those months found great sympathy, had great attractive power precisely among those sections of the workers who were beginning to think politically. Precisely among those sections of workers whom our party was trying to attract and it goes without saying that in those months and even now at the present state of development of capitalism in America, the petty bourgeois, progressive, liberal movement which has the backing of the official labor movement, will be much more successful in winning the masses at the present moment than a Communist Party can be. And so the June 17 convention did not produce what our party was striving for. Thus in May, 1924, our party was confronted with a very serious proposition. But before I come to that I must recall to your attention a very important event that took place in the life of our party in May, 1924, something that must not be overlooked when you are studying the report of the Central Executive Committee. Namely, the decision of the Communist International which nullified our proposition for a third party alliance. This is very important. Why? Because from January until May, until the Communist International decision became known to us our party was basing its policy on the third party alliance. It is true that the last party convention referred the matter to the C. I. but that did not help matters very much from January until May for the reason that the Central Executive Committee and the party as a whole had to function. Political life does not stop for a Communist Party to make up its mind and the Central Executive Committee had to function during those months politically and the only basis on which it could function was on a policy in which it believed in. The Central Executive Committee was nearly unanimous in believing that the policy of the third party alliance was the policy to apply under these conditions. All our tactics all our literature, all of our slogans formulated during the months of January to May were based on this general idea of the third party alliance and then at a certain moment the Communist International said to our party, you cannot do it, and the Central Executive Committee was confronted, comrades, with a very critical situation. I am sure every member of the Central Executive Committee will be able to recall now very vividly the situation we found ourselves in at that particular moment. We were confronted with the necessity of completely reorientating ourselves practically within 24 hours, and comrades, a reorientation which was to take place was in the close study of your library, not in your own room, a reorientation of a political party on the open political arena, under the very fire of the enemy, because you must remember that at about the same time LaFollette and Gompers opened their attack on the June 17 convention and against the Communists. We maintain that the ability of our party to reorientate itself quickly under these conditions is a tribute to the Communist quality of our party. To have changed within one day, almost, fundamentally, our main political line under the very fire of the enemy without in the least demoralizing our ranks, was proof not only of the political flexibility of the Central Executive Committee, but also of the discipline and Communist quality of the party as a whole.

WHEN we came to the June 17 convention, we found that our main objective, the objective of solidifying the farmer labor movement into a party for the presidential campaign, will not succeed. Why? In the convention, one of its basic features or main features, was the predominance of farming elements over the elements from the industrial centers. That was one feature. The second feature was that nearly everybody in the convention, with the exception of our own delegation [illegible] when we came there [illegible] for ourselves these [illegible] facts, we realized that there is hardly a chance to fulfill or reach our main objective. And during the convention (the whole Central Executive Committee was in St. Paul) a meeting of our committee was held and this question was raised by Comrade Foster.

IS there any use of our continuing with this convention? Would it not be better perhaps to right here realize that we cannot form this farmer-labor party, that the basis is not here, that the forces outside this convention are so strong and powerful against the realization of our proposition that it cannot be realized? The proposition was that we establish this fact right there and do not proceed on the basis that we can form such a united front. But the majority of the committee, and by the way, on this proposition the factional lineup broke up completely, the majority of the committee, which included comrades from the majority and the minority, decided that if eventually we must give up the idea of forming a united front for the elections, this should not be done at the convention. This should be postponed until after the convention and particularly after the July 4th conference of the C. P. P. A. I will not go into detail as to the arguments. The fact of the matter is that the Central Executive Committee decided to go thru with the convention and watch developments further. But when the July 4th convention was over and our delegates came back from there to report to the Central Executive Committee, it then became clear, at least to some of us, that the Workers Party might be compelled to enter the election campaign under its own banner on its own program and with its own candidates. And that, comrades, was the decision of the Central Executive Committee—it was neary unanimous, I think, two or three comrades voting against it. Why did the Central Executive Committee make the decision. It made the decision for two reasons. One reason was that inasmuch as the formation of a labor party, or its continuance is justified only if it is a real united front between our party and wider masses of workers, and inasmuch as this primary condition for a united front was lacking, therefore there is no reason why we should pretend that we have a farmer-labor party, there is no reason why we should pretend that we do have a united front and base our policies on a wrong basis.

THE Central Executive Committee was determined not to fool itself and not to fool the workers. When we realise that the objective conditions being stronger than our party defeated our main objective, we drew the only possible conclusion, and the conclusion was that our party will take the field in the elections as the Workers Party, on its own program and with its own candidates. The Communist International found that this decision was correct. It found that that was the only possible decision to make under the conditions as they existed then.

Now, comrades, as to the election campaign. You are already familiar with how we carried on the campaign, and what it resulted in. Some comrades of the minority, I think the minority as a group, have found it possible months after the election campaign to bring forward a number of criticisms on the methods and policies pursued by us in the campaign. I do not maintain that there is nothing to criticize in the policies of our party during that campaign. Every act of every Central Committee, even of the best of our parties, can be criticized and should be criticised. But the point to remember is that during the election campaign the minority in the Central Executive Committee made no propositions, no motions, no recommendations that they were opposed to policies of the majority. Or still better, that the Central Executive Committee during the election campaign was unanimous as it never was before and never was afterwards. In the manner in which the election campaign should be carried on so that in this convention today, whether the minority or the majority are going to [illegible] the shortcomings of our election campaign policies, it should be understood that these were policies of a unanimous Central Executive Committee.

I might perhaps indicate one or two shortcomings of our election campaign not its policies so much, the policy was correct, but the defects and shortcomings in the carrying out of these policies. One is that the party for one reason or another was not fully successful in linking up our presidential campaign with the immediate issues that were disturbing the minds of the masses during those weeks. The policy provided for it, our election program, our pamphlets, our resolutions, our instructions, all provided for that, but in the carrying out of it the party was not successful, and when I say the party, I do not mean the Central Executive Committee, I mean the entire party organisation. Every city committee and district committee, our organizers, speakers, writers, etc. The fault was not with the resolutions, not with the policy but with something else which I am not ready to explain. The party did not seem to be able to fully link up its campaign with the labor struggles that were going on in those months. This is one shortcoming which must be criticized and avoided in the future.

THE second difficulty was that one of the main instructions, organizational instructions of the Central Executive Committee for the campaign was not fully carried out in the party organization, at least not with enough enthusiasm and determination. I refer to the decision that in every city and in every district the party should call together conferences of labor to endorse our ticket and election campaign and to organize supporting committees for our election campaign. As a general rule this was carried out but the results we believe could have been much bigger even in spite of the LaFollettee sweep, if our party had shown more determination in carrying out this part of the program.

As to the results of the election campaign, not much need be said here. The party succeeded in winning about the maximum that it could under the circumstances. The election campaign in our opinion established the fact that American capitalism at the present time has immense resources, immense and tremendous resources to break up, to demoralize and to temporarily defeat opposition movements of the petty bourgeoisie. This is a very important factor. I am sure that all of us as well as the entire country not only the Communists, were disappointed partly in the results of the election as far as LaFollettee movement was concerned. Everyone believed, even the capitalists themselves, that in view of the acute agrarian crisis that prevailed for so long a time, in view of the severe defeats of and attacks on the workers by the capitalist, in view of the general disturbed situation, that the LaFollette movement would be able to muster much more strength than it really had and when the count was made after the election, everyone realized that what the LaFollette movement actually achieved was much below that which was expected by everyone. It proved a number of things, but the point I wish to make in this connection is that it proves the immense resourcefulness, economic primarily and then political, of American capitalism in fighting opposition movements.

THE second point proved to us, and it is very important for our future policy, is that, that in spite of the temporary defeat of the third party movement, this movement has not been totally destroyed. This movement will come into existence again and will again roll up much power and influence as conditions develop in the United States.

The LaFollette movement was not destroyed in the elections. It did not emerge from the election as strong as some expected, but the results produced proved that the awakening sections of the American working class in the industrial parts of the country and the poorer sections of the farmers were willing and ready to proceed into a third party movement and actually in the formation of a third petty bourgeois party. And when we are going to adopt our policies for the future, we must keep in mind this very important factor, confirmed again by the results of the election campaign. The basis for a third petty bourgeois party is here. Eventually it will materialize and develop into a power in the United States. And a third fact established in the election campaign proved to us that in the face of this sweep of the LaFollette movement the labor party movement in its present stage could not retain its independence. As we have foreseen so it has happened. The labor party movement was nearly totally disintegrated and then swallowed up by the LaFollettee movement. What conclusions one should draw from this fact is another matter, but it must be established that the labor party movement was not strong enough, was not politically conscious enough to be able to withstand and successfully resist this rising sweep of the petty bourgeois ideology. And the fourth factor that the election campaign established is that our Workers Party, tho small yet in numbers, is already quite firmly established. The number of votes that were actually cast for our presidential candidate should be considered as we have been considering them, in view of a number of other conditions. First, that the most exploited sections of the American working class, those whom our appeal reaches quickest, are disfranchised and could not therefore take part in the election campaign. The second thing to consider in connection with analyzing the result of the elections, as far as we were concerned, is this fact that the LaFollette movement had captured the minds not only of those that just began to awaken politically but even those who thought they were politically class conscious. And if in the face of these two conditions the Workers Party could carry thru its election campaign with the result that it actually scored, I believe it is safe to state that the Workers Party has already firmly established itself. It has a basis wide enough to proceed with confidence and energy in building its power and strength for future larger campaigns.

Now, confronted with this result of the election campaign, the Central Executive Committee was beginning to give serious consideration to what the situation really meant as far as our policy was concerned. Soon following the election campaign our party published its statement on the results of the election campaign, there we made it known for the first time that we no longer believed in the usefulness and appealing force of the labor party slogan. This question was discussed at great length last night, therefore I will not now go into detail about it. What I do wish to emphasize is that the comrades of the minority up until this very moment, still refuse to understand what the real position of the Central Executive Committee was beginning with that statement and following it. I have mentioned a few moments ago the outstanding facts or lessons that we should derive from the election campaign. And what were they, comrades? We must know them in order to understand what has moved the Central Executive Committee following the election campaign to reorientate itself or to change was policies as far as the labor party was concerned. The Central Executive Committee in those months saws the situation as follows. We knew the labor party movement was disintegrated. There was no longer to be found in those months a labor movement in the country, distinct either politically or organizationally from the general third party movement. Second, the Central Executive Committee saw that the disappointment caused by the failure of the LaFollette movement to bring results expected by the masses will militate very seriously against any attempt to promote a movement for a new party in the United States, for a labor party in the

graphed to his paper from Chicago, at the end of the convention, that "the Trotskyites have won the party." Our majority wasn't quite sure for five months whether they were Trotskyites or not!

In January, comrades, in the editorial board of the Liberator, Comrade Pepper made a proposal that he write an article for the Bolshevik group and against Trotskyism in the Liberator. Comrade Cannon opposed it, saying he did not yet sufficiently know the facts and wasn't ready to make a decision.

In March there was a full meeting of the C. E. C. and our group offered a resolution to endorse the old group in the Russian Party and Comrade Foster answered by a motion that we take no position but print the material in the party press, and then, comrades, what happened? Along in April when Comrade Foster was already in Moscow, a telegram came to me from Comrade Scott saying that our party should send a telegram to the Russian Party convention endorsing the Bolshevik group, and I was compelled on my own responsibility to send that telegram and put the party on record, while the C. E. C. had refused to take action on it before. (Applause.)

Comrades, on the first of June, Comrade Foster came back from Moscow. He had seen the situation there, and then the C. E. C. did endorse the Bolshevik group with a vote of 12 to 1; in other words, it took five months to get an understanding of the situation into the minds of the majority group and get them to act on this question. We say this was not a chance, this was not a happenstance. It was due to the fact of their relationship to the Lore group that made it impossible to get earlier action from them, to get action until after the decision had been finally made in Russia.

Now, comrades, on the issue of Loreism. Loreism developed in our party in a violent form when Lore became part of the majority of the C. E. C. He thought he was part of the leadership of the party now and he could speak. He could express himself, and he did express himself in writing an article on the fifth anniversary of the C. I., a very bad article. The minority said, "We must correct it. The C. E. C. must issue a statement condemning this editorial." It moved to that effect, but the C. E. C. said "No, we will not issue such a statement. Let Comrade Lore write a new editorial in which he corrects these ideas. In other words, they had to protect the member of the majority—Lore—from a public condemnation by the C. E. C. of the party.

NOW we cite these two facts about Loreism and the Trotsky matter to show what the connection was, and I say that it is due to this connection this basis of the majority, that during the year that followed that it successfully moved step by step to a Loreist policy, that it went toward right wing sectarianism in our party. It was the influence of this support in the party reacting on the majority of the C. E. C. that brought about these mistakes, in addition, of course, to the mistaken conceptions of the members of the majority itself, and I am going to cite some of those mistaken conceptions.

During the first half of 1924, our party was still working under the policies that were formulated by the present minority. The policies of 1922 and 1923 were accepted unanimously by the last convention. Our policies. And we continued those policies during the first six months and our party continued to make progress. It was when the majority had to formulate its own policies on main political events that errors began to appear, and the results for the party you know. Let me show you what happened as to figures.

CERTAINLY we must estimate the successes of the work of the party by the results it has attained and how are the results registered. Influence among masses and drawing the most advanced elements into our own party as members of the party. These are the two indications of whether our policies are correct and whether they are being carried out and the results for us. I cannot estimate the influence among the masses by statistics because we have none, but we know that our influence increased during 1922-1923. In 1923 we brought into our party as new members 6,532 members. For the six months of 1924, with the same policies effective we brought into the party 4,658 members. And then suddenly the results collapsed in spite of the fact that we were in the presidential campaign under our own name, in spite of the fact that that was a good opportunity for propaganda for Communism, direct appeals for the Workers Party. During the next six months' period, the figures were 50 per cent of the new membership taken in and as compared with the first six months of 1924 and 1925, we took in 4,600 in 1924 and 2,000 in 1925.

Comrades, how do we explain that sharp change in the results for our party? Why this sudden change in the number of members we could win for our party? Was it objective conditions as between the first half of 1924 and the second half, the first half of 1924 and the second half of 1923, or was it a change in the orientation of the line of policy which our party was pursuing? Comrades, we maintain that it was a change in the line of policy made by the C. E. C. that is responsible for this failure to secure results for our party.

I am going to tell you now the conception that is fundamental to this error which was made during the period in question. Comrades, we do not always in theses speak our innermost thoughts, and Comrade Bittelman may have written part of the main thesis before this convention, and done it after a C. I. decision and after a bitter struggle in the party and formulation of the policies correctly after this struggle. But I am going to submit to you Comrade Bittelman speaking spontaneously, his own ideas, his own conceptions, before the convention of the Russian section of our party, in February of this year. And what did Comrade Bittelman say then? Here it is: I have quoted it before and I will quote it again to show what cannot be the policy of a Communist Party. "It is becoming clearly apparent that the only real opposition that will ever be developed in the United States against the rule of big capital in distinction to opposition to capitalism as a whole, will come only from the movement that the Workers Party will be able to create."

I SAY, comrades, that is not Communism; that is not Marxism; that is not Leninism; that is something that is alien to every fundamental conception of our movement, and I say further, if you have that thought in your mind you will be opposed to the labor party policy of our party. If you have that thought in your mind you make errors. You abolish united front women's organizations. If you have that thought in your mind, Comrade Bittelman, you bring in a report to make the International Workers' Relief openly a part of our party.

Let us see how it worked out. This conception that the Workers Party itself must create the movements which developed against capitalism, that our party as a party is the basic condition to the creation of opposition not against capitalism as a system only but even a movement against big capital. Comrades, my conception, and I am sure the conception of every member of those who sit on the left of this convention, is that capitalism because of all its contradictions, because of its exploitations and oppressions, brings resistance on the part of various groups of the capitalist social order. That it brings revolts of the petty bourgeoisie. It even brings struggles between two groups of capitalism of very bitter character. It brings the revolt of the petty bourgeoisie against capitalism and is the basic reason for the revolt of the working class. Yes! This capitalist social order, Comrade Bittelman, which you say our party only can build the movement against, this capitalist social order, has created our party. Its conditions create the party, the leader of the working class in the struggle, and you have put it topsy turvy, turned the whole thing around and with that conception you will continue to make your errors on policy.

COMRADE BITTELMAN told something about the struggles in the first six months in the C. E. C. and he mentioned the fact that there was a struggle over the date of June 17th convention. Whether it should be held on May 30th or whether we should change the date, and he said that on this question that I supported the majority. Well, comrades, I would say that the majority supported me on that question (applause) because I initiated it. I proposed the policy and fought for that particular policy.

We also, comrades, had differences in relation to the labor party policy in relation to the C. P. P. A. and it was our view during that six months period the C. E. C. majority showed a hesitating, vascillating attitude, that it did not know where it was going, that it had no clear lines of development. We feared at one time after the St. Louis convention that it might want to call off the May 30th convention and go into the C. P. P. A. convention. There were differences of attitudes in which we believe that our viewpoint showed the right line of policy for our party.

There were distinct differences of attitude in which we believe that our viewpoint showed the right policy for our party and the Communists after the June 17th convention. The C. E. C. majority, in its statement regarding the labor party policy, tells us that it was after the elections that it formulated that policy. It is a fact, comrades, that the policy was abandoned before the November elections; it was abandoned in the middle of October when the fight began over the question of what policy we should pursue in the A. F. of L. convention. We said we must continue to fight for independent political action, to raise the slogan of a labor party, and they said, let us bring in a proposal for a labor congress, and voted down the proposal to bring in a resolution for the labor party. And where is the labor congress that we propagated in the A. F. of L.? It was offered and then forgotten. And that is typical of the attitude of our C. E. C. majority.

We were told, comrades, that after the elections the labor party movement was no longer in existence. Now, that again shows the fundamental un-Marxist way of thinking of our majority. Because in the election campaign the workers who were favorable toward the labor party had been swallowed by the La Follette movement, because of that the labor party movement was no longer in existence. That is the thing the Communist International criticized as basing policies upon superficial conditions. It was a superficial conception of the situation to say that the labor party movement was no longer in existence. The labor party movement might be wholly in the La Follette movement and a part of it might still be in existence. The majority could not understand that and therefore they made their errors and said that we must no longer advocate the labor party slogan.

AND comrades, we had some discussions here as to whether the majority was opposed in principle to the labor party. Comrades, I ask you if the majority could write this thesis on the immediate party tasks, whether they can now disclaim such opposition in principle. Here is the section on the right deviation of farmer-laborism in our party. Comrades, I say to you, I repeat for your benefit that in your own thesis and Comrade Cannon said yesterday, if you believe that farmer-laborism is right-wingism, then you cannot support the farmer-labor policy. If you believe the advocacy of the building of a labor party in the United States was ever right-wingism in our party, then you must be against it and fight it now as you thought it when you wrote this thesis. That is the conception here. And this is a continuance of what Comrade Bittelman wrote in this article. We find this statement in their thesis: "The position taken by the comrades of this tendency (the minority—the farmer-labor tendency, they called it) is the only way to utilize independent action of workers and poor farmers is thru a farmer-labor party. Forgetting the existence of the Workers Party as the political class party of the workers and poor farmers. These comrades also take the position that the only way to build a mass Communist Party in America is thru a farmer-labor party, thru announcing a new principle that the Workers Party can never become a mass Communist Party except thru organizing and working within a farmer-labor party." And then later on: "This non-Communist conception of the role of our party manifests itself particularly in the tendency to resort to all kinds of new political organizations, substitutes for the Workers Party, wherever an opportunity presents itself to appeal to large masses of workers on concrete issues of everyday life."

This, comrades, is the reverse of what Bittelman said in his Russian Section speech. Not in contradiction, but the reverse side of the picture. In his article he says that you can only build a movement against capitalism if the Workers Party creates that movement, and here we have a refusal to build united front organizations for the purpose of carrying on a struggle against capitalism. If you believe that the Workers Party must create a movement itself, then you must be opposed to creating a labor party. You must be opposed to organizing the women's councils for a fight against capitalism. You must be opposed to non-party organizations thru which the party carries on its struggles. This, comrades, shows that this was not merely an error on the labor party issue but was a fundamentally wrong policy, a fundamentally non-Communist conception in the minds of those who were in the leadership of our party. (Applause.)

COMRADES, that conception has manifested itself thruout the party work. Comrade Bittelman has spoken of our criticism of the united front policy of the majority group. And here is a very significant thing in relation to that criticism. We have a section in the written report starting "other united fronts and special party campaigns" (other than the labor party, is the meaning), the Save the Lansutzky Campaign, Anti-Abramovich, Unemployment, World Trade Union Unity, the Release of Crouch and Trumbull. Not one of these campaigns, supposedly initiated as united front campaigns, were they actually organized, on any important scale, thru united front committees for the struggle for these policies. Not one, comrades! Yet they are listed here as examples of the united front. And then, comrades, we had one campaign during the regime of the present C. E. C. which succeeded in uniting half a million workers in a common struggle, in carrying on an aggressive fight, and that is not mentioned in this report. What was that campaign? That was the campaign first initiated in 1922 by our group, for the protection of the foreign born, and carried on in 1924 against the new laws with the successful uniting of at least half a million workers in that struggle, as the reports of the national office show, and yet this is forgotten, and these campaigns which fall short of correct application of the united front is used to show how the united front tactic is applied.

That, comrades, shows the line of thought, the line of thought manifests itself in issuing manifestos but yet we do not go to the point of organizing support, of organizing groups, uniting groups of workers, for the struggle in support of these campaigns which we initiate. Comrades, the task of a united front compaign is to draw other organized groups of workers into struggles with us thru delegates or committees and carry on the campaign thru these committees and thus the CEC has not sufficiently understood and has not sufficiently and aggresslvely carried on the campaign for such committees because that would be the organization of all kinds of new organizations between ours and the masses against which they protest in their last thesis.

AND now, comrades, let us carry the argument a point farther. The CPPA policy of the majority group and we will get a further light on the conception of the united front of the majority of the CEC. The CPPA had called its conference for February 21 here in Chicago and our Party was to take action. We proposed the labor party slogan in relation to this convention. We proposed, the minority, to elect our delegates in the trade unions and send them thru to fight under the slogan of the Labor Party, against La-

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the affairs in the party. Lore was in the political committee. Lore had to be in the steering committee at the convention of July 3. Because the minority, then majority, beleived him to be a good Communist. Is the minority ready to recognize and admit their mistake?

I say, on what ground can the minority blame the present Central Executive Committee for the failure to completely exterminate the Loreist tendency in the party? That we have fought Lore and Loreism is beyond the shadow of a doubt. Let me bring to your attention two or three facts. You speak about the majority having been in alliance with Lore. Can you point to a single instance where the majority of the Central Executive Committee sacrificed or compromised its program or policy to satisfy the Lore group in the party? On the contrary, in the last convention of the party the Lore group, or part of them, demanded as price of their support to the majority, that we discard our third party alliance and the only reply we made was that we cannot do it because we believed in the correctness of that alliance.

Not So Backward.

Another fact, a very important fact. Much talk has been made here about the backwardness of the majority followers, particularly about the support of the Finnish Federation. Do you know, I am sure the minority leaders know, that the Finnish Federation, its predominant majority, was against dropping the farmer labor party slogan? Nearly every Finnish branch that went on record on the labor party issue during the discussion, went on record for continuing the labor party slogan and according to those Finnish comrades we were wrong. Did we sacrifice our position to please the Finns? No! It is sufficient merely to enumerate some of these facts to show how ridiculous your assertions are about the alliance between Lore and the majority. You cannot disregard the fact that in our everyday activities, wherever we came in contact with right wing deviations, whether they called themselves Loreism or not, the Central Executive Committee was always very quick in calling down and combatting them. I need refer only to a few instances. Our fight against the right wing deviations in the needle trades; our fight against opportunist mistakes in a number of other unions. The reasons why our main struggles against opportunism can be seen mainly on the trade union field is this: It is on the trade union field that these mistakes become very quickly apparent, and because the center of our work is in the trade unions. The C. E. C. was always quick to act the moment it saw the manifestations of any right wing deviation, and therefore the C. E. C. never failed to make clear its position and to fight against all these deviations.

In the time that has been left me, only a few words on our main resolution. Our main resolution dealing with the present situation and our immediate tasks has been adopted by the Parity Commission unanimously. Most of you comrades, in fact all of you, are familiar with this resolution. There is nothing exceptionally new for our party in that thesis. Nothing exceptionally new except a few basic economic and political facts.

No Immediate Crisis.

The basic economic fact is that there is no immediate crisis in the economy of American capitalism. No prosperity, very far from that. Industry is proceeding very slowly. In fact even the most optimistic capitalist papers when they speak of the present economic conditions, cannot work up any optimism at all for the economic outlook of the United States. There is a quiet depression. American industry lives from hand to mouth. No big projects, no big developments and no considerable growth of home industry at present. Is there any outlook for an immediate, severe crisis?

Our thesis says this cannot be detected. We are probably in for a long period of hesitating development on a downward scale with occasional severe disturbances, aggrevating still further the conditions as far as the workers are concerned. This is one of the new factors in the thesis.

As to the political conditions in the United States, naturally the biggest feature is the tremendous growth of American imperialism. The contrast between the growth of imperialism and the slow development of home industry is very striking. Whereas the investments abroad are reaching tremendous proportions, whereas American capitalism manifests tremendous initiative and aggressiveness in penetrating industry and finance in Central Europe, Asia and Latin America, the home industry does not show any such big designs and projects. Imperialism and the growth of it is one of the main determining factors of home economy and policies. And when you analyze the policies of American capitalism of the present day you will see how these are determined by the imperialist designs of big capital. I already mentioned the tremendous growth of the export of capital and imperialist expansion generally. The second major policy is the development of militarism in the United States—something that we must be aware of and something we must react to in a very effective manner.

Trying to Win Farmers.

The third major policy of American capitalism is the sytematic effort that is being made by American capital—by big capital primarily—to win over the farmers, particularly the rich and middle farmers to the cause of capitalism in the United States. Those of you comrades who are following events closely have probably noticed that within the last two months President Coolidge has held several conferences, probably dozens of them, with congressmen and senators from the agrarian section of the country. What were they discussing? One thing. And the thing is how to win the farmers of the United States, the rich and middle farmers particularly, to the cause of capitalism in America, how to prevent a new solidification of the farmers in America for a third party movement on the political field.

The fourth major policy of the American capitalist class is to break the morale of the American workers by wage cuts and various other cuts and to prevent by all possible means the political awakening of these workers and their organization for independent political action. These to us, comrades, seem to be the four major policies of American capitalism at the present day. And the thesis that we submit in the name of the Parity Commission and the Central Executive Committee on our immediate tasks are policies and tactics that our party must pursue in order to combat in a Communist way these policies of American capitalism.

United Party Needed.

In conclusion just a few remarks. The basis of our work in the future, as has been stated here repeatedly in the convention, is a united party. We will adopt in this convention all the thirteen or fourteen resolutions that we submit to you from the Parity Commission, but without Communist unity no effective work will be possible. If, following the convention, we cannot show a united front of all the Communists in the party for carrying out these resolutions, these will not be worth the paper on which they have been printed. I do not speak here now of something that can not happen. To come here and demand the immediate and complete liquidation of the factional struggle is something that no one can expect to happen irrespective of the intentions of any comrade in our party. The impetus of the struggle that accumulated during these twenty months has not spent itself yet, and there is no use in complaining about it. It has not spent itself yet. It may take the party another couple of months before this impetus will spend itself. But I say, comrades, that every member of this convention, every delegate of this convention, must keep this thing before his eyes, to apply all efforts and to take all necessary measures that this factional struggle spend itself and liquidate itself in the shortest possible time.

We have been speaking here about the danger of the right wing. Comrades of the minority have been trying to establish a case here against the majority of the party that it is the right wing. I say as far as I am personally concerned, I am not going to waste a single second to convince anyone of the minority that we are not the right wing, because they know we are not. The question that is of more importance is how soon and by what means can we really unite our party? I have no prescription and no particular means to propose. But there is one thing of which I am convinced, that if the minority and the majority leave this convention with this idea, that the factional struggle, altho it may continue for a while, cannot and should not continue for any length of time, the factional struggle will be liquidated. It will come to an end.

Factional Struggle Must End.

And when it does come to an end, it is then and only then that the resolutions that we adopt in this convention, that the motions passed in this convention, will take life and become part and parcel of the work of our party, of its activities and its future successes. I wish only one thing, that the comrades of the minority realize as much as we do that the factional fight cannot continue, no matter what you say in your caucus meetings, no matter what slogans you throw out. In Cleveland in the city convention someone read a caucus document of the minority which contained the following saying: "If you give your opponent the right name you have won half the battle." When you will stop to believe that your main objective is to find names for the majority, when you come to the conclusion that the party imposes upon you more earnest duties than to find quotations as to how you can most effectively brand the majority with names, when you come to the conclusion that you can not continue this fight without ruining this party and ruining yourself in the process, our party will be able to proceed to work in an effective and successful manner.

Ruthenberg Replies to Bittelman

C. E. Ruthenberg, speaking for the minority of the Central Executive Committee, replied to Comrade Bittelman as follows:

COMRADES: As for Comrade Bittelman's closing remarks, I suggest that he should have thought of that before yesterday in his caucus, when the caucus made its decision as to whether the minority in this convention was to have what it won in the party or have a policy of extermination directed against it.

The main basis which Comrade Bittelman laid for the failure of the work of the C. E. C. during the last twenty months was in objective conditions. He told us that in the work during the term of the present C. E. C. the conditions, political and economic, were of such a character as not to be fruitful for effective progress of our party work. Then Comrade Bittelman told us a little later in his discussion in relation to the La Follette movement, that everybody in the United States expected that the La Follette movement would make a much greater sweep, a tremendous sweep in the presidential elections, and everybody was disappointed because of the results. Now, comrades, there could be no expectation that the La Follette movement would make such a sweep, there must have been the conditions among the workers of this country to create such a movement, and Comrade Bittelman was either wrong when he said the objective conditions were not favorable, or otherwise he was wrong in what he said about the La Follette movement.

LET us see if in 1924 we had in the industries of this country favorable conditions. Unemployment existed to a greater degree than for any period since the depression back in 1921. 1923 was a period of the upgrade in industry. 1924, on the other hand, was a period of increasing depression with increasing unemployment, with increasing difficulties for securing a livelihood for the workers; and does Comrade Bittelman expect us to believe that a condition in which the workers are unemployed to the extent of millions is not favorable for the work of our party? If Comrade Bittelman has such an opinion, then under what conditions will our struggle reach its climax if not exactly in such conditions as we had in 1924. There was unemployment, the workers had a difficult time, being forced to fight for food, clothing and shelter. As I declared at the outset that the analysis which says that the conditions were not favorable for the progress of the work of our party has no basis and the C. E. C. majority cannot have such an alibi for its failure in the last year and a half in the work of our party.

Comrades, there is quite a different reason for the failure of the work. Quite an equally important factor in relation to the success of the work of our party, which Comrade Bittelman very easily ignores in his report, and that is the question of what kind of policy did our party follow in relation to the objective conditions? That, Comrade Bittelman, is as decisive for our party as are the objective conditions. If we have favorable conditions for Communist work, Communist agitation, and have the wrong policies, we will not make any progress with our work, and it is our contention, which I am going to prove, that it is because you had the wrong policies that you did not make progress during the past year and a half.

NOW let us deal with the factor which had a great deal to do with the character of the policies which the C. E. C. followed, that is, the makeup of the majority group in our party, the relationship of that group to the Lore group in our party.

We know that at the last national convention the majority won its majority thru the support of the Lore group in our party and that its main additional prop was the Finnish Federation of our party. In other words, its basis in the party is that group which is the right wing of our party and which is not yet developed as a Communist group, that has not yet learned its Communist principles and policies, and, I say, irrespective of the leading group of the majority's different view point, different orientation, the fact that it had such a basis in the party was sure to carry it into the mistakes which it made in the last year and a half. And I say the fact that it has chosen in this convention to again rest itself in the next year on the same basis is also certain that it will make similar errors in the year to come in relation to the work of our party. You can't, comrades, get away from the character of your support. It will have its influence in the shaping of your policies.

YOU will shape those policies to satisfy that particular group which has given you a majority, and that means that you have wrong policies and we will not build this party of ours. We found this support of the majority's influencing its action, I say not only this support but also the development of the majority's itself, at the very beginning of the work of the C. E. C. in 1924. This was on the first political question which we had to decide in the C. E. C. The question of what is our attitude towards Trotskyism. That was the first political question of importance that came before the C. E. C. for decision. Did the majority of the C. E. C. have a clear understanding of the struggles in the Russian Communist Party and make a decision? Was it able to go on record in support of the Bolsheviks in the Russian Communist Party without hesitation? Comrades, quite the contrary. Comrade Lore had tele-

United States. This was the true situation and on the basis of this, or from this, the Central Executive Committee concluded that the slogan for a labor party had no appealing force under these conditions and could not be employed by our party with much use in the immediate future. This was the situation when the change in policy was made and these were the reasons why the change was made. This precipitated in our party the now famous labor party controversy.

COMRADES, without going into this matter again in any way, I wish to say that whether this violent struggle in our party was justified or not, whether it was necessary for our party to pay the price that it did for having its policy corrected, the fact remains that never in the history of our movement did a party pass thru a fight of such dimensions, bitterness and violence. Most of the delegates here are not novices in the Communist movement. A good number of them have been founders of our party. Most nearly everyone of us participated in all the internal struggles since 1919 and every one will agree that never did our party have a fight of this kind. And I say that if our party succeeded in withstanding this fight without splitting into about ten or fifteen parts, this again is a tribute to the growth of the Communist quality of our party. We all remember the old days. We know that every fight on a big issue produced a split. In those days we did not seem to know any other way of settling our difficulties than just to part ways and go asunder and then begin a campaign for unity.

A Central Executive Committee of a Communist Party which functions in the face of such an opposition, should not and cannot be expected by anybody to have taken care fully of everything that a Communist Party must take care of.

Now do you know, comrades—I suppose you do—that during these months of factional struggle, party discipline practically lost its meaning for about one-third of our party. It did not mean anything. A decision of the Central Executive Committee would be received and filed. It would be accorded the courtesy of being received and filed, but as far as results were concerned, every minority district organizer, Comrade Jakira, Comrade Ballam, for instance, would be the judge of whether the Central Executive Committee instructions should go into effect or whether it should just be disregarded. This example set by district organizers was followed practically by every minority comrade in the ranks. In the old days a Central Executive Committee would do what? It would initiate a series of disciplinary measures against every one guilty of breaking party discipline, which would result in a split. The recent Central Exectuive Committee of the party did not want a split. And it was for this reason that the Central Executive Committee overlooked many and many things for the sake of retaining the unity of the party, of enabling it to outlive its crisis and proceed further in a unified manner.

Now about the activities of the Central Executive Committee during that period. You are all supplied with copies of our written report. Those of you who have studied the report, have no doubt received a complete picture of what the party was occupying itself with these 20 months. I want to draw your attention to some specific features of our work during these 20 months. The party carried out a number of very important united front campaigns. I will go into some details discussing these campaigns, but before I proceed, I wish to say a few words about some of the "popular" criticisms that the minority has been hurling at the Central Executive Committee in connection with its united front campaign. One is that these united front campaigns were not real campaigns. That the Central Executive Committee was simply passing resolutions, publishing them in our papers, organizing a few meetings and let the matter rest at that. In short, that the Central Executive Committee failed to organize the sentiment and action of the masses in favor of our slogans in these campaigns. If you want to discuss the failures of the present Central Executive Committee, there are many of them. For instance, we failed to seize power in the United States; we did not even elect Comrade Foster to the presidency. We have not yet captured the unions in the United States; but there is one thing comrades which we have not failed to do and that is, we have not failed to resist most energetically the attempts of the minority to drive us into fake united fronts. This we have not failed to do. The policies of the Central Executive Committee that were outlined in connection with every one of our campaigns provided for a united front policy, it provided for it.

IT instructed our organization to proceed to mobilize sentiment for our slogans and organize it jointly with other labor organizations for definite political acts. And if as a result of these campaigns we have not succeeded in creating large mass movements for our slogans, the Central Executive Committee cannot be blamed for that. For instance, during our period of office we were carrying on a campaign against wage cuts in the textile industry and in other industries. These campaigns did not produce a strike movement. There were several sporadic strikes here and there that were liquidated very soon and most of them were defeated. Our party issued the slogan: Strike against wage cuts. We carried on propaganda for these slogans. We took a number of organizational measures to bring about a united front struggle against wage cuts, but the results show that no big strike movement actually resulted. This is a fact. What does this fact prove? Does it prove that the policy of the Central Executive Committee was wrong? Not in the least. The policy was correct. But, it proved the fact that I started out with, namely that the American working class still finds itself in a depressed mood due to many, many developments in the past two or three years which did not enable us to arouse them now at this moment for real big struggles against capitalism. And the conclusion to be drawn from this is that our party must be patient and persistent in carrying on its work until more favorable conditions will enable us to secure bigger success as results of our campaigns. But to conclude this, as some of the minority comrades are doing, that irrespective of whether you have succeeded in arousing the masses or not, you must rush headlong in building united front organizations which can have only a paper existence is to make a joke of the united front policy. This conclusion we cannot make. This conclusion the Communist International does not want to make. Some of our comrades in the minority have reached the point where they earnestly maintain that when the party wants to publish proclamations to the American workers, it cannot do that unless its forms united front committees. In the course of our discussion this idea was brought forward time and time again. So our contention is this. The criticism of the minority regarding our united front policy is invalid because the failure of our party to really create a mass movement for our demands is attributable almost completely to conditions outside of our control. Ballam is a minority district organizer. His district includes a good portion of the textile industry. He was doing his best to create a united front, so he says. He said he was doing his best to promote a strike movement and a united front movement. The result, comrades, is such that there is almost nothing to report to the party. As I said before, we had a number of sporadic strikes which we were not able to fuse together and organize into a big strike movement because of the existing objective conditions.

THE failure charged against us to create united front organizations where there is no mass support for them is no failure at all but is realism in carrying on Communist policies. The majority of the Central Executive Committee has maintained consistently that it does not believe in creating paper organizations and is going to maintain their policy in the future.

Another angle of our work during these 20 months marks a beginning in a new field of activity. I refer here to the beginnings made by our party in the field of Negro work. Now this is not the first time that a Central Committee of a Communist Party in America is interesting itself in Negro work. In fact, I remember since the very first day of the Communist movement in America, the C. P. as well as the C. L. P. and then the U. C. P. and then the unified party and the Workers Party have always been interesting themselves in Negro work. Contacts have been established in those years but I maintain that it was only during the present period of the Central Executive Committee that our work among the Negroes was placed on a correct political basis and also on a more effective organiaztional basis. The advice of the C. I. quite naturally played a big part in the successes achieved by the party in this line of work. The fact is that at this moment our party is participating and exercising a great deal of influence in the organization of the Negro Labor Congress. There is a special report on the subject and I will not go into much detail. Suffice it to say that during the last five months the Central Executive Committee has been paying very close attention to work among the Negroes. Suffice it to say that nearly one-third of the membership of the Central Executive Committee was commissioned by the Central Executive Committee as a sub-committee to supervise this work of the party. And we say the party must realize the importance of this sort of work for the future growth of our Party.

DURING these twenty months there developed a number of controversies besides the controversy on the labor party. For instance, the controversy on women's work and how the work should be conducted among the working women in the United States. I understand that there is a legend going about in the party about the opposition of the majority to work among women. Comrades, a cool and calm listening to the facts will convince you that this is, to use polite language, bunk. Before I speak of the controversy let me establish the fact. The fact is that neither during these twenty months that we were in office nor during the four or five years before we came into office, was there any substantial Communist work among women. If the party is to be blamed for it, let the party be blamed for it; if the Central Executive Committee is to be blamed for it, give it all the blame, but remember that Communist work among women has not yet had its beginning.

Now as to the controversy. The party as a whole did nothing—very little was done for work among women. Individual members of the party, women and men, were engaged in a number of cities in work among women—notably in Detroit—the Federation of Working Class Women—in Boston and in New York. Groups of comrades were engaged in those organizations in organizing the working class women on various economic and political issues. Now the controversy in the Central Executive Committee arose over two questions. One point we were making there was that the main and central objective of the Communist Party in its work among women is work among working women—women actually employed in industry, not that we must neglect working class housewives, but the center of attention of our party and its main policies must be formulated on the basis of drawing into the struggle—economic and political—the women actually engaged in the shops and factories. And the main criticisms we were making against the minority comrades in New York was that they have entirely overlooked the central problem of our movement in connection with women's work.

THE second question of the controversy was what is and should be a certain organization of working class housewives in New York. The minority, for one reason or another, took a great fancy to a New York women's organization, called the United Council of Working Class Women. They took such a strong fancy to it, that they were willing to make this the key to the women's movement in the United States, the basis of every maneuver and every campaign that the party is going to make among the working women. And we said we failed to realize this universal greatness and basic importance of the United Council of Working Class Women. Here is what we said. We said this Council of Working Class Women is in reality a very, very small organization of working class housewives. We said, we failed to see how such an organization can become the center . . . . on which we can build and form our movement among the working class women. But the important thing, comrades, in connection with this controversy is that as a result of it, really nothing was achieved except factional capital against the Central Executive Committee.

NOW another point I wish to make, in connection with this, is that up until about one day before the Parity Commission adopted its proposal on women's work the minority still did not know that the main problem in our women's work was the organization of working class women. But it just so happened that the day before the Parity commission made its decision on the women's question, the Inprecorr brought a report of a decision passed by the women's secretariat of the Communist International which contains an elaborate outline, a detailed outline of work among women, and when the minority saw this, they saw the light, and then brought in a resolution which for the first time proposes a program of activity among women in factories.

Now reporting on the Central Executive Committee's work, I wish to say a few words on our right wing and the struggle against the right wing. This subject will be discussed at length under a special heading. But there is one point I wish to impress upon the comrades in connection with this. And the point mainly is this: That when the minority of the party and Central Executive Committe come to the party and party convention telling us about our alliance with the right wing, about our failure to fight the right wing, I say that there is not a particle of sincerity to all that stuff. I recall, and all of you know, that Lore and Loreism is not something new in our party, even Comrade Bedacht says that. You know Loreism for years, and various forms and shapes, and we knew for some time that Loreism was not a Communist tendency. Why, comrades, at one stage in the life of our government, on the event of the formation of the Workers Party, here is what took place. Something very important and significant. Negotiations were going on between delegates of the Communist Party and delegates from the Workers Council group. And who do you think was representing the Workers Council group in these conferences? Lore! And who do you think was Lore? He was also a member of the Communist Party of America. In other words Comrade Lore in those months was a member of the Communist Party and at the same time was organized jointly with a political group which was fighting our movement bitterly and was negotiating all kinds of terms with our party. And what did the Communist Party do in those days to Lore? Lovestone might tell you something about that. We knew it was bad but we could not do much. We felt we could not do much. And why could not we? Because we knew that to take strict organizational measures against Lore in those months, would prevent the Communists from fulfilling their main objective in those days—the formation of the Workers Party of America.

When Lore Was Respectable.

In the period of the Pepper-Ruthenberg regime in the Workers Party, what did they do to combat Loreism? Nothing! To be a friend of Lore in those months was an honor. It is a disgrace now, and rightly so. But it was no disgrace when Lovestone, Pepper and Ruthenberg were managing

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

• • • •

We were also gratified to note the efforts which were being made to take care of the young. We visited the Baby Creche where babies from three to eighteen months are cared for by skilled nurses and doctors in premises kept scrupulously clean, furnished with small tables, toys, and all kinds of the special equipment required for this purpose. Workers have their own hospitals on the job, first aid equipment, schools for their children, gymnasiums and recreation grounds. Medical attention is provided for the workers and special efforts are made to protect the health of their children. Monthly reports are given regarding the progress of each child coming under the care of those in charge of the children's hospital and Baby Care Center.

The average wage paid is 60 roubles per month, the minimum monthly wage being 35 roubles on time work, but 80 per cent of the men are employed on piecework and are employed 24 days per calendar month. While the average piecework earnings during last October were 63 roubles per man, it was stated that in some cases the maximum earnings were up to 150 roubles.

In connection with this, as in the case of all large contracts, the men employed were members of the union, paying Trade Union contributions at the rate of 2 per cent of their wages. The only exception regarding union membership was made in the case of men who were brought into the contract for periods of short duration mainly from the peasant districts for special work requiring little or no skill; 95 per cent of the men were members of the Building Trade Union. In this connection we have to point out that for all grades employed on this huge contract there was only one union, with the exception of the medical and hospital staffs, who were members of the Medical Workers' Union.

The hours of labor were eight hours per day and a 48-hour week, with a fortnight's holiday with pay. In addition to which workers' clubs, film performances, plays and dramatic circle classes were provided at a very low price, together with all the conveniences in connection with the holiday, health and special benefits provided by the unions referred to in another portion of the report.

No rents are paid by the workers employed for the use of the wooden houses erected on the job, food and fuel transport is paid for, but for lighting and rent there are no charges.

For the maintenance of the hospitals and insurance convened for the purpose of providing special benefits the equivalent of 16 per cent of the total wages bill of the contract is taken for the institutions.

The workers subscribe monthly for newspapers and 11,000 copies of the monthly newspaper are purchased regularly.

On making inquiries as to the salaries paid to the administrative staff, we were informed that the chief engineer received 800 roubles per month and the five assistant engineers received 600 roubles per month.

The hospitals, schools, dispensary, and baths provided in connection with this huge electrical undertaking were in every way satisfactory and interesting to the members of the Delegation.

XII

A Visit to a General Engineering Shop

A visit was paid to a very up-to-date engineering works at Kharkov, which appeared to be exceedingly well organized and contained apparently all up-to-date appliances and machinery, and was of very considerable extent.

They were fully engaged in one large shop in building Diesel internal combustion engines, many of them a very large size, and were putting the completed engines through very severe tests.

In another shop were being made electric generators, the beds therefor and accessories. Many of the generators under construction were of very large type, including two being made to order of the Soviet for Turkestan.

In another shop they were building in large quantities four cylinder motor tractors for agricultural work, and from the number under construction it would appear that the output was a fairly large one.

There were also under construction railway locomotive engines of quite a large design, eight wheel coupled with leading and trailing free wheels, specially designed for heavy goods or mineral traffic, and the Delegation was informed that they were designed to draw a train of 1,500 tons under normal circumstances.

Two engines had been completed, one of which was painted and had an exceedingly fine appearance.

In this shop also they had the most up-to-date machinery and many large scale machines, one of which was capable of cutting out five locomotive frames in one operation. The Delegation was informed that they were completing about twelve locomotives per month, but that they had the capacity, if necessary, of turning out 18 per month.

All the shops attached to the works, together with yard space, covered a very considerable acreage, and they were still building yet another large shop at the time of the visit.

With the exception of the electricity works and the aeroplane works in Moscow, the general up-to-dateness and efficiency of this works surpassed anything so far seen during the Delegation's visit to Russia.

In conversation with the directing engineer the Delegation learned that under the Soviet power and the new system of work management the men were working exceedingly well, and when any special order was received the men always exceeded the 1913 output.

In the apprentices' section there was one instructor to each 15 apprentices and working in a well-set-up part of the motor tractor building factory, the boys were busy making small accessories and tools, which were particularly well finished and very creditable to the young people. Several young women were noticed amonst the apprentices, who were being taught to make buckets, cans, and other liquid holding utensils. All the apprentices of both sections appeared to be quite cheerful and particularly interested in their work.

Generally speaking, the Delegation was struck with the whole organization and fittings of this works and with the personnel of the workpeople employed there.

XIII

A Visit to Aircraft Works

A visit was paid by the Delegation to the aircraft works. In these works, 1,800 workers are employed on wood and metal parts, except engines, which are either imported or made at their own engine works in Moscow. All workers are members of the Metal Workers' Union. The lavatory accommodation in the new premises is modern and a vast improvement on the old.

This plant in 1920 consisted of three rather old buildings, and at the same time the workers' share of corn was ground on the premises in a very old-fashioned apparatus. There is a most noticeable improvement in things, though a great many parts are still done by hand in the absence of much-needed machinery.

A very finely built factory is just on completion, the first, second, and third floors being occupied by workmen. The finished machines compare very favorably and are mainly of the D.H. 9 type.

Here, as elsewhere, there does not appear to be any intention to patch up the old building, but rather to rebuild entirely. In the small tubing works for landing bearers ordinary push cycles and a cycle radio machine are being manufactured.

A worker has built a small machine which saves a vast amount of labor in the cutting and shaping of the small parts of the cooling apparatus and aircraft.

There is a very fine set of schools where the lads are being taught (1) the Russian language; (2) physics, and the theory of engineering; (3) geography, etc.

There is also a (1) joinery apprentice shop; (2) blacksmith apprentice shop; (3) engineering and setting-out shop.

All of these seem to have their full complement, there being 30 lads in the latter.

There is a very fine club close by and it is still under reconstruction and extension. The theater is a really well got up place.

A huge building of the "Flat" type is now housing 620 families of metal workers.

XIV

A Visit to a Locomotive Running Depot

The Delegation visited one of the locomotive depots attached to Moscow City. The shed was an old one and consequently did not appeal to the eye as much as the latter-day depots of Great Britain with their excellent accessories. It was, however, quite up to the standard of the older depots in Great Britain, and the work appeared to be quite efficient, having regard to the lack of up-to-date appearance.

During a conversation with the engineer in charge of the depot in his office, before touring the shed, the Delegation was informed that the very high center of gravity of Russian locomotives was conceived in the belief that a less strain was put on the frame of the engine in rounding the sharper curves of the Russian railways. This high center of gravity struck us at once, as the fire-box foundation rests on the top of the framing bearing the axle boxes, whilst the smoke box is carried on a superstructure above the leading framework of the engine. Consequently, the boiler is raised several feet above the frame and necessitates rather long steam and exhaust pipes to and from the cylinders.

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks), county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

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BEN TILLETT, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

• • •

JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

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JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

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ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

• • •

A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

In the engineer's office was an exceedingly good half-section of the locomotive now in use for the general passenger service in Russia, from which the Delegation was able to gather that the Walchaert gear is generally in operation on the railways of Russia, together with the piston valve principle. We learned that owing to the shortage of copper, whilst the tube face-plate was of copper, the walls and roof of the firebox were of iron, as were also the boiler tubes. Super-heating is the general practice on the Schmitt principle.

The Delegation also learned that the Swedish engines which we had seen at Sebej did not fur or cork the tubes, as we had been informed, but that owing to the grate construction being different from the general Russian principle, the clinker set on the bars of the Swedish engines, and consequently detracted from the steaming qualities.

In passing around the shed and repairing section of the depot, the Delegation found that the engines were not cleaned as is the usual practice in England, but that tubes were run with a rod, but on coal burning engines fire-box, ash-pan and smoke-box were cleaned in a similar manner to our own. Many of the engines, however, were oil burners, carrying a round tank of oil on the tender, which, owing to the intense frost of the Russian winters, was steam-heated to keep the oil in a usable fluid state. The foot-plate cabs of all these engines were especially built for protection to the men, being quite in the form of a small cabin entirely excluding all draft, consequent upon the running of the train. The Westinghouse brake appeared to be in general use, with quite up-to-date lubricators and injectors.

The axle boxes had quite good oil wells with the usual worsted trimming and worsted pads in the well of the box beneath the axle. Generally speaking, fitting and repairs appeared to be much on the same principle as in our own country.

With regard to the foot-plate men the engine driver is made by commencing an apprenticeship to the fitting, followed by a period of riding as third man, and attending to oiling, etc., until practical driving were acquired. They were also, if necessary, given a course of instruction in firing, but firemen as such were not promoted to the position of engine driver but remained firemen throughout. Drivers had to pass both technical and eyesight examinations, the latter being repeated every year.

At this depot, there were installed baths for the men with attached dressing rooms so that working clothes could be donned at the shed, and put off after the day's work, when, following the bath and change of clothing, the men could go home quite clean and decently dressed. There was also a restaurant with very fine kitchen arrangements and ample floor space for seating some 200 diners at the same time. In addition to this a co-operative store was attached to the depot, where all necessities of food and clothing could be purchased on production of the union card at little above cost price, and members were even allowed a credit card which permitted them to pay for the most expensive articles by instalments over a fixed period of time. There were also attached to the depot dwelling houses for the men, such as we had seen at factories and other works. The working hours were eight per day, and, generally speaking, the Delegation was given to understand that the conditions of the men employed were a great improvement on the old conditions in Russia. Nor was the social side forgotten, as a club, or institute, was also attached with reading rooms, library, lectures, and other educational facilities in addition to facilities for social intercourse.

XV

The First State Boot Factory Established in Russia

This factory, prior to the war, was utilized as a munition factory for the purpose of producing shells. Since the Revolution, it has been turned into a well-equipped modern boot factory. The process of transfer commenced in 1921, but the factory was formally opened and named the Paris Commune Boot Factory on the 12th of March, 1922, the day upon which the Commune is celebrated all over the world.

The factory started with 87 workers. The total number now employed is 632, excluding the administrative staff, numbering 56. The output is 1,400 pairs of boots per day.

Passing from the manager's office to one of the departments, the Delegation noticed a display of colored posters on the walls and were particularly interested in one dealing with the care and training of children, including a very amusing section showing a demonstration of babies demanding the right to be born of healthy parents.

One hundred and eighty women are employed in this factory and the Delegation was informed that men were excluded from their particular kind of work unless there were no women capable of doing the work unemployed. Any vacancies, subject to this provision, could be filled by a male operative.

Special provision is made for the medical care and attention of the employes and in the first-aid department, the Delegation was introduced to the fully qualified doctor in charge, assisted by a fully qualified nurse and an experienced assistant. A factory dentist is also employed to care for the teeth of the workers.

The Delegation was permitted to see the records of accidents in this factory and our inspection showed that the total number of accidents during 1923, and up to the 1st October, 1924, was 83. None of these were very serious and the majority of minor importance.

On the walls of the manager's office, copies of the factory laws and labor laws which had been accepted and signed by the Trade Union representatives for the employes in this factory were noticed. The manager in charge of the factory is appointed with the consent of the union.

The stockrooms and stores rooms for materials were in perfect order, and the finished articles were of a very high order. The leather used in this factory, in addition to Russian supplies, is imported to the extent of 40 per cent from America, Germany and France. Some of this material is very valuable and great care has to be exercised in cutting up the skins that waste should be reduced to the minimum. In order to discourage waste, calculations are made as to what the skins should produce, and a bonus is paid to the worker if there is any increase in the number of leather sections taken from each skin.

Machinery utilized in this factory is mainly imported from America, some of it comes from Germany and the remainder is supplied by Russian engineering establishments.

The Delegation was very much impressed by the utility and finish of the goods being produced in this factory. As far as could be seen, nothing but leather was being used for the soles and there was no evidence of shoddy work. Making comments on this, the Delegation was informed that an effort was being made to defeat private traders by producing goods of a better design and a much more durable quality.

Our inquiry into wages elicted the following information. The wages per employe during the year 1923, to October 1924, per quarter were as follows:—

	Wages per month. Roubles.	Wages per month. Copecks.
January	78	10
April	79	24
July	52	52
September	91	81

The average wage per worker as shown for the July quarter was low on account of the fact that this quarter represents the holiday period. Holiday wages are, however, paid, there being no reduction, but these payments do not appear in the books of the factory.

XVI

Rubber Works

The Delegation visited the Leningrad State Rubber Works, where motor tires, goloshes, toys, and surgical appliances were being carried out and several new machines were being laid down, and it was observed that these were from Manchester and that more were to be installed. At present 8,000 workers are employed, the pre-war number being 13,000.

The factory was well organized, though the air space was rather less than that obtaining in such British firms as Macintosh and Dunlop, but this will speedily be changed, as some very extensive new building are being constructed.

Connected with this undertaking is a set of very fine dining rooms. Electrical equipment is used in the cooking of food and even in the cleaning of utensils. The meal times at the works are practically arranged to suit the accommodation at the dining buildings. Thus, the first meal is timed for 11:30 a. m., and two others intervening the last commencing at 1:30 p. m. The meal consists of a fair sized piece of meat and soup, with a portion of sweet pudding and a supply of bread, black or white, or both. The meal is served up ready, but the soup is placed on the table in a number of fair sized basins, and each worker serves himself with a second helping should he need to.

This meal works out at about 7d. per head, and is quite comparable with anything obtainable for 1s. in this country.

The Delegation partook of a meal and served themselves from their own selected positions.

The institution is managed by workers from, and the initial costs borne by the rubber undertaking.

Apart from the dining rooms there is a cafe and bar, and both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages can be obtained. There are reading rooms, a club room, and library, a wireless installation, together with a music room and a very fine "Red Corner."

All these are at the disposal of the meanest worker employed at the Rubber Works in Leningrad.

XVII

Visit to a State Tobacco Factory in Moscow.

Each department was taken in turn, cigaret making apparently being the main occupation. The Delegation saw the paper cigaret cases being made and subsequently filled with the tobacco by machinery, and afterwards went into the tobacco-cutting department and were shown some English machines, which, though smaller than the Russian, are considered to be the best, and do more work in the same time.

In respect to machinery, it was stated that more was required, particularly for filling cigarets in the packets, a good deal of which is being done by hand on account of the lack of machinery. There is no doubt English machinery is considered the best, and if it were possible, would be largely used. A good deal of the machinery gave evidence of wear and, in the ordinary way, under other circumstances would be replaced by new. In spite of these difficulties, it was stated the production of the factory was now 95 per cent as compared to pre-war. When it is remembered that the conditions of employment and hours of labor have been immensely improved since then, it certainly appears, under all the circumstances, a remarkable achievement.

(To be continued in next issue.)

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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LOSOVSKY SPEAKS TO FRENCH LABOR

WORKERS BEATEN UP ON PICKET LINE IN N. Y. GARMENT STOPPAGE; COURTS IMPOSING HEAVY FINES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 30.—Despite the rumors of impending peace negotations between the factions in the fight within the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the beating up of workers still continues on the picket line, according to the report of the Joint Committee of Action.

Sam Goldman, one of the men discharged from Yudovitz & Schwarz, at 124 West 18th street, after the stoppage, was standing in front of that building with a group of workers talking to a member of the firm. Two gangsters crossed the street quickly, attacked Goldman and then escaped after briusing his face and injuring his right eye.

In the Jefferson Market Court, three girls were arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct following their arrest for picketing the Roth Costumes, Inc., at 550—7th Avenue.

Magistrate Silberman, who heard the case, imposed a sentence of 5 days on Lena Lorber; but this was changed to a fine of $50 after Attorney Abraham Goodman had argued on the injustice of such a sentence. Anna Flint was also fined $50 and Mary Kuthy was fined $25 after Magistrate Silberman had severely lectured the defendants.

Picket in Spite of Writ.

Picketing in front of the Roth Costumes, Inc., at 550—7th Avenue continues in spite of the injunction granted this firm yesterday by Justice John L. Walsh of the New York State Supreme court. No signs or banners were displayed, and pickets were not interfered with.

A hearing on this temporary injunction is to be held Monday in the county court house. It names as defendants Louis Hyman, individually and as president of the Joint Action Committee, and the 11 girls on strike and it states that the injunction was taken out upon the advice of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The injunction granted to the Roth Costumes, Inc., against Louis Hyman, individually and as president of the Joint Action Committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and against Sarah Ragoon, Lillie Henndich, Anna Victor, Fanny Barna, Mary Kaplan, Frieda Gross, Ray Niedelman, Lena Lorber, Millie Gross, Roberta Friedman and Anna Weitzman—the girls of the shop who are on strike, prohibits "any acts injurious to the plaintiff and in violation of its rights under its contract with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, dated February 11, 1925, from using any sign or em-

(Continued on page 3)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

RUSSIAN .industrial production is expected to reach 98 per cent of its pre-war high water mark, in the fiscal year 1925-26, according to estimates from Moscow. The interesting information is contained in a long article by Frederic J. Haskin, one of the most authoritive writers on economic questions in the United States. In 1913, Russian industrial production amounted to $3,600,000.

• • •

HASKIN declares that the agreement reached between Soviet Russia and France on the debt question, brings universal recognition of the Soviet power immeasurably nearer. This is a hint that the United States, now the only great power, without diplomatic relations with Moscow, is liable to ditch the anti-Soviet policy of the former secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes. Herbert Hoover has a commission in Russia at this moment collecting facts for the use of the administration.

• • •

THE Russian agreement with France provides for the payment of 40 per cent of the pre-war debt on a paper franc basis. In terms of cold cash, this means that the Soviet government agrees to pay France one-tenth of the original debt. Not such a bad bargain for the workers' republic.

• • •

RUSSIA owes the United States government only $251,000,000, a trifling sum comparatively. If such a paltry debt were the reason for this country's refusal to recognize the Soviet Union, Washington would have broken off diplomatic relations with France and Italy long ago. More than one consideration prompts the United States to reconsider its intransigeant attitude towards Russia. Needless to state, all the capitalist powers hate the workers and peasants' government just as much as the United States does, but the other powers, were forced by political and economic considerations to shake hands with the devil.

• • •

HASKIN'S article, declares that Russia is growing in strength and that the predictions of Soviet collapse were fantastic. In 1921 Russian production was only 17 per cent of the pre-war figure. The writer calls attention to the charges of inefficiency that were then levelled by the bourgeoisie against the Soviet

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR FACES GRIM LOT AT BOULDER DAM

Heat and Hardship to Harass Workers

By FRAPIESA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—Los Angeles boosters have started a vigorous movement for early construction of Boulder Dam. They are strenuously, if not frantically, appealing to the Washington government for action. This is because work on the dam offers a forlorn hope of stopping the slump in which Los Angeles is speedily seeking the level where the city belongs.

Up to a year or so ago the boosters acted warily over Boulder Dam. The Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations were having great success in inducing Easterners to come here to be divested of hard cash.

(Continued on page 5.)

POPE'S CHURCH COMES OUT FOR COMPANY UNIONS

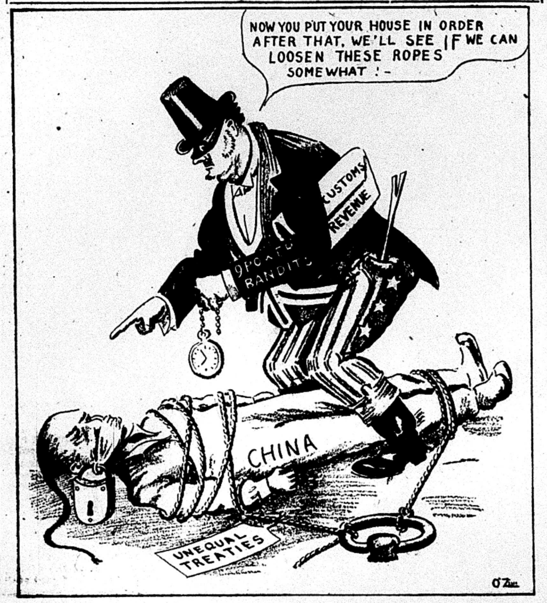
Subsidiary Organization Throws Off Mask

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The catholic church, thru its "social action department" of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, has definitely gone on record as opposed to militant unionism and class struggle, and in favor of class collaboration, by an indorsement of the infamous "B. & O. plan" and a propaganda for similar betrayal of the interests of the coal miners by a selling out of the coal miners' right to strike and a policy of "efficiency" in recompense for the checkoff.

This is recognized by all trade union militants as a scheme to combine the forces of the employers and the cor-

(Continued on Page 5)

THE WHITE CIVILIZER


NOW YOU PUT YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER AFTER THAT, WE'LL SEE IF WE CAN LOOSEN THESE ROPES SOMEWHAT ! -
CUSTOMS REVENUE
CHINA
UNEQUAL TREATIES

GROWERS LOSE PRUNE DOMAIN OF CALIFORNIA

Profits of Industry Is to Fatten Banks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 30 —The California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association is the latest producers' cooperative organization to be tucked away securely in the interest of the banks.

All the profits of the industry, yielding an average of 125,000 tons of dried prunes annually, for which the consumers pay $30,000,000, go into the swelling surplus of banks. The growers have all the cares and responsibilities of producing the bankers all the profits.

Betrayal Follows Betrayal

From the start the growers were betrayed. Some 12,000 of them, formed the association and elected a general manager who double-crossed them at the outset.

This individual, a moron as to intelligence and a degenerate as to morality, devised a contract which any grower could break at his own sweet will and leave the association in the lurch. He did this because he was himself a leading grower.

The general manager appointed as sales manager his affinity. By discarding the "Mrs." attached to her honored name the lady led growers to

(Continued on page 5)

Build the DAILY WORKER.

POLAND MUST PAY INDEMNITY TO SOVIET UNION FOR DAMAGES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Aug. 30.— An agreemnet has been reached between Polish and Soviet Russia delegates liquidating the recent frontier encounters between the boarder guards of the two countries. The agreement requires that Poland pay indemnity for the Soviet border barracks set on fire by Polish raiders and the Soviet government surrender the two Polish officers now held in Russia.

FRANCE SENDING WAR MATERIALS THRU BELGIUM

Comrade Malman Sees Anti-Soviet Plot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Moscow newspapers are featuring a startling report that France is equipping Poland, Roumania and Lithuania with large supplies of war materials to be used in a concerted attack upon Soviet Russia. The report is based on an interview with Comrade Malman who came here recently from Belgium.

Comrade Malman says he has many proofs that a military attack upon Soviet Russia is threatening. He declared that every day tons of munitions and war supplies were being received in Antwerp harbor and reshipped to countries bordering on Russia.

The central committee of the Belgian transport workers has protested against handling the shipments and has made overtures to the French workers to co-operate with them.

Railway Mail Association Meets.

DENVER.— The 27th annual convention, Railway Mail Association, a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, meets in Denver, Sept. 1-5.

The Railway Mail Association reported 17,900 members in 1924, practically double the 1918 figure of 9,400 when the union affiliated and an increase over every year since 1918.

MINERS LEAVING PITS, HARD COAL STRIKE TUESDAY

Walkout Affects 160,000, Railroads Involved

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., August 30.—(FP)—If peace in the anthracite industry is to come at the 11th hour, signs of it are nowhere to be seen. The strike call issued to the more than 300 locals of hard-coal diggers will probably be in complete effect Sept. 1 and is being obeyed ahead of time in some localities.

A period of exorbitant prices and culm coal such as characterized the 1923 anthracite shutdown is what the operators are playing for, in the opinion of most of the union rank and file. The various conferences and peace moves still going on at the behest of socalled citizen committees are regarded as last minute efforts to improve the operator case with the public.

The operator offer of arbitration was likewise insincere and for publicity purposes, the union men say. The union opposes arbitration because hitherto the arbitration tribunals have been stacked against the workers. The public fails to that spot the huge profits made in anthracite and the abuses in working conditions that the men want to correct just as much as they want a wage raise.

Every group in the heart of anthracite at Scranton sees the strike as in-

(Continued on page 3.)

LINEN THREAD WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST THEIR SECOND WAGE CUT; PITTSFIELD, MASS., MILLS CLOSED

ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—The 400 employers of Smith & Dove Mfg. Co.'s local plant are striking against their second 10 per cent wage cut since last fall. Spinners and polishers employed by the linen thread makers began the strike when they were asked to run three "sides" instead of two on top of two wage reductions. Demands for the old wage schedule prior to the last cut and for time and one-fourth for overtime are being made by strikers.

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PITTSFIELD MILLS CLOSED BY STRIKES.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Failing to attract workers from the ranks of strikers against 10 per cent wage cuts, the five Pittsfield woolen mills are closed indefinitely. The strikers tabled a request to submit their grievances to arbitration until the employers' attitude could be determined.

RED ARMY OF SOVIET UNION GAVE PARTICULAR DELIGHT TO MEMBERS OF GERMAN DELEGATION

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—The members of the German delegation, Kelitz, Zimmermann, Stephen, Neef and Langer have addressed a letter to the Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union in which they express their regret for their early departure and their thanks for the hospitality afforded them. They declare: "In Moscow we saw a proletarian reconstruction. In Moscow even more than in Leningrad we were convinced that the bourgeois phrases about an absolutist Soviet regime and about the dictatorship over the proletariat are simply lies. The Red Army in particular gave us delight. The Red Army is not only a weapon of defense for the Soviet Union, it is also a class weapon of the world proletariat. We came to Moscow as proletarian comrades, and we will return as proletarian comrades to fight for the international unity of the proletariat."

SECRETARY OF RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS ADDRESSES BIG CONGRESS HELD IN PARIS

PARIS, France, August 30.—A. Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, with headquarters at Moscow, spoke at the congress of the General Confederation of Labor here, urging world trade union unity, and describing the activities of the R. I. L. U. and the Communist International.

Losovsky was refused a passport to enter the country by the Painleve government, which fears the growing influence of the Communists among the workers. The delegate from Moscow managed to reach the congress, however, and spoke while all doors and windows were barred.

At the conclusion of his speech, which lasted an hour, the lights were turned out, and Losovsky made his way out of the hall.

EXPULSION OF LORE BIG SUBJECT BEFORE THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION

Sunday's sessions of the Fourth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party opened at 11:30 a. m. By agreement it was decided that the convention would finish its business during the day and adjourn.

Loreism was the question up for discussion and decision. Comrade Alexander Bittelman reported for the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. Bittelman sketched the growth of opportunism from the Second Socialist International and its outcropping in the Comintern in the form of a right wing tendency. As the necessity for bolshevization of the parties in the Comintern had grown as the result of the partial stabilization of capitalism so Loreism and similar opportunist tendencies in other parties had arisen.

As soon as the Communist International began to fight against Lore, Lore and his group began to fight against the Communist International. This fight has become more open since the decision of the Communist International on the opportunism of Lore and his followers.

Loreism Opposes Bolshevization.

The first angle of the fight against Loreism is to root out the ideological tendencies that give rise to it. The test of the Lore tendency is that it invariably opposes the re-organization of the party. Loreism exists in all sections of the party. Many comrades who do not know Lore or even recognize the existence of Loreism, follow the tendencies which he expresses. The time has come when we must cut out all these centers of Loreist expression.

When the decision on Lore was handed down by the Comintern, Lore said that he accepted it and that he would appeal to the Communist International. But instead he has begun a fight, both secret and open against the Comintern. Bittelman gave many detailed instances of this.

Urges Relentless Fight.

The party shows itself ripe and ready to conduct a relentless fight against this tendency. This is evidenced by the fact that both of the major party groups have affirmed they are prepared to wage this fight. But to do this, we must not only fight ideologically against Lore—we must remove Lore from the party. We cannot tolerate this center of opposition to bolshevism.

Lore has not only shown his opposition to the C. I. but is preparing the political ground for a split in our party. It is for this reason there will

(Continued on page 3)

POLICE AGAIN RAID GARMENT PICKET LINES

Amalgamated Strikers Firm, Busy Season Here

Following the raid on union offices two weeks ago, Chicago police have descended on the picket line maintained by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers around the plants of the International Tailoring Co. and the J. L. Taylor Co.

Two raids netted 35 and 3 picketers charged with violating the conditions set down by Judge Pam in his injunction, which permits peaceful picketing but classes the use of the term scab with violent measures. Some of the arrested men and women were charged with disorderly conduct, some with assault and some were discharged without being booked by the police.

Bail was furnished for all those held and cases were continued for several weeks. The trial of the 18 officials and others comes up in October. The trial of Asst. Manager Sidney Rissman for an alleged Waukegan conspiracy against non-union clothing makers there begins Sept. 2.

An attorney for the International Tailoring Co. explained to reporters that the police raids and detective frameups are simply incidents in the fight of the company to crush the Amalgamated. The concern's refusal to renew its 3-year contract with the union puts it in a class by itself among Chicago large shops.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM MENACE TO WORKERS OF WORLD, SAKLATVALA TELLS NATIONAL MINORITY MEETING

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"The British empire is a menace to the workers of the world," declared Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament, in a speech before the conference of the national minority movement in Battersea.

"Any talk about disarmament on the part of Great Britain is merely intended to deceive the United States," continued Saklatvala, "such talk is also intended to throw dust into the eyes of Europe."

The conference passed a resolution congratulating the Chinese workers for their "magnificent stand against international imperialism."

Saklatvala's speech attracted considerable attention. It is in line with the utterances which he has made continuously since his election to the house of commons, and many of which have been seized upon by opposition members as grounds for expelling him from the house, altho there have been no definite steps in this direction.

During the autumn Saklatvala is going to the United States, it is reported to speak before the sessions of the International Parliamentary Union in Washington. The government may refuse him a passport.

URGE ALL LABOR BUILD DEFENSE IN MINNEAPOLIS

Conference Called for Saturday, Sept. 13

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30—The provisional local committee for International Labor Defense, has sent out a call to all working class organizations and trade unions, for a conference to establish the local section of the I. L. D.

It is called for "Labor Defense Day" Sunday, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth St.

The call points out the fact that despite all talk of "Freedom" and "Democracy," there are still 128 men in American prisons for their loyalty to the working class. Besides, injunctions are used in every strike to terrorize and defeat the workers.

The position of the foreign workers is especially intolerable, as they are being jailed and deported in large numbers.

As a result of the decision in the Gitlow case, the syndicalist laws in 35 states have been sanctioned by the supreme court. This puts the American workers' movement in extreme danger. We must fight back. The need of the hour is a unity of all forces for Labor Defense.

The call emphasizes the fact that the I. L. D. will fight for the unconditional release of all class war prisoners; it will give aid to those prisoners and their dependents; it will provide legal defense for all workers persecuted for their activity in the class struggle.

Every labor organization worthy of the name, should send delegates to this united front conference.

Shanghai Sailors in Slavery at Sea, Workers Charge

NEW ORLEANS—Federal authorities investigated charges by the crew of the schooner Jacksonville that two of their number were shanghaied at Galvestion. They base their proof on documentary evidence in the form of a bill from a detective agency for services rendered. The schooner recently sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., to Port au Prince, but when near Southwest Pass at the mouth of the river it grounded, the vessel was salvaged and brot to New Orleans. Supply houses, members of the crew, underwriters and claimants of salvage filed their claims with the U. S. commissioner and among them it is said that a bill from a detective agency was discovered.

Seamen say it is a common thing for them to be shanghaied in Galveston when they refuse to ship on account of conditions, food and wages. The Jacksonville is a 20-year old schooner carrying lumber in the West Indes trade and, it is claimed, put out of Port Arthur in an unseaworthy condition.

Labor Confers With Japanese.

WASHINGTON.— Among the conferences held, very quietly, in Washington recently by Motosada Zumoto, a Tokio editor and publisher who has come to America to promote better relations between the two countries, was one with some 20 officials of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated labor bodies. At this meeting, Zumoto urged that American labor agree to help repeal the ban on Japanese immigration.

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AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

government. Russia is also exporting grain and will sell more than half a billion dollars worth this year. The ravages of the famine have been more than made good and the government has set aside a fund of $40,000,000 for distribution during the next three years in dry regions.

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SOVIET engineers and scientists are at work on a plan to prevent visitations such as scourged the Volga region in 1921. This is something that was never dreamt of in the days of the czar. The workers and peasants of Russia are becoming more and more convinced that the October revolution was their revolution and the addle-pated syndicalists, in the United States and in other countries who babble against revolutionary politics, had better not dump their intellectual on the workers of Russia who have experienced the difference between a government of capitalists and feudalists for capitalists and feudalists and a government of workers and peasants for workers and peasants.

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THE electrical industry in Russia has passed its pre-war volume already and expects a 72 per cent increase over this figure next year. A rural credit scheme for the peasants with a budget of $167,000,000 has been set aside. All these facts make interesting and welcome reading to the workers of the world. How often have we heard the petrified dogmatists of the socialist labor party and the socialists declare tht Soviet Russia would not be able to exist, because the Bolsheviki did not wait for the new social order to crawl peacefully out of the shell of the old.

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AN article calculated to justify the S. L. P. predictions appeared in the Weekly People a few weeks back. It was written by a New York correspondent in Moscow, who writes as fairly as a capitalist reporter can be expected to write about such historic events as the Russian revolution. It saw in the various adjustments made by the Soviet government, in industry and commerce a further retreat to war capitalism. "Ha, ha, didn't I tell you so," yaps the editor of the Weekly People. Socialism cannot be established in all its pristine purity until the capitalism system is fully developed in every part of the world, etc. What bunk?

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ALL those so-called revolutionary organizations that disagreed with the Russian workers and peasants over the methods they used in seizing power and holding on to it, have gradually become bitter enemies of the Soviet Union. Better have the exploited masses of Russia remain forever in slavery, than that they should give a practical refutation of the futile policies of the petrified dogmastists, who have debauched Marxism under the banner of Marx. The Russian Communists have proven that the workers and peasants can govern. This used to be a moted subject among the intellectuals.

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THE workers will be glad to learn that their comrades in the Soviet Union are making a good job of the business of running over one-sixth of the earth's surface. This is the best kind of propaganda for the social revolution. We may well ask this question. If the workers and peasants in such an industrially backward country as Russia could make so much progress despite unheard of difficulties, what could not be done by the workers of highly industrially developed countries, like Germany, England, France and the United States? The workers need lose no sleep worrying about how they shall run industry after they get rid of capitalist rule.

HEAD OF LETTER-CARRIERS' UNION PRAISES BOSSES

Looks Like Tool of the Republican Machine

WASHINGTON.— Preparatory to the 25th convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and will meet in Detroit Sept. 7-12, President Edward J. Gainor has published in The Postal Record his annual report, in which he emphasizes the trade union value of fraternalism and a conciliatory attitude toward the officials of the government. He is plainly smitten with the class collaboration bug.

Gainor recites the mistakes of former Postmaster General Burleson, who for eight years sought to destroy the unions of the postoffice workers. He praises the conciliatory policy brought in by Will Hays and to a less degree maintained by Postmaster New. Despite the fact that the salary increase won by the postoffice workers thru their unions last year was secured over the stubborn resistance of this same New, Gainor finds him "an executive of large affairs, conservative and kindly in character," and announces that New will address the convention.

Report Cargo Carried by the Soviet Fleet During Last 3 Months

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30—(Tass)— The Shanghai agency of the Volunteer Fleet of the U. S. S. R. reports that six steamers of the Volunteer Fleet made eleven travels, with an aggregate cargo turnover of 20,227 tons, during the last three months of 1924 and January, 1925. Of the said figure, the exports account for 10,481 tons, and the imports—for 9,746 tons of various goods.

The main items of exports were coal, timber, fish, and others. As for imports from Shanghai to Vladivostok they consisted, during the period under review, mainly of tea, fats (food and technical), jute, bags, sugar, flour, etc.

As will be seen, this Vladivostok-Shanghai trade from October, 1924 to February, 1925, showed a tendency to increase, as compared to the preceding period, the increase in the Soviet export branch being slightly more noticebale than the imports. What with this fact and other rather favorable conditions of work during the mentioned period, the Volunteer Fleet was able to bring down nearly 10 per cent the rather high Shanghai-Vladivostok freight tariffs.

Steck Leads Brookhart.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The Iowa senatorial recount still showed Dan F. Steck, democrat, in the lead, altho his majority over Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican, was about 3,000 less than it was.

Out of 77 counties, Steck had 310,917, and Brookhart, 303,192. There were 7,972 contested ballots of which 5,907 were for Brookhart and 2,016 for Steck.

Crop Estimates Confirmed.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30—(Tass.)—The latest returns published by the central board of statistics confirm the crop estimates published by the peoples' commissariat of agriculture, putting at 4,000 million poods the harvest of this year, which is about one million poods more than last year.

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RUSSIAN SPECIALISTS LEAVE FOR MONGOLIA TO TRAIN SCIENTISTS

MOSCOW, Aug. 30—(Tass)—An expedition of specialists headed by Prof. Vladimirzov has left Leningrad for organizing exploration works in Central Mongolia. The expedition being sent by the All-Russian Academy of Sciences.

Young Mongolian scientists will work as assistants of Russian specialists in order to be trained for independent scientific work.

This expedition will contribute to the establishing in Urga of a permanent scientific investigation institution.

As reported from Irkutsk, a scientific expedition is leaving from there in search of centers where leprosy spreads from Siberia.

According to the opinion of Dr. Perevodohikov, the chief of the expedition, and in compliance with historical indications, one of such centers must exist East of the Baikal Lake. There are even more exact indications that it lies in the region of Barbousin, one of the district centers of the Bouriat Republic.

ARREST PICKETS IN EXPRESSMEN'S STRIKE IN N. Y.

Try to Enlist Red Caps as Scabs

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Four striking express pickets were arrested when they attempted to persuade a fellow employe of Westcott Express Co. not to go back to work. Robert Fitzgerald, Thomas Clark, John Larkin and James Leach are the men sent to the workhouse for 10 days. Picketing of Grand Central Terminal and Penn station continues. Red cap porters who are being forced to handle trunks in the depots complain of the hard work and deny that they are getting big tips. When taxis—yellow taxis—bring in trunks without passengers, who is there to tip the porter, the red caps ask.

Health of Workers Suffers.

Phil O'Brien, president Amalgamated Taxi Association, composed of independent owners and drivers, states that he is absolutely opposed to the practice of carrying trunks on taxicabs.

"The majority of salesmen have trunks as big as a car and they dodge the legal truck and express charge of $1 to $1.50 per trunk to pile sometimes two or three trunks on a taxi, saving $2 or $3. The taxi drivers and independent owners do not want to scab on "the expressmen and they don't want to wreck their health doing the heavy trunk work." O'Brien says. "It is about time something was done in this matter" of trunk carrying by taxis. Many of the expressmen are suffering from ruptures or strains from their difficult work.

Fight 10-hour Day.

Independent taxi drivers assert that some yellow cab men are defying orders to stay close to railroad stations for strikebreaking work and are cruising for passengers to dodge the heavy trunk work. Yellow cab inspectors are at the terminals to facilitate baggage transportation in taxis to replace striking expressmen. Expressmen make only $34 a week, 10 hours a day, if they are chauffeurs, $30 if helpers and $28 if clerks. The men ask an 8-hour day.

Negro Pullman Porters Organize.

NEW YORK.—Locals 1 and 2, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are the first results of the organization meeting of Negro Pullman porters held in Harlem. Over 200 porters joined and a campaign to secure the total 2,000 of the metropolitan district and 12,000 of the whole country will be launched. More pay and better working conditions are to be the porters' demands and the abolition of the Pullman company union which does not represent the workers' interests. A 50 per cent increase in pay for 240 hours a month work will be asked when the organization has grown to sufficient strength to make its demands felt. Porters make from $60 to $90 maximum a month with tips growing smaller.

Fatal Prison Riot in California.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—Another riot has broken loose in San Quentin prison under the regime of Warden Frank Smith. This time one guard is dead and one fatally wounded, and six men who tried to escape will be held for murder. "We hope to hang them all," announce the authorities. There are rumors that a general prison break was planned, and that whole set of keys lost by a guard were found by a prisoner. Constant changes have been made in the prison personnel since Warden Smith's entrance, mostly on political grounds. Nearly a hundred California industrial and political prisoners are still in San Quentin, subject to constant danger of life.

Two Policemen Slain.

GARY, Ga., Aug. 30. — Feeling reached a high pitch here as officers organized a posse to investigate the mysterious slaying of county policemen Lloyd Malone and Frank Tucker. Officers are working on the theory that they were killed by moonshiners.

Plan Super-Warplanes to Make Two Hops to the Chinese Republic

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, America's jingoes wax enthusiastic over a super-airplane that can make Peking in two hops. Colonel William Mitchell, former head of the air service, makes the announcement that is intended to spur the pay-triotic to make demands upon congress to inaugurate a "gigantic air building plan now," with emphasis on the "now."

No mention is made of course, of the possibility of using this super-airplane for passenger, mail or freight service between the United States and China. Not at all. This is never considered. It is not intended that the space eliminating airplane should help cement peaceable relations between the North American and the Asiatic republics. Spokesmen for U. S. greed hail the super-airplane as an instrument of war. A ton of explosives carried 113 miles an hour for 60 hours, with a single stop at Nome, Alaska, is to be the gift of a murderer that American airmen, ignorant instruments of Wall Street imperialism, are to carry to the gates of the Chinese republic.

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It will be noticed that Tokio, capital city of Japan, is forgotten for the moment. Capitalism still lives in Japan. Tokio and Washington can unite in face of the danger that arises from restless China, defying the imperialisms not only of these two rivals in the Pacific, but of all the great imperialisms that have been a unit in seeking to crush her completely. The black flag of the profit system flies over Japan while the red dawn breaks slowly, painfully over China. The pirate flag of Wall Street thus finds its blood brother in the emblem of the mikados, while differences, hitherto magnified, are allowed to be forgotten.

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The desperate efforts that are being made to raise the United States to the first air power in the world, should convince all workers and poor farmers that Washington leaves no stone unturned to be ready for the next war. There may be differences of opinion as to the efficacy of the battleship, the value of the submarine, the role of poison gas, the changing uses of infantry and cavalry, not to mention the posibilities of the airplane, but these differences fade in the common plan to make the United States the world's greatest military power to advance its imperialistic aggressions.

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America's workers and poor farmers have no quarrel with the workers and poor farmers of other countries. That is the slogan that American labor must raise against the military program of Morgan's government. American labor should develop the closest bonds of sympathy and solidarity with the struggling masses of China. Much progress has been made in this direction.

It is announced that Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, a battleship enthusiast, has been won over to a realization that the American dollar needs an airfleet to advance its cause. But this does not mean that he will turn against the battleship. In the words of the Chicago Tribune, "The United States should never be found to have guessed wrong or to have been outguessed. The country is rich enough to make its naval defense complete, with a fleet able to take care of itself under, on and above the water."

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Similarly the workers and poor farmers cannot afford to guess wrong, to be led astray by the idea that their interests can be advanced by any capitalist war. Only in fighting the wars of the capitalist class, ending with the overthrow of the capitalist system itself, can the victory of the workers be won. That is not a guessing proposition. It is a fact that all workers and poor farmers should know, and act accordingly.

Graveyard Workers, 50 to 75 Years Old, Face Bad Conditions

Fortyfive cents an hour is the prevailing wage for cemetary workers thruout the country in the best graveyards. Employment is irregular with extensive layoffs in August and September and with hours when at work ranging from 9 a day to 12 and more.

Not a hopeful union organizer but an official of the association of American cemetery superintendents, meeting in 39th annual convention in Chicago, is authority for the above funeral facts. Their character as exploiters of unorganized labor will remain unaltered so far as the superintendents are concerned but from the side of the American Federation of Labor comes an effort to improve working conditions by organizing cemetery labor into a federal union.

The superintendents admit that they do not permit unionization and that they keep their working force docile by constant threats of layoffs and dismissals. Since most of the workers are from 50 to 75 years old dismissal from their job would be serious. Yet the superintendents complain that young men are not attracted to the work.

China Appals Congressman

WASHINGTON, — (FP) — Rep. Wingo of Arkansas, returning from a trip to China, says that death is the only thing cheaper than labor in that country, and that conditions under which the teeming millions live are appalling.

Even from the safe distance of the deck of an army transport, the democratic Solon was impressed by the danger of a political volcano breaking out in China at any moment. He found hatred of all foreigners, but especially against British and Japanese.

Business Agent Gets 30 Days.

LYNN, Mass.—Linwood P. Hurd former business agent of the Shoe Workers Protective Union in Lynn, was given 30 days in the House of Correction upon being found guilty of larceny of $162.39 from Local 3. Hurd is appealing, claiming that he took money the union owed him.

SOVIET RUSSIA 70 PCT. AHEAD OF GAME THIS YEAR

Exports Furs, Bristles, and Raw Skins

MOSCOW, July 22—(By Mail)—During the first half of the current economic year, 1924-25, the state trading bureau exported 18,600,000 gold roubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equalling the total of 19,200,000 gold roubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

These exports were distributed as follows, according to products and countries: Furs—14,300,000 gold roubles, of which 53.6 per cent went to America, 26.8 per cent to England, 14.2 per cent to Germany and 5.4 per cent to France; bristles—2,900,000 gold roubles, of which 48.5 went to Germany, 44.4 to England, 4.1 per cent to France and six per cent to other countries; horse-hair—558,000 gold roubles, of which 60 per cent went to Germany, 24 per cent to England, and 16 per cent to other countries; raw skins—841,000 gold roubles, of which 84 per cent went to Germany, seven per cent to England, and nine per cent to other countries; and other goods of this class—30,000 gold roubles, of which 83.7 per cent went to Germany.

Fur exports thus constituted 76.6 per cent of the aggregate of fur, bristle, raw skin products shipped out by the state trading bureau during the current season as against 90.1 per cent last year; bristles constituted 15.8 per cent against three per cent last year; raw skins 4.5 per cent as against 3.1 per cent; and horse-hair 2.9 per cent as against 3.8 per cent.

Sales on foreign markets totaled 18,200,000 gold roubles, including 15,000,000 gold roubles' worth of furs, which surpasses the previous year's figure by 150 per cent. The principal markets are: America, 44.5 per cent; Germany, 27.4 per cent, and England, 26.7 per cent.

POLICE REVOKE TAXI LICENCES BY THE DOZEN

Hylan Hard on N. Y. Union Drivers

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 30.—The police department once more is active in rounding up taxi cab drivers who are seen to be smoking, while driving passengers around the town.

The powers they now assume, a person would think that they were in Poland instead of United States. If a driver is unfortunate enough to be caught smoking by one of the Hack Squad, a summons is given to him and his license taken away from him then and there on the street. The complaining officer acts not only in the capacity of a peace officer, but as judge and jury as well.

For a taxi driver to protest is to have his license revoked, as happened to one driver by the name of Turetsky. Turetsky wrote a letter to hizzoner Mayor Hylan complaining against the action of the deputy police commissioner suspending his license and he was told to go back to the office of the commissioner. He went there and was told that his license was revoked and given a warning that the next time he had any complaints not to go over the head of the Commish.

The Amalgamated Taxi Association has filed a protest to the mayor and the police commissioner, and if they still insist upon using unlawful methods in the licensing of taxi drivers and stopping the men on the streets, the case will have to go into the courts.

Hammer and Sickle Picnic in Cleveland Made Tremendous Hit

By N. ROBBOY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Local Cleveland and District No. 6 of the Workers Party jointly took part in a Hammer and Sickle Picnic at Avondale Gardens just outside the city limits of Cleveland. The picnic at the same time was made the occasion for an anti-imperialist demonstration since the day marked the anniversary of the beginning of the world war. Comrade John Brahtin, a member of the local executive committee of Cleveland was the main speaker and pointed out the various methods employed by the capitalist governments of the world to fool the workers into fighting for the profit seeking bosses.

The affair was by far the most successful arranged in this district in a long time. Not only was it a financial success, but a friendly spirit prevailed among all the comrades who read the bulletins from the Workers Party convention in session at Chicago with the greatest interest. A telegram of greetings and hope for unity was sent to the convention by the comrades gathered on the picnic grounds.

The Young Workers League was particularly active in this picnic, relieving the party committee of many of the tasks which were necessary for the arrangement of the outing. A complete card of sports and games was arranged and run off with a snap which was commented on favorably by those present.

The big feature of the afternoon was of course the raffle of the various articles. Thirty six prizes were awarded, starting with a Ford auto, radio set and finally ending with subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER.

Dancing and singing by the German Singing Society completed the day's program. "The best picnic in the party's history," was the comment heard from all sides as the day's events came to a close.

150 Million Roubles Represented In Soviet Fair.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—(Tass)—The Nijni-Novogorod fair committee has received a big number of applications from state, public, co-operative and other organizations, as well as oriental merchants, re-sales and purchase deal the total amount of which is already running up to sums over 150 million roubles.

Kluxers Gather in Ohio.

BUCKEYE LAKE, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Thousands of Ohioans journeyed to Buckeye Lake to attend the annual state konklave of the ku klux klan.

They came by automobile, buses, special traction cars. Klan leaders estimated that more than 250,000 persons would be here by tonight.

The meeting was being held on a 700 acre tract leased by the hooded order. White robed klansmen acted as traffic officers.

Want Greater Air Defense.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 30.—The American legion has started an hysterical campaign for greater aviation preparedness for the United States. James A. Drain, national commander of the American legion is making the rounds of several New England legion conventions to jazz up a sentiment to get the members of congress lined up before congress reopens.

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SPEECH ON TRADE UNION WORK BY "BILL" DUNNE, DELIVERED AT CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY

IT is not necessary for me to reply to Comrdae Ruthenberg—the Communist International has already replied to Comrade Ruthenberf relative to his scheme of the Communist Party of America becoming a trade union organizing body. It said, to foster the belief that Communists will be able to under the capitalist system, to devise mass labor organizations other than the trade unions, is to abandon the realm of reality.

Furthermore, very important for us in this discussion is, the following sentence: "Deviations on the question of work of Communists in trade unions conceal the greatest dangers for the work of really Bolshevizing our party." Not one of the greatest dangers, but the greatest danger. I think if we approach the discussion of our mistakes and deviations in a narrow factional spirit, in the trade union field, we will miss much of the benefits to be derived from a review of those errors.

IN the trade unions these opportunistic and semi-opportunistic deviations develop in the largest number of instances because the trade union membership is politically unconscious. The bureaucracy is powerful and wages a relentless struggle against us. Our party is weak and our tactics therefore have to be extremely flexible.

It is no wonder that errors have been committed. Tactical errors. Basic errors on policy are something else and there is little excuse at this day and date for basic errors of policy in our trade union work, and we want to deal with one example of basic error in policy, typical, I think, of all the errors that we have committed.

The steel industry is of importance as a basis for our work, but we have in the steel industry no Communist fraction. In the steel union no Communist fraction, unless it has been organized in the last few weeks. And why do I take the steel industry as an example? Because in the work of our comrades there it shows the three fundamental errors from which flow most of the rest.

First, the resistance amounting to refusal in some instances, to organise Communist fractions. Two, putting the union ahead of the party, believing that the union discipline supercedes the discipline of party and fraction. Three allowing non-party elements to dictate our Communist policy, the policy of our Communist group within the industry and the union.

All these errors have been committed by our comrades in the steel union and the steel industry.

SOME time gao Comrades Wagenknecht, Swabeck and myself, under instructions of the Central Executive Committee, held a fraction meeting in Youngstown, Ohio, and the debate that took place at that meeting, I think would have been very valuable could it have been read to this convention during the debate. What developed there?

First, the comrades were very indignant because the representatives of the Central Executive Committee took charge of the meeting. Two, Comrade White, who is the leader in the steel union and the steel industry for our party, because I outlined the party policy, accused me of making a factional speech. In other words, the correct Communist policy and the advocacy of it becomes in the mind of Comrade White a campaign speech for the majority of the Central Committee.

Then some interesting documents were produced, and I would have you know, comrades, that we have struggled a long time to get a program in the steel industry. Finally we got one. And when we were drafting this program or attempting to draft it, this was the dominant note among the comrades there in their discussion: "What does the Central Executive know about our steel unions? What do they know about our problems? What do these people in Chicago know about the steel unions? We steel workers should draft our own program."

Comrade White even wrote a letter to the district organizer of Ohio, in which he said: "What in hell right have you got to send my program to the popes in Chicago?"

ON the third symptom of opportunistic deviations. The failure to fight for our minimum program in the caucus of the progressives. Our comrades in Youngstown and Warren, and these other cities under Comrade White's leadership, had never waged a struggle for the minimum program of the party.

The consequence, the inevitable consequence, of this opportunist policy, the failure to organize fractions, the misunderstanding of the role of our party, surrender to the progressive elements, so called, has been a complete demoralization of the work in that direction.

NOW Comrade White stated after this fraction meeting that he had received the best lesson in Communism that he had ever gotten in his life, and he showed no resistance after this meeting to the party, but I am afraid that since then Comrade White was successfully vaccinated against our correct policy by Comrade Lovestone and Benjamin—Comrade Lovestone administering the anesthetic and Comrade Benjamin injecting the serum. Up to this day this fraction does not function and I am afraid also, Comrade White, that you came to this convention with the support of the Finnish comrades in Warren on the basis of no fraction, no trade union work, and the eradication of the authority of the leading comrades of the committee.

MACHINISTS OF NEWARK SPURN JOHNSTON 'DICK'

Fechner Slinks from Hall, Anderson Speaks

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.— At a meeting held by Lodge 340, International Association of Machinists at Newark, the recall initiated by Lodge 1054 was discussed. The lodge making arrangements with both sides to send representatives, had called the meeting for that purpose.

Both sides responded. Lodge 1054 not being able to send a man from the ranks had chosen J. Anderson and the Grand Lodge sent G. E. Board Member Fechner.

After the special executive opening of the meeting, an objection was made to granting J. Anderson the floor, as he has been suspended. After a wild discussion it was finally decided to adjorn the meeting in order to give J. Anderson a chance to speak. The motion was carried overwhelmingly and J. Anderson took the platform.

Fechner seeing that he could not face J. Anderson openly, finally excused himself and left the hall in a cowradly manner.

In spite of the pleading of many members that he should stay, he left. J. Anderson after speaking for about an hour and giving enough documentary evidence, made a good impression and the recall was indorsed with 46 for the recall and 16 against.

The above lodge voted for Johnstone at the last election.

PAINLEVE POLICE RAID A COMMUNIST MEETING, 200 ARRESTED, TO DEPORT 50

PARIS, France, August 30.—The Painleve government raided demonstrations held by the Communist Party of France before the Polish Roumanian, and Bulgarian embassies. The workers, who had gathered at the Place de l'Opera and adjacent streets, were charged by police, military and municipal mobs.

Two hundred were arrested after a bitter fight, which took place in and around the lobby of the Paris Grand Opera building. Of those arrested, fifty workers will be deported, the police announced.

Sell Inundated Land.

Three more names have been added to the list of those sought by the federal government in connection with the Florida Land Co., six of whose officers have been charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud by selling inundated Florida lands.

Circular Fleet Established.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—(Tass.)—The "Sevtorgflot" (the Soviet commercial fleet) is establishing a circular freight and passenger Baltic line: Leningrad-Stockholm-Copenhagen - Stettin-Leningrad. The circular voyage takes 14 days.

CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL OF SOVIET UNION IN WELCOME TO FINNISH LABOR DELEGATION

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—In connection with the declaration of the Finnish social democrats according to which the Soviet Unions had failed to invite the Finnish unions to Soviet Russia, the Soviet Trade Union Council declares: "The Soviet Trade Union Council received a letter from the Trade Union Association of Finland, in which the wish was expressed to send a delegation for the purpose of studying the situation of the working class in the Soviet Union. On the 30th of July the Central Trade Union

the Finnish Trade Union Association and welcomed the journey of a delegation of the Finnish proletariat to

CAPMAKERS STRIKE IN MINNEAPOLIS TO KEEP UNION SHOP CONDITIONS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Au. 30.—Elevent capmakers are out on strike against the Alco Cap company, 122 N. 4th St. They are striking for the reinstatement of the union workers.

Eight weeks ago the firm discharged all the workers, pleading slack orders. Recently the shop opened up again, wit hall union men barred from employment.

The strike is called to maintain the union shop.

Expulsion of Lore Big Closing Subject Before Convention

(Continued from page 1)

be presented to this convention a unanimous resolution calling for the expulsion of Lore from the Workers (Communist) Party.

Max Bedacht Speaks.

Comrade Max Bedacht said that Bolshevization means the building of a party of action. As long as the main business of the party was limited to theory, there was no especial necessity to fight against a wrong theory because there was no resultant action. The process of Bolshevization means revolutionary action. The reason for a resistance to Bolshevization is an opportunist resistance to action.

It was when the American party was called upon to mobilize for action that Loreism began to take dangerous and definite form. When it was a matter of theory in previous times, Lore was the theoretician of the opposition to action. He is thus striving to divide the party and create an organization close to the social-democracy.

Lore opposed the maneuver with LaFollette, which however was really never proposed. He opposed it upon a basis of opposition to maneuvers in principle.

Loreism Dug Up Old Theories.

He and his group have dug up old theories from the 60's and 70's always using a theory to oppose action.

Loreism expresses the vacillation of the petit-bourgeoisie. This vacillation arises from their economic interests, which are neither in accord with imperialist-capitalism nor with the proletarian revolution. They constantly vacillate between the two—at the same time denying that there is a petit-bourgeois class. Especially do they deny that the petit-bourgeoisie is represented in the proletarian revolutionary movement. The Loreites have a theory that there are only two classes and this causes them to oppose maneuvers aimed at exploiting the differences existing within the capitalist class.

Only a few workers understand the theory of revolution. It is only be experience in the struggle that they learn. Bolshevism takes the view therefore that action results in education. But when this is proposed the Loreites say "no action but education," thereby opposing theory to action.

Bedacht then spoke in detail about Lore deviations and continued: Before us there is first the necessity for a firm fight against all Lore tendencies within our party. Second, we must remove from the party the centers of the Lore tendency. Bedacht then asked for a unanimous resolution by the convention for the expulsion of Lore from the party.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz of New York took the floor to defend herself against the resolution of censure proposed unanimusly by the appeals committee. Among those who followed her were Browder, Weinstone and Cannon.

The delegates to the fourth convention of the Workers (Communist) Party gathered at Waldheim cemetery on Saturday, where revolutionary funeral services were given at the interment of "Little Bill" Dunne, seven year son of Comrades William F. and Marguerite Dunne. "Little Bill," who was a scrappy little member of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League, met death Thursday night in an automobile accident.

All delegates and many local comrades gathered at the cemetery for the services. Several dozen members of the Junior section of the Y. W. L. of which "Little Bill" was a member stood about the grave. The last words were spoken by Comrade Norman Tallentyre. They were an appeal to the Juniors to remember their little comrade and to carry on in the movement as little "Billie Dunne," would have had he been allowed to live. Everyone joined in singing the "International" and the Juniors sang several of their songs in which, in other days, "Little Bill" had joined.

Extensive Discussions

All day Friday the convention devoted to extended discussion on the question of industrial and trade union work. Among those speaking were Comrades Kjar, Jakira, Baker, Tallentire, Levine, White, Swabeck, Ballam, Bell, Wicks, Aronberg, Lifshitz, Overgaard, Bimba, Krumbein, Toohey, Manley, Boich, Karath, Amter, Reid, Ruthenberg, Dunne and Lovestone, after which Foster summed up the discussion and the parity commission resolution on trade union work was carried unanimously.

Comrade Bittelman, reporting for the credentials and appeals committee then reported for that body. The appeal of the Armenian comrades for rectification of affairs in the federation was uninimously referred to the incoming C. E. C. The appeal of Comrade Poyntz was dealt with by a unanimous resolution declaring that Poyntz had followed the line of Loreism and demanding that she cease such policy and abide by the policy of the Communist International. This resolution was, however, referred, without dissent, to come up under the resolution on the liquidation of Loreism.

Disciplinary Appeals

The appeal of Comrade Candela was settled by a unanimous resolution providing that the convention confirm the action of the Philadelphia convention of the Italian Federation and the subsequent action of the C. E. C., and authorizes the new C. E. C. to take up the matter for further action when necessary. This was carried without dissent, as was a unanimous resolution approving the action of the Philadelphia convention of the Italian Federation and the action of the C. E. C. in the matter of Presi.

The convention approved the unanimous recommendation of the committee that the action of the C. E. C. in expelling five members of the Italian ederation for attempting to split the federation and refusing to carry out the decisions of the Philadelphia convention, be approved. The action of the C. E. C. in the matter of Comrade Georgian of Minneapolis was approved.

As to Comrade Brahdy's appeal for a seat on the New York district executive," the convention approved the unanimous motion that since Brahdy had not been elected by any body and represented no one but himself, his desires could not be gratified. The complaint as to non-publication of an article by Comrade Belaikis of Detroit was answered by the statement that it came too late to get into the discussion.

Divide On Seating Fisher

The credential committee had divided on the seating of Comrade Fisher. The majority moved to approve seating, the minority amended to unseat. The amendment lost 21 to 40 and the motion carried 40 to 21. Comrade Chriss was seated as fraternal delegate from the Greek paper.

Friday evening the convention held a short executive session and did not convene, owing to group conferences and the funeral of "Little Bill" Dunne, until Sunday morning.

Strike in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.—Workers of S. Patrowich men's clothing makers are striking for unionization of the shop under direction of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. Patrowich says the strike began with the discharge of a foreman and that a new one is on the job.

Movie to Help Unionize South.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The American Federation of Labor moving picture will be used especially in the central South, where "there are fewer unions than anywhere else. The scenario of the picture is being written by a well known writer and will be brot up at the A. F. of L. convention in October.

MILITANT WORKERS ARE DEPORTED WHOLESALE FROM CUBA, IS REPORT

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Labor organizers and radicals are being deported

GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TOILERS DECIDE THEY CANNOT WIN POWER FOR THE WORKING CLASS PEACEFULLY

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The group of the German delegation in the textile district Ivanov Vosnesensk took part in a session of the Trade Union Council and the chairman of the group, the social-democrat Offerhagen, declared:

"We are convinced that the situation of the Russian workers is considerably better than the situation of the German workers, altho the housing conditions are better in Germany. Our group consists almost exclusively of social-democrats and we were of the opinion that the seizure of power was possible in a peaceful manner. I am now convinced that this opinion is incorrect. The proletariat can only obtain its freedom after the seizure of power. In the beginning we spoke cautiously, but now we declare unanimously that we reject completely what the Vorwaerts writes about the Soviet Union. This is all lies and slanders. We are no longer social-democrats, we are Marxists. I am startled that Kautsky can write that it is worse in Soviet Russia than it was under the czar. When we go home we will stand for the ideas of Marx and his great follower, Lenin, for the world revolution."

The group of the German delegation in Rostov studied the situation of the women and declared that in Germany equal rights for women existed only on paper. In the Soviet Union, however, they are in actual fact. The women in Soviet Russia play a prominent role in the political and economic life of the Soviet Union, and they enjoy equal rights upon all fields, and this explains the support of the Soviet power by the women.

GERMANY GETS TRADE MONOPOLY OF AFGHAN GOODS, INCLUDES MINES

LONDON, England, Aug. 30—Germany has secured a trade monopoly in Afghanistan which gives complete control of the placing of Afghan products on the world markets it is reported here.

The German firms will charge five per cent commission. The monopoly includes the working of the Afghan mines.

Workers Beaten Up on Picket Line in N. Y. Garment Stoppage

(Continued from page 1.)

blems declaring 'Roth Costume on Strike,' and from coercing, threatening, intimidating and committing acts of violence, and from turning aside against their will the employes of the plaintiff, etc."

Sigman Regime Backs Bosses.

The injunction granted to the Roth Costumes, Inc., against Louis Hyman and the 11 girls of the Roth shop, states that:

The International told them they had the right to discharge every worker who left work for the stoppage;

That the union is in sympathy with the firm, and representatives of the union not only warned them against this outlaw combination and their doings, but supplied them with workers in place of those whom the firm discharged.

The position of the International is to discharge every worker who refused to work and the firm is doing it. The International also advised the firm to get the restraining order from the court against the pickets.

Italian Dressmakers' Act.

A membership meeting of Local 89, the Italian dressmakers' local, which numbers over 6,000, was held at 8 W. 21st street. The meeting passed unanimously a resolution demanding that the Joint Board reinstate the expelled officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and that the Joint Board be reorganized on some system of proportional representation.

Pressers Denounce Betrayers.

A meeting of Progressive Pressers, members of Local 35, filled Webster Hall and its balcony, and voiced its enthusiastic support of the Joint Committee of Action. They denounced the Joint Board's gangster tactics in the shops, promised help on the picket lines and in the shops where an effort was made to discharge sympathizers with Locals 2, 9 and 22; and they announced their intention to clean up Local 35 and introduce a democratic leadership.

Miners Already Quit Coal Pits with Big Strike Set for Tuesday

(Continued from page 1)

evitable—miners, operators, merchants. W. W. Inglis, chairman operator scale committee, when seen at his office in Scranton was more belligerent than at any time since negotiations began. The miners at their homes are quietly but speedily preparing for the coming tussle. Nobody in Scranton thinks it will be anything but a showdown. Nobody has thought differently since the operator and union scale committee first met this summer.

Close 828 Mines

The strike will close down 828 mines operated nominally by 133 coal companies. At least 158,000 men will be involved. The state of Pennsylvania estimates over 160,000. They will quit as a unit except 10,000 maintenance men left by agreement to prevent floodings and cave ins.

Coal operations are located principally in Lackawanna, Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, the center of the anthracite veins. They are largely controlled by less than a dozen companies closely interlocked and owned by the coal-carrying railroads. This "company coal" comprises 80 per cent of the total tonnage. The remaining 20 per cent is turned out by socalled independents. The hard-coal miners thus are pitting their strong organization against a railroad coal monopoly as rich and powerful entrenched as any monopoly in America.

Vagrancy Club Recruits Workers.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 30.—Starvation wages have kept workers from taking the 10,000 jobs open to cotton pickers in the Shreveport districts. Police in collusion with the cotton growers are rounding up all able-bodied men both white and black. If they cannot prove they are employed they are herded to the cotton fields on threats of arrests for vagrancy and hard labor sentences.

Frisco Butchers Want $3 Raise.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The butchers' union threatens to strike if San Francisco employers in the butchers'

HORGIN AND SLANSKY, SOVIET TRADE HEADS, DROWN IN N. Y. LAKE

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.— Isaiah Hoorgin and George Slansky, representatives of Amtorg, the Soviet commercial agency in the United States, were drowned yesterday in Long Lake, N.Y., it was learned last night by friends here. No details of the drowning were received.

Hoorgin was connected with the Soviet government's purchasing department in New York. Slansky, who was connected with the woolen department of the Soviet, arrived in New York from Europe only a few days ago and had gone with Hoorgin to Long Lake for a rest.

Hoorgin was president of the Amtorg Trading Company, which represents the Soviet Commercial Import and Export Bureau and numerous trade organizations in Russia, the Caucasus and the Ukraine.

The Amtorg Trading Company in New York resulted from a consolidation of the Arcos-America, Inc., and the Products Exchange Corporation. It was incorporated in May, 1924, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The company placed orders that year in this country for $10,000,000 worth of machinery for delivery in Russia.

IZVESTIA WARNS WORKERS ARE WITH U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW—(Tass)—Commenting upon the news reported by the Lupta, leading Bucarest organ, to the effect that military circles in Roumania attach much importance to the realization of such a united front against the Union of Soviet socialist republics as would stretch from the shores of Murmansk to the Bosphrous and would embrace the Baltic states, Poland and the little entente, and that the present moment to be highly propitious for organizing this front, the Izvestia ironically remarks that the Roumanian paper is itself compelled, apparently much to its regret, to admit that however favorable the moment, the materialization of the proposed plan is no easy matter just now. The reason why is quite frankly pointed out by the Lupta, which says that forced delay in the general onslaught on the Union of Soviet Republics is due merely to the necessity for the imperialists to perfect their nefarious preparations.

The toilers of the world, the Izvestia declares, are perfectly clear as to which side is the attacking one, for not even in 1914 were war preparations made with such perfect cynicism. In conclusion, the Moscow paper sounds a warning to all those imperialistic adventurers lest in their blind hatred of the Soviet Republics they forget the fact that the toiling masses of all countries are no longer blind and unconscious as they may have been ten years ago.

* * *

Odessa Will Make Them Pay

MOSCOW—Interesting reports have lately been forthcoming from the provinces of Odessa, which, having suffered the most from foreign intervention, is preparing a heavy bill to the interventionists. Thus, it is learned that some 40,000 or more claims, totalling over 130,000,000 rubles, were considered by the first of this July, among the cases filed in are 5,715 murders, over 4,000 bad injuries and 150 cases of rape.

Strikes Continue Against Hotels

SAN FRANSCISCO—The strike of union waiters against the fashionable St. Francis and Palace hotels continues, the strikers picketing the employe entrances but not interfering with the partial staff of strikebreakers recruited by the hotels. The waiters point out that when they asked for a raise last year the hotel managers asked him to wait. The men waited, only to have their demands refused.

HIT OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE LAW IN N. Y. AS FARCE

Blanket Law Is Urged to Cover All Ills

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 30.— Support of a blanket occupational disease law will be one of the main points in the New York state federation of labor's legislative program, by decision of the Syracuse convention. Three other amendments will be stressed: A state insurance fund to supplant all private insurance for compensation, increase of workmen's compensation from $20 to $30, and elimination of the $3,500 limit for partial disability.

"The occupational diseases law is a farce," Chairman Thomas J. Curtis of the compensation committee told the convention. "A brakeman who sustains an injury known as drop wrist is powerless to collect a nickel. The painter poisoned by a chemical other than white lead is out of luck. It is high time for organized labor to become interested in the furtherance of a sensible and fair widow pension law."

New York's workmen's compensation law covers only 19 diseases. It does not include benzol poisoning, altho 57 trades use the poison. One authority lists 620 hazardous occupations, so that the difficulty of continually amending the law to cover additional diseases is evident.

Poisons, dusts other than poisons, variations in temperature, compressed air, dampness, too much or too little light, heat, overwork of certain muscles, pressure, skin irritations—all such causes of industrial disease should be covered by the blanket amendment, Burnham argued.

Opposition to censorship of science teaching and specific support of evolution were passed by the convention.

A. F. of L. Wants to Discourage Mexican Labor Coming to U. S.

WASHINGTON—Discussion of possible means of checking the illegal entry and excessive legal immigration of Mexican laborers into the United States was taken up in conference in the executive council room at American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington, Aug. 27, by Luis N. Morones, minister of labor, commerce and industry in the Mexican cabinet, with spokesmen of the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor, the A. F. of L. and the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

President Green, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Woll, with Organizer Clemente N. Idar, represented the A. F. of L. Santiago Iglesias, Spanish inaguage secretary of the P. A. F. of L., spoke for that organization. General Secretary Eduardo Monedo, Robert Haberman and Alberto Mendez of Orizaba spoke for the Mexican workers. There were also present James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department; and John J. Manning, president of the union label trades department; Geo. W. Perkins, chairman of the international relations committee, and C. L. Baine of the Boot and Shoe Workers, for the A. F. of L. Canuto Vargas, labor attache of the Mexican embassy, was in attendance.

One proposal under discussion, it was unofficially reported, was a joint appeal to the two governments concerned, to increase their vigilance against smuggling of Mexican peons across the border. Another plan contemplated action by the trade union bodies in the border states and nationally, to discourage the movement of Mexican labor into the United States.

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DIG FOR BODIES OF NINE IRON MINERS IN TENN.

Killed in Terrific Blast Last Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Aug. 30—Daily tests by the United States bureau of mines which has been in progress for the past week, established new hopes that the Roan Iron company's mine could be entered shortly and the bodies of the nine imprisoned miners who were sealed up in an entry following a terrific blast and fire which occurred about six weeks ago, would be brot to the surface.

The last test made by the bureau showed approximately 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas pressure and the fire which followed the fatal blast about burned out.

It is believed by mine experts that recognition of the bodies will be impossible, however, unless identification can be established thru some metal articles which the men may have had on their person at the time of the blast.

CHARGE HYLAN FRIENDLY WITH KU KLUX KLAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Mayor John F. Hylan's denial that he had any relations with the representatives of the ku klux klan during the 1924 democratic convention, as charged by Gov. Al Smith, was the high light of the development in the fight for the democratic mayoralty nomination here. Mayor Hylan declared Smith's charges grew out of a visit he paid to William G. McAdoo, at the latter's request, at which he rejected McAdoo's offer of a vice presidential nomination for his support. The mayor declared he supported Smith to the end of the convention.

Gov. Smith, extending his campaign in behalf of State Senator Walker to Queens, following his invasion of Brooklyn, repeated his charges that Mayor Hylan is unfit to be mayor.

Germany Replies to France.

PARIS, Aug. 30—Germany's reply to the French note upon the proposed security pact was handed to foreign minister Briand this afternoon by Ambassador Von Hoesch. It is understood that the reply makes probable the holding of an early conference to attempt to draw up a pact.

BAKERY BOSS PAYS INSIGNIFICANT FINE FOR WORKING 15-YEAR-OLD BOY UP TO 15 HOURS PER DAY

LANSING, Mich.—(FP)—An insignificant fine is the only penalty imposed on the Michigan Baking Co., for working a 15-year-old boy for periods up to 15 hours a day. The state prohibits employers from keeping boys under 18 at work more than 10 hours a day or 54 hours a week or between six p. m. and six a. m. The company kept the boy at work not only from 10 to 15 hours daily but up to two in the morning on occasion. Convicted after a plea of not guilty, John H. Brockhaus, the proprietor, was assessed $25 and costs or 20 days in jail. The law permits fines up to $100 or jail up to 90 days or both.

MacMillan Beginns Return.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The MacMillan arctic expedition, moving Southward thru heavy seas, is due to arrive at Umanak, said a dispatch to the navy department from Commander MacMillan.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

• • • •

While work was proceeding, the Delegation were shown a joint committee of the Co-operative Society (which has been formed by the workers in this tobacco factory) and the Trade Union, who were allowed during work hours to meet, discuss, and decide on certain matters connected with this Co-operative Society, which plays a very important part in enabling the workers to spend their wages to the best possible advantage. The Co-operative Society runs a restaurant where a very excellent mid-day meal is supplied at cost—expressed in equivalent English money at 8d.—to the members of this Society. It caters for others than members, but these are charged about 80 per cent more than the members of the society, and still it was stated these prices compare very favorably with those of the private restaurants. It was particularly noticeable that everyone concerned took a remarkable pride in the factory and its work.

It was interesting to find that the workers were equally anxious to inquire about things in England. Most of the active workers are young men, who seem deeply in earnest. One remarkable thing in this club, as in others, is that in a corner of one of the rooms is a bust of Lenin, which seems to take the place of the ikon of pre-revolutionary days. This, it would seem, is the way they mark their profound respect for him.

XVIII

Visit to Textile Factory

The most noticeable feature about these factories, which in many cases are well-equipped with up-to-date machinery, was their activity. The factories visited by the Delegation were working at full pressure; and machinery which had fallen out of use during the civil war was being placed in a state of repair to meet the increased demand.

Many of the smaller concerns which were formerly under private ownership have now been, under the scheme of centralisation, closed and their machinery moved to the larger factories.

Thus in 1922 there were 128 factories with 3,000,000 spindles at work, whereas in 1924 these had been reduced to 115 factories with 4,250,000 splindles. The workers had also increased from 180,000 in 1922 to 235,000 in 1924. The output of yarn in the year ending March, 1924, was 47,000 tons, of unfinished goods, 414,000,000 meters, and finished goods, 374,000,000 meters. In spite of the excess of demand over production prices have not gone up. Russia grows her own raw material, and considerable activity in irrigation is being undertaken in the cotton growing districts of the South.

The wool industry has done better this year, and the increase in finished goods was over 3,000,000 meters as compared with last year. This increase was confined entirely to rough goods.

Trans-Caucasia

Part 1

CHAPTER I

General Position

The present political situation in Georgia and Azerbaijan is entirely dependent on and dominated by the geographic position of Trans-Caucasia.

(a) **Economic.**—Trans-Caucasia is a country where the most powerful of the strategic and economic interests now controlling the world come into collision. For in Trans-Caucasia, the West, headed by Great Britain and France, is competing with the East, headed by Russia and Turkey, for economic control of oil and manganese resources of immense importance and for the strategic command of the Asiatic Continent.

(b) **Ethnographic.**—Trans-Caucasia is also a country where there has been for centuries a struggle for supremacy between rival local peoples and political institutions which have been mere pawns in the contest of the Greater Powers. Geogian nationalism or Tartar communism or Armenian internationalism are real factors, but not the moving forces in the situation. After the collapse of the Russian Empire the collision in this region between various nationalisms and socialisms would have been complicated even without the foreign factor. For the flood and ebb of Empires has thrown up here a flotsam and jetsam of six radically different race-strains and some forty different tribes and dialects. Even more raids, like the Crusades, have left their racial relics cold-storaged in the remote valleys of the Caucasus. While modern history, after the dying away of the tidal waves of race migration has left its mark in the colonies established by the Russian Empire for political reasons—such as the colonies of German and of Russian religious exiles.

(c) **Political.**—Before the war Trans-Caucasia was a bastion of the Russian Empire—very strongly held. Not content with a garrison that was a menace to all neighboring peoples, the Empire engaged energetically in russifying the patchwork of small peoples that had accumulated in this region.

Georgian independence was easily crushed early in the last century, and before the middle of it the surrender of Schamyl in the mountains ended the long hopeless struggle of the mountaineers that had aroused the sympathy of our grandfathers. But right up to the war there remained remote valleys where the Russian tax collector, and even the British tourist never penetrated.

In the present day there are three local races important enough to compete for Trans-Caucasian supremacy—the Georgian, the Tartar, and the Armenian.

The Georgians

It is generally supposed that the Georgians originally came from the North of Babylon. At one time in early Christian history their conquests and influence spread as far as Constantinople. But the Ottoman and Russian empires closed in on them from either side and already in the eighteenth century they reached the last stage by having their independence guaranteed to them. In 1801, Georgia was incorporated in the Russian Empire as the provinces of Tiflis and Kutais, and a hundred years of russification began.

The Georgian though he looks and lives like a European is an Asiatic. He believes in getting what he wants by brain work rather than by bloodshed. He is intensely proud of his ancient national life, his admirable national art and literature, his strange language written in characters that look like wriggling worms, his interesting national customs, and his picturesque costumes. Georgian troops are splendid to look at. But if Tiflis is almost the only town of importance in that part of the world that has escaped uninjured from the last ten years of almost incessant war, it is due to the exceptional intelligence of Georgian diplomats. The Georgian aristocracy accepting titles and offices under Tsarism became superficially russified. But the race itself has emerged with an intense and inbred dislike and distrust for the Russian, and a disposition to turn to any Power likely to support them against Russia. It was this that made them welcome first the Turco-German and then the Franco-British military occupations.

The Tartars

The Tartars are comparatively newcomers in the Trans-Caucasian nationality question, and are indeed even yet scarcely nationally conscious. Their country, known as Azerbaijan, formerly a Persian province, was annexed by the Russian Empire ing Mahomedans, speaking a Turkish dialect, they became the connecting link between the political center of that movement in Constantinopole and the racial center of it in Central Asia. They have, however, no radical connection with the Tartars on the Volga.

The Armenians

The Armenians, scattered as they were through Asia Minor in 1914. They first became important with the development of the Baku oilfield, that brought some of them great riches, and with the development of the Pan-Turanian movement. For, be-under a persecuting Ottoman Empire, with one province enjoying the protection of the Russian Empire, were as anti-Turkish as the Georgians were anti-Russian. International protection was their only hope. And they were alternately championed and abandoned by tho Russian and by the British—being in their case, in the end, massacred by the Turks.

Caucasian Race-Wars

The break up first of the Russian Empire and then of the Ottoman Empire brought all these three races a chance of survival which they immediately used in fighting among themselves for supremacy.

The First Federation

After the revolution, when Kerensky became the Dictator of Russia in September, 1917, a Council of the Trans-Caucasian peoples was formed at Tiflis. Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan formed themselves into a Trans-Caucasian Federated Republic under the Russian Republic. No Common policy, however, could be arrived at by these races. The Armenians were pro-British and anti-Turk, the Tartars pro-Turk, and the Georgians on the fence with one leg in the German camp.

The position was impossible, and the Tartars left the Federation. The Bolshevik coup-d'etat at Petrograd in 1917, and the armistice of Brest Litovsk which ended the war between Germany and Russia, then gave a new and more definite orientation to these three main races in the Caucasus.

Caucasian Races and the Revolution

(a) **Tartars.**—The Azerbaijan Tartars still sympathized with the Turks. But the Armenian contingents of the Imperial Russian armies that were now returning to Russia, remained at Baku; and becoming a sort of national army of Armenia associated themselves with the Russian Republic. This recognition by the fighting Armenians that their salvation lay in restoring Russian supremacy in Trans-Caucasia, not only established the Bolshevists at Baku, but put Georgia between two fires. The Armenians were, however, split among themselves—the Armenian contingent and colony in Baku supporting the Bolshevists, while the population of Erivan, the center of Armenia, supported the Georgian Menshevists, or parliamentary nationalists, in Tiflis.

(b) **Georgians.**—As the Russian Imperialist Armies drifted home the Turkish Armies advanced into Trans-Caucasia to seize the important port of Batoum and the still more important oil reserves in Baku. The Georgian Menshevist Government then called in the Germans, who were not anxious to let their allies secure such an advantage. So Georgia by clever diplomacy got a German guarantee that the Turks should not enter Georgia and Batoum.

(c) **Armenians.**—The Turkish armies had therefore to advance on Baku through Armenia, with very disastrous results to the Armenians. And, with the help of the Mahomedan mountaineers, they forced the small British force which was holding Baku to evacuate. They, however, obtained the prize too late to make any use of the oil, though they utterly broke the Armenian hold on Baku, massacring some thousands of the colony.

British Occupation

After the Armistice, British forces occupied the Caucasus to maintain order, and Menshevist Governments were established in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia. But British policy was hopelessly divided between the European point of view held by their commanders in Georgia that believed in backing the Christian nations and the Indian point of view of their commanders in Azerbaijan, who backed a Pan-Islamic combination. Both were, of course, laying heavily against the winners the Bolshevist Russians. But their different policies sacrificed any possibility of raising either racial or religious opposition to the Bolshevists who were, on their side able to appeal to both sentiments.

Russians Replace British

On the withdrawal of the British Army of occupation in August, 1919, Armenia immediately went to war with the Tartars of Azerbaijan; and the Allied protege, General Denikin, did not help matters by blockading Georgia.

Moscow on being freed from Denikin at the end of 1919, turned its attention to the Caucasus. It first made peace between Azerbaijan and Armenia. Those two States together with Georgia were then granted full autonomy as independent States subject to certain arrangements as to communications. This cut the ground from under the feet of British bids for the support of these nationalities against Russia. For the Allies had not given the Caucasian nations a formal recognition of independence, as they had put their money on Denikin and a restoration of the Empire. The recognition by the Western Powers given later in January, 1920, had, consequently, little effect.

Bolshevist Revolution in—

a) **Azerbaijan.**—The first result of this Russian recognition was that Azerbaijan accepted a Bolshevist orientation. In April, 1920, the Bolshevist sympathizers overthrew the Mussovat or Menshevist Baku Government and invited Soviet Russia to occupy their country and keep order. Azerbaijan thus became an independent Bolshevist Republic under the protection of Moscow.

(b) **Armenia.**—Armenia had already fallen out with the Nationalist Turkish Government at Angora over the question of frontiers. In October of 1920 the Turkish Nationalists took the offensive against the Southern frontiers of Armenia. This brought in the Bolshevist Tartars of Azerbaijan to support the Turks by attacking the Armenians on their Eastern frontier.

The Armenian Dashnak or Menshevist Government applied to the Georgian Menshevists for assistance against their common enemies, the Bolshevist Tartars and the Nationalist Turks. The Menshevist Georgians, however, true to their traditions and temperament, refused to help the Armenians. They thereby sealed the fall of their own independent sovereignty. For the Armenians, hopelessly outnumbered, had to surrender at discretion. Moscow intervened to save what it could. But it was bound to keep the support of Turkey in the fight that the Western Powers were still waging with the Russian revolution, so the Treaty of Kars in November, 1920, surrendered to Turkey, not only Kars but the greater part of Armenia. The Armenian State, restricted practically to the Erivan region, became a Russian dependency, and the Armenian Bolshevists, of whom there were already a considerable number, turned out the Menshevist Nationalist Government. Thus Armenia, like Azerbaijan, became a Soviet Republic.

(d) **Georgia.**—It soon became evident that a similar fate awaited Menshevist Georgia, which was on bad terms with its Bolshevist neighbors and cutting their communication, including the Batoum pipe-line. Several Bolshevist risings had already taken place in Georgia and had failed. But in February, 1921, a combined attacked on the Georgian Menshevist Government was made by Azerbaijan and Armenia with the assistance of Georgian Bolshevists. Soviet Russia disclaimed all complicity, but the extent to which the revolution was from inside or outside is an intricate and very interesting question.[*] The Georgians tried tried to get help from Turkey, even offering them the port of Batoum as a consideration. The Turks gave no help, but all the same occupied Batoum. Georgia was in the same hopeless position that Armenia had been in a few months before. But Georgia got out of it much better.

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[*] On this point the following evidence is interesting. It was given to the Delegation by one of the Menshevist leaders who fought the Government to the end:—

Mr. Bromley: I want to know, were the Soviet fighting Georgians reinforced by the Red Army in overthrowing the Menshevist Government?"

The Witness: "The troops of the Social Democrtic (Menshevist) Government consisted of some 13,000 volunteers and 5,000 guards. The troops fighting for the Soviets were about 15,000. It is difficult to say how many of the latter were Russians; but they were chiefly Armenians, Tartars, and Georgians, organized by the Georgian Communists. Their chief was killed in 1922 or 1923 in some part of Georgia. These troops were collected between Tiflis and Mtskhet. Some detachments numbering 2,000 consisted of Communists exiled by the Menshevists. These exiles got Red Army uniforms and joined the Soviet aroops. The fight, anyhow, was so short it would have been impossible to get reinforcements from Moscow in time."

Mr. Bromley: "Then it would not be true to say, as has been said in England, that there was a properly constituted Government here, order prevailed, and everything was stable, and that the Red Army marched in and overthrew this stable Government?"

The Witness: "I was a member of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions at that time, and we fought all the workers who wanted to turn Bolshevist. The Menshevists destroyed four unions because they would not fight against the Bolshevist leaders. The Menshevists prevented meetings of their own Trade Unions because they feared the Bolshevist influence and power in these unions. After some of this kind of treatment, such workers left and went abroad and formed detachments to fight the Government. The 5th Regiment and 7th Detachment of the Peoples's Guard went over to Bolshevism. A revolt then broke out in one district. A Soviet Government was formed. All this was done by the Georgians themselves, with not one Russian."

(To be continued in next issue.)

BRITAIN GRANTS NEARING VISA TO ENTER COUNTRY

Lecturer Will Attend Trade Union Congress

By ESTHER LOWELL.
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—(FP)—American labor should particualrly watch the movement for world trade union unity, Scott Nearing, Federated Press correspondent and teacher, states upon his departure for England where he will attend the British Trades Union Congress. Britain finally granted Nearing's visa and that of Mrs. Nearing but for three weeks only.

Trade union unity means unity within each country of right and left factions and international unity of labor to meet the fascist drive which is already being felt in some parts of the world and is spreading with alarming rapidity. One of the important lines of activity in the direction of world trade union unity, Nearing asserts, is the Anglo-Russian committee which intends to call a conference looking toward a world unity congress. The general council of the British trade unions has approved this plan and will present it to the trades union congress. Nearing expects that the arguments on this question will be the most interesting of the session. He supposes that A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention this year, will bring this issue to the attention of American labor.

Trade Unionists Approve.

The general council of Russian trade unions approves the world unity congress plan as well as the British. Nearing reminds American workers that trades union delegations from China, Sweden, Belgium, France, Australia, England, Germany and possibly other countries have visited Russia in the last year or so and all of their reports published have been astonishingly favorable. Purcell can remind American labor that there is a world. Nearing says because organized labor in the United States stepped out of the world about 1922.

French left-wing workers have been able to organize to a remarkable extent on the basis of the Riffian war, Nearing says. Over 200 Communists have been arrested and 80 are still in jail because of their activities in this cause. Circulars and posters have been widely distributed and ex-soldiers, the Renters' League and the more progressive General Confederation of United Workers and the Young Communist League have organized a central committee of 125—100 from the big factories of Paris and vicinity and the 25 from regional groups, so that the control of the anti-Riffian war is really on the basis of economic groups.

Nearing expects to be in Europe studying labor conditions in different countries for five months.

Missionaries Are in Bad Worse Than Ever Among the Chinese

WASHINGTON. Should American and British christian missionaries in China live in big houses and be waited upon by many servants, and keep themselves and their children aloof from the Chinese for reasons of health-protection?

That is the problem disturbing the consciences of missionaries gathered in resorts in the hills in the North of China this summer, according to private advices from a famous press correspondent.

Chinese public opinion stirred by the strikes and by student organizations' appeals, has turned against the white teachers of religion who dare not let their children play with Chinese youngsters. It is becoming derisive toward the comparative luxury in which missionary families live. The Chinese acknowledge that missionaries live more simply than do any other class of whites, but they refuse to accept the compromise as a demonstration of spiritual brotherhood with themselves.

Slowly but definitely the missionaries are being driven out of much of the interior. In Honan province none are left.

Aid Wobblies From Fargo.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Aid is offered members of the Industrial Workers of the World deported from Fargo, N. D., to the Minnesota line by the American Civil Liberties Union which is protesting to Governor Sorlie and to U. S. Senator Lynn Frazier over the deportation by an armed mob. Many of the 118 men deported were severely beaten in the forced departure, when they were forced to run the gauntlet of the armed men, some of them supposed to be officers of the law. The workers were on their way to the harvest fields when seized on freight cars, thrown into jail and finally deported. Wobblies are boycotting Fargo merchants and preparing legal defense in Moorehead, Minn.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

FOUR BILLION IN SOUTH AMERICA OWNED IN U. S.

Wall Street Moving in on Latin America

WASHINGTON—More than four billion dollars of capital from the United States is now invested in Latin American countries, according to an estimate contained in the first of a series of studies of these investments to be published this year by the department of commerce. This initial volume deals with Argentina as a field for extension of the financial imperialism that radiates from Wall Street.

This four billion dollars, which is about 40 per cent of the total of foreign investments of American financiers, is represented by railroads, hydro-electric power plants, streetcar lines and other public utilities, and by mines, factories, land and cattle enterprises and shipping, banking and insurance companies. Because the English bankers have had difficulties since the war, they have lost the virtual monopoly they formerly held in this field. North American money has now secured a strong position.

Argentina has placed a number of loans in Wall Street. At the end of last year a total of $292,800,000 of Argentine government bonds and notes were owned in the United States. Other investments in Argentina, traced to American owners, amount to over $100,000,000.

The commerce department points out the opportunities in Argentina for profitable buying of land, mines and other properties and securities. It does not discuss the inference of increased political pressure upon the Argentine nation which may be expected from the American government and bankers as the total of this mortgage shall increase.

Officers Enjoy Gay Parties; Privates Get Court Martial

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 30.—Marine officers acting as the president's bodyguard at White Court, Swampscott, have been accused of throwing gay parties in which lively debutantes and much liquor figured.

At the same time two guards who were caught asleep on duty will be court martialed. The guards complain that their officers' gayeties led them to forget to change sentries often enuf for the soldiers to get adequate sleep.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Private George E. Deam of the marine corps, recently on duty at Swampscott, Mass., with the presidential bodyguard, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, followed by a dishonorable discharge, for refusal to obey orders, the navy department announced today.

Imprisoned for a minor offense, Deam refused to obey the orders of his jailers, broke arrest and was absent without leave for one day before he was recaptured.

Among the things Deam declined to do while in prison at Swampscott was to take a daily bath in the ocean.

Labor Faces Grim Lot at Boulder Dam

(Continued from page 1.)

Heads of the advertising campaign became swollen and wished to "leave good enough alone."

They feared that development of the Colorado would result in the building of a great city on the Gulf of California at the mouth of the river and that city would prove a dangerous rival to Los Angeles. But now they realize that scarcity of water is hurting their town far more than any rivalry could. They cannot induce manufacturers to invest in plants because of the lack of water. So, they are setting up a great cry for Boulder Dam and will risk competition with a rival on the Gulf.

Something for Nothing.

Of course, the object of Boulder Dam, as far as Los Angeles is concerned, is to provide water and power for this municipality. The boosters are quite willing that the nation as a whole shall have the honor of paying the bill while they get the benefits of the work.

The dam could be made to contribute to the prosperity of the entire country, but the Los Angeles boosters will see that it does not. Financiers of this city will have all the productive lands of the Colorado river region under heavy mortgage before the dam is completed and products of the irrigated districts will cost consumers more than similar commodities do now, the added charges to go into the pockets of bankers and their allies in extortion, the distributors.

However, the nation will build the dam. It will not allow the greed of the money lenders and landed aristocrats to stand in the way of the project.

A Task for Workers.

While the Chamber of Commerce and similar institutions do all the shouting and puffing as tho they perform the feat of constructing the dam, they will cut but sorry figures in the actual work. The people of the United States will supply the money and the working class the brain and brawn. All the boost organizations could be left out of consideration in the undertaking and never would be missed. Their bluff and foreflushing and bunk are not in any way essential.

The engineering factor, from rodman to chief engineer, will constitute less than one per cnt of the operating force. Mechanics and laborers will be accountable for 99 per cent of the performance. Outside the engineers, mechanics and laborers, in short, the workers, no other human element will be required.

Money and Man-Power.

Estimates of cost of the dam range from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000. The latter figure is the more logical. Height of dam, from foundation to crest, will be over 600 feet, the construction rising between the sheer walls of Boulder Canyon. Height of the overtowering walls above the dam will be 2,000 feet.

In erection of the artificial obstruction and control of the Colorado river a force of 10,000 men will be employed steadily for from five to ten years. The Los Angeles "Times", "Examiner" and "Daily News" have not yet mentioned this. It is possible that the capitalist sheets ignore the requirement of manual labor. They may consider it to be a negligible quantity. After they conclude their spoutings, bluffing and buncoing they will regard the dam as a fait accompli and never deign to credit the labor element as even contributing to it.

Workers Must Prepare.

Nevertheless, practically the entire burden of the Boulder Dam work will fall upon the workers. All the hardships, dangers and exertions will be placed upon them.

Every year hundreds of the toilers will go down in death in the vicinity of Boulder Canyon and by the time the work is fulfilled the graves of more than 2,000 unknown soldiers of the labor army will mark the field of the dam construction. Other hundreds will be carried away annually as permanently disabled by accidents and sickness and when the dam is completed some 4,000 to 5,000 physical wrecks will remember it to their sorrow.

The workers must prepare now to protect themselves against the exploitation and neglect to which they will be liable. It is precisely at this stage of the game that an ounce of prevention is worth many times more than a pound of cure later on.

Terrific Heat.

Few people have any idea as to what the Boulder Dam working conditions will be. Certainly, the Harry Chandlers, Hearsts and Vanberbilts of the press care little what the workers will suffer. For those exploiters a toiler is like any other work animal, to be urged on and on until he falls and is replaced by another. To the taskmakers a mule is more valuable for conservation than a working man. So, the workers must themselves consider what they will face.

The heat in the Boulder Canyon is the most intense to which human beings can be subjected while laboring. From the middle of May to the middle of September it is stifling; from the middle of June to the middle of August it is killing. Work will have to be suspended during the hot months but the workers will not be paid for their idleness altho enforced upon by them and logically not a burden to be borne by them. With Californians in charge it will be a case of: "You will be paid while you work and no more. If you do not like the heat you can leave. There are others to take your place." Under the economic whip of these taskmakers hundreds of workers will perish miserably in the infernal heat unless they take due warning.

Sleep, Workers, Sleep!

At this season workers resort to grim expedients to obtain sleep in the Boulder Dam region. With the temperature ranging from 115 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit, they lay under sprays of water or on floors covered with one inch of water. Otherwise, sleep is out of the question.

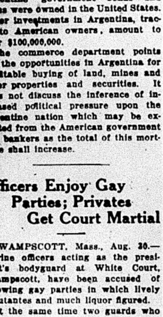
Terrible thirst is excited by the heat. Losing control of this, workers drink immoderately of water, especially iced, with the result that they are stricken with paralysis, losing permanently the use of limbs. Young men are even more liable to this affliction than the older ones because they are less precautious.

Under the excessive heat accidents will be at a high rate because of premature explosions, befuddlements, hastiness, etc., food poisonings, enervation, etc.

Remember: This dam is merely the first unit in the development of the Colorado River region. Following it, dam after dam will be built. At least a billion dollars will eventually be expended between the mouth and the source of the river.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

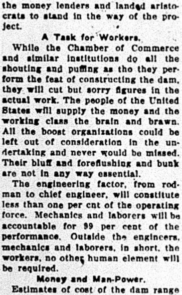
YOUTHFUL MODEL.



5194. Chiffon and lace, bordered or embroidered materials, voile crepe or crepe de chine may be used for this style. The Bolero may be omitted and the sleeves may be long or short.

This Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 yards of 54-inch material if made with long sleeves and with the bolero. If with short sleeves and bolero, 2⅞ yards are required. Without the bolero, 2⅜ yards are required.

FOR A LITTLE GIRL.



5099. Challie with plaited frills of crepe de chine and tiny buttons is here shown. The dress is cool and comfortable. It may be developed in any of this season's pretty materials.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size will require 2¼ yards of 32 inch material. This style would be pretty in dotted Swiss or in linen.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Com

Wright Finds an Imitator.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.,—(FP)—Chester Wright, former publicity man for the late Samuel Gompers, but dismissed by Pres. Wm. Green from the American Federation of Labor publicity staff, has an imitator in his new occupation of oil stock promoter in the person of Anton Koch, until recently secretary-treasurer of Dist. 21, United Mine Workers. While Wright had to leave Washington for Texas, taking various labor mailing lists with him, to float his get-rich-quick oil hazards, Koch remains right in his district which comprises Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas where he has "procured a valuable oil lease." Naturally he invites all his friends, gathered from certain mailing lists, to "purchase a few shares of our capital stick and thus get in on the ground floor with us."

But labor men, as Chester advised in his own astute come-on letters, are using their own judgment about high-temerarious oil stock desperadoes.

Carloads of Watermelons.

Of a total of 14 carloads of watermelons recently arriving in Chicago from Texas in one day 11 were handled by the farmer labor exchange which is the clearing house between producers on farms and in unions for their several kinds of goods. While trade unionists benefit from the Texas union farmer's watermelons he benefits from their union-owned and union-mined coal. The exchange is at 179 W. Washington street, Chicago, and is selling agent both for the National Farm-Labor union and for the United Mine Workers of Illinois besides other producing organizations.

To these who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.

CATHOLIC CHURCH COMES OUT FOR COMPANY UNIONS

Subsidiary Organization Throws Off Mask

(Continued from page 1)

rupt union bureaucracy against the militant rank and file of the union who strive to prevent the union being transformed into a company union.

Recommend Johnston's Poison.

In a news release for Aug. 12th, the catholics offer the substance of the "B. & O. plan," put into effect by William H. Johnston of the Machinists' Union, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a plan which has been repudiated overwhelmingly by the workers in the Glenwood shops, where it was first tried out, and rejected as well by the membership as a whole, when they voted to elect Johnston's opponent, J. F. Anderson, in the grand lodge election for international president.

This election is, incidentally, now the subject of bitter war, since it is clear that Johnston, refusing to yield to the vote of the I. A. M. membership, stole the election and has now begun a war of expulsion on all left wing and militant members, commencing with the suspension of his opponent, Anderson, who is not a Communist, but merely an opposition candidate of mildly progressive character.

What They Say.

The news release put out by the catholic organization speaks as follows:

"The Baltimore and Ohio plan shows a way out of the present deadlock over 10 per cent higher wages and the checkoff and evades the question of arbitration and political intervention. The miners want higher wages because they want more of the comforts of life. They want the checkoff because it is a sign of recognition of the union."

The miners who are fighting with the progressive miners' committee have long recognized that the checkoff may be used against the miners' interests. In the case of the membership electing progressive officials, the reactionary higher officers have used the checkoff to aid them in illegally removing subordinate officials chosen by the miners and installing their own agents, corrupt and inefficient and repudiated by the membership even tho they were—as in the case of Thompson and Watt—in the Illinois field.

Thompson and Watt were legally elected in the sub-district, but the corrupt class collaborationist Farrington's official machine in the district ordered the companies to pay the checkoff dues to his own servile appointee, illegally installed, and the legally elected sub-district officials were practically ordered out of office by the mine owners.

The catholic organization's statement continues:

"The operators refuse the checkoff because they do not want to strengthen a union that is organized to fight them."

That is true, and any union which will be bound and gagged and delivered—so far as suppressing the membership in its desire to fight—will doubtless be approved of by the mine owners. If the U. M. W. of A. officials can do that, the U. M. W. of A will surely be "rewarded" with the checkoff But this will not give the miners more wages and better conditions. In the "B. & O." shops it has given them less relative wages and made them do more work for it.

The regular deceitful bunk of class collaboration is featured by the catholics in the following part of their statement:

"The operators could well give the union the checkoff because of its responsibility in the better management of coal." This sort of advice in the form of counsel to "dig clean coal" was the only thing Farrington had to offer to the starving thousands of unemployed miners in Illinois fields last convention.

"The men would rise above the status of wage hands to the dignity of semi-partnership," continue the catholics, in blithe disregard of the realities of the class struggle, observable in the very "B. & O." shops where the scheme is in operation. This sort of buncombe about "justice," "fair dealing," "dignity of labor," and a host of other glittering abstractions the National Catholic Welfare Conference has been emitting for a long time is thus seen—when it comes to a crisis—to be the fancy cloak for betrayal of the vital interests of the workers, by delivering them, bound and gagged and under bond not to strike, to the speed-up "efficiency" systems, sliding scales that always slide down hill, and all the other mechanisms of bitter exploitation by the employers.

The checkoff was approved of by the progressive miners' committee spokesmen in the anthracite fields, but warning was given that merely because the checkoff in the anthracite fields was a necessary expediency, that the checkoff as a principle was not approved, as it has been used by corrupt officials, as in Illinois, merely to suppress the membership and rob them of their rights in the union, and is generally a weapon against the membership by the class collabora-

BRITISH AID MURDER RULE OF THE PRIESTS IN LITHUANIA, WORKERS TORTURED, MILITANTS IMPRISONED

By D. PETROVSKY.

VIENNA, Aug. 30. (I. R. A.)—On the banks of the Nieman the bourgeois republic of Lithuania with a population of 2 millions—the deserving executor of the desires of the big imperialist sharks—lies, squeezed in tightly between the frontiers of Germany, Poland and Latvia. The government is in the hands of catholic priests, at the head of the so-called christian-democratic party. In 1919, the Soviet system held sway over the greater part of Lithuania. But the Lithuanian bourgeoisie, aided by detachments of German junkers and French arms, overthrew the workers' and peasants' power, and in doing so, shot about a thousand workers and peasants.

The catholic priests who deceived the workers and peasants with promises of rewarding them with land and work and who had driven the revolutionary workers' party underground, received a majority in the Selm, and from that moment have stuck firmly to their ministerial positions. In order to maintain power the christian democrats resorted to the most savage repression. For instance, during the elections to the Seim in 1923, more than a 100 candidates put forward by the labor group were arrested, and also 200 more workers and peasants—members of trade unions and peasant organizations which support these candidatures.

Police Shoot Workers.

In this manner the catholic priests were able to insure that not one representative of the workers was allowed into the Seim. Meanwhile, the investigations into the case of 300 workers and peasants arrested have been delayed already for more than two years, and many of the victims have been in prison during all this period without trial. But the charm of the regime of the "democratic" priests does not end here. They have completely assimilated the methods of medieval civilization. Everything that hinders them from enriching themselves must be swept out of their path. While a handful of speculators from the governmental party buys up the best property centers, opens banks, buys up factories and at the same time enjoys extensive credit from the state bank, while such things as this are going on, the starving unemployed workers are being shot down.

In Kovno, for instance, an January 19th, the police opened fire on unemployed workers who had gathered outside the town hall and began charging them. As a result of this there were three seriously wounded and 20 slightly wounded. In Memel, after it had been united with Lithuania, on January 6th of this year, four representatives of the workers were arrested, among whom was a member of the Memel provincial court.

Militants Persecuted.

All the left wing trade unions have been closed down. Those workers, however, who are suspected of belonging to the Communist Party are particularly savagely persecuted. In Merovsky prison there are up to 300 workers and peasants accused of belonging to the Communist Party. The conditions of the prison regime are most difficult. Due to over-crowding of the prisons there are from three to four persons in the single cells, while in the common cells where the maximum should be eight there are now 16 to 20 people. The food is absolutely insufficient consisting of one pound of bread and some thin gruel. Foul air and a starvation ration are the most appropriate soil for disease. It is not surprising therefore that the Kovno and Ponevezhsky prisons have been the breeding grounds of epidemics of typhus which so terrified the population of these towns that even the government newspaper, generally hushing up the evil doing of the prison administration and secret police, could not remain silent on this question. The officials of the secret police are chosen from among the old czarist gendarmes (sadists, syphilitics from among the decadent Lithuanian semi-intellectuals), torture by means of electricity is most extensively employed.

For instance, 16 workers from Yenishek and Shavli were submitted to electric torture as a result of which the aged worker Vaidelauskas lost his reason and had to be sent to a lunatic asylum. In the secret police department at Vilkovkshka 50 people were subjected to this torture among whom were 14-year-old pupils of the Marlashkovsky high school. The working woman, Shmaikovskaya was also beaten up and subjected to electric shocks which drove her out of her mind. In Kovno, the student of the Kovno university, Vedrinaitis, and others were also subjected to torture by the electric current.

In addition to electricity, trampling on the chest and stomach is widely employed. How savagely the police agents behave may be judged from such facts as that when the head of the Vilkovyshka police station, Veshis, having become wild began biting those arrested. In the same town of Vilhofyshke in order to force confessions from the prisoners, a syphilitic was brought in who threatened to infect them by spitting in their mouths if the working man or woman did not denounce their comrades. The sadist Vezhis received promotion for his savagery and was transferred to Kovno.

Tortures by Police.

The savage treatment by the secret police of those arrested may be judged from the fact that even the ex-governmental party and the social democrats were compelled to make an interpellation to the government in the Seim concerning the electric torture of 14-year-old children, and the torture which deprived Shmaigovskay of her reason.

For participation in 1st of May meetings, and making speeches, the Shavli workers—Preikshtas, Lifshitz, Lukovitch, and others, were sentenced to five and six years penal servitude. For distributing Communist literature four Kovno workers (one Young Communist, one social democrat and two non-party) were sentenced to death by the ministry court martial, while the 16-year-old girl, Bal, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Only the widespread indignation of the workers and the more honest intellectuals in particular the socialist students, saved the lives of those who were sentenced. The death sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

Terror Imported by British.

It is impossible in a small article to enumerate all the evil doings of the clerical "democracy" committed against the workers and peasants. The facts we have given refer to recent months. But this is quite sufficient to enable the workers of other countries to get a very good idea as to the conditions under which the Lithuanian workers and peasants must live and fight.

The British workers in particular should understand that this black hundred regime is being supported by the British bourgeoisie who quite recently agreed to grant the Lithuanian clerical government a loan to the extent of 1,000,000 sterling. With this money the Lithuanian priests will be able to erect new prisons and develop their work of "electrifying" the workers and peasants in the secret police departments.

MINT MILLIONS IN PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS,
Federated Press.

Nearly six billions in clear profits to their wealthy owners is the record of 40 corporations whose returns for the 10 years, 1915 to 1924, are analyzed by Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of The Wall Street Journal. According to their analysis the stockholders of these 20 railroads and 20 industrial corporations received $5,919,961,350, a return of 110 per cent on the average par value of their investment.

The profits of the 20 railroads taken by themselves totaled $2,886,397,230, a return of 88.4 per cent on the $3,263,-938,035 of common stock. The 20 industrial companies handed their stockholders $3,035,564,120, a return of 144.6 per cent on common stock figured at an average of $2,097,523,820.

But the industrial companies increased their capitalization very materially in the period by issuing stock dividends. The 10-year profits actually represent a return of 175 per cent on the $1,731,762,457 of common stock with which they started the decade.

The profits of the two groups year by year and the rates of return on common stock were:

	20 Railroads' Profit	Rate	20 Industrials' Profit	Rate
1924	$347,032,703	10.1	$374,491,352	13.2
1923	374,400,075	11.1	310,875,075	12.8
1922	323,398,498	9.8	310,193,101	8.5
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1919	281,118,091	8.7	255,366,143	13.2
1918	259,218,542	8.1	321,859,340	17.2
1917	346,645,064	10.8	476,091,083	26.0
1916	364,525,634	11.4	533,595,328	30.2
1915	234,803,167	7.4	221,890,291	19.1

The enormous industrial profits of the years 1916 and 1917 reveal how the captains of industry took advantage of the war. In these two years stockholders received more than half the entire value of their investment back in profits. If 1918 is included there were three years in which stockholders received nearly three-quarters of their investment back in profits. Industrial profits in the last year of the period were 70 per cent greater than those in 1915 while the railroads had increased their profits by only about 48 per cent.

In the 10-year period the 40 corporations distributed $3,394,[illegible],680 in cash dividends, a return of 63.4 per cent. Owners of the 20 railroads received $1,806,625,320 or 55.3 per cent and industrial stockholders $1,588,-135,360 or 75.6 per cent. Cash dividends paid by the industrials in 1924 were 160 per cent larger than those paid in 1915.

The 20 railroads had on hand at the end of the period undivided profits of $2,417,868,469 while those of the industrials amounted to $1,555,742,774. These huge surpluses are available to the stockholders either to guarantee dividends when business is slack or to increase their plant as a basis for larger production and profits in the

GROWERS LOSE PRUNE DOMAIN OF CALIFORNIA

Profits of Industry Is to Fatten Banks

(Continued from page 1)

understand that she was a man. Discovery of her real sex was not made until after it was charged that she sold the agency of the association for Canada to one firm and that for New York to another and put the proceeds in her pocket. As she was compelled to resign and the general manager followed suit and set up a business in opposition to the associaton.

Contract after contract was repudiated and the repudiation was upheld by the courts. The largest agreement to go by the board was that of the ex-general manager Clever? Indeed! If there is anything considered as clever in modern business it is for the head of a producers' co-operative association to frame contracts intended to protect the organization in such a way that it is left completely without protection.

General manager has followed general manager with the main purpose of betraying the growers. As the 1925 crop is being harvested the complete betrayal has been accomplished.

Bankers Swoop Industry

When the association was first formed a leading banker figured as the heroic friend of the prune producers. After the first general manager resigned this banker ceased to be prominent in the affairs of the association but the prune industry became more prominent as an asset of his bank.

With each succeeding change of management the obligation of the growers to the banks increased. Under the latest general manager the harvesting and marketing of the 1925 crop is essentially an operation to provide interest on loans due from banks.

Consumers Penalized

As showing just what tribute is levied upon the prune consumers of the United States because of the devouring of the industry by the banking system the following example will serve: The average price of prunes to consumers is 12½ cents a lb. Of this, 2—1-5 cents form the amount that first goes from the producer to the banks to pay interest on mortgages and 4-5 cent to pay premium on life insurance necessitated by mortgages. To the 3 cents per pound paid thus by the producer must be added the charge of the distributors upon the fundamental cost. As the distributors' "emolument" is 140 per cent the added charge is 4—1-5 cents. The total extortion chargeable to the banks is 7—1-5 cents per pound and amounts to $18,750,000 a year on the average crop of 250,000,000 pounds.

The bankers receive from the consumers, via the producers, $7,500,000 a year, the distributors $11,250,000 and the producers $11,250,000. As the producers must pay all the cost of producing out of the sum mentioned which signifies for them 5—3-10 cents per pound, they are not earning the actual cost of production, 4 cents per pound. The $7,500,000 tribute to the banks is a little more than the total profits of the California prune industry. Of the $11,250,000 paid the distributors by the consumers $4,600,000 go to clerks, etc., light, etc., $6,650,000 to landlords for rent, insurance etc., and $6,650,000 to the merchants as profits.

Growers Catspaws of Banks

Two-thirds of the $11,250,000 paid by consumers to distributors or $7,500,000 are based absolutely on the original interest charge of banks to producers. So, the extortion from the consumers due to the banks is $15,000,000 a year. Just one-half what they pay for prunes is tribute to the bankers and their fellow-extortioners, the distributors. When they pay 12½ cents for a pound of prunes they give 6—1-4 cents to the bankers and merchants for nothing.

To satisfy the demands of banks and insurance companies for $7,500,000 a year the prune growers must not only add 3 cents a pound to the cost of their product but as well inflate the value of their lands proportionately (or $75,000,000.) To dispose of acreage at the inflated prices growers must find buyers who are not familiar with the prune situation and who buy bearing orchards in preference to unplanted land. Such buyers are rare. However, if found, the growers do not profit by the sales at inflated prices. The banks are usually the real sellers behind the growers. Proceeds from the inflations go to the banks while the growers get the intrinsic value of the orchards and nothing more just as they get the intrinsic value of the crops.

Growers are simply instruments in the hands of the banks, gouging the consumers and orchard buyers for the benefit of bankers. They assist the boost game even when in the slough of the slump.

Big Prey of Banks

Many producers' co-operative associations have passed into the control of the great financiers in California. As the banking system grows in size it becomes evident that the bankers consider it more economical and gratifying to swallow industries whole than to eat them piecemeal.

One after another, every producers' organization in this state is bound to pass into the control of the banks. But the ultimate victims will be the workers since the growers are passing and when they are gone the bankers must deal directly with

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The New York Times Backs Sigman

The opposition to the autocratic and reactionary rule of Morris Sigman in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union claim that Sigman is a tool of the bosses and they give facts and figures to support this contention. A recent editorial in an issue of the New York Times bears out this charge more eloquently than all the evidence the Joint Council of Action could present.

The Times, which is the chief organ of American reaction in the financial and commercial capital of the nation, comes out strongly in support of Sigman, the yellow socialist and against the left wing leements who are leading the revolt against his leadership.

The Times quotes with approval a passage from a book written by Louis Levine entitled "The Women's Garment Workers," which pictures the change in the policy of the garment union from class struggle to class collaboration. The passage reads: "For this transformation is the result of the daily adjustments which the international is forced to make in order to achieve the main end for which it exists, namely the advancement of the standards of living of the workers in the industry, and reflects the new realities which have brot the industry and its workers within the ken of American traditions and American ways of thinking and acting."

This is a gem indeed! "American ways of thinking and acting!" This is the way this pen prostitute Levine tries to gloss over the treason of Sigman and the yellow socialists. There is nothing American about class peace. It is no more American than it is German, British or French. It is a world phenomena. Sigman, a foreign born labor faker, claiming to be a socialist is a proponent of class collaboration. Militant labor leaders, like Foster, Howat, and others of that type, tho born in the United States, spurn class collaboration and stand on the platform of the class struggle. Class collaboration is neither "American" nor "un-American." It is simply treachery to the working class.

The Times rendered the left wing in the I. L. G. W. U. a distinct service when it placed the stamp of its approval on Sigman. The most uninformed and prejudiced follower of the reactionary socialist Forward machine will now know that Sigman is the boss's tool. The praise of the Times is sufficient evidence.

The Social Traitors

The congress of the socialist and labor international which concluded its sessions at Marseilles, France a few days ago, indicates that there may still be depths of political infamy that the socialists of the world have not yet plumbed.

This aggregation of renegades wound up the congress by passing a resolution condemning the Soviet Union, the first workers' government in human history and another upholding the league of nations, which was intended by its promoters to develop into a super capitalist government, that would regulate the exploitation of the workers and oppressed peoples and prevent war, one of the Achilles heels of capitalism.

The socialist congress did not concern itself with the class struggle, except to repudiate it. All the discussion was motivated by a desire to assist the various capitalist governments govern better so that the machine of capitalism could run more smoothly. The socialists no longer make the slightest effort to organize the workers for the overthrow of capitalism. They have made peace with the enemy of the working class. As the Fifth Congress of the Communist International declared, the socialists do not occupy the right wing of the labor movement but the left wing of the bourgeoisie.

What a contrast between the yellow socialist congress and the last enlarged executive meeting of the Communist International. The latter was a council of war—a war against the capitalist system and its governments. The two internationals are engaged in a struggle for the ideological support of the workers and peasants of the world. When the Communist International defeats the yellow international in this struggle, as it eventually will, the last days of capitalism can be counted.

A Roman Holiday

The latest scheme of Benito Mussolini, to avert the inevitable revolt against his reactionary regime, is to raise a national fund for the purpose of beautifying Rome, which he calls the "shrine of the world."

This is a modern improvement on the old Roman custom of giving the masses spectacles when on the point of revolting against their sufferings. These spectacles got to be known as "Roman holidays."

Mussolini may succeed in staving off disaster for a while by artificial dodges, but the forces of evolution and revolution are against him. The Italian workers will have their "Roman holiday" when the capital of Italy becomes another one of those red shrines which some day will dot Europe and all the world.

Society women at a French watering place wear jewelry to the beach, and are accompanied by their maids and their poodle dogs. They are hard workers paying no attention to the time clock. Workers who have to toil only eight hours a day don't know how well off they are.

Pickpockets were busy while pilgrims were worshipping a grotto at Lourdes, France, where an alleged virgin is alleged to have appeared. The best time to fleece the worker is when they have their eyes on the stars.

While Spanish soldiers are providing targets for Abd-El-Krim's sharpshooters, King Alfonso is shooting darts at the hearts and money bags of American heiresses in Deauville.

German capitalists have asked for designs for a sarcophagus for Ebert's grave. They have good reason to honor him. He served them well.

George Bakhmeteff, former ambassador of the Kerensky government is now a man without a country. The best he could do was to get a membership card in the league of nations.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub

Is the Condition of the American Working Class Improving

By J. I. Obolensky

All assertions and pleadings of the bourgeois economists notwithstanding, the conditions of life of the American working class are steadily growing worse and worse. The proof is furnished by the United States government census as well as by the most authoritative statisticians of the country.

However, before we proceed to state the facts and draw the necessary conclusions it is necessary to make a number of definitions, it is necessary to agree what determines the well-being of the working class? What are its component elements?

The worker sells his labor power and in return he gets wages, money. The wages of the laborer (price of labor power) is determined by the same law which governs the price of any other commodity, i. e. by its cost of production. The cost of production of labor-power is determined by the cost required to produce a laborer and maintain him and is equivalent to the bare necessaries of his existence, or to the duration of labor which is required in order to produce this labor-power. (Read "Wages, Labor and Capital," by Karl Marx.)

Wages must be considered from two points of view:

1. Relative wages, expressed always as a ration and determined by their relation to the profit of the capitalists and

2. Absolute wages, expressed in terms of value which the worker gets in exchange for his labor-power.

vided into nominal and real wages. (a) Nominal wages are expressed by the amount of money for which the worker sells himself to the capitalist.

(b) Real wages are expressed in terms of the amount of commodities which a worker can buy for his money.

It is necessary to remember the distinction between real and relative wages. Karl Marx states this in the following manner:

"The real wage expresses the price of labor in relation to the price of other commodities; the relative wage, on the contrary, expresses the proportionate share which living labor gets of the new values created by it is compared to that which is appropriated by stored up labor capital."

Having given the necessary elementary definitions, we may now proceed to the analysis of the well-being of the American worker.

In the first place let us determine what is the relative wage of the worker? Let us take as the basis the U. S. census from 1860 to 1919:

Year	Cost Product in Billions	Wage in Bill.	Wages of Product Value Per cent
1860	1.887	0.379	20.
1870	4.232	0.776	18.3
1880	5.370	0.948	17.6
1890	9.372	1.891	20.2
1900	13.039	2.331	17.9
1904	14.794	2.610	17.6
1909	20.672	3.427	16.6
1914	24.264	4.078	16.8
1919	62.418	10.532	16.9

This table establishes the following facts:

1. The rate of increase of wages is slower than the rate of increase of the value of the product. The relative wage was highest in 1860, during which year it amounted to 20 per cent of the value of the product. Since then it has been falling until it reached its lowest point in 1908, 16.8 per cent and in the year 1919 it practically stood at the same level. What does it mean?

In the year 1860 for every $100 of value of product the worker's wage equaled 20, that is it made up 0.2 of the entire value of the product. In 1919, after 59 years of bourgeois relations in production for the same $100 the wage of the worker had fallen to $16.90, i. e. it was only 0.169 of the value of the product.

This means that the relative wage of the worker has been sinking during the last sixty years, between 1860 and 1920. At the same time as the capitalist has been acquiring enormous riches the worker as compared with it has been getting poorer. The social inequality has been expanding and with it was growing the abyss between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

One may say, however, that while the working class has not been catching up with the rapid enrichment of the capitalist class, yet, its life has been improving, getting better. In order to ascertain this we must analyze the real wage of the working class for a definite period. For this purpose we shall resort to the table compiled by P. H. Douglas and F. Lamberson.

Year	Cost of Living	Nominal Wage	Real Wage
1890	101.9	100.0	98.4
1895	97.1	98.0	97.5
1900	103.0	104.6	101.6
1905	116.4	114.4	98.3
1910	144.1	126.5	87.6
1911	143.0	128.9	90.1
1912	159.2	132.6	85.9
1913	155.7	132.5	86.8
1914	158.5	137.9	87.0
1915	156.5	135.5	86.0
1916	177.6	144.8	80.8
1917	233.4	146.9	64.0
1918	266.6	187.7	70.4

This second table shows that the nominal wage does not "catch up" with the rapidly rising cost of living. The cost of living is rising much faster than the nominal wage. So for instance if we take the year 1890 the nominal wage and cost of living are practically the same, while in the year 1918 the cost of living is one and one half times that of the nominal wage. It is 2.62 times greater than the cost of living in the year 1890, while the nominal wage has risen only 1.87 times the 1890 value. This shows a corresponding decrease in the REAL WAGE during this period, is evidenced by the table. The highest real wage was received in the year 1890 and the lowest in the year 1918. The real wage of 1918 was only 0.71 of its 1890 value, i. e. less than three-fourths of its 1890 value.

The real wage is falling steadily and without interruption.

What is the meaning of these tables? What is the answer? Very simple: **In this land of the "golden blight" the condition of the exploited workers is growing more and more unbearable from year to year, both relatively and absolutely.**

"Something is rotten in Denmark." The laws which govern the present system of society (of its most advanced and developed as well as "secure" part) are mightily and inevitably pulling it into an abyss, to a catastrophe.

The working class has nothing to expect of the present system. The emancipation of the proletariat lies in the destruction of the capitalist mode of production and distribution and in the inauguration of the Communist order.

Fresh Treachery from the Second International

By C. DIMITROV
(Moscow)

(On the Occasion of the Socialist Conference at Prague.)

THE growing indignation aroused in the ranks of the international proletariat against Zankov's bloody regime and against the treacherous behaviour of the Bulgarian socialists, who support this regime at home and defend it in the eyes of public opinion abroad, spread during the last few months to a part of the Second International and to the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

This forced the leaders of the Second International to convoke a conference in Prague, in order to unify the attitude taken by the socialist parties in the Bulgarian question, and to paralyze the dissatisfaction and indignation against the policy of the Bulgarian section which had penetrated the socialist ranks.

The decision of the executive committee of the Second International, to call a conference at Prague, gave rise to much uneasiness at first to government circles in Sofia. These feared that the conference might adopt the condemnatory standpoint of the English labor party, and the government press therefore began to accuse Zankov's socialist accomplices of incapacity to defend "Bulgarian affairs" before the international.

THE socialists themselves were no less uneasy. They felt that, if they were disavowed by the Second International, they would forfeit the last remnant of the prestige left to them among the Bulgarian bourgeoisie, which simply uses them as an instrument for its policy abroad. On the eve of the conference in Prague, the socialist leader Kristo Pastukhov published the following warning to Vandervelde, Fritz Adler and Tom Shaw in his newspaper "Epokha":

"It is entirely unpermissible that the Bulgarian should be placed in the position of defendants in Prague, as has been insinuated. On the other hand, we must not allow too much attention to be devoted to the question of relations with the Bulgarian government, for this question has an internal local character . . . If the attitude of any country or party is submitted to severe criticism, this will not only fail to promote the peaceful solution of the Bulgarian question, but will on the contrary cause both the Bolshevist wing and that of reaction to grow . . . We hope that the International, which has of late approved of the attitude of the Bulgarian socialists and has begun to speak of national minorities and reparations, will not go back on its words and will not deal only with the past. We have the right to expect that the conference will go forward with firm footsteps."

THE Sofian hangmen and their socialist servants had, however, no need to be afraid of the conference of the Second International in Prague. As the resolution passed at Prague shows, the leaders of the Second International preferred to disavow the English delegation and the dissatisfied socialist elements, and to remain faithful to the end to the Bulgarian mensheviki, who have after all done nothing more than carry out the counter revolutionary policy of the Second International, only rather too zealously.

It need not be said that the instigators of these murders and deeds of violence among the Bulgarian people, and there menshevist accomplices, have been delighted at the declaration made by the Prague conference, to the effect that the conference abstains from inquiring into the situation in Bulgaria, and from ascertaining the truth about the mass murder and violence, and fully shares the opinion of the Bulgarian mensheviki, that "the question of the Bulgarian government is of an internal local character." For this signifies the open furtherance of the horrifying terror in Bulgaria, and this at a moment when even the Minister of War, Volkov, admitted in parliament that murders were being committed without trial and without investigation, and that there are still thousands of arrestants in prison. The governmental newspapers of Bulgaria are full of praise in their comments on the decision of the socialist conference in Prague. They regard this decision as a "great success for the Bulgarian government," and as a brilliant defense of the "honor of Bulgaria." The mensheviki themselves declare in their newspapers "Narod" and "Epokha" with all solemnity, that thanks to them the idea spreading abroad that "Bulgaria is a land of terror, of murder and of barbarism," has been exploded.

THE cynicism of the leaders of the Second International has however exceeded all bounds, for the Prague conference not only declared itself solid with the disgraceful and treacherous attitude of the Bulgarian mensheviki, but declared at the same time that the Bulgarian social democrats had fought against the terror regime, had demanded an amnesty for the political prisoners, and had protested "valiantly" (?) against the state of siege proclaimed after the explosion in the cathedral of Sofia.

The leaders of the Second International had the insolence to issue this lying declaration, despite series of incontestable facts proving the full participation of the Bulgarian mensheviki in the unheard of misdeeds of the Zankov government.

Even at the moment when the Prague socialist conference had already met, the organ of the Bulgarian socialists, the "Epokha", continued to incite the Zankov government to fresh deeds of violence and cruelty against the bleeding masses of working people and peasantry, and against those of their leaders who were still alive.

Thus for instance the "Epokha" published the following base and provocatory article in its number of June 11: **"Youths deceived into Illegal Activity.**

THE newspapers are full of reports on the legal proceedings being prepared against a few dozen young people—scholars and students—who have become involved in illegal activity. It is easy to comprehend how these misled young people—girls and young men—have come into this position. They are victims of the poison created and spread abroad by the leaders and representatives of the united front. Now that these young people are faced by the terrors of tomorrow's verdict, they experience the frightful consequences of the madness into which others have drawn them, and it is a question whether the authorities have been successful in laying hands on all the braggadocios who have been inoculating this poison for years, secretly or openly, have spread the teaching of the armed insurrection, induced these young people to take oaths, have supplied weapons, received and distributed money, literature, etc. We are convinced that this is not the case. It is however necessary and will continue to be necessary. The bonds and considerations of relationship and friendship must be set aside. The law must be applied against all who have trespassed against it, or the prerequisites for an unfavorable criticism will be created."

The newspaper Epokha wrote in a leading article, published June 12:

"The military courts execute the enactments of the law for the protection of the state. In this time of severest trial for the country these emergency courts lay their heavy hand on the conspirators and their accomplices. The united front of the Communists and agrarians, which has attacked the lives of its antagonistics, and prepared a bloody coup d'etat, has brought its own adherents to the gallows. . . The courts martial fulfill their duty. They cannot be reproached in any way. . . . The chief culprits of the united front conspiracy have suffered the severest punishment of the law. The united front or heart of the conspiration has been destroyed. Under these conditions the government can in our opinion proceed to the restoration of normal conditions in the country and must not for a moment slacken the watchfulness (?) of the administration and legal authorities."

AFTER preserving silence for two months on the unheard of cruelties and brutalities committed in connection with the explosion in the cathedral of Sofia, the socialist parliament fraction has at last been struck with the idea obviously in connection with the Prague conference—that it was time to put a question to parliament on the mass arrests which have been made since the explosion (June 12). The socialist deputy submitting the question, K. Bosvelyev, made however, the following statement:

"The mass arrests of citizens come as no surprise to us for the misdeed committed in the cathedral gives the state the legal right of self-defense. And we are fully convinced that these mass arrests have been made with the intention, in the first place, of seizing the guilty, and in the second place of preventing the repetition of such crimes in the future. But as always happens in such cases (?), innocent persons, the victims of denunciations, have been arrested with the guilty. . .

"We believe that it is to the interest of the state, and to the interest of public peace, if the position of the arrestants is cleared up as speedily as possible, and the innocent set free. When the stress of such events induces a government to resort to martial law, it is for the reason that courts martial act rapidly, settle rapidly, and rapidly impose the deserved punishment. If there is a lack of military judges for the courts of inquiry, more should be appointed. There are sufficient reserve military jurists well able to lighten the work of the military courts. . . .

"We have received complaints from relations of arrested persons who have disappeared. We are far from accusing the central authorities with refernce to such cases of mysterious disappearance. As I have already stated, and now repeat with all the earnestness which this question demands: We are far from accusing the governmental authorities with reference to those cases of mysterious disappearance. We well remember the noble and humane words (?) uttered by the minister of war on the occasion of the proclamation of a state of war, words calculated to warm the hearts of all who heard them (?). We demand that the government throw light upon the actions committed by irresponsible persons (?) in the streets, not only because we are anxious for the government to remain unspotted, but because we are at the same time aware that accusations made against the government are also made against our unhappy country, against Bulgaria. To us it appears perfectly clear that since the government cannot be accused of these crimes, it is the more under an obligation to clear up the matter, to prove to foreign countries that in our country justice is actually being exercised." (Narod and Epokha, June 13.)

Even the bourgeois radical newspaper, the Radical, is indignant at this indescribably servile attitude of the socialist parliament fraction. Its number of June 15 contains the following:

"It must be observed that the representatives of the socialist parliamentary fraction laid their question before parliament without conviction and with a certain irresolution, as if it were not exacly necessary to seek for the truth or to find the guilty, but were merely a question of registering some article by the secretary of the social democratic party was dealt with by the foreign press a few days ago. Thus an important question was submitted to parliament and then removed from the agenda again unnoticed even by parliament itself, and retired into the background in favor of questions not claiming the attention of the Bulgarian citizens at the present time. The representative of the social democratic parliament fraction did not even deem it necessary to convert his inquiry into an interpellation, by which a general debate on the question would have been caused."

DURING the Prague conference itself the socialist leader, Yanko Sakysov, expressed himself literally as follows in an interview with the correspondent, Leon Weiss:

"There is no thought whatever of any description of terror or fascist dictatorship in Bulgaria. The whole matter is that some excesses have actually been committed by the volunteers placing themselves at the disposal of the government, excesses explicable on the one hand by the indignation of the masses (?) against the Communists, and on the other hand by the circumstance that the government has not had sufficient soldiery and police at its disposal. If there had been a regular army and a powerful police force instead of the volunteers, these excesses would not have taken place."

This is the "valiant" manner in which the Bulgarian mensheviki fight against the violence of the Zankov regime, against the state of seige, and for the restoration of the rights and liberties of the masses of the people, now trampled underfoot.

And the Prague conference of the Second International has declared itself solid with this shameful and treacherous attitude. The masses of the working people still under the influence of this International have now a renewed excellent opportunity of reorganizing its true countenance will be roused to the greatest indignation by the cynical decisions of the Prague conference.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS UNDER FIRE

By NORVAL ALLEN,
Local Organizer of Congress.

DURING my tour of the Southern states as organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, I found much discontent among the Negro workers employed in the various industries; the turpentine workers, of Florida; the wages paid these men by their employers are far below the level of decent livelihood. Under these present conditions, it is natural that one finds abundance of discontent does not flow from the propagation of any social doctrines at any time or place but always from economic oppression.

On these turpentine plantations the housing conditions descend to the low degree in which any home-life is a thing impossible and the general arrangement under which the turpentine workers live is that of semi-slavery. Many of the workers in the turpentine industry are men taken from the penal farms and placed there as peons; in 1917 much of the labor on these farms was recruited from the penal farms. The conditions on these farms were of such a character in which the workers were subjected to beating, scanty clothes, insufficient food, etc. This is only typical of the miserable conditions to which a large section of the Negro race of the Southern states is subjected.

THE condition of the Negro miners of West Virginia represents a condition in which we find the white and black worker brot together of realizing a common interest against the employing class. It has been a practice of the operators with the connivance of local authorities to evict strikers on a few days' notice. The coal companies in Ohio and Marshall counties have recently resorted to this practice. Owing to the militant spirit of the miners' organizations, they have been able to gain the concessions; the governor of West Virginia has notified West virginia coal operators that hereafter, eviction of strikers from coal company houses must be in conformity with the law. The governor also assured strike leaders that the right of trial by jury in all eviction cases shall be guaranteed.

The Negro represents the most exploited group in our American life. He is the lowest down and in his struggle for his complete emancipation, his chief and most potent weapon in his industrial strength. The aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize, co-ordinate and shapen into a powerful weapon this prime asset—his industrial strength. The charge that the American Negro Labor Congress is the head of a Red movement among Negroes in this country is absolutely untrue. It simply represents a new type of Negro leadership which is now assuming the reins of direction, realizing that the Negro problem today is not a local affair but his its relation to all world phenomena

The leaders in the American Negro Labor Congress comprehend the fullest significance that the political situation at this time in China has for all oppressed races the world over, that the rise of the Riffian people in Northern Africa is the beginning of a series of uprisings that will result in the complete overthrow of world imperialism that relies for its sole existence on the exploitation, plunder and robbery of the weaker races of the earth.

THE American Negro race problem arises from class exploitation and does not have its origin in the difference of color of skin. No one is born with race prejudice, one can see black and white children playing to gether in the South and in sections where the Negro is most hated. The child does not evince race prejudice or arrogance until brot in touch with capitalist institutions — the school, the press, platform, etc. It is from the institutions that the child develops the venom making for racial conflict and antagonisms, which have always been necessary to the ruling class to maintain their power of exploitation and oppression.

Wine Festival in New York.

NEW YORK—Dear reader, don't be surprised. As good Communists we do not want to violate the eighteenth amendment of our sacred constitution. No, no such thing as that. All there is to it is that the Uj Elore Conference Committee constituted out of the Workers Party branches and fraternal organizations in New York will have a big festival Sept. 6, at Terrace Garden, 58th street and Third avenue, New York City. All comrades are invited not only in order to help cover the deficit of the Hungarian party paper, but in order to have a good time for a whole day with something original, something they have never had thus far. All the fun of the Hungarian folk life will be at hand there, Gypsy music, folk songs, original Hungarian dances performed by the members of the Amateur Society, grape juice, "fresh from the press," singing society and the dancing from noon till next morning.

The Hungarian comrades who were always present at every party affair deserve this [illegible] from the part of the other comrades, besides having a real good time and helping our Hungarian Communist daily to live and thrive.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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ANTHRACITE DIGGERS DROP PICKS

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THOSE who beleve that the United States government is a government of ALL the people, should watch the administration's move in the present dispute between the anthracite miners and the operators. John Hays Hammond, an unofficial industrial expert of the government has been touring the New England states recently boosting substitutes for hard coal. Great gas mergers have been made in recent months and big business is planning for the future in order to be able to meet any resistance the workers may put up. Unfortunately the labor leaders are not taking such steps.

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THE instersate commerce commission, a government body has declared a 10 per cent reduction in freight rates on West Virginia substitute for anthracite shipped to the North Atlantic states. This will save votes for the G. O. P. in New England. It will also lower the cost of production in non-union fields and strike another blow at union coal mining. This is the government in action, and acting very astutely.

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ONE of the leading publicists for the railroads declared that the roads were in a position to transport enough bituminous coal to take care of the country's industrial requirements. The railroads and the large coal mines are owned by the same gangs of capitalists. The banks and the insurance companies are behind them. They work together in times of crisis, even tho they may fight like tigers among themselves in normal times.

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SO far no attempt has been made by John L. Lewis to prepare for an effective struggle against the operators. He has been too busy fighting the Communists. This may be good for Lewis but it is not so good for the miners. They will find out to their sorrow that they were hurting themselves when they allowed Lewis and his gang to persecute the Communists and the progressives in general in the mining industry. They will learn now that in this crisis only the radicals take any interest in their struggle.

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POLAND will pay indemnity to Russia for the burning of Soviet barracks on the border between the two countries set on fire by Polish raiders. In return the Soviet government has agreed to release Polish officers caught trespassing on Russian soil.

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PRESIDENT CALLES of Mexico with the aid of the Mexican Federation of Labor, intends ot revise the labor laws of the country so as to make it a punishable offense for a union to go on strike without the sanction of the official labor leaders. Calles is Wall Street's agent in Mexico and his most valuable allies are the reactionary labor leaders.

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RECENTLY, during an election in one of the Mexican states there was a contest over the question of who actually won the election. Calles gave the decision to the labor candidate. No doubt this will be given as evidence that Calles in really a friend of labor. Yet such an opinion is far from being the truth. At the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor, a deal was made between the American and Mexican federations of labor, whereby the latter was to serve as an agent of American capitalism in Mexico under the supervision and inspiration of the A. F. of L.

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THE first step in the carrying out of program was a war of extermination against the Communists. William Green now issues interviews with monotonous regularity on the progress being made by the Mexican labor fakers in expelling Communists from the unions. The A. F. of L. is also behind the Mexican government in the move to outlaw unofficial strikes. And behind it all is Wall Street, whose interests in Mexico are hurt by strikes. Calles is as much a friend of Labor as James Ramsay MacDonald was when he was premier of Great Britain.

PRESSMEN DOWN ULTIMATUM OF BERRY'S BOARD

ClownCigarettePeddler Given the Razberry

The membership of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3, at a general meeting of the union held last Saturday voted unanimously to reject as final the ultimatum of "Majah" Berry's scabby board of directors, that the lockout at the Cuneo Printing company be declared illegal; that all pickets be removed from the plant within forty eight hours; that a notice be posted up in the union headquarters declaring the walkout illegal; that the union stop paying benefits to those participating in the walkout and that the union fill the positions of those who refused to work under scab conditions.

This ultimatum was accompanied by the threat that unless those conditions were complied with the charter of No. 3 would be lifted.

The Clown Peddler Booed

One Berryite in the person of Harry Scheck, a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor and promoter of Clown cigarettes took the floor to defend "majah" Berry. He was hooted off the floor after he began paving the way for an appeal to the members to crawl back on their hands and knees to strikebreaker Berry.

Sheck who is one of our local red baiters and Communist haters, tho he does not know what it is all about, began by telling the story about the bull who ran into the oncoming express train. This was as much as to say that the pressmen and feeders who refused to work under scab conditions imposed on them under the name of trade unionism, were lacking in judgement tho he admired them for their pluck. The prosperous and comfortable looking Mr. Scheck was waving the proverbial red flag to the wild bull when he tried to defend scabby George Berry to the members of No. 3. They hopped onto him like

(Continued on page 2)

BANKS WREST RAISIN REALM FROM GROWERS

Association in Grip of Financiers

(BY FRAPIESA)

Los Angeles, July 30.—Ralph P. Merritt, general manager of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers (formerly the California Raisin Crowers Association) issues from Fresno the statement that "the raisin growers have saved themselves" — As is usual with announcement from heads of industries, the satement exemplifies the saying that truthfulness is merely a limitation of falsehood. Merritt is well aware that the growers have saved themselfes for the benefit of the bankers, nothing more or less.

Arrival of Merritt.

In January, 1923, Merritt became managing director of the raisin association. He had been head of the rice growers' assotiation and had delivered that, hog-tied and price-marked-dowu, to the banks. So, he was ready for another job. As he knew nothing about raisins, he was qualified. He had what is called executive ability.

His principal qualification was understood to be his near relationship to Herbert Hoover, of whom he is a cherished brother-in-law. Very often the association had been threatened with prosecution by the department of

(Continued on page 4.)

"SCIENTIFIC" MATERIAL OF GERMAN FASCISTS DISCLOSED BY SOVIET COURT TO BE CASE OF POISONS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The trial of the German fascists Kindermann, Wolscht and Dittmar, who entered the Soviet Union to murder "several hundred Communists" brot out that the members of the German Organization Consul attempted to "get at the Soviet leaders." The "scientific material", with which the fascists entered the Soviet Union, was brot into court, and proved to be large quantities of deadly poison.

The sessions of the Soviet court, which found the fascists guilty of plot-

(Continued on page 5.)

SOCIALISTS UNABLE TO REVIVE PARTY IN LOCAL "CONVENTION"

The socialist party made an unsuccessful attempt to revive their dwindling ranks at a "convention" held in the Douglas Park auditorium, which was followed by a forlorn picnic at Riverview Park.

The socialists had predicted an attendance at the picnic of 15,000, but even the yellow socialist paper 'Forward" declared that only 6,000 showed up. The actual figures are less than 2500 present.

Eugene V. Debs, the principal speaker, made his usual soap box oration, with a few jealous thrusts at the Communists thrown in.

SIGMAN ORDERS BOSSES TO FIRE N. Y. MILITANTS

Joint Committee of Action Makes Exposure

NEW YORK, August 31.—The joint action committee of locals 2, 9 and 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have addressed an open letter to all New York Cloak and Dressmakers, exposing the aid given by the Sigman machine to the garment bosses.

The letter shows how the employers are discharging union workers at Sigman's orders, but in spite of this, the New York cloak and dressmakers are solidly lined up behind the left wing group.

The statement of the joint action committee is given below:

From the Joint Action Committee
DRIVE THE GANGSTERS FROM THE SHOPS!

Sisters and Brothers:—You cloak and dressmakers have delivered a death blow to the Sigman machine. Through your powerful demonstration you have openly repudiated Sigman and his clique before the entire labor movement, proving that they have lost the right to speak in your name.

At the call of the joint action committee you left your shops giving notice to the bosses that the joint action committee is the embodiment of the great mass power of the cloak and dressmakers. This great demonstration has thrown the Sigman clique into a panic and has driven them to a policy of intrigue and despair.

Sigman Calls In Thugs

They have come to realize that their throne is shaky, that the day is fast approaching when their domination over our union will come to an end and our struggle crowned with victory.

The counteract the great enthusiasm aroused throgh the stoppage, to weaken our forces and demoralize our fighting spirit, they began to spread false rumors of peace, while at the same time initiating a desperate campaign of terrorism at all striking shops.

All their gangster forces were mobilized for the picket line. With a ferocity of beasts they opened a

(Continued on page 2)

NEW YORK SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE HAS NEW OFFICE

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The new headquarters of the International Labor Defense, New York section is located at 799 Broadway, Room 422. The telephone number is Stuyvesant 3755.

Brookhart Ahead of Steck.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — The Brookhart-Steck election recount from Iowa was expected to be completed late today by the senate committee.

Final figures were not available but it was apparent that Senator Brookhart would emerge from the contest with a majority over his democratic opponent, Daniel F. Steck.

Two Dying in Train Crash

WALSENBURG, Colo., Aug. 31.—Little hope was entertained for the recovery of two persons, who were among the 30 injured when two crack trains of the Colorado and Southern railroad crashed eight miles south of here.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY CLOSES WITH SINGING OF INTERNATIONALE; PARITY ON C.E.C.

At Sunday evening's session of the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, a motion to adopt as a draft the form of constitution submitted to the convention and to refer it to the incoming C. E. C. with any amendments the delegates might desire, was adopted.

Comrade Wicks rose, under the subject of his appeal against the censure of the C. E. C., and stated that he withdrew his appeal. The report of fraternal delegates was reluctantly dispensed with. The International Workers' Aid was endorsed and all workers called on to rally to this work.

Chairman Foster then read the minutes of the parity commission of Aug. 29, which provided for a Parity Central Executive Committee of ten from each group with a neutral chairman, two of each ten to be proletarians from the shops; also for three candidates for the central committee from each side, to serve as first alternates and be in training for C. E. C. work by attendance at plenary sessions with voice, but no vote.

A Control Commission.

The Parity Commission also provided for a control commission of two from each side, with a neutral chairman to participate in both the control commission and the C. E. C. with the decisive vote. These minutes were unanimously approved and adopted as a guidance for the convention.

Foster Makes Statement.

Before proceeding to the election, Comrade Foster stated that the minutes of the Parity Commission was based on a very recent decision of the Comintern, a decision which had arrived Friday evening. On behalf of the majority he stated that that group was prepared to accept the decision and obey it fully and unconditionally.

"We are Communists," he said, "and realize that when the Communist International speaks it is our duty to obey. Almost instantly the group had accepted the decision in the spirit of true Communists. They believed, however, that the decision of the Comintern had been based upon information which was incorrect and they intended to appeal to the Comintern for a reversal, but in the meantime, the whole group states that it loyally puts the decision into effect and carries out the order of the C. I. one hundred per cent."

Ruthenberg Makes Statement.

Comrade Ruthenberg, speaking for the minority, stated that his group believed that the decision of the C. I. was made for the best interests of the party, that it would unite all the Communist elements for Communist work and that the minority accepted the decision fully and would carry it out.

Comrade Loeb reported for the Press Conference and strongly recommended the necessity of administrative centralization of all the party press with complete control of editorial and business management by a central committee. Not only was this the only Communist policy for political reasons, but for financial reasons of economy and efficiency. The convention then proceeded to elections.

The New C. E. C.

The new Central Executive Committee was then named as follows: From the majority, Foster, Abern, Browder, Bittelman, Burman, Cannon, Dunne, Bud Reynolds and Phil Aronberg as proletarian from shops and the Y. W. L. representative; from the minority were named Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Bedacht, Engdahl, Lovestone, Ballam, Weinstone Minor, and two proletarians White of Ohio and Schmees of Michigan.

Candidates and Alternates.

As candidates the majority named Krumbein, Hathaway and Johnstone; the minority, Puro, Amter and Wolfe. As further alternates were named, by the majority, Manley, Swabeck, Olgin, Sullivan, Owens, Wagenknecht, Gomez, O'Flaherty, and Loeb; from the minority, Jakira, Kruse, Novak, Lifshitz, Bimba, Askenudze, Knudsen, Henry and Kuzenich.

The Control Commission.

For the control commission the majority named Harrison George and Nels Kjar, the minority named David J. Bentall and Felix Henzel.

Following the elections, by viva voce vote of those nominated, Comrade Ruthenberg introduced a resolution, given elsewhere in the DAILY WORKER, and the entire assembly, delegates and visitors, arose and sang the Internationale with profound revolutionary enthusiasm and with cheer after cheer for the Workers Party and the Communist International, the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, one

(Continued on Page 2)

FLIGHT OF TWO NAVY PLANES FOR HAWAII TO PROMOTE MILITARISM

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31—Another step in the plans of the Coolidge government to direct attention to the further fortification of Hawaii was to take place today when the two navy planes PB-1 and PN-9 hop off for the Pacific possessions.

WASHINGTON IS NERVOUS OVER COMMUNIST M. P.

Saklatvala May Come to World Conference

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, —(FP)— Protests from British tory papers against the coming to Washington, in October, of S. Saklatvala, as a delegate to the 23rd annual conference in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, will probably not result in his being refused an American visa, nor in his being barred from the debates, in spite of the fact that he is a Communist, and a member of the British House of Commons, and a native of Bombay.

Arthur D. Call, executive secretary of the American group in the union, which now comprises 56 senators and 210 congressmen, declares that there is no good reason why a Communist should not attend the session in Washington and "say his say," any less freely than will the fascist delegates from Italy or the royalist delegates from other countries. Saklatvala, like all other members, has joined voluntarily, and if he comes he will take part under the rules, speaking to the questions before the conference.

Grant Freedom of U. S. Port

Unofficial opinion in the state department is that the American consul general in London will not refuse a visa to a member of parliament who announces that he is coming here to attend the I. P. U. meeting. If he did, the labor membership of the House of Commons, would make an issue of this discrimination as between left and right political opinions, and would make the Washington government ridiculous.

Moreover, the formal letter of invitation, signed by Sen. McKinley of Illinois as general chairman of the conference, declares that "the diplomatic and consular officials of the U. S., located in your country, have been instructed to visa your passport gratis." Freedom from ordinary form-

(Continued on Page 5)

National Guardsmen Parade as Kluxers, Commander Lenient

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31.—District of Columbia national guardsmen, in summer camp in Virginia, defied the orders issued by their commander and paraded in white robes and masks with a fiery cross, right up to the commander's tent. He called out the guard, but there was no guard. The parade likewise melted away. When he searched a number of tents he found the guardsmen apparently asleep, but fully clothed. Instead of arresting them, he announced that defiance of his anti-klan parade orders "must stop."

LABOR DAY PICNIC IS DUE TO FURNISH GOOD TIME FOR ALL COMERS

The biggest time in years is due on Labor Day, September 7, when the Trade Union Educational League in combination with the Freiheit will stage a grand and glorious picnic in the cool suburbs of Chicago at Stickney Park, Lyons, Illinois.

All the "fixins" for "eatin" and "drinkin" and "dancin" will be there with games and athletics, fun and politics "an" everything.

Don't make any other date and don't forget the directions, which are: Take 22nd street car to end of line, then take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden and Ogden avenues and walk six blocks south. A good time is waiting for you there.

ARREST, HOLD 5 CLOTH STRIKERS WITHOUT CAUSE

Booked for 'Disorderly' After 24 Hours

The five strikers from the International Tailoring Co. who were arrested Saturday night and held at the Sheffield avenue police station till 2:30 yesterday morning without being booked will come up in the Sheffield avenue police court this morning charged with disorderly conduct.

They will demand a jury trial for the disorderly conduct charges which have been lodged against them. Among those arrested were Sam Zimmer and Mike De Novi and his brother who is not even a striker. All who were arrested were roughly handled by the police.

The strikers were arrested at Sheridan road and Oakdale street by the flivver squad of the Sheffield police. Since the police had nothing with which to charge them except being strikers they were held at the station without being booked. They were not permitted to get in touch with friends or relatives. When they demanded to know why this was being done they were told they were being held "for identification." Who was expected to indentify them and in connection with what "crime" they were not told.

Questioned While Held.

The police persistently questioned them all during the time they were being held.

When the police saw that they could neither frame them up or get them to talk about non-existent crimes they finally booked them on charges of disorderly conduct.

They were then permitted to phone friends who at one arranged for their release on bonds.

16 Cases Assigned.

The cases of the sixteen strikers who are charged with conspiracy and who were given a change of venue from the court of Judge Lyle had their cases assigned to Judge Albert George. Judge George is now on his vacation and it will probably be a week or more before they get a hearing on the charges against them.

The case of Sidney Rissman who is charged with various "high crimes" in Waukegan will be heard on Sept. 22.

Strike In Tenth Week.

Yesterday the strike against the International and the J. L. Taylor companies entered its tenth week with the picket line as heavily manned as ever and the spirit of the strikers more determined to win.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

HARD COAL PITS DESERTED AS STRIKE BEGINS

160,000 Miners Quit to Enforce Demands

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31. — Thruout the anthracite regions workers are leaving mines today as their shifts end. The strike becomes officially effective at midnight tonight.

Picnics were held yesterday thruout the mining region, while at numerous collieries employers had carpenters erecting "strike fences."

The strike affects approximately 160,000 miners. It was estimated that today more than 50,000 men already have stopped work. Many of these men are said to be contract men, whose contracts have expired and it is too late to renew them before the strike call. Of the total number of miners affected, 10,000 will be retained as maintenance crews during the suspension. There will be 823 mines shut down during suspension of work. 325 locals of the miners' union are involved.

Headquarters at Philadelphia.

All thru the coal regions loaded trains were moving today. Empty cars were rumbling into Pottsville-Shamokin district to carry forth the anthracite already mined.

The United Mine Workers of America will direct the strike from headquarters in this city at the Bellevue Stratford hotel. Division headquarters have been established at Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton.

Expect Long Struggle.

There was every indication today that both miners and coal operators were preparing for a prolonged shutdown.

Both sides maintained a virtually silent attitude. The only statements given out were but reiterations that the operators and miners are standing pat on the same demands which led up to the strike.

823 Mines Stopped.

The two strike orders, one calling for the suspension of work and one arranging for the retention of maintenance of way men in the pits to prevent flooding, were issued to the locals.

Eight hundred and twenty-three mines are affected by the strike. The miners demand a ten per cent increase in tonnage rates, $1.00 a day increase for day workers, the "check off" and betterment of working conditions.

There are estimated to be 500,000

(Continued on page 2)

Endurance Drive for Soviet Auto Orders Crossing Caucasus

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 31.—The first fatality of the international automobile 3,000-mile reliability run has been reported. Verley, a German chauffeur ate a cone of ice cream in the village of Artemovsk and died three hours later at Rostov. At the request of the other foreign drivers, the run was halted for the day while the cars formed a funeral cortege to the cemetery.

Of thirty-eight motorcycles in the race three have gone into ditches. The truck section, whose course is the shortest, is expected to finish in Moscow today. The hardest part of the course for the passenger cars, that from Rostov to Tiflis across the Caucasus, is still ahead of the drivers.

Mines Shut Down Before Strike

HAZELTON, Pa., August 31.—The first anthracite mine to shut down preliminary to the general strike is the Oneida one operated by Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Coal on hand that needed breaking before marketing caused the early shut down.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S STRIKE IS EXTENDED AS MEN REFUSE TO ACCEPT ONE POUND WEEKLY CUT

SOUTHAMPTON, England, August 31.—Efforts to extend the seamen's strike and paralyze ocean shipping were made more effective today when the crew of the liner Arlanza which is due to sail for Buenos Ayres on Friday, refused to sign on under the new scab agreement, signed by Havelock Wilson, head of the union. At mass meetings held yesterday and today seamen have been urged not to sign on at the new wages. A strike committee has been formed and efforts will be made to bring about a general strike tieing up all shipping.

FOURTH W. P. CONVENTION ENDS ITS SESSIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

of the landmarks of Communism in America, came to an end at 10 p. m. Sunday, August 30, 1925.

Sunday, August 30th was the last day of the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and was opened by an agreement to limit discussion in order to finish with that session. The subjects up weer as follows: Liquidation of Loreism, Agrarian Work, Women's Work, Negro Work, the Young Workers League, Finance Report, Constitution Committee Report and Election of the Central Executive Committee.

Chairman Foster announced that news had arrived of the death of two active comrades, Isai Yakovlevich Hoorgin, manager of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and Efraim Markovich Sklianski, also connected with Amtorg—the directing organ of trade between Soviet Russia and America—both of whom had been drowned in Long Lake in the Adirondacks on Thursday. As a mark of honor to these comrades who have passed for us, the convention rose and stood in silence for one minute.

Poyntz Draws Censure.

The main debate on the Liquidation of Loreism was given in last minute news in yesterday's DAILY WORKER. Juliet Stuart Poyntz in defending herself against the resolution of censure and admonition unanimously proposed by the appeal committee, sharply attacked the leading comrades of the majority declaring that they were the right wing.

She declared that there was no Lore group now in New York, that it was all broken up and that all who opposed Lore as she did, had taken up arms against the majority. She said the resolution on herself had nothing to do with Bolshevization. She was faithful to the principles of the C. I. and was ready to swear belief in the father, son and holy ghost.

Browder Excoriates Poyntz.

Comrade Earl R. Browder, speaking upon the Lore resolution as well as upon the Poyntz resolution, declared that no Communist could be put in the right wing by a document, but only by his or her own acts.

Poyntz' speech, he declared, had proven her an 18 carat Loreite. She had exhibited every evidence of opportunist theory. She had spoken of party principles as of religious formulae, with her talk about swearing to believe in the father, son and holy ghost; she has perceived no political issue between the real right wing and the Central Executive Committee, she inferred that the difference between Wortis and Zimmerman on one side and Bittelman and Cannon on the other side, were mere personal squabbles; she rejects Communist discipline, as all opportunists do, under cover of an opposition to "machine rule" and "mechanical majorities;" she has failed to fight for the party point of view in any non-party group, but within the party she waged a bitter fight against any group with which she was not at the time allied.

Weinstone Castigates Position of Poyntz.

Comrade Weinstone declared that it was impossible for Poyntz to appear in a Communist position. Her position on the LaFollette question was not that of the C. I., nor had it been in the Trotsky question. In many ways she had departed from the Communist line. There were instances in all revolutionary parties, as cited by Marx, when those who wished to follow a correct line of policy were "unconscious opportunists." Poyntz must reorientiate herself, this resolution would put her to the test. If she would correct her line of policy, she may give service to the party, and we should keep those who intend to serve the party and correct all their deviations.

Comrades Cannon, Foster, Amter, Ruthenberg and Bittelman followed Weinstone, speaking on the question of Loreism, and by unanimous vote on the three separate resolutions, the Parity Commisison resolution of the Liquidation of Loreism, the resolution expelling Lore from the party, and the resolution declaring that Poyntz is a follower of Loreism, censuring her for this and admonishing her to correct her policies, all were passed.

Olgin Makes Statement.

Comrade Olgin was given the floor to correct certain statements against his Communist integrity made by Poyntz and other comrades during the present and previous debates. He challenged those who had made these statements to bring forth proof or keep silent, as to impugn the integrity of a leading comrade was to injure his work in the lower party units and before the working class. His work in written articles and speeches since he joined the Workers Party would show his close adherence to the Comintern, or his divergence. From these bring proof or abandon loose accusations.

Communications were read form the Hartford, Connecticut, Kuomintang party and the Los Angeles Young Workers League. Delegate Ronn's communication on co-operatives was referred to the incoming C. C. and the lengthy protest of the uth Slavic Federation at the seating of Comrade Fisher as a fraternal delegate was recorded in the minutes.

Party Support to Anthracite Miners.

The convention unanimously passed a resolution pledging the full support of the party to the anthracite strikers, moved by Comrade Schachtman, and a resolution moved by Olgin to extend to the left wing fighters of the New York locals the admiration and support of the convention also passed with a roar of applause.

Comrade Knudson spoke briefly upon the Peasants' International and agrarian work of the party in this country and the resolution of the Parity Commission on agrarian work was passed without debate, as was that on Women's Work.

Negro and Youth Work.

Comrade Dunne reported for the C. E. C. upon Negro work, followed by Comrade Minor for the minority. These are expected to be published later. Debate on this issue was shared by Gomez, Wolfe, Schatchman, Wicks, Johnstone and Whiteman, whereupon the resolution of the Parity Commission was carried unanimously.

Comrade Williamson reported upon the work of the Young Workers League, sketching the growth and change in the league from social groups and study classes to a body of action, a political force in American industry. The league had led even the party on shop nuclei and become a political force to contest the rule of American capital.

Y. C. I. Supports League National Committee.

The minority in the party had tried to attack the National Executive Committee of the League thru using the immature political elements in the league against the National Committee and against the party majority. But the unanswerable argument was that the Young Communist International had ruled against the minority in the league and expressed its fullest confidence that the present National Executive Committee would carry out the policies of both the Y. C. I. and the Comintern.

Kaplan spoke for the minority, denying that the league had grown or has accomplished the tasks it should, and stating that the National Committee of the league had furnished the Y. C. I. with incorrect information which had led to the Y. C. I. support of the league's national committee.

Comrades Browder, Zam, Manley, Weinstone, Schachtman and Statchel spoke. Williamson summed up and the Parity Commission on Work Among the Youth was passed unanimously. Adjournment was taken until evening.

Newark Briklayers Return to Jobs

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Work on by the internecine war of plasterers $50,000,000 worth of buildings tied up and bricklayers unions is being resumed by bricklayers who struck last week. About 1000 men were out.

Chicago Group Leaders Attention

On Tuesday September 1st, 1925 the Chicago Group Leaders will hold a meeting at 2613 Hirsch Blvd. to discuss the re-organization of the Chicago Junior Section.

All group leaders must be present to discuss this important step. The meeting will start at 8:00 o'clock sharp and no excuses will be accepted.

HISTORIC DAY OF COMMUNISM IN AMERICA NOTED BY CONVENTION

With cheers and singing of the International, the Fourth Convention the Workers (Communist) Party adjourned Sunday after passing the following resolution introduced by Comrade Ruthenberg:

• • • •

The closing day of the Fourth National Convention of our party falls on the sixth anniversary of the day on which our party definitely split from the socialist party and on the eve of the day of the formation of the Communist Party.

Thru six years our party has held aloft the banner of Communism and the Communist International in the United States. Thru years of persecution, or deportation and imprisonment our party has stood firm and continued the struggle to revolutionize the American workers and mobilize them for the fight against capitalism, and for the establishment of a Soviet government and for a Communist society in the United States.

The Fourth National Convention marks a new epoch in the history of our party. It has taken the steps to clear our party of right wing influences and tendencies and shown the way for the Bolshevization of the party. It has adopted correct statements of principle and policies for the guidance of the work of our party. Our party goes on from this convention to new and greater achievements for the revolutionary struggle and Communism.

The Fourth National Convention calls upon all party units hereafter to celebrate this anniversary by holding of special mass meetings at which the history of our party and its struggle in the interests of the workers shall be discussed and special efforts be made to draw into the party the most advanced and militant workers of this country.

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA!

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL!

TEXTILE MEET POSTPONED 'TILL SEPT. 20; CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN N. Y. CITY

Because of various difficulties the textile confreence called for New York City, to which delegates are invited from the various textile unions and mills of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, has been postponed until Sunday, September 20, at 11 a. m.

This conference will be of great importance and all militant textile workers are invited to attend. The conference will be held at 108 East 14th street, New York City.

The general program of the conference will include:

1. **Program for Industry**—(a) General; (b) For each main division such as cotton, wool and silk; (c) Resistance to all wage cuts and increases in hours; (d) Abolition of speed-up methods; (e) Forty-four hour week in the entire industry.
2. **Amalgamation—Industrial Unionism**—(a) Existing unions; by United Front Committees; (c) Shop Committees; (d) Conferences in every textile center.
3. **General Problems**—(a) Unemployment; (b) Organization of unorganized; (c) Labor Party; (d) Abolition of Child Labor; (e) International Trade Union Unity.
4. **Organization of Left Wing**—(a) Textile Bulletin; (b) Finances; (c) Election fo National Committee.

General Amalgamation Committee of the Textile Industry,
108 E. 14th Street, New York City.

CREDENTIAL
Textile Workers' Conference

To the Secretary:

The following delegates will represent

Union ....

Shop Committee ....

Mill ....

Name: Address:

....

....

....

Fraternally yours,

....

(Seal) Secretary.

Tear off and mail to:

Textile Amalgamation Committee,
108 E. 14th Street,
New York City.

The following delegates have been elected to the Textile Workers' Conference at New York City, on September 20, 1925:

Name Address:

....

....

....

....

STRIKERS MAY PICKET IN N. Y. DESPITE WRIT

Amalgamated Scores Against International

NEW YORK, August 31.—For the present the teeth have been pulled out of the most sweeping injunction issued in New York, the injunction secured by the International Tailoring company against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union which aimed to prevent all union activities within ten blocks of the company. Justice Levy ruled in the supreme court that the five Amalgamated members who were arrested for picketing J. L. Taylor and Co., in the same building as the International Tailoring Co., were not guilty of contempt of court because of the international's injunction.

The union considers the ruling a victory in that it permits picketing of any firm but the International in the New York market. Justice Levy said from the bench: "It strikes me that this is the most far-fetched proceeding that has ever been brought to my notice." Magistrate Goodman discharged these same five pickets last week on their first hearing in spite of the argument of counsel for the two companies that they were really one.

Attorney Max Steuer argued for the union that J. L. Taylor and Co. was hardly a "skeleton" when it paid income tax of $45,414.42 separately from the $64,237.23 paid by the International and had entirely separate officers.

Maurice Deiches attempted to persuade Justice Levy for the two companies that J. L. Taylor and company pickets acted "in collusion, combination and conjunction" with strikers of International Tailoring Co. and hence were guilty under that section of the injunction which restrains all persons "acting in aid of or in conjunction with" international workers.

The Amalgamated is striking against the two firms because they refused to renew agreements with the union. The union is striking against the Chicago shops of the companies which have an agreement, made since the strike, with United Garment Workers.

PRESSMEN DOWN ULTIMATUM OF BERRY'S BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

a small army of bumble bees and when they got thru buzzing him, Harry looked like the picture of the clown on the cigarette pack he peddles to the members of organized labor.

Scheck Got the Onion

"Shut up, you yellow-bellied labor skate" shouted one brawny pressman, and others took up the cry. Harry gallantly tried to make himself heard but without success. He tried to win favor by denouncing the Communists but the pressmen saw The DAILY WORKER on the picket line and knew that Harry Scheck was selling pajamas and Bull Durham for his own profit when the much abused Communists were helping them to defeat the employers.

Scheck got the raspberry alright and when he gets upon the floor of the Chicago Federation of Labor again to join in the crusade against the Communists, he will not be able to say that his local union is back of him any more than "pink haired" Charlie Wills of the Machinists Union, another pie card artist whose antiradical tirades were repudiated by the machinists.

"Majah" Berry's dummy board of directors, which includes "Marble Top" Marks, also warned Franklin Union No. 4 not to hold any more joint board or general membership meetings with Pressmen's local No. 3. This ukase will be more honored in the breach than in the observance, say the feeders.

At the pressmen's meeting it was stated that The DAILY WORKER was the only daily paper in this city that had a good word for the men who were fighting the Cuneo bosses and the international crooks.

The Three Wise Fools.

James Cahill, a member of the pressmen's union and delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor sailed into the Communists. Cahill was once a leading light in the now defunct Farmer-Labor Party. After the July 3 convention, when Fitzpatrick broke with the progressives and radicals, Cahill was so reactionary that he could not go along with Fitzpatrick. Cahill lined up with a discredited legal hack by the name of Rodriguez and a gooseberry bush evangelist by the name of Gifford Ernest. This trio did not last long in the political game because they lacked brains and common honesty.

Cahill boasted to the pressmen of his brave stand against Communism. "I have always fought every inroad of Communism" he said. "That's not to your credit" shouted big Chris Larsen, who gave Cahill to understand that the Communists were fighting on the side of the workers while their enemies were in the capitalist camp. Cahill looked exceedingly uncomfortable and Larsen appeared as if he could debate the question any way Cahill wanted.

Red Baiters Unpopular

Anti-Communist ranters were not popular with the pressmen who it appears are more intelligent than the capitalist politicians think.

The membership meeting instructed the officers to inform "Majah" George L. Berry of the strikebreaking tactics of his dummy executive board. They know very well that even tho George's name is not signed to the board's letter that the "majah" is behind everything they do. They want to smoke out the "majah" so that he may not be able to unload the blame on the four lackeys who sign the board's orders.

Glass Workers Fight for No Cut

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31.—Windowglass workers and employers are deadlocked over renewal of the wage scale. About 1200 workers are represented by delegates from two unions in negotiations. Employers want a restoration of 1923-24 wages which workers claim is equivalent to an 11 per cent reduction. Workers demand continuation of the present scale.

Nurmi a Finnish Knight

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Coincident with the announcement of the floating of a $15,000,000 loan to the bank of Finland by American bankers comes news that Paavo Nurmi, champion distant runner, is now a Finnish knight and possesses the order of the White Rose decoration. President Reland of Finland conferred the honors on Nurmi upon his return from America in recognition of the runner's advancement of Finnish finance through his athletic prowess.

If you want to see the Com for the DAILY WORKER

Austro-German Union Will Not Pave the Way to United States of Europe

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the continued cracking of the Versailles peace disturbs all Europe, with direful echoes carried into every corner of the world.

The Austro-German Union is again on Europe's political bill of fare, with the French imperialists having absolutely no stomach for this dish that is so pleasing to British capitalist statesmen, as well as to the "Deutschland Ueber Alles" diplomats at Berlin and Vienna.

• • • •

It is not for nothing that French statesmen wail that if Germany annexes Austria, "it will have won the war and upset all peace treaties." But it was Lenin who long ago pointed out that European contradictions would set at naught the terms of the Versailles Peace, under the banner of which the French thought that they had won the world war.

Under the propelling power of dire necessity, the Austro-German Union is being forced, not to bring peace to Europe, but to open the way for new war dangers, not to establish a "united German republic in the midst of a United States of Europe," peacefully, but to create new balances of power, that will topple again when capitalist rivalries flare into new conflicts.

• • • •

American financiers have done their best to bolster up Austria, the petted orphan of the League of Nations. But the results have been nil. In spite of the optimistic reports that have been issued regularly by Wall Street, the confession comes again from the League's experts that Austria cannot continue to support the present black economic situation that confronts her. Austria must turn to Germany or strangle in the midst of the Balkanized Europe that was carved out by the peacemakers at Versailles.

Against the interests of the French, even as she wages her diplomatic struggle in Syria and other spots over the globe where France is having her troubles, Great Britain takes advantage of this mid-European development. The British have their troubles in China, where the successful struggle of the great oriental republic will have tremendous repercussions in India, and the Near East. The British support the German claims in the proposed security pact, to create at least temporary tranquility in Europe. The British would have the Hindenburg government tear up the Rappalo Treaty with the Soviet Union, and take a stand with London as against Moscow. All this while President Paul Loebe, head of the German reichstag, tells the Austrians that the German aim is to establish peacefully the "United States of Europe".

• • • •

In all of these plans the capitalist statesmen take no acown borders. German labor agonizes under the Dawes plan. count of the restless, rising tide of discontent within their French labor rebels at foreign wars. Strikes sweep little Belgium. England witnesses continuous industrial upheavals, for which it can find no solution. Fascism in Italy, Spain and elsewhere, blindly plunges from crisis to crisis. All this testifies to the bankrupt economy of capitalist Western Europe.

Half of Europe is already under the Soviet banner. The only workable economy that will come out of a united Europe, must be the creation not of a capitalist United States of Europe, but of an All-European Soviet Union.

Herr Loebe still demands "self-determination, as provided by the Versailles Treaty and promised by Woodrow Wilson." He goes to the capitalist graveyard for inspiration.

The workers of Germany, of France, of Belgium, of Great Britain, of the Scandinavian and other countries, have sent their delegations to the Soviet Union, to bring back unanimously the message of the Russian victory of the proletarian dictatorship.

• • • •

It is significant that the Germans, even the social-democrats among them, found their greatest delight in the efficient, well-disciplined Soviet Red Army, that the conditions of the Russian working class were better than those faced by the German workers, that there can no be "peaceful" road, but one of bitter and courageous struggle, to the goal that establishes the liberation of all labor.

The proposed Austro-German union is merely another outbreak attesting the incurable disease that afflicts the whole body of that section of Europe still capitalist. Europe will never be rid of this disease until capitalism is destroyed. What applies to Europe applies to the whole world.

Sigman Orders the Garment Bosses to Fire Militants

(Continued from page 1)

vicious attack on the strikers, provoking fights and causing wholesale arrests.

To save themselves from utter defeat staring them in the face, they have now resorted to the "injunction method" which has been universally condemned by the labor movement. In a sworn affidavit by the Roth Costume Co., 550 Seventh Ave. it is clearly stated that the International ordered the firm to discharge workers, promising to send scabs to take their places, the International were now instrumental in securing the injunction against the strikers.

Their talk of "peace" on the one hand, and the renewed campaign of terrorism betray the sinister motives of the Sigman clique. They aim to weaken our fighting forces and bring demoralization into our ranks so that they may recuperate from our last blow and start a new attack on the membership.

Machine Crumbling

Cloak and Dressmakers

You are well acquainted with the treacherous tactics of the Sigman machine. Do not permit yourselves to be mislead through their intrigues and falsehoods.

Our struggle has reached a stage where the machine is crumbling. You have bravely withstood all previous attacks. Now, more than ever, we must mobilize our fighting forces. Come in thousands on the picket line.

Break the last desperate effort of the machine to save itself through gangster methods.

Drive the gangsters from the shops!

Stand solidly together until our fight for a powerful union able to defend our common interests will be crowned with victory.

Down with terrorism!

Joint Committee of Action
Locals 2, 9 and 22.

HARD COAL PITS DESERTED AS STRIKE BEGINS

(Continued from Page 1)

persons dependent on the hard coal industry.

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Oklahoma Miners Strike.

HARTSHORNE, Okla., Aug. 31.—An official strike order, effective at midnight, and involving all union miners in Oklahoma, was issued by William Dalrymple, president of district No. 21, United Mine Workers of America.

• • •

Cal Passes Buck to Congress.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 31.—President Coolidge expressed regret that he had no power from congress to intervene and break the strike of the hard coal miners. Coolidge intimated that if the strike lasts until congress meets in September he will ask action against the miners.

• • •

Pinchot Keeps Hands Off.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., August 31.—Governor Gifford Pinchot, who arrived here today, declared he had nothing further to add to his previous statement that he would not concern himself with the hard coal strike. Pinch ended the 1923 strike after it had c tinued seventeen days. He induc the mine union officials to accept pa of their demands and return to wor

COMMUNIST MEET VOTES TO SUPPORT THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS

The following resolution introduced by Max Schachtman was unanimously adopted by the 4th convention of the Workers (Communist) Party on Sunday, July 30:

• • •

THE strike of over 150,000 miners in the anthracite field is a working class struggle of the first importance. The pressure of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers' Union has forced the reactionary president of the union, John L. Lewis, to issue the call for the strike after useless attempts to break down the opposition of the operators to the check off and the wage increase.

The national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America hails this struggle of the anthracite miners. We point out that the miners have many enemies to face in this strike. Already the Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing to break the strike with surplus coal. Coolidge, the arch-reactionary strike breaker is discussing ways and means of doing the same thing.

Lewis, the supporter of Coolidge, will continue his black record of betrayal by sacrificing the interests of the miners at the crucial moment. Lewis, who has been the prime figure in the campaign of persecution of the progressive elements in the union, and who has consistently opposed every forward measure for the benefit of the rank and file, cannot be depended upon to lead the strike to a successful conclusion.

The convention of the Workers (Communist) Party reminds the miners of the previous experiences that the workers have had in such fights. All the machinery of the capitalists have been brutally arrayed in an effort to suppress the efforts of the workers to improve their conditions. From the treasonable union leaders, to the kept judges in court, and the armed militia and troops of the government the tool of the bosses—a united front has been presented against every movement of the workers.

The miners must call upon the railway workers to join them in a united front against the operators. The miners must follow up the endorsement they have given to the idea of a labor party by uniting with all other working class bodies for the formation of a party of the workers.

Miners! Fight your own battles on the economic and political fields! No co-operation with the bosses! Down with arbitration, the scheme of the fakers for the betrayal of the workers!

The Workers (Communist) Party pledges the fullest and most hearty support to the miners' strike. We call upon the workers thruout the country to get behind the struggle of the anthracite miners!

1. Demand a fight to the victorious end against the operators!
2. Refuse the fake of arbitration.
3. Fight against any attempts to kill the strike by injunction.
4. Refuse to yield on your demand for complete recognition of the union!
5. Demand the united support of the railwaymen and the bituminous miners!
6. Unite for a Labor Party!

That worker next door to y may not have anything to do night. Hand him this c of DAILY WORK

BELGIAN METAL WORKERS AIDED IN BITTER FIGHT

Bosses Ask Wage Cuts to Meet Competition

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Recognition by European workers that they must support each other irrespective of national boundaries is being forced home by the international attempt of the employing class to depress standards on the ground of foreign competition.

Today large donations are going from unions in other countries to help 80,000 Belgian metal workers win their strike against a 5 per cent wage cut proposed by the Belgian Iron and Steel Masters.

Face German Competition

The contributions have come none soon for the treasuries of the Belgian unions are depleted by the strike which has been on since June 15. Belgian employers insist that the wage cut is necessary to meet competition from iron and steel products made by workers in France and Germany. And the Belgian government has aided this argument by ordering a floating dock, 25 barges and a large quantity of rails from Germany.

Export statistics issued by U. S. department of commerce show that the Dawes plan is working out for the benefit of the Franco-German steel interests, enabling them to undercut the workers in Great Britain and the United States. Since the agreement became effective French steel makers, closely allied with J. P. Morgan, have been steadily forging ahead in the world market. French iron and steel exports in the first half of 1925 led the world. Comparing the results of the first half year they have increased from 1,282,616 tons in 1923 to 1,806,218 in 1924 and 2,076,026 tons in 1925. At the same time French demand for iron and steel from other countries has fallen from 304,435 tons in 1923 and 408,593 tons in 1924 to 111,346 tons in 1925.

U. S. Exports Declining

In contrast the department of commerce reports exports of iron and steel from Great Britain and the United States to be declining. In the first half of 1925 England lost her premier position while exports from this country amounted to less than 41 per cent of those from France. The figures are 842,287 tons from the United States and 1,831,556 from England compared with 2,073,026 from France.

German exports have not yet been reported for the full half year but in the first quarter they were more than half again as large as those from the United States. French and German steelmakers together export more iron and steel than Britain and America.

Our Readers' Views

Pleased with DAILY WORKER.

To the DAILY WORKER: Myself, and other railroad men have been readers of your paper for several months and we are well pleased with the news that it contains that will help all working men if they will stop look and listen and follow your advice of how to get rid of the labor fakers in our ranks.

As things look to me the rank and file have only two privileges: To pay dues or not to pay dues. I am not trying to give advice but I feel it would help the sale of the DAILY WORKER among the railroad men if you would expose some of the fakers we havein our rangs.

The Order of Railroad Conductors at their convention in Minneapolis, Minn., May 4, 1925, passed a motion that they would not pay any of their old conductors any funds out of the pension department for three years, as they claimed the funds were getting low, but I notice they had enuf money to raise the grand lodge officers' salaries and give a pension of $2,000 per year to past presidents.

Some of the old conductors belonged to the pension department for years and their pension was all they had to live on, but what do the grand lodge fakers care for that?

Yours very truly,
John M. Walker,
1984 Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Communist "Pravda" Replies to Bauer

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—An article published in the Pravada entitled "Right Cynicism and Left Hypocrisy" draws a parallel between the attitude of Karl Kautsky and Otto Bauer. The latter has recently criticized Kautsky in the publication "The Struggle."

As opposed to Kautsky, Bauer recognizes that Bolshevism has fighting revolutionary tendencies, that the party of the Bolsheviki is undoubtedly supported by a section of the proletariat, that it is undoubtedly a socialist party. After this Bauer writes of the "war aims" of the Bolsheviki and thus reveals the game of the bourgeoisie. Bauer writes shamelessly about "despotic socialism."

The delegation of the workers from the shop would teach him that there is no despotism in Soviet Russia. According to Bauer, Dan and Abramovitch took up a correct attitude towards Bolshevism when, without amalgamating themselves with it, they defended it against the counter-revolution. Between Kutsky and Dan there is no difference of principle, both are convinced enemies of the Soviet power—writes the Pravda—Bauer is hypocritical when he draws a distinction.

There is no country in the world outside of Russia with a revolutionary socialist government and Bauer makes common cause with Dan and Abramovitch who are the worst enemies of the Soviet power and who work for its destruction. After that what are all Bauer's phrases worth?

USE POLICE SPIES TO EFFECT THE MURDER OF POLISH WORKERS, IGNORE CONSTITUTION, TORTURES CONTINUE

WARSAW, Poland.—Political prosecutions in Poland are the typical methods of prosecution for one's convictions.

This inspite of Paragraphs 100, 104, 105 and 109 of the Polish bourgeois constitution, which guarantees its citizens "the rights of free expression of opinion and faith," "freedom of the press," and the "freedom of meetings, formation of unions and societies," and the "inviolability of dwellings."

In Poland children are arrested and tried for their opinions, for spreading revolutionary Marxism, for publicist activities, for taking part in the parliamentary, municipal and friendly society election—they are prosecuted and sentenced: 17-year-old youngsters are sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. In free and united Poland there are three penal codes and three different kinds of legal trials.

Death for Workers.

The Polish public prosecutor even took a leaf out of the book of the Austrian and Prussian absolutism, in order to fish up the effete paragraphs, which had long gone out of use, of "high treason and low treason." On the ground of these paragraphs, the Communist propaganda, the sticking of proclamations and even the pronunciation of a speech are all capital crimes which may be punished with death.

On these grounds Private Segal, suspected of Communist agitation, was sentenced to death by a court martial in Cracow; the Przemysl prosecutor counted on sentencing Comrade Lantsutsky on these same grounds. Comrade Lantsutsky and many others (the Swiato-Yoursky trial in Lodz) escaped the gallows only because the trial by jury still exists in the late Austrian part of Poland; these juries are not quite completely under the control of the state and do not act so automatically as do the courts of officials, who bring in the verdicts ordered by their masters.

Demonstrations Saved Lantsutsky

The trial of Com. Lantsutsky, the enormous demonstration by which the world proletariat interfered with the criminal intention of the Polish government, most decidedly affected the jury and likewise the course of the whole case because in old Russian Poland, in spite of the confirmed constitution, which says: "that all political cases must be tried before a jury," the trial by jury has not yet been instituted. This time it will be far more difficult to snatch Comrade Lantsutsky from the hands of the Warsaw court.

There should be no people in Poland so naive as to assert that a political trial has something or other in common with super-class justice (unbiassed). Here we have a simple struggle against the sowing of social-political ideas amongst the working mass, and a case of vendetta against and weakening of the prominent labor leaders.

There are two kinds of political trials in Poland, namely, public (society) and national.

The number of political trials in the provinces increases day by day and embraces large numbers of people. In April and May, 1925, apart from the trials of the Ukraine delegates—Sasintchuk, Tchukumal and Kositsky, who are accused under Paragraph 129 and 154 of the imperial penal code with a maximum penalty of six years hard labor, 8 other big trials took place, embracing 200 people. Three of them were sentenced to death, and the rest received between them a few hundred years penal servitude. The arrests are so numerous that a daily arrest of a few hundred persons is now a matter of course.

Unbelieveably cruel beatings accompany these arrests, and appeals in parliament of the Ukraine and White Russian deputies speak of continuous abuses, the number of which waxes to awful proportion.

184 Years at Hard Labor.

In 1919 the law reports contained only one political trial in Warsaw—whereas this year, during May only, the circuit court inquired into 35 political cases, embracing 242 persons, two of whom were acquitted, 169 cases being remanded, the rest receiving a total of 184 years had labor.

The courts of appeal this month examined 18 cases, involving 29 persons. Eight of these were acquitted, the rest received sentences totaling to 61 years. The supreme court examined the vedict against two accused persons, and in each case confirmed the sentences totalling four years. The "political crimes" in the case of those accused, consisted only of propaganda, and did not go out of bounds of political activities. People are sentenced for hanging up proclamations, for gathering subscriptions for political prisoners; on the suspicion and denouncement of agents provocateurs. We quote as an example the notice in a bourgeois newspaper, and this is quite enough to serve as a startling example of the mutual relation in Polish society; the Republic writes: "The case was heard yesterday in the circuit assizes of V. Yourchuk, a worker, who was accused of distributing strike appeals at a meeting."

Yourchuck was sentenced to two years hard labor and also to deprivation of his civil rights.

Political Provocation.

Still another reproach falls on the Polish court, namely, the system of political provocation, which is recognized by the Polish court as normal and legal. That which the prosecutor says that the trial is taken for granted and this verdict is based, even though there were absolutely no other evidence.

The czarist government at least tried to shield its provocators. In cases of extreme need as witness, then he had to take his stand with the accused at the bar, and share his responsibility with the rest. He only received a lighter sentence. In Poland the provocator is assured of complete immunity from punishment. This is what really happened in the case of Baginsky and Vetcherkevitch, afterwards tortured by Provocator Zechnowsky, who acting under police prosecution, conveyed bombs and prepared assassinations, being aided in his work by other secret service agents.

All the participators in this action were either agents provocators or those trusted by them, and out of an invisible 40 members of a ninvisible organization only two stood at the bar. All the material of their prosecution consisted of the avowed provocator Zechnowsky. Other evidence was only a mass of lies and fiction which during the trial vanished in a soap bubble when pricked. But this Provocator Zechnowsky took a part in the crime. He should have also been at the bar with the accused and not decide the question of life and death of two innocent officers.

A great number of political trials took place under the shameful banner of provocation. In the Lodz trial of the Communist youth provocator Lutchak was witness for the prosecution. After a few months the same provocator Lutchak was killed by a member of the Communist youth, Engel.

Young Communist Shot.

The Engel's trial is, by the way, another striking proof as to what large degree the Polish court depends on the secret political police.

Eighteen-year-old Engel was shot after being sentenced to death by a court martial. Engel was shot for the only reason that the secret service demanded his death, and the military tribunal without hesitation fulfilled the commands of its administrational government. The verdicts brot in often depend on the judges. Once a Russian monarchist from Kherson, Adam Gribowski boasted that "he gave a little Jew five years hard labor only because he trinically smiled during the prosecutor's speech," and added the judge, "let the court of appeals make the sentence lighter." It should be added that the court of appeal nowadays never lightens sentences.

It should be noted, that the Polish prisoners, before appearing on trial, has to pass thru an inquiry prison an inquiry which rarely lasts less than a year, and as a rule lasts two and more. Even the government commission of the parliament discovered prisoners who had been confined for two and one-half years and more.

The preliminary "inquiry" arrest is not taken into consideration in hard labor sentences.

Joseph Pilsudsky made a speech on the subject, "The Psychology of the Prisoner," in which he recounted his sufferings in the imperial prisons and ended his speech with the declaration that "The present happy, young Polish generation does not understand the meaning of the words—poverty, prison and hard labor."

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KIDS MINDS TO BE DOPED WITH SATURDAY MOVIES

Plutes' Newest Form of Propaganda

By WM. F. KRUSE

The effect of the movies in moulding the minds of the millions of boys and girls who go to the showhouse every chance they get is not altogether satisfactory to the magnates in control of the industry, nor to their political advisors in the high councils of the capitalist class. They are not content with getting these millions of young minds into an environment where the reality of everyday life is completely shut out, and there filling them with an illusion world always friendly to the present capitlist system and hostile to the organized labor movement. Sometimes the pictures shown are so badly faked that the youngsters catch on for themselves, sometimes, the more rarely, they are so close to important truth that even the youngest in the audience gets the idea — in either case it starts them thinking, and the movies are planned by the capitalists to stop that very thing. The films are meant to entertain, to stop serious thought not to encourage it.

The political combine of the leading big film producers, "The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors", headed by Will Hays, is not only trying to prevent the making of pictures contrary to their ideas of American institutions and conditions, but they are trying to see to it that such as are made are so put together that audience of children will be most potently influenced in favor of what the capitalist want.

Special Saturday Shows.

The program was outlined as follows in The Chicago Daily News: "The leading men in the business now acknowledge that a vital and definite responsibility rests on the producers with respect to the type of pictures shown to children. This summer an experiment is being made in thirty-two key cities of a special performance on Saturday morning for boys and girls, at a special 10-cent admission fee. From among 3300 selected reels enough material was chosen to complete fifty-two programs—a year's supply—each program made up of 8 reels. The pictures had to be chosen with care and skill to avoid too much educational material and retain the entertainment value."

We thus see that the masters fear the stimulation of independent thought even from "educational" pictures, so these are kept to a minimum, perhaps to win over such parents as hold misgiving on the capitalist character of the movies. It is said that the children will not come to "educational pictures", but this is only a part of the broad campaign to keep the American youth as shallow minded as possible, to build up a prejudice against all serious thought supposedly represented in the films by the educational picture. In Soviet Russia today every educational picture draws big crowds, young and old, into the largest and finest houses.

These "Saturday Morning Movies" impinge upon the last free time left to the child, five days are taken by the State in school, one is closed season for the church, and now the seventh is to go to the film propagandist. All seven are pre-empted by the various agencies of capitalism and this dual recognition on their part of the importance of the children — and of the motion picture as a means—should make all Communists, and especially the Communist children themselves, more detremined than ever to organize sturdy, class-conscious, self-reliant childrens' groups against the master class and poison in school, church and movie.

Workers Must Get Busy

The films have a big advantage over the other agencies of capitalist youth control. No child has to be driven or coaxed into the movies, as is the case with church and school. In Atlanta, Ga., 1400 boys and girls came out to a show on a rainy morning; in Jacksonville, Fla., 1,340; in Rochester, N. Y., 2,704; in South Norwalk, Conn., 1,184. Here are masses of youngsters, and they are being reached along an avenue on which they are most impressionable. The labor movement in self-defense, as well as because of the duty it owes to its own children, back-fire against this insidious raid upon the class allegience of its young. The only way to fight capitalists films is with workers films.

More Communist children groups are needed — and more and better attention to those formed. More literature should be made available for them to help win over material that will enable them to carry on the school struggle against reactionary teachers more effectively. But by no means least in importance, the full use of the picture, still and in motion, to bring before members and masses the truth about the living and working conditions of their class to point the remedy in the organized struggle of their class; and the pledge of success and victory contained in the Russian workers republic.

MacMillan Headed South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The airplane carrier Peary of the MacMillan arctic expedition is taking on coal at Nudsuak, Greenland. The next stop is Godhaven.

LIBERALS' "INVESTIGATION" OF POLISH TERROR A FAKE, TORTURE OF PRISONERS THERE CONTINUES

WARSAW, Poland, August 31.—During the international congress of the Friends of the League of Nations, which closed at the end of July, 1925, Messrs. Olar, vice-president of the League for the Protection of the Rights of Man, and his friend, F. Bunsen, visited Warsaw. A year ago, Mr. Olar withdrew his signature from the protest of the group of French social workers against white terror in Poland on the plea that "he was insufficiently informed." One would expect that Messrs Olar and Bunsen would want to use they stay in Poland to get proper information on Polish prison conditions, on the treatment meted out by the authorities to political prisoners and finally on the question whether white terror really existed in Poland.

To make this task easier for Mr. Olar, I paid him a visit on behalf of the Association of Polish Free Thinkers in his room in the hotel Europe in Warsaw.

Our conversation was as follows: "It was stated in the press that you are interested in the organization of Polish prisons. Is it true that you intend to visit them?"

"Unfortunately, I will not be able to spare the time for this," answered Mr. Olar. "One cannot give time to everything. But you are here on behalf of the Association of Free Thinkers. Can you tell me something of the state of affairs in your country in connection with religious beliefs?"

"It is as bad as bad can be, sir. The Polish constitution guarantees to the catholic church the position of the dominating religion, other religious beliefs are only on sufferance and must receive special legislation. The teacheing of holy scripture is obligatory in all schools."

"Is that possible?—was Mr. Olar's astonished exclamation. "Poland has a liberal constitution."

Mr. Olar consulted a French copy of the Polish constitution lying on the table, and satisfied himself that he was mistaken.

"You see," said I again, "that it is sometimes just as well to look closer into things. Would it be therefore not possible for you to find time to visit the Polish prisons? The police torture prisoners systematically and with the utmost brutality. If you wish to talk with the prisoners, whose names I will give you, you could hear much that is interesting. You would meet in the prisons young men and girls sentenced to five, six and even ten years imprisonment for such offenses as, for instance, the distribution of Communist literature, and the posting of seditious proclamations.

"I have already told you that I cannot spare the time for this," answered Mr. Olar impatiently.

"But perhaps you would like to make a note of some facts and names? Here are for instance. . . ."

"Pardon me," interrupted Mr. Olar, looking at his watch, "I am extremely busy."

"If that is so I will leave you some notes on the subject."

"That would be useless. There is here in Poland a league for the defense of the rights of man and of citizenship. Why do you not place your documents before this organization?"

"These gentlemen are very well informed on this subject. But they do not wish to pay any attention to political prisoners. On the whole, their occupation is rather problematic.

"Tell me rather of the religious situation in Poland."

Taking advantage of the fact that the professor who had just said he was extremely busy, had forgotten about his lack of time, I decided to try once more to arouse his interest in the fate of the political prisoners. But my effort was in vain. Mr. Olar rose giving me to understand in this manner that our conversation was at an end.

"This is my Paris address. Please be kind enough to send me full information on the position of the various religious sects and on the free thinkers."

"May I write you about the political prisoners?"

"Write me only about members of religious sects, and about free thinkers. I am very pleased to have met you."

A few hours later Mr. Olar delivered a public lecture on France and Poland. He made use of my information to comment on the differences which exist between the Polish and the French constitution. . . . from the viewpoint of religious creeds.

Galina Stein, a native of Przemysl was recently arrested in Lvov.

Having kept her without examination for six days, the police transferred her under guard to Lutzk. In Lutzk she was also kept two days without being examined.

She was kept in the bureau of the secret police department where the examination of prisoners goes on until one o'clock in the morning. At that time they brought to the secret police department prisoners who were under observation. Their faces bore marks of ill treatment. A telephonigram was sent from Lutzk to Rovno: Kovel and Vladimir inquiring whether Galini Stein was connected with the actions of "terrorists and bandits." In spite of a negative answer in the evening, Stein was sent to Vladimir, where the "first examination" took place. The secret police agent, Zaresba warned Stein that he is an adept at beating and that "Ivanenko could bear this out."

"I belabored him so well that he lost all desire to pay us another visit. We put people in chains for days because we wanted them to be 'examined.' I like this kind of a past-time it sharpens the appetite for dinner. It is a pity that you are so tall, if you were shorter, you could play ball with me. It is so pleasant to see tatters flying under the India-rubber sticks."

At 11 o'clock at night "preparations" were made for the ill-treatment. The blinds were drawn and Lutzk was notified by telephone that the "conversation" with Stein was to begin. Karenda said cynically that he will probably have to his account another Bessarbovo (Bessarbovo was hanged in 1924 in the Lvov prison) and started the "examination." After that Stein was taken back to the cellar. She was "examined" during two days. On the third day she was brot into the room where the investigation takes place. In this room a big dog was let loose which jumped at her throat and bit her severely. The investigating magistrate was in the adjoining room. He examined her in the presence of Zaremba to prevent her mentioning the ill treatment meted out to her. (I. R. A.)

Submarine Crew of Fifty Lost When Craft Disappears

LONDON, August 31.—The Italian submarine Sebastiano Veniro has been missing for three days and it is assumed that the vessel has foundered with her crew of fifty-five, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch from Rome today.

The Sebastiano Veniro has been participating in the recent Italian naval maneuvers and was last seen off Cape Passero.

Miners Strike to Get Pay

LANSFORD, Pa., Aug. 31.—About 800 anthracite miners at Colliery 14 of Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. struck over differences in yardage pay.

The Hammer, the Sickle and Struggle.

These three symbolize the union of workers and farmers in the class struggle for "all power to the workers."

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Soviet Electrical Heads Are Satisfied with Trip to N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The chairman of the board of directors of the Moscow Syndicate of State Electrical Stations, Levin, accompanied by Engineer Barsoukoff, technical director of this concern, who recently arrived in New York on a business trip, were greatly satisfied with the conversations which they had, upon their arrival, with the interested American circles.

Levin explained the plan of electrification of the U. S. S. R. and pointed out the possibility of purchasing electrical equipment in the United States. He further informs that he and his companions propose to stay in the United States for about three months.

Can't Pay with Checks.

NEW YORK—Because he paid workers of the King Auto Supply Co. by check in violation of New York state labor law, David Schwartz was fined $20. Checks may be paid only when workers can cash them near their places of employment. Schwartz had been warned in June.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Force Teachers to Act as Clerks in the Public Schools

Teachers who work as clerks in the public schools while waiting for vacancies should be dropped from the payroll, says the efficiency experts' report sent to E. B. Ellicott, president of the board of education. The report states teacher's training is not required for clerical work.

The same recommendation was made regarding the high schools in a previous report, but the principals objected to the change, stating the work required educational training and that teachers were better equipped to fill these positions than clerks. The former system was retained in the high schools.

Railroad Shopmen Lose Work.

CONCORD, N. H.—With the closing of the main locomotive repair shops of Boston & Maine railroad in Concord, 400 men are out of work. The 75 men employed in repairing light locomotives will continue for the present. Heavy repair work is going to Billerica. Car forces have been increased.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

MONARCHIST REVOLT CHIEF TURNED LOOSE, COMMUNIST HELD

BERLIN, August 31.—The authorities have cancelled the warrant against Captain Ehrhardt, commander of the naval brigade with whose aid Dr. Wolfgang Kapp and others in March, 1920 attempted to overthrow the republican government. This cancellation was in connection with the amnesty law recently passed by the Richstag. But thousands of Communist are still held in the jails of Germany.

Big Motor Firms Merge.

LONDON, Aug. 31.— Sir Herbert Austin, chairman and managing director of the Austin Motor Co., Ltd., announced that negotiations designed to malgamate the General Motors Corporation of the United States and the Austin Motor Company are in progress. A statement is promised next week.

Shorter Routes Aimed For.

MOSCOW, August 31.—(Tass.)—A special expedition is carrying out astronomical, metereological and cartographical investigation of the strait in the Malygin Gulf with the aim of defining navigability, which would considerably shorten the northern sea route.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

• • • •

On March 17th, the Georgian Menshevist Government was driven out of Tiflis and obliged to sue for peace, which was arranged by Moscow. The Menshevist Government left for Paris, taking the contents of the treasury with them, and a Sovietist Republic was proclaimed in Georgia. In return Moscow persuaded Angora to return Batoum to Georgia, which accordingly suffered little loss of territory.

From the foreging it is clear that the overthrow of the Menshevist Government of Georgia and the eventual inclusion of that Sovereign State in the Union of Sovietist Republics was not an unprovoked political aggression by Moscow. The "protection" of Georgia had become a prize for which World Powers were competing so as to secure control of the oil and manganese resources. It had become for Georgia a choice between Turkish or Russian occupation, and the Russians gave them back their full territories and a very full automony, which they would not have got from the Turks.

Second Trans-Caucasian Federation

The wars between these three States were finally ended in a Trans-Caucasian Federation concluded in March, 1922. This Federation includes:—

1. The Sovietist Socialist Republic of Armenia, with a territory of 34,288 sq. versts, corresponding to the old Russian province of Erivan, excluding the district of Alexandropol ceded to Turkey and Nakitchevan, which by Article III. of the Russo-Turkish Treaty of March 16th, 1921, is an autonomous district attached to Azerbaijan. The population of the Republic is 1,214,591, and its capital, Erivan.
2. The Sovietist Soocialist Republic of Azerbaijan, with a territory of 97,297 sq. versts, including the old provinces of Elizabetpol and Baku. Its capital is Baku, and its population about 3,200,000.
3. The Sovietist Socialist Republic of Georgia, including the old provinces of Tiflis and Batoum, with an area of 57,967 sq. versts, a population of 2,372,403, and a capital at Tiflis, which is also the capital of the Federation.

Attached to Georgia are the autonomous Republics of Abkhasia, Adjaria (Batoum), and South Ossyetinia.

The Budget of the Federation is appended to and subsidized by the Union Budget, and each Republic also has its own Budget. That of Georgia has a special status of its own. The status of the Republics in the Union is regulated by treaty, and they have theoretically the right to secede.

To sum up: The formation of the Federation and its inclusion in the Union of Sovietist Socialist Russia seems to have been very beneficial to the peoples of Trans-Caucasia. Politically it has put an end to their internecine wars and given them peace and protection against invasions and interventions. Economically it has secured them the exchange of grain for oil and minerals on which they depend.

CHAPTER II
I—Georgia

Georgia Under Bolshevism

The history of Georgia since inclusion in the Union of Sovietist Socialist Russia has been relatively peaceful and prosperous. There seems no doubt that the Menshevist Government represent a political point of view more congenial to the majority of Georgians than the present Bolshevist administration. But there is a little doubt that practically the Menshevists were as great a failure as the Bolshevists have been a success. Jordania, the Menshevist leader, is on record as having said of the financial situation in 1920: "We are not only approaching a collapse, we are already collapsing." The following figures suggest that the Bolshevist administration has not only stopped the country going downhill, but started it on a pretty steep upgrade.

Economic Development of Georgia

Under the Tsarist regime the industries of Georgia were of no great importance and the policy of the Government was to hinder rather than hasten development, a backward people being more easily handled politically. Under Menshevist rule during the years 1918 to 1921 such industries as there were fell into almost moribund state, but have greatly improved during the three years of Soviet Government, as the following figures suggest:

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

Tsarist, 1908-15	1,620,000 dessiatines.
Menshevist, 1920	1,270,000 "
Sovietist, 1923	1,800,000 "

RAW SILK PRODUCTION.

Tsarist, 1913	27,000 poods.
Menshevist, 1920	15,000 "
Sovietist, 1923	70,000 "

BORJOM WATER (CAUCASIAN VICHY WATER).

Menshevist, 1920	380,000 quarts
Sovietist, 1923	1,500,000 "

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

	Exports.	Imports.
Tsarist, 1913	4,037,000 poods	19,340,000 poods
Menshevist, 1920	903,000 "	3,012,000 "
Sovietist, 1923	12,609,000 "	34,989,000 "

The production of Georgian State industries for 1923 was valued at 7 million gold roubles, about £800,000, in the following percentages:—

Tobacco	49.7
Brandy and Alcohol	8.0
Timber	7.8
Leather	6.6
Oils and Soap	5.2
Plumbago	5.0
Coal	5.0
Metals	4.1
Textiles	2.0
Pottery	2.3
Miscellaneous	4.3
Total	100.00

In spite of the conditions consequent on the war and constant change of government, the production of the nationalized industries have increased by 35 per cent as compared with 1922.

The total value of all industrial production, both state and privately owned, for 1923 was 9,334,740 gold roubles, an increase of 41 per cent over the value for 1922.

Unemployment, however, exists, and there are 28,000 registered unemployed, only 4,000 of whom are receiving unemployment pay. On the other hand the industrial workers have doubled in number under Bolshevism—increasing from 50,689 in 1920 to 95,777 in 1923.

During the past two years good progress has been made in education although it does not approach the standard desired or that reached in Russia. Under Menshevist rule there were only 156,600 children at school. With the assistance of the Trade Unions this has now been brought up to 230,000. The teachers who numbered 5,680 in 1920 now number nearly 9,000. Their standard, however, is not as high as is desired. Technical schools have been increased from 5 to 17, and science schools from 9 to 19, and the university students have increased from 2,814 to 4,738. There were formerly 38 public libraries, there are now 157.

The Georgian Government has lately granted an important timber concession to a German Armenian Compnay. The concession consists of over 320,000 acres on the Black Sea coast on the river Bzib, which includes the construction of light railways. Other similar concessions are under negotiation. A commercial treaty is being negotiated with Persia, which will allow of that country, like Turkey, using the Port of Batoum for transport of her Western trade.

Nationalization of Land

Over 80 per cent of the Georgian people are agricultural. Land hunger in a country that cannot, even now, grow its own food was always strong. The claim of the Bolshevists that all achievements in the nationalization of land and the breaking up of big estates among the peasantry are due to them and date from the 1921 revolution does not seem justifiable. But it does seem true that their revision of all legislation on the subject by an Act of April 6th, 1921, gave a new impetus, and that not very much had really been done before that. Now about a quarter million dessiatines have been nationalized, of which about 200,000 have been distributed among the poorer peasantry, the remainder being reserved for experimental farms. This is mostly hill land, but does not include the forests, which have been nationalized for the community as a whole.

Success of Bolshevist Regime

Many more figures than the above could be given showing the practical success of the Bolshevist Georgians. But the broad facts are not locally disputed. Last summer, for example, two correspondents arrived with instructions to collect information showing the deterioration of the country under the new regime. Both were honest men. One conscientiously toured the country, writing well-documented articles all proving the contrary, which, of course, never were published. The other, wiser in his generation, enjoyed himself in Tiflis and wrote about the scenery and such sobstuff as he could get about the prisons. And no one who visits the country now and knows what its conditions were can doubt that materially it is prospering as it never did under Menshevist rule.

Insurrections Against Menshevists

In view of the general recognition that the Georgian Bolshevist Government is energetic and efficient, one might have hoped that Georgia would have been content with the measure of self-government it has within the Union, which only falls short of complete sovereignty. But intrigue and insurrection are inbred in the Trans-Caucasian races. During the four years of Menshevist rule there were no less than eight insurrections, which secured for a short time control in certain localities, besides smaller unsuccessful risings. These insurrections were in the Mingrelian, Letchkuma, Ratchinsky, Dushetsky, Sharabanski, and Borchalinsky districts; also in South Ossetia, Abkhasia, Gouria and Old Georgia. There was also trouble owing to Georgian frontier districts supporting the neighboring Sovietist Republics of Armenia and Georgia during the military operations of the Georgian Menshevists against them. This went so far in some cases as the formation of armed bands to co-operate with Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The Menshevist Opposition

One of the first acts of the Bolshevist Government had been to issue a decree legalizing all parties who would renounce armed action and act as a constitutional opposition. But this offer, no doubt naturally enough, was not accepted by the Menshevists. Their leaders in Paris continued to keep their followers in Georgia on a footing of conspiracy against the new Soviet State. For this attack on what was represented as an alien oppression of Georgia and an autocratic suppression of a democracy, they secured the support even of foreign Labor organizations. They were also supported by foreign political parties antagonistic to Russia and associated with the Russian emigres, as well as by financial and commercial combines interested in the oil and manganese wealth of these regions. It is surprising that such a combination of moral forces and material factors should not have produced more trouble than it did to the Georgian Soviet State, and the combination undoubtedly caused great apprehension in Moscow as to another intervention for the overthrowing of the Soviet system and occupation of the oilfields.

Insurrection against Bolshevists

Local risings broke out on August 28th last in remote regions—the Senostski, Tzurgetski, Sugdetski, and Cherabanski districts and the Shiaturi manganese mines. The movement lost momentum within three days and was all over in the course of the first week in September. The risings were local affairs, and the local supporters of the Government for the most part suppressed them without the aid of the Georgian militia, which was mainly used for rounding up wandering bands. The Red Army garrison seems scarcely to have been engaged. Little disturbance was caused, but the loss of life was disproportionately heavy. The shooting by the Menshevists of 18 hostages exasperated the Bolshevists. The worst stories refer to those days of guerilla war-fare in remote villages, which was ruthless, as it always is in these regions. It is impossible to get reliable information as to the number of lives lost, but 3,000 is probably a fair guess.

Character of the Insurrection

It does not seem true, as is asserted by the more enthusiastic and less intelligent Georgian Bolshevists, that the insurgents were entirely Tsarist officers and nobles with their feudal retainers out to get back the land, and mountain banditti out for loot. These elements were prominent, but it also was a real appeal to a national sentiment that could not be satisfied, as such sentiment elsewhere is in the Union, with anything short of complete sovereignty. The insurrection probably had the sympathy of a majority of Georgians, and would have had their support had it succeeded. But it never had any chance of success.

Such support as it had was got largely on false pretences. The procedure was for the leader in any village to let local supporters listen to a telephone conversation with an accomplice in Batoum or Baku, in which information was given as to an Allied naval squadron said to be operating in the Black Sea and a British Indian expedition said to be embarking on the Caspian. These lies were readily believed in view of the recent British and French occupation, the expressions of sympathy given by French and British political leaders when visiting the Menshevist Government, the intrigues of secret agents during the summer, and the notorious disputes of the great oil interests and of the British and French manganese enterprises with Moscow. Thus the insurgent workmen in the manganese mines welcomed the first Government aeroplanes from Tiflis under the impression they were those of a French force. And as soon as the fraud was discovered of course all faith was lost in the movement.

Cause of Collapse

But if this want of foreign support had been the only cause of failure it would not have collapsed so completely. The real cause of failure was that there is in Georgia no active discontent with the Soviet system, only a certain discomfort under it and a dislike of its Russian connections. Moreover, Georgia is inhabited by many other races than Georgians, and these, such as the Adjars at Batoum, had no intention of losing the Home Rule they enjoy as an Autonomous Republic within the Georgian Republic, the Trans-Caucasian Federation, and the Union. They supported the Tiflis Government, and would have joined, if necessary, in suppressing the risings. As would the other races enjoying Home Rule.*

Political Effect of the Insurrections

This sacrifice of brave followers who took the field with swords and pistols against machine guns, by leaders living comfortably in Paris, has for the time being killed the Menshevist cause in Georgia. The party was in course of formal and final dissolution when the Delegation arrived in Tiflis.

The bulk of its leaders have accepted the authority of the present Government, some even taking service with it. In the course of a long conversation with these Menshevist ex-rebels many hard things and home truths were said by them about the part played by all British parties in respect of Georgia, culminating in this year's catastrophe.

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* On this point, the following evidence, given to the Delegation by one who was a Menshevist leader, is of interest:—

"During the Menshevist rule all non-Georgian members of the population were severely kept under. Armenians, Russians, Ossetinians, Tartars, etc., to escape from the Menshevist rule went out of Georgia, and formed detachments against the Menshevist Government. The Russians, in Red Army uniform, found fighting against Menshevist rule were Georgian natives who had suffered under Menshevist rule."

(To be continued in next issue.)

Brookhart at Senate's Mercy.

WASHINGTON.—Watchers for Sen. Brookhart, Iowa progressive, and for his opponent, Steck, in the senatorial election recount, agree that the decision of the senate itself on challenged ballots will determine which man shall hold the seat.

Build the DAILY WORKER

Andrew Furuseth Returns.

WASHINGTON.—Andrew Furuseth, president of the Internatoional Seaman's Union of America and author of the Seamen's Act, has returned from a four months tour of European capitals, where he urged the adoption of similar legislation.

Build the DAILY WORKER

BANKS WREST RAISIN REALM FROM GROWERS

Association in Grip of Financiers

(Continued from page 1.)

Justice and it saw in Merritt a prospect of immunity from further molestation. Naturally, an appropriate salary was provided for the new managing director.

The Savior

Even if Merritt had wished to save the raisin industry (for the growers) he could not have done so. His chances were like those of a swimmer trying to save a sardine in the mouth of a shark. The association was already within the jaws of the banks. But it is questionable if he was at all interested in the fate of the growers.

Merritt, like Hoover, belongs to the ready-made aristocracy of America. If loyal to his class he should be working for the stability of the American order of nobles, founded on the banking system. The method of this order is to subject industry to bankers, the paying of interest serving as tribute to the new aristocrats. Was he true to his class?

Salvation

As soon as he discovered the peril of the association, Merritt hastened to New York City and negotiated a temporary emergency loan of $3,000,000 at a high rate of interest. Then he took his time to borrow $10,000,000.

For some time the names of the money lenders were kept secret, but, nevertheless, the operation was wonderful. To induce banks to lend $13,000,000 to an association which controlled, through contracts, 15,000 growers with over 200,000 acres of vineyards, worth $100,000,000, producing 250,000 tons of raisins, valued at $50,000,000 per year, was to show the ability that distinguishes masters of business from mere growers of grapes.

By that loan Merritt saved the raisin industry. But he saved it for the banks and American nobility.

Adding Burdens

Interest and insurance charges due the loan amounted to $1,300,000 per year, meaning that the associated growers, unable to provide a certain sum the year before, would be expected to provide that much more the first year of the loan and every year thereafter. To obtain this additional sum they would have to advance the price of raisins a little more than one-half a cent a pound (on a crop of 250,000 tons).

The growers' advance must be followed by the distributors' advance of 100 per cent, making the cost advance to the consumers one cent a pound. As a rule, the cost of distribution is [illegible] per cent of that of production, but the raisin association had a system eliminating charges, saving 40 per cent to consumers.

Gouging Consumers

Increase of cost of one cent a pound to consumers took $5,000,000 a year from them. This was owing entirely to the interest of the banks although those institutions received less than $1,000,000 of the sum. The new tribute from the consumers made the raisin crop cost them $55,000,000 istead of $50,000,000 annually previosly.

Thus, the growers, although unable to dispose of their products the past year at 10 cents a pound would have to make efforts to sell it at 11 cents following the loan. How could this be done?

Simply by icreasing advertising. By spending $2,000,000 a year more in this way consumption would be increased. Cost of the advertising would be put on the consumers. With 100 per cent added by the distributors, another advence of 4.5 cent a pound would be placed on the price to consumers whose tribute to the financiers would be thus raised $4,000,000 more to $59,000,000.

Growers Enslaved

With the average price of raisins to consumers raised nearly two cents a pound, the foreign markets will not buy. The growers each year find a larger unsold surplus on their hands. They are obtaining less then the cost of production. All the advences of prices and inflations of land prices based thereon are for the sole benefit of the bankers and their pals.

Year by year the growers must borrow more. The association will need further financial aid to enable the banks to swallow it quicker. Consumers will pay more for the financial aid. Ruin of growers will continue to enrich the banks. There is no help for the growers. Merritt seved them for the banks to devour when he negotiated the first loan.

This tells the story of penetration and control of industry by finance capital, the story of financial monopoly in the age of imperialism. The story of the workers whose labor produces the raisins in the California fields — that is another and even a more stirring story.

Electrical Workers Go to Detroit.

SEATTLE.—The 18th biennial convention, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers concluded its Seattle sessions by choosing Detroit as the convention city for 1927 and re-electing Pres. James P. Noonan and Secretary G. M.

NEW YORK LABOR MEET EXPOSES HYLAN AS ENEMY

Delegates Demand 8-Hour Law, More Wages

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—A resolution mildly condemning Mayor Hylan, who is now running for reelection in New York City, was passed by the State Federation of Labor convention meeting here. The resolution criticized the mayor for refusing to pay union wages to city employes, and declared he had hindered their efforts to secure the pre-war eight-hour day law.

Many delegates spoke bitterly of the fact that the war hysteria had caused the labor union officials to consent to the abolition of the eight-hour day as a war measure, and now they are unable to wipe off the "war time" law off the statutes.

Speakers pointed out that over fifty letters had been sent by the federation to the state controller and the attorney general without receiving a single reply. Fifty-two trades petitioned the board of estimate and apportionment for eighteen months for the restoration of the pre-war eight-hour law and wage rate, but nothing was done for them.

The speeches showed the bankruptcy of the federation's policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," but some of the delegates have not yet learned their lesson, as instead of working for a labor party they are merely supporting Hylan's political opponent James Walker, who is as much an enemy of labor as Hylan.

Graft in Voting Machine Deal.

New York state could have saved $2,000,000 if it had placed the order for voting machines with the Cummings Vote Register Co. of Crown Point, Ind., a union shop, instead of with United States Automatic Registering Co. of Jamestown, N. Y. it is charged. The New York factory is open shop.

More Brick Makers Strike.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31.—Nearly 50 men are striking again at Montowese Brick Co. for recognition of their union and demands for higher wages and shorter hours. The clay workers' walk out is so complete that the company has closed for the season.

Another Polish Outrage.

MOSCOW.— Another outrage was perpetrated by the Polish military at the Soviet-Polish border when Commander Kissello, of the Soviet frontier guard in the Yampol district, was killed by Polish frontier guards while on an inspection tour along the border line. After the murder, the Polish soldiers crossed the frontier, dragged the corpse over to their side and then left it in the frontier zone.

POLISH SOCIALIST LEADERS SHOUT APPROVAL OF MURDER OF BOTVIN, WORKERS HONOR COMMUNIST HEROES

By L. DOMSKI.

WARSAW, Poland.—Botwin has been shot.

The death sentence against him was passed at the trial where neither his comrades nor the public were admitted. Only spies filled the hall in which the military field "justice" decided. It is hard to die under such conditions. But Botwin showed himself a hero during the trial, even as he heroically acted during the assassination and after his arrest.

Had No Regrets.

"I am a Communist, and do not regret my act," declared Botwin to the legal investigator.

"Most cynically declared," indignantly writes the bourgeois press.

When the examining magistrate asked him, did he know that he was confronted with death, he answered with scorn:

"We will talk about that at the trial."

The bourgeois press after the execution of Botwin assured us that during the trial he confessed that he "fulfilled the commands of the Communist Party." This is a manifest foul lie. The bourgeoisie is attempting to take advantage of the assassination of its prisoner for new plots of provocation.

Socialists Desecrate Grave.

Botwin has been shot. The treacherous "braves" from the bourgeois and social democratic press desecrate his grave.

"Parodied revolution," ironically writes the central socialist organ, the Worker. "Communist proclamations promotes these three subjects, (referring to Gibner and his comrades) to the rank of heroes. Of course, in the name of the working class, and is attempting to frighten the bourgeoisie. The proclamation wittingly lies, in affirming that these three Communists were executors of the will and wishes of the working class. This is a foul insult to the Polish workers. The Polish workers, with rams in their hands battled not for life, but for death against the czarist provocation, against the czar's police and gendarmes. But during the period of political and national oppression, during the period of the Moscow yoke this was the only possible means to fight aganist the oppression of the usurping powers."

The Polish mensheviki have already attained their fatherland. According to them, there is neither political nor national oppression in Poland. IN POLAND, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS MAY EVEN SERVE IN THE SECRET SERVICE. In this they are unanimous with the bourgeois reptiles; which increase and grow fat in the foul bog of the bourgeois rule.

Workers Repudiate Socialists.

In vain, however, do these traitors speak in the name of the working class. In vain do they defend the honor of Polish labor, "insulted" by the deeds of Communists and Young Communists. The voice of the working classes is not to be heard from the dirty mouths of the mensheviki.

Labor has already made its choice: it has decided against the mensheviki, secret service and against provocation—for Communists. At the funeral of Haitchik and Piliartchick, who killed the provocator Kaminski, the workers of Dombrov appeared thrity thousand strong. The workers of Warsaw greeted the news of the death of Provacator Czechnovski by flying red flags in all the working districts—they covered houses and buildings with inscriptions in honor of Botwin.

This happened after the Warsaw secret service had carried out mass arrests amongst the workers, just after the skirmish between the police and Gibner and his friends. The Warsaw proletariat answered the call of Botwin's deed.

History will write with shame the names of those body-guards of capital, those who murdered Botwin and those shabby traitors who try to wipe away the shame with a flood of abuse against revolutionaries.

The battle is not yet ended. Its next step must be the advance of all workers all over the world in defense of those warriors betrayed to the field court martial in Warsaw.

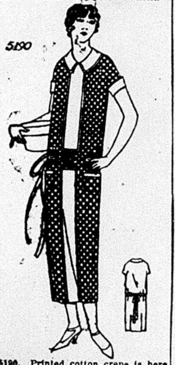
All to the defense!

Down with the white terror of the bourgeois hangman!

Away with the field court martial!

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR HOUSE OR PORCH WEAR.



5190. Printed cotton crepe is here combined with white crepe. This model is also attractive in silk, gingham or sateen. The cuffs may be omitted.

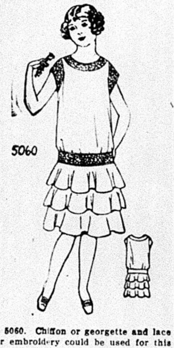
The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38 inch size, as illustrated in the large view, will require 1 yard of plain material and 3⅝ yards of figured material 36 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS.



5060. Chiffon or georgette and lace or embroidery could be used for this style. It is also nice for radium silk, taffeta or crepe de chine. The flounces are mounted on a two piece underskirt.

This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made of one material a 10 year size requires 4 yards 32 inches wide. To make as illustrated requires 3⅜ yards of material with ⅝ yard of lace, embroidery or contrasting material 32 inches wide.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Newark Police Carry Out Fascisti Orders to Prosecute Workers

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Almost daily arrests are being made of Italian workers who participated in the meeting at which the labor deputy, Vincenzo Vacirca, was to speak and which was broken up by the invasion of some 60 fascisti. Warrants are out on a total bail of $50,500 raised by their friends. Individual bail varies from $2,500 to $7,500 each, depending on whether charges of assault, inciting to riot or material witness are pending against the worker. J. Dantona, J. Racioppi, F. Candella, F. Catalano, A. Ruggero, E. Trippo, O Bionna, Lucarelli, Klein, L. Pennacchia, O. Maraviglia and T. Pieroni are the men held. Their Newark friends are determined to continue holding their meetings despite the fascisti and arrests, they assert, and will support one another thru the fight.

Vacirca was telling his audience why he was late, explaining that fascisti had followed him from New York onto the Newark train, when the band broke into his meeting. Vacirca got off the train one stop before Newark, thinking to divert the fascisti. Six fascisti followed him out to the deserted platform and blocked him when he attempted to board the train again. They took off their distinguishing buttons, searched him, and tried to make him return to New York, warning him that his life was in danger if he went on to Newark. Vacirca was able to call to a girl in the station to get the police and so was saved from violence, he claims, on the part of the fascisti.

Radiator Workers on Strike for 8-Hour Day

BAYONNE, L. I., Aug. 30.—A spontaneous strike for a shorter work day is on at the American Radiator Company plant here. Over 100 out of the 600 have come out so far and as the strike progresses more and more are joining the strikers. Tho the company claims the demand is an increase in pay the workers claim this is not true. They demand the abolishment of the nine-hour day and the same scale of wages for eight hours' work per day. The workes, tho not organized, are putting up a splendid fight. Police surround the plant while the pickets peacefully go about their strike duties.

ACCIDENTS KILL 2500 MINERS AS YEARLY AVERAGE

1924 Figures Are Worse Than for 1923

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press.)

The cost of coal in human lives, according to the U. S. bureau of mines, is over 21,000 miners killed in its production since 1916, over 34,000 since 1911 and nearly 50,000 since 1906. This means an average of almost 2,500 a year for 20 years.

The bureau's report shows further that the gain in safety for the miner between 1906 and 1915 was not continued into the following decade. A hazardous industry run for profit has made no appreciable progress in protecting workers' lives in the last 10 years. The figures show 4.6 miners killed per thousand 300-day workers in 1921-23, compared with 4.03 in 1916-1920 and 4.65 in the period 1911-1915.

Complete figures are not available for 1924, but those at hand show greater loss of life than in 1923. There were 4.31 miners killed per million tons of coal mined in 1924 compared with 3.87 per million tons in 1923.

Figures for the periods since 1906 showing the number of coal miners employed (reduced to the equivalent 300-day a year workers), the number killed and the rate per 1,000 miners employed are:

Coal mine fatalities	No. employed 300-day basis	Miners killed	Deaths per 1,000 employed
1906-1910 (av.)	484,454	2,658	5.49
1911-1915 (av.)	541,489	2,517	4.65
1916-1920 (av.)	599,781	2,418	4.03
1921	474,529	1,987	4.19
1922	405,056	1,979	4.89
1923	560,000	2,458	4.39
1924		2,381	

Reduction of the actual number of miners employed to the number of equivalent 300-day workers is necessary in order to take account of the extreme irregularity of employment in the industry. While an average of 675,067 men working an average of 215 days produced an average of 451,112,384 tons a year in the 1906-1910 period, there were 844,807 men employed only 144 days in 1922 to produce 476,951,121 tons of coal. The average days worked annually have been 215 from 1906 to 1910; 220 from 1911 to 1915; 237 from 1916 to 1920; 173 in 1921; 144 in 1922; 195 in 1923.

Failure to extend rockdusting as a precaution against explosions of gas and coal dust appears to be one of the reasons why the fatality rate has not been reduced. Failure to utilize explosives termed permissible by the bureau of mines because they are less likely to cause a major explosion than common black powder is another. Bituminous coal mines in 1924 used 165,543,000 pounds of explosives of which only about 20 per cent were permissibles. Of the 63,837,117 pounds used in the anthracite mines about 27 per cent were permissibles.

Clerks Want Wednesday Holidays.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Clerks in New Britain stores want Wednesday afternoons off thruout the year. The uniform hours committee of the chamber of commerce threw responsibility for granting this demand upon merchants involved. A vote of store owners will be taken to determine action.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

STRIKE ORDER OF MINERS' UNION CALLS FOR SUSPENSION OF WORK TODAY UNTIL AGREEMENT IS MADE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 31.—The scale committee of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite coal fields has issued the following strike order, which calls for the suspension of all work Tuesday.

The statement tells of the unsuccessful attempts to secure an agreement with the coal operators, and declares that the present agreement expires today. No more work will be done until an agreement is reached, the strike order states. The text of the order is given below:

Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 27, 1925.

To the officers and members of local unions of Districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The present agreement between the anthracite operators and mine workers expires Aug. 31, 1925. Your scale committee, charged with the responsibility of making a new contract has been unable to arrive at any understanding as effecting wages or conditions of employment to be effective after Aug. 31, 1925. Therefore, our membership in Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 is advised that no contract being in effect a suspension of mining will automatically take place at midnight, Monday, Aug. 31, 1925.

Concerning the question of maintenance men remaining at work during the suspension we advise that proper instructions will be issued to our membership, as an agreement covering this subject can be consummated with the representatives of the anthracite operators. Please hold yourselves in readiness to put our policy with respect to maintenance work into effect as soon as possible after receipt of its contents.

Your scale committee will continue to exercise every influence to bring about, if possible, a general agreement which will mean substantial progress for the anthracite mine workers. We will endeavor from time to time to keep you fully advised as to the situation. We hope that the utmost cooperation will be exercised between our membership and the scale committee.

JOHN L. LEWIS,
Internataional President.
PHILIP MURRAY,
International Vice-President.
THOMAS KENNEDY,
International Secretary-Treasurer.
RINALDO CAPPELLINI,
President District No. 1.
ANDREW MATTY,
President District No. 7.
C. J. GOLDEN,
President District No. 9.
UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

[illegible] LS FEATURE OF SU[illegible] CONSIN "LABOR DAY"

By ARNOLD J. RONN.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Auggust 31.—Labor Day will be spent here as has been the custom in the past several years, by eating hot dogs at the Tri-State fair grounds during the fair.

Labor speakers and labor literature will be about as welcome there as a monkey in the state of Tennessee. All that is to be found is the Labor Day committee selling either hot dogs or kewple dolls.

The following is a letter by the business manager of the co-operative central exchange addressed to the local trades and labor assembly:

Trades and Labor Assembly,
Superior, Wisconsin.

Brothers and Fellow Workers:

Your Labor Day committee called on us today solicit[illegible] advertising for your Labor Day program. We gave them an advertisement, but not without a lot of misgivings and so are taking this opportunity to express our veiws in the matter.

Labor Day is the day of all days when workers should go out and celebrate, review the struggles of the past, and build for the future. It should be the day dedicated towards furthering the cause of labor. Our speakers should be able to instill enthusiasm in those workers who are already organized, so that they will bend all efforts toward organizing the unorganized. Our propaganda on that day should be so effective that we would plant the seed for a desire to organize among those workers that today are not organized.

It is pitiable to listen to the story of the worthy brother on the Labor Day committee who has been blacklisted and is being hounded from job to job, and then know that Superior labor is doing nothing to correct such infamous conditions.

With organized labor losing ground daily, it is time that those who are at the head of it, awoke to the conditions that confront them and utilised Labor Day for that which it has been dedicated, and not for the purpose of inveigling workers into cheap, tawdry carnivals and feeding them hot dogs instead of a little fighting spirit for the cause of labor.

We hope yet to see American labor celebrate its only holiday in a manner befitting men and not slaves.

Yours for a World Where Labor is King.

Co-Operative Central Exchange,
By: Eskel Ronn, Manager.

It's high time that the workers of Superior opened their eyes when next electing a Labor Day committee, and elect a committee that is apparently devoid of any ulterior purpose and wouldn't work in so perfect harmony with those in charge of the fair, and that would buckle down to real business and surprise the workers with a Labor Day program befitting the occasion.

Fur Workers' Union Sues Employer.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Officers of the Montreal local, International Furriers Union, are suing Charles C. Coristine, president Montreal Fur Manufacturers' association, for $50,000 damages for libel. The employer told the press that the recent fur strike was fomented by "paid agitators" that "sluggers" were hired "for the purpose of intimidating peaceful workmen" and that the strike was kept up by "a group of reds" for "their own selfish interest."

Big Business Wants Coal Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Big business, the financial interests which virtually control the United States, want the anthracite coal strike. C. W. Barron, owner of the Wall Street Journal, has been telling President Coolidge at Swampscott so that Caution Cal won't intervene too soon. Miners knew this all along, charging that operators would not even listen to their demands.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, September 1, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
6	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17	Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
298	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
237	Carmen, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
2786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
188	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390	Michinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
582	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
478	Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 No. Clark St.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
638	Meat Cutters, 3824 W. 26th St.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 So. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
468	Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
2219	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
12345	Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St., 2:30 p. m.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
69	Signalmen, 426 W. 63rd St.
83	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
16024	Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, Great Northern Hotel.
712	Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
742	Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2. p. m.
24	Upholsterers, Taylor and Ogden Ave.
111	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

(Note — Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

WASHINGTON IS NERVOUS OVER COMMUNIST M. P.

Saklatvala May Come to World Conference

(Continued from page 1.)

alities of inspection at the port of entry has also been granted.

Other Milintants Expected

That Saklatvala, the fiery member for Battersea North, may not be the only aggressive militant in this conference is indicated by the fact that every member of the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian parliaments, which are largely labor has joined the I. P. U.

Among the major topics for discussion among the lawmakers at this year's conference will be the possibility of creating demilitarized zones, and plans for reduction of armaments, as means to peace; development of international law as to its codification, a declaration of the rights and duties of nations, and discussion of the criminality of wars of aggression, the problem of national minorities, the fight against dangerous drugs, and the problems of Latin-America.

Bar "Foreign Policy" of U. S.

Secretary Call declares that no attempt will be made to discuss the "foreign policy" of the United States, and that while the I. P. U. has been a pioneer advocate of a court of international justice, and was responsible for the calling of the second Hague peace conference, it will not discuss American adherence to the world court established by the League of Nations.

Last year's conference, held in Berne, was marked by many bitter speeches on the wrongs of racial minorities in the various succession states to the old Austro-Hungarian empire. Hungarians, Czech and other delegates denounced as a failure the commission created by the League of Nations to deal with these grievances.

It has established an international court of justice, supposed to be accessible to states not members of the league, but it is most difficult for such states to get before the court. The rights of minorities have been given with one hand and taken away with the other, since it is impossible for minorities to get any redress of grievances. Europe has been Balkanized.

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The New York Election

There is a battle royal going on in New York between Tammany Hall, whose leader is Al Smith, governor of the Empire State and John F. Hylan, mayor of New York City. The prize over which the battle rages is the looting of New York City, the richest municipality in the world and a beautiful city to plunder.

Hylan is backed by the wealthy publisher of yellow journals, William Randolph Hearst. The mayor is one of this country's most accomplished demagogues and can get more propaganda out of a five cent fare than a ku kluxer can get out of the shin bone of St. Anne.

Mayor Hylan won his mass popularity by fighting the traction trust, at least with his mouth. It is undoubtedly true that the traction people are against him. In all other respects he is a loyal tool of capitalism, and during his regime the New York police have raided working class meetings, clubbed and arrested pickets and in general used their power in the interests of the ruling class. Nevertheless Hylan is not entirely satisfactory to Wall Street.

Hylan has built up a tremendous personal machine that threatens Tammany's power in New York City. The metropolitan patronage is tremendous. The Tammany tiger now believes this is the time to scratch out the eyes of the young cub who broke away from the parental wigwam. It is a case of now or never.

Tammany is interested in New York City first and secondly in the state government. It is a willing tool of the big capitalists provided the big capitalists see that it gets its mitt properly greased. Al Smith is a Wall Street favorite and Al being a popular fellow able to do a song and dance political stunt with the best of them and punish a schooner of home brew, Wall Street decided he was just the man to jimmy Hylan loose from city hall and deprive William Randolph Hearst of the role of Warwick the Kingmaker.

In the midst of this battle of giants over the spoils of a big city, Hylan is hit between the eyes with the charge of being friendly to the ku klux klan. Smith fired the shot. Both Hylan and Smith are "good" catholics. Which means that they osentatiously parade their devotion to the pope, and in all other respects live like protestants, atheists, or reformed Mormons.

If Al makes the charge stick, Hylan will wake up the morning after the primary election with an awful headache. But the mayor is enterprising and he may be able to bribe the imperial wizard to blow up his garage or issue a statement in defense of Al Smith. Anything is liable to happen.

Smith says Hylan was playing with the kluxers during the democratic circus in Madison Square Garden. Hylan denies this but claims that he supported Al until he found him in a hotel room in a most compromising position with Lewis Nixon, ten cent fare advocate and the Colonel House of the traction barons.

It is a great game. The mayor declares that a higher fare than five cents will pass, only over his political carcass. The opposition declare that Hylan is as good a friend of the traction barons as anybody else and that in addition he is an incompetent fool.

Between Tammany Hall and Hylan the workers have only a choice of two evils. Both are angling for the good will of big business. Both are playing to the masses only because they need votes.

The only candidate who raises the anti-capitalist standard in the New York City election is the candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party, Benjamin Gitlow. The Workers Party platform declares for the municipal ownership of the traction systems, and for the ownership and control of all the social wealth in New York City by those who created it. The Workers Party uses the election campaign as a means of bringing the Communist message home to the masses. It points out to them that only when they secure political power in New York City and thruout the nation will they be able to begin solving the problems that confront them. Before they solve any problems they must overthrow capitalism. In this election campaign the Communists raise the slogan of a labor party to help break the workers away from the capitalist parties and set their feet on the road that will lead to a final struggle with the capitalists for political power and the ownership of the country.

Berry Is Sore

"Majah" George L. Berry, the notorious labor skate whose record in the labor movement was exposed in this paper, is very angry with the Communists whom he charges with being the only element to support the employes of the Cuneo Printing company who walked out rather than surrender to the open shop conditions that the printing plutes tried to put over on them with the sanction of the "majah."

In a letter to the members of Printing Pressmen No. 3, who are involved in the walkout, Berry's satraps ordered those involved in the Cuneo walkout back to work under scab conditions. The letter contains the following interesting paragraph:

> "You should know that the only support for the illegal action being received by the men engaged in this illegal strike is the Communist Party, who, thru their publication and propaganda, is giving aid, support and comfort to it for the purpose of building up Communism in the ranks of the printing pressmen and the printing trades of this city. We cannot believe that the rank and file of the printing pressmen can subscribe to the doctrines of Communism whose principle is to overthrow the United States Government and place this country and its people subject to the dictates of Russia and the Third Internationale. It is well that the International Union make this statement, thru its Board of Directors, that there is no place within the ranks of our International Union for those who believe in Communism, or who associate themselves with the Communist Party. We are an American institution and believe in American principles and ideals. If you believe with us as against that which the Communist Party represents, you will associate yourself with those who believe in the integrity of the organization and the sanctity of agreements."

Many thanks "majah" for the compliment. There is nothing we like better than to be attacked by the enemies of the working class, whether they be capitalists, stoolpigeons or strikebreakers. Berry has good reasons to be angry with the Communists. They threw the Klieg lights on his treachery to labor. Yes, Mr. Berry, we know you are an American if an American is synonymous with burglar, embezzler and scab herder. That we are not and we are proud of the fac

We are sorry if it is true that only the Communists supported the struggle of the pressmen and feeders against Cuneo and his labor lieutenants. It is a disgrace to the rest of the labor movement, but [illegible] to the Communists.

Soviet Government and Peasants

By A. K.

THE capitalist governments and the capitalist press all over the world are in various ways trying to show how the Russian farmers dislike the Soviet govrnment, that they are merely awaiting a favorable opportunity to rise up against it, overthrow it, and set up a new regime.

What are the facts in regard to Russian farming conditions? Are the Russian farmers better or worse off than they were before the revolution?

Under the rule of the czars the masses of Russian farmers did not possess any land and they had practically no economic and political rights and exceedingly little was done to raise their cultural level. Farm taxes in the imperial days were very heavy. In short, the working farmers of Russia were nothing but slaves and serfs, working for the benefit of some capitalist or landlord and for the maintenance of the tyranny of czarism.

Farmers Support Government.

NOW, since the revolution, the Russian working farmer has been given the land and the Soviet government is opening up practical schools in the villages thruout the Soviet Union just as rapidly as it can educate teachers and secure equipment for these schools. As to the interest the Russian farmers take in the new government it can be shown, for example, that already in many large districts of the country over 70 per cent of the farmers participate actively in Soviet elections. Whenever anything is to be done in a public way in a Russian village today the whole population takes part in the work. The plan of the government is to give everybody something to do in promoting the political and economic welfare of the community. The farmers themselves choose their own Soviets and administrative boards.

Taxes today are one-fourth of pre-revolutionary times. The agricultural tax this year is 280,000,000 rubles, a per capita tax of 2 rubles and 77 kopeks. Most of this tax is reinvested in agriculture, being used for village administration and for the educational and economic development of the rural population. During the next three years the Soviet government will spend 154,000,000 rubles to fight drought in southwestern Russia. The slogan in Soviet Russia today is "the face to the village," meaning that special attention must be given to the development of Russian agriculture.

Farming Modernized.

IT is the aim of the Soviet government to modernize Russian farming methods as quickly as possible. This is herculean task but the government has already attained successes along this line. About 10,000 farm tractors have been bought from America during the last twelve months, many of these having already been delivered, and Russian factories have also started to produce modern farm machinery. For instance, at Karkhoff, at the present time, are 3,000 workers engaged in making farm tractors of the caterpillar type, capable of pulling eight 16-inch plows and turning over a field area of 25 to 30 acres per day. 102 tractors are turned out by this factory every month. Other modern farm implements are also manufactured at this plant.

The Soviet government is establishing farmers' homes, or farmers' educational centers, where the farmers can get together and discuss their farm problems and receive instructions on modern farming methods from experts. At these homes the farmers can get cheap meals and lodging, and here also they can get free hospital and doctor care. These homes are popular and their number is steadily increasing. There are now 171 of these centers in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Farms.

THE government is also devoting considerable attention to the development of Soviet farms, or agricultural experiment stations. The aim of these stations is to furnish the farmers with seeds of good yielding quality and develop better breeds of farm animals. There are now 145 experiment stations in the Soviet Union and the plan is to place them all upon a self-sustaining basis. The influence of these Soviet farms upon Russian crop production is already considerable, and their number and popularity is growing.

Agricultural production co-operatives are being established by the new government. There are three types of these co-operatives. First, the Commune, where the ownership of the land, the production and sale of farm products and the buying and consumption of goods are held on a communal basis. Second, the Artel, where the land, production and sale of farm products are carried on on a co-operative basis but everything else is owned and managed separately. Trird, the Brotherhood of Common Work, in which only the land is worked in common. About 20,000 of these production co-operatives have now been established in the Soviet Union, the Artel and the Brotherhood of Common Work increasing a good deal more rapidly in number and influence than the Commune.

Soviet Co-operative Farms.

AN interesting fact about these co-operatives is that the average number of acres per person is larger for the co-operatives than for the private Russian farm and the average yield per acre is generally greater for the co-operatives than for the private farms. The Russian farmers, therefore, are likely to favor the co-operatives. In Russian villages generally a very large number of farmers belong to the co-operatives. At present there are over 3,000,000 members in the agricultural co-operatives of the Soviet Union and the gross receipts of these co-operatives approximates three-fourths billion rubles per year. The speed with which agricultural co-operation is developing thruout the country is marked.

With the general introduction of farm tractors, modern drills, plows, binders, etc., and the use of scientific farming methods in Russian agricultural production, the crop area as well as the yield per acre is expected to be considerably increased. In the Soviet Union are hundreds of millions of acres of productive land that can be utilized for the growing of food crops, and the Soviet government, realizing both the necessity and the importance of increasing Russian agricultural production, is doing its utmost to secure modern farm machinery and to educate the farming population in the use of modern farming methods in the shortest time possible. It is not improbable that the Soviet Union during the next few decades will experience the kind of rapid extension of the crop area that characterized the Great Plains states in this country durnig the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The foregoing brief facts will serve to indicate what the Soviet government is doing for the Russian farmers. Naturally, these farmers are not very anxious to get rid of a government that is doing so much for them. They know, too, that it is their government.

The Role of Moving Pictures in the Labor Movement

ARTICLE III.

The Production of Revolutionary Films.

ONE of the principal obstacles to our aspiration to exhibit socialistic and revolutionary films has been the fact that in former years no such films were to be had. The European and American film industry is tightly controlled by small, closed companies, generally absolutely dependent upon big bank financial support, and which produce either directly for nationalistic bourgeois propaganda purposes or else like the yellow journal must pander to the wide petit-bourgeois masses in the production of worthless, jazzy trash. One can claim without contradiction that today practically the whole American and west-European film industry operates under these two viewpoints. Change or betterment in this situation is not to be expected.

Just like the capitalist press, so is the film used by big business to control and stupify the broad masses. It is comparatively easy for the workers to fight back the bouregois press with their own; the creation of a paper is far easier and less expensive than the the making of film. Difficult and all but impossible is the production and exhibition of an anti-capitalist and anti-bourgeois film in a capitalist country: for a good film, and only such are worthy of consideration if mass effect is to be attained, such large sums of money are required as to be beyond the resources of any working class organization. A good film with mass scenes and with all essential technical refinements costs today several hundred thousand, and big films even a half to one million gold marks.

THE defeat of the anti-proletarian and bourgeois punk film would be utterly impossible did not the victorious proletarian revolution and the establishment of the Soviet state alter the situation and make possible the production of proletarian, revolutionary film. In Soviet Russia, except for a few dwindling remnants, the film industry has been nationalized and turned to the work of Communist enlightenment and propaganda.

The Russian motion picture industry has, among other advantages, a production field for a country and a people in itself sufficiently large to make production possible and paying. The area of the Russian state embraces today a seventh of the habitable land of the globe, and 120 millions of inhabitants. It is quite understandable that the Russian film industry suffered heavily during the war, and the ensuing civil war and war Communism periods. It is understandable that during the war and the total collapse of industry the state's first concern was for grain, coal, food, etc., and that film and its like had to be relegated far to the rear. But with the general strengthening of Russian economy in recent years there has come a steady recovery of the film industry and its constant further extension.

SINCE 1923, the Russian film industry has again begun to produce and market its own films. The most important production centers are the Kino-Buro in Kiev for the Ukraine, the Northwest Kino in Leningrad and the production units of Meshrabpom and Proletkino in Moscow. Beside a number of strictly educational pictures, practically all energy is being devoted, in recent years, to films concerning the problems of the labor movement, the proletarian revolution, and the fate of the individual worker in the movement and the revolution. Only a very few films serve purely for entertainment and confine themselves to the question that monopolize most western production: love, marriage, and comedy.

Some of the productions, notably, "Three Little Red Devils," "Palaces and Prisons," and "Lenin's Warning," are models of proletarian film production. The first of these was produced in Tiflis (Georgia) and shows the part played by three young workers in the Soviet Army campaigns against the bandit Makno, and ends in the complete rout of the whites. The film has gripping moments in which it shows the conflict of the Red Army against the Makno bands and their German and Austrian supporters.

THE film, "Palaces and Prisons" presents the unparalleled torture and suffering in the prisons and jails of czarist Russia, and is especially significant in that it was taken right in the Peter and Paul fortress, the site of the tyranny dealt with in the film.

"LENIN'S WARNING," produced by the I. W. A. production center in Moscow, shows the life of a young working class girl of Leningrad in wonderful contrast to the complete eclipse of the white guard emigres, and the slow but sure ascent of Soviet Russia under the leadership of Lenin. This film, in its strict ideological execution as well as its vital and thrilling treatment, as well as in its excellent photography and technique the best proletarian film thus far produced.

True enough, through years of extended isolation and blockade Russia was cut off from the world market, and consequently her film production is, even in 1924, technically and photographically, not quite up to the American or Swedish standards. These are deficiencies, however, that can easily be overcome, and last year's productions show decided progress in technical lines. But most important and decisive is precisely this fact, that in Soviet Russia today, for the first time in the history of the film industry, there exists the possibility to produce films of enlightenment independent of and uninfluenced by bourgeois capitalist and banking circles.

THIS gives a guarantee for the development of the proletarian film. First, as already indicated, the financial-commercial possibility, since a field containing 120 millions of people is sufficiently extensive to cover the costs of all films produced in Russia, and on the other hand the inexhaustible store of motive (plots) to be portrayed in proletarian film. As was indicated in the second article, "Picture and Film in the Revolutionary Movement," there is no danger that after ten or fifteen films the steady repetition of plot would weary and cease to interest the optiences. The revolutionary film has the possibility to portray innumerable historical events in separate pictures. It can show the revolutionary movements of various epochs, delineating their revolutionary background—the theme of the political and economic struggles of the workers against their bosses and against the capitalist state is inexhaustible.

Soviet Russia, with its new proletarian social life, offers in itself an endless measure of interesting happenings which, if properly treated in film, can count on greatest interest on the part of the entire working class. The development and battles of the Red Army, the development of industry, the life of the eastern republics, etc., offer a wealth of material. Of great value would be the making of international films, for instance the struggle of the French miners and the help extended to them by their Russian brothers, or, the life of a young worker wandering through the world which, through the illumination of the universal exploitation of labor shows the international necessity for class struggle.

THE films mentioned, "Three Little Red Devils," "Palace and Prison," and "Lenin's Warning," prove that the proletarian film can present our ideological material in clear and free manner, and through thrilling and struggle full treatment, grip its optiences.

To summarize, the Russian film industry today makes possible the creation of revolutionary, proletarian films. This furnishes the first requisite for the execution and development of an ambitious proletarian film propaganda, and is likewise a valued fruit of the victorious revolution of the Russian workers and peasants.

THE WAY OUT FOR THE NEGRO

By OTTO HALL,
Member of National Committee Calling the American Negro Labor Congress.

MY attention has been called to an article appearing in a Hearst newspaper, containing what purported to be a marvelous expose of Red activities among American Negroes. These wonderful discoveries were alleged to have been made by a certain Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, who is a terror to pilferers of Pullman blankets, hotel silver, etc.

Now it is an admitted fact that the condition of the Negro worker, in the United States particularly, is deplorable. They the spokesmen for the capitalistic class admit this themselves. The thinking Negro worker, who has long been aware of this condition has been trying to find a way out. He realizes that he, the Negro worker, is in the majority of his group. Therefore, if he would improve his condition, he must organize.

AS for the Red scare that you are hearing so much about, that is merely a shiboleth that the capitalistic oppressors are trying to raise before the Negro worker to confuse him and disrupt any attempt at organization. Now when they lynch, burn, jim-crow and seggregate and exploit us, we do not need a wire from Moscow telling us that we are being mistreated. We would be stupid indeed if we needed to be told from an outside source that we are being abused, we Negroes are beginning to think for ourselves, that is the reason that we have prepared to organize an American Negro Labor Congress which convenes in Chicago on the 25th of October, 1925.

The American Negro Labor Congress is being called in an attempt to get-together the working-class element of the Negro race in order that they might decide on ways and means of finding a way out of the miserable life, only the working class can do that, because it alonse has the power, its industrial strength. Mobs of the south are not lynching Negro bankers, Negro doctors or lawyers but men and women of the working class. It is always they who suffer and it is they alone, of the working class of our race, because of the large place that they hold in the industrial life of the country. And particularly the southland that as a factor in the struggle of the race for its complete liberation, they alone have the supreme means and power to determine the future destiny of the race.

THE national committee calling the American Negro Labor Congress appeals to every Negro of the working class with real fighting blood in his veins to rally to the support of the great congress of Negro labor to take place October 25. It is proposed that the American Negro Labor Congress shall be indeed more than a mere passing affair in the life of the American Negro, but shall be permanent institution radiating its influence thruout the race and far into the future—time and space as steadfast, uncompromising and militant social morce making for proper racial adjustment in this country.

Show Up "Scientific" Material of Fascisti

(Continued from page 1.)

ting terroristic acts, disclosed that the fascists had signed confessions, each trying to save his own skin by betraying his companions.

The evidence of the examining Judge Rosenfeld is taken. Rosenfeld declared that he, Rosenfeld, left Kindermann up to the last moment in the belief that he believed in Kindermann's Communism. Kindermann asked permission to write a request to the Comintern asking to be allowed to study at a Communist university after his release. On the evening of the same day the examination took place which commenced with the presentation to Kindermann of the note which he had written to Wolscht in which he called upon the latter to persist in the former statements, whilst earlier Kindermann had declared that Wolscht was a fascist.

After the reading of this note Kindermann had recognized that all further pretense of Communism was impossible. He had then made exhaustive statements. Apart from Rosenfeld and the minute taker, no one else had been present. The examination took place with such a degree of freedom that on occasions the examining judge had left the room and Kindermann had continued to dictate himself. At the close of the examination Kindermann had embraced the examining judge, shook his hand and declared that at last he had found the correct way and was glad that he had confessed all the crimes.

Kindermann Cannot Deny Statements.

Rosenfeld had also examined the case of Baumann and declared that from August to February, Baumann would confess nothing. Rosenfeld had been of the opinion that the confession of Kindermann would have the greatest possible effect upon Baumann, he had therefore arranged that the latter should listen in an adjoining room to the statements of Kindermann. On the next day Baumann had made exhaustive statements upon the purpose of his illegal journey to Russia, which were in agreement with those of the so-called expedition. Baumann had been then once again placed in the adjoining room to that in which Kindermann was being examined. After the confession had been made, Kindermann had composed the appeal to Djerjinsky. On this occasion, only Rosenfeld had been present.

The prosecutor then read one or two notes of Kindermann to the examining judge from whcih it was seen that Kindermann regarded the latter as practically a friend and advisor.

Kindermann was unable to contradict any of the statements of Rosenfeld and said nothing more about the alleged hypnotism. He contented himself with declaring that on the 6th and 7th of February he had been "rather excited."

Wolscht Connected with Legation.

The question of the prosecutor, had Wolscht during the search of the house attempted to destroy a visiting card of the Legationstrat Hilger, was answered by Wolscht in the affirmative.

Hereupon the witness Baumann who is under arrest for inquiries, was heard for the second time and declared: That Wolscht had said to him: "How fine it would be in these wonderful days now that the right block is in power, to be in Germany. Already many Communists had been finished with and now twice as many would be settled."

To this Wolscht declared that he had said all sorts of things to Baumann in prison as there one wanted to distract oneself. (Laughter.) To the question of the prosecutor, had he said to Baumann that Dittmar was a suspicious person, and that Kindermann was reactionary and that he, Kindermann, had joined the Communist Party of Germany with secret political sins, Wolscht answered in the affirmative.

Betray Each Other.

During this, Kindermann looked at his "friend" Wolscht, as he was in the habit of calling him, just as startled as in the morning session Wolscht had looked at Kindermann when it was stated that Kindermann had confessed everything long before the confession of Dittmar and that Kindermann had betrayed his accomplices and hoped in this way to recover his freedom. Wolscht declared that he could no longer remember having said to Baumann that he had hidden one of the Rathenau murderers in the student's home.

Wolscht could also not remember having said to Baumann that he had brot enuf poison with him to kill a also had forgotten that he had said that the most important thing was to get at the chief leaders. Wolscht no longer remembered his statement that the examining judge, who had taken a bottle of pyrmaidom (a kind of aspirin) from his waistcoat pocket would get no good from it as it contained cyanide of potassium. Immediately after Wolscht declared that, if he had perhaps made such statements, he had done so in order to maintain the good relations with his fellow accused.

Supplied with Poisons.

Hereupon, the drug case of the accused was placed upon the table of the court. It contained a tube of cyanide of potassium, morphium, a large quantity of other poisons, and further amongst other things, the pyramidon bottle already mentioned and the two pistols with several cartridge clips, etc.

Wolscht turned pale and attempted to hide his obvious excitement by unrestrained insolence, declaring that the experts' report upon the contents of the case and the nature of the poisons, proved the low level of chemical science in Soviet Russia."

Hereupon, Kindermann put several questions to Baumann in which he attempted to compromise the latter. He was however compelled to corroborate statements of Baumann to the effect that, amongst other things, they had various German nationalist friends in common, that they had discussed together intimate details of the organisation consul, etc.

Activity as Fascist.

The insolent attitude of Kindermann provoked Baumann to such an extent that he wanted with clenched fists to get at him. Baumann stated further what Kindermann had told him of his life. The crime of his father had damaged him. Kindermann, in his studies. He had had no comrades and had lived a very isolated life as a student. He had said that he liked to withdraw himself like a nanny goat (loud laughter.)

Kindermann blushed. When Baumann told of him, Kindermann's activity as a "Consul" man amongst the separatists, Kindermann said: "Ach Baumann, you are really a hero, give me a kiss, a good German kiss."

Ditmar was then heard. He declared that Wolscht had undertaken the obtaining of the poisons in Berlin, according to the instructions.

LY WORKER Raises
ndard for a Workers'
Farmers' Government

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Against Imperialism.

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BRITISH YIELD TO SHANGHAI STRIKE

Strikebreaker Berry Lifts Charter

HYMAN EXPOSES FAKE "PEACE" PROPOSALS OF SIGMAN AS BUT ANOTHER WAY TO SAVE HIMSELF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 1.—In reply to President Sigman's peace proposal, the Joint Committee of Action of the suspended I. L. G. W. locals have issued the following statement:

"Mr. Sigman's peace manifesto purporting to bring peace and harmony in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is not intended to create peace in the union, but will only tend to sharpen the internal conflict now existing in our union.

"Since the suspension of the 77 officers of the three locals, the large mass of the membership backing these three locals have put forth three demands on the basis of which peace could be established in the union, viz.: 1) The resignation of Sigman, Feinberg and Perlstein; 2) The reinstatement of the suspended officers of the Locals 2, 9 and 22; 3) The reorganization of the Joint Board on a basis of proportional representation.

Sigman's Terrorism.

"In answer to these demands Mr. Sigman instituted a campaign of terrorism in order to force the insurgent members into submission. In spite of his assertion that the entire membership was backing him, he has repeatedly refused to submit the entire controversy to a referendum of the membership under the supervision of an impartial committee.

"The peace proposals of the International and the Joint Board do not in any way offer reforms that will help to alleviate the present situation. Mr. Sigman proposes a new election of all locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board. However, he prohibits both the suspended officers and those who were recently elected in their places, from running for office. This proposal is neither just nor constitutional. One can readily understand why Mr. Sigman would deny the suspended officers the right to run in the future election. We have continuously fought his policies in the union and are regarded as his enemies. But why deny this right to the recently elected officers? Mr. Sigman is in error when he believes that the suspended officers and the cloak and dressmakers are appeased when others are also denied their democratic privileges.

Funny Proposal.

"Mr. Sigman's second proposal permits the suspended members to appeal to the General Executive Board of the International against the Joint Board's decision in suspending them. This proposal is preposterous. Imagine appealing against the decisions of a lower court when the judges of the higher court are the same as of the lower court, as is the case in this instance. Even Mr. Sigman realizes how ridiculous this proposal is, and therefore he invites representatives of the labor movement to look on while he dispenses justice. Our suggestion for an impartial committee has been entirely ignored by him. The suspended members are to have no say in the choice of this impartial committee.

Communists Entirely Barred.

"Only such members who are not Communists may appeal their case. Communists are even denied that right. According to Mr. Sigman's present interpretation of the constitution, they are barred from holding any office in the union. If the constitution has any such clause, why

(Continued on page 6.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE reactionary labor leaders are always trying to put the rule of the workers and peasants in Russia in a false light by catering to the popular prejudice against dictatorship, ignoring the fact that all capitalist democracies are dictatorships in actual practice. Any system that places the economic life of the individual at the mercy of somebody else has little to recommend it, except to those who own the means whereby others can live.

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"THE Communists don't believe in democracy" bleat the reactionaries, "they believe in a dictatorship." And then they go on to picture the fate of those who have to work under the Communist regime in Russia. They shed tears over the misfortunes of the czarist parasites who had to work or starve when the workers and peasants seized power. Yet those very labor skates have no hesitation in depriving members of their own unions of a livelihood for merely disagreeing with them on political questions.

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ALL the international unions, with hardly an exception are now joining hands with the employers in persecuting the radicals. The one I am concerned with just now is the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America. The president of this organiation is a gentleman by the name of Shaunessy. The secretary-treasurer's name is Fisher. Not so long ago these capitalist tools expelled "Con" Foley of Pottsville, Pa., because "Con" stood for progressive policies and made common cause with the radicals. Even tho Foley was an old timer in the organization and had done much to build it up he was expelled for his political convictions.

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HERE in Chicago a group of barbers were expelled from the union by order of the International even tho the local refused to take such action. Not only were they expelled from the union, but the business agent refuses them permission to work at their trade, tho their unionism is without taint which is more than can be said for the per capita sharks who had them expelled.

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THOSE labor fakers care very little how those barbers are going to get money to buy the necessaries of life for their dependents. They worry over the condition of the Russian grand dukes and duchesses but members of their own unions are subject to persecution, provided they refuse to dig out their brains or do their thinking according to the faker's code. But the progressive barbers are not laying down. The current issue of The Progressive Barber tells the story of the struggle in the barbers' union and does it in a very creditable manner.

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THERE is only one way to handle the reactionaries and that is by conducting an organized fight against them, based on progressive principles as well as dealing with the personalities of the crooks. The Progressive Barber sets a standard which other left wing papers should do well to emulate and surpass. This is not an easy job. The little paper is well gotten up and the material is mostly all original and pertains chiefly to the barbers' problem, with enuf outside matter to link up the struggle in the barbers' union with the whole left wing fight in the labor movement. The paper is issued monthly. The subscription is $1 a year and it is pub-

(Continued on page 2)

Waterfront Blaze Puts 125 Firemen on Sick List in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—One hundred and twenty-five firemen were on the sick list today as the clouds of smoke from New York's worst riverfront fire cleared away. The blaze partially destroyed Pier No. 95 at Fifty-fifth Street and the Hudson River, imperilled two passenger liners and sent gusts of smoke across the heart of the city.

Scores of the disabled fire fighters are suffering from temporary blindness, others are in bed from smoke poisoning while several are under treatment for submersion after being rescued from the river where they were tossed by wriggling hose.

"Smoky Joe" Martin, veteran fire chief, was treated three times for smoke poisoning. He said it was the worst waterfront fire in his forty years experience.

UNION REFUSED TO STAND FOR SCAB POLICY

Pressmen Plan to Wage War on "Majah"

The Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, under the instructions of strikebreaker George L. Berry, yesterday lifted the charter of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3, for its refusal to sanction the introduction of the open shop in the Cuneo-Sears Roebuck printing plants.

Since the union's dispute with the Cuneo-Sears people, Berry has been supplying strikebreakers to take the places of the men that walked out. He has transported them from all over the country just as he did in the New York strikes of 1919 and 1923.

As was told in recent articles in The DAILY WORKER, Berry planned to life No. 3's charter for a long time. He never forgave the Chicago pressmen for showing him up as labor crook, when a court found him guilty of misappropriating $165,000 of the union funds. When the union finally agreed for the sake of peace to let bygones be bygones, Berry reward this action by calling a meeting of his lackeys in the notorious bawdy house in the red light district at 22nd and State streets and laying the wires to lift the union's charter.

The Conspiracy.

The scheme was to unite with the employers in forcing open shop conditions on the pressmen and when they refused, as he knew they would, to work under those conditions, to lift their charter.

This is just what happened in the Cuneo walkout. Berry agreed with the Cuneo bosses to reduce the number of men on the machines. The men refused to do this and walked out. Berry imported strikebreakers and finally when the union refused to obey his order to participate in his strikebreaking activities, he lifted the charter.

Many members of both the pressmen and feeders' unions, believe the

(Continued on page 6.)

STRIKERS SEEK ACTION AGAINST SLUGGING COPS

Take Jury Trial in Sheffield Court

The five striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union who were arrested in the picket line in front of the International Tailoring company building, demanded a jury trial yesterday in the Sheffield Ave. police court.

The strikers were kept in jail a day and a night, and Sam Zimmer, one of them, was roughly handled by the police. Attorneys for the Amalgamated, R. P. Poulton and J. A. Ryan demanded that the judge take action against the police officers who are charged with assaulting the strikers.

The judge on the Sheffield avenue police court bench refused to take action, declaring the union would have to take the matter to the police trial board.

The date for the trial of the pickets will be set later.

Can't Lose Weeks.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 1—President Coolidge does not expect John W. Weeks to resign as secretary of war, it was stated here today. Despite the fact that Weeks has failed to return to his desk by Sept. 1, as he originally intended, Coolidge expects him back in Washington before long.

CHICAGO CITY CENTRAL MEETS TONIGHT; ALL DELEGATES MUST ATTEND

The City Central Committee, Workers Party, Local Chicago, meets tonight, Sept. 2, at 722 Blue Island Ave. All delegates, please attend.

$29,000,000 YEARLY ANTHRACITE PROFITS TO IDLERS WHILE MINE WORKERS TOIL IN HELL OF PITS

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

Seventeen million dollars dividends, and twelve million dollars in royalties wrung out of the sweat of the hard coal miners in one year are the net returns to come of those who live on the sacrifice of the miners in the Tri-District coal region of Pennsylvania.

Considering these profits, and the coal operators' refusal to grant a ten per cent increase of wages to the miners, it is well that the workers examine the conditions under which the miners work, and the dangers attending their employment.

Working Conditions Bad

Many of the anthracite mines are old properties, and the working places have extended a long way from the bottom of the shaft. The coal seam in many of these mines is very low and running on a very stiff pitch. Many places at the face are wet and the disagreeableness and handicap of the miners under those circumstances can be readily imagined.

The miners cannot work standing up in those low mines but have to crawl on their hands and knees and sometimes lay flat on their belly. In this cramped position, they have to shovel coal for eight hours, with the water continuously dripping on them. At the end of their eight hour shift the miners find themselves totally exhausted.

500 Killed, 20,000 Injured Last Year

Many are the dangers encountered in the anthracite mines, as the official records show many fatal and serious accidents. Last year alone five hundred men were killed, and over twenty thousand were injured, many of them to a major degree. The state labor department figures show that the major accidents include broken backs, and internal injures that leave the victims worse off than if they had been killed outright in the first place.

They are continuously beset by unseen dangers. One of the worst dangers being the treacherous roof, which is full of slips. The water on these slips gradually lossen the roof, and finally without warning a large piece of roof slips out, sometimes weighing many tons, and falls on to the road-

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THOMPSON, WATT SCORE TREASON OF OFFICIALS

Mass Meeting in Zeigler Protest Prosecution

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 1.— Freeman Thompson and John Watt, deposed officials of the Springfield sub-district of the miners' union, addressed a large mass meeting in Zeigler called to protest against the prosecution of 18 Zeigler miners charged with conspiracy to murder. The meeting was held under the auspices of the miners' defense committee recently organized in Franklin county to defend the arrested Zeigler miners.

Thompson and Watt scored the treason of the officials of Sub-district 9, Franklin county, who were responsible for the arrests. A fight in the union hall in Zeigler, after the officers of Local 992, President Henry Corbishley and others, had been deposed by the sub-district officials, resulted in the murder of a miner, Mike Saravich, a Corbishley supporter, and the injury of a number of others among whom was sub-district Vice-President D. B. Cobb. It was Cobb who swore out the warrants charging Corbishley and the leading miners of Local 992 with conspiracy to assassinate him.

Officials Desperate.

Thompson and Watt pointed out that the real reason for the criminal charges is a desperate effort on the part of the sub-district to remove the progressive leaders of Local 992 from the picture. These men have constantly challenged the leadership of the sub-district officers and accused them of corruption, class-collaboration and election fraud.

Practically every local union in the county is in sympathy with the Zeigler miners and in each of them defense committees have been set up to prevent the railroading of Corbishley and the others to the penitentiary. In addition to this a demand is being made that will doubtless result in the calling of a sub-district convention.

Hearing Today.

The preliminary hearing is to be heard on Wednesday at Benton, the county seat. The International Labor Defense jointly with the local miners' defense committee have retained attorneys E. H. Morgan of Christopher and Judge White of Marion.

House to house collections are being carried on by the local committees for the raising of a big defense fund and International Labor Defense is conducting a national campaign for the same purpose. It is known that Frank Farrington, president of District 12, has put himself on record as behind the prosecution of the Zeigler men. This means that Cobb will have the support of the large resources of the district organization in pushing the prosecution.

Klan With Officials.

No secret is made of the fact that an outright frame-up case is expected. It is known that the sub-district officials have the support of the klan element in their action against Local 922. It is known also that any number of persons in Zeigler can be found to testify to anything on the witness stand. The sub-district officials are desperate enough to go the limit in a frame-up proceeding.

Another defense meeting will be held in West Frankfort next Sunday. Duncan McDonald of Springfield, will be the principle speaker.

HEBREW MEAT CUTTERS WIN SHORT STRIKE

Wage Increase and Short Hours Won

The strike begun recently by Local 596 (Hebrew) of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen for increases in pay and decreases in hours by chopping off Sunday work—as told of in the DAILY WORKER, is won.

In an agreement containing twelve articles, the fight of these workers is crystallized in victory. Closed shop and union control is assured: The demand from a minimum wage of $46 to one of $51 a week was won, with a similar demand won for minimum wage for apprentices from $35.50 to $40 a week.

There was extreme discontent over the previous hours, when these workers had to report for duty every day of the week. Now their demand for the abolition of Sunday work is granted and they can have that day free to enjoy a respite from slavery.

The contract operates for one year, beginning Sept. 1.

SYRACUSE ALREADY ON EMERGENCY RATIONS, AS COAL STRIKE BEGINS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—With Syracuse on emergency coal rations it became known today that coal has been rushed into Canada by way of Binghamton, Syracuse and Oswego at a tremendous rate for the past eight weeks since rumblings of an impending strike were first heard.

ENTENTE MEETS IN LONDON TO HATCH ANTI-SOVIET PLOT

LONDON, England, Sept. 1.—The representatives of France, Belgium, England and Germany have begun their meetings here to discuss the drafting of the proposed "security" pact which is in reality an attempt at an alliance against Soviet Russia.

At the last minute the Italian government declared its intention of taking part in the negotiations, and Sig. Pilotti is now in London representing Mussolini.

The possibility of an Austrian-German alliance and the question of the eastern frontier of Germany will also be discussed.

MINERS PREPARE FOR LONG FIGHT, 828 PITS CLOSE

Country Flooded with Refuse by Bosses

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—Anthracite mining in the mines of Pennsylvania was at a complete standstill today. Reports reaching the miners' headquarters at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here indicate that 148,000 miners answered the strike call, issued by the United Mine Workers of America last week when the miners' representatives and owners failed to come to an agreement on the new wage contract. The old wage contract between the miners and operators expired at midnight Sunday.

Mine leaders say that the suspension was 100 per cent effective. A force of 10,000 miners remained at work as maintenance men, as agreed.

Statement of Lewis

John L. Lewis, head of the U. M. W. of A. just before the hour for the miners to cease work, issued a statement in which he assailed the stand taken by the operators.

After reiterating the demands of the miners, Lewis blamed the operators for the strike, asserting that "they have consistently refrained from any good faith attempt to negotiate an agreement."

He accused the mine owners of taking advantage of the public fear of a strike "to unload at enhanced prices a greatly augmented tonnage of coal of inferior quality."

Lewis added that the present policy of the operators is "considerate only of commercial profit; utterly ignoring the right of the anthracite mine workers to fair treatment and entirely devoid of any concern for the public interest."

The miners, Lewis continued, are prepared to wait until their demands will be given consideration.

Operators Are Silent

No statement was forthcoming from the headquarters of the hard coal operators. Edward W. Parker, head of the anthracite bureau of information to whom all inquiries were referred, said there was nothing to say, and that there was no likelihood of any

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Wobbly Jungles Are Stuck Up by Hijacks in "No Man's Land

BAINVILLE, Mont., Sept. 1.—The I. W. W. jungles were raided here yesterday by two armed bandits, who held up several harvest workers. This is the second time this season that this jungle was held up by hijackers.

This territory is the chosen terrain of both the "E. P." and the administration forces, who have been in violent conflict all summer, over the question of jurisdiction.

One Survivor in Flight to Promote Hawaii War Plans

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Plane number 1, sole survivor of the navy's two-plane, 2,100 mile non-stop flight to Hawaii for the purpose of working up sentiment for the further fortification and militariation of that island possession, was expected to reach its destination today.

Destroyers were stretched along the course of the flight to guide and aid the fliers. The PN-3 was forced to leave the air because of broken oil pressure lines. The ship was taken in tow by a destroyer.

BRITISH YIELD TO SHANGHAI LABOR UNIONS

Native Bosses Under Fire of Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 1.—Isolated by the shrewdness of Chinese diplomacy which has played one imperialist power against another, first separating America from Japan and British interests, then forcing Japan to settle her end of the Shanghai strike and leave Great Britain to fight alone, the British in Shanghai have finally been forced to surrender, forego their arrogance and yield at least partially to the demands of the Chinese.

At a mass meeting of the Shanghai British chamber of commerce and the China Association (alien in composition) the British voted unanimously to abandon their former stiff-necked attitude, to favor the full terms of the Washington conference (which is a wily trick of American imperialism rather than any help to China, it must be said), yielding the mixed court to Chinese control and Chinese representation in the Shanghai municipal council.

It is to be noted that the Chinese unions are taking up the strike weapon they have learned to use against the Japanese and British, and are now demanding and forcing the Chinese owned industries and establishment to grant wage increases similar to those the foreign imperialists were compelled to grant.

The strike against the British mills and shipping still continues, and the capitualtion of the British has yet to be put into effect there, but even this is over-shadowed by the persistent effort of the unions to force the native mill owners to grant the wage raises the unions have already forced out of the alien owners.

SOMETHING BIG TO BE PULLED OFF LABOR DAY

Juniors, T. U. E. L. and Freiheit in Fun Fest

Chicago workers are to be treated to something in the line of picnics this Labor Day, which they have never before experienced. The Trade Union Educational League has combined its fourth annual Labor Day picnic with the Freiheit, and both have mobilized an unusual entertainment program for the affair which will take place Labor Day, September 7, Monday, at Stickney Park, Lyons, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.

"Always Ready!"

A unique feature of the picnic will be the entrance of numerous athletics into the fun. In this, the Junior Section of the Young Workers League is going to show the old folks what real entertainment is like. There are to be baseball games between boy and girl Junior teams, races between Juniors, recitations by Juniors, and speeches by Juniors in which it is expected that the fight against right wing deviations will be accented. "Always ready!"—We'll tell the world!

Games of all kinds, with baseballs to throw at your favorite enemy, darts to shoot from Quackenbush "rifles," dancing, eats, speeches and beaming comradeship for all who come will be the order of the day. All language groups are asked to mobilize their forces to make the picnic a success.

How to Get There

To get to the picnic grounds, take the 22nd street car to end of line, transfer to Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden avenues and walk six blocks south. Admission is fifty cents and you'll get ten dollars worth of frolic out of it.

WHAMPOA CADETS IN CHARGE OF CANTON, EVERYTHING QUIET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.——The Whampoa cadets are in complete control fo Canton, the state department here learns. Conditions are now quiet.

CHINESE REACTIONARY GENERALS MURDER 16 COMMUNISTS IN AN EFFORT TO STOP LABOR UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, September 1.—According to a report from Pekin, Chang Tso Lin sent gendarmerie to Tientsin who arrested all suspected persons and closed all trade union and public organizations attached to the national revolutionary movement. In consequence of these events there is the greatest indignation in radical circles in Pekin.

Representatives of various organizations protested to the President Tuan Chi Jui and demanded the removal and punishment of those responsible for the bloodshed. The students' league has sent a deputation to Tientsin and has commenced collections in aid of the victims. A mass meeting was called. In order to hold down the movement the Pekin police have published an order according to which street agitation is a punishable offense.

Bloody Suppression of Communist Workers.

In Tschendun, General Tchantzuntchen, a supporter of Chang Tso Lin, has executed 16 workers on account of their membership of the Communist Party. Many others are under arrest. Three newspapers have been prohibited and an order has been issued that all papers must deposit a bail of $1,000. This means the end of the workers' press.

After examining the proposals put forward by the employers for the conclusion of the strike, the Shanghai trade union council has decided to call off the strike on the following terms: 1. Recognition of the existing trade unions without waiting for the promulgation of the necessary law for this purpose. 2. Immediate payment of $100,000 as payment for the strike days. 3. Immediate payment of $10,000 as compensation to the relatives of the murdered and to the wounded. At the same time the trade union council demands from the government that it pass a law embodying the demands of the workers.

Union Terms.

The trade union council has issued an appeal according to which a certain alteration of tactics is necessary, and district agreements may be made for the ending of the strike under the following conditions: 1. Immediate handing over of the rights of the mixed courts to the Chinese authorities. 2. In the foreign settlements in Chinese towns, Chinese must be granted complete freedom of press and organziation. 3. Equal rights for Chinese dwellers in the foreign settlements with the foreigners. 4. Recognition of the trade unions. 5. No dismissals on account of the strike. 6. Half pay for the strike days. 7. 15 per cent increase of wages. 8. Better treatment for the workers. 9. Compensation for the families of the killed and wounded workers.

I. W. R. Active.

The Chinese section of International Workers Relief addressed an appeal to the Amsterdam Trade Union International in which after describing in detail the consequences of the unequal agreements, the exploitation of the Chinese workers by foreign capital and the oppression of China by the foreign imperialists, it calls upon the Amsterdam International to give the fighting Chinese workers moral and material support in their struggle and it further expresses the hope that the working class of the west will form a united front for the support of the Chinese people.

CAL, WITH INCOME TAX OF $14,000, OPPOSES PAY RAISE FOR CLERKS

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 1.—President Coolidge does not look with favor upon the proposal that the minimum wage for government employes be increased to $1,500, he said here.

He sees no justification for increasing wages of those now receiving the minimum of $720 annually by more than 100 per cent, he said.

Coolidge paid an income tax of over $14,000.00. He should worry.

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CAL WANTS TO KEEP IT DARK.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 1.—That section of the revenue act which permits newspaper publication of income tax returns still meets with the opposition of President Coolidge, it was stated in his behalf here today. He will renew his recommendation to congress that the section be repealed.

'MOTHER' BLOOR BLAZES TRAIL THRU NEW YORK

"I had a strenuous time making connections, but so far, all goes well," writes Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor from Utica, N. Y., Tuesday. Leaving Chicago last Thursday, "Mother" Bloor resumed her continental hike, begun from San Francisco a month ago and interrupted in Chicago for a week's attendance at the Workers Party convention.

As this Communist pioneer crosses the continent, she leaves behind her newly established camps of class-conscious workers. New branches of the Workers Party, new Junior groups, hundreds of new subscribers to the DAILY WORKER: all as the result of "Mother" Bloor's mass meetings to point out the need for organized activity among the workers and farmers in order that their best interests may be furthered.

This week, Comrade Bloor is blazing a trail thru the caste-hardened east. Already, she has had big demonstrations in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, New York. Today she is in Utica and will go on from there to carry out her schedule, which is as follows:

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 4; Troy, N. Y., Sept. 5; Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 6 and 7; New York, N. Y., Sept. 9 and 10; Newark, N. J. Sept. 11; New York, N. Y., Sept. 12; Boston, Mass., Sept. 13 and 14; Providence, R I., Sept. 15; Hartford, Conn., Sept. 16; New Heaven, Conn., Sept. 17; Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 18; New York, Sept. 20; Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22,23 and 24; Wilmington and Arden, Delaware, 27 and 27; Baltimore, Md. 29; and Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.

Gasoline Cut One Cent

A reduction of one cent a gallon in the retail price of gasoline was made effective today by the Standard Oil company of Indiana in the 11 states in which it operates. The cut, the second within a week, brings the price to 18 cents a gallon.

Both reductions, according to an announcement from the company, brought about by "competitive conditions." The Standard Oil is playing its usual game of freezing out independents and later raising prices.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

lished at 1806 South Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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JOHN L. LEWIS, president of the United Mine Workers of America has written a book, entitled, "The Miners' Fight for American Standards." One little quotation from the book is interesting in view of the increasing demoralization of the bituminous unions since the Jacksonville pact was signed. Lewis writes: "With a three-year agreement in the union fields, which forestolls strikes and leaves no hope for profiteering at the expense of union fields during suspensions, the non-union interests . . . are gradually bankrupting themselves in a vain effort to overcome geography by selling enslaved man-power in competition with coal." The miners will say this is the bunk and it is.

TELEGRAMS OF APPRECIATION OF "LITTLE BILLY" AND SYMPATHY FOR PARENTS RECEIVED FROM JUNIORS

Messages of condolence to Comrade William F. Dunne, expressing sympathy in his sad loss and pledges of greater devotion to the Communist cause of which "Little Billy" was a Pioneer and active worker, are pouring into the office from juniors and comrades thruout the country.

We print two of these telegrams:

William F. Dunne:

Dear Comrade:—We express our profound grief at untimely death of Junior Comrade Dunne. Deep sympathy for parents. Solidarity to junior section of Chicago. Let loss be a spur to further activity in organizing and mobilizing the masses of working class children.—City Executive Committee, Junior Section, New York Leninist Youth Camp.

FROM ST. LOUIS C. C. C.

William F. Dunne: Dear Comrade, Just received news relative to death of your son. We are deeply grieved at your loss. We assure you that a score of other Juniors will replace him to carry the banner which he has dropped.

Executive Committee, St. Louis Central Committee, Stella Saunders, Secy.

EVEN U. S. GOLD FAILS TO AID POLISH ARMY DEFEAT SOVIET RUSSIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Poland paid indemnities to the Soviet Union's army for losses incurred in a recent border fight between the two countries with U. S. gold. This fact is disclosed in a recent article that appeared in a Polish paper.

The article states that six New York banks, the Irving Bank, the Columbia Trust Company, Morgan, Schroder, the American and the National Park Bank advanced the Polish government $6,000,000 on July 9, at 7 per cent. This money was used, says the article, for the mobilization of the Polish army for the recent demonstration against the Soviet Union.

Another Polish paper tells how the reserves of 1899 and 1900 had been called out for four weeks' training to defeat the Soviet army and failed.

MINERS PREPARE FOR LONG FIGHT; 828 PITS CLOSE

Country Flooded with Refuse by Bosses

(Continued from page 1.)

statement from the operators within a day or two.

Commenting upon the reported boycott of anthracite coal by consumers thruout the New England and middle atlantic states, proposed by the conference of New England governors, President Lewis, leaderof the miners said: "Bunk, pure bunk. Anthracite is the great domestic fuel wherever it is obtainable, as bituminous is the great industrial."

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Send Out Bad Coal

ARCHIBALD, Pa., Sept. 1.—Culm coal is again on its way to the New England, New York and other eastern markets to be sold to the consumer as high grade anthracite. That happened also on the eve of the 1923 hard coal strike when the operators began to reduce their banks of refuse alongside the colliers by mixing 'ashes and cobblestones," as the miners call it, with the cleaned coal.

At the Gravity Slope colliery at Archibald the culm mixing is going on at a great rate. The culm is flushed with a hose and is then shot down from the bank through a chute to be emptied into the cars. John Boylan of the 1st inspection district of Dist. 1, United Mine Workers, charges that 200 cars of the culm were taken from the banks in a short time last week. The government knows about it but the miners think it will sit tight. Tom Davis of the federal department of labor recently took pictures of the culm-mixing and sent them on to Washington where they will probably gather dust until the strike is over.

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Government Aids Operators

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The United States government attempted to force the miners' union to accept the operators terms when at a crucial period in the negotiations, the interstate commerce commission declared a ten per cent freight reduction on West Virginia coal shipped to north Atlantic states.

"The effect is to play non-union anthracite against union coal," it was announced at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

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Seven Hundred Strike

Philadelphia, Pa., August 30.—The seven hundred miners employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company at Lansford went on strike in order to force a miner to put himself in good standing in the union.

The miners are not waiting for Tuesday to leave the mines. Hundred have already left, taking their tools and effects with them. Scranton reported that contract miners have already quit work.

Railroads Lay Off Men

The wages paid to the anthracite miners total $1,150,000 daily. The operators make a profit of $70,000,000 a year in the hard coal fields.

The ten thousand maintenance men who will work during the strike to keep the mines in repair will contribute $5.00 from each semi-monthly pay envelope to the strike fund.

The railroads are already laying off men, and 10,000 will be unemployed in the strike area within a week.

Over the 500 square miles in northeastern Pennsylvania which contain the anthracite mines, not a colliery whistle was blowing and not a car can be seen on the breakers.

Many of the strikers will spend their time at home reparing their houses.

All mules in the mines are being hauled to the surface.

The operators declare their overhead during the strike will be at least $200,000 a day.

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Cal Wants Power to Break Strike

SWAMPSCOTT, Sept. 1.—John H. Hammond, former chairman of the U. S. coal commission, has urged President Coolidge to secure congressional approval of the commissions recommendations which would give the president power to break coal strikes and force the miners back to work.

CAL'S INCOME TAX IS 7 TIMES WORKERS' PAY

Gives $14,091.86; Many Employers Dodge

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—President Coolidge paid an income tax of $14,091.86, seven times as much as the average yearly wages of the American workers, figures on tax returns made public at the local bureau of internal revenue disclosed.

Wrigley Dodges Tax

William Wrigley, Jr., chewing-gum king, paid an income tax of only $2,664, returns for 1925 made public here showed.

Last year, Wrigley paid $836,565 and this year's low figure was said to have been due to the income tax clause which permits deductions for losses dating back as far as 1914.

Gov. Len Small's tax was listed as $9,018.30.

Vice-President Charles G. Dawes paid $24,834.

R. R. McCormick, co-editor, the Chicago Tribune, paid $134,105; Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney, $73; Mayor William E. Dever, $223; Jacob M. Loeb, father of "Dickie" Loeb, convicted of the murder of little Robert Franks, $4,592; George Cardinal Mundelein, $102.

Many others of the heavy taxpayers' returns showed a general downward revision this year.

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Fords Pay $20,000,000

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—A total tax of more than $20,000,000, approximately one-quarter of the entire income tax levy in the Eastern Michigan district, was paid by the Fords and their company, income tax returns for 1924, made public showed.

Henry Ford's personal tax was $2,608,808.65.

Edsel Ford paid $2,158,055.99.

Their company paid 16,493,160,91.

Demby Claims Exemption

The General Motors corporation a J. P. Morgan concern ranked next with a tax estimated to be more than $5,600,000. The Fisher Brothers, Charles T., Fred J., and Lawrence, paid a total tax of more than $1,000,000.

Sebastian S. Kresge, millionaire chain ten-cent store operator, paid $188,608.16.

Edwin Demby, former secretary of the navy claimed exemption, proving to the satisfaction of the government that his holdings were non-taxable. Senator James Couzens, multi-millionaire, paid a little more than $1,290. His holdings are said mostly to be non-taxable.

Mrs. Anna Thompson Dodge, widow of Horace E. Dodge, is high on the list, she paid $993,028.18.

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Rockefeller's Six Millions

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., paid $6,277,669 income taxes for 1924 and John D. Rockefeller Sr., $128,420, books of the tax collectors revealed.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel company, paid $322,680.

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Kodak King Multi-Millionaire

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—According to the internal revenue figures here, George Eastman, Kodak king, and Rochester Philanthropist paid $79,605.45 as his 1924 income tax.

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Cal's Friends Wealthy

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—Frank W. Stearns, personal friend and adviser to President Coolidge, paid a tax of $43,156.08.

Cardinal O'Connell paid $17,854.48. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University paid $36,567.11. Other returns were:

Bishop William Lawrence $959.32; U. S. Senator Frederick H. Gillett $921.66 U. S. Senator William M. Butler, $12,790.69; Governor Alvan T. Fuller $50,358.90; J. Lawrence Higginson Jr., banker, $107,787.86.

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Democratic Leader Is Millionaire

NEW YORK, September 1.—John W. Davis, former democratic candidate for the presidency, paid $49,533.

Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, paid $1,554.

Louis Marshall, New York attorney, paid $65,039.

The tax of Dillon Read and company was $661,559 and the National Bank of Commerce $161,15999.

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Mellon Pays Big Tax

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—United States Senator David A. Reed paid $19,546. James R. Mellon, a relative of the secretary of the treasury, paid $6,914, and William L. Mellon $174,577.

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis paid $3,180.18.

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Tea Pot Dome Lawyers Cash In

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 1.—Chas. W. Burdick, lawyer, of, Cheyenne paid the largest federal income tax in Wyoming for 1924—$48,527.18.

John W. Lacey, counsel for the Harry F. Sinclair interests and general counsel in Wyoming for several railroads and corporations, was second on the list with a contribution of $19,118.84.

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Harding's Friend Pays $281,125

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The biggest individual taxpayer for the city of Washington was Edward Beale McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, who paid $281,125.32 He was deeply involved in the Teapot Dome scandal.

South Bend, Indiana, Is Urging Recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, South Bend, Indiana, farm implement and automobile manufacturing center, thru its "News-Times," urges recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics.

This bee-hive of American industry uses no subterfuge in stating its arguments for recognition. It doesn't believe, with the august state department at Washington, that the Soviet Union is an "economic vacuum." It has ceased to worry about the form of government that the Russian workers and peasants have set up in their country. It is highly elated because former Governor James Putnam Goodrich, of Indiana, banker, railroader and public utility magnate, has been sent as one member of an American commission to investigate conditions in the Soviet Republics. It feels "business" is coming its way.

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It may be taken for granted that the South Bend viewpoint is beginning to permeate the United States more and more.

Various sections of the nation, like the cotton growing states of the south, have learned that the Soviet Union is an increasing purchaser in the market of American products. This, on top of the fact that the stability of the Workers' and Farmers' Government remains unquestioned, is productive of some sane thinking on the question of Russian recognition. The South Bend (Ind.) News-Times puts it this way:

> "Russia needs practically everything that this country produces. She needs, first and foremost, agricultural implements.
>
> "Reopening of more friendly relations with Russia might be one means of stimulating growth in South Bend, for her purchases of such implements would undoubtedly come in no small part from this city."

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The News-Times then utters the profound prayer that, "Let it be hoped that Governor Goodrich finds the way to re-opening pleasant business relations with Russia, even if it goes to the extent of recognizing Russia as a decent and orderly government."

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South Bend is an open shop town. Its great industries are unorganized. Working conditions are dictated by the great employers, the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., the largest of its kind in the world; the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, the Singer Sewing Machine Co., to mention just a few, making it the fourth manufacturing city in the state.

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It is not inconceivable that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, as they get around to it, will examine more closely into the conditions under which the goods are manufactured that they purchase.

The Soviet Union is anxious to purchase only those products that are turned out under union conditions. But it has already become apparent that some industries, the products of which are needed by the Soviet Union, have been absolutely untouched by American organized labor, due to its backward stage of development.

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Just how the Russian workers will make their demand for "union products only" felt in this country has not yet been revealed. But it will come in time. There can be no doubt that it will be received with enthusiasm by America's workers, unorganized as well as organized. It will be interesting, however, to watch the reaction of the Chambers of Commerce and other organizations of "open shoppers," in South Bend., Ind., and elsewhere, as they feel this power of the Russian workers and peasants creep up to their very doors.

COMMUNIST CONVENTION HAILS LEFT WING NEEDLE WORKERS OF LOCALS 2, 9 AND 22 OF THE I. L. G. U.

The following is the resolution on the struggle of the left wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York, introduced by M. J. Olgin, and adopted by the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sunday, August 30:

The convention sends its brotherly greetings to the thirty thousand members of Locals No. 2, 9 and 22, of the I. L. G. W. U. who are at present engaged in a sharp struggle against the bureaucratic machine of their union, and who are striving to make their union an instrument of revolutionary class struggle.

The convention sees in this struggle a manifestation of the deep dissatisfaction and restlessness which are spreading among the masses of the workers as a result of increased pressure of capitalism and the capitalist state on the one hand and of the betrayal of the union leaders who become tools and agents of capitalism among the organized workers on the other.

The struggle of the New York garment workers forecast of the future when the majority of the workers will rally to the class struggle under the slogans of the Communist Party and the Communist International.

Against Capitalism.

The convention calls to the attention of the workers that their struggle is not only against the machine of Sigman-Perlstein Co., but against all the forces of the capitalist government which are aiding their employers and the union leaders.

We call to the attention of the workers that the present terrorism of the bosses in the interest of Sigman and Co., proves that the union bureaucrats are friends and servants of the bosses and that the struggle of the garment workers is part of the general class struggle of the proletariat against its exploiters. Success in this fight requires that it be militantly carried against the employers for the demands of the workers.

Amalgamation and Struggle for Power

The convention declares that this struggle must lead not only toward reorganizing the Intrenational Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as an instrument of class struggle, but must lead also to the amalgamation of all needle workers into one great union and to their uniting with the entire proletariat in the struggle for political power.

Greater unity, greater militancy, greater determination, a clearer understanding of the class struggle, a clearer distinction between enemies that must be fought and friends that must be followed, will bring about a victory of the heroic needle workers in their present struggle.

Forest Fire Menaces Cheboygan

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 1.—Flames besiege this town as forest fires, which have been raging thruout Cheboygan county for several days, are closing in. The towns folk are in panic.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY GREETED BY KUOMINTANG

The Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sunday, August 30, received the following telegraphic greeting:

Hartford, Conn., August 30.—To Workers Party Convention, Chicago: Congratulate your successful convention. You, the followers of Lenin, and we, the followers of Sun Yat Sen, stand firmly together in an energetic struggle against capitalist imperialism.

Signed: Kuomintang Hartford Branch, Siao Fang, Walter Lee, president Fong Foo Yen social affairs.

International Youth Day Demonstration

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 8 P. M.

at the

NORTH-WEST HALL, Corner North and Western Aves.

SPEAKERS:

MAX SHACHTMAN of the Young Workers League.
JAMES P. CANNON of the Workers Party.
Junior speaker.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Auspices, Young Workers League, Local Chicago.

CITY RULERS MINNEAPOLIS REDUCE WAGE

Unions Split by the Labor Fakers

By JOHN G. SOLTIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1—The city fathers have practically authorized the finance committee of the city council to proceed at once with the reduction of the wages of the city workers.

While no definite announcement has been made with reference to the cut in wages, it is believed that the slash will be around 20 per cent.

Conservatives Make Good Threats.

This action of the city council follows closely the defeat of the socialist laborite majority last June. The conservatives are making good their pledge of economy, by reducing the wages of the city workers. This is the only kind of economy they understand, in the interest of the capitalists.

The city workers are organized into the "City and County Employes' Union." It was a strong organization once, based upon the principle of industrial unionism. However, Paul J. Smith disliked this kind of solidarity, so he split it up into several fragments this spring. This, he regarded, as a blow against the reds. In reality it was a crime against the workers of the city.

Reds Fight Splitters.

The reds fought the splitting up of the industrial union, standing squarely for the principle of solidarity, as always.

It now remains to be seen just what kind of assistance the city workers are going to get, from Paul J. Smith and his satellites, in the coming clash over wages with the city fathers.

Workers Flock to Get Low Paid Jobs from Government

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—At a recent civil service examination held here last week for position of postal clerks and letter carriers one thousand, one hundred and forty four persons were participants. Salaries to the successful ones ranged from $140 to $175 a month. Government officials say these applicants represented the largest body of persons ever seeking civil service appointments in New Orleans.

A Correction

In the issue of the DAILY WORKER of August 31, I am reported as having said in the convention in my speech on Loreism: "As long as the main business of the party was limited to theory there was no special necessity to fight against a wrong theory because there was no resultant action."

This sentence is theoretical nonsense and practical opportunism. I never said such a thing. At this moment I do not have the stenographic report on hand. But I can reproduce the basic thought I did express.

I said that bolshevization means mainly activization. As long as the party was inactive and the opportunists differed from the party as a whole and the Party's concept only in theory they, (the opportunists,) could very well submit to the party and could refrain from fighting the party's policy. But when the party becomes a party of action then the opportunists are also driven into action. But not into action for and with the party, (because they are fundamentally opposed to the party engaging in action) but into action against the party and the Party's policy. Thus the progressing bolshevization of the party beings the conflict of the party with opportunism, Loreism, to a crisis.

This is the gist of what I said.

Fraternally yours,

Max Bedacht

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

OVIE "EXTRAS" EXPLOITED, HURT, GET BAD CHECKS

Producers' Bunk Does Not Fill Stomachs

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail.) — Jack Rose, representing the Players Service Studio Agency, 1117 Vine street, Hollywood, phoned the organizer of the I. B. W. A. (the "movie extras'" union), Murphy, 420 Standford avenue, for men recently. He wanted 40 fairly well dressed workers to report at his agency at 10 a. m. The wage was $3 a day and lunch (one meal). When 8 to 10 per cent. or more, in employment fees, plus carfares—from 20 to 80 cents—is deducted, there isn't much left to live on while "studying for stardom and fame."

The agent was informed that the organization, as such, could not send out men to work for a pittance like that. It was against the rule to work for any less than a standard wage, that is, from $5 to $7.50 per day for extras. Individuals, however, sometimes do what they please—or, rather, they have to do things that are contrary to their wishes when their stomachs are as empty as their pocketbooks.

Work Day and Night, Earn Nothing.

At the time and place mentioned above, 25 men reported on their own responsibility, and 24 went to work at the California Studio, Sunset and Gower streets, Hollywood. They were kept busy all day and all night. All told, 85 men and 15 women took part in this picture. About half of this number received checks, the rest spent about three days trying to get them. In addition to time lost, a number of extras spent nearly as much money collecing their pay as the wage amounted to. From 40 to 80 cents carfares plus 25 cents rakeoff to the employment shark were paid by all.

Eyes Injured by Artificial Light.

The eyes of the majority were injured by kleig lights during the night. Among I. B. W. A. men hurt are Bruhl, Frazer, R. Clark, H. Williams, J. Reynolds, Boylan and Mike Conley. Medicine had to be bought. Mike Conley spent $1.75 in hard earned cash out of his own pocket before it pleased the California Studio to pay his "huge salary" of $3, minus $3 expenses, which is nothing, according to the writers' arithmetic.

No Money in Bank.

When the workers appeared at the Commercial National Bank, 9th and Main streets, to cash their checks, made out to cash, they found that the studio, named after a "golden" commonwealth, had no money there. So all that glitters in sparkling brilliancy and splendor is not gold either in Movieland, Hollywood, or in the "Golden State," California.

Case Criminal.

From the bank the crowd went to Deputy Labor Commissioned Barker, only to be informed that the case was one for the police to handle.

But, not having any more oversupply of confidence in the forces of "law and order" than in the representatives of screned-off humbug, those exploited, injured and fooled movie extras hesitated to follow the advice of said labor commissioner.

Anyhow, after some more delay, the bank honored the checks, in order to save some "worthies" connected with the picture industry from additional dishonor.

Free Employment Bureau Promised.

The Association of Motion Picture Producers unanimously decided, according to press reports a couple of weeks ago, to maintain and operate their proposed casting bureau for extra and day employes on an absolutely free basis. "Specifically, this means the agent's commission, 8 to 10 per cent and up of wage every day, paid by the extras. Under this new management the full amount of the voucher goes to the employe," it was stated. "The decision to maintain an absolutely free bureau is the result of a long, thoro study by the association."

Yes, and many gray hairs and sleepless nights are other results, I suppose, of this hard "study" by the "noble" directors in the interest of their poor, underpaid and overworked slave extras. The writer is deeply moved—almost to tears. This "free" bureau—planned for the "near future" long ago—"will be operated on a basis of absolute fairness." Just think of it, you victims of the movie fever, kleig lights, employment sharks and bad checks!

The Workers' Millennium.

The millennium of the Christians is a period during which Satan will be bound. But the millennium of the movie extras and other wage slaves will come when the employment sharks and similar exploiters of labor are bound to a wheelbarrow and dressed in union-made overalls.

Complete House Cleaning.

"The economic result of establishing this bureau is hailed to be more far-reaching than anything yet done in relation to employes," a report says. But a statement like that does not mean much, coming, as it does, from the mouths of owners of an industry with an extremely low labor standard. The new bureau will also "automatically wipe out of existence all questionable employment agencies, makeup schools, schools for acting, scenario schools, and other pretended agencies," they claim.

The records in the office of the labor commission show that in the past ten years 85 agencies have been closed because of their questionable methods. But, in spite of this so-called house cleaning, Hayes is the head of the greatest fakerdom in the country today.

Annually this industry has over 200,000 placements of casual labor, the largest of any industry. Idle men, children, widows and fatherless are exploited to their bones in their struggles for jobs that give them a miserable existence from day to day.

Slim Chance to Become Stars.

Eighteen Hollywood hopefuls, including a heterogeneous array of blondes, brunettes and bellboks, are the lucky remnants of an army of 30,000 who had competed in a nation-wide elimination contest for the privilege of attending a movie school. The hope of stardom on the silver screen cost the students a paltry sum of $1,200.

From the point of view of both extras and would-be stars, the motion picture industry offers no good opportunities to the masses either in the way of bread and butter or stardom. The hope for riches or fame, or both, in movieland is as much of an illusion as the ridiculous saying of the master class that "every mother's son has a chance to become president or a millionaire in this country."

Workers' Rule Only Hope.

Under the workers' rule, however, this industry could be directed into a powerful medium for useful education in the interest of the producing class—workers and real tillers of the soil. At present it is only an instrument thru which the master class is pouring out streams of poisonous propaganda for the benefit of money kings and other vested interests, in their ceaseless effort to keep the rotten capitalist system alive a little longer.

Wake up, movie extras! The time for action is now! Agitate! Organize! Educate!

COMMUNIST CONVENTION DESIRES ARMENIAN COMRADES JOIN PARTY

The Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, by unanimous vote, carried the following resolution to express its wishes toward the unification of the Armenian Communist elements in the United States, some of which are outside the party, with the party, and more firmly with all Communist elements in the party, by the reorganization process:

• • • •

Motion on the statement of the Armenian comrades to the convention signed by T. M. Korkikian, of Detroit, A. Schmavanian, of Chelsea, Mass., T. Kaligian of New York City, and S. E. Simonian, of Chicago.

• • • •

The convention regrets the fact that there is still a number of Armenian comrades outside of our party, and that the Communist elements within the Armenian section of our party have not yet succeeded in unifying their forces for harmonious work. The convention is of the opinion that this situation in the Armenian section of our party, which is due to past internal conflicts, demands a thoro investigation and settlement that will unify and strengthen the party activities among the Armenian speaking workers of the United States.

The convention is of the opinion that the reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches and the centralization of the party apparatus will prove an effective means of unifying the Communist forces also within the Armenian section.

The convention refers the statement of the Armenian comrades to the incoming Central Executive Committee for immediate action on the matter, towards the end that all the truly Communist forces among the Armenian speaking workers be drawn into the party and unified for common Communist work.

PRAVDA SHOWS CHINESE COUNTER REVOLUTION IS AIDING IMPERIALISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 1. — An article published in the Pravda, referring to the events in China, says that the mobilization of the forces of the Chinese counter-revolution is proceeding side by side with the mobilization of the counter-revolutionary forces of the imperialists.

The English press continually demands that Chang Tso Lin should suppress the national revolutionary movement. The Chinese bourgeoisie, shocked at the might of the growing trade union movement, wants to drown it in blood.

In Tientsin Chang Tso Lin is acting as the tool of the English, Japanese and Chinese bourgeoisie. The counter-revolution is using force against the workers; the workers must therefore, answer force with force.

A REPLY TO MR. GREEN

By A. C. BAILEY, of the American Negro Labor Congress, member of the local committee, New York City.

THE American Negro Labor Congress is accused by Pres. Green as a Communist movement, and warns the Negro to stay away especially those who are member of the A. F. of L., that if they attend the Congress Oct. 25th, they will be expelled from the organization. The Negro should look upon Mr. Green as a hypocrite or a lunatic. Since when did Mr. Green take upon himself to advise Negroes what to do? For instance, in these United States when Negroes are being lynched, jim-crowed and disfranchised, burned at the stake and all the rest of the evils, Mr. Green is silent.

One of the greatest crimes that could ever be committed to a human being was committed to Mrs. Turner in 1918 in the state of Georgia. Mrs. Turner's husband was lynched and Mrs. Turner said, if she knew who lynched her husband, she would take out a warrant for them. A group of white christians and members of the upper class were coming from church in their automobiles caught Mrs. Turner, tied her by her legs to a tree and poured gasoline on her, then apppiled a match to her clothes. Mrs. Turner was eight and one half months with child, she was burned until her abdomen bursted and the child fell out and cried twice. The mob stepped up and crushed the child's brains out.

MR. GREEN what step did you or Mr. Gompers or any other official in your organization take towards this dreadful act on the part of these civilized christian men and women? At the same time, we have the ex-President, Woodrow Wilson telling us how cruel the Germans were towards the Belgium women and children. But not a word of sympathy towards poor defenseless Mrs. Turner. Negroes should remember that this did not happen in Bolshevik Russia but in civilized America.

In 1919, in the state of Arkansas just after the great war for democracy, black men were held on the farms as peons, they got together in one of their churches to organize so that they would be in a position to protect their interests, they were met by agents of the U. S. government with shot guns and were murdered in cold blood. It took an organization like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to save some of their lives from the electric chair.

IT happens that the national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress is a member of the Communist Party, that does not signify that the congress is a Communist movement, no more than you could call the American Federation of Labor a christian movement, simply because Mr Green happens to be a member of the protestant church.

Demand Right to Pray.

NEW YORK — (By Mail.) — The right to pray has become a cardinal right of free speech in the mine fields at Okmulgee county, Oklahoma, where striking coal diggers and their wives prayed for the souls of the strikebreakers who took their places, till Sheriff Russell, backed by the governor's militia, interfered, and the American Civil Liberties Union has entered vigorous protest and offered its assistance to the union.

Striking miners and their wives and children, singing hymns, have been marching to the shafts at quitting time, praying for the souls of the strike breakers and asking divine aid in persuading them to quit their jobs. Something moved the strikebreakers' hearts, for many of them quit, and Sheriff Russell, becoming alarmed for the success of the operators with whom he was allied, issued an order banning prayers. Governor Trapp backed him up with 62 National Guardsmen.

The strike began in April when the operators canceled the 1924 scale and substituted the 1917 wages. Twenty-five hundred men are on strike.

Radiator Workers' Strike Grows.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Several hundred more employes of the Bayonne plant, American Radiator Co., are out with the original 100 strikers demanding restoration of the 8-hour day and hourly wage scale. Since April the plant has been changing to a speed-up piece-work system with 9-hour days. Pouring men now being paid 78 cents an hour want 10 cents more; shake-out men getting about 50 cents an hour want 65 cents on the hourly rate.

Manager Adam E. Geddes, of the plant refused all demands of the strikers when deputy chief of Bayonne police Daniel Kilduff arranged a conference between Geddes and workers' representatives. Geddes says only 150 men are out while strikers claim over 400 of the 600 workers are striking.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

A DEBATE!

Bertrand Russel (Negative) vs. Scott Nearing (Affirmative)

RESOLVED:

THAT THE SOVIET FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS APPLICABLE TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By arrangements with the League for Public Discussion, this interesting book (with photographs and brief biographies of the debaters) can now be secured at the special price of—

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WARSAW METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE DEMANDING 50 PER CENT INCREASE

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—According to reports from Warsaw, all the metal workers of the town have struck as the negotiations of the Metal Workers' Union with the employers in consequence of the rejection by the latter of the 50 per cent wage increase demanded by the men, have been fruitless. At a meeting of the strikers there were energetic demands for the transfer of the strike leadership from the existing leaders, consisting of members of the Polish socialist party, into the hands of a mixed commission. The trade union leaders rejected this demand and declared the meeting closed.

ENTENTE MEETS TO FORM ANTI-SOVIET COMBINE

"Security" Pact Plot Hatched by England

PARIS, France, Sept. 1.—The Painleve government has suddenly taken a more hostile attitude toward the so-called "security" pact of European countries, following the speech of president of the reichstag, Paul Loebe. Loebe declared that the proposed agreement would enable the Hindenburg government to unite with Austria, and France could not interfere if bound by the league of nations.

The "security" pact was proposed to France in February by the German government, who, however, received its inspiration from Lord D'Abernon, British ambassador in Berlin. The British backed by the Coolidge government, plan to overthrow the Rapallo treaty between Soviet Russian and Germany, and form a united anti-Svoiet bloc.

The Hindenburg government is hoping to re-open the eastern frontier question.

The French, German, English and Belgium representatives meet today in London to discuss the pact

HOLLAND'S WHITE TERROR GETS THE O. K. OF DUTCH YELLOW SOCIALISTS

By W. REESEMA.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—(IRA.)—**The political prisoners in Holland and in the Dutch colonies are treated like common criminals, and subjected to the most refined system of torture which the "very christian" Dutch bourgeoisie has put in practice against those who sin against "sacred property."**

There is everything to be desired in the conditions in the Dutch prisons. The food, the clothing and the housing are all equally bad. Corporal punishment and ill-treatment, altho officially forbidden, form the order of the day. The slightest breech against "discipline" is rigorously punished.

These frightful conditions are no secret to Dutch "democracy" and the so-called socialists. They have repeatedly called the attention of public opinion to them; for example when the social-democrats in the '90s, during the first revolutionary movement in Holland and numerous proletarians were cast into prison on account of exceeding the law for the regulation of rationing.

On this occasion the Telegraf whose chief editor was an entente friend, himself made the acquaintance of the prisons as a "political." In both cases the entire campaign was confined to a heated press discussion which of course brot no changes, since on the other hand the responsible government was supported by the "opponents."

Yellows Now Quiet.

Since the close of the war when the doors of the prisons were opened for "Bolshevik criminals" these gentlemen are completely silent. Therefore the Indo-European soldiers, members of the Soldiers' Council of Juramlja, have been obliged to spend 6 years in the cells of the Leeuward prison without the social-democrats raising a finger on their behalf. The young anarchists, the victims of the bomb attack in Booz (1921), which was incited by the police, will be slowly but surely ruined in the cells without "democracy" thinking that the new campaign of the Communist Party of Holland on behalf of an amnesty for political prisoners and the improvement of prison regime, should be supported.

A short time ago an editor of the Tribune, who had to undergo a sentence of four weeks was in a manner characteristic of the treatment of political prisoners in Holland, chained to a common criminal and transported from Amsterdam to the Luifen prison.

Flogging to Death Common.

There are two kinds of prisons in Dutch India: those for Europeans and those for Indians; the code of criminal law also is different for both races.

Condioins in prisons for Europeans: bourgeoisie who are "rash," differ very much from those in Dutch prisons. The treatment can even be termed good, a fact which is valued highly, doubtlessly by the numerous "victims" of the wave of corruption which has swept over the army of officials and police circles in Indonesia during the past years. The settlers who have to sit "their six months" for whipping to death Indian and Chinese coolies, relate after their liberation that they had a rollicking time in the prison. They are treated with the greatest respect, and enjoy very many privileges.

Quite another regime exists for "Indian criminals" and European proletarians, the revolutionaries. Granted that the treatment in Indian prisons is scandalous, then the thousands who are condemned to penal servitude cease to be considered as human beings at all. Corporal punishmnet, flogging to death are daily occurrences. Food consists of the worst kind of rice, with the result that the berry-berry disease and tuberculosis rage, and syphilis also claims numerous victims.

Use "Goldfish."

Already at the examination, the prisoners are so tortured and often in such a vile way, that the peasants in order to avoid bodily torture make a clean breast of things, and say whatever the police want. Thus recently the Java man who was condemned on account of "murder" to 20 years hard labor, was liberated because after three years the supposed victim of the murder returned from his exile. The accused who had not even known the "murdered man" acknowledged the murder during the "painful" examination for reasons which may be easily understood. It is no rare occurrence for prisoners to be beaten to death in the preliminary examination as was disclosed this year in the month of May in the case against the policeman Bergman. On the occasion of such trials the most abominable facts are disclosed. And the democrats and social-democrats remain silent. They are only "half-civilized Indonesians." Only the Communist Tribune braves the storm against the bloody deeds of the Dutch oppressors.

At night time the prisoners are huddleded together in a narrow room where 20 to 30 men sleep anyhow on tables. In this way homo-sexuals are produced, sexual diseases spread, and the prisoners are strongly demoralized. We must admire the heroism and perseverance of the young Javs revolutionaries who have been lingering for years in these prisons and when they are liberated from this hell recommence their proletarian activities.

But It Pays Well.

The Dutch bourgeoisie, which already today squeezes from the Indonesians an annual clear profit of 500 million gulden and within a few years hopes to increase the stream of gold to 3 milliards, think that by using this refined system of government over the Eastern Asiatic islands, they will be able to strengthen their rule for years to come. But neither white terror nor the disgraceful prison regime will be able to destroy the revolutionary movement which is already firmly rooted among the Java peasants and workers. They are welding the Java proletarians together into a firm whole which by its revolutionary courage, sacrifice and determination promises to conquer the leadership of the national revolutionary movement.

"India free from Holland." That is not only the slogan of the Indian but also of the Dutch revolutionaries, and will liberate the workers of Holland and the Dutch Indians and break the rule of Dutch imperialism.

TEACHERS DELEGATION IMPRESSED WITH WORK BEING DONE IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 1. — The delegation of foreign teachers that arrived in Moscow visited the Lenin mausoleum, the commisariat for peoples education, the central trade union council, schools, museums, etc. The representatives of the foreign teachers expressed their surprise at the great work being carried on by the Soviet government.

MASS PICKETING IS WILLIMANTIC STRIKERS' REPLY

Official Visits Mill, Finds Few Scabs

The strikers of the American Thread Co., enlarged their picketing forces the day E. F. Kaley of the company's directorate visited the mill. Strikers who have been out 25 weeks walked to a mass meeting in Town Hall later where speakers of the United Textile Workers addressed them.

The evicted strikers and their families are living in the tents the union erected on the edge of town for them. The camp is pleasant enuf on warm days but in rainy weather and with the coming coolness conditions are not comfortable.

Special demonstrations will be held to show again the sympathy of all Willimantic's organized labor with the strikers. The company claims that 1,200 workers are now busy in the mill. This is half the regular force required, but strikers assert that not over 200 strikebreakers are at work.

British Government to Recognize Calles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Britain's tory government is about to recognize the government of Mexico, according to unofficial information in Washington.

Railroad Man Killed

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1.—A coroner's investigation was started into the death of Charles Crawford, 63, killed instantly when struck by a New York Central train near nere. Crawford, head of an "extra" gang laying new rails, stepped out of the path of a westbound freight train directly in the way of an east bound train. He had worked for the road thirty years.

Soviet Crops important.

MOSCOW.— The Moscow papers call attention to the fact that as, according to information received from the United States, the harvest of wheat in America is estimated to be smaller than last year, the U. S. S. R. crops are called to play an important part in the world's grain market in the coming season.

Gunman Given Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The department of justice has launched an investigation of reports that unusual liberties have been given Terry Druggan, federal prisoner in the Cook county jail, Chicago.

Build the DAILY WORKER

HOTEL WAITERS STRIKE FOR PAY RAISE ON COAST

All Races Solid in Fight on Bosses

By TOM LEWIS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1—A strike of the waiters in the Palace and St. Francis Hotels, is now in its third week.

Since going on strike the best spirit of solidarity has been shown not only by the strikers themselves, but also by the Chinese and colored workers. There are about 250 waiters on strike, and their demands are as follows:

Increase of 50c on three meal shifts.
Increase of 45c on two meal shifts.
Increase of 25c on one meal shifts.

The wages of the first, previous to the strike were $2.50. Should they win their demands, then it will mean $3.00 per meal shift.

The wages of the second category previous to strike were $2.30. Should they win, the wages per the two meal shifts will be $2.75. And the third category now get $1.75 should they win, then it will mean $2.00 which is sadly needed.

Chinese and Negroes Aid.

The fight is on and not a break in the ranks, the spirit of solidarity being well demonstrated, as no scabs can be found among the Chinese or the colored workers, and the reason is, the waiters here in Frisco never turned against their fellow workers on account of race, creed orcolor. On the contrary, they were always ready to co-operate with them, realizing more or less the class struggle, with the result that they are now getting the solid support of their yellow and colored brothers.

To give you some idea of the progressive spirit of the Waiters' Union, when the resolutions "Hands Off China," "Stand by Russia," was presented, they voted unanimously for them, and more, they donated $25 to the Shanghai strikers, thru the Chinese Union Guild, a local Chinese labor organization.

The Chinese are now holding street meetings in Chinatown, advising their countrymen not to scab on their white brothers.

A steward of the St. Francis Hotel tried to engage Chinese bus-boys and waiters. He was turned down cold in all Chinese private employment offices, with the curt reply, "We stand for solidarity of all workers, no scabs in our ranks or among our people."

Newspapers Also Help.

The colored local of Oakland, a union composed mostly of dining car workers was called upon to supply help. When they heard of the strike, they said, "No, sir; we absolutely refuse to furnish scabs," thereby showing, when they are recognized as co-equals on the job with their white brothers, the bosses must look elsewhere for scabs.

So here in Frisco at the prsent time, we are observing in the Waiters' Union strike the real spirit of working class solidarity, and to add to its magnificence, Young China, the Chinese daily gave a full account of the strike, with the admonition, that all Chinese must support the strike.

Another Miner Gives His Life for Bosses

(By Worker Correspondent.)

MONESSEN, Pa., Aug. 31.—(By Mail)—Another miner has given his life for the coal barons, this time it is Garibaldi Fontanisi of Charleroi.

He was killed by a fall of slate and had his back broken dying in the hospital several hours later. He was employed at the Y. & O. mine at Charleroi.

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OPERATORS MAY ANSWER BOYCOTT WITH STRIKE

Connecticut Movies to Be Closed by Trust

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—A national walkout of all members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators employed in moving picture houses is threatened if film producers and distributors carry out their intended boycott of Connecticut, thus throwing over 500 workers out of jobs.

Eugene Trieber, head of the New Haven local of the union and state secretary, says that the national organization will back up the Connecticut locals if distributors actually carry out their boycott of the state because of its $10-per-10,000-feet tax on all movies.

Most of the 15 film exchanges in New Haven are closed and thruout the state the distributors are preparing not to release further films after present contracts are fulfilled.

The film distributors and producers are in the same organization under direction of Will Hays, who ordered the boycott of Connecticut "as an object lesson to other states not to pass movie tax laws." The moving picture industry is virtually a trust controlled by five big producers, including Metro-Goldwyn, Lasky-Famous Players, Universal, etc. Many moving picture theaters thruout the country are controlled by the producer-distributor combine.

Postal Veteran Kills.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. — R. L. Maddox, for forty years an employe and official of the postoffice department, committed suicide by shooting himself thru the head an hour after he had registered at a hotel under an assumed name.

Y.W.L. Demonstration Against Imperialism in Detroit, Sept. 6

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1—In all imperialist ventures, in every orgy of militarism, it is the youth who must bear the brunt of the destructive hand of war. The youth thruout the world is beginning a mighty struggle against imperialists, which shall not cease until they and all that they stand for are wiped off the face of the earth. In China, in India and North Africa the war is now going on. The Young Communist League is increasing in numbers and will be in the forefront in this struggle now being waged.

On the Youth Day Celebracion in Detroit, the Young Workers League has enlisted the aid of the Negro, Chinese, nad Hindu youth, in a monster demonstration against imperialism. Barney Mass, secretary of the Y. W. L. will tell of the struggle the Y. W. L. is carrying on against imperialism. Negro, Chinese and Hindu speakers will tell of their struggle against this common enemy.

The Y. W. L. of Detroit has engaged Campbell's grove at the end of the Mack Ave. line for Youth Day, Sept. 6. The celebration will start at 12 o'clock. The bar and dining room will be opened with a varied line of food and drink, to satisfy the tastes of all. The South Slavic organization will barbecue lambs on the grounds. A doll rack with caricatures of the principal imperialists will be on hand and every one will have the opportunity to take a shot at them. At 1:00, a full program of races has been arranged and prizes will be awarded to the winners. Dancing starts at 2:30, speaking starts at 3:30. After the speaking the dancing will continue until dark.

Every one at Campbell's grove on Youth Day, September 6.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

• • • •

Menshevist Party Dissolved

The Menshevist or Social Democratic Party at one time included a very large majority of the politically conscious population. The upper classes in Georgia under Tsarism had been more inclined to socialism and democracy than anywhere else in the Empire. With power put in its hands by the Revolution the party membership grew to 60,000, and with supporters could count on a vote of 80,000, the active membership being about 15,000. With loss of power in 1921 the party rapidly fell in numbers and divided into a "constitutional" opposition and an "illegal" organization. And the position of the "constitutional" opposition became more and more impossible between the Bolshevist Government and their "illegal" colleagues; so that the question of voluntary liquidating the party gained favor. In the autumn of 1923 a party Congress representing 12,000 members voted by majority in favor of liquidation, an example followed by the Young Marxians with 5,000 members. A minority of Constitutionalists decided to carry on. But after the collapse of the insurrection there has been a final liquidation of the constitutional Menshevists, who have either become Communists or as non-partisans co-operate with them, as elsewhere in Russia. There remains a residuum of "illegal" Menshevists of not more than 2,000 members, who continue to conspire with the help of the Menshevist emigres*

Elections

The elections are conducted by show of hands as elsewhere in Russia, and what is said in the report on Russia about them is applicable to Georgia. With the addition that, no doubt, in Georgia fear of another race and a ruling class, and above all, of the Tcheka does count for a good deal. Under Menshevist rule the average attendance at elections was about two-thirds of the electorate. It now seems to be about three-quarters. The disfranchisements under the Soviet system are about 2 per cent. And if the elections were a mere farce, it is difficult to see why they should be so well attended.

The Tcheka

The least satisfactory feature of the Trans-Caucasian situation is the maintenance of the "Tcheka" or Extraordinary Commission abolished in Russia itself at the close of the civil wars. There is a Trans-Caucasian Tcheka for the whole Federation, and under it a Georgian Tcheka run by Georgian Bolshevists. Moscow disclaims any responsibility for either, but the Trans-Caucasian Tcheka was not long ago in charge of the man who ran the Russian Tcheka during its greatest activity. It is the Georgian Tcheka that has been "liquidating" the August insurrection and that is responsible for the numerous executions and exiles. The severity of the suppression of a revolt that was never formidable is justified by Tchekist officials with the arguments usual in such cases. And these severities have been so exaggerated and embroidered that it is almost impossible to arrive at any real facts from opponents of the Government with which to check official information. Some of these stories were inquired into, but no real evidence could be got of wholesale terrorism. Since the fighting finished there is a discrimination between those responsible and the ignorant; and there seems no reason to suppose that the innocent are suffering. But undoubtedly the name of Tcheka alone would create an atmosphere of terrorism.

Army

As a National Republic incorporated in the Union, Georgia has its own army or militia. This has been overlooked, partly because the uniform of the infantry is the same as that of the Red (Union) Army—though the cavalry has a uniform of its own.

As to the total strength of the troops in the Caucasus, the authorities were naturally reticent for reasons of foreign policy. But it was not difficult to ascertain that it was less than half that of the Tsarist garrison. The Red Army in Georgia is less than the British Army of occupation, and is on better terms with the population. The Caucasus is one of the very few places abroad where stories are told of misbehavior of British troops; and though no doubt untrue this shows the temper of the population to that occupation and to occupations in general.

Georgian Language and Customs

An unmixed asset accruing from the present position is the complete cultural liberty enjoyed by Georgia after a century during which its language and literature were practically proscribed. The delegation attended some interesting plays in the national language, in which Tsarist Russia was mercilessly guyed. The publication of books in the Georgian language has gone up. Under three years of Menshevism, althogether 162 Georgian books were published. Under three years of Bolshevism, 505 books were published by the Commissariat of Education alone. Moreover, there were published ten Armenian, seven Turkish, and ten other books in minority languages, as against four only under Menshevism. The total copies issued under Menshevism were 405,000; under Bolshevism, 3,500,000. In other words, there has been a great impetus to national culture.

The Delegation in Georgia

This was the situation on the arrival of the Delegation in Trans-Caucasia. And even before leaving Moscow it was evident that the atmosphere in Trans-Caucasia would be different from that in the rest of Russia; more resembling, in fact, in its unrest that which was found in Russia in 1920. For example, the Delegation was warned that the Union Government would not be responsible for the safety in Trans-Caucasia of one of the advisory delegates who had been associated in an official capacity with the British armed occupations. But the delegate in question was prepared to take the risk, and the Delegation did not wish to lose the advantage which his exceptional local knowledge and personal connections afforded them in arriving at a just estimate of the situation. On arrival in the Caucasus this delegate moved freely among his former acquaintances without interference and without untoward results.

During their stay in Tiflis delegates were constantly receiving communications from the "illegal" Menshevist organization. Most of these were found to be of no value. One of them, however, contained a statement that a porter of the hotel and a servant there had been arrested for trying to convey a Menshevist letter to the Delegation. The Delegation having ascertained that this was so, the Chairman, accompanied by two advisory delegates, visited the Georgian Tcheka and without great difficulty secured the release of these men. This was the only incident of the kind. And members of the Delegation in Tiflis, as elsewhere, visited persons of every [illegible] obstacle or observation.

The Tiflis Citadel

Most of the lurid stories circulated in the Georgian capital have their scene in the citadel. This mediaeval fortress is perched on precipitous rocks over the gorge of the Koura. It is the political prison, garrisoned by Russian troops, where several hundred prisoners were still awaiting trial for participation in the insurrection. Daily executions were said to be still taking place there, and undoubtedly convicts were still being sent thence to prison camps in Siberia.

The advisory delegates took an early opportunity of visiting the citadel without notice and unaccompanied. On the bridge over the gorge they were warned by a passer-by not to point at the scenery or loiter, as the sentinels shot at everyone supposed to be signalling to the prisoners. They penerated, however, without difficulty into the interior of the citadel and talked to the young Red Army guards. These did not know who they were talking to, and described with great freedom all the doings in the prison. In no country are such doings pleasant and each country thinks those of another worse than its own. It will be enough to say that the sensational stories circulating in Tiflis were clearly untrue. They then asked to see the political prisoners. This rather cool request led to the Governor being fetched up from the town, who explained that this could not be done without a governmental order. As a visit to the "politicals'" quarters under such conditions would be of no particular interest the matter was not pursued further.

Delegation's Reception

The reception given to the delegates and the numbers that marched in the public processions convinced them that a large portion of the industrial population of the capital were enthusiastic supporters of the present Government. The situation in Georgia, in fact, seems to be essentially the same as in Azerbaijan and Armenia—that is, a majority of the industrial workers with a nucleus of Russians are prepared to lay down their lives for the present Government. The small minority that remains in opposition are not now prepared to lay down their lives to overthrow it.

Delegation's Recommendations

On its return to Moscow the Delegation put before the Union Government its view of the Georgian situation. It pointed out the great advantage that would accrue to the prestige of the Union of the Sovietist Socialist Republics if the "Tcheka" were now abolished in Georgia as elsewhere and the Red Army withdrawn, say, to Baku—Georgia being left to its local militia like other Autonomous Republics. This was fully admitted, and it was indicated in reply that these two measures were only a question of time. In fact, that in the interests of economy it had been suggested to the Trans-Caucasian Federation that the Red Army should be withdrawn, but they had asked that it should be left until the situation was clearer. As to the "Tcheka," it was pointed out that it was not only a question of the internal position in Georgia, but of the international situation also. The Caucasus under Tsarism was garrisoned by a very large force. It was now practically held by local militia, but was still an object of foreign intrigue, and might possibly become an objective of foreign intervention. The frustration of such intrigues in the interests of peace required special precautions.

In fact, the Delegation was left with the impression that adoption of the two measures recommended depended mainly on the international situation.

General Conclusion

The mediaeval independence of Georgia has never been forgotten by its people, and in spite of compulsory incorporation in the Russian Empire for over a century, they continued to struggle for full sovereignty.

While the time at the disposal of the Delegation did not make it possible for extensive inquiries, the conclusion reached by the Delegation as to the Georgian situation was that for the Georgian workpeople the advantages of inclusion in the Union were many, among them the assurance it gave them of peace and prosperity. The guarantee secured of peaceful enjoyment of a "Dominion" autonomy only falls short of complete sovereignty. The practical advantages of inclusion in the Union might be considered on material grounds as outweighting the disadvantages.

With respect to the national minorities in Georgia there can be no doubt at all that the present system by which they secure Home Rule gives the best practical possibility of satisfactorily securing their lives and liberties.

Finally, that it is in the interests of the workers and peasants of Caucasia and of the world that the inclusion of the Trans-Caucasian Federation in the Union of Socialist Russia should continue, and that the Caucasus should not again become the scene of rival miliary occupations and race wars.

Herbert Smith.
Ben Tillett.
John Turner.
John Bromley.
Alan Findlay.
Albert Purcell (Chairman).
Fred Bramley (Secretary).
Harold Grenfell.
R. R. McDonell.
George Young.

CHAPTER III

Armenia

The Delegation did not have time to visit the neighboring Republic of Armenia, and therefore does not report on it. But it is in possession of information from various sources showing that this State has made even more remarkable progress than Georgia and Azerbaijan. The Soviet social system seems to have been accepted whole-heartedly by the Armenians, and this very industrious and intelligent race is making full use of the liberty the Union Constitution gives to national culture and the help it gives to economic development.

The Union of Sovietist Socialist Republics can justly be proud of the work that is being done in saving the relics of this most ancient and oppressed of the Christian races, for whose fate Western Europe and North America have so melancholy a responsibility. And it is pleasant to note that the British people are joining with the Russians in this humane undertaking. The 10,000 and more Armenian refugees now being forced to leave Greece can be received by the Armenian Republic—which has already provided for 300,000 refugees—if £20 a head be subscribed for transport and settlement. And it is much to be hoped that Great Britain will by providing this money make a small recognition of the Treaty responsibilities it has repeatedly undertaken in respect of this long-suffering race.

CHAPTER VI

Azerbaijan

The Delegation visited Baku, the capital of the Mahomedan Republic of Azerbaijan and the center of the Caucasian oilfields.

Changes in Baku

In outward appearance there is a considerable improvement in the town itself. The old horse trams have been replaced by a very extensive system of electric tramways, which connect all parts of the town with the Bibie Eybat oilfields, and the refining districts outside the town itself. Large spaces of waste ground have been planted with shrubs and trees and utilized as public gardens. Most of the houses are stone built, therefore the necessity of a coat of paint is not so obvious in the general appearance of the town as elsewhere in Russia.

It was, however, in the population itself that the transformation was most surprising. Formerly in Baku large fortunes were amassed or lost several times in a generation. Huge sums were spent on dress, entertainment, and gambling. At the same time Baku was socially as democratic as any town in Europe. Social distinctions among the middle class hardly existed at all. Nobody knew whether a millionaire might not be living on credit to-morrow or a beggar be driving in his own motor-car in the following week. Two of Baku's greatest millionaires had never taken the trouble to learn to read or write. For this reason perhaps their wealth did not create so much hatred, envy, and malice as elsewhere.

(To be continued in next issue.)

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* On this point an extract is given from the shorthand report of evidence given to the Delegation by a Menshevist, who opposed Bolshevism until last autumn.

"At the present time the position of the members of the Menshevist Party is this—the leaders are remote from the working class, and do not realize what has been happening in Georgia. They continually assured the peasants and workers that the Soviet power in Russia was very temporary. Each day they said it could last only one day more. And when it didn't fall they said it would last only another week, and when the week was over they said it would last only another month, and finally it became years, and still the Soviet power in Russia lasted. The reason the Georgian Menshevists kept on working so long was because they were relying on foreign help. They believed that any minute the Soviet power in Russia would fall, and then Georgia would be in the power of the foreign capitalist States. And they preferred an independent State under the protection of foreign countries. The Menshevists were afraid that they would lose all they had gained by the February Revolution if they allied themselves with the Soviet Government and relied on the Russian workers instead of on foreign Governments. The Committee abroad was receiving help from foreign Powers. The Committee in Georgia, which is now liquidating the party, is sending a special Commission abroad to Comrade Jordania to ask him to refrain from destructive agitation and to co-operate with the Soviets."

Mr. Purcell: "When was Jordania elected for the last time to represent Georgia in the Second International; when was the last time that Georgia paid affiliation dues to the Second International; and who authorized the Second International to raise the question of Georgia with the League of Nations?"

The Witness: "Jordania has never been elected to represent the Menshevist Party in the Second International. Four members were delegated in 1918 by the Central Committee—Tseretelli, Akhmedishvili, Tchkhelli, and Tcheidze—to serve as a liaison between the Second International and the Central Committee. No elections since that time have taken place. The last time affiliation fees were paid was in 1920.

"While I was a member of the Central Committee it never did anything to raise the question of Georgia in the League of Nations. The 'illegal' Central Committee asked Jordania to raise the question in the League of Nations, but no one here and no one on the Presidium in Georgia ever authorized such an act. The question was not even discussed by the real Central Committee of the Party."

MACHINISTS ON COAST WELCOME THE COMMUNISTS

Condemn Johnston and Fitzpatrck Tirade

By TOM LEWIS
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—At the regular meeting of Machinists' Local Union No. 68, a communication was read from the International Executive Board calling upon all Communists, T. U. E. L. and Young Workers' League members to sever their connections with those organizations or stand expelled from the union after October 15.

A communication was also read from President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Ed. Nockels, of the Chicago Federation of Labor attacking the Communist Party and its kindred organizations.

Refuse to Expell Militants.

After the communications were read a motion was made to resist the International Executive Board and after considerable discussion took place in which none favored the tactics of "B. & O." Johnston and his satellites, the motion was carried unanimously.

Each speaker expressed his view of the acts of the organizations and members attacked. The red scare was sneered at by nearly all present, and it was stated in plain English that the T. U. E. L. was an educational organization and not a dual union as asserted in the communication. Speakers also stated that all members had a right to their political views whether Communist, republican or democrat.

Further, that making such silly charges against the Reds was tending to destroy the unions, was all bunk as the Machinists' Union had lost over 250,000 members or thereabouts since the war period. "Can that be charged to the Communists?" they asked. "On the contrary, it must be charged to the failure of our own leaders."

It was also stated that the Communists were few in number, comparatively, and if they could capture the union, or break it up, as feared by the leaders, then the sooner it happened the better, "because, as we stand at present, we can take no pride in our organization." "Since the war, we have been continually on the down road. Therefore, if the Communists can infuse new life into the union, rather than expell them, we should welcome them."

Fitzpatrick Supports K. K. K.

It was brot out in the discussion that the Internation Executive Board and the Fitzpatrick and Nockels communications were consciously or unconsciously supporting the K. K. K. when they opposed the organization of Negro workers into the unions and tho they may not have meant it that way, the fact they are opposing the Negro Labor Congress, places them in the light of siding with the K. K. K.

As no one took the occasion to attack the Communists, the Young Workers' League members or the T. U. E. L., Mr. "B & O." Johnston had better learn from his colleague, Mr Sigman, now of nowhere, that the day of peddling the "Red Scare" is past in the unions.

The rank and file are learning fast who the fighters are and how they are struggling to build the unions against the fakers who have sold them out or are selling them out with their quack nostrums. The awakening spells a wonderful change in the unions in the near future so the fakers had better be preparing themselves for the inevitable downfall of the whole brood including the two "white feather dusters" of Chicago, Fitzpatrick and Nockels.

After the meeting adjourned, several unionists were heard to remark, "If they are going to expell the Communists, then, we will walk out too."

Mussolini Sends Organizer Here to Recruit Fascists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. Commendatore Bastianini, director and secretary of foreign organizations of the Italian fascisti, is due to arrive in New York in mid-September, to engage in an organizing and inspection tour among fascist groups thruout the United States. He is a member of the inner council which surrounds Mussolini, and represents the militant policy of spreading the fascist system thruout the world.

No objection to his mission has been raised by the state department, altho it is known that Bastianini has organized a special bureau for control of Latin-American fascist activities.

Moscow's Population Grows.

MOSCOW.—According to the data of the Moscow administration of real estates the number of inhabitants of Moscow is estimated at 1,754,752 persons by the beginning of the present year. If compared with the census of 1923, the population of Moscow has increased more than 13 per cent.

Layoff "Gift" of Boss.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1.—A week's shut down is the Draper Corp. of Hopedale's gift to its workers. A five-day week will be in force when employes return from their enforced payless vacation.

BARBER SHOWS UP FOUL PLAY OF OFFICIALS

Expulsion of Chicago Militants Explained

At a regular meeting of the Bronx Local No. 560, Journeymen Barber's International Union, Brother Magliacano severely criticized the organizer Alle, for his tactics of suppression of freedom of speech. To prove his contention he traced the history of the local for five years showing up the tactics employed by the officials to annihilate any member that dared to rise in opposition to them. He said he spoke three times. After the first speech he was attacked on the grounds of being an emissary of the I. W. W., the second brot accusations of his being an anarchist and now they have decided he is a Communist and are more afraid of him than ever.

Chicago Expulsions.

He told of the case of seven members expelled from the Chicago Local No. 548. These workers were victimized by the reactionary officials of the Chicago local and 50 members were suspended from the union by the General Executive Board of the International on flimsy charges made by local officials.

Magliacano is well acquainted with the Chicago situation because he was a member of Local 548. He told the New York members of an incident that took place at the Barbers' Convention held at Indianapolis last September. J. Rose, one of the agents of that local, and a supporter of the officials, is well known as a "loop" gangster in Chicago. At the convention the president of the Master Barbers, the bosses' organization, addressed the delegates expressing venomous accusations against the barbers. Brother Magliacano took issue with the representative of the Barbers' association. J. Rose was near and when he heard that he made a vicious and brutal attack upon Magiacano threatening to throw him out of the convention if he said another word. Magliacano was not a delegate, only a visitor.

Loyal to Union.

Magliacano described the loyalty to the union and the activity of our seven Chicago brothers and explained that they aroused the enmity of the officials thru their loyalty to the cause of the Barbers' Union.

He presented a resolution protesting against the decision of the G. E. B. and an appeal for the reinstatement of our seven Chicago brothers, and appealed to the members to express their solidarity with these active and cuoragoous brothers.

As soon as Brother Magliacano finished speaking, every official present, one after the other, got up and in the most violent terms attacked him, expressing indignation that any member should dare to present a resolution against the action of the G. E. B. They then gave a long harangue on the dangerous influence of the seven brothers who were expelled accusing them of trying to destroy the union.

Magliacano asked for the floor again to defend the Chicago brothers, but of course, he was not granted the floor.

The reactionary officials had one of their henchmen make a motion to close the discussion. The motion was carried with only three members voting—the rest sat silent.

LEFT WING LEADER OF FURRIERS' UNION WHIPS KAUFMAN IN JOINT DEBATE BEFORE CHICAGO LOCAL

Chicago Local 45 of the International Furriers' Union held its special meeting Friday last at the Capital building. This was called in accordance with the decision of the last regular meeting to invite Kaufman, international president, and a representative of the New York Joint Board, to debate the issue involved in the controversy between the International officialdom and the New York membership.

The meeting opened at 9 p. m. with Milstein, seventh vice-president and business agent of the Chicago local, presiding. At the outset it was seen that the Kaufmanites were playing for time.

Milstein Hired Private Detectives.

Before the debate started, members of the local executive committee raised a strong protest against Milstein's hiring of private detectives to "guard" the election meeting held two weeks ago.

The only defense Milstein could furnish was that rumors had been spread that "I. W. W.'s Communists and anarchists" would break up the meeting and then, said he, "It is no crime for the union to give the poor detectives an opportunity to make a few dollars." . . . ! ! !

The debate began with Kaufman as the first speaker. He spoke for over an hour. First a plea for unity and a plea to the representatives of the New York Joint Board not to bring the facts of the controversy before Local 45. He repeated several times that the special convention called for November will smooth things out.

Lusk Committee Stuff.

His desire to keep the membership in the dark on the real issues was evident. He constantly dodged issues. But the fake plea did not last long, for he started to attack the New York Joint Board most bitterly, raising the "red scare" and all that goes with that. The Communist International was paying Benjamin Gold and all the rest of the Joint Board, he said, to force him, Morris Kaufman, out of the presidency, the Communists want to break up the organization, etc., and etc.

On the other hand he tried very hard to shirk the responsibility for the slugging tactics, graft, and corruption committed while he was leading the New York Joint Board. He tried to lay all the blame on Brownstein, former manager, who today finds himself out of the union.

Brownstein—He Did It.

He repeatedly stated that Brownstein was to blame for everything and that he, Kaufman, was guiltless as a lamb for all the crimes against the New York membership. But his long speech produced little effect upon even those whom his followers had brot out to pack the meeting. In fact they showed they didn't like Kaufman's talk.

Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board, took the floor and for about 45 minutes bombarded Kaufman with facts of the controversy. Kaufman showed how nervous he was under the whipping.

Gold Whips Kaufman.

Gold stated to Kaufman: "If you want to debate Communism, I am ready at any time or place, but at this membership meeting of the Chicago union, I want to acquaint the membership with the facts of the present controversy between you and the New York Joint Board.

"You plead with us not to inject politics into Local 45, but you forget to tell them that you use the official organ of the Furriers' Union to poison the minds of the membership against the New York Joint Board, with no opportunity for the New York Joint Board to present its side of the case.

"Why," he asked, "does the General Executive Board accept a report on the New York situation without giving a representative of the New York Joint Board opportunity to present its side? Why do vice presidents tour the country discrediting the New York Joint Board?"

Results Tell the Story.

Gold pointed out that under the former administration a system of graft, corruption and slugging prevailed. Blackjacks were the law. Honest criticism and the morale of the organization was destroyed, and the employers took advantage of it to intensify exploitation. Under the present administration, graft, corruption and slugging have been eliminated. The rank and file participate in the work of the union and the bosses have been compelled to moderate their exploitation.

Rank and file committees of 100 shops do the organization work. Many strikes and stoppages had taken place to enforce union conditions. Increases of $10 a week or more were obtained, about $12,000 in back pay collected and a ruthless campaign was launched against contractors, with satisfactory results.

Gangsters Get New Bosses.

Sluggers who had worked for Kaufman by slugging members of the union and breaking up meetings, were doing so today when the union members let them—but today they were being paid by the bosses, and not—at least—by the union itself. They now work for the bosses or scab agencies.

Recent acts prove the above. Jack Cooper, a Kaufman gangster, has slugged M. Pinchefsky, a Joint Board delegate, on the picket line at Kramer Brothers. Nine stitches were taken in his scalp and he lies in a hospital in a critical condition.

Membership Goes Over to Gold.

Gold's speech cracked the majority the Kaufmanites thot they had built up by packing the hall. Members all cheered Gold heartily during his speech. Gold had to plead with them to listen to Kaufman's rebuttal. Only upon the promise that Gold would speak again did they remain thru Kaufman's drivel.

Kaufman did not answer any of the real issues raised by Gold. He only tried to spread a "red scare," accompanied by a lot of lies about the New York Joint Board.

Sorkin, the assistant manager of the New York Joint Board, then asked for the floor, but was refused by Milstein, who stated that the New York Joint Board will never speak for this local. But the workers from the floor howled Milstein down with cries that both Sorkin and Gold will in the near future address the local again.

Beginning of End.

This debate proves again that Kaufman is a defeated man, bankrupt and certain never to wear the presidential crown again after the Furriers' union holds its convention, and with him will go all his vice presidents, with the load of graft, gangsterism and corruption, the tactics that prevailed under Kaufman's administration.

It may be stated that Milstein at a shop chairmen's meeting held last week, stated that the left wing is trying to put the manufacturers out of business by their demands for better conditions and the enforcement of conditions the union is already supposed to have but which are ignored.

Agricultural Report Shows Progress Made in U. S. S. R. for 1924-5

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The following is a report of the comparative conditions of crops in the European republics of the U. S. S. R. for 1924 and 1925 issued by the Russian Agricultural News Service:

* * *

MOSCOW—An above-average crop has been secured in the provinces of Samara, Saratov, the German Republic of Volga, Stalingrad, Astrachan, Donetzk, Charkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Odessa, Crimea, Poltava, Kiev, Chernigroff, North Caucasia, Vologda, Jaroslav, Tver, and Moscow. The area where the chop is above average is equal to almost half of the total of seeded area in European Russia.

Husbandry in U. S. S. R.

According to the report of the representative of the planning committee of the department of agriculture, Prof. N. Makaroff, the increase in the number of cattle in 1925 has been about 4 per cent. The increase of cows has been 1⅓ per cent, and the increase of calves 11 per cent. The increase of sheep—4 per cent (in Siberia—5.1 per cent; in Crimea—20 per cent). The increase of horses in the main horse-breeding regions is equal: in the Ural—1½ per cent; in Siberia, 4 per cent; in Kirgisia—5 per cent.

Purchasing Power of Peasant.

It is expected that the Russian peasant will purchase this year manufactured goods to the extent of 2 to 2½ billions of rubles against 1½ billions last year,—an increase of purchasing power of 47 per cent.

Electrical Plow.

An electric plow is now undergoing tests near Moscow. This plow is able to turn over from five to six dessiatins in seven hours at a cost of nine rubles per dessiatin.

Eletro-selstroy (organization which constructs electrical stations for villages) has worked out a plan to electrify the villages. The plan will be fulfilled in five years. In 1926 work will commence in 56 counties in different provinces and will cost about 10 million rubles. The department intends when installation is completed to deliver service to peasants at lowest rates possible.

In Minsk.

The seeded area of the White Russian Republic was equal in 1924 to 2,287,277 dessiatins—a little more than in pre-war times. The population of this republic is very dense. In pre-war times the peasants of the provinces of this republic immigrated to America and Siberia. The revolution increased the peasants' holdings 15½ per cent, but there is still a shortage of land. The average holding today is about 1.56 dessiatins per member of a peasant family. The government of the White Russian Republic is trying to solve that question by introducing better methods of agriculture and by the drainage of all damp and marshy land, which will give an addition of 1½ million dessiatins of land.

Strikers Return Under Cut During Arbitration.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—Nearly 3,000 striking woolen workers of Pittsfield, five mills are returning to work pending arbitration of their dispute over a 10 per cent wage cut. The cut is effective pending outcome of arbitration. Fred M. Knight, state conciliator, suggests that the books of manufacturers be thrown open to the three arbitrators (one chosen by workers, one by employers, and third by these two) and that a thoro investigation of salaries, costs of production and profits be made and that a survey of living costs in Pittsfield and similar towns be included in the arbitrators' investigations.

Another Mill Cuts Wages.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 1.—Worsted workers, dyers and bleachers employed by Hallewell Co. are notified of a 10 per cent wage cut. About 250 are affected.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S WEEK

(August 30 to September 6.)

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—No neutrality is possible in the tremendous and decisive struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Even the children are not inactive. It is of great importance whether they play a revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary role. For the future of our struggle depends on the nature of the education now being received by the children. The bourgeoisie and its servant, social democracy in every country, is fully aware of the extraordinary importance of the revolutionary children's movement. For this reason they exert their utmost endeavors to keep the children out of the children's groups, and to induce the children to join children's organizations in which the children are kept out of the class struggle. Where they do not succeed in doing this, they get the police to prohibit the Communist children's movement.

Pioneers Go Forward.

But in spite of all prohibitions, the Communist children's movement is not to be suppressed. The greater the difficulties, the more determinedly we stride forward. Young pioneers, march forwards on the path of class war and class education of the children! Form school nuclei and transform every school into a Communist fortress, fight for the abolition of corporal punishment in schools, for the abolition of religious instruction and patriotic doping by reactionary teachers. But at the same time you must do all you can to win over the teachers for our cause, to convert them into participants in the revolutionary struggle.

In a number of countries, especially in the United States of America and in the East which is oppressed by the imperialists, children are kept at work in the factories from the tenderest age, under the most inhuman conditions. Raise your millions of voices, in the International Children's Week, in protest against child labor, against the brutal exploitation of the little ones of the proletariat!

The capitalists of the whole world are preparing a fresh war against the first workers' state, the Soviet Union. Let the cry of the young pioneers be: "Down with war! For peace with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!"

One and One-half Million Pioneers.

ALMOST one and a half million young pioneers are united under the banner of Communism in the Soviet Union, and are working towards building up a new life, under the leadership of glorious Russian Leninist Young Communist League. Our young Russian pioneers, besides their social and educative work, accomplish much work in the family. They induce their parents to join the party, their brothers and sisters to become members of the Young Communist League. Pioneers of the whole world, follow the example set by the Russian comrades, and learn by their experience. You too must win over your parents, brothers and sisters for the great struggle, for the emancipation and victory of the workers.

REMEMBER that you are to be the worthy followers of your elder brothers, that you must form the reserves for the Young Communist League and for the party, and that it is only possible to create a real fighting organization in co-operation with the Young Communist League and under its leadership.

During the International Children's Week we think of our brothers who have been murdered or thrown into prison, and we send greetings to those still living, promising them to hold out during the struggle.

Nuclei in the Schools.

During this week the young pioneers remember the thousands of comrades working and fighting in other countries.

During this week the whole world will re-echo with the cry:

Form a Communist children's union in every country, under the leadership of the Communist youth!

Go to the masses of worker' and peasants' children!

Found nuclei in all the schools!

Down with child labor and corporal punishment in schools!

Long live the alliance with the millions of pioneers in the Soviet Union!

Against fresh wars, hands off the Soviet Union and China!

Pioneers of all countries! Be prepared for the fight for the revolution and for the victory of the proletariat!

Moscow, July 25, 1925.

The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters. 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6850 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Demand All be Reinstated.

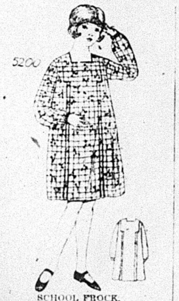
DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 1.—Strikers at Marvin Carr Silk Mill are not willing to go back to work until assured that the company will not discriminate against members of the Full-fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union of the United Textile Workers. Edward F. Callahan, spokesman for the 107 strikers, charges the company with bringing in strikebreakers at $60 a week where workers regularly get only $25 to $30.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE PLANS TO OBSERVE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

International Youth Day will be observed in Chicago on Sunday, September 6, at 8 p. m. by a mass meeting in Northwest Hall, North and Western avenues.

James P. Cannon, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, and Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, will speak. The meeting is under the auspices of the Young Workers League. Admission price is 25 cents.

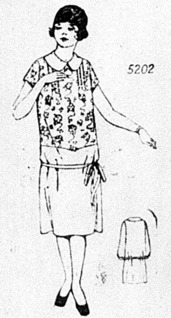
OUR DAILY PATTERNS



SCHOOL FROCK.

5200. This pleasing model is especially attractive for slender little girls. It may be developed in printed voile or crepe or in rep or linen.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8 year size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material.



A VERY ATTRACTIVE MODEL FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

5202. Figured and plain silk in combination or striped and plain flannel, or crepe would be suitable for this design. It may also be made of one material with binding or piping in a contrasting color.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require 1 yard of figured material 36 inches wide and 2 yards of plain material if made as illustrated.

Pattern miled to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Black Lies for White Guards

The *Chicago Tribune* is considerably worried over the revolutionary speeches now being made by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Union, an organization of 1,300,000 members, the largest single industrial trade union unit in the world today.

Cook warns the workers in Great-Britain that they be ready for the next test of strength with the capitalists and with their government. He talks revolution and says that only the overthrow of capitalism is a solution of the serious situation that confronts the working class of England.

The *Tribune* is amazed that the English workers would pay any attention to Cook's speeches. It points out Russia as a horrible example of what Communism can do to a decent country and furthermore declares that Italy and Hungary had their fling at Communism and gave it up as a bad proposition. Italy and Hungary did not give Comunism a test. So much for that. Now as to Russia.

The *Tribune* says: "Russia has been existing under Communism for seven years and is worse off than when the experiment began." The *Tribune* is a vicious enemy of the working class and of the first working class state in the world in particular. But the *Tribune* is not always stupid. On this occasion it lies very clumsily.

Yesterday's DAILY WORKER contained a summary of an article by Frederick Haskin, that appeared in a conservative capitalist paper, which showed that Russia's industrial production is now within two per cent of the pre-war standard and that the electrical industry had pased that standard and bid fair to almost double it within the next year. What is true of her industrial production is also true of her agricultural production.

It is the general opinion of fair-minded people who visited Russia that the Soviet Union will lead the world in industrial progress within fifteen years. What concerns us most is that with every increase in the productive capacity of Soviet Russia the livnig standard of the workers rises.

It is not true that "Russia has been existing under Communism fro seven years." The Russian workers and peasants have only begun the task of laying the basis for a Communist social order. What exists in Russia is a proletarian government led by the Communist Party. The backwardness of Russia industrially and technically made the astablishment of Communism impossible. With the gradual removal of those handicaps, Communism will be gradually introduced and this process will go hand in hand with the development of Communist strength in the capitalist countries and the disintegration of capitalism.

The *Tribune* picked the wrong time to get off one of its editorial lies about the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Industrial Spy System

In the city of Detroit the fact was brought out at an arbitration proceeding that the municipal street railway system employs a corps of spies to keep track of the movement of the employes. Another army of inspectors is employed to watch the movement of the spies. This goodly array of parasites is paid by the users of the street car system.

It should not be forgotten that the city of Detroit owns its street railway. But the city is controlled by capitalist politicians. The mayor of Detroit, tho endorsed by organized labor, is a capitalist politician. It is true that he caters to the labor officialdom, just as President Calles of Mexico caters to the reactionary labor leaders of that country, but the interests of the working masses and the interests of the labor fakers as far apart as the poles.

Nationalization of industry or the municipalization of public utilities, no matter how bitterly fought by the owning classes can only be used in the interests of the workers when they become the governing classes. Communists favor those demands for the reason, among others, because they are sure to arouse the opposition of the capitalists who always fight every move to curtail their power. So long as the capitalists hold the reigns of government there will be spies in industry whether these industries be nationalized or municipalized. The Detroit workers are learning this fact even tho they have a "friend of labor" in mayor's chair.

Yellow Socialists and Blue Blood

If the British socialists and reactionary labor leaders have not stood up well in the struggle against the capitalists the same cannot be said about their attendance at public functions as guests of the aristocracy. The following news item from a British paper speaks so much louder than our words that it is given without any comment other than the use of italic on the names of the socialists mentioned.

"At a brilliant party given by the duke and duchess of York on Friday evening at St. James Palace, the following were among the distinguished company:

"Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Duke of Connaught, the Maharajah of Jodhpur, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Winston Churchill, countless knights, baronets and military people, *Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas.*"

French and Spanish guns pulverize a Riffian city and there is hardly a squawk from our pacifists. The socialists may have convinced them that civilization demands the crushing of "backward" people before universal peace can be attained.

The British in Shanghai magnanimously voted to surrender to the Chinese after the latter had cleaned up on them. Who said the Chinese were pacifists?

While Spanish soldiers shoot the Moors and get shot in return the Spanish king is having a good time playing the role of a beauty conniseur at a French watering place.

Soviet Russia has a bumper crop this year. This is another bump for the prophets of evil who have been predicting the fall of the Soviet government since October 1917.

HYMAN EXPOSES FAKE 'PEACE' OF SIGMAN

Shows Up Attempt to Fool Workers

(Continued from page 1.)

did Mr. Sigman permit the Communists to run and be elected to office?

"For the past 12 weeks a vicious campaign of terrorism has been carried on against the suspended officers and now Mr. Sigman grants the right of appeal to non-Communists. But if there are any non-Communists, as he now admits, why were all these members suspended?

"Mr. Sigman is gracious enuf to permit those to whom he may grant an appeal, the right to run for any other office even as high as general manager of the Joint Board; but he may not run for the office from which he was suspended. Imagine Mr. Enright suspending a policeman, and after he is exonerated from the charges, permitting him to occupy the position of sergeant, captain or even police commissioner, but forbidding him to serve as a policeman again.

Representation—Not Now!

"On the question of proportional representation, Mr. Sigman states that this cannot be carried thru now. Instead, in a very unconstitutional manner, he deprives three small locals of any representation whatsoever. We believe it to be unfair for a small local to be deprived of all representation just as we deem our present system unfair and demand proportional representation because a small local of 200 members has the same representation as one of 12,000 members. This reform of his is so vague that it can always be misused to his own advantage.

"Mr. Sigman, in his statement, promised further reforms at the convention; but he offers no method whereby the membership shall be more fairly represented than heretofore when all conventions were packed by delegates representing artificial locals. Surely the proposal for an impartial committee to supervise these elections is meaningless. This committee, no matter how sincere it may be, cannot guarantee an honest election thruout the country. Such an impartial committee can only be of value when working in conjunction with a committee representing both factions.

Hyman Condemns Ban on Communists.

"Mr. Sigman's ban against the Communists, while they are legally placed on the ballots for political office thruout the country, is unjustifiable and will receive the condemnation of every member of our union. We further brand Mr. Sigman's statement that the constitution prohibits Communists from holding office, as false. This is proven by the fact that Mr. Sigman permitted Communists to run and be elected to office.

"The entire so-called peace proposal is nothing but a brazen fraud, and will be taken as such by the entire membership. It demonstrated the insincerity of Mr. Sigman and his machine. Mr. Sigman may continue his reign of terrorism, but the cloak and dressmakers have been once more convinced that no real peace can exist until Sigman and his clique have been entirely eliminated. The Joint Committee of Action, which thru the consent of the membership has been conducting this struggle against corruption in our union, is determined to carry on the fight for a union representative of the membership."

Designers Condemn Joint Board.

On Saturday afternoon, a membership meeting of Local 45, the Designers, was held at Hotel Pennsylvania and by unanimous vote a resolution was passed demanding that the Joint Board reinstate the expelled officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22 and that the Joint Board be reorganized on a basis of proportional representation.

The meeting also passed a resolution denouncing the Joint Board officers for their neglect of the interests of the Designers and pledging each member to give $5 toward a new and energetic campaign of organization.

The Designers pledged that, should the Joint Board refuse the demands of the Designers with reference to Locals 2, 9 and 22, they would support unanimously the fight of the Joint Committee of Action against the corrupt machine of the International.

Shop Chairmen Meet.

A meeting of shop chairmen, called by an impartial committee in Manhattan Lyceum on Saturday afternoon, voiced in one speech after another, approval of the Joint Committee of Action and also passed a resolution for reinstatement of the expelled officers and reorganization of the Joint Board.

Over 600 registered shop chairmen were present.

Injunction Postponed.

Hearing on the injunction granted to the Roth Costumes Inc. against Louis Hyman and the eleven girls of the Roth shop, was postponed from this morning to September 10 in the New York state supreme court.

EATON, BACKED BY EMPLOYERS AND KEPT PRESS, RE-ELECTED HEAD OF W. VA. STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

By A. G. MURPHY.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 1.—It does not take a prophet or the son of a prophet to foretell on whose side, John B. Eaton, re-elected president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, will be found, when it comes to a question of conflicting interests of labor unionism and the industrial corporations which have converted the workers of West Virginia into feudal slaves, their condition only comparable to the workers of Russia under the darkest czarism. The trend of our capitalist press is the key to this secret.

When during the spectacular and stormy sessions of the convention of the State Federation of Labor held during the middle of August, Easton was re-elected to succeed himself, by a narrow vote of 175 out of a total of 269 delegates registered, the kept press sent up paens of thanksgiving that Easton would succeed himself and that the progressives in the convention had been steam rolled.

Two Factions Fight

It was to be expected that the same wave of reactionarism which was, for the moment, sweeping the trades union movement in the country, would show its head here and when C. Frank Keeney former president of district 17 United Mine Workers, was placed in nomination for state president, it was soon made evident that short shift would be made of his boom, by the oligarchy. William Blizzard, floor leader of the miners delegation from the southern district, attacked Easton record and showed him up as a traitor to union principles and accused him of failing to support the child labor amendment in this state but to no effect.

Finally Blizzard and the miners from the southern district, 87 in number, bolted the convention and retired to a hotel to await developments. During the morning session of August 12th the day after the miners bolted, Keeney appeared at the session and said the miners refused to take any further part in the proceedings, "unless they were dished out a square deal" by the other faction. But the other faction was, evidently, not dishing out square deals and Keeney withdrew his name leaving Easton unopposed for the office.

That Easton fulfills the heartfelt wants of the business interests of the state can readily be seen in the comments on his election by the kept press and concerning his record of helping to defeat the Child Labor amendment the Parkersburg News, the organ which laid the egg and hatched the Guy Goff boom, and landed that Teapot Domer and son of the late Senator Nathan Goff, into the United States senate, has this to say in an editorial:

"The State Federation of Labor elected as president John B. Easton, of Williamstown, to succeed himself.

"Among one of the 'unpardonable sins' charged by Blizzard against Easton is that the latter did not support the child labor amendment. Few thinking persons in the state backed this move to further hamper the state with federal control; few thinking persons want a government at Washington so centralized and so omnipotent that it can say when and where and how children should play and work. When Mr. Blizzard brings such a charge against Mr. Easton he is not hurting the Wood county man but rather is paying him a tribute for common sense thinking."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.— Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85, cable 4.85¾. France, franc, demand 4.68¾, cable 4.69¼; Belgium, franc, demand 4.49½, cable 4.50; Italy, lira, demand 3.78¾, cable 3.79; Sweden, krone, demand 26.82, cable 26.83; Norway, krone, demand 24.71, cable 24.73; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael, 80¼.

Legion Defeats Debt Resolution.

QUINCY, Ills., Sept. 1.—The delegates to the annual convention of the Illinois department, American Legion, today voted down a resolution to President Coolidge asking that the French war debt measures be so arranged that they would not be "too hard on the French people."

Steamer Burned; One Dead.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 1.—The lake steamer Colonial, of the Western Reserve Navigation company, was burned to the water's edge off Westfield, N. Y. The boat was enroute to Dunkirk, N. Y., to carry an excursion of Erie and Dunkirk people to Crystal Beach, Ont. It is known that one is dead and several missing. The passengers and crew were taken from the boat by life saving crews from Erie, Buffalo, and Dunkirk.

DAWES PLAN PLUNDER TOTALS 238 MILLION U. S. GETS A SLICE

PARIS, France, Sept. 1—The total payment of reparations made by Germany under the Dawes plan to the allies totalled one billion gold marks ($238,000,000) during the first year, S. P. Gilbert, Jr., agent general for reparations payments reports.

The last payment, 60,000,000 gold marks, has just been made by the German Railway company.

The United States received $18,000,000 of this amount.

Strikebreaker Berry Lifts Charter of Pressmens' Union

(Continued from page 1.)

best thing for the unions to do right now, is to amalgamate. There are 3,800 members in the two locals and recently Berry has been able to use the feeders against the pressmen.

A Berry Tool.

Recently both unions agreed on a common program of action and Berry warned Franklin No. 4 not to meet any more in joint conference with the pressmen. It is probable that Berry will take action against the feeders similar to what he took against the pressmen. The president of the feeders' union, Hugh Crambert is a Berry tool, but most of the members are against him.

"Majah" Berry appeared before the convention of the New York Sttae Federation of Labor a few days ago and made a speech on conciliation and arbitration. There should be no more strikes and lockouts, he said. The following day, an advertisement appeared in the New York World, appealing for scabs to man rotary presses on an out-of-town job. The ad read: "Pressmen wanted. Out-of-town positions on rotary presses. Good make ready men. Phone, Pennsylvania 0543."

This is the phone number of the George Detective Agency. It is rumored that Berry has part interest in this fink concern. The scabs were wanted to work in the Cuneo plant under the notorious New York gangster, Seymour "Stuss" Singer, who is accused of slugging Johnny Grant, a New York pressman, to death.

The local pressmen intend to fight Berry to the bitter end and the plan of making the fight a nation-wide one is popular among the rank and file.

TWO KILLED IN BLAST OF GAS FILLED MINE, OTHERS ARE INJURED

CENTRAL CITY, Ky., Sept. 1.—Two men were kilide and another was burned, perhaps fatally, here today when a gas accumulation in the mine in which they were working exploded.

Several other miners suffered minor burns and injuries.

Frisco Mobilizes for Great Celebration on Communist Youth Day

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 1—On Sunday, Sept. 6, the Young Workers League will celebrate Youth Day, with an entertainment and speakers.

One of the speakers will represent the Workers Party, and the other will be of the Young Woryers League. They have had 2,000 fliers printed to advertise the affair, and there is no doubt a great crowd will turn out. All arrangements have been made for a big time.

This is a call to all readers in and near San Francisco, to take advantage and help the youth to celebrate and to bring their children along so they can get acquainted with the Young Workers League.

The Oakland bunch have decided to join us, so come along everybody and don't forget the date, Sunday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m., at 225 Valencia St., San Francisco, Calif.

INDOOR LABOR PICNIC IN LIVERPOOL, OHIO, SUNDAY, SEPT. 6TH

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Sept. 1.—A mass indoor labor picnic will be held at East Liverpool, Ohio, on September 6 at the Trades and Labor Hall at 5th and Washington sts. Lovett Fort-Whiteman will speak. There will be other speakers and many attractions. Come and bring along every worker you know.

BIG PROFITS TO ANTHRACITE COAL BARONS

(Continued from page 1.)

way. Many of the miners are caught in this manner and crushed to death.

Operators' Vultures Swindle Families

The figures portraying the number of accidents tell an awful tale, but no mention is made of the wives and children who suffer most as a result of those accidents.

When a fatal injury occurs in or around the mine, the body of the victim is not yet cold until the mine operators have their lawyers, doctors, priests or preachers busy advising the grief striken widows to accept a small amount of money in full settlement of their claim, against the coal company.

I have seen widows nearly crazed with grief after accidents in the mine, pounced upon by these human vultures, and in this condition have seen them sign away their claim against the coal company for a paltry two hundred and fifty dollars. The settlement made with many of the widows of the miners after the Cherry mine disaster,—a disaster that killed 262 miners was an example of the length to which the coal barons will go in their nefarious work.

Prey On Grief Crazed Widows

Many widows whose charred husband's body was still laying down the burning sealed mine in Cherry, were approached by the coal company's lawyers and preachers and encouraged to settle their claim for two or three hundred dollars. Many of those widows in the height of their grief, not knowing what they were doing—signed the papers for a few hundred dollars and found afterwards to their sorrow, there was no recourse at law.

The terrible condition of those women and children, husbandless and fatherless, betrayed by priests and preachers and left to cold charity is well understood by the widows of the murdered anthracite miners.

A Demand More Justiefid

In view of the working conditions of the anthracite miners, in view of their living conditions as I have explained in the DAILY WORKER, and in view of the coal commission's report part of which was also published a few days ago in the DAILY WORKER, showing the awful social conditions of the miners, the workers throughout the country will understand what a defeat of their demand for a miserable ten per cent increase in wages will mean to the hard coal miners at this time.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

"OUTLAW" SEAMEN'S STRIKE TIES UP WHITE STAR LINER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 1.—One hundred and ninety deckhands and engine room workers of the White Star liner Majestic have given formal notice that they will not sail with the ship tomorrow. Officials of the White Star Line stated today that they hope to be able to mustre sufficient crew to enable the Majestic to sail on time tomorrow.

The action of the members of the Majestic crew is the biggest success yet made by the leaders of the unofficial seamen's strike.

British Intrigues in Arabia

By J. B. (Jerusalem).

AFTER the conquest of Mecca by the Wahabiti in October of last year, there was for a time peace in Arabia. Whilst Ali who, as successor to his father Hussein, had been made king of the Hedjas, was desperately appealing with cries of help to the whole Mohammedan world in order to save Jeddah, the port of the Hedjas, which was the lest remnant in his possession and even then was threatened by the Wahabiti—the latter comfortably installed themselves in the conquered kingdom and especially in the holy places of Islam—the English confined themselves to observing strict "neutrality" i. e. inciting both opponents thru money and promises to continue the war until the moment which seemed favorable to England for her to get the greatest advantage out of the situation.

First of all the new king of the Hedjas was to be compelled to accept the agreement with England which meant shameful abandonment of the most elementary demands of Arabian independence, and which Hussein had persistently refused to sign until the catastrophe with which his rule ended. Ali however refused to consent. A few weeks ago it was announced that the negotiations with regard to an Anglo-Arabain agreement had been broken off. In this way England gained a free hand for her further policy in Arabia.

AFTER his defeat by the Wahabiti and his abdication, King Hussein had fled to Akaba, a port which had, from time immemorial, belonged to the territory of the Hedjas. As this town is situated about in the middle between Mesopotamia, Transjordinia and the Hedjas, it was possible for Hussein from there to remain in close contact with these three countries, ruled by his three sons, and to stir them up to fight against England, which had behaved towards him in such a treacherous and underhand manner. The representative of the British government therefore came to an understanding with the colonial ministry to drive Hussein out of Akaba. The old king opposed all the English demands. The Mohammedan organizations of various Arabian countries protested against the British demand. The English however, were not deterred from using force. A British cruiser landed sailors, took Hussien prisoner and conveyed him to the island of Cyprus which is to be his residence in futu

This however was not the end of the affair. In order to consolidate their stategic position East of the Suez Canal, the English had always planned to extend their mandatory territory. In view of the promises made to the Arabs, as well as to avoid acute conflicts, they had however repeatedly postponed occupying Akaba. Now Hussein's "obstinacy" gave them a pretext for the military conquest of the town. Regardless of the threatening attitude of the population, who gave expression to their fanatical hatred of the English in the form of processions and protests, Akaba and its surroundings were on July 1st annexed to the British mandatory territory. The arbitrariness of this annexation, even from the point of view of bourgeois international law, is evident from the fact that esteemed English politicians, even members of the conservative party, protested against this deed of violence on the part of the British government.

NEVERTHELESS English policy in Arabia is far from seeing the end of its difficulties. On the contrary, the anti-English propaganda among the Arabs is becoming more and more popular, and the enthusiastic reception of the Turkish diplomatic representative both in the British and French mandatory territories, is symptomatic of the attitude of mind of broad masses of the people, who thus express their sympathy for Turkey which has been freed from the imperialist yoke.

The intrigues thru which England has achieved temporary success, will in the end be the doom of British policy in Arabia.

ONE DAY

By a MINER'S WIFE.

(Reprinted from the London Daily Herald.)

AFTER lying awake since about four a. m., fearful lest I should sleep late, I creep out of bed very quietly in case I wake the baby, dress and poke up the fire, which has been "banked" overnight.

On goes kettle and frying pan for bacon and egg. Call hubby. Fill "box" and "Jack" and he is all ready. Clear up kitchen. In comes Bill off the night shift. Get bathwater hot and prepare breakfast for Bill and for the five kiddies going to school. Have my own breakfast, and take up "Gran's," who is bedridden.

Bathe baby. Wash up. Make Bill's bed. Wash Gran, and sweep and brush up the room. Start washing flannels.

Comes a knock on the door. "Please, will you lend my mother a loaf?"

"Yes," quite cheerfully.

Trot the length of house, only to discover I am nearly out myself. Start flannels again. Hello, Gran's banging on the boards. Upstairs for about the eighth time.

This morning I manage to get a few things out on the line at last. Now there are the children coming home to dinner, and Jack to go out on the afternoon shift. Same process as with hubby. Off go the kiddies back to school and baby for her nap.

Now, at last, I can get a bite. Spread out "Daily Herald" for tablecloth. Get half way thru cocoa, and very interested in "Gadfly," when hark, what is that? Run to front door. Here comes the dreaded ambulance cart. Where will it stop? No. 5, No. 7, No. 9, yes, No. 9. Run down now to see if I can be of any help. Poor maimed bread winner, and such a house full of little mouths.

On returning the copper fire has gone out, and lo and behold, what has happened to the clothes? The line has broken and the clothes are all dirted up in the garden path. Well, here comes hubby. Three o'clock. While he bathes cook dinner for all. In come the kiddies from school. All have dinner. Take up Gran's. Now 6 o'clock. Make other beds. Tidy up again. Mend line.

Not a Communist Meeting.

Re-swill clothes and out they go once more. Wash and change and hurry to labor meeting. Yes, a labor man speaking. "We must have shorter hours for the men and more leisure time!" What about the men's wives? I would like to ask Mr. Speaker.

Meeting over. Back home half-past 8. Put kiddies to bed. Get hubby's supper. Prepare for Bill going out at 10 on night shift and Jack coming in off afternoon shift. Put white clothes to soak for to-morrow's wash. Take Gran her cocoa. Bank in the fire for the morning. Just simply drag upstairs. Drop down on my bed and wonder when mother slavery will be abolished.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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URGE SEA TOILERS FIGHT WAGE CUTS

'B. & O. BILL' JOHNSTON GANG DEFIES RECALL BY MEMBERSHIP BY RULING ON THEIR OWN CASES

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Service)

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Warning that the recall petition against the present grand lodge officers of the International Association of Machinists will be held void if it is indorsed by the necessary 15 per cent of lodges, was given by Secretary-Treasurer Davison, at Washington headquarters, when informed that the Seattle and San Francisco lodges had voted endorsement of the petition.

Davison Tries to Wiggle Out.

"That document does not contain specific charges, such as to meet the requirement of the constitution that the accused officers shall have opportunity to defend themselves in statements of 500 words sent out with the notice of election," said Davison. "It is plain that I cannot defend myself unless I know with what specific offenses, what acts and specific failures to act, I am charged. They charge that I am incompetent. That is not specific.

"Moreover, I am charged in general terms with acts which if committed at all occurred during my previous term of office. I cannot be recalled for acts done prior to the recent election. My acts before that time were known and discussed before I was chosen to my present term."

A Fat Chance for Recall

Davison explained that the petition, if endorsed by the legally required number of lodges—and he did not think it would get that number—would come to President Johnston. Johnston would pass upon its legality, since a protest has already been lfied on that point. Appeal would then be taken to the general council.

This general council, which is made up of the officers whose recall is sought, will decide whether the petition is legal or void. They will decide it void. Then the opposition, led by J. F. Anderson, recent presidential candidate against Johnston, will have to start recall proceedings all over again.

In reply to this statement, Anderson declared that he has more than enuf endorsements, already, to meet the legal requirement for a recall election, and he will continue to add to the number until the time limit expires on Sept. 12.

Anderson Fires Back

"The charges are more specific than were made in any of the five recall petitions that have been held valid in the past, under this same clause of our constitution," he added. "I myself was once the object of one of those petitions. There has never been any question that the purpose of that recall provision was to enable the membership to remove at any time any officer with whose services they were no longer satisfied. The idea that an officer cannot be recalled for acts committed prior to a recent election is one which Mr. Davison holds alone."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FOR refusing to scab on the employes of the Cuneo Printing company who walked out rather than work under open shop conditions, Geo. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union has lifted the charter of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3, which means that the union is ousted from the International. This is a nice brand of unionism indeed. Such incidents are not uncommon in the United States.

• • •

HAVELOCK WILSON, the president of the British Seamens' Union signed an agreement with the ship owners which reduced the wages of the seamen by about five dollars a month or approximately one pound in British money. Wilson dines with the lords of British industry at least once a week. He draws a good salary. Yet he was quite surprised when the seamen refused to accept the cut and went on strike. Now the armed forces of the government are being used to crush the strikers.

• • •

THE Communists are blamed for inciting the British seamen to refuse the wage cut. They are not accused of asking them to accept it. The capitalist press and the labor fakers blame all social disturbances on the Communists. They do this in an effort to poison the minds of the workers against the Communists. But, when a worker sees the boss take a wallop at his meal ticket, he is not particular who comes to his aid. And it so happens that only the Communists are willing to fight for him.

• • •

IT is a reasonable assumption that if anybody attempts to sell the virtues of peace at any price to the Chinese, that anybody is liable to be taken away in pieces. Formerly it was a favorite outdoor sport among the lackey of foreign imperialist powers to walk all over the meek and humble Chinese. Preachers of Confucianism and christianity, sermonized on the wisdom of turning the other cheek when one was smitten. Perhaps the Chinese linstened, said nothing and abided their time.

• • •

IT was a cruel libel on the Chinese to say that they could not or would not fight. The British in Shanghai will no longer base their policy on this belief. After the Chinese got thru fighting the British and the Japanese, the latter looked much the worse for wear. It is more than likely, that in the future capitalist editors will not hold up a China as an example of the debilitating moral effect of pacifist propaganda on the fighting ability of a nation.

• • •

SIENT CALVIN COOLIDGE is not such a poor little fellow as some people thot he was. Paying an in-

(Continued on page 3)

SOVIET PROTEST ON SNUBBING OF FLIER IN JAPAN

Second Aviator Now in Tokio from China

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—Soviet Ambassador Kopp is expected to strongly protest the decision of the Japanese government compelling the Soviet Russian aviator who landed inside the prohibited military zone near Shimonoseki to dismantle his plane and transport it outside the zone before continuing his flight.

The minister of war turned down the aviators' request for permission to hop off inside the zone, claiming the law was explicit and unalterable.

The second Russian aviator, flying from Pekin to Tokio, arrived in Tokio this afternoon.

COOLIDGE PREPARING TO BREAK ANTHRACITE MINE STRIKE IF NEEDED

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 2—President Coolidge is prepared to "take a firm hand" in the present coal strike in event a public crisis is reached, it was indicated here today following a conference between the executive and Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana.

The Indiana senator intimated that the president was mapping out a decisive course for the administration to follow in event the interests of "the public" are placed in jeopardy.

For the time being, however, there is nothing in the present situation which calls for intervention by the government and if the strike is of as short duration as anticipated, the present "hands off" policy will prevail, it was stated.

BERRY BOOSTED OFFICIAL WHO FIRED PRINTERS

"Majah" Claims Credit for Appointment

Typographical Union No. 16, may become interested in the struggle between Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 and George L. Berry, in view of the fact that Berry is one of the two responsible for the appointment of George H. Carter, as public printer, by the late President Harding.

Carter was denounced in a resolution at the recent convention of the International Typographical Union held in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Among the charges made against him are: employing stool pigeons to spy on the employes under his jurisdiction; and with being ineligible, incompetent and tyrannical.

The resolution called on President Coolidge to summarily discharge Carter. As public printer Carter refused to deal with the officers of the Washington local of the I. T. U. After making a country wire quest for printers he laid off 127 without any justifiable cause.

One Scab Boosts Another

Carter was one of the principal guests at the 1924 convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. That Berry holds this union hater in high esteem is shown by the following speech made by George L. Berry in introducing Carter to the delegates at the convention:

"President Berry, We have with us this morning a member of our organization who holds the highest and most important position in the United States in so far as it has to do with the conduct of the printing department. He is the director of the largest printing establishment in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate to Decide Whether Brookhart Wins Against Steck

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Iowa senatorial election contest between Senator Smith W. Brookhart, the incumbent and Dan F. Steck, his democratic opponent last November is "exceedingly close," and in all probability will have to be settled by the senate itself, it was stated here by Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana, chairman of the senate committee on election contests.

Complete returns of the recount in Iowa were filed with Watson yesterday in Washington. Because, he said, the returns created a "delicate situation." Watson would not disclose the final figures, but he said the matter would go to the sub-committee, then the full committee and then probably to the senate floor.

CHEAP TRICKS OF CLOTH BOSS AMUSE PICKETS

Amalgamated Strikers Determined to Win

Several new tricks of the International Tailoring company aimed at intimidating the striking employes quickly collapsed yesterday. A letter typed on International stationery defying the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union was withdrawn from the windows of the company's building at 847 W. Jackson Bluvd., when the strikers failed to take it seriously.

The company also posted another fake "telegram" on the windows purporting to be from New York, which declared that the company was securing strikebreakers for their struck plant there. This "telegram" was also quickly withdrawn from the window.

The International has posted numerous varieties of signs and posters on their bulding, which serve to amuse the pickets, who are as vigilant as ever in keeping away scabs. The signs aid the strikers, for the checkerboard appearance of the walls of the building show unemployed workers at once that a strike is on.

A new sign, offering $1,000 reward for the apprehension of "acid throwers," is now bedecking the building. The International insists on attempting to frame-up the Amalgamated on charges of lawlessness.

Meanwhile the strike meetings are as enthusiastic as ever. The strikers are determined that now that the busy season is on, the they will strike until the garment bosses come to terms.

There was one further arrest, Tony Galloti being taken off the picket line by the police. He was released on $400 bail-charged with "disorderly conduct."

USE STARVATION AGAINST MINERS IN ANTHRACITE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—"Future strikes and suspensions in anthracite mining must be eliminated." This is the ultimatum delivered by the operators in a statement by Major W. A. Inglis, chairman of the operators negotiating committee.

Inglis made the statement in reply to John L. Lewis, president of the United Miner Workers of America, who said the miners had no other course than to strike.

The operators' spokesman chided Lewis for not permitting the miners to work pending an agreement on a new contract.

This attitude, he indicated, made it imperative that the netx contract between the mine workers and operators, contains a clause under which operations be continued pending an adjustment.

Operators Use Starvation Against Workers

A number of coal companies in the Hazelton district have notified striking employes that credit would not be continued at the company stores. An exception was made to old employes in good standing.

Reports from the mining regions were suspension of work started Monday midnight, indicated the workers are having a holiday and enjoying themselves by going to picnics, athletic games and movie theatres.

Anthracite Bureau Backs Bosses

Edward W. Parker, director of the anthracite bureau of information has attacked the strike call as "bombastic and false."

President Lewis at headquarters today said that 'everything was quiet in the strike region and I have absolutely no further statement to make."

Call on I. W. W. to Join the Growing World Struggle

RED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ASKS I. W. W. SEAMEN TO ASSIST BRITISH STRIKE ON WAGE CUTS

The Red International Affiliation Committee, representing the Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U. in its relations with the I. W. W., has addressed the following call to the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union 510 of the Industrial Workers of the World:

• • • •

Fellow Workers:—A conflict has arisen in the marine industry of Great Britain which deserves the closest attention of all marine workers. On the one side are the rank and file of the British seamen, on the other the reactionary union leaders headed by Havelock Wilson allied to the ship owners.

A Clear Issue.

The issue is, shall the united front of labor fakers and exploiters be successfully whipped by the solidarity of the seamen, or shall the workers be driven back into the stoke holes and forecastles with $5 a month slashed off their already niggardly wages?

Fellow workers! It needs no extended argument to prove that in this struggle, the interests of the membership of M. T. W. 510 are bound up with those of the rank and file of British seamen. Nor does it need any especial clarification of the spirit and letter of the resolutions adopted by the New Orleans conference to prove that the M. T. W. 510 stands shoulder to shoulder with the British seamen against the treachery of Havelock Wilson and company and the wage cut of the bosses.

Time For Solidarity.

Already the White Star Line and other British shipping is being tied up by this so-called "outlaw" strike. The struggle is growing more fierce every day. The Marine Transport Workers' I. U. 510 of the I. W. W. can play a splendid and effective role in aiding the British seamen. The Red International Affiliation Committee therefore asks that you use every effort to throw the moral and material support of the M. T. W. behind the British seamen, who have actually been fired upon at Stepney by the labor fakers and whose strike is spreading thruout the British empire to the seamen of Australiasia. Help to defeat the wage cut and break the united front of fakers and bosses with the united front of the toilers of the sea!

For solidarity in the class struggle,

Red International Affiliation Committee.
Harrison George, Chairman.

SEAMEN STOP SHIPPING IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD; STRIKE SPREADS

ENGLAND—Ports of London, Southampton, Hull, Avonmouth and Swansea affected by strike of seamen against wage cuts.

AUSTRALIA—Strike which tied up Sidney and Melbourne spreads to Newcastle in New South Wales.

DENMARK—Seamen and waterfront workers go on strike, demanding wage increase, Stokers' Union supports strike.

INDIA—Ships at Rangoon, Burma tied up by walkout of East Indian seamen.

JAPAN—Japanese crew of Canadian liner Empress of Russia takes possession of ship, demand wage increase.

RIFFIANS DEAL NEW DISASTER TO SPANIARDS

Sink Transport, Drive Off Landing Force

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 2—The attempt of the Primo De Rivera government to land troops on the shores of Alhucemas Bay, North Africa, to fight the Riffians, has met with disaster. The Riffians have sunk the transport Espana Quinto, with one thousand Spanish foreign legion troops aboard. The Spaniards have been unable to land an army in Morocco.

An acute situation prevails in Spain. Marquis de Magaz, vice-president in the Spanish directorate, has presented his resignation because Rivera insists on continuing with the project to land troops, which Magaz considers too perilous. The opposition to the Riffian war is growing among the workers.

The sunk transport had taken on troops at Penon island, 1,000 yards off shore, and was steaming full speed ahead with other transports to debark the troops on the mainland, when several Riffian shells plowed thru the engine room. The transport sank immediately and practically every one of the soldiers aboard perished.

The Spanish government has placed a strict censorship on all news, fearing the effect on the workers. Representatives of foreign newspapers have ben forbidden to enter the country. The censor at Melilla has suppressed all reports of the correspondents.

The Spaniards have landed some troops, which are being slaughtered by Riffian machine gunners as the Spaniards attempt to climb the rock hillside toward Adjir, the Riffian capital.

Quake Shakes Illinois.

HARRISBURG, Ill., Sept. 2.—An earthquake disturbed this section of southern Illinois at 5:57 this morning. Two distinct tremors were felt, the first lasting six seconds and the second five seconds. No damage was reported.

McAndrew Would Have Board Borrow to Put His Schedule Thru

Superintendent William McAndrew has again started his fight to get acceptance of his new teachers' salary schedule by the board of trustees. He suggested as a measure to secure immediate action on the bill that the board issue tax anticipatory warrants. In this he was supported by the secretary of the finance committee.

This move was opposed by the president of the board, Col. Edward B. Ellicott who said he would not sanction the adoption of the schedule until the board of education can raise the $17,000,000 needed to finance it. He said he would wait and let the people of Chicago vote on school tax increases.

No attempt was made at this meeting to consider securing the money that the school board is robbed of every year by the tax dodging big property holders of Chicago.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation claims that not only would there be sufficient funds to meet the needs of the McAndrew schedule but there would be sufficient funds to make possible a real raise in teachers' salaries in which every teacher on the staff would share.

Raising the tax rates of the people of Chicago without first correcting this condition in our tax regulations is only a means of forcing the small tax payer to shoulder the responsibility shirked by wealthy tax dodgers.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE GIRDLES GLOBE; FIGHT WAGE CUT

Walk Out in Denmark, Japan, India, Africa

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, September 2.—The seamen's strike begun here against a wage cut has spread round the world, as the seamen and stevedores unions of Denmark have walked out demanding increased wages, and the Japanese crews of the Canadian lines have gone on strike in Japan.

The Australian ports of Sidney, Melbourne and Newcastle are tied up by the union there affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions and the strike is spreading in Australian and English ports. African and Indian ports are also feeling the effects of the strike.

The large ocean liners of English companies are delayed, including the White Star liner Majestic and the Cunarder Berengaria. The ports of London, Southampton, Hull, Avonmouth and Swansea are affected by the strike.

Ex-Service Men Scabs

The British companies are endeavoring to secure unemployed ex-service men to act as strikebreakers. Nine big English liners are in ports here facing delay. From South Africa it is reported that the crews of twelve liners are striking at Durden. Several ships at Rangoon, Burma are also held up by a walk out of East Indian seamen.

The seamen employed by the Danish Shipowners Association went on strike in protest against the employers refusal to grant an increase in wages. The Unskilled Workers' Union and the Swedish and Norwegian Stokers' Union are supporting the strike.

Crew Takes Possession

In Japan there was a walkout of the Japanese crew of the liner Empress of Russia. This crew was hired to replace the Chinese crew which struck with the Chinese seamen. The present Japanese crew refuses to leave the vessel at Yokohama or to accept discharge, until their demands are met. The Japanese authorities refused to interfere in behalf of the Canadian lines.

250 Textile Slaves Hit by 10 Pct. Wage Cut in Rhode Island

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 2.—Two hundred and fifty workers are affected by a 10 per cent wage cut announced by the Halliwell Co., manufacturers of worsted goods.

NAVY, EAGER FOR WAR PUBLICITY, TO SEND 3RD PLANE TO HAWAII

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2—The navy will send a third seaplane, the Boeing bomber No. 1, from here on an attempted flight to Honolulu. The government is concentrating its efforts at war preparations on the Pacific, and is endeavoring to create sentiment for the further fortification of the military base at Hawaii.

No word has been heard of the missing plane No. 1, which was forced down a few hundred miles from Hawaii. The other plane, No. 3, which a tempted the flight, has been towed into San Francisco. The plane was forced down about 300 miles from its starting point.

SPEAKERS:
WM. Z. FOSTER
C. E. RUTHENBERG
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

LOOK! The Greatest Event of the Year! LOOK!

FOURTH ANNUAL TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE AND DAILY FREIHEIT - - - LABOR DAY PICNIC

TO BE HELD JOINTLY

Monday, September 7, at Stickney Park Grove, Lyons, Ill.

Athletic Contests
Games Amusements
All Kinds of Refreshments
Dancing Letchinger's Orchestra
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

WORLD CONGRESS FOR CHINESE IS HELD IN BERLIN

Workers' Relief Aids Oriental Strikers

BERLIN (By Mail.)—More than 1,000 people attended the international conference held in Germany in the Prussian house of representatives here by the Workers' International Relief for the purpose of establishing united action for the relief and aid of the Chinese workers, students and intellectuals who are waging a determined battle against foreign capitalist and imperialist invasion.

George Ledebour, the old veteran of the socialist league, presided and in his speech called upon the delegates to unite their forces solidly behind the people of China in their struggle for self-determination.

Pledge Support to Strikers.

Among the countries represented were Germany, France, England, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Ireland, Iceland and America.

Telegrams were received from many labor fraternal, and benefit organizations from all over the world, pledging their financial and moral support and approving the stand taken by the conference in its "Hands off China" demand.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution of fraternal greetings to the Chinese people approving their struggle for national and social freedom; warmly commending the fraternal relations existing in the action for relief carried on by the W. I. R. committee and pledging its individed support and further calling upon the people of Europe and China to join hands in fraternity.

American Branch Campaigns.

The Workers' International Relief has already opened many soup kitchens and calls upon all fair-minded people to support them in their work.

The American branch of the W. I. R. with headquarters at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., is now carrying on a campaign for relief of Chinese sufferers, and calls upon all friends of the oppressed to send in their contributions.

INTERNATIONAL COAL OPERATORS TO FORM GIGANTIC COMBINATION IN FIGHT ON ALL MINE UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 2.—While the United States suffers an anthracite coal strike, negotiations are under way between owners of the German and British coal mines to reach an agreement for co-operation and control of export coal prices in the European market. The United States coal operators may be invited to join in the combine, as the British mine owners are fearful that an Anglo-German combine might lead to a price cutting war with the United States.

Proposals for the agreement came from Germany, and includes not only control of export prices, but limitation of coal exports, division of markets and the fixing of minimum prices. Each party to the agreement would agree not to invade the other's allotted territory. That common attacks against the living standards of the miners of all nations will result, is foreseen as a certainty.

In view of the perilious situation which the British coal industry is in, and mindful of the severe competition which it has had from the German coal fields, the British coal barons and the government agencies dealing with coal are inclined to look with favor upon the proposal. It is held in some quarters, however, that a mere agreement between Britain and Germany would not be sufficient, and the United States would have to be brought into the agreement to make it effective. By this means also a fight against the miners' unions will be carried on upon an international scale by a united front of European and American operators.

Premier Baldwin's ten months' truce, arranged with the miners and operators at the price of a subisdy, still continues a truce and offers no prospects as yet of definite peace.

MELLON ONE OF WORLD'S RICHEST MEN, INCOME TAX FIGURES REVEAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, stated today that he believes the publicity clause of the revenue act should be repealed. Mellon opposes general publication of tax returns on the ground that "this intimate detail of personal business should not be aired in public."

When it is remembered that Mellon paid an income tax of $1,882,609,25, revealing him as one of the richest men in the United States, his annoyance can be well understood.

The income tax publications show that the government is run by millionaires in the interests of big business.

Berwyn Car-Riders Force Trolleys Off Streets, Cops Active

Berwyn will have no traction barons dictate their transportation needs.

Two policemen, Frank Prezek and James Hodowal, stood guard today over the wrecked street car of the Chicago and west town railroad under orders from Chief of Police James Mikes to prevent any movement of traffic on the lines until further orders. And just to insure the execution of orders, three automobiles were run on the tracks to prevent cars from tunning in either direction. This action was forced by car-riders who wrecked the car.

International Youth Week

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)—Never since the great war came to an end in 1918 was the fearful danger of a new world slaughter so near to us as at the present moment.

Situation in Morocco

War is raging in Morocco. Thousands are falling as victims to the robber-greed of the French and Spanish bankers. All the means of destruction of modern warfare are being brot into the field by French imperialism in order to crush the brave free Riff people and convert their land into a colony.

It appears as if this war is only being carried on between French imperialism and the people of the Riff. But behind the scenes of this war it is already clear that a number of other imperialist states, even if only indirectly, are involved in this conflict and that therefore the Moroccan war bears the seeds of a great international conflagration. This war will not be of short duration. The precarious situation of French imperialism compels the French bourgeoisie to mobilize fresh and new classes of young workers and peasants who are doomed to perish in the tropical heat of Africa.

And in China.

CHINA is all ablaze. A people numbering hundreds of millions is carrying on its struggle for emancipation against the imperialist invaders, before all against the yoke of English and Japanese rule. One can already see England and Japan again at work in order to plunge this unhappy country again into a fresh civil war from which the imperialists hope to gain advantage. But divided as they are among themselves and jealous as to who is to have the greatest share of the booty, the various powers can at any time come into collision with results which cannot be foreseen.

The struggle in Morocco, like the events in China, are only the commencement of a fresh wave of imperialist conflicts, of a new and frightful world war.

The socialist working youth who only a year ago expressed their (pacifist) attitude in innumerable demenstrations (No More War), in all countries are marching at the tail of the Second International, are marching hand in hand with those people who just recently, in the French chamber, voted for the war credits for the Moroccan war. Only the Young Communist International and the Comintern are at this moment fulfilling their international proletarian duty, true to the attitude of the bolsheviki during the world war, as their various sections in all the imperialist countries, in the event of a new war, are endeavoring with all means to do what Lenin and his followers did in their time: to organize the defeat of their own bourgeoisie.

Attack on Soviet Russia.

BEHIND all this there looms the new attack upon Soviet Russia. For many months past the reactionary English government has been systematically making every preparation for this purpose. Sometime it seems that the matter is postponed for a time but the danger, the facts still remain and are becoming ever more threatening. A new war against the first workers' republic of the world is being prepared.

Fellow workers, comrades!

Shall the lives of hundreds of thousands be again sacrificed on the battle fields of an imperialist war? Do you wish to be used as cannon fodder in a war against your beloved workers' republic of Soviet Russia? We call upon you. No, and again, no! Fight against the imperialist war! Peace for the Workers' Republic! Freedom for the peoples of Morocco and China! Forward to a powerful demonstration against the imperialist war in the week of the anniversary of the last world war.

FORWARD to a great week's campaign before the International Youth Day from the 31st of August to September 6, 1925!

Forward to the fight against war, now, in this very hour!

Young socialist workers! Socialists!

Your leaders and organizations, what are they doing?

Feeble resolutions here and there, demonstrations in order to keep up appearances. But in reality? Support of the robber war in Morocco by the French socialists. Approval on the part of the German social-democracy of the security pact and war against Soviet Russia. Shameful indifference towards the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people. Complete inactivity in the face of the real danger of fresh wars. 1914 is coming again, is already here.

Comrades!

Put an end to this! Set up the united front against the imperialist war, whether you are workers, apprentices, soldiers or peasants!

Down with the imperialist robbers!

All for Soviet Russia!

The Conference of the Young Communist Leagues of Europe.
The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

Strike Threat Gets Concessions for Textile Toilers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—Concessions to the workers in the shape of improved working conditions have averted a strike in the full fashioned hosiery mills of Philadelphia.

Build the DAILY WORKER **with subs.**

YANKEE LOANS GREASE CALLES, U. S. RELATIONS

Sheffield to Return to Mexico City

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A number of problems in connection with the relations between the United States and Mexico are to be discussed here next week at a conference between Secretary of State Kellogg and James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, who has been in this country since last June.

It was stated officially today that there has been no change in the plan of Secretary Kellogg to send Sheffield back to Mexico as ambassador despite the fact that certain elements there would like to have him declared persona non grata, but reports persist nevertheless that Sheffield will not stay in Mexico City for very many weeks after his return there.

"Strain on his Health"

Not only must Sheffield face open hostility in some quarters close to the Calles administration, but the high altitude of the Mexican capital has been a severe strain upon his health.

Since the exchange of public statements last June by Secretary Kellogg and President Calles of Mexico, relations between Washington and Mexico City have been without incident, but there have been indications that the two governments are quietly approaching an understanding—which translated from diplomatic language means that Calles has surrendered to Yankee imperialism in exchange for loans.

One of Kellogg's principal reasons for complaint was that the Mexican government was not giving serious consideration to the adjudication of claims of American citizens whose property was seized under the agrarian laws. Within the past two months however, progress has been reported in that direction. Calles has given evidence of complete submission with the result that relations between the United States and Mexico appear to be improved even if they are not as satisfatcory as the Coolidge administration would desire.

Pepper Wins Freedom for Prisoners in Clever Jail Break

CARROLLTON, Ill., Sept. 2.—Fred McLane, one of two prisoners who escaped from the Green County jail by throwing pepper in the eyes of Sheriff Thomas Conlee after calling him to their cell on the pretense of needing medical attention, was captured here today. Charles Clowers, McLane's companion, was captured in a corn field. Both men had been held on a charge of forgery.

Manganese Ore Is Exported in Large Quantities by U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2. (Tass)—According to Soviet customs reports, 225,000 tons of manganese ore valued at about $4,500,000 were exported from the Soviet Union during the first half of the fiscal year, Oct. 1 to April 1. Most of the ore came from Chiaturi fields.

By April 1, over half of the Chiaturi manganese planned for export during the current fiscal year had been sold on contract to foreign firms.

CALLES MAKES HIS BETRAYAL MEXICAN LAW

Mexico Now "Safe for Democracy"

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—President Calles has gone before the Mexican congress with recommendations designed to make capitalism safe in Mexico, especially the capital furnished by American imperialism.

Now that he has sold out to American imperialism, Calles is undertaking the problem of restraining the workers and peasants of Mexico from interfering in their own interests with the interests of capital both foreign and domestic.

Calles is asking for "interpretation" of the oil, land and labor clauses of the Carranza constitution such as will "attract" foreign capital.

Calles is asking that the agrarian law be modified so that limits be placed on expropriations in the interests of the landlord class.

In labor legislation, Calles recommends similar fake reforms to those in the United States, such as employers' liability, labor insurance, personal injury laws, etc., but also he intends to turn all of the nationalized industries, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines over to the hands of private exploiters, mostly foreign capitalists, and designs by this complete grovelling to American and British imperialism to get loans from the international bankers to strengthen his position, fit out his army for repression of the discontent his program produces and furnish the Yankee imperialists with a strangle hold on the Mexican people.

INDIAN COLLEGE TRAINS STUDENTS TO USE WEAPONS

British May Oppose Native Decision

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Indian independence movement welcomes compulsory militray training because it believes the military knowledge gained will some day be used in defense of India. So say exiles in New York, commenting on the news that the huge University of Calcutta has for the first time declared for compulsory military training for its host of students. The university is the largest educational institution in the world in point of numbers, 33,000 students having matriculated last year.

Indian Labor Leader Not Strong for Soft Stuff.

The military training decision was taken by the university senators, a body of 100, the university's governing body, and this action has the support of the Swaraj (Independence) Party. In a recent statement Motilal Nehru, president of the party and of the Indian labor movement said: "To my mind the addition of one Indian to the number of those capable of taking part in the defense of their country is worth more to the nation than the appointment of ten Indians as governors of provinces."

British May Interfere.

In contrast to the nationalist Indians' desire for the military training their movement may some day require for its fruition the British government has opposed general military training for the subject people of India. The University of Calcutta is a government controlled institution and the decision of the senators is considered as a case where these Hindoos got out of hand. It is possible that the British government will interfere with the carrying out of the policy.

Unemployment Is Great in Textile, Shoe, Steel Fields

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Edgar Wallace, field representative American Federation of Labor, reports that about 40 per cent of the shoe workers are idle, 50 per cent of the textile workers have no steady employment, and that steel plants and metal establishments are running about 60 per cent capacity. Soft coal unemployment this summer, he found, was only a few degrees worse than those other industries in many sections.

Fight Secession Move in Brotherhood of Railway Clerks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Spokesmen of the anti-FitzGerald group in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks who disapprove the secession of a part of the express workers from the brotherhood in protest at tactics employed by Pres. FitzGerald at the recent convention in Kansas City, deny that the seceding body will number more than **5,000 men.**

"Socialists" Show Selves Staunch Allies of the General Electric Trust

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the latest issue of "The Citizen" of Schenectady, New York, arrives as usual in an envelope with the return address of the publicity department of the "open shop" General Electric Co., of that city. The electric trust is entitled to have its own official organ, but it just happens that "The Citizen" is also a mouthpiece of the "socialist" party, with the "socialists," Herbert M. Merrill and Hawley B. Van Vechten, as president and managing editor. It is interesting for the workers to know that "socialists" are espousing the cause of the great anti-labor electric trust, aiding it in camouflaging its crimes.

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Enclosed with this issue of "The Citizen" is the latest propaganda of the electric trust to the effect that altho the total amount paid in wages to workers has increased during the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, the profits taken by the stockholders have practically remained stationary.

To be sure, the publicity agent of the electric monopoly does not stress that the number of employes has increased, that the 61,638 workers employed in 1922, received only $87,448,000 in wages, less than the $87,505,000 received by a smaller number of workers, 59,233, employed the previous year, showing that wage cuts must have been put into force somewhere. For the two following years, the wages merely kept abreast of the increased number of workers sent upon the treadmill of this industry.

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Statisticians and publicity agents are, of course, hired to make figures lie. The effort is made to show that the parasite stockholders have been forced to be content during this four-year period with an average profit toll that fluctuated annually between 16 and 17 millions of dollars.

But this does not tell the whole story. The electric trust has issued another table of statistics, no doubt intended for stockholders, but not for the eyes of its wage workers.

It is shown that during this four-year period the General Electric Trust completely wiped out $46,000,000 worth of notes, while outstanding bonds were reduced from $35,000,000 to $2,000,000. This monopoly, therefore, started the present year $79,000,000 to the good, over the same date four years ago, enabling it to issue $26,700,000 special six per cent stock at par, to pay dividends on which the lash must fall heavier upon the backs of the "General Electric" slaves.

• • • •

Thus do the Schenectady "socialists" glorify the profit achievements of the General Electric Co., surrendering completely to this voracious corporation, while making no effort to fight for increased wages and better conditions for the workers.

The "socialists" no doubt believe that the continued growth of the electric monopoly will eventually result in its peacefully falling into the hands of the workers, thru some form of public ownership. They vision the super-power monopoly as something that will be nationalized without a struggle, for the benefit of the workers, in the hour of its greatest strength.

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Under the slogan, for instance, of "public ownership should be obvious to all," James H. Maurer, "socialist" head of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in this same issue of the "socialist" Citizen, expects to win control of super-power under the present capitalist dictatorship.

Taking this view, Maurer, with his friends in the "socialist" party and in the American Federation of Labor, attack the Communists for wanting to disturb this utopian dream by calling the workers to battle against the capitalist state, for its overthrow and abolition.

The capitalist dictatorship is the political instrument for the protection of private property in the great monopolies, like the General Electric Co., and for the enslavement of the workers, including the 75,000 employes of this electric trust. One hundred per cent trade union organization in the shops is one of the first requisites for the workers' successful struggle for power. The workers' political organization, that is firmly rooted in industry, thru its shop nuclei, is the party that will lead the workers to victory in this struggle. That organization is the Workers (Communist) Party, that wages the war upon the capitalist dictatorship and its "socialist" allies.

Berry Boosted Anti-Union Official

(Continued from page 1.)

world, the public printer of the United States, and, as I indicated, a member of the I. P. P. and A. U. You who attended the last convention will recall the splendid address he gave upon that occasion, and I venture the prophecy that his message today will be equally interesting.

"I recalled to you then that a peculiar circumstance arose in connection with his selection as Government printer of the United States. There were two men in America who felt that George Carter should be the public printer. There were a great many others, but these two were particularly anxious that he should be appointed. These two were actuated by somewhat different motives. One was actuated by the fact that Mr. Carter and the other gentleman had been friends for a period of years. That gentleman was the secretary to the president of the United States at that time, George Christian. The other energetic and actively interested person was the president of your international body. I was interested in order that we might place in that position a pressman for the first time in the history of the republic. As a result of our joint interest we conspired together, and conspired against the lovable character who has passed to the great beyond, President Harding.

"Two weeks later I was ushered into President Harding's presence, accompanied by George Christian. The president arose and said: 'George, how are you?'

"I am fine.

"And what brings you here?

"I responded by saying: Mr. President, I have come to ask you to appoint George Carter public printer.

He said: I shall permit no East Tennessee democratic hill billy to come up here and tell this republican administration what I shall or shall not do. If you will recall, I said some kind things about Jimmy Cox during the campaign, but I had said nothing unkind of Mr. Harding, then Senator from Ohio.

"We sat down and talked the matter over, and it became a contest between the president and myself which might say the nicest things about George Carter. When I arose to go he said: I suppose I must appoint him. He did, and Mr. Carter had the honor of being confirmed in the open session of the senate, without having his name go before a committee. I am glad he has come here and I will take pleasure in presenting George H. Carter, public printer."

This eulogistic speech was delivered by Berry after Carter had committed the acts which brought down on his head the condemnation of organized labor. Does Berry still sponsor George H. Carter?

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.65; cable 4.65¾. France, franc, demand 4.69⅛; cable 4.75. Belgium, franc, demand, 4.48½; cable 4.49. Italy, lira, demand 3.95¾; cable 3.96. Sweden, krone, demand 26.81; cable 26.84. Norway, krone, demand 20.48, cable 20.50. Denmark, krone, demand 24.40; cable 1.42. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, tael, 79¾.

SHOP CHAIRMEN REJECT SIGMAN 'PEACE' PLAN

Resolution Calls It Fraudulent

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2.—At the meetings of the shop chairmen of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union called by the Joint Action Committee of the suspended locals, 2, 9 and 22, the following resolution was adopted after enthusiastic applause for the similar sentiments expressed by the speakers who adress the meetings—there were two halls filled to overflowing:

• • •

We, the shop chairmen of the cloak and dress industry of New York City, assembled at shop chairmen meetings in Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum on August 31, 1925, at the call of the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22, I. L. G. W. U., adopt the following resolution:

Whereas: Morris Sigman, having failed in his campaign to terrorize our members into submission to his leadership by the use of gansters, wholesale discharges, arrests and injunctions, has now come forth with a so-called "peace" plan embodying a program of fake reforms; and

Whereas: This plan completely ignores the repeated demands of the great mass of our membership for the resignation of Mr. Sigman, the reinstatement of the expelled officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and the reorganization of the Joint Board on the basis of proportional representation;

Therefore be it resolved: That we, the shop chairmen reject these proposals as a method of bringing peace in our union and brand them as a fraud intended to mislead our membership into believing that the officials of the International and the Joint Board actually desire peace; and

Be it further resolved: That we pledge anew our loyalty to the Joint Committee of Action and shall refuse to consider any peace terms not directly negotiated with the Joint Committee of Action which has been authorized by the great mass of our membership to carry on our fight to a successful conclusion.

DEATH OF HOORGIN AND AID MOURNED BY N. Y. WORKERS

Skliansky Was Red Army Aide to Trotsky

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Isaiah J. Hoorgin, late chairman of the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation which acts as purchasing agent in America for the Russian government and Efraim M. Skliansky, former assistant to Leon Trotsky in the red army, both of whom were drowned at Long Lake, New York, are mourned by New York Russians who visited the funeral parlors where the bodies were lying in state preparatory to cremation.

Both men had brilliant careers. Hoorgin, 38, was originally a professor of mathematics at Kieff and since the revolution has risen rapidly to posts of increasing responsibility. He served with distinction with the embassy in Poland and in the economic department in Moscow, finally coming to America where his keen business ability and industrial understanding made him invaluable in the extensive financial operations the Russian government had been conducting in this country.

Skliansky, 33, graduated from the University of Kieff as a physician, joined the army in 1916 and as a delegate to the army committee in 1917 took part in the October revolution that seized power from Kerensky. Later his organizing genius brought him to the front as Trotsky's assistant. Transferred at last to the economic department he was sent to America to purchase machinery for state woolen trust.

Big Business Turns to Latin America, Investing 4 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—More than $4,000,000,000 of capital from the United States is now invested in Latin American countries, according to an estimate by the department of commerce. This is about 40 per cent of the total of foreign investments of American financiers. It is represented by railroads, hydro-electric power plants, streetcar lines and other public utilities, and by mines, factories, land and cattle enterprises and shipping, banking and insurance companies.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. **Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.**

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS FIGHT OPEN SHOPPERS

Philadelphia Union Strike Edwards Co.

By D. DOLLSCHEK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2—A strike has been called in the factory of the J. Edwards Co. by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. The trouble started in the turn finishing room which has been the only department that has been able to maintain complete organization in the shoe factory thruout the long continued depression in the industry.

One man who had worked on the job for seven years was suddenly discharged, the reason being given that he was unable to do the work satisfactorily. The rest of the crew were convinced that it was an attempt to break up their organization and they demanded that the man be put back to work. Edwards & Co. refused and the finishing department was ordered off the job.

About 25 edgetrimmers, edgesetters and finishers were later joined by 50 turn lasters, second lasters and woodheelers and efforts are being made to still further extend the strike.

Like a Jail.

Conditions in the shoe factory of the J. Edwards Co. are said to be very bad. The workers charge that they are not allowed to talk to one another, that a man who is waiting for work is not allowed to leave his machine and that the men are even spied upon after working hours.

Several cases have been cited where the bosses have warned workers that they have been seen talking with members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the streets after working hours and that this must cease.

Skilled Crafts Strike.

The method of operating the modern shoe factory makes it possible for these strikers to completely stop operations in this factory. The making of shoes is divided into many parts, each part constituting a trade in itself which it takes many years for the workers to master sufficiently to enable them to handle fine shoes. The strength of the position of the Shoe Workers Protective Union in this strike can be readily seen.

U. S. Destroyer Guards Gold

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—The American destroyer Noah was proceeding today to the Chuesan Islands to guard the typhoon wrecked Chinese steamer Fei Ching, aboard which is $80,000 in gold bullion. The ship was bound for Foo Chow and was wrecked in a pirate infested district. The 300 passengers aboard, including a number of foreigners, were safely removed to Ningpo.

Prosperity Here to Stay

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 2—"Man to watch Burbank ranch, night and day and do odd jobs for room and board. Send particulars by letter to W. Lascelle, Beverly Hills."—Los Angeles Times.

The Organization of the New Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party

THE central executive committee of the party which was elected by the convention which closed Sunday held its first meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 1, to organize itself to conduct the work of the party. All the members, as well as six candidates were present at the meeting at which Comrade Green, chairman of the parity commission, presided.

Comrade Green, in discussing the situation in the C. E. C., made the following statement:

"Of course we have now a parity C. E. C. but it is not exactly a parity C. E. C. With the decision of the Communist International on the question of the groups in the American party there goes parallel instructions to the C. I. representative to support that group which was the former minority. If the C. I. continues this policy, that will always be the case, that is, the C. I. representative will be supporting that group and therefore altho we have a nearly parity C. E. C., we have a majority and a minority in the C. E. C."

The election of the sub-committees and officers of the central executive committee was then taken up and the following plan of organization was adopted, and the committees and officers named elected:

Political committee, which will direct the work of the party between the meetings of the central executive committee, consisting of five members and two candidates. The candidates are to participate in the meetings with a voice but no vote. The political committee elected consists of Comrades Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Bedacht Foster and Cannon. The candidates for the political committee are Comrades Dunne and Gitlow.

Comrade Ruthenberg was elected general secretary with the functions of political and executive secretary.

Comrade Lovestone was elected organization secretary and head of the organization department.

Comrade Bedacht was elected director of agitprop department.

The secretariat elected consists of Comrades Ruthenberg, Lovestone and Cannon.

Comrade Foster was elected head of the industrial department.

In addition to Comrade Bedacht, head of the agitprop department, Comrades Bittelman and Engdahl are members of the committee.

The industrial department, in addition to Comrade Foster, head of that department, consists of Comrades Dunne, Minor, Gitlow, and enlarged sessions of the industrial department will be held in connection with the full meetings of the central executive committee in which the four members from the shops and factories elected on the C. E. C., Comrades Reynolds, Aronberg, White and Schmess will participate.

The committee on Negro work elected consists of Comrades Minor, Dunne, Bittelman, Lovestone and Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

Committee on the agricultural question consists of Comrades Lovestone, Bittelman, Browder, Ruthenberg, Minor and Knutson.

An editorial committee for the Workers Monthly was elected consisting of three members, Comrades Bedacht, Minor and Dunne, with Comrade Bedacht as responsible editor.

Comrade Browder was elected head of the research department also to work on the DAILY WORKER staff. Comrade Bittelman was elected representative of the agitprop department on the DAILY WORKER staff.

The political committee will immediately begin work to mobilize the party to take up aggressively the campaigns authorized by the national convention. The organization department will immediately begin the work of planning the reorganization of the party on the new basis.

C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary.

CAL CONSIDERS CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS

Giant Trustification Program Reported

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 2.—Senator James B. Watson, arch reactionary from Indiana, is the chief caller on Coolidge's engagement list, and the subject noised about is the further consolidation of the giant railroad combines into still greater combinations, few in number and strong enuf to gobble any weak lines which try to hold out against them.

With reaction rampant, some of the old guard want to amend the Esch-Cummins act which provided for a "voluntary" merger, to make the further trustification of the great railroad systems compulsory. But Cautious Cal thinks that they merely should be let alone to do it themselves—in other words to "let nature take its course" with the little, weak lines being "absorbed" by the stronger groups.

Coolidge has already approved of the Van Sweringen merger, at least by implication, and his word cuts a big figure in what the interstate commerce commission now "considering" it, will finally say. The commission is also investigating the possibility of reducing freight rates, but it is doubtful that such will be done.

South Slavs to Give Dance

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The South Slavic Young Workers League will give a dance and supper Friday, Sept. 19, at 6 P. M. It will be held at 5607 St. Clair Ave.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

come tax of over $14,000 tells a tale. Coolidge is opposed to publishing the tax records. Is it any wonder he would? The capitalists like the impression to go abroad that the great little myth is poor as well as silent.

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THE pope is considerably embarrassed over the growing tendency among Italian women to reduce their wearing apparel to the irreducible minimum. His holiness finds it difficult, according to reports, to concentrate on his god's business while his carnal eyes roam over a sea of garnished temptation. In order to prevent a reduction of his efficiency the pope stationed several priests at the church door, with orders to deny entrance to those whose conception of dress conflicted with that entertained by his holiness.

ARREST KLUXER CAUGHT BURNING A FIERY CROSS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 2.—Carl Cushman, well-to-do farmer of Wauconda, was identified by 12-year-old Virginia Newburger as the leader of a band of men who placed a big, fiery cross in front of the Newburger farmhouse, three miles from Wauconda and fired several shots into the house, State's Attorney A. V. Smith of Lake county announced.

Cushman, his wife, and Roy Lomax of Davis Lake are under arrest on warrants charging conspiracy, sworn out by Mrs. Harry Newburger, mother of the girl, who, with her husband, three children and a niece were twice besieged in their home by armed marauders, they assert.

Cushman, questioned by the state's attorney today, asserted he was at Lomax' home. Returning home, he passed the Newburger home, he said, and saw the fiery cross burning. Asked why he did not stop and aid in extinguishing the blaze, he gave no answer.

EMPLOYERS' TAX REVEALS PROFIT FROM WORKERS

Bosses, Politicians Are Most Wealthy

The income tax paid by Chicago's large employers reveals that millions of dollars in profits were extracted from the labor of their poorly paid workers. Arthur W. Cutten, the wheat gambler, paid a tax of $540,000.

Richard T. Crane Jr., president of the Crane company, which has been instituting wage cuts and laying off employes, paid $434,457 tax. Max C. Fleischman, yeast king, paid $409,274.59.

Julius Rosenwald, of the Sears, Roebuck and company, which makes a specialty of exploiting youth and child labor at small wages, paid $208,812.00 income tax.

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Philly Mayor Is Rich

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—The income tax returns for 1924 for this city were thrown open to the public today and showed that Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick paid $3,692.66, Thomas E. Mitten head of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit, paid $6,780.63.

Others were:

Joseph E. Widener, traction magnate, $488,166.56.

John R. Drexel, banker $76,671.31.

Anthony J. Drexel, banker $55,945.30.

Thomas Shibe, baseball magnate, $2,087.95.

Davis Lit, department store owner, $4,734.18.

Atwater Kent, radio manufacturer, $48,137.87.

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Montana Power Co's., Income

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 2.—The Montana Power company and its subsidiaries paid the largest 1924 income tax in Montana according to records made public Tuesday with a payment of $326,268.54, while the largest individual payment was $51,464.30 made by W. A. Clark, Jr., son of the late Senator Clark. The W. A. Clark Sr., estate paid $16,197.80.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

PAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BALKS AT TRADE UNION DRIVE IN LATIN-AMERICAN LANDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—No attempt will be made at present to send a mission to Latin-American countries to arouse interest in trade unionism, but instead there will be a determined effort thru letters and other appeals to induce existing labor unions in Latin-America to contribute their fair share of the funds for such an undertaking.

This decision was reached at the meeting of the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Washington, at which President Green, Vice-President Morones and Secretaries Iglesias and Wright made reports on the situation.

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What women are doing in Soviet Russia—

In the Communist Party, in industry, education, the home—in all phases of life.

With a special addition of a program for women's study circles.

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DAILY WORKER AGENTS MEETING IN NEW YORK SHOWS LABOR DAY EXCURSION WILL BE SUCCESS

NEW YORK.—The DAILY WORKER excursion to Stony Point on-the-Hudson next Monday, Labor Day, September 7, promises to be a great success, judging from the successful DAILY WORKER agents' meeting held in New York last night. Over forty branches were represented at this meeting, and reports were that active comrades everywhere are working hard to qualify for membership in the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, which will be organized on this occasion.

This DAILY WORKER Builders' Club will not be an ordinary organization. It will be quite a distinction to belong to it, since ONLY those will be admitted who have performed certain service for the DAILY WORKER and thereby proved the earnestness of their devotion. Membership will be strictly limited to those that have secured at least six dollars worth of subscriptions or three dollars worth of tions for the DAILY WORKER during July and August, and to those that help regularly with the work in the DAILY WORKER New York office or New York news stands.

To each one qualifying in this way a ticket to the excursion on the steamer Miramer will be given free of charge. The capacity of the steamer is four hundred. It looks at this writing as though this number will be reached before time of sailing.

The list of those who have already qualified will be published in the DAILY WORKER tomorrow. To these tickets have already been mailed. Any one entitled to a ticket who has not received it at time of reading this notice should call at the DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street, at once.

All who have DAILY WORKER summer campaign collection lists in their possession must return these lists together with all funds collected to the DAILY WORKER New York office, 108 East 14th street, not later than Saturday, September 5, to receive excursion tickets.

The Teachers Should Call McAndrew's Bluff

Beware of the Greeks who come bearing gifts!

Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew has just returned from his vacation. The capitalist publicity work shops are set in motion. In big headlines and bigger stories Chicago's kept press broadcasts his utterings. This time he not only spills crocodile tears for the Chicago school teachers alone but for ALL the school teachers ALL over the country. He wants all the teachers to get higher wages, he says.

The arguments he makes are carefully sugar-coated so as to appeal to all the teachers. But let us diagnose this pill.

Here is a paragraph from the latest statement made by McAndrew:

"The result is that each year it is more difficult to induce the right kind of young women and young men to enter the teaching profession when they are graduated from college."

Really a Wage Cut.

This would lead us to believe that his program calls for higher wages for all teachers on the Chicago staff to meet the present-day cost of living. But what are the facts? The facts are that his budget not only does not give an increase in wages to beginners on the teaching staff but it CUTS their wages. The teachers in the first five years of their careers are to get less wages than heretofore if his program is accepted.

His program specifically advocates increases for a distinct select portion of the teaching staff. And these favored few would naturally be entirely under the control of McAndrew to be used as a whip for any teacher who dared to criticie McAndrew's rule.

The methods used by McAndrew are no different from those used by the boss when he picks out a few workers and gives them a better wage for which the others workers are made to pay. Thus as in the factory there is created two strata of workres who will fight each other and keep the exploitation by the boss safe, in the school there will be created two classes of teachers to keep the interests of big business in Chicago safe.

Teachers Should Get Busy.

The Chicago school teachers are the only ones who are logically fitted to make and carry out a demand for higher wages for teachers. The Chicago school teachers have an organization, the Chicago Teachers Federation. This organization should begin at once an active campaign for increase in wages and to call Superintendent McAndrew's bluff.

If the cost of living has increased for the higher paid teachers it has increased equally as well for the lower paid teachers. If teachers are to receive decent wages the raises must affect all the teachers and not start at the top with the few selected by boss McAndrew.

UTICA RESPONDS TO CALL FOR TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 2—The United Front Textile Committee of this city held a meeting Saturday night at 131 Washington street. A delegate was elected to represent the committee at the Textile Workers' Conference at New York City on Sept. 20.

Mexicans Demand Jobs Back, Boss' Lackeys Hurl Bricks

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 2—A "riot" which broke out yesterday at the City Brick company was quelled after Cipiano Gaxiola, the leader of the Mexican workers in the company, had been knocked unconscious and Dave Lozano and Vic. Medina, employes of the company, were injured by bricks thrown by rioters, the reports state.

The trouble is said to have started when 15 Mexicans who had been laid off from the yards called on the company superintendent and demanded they be reinstated. When their demands were refused a riot started, and "law and order" made the affair still more complicated, of course.

Lamar and Julius Agree.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—W. H. (Bill) Lamar, war-time censor of the American press and suppressor of more than 125 radical and liberal publications in that period, is now quoting F. Haldeman-Julius, publisher at Girard, Kans., in support of Lamar's claim that the protestant churches are driving the United States toward a religious war. Lamar is pleading against prohibition, and in the course of this task he attacks the klan and the protestant churches and the anti-saloon league.

The Channel Tames Down.

CAPE GRIS-NEZ, France, Sept. 2.—Stormy weather on the English channel has subsided, and the prospects are better for Miss Gertrude Ederle to undertake her second attempt at swimming the channel tomorrow at 8:20.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Pennsylvania Mine Owners Try Out the 1917 Scale; Few Scabs

MONESSEN, Pa., Sept. 2.—Over a thousand union miners held a mass meeting at the Fairhope ball ground.

District President P. T. Fagan and organizers appealed to the men to stand firm and not to go to work in the Banning Mine No. 2 of the Pittsburgh Coal company which has opened up to operate on the 1917 scale.

They stated that the men who are working in the mine now have been imported from elsewhere and, that the union ranks have not as yet been broken.

Very little coal is being mined as the scabs are inexperienced and few in number.

Six Lost In Swamp

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 2.—Search was continued today by fire fighters and friends for the six missing members of one family believed to have become bewildered in dismal swamp near here, and either to have drowned or perished in the fires that are smouldering there.

Many persons have perished in the swamp since the coming of English settlers in the early seventeenth century.

'PEACE' PLAN OF SIGMAN IS PROVEN FRAUD

Fight Continues in Garment Shops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2.—All talk of immediate peace in the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had subsided today following the gathering of over 3,000 shop representatives in Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum on Monday night, where President Sigman's fake peace proposals were exposed and unanimously rejected.

The Joint Committee of Action is continuing its work of reinstating workers who were discharged after the stoppage, and of picketing those shops on strike as a result of discharges. One dress shop was settled today, but there are 28 cloak and dress shops still on strike. One cloak shop struck yesterday when the boss demanded that all workers turn over to him their union books and one-half the dues which they owed to the Joint Board. When the workers refused they were forced to stop work.

Arrest Pickets.

At the Siesser Dress Shop, 13-15 E. 22nd street, two girls were arrested for attempting to speak, quietly, to the scabs being brought to the shop in an automobile. Jennie Locker, one of the pickets, has been arrested once before for the same offense and her case for the previous arrest will be heard Wednesday. Yetta Ziel was arrested with Jennie Locker this morning, they were taken to the 57th street police stattion and were released on bail until Friday.

Following the announcement that the Joint Board has called a meeting of shop chairmen in Cooper Union on Wednesday night, but that every shop chairman who is to attend must obtain from the Joint Board a card of admittance, the Joint Committee of Action states that it knows the meeting will be packed not with shop chairman, but with those known to be Joint Board followers—and there will be no possible chance for the expression of honest opinion, particularly no chance for criticism of the Joint Board and its actions and policies.

The Joint Committee of Action is certain that the majority of the shop chairmen will not respond to this call for meeting since they no longer recognize the authority of the Joint Board and would refuse to go to its offices for an admission card, or for any other purpose.

Workmen's Circle Rap Sigman Rule.

The Joint Committee of Action has learned that at a meeting held on August 30, branch 50 of the Workmen's Circle passed a resolution condemning the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and their campaign of terrorism against the members; that they voted $25 to the defense fund of the committee; and they voted in favor of calling a general meeting of all members of the Workmen's Circle in New York for the purpose of discussing the present fight of the rank and file in the union against the corrupt political machine and its leaders.

While distributing a leaflet on West 38th street during the noon hour yesterday, Celia Feller, a member of Local 22 was arrested and held under $500 bail on a charge of disorderly conduct. Miss Feller is one of the girls who has spent many nights guarding 16 West 21st street, the headquarters of Local 22, against the attacks of gangsters. Her case will come up for hearing on Friday.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

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Every reader entitled to a ticket, or wishing to qualify for this excursion and for membership in the DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB should call immediately on L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr., Daily Worker New York Agency, 108 East 14th Street. Phone Stuyvesant 8100.

SEPTEMBER ISSUE

The Workers Monthly Is Now Off the Press

$2.00 a Year — 25 CENTS A COPY — $1.25 Six Months

SOVIET PRIMERS TELL FOLKS OF CONGRESS ACTS

No. 1 Tells of Finances of Soviet Union

By ANISE.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—Little red and black booklets are appearing in the Moscow book shops, issued in editions of 50,000 copies, thirty-two pages in size, with bright red illustrations on the covers. They sell for two and a half cents each, and they tell the people of Russia, and especially the peasants, all about the recent decisions of the Soviet Congress.

They are found all over the book store counters, for the information of the Soviet people. I bought five booklets, one on finance, one on industry, one on the agricultural tax, one on village co-operation, and one on hand industries. They are so simply and neatly told that I am passing on the information.

"In the month of May" begins the booklet on finance, "we had the third Congress of the Soviet Union, to settle all important government questions. The congress also took important decisions on the questions of finance.

"Shall we strengthen or weaken the Soviet treasury and what shall we do to strengthen it? This question is important to every worker and peasant. It is obvious that the stronger the treasury is, the more help it can give to improving all the farming and industry of the land" . . . How naively different from Coolidge's comments on tax-reduction!

The Farm Tax.

But in spite of the needs of more money, the farm tax must be reduced. "For Comrade Lenin always said that as our conditions improved, taxes should grow lighter. They are still too heavy. And yet if we consider what the peasants paid under the czar, they are paying now much less.

"On May 7, 1925, the congress decided to reduce the farm tax from 470 million rubles to 280 million for 1925-26. At the same time they will put 100 million of this into local taxes, for schools, roads, hospitals."

There will be more about this under the primer on the farm tax. But this finance primer passes quickly to the question of government budget, which reminds me that only recently have we had such a thing in the United States. "Every kopeck that is spent must be written down in the budget, which is the account of the income and expenses of the government." . .

"By the budget you can see all needs of the land; and also if the land is strengthened or weakening in economic power. And our budget is growing; it is growing not from bigger taxes, but from other income, from our factories, our mills, our railways, our banks, our trade. From the budget you can see just what grows fast and what slowly.

"In 1923 we had in our budget one billion, 300 million rubles; in 1924 it was half again as large; and this year it is nearly twice as big as two years ago; it is two and a half billion rubles." . . . If any American, trained by the tax reduction speeches of Coolidge, thinks this very naive exultation, let him go on to the next sentence. "But in 1923, of every hundred rubles, 17 came from the farm tax; now only 11 comes from the farm tax.

"Last year much money from the budget went into the equipment of industry, factories, mills, mines. The czar's war and the civil war ruined the factories and the government had to put them on their feet with its own money. But now most of our factories are giving profit into the government treasury. So this year industry needs much less help, and more help can be given to the farms.

"Already the help to farms is higher than to industry. To equip industry we are giving this year 110 million, and to help farms 145 million. Of this 60 million is help to peasants suffering from the bad harvest; this does not count the help from social organizations. Then 75 million goes to farm credits and to various ways of building up farming; this will keep on increasing in the future; every extra ruble must go for this, for it is our next chief need . . .

"One of the biggest state expenses is for army and fleet. It costs us 417 million rubles. This is very much less than the czar's army which cost 850 million; he needed it to put down revolution and to grab other lands.

"Our biggest bill is for railroads, 855 million rubles. But this money all comes back, for the railroads pay for themselves now. Only last year we still had to give them 40 million, but this year they are paying their way; they have grown strong and do not need help.

"Thanks to all this we can now give out more money for schools, hospitals, road building, farm building. For education we gave last year from the central budget 66 million; this year we are giving 114 million. For health we also increase this year by 45 million.

Sound Money.

"Our success has been much helped by our sound money, which we have now lived on for a year. For more than two years we had this sound money, but not enuf of it, so that the workers and peasants still lived on 'sovsnaks' (paper emblems). When you got any money you must spend it at once, for next day it would not buy much. But now with our sound money, if a peasant cannot at once buy a plow, he can put his money in the credit association and save until he has enough; the money remains the same.

Foreign Debts and Loans.

"Everyone can see that our national housekeeping gets better. We could do much better still if we had a foreign loan. But the foreign capitalists will not give us one because we refuse to pay the czar's debts . . . These debts were not for the good of the land but for suppressing revolutions and making war. They are 9 billion rubles, which is 300 rubles for every peasant's household. See from what chains of debt the October revolution freed us. And the president of the Sovnarkom, Alexander Ivanovich Rycoff said at the congress: "We categorically refuse to recognize any debts incurred before the Soviet Republic began." . . . In this we are all with him.

"But still, to get a loan, we might make some concessions to the foreign capitalist. This is how. They get 6 per cent for their money in foreign lands; we would give them 10 per cent; then this ten per cent could go to pay the foreigners who lost money thru our revolution. This would be good for them and good for us; we could get on our feet much quicker. We could easily afford ten per cent for a loan. But the capitalists have waited for eight years for us to recognize the czar's debts and they still think we will. But under that slavery we will not go. Even without a loan, we will build up our husbandry, tho more slowly, until there is no more poverty, no one in need in the whole Soviet Union . . . So said the Congress of Soviets, and all Soviet organs from the Central Committee to the smallest village Soviet, must bring this resolution into life."

(Articles on Soviet Primers No. 2 and 3 will be published in later issues. Ed. Note.)

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

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The visitor who had known the city before might, therefore, have expected to fine some remnants of the wealthy and middle class, especially among the Mahomedan Tartar population: their elimination, however, appears to have been complete. There also appears to have been less resistance on the part of the Tartars to the advent of the Soviets than in any other part of the Caucasus. Several Tartar millionaires were quietly deposed. Some resisted and were killed. Those who fled the country appear to have been comparatively few in number. A few who were too old to work were granted a pension and allowed to retire to small but comfortable quarters in the villages, while some, regardless of their political color, were granted posts in the various Government Departments. Many of the wealthy Armenians and Russians had already disappeared prior to the establishment of Soviet rule, but several still remain in high administrative posts, either as specialists in the Oil Department of Aznepht or in the Government itself.

The "26 Commissars"

The Delegation visited the Liberty Square, formerly a large plot of waste ground which has now been laid out as a public garden. At one end of the square is a monument to the 26 Baku Commissars who were murdered by the Menshevists at Kizil Avat in Transcaspia. The bodies have now been brought from their former place of burial and re-interred in the center of this square.

Members of the Delegation were profoundly shocked to learn that the massacre of these 26 unarmed prisoners, which has now become one of the principal historic features of the Russian Revolution in the Caucasus, is attributed to instructions given by certain officers in command of the British Forces at that time operating in North Persia and the Caucasus. Since returning to England the Delegation has made careful inquiry into this incident and finds that the evidence entirely exonerates the British Forces and their officers.

In view of the fact that these accusations are generally believed throughout the whole of Russia, the Delegation is of the opinion that the matter should be definitely cleared up by a joint inquiry.

The Oilfields

Both the Grozny oilfield and Baku oilfields were a great object lesson to the Delegation, not only as regards the possibilities under a scheme of nationalization, but as tending to disprove the statement that Russia's need of funds is seriously affecting her economic stability.

It was evident to the most casual observer of the works and of the production returns which were seen by the Delegation that vast sums of money could immediately be obtained from the industry by curtailing capital expenditure and putting in cheaper and less durable work.

Nevertheless the Soviet Government has no intention of exploiting a paying industry to the detriment of the workers or the future of the industry itself; but, on the contrary, has consented to a program of progressive capital expenditure, both in housing and industrial development, which is to be covered by the increasing revenue received. The results of the reconstruction of the oil industry by the Soviet Government are dealt with in detail in the following section.

PART II

Special Industries and Institutions

I.—Visit to Baku Oilfields

The Delegation, while in Baku, paid a visit to the oilfields and the Refineries.

The main Baku oilfields consist of two areas, the larger and older fields are at Balachani, situated some twelve miles from the town: the smaller and more recent fields known as Bibie Eybat are on the outskirts of the town itself. Formerly, when under private ownership, these fields were divided into plots of 20 or 30 acres, most of which were worked as small units, the power used being usually steam or internal combustion engines.

Now, by means of nationalization, all the great projects for the electrification of the whole oilfield, and the concentration of the industry, which have been talked of for the last 15 years, are practically completed.

The large electric power station, which formerly provided power for lighting the town and oilfields and for driving machinery on the properties of those who found it more economical to pay the tariff charged than to use their own power, has now been extended and its output increased. By this means electric power is used all over the Bibie Eybat field, and the complete electrification of the Balachani fields is well advanced. Further extension of the power-houses is still in progress, and a new battery of six Babcocks-Wilcox boilers is in the course of erection at the large station in the refinery town.

As a result of this centralization of power, an enormous economy both in fuel (about 15,000 tons) and of labor has been affected, and both town and oilfields are better lighted. Another economy is the construction of a series of new pipe lines around the bay connecting the Bibie Eybat oilfield with the refineries. The Bibie Eybat oil was formerly pumped into barges and towed across the bay to the refineries. These pipe lines total in measurement over 18 miles.

The general system now followed in working these oilfields is to treat them as one huge concern. Light railways to a total length of over 120 versts have been built to connect both the Balachani and Bibie Eybat oilfields with large central warehouses and stores from which all material for the fields is delivered. This light railway system is now carrying 300,000 tons of material a month for distribution to various points on the fields. All the large workshops, machine shops, boiler works, wire rope works, tube factories, etc., have also been reorganized in various centers, and are connected with the fields by these railways or good roads over which motor lorries and tractors can travel.

The centralization of the industry has in a great measure enabled the experts to cope with the serious question of the flooding of the oil strata with water. A special commission has been formed for dealing with prospecting and trial borings which are being put down in all likely localities.

The whole scheme of centralization and electrification follows very much the same lines as those worked out by the expert Commission some time before the war; but which was impossible of realization owing to the conflicting interests of private enterprise. It is now considered that half the scheme is complete, but another 30 millions of roubles is required for its total realization.

Production

During the last three years more energy has been expended on this great centralization scheme than on actually increasing the production of crude oil. In 1921 the gross production of the Baku fields had fallen to 157 million poods as compared with 468 million in 1913. In 1922 it rose to 212.6 million poods, and in 1923 it had already risen to over 250 millions. A further increase of 20 per cent is expected from this year. The old form of baling the well with a baling bucket and drum is being eliminated wherever possible, and the American pumping system is being very largely used. In 1921 production received from gushers amounted to 10 per cent of the total gross production, and in 1923 to 15 million poods, or 7 per cent of production.

Drilling

It is only by fresh borings that production on an oilfield can be maintained or increased. In 1913, 76,938 sajens were drilled. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining labor and material, this fell during the war to 32,430 sajens in 1917. During the revolutionary period in 1919, only 5,000 sajens were drilled of the whole Baku fields. Very much the same was the case in 1921-22 when 7,000 sajens were registered. In 1923, however, when the new organization was already in working order, the amount of new borings was increased to 23,661 sajens. It is estimated that 40,000 sajens will be completed by the end of the current year. From this increased drilling activity a marked increase of production is expected over the year 1925.

Refining

Of the 33 refineries in the Baku area, 14 of the largest and most up-to-date are working at full pressure. A considerable amount of capital expenditure has been effected in these refineries and the plant wherever possible has been improved. In 1923, only 126,615,358 poods of crude oil were driven over the stills. The proportion of products received was as follows:—

Illuminating oils	22.39	per cent
Lubricants	6.32	"
Solar	10.30	"
Benzine	.42	"
Gasoline	1.08	"
Mazout	57.74	"
Special products	.36	"
Lost in distillation	1.39	"
	100.00	"

Exports

Export of products from Russia is confined to illuminating oils, lubricants, solar oil, and benzines. Five and a half million poods of kerosene, two million poods of lubricants, one and a half million poods of solar were shipped to Turkey and Europe in 1923. Figures for 1924 are not yet available, but no great increase is expected, as the requirements of liquid fuel in Russia still exceed the output.

Shipping

Owing to the events during the war and the Revolution shipping on the Caspian Sea suffered very considerably. At the present time the oil transport fleet consists of six Diesel driven tankers, with a capacity of 808,000 poods, 52 tank steamers, with a carrying capacity of 3,775,000 poods, and 14 schooners, with a capacity of 1,075,000 poods.

Finance

At the time of the nationalization of the oilfields the total amount of cash in hand at Baku was 59,000,000 gold roubles, and the workers were already in arrears of pay. Consequently the industry had to borrow very heavily from the central authorities in order to fulfill the program of centralization and electrification of the fields.

Now, however, the industry receives no subsidy from the State; and the whole of this capital expenditure is being paid for out of revenue. Last year the industry was able to pay 24 millions in taxation to the central Government and 700,000 roubles toward the electrification of the town tramways.

The accounts and balance sheet for the financial year, which ends on October 1st, are not yet available, but it is not expected that the industry will be on a profit-earning basis for another two years, when the effect of the intensive drilling program will be realized and the expenditure on reconstruction cease.

Labor

As may be imagined, the intensive activity on the reconstruction has called for an increase in labor. Whereas in 1914 48,000 men were employed producing nearly 500 million poods, the same amount of labor has been required in 1923 to produce less than half that quantity. Owing to the general conditions in Russia and the increased demand for skilled labor on the Baku fields consequent on more scientific methods of production, a very considerable change has taken place in the composition of the labor. Whereas in 1923 the labor employed on the oilfields was composed as follows:—

Persians	28	per cent
Armenians	20.3	"
Russians	24.2	"
Georgians	8.8	"
Azerbaijanese	8.9	"
Jews	1.0	"

it is now—

Russians	42.0	"
Persians	20.4	"
Armenians	12.6	"
Azerbaijanese	13.9	"
Jews	.3	"

Of these different nationalities, 79 per cent of the Russians are employed as industrial workers and 21 per cent in administrative positions. Most of the industrial workers are, therefore, Russians. Of the 50,000 workers 52 per cent are employed in production of oil—that is, baling or pumping 16 per cent, on drilling rigs, 9.9 per cent refineries, 2.9 in storage depots, 6.9 per cent in power stations, 1.9 per cent sweepers and cleaners, etc., 3.9 per cent transport, 2.2 per cent, schools and hospitals, and 2 per cent in the supply department.

The workers are paid a monthly, and in some cases a daily wage. The average monthly work per man is 21.4 days a month, with hours overtime. According to local regulations, which are confirmed by the collective agreement of the All-Russian Miners' Union, the workers and employes are divided into 17 categories or classes. The wages are paid according to the category of work into which the worker falls. Category No. 1 consists of unskilled laborers such as yardmen, street cleaners, and porters; the highest category, No. 17, consists of head bookkeepers, office superintendents, managers, etc. There are further classes consisting of five categories of specialists such as engineers, skilled chemists, and the secretariat staff, dealing with finance and confidential information. The pay of the lowest category of ordinary worker varies from 20 to 30 roubles a month, rising gradually through all the grades up to 200 roubles a month for 17 category; specialists receive very much higher salaries.

The working day for industrial workers consists of seven hours in the dayshift and six hours at night, with a six-hour day on Saturday and on the eve of every public holiday. Workers in offices work one hour longer than the industrial worker. Overtime is paid at the rate of one and a half times for the first two hours and double wages for every subsequent hour. Work on public holidays or Sunday is paid for at double rates.

Public holidays are as follows:—

> Ten public State holidays at various dates commemorating revolutionary events. These are public holidays throughout the land.
>
> Eight religious holidays of the Christian Church, which include two days at Christmas and two days at Easter. All who work on these days, regardless of faith or nationality, receive double pay.

Apart from the above, there are nine Mahomedan feast days and seven Jewish holidays, when it is not obligatory for either a Mahomedan or Jew to come to work. Any Mahomedan or Jew working on any of these days receive double pay.

Workers and employes are engaged through the Labor Exchange after notification and confirmation by the factory committee of workers. Unemployed members of the Trade Unions have preference in all cases.

A worker receives two weeks' notice of discharge and half a month's pay. In the event of his being discharged without notice he receives a full month's pay. Should he have worked continuously for three years he receives an extra fortnight's wages and a full month's pay in the event of his having completed five years' service.

Each worker or employe who has completed five and a half month's service becomes eligible for a forthnight's yearly holiday on full pay. Should he have to travel any distance to his home the time occupied on the journey, should it occupy not more than one week, is not counted as leave time. During the time of travel, however, he does not receive pay, but 50 per cent of his journey money up to 1,500 versts within the confines of the U. S. S. R. is paid for him; on the remaining 50 per cent he receives a rebate according to the category in which he is placed. He has the right to accumulate leave for two years.

A worker who lives outside the region of his work and has to travel by train or tram receives his journey money.

Over and above the minimum wage the worker has certain privileges such as rates for piecework, extra compensation for working on holidays, overtime, and money for clothing provided by the undertaking. In this manner, on an average the workers employed on the production side of the oil industry increase their yearly wage 54½ per cent. A driller is paid foot money, which enables him to increase his yearly wage 114½ per cent. Men employed on storage tanks can increase their wages by 48½ per cent. Employes in the offices, clerks, etc., are able to increase their salary by 15 per cent.

In the event of the death of a worker, his family receives two months' pay from the date of his death. If his death occurs whilst at work, or as a consequence of his work, the family receives four months' pay. All medical aid and hospital treatment is given to the worker free of charge. In the event of destruction of a workers' clothes or property through fire or while performing certain classes of work, he receives full compensation either in kind or cash.

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

"Ghent" Subsidy System. The so-called "Ghent" system of paying subsidies to unemployed workers has been effective since April 1, 1925. Under this plan, unemployment doles are paid by the labor unions instead of the ministry, which later, however, reimburses the unions for the government's proportionate share.

Reduce Government Personnel.—Under the provisions of the finance law and National Budget for 1925, the government will soon be required to dismiss 34,000 persons from its various departments.

DENMARK.

Labor Conflicts Ended.—The labor conflicts which commenced in Denmark during the latter part of March, and which involved more than 150,000 workers, thru lockouts and sympathy strikes, were finally ended during June.

GUATEMALA.

Czecho-Slovak Colonization.— Czecho-Slovak families are said to be arriving in Guatemala for the purpose of colonizing certain uncultivated districts under the conditions set out by the minister of agriculture in co-operation with interested private citizens.

IRELAND.

Londonderry Repair Work.—In order to provide work for the unemployed, the Londonderry Corporation recently decided to spend the sum of $300,000 to repair the streets of the city during the remainder of the present calendar year.

MEXICO.

Unemployment. There is unquestionably marked unemployment in Vera Cruz at present, due, it is said, to the closing of the sugar mills for the season and curtailment of the manufacture of alcohol, on account of the high taxation placed this year by the federal government upon the manufacture of alcohol.

NETHERLANDS.

Domestic Problems.—German servants who a few years ago came to Holland because of the depression of the mark are now returning home or emigrating to the United States. Dutch housekeepers must now depend almost exclusively upon Dutch help, who receive in wages about twice the

LAWSON'S WILL LEAVES DAILY NEWS IN DIRECT CONTROL OF EMPLOYERS AND BANKERS WHO FIGHT WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Full power to control one of the country's leading organs of public opinion goes openly and directly to the country's capitalist overlords by the will of Victor F. Lawson deceased, owner of the Chicago Daily News. Henceforth under the unconcealed supervision of big business the editors are not likely to take the side of labor or even liberal opinion on causes which the open shop interests choose to tar with the smear of Bolshevism.

The Daily News circulates in the middle west to about 400,000 copies a day. It is a "home" newspaper probably directly affecting the views of over a million. Absolute control of this paper is given to the Illinois Merchants Trust Co., a giant banking merger with resources totaling nearly $500,000,000.

LAWSON, VOICE OF BIG BUSINESS, LEFT $20,300,000 ESTATE

Victor Fremont Lawson, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, left an estate valued at $20,300,000, his will, filed for probate here shows.

Proof of heirship was filed with the will by Iver Norman Lawson, of San Diego, the only witness.

Controlled by Big Business

This trust company is in essence just one of the financial boards at which representatives of big business assemble. Railroad, steel, packing house, lumber, commercial and investment banker interests will now unblushingly guide the policy of what Pres. J. J. Mitchell of the trust company terms "that great living agency of public intelligence." Here are some of the big capitalists on the trust company board, who by the will get control of this agency of public intelligence:

H. A. Blair, president Chicago Surface Lines.

E. B. Butler, chairman Butler Bros., (giant wholesalers).

Benjamin Carpenter, president G. B. Carpenter & Co. (giant hardware interests).

H. P. Crowell, chairman Quaker Oats company.

Marshall Field, head of Marshall Field financial interests.

E. A. Hamill, chairman Illinois Merchants Trust Co.

Hale Holden, president Burlington road.

Marvin Hughitt, director Chicago & Northwestern.

C. H. Markham, president Illinois Central.

Cyrus McCormick, chairman International Harvester Co.

J. J. Mitchell, president Illinois Merchants Trust Co.

J. S. Russells, chairman Pullman Co.

E. L. Ryerson, chairman Ryerson & Son, Inc. (steel).

C. H. Schweppe of Lee, Higginson & Co., investment bankers.

J. G. Shedd, chairman Marshall Field & Co.

J. P. Soper, president Soper Lumber company.

E. F. Swift, vice-president Swift & company.

Lawson himself was one of the principal stockholders of the trust company, which is probably the largest bank in Chicago.

But this list falls far short of showing the full extent to which the editors of the News will be responsible to big business. A careful check of the members of the Illinois Merchants Trusts directorate shows that they hold at least 66 directorship on the boards of 47 major corporations. In addition they include one governor of the Chicago board of trade, one member of the Rockefeller foundation, one trustee of the Carnegie institute and 12 members of the reactionary Union League club.

The 47 major corporations represented include eight of the great New York financial institutions in which the money power of the country centers. These are the National City Bank (Standard Oil-Rockefeller); the Guaranty Trust (J. P. Morgan); the Bankers Trust, U. S. Trust, New York Trust, Chase National bank, all representing Morgan Rockefeller interests combined; the American Surety Co. and the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Other important corporations represented in addition to those shown above are Illinois Steel (U. S. Steel subsidiary), Commonwealth Edison, Peoples Gas Light & Coke, Illinois Bell Telephone, Western Union Telegraph, Willys Overland, Libby McNeil & Libby, and 18 leading railroads including the Pennsylvania (leader of the open shop), the St. Paul, the Rock Island, the bitter anti-union Indiana Harbor Belt, the B. & O. and the Union Pacic.

Enemies of Labor.

These corporations are more or less constantly in conflict with organized labor and are equally constantly opposing legislation looking toward real public control of banking, railroads, public utilities and monopoly. The attitude of the directors toward the editorial policy of a newspaper which they control can hardly be in doubt.

The feedbag muzzles the press. How it muzzles the pulpit will be shown in a succeeding article on Lawson's will and the church.

No Seats for 75,000 School Children When School Opens Tuesday

With the opening of the fall public school term on Sept. 8, 75,000 Chicago school children will have to stand because of the seating shortage and the lack of school houses, is the estimate made public by officials of the Chicago school board.

The speeding up of the building program that we have been hearing so much about has brot forth only one new school building which will be ready for occupancy when school opens. That one is the Stockton Junior High School at Beason street and Montrose Ave. All the others are still in the stage of construction.

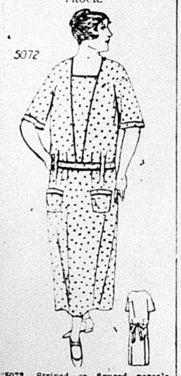
N. Y. Cities Get Home Rule

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The constitutional amendment giving cities of New York state home rule was held valid by the court of appeals in a decision handed down today.

Approximately 172 local laws passed by cities under the home rule amendment were saved by the decision.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A COMFORTABLE MORNING FROCK.

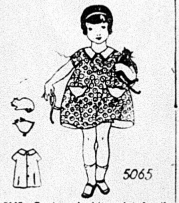


5072. Striped or figured percale, gingham or linen could be used for this design. The vestee relieves the severity of the front, and helps to give an effect of slenderness to the lines.

The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the dress at its lower edge is 2 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FOR THE TINY TOT.



5065. Green and white printed voile with trimming of white lawn is here depicted. This model is also attractive in chambrey, linen, pongee, and gingham.

The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make the Frock as illustrated for a 4 year size will require 1¾ yard of 27 inch figured material and ¼ yard of plain material. One may have either pocket, the "chick," or the kitten.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

UNION PRESSMAN POKES FUN AT 'MAJAH'S' GOD

Faker Rubs Gobbo on Back Every Morning

The following letter was sent to the DAILY WORKER by a member of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3. The paragraph in quotation marks is from The American Pressman of March, 1924, of which Berry is editor.

"Upon my desk there sits the image of Gobbo, the smiling god of good fortune, the divinity of optimism, whose motto is 'be cheerful and you will be rich in everything' given me by one whom I loved and with whom I was honored to be associated as labor adviser in Paris."

I, "Majah" Berry, rub "Gobbo" on the back every morning and say to myself, I am the greatest labor faker and strikebreaker of the day and I know I am not and never have been a soldier but Gobbo, every morning I rub your back I say to myself "how much misery can I create today for others?" for me, "to be cheerful and be rich is everything."

In fraternal orders of which I am a member, I have a very remote chance of causing discord and dissension, so I must devote my "cool, calm and deliberate" energy to my union, the organization I have been misrepresenting for eighteen years.

Again my dear Gobbo, I have before me the exact standing of all local unions of pressmen and assistants of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America so it behooves me not to make the weak unions stronger.

No my dear Gobbo, it is characteristic of me to make the strong unions weaker. This will bring about my desired result, "to be cheerful and rich in everything."

One more rub on your back Gobbo. Ah! I hear that the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 are entirely too prosperous, much too peaceful and happy. I shall create dissension among these members regardless of the cost, worry or amount of money is lost or families it injures, just to have my vindictiveness and ambition served.

To proceed on a plan of action to descend, decisevly for my protection, I will call on my board of directors, Marks, McHugh, Brophy and Orr, to execute my wishes, first select one or two of the largest printing shops in Chicago. I have my paid agent "Stuss" Singer, the underworld monger of New York and the knave, Fox, of Minneapolis and my friend, Hugh Crambert, of the Franklin Union No. 4 to assist in this venemous undertaking.

Now, for the picture. What do I see? The Cuneo Press and the Cuneo Printing corporation, the two largest pressrooms, lock out their pressmen. What else? The helpers, oilers, assistants and feeders have left their positions refusing to work with scabs, finks and strikebreakers.

This surely is unexpected and surprising. It is the first time an occurrence of this kind took place, feeders supporting the pressmen like real union men. That resembles solidarity.

I may find a few more pay roll patriots. Here they are: Booby Polston, Clark and Porter, two saps, and the champion double-crosser, "Bonehead" Barry. The wrecking crews must do the dirtiest contemptible work to receive their few paltry dollars.

UNION PRESSMAN.
Member of Pressmen's Union.

Earth Tremors Shake Indiana

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Sept. 2.—Distinct earth tremors shock Mt. Vernon and other posey county towns today. Starting at 5:50 the shocks continued for nearly a half minute. Altho oldest residents declared it was the severest in years, the quake did only slight damage.

THE
DECLINE
OF
CAPITALISM
By E. VARGA.
An authoritative work by one of the leading economists in the world Communist Movement.
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ESTATES OF MASTERS MENACED IN CALIFORNIA FOREST FIRE, JOBLESS CALLED IN TO DO THE DIRTY WORK

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., September 2.—California is burning up—on the surface, this time for a change. Estates are going up in smoke and beautiful red flames, which can be seen from my room—miles off to the northwest.

The so-called owners of all this destroyed wealth have again proven themselves to be nothing but useless parasites in a rotten, unjust society. They have neither sufficient courage nor physical strength to protect their robberies—stolen from the workers. So the forces of "law and order" are drafting 300 down and outs from the Midnight Mission to go into the hills and stamp out the Tujunga canyon fire. "Brother" Tom Liddicot, the sky pilot of this soup joint, did not head his ragged army. Oh, no! Work means disgrace to him. His specialty is the handing out of soup, "flaps" and salvation.

The "men will be back in a day or two," Tom says, and issued an appeal for clothing and shoes because of the "prospect that the fire-fighters would return with burned apparel." This seems to indicate that the men are expected to be paid but very little—if anything at all—for their work, ruined clothes and physical as well as mental injuries. Charles Hazen of Los Angeles, was forced into the fire zone like hundreds of others. Now he is laying in the Pasadena hospital, Pasadena, with the reasoning power burned out of his brain, and therefore, unable to locate his family.

Fire sightseers are facing drafting, it is stated, because the parking of their cars have become such a menace to the fire cars. False alarm! The idle rich will not be put to work. That element could not do any kind of useful labor. So, in order to "carry out" the bluff, two Mexicans, Jesus Castro, 19, and Manual Paldes, 23, were arrested and lodged in the Pasadena jail. They must have refused to go to work. These two boys did not block the road, however, they were standing on Mount Wilson enjoying a smoke and taking in the sight of the flames below and the sparkling stars above.

How high up in the air must a worker in the land of the free go, to be allowed to breathe the air in peace?

Army Lieutenant to Hang

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 2.—Lieut. John S. Thompson, army signal corps officer at Fort McKinley, was today sentenced by court martial to hang for the murder of Miss Audrey Burleigh, 16, a step-daughter of captain Hamilton P Calmes of the army medical corps, Manila, April 4.

Lieut. Thompson, whose home is in Brooklyn, fired five revolver shots at his victim because the latter did a hula dance at the army and navy club.

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, Sept. 3, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Avenue.
499	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16432	Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 92nd St.
25	Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts.
2	Piano and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington.
669	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria.
515	Railway Carmen, 1259 Cornell St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Avenue.
1082	Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Avenue.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
38	Signalmen, 6235 Princeton Ave.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
119	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
755	Teamsters, 30 E. 8th St.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
17516	Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

IMPERIALISM AND AFRICA

By KEWKU BANKOLE,
of the American Negro Labor Congress and member of the local committee of Pittsburgh.

COMING events are casting their shadows before. It seems proper that a this moment when the turning point of the darker peoples is expressing itself in the world, that we should remind ourselves of some of the unpleasant events which have been committed to the sons and daughters of Africa by foreign imperialism.

Africa, a continent second to the largest in the world, has been parcelled out by various European governments, they are today looking to this continent for their future existence. France, who now poses as friend to the black people, massacred the natives of Equatorial Africa and Dahomey. Italy followed France by massacring the natives of Tripoli. England butchered and robbed the women and children of their lands in East, South, North and West Africa. But none of these horrible incidents were so pronounced as what was committed by the christian Belgians under King Leopold to the hundreds and thousands of unprotected black souls in the Belgian Congo. In "free" United States lynching is in its full swing. These atrocities are still fresh in the minds of young Africans. What their retaliation will be is unknown.

THE present war in Morocco headed by the gallant Adl-El-Krim is only a beginning to the great one that is yet to come, should the foreign imperialists gain the upper hand, it will not mean a complete defeat but encouragement to the young people of the whole continent of Africa. If history does repeat itself, then, the time has come that imperialictic powers should be aware of the fact that their days are numbered.

We learned from the various periodicals that the natives of the various parts of Africa which were recently visited by the prince of Wales were enthusiastic over the presence of the future Caesar of the British empire, the fact of it is, that in South Africa the natives were forced to pay homage to his highness and in the West Coast of Africa, they apparently revived him, not because of loyalty but of curiosity. In all parts of Africa the natives are mercilessly exploited for the benefit of Europeans and he, the native, is gradually awakening to this fact, and he is expressing himself in form of organization to combat these foreign pests from his shores, Young Africa is determined to paint Africa black rather than have it painted white under the yoke of foreign imperialism.

THE American Negro Labor Congress will be a history in the making in the economic and social life of the black peoples in both the Western and Eastern hemispheres.

The oppressed peoples of the world are uniting. Let imperialism beware for the coming events are casting their victorious shadows on the side of the oppressed. Nothing will keep them assunder.

International Youth Day Demonstration
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 8 P. M.
at the
NORTH-WEST HALL, Corner North and Western Aves.
SPEAKERS:
MAX SHACHTMAN of the Young Workers League.
JAMES P. CANNON of the Workers Party.
Junior speaker.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Auspices, Young Workers League, Local Chicago.

Still Insist That Sheffield Will Go Back to Mexico City

WASHINGTON, —(FP)—Secretary of State Kellogg again asserts that Ambassador Sheffield will return to his post in Mexico City within a few days. He denies that Sheffield will quit.

Sheffield, at a conference with Coolidge, Kellogg and Borah in the White House in the middle of June, made bitter complaint against radicalism in Mexico, and induced Kellogg to issue to the press a statement hinting that the Washington government would welcome a revolt in Mexico. President Calles replied with a sizzling rebuke for this affront to the Mexican nation, and Kellogg had nothing more to say.

Recognition of the Calles government by the British government, after a diplomatic break of ten years, is felt among Washington experts on Latin-American affairs to have a basis in some secret understanding as to Mexican treatment of British investors in Mexico. Suspicion is held that Pres. Calles has forced the hand of Kellogg by dealing directly with London on economic issues—possibly arranging some concessions in oil or metal mining for British companies, when American companies expected to gather these plums.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
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DENTIST
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Butler May Not Run

There is a report current in republican party headquarters that Wm. Butler, grand strategist of the G. O. P. council of war will not stand for the senatorial seat vacated by the death of Henry Cabot Lodge and which was filled by Butler by presidential appointment.

Butler is one of the biggest mill barons of the country. Despite the protection of a high tariff wall, the owners of the textile industry claim they are unable to pay their employes anything like a living wage. Only recently the textile slaves were given a ten per cent slash in wages, and President Coolidge saw nothing in this except a justifiable effort to help the industry.

The textile workers who had to reef in their belts a little more after the latest wage cut do not hold the same high opinion of Butler that Coolidge does. Butler is an able servant of his class. He is very satisfactory to them and his place is in the senate. But even capitalist candidates need votes to get elected. And it quite possible that the workers of Massachusetts and the textile workers in particular, might be so lacking in enthusiasm for the textile baron that his opponent may slip in. Not that his opponent will do any more for labor in the senate than Butler did. But he is not, at least not yet, as closely hitched to the big business machine as Butler is.

If Butler contests the election against Walsh, the democratic candidate, and loses, it will be a great blow to the prestige of the republican party, and will have the effect of defeating the Coolidge myth. If he fails to enter the fight, it will be a confession of weakness and this will only be little less injurious to the prestige of the G. O. P.

Like the religious fatalist, who believed he was born only to go to hell, Butler is "damned if he does and damned if he doesn't." What the workers of Massachusetts should do in order to use the [illegible]ion for the purpose of exposing Butler, the mill exploiter, the [illegible]alist system and its harlot political parties is to raise the stand[illegible] of working class political action under the banner of a labor party.

Calles Made Good

Before his inauguration as president of Mexico, Plutarco Calles visited Europe and on his return via New York he participated in a parade organized by the socialist party in that city.

On last May Day, Mexican labor celebrated the workers' international holiday with red flags and revolutionary hymns. Calles reviewed the parade and tipped his hat to the red flags.

Shortly afterwards the employes of the American oil kings went on strike and Calles threatened to use the army against them. Bank clerks struck and Calles brought the mailed fist down on their heads. Wall Street was chuckling. Calles was doing nicely. But Wall Street is not easily satisfied. It knows that half a loaf is better than no bread. But it wants the entire loaf when it can have it.

Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue sky came the harsh statement of Secretary of State Kellogg, criticizing the Mexican government for its failure to protect American lives. Calles came back like a ton of mortar and the socialists shouted: "Atta boy, Plutarco; you are givin' 'em hell." Only the Communists advised all and sundry to wait for developments.

Since the exchanges between Calles and the U. S. secretary of state things have moved fast in Mexico. Calles has proceeded to write off the books whatever reforms were accomplished by the revolution. A few days ago it was announced that a law would be introduced to make so-called unofficial strikes illegal. There is reason to believe now that the United States government is satisfied with the progress made by Calles in preparing the way in Mexico for complete domination of that country by American capital.

Calles may still tip his hat to the red flag. But to him it means no more than the red flag that flies over an open manhole. Which is further proof that a person's loyalty to a principle cannot be judged by the button on his coat lapel or even by the words that flow from his lips. Actions speak louder than words.

The Riffians Score

The joint campaign conducted against the Riffian tribesmen of Morocco is hitting snags. French commanding generals are being replaced, which is a sure indication that things are not going well with the invaders.

The French and British censorship is clamped down tight and the correspondents are not allowed to send out any news. This prohibition, however, did not prevent the story of the greatest disaster suffered by the French and Spanish during the war.

A Spanish transport with 1,000 foreign legion troops aboard was sunk by Riffian fire and all the troopers perished. This does not bear out the glowing reports issued a few days ago by a *Chicago Tribune* reporter who pictured the advance of the Spanish-French forces on land, sea and air, in a way that left nothing but defeat staring Abd-el-Krim in the face.

The disaster to the Spanish transport may cause serious political disturbances in Spain. It is known that the vice-president of the directory, who is second in command to dictator Primo De Rivera, was opposed to the landing of the troops at the point where the sinking took place. This disagreement in addition to the dissatisfaction at home over the costly Moroccan campaign may bring about the downfall of the dictatorship.

The Riffians appear to be holding up their end pretty well. The surrender of the British and Japanese to the Chinese gives them additional encouragement. The imperialist powers are not particularly fortunate in their efforts to press the crown of thorns farther down on the brow of the subject peoples those days. And, in the words of the comic strip artist: "The worst is yet to come."

The European capitalist powers are still discussing the security pact. The workers are also discussing a security pact—against capitalism.

A Chicago judge is hard on morons. This is not surprising. Morons are usually hard on each other.

"The local hog market displays strength" says a headline. So [illegible] the odor from the stockyards.

The Basis for the Continuation of the Labor Party Policy

Speech by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg on the Labor Party Campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Fourth Convention Just Adjourned in Chicago.

COMRADES: This resolution we are now discussing provides the basis for a continuation of the labor party policy. It lays down the detailed policy which our party is to follow in carrying on this campaign. However, comrades, it is equally important in relation to this resolution that our party be mobilised for this campaign, that also the party secure a fundamental understanding of why, in the United States, at the present time, the labor policy must be one of the chief policies of our party, if not the chief policy of our party. Why is it, comrades, that we must carry on this campaign?

It is not sufficient that the membership of our party agree to the carrying on of the campaign; it is equally necessary that the party be educated to an understanding of what underlies the policy and the campaign we are proposing. It was one of the chief weaknesses of our party in the labor party campaign in the past that our party as a whole did not grasp, did not understand, the reason why we had such a slogan and waged such a campaign.

I WANT to present as my contribution to this part of the discussion briefly the underlying motives that make this campaign necessary. In the United States we know that the masses of workers have not yet become class conscious. We know that the masses of workers are still supporting the republican and democratic parties and we know that the masses of workers have not developed a mass party of the workers to fight their battles on the political field. In each of the European countries we find the development of capitalism and the working class has reached the point that the workers have cut loose from the capitalist parties . . . they were sufficiently conscious to form mass parties thru which they carried on their struggle. Social-democratic parties and the labor parties have developed in European countries. So we have an entirely distinct situation in the United States as compared with the European capitalist countries and we must find a means of bridging the gulf between the working masses who are still republicans and democrats and the revolutionary party of the workers, the Communist Party. It is the labor party which serves as the bridge to that gulf. We may ask ourselves why it is, why is the labor party the form of organization which we must advocate, fight for, in order to draw the workers out of the old parties and draw them into independent political action as a class.

WHY the labor party as the means of arriving to that goal? What is there peculiar to the labor party which makes it the effective means of achieving that end? Comrades, what we find in the United States today is that the workers have developed organs of struggle for the immediate demands in the factories. They have organized trade unions; they have organized these as the means of carrying on the struggles of various sections of the working class against their employers for better conditions and better wages. These organs, however, represent today the means of fighting the struggles of various groups of the workers. The miners have their union, the needle workers their union, the railroad workers their union. They represent not organs of struggle in the interests of their class, but in the interest of certain sections of the working class. Now, our Communist duty, our fundamental Communist aim, must be to develop out of these instruments for struggle in the interest of sections of the working class, an instrument, a means for struggle in the interests of the workers as a class. In other words, we must find a unifying slogan;; we must find a method of bringing together the workers in the mines, the workers in the textile industries, which will give them a common basis of action, a common organ thru which they struggle against capitalism. We must find the means of unifying the struggles of groups of workers into a struggle of the working class.

That is our central Communist purpose in this stage of development of the working class and it is just because the Labor Party is such a unifying organ of struggle that it is the most effective policy at this stage in the United States. The Labor Party will unify the workers of the machine shops, in the mines, in the railroads, in the textile factories in a common struggle for class interest common to all groups as against the trade unions which is the organ of struggle for the interest of sections of the working class. And a second reason that the labor party slogan is so important to our present situation. We must not only develop struggle as a class but we must develop a struggle politically against the capitalist government by the working class. This is the second part of the immediate tasks of the Communist Party in this country. First unifying the struggles of the workers: Secondly, directing the struggle against the capitalist state power and the labor party, drawing the workers into political struggles as a class also drawing them into a struggle against the capitalist state power. The labor party therefore serves effectively to achieve the two fundamental tasks of the Communist Party in the United States at the present time and for that reason it is and must be one of the most important weapons, the most important policy of the Communist Party in this country at the present time.

THIS, comrades, must be part of the immediate program of our party that we discuss this which I have stated not in a ten minute speech, but in discussion in the party press, in educational work amongst our party members in order that the party understands that we are carrying on this struggle and when we have that understanding we will be able to mobilize our party for the struggle and actually make achievements in carrying out this policy to build a labor party.

Now as to the resolution itself. We have laid down in this resolution in detail, the methods which we shall use for this campaign. We have first said that we must base it upon the immediate demands and experiences of the working class. And comrades I submit that that was always true in our labor party campaign. I know that I have never written an article or a manifesto for the party or a leaflet for the party that the labor party policy was not based upon an argument—the capitalists use injunctions against you, the capitalists use the state power against you in strikes, the capitalists use the state power in legislative work against the working class. These experiences of yours should teach you that you must organize a party of your own, that thru which you can struggle against this capitalist state power.

Just as we have done that in the past, just as we have shown thru the interference of Harding in the miners' strike thru the use of the Daugherty injunction in the railroad strike, that these are the reasons why the workers must mobilize their strength politically in a labor party, so locally, so on a state scale, so nationally, we must use the experiences and demands of the workers for their immediate struggle as an argument pointing to the labor party as the means of carrying on the struggle for these demands. The resolution states so.

Our policy is that we shall go into the local unions to fight there for the resolutions to put the organization on record for a labor party but we shall not stop with resolutions. We shall organize in these unions where we are able to carry our resolutions, committees to carry on agitation in the trade union movement for the labor party. We shall go into the organizations of the C. P. P. A. which still exist and have support in the trade union movement and we shall there carry on the agitation for a labor party and if we are able to put such organizations on record for a labor party we shall there form committees to carry on the agitation on a broad scale and if we succeed in organizing such committees in the trade unions and in the C. P. P. A. then we shall bring them together to carry on a common agitational campaign for a labor party.

YES, we shall also go into non-partisan committees which have mass support from the local unions and there carry on the campaign for a labor party. We shall go into the central labor bodies and there carry on the agitation thru resolutions and set up committees where we succeed in achieveing an endorsement for continued agitation in the whole trade union movement of a city for the labor party thus developing the basic support in the trade unions, in the political organization of labor as the Committee of Progressive Political Action.

That is basically the policy laid down in this resolution.

We shall use the municipal elections this year for the propagating of the labor party idea thru first proposing a united labor ticket, and comrades, to show you that there can be achievements I cite the fact that in Lima, Ohio, where the central labor council adopted a resolution after their experiences with the LaFollette movement to keep out of all politics for the future, we had an active member of our party, Scott Williams by name, who in spite of this resolution of the central labor council expressing the disgust of that body and its experiences in the last election, went into the local unions to carry on agitation, secured endorsement and got the endorsement of the central labor body for a labor party for which a committee was formed. The committee nominated candidates in the city election and succeeded in nominating two of them in the final city election showing that it is possible today to secure results for our labor party policy.

NATURALLY we must not get the notion, comrades, from the use of the election campaigns for agitation for the labor party that the labor party is merely a machinery for entering into election campaigns. That comrades, would be a wrong conception of the labor party. Not only for eletcion campaigns but for other struggles of the working class for parliamentary action, yes, but also for political action outside of the election campaigns, must the labor party be an instrument for work among the masses of this country.

Our resolution goes farther, lays down our relationship to the existing farmer-labor parties on the basis of the C. I. decision. It declares that we shall remain in the existing farmer-labor parties. We shall work to build up a labor bloc and form the labor party and make a united front with the organizations of the farmers in a bloc form of some character and further than that, the resolution also teaches another phase which is of the utmost importance and that is the role of our party in the labor party. We have made errors in that respect in the past. You remember how in April-May of last year we had certain opportunistic developments in Detroit. We had certain comrades in Minnesota who had a wrong policy, the wrong tactics in that respect and it is vital that our party at the same time that it reorientates itself to an understanding of the labor party policy also has a clear conception of the role of the Workers Party in such a labor party.

WE declare that wherever a labor party organization exists we shall enter into it. We shall affiliate with it. We shall participate in its work. We declare that where such a labor party enter into the election campaigns we shall nominate Communist candidates on the labor party ticket in the primaries and these Communist candidates shall run not as labor party-ites, but as Communists, standing on the Communist program of the Soviet government and the dictatorship of the proletariat as the ultimate aims, but carrying on the struggle while at the same time raising immedate issues of the class struggle. If our candidates are nominated on the labor party ticket they will run in the election campaign as Communists with a full Communist program and when they are elected to office they will enter into their duties as Comunists and carry on a Communist struggle in the legislative bodies to which they are elected. We declare, therefore, that we must at all times carry on our Communist propaganda. Yes, the labor party is the means of reaching the masses of workers with our propaganda, not hiding ourselves, not obscuring ourselves, not minimizing our program, but carrying on systematic agitation among the workers we draw into the labor party for the Communist principles, for the Communist program and recruiting from the labor party the most active elements for our Communist Workers Party.

It is only if we follow both parts of the labor party policy that we will make the fullest use of that policy. The first part is to draw the workers out of the old parties, to draw the workers into the class political action, to draw the workers into a struggle against the capitalist state. The second part is to use the labor party as the means of developing the power and strength of our Communist Party. As a means for propaganda, as a means for recruiting to our party in strengthening our party, building it into a mass Communist Party. Comrades, if we can mobilize our party for an effective efficient campaign on the basis laid down in the present resolution, if we can develop the energy, the enthusiasm which was put into that campaign in 1923, if we can again reach out among the masses, establish our prestige and influence among them, our party will be on the right road again and we will have substantial progress in extending its influence and in building its membership.

COMRADES, I think that from this brief statement of the situation the meaning of this resolution you will recognize how important this part of our policy is, how necessary it is that the party understand it clearly, apply it energetically and make a fight to really build a labor party in the United States and in the process of that, build the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party of the United States. I am not going to enter into any controversial questinos on this issue. I am going to ask merely that the comrades who are here, the delegates who are here will go back to their party units, go back to the party branches and help in this mobilization help in bringing our party into this fight, not scatteringly, not only here and there, but as an organized whole, because of the influence we will gain for our party in this struggle.

History Repeats Itself in Mussolini's Battles

By EDMUNDO PELUSO (Rome)

When history repeats itself, the repetition is invariably a caricature of the original event. Mussolini has looked on whilst the Soviet Union successfully fought the battles of the grain and of the ruble, and this has now induced him to declare that he is going to fight the battle of the grain and of the lira.

He has called together his general staff, in order to discuss the strategy of the campaign. His officers are nothing more nor less than the Italian big landowners and big peasants, and the object of the campaign is to discover how agrarian production can best be carried on at the expense of the Italian proletariat. One can see how much resemblance there is between the battles fought by Mussolini and those fought by the Soviet Union! In the Soviet Union the grain battle was fought by the working and peasant class to their own advantage, In Italy precisely the contrary is taking place.

What decision must a general staff of big agrarians, under the chairmanship of the leader of fascism, inevitably arrive at? Could they come to the conclusion that the right method of obtaining more corn is to increase the area under cultivation, to improve the methods of cultivation, to provide the peasantry with more efficient agricultural stock and implements, to sell them fertilizers at possible prices, and to ease the heavy load of taxation—the methods taken by the government of the Soviet Union? Such a decision cannot be expected from such a body, for the big agrarians are only capable of drawing up a strategic plan defending their own interests and privileges, and thrusting the whole of the burdens of the struggle upon the working peasants.

Italy, as is well known does not produce sufficient corn for its consumption. It is obliged to buy considerable quantities abroad, and to pay for this in gold. On the other hand, the area in Italy which could be employed for partially covering the deficit is at present cultivated with sugar beets and tobacco. Land eminently adapted for growing corn, and for the production of raw materials required by the textile industry, and entirely unsuited to growing beets and tobacco, is still being used for this latter purpose. But what does that matter? The government has to support the sugar industry, and pays high premiums to the cultivators of sugar beets and tobacco. The big agrarians abandon all patriotism when their money bags are threatened!

Thus Mussolini will not take away from the big agrarians a hand's breadth of their land in order to force them to change the kind of crops they cultivate. He will continue to pay them high premiums, but has at the same time isued the order that the yield per hectare of land under corn cultivation has to be increased. The peasant may moisten the earth with the sweat of his brow; he may buy machines if he can; he may purchase fertilizer if the prices dictated by the trusts permit him to do so; the fascist government has a heart for the big agrarian only. The protective tariff has rendered the price of agricultural machinery unattainable for the majority, and where the peasants' co-operatives have contrived to buy a machine, the fascists have destroyed the co-operative by fire and sword. The taxes, made so easy for the big agrarians, have been increased again and again for the poor peasantry, until many of them have fled to France, where conditions are not quite so bad. Manures and fertilizers have become the property of a monopoly in the hands of the Society Montecatini, and this company sells them at prices almost equal to that of bread.

Briefly stated, Mussolini has lost his battle before he has begun to fight it at all. But perhaps it was merely a demagogic bluff. The big agrarians and the big industrialists of Italy paved the way for fascism, called it into existence, and now they are not likely to allow Mussolini to carry on a fight against them, even if he had ever had any intention of doing so.

The other battle, that of the lira, is closely bound up with the grain battle. The depreciation of the lira, now very serious (during the last few weeks the dollar has risen to 27-29 lire as compared with a pre-war par of slightly over five lire!) tho partially to be ascribed to the enormous debts owing by Italy to America and England (about 100 milliard lire!), is also greatly due to the adverse foreign trade balance consequent on the purchase of grain and other nidispensible raw materials and necessities of life, and on the general mistrust felt towards fascism, and spreading even in bourgeois circles.

The depreciation of the lira in July was such as the exchanges of Italy have never before experienced. The small investors and petty bourgeoisie, living on a few million lire invested in state bonds, have been seized with complete panic. The medium manufacturers are equally alarmed, Mussolini, and even more the notorious party secretary Farinacci, were at first of the opinion that the best means of alaying the panic was to attack it with a cudgel. But tho Farinacci regards historical events with no more comprehension than felt by a cow looking at a picture of Raphael's, in this case he has been obliged to see that he was on the wrong track.

A better means had to be sought. High finance has pointed this out. First of all it has demanded the head of the minister of finance, Stefani, as scapegoat, and has insisted on his being substituted by the confidential agent of high finance, Count Volpi.

The dismissed minister of finance and the exchequer, Stefani, is a university professor. He is in favor of theories harmless to bourgeois interests so long as they remain theories; but as soon as the interests of capitalism are endangered, the bourgeois industrial magnates lose their respect for even their university professors.

What crime did Stefani, a leading fascist, then commit? After having balanced the budget at the expense of the working class, reducing or abolishing the taxes paid by the owning classes and, discharging tens of thousands of officials, he was seized with the idea of increasing the value of the lira by restricting the bank notes in circulation. The ceremonies which he performed in the Banca d'Italia, where he caused millions in bank notes to be burned before a large number of spectators, verged on the ridiculous. The Italian banks, whose steel chambers contained tons of industrial papers bought at high prices, and accumulations of state bonds, found themselves obliged to throw quantities of these papers on the market in order to have necessary banknotes for their operations. This meant considerable losses to the banks.

The fall of the lira in July filled the cup to overflowing. In view of the rebellion on the part of high finance, Mussolini had to sacrifice his minister and to accept as confidential agent Count Volpi, one of the mightiest profiteers of Italian capitalism, a leading manager of the Banca Commerciale, and possessing interests of his own in all the great capitalist undertaking of Italy. The aid of the Banca Commerciale is a much mightier aid to Mussolini in his battle than the strokes of Farinacci's cudgel. The co-operation of the Banca Commerciale with the fascist regime signifies a strengthening of this regime, and the transition of Italian big finance to fascism. But the economic battles to be fought by fascism are much more difficult to win than its fraction struggles. There is no doubt whatever that the field of economic battle is more likely to witness Mussolini's defeat than the field of political battle.

Terrible Statistics as to German Class Justice

AT the first national congress of the International Red Aid in Germany, printed statistics were submitted giving the most detailed particulars for the period from October 1924 to April 1925 as to the number of trials, accusations, the sentences to fortress imprisonment, ordinary imprisonment and penal servitude, as well fines imposed. The total statistics regarding the class justice against the working class (January 1st 1924 to April 31st 1925) show that the German class judges accomplished a terrible work in these 16 months. The figures show a total of:

981 trials,

7,000 accused persons,

5,786 condemned persons,

959 years 8 months fortress imprisonment,

969 years 1 month imprisonment with hard labor,

2,255 years 4 months imprisonment,
233,261 marks fines.

From this it is to be seen that 5,786 workers have been sentenced to 4,184 years and one month imprisonment These figures do not include the years spent under arrest while awaiting trial, the tortures and the enforced suicides, as well those persons who are still languishing behind walls from the time previous to the 1st of January 1924. Further, these figures do not include the terrible judgement of the "Tscheka trial": against 16 accused persons there have been pronounced three death sentences, 71 years and four months hard labor, 9 years 11 months imprisonment and 5,500 mark fines.

The number of those persons who are pinning behind republican prison walls on the charge of political "crimes," according to the statements of Dr. Seckel, a barrister, exceeds 8,000.

These statistics are supplemented by the enumeration of the cases in which the Juridical department of the Communist fractions of the Reichstag and the Prussian diet have rendered legal assistance. These latter amount to 19,349 cases from January 1924 to April 1925.

These frightful statistics must stimulate the proletarians of the world to join in the international campaign for the release of the political prisoners in all countries and to come to the aid of the victims of the international class war by supporting with all means the International Red Aid.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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DAILY WORKER IS FACING CRISIS

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IN an address before the department of subversive movement of the National Civic Federation on July 18, last, Ralph M. Easly, executive head of the federation praised the socialists and the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, but laid the rod of chastisement vigorously to the unpatriotic hides of the Communists and the Industrial Workers of the World. Some superficial people, said Easley, saw no differenc except a technical one between the Communists and the socialists. Easley is right when he says the difference is fundamental.

• • •

THIS is how he clinches his point: "Any student of current socialist and Communist literature can well understand that, should it ever be necessary for our government to turn the machine guns on the Communists, the firing would be of the most deadly character if the socialists were permitted to man the guns." There is no doubt about this. The socialists of Europe have manned the guns of the capitalists against the Communists and thousands of good working class leaders were murdered by them. What they did in Europe they would do in America.

• • •

ANY organization that wins the approval of a capitalist stoolpigeon like Ralph M. Easley is naturally an enemy of the working class. The National Civic Federation was organized avowedly to block the progress of radicalism in the American labor movement. Sam Gompers was one of its leading lights. Gompers wined and dined with the enemies of labor and joined with them in preventing the trade union movement for making an effective fight against the capitalists. Green is now taking Gompers' place tho not officially on the National Civic Federation, perhaps owing to an old law passed by the miners' union, that no members of the union can be a member of the National Civic Federation.

• • •

EASLEY'S tirade against the Communists ends with: "All honor to American labor," and the concluding paragraph reads: "What would England not give if her labor movement were as solidly and loyally anti-Bolshevik as is ours! Think of a situation where proud Britain is afraid to resent in the slightest degree the diabolical plotting of the Communists against her in India and China for fear of a general strike which would not only paralyze her industries but would place in jeopardy the life of the empire as well."

• • •

ONE of our subscribers makes the charge that nine times out of ten we center our attack on the ku klux klan, tho in his opinion the Knights of Columbus is worse than the K. K. K. We agree that its intentions, as far as the progress of the working class movement is concerned, are no better than those of the K. K. K. We also state that the catholic church of which the K. of C. is the main political arm in America, comes in for caustic criticism in the DAILY WORKER just as often as the K. K. K.

• • •

THE K. of C. is less hysterical than its competitor and because it contains a smaller percentage of morons in its ranks than the bed sheet order, its derilictions make less of a splash in the public press. Of the two organizations, however, the K. of C. is more dangerous, because it acts more intelligently than its rival. Both are equally willing to serve the capitalist class. However, there are many members in both organizations whose sympathies are with the workers' struggle, but they have not brains enough to realize for what purpose they are being used.

• • •

IT is true, as our correspondent charges that there is a catholic church machine inside the unions and that in New York City many of the most prominent labor leaders are catholics. But they are not reactionary simply because they are catholics.

(Continued on page 3)

SWIFT AND GENEROUS SUPPORT OF ALL WORKERS IS NEEDED

TO ALL MILITANT WORKERS:

THE DAILY WORKER is facing a crisis. Beset from all sides with seemingly insurmountable difficulties THE DAILY WORKER has been able to carry on the most militant activity in the interests of the working class.

On the one hand there have been the forces which seek to destroy us. All the most powerful interests in America, from the capitalist government itself to its agents, the reactionary labor officials, have been doing their utmost to choke off the voice of THE DAILY WORKER which strikes at the heart of their privilege and power.

On the other hand there have been the class conscious workers, comparatively few in number and individually without power or influence, who have been giving their support to THE DAILY WORKER, who thru their sacrifice and efforts have kept their paper alive.

For twenty months the struggle has been going on and now the crisis has been reached with the life of THE DAILY WORKER hanging in the balance.

Now every worker who wants to fight against capitalism for the emancipation of labor must unite in a mighty effort to save for the struggle the most powerful and militant organ of the working class, THE DAILY WORKER.

Money Is Needed—Badly and at Once!

For almost two years THE DAILY WORKER has been the workers' organ of struggle. Never a battle of the working class against its exploiters, never a struggle large or small but what THE DAILY WORKER has been its champion. The militant workers have made this struggle possible. It is they who have kept THE DAILY WORKER going and at the same time enabled it to establish its own home and printing plant.

Now it is the fighting workers again who must carry on the struggle. At this time when THE DAILY WORKER is in danger those to whom THE DAILY WORKER is dear and precious must rally to its support. Those for whom THE DAILY WORKER speaks, those for whom THE DAILY WORKER struggles, those whom THE DAILY WORKER protects; these must unite to save THE DAILY WORKER.

THERE IS NO TIME TO LOSE.

The need is both great and urgent.

By delay or indifference we may lose.

With prompt response, with willing energy and sacrifice we can only win.

To SAVE THE DAILY WORKER, to keep it and with it to march on to new struggle and new victories we appeal to all militant workers to join in swift and generous support.

THE DAILY WORKER
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL,
WILLIAM F. DUNNE,
Editors.
MORITZ J. LOEB,
Manager.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $....................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can

SIGMAN PLAN CONDEMNED BY HIS FOLLOWER

Kaufman of Local 9 Wants Square Deal

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 3.—Opposition to President Sigman's proposal for bringing peace in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is developing within the ranks of his own followers, according to the joint committee of action, of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

A letter has been published in the Jewish "Day" from a member of Local 9 who was elected to the new executive board chosen to take the place of the expelled officers, and this communication voices a desire for a real peace plan and not such a one as has been presented by Sigman.

Commenting upon suggestions for peace which were made by The Day, Louis Kaufman, the writer, says:

Wants Fair Election

"I am in full accord with your proposal for a general election, where all members who have not been convicted for any offense in their shops, shall be allowed on the ballot—including those who were suspended during the present conflict. I am little concerned as to whom will be elected, if only the union be considered above any parties.

"The third point of your proposal the question of proportional representation to the joint board) is by no means an issue raised by the 'lefts.' This is one of the issues for which we have been fighting in our union for the past ten or twelve years, and which has been continuously postponed from one convention to another so that it might be studied. I am of the opinion that this question should be

(Continued on page 3)

SYRIAN AND RIFF REVOLTS ALARM FRENCH PREMIER

Painleve Removes Gen. Sarrail and Lyautey

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 3.—That the Syrian and Moroccan revolts have caused an increasingly acute situation for the French government is seen in the removal of the French high commissioners of both countries by Painleve. Marshal Lyautey has been replaced as military dictator of French Morocco by Marshall Petain, and General Sarrail gives way to Gen. Gamelin in Syria.

While the Riffians were preventing a landing of Spaniards at Alhucemas Bay, the Druse rebels in Syria are successfully besieging the French garrisons. French airplanes have been unsuccessful in attempting to drive off the native besiegers, who are concentrated at Mount Hauran Suedia, near the frontier of Palestine.

The French imperialists fear that the Turkish troops sieze the section of the Bagdag railway running thru Aleppo, this being the only railway over which Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Turkish dictator, can send troops to the Mosul front.

Oil Field Claims Conflict

This is probably if the French support Britain's claim to Mosul which is being considered by the league of nations assembly at Geneva. Turkish and British claims to the oil fields conflict, and the Turks are watching closely the attitude of the Painleve government.

The Turkish government has more influence among the Arabs and Turks in Syria than have the French.

Workers Party Calls on Labor to Stand By the Anthracite Coal Miners

Stand by the Anthracite Miners! Join the Fight Against the Employers!

Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America.

ONE hundred and fifty thousand hard coal miners have laid down their tools. They are striking against the attempt of the bosses to compel them to accept lower wages and worse working conditions.

The cost of living has gone up since the hard coal miners have made their last agreement in 1923. They are asking for a 10 per cent increase for contract men, and a dollar a day increase for day men to meet this increased cost of living. They demand a five-day week and full recognition of the union.

The bosses are trying to reduce wages and force the miners to accept worse working conditions. They are demanding that the hard coal miners accept a lower standard of life. They want to pay less to the workers and thus secure bigger profits for themselves.

Lower Wages—Worse Working Conditions.

THE attack of the bosses which has forced the hard coal miners to go on strike is part of the general campaign of the capitalist bosses to reduce wages and compel the workers to accept worse working conditions. They have succeeded in making wage cuts, lengthening hours, and compelling the workers to accept worse conditions in many industries, during the recent hard times, and now they are trying to force the hard coal miners to submit to the same thing.

The capitalist bosses grab every opportunity to reduce the workers' standard of living and to secure greater profits for themselves, at the workers' expense. The existence of hard times and unemployment gave them such an opportunity, and millions of workers have had to suffer as a consequence. Now it is to be the turn of the hard coal miners to suffer so the capitalists may secure greater profits.

Support the Hard Coal Miners.

THE hard coal miners have met the capitalist attack on their standard of living by a demand for higher wages and have closed down the mines to enforce their demand.

The soft coal miners broke the attack of the capitalists' bosses upon the workers thru their strike in 1922. The anthracite miners are fighting the battles of the working class generally in their struggle to stop the capitalist bosses from extending wage cuts and the creation of worse working conditions.

The resistance of the hard coal miners should be the signal for the whole working class to rally to their support. Every trade union, every workers' organization, should adopt resolutions pleding moral and financial support to the miners in their struggle. The workers should gather in mass meetings everywhere and help the miners in their fight

The capitalist bosses have slashed wages and enforced worse work-

(Continued on page 2)

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO STAGE BIG CONFERENCE AND MASS MEETING SEPT. 13TH; ZEIGLER PROTEST

According to information already received no less than 100 delegates will be represented at the Chicago conference of International Labor Defense. Since the national conference held last June 28th that founded I. L. D. nationally, 45 permanent branches have been organized by the Chicago provisional committee. These will all be represented at the Chicago conference.

The conference will be held on "Labor Defense Day," Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock noon at Ashland Auditorium. This will be followed in the evening by a mass meeting at the New Plasterers' Temple Hall. The principal speakers at the mass meeting will

(Continued on page 3.)

ALL ABOARD FOR N. Y. DAILY WORKER EXCURSION TO STONY POINT ON THE HUDSON, SEPT. 7; GET YOUR TICKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—This is the final call for the DAILY WORKER excursion to Stony Point on the Hudson, Monday (Labor Day), Sept. 7. Over half of the capacity of the steamer, 400 passengers, is already engaged by those DAILY WORKER builders whose names are given below. Each one of these has qualified by securing $6.00 worth of subscriptions or bringing in $3.00 in donations to the DAILY WORKER durng July and August, or by helping with the work of the DAILY WORKER New York agency, to put the DAILY WORKER on the map in New York. Over two hundred tickets

(Continued on page 2)

SEE MONTHS OF STRUGGLE IN ANTHRACITE

Capitalist Press Uses Scab Propaganda

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 3.—The tie-up in the anthracite is 100 per cent effective. Both sides agree on that fact. The operators are not so far making any effort to import scabs, though they may try that and try to break the local miners' ranks when they think starvation has done its work and the miners' money is gone. Their first move on this policy is the cutting off of credit to strikers by the company "pluck me" stores.

Coal operators began today a survey of the actual stocks on hand. In advance of the completion of the inquiry, it was said that since April 1 about 30,000,000 tons of anthracite have been mined and that nearly all of this tonnage is in storage yards, wholesalers' or retilers' bins or in the cellars of consumers.

Miners Reckon Four-Months' Strike

Operator's sources were quoted as saying that this supply would last until the middle of January and that no great demand for bituminous and substitutes could be looked for until that time. They said the public need not worry.

Leaders of the miners declared that even if 30,000,000 tons of hard coal were mined since April 1, that left, according to their calculations, a deficit of 60,000,000 tons for the coal year, which is reckoned from April to April. Every week that the strike lasts anthracite consumers will lose the possibility of buying 1,750,000 tons. With a possible 30,000,000 tons out of the market as a result of a four months' strike, the mine workers' officials were of the opinion that suffering would result in the middle Atlantic states and New England.

Bunk to Break Strike

One of the biggest publicity efforts of the operators and their capitalist government propagandists, is being made to scare the anthracite miners into thiking that various substitutes for anthracite coal will displace it and leave them without a job if the strike is continued any length of time.

This, however, is pure buncombe as all available substitutes talked of could not supply the gap in the fuel supply left by the withdrawal of anthracite, and if they were available in quantity their use is doubtful as few anthracite users want to go to the enormous expense of changing all

(Continued on Page 2)

GOVERNMENT CARES NOTHING FOR LIVES OF NAVY SHIP'S CREW

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The disaster to the naval dirigible Shenandoah which was wrecked in Ohio with the loss of 13 lives, causes little concern to the high officers of the navy, who never have to risk their lives in war maneuvers.

Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, head of the navy bureau of aeronautics, said that these maneuvers will not be affected by the disaster. "The accident to the Shenandoah will in no way effect the policy of the navy with regard to aviation," he said, "Those who were killed lost their lives in the interests of science."

SPEAKERS:
WM. Z. FOSTER
C. E. RUTHENBERG
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

LOOK! *The Greatest Event of the Year!* LOOK!

FOURTH ANNUAL TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE AND DAILY FREIHEIT - - - LABOR DAY PICNIC

TO BE HELD JOINTLY

Monday, September 7, at Stickney Park Grove, Lyons, Ill.

Athletic Contests
Games *Amusements*
All Kinds of Refreshments
Dancing Letchinger's Orchestra
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE FINDS UNION FAKERS AND CAPITALIST STATE LINE UP WITH THE MINE OWNERS

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

The mine workers of the anthracite region, are on a strike against one of the most powerful combinations of capital in the world. They are in a struggle for a few meager demands such as a 10 per cent increase in the contract wage and a $1.00 per day increase for day men; establishment of the check-off and a betterment of working conditions.

These demands, modest tho they be, are meeting with the bitterest opposition from the representatives of the anthracite monopoly.

The Strikebreakers of Government.

This trust, swollen with huge profits wrung from blood and bone, fights against giving the miners a few pennies which it robs them of millions. It is busily engaged in spreading lies about the miners' standard of living, its publicity agents and politicians are all ready to help defeat their interest and to join in with the operators in helping to crush the union, if necessary with troops, militarism and forceful oppression.

The governor of the state and the president of the United States are all ready to prevent a finish fight betweep us and our bosses, the owners of the anthracite mines and railroads—the anthracite trust.

Our leaders meet at Atlantic City with the representative of the trust, in a million dollar hotel swept by ocean breezes far from the face of the coal. They showed no inclination to lead us in a militant struggle against the powerful anthracite operators. Such a struggle would imply entirely different ideas and theories than those expressed by John L. Lewis at the recent Tri-District convention.

Lewis, in his speech, proves our contention that his views, of what is wrong with the industry, the industry that should be the workers'—are the same as those held by its present owners, Rockefeller and Morgan.

No Real Fight Probable.

How can Lewis really fight against the trust when he is a leading supporter of Coolidge and the republican party owned by the same Rockefeller and Morgan, who also own the democratic party?

Lewis does not want to fight the trust; he would rather fight the progressive miners. He wants to collaborate with the trust, accepting a bone from its heavily laden table that will keep us tied to its backbreaking labor, misery and suffering and in too many cases actual death.

At this moment when we are on strike in the anthracite, there are hundreds of thousands of our brother bituminous mine workers unemployed. Nor is this serious crisis confined to America. Across the Atlantic in England 250,000 miners are also on strike to retain a few of the hard-won concessions gained by them during the war period.

Worked Themselves Out of Work.

In Germany, too, the struggle is on. There the coal miners of the Ruhr who are being exploited under the infamous Dawes' plan, financed by American gold, have piled up 10,000,000 tons at the Ruhr pitheads. Both British and American capitalists are now looking at this reserve stock with greedy eyes, to use it in helping to crush the struggle of both the American and English workers.

The anthracite railroads own and control the seven biggest anthracite operating companies. Seventy per cent of the tonnage carried by these railroads is anthracite. As well as owning the coal lands and the mines, these anthracite railroads extract a tremendous profit from carrying at high rates the coal from the anthracite region.

Miners and R. R. Men Must Unite.

The closest bonds of solidarity must be established between the workers in the anthracite mines and the workers on the anthracite railroads—they work for the same bosses, Morgan and Rockefeller. Anthracite railroad workers refuse to haul scab anthracite.

The strike against the anthracite trust is of the most vital importance to all workers. This greedy monopoly must be defeated, all workers must lend their full support to the anthracite miners in this present struggle. The Progressive miners demand nationalization of the mines with workers' control.

PATENT RIGHTS OF OLD REGIME MUST BE RESUBMITTED TO U.S.S.R.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 3.—(Tass)—The Soviet government has notified foreign inventors and patentees that under the new patent law adopted last fall patents issued and registered in Russia under the old regime, or applied for prior to November 7, 1918, should be re-submitted to the Inventions committee, Leningrad, for renewal. Foreign inventors must make their applications thru some representative residing in the Soviet Union. Applications for renewals may be made up to September 25.

T. U. E. L. and Freiheit Picnic to Attract Big Crowd on Labor Day

There is only one Labor Day picnic this year, for any one who wants to throw dull care to the bow wows and rollick with the youngsters. That will be the joint affair arranged by the Trade Union Educational League and the Freiheit for Monday at Stickney Park, Lyons, Illinois, a cool and shady retreat on the southwestern edge of Chicago.

The youngsters will be there in force, according to the junior director, Louise Morrison, and one of the finest stunts promised among a lot of other things is the Junior contests, a boys' and girls' baseball team contending, Junior foot races, Junior speeches and a regular Junior activization program. The older comrades will have to step around on Labor Day, if they expect to keep up with the parade.

Other games and contests are arranged for the grown ups, and there will be a pile of good eats and hot and cold drinks for the unwary palate. Take the 22nd street surface car to end of line, transfer to Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden avenues and walk six blocks south.

STRIKERS LAUGH AT LETTERS OF GARMENT BOSSES

The strikers employed by the International Tailoring company have brot to their Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union headquarters at S. Halsted St., letters sent them by the garment manufacturers, beseeching them to return to work. The strikers, of course, are paying no attention to thees letters.

The International sent the letters out as part of their long, and unsuccessful campaign to break the solidarity of the strikers, who have now been out eleven weeks. The picket line is as large as ever. The busy season is on and a victory is looked for soon.

Coolidge Takes a Firmer Hand in the Peru-Chile Dispute

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Chile has turned over the state of Tarata to Peru, in accordance with President Coolidge's award in settling the boundary dispute between Chile and Peru.

"Black Jack" Pershing is now in Arica, attempting to arrange a plebiscite in the disputed territory of Tacna Arica.

Postpone Naval Maneuver

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 3.—Flight of the giant PB-1, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, was indefinitely postponed today, following receipt of order from Secretary of the Navy Wilbur.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

HORRIBLE DEATH FOR 13 OF NAVY AIRSHIP'S CREW

Survivors Are Muzzled, Los Angeles to Fly

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, September 3—The survivors of the wreck of the naval dirigible Shenandoah, which broke in two near here, killing 13 and injuring twenty of the members of the crew, were ordered not to talk by Lieutenant Henley, who himself refused to make a statement.

Word was received here from Secretary of the Navy Wilbur at Washington that despite the terrible disaster, the plans of the navy department for the operation of the dirigible Los Angeles have not been changed.

The Shenandoah broke in two near Ava, Ohio, the front end falling to the ground, and the rear end floating until reaching a point near Sharon about ten miles South of Ava, and then landing. All of the killed and injured were in the front end of the airship.

Front End Crashes.

The cabin of the front end of the Shenandoah fell to the ground, all the men in it meeting a horrible death, the engines falling on them. The wreckage of that part of the ship was scattered all over the field in which it landed. The bodies were almost beyond recognition as those of human beings. Blood and bones virtually covered the field.

About four miles south of this field the next piece of the ship came to earth. This piece of wreckage perched on top of a house. Farmers shot the gas bag full of holes, and it fell to the ground. Six of the passengers were taken from the wreckage, some of them in a serious condition.

Survivors Go East.

One of the men on the rear end, which fell near Sharon, dropped off the end of a long rope, near Belle Valley, and was taken to Caldwell with fractured ribs. Two members of the crew were reported missing.

Most of the survivors will reach Philadelphia tomorrow morning by train, it is announced. Forty-three men were abroad the ship, which was enroute to Scott Field, Illinois, as part of the navy's air maneuvers.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN ENGLAND SPREADS, CREW OUT IN LIVERPOOL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Seamen and firemen of the liner Montcalm handed in their notices today, Canadian Pacific officials were making vain efforts to secure a scratch crew so that the liner might sail tomorrow as scheduled.

Morgan and Morones in Agreement There Is No Class Rule in Mexico

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Luis N. Morones, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Calles government of Mexico, is in town, visiting with local American Federation of Labor officials, and denying that there are classes in Mexico; denying that the Calles government is a class government.

Morones, who is a former president of the Mexican Federation of Labor, will no doubt draw applause from John Fitzpatrick, Edward N. Nockles, Oscar Nelson and other local labor officials, when he says that the present Mexican government does not favor one class over another. But this will not put truth into the declaration.

• • • •

When Morones says there is no class government in Mexico, that means that the capitalist class still rules, that the nation is still under the thumb of foreign imperialists and native industrialists and landlords. It means that the wages system still lives in Mexico, that the workers have not yet won over industry, that the land has not been restored to the tillers of the soil.

• • • •

Morones does not parade about as a "socialist" as strenuously as does Calles. President Calles is quite as proud of his job as "socialist" president of Mexico, in the interests of Wall Street, as Fritz Ebert was in his role of "socialist" president of Germany under the Morgan-Dawes plan. But Ebert helped pave the way for the seating of the monarchist Hindenburg, as president of the republic, and the Calles-Morones combination in Mexico helps fasten the American dollar still tighter about the throats of the whole Mexican people.

Morones confidently asserts that there is no class in Mexico today that is greater than the government. This is quite true.

The government that is in power is the class government of the capitalists. If the working class, the city and land workers, were greater than this capitalist government, that desperately struggles to maintain the capitalist social system, then the rule of capitalism would be destroyed.

• • • •

For a little while Fitzpatrick and Nockles, in Chicago, saw the gleam of the class struggle when they joined in the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party, seeking to break the workers of Chicago away from the two old parties of Wall Street. But that did not last long. They have now returned to the camp of labor's enemy.

So Morones claims that the present Mexican government is not a Labor Party government, because he wants to escape from the exacting demands of the class struggle on the side of labor.

• • • •

But Morones knows, just as well as Fitzpatrick and Nockles, that there are growing numbers of workers who believe in the class struggle, and fight their own battles. Morones showed this when he expelled Communists from the Mexican Federation of Labor, with the encouragement of the late Sam Gompers. So Fitzpatrick and Nockles war on the Communists in the Chicago Federation of Labor.

• • • •

Insinuating that it has no chance at all, Morones claims that, "Bolshevism has the same chance in Mexico as it has in the United States."

But the facts, the growing strength of the Communist movement in both countries, is effective reply to this declaration. Increasing exploitation by foreign capitalism will drive the workers and formers of Mexico to renewed struggles, that will unseat both Morgan and Morones. Bolshevism has the same chance in Mexico as in the United States, to raise the red flag of Communism in Mexico City, as well as in Washington, D. C.

Stand by the Anthracite Coal Strikers! Join the Big Fight Against the Employers!

(Continued from page 1.)

ing conditions all along the line. It is time for the workers to call a halt. United support of the miners' strike must be the beginning of general resistance of the workers against the attack upon their standard of living.

The Situation in the Coal Industry.

THE workers in the coal mines have had to fight desperately ever since the end of the war to protect themselves against the attempts of the capitalist bosses to force unbearable conditions upon them. In 1919, the soft coal miners were compelled to strike against the attacks of the bosses. In 1922, they again laid down their tools. In 1923, the anthracite miners were out, and now again in 1925, the anthracite miners are forced to resort to a strike to protect themselves.

The heroic resistance of the miners' union against the open shop, against wage cuts, has been a stumbling block in the path of the capitalist bosses who want to reduce the workers of this country to the status of coolies. They are out to destroy the miners' union. In the anthracite they are attempting to carry thru their program by direct attack. In the bituminous they are trying to starve out the union by shifting operations to the non-union field. Two years ago 70 per cent of the bituminous coal was produced in union mines. Today only 30 per cent is produced in union mines.

The coal miners have not only had to meet these attacks of their bosses; they have also had to fight against the treachery of the reactionary Lewis machine, which stands in the way of the miners making a militant fight in their own interests.

The anthracite strike is the fight of all coal miners. There must be a united stand in the coal industry by all coal miners. The bituminous miners must stand behind their fellow workers in the anthracite. A GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL MINERS! NO SEPARATE AGREEMENT FOR ANTRACITE AND BITUMINOUS FIELDS! MUST BE THE SLOGAN OF THE MINERS.

Nationalize the Mines—Workers Control.

THE solution of the situation in the coal industry can only be realized thru a united struggle of all coal miners supported by the workers generally. NATIONALIZATION OF THE MINES! WORKERS' CONTROL THRU PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT! A SIX HOUR DAY AND THIRTY-HOUR WEEK is the only program which will safeguard the miners against the suffering and misery which private operation for the profit of the capitalist coal bosses brings upon the workers.

NATIONALIZATION AND WORKERS' CONTROL can only be achieved thru a political struggle of the miners. It will help the miners only if at the same time they, together with other workers, organize a LABOR PARTY to carry on a struggle for a Workers' and Farmers' government.

Government Interference.

IN every coal strike the government has stepped in to help the bosses beat the workers.

President Wilson secured an injunction against the miners' union in 1919, to break the strike. Harding called upon the state governors to fill the mines with soldiers in 1923, so that the scabs could operate them. In the anthracite strike of 1923, the state and national government went to the aid of the coal operators. There is already talk of Coolidge using soldiers against the anthracite miners in the present strike.

The workers must exert their mass strength to prevent the government stepping into the strike to aid the coal bosses. NO GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE TO AID THE COAL BOSSES must be the slogan of every mass meeting and of every trade union supporting the anthracite strike. GOVERNMENTAL INTERVENTION SHOULD BE ANSWERED BY A GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL COAL MINERS.

Workers! Resist the Attack of the Bosses.

The strike of the anthracite miners must have the support of the whole working class. Every workers' organization must rally to the support of the hard coal miners.

This general support of the workers must be the beginning of a general resistance to the attacks of the capitalists upon the workers.

NO GOVERNMENTAL INTERVENTION to help the bosses must be the demand of the whole working class.

Anthracite and Bituminous miners! Your slogans must be—A COMMON FIGHT AGAINST THE COAL OPERATORS; NO SEPARATE AGREEMENTS; GUARD AGAINST THE TREACHERY OF THE LEWIS MACHINE.

Increase in wages; full recognition of the union; better working conditions in the anthracite coal fields.

You Must Fight For:

A LABOR PARTY!
NATIONALIZATION OF THE MINES!
WORKERS' CONTROL!
A SIX-HOUR DAY AND FIVE-DAY WEEK!

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

All Aboard for the N. Y. Excursion of the Daily Worker

(Continued from Page 1)

have already been distributed to these DAILY WORKER builders, and additional tickets are being given out every hour as other comrades qualify for membership in the New York DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

Still Time to Make Good.

To accommodate those who may have found it impossible to bring in their subscriptins and donations during the week, the DAILY WORKER New York office at 108 East 14th street will be open Saturday evening until eleven o'clock and Sunday afternoon from two to eight. However, it is not wise to wait until the last minute, because when the 400 tickets are distributed no more can be furnished. The FIRST 400 will go. Therefore every reader of the DAILY WORKER who would like to go on the excursion and become a charter member of the New York DAILY WORKER Builders' Club should turn in the necessary subscriptions or donations.

Daily Worker Builders.

Tickets for the DAILY WORKER Excursion to Stony Point on the Hudson next Monday, Labor Day, Sept. 7, have already been mailed to the following DAILY WORKER builders who have qualified for membership in the DAILY WORKER'S Builders Club:

English Downtown Branch — Philip Beral, Samuel Einwohner, Philip Frankfeld, Rae Heimowitz, Bert Katterfeld, L. E. Katterfeld, Martin Katz (2), Pearl Litvaekoff, John Nestor, Abe Rubin, M. S. Schneider (4), Victor oSos, Helen Zalkowski.

English West Side Branch—Bessie Braden (2), Fred Cammer (2), Beatrice Carlin (2), Harry Casten, Ben Davidson, Solon De Leon, Kate Gitlow, Sam Halpern, Fred Macy.

English Yorkville—Max Hagen (2), Arthur Smith (2); J. Toplensky (2), Frank Weisenberger.

English Harlem—Gideon Cayer, Rose Chester, A. Chorover, Julius Codkind, Freda Margulis, Elizabeth Mins, H. F. Mins (5), Eugene Ossipoff, Hazel Venus.

English Bronx No. 1—Leo Cooper, Rose Davis, Leo Kling (4), Oberfeld, Arved Osol (2), M. Pasternak, Sylvan Pollack, A. Riemer, B. Rosenfeld, F. Surtahin.

English Lower Bronx—J. Grimman, Morris Horwitz, Anna Podalsky (2), Louis Steinberg.

English Williamsburg—Al Furman (2), Dave Kanner, Jos. Lapides (2), Edward Lindgren, Joseph Newman.

English Brownsville—Sam Levich, Max Maraish, Frank Miller (2), C. Nemeroff, L. Pepper, Gertrude Pincus, Bernard Trembach.

Czecho-Slovak Branch—Charles Musil (2).

Esthonian Branch—T. Germ, Anna Riger, V. Saarkoppel, John Virkus.

Finnish South Brooklyn—A. Henrickson, Wm. Peterson (2).

German Night Workers, Yorkville—Mathisa Holzbauer (2).

Greek West Side—B. G. Kalfides, Theano Papasoglon.

Hungarian Downtown—M. Friedman.

Hungarian Yorkville—Irving Elsner, E. Gardos, F. Pilat, Geza Szepesi (5).

Hungarian Bronx No. 45—Stephan Balogh, J. Gaal (2), Clara Gottlieb, Rose Rothenberg.

Italian West Side—A. Mellina.

Jewish Downtown No. 1—Abraham Koosis, Sam Siegal.

Jewish Harlem—H. Rothstein.

Jewish Bronx—Joseph Feldman, Rachel Holtman, L. Klein, Leon Litvin (4), M. Rappoport.

Jewish Bronx No. 2—A. Gusakoff.

Jewish Williamsburg—M. Gordon (2), H. Gordon, G. Gordon, Beatrice Vogel (2).

Jewish Coney Island—Joe Crane.

Lettish—Peter Karklan (2).

Russian Williamsburg—J. L. Cooper.

Y. W. L No. 1—Lydia Bass, Harry Lorch (2).

Y. W L. No. 2—Miriam Machover, Lilian Michaels, Lillian Tannenbaum.

Y. W. L. No. 4—Harry Fox, Julius Janocsky, F Jehm, Joseph Kertesr (4), Jim Lustig.

Y. W. L.—Fay Croll, David Dubinsky, Alexander Lifshitz (2), Sophia Schneided, Rose Schwartz, Milton Weich.

Y. W. L. No. 7—Aranka Waldner, Zoltan Freedman

Y. W. L. No. 12—Clara Meltzer, L. Siselman.

Y. W. L. No. 14—Herman Botwinick, Max Goodman, Max Manes.

Y. W. L. No. 15—Eva Librador.

Y. W. L. No. 16—Veronica Golaszewska (4), C. Stekloff, Morris Weinfeld

Y. W. L. No. 22—Nathan Leibowitz (2), Tessie Leibowitz, Mary Machner (2).

Y. W. L. No. 23—Bessie Newman.

Y. W. L. No. 28—Sonia Dropkin, Minnie Drosman (3), Alice Gold (2) Edna Kagan, Sophie Kurey (3), Leo Lamport, Louis Objile, S. Shkop, Rosa Spiro, Henry Winogradoff, Mary Zfassman.

N.S. No. 4—Adele Jager.

N. S. No. 9—William Lupu, Sarah Pecker.

N. S. No. 11—May Gostin, Sophie Krieger, Steven Poydasheff (3).

N. S. No 12—Yetta Davis.

N. S. No. 13—Michael Ziebel.

Miscellaneous—J. O. Bentall (2), Copoulos, Marjorie Katterfeld, L Chas. Kin, Harry Leff, M. Luire, Albert Weisbord, I. Shurman.

Every hour additional returns are coming in, and it is probable that the capacity of the boat, 400, will be reached long before the hour of sailing. If any who have already qualified do not find their names in this list, they should see L. E. Katterfeld, DAILY WORKER New York Agent, 108 East 14th as quickly as possible.

'ECONOMY' CAL ROBS DISABLED VETS OF DOLES

Told They Are Well, Thrust on Streets

That the Coolidge government is enacting its "economy" program at the expense of the disabled ex-soldiers is shown by letters which have come into the possession of the DAILY WORKER. The United States Veterans' Bureau, in order to keep within its restricted budget, is cutting thousands of soldiers off of the disabled list. The budget for war preparations was not in any way diminished.

A letter, sent to Giannantonio Pupi, 925 S. Hermitage Ave., by Charles B. Campbell, chief of the claims division, Chicago regional office, states. "This division has received notice that your vocational training pay will terminate on September 15, 1925."

"Please be advised that your disability at present is rated as being of a non-compensable degree, and therefore, you will not be entitled to compensation after your maintenance pay is discontinued."

Pupi answered as follows: "I have received your letter that my vocational training pay will terminate on September 15. Please be advised that my disability is incurable. Yet I know I bear a heavy cross on my shoulders. My hands and feet are crippled by rheumatism and my heart is out of order. It will not take very long for me to depart from this world. Yet you say you have rated me as non-compensable. Thank you. I got what I deserved.

"Yes, I gave my health to increase the United States bankers' wealth. It is not such bad luck for Mr. J. P. Morgan. He is going to collect billions of dollars from European countries. Now I am learning to be a good soldier and fight my own battles.
—G. Pupi."

See Months of Struggle Ahead in Anthracite Field

(Continued from page 1)

their furnace arrangements to accomodate the use of a new fuel when they believe that anthracite will be available at the end of the strike.

Lewis Is Not a Bolshevik

Another amusing trick of the operators and the capitalist newspapers is to raise the bogey—to the capitalists—that the miners' union is seeking nationalization of the mines. The bosses are thus trying to represent John L. Lewis as a fire-eating Bolshevik, intent on "confiscation of the mines." Yet this is pure fiction, as Lewis in this matter as in others, has shown that he is an arch reactionary and has knifed the nationalization plan on every occasion he could.

The nationalization plan was, indeed, officially advanced by the U. M. W. of A. in 1922, and a committee chosen to draw up a plan and submit it to the convention of the international.

But at the last convention the whole Lewis reactionary machine was lined up against the plan to such a degree that it was never even presented. Ridiculous excuses were given, such as the illness of C. J. Golden, but Lewis was rather raw and open in his opposition. "Nationalization," he said, "It just a Greenwich Village dream."

Only Progressives Advocate Nationalization

Since that time the progressive miners' committee is the only group or influence in the miners' union that has advocated nationalization of the mines. The progressives are the only element in the present fight who are advocating nationalization in their program, and John L. Lewis is fighting these progressives with expulsions and every other weapon.

Sunday-like silence prevails in the cities and suburbs of the anthracite region. The familiar figure of the grimy coal digger coming from his shift is missing. Men gather on corners to discuss the strike or go vacationing in the hills, and the only "disorder" reported was the stampede of mine mules at Shamokin, where the pit mules escaped in a wild rush to the mountains.

The Ashley shops of the central railroad are closed, and at Hazelton some half time and some complete suspensions were ordered on the Lehigh Valley road. At least 2,200 railroaders are affected in these two places.

CONDOLENCE

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Mary Ellen Murphy, mother of Angela Murphy, at 932 Swann St., Parkersburg, West Va. Angela Murphy is one of our best Worker Correspondents and writes frequently for the DAILY WORKER on the labor situation in West Virginia, that balliwick of capitalist reaction. The DAILY WORKER extends sympathy to Miss Murphy and her relatives in their bereavement

GERMAN WORKERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA SHOWN HOW AMSTERDAM FIGHTS TRADE UNION UNITY

(By International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, Aug. 19—(By Mail.)—All groups of the German workers' delegation have returned to Moscow where a meeting of the whole delegation with the Presidium of the General Council of the Soviet Unions under the chairmanship of Tomsky has taken place.

The delegates put many questions to which Tomsky and others returned exhaustive replies. To the question, what conditions did the Profintern lay down for amalgamation with the Amsterdam International, Tomsky replied that it would be more just to direct such a question to Amsterdam.

Despite all the attempts of the Soviet unions and the Profintern to bring about unity, the Amsterdam showed no desire to assist, it wanted and wants still to have nothing to do with the representatives of the Russian organizations. The delegations would be able to convince themselves of this thru the exchange of letters.

Pledge Aid to Soviet Unions

The Soviet unions and the Profintern do everything to bring about unity, the Amsterdam international the opposite. In conclusion Tomsky requested the assembled workers to tell the truth and nothing but the truth about Soviet Russia and assured them that the chief efforts of the workers of the Soviet Union were directed towards the establishment of the united front, that is, the estiblishment of a united trade union international. The chairman of the German delegation Freiberger, stressed the readiness of the German workers to struggle for the establishment of unity in the trade union movement and declared that in his opinion the responsibility for the lack of success of the attempts was with Amsterdam.

In the name of the whole delegation Freiberger promised that the delegation would fulfill its duties towards the Soviet Union.

Teachers Visit Lunacharsky

The delegation of foreign teachers today visited Lunacharsky who informed the delegates in detail upon the educational methods in the Soviet Union. The Russian teachers, who at first sabotaged the Soviet power, now work extremely loyally with the latter.

Lunacharsky attached a particular significance to the new youth which is carrying out a great work of education and enlightenment amongst the broad masses of the people.

Many teachers were now Communists and the children of the peasants and the bourgeois were now taken into the schools without any conditions. Dufour and Durant in the name of the French delegation, Waters in the name of the Belgian delegation, pointed to the colossal successes obtained thanks to the new methods in the schools of the Soviet Union and declared that in this respect the schools in all other countries in the world were behind the schools of the Soviet Republics.

Seaplane Still Is Missing in Pacific; Search Continues

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The naval plane PN-9 number 1, which attempted a flight to Hawaii from here was still missing at a late hour today. The plane was forced to come down into the sea when a few hundred miles from Honolulu.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

PARENTS INSTRUCTED TO BRING BIRTH RECORDS OF CHILD STARTING SCHOOL

William J. Bogan, assistant superintendent of schools, has issued a warning to parents to bring birth certificates along on Tuesday morning when school opens for children who are to enter school for the first time.

The schools are so badly handicapped by the shortage of seats that it will be impossible to take care of all the children who will apply and those having certificates will be given first consideration.

Birth records can be obtained at room 707 in the city hall.

ANTHRACITE TIE UP PARALYZING OTHER BUSINESS

10,000 Railroad Men to Be Laid Off

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 3.—The anthracite region today began to feel the aftermath of the mine suspension which for twenty-four hours has padlocked its basic industry and demobilized an army of 148,000 miners.

The business paralysis which the ten anthracite companies face indefinitely began to creep down the rails of the roads carrying their coal. Outbound tonnage is practically cleaned up and on its way to market. Inevitable orders for shutdowns of shops and layoff of shopmen, car repairers and train crews on mine runs have begun to put in appearance.

10,000 Railmen to be Idle.

Predictions that at least 10,000 railroad men would follow the miners in to idleness by the end of the week because of the suspension appeared justified in reports that Scranton, Pa., alone would produce half that many unemployed. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad expects to close down its Scranton and Keyser Valley shops on Friday, throwing out 4,200 men. The Delaware & Hudson announced prospective layoff of 1,200 trainmen and has pulled off fifty freight locomotives used on coal runs in anticipation of a protracted shut down of the mines. The Lehigh Valley and other heavy-tonnage roads are due with similar announcements soon.

Union leaders of the three districts are engaged in smoothing out difficulties developing in connection with the work of the 10,000 maintenance men remaining in the mines by agreement with the operators. Some question is arising as to what is "maintenance work."

Will Not Seek Scabs.

Mine owner continue their assurances that they do not contemplate importation of outside help in attempt to reopen the workings. Edward W. Parker, director of the anthracite bureau of information, said the state anthracite mine law provided even additional security on this score. A miner must first spend two years as a laborer and then pass an examination to become a full-fledged digger, according to the statute.

Rio Grande Flood Hits El Paso; Many Are Made Homeless

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 3—Three hundred families have fled the lowlands, the parks of El Paso are refuge camps and $300,000 damage already has been done in El Paso alone as the Rio Grande broke its banks and today is flowing thru the city along the river front, a torrent seven blocks long.

Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific trains are being held at Ascarte, a suburb, where the levees have been dynamited.

Typhon Does Much Damage

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.—Many lives were lost in a typhoon which sent scores of Chinese junks to the bottom and wrecked the Chinese steamer Shinyu of the San Peh Steam Navigation company, according to reports received here today.

Passengers of the Shinyu were saved, but the cargo of the vessel, which was enroute from Amoy to Shanghai, was lost.

Work Among Women

35 Cents

What women are doing in Soviet Russia—

In the Communist Party, in industry, education, the home—in all phases of life.

With a special addition of a program for women's study circles.

The only book of its kind issued.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1.)

Non-catholic labor leaders are just as reactionary. Both are corrupted by the capitalist system and the catholic church, the masonic order, the K. K. K., the K. of C. and the thousands of other organizations, religious and fraternal, exert a powerful influence on their working class membership, an influence that is inimical to their wellfare, as a class.

• • •

THE capitalists have used the religious and racial difference that exist among the workers to keep them apart. The ku klux klan has done at least as much to accentuate this division as any other organization. Our policy is to unite the workers in the unions on the basis of their identity of interests as wage slaves. We want to unite them on the political field for the same reason. While continually exposing religion as "the opium of the poeple" and thrown the spotlight on the policy of the various churches, we know that eventually the catholic and protestant workers will learn that the churches are used against them and not for them.

• • •

OUR K. K. K. subscriber is evidently a well meaning fellow. But like many more of his kind, he seems to think that to be an anti-catholic is to be radical. Nothing of the sort. Some of the most bitter anti-catholics in the United States are also the most reactionary labor haters. The leaders of the K. K. K., when they are not tarring and feathering Negroes, burning them at a stake or lynching them, out on booze and raping forays or embezzling the funds of their organizations, are engaged in fighting radicalism to the best of the ability.

• • •

BETWEEN the K. K. K. and its catholic counterpart the workers have only a choice between two evils. The catholic church is the greater of the two evils because it is more powerful, more intelligent, better led and stands in better with big business. This does not say that the workers should chose the klan any more than a man who is offered a choice between hanging and a firing squad should pick either, if he had a chance to escape. The workers must steer clear of all those hokus pokus organizations, and work out their own salvation.

Chicago I. L. D. to Stage Conference and Mass Meeting

(Continued from page 1.)

be, Henry Corbishley, Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and Duncan MacDonald.

Nation-wide Move.

Similar conferences and mass meetings are being held on "Labor Defense Day" in fifty cities thruout the country. The feature of the mass meetings is the present trial of 18 union miners in Zeigler, Ill., who are charged with "conspiracy to murder," growing out of a strike and the treachery of officials of Sub-District 9, District 12 of the United Mine Workers.

Henry Corbishley, who will be one of the speakers at Chicago's mass meeting, is the deposed president of Local 992, Zeigler, where the trouble started and is one of the defendants in the conspiracy trial. Corbishley will explain the details of the struggle in Zeigler—a struggle that is very likely to become a case of national importance.

Help Zeigler Miners.

In addition to setting up a permanent local organization of I. L. D. in Chicago, the Sept. 13 conference will consider the raising of funds and a campaign of protest for the miners on trial at Zeigler It will also make plans for the raising of special funds for relief of class-war prisoners and their families.

Credentials from labor organizations that will be represented at the conference include, the recently organized 45 I. L. D. branches, Machinists,' Painters' and Carpenters' unions, Workmen's Circle branches and German, Hungarian, Croatian, Slovak, Ukrainian, and Czech Workers' Benefit Societies. Credentials are still being received at the Chicago office of I. L. D.

For All Class-War Prisoners

International Labor Defense is a non-partisan workers' defense organization that extends legal, moral and material aid to all workers persecuted for their activities in the labor movement. The present conferences and mass meetings being held in all parts of the country under the direction of the National Executive Committee of I. L. D. aim to establish permanent local organizations in all cities. I. L. D. is organized on both individual and collective membership basis. The individual dues are 10c per month. Chicago has already turned over $130 in dues reecipts to the national office of I. L. D.

ZEIGLER FRAME UP POSTPONED TILL SEPT. 8TH

Defense Meetings on Sunday and Monday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill. Sept. 3.—The preliminary hearing in the cases against twenty five members of the United Mine Workers Local 992, who are to be tried in the capitalists courts upon complaint of D. B. Cobb, sub-district official of the union for "conspiracy to murder" Cobb, has been postponed until Tuesday Sept. 8.

These charges are not only being pressed by the snake, Cobb, but are sanctioned by the whole Farrington machine of the union and backed by the Ku Klux Klan.

Part of Farrington Plot

The whole fight against the progressives at Zeigler, of which these charges are an outgrowth, is part of the plot by Farrington, district president of the miners' union, to rule or ruin the union.

A letter praising the ones who scabbed during the recent walkout at Zeigler was sent into the town by Farrington, and the new local officials were instructed to post the letter in a "conspicous place." It finally found such a place directly opposite the Bell and Zoller Coal company's office.

Progressives Speek for Defense

Sunday last, Freeman Thompson and John Watt, the deposed progressive officials of the Springefild sub-district, who have also felt the edge of Farrington's axe, spoke at a mass meeting at Zeigler under the auspices of the Franklin county defense committee, which was organized to defend the victims of the Zeigler arrests.

Farrington was ably exposed by the speakers as a tool of the operators. Documentary evidence was produced to prove the charge. A liberal collection was taken up for the defense.

Two Meetings Ahead

Another defense meeting will be held in West Frankfort on Sunday, Sept. 6. The principal speaker will be Duncan MacDonald of Springfield. Other speakers will be Freeman Thompson, John Watt and Henry Corbishley, the illegally removed president of Local 992. These speakers will also address a mass meeting at Christopher on Labor Day.

A movement is being launched by the rank and file to impeach Lon Fox and D. B. Cobb, the treacherous sub-district officials, for their dirty work at Zeigler.

Even Follower of Sigman Condemns Fight on Militants

(Continued from page 1.)

settled now.

No Blue Sky Convention Desired

"On the question of a special convention, I believe that with the present composition of our conventions, no problem can be settled to the satisfaction of the large locals because the system of representation in practically the same as that of the joint board. The majority of the delegates come from the small locals and they determine the policies for the large locals.

"It is immaterial to me whether the convention is attended by 500 delegates, but every delegate should vote according to the membership of the local he represents. I propose a general election to the joint board as well as to the paid offices. The general manager and sec'y.-treasurer should also go on the ballot, and the large membership of our union should decide who its representatives shall be. The joint board should also reconsider the question of the increase in dues from 35 to 50c. because the membership has never been consulted on this increase. We, the members of the large locals, were compelled to pay this increase forced upon us by the small locals.

Amnesty for Suspended Members

"The general eecutive board and the joint board should also declare amnesty for all members participating in the present conflict. Such action would surely result in reviving the present conflict. Such action would surely result in reviving the confidence of the membership in the union, and our ranks would be united for the impeding struggle with the employers.

"As an old executive board and joint board member under all administrations, who knews many members of our union, I am firmly of the opinion that the above propositions would at this present moment save our union."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

ENERGETIC PREPARATIONS FOR THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN SCIENCES ACADEMY AT LENINGRAD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—The Russian Academy of Sciences at Leningrad is vigorously preparing for the forthcoming celebration of the 200th year of its existence, the Russian information bureau has announced. Energetic preparations are carried out by all the departments of the academy. The museums are being rearranged in order to furnish a more telling display of all the scientific materials accumulated during the past two centuries. At the same time there is going to be an exhibition of the specific activities of the different institutions forming part of the academy. Such exhibitions are to be arranged by the museums of minerology, geology and soil investigation.

The library of the academy is preparing an exhibition of all the publications of the academy in the last 200 years, comprising a total of over 15,000 titles.

Hold Special Exhibits.

The Asiatic museum of the academy will hold three simultaneous exhibitions of (a) miniatures, (b) literature, and (c) autographs.

The archive of the academy will hold an exhibition of documents illustrating the history of the academy and the life and labors of its prominent members, beginning with Lomonosov, "the Father of Russian Science."

All the 30 institutions of the academy will issue memorial art publications devoted to their past and present activities. Academician Oldenburg is engaged in writing a historical sketch of the academy. The academy will also issue three large jubilee publications: the unpublished works of academician Lyapunov on mathematics and physic, the Syntaxis of academician Shakhmatov, and the Ossetian Dictionary of Miller.

Commences September 5.

The festivities will commence on September 5, in a public reception to the learned guests, and will be continued until September 15. The first five days will be celebrated at Leningrad, and the remaining ten days at Moscow.

Many scientific institutions of Moscow, Leningrad and other centers have signified their intention to celebrate in one way or another the forthcoming bicentenary celebration of the academy of sciences. Invitations to take part in the celebration have been sent to scientific institutions in foreign countries.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

CRAFT UNIONISM IS DRAWBACK IN WAITERS' STRIKE

Cooks Don't Leave Jobs Thus Helping Bosses

By TOM LEWIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3—The position of the bosses is becoming more untenable as the strike of union waiters here is prolonged. The bosses some time ago encouraged the captains to ignore their unions. Some of them fell for it, because they gained some favors from the bosses, still the union being strong enuf, was able to retain jurisdiction over them with the result that since the strike several of them have joined the strikers and are working faithfully for victory.

Flore in Confusion.

President Flore of the Cooks, Waiters and Bartenders International arrived in town a few days ago. He has already taken hold of the situation and doing the best he can under the circumstances. But like all labor leaders who believe in the craft form of unionism he is up against a bad predicament. The unions he represents are in the same International of which he is the president. The waiters are on strike, and all the others remain at work.

Previous to last spring the respective unions had an understanding in which no antagonistic agreements could be signed at different periods. But that was all changed last May when the cooks signed up with the bosses without considering the waiters, and all because the bosses made some promises to the cooks' officials in the way of bettering their conditions somewhat with the consequences they fell for it. Since then there has been more or less bad feeling engendered between the officials particularly of the waiters and cooks, which is now developing among the workers also. The virus of craftism is playing its game aided by the bosses and the weak kneed labor leaders.

The president, Mr. Flore is an advocate of automonous unions within the International, to say nothing about craftism. Now he is confronted with a condition in which he must about face, otherwise the waiters will positively lose out in the present controversy or struggle. He is striving to reconcile the forces, but the more he attempts the impossible the more foolish his whole view and action appears.

Amalgamation Necessary.

In the meantime the waiters are getting ready to hear the message of the amalgamationist, while at the same time they are waking up to the fact that there is no hope for the workers unless they amalgamate their forces with all crafts within the industry.

The message of Communism is not unwelcome either, proving that struggle makes the slaves amenable to listen to something more valuable than the old story of, in union there is strength, when the kind of unionism that is preached to them is a dead failure.

Tho the bosses at the present time are in a plight, yet eventually if the cooks do not stand by the waiters and come out on a sympathy strike, the fight in the end will terminate in their favor, so whatever losses or inconveniences the bosses suffer for the time being will prove to their interest.

Strikers Put Up Good Fight.

While on the other hand, if the waiters will have to fight it all alone, and the cooks continue to remain at work, the International president and the unions he represents will be placed in the position, you'll be damned if you do, and wou'll be damned if you don't, while obsolete craftism gets another severe jolt.

The spirit of the strikers is good, they are continually picketing at all hours night and day, whatever the outcome the waiters are to be congratulated for the fine fight they are putting up.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.84 9/16; cable; 4.84 15/16. France, franc, demand 4.68; cable 4.68½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.47; cable 4.47½. Italy, lira, demand 3.99¾; Cable 4.00. Sweden, krone, demand 26.80; cable 26.83. Norway, krone, demand 20.59; cable 20.61. Denmark, krone, demand 24.85; cable 24.87. Germany, mark, unquoted. Shanghai, tael 79¾.

Build the DAILY WORKER

KANSAS MINERS AIDED BY THE DAILY WORKER

Unemployed Diggers Send Their Thanks

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Sept. 3.—A committee of unemployed Kansas coal miners has sent a letter to the DAILY WORKER and to members of the Workers (Communist) Party here who have aided the impoverished miners by donating clothing. These miners have been unemployed for fourteen months. The letter, addressed to William Brackston, Arna, Kansas, one of the members of the committee to aid the coal diggers, states:

"We as citizens of this community who are benefited by the activity of the DAILY WORKER in the distribution of clothing and supplies for those of our community who are unable to get work under the existing conditions, feel that we sohuld express our sincere thanks for what you have done for us and hope that we may merit your consideration for us until we can all find work and provide for ourselves."

"Sincerely yours,

"M. D. Fields,
"H. Meredith,
"Gilbert Price,
"Jack Rubessor,
"Committee."

Oil Tanks Catch Fire

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Fire in the huge oil tanks of the Pennsylvania petroleum in north Kansas City, threatened this section of the town this morning.

MOSCOW HEARS OF PROTESTS OF CHINESE LABOR

Seek Re-opening of the Trade Union Offices

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—(By Mail)—According to messages from Pekin, all public organizations are arranging demoustrations of protest against the mass murders in Tientzin and Tschandu.

A resolution demands the release of the arrested workers, the re-opening of the sealed trade union headquarters and other public organizations, the strictest punishment for those responsible for the murders, compensation for the relatives of the killed and wounded, complete freedom of agitation and propaganda and governmental support for the strikers. A delegation presented these demands to the president of the republic Tchuan Tzi Tuan.

Soldiers Occupy Factory

In Tientzin 400 workers and students have been arrested and 12 strike leaders have been handed over to the field courts and the danger of the death sentence is imminent. All factories are occupied by the military.

In Pekin the strike of the workers employed by the British embassy continues. In Shanghai a strike of postal workers has commenced. The post office has been occupied by English sailors. Work in the Japanese textile factories has not yet been taken up as the town council refuses to supply electric current to the factories, as the employers have not yet fulfilled the conditions for the ending of the strike.

An appeal of the central committee of the Communist Party of China says: "The strike will be continued despite all the persecutions of the foreign powers and the Chinese militarists. The workers insist upon the fulfillment of their just economic and political demands. They demand that the Pekin and Canton governments carry out the latter. The strike of the workers in Shanghai and Hong Kong has released the movement for national freedom which has grown and widened, but which is still not sufficiently strong to draw the whole people into the struggle against foreign imperialism.

Will Continue the Struggle

"The workers must strike to develop and strengthen the movement for freedom. At the moment when the large and middle bourgeoisie are striving to end the strike and the boycott, the proletariat alone without the support of the other classes, cannot obtain the abolition of the unequal agreements.

"The workers will support the struggle of the Chinese people for their freedom, they demand that Pekin and Canton act together.

"The Communist Party and the Young Communist League and the masses organized in the trade unions together with the other democratic and revolutionary elements will continue the struggle for freedom to its victorious conclusion!"

Gagging of Teachers Continued This Term

Superintendent William McAndrew will continue his policy of gagging the teachers. This is made known in a letter replying to a petition signed by 1,400 high school teachers urging the restoration of teachers council meetings. Copies of this letter were sent to the members of the committee of rules to which the petition was referred by the board of education.

In his letter he definitely states that he will not permit teachers council meetings either for high school or elementary teachers.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

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LAWSON'S WILL SHOWS CONTROL OF CHURCHES BY BIG BUSINESS, LEFT A FORTUNE TO PREACHERS' BOSSES

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

How great wealth rivets its control on the workers is revealed in the will of Victor F. Lawson, deceased owner of the Chicago Daily News. Lawson leaves a $1,300,000 share of his estate to the Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension Society. Investigation discloses that this pious name conceals a holding-company exercising control over scores of churches thru its manipulation of the ecclesiastical feedbag.

Lawson's will further provides that the society devote the income from $300,000 of this $1,300,000 fund to the New England Congregational church of Chicago, but only "so long as, in the judgment of a majority of the trustees of said Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension Society, such payments shall be a wise use of the money."

Fired For Radicalism.

Recently the minister of this church let some members of a radical labor organization use the premises. He is no longer its minister. Lawson has provided that if this church won't be good in the future, it will forfeit $15,000 income a year.

"The Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension Society" is a conservative business organization whose affairs are directed by a group of substantial business and professional men of the Chicago area," the society proclaims in its 42nd annual report (1925). This conservative business body, which receives Lawson's largest legacy, extends its tentacles far beyond the single church designated in the will. Last year it gave cash to 43 churches. The power of the society's board of directors over such churches is described in its constitution as follows:

Big Business Gets Sole Power.

"Absolute power rests with it to grant or withhold aid in the case of any church or mission. It possesses power to advise churches as to problems of federation or union with other churches, their removal to other locations or the sale of their property. No church receiving aid from the society or intending to ask from the society shall take steps to secure a minister without the advice and consent of the board of directors."

In addition to subsidies, the society has hung $122,000 in mortgages round the necks of churches in their building programs. It holds title itself to 16 churches or parish houses.

The job of the officers and directors is "to convert the machinery and resources of the society into an active agency for the christianizing of the masses of this city." Working class sections get chief attention. And "the strongest and most impelling reason" for this work, according to the society's report,, is because "the security and peace of individuals and the family, the safety and perpetuity of institutions cannot rest ultimately upon the protection of the police and the courts, nor upon education and business prosperity." The object of the society is evidently to save the existing social order.

No member of a church accepting the society's doles can sit on the board of directors. In other words, these kept churches have no civic status in the councils of their masters, just as their spiritual leaders are subject to the veto of the society's purse strings.

Scotland Yard Foiled.

LONDON, Sept. 3—The name of Prince Ahmed Seif Ed Din is mentioned in whispers at Scotland Yard for it is a delicate matter and one that the sleuths do not care to discuss, for Scotland Yard has been completely baffled by the disappearance of the prince.

Prince Ahmed, who is the brother of King Fuad of Egypt, disappeared from a recreation pier in Hastings, after having spent nearly a quarter of a century as inmate of an English asylum, after an affair in Egypt which led to charges against the prince for attempting to murder his brother, the present king. When Prince Ahmed disappeared there also disappeared with him an asylum attendant.

FRANCO-BELGIAN LABOR SHOWS APPRECIATION OF WORKERS' REPUBLIC

MOSCOW, Sept. 3.—(Tass)—The Franco-Belgium labor delegation addressed a letter to the Leningrad Soviet, once more extending their deep appreciation and thanks for the warm and cordial welcome accorded.

They greatly admired, the delegates wrote, the careful and loving manner in which the Russian workers managed to save objects of art and those valuable historically and preserve them for the working class. In conclusion, the authors also point out that they were the most favorably impressed by the homes of rest for workers and peasants.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

• • • •

Wherever possible the worker receives free quarters with heating, water, and light in the neighborhood of his work. In the event of quarters being unavailable, he receives rent money to the value of 10 per cent for a bachelor and 20 per cent for a family man of the wages paid. The industry and Trade Unions carry all the expenses entailed in the upkeep of the necessary schools, clubs, etc. These consist of the usual institutions and organizations found all over the industrial areas in Russia at the present time. In Baku, owing to the conditions and the class of worker employed, they are not at present quite up to the standard of those found in other large centers. The technical schools, however, at which the worker can learn the more advanced stages of his trade. are very well equipped, and a great deal of trouble has taken over them.

The usual regulations regarding childhood and motherhood welfare are enforced on the oilfields as elsewhere in Russia.

At the village of Mardakhan, about eight miles from the Balachani Fields, a sanatorium and rest house has been organized for the workers, as well as a similar institution in the refinery town at Baku.

Housing

Housing accomodation on the oilfields, where land is extremely valuable, has always been a very serious question, and in this respect the position of the workers was in many ways worse than in any other parts of Russia. Men were herded together in large barracks with very little accomodation and sanitary arrangements. This has been taken seriously in hand, but the improvement can only be gradual. A garden city, consisting of some 60 or 70 houses, has been built outside the Balachani fields. Twenty-five large buildings are in the process of erection on the hills surrounding the Bibi Eybat Field. A great many of the old barrack accomodation have been destroyed, and 3,000 houses have been repaired. The position, however, still leaves a great deal to be desired. At present, 22 per cent of the working population live in the town, 12.7 per cent at the refineries, 55 per cent on the oilfields, and the rest in their own native houses in villages round about Baku.

II.—A Visit to the Grosny Oilfields

While in the Caucasus the Delegation visited Grosny. It found that housing under the Soviet Government compared well with the dilapidated and insanitary housing of workers under private enterprise. Under the old system most of the workers had only one room to live and sleep in. Under the new system they have a living room, 15ft. by 15ft., a kitchen 12ft. by 10ft., bedroom 12ft. by 12ft., bathroom 6ft. by 5ft., and a separate water closet 6ft. by 3ft.; the height of the rooms is 11ft. 8ins. Such a dwelling accomodates a man and wife and three children. Its construction is of brick, with a tiled roof; these house are in blocks of four, standing in about ¼-acre of ground. Heating, electric light, and water are supplied free, and the workers on this oilfield pay no rent.

The scale of wages is the same as on the Baku oilfields, but the conditions of life are better, owing to the surroundings. Women are paid the same wage as adult male workers.

This field is of later origin than the Baku fields, and is situated some distance from the town and the railway. The roads are in a bad condition and transport difficult. However, the lay-out of the field under the new system has proved simpler than in Baku, as more free space is available.

The production from gushers has considerably decreased. With the systematic working of the fields, especially of the new area, however, the production received from pumping and baling has improved considerably as the effect of increased activity in drilling, and as the results of improvements in centralization which have been carried out during the last two years.

During the year 1923, 18,500 sajens were drilled, and 96½ millions of poods of oil received. The production for the year 1924 is 103 million, and 30,000 sajens have been drilled; the estimated production for next year is 120 million poods.

From this field a particularly high quality of benzine (petrol) is obtained, of which six million poods were produced in 1923 and ten million poods in 1924. The estimated production of this product from 1925 is 15 million poods.

The financial outlook of these fields is most satisfactory. The expenditure for 1924, which includes all capital expenditure on housing and reconstruction, was entirely covered by sales of oil during the year. The expenditure for 1925 is estimated at £4,500,000, and for 1926, £6,000,000; at the normal rate of increase in production and drilling activity, this should be fully covered. The facilities for exporting products both as regards their transport and freight charges will be very considerable when the construction of the pipe line to Novorossisk on the Black Sea has been completed. This work is already in hand.

III.—Visit to Baku Co-operatives

While at Baku the Delegation had the opportunity of visiting the miners' wholesale co-operative store. This store, which was only established a few years ago, is in the form of a long goods shed with a bank for delivery and despatch. It is divided into departments for grocery, drapery, etc. Everything was very simply arranged, and the warehousemen are able to take from the shelves goods required by the different branch stores.

There are three co-operative societies in Baku. The Central, the Miners' (already mentioned), and the "Azerbaijan," which supplies the outlying villages. Each society has a wholesale warehouse, and altogether there are 100 branch stores in the city.

The first co-operative formed in Baku was in 1914. At one branch store visited, 5,000 grocery customers are served daily and other customers proportionately. In the city of Baku there are altogether 150,000 members of the various co-operative societies. This rapidly-growing Co-operative Movement is easily accounted for by the very primitive condition of a very large number of small private shops. The private shops are very unclean, the goods displayed in a most disorderly fashion, and very dirty. Of the goods sold by all retail stores, 75 per cent, is procured through the wholesale co-operative society and 25 per cent is bought privately. It is claimed that these co-operative societies have kept down the prices, and are so able to compete with the private trader.

It was found to be one of the conditions of employment at co-operative stores was that the employe must be a member of the union. As none of the branch stores in Baku employ more than 50 employes, there are no shop committees. A delegate, however, is appointed whose duty it is to collect the contributions of the members. A general committee of the union carries on the work.

The impression made on the Delegation was that the co-operative societies are steadily ousting the private trader, and that the consequent benefit to the public both as regards price and cleanliness is undoubted.

VI.—Visit to Tiflis Co-operatives

At Tiflis a visit was paid to the office of the All-Russian Union of Soviet and Commercial Employes at the Palace of Labor. The Delegation saw one of the numerous clubs established for the recreation of the members, also a school for the children of the members of the Trade Union. The children from 14 to 18 years of age are boarded and lodged, and there were 200 scholars. There is a labor law that no children should be allowed to work till 14 years of age, and then only for four hours a day till they are 16. The Delegation was informed that unfortunately the law with respect to young children is not regularly enforced, and that many children are still employed from 7 to 8 years of age, though this, strictly speaking, is illegal. There is at present no general compulsory education, since the authorities have not the means to provide schools for teaching for all the children. It is this fact which makes the schools opened by the Trade Unions of such importance, since they are providing for the children of the members who otherwise would not be able to get these educational facilities. The Union also has a typewriting school, which was visited. Here, again, no fee is charged for teaching, and there are four relays of scholars during the day.

In the summer time boating and all kinds of sports are provided free to all members of the Union. Arrangements were made for a visit to a number of co-operative and private stores. The United Workers' Co-operative Society has over a hundred stores in Tiflis and a membership of 20,000. At one store visited over 3,000 customers are served daily. In addition to the United Workers' Co-operative Society there is a military co-operative store with 5,000 members; the Transport Workers Union also has a co-operative store with 11,519 members.

There are two large agricultural co-operative societies, one for purchasing machinery, seed, manures, and all the accessories for peasant farming; and the other for retail supply of all the domestic requirements. These societies have about 3,000 members. There is also a small general co-operative society with about 3,000 members.

A visit was paid to the Central Office of the United Workers' Co-operative Society. This society has a general committee of 15 members, three of whom are experts. From this body an executive committee of five is chosen, three ordinary members and two experts. By experts is meant in this case the heads of the banking and finance departments. The society was started in 1921 with a very small entrance fee. This has now been raised to 5 roubles; the membership has reached 20,000 and is rapidly increasing. In October, 1921, the turnover was only 37,000 roubles, but by the middle of 1924 had reached 800,000 roubles. The productive workers belong to their appropriate union, while the sales people and clerks are members of the All-Russian Union of Soviet and Commercial Employes. The number of clerks and administrators is greatly in excess of what would be considered necessary in England for the same sort of business. In these co-operative societies the grocery and provision departments have the largest turnover; the next in importance is the bakery and confectionery, and, thirdly, the drapery.

At Tiflis, as in Baku, the general untidiness of the small private shop was very noticeable, while the co-operative stores are very tidy and clean.

V.—Tiflis Electricity Scheme

Tiflis, like other towns in Russia, is to have a great electricity power station. Plant that will harness 36,000 horse power from the River Kura is now being erected. The stream curves round a bend under the ancient metropolis of Georgia, a city which, looked at from a distance, appears as a cluster of houses and roofs browned and grayed by the sun's rays.

The distance of the power station from the city is approximately twelve miles. It is reached by a road that has been traversed by the oldest tribes of men, who tramped for centuries to and from this cradle of the world, whose ancient history is still vividly coloring civilization. Along this road still travel, as in the many ages past, oxen, lumbering and slow, relentlessly eating up distance and time, goaded and cajoled by drivers who still beat and curse them, along this mud-rutted road, as did the drivers of a thousand years ago; while flocks of turkeys, droves of pigs, skinny and hump-backed, long-haired sheep, are driven in endless procession to the markets of Tiflis.

Now the miracle is happening. The powers of the river are to be gathered in a huge dam, their wild strength is to be controlled and utilized, and modern civilization has come to restrict these wild waters and turn their energy into a stream of useful industrial activity. The energies of nature captured by the Revolution will be conserved for industrial purposes, and Tiflis will grow into a modern city, with light for its surrounding villages and free power for its production.

Already the work has made such progress that the dam is nearing completion. It will form a huge basin, harnessing the surging waters, which will accumulate in prodigious numbers millions of gallons and tons of weight.

The formation of the dam is as of three fingers; the left avenue will be utilized for the purpose of constructing a huge canal dug out of the rock, faced with smooth cement, and having a drop of 25 meters, which will permit of a volume and velocity of water what will concentrate into 36,000 horse-power.

The machinery is already in position and a perfect plant has been gathered together. The undertaking has another twelve months to run before completion. Three busy shifts are employing approximately a thousand workers in each shift. The men are housed in the best dwelling accomodation obtainable for such undertakings.

A hospital is erected, where the latest and most efficient medical and surgical aid is obtainable.

Bathing is a great feature; some 400 men obtain their daily bath with an ample supply of water for cleansing purposes. These bath-houses are an object-lesson in sanitary equipment to even our most humane contractors.

The wages rise from a rouble a day to 4 roubles; the food is obtained on a co-operative basis and is cheap. Efforts are being made on a practical and effective scale for the entertainment, training, and even the education of the workers employed. The Delegation saw a most industrious and orderly set of men in full and willing co-operation.

The scheme is a part of that suggested by Lenin for the electrification of Russia in general and industrial centers in particular. The results of this electric power will be the saving of transport and the conservation of the timber supply. One can see the miracle of industrial improvement slowly evolving and adding to the civilization of Tiflis a great and lasting benefit to all concerned.

VI.—Visit to the Labor Palace, Tiflis

The premises occupied by the Trade Union Movement in Tiflis, a well appointed building situated in the main thoroughfare of the city, was formerly utilized as a hotel and restaurant. During the British occupation of the Caucasus, it was occupied by British soldiers for living purposes. It is now the headquarters of the Executive of local unions and also the Executive Council of the Georgian Trade Unions. It contains three floors, a large hall for meetings, the top floor being used for hotel purposes in which accomodation is provided for Trade Union delegates visiting Tiflis from other parts of Georgia.

In Georgia there are 105,000 members of Trade Unions out of a total population of 2½ millions. There were 21 local unions in Tiflis with a membership of approximately 50 per cent of the total membership in Georgia, and 17,500 organized railwaymen, 7,000 of these being employed in railway shops. There are 600 textile workers, 13,600 members of unions representing teachers, clerks, and other non-industrial workers. Transport workers including porters at the station are also well organized.

The Trade Union organization is controlled by a Presidium consisting of 15 members—five members of the Presidium residing in Tiflis and ten engaged in the work of organization.

The membership of Trade Union organization consists of supporters both of the Menshevik and Bolshevik Parties, no pressure is excercised and no terrorism exists as between Bolshevik and Menshevik members of the Unions. Non-partisan workmen can also become members of Trade Unions, and if elected are allowed to hold official positions in the organizations.

In response to inquiries it appeared that many members of the unions have left the Menshevik Party and are now accepted in the Trade Union Movement as non-partisan members, also that officials of the unions formerly working under Menshevik rule are now working in the same capacity under Soviet rule.

There has been no system of dismissals of members of the Menshevik Party from Executive Councils under the Soviet regime, and leather workers, clothing workers, and clerks were still retaining in their membership Menshevik adherents. Under Menshevik rule in Georgia Bolshevik members of Trade Unions were excluded from the participating in the advantages of rest houses, sanatoria, etc. Rest houses are now thrown open and utilized freely by Menshevik members of the Trade Union organizations, and in many cases it was declared the toleration shown to the members of Trade Unions who had formerly been Menshevik adherents has been sufficient to influence them to into the Communist Party. (To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOUTH IN N. Y. SEP. 11

Hold Celebration at Webster Hall

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The eleventh International Day of Youth will be celebrated by the working youth of New York with a powerful demonstration to be held Friday evening, Sept. 11, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., New York City.

In its call to the working youth of New York the Young Workers League has pointed out the awful conditions under which the working youth and the working class as a whole must endure under capitalism, the dangers that are continually arising and facing the international proletariat, and has called upon them to arise in a mighty demonstration on this day devoted to the militant youth proletariat.

The program for this demonstration will be such as deserves the day. Prominent speakers will address the masses of young workers who will answer the call of the Y. W. L. There will also be a splendid musical program, recitations, tableaux, a play by the Juniors and so on. Not the least striking part of the affair will be the remarkable decoration of the hall as befits an occasion like International Youth Day.

Young workers! Demonstrate on International Youth Day! Show your solidarity with the young workers of the world and with the whole working class!!

Don't forget! Friday, Sept. 11, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., New York City.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Your Union Meeting

First Friday, Sept. 4, 1925.

237 Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8 Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29 Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
1 Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 35th St.
Carpenters' Dist. Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214 Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
779 Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted
564 Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225 Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273 Painters 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637 Painters, School and Shefield Ave.
863 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
376 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
998 Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328 Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1356 Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4 Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
119 Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198 Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367 Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2 Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12 Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
3 Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
Telegraphers (Com.) 312 S. Clark St.
184 Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
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DENTIST.
645 Smithfield Street.
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DECLINE
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An authoritative work by one of the leading economists in the world Communist Movement.
35
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THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

FOREIGN TRADE MOUNTS HIGH AS COUNTRY ARMS

Hoover Talks 'Experts'; Quiet on War Chances

WASHINGGTON, Sept. 3.—With a gigantic world trade war in full swing, the foreign trade of United States in the next twelve months is expected to exceed $9,500,000,000, department of commerce officials estimated today.

Under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, the government is waging with increasing intensity its campaign to put the manufactured products of the U. S. in every market of the world.

The foreign trade in the year ending July 1, was $8,692,620,000, representing an increase of over $826,000,000 from 1923-1924. A similar increase this year will bring trade to nearly $10,000,000,000.

The United States is aiming her commercial conquest particularly at South America where this country has over $8,000,000,000 invested.

Government officials were not anxious to comment on the connection between the increase of foreign trade and the increase in military preparedness particularly in the Far East.

Graphite Deposits in Soviet Union Are Being Explored

MOSCOW, Sept. 3—(Tass)—Recently press dispatches appeared concerning the exploration of graphite deposits in the Turukhan region in Siberia. In this connection it is worth while calling attention to graphite deposits in the Northern Causasus, near Vladikavkas in conjunction with which operations for surveying and mining arsenious ores were carried on last year.

The layers of the pure graphite are from 5 to 19 centimeters thick. The bset samples from one of the layers at a depth of 12 meters showed a graphite content of from 50 to 60 per cent. More generally, the graphite content runs from 10 to 50 per cent.

It is estimated that the deposits contain 7,000,000 poods of graphite. The graphite deposits are conveniently situated for exploitation only a small distance below the surface, and easily accessible, while climatic conditions in the locality are good.

Powerful Machine for Baku.

MOSCOW, Sept. 3—(Tass)—The state industrial board has instructed the powerful 17,500 kilowatt turbogenerator, recently purchased abroad by the "Azneft" (Azerbeidjan Oil Syndicate), to be fixed at the Baku works. This machine was ordered in France and is the most powerful of its kind in the U. S. S. R.; the turbine alone weighs 42 tons, while the aggregate weight to the machine is about 190 tons.

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS UNFAIR TO LABOR, TOPEKA COUNCIL STARTS DRIVE TO ORGANIZE UNSKILLED

By JESSE KEEBLE.
(Worker Correspondent)

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 3.—At the last Industrial Council, the committee appointed to visit the churches to get permission for representatives of organized labor to speak in the churches labor Sunday and explain labor's viewpoint, gave their report as follows: Arrangements had been made for members to speak in 22 churches and two open air union meetings.

The Topeka Industrial Council.

One minister absolutely refused to let a speaker from labor into his church. Another queer thing about that minister is that he has been conducting a bible class at the chamber of commerce for all to attend regardless of creed and sent the industrial council a request for their members to attend there.

A member from the Painters' and Decorators' Union stated that the Capper publications were on the unfair list by their union as they were painting their building at the fair grounds by nonunion labor. The manager of the Capper publications, Mr. Marco Morrow, was interviewed by their business agent but refused to remove the nonunion man and allow union men to paint the building.

Mr. Marco Morrow stated he didn't have to remove him and wasn't going to and was very abusive.

The industrial council passed a motion to place the Capper publications on the unfair list and to withhold labor's notes from the labor column in the Sunday Capital until the Capper publications got right with the Painters' union.

A committee was appointed from the council to interview the manager of the Capper publications and see if the matter could be adjusted. I was told this morning that the committee was successful, that the nonunion men were withdrawn and the work given to union man. The labor notes were not in today's Capital.

Speeches were made showing the necessity of organising the common laborers. One member said he had got 65 common laborers to consent to become union men but they claimed they couldn't stand the initiation fee

A committee was appointed to confer with the hod carriers and common laborers' union to assist them in any way in organizing the common laborers and to request a reduction of fees for a short campaign period to make a drive for new members. I learned today that the hodcarriers and common laborers' union at their meeting reduced the initiation fee to $2.00 for the campaign.

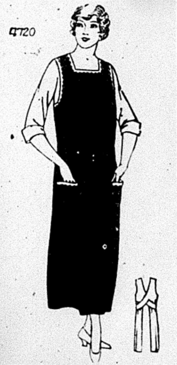
Pulkov Observatory Gets Cooperation

MOSCOW, Sept. 3.—At the request of the chief Pulkov observatory (near Leningrad), the all-Union society for cultural ties with foreign countries had some time ago approached a number of foreign observatories with a view to renewing the exchange of scientific literature between them and Russian observatories.

The society has now received replies from many foreign institutions expressing their willingness and desire to endorse that proposal. Accordingly, the Pulkov observ[illegible] has despatched thirty-six packe[illegible]ientific literature to France, [illegible] pain and other countries.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

PRACTICAL APRON MODEL.



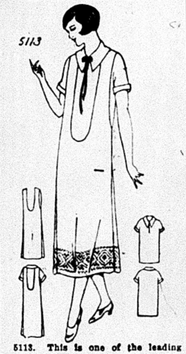
4720. Figured percale was used for this design. Armscye, neck and pockets are faced with contrasting material edged with rick rack braid. This is a good model for gingham or unbleached muslin. The back is cut with strap extensions that are crossed at the center and fastened in front, where they form a belt, which holds the fulness in place.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 27 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

MODEL WITH YOUTHFUL LINES.



5113. This is one of the leading styles of the season—and is certainly an ideal warm weather dress. Linen, bordered with embroidery, was used for the dress and blouse.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3⅛ yards of 40 inch material for the Dress, and 1⅝ yard for the Blouse. The width of the dress at the foot is 1¾ yard.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

RAILROAD UNION MAKES COMPLAINT AGAINST THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Sept. 3.—Complaint of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen by Richard Abram, chairman, against the Illinois Central railroad for failure to provide wash room and locker facilities in their terminal at Mattoon, Ills., was filed with the Illinois commerce commission today.

Coal-Barons Suck Blood from 2500 Miners Every Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The cost of coal in human lives, according to the U. S. bureau of mines, is over 21,000 miners killed in its production since 1916, over 34,000 since 1911 and nearly 50,000 since 1906. This means an average of almost 2,500 a year for 20 years.

The bureal report shows further that the gain in safety for the miner between 1906 and 1915 was not continued into the following decade.

Local 596 Butchers Still Work Sunday

In Wednesday's DAILY WORKER a short article on the wage demands won by Local 596 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in their new agreement contains two errors due to the imperfect information received. The men did not have to strike to get their wage demands as was reported, and Sunday work is five hours—and is not abolished. We are indebted to Brother Klein for the correction.

About Railroad Workers.

To the DAILY WORKER:—I agree with John M. Walker, whose letter appears in The DAILY WORKER of Sept. 1. You would do a world of good among the rank and file of the brotherhoods and shop crafts, if you would give out some of the facts concerning the fakers that stand in the way of progress among the railroad men, they are densely ignorant as to the meaning of unionism not having received any education along these lines while members of the so-called standard organizations.

Now that the miners are on strike the railroad employe will be "used" to defeat the miners, to protest against this state of affairs means to be expelled and have no voice.—H. C. W., Cicero, Ill.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

MOBILIZE WORLD LABOR TO FREE BESSARABIANS

Five Hundred Clutched By White Terror

By RUTH FISCHER.
(Special to The Daily Worker).

BERLIN—(By Mail)—With an insolence unheard of even from the standpoint of imperialist predatory morals; the Roumanian bourgeoisie has annexed Bessarabia. With unprecedented brutality this annexed country is held down. The Bessarabian workers and peasants are suffering a terrible martyrdom, which seems to be endless.

The result is that Bessarabia, once the most flourishing province of Russia is today deserted, impoverished and depopulated. The European bourgeoisie, which has told so many lies about the deterioration of "economy and culture" in Soviet Russia is covering the terrible conditions in Bessarabia with the mantle of christian forbearance.

Relief From Germany.

Continuous risings of the oppressed peasantry were inevitable. The Roumanian boyars drown them in blood. They have thrown thousands of workers and peasants into the ill-famed Roumanian prisons, where prisoners are tortured and tormented by medieval methods. At present a monster trial of 500 innocent Bessarabian peasants is taking place, the greatest political trial in the history of class struggles. The German proletariat has had bitter experiences with class justice. It knows what the relentless revenge of the bourgeoisie is like.

Therefore it has the warmest sympathy for these 500 Bessarabian peasants and will hasten to their relief. It is not only a question of fighting for the liberation of thousands of proletarian prisoners in Germany, it is rather a question of fighting against the international white terror in Bulgaria, Poland and Roumania.

Red Aid Takes Action.

The International Red Aid is an effective weapon of the proletariat in this struggle. By fulfilling its duty of solidarity with the victims of class justice in all countries, the international proletariat will deal a heavy blow to the bourgeoisie.

Altho the proletariat is not yet strong enuf to achieve a complete victory over the bourgeoisie, it is well able to ease the fate of political prisoners by means of common action. Therefore, it should also be possible to tear the 500 Bessarabian peasants from the hands of the Roumanian hangman. In all factories and trade unions the attention of the workers should be drawn to the Roumanian terror.

The A. D. G. B. and the Amsterdam Trade Union International must be compelled to take action in this matter. Demonstrations should be held in front of the Roumanian consulates. The cry for liberation and revenge should resound in the ears of the bourgeoisie. The influence of the International Red Aid among the masses should be strengthened and greater financial support should be given to it.

Liberate the 500 Bessarabian peasants!

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY UNMASKS POMP AND FEASTING DURING VISIT OF THE U. S. FLEET

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, Austrial, Sept. 3.—On the arrival of the American naval fleet at Sydney and Melbourne on July 23, the Communist Party of Australia issued a manifesto urging the workers not to be misled by the orgy of extravagant pomp and feasting associated with the visit of the fleet, but to remember that under cover of the pomp and feasting, the preparations of a new war, of dreadful consequence to the working class, would proceed.

The Communist Party urged the labor councils and the trade union movement in these states to be visited by the fleet to invite all working class members of the fleet who still maintained their class consciousness and who would be the first to suffer in a new capitalist war to come to the trades hall to fraternize with their Australian fellow-workers and demonstrate their solidarity against the common enemy of the workers of every country—the imperialist, war mongering capitalist class.

During the fleet's stay in Australian waters, huge demonstrations are being arranged by the Communist Party and other militant organizations calling for the release of the class-war prisoners in U. S. jails.

Despite the fact that there is much unemployment and starvation in Australia, money has been voted by the various governments for the entertainment of the officers and men of the fleet. Fearing the boycott of the fleet by the workers, the big business press appealed to the girls to make the "gobs" and officers "feel at home" while in Australia.

• • •

Bar Immigrants from Australia.

SYDNEY, Australia —(FP)—With a view to checking the immigration of foreigners to Australia, the federal government has issued instructions can only be nominated by responsible persons who must sign a bond to be responsible for their welfare after their arrival. In future no foreign immigrant will be admitttd unless he produced $200 in cash, has a bona fide guarantee of employment, and can satisfy the immigration authorities that he is in a position to maintain himself after landing in Australia.

Italian Sub at Sea Bottom

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Italian submarine, Sebatiano Veniro, missing since August 25, has been sighted on the sea bottom, at a depth of 300 feet, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch from Rome today.

The dispatch stated that the sunken submarine was located seven miles off Cape Passero, where she was last seen during the recent Italian naval maneuvers. The submersible carried a crew of 55 men and officers.

BIG AMERICAN BANKER TO AID WHITE GUARD GOVERNMENT FINANCE

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 3—Further aid to white guards of the Baltics is seen in the coming visit of Charles Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, to Helsingfors, Finland.

Mitchell is now arrived in Norway, where his private consultations with national leaders add to the suspicions of those who see an effort to use the vast financial power of American banks to force a new blockade or even war upon Soviet Russia.

Mitchell is reported as on the way to Finland to "attempt to stabilize the Finnish mark"—which is interpreted as putting the screws on Finland to take an even more hostile position toward the Soviet Union than before, in exchange for financial assistance.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONS URGE END OF PIECE WORK SYSTEM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 3.—A conference of representatives of trade unions is asking the labor premier of New South Wales to abolish the piecework system in the government railroad shops. Piecework system leads to speeding-up, accidents and slipshod work. The system was introduced after the 1917 general strike.

Turkey Approves of Soviet Attitude on Oppressed Peoples

MOSCOW, Sept. 3.—(Tass.)—The local papers note with satisfaction the favorable response Chicherin's recent statements concerning the struggle of the oppressed Chinese people against the yoke of foreign imperialism met with on the part of the Turkish press.

Turkey, writes the Djumuriet, recognizes that these statements of the People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. are a perfect expression of truth. "While the backward nations are being exploited and oppressed," declares the leading Turkish organ, "the salvation of oriental peoples lies in their entering upon the path of progress as well as opposition to European imperialists. Their best arm must be a nationally free and independent economic and cultural development of the east."

Another Klan Threat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People calls attention to an editorial in the Springfield (Mo.) Leader threatening an extension of lynch law to check the association.

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390 Advertising rates on application.

This Is Some Apology

The Federated Press is one of the most dignified and punctilious labor services in the United States. It very rarely indulges in levity or veiled sarcasm. But the following "apology" is such a delightful piece of work that it should not remain buried under a bushel but is entitled to the wider platform afforded by publication in the DAILY WORKER:

> APOLOGY: In exposing a former union labor official who is using his old position to exploit the labor movement in an oil-stock promotion scheme, The Federated Press mentioned Chester M. Wright, former publicity man for Samuel Gompers, who had also turned oil promoter and was using certain labor mailing lists for his game. The F. P. did not know at the time but hastens to add now that Wright is no longer engaged in the get-rich-quick promotion business, having returned the stock subscription money to such labor men as had responded to his circular letters. This course became advisable when he found it next to impossible to sell enuf stock to float his lease. The F. P. regrets having given the impression that Wright was still in the oil game. He is in Washington once more.

Poor old Chester hit the sawdust trail because the suckers would not bite. What beautiful literature he wrote about the big profits to be made from his oily oil wells! Chester never spread himself against the Communists as he did in painting the gushing glory of his gasoline El Dorado. He even forgot the Communists for a while. But alas, the dollars did not come and we hear of Chester again saving the country from Bolshevism.

Craft and Graft Unionism

The columns of the capitalist press frequently carry advertisements for strikebreakers. The copy is set up by union men, read by union proofreaders, made up by union compositors, cast by union stereotypers and printed by union pressmen.

This is not unionism or anything like it. Yet it is not the most obvious weakness of the craft union system and the lack of solidarity that prevails between the various crafts.

Yesterday the *Chicago Tribune* carried advertisements for clothing workers to take the places of the employes of a tailoring company who were on strike. The advertisements had the sanction of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In a New York paper an advertisement calls for pressmen to take the places of those who are on strike or locked out by a Chicago printing company. The advertisement comes from a well-known detective agency and is sanctioned by George L. Berry, head of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. The men who are on strike are members of that union.

Those are only a few examples of the wrong kind of trade unionism. What is the rank and file going to do about it?

Amalgamation Or Annihilation

George L. Berry's agents are now going around among the pressrooms of Chicago urging the pressmen to leave No. 3 and come into an organization that will be formed by the president of the International Union. No. 3 has always been a thorn in the "majah's" side and he is now taking desperate measures to annihilate it.

Berry has also warned Franklin Union No. 4, the feeders' local, that if they hold any more joint meetings with the pressmen, their charter will be lifted. The president of the feeders' union is a friend of Berry's. The rank and file of the organization are in opposition to the strikebreaker and are anxious tthat the two unions should amalgamate.

This is sound judgment. So long as they are divided Berry and his unscrupulous adventurers may be able to use one local against the other. Berry does not want amalgamation. He wants the annihilation of all those who oppose his crookeed schemes. But tho he has temporarily succeeded in retaining the power which he grabbed by a stratagem, his fall is certain. The amalgamation of the two local unions in Chicago is a step in the right direction.

The Futile League

The league of nations assembly opens its sixth session in Geneva in a few days. Aristide Briand is scheduled to preside at the opening session. One of the principal subjects to come before the league will be the peace protocol which was adopted at the last meeting but which has since been practically repudiated by every nation that gave it formal approval.

The league of nations was ostensibly organized to promote peace. Nothing of the sort. In fact it was not intended as a peace instrument. Britain was the dominant factor in the league and desired to use it for her own schemes. France had similar ambitions. Due to the clashing interests of all nations affiliated with it, the league of nations was as helpless as an armless man in a scratching contest. The only thing it could do was to let the bad boys fight it out when they got into a scrap and hope that the best man would win.

The sixth convention of the league of nations will meet, indulge in some oratory, dine and wine and adjourn, just like a conference of labor fakers called to discuss the high cost of living.

Havelock Wilson, head of the British Seamen's Union was at a banquet with several shipping magnates when he heard that the rank and file refused to accept a wage cut of one pound a month. Just at that moment Lord Crawfish opened a champagne bottle and Wilson fainted. When he revived he inquired anxiously: "Am I badly shot?" "No" replied Lord Crawfish, "not even half enuf. Take another drink."

Al Smith received an autographed photograph from Benito Mussolini. This will insure Al the fascist votes in New York City in his battle with Hylan. Al is the fellow that Morris Hillquit said, would make a good governor.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., paid over six million dollars in income tax. But the socialists say that he has only one vote like the rest of us, therefore we are living under a democracy.

The World Imperialists and the Chinese Revolution

By KARL RADEK

The first wave of the Chinese revolution has shaken the ranks of world imperialism. It has revealed the existence of profound antagonistic interests among the imperialist powers. Of these we will only mention the most important. British and Japanese imperialism are defending the positions they have captured and the rights they have acquired. American imperialism, on the other hand, which before the world war had relatively insignificant interests in China, is now following an uninterrupted upward line of development. It is now beginning to penetrate economically into China and can therefore, far more than the English and Japanese, rely upon the growing force of its economic powers. The simple fact that Japanese goods cannot compete with American goods in quality and in price, the simple fact that the extent of the capital, which is decreasing with every year, that England can invest abroad, renders her incapable of successfully competing with the United States—these facts show how different is the situation of these two main groups of world imperialism.

As regard the other imperialist powers, as for instance France and Italy, they consider their positions in the Chinese struggle as objects of exchange in their European affairs. The Germans who by the Versailles Treaty have lost their extra-territorial rights, display a certain amount of malicious joy. They make a virtue of necessity and make use of the position forced upon them by the Versailles Treaty to extend the influence.

But even among those powers who have the greatest interest in maintaining the status quo—England and Japan—one cannot speak of unity of aims and unity of tactics. The English press, with the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" at the head, is attempting to pust Japan into the forefront as regards the defense of all the robber privileges which imperialism has wrung from China. The "Times" of July 6, published a long article under the title "Japan and China" which attempts to prove that here it is a question of life and death for Japan. In this article the whole Chinese revolution is represented as a Russian threat against Japan.

"It is not the hostility of the Bolsheviki to England with which Japan must reckon but the growth of Russian influence in China."

In what manner does the growth of this influence threaten Japan?

First, it threatens Japan's military security; second, it threatens Japan's attempts to transplant her surplus population to China. Experience has shown that Manchuria and Korea are not capable of supporting this surplus population; third, Japan needs Chinese cotton, coal and iron. A third of Japan's exports go to China. The Chinese market is the most important one for Japan, as access to it is not made difficult thru customs duties.

These are the arguments of the "Times," which, in the opinion of this organ of English imperialism, must compel Japan to become the chief champion of the imperialist interests in China.

The "Daily Telegraph" which sings the same tune, even went so far as to claim that there existed a danger of war between Japan and America, should America support the Chinese demands. The Americans, when they read this article, probably laughed in their sleeves at the idea that honest John Bull is now attempting to compel Japan, whom only three years ago he betrayed in Washington at the first demand of the United States, to fetch the chestnuts out of the fire for England. Of course, at present a Japanese-American war is impossible for the simple reason, that Japan, who has been weakened by the earthquakes and is dependent upon American credits, is incapable of carrying on a war. But even regarded from the standpoint of future development we must ask: Has Japan any interest in being the champion of English interests in China?

We doubt very much whether the more or less farseeing Japanese politicians view the situation in China with the eyes of the "Times." As regards Japanese security, there exist not the least doubt that the Chinese revolution which has aroused the masses of the Chinese people and which has filled the Chinese troops with a new spirit, is decidedly changing the relations of power in the East. Japan must decide: With China or against China. Should Japan decide to go hand in hand with the European imperialists against China, then of course the endeavors of China would mean a great danger for Japan. But to go hand in hand with the imperialist powers of Europe and America against China means not only to risk the danger of a war with a great and awakening people, to lose popularity thruout all Asia, but to incur the decided danger of being on the losing side. Among the robbers who are preparing to plunder China, Japan would not be the strongest. Not only that, American capital will stake all its cards upon the uniting of China, upon the economic exploitation of the whole of this enormous country, and the Japanese policy of dividing up China could lead in the future to a conflict with America.

It is much more probable that Japan, after certain hesitations, will play the role of that power which would enable the Chinese bourgeoisie to organize a powerful state, that Japan will not play the role of the champion of the dividing up of China, but of the policy of co-operation with the Chinese bourgeoisie.

The economic arguments of the "Times" will not hold water. China is still less suited for the settlement of Japanese than Korea and Manchuria, as it is a very thickly populated country. Japanese emigration is tending towards the islands of the Pacific Ocean and not to China. It is true Japan needs China as a market for her manufactures. Should Japan however, take part in the fight against China, she will only render more difficult her situation in this country, owing to the lack of any possibility of a new division of China. Japan would be very severely hit by a Chinese boycott. On the other hand she has everything to gain by co-operation with the Chinese bourgeoisie, as she is best acquainted with the Chinese market and Chinese habits, and can in many respects promote the industrial organization of China.

There is no doubt that the Japanese government has not yet decided upon a sensible policy towards China. It has not yet quite realized that the time of the 21 demands is already past, it is still under the influence of those Japanese cliques which are immediately interested in the plundering of China. The further development will enlighten the Japanese bourgeoisie as to the growing strength of the Chinese revolution and will compel it to abandon its present policy. The Japanese franchise reform, which is bringing wide circles of the commercial bourgeoisie into contact with state power, will also contribute to this end. At present Japanese policy is vacillating, but the English will hardly succeed in completely harnessing Japan to their chariot.

With regard to the police of America, it would of course, be a great mistake to believe that the Americans would simply renounce the special foreign courts which secure a privileged position to the foreign capitalists. The majority of American capitalists think just as the English capitalists and are of the opinion that the holy work of the capitalists cannot be under the jurisdiction of a court of "Chinese barbarians." The Americans however, are less keen upon the outward form of foreign prestige in China and are ready to grant a number of concessions regarding small and minor questions which do not affect the American money bags, but which, to some extent, pacify Chinese public opinion. The Americans are making a great fuss over the fact that they are studying the question of extra-territorial rights, in order to show the Chinese the prospects of a way out of the present situation: "Introduce proper laws and then we will gladly meet your demands for the abolition of capitalist privileges in China."

As a matter of fact, however, the Americans are endeavoring to get two trumps into their hands; the first trump will consist in allowing the Chinese customs duties to be raised. This question is exceedingly important for the Chinese bourgeoisie and for the Chinese government. For the Chinese bourgeoisie, because the present low and uniform tariff has permitted the foreign bourgeoisie to overflood China with its goods. The raising of the customs duties, however, will render it possible for the Chinese bourgeoisie to build up its own industry. This, however, is not dangerous for America. By means of free competition America will be able to beat the capitalists of other countries. And as regards the growth of Chinese industry, the American bourgeoisie, which has sufficient capital for export at its disposal, is beginning to set up, at a rapid rate, industrial undertakings under the protection of the new Chinese customs duties.

The second American trump is the granting of loans to China. The present American ambassador in Pekin, MacMurray, former chief of the Far Eastern department in the American foreign ministry, shortly before his appointment, published in the April number of the American periodical "Foreign Affairs" an article on the problems of foreign capital in China. In this article he develops the idea of the creation of an international bankers' consortium which would provide China with the necessary funds for the purpose of constructing railways and for other economic undertakings. Such a consortium, declares MacMurray, would free China from the danger of separate actions on the part of the various capitalist groups, who combine the efforts to build railways in China with the effort to divide up China. As at present, however, there is no power apart from the United States which is capable of granting big loans to China, the international consortium would only constitute an indication of the growth of American property in China.

"As regards the abolition of the privileges of the foreigners, the opposition of the foreigners against this demand is based on the fact that the Pekin government is weak and that the anarchy which prevails in China renders the immediate abolition of these privileges impossible. It must not be assumed that they will be soon abolished. But the simple fact such a reform opens up to China the of the discussion of the possibility of prospect of attaining a speedy independence from foreign control.*)"

Thus wrote the "Journal of Commerce" an influential New York financial paper, on the 3rd of July.

American diplomacy is fighting for this program in the negotiations which it is conducting with English and Japanese diplomacy. For the time being all are agreed that the central problem for them consists in the setting up of a Chinese government which will be capable of fighting the growing national movement.

In the article from the "Times" of the 6th of July, which we have already quoted, the way is indicated which the great powers will in all probability follow. This article states that Japan does not think of the possibility of setting up a strong Chinese government by means of a national conference.

"Who is to take part in this conference? The military governors who have brot China into its present situation. Many of them are not even endeavoring to consolidate their own power. They only collect funds with which they then settle in the treaty ports. The Pekin politicians on the other hand only represent themselves and their wishes. They would very willingly sell themselves as well as China. The students understand neither the outer world nor China with her 400 million peasants. The officials, bankers, business people would give expression to patriotic views, but which they cannot realize*)."

Where then is the point of support to be found? Now such a point of support exists:

"Chang Tso Lin possesses certain qualities which win him respect. He governs Manchuria well, he is at present the strongest military governor of China. Should he succeed in arriving at an agreement with Wu Pei Fu, then he could break the influence of Feng Yu Hsiang and rule over Northern and Central China. As an open problem there would then remain the red government in Canton. It is true, one cannot solve all the Chinese problems at once. Should a Chinese government arise, possessing authority in Northern and Central China, this would mean a great step towards the stabalizing of China*)."

This program is put forward by the "Times" as the program of Japan. But in reality it is the program of England, and forces are already to be seen which are endeavoring to make it also the program of America.

The plan of the imperialists therefore, consists in opposing the Chinese revolutionary movement with a military government which is to be supported by the upper section of the Chinese bourgeoisie, which has been bought with loans and concessions, and whcih would be capable of suppressing the revolutionary movement.

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*Retranslated from the Russian.

CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE TO HOLD CONFERENCE AT SYRACUSE; "NATIONALISM AND CHINA" THEME

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The twenty-first annual conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance, Eastern Section, will begin here at 2 p. m., Friday, September 4, on the campus of the Syracuse University.

The numerous delegation is expected to arrive not later than Friday afternoon, as the big ceremony of the first day is the evening banquet. Great interest is aroused among the whole Chinese student body of the Eastern Section by the conference theme, which is to be "Nationalism and China."

Why Not Hear Communists?

All addresses, forums and literary efforts will bear upon this theme, and at the end it is hoped to embody all findings in one memorandum. Many prominent people have been invited to address the conference, but it is not divulged whether or not any American Communists have been asked to appear and present the Communist viewpoint upon "Nationalism and China."

The events in China have given the students cause for profound consideration of the problems of their people in relation to the development of capitalist imperialism, and while there is much of athletics, sports, fun and social affairs on the program of the conference, the students are due to be tested as to their variance from the insane rah-rah type of Goose Step scholasticism of American students.

"The conference," says the announcement sent out by the officials of the alliance, "is held at a peculiar time the national affairs at home are becoming graver every day. Because the intellectual class is taking a lead and directing the rising tide of nationalism, the prospect is becoming ever brighter."

No Ambiguity.

If this is to mean that the cause of national emancipation is to find the intellectual class as ready to do and to die as were the mill workers and house boys who shed their life blood on Nanking Road, then the Syracuse student conference will be steering its collective mind in the right direction.

But if the concept is fostered that the intellectual class has interests or can have interests opposed to those of the masses of workers and peasants of China, and that these masses are to be used for and not aided by the intellectual class, then the prospects, instead of becoming "brighter" are decidedly darker for those who see in the Chinese nationalist victory over foreign imperialism a forward step in the history of the whole human race.

Some indication of the way the subject of the conference is to be dealt with is given in the order of developing, printed in the announcement as being: "1. What is the background that aroused national consciousness in China? 2. What are the meaning and concepts of nationalism? 3. How to promote nationalism in China?"

Subjects Handled.

Under debates the following topics suggested to teams are also indicative of the trend of the students' mind in the alliance: "1. Resolved, that the nationalism shall be advocated as the educational policy in present China. 2. Resolved, that Chinese students shall participate in political affairs. 3. Resolved, that foreign capital shall be used in developing industries in China. 4. Resolved, that the federation system shall be adopted in China rather than the central government system."

An engaging part of the whole conference is that Chinese girl students are not only present in numbers but share in intellectual and athletic contests with the men. The conference will end Sept. 12.

LEFT WING NEEDLE TRADES CONFERENCE TO BE HELD SEPT. 19

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The national needle trades conference of the T. U. E. L. has been postponed until Saturday, Sept. 19 and 20, to be held at 108 East 14th St., New York City.

This postponement has been made necessary in order that proper preparations may be completed and that a full representation of the left wing from all over the country may be present. At this conference the most burning practical problems of the labor movement will be dealt with and the basis laid down for the next year's work.

It is expected that this conference will be thoroly represented by the various needle trade unions.

Every group must be represented Send in credentials of your elected delegates at once.

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNISTS URGE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT WORKERS TO ASK SAME WAGE AS NATIVES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRISBANE, Australia, Sept. 3.—The Communist Party of Australia has issued a manifesto to Italian immigrant workers in the sugar plantations of Northern Queensland, asking them not to work for less than the ruling wage and working conditions, warning them that employers are seeking to exploit them because they are new to the country. The manifesto also calls on the Italians to organize with a view to defeating the employers' move to exploit them also with a view to making common cause with the Australian working class on all questions.

Execution of Comrade Naftali Botwin

(Communication received by the I. R. A. from Warsaw.)

It is five minutes past 12. As yet no reply from Warsaw, and so Comrade Botvin will be executed in ten minutes.

Elbowing my way thru the crowd at the prison gates I present my documents and enter the prison yard. A dark, narrow passage between two prison buildings against the window panes of which the prisoners faces are pressed. A turning and yet another turning—and I have before me a small yeard ending in a narrow outlet.

This is the place of execution.

All the preliminary arrangements are already made. Under a grey and dilapidated wall a palliasse is standing erect to prevent a rebound—in front of the mattress is a chair, and that is all the condemned person needs for his last journey.

The small area not more than 40 steps across is surrounded by a close semi-circle of policemen and prison guards.

Within the semi-circle is a platoon of soldiers of the 26th regiment and a small group of witnesses: The Public Prosecutor Tzibuliak, some members of the court, a few reporters and officials, police agents and officers.

• • •

It is ten past 12. The tension is growing. All eyes are turned on the empty place in front of the arm chair and are finally turned towards the immovable figures of the soldiers with rifles pointed at attention.

Next to me someone relates in a broken voice particulars about Comrade Botvin's frame of mind on his return from the court.

He was calm, he spoke soothingly to his mother. He refused the services of the rabbi, declaring that only servile creatures believe in religion.

He drank two glasses of wine. He told his counsel, Asker, who tried to give him courage, "not to waste his time."

• • •

It is 12 minutes past twelve.

I have a slight choking sensation in the throat. . . . Death, certain death will come the next minute, it will come calmly and with relentless inevitability. Someone is nervously lighting a cigarette, someone else is wiping his glasses mechanically.

Suddenly from the passage thru which Botvin is to come a voice is heard singing the "Red Flag." Botvin appears in the yard surrounded by police.

Mechanically, like a marionette, he takes up his stand in front of the armchair, takes up an erect position and puts his arms down. He is a distance of 15 steps from me. He looks almost the same as on the day when I saw him in court.

Hatless and collarless he puts his crooked legs a little apart and looks with his small eyes at the muzzle of the rifles. He does not show any sign of nervousness. But close scrutiny shows that he is breathing heavily. From time to time he moves his pale lips as if he would like to say something. Then looking round the close semi-circle of bayonets he shakes his head.

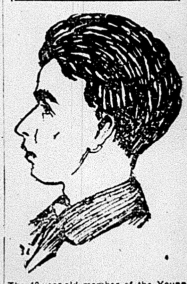
He regains calm and lowers his head slowly as if extremely surprised at something.

The place of execution has a sinister aspect, squashed in between the high prison buildings.

• • •

Judge Malinovsky reads the sentence of the court. When asked if he has a last request to make Botvin gives answer in the negative. A dead silence reigns such as is only possible in the face of death. I heard the heart beats of the people next to me. The muzzles of the rifles are slowly lowered.

Naftali Botwin



The 19-year-old member of the Young Communist League of Poland executed for the alleged assassination of the provocateur Cechnovski.

Then the glitter of the sword gives the signal and a stifled cry: "DOWN—DOWN WITH THE BOURGEOISIE LONG LIVE THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION."

A second later—the hollow sound of the rifles.

• • •

A blood red foam spurted out of the skull pierced by five bullets.

Without a groan, without a movement, Botvin fell heavily to the ground face downwards. The bullets had smashed the back of the skull, the brain splashed on the palliasse on the ground and armchair. Beside the corpse there was a pool of blood.

Attendants from among the prisoners entered the yard and placed the dead body into a box.

French Cabinet Approves

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The French cabinet today unanimously approved the nominations made by M. Caillaux, finance minister, for the members of the delegation to accompany him to Washington on September 16, to negotiate the settlement of the French debt to the United States.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

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The National Convention of the party and the Communist International have rendered their decisions laying down the policy and leadership for the party. These decisions are the basis for united work of the whole party membership for the upbuilding of the Communist movement and the Communist Party in this country.

The Struggle in the Party.

FOR a period of ten months the membership of the party has concentrated its attention upon the inner party situation. It has discussed in the party the correct line of policy and the question of leadership thru which our party could become the leader of the American working class.

Some comrades bemoan the fact that we have such a bitter struggle in the party. To these comrades we must say that it is part of the development of a Communist party to closely examine its policies and its leadership and in the fire of the controversy to hammer out correct policies and build up a competent leadership for the party.

Our party should be more capable for its work in the class struggle thru the lesson learned in the controversy which has just come to an end. Our party has gained an inner strength which should make it stronger and more ready for the accomplishment of its tasks.

The Controversy Is Closed.

WITH the registering of a decision however, the controversy and discussion must come to an end. The convention of our party and the Communist International have rendered such a decision.

The Communist International declared to the National Convention thru its representative, "It has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decision of the Communist International and stands closer to its views." The convention accepted this statement and constituted the Central Executive Committee accordingly.

The National Convention, unanimously adopted the resolutions of the Parity Commission laying down the policy to be pursued by the party for the immediate future

Thus we have in the decision of the convention the basis for unifying our party. The convention has laid the foundation to again mobilize the party in the class struggle and to go forward with renewed energy, renewed vigor, renewed enthusiasm in building our party into a powerful mass Communist party, which will become the leader of the American working class.

No Discrimination—Every Party Worker Needed.

THE bitterness of the struggle we have had in the party may lead some comrades to fear that a policy of discrimination and persecution will be followed towards comrades who were in disagreement with the present party leadership. The Central Executive Committee declares categorically that every party worker is needed for the party work. It declares that it will seek to give opportunities to every party comrade to use his ability in the service of the party and that it will not tolerate a policy of persecution or discrimination because of past differences on the question of policy and leadership.

The task of the hour in our party is to unify all the Communist elements in the party in one solid block. The party must become such a monolithic party as is described by the Communist International in its thesis on the Bolshevization of the Communist parties. To build such a monolithic party, to unify its leadership, is the first great goal which the Central Executive Committee will endeavor to achieve.

Into the Class Struggle.

THE condition under which the unification of the party can be most quickly achieved is the mobilization of the membership in a common struggle against the common enemy. We must recover the ground we have lost in the past ten months because of erroneous policies and due

(Continued on page 4)

CHINESE BOYCOTT AGAINST THE BRITISH IS EFFECTIVE, TEXTILE BARONS ADMIT IN OWN JOURNAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—That the boycott against British goods which is one of the weapons of the Chinese strikers is hitting its target is admitted by British textile owners quoted in New York textile journals. Before the trouble started British worsted and woolen manufacturers were finding an increasing market in China and this market is now badly shot.

The importance of the market now crippled by the Chinese resistance is shown in an interview with H. Sutcliffe Smith, member of the executive committee of the directors of the Bradford Dyers' Association. For the year ending December 31, 1924, he said, a total of 9,882,163 pounds sterling of woolen and worsted goods was shipped to China. "The dislocation of this business with China," he continued, "will be all the more keenly felt as trade generally in the British woolen and worsted industries is unsatisfactory."

LABOR DAY HOLIDAYS HIT THE DAILY WORKER; NEXT ISSUE WEDNESDAY

Due to usual holiday season incidental to Labor Day, no issue of the DAILY WORKER will be put out on Sunday and Monday, the issues dated Monday and Tuesday. The next issue of the DAILY WORKER, therefore, will be dated Wednesday. In the meantime all our readers should spend every spare moment collecting funds to help save their daily in the present crisis. Rush all funds gathered to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LABOR FACES DREAD STATE AT SAN DIEGO

Overlords Lay Down Low Wage Law

By FRAPIESA.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4. — Suicide statistics, just issued, show San Diego still leading all other cities of the United States. Los Angeles is well to the fore and, if exaggeration of population claims could be gauged, would most probably rank first for suicides as to cities of similar size.

There is no question as to the standing of San Diego. For the number of suicides per 1,000 inhabitants the port of lost opportunity is far ahead of all other cities, large or small, in the United States.

Comments of Bunco Experts.

Commenting on the undesirable distinction, the San Diego Union, published by John D. Spreckels, multimillionaire mandatory of the city, attributes the high rate of suicides to social derelicts who make their last stand for existence in the military port. The comfortably pleaced and handy chief of police of San Diego agrees with the Union and that ought to settle the question.

But it does not. There are those who insist that many suicides are due to horse race gambling at Tia Juana, 16 miles south of San Diego. Spreckels is behind the horse races. Others claim that Tia Juana alcohol kicks off many into graves of suicides. San Diego capitalists supply the alcohol.

Victims Lured.

The San Diego chamber of commerce operates the San Diego Club, where men and women are employed to write stories for Eastern publications. Identity of the club as a part of the chamber is kept secret. The purpose is to induce Easterners to come to San Diego where words, with artificial honey flavor, will be offered them in exchange for their money.

Thousands of workers are attracted by the disguised advertisements. These are victims, recruits for the ranks of the suicides.

Altho there are practically no prospects for employment, the toilers, seeking livelihoods in the strange city, are given most encouraging promises by San Diegans as long as they have a dollar to spend. No mechanic or laborer with savings is ever too poor

(Continued on page 3)

SPEAKERS:
WM. Z. FOSTER
C. E. RUTHENBERG
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

LOOK! The Greatest Event of the Year! LOOK!
FOURTH ANNUAL TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE AND DAILY FREIHEIT --- LABOR DAY PICNIC
TO BE HELD JOINTLY
Monday, September 7, at Stickney Park Grove, Lyons, Ill.

Athletic Contests
Games Amusements
All Kinds of Refreshments
Dancing Letchinger's Orchestra
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

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The Struggle in the Party.

FOR a period of ten months the membership of the party has concentrated its attention upon the inner party situation. It has discussed in the party the correct line of policy and the question of leadership thru which our party could become the leader of the American working class.

Some comrades bemoan the fact that we have such a bitter struggle in the party. To these comrades we must say that it is part of the development of a Communist party to closely examine its policies and its leadership and in the fire of the controversy to hammer out correct policies and build up a competent leadership for the party.

Our party should be more capable for its work in the class struggle thru the lesson learned in the controversy which has just come to an end. Our party has gained an inner strength which should make it stronger and more ready for the accomplishment of its tasks.

The Controversy Is Closed.

WITH the registering of a decision however, the controversy and discussion must come to an end. The convention of our party and the Communist International have rendered such a decision.

The Communist International declared to the National Convention thru its representative, "It has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decision of the Communist International and stands closer to its views." The convention accepted this statement and constituted the Central Executive Committee accordingly.

The National Convention, unanimously adopted the resolutions of the Parity Commission laying down the policy to be pursued by the party for the immediate future

Thus we have in the decision of the convention the basis for unifying our party. The convention has laid the foundation to again mobilize the party in the class struggle and to go forward with renewed energy, renewed vigor, renewed enthusiasm in building our party into a powerful mass Communist party, which will become the leader of the American working class.

No Discrimination—Every Party Worker Needed.

THE bitterness of the struggle we have had in the party may lead some comrades to fear that a policy of discrimination and persecution will be followed towards comrades who were in disagreement with the present party leadership. The Central Executive Committee declares categorically that every party worker is needed for the party work. It declares that it will seek to give opportunities to every party comrade to use his ability in the service of the party and that it will not tolerate a policy of persecution or discrimination because of past differences on the question of policy and leadership.

The task of the hour in our party is to unify all the Communist elements in the party in one solid block. The party must become such a monolithic party as is described by the Communist International in its thesis on the Bolshevization of the Communist parties. To build such a monolithic party, to unify its leadership, is the first great goal which the Central Executive Committee will endeavor to achieve.

Into the Class Struggle.

THE condition under which the unification of the party can be most quickly achieved is the mobilization of the membership in a common struggle against the common enemy. We must recover the ground we have lost in the past ten months because of erroneous policies and due

(Continued on page 4)

CHINESE BOYCOTT AGAINST THE BRITISH IS EFFECTIVE, TEXTILE BARONS ADMIT IN OWN JOURNAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—That the boycott against British goods which is one of the weapons of the Chinese strikers is hitting its target is admitted by British textile owners quoted in New York textile journals. Before the trouble started British worsted and woolen manufacturers were finding an increasing market in China and this market is now badly shot.

The importance of the market now crippled by the Chinese resistance is shown in an interview with H. Sutcliffe Smith, member of the executive committee of the directors of the Bradford Dyers' Association. For the year ending December 31, 1924, he said, a total of 9,882,163 pounds sterling of woolen and worsted goods was shipped to China. "The dislocation of this business with China," he continued, "will be all the more keenly felt as trade generally in the British woolen and worsted industries is unsatisfactory."

LABOR DAY HOLIDAYS HIT THE DAILY WORKER; NEXT ISSUE WEDNESDAY

Due to usual holiday season incidental to Labor Day, no issue of the DAILY WORKER will be put out on Sunday and Monday, the issues dated Monday and Tuesday. The next issue of the DAILY WORKER, therefore, will be dated Wednesday. In the meantime all our readers should spend every spare moment collecting funds to help save their daily in the present crisis. Rush all funds gathered to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LABOR FACES DREAD STATE AT SAN DIEGO

Overlords Lay Down Low Wage Law

By FRAPIESA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4. — Suicide statistics, just issued, show San Diego still leading all other cities of the United States. Los Angeles is well to the fore and, if exaggeration of population claims could be gauged, would most probably rank first for suicides as to cities of similar size.

There is no question as to the standing of San Diego. For the number of suicides per 1,000 inhabitants the port of lost opportunity is far ahead of all other cities, large or small, in the United States.

Comments of Bunco Experts.

Commenting on the undesirable distinction, the San Diego Union, published by John D. Spreckels, multimillionaire mandatory of the city, attributes the high rate of suicides to social derelicts who make their last stand for existence in the military port. The comfortably pleaced and handy chief of police of San Diego agrees with the Union and that ought to settle the question.

But it does not. There are those who insist that many suicides are due to horse race gambling at Tia Juana, 16 miles south of San Diego. Spreckels is behind the horse races. Others claim that Tia Juana alcohol kicks off many into graves of suicides. San Diego capitalists supply the alcohol.

Victims Lured.

The San Diego chamber of commerce operates the San Diego Club, where men and women are employed to write stories for Eastern publications. Identity of the club as a part of the chamber is kept secret. The purpose is to induce Easterners to come to San Diego where words, with artificial honey flavor, will be offered them in exchange for their money.

Thousands of workers are attracted by the disguised advertisements. These are victims, recruits for the ranks of the suicides.

Altho there are practically no prospects for employment, the toilers, seeking livelihoods in the strange city, are given most encouraging promises by San Diegans as long as they have a dollar to spend. No mechanic or laborer with savings is ever too poor

(Continued on page 3)

SPEAKERS:
WM. Z. FOSTER
C. E. RUTHENBERG
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

LOOK! The Greatest Event of the Year! LOOK!

FOURTH ANNUAL TRADE UNION - - -
EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE AND DAILY FREIHEIT
LABOR DAY PICNIC
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Athletic Contests
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HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

ITED MINE WORKERS' UNION
REPORTS SHOW LEWIS' FRAUD IN PACKING LAST CONVENTION

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

Two very important reports are now published by the international office of the U. M. W. of A., which it is the duty of all members in the union to study deeply, as it exposes one of the ways that the Lewis machine has kept its power, defeats the will of the rank and file, and is destroying the union at a rapid rate, far more rapidly than the miners realize.

In the vote cast for the resolution to take from Lewis the appointive power at the International convention in Indianapolis, the report shows that the same forces which were against the appointive power of Lewis, were the forces that were lined up solidly with Alex Howat for reinstatement into the union of all the expelled progressives.

Illinois Solid for Progressives.

The convention report shows that Illinois, the strongest single unit in the miners' union and a one hundred per cent organized district, voted almost solidly against the appointive power of Lewis; and remember that Illinois is Lewis' home state, where the miners know him best. The vote from Illinois was 856 votes against Lewis and 97 votes in his favor.

A careful perusal of the votes cast from the districts where a one hundred per cent organization did not exist, in the report recently published, showing the local unions that are actually existing in these districts, will explain why the progressive forces were defeated by a few votes on important measures in the last international convention, and clearly proves that the convention was packed by delegates from these districts.—from blue sky or non-existing locals.

Fine Lot of Blue Sky Locals.

For instance, District No. 4, or the Collinsville coke region, was represented in the convention by ten locals, and in secretary Kennedy's report we find that only four local unions exist and that there are only twelve members in all four!

Under the law of the United Mine Workers, these ten local unions are existing illegally as there cannot be ten members in each local union. They most likely consist of nothing more than International officers and organizers. In District Nine, a comparison shows that only 92 local unionss exist but that one hundred and two local unions were represented at the last International convention and few of these local unions cast less than four and five votes each.

Machining Up the Vote.

The votes in District Ten were cast by three men, two who were on the pay roll, the other a rank and file member represented one local union and voted against the machine, but Sam Caddy and Martin J. Flysik, pay roll officials, represented five local unions, and cast them solid for the machine.

What happened in Colorado? This district was represented at the convention by three who were on the pay roll and who cast 16 local union votes. The report further shows that there are 27 local unions with a total paid up membership of 224 in the entire state. This is not enuf to allow all of them to exist as it would require 270 members to allow that amount, even if the membership was evenly divided among the local unions, which they are not.

Not One Local, But 22 Votes.

District 16, Maryland, had 22 votes and they were voted by men on the pay roll. The last report of the Lewis fakers shows that not a local union exists in Maryland. They have wiped it out entirely. In District 17, W. Va., as I reported the other day in the DAILY WORKER, Lewis and his gang have practically destroyed the union entirely. The district has dropped in membership from 23,000 to 1,400.

A Big Difference.

District 19, West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky at the convention had 80 locals represented. Kennedy's report now shows 14 locals with 500 paid up members. A drop in membership from 3,900 to 507.

Alabama was represented at the convention by seven locals. Kennedy's report shows five locals, now existing with 14 members or not enuf for more than one local to exist under the laws of the miners' union. At the convention the Lewis gang reported there were 300 members, now they have completely destroyed it.

Oklahoma had 103 locals with a paid up membership of 7,000 at the convention, now it his 60 locals with a paid up membership of 3,000.

All thru the report we find the glaring fact that Lewis and his treacherous gang are destoying the union that was once the pride of the American labor movement. Our movement is being rent assunder by treason and class collaboration. The militant left wing is being exterminated, and war to a finish is raging thruout many of the districts.

The Books of a Master

LENIN

NO worker—AND SURELY NO COMMUNIST—can truthfully say he has has a thoro grasp of Communist principles and practice—unless he has studied and learned them as put down in these classics written by our great teacher and leader

V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)

State and Revolution........25c

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Should Communists Participate in Reactionary Trade Unions........5c

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GERMAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION COMING TO STUDY INDUSTRY HERE

Representatives of nine German trade unions will arrive in this country Sept. 25, to study conditions in industry, it was announced yesterday by Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The party will visit New York, Washington and Atlantic City, in the latter place attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held Oct. 5.

KELLOGG SPEECH TIES STRING ON CHINA FREEDOM

Hints Obscurely at Secret Agreement

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—Speaking before the American Bar Association, Secretary of State Kellogg last night put forth one more qualified pretension of friendship for China in her struggle for national independence.

He said that "the powers have all come to the conclusion that the tariff conference will have to be broadened beyond the strict letter of the Washington treaty." This is regarded as a subtle bid for Chinese favor, without shedding any light on what the discussions are which have been going on secretly between the imperialist powers.

Kellogg stated that the government of the United States would be willing to give up these extra-territorial rights. But he qualified the remark by saying that this would happen only when China "performs the obligations of a sovereign state in the protection of foreign citizens and their property."

This is recognized as the same sort of pressure put on Mexico by the American government, and the success of forcing Calles into complete surrender to American imperialism, is giving head to the effort to make the Chinese government suppress all effective nationalist forces, especially the Canton government, before according her "consideration." And then subjecting, after disarming, her.

However, political observers regard that China is a far different problem. The nationalist movement is crystallized and strong enuf to escape control in China, however much any Chinese Calles may wish to surrender to alien pressure in return for compromises and loans.

Horse Stealing Is Lost Art

PARIS, Ill., Sept. 4.—The anti-horse thief association of Edgar and Clark counties held the annual reunion Wednesday afternoon in a grove near Grandview in southern Edgar county. Some 250 members with their families were present, the meeting concluded with a picnic dinner. Now that horse stealing is a lost art the society devotes a great deal of time looking after violations of the liquor laws.

Denver Labor College Opens

DENVER, —(FP)—Registration for the fall term of the Denver Labor college, one of the oldest worker education institutions in the west, begins October 1.

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STRIKE CUTS ANGLO-FRENCH CHANNEL LINE

Majestic Sails Only by Supreme Effort

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The British seamen's strike, called against a wage cut of $5 a month, spread yesterday to the channel boats and tied up tourist traffic between England and the continent. Crews of steamers from Southampton to Havre and from Caen to the Channel Islands are completely tied up and tourists bound to France are unable to get across.

The ship owners have, in the case of the White Star liner Majestic, won a temporary victory. The boat sailed from Southampton on schedule, however, only as a result of heroic efforts to get scabs to man her. And these scabs got through the pickets only by not going to the docks at all, but being taken in two tugs to Cowes road, where the Majestic picked them up as she got away from the harbor.

Scabs Have Hot Job

But these scabs, who are furnished by the national employment association for ex-service men, a part of the British fascist movement similar in strike-breaking tactics to the American legion, are not expected to be over joyful at the job of shoveling coal in the belly of a great ocean liner, a place compared to which hell is a summer resort.

The Majestic sailing is being used as propaganda to spread the false report that the strike is broken. Yet the Majestic is only one of hundreds of ships in many ports, and all efforts had to be concentrated on her to get her out on schedule. Other ships are tied up, and news from Southampton tells of another great liner losing her crew.

The Sun Don't Set on This Strike

In other ports the strike is spreading and from all corners of the British empire news of its force is received. Australia, New Zealand and Africa all report serious tie-ups.

What Does Kellogg Mean?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Interpretation of the Detroit speech of Secretary Kellogg on China's chance of getting back her national sovereignty, by diplomats in Washington, is that he no longer feels that there is need of prompt action in line with the Chinese demands made in a note to the powers on June 26.

That note has not yet been answered by the joint conference of diplomats of the foreign powers in Pekin. It was a demand for restoration to China of the national rights gradually taken from her by armed force during the past hundred years.

Haney vs. Coolidge

WASHINGTON, —(FP)— Bert E. Haney of Oregon, member of the shipping board, refuses to resign at the demand of President Coolidge. He resents Coolidge's statement that he, Haney, is violating the terms of the federal shipping law in trying to get rid of Admiral Leigh Palmer, head of the emergency fleet corporation. Bert E. Haney has a recess appointment for his second term on the board, but he will either he summarily removed or will be replaced by a new selection when congress meets.

Poison Reports Unfounded.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Reports of an attempt to poison King Boris of Bulgaria, published in Rome, were without confirmation here today, and officials of the Bulgarian legation were inclined to discredit the reports.

According to a Roman newspaper King Boris is under the care of court physicians, after it was discovered that a dish prepared for him contained typhoid germs.

Cholera in Jap Ports.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—Asiatic cholera which recently made its dread appearance in Japanese ports is increasing, sixteen cases having been reported in Yokahoma. More than 50,000 have been given anti-cholera injections and all precautions are being taken against an epidemic.

Foundry Plant Destroyed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 3—Damage estimated at $50,000 was done by a fire that swept the Peerless Foundry company plant here early today. A section of the plant was destroyed before the flames finally were brot under control. Origin of the blaze was undetermined.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

International Youth Day Demonstration

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 8 P. M.

at the

NORTH-WEST HALL, Corner North and Western Aves.

SPEAKERS:

MAX SHACHTMAN of the Young Workers League.

JAMES P. CANNON of the Workers Party.

Junior speaker.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Auspices, Young Workers League, Local Chicago.

Civic Federation Head Has List of Favorites That Labor Must Fight

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

TODAY, printed copies of the recent red-baiting speech of Ralph Montgomery Easley, chairman of the executive council of the class-collaborating National Civic Federation, are laid upon the desks of the officials of labor in Washington, D. C.

"Open Shop" Easley assures these officials, not only of the American Federation of Labor, but of the mine workers', carpenters', machinists' and ladies' garment workers' unions, to mention a few, that he has drawn both inspiration and encouragement for his attack on the Communists, from their war upon the militants in their respective organizations.

The agent of the great employers recognizes as his best aids in battling labor's progress the officials of the trade unions supposed to fight labor's cause against the exploiters.

• • • •

But Easley will not be satisfied with inspiration from Green, Lewis, Johnston, Sigman and Hutcheson. Nor will he stop by merely accepting their applause. His printed speech is a clarion call to these traitor labor officials to support him in winning legislation from the next congress, that convenes in December, "for punishment of persons who utter or publish ideas favorable to a forcible change in our form of government."

That means an energetic attempt is to be made to get the legal sanction of congress, not only for the imprisonment of Communists and the censorship and suppression of Communist publications, but to make ruthless war against all militant trade unionists who recognize the class struggle and seek to develop the trade unions into organs to carry on this struggle. Co-operation of the reactionary and class-collaborating heads of the trade unions with the bosses in getting this legislation is the logical development of their militant-baiting policies.

• • • •

Easley raises the world situation as a nightmare with which to frighten timid labor spokesmen to his side. He says:

> **"The cabled news from all parts of the globe might lead one almost to conclude that Moscow is beginning to make good its threat to produce world revolution."**

Easley then cites developments in China, India, Persia, the Balkans, in England, France, fascist Italy, Japan, Morocco and Mexico.

But none of these developments, growing out of the immediate struggles of the workers of these countries, should frighten American labor. If they put the white imprint of fear on the faces of Easley and his friends that is reason why they should flush red the faces of all labor with joy and happiness.

Every gain of subject nations and oppressed peoples is a help to struggling labor in the imperialist home countries. And all thinking workers everywhere felt the thrill of enthusiasm grow greater and greater as the British coal miners laid down the law of the class fight to the British coal barons.

• • • •

Only the labor traitors can be won by such arguments as Easley advances. The favoritism of this bosses' agent must put the stamp of treason upon all who receive it.

The next congress will be used to pass legislation strengthening the capitalist state, wherever it has shown indications of weakness. This means a more successful war against the workers, if the plan succeeds. It is not too early to start the counter-drive of labor. Exception laws against the toiling masses, legislation against the foreign-born, the strengthening of the police power of the state, must be bitterly opposed. This means opposing and ridding the labor movement of all class-collaborating traitors, the Greens, the Berrys, the Johnstons, the Hutchesons, the Sigmans and the Lewises. Easley's mailing list of favorite labor leaders contains the names of those trade union officials that the workers must not only fear but fight.

CAL AND HOOVER TURN ALASKA OVER TO GUGGENHEIM AND SALMON TRUST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.— Congressman Free of California is going to demand the tearing up of the government's railroad in Alaska, built at a cost of nearly $60,000,000, it is learned.

A dozen years ago there appeared no reason why Alaska should not rapidly gain in population and wealth, and it was demonstrated that much of the interior would produce foodstuffs.

But the Guggenheims had the only steamship line running to Alaskan ports. The Guggenheims were charging extortionately high freight rates on all goods shipped into the territory from the United States. The Wilson administration did not establish the proposed government shipping line. The Harding administration did nothing. The Coolidge administration sat tight, while the Guggenheim freight rates slowly checked Alaska.

A majority of the population have returned to the states. Business is stagnant. Washington seems to have abandoned Alaska t othe Guggenheims and to the California fishing trust, which takes the salmon from the sea just off the mouths of the Alaska rivers.

The latest move has been an order from Secretary Hoover, closing the shallow fishing waters to the coast Indians' fishing boats, so that the Indians are starving.

Cappellini Faces Two Fights.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 4:—Rinaldo Cappellini, president District No. 1, United Mine Workers, is not only conducting the anthracite strike in his district, but is defendant in a fraudulent election charge brot in the courts against him by W. J. Brennan, former president and defeated rival. Cappellini first was elected on an anti-Lewis platform, but has since co-operated closely with the international president of the miners.

Big Bakery Closed by Strike.

NEW YORK.—A hundred per cent strike and effective picketing is tying up the big Fleischman Vienna Model Baker plant. The firm declared open shop since control was purchased by the General Baking Co.

Senator of Rhode Island Ordered Textile Pay Cut

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—(FP)—United States Senator Metcalf of Rhode Island gave the order for the 10 per cent cut of the employes of the Auburn Woolen Co., it was learned after the workers went out on strike. Superintendent Clark told a strikers' committee that he would put their demands up to Metcalf. The orders for the cut, he said, came from the Providence offices of the Metcalf interests the senator heads and which own the Auburn company.

Senator Metcalf is an old line union buster. In Rhode Island he is known as the father of the 2-loom system for it was under his leadership that the number of looms per weaver was doubled years ago.

On account of Labor Day the meeting of the Progressive Building Trades group scheduled is postponed. Members will be notified of the next meeting.

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What women are doing in Soviet Russia—

In the Communist Party, in industry, education, the home—in all phases of life.

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PEASANTS' TRIA IN BESSARABI AIMS AT SOVIE

Five Hundred Charge with Rebellion

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4.— The tria of the five hundred Bessarabian peasant revolutionaries has opened i Kishinev. The peasants are charge with participation in the revolt i Tartar-Bunar (South Bessarabia) i September, 1924. They have bee confined in prisons under unimaginable conditions since that time.

The trial has been postponed tim and again to allow for extensive "e aminations" by the "Siguranza," th Roumanian secret police. These e aminations have been exposed as serious of vicious third degrees i which physical torture played a prom inent part.

Long Trial Looked For.

The indictment consists of 600 pages of matter. It will take weeks before the peasants become acquainte with the charges against them sinc in addition to the lengthy documents few of the peasants understand Roumanian, the official language. 300 witnesses will be called by the stat and it is expected the trial will las two and one-half months.

The Tartar-Bunar insurrection w a revolt against the oppression the Boyar landowners who came int power with the Roumanian occup tion. Shortly after the war, Roumani taking advantage of the civil war Russia, occupied Bessarabia whic had belonged to the latter countr The Bessarabians fought bitterl against the incursion and have r peatedly arisen against the occupants. Every movement so far, however, has been defeated by the sup rior armed forces of the Roumanian The last revolt was that of the Tartar-Bunars and in addition to the a rests more than 1,000 peasants wer killed in its suppression.

Anti-Soviet Campaign.

The present mass-trial of the Tartar-Bunars is not the first to be stage by the Roumanians in Bessarabia There have been a series of suc trials since the occupation, altho th present one is the largest thus fa The Bratianu government is bitterl anti-Soviet and the main basis of th case against the peasants consists i the charge that the Tartar-Buna peasants formed an alliance with th Soviets to aid them in their insurrection. The yellow press is aidin the prosecution by carrying on a vindictive press campaign against Soviet Russia.

The main defendants in the cas are the peasants Ninin and Sismon who were at the head of the revolutionary committee that led the revol last September. Feeling is runnin high among the workers and peasants of Bessarabia as the result o the trial and its attendant persecutions. It is only by means of th most brutal terror that the Roumanian government is able to kee the Bessarabians in leash. New arrests are always on the order of th day. It is thot in many quarters tha the present trial is giving a powerful impetus to the already stron movement for Bessarabian independence from the domination of the Roumanian Boyars.

Arctic Vessel Disabled

LONDON, Sept. 4.—"The Island," the vessel in which Grettin Algarso sailed in from Liverpool on June 2 on an expedition to the Arctic regions has been sighted partially disabled o Victoria Land, according to an Osl dispatch to the Central News.

The propeller blade of "the Island" has been broken, the dispatch said making her navigation almost impossible.

THE DECLINE OF CAPITALISM

By E. VARGA.

An authoritative work by one of the leading economists in the world Communist Movement.

35 CENTS

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

INJUNCTION SERVED ON JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE PICKETING; ATTACKS COMMUNIST DOCTRINES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 4.—Notice was served at 6 o'clock yesterday evening upon Louis Hyman, Sascha Zimmerman and Julius Portnoy, that an injunction had been granted against them and five members of the union who are on strike from the Artman & Saltzman shop at 111 W. 27th Street, prohibiting them "from picketing the place of business of the plaintiffs in any manner whatsoever, and from congregating and standing in the street near the place of business of the plaintiffs."

This is a temporary injunction, granted by Justice Aaron J. Levy, of the New York state supreme court, and it comes up for hearing on the 4th of September at 10 a. m.

Communist Doctrines Enjoined.

The defendants are said, by the firm of Artman and Saltzman, to be part of a group of union members suspended by the officers of the International "on account of the dissemination of Communist doctrines in said locals which are contrary to the real interests and aims of labor unions and to the laws and constitution of the United States."

With the injunction were brot copies of depositions made by various members of the firm and employes in the shop telling how they had been interfered with on their way to work on various days since August 21.

A Pretty Lot.

Those who signed such statements for the firm were Michael Lipkowitz, a cutter; Benjamin Rothman a presser; Ruth Saltzman, a dress operator (and sister of a member of the firm); Irene Saltzman, dress operator, also a sister; Cisylin Bonitto, a finisher acting as a scab; Maisie Carew, a draper; and a final statement is made by Hyman Press, manager of the dress manufacturers' associations, in which he testifies that the strike called by the Joint Committee is not sanctioned by the union officials.

Four picketers arrested last Thursday, August 27, in front of the Siesser Dress Co. at 13-15 East 22nd street, appeared this morning for hearing in the 57th street police court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Jennie Locker, Helen Horn and Frances Alasio were released on a suspended sentence. Rose Chester, who was not a member of the striking shop, was fined $10.

LOS ANGELES JUNIORS MOURN LOSS OF THEIR COMRADE, BILLIE DUNNE

The following telegram was received yesterday at the office of the DAILY WORKER:

"Los Angeles, Calif.—The Juniors of Angeles extend their heartiest sympathy to William and Marguerite Dunne at the bereavement thru the death of their son. We feel that thru the loss of Billie we lost a valued member and future leader of the Communist movement.—Signed, Paul Fineberg, City Secretary, Junior Section, Young Workers League."

STRIKES INVADE TEXTILE FIELD OF THE SOUTH

Workers Out Against Wage Cut Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Reports from Durham, N. C., tell of the winning of a strike there by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers against the Marvin Carr Silk Mill. The strike was called to head off discharge of old timers in favor of younger workers they had trained and who were expected by the employers to work cheaper. Strikers return on the pledge that jobs would be protected.

At the same time comes word of a strike of card room workers at the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C., largest denim plant in the world. The strike followed a cut reducing wages from $3.00 per day to $2.75 and $2.50. The shutting down of the card room forced other departments to close, affecting 1,600 workers in all.

Northern textile workers are keenly interested in such news as indicating that the southern workers, whose olow wages have been used to keep down wages in the north, are beginning to rebel.

Lasters in Open Shop Shoe Factories of Lynn May Strike

LYNN, Mass., —(FP)—Strikes may be called by union lasters in open shops in Lynn. The Lynn joint shoe council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union indorsed the lasters' campaign for union wages in the open shops and approved plans for other crafts to make drives for union wages in their departments. The alternative to employers' refusal will be strikes, if General President Collis Lovely and General Secretary-Treasurer Charles L. Baine approve. Lasters are now striking against the Kenney Shoe Co.

Laborers in Conn. Campaign.

WALLINGFORD, Conn. Sept. 4.—The International Building Laborers' and Hod Carriers' Union is conducting an organizing campaign in Wallingford and nearby Connecticut towns. The union recently gained a 2½ cent an hour raise in a New Haven strike.

Miners Win Button Strike.

LANSFORD, Pa.—On the eve of the big coal strike 700 miners won a several hours' button strike to force a fellow worker in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. colliery to get a union button. He got it.

Arbitration Lure Ends Woolen Strike in Pittsfield Mills

BOSTON. —(FP)— The first big walkout against the 10 per cent cuts in the woolen and worsted mills ends with the return of the 3,000 strikers in the Pittsfield mills. The men are back under the cut with the promise of investigation and arbitration. Harold L. Goeway, a local attorney, is representing the men; the manufacturers will appoint a second member of the arbitration committee and these two will select a third arbitrator. No decision is expected for a month.

Smaller strikes start day by day in various woolen centres in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts. The last two are at Holyoke and Worchester. In Holyoke weavers quit the Holyoke Worsted Mills for a 5 per cent raise and the 48-hour week. They were recently cut 5 per cent and have been working 54 hours. In Worcester the weaving room of the Bell Co. was emptied when the workers went out for the 48-hour week. They had been working 54 hours.

Probe Contracting by Railroad

CONCORD, N. H.—(FP)—Investigation of railroad repair shops in New Hampshire will be undertaken by the public service commission as a result of the Boston & Maine R. R. action in sending its repair work to out of state contractors at the expense of its own yards in the state.

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SUCCESSOR TO HOORGIN WILL BE SELECTED AT NEXT AMTORG MEETING

A successor to Isaiah J. Hoorgin, chairman of the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading corporation, who was drowned in Long Lake a few days ago, will be elected at a meeting of the board early next month, according to an announcement made by the corporation yesterday. The Amtor corporation, organized by the late chairman of the board, will continue to act as commercial agency of Soviet Russia, the announcement says.

LEWIS WILL NOT FIGHT OPERATORS DECLARES REID

Capitalist State Is Against Miners

By ALEX REID.

We are again face to face with a struggle for the bare necessaries of life. While our employers live in luxury, tour the high seas in their yachts, the highways in their limosines, we are underground struggling amidst innumerable dangers for a mere livelihood.

While we produce billions, we live in a state of semi-starvation in disgraceful shacks under the most wrecthed conditions. Today when we make an effort to have our meager earnings increased ten per cent, that we may be a little more able to live like human beings, we are ruthlessly denied and forced to strike to attain our demands.

Must Fight Capitalist Government.

Brothers, the combined organized capital of the capitalist class is fighting us. Every arm of the capitalist state will be used to crush us if necessary, in this industrial battle. The state troops, state police, injunctions, spies, courts, and the pulpit. The capitalist press is broadcasting lies thruout America about our standard of living, every effort is being made to discredit and defeat us. Every effort is being made to undermine us and break our morale, to have us lose confidence in our ability to win, to break our strike and defeat us in our meager demands.

To meet this organized force of capital we demand that our leaders take every step necessary to protect the coal diggers and carry the struggle to a successful conclusion. Our leaders met at Atlantic City with representatives of the coal trust in a million dollar hotel swept by ocean breezes far from the coal face.

At that meeting Lewis failed to make an agreement with the coal barons as we expected he would. The miners' demands were emphatically laid down at the Tri-District convention, and John L. Lewis knew that he could not betray them at the beginning of the struggle, in the face of the determination of the coal diggers to fight for our demands.

Lewis Will Not Fight.

Lewis' idea of struggle has been demonstrated to us in the past. We will not forget his betrayals of the miners thruout America, by his surrender to Judge Anderson, and his treachery to Nova Scotia and Alberta miners. Arbitration is again raised as a means of settlement, but the miners must spurn that treacherous policy and insist that no settlement can be made without approval of a special convention, of the Tri-District miners.

The progressive miners of the anthracite demand that a five-day week be fought for, yearly agreements, minimum wage, relief of the unemployed, and abolition of the conciliation board. The Progressive Miners' Committee calls upon all railroad workers to refuse to haul scab coal and to aid the miners in every way morally, financially, and actively. We demand that our leaders fight for workers' control. We stand for a labor party of the workers and farmers, nationalization of the mines, with workers' control.

Nationalization—Workers' Control.

The Progressive Miners' Committee appeals to all workers to come to the aid of the anthracite miners. Their fight is your fight, their victory is your victory, and if they are defeated, it will be your turn next. The mine workers of America are facing the greatest struggle in their history. The bituminous miners have been idle practically for the past two years, and now that the anthracite is facing a struggle, the bituminous miners are permitted to go back to work to produce coal to defeat the hard coal miners.

We demand that John L. Lewis bring out the bituminous miners with the hard coal miners and make it a national coal strike.

Our slogan is Nationalization and Workers' Control.

Union Drivers Win Raise.

NEW YORK.—The Union Provision Drivers' local of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union won a $5-a-week increase in its new annual agreement. Minimum is now $35, with $40 for drivers selling more than $800 weekly.

LABOR FACES DREAD STATE AT SAN DIEGO

Overlords Lay Down Low Wage Law

(Continued from page 1.)

for San Diego business men to pass up as a gull to be jollied along until his money is gone.

Indices of Conditions.

An experienced locomotive engineer, union man of high standing, went to San Diego to seek employment. Under 35 years of age, strong, keen of sight, married and father of two children, sober and reliable, he naturally expected to go to work in a short time when the officials of the railroad, owned and operated by Spreckels, finished scrutinizing him and plying him with phrases of encouragement. But work did not come. Determined to stick it out, he waited until his savings were gone. He sought odd jobs. His wife did so, also. After working four years at the lowest wages in all sorts of pursuits, he finally secured a position with the Spreckels railroad as a locomotive engineer.

Usually, five years are spent by workers in San Diego on outside jobs before being employed in thier own trades. Often their only alternative seems to be suicide. If they yield to th temptation, the Spreckels organ, the Union, classes them as derelicts.

Wrecks and Barnacles.

The inventor of the derelict theory of San Diego suicides is James McMullin, fit managing editor of the capitalist Union sheet. He is 70 years of age and has long been attached to the Spreckels ship. Indeed, he is an inveterate barnacle on that spic-and-span craft. He has an aversion for social wrecks. As a 100 per cent success under the capitalist systm, derelicts irritate him. They also annoy the San Diego chief of police, another Spreckels barnacle, and they offend the sight of the police judges, similar barnacles.

When the worker goes broke and hungry the police seize him; the judge, with aristocratic indifference, sentences him to six months imprisonment as a vagrant and the Union is pleased to announce the news in a paragraph or two showing disdain for derelicts.

Barnacles and Their Pals.

Naturally, the cherished associates of the capitalist overlords of San Diego are the leaders of the aristocratic American Federation of Labor, whose organ is the Labor Leader. During the recent political diversion the aLbor Leader advocated LaFollette and the Union Coolidge. That little difference was laughed over for a time and is now forgotten, the Labor Lader showing friendly sentiments for the Spreckels crew by familiar references to Union editors as "Jimmy" McMullin, "Tom" Gwynne, etc., etc., with very complimentary paragraphs thrown in for full measure of praise.

The Union is just as union (A. F. of L.) as the Labor Leader. All its printers, pressmen, etc., hold union cards. So, the A. F. of L. is glad to extend to it the hand of friendship and feel that to be with Spreckles, who owns all the public utilities, most of the banks and the bulk of the real estate of San Diego, is gratifying.

Body Guard of Overlords.

San Diego's rulers know the advantage of having the A. F. of L. as their bodyguard. By paying the aristocrats of labor unionism the union wage they control (at least, for the time) the entire working class. They far more than make up for the high wages of union printers by the exploitation of the masses.

For instance, young San Diegans, 20 to 25 years of age, are employed at men's work for $20 a month. Because of the lack of employment such men are forced by parents to accept employment at this low wage. They work 10 hours a day driving automobiles, wagons, etc., clerking in stores, etc. The A. F. of L. takes care that the conditions may continue by paying no attention to it.

Elevator men of San Diego complained that their pay for 10 hours' work was only $50 a month and they dared not strike as other men were ready to take their places at even less pay. The complainants were married, 40 to 50 years of age, physically able. Their grievances were ignored by the A. F. of L.

For every man paid union wages there are 20 working on a starvation basis in San Diego. The A. F. of L. stands as a guard against improvement of the condition.

End of Trail.

When workers reach San Diego they are at the end of the trail. If they remain there they will be doomed to hopeless servitude and eventually many of them seek solace in the grave. That explains the high suicide rate. A Workers Party will reduce the rate from now on.

FOR ELECTRIFICATION, FOREIGN CAPITAL AND EXPERTS TO BE USED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 4.—A statement by the Soviet Union's chief concession committee reveals that extensive plans are to be pushed for the further electrification of the union by interesting foreign capital in the building of huge power stations. The statement, which bears the signature of Leon Trotsky, shows that the Soviet Union has already far exceeded the pre-war electrification. American technique will be introduced.

The statement follows:

"Tho in our electric manufacturing we have left the pre-war level far behind, we are far behind in development. The rapid growth of our rural economy and urban industry makes high demands and in electrification a broad road for co-operation by American engineers and capital is available.

Six Regional Stations.

"Next year about $50,000,000 will be appropriated by the government for electrification, according to present plans. Another $50,000,000 may be furnished from local and industrial sources.

"Our electrification budget contemplates the building of six large regional stations at points convenient to Leningrad. Moscow, Nishninovgorod, Kiev and other centers. When I say large I mean stations of from 25,000 to 30,000 kilowatts. At the new plant near Kiev it is proposed to use power from the Dnieper cataracts. Detailed plans are now in the hands of a special government committee.

"The next step proposed in the Dnieper project is to invite American hydroelectric engineers to act as experts. This project contemplates the generating of 600,000 kilowatts in two units of 300,000 kilowatts each. Included in the Dnieper project is the building of dams and locks for navigation and the reorganization of the mining, metallurgical and chemical industry in southern Russia. We have in mind, particularly, the erection of an immense aluminum factory.

Chance for Outside Capital.

"The cost of the entire project is estimated at $188,000,000 and the cost of developing one kilowatt of energy per hour is estimated at one-sixth of a cent, which is much below the cost at any station now in operation in Russia. Our program will be enlarged to correspond with the actual needs of the country and the investment of foreign capital.

"Foreign capital would find various ways for profitable investment in the field of our electric economy—in furnishing equipment for electric generating stations on long time credits, in organizing mixed associations with American private and Soviet state capital for building and exploiting electric generating stations and in organizing similar associations for erecting electric stations or for manufacturing equipment.

American Interests Invited.

"Our purpose in endeavoring to attract foreign capital into our electric industry is first, to accelerate our electrification and, second, to raise the standard of our technic by adopting American improvements and getting the benefit of the experience and skill of American engineers and builders.

"American capital by co-operation can profit as follows: First, the basic capital of the American electro industry will find the vast field for activity it needs; second, the dividends in the concessional undertakings, as well as in the mixed associations, are due to be considerably above the dividend rates in the United States because of the rapid development of our industry. The managers of our state electric trusts will soon begin negotiations with foreign firms and if I am not mistaken these negotiations will be with American firms first.

"It may be unnecessary to add that the chief concession committee on its part will do everything to facilitate the operations of American capital not only in our electrical economy but in other fields."

PAY TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HOORGIN, BUILT SOVIET TRADE

NEW YORK, —(FP)— The business relations now existing between American interests and the Russian government are due largely to the skillful leadership of Isaiah J. Hoorgin, late chairman of the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading corporation, Russian purchasing agent in America. So says a statement by Amtorg following Hoorgin's death by drowning. The loss of Hoorgin will be keenly felt, say his associates, but the work he engineered will go on successfully. The trade turnover between the United states and Russia during the last 15 months of Hoorgin's leadership amounted to $50,000,000. The ashes of Hoorgin and Efraim M. Sklansky, drowned with him, will be sent to relatives in Russia.

ITALIAN SEAMEN'S UNION SEIZED BY FASCIST GANGS

Fascist Federation in Union Wrecking Role

GENOA—(FP)—The struggle of the Italian seamen against the shipowners and their Fascist allies receives a severe setback in the handing over of the seamen's union headquarters in Genoa, the property of the union, to the local fascisti, who in joint action with the shipowners have formed what they call a Fascist Seamen's federation. The consequences will probably be that the old Italian Seamen's federation will shortly be dissolved and all its property, including the five steamers of the Garibaldi Cooperative, consigned to the Fascist leaders of the newly-formed company union, which means, practically speaking, into the hands of the shipowners.

This action of the government comes after a long struggle to subdue the stubborn resistance of the Italian seamen and to break their union. According to the press, the occupation of the seamen's headquarters recently by the police took place to prevent the fascisti from occupying it themselves. But the seamen's union was deprived of its headquarters in February, 1923, when their Cooperative Shipping society (Garibaldi) was also placed under the control of a government commissioner.

The government was never able to lay its hands on the funds of the seamen's union, so that the seamen, although dispossessed of their headquarters, were able still to resist the shipowners and the government commissioner, whose authority they never recognized. The third commissioner appointed by the government to tame the unruly seamen had to resign a few weeks previous to the police occupation of headquarters, admitting his failure.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

STRIKE OF TRANSFER MEN CRIPPLES N. Y. DEPOTS, YELLOW CABS SCAB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The strike of New York transfer men against the Wescott and New York Transfer companies continues one hundred per cent so far as the regular baggage men are concerned but yellow taxicabs are carrying trunks. Service is crippled, however.

Police are persecuting strikers. A DAILY WORKER correspondent saw eight detectives jump out of three police cars at 45th street and Third Ave. where a group of 10 strikers were standing. The police frisked the strikers, finding nothing.

President Martin Lacey, of the transfer men's union declares he will protest to the police commission's office if there is a repitition of the occurrence. He said the strikers were keeping the transfer companies' 150 trucks tied up without resort to violence.

Morgan's Partner Dies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Edward R. Stettinius, a partner in the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, died today at him home in Locust Valley, Long Island, where he had been ill for several days.

Channel Weather Still Bad.

CAPE GRIZ NEZ, France, Sept 4.—Unfavorable weather made it improbable that Miss Gertrude Ederle, American girl swimming champion would attempt to swim the channel today as she had planned.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

OFFICIAL W CITED BY LEFT WING LOCALS

History of I. L. G. W. Bears Out Claims

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 4.—The suspended locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been contending ever since the Sigman gang attempted to outlaw them, that the main complaint against them of being Communist, was only a smoke screen for the Sigman officialdom to fight against their demand for proportional representation in the New York Joint Board.

To support their claim they cite the official history of the I. L. G., written last year at the request of the union by Dr. Louis Levine of the Institute of Economics in Washington and published by B. W. Huebsch.

In describing the Joint Board, the local governing body, Dr. Levine points out that the representation is not proportional to the size of the locals, and he says on p. 454:

> **This arrangement has been and still is the source of much friction in the International. The Operators' and Finishers' locals (with large memberships), especially Locals 1 and 9 of New York, have periodically risen in arms against this method of representation and have demanded some sort of proportional representation in the Joint Board.**

These two locals, 1 (now 2) and 9, together with Local 22, point out that the passage in the Levine book bears special weight, because it appears in the union's own history, endorsed by the president and director, in a survey covering the development of the Garment Workers' Union from its beginning to the present time.

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Labor Day

Annually, on the first Monday in September, the labor fakers trot out the union membership for no other reason than to show the capitalists that they can make trouble unless properly taken care of. They exhibit the trade unionists in the same manner and for the same reason that a ward heeler exhibits his followers at a picnic or a stag party. A successful picnic, demonstration or banquet given by the ward heeler in his own honor means a bigger slice of graft from the men higher up.

May Day is the international holiday of labor. It has revolutionary significance. On that day the workers of the world join together in emphasizing the world-wide struggle against capitalism. The American labor fakers have dropped May Day as the international holiday of the workers, even tho the motion for the first international celebration of May Day was made by representatives of the American trade union movement.

The first Monday in September is not intended to symbolize the class struggle. It is now a day set apart by the labor lieutenants of capitalism to give windy speeches on class collaboration and to tell the workers that the interests of capital and labor are identical. Until recently organizations on strike were given the leading positions in labor day parades. But reactionary labor leaders no longer take kindly to strikes. They savor too much of the class struggle.

So corrupt have the labor leaders become that even demonstrations on the first Monday in September are frowned on. Picnics are supplanting parades. Soon church services will supplant mass meetings.

The capitalists and their labor lackeys do not like to see the workers get together even in the fall of the year. It smacks too much of class division. They don't like trade unions, even tho now under the control of the reactionaries. They know that the radicals are working inside the unions, and they also know that the radicals will eventually be successful in infusing the spirit of the class struggle into the Labor Day celebrations.

On this Labor Day, the capitalists and the labor fakers will advocate class peace. Communists will advocate the class struggle. Today the victory is with the reactionaries, but just as sure as wage slavery exists, the day will come when the labor movement will repudiate the present reactionary leadership and embark on the road that will lead to revolution, to the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the rule of labor on its ruins.

Labor and Politics

James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking before the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, wraned the delegates against labor's participation in politics. "Don't be too gay about this third party stuff," said Duncan, "we have tried it in the States and it isn't worth it."

What Duncan was referring to was the half-hearted support given by the bureaucracy to the LaFollette campaign. When Duncan objects to labor's participation in politics he means that he is opposed to the workers having a political party of their own, which would establish a cleavage no matter how narrow, with the parties of capitalism.

This does not mean, however, that Duncan is opposed to participation in politics. No, indeed. The labor fakers have always participated in politics, to their own personal advantage. Their devotion to "non-partisan" political action simply means that they prefer the present arrangement, whereby they can barter their influence with the workers to whichever capitalist party has the fattest roll.

Duncan passed over the question of a political party of labor with a few flippant and inane observations. He was not so reticent on the liquor question. The American workers would fight to make the sale of beer legal, he said. They would be satisfied with 2.75 beer, but with nothing less. Having thus shown his deep interest in the class struggle Duncan finished his remarks and went out to slake his thirst.

The vice-president of the A. F. of L. made one statement during his speech which is worth recording. He stated that American labor secured advantageous legislation by keeping out of politics, but that in England the case was different. Labor there had some of the brainiest men in the world. Is lack of brains among the grand dukes of the A. F. of L. responsible for their objection to independent working class political action? The answer is an emphatic "No!" Tho not endowed with anything approaching genius, the American labor fakers are not opposed to a labor party because their think tanks are semi-vacant. They can barter the union vote at a better price under the present arrangement.

In striking contrast to the drooling of Duncan was the speech of a British fraternal delegate. The British leader talked about the class struggle and said that the British workers might declare a general strike if the capitalist government brought on another war.

This merely proves that British capitalism is nearer its Waterloo than American capitalism. The same forces that pushed the British labor leaders to the left are operating in the United States. Those forces are preparing the ground for a labor party, for the social revolution and for the political internment of the Duncans, Greens and the rest of the unholy crew that now fatten on the labor movement.

Another crisis for world imperialism has broken out in the Mosul oil fields of the Near East. It's just one gusher of woe after another for the capitalist nations, this time Great Britain.

The Danger Signal sent out by the DAILY WORKER should find a ready response from every one of its many readers.

Mobilize the party for action! That is also an invitation for all workers who believe in Communism to join the ranks.

Every effort will be made to wave the flag energetically enough over the remains of the Shenandoah dead to prevent any waning of pay-triotic interest in the militarist arm of the American capitalist government.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

TO AGREE TO OWN FUNERAL

Imperialist Powers Send Note to China

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The cynical attitude of the imperialist powers toward China's demand for national liberation from infringements of its sovereignty by the swarm of foreign exploiters and their various governmental armed forces, is shown by the identical notes sent to China yesterday by every one of the nine nations signatory to the Washington conference of 1922.

Blaming China

After dilly-dallying for years over the conference agreements while China was growing more and more impatient for even these fake modifications of alien imperialist control, and while the rawest autocracy was inflicted upon the Chinese to such a degree that the natural result was the Shanghai explosion and a wave of anti-imperialist anger—while all these may be fully charged to the imperialist powers themselves, these nations in the note sent to China stating that delegates to a tariff conference were soon to be named, added the following:

"We desire to impress on the Chinese government the necessity of giving concrete evidence of its ability and willingness to enforce respect for safety of foreign lives and property and to suppress disorders and anti-foreign agitation which embitter feeling and tend to create conditions unfavorable for carrying on of negotiations."

Want Rebels' Blood

Going further the robber powers made it clear that what they want is armed suppression of militant nationalism, such as that expressed by the Canton government. Mere establishment of courts and enactment of laws would not be enough, they declared, to satisfy their desires that "disorders and anti-foreign agitation be suppressed."

In exchange for such counter-revolutionary suppression of the Chinese people by the Chinese government, the imperialist bandits are gracious enough to promise that when their commissioners meet, they will consider "what steps, if any, may be taken with a view to relinquishment of the extra-territorial privileges."

Hold Red Affair Over Birth of a Son to Communist

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—A Red celebration will take place here Sunday evening, Sept. 6, 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison Ave., in honor of the birth of a son to Mrs. H. L. Goldberg.

Heat Kills in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—While many sections of the country basked in refreshing September coolness, a relentless heat wave that descended on St. Louis the fore part of the week had claimed eight lives today. Scores of prostrations were reported as the mercury climbed to new heights.

The weather bureau announced no immediate relief in prospect. The mercury has hovered around the hundred mark since Tuesday.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.84⅝; cable 4.84¾. France, franc, demand 4.68½; cable 4.69. Belgium, franc, demand 4.44½; cable 4.45. Italy, lira, demand 3.99; cable 3.99¼. Sweeden, krone, demand 26.80; cable 26.83. Norway, krone, demand 21.05; cable 21.07. Denmark, krone, demand 25.09; cable 25.11. eGrmany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels 79¾.

CHINESE SEAMEN SEEK AID FROM THE WORKERS OF ENGLAND

The following telegram protesting the shooting down of Chinese students by the British police in China was sent by the organized Chinese Seamen of Shanghai to the British labor members of the House of Commons:

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald:
House of Commons,
London.

Foreign municipal police cowardly fired on unarmed students, lecturing in Shanghai protesting arrest of follow-students who participated in memorial service of workers shot by Japanese in recent mill strike.

Seven killed instantly, thirty died afterwards, over hundred wounded.

Outrageous, indiscriminate shooting continued several days.

Whole nation indignant, resorting to peaceful striking, demands justice.

Your cooperation in securing punishment of guilty police and removing imperialistic foreign oppression earnestly requested.

"THE WHOLE BODY OF CHINESE SEAMEN. SHANGHAI, JUNE 10th, 1925.

P. S. The above telegram is most probably concealed by British censor at Shangha'

Our Party Must Now Mobilize for Wor

(Continued from page 1.)

to the fact that the party has been devoting the greater part of its attention to the inner party situation. We can recover that ground and at the same time create the conditions for the unification of the party by taking up the great task the party has before it with energy and enthusiasm, and using every ounce of strength our party possesses to successfully carry thru the work that lies before us.

The Central Executive Committee calls upon the party membership for such a mobilization for work. We must not only draw into the active work, those comrades who have carried on this work in the past but we must draw upon the large reserves of party members who have not actively engaged in the party work and draw them into our struggles. In place of carrying on our fight with 25 per cent of our resources in membership we must draw 100 per cent of the membership into active participation in the party work

The party convention has laid down a complete line of party policy. In this statement the Central Executive Committee calls attention to a few immediate, major tasks of the party.

The Anthracite Strike.

THE strike of the 150,000 anthracite coal miners, is the most important recent event in the labor movement of this country. During the depression in 1924 with unemployment in many industries, the capitalists have been pursuing a policy of wage reductions and enforcement of worse working conditions upon the workers. Millons of workers suffered reductions in their standard of life as a result of this campaign of the capitalist employers.

The fact that the 150,000 anthracite coal miners have gone on strike in resistance of a similar attempt in the anthracite coal fields is of great significance and indicates a stiffening of resistance of the workers against the insidious campaign of wage reductions, lengthening of hours, enforcement of worse working conditions. It is the task of our party in the anthracite situation to aid in stiffening the resistance of the working class as a whole against the attack of the capitalists, by rallying the working masses in support of the anthracite miners we must stir up general resistance among the workers.

Instructions have already been sent to all party units to actively take up this campaign by holding mass meetings, thru introducing and fighting to have resolutions adopted in the trade unions and other workers' organizations. The party is also taking the necessary steps for active participation in support of the anthracite strike, by work in the anthracite coal fields.

The aggression of the capitalists has created a big opportunity for the party, just at the moment when the party is ready to mobilize itself in such a struggle. We must take full advantage of the opportunity to build up the fighting spirit of the workers

The Trade Union Work.

THE last registration of the party showed 35 per cent of the party members registered as members of trade unions. This situation is a challenge to oun party, We cannot fulfill our responsibilities as long as this condition exists.

The party will immediately begin a campaign to draw all party members into the trade uninos and for active work along the lines of the party trade union program of these members who are in the union. The organizational steps will be sent to the party units at an early date and the work for full use of our strength must have an important place in the work cf the party organization.

The Labor Party Campaign.

THE campaign for a labor party is again the major politcal campagn of the party. The convention resolution lays down the basis for systematic work in support of the formation of a labor party. Very little has been done by the party to renew the agitation "for a labor party" since the decision of the Communist International and every party unit must carefully study the instructions of the convention and begin actively to support this campaign.

The Reorganization of the Party.

THERE is no more important work before our party than that of carrying thru the reorganization plan adopted by the last Nation Convention. Until we achieve this reorganization our party will be unable to use its full strength in carrying out its work. Instructions on the method of procedure for th reorganization of the party are being worked out by the Organization Department created by the Central Executive Committee for this work and will be sent to the party units in a short time. The convention has set a limit of six months for the work of reorganization. The party must achieve the reorganization even before the expiration of this period.

The DAILY WORKER Campaign.

THE DAILY WORKER faces a serious emergency. Our party cannot risk the danger of the loss of its central daily organ. Such a loss would cripple the entire work of the party.

The DAILY WORKER has made an appeal to the party membership and sympathizers for immediate aid and will organize a systematic campaign to secure the necessary funds to enable it to continue its work for the movement. The immediate emergency call must have a prompt response by the membership and the organized campaign to raise the funds to secure the DAILY WORKER for next year must be given systematic support by the whole party organization.

International Labor Defense.

THE party has not yet sufficiently organized for support of the International Labor Defense. The International Labor Defense is uniting all working class organizations which are under attack by the capitalists for common struggle in support of the victims of the class struggle is filling a needed place. Our party should be the most loyal and energetic supporter of the International Labor Defense. Every party member must be a member of a branch of the International Labor Defense and bring as many non-party members as possible into the organization, must give it the utmost aid to make the International Labor Defense an organization of a hundred thousand workers at the earliest possible moment.

These and other tasks call for the full energies of our party. We must begin work immediately. We must take up these tasks with energy and enthusiasm and our party will quickly make great strides forward.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Workers (Communist) Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

COMMANDER OF WRECKED SHIP OPPOSED FLIGHT

Bodies of Crew Looted by Curious Crowds

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 4.—Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne, commander of the naval dirigible Shenandoah, who met his death when the ship was wrecked near Cambride, Ohio, had opposed making the flight to Scott Field, Ill., from here, his widow said today. "Captain Lansdowne had opposed making the flight at this time," Mrs. Lansdowne said, "He knew the situation in the Ohio valley at this season, having been born in Greenville, Ohio. He asked the Washington officials to postpone the flight until a more favorable season. He was strenuously opposed to making the flight now."

It was later denied by naval officers that this statement had been made.

Twenty of the survivors who arrived here via Philadelphia, walked painfully with a limp. All were cut and bruised.

• • •

Bodies Are Mangled

CALDWELL, Ohio, September 4.—The log book of the dirigible Shenandoah is missing, and it is believed to have been taken by souvenir seekers, who are also accused of looting the bodies of the 14 dead members of the crew of the wrecked ship. The bodies are being prepared for shipment to their homes or to Washington from the undertaking rooms of C. A. Dye of Belle Valley.

Thirteen of the dead were killed in the fall of the control car. Twelve were killed outright. They were horribly mangled. The thirtheenth, machinists mate Calestino Mazzuco was found unconscious with an eye gouged out and a fractured skull. He died a few minutes later. The last body to be found was that of Lieutenant E. W. Sheppard, who fell out.

• • •

Officers Would Sacrifice Life

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Naval officers here are opposed to the abandonment of the naval air station at Lakehurst, or any change in the navy's aviation program, which has been suggested by those who deplore the loss of life when the Shenandeah was wrecked.

The naval officers declare that "it will never be possible for the navy to develop aerial activities unless it is understood that life will be lost."

No trace has been found of the seaplane which was forced down on a San Francisco to Hawaii flight. The flight of the PB-1 over the same route has been postponed by the navy.

Turn Out Diplomatic Cadets.

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Its first class of cadets has been graduated—17 strong—by the foreign service school of the state department. All but three, who are retained at headquarters, were assigned as vice-consuls abroad. A Negro who passed the entrance examinations last spring was immediately graduated and sent to an African post without being permitted to enter the class.

Teamsters Convene in Seattle, Sept. 14

SEATTLE—Two hundred fifty delegates are expected at the convention in Seattle of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, which opens Sept. 14.

The strike of the postal employes in Shanghai, China, has come to an end as the increase of wages and the recognition of the trade union demanded by the strikers have been obtained.

FALL SEASON OPENS AT WORKERS' HOUSE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19

The winter activities in the Workers' House, a united front organization in which Russian workers' organizations participate including the Russian branch of the Workers Party, the Russian Co-operative Society, etc., will begin Saturday, September 19, with a performance in the Russian language. "Na Boykom Mieste" will be presented on the stage of the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Rooms for meetings and the bigger assembly hall are available for friendly organizations. Call Humboldt 1573 for information.

PRESSMEN MEET TO PLAN FIGHT ON MAJOR BERRY

Strikebreakers Plan to Organize Dual Local

Tho their charter is revoked the members of Local 3, International Printing Pressmen's & Assitants' Union, the Chicago local that has borne the brunt of the fight against George Berry the international president, are meeting Sept. 5 to discuss war plans.

The revocation of the charter by Berry will be followed by the reorganization of the local along Berry lines, according to International Vice-President Shuford Marks, a Berry lieutenant with headquarters in Chicago. The decision by the international is the climax to a dispute that broke out when the local refused to permit the Cuneo-Henneberry and the Cuneo Printing plants, among the largest job plants in Chicago, to cut the crews on the big presses from two skilled pressmen and 2 helpers to one pressman and two helpers, the first gun in an employer campaign to speed up the print shops. Berry wanted the men to go to work on the speed up basis while the union negotiated with the boss. The union thot it better to negotiate first and walked out unofficially when the employers started out to execute their program. Berry ordered the men back to work and when they did not go he called on other union pressmen to take the places of the strikers.

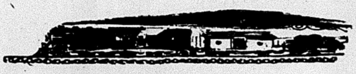
Formed United Front.

Another element of disagreement was added when Local 3, the pressmen, formed a fighting pact with Local 4, the assistants or feeders, sharing with the younger men its $100,000 war chest. Berry looked with disfavor on the move and also disapproved the tactics of the local unions when at a membership meeting they jeered and cursed two international vice-presidents, Marks and Wm. McHugh, off the platform.

A long history of antagonism to Berry whom the local accused of mishandling of thousands of dollars of international funds, lies behind the revocation of the charter. The Chicago revocation and proposed reorganization follows a similar coup by Berry in New York in 1923 when an unauthorized strike of newspaper pressmen compelled the big papers to appear in a single joint edition with their nameplates appearing one after the other on page one. Berry at that time advertised for union pressmen to break the strike and succeeded in beating his New York members.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Rush in Your Support to Save the Daily Worker



TWO Workers Party branches have already responded to the emergency appeal issued by THE DAILY WORKER yesterday. The Russian branch and the North Side English branch of Chicago both took immediate action with the result that THE DAILY WORKER received $50.00 from each of them.

Workers Party branches and individuals everywhere must hasten to make their response. The immediate requirements are for $10,000 to insure payment for printers and for paper. This amount must be received within two weeks and at least half of it must be had by THE DAILY WORKER before the end of a week if the serious crisis that threatens is to be overcome.

Every DAILY WORKER reader—
Every Workers Party member—
Every militant labor organization—

Rush!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can

"Uncle Sam" Sets His Foot in Africa

By S. BORISOFF.

Two significant news items were reported by the capitalist press in the course of the last few days. One comes from Berlin and reads as follows:

"One of the biggest financial deals since the war is being negotiated. It is the sale to an Anglo-American syndicate, the names of whose members are kept secret, of the gigantic interests of the Mannesmann brothers IN THE SPANISH ZONE IN MOROCCO AND THE RIFF TERRITORY. The property, vast in extent, includes harbor works at Alhucemas and other coastal ports, zinc, sulphur and other mines and large tracts of agricultural lands. The motive for the sale is said to be that THE MANNESMANNS SEE NO PROSPECT OF CARRYING ON ACTIVITIES IN MOROCCO WITHOUT POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS."

Imperialism Spreads Tentacles.

The other news is from Akron, Ohio, and brings the following information:

"News from Akron that the Firestone Tire and Rubber company has virtually concluded negotiations for the lease of 1,000,000 acres in Liberia, to be devoted to raising rubber, was the outstanding event in the business developments of the day.

"A rubber plantation of this size would be by far the largest one under single management in the world. The United States Rubber holdings in Sumatra and the Malay peninsula, amounting to 110,000 acres, are now said to be the largest.

"An Associated Press dispatch from Akron said that, while no official announcement could be obtained from the Firestone company, it was learned from authoritative sources that a $100,000,000 CORPORATION WILL BE FORMED SHORTLY TO OPERATE THE VAST PLANTATIONS."

Here indeed is a cause for great joy from the viewpoint of American capitalists. "Uncle Sam" is expanding his industry; "Uncle Sam" sets his foot in a new quarter of the world. "We" have scored again and "we" take what is due to "us" for "we" are the greatest, the richest, the most industrially developed nation in the world.

This is from the viewpoint of the American capitalists, of the American imperialists who always try to represent their gains, their grabs as an achievement of and a benefit to the "nation."

Carry Germs of War.

But shall the workers rejoice because of this news.

Do these developments promise them peace, prosperity, contentment, or do they carry the germs of war, suffering, death?

Let us examine the question.

What was the cause of the world war? The answer that it was a fight for "democracy" against "autocracy" does not satisfy any more. It is now clear to the broad masses of workers that this was a fight for world domination between two great imperialist powers—Germany and England. The struggle for the possession of Africa formed an important part of this world struggle. It was very bitter. German imperialism came late upon the scene.

Rivalry of Nations.

It found the African continent divided among other powers. Even little Belgium surpassed it in the number of its colonial population in Africa and almost equalled it in the area of its colonial possessions.

To this German imperialism could not reconcile itself. It was determined to establish itself on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, it was determined to get possession of the rich mineral resources of Morocco. The "Moroccan question" threatened several times to become the immediate cause of a world war, it was undoubtedly one of its main contributing factors.

German Plutes Give Up.

The world war crushed the hopes of German imperialism for the domination of the world. It has no power to defend its former claims in Morocco. The Mannesmann syndicate has to give up its rich concessions, for there is "no propect of carrying on activities in Morocco without political complications." Germany is powerless to meet such "complications."

U. S. Plays Game.

But who is the heir of German imperialist aspirations for world domination, who is the heir of German claims upon the mineral resources of Morocco?—It is "Uncle Sam," it is the American imperialism, the most powerful imperialism of the present epoch. It is powerful enough and it is ready to meet the "political complications" connected with the Moroccan concessions, but it is just as powerless to avoid them as Germany was.

American imperialism at present occupies the same relative position as German imperialism occupied on the eve of the world war. The division of the world is complete. It comes late upon the scene to present its claims upon the sources of raw materials, its territorial claims which are bound up inseparably with the former. These claims cannot be settled peacefully. The formation of an international syndicate is but a temporary makeshift, postponing the armed struggle, for the essence of imperialism is monopoly, the striving for world domination which can be settled only by force.

Fight for World Power.

"Uncle Sam," American imperialism in its aspiration for world domination is confronted with the same rival as Germany was—the English imperialism. Their interests are irreconcilable, and the two news items which we have quoted indicate but two new points of conflict between them in addition to many others already in existance.

We are witnessing a gigantic struggle between the two for the possession of the world resources of petroleum, of iron and other metal ores and finally of rubber. The news from Akron, Ohio, indicates "Uncle Sam's" determination to break "John Bull's" monopoly in this latter field.

Is it necessary to point out that "Uncle Sam's" claims in Africa are a great deal more dangerous to Great Britain than Germany's were? Is it not clear that here we have the development of a more gigantic struggle than that of the last world war?

Leads to World War.

The American workers have no cause to rejoice in this development. The rivalry between American and English imperialism will lead to the same inevitable end as in the recent past the struggle between England and Germany—to a world war.

The workers will again be called to the colors to defend—what? In the past it was "democracy"—they were told they were fighting for It will be the interests of the "nation" they will be called upon to fight for in the new conflict

Bankers Rule Country

Let them not be deceived. Let them understand and remember that draped in the bright colors of the national flag and covered by it are the interests of American bankers, of American steel kings, oil kings and rubber kings, of Morgan, Gary, Rockefeller, Firestone—a gang of thieves, robbers and murderers who rule the country at present This imperialist rule must be overthrown and in its place the rule of the workers and poor farmers must be established. This will abolish forever the source of imperialist wars, and will be the foundation of a free Communist society.

MOTION ON THE EXPULSION OF LORE FROM THE PARTY

Supplementary to Parity Commission Resolution Proposed Jointly by Comrades Bedacht and Bittelman.

SINCE the decision of the enlarged plenum of the C. I. on Loreism, Lore has been manifesting tendencies which have proven to the party that Lore does not intend to abide by the decision of the Comintern. In fact, the whole behavior of Lore is hostile and antagonistic to the C. I. and the party. His activities during the last few months can be construed as nothing else than the ideological and political preparation for a split from the party. This compels the convention to take clear and definite action on the matter of Lore.

The American Party contains opportunist elements as were stigmatized by the Communist International. In May, 1924, the question of Lore and Loreism was first taken up by the C. I. in April, 1925, due to the world situation and to the refusal of Lore to attend the Comintern sessions and to correct his mistakes, and to the growing militancy of the right wing in our party, the C. I. again took a stand on the same question. In the decision of April, 1925, based upon the activities and writings of Comrade Lore, the C. I. declared Lore is a social democratic opportunist, that he is unfit for membership in the C. E. C. of our party and that he must be removed as editor of the Volkszeitung. The C. I. thus pointed out the need of taking ideological and organizational measures against Lore.

HIS failure to accept the invitation of the C. I. to participate in the plenum and to explain his points of view is clear and definite proof that Lore refuses to come to terms with the C. I. and to accept its policies and leadership.

Since the C. I. decision, of April, 1925, Comrade Lore has continued to be in opposition to the policies of the Comintern and is conducting a policy that leads away from and against the Comintern. He has combatted the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, raising doubts as to the efficacy of this form of organization as the basis of our party. Comrade Lore conceives as the main function of our party merely education and propaganda—a purely social-democratic point of view. Comrade Lore has manifested a social-democrtaic idea of imperialism—in recent articles on China, etc.

Owing to this attitude of Comrade Lore, the C. E. C. acting on the decision of the Communist International, decided to take certain steps against Lore and Loreism in our party. It conducted an ideological campaign exposing the nature of Loreism as a phase of international opportunism and educating the membership of our party and the workers generally as to its character and danger.

IT became necessary also to take organizational steps against Lore, in conformity with the instructions of the C. I. Comrade Lore was instructed to carry out the following measures:

1. To take steps to put the Volkszeitung under control of the party.
2. To line up the Loreite Bureau of the German Federation to carry out the decision of the C. I.
3. To educate the membership of the German Federation as to the nature of social-democratic opportunism in our party—which extends far beyond the German Federation into the Finnish, Jewish and other Federations.

WHAT has Comrade Lore done to carry out these instructions?

1. Comrade Lore has failed to take a single step to put the Volkszeitung under control of the party—even to the extent of refusing to furnish the party with a copy of the constitution and the by-laws of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, which controls the paper.
2. Instead of lining up the German Bureau for executing the decision of the party, Lore has organized the Bureau gaainst the party. Lore has furthermore organized the membership of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association to resist the taking over of the Volkszeitung by the party.
3. Comrade Lore and the German Bureau have denied the branches of the German Federation the right and opportunity to discuss Trotskyism and Loreism, thus obstructing one of the primary steps in bolshevizing the workers in the German Federation.
4. Comrade Lore has refused to publish the articles written by Comrade Bedacht on instructions of the sub-committee of the C. E. C.—articles intended to make clear the position of the C. I. and the opportunist deviations of Comrade Lore.

The Parity Commission recently issued a resolution on the liquidation of Loreism in the Workers Party—a resolution which clearly reveals that nature of Loreism and demonstrates that Loreism and opportunism are ripe in many sections of our party. On August 5, this resolution was placed before Comrade Lore and the German Bureau by the sub-committee of the C. E. C. In the discussion which followed, Comrade Lore vigorously defended his opportunist position, declaring that his point of view had been "perverted, distorted and misrepresented in Moscow, where the leaders of the C. I. were given only exerpts and digests of his articles."

THIS is the usual excuse of all opportunists in Communist parties. Like Comrade Askeli, Comrade Lore defended the so-called Communism in his articles, thus proving that he is an incurable opportunist and therefore is dangerous to our party.

Comrade Schueler, an active member of the German Bureau, declared himself in opposition to the policies of the Communist International which he stated, to be only temporary. Other members of the Bureau expressed themselves as against the "despotism of Moscow." Against these statements, Comrade Lore did not say a word in defense of the C. I.

This attitude on the part of all the Loreite members of the German Bureau made it necessary for the party to take drastic steps. Upon their voting against the Parity resolution, they were immediately removed from the Bureau and the Bureau was reorganized.

Since the publication of the decision of the Parity Commission on Loreism, there appeared in the Volkszeiutng a series of editorials which not only take definite issues with this decison but also reaffirm the correctness of Lore's views which were denounced by the C. I. as non-Communist and opportunist.

LORE failed to come to the convention of the party altho he is a member of the Central Executive Committee and altho he knew that the question of Loreism and Lore will be the central point on the agenda of the convention. This failure to come to the party convention and defend before the party his position, again proves that Lore no longer considers himself bound by party opinion and party discipline.

Lore has been sabotaging in every possible way the carrying out of the Central Executive Committee's decision regarding the Volkszeitung.

Generally speaking, Lore has been treating the party as a whole and the New York district organization, of which he is a member, as an enemy showing complete disregard for the party's functions and activities.

These facts are proof sufficient for the party that Lore has embarked upon a course of open opposition and hostility to the party and the C. I. That Lore is preparing his ground for open, organized struggle against the party. In view of this situation, the cnovention decides:

1. That Lore's presence in the party has become a menace to its Communist integrity and to its organizational unity.
2. That the interests of Bolshevising our party, particularly its reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, demand that the party free itself of the opportunistic influence and anti-Bolshevik tendencies of Lore.
3. That Lore is expelled forthwith from the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND
This magazine ment will appear Saturday in The Worker.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1925

The Geneva Conference on the Question of Commerce in Arm

By I. D. MARKOV (Moscow)

IN the month of June a conference on the question of the commerce in arms completed its work. Forty-three states had taken part in it; it was summoned at the suggestion of the League of Nations. States which do not belong to the League of Nations, also took part in the conference: Germany, the United States, Turkey, Egypt: the Soviet Union alone did not take part.

It is not difficult to guess why no representative of the Soviet Union was present at the conference. Those who promoted the conference knew very well, when they summoned it at Geneva that no Soviet representatives would put foot on the soil of Switzerland, where Comrade Vorovsky was murdered without expiation being made. And they were right. By refusing to accept the suggestion of the Soviet Union to hold the conference in some other country, the leaders of the confreence ensured themselves perfect freedom of action. A representative of the people, numbering 130 million of the worker and peasant state was lacking. As we shall see below, they made the best use of this circumstance.

The history of the conference is as follows: After the conclusion of the war with Germany, the allies had enormous stores of arms at their disposal. The constant conflicts of imperialist greed in the colonial and semi-colonial countries were decided with arms which had been bought from some allied state or other. Thus for instance, in the Greco-Turkish war, Greece, which was carrying out England's commands, received arms from the English stores. But the purchasers of arms might later on turn them against those who had sold them. This is why the convention of Saint Germain of Sept. 10, 1919, prohibits the sale of arms in a whole number of zones; England carefully protected her security in Persia, Africa, etc. Such a well-preserved and simple solution of the question was a hindrance to the United States, which refused to ratify the convention. Since then a commission of the League of Nations has worked for more than 4½ years at this question. The result of this work was the summoning of the conference at Geneva.

A DRAFT convention which had been worked out by the commission, was laid before the conference for discussion. According to one of the points of the draft, the convention is to come into force after its ratification by twelve states, among them the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was not represented at the conference, but this difficulty did not trouble its members. The representatives of England proposed to substitute for the Soviet Union—Czecho-Slovakia, and this proposal was accepted.

In general the resolutions of the conference are to the effect that agreements as to the sale of arms and munitions should be concluded exclusively thru the governments, but publicly and on the responsibility of the latter. There is also a proviso that "Poland, Roumania, Esthonia, Finland and Latvia alone are not under the obligation of making known the quantity and nature of the arms and war material purchased."

Why just these countries? The conference assumes that, as they border on the Soviet Union, they are exposed to the danger of assault from the Bolsheviki. But what if, being equipped with arms, they attack the Soviet Union? What will the leaders of the Geneva conference say then? Have they forgotten that Pilsudski's army marched on Kiev with the object of conquering White Russia and the Ukraine? Have they forgotten the attacks of English, French, Japanese and other troops in Siberia, Archangel, Odessa and Transcaucasia? Or do they think that the Soviet Union was the attacking party in those cases?

WHY did the conference not grant the same privileges to Persia, Turkey, China, Afghanistan? They also border on the Soviet Union . . . The riddle is easily solved: Persia, Turkey, Afghanistan and China are countries into which English imperialism has already fixed its claws. They may not buy arms at all except under the control of England as this would endanger English imperialism in these countries. And what is the sense anyhow of allowing them to arm, since they wish to live in friendship with the Soviet Union?

We have learned the following details from sources closely connected with the League of Nations. At the Geneva conference, Lithuania asked that the exception made in favor of Poland, Roumania, Esthonia and other countries be extended to Lithuania. It was naturally asked for what reason it wanted this. Saunis, the representative of Lithuania, showed himself to be very naive when he reminded the conference of the strained relations between Lithuania and Poland, instead of "the Bolshevist danger." This resulted in obtaining a unanimous refusal for Lithuania.

It was quite another matter when the Polish delegate, General Sossnikoviski rose and, while being warmly supported by his Roumanian colleague, declared that "in view of the danger of an attack on the part of the Soviet Union" it was impossible to apply the restrictions concerning the purchase of arms to the countries bordering on Russia, and that altogether the question of traffic in arms could not be separated from the question of disarmament and that under present circumstances the latter could not be begun in the countries bordering on Russia.

EVEN the representative of France remarked that the fear of Russia felt by some states does not correspond with the peaceful intentions it professes. The representatives of China and Turkey remarked that the conference did not sufficiently appreciate the peace-loving exertions of the Soviet Union.

It was not without pressure England, that a motion from the ed States was rejected to the that there should be a special national organisation for the of traffic in arms which shou dependent and not subordi League of Nations. The Engli gate insisted that the purcha sale of warship and naval equ should not be restricted. Rega of the opposite view held by delegates, among them the F the motion of the English de was accepted.

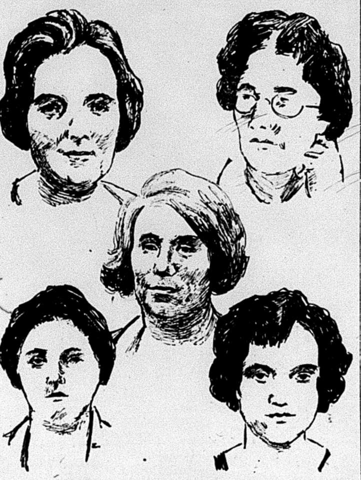
Let us contrast a few recent with this! The representativ Esthonia in London, Kallas, invi English squadron into the Bal protect Esthonia (from whom?) mark has deepened the Drogden and opened the Baltic to Engli er-dreadnoughts. An English ron has visited the Baltic port the exception of the ports of viet Union.

IN connection with this, the furter Zeitung speaks of an lish "military demonstration," "naval demonstration against th viet Union."

Further, rumors are abroad Esthonia is handing over the of Oesel and Dago to England.

The above facts are fully su to make the real object of the G conference comprehensible. It surprising if the border states of Soviet Union, instigated by Euro and especially English imperial contemplate drawing the natural clusions. Should this be the case, would remind them of the words Comrade Frunze at the Third Congress: "Every attack against will result not in a destruction of house, but in the construction of wings."

Trade Union Delegation of British Women Visited Russia



Delegation of British Trade Union Women who recently visited the Union of Soviet Republics. Top row, from left to right: Miss Annie Longhlin, Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union, Mrs. K. Coates, interpreter. Center: Miss Mary Qualle, Transport Workers' Union. Bottom row, left to right: Mrs. A. Bridges, National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers; Miss May Purcell, stenographer.

The Martyr Dea

One by one... One by one...
Our heroes fall...
Slain by the bloody hands
Of the criminal bourgeoisie.

The death of heroes...

They fall...
With the call to Revolution
On their dying lips.
Their last gaze
Throws poisoned flies
Into the hearts of the enemy.

And the master crawls
Before the final challenge
Of a Rutkovski;
And the blood hounds
Bare their heads
Before the heroism of a Mar
Friedman.

All our brothers...
All our comrades...

Heed, you despots—
Beware, you lackeys—
The fruit of their work lives o
The spirit of their sacrifice
Forms a chain of comradership
In all lands—
The world over.

Your glorious deaths,
Noble comrades...

And when the day will come—
We shall remember...
And with the defiance and curse
Silenced by the hangman's noose,
We shall march on to victory...

Our martyr dead...

Isidor Kreinin, New Yo

Bryan's Place in History -

By H. M. WICKS.

NOTE:—This article was submitted shortly after the death of Wm. Jennings Bryan, but it has been held up due to the great amount of material that had to be published in connection with the party discussion and the fourth annual convention of the party. Since this question continues to be of great interest, however, the article has lost none of its value.

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THE death, at Dayton, Tenn., of William Jennings Bryan, removes from the American political arena the foremost champion of the petty bourgeoisie of this generation. The dominant note of the press comments upon his career is that politically he was "champion of lost causes," a sentimentalist, an anti-imperialist and pacifist. Most writers express surprise that one can be so consistently a defender of principles doomed to failure as was Bryan. Denying the Marxian concept that prominent politicians are merely the spokesmen of economic classes the capitalist publicists are at a loss to explain the career of this "prince of peace" from Nebraska's shimmering plains.

Champion for Bourgeoisie.

Applying the Marxian interpretation of history to Bryan we perceive that his vagaries were those of the middle class of this nation. In politics he was the champion of the petty bouregoisie; in the sphere of religion he was their prophet. His career, from July 10, 1896, when with his famous "crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech he flamed like a meteor across the political horizon, capturing the democratic party nomination for the presidency of the United States, until his forlorn fiasco as defender of religious fundamentalism in the famous Dayton trial, parallels the decline of the petty bourgeoisie as a political factor before the rise to supremacy of the powerful combinations of finance and industrial capital.

FOR nearly two decades Bryan was the undisputed leader of the democratic party and for a third decade he had sufficient prestige to defeat any aspirant for the presidential nomination who incurred his enmity. These thirty years constitute an epoch in American political history.

Economic forces operating since the panic of 1873 prepared the soil for Bryanism. That crisis marked the beginning of the development of trusts. In that panic thousands of small industrialists and merchants were forced out of business. Those who survived grew more powerful and in given lines of industry combinations proceeded rapidly. These combinations were called trusts. The warfare of the trusts against the small capitalists raged with such intensity that in the latter eighties and early nineties a wave of anti-trust agitation swept the nation. Most states passed laws against these combinations. The state of New Jersey, however, was absolutely dominated by "the interests" of that day and passed a special law granting free reign to the trusts. With this state as a base of opreations the trusts grew unhampered.

Currency Reform Fallacy.

A middle class political movement arose during this period, known as the populist movement. A third political party grew out of this agitation that had as one of its main planks currency reform. Many small caliber politicians of that day supported the demands of the populist party while remaining in the old parties. Bryan was one of these. In 1880, when thirty years of age he was elected to congress from the first Nebraska district, formerly a republican stronghold. He first definitely formulated the political slogan that made him famous in a speech delivered in the house of congress on August 16, 1893, when he opposed the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, and advocated "free and unlimited coinage of silver, irrespective of international agreement, at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Currency reform had long been a favorite illusion of opposition movements in this country, starting with the greenback movement after the civil war. The advocacy of bi-metallism was an economic monstrosity, which in that particular case demanded the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 silver dollars to every dollar in gold. As every Marxist knows it is impossible to arbitrarily set a price upon silver and gold for the simple reason that they do not exist in this ratio and the conditions of production constantly change in relation to both silver and gold. This economic absurdity, though, captured the minds of millions of voters in this country thru two presidential campaigns.

That Famous Speech.

At the democratic convention of 1896 in Chicago, at the close of a long debate on the question of bi-metallism, Bryan, having been defeated for re-election to congress and having suffered defeat as candidate for United States senator from his state, arose and aroused an exhausted convention to the wildest enthusiasm with his speech in defense of money reform. He concluded with the words "You must not place a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor; you shall not crucify labor upon a cross of gold." His first nomination for the presidency followed this speech.

Having stolen the thunder of the populists who had built up a strong movement on the issue of currency reform by convincing the middle class that all their ills could be remedied if only the money moloch were crushed, the democratic party, thru the medium of Bryan, was able to swallow the populist party.

Trust Busting Gets Votes.

The working class of the United States was almost wholly unconscious of its separate class interests and threw its support to this middle class movement. During this period of the rise of the mighty trusts many a self-seeking demagogue in the political arena secured a position of power and affluence by attacking these combinations and the working class was deluded into believing that the road to its salvation lay in supporting the rapidly vanishing small capitalists against the trusts. In the ranks of the working class there was at that time but a very small group of students of history and economics that pointed to the fact that "trust busting" was an attempt to confine the highly developed capitalism of this country to the shell from which it emerged.

Bryan, in the 1896 campaign, polled a popular vote of 6,502,925 to 7,104,799, for his republican opponent, William McKinley.

Under the McKinley administration the government was the tool of the big industrial capitalists. In 1898 the government provoked the war against Spain in the interest of the Havemeyer sugar trust and the American Tobacco company. Bryan opposed this war, altho he entered the volunteer army, attaining the rank of colonel. At the close of the war he opposed the retention of the Philippine Islands.

Again, in 1900, he was the democratic nominee for president, opposing President McKinley, the flunkey of the trusts. The outstanding plank was still "free silver," but he waged his campaign on the slogan of "anti-imperialism."

The campaign of 1900 was obviously a clear-cut petty bouregoisie campaign. The theme of Bryan's speeches against the republican policy was that a continuation of McKinley in power would increase still further the burden of taxation already too heavy for the small capitalist and farm owners. This time he was again defeated, polling 6,358,133 to McKinley's 7,207,923.

"Commoner" Why?

Dubbed "the commoner" because of his alleged defense of the common man,, Bryan still remained after these defeats the foremost champion of the middle class. **After his second defeat he started the paper, The Commoner, in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he continued to assail imperialism and the gold standard and began to advocate government ownership of railroads so that the farmer could market his produce without paying tribute to the railway magnates and the small business man could escape the excessive freight charges.**

Economically this period was characterized by the colossal growth of trusts. During the single year, 1897, there were incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey 4,495 companies with a capital of $1,400,000,000. Practically all these companies were trusts, having as their object monopolies of products of a certain industry or control of public utilities. By 1904 the merciless inroads of the trusts were ravaging the middle class to such an extent that no politician dared defend them.

A Rival Trust Buster.

McKinley was removed from the scene by an assassin's bullet and the demagogic Roosevelt succeeded him as president. His forte from the first was trust busting; a direct bid for the support of the petty bourgeoisie, while remaining the political head of the republican party of industrial capitalism. Unable to prevent the renomination of the spectacular "Teddy," Wall Street endeavored to get control of the middle class democratic party and use it for its own purposes. At the 1904 convention Bryan resisted with all his power the efforts of Wall Street to name the standard bearer of the party that he had come to regard as his own. His efforts were unavailing and Judge Alton B. Parker was elected to run against Roosevelt and was overwhelmingly defeated.

After a trip thru Europe Bryan came back and began a strenuous campaign for world disarmament and intensified his advocacy of government ownership of railroads.

At the democratic convention of 1908 Bryan routed the agents of the House of Morgan who tried to control

(Continued on page 7)

Juniors at the Leninist Camp of the New York League.

Bryan's Place In History

(Continued from page 2)

the party and again became the presidential nominee; this time against Wm. H. Taft. For the third time he waged a campaign designed to appeal to the petty bouregoisie, and again he met defeat at the polls.

Finance capital, under the leadership of the House of Morgan, was growing more powerful and was far from satisfied with the policy of the Taft government that was defending with all its might the interests of the industrialist group around Standard Oil. Between 1908 and 1910 the House of Morgan made a drive for control of the democratic party and in the congressional elections of 1910 the democratic party, for the first time since the elections of 1892, secured a majority in the house of congress and increased by a substantial number its representatives of the United States senate. Thus the party that since the civil war had held aloft the banner of the middle class capitulated to the wiles of finance capital. Thru a period of nearly thirty years the influence of that party had declined in inverse ratio to the growth of the great combinations of capital. The class from which it derived its support, the petty bouregoisie, was being sapped of its vitality, it did not have sufficient power and cohesion to maintain an independent political existence. Those elements of this class that survived became more and more dependent upon the large industrialist and financial groups.

Tiger Eats Out of Morgan's Palm.

When the 1912 convention opened at Baltimore the democratic party was the private property of the House of Morgan. Champ Clark of Missouri, was the candidate for Morgan. Tammany Hall was represented by a full delegation determined to put thru the nomination of Clark. But this plan was frustrated by Bryan and his supporters who came from the middle and far west. In a terrific attack against control of the party by "the interests" he arraigned August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, both representatives of the House of Morgan and both delegates at that convention.

Bryan, thruout the long convention, opposed Clark, even after the Missourian had received a majority of the votes (two-thirds being required to nominate) and supported Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey. Bryan was victorious and Wilson nominated.

That same year saw a split in the republican party. Standard Oil insisted upon control of that party and the renomination of Taft, and the harvester, packing house and steel trusts concentrating upon Roosevelt. The tempestuous Teddy headed the Bull Moose ticket, endeavoring to capture the imagination of the moron middle class by having his supporters parade the Chicago Coliseum, where the "progressive" convention was held, singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," between gulps of strong liquor.

In this three cornered fight Woodrow Wilson was elected and when he announced the personnel of his cabinet, William Jennings Bryan headed the slate as secretary of state, as a reward for having nominated the president.

Morgan Pulls the Strings.

From the very day he occupied that office history played peculiar pranks with this champion of the middle class. His first act as secretary of state in the Wilson cabinet was in the interest of the House of Morgan altho the "peerless leader" fondly imagined he was striking a death blow at imperialism. The Wilson administration, as its first international maneuver, announced the withdrawal of the United States government from the "six power group" which had been trying to impose a loan upon China under most shameful conditions, which amounted to partitioning that nation between England, France, Germany, Japan, Russia and the United States.

All the petty bourgeois liberals in the country hailed this act as indicative of the benevolent character of the Wilson administration. Instead of the mailed fist, they saw extended by the government's helping hand. Bryan thought he had at last seen the triumph of his anti-imperialist plank of 1900; this vile conspiracy, the six power loan, was stifled by the valiant hand of the liberal Wilson government.

But then it came to light that the House of Morgan, representing the American syndicate, had objected in the first place to this country's participation in the loan, but the Standard Oil group in control of the Taft administration had urged them to accept.

Instead of analyzing the situation and recognizing the fact that the petty bourgeois leaders of the nation were being used as pawns of finance capital, the liberals and social-democrats indulged in veritable dithyrambics, hailing Wilson and his government as the saviors of the world.

Meanwhile Morgan and his associates sat back and smiled at the antics of these liberals, knowing that the first act of the Wilson government had made it possible for Morgan to challenge the rest of the world in China instead of sharing within a consortium of powers the resources of China.

Bryan is the Jumping Jack.

From that time to the approach of the declaration of war against Germany we had the inglorious spectacle of Bryan, champion of the middle class, unconsciously playing the game of the finance capitalists of Wall Street whom he so bitterly condemned when they tried to select their own candidate. Of course Wall Street had its preferences in the matter of candidates, but since it controlled the democratic party the figurehead was of secondary consideration.

It was not until the notes he was compelled to write Germany grew more bitter and the threat of entering the war more menacing that the petty bouregois soul of Bryan revolted and he quit the cabinet, realizing that his nominee, Wilson, was but the servile lackey of the House of Morgan, but not daring to publicly state his convictions because of the war hysteria.

At the San Francisco convention of 1920 Bryan played no role, but at last year's convention at Madison Square Garden, New York, he aided McAdoo defeat the aspirations of the Tammanyite, Governor Al. Smith. He also prevented the convention denouncing by name that instrument of a dying middle class, the ku klux klan. But he could not prevent the nomination of Mr. John W. Davis, the lawyer of the House of Morgan. The middle class support of other years had been swept into the LaFollette movement in the summer of 1924, to be later terrorized into support of Coolidge and the republican party.

Bryan's political sun had set. His place in history was that of champion of the middle class, and as its vitality ebbed so his political prestige declined.

Bryan and Religion.

As the middle class of this country turned to religion and mummery after its political failures, so Bryan turned his face in the same direction. Even in the sphere of religion the class conflict has its reflex. With the growth of imperialism religious concepts change. Since imperialism deals with people in all parts of the world and of various faiths the religion of imperialism must be cosmopolitan, not the provincialism of the middle class. Hence the rise of modernism in religion, preaching reconciliation of all the various beliefs. It is stubbornly resisted by the fundamentalists, the orthodox presbyterians, baptists, methodists and the lower strata of this sort of thing, the holy rollers, Nazarene's, etc.

Bryan, a political fizzle, became the foremost champion of the religion of the middle class of this country. Of all the fundamentalists, he had the audacity to assert that he not only accepted the bible as a guide to morality, but that he believed it from cover to cover; the fish story, the snake story, the rib story and all.

A follower of John Calvin, his religion was that of predestination, the religion of the petty bourgeoisie. Since members of this class cannot explain their financial failures in spite of the fact that they practice those capitalist virtues of industry, thrift and perseverance, they attribute it to the decree of some supreme being who had foreordained that they shall fail.

In this last fight of his career, Bryan stood forth as the personification of all the ignorance, the hatred and the bigotry of a petty capitalist class desperately fighting for life and losing its struggle. His antics at the evolutionist trial at Dayton, where he died, not merely revealed his own shallowness, his astounding ignorance of everything that passes for education among intelligent people, but at the same time revealed the low state of mentality of the obnoxious crew for which he had spoken for the past 30 years. His senseless, spread-eagle, flamboyant oratory could only receive favorable recognition among members of such a class. He was absurdly puritanical with all the viciousness of puritanism. In his seared heart there surely burned the fires of another inquisition, but his followers were not sufficiently numerous to start the thing.

The Last Ironic Joke.

But his god, the deity of the petty bourgeoisie, played its last ironic joke on this embattled crusader by snatching him from his followers, at a most inconvenient time and in a most conspicuous manner. Surely no one but a thoro fundamentalist can explain the caprice of a god that will remove from the scene his principal champion and permit the agents of the devil to live and gloat over their earthly triumph. About all that is left for the fundamentalist ministers of the gospel is to repeat the sombre litany of predestination and state that their god "works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform."

As for us revolutionists, who have disposed alike of gods and devils, we view the demise of Bryan as heralding the death of the indpendent political movement of the petty bourgeoisie whose champion he remained to the end, in spite of that fact that his most notable political achievement was that of the unconscious tool of the House of Morgan.

BUILDERS AT WORK

MOTHER BLOOR—MASTER BUILDER.

Inspiration for Our Youth.

THE spirit of Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor is undaunted. To date, this Communist agitator has covered over 3,000 miles since leaving San Francisco on June 1, yet she continues now thru New York state, talking Communism, speaking for its standard bearer, the DAILY WORKER, fighting reaction at all points. With a ready smile and grim determination, covering all important cities enroute and speaking on schedule, this veteran Communist fighter of 62 years, has yet to pay a cent of railroad fare. This hitch-hiking tour for the DAILY WORKER is unequalled by any former agitational tours.

Hundreds of subscriptions come from every district visited. New Communist branches now flourish where before there was only a wish among local workers; new Junior groups have sprung into existence thanks to the energy of Mother Bloor—Master Builder—Communist agitator with but few equals.

Arriving in New York on Sept. 9, Mother Bloor at 62 years of age completes a cross-country tour under circumstances that make it an achievement for the inspiration of the Communist youth in our party.

If you are fortunate enough to live in nay of the following cities greet Mother Bloor, shake the hand of a comrade who adds further achievements to our party to build it:

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 6 and 7; New York, N. Y., Sept. 9 and 10; Newark, N. J., Sept. 11; New York, N. Y., Sept. 12; Boston, Mass., Sept. 13 and 14; Providence, R. I., Sept. 15; Hartford, Conn., Sept. 16; New Heaven, Conn., Sept. 17; Bridgeport, Conn., Sept 18; New York, Sept. 20; Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22, 23 and 24; Wilmington and Arden Delaware, 27 and 28; Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29; Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.

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"Mother" Bloor in Chicago with Editor of the DAILY WORKER, J. Louis Engdahl, and Circulation Manager Walt Carmon.

Industrial Development of Soviet Russia

By MORRIS BACKALL.

Agricultural Growth and Peasant Life.

WHEN one visits Russia in 1925, he witnesses a very great development in industrial phases of Soviet Russia; nearly every department of the government and of the trade unions of the country are occupied with the problems of industry and commerce. The revolutionists of olden times as well as the new people that are working within the Soviets are planning how to make the factories and shops and the field yield more products.

I met comrades that were active in the underground movement of Russia, comrades that were deported from America, some of them were active trade union leaders here, some of them that went just to visit Russia and I found them all interested now in only one thing, that is, to bring Soviet Russia to the stage of a great and wealthy industrial productive country. Lenin, the great teacher of Communism, paid attention to all phases of industrial development and Trotsky in his book on Literature and Revolution says that only when the ovens in the houses are hot and the wheels of industry are revolving, we can speak of culture so Soviet Russia is working feverishly in the line of building up its industries.

THE new motto: "With the face to the village" means more or less an easier road to industrial building up of the peasant life as well as the country as a whole. We must bear in mind that five-sixths of the population of Soviet Russia are peasants. The village was not wholly destroyed by intervention and blockade as the industry in the city because agriculture decays slowly but is also building up itself slowly and if the village in Russia remains destroyed the industries of Russia will not find a market for its wares, therefore, the motto "Build the Village" and now the accomplishments are 78 per cent of the pre-war condition. The village is adjusting itself to the new conditions of the Soviet government; the peasant feels that he is an equal citizen and the economic improvement of the whole country is in his interest and therefore he is assisting the government of Soviet Russia in the industrial development of the country.

In 1923-1924 the export of agricultural products were in million rubles; grain products, 232,000,000 rubles, 82 per cent; products of technical growth and intensive culture a little over 35,000,000 rubles, which makes 13 per cent; cattle and poultry over 13,000,000 rubles, 5 per cent.

IN 1924-1925 the export of agricultural products were: prain products, 105,000,000 rubles, 41 per cent; products of technical growth and intensive culture, 71,000,000 rubles, 28 per cent; cattle and poultry, 76,000,000 over 29 per cent which shows that the village is adapting itself to the higher kind of export possibilities.

The Soviet government is taking into consideration that the export of live cattle and poultry and raw technical and intensive products are very costly in regard to transportation and competition in the foreign markets and therefore is working out a program of establishing cold storages, refrigerators, and an industry to enable the villages to produce bacon and ham and export these products to the foreign markets and receive a higher compensation. Also, to establish sugar factories near the villages that, at lesat half products in the form of brown sugar should be transported to the cities. In former times, the sugar factories were established only on the rich farms of the land owners; now, the Soviet government is bringing industry close to the villages. Also, the textile industries are brot closer to the peasant in the form of establishing factories in the country of textile and cotton.

The peasant who is in Russia very much in the background of development will come to the front in productive capacity and will organize its life thru the assistance of the Soviet government in a semi-industrial co-operative fashion.

Electricity and Power.

THE question of electrifying Russia was a very serious one from the beginning when the workers took over the government. The Soviet leaders understand that if capitalism would not overcome the Communist state thru military intervention and blockade, they will try to effect it thru cheap products, so Lenin phrased the power of the worker state with these words: "Soviet form of government, dictatorship of the proletariat, plus electricity," and therefore it is no wonder that Lenin participated in every phase of electrical development of Russia. He brot this question to the eighth convention of the Soviets, December, 1920, and helped form the program for a speedy development of electricity in Russia, and Soviet Russia is fortunate in having great turf fields around Moscow and Leningrad that can be used for electrical power to serve the whole country. The program of Soviet Russia is for the next fifty years to establish thirty central stations. They are building now seven of these stations and three are already completed. Beyond Moscow they built the Kashirski and Shaturski stations, beyond Leningrad, the red October station. In 1926 will be completed the station Volochowski and the stations Nizegorodski and Shderovski, but together with the central stations, it is interesting to note the very rapid growth of the small electrical village stations.

In 1914 there were only 196 small electrical stations in Russia. In 1917, 217. In 1920, there were already 320. In 1923, 640. When we take into consideration the entire industry of Russia is depending upon cheap electric power then we can understand how great are the accomplishments thru this road in electricity.

Textile Industry.

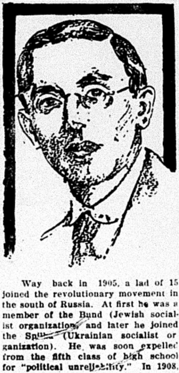
THE textile industry is the second one in the country. The entire population is in need of cloth and more so in Soviet Russia because the clothing fashion of the largest part of the population is depended upon its native color and native tradition. They use, for instance, shawls instead of hats in the villages among women and every district has its own native artistic design in regard to color and fashion. The clothing in the street is entirely depended upon the output of the textile industry and when in 1921 the government took over the textile industry, it found it nearly impossible to turn the wheels around, we must also take into consideration that a great deal of the textile industry of old Russia was located in districts of Poland, like Lodz and White Russia, Bialostok, which is now under Poland, so the textile industry was a very difficult problem to deal with. In October 1922-1923, 272,000 workers were occupied in the 24 textile trusts; in October, 1923-1924, 333,000 workers; in September, 1922-23, the textile industry of Soviet Russia occupied 296,000 workers; in September 1923-1924, 394,000 workers were occupied in the same industry. The average wage of a worker per day in October 1922-1923 was 3 rubles a day; in October 1923-1924, 4 rubles a day.

But in order to understand the relative growth of the textile industry, we will take for an illustration the Komvolni trest, which is one of the 24 trust of the industry. Comrade Mendel Deich, who was once in America, is the chairman of this unit. He is a worker himself, very devoted to Soviet Russia and very able in his accomplishments and when he took over the leadership of this trest, the budget for the year was 36,000,000 rubles with eighteen factories. In 1924, the budget was already 92,000,000 rubles and the profit for the same year, seven million net.

The specialty of this trest is long, soft, very delicate wool and half wool weaving and shawl production. Of the 18 factories that are included in this trust, only 15 are working and 3 are in reserve and will be put in activity as soon as the necessity will arise. The 15 factories are representing a circle of finished production—that is in this here cirole are included factories which are beginning with very raw material up to the coloring of it and finishing the complete product. The factories work in full speed, those that are preparing the raw material are even working three shiftts a day, and in order to complete the program of accomplishment the trust is compelled to buy raw material as raw wool in foreign countries, because Russia was never able to furnish its raw wool for its industries entirely. Now 39,000 weaver chairs and 72,000 brush machineries are working, 17,000 workers are occupied in this trust. The war and the civil war runined entirely these factories, but since the new industrial development it is making great headway. In 1922 the brush machines produced one-third of a million kilogram. In 1923, one million and one-sixth kilogram. In 1924, they produced already two million and two hundredths kilogram; parallel with the wool finishing developed the weaving side of the industry. In 1922 this trust produced eight million and nine hundredths of meter material. In 1923, 10,000,000 meter. In 1924, over 14 million. In 1925, twenty-one million meter will be produced. Comrade Deich explained to me that all of the directors, as well as the workers themselves, are doing all they can to improve the industry. Their ambition is to establish new factories with machinery of the latest accomplishment of the world. The products of this trust are sold in their own stores all over the Russian country, peasant women in Siberia as well as in Ukrainian are wearing dresses of the material made in these factories and the shawls produced in this trust.

(To be continued)

COMRADE VOLODARSKY



Way back in 1905, a lad of 15 joined the revolutionary movement in the south of Russia. At first he was a member of the Bund (Jewish socialist organization) and later he joined the Spilka (Ukrainian socialist organization). He was soon expelled from the fifth class of high school for "political unreliability." In 1908, he got acquainted with the jail as a political prisoner. As soon as he was out, he became an underground party worker living "illegal." In 1911, he was again arrested and banished to Siberia for three years.

In those three years he completed his high school education studying privately. He passed examination for entrance to the university. He had no chance to enter a university on account of police persecutions.

He emigrated to the United States. In Philadelphia he learned the trade of a tailor, but did not stick to that trade very long. He moved to New York and joined the staff of the Russian Communist paper, the Novy Mir. Together with Bucharin and Chudnovski, and later on also with Trotsky, he participated in the paper until the revolution of 1917, called them all back to Russia.

As soon as he returned he became one of the most active comrades. After the Bolshevik uprising he was appointed commissar of the press propaganda and agitation. In June, 1918, he was assassinated by a band of counter-revolutionaries.

In July of this year, a monument was unveiled to him in Leningrad.

Brookhart Keeps Slim Lead

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R) of Iowa has emerged from the senatorial election with majority of 194 over Daniel F. Steck, democratic opponent, according to unofficial figures made available at the capitol today.

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The United States and World Shipping

By EARL R. BROWDER

THE strikes of seafarers now going on in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Australasia, and the Far East, render it important that exact information be available about the position of the United States in world shipping, as a basis for the program of the militant seamen of America to participate in the world struggle of the toilers of the sea.

According to Lloyd's Register, 1924-25, the total tonnage of the world is 64,023,567; of this, 15,956,967 tons are of United States entry, or approximately 25 per cent. Great Britain is credited with 21,878,500 tons, or 34 per cent of the world tonnage. The remaining 41 per cent is divided almost entirely among 30 other countries, the largest of which is Japan. Japan has 3,843,707 tons, or 6 per cent the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have together 7 per cent; France has 3,498,233 tons, and Germany 2,953,671; the first something under 6 per cent, and the latter over 4 per cent. Italy is slightly under Germany, with 2,832,212 tons. The Dutch shipping amounts to 4 per cent, and the Spanish to 2 per cent. Thus eleven nations control 92 per cent of the world's tonnage, of which 59 per cent is in the hands of Johnny Bull and Uncle Sam, leaving 33 per cent to the nine other principal countries.*

THE problem of world shipping is, in the light of these figures, largely a problem of Great Britain and the United States. Workers in America must understand this, and turn more attention to the organization of the seafarers, in which is involved the future of the whole labor movement. This is even more clear when the connection is understood between world shipping and imperialism.

All of this tonnage is not in use. There has been a world crisis in shipping for the past five years, with vast amounts of tonnage lying idle. The most acute result to the workers in this crisis, heretofore, has been in the ship-building industry. In America, the labor unions in the shipyards have been almost entirely destroyed. In Great Britain, the unions have suffered severe defeats and unemployment.

THE amount of idle tonnage in given in a U. S. government report* as 6,753,000 tons for the world, of which the United States has 4,253,000 tons, and Great Britain 1,130,000 tons. More important that the relative amount of idle tonnage, however, is the tendency of development. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1925, the amount of idle tonnage in the United States increased by less than one per cent, while that of Great Britain increased nearly 60 per cent.

It is this sharp accentuation of the shipping crisis for Great Britain that has brought about the struggle now going on between ship owners and seafarers thruout the world. British shipping has lost tremendously thru the decline in British hegemony over the world market. Even in 1921, the figures of British imports showed a decline to 74.3 per cent of those of 1913, while exports had dropped to 49.8 of 1913; this decline has become even greater at the present time.**

AT the same time that British shipping is in decay, the opposite is true of United States shipping. Less than nine per cent of the idle tonnage in the U. S. reflects any crisis in transportation itself, as distinct from ship building. The present tremendous U. S. merchant marine was produced during the war, by government funds, and is now being absorbed into the "normal" process of American imperialism, beginning with the sale of vast quantities of tonnage by the government to private interests, at a mere fraction of their value, the process is being carried thru along two main lines: (1) the tremendous increase of U. S. foreign trade, and (2) the capture of world shipping thru competition in rates.

The first of these lines of development is shown, for example, in the facts contained in an article by E. D. Durand (in Commerce Reports, Aug. 10, 1925, department of commerce), as follows:

"The value of exports in 1924-25 was a trifle less than two and one-fourth times, and that of imports a trifle over two and one-fourth times greater than in the average pre-war year... Altho prices now average decidedly higher than before the war, there has been a quantitative increase of somewhere between 30 and 40 per cent in the case of exports, and of somewhere between 50 and 70 per cent in the case of imports, export prices on whole increasing more than import prices."

THE second line of development is illustrated in the "almost utter collapse" of the shipping industry, described by A. R. Marsh, in an article in the Annalist, Aug. 28, previously cited, in 1920, when "ocean freight rates had fallen precipitately to a mere fraction of what they had been a few months before," and in the current rate decreases in 1925, as described by E. S. Gregg, in his article, "Shipping Depression Continues," in Commerce Reports, Aug. 24, 1925.

In the bitter struggle between British and American shipping interests for mastery of the world's shipping, the British owners are now trying to offset to some degree the advantage which the U. S. interests gained by the indirect but effective subsidy embodied in the sale of government ships to private interests for little or nothing; the latest move of British shipping interests being another drastic cut in wages, to make the seamen bear more of the burden of imperialist competition. The British wage-slashing campaign is, of course, and by the "necessity" of capitalism, immediately reflected in wage-slashes in the smaller shipping nations of the world.

BUT this latest offensive against the interests of the working class has aroused the most wide-spread and desperate resistance. To this struggle of the workers in Europe and Asia, the workers of America must react by mobilizing the utmost possible assistance, and by joining the struggle. Unless the British and other seamen, now struggling against wage cuts in the principal seaports of the world, are successful in their fight, the American seamen and the entire American working class eventually, will also feel the lash of their masters, driving them pay still greater tribute for the I perialist rivalry for control of wo commerce. It is thus of the m vital interest to the American seam and to the whole American la movement, to join in and to assist t struggle of the seamen of Europe a Asia.

*Merchant Marine Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation.

* Commerce Reports, Aug. 24, 1925, page 429.

** Figures quoted by A. R. Marsh, editor Economic World, in Annalist, Aug. 28, 1925, page 245.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY CELEBRATION IN N. Y., SEPTEMBER 11

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—In view of the great importance of International Youth Day to the Y. W. L. for the work of propaganda, agitation, and mobilization of the masses of working youth of America, the presidium of the D. E. C., in the name of the D. E. C., requests as follows:

1. That all party organs give the I. Y. D. demonstration of New York full and effective publicity.
2. That all party organs situated in New York carry a short time before the demonstration an editorial on the significance of I. Y. D., including an announcement of the meeting.
3. That all party organs printed in New York (including the New York edition of the DAILY WORKER) carry FOR THE LAST TWO DAYS before the demonstration a streamer announcing the meeting.

The City Library

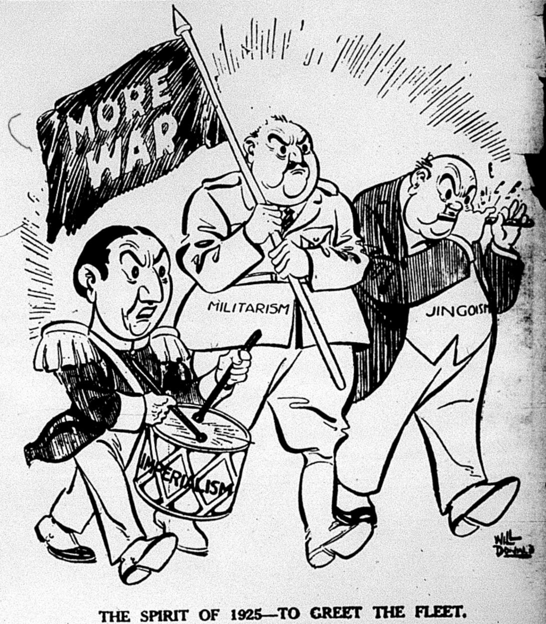
By JESSE A. KEEBLE.
Worker Correspondent.

At the city library one day I pic up a magazine entitled "Mus America." On page 24 was an artic concerning orchestra leaders and to my surprise they gave as an example and model of the way an orchestra should be conducted, the orchestra of Leningrad, U. S. S. R. Here is a paragraph from the article.

"Leningrad has a Soviet orchestra which is never seen with a conductor at its head. Indeed, I oven doubt that a conductor is present at the rehearsals and yet work of the most complicated modernistic tendencies are u hesitatingly and precisely played. I the musicians are really what their name applies, they do not need some one to tell them at what bar they come in it seems to me."

If you want to thoroughly u derstand Communism—study Send for a catalogue of all Co munist literature.

Australia Profiteers Greet U. S. Fleet



THE SPIRIT OF 1925—TO GREET THE FLEET.

Will Donald in the Australian Worker.

USSIA TODAY: Official Report of British Trade Union Delegation

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation viet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, y, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union rs concluded that foreign trade is increasing and that in agriculture dustry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to Eng- the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall news- freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that ults of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, gulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and nditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed osition and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." port then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor con- reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong state. The government is not only in every way better than Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in other older state systems have failed and are failing."

• • • •

Steps have been taken to increase the accommodation in houses and hospitals by the authorities, and hospitals pro- 230 beds have been built out of Trade Union insurance 200,000 gold roubles having been expended for the pur- Steps have also been taken to improve the educational for the workers, and students from workers' homes being educated in special professions with an age limit of 25, which would provide education of four years in school years in the university. Special courses of university tion are given for the purpose of providing technical for those intended for administrative posts in industry, ships being provided by Trade Unions organizations for rpose, with a obligation to spend some part of the time kshops for special training.

Great efforts are being made to eliminate illiteracy in Tiflis, ,000 workers are at schools for this purpose.

Regarding enthusiasm for the Trade Union Movement in , the workers are not backward, but special Organiza- Boards are needed in order to maintain enthusiasm and prove the administrative capacity. Georgia is a country rious nationalities; the villagers in the mountains have for many years lived a precarious life, and they give ready to Communist propaganda. The same applies to life generally. According to statistics 75 per cent of easants took part in the recent elections.

—Visit to Chiaturi Manganese Mines

The Delegation visited the manganese mines at Chiaturi. necessary to travel ten hours by train and then on horse- to and from the mines, a distance of about 15 miles up sides. There is a wonderful seam of manganese from 3 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. Narrow ways are driven into with about 12 ft. of cover. The timbering of the work- carefully carried out, and roof supports are set ft. 6 in., or oftener if required. The State mine visited selected by the local people, who knew nothing of the of the Delegation. It is worked on the retreating sys- which in itself is the safest method to adopt.

Great credit is due to the mining engineer for the way the has been laid out.

The hewer devotes all his time to producing the mineral. is a separate staff for timbering the roadways and the places, and separate persons employed for filling and the minerals. The trams used carry about one ton are of very good construction. The roadways are excel-

The trammers receive 2 roubles per day, timberers 2½ , but by a system which is called the artel he can earn 3 to 3½ roubles a day.

The hours of labor are seven hours a day with five hours Saturday, making 40 hours a week for the underground . Surface workers work eight hours a day with six on Saturday, making 46 hours per week.

The Delegation also visited a British mine which is not now cing.

Another British firm was visited; this firm employs 600 . Since the Soviet Government has taken control of they have to work the same hours and receive the wages as those paid in the State mines, which include benefits.

We found that the transport of manganese from the mines railways was done by buffaloes and oxen on very bad . Two oxen were carrying just over two-thirds of a ton buffaloes from one ton to one and a half tons, which was primitive method. The State has already commenced an electric power-house of 500 horse-power Diesel en- ordered in 1919 but not supplied until 1924; this station be in full working order by May 31st, and will do away all the ancient and cruel method of transport of the mat- from the mine to the railway.

The Delegation went underground to the place of the seam, ce of 200 yards, and visited six different working places.

Housing

The housing conditions were better than the old type of house on the oilfields, but still far from satsifactory. The State has already commenced to build hostels for the workers of a considerably better type than those in existence.

Working Time

Underground workers work 20 days a month, but there is no objection to their working 24 days; the surface workers work 24 days a month.

The number of people employed are only about half the number that were usually employed owing to the depression in the steel industry. The State mines employ about 1,000 workers, or only half the quantity previously employed.

The production from State mines and private enterprise is about 32,000 tons per month.

Hospital

The Delegation visited the hospital which at present has accommodation for 36 patients. A further extension is being added which will provide for 80 patients when complete. The present staff consists of four doctors, four sisters, and six nurses. During the month of November, 141 patients were dealt with inside the hospital. The disease that they suffer from is inflammation of the lungs with a certain amount of silicosis and phthisis caused by the inhaling of manganese dust. The doctor stated that the average death rate in the hospital is about 3 per cent. The hospital deals with about 60 odd-out patient per day.

The operating rooms and X-ray departments were well equipped for the work they were called upon to do. These institutions are provided free to the workers, their wives and families. The patients included Russians, Georgians, Turks, Armenians, Chinese, Indians, and Germans. The Delegation was glad to find, although the visit was a surprise, that there was no distinction whatever made between the various nationalities, which in itself speaks well for the future.

Trades Union Congress General Council.

Report of the British Delegation to Russia on the Red International and the "Red Letter."

Statement by General Council.

The Trades Union Congress General Council having adopted unanimously the report of their delegation to Russia on the affair of the "Red Letter" have decided to comply with the urgent representations of the Trade Union organizations that it should be published forthwith.

It is now six months since the "Red Letter" was officially acted on and published, and the refusal by the present Government of all requests for an official inquiry from those most concerned—the late Labor Government and the Russian Government—so far from hushing up the scandal have made it the source of suspicions that daily become more widespread and deeply rooted. These suspicious are quite possibly unfounded, and some are at present unfair. Thus the late Labor Government has become suspect of a reprehensible disrgard for its principles by risking a rupture with the largest State in Europe and the first Socalist Federaton, that would have been disastrous to the peace of the world and the unity of the world's workers, and this on the strength of an unattested and untested forgery. The present Government is suspect of a no less reprehensible disregard for its principles in having falsified a general election by a political plot, with results disastrous to the preservation of constitutional Government and the prestige of British public life. While the Foreign Office, by despatching a critical note to a great Power over the signature of a member of the staff, without express authority from the Foreign Secretary, by publishing that note without communication with the Power concerned or with the acting Cabinet, and that too in the criss of a general election, and by basing all these proceedings on a document even less authenticated than others that had previously proved to be forgeries has become suspect of a disregard for the first principles of its own routine, of the rules regulating international relations and of the great traditions of the Civil Service.

Such suspicious as these strike at the very roots of our political system and poison the very springs of our public life, and until they are removed the Labor Party is prejudiced in its task of uniting the workers of the world in the rebuilding of Europe, while the present Government is no less seriously prejudiced in the eyes of Europe as being held to owe its term of power to a secret service coup d'etat. Wherefore, the Trades Union Congress General Council, whose position gives it peculiar advantages for gauging the opinion of the electorates both in this country and on the continent, consider that it would be most regrettable if any considerations of party interest were to prevent Parliament and the two parties concerned from clearing the air by an official and public inquiry.

The Trades Union delegation in Moscow havo investigated fully the authenticity of the "Red Letter" in so far as the Russians are concerned. But authenticity is really a minor matter compared to the question as to how this document came to get its authority. For, as the present Home Secretary pointed out to the House, it was the official action on and publication of the letter that made a crucial general election turn on this affair. This responsibility is shared between the Labor Party and the Foreign Office. The latter cannot demand a hearing in its own defence. This can only be done for it by the Labor Party.

The objections advanced against a public inquiry do not carry conviction. The safety of secret agents can be secured by their withdrawal, and has in any case been guaranteed by the Russian Government. If the Russian authorities can expose the officials and archives of the Foreign Office and Comintern to a foreign inspection, a refusal on our part to subject those of the Foreign Office and Scotland Yard to parliamentary invostigation cannot but be held highly suspicious abroad. At home a persistence in opposing this public demand cannot but create growing contempt for and an ever decreasing confidence in Parliament and public life.

The General Council, therefore, urges that the Government permit representatives of the Labor Party to carry out an investigation on this point in association with officials of the Foregn Office and the Home Office.

18 May, 1925.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks), county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

• • •

BEN TILLETT, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

• • •

JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

• • •

JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

• • •

ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917, Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

• • •

A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

R U S S I A

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T O D A Y

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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GREEN SEEKS WAR ON COMMUNISTS

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE working class lamb lay down with the capitalist lion on Labor Day to the great joy of the labor fakers who had the honor of tickling the lion's stomach with a union card after the beast had swallowed the loyal wage slave. The interests of capital and labor were identical last Monday tho strange to say half a dozen strikes stuck up their heads on Tuesday, here there and everywhere, as if to confound the prophets.

• • •

LEARNED capitalist editors, after receiving orders from their publishers dwelt profoundly on the great change that has come over the working class movement in the United States since the days when it paraded on May Day and even on the cooler, first Monday in December. In those days the workers were mobilized as a protest against the capitalist system even tho many of the workers did not realize it. In the front of the line of march were the workers who happened to be on strike. Speeches were made, in which the employers were condemned and labor was urged to close its ranks and fight its enemy.

• • •

THANK the good lord, say the capitalist editors, and the labor fakers, those days are no more. Today, as Brisbane would say, the workers take out their limousines and lug their wives, children, housemaids, poodle dogs and parrots to some pretty country scene and enjoy the beauty of nature far away from the smoke and soot of the city. I have not read so far of a horny handed son of toil unhitching his airplane and flying to Alaska for a few days recreation. He could be back at his hammer, trowel or paint brush in time to draw down thirty of forty dollars for a day's work on Tuesday.

• • •

THIS is the kind of a life that raises Cain with the class struggle, we are informed. The workers are becoming capitalists and are realizing that all this talk about the class struggle is nonsense. Bill Green chimes in with an "aye, aye, sir." Ditto for the other several thousand parasites who dumped their offal on the ether last Monday. Green says we must reprimand the "autocratic employers" but fight the Communists. The Communists tell the workers to fight all employers. There are no good ones any more than there are good bed bugs.

• • •

LABOR won a great victory in New York when it succeeded in getting Al Smith and John F. Hylan on the same platform without either gentleman hurling a stink bomb at the other.. New York labor counts itself by millions but a bare three thousand gathered at Fort Hamilton to hear the capitalist comedians drool their inanities. Perhaps the rest of the working class population of New York was in Bermuda for the holidays.

• • •

IN Chicago, there was not a squawk out of the "bona fide labor movement." "Weeping" John H. Walker delivered a speech in Springfield in which he thanked Governor Small for the favors he conferred on the workers. There was nothing said about the favors the workers conferred on Small. The unemployed miners of Illinois would like to see the governor come across with some of those blessings, that the tearful John talked about. The thousands of other workers who work long hours for short pay are also curious. They are willing to be enlightened.

• • •

JAMES J. DAVIS, secretary of labor in strikebreaker Coolidge's cabinet comes out boldly for the trusts and favors laws that would prevent over development of industry. He said that some of the mines should be shut down and only enough to take care of the needs of industry be allowed to operate. Too many mines interfere with profits. How about the miners who would be thrown out of work by Davis's efficiency plan? What of them? They are only workers. So thinks Davis and so thinks John L. Lewis, president of the miners union. Those who interfere with the making of profit should step aside. A war would be a nice way to get rid of them, but unfortunately wars are costly financially and sometimes politically. If the Czar were alive he would testify to the truth of this assertion. Even the Kaiser would nod his head affirmatively.

• • •

ALL in all, Labor Day proved that the workers of the United States are rolling in luxury, that there is no class struggle, here, that everybody has enough to eat and drink and that the poor are just as well off as the

(Continued on page 2)

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS WITH PROMISE OF BATTLE BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT WING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British Trades Union Congress opened at Scarborough yesterday with a speech by President A. B. Swales, who took care to steer a middle course between the sharpening files of the right and left wings of British labor. But even Swales asserted that—"A militant and progressive policy, steadily pursued, is the only policy that will unify, consolidate and inspire our rank and file."

Swales warned capital that "a limit has been reached in the concessions the unions can be forced to make," and declared that if the British government had any regard for relieving the increasing unemployment, it should cultivate trade relations with

(Continued on page 6)

REVOLUTIONARY MINE WORKERS IN GREETING TO ANTHRACITE STRIKERS

THE DAILY WORKER has received the following cablegram: Moscow, Soviet Russia: September 8, 1925.

To the Coal Miners of the United States:

We send fraternal greetings and our warmest desire for the success of the striking miners in the anthracite region.

Stand firm!

Follow the lead of the Progressive Miners' Committee!

Organize the utmost support to the strikers among all miners, all workers! Demand that the bituminous miners strike in solidarity with their brothers in the anthracite! Call upon the railroad workers to ship no coal to be used to break the strike! Then victory will be yours.

The sympathy of the miners of the whole world is with you in this struggle against the greedy operators.

REVOLUTIONARY MINE WORKERS'
INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

UNION MINERS ON TRIAL AT ZEIGLER, ILL.

Preliminary Hearing Remains Indecisive

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 8.— The preliminary hearing in the cases which are the scandal of the Illinois Miners' Union, wherein D. B. Cobb, vice-president of Sub-District 9, of District 12, is prosecuting more than a score of the rank and file members of Local 992, in the capitalist courts, opened here this morning with an indecisive battle between contending forces.

There are two charges made by Cobb against the union miners, one of assault with intent to murder and one of conspiracy to murder. Hearing on the assault charge will be heard first.

(Continued on page 6)

MANY MASS MEETINGS ARE ARRANGED FOR LABOR DEFENSE DAY

The mass meetings already arranged for "Labor Defense Day" Sunday, Sept. 13th, with speakers, are as follows:

NEW YORK, Webster Hall, Dick Brazier, James P. Cannon, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, and John R. Brodsky.

CHICAGO, Temple Hall, William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Duncan McDonald, and Henry Corbishley.

BOSTON, Franklin Union Hall, Ella Reeve Bloor.

MINNEAPOLIS, J. Louis Engdahl

SAN FRANCISCO, Tom Lewis.

CINCINNATI, Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, William W. Weinstone.

NEW HAVEN, William Simons.

DULUTH, C. A. Hathaway.

BUFFALO, T. R. Sullivan and Max Saltzman.

STAMFORD, George Siskind.

CLEVELAND, Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH, Andrew T. McNamara.

GARY SHOP NUCLEUS IN PROMPT RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR CASH

GARY, Ind., Sept. 8—It didn't need long to get the Gary shop nucleus into action for the DAILY WORKER drive. At its first meeting following the appeal for funds to aid our fighting labor daily, the nucleus of the party in the Illinois Steel mills gathered up $30 and rushed it in to lead the list of the Workers Pary units which are responding to the DAILY WORKER appeal .

The city organizer of the Workers Party says, moreover, that this is just a beginning, and that Gary may double this first contribution from the street nucleus. This is a mark of what nucleus work can do, when it really sets about doing things.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT RATIFIED, LONDON ANNOUNCES

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The foreign office announced today that the Anglo-German trade agreement had been ratified.

Earthquake in Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 8—Three Turkish villages were reported destroyed by an earthquake, but no persons even injured.

War to Left Wing, Peace to Bosses, to be Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Herald of an intensified drive against all progressives and militant workers in the American Federation of Labor, and prophetic of the policy the coming Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. next month is going to adopt toward all dissenting opinion, particularly the Communists, William Green, in a Labor Day speech here, hit Detroit employers with a silken glove merely as a prelude to announcing a policy of extermination and war against the left wing under a guise of "fighting Communists."

Covertly twisting facts to suit his argument, he resorted to the ridiculous charge that Communists are "responsible for discontent" because, as he said, they attempt to do away "with so-called capitalism and capitalistic government."

Attacks Filled With Distortions

"The Communist Party," he said "thru certain subsidiary organizations, is attempting to capture and control the organized labor movement of our land. The advocates of Communism preach a doctrine that is the very antithesis of that advocated by labor. Communism stands for autocracy whereas labor is for democracy.

"Communism preaches the overthrew of the existing order and the establishment of a dictatorship. Communism urges violence, direct action, uprisings—all having for their ultimate purpose the overthrow of so-called capitalism and capitalistic government.

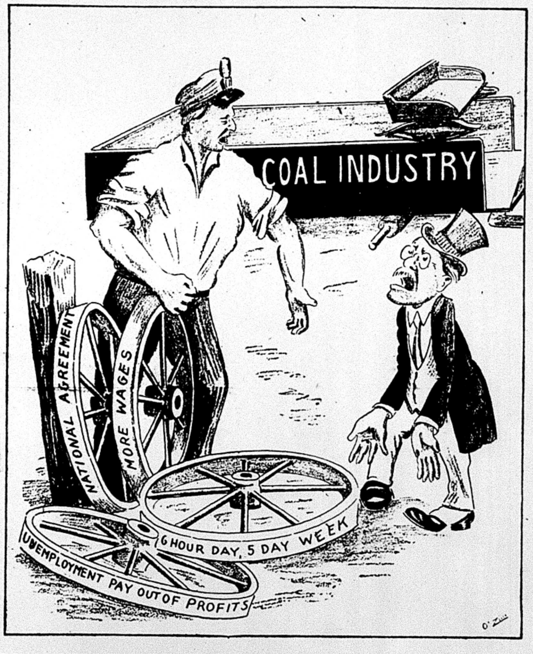
"Organised labor believes in collective bargaining and wage agreements. The Communists are opposed to this and call it 'class collaboration.' The philosophy of Communism and the philosophy of organized labor cannot be harmonized. One is destructive. The other is constructive.

Declares War On Communists

"Organized labor, therefore, cannot and will not tolerate Communism or Communists. Members of organized labor are either trade unionists or Communists. They cannot be both.

"In view of the fact that the Communists have challenged and are challenging the hosts of organized labor and by every means at their disposal are seeking to secure supreme control of the trade union movement of America, we, the loyal members and officers of the organized labor movement, will strike back and strike hard. We will neither rest nor cease our efforts until Communism and the Communistic philosophy and those who represent it are driven from the ranks of organized labor."

MODEST DEMANDS



Freight Conductor Killed

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 8.—B. E. Ensley, 55, of Montpelier, Ind., freight conductor on the Wabash railway was killed instantly at Walcottville, 8 miles north of here, when he was run over by a west bound passenger train number 5 today.

Ensley's body was severed in two, his right arm cut off at the shoulder and his left leg severed.

Amundsen Gets Italian Dirigible

ROME, Sept. 8.—The Italian dirigible, N-1, has been sold by the government to Capt. Roald Amundsen who will utilize it in his polar explorations, according to an official announcement here today.

WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN MAKES BIG HEADWAY IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE

The campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party in the anthracite coal strike is making big headway. The Central Executive Committee has decided to have special Lithuanian and Italian organizers in the strike field. The DAILY WORKER, the Lithuanian organ, Laisve, the Hungarian organ, Elore, and the Italian weekly, Il Lavoratore, are preparing special anthracite strike issues to be published shortly.

The Lithuanian Section Bureau has already responded to the call of the Central Executive Committee for active Communist participation in the anthracite strike by sending two special field organizers into the strike zone. These comrades are experienced organizers and have a special knowledge of the anthracite district. The special issue of the Laisve will contain among many other features, articles by striking miners, telling about the experiences of, and conditions prevailing among the striking miners.

STRIKERS SHOW SOLIDARITY BY MASS PICKETING

Garment Co. Increases Its Police Guard

A demonstration of mass picketing was successfully conducted by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union yesterday before the struck plant of the International Tailoring compnay at 847 Jackson blvd. Over 50 striking employes were on the picket line. The International had heard of the plans for the mass picketing, and had called in several dozen extra city and private police and detectives.

Mike Grady's detective bureau squad was present, as well as several flivver loads of uniformed police and Cadillac squads of detectives. No arrests were made, however.

The situation in the New York plant of the same company, where 800 employes are also out on strike, is progresing favorably for the strikers, it was announced at the strike meeting yesterday in the Hod Carriers' Hall, 814 W. Harrison St. The strikebreakers have only turned out 175 suits during the strike there, and these were so poorly made that the company was forced to unload them for $3.50 a piece, it was learned.

The mass picking yesterday was carried out in order to show the garment bosses that the beginning of the busy season, which started Labor Day, finds the Amalgamated members with their forces intact and determined to win union conditions.

The pickets who appeared in room 1106, city hall, yesterday to answer to charges of "disorderly conduct" and assault," following their arrest during the past few weeks picketing, were told to come back September 10, their cases having been continued.

The Economic Background of the Anthracite Strike

By EARL R. BROWDER

WHAT are the economic facts surrunding the present strike of 150,000 anthracite miners? Knowledge of these facts, in their main outline, is essential for the worker who would judge the importance of the struggle and the degree of correctness of the policies being put into effect. In their details, these facts are available in many large printed volumes, beyond the access of most workers. But it is possible to secure, in brief outline, a picture of the economic position of anthracite, and the relation of forces in the struggle, which will be of value to the thinking worker.

The coal-mining industry in America clearly divides itself into two sections, anthracite and bituminous. The bituminous branch, employing some three-quarters of a million workers who produce close to 500 million tons annually, is widely scattered geographically, is still undeveloped technically, presents the widest variety of capitalist development, concentration of capital, etc., and is sharing to the full the world-crisis in the coal industry.

Anthracite, on the other hand, on account of its peculiar favored position, has not participated to the full in the world's coal crisis. Employing approximately 150,000 miners who produe 80 to 90 million tons annually, it is concentrated geographically in a small section of eastern Pennsylvania, and is practically a monopoly in the hands of a small, highly-integrated group of capitalists. Thus anthracite presents conditions quite dissimilar to bituminous. While the bituminous miners, for example, have been suffering unprecedented unemployment, the anthracite miners have been working quite steadily

Concentration of Capital in Anthracite

Anthracite is in the hands of a small monopolist group, a combination of banks, railroad companies, and coal interests. This combination, dating back sixty years and a basic unit in the foundation of American capitalism, is a classic example of that process described by Lenin, in his epoch-making book "Imperialism," when he said:

"Thus on the one hand we have an ever more complete fusion, or as N. I. Bucharin aptly puts it, growing into each other of bank capital and industry, and on the other, the development of the banks into institutions really possessing an 'universal character'."*

The physical basis for the monopolistic character of the anthracite industry, can be seen in the report of the Geological Survey (1920) which shows that the anthracite field, eastern Pennsylvania, consists of 374 mines, under 174 producing organizations, of whom eight control more than 70 per cent of the entire output.

These eight monster monopolists of anthracite are organically connected with a combination of great railroads and banks. For example, the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., with $45,000,000 assets, is owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., with $53,000,000 assets is owned by the Central Railroad of N. J., the Reading and affiliated companies; etc. It is unnecessary to point out these railroads, and the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, etc., which have great bituminous holdings also, are in organic combination with the great financial institutions of Wall Street.

The great monopoly has long been the object of attack by the petty-bourgeois reformists, in and out of congress, and its nature very accurately described. As long ago as 1894, we find one of the great leaders of the middle-class declaring:

"Within the last 30 years, 95 per cent of the anthracite coal of America—practically the entire supply, it was reported by congress in 1893—has passed from the ownership of private citizens into the possession of the railroads.

"These railroads have been undergoing a similar process of consolidation, and are now the property of eight great corporations."*

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*"Wealth against Commonwealth," Henry Demarest Lloyd. 1894.

* Imperialism, the Latest Stage in the Development of Capitalism, by V. I. Lenin, Marxian Ed. Society edition, Detroit, page 42.

(Continued on page 6)

CHINESE SHOT FOR STRIKING, FUNDS NEEDED

Strikers Face Prison and Foreign Bayonets

The American branch of the Workers International Relief located at 1553 W. Madison St., received a copy of the following telegram transmitted thru the Berlin headquarters:

Pekin, August 21, 1925

Workers International Relief:

Twenty thousand workers in Tientsin and Tsingtau have been striking for three weeks. Japanese imperialists use new tactics against the liberation movement by pushing forward instead of foreign troops those of Chang Tso Lin, the imperialist instrument.

"In Tsingtau two were shot, among them the editor of the worker-sympathizing paper, Kungyenpao. In Tientsin five hundred workers, bound in ropes, were taken away. Thousands are besieged in workshops and the export of victuals is blocked. The necessity is pressing. Transmit urgent relief, ten thousand dollars—Chinese Committee, Knomangyu."

The capitalist press is silent about these facts. The public is led to believe that all is well, where in reality all is hell. Bullets and bayonets are the answer given to a defenseless people who cry for bread and demand to be free from foreign invasion. Their blood flows from emaciated bodies. Bound hand and foot they are thrown into dungeons because they dare resist their oppressors.

Those who love liberty above all else must hasten to aid these Chinese workers. The International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., will be glad to receive all contributions for their relief and support.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

rich and perhaps better because they have less responsibility. But—on Tuesday morning, the day after Labor Day, an appeal reached our desk from the Chicago Kiwanis Club, with the following legend: "Wouldn't you like to go along with us in doing something practical? Right now in Chicago, there are thousands of weak undernourished babies whose widowed mothers are too poor to buy the necessary food—milk."

• • •

PERHAPS the former husbands of those widows are now pushing up the lilies on "Flanders Field." where they died to make this world a better place to live in—like hell. Perhaps they were killed directly or indirectly in some factory, mine or railroad. But not only widows have a hard time buying food for their children. The wives of the working class in general don't find the task easy.

• • •

THERE is no need to sermonize or [illegible] over this condition. The blessing of the capitalists and the labor fakers has the right of way for the moment in this country. The labor fakers are building cathedrals where supplies of religious opium will be manufactured for injection into the brains of the working class. They are organizing banks and insurance companies. But they can no more prevent the social revolution or eliminate the class struggle than King Canute could hold back the tide with a broom. Other Labor Days will come when the old militancy of labor will reappear guided by a new thought, a new [illegible] and new leaders.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

How to Save the Daily Worker

By Moritz J. Loeb.

WITH the DAILY WORKER engaged in a bitter struggle for its very existence, the question which must be asked and answered by everyone who has the welfare of the working class at heart, is: "How can I help save the DAILY WORKER?"

This is no small or simple question. Ever since the day the DAILY WORKER was established it has had to wage a determined fight for its continuance. Now after twenty months of day after day combat the crisis is at hand. If the DAILY WORKER is to survive the efforts of every militant worker must be exerted without a moment's delay.

Can the DAILY WORKER Be Saved?

THERE are those who may ask, "Can the DAILY WORKER really survive? Or is it a mere matter of postponing the inevitable end?"

To such questions there can only be one answer and it must be made with thunderous emphasis. The DAILY WORKER will survive and will moreover grow in strength and power and influence so that it will no longer be a matter of saving the DAILY WORKER but one making its effectiveness increase. For the basis for the life and growth of our organ has been laid.

Methods Which Will Turn the Trick.

THERE are many ways in which help can be given to the DAILY WORKER. Some of these methods have been used by practically all of our readers during the past year and a half and this accounts for the rapid development of our press.

Now the DAILY WORKER is in a desperate crisis. To meet this emergency special means are necessary.

First of all, ALL OF US, every Communist, every militant worker, every militant organization will have to ACT—TOGETHER annd AT ONCE.

The need is for money, at least $5,000 within a week and an additional $5,000 before the next week is up.

There are several ways to get this money. The quickest is to send in donations. "As much as you can and as quick as you can."

Another way is to renew your subscriptions. Whether your sub is soon to expire or not you can send in your renewal now and add another term to your sub. That's a good way to make sure that the DAILY WORKER will continue and that you will continue to receive it.

Another way is to sell subscriptions to other workers. This method is a little slow to meet the present emergency but in the long run it's the greatest assurance to the life and growth of the DAILY WORKER.

All of us acting together—
All of us exerting every effort—
WE CAN— WE MUST— WE WILL
Save THE DAILY WORKER!

'MAJAH' BERRY BROKE STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Supported Publisher Against Union Men

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—As a member of Local Union No. 23 Newspaper Pressmen since 1915, I wish to show other union men the method by which "Majah" Berry, the International president, makes union men.

On the morning of Jan. 18, 1925, contrary to the contract we were working under the management of the New York Evening Journal attempted to cut down the number of apprentices, namely flyboys and carriers, on the different presses in the plant. The apprentices refused to work under these conditions and the plant was held up for about seven hours for the men refused to do the boys' work. The management then agreed to give them the regular number of boys.

But on the morning of March 2, the workers found the plant patroled by police and the men were instructed to go to work by the chairman of the shop. This chairman was appointed by the boss and not elected by the men. He was sanctioned by the union but the fact is the union is but an employment agency for the publishers' association and the appointee is never contested by the union. Eight of the boys who quit on Jan. 18 were singled out and knocked off for non-payment of dues. This was really a subterfuge as fully a majority of the men in the local are backward in dues and some of these boys who were singled out really had their dues paid up to date.

Berry Handed Out Cards.

At the same time the boss had assembled on the fifth floor of his plant a body of strikebreakers numbering about 200 who were waiting to take the jobs of those men who they knew would quit in sympathy with the boys who were fired. These strikebreakers were handed union cards by Berry's agent altho they had never made any application for these cards and never wanted them. They were paid double the wage that was prevailing in the shop. To keep within the law of the organization the remaining boys did not quit until the rats appeared in the pressroom prepared to take the place of the boys who were knocked off. Then all except one of the hundred and four boys employed in this plant immediately quit and for his "loyalty" the one who stayed was rewarded with a journeyman's card by Berry.

Union Men Quit.

A group of us pressmen then went up to the chairman and asked him if he was going to stand for such a raw deal and he said "What can we do they all have union cards and are union men" and he ordered us back to work. At this 53 of us quit rather than work with nonunion men. When the night crew came in all of the boys quit in sympathy. Thus about 250 men and boys quit and are now being reinstated one by one gradually. They have been indefinitely suspended. Only about 60 have received their cards back and that depends on how much political influence they have.

That is how "Majah" Berry MAKES union men.

GERMAN, FRENCH TEACHERS SEE SOVIET SCHOOLS

Astonished at High Cultural Level

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The Franco-Belgian-German teachers' delegation visited the district comittee of the trade union of the educational workers' schools, youth homes, museums and the Moscow Trade Union Council. After the inspection the delegate Specht declared on behalf of the delegation: "Abroad it is said that culture in the Soviet Union is still in the 17th century.

"We have seen however, that in comparison with the other states it is in the 21st century. When we compare the technically backward Russia with the rich bourgeois countries, we cannot but express our astonishment at the cultural achievements of the Soviet Union. Western Europe is a dead museum, Soviet Russia is a living source of culture."

NATIONALIZATION PLAN IS DENIED BY JOHN LEWIS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8.—John L. Lewis seems deeply grieved that the administration and its head, President Coolidge, may ask the next congress to enact recommendations of the John Hays Hammond coal commission's report. Lewis says that this would mean that the republican party would "abandon its policy of non-interference in business for semi-regulation of the anthracite industry."

The anthracite miners, and the bituminous miners as well are unable to see how Lewis gets that way, since the republican party has always approved of interference in every strike they have had, and police, cossacks, jails, injunctions and troops have been the only medicine for strikes the republican party endorsed.

He Opposed Labor Party

Lewis' own experience with Judge Anderson's injunction ought to get him over being surprised at "interference." They remember that Lewis supported Coolidge in the election and opposed a labor party.

The strike is going peaceably on, with some small dispute over maintenance men. Railroads are rushing shipments to tidewater. It is expected that 10,000 railroad men will be laid off in a day or two.

Lewis Opposes Nationalization

Lewis, far from wishing to endorse any plan of nationalization, specifically disclaims it, and asserts that Hammond, by bringing up his commission's recommendations, is advancing nationalization, because the plan of Hammond 'mixes up" the bituminous with the anthracite fields.

Lewis would like to keep the two fields separate, apparently, although if miners in both fields went out on strike at the same time, their chances of victory would be immensely strengthened.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN POET IN CHICAGO FRIDAY, OCT. 2ND

Mayakovski to Speak on Russian Poetry

Wladimir Wladimirovich Mayakovski, one of the most outstanding poets of the Russian revolution is coming to Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2. He will speak here at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshfield. on the new Russian literature and poetry. Those who were deploring the "destruction of civilization" by the Bolsheviks will have a chance to take a look at the new civilization, the new culture that is being built by the revolution. A powerful poet and a powerful personality, Comrade Mayakovski will read some of his own poems and will talk in the name of the New Russia, the Russia of the Soviets. A tremendous welcome is being arranged for him by the local Russians and the literary world. It is expected that the Temple Hall will be crowded to capacity. Details will be announced later in the press.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

60-YEAR-OLD WORKER, COTTON MILL TOILER SINCE NINE, SHOOTS THE FOREMAN WHO FIRES HIM

AUGUST, Me., Sept. 8— Morris Devine, 60, had worked off and on for the Edwards Manufacturing Co., a cotton concern, since he was 9. His 62-year-old wife worked in the same cotton mill, and had worked there since she was 8. But Morris Devine got too old for the speed the company demanded and his overseer, Oscar Johnson, fired him. In desperation Devine fired two bullets into his foreman's body and then blew his own brains out. The foreman may live.

Bolshevize Our Press, Is the Aim of International Press Day on Sept. 21st.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, workers in every land are interesting themselves in International Press Day. Sept. 21, set apart by the Communist International and dedicated to the Bolshevization of the Communist press everywhere. The workers of the United States must also become deeply interested in this effort.

It is not enough that the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER pledges itself to issue a model Communist daily newspaper on this day. The workers themselves must help make this issue, setting a standard to be followed in the days ahead.

• • • •

It is not enough that special articles are prepared and published on the Bolshevization of the press, on the role of the press in the class struggle, the character of the Communist press as the workers' press, and a multitude of other subjects.

For this day an army of worker correspondents must be mobilized, in every section of the nation, the first national mobilization of worker correspondents in this country. It is the duty of these correspondents to help make of this issue of the DAILY WORKER an interesting reflection of the life of the American working class, pulsating thru and thru with the American class struggle. This is the task of the worker correspondents. It is a task that they must carry out so splendidly, that it will set an example to be emulated for many months to come. It is thru this mobilization that the DAILY WORKER hopes to establish the basis of a permanent and growing organization of its worker correspondents.

Thus instead of an International Press Day this effort takes on the importance of a Worker Correspondents' Mobilization Day and must be so recognized by workers in the mills, mines and shops who must speak their grievances and give voice to their struggles thru the DAILY WORKER.

• • • •

The whole membership of the Workers (Communist) Party and all of our readers must be mobilized at once so that International Press Day will be devoted fittingly to the propagandizing of the whole working class to an intense interest in our press, and for the solicitation of subscriptions in the shops and in house-to-house canvasses. This machinery must also be set up with a view to future and greater service.

• • • •

One of the suggestions received from the Communist International for developing interest in International Press Day consists of a questionnaire to be answered by both party and non-party readers of the Communist press. Here are some of the questions:

Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?

What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?

What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, etc.?

Can you act as a worker correspondent for our paper?

What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

• • • •

Another feature of International Press Day will be mass meetings devoted entirely to the interests of the Communist press.

• • • •

Thus the Bolshevization of our press will proceed rapidly. The closest contact with and subordination of the press to the party organization will be achieved. Our press will be developed into a real mass press. Our worker correspondents' movement will be strengthened. The Communist press will stand out more than ever as the workers' press. Our Communist press, the DAILY WORKER, will stand forth as the only organ that supports the workers in their daily struggles and needs. This is the meaning of International Press Day, Sept. 21. Every worker must do his best to make it the success it ought to be.

MELLON'S PERSONAL INCOME TAX TAX OF $1,882,609 SHOWS POVERTY PLEA MADE TO MINERS UNFOUNDED

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Tho Andrew Mellon's personal income tax was listed as $1,882,609 for the last year the miners in his Pittsburgh Coal Co. are expected to believe that their boss is not making any money.

A copy of the personal contract that miners must sign before getting jobs at the Mellon pits, furnished the Federated Press office by Pennsylvania labor men, gives the company hard luck story as follows:

"I, being an employe of the Pittsburgh Coal Co.——— mine, realizing that it is no longer possible to operate the mine under the Jacksonville scale, request that the company afford me employment at the November 1917 scale.

"It is my hope that the coal company will at once make every effort to procure sufficient business that will make possible my request, which I agree to abide by. It being understood that when a sufficient number of men at the mine, have signed similar petitions so that work may be resumed, an opportunity will be afforded the representatives of the local union which we may form, to meet with the officials of the company for the purpose of negotiating wage and working conditions."

The local union referred to in this screed is the company union which the company has made a weak start in forming and it is in opposition to the United Mine Workers' Union. Mellon interests are taking the lead in the war to break the U. M. W. of A. which is gathering head in the long unionized Western Pennsylvania district and the offer of work at the starvation 1917 scale as an alternative to unemployement is the weapon used. So far the company union is practically a paper affair.

Mexico Going to Get Paper Money for the First Time Since 1920

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—Beginning this month, Mexico is to have a central bank for the issuance of paper money with the backing of the federal government. Both Mexican and foreign circles here look for improved business conditions under the new plan.

It will be known as the Banco de Mexico S. H., or the Bank of Mexico, Inc. It will begin on a capitalization of 100,000,000 pesos, or nominally $49,800,000. The government retains 51 per cent of the stock, offering the remainder for general subscription.

Perhaps a fortnight will elapse before new paper money is actively placed, in circulation. Bills are held in readiness for issue up to 10,000,000 pesos, in quantities yet to be decided, but the first issues probably will be small.

Mexico has had no paper money in general circulation since 1920 and little since 1916. Only gold and silver coins have been used.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 8.—The Shabbona passenger, on the Burlington route ran into an open switch coming into this city and crashed into a string of box cars. Several were injured.

MASS MEETING DOOMS SIGMAN'S PEACE PROGRAM

Brand Plan Fake to Fool Membership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The doom of President Sigman's plan for peace in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was sealed at Wednesday night's meeting in Cooper Union, in the opinion of the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

At this meeting of shop representatives and followers of the Joint Board. President Sigman was constantly interrupted and booed in his presentation of his plan, and the meeting finally adjourned in disorder because the chairman refused to allow any speeches from the floor.

Peace Plan a Fake.

"Evidently these members, as well as those who have been supporting the Joint Committee of Action in its fight against the union officials, realize that Sigman's plan offers no real reform of the conditions in our union, but would only tend to sharpen the internal conflict," said Louis Hyman, in an interview today.

"Even at this meeting attended only by members of the union who had been given the O. K. of the Joint Board's business agents, there was strong opposition to Sigman himself as well as to his plan.

"If the officials of the union really want to know what the shop chairman think of this peace proposal, why not issue a call to all shop chairman to attend a meeting, let an impartial committee see that only bona fide shop chairmen are admitted; let this committee conduct the meeting and have a chairman elected from the floor.

Want Proportional Plan

"President Sigman will learn then, if he is still in doubt, exactly what the shop chairmen, as well as the majority of the workers think of a plan which, in place of reorganization of the Joint Board proposes to deprive 3 small locals of their votes, except on special occasions; which in place of proportional representation in the union immediately, offers a submission of the question to the convention which for 15 years has, by every corrupt device, managed to vote down this reform; and which denies the reinstatement of the expelled officers altho this demand has been voiced by workers in all parts of the country as well as by the majority in New York.

"There can be no further question now, that the mass of our membership is with the Joint Committee of Action in its fight for the driving out of our corrupt union machine, and for the establishment of a real union which represents the interests of the workers."

Seven Arrested.

The picketing of the 28 shops which have been called on strike by the Joint Committee of Action resulted this morning in the arrest of 7 people in front of the Liberty Cloak Co., 158 West 29th street; and one girl in front of P. Zimmerman Co., at 31 West 26th street.

All 8 picketers were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of disorderly conduct and each worker was fined $5

Those arrested at the Liberty Cloak Co. were Isadore Wasserman, Adolph Hirsh, Sam Stanton, Yetta Sanly, Fay Novick, Rose Kirsch, Pearl Eissenschot; and at P. Zimmerman Co., the girl arrested was Sonia Chaikin.

Soviet Union Ships Coal.

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—The Russian Black Sea and Azov ports report they are actually despatching large shipments of coal to the Near East, Italy and France. Mariupol alone shipped over 3.5 million poods (about 58,000 tons) of Donetz coal in the month of July.

AFFAIRS BY RUSS AND UKRAINIANS SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

• • •

The Workers' House will give a Russian performance Sat., Sept. 19, at 1902 W. Division St. Friendly organizations are requested to take notice.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

Young Workers League City Central Committee meets TONIGHT, 7:30 p. m., at 2613 Hirsch Blvd. All delegates should be present on time.

THE Workers Monthly
A Communist Magazine
FOR SEPTEMBER

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O. Preedin
William Z. Foster
Anise
William F. Kruse
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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

DECEMBER MEETING OF AMSTERDAM UNIONS TO DISCUSS UNITY PLANS

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Sept. 8—At the recent meeting of the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) at which A. A. Purcell of Great Britain was chairman, it was unanimously decided after a short discussion to adopt the proposal of the British Trades Union General Council, and to postpone the next general council meeting, which was originally fixed for October, until December. One of the items on the agenda in December will be the Amsterdam-Moscow question.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS MEET UTTER DEFEAT

Betrayed by Tricky Co-Operative Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Local 471 of the Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Employes Union, has just completed its negotiations with the dealers, relative to a new wage and working agreement.

This union is the largest in Minneapolis, numbering 1,000 members. It suffered a defeat all down the line in its agreement with the bosses. It is a sorry fact to record; however, it is the truth.

Points Rejected by Bosses.

The following demands were the proposals which the dealers rejected:

(a) The closed shop.
(b) Eight-hour day.
(c) Straight pay with no soliciting.
(d) An increase in wages.

The union pulled out of the negotiations one thing: A week's vacation with pay. In all other respects, the old agreement holds, with an additional year added to its duration, making it a two-year agreement instead of one, as hitherto.

Elwell, the leader of the dealers, insisted on the additonal year, since as he stated: "I am in a better position to fight now, than later." As a matter of fact, this was pure bluff on his part. However, Elwell refused to pass up the opportunity that the disorganized front of the union presented, to get his full pound of flesh. And he got it.

The Bad Role of The Franklin.

The key to the success of the union in those negotiations, was found in the role that the Franklin Co-operative Creamery would play. This firm held the balance of power. Had the Franklin leaned toward the workers the demands of the workers would have been realized.

The Franklin Creamery was built by the working class, as a co-operative enterprise. The union was its organizer, back in 1919, after a strike that the milk wagon drivers lost. Today, it is one of the largest, if not the largest creamery in Minneapolis. The working class responded splendidly to the Franklin, regarding it as a bulwark in its struggle against capitalism.

Nordbye Speaks for Dealers.

At the first meeting between the dealers and the union, Mr. Harold Nordbye, the manager of the Franklin and a member of the union, flabbergasted the membership by acting as the official spokesman for the dealers. The workers confidently expected that Nordbye would be on their side, since the Franklin was a co-operative and Nordbye a member of their union. But they were disappointed.

Nordbye informed the union committee, speaking in the name of the dealers, that the proposed new agreement wha wholly unacceptable, altho the Franklin pays better wages than the rest.

While a few years ago, Nordbye was regarded as a red, his careful tutelage under the shrewd and wily Elwell, has made him a first class, class collaborationist. He simply could not resist the great honors heaped upon him by Elwell, such as presiding at dealers' meetings.

Elwell Plants Nordbye.

Elwell was fully conscious of the fact that to defeat the new agreement, the Franklin had to be split from the union. Otherwise, had the Franklin played the role of class struggle along with the union, all other dealers would be compelled to sign on the dotted line with the union.

This is true because an open fight on the part of the dealers, against the union, would throw most of their business to the Franklin. This was demonstrated when the union launched the building of the Franklin. That lesson is not yet forgotten by Elwell. Therefore, the urgent need to break the Franklin away from the union, if the union is to be licked. And this was precisely the strategy that Elwell used and won with.

The key to the whole situation was in the position that Nordbye would take; he chose class collaboration. He converted the power of a big co-operative into a battering ram to be used by Elwell against the working class.

A co-operative playing this kind of a game, is no different from any standard capitalist affair. When Nordbye pleaded in the interest of the stockholders, he did the very same thing that capitalists have been doing since the establishment of capitalism, and he knows it.

Geo. B. Leonard Also in Picture.

Elwell left no stone unturned to demoralize the milk wagon drivers and creamery workers. At the very outset of the negotiations, Geo. B. Leonard, a so-called "socialist" lawyer, was called as attorney for the Twin City Milk Producers' association, to duly impress the workers with the fact that their demands were unjust. He cited figures to show that the farmers were only getting $2.65 per hundred for their butter fat, when it was worth $3.40 per hundred pounds. While he did not say so openly, he insinuated that the formers would be glad to work under the conditions and for the wages that the workers got, that is to say scab in case of a strike.

This is the same Geo. B. Leonard, who, as Van Lear's lawyer, laid down the legal foundation for Van Lear's "star" steal. It was his "brains" that were back of that notorious steal.

It is claimed by those who know Leonard from Russia, that his original name is "Abramovich" and that he is a relative of the white guard one. At any rate he has got very rich recently, and the organ of the steel trust, the Journal, paid him a high compliment recently, for his brilliancy as a legal light.

What the Journal had in mind, of course, was the manner in which Leonard uses his legal ability to prostitute working class institutions in the interest of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce. This is cleverness, of a kind.

A Lesson for The Union.

A lesson of tremendous importance emerges out of this defeat for Local 471 of the milk wagon drivers. This union lacks an organized left wing, which could give intelligent direction to the interests of the workers. Had such a left wing existed, even the defection of the Franklin could not defeat the workers.

First of all, under an organized left wing, with a clear cut program and a courageous leadership Nordbye would not have dared to side in with the dealers. He would have been handled properly.

But above everything else, the union would possess a program of action based upon the interests of its membership. There would also exist suitable tactics and a plan of strategy to fight the bosses. And that is everything.

As it is, the dealers possessed all these things in a united front against the union. The dealers won. Let the workers now learn from the bosses and establish a real solidarity, by adopting class struggle tactics.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

150 COAL DIGGERS DIE IN MINE BLAST AT HEIJO KOREA, IN JAPAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Sept. 8.—One hundred and fifty miners are reported to have been killed in an explosion at the Tolimba coal mine at Heijo, Korea.

PURCELL WRITES OF CAPITALISM'S WORLD OFFENSIVE

Famous British Union Leader Warns of War

By A. A. PURCELL.
(President, Amsterdam International)

That we are witnessing a genuine world-wide capitalist attack on the workers I do not think anyone can doubt for a moment. In our own country there is the onslaught of the coalowners on the already starvation standards of the miners—on which I cannot do better than refer readers to the miners and the attacks on the railwaymen, the engineers and the wool textile operatives.

Abroad we see everywhere the gravest crisis in the mining industry, with pits closing down, miners being dismissed wholesale, and threats of wage reductions; this is true of France, Belgium, Germany and America. In Belgium also there is a national strike in the metal industry, while over a hundred thousand German builders are either on strike or locked-out.

Turning to another side of the same picture, we note that in many countries the methods of murder and terror are still in full swing: in Poland, for instance, and in the Balkan countries, such as Roumania and Bulgaria, where the Zankov murder gang continue ruthlessly to send workers, including women, to their deaths.

The culminating point of this process is the development of the attack on Soviet Russia, led by the British government. Of this we have had a foretaste in the recent Anglo-Russian crisis, and tho things are now quieter it is only because our pastors and masters are not yet quite sure of their ground.

Much Depends On Unity.

If our general council's campaign for international trade union unity should not meet with the fullest possible support at the trades union congress, then the road will be clear for war against Soviet Russia.

It is the danger of war, together with that other great issue of which I wrote last month—the Eight-Hour Day—which literally force internationalism upon us. I know that some comrades in our movement are apt to decry the attention that is now being paid to international questions. But my recent experiences in the Forest of Dean have opened my eyes to the growing healthy demand among the workers themselves for information about the international movement and about our brothers in Russia in particular.

We are in no danger, I hope, of forgetting the events in China and the lesson that they teach. Can one think without horror of little children working for twelve and more hours a day, and striking to secure just one day's rest in a fortnight? If we wish to end these horrors, and to save ourselves from being dragged down to this level, then we cannot escape from internationalism.

No Class Collaboration.

Is it enough to rely, as some of our friends on the continent rely, on the international labor office—based on the co-operation of employers, workers and governments? Surely the answer to this is provided by the spectacle of members of the British government, pledged as it is to the I. L. O. and the Washington convention, continually urging the necessity of longer hours and lower wages.

There is only one solution to the problem of war, just as there is only one way to secure a universal eight-hour day, to say nothing of the six-hour day that may be possible when industry is controlled by the workers. That way is the positive militant international unity of the organized working class, consciously directed to the overthrow of capitalism. In that way alone can we defend ourselves against capitalism's present world offensive.

UPHOLSTERERS GO ON STRIKE IN METROPOLIS

(By A WORKER CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK. (By Mail)—A general strike of workers in the upholstering industry is on. The strike call was issued by Upholsterers' International Union, Local 76, A. F. of L.

Yesterday was the first day of the strike and workers in over twenty shops responded to the call and many more are rallying to the union call. Many shops where committees did not visit also joined in. Eight shops have settled with the union and negotiations are under way in many more. In many of the shops the bosses are resorting to bribery. Big and extra wages are offered to those workers who will refuse to join the union and go out on strike.

BRITISH MINE UNION PRESIDENT CALLS MINERS OF WORLD TO AID IN INTERNATIONAL UNION UNITY

By HERBERT SMITH,
(President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.)

The miners' struggle results from a complete opposition of interest between the British coal owners and the British miners. The British coal owners say that they cannot make a profit unless they starve the miners. The miners reply that whatever happens we cannot accept lower wages and we will not accept longer hours.

But the causes of this struggle lie in certain economic developments of capitalism. These developments are two fold. In the first place there is a world crisis of capitalist production resulting from the war. In the second place Britain, the center of the British empire, is harder hit by this crisis than, say, America or France.

This crisis affects the coal industry above all, both on a world scale and on the national scale. At this moment, tho world population, in spite of the carnage of the war, has greatly increased since 1913, the consumption of coal is less than in 1913; in Europe it is much less. Thus it is not a question of foreign competition, or British coal being cut out by German coal in the ordinary sense. It is a crisis of world under-consumption.

Dawes' Plan a Factor.

Above and beyond this, the special reasons for the decline of British coal trade are to be sought in the effects of the Dawes plan and reparations, the growth of new countries supplying themselves (in Africa and Asia), the loss of the Russian market thru the policy of the Baldwin government, the obsolete and inefficient organization of coal capitalism in Britain.

Since it is a world crisis it ought also to be a world struggle of the coal miners and their allies against the coal capitalists and their allies. Unfortunately, tho the conditions are ripe for this the organization of the workers is not yet ready.

Nevertheless, it is true to say that the Miners' International may be expected to do more this time than it has ever done before. But its strength would be doubled if the Miners' International Federation included all sections of miners, not only the Russians, Chinese, Indians and other national sections now outside, but also those unions in every European country that are not yet within the general organization.

Miners Must Lead.

One of the chief tasks in the move towards international trade union unity must be this uniting of all miners' organizations. In some countries this is not yet sufficiently understood. It is a significant fact that Germany is the country where many trade union leaders and executives are still slow to recognize the value of unity above other more petty considerations.

It is significant because at the moment perhaps the weakest link in the chain of the Miners' International is the German miners' orgazination. However, we do not despair. We think that the German unions will do the best within the limits they have set themselves; and if they more and more march in line with the other miners their thoughts, too, will march in the direction of international unity.

We expect now that the Belgian and French miners will definitely take action along with us if we are locked out; and we in turn shall not go back until their claims have been equally met. From the Russians, too, we hope for whatever support is feasible for them to give: We know their support is that of a thoroly militant trade unionism.

Particularly the "Etc., Etc."

The Americans are in a more difficult case. Their conditions, forms of organization, etc., etc., differ from that in European coal fields. But we look to them to see that not a ton of coal leaves Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Illinois to help to break our struggle.

So much for international unity. Unity at home is equally essential. Our struggle is part of the struggle of the whole movement. If the working class does not help the miners up, it will go down with the miners; let there be no mistake about that. In 1921 we bore the brunt of the burden of the employers' attack; we bore it alone, and from that moment till now the British working class have suffered because we were isolated and attacked alone.

Now in 1925, there comes a renewal of the attack, and an attack on a heavier scale. Again we miners have to bear the brunt of the struggle. If this time we are left alone unsupported it would be a suicidal policy for the whole working class.

Learned a Lesson.

But fortunately the movement appears to have learnt the lesson of 1921. We have had remarkable expressions of solidarity in the Workers' Alliance—which is going forward rather too slowly for my liking, still, so long as it be sure I do not mind its being slow. We have had also an attitude of cordiality and a generous support voiced by the general council.

From the Transport Workers' Conference held in the latter part of July we have had the encouraging statements of Bevin, and the brave cheering words of Harry Gosling. I am sure these chaps all mean what they say, and I hope nothing will prevent them putting their words into action.

This year there is a real spirit of unity, but it is not the sort of spirit that comes from fine speeches in National Conferences moving pious resolutions; it is a spirit of unity that springs from material need. The fact is we cannot afford not to have unity.

CUTTERS OF N, Y. GIVE CHALLENGE TO SIGMANITES

Demand for Debate Is Ignored

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 8.—The following letter was sent to Manager Dubinsky and the executive of Local 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on August 19, but has never been given a reply. This challenge, flung down to the Sigmanites in Local 10, goes straight to the point, as follows:

Dear Brothers:— In view of the fact that the present gigantic struggle which the dress and cloakmakers are carrying on against the officials of the Joint Board is of the greatest importance to each and every member of the International; in view of the fact that the cutters also cannot be and are not remaining impartial in this struggle because they are seriously involved in it, I want to propose to Brother Dubinsky the following:

Brother Dubinsky, on various occasions, at meetings and in statements for instance, has endeavored to prove that the cutters are wholeheartedly supporting the action of the Joint Board. I claim that any vote taken at membership meetings in support of the action of the Joint Board does not register the opinions and convictions of the cutters.

Proposes Discussion.

The fact is that, at all meetings only about one-third of the members present participate in the vote. Therefore, I propose that a general membership meeting be called in Cooper Union or in some other large hall and that we have a thoro discussion on this subject.

The discussion should be carried on in the following manner: Brother Dubinsky or any other member of Local 10 whom he may choose, who is supporting the Joint Board, shall present his point of view, and I, speaking against the present action of the Joint Board, will present my point of view.

However, if Dubinsky desires, I will agree that the discussion should not be limited to one speaker of each side. There may be more; but both sides must be equally represented in time and speakers. After the discussion, a vote should be taken by secret ballot.

A Fair Offer.

If the result of the secret ballot proves that the membership of Local 10 approves the action of the Joint Board, I herewith pledge to stop immediately all agitation and propaganda against the Joint Board. Furthermore, I will use all my influence to persuade and convince all other members of Local 10, who are carrying on any agitation against the Joint Board, to act likewise.

I feel that this proposal would be called by any impartial, sober-minded man, a fair and logical one.

Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever, for your not accepting this proposal, Brother Dubinsky, and members of the Executive Board. However, if this proposal is refused, then this act by itself will conclusively prove that you, Dubinsky, and members of the Executive Board, know very well and are thoroly convinced that the membership of Local 10 is against the action and administration of the Joint Board.

In conclusion, I want to state that if my proposal is ignored, I reserve the right to bring the same before the entire membership of Local 10, by whatever means I can best reach them. Fraternally, Max Bernstein, Ledger No. 3753.

Carpenters Will Join Conference Sept. 22 at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Among the building trades unions which will be officially represented at the conference in Washington on Sept. 22 called by the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards will be the Carpenters who for some years past have not been affiliated with the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor and have not accepted the awards made by this board.

While the most conspicious dispute changed in by the Carpenters regarding jurisdiction is that with the Sheet Metal Workers, they have trouble also with the Lathers and a number of other building trades. The present conference has been summoned in the hope of making a start toward settling these differences.

It is considered likely that the jurisdictional war between the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasterers will be taken up at the same session.

OFFICIALS OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS UNION ARE TRAITORS TO MEMBERS

By H. A. BECK,
(Worker Correspondent.)

John M. Walker's letter in The DAILY WORKER of Sept. 1, more than pleases me in that he knows "there is something wrong in Denmark."

What he said about the Order of Railroad Conductors, the same can be said of the rest of the so-called 16 standard organizations, while it is true the rank and file can elect some delegates to go to conventions, this does not mean anything to the members except more and higher assessments. Before the delegates get to the convention they are reached and swung in with the the "machine" that controls the organization. They soon forget the needs of these that toil and pay the bills, but are quick to see the needs of the official family.

The increase of salary that the officers gave themselves out of the pockets of the workers and the salaries of the new officers that were created and the money that they spent for these conventions in the past 20 years, has more than doubled in real figures compared to what the entire rank and file of the railroad industry has received in the past 20 years.

Yes, I agree with John M. Walker's write up the fakers, it is seldom that one has the courage to write his opinion in regard to the rottenness of their organizational leaders.

FIRED WITHOUT TRIAL OR RIGHT OF ANY APPEAL

Rule or Ruin Policy of Labor Fakers

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 8.—The discharge and blacklist of active members of the United Mine Workers' Union continues at Zeigler. And the union officials do nothing to prevent it. In fact, they aid it. Company unionism would be considered radical beside the kind of "unionism" Lon Fox and D. B. Cobb, reactionary officials of Sub-district 9, District 12, are instituting.

These scoundrels have shown what they are since the murder of the militant miner, Mike Sarovich, whose death at the hands of ku klux klan supporters of Cobb, is enough proof of the reaction ruling the miners' union. In handling the Zeigler situation, Cobb and Fox have gone the Bell and Zoller Coal company one better in the effort to rid Zeigler of all staunch union men and crush the U. M. W. of A. into ruin.

Take Company Side

When the miners first walked out, Cobb, sub-district vice-president, immediately stepped in on the side of the company and without right or reason deposed the local union officers of Local 992, stabbing the miners in the back who wished to maintain union conditions and get fair weights on their coal.

When asked by a miner if he (Cobb) would be willing to reopen the case if the company would, Cobb's answer was, 'Hell, no!" So the dirty work that even the operators don't wish to do, Cobb and Fox are for performing. That is their policy.

Now, since the mine reopened, many of the best fighters of Local 992 have been fired. In this the company has been ably assisted by Fox and Cobb.

To Exterminate Militants.

The latest victim is Matt Cernovich, who was discharged after working more than a week since the strike. Instead of allowing the case to be handled by the pit committee, and the local union president as provided for in the agreement, Cobb stepped in and took charge of the frame-up himself.

Six K. K. K. witnesses were produced by the mine management, all giving testimony that Cernovich was on the picket line during the strike. Four of these witnesses are absolute strangers to Cernovich, he having never seen them before. The morning in question, he was at home in bed. Three witnesses with competent knowledge proved this to be the case, but Cobb took the side of the company and the K. K. K. and agreed to discharge Cernovich.

No Appeal is Permitted.

This means that Cernovich has no appeal, as a case is considered closed when the mine company and the union officials agree. Yet there is not a single line in the agreement which covers such cases as that charged against Cernovich, yet he and a number of other miners are today out of work.

Cernovich is secretary of Local 992 and has always fought for the progressive movement in the U. M. W. of A. That, and not the charge made by the K. K. K. is the reason for his blacklisting. Some of the other victims were discharged without their cases being handled in their presence, which is contrary to the working agreement, the union constitution and every law of decency. But all is sanctioned, and even insisted on—by Fox and Cobb, the sub-district officials of the union.

HOTEL WORKERS DISORGANIZED BY WEAK UNIONS

Amalgamation Seen as Necessity

In a recent number of the "Mixer and Server," the official journal of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, the press secretary wrote that the Waiters' Union Local No. 7 is going along as best it can, which he admitted was not very good.

But he did not attempt to tell the workers what is wrong nor did he offer any remedy for the difficulties under which the union is struggling at this time, and for the past three years or more.

Difficulties.

It is remarkable how well the union is going along, as it is suffering from all the ailments that a local union is heir to, and has lost most all the elements which makes for union strength.

The organizations supposed to represent the workers in the catering industry have gone out of the labor movement, and have become a concession outfit, with no thought of the welfare of the workers.

No Unity.

The fact of there being some 16 locals in the city all doing dual work with no pretense of a united front, and no organization activities going on in an industry about two per cent organized locally.

The dual situation here is very bad for the workers, as one group is put against the other by the employer who tells the particular group from which he books his men that they are more efficient workmen and cleaner cut men than those furnished from the other headquarters.

Workers Divided.

So in this and other ways the workers are kept divided continually to cut each others' throats in the mad rush for the job, which is controlled by the concessionaira, who expects patronage in return for the job given.

The men in our branch of the business have become second hand boot leggers for the outlaw joint in which they work.

No Wages—Must Live on Tips.

These conditions are generally known both to the membership and officials of the many locals, but owing to the fact that they are in the same illicit traffic as the placers, they would be compelled to attack, they find themselves in no position to make a stand in behalf of the men who work on the job.

Bunk About Wages.

The report has been made that these men do not want pay, but it is hard to believe that men are willing to work as these men do without pay from the house.

However there will be an immediate investigation made in behalf of these workers, and the report will be published in the DAILY WORKER which is always on the side of the workers, in every controversy, they enter for better conditions and more pay.

FITTERS DEMAND AMALGAMATION WITHOUT DELAY

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In June a conference was held in New York of delegates and officials from the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Inc. At this conference a proposition was unanimously agreed upon a basis for amalgamation, the American union delegates agreeing to place as such before their next joint council meeting.

At this meeting, however, it was postponed to the next and at the next it was postponed to July 24th. At the meeting of that date the proposition for amalgamation with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union was voted down twenty to nineteen. As a result, active members in the different locals who believe that one organization on a national scale must be established in the shoe and leather industry started a campaign among the membership for amalgamation with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

Tuesday night, Aug. 25, a meeting of the entire membership of the Fitters' local of the American union was held and voted against accepting the decision of their joint council on July [illegible] by three to one. They also voted unanimously to put the entire question of amalgamation to a referendum of the membership.

It is understood that other locals in the American union will take similar action and despite the desire of those who seek to keep the workers from being a part of one national industrial organization, amalgamation will be accomplished.

Communist Member is Coming.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—8. Saklatvala, Communist Hindu member of the British house of commons, is listed among the British delegates to the 23d conference of the Inter Parliamentary Union, in Washington, Oct. 1-7, in the official organ of the American group of the organization, [illegible]

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

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Report of Delegation.

The Comintern (Red International).

In view of the recent attempts to re-organize the united front against Russian Communism—the risk that this will eventually lead to another "Sanitary Cordon" against Russia and to another armed intervention—and of the results of this new policy in reaction and repression in the minor States bordering on Russia, the Delegation think it advisable to give in the first place a summary of the results of their investigation into activities of the Comintern (Third International) in connection with their inquiry into the authenticty of the "Red Letter."

Their inquiries have convinced the Delegation that this organization is not of such a character that its activities should be allowed to affect the relations between two World Powers such as the British Empire and the U. S. S. R. The Comintern, like other Internationals, is a co-ordinating and controlling authority—not a world-wide conspiracy. It enables a central Communist organization to discuss and direct a common policy with national organizations; which on the whole, tends rather to prevent local extremists from disturbing the peace in futile intrigues and insurrections. Further, they have good evidence that the influence of the Comintern in respect of England is at present excersised for moderation and for action on constitutional lines. They are satisfied that the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs has both a position and a policy that would prevent any action by the Comintern in breach of Treaty engagements; and that the Comintern has not committed or even contemplated any such breach. Finally, that the Comintern so far as Great Britain is concerned is not the formidable affair that both its opponents and officials might like it to be thought.

These views have been formed partly as the result of the report of the deputation that inspected the archives of the Communist International. Permission was obtained in the course of a conversation with M. Zinoviev, and no previous notice was given of the inspection. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Tillett, Grenfell and Young, of whom one had a good knowledge of Russian and another of both Russian and German—the secret records being found to be mostly kept in German.

The deputation first asked to be shown the file of correspondence with the British Communist Party. This was produced from a locked press and was a loose file of typewritten duplicates in English. It was read through and leave was asked to take a copy of one confidential document. The deputation then inquired as to the procedure for drafting, registration, etc., in respect of important confidential documents. Full information on this point was given in the form of about 30 typewritten pages of instructions containing the internal organization of the office and its methods of procedure. This was read through and copies of certain paragraphs were obtained. In the light of this document the deputation then asked for the daily register of all out-going correspondence. A large ledger was produced from another locked press and was carefully examined as from June 1st. There were many hundred entries in Russian and German and wherever an entry could either directly or indirectly concern England the communication was asked for and produced from its proper place in the archives. It was impossible that this record, a large volume in many different handwriting bearing every evidence of having been daily written up could have been tampered with. Finally, as the departmental regulations showed that all communications of any importance such as the "Red Letter" could only have been drafted on the basis of a discussion in the Executive, the deputation asked to see the minutes of the Executive meetings. After a good deal of consultation and telephoning, the last volume of minutes was produced from a safe in the same room. Some 50 pages were read through and several documents were examined. This gave a very complete knowledge of the whole recent activities of the Comintern—between June and October, 1924. It is enough to say in regard to these activities that there was good evidence that in respect of England they conformed to the international agreement as to propaganda and the main operations of the Comintern have of late been given a very different objective. A copy of a very confidential document was obtained, the result of an Executive discussion concerning England, which showed conclusively what the real policy of the organization is in respect of Great Britain.

Before leaving the deputation satisfied themselves that there was no other channel in the Comintern departments by which a letter signed by M. Zinoviev would have been either discussed, drafted or issued.

Finally, the whole attitude of the officials and the atmosphere in which the inquiry was conducted was such that the deputation, which had among its members men accustomed to foreign investigation and "intelligence" work, were entirely satisfied that they had penetrated to the most secret archives of the Communist International. Indeed one of their difficulties is to deal with the matter in hand without divulging more than would be fair.

This inspection convinced them, so far as a negative can be proved, that no "Red Letter" ever left the Comintern.

And this conclusion that there never was a "Red Letter" is corroborated by the little that has been divulged in London as to its origins. Thus Mr. Chamberlain in the House (December 15th) in reply to Mr. MacDonald admitted that the foreign Office had never an original and that it was "wholly immaterial whether the signature of Mr. McManus was put by him or not." While Mr. MacDonald stated: "I never had a particle of evidence." On the other hand Mr. Chamberlain positively maintains the authencity of the document as a result of his Cabinet inquiry, while Mr. MacDonald considers it "not proven" as a result of his. So that the inference drawn by those who still believe in a Comintern conspiracy is that while the "Red Letter" may not have been a formal signed despatch yet that its contents were communicated in some form or other. And the explanation generally accepted by such believers is that the substance of it was contained in a speech of which a summary was sent to the British Communist Party.

The delegation has, therefore, to deal with the further question as to whether M. Zinoviev could have said anything like the substance of the letter in his periodic addresses to the Comintern, which had subsequently been sent to England. They found that it was a procedure of the Comintern to circulate information to Committees abroad in the form of summaries of speeches made by M. Zinoviev to the Central Committee. But that instructions such as the "Red Letter" purports to be were never sent in this form (as in Annexe II.) but always in signed despatches (as in Annexe III.) Further that under date of September 12th, summaries of a speech of M. Zinoviev to the Central Committee were sent to the British Communist Party in covers marked secret, and sgined by Mr. McManus. The substance of this speech was quite unobjectionable and dealt mainly with matters on the Continent. Full notes were made of it during the inspection and a copy obtained of the covering despatches. One of these is appended (Annexe II.). The original was destroyed after receipt by the Communist Party Office as instructed in the second coverer. It is worth noting that Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the original of the "Red Letter" could not be produced for that reason.

The opening phrases of the "Letter" read like a speech badly translated and clumsily garbled. It will be observed that the most offensive passages are clearly interpolations in defiance of sense and syntax (see Annexe Ib). Moreover in the latter part of the letter the style and substance change. From general and impersonal assertions and advice the letter becomes detailed instructions as to the formation of a "Red Staff," with the British as "you" and the Russians as "we." The advice in the first part is adapted to the political situation, and there seems no sense in tacking these later instructions as to insurrection on to the earlier advice as to constitutional action. Moreover the source of the forgers' material for this second part has probably also been found in one of the popular text-books on militant Communism, while the long paragraph about China in the middle is very much like a passage found in propaganda for the "anti-war week."

To those who like the delegation have had evidence of what is the real policy of the Comintern in respect of England, this latter part of the letter is an absurdity. The Comintern officials indeed bitterly resented being ascribed the authorship of anything so futile and foolish. But it is these instructions to tamper with our army and navy that affected British public opinion, and turned the election. In order, therefore, to give some evidence of what the real policy of the Comintern is in respect to the British forces, leave has been obtained to publish a secret despach on the subject, a copy of which was got in the course of the inspection. It seems improbable, if not impossible, that instructions based on this policy could have been followed in a few days by those in the "Red Letter."

The delegation, therefore, claims to have produced evidence that should satisfy all open-minded opinion that the "Red Letter" was a forgery. It further claims to have exposed the probable sources used by the forger. And finally, that enough of the information in its possession has been published to convince any reader open to conviction, that if a similar investigation were undertaken in London it would certainly expose who the forger was.

(To be continued tomorrow)

BRITISH PUTTING INTO EFFECT AMERICAN ANTI-LABOR SCHEME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—London news dispatches tell of the exposure by the Daily Herald (labor) of secret orders by the British war office, for the recruiting of a new constabulary force, to be made up exclusively of non-members of trade unions, and to be under control of the army. Its obvious purpose is the crushing of the power of the British labor movement next May, when the crisis between the coal miners, railway and transport workers and their allies, and the big employers, is due.

This strikebreaking army scheme was suggested some years ago, in debate in the senate, by Senator Wadsworth of New York, now chairman of the senate committee on military affairs. One of the opposition had asked why Wadsworth was advocating a larger army in time of peace. His reply was that a substantial military force under federal control was always needed. For instance, it was needed for times of strike and "riot."

BOTVIN DIED AS HERO, SONG OF REVOLT ON LIPS

Hordes of People at Killing of Communist

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland (I. R. A.)—Some weeks ago the young Communist Botvin killed in Lemburg the "famous" provocateur Cechnovsky.

The Polish terror government placed the young revenger before a court martial and on August 6 he was sentenced to be hanged.

In the Polish bourgeois press we find the following description of the execution of the death sentence against Botvin and his last moments. This description characterizes on the one hand the furious terror of the Polish bourgeoisie against the suppressed labor movement and particularly against its advance guard, the Communist Party, and on the other hand the revolutionary determination, devotion and militant spirit with which the best sons of the working class, the members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League in Poland are carrying on their work.

Police Fear Crowds.

In the streets leading to the court house immense crowds of workers gathered. Hundreds of thousands of people streamed together in order to see Botvin for the last time. The street leading to the Brigittki prison was locked up by strong police forces. Lemburg looked like a town under a state of war. As there was no hangman, the court changed its sentence into death thru being shot.

Before the execution of the sentence Botvin was allowed to say farewell to his family. He remained completely calm towards his family. He consoled his mother and sisters. When the sisters began to cry, Botvin asked them to follow the example of the mother, who remained calm and composed.

Rejects Rabbi.

When his family had left, a rabbi entered Botvin's cell. Botvin rejected him and declared with sharp pronunciation: "I am an atheist and do not recognize confession. Only those people are pious who are not enlightened." He demanded that the rabbi should leave his cell immediately.

Then Botvin met his mother once more who urged him to die as a pious Jew. She asked the rabbi to go and see her son again. When the rabbi entered the cell, however, he was actually turned out by Botvin.

Then Botvin's lawyer, D. Osker, arrived and informed Botvin with a trembling voice that the death sentence had been confirmed by the president of the republic. The news does not make the least impression on Botvin. With complete clamness he listens to the words of the lawyer and says: "It was quite superfluous to ask the president to abolish the sentence. Why waste words?"

Botvin asks for something to eat and for cigarettes. After having eaten and lit a cigarette, he sits down calmly and waits for the appearance of the executors.

Political Prisoners Sing.

When he is led into the courtyard, he starts to sing the revolutionary song, "Praise and honor, for your tyrants." The political prisoners come to the windows of their cells opposite to the pole where the execution will take place, and join the singing with powerful voices.

At the sight of the pole they shout with fury. Botvin is led to the pole by one officer and eight soldiers. They try to put a bandage round his eyes, but he rejects this energetically.

When the officer gives the command, "fire," Botvin calls out clearly, "Long live the social revolution!"

Shots came from eight rifles and Botvin's life was ended. During the execution all surrounding streets and the windows of the houses were black with people.

R U S S I A

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FREEDOM THEIR GREAT GAIN SAY RUSSIAN WORKERS

"Give Us Time and We Will Beat America"

By CARL BRANNIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROSTOV-ON-DON, Russia—(FP)—There are plenty of people (all too many) in Russia who have little understanding of the new order working out under the Soviet government. Down the Volga and on the trains one hears complaints, mostly from the peasants—high taxes last year and before (this year reduced 40 per cent), incompetent, autocratic officials, etc. Complaints come usually from relics of the old system with the background of centuries of ignorance and individual selfishness. To make proper allowance for the wreckage of the czarist order, the havoc of the civil war, the capitalist blockade, the famine and the scarcity of trained workers is beyond their powers of imagination. They live in their own petty circle.

Hearing such a wail from a couple of peasants, a poorly clad miner spoke up: "Yes, it is too bad that progress is not made more swiftly, but after all remember that we who have come up through the old order are to blame. We are all more or less crooked. It is the new generation, the children, who will make the new Russia. It is too bad that we old ones can't be lined up and shot, or herded off to ourselves where we can quietly die without contaminating the youth and interfering with their work."

However, there are humble men and women gray with years and struggle who see what is taking place and can, for this reason, forget something of the hardship. Waiting in line to buy a railway ticket here one day, we found ourselves in conversation with a non-Communist old stone mason. He found that we were from America.

"Yes, you have in America many things which we need here. We envy you your machinery, your technical development. Many of your workers are better off. But that is not all to life. We have enough bread; we have clothing; there is shelter. But above all we have freedom." He smote his breast with a gesture more expressive than words.

"I am past 70 and have known the oppression of the czars. That is past and now we are building. Two or three good harvests like this year will work wonders. We have established the true basis that labor produces all and should have all. Russia has every resource of natural wealth—coal, oil, timber, rich soil and land enough for all. This and our hands and the spirit to build is enough. Give us time and freedom from outside attack and we will have all that the most highly developed land has produced. And it will be ours—the workers'. That is more than the producers of America can say."

HOW TO GET A JOB AS MINER IN THE ILLINOIS COAL FIELDS, AS TOLD BY PROGRESSIVE UNIONIST

By JACK WATT.

IN traveling practically in every district in Illinois, the writer has been informed how some men are able to secure work in the mines, and proof shows up the class-collaboration policy that exists between the miners' officials and the coal operators. Some of the ways of securing a job are herein stated and show the disintegration of the miners' union, and brings to naught the fine words of the miners' officials in the daily press such as "No backward step," "No reductions in wages," "No modification of the contract" and "No losses of conditions."

No Grey Hairs

The first thing a miner does when he is out of a job is to go to a mine that is working and wait for the superintendent or mine manager and ask for a job. James Melish of Thayer, Illinois, took this procedure to get a job and applied to the mine management at Auburn, a Peabody mine. The management looked at Jim out of the corner of his eyes and said, "You have too many grey hairs in your head to get a job here."

Of course, Jim was done and that condition is working in nearly every mine in Illinois and it is commonly heard, the mines like the railroads, are refusing to hire men who are over 45 years of age.

At Dowell, Illinois, and other places, the miners and applicants are presented with an application blank to fill out in which they must fill in their name, address, where they worked last, how old are they, how many children they have, and are they American citizens. Have you collected compensation under the laws of the state, have you ever been injured, etc., and in some corporations like what exists at the mines of the Madison Coal Corporation, and at Benton, where an employment agency, so-called, exists, for the Orient Mine, you fill in a blank enumerating all of the above things, but state in addition thereto, "Where did you work last?"

Farrington Approves Blacklist

Then they write back to your former employer and ask him. "Was he a trouble maker or an agitator?" and "Would you think him to be a desirable employe at this time?" Frank Farrington had the guts to write to the miners at Dowell, so they told me, that he could see no harm in answering and filling out such questionaires. At Belleville one miner had been promised work at a certain mine for months and finally the boss at the mine had to tell him, "I cannot hire you," the man knew why, because he had always been a progressive miner, but the boss said further to him, "Do you know Walter Nesbit?" The miner said yes. Then the boss said, "Go to Walter Nesbit and get a note from him and bring it back and you will get a job." This miner was not exactly on good terms with Walter Nesbit as Walter is Farrington's secretary, so therefore, could not go to Walter, nor did he wish to stoop that low to get a job, but he did make the above statement to myself, Freeman Thompson and others. He is a most reliable man.

The Yellow Dog Pledge

At Dowell, the "Yellow dog" as they call it, was put into effect and some 17 men were discharged for refusing to fill out this yellow dog. At Benton there is the "Employment Agency" so-called, and readers of the DAILY WORKER will remember how just prior to the last miners' election where Brother Schroeder of West Frankfort, secured money from the sub-district and bought a job, and had the ones they bought the job from, arrested. A loud cry went up from the machine, the election took place, and after it was over, it was discovered that it was not the bosses who had been selling jobs, but "an employment agency" and therefore, nothing could be done. The miners around West Frankfort had a feeling all the while, (that the Farrington machinery, which is represented by Lon Fox who is now in a hospital as a result of his treason to the rank and file), that once Fox got a hold of that case it would be squashed, and it was squashed.

The latest developments in this remarkable proven case of job selling, is that the man who caught that company red-handed with the goods, has been discharged from the mine on what appears to be a frame-up similar to the Joe Loda case at Peabody Six, and the frame-up against Henry Corbishley at Zeigler. At Harrisburg and at Collinsville the writer was informed that all it took to secure a job in these two cities was to "Have a good looking wife for the boss to come and see." In Collinsville a miner there told Freeman Thompson and myself before several witnesses that such could be proven in Collinsville.

Pretty Wives Get Jobs

In Harrisburg I spoke from the court house steps, in the presence of a large group of miners, an ex-United States senator and a coal operators' commissioner and the sheriff's son were in the crowd and being previously informed of the immoral transactions that was necessary to secure work at Harrisburg, I mentioned that fact in my talk, and it was promptly concurred with by exclamations and remarks verifying my statement. At Eldorado, one way to secure a job is to go the "Fathers" and secure a note from him. So even we see religion playing its class collaboration policy along with the miners' officials. Much talk is on the streets of Eldorado of how jobs are being bought for money. In fact, it is a general subject all over Illinois, but in Springfield is the place to work the different wires to secure a job. You know that is where the Len Small machinery holds sway, it is the "steal hall" as Duncan McDonald so ably quotes it. So one way that has been used to a large extent is to go to the "Steal hall," (state house) and go up to see Martin Bolt, the diractor of mines and minerals (who just recently passed away, and made room for John L. Lewis' brother) and notes are dished out to certain kinds of individuals to go to the mines to secure jobs.

Failing that of course, there stands the "Miners' Building," so-called, and look up Frank or Walter or Harry, and if they are not in, look up Joker Young, the board member and get a note similar to this original signed one of his that I have in my possession with his name signed thereto in his own handwriting which cannot be disputed, it reads as follows:

Mr. Harry Snodgrass, Mine Manager, Citizens' Mine, Springfield, Ill.

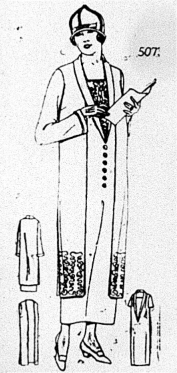
If it is possible at all, please give Mr. Armstrong a place digging. (Signed) John Young.

Fakers and Bosses United.

Can you imagine a more treacherous kind of leadership than this note proves this scoundrel to be? How could a boss give a friend of mine a job if I was fighting him, as I should be fighting him for the interests of the men I was to serve? And does it not prove that there is a close relationship between the officers of the miners' union and themselves when the coal company such scraps of paper? Is a better proof of class-collaboration needed to awaken the sleeping miners out of the lethargy they are in.

Could I, as an officer of the miners' union, fight the common enemy, the coal operators, while I on the other hand was expecting him to give my friends' jobs at my written request to him. Mine workers, awake and unload these collaborators.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



ENSEMBLE STYLE FOR STOUT FIGURES WITH NARROW HIPS.

5073. Bengaline or kasha would be good for this design. It consist of a one piece straightline dress that may be finished with short or long sleeves and a tunic with open fronts. The tunic may be omitted, or finished separate from the dress.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. The width at the foot of the dress is 1⅝ yard. To make this stylish model for a 40 inch size will require 5 yards of 54 inch material if made with long sleeves. To make with short sleeves will require 4¾ yards. The Tunic alone without sleeves requires 1½ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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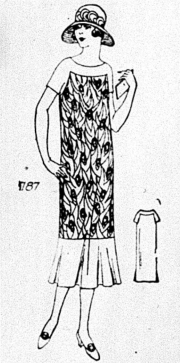
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.



5187. This is a season of yokes and flounces. The style here portrayed shows both these features with youthful and becoming lines.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1⅛ yard of 54 inch material for yoke and flouce portions and 1⅝ yard of contrasting material for the dress portions. Width of skirt at the foot is 2 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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FIGHT OVER THE COMMUNISTS IN LABOR PARTY

Executive Clashes in With Local Unions

LONDON — (FP) — Relations with the Communist party will bulk large at the 25th annual conference of the British Labor party, which meets in Liverpool Sept. 29, with C. T. Cramp in the chair. One-hundred local Labor parties and a number of trade unions are supporting resolutions to admit the Communist party. The executive committee, on the other hand, are recommending that all Communists who are individual members of the Labor party be expelled, and that trade unions be recommended not to send Communists as delegates to local or national Labor bodies.

The program of the conference includes resolutions prepared by the executive committee, dealing with foreign affairs, inter-dominion relations, finance, agricultural policy, housing, municipal powers, national health and electoral reform. Their moderation has called forth considerable criticism. Even the New Leader, official orgau of the I. L. P., says, "Labor, indeed, seems to be 'putting itself right' with the middle-class voter," and to deplore that the capital levy "is silently dropped" and that there is not one word about nationalization of the mines or the railways. "The executive," it says, "assures us that its policy is 'imaginative' and 'fundamental.' We doubt if the party will agree with it." The Workers Weekly, Communist organ, labels the draft resolutions as "the liberal revival."

Three resolutions against the Communists were passed at the last Labor party conference. The first two rejected the affiliation of the Communist party and declared that no Communist should be eligible for endorsement as Labor candidate for parliament or any local body while the third, which was passed by a very narrow majority, declared against the eligibility of any Communist for membership in the Labor party. The [illegible] resolution has never become effective as it has been left to the discretion of local Labor parties, most of which have not expelled the Communists who belong to them. Nearly all Communists are trade unionists, and even if they were expelled as individual members they would still retain membership in the Labor party by virtue of trade union membership. Many Communists retain positions of local importance in the Labor party as delegates from their unions, and are nominated for parliamentary and other candidatures, in spite of the resolutions.

COAL OUTPUT IN KUSBAS WILL BE DOUBLED IN 1926

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—Further industrial progress in the Kemerovo district of Siberia over which the Kusbas Autonomous Industrial Colony has jurisdiction is reported by the New York office of that enetreprise. The mining program for the new year calls for 41,000,000 poods of coal or about 700,000 tons, an increase of 60 per cent over the production of the present year. Coal is now produced at 10.14 kopeks per pood or $3.00 per ton.

For the improvement of workers' accommodations and conditions the sum of 1,500,000 rubles will be spent in 1926 of which one million will be used in developing an American city at Kemerovo, the center of the enterprises. The work of underwriting the erection of a steel bridge across the River Tom at Kemerovo and extensive additions to the chemical plant for the production of by-products has been undertaken by the Sibervkom or Siberian revolutionary committee, which has apportioned 100,000 gold rubles as a first installment for these works.

FABULOUS INCREASE IN WEALTH OF STANDARD OIL CO. OWNERS

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Service)

The mushroom growth in the fortunes of Standard Oil multi-millionaires, without effort on their part, is shown in a study of the financial development of this combine, prepared by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., specialists in Standard Oil securities. Between Jan. 2, 1912, and Jan. 2, 1925, the aggregate capitalization of the 34 separate Standard Oil units grew from $296,432,457 to $2,084,442,820, an increase of over 600 per cent with practically no additional investment by the stockholders.

This growth, according to the New York Times, is "one of the marvels of industrial expansion in the United States during the past few decades." The Times notes that it "represents largely the distribution of stock dividends against accumulated earnings."

Increase in Capitalizatino.

These stock dividends, according to Pforzheimer, were possible as a capitalization of profits from the enormous increase in the consumption of crude oil products. Production in the United States rose from 222,000,000 barrels in 1912 to 720,000,000 in 1924, while the value of production rose from $296,361,000 to $1,793,700,000, an increase of 350 per cent. The increase in capitalization was nearly twice as great proportionally as the increase in production.

The records of the 13 largest Standard companies follow:

Standard Oil Capital stocks	1912	1925	Aggregate Stock Dividends
Of New Jersey	$98,338,383	$707,474,675	400 Pct.
Of New York	15,000,000	227,535,300	600
Of California	25,000,000	235,228,447	181
Of Indiana	1,000,000	223,756,258	3150
Of Ohio	3,500,000	21,000,000	200
Vacuum Oil	2,500,000	61,919,950	300
Atlantic Refining	5,000,000	70,000,000	900
Prairie Oil	18,000,000	60,000,000	350
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	60,000,000	433
Continental Oil	300,000	30,208,590	1160
Union Tank	12,000,000	30,115,000	50
South Penn Oil	2,500,000	20,000,000	200
Anglo-American	5,000,000	15,000,000	100

Also Cash Dividends.

These figures cover instances where the owners' wealth was doubled overnight. In the case of Standard Oil of Indiana the wealth of stockholders was increased over 30-fold (3150 per cent in stock dividends) without effort on their part. Such an increase in wealth measures nothing more than power to exploit workers and consumers thru a stranglehold on essential natural resources.

In addition to the stock dividends shown in the table Prairie Oil has declared dividends in Prairie Pipe Line stock equivalent to an additional 450 per cent. Similarly Ohio Oil has declared dividends in Illinois Pipe Line stock equivalent to 133 per cent. Nine of the companies have also given their stockholders special subscription rights valued as high as 500 per cent.

These stock dividends are in addition to $1,417,260,197 distributed in cash dividends. A large part of this was also reinvested, still further increasing the owners' income.

Moroccan War Prelude to World War

By J. JACOB.)

(A. N. L. C.)

Since 1918, there have been serious threats of war on several occasions. Now, France has rushed headlong into a war in Morocco. The pacifists of the left bloc are bringing home civilization to the Riffs by means of gun fire and aerial bombardment. The Moroccan adventure in 1907 which was resisted by Jaures was the prelude to the world war. In 1911, the Algerian affair almost started a war between France and Germany.

At the present moment, the fear of the national revolution becoming extended outweighs the international complications which might arise from a Franco-Moroccan conflict. Great Britain casts an unfriendly glance towards France in view of Gibraltar being on the Mediterranean coast. The Moroccan war has resuscitated Italian designs on Tunis.

Imperialists Tremble.

As a matter of fact, the present conflict which confronts French imperialism, with the Riffs fighting for independence, is a disturbing influence to capitalists of all countries. The national revolution started by Abd-el-Krim has aroused the enthusiasm of the whole of Islam; it started in Morocco, and if it is victorious, it would extend to Algeria, Tunis, Sudan, Senegal, Indochina, Egypt and India and all the colonial or semi-colonial countries.

The loss of the colonies would be a terrible blow for France and Great Britain and would shake their entire regime. Therefore, this must be prevented at all cost, they say.

Painleve Controlled by Bankers.

Realizing the danger, the entire press including both the right and left, is shouting for a war to the finish. Herriot and Painleve are mere playthings in the hands of the directors of the Bank of Paris and are playing their role admirably. They continue to talk about peace and to proclaim the pacifist intentions of Paris in order to pacify the disturbed public opinion, while at the same time they continue the war.

In any case, a world war might break out. If Abd-el-Krim is beaten, the various designs of the imperialist powers will become clear. French, Spanish and British imperialists will commence quarreling over the domination of Morocco.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	•Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Note—Unless otherwise stated all
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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Worker Correspondents, by Wm. F. Dunne.
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Green's Green Goods

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, read the Communists out of the trade union movement in a speech delivered in Detroit last Monday. This has been done before, therefore it is not novel. Driving the Communists out of the unions is a more profitable and less hazardous occupation for the labor fakers than bringing the unorganized workers into them. They will earn the gratitude, and we dare say the dollars of the master class without drawing on their reserves of energy. They will rob the labor movement of its brain and backbone, provided they are successful. We do not believe they will be successful. In fact we can guarantee they will not.

Hitched up with the Green tirade against the Communists was an extension of the olive leaf to the capitalist class. Green spurned the idea that there was any conflict between capital and labor. He even hinted that the capitalist system was a myth. Perhaps the strike of 158,000 anthracite miners is only a picnic. Green had nothing to say about that. Labor Day should be the last day in the world to mention anything that would bring disharmony into the love feast between the two Siamese Twins, the capital and labor brothers fathered by Green and company.

Green ordered all Communists out of the trade union movement. It can't be done, Bill, not by all the labor fakers and stoolpigeons on the payroll of the capitalist class and the capitalist government. If Green's drawing account from the United States Chamber of Commerce and the department of justice depends on his ability to expel the Communists from the labor movement, he had better put a few more irons in the fire.

The Communists are in the unions and they are in to stay. If they are kicked out the front door, they will come in the back. They are in the unions to build them up, not to tear them down. Green and his pirate crew have done that only too well. It is because the Communists are active in the unions, with a constructive program, because they want to build up the organizations of labor for the struggle against the bosses, because they want to organize the unorganized, because they want to give the members of organized labor the message of independent class political action and the message of emancipation from wage slavery—these are the reasons why Green received his orders from Big Business to make war on the Communists.

General Sherman of civil war fame once said that "war is hell." Mr. Green will agree with Sherman before he gets thru with his campaign against the Communists.

Self-Determination and Oil

England is on the edge of war with Turkey over the Mosul oil fields. Of course England does not put the case in this crude (oil) fashion. She never does. What England says is that the Mosulians deserve better than to be saddled with the rule of such a lot of barbarians as the Turks. It's all in the interest of civilization.

If Mosul had nothing of greater value in the ground than limestone or granite, it is hardly likely that England would worry how the downtrodden natives would get along. But five billion barrels of oil are worth fighting for.

The fight is not between the English capitalists and the Turks. The real battle is between the English oil kings and American oil magnates. Admiral Chester, the agent of the American oil interests made this quite clear when he stated a few days ago that the natives of Mosul "enjoyed an advanced civilization long before the Angles and Saxons." This is talking like a real diplomat. The admiral is learning from "our English cousins."

The admiral says the Turkish government is willing to settle the question on the basis of one of Woodrow Wilson's "fourteen points," the only one left in anything like good condition. So is the admiral, and the retired sea dog is president of the Ottoman American Development company, which holds concessions for industrial projects in Turkey including the Mosul oil fields. The admiral declares that the people of Mosul have confidence in the good intentions and the honor of the United States, and he hastens to state that they will not be disappointed. Not as long as they have a barrel of oil in their native land or until Chester and his associates succeed in selling their concession for a worthy consideration. They have already been offered over $100,000,000.

For the sake of peace the Chester concessionaires are willing to let the British oil men share in the spoils. If the British oil men agree there will be no war to save civilization in Mosul. The United States will not intervene to protect the principle of self-determination.

This is the tale unadorned. Let our readers point the moral.

When a War Is Not a War

Premier Painleve of France opened the sixth session of the League of Nations with an exhortation against war. He warned the delegates of a new war, unless immediate steps were taken to sidetrack the menace. Evidently the philosophical Painleve forgot all about his own Moroccan adventure where his government has 200,000 troops, several warships, armored cars, tanks and airplanes engaged in the "peaceful" task of robbing the tribesmen of their country.

Perhaps Mr. Painleve does not consider a war of extermination against small nationalities a "menace to civilization." The only people who are reasonably safe from civilization nowadays are those who are strong enough to protect themselves or those who have nothing worth stealing.

The bandit powers are not worrying about punitive expeditions against subject peoples who refuse to remain subject. This is one of the visible means of support of the imperialist powers. Such adventures are universally agreeable unless the pirates begin to encroach on each other's preserves. What the rascals are really afraid of is a big whopper of a war between the imperialist brigands, a war that is sure to send the whole robber bund into discard, aided by a stiff kick from the revolutionary working class.

The Economic Background of the Anthracite Strike

(Continued from page 1)

The coal commission, headed by John Hays Hammond, reporting to congress in 1923, declared frankly that the industry is completely under the control of "a double-headed railroad and coal combination," which levies monopolistic tribute.

The 174 anthracite producers are capitalized for the sum of $430,000,000, as compared with bituminous capitalization of $1,900,000,000. More then two-thirds of this amount is in the hands of the eight railroad coal companies. When the 174 producers of anthracite are compared with the 6,000 producers of bituminous, one gets a graphic illustration of the extent of concentration of capital in anthracite.

Monopolistic Profits in Anthracite

Profits for the capitalists, always large in anthracite, have become fabulous within the past ten years. Most of the increase of profits can be traced directly to monopoly-prices of anthracite, the retail price increasing from $6 per ton in 1913, to $14 in 1921. During that same period, the yearly net income of the railroad coal companies rose from $13,000,000 to $31,900,000. In 1921, the Pennsylvania Coal Co. paid cash dividends of 137 per cent, and in 1922 cash dividends of 168 per cent, which amounted to $1.30 and $2.76 per ton of coal mined in the two years. The Hillside Coal and Iron Co., in 1921, handed to its stockholders a dividend of 205 per cent; while in the same year the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. declared a dividend of 227 per cent.

In addition to the direct profits of the coal corporations, the railroad companies profits richly on the freight rates of the coal which they themselves control, thus taking profit twice. It is notorious that the railroads which control the anthracite fields yield tremendously increased profits over others not so situated.

There are two more lines of systematic profit-takers in the anthracite system, namely, the wholesalers and retailers. During the years 1915 to 1922, according to the congressional report, profits of wholesalers, who handle two-thirds of the entire anthracite production, ranged from 20 to 42 per cent. Retail profits were in the usual proportion to wholesale trade.

All of which is not to mention that most of the anthracite fields are operated by leasehold, not by the owners, and that the leases average a royalty to the owners of from $1 to $1.50 per ton.

It is little wonder, therefore, that even the capitalistic coal commission, should be made uneasy by this monstrous monopoly, and should comment in the following words:

"Because of the large increase in operator's margins per ton, since the strike of 1922, and the possibility of further increase in prices as a result of the recent settlement (1925), we believe that such current publicity as to costs, margins, and profits, should begin at once. Unless the public is protected by publicity of accounts, we are apprehensive that the concentrated control of the industry may take indefensible profits."

Conditions of the Workers

Simultaneously with the tremendous growth in the wealth of the anthracite industry, conditions of the workers have grown continuously worse for the past 25 years. In spite of the tremendous struggles, beginning in 1900 when the United Mine Workers first organized the masses of anthracite miners, thru the great strike of 1903 which lasted five months and caused the appointment of the first anthracite commission by Roosevelt, down to the struggle of 1922 which Lewis compromised with the small wage increases of 1900, 1903, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1920, yet the rise in wages has lagged always behind the rise in the cost of living.

The annual income of the anthracite miners now runs from $600 to $1300 as compared with 25 years ago from $500 to $600. More than two-thirds of the miners earn less than $1300 per year. The average working year is 248 days, which reflects the more stable conditions of anthracite as compared with bituminous, where unemployment has ravaged the ranks of the miners with terrible effect.

Conditions for organization, aside from the existence of the more highly organized and militant employing class, are rather more favorable than in the bituminous fields. The anthracite miners do not live in isolated coal camps, "company towns," as do the bituminous miners. Almost all of them live in towns of 2500 population or more, in which they comprise about half of the population. Something more than one-half of them are foreign-born, mostly Poles, Russians, Italians, and Lithuanians, the larger part of whom, however, have been in America for many years. More than 90 per cent are organized into the United Mine Workers of America, altho in the anthracite the union has not succeeded in establishing the check-off system of collecting dues, which is one of its most trusted weapons in the bituminous fields.

The basic evil from which the anthracite miners suffer has not yet been attacked effectively by the union, and is not being attacked effectively in the present strike. This evil is the absence of a standard, basic rate of wages. All the wage advances won by the anthracite miners have been based upon the chaotic 'scales' in effect at the time of the formation of the union in 1900, with such changes in the hundred and one classifications as the employers desire or feel strong enough to put into effect. This has left open the door for the must systematic juggling of wages by the companies to the detriment of the miners, an opportunity which the capitalists have taken full advantage. In every section of the anthracite district, the miners have an enormous accumulation of grievances from this cause, which will not be remedied even if the present strike is successful, and which will remain a running sore in the anthracite industry, until the union has established that minimum for the beginning of some sort of workers' control over their own working conditions, a basic rate of wages.

HILLQUIT AND SCAB CREW GREETED WITH CHEERS FOR SOVIET

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Jeers and ribald shouts from 200 members of the I. W. W. and Communists greeted the arrival today of a strikebreaking crew of non-union seamen who manned the liner Majestic after dodging pickets at Southhampton.

"Scabs!" "Scissor bills!" they shouted.

Mounted policemen rushed the "wobblies" and Communists from the pier.

The workers were waiting for the arrival of Morris Hillquit, former socialist candidate for mayor, and one of the passengers.

Their anger was apportioned between Hillquit and the non-union seamen, 152 in number. Their banners read:

"Hillquit and a scab crew," and "Uphold Soviet Russia."

Union Miners Are Put on Trial at Zeigler, Illinois

(Continued from page 1)

The other charge, in the opinion of observers, may be postponed indefinitely, or delayed at least until the assault charge is disposed of.

Upon motion of the prosecution that sixteen of the defendants be held and ten others be discharged, the court announced that it would rule later on this motion.

Defendants Charged With Yelling.

The prosecution today made a poor showing with their witnesses, the chief "crime" testified to by them as attributable to the union miners was the grave offense of yelling "Shut the door!" when the ku klux klan began shooting in the Zeigler union hall.

Cobb, who has gained about a thoro a dislike among the miners of this vicinity as any man could well accumulate, has shown the most poison malice toward the members of his union. He has not depended on the state's attorney to do his prosecution of the union miners, but has actually hired a special attorney from Marion, Illinois, to help the prosecutor and see that no union miner gets away, if he can help it, from a term at Joliet prison.

Cobb has no sense of what his reputation as a union leader is going to suffer by this disgraceful affair. He and four others were on the stand for the prosecution today, all trying to see that members of the U. M. W. of A. go to prison regardless of evidence. The defense attorney cross-examined them, but did not use any witnesses of its own.

Many Schools Must Use Two Shift Plan as Fall Term Opens

With the opening of school yesterday ninety grammar school buildings have been placed on the shift system, two sets of pupils getting 5 hours a day. Many have also been placed in portable buildings put up in the playgrouds, to help meet the big seating shortage.

The enrollment desk in each school building was kept working at high speed while long lines of mothers with their children crowded the corridors. Only one of the new buildings comprising the board of education's extensive building program of which so much has been heard within the last few months, is ready for occupancy. The others are still under construction and no promises of completion are held forth for months to come.

There are 210 school buildings, 11,000 teachers and approximately 465,000 school children in the Chicago public school system as the 1925 fall term begins.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR DAY PICNIC THEME

Two Kinds of Holiday Shown by Foster

A regular good time was the verdict of the Chicago workers who attended the big picnic given by the Trade Union Educational League and the Jewish Daily Freiheit at Stickney Park on Labor Day.

The threatening clouds probably kept many from coming early in the day, but the nice afternoon drew a sizeable crowd which rollicked all over the big grounds and enjoyed every minute with one or more of the many games and entertainments. The Juniors were much in evidence everywhere and gave life to the sports under the guidance of Louise Morrison.

Negro Speakers Calls for Class Solidarity

In the big dance pavillion, Otto Hall of the Negro Labor Congress briefly spoke of the aims of the congress which is to be held in Chicago during October, and set forth the need of working class solidarity of all workers regardless of race in the struggle for a better life for the workers.

William Z. Foster, the main speaker of the day, received an ovation when he appeared on the rostrum to speak upon the significance of Labor Day. He pointed out the difference between the International Labor Day on May the First, and the sort of Labor Day observed by American labor in September. Wherever May First is celebrated by the workers, it signifies a day on which the workers rally for class struggle. In this country, so backward are the American unions under reactionary leaders, that the only day they celebrate is used as a symbol of class collaboration.

May Day Means Class Struggle.

In Europe, said Foster, when May Day comes around, the bosses prepare for conflict with the masses of workers. Hundreds of thousands are mobilized and take part in tremendous demonstrations the whole meaning of which is that labor asserts its consciousness of class, its determination finally to overthrow its exploiters and establish its own political power.

But in America we have the sickening spectacle of so-called "labor leaders" using this September Labor Day to hobnob with the enemies of labor, to obscure class lines, and to lead the workers into the swamps of class peace and class collaboration.

"Labor" Day Means Class Peace in United States

Foster pointed out how even Coolidge, the generalissimo of government strike breakers, was also celebrating "Labor Day." All over the country bankers and bosses were speaking, at the invitation of reactionary union officials, to gatherings of workers, preaching the alleged "indentity of interests" between labor and capital.

Such traitorous labor leaders were guilty of poisoning the minds of the workers by this sort of propaganda, and the signal of labor's awakening would be when the masses of workers, who have little or no voice in such bodies as the A. F. of L. convention soon to convene at Atlentic City, would begin to celebrate May Day as Labor Day and not the occasion for class collaboration in September.

Freiheit Has Been in Vanguard

The speaker spoke of the difference between European labor and American unionism and told of the great movement for world trade union unity which has scarcely yet touched the labor movement of the United States. He accented the aims of the Trade Union Educational League, urging all radical workers to build up the unions and to join the T. U. E. L. and take part in its work. The Freiheit had done splendid work in the needle trades, he asserted.

Big Battle Promised As British Trade Union Congress Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Russia.

MacDonald Right Wing Hated.

Over 4,000,000 British unionists are represented by the 700 delegates at the congress, and a strong feeling is rising among the labor unionists at the reactionary behavior of the right wing elements, particularly Ramsay MacDonald and Frank Hodges. MacDonald gave a slight hint of his scorn for the "base degrees by which he did ascend," by failing to attend the opening session of the congress and, instead, spending the week end as the guest of King George the Fifth, and Queen Mary, at Balmoral Castle.

Fight on Centralization.

The trades union congress today discussed a resolution proposed by one of the more extreme sections, seeking to give more centralized power to the general council of the organization, but eventually shelved it for the council's consideration.

Several speakers, including J. R. Clynes, lord privy seal under the McDonald government, urged "caution." J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, said nothing could be more fatal than to give power to the council "by the people who had no authority to do so."

Cook Clashes with Thomas.

A reference by Mr. Thomas to the miners brot A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners' federation, to his feet, amidst an uproar. The president ordered Mr. Cook down and order was restored.

The resolution eventually was shelved by acceptance of a proposal that the whole question be referred to the general council.

• • •

German Union Congress Reactionary.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The congress of the German trade unions which is now ending at Breslau, has been completely controlled by the reactionary social-democratic leaders.

Under the control of the socialists with their policy of class collaboration, the unions have suffered terrible defeats and unprecedented loss of membership.

In spite of this, the social democrats cling to their policy of fighting against any unity of the workers, such as the united front upon particular issues as proposed by the Communists. The officialdom contique to carry out expulsions of Communists and disruptions of all efforts of the rank and file to unite upon a policy of class struggle.

The Breslau congress has been, therefore, devoid of all contructive activity. It was a jubilee of anti-Soviet Russia, anti-Communist, anti-united front socialist officials. This policy is continued, in spite of the fact that the German trade union movement is so weakened and powerless in contrast to its old position, that the Berlin capitalist papers have even ignored this Breslau congress as being unimportant.

Riffians Cut Road

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Tangier-Tetuan road has been closed by the Riffians attacks. Native couriers arriving in Tangier still bring word of the hot battle for Beni Karrich, Tangier dispatches said today.

The Riffians, supported by Anjera tribesmen, have succeeded in stopping passenger traffic on the Ceuta-Tetuan railway. The Jeballas were massing for an attack on Regaia today, the dispatches said.

Cloud Burst Hits Iowa

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 8.—A cloud burst struck this city turning the streets into rivers flooding the basements and sewers. More than an inch of rain fell in an hour breaking a heat wave that has gripped this section for the last eight days, during which the temperature reached 105 degrees, shattering all records for September. The rain is general throuout this section of the state and will save late crops and pastures.

Save the Daily Worker! Appeal Brings Militants' Cash

$516.90 Sent in by Speediest Workers.

WITH the danger call echoing thruout the ranks of the American Communist movement, spurring thousands to activity to save the DAILY WORKER, results secured up until now have fallen far short of overcoming the emergency situation. Up until Tuesday noon a total of $516.90 had been received from 52 militant fighters for the working class. These donations, while they indicate the spirit of the Workers Paryt branches and of DAILY WORKER readers and while they relieve to some extent the difficult situation, are inadequate in the extreme to meet the DAILY WORKER emergency needs.

The minimum requirements during the ensuing two weeks is $10,000 of which $5,000 must be secured before the end of this week. Failure in this effort may mean temporary suspension of the DAILY WORKER or even worse than that, it may mean the loss of the DAILY WORKER entirely.

Workers Party branches or individual Communists who can contemplate this catastrophe with composure and inactivity will stand aside and allow others to make the efforts and the sacrifices. Others, however, who know that the DAILY WORKER is the most valuable possession of the American Communist movement, will allow themselves no rest until their name is on the list of honor.

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Excuses Are Fatal.

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Hungarian W. P., Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Gus Glade, Benton Harbor, Mich.	2.00
S. Sirotnik, Youngstown, O.	2.00
Wm. Opp, New Philadelphia, O.	5.00
Max Shiluk, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
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F. Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
A. T. Harrington, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Herman Richter, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
South Slavic Branch, Chicago	50.00
Maria Bender, Columbus, O.	1.00
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South Slav, W. P., West Brownsville, Ill.	10.00
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THE DAILY WORKER

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REPLY TO ATTACK ON COMMUNISTS

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IF there are going to be any more disarmament conferences they will be called in the United States. This is the attitude of Calvin Coolidge, if reporters rightly interpret the little silence at Swampscott. Paul Painleve French premier expressed a desire to call a disarmament conference. France might start in right now with the Riffian tribesmen and do a little disarming in Morocco. Perhaps France wants to get rid of the reputation of being the leading militarist nation in Europe, by calling fake peace meetings.

• • •

WHEN we say that capitalist peace conferences are war parleys in disguise we are not playing with words. The latest one held in Washington decided to scrap a lot of old warships. This suited every government in the world that was a serious sea power. They got rid of a lot of junk and the boats that were left are up to date. The most important feature of that Washington peace conference was the compromise between England and the United States thru which the former ditched the Anglo-Japanese pact in return for naval concessions made by the United States.

• • •

"THE Shenandoah tragedy is one of the acts of God one cannot forsee" declared a flying chieftain, in commenting on the wreck of the giant air ship. Funny how Christians are so fond of blaming god for their own blunders. Another opinion is that the disaster was caused thru the policy of economy followed by the navy department in its effort to save helium gas. This policy cost many lives, but human life is cheap under captalism.

• • •

WILLIAM GREEN, speaking in New York said that dcontent has always been the basis of human endeavour. In Detroit the same Mr. Green said that the Communists were the cause of all discontent and should be crushed for creating it. Is this a case of "Philip drunk and Philip sober?" If discontent is the basis of human endeavour, it seems to us that Green should urge the Communists to produce plenty of it. Needless to say, the discontent which Green does not like is caused, not by Communists but by the capitalist system.

• • •

THERE was a time when a labor leader was looked upon with hate and scorn by the American capitalist class. Some leaders are still out of favor, but only those who have not knelt down and worshipped the golden calf. When William Green, arrived in Detroit he was shown a copy of the Detroit Labor News, the official organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor, which is edited by Dennis Batt, formerly one of the three leaders and one tenth of the membership of the Proletarian Party. In the paper was a full page ad paid for by the Detroit Cleaners and Dyers' Association welcoming Green as a representative of American workers. If Green feels happy over this he is welcome to the thrill. The workers whom he claims to represent will think it strange that a man should receive compliments from those he is expected to fight.

• • •

THE American type of reactionary labor leader is a queer fish, but Britain's specimens take the cake. When the great British Trade Union Congress was opening in Scarborough, James Ramsay MacDonald, was spending a short vacation with the king at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. MacDonald is a socialist. It is possible that MacDonald may soon find himself outside of the Labor Party. He is frequently mentioned as a leader for what is left of the liberal party.

• • •

WRITING of the recent "regional convention" of the socialist party, the national office press agent, refers to "our great and strange fellowship" which still hangs on to the old decrepid hulk. Strange indeed if not great. Those regional conventions that the socialist party is putting on, are nothing more or less than gloryfied picnics. It's rather pathetic tho not lamentable to see a party that once carried the banner of the class struggle, degenerate into a collection of ballyhoo artists.

British Schooner Bootlegs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The British schooner Dawn, with 800 cases of liquor aboard, was seized in Narragansett Bay by coast guard patrol boat No. 129. The crew, after beaching the schooner, swam ashore and escaped. Legal proceedings will be started against the vessel at Providence, R. I.

SIMONS WINS FIGHT AGAINST MAJOR BERRY

Brings Suit for Lost Time Compensation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—David Simons, who was president of New York Web Pressmen's Union No. 25, which Berry killed after breaking the 1923 strike, has thru a court of appeals decision won his suit for reinstatement in the international union.

The supreme court gave a verdict for Simons in the first round of the fight, but was reversed by the appelate division. The court of appeals decision says:

"Plaintiff was a member in good standing of the defendant's union, an unincorporated association, and subject to expulsion only upon written charges, and after a hearing upon notice. No charges have been made against him, and no hearing has been given. None the less, the defendant's officers have notified the other members to refuse to work with him on the ground that he has ceased to be a member, and in so doing have made it impossible for him to find employment in his trade. The charge in brief is that he has ben denied the privileges of membership tho never legally expelled.

"A cause for action is here stated for equitable relief. So far as the complaint shows, there is no provision in the constitution or the by-laws whereby plaintiff has a remedy by appeal to any organ within the association. Equity will enjoin the denial to a member of the privilege of membership where the denial, if continued, will work irreparable injury.

"The judgment of the appelant division should be reversed and the order of the special term affirmed, with costs in the appelate division and in this court."

Simons has brot another suit in the state supreme court for payment for the time lost since he was expelled by Berry. The suit will determine responsibility for the 1923 strike.

Another Try for the Pole

MILAN Sept. 9.—Capt. Roald Amundsen will again seek the North Pole thru the air next march, this time in an Italian dirigible it was revealed here today.

Preaching Profitable Business

The will of Monsignor Edward A. Kelly, late pastor of St. Anne's Church giving his estate of $10,000 to a sister, was offered for probate yesterday.

MANY MASS MEETINGS ARE ARRANGED FOR LABOR DEFENSE DAY

The mass meetings already arranged for "Labor Defense Day" Sunday, Sept. 13, with speakers, are as follows:

NEW YORK—Webster Hall. Dick Brazier, James P. Cannon, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, and John R. Brodsky.

CHICAGO—Temple Hall. William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Duncan McDonald, and Henry Corbishly.

BOSTON—Franklin Union Hall. Ella Reeve Bloor.

MINNEAPOLIS—J. Louis Engdahl.

SAN FRANCISCO—Tom Lewis.

CINCINNATI—Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown.

PHILADELPHIA — William W. Weinstone.

NEW HAVEN—William Simons.

DULUTH—C. A. Hathaway.

BUFFALO—T. R. Sullivan and Max Saltzman.

STAMFORD—George Siskind.

CLEVELAND—Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH—Andrew T. McNamara.

MILWAUKEE—William F. Dunne.

SEATTLE—Stanley Clark.

BELLAIRE, O.—John Brahtin.

CANTON, O.—William White.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Rebecca Grecht.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Jack Stachel.

GARY, Ind.—Thurber Lewis.

Meetings and conferences also in Los Angeles, Hartford, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Revere, Mass., Grand Rapids, Mich., Passaic, N. J., Omaha, Akron, O., Portland, Ore., Spokane, Superior, Wis., and W. Frankfort, Ill.

Daily Worker Savers Must Hurry or Be Too Late

Receipts Fall Far Short of Minimum Requirements.

SITUATION DESPERATELY CRITICAL

IT will take plenty of money and plenty of haste to save THE DAILY WORKER. Let no militant worker be in doubt about this.

Yet of the thousands of DAILY WORKER readers support in this crisis has been received from less than one hundred up to today.

Of the fifteen hundred Workers Party branches only a score have so far been heard from.

Of the $5,000 needed by THE DAILY WORKER this week less than $700 has as yet been received.

That the necessary money can be raised there is no question.

There can be no doubt of the ability and the willingness of American class conscious workers to raise it.

But the money has not been received and THE DAILY WORKER is in desperate and imminent danger.

The Answer Is—RUSH!

The answer is—"All possible funds in all possible haste TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER."

Andy Young, of O'Fallon, Ill., knew the answer. Consider the answer he made:

> "I happen to be one of the victimized coal miners not able to get a job anywhere. I have been out of work for 18 months. But I made a pledge to the DAILY WORKER that the first five dollars I made I would give to save our press. Having been elected to the State Federation of Labor convention, I was advanced expense money to make the trip and I am taking this opportunity of making good my pledge.
>
> "I only hope I will be able to do more in the near future.
>
> "Yours in comradship and for the success of the DAILY WORKER,
>
> "ANDREW YOUNG."

If there are any readers of THE DAILY WORKER or any members of the Workers Party who are less able than Comrade Young to help save THE DAILY WORKER, they may stand exempt from duty in this task. But if Andy Young can take his place among the first hundred in the ranks of THE DAILY WORKER savers there are twenty-five thousand others who must take their place besides him.

Rush in Your Support to Save the Daily Worker

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can

Wednesday, Sept. 9, Donations to Save the DAILY WORKER:

Slovak Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	$15.50
South Slav Branch, W. P., Sheboygan, Wis.	15.00
W. Theo. Woodward, DeLand, Florida	10.00
A. J. White, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.50
Petre Barlow, Rochester, Minn.	5.00
E. W. Kamel, Rochester, Minn.	1.00
John S. Reed, Rochester, Minn.	2.00
Frank Anderson, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Irving Park English Branch, W. P., Chicago	26.00
A. G. Arness, Pequot, Ill.	5.00
Karl Heiplik, Pequot, Minn.	5.00
Jefferson Stone, Port Clintoh, O.	1.00
B. N. Freeman, Collinsville, Ill.	10.00
Scandinavian Federation, W. P. (convention)	16.00
West Frankfort, Ill., City Central, W. P.	25.00
S. M. Rubin, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Chas. Nelson, Cleveland, O.	5.00
Esther Schweitzer, Cleveland, O.	10.00
Ukrainian Branch, W. P., Lorain, O.	5.00
D. Haan, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00
A. W. Young, O'Fallon, Ill.	5.00
South Slav Branch, W. P., Bellaire, O.	10.00
	$182.00
Previously acknowledged	516.90
Total received to date	$698.90

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR FIGHTING COW THIEF, NOT ASSAULT ON GIRL

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9—Walter R. Mitchell, a Negro, was lynched at Excelsior Springs Missouri, not for assaulting a white girl but because he quarreled with a cattle stealing ring. the Kansas City Call a Negro paper, charges.

The Call asserts that Mitchell had quarreled with the girl's escort about some money he said was due him, and whipped him, merely thrusting the girl aside when she attempted to interfere.

FIFTEEN MINERS OF ZEIGLER, ILL., FACING PRISON

Labor Fakers Try to Railroad Unionists

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 9.—Fifteen of the union coal miners who appeared at the preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Moore yesterday, were held to the grand jury on a charge of assault with intent to kill, preferred by D. B. Cobb, vice president of Sub-District 9 of District 12, United Mine Workers of America. The other defendants were discharged.

Attorney Nealy of Marion, Ill., appeared as special prosecutor in behalf of Cobb against the members of the Zeigler Local Union No. 922. Cobb had sworn out warrants originally against 26 miners. Roy Martin, the regular district attorney was also present at the hearing. Among the twenty witnesses who appeared along with Cobb and Lon Fox, sub-district president, were many known members of the ku klux klan.

Center on Assault to Kill

The prosecution stated there were two charges, assault with intent to kill D. B. Cobb, and conspiracy to murder D. B. Cobb, but they were willing to let the latter charge go for the time being if the defense would agree to a hearing on the first charge. This was agreed to.

The prosecution said it would prove that there was an assault made on Cobb with intent to kill and that all defendants either took part in it or aided and abetted it.

Cobb was the first witness on the stand. He was planly nervous, as he has a reason to be for trying to railroad members of his own union to the penitentiary. He had a hang dog look and made a poor witness. Although he swore out all the 26 warrants, he was able to remember only seventeen of the names of those whom he had accused.

Filmsy Evidence

He stated that one defendant hit him over the head with a chair, an-

(Continued on page 2)

REVOLT AGAINST SIGMAN GANG IN CHICAGO I. L. G. W.

Slugging Started by Organizer Dolnik

Not being able to carry out the Sigman rule, Dolnik, organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, attempted to slug Brother Harry Seff at the meeting of Local 5, I. L. G. W. U., the largest International local in Chicago. Brother Seff is one of the oldest members of the union and served a turn in jail in 1923 for his union activities. Prior to that time he was business agent for a number of years.

Seff was a delegate to the last Boston conventon where he stated on the floor of the convention that there were some officers who had been guilty of scabbing. For this charges were brought against him in spite of the fact that he proved his accusations. He was further charged for slandering the officers.

All his appeals to the International have not even been considered, hence the membership demands an answer from the G. E. B. to which demand organizer Dolnik at this meeting objected and when the membership stated that they were going to carry out their wishes against this ruling, he attempted to slug Brother Seff.

A special meeting, it is reported, of Local 5 is being called to recall organiser Dolnik.

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS FIGHT RIGHT WING EXCLUSION OF THE COMMUNISTS FROM LABOR PARTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The effort of the reactionary element in the British labor movement to suppress or oust the Communists and the left wing minority group—an effort made in suspicious coincidence with the sudden propaganda attack of the capitalist government and capitalist press on the Communists—is not likely to get very far in spite of the influential position of the reactionaries.

This is foreseen from the issuance of a declaration signed by a large number of prominent labor leaders on the eve of the Trades Union Congress now meeting at Scarborough, condemning any attempt to exclude the Communists from earned leadership in the trade unions or the Labor Party, whose conference is to be held in the near future.

This declaration in the form of an appeal to the labor movement to repeal last year's resolution excluding Communists from the Labor Party, is given below, and added signers are expected before the Labor Party conference. It says:

No Exclusion of Communists.

"The critical times we are passing thru demand the closest solidarity of all the forces engaged in the struggle against capitalism, with its policy of piling up profits at the expense of the workers' wages. Anything that makes for division in the ranks must be avoided.

"A campaign against any section of the workers because of their "extreme" views will only make for distrust, dissension and disruption. The long list of local labor parties, that appears in the preliminary agenda of the labor party conference, makes it clear that the attempt to exclude the Communists has not met with the approval of large and important sections of our rank and file, and that a continuation of this policy will lead to very bad results in the unions.

Repeal Exclusion Clause.

"We, the undersigned, therefore, desire to make an appeal to the whole movement to give unanimous support to the resolution placed on the agenda of the Labor Party conference by

(Continued on page 2)

Green Cannot Mislead the American Workers

Declaring the attack of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, against the left-wing and the Communists is nothing more nor less than an attempt to weaken labor in its fight against capital, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a reply to the Detroit speech of the A. F. of L. head as follows:

• • • •

Statement of Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party on the attacks of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, against the Communists.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, the American workers celebrated Labor Day.

Labor Day of the European workers is May 1.

May 1 is the day of labor. It was established by labor. It is a monument erected by the creatures of all wealth, by labor, to the creators of all wealth, labor

American labor day is an empty, worthless bribe paid to American labor by the capitalists to pacify labor's militant spirit.

May 1 is a symbol of the strength of the labor movement of Europe. Labor Day is a symbol of the weakness of the American labor movement.

May 1 is the symbol of militancy of European labor.

Labor Day is the symbol of reaction in the American labor movement.

May Day is the symbol of the victories of European labor.

Labor Day is the symbol of the defeat and disgrace of American labor.

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, used the occasion of Labor Day to voice the aspirations of organized labor in America in a Labor Day address, delivered in Detroit.

But did he really do that?

By no means.

Over 150,000 workers are out on strike in the anthracite coal fields. Their struggle is a hard one. They need solidarity of action for them and with them by all of organized labor in America.

DOES William Green raise the cry of danger? Does he attempt to mobilize organized labor's full strength behind the fighting anthracite miners?

No. By no means. Not one syllable does he utter on behalf of the striking 158,000 miners, members of his own union.

The coal operators thruout the land have carried on an intensive offensive against the standard of living and working conditions of the miners and incidentally against the miners' union. This offensive is now centered against the anthracite miners. This is the forerunner and accompaniment of a like offensive of American capital against the whole of organized labor in America.

WHAT is the position of the president of the American Federation of Labor in this situation?

The capitalists use all the forces at their disposal in this offensive.

Capitalist judges proceed with injudgments against labor.

Capitalist supreme courts war with pjudgments against labor.

Capitalist presidents operate with coal and other commissions against labor.

Capitalist police and militia fight with clubs and machine guns against labor.

Capitalist legislatures maneuver with laws against labor.

Capitalist prosecutors carry on persecution against labor.

MR. GREEN does not even with one syllable mention these problems. He knows why. Labor can hope to wrestle successfully with these problems only thru independent political action, thru a labor party. Mr. Green is opposed to a labor party because a labor party would be dangerous to capitalism in the same degree as it would be beneficial to labor.

In the face of such solidarity of capital with its government the labor movement of all other countries increased its militancy. English labor forces its reactionary leaders into the background. While Ramsay MacDonald dines with the king the solidarity of English labor forces the conservative government into a compromise with the mine workers.

WHILE MacDonald demonstrates his solidarity with capitalism as a guest at the king's tables English labor, in league with labor of Soviet Russia, raises the slogan of international unity of labor against united capitalism.

But the president of the American Federation of Labor is untouched by the needs of American labor. While the unions fought for their existence against reaction, delegate Wm. Green to the democratic convention in New York, passed his vote for the arch-reactionary, Davis, as presidential can-

(Continued on page 2)

CALL GENERAL STRIKE OF N. Y. BARBERS, ASK MORE PAY, LESS HOURS

(From a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—All hair cutting will stop in the Rialto district next week if the call issued for a general strike is carried out. 250 barbers in the district have been out on strike since last Wednesday.

The general strike call was sent out by James Benotti, local organizer for the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, 4,000 barbers will walk out.

The workers demand a ten hour day, a minimum salary of $30 per week and half of the intake of the shop over $42.

LABOR DEFENSE DAY MEETINGS IN MANY CITIES

Delegates Also to Confer on Sept. 13

The national office of International Labor Defense is being kept busy finding speakers to fill the requirements of the mass meetings and conferences being held thruout the country on "Labor Defense Day," Sunday, Sept. 13. This day, the first of its kind in the history of the American labor movement, will witness demonstrations in more that fifty of the largest cities of the country.

At the mass meetings to be held on Sunday evening, speakers will present the case of the more than one hundred class war prisoners in American jails. They will ask support for International Labor Defense which seeks to defend all workers attacked for performing their part in the class-struggle or for expressing their opinions. The feature of the meetings will be the case of the 18 Zeigler, Ill., coal miners who are being tried for "Conspiracy to murder," in connection with a mine strike in which their own union officials betrayed them. I. L. D. is making a nationwide issue of this flagrant alliance of union bureucrats and mine owners in an attempt to railroad a group of progressive, class conscious miners.

Hold Local Conferences.

The evening demonstrations will be preceded in the afternoon by local conferences. In these conferences will sit representatives from all manner of working class bodies, trade unions, benefit societies, co-operatives, etc. In addition, there will be present delegates from permanent individual branches of International Labor Defense.

These latter are being formed at a rapid rate thruout the country. New York, for example has already close to fifty and Chicago forty-five. Permanent local central organizations of I. L. D. will be set up at the conference and will be composed of branches of individual members and collective affiliations from other workers' organisations.

The local units thus set up will work under the supervision of the National Executive Committee of International Labor Defense which was established at the national conference held last June. The work of the locals will consist in agitating for the release of all class war prisoners, conducting special campaigns in behalf of special cases of labor persecution, raising funds for prisoner relief and for the care of class war prisoners' families and resisting generally all attacks on workers regardless of their affiliations or views.

Handles Many Cases.

At the present time, International Labor Defense is confronted with many cases. Attempts to deport radical workers of foreign birth, free-speech in Pennsylvania, trials in Michigan and West Virginia, the attempted railroading in Zeigler, and persecution of members of the I. W. W. in defense of whom I. L. D. seeks to be of assistance, are some of the present duties of International Labor Defense. Scarcely a week goes by that does not add to the already long list of labor cases before the courts of the country.

The organization resulting from the conferences on "Labor Defense Day" will make it possible for International Labor Defense to handle all these cases and many more, beside conducting the necessary work of caring for the present class war prisoners and their families.

Prominent Speakers.

In Chicago more than 100 credentials have already been received from workers' organizations wishing to be represented at its defense conference. The Chicago mass meeting will be addressed by Henry Corbishley, the leading figure in the Zeigler trial, Duncan McDonald of Springfield, Wm. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, the latter two defendants in the Michigan trials. The New York meeting will have as speakers, James P. Cannon, secretary of I. L. D. and prominent local labor leaders.

San Francisco, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle and many other smaller centers will stage these mass meetings and conferences on "Labor Defense Day."

Letter Carriers Meet in Detroit, Hold Big Parade

DETROIT, Sept. 9.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the letter carriers of the United States opened here with a parade of more than six thousand letter carriers.

The convention sessions will be held in the armory each day until September 12.

Military Train Jumps Track.

AUGSBURG, Germany, Sept. 9.—Two were killed and a score injured today when a military train, transporting reichswehr, was derailed at Donauwoerth, Bavaria.

MYSTERIOUS MAN LEAVES EUROPE IN HASTE ON SCAB LINER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK CITY

By HARRISON GEORGE.

The strike of the British seamen against a wage cut of $5 a month was of no concern to at least one passenger who sailed from Southampton Sept. 2 on the Majestic of the White Star line, which successfully avoided the mass of pickets on the Southampton docks with a tugboat load of scabs.

When the London office of the White Star line was packed with frantic Americans fearful lest the Majestic would not be able to get scabs, there was one American, who remained calm and assured, along with the company officials, that the company would win and the strikers would be thwarted.

One Man Not Excited

When the boat trains left London packed with passengers for the Majestic, there was plenty of skepticism among Americans who feared that the strikers might prevent the boat from sailing. But one American was unperturbed.

This one American, known to every reader of the DAILY WORKER, passed with the other Americans, bankers, stock brokers, actresses, capitalist newspaper owners, thru the grim faced mass of Southampton's striking seamen lining the docks in a solid mass. Many of these pickets were members of the Majestic's crew who had left the ship. A few minutes before this famous American was escorted thru the picket line ,another group of the Majestic's men ran down the gang plank carrying their dunnage bags.

"She can't get away," they told their buddies on the picket line, "she hasn't got enough crew." The famous American, who had reached the ship and now stood at the rail with his wife, smiled cynically. Despite the fact that the ship was 129 men short she was clearing away from the dock before the eyes of the strike pickets only two minutes late.

Poker Faced Man of Mystery

But the mystery was soon cleared up, as the famous American knew it would be. He was schooled in keeping a poker face in such matters as strikes and labor troubles. He was not surprised when the huge ship, as it breasted the waters of Southampton Roads, was approached by a little tugboat which puffed suddenly from shore, packed to the rim with rough men in rougher clothes.

The expectation of the famous American was fully confirmed when he learned that they were scabs signed on by an ex-service men's employment association in London, taken secretly to Southampton and kept hidden until the time came to rush them aboard the great White Star Liner.

One Sort of Worker Te Admired

The famous American rarely had been accustomed to greeting workingmen with any enthusiasm, but now he was very near cheering with the rest of the bourgeois Americans who yelled like mad as they hung over the rail welcoming these scores of tattered scabs taken from England's unemployment heroes, as they climbed up the side and were rushed to the fireroom by the ship's officers.

The famous American cheerfully made his way to the cabin as the Majestic, jeering the strikers on the docks with a deep toot of her whistle, headed for open water on the road to New York.

To those who have been persistent enough to read this far, it should be said that the famous American was Morris Hillquit, member of the executive board of the socialist party of America, who was just returning from the International Socialist Congress at Versailles, France, where the chief business was condemnation of Soviet Russia and praise of the League of Nations.

On Urgent Business Bent

Mister Hillquit—we cannot call him comrade—was on his way back to America on a scab ship. He had urgent business in America. The garment manufacturers in New York are having trouble with the left wing membership, which seems to have escaped from Sigman's shackles and gags. And beside these political matters, there is a little personal matter Mr. Hillquit is concerned over.

The anthracite coal strike had just been declared and Mr. Hillquit had only that morning received a cable from the Burns Brothers Coal Co., of New York, in which he owns great blocks of stock, that they were raising the price of anthracite 25 cents a ton, and Morris Hillquit, leader of the socialist Second International, was anxious to get back in order to see that the coal companies would hold out against the striking miners long enuf to beat them but not so long that the Burns Brothers would run out of coal and lose that 25 cents gouge on every ton.

The famous socialist millionaire of America, attorney at law and dealer in coal and perverted Marxism, was sailing on a scab ship back to America to look after his dividends and the American socialist party.

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NOTE:—Read the sequel to this story in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

Fifteen Coal Miners of Zeigler, Illinois, Are Facing Prison

(Continued from page 1)

other had said something in the hall which he could not understand, after which everybody started grabbing chairs. His statements against the other fifteen of the seventeen consisted merely of such things as that "So and so yelled, 'Shut the door,' 'He should be killed,' " etc.

Four other witnesses put on by the prosecution made an even poorer showing. All, including Cobb, were frequently contradictory in their testimony. No witnesses were called by the defense. After Justice Moore held fifteen of the defendants to the grand jury, in spite of the flimsy evidence, $2,000 bail was set for each defendant and was immediately filed by friends of the union miners.

Judge White of Marion and Attorney Morgan of Christopher conducted the defense end of the hearing.

K. K. K. and Labor Fakers in Plot

An idea of the evil forces behind this persecution of the militant miners of Zeigler can be had in view of the facts disclosed by an investigation committee of six miners elected by the Valier, Ill., local of the U. M. W. of A., who called upon Sub-District President Lon Fox and Vice President D. B. Cobb to get at the facts.

Fox stated in the presence of these six miner witnesses that he (Fox) had furnished bail to release Alex Hargis, the K. K. K. who murdered Mike Sarovich in the Zeigler union hall. Hargis had been armed and brought Fox and Cobb to the meeting, and had begun the fight by going to the door and then firing his revolver into the crowd of miners from that point

Kluxer Stole Election For Fox

Hargis is the man who refused to sign the return sheet in the local union election (Local 992), thus allowing Lon Fox to get himself elected and preventing Henry Corbishley, the Zeigler progressive from winning the sub district presidency against Fox by a large majority.

At a big open air meeting here Sunday, addressed by John Watt and Freeman Thompson of Springfield and Henry Corbishley of Zeigler, Thompson showed that this plot to send the union leaders of Zeigler to prison did not originate in Zeigler but is being backed by Frank Farrington, detested president of the Illinois district of the U. M. W. of A.

Farrington Just Like Bosses

Documentary evidence was shown proving how Farrington works with the coal operators. Farrington's statement praising the scabs who "stood loyally by" the company during the recent strike, was read along with another statement put out by a coal company after the Verdun, Ill., riot way back in 1898 when the U. M. W. of A. was fighting for organization. Word for word the two statements were almost the same.

Boat Burns, Then Sinks.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 9.—Trapped in a fire on a small boat off Catalina Island, members of the crew fo a fishing craft were believed to have lost their lives today.

The identity of the burned vessel had not been established and the only bit of wreckage recovered was a gasoline tank.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?
4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?
5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

EIGHTY-FOUR IN COURT TODAY ON STRIKE CHARGES

Clothing Pickets to Take Jury Trials

Eighty four strikers employed by the International Tailoring Company will appear in the municipal court, Room 1106, City Hall, before Judge Harry Hamlin this morning to defend ehemselves against a total of over 100 charges.

These members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were arrested by city police and detectives while walking the picket line during the past eleven weeks of the strike.

William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated, hurried here yesterday from his vacation to defend the strikers. The strikers have already demanded jury trials, and it is thot they will demand separate trials this morning.

Strikers Who Face Court.

Those who must appear in court today are:—Harry Novick, Tony Skel, John Lumino, Frank Sjoberg, Eucetta Oddi, Sarah Mondello, Rose Cicola, John Riggio, Sam Zimmer, Sam Amari, Nick Arlando, John Wheeler, Morris Livitsky, Leo Ohrsten, Ben Wener, Jake Ram, Ruth Anslow, Ben Altman, Frank Gurnaski, Ben Weiss, Irving Sarch, Joe Magliono, Nick Florida, Julia Carmania, Esther Lami, Sol Ruskin, Norman Snodepky, Emil F. Greco, Joseph C. Wexler, Frank Shea, Robert Ninrietz, Fred Riso, Frances Dispensa, Isadore Lipman, John Janoff, Louis Angelo, Herman Reese, Rudolph Pospichal, Sam Matzkin, Abe Bloomberg, Bernard Reling, Mike Salamon, M. Fialkowski, Mary Spencer, John Lavote, Joe Damrowski, Peter Korak, John Bolot, Benny Wimpar.

Josie Florida, Ben Levatt, Hyman Schneid, Julius Berkowitz, Louis Zirtsky, Stanley Wassel, James Cooper, Joe Hadick, Marie Tenove, L. Nicoltta, Lucia Orlando, Jos. McCarthy, Dave Leven, Joe Novak, John Matuccak, Harry Edelman, Alexander Martini, Thomas Saigh, John Lumino, Nuzzo Salvador, Patsy De Rosa, Marvin Caduro, Jos. Goldman, Nicholas Marino, Harry Egan, Nathan Florence, Mary Shimchuk, Frank Herman, Jos. Parone, Tony Rosetti, John Saldino, John Heminek, James McCarthy and Jacob Paulak.

Stop Production in Rock Island

In the 13th Street plant of the J. L. Taylor Company, Rock Island, which made an attempt to break the strike only 22 unskilled workers have been hired, including women and children, the Amalgamated announces. The company, which is a part of the International company, had boasted that it would be producing at capacity by Sept. 15, but instead of hiring 1500 strikebreakers, has only 22 working. There were no further arrests yesterday.

Typhoon Hits Korea.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A typhoon has devastated Fusan, one of the principal ports of Korea, according to dispatchers from Tokio received here today. Ten persons are known to be dead and many are missing. The damage will run into huge sums.

Trying to Hoodwink the Workers As to Benefits Under Monopoly Control

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the growth of greater trusts dims the Sherman anti-trust law. Instead of standing as a rock against the advance of greater monopolies, as it was intended by the petty bourgeois statesmen at Washington, the Sherman law has become as a tombstone to mark the grave of departed competition in American capitalist industry.

So enthusiastic have the great capitalists become, over the practical passing of the Sherman anti-trust law altho it is still on the statute books of the nation, that they herald the tremendous benefits its going will bring to the workers. To read the Labor Day speeches of the capitalist politicians, quickly followed by applauding editorials in the kept press, one is led to believe that capitalism has turned benefactor, and that the greater industrial combines are being brot into existence to help lift the burden of toil from the backs of the laboring multitudes, with the profiteers expecting absolutely nothing for themselves.

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Secretary of Labor Davis, the Pittsburgh multi-millionaire, chose this theme as the burden of his Labor Day address at Mooseheart, Illinois, center of institutions established there by the Loyal Order of Moose, of which Davis is a high potentate. Coolidge's labor secretary forgot all about his attacks on the foreign-born workers as he pleaded that the American workingman is the victim of wasteful conditions in industry, declaring that all laws which prevent industrial combinations, "which might eliminate some of the wastes, should be repealed in the interests of labor."

Davis then looked about for the welcome ovation before he proceeded with the declaration that one-seventh of the shoe factories of the nation, if they operated 300 days during the year, could supply all the shoes that can be sold.

Since he was speaking in Illinois, Davis had to cite an example from this state. But he chose poorly when he referred to the mining industry, claiming that a fourth of the strip mines in Illinois, if operated 300 days a year, could produce more coal than all the strip mines in the state raised last year.

• • • •

There has been a growing centralization of control in the Illinois mine fields, just as there has been elsewhere thruout capitalist industry. But this elimination of waste has brot no benefits to the coal miners. Instead of the shortened work day, providing jobs for all the miners, the mine owners have waged a relentless war on every attempt to decrease the hours of labor. The great army of unemployed mine workers, that endlessly marks time thruout the coal fields of the state is testimony to the success of the coal barons in hogging all the benefits for themselves. It was at the Herrin strip mine that the mine owners sought an opening thru which to attack and crush the Miners' Union.

All the benefits of monopoly control are going to the dollars invested in industry, not to the workers toiling in industry. This is true of the shoe industry, with its great masses of unorganized and underpaid workers, as well as of every other industry.

It is, of course, necessary to hoodwink the workers into believing that they will be the gainers, by the passing of the Sherman law, that came into existence during an era of middle class trust busting. The propaganda of the bosses will fool some workers, no matter how crude and transparent it may be.

But the actual struggle of the workers with these growing monopolies will prove to them how foolish they are not only to believe these lies, but to place any faith whatever in any of the pretenses of the capitalist class. The ceaseless growth of the ever-enlarging industrial combines will open the eyes of new masses of workers to the real nature of the class struggle. It will teach the workers not only to fight for the immediate necessities, but for complete control over all industry. Labor will not benefit from the elimination of wastes in industry until it has seized all industry and made itself master over it, thru the overthrow of capitalist rule and the victory of the proletarian dictatorship.

RIFFS WIPE OUT SPANISH FORCE AT ALHUCEMAS

Landing Force Flees, Leaving Dead Behind

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 9.—The Spanish troops under dictator Primo de Rivera suffered another disaster when they failed in an attempt to land at Alhucemas Bay, near Adjir. The Riffian shore batteries wiped out one-forth of the Spanish forces, who hastily fled, leaving 500 dead on the shores of the bay.

The Riffians are concentrating for an attack on Tetuan, and fighting is going on two miles from that Spanish controlled city.

Spanish Workers Protest.

The attempt of the Spaniards to land troops near Krim's capitol was preceded by a heavy bombardment of French airplanes. American fliers also took part in the murderous air attack.

But the Riffians, with a withering fire withheld until the landing parties reached shore, mowed down the Spanish forces. They immediately took to their boats, leaving their dead, and fled back to Pennon Island, under a cross fire of machine guns and 75's.

In spite of this disaster, and the wave of disapproval which has swept the workers of Spain, it was announced that another attempt to land will be made soon.

Tangier Line Smashed.

Another French-Spanish fleet has been bombarding the hills at the mouth of the Lau river for many hours, but has not dared attempt a landing.

The Spanish attack on the Melilla and Larache fronts was repelled by the Riffians, the Spaniards losing heavily.

The break made by the Moroccans in the Spanish front at the Tangier zone has not been repaired by the Spanish invaders.

The Spanish dictator has clamped a strict censorship on the dispatches of correspondents.

Ku Klux Klan in Germany, Now Is Report of Police

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—A German ku klux klan, under the alleged leadership of three Americans, have been uncovered by the German criminal police.

Many arrests have been made it is reported.

The German ku klux klan, according to the police, has been operating under the name, "Knights of the Fiery Cross." Members, the police alleged, have been recruited chiefly from the ranks of the Hitlerites and monarchist and nationalist groups.

Revolt Spreads in Syria.

PARIS, France, Sept. 9—The Syrian revolt is spreading, and the French garrison at Suedia, which has held out against the besieging natives for 48 days, is in a desperate condition. The Druse natives are in possession of the entire city, and are pressing the garrison of 950 soldiers hard.

Green Cannot Mislead the Working Class

(Continued from page 1)

didate.

While American capital persecutes the Communists as the most militant of American labor, William Green joins the capitalists against militant labor.

"COMMUNISM is destructive," declares Mr. Green.

Yes! Communism is destructive. It is destructive of all the forces of capitalism that make life an almost unberable burden for the toilers. All the constructive aims of the workers, the establishment of a universal republic of labor, are impossible of attainment without the destruction of capitalism enslaving labor.

"We stand for democracy" says Mr. Green, "While the Communists stand for dictatorship."

Yes, indeed! Mr. Green stands for the democracy. He stands for the democracy of Rockefeller who fights labor with fire and guns as he did in Ludlow. Mr. Green is for the democracy of Mr. Morgan who appoints either his lawyer, Davis, or his office boy, Coolidge, as president of the United States. Mr. Green is for the democracy that fights the organizers of his own union with militia, injunctions and persecution, as is the case in West Virginia. Mr. Green is for the democracy of big capital which dictates for the workers all the laws and their execution; which directs police and soldiery against the workers; which fattens at the expense of the health of the workers and their families.

BUT Mr. Green is opposed to dictatorship. The Union of Soviet Republics is governed by the kind of dictatorship Mr. Green hates. In Soviet Russia it is not capital that dictates to labor but it is labor that dictates to capital.

Such a dictatorship is impossible in the eyes of Mr. Green. Mr. Green is unalterably opposed to a form of government under which the capitalists are not permitted any injunctions against labor. He is against a form of government which suppresses the capitalist, instead of suppressing the workers. Mr. Green cannot stand for a dictatorship such as exists in Soviet Russia, under which the labor unions were able to grow from the weakest and smallest to the largest and strongest in the world.

Mr. Green cannot tolerate a dictatorship which made it possible for the labor unions in Soviet Russia to become the determining factor in the fixing of wages, hours and working conditions.

MR. GREEN voices his unequivocal enmity to a dictatorship which, as is the case in Soviet Russia, makes it possible for the labor unions to supervise the enforcement of all pro-labor laws and which, with the whole state power to back them up, enforce all contracts made by them with whatever private capitalists are permitted to operate.

No! Such dictatorships are unacceptable for the president of the American Federation—because he loves his capitalists and is opposed to the rule of labor.

Mr. Green's love is not with labor, it is with capital. He attacks the Communists as enemies of capital, and thus demonstrates his own friendship for it.

AS against the international unity of labor, against capital, propagated by British and Russian labor, William Green supports actively the international unity of capital against labor.

As against the solidarity of labor against capital, Mr. Green practices solidarity with American capital, with imperialism.

As against the organization of the political forces of labor against the capitalist government machinery, Wm. Green propogates and practices a support of the capitalist government machinery against labor by supporting the capitalist parties and their candidates.

The capitalists are fortifying themselves in their attack against American labor by persecuting its most militant section. This section is the left wing under the leadership of the Communists.

THE left wing clearly sees that the only salvation for American labor is uncompromising struggle against capital. Decent wages and bearable working conditions can only be achieved in successful fights against the bosses. The bosses' power in this fight can be weakened only by a mobilization of all the political forces of labor thru a labor party.

Mr. Green does not propose such a struggle. On the contrary he fears it. He abhors an alliance with or even a recognition of proletarian Russia. He prefers an alliance and cooperation with the government of strikebreaker Coolidge and open shopper Dawes. Instead of fighting the capitalists with and in behalf of labor, Mr. Green prefers to fight the left wing of the labor movement and the Communists with and in behalf of the capitalists.

THIS attack of William Green against the left wing and the Communists is nothing more nor less than an attempt to weaken labor in its fight against capital.

The American workers will recognise it as such and will refuse to be misled.

Labor's enemy stands in the camp of capital; sometimes in the guise of labor leaders of the type of Mr. Green.

Labor's salvation lies in the unity of its forces, nationally and internationally, in the fields of trade unions as well as in the field of politics.

Labor for itself!
Labor against capital!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Workers Party.
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary.

British Labor Fights Ouster of Communists

(Continued from page 1)

the Iron and Steel Trades Federation, calling for the rescinding of that part of last year's resolution dealing with individual Communists.

"In issuing this statement we are prompted by the sole desire of keeping the movement free from internecine strife, so that it may be able to stand strong and solid against any attacks that may be made upon it."

A. B. Swales (A. E. U.)
A. A. Purcell, M. P.
J. Bromley, M. P.
A. J. Cook, (M. F. G. B.)
George Lansbury, M. P.
James Maxton, M. P.
Campbell Stephen, M. P.
Fred Potter, (T. & G. W. U.)
John Jagger (N. U. D. A. W.)
David Kirkwood, M. P.
Alex Gossip, (N. A. F. T. A.)
Fred Thompson, (H. & G. W. U.)
Margaret Cole.
G. D. H. Cole.

The reactionaries, whose outstanding figures are Ramsay MacDonald and J. H. Thomas, are not at all pleased with the above development, nor did they win a great victory at the Trades Union Congress on the proposal to delegate to the general council of the Trades Union Congress the power to call a general strike in defense of the workers attacked on any considerable section.

JOINT BOARD SLUGGERS AND COPS UNITED

Raid Shops and Picket Line in I. L. G. W. War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 9.—A gang of about 15 men entered the cloak manufacturing shop of Shulman Bros., 26 West 20th Street and demanded that the 30 workers in the shop go to the office of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to attend a shop meeting.

When the workers refused, the intruders turned off the electric power which stopped all machines, and started an attack with chairs and blackjacks. In the struggle which followed, Sam Saballofsky of 218 East 12th Street, a member of Local 9 and a worker in the shop, was hit with a blackjack and sustained a severe scalp wound. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital where several stitches were taken in his head and he was sent home in the care of a private physician. Several other workers, including Rubin Rabinovits of 2865 West 32nd Street. Coney Island, suffered bruises and was beaten about the head and shoulders. The girls working in the shop escaped without injury.

Three Gangsters of Sigman Caught

One of the attackers was caught in the shop, and two others were arrested by traffic policement on Fifth Ave., between 20th and 21st Streets as they attempted to make their escape in a taxicab. The three were taken to the 30th Street police station and released on bail.

The shop was left in wild disorder by the attackers and much damage was done to the materials and garments there. The members of the shop report that each day this week, representatives of the Joint Board have come to order the workers to attend a shop meeting. They have refused because they no longer recognize the authority of this body but are following the leadership of the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22, whose officers were expelled by the union, and who have for the past two months been conducting a fight against the Sigman gang.

Cops Harras Left Wing Pickets

There were six arrests on the picket line Friday. In front of the Principal Cloak Co., 32 West 18th Street Ruth Sametefsky, Fannie Lifshitz, Esther Liftshitz, L. Dorner and Saide Elkes were arrested on charges of to Jefferson Market Court and the disorderly conduct. They were taken first two were fined $5; the other $10 each.

In the afternoon, Anna Flint who was picketing the Roth Costumes Inc. at 550 7th Avenue was arrested and taken to the 30th Street police station where she was released on bail until tomorrow.

Hearing on the injunction against picketing granted to Artman & Saltzman of 111 West 27th Street was postponed until Wednesday, September 9th in N. Y. State Supreme Court.

Reader Wants to Know

To the Daily Worker:—Engdahl's suggestion that Russia will eventually demand union made goods only is very commendable. Of course, it would disprove Gomper's accusation and open the half closed eyes of American workers.

Incidentally would like to know if the various banks owned by the trade unions employ in their offices union help or was Stone running them with scab labor same as he did in his mines? Thanks for the information you with pleasure supply thru the Worker.

—A Reader.

WEAVERS OF UTICA GET LOW AVERAGE PAY, TOWN BECOMES SORDID

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—In Utica there are nearly 9,000 weavers in the cotton mills. The average wage is less than $25.00 per week, including the so-called skilled weavers.

One weaver said that many receive less than $18.00 and of course, many work but three or four days per week, which would bring the average wage much lower.

The town is becoming gloomy and sordid like the average mill town of New England.

MASS MEETING

Labor Defense Day

Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1925
7 p. m.
Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT.
Auspices, International Labor Defense
Binghampton, N. Y.

ZINOVIEV URGES UNITY OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MASSES AND COMMUNISTS IN TALK TO GERMAN DELEGATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, (Inprecor.)—The German delegation has visited Comrade Zinoviev and had a discussion lasting three hours with him chiefly upon the questions of the establishment of a united front between the social democratic and Communist workers. The social democratic delegates, Thon, Meilli, Benevitz took part in the discussion. They stressed that the chief difference was that the social democracy strove to achieve socialism on the way of democracy and the Communists by means of the dictatorship.

Thon declared that the tactless attitude of individual Communists hindered unity. Benevitz pointed out that the German Communists were not able to distinguish between the social democratic leaders and the social democratic working masses, and this hindered the establishment of comradely relations between the social democratic and Communist workers.

The non-party delegate Lange declared his complete solidarity with the Communists and said that the social democratic leaders prevented unity. Zinoviev explained that altho in the past the Communists had made mistakes they had never concealed those mistakes from the masses. The failures of the Communist Parties are negligible compared with the tremendous mistakes of the social democracy which in 1914 drove the workers into the slaughter house.

A new war is before us and we are convinced that the social democracy will once again drive the workers to the slaughter in defense of the bourgeois fatherland. In 1918, the social democracy disbanded the workers and soldiers' councils and gave the power back into the hands of the bourgeoisie.

NEGRO WITH BUNDLE OF DAILY WORKERS GETS ARRESTED IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9.—Earnest Careathers, an active member of the Pittsburgh American Negro Labor Congress was arrested on the corner of Rose and Dinwiddie streets, because he had in his hands a bundle of the DAILY WORKER.

At the station house every one present questioned him why he joined such a movement. They tried to tell Careathers, who is a Negro, that the Negro masses facing lynching bees, being jimcrowed in every section of the country, being slapped in the face on every side by discrimination and disfranchisement had to be told by Moscow that everything isn't beautiful for the Negro in this country.

BROOKWOOD TOOL OF GREEN, DREAM OF A. J. MUSTE

Supports Right Wing Among Students

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—That Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, New York, has discriminated against Communists for the purpose of currying favor with president, William Green, and other reactionary American Federation of Labor officials, is charged in statements sent the DAILY WORKER by students and former students of the "labor" school.

"A. J. Muste, head of the college," writes one students, "had never intervened in any of the student controversies, but when the 'rights' protested an election won by the Communist elements, Muste's partiality was not hidden. Muste declared the reactionaries had been cheated.

"Several girls had supported the two Communists who were elected to the board of directors, and Muste asked them as respectable girls not to side with the Communists."

"Unquestionably Muste is permeated with the A. F. of L. officialdom psychology," writes another student. "In the entire history of the school it has never been the task of the faculty to settle the student affairs. But there is a purpose and a motive behind the intervention of Mr. Muste in this special event.

"It is generally known that the finances of the school are alarmingly low. It has been the dream of Muste to see the school recognized by the A. F. of L. officialdom. Brookwood, thru the instigations of Muste, wishes to become a tool of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy."

CHINESE AGAIN SHOT DOWN BY FOREIGN POLICE

U. S. Builds Gunboats to Aid Imperialists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 9.—When a parade of 5,000 workers marched through the international settlement yesterday, the British police attacked them on the street near the municipal building and an unequal battle ensued in which the police used their firearms while the Chinese workers could retaliate only with chance bricks and bamboo poles. Three workers were seriously wounded.

The parade was to attract attention to the demands of China for abolition of the treaties of violence which give the foreign imperialists more authority in China than the Chinese themselves. C. C. Elrod, an American who works for the municipal council, and a Britisher were also slightly wounded in the conflicts.

The Chinese strikers are refusing to yield to the British blandishments. They want something more than promises and the compromise offer to Chinese business men of representation in the municipal council and the mixed court.

An example of the serene gall of foreign imperialists is seen in the arrival here tomorrow of a construction corps of the U. S. Navy to begin building on Chinese soil a fleet of six gunboats for patrolling the upper Yangtze river to suppress the efforts of Chinese to gain possession of China. These six gunboats to be built here were authorfzed by congress at its recent session and will cost $6,000,.000.

CHARGE WRECK OF AIRSHIP DUE TO NEGLECT BRINGS ACTION AGAINST OFFICER; DISCRIMINATE IN BURIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—While the fourteen victims of the wreck of the naval dirigible Shenandoah, were being buried today, it was announced at the war department that "investigation" had been ordered of the charges of Col. William Mitchell that the navy was responsible for the disaster, as a preliminary to the disciplining of the aviator. Four of the dead officers of the Shenandoah were buried with honors in Arlington cemetery, the rest of the crew who were killed in the accident in Ohio, being buried without pomp by their families.

It was given out in the war department that there is little doubt but what Mitchell will be court martialed. Ma. Gen. Hines, chief of staff, formally called upon Maj. Eli Helmick to probe Mitchell's charges.

Mitchell said that the destruction of the dirigible Shenandoah was the result of criminal neglect and almost treasonable administration of military aeronautics by the war and navy department. He said that the Shenandoah was sent out for propaganda purposes to cover up the disaster to the navy seaplane which was lost attempting a San Francisco to Hawaii flight.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE SHOWS NO WEAKNESS; OPERATORS MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Reprtsentatives of the striking anthracite miners and the operators will meet at Hazleton this afternoon to iron out differences that have arisen over the agreement for maintaining maintenance forces in the mines, it was announced here today.

"Everything is quiet," was the way John L. Lewis, president of the mine workers' union summed up the strike situation. "After we adjust the little differences that have arisen over maintenance men I imagine everything will be quiet and serene."

The operators, it has been learned, are holding secret conferences here almost daily. No word is allowed to leak out as to what plans are being discussed. One prominent operator declared the mine owners will stick to their proposal for arbitration. "The operators believe they are adhering to the gospel of President Coolidge," he declared.

ILLINOIS LABOR FEDERATION TO MEET ON MONDAY

Pres. Walker Can Show Nothing But Failures

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 9.—The forty-third annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor convenes here in the gym annex, University of Illinois, Sept. 14, facing the grave problems of increased unemployment, accompanied by "open shop" and wage cutting drives.

The report will completely dodge the solution to these vital problems and will instead, be consumed with prattle as to the best way to nominate judges and similar subjects.

Pays Debt to Small.

Walker's report, according to advance information, will make big capital of the Cuthbertson anti-injunction law passed by the last session of the legislature, and not yet declared unconstitutional by the courts.

In return for Governor Small's support in passing this law, which allows "peaceful picketing," Walker takes up the cudgels in his report for Small's plan of "nominating and electing judges by direct vote of the people."

Walker directs attention to the law forced thru the last legislature by Small which provides for the nomination of the 48 circuit and superior judges of Chicago by direct primary. This law took the election of judges from the hands of the political machine of Cook county opposed to Small, thus giving the governor control of more judgeships. Walker advocates in his report the extension of this law to include the circuit and supreme court judges of the state.

Did Nothing Against Child Labor.

Walker apologizes for the fact that the State Federation of Labor did nothing during the past year to abolish child labor in the state, for ex., his failure to bring the proposed child labor amendment to the federal constitution before the state legislature. It was decided to wait, Walker declares, because the time was "inopportune."

Backed Lies of Wise.

Walker also admits that he and Victor Olander, secretary of the federation, backed the false statements sent out by Joseph A. Wise, over the A. F. of L. news service, attacking the Communists and militant workers. Walker will say to the convention, "Wise was in constant touch with Secretary Olander and myself. His stories sent to Washington and from there to the labor press thruout the entire nation, strengthened very much your representatives in their work."

It was Wise, who at a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, supported the strikebreaking activities of the United Garment Workers against the striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Chicago.

Offers No Solution.

Walker in his report admits that unemployment is greatly increasing, and paints a dark outlook of the situation of the workers of Illinois. Only the flat janitors and milk wagon drivers, and the building tradesmen "have successfully fought off any encroachment upon their wage rates and are more prosperous," Walker will tell the convention, "That, however, states all there is to be found on the bright side."

Walker then gives figures to show that unemployment, especially in the coal mines, has greatly increased during the past year. However, Walker does not tell how the wage cut drives and unemployment shall be combatted. He does not favor organization of the unemployed and the unorganized. Nor does he favor amalgamation, or a labor party as a means of combatting the assult of the employers on the trade unions of the state.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

SOVIET RUSSIA SETS ASIDE 405,000 ACRES FOR AMERICAN FARMERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Opportunities for homesteading in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are now offered to American farmers. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has allotted 405,000 acres of land in the Northrn Caucasia and Volga regions for immigrants from abroad, who desire to settle on land. Each family will be granted from 15 to 50 dessiatins of land on a 12-year lease renewable if the homesteader proves himself competent.

The capital necessary for the cultivation of land should be figured approximately at about $30 per dessiatin. Only competent farmers are desired.

All information in regard to the immigration to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics can be obtained from the Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York City.

SUB-MANUFACTURERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK GARMENT MARKET WILL GET NO AID FROM THE WORKERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—It is reported that a new complication is impending in the ladies' garment industry in this city. The sub-manufacturers in the industry are preparing to call a strike against the jobbers in order to force a system of limitation of contractors, which was one of the union's demands made a year and a half ago and submitted to the governor's commission for consideration.

In a statement issued today in behalf of the Joint Committee of Action, of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Louis Hyman, the chairman, said:

"We have been informed that the sub-manufacturers are planning a strike against the jobbers on Wednesday, Sept. 9. Their aim is to force the jobbers to accept partial limitation of contractors.

Only the Union Can Win Strikes.

"We are not ready to say that the sub-manufacturers are not justified in their grievances, but we are in doubt as to whether the American Association is in a position to win its demands. This is not the first time that the sub-manufacturers have talked of a strike, and have attempted to carry thru such a strike. But heretofore nothing has come of this talk except the loss of a few weeks' wages for the workers. Only the union is in a position to carry thru a successful strike, and establish standards in the industry.

"This proposed strike is rather amusing to us. We doubted the ability of the governor's commisison to solve our problems and to do away with the present chotic conditions in the cloak and dress industry. This was one of the real reasons for which we were expelled.

Workers Will Fight for Themselves.

"Now the sub-manufacturers are about to ignore the commission and the machinery which has been established for the purpose of adjusting disputes, and are resorting to the direct method of a strike. Whether their strike is successful or not, the workers who have already gone thru a long dull season will remain unemployed.

"The stoppage plan of the sub-manufacturers proves most effectively what a sad plight the workers are reduced to at the present time, thanks to the policies of the union." After a long slack season on the eve of the holidays, the workers are being thrown out on the street. However the sub-manufacturers must not be under the impression that the workers will strike in their interests. If a strike takes place, we will see to it that the workers derive some benefits from it too.

Army Officers in Lisbon Postpone Week End Revolt

LISBON, Sept. 9.—The revolution which was reported as impending during the week-end has failed to materialize and it is believed that the army officers engineering this newest attempt at a coup d'etat have deferred their plans.

HOLD ENLARGED EXECUTIVE OF C. I. IN OCTOBER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, (Imprecor). — In the presidium session of the Executive Committee of the Comintern it was decided upon the proposal of Zinoviev to call the sessions of the enlarged executive for October or November. The following provisional agenda was adopted:

1. The report of the presidium and the new political tasks in relation to the alterations in the world situation and the danger of war, the tasks in connection with the establishment of the workers' united front, etc.
2. Trade union movement.
3. Preparations for the sixth world congress.
4. Plan of work of the executive for the next six months.
5. The work in the East (The events in China and their lessons.)
6. Questions of the individual sections (Communist Party of Germany, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy and France.)
7. Report of the Communist Party of Great Britain upon the work amongst the masses (after the fifth world congress.)

This agenda will be presented to the individual sections for discussion.

Mussolini to Sit in at Anti-Soviet Confab in London

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Sept. 9.—Premier Mussolini will participate in the forthcoming conferences of European foreign ministers to discuss the proposed "security" pact it was officially announced. The "security" pact proposal is an effort on the part of the entente to create a solid anti-Soviet bloc, with Germany participating.

* * *

New Conference Planned.

GENEVA, Sept. 9—European foreign ministers will meet in Lausanne about October 10, to take the first steps in the concluding of a European "security" pact, according to intimations made by Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister.

FASCIST ATTACK ON WORKERS IS AIDED BY HICKS

Baldwin Government Provokes Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Sept. 9.—The Baldwin government is lending support to the fascist activity against militant trade unionists and Communists. Fascists are increasing their violent actions against organized workers under the protection of the government.

Communists who had gathered at the Rotherham town square where princess Mary was to open a hospital, were attacked by fascist rowdies and a fight ensued. The Communists carried placards announcing they would meet as the royal party passed and deliver speeches on the subject, "Does Royalty Matter? — Workers Think."

Threaten Immediate Action.

The press and the government take the side of the fascist sluggers. The Daily Mail says Sir Archibald Bodkin, director of public prosecutions, has decided to "take immediate action against Communsits spreading propaganda among troops."

A noticeable sentiment in favor of the Communists is spreading among the soldiers, especially those stationed at Aldershot, and the police have been given authority to arrest any one who induces a soldier to think for himself.

Clashes in South Islington.

During the street meetings in the South Islington district Communists and fascists have clashed in street fighting. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, home secretary, the chief enemy of labor in the government, has authorized the secret recruiting of a "volunteer constabulary" to fight the Communists and left wing trade unionists, it is reported. Joynson-Hicks thus places his stamp of approval on the fascist attacks on meetings of workers.

22 Organizations to Participate in N. Y. Labor Defense Meet

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—(FP)—The International Labor Defense organization reports that 22 labor organizations are participating in the Sept. 13 conference called at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84 St., to further organize the work of defending labor prisoners. One of the organization's present New York activities is the defense of labor and radical deportees, seventy of whom are now on bail.

The Little Red Library

Convenient, pocket size booklets carrying important contributions to the literature of the revolutionary movement.

No. 5

From the preface of

Poems for Workers

AN ANTHOLOGY.
Edited by Manuel Gomez

Ready Soon!

"This anthology of poems for workers is . . . the only one of its kind in the English language. The poems in the present booklet center upon the life, struggles and revolutionary movement of the working class. They are in fact an indivisible part of the working class struggle.

"The majority of the authors have been themselves active in the revolutionary proletarian movement in some capacity or other, and many of them are active in the struggle at the present time."

OTHER TITLES ALREADY ISSUED:

No. 1

Trade Unions in America
by Wm. Z. Foster, Jas. P. Cannon, and Earl R. Browder

A brief summary of the development of the American Labor movement and the rise of the Left Wing within it.

No. 2

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RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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(Concluded from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The delegation concluded that in industry and agriculture the level of production, as well as foreign trade, is increasing. Finances are on a sound basis, and England is doing itself harm by not according Soviet Russia full diplomatic relations. "The results of education are astounding," the report states, after discussing the schools in the Union. "The Soviet government is achieving the most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing and the prison system," says the report. The report states of trade unions and the labor conditions, "The delegations were much impressed by the position and the activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The general conclusion on labor conditions was, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older states have failed and are failing." The report then tells of visits to factories thruout the union, and describes conditions in Trans-Caucasia. The delegation declares that Soviet Georgia and the other autonomous republics are greatly benefited by being members of the U. S. S. R. The delegation then tells of investigation of the "Red Letter" and concludes it a forgery.

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ANNEXE I. (a).

COPY OF FOREIGN OFFICE COMMUNIQUE OF THE "RED LETTER" AND THE OFFICIAL NOTE, WITH CRITICAL FOOTNOTES.

For Publication in Morning Papers of October 25th.

The following letter to the Charge d'Affairs of the Soviet Union was issued by the Foreign Office last night:—

Foreign Office,
October 24th, 1924.

Sir,—

I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter* which has been received by the Central Committee of the British Communist Party from the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, over the signature of Monsieur Zinoviev, its President, dated September 15th. The letter contains instructions to British subjects to work for the violent overhrow of existing institutions in this country, and for the subversion of His Majesty's armed forces as a means to that end.

* No original or communicated copy can be produced, and it is now alleged that the "Letter" was notes take of a speech.

2. It is my duty to inform you that His Majesty's Government cannot allow this propaganda and must regard it as a direct interference from outside with the British domestic affairs.

3. No one who understands the constitution and the relationships of the Communist International will doubt its intimate connection and contact with the Soviet Government. No Government will ever tolerate an arrangement with a foreign Government by which the latter is in formal diplomatic relations of a correct kind with it, whilst at the same time a propagandist body organically* connected with that foreign Government encourages and even orders subjects of the former to plot and plan revolutions for its overthrow. Such conduct is not only a grave departure from the rules of international comity, but a violation of specific and solemn undertakings repeatedly given to His Majesty's Government.

4. So recently as June 4th of last year the Soviet Government made the following solemn agreement with His Majesty's Government:—

> "The Soviet Government undertakes not to support with funds or in any other form persons or bodies or agencies or institutions whose aim is to spread discontent or to foment rebellion in any part of the British Empire . . . . . . and to impress upon its officers and officials the full and continuous observance of these conditions.

5. Moreover, in the Treaty which His Majesty's Government recently concluded with your Government, still further provision was made for the faithful execution of an analogous undertaking which is essential to the existence of good and friendly relations between the two countries. His Majesty's Government means that these undertakings shall be carried out both in the letter and in the spirit, and it cannot accept the contention that whilst the Soviet Government undertakes obligations, a political body, as powerful as itself* is to be allowed to conduct a propaganda and support it with money, which is in direct violation of the official agreement. The Soviet Government either has or has not the power to make such agreements. If it has the power it is its duty to carry them out and see that the other parties are not deceived. If it has not this power and if responsibilities which belong to the State in other countries are in Russia in the keeping of private and irresponsible bodies** the Soviet Government ought not to make agreements which it knows it cannot carry out.

6. I should be obliged if you would be good enough to let me have the observations of your Government on this subject without delay.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(In the absence of the Secretary of State),
(Signed) J. D. GREGORY.

M. C. RAKOVSKY.
etc., etc., etc.

ANNEXE I. (b).

Executive Committee,
Third Communist International.

Very Secret

To the Central Committee,
British Communist Party.

Presidium.
September 15th, 1924.
Moscow.

Dear Comrades,—

The time is approaching for the Parliament of England to consider the Treaty concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the S.S.S.R. for the purpose of ratification. The fierce campaign raised by the British bourgeoisie around the question shows that the majority of the same, together with reactionary circles, are against the Treaty for the purpose of breaking off an agreement consolidating the ties between the proletarians of the two countries leading to the restoration of normal relations between England and the S.S.S.R.

The proletariat of Great Britain, which pronounced its weighty word when danger threatened of a break-off of the past negotiations, and compelled the Government of MacDonald to conclude the Treaty, must show the greatest possible energy in the further struggle for ratification and against the endeavors of British capitalists to compel Parliament to annul it.

It is indispensable to stir up the masses of the British proletariat (to bring into movement the army of unemployed proletarians)* whose position can be improved only after a loan has been granted to the S.S.S.R. for the restoration of her economics and when business collaboration between the British and Russian Proletariats has been put in order. It is imperative that the group in the Labor Party** sympathising with the Treaty should bring increased pressure to bear upon the Government and Parliamentary circles in favor of the ratification of the Treaty.

Keep close observation over the leaders of the Labor Party, because these may easily be found in the leading strings of the bourgeoisie. The foreign policy of the Labor Party as it is already represents an inferior copy of the policy of the Curzon Government. Organize a campaign of disclosure of the foreign policy of MacDonald.

The I K K I (Executive Committee, Third [Communist] International) will willingly place at your disposal the wide material in its possession regarding the activities of British imperialism in the middle and Far East. In the meanwhile, however, strain every nerve in the struggle for the ratification of the Treaty, in favor of a continuation of negotiations regarding the regulation of relations between the S. S. S. R. and England. A settlement of relations between the two countries will assist in the revolutionizing of the international and British proletariat (no less than a successful rising in any of the working districts of England)** as the establishments of close contact between the British and Russian proletariat, the exchange of delegations and workers, etc., will make it possible for us to extend and develop the propaganda of ideas of Leninism in England and the Colonies. Armed warfare must be preceded by a struggle against the inclinations to compromise which are embedded among the majority of British workmen, against the ideas of evolution and peaceful extermination of capitalism. Only then will it be possible to count upon complete success of an armed insurrection. In Ireland and the Colonies the case is different; there is a national question, and this represents too great a factor for success for us to waste time on a prolonged preparation of the working class.**

But even in England, as other countries, where the workers are politically developed, events themselves may more rapidly revolutionize the working masses than propaganda. For instance, a strike movement, repressions by the Government, etc.

From your* last report it is evident that agitation-propaganda work in the army is weak, in the navy a very little better. Your explanation that the quality of the members attracted justifies the quantity is right in principle, nevertheless it would be desirable to have cells in all the units of the troops, particularly among those quartered in the large centers of the country, and also among factories working on munitions and at military store depots. We request that the most particular attention be paid to these latter.

In the event of danger of war, with the aid of the latter and in contact with the transport workers, it is possible to paralyse all the military preparations of the bourgeoisie and make a start in turning an imperialist war into a class war. Now more than ever we should be on our guard*. Attempts at intervention in China show that world imperialism is still full of viger and is once more making endeavors to restore its shaken position and cause a new war, which as its objective is to bring about the break-up of the Russian Proletariat and the suppression of the budding world revolution, and further would lead to the ensalvement of the colonial peoples. "Danger of War"; "The Bourgeoisie seek War, Capital fresh markets"—these are the slogans which you must familiarize the masses with, with which you must go to work into the mass of the proletariat. These slogans will open to you the doors of comprehension of the masses, will help you to capture them and march under the banner of Communism.**

The Military Section* of the British Communist Party, so far as we are aware, further suffers from a lack of specialists, the future directors of the British Red Army.

It is time you thought of forming such a group, which together with the leaders, might be in the event of an outbreak of active strife, the brain of the military organization of the Party.

Go attentively through the lists of the military "cells" detailing from them the more energetic and capable men, turn attention to the more talented military specialists who have for one reason or another, left the Service and hold socialist views. Attract them into the ranks of the Communist Party if they desire honestly to serve the proletariat and desire in the future to direct not the blind mechanical forces in the service of the bourgeoisie, but a national* army.

Form a directing operative head of the Military Section.

Do not put this off to a future moment, which may be pregnant with events and catch you unprepared.

Desiring you all success, both in organization and in your struggle.

With Communist greetings,*
President of the Presidium of the I.K.K.I.,
ZINOVIEV.

Member of the Presidium: McMANUS.
Secretary: KUUSINEN.

4. Articles exposing international diplomatic conferences, unmasking the work of secret diplomacy; reports on legislative proposals for the promotion of imperialist wars.

5. Exposure of the chauvinist-militarist propaganda conducted by the official educational establishments (schools, theatres, cinema, etc.)

6. Propaganda of the policy of the R.C.P. during the imperialist war. Re-publication of the most characteristic articles of Lenin and Zinoviev on the questions of defeatism and national defense ("Against the Stream"), accompanied by brief explanatory historical notes. Application of the principles expressed in these articles to international relations as they exist today. Re-publication of posthumous articles by Lenin on the subject of war.

8. Reports on anti-war demonstrations by the population.

7. Reports on anti-war feelings among the masses of the soldiery, and on conflicts arising on these grounds between the soldiers and the military authorities.

9. Reports on incidents in the Y.C.I. campaign against imperialist war.

With Communist greetings,
Secretary of the E.C. of the C.I.,
TREINT.

ANNEXE II.

No. 180.

Secret.
September 12th.

To the Central Committee of the British Party.

Dear Comrades,—Herewith I am enclosing a copy of the the speech of Comrade Zinoviev delivered to the Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party.

Its contents are strictly confidential and it is only to be read by members of your Central Committee.

The Secretary is charged to attend to this matter and to report confirming the strict attention to these instructions.

With Communist greetings,
For the Secretariat,
MacManus.***

ANNEXE III.

Moscow, 27-8-1924.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 8.

To the Central Committee of the Communist Parties.

Dear Comrades:—On the basis of materials which are as yet incomplete, we may conclude that the "anti-war week" has provided some of our sections a considerable field for agitation against imperialist wars. The week of agitation against imperialist war should be made the starting point of permanent anti-war propaganda. It was our intention in the "anti-war week," by means of agitational slogans, to draw the attention of the masses to the inevitability of new imperialist wars, and to the new betrayal by the Second International which finds its expression in its "anti-war policy." Nevertheless the war policy of the imperialists is far too complex a problem to be disposed of by purely agitational means, by merely pointing out to the masses the need for our revolutionary anti-war policy as distinguished from that of the pacifist elements of the bourgeoisie and of the Second International. It is therefore necessary to continue systematically to deal with all the popular issues that were raised during the anti-war week on the subject of imperialism and imperialist war.

It seems to us that the most efficacious means for this purpose would be to make use of the party press. We suggest to our sections to inaugurate regular anti-war propaganda pages in their newspapers.

The anti-war pages should comprise the following features:

1. Constant unmasking of the pacifism of the bourgecisie and of the Second International. We recommend starting a small section in the newspapers, under the title, "Ten Years Ago," in which the betrayals of social democrats should be constantly recorded.

2. Systematic reports on war preparations, imperialist conflicts, inflammable materials of future wars; unmasking the economic-imperialist nature of such wars.

3. Reports on technical preparations for war, on new inventions, army organization, etc.

GLOSSARY

POLITICAL TERMS

Bolshevik—Majority member of S. D. party—a communist.

Menshevik—Minority member of S. D. party—a socialist.

Comintern—The Central Office of the Communist or Third International situated in Moscow.

New Economic Policy or N.E.P.—Lenin's change of policy in 1920-21, which ended War Communism and began a system of concessions and compromises.

Nepman—A trader for private profit—vulgarly, a profiteer.

Commissariat—A Ministry.

Soviets—Revolutionary Committees that have developed into a system of representative councils.

Tcheka—Extraordinary Commission—a counter-reactionary secret police now abolished.

Presidium—A Standing Committee elected by plenum of an Executive Committee.

The new Russian institutions and enterprises are expressed by compound words made up of the first syllables of the words composing their names—such as:

Sovnarkum—Soviet narodnikh Kommissarov(Council of People's Commissars).

U.S.S.R.—Union of Socialist Sovietist Republics

R.S.F.S.R.—Russian Socialist Federated Sovietist Republics

(For other abbreviations, see diagram of Constitution.)

A.R.C.T.U.—All-Russian Council of Trade Unions

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Dessiatine	2.7 acres.
1 Pound (Russian)	0.9 lb. avoirdupois.
1 Pood (40 pounds)	36 lb. avoirdupois.
1 million poods	16,128 tons.
1 Verst (500 sajens)	0.66 mile.
1 Sajen (3 arshins)	7ft.
1 Arshin	28in. (0.77 yard).

MONEY

Tchernovetz	10 Russian roubles.
Rouble	About 50 cents.
Kopek	One hundredth of a rouble.

THE END.

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* No one with any knowledge of the Soviet State would make this blunder. The Comintern is an influential body but no more "organically" connected with the U.S.S.R. than is, say, the Federation of British Industries with the British Government.

* The Soviet administration is a very powerful Government. The Comintern has no governmental power at all.

** If the Comintern were, as said above, "organically" connected, it would not be "private and irresponsible body."

* An interpolation as is obvious from sense and syntax.

** NOTE.—Not the Communist secret organization. It is obviously constitutional agitation that is contemplated.

* This could obviously find no place in a speech to the Executive and an explanation here of IKKI (which would in a real letter have been E.C.C.I.) is of course absurd.

** Another interpolation which makes the sentence almost nonsense.

*** Another interpolation interrupting the argument which makes nonsense and shows tampering.

* Here the style and character of contents changes to secret, instructions to a Communist conspiracy.

* The rest of this paragraph is taken from the anti-war propaganda.

** "Seeks" omitted—showing hasty preparation of the document.

* An absurdity.

* Should be "People's Army." This mistranslation of "narodnay" would be impossible to any Communist. "National" is "nationalny," and makes nonsense here.

* These signatures are of course, incorrect in many respects.

*** Note the Signature MacManus which is the form used by him in Russia, not McManus as in the "Red Letter."

KUOMINTANG DELEGATES SEE SOVIET MILLS

MOSCOW—(Tass)—A delegation of the Kuomintang, headed by Mr. Tsio Nao, member of the executive committee of the Kuomintang, now in Moscow, visited a series of mills and factories, labor clubs and workers' resting homes.

Interviewed by press representatives, the delegates declared that there were strongly impressed by the Soviet system, under which the working masses were the masters of the destinies of their own country and could control the national industry.

They further expressed their firm belief that the workers of the U. S. S. R. would lend a helping hand to the Kuomintang in its struggle for the national emancipation of China from the yoke of foreign imperialism.

Radios Widely Used in Middle Western Corn Belt Region

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8—More than 550,000 farms in the United States are now equipped with radio, the department of agriculture estimates, following a nation-wide survey thru county agricultural agents. A similar survey last year showed 365,000 farms on which there are radio sets, and in 1923 only 145,000 farms.

This rapid increase in the use of radio by farmers is due, department officials declare, to the need for prompt market information in merchandising farm products, to the educational value of radio, and to its entertainment features. Many county agents reported that farmers have installed radio sets primarily to receive weather and market reports.

The department's estimate of 550,000 sets is based upon reports from 1056 county agents. Illinois leads the list in number of sets on farms, the estimate for that state being 46,000 sets; New York is next with 39,000 sets on farms; Iowa farmers have 39,000 sets; Missouri 37,000; Kansas 35,000; Nebraska 34,000; Ohio 27,000; and Minnesota 26,000. California has 22,000 sets on farms; Michigan 19,000; Texas 18,000; and Indiana 17,000.

The smallest number of sets is in Delaware, for which the estimate is 200 sets on farms; Florida farms have 300; New Mexico 500; and Nevada 600. The corn belt states show the greatest development in the use of radio on farms. The reason given for the slow development in the use of radio in the South is natural conditions which hamper clear broadcasting and reception.

Chile Provides for Mothers

CHILE, Sept. 9—Recent legislation in Chile provides that every working mother must have a rest period of 40 days before and 20 days after childbirth, her position being held for her during this period, that factories, shops, etc., must provide nurseries for the care of the babies of working mothers, and that mothers must have free periods during the day to nurse their babies.

RUSSIA TODAY
Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation Visiting SOVIET RUSSIA and the Caucasus
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JUDGE ASKS LAW PROBE SLUGGING OF LEFT WINGER

But Lets Gangsters Off With $50 Fine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The district attorney has been asked by Judge Henry Goodman to make three investigations of the continued assaults which are being made upon members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who have joined with the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22 in their fight upon the corrupt union officials.

In Jefferson Market court three gangsters came up for hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct following the raid made yesterday upon the cloak shop of Shulman Bros., at 26 West 20th street.

Gangsters Plead Guilty.

The men pleaded guilty, and after the employer had testified that these intruders came up into his shop, turned off the power, damaged his goods and started a fight with the workers; and after the workers had identified the gangsters and accused them of hitting them with chairs, Abraham Goodman, attorney for the Joint Committee, introduced the affidavit of a physician who stated that Sam Sabalefsky of 218 East 122nd, who had been hit just behind the ear, with a blackjack, was too badly injured to appear in court. The presiding judge, Henry Goodman, after hearing all this testimony fined each man $50.

Protest Light Fine.

Attorney Abraham Goodman then argued on the injustice of such a decision in view of the flagrant violation all law which these gangsters had shown, and especially when just last week girls who had been peacefully picketing a striking shop had been fined $50 in this same court.

Hyman Bushnell, attorney for the Joint Board who appeared for the defendants, began making statements to the effect that these workers in the shop were just a bunch of Bolsheviks, a lot of foreigners; that the Joint Board agents had a perfect right to go up into the shop and throw these people out. Judge Goodman reprimanded him and stated he was running this investigation and he was convinced a more thoro investigation of the whole situation was necessary.

Will Press the Case.

When Lawyer Goodman asked that the men be re-arrested on a charge of felinous assault, the judge announced that he would turn the whole matter over to the district attorney. The three gangsters were paroled in the custody of their lawyer Rushnell, to appear at the district attorney's office on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Joint Commitee of Action is determined to press the case to the fullest extent and make this the beginning of an energetic campaign against the Joint Board gangsters and their terrorist methods.

Military Prisoners Escape

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The five military prisoners who escaped by sawing their way thru bars of the prison at Fort Hays, have not been apprehended. Three were seen to board an eastbound freight train but trace of them was lost.

CLOAK AND DRESS MAKERS STILL MILITANT THRU LONG FIGHT TO DEFEAT SIGMAN BETRAYALS

By a Rank and Filer.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 9.—The struggle in the cloak and dressmakers commenced so long ago, that some of us hardly remember when it first started. And to some it seems almost endless!

We have been fighting for months and months—almost for years—against the Sigmans, the Feinbergs, and the whole gang of "yellow" jobholders, whose only interest is not the union, but to further intrench themselves in well paid jobs—with fat salaries coming from the sweat and blood of hard working dues paying members, most of them with families and dependents to support and long months of slackness and enforced idleness to look forward to during the year.

Well, the fight is on—it is a fight to the finish—and the morale of our members has not been broken yet—not with ousters and expulsions, with suspensions of our most active members, of our duly elected executive boards, not with hired gansters and thugs hired by our venerable leaders—Feinberg and company, to beat us up, not with their tactics of ordering firms to discharge members of Locals. 2, 9 and 22 and promising to send scabs to take their places; not with helping bosses to obtain injunctions against us in shops where we have been compelled to declare strikes because of the wholesale discharge of our most active workers; not with using the most brutal and dirty tactics have they been able to break the morale of our members.

Morale Splendid.

And the morale is splendid—worth the eulogy of a better pen than mine. Every day, day in and day out, our members walk up and down the streets doing picket duty, then come to the headquarters of Local 22 to guard them against the hired gangsters of Sigman and company who are diligently watching for an opportunity to take this home, built with so many years of toil and effort of the members of our union, away from us: or going out with newspapers and literature, spreading the truth about our struggle against the machine, our corrupt leaders and their paid hirelings, and dissipating the lies being spread by the same corrupt officials in their leaflets and bought press.

"Come, Join the Fight."

If you are a worker, a member of a union, and believe in action—in fighting against corrupt officialdom, join us in this struggle. Come down on the picket line, or come down to Local 22 and watch us in action. You will become enthused with the untiring courage and ceaseless enthusiasm of our members.

If you are a revolutionist, you will want to pitch in and help us—physically, financially, morally, in our fight. Your interests are identical with our interests.

Our fight is your fight. If we win, you too win. The left wing elements in all other unions will take heart and carry on the struggle against their corrupt officialdom more vigorously and aggressively, encouraged by our victory.

Take an Interest.

Fellow workers. Take an interest in what is going on in Locals 2, 9 and 22. Read our literature, spread the news about our fight, come down to the picket line and the fighting line, watch us on guard duty, come down to Local 22 and see us daily and nightly rally in defense of our home—follow our struggle, acquaint yourself and your fellow workers with it, and take heart and enthusiasm of our members, to carry on your own fights in your own unions.

Give us your support. We need it. Physically and financially, if possible; morally, if you can do neither of the foregoing.

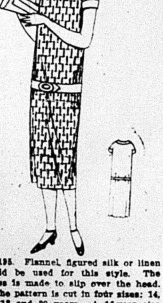
RUSSIAN INVENTED STEAM ENGINE, NOT WATT, IS REPORT

MOSCOW, Sept. 9.—The central committee of the Soviet Russian trade union of metal workers has passed a resolution declaring that Ivan Ivanovitch Polzounov was the the first to make the steam engine work, and not James Watt.

Polzounov, the son of a soldier submitted complete plans of his machine, with a model, to Catherine the Great, in the year 1763, according to the report submitted to the committee by Comrade Rysko. James Watt took out patents on his patents on his engine in 1769, six years later.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE YOUTHFUL FROCK.



5195. Flannel, figured silk or linen could be used for this style. The dress is made to slip over the head.

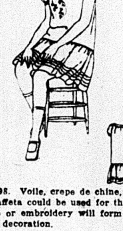
The pattern is cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size will require 1½ yard of 54-inch figured material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material for collar and cuff facings. Width of dress at the foot is 50 inches.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and, containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

DANCE OR PARTY FROCK.



5198. Voile, crepe de chine, chiffon or taffeta could be used for this style. Lace or embroidery will form a suitable decoration.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 2¼ yards of 40 inch material, with ¼ yard of contrasting material for yoke—and sleeve bands.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

STRIKEBREAKER BERRY ATTACKS REDS IN KANSAS

Daily Worker Expose Got His Dander Up

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—"Majah" George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union was the principal speaker at a Labor Day celebration here yesterday. He divided his harangue on a fifty-fifty basis between praising God and American capitalism and denouncing the Communists.

What got Berry's goat was a story of his crooked career that appeared in The DAILY WORKER, which was distrbuted among the audence. The papers were grabbed by the pressmen and printers in the audience and hundreds more could have been disposed of.

Attack Was a Dud.

Berry's attack on the Communists did not create a ripple. He charged the reds with trying to make people equal. He said the American worker was a one hundred per cent patriot and would never be touched by Communism. Despite this apparent immunity, the strike-breaker used up a lot of frpth and fury on the Communists.

Cuneo Strike On.

The strike against the open shop system which the Cuneo Printing company tried to put over on the pressmen and feeders with the aid of George L. Berry, and his strikebreakers, Marks, Orr, Brophy and McHugh, is still on.

The cost of this strike to the company can be gauged by the fact that on one day last week, the company paid $500 in taxi bills for hauling strikebreakers to the shops. Many of these who were brot to the plant quit as soon as they learned there was a strike on. Most of the employes are in sympathy with the strikers. Craft autonomy prevents other members of the printing trades from walking out in sympathy with the pressmen and feeders.

Standard Oil Feels Sting in Turkey of Soviet Competition

MOSCOW, —(Tass)— News has been received here that in view of increased import in Turkey of Soviet oil, the price of petroleum in Constantinople has lately fallen from 265 to 240 piastres, and the price of benzine from 338 to 296, a further fall being expected

It is further learned that under pressure of Soviet competition, the Standard Oil company has cut the cost of its products, while other firms have even ceased the sale of petroleum at Constantinople in view of the impossibility to compete with Soviet products.

Government and Big Business Unite on War Plane Program

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—The extent to which the government is going to serve big business is shown in the announcement that Henry Ford and Postmaster General Harry S. New were to confer upon co-operating between the governments aeroautical program and Ford's commercial ventures in the air.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

SHOE UNION IN OPEN LETTER TO THE UNORGANIZED

Points Out Struggle Ahead for Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The following has been issued as an open letter to the shoe workers of New York and Brooklyn:

"There are two reasons why you should organize—to help yourself get better conditions and to help your fellow worker get the same. The manufacturers believe in organization, for themselves, but not for you therefore, it is your duty to believe in it for yourself.

"Concentrated capital must be met by concentrated labor. We must organize nationally and internationally. Individually you cannot bargain with the boss—and win—that is why you must organize. Today the shoe trust is rapidly developing and you must be in a position to deal with it. How? Organize!

Manufacturers Combine—Imports Increase.

"Of the total shoe manufacturing concerns in this country 14½ per cent actually produce 65½ per cent of the total shoes produced and are capable of producing and are fully equipped to produce all the shoes that the American and foreign market can consume. Imports of leather footwear increased 48 per cent in 1924 over 1923 and we exported 1,077,879 pairs less during the same year.

"What does this mean? It means that unless you organize to protect yourselves cheaper European labor will compete so successfully with the shoe workers of this country that you will be forced to accept the lowest possible wage and work longer hours. How can you fight this? By organizing!

Get Into the Union.

"Greater New York is one of the biggest shoe centers in this country and one of the poorest organized, therefore, it will be one of the first hit by decreased exportation and cheap European labor. What should you do? What must you do? Get in touch at once with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, the only national industrial organization of its kind in the country. Join the local to which you should belong. Ask the organizer to come to your shop. Interest your fellow workers and be organized.

"The Shoe Workers' Protective Union has a campaign on for organization and now is your time.

"Headquarters, Room 22, 325 Washington St., Brooklyn, near Borough Hall, Telephone Main 4923... Unite for Power!"

Child Marriage in India.

Statistics given by a writer in the Times of India, published in Bombay, show the extent of child marriage in India. The figures are from the 1921 census report from the Bombay presidency. They show that in 1921 there were in Bombay, in round numbers, 49,000 married girls under the age of five years, of whom more than 2,000 were widows; 261,000 between the ages of five and ten years, 13,000 of whom were widows; 643,000 between the ages of ten and fifteen, of whom 34,000 were widows. The infant death rate in Bombay in 1924 was 411 per thousand live births, compared with the United States rate (1923) of 77.

"LABOR" BANK USING NON-UNION OFFICE WORKERS WHILE LEADERS OF UNION DISRUPT ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 9.—The past few meetings of the bookkeepers, stenographers and accountants, Local 12,646, American Federation of Labor, have been taken up with charges, trial committees' reports, and expulsions. Such is the recent "activity" of the union.

At one meeting, Primoff was expelled because he pointed out to the membership that the paid officials of the union were not on the job organizing. Innumerable organizable offices were listed. But the union leadership pursued a policy of hesitancy and discrimination on the question of organizing the unorganized.

"Labor" Bank is Scab Shop.

Leniency with the International Bank, which "union" bank refuses to be organized, and is gradually being placed on the "unfair" list; leniency with other International offices; leniency with the socialist party lawyers' offices is the policy pursued. Month after month, the cut and dried reports of the officials state "progress," with no new offices organized. Paper progress describes their reports.

One set of charges, at another meeting, were insufficient. So two sets were brot in. One set of charges was brot of "conduct unbecoming members of this union" against Chernow, and Cooper for bringing in a minority report, and against Kitzes for supporting the report of the minority exonerating Primoff. To speak in favor of anything which the union leaders do not agree with is a crime in the B. S. & A. U. punishable with expulsion.

Instantly, there followed another set of charges of "scabbing" against Nagin and Meyers. They were charged with having worked for Local 22, I. L. G. W. while a fake strike was on, immediately after the internal struggle in the I. L. G. W. Locals 2, 9, 22 began. In both cases the false, illogical reasoning was proven by the fact that the B. S. & A. U. leadership could not distinguish between one separate and distinct organization and another. They considered the Joint Action Committee and Local 22 as synonymous. And they are wrong.

It is known thruout the labor movement that since the internal fight began in the I. L. G. W., the separate locals ceased functioning as such. No dues, assessments, etc., were collected. Only that a new, separate and distinct organization representing the three left locals was organized in the shape of the Joint Action Committee, and it needed the help of only a few office employes in the recording of the defense money collected and the distribution thereof.

Heavy Penalties.

Reasoning very little, and that from the false premise that the Joint Action Committee and Local 22 were the same (which they are not) the conclusion arrived at was obviously and inevitably false. That the charged were guilty; Nagin was to pay $75.00 fine and leave his job; Myers $50.00 fine and leave her job, or both were to be considered expelled from the union if they did not so abide by the stupid decision.

In the discussion of the latter cases, it was clearly pointed out that:

1. The Joint Action Committee was a body distinct from either of the three locals of the International that it represented.
2. Local 22 has not been functioning as a local since June 15; and that it was not performing its regular duties as a local.
3. The B. S. & A. U. officials were taking sides in a controversial matter of another union.
4. The B. S. & A. U. officials were taking orders from the I. L. G. W. (mis)-leaders Feinberg and Baroff in declaring a strike, as a partisan tactic; in calling it off, on their orders; and in calling a strike again, of the office employes.
5. The president of the B. S. & A. U. blamed the secretary for the latter's mistaken ideas in calling a strike and ordering them to return, only to call them again. The secretary was asked to explain his position, or tell whether the president was merely passing the buck, but the secretary merely grew red in the face with a shameful red blush, and said "Why should I explain?"
6. The S. P. members of the union, showed their "short sightedness" in defending all the mistakes made by the union leaders in the above-mentioned cases.

Having satisfied themselves with the finings of the mentioned members, one should think that they had enuf for a time. But no.

"Activity."

And up went the professional charge-bringer, and therewith a new charge against another member, Alstein. Charges from the right; charges from the rear; charges from the front—but the office workers remain unorganized.

To cover their inactivity, their inability to organize the thousands of unorganized office workers, the B. S. & A. U., 12646 A. F. L. leadership has raised the smoke screen issue of charges. Such they call the "activity" of the union.

Why Not?

Why don't the leaders of the B. S. & A. U. rather build the union than just be satisfied with keeping its membership at a mere few hundred? Why not organize and do constructive work of the union? The membership must all get in on the work, and see to it that we rather increase our membership thru organization—than to decrease it thru expulsions. Let the membership take the bookkeepers, stenographers, and accountants' union more seriously, and force the leaders of the union to organize the unorganized.

Against Reaction and the White Terror!

MASS MEETING

Sunday, September 13, 8 p. m.

WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th Street

SPEAKERS:

BEN GITLOW JAMES P. CANNON ROBERT W. DUNN

RICHARD BRAZIER JOSEPH R. BRODSKY

Auspices, International Labor Defense, New York Section.

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LABOR DEFENSE

September 13, 8 p. m. (Labor Defense Day)

at PLASTERERS' TEMPLE HALL, Van Buren & Marshfield

Get Behind the Zeigler Miners' Defense!

SPEAKERS:

HENRY CORBISHLEY, leader of the progressive miners of Zeigler and chief defendant under charge of conspiracy.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER C. E. RUTHENBERG

DUNCAN MacDONALD, Chairman, former secretary treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union and former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

ADMISSION 10c. INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, Sept. 10, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16836	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey
499	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
548	Journeymen Barbers, 180 West Washington St., 8:45 P. M.
340	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
2	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
17320	Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
271	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17301	Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison
774	Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green Sts.
877	Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 8:15 p. m.
130	Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.

(Note—Unless otherwose all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

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MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Another Red Letter

Coincident with the convening of the British Trade Union Congress, another "Zinoviev letter" similar to the one sprung on the British public during the last general election made its appearance.

The object of this fabrication is the same as the one that helped to defeat the labor party. Its aim is to enable reaction, which is on the defensive in the labor movement to gain a footing and defeat the progressive movement by creating a wave of hysteria among the masses, that will enable the right wing leaders to bring the less class conscious workers under their influence.

The first fake letter spurred the petty bourgeois voters into activity and filled the aristocrats with a holy fear of the menace of Bolshevism. It had the same effect on the reactionary workers in England that the predictions of industrial disaster made by the republican party strategists here in case of LaFollette's election, had on millions of American workers.

The British labor party towards the end of its life in office, despite the best efforts of MacDonald and company, was being forced into taking action contrary to the interests of the ruling classes. It agreed to granting a loan to Soviet Russia; and it called off the indictment against the Communist editor J. R. Campbell, who was charged with inciting mutiny in the navy. When those things happened the ruling class decided that the labor party was no longer a safe and useful tool in its hands.

When the labor party went out of office the trade unions dominated the labor movement, and the stars of Ramsay MacDonald, Snowden and Clynes began to decline. Those of Purcell, Cook and Swales rose. The trade unions began to go to the left and the united front between them and the Russian unions together with the report of the British trade union delegation to Russia were the outstanding events of this period in the world labor movement.

The fight for a unified international trade union movement based on the class struggle received a tremendous impetus and the victory of the British miners backed by the other large trade unions over the government, faced the British ruling class with the fact that they were face to a face with a condition that threatened their very existence.

Desperate situations demand desperate remedies. The British ruling class hoped that its tried and trusted right wing leaders would hold their power. The sweep of sentiment among the masses, however, has been towards the left. For this tendency the disintegration of British capitalism is mainly responsible. The Communist propaganda which has been making such headway among the trade unions lately, would not have made such progress if British imperialism were in as healthy a condition as American capitalism.

The aim of the latest fake "Zinoviev letter," launched by the *Daily Mail*, the same paper that perpetrated the first one, is to frighten the masses away from the leadership of Cook, Purcell and Hicks, who are branded by the ruling class as "agents of Moscow," tho neither are Communists. The capitalists hope thru means of this device to give the leadership back into the hands of Thomas, MacDonald and Snowden, the socialist king lovers.

This dodge may have some effect for the moment. It is part of the experience of the working class on its march towards freedom. But any momentary gain for the ruling class of Britain thru such methods will be counterbalanced by the reaction among the masses that will inevitably follow.

Supping with the Devil Has Nothing on This

The Associated Press recently signed a contract with the Soviet government providing for the interchange of news with Tass, formerly Rosta, official news agency of the Soviet government.

Nothing succeeds like success. The Associated Press has been the principal fountain of anti-Soviet lies in the United States—since the czar and his government were toppled over into the historical abyss. But lies are poor weapons in the long run and a cause that depends on lies is leaning on a brokne reed. The mighty revolution that humbled one of the oldest of dynasties in the world and erazed it from the political map, plowed its way to victory thru a sea of falsehood and thru the bullets, bombs and bayonets of its myriad foes.

The Associated Press recognized an accomplished fact. It did not like to do it, but business is business and it cannot ignore one-sixth of the earth's surface if it wants to continue its existence as a news agency.

The same logic that forced the Associated Press to shake hands with the Bolshevik devil will compel the United States government to recognize the Soviet regime.

Slipping It Over

The Kalamazoo convention of the International Typographical Union rescinded the action of the Quebec convention in 1921 favoring "the amalgamation of the various printing trades unions to the end that there be but one union in the printing industry." The action was taken without debate and the motion to rescind passed unanimously.

This move was engineered by President James M. Lynch, the ultra-reactionary who returned to power in the I. T. U. in the last election. The convention was entirely under his control and there was not even a peep out of the so-called progressives.

Lynch, at one time was in favor of industrialism as opposed to craft unionsim, according to the *Industrialist*, organ of the Printers' Industrial League of New York. Those who supported Lynch in the election which brought him to power, under the impression that he was a better choice than Howard who ran on the progressive ticket, probably now realize that Lynch's smooth way of working for reaction is much more efficient and hence much more dangerous than the stupid and bull-in-a-China-shop methods of fakers like Major L. Berry.

"Willy" Hearst and "Al" Smith are taking the lid off stinking capitalist politics in New York City. Let the workers get their fill of the smell and turn away from the old parties of capitalism forever.

Madrid dispatches claim the Spanish military machine is getting the best of the Riffians. But the news straight from Africa has a very different tune.

KRIM DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR RIFFIANS

No Peace Until This Is Secured, He Says

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The complete independence of the Riff has been demanded as a preliminary to negotiations with the French by the brother of Abd-el-Krim, and with Krim's secretary, Ben Hadj Hatmi, who sopke for the Moroccan leader.

The interview was obtained at Tazrout, Krim's headquarters near Chechouan. Speaking of the fact that France had forced the war upon the Riffians, Hatmi said: "We wrote many letters to Paris and Rabat, seeking ground for an agreement. All these letters remained unanswered.

Riffians Sought Peace.

"Abd-el-Krim's brother and I went to Paris. Alas, we could not see M. Poincare nor his colleagues. We even went to the doors of the ministers without being received. During our stay in Paris we saw French commercial personalities, but without result.

"It was in Paris that we learned from our government that French troops were ready to cross the Ouergha river. We advised the French representative of Moroccan affairs not to advance the troops and once more asked him to come to an agreement with us. He replied that was a matter for Marshal Lyautey."

Spain's Claim Impossible.

Hatmi declared that the arming of the Beni Zerouls by the French and the advance north of the Ourrgha forced the Riffians to begin defensive action.

The Spanish note was ignored, Hatmi said, because Spain not only refused to consider Riffian independence, but claimed more territory than ever before.

BUFFALO POLICE TRY TO PREVENT BLOOR MEETING

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Ella Reeves "Mother" Bloor meeting in open air in Shelton Square was interrupted by the police who demanded that she speak only on religion.

As a banner was displayed on the stand in bold letters announcing the meeting was being held by the Workers Party it seemed rather incongruous to suddenly start a "religious" meeting. However in order that she be allowed to continue Mother Bloor immediately took for her "religious" text "He that doth not work neither shall he eat" and told the story of the great land where that text was being practiced as well as preached.

It was then easy to switch off into the contrasts of America, England and Germany and the original subject of her lecture "The World Labor Movement." The crowd appreciated the clever turn given to the lecture by Mother Bloor with laughter and applause and a generous response with subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER.

In the meantime the police disappeared after remaning long enough to hear Comrade Bloor's references to Jesus and were not present when she made tre transition to Lenin.

Utica Press Announces Mother Bloor's Arrival.

UTICA, N. Y. (By Mail).—Mother Bloor arrived here this morning on her coast-to-coast tour for the DAILY WORKER. The Utica Daily News, remembering her as the leader of the picket line in the Savage Arms plant strike during the world war, announced her arrival on her spectacular cross country trip for the DAILY WORKER in a boxed story advising its readers where the meeting was to be held.

"It doesn't matter if the police are also present" Mother Bloor announced. "I'm used to seeing them in every town I go and I know all 57 varieties of them. Despite interference the workers in this town are going to hear about Communism and the DAILY WORKER, and that's that."

She concluded saying: "I am too busy making Communists and getting subs for the DAILY WORKER to worry about anything else."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84¾, cable 4.84¾; France, franc, demand 4.69, cable 4.69½; Belgium, franc, demand 4.44½, cable 4.45; Italy, lire, demand, 4.95¾, cable 4.96; Sweden, krone, demand 26.79, cable 26.82; Norway, krone, demand 25.08, cable 25.10; Denmark, krone, demand 21.63, cable 21.65; Shanghai, tael, 79.75.

LOST! LOST!

On Sunday, Sept. 6th, a pair of glasses were lost at Braeside Beach, Braeside, Illinois. Will the finder notify the Young Workers League office as soon as possible. Call any time during the day time and ask for Gilbert.

The Workers Party in Action

JEWISH CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTS THE NATIONAL CONVENTION'S DECISIONS

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 6.—(By Mail.)—The national convention of the Jewish Section of the Workers Party, which opened here yesterday, got down to work today with the acceptance of the report of the credentials committee seating 96 delegates.

The right of fifteen delegates to seats in the convention had been contested, but on recommendation of C. E. Ruthenberg, representative of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party at the convention, all delegates were seated and the question of contests referred to the Central executive Committee for final settlement.

The convention elected A. Wiener, of Detroit, as chairman by vote of 55 for Wiener and 40 for Ben Gifschitz of New York City.

The first order of business taken up was the report of the Central Executive Committee. Comrade Ruthenberg presented an analysis of the struggle within the party culminating in the national convention. He outlined the basis of the decision of the Communist International supporting the Ruthenberg group and then reviewed the work of the national convention, declaring "The fourth national convention will mark a new period in the development of our party, the period of the beginning of the Worker Party becoming a really Bolshevik party." The speaker than outlined the tasks of the Jewish section, laying particular strees on the liquidation of Loreism in that section.

A discussion lasting four hours followed, in which the principle issue was the attitude of the former Loreist group consisting of Comrades Salzman, Siegel, London and Wiener. All of these comrades took the floor, acknowledge their errors and pledged themselves to follow the line of the party and the Communist International hereafter.

Dealing with these declaration Comrade Ruthenberg said: "Words are not sufficient to clear these comrades of their past errors. They must show by their deeds, by their work in the party, that they have really recognized their errors and can follow a clear Communist line."

The following resolution was presented by the representation of the Central Executive Committee:

Resolution on the Fourth National Convention of the Workers Party

HAVING considered the resolutions and decisions of the fourth national convention of the party, we, the convention of the Jewish section, declare:

1. That the resolutions of the parity committee, unanimously adopted by the convention, lay down a correct line of Communist policy for our party. These resolutions provide the basis for work of the party members among the masses, thru which alone our party can grow into a mass Communist Party. We declare our wholehearted support on the resolution on the Immediate Tasks of the Party, on Trade Union Work, the Labor Party Campaign, Imperialism, Work Among Women, Agricultural Work, and other major campaigns of the party.

2. We welcome the action taken by the convention for the liquidation of Loreism in our party. Our party has reached the point of development where opportunistic deviations by leading members of the party cannot longer be tolerated. In the expulsion of Lore from the party and the removal of Comrade Askeli from the editorial board of the Tyomies, the convention indicated that the fight against opportunism will be intensified in our party in the future. We pledge our support to this campaign. The conference declares that the activities of the Loreistic group in the Jewish section represented by Saltzman, London, Siegel, Wiener, etc., have been an obstacle to the growth of the Communist movement among the Jewish speaking workers, and to the Bolshevization of the Jewish section. The conference therefore declares that a determined campaign must be carried on in the Jewish section against Loreism and that the first prerequisite for the success of such a campaign is that none of those who have been leading Loreites in the Jewish section shall be elected into the Bureau of the Jewish section. These comrades and all others who have been prominent leaders and supporters of Loreism must show by their activities in the party in the future that they have recognized their errors and that they understand the line of the Comintern and are ready to give loyal, undeviating support to it.

3. The resolution on the Bolshevization of our party marks a new step forward for the American Communist Party. The reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches and a centralized apparatus with the language sections reorganized as language fractions, marks a necessary step in centralization of our party, and lays the basis for its carrying on real Communist work. We pledge ourselves to energetically take up the campaign for reorganization and to give every aid possible in effecting this reorganization at the earliest possible date.

4. The cable of the Communist International to its representative declaring that "It has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to decisions of the Communist International and stands closer to its views" lays the basis for the future development of the leadership of our party and the unification of its leadership. We declare our acceptance of the decision of the Communist International and that we will loyally support the Central Executive Committee elected on the basis of that decision in carrying on the work of the party. The conference is of the opinion that the majority in the party convention accepted the decision of the Communist International and carried it out in a responsible Communist manner worthy of loyal followers of the Comintern. The Conference declares that the best interests of the party and the solution of the party crisis require harmonious cooperation between the former majority and minority and a united fight by them against the right wing.

This resolution was unanimously adopted, the comrades named in it, who were delegates the convention, voting for it.

A resolution endorsing the appeal of the former majority of the Central Executive Committee of the party against the decision of the Communist International was ruled out of order by Ruthenberg who declared "The comrades have a right to appeal to the Communist International for revision of its attitude toward them, but this appeal cannot be made an issue in the party and the Central Executive Committee will not permit it to come before the units of the party for action."

PHILADELPHIA TO HAVE ROUSING MASS MEETING SEPT. 13

(Special to The Daily Worker)

William Weinstone will be the principle speaker at Philadelphia's "Labor Defense Day" demonstration next Sunday, Sept. 13. The meeting will occur in the evening at Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden. The International Labor Defense local conference will take place at the same hall in the afternoon. Credentials already received for the conference indicate that Philadelphia will have a live, functioning local of International Labor Defense.

Jamestown W. P. Has Outing.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9—The Workers Party of Jamestown, N. Y. held an outing at Scandia Park, Frentonville. Sports, boating and bathing were enjoyed in the morning and afternoon with a basket lunch at noontime Comrade Rudolph Katz of Buffalo was the principal speaker.

WORKERS PARTY REPEATS CALL FOR UNITED LABOR TICKET IN NEW YORK CITY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

In nominating Benjamin Gitlow for mayor, William Weinstone for comptroller and Charles Krumbein for president of the board of aldermen, the Workers Party has again repeated in its municipal platform the call for a united labor ticket and has unequivocally declared "That it stands ready up to the very last moment to withdraw its candidates in favor of a united front against the capitalist parties."

The question of a united labor ticket was discussed at the nominating convention held in August and was embodied in the platform of the party by unanimous vote of the entire convention. The position of the convention was expressed by Comrade Weinstone speaking for the platform committee when he said, "The issue of the united labor ticket and the demand made upon the socialist party brings up in a concrete manner the entire question of independent working class action and the menace of non-partisanship which has had such a disastrous effect upon the local labor movement. The socialist party says it stands for a labor party. In the past its position has been a platonic one. It has avoided every issue which might bring it into conflict with the local bureaucrats and would initiate a move against their support of the capitalist politicians. Last year it supported LaFollette but still declared it was for a labor party. This year it left out of its program any specific mention of a labor party and ignored the call of the Workers Party and the labor delegates at the so- called 'Fusion onvention' fo ra united labor ticket in the coming election campaign.

"Again we call upon the socialist party to declare whether they stand for united political action of the working class against the powerful and united capitalist enemy or whether they will continue to break the front of labor on the political field as they have consistently done in the economic field."

In addition to the demand for the united labor ticket, the platform calls for municipal ownership and workers' control of all municipal utilities; the maintenance of the five cent fare; a municipal housing program assuring better housing for the workers at rents commensurate to wages; the abolition of injunctions and police interference in labor disputes; the establishment of city markets to sell food and other necessities at cost; the encouragement of workers' co-operatives thru credits, loans, and other means, in order to combat the high cost of living; the construction of sufficient schools and the full maintenance of all workers' children attending school up to the age of sixteen; the abolition of all child labor under the age of sixteen, and work or wages for the unemployed.

These are only some of the demands made by the Workers Party in its platform to combat the ever-growing misery and poverty of the millions of toilers of the city. The platform points out the limitations of such demands within the frame work of the capitalist system and calls for the complete overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

The campaign to put the Workers Party candidates on the ticket has already begun. The branches of the district are called upon to mobilize immediately for the signature campaign.

Cleveland Y. W. L. Will Give Anti-Religious Meeting; Also Dance

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 9—Meeting Tuesday eve. Sept. 27—Yom-kipur evening, the holiest evening on the Jewish calendar, when the Jewish petty-bourgeoisie of all degrees and even some workers—who are yet unaware of their position in society—assemble in the synagogues to beg forgiveness for all sins committed during the year, will be an eventful evening for the young workers of Cleveland. A meeting to demonstrate against religion is arranged for that evening, at the Freiheit Hall, 5311 Wodland Ave., where religion will be discussed and analyzed from the Marxian viewpoint. It will be exposed as an opium that dopes the minds of the workers and helps to keep them as a subjugated class. Comrades Gleisser and Duchan will be the speakers. All workers are invited to come.

Dance Monday Eve, Sept. 28.

All who have attended previous affairs of the Young Workers League will not stay away from the Yom-kipur night dance, Sept. 28, at the Carpenter's Hall, 2226 E. 55th.

You will help the Communist movement and at the same time spend an eventful evening with the red youth. Remember the date: Sept. 28 at 2226 E. 55th.

L. GOLDBERG, Sec'y. Y. W. L.

Jewish Branch Y. W. L. Express Sorrow for Loss of Comrades

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 9—The Jewish branch of the Young Workers League of Cleveland express sorrow for the tragic death of Comrade Hoorgin and Schkliansky and appreciate the great loss to the Communist movement. It pledges itself to add renewed vigor in its activity to hasten the day of the emancipation of the working class which Comrades Hoorgin and Skiansky lived and strove for.

GEO. GOLDBERG, (Secy.)
HARRY HOFZ,
ISRAEL BRENIC.

Bellaire, Ohio, Meeting Sept. 13.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Labor Defense day, Sept. 13, will be observed by the workers of Bellaire with a mass meeting in Bohemian Hall, Bellaire, at 7 p. m. John Bratton will be the principal speaker. All party members are asked to be on the job to co-operate to make this meeting a memorable one. Bring your friends. Tell all the workers you come into contact with about this meeting.

Scientists for Sunlight.

Studies by physicians and scientists in England reported at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, held at Brighton in May, indicate that sunlight, "either natural or artificial, when properly administered, may have a definitely beneficial effect on mental activity." It was found that children handicapped in school work by illness, when cured with the aid of sunlight, caught up with or outdistanced their classmates.

UNIONS SEND DELEGATES TO DEFENSE MEET

Mass Meeting in N. Y. on Sept. 13

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—"Labor Defense Day", Sunday Sept. 13th will be observed in New York City by the holiday by a great evening mass meeting in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. and a conference of workers organizations convening in the afternoon at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

Speakers at the mass meeting will be James P. Cannon, National Secretary of International Labor Defense, Benj. Gitlow, recently remanded to Sing Sing Prison by a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, Dick Brazier, former I. W. W. prisoner at Leavenworth and now under deportation charges, Robt. W. Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union and J. R. Brodsky, prominent labor lawyer of New York City.

Unions at Conference

The conference will be called to order at 1 P. M. and will seat representatives of trades union, workers' benefit societies, co-operatives, etc. and delegates from the fifty or more permanent branches of International Labor Defense established in New York City in the past several months. Twelve trade unions and ten workmen's circle branches have sent in credentials to date and many more are expected to appear at the conference.

The purpose of the conference will be to set up a permanent local New York organization of International Labor Defense. This will be composed of individual membership branches of I. L. D. and collective affiliations from other workers' organizations. The work of this local organization will be to agitate for the release of all class-war prisoners in America and all other capitalist countries, to provide relief to class-war prisoners and their families and to carry on campaigns of opposition to all attempts to persecute members of the labor movement for working class activities.

Zeigler Frame-Up Featured

The feature of the meeting, as with dozens of similar demonstrations being held thruout the country on the same day, will be the "Zeigler Frame-up." The story of the frame-up of eighteen Zeigler coal miners on a charge of conspiracy to murder following a strike in which the union officials combined with the coal operators will be told by the speakers.

The aims of International Labor Defense, founded at a national conference last June, will occupy much of the discussion in Webster Hall. I. L. D. is a non-partisan workers' defense body that seeks to afford protection to all workers, regardless of their affiliations or views, who are attacked for sharing in the struggles of the organized workers or for expressing their opinions. There are more than 100 workers in prison for the crime of labor activiy. As many more await trial for the same offense and face prison or deportation.

Struggle in Other Lands

The story of the struggle of workers in other lands will be told. The white terror of the Baltic and Balkan States will be delineated by the speakers. At the present time three great trials are in progress in Europe. The second trial of Stanislav Lanzutsky in Warsaw, the trial of the Executive Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the process of the five hundred Bessarabian peasants now under way at Kishinev.

Some fifty other large centers in the country will have mass meetings and conferences on "Labor Defense Day". Bishop William Montgomery Brown will be the main speaker at Cincinatti. A. T. McNamara at Pittsburgh, Wm. F. Dunne at Milwaukee, Earl R. Browder at Cleveland, Ella Reeve Bloor at Boston, Foster and Ruthenberg at Chicago.

Minneapolis Y. W. L. Hold Meetings on Youth Day

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9—The Young Workers League of Minneapolis celebrated International Youth Day with outdoor meetings this year. The speakers were party speaker, J. Soltis; C. Forson; league speaker, and Bertha Weiss, league chairman. In the evening the following will talk at 7 p. m., at Seven Corners: V. Dunne, party speaker; M. Helander, league speaker; and Marian Anderson, league chairman.

Think Navy Plane Has Sunk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 9—If the missing San Francisco-Honolulu flight plane is not located by a thoro search of the northeast beaches of the Hawaiian islands it has undoubtedly sunk, according to a message received at naval hedaquarters here from Captain E. S. Jackson, commander of aircraft carrier Langley and ranking officer in the search area.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY! SEPTEMBER 21st! BOOST FOR IT!

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WAR ON COMMUNISTS AID TO BOSSES

T. U. E. L. THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN CHICAGO NOVEMBER 14-15

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, announced today that the league's third national conference will be held in Chicago on November 14 and 15.

"Since our latest conference, in 1923," said Foster, "the T. U. E. L. has gone thru a most terrific struggle against the combined opposition of the reactionary officials of the trade unions and the capitalists, including the capitalist courts. It must be admitted that the broad sweep of our movement at the end of 1923, when we had 2,000,000 union men supporting our slogans of Amalgamation and a Labor Party, has been narrowed down by the bitter struggle. But what we have lost in breath, we have more than offset by the deep roots which the T. U. E. L. has struck in the daily struggles of the workers, in the tightly-knit bands of real fighters who have been tempered in the struggle and who have established themselves firmly as the leaders of the struggle for working class interests. One needs only to mention the great vote of the left-wing ticket in the miner's union, the mass struggles in the needle trades, the developing left wing in the Machinist and Carpenters unions, to recognize the coming Third National Conference of the T. .U E. L. will be the most important and history making gathering of its kind so far seen in America."

The official call for the conference will be published in a few days.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FORMER Gov. McCray of Indiana, once a big cog in the G. O. P. machine is down in Atlanta, Georgia, federal penitentiary doing penance for a piece of financing which did not happen to square with the bankers' idea of how things should be done. What riled the the bankers was McCray's strange mistake of robbing them. "How come?" they muttered angrily, "when did the laity get it into their heads that they could horn in on our game. If there is any robbing to be done—and there is—we are going to do it." So they sent McCray to the can after he collected a couple of millions from the bankers.

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THE governor is doing well in Atlanta, which shows that you cannot keep a good man down. Brains will tell even in prison. McCray gave himself the job of teaching the other prisoners how to go straight. "He ought to know" say the other prison guests, "any man who could steal a couple of millions of dollars from the bankers, must have a lot of brains." The reporter who sent out the story about McCray's pedagogical activities does not say whether the governor has started a bank to take care of the prisoners' money.

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THERE is an election campaign on in New York and a right sloppy one it is. The main prize is the mayoralty. Hylan and Hearst versus Walker and Smith. That is the line up in the democratic camp. All the candidates agree that they are all crooks, and the general, public has no evidence to the contrary. The republicans have a few puppets competing for the nomination in the primaries. The socialist party is running an ex-preacher by the name of Thomas. The socialists condemn the non-partisan policy of the local labor movement which is divided between Hylan and Walker, the anti-Tammany and Tammany democrats.

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LABOR leaders who are on Hylan's payroll are naturally for Hylan. Those who are not, favor his opponent, in the hope that Santa Claus might visit them in case their candidate is successful at the polls. This is the basis for the support of labor leaders. They can see a pie card farther than a cormorant can see a herring. This is the main reason why the fakers fight the radicals. They know the radicals are death on payroll bandits. But, to get back to the socialists and their babble about non-partisan political action.

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THE Communists are also opposed to non-partisan political action. They not only oppose it in words but with deeds. In the last national election, the socialists supported the petty bourgeoisie candidate LaFollette, who was as non-partisan as anybody could wish, tho he succeeded in fooling a good many workers into the belief that he was a labor candidate. When the socialists emerged from the ordeal with nothing left to cover their political nakeness, they retired into the charitable obscurity of their socialist

(Continued on page 2)

SOCIALISTS IN PARLEY AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA

Small Nations Barred from Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—The Polish and Czecho-Slovakian governments will not be allowed to send representatives to the conference of foreign ministers to discuss the proposed "security" pact, which in reality is an attempt to form a united bloc against Soviet Russia.

Those who will atend are Stresemann of Germany, Chamberlain of England, Briand and Painleve of France, and probably Premier Mussolini of Italy. The socialist foreign minister of Belgium, Vandervelde, is also to take part in the anti-Soviet parley.

The United States government is being constantly informed as to the progress of negotiations, it is learned, the allied governments realizing that continued credits from America depend on that government's approval of groupings and re-groupings of the European powers.

The "security" pact, which aims to force Germany to break the Rapollo treaty with the Soviet Union, and to gain a tighter hold on the smaller Balkan countries, was inspired by the English and United States government officials.

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Abandon "Peace" Protocol

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—The League of Nations has abandoned its "security arbitration and disarmament protocol," broached last year, because of the refusal of Great Britain to accept it.

The meeting of foreign ministers to discuss the "security" pact will attempt to force the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations, as a means of controlling that country's foreign policy.

Forward! Anthracite Miners

THE struggle of 150,000 miners now striking in the anthracite coal fields is lent added significance by the issuance today of the following call to the strikers, and to all other workers, by the Progressive Miners' Committee:

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FORWARD! ANTHRACITE MINERS.

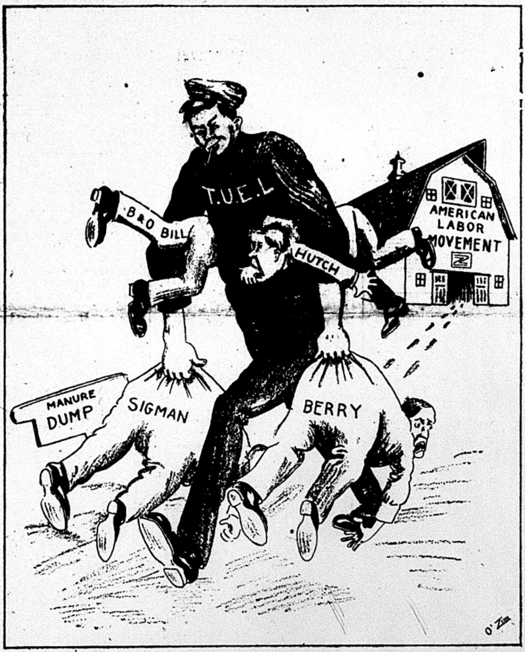
By *Progressive Miners' Committee of the United Mine Workers of America.*

The anthracite miners in Pennsylvania, 150,000 strong, have declared a strike against the hard coal barons to defend themselves against an attempted cut in wages and worsening of working conditions, against an effort to rob them of concessions won thru many years of bitter struggle and sacrifice. As against the employers' attack upon their living standards, the hard coal miners are demanding an increase of 10 per cent in contract wages, $1,00 per day for day labor, full recognition of the union, and a betterment in working conditions.

During the past 10 years the cost of living has almost doubled, and wages have trailed far behind. In view of the heavy unemployment, it is impossible for miners to live upon the scanty wages we receive. The increase demanded is imperatively necessary. The miners must fight until it is won, and the attacks of the operators are repelled. In the name of the 500 men killed and the 25,000 injured each year in the anthracite region, we, the Progressive Miners' Committee of the U.

(Continued on page 6)

CLEANING OUT THE MUCK



SECRETARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA ARRESTED BY GOVERNMENT

By JULIO ANTONIO MELLA

(Secretary Agitrop Department, C. P. of Cuba)

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 10.—Cuba has its newly formed Communist Party The government and the capitalists are so afraid that they have started their attacks on the Communists, and all other workers. We are now living in a tropical fascism. Machado is a miniature Mussolini.

Our secretary, Jose Miguel Perez, was arrested only because he is a Communist. And the police claimed they found in his pockets "papers and plans and other things that prove he was going to blow up the National Bank and the cable office at the corner of Obispo and Cuba streets." They have framed him up.

We are a young party but we work hard. The government threatens to arrest many others, and to deport all alien Communists. Well, we'll see if they can.

Viva el proletariado de la America y del univers.

RAIN BRINGS RELIEF TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COAL MINING TOWNS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Sept. 10.—West Frankfort, in the heart of the southern Illinois coal fields, has water today for the first time since last Saturday, when the city reservoir was completely exhausted. With last night's abundant downpour a situation which was hourly becoming more serious was relieved and the longest drought in the memory of residents of this section was broken.

The possibility of suspending schools and a serious fire menace had threatened West Frankfort for weeks. For several days before water-exhausted citizens had been denied its use for any purpose other than fire protection. General rain brought relief to all southern Illinois.

League May Ease Up in Austria.

GENEVA, Sept. 10—Gradual suppression of the league of nations' financial control over Austria is recommended to the Austrian committee of the league council by the permanent financial committee.

NEGRO'S HOME MOBBED, 1 DEAD; JAIL VICTIMS

Detroit Police Side with Attackers

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10—One man was killed another was seriously wounded when a crowd of whites attacked the home of Ossian H. Sweet, a Negro physician. The Negro occupants of the house defended themselves against the white mob, and the casualties followed. The police took the side of the mob, arresting 20 Negroes, most of them occupants of the house. Assitant Prosecutor Edward H. Kennedy was preparing to lodge murder charges against the Negroes.

The dead man is Leon Breiner. Eric Hogberg was seriously wounded. The mob was attampting to force the doctor to move from the neighborhood. He had refused, and his house was stoned. The mob which gathered again stoned the house and menaced the occupants before the Negroes fired.

MEXICAN RAILROAD MEN WON STRIKE IN HOUR; NEWS WAS SUPPRESSED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10—How well the capitalist news agencies can smother news of working class victories is seen by the fact that the following item, telling of a striking incident of the Mexican labor movement first appears in a report of the U. S. department of labor. It says:

"Because of unpaid wages, railroad employes of the National Railway Lines of Mexico in the city of Chihuahua declared a strike at three o'clock, p. m., Aug. 7, 1925.. At four o'clock on the same afternoon their wages were paid and the strike terminated."

STIR RED SCARE IN BRITAIN TO AID RIGHT WING

Reaction United from Scotland Yard Down

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 10.—While the British Trades Union Congress continues at Scarborough, a regular "American style" campaign of "red scares" is being suddenly released by the government and the capitalist press.

Much of the propaganda is directed toward supposed Communist efforts to "capture the army and navy for Communism," especially the 50,000 troops assembled for summer practice maneuvers on Salisbury Plain.

The Sunday Worker, organ of progressive labor opinion, has the following to say about this campaign of incitement against the Communists which is suspiciously timed to aid the MacDonald, Thomas and Clynes reactionary element at the Trades Union Congress:

Where the Red Scare Came From.

"The whole of this press scream is hung on the peg of a letter from the Communist Party executive to that of the labor party suggesting that it is the imperative duty of the labor movement, to take steps to prevent such a catastrophe befalling the workers as that the soldiers and sailors should in ignorance be used as unwitting tools for the destruction of their fathers, brothers and fellow workers."

The Sunday Worker continues in comment, saying, "If a mere suggestion that the rank and file of the armed forces should be enlightened as to the true nature of the social issue in dispute raises this amount of clamor—all these shrieks of sedition—what would any real organization to defend the workers from aggression produce?"

British Fascists Active.

Scotland Yard and the capitalist press are doing their best to incite reaction. Monday night British fascists clashed with workers at Islington, a section of London, and the fascists are known to be recruiting openly for violence against the workers, even organizing a nursing staff for first aid to their shock troops wounded in street battles. English "democracy" seems slipping.

In the meantime, at Scarborough the Trades Union Congress is a battle ground between the right and left wing. The greatest success of the left wing is the adoption by the congress of definite action to form shop committees throut the nation, the right wing's chief victory being a vote to refer a proposal granting general strike power authority to the general council back to the general for further report.

Only a Temporary Set Back.

The power of the left wing movement defeated the effort to kill the proposal outright, and the forces were near enough to an equal division that the reactionaries could only win temporarily by getting the proposal referred to the general council.

Thomas led the reactionaries and A. J. Cook, leader of the Miners' Federation, led the left wing in the fight on the floor. It was plain that the larger and more important unions in the basic industries were inclined to favor the measure.

A. B. Swales, president of the congress, while being careful not to offend the right wing by criticism, nevertheless, indicated his left position by describing the days when the miners, combined with the railway and

(Continued on page 2)

International Labor Defense Fights Against the Zeigler Frame-up

The statement of the International Labor Defense on the Zeigler frame-up is as follows:

FIFTEEN union coal miners of Zeigler, Ill. face prison. These workers are victims of a vicious frame-up that is made all the more insidious by reason of their own union officials playing the treacherous role of prosecutor. They are being proceeded against with the object of railroading them to prison because they have been loyal fighters for their class, because they have stood as staunch opponents to corruption and class-collaboration in the United Mine Workers of America and have maintained an uncompromising stand in the struggles with the coal operators.

These fifteen miners are on trial before the capitalist courts. But in fact, it is their prosecutors who are on trial. It is their own sub-district officials and the District 12 machine of the U. M. W. of A. who are in the docket before the labor movement of this country.

D. B. Cobb is the vice-president of sub-district 9, District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America. At the behest of the owners of the Zeigler mine, Cobb removed the officials of Local Union 992, Zeigler. His only excuse was that Local 992 was on strike against the Bell and Zoller Coal Co. He completely ignored the fact that the coal company was not properly weighing the miners' coal. The strike was not called by the officials of Local 992. The men voluntarily walked out when they found that their coal was not being weighed. And yet Henry Corbishley the president and his associate officers were arbitrarily removed from office by Cobb. At a union meeting Cobb demanded that the men elect new officers and return to work. The men flatly refused. Cobb made wild threats and did his level best to incite the members of the union.

A free for all fight developed after the meeting. This fight was directly precipitated by supporters of the sub-district machine who are at the same time members of the ku klux klan. One of them, Alec Hargis, a known klansmen and a former officer of the union who was completely discredited due to his open perpetration of an election fraud, murdered Mike Sarovich, a supporter of Henry Corbishley and the progressives of Local 992. In the melee Cobb was injured as were many others. The only weapons used in the fight were the gun that killed Sarovich and a black-jack that Cobb pulled from his pocket.

In the face of these circumstances Cobb supported by the sub-district president Lon Fox, had the temerity to prefer charges of "conspiracy to murder" him against Henry Corbishley and twenty-five other members of Local 992. This action called forth the almost unanimous derision and protest of the miners of Sub-District 9. Local union after local union passed resolutions of protest and at the present time there is an overwhelming demand for a sub-district convention to put an end to this betrayal of the miners. Yet, notwithstanding this and the facts surrounding the case, Frank Farrington has put himself and his district machine behind the traitorous procedure of Cobb and has said that he will aid in the prosecution.

Last Wednesday at the preliminary hearing in Benton, the county seat of Franklin county, Cobb appeared with some twenty witnesses and a special prosecutor to press the charges. The testimony was of the flimsiest character, so much so that the prosecution was forced to change the charge of one of assault with intent to kill. With but few exceptions, all of the witnesses placed on the stand were identiefid as members of the ku klux klan and enemies of the union. The majority of the accused miners, 15 were bound over to the grand jury.

The International Labor Defense brands this procedure as a conspiracy striking at the very heart of the labor movement. Every one of the miners on trial are old members of the United Mine Workers of America, who, without exception, have distinguished themselves in the struggles of the miners against the operators. The treachery of the corrupt officialdom in attempting to remove these healthy and necessary fighters from not only the ranks of the union, but completely from the scene by confining them in a capitalist penitentiary, deserves the condemnation of the whole working class and lays these traitors open to the charge of the worst kind of scabbery against their own organization.

International Labor Defense feels that these workers merit the support of every honest element in the labor movement. It will go the limit in saving these men from prison. Competent attorneys have already been secured and are setting themselves for a long court fight against the combined resources of the mine operators and the discredited Farrington machine.

International Labor Defense calls upon all workers and organizations of workers to rally to the support of the Zeigler miners, to put a stop to this treacherous betrayal and save these fighting and honest members of the working class from confinement in prison. A national defense fund of large proportions will be required to accomplish this purpose and International Labor Defense feels confident that workers in all parts of the country will come forward in defense of the Zeigler miners and answer the traitors who have performed one of the most cowardly and dastardly deeds in the annals of the working class movement in America in terms of active and material support to the men on trial. Contributions can be sent to International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

RIFFS BESIEGE TETUAN; SPANISH ARMY IN PERIL

Severe Fighting on Entire Front

PARIS, France, Sept. 10.—The Riffian troops have surrounded the Spanish capital in Morocco, Tetuan, and have already captured the strategic point of Ben Harrik, overlooking the Spanish stronghold. From this position, the Riffians are severely bombarding the city, causing panic among the civil population.

Fierce fighting is reported along the entire front in Morocco, the Spanish-French forces having begun a general offensive, in which 112 warships are taking part, bombarding the coast in Alhucemas bay.

In the Fondak sector the Spanish losses are reported as 250 dead out of 1,000 taking part.

Riffians Cut Army to Pieces

The Spanish forces are attempting to take Adjir, Abd-el-Krim's stronghold, but the offensive of the Riffians against Tetuan has dealt a blow to this plan.

Around Beni Hozmar a battle is raging with heavy losses to the Spaniards.

The French war office announces that an offensive has been begun by their invading forces along the front from Quezzan to the Moulaia river.

Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, has hurried to Tetuan in an effort to stave off defeat there.

The Riffians have cut the western front in Morocco near Arzila for the second time, and the fighting is now going on at the gates of Tetuan, which is in grave danger of capture. All available troops on the Melilla front have been withdrawn to Tetuan.

Fear Reaction of Workers

Rivera has sent an urgent appeal to Marshal Petain, commander of the French forces in Morocco, to commence the French offensive in the Quezzan sector to relieve the pressure on Tetuan.

The Riffians have cut the Spanish army under Gen. Riquelme, on the Tetuan-Larache front into three pieces, and Spanish re-inforcements sent toward Tetuan from Ceuta have been unable to fight their way thru.

Rivera, has also appealed, to the Spanish directorate to send an additional forty thousand troops if Tetuan is to be saved.. The directorate fear if this is done, the Spanish workers will revolt.

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Krim Exposes False Propaganda

LONDON, England, Sept. 10.—Abd-el-Krim, in a letter to a newspaper correspondent at Tangier, denies he has received peace offers from the Spanish or French governments, and exposes the propaganda declaring peace had been offered as a move to prejudice the French and Spanish workers against the Riffians.

"Up to the present," writes Krim, "We have not been formally informed of the conditions which are proposed, and therefore I can neither accept nor refuse them. I have not received anything in spite of what has been published in the newspapers."

"I am aware this is a political move, in order to prejudice public opinion and deceive the French and Spanish people by leading them astray and thus bringing them to calamity and war."

GAG RESOLUTION OF KAUFMAN TO GET OPPOSITION

Furriers' Executive Act Not Popular

Following the defeat of Morris Kaufman, reactionary head of the Furriers' International in a debate with Benjamin Gold of the left wing New York joint board, held before the membership of the Chicago Local 49, as told in recent issues of the DAILY WORKER, Kaufman has been smarting sore.

He remained in Chicago for more than a week, bringing all pressure possible to bear on the executive committee of the Chicago local, and finally succeeding in pushing thru a resolution in the executive board to forbid representatives of the New York joint board from speaking to the membership unless they get permission from the Kaufman gang in the International.

Tonight the resolution is due to come before the local membership in the executive board's report and the membership is expected to resent the action taken, which practically gags the New York membership from answering the slanders of Kaufman in the official journal and in speaking tours. Kaufman wants to gag the New York joint board because their story of Kaufman's corrupt gangster rule in New York, when told in truthful detail, exposes Kaufman's gang as the worst disrupters of the union and unworthy to be allowed to occupy office in any part of the labor movement.

SUPPORTERS OF DAILY WORKER SHOW SPIRIT AND METHOD THAT MEANS VICTORY

Fund to Save the DAILY WORKER Reaches $1,500 Mark

SIXTY-SEVEN wide awake and militant party branches and individuals gave a mighty boost to the "Save the DAILY WORKER Fund" yesterday. They added almost $900 to the amounts previously received making the total $1571.43 or almost a third of the fund necessary by the end of the week.

The campaign to keep the DAILY WORKER has thus entered into a new phase. The desperate efforts and anxious striving have yielded results which prove that Communists have not only the spirit and the willingness to save their paper but also the ability. Not that the crisis is over; by no means. The $10,000 set as the minimum amount necessary to meet the immediate emergency still stands and the need for at least half of this amount by Monday, September 14, has not abated.

But the returns thus far indicate with what temper the class conscious working class has received the DAILY WORKER'S call for help and seem to assure us that the emergency will be overcome.

Above all it is important that no individual and no organized unit refrain from participation in the passive and dangerous attitude that others have stepped forward to do the work. In this crisis it is particularly essential that every militant individual and every organization assume full responsibility.

By Universal Vigilance—By United Effort We Can Turn the Threat of a Crushing Defeat Into a Glorious Communist Victory.

All of Us Together Load the First Mail Train with Support to Save the DAILY WORKER.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can

Thursday's Mighty List of DAILY WORKER Savers:

South Slav Branch, W. P., Bentleyville, Pa.	$ 10.00
John Allen, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
South Slavic Branch, W. P., Yorkville, O.	5.00
S. P. Ivanich, Akron, O.	1.00
S. Slavic 28, W. P., Akron, O.	10.00
Muskegon, Mich., W. P., English Branch	5.00
Bror Akerson, Little Falls, Minn.	3.00
Muskegon, Mich., City Central, W. P.	5.00
Isaac Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	5.00
Albert Gerling, Madrid, Ia.	1.25
German Branch, Detroit, Mich.	50.25
C. H. Hedlund, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Chas. Kistler, Findlay, O.	5.00
S. Slav Branch, W. P., Massillon, O.	5.00
I. Josephson, Brooklyn, N.Y.	2.00
Lettish Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Harry Greenwood, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
J. Vrdjuka, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
M. Spark, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Mark Leskovitch, Battle Creek, Mich.	5.00
A. P., Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Jacob Dorrenbach, Dayton, O.	1.00
Kashuk, Ukrainian Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Russian Branch, Kenosha, Wis.	7.50
Jos. Mittleman, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Dr. M. Baumstein, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
T. Henkey, Jr., New York, N. Y.	5.00
Jack Stein, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Pullman, Ill., Shop Nucleus 1	7.00
Amos E. Kirk, Mishawaka, Ind.	2.00
Douglas Park Jewish, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Y. W. L., Baltimore, Md.	50.00
Polish Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	7.53
Freiheit Club, Baltimore, Md.	25.00
Y. W. L., Hartford, Conn.	10.00
Ukrainian Branch, W. P., Hamtramck, Mich.	40.00
Bulgarian Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	65.00
Geo. Rawlyk, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Dutch Flemish Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	5.00
English Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	102.50
Sympathizer, thru English Br., Detroit, Mich.	50.00
Italian Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Philip D. Giambatista, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Ernest Massei, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Joe Camaini, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
H. Gadarinian, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
J. Peterson, Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
Italian Branch, W. P., Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
Madison, Ill., Workers Party	25.00
Livingston, Ill., English Branch, W. P.	5.00
Lettish Branch, W. P., New York, N. Y.	50.00
McKeesport, Pa., City Central, W. P.	25.00
Erick Sjolie, Alborn, Minn.	2.00
Hibbing, Minn., English Branch, W. P.	5.00
Pontiac, Mich., Bulgarian W. P.	10.00
J. Martins, Moline, Ill.	5.00
Bulgarian Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	13.00
Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
Sam Blein, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Jack Bradon, Minneapolis, Minn.	3.00
A. L. Kaplan, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Greek Branch, W. P., Cleveland, O.	5.00
Theo. Mitsos, Cleveland, O.	1.00
J. Exarcheas, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Nick Wolfram, Cleveland	3.00
Harry Matthews, Cleveland	.50
Mike Marks, Cleveland	1.00
Total received today	$873.13
Previously acknowledged	698.90
Total received to date	$1,572.03

STIR RED SCARE IN BRITAIN TO AID RIGHT WING

(Continued from page 1)

transport workers, forced the Baldwin government and the mine owners to revoke the wage cut orders, as a "glorious week."

He showed his favor for Cook's proposal of strike powers to the general council by urging the creation of a unified control whereby the general council of the unions can in the future be a central controlling and directing body on all large issues.

Tomsky at Scarborough.

Swales accused the British tory government of showing real hatred toward Soviet Russia, and he advocated pressure on the government to provide trade relations, praising the leadership of the British unions for so far compelling the government to hold the door open for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The congress has as fraternal delegates, two leaders of the Soviet trade unions, headed by Tomsky.

Smith Complains of Interference.

The difference between the right and left wing was brot out indirectly by Herbert Smith of the Miners' Federation, who complained that when the Miners' Federation contemplated strike action, the right wing element led by Thomas and MacDonald of the Labor Party, interfered and tried to undo all the union was fighting for. Specific denial, however, of any intention of the left wing to split, was made by Smith and Fred Bramley, secretary of the congress. The left wing intends to stick solidly and fight for its policies in the movement as a whole.

Palmerizing Great Britain.

Comments are being heard on all sides about the "coincidence" of MacDonald coming to the congress after a week end as guest of the king and queen at Balmoral to attack the Communists, and the propaganda campaign against the Communists launched by Scotland Yard, which on the first day of the Trade Union Congress issued "red scare" stories warning of "sedition and window smashing by Communists." The government claims that Communists are distributing literature among the 50,000 troops concentrated at Andover, for maneuvers.

Left Wing Wins Shop Committees.

Earlier, a proposal advanced by Jack Jones and Ben Tillett, which called for a form of mass unionism much similar to the moribund O. B. U. of Canada, was rejected by 500,000 card votes. Capitalist reporters chuckled over this supposed "defeat" of the Communists, but the Communists were not behind the proposal, being opposed to it and favoring, instead of mass unionism, as the hodge-podge may be called, industrial unionism by the amalgamation of craft unions into one union for each industry. Jones and Tillett represented only a small section of confused workers who want greater solidarity without knowing how to get it.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

cellar and began to boast about their compulsory purity.

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IN the New York elections the socialists condemn non-partisan political action, as espoused by the A. F. of L. But what is their alternative? Vote the socialist ticket! "Nothing doing" should be the reply of the workers to this call. The socialist leaders are as inseparable from the bourgeois parties as the Siamese twins are from each other. When the connection is cut there is a death in the family or perhaps two. Thousands of workers still believe that socialism is a rallying cry against capitalism.

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THE Workers (Communist) Party has a candidate in the New York elections. He is not an ex-preacher but a worker. The Workers Party is opposed to non-partisan political action on the part of the workers. It is committed to the policy that the workers must be broken away politically from the parties of capitalism and that this can be done thru the medium of a labor party. It therefore calls for a united front between all working class organizations in New York City, so that they may fight the elections as workers, on the ticket. It includes the socialist party in the invitations. Will the socialist party accept? Not very likely.

• • •

THE leaders of the socialist party are afraid of any contact with a party that stands for the social revolution. They have repudiated the class struggle. They are deceiving the workers when they say they are opposed to the capitalist system. Their devotion to working class political action is not sincere. If it were they would gladly welcome a united front with the organizations that favor such a policy. The Communists in New York City will spread the Communist message during the election and by their offer of co-operation with other working class groups to put up a united ticket against the capitalist parties they will have given further proof to the workers that their policy is not one of disunity in the labor movement, but one of unity, not merely for the sake of unity, but because united action on the part of the workers in any struggle against the capitalists brings them a step nearer to fighting for the complete overthrow of the robber system.

Wages Going Up Under Soviet Rule But Falling Under Rule of Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, one of our readers sends in a clipping from the Newark, N. J., Ledger showing that this capitalist sheet, published in the heart of an open shop industrial district, is busy spreading propaganda attacking the wages received by Russian workers under Soviet rule. The sympathy of workers in New Jersey for the Workers' Republic must be growing. Else why this carefully prepared poison?

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The big fact for America's workers to know is that everywhere thruout the capitalist world wage cuts are the order of the day. In the territory of the Soviet Republics, on the other hand, wage increases are everywhere going into effect.

This is the big reply that can be made to every capitalist attack on Soviet wage standards that have now passed the pre-war wage under czarism and continue mounting to new heights.

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The Newark, N. J., Ledger tries to minimize the fact that Soviet agricultural production has reached 89 per cent of what it was in 1913; that industrial production has gone to 98 per cent of what it was in pre-war days, by questioning these figures that have been accepted by its neighbor across the Hudson River, the New York Times. But in order to build a case it turns from this encouraging showing and makes the bald statement that wages in Soviet Russia, even with a $4 per month increase, would "still be 25 per cent lower than the pre-war wage."

The facts are set forth in data compiled by the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, revealing the following wage rates prevailing in various industries in the Soviet Union during the first quarter of the current fiscal year:

	Monthly Wages in Pre-War Rubles	Percentage of Monthly Wages in 1913
Average for entire industry	24.01	76.0
Metal working	27.89	64.5
Textile	19.69	96.1
Mining	22.07	52.8
Chemical	24.4	99.4
Leather	34.18	112.8
Printing and allied	37.71	106
Paper	25	100
Food	30.61	140
Including:		
Industries in Moscow	32.45	119.7
Industries in Leningrad Prov.	32.93	93.3

• • • •

Let American workers remember that when they consider their increases in wages, compared to their pre-war wage, that their dollar today is only worth about 50 cents of the pre-war dollar, with the cost of living still going up, meaning that the value of the dollar is still decreasing. The Soviet wage of today is measured in terms of the pre-war rouble, the purchasing capacity of which was considerably higher than that of the gold rouble at present, altho it is expected this will soon be overcome by the continued reduction in the cost of living thru the reduction of the prices of goods. From October 1923, to March 1925, for instance, there has been a total decline of 28.1 per cent in the prices of industrial merchandise as a whole in Russia.

These facts should be remembered in studying the above table, which does not show the many special allowances made to workers under Soviet Rule. But they do show, and the Newark, N. J., Ledger, will not publish this fact, that wages have not only attained the pre-war level in the principal branches of light industry, but have even far surpassed them. The light industries include all except mining, metal, electrical and building industries, that have been slower to recuperate, but are now rapidly on the upgrade.

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Increasing productivity is making it possible to raise wages in the Soviet Union.

An increase of 10 per cent has been sanctioned in the textile industry, boosting the payroll 25,000,000 roubles. Compare this to the wage reductions in both the American and British textile industries.

The Soviet Southern Steel Trust has authorized a wage increase of 19 per cent. Similar increases are being put into force by other Soviet industrial branches. Wage increases have been effected in the oil industry and are impending in the mining industry, which should give some food for thought to the miners of both the United States and Great Britain. They may well envy the wage increases made in the three most backward industrial branches in the Soviet Union—mining, metal and textile.

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And this is only the beginning. Greater wage increases are ahead. These will be accompanied by the inevitable increases in real wages for the workers in all branches of industry as a result of reductions in the prices of industrial goods and agricultural goods.

These facts the Newark, N. J., Ledger, in common with the whole capitalist press, will try to keep from its working class readers, fearing that they may not only develop sympathy for and solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union, but strive to build a Soviet Republic of their own.

But those facts will, nevertheless, in time, become known and understood by America's workers as well as those of all other lands. That is a threat to world capitalism.

GIRL STRIKERS FACE RE-ARREST IN COURTROOM

Police tried to arrest two girl strikers as they were leaving room 1106, city hall, yesterday, following continuance of the cases of 84 strikers until October 5, but the girls, Rose Cicola and Mary DeSpenza, were released aftre protest by officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"The captain at the Des Plaines St. station wants to see you, come along," said a police officer to the two pickets. The strikers were appearing to answer to charges of "disorderly conduct" and "assault" growing out of the strike of the Amalgamated against members against the International Tailoring company.

After the other strikers present had protested, the policeman finally walked away. "I'll get you later, anyhow," he said.

All these strikers were taken from the picket line at 847 W. Jackson Blvd., during the course of the last eleven weeks of the strike.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE:

Comrades:

We have just had a national convention of the Workers Party. This national convention has laid the basis for the beginning of the unification of our party, for its re-organization and Bolshevization.

It is now the turn of the Young Workers League to do likewise. A conference of the representatives of the majority and minority groups in the Young Workers League presided over by Comrade Green has adopted the following resolutions:

1. The convention of the Young Workers League will open on October 2, in Chicago.

2. The convention of the Young Workers League shall be organized on the following basis:

(a) The secretariat of the Workers Party shall conduct an investigation and on the basis of the findings of this investigation the arrangements for the league convention shall be made.

(b) A committee of two members of each group shall submit to the politbureau of the C. E. C. a statement giving the average figures of membership for each existing district of the league and for the remaining territory dilineated according to the party districts.

(c) The dues payments made during the months of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1924, and Jan., Feb. and March, 1925 shall be used as the basis for calculating the actual membership of the league.

(d) The elections to the national convention shall be by district conventions and no city conventions shall be held.

(e) The delegates to the national convention shall be based on one delegate for every fifty members or a major fraction thereof for months of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1924, Jan., Feb., March, 1925.

(f) The question of the apportionment of assessment was left to a committee composed of one member from each group.

3. District conventions.

(a) District conventions shall be held between the dates of September 24 and 29.

(b) (1) The representation from the branches to the district convention shall be based on one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof, with the exception of New York where the apportionment shall be one delegate for every 20 members or a major fraction thereof.

(2) Representation to the district convention from the branches shall be based on the average dues stamps bought by the branch during the same six months used as the basis for the national convention.

(Note). Exception shall be made in the Chicago branches where the reorganization to area branches took place in October. In Chicago the basis shall be on dues stamps bought during the period of November, thru April.

(c) The district conventions shall be held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Springfield, Ill., Superior, Portland and Los Angeles.

(d) The Workers Party shall be entitled to three delegates with voice and vote to the district convention. The party delegates to the league district conventions shall be elected by the respective party D. E. C.'s.

(Note). In order to give the Connecticut party district representation at the league district convention of New York, the District No. 2 party organization shall send three delegates and the District No. 15 party organization shall send one delegate to the District No. 2 league convention.

(e) At each district convention of the league the junior section of the largest section of the district shall have one fraternal delegate.

(f) At all league district conventions where the N. E. C. has official representatives the representatives of the minority of the N. E. C. shall be given equal time and similar privileges. The N. E. C. representatives shall open and close the debate.

4. Branches.

(a) Branch elections shall be held beginning with the date of September 17, and thereafter till the date of the district convention.

(b) All functioning branches shall send a minimum of one delegate to the district convention.

(c) All branches organized since July 10, 1925, shall have a fratrenal delegate only to the district convention.

5. Members.

(a) Members of the league who have transferred from one branch to another after Sept. 1, shall vote in their old branches.

(b) Members in order to vote must be present at the meeting of which the vote is taken.

Regardless of the proportion of strength either group may have at the national convention, the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League will contain an equal number of representatives of each group and a representative of the central executive of the Workers Party.

These decisions have been approved by the secretariat of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

The representatives of both groups of the Young Workers League call upon all members of the Young Workers League for unity and unified Communist work

(Signed) John Williamson, Max Shachtman, Herbert Zam and Nat Kaplan.

COMMUNISTS AND I. W. W. SEAMEN PICKET SCAB LINER; HILLQUIT MEETS A STORMY UNITED FRONT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—(By Mail.)—Five hundred workers representing the Workers Party of America, District 2, and the Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 510 of the I. W. W., staged a fine demonstration upon the arrival of the steamer Majestic carrying Morris Hillquit and a scab crew, on Tuesday morning.

Morris Hillquit, returning from the congress of the Second International at Marseilles, the congress of the yellow socialists, Cahan, Adler, Panken, Vandervelde, Henderson et al, chose to sail on the liner manned by a scab crew of 140 oilers and wipers. No more open act of contempt for the workers could be possible than this most flagrant violation of the principles of labor solidarity, by a representative of an organization supposed to represent the working class.

All Rebels Unite in Action.

The Communists, several hundred strong, marched side by side with the members of the Marine Transport Workers No. 510 I. W. W., carrying the following banners: "Down with scabs," "Down with yellow socialists," "Long live international trade union unity," "Scabs bring Hillquit home." "Don't scab on your fellow seamen," "Down with the socialist scab international," "Long live the Third Communist International," "Long live Soviet Russia," and many others.

The wobblies carried the following slogans: "We condemn the scabs on the steamship Majestic," "Down with scabbery," "An injury to one is an injury to all," "Passengers don't ride on scab manned ships. It is unsafe," "Help make the British seamen's strike victorious."

Attracts Attention—and Police

Before the ship docked the parade started on West street in single file around the docks of the White Star line. It attracted widespread attention among the workers on the waterfront until it grew to such proportions that it was disrupted by the police.

Meanwhile detectives had warned Hillquit of the reception which he was about to receive from American workers as soon as he landed. He therefore slipped warily out thru a side entrance to escape the aroused workers who were waiting for him outside of the dock.

The demonstration staged on Tuesday morning is but the first step in the campaign of the Workers Party and the I. W. W. seamen for working class unity. From now on until she leaves port the Marine Transport Workers will picket the Majestic in an effort to get the crew of the vessel to cooperate with their striking brothers in England.

Asks Aid to Feed Pickets.

The I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers are determined to carry this fight forward with vigor. They ask for volunteers to help picket the ship and also that those who wish to contribute financial aid to them in their fight against the shipping barons send contributions to the secretary of the Marine Transport Workers, No. 510 I. W. W., 105 Broad street, N. Y. C. The Workers Party will give its full cooperation in this campaign.

REACTIONARY LEADERS OF SEAMEN UNITE

M. T. W. Expected to Be American Opposition

A united front of reactionary leaders of the conservative Seamen's Unions of America and Great Britain is seen in the action of the executive board of the International Seamen's Union meeting at Chicago in appointing one of the leading labor fakers of Illinois, Victor A. Olander, to confer with J. Havelock Wilson, head of the conservative National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain to "expose the Communists."

Havelock Wilson, hated by all revolutionary and progressive seamen as one of the worst of Britain's misleaders of labor, landed recently in Canada and is expected to visit American cities. His first words when interviewed after landing, was a diatribe against the Communists, to whom he lays the present "outlaw" strike of British seamen.

"The Old Man of the Sea."

The same executive meeting of the I. S. U. instructed the "Old Man of the Sea," Andy Furuseth, who has ridden on the backs of American seamen for decades, to no advantage or benefit of the seamen, to confer with representatives of the conservative German Seamen's Union. These Germans are expected to arrive in America in the near future.

The effort of the American reactionary marine union officials is taken in an effort to offset the sweep of revolt among the world's seafarers against policies of narrow isolation and collaboration with the shipping companies and government agencies, such as the U. S. shipping board.

I. S. U. Loses as I. W. W. Gains

The I. S. U., because of its narrow and reactionary policies and insistence upon a patriotic plan of working at low wages "to keep the American flag on the high seas," has lost membership wholesale and now stands where it did about 30 years ago. A report made by Furuseth in the recent past said that the I. S. U. has only about 1,800 members.

While the I. S. U. has been declining, the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union of the I W. W. has been growing steadily, particularly since it began to make common cause with other marine unions in such issues as strikes, and now is reckoned as the strongest seamen's organization in the American field, not only because it has three or four times the members of the I. S. U. but in addition it has a fighting policy to attract the discontented workers who have suffered terribly from post war depression, and the open shop campaigns.

It is expected that the I. W. W. seamen will find it not only natural but very much to their interest to join hands with the rebellious British and German seamen and "outlaw" strikers to combat the reactionary leaders of both European and American marine unions, and to build up a fighting front which, if not joined in the same unions, will be able to act in close co-operation in the struggle for better conditions.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

From the Fourth
to the
Fifth Congress
of the
Communist
International.

In this invaluable booklet you will find the report of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the last congress. It is a bird's eye-view of the world Communist movement up to that time.

35 Cents.

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?
4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?
5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT TO MAKE A NOISE LIKE A STRIKE NEGOTIATOR

(Special to The Daily Worker).

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 9.—Gov. Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania, mediator in previous controversies between miners and operators, today took his first official action in connection with the strike of 158,000 miners in the anthracite coal fields.

He ordered an investigation of employment conditions in the hard coal districts, according to Richard H. Landsberg, state secretary of labor. This investigation will deal with industries other than mining, but which are affected by the strike.

The governor is prepared to offer a plan of settlement of the strike after he obtains this data, it was said in circles believed to be well-informed. K. M. Colbaugh, superintendent of the Pennsylvania employment office department, has been ordered to make the investigation.

NOTE OF POWERS TO CHINA MAKES NO PROMISES

Nine Nations Still Would Enslave Orient

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Text of the identical note sent to China's temporary government at Pekin by the nine powers that took part in the Washington conference of 1922, shows that nothing is promised China except a discussion of her demands made on June 24. Each power is "willing, either at that (forthcoming, in October) conference or at a subsequent time, to consider and discuss any reasonable proposal that may be made by the Chinese government for a revision of the treaties on the subject of the tariff."

Also, the conference to discuss the possibility of some time recognizing the right of Chinese courts to deal with foreign offenders in China may be held at the same time as the tariff conference.

The whole tone of the note is one of reluctant retreat from a bullying position, and a moralistic warning to China that she is not honest enuf to govern herself.

Coolidge Pie-Cards Get Fat Jobs from the Big Employers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Assn., calls attention to the fact that Standard Oil of Indiana has employed Geo. V. Martinek, former special agent of the anti-trust division of the department of justice, as head of its (Standard's) statistical department. Martinek, when on the federal pob, spent some time investigating the independent oil companies. That information he can now summon from his memory and his private notes, for the benefit of Standard.

Tax lawyers are a veritable army in Washington this year. Their fees are won by securing reductions in the federal income taxes of corporations and individuals. Most of these lawyers formerly worked in the internal revenue bureau or in some other branch of the treasury.

From the job of private secretary to the secretary of the interior, Joseph Cotter stepped to a $10,000 job with Doheny's oil companies, and last year paid an income tax of $4,000. He has many imitators in that department, tho perhaps none has prospered so conspicuously. Retired members of the interstate commerce commission, turning lawyer before the tribunal of their late associates, become railroad spokesmen. Mark Potter is the latest of these.

If You Want to Vote in Pittsburgh You Have to Follow Directions

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9. — The last registration day in the city of Pittsburgh is Saturday, Sept. 12. All party members and sympathizers who have not registered before should be sure and register on that day. The last day to pay taxes is also Sept. 12. Make sure your taxes are paid at the County Treasurers' Office, 531 Smithefild St., Pittsburgh, Pa., from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. All party members should register Workers Party.

What's Caucasian "Sishlik"; Find Out at N. Y. Picnic Sunday

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 10—Caucasian picnic with Caucasian Shishlik and all kinds of refreshments, games, dances and speeches by prominent party speakers will be given by the Armenian Branch of the Workers Party on Sunday, Sept. 13 at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, New York.

ISOLATE CROUCH IN ALCATRAZ ARMY PRISON

Daily Worker Barred from Penitentiary

HAYS, North Carolina, Sept. 10—I. M. Crouch, father of Paul Crouch, has received a letter from his Communist soldier son, confine in the Alcatraz military prison, Alcatraz, California, which shows that stringent means are being taken by the government to keep Crouch and his fellow prisoner, Walter Trumbull, isolated from the outside world.

Crouch, who is serving a term of three years for declaring himself a Communist while stationed at Schofield barracks, Hawaii, writes his father, "I can use but one sheet of paper for each letter. Please send newspaper clippings dealing with my case as I am not allowed to receive the DAILY WORKER or any 'radical' newspaper.

"I can write only about personal matters and business and cannot speak of happenings in this 'institution.' Only conservative newspapers and magazines and books of fiction can be sent us.

"If any one wishes to visit us they should write us for visiting cards. Because of the regulations I can take care of but a small part of my correspondence. I can write only two 'letters' per week.

"My health is rather poor now. Weight is only 140 pounds. My eyes are being treated."

CONFERENCE AND MASS MEETINGS FOR I. L. D. SUNDAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 10—The provisional committee of the International Labor Defense has chosen J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER as the principal speaker at their conference and mass meeting on Sunday, Sept. 13. The conference will be held at Moose Hall, 43 S. 4th St., at 10 a. m. and the mass meeting in the afternoon.

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Browder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 10—The Cleveland meeting for International Labor Defense will be held on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 7:30 p. m., in the Insurance Center Bldg., Walnut and East 11th St., 6th floor, with Earl R. Browder of Chicago and other labor speakers.

Preceding the mass meeting there will be a conference of delegates from trade union and other organizations of workers, in the same hall at 2 p. m. All sympathizers with the work of the I. L. D. who belong to other unions or other organizations should take the matter up of sending delegates and see that their organization is represented.

The work of organizing the language branches of the I. L. D. is proceeding and requests for information being received from workers who wish to join the new organization.

PROBE CHARGES NAVY CAUSE OF AIRSHIP WRECK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—An independent investigation of the Shenandoah disaster will be made by the house naval affairs committee, Rep. Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, the committee chairman, announced today.

Among the questions to be investigated, Butler said, would be the charges (1) of Mrs. Lansdowne, widow of the commander of the Shenandoah, that he was ordered to take the ship out despite a protest to Secretary of the Navy Wilbur; (2) of Capt. Anton Heinen, former navy department dirigible expert, that the number of gas outlets on the Shenandoah were reduced to such an extent that helium could not be discharged with sufficient rapidity, and (3) of Col. William Mitchell that officials of the navy department were chiefly responsible for the wrecking of the ship.

The probe will not affect further air craft experiments, Butler admitted.

Bricklayers Claim Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Members of the Bricklayers' Union in Newark, N. J., who have returned to work on buildings tied up by their jurisdictional strike against the Operative Plasterers' Union, did so after the contractors had signed an agreement to employ plasterers belonging to the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International, according to John J. Gleason, general secretary. These Newark contractors had attempted to carry out an agreement with the Operative Plasterers which, the Bricklayers claimed, violated their own agreement with the Bricklayers.

GERMAN DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA PLEDGES FIGHT ON THE WHITE TERROR; SUPPORTS RED AID

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(Inprecorr.)—Moscow workers, members of the Red Aid, have addressed a letter to the members of the German workers' delegation dealing with the white terror in capitalist countries. The letter says amongst other things: "The Polish hangmen have decided to suppress the movement of the workers and peasants and the national minorities for freedom. This they are attempting to do with bullets and gallows.

"The graves of the hanged are dotted all over Bulgaria. The government of Zankov has carried out St. Bartholomew's massacres amongst the workers and peasants. The Roumanian hangmen are preparing the execution of 500 Bessarabian peasants. You must raise your voices against the white terror in Poland, Bulgaria, and Roumania."

The answering letter of the delegation says: "We are aware of the executions in Poland, Bulgaria, and Roumania, and we will convey the facts to the German proletariat in order to exercise some pressure and to hinder the bloody powers in their terrible work. Your alertness, your exemplary Red Aid organization will spur us on in our task of building up the German Red Aid."

The Red Aid has sent $35,000 to the Shanghai Trade Union Council for the support of the families of the killed and wounded workers.

Appeal to All Seamen and Longshoremen to Aid British Strikers

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 10—The following appeal to all marine workers was issued yesterday by the International Marine Transport Workers' Amalgamation Committee, by J. Stone, secretary:

"The British seamen are out on strike against wage cuts and oppressive conditions. The British ship owners with the help of the British government are using all brutal means to break the spirit of the seamen and to crush the strike. The American seamen, unorganized, oppressed and enslaved by the American ship owners with the backing of the American government are on the verge of following the action of their British fellow workers.

"In the midst of the strike the British trans-Atlantic steamer Majestic sailed to New York with a scab crew. One of the passengers on this scab boat was Morris Hillquit, returning from the Congress of the Second International, prominent leader of the socialist party of America.

"This action of Morris Hillquit indicates the strikebreaking attitude of the socialist party. The Marine Transport Workers' Amalgamation Committee protests against such action and condemns the strikebreaking attitude of the socialist party and its leader.

"The International Marine Transport Workers' Amalgamation Committee calls upon you seamen of America to show your solidarity with the striking British seamen and to give them your cooperation. The American seamen shall not sign up on British vessels while the strike of the British seamen is still on.

"The American longshoremen shall not discharge cargoes of British vessels manned by scab crews, as a victory for the British seamen is a victory for us."

J. STONE, Secretary.

PRO-COMMUNIST GOD BEDEVILLED GREEN'S SPEECH

Satan Appeared Robed Like Small Cyclone

By OWEN STIRLING
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich.—(By Mail)—If there is a god he is a just god and a Communist god. The gentle south wind proved it.

William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, by grace of the executive council, was reading his Labor Day address on Belle Isle, Detroit's island playground. Thousands of workers were at the American League ball game. Thousands were at the opening of the Michigan state fair. Thousands were along the bridge railing and river shore watching the speed boat races on the Detroit river. Thousands more were sprawling on the grass with their kids having a good lazy time. About two thousand were sitting in front of the open air platform listening to the speech. Organized labor in Detroit has a certain discipline of its own. It turns out on certain occasions. This was not one of them.

Devil Yet Busy.

Green came to the most momentous part of his speech. It was the part in which he belabored us Communists most unmercifully. In fact we might almost say he be-Federation-of-labored us. But right in the middle of the second sentence—whiff! The gentle south wind took his words right out of his hand. The sudden eddy of air snatched the sheets of paper on which the speech was written and laid them in the utmost disorder on another part of the platform floor. Green was left standing with his mouth open. Altogether it was a sign.

But if there is a god Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, is going to the bad place. He was sitting near where the speech fluttered. So he picked up the sheets, rearranged them and returned them to Brother Green. And Brother Green is going to the bad place too, because he finished reading the speech.

The audience didn't appear superstitious tho. Everybody laughed.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

SHOP CHAIRMEN GIVE SIGMAN UNHAPPY HOUR

His Peace Plan Gets Howled Down

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 10—Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has lost control of the union. This fact was evident to anyone who attended a meeting of shop chairmen he called at Cooper Union Wednesday evening to listen to his great "peace plan."

The meeting broke up in disorder after Sigman had been booed continuously and the chairman, David Dubinsky, had been unable to gavel down the shop chairmen who were calling for the floor.

Sigman Says He Won't Run Again.

Sigman, when he heard the hostile boos from various parts of the hall, pleaded for confidence, said he had always been a friend of the union and promised he would "never be its president again." He said he would not resign, however, until the regular convention next May, nor would he promise he would resign even then. He declared an "epidemic of rebellion" had the union in its grip.

From various parts of the hall came shouts of "Let us speak," and "We will hold another mass meeting," but David Dubinsky, chairmen of the meeting, overruled all requests to talk from the rostrum and rapped for order whenever Sigman was interrupted. As he ended his speech, a shop chairman rushed up close to Sigman and shouted at him:

To His Teeth.

"You are breaking up our union. You have come out with what you call a peace plan, but what have you done? You have not given us a chance to be heard—you have not listened to one of us. Ask us what we want and we will tell you."

Sigman tried to pacify the excited shop chairman, but the meeting was not restored to order and excited groups hovered around long after Sigman had gone.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Demand Scabbing Cease

SCRANTON, Pa., —(FP)—A delegation from the Central Labor Union appeared before the Scranton city council demanding passage of an ordinance forbidding city employes from doing the outside work other workers depended on for a livelihood. The delegation had building inspector's office records showing that permits were issued to two policemen and a firemen to carry on contracting work—the work being done in the off hours of these city employes who are paid out of public funds. The labor delegation included representatives of the carpenters', steamfitters', and plumbers', painters' and structural iron workers' unions whose jobs are effected by the scabbing in off time of non-union city employes.

RUSSIA
TODAY

Official Report
of the
British Trade Union
Delegation Visiting
SOVIET RUSSIA
and the Caucasus

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THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

LOS ANGELES BUILDING BIG LABOR DEFENSE

All Labor Elements to Aid Prisoners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 10—The provisional committee of the International Labor Defense, of local Los Angeles is head and hand in the work for the successful conference which is to take place on "Labor Defense Day," September 13, 1925, at 220½ South Spring street, Odd Fellows' Hall.

The call for this conference has gone out to about thirty-five labor unions and to that many more fraternal organizations, working class political parties, industrial organisations, etc. Many individuals who are known for their untiring support of those who fight for the release of all class war prisoners were also invited and will undoubtedly come.

Tom Lewis to Speak.

The Los Angeles local of the American Civil Liberties Union has co-operated with the provisional committee in the effort to make the mass meeting, which is to take place in the evening of September 13, a great success.

Tom Lewis, of San Francisco, and Abe Plotkin will be the speakers of the evening. Robert Whittaker will preside. This meeting will take place at the Music Arts Hall, 233 South Civil Liberties hold the open forums. Broadway, the same hall where the

No Shirking.

No worker of Los Angeles can stay away from this meeting without being a shirker in the fight for the release of the hundreds of prisoners rotting in the prisons of America, and as many more facing jail, deportation and constant persecution.

Come all, and demand the release of all class war prisoners. Join the International Labor Defense and help open the jail doors for all class war prisoners.

AFFAIRS BY RUSS AND UKRAINIANS SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

* * *

The Workers' House will give a Russian performance Sat., Sept. 19, at 1902 W. Division St. Friendly organizations are requested to take notice.

COMMUNIST PARTY WIELDS GROWING INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND, McMANUS TELLS OF WORK IN TRADE UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Sept. 10.—The Communist Party of Great Britain is not large, having 5,000 members, but its influence is much greater than its membership would indicate, the secretary of the party, A. McManus, said when interviewed at the headquarters, 16 Kings St., W. C. 2, where the Communist bookshop is located.

The Workers' Weekly, McManus said, has a circulation of 54,000 and the Sunday Worker, a left wing publication, has one of 84,000, in spite of the opposition from officials of the labor party and the boycott by all the news agencies.

The party's influence therefore, is causing the capitalisht newspapers great irritation, especially on account of its campaign against all war activities. Not long ago the headquarters were occupied by the police, who however, left without any further action.

On account of party conditions in Palestine, Egypt, and other places, the colonial conference planned for September was postponed, McManus said, and the five delegates from India have returned.

The main thing now occupying the attention of the party is the Minority Movement within the trade unions.

The left elements are gradually gaining more and more influence.

Among the leaders of the Minority Movement are Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt, and the London, Glasgow and Manchester Trades Councils are affiliated with it.

As proof of the Minority Movement's strength, during the last two years it has forced the labor organizations to adopt the following measures:

1. To accept delegates from Soviet Russia.
2. To work for the organization of the unemployed.
3. To admit the organizations of factory committees to affiliation with the trade union council, whereby they have been made an essential part of the trade union machinery.

A minority trade union daily is among the possibilities of a not too distant date.

DETROIT'S INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY MONSTER CELEBRATION POSTPONED UNTIL SUNDAY, SEPT. 13

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—A record crowd will attend this year's celebration of International Youth Day, with Chinese and Negro workers and several trade unions and the working women's organization participating. The celebration was put off for a week, until Sunday, Sept. 13, on account of bad weather. Campbell's Grove, the same grounds as formerly arranged for will be used. In the event of bad weathr interfering next week, the celebration will be held in the House of the Masses.

Will Surely Come Off Sunday.

The most extensive and elaborate preparations have been made for this year's celebration of International Youth Day. The character of the meeting will be an international one. There will be Hindu, Chinese and Negro speakers. The struggle against world imperialism by the oppressed races will be elaborately discussed. Barney Mass, of the National Committee of the Young Workers' League, will speak in behalf of that organization and Edgar Owens, district organizer of the Workers Party, District No. 7, will act as the chairman. Dancing will precede and follow the speaking.

To soothe the perspiring efforts of those valiently massaging a splendidly waxed floor with syncopated feet, there will be served most delicious cold and hot drinks.

Another unusual attraction will be the "Youthful Vanguards" entering into contests of picnic athletics with the "Fossils Club." And as the last enticement, mention must be made of the beautiful natural attractions of the grove itself, which offers many shady spots and rippling brooks for those who enjoy quiet and restful recreation.

Don't forget! All start at 12 o'clock Let's Go!

Unfilled Steel Orders Fall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel corporation on August 31 aggregated 3,512,803 tons, a decline of 26,664 tons from forward tonnage of July 31.

Unfilled orders on June 30 of this year were 3,710,458 tons and on Aug. 31, last year, 3,289,577 tons.

The Workers Party in Action

Eight Questions Answered

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Get Ready for Reorganization

WITHIN a few days the Organization Department will announce its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

With the beginning of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions will be printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER will also establish a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there will be printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experinces in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest.

Watch these columns closely.

THE organization department of the Central Executive Committee is receiving many questions from comrades in various parts of the country regarding the rebuilding of the party along the lines laid down by the last national convention, along the lines of shop nuclei and international branches.

Comrade Christensen, secretary of the Scandinavian Federation, has submitted to us eight questions which are of sufficient importance, and of a sufficiently general character, to warrant a reply to them in the party press.

We herewith reprint these questions, and answer them.

QUESTION No. 1: Should federations continue to exist outside the party, as independent propaganda organizations directed by party nuclei?

ANSWER: With the re-organization of the party, the federations will cease to exist as independent propaganda units of the party. All party members today found in language branches will be party members, either thru their membership in a shop nucleus, or an international branch. These are to be the only units of our party thru which membership in our party is to be held.

But comrades who are today members of various language sections of the party will also function in what is called special language fractions in the workers' club, wherever these are organized, to consist of the present language branch members and new non-party proletarians, as well as in other working class organizations containing non-party proletarians. These special language fractions will consist of those comrades in every language workers' club who belong to a shop nucleus or an international branch. The present language branches have to be re-organized as workers' clubs not affiliated to the party. These workers' clubs will in no way be connected with each other, neither nationally nor even on a district scale. These workers' clubs are not to be locally co-ordinated. Only the Communist fractions will have connections with each other as provided for in the constitution.

QUESTION No. 2: If the federations are to be dissolved entirely, what sort of machinery are we supposed to set up to take their place, if any?

ANSWER: The existing language branches, after reorganized as workers' clubs, will no longer be units of the party. We repeat that the only units of our party upon reorganization will be the shop nucleus and the international branch. These party units take over all the party work of the federations. There will be no special national language machinery to take over the activities of the federations, as such.

The language fractions of the workers' clubs are auxiliary organizations of the party for Communist work amongst the proletariat of a particular language group. Only party members affiliated to shop nuclei or international branches and paying dues to these basic party units can be members of such language fractions.

The constitution provides the regulations for the functioning of language fractions along the lines of subsections, sections, or city, etc., and for the calling of special district, and if necessary, national conferences of these language fractions by the district committee or the national C. E. C.

These language fractions in addition to carrying on Communist activities among the members of the workingmen's clubs, must also organize fractions of party members in the existing fraternal and benevolent associations of their respective nationalities.

QUESTION No. 3: If the federations are to be dissolved, when is this to take place?

ANSWER: As speedily as possible. But we will not declare dissolved a language section of the party as it is presently organized until the membership of the particular language section in question has been organized into shop nuclei or international branches. We must emphatically declare that in the campaign to rebuild the party, we will exercise the greatest care so as to hold, if possible, every member we now have and to substitute with the maximum efficiency, the new and Communist form of organization for our present form.

QUESTION No. 4: Will the party consider it objectionable if the membership of a federation desires and decides to maintain their federation independently as a Communist propaganda organization?

ANSWER: Absolutely objectionable. If we are to permit the existence and organization of Communistic propaganda federations outside of our party, we would make our party even more decentralized than it is today. The object of the campaign to reorganize the party along Communist lines is to centralize and unify the activities of our party. We must overcome the federalistic principle on which our party is today organized. We must substitute for this social-democratic federalistic principle, the principle of Communist centralization.

The party as a unit, as a unified, single organizatioin adjusts its apparatus for work and co-ordinates its activities among all sections of the proletariat. There are no longer to be any special Communist federations for work among the proletariat of certain languages or nationalities. Among the proletarian non-party language organizations for workers, there are to be only fractions, language fractions, under the leadership of one, unified, centralized Communist Party, functioning as mere auxiliaries of the party apparatus, auxiliaries of the Workers (Communist) Party, among the proletarians speaking a particular language.

QUESTION No. 5: Will the press, now owned and published by the federations be taken over entirely by the party and their publication continued as party organs? If so, when?

ANSWER: Yes, as soon as this can be achieved, either directly or thru our party fractions in co-operative associations, workingmen's societies, or any other form of organization found necessary. The fact of the matter is that the problem of unifying and centralizing our party press will be one of the first problems in the re-organization of the party. Actually our party owns today, but exercises too little control over the papers issued by the various language federations. Our newly created agitprop department is now organizing an apparatus whereby the C. E. C. is to direct the policies of all papers now recognized as party organs. These instructions of the C. E. C. will be transmitted thru competent national fractions, that is, thru those party members who act as representatives of the party as a whole, as representatives of the C. E. C. These party members, as a body, are to be the shareholders of the various language papers. These comrades are to be on the directing boards and editorial committees of the various language papers. The party is to own and control every language paper calling itself a party organ thru such a special apparatus as the C. E. C. may deem necessary to set up in each particular case.

QUESTION No. 6: If the party takes over the press, will it provide for its maintenance? If not, who shall do it?

ANSWER: The party, the C. E. C., will arrange to have the various language fractions organize such campaigns and engage in such activities among the non-party proletarian masses of their respective languages as may be necessary to insure the continuation and success of these papers.

QUESTION No. 7: What form of administration is to be provided for these language papers? Will the party handle this directly or thru some channels connected with the respective nationalities, or how?

ANSWER: This questions has already been partly answered in Answers No. 5 and 6. Either directly or thru various language fractions and workingmen's associations the C. E. C. will administer and control the various language organs of the party. The C. E. C. will appoint the editors of all party organs regardless what language they are published in.

Those language papers which are not officially party papers will be brought under Communist influence thru our comrades, especially chosen, winning positions on the editorial board or directing committees of these papers.

QUESTION No. 8: If the federations are to be abolished entirely, how does the party intend to dispose of their property, incorporated and otherwise?

ANSWER: The property, as well as the press, of every language section is to be owned by the party as a whole. The apparatus which the party will set up for the ownership and control of the property now held by its various language sections depends on the existing legal conditions for incorporation or otherwise, on special conditions which may exist in various language federations, etc. In all instances, the party will exercise its ownership and control of the press and other properties of the various language sections thru committees of party members in the various language fractions and other responsible leading comrades.

Conclusion.

These questions and answers are the concern of every party member and every party section. In the course of the re-building of our party many problems and questions will arise for solution. The comrades are urged to submit to the organization department all such questions, all points of difficulty which they may encounter in the course of the reconstruction of our party.

MANY MASS MEETINGS ARE ARRANGED FOR LABOR DEFENSE DAY

The mass meetings already arranged for "Labor Defense Day" Sunday, Sept. 13, with speakers, are as follows:

NEW YORK—Webster Hall. Dick Brazier, James P. Cannon, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, and John R. Brodsky.

CHICAGO—Temple Hall. William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Duncan McDonald, and Henry Corbishly.

BOSTON—Franklin Union Hall. Ella Reeve Bloor.

MINNEAPOLIS—J. Louis Engdahl.

SAN FRANCISCO—Tom Lewis.

CINCINNATI—Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown.

PHILADELPHIA — William W. Weinstone.

NEW HAVEN—William Simons.

DULUTH—C. A. Hathaway.

BUFFALO—T. R. Sullivan and Max Saltzman.

STAMFORD—George Siskind.

CLEVELAND—Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH—Andrew T. McNamara.

MILWAUKEE—William F. Dunne.

SEATTLE—Stanley Clark.

BELLAIRE, O.—John Brahtin.

CANTON, O.—William White.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Rebecca Grecht.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Jack Stachel.

GARY, Ind.—Thurber Lewis.

Meetings and conferences also in Los Angeles, Hartford, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Revere, Mass., Grand Rapids, Mich., Passaic, N. J., Omaha, Akron, O., Portland, Ore., Spokane, Superior, Wis., and W. Frankfort, Ill.

36 Airplanes Here Sept. 28

Several Chicago-made planes will take part in the flight of thirty-six commercial planes which will start from Detroit, taking in 11 cities and covering approximately 1,900 miles. On Sept. 28 Chicago is to be visited.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Communist Publications

COMMUNISM–UNIONISM

STATE AND REVOLUTION
by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)
25 CENTS

THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION
by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)
25 CENTS

AMALGAMATION
by Jay Fox
15 CENTS

THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE
by Wm. Z. Foster
60 CENTS

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT
by A. Losovsky
50 CENTS

"The Source of All Communist Literature"

The growth of Communism has brot increasing interest in its principles. Workers are asking—writing—curious to learn of the theory and practice of this force that not only guides the lives of the workers in one-sixth of the globe today—

But is also such an influence in every world event,—so loyally defended by bodies of intelligent workers in all parts of the world,—so bitterly attacked by the owners of the means of production and their governments.

This force—its principles, its program—in the trade unions of all countries to secure control, and in operation in one country where it does control—you can find in these books listed.

SOVIET RUSSIA

THE ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA
by Magdaleine Marx
$2.00

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
by Wm. Z. Foster
50 CENTS

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA
by A. A. Heller
$1.50

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY
by Anna Louise Strong
$2.00

THRU THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
by Albert Rhys Williams
$2.00

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

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A CONTEST! FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY ISSUE—SEPTEMBER 21

This issue of the DAILY WORKER will be written as much as possible by the workers from the shops, factories, mills and the farms. A special page—or two—or three (or more if necessary!) will be devoted entirely to Worker Correspondence. Write at once! Tell us about conditions you live and work under. Help to make the International Press Issue of the DAILY WORKER a reflection of the lives of the workers in America.

PRIZES

The worker sending in the best story for this issue of the DAILY WORKER will receive from the catalog his choice of

$5.00 Worth of Books.

Second best story

$3.00 Worth of Books.

Third best story

$2.00 Worth of Books.

WINNING STORIES WILL RECEIVE PROMINENT DISPLAY.

To all workers sending in a news story (whether it is printed or not) a copy of the Little Red Library booklet **Worker Correspondents** by William F. Dunne will be sent without charge. In addition you will receive special worker correspondents' paper with instructions on the reverse side of each sheet giving helpful hints on how to write for a working class newspaper.

WRITE YOUR STORY TODAY! Make it short. Use a typewriter if possible. Double space your lines. Write on one side of the paper only. Number your pages. Put return address on copy. Send in your story to WORKER CORRESPONDENT CONTEST EDITOR, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUSH!

BOB MINOR, FRED ELLIS AND OTHER ARTISTS WILL DRAW SPECIAL CARTOONS FOR THIS ISSUE.

WHEN YOU WRITE YOUR STORY ORDER A BUNDLE TO DISTRIBUTE AT THE SHOP YOU WRITE ABOUT.

LABOR GROUPS TO CONFER IN N. Y. ON DEFENSE

Meeting in Evening at Webster Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—the International Labor Defense, New York section, is arranging a conference on Sunday, September 13, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 34th street, to establish a broad organization in this city. More than 2,000 organizations have been invited to send delegates to the conference, which promises to be an important step in the building up of an all-inclusive Labor Defense in this city.

In the evening, a mass meeting will be held at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street, at which the speakers will be Ben Gitlow, James P. Cannon, Richard Brazier, Robert W. Dunne and Joseph R. Brodsky. This meeting will voice the needs of the workers of this country to provide themselves with a defense organization which will protect them against the coming reaction in this country and to protest against the white terror which is raging in Bulgaria, Poland, Greece, China and other capitalist countries of Europe and Asia.

Every working class organization is invited to send delegates to the conference. Class conscious workers interested in and recognizing the need of this second trench line of defense in the struggle against exploitation and suppression should attend the meeting and support the new organization, the International Labor Defense. Admission is free. Further information may be obtained from the secretary, Rose Baron, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

BRITISH STRIKE TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF EMPIRE SHIPPING COMPANIES

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The "outlaw" strike of British seamen is continuing with the reactionary leaders of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union trying hard to break the strike which is called jointly by the left wing minority movement and the revolutionary seamen's union—the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union.

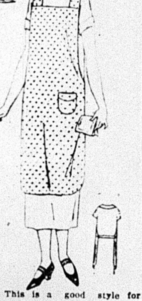
The Amalgamated Union is issuing strike benefits of 15 shillings a week, and leaders of the strike are visiting the Trade Union Congress at Scarborough to try to enlist support by that body.

The strike has taken heavy toll of British shipping not only in the British Isles, but thruout the empire, particularly in Australia and South Africa. A conference is to be held at Cape Town between the South African minister of labor and the strike leaders.

Strikers at Southampton were visibly pleased at the news from America of the picketing of the White Star liner Majestic by united forces of the I. W. W. seamen and the Workers (Communist) Party.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

APRON WITH CAP.



5184. This is a good style for gingham, drill, unbleched muslin or sateen. The cap may be of the same material, or in contrast.

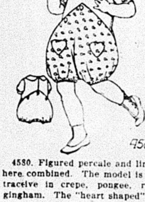
The pattern is cut in one size: Medium. The apron requires 1¾ yard of 36-inch material and the cap ⅝ yard. For fcings of contrasting material ⅝ yard is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

PLAY SUIT.



4580. Figured percale and linene are here combined. The model is also attraceive in crepe, pongee, rep and gingham. The "heart shaped" romper portions are very pleasing and comfortable. Tiny patch pockets and outstanding side pockets are a feature of this style.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2 year size requires 2¼ yards of 27 inch material. To make as illustrated requires ¾ yard of plain material and ⅜ yard of figured material 36 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

CHINESE STRIKERS GREET SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION WHICH PROMISES SUPPORT TO WORKERS

SHANGHAI—(Tass)—The following statement appears in the Ming Kuo Chi Pao: "The Russian trades union delegation visited the Council of Shanghai Unions and was met by the presidium of the council.

"In the course of his address, chairman of the Soviet delegation, Lepse, stated that the delegation of the U. S. S. R. trades unions represented millions of Russian workmen, who express their full readiness to render support to the Chinese people, particularly to the Chinese workers, carrying on a national liberative struggle against foreign imperialism.

"The international fraternal solidarity of Russian and Chinese workers is strengthened by their belonging to the Red International of Labor Unions, which the Chinese trades unions have now joined"—the speaker declared.

Need Strong Organization.

"While passing via Pekin," Lepse goes on to say, "the delgation had the opportunity to get briefly acquainted with the situation. The Chinese proletariat is still weak organizatinoally, but the delegation feels crtain that the workmen of Canton and Shanghai have resolutely raised the banner of anti-imperialistic struggle and that, baptized in the recent battles against imperialism, they will lay down the foundation of further organization of the Chinese proletariat and successfully achieve the heroic struggle opening a new page in the history of China.

"At the present moment, there is a noticeable increase in the whole world of the national liberative movement. We, Russian workmen, were heavily oppressed and exploited before the revolution, but after several years' fight we liberated ourselves from bonds of slavery, as will some day do the Chinese proletariat."

Replying, Liu Shao-chi, secretary of the Shanghai Council of Unions, expressed thanks to the Soviet delegation for their intention to acquaint themselves with the conditions of life and labor of the workers in China and for the support rendered by the Russian workmen to the national struggle of the Chinese people.

The orator further states that the present anti-imperialistic movement in this country was characteristic of a broad national movement, in which there participated the most various circles of the Chinese people—artisans, handicraftsmen, students, and merchants—thru the main force and the main factor of the movement was the Chinese working class. There actually are altogether 400,000 men on strike in China, of which number over 200,000 are in Shanghai alone, stated Mr. Liu Shao-chi.

Number of Strikers.

Shanghai being the stronghold of foreign imperialism in China, the orator further declares, the struggle of the Chinese workers for their liberation is a very hard one. The imperialists are cleverly using reactionary militaristic groups of the Chinese' own community in order to suppress the movement and disorganize the forces of the Chinese people struggling for their own national liberation. This, however, emphasizes the speaker, only "causes us to unite and increase our energy in the anti-imperialistic struggle."

Producing certain figures, the secretary of the Shanghai Trades Union Council remarked that, at the present moment, there were about 160,000 workers on strike in English and Japanese mills and some 60,000 in Chinese mills, where the supply of electrical power was cut off: To support this army of workers, at least one million dollars a month were necessary. As for the Shanghai Council of Unions, it united 127 labor organizations, with a total membership of about 316,000 working men and women.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Liu Shao-chi declared that owing to martial law having been introduced by the Mukden authorities at Shanghai he could not tell the Russian trades union delegates beforehand when the next delegate meeting of the Shanghai Council of Unions would take place but promised to immediately inform the Russian delegation as soon as that question would be fixed, so as to enable them to attend the meeting.

As regards the desire of the delegation to obtain full information as to the organization and labors of the Council of Unions of Shanghai, as well as the recent events, all the respective data would likewise be given in a near future.

PAINTERS FIGHT EXPULSION PLOT OF OFFICIALDOM

Want Union Law Used to Aid Locals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, (By Mail)—The international convention of the Painter's Union is just beginning its sessions here, with the prospect ahead of a sharp fight between the reactionary officialdom and the progressive bloc which is condemning the discrimination practiced by the officialdom in not upholding the right of local unions to elect whomsoever they please to city central bodies.

Delegates elected by local unions, particularly in Seattle and Minneapolis, have been denied seats in the Central Labor Assemblies of these cities on the ground that they were Communists or at least had different political opinions than the controlling group in the central body. This denial of delegate rights is in violation of the union laws, but the international officials of the Painters' Union have ignored the complaints of the local unions.

The matter may reach considerable importance, since the international officials have been travelling about the country, not only upholding their refusal to obey the union rules, but announcing a determination to expel the left wing members and all those affiliated with the Workers Party or the progressive group centered around the Trade Union Educational League.

This expulsion policy, and many progressive resolutions, gives promise of a struggle in the convention now beginning.

FAKERS TAKE SCAB ADS TO GRAB PROFIT

Open Shoppers Fill the "Labor" Year Book

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 10.—The official year book of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor has just been issued, and it contains matter that the rank and file of the Duluth labor movement, considers as a direct insult to its intelligence and integrity.

The offensive stuff in the year book, is a full page ad of the Stone-Ordian-Wells Co., wholesalers.

This firm is notariously unfair to organized labor. Last year it built a coffee plant entirely with scab labor. It paid 35c. per hour for building laborers and from 45c to 70c an hour for building mechanics.

The carpenters scale here is not less than 90c per hour.

The local Trades & Labor Assembly put this outfit on its unfair list. The Minnesota Federation of Labor, at its Fairbault convention last year, also put the ban on. Both E. G. Hall and Geo. T. Jacobson, president and secretary of the federation respectively were fully aware of that action. Nevertheless, they inserted that scab ad in the year book, together with a host of others.

The year book of the federation has all the earmarks of being issued by the Minneapolis chamber of commerce, instead of a labor organization.

When the labor organizations of Duluth protested against this outrage to their sense of unionism, Mr. Geo. T. Lawson declared that he accepted full responsibility for the insertion of the scab ad.

Really Blackmail Scheme

This official year book, under Hall and Lawson, is nothing more nor less than a diplomatic form of industrial blackmail. A careful examination of the book in question, during the last twelve years, reveals some astounding facts as to its aims and objects.

Praises Steel Trust

Its pages are fairly lettered with big steel trust ads, which sing the songs of praise for the steel trust policy toward its wage slaves, with regard to its share distribution among the workers; its old age pension schemes that no worker ever gets. It is estimated that Hall and Lawson have collected from the steel trust, for these "ads," during the past twelve years, about sixty thousand dollars.

In return for those "ads," Hall and Lawson have done about as much organization work among the steel trust workers, as a couple of snails. They have fastened the wet blanket securely over that sort of work.

To Fight Fakers

The Duluth labor movement is up in arms against both Hall and Lawson, and are going to take the proper steps at the coming Austin convention, to rid the labor movement of an anti-labor program on the part of its paid officials.

Economy and Charity

WASHINGTON, —(FP)—Economy on the part of congress in dealing with the police and fire fighters employed by the District of Columbia has forbidden the creation of a pension system for the widows of men dying in the service, or funds for protecting their orphans.

Fight for Women in Japan

THE main industry of Japan is the textile industry. Nearly 73 per cent of the total value of Japanese exports in 1922 was occupied by textile goods, mainly raw silk and cotton threads, the money value of which was 1,164,453,000 yen. As a matter of fact, the production of these goods depends largely upon the female labor power. In 1921 the number of female workers engaged in textile factories was 1,101,773 (cotton spinning 148,153; silk filaturing 15,592; weaving 841,090).

These female workers have to be yearly hunted out from villages, for on account of brutal exploitation under extreme sweating system exercised upon them, the average length of service of one female worker in Japan is one year. About 20 per cent of women in factories simply "disappear" every year, to borrow a term of official statisticians; that is, they escape from the prison-like factories to be drifted into the ranks of prostitutes. A large percentage of the remainder dies out yearly from consumption or other diseases contracted in factories. Only a few return to their native villages with a little pocket money to marry.

Thus, the female labor in Japan is fast exhausted, in spite of a large percentage of increase of population, and the factory owners are more and more facing difficulties in replacing their cheap labor power. They are compelled to send out, all the time, their "hitokai" (men buyers) into the provinces far and wide. The following description of the activities of these hitokai will show how the source of the labor power of the textile industry of Japan is already beginning to dry up and is compelling the industry either to reform its system of exploitation or to die out.

In one of the northern provinces, Toyama (population 735,000) alone, this year up to February 23, already more than 1,900 canvassers representing about 200 factory owners all over the country applied for certificates to engage in collecting female workers in the province. The total number of female workers needed was 24,000. A big competition among these numerous hitokai is expected owing to the scarcity of eligible females.

The yearly emigration of female workers from Toyama province is about ten thousand. There are no adequate protective measures for these women and they are subjected to all sorts of unscrupulous methods of exploitation. The yearly number of cases of infringement of regulations for collecting workers is about 1,000 in the province alone. Such a condition should not be tolerated. The provincial authorities are now advocating the organization of female workers both to protect themselves from unscrupulous canvassers and to improve their technical skill.

Incidentally, the above description appearing in one of Tokio bouregois papers (the Tokio Asahi, February 26), discloses a significant fact that even a local administration is now enthusiastically active in assisting capitalists in their efforts to save themselves from the threatening economic ruin, which is particularly evident since the great earthquake of 1923. The bourgeois government never advocates any kind of workers' organization for the benefit of workers. The provincial governor of Toyama wishes for the women under his jurisdiction to organize unions, simply because the terrible waste of human life hitherto conducted by capitalists has begun to weaken the very foundation of capitalist exploitation itself, and thereby it has become an absolute necessity for capitalists to conserve someway or another their source of cheap labor.—TANI.

WORLD'S MILITANT WORKERS FLAY POLISH SOCIALISTS FOR AIDING WHITE TERROR KILL COMMUNISTS

MOSCOW, (Inprecor.)—The following appeal has been issued in connection with the execution of Gibner Rutkovsky and Knievsky, signed by the following comrades: Brown (England), Jacobs (France), Thalmann (Germany), Kuuisinen (Finland), Dimitrov and Kolarov (Bulgaria), Boshkevitch (Jugo-Slavia), Sheffio (Norway) and Katayama (Japan).

Against the Three Death Sentences.

Workers of all countries, protest against a shameful crime.

The process against Comrades Gibner, Knievsky and Rutkovsky before the Warsaw field court ended with the death sentence. All three comrades were shot.

For one dead Judas, a provocateur, the working class of Poland has paid with the lives of four proletarian fighters. Botwin, Gibner, Knievsky and Rutkovsky have been executed.

The Polish government is attempting to intimidate the Polish working class by mericilless death sentences. It is attempting to defend its system of poisoning the working masses by provocation. Even the bloody czarist regime despised the provateurs and did not dare to demand for the life of a traitor the life of a worker. The methods of the Polish government go beyond the foulest crimes of czarism.

The base role which the leaders of the Polish socialist party play in the affair beggars all description. Whilst the working class of Poland and the working class of all other countries defends the proletarian fighters, the press of the Polish socialist party denounces our comrades as "bandits," who have shot down "proletarians in uniform." By this they mean policemen. The traiterous leaders of the P. S. P. have gone so far that in the process the prosecutor when demanding the death sentences, supported himself upon articles and appeals taken from their papers.

The leaders of the Polish socialist party share the guilt for the murder of four workers who fought against provocation.

Workers of all countries! Show the Polish bourgeoisie that the Polish proletariat does not stand isolated in its struggle against the white terror! Protest in meetings and demonstrations against the bloody criminality of the Polish counter-revolution! Expose the base role of the Polish social traitors who assist in the shooting of proletarians! Honor those who have fallen for the cause of the working class! Down with the white terror of Polish capitalism. Down with its helpers in the Second International. Long live the revolutionary struggle of the Polish proletariat!

Time Clock Rule Greets Teachers as Public Schools Open

A clumsy ruling aping the factory time clock has been enforced in the Chicago Public Schools by boss Superintendent William McAndrew on the ery first day of the new term. The ruling requires each teacher to sign a register showing the time of arrival and departure each morning and afternoon. The register sheets are then sent to headquarters thus giving a complete record of the comings and goings of each individual teacher.

The teachers resent this new ruling not only because it says to each teacher "you cannot be trusted" but also because of the messiness of the whole business.

Teachers for classes beginning at 8 in the morning (the morning shift) arrive at 7:45 in the morning. Now they must stand in line waiting their term to jot down their attendance. The same procedure must be gone thru when leaving for lunch, when returning from lunch which of course cuts down the lunch hour and then once again at the end of the day.

* * *

Discussion on Councils Held Up.

Evidently the board trustees does not intend to consider the reinstatement of teachers councils and expect a fight from the teachers for committees of the board of education voted to postpone discussion on this matter and also the salary schedule until October 14th.

However the teachers do intend to give immediate consideration to these matters. The Chicago Teachers Federation has called a special meeting on Friday, Sept. 11th at 4:15 to discuss the salary question. The meeting will be held at the Studebaker Theatre at 418 S. Michigan ave. and all teachers should attend to get the facts on Superintendent McAndrew's fake salary boost.

Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, Sept. 11, 1925

237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave. M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
	Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286	Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5	Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 69th and Halsted
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
6857	Rope Spilcers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111	Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Protest Arrest of Workingclass Poet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—(Inprecor)—The international bureau for proletarian literature has issued an appeal in connection with the arrest of Johann Becher. The appeal which is signed by Lunacharsky, Auerbach and Valaitis, points out that literature also is a class weapon and for this reason the bourgeoisie suppresses proletarian newspapers and publications and arrests revolutionary poets. "The bourgeoisie which grasps the bible and forbids Darwinism in its struggle against Communism, and which approaches ever more the spirit of the middle ages arrests the singers of humanity tomorrow! Flaming greetings to our comrade, Becher! The proletarian poets must fight for the release of Becher!"

The Moscow and associated sections of proletarian poets join in the protest and also the German section.

REPORT STRIKE BREAKER VISIT TO HIS MASTER

But Lewis Does It Wholesale

We are in receipt of a report that a strike breaker appealed to John L. Lewis for a strikebreakers' job in the anthracite. It is also reported that the strikebreaker thought the headquarters of the miners' chief was the headquarters of the coal barons. The scab offered credentials to show that he scabbed on the railroad shopmen in the big strike of the railroad shops.

Lewis is reported to have advised the scab against seeking employment in the coal mines at the present time. John L. Lewis does not break strikes in that manner. He don't hire scabs to break strikes. He breaks them himself, as we have good reason to know from experience. When Lewis breaks strikes he does it wholesale. Remember the 1922 strike and Lewis' submission to the authorities when the miners were at the point of victory. He betrayed 500,000 that time at a single stroke.

A Natural Attraction.

What is the affinity between scabs? Why did the scab approach Lewis?

Lewis is living in a million dollar hotel at the present time in Philadelphia, like an European prince, fat and slickly groomed, the picture of wealth and affluence. John L. has been mistaken many times in Philadelphia for a financial magnate. It is any wonder that the scab took him for a strikebreaking chief?

Lewis has his office set up in Philadelphia amidst fine surroundings where John can agreeably rub shoulders with, and hob nob with the elite of society. One would think that an honorable labor leader would have his office in the heart of the coal region during a strike, near to the people who pay him his salary, but not so with Lewis. He has not yet considered making a coal mining town his headquarters. Coal miners' treasuries are all right to keep up labor fakers, but to associate with the underground workers is entirely out of the question. It would indeed be very disagreeable to Lewis to have to associate with the coal miners and be removed from the gay swirl of Philadelphia, with its bright lights and fashionable girls.

Was No Mistake.

I wonder if the scab did really make a mistake. Perhaps he knew of the Lewis expulsions, the Howats, McLachlans, Thompsons, McDonalds, Watts, etc. Perhaps the scab knew the actions in these cases were even worse than that of a strike breaker. We don't know the conversation that passed between them, but no doubt it was the usual kind that passes between one scab and another.

Porto Ricans Protest Again

WASHINGTON, —(FP)— Porto Rican trade unionists have presented a protest against their starvation wage, to Gen. McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs at Washington, who has spent a week in the island.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MASS MEETING
Labor Defense Day
Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1925
7 p. m.
Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT.
Auspices, International Labor Defense
Binghamton, N. Y.

CHICAGO WORKERS! RALLY FOR
LABOR DEFENSE
September 13, 8 p. m. (Labor Defense Day)
at PLASTERERS' TEMPLE HALL, Van Buren & Marshfield
Get Behind the Zeigler Miners' Defense!
SPEAKERS:
HENRY CORBISHLEY, leader of the progressive miners of Zeigler and chief defendant under charge of conspiracy.
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
C. E. RUTHENBERG
DUNCAN MacDONALD, Chairman, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union and former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.
ADMISSION 10c.
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE.

THE Workers Monthly
A Communist Magazine
FOR SEPTEMBER
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Alexander Bittelman
Alex Reid
Gregory Zinoviev
O. Preedin
William Z. Foster
Anise
William F. Kruse
Thurber Lewis
James McGuire
V. F. Calverton
Arne Swabeck
N. Krupskaya
Bertram D. Wolfe
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Henry George Weiss
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WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Lying About the Riff Campaign

After the world war was over, one British correspondent who was decorated for lying about the German army, wrote a book under the title: "Now It Can Be Told." This meant that the war was over and no good purpose could be served by lying any longer. The truth would now be more profitable and would command a better market than false information.

During the war both sides fed their followers on victory after victory. Every retreat was for strategic purposes. The morale of the masses had to be kept up. The bourgeoisie have no qualms of conscience about lying. Indeed it is one of their most effective weapons.

The capitalist powers have not suffered any impairment in the fine art of prevarication since the end of the world war. This is plainly evident by their conduct in the Moroccan campaign against the Riffians.

Up until now the forces of Abd-el-Krim have decidedly the best of the struggle, yet stories of victories appear daily in the capitalist press—victory for the Spanish and French. Once in a while a correspondent sneaks out a little bit of truth thru the censorship wall, but for every word of truth that reaches the public ten thousand lies follow.

Only a few days ago, a Spanish troopship was sunk by Riffian fire. One thousand Spanish troopers perished with the ship. The news was suppressed by the Spanish and French censors in Morocco but one newspaperman in Paris risked losing his job by putting it on the cables to the United States. Not a word has appeared about the great disaster in any capitalist daily since then. Evidently is is hoped the public will have forgotten the incident.

We have read of airplanes hurling death on Riffian forts, towns and villages, of tribes deserting Abd-el-Krim and of Spanish and French cooperation. But the truth is that ninety per cent of those stories have no foundation in fact. The truth is that the Spanish and French governments are liable to fall at any moment over the Riffian debacle. Both governments hope to stave off the inevitable by feeding their people on imaginary victories.

The workers should think ten times before believing anything that appears in the capitalist press. What they read even in the news columns is not news but propaganda. Ninety per cent of what fills the pages of the capitalist dailies is copy, furnished by the thousands of agencies that exist in this country to advance some particular scheme in support of the capitalist system. Workers who want to know the truth about the labor movement here and in other countries, about the struggle of subject peoples against the imperialist powers and particularly about Soviet Russia should read the DAILY WORKER.

Paining the Reactionary Painters

If Gregory Zinoviev had walked into the convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers held in Montreal, greater consternation could not have been caused among the reactionary officials than followed the nomination of Dan W. Stevens, Minneapolis Communist, for the office of first vice-president in opposition to J. Finan of Chicago, professional red baiter.

Finan (no relation to Haddie tho very much like a fish in his ways) has been going around the country lately reading the riot act to the Communists and threatening with expulsion every painter who insisted on using his head for something other than a hat rack. Finan expected the radicals to lie down and draw in their red horns after the priests of the new dispensation placed them on the index expurgatoris.

It was therefore with something of a shock that the fakers heard the name of the fighting painter of the Twin Cities being placed in nomination. Was not Dan Stevens ousted from his position of secretary of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council by order of Paul Smith, traveling grand goblin of the American Federation of Labor? If the fakers thought that Stevens or the Communists are going to be intimidated by the traveling janissaries of the grand dukes of the A. F. of L. they are greatly mistaken. And the substantial support given to Comrade Stevens at the Montreal convention is a warning to the reactionaries that the fight to expel the Communists from the unions, is not an easy one, but one that will end in complete triumph for the radicals and ignominious defeat for the labor lieutenants of capitalism.

The drive for the class war prisoners will forge ahead stronger than ever on International Labor Defense Day, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The Anthracite Slaughter-House

By EARL R. BROWDER.

THE 150,000 anthracite miners now on strike are told by the employers that the industry is so "heavily burdened" that their wages must be reduced. It is true that the industry is "heavily burdened" by the capitalist monopoly, in the shape of profits of gigantic proportions by the coal companies, profits by the railroads, profits by wholesalers and retailers, plus royalty to landowners running from $1.00 to $1.50 per ton. Out of the current retail price of anthracite, $17.00 per ton, the "burden" placed by wages (employers' classification including administration) is less than 20 per cent. We shall examine this angle in more detail later. But what about the "heavy burden" of injury and death placed upon the workers by the industry? This is the most terrible burden of the coal industry, and the workers must bear it all in addition to their burden of starvation wages.

A report has just been issued by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, department of labor and industry, which deals with industrial accidents in the state for the first six months of 1925, from this we learn that in this half-year period, almost **one out of every ten workers engaged in anthracite production was injured**, 96 out of each 1,000 workers injured non-fatally, and two out of each 1,000 killed.

OUT of a total of 89,494 non-fatal industrial accidents during the first half of 1925, the anthracite miners suffered 14,561 of them. Of 1,087 deaths, 296 were of anthracite miners. In other words, anthracite mining costs the workers almost twice the price in life and limb, over the average borne by all workers in Pennsylvania.

And this is not a recent development. From the year 1900 to 1920, there were 12,032 anthracite miners killed in the course of their work, with non-fatal accidents in proportion. (Report of Department of Mines of Pennsylvania, 1921). Approximately every twelfth worker in the industry was killed during the 20 years.

ANTHRACITE is a veritable slaughter-house of the workers. They are on strike now because the employers want to buy their lives and limbs for 10 per cent less wages, while the workers feel the price of their blood and sweat should rise a bit. The day must come before long when the miners, together with the working class as a whole, will refuse altogether to allow capitalists to coin their lives into protfis, will take over the mines and industries, kick out the exploiters; and turn the work-places from slaughter-houses into safe and comfortable centers for producing the wealth of a workers' republic.

Until that time arrives, every class-conscious worker will help all he can in the struggle of the anthracite miners to protect themselves partially against the assaults of coal barons whose profits are stained with the blood of our working class brothers.

WILSON TRIED FOR ALLIANCE WITH KAISER

Wilhelm Charges Col. House Approached Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 10.—In a signed article in the Deutches Zeitung, Kaiser Wilhelm exposes the fact that Col. House, acting as President Wilson's representative, attempted to form an alliance between Germany, England and the United States, just prior to the world war.

The kaiser, writing from Doorn, in an effort to place the blame for the war on England, reveals that Viscount Grey, then British foreign minister, went to Kiel to discuss the probabilities of such an alliance with Col. House and German representatives.

Wilhelm quotes letters from Col. House expressing satisfaction with Berlin negotiations between himself, the ex-kaiser, and Admiral Tirpitz, relative to the proposed alliance.

Great Britain killed this attempt at an imperialist alliance by attempting to conclude a naval treaty with Russia instead, Wilhelm declares. He states that Britain was fearful that Wilson's negotiations for an alliance might cause consternation to French and Russian imperialism.

MOTHER BLOOR REACHES GOAL OF LONG HIKE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The coast to coast tour of "Mother" Bloor will soon be completed when she arrives in New York City, September 9th, after travelling for over three months from Berkely, California, stopping in every large city on the way. "Mother" Bloor boasts that she has not spent a cent on railroad fare, and what is more, she insists she will not spend a single cent on railroad fare, and while hitching and hiking conditions to be so agreeable to people of sixty years that will continue to be her way of travelling.

"Mother" Bloor will be remembered by her many friends among militant trade unionists in this city for her activity on the picket line in the strike of the Millinery Workers' Union.

At the meetings to be held collections will be taken and every dollar raised will go for two months subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER. Be on hand.

Forward! Anthracite Miners

M. W. of A., accept the challenge of the owners and pledge ourselves to fight until the demands of the anthracite miners are met and victory is achieved.

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL THE UNION.

The present attack on the anthracite miners is part of the general scheme of the owners to destroy every semblance of organization among the coal miners. The bituminous miners are reduced to a frightful existence by the continuous campaign that has been carried on against them by the operators, aided by every branch of the government. The owners now feel that the miners and the organization have been weakened to such an extent that it will be easy to deal the finishing blow to the U. M. W. of A. by smashing the anthracite miners. The fight to win the anthracite strike is a fight to save the United Mine Workers of America from destruction.

The attempt of the employers to break up the United Mine Workers is only part of a larger scheme of the whole employing class to destroy every trace of trade unionism among the whole working class. The miners are now the center of attack. The bosses know that if they are successful in reducing the miners' wages and breaking up their union, which is the most militant section of the working class, they will be far on the road to the accomplishment of their goal to establish the "open shop" in every industry in America.

The anthracite strike must be the rallying center of all trade unionists in America. Every working class organization must come to the support of the anthracite miners in every possible way. The strikers must be given full financial, moral, and active support in this industrial battle. It is the moment when labor, thruout America, must call a halt to wage-cutting and union-wrecking campaigns of big business.

ALL MINERS MUST STRIKE!

In the great industrial struggle now centering in the anthracite region the employers will be fully united against the workers. The anthracite operators will have the full support of the coal barons in the bituminous fields. The press, the state, and every institution of capitalist control, will be on their side militantly. In this situation the workers must display equal solidarity and class consciousness.

The bituminous miners must not stand aside and allow their brothers in the anthracite to be cut to pieces. The miners in the soft coal fields have been practically idle for the past two years due to the coal operators' attempts to break the union. The latter have practically ignored the Jacksonville agreement and have held the U. M. W. of A. in scorn and contempt, gradually destroying it in every organized district.

Now is the time for the bituminous miners to retrieve their position and standards of living. They must make common cause with the hard coal miners. The bituminous miners must join hands with the anthracite miners and bring the whole mining industry in America to a standstill in a general strike until the autocratic employers are forced to recognize the workers' rights to organize and to concede their economic demand. Failure of the bituminous miners to strike at this time would be a monumental error for which the whole miners' union would have to pay dearly.

RAILROADERS! HAUL NO SCAB COAL!

The railroad workers must also lend a hand in this struggle. They must absolutely refuse to haul scab coal. In past strikes in the coal mining and ralroad industries there has been the sad spectacle of union railroad men hauling scab coal and of union miners furnishing coal to scab railroads. This suicidal lack of solidarity must come to an end.

There must be an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the railroad workers and coal miners. Such an alliance would be invincible. The time to lay the basis for it is now in the big anthracite strike. No railroad man worthy of being called a unionist will degrade himself and betray his class by hauling scab coal in the anthracite region.

NATIONALIZATION—WITH WORKERS' CONTROL.

The anthracit eminers, the bituminous miners, and the labor movement as a whole must realize the broader aspects of the gigantic struggle now going on. It is not merely a trade dispute over questions of hours and wages. It has a far deeper political significance. It is only one more manifestation of the great struggle that is going on between the capitalists and the workers for control of the industries and the government.

In this struggle the miners must lay the basis, in policy and organization, for carrying on the fight effectively on the broad front of the class struggle. They must realize that so long as private ownership endures in the coal industry, so long will low wages, long hours, unemployment, and the other evils of private ownership obtain. We must fight definitely for the nationalization of the mines, with workers' control.

BUILD A LABOR PARTY!

And to further this struggle we must found a labor party based upon the broad masses in the trade unions and other workers' organizations.

We must also fight for the regeneration of our union. The present crop of misleaders, who are responsible for our present plight, must go, and be replaced by a generation of real fighters.

We must end Lewisism in the U. M. W. of A. The present policy of class collaboration must give way to one of class struggle.

WHAT TO DO

The Progressive Miners' Committee of the U. M. W. of A. demands:

No compromise to be made through arbitration or in any other way.

Categoric rejection of government interference.

A Six-Hour Day and a Five-Day Week.

Minimum wage to be not less than the full union rates.

Abolition of the Conciliation Board.

Immediate unemployment relief from the state and national governments.

Bituminous Miners! Railroad workers! Workers in all industries! Support the struggle of the anthracite miners! Break up the great "open shop" drive of the employers!

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' COMMITTEE OF THE U. M. W. OF A.

TRIPOLI REVOLT MENACES BANKS' HOLD ON AFRICA

French Caught Between Two Uprisings

PARIS, Sept. 10.—All Tripoli is in revolt against the rule of Italian imperialism, and the Senussi natives are driving the Italian troops toward the sea with heavy losses. The revolt in Tripoli, now admitted by the official Stefani agency, has caught the French in Algeria and Tunis in a trap between the revolting Moroccans and the uprising in Tripoli. The hold of all European powers in North Africa is thus threatened.

Premier Mussolini, greatly alarmed has sent 20,000 troops and 300 airplanes to Tripoli. The fascisti accuse the Turkish government of aiding the revolt with officers and ammunition. The intention of Mussolini to seize all western Anatolia at the earliest opportunity has been blocked.

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PARIS, France, Sept. 10.—The Spanish forces have landed a column of troops on the shores of Alhucemas bay, near Adjir, Krim's capital, according to the Spanish dictator Primo de Rivera. Rivera's dispatch does not state the number of the Spanish losses.

Meanwhile the Riffians are harrassing the French troops in the sector east of Quezzan, and are attacking the French position at Djebel en Nehir.

In the Spanish zone Krim is attacking the line of communications between Tetuan and Fondack.

Many New Members Enroll at Duluth, Minn., I. L. D. Meeting

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 10.—The I. L. D. conference and mass meeting was held in Duluth Sunday, Sept. 6. Both were well attended considering the two holidays. About 25 workers joined. The prevailing sentiment was that this could easily be increased a hundred fold.

John Soltis delivered an excellent speech, outlining the aims and organization of the I. L. D. He also dwelt at length with the history of all progress in the political field. The audience was in hearty accord of uniting all elements of labor in the defense work.

The local committee are pleased with rsults and will continue to hold meetings often as soon as arrangements can be made. We are assured of a powerful movement in this steel trust mining district.

JEWISH SECTION, WORKERS PARTY, STRIVES TO WIN WORKMEN'S CIRCLE MEMBERS FOR THE REVOLUTION

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 8.—(By Mail.)—The first day's session of the convention of the Jewish Section of the Workers Party, took up the problem of the policy of the party in the Workmen's Circle.

The report on this question was made by H. J. Costrell, secretary of the Left Wing Actions Committee in the Workmen's Circle.

Costrell Makes His Report.

Comrade Costrell reviewed the campaign which the party had carried on in the Workmen's Circle and in this connection called attention to the campaign for relief of Russian children, which was taken up at the time the Workmen's Circle administration proposed relief for the orphaned children. He also outlined the campaign in support of the national presidential campaign of the party and pointed out that the influence of the party in the Workmen's Circle has grown but that the left wing has been unable to achieve as many victories as in the past, giving as the reason for this the organization of the reactionary elements in support of the right wing machine, with the result that a much larger proportion of the membership of the Workmen's Circle was participating actively in the work of the Circle than in the past.

The report was criticized during the discussion, the speakers pointing out that the policy pursued was not that of revolutionizing the workers in the Workmen's Circle and our policy must be directed towards winning these workers ideologically for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism. The lack of preparation in relation to the national convention of the Workmen's Circle was also criticized as well as the methods used in constituting the Left Wing Actions Committee after this convention.

Supports C. I. Viewpoint.

The resolution supporting the report of Comrade Costrell was adopted against a resolution by the minority criticizing the report. The voting on this resolution brot the first break in the alignment in the convention, when Comrade S. Glauberman, delegate from Los Angeles, who had supported the majority group in the convention voted for the minority resolution and made the following statement:

"I have been a supporter of the majority group in the party altho I have believed that both groups were good revolutionary groups. I have however strongly criticized the methods used by the former majority group in their attack upon the minority group, for instance, the majority in its caucus voted to refuse to join in the demonstration when Comrade Ruthenberg, the representative of the C. E. C., entered the hall. Now that the Communist International has stated its position in relation to the two groups, I support the viewpoint of the Communist International, I cannot further support the group which I have been supporting. I therefore take my position in support of the present C. E. C. of the party."

The statement of Comrade Glauberman caused a great demonstration by the delegates and the three or four hundred spectators who attended at the convention.

After the debate on the Workmen's Circle policy, the election of the bureau of the Jewish Section was taken up.

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, the representative of the Central Executive Committee, took the floor and made the following proposal:

"I propose, as the representative of the Central Executive Committee, that a bureau consisting of an equal number of representatives of both groups be elected. The basis for making this proposal are the following reasons:

"First, this convention has come very closely after the national convention of the party. The result of the work of the national convention, and particularly the viewpoint of the Communist International transmitted to our convention, was not before the membership of the Jewish Section when the elections took place. These members had no opportunity to take into consideration the work of the convention and the view of the Communist International in electing the delegates to the convention.

"Second, the report of the credentials committee leaves in doubt the relation of forces in this convention. Eleven delegates of the majority were elected by only 78 members, having been elected by proxy to represent branches of five or six members. There are discrepancies in relation to the elections in Detroit, North, West Jewish in Chicago where extraordinary dues stamps purchases were made during the last months of July, and in the case of Detroit particularly no stamps were purchased for the months of April, May and June. This and similar instances opens the question of whether a number of the delegates in the majority at this convention actually represent the majority of the membership.

"My third reason for the proposal is the debate on the report of the Central Executive Committee. This debate showed in the statements of the former members of the Loreist group that the majority group of this convention entered into caususes, alliances and arrangements with the Loreist group even as close as two weeks before the national convention and that its attitude toward the Lore group of the Jewish Section was entirely unprincipled and completely opportunistic and the minority in this convention, on the other hand, took a definite and consistent position of struggle against the Lore tendency even as it has in this convention altho a number of former Loreites are now supporting the minority. The facts as shown in the debate on this question indicate the need of a strong element of the minority in the bureau in order to carry out the decisions and eliminate Loreism from the Jewish Section.

Equal Responsibility.

"My fourth reason for my proposal is the decision of the Comintern in regard to our party. This decision put the responsibility for conducting the party work upon the present majority of the Central Executive Committee in the reorganization of the party, the bureau of the language fractions becomes more than ever an instrument of the Central Executive Committee and it is necessary that there be a bureau of the Jewish Section which will be responsive and carry out the decision of the Central Executive Committee.

"My fifth reason for this proposal is the need for achieving the unification of our party. It is necessary that the two leading groups in the party and in the Jewish Section be united. This can best be achieved by electing a bureau consisting of equal representation of the two groups."

Comrade Mindel, for the majority, proposed a bureau of eleven representatives of the majority group, and seven representatives of the minority of the convention. Comrade Mindel asked whether the proposal of Comrade Ruthenberg was an instruction to the convention to which Comrade Ruthenberg replied:

"The proposal I have made is a proposal to the convention as the representative of the Central Executive Committee of the party. Naturally I am responsible to the Central Executive Committee for this proposal. The bureau elected, no matter how it is constituted, is subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee."

The vote on the two proposals before the convention resulted in 53 for the Mindel proposal and 41 for the Central Executive Committee proposal.

Paterson Comintern Communists.

During the vote on this question the delegate from Paterson, New Jersey, who had been supporting the majority rose to the floor and made the following statement. "Our Paterson branch has always been a good Bolshevik organization. My branch has not instructed me to vote against the proposal of the Central Executive Committee and I cannot see my way clear to vote against this proposal of the Central Executive Committee." The statement was greeted with a great demonstration by the delegates and those present.

The bureau of the Jewish Section was then elected and the question of the Freiheit was taken up and a resolution passed to begin a campaign for a $50,000 fund to meet the emergency in the Freiheit situation.

The convention then adjourned.

Col. Mitchell Again Charges Washington with Airship Deaths

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—In another statement on the inefficiency of the army and navy heads at Washington, Col. William Mitchell declared, "Non-fliers indulge in mental gymnastics in Washington in an attempt to evade the truth by whitewashing boards, alibis, and suggestions for fixing the blame for disasters on the dead commanders, when they know that they themselves were responsible."

The war department is expected to court martial Mitchell, with the result that he will be dismissed from the army.

Baltimore Has Youth Celebration Tonight

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10—International Youth Day will be celebrated in Baltimore on Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:00 p. m. at the Progressive Labor Lyceum. Everybody is guaranteed a good time at this celebration and lecture.

A representative of the Young Workers League, Workers Party, and Junior Section will speak at this interesting occasion. Everybody in Baltimore be present. Admission free.

Rain Ends Drouth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10—Ten days of scorching drouth in the Illinois and Missouri regions of the Mississippi valley had been broken today following a night of cool rains. More than a score of lives were claimed during the abnormally hot advent of September. The weather bureau predicted the backbone of the record heat wave had been broken and that cool weather might be expected.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY! SEPTEMBER 21st! BOOST FOR IT!

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WORKERS RALLY SUNDAY FOR DEFENSE

FARRINGTON'S ELECTION FRAUD IN ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION EXPOSED BY DAILY WORKER

By ROBERT MINOR.

The DAILY WORKER is able today for the first time to publish a complete exposure of the stealing of the election of the United Mine Workers in Sub-District No. 9, of District No. 12, Southern Illinois, last December, which was one of the links in the chain of events leading up to the present crisis in which one Communist coal miner has been murdered and 15 of the most militant members of the union are facing trial on the framed-up charge of "assault with intent to kill."

The new evidence consists of documentary proof that forged ballots were used in the sub-district election.

The DAILY WORKER has obtained possession of several copies of the forged ballots, and has had these examined by scientific experts.

A high-power magnifying glass shows that the forged ballots were not printed from type, but from a photo-engraving of the official ballot, obtained by a process often employed by makers of counterfeit money.

That the counterfeit ballots were not printed in the same shop in which the authentic ballots were printed, is proven by a photographic enlargement of the printers' union label.

The union label on the forged ballot had been mutilated, apparently, to prevent identification of the shop where it was printed. By careful photography thru a magnifying lens, a camera expert has made it possible to read the mutilated label on the forged ballot.

Stolen Election, Betrayal and Murder.

That the subdistrict election of December, 1924, was saturated with fraud at the hands of the Farrington machine, has long been known by the coal miners of Southern Illinois. But to prove it was a difficult matter. The steal was covered up with technicalities. Now these technicalities are torn away by the DAILY WORKER, which is now able to

(Continued on page 3)

AMALGAMATION OF RAIL UNIONS SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE WHICH OPENS SATURDAY AT CHICAGO

The Second International Amalgamation Conference of railway workers which is to open in Chicago Saturday at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, has had an interesting history, according to Otto H. Wangerin, secretary of the movement, who was interviewed yesterday by the DAILY WORKER on his arrival from St. Paul, the headquarters of the movement to amalgamate the railroad unions.

Began in 1922.

"The movement began simultaneously with the great shopmen's strike on July 1, 1922," said Wangerin. "The whole railway industry was circularized with what is known as the 'Minnesota Plan of Amalgamation,' 12,000 local unions receiving the plan and a resolution to act upon. In the course of a year 3,000 local lodges endorsed the plan as well as many system and district organizations. Two international unions, the Railway Clerks and Maintenance of Way Men, also endorsed the plan, the left wing of the latter organization defeating the reactionary president, F. H. Grabel on the amalgamation issue at their convention.

"The first conference was held at the instance of our committee on December 9 and 10, 1922, at Chicago, 411 delegates being present, representing all the sixteen standard railway unions and coming from all sections of the United States and Canada. The conference adopted a comprehensive plan of amalgamation, established our movement as the International Amalgamation Committee, provided for local committees and funds to finance its activities which included the publication of the "Railroad Amelgamation Advocate," as an official organ of the movement.

"Two district conferences, one at New York City and another at Tacoma, were held in 1923, both well attended. Early in that year, Division No. 4 of the Railway Emeloyes' Department, embracing all shop crafts in Canada, endorsed the amalgamation plan at its Montreal convention

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHO is running this country? The capitalist politicians tell us that the "peepul" are doing the running, and every Tom, Dick and Harry you meet on the street cars or hanging on to them, going to and coming from work, slaps himself on the back and with an Andy Gump grin, consoles himself in his misery with the thot that he is one of the "peepul." It used to be said in the old days when the Roman eagles were planted in almost every corner of the then known world that there was no prouder title than that of citizen of Rome.

• • •

WHAT that meant to the average Roman who had to lug wine to his master's table and supply his mistresses' boudoir with perfume, all for a bare existence, is just what the title of American citizen means to the average wage serf employed by a Gary, a Rockefeller or a Ford. The psychological hop that is injected into his system by the capitalist press does not differ materially from the dope that was used by the Roman ruling class over one thousand years ago.

• • •

IF the workers of the United States think they are running this country, they are crazy, without knowing it. What prompted me to ask this question is a little news item that appeared in a labor paper, which shows that Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury, paid a tax of $1,882,609.25 on his 1924 income. Quite a neat little sum. Andy owned a thriving distillery business which is still doing business, tho Andy put it in new hands a few weeks ago. Andy has the job of putting teeth in the Volstead act.

• • •

ANDY'S brother, R. B. Mellon, came within a half a million of paying as much as the whiskey secretary of the treasury. High on the list was "Hell an' Maria" Dawes, vice-president. He paid over $24,000 on his 1924 income. Our friend, J. P. Morgan, coughed up over half a million. This is merely a few names picked at random from the list of those whose income tax payments prove that they are the real owners of the country and not the deluded workers who produce the wealth on which those parasites are paying taxes. Those who

(Continued on page 2)

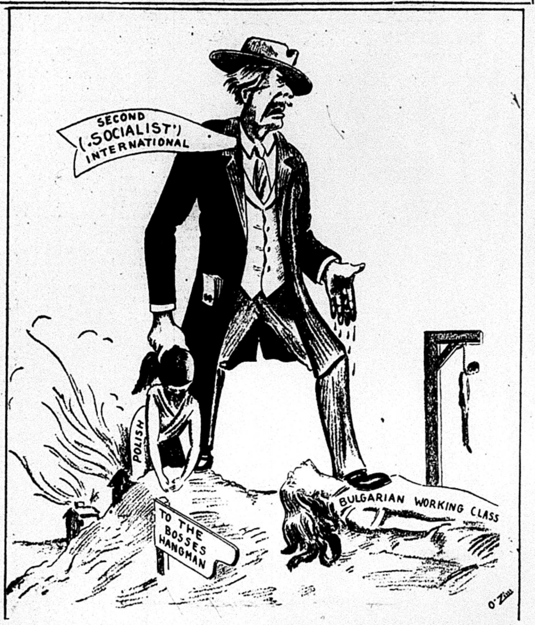
MELLON WOULD GET MILLIONS FROM TAX PLAN

Issues Program in Behalf of Wealthy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The multi-millionaire secretary of the treasury, Andrew J. Mellon, announced the Coolige administration's tax program today as being for (1) repeal of the publicity clause of the revenue act, which revealed that Mellon paid an income tax of several million dollars; (2) heavy reduction of the surtax on big incomes, which would save Mellon those millions; (3) legislation to curb issuance tax of exempt securities, and (3) elimination of the estate taxes, which would also save the rich men of the country millions of dollars.

Mellon will advocate this program before ways and means and finance commitees of the house and senate next month.

TO PROTECT THE BOURGEOIS STATE



SPANISH LOST IN FOG, RIFFS GET UPPER HAND

Tetuan at Mercy of Krim's Forces

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 11.—Dense fogs, foreshadowing the closing in of the dread rainy season, have settled over all northern Africa, and the Spanish and French drives against the Riffian natives are lost in the fog banks.

The Spanish force which landed on the shores of Alhucemas Bay is in a critical situation, being unable to see its fleet or to follow the moves of the Moroccans. The Spanish column is helpless on the tip of Cape Moor.

Planes Forced Down.

Tetuan, which has been surrounded by the Riffian soldiers, seems to be at the mercy of Abd-el-Krim.

The 300 airplanes, which have been bombarding Adjir, Krim's capital, and other towns, have been withdrawn from the air because of the weather and the Spanish-French armies have thus lost their eyes. Among the planes forced to cease activity were those manned by the Sherifian escadrille, composed of Americans who volunteered to aid the French bankers carry out their program of slaughter in Africa. These planes had bombed Sheshuan seventeen times.

Rivera Asks More Troops.

The French government has definitely decided not to push its present offensive further than the Spanish protectorat frontier, because of the objection of England and Italy, it is reported. Thus the Spanish forces at Tetuan and Alhucemas Bay are in a serious position.

The Spanish dictator, Primo de Rivera, has cabled frantically to Madrid for "unlimited re-enforcements."

The Riffians have cut the roads from Tetuan to Ceuta and Tangier.

Storm Hits Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Wis.—(By Mail)—A storm passed here smashing windows and felling trees. A horse and wagon were blown into the river, but were saved. The streets were covered with debris for several hours.

Riffians Break Spanish Lines.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—While Spanish troops are claiming successes in their advance upon Adjir, the Riffians have administered defeat to the Spaniards near Larache, according to a dispatch today from Madrid.

The Riffian drive in the vicinity of Larache has broken thru the Spanish lines, the dispatch declared.

15 COAL MINERS HELD FOR JURY IN ZEIGLER CASE

All Progressive Miners Opposed to Machine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 11.—Of the twenty-six Zeigler miners for whom, originally, warrants were sworn out by D. B. Cobb, vice president of subdistrict No. 9, U. M. W. of A. charging that they conspired to murder him at a union meeting following a local strike in Zeigler, Ill. several weeks ago, fifteen have been held for the grand jury. At the preliminary hearing held in Benton where Cobb appeared with 20 witnesses and a special prosecutor, the prosecution and its witnesses cut a confused figure under examination and it developed that some of those indicted were not within miles of where the melee in which Cobb was roughly handled occurred.

Despite this fifteen were bound over. All of these are progressives and have consistently opposed the corrupt practices of the sub-district officials. They are:

Chas. Corbishley, Henry Corbishley, Frank Corbishley, Matt Crnoevich, Ignatz Semich, Martin Semich, Frank Skibinski, Oscar Farthing, Bert Farthing, Pete Blazin, Steve Meanovich, William Bartash, Stanley Paurey, John Loke, Matya Buck.

The grand jury will meet the first part of October and in all likelihood will indict at least some of the Zeigler men. An interesting fact has been dislosed concerning Lon Fox, president of the sub-district miners organization who signed the warrant with Cobb. It has been found that Fox posted the $10,000 bond that secured the release of Alex Hargis, klan supporter, who is charged with the murder of Mike Sarovich a loyal member of the union in the same fray in which Cobb was supposed to have been a **victim of a "conspiracy."**

SEAMEN OF U. S. CALL STRIKE ON ALL SEABOARDS

I. W. W. Marine Union Issues Strike Call

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 11.—That American seamen who have grievances of their own against the shipping companies mean to back-up the so-called "outlaw" strike of their British fellow workers which is now tying up British shipping thruout the empire is indicated by the following notice issued yesterday by the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W.

"A strike on all sea-going ships was called at midnight last night at the regular business meeting of the Manhattan Branch of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. This action to be followed by all marine branches at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports.

"The strike call is for all seamen, deck department, firemen and stewards' departments of all sea-going ships under any flag signing articles in American ports.

"Strike demands are attached and further news may be had from strike committee at No. 3 Coenties Slip, M. T. W. headquarters. Funds are very badly needed. Same to be sent to P. O. Box 69, Station D. New York City."

Signed,

M. T. W. I. U., No. 510 I. W. W.

The demands of the I. W. W. seamen are as follows:

1. "Wage increase of $15 for all men licensed and unlicensed on all U. S. Shipping Board ships.
2. "That the American Steamship Owners' Association and private owners pay the same rate as the U. S. Shipping Board ships; there must not be any difference in wage scales.
3. "The same wage scale for all vessels of foreign registry signing articles in American ports.
4. "The eight-hour day as a maximum for the marine industry with 44-hour week in port.
5. "That there be no overtime work without pay. Overtime pay to be at the rate of sixty cents an hour for all sea-going and coastwise vessels.

(Continued on page 2)

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY FEATURE LABOR DEFENSE DAY

The conferences and mass meetings being held thruout the country on Labor Defense Day, Sunday, Sept. 13, will supply the mass basis that will make International Labor Defense the outstanding champion of persecuted workers in America. In practically every large center in the country conferences of delegates from workers' organizations are gathering on Sunday afternoon to set up local working bodies that will rouse the whole labor movement to renewed interest and action for its class war prisoners. These conferences will be aptly followed by huge meetings of protest against the persecution and deportation of working-class fighters.

The agenda of the local conferences which meet Sunday afternoon in most of the major cities and many smaller ones from New York to Los Angeles, include concrete points dealing with the immediate work of Labor Defense. The formation of permanent, solid membership organizations in the cities in which conferences are being held will be the chief task. The local units of International Labor Defense will consist of permanent, individual dues paying membership branches and collective affiliations from workers' organizations such as trade unions, benefit societies, co-operatives, etc.

Zeigler Case.

The feature of both the conferences and mass meetings will be the defense of the 15 coal miners of Zeigler, Ill., who are face to face with being railroaded to prison by a conspiracy between their own union officials and the mine operators. The white terror in Europe will be an important consideration before the conferences and resolutions of protest will be passed and sent to the Polish, Roumanian Bulgarian and Esthonian ambassadors at Washington. Agitation for the release of the two soldiers, Crouch and Trumbull, who are now in Alcatraz Prison, California, will be considered and resolutions asking their release will be sent to the United States war department.

Endorse National Conference.

The local conferences will endorse the resolutions and constitution of International Labor Defense that were formulated by the National Defense conference held in Chicago last June and will elect local executive committees to direct the work of the units set up. The first work of the new organizations will be the raising of funds for the Zeigler defense and for supplying aid to the more than one hundred class war prisoners in the jails of America and their families.

MANY MASS MEETINGS ARE ARRANGED FOR LABOR DEFENSE DAY

The mass meetings already arranged for "Labor Defense Day" Sunday, Sept. 13, with speakers, are as follows:

NEW YORK—Webster Hall. Dick Brazler, James P. Cannon, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, and John R. Brodsky.

CHICAGO—Temple Hall. William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Duncan McDonald, and Henry Corbishly.

BOSTON—Franklin Union Hall. Ella Reeve Bloor.

MINNEAPOLIS—J. Louis Engdahl.

SAN FRANCISCO—Tom Lewis.

CINCINNATI—Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown.

PHILADELPHIA — William W. Weinstone.

NEW HAVEN—William Simons.

DULUTH—C. A. Hathaway.

BUFFALO—T. R. Sullivan and Max Saltzman.

STAMFORD—George Siskind.

CLEVELAND—Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH—Andrew T. McNamara.

MILWAUKEE—William F. Dunne.

SEATTLE—Stanley Clark.

BELLAIRE, O.—John Brahtin.

CANTON, O.—William White.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Rebecca Grecht.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Jack Stachel.

GARY, Ind.—Thurber Lewis.

Meetings and conferences also in Los Angeles, Hartford, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Revere, Mass., Grand Rapids, Mich., Passaic, N. J., Omaha, Akron, O., Portland, Ore., Spokane, Superior, Wis., and W. Frankfort, Ill.

UNORGANIZED MINERS STRIKE FAYETTE PITS FOR WAGE INCREASES

MONESSON, Pa., Sept. 11.—Over three hundred men are on strike at the two mines of Jamison Coal & Coke Co. at Perryopolis, according to reports.

It is rumored that at least seven hundred miners will strike at the Washington Coal & Coke Co. at Star Junction.

The unorganized miners are wanting more pay and they have been organizing for the past month.

ARREST THREE COMMUNISTS ON SOCIALIST PLEA

Call Cops When W. P. Terms Hillquit Scab

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Morris Hillquit, leader of the socialist party, returned from England on the British vessel "The Majestic," which sailed from Southampton with a crew consisting partly of scabs. On arriving in New York, he declared that he had reserved passage on the boat and could not cancel it. This is the excuse of a leader of the socialist party, allegedly a party of the working class and pretending to represent organized labor.

'Hillquit was properly met at the pier when he arrived, by Communists and I. W. W.'s. In the evening the socialist party held a meeting at 10th street and Second Ave. The Workers (Communist) Party put up a stand at the opposite corner. Several comrades went into the socialist crowd carrying one of the banners which they carried during the demon-

(Continued on page 2)

ITALO-GERMAN PACT WORRIES RIVAL POWERS

"Pact" Develops Into Race for Plunder

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—The intrigues of European imperialistic governments to come out of the proposed "security" pact with the advantages over rival participating countries took the form of a reported understanding between the governments of Germany and Italy to fight for each others demands. The foreign ministers of France, Belgium, England, Italy and Germany are scheduled to meet at Lausanne soon.

The Baldwin-government is alarmed at the reported alliance between the Mussolini and Hindenburg governments, as British imperialism has been looking upon Italy as a potential Mediterranean ally. The new grouping is also a blow to French imperialism, which aims to prevent the strengthening of German capitalism.

The name "security" pact has been changed to "Rhine" pact, because Great Britain has flatly refused to discuss the question of Germany's eastern frontiers, and would limit negotiations to a pact agreeing to support France and Belgium against possible invasion from Germany. France wishes to make sure that Poland is allowed to retain all her territory, as Poland is under the thumb of French imperialism. And the German capitalists wish to extend their eastern frontiers at the expense of Poland.

The European imperialist powers are contemplating a combined alliance against Soviet Russia, but are meanwhile, fighting to win more boodle at the expense of their rivals.

Hope Fades for Boy Buried in Brickyard Under Mass of Clay

Hope that Thomas Zygil, 14, might be rescued alive dwindled as a fresh crew of volunteer workers began burrowing thru the 40-ton mass of clay and earth which slipped from its place on the hillside and buried the boy as he was playing in the Bohnsack Brick company clay pit with two companions.

Rescue efforts started almost immediately and a steam shovel was brot into play to expedite the work.

Hundreds drenched by a heavy rain, stood by behind police lines awaiting reports of progress.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Dunne at Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—The Milwaukee Labor Defense Day demonstration will be at the Labor Temple, 808 Walnut, at 8:00 p. m. The speaker will be Wm. F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER. The meeting will be preceded in the afternoon by a conference representative of workers' organizations in Milwaukee. Milwaukee workers are invited to attend both the conference and the mass meeting which will put the Milwaukee labor movement on record for the release of class-war prisoners and for the building of International Labor Defense.

Indiana Worker Electrocuted.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 11.—Francis Henry Monahan, 18, painter of Van Wert, Ohio, was electrocuted at a sub-station of the Indiana Service Corporation here today when he came in contact with a high tension wire carrying 43,000 volts.

SAVING DAILY WORKER BECOMES SERIOUS BUSINESS FOR ALL OF MILITANT WORKING CLASS

Every Communist Must Swell the Ranks

THE two thousand dollar mark was passed yesterday as a few score more of party branches and fighting workers added their names to ranks of DAILY WORKER savers. "We must save our daily paper and we will save it," is the chorus that answers the DAILY WORKER'S call for help.

Thus do Communists react in the face of danger, with redoubled courage and energy. The danger is not over. The front ranks have been formed and have made a splendid beginning. But the task must be completed. Within the next ten days the many thousands of workers who have not yet taken their place in the army of DAILY WORKER savers must step forward to send in the remaining four-fifths of the $10,000 emergency fund.

Catch the Next Fast Mail with your Help to Save the DAILY WORKER!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can

These Are the Friday Stalwarts:

Peter Fireman, Trenton, N. J.	$ 10.00
Mike Slovich, Chicago	2.50
L. Barnett, Bloomfield, N. J.	5.00
S. W. Gardner, Cedars, Delaware	5.00
S. Slav Branch, W. P., Woodlawn, Pa.	10.00
Carl Nigl, Paterson, N. J.	10.00
Lee Holton, Granite City, Ill.	2.00
Finnish Branch, W. P., Cloquet, Minn.	5.00
Russian Branch, Peabody, Mass.	7.50
Friend Good, Elmhurst, N. Y.	1.00
J. Rubin, White Hall, Ill.	1.00
E. Wieser, Passaic, N. J.	2.00
Ben Petersen, Rock Island, Ill.	1.00
C. Korosteckoff, Hopkins, Minn.	2.00
S. R., Chicago	10.00
Thos. Fisher, Chicago	1.00
Shop Nucleus 8, Chicago, Ill.	4.00
A. Fredrikson, Ferndale, Mich.	5.00
Sub-District W. P., Chisholm, Minn.	25.00
Martin Sabin, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Czecho-Slovak Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	25.00
C. W. Pilgrim, San Francisco, Calif.	50.00
John Overling, Chicago	5.00
Ed. Sengewald, Chicago	2.00
R. A. Martinez, New York	3.00
Gizella Angal, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	10.00
W. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
R. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Sol and Ben Adler, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Margaret Streson, Central Islap, N. Y.	2.50
H. T. Ahrens, Mondovi, Wash.	5.00
Finnish District Committee of Illinois, W. P.	80.00
South Slav, W. P., East Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Jos. Ungar, St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
Hungarian Bureau, W. P., New York, N. Y.	50.00
Russian Branch, W. P., Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
Bulgarian Branch, W. P., Milwaukee, Wis.	7.00
Wayne Adamson, Chicago	5.00
J. A. Lopez, Chicago	1.50
Greek Branch, W. P., Boston, Mass.	5.00
H. Higgenson, Houston, Texas	5.00
J. H. Kline, Campello, Mass.	2.00
Finnish Labor Society, Superior, Wis.	50.00
Finnish Branch, W. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
Comrades of Sanitorium, Colo. (collected by M. Whitman and H. Israel)	25.00
Y. W. L. 7, Dauphin Park, Chicago	5.00
Samuel Ticer, Childress, Tex.	2.00
Gary, Ind., Russian Branch, W. P.	12.75
Dr. J. Cook, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Swedish Branch, W P., Rockford, Ill.	10.00
Einar Peterson, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.	5.00
Arvid Arvidson, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.	5.00
Fritz, Harry and Per Person, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.	15.00
2124, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
Jas. Johson, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Philip Kescler, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
R. J., Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Scott Wilkins, Lima, O.	.50
L. Marks, New York, N. Y.	1.00
W. M., Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Grant Wilde, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Wm. Schmidt, Swanton, O.	5.00
Waino Kanto, Mechanicville, N. Y.	5.00
Received today	$ 605.25
Previously acknowledged	1,572.03
Total received to date	$2,177.28

KUOMINTANG IN CONVENTION AT SAN FRANCISCO

Parade Stirs Chinese, Angers Imperialists

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—(By Mail)—Yesterday morning at 11 a. m. along Kearney and Bush streets and thru the heart of Chinatown, there marched nearly 2,000 delegates of the Kuomintang, who are attending the national convention of the Chinese nationalist party.

Led by a fine band (Chinese) of 30 pieces, besides a Chinese boys' band of 17 pieces, with every delegate wearing blue hat bands inscribed "Hands Off China," with similar banners and carrying the flag of the Canton South China republic along with the five barred flag of the Republic of China, they marched along with precision and determination in their bearing.

Chinatown was plastered and hung with banners and posters in red, with pictures of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and revolutionary slogans. All Chinatown was agog with interest.

A couple of Britishers, with their inevitable canes, who were encountered along the route of march, were visibly upset but pretended they didn't notice the parade. It may be they were the "unofficial eyes" of the British secret service, but if they didn't enjoy the spectacle, your correspondent did.

It being the Frisco christians day of worship, a catholic church on the corner of Grant Ave. and California St. disgorged its wealthy be-silked and be-satined congregation just in time to witness the parade. The good christians finding themselves among so many "heathen" milled around not knowing what to say or where to look.

Amalgamation of Rail Unions Big Subject Before Conference

(Continued from page 1)

and a Canadian committee was organized.

Reviving After Depression.

"The movement has suffered a depression with the loss of the shopmen's strike, largely because of the most militant workers being blacklisted and the unions themselves being reduced to impotence. But a new spirit is being manifested among the rank and file, who complain bitterly against the unions' higher officialdom, which has uniformly sabotaged the amalgamation movement and prevented its possible progress. The present conference gives great hope of shaping a policy which will combat this official opposition to the amalgamation movement, which movement is the only hope of saving the unions from utter annihilation and making them into fighting organizations ready to battle for the interests of the railway workers.

Amalgamation Lesson Learned.

"The lessons of the great strike should not be lost. The weakness of the unions shown in the strike to be reside in craft separation, with some unions working while the rest were striking, is the unanswerable agrument for amalgamation; and the Daugherty injunction and the use of all agencies of the capitalist government to crush the strike has likewise stimulated the workers to work for the formation of a great labor party to be based upon the trade unions, bringing in all workers' organizations which realize that labor must build up political power independent of the old political parties that have proven completely servile to the capitalist class."

The conference is to open at the Workers' Lyceum on Saturday morning. Delegates are expected from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Minneapolis Labor Invited to Meeting on Sunday Evening

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 11.—A great mass demonstration on behalf of the striking anthracite miners, is going to be held Sunday evening, Sept. 13, at 7 p. m., at Washington Square, "Seven corners." This mass meeting is arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party for the purpose of acquainting the workers of Minneapolis with the issues at stake.

The following speakers will address the mass meeting:

C. A. Hathaway, John Gabriel Soltis and Jack Bradon.

Soltis, as a practical miner in the past, will speak from first hand knowledge of the life of the coal digger. All workers should attend this meeting and demonstrate their solidarity with the heroic coal miners, who are the backbone of the American labor movement, and who never fail to help other sections of the working class when they are in distress. So be there!

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Arrest Three New York Communists On Socialist Plea

(Continued from page 1)

stration at the pier. This aroused the workers present, who jeered the socialist speaker.

Twit Hillquit for Scabbing.

They crowded over to the platform of the Workers (Communist) Party, where Comrade Amter showed up the treachery of the "yellow scab socialist Hillquit, who for this act of treachery to the organised workers, should be thrown out of the labor movement."

Amter spoke for about 30 minutes, when a policeman arrived demanding that the speaker present the permit for the meeting.

No permit is required in New York, and the cop knew it. The speaker informed him that police had been notified of the meeting and that is all that is required. This seemed to satisfy the cop for a moment, for he went away and the meeting proceeded. But not so the socialists. They had already caused the arrest of one comrade, Comrade Gordon, who acted as chairman of the meeting and they evidently insisted that the meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party be stopped.

A sergeant and the cop returned to the W. P. stand, and demanded that the crowd disband. Amter remonstrated with them for a time, and finally declared that he would continue with the meeting, and that the cop could arrest him. He spoke a few more words and was then arrested.

Court Has to Ponder.

Comrade Jack Stachel immediately mounted the platform, but was immediately arrested by the cop. There were no further comrades on hand, otherwise the cop would have had his hands full. The International Labor Defense bailed out the two comrades, who were put under $500 bonds each. Comrade Gordon was fined $2, and not having the amount was dismissed.

The judge considered the cases of Amter and Stachel and has to consult the law, in spite of the fact that Joseph R. Brodsky, the attorney of the International Labor Defense, pointed out that the law is on the side of the defendants. The matter will come up before the court later.

Seamen of United States Call Strike on All Seaboards

(Continued from page 1)

6. "Better food and living conditions.

7. "That the ship furnish clean bed line once a week, mess gear, towels and soap also to be furnished by the company.

8. "That logging only be permitted if a member of the crew fails to turn to for a whole work day in port, the same to be at the rate of 'one for one.'

9. "That the delegates of the I. W. W. shall have access to all ships and docks.

10. "That all men shall be hired from the Marine Transport Workers No. 510 hall."

Spread to All Seaports

Interviewed by the DAILY WORKER yesterday, Bob Hayes, secretary of the Chicago branch of the M. T. W. stated that the action taken by the Manhattan branch was expected to be concurred in by all or nearly all branches and to become effective at once especially on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts where the chief center of struggle lies.

Hayes stated that the Chicago branch had concurred in the strike call although the lake seamen were not affected, but the local branch would give all support possible. The Chicago branch has received word that the Buffalo branch had voted to walk out.

Simultaneous action is expected from all important branches. The unorganized state of the industry as a whole may militate against a complete tie-up, but the M. T. W. means to attain leadership of the seamen by fighting for their interests and demonstrating that the I. W. W. seamen stand 100 per cent behind the British seamen who are striking against a wage cut of $5 a month.

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Terror Used Against Striking Seamen

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Cables from the Australian, New Zealand and South African ports tell of the ruthless brutality used by the police of these dominions in attempts to break the seamen's strike which is tying up shipping thruout the British empire.

More than 200 strikers are in jail under sentence and with forfeiture of pay for alleged violation of their articles and "insubordination."

At Melbourne Thursday, the police surrounded the town hall where the striking seamen were holding a mass meeting, and arrested the chairman of the meeting and the whole strike committee. In spite of this policy of government strikebreaking, the seamen are standing firm and shipping is practically paralyzed.

Republican Party Spends Fortune to Get Wisc. Senator

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The republican national committee has spent $40,977 in the Wisconsin senatorial campaign, according to a report filed today with the secretary of the senate.

Marseilles Conference of the Socialist International Exposes Its Character

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the delegates to the world congress of the Second (Socialist) International are back in their capitalist homelands. They were not compelled to travel far. Of the 37 parties affiliated to this international of betrayers, only eight are located in countries outside western or central Europe. Only three of these are to be found in the two Americas, the United States, the Argentine and British Guiena.

M. Philips Price reports in Lansbury's Labor Weekly (London) that 5 of the remainder are "parties on the threshold of Asia." But this does not state all of the truth. They may have one foot in Asia, but the other is firmly planted in some counter-revolutionary center in Europe. This is notably true of the menshevik socialist parties of Georgia and Armenia, two Soviet Republics. Then there are the parties in Turkey and Palestine, while the so-called Russian menshevik party still cooks its plots in Paris. What an aggregation!

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The "socialist" parties may thus be said to have the confidence of West European capitalism, where they continue to eke out a meager existence as the left wing of fascism in the war on the Communists. But in addition to losing gradually the confidence of the workers of Europe, clearly seen in the reports even of social-democratic labor delegations to the Soviet Union, the facts prove the Second (Socialist) International has also completely lost the little faith that the oppressed nations and subject peoples of the two greatest continents, Asia and Africa, might have had in it in the days before the last imperialist war.

In China, India, Japan, to mention only three of the great nations of Asia, there are no "socialist" parties. None in Egypt, Morocco or South Africa, on the second greatest continent. None in the dozen countries of South America, where the class struggle is daily growing more keen. None in Central America. None in Mexico, nor in Canada, and Morris Hillquit, the representative of the dwindling sect that still calls itself the American "socialist" party, returns across the Atlantic to New York City on the scab-manned steamship, the Majestic.

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This is the international, the conscious and deliberate betrayer of the workers, that cowers before the Communist International that has already planted the red flag of workers' emancipation over half of Europe and Asia, and whose call to struggle has met response in every country upon the face of the globe. The "socialist" international lives as an anti-Soviet propaganda agency and even the non-Communist writer, Price, is forced to declare:

> "It would be interesting to know who provides the funds for this anti-Soviet propaganda inside the labor and "socialist" international. The Russian government has every reason to demand a quid pro quo."

Price should not be compelled to go far for his answer. There is only one power interested in the overthrow of the Workers' Republics. That power has its headquarters in the seats of the great capitalist nations. It was capitalism at Paris, that selected a French "socialist" as its ambassador to French Indo-China, on the borders of revolutionary South China.

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This is the hideous face that the Second (Socialist) International presents not only to the workers of the United States, but to world labor.

Irretrievably wrecked during the war, it tried to recuperate thru reorganization in a conference held at Hamburg, Germany, in 1923. But it has signally failed. No greater testimony to this fact is needed than the present conference just adjourned at Marseilles.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

own the resources of this country own the government and run it.

• • •

IT may be news to many, and good news at that, to learn that Chester Wright, former socialist, later on stool pigeon for the government during the war, again press agent for Samuel Gompers, and after Sam's demise wild cat stock peddler, is now back in Washington at his old trade of press agenting for anybody willing to pay for the output of his pen. We hear that Wright is now on the payroll of some international union. No doubt he will take an occasional stab at the Communists, provided he gets paid for it.

• • •

WE remember reading a very poetic effusion, tho not gotten out even in free verse style, from the pen of Mr. Wright, chanting the praises of a piece of oil territory which dame fortune and his own wisdom placed in his hands. Chester, like a good fellow was willing to let the working class in on it. He knew the labor fakers were too foxy to fall for anything backed by one of themselves, so he appealed to the rank and file of the trade union movement and to the small fry officials. Evidently Wright did not strike oil either in the pockets of the trade unionists or in Texas. So he sadly decided to leave the task of emancipating the workers one by one to some other missionary.

• • •

IT is rumored "in quarters usually found reliable" that the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are between two minds, whether they should let the union run the banks or have the banks run the union. As a matter of fact the banks and other institutions established under the leadership of Warren S. Stone, are now running and ruining the union. Our modern labor fakers look on the unions as so many necessary nuisances, that must be tolerated because they are useful in giving them cnotrol over the workers and enabling them to make connection with their pocketbooks.

• • •

BUSINESS unionism is in the saddle in the United States at the present time. But it is riding to a fall and when the crash comes, the labor skates will run for cover faster than hares. The workers cannot free themselves from capitalism by competing with capitalism in making profit under the profit system. The only way they can free themselves from poverty, over-work, long hours and intellectual starvation is to abolish capitalism. This is what the Russian workers are doing and according to reliable information they are succeeding very well.

• • •

THE capitalist papers carried a news item a few days ago to the effect that the "extremists" at the British Trade Union Congress lost out on the One Big Union plan. The fact is that this proposition was backed by one of the sloppiest reactionaries in Britain, a fellow by the name of Jack Jones, who sometimes sings the Red Flag in the house of commons and on the day following may present a bouquet of flowers to Queen Mary's daughter. The real radicals favored a plan for giving power to the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to call on all the unions to strike together for a common purpose. This is the best way to bring about solidarity. Unity for action!

Chicago Group Leaders Attention.

A special meeting of all Chicago Group Leaders will be held today at 2:00 o'clock at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago.

This meeting is being called to completely reorganize the Chicago Junior Section on the basis of school nuclei. Every group leader must be down with a complete registration of his or her group. All comrades interested in Junior Work and wishing to take charge of Junior Groups are invited at this meeting. Every Group Leader must come at this most important meeting. Remember, 2:00 p. m. sharp. Bring your registration.

SIGMAN USING GANGSTERS AND COPS ON WORKERS

Brutal Assaults Upon Left Wing Pickets

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 11.—Another brutal assault on members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union occurred in front of the dress shop of Alexander Weiss, 368 East 148th Street, the Bronx.

This is one of the shops called on strike by the Joint Committee of Action following the discharge of workers for participating in the stoppage of August 20th. Workers were peacefully picketing when a crowd of gangsters appeared and started an attack.

Sigman's Union Disruption

Sam Grossman of 282 Liggett Ave., was badly beaten and his right eye was severely bruised; Sam Weintraub of 841 Jennings Ave., was also hit about the head and face and both men had to be treated by a physician. After being assaulted in this manner, they were both arrested, together with Morris Neuman of 425 East 170th St., and 2 gangsters and were taken to the East 161st Street Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were paroled in the custody of their lawyers.

During this attack by the gangsters, Anna Rosen of 2931 West 25th Street, Coney Island was hit over the head and chased by a thug into the hallway of a neighboring building where the tenants protected her. Ida Lifsky of 18 East 108 Street fainted as a result of the attack on the pickets.

Promises of State's Attorney

This case will probably be cited when the whole history of the joint board's use of gangsters to terrorize workers during the past three months is told to the grand jury by District Attorney Banton. Assistant District Attorney Pecora promised the Joint Committee of Action on Tuesday that drastic steps would be taken to stop these continued assaults.

Sam Sabalofsky, and other workers from the shop of Shulman Bros. which was raided last Friday, will appear with representatives of the Joint Committee of Action to tell their story to the grand jury tomorrow.

Injunction Postponed

The hearing on the injunction taken out by Artman & Saltzman against the Joint Committee of Action to prevent picketing of their shop, was postponed until Sept. 15. The injunction of Roth Costumes Inc., comes up for hearing in the N. Y. state supreme court tomorrow.

Police and Courts Play Sigman's Game

There were two more girls arrested in front of the S. Zweig Dress Shop at 500, 7th Ave. They were Ray Wolfson and Mollie Lutzwitz, both of whom were taken to Jefferson Market court and there fined $10 each on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The four girls arrested at this shop the day before, Anna Moskowitz, Mollie Rosen, Esther Weissberg and Marion Gross, were arraigned and fined $2 each.

A man arrested at the same time, but not one of the pickets from the ranks of the Joint Committee of Action, was dismissed without fine.

Bethlehem, Pa., Will Haye ILD Conference and Meeting Sunday

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 11.—The Eastern section of the Lehigh Valley So. Bethlehem, Pa., working class organization have organized a joint provisional committee for International Labor Defense. This committee includes Phillipsburgh, N. J., Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

The committee has made arrangements for a joint I. L. D. conference which will be held on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 1:30 p. m., at Hungarian Workers' Home, 1163 Mechanic St., South be held in the evening at 7 p. m., at the same address. Speakers on the program will speak in English, So. Slavik, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, and Hungarian.

Factory Shut Downs.

GERMANY.—There was a considerable increase in the number of factory shut-downs in Saxony during the first half of July, as compared with the last two weeks of June.

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Genuine RADIUM content Formula, doing wonders in treatment of PYORRHEA, the "White Plague of the Mouth," "Trench Mouth" and other Oral Infections. Mysterious, marvelous RADIUM, the wonder healer, long used by Science and Medicine to kill disease germs, stop deterioration of body tissue in cancer and other malignant ailments and stimulate creation of new cells, is now available in active solution, powerful, yet safe, at $2.50 the bottle. PYRADIUM kills germs, heals and hardens gums, tightens and saves the teeth. Sold under "Money-back" guarantee! Ask your druggist today, or send money order or say C. O. D., together with druggist's name, to Laboratories, RADIUM REMEDIES COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Write for free booklet, PYORRHEA, RADIUM and PYRADIUM. Mention this paper when writing.

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ELECTION FRAUD OF FARRINGTON IS LAID BARE

Daily Worker Gives the Facts to Miners

(Continued from page 1)

throw a light on an important link in the chain of treason of the crooked labor leaders and their coal-company allies.

The Trail of the Thieves.

The DAILY WORKER has uncovered the following facts concerning the stealing of the sub-district election of last December:

Shortly before the union election two men, as yet unidentified, but believed to have been connected with the ku klux klan and the Farrington machine, appeared at the printing shop of J. W. Grear in West Frankfort, where the official ballots had been printed for the sub-district election of the union. The unknown men asked Grear to print 5,000 additional copies of the ballot from the same type, and offered to pay well. Grear refused the offer.

The agents of reaction in some way obtained a copy of the official ballot, and went to another printer to get some fraudulent ballots printed.

But it was impossible for the second printer to make an exact duplicate that could not be detected. The original ballot had been printed from imperfect type—that is, type that was battered and broken. This could not be imitated with any other type.

Method of the Counterfeiter.

For this reason it became necessary for the forgers to make a photographic likeness of the original ballot, so that the peculiarities of the broken type would be the same. The original ballot was taken to a photo-engraving shop. The photo-engraver made what he thought was an exact reproduction of the type of the ballot, down to the slightest detail, broken type and all, with one exception—the engraver apparently was afraid to reproduce the printers' union label because there is a law penalizing the making of a duplicate of the union label for purposes of deception. So the engraver left the union label out of the engraving.

Apparently for the reason that the union label was missing, and because it was necessary to supply this deficiency, the forgers seem to have hunted up a printing shop having a label with the same shop number as the shop where the original ballot was printed.

The original ballot has on it the union label bearing the number "3" and the name of the town, "West Frankfort," which means that it was printed in the shop of J. W. Grear of West Frankfort.

The forged ballot also carries a union label number 3, but with the name of the town mutilated so that it cannot be read. An expert photographer has photographed this label, however, thru a powerful magnifying lens, and the experts agree that it reads "Mt. Vernon, Ill." This would at least superficially indicate that the forged job was printed in the shop having the label number 3 in the town of Mt. Vernon, a few miles from West Frankfort. The printing shop in Mt. Vernon which uses the label No. 3, is the shop of Theo. P. Stelle. However, the DAILY WORKER in the absence of more conclusive evidence cannot make the charge that the forged ballot was printed there. A close comparison of the label on the forged ballot to the label appearing on work done by Stelle's shop seems to confirm the identity of the labels, altho it is of course possible that Stelle's label was stolen and used in another shop.

Union Label Mutilated.

The smearing of the printers' label was necessary in order to conceal the fact that the forged ballot was not printed in the authorized shop.

The forgers thought they had covered their trail. However, a peculiarity of the printing process betrayed the fraud. As long as the ink on the printing press was freely distributed, the label appeared only as a black smudge. But after examining hundreds of the bogus ballots, the DAILY WORKER has found one on which the ink had run thin. On this one ballot it has been possible to read with a powerful magnifying glass the name "Mt. Vernon, Ill."

Other Marks of Fraud.

On obtaining copies of both the official ballot and the bogus ballot, the DAILY WORKER set out to prove the fraud practiced in the sub-district election. Detail by detail, the proof was worked out and is now published for the benefit of the members of the United Mine Workers.

The next evidence of fraud discovered was that the faking photo-engraver had made the mistake of making the engraving larger than the original type of the ballot. A measurement of the two ballots shows that the printed area of the bogus ballot is about 5-16 of an inch longer than that of the good ballot, and about 3-16 of an inch wider. This surprisingly clumsy error is alone enough to betray the fraud. But the counterfeit is even more definitely shown by the fact that the lettering on the bogus ballot is of an odd size that does not exist in printers' type. On the good ballot the large type is of the size known as "18 point." On the fake ballot the same lettering measures more than 18½ points. Type of such a size never was known to the printers' trade—never was manufactured. The odd size proves that the bogus ballot was not printed from type at all, but from a photographic reproduction which slightly enlarged the original.

Next the DAILY WORKER had the bogus ballot examined by an expert photo-engraver, who pronounced definitely that it had been printed from an engraving and not from type. This expert noticed that several periods and commas had been lost in the acid process, which had also left blurred edges on the type in several places, such as would be impossible except in an engraving. He then discovered the marks of the turned-up edges of the zinc plate from which the engraving was made, and one place where unmistakably the engravers' routing machine had cut a semi-circular gash in a piece of box rule.

By such means the DAILY WORKER was able to establish beyond a shadow of doubt that fraudulent ballots were used in the election.

How the Steal Was Put Over.

The next step was to find out to what extent the fraud affected the election results. This search reveals a grimy trail which leads from the union election of last December directly up to the present point of the murder of one faithful member of the union and the effort to lock into the penitentiary 15 others for no other reason than to get them out of the way of the crooked labor leaders and their coal-company allies.

It is not possible to prove exactly every instance in which the bogus ballots were used to swamp the election. The only place in which the DAILY WORKER has been able to obtain actual possession of the bogus ballots is Buckner, Ill. In several other local unions it is morally certain that the ballots counted were not the ballots cast by the union members. The most glaring instance of this moral certainty is in the case of Local Union No. 789 of West Frankfort, taking the race between the progressive candidate, Frank Johnson, and the reactionary Farrington machine candidate, E. B. Loden. In this local union Johnson received the nomination. Yet in the election the official returns showed Johnson as receiving only 77 votes as against 538 votes for Loden. The coal miners take this as prima facie evidence of something crooked. But copies of the ballots that were cast there are unobtainable.

At Buckner the case is absolutely clear. Here the tellers met at the union office on the night of the election, December 9. The ballots were brought in late and all of the tellers were tired. As it was midnight someone suggested that the ballots be locked up for the night and that the tellers return the next day to count them. This was agreed to, and the ballots were left on the desk, the door of the office was locked.

Next day when the tellers returned, a stack of ballots was on the desk, apparently the same as the night before. These were counted and showed an overwhelming majority for the Farrington machine candidates. As it was known that the miners of this local were largely opposed to the machine candidates, this aroused suspicion.

Frank Johnson, progressive candidate for sub-district secretary treasurer, told the tellers, "The genuine ballots were marked by me for identification. I marked them with a light yellow crayon on the bottom edge of the stack. You cannot see the yellow crayon on a single ballot, but when you stack them up you can see the yellow mark." The ballots were stacked up and showed no sign of the yellow mark.

Burglar Methods.

The office was then searched, and it was found that the door had been jimmied open during the night. Later it was discovered that the initials of the secretary on the backs of the ballots seemed not to be in the handwriting of the secretary, Sam Congardo. Nevertheless, the tellers decided to turn in the vote as genuine.

It was from this set of ballots that the DAILY WORKER obtained the samples of the counterfeit.

Throw Out Good Ballots.

When the returns of the sub-district came in it was shown that in spite of whatever frauds were perpetrated with the bogus ballot, at least one of the candidates of the progressive slate, Frank Johnson, was elected. Johnson had been elected on the face of the returns by 4659 votes as against 4411 votes for his highest opponent, the candidate of the Farrington machine, E. B. Loden.

But the machine could not afford to have the important office of sub-district secretary-treasurer in the hands of the progressives, and so decided to throw out enough ballots to beat Johnson.

This was done. In Local No. 992 at Zeigler, Ill., the progressive slate had run highest, Henry Corbishley having received 640 votes for snub-district president, as against 241 for Lon Fox, the machine candidate, and Frank Johnson 555 votes as against the reactionary Loden's 154 votes for secretary-treasurer. Johnson's lead of 401 votes in this one local union was enough to make the difference between his election or defeat.

To throw out the returns of this Zeigler local would, therefore, be alone sufficient to wipe out the last candidate of the Progressives and leave the control of the sub-district completely in the hands of the Farrington machine.

The machine found a way to throw out the Zeigler local's vote.

Alex Hargis Helps Crooked Game.

Farrington had his man in the office of recording secretary of Zeigler Local No. 992. It was Alex Hargis, who is believed by the miners to be a member of the ku klux klan, and certainly known to be a tool of the Farrington machine. The constitution of the U. M. W. of A. requires that the election returns of any local, in order to be counted, must be signed by the recording secretary of the local.

The machine saw to it that the recording secretary, Hargis, refused to sign the returns. Then the machine ruled that since the recording secretary failed to sign the returns, the vote of the big Zeigler local was illegal.

Another local, No. 2657 at West Frankfort, where the progressives ran a high vote which it was impossible to overcome with the fraudulent ballots, was thrown out on the excuse that the returns were sent in by special delivery mail whereas the rules require that they be sent in "by registered mail." A smaller local at Rend City was thrown out on the ground that the returns were not in the mail in time.

The Trail of Fox, Cobb and Hargis.

It is now necessary to follow the trail of Lon Fox, D. B. Cobb and especially the petty tool, Alex Hargis. Fox and Cobb, as president and vice-president of the sub-district showed themselves to be the outright agents of the Bell & Zoller mine owners and worked hand in glove with both the republican party machine and the ku klux klan. Their tool, Alex Hargis, was destined to fire the shot that killed Mike Sarovich, a faithful union member and member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

When Frank Johnson, cheated of the election as sub-district secretary-treasurer, was elected by the Zeigler Local 992 as assistant checkweighman, he became an obstacle to the cheating of the miners in the weighing of their coal. Johnson discovered that the scale at the Bell and Zoller No. 1 mine was registering 80 pounds light on each car of coal. He reported this and compelled the company to correct the scales, thus costing the company thousands of dollars out of which they were swindling the miners.

Within a few days after Johnson had compelled the correction of the scales, the company discovered that under the contract with the union only one checkweighman is entitled to work at the pit-head for the miners, and Johnson was forthwith notified by the company that he would not be permitted to weigh coal. Johnson was put off the job.

But the amount of coal dug was too much for the single checkweighman to weigh, and he notified Corbishley, president of the local union, that he could not weigh the coal alone, and walked off the job. Corbishley immediately went down and told the men in the mine that their coal was not being weighed by any checkweighman.

The men threw down their picks and came up out of the pit, and an "outlaw" strike was on.

Corbishley called a mass meeting. It was pointed out that the contract required that the men keep on working until the case could be settled, and Corbishley advised the men in the mass meeting to continue work accordingly, which they decided to do.

Union Officials to the Rescue of the Bosses.

The sub-district president and vice-president, Fox and Cobb, immediately came to the rescue of the company's right to rob the miners. They removed Corbishley as president of the local, and Mat Cernovich as secretary, and called upon the local union to hold a special meeting to elect new officers. The meeting was held on August 11.

Fox and Cobb came to the union meeting, Cobb carrying a blackjack in his pocket. Their tool, Alex Hargis, came carrying a gun.

The two sub-district union officials made lame speeches showing that they had no interest in the affair except to protect the company in the right to short weight the miners. The miners were angered and the discussion became heated. Thereupon Cobb lost his head and pulled the blackjack from his pocket. A coal digger jumped on him and jerked the weapon from his hand, and this incident created a disturbance.

In the excitement, Alex Hargis, with the gun in his pocket, worked his way toward the door. After making sure of his get-away, with one foot on the stairway, Hargis turned, drew his gun and began firing point blank into the crowd of union miners a few feet away.

A bullet from Hargis' gun tore thru the entrails of Mike Sarovich, who fell mortally wounded, to die in the hospital later.

The long trail of treachery had reached the point of murder.

Prosecute the Victims, Not the Guilty

Right away the cowardly Cobb (who, needless to say, was roughly handled by the workers in the scrimmage) ran screaming to the capitalist courts to wreak vengeance upon the workers. Twenty-five of the best, most outstanding figures among the members of Zeigler Local Union No. 992 were arrested on Cobb's complaint and charged with "conspiracy to murder."

Later this charge was dropped, but 15 of the miners are being prosecuted for "assault with intent to kill," with Cobb as complaining witness.

Of course, Frank Farrington, the "inside scab" who serves the coal companies from the advantage of his position as district president of the union, has declared that he will back up the prosecution of the workers with all his resources, including the treasury of the Mine Workers' Union.

An Old Fight Flames Again.

This is not the first time that blood has flowed in the mine fields of Southern Illinois. The trouble goes back twenty years, to 1905, when the big Zeigler mine was opened under the ownership of Joe Leiter, who began armed warfare against the unionization of the plant. Gunfire has been heard before both at Zeigler and the nearby historic town of Herrin. Out of the terrific struggle have emerged some of the best men ever known to the labor movement—and also some of the worst inside scabs that ever worked for the bosses within the Mine Workers' Union.

It is safe to say that among the best are Henry Corbishley and the others of the fifteen heroes who face the danger of long prison terms at Zeigler, and among the worst are the scabs and company gunmen who, with Frank Farrington at their head, control this district of the United Mine Workers.

The struggle, after all, is a struggle to take away from these thugs the control of the United Mine Workers. It has cost Mike Sarovitch his life, and it may cost Corbishley and the others their liberty, but it must go on until the union belongs to the mine workers, and until the final victory over Farrington's masters, the bosses and their class.

WEST FRANKFORT PRINTER IN AFFIDAVIT SWEARS BALLOTS USED IN ELECTION WERE BOGUS

STATE OF ILLILNOIS }
FRANKLIN COUNTY } ss.

J. W. Grear, being duly sworn upon his oath, states that he is engaged in the business of job printing, at West Frankfort, Illinois, and that he was employed by Frank Johnson, secretary of Sub-District No. 9 of District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., state of Illinois, to print the official ballots for the bi-ennial election for sub-district officers, which was held on Tuesday, December 9, 1924. And did so print said ballots, and he further states upon his oath, that the annexed ballots were not printed by him, and is not, to the best of his knowledge, and belief, an official ballot for said election; that he has no knowledge of where said ballots were printed, that he did not print them; that the omission of periods, a blurred union lable, and other defects is conclusive proof to his mind, that the annexed ballot was not one of the official ballots printed by him.

(Signed) J. W. GREAR.

State of Illinois }
County of Franklin } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me a notary public in and for afore said county and state, Feb. 5, 1925.

(SEAL)

(Signed) WALTER MOSS,
Notary Public.

Only $11.50 Per Week.

NEW YORK.—Eleven dollars and fifty cents, average total earnings per week, were reported by 320 college girls who summered as waitresses in New England hotels. Wages averaged $5 per week and tips $6.50.

Rob Mails in Minnesota.

ICONA, Minn., Sept. 11.—Five bandits held up a mail truck driver here today, bound him hand and foot and mouth, with wire, took four pouches of mail and escaped in a touring car headed toward the Twin Cities.

MINER OFFERED BRIBE FOR SUPPORTING MEN PICKED BY MACHINE

AN example of the way the crooked game has been played in the southern Illinois coal fields is shown in an old letter which a coal miner exhibited to the DAILY WORKER. The man who wrote the letter is dead now. "He wasn't as bad as most of them," said the coal miner who has the letter, "and so I ask you not to print his name. He got ashamed of the crooked game before he died. The letter was written to Jack Carso. He's dead now, too. Before Jack died he gave me this letter to show to the boys, so they would understand how it is they are swindled by the machine. Here it is:"

(The letter is on the stationary of a subdistrict executive board member at Benton, Ill., and the blurred date appears to be November 23, 1916.)

"Mr. Jack Carso,

"Christopher, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Bro.

"These are the names that I would like to see elected; they are good men. If you get to go to Zeigler or Johnson City some time see some of the boys and have them work for them.

"If they are elected old Santy Claws might come to see you. Destroy this when you are through."

The last paragraph, Sam Carso said, was a promise of a share in the large amount of bribe money that was being paid out by the machine to buy up all of the local leaders in the union who were able to influence the rank and file. By this method the union was kept in a debauched condition for many years and the machine was kept in power. That the coal companies supplied the union officials with the money for bribery is the inference. But recent events show that this method is supplemented by the use of the automatic pistol and the gunman, as witness the dead body of Mike Sarovich, and by the organized crime of the ku klux klan, as witness the klansman Alex Hargis, who killed Mike Sarovich.

It is further supplemented by the present collaboration of the union officials with the capitalist criminal courts, as shown by the present prosecution of 25 of the best and most loyal union members for "conspiracy to murder" with D. B. Cobb, sub-district vice-president of the union, acting as the chief state's witness, while Frank Farrington, district president, making use of the whole financial resources of the union, is ruthlessly goading on the prosecution.

Grand Jury Probing Sigman Gang's Raid; More Pickets Jailed

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 10.—The grand jury will hear on Thursday, September 10, all the details in the case of the assault of Sam Sabalofsky, of 218 East 122nd street, whose case was brought to the attention of the district attorney this morning upon recommendation of Judge Henry Goodman.

Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand yesterday interviewed Sabalofsky, Attorney Abraham Goodman, C. S. Zimmerman, representing the Joint Committee of Action, and various members of the shop of Shulman Bros. of 26 West 20th street where last Friday a group of gangsters entered the shop, attacked the 30 workers, and severely wounded Sam Sabalofsky.

There were four arrests yesterday morning on the picket line before the shop of S. Zweig, 500 7th Ave., which was called on strike two weeks ago by the Joint Committee of Action, following the discharge of workers for participating in the stoppage.

Anna Moskowitz, Mollie Rosen, Esther Weissberg and Marion Gross were arraigned before Magistrate Francis McQuaide in the Jefferson Market court on a charge of disorderly conduct and were released on $100 bail.

Flood N. Y. Subways.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Thousands of office workers were poured into the streets during the morning rush hour today, when a broken water main at Broadway and Eighty-fifth street flooded the subway, tying up all traffic on the west side subway from the battery to Van Cortland Park. Tracks were submerged under five feet of water.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84 7-16; cable 484 13-16. France, franc, demand 4.69½; cable 4.70. Belgium, franc, demand 4.42½; cable 4.45. Italy, lira, demand 4.16¾; cable 4.17; Sweden, krone, demand 26.78; cable 26.81. Norway, krone, demand 21.86; cable 21.888. Denmark, krone, demand 24.888; cable 24.90. Germany, marks blank. Shanghai, Taels, 80.50.

Murdered Dry Woman Was Kluxer.

VINTON, Ia., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Myrtle Cook, murdered dry crusader of Vinton, held the highest office in the women's organization of the ku klux klan as well as the W. C. T. U., it is learned here.

POSTAL UNION ASKS END OF SPY SYSTEM

Postal Service Ruled by Secret Inspectors

WASHINGTON—Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the Natl. Federation of Post Office Clerks, in his annual report, to be given to the convention of the organization in Kansas City, Sept. 7-11, admits that under present conditions the postmaster is less important than before the inment in the service. But he argues specters became the actual ruling ele that "the opportunities for postmasters to harrass clerks" can be minimized if men who approach the problems of the office with sympathy for the human element are promoted to these places.

Ordinarily, Flaherty observes, promotion from the ranks has had the effect of hardening the individual in his policy as a supervising officer. The antidote to this hardening tendency is prior experience as an executive in the labor movement. Trade union officers know men and the needs of men; they can learn rules without forgetting men.

Wants Spying Abolished.

Calling for a reorganization of the post office inspection force, with a restoration of the crime-detection service to the department of justice, the report emphasizes the demand of the union that overhead lookout or spying galleries in post office buildings be removed.

"No humanising program can be complete," it says, "unless these relics of an archaic and ineffective spy system are removed. If we are to be partners in conducting the postal industry we shall insist upon being treated as the trustworthy equals of those in authority and not be constantly subjected to an objectionable espionage that stigmatizes subordinates as potential wrongdoers. . . . It is a singular fact that railway clerks, rural carriers, city carriers and other postal meployes are not subjected to a similar constant espionage."

Union Bulletins Censored.

Protest is made against Postmaster General New's policy of censorship of bulletin boards in "swing" rooms at the main offices. Unless statements from the unions are found to be laudatory of the department officialdom, they are not permitted to be posted.

"The thot is abhorrent to me," says Flaherty, "that after our long struggle to be freed from official domination and official gags, that we now, even by implication, submit to a censorship by postal officialdom of any of our news utterances."

Air Mail Landing for Post Office Planned

The new post office building planned for Chicago will boast an air mail landing platform stretching across a two-block roof. Four giant lights from each of the corners of the gigantic $15,000,000 structure will light the way for night flying pilots. If congress approves this venture at its next session the building will be set down upon the two-block site of Madison-Adams-Canal-Clinton streets.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB............ Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Here and in Britain

While William Green and the principal labor lieutenants of capitalism on the A. F. of L. payroll were reading the Communists out of the American trade union movement the leading officials of the British labor movement were presenting a petition to the British Trade Union Congress in session at Scarborough protesting against the exclusion of the Communists from the British labor party.

This document calls attention to the need for the closest solidarity in the ranks of labor against the common enemy of the workers. That enemy is capitalism. Those who do not recognize capitalism as their enemy are in deadly opposition to Communist participation in the labor movement, because the Communists insist that the only way the workers can free themselves from the evils which surround them at present is to fight and overthrow the capitalist system, the cause of their misery.

The right wing elements in the labor party, led by the yellow socialists had a resolution passed which made Communists ineligible to membership in the labor party. Owing to the strong opposition that developed in the ranks of the labor party and in the trade unions, the yellow socialist exclusion against the Communists was little better than a dead letter. Each succeeding year saw the strength of the Communists increasing. The number of those who supported the rescinding of the resolution became greater and greater as the class struggle grew in intensity and the more class conscious workers learned from experience that the program of the Communists was constructive and not destructive, in fact that it was the only program that showed them a way out of the present impasse.

Thus it has come to pass that attached to the appeal demanding the rescinding of the Communist exclusion resolution from the labor party, were the names of the best known and most militant non-Communist fighters in the British trade union movement. Their records shine in comparison with those of the capitalist lickspittles who do the dirty work of the bosses in the American Federation of Labor. The names of A. B. Swales, A. Purcell, A. J. Cook, leaders of millions of workers, are known thruout the world as friends of Soviet Russia and enemies of capitalism. The Communists are as happy in the support of such men as they are in the undying enmity of Green, Woll, Berry, Lynch and the thousands of other union strikebreakers that infest the American labor movement.

International Labor Defense

On next Sunday, September 13, conferences and mass meetings will be held in several cities thruout the United States for the purpose of setting up local organizations of the International Labor Defense.

Many workers may be lulled into a feeling of fancied security by the fact that persecution on a national scale such as existed during the war and in the years immediately following, does not confront the radical wing of the American working class movement today. This is a dangerous feeling.

One has only to read the papers to be convinced that there is no let up in the campaign of the capitalists against the workers even tho the conditions under which it is waged are not so spectacular as those employed by the government in the days of Mitchell Palmer and up until the date of the Bridgeman raid.

Since the Bridgeman raid which was planned by the national government, using the state of Michigan as its instrument, the policy of the Washington administration has been to let local capitalist governments, county and state, use their powers to crush the militant workers. In some cases extra-legal organizations, such as the American Legion, the ku klux klan and the labor fakers are used for the purpose. This was the case in Zeigler, Ill., where the reactionary officials of the Illinois Miners' Union and the ku klux klan took the initiative in an attempt to destroy the progressive element in the local miners' union, not even stopping at murder to accomplish their purpose.

It is not necessary to go into detail to prove that an organization like the International Labor Defense is sorely needed. This organization is pledged to aid in the defense of all working class victims of capitalist persecution without regard to political views or affiliation. And as its name implies, the International Labor Defense links up the defense of American workers against their oppressors with the struggle between the workers and the capitalists in all lands.

Every class conscious worker should support the International Labor Defense and help to put it on its feet thruout the country so that it can accomplish the purpose its founders had in view.

Wall Street in China

We are casually informed by a Shanghai news item that the construction corps of the United States navy is on its way to Shanghai to start the construction of six gunboats for use by the navy upper Yangtze patrol by an appropriation of $6,000,000 authorized by the last congress.

It is taken for granted that the United States has as much right to patrol the inland waters of China as it has to install a prohibition agent in front of a sacramental wine store in dry America.

How many American workers compare the acts of the United States government in South America and Asia with that government's professions of loyalty to the principle of self-determination? Have the Chinese no right to run their own country?

American, British, Japanese and French capitalist governments are riding rough shod over the rights of the Chinese. They are doing this because there is profit to be made out of the exploitation of the Chinese and because the Chinese are not yet sufficiently well organized to kick out the imperialist robbers.

The American workers should take an interest in what is happening in China. They should see to it that no warships are built that will enable the House of Morgan to hold its greedy talons on the throats of the Chinese workers and peasants. The struggle of the workers and peasants of China for their emancipation from the yoke of foreign imperialism should have the whole hearted support of the workers and farmers of all countries.

LIGHT OF DAY ON SUPPRESSED COAL FINDINGS

Anthracite Report to Emerge from Obscurity

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON —(FP)— W. Jett Lauck's summary analysis of the anthracite monopoly, prepared for the U. S. Coal Commission and submitted to that body with two large typewritten volumes of text on March 23, 1923, is at last to be accepted by the commission and made a part of its five-volume report, which will be published in October.

Only the summary analysis, however, will appear; the two volumes showing how the anthracite monopoly was formed and of what it is composed, how it works and who gets the benefit of its exactions, will not be permitted to reach the public.

In the commission's own words, printed at the head of the summary: "The commission considered the documents prepared by Lauck as preliminary studies for its personal guidance in advance of the completion of its own original investigations rather than as staff reports prepared for publication. The commission did not adopt these documents as part of its own findings, but transmitted them along with its own reports for the information of congress. The committee on printing decided not to print them in full because of the large cost involved... The complete text of the report with supporting appendices may be examined in the files of the commission on application to the director of the geological survey."

The fact is that the commission made no "original investigations" of its own as to the anthracite monopoly, and the Lauck report was unwelcome in that meaningless document.

In his summary, Lauck says that the "monopoly and other conditions which have been condemned and ordered dissolved by the supreme court" (but which have not really been changed to any extent) include the concentration in ownership and control of coal-mining operations and of coal land reserves by the railroads traversing the different anthracite fields; development of a community of interest between the seven coal-carrying railroad systems in the anthracite region; imposition of large issues of watered stock and other unwarranted capital charges upon the industry; concealment of excessive monopoly profits thru multiple corporations; fiscal control of anthracite by the Morgan banking interests and their allies, who have apportioned the anthracite traffic among the seven railroads; extension of the combination to retail trade, thru a corporation created to direct retail distribution in Boston, New York and Chicago.

He then analyzes the failure of 50 years of attempts to legally dissolve the anthracite combine, and declares that under existing laws the trust is secure.

SOVIET RUSSIA GIVES FARMERS OF U. S. LAND

Homesteads Opened in Volga and Caucasus

NEW YORK, Sept. 11. —(FP)— Homestead tracts in the fertile Volga region and in the Caucausus, are offered to American farmers by the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia which is acting for the Soviet government. The offer, advertised several months ago, is now going into effect, and the Technical Aid Society is undertaking a campaign to acquaint American agriculturalists with the project.

Land will be rent free, subject to tax only and leases are renewable in 12 years if the homesteader proves competant. None but expert farmers are desired, for the purpose of the government in giving up this land is to get trained western farmers whose crops and methods will serve in the national program of building up the agricultural industry. Tracts per farmer will range from 15 to 50 dessiatins, or up to more than 130 acres, and each immigrant will be expected to furnish an average of $30 capital in equipment per dessiatin of land. Further information may be secured at the society's office, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Nicaraguan Troops Slay Workers Who Seized Property

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 11.— Three workers were killed and two wounded in a clash with government forces at El Gallo, on the Rio Grande, district headquarters of the Cuyamel Fruit company. The workers had seized the property and held it two weeks, preventing the exportation of bananas.

U. S. CORN CROP THREE QUARTERS NORMAL YIELD THREE BILLION BUSHELS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The condition of the corn crop in the United States on September 1 was 75.5 per cent of normal, indicating a total production of 2,885,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,437,000,000 bushels harvested last year, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced this afternoon.

The acreage planted to corn is 106,621,000 acres and a yield per acre of 27.1 bushels is estimated.

Spring wheat: Condition 75.0 per cent of normal; production 284,000,000 bushels, as compared with 283,000,000 bushels last year. Acreage 21,181,000; yield per acre 13.4 bushels.

Winter wheat: Production 416,000,000 bushels, as compared with 590,000,000 bushels last year; acreage 32,813,000; yield per acre, 12.7 bushels.

All wheat: Production 7000,000,000 bushels, as compared with 873,000,0000 bushels last year; acreage 53,994,000; yield per acre 13.0 bushels.

Oats: Condition 82.1; total production 1,462,000 bushels; acreage 44,467,000; yield per acre 32.9 bushels.

Rye: Production 52,000,000 bushels; acreage 4,184,000; yield per acre 12.4 bushels.

Hay: Production 93,600,000 tons; acreage 74,796,000; yield per acre 1.25 tons.

Beans: Condition 77.6 production 17,600,000 bushels; acreage 1,584,000; yield per acre 11.1 bushels.

White potatoes: Condition 63.0; production 75,600,000 bushels; acreage 1,014,000; yield per acre 74.5 bushels.

Tobacco: Condition 75.2; production 1,247,000,000 pounds; acreage 1,693,000; yield per acre 737 pounds.

The general crop situation shows little improvement since last month, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced today. The yields of spring grains are running slightly over earlier expectations, but potatoes, and most of the other crops show further decline, on the whole, the board said, crop yields will be below the average of recent years.

I. W. W. BOYCOTT BRITISH SHIPS; SCAB CREW SHORT

American Communists Aid British Strike

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 11—"How interesting," was the comment of Morris Hilquit, socialist millionaire coal dealer and lawyer and returning delegate of the American socialist party to the Second International congress recently held in France when informed that his returning home on a scab steamer struck by British seamen was resented by several hundred Communists and I. W. W. seamen picketing the White Star Line's pier when the Majestic docked in New York City.

The scab ship was nearly on schedule tho short of crew, the boat being steered by scab quartermasters hastily recruited from the patriotic upper strata of the British naval and ex-naval clique. The Boy Scouts, too, showed their scabby training by doing the polishing on the way over.

The chief engineer, Joseph Wolf, declaimed on the superiority of oil over coal as fuel, saying that if the ship had burned coal, the stokers' strike would have left the boat still at the docks in Southampton, but the oil feeders could be run by a child and the scabs needed only a little training.

Avoiding the pickets of the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W., who have laid down a boycott on British shipping and are giving special attention to the Majestic, the ship sneaked thirty scab longshoremen aboard at quarantine in lower harbor to bring up baggage and mails from the hold. The Workers Party and the I. W. W. are cooperating to give the ship's scab crew a proper reception if they go ashore.

SOCIALIST PREMIER OF BELGIUM DEPORTS TWENTY COMMUNISTS

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 11.— The government, headed by the socialist premier, Vandervelde, has ordered the deportation of a score of Communists accused of "disorderly agitation."

MOTHER BLOOR ARRIVES AT END OF TRIP

Reaches N. Y. in Time for Street Battle

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 11.—Ella Reeve Bloor, the storm-petrel, arrived in New York from her cross-continent trip for the DAILY WORKER just in time to participate in the demonstration before the White Star Docks protesting against the scab seamen that brot in the Majestic, and calling attention to the fact that Hillquit of the socialist party used this particular ship on his homeward journey from the meeting of the yellow socialist Second International.

An Inspiration.

It was an inspiration to see this sixty-year-old grandmother join in with the several hundred picketers from the I. W. W. and the Workers Party in this expression of solidarity with the British seamen who are on strike. And it was very fitting and proper indeed for Morris Hillquit, the socialist party leader, to side with the capitalist class and their strikebreakers against the workers by using this scab ship.

Equally true to form was the New York police, who broke up the demonstration, beat up several of the workers, and chased them, including Mother Bloor, from corner to corner in order to save Hillquit the annoyance of hearing what some of his old time acquaintances think of his present actions.

Mother Bloor's historic trip was made as a nation-wide but lone-handed campaign to boost the DAILY WORKER. Considerable numbers of subscriptions were obtained and dozens of meetings held by her as she hitch-hiked across the North American continent.

CONN. STRIKERS GET HELP OF 11 ORGANIZATIONS

Conference Formed to Aid Thread Workers

By J. ROSENBLATT
(Worker Correspondent)

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—At a conference of eleven organizations there was organized here the Amalgamated Aid Conference for the Willimantic "strikers" to help the strikers of the American Thread Co. of Willimantic.

Present at the conference were delegates from branches of Workmen's Circle, from the Jewish Literary Society, Jewish Union Painters Benefit Society, Workers Party, Young Workers League, Poale-Zionists etc.

The miserable conditions of the Willimantic strikers were discussed and plans were laid for further work to help them. It was decided to have a house to house collection on Sunday, Sept. 13.

An executive committee consisting of chairman M. Hurwich of the Jewish Union Painters Benefit Society, vice-chairman J. Rosenblatt of the Young Workers League; recording secretary, Hershanov of the Jewish Literary Society, financial-secretary, M. Bobrove of Branch 326, Workmens' Circle, treasurer, L. Rosenblatt of Branch 5, Workmens' Circle.

Tho Mayor Stevers and the chief of police of Hartford will not give a permit for a tag day for strikers, the Amalgamated Aid Conference for the Willimantic strikers is confident of collecting several hundred dollars with which to buy bread and other necessities for the strikers.

Soviets Perfect New Radium Method.

MOSCOW—(By Tass)—The Leningrad Radium Institute reports that under the direction of Prof. Kholpin, a new method has been worked out for extracting pure salts of radium out of Russian radium ore. The Leningrad Institute disposes now of a considerable amount of radium obtained by application of this new method.

Thrills in Far North.

WASHINGTON, Sept 11.—After riding out a terrific gale and rescuing a crew of Danish naval sailors just before their boat went down, the flagship Bowdoin of the MacMillan arctic expedition has joined the airplane carrier Peary at Godthaab, Greenland, said a dispatch to the National Geographic Society today.

Calles Troops Kill Six.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—Federal troops killed six agrarians who attempted to take over Tuzamapa ranch in the state of Vera Cruz.

20th Strike in Three Weeks

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 11.—Two hundred employes of the Washington Shoe Co. walking out made the 20th shoe strike in three weeks. The strike was called by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to enforce the wage standards of the agreement with the state board of arbitration and conciliation. All the previous 19 strikes are reported to have been won in 48 hours or less.

FOLSOM PRISON FREES WORKER AFTER 4 YEARS; LOUIS ALLEN RELEASED

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11—Tomorrow there will come out of the California prison hell at Folsom penitentiary, Louis Allen, one of those victims of capitalist government terror who have been buried alive by the scores merely for carrying a card in the I. W. W.

This worker, whose letters from prison have been commented on as exemplifying the high order of intelligence prevailing among class war prisoners, was first arrested at Los Angeles in April 1921.

Along with eight other members of the I. W. W. Allen was convicted in the case known as "Abe Shocker, et al." Allen served a short time at San Quentin, and was then transferred to the more savage prison at Folsom, from which place he will be released at expiration of his sentence on Sept. 11.

Shocker, whose name was used to identify the case in the courts, died in San Quentin prison while serving his term on August 9, 1923, a victim of the capitalist dictatorship whose martyrdom to the cause of the workers will be remembered in American labor history.

COMMUNIST FLED TERROR, REACHES SOVIET RUSSIA

Peasants' International Questions Socialists

MOSCOW— (Enprecorr)— A member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Rumania who escaped from the Rumanian prison during the process has arrived in Russia. The Red Aid is informed that of the sixteen prisoners who escaped none have been rearrested.

Acting upon demands of its local organizations the Peasant International has addressed the following telegram to the Marseilles Congress of the Second International.

The telegram says: "The Hamburg Congress adopted a resolution upon the support of the movement for national emancipation in the colonies. Since then giant mass movements have developed in Asia and Africa. In China, Morocco, Syria, Egypt and Sudan, India and Corea the imperialists are attempting to drown the movement in blood."

"America suppresses the Negroes and England is preparing an intervention against Canton; and intends to occupy Mosul for a long period. The plenum of your executive in this situation warned the peasants of the East against Asiatic nationalism but found no word of condemnation for the imperialist.

"This attitude convinces the peasant masses that the Second International is only a weapon in the hands of imperialism. In order to make your policy perfectly clear we ask you: (1) Are you prepared to support the movement of the peasantry for emancipation in general and the movement of the peasants in the East and in the colonies in particular?

"(2) Are you prepared to demand the end of the wars in China and in Morocco, the withdrawal of English and other fighting forces in China. The abandonment of one-sided agreements and the handing over of the occupied territory to China?

"(3) Are you prepared not only with words but also with deeds to support the peasantry of the East and of the colonies in its struggle for independence?"

Three Killed in Autos.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 11.— Three persons were killed and several badly hurt when a train on the Greensburg-New Alexandria branch of the Pennsylvania railroad crashed into two autos at a crossing in Frogtown, near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, early today, it was reported in advices reaching here.

PAINTERS' LEFT WING DISTURBS MACHINE RULE

Stevens' Strength at Montreal Dazes Gang

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 11.— The reactionary machine of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers got a shock yesterday at the convention in session here, when one of the leading labor fakers, John M. Finan, discovered that the left wing had more strength than the old gang had reckoned on.

The left wing ran Dan W. Stevens of Minneapolis, quite frankly and openly as a Communist, against Finan in the contest for the first vice-presidency of the union. The machine demanded a standing vote, and were rather sorry they did so. For altho the big majority went to Finan, the left wing showed a surprising strength and the machine was rather dazed as to what to do next.

Finan was the only official not elected unanimously, and the machine is given a warning not to advance any further on its attack on the left wing, as Finan was particularly noisy in going about the country and threatening expulsions of the progressives in the local lodges. It is evident that the left wing has enough strength to make the machine pause before rushing into trouble.

Citizens' Committee Reports Show Huge Gains for Railroads

Seven railroads, the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Rock Island and N. Y. C. jointly owners of land between Polk and 16th streets near the river, pleaded that they could not go ahead with terminal developments until the straightening of the river and that they could not afford the cost of that job.

A report by a citizens' committee appointed to look into the matter was sent to the railroads and Mayor Dever yesterday, which shows that huge land gains will be made by the railroads. The cost of river straightening is estimated at $3,400,000 while the gain would enable the railroads to afford the expenditure of $4,550,000.

Preacher-Leader of German Klan Jailed; Monarchists in It

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Pastor Gothard Strohschein and his son, allegedly the American organizers of the "Knights of the Fiery Cross," the German branch of the ku klux klan, backed by German monarchists have been arrested in Breslau, the police announce.

The Strohscheins are being brot to Berlin where it is understood they will be charged with conspiracy. They are reported by the police to have been attempting to escape from Germany, when captured.

The ceremonies of the German K. K. K. are conducted with the monarchist flag as well as the American flag.

The police now refute their previous charges that the organizers of the German K. K. K. were American "swindlers" and state that they have evidence that the leaders of the movement have extensive funds contributed by American members of the ku klux klan.

A complete list of the German members of the organization has been confiscated, bearing about 1,000 names, most of whom have been identified as ultra-nationalists, between the ages of thirty and forty.

One of their stated objects is to "drive undesirables from the country."

GERMAN DELEGATION FINDS THAT PRISONERS IN SOVIET UNION ARE TREATED WELL, FAVORS EXCHANGE

MOSCOW—(Imprecor.)—The German workers' delegation has addressed a declaration to the Soviet government and to the Second International i which it says that it has visited a number of prisons and that its chief at tention has been paid to the situation of the political prisoners. The delega tion declares that the treatment of the prisoners is completely human.

The delegation recognizes that political crime within the Soviet Union must be estimated differently from that in capitalist countries, for the partici pants consciously or unconsciously support the capitalists. The German delegation is nevertheless of the opinion that despite everything something should be done in this question. In Germany the campaign for the release of the political prisoners which has been carried on for months, must be continued.

The delegation decides unanimously to direct itself to the unions and to the parties in order to obtain from the government the release of the political prisoners. The delegation asks the Soviet government if it is willing to enter into an exchange of political prisoners in the spirit of the proposal made by the Red Aid to th Second International which up to th moment is still unanswered, and upo the conditions laid down by the Re Aid.

These conditions are as follows: The Red Aid undertakes to work fo the exchange of political prisoner with the Soviet government, the Sec ond International and the govern ments in which its members partic pate. Both sections mutually under take to inform themselves upon th situation of the political prisoner and to prepare jointly a mutual sup port.

LORE DRIVEN INTO THE OPEN

STATEMENT BY THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY.

THE Workers Party is a Communist Party, the American section of the Communist International. It endeavors to be a worthy and effective part of the international army of the revolutionary proletariat. It can do that only by developing its theory and revolutionizing its activity, by Bolshevizing itself. Only as a Bolshevik Party will it be able to approach the manifold and difficult problems of the class struggle in America with revolutionary understanding and energy.

In the process of Bolshevization of the party conflicts with the non- or even anti-Bolshevist elements within the party are unavoidable, and, in the interests of the purification of the party, even welcome. Such conflicts must be developed by the party to the logical conclusion of either Bolshevizing and assimilating the not yet Bolshevist element or finally eliminating all anti-Bolshevist elements.

THE non- or anti-Bolshevist elements within our party have up to now found their most consistent spokesman in the person of Ludwig Lore. Since the very inception of the Communist movement in the United States, Lore has been in conflict with, altho professing allegiance to it, with the growing activization (Bolshevization) of our party, these conflicts became more acute and could not longer be slighted or disregarded. The needs of Bolshevization forces our party to take issue with Lore and the tendency of which he is the most conscious and most consistent representative.

Altho at first we did not succeed in mobilising the whole party for the struggle against Loreism we did succeed in winning the unqualified support of the Communist International. The Communist International finally accomplished the task of unifying the whole party for the struggle against Loreism and for Bolshevization.

Lore was entrenched in the position of chief editor of the New York Volkszeitung and as secretary of the Bureau of the German Section of our party. A party organ such as the New York Volkszeitung and a bureau of a language section of our party, are both equally important as instruments in the hands of the party for Bolshevizatiton. It therefore, became necessary to attempt to get Lore to submit to the political direction and policies of the party, the C. E. C. and the Communist International.

ALL attempts in that direction were frustrated by the active opposition of Lore and his close friends. The C. E. C. was finally forced to demand ultimately of the German bureau to submit to the party and its policy. This the bureau refused to do by a vote of 6 including Lore, against 3.

There was only one way open for the Central Executive Committee; to suspend the non-Communist members from the bureau and to appoint in their place loyal Communists and adherents to the Communist International.

The action of Lore and his followers on the German Bureau demonstrated beyond doubt and contrary to all protestations of loyalty by Lore that Lore was unwilling to submit to the discipline of our international party, the Comintern. **While Lore protested his loyalty he held meetings and conferences with his followers preparing for resistance to, and an eventual split from the Workers Party and the Comintern.**

Under these conditions the expulsion of Lore from the party became an imperative necessity. The convention of our party recognized this and decided upon the expulsion unanimously.

LORE, who continually claimed to have been maligned with the Comintern, refused consistently to appear before the Comintern in his own behalf.

In March, 1924, efforts were made to get Lore instructed to go to Moscow. The efforts failed because of the resistance of Lore. In January, 1925, Lore was practically requested by the Comintern to come to Moscow. Under some pretext Lore again refused. In April, 1925, a new effort was made to have Lore appear before the Comintern. Again without results.

Before the Parity Commission, Lore announced his intention of going to Moscow. But instead of submitting to the C. I. and preparing his appeal he prepared a revolt against the C. I.

Lore is perfectly aware that even against the unanimous decision of the party convention for his expulsion he still has an appeal open to the Comintern. Any revolutionist who values his membership in the only revolutionary party existing would avail himself of this last chance and appeal.

But Lore knows that he is not telling the truth when he says that he is better than his reputation. He knows his fundamental disagreement with the Comintern. He knows that he has only two ways open—submission or fight. In proof of our contention that he is not a Communist he chose to fight the Comintern.

LORE has since published several declarations. A signed one published in the New York Volkszeitung of September 1, 1925, and an unsigned editorial published in the Volkszeitung of September 6. Every sentence of either one of these declaration has Loreism written all over it. On September 1, Lore still promises to support the C. I. policies. But on September 6, he takes issue with the major policy of the Comintern, that of acting as the leader of its world party. **On September 2, Lore gives space in the Volkszeitung to a declaration of the five former members of the German bureau suspended from that body with him in which they declare above their signatures, first, that there is no Loreism; second, that they believe in Loreism, and third, that they feel in duty bound to demonstrate their loyalty to Loreism by deserting the party.** On September 4, Lore opens the columns of the Volkszeitung for an public discussion of the Workers Party. This discussion is indicative of the direction in which Loreism is developing. On September 5, we find as part of ths discussion a contribution giving a "history" of our party made out of whole cloth. On the 6th, the 8th, and 9th, we find articles signed by a pseudonym containing open and violent attacks against the Comintern, its theories and policies. Lore, who on September 1, still protested his loyalty to Comintern polies, finds it perfectly in order to open the columns of his paper to these attacks.

But that is the logic of his course. This course leads further and further away from the Comintern into the camp of the enemies of the working class, the social democrats. Levi traveled that road; so did Hoglund and Friesland.

SOME few of the members of our party have in the past not clearly understood Lore's policies and aims. But now it must be clearly apparent that one cannot be an adherent of Lore and at the same time a revolutionary Communist. One cannot follow Lore who fights the Comintern and at the same time be a loyal member of the Comintern. Lore and his close friends have dropped their masks. Every member of our party with whom the services in the world army of the revolutionary proletariat is a matter of proletarian revolutionary honor will repudiate Lore and his followers as enemies of the revolutionary proletariat, as enemies of the Workers Party, as enemies of the Communist International.

Lore is now engaged in attempting to split our party. Thru nuclei Loreist nuclei which he maintained in the German branches all thruout the existence of the Workers Party he now endeavors to cause a mass withdrawal from the party to build up his own private workers' educational organization.

It becomes the Communist duty of every party member to fight this creation of Lore. These workers' educational organizations are sailing under a false flag. They are not Communist, they are not revolutionary. They are anti-Communist adjuncts of the anti-proletarian social-democrats in America.

OUR party members and especially those in the German Federation will close their ranks for a decisive struggle against the anti-Bolshevik influences and anti-Bolshevik activities of Lore and his organization outside and the remnants of Loreism within our party. Every member must be mobilized in the next few weeks to defeat the efforts of Lore to destroy our German branches and all energy must be devoted to the tremendous task of Bolshevist reorganization. With the progress of the Bolshevization of our party it will become invulnerable against all attacks by renegades from within and without.

Clean the party of Loreism!
Long live the Workers Party!
Long live the Comintern!

Central Executive Committee of
the Workers Party.

C. E. Ruthenberg.
General-Sec'y.

Stop and Listen—But Don't Look

By WM. F. KRUSE.

TWENTY-TWO of the largest motion picture producers in America, representing 85 per cent of the industry, are banded together under the leadership of Will Hays, one-time member of the odiferous and oily Harding cabinet, for the purpose of keeping out of the films some of the best books and plays of our present day. It is now openly boasted, as, for instance, in the current World's Work in an article by Edward G. Lowry, that "The immediate problem of the motion picture makers is to prevent the prevalent type of play and book from becoming the prevalent type of motion picture."

And the Film Daily gloats editorially over the news that among more than a hundred conspicuous successes of the stage and best sellers of the bookstores, "The Green Hat," "They Knew What They Wanted," and "The Firebrand," have been banned from the movies. All were eminently successful, and one of them was the winner of the Pulitzer prize as the best play of last year.

Blacklisting Ideas.

This is how the scheme works, according to the Chicago Daily News: "When any member company of the Hays' organization is offered the screen rights to a book or play of a questionable nature, its representatives immediately inform the offices of the motion producers and distributors, representing about 85 per cent of the producing element. If the judgment of the member company is confirmed that the picturization of the book or play is inadvisable a notice is sent to all other member companies giving the name of the book or play. That ends that book or play as a possible subject."

It should be noted that this blacklist is one of the most vicious attacks ever directed against the creative spirit in drama and literature, and at the same time supplies a club with which to bring authors to the financial terms of the filmwrights. This economic weapon is typical of 20th century capitalist development, the production end of the industry is controlled almost to an air-tight extent, the censorship is economic in basis. Every writer today looks to potential movie receipts to outweigh all possible income from publication or stage rights, and this threat of blacklist is a heavy club against struggling writers and playwrights who may try to tell a little of the truth about the conditions as they see them. Thus we have a more effective ban against independent thought among the literati than ever existed in czarist Russia, and the probable result will be on one side the more general prostitution of literary talent, and on the other a piled up collection of books and plays worthy and possible of film production only after the establishment of the American workers' and farmers' Soviet republic.

A Chinese Wall Against Labor Thought.

The movie world is starving for new stories. The junk produced today is hackneyed beyond expression. The producers even go so far afield for ideas as the desks of country newspaper editors—only a desperate plight can explain a search for new ideas in such unlikely places. Yet the Chicago Daily News states plainly that: "During the year just passed this plan (the Hays' economic blacklist) has resulted in more than 100 plays and books—including some of the best sellers and most conspicuous stage successes—being kept from the screen. These rejections included not only dramas and books that had been much talked about and discussed as possible menaces to public morals and decency, but also a number of others against which no protest had ever been directed." This means that the Hays' organization must encourage the professional smeller of anti-bourgeois sedition to launch private information against anything he may see in print or on the stage in order to put the purse-string censors on guard against it.

It is now openly admitted that one of the chief functions of "Czar" Will Hays' directorate over the movie world is to establish a screen blacklist against all books or plays objectionable to bourgeois morality. In the movies, henceforth, any criticism of "American institutions," of the bourgeois church, state, property, home, marriage, is taboo.

The only effective answer that labor can make is to develop and support its own motion pictures, producing whenever it can, supporting any friendly features turned out by the fast thinning ranks of the "independents," welcoming every film that tends to the workers' side and boycotting the masters and showers of any picture that fights for the masters. This would bar a large percentage of trust films, but this shortage would further increase the demand for labor films and therefore help insure their support. Educational and entertainment films both must be made available for the workers. The committee for International Workers' Aid has done this, and its films should be more widely distributed among labor circles so that its import and production efforts could more rapidly be broadened. Class lines in the movies are becoming more and more clear. The masters' taboo is the best recommendation for a picture.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN POET IN CHICAGO FRIDAY, OCT. 2ND

Mayakovski to Speak on Russian Poetry

Wladimir Wladimirovich Mayakovski, one of the most outstanding poets of the Russian revolution is coming to Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2. He will speak here at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshfield, on the new Russian literature and poetry. Those who were deploring the "destruction of civilization" by the Bolsheviks will have a chance to take a look at the new civilization, the new culture that is being built by the revolution. A powerful poet and a powerful personality, Comrade Mayakovski will read some of his own poems and will talk in the name of the New Russia, the Russia of the Soviets. A tremendous welcome is being arranged for him by the local Russians and the literary world. It is expected that the Temple Hall will be crowded to capacity. Details will be announced later in the press.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER.

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1925 290

Problems of the Railroaders' Left Wing

By EARL R. BROWDER.

WITH the meeting of the International Conference of the Committee for the Amalgamation of the Railroad Unions, in Chicago, Sept. 12-13, there will be value in taking a look over the transportation industry in the United States, the place of railroads in the economic life of the country, conditions of organization on both sides of class war battle front, etc., as a background for better estimating the tasks of the left wing conference of railroad workers.

Growing Importance of Railroads.

Comparison of a few statistics of 1890 and 1920, the period of emergence of American capitalism into the stage of imperialism, will show the growing dominance of railroad transportation.

In this 30-year period the total population increased by 67.93 per cent; the number of miles of main track operated increased 78.42 per cent; number of locomotives increased 123.10 per cent; investments increased 155.94 per cent; average ton-miles of freight per person increased 223.21 per cent; while the total ton-miles of freight increased 442.86 per cent.

Railway operating revenue increased from $1,052,000,000 to $6,311,000,000, an increase of approximately 600 per cent.

Increasing Exploitation of Workers.

But if the railroads have grown enormously in economic importance and revenue, the wages and conditions of the workers have not improved correspondingly. No, there has been no improvement, but on the contrary, a decided downward tendency. This was somewhat obscured by the war-time increase in wages, which looked big, altho it immediately was more than offset by rising prices. Real wages, in terms of purchasing power, are lower than 30 years ago.

Since 1920, however, and especially in the past year, there has been a tremendous drive by the employers to increase the rate of exploitation of the workers, to make fewer men handle more traffic for less wages, thereby to increase the rate of profit on railroad capital. This offensive has been quite successful from the capitalist point of view.

Volume of freight traffic is increasing steadily. The year 1923 was high above 1922, and 1924 almost held up to the previous high year, while 1925 is setting a record for volume of freight, the figure being 15 per cent above normal for the period of Jan. 1 to Aug. 22, 1925.

The growth in volume of freight is well illustrated by a comparative table of car-loadings for the first 32 weeks of the past five years, just issued by the American Railway Association, as follows:

Cars loaded, Jan. 1 to Aug. 8 (32 weeks:)

1921	23,279,253
1922	24,957,727
1923	29,953,453
1924	28,597,081
1925	30,280,136

But what happened to the workers? The number employed to handle this increasing volume of transportation has constantly diminished, and the wages paid has as constantly decreased. From the approximate 1,850,000 employed in 1920, a reduction to 1,827,425 is registered in 1923 (including numbers of scabs to break 1922 strike); in 1924 a further reduction to 1,770,96; and in 1925 still further to 1,729,134. (Figures of April each year from Monthly Labor Review, except 1920 which is from Occupation Census).

This means that 57,000 workers were eliminated from the railroads from 1923 to 1924, and more than 40,000 were eliminated between April 1924 and April 1925.

The smaller working force not only handled the larger traffic—it did this for less wages while hours of labor were increased. Thus, the amount of railroad wages, April 1923, $239,000,000, is reduced in 1924 to less than $230,000,000, more than $9,000,000 per month reduction while 1925 shows a further reduction of $2,300,000 per month.

Employers' Organizations Stronger—Workers' Weaker.

During the first post-war years, the railroad unions grew enormously, until, from a few hundred thousand members they had in 1921 about 1,500,000, or 85 to 90 per cent of all workers in the industry. These masses were demoralized and dissipated, however, because the lack of fighting policy of the union leadership, and the growingly systematic "class collaboration," left the workers, helpless before the employers' offensive. After the disastrous 1923 strike there remained not more than 750,000. This number is now still smaller.

There is only a pretense of organized unity between the groups which are organized. The only nucleus of a center for common action is the Railway Employes' Department of the A. F. of L. This was so completely shattered by its criminal incompetence in handling the 1922 strike, that its membership dropped from 520,000 in 1922, before the strike, to less than 122,000 at the beginning of 1925.

While the workers' organizations have been broken up and rendered helpless, the railroad employers have continued to concentrate and consolidate their power. In addition to the well-known fact that 25 men, organized in inter-locking directorates, unite 99 of the principal railroads, operating 211,289 miles, or 82 per cent of the entire steam transportation of the country, we also have the recent government sanction, thru Coolidge, of the formal amalgamation of all railroads into a small number of systems. The unity of the railroad employers, always comparatively high, is becoming absolute.

Left Wing Has Tremendous Task.

In the above figures we have some measure of the immediate tasks of the left wing of railroad labor. It is the function of the left wing to bring organization, unity, and a fighting working class policy in the ranks of the 1,700,000 railroad workers in America. This means, also, that the historic task of the working class to take over and administer the machinery of production, and the necessary means to that end—the conquest of state power—must be made an integral part of the consciousness and program of the revolutionary railroad workers.

A tremendous task, but it is one which has been well begun by the International Committee for Amalgamation of the Railroad Unions.

LENINGRAD FORMS TAXI SERVICE WITH SWEDISH CONCERN PARTICIPATING

MOSCOW (By Tass).—The Leningrad municipality has accepted the proposal of Messrs. Karlebe and Rulonder, Stockholm, concerning the establishment in Leningrad of a mixed society for taxi-motor service. Fifty-one per cent of the new society will belong to the Leningrad municipality, the rest going to the firm Karlebe and Rulender.

A CONTEST!

FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY ISSUE—SEPTEMBER 21

This issue of the DAILY WORKER will be written as much as possible by the workers from the shops, factories, mills and the farms. A special page—or two—or three (or more if necessary!) will be devoted entirely to Worker Correspondence. Write at once! Tell us about conditions you live and work under. Help to make the International Press Issue of the DAILY WORKER a reflection of the lives of the workers in America.

PRIZES

The worker sending in the best story for this issue of the DAILY WORKER will receive from the catalog his choice of

$5.00
Worth of Books.

Second best story
$3.00
Worth of Books.

Third best story
$2.00
Worth of Books.

WINNING STORIES WILL RECEIVE PROMINENT DISPLAY.

To all workers sending in a news story (whether it is printed or not) a copy of the Little Red Library booklet **Worker Correspondents** by William F. Dunne will be sent without charge. In addition you will receive special worker correspondents' paper with instructions on the reverse side of each sheet giving helpful hints on how to write for a working class newspaper.

WRITE YOUR STORY TODAY! Make it short. Use a typewriter if possible. Double space your lines. Write on one side of the paper only. Number your pages. Put return address on copy. Send in your story to WORKER CORRESPONDENT CONTEST EDITOR, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUSH!

BOB MINOR, FRED ELLIS AND OTHER ARTISTS WILL DRAW SPECIAL CARTOONS FOR THIS ISSUE.

WHEN YOU WRITE YOUR STORY ORDER A BUNDLE TO DISTRIBUTE AT THE SHOP YOU WRITE ABOUT.

French Imperialism Let Loose

By J. JACOB.

SEVEN years have barely elapsed since the end of the great carnage which cost France 1,700,000 dead and 25,821,782,000 dollars, and now French imperialism is already engaged in a new military adventure in Morocco.

This is a demonstration of the complete bankruptcy of the pacifist ideology of the bloc des gauches. They have promised peace to the world and are now making war in Morocco. We have always vigorously denounced the the demagogy of Herriot and socialists who pretend they were able to present a pacifist solution for the serious post-war problems.

Statements and symbolic gestures in favor of peace could not solve these problems.

THE outbreak of the Moroccan war is the first result of the imperialist policy that Herriot and Painleve have pursued since the 1914-18 war as faithful successors to the Clemenceau and Poincare governments.

Could it be otherwise? No.

During the 52 months' duration of the long and terrible butchery that beat Europe into such an abominable morass, the politicians of the right, radical and socialist parties, did all they could to continue the war to the bitter end.

THE conclusion of the war led to the framing of the shameful Versailles treaty which, in spite of the fact that it contained the germs of new war in every one of its articles, was approved by the left democrats and the socialist patriotic leaders. It was unable to assure world equilibrium, dictated as it was, by the victorious imperialists. Now imperialism has changed sides.

Having taken part in the war and in the preparation of the Versailles treaty the radicals and socialists had inevitably to bear the consequences.

CLEMENCEAU'S sinister document had hardly been signed when the most serious complications arose and the allies of yesterday were no longer in agreement as to its interpretation.

The incidents which took place in connection with the Ruhr occupation have disclosed the antagonisms between French and British imperialism in all their nakedness.

They have reached perfect agreement for the plunder and sharing out of conquered Germany. But once this had been done the struggle commenced for the conquest of the world market. This situation often caused sharp conflicts between France and Great Britain both of which needed new outlets. None of the internal contradictions of capitalism and imperialism which made the world war inevitable in 1914 have disappeared; the men of the bloc des gauches know this very well. Why then do they continue these pacifist statements if not to lull the working class to sleep, and to lead them towards new fields of battle where once more there will be a struggle for the capture of the world market.

SINCE 1918 there have been serious threats of war on several occasions. Now France has rushed headlong into a war in Morocco. The pacifists of the bloc des gauches are bringing home civilization to the Riffs by means of gun fire, rifles and aerial bombardment.

The first Moroccan adventure in 1907, which was so forcibly denounced by Jaures, was the prelude to the world war. In 1911 the Algaciras affair almost started a war between France and Germany. At the present moment the fear of the national revolution becoming extended, outweighs the international complications which might arise from a Franco-Moroccan conflict, Great Britain casts an unfriendly glance towards France in view of Gibralter being on the Mediterranean coast. The Morrocan war has ressuscitated Italian designs on Tunis.

AS a matter of fact the present conflict which confronts French imperialism with the Riffs fighting for their independence is a disturbing influence to capitalists of all countries. The national revolution started by Abd-El-Krim has aroused the enthusiasm of the whole of Islam; it started in Morrocco, and if it was victorious it would extend to Algeria, Tunis, Sudan, Senegal, Indochina, Egypt and India, and all the colonial or semi-colonial countries. The loss of the colonies would be a terrible blow for France and Great Britain and would shake their entire regime. Therefore this must be prevented at all costs. Realizing this danger the entire press—including both the right and the left—is shouting for a war to a finish. Herriot and Panileve are mere playthings in the hands of the directors of the Banque de Paris at des Pay Bas, and are playing their role admirably. They continue to talk about peace and to proclaim the pacifist intentions of France in order to pacify disturbed public opinion, while at the same time they continue the war.

In any case a world war might break out. If Abd-El-Krim is beaten the various designs of the imperialist powers will become clear. French, Spanish, and British imperialists will commence quarreling over the domination of Morocco.

IF the national revolution develops, the powers will not fail to throw the responsibility onto the Soviet Union, which they are already doing, and will declare war against the U. S. S. R. The attacks against the Soviets on the part of the entire press and of the British government for the formation of an anti-Soviet front, prove that public opinion is being prepared for this possibility.

What are the socialist leaders doing in the face of this situation? As in 1914 they have entered into a union-sacree; they are deceiving the workers by lies and hiding the seriousness of the situation by pacifist statements. Just during the war they are also playing the role after the war of a wind screen behind which imperialism is hiding to carry out its sinister designs.

FORTUNATELY today there is a party which is rising up against rampant imperialism with all its forces: this is the Communist Party.

From the very commencement of the Moroccan conflict the Communist Party has taken u pa clear and definite position, issuing precise slogans capable of rallying wide masses against the Moroccan war. Every day the activity of the party is becoming more intense, and is continuing in spite of all repression; the party has already been able to rally millions of workers around its slogans. The Paris and Lille workers' congresses are a proof of this.

The French imperialists now feel that they are not only confronted with a party, but that they are faced with a mass of workers who are ready to demand peace with Morocco. They realize that if they perpetuate the folly of wanting to attack the Soviet Union they will not only be confronted with the soldiers of the Red Army, and the entire Russian people standing shoulder to shoulder to defend their revolution; but within France itself they will also be faced with the working class masses mobilized by the Communist Party in order to prevent by all means at their disposal an onslaught against the hearth of the world revolution.

The Armies of Capitalism After the War

By A. SVETCHIN

The most important conclusion drawn from the world war with regard to armed forces is that a state can only attain the maximum exertion of its fighting forces by expending all the material resources it possesses, however, considerable these may be, and not merely a part of them. Even such arch-military countries as Poland who expend half of the state budget on military needs cannot regard themselves as being materially prepared for the development of a maximum military activity within three weeks of the commencement of mobilization.

The modern field of battle has an unquenchable thirst for swallowing up material resources; there is no limit to satisfying it by means of the production of technique. No one state economy is sufficiently strong to support all military equipment even in peace time which must be adorned from the very commencement of the war. It would be suicide for any government already to start turning plough shares into swords in peace time.

A New Epoch.

Under the new state of affairs the old aphorism again cropped up "war must nourish war." This must now be understood in the sense that the main masses of fighters and the war munitions demanded must be prepared and produced during the course of the war itself. It thereby follows that the epoch of the military art of a Moltke, who carried on warfare exclusively on the basis of peace-time preparation and who had an army at his disposition in 20 days after mobilization with maximum fighting strength—such an epoch as this has ended; during the 20th century we have entered into a new period of military art, when mobilization is no longer just one point in war operations, but becomes a permanent factor. Throut the whole length of the war until it has finally subsided capitalist states will be moving forward echelon after echelon of newly formed' troops.

Two Sides to Conscription.

The second fundamental conclusion from the world war is that conscription will also remain a means of drawing masses having a national character, into the war in bourgeois countries. It forms an armed force not sufficiently flexible to respond to all the tasks presented by imperialism. Conscription creates an armed force which during the present epoch of socialist revolutions is none too serviceable a weapon in the hands of the ruling classes, and which, under certain conditions might even rise up against the capitalist states. Conscription was able to flourish in the Prussia of the 18th century which had no fleet, no colonies, and whose entire military interests were connected with uniting various German lands into one political whole.

Great Britain and France, old cradles of imperialism were always opposed to conscription and for a long time talked of the advantages of long service soldiers. It was only Sedan which compelled France to pass a law on conscription, while with Great Britain it was the experience of the world war; when these war demands had ceased to exist Great Britain returned to its beloved recruiting system. The German renunciation of conscription was signed with the Versailles peace; but the British army may be distinguished from the organizations of the conquered—the Reichswehr only by the existence of the remarkable military technique which is denied to Germany.

Cannon Fodder Experts.

Of course under these conditions conscription as a basis for forming armed forces in Europe still holds sway. It would be erroneous to assert that conscription was a brief and already completed episode in the development of capitalist Europe. The bourgeoisie purveyors of cannon fodder place exceedingly great value on the masses whom they may obtain from conscription in cases of large scale wars. But nevertheless, conscription in the 20th century is already beginning to have quite a different physiognomy as compared with that of the 19th century. It is the fund with which modern capitalist armies are built up. It still represents the main weapon of a great war on a par with the material resources gained from economic mobilization. But just as there exists a certain independent military industry, independent of the economic whole of the industry of the state, so also independent of the millions of masses who might be mobilized by conscriptions, modern imperialism strives to form a select and absolutely reliable and serviceable front line army. It is essential for them when finding and subjugating allies and also to bring violence to bear during internal struggles with the workers, and in order to mask general mobilization in case of a great war.

Spontaneous Action.

In the XIX century a stubborn fight was put up against special select troops and for uniting the whole army into one entity. Modern actuality compels imperialism to abandon this point of view. Spontaneous action of the toiling masses represents for imperialism a bill of exchange that cannot be realized at any minute while convoy armies and expeditionary corps and permament colored regiments are regarded as good money. There is a deep cleft in the military organizations of the imperialist states dividing the permanent forces—the favorite and technically well equipped children—from the mass of armed people which actually in peace time has practically no ready frame work, but whose rapid formation is guaranteed in secret mobilization plans.

The secret armies are the first echelon always ready to commence the war in strict obedience of the command of the ruling classes. But the continuation and ending of the war will not be done by the first but by the following echelons, who will be formed of varying elements considerably, these need both a different political approach and different methods of preparation and command. The dual nature of the complete preparation of all large imperialist states is the most characteristic feature in the modern evolution of the armies of the imperialist west.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?
4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?
5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Industrial Development of Soviet Russia

By MORRIS BACKALL.

(Continued from last Saturday)

How Labor Conditions Are Settled.

Comrade Deich told me this story which throws light on the settlement of labor conditions in Soviet Russia factories. "In 1924 the Komvolni trust made 7,000,000 rubles profit The workers knew about it so they came to the chairman of the trust and complained why are they not compensated for, one girl worker said: "Here, see the pile of work we did and and what are we getting for it," so I took out a pencil and said, "All right, let's figure for a minute that I will satisfy your demand and raise you all a ruble a day and build new houses for you and improve your entire conditions, so what will be the result? Instead of making 7,000,000 rubles' profit a year, we will lose and we will have to close the factories, or make material higher so the peasants will have to pay more for their clothing, but this way we will buy for the 7,000,000 rubles new machinery and be in a position to manufacture cloth still cheaper and make life of Soviet Russia more comfortable and thru that improve our own life and our own conditions."

"You know," I said to them, "that I am working as hard as you and I have no personal interest in the profits, but I am a good Communist, am a devoted worker for the Soviet government, I have to my heart the interests of the entire country, to me Soviet Russia, the entire population of the country, comes first."

They were quiet, Deich told me, and "You know," he said to me, "they went away satisfied. They held a meeting of their wage union and a day later they came to my office with a red necktie and told me that they had decided to make me an honorary member of their weaver's union and when they put the necktie on my neck, I felt as if we would gain the entire world for the cause of Communism, because this act proved to me that the workers of Russia are able to build a new world in spirit and in real accomplishment," and then he added, "This year we build new homes for the workers, we are trying to improve the conditions in the factories and we are raising the efficiency of the industry at the cost of the machine of the method of production, not as much on the energy and life of the worker. We do not want Robots of our people, we want to create an industrial life in which the worker should control its own destiny."

The Clothing Industry.

THE most interesting industrial development took place in the clothing industry. The industry represents all phases of clothing as, for instance, men's and ladies' garments, waists and shirts, hats and caps of both men and women and children. The Moskshevi Moscow Clothing Organization has 12 factories with 9,000 workers, with 15 divisions in the different states of Soviet Russia. Every division has from 10 to 12 stores. They are doing 24,000,000 rubles business a year. This trust started with the nationalization of all the old factories in 1921. As a matter of fact, it is hard to determine what constituted these old factories because first, these old factories were in very bad shape on acocunt of the war and civil war and they represented such a picture; in one factory was found pieces of very valuable silk that was used for making dresses for the wives of old Russian generals; goods for simple dresses was not to be found. In another factory, was found a great deal of very cheap cloth for suits and overcoats and ladies' garments but no lining; when the Soviet government began to organize the factories, they used very expensive silk for lining for very cheap cloth but there was no black thread so they had to use white thread to make a garment of cheap black cloth with very expensive silk for lining. With this material inside, Soviet Russia opened its first clothing factories. This was the capital with which Russia nationalized its clothing industry.

The idea of the clothing syndicate was that as all the trusts are busy making clothes, the syndicate should take over the distribution or the selling of the clothes and it was so until 1925. The syndicate had 85 divisions all over Soviet Russia. The expenses of the syndicate were covered by the trusts and were taxed by the production. The syndicate as well as the trust developed to a very great extent. The production of the clothing industry can well be illustrated in the following manner: In 1922 a suit of clothes was made in 27 hours; in 1925, a suit of clothes was made in 12 hours and is still developing in this direction thru the establishment of division of labor, but in its process to cut expenses, the trusts decided to give up the syndicate whcih cost them 20 per cent and make the product of the industry cheaper and better. Since January 1st, 1925, clothing went down 20 per cent; as a matter of truth, clothing today is nearly one-fourth what it was in 1922. A suit of clothes that cost in 1922, 100 rubles in Soviet Russia can be bought today for 25 rubles. The trusts themselves have stores which are selling their clothing direct from the factory to the buyer.

But the clothing industry of Soviet Russia is handicapped because it cannot secure enuf material for its factories. The textile industry is supposed to give the clothing industry material on credit, but the textile industry finds it more convenient to sell its material retail for cash rather than to extend credit to the clothing industry. The remedy lies in the very development of the textile industry itself. When the textile industry will develop to such an extent that it will be in a position to satisfy the retail market for cash on the one hand and to have enuf cloth to be able to set aside the demand of the clothing industry for credit, then the clothing industry of Soviet Russia will be able to progress and grow to its natural capacity.

How Clothing is Bought Thru Factory Committees.

The workers of Russia buy their clothing not individually but collectively and obtain a per cent cheaper and also the extension of credit for four months.

The workers thru their trade union in their factories buy their clothing together. They get together in their factory and each one tells his needs, buy [illegible] clothing he needs for himself, for his wife and children. When the commitee gets the entire material together, it places an order in the clothing trust for so much clothing for this year. Then issues an order to every worker that entitles him for so much clothing that he can obtain in a store of the trust and pays it up weekly out of his wages.

The clothing industry which extends credit to the workers of the entire country is therefore also in need of credit from the textile industry and is unable now to make the natural progress until the textile industry will fully develop.

The Position of the Workers in Factories and Shops in Soviet Russia.

WHEN we witness the power that the workers of Soviet Russia have in their shops and factories, we can understand what lies in the future for them, when the industrial life of Russia will enable them to enjoy the fruits of their accomplishment, because now they are at the stage of building up, of sacrificing and of course, of a great deal of suffering. We cannot measure the conditions of the workers of Soviet Russia with the same yard stick of workers in a capitalist state.

The industry of Soviet Russia and its commerce and policies are regulated by the Norokonvnutorg, peoples commissary of inner commerce whose function is to control the different industries that its commercial apparatus should not spend more than necessary and that its production should not cost too much to the peasant and worker, but this does not mean that the Norokonvnutorg can regulate prices on the costs of the workers' wages. The workers in the factories are organized on the following basis: Every worker and clerk in the office, as well as the directors of the factory are belonging to one union.

The factory itself is organised first in a Zafkom (factory committee). The Zafkom is elected by the workers in the form of a shop committee; second, in a R. K. K. (price and conflict commission); third, a committee of protection of labor; fourth, Kult commission (a commission for education and culture); fifth, production committee.

These are all shop commissions, the Zafkom is the same as a shop committee. In the well organized shops of America, we have such committees. They have a chairman and a secretary who are paid officers. They collect all the grievances of the workers and they try to settle it with the chairman of the administration in as peaceful a manner as possible, but if they cannot settle it peacefully, then they present the grievances to the committee R. K. K. This committee consists of representatives of both of the Zafkom and the administration. Their grievances that could not be settled by the officers of the Zafkom are discussed and settled, but if one side could not agree in this commission and it happens that the worker is fired from the job, he gets the right to appeal against the decision of the R. K. K., and if he wins, he gets paid for all the time that he was out of a job. If the administration appeals the worker gets paid for the time his appeal went on if the administration wins.

The Zafkom is constituted of chairmen of all the factory committees, the committee of protection of work is constituted of workers of the factory which has to watch over the sanitary conditions of the factory and on the health conditions of the workers. In Soviet Russia, it means the following: When a worker gets sick he goes to the committee of protection of work which sends him to the insurance fund which has a commission of physicians which are to be found in every factory of Soviet Russia, because every factory of Soviet Russia has its health commission and if the worker is found really sick, the first thing they do is he stops from work and gets full wages but if his health condition is such that he cannot live in the city, they send him to a sanatorium as long as the doctor finds it necessary on the cost of the insurance fund.

Every summer every worker that is occupied in a factory in Soviet Russia gets a month's vacation. Some factories are closed for a whole month in the summer and the workers are getting paid in full. In some factories the workers change their vacation months.

The first principle of the trade unions in Russia and the protection that he gets thru his various committees in the factory is first, the right to his job, and second work for a whole year and paid so, even when there is a shortage of work thru the fault of different conditions of industry.

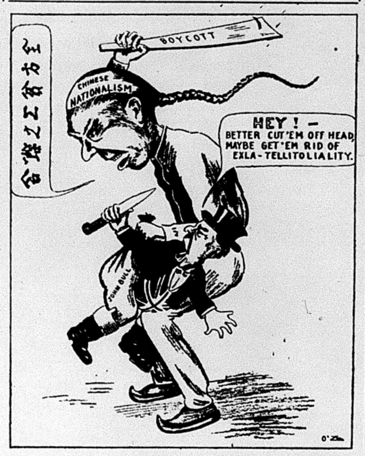
If the administration of a factory or a whole trust finds out that they haven't enough work for everybody and they must close some of its departments or the whole factory, they must inform the same in writing to the trade union of its district, the local union informs of its decision to the state union but both the local and the state union cannot decide the fate of the factory. They can only recommend to the V. S. M. C. H. (higher Soviet of public industries) then this commissariat together with the trade unions agree on a certain decision, then it becomes law. Every worker gets paid for two weeks to seek another job.

The administration of the factories is compelled to furnish so much excuses why they want to shut the shop that in 99 cases out of a 100, it is nearly impossible to close a factory, but more profitable and convenient to improve it to make it go than to close it entirely.

As a matter of fact, those factories that are closed are only closed temporarily until the industry readjusts itself and establishes its methods of work and production, therefore, the unemployment of Russia is mostly a temporary unemployment until Russia will reach a higher development of its prdouctive capacity.

Russia is developing its industrial life independent of the assistance of the great capitalistic countries of the world. Russia finds in the whole of Europe and America enemies among capitalists, but it is going on speedily developing its life thru great suffering, but also wonderful heroism of its workers that are building daily a new life for themselves and for the entire country.

WHICH HEAD?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Birth Control and Unemployment

By Karl Reeve

ZEALOUS advocates of birth control organized in the American Birth Control League, are enemies of the struggle of the workers of this country to establish for themselves a sane system of society. This reformist, association, whose charitable sowing of information might seem to assist the workers, betrays its true character in the September issue of its official organ, The Birth Control Revue.

Composed not of workers, but of idle, middle class and wealthy dabblers, the Birth Control League is not content with functioning as an ordinary charitable organization. A false system of pseudo-economy is advocated. The absurd theory that unemployment, poverty, war and the ills of present day society are caused solely because there are too many people in the world is strenuously propagated.

THIS theory was advocated by Thomas Robert Malthus, in his book published in 1803 entitled, "Principles of Population." It is on Malthus' theories, exploded long ago by Karl Marx, that the Birth Control League bases its propaganda. Malthus declared that it was the "tendency of population to increase faster than food." He put forth the proposition that the "population increases in geometic ratio, while food increases in arithmetical ratio."

Even the capitalist minded, so-called economists have had to admit that this formula is false. But the birth control zealots have accepted the essence of Malthus' false doctrines, and have dubbed their philosophy, "Neo-Malthusian," the name under which the Birth Control League of England functions. In this "Neo-Malthusian" philosophy the Birth Control League retains the theory of Malthus that poverty arises from overpopulation.

INSTEAD of recognising that these running sores of capitalism are inherent in the system of production now prevailing, this league declares that by "agitation, education, organization and legislation," all the evils of capitalism can be laid low and everybody will be happy.

In an article entitled, "The Fascisti on Birth Control—An Italian Problem; a Reply to Count Cippico," Professor Erward M. East of Harvard, takes issue with the fascist who at the Institute of Politics recently held in Williamstown, Mass., demanded that Italy's "surplus population" be allowed to enter America. East replies with a statement equally assinine.

Says East, "Population tends to press with irresistable force upon the means of subsistence within any given circumscribed unit. This thesis of Malthus has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Under natural conditions population increase is finally repressed and stabilized by the intensity of the struggle for existence."

The growing army of unemployed in Italy is becoming too much of a good thing for the Italian capitalists. While an industrial reserve army is an essential requirement for the perpetuation of the capitalist system, the increase of unemployed in Italy has become so sharp that the desperation of the workers is menacing the fascist-capitalist rule. The count fears a revolt of the workers against fascism, and would relieve the pressure by transferring a portion of the surplus population to the United States, which, however, has an unemployment problem of its own.

BUT East does not want Italian immigration. "We don't need these people, that is all," he says. "We produce enough of that quality ("the dregs of the vat") ourselves." East's conclusion is that Italy should practice birth control, as well as all other countries, and all will be well.

But those who have studied the present system of production and its history know that with the accumulation and centralization of capital, accompanied as it is by an intensification of the exploitation of the wage-earners, goes the swelling of the ranks of the unemployed. Capitalism is ever conquering new branches of industry, and concentrating and centralizing its hold on those already conquered. In its struggle to maintain its rate of profit and increase its actual profit gained solely from the labor of the workers employed, capital is ever increasing the productiveness of labor. Women and children are rushed into the factory to replace the men at a cheaper wage. Hours are lengthened, wages are lowered, machines are made to run faster, and fingers to move more quickly.

"In all these cases," we learn from the analysis of Karl Marx, "The number of laborers falls in proportion to the mass of the means of production worked up by them. It is a grave error to interpret the phenomena of accumulation by saying that there are now too few, now too many, wage-laborers."

With the accumulation of capital, along with technical development of the means of production, fewer and fewer laborers are used in proportion to the accumulated capital.

Thus is explained the cause of the permanent army of unemployed, not to mention those laid off during crises because the worker is unable to buy back the product of his toil, and overproduction ensues.

WITH the development of ever bigger machinery, the increasing division and specialization of labor, and the constant speeding up of the worker, more raw material is turned out in finished products by each worker, less workers are needed and unemployment increases.

Marx explains that capitalist production follows the course of cycles, marked by periods of average production, production at high pressure, then crises, followed by stagnation. This necessitates for the capitalist a constant reserve army of unemployed, which is absorbed into industry to a greater or less degree according to the course of the cycle.

"The whole form of the movement of modern industry depends upon the constant transformation of a part of the laboring population into unemployed or half-employed hands. Capitalist industry can by no means content itself with the quantity of disposable labor power which the natural increase of population yields. It requires for its free play an industrial reserve army independent of these natural limits," says Marx.

The army of the unemployed will be with us until the workers take over the industries and the governmental power which protects capitalism and run them for their own use.

Yet Margaret Sanger, chief mogul of the Birth Control League, writes a special article to extol the nonsense of the Harvard professor whom she welcomes into the ranks of the advocates of her pet cure-all. "He has demonstrated," she says, "how closely bound up with the great questions of international policy are the profoundly personal problems of contraception and birth control."

IN the same vein, another article in this issue, whose very title, "Birth Control a Protection to the State," is significant, states, "In a considerable number of cases, families, which, if small, would be self-supporting, become burdens upon society because too many children are produced." One of the cardinal points of the birth control advocates is that birth control would raise wages by decreasing the supply of wage earners. The Neo-Malthusians would protect the capitalist state by directing attention toward useless reform.

We learn from Marx that the general movements of wages are determined by the expansion and contraction of the industrial reserve army. This reserve of unemployed is inevitable because it is necessary for capitalist production. The wages are not determined by the absolute number of the workers, but by the proportion between the industrial reserve army and the working population. The unemployed army decreases or increases according to the needs of capitalist production, some of the reserve population being now absorbed into the industry and now set free, according to the period in the cycle of production.

Reduce the population by birth control and the capitalist mode of production immediately would set to work to build up a new reserve army by further intensifying production and improving the machinery and other means of production.

Those who favor birth control as a cure for unemployment and small wages try to say that capitalist production is dependent on the absolute variation of the population. Whereas the truth is that the demand and supply of labor is regulated by the alternate expansion and contraction of capital, as Marx points out.

THE reserve army of unemployed also tends to keep down the wages of those working. It places the workers at the convenience of the capitalists.

"The folly is patent of the economic wisdom that preaches to the laborers the accomodation of their numbers to the requirements of capital," says Marx. "The mechanism of capitalist production and accumulation constantly effects this adjustment. The first word of this adaptation is the creation of a relative surplus population, or industrial reserve army. Its last word is the misery of constantly extending strata of the active army of labor, and the dead weight of pauperism."

But Margaret Sanger in her euolgy of East, declares birth control to be a panacea not only for unemployment and low wages, but for war. "Italy should encourage families to restrict their numbers in accordance with opportunity," says Mrs. Sanger. "This as we all know, is the only safe avenue to national peace, prosperity and the progress of civilizaton." The fascist count, she says, has hinted that Italy will provoke a war in order to unload her surplus population.

It is not at all impossible that Italy will become entangled in a world war, but not for the benefit of her industrial reserve army. Italy is in dire need of colonies, in order to increase the rate of exploitation, to open up new markets, to extend the sphere of influence of her capitalists, to secure a reservoir of cheap labor, and in other ways benefit the Italian imperialists.

WHERE this birth control "economics" leads is demonstrated in the book review columns of this issue of the Birth Control Review. The review of J. Swinburne's book, "Population and the Social Problem," states, "J. Swinburne rightly regards the stress of population as the fundamental fact in sociology. . . . If civilization is overthrown, the writer believes, it will be swept away 'by ignorant, hungry people acting under the keen stress of population pressure, as has happened over and over again in the past; the difference being that the hungry masses will not be outside peoples, but our own proletariat and poorer classes inflamed by socialists and other demagogues.'"

Birth control may be advocated as a measure of public health and as a personal convenience. But when a group builds on birth control a false economy which aims to perpetuate the capitalist system, to confuse the workers as to the true cause of their misery, to combat the demand of the working class for power, then that group takes its place as an aid to the exploiters who are keeping the workers in a state of poverty, and as an enemy of the working class.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs to Meet

SEATTLE—(FP)—Two hundred and fifty delegates are expected at the convention in Seattle of the Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, which opens Sept. 14. No opposition is expected in the reelection of Pres. Daniel Tobin, who is also treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and Secy. Thomas L. Hughes. The union is one of the most influential in the A. F. of L. and jealously guards its jurisdiction. At the El Paso convention in 1924 the teamsters were awarded the express drivers whom the Railway Clerks had organized and now the union is disputing with the streetcar men the jurisdiction over motorbus drivers.

Material Wanted on History and Development of Communist Movement in America.

Research Department, Workers Party of America.

TO All Members and Units of the Workers Party:

The Research Department has been set the task of gathering historical data and material on the development of the Communist movement in America, with especial attention to the period beginning 1919. This work requires the active assistance of every comrade and sympathizer who has possession of, or knowledge of, the material needed.

What is needed will include files of the various official organs published by the different groups, convention minutes, executive committee records, leaflets, lists of committee members, photographs, correspondence, newspaper and magazine articles dealing with the development of the movement and its organizational problems, books and pamphlets (published by Communists, or dealing with our movement by outsiders), court records of trials, etc.

Every one who has such material is requested to send it in to the Research Department, Workers Party of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, with each package clearly marked with the sender's name and address and accompanied with a letter stating whether the material is donated or merely loaned. Those who have not such material, but know of its existence and location, are requested to write full information in the matter.

The co-operation of every Communist and sympathizer will prove of great value to the movement.

Fraternally yours,
Research Department of Workers Party of America.
Earl R. Browder, Director.

A SONG OF THE FACTORY.

The trees were white with blossoms, the meadows were broad and fair;
And the care free birds made music for the children that gathered there.
But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimneys sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang.
And set them to work to earn his wealth, for children are many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old.
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they joyously listen to a warblers' futile song.
No longer their happy laughter rings out the whole day long.
No longer they roam the meadows like wandering gypsy bands,
For the man is growing richer by the work of their puny hands.
And he who found them playing among the feathery blooms
And brot them to waste their lives away beside his clattering looms,
He talks of the goodly riches his enterprise has won—
With the toil of sad-faced children and boasts of the things he has done.

—WINIFRED G. SHORT.

Latest News From the Workers' Republic

Soviet Russia As Seen by a Worker

It was with the greatest interest that I and 300 other working men and women started on our journey to Soviet Russia. We made up the delegation sent to Russia by the Swedish newspapers, Folkets Daybiad Politiken official organ of the Swedish section of the Communist International.

We left Stockholm, July 16 for a ten days' trip to that land in which the workers are the ruling class.

In spite of a thousand and one obstacles and difficulties, mostly by the Esthonian authorities who tried by all means to prevent us from reaching Russia thru their god forsaken land, we passed the border in the early morning of July 18.

Who can describe our feelings when we looked out from the car windows that morning with the mist and fog hanging over the tree tops and saw the red soldiers lining up each side of our train. Presently the International was played by the military band, the soldiers saluting, standing, under attention. A reception committee bid us welcome in the name of free Russia.

The train continued to Kingiseppe only a few miles from the border. Kingiseppe a town of about 5,000 people was formerly called Jamburg and renamed in honor of the Esthonian Communist, Kingiseppe, murdered by the Esthonian authorities for his work in behalf of the exploited workers of that unhappy country.

Thousands of workers had waited over 6 hours to receive us. The station was beautifully decorated with red flags and bunting and an immense sign greeted us welcoming us in our own language.

Tea and sandwiches were served in the beautiful park and we were received with open arms and warm greetings by everybody. We were amazed! The people were all well clothed and seemed to be otherwise well taken care off. Particularly were we impressed with the youth and children. Wide awake, eager, interested.

The social-democrats in the delegation shook their heads: "That's a good show," they said, "bet you this is the best they have for miles around here"!

But time was short. We had to bid our new friends good bye and were off for Leningrad.

The train was an ordinary passenger train. The cars modern, clean and comfortable. The road in first class condition and we were making American express train speed. About noon we reached Leningrad. Leningrad! So long as workers value liberty shall your name be glorified! Your workers have contributed their full measure to the cause of freedom!

We are at the Baltic station.

Talk about crowds! Tens of thousands of singing and cheering people.

Such singing no one of us ever heard before.

The Russian workers sing the International as tho they mean every word of it.

Those who thot that our reception at Kingiseppe was arranged to fool us realized that this was no show, no acting, no artificial affair.

Indeed, this was the real thing! Genuine, sincere and spontaneous!

We were quartered at old historic Smolny. No building in the world has witnessed such happenings as Smolny Institute.

Here came the young princesses and duchesses of an old order to learn "the tricks of the trade"—spend time and money and exploit and deceive the masses. Here come the priests and monks and the nuns. Here came the dukes and high officers to have a good time—drink and be merry. But here came also revolution! Smolny Institute was the headquarters of Petrograd Soviet in "the ten days that shook the world" and after there come the delegates to conventions of all kinds. Here was now the first delegation of workers to study and learn and go back to the four corners of the world and tell the truth.

As soon as we had washed off the dust we were taken for dinner. Zeth Hoglund, ex-Communist, ex-editor of Politiken, ex-friend of Russia, ex-radical, warned me before I left that the food would be the poorest. A little black bread, a little black soup and perhaps a black egg. (No he did not say black egg)

Sure enuf! There was the black bread, but there is also white bread and plenty of both. And here comes the soup—black? Yes, and after a while the eggs and a big chunk of meat. Fair enuf I thot! Many a day I have lived on less than this. I will manage on soup, egg and meat and bread till I reach the "garden" shores of U. S. A. again.

I finished my meal and as I was elected sort of group leader I hustled away to do my duties. A while after I passed my table and found my comrades still at at with some juicy sirloin steak, French fried potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and combination salad in front of them. I found that after the soup fish was served then tin meat and on top of it all the most delicious ice cream I ever ate and of course, tea. I inquired for the cost of such a meal—35 kopeks (17 cents.) Compare this with what you American wage slaves pay for a meal like that under capitalist rule and management and you will realize why they are lying about Russia.

In order to accomplish the best results we divided our delegation in ten groups under a group leader. No programs were arranged for us, no suggestions made. We were at perfect liberty to go wherever we wished at any and all time.

Our first visit was the workers' rest home near Leningrad. About twenty castles or villas of the old nobility were being used for that purpose. These castles were all very beautiful, both in structure and furnishing. cation with full pay and all expenses paid. I was asked if we had such homes in America. I answered yes, many of them! The quesitoner seemer rather puzzled but when I added, that isasmuch as in America the workers still permit themselves to be fleeced, the capitalists doing the fleecing used the homes themselves to rest and recuperate.

Our next visit was the Winter Palace and the Hermitage. Here we found that the capitalist press talk about vandalism and destruction was pure lies. Everything here was in perfect order and condition. One immense hall after the other with walks covered with beautiful paintings of the world's greatest masters. Articles of gold and silver and other precious metals and stones that were staggering, all of which the barbarous and blodthirsty Bolsheviki were nursing with warm and tender hands. Next day we were guests of the Leningrad Metal Workers but that will be told in another article.

Gus Bjork.

Soviet Matches in Greece.

MOSCOW, (Tass.)— Leningrad reports that the Northwestern Regional Matches Syndicate has shipped, via Odessa, another large part of Russian-made matches to Greece. This is one of the instalments sent to fill a big order which had been received from Athens.

AFFAIRS BY RUSS AND UKRAINIANS SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

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The Workers' House will give a Russian performance Sat., Sept. 19, at 1902 W. Division St. Friendly organizations are requested to take notice.

SOVIET UNION WILL SEND STUDENTS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES

MOSCOW—(B Tass)—Prof. Steven Doggan, of the Columbia University, New York and director of the International Education Institute, is negotiating with the U. S. S. R. Association of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for the exchange of students and professors between the U. S. S. R. and America.

It is being contemplated to send five or six Russian scientific workers for carrying on their scientific investigations at various universities of the United States in the second term of the coming college year, and two learned pedagogues to get an insight into the question of education of the U. S. A. Students' excursions to America will also be organized next summer.

Restoration of Water Transport Planned by Soviet

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—The state planning commission is reported to have approved the draft five years' plan of restoration of the U. S. S. R. water transport by the People's Commissariat of Communications. The scheme provides for a series of measures to be effected in the course of the years 1925-1930 and calling for allotments of 75 million rubles for the full restoration of the waterways and 96.5 million rubles for the complete reconstruction of the river fleet.

This scheme, however, provides only for the restoration of Russian water transport conditions up to the pre-war level, so that the state planning commission has simultaneously decided to draw up a plan, and have the draft ready before the first of next July, of new construction on the union waterways such as would raise water transport conditions in the U. S. S. R. above the pre-war situation. This new scheme is naturally to be linked with the union railway development program.

Soviet Russia Kept Up Art Studies in Spite of Hardships

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 11.—In a lecture delivered by Professor Alexander A. Vasiliev, before the Harvard-Princeton Fine Arts Club, on Byzantine Studies in Russia, Past and Present, the professor told the students that Russia has done much to advance the systematic study of Byzantine history after the revolution and has given to Russia the reputation of occupying the first place in the history of Byzantine art.

Professor Vasiliev said that his pupils worked hard and willingly in a cold room, in spite of famine, and that, after one year, the members of his group could go to the Crimea and be able to intelligently study the archeological remains of the Middle Ages in the Crimea. This summer three of his students visited the Crimea, one of whom has already measured all the Genoise fortifications and made new copies of all Italian inscriptions.

U. S. S. R. SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION INVITED TO SURVEY MONGOLIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—A Russian scientific expedition, headed by Professor Liebedev, is to proceed to Northwest Mongolia to make a geological survey of that country at the request of the Mongolian government. The expedition intends to continue the systematic survey of the country which was started in 1923 by another Russian, M. Ratchkovsky.

BELGIAN LABOR GROUP REPORTS ON SOVIET VISIT

Greatly Impressed by Good Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—The Pravda, organ of the Russian Communist Party, reproducing the reports carried by the Brussels papers whose representatives interviewed the Belgian labor delegates on their return from an extended trip in the U. S. S. R., lays stress on the generally excellent impression made on the delegates, who more especially noted the rapid improvement materially and morally of labor conditions in the Soviet republics.

It is also worth noting, remarks the Moscow paper, that the Belgian workers not only could visit different centers and other places in the union, but were also given ample opportunity to see for themselves the actual conditions of labor and could talk, unimpeded, with Russian workers in the factories.

French Interest In Soviet Union Grows, Hold Conferences

MOSCOW (Tass).—The Moscow papers note with satisfaction the genuine interest shown by various French circles for a closer and more thoro study of the real facts concerning the Union of Soviet Republics. In particular, they refer to the recent sitting of the so-called France-Soviet parliamentary group, which was held in the chamber of deputies at Paris to hear a substantial report on Soviet jurisdiction delivered by Prof. Tchlenoff.

After the meeting, the presiding French M. P. called on Krassin, ambassador of the U. S. S. R. in France, to attest the keen interest taken by the group in the matter under study.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

LAUNDRY CO-OPERATIVE NEEDS MEN TO BUILD INDUSTRY IN THE U. S. S. R.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A few days ago a meeting of the laundry cooperative "Progress" was held in the office of the central bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, where plans for the future work have been discussed and accepted. The laundry cooperative has decided to send in the near future delegates to Russia for the purpose of selecting a proper place for such a cooperative. This cooperative has a great field of work in the Union of Soviet Republics, as this will be the first cooperative of this nature in Russia.

The cooperative needs men experienced in wet wash laundry. For all information regarding joining of this cooperative apply to the Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York, N. Y., or to the secretary of "Progress," M. Rohinsky, 55 East Ave., West Haven, Conn.

Every applicant, before applying for membership, must know that he is going to the Union of Soviet Republics in order to help to develop and upbuild the industry in the Union of Soviet Republics. He also must be ready to overcame all difficulties that the cooperative may be confronted with. Only class-conscious and hard workers need apply for membership.

The Red Army---The Guardian of Peace

THE bourgeoisie and their lackeys of the Second (Socialist) International, hypocritically and falsely shout about "Red Militarism," "Red Imperialism," "The Red Danger," etc., and hence allege that the U. S. S. R. has an army.

It would be superfluous to prove that the proletarian power is not carrying on an imperialist policy and that it is of its very nature an irreconcilable enemy of any kind of imperialist aspirations. The whole structure of the Soviet regime, the very form of political training of the army in itself differs sharply from that of the armies of capitalist countries—this is sufficient to prove that the demagogical slogan "Red Imperialism" is absolutely senseless.

AS far as the numerical strength of the Red army is concerned, this is an absolute minimum. The Red army is composed of 563,000 men, i. e., one Red army man to every 231 members of the population of the U. S. S. R. and for every verst of the frontier there are only 11 men, while in Poland, which has an army of 263,000 there is one soldier for every 107 members of the population, i. e. the military force of Poland in so-called peace time is more than twice than that of the U. S. S. R. For Roumania, which has an army of 163,929 the figures work out at one soldier to 103 inhabitants, i. e. the military strength of Roumania is even greater than that of Poland. For France whose army amounts to 685,469, i. e. the proposition is one soldiers per 57 inhabitants, France's military strength as compared with U. S. S. R. is simply monstrous.

They also like to retort that in actual numbers our army is bigger than that of any other country. First, this is untrue; France for instance, has a much larger army than we have, and second, if we take into consideration the fact that it is not simply some one state which will fight against the U. S. S. R., but also the little entente, and possibly Japan, we then see that in peace time there are 843,529 men on the side of the "coalition" a figure far in excess of our army. These are sufficient reasons for saying that the Red army, with its negligible quantity of men is far from occupying the first place, and it will be truer to say, takes the last place. What do these figures signify? They signify that with an army of such dimensions there could not be even any thought of "imperialist attacks" on the part of the Soviet Union. Former Russia did have imperialist tendencies and it had an army nearly three times as big as the present one.

BUT malicious people generally reply to this by saying: "All right, let us assume that the Bolsheviks really have a small army. But to make up for that, they say, they spend crazy sums in preparing for war and in this manner, they say, they redeem the insufficiency of their numerical strength and at the same time usually refer to the fact that we are introducing a territorial system. Let us examine these two arguments. What does the existence of a territorial-militia system in the U. S. S. R. signify? This system permits us to keep under arms the smallest number of men possible leaving the largest possible number free to be employed in productive labor. This alone goes to show that a state adopting such a system cares more about raising the standard of its economy than about warfare. Second, if we remember the numbers of railways in the U. S. S. R. and approximately the time necessary for rallying all the people occupied on the economic front thruout the whole extent of Mother Russia, it will be quite clear to all that the "campaigns" which give Mr. Chamberlain no rest, cannot even be thought of by the Red army. The introduction of a territorial system is the best proof of the fact that the state is only preparing for defense and not for attack.

NOW with regard to finance. We will base our conclusions not on the information of "our own correspondents" but on the basis of official state records of the U. S. S. R. and other states. The war budget of the U. S. S. R. in 1924-25 amounts to 406 millions, plus 6 million rubles released subsequently, i. e. a total of 412 million rubles which includes expenditures on the fleet and war industry. This figure represents 16 per cent of the total state expenditure while in Great Britain war budget for 1925-26 (From March 1, 1925 amounts to £120,513,000 sterling, which in Soviet rubles amounts to 1,070,191,230.) We therefore, see from this that there are some who are spending much more than the U. S. S. R. on armaments. Poland has a war budget of 680,500,000 zloti (540 millions according to the estimate, plus 40 millions already received on account of the 70 millions demanded by Askorsky), or 34 per cent of the total state expenditure. In this manner Poland is squandering more than one-third of its budget on preparation for war, while the U. S. S. R. is spending only one-sixth or in other words Poland is preparing for war twice as intensively as the U. S. S. R. In Soviet money Poland is spending approximately 255 million rubles. At first glance this might seem less than the U. S. S. R. If we speak in absolute figures, then Poland is of course spending less, but if we take the comparative size of the states, the corelation becomes quite different. If we take these figures in relation to the population, we find that in the U. S. S. R. war expenditure amounts to 3r. 16k. per head of the population, while in Poland 9r. 10k. Where and by whom the greater preparations are being carried on one may judge for oneself.

FOR France the latter figure (war expenditure per member of the population) amounts to 154 francs or approximately 38-39 rubles i. e., the war preparations of the state which cries loudest about the "Red Danger" and about "Red Imperialism" leaves no doubt. In this manner "mad sums" may also be relegated to the domain of the usual gossips of "our own" correspondents. They also make a very poor show about "imperialism." Resources are spent on the army just in so far as is necessary for preparing for the defense of the conquests of the working class.

All that we have shown quite sufficiently confirm that the Red army is an army of the workers' and peasants' state and of the conquests of the working class. It is only because the U. S. S. R. is surrounded on all sides by bourgeois sharks with gaping mouths ready to swallow up the U. S. S. R., it is only because there is not yet such a power of Soviets anywhere in the world, for this reason only is there such a stern necessity for a workers' and peasants' Red army.

WHAT is the cause of these hypocritical wails in the bourgeois (and Second International) camp about the Red budget? This is because, they (the bourgeois states) are all themselves partly preparing and partly already conducting a war. The budget figures (constant increase of budget for military expenditure) show this in an illuminating fashion as also all measures taken of late in China and Morocco. Polish attacks on the frontiers of the U. S. S. R., a frantic increase in the air fleet, the construction of new war ships, new naval bases, etc., etc. All go to show that the imperialists are preparing new wars. The contradictions of the imperialists are too strong and too evident to allow the slightest doubt as to this.

The policy of the U. S. S. R. is a policy of peace; the Red army is the guardian of the policy of the U. S. S. R.—the Red army is the guardian of the policy of peace. What arises from this? The imperialists are preparing and are ready for war. Already several times after the "peace conferences" there have been moments when war has seemed inevitable. But it has not happened. Why is this? This is because the imperialists very well understand the existence of the U. S. S. R. and the Red army which are decisive and real guardians of peace and attentively follow all these preparations and at the right moment will give a reminder that they are "against the war." The imperialists are perfectly aware of this and know that the Red army, which guards the peace of the Union of Soviet Republics will in general not allow this peace to be disturbed. One reminder about the existence of the Red army in a moment of intense preparation for war drives the imperialists frantic, for it partially (and to no small extent) cools their war fever. But one might reply to this that the Red army is not so strong that the mere fact of its existence would influence the decision of world questions. That is so. From a numerical and technical point of view the Red army is relatively weak, but the strength taken at one with the masses, and in its international nature, its striving to preserve peace guarantees it the sympathy of tremendous masses of toilers thruout the whole world. This force is already threatened and has not only to be considered but has even sometimes to be listened to. And the remaining reason of the violent cries about the "Red Danger" is of course, the growth of the revolutionary movement thruout the whole world. The bourgeoisie has become temporarily "stabilized," but it knows very well that its rule is coming to an end.

THIS of course, enrages the bourgeoisie. Therein lies the real reason for the cry about danger. The imperialists fear that the Red army will not allow them to disturb peace, drag the masses into war and take the vengeance on the revolution just when they want to. And after all the whole of their policy and all their measures are based on warfare and struggle against revolution and it is obvious that when this basis is undermined, they begin to yell. They scream and try to save their skins.

The aim of our article is to show the masses the root of the evil is not to be found in the person of the Red army, but in those who are shouting about Red imperialism for, the Red army as has been shown already, by its very nature cannot have imperialist tendencies. But, defending the conquests of the working class, the U. S. S. R. guards peace and is ready to meet the peacebreakers with an insuperable resistance. In the struggle for peace and on behalf of the conquests of the working class the Red army is always ready for action.

NOTHING WILL STOP DETROIT RED YOUTH CELEBRATION SUNDAY

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11—The Red Youth affair, the International Youth Day celebration which was postponed for a week will be held on Sunday Sept. 13th at Campbell's Grove, at 12 noon the same grounds formerly arranged for. This affair is being held in conjunction with organizations representing Hindu, Chinese and Negro workers; also several trade unions and working women's organizations and promises to be the biggest ever held in Detroit. In case of bad weather the celebration will be held in the House of the Masses.

Don't forget—Big works start at 12 noon—Lets go!

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DETROIT Young Worker's League Sport Alliance and the Cleveland Young Workers League Soccer Team participated in Labor Day program in Belle Isle. The Cleveland Young Workers Team evened the score with the Young Workers Sport Alliance of Detroit by beating them in a return game:—(One to Nothing). The Young Workers Sport Alliance has been victorious in a previous game by beating them 3-0 in Cleveland.

The Cleveland team scored early in the first half the only point in the whole game. The ball travelled at fast rate thru the entire game being in Detroits territory in the first half. After Detroit changing the field players to different positions, started to make a rally in the last half. They kept the ballnear their opponents goal quite steadily. The last ten minutes of the game Detroit dangerously threatened Clevelands goal, only the fire work of the Clevelanders saved the day for them.

After the game the Detroit Young Workers Sport Alliance gave a banquet to the Cleveland Young Workers Soccer Team at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin. After the various talks made by the members of both teams, and the dancing with the music furnished by the Young Workers Sport Alliance, our reception committee escorted the Clevelanders to the boat. And so ended a really enjoyable day!

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

THE LENINIST YOUTH CAMP OF NEW YORK.

The Slave Treaties of China and the U. S.

By A. IVIN (Pekin).

THE present movement in China which was provoked by the brutal shooting down of unarmed demonstrators by the British police in Shanghai, demands not only that the victims, not only that the British and Japanese consuls be removed and the ambassadors of Japan and Great Britain recalled, and that guarantee be given that there shall be no repetition of such use of fire-arms; besides all this the demand has been made that all treaties in which China has not equal rights should be annulled. This is not merely the result of "a momentary exasperation." In the course of the past year, the slogan "Down with the slave treaties!" which came into being almost at the exact moment when the agreement between China and the Soviet Union was signed, has seized one province after the other, one stratum of society after the other, and at the time of Sun Yat Sen's funeral its formidable echo resounded thru hundreds of Chinese towns.

Anyone who has followed the labor movement in China, in whose memory the seamen's strike in Hongkong and last year's strike in Shamin is still fresh will see nothing unexpected in the unanimous movement of the proletariat of Shanghai and in the echo which it finds in the other provinces.

Finally, the student movement, which not only equals, but exceeds in numbers, the "national movement in 1919," is simply the logical development of the anti-imperialist agitation which was given a specially glaring expression in the end of last year and the beginning of this, also in the struggle of the students of Futshen in connection with the assemblies of students and with the demonstrations on "the day of national humiliation."

THE immense historical significance of the bloodshed in Shanghai and the movement arising therefrom, consists in the fact that the imperialist powers are faced for the first time by an ultimatum from the whole Chinese people which peremptorily demands relations on the basis of equal rights. The Chinese question has become one of the main questions of international diplomacy, especially insofar as it is at present inseparable from the question of the Soviet Union. The Chinese toy militarists, the Chinese bureaucrats and bourgeoisie hardly suffice to form a thin upper stratum over the enormous mass of the Chinese toilers. This makes the challenge which China in the name of the whole of Asia, offers to capitalist Europe and America, all the more impressive and dangerous.

The contents of the collective notes of the ambassadors of England, Japan, America, France and Italy in reply to the note of protest from the Peking government, as well as the attitude of the local imperialist officials and of the American religious missions, show that all is not well with the united front of the imperialist powers against China.

IT is a most remarkable fact that, in spite of the substitution of Anglo-American "co-operation" for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the greatest differences of opinion are to be expected not between Great Britain and Japan, but between Great Britain and the United States. The semi-official press of the United States condemned the action of the English police in Shanghai in a more or less decided manner. The comparatively mild tone of the notes referred to is explained to a large extent by the "beneficient influence" of the American representative, a fact with which official circles in China are being carefully acquainted, tho not of course from official sources. The Italians and more especially the French, who are very ready to place obstacles in the way of their English friends, are endeavoring, tho also secretly, to emphasize that there is a distinction between themselves and the latter; the same tendency can also be noticed in the Japanese, who have already had the opportunity of convincing themselves of the serious consequences which the Chinese boycott would have for them. America's attitude however will be of predominant significance.

AMERICA'S interestedness in China's fate is shown in the most obvious way in the work of the American missionaries as upholders of civilization, whose schools, hospitals and other institutions for education and welfare work cover the whole of China with a close network and serve as the chief means for the Americanization of China. It is not to be wondered at that Washington has up to the present paid incomparably more attention to the opinion of the American missionaries in China than to that of the American merchants who are in favor of the "open door." The missionaries who are better acquainted with the attitude of mind of the Chinese masses, obstinately defend the traditional "liberal policy" of the United States.

The Pekin correspondent of the Chicago Tribune expresses indignation at the "ingratitude" of the Chinese to America, which is expressed among other ways by the students' strikes in the educational establishments financed by the Americans as well as in the refusal to study the bible. The correspondent glorifies the depth of the christian spirit of the missionaries who, regardless of the insults offered them, have actually organized a "society for reconciliation" for the "study of the question of rescinding the treaties in which China has not equal rights."

In the present movement the American missionaries, in view of the menacing indignation of the whole country and of the general strike in all educational establishments, have found it to their advantage to come forward with letters of assent and resolutions. More than that! There are already a whole number of declarations of such influential American educational establishments as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. the so-called Pekin University (missionary university), the Tsin-Khua College, etc., in which a "revision of the unfair treaties which were forced upon China" is demanded.

ALL this of course does not mean that the American missionaries and pedagogues, i. e., the most active agents of American imperialism, have suddenly turned into anti-imperialists. They must however out of fear lest they should be washed away forever by the national movement, swim with the stream which they themselves only yesterday called Bolshevist. The American formula: "Removal of the treaties in which China has not equal rights, by way of evolution!" will pass into the archives, and the question of the immediate revision of these treaties will become acute and will demand a direct and clear answer. The missionaries themselves, tho of course unintentionally, are driving the government of the honorable Coolidge to the wall, by forcing him to solve the dilemma, either unequivocally to pronounce in favor of the revision of the treaties, i. e., to meet the Chinese people as the Soviet Union has done, or, together with Great Britain to pronounce against revision, and thus finally to destroy the legend of American liberalism which in Asia has been so laboriously created.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

TO All Members of the Young Workers League:

Dear Comrades:—In accordance with the convention regulations the following is a list of the delegates to the third national convention of the Y. W. L. to be held in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1925.

These are distributed according to districts on the basis of the average dues bought over the required months.

Fraternally yours,
John Williamson,
National Secretary.

District	No. Members	1 to 50
1	89.6	2
2	620.6	12
3	139.8	3
4	27.6	1
5	56.6	1
6	153.3	3
7	103.3	2
8	350.6	7
9	179.1	4
12	8.3	1
13	60.0	1
Unorg.	33.3	2
Party	——	3
	1,822.1	42

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To All C. C. C.'s and Branches of the Y. W. L. of A.:

Dear Comrades:—In accordance with the decisions of the secretariat of the party, a committee from both groups in the league have formulated and agreed upon the following basis of convention assessment which should be collected immediately and forwarded to the national office prior to the national convention.

All district assessments not specified according to branches in this list will be distributed by the D. E. C.'s to each branch:

District	Amount
1. (Boston)	$125.00
2. (New York)	550.00
3. (Philadelphia)	175.00
Philadelphia, $125.00; Baltimore, $35.00; Bethlehem, $15.00.	
4. (Buffalo)	95.00
Buffalo, $45.00; Erie, $20.00; Albany, $10.00; Syracuse, $10.00, and Binghampton, $10.	
5. (Pittsburgh)	100.00
6. (Cleveland)	175.00
7. (Detroit)	125.00
Detroit, $100.00; Grand Rapids, $25.00.	
8. (Chicago)	350.00
9. (Superior)	250.00
12. (Portland)	50.00
Portland, $30.00; Northport, $10.00; Winlock, $10.00.	
13. (Los Angeles)	150.00
Los Angeles, $100.00; Oakland, $20.00; San Francisco, $30.00.	
Unorganized	50.00
Hanna, Wyo., $25.00; Centerville, $10.00; Denver, $15.	
Party	50.00

Every district must immediately make preparations to raise the allotted assessment. Individual assessments, entertainments, picnic or any other desirable means may be used.

Fraternally yours,
Young Workers League of America,
John Williamson,
National Secretary.

Freiheit Ugend Club Meeting.

Dr. Baumstein will speak on "Religion and the Class Struggle" at the Freiheit Ugend Club at Biltmore Hall, 2032 W. Division St., on Saturday, Sept. 12th at 7 p. m.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the young Jewish workers of Chicago. All are invited to attend.

Reduce Mill Wages.

INDIA, Sept. 11.—The Bombay Mill Owners' Association, burdened with an excessive stock of goods and an unencouraging demand for produce of Indian cotton mills, has decided to reduce the wage sof workers by 20 per cent.

THE GERMAN BOURGEOISIE IN THE TOW OF ENGLISH IMPERIALISM

THE leading article in the Pravda of July 10 points out that at the present stage of English plans for intervention against the Soviet Union, important circles of the German bourgeoisie are getting more and more in the tow of English imperialist policy. In reply to the warnings of the Soviet press that Germany's entering the league of nations meant an attempt to draw it into the anti-Soviet bloc, Germany declared that it was by no means a case of any change in Germany's policy, that it would not renounce its political independence and sovereignty and that its friendship with the Soviet Union remained unshaken. Nevertheless for some weeks te most audacious, systematic anti-Soviet campaign has been carried on in Germany which is also reflected in official German policy. Under the pretext of the verdict in the Moscow fascist trial, some German papers commit themselves to use a tone towards the Soviet Union which is by no means reconcilable with friendly relations.

The Pravda further points out that even a German observer, the lawyer, Freund, could not but agree that the public prosecutor had succeeded in proving the guilt of the accused. The whole fuss about the Moscow "consul" trial proves to be an artificial, irresponsible press maneuver which strongly contradicts all true national interests of Germany.

OF much greater importance is the recognition by the Frankfurter Zeitung which wrote on July 4 that there can be no doubt that England is making the greatest efforts to draw Germany into the anti-Russian policy thru the guarantee pact. It will now be easy for the most naive to understand why the press maneuver was necessary and why they wished to surpass England in the anti-Soviet agitation. In the light of this, the artificial, hypocritical indignation of a Berliner Tageblatt and the language with regard to the Soviet Union which was unworthy of an independent people, become comprehensible.

The German nationalists whose slogan until recently was hatred of England, appear today as pitiful mercenaries of English imperialism, the thoughts of revenge are sold for the advantages which it would gain by playing the part of a gendarmerie against the Soviet Union. If Germany wishes to preserve a paramount prospect of independent development, it cannot sell itself body and soul to English imperialism. But in this case they should not play the part of an obliging, over-hasty vassal.

We once more decisively declare: We will not let ourselves be bartered! With the same decision we declare that it is our unchanging firm wish to develop our economic relations to Germany in every way. Only those who are struck with blindness, fail to grasp what promising prospects this co-operation which England and her agents in Germany are trying to destroy, opens to both peoples.

Many Foreigners Barred

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—(FP)—Because hundreds of thousands of men and women in Italy and other countries have been unable to get into the United States as immigrants under the restricted quota during the past year, pressure to secure entry as visitors has increased. A book of instructions to American consuls has been issued by the visa office in the state department, requiring rigid examination of the claims of applicants for visas that they propose merely visiting in this country.

Small Cyclone Hits Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 11—Damage estimated at $250,000 was done by the second miniature cyclone which swept Peoria during the night, nine persons were injured and considerable damage wrought by the one which swept the city so suddenly during the afternoon, while the second started a big blaze in the wholesale district.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY! SEPTEMBER 21st! BOOST FOR IT!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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ZEIGLER MINERS DEMAND SUB-DISTRICT CONVENTION, TELL OF FIGHT ON KLAN, IN STATEMENT

A committee of Zeigler miners, headed by Henry Corbishley, president of the Zeigler Local No. 992, of the United Mine Workers of America, deposed by the Farrington machine, have issued a statement giving the history of their fight against the ku klux klan, the mine union officials and the Bell and Zoller Coal company. The miners demand a special sub-district convention to settle the matter.

The statement, which represents the voice of the overwhelming majority of the miners of the local, shows how the reactionary officials of the Illinois district of the union arbitrarily gave the offices of the union to the klansmen, and how they ruled for the coal company in the controversy over illegal weighing.

The officials' ordered the miners back to work, and at a meeting of the local declared that Corbishley, who had been re-elected president, would have to vacate his office. The men refused, and the kluxers, backed by the officials, started a fight, a klansman killing one of the militant miners.

Later, D. B. Cobb and Lon Fox swore out warrants against eighteen of the miners, charging them with "conspiracy to murder."

The statement follows:

The undersigned committee, representing a general census of opinion of the miners of Zeigler concerning the recent events, presents the facts of the case exactly as they have happened. There has been much misunderstanding thruout the community concerning the trouble in Zeigler. The arrest of eighteen members of Local No. 992 and the avowed intention of those who swore the warrants to prosecute the case to the limit, presents a situation that constitutes a grave danger to both the community and the miners' union. We therefore, present for the inspection of all interested parties the actual record of the happenings that have led up to the present crisis.

Klan Attempts Disruption.

The story must begin with the annual election held June 18, 1924, in Local Union 992, U. M. W. of A., in Zeigler. This election resulted in Henry Corbishley and his associates being elected by an overwhelming vote to fill the offices of the union. After the election had been completed the opposition, that found its chief support among members of the ku klux klan discovered it had elected no one and broke up the meeting by starting a fight. Many people in the county know that Corbishley had the sheriff and deputies over several times in the past year to keep down trouble provoked by the klan element.

(Continued on page 4)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE various socialist delegates to the recent congress of the Socialist and Labor International, held in Marseilles, France, were chiefly concerned with the interests of their respective governments and not with the interests of the working class. One of the amusing incidents of the congress was the squelching of Victor Berger, who attempted to introduce a resolution condemning the Treaty of Versailles. This resolution smacked of revolution to the capitalist ministers and ex-ministers who led the congress and Berger was declared out of order. Whereupon Victor walked out, shouting, "Go to Hell."

• • •

IT must not be assumed that Berger introduced the resolution because of left wing tendencies. Nothing of the kind. It was his undiluted German patriotism that prompted him to to do this, and also his consideration for the feelings of the German-American voters in Milwaukee, who like the Irish living in America, love to strike heavy blows for the Fatherland at a safe distance.

• • •

SEVERAL delegates claimed credit for the Dawes' plan, declaring that the American bankers would never have been able to put it into operation without the help of the European socialists. Morris Hillquit regretted that the United States had not entered the league of nations. He thought the league should be democratized and should include Germany and Russia. Otherwise it was alright.

• • •

ON the question of the Security Pact, the German and French delegates put up a united front. They were opposed by the British who had to consider the interests of their empire. French, German and British delegates labored long, behind closed doors, trying to reach a compromise. One or two delegates pointed out that the Security Pact was aimed against Soviet Russia. How those delegates got into such a counter-revolutionary conference still remains a mystery.

• • •

THE Russian mensheviki threw catfits when the resolution on Soviet Russia was introduced. It is significant that the commission appointed to frame resolutions on the Soviet and Eastern question met in a room in the Town Hall and conducted their deliberations underneath a large oil painting of a visit of the former czar's fleet to Marseilles in 1892. The visit was coincident with the granting of the first French loan to the czar. The painting was the personal gift of the czar to the city of Marseilles.

• • •

M. TCHERNOFF, a Russian social-revolutionist, was infuriated by the comparatively moderate speeches on Soviet Russia made by Bauer of Austria and Dan, the Russian menshevik. Bauer talked a lot of nonsense about the gradual increase of liberty in Russia, the only country in the world where the workers and peasants have any liberty. Tchernoff raved about the Communist propaganda in Asia and denounced the Soviet government for encouraging national liberation movement. Jean Lonquet, grandson of Karl Marx, took the same line on this question. He charged the Bolsheviks with being in favor of granting freedom to "African savages."

• • •

THE representative of the Polish Independent Socialist Party warned the delegates that they were ignoring the imperialist aims of the Polish and Roumanian governments. This delegate was quickly jumped on by a representative of the Polish Socialist Party who made a patriotic speech, disavowing all imperialist aims for the Polish capitalists. A Roumanian delegate also took a mildly pro-Soviet position.

• • •

LEON BLUM, the French socialist pleaded for a common policy for all socialist parties. Much tho they detested the Communist International, he said, it had the merit of a single policy in all countries and the socialist international must have some discipline. This statement did not get very far, the delegates holding that

(Continued on page 2)

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS SCORES EMPIRE

Left Wing Wins Over Yellow Socialists

LONDON, Sept. 13—The British Trades Union Congress at its closing session yesterday delivered the pirate empire a blow in the solar plexus when it passed a resolution almost unanimously pledging opposition to British imperialism and favoring the right of self determination for all peoples within the empire even to the extent of choosing complete separation from the empire.

The resolution was passed after a bitter struggle during which the right socialist wing of the congress went to bat for "king and country." The measure was sponsored by A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia. Purcell recently was elected to parliament from the Forest of Dean, on the left wing platform.

The vote on the resolution was by card and stood; for 3,082,000 against 79,000.

Congress In Uproar.

The congress was thrown into an uproar when Herry Pollitt, one of the Communist Party leaders, declared that: "The British empire stands for tyranny and the slavery of the workers. We are speaking of an empire and of territory stained with blood of soldiers and slaves."

This statement was cheered by horny handed delegates fresh from the shops, but it was bitterly resented by James Ramsay MacDonald, yellow socialist, who had just left the king at Balmoral Castle in Scotland, where the former premier was enjoying a brief holiday.

MacDonald was not a delegate to

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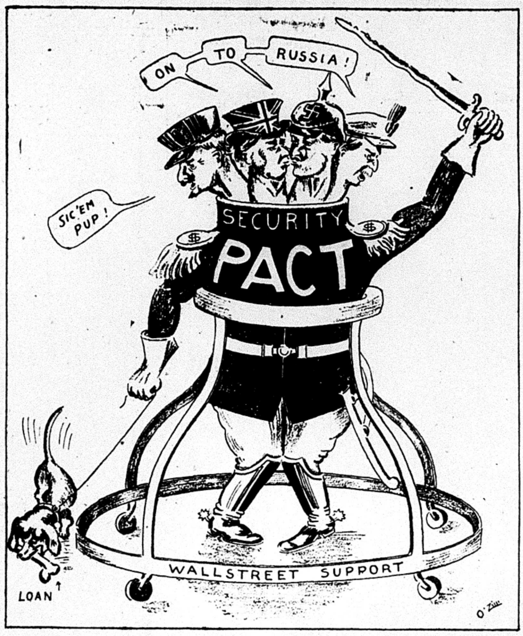
THE ANTI-SOVIET PACT



This new drive will be shattered by the might of the Red Army and the solidarity of the workers of the world who recognize Soviet Russia as their fatherland.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT DEPORTS 80 COMMUNISTS, JAILS OTHERS, BIG PROTESTS ARE BEING ORGANIZED

By JULIO ANTONIO MELLA.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 13.—Jose Miguel Perez, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, organized some weeks ago, has been deported to Spain, and surely will be sent to Marruecos.

At first the government charged the Communists were planning to blow up the center of the commercial district of Cuba and many workers were arrested, most of them being deported. Now, they say we are planning the immediate establishment of the Soviet government of Cuba.

The government is trying not only to smash the new party, but to break up all the trade unions of Cuba, especially the Sindicato de la Industria Fabril.

An order has been issued to arrest all party members, but we are outside Havana, organizing a big protest in the whole republic. Three of the workers arrested are anarchists. The government supposes that anarchists and Communists are the same thing. As soon as we finish with the protest demonstrations, we will fight for the freedom of our comrades.

Eighty workers have so far been deported to Europe, four are in jail in Cuba, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of 50 more students and workers.

We need your help. We ask the American workers to protest to the Cuban minister.

MANY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION DRIVE

The dates of Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign are as follows:

District	Date
1. Boston	Sept. 17.
2. New York	Sept. 25.
3. Philadelphia	Sept. 26.
4. Buffalo	Oct. 4.
5. Pittsburgh	Sept. 27.
6. Cleveland	Sept. 27.
6. Detroit	Sept. 27.
8. Chicago	Oct. 3.
9. Minneapolis	Sept. 27.
15. Connecticut	Oct. 4.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the C. E. C. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

LEFT WING OF I. L. G. W. ASKS AID FROM YOU!

Help Wanted in Fight Against Terrorism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 13.—The Joint Comittee of Action formed by the left wing suspended locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Locals 2, 9 and 22 have issued the following statement:

To All Labor and Labor Sympathizing Organizations,

Fellow Workers and Friends:

On the 11th of June, 1925, the reactionary forces of the American Jewish labor movement decided to institute a campaign of persecution against all those who dare to question their policies and leadership.

It was on the 11th of June that the joint board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union planned and executed the suspension of the executive boards and managers of three of the largest locals in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing over 30,000 workers.

Issues of Struggle

We were suspended because we had dared to oppose the leaders' present policy of dilly-dallying with the employers, and because we had severely criticized the wasteful methods of administering the union funds. Being unable to face the issues raised by the three locals concerning the present chaotic situation in our industry, and not being able to account for the thousands of dollars paid in by the

(Continued on page 6)

RAIL MILITANTS HEAR REPORT ON UNION CONDITION

Amalgamation Conference Holds Second Meet

When the second international conference of the railroad amalgamation movement opened Saturday at the Workers' Lyceum, the report of Otto H. Wangerin, secretary-treasurer, gave the delegates one of the most graphic analysis of railroad unionism and its prospects that has ever been the fortune for a body of seasoned unionists to listen to.

"The present-day characteristics of a great number of the unions that make up the American trade union movement are apathy, indifference, acquiescence in the 'open shop' or 'American' plan, absence of a working class outlook, and no sign of militancy or courage to grapple with the great problems confronting them," said Wangerin in his opening words.

Make Unions Into Aids to Capital.

This has become an attitude and a policy, he stated, citing the whole system of class collaboration, the "labor" banks, insurance, business institutions, "industrial peace" schemes and "B. and O. co-operation" plans. The function of trade unionism to fight for the interestes of the workers is lost sight of completely. The unions are being made over into auxilliary machines to aid the capitalist profit-taking system. This must be stopped or organized labor is headed for disaster.

The causes are three: Lack of fighting leadership with real working class vision; second, lack of militant program and policy to guide the various unions; third, the split-up craft form of organization, jurisdictional quarrels and no co-ordination of effort, lack of mutual asssitance lending weakness to the unions and strength to the enemy.

The "Golden Age" Past.

These causes had operated in the railroad unions as in others and altho some trades were organized 100 per cent, when the test came they had to retreat before the united power of the companies. Almost all have suffered greatly in membership and loss of wages and conditions.

The "golden age" of rail unions from 1917 to 1922 was gone. During this period of the national agreement when the government, as a war meas-

(Continued on page 2)

COMPLETE PROGRAM TO MOBILIZE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN BIG REORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

The organization department of the Workers (Communist) Party will within a day or two, make public its complete program for mobilizing the party for its thoro-going reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches.

The plan involves the holding of general membership meetings in the industrial centers thruout the country and the drawing into the reorganization campaign of the most active party workers on an intense scale.

A part of the preliminary ideological campaign and mobilization is supplied herewith. It is the plan of the Central Executive Committee to complete the party reorganization in the New York and Chicago districts first. The reorganization campaign will therefore, center itself at the outset in these two districts. Some of the details of the plan follow:

Announce Details of Campaign.

1. There is to be printed a series of articles in all party papers on shop nuclei and party reconstruction. These articles are to be written by Central Executive Committee members, District Organizers, and language section leaders.

a. The Central Executive Committee members are to write primarily from a general party point of view and from the point of view of their special departments. For example, the heads of the Agitprop and other departments will stress the importance of party reorganization along the lines of shop nuclei and international branches as a means of facilitating the development of the party membership in their particular fields.

b. The District Organizers are to write from the angle of the specific conditions in their districts and the party reorganization campaign.

c. The leaders of the various language sections are to write articles for the party reconstruction campaign from the point of view of facilitating the role to be played by their comrades in the unification and centralization of the party's activities among the working masses of their respective languages.

Plan Special Pamphlet.

2. The party shall issue a special pamphlet on organization. This pamphlet is to be printed in the languages of the principle sections of our party. The pamphlet will contain the following:

a. The new party constitution.

b. The Comintern letter to our party on organization and special charts on party organization.

c. A special foreword on party reconstruction by the organization department of the party.

3. The Organization Department will publish a series of articles explaining the party constitution and analyzing concretely its various sections. These articles are to be syndicated and featured prominently in every language organ of the party.

4. The Organization Department shall have a special press service for the entire press and a special section of the DAILY WORKER. This press service will deal mainly:

a. The progress of party organization.

b. The organizational and political experiences of specific shop nuclei.

c. Letters and reports from nuclei members themselves as to their activities.

5. In every district there shall be called general membership meetings addressed by the special representatives of the C. E. C. on the following subjects:

a. Bolshevization.

b. Party organization.

In an early forthcoming issue of the DAILY WORKER, the organizational phase of the party reconstruction campaign will be printed in detail.

TEN BUSINESS AGENTS OF AMALGAMATED ARE JAILED ON "SUSPICION"

The ten business agents of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who were arrested in a raid on the union's headuarters, 409 South Halsted street, have been released on writs of habeaus corpus, union officials state.

The union members were attending their regular weekly meeting at the headquarters Saturday when four detectives entered the hall and quizzed all present. Only business agents were arrested. No reason was given for the raid, which is the second one conducted during the eleven weeks course of the strike against the International Tailoring company.

The union men were taken to the detective bureau and were subjected to a severe grilling. They were arrested "on suspicion" it was announced.

Included among those arrested were business agents Skala, Dunn, Rocco, Smith, Hubacek and Janicek.

PRESSMEN EXPEL HARRY SCHECK FROM NO. 3

Other Stoolpigeons and Scabs Are Bounced

Herry Scheck, Clown Cigarette peddler and reading clerk of the Chicago Federation of Labor was expelled from Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, and fined $500.00, together with eleven others, for conduct unbecoming a trade unionist.

Those expelled in addition to Scheck are: "Stuss" Singer, ex-New York gangster and now superintendent in the scab Cuneo Printing plant, Tom Polston, international Berry organizer, Ben Salviti, Rudy Lindquist, Tom Coghlan, Art Rollins, the Davis brothers Sam Fox and Hickson, two international stoolpigeons for Berry, Al Kearns and Hughes.

Of those who stayed in the struck plant all are foremen excepting three or four. Out of 200 pressmen only ten or eleven betrayed the principles of trade unionism and scabbed. Sheck, went around making propaganda for Berry and deserted No. 3, to which he owes whatever prestige he has in the labor movement and most of his worldly goods. But for No. 3, Harry would not today be the big gun in the promotional league or chief salesman for Clown cigarettes. He is a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from No. 3, but if he continues to be a delegate any longer it will not be from that union.

East Side Gangster

The readers of the DAILY WORKER are already well acquainted with the records of "Stuss" Singer and Sam Fox. Singer has been a man of many schemes and was mixed up with the

(Continued on page 4)

Seek Castoff Duds for War Heroes.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—An appeal from the American Legion home in New Orleans asks for donations of castoff garments for the use of ex-service men, women and children. Hundreds of veterans, disabled as well as able bodied are searching for employment.

FORM DEFENSE REPRESENTING 18,000 WORKERS

90 Delegates Launch Local Unit of I. L. D.

Ninety delegates, representing 18,000 organized workers, met in the Ashland Auditorium yesterday and formed the Chicago local unit of the International Labor Defense, the champion of the working class victims of the bosses' persecution in this country.

Samuel T. Hammersmark was unanimously elected chairman of the local body, Felix Hanzel, of the Wood Carvers' Union, vice-chairman, and George Maurer, secretary. A resolution committee of five members, was unanimously elected, consisting of Max Hankin, representing Local Union 199, International Association of Machinists; George Maurer, assistant secretary of the national organization; M. Turner, of Local 337, Machinists' Union, Rose Karsner, on the national committee of the I. L. D., and R. Youkelson, representing the Northwest Side branch of the I. L. D.

Resolutions were presented to the convention and passed, following speeches and discussion, protesting against the white terror of the capitalist governments of Poland, Roumania and Esthonia against the workers these governments. These resolutions were ordered sent to the embassies of the countries at Washington.

Resolutions calling for the immedi-

(Continued on page 2)

FORM DEFENSE REPRESENTING 18,000 WORKERS

90 Delegates Launch Local Unit of I. L. D.

(Continued from page 1)

ate release of Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, confined to Alcatraz prison, under sentences of three years and one year respectively, for being Communists; and supporting the 18 Zeigler miners who are charged with murder by kluxers and mine union officials because of their fight against the corruption of the Farrington machine, were also passed. The resolution on Crouch and Trumbull will be sent to the war department and that on the Zeigler miners will be sent to the United Mine Workers of America.

A report was made to the conference by Henry Corbishley, leader of the Zeigler miners, who went into detail on the alliance of the klansmen and the mine union officials against the miners, which led to the murder of one of the miners by a klansmen.

Rose Karsner reported on the cases handled by the International Labor Defense, since its formation in Chicago. Comrade Karsner told how the I. L. D. is aiding the sick wife of Tony Stafford, an Italian coal miner, who was deported a few days ago, after spending some months in jail. He was arrested during the 1920 strike of the coal miners. The I. L. D. tried to secure Stafford's release but he was railroaded to Ellis Island and deported before counsel could be secured. Comrade Karsner also reported on the A. V. Severino case in Cleveland, the Crouch and Trumbull cases, and the Zeigler miners' case. Severino is in danger of having his citizenship papers taken from him because he is active on behalf of the workers' interests.

So far, the International Labor Defense has been able to keep Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Workers (Communist) Party from going to Sing Sing prison. Gitlow lost his appeal to the United States supreme court. He is charged with violating the "criminal anarchy" laws of New York state.

Other cases touched on by Comrade Karsner were the arrest of 23 Communists in Pittsburgh, the Michigan cases against the Communists, the attempted deportation of S. Zinich, working class editor and E. Vajtauer, and the I. W. W. cases.

The miners of southern Illinois have formed a Franklin county defense committee, which has the support of the I. L. D. and a local of the I. L. D. has been formed by the West Frankfort miners. The members of the Industrial Workers of the World victimized by class justice are also being aided by the I. L. D. Fred Mann, member of the I. W. W. attended the conference.

George Maurer reported on activity and organization. He declared that the conference indicates that the local organization can be built up into a real mass organization, with individual membership and affiliation from labor organizations, many of which have already asked to be connected. There are 72 permanent branches of the I. L. D. represented at the conference, Comrade Maurer declared, with 1,400 members. The delegates, Comrade Maurer pointed out, represented trade unions, fraternal organizations of workers, 55 permanent branches of the I. L. D. and other working class organizations.

Comrade Blankenstein reported on the white terror and showed the international aspect of the defense of the workers against the assaults of the employing class and the governments which are but their tools.

The mass meeting held last night in Temple Hall, addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, Duncan MacDonald and Henry Corbishley will be reported in Tuesday's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

Organized Teachers of Chicago Reiterate Demand for Councils

Organized teachers of Chicago are adding to the labor ferment by formal protests against the factory methods of their employers. To the abolition of teacher councils on school time, the increase in pupils per classroom, the warning from the boss not to be sick too often, the proposed wage scale which would give most of the pay boost to the higherups and other devices, has been added by the employers a variation of punching the time clock.

The Chicago Federation of Men teachers points out to the board of education that no other profession is subjected to a similar humiliation" and that "large systems tend at best to become mechanized and to develop in teachers the feeling that they are mere cogs in a machine." Encouragement of teacher councils must be the answer, the union declares.

At a mass meeting of the Chicago Teachers' Federation Pres. Mary M. Abbe asserted "we have stood about all we can bear"

Rail Militants Hear Report

(Continued from page 1)

ure entered into relations with the 16 unions, the universal eight-hour day, increased wages and better conditions won. But this did not come from the activities of the union officials, but from a temporary "peace" maneuver of the companies, who actually drove tens of thousands of workers into the unions.

How Unionism Has Lost.

Prior to 1916, the railway clerks had about 5,000 members, but this increased to over 200,000 in 1920. The carmen, who had 29,000 in 1915, had over 200,000 in 1921. The sixteen standard unions rose from about 500,000 in 1916 to 1,260,000 in 1921.

Under the national agreement wages had increased. In 1916 the average wage was $892. Then came the war and in 1917 the average was $1,004; 1918, $1,419; 1919, $1,486; in 1920, $1,820. The total wages had more than doubled from 1916 to 1920. But all these conditions were abnormal, not due to any fighting policy of the union officials, but were a maneuver to pacify labor carried out consciously by labor's enemy—the companies and the capitalist government, in order to avoid interference with the war program. Anyone could have foreseen that when the war was over capitalism would take away what it had given.

No Officials Who Would Fight.

With fighting leadership which had a program such a favorable situation would have been seized upon and the unions made invincible. Instead, the leaders were going into coal mining, banking, real estate and other businesses, now not even caring if the membership does dwindle to naught as dividends from banks, etc., pays their salaries.

The post war offensive of the companies was explained in detail, the passage of the Esch-Cummins bill and the setting up of the railroad labor board beginning the drive of capital against rail unions. The open shop drive began. Capitalism began to attack the unions one at a time. Wages were cut here, and when the cut was put over, then wages were cut there. A war strategy of the companies against the workers was put in effect. Layoffs, outside contracting, wage cuts, withdrawal of conditions were the order of the day. The railroad labor board compelled the unions strictly to obey its orders but the companies openly and successfully flouted its rulings. The net result in the defeat of the shopmen symbolized the success of the companies.

Betrayal of the Shopmen.

In that strike the betrayal of the union leadership became most apparent. All workers were anxious to aid the shopmen. Some struck in spite of the officials' opposition. The Maintenance of Way men had a vite strike, but that union's officials sold out the strike for a mere two cent raise for this one union. The government threw all its power against the strikers.

The Willard-Jewell agreement of Sept. 13, that year, was the first big surrender of the union officials and it demoralized and shattered the ranks of the strikers. Their cause was lost. The work of 25 years was undone. The shop unions melted away like snow before summer sun. From 400,000 they fell to 100,000 or less. It was a terrible monument to the stupidity of craft unionism and the folly or worse of the leaders with no vision.

The Present Situation.

The Carmen, which went into the strike with about 200,000 have now only 40,000 left. The machinists, which had a railroad membership of about 125,000 today have only 10,000 on the railroads. The total membership of all 16 trades fell from 1,260,000 in 1922 to about 750,000 at present. The whole machinery of protection by the union in the shops was destroyed. Wages have been lost in ten occupations ranging from 7 to 39.2 per cent between 1921 and 1925. They are still going down. In February, 1925 rail workers got $7,000,000 less than in February, 1924; 11,334 fewer men were employed. Two dollars a month was lost in one year off the average pay of all railroad workers.

For the entire month of February, 1925, a quarter of a million railroad workers received less than $75 each. An immediate drive for wage increases is the call of necessity to all rail workers. A total of 297,466 railroad workers have been thrown out of work during the past four years, those left being compelled to do extra work.

Officials Oppose Movement.

The Amalgamation Movement, which met the severest obstacles in the depression and demoralization of the unions and the campaign of slander and opposition of union officials, has, however, continued to grow in volume and strength.

Following the December, 1922 conference the question of a general amalgamation convention, or a referendum for such convention had been submitted to the officials of all the 16 standard organizations. Only three replied. The others ignored it entirely. Fljozdal of the Maintenance of Way had stated readiness to participate. Ryan of the Carmen stated there was "no desire" for amalgamation in that union. Kline of the Blacksmiths merely evaded the issues. Further effort to get officials to lead the movement or even approvee of it had met with bitter opposition

Recommendations.

The growth and spread of the Amalgamation Movement was traced by Brother Wangerin, as detailed in the DAILY WORKER of Saturday, with considerable particulars given of work in the various unions. A number of recommendations, based upon the ideas enveloped in the course of work by active workers for the movement were made, including the broadening of the program, a better method of financing the work and the question of moving the headquarters of the movement from St. Paul to Chicago, the greatest railroad center of the country.

Strong demands had been made to include in the program a position of opposition to all sorts of class collaboration schemes and to make of supposed "co-operative" institutions, real co-operatives and not mere private business institutions for officials. The union membership must actually control such institutions.

International Trade Union Unity.

The isolation of American rail unions from their brothers in other lands had been criticized by many active workers. The British unions had taken the lead for international trade union unity and it is demanded that international relations be set up with the rail unionists of other countries.

The workers must be given a new deal all around. The 1,000,000 unorganized railroad workers must be brot into the unions. The conference must formulate to a progressive and militant policy and build up the movement within every union to inspire the fank and file to action.

Sixty Delegates Present

Roy H. Woods, chairman of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry, opened the conference with approximately sixty delegates present. The credentials committee reported many delegates not yet arrived, and that many present represented district, system federations and so on. Five or six brothers present without credentials, but expressing an interest in the conference were seated as fraternal delegates.

The report of the rules committee was adopted providing for the following agenda: Report of credentials committee, report of officers, address by chairman, report of secretary-treasurer, report of committees, in order—resolutions, finances, press and organization; new business, election of International Committee and adjorunment.

Committees Appointed

Chairman Woods opened the conference with a brief but interesting address, and committees were announced as follows: Resolutions; John Foley, B. of R. T., Cleveland; W. H. Wangerin, Rock Island amalgamation committee, Inver Grove, Minn; Donald Menzies, Railway Carmen, Local 488, London, Ontario; J. A. McGovern, I. A. M. No. 111, Montreal, Quebec; J. B. Carmichael, Maintenance of Way, Spokane, Wash.

On press and finance, the following were chosen on committee: Pete Jensen System Federation No. 130, Chicago; M. O. Sliphler, I. A. M. No. 181, LaFayette, Ind.; Frank Reinameier, Blacksmiths No. 589, New Butler, Wis. The organization committee was constituted as follows: Scott L. Gipple, Railway Carmen, Dist. 1, St. Paul, Minn.; A. L. Harbin, C. and O. Federation, Covington, Kentucky; W. E. Long, machinists No. 111, Montreal, Quebec; C. H. Clarke, machinists No. 103, Stratford, Ontario; W. J. Pierce, Amalgamation Committee, London, Ontario.

Secretary Otto H. Wangerin then reported on the situation in railroad unionism and the progress of the amalgamtion movement since the last conference in December 1922. A summary of Wangerin's report is printed elsewhere in the DAILY WORKER. Discussion followed by Brothers, Corbett, Foster, Wangerin, Jensen, Long and Forbes, after which the report was accepted. Adjournment was taken to allow committees to complete their work.

NEW YORK MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN EXPOSES LOW PAY OF LIBRARY HELP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Low wages of New York library workers are an issue in the mayoralty fight. Frank D. Waterman, millionaire republican candidate, charges that 46 per cent of the trained library workers of the metropolis get from $19 to $23.50 per week, manifestly less than a living wage in this city of high costs.

Waterman promises that he will have the wages raised if he gets the mayor's job. He does not explain how he will do it in view of the peculiar contract entered into jointly by the city, the Carnegie corporation and the trustees of the Lenox, Tilden, Astor Foundations under which the city pays the bills of upkeep but has nothing to say about wage scales or other questions of management. Nor is there comfort to be drawn from Waterman's own record as an "open shop" fountain pen manufacturer.

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS SCORES EMPIRE

Left Wing Wins Over Yellow Socialists

(Continued from page 1)

the congress tho present as a guest. The lead in the fight against the resolution was taken by J. H. Thomas, former colonial minister in MacDonald's cabinet.

Bitter Pill for Mac.

Another resolution which was opposed by the MacDonald, Snowden, Clynes, Thomas combination was the one opposing the Dawes Plan. Congress declared it to be a capitalist scheme for the exploitation of the German workers. This was the pet scheme of MacDonald and was one of his principal achievements for the international financiers during his term in office. The motion condemning it was gall and wormwood to him.

The congress went on record authorizing the general council to do everything in its power to secure world-wide unity of trade unions thru an all-inclusive federation.

Thruout the congress the left wing was in the ascendancy and the Thomas, Clynes, MacDonald supporters suffered ignominious defeat.

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Imperialists Worrying.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Sir George Hunter, prominent in the ship building industry, today addressed a letter to Premier Baldwin, demanding that a commission be appointed forthwith to investigate and report upon the economic position of all of the industries in the country.

"We are on the road to ruin" said Sir George "it is evident that something is wrong with the industries. Is it capitalism? Is is trade unionism? The future of the whole country and of the empire is at stake."

Without any doubt the British ruling class is worrying as it had not worried even during the darkest days of the world war.

POSTAL WORKERS VOTE TO STICK BY LABOR UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—World-wide organization of postal workers to correspond to the world-wide Universal Postal Union of employers (the national post office departments of the various governments) was proposed to the convention in Detroit of the National Association of Letter Carriers by J. W. Bowen, general secretary, British Postal Workers' Union.

The convention reiterated its faith in combined organized labor activity by overwhelming a motion to sever affiliations with the American Federation of Labor. The motion was introduced by Branch 66, Wheeling, W. Va., and supported only by the two votes allotted the Wheeling delegation.

Evidence was presented that the speed-up system is responsible for the greater sickness rate that exists among the postal workers compared with employes in industry.

The following are a few of the resolutions passed: To discontinue the practice of asking carriers to do double duty during the vacation season, the making of all service reductions in strict accordance with seniority rights, no mail deliveries by regular carriers on Christmas, more adequate protection for letter carriers on duty against assault, fixing of the maximum weight to be taken out by a carrier at 35 pounds, advance payment of salaries before vacations, payment of double wages for overtime, the utmost curtailment of night work and the institution of a 15 minute time differential for hours between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. and the payment of salaries weekly.

M. Clyde Kelly, of Pittsburgh, father of the postal pay increase bill, was applauded when he addressed the convention and the name of Albert B. Burleson, Woodrow Wilson's postmaster general, was booed in a vigorous demonstration.

The Letter Carriers reported 32,500 members to the A. F. of L. in 1924, a constant figure since 1920.

Wall Street Sends Sheffield Back.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—James R. Sheffield, United States ambassador to Mexico, will confer here on Wednesday with President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg, it was announced. Sheffield is now at Atlantic City recuperating from a recent illness. He is expected to return to Mexico City after his conferences here. Sheffield represented the interests of the U. S. capitalists in Mexico.

Chinese Tea at Soviet Fair.

MOSCOW.—The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade granted a license to Chinese firms to import up to ten thousand poods of tea to the Nijni-Novgorod Fair, which was prolonged until September 15

Wisconsin and New York City Elections Offering Experiences to Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, two political campaigns, in Wisconsin and New York City, should keenly interest the workers. In neither campaign does labor offer a united front to its oppressors, with the result that the political agents of the great capitalists can afford the great luxury of fighting among themselves.

Yet the workers and farmers will come out of both these political struggles with added experiences fortifying them for future battles.

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The bankruptcy of the "socialists," who went into the LaFollette third party last year, meekly and quiescent, is evident in both the eastern municipal election and in the western state poll to select a successor for the late Wisconsin senator.

In New York City the "socialists" refuse all proffers of a united political front repeatedly made by the Workers (Communist) Party. Instead the "socialists" are active, with the Sigman regime in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in breaking the resistance of the workers to the needle trades employers, thru destroying the unity of the workers.

The republican congressman, F. H. LaGuardia, who was last year re-elected on the "socialist" ticket, is now off the Hillquit bandwagon, and is being definitely mentioned as candidate for president of the board of aldermen on the proposed Hearst-Hylan third party ticket, that will be put in the field in case Mayor Hylan is defeated in the democratic primaries. LaGuardia, the "socialist"-republican of yesterday, is desired today by the Hearst-Hylan democrats, not because of any principles he may espouse, but purely as bait to "catch the Italian vote," showing the kind of material with which the "socialists" played.

LaGuardia is a bridge between the eastern and western campaigns. He is not out speaking for the "socialists" in Wisconsin, not at all, altho he was often included with Victor L. Berger as "the two socialist congressmen" in the last congress. In Wisconsin LaGuardia is for LaFollette, Jr., on the republican ticket, finding a seat in this camp with Hendrick Shipstead, the Minnesota farmer-labor senator, who is also stumping the state for "the crown prince" of Wisconsin politics.

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Thus we find this situation:

FIRST:—The farmer-laborite leaders, who fought the Communists last year because they urged a labor party severing all ties with the capitalist parties, are still in open alliance, like Shipstead in Wisconsin, with the pet political harlot of Wall Street, the republican party.

SECOND:—The "socialists" who have professed themselves in favor of a labor party, and claimed that the La Follette movement was "the labor party," have now crawled back into their shells. From their isolation they fight the Communists with what remaining strength they possess. This is especially true in New York City and Wisconsin, the two remaining "socialist" strongholds, and incidentally the scene of the present political campaigns.

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With the discrediting of these two anti-Communist influences, that have raised the scare of the Moscow dictatorship as an argument against the building of the Labor Party, the workers and poor farmers must rally more energetically than ever for independent political action. They will realize this great need as they witness the exploiters carefully maneuvering to tighten their grip on congress, thru securing the election of their chosen stool pigeons at next year's national congressional elections.

To effectively fight the capitalist masters, the workers must first effectively break with all capitalist influences. One of the first steps in this direction should be the complete break with the capitalist political parties thru independent political action.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

the actions of the national socialist parties, were nobody's darned business but those concerned.

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THE resolution on Soviet Russia, finally adopted opposed any war of aggression on the Soviet Republic, but encouraged the social revolutionaries to carry on a campaign for the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship under the camouflage of "democratizing" the Soviet regime. Part of the resolution also favored Russia's entrance into the league of nations. This, it was hoped would enable the counter-revolutionists to use the capitalist powers to better advantage in their treacherous work.

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AMONG the leaders at the congress were men who had distinguished themselves during and since the war as loyal servants of capitalism. It can be stated authoritively that Victor Berger was among the most radical delegates to the congress. Those who know Berger can form a fair estimation of what the others stood for. M. Vandervelde of Belgium, issued an order deporting several Communists from Belgium a few days after the congress adjourned. Noske of Germany, who murdered Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, was there and so was Scheidemann. Every leading socialist traitor in Europe was present including Karl Kautsky.

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THOSE shysters and renegades met and departed without having accomplished anything except proving to the capitalist class that they are the main bulwarks of capitalism against revolution. In another month a different kind of meeting will be held. It will be a meeting of the executive of the Communist International. Unlike the Marseilles pow wow the C. I. session will consider the situation in the world labor movement with a view to improving its machinery for the performance of its task, viz. to organize the proletariat for the overthrow of capitalism all over the world. Its decisions, unlike those of the fake socialist international, will be binding on all its section.

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ALARMED because British seamen called a partially effective unauthorized strike against a wage reduction of five shillings a week, leaders of the decrepid American Seamen's Union are forming an alliance with Havelock Wilson, the chief strikebreaker of the British seamen, lest this "peruicious" practice should spread. Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, a dry land sailor of many year's experience in a swivel chair, is taking the lead in the United States. The fakers are drawing up a plan which provides for immediate expulsion of any seamen who carry on propaganda for an increase in wages unless such a demand is sanctioned by the officials. That's democracy for you. And yet those gentlemen rant against the workers' dictatorship over the capitalists in Russia!

Canadian Hotels Employ Orientals.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13—Asiatic hotel and restaurant workers, especially in Western Canada, are still under discussion after the close of the convention in Montreal of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Intl. Alliance.

"I found that from Winnipeg to Vancouver, in the food-catering establishments, the great bulk of the workers are Asiatics," Pres. Edward Flore had told the delegates."

Worker Sues Shipping Board.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13—Charging permanent injuries because of unreasonable orders from an officer on the freighter, West Ekonk, John Frenkler a seaman has filed suit in federal court for $50,000 damages against the U. S. shipping board. Frenkler said he was denied proper scaffolding when painting by the officer in charge.

CALVIN'S TOOLS PULL WIRES TO TRICK MINERS

John L. Lewis Plays with Gov. Pinchot

MILFORD, Pa., Sept. 13.—The operators side of the anthracite coal controversy was presented to Gov. Pinchot yesterday by Major Wm. W. Inglis, of Scranton, chairman of the anthracite operators wage scale negotiating committee.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, is to come here tomorrow to present the miners side. Governor Pinchot has made it clear that his move in inviting the leader of the operators and miners to meet him in separate conferences is without thought of intervention at this time, but merely to "seek first hand information' on the situation.

The price of anthracite coal will be boosted from 25 to 59 cents a ton before Monday, according to M. E. Keig, coal sales manager of the Consumers company. "The price will not rest there, either," said Mr. Keig. "But will rise steadily."

Many Negroes in Seamen's Strike.

Many Negro seamen are participating in the seamen's strike that is taking place in the British Empire, Denmark and the Orient. Many foreign vessels use Negro sailors, and it is a sign of the coming solidarity of the workers of the world to see seamen of all races and climes stick together for better working conditions and recognition of their union.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Fight the Zeigler Frame-up!

They are framing-up on Zeigler.

They are trying to break the Zeigler spirit.

They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.

They murdered Mike Sarovich.

They arrested 26 of his comrades.

They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

The Danger Is Great!

TIME IS PRESSING!

HURRY UP
with
H E L P!

International Labor Defense

is on the job. Attorneys have been engaged. Funds are necessary at once.

ACT QUICKLY!

International Labor Defense,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Here is my contribution $..........
for the defense of the Zeigler miners.
Send me .... collection lists and I will try to get some money from my friends.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

CITY ....

TEXTILE BOSSES IN WORLDWIDE PAY CUT PACT

International Unity of Workers Needed

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—(FP)—A speech by Jesse H. Metcalf, United States senator from Rhode Island and leading woolen manufacturer of that state before the Pawtucket Textile Exhibit is being interpreted by textile unionists as an early warning of the possibility of a great international federation of textile employers that will put up a united front against the workers.

Metcalf urged a series of conferences between the textile employers of America and Great Britain for the purpose of "stabilizing the industry," as he put it. Textile employers have been using the term stabilization freely in recent months and mean by that the standardization of wages and hours and employment.

International Strikebreaking

The woolen senator's propaganda for further international unity in his industry is all the more significant, coming as it does on the heels of the joint action that employers took this summer on both sides of the water in their wage-cut notices. The woolen mills of New England posted notices for wage cuts taking effect July 27th and August 3rd, or approximately at the same time as the wage cuts advertised to go into effect in the Bradford woolen and worsted district of old England, July 25th. At that time this common action was denounced by union men and women as evidence of an international understanding between their employers.

This summer's effort to "stabilize" wages on lower levels was successful in nearly all the American mills but defeated in England by a strike of the workers. Should a genuine alliance be formed between the woolen lords of the two nations such strike movements in the future might be faced with the massed opposition of both sets of employers.

World Unity of Workers Needed

Metcalf's own bad labor record indicates that any unity of world employers he would be associated with would bear down on the workers' wages and working conditions to the etxent he had influence. In Rhode Island he is known as the father of the two-loom system and in a small New York state town the workers in one of his mills are now on strike against a 10 per cent cut.

The Metcalf interests are in both wool and cotton and the senator was able to see the advantages of collusion between the cotton employers of the world as well as the woolen and worsted men. Last fall the cotton workers of New England lost 10 per cent of their meager income in a wage reduction and late this summer the cotton workers in the great Bombay textile district of India went on strike against an 11½ per cent cut.

The world movement of lowering of the textile workers standards is already in effect. World alliance of textile owners, at least as far as those of Great Britain and America is concerned may not be far ahead. World solidarity of the textile workers is something that Metcalf and his ilk may or may not be reckoning with but which economic conditions are bringing to the fore as a subject to be considered.

Independence For Filipinos.

WASHINGTON. — Congressman Kincheloe of Kentucky, democrat, returned from a visit to the Philippines with eight fellow workers who traveled 18,000 miles on a govrenment transport at bargain rates, believes that the United States cannot hold the Philippines against naval attack. Hence the Filipinos should get their independence. And Hawaii should be heavily fortified. He says Gen. Wood is an imperialist.

WHY?
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FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN
BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN
TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

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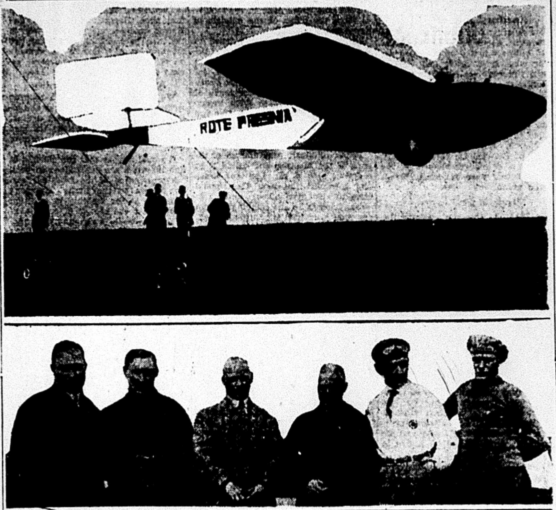
SOVIET UNION DEVELOPS AVIATION



THE Soviet government motorless planes, built for glider flying, have won laurels at endurance flight meets in Germany. The "Red Moscow," shown above, one of the best types of Soviet gliders, is seen in flight.

Leaders in Soviet aviation development, who have made the Union's air craft fleet the envy of many countries, are shown below the glider. They are (left to right): Sernow, Jungmeister, endurance flight record holders; Mechonoschin, chairman Russo aviation society; Kudrin, Arzeuloff, glider pioneer; and Sergejew.

SCHEDEL, WORKER DEPORTED FOR BEING COMMUNIST, FIGHTS AGAINST SECOND RAILROADING BY COOLIDGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Thruout the country workers are awaiting with interest disposition of the case of John C. Schedel, whose plea for stay of deportation proceedings is now before Assistant Secretary of Labor W. W. Husband. Schedel's case is a re-echo of the famous Palmer "red raids" of the war days which were later exposed in their illegalities by Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor at that time.

Schedel was arrested in Fort Wayne, Indiana, as a member of the Workers (Communist) Party. Immediately thereafter he was deported. In the five years that intervened he made a continuous effort to return to this country. After several attempts he succeeded in slipping over the Mexican border. A week after he had rejoined his family at Fort Wayne he was arrested on a charge of illegal entry.

Upon being taken into custody again, the department of justice moved to have him re-deported. This time, however, having in the meantime slowed up on its "red raids" the justice department did not press the charge of radicalism against Schedel. Illegal entry only was charged.

Fort Wayne citizens, including Schedel's present employer, hold, however, that inasmuch as he was unjustly deported in the first place re-deportation now would be gratuitous cruelty. That Schedel's deportation might have been unjust is now admitted by Assistant Secretary of Labor Husband.

Schedel's wife's mind was deranged for awhile as the result of his persecution and two of their daughters had to be placed in an orphanage, another child dying. Since then his wife has recovered.

SOVIET UNION SENDS DELEGATION TO U. S. PORTS CONVENTION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 13.—A delegation to the convention of the American Port Official's Association, to take place in New York this month, will leave here within a few days.

The delegation, which is headed by Leonide Serebriakov, chief of the department of ports in the Soviet commissariat of transportation, was invited to attend by the association.

The Soviet Union is also greatly interested in the coming wireless convention in the United States. The radio is used extensively in the Soviet Union for business and official messages. The Moscow station is one of the largest in the world.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

AMTORG EXPORTS $10,000,000 IN MACHINERY TO THE SOVIET UNION

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—During the first year of its activities, the Amtorg, a Soviet-American joint stock company, importing to the U. S. S. R. all kinds of factory equipment, farming machinery, tractors, automobiles, various implements and so forth, while exporting from the U. S. S. R. furs, hides, bristles, gut casings, medicinal herbs, flax, hand made wares, and others, has exported machinery and implements for a sum of 10.5 million dollars, which constitutes 25 per cent of the total American import to Russia in 1913.

One and a half million dollars' worth of automobiles and tractors were bought from Ford and three million dollars' worth of farming machinery from the International Harvester Co.

Furs hold the first place in the import trade from Soviet Russia. Two and a half million dollars of furs having been imported to America in nine months. Then follow hides, medicinal herbs beet-root seeds and other raw materials.

A branch of the Amtorg is being opened in Vladivostok and agencies have been established in Argentina, Canada and Brazil.

Steck-Brookhart Neck and Neck.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Slight gains for Daniel F. Steck as the returns in the Iowa senatorial contest are checked and re-checked, were announced by the official tabulators. Steck and Senator Smith W. Brookhart are running so close that Col. E. B. Thayer, in charge of the tabulation, could not even say which candidate was in the lead.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Match Factories In Soviet Union Export to World

MOSCOW.—The demand for Soviet Russan matches grows abroad. An order was lately placed by England for 50,000 cases. Another order was received from America for 10,000 cases. Many orders are being received from the near Eastern countries, Syria, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece. 1,400,000 rubles' worth of maches were exported abroad in 1924-1925; in 1913 the match exportation reached only 1,200,000 rubles.

Three and a half million cases of matches were yearly produced in Russia before the war. From 1918 up to 1923 the production dropped to one million cases. The output has shown a rapid growth in 1924-1925, when it reached 3,100,000 cases. It is being planned to augment the output to 4,000,000 cases in 1925-1926. The U. S. S. R. possesses 40 match factories.

OLYMPIC SAILS WITH SCABS AID; MELBOURNE SEAMEN SCORN JAILS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 13.—The Olympic, the second White Star liner to sail short handed with a pickup crew of scabs smuggled aboard at Cowes Road sailed at noon Wednesday for New York City with 1,595 passengers. Ports in the United Kingdom are still crippled by the strike while South African corn shipments are paralyzed by the seamen out at Cape Town. But the Union Castle line there has refused the government's request to defer the wage cut and arbitration of the Maritime Board.

At Melbourne, after 62 seamen were sentenced to jail for "disobeying orders," the crews of three other ships for which summons were issued but not served, marched together to the city police headquarters demanding that they be immediately jailed with their comrades.

NO SHAVES IN UPPER N. Y. AS BARBERS STRIKE

Demand 12-Hour Day and Higher Wages

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 13.—(FP)—No shaves and haircuts are being given in the barber shops of upper Manhattan between 59th and 125th streets, nor any shines either, unless the boss barbers find time to do them themselves. The wage earners are on strike at the call of the Journeymen Barbers' Union and the bootblacks are out in sympathy.

The 12-hour day is one of the demands of the strikers. They want a maximum workday of from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. with one day off in seven and a half holiday on Sunday, and closing at 1 p. m. holidays, unless the holidays fall on Saturday when work would stop at 3 p. m. A flat $10 a week raise is demanded and 50 per cent of all customers' spendings over $42 a week instead of the 33 per cent over all $40 takings now given.

Rail Bosses Seek Freight Boost.

C. E. Spens, vice-president of the Burlington railroad, continued to argue before the Interstate Commerce Commission here for a five per cent increase in railroad freight rates. The farmers of the northwest are opposing the move.

ALLIES TRYING TO WIN GERMANY AGAINST RUSSIA

Intrigues of Powers Mark Anti-Soviet Plot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—In Many quarters the speech of Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, before the league of nations' assembly wherein he said, "Great Britain's sole object is to assure the moral disarmament of the world by a new spirit of fraternity between men," is interpreted as an attempt to smother the suggestion of Premier Painleve of France that the league should summon a disarmament conference soon.

Painleve's call for a disarmament conference to be sponsored by the league of nations, is looked on as a means whereby the French government hopes to dodge the Washington disarmament conference proposed by Coolidge.

Afraid of Wall Street.

France is strenuously opposed to entering a second Washington conference because of her difficulties with her colonies and her shaky financial situation. France would be the weakest power in such a parley, and prefers to act in the league of nations rather than be forced by Wall Street pressure to acknowledge herself a second rate power.

Great Britain, by rejecting the Geneva protocol, killed an earlier attempt at a league of nations disarmament conference and Chamberlain hinted he preferred to enter a Washington conference.

After the league assembly the "security" pact conference of allied and German foreign ministers will be called in an attempt to form a united front against the Soviet Union. At the same time the German government will attempt to gain as favorable terms as possible for her capitalists by trying to play French and English imperialism against each other. The allies are attempting to come to an agreement before the conference in order to forestall this.

Socialist in Anti-Soviet Move.

The "socialist" premier, Vandervelde, who is representing Belgium in the anti-Soviet negotiations, declared at a banquet here that the allies and Germany should unite as they "need each other," of course, in a concerted attack on the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

The league of nations assembly means nothing, as the league is the servant of the allied imperialists, especially Britain, and will do nothing except obey the orders of these powers, who are making every effort to enlist Germany in the anti-Soviet league of nations.

American ambassador to London, Houghton, has left London for Baden-Baden, from where he is slated to go to Lausanne where the allied and German ministers are to meet, and act as "unofficial obeserver" for the Morgan-Coolidge government. Houghton, who was one of the instigators of the idea of enlisting Germany in the allied move against the Soviet, is now aiding the allies to come to an agreement.

Picketing a Crime in Palestine.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from a London Herald correspondent to that paper tells of drastic persecution methods employed against strikers in Paletsine. The dispatch tells of a strike in Haifa where ten mason strikers, were arrested while on picket duty.

They were given five-day terms in the "harshest prison in Palestine where they were put to work on road repairs just as ordinary criminals."

GERMAN KLAN FORMED BY FASCISTS WHO KILLED MANY WORKERS

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 13.—The Germans connected with the "Knights of the Fiery Cross," the German edition of the ku klux klan led by the American pastor, Strohschein, were formerly associated with the "black" reichswehr, and distinguished themselves by murdering workers, especially radicals.

Klapperoth, chief of the organization in Germany, was a friend of the notorious Lieut. Schulz and was implicated in the murder of Lieut. Sand in September, 1923.

Many other leaders of the klan here were leaders of monarchist revolts and leaders in the German fascist organizations.

MASLOW, GERMAN COMMUNIST DEPUTY, SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS PRISON FOR "TREASON"; ONLY OFFENSE WRITING

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 13.—The national court at Leipzig has condemned the Communist Deputy Maslow to four years imprisonment for "incitement to high treason" in connection with the Communist demonstrations of 1923.

The court could show no connection with the uprising, but merely took the position that Maslow's articles in pamphlets and newspapers were "treasonable."

CHINESE WORKERS MUST DRIVE THE FOREIGN IMPERIALISTS OUT OF COUNTRY TO PROGRESS, SAYS RADEK

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—It was by far not a usual after-dinner speech that was made by Soviet Ambassador Karakhan at the banquet given by Mr. Mochizuki, the eminent Kenseikai leader, to a company of Chinese and Japanese statesmen and public men, diplomats, and prominent journalists at Pekin, writes Karl Radek in a special article, headed "Hitting the Mark," in the Isvestia, commenting on Karakhan's speech at Mochizuki's luncheon party in the Hotel de Pekin.

It was far, says the writer, from usual post-prandial orations, which so often remind one of the closing sentence in peasants' letters of the good old times: "I am keeping quite well and wish the same to you," or the like. The speech of the ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot fail to meet with deep response from the popular masses both in the Soviet Union and China.

Source of Soviet Influence.

Nor will Messieurs, the imperialists, find it easy to pass over in silence or conceal this speech, which is such a fitting retort to the cry raised in the imperialistic press about Soviet propaganda as being at the root of revolutionary trouble in China.

Indeed, said the ambassador of the U. S. S. R., the Soviet Republic has influence in China. This influence, however, consists in that our policy towards the Chinese people is such as our deeds correspond to our words. "And if our fault is our good policy, I take pride in confessing to our being guilty," Karakhan had declared. Our enemies, Radek goes on to say, will naturally say that our influence is but the result of instigation, propaganda, promises.

"But, of course, they themselves are the last to believe it. Have they not written scores and scores of books to show how diffidently the oriental people look upon the westerners? And in that they were right; all nations suffering from exploitation, oppression and humiliation, acquires a psychology of distrust against aliens, for no good comes to them from such aliens. The modern history of China has been written with blood, bayonet and cudgel, and if the Chinese people did not feel that our good words are followed by our good deeds and equal treatment they, naturally, would not believe us. However, they do believe us, for they see that we are whole-heartedly and sincerely helping the Chinese people in its aspirations for national freedom.

Chinese Must Drive Out Imperialism.

"And, again, if only our policy towards China were a selfish and imperialistic one, it would be easy for representatives of the imperialists to find a common language with us and propose a repartition of booty. But what exactly makes it so difficult for the imperialists is the fact that we are not after anything for ourselves in China and, therefore, cannot be bribed.

"In this lies the reason of all the infuriated attacks and all the threats against us. Threats which we are not in the least afraid of, trusting as we do to the inevitable drift of the great river of history.

"Passing from defense to attack," writes the author of the Izvestia article, "Karakhan fittingly rated the hypocritcal statements and advices of representatives of capitalistic powers to long-suffering China fighting for her rights, 'first set your house in order, and then we will talk over our relations with you.' How, indeed, can the Chinese set their house in order when they are not masters in their own house, where foreigners do what they will? Just as any organism gets rid of an alien body which impedes its growth, so will the great Chinese people free itself of what hampers its life.

Capitalism Seeks Cheap Chinese Labor.

"Tho the telegraph gives us no indication as to how Karakhan's speech was received by the esteemed representatives of the diplomatic corps, it is not difficult to imagine the hue and cry that will be raised anew by the imperialistic press about our 'propaganda.' But, may we say with the French author, 'tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin!' The imperialists should not have forced the Soviet representative to speak, for a Soviet representative speaks not to conceal, but to speak out what he thinks."

Now, believes the writer, the representatives of foreign powers should, for their own sake, carefully think over what Karakhan laid down before them. Only thirteen years ago, the Chinese scholar Ku Hun-ming, a conservative writer, wrote in his work on the history of the Oxford movement in China, published in Shanghai, that in a period of expansion and revolution which Europe and China are now going thru, when two cultures are clashing; at a time when the social structure of a people is in danger of being smashed like earthenware pots in an earthquake—at such a time men are suddenly faced by new facts; these facts, wrote the Chinese scholar, one must be able to correctly explain; otherwise, not unlike the Egyptian sphinx, they will wreck those who fail to understand, ruining their social order and culture.

European and American capitalism is streaming to China where it seeks cheap labor and abundant resources of raw materials, Radek further sets forth. It destroys the old Chinese culture, which grew out of the endless toil of the petty owner, a culture to which were alien deep social conflicts; for China since long knew no big landowners, knew not the capitalistic inequality of our days, and so the Chinese masses lived a quiet and peaceful life.

Changes Wrought by Imperialism.

It is this peace and quiet that imperialism has now ruined. Imperialism created big capitalistic centers, where the Chinese workmen, whose standard of life is worse than that of any other human being in the world, sees with his own eyes a tremendous accumulation of riches. Capitalistic goods are ruining the product of the artisan's labor and capitalistic bondage has penetrated into the very depths of the Chinese countryside. The Chinese villages are today throwing out millions of unemployed in search of daily earnings. And the Chinese youth seeking learning in Europe and America got it and, strong with western science, they ask themselves: "Why cannot China stand on her own feet, why can she not free herself from foreign capitalists?"

It was under the rush of these new things that the Manchu dynasty fell after three hundred years of rule—that same dynasty which European capital saved in the Taiping rebellion and supported to the last, anxious as that capital was to have this screen so necessary for its domination in China.

Even then we should have known the answer to the questions put to Europe by the Chinese revolution of 1911. Instead, the imperialists stubbornly believed they could cope with the Chinese revolution. And, in fact, they did cope with it as long as it embraced the intellectual "tops" alone. Thus, by granting a loan to Yuan Shih-kai, they succeeded in attaching a millstone to the neck of this revolution.

However, ten years elapsed; the revolution was growing in scope—in breadth and depth, and still the foreign capitalists refused to believe it. Scores of books, written by sympathizing authors, warned about the awakening of the Chinese people, and yet the lords of the international exchange still hoped that, by playing off one military governor against another, they could quench the world conflagration of the Chinese revolution.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

NUMBER 3 THREE
The Little Red Library

Principles of Communism

By FREDERICK ENGELS.
Translation by Max Bedacht.

TO every worker and especially to every student of the labor movement this booklet should prove of extreme interest. It is the original draft of the Communist Manifesto—and the first American publication of this original exposition of Communist principles. With the historical notes included, it definitely establishes the Little Red Library as carrying "important contributions to the literature of the revolutionary movement."

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100,000 BOMBAY COTTON MILL WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT ORDER OF NATIVE BOSSES

By ART SHIELDS,

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—More than a hundred thousand cotton goods workers in the Bombay District went on strike Sept. 1 against an 11½% reduction in their wages, says information reaching the office of the Friends of Freedom for India, an organization of political exiles that keeps in close touch with labor affairs at home.

This is the biggest walkout since the great 1922 strike when hours were first forced down from 12 to 10. It is made necessary by the refusal of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association—a group of Indian capitalists in the main—to back down from the wage cut decision that would leave the workers with barely enough for a rice existence.

International in Effect

The strike was called by the Bombay Textile Workers' Union, affiliated with the All India Trade Union Congress, and it will have such support as that body can give. It is expected that appeals will be sent to organized workers in America and Europe. Such appeals will undoubtedly emphasize the fact that low wages in India means low wages for the western textile workers whose products compete with Asiatic cotton goods in the world market.

There are no child labor regulations in the Indian mills and mothers with tiny children are among the strikers. The present walkout is largely a defensive measure to maintain gains of the 1922 struggle but success will mean more union influence and lead to further gains in the future.

Such improvements are literally a matter of life and death say Indians. The death rate of the children in the Bombay cotton goods workers families is several times that in the families of the small minority of well fed Indians.

Have Strike Experience

Bombay textile workers have had more experience in the labor movement that the railroad workers of Northwestern India whose several months' strike has come down to defeat. The railroad workers' movement was not only a new one but it received virtually no help from the outside world. The Bombay workers have the advantage of experience and the question of outside support is an issue now facing the workers in other countries.

Borah Refuses to Oppose Reduction of High Income Tax

An investigation by congress of Col. William Mitchell's charges that the present conduct of American aviation is not only incompetent, but criminally so, is inevitable, Senator Borah of Idaho said when interviewed while stopping here en route to Washington.

Borah, when interviewed, did not take a stand against the reduction of taxes on high incomes. He said he was in favor of "justice for all."

WITH NINE-AND-A-HALF HOUR DAY BOSS DEMANDS TEN MINUTES EXTRA WORK DAILY FOR "GOOD MEASURE"

(By WORKER CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 13.—In a previous article I gave an account of working conditions and wages in the Embed Art corporation. Since then I have been laid off.

One day all the workers were informed that the factory would close for two weeks to permit taking an inventory. Two weeks later another lay-off took place. This time three of us were laid off, reason given being that the factory was overstocked.

I was one of the three sent home. It is now over a month but I have not been sent for yet. This is the bosses' choice method of getting rid of agitators.

I got myself another job in Max Hyman & Sons' Shirt Company, wages, $12 for a 5-day week. This factory employs mostly young girls, some only 14 and 15 years of age paying them $7, $8 and $9 a week. Piece workers make up to $15 a week. The hours of labor are 9½ hours per day, 5 days each week.

During the first week I was not asked to work overtime, but the second week I fell in line with the others getting 24 cents an hour and working 1 and a half hours overtime.

On regular days no one quits on time. Everyone works ten minutes after quitting time for a good measure. One day being in a rebellious mood, I began talking to the worker next to me about the injustice of the practice. He agreed with me and I suggested that we register our kick with the boss at once. This he would not do because he was afraid of losink his job.

I went to the boss myself. As soon as I began talking to him he handed me my pay envelope (it was pay day) and told me I was not wanted there.

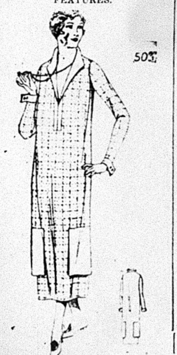
So I am a member of the unemployed army again.

A CORRECTION.

We make the following correction in the article by Charles Schwartz, "International Jewelry Union Disintegrates" in the T. U. E. L. page of our August 25th issue. The part which reads "The explosion occurred in July, 1925" should read "in July, 1923."

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A POPULAR STYLE WITH NEW FEATURES.



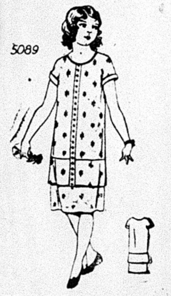
5037. The straight line dress is still a general favorite. In the model here shown checked flannel is combined with plain flannel. One could use wool bengaline with satin, or have one material, and decorate the flounce, collar and cuffs with braiding or stitchery.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated, for a 38 inch size 3¼ yards of checked material and 1⅛ yard of plain material 40 inches wide is required. Width of skirt at the foot is 1½ yard. If made of one material 4⅜ yards is required.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

FOR THE GROWING GIRL



5089. Any of the new prints will be good for the design. It could also be developed in cotton or silk broad cloth, rep or linen.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2⅝ yards of figured material and ¼ yard of pilan material 36 inches wide, if made as illustrated. If made of one material 36 inches wide, 2⅞ yards are required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

WEALTHY FARMER SLAIN BY SON WHO REFUSED TO WORK WHEN SICK

HARRISSBURG, Ill., Sept. 13.—Disgruntled because his father insisted that he return to the fields to work after he had protested he was ill, Kenneth Baldwin, 17, today shot and killed his father, Walter Baldwin, well-known Pope county farmer and then ended his own life, according to reports received by police here.

Mrs. Baldwin, bereaved of her husband and only son by the tragedy, told authorities that the boy and his father had come in from the fields for dinner and Kenneth declined to return for the afternoon work.

The elder Baldwin was reputed to have been exceedingly wealthy.

SOVIETS GRANT PRIVILEGES TO FOREIGN FIRMS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade has granted to foreign exhibitors the following privileges: Free exportation is allowed of all kinds of wireless appliances and materials including those enlisted among prohibited articles; all exhibits will be exempted from taxes up to the first of October; all imported objects will be admitted for sale.

About 1,000 square meters have been set apart for foreign exhibits in the exhibitory halls of the Politechnical Museum in Moscow.

The following German firms have lately asked for places to be reserved: Aukston, Schwee, Ajil, Neufeld, Birtfeld and others.

Cost of Living Rises.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The cost of living continues to increase. The latest report of the U. S. Department of Labor gives the following figures for 23 of the 51 cities included in the bureau's report:

For the year period, August 15, 1924 to August 15, 1925, all of the 23 cities showed increases as follows: Buffalo and Memphis 15 per cent; Atlanta, Norfolk, Salt Lake City, and Scranton, 14 per cent; Kansas City, Rochester, and St. Louis, 13 per cent; Bridgeport, Charleston, S. C., Mobile and Richmond, 12 per cent; Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Indianapolis, New Haven and New York, 11 per cent; and Columbus, Fall River, Manchester and Portland, Me., 10 per cent.

British Oppose Chinese Claims.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Great Britain will oppose Chinese claims for tariff autonomy in the forthcoming Chinese customs conference, it was stated by the foreign office today.

Great Britain will agree, it was stated, to an increase in the general Chinese customs rate, providing China makes certain internal financial reforms.

To those who work hard for their money, I will cave 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

From the 4th
To the 5th
Congress of the
Communist International

In this invaluable booklet you will find the report of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the last Congress. It is a bird's eye-view of the world Communist movement up to that time.

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SHADOW OF OIL SCANDAL OVER AIRSHIP'S WRECK

Denby, Fired for Graft, Sponsored Craft

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—The ghost of Teapot Dome was in the wake of the Shenandoah on its fatal night ride over southeastern Ohio, Sept. 3. The Shenandoah was built while Edwin Denby was secretray of the navy. It was Denby who appointed Lieut.-Com. Zachary Lansdowne commander. Mrs. Denby christened the ship in its hangar at Lakehurst, N. J. It was then the ZR-1.

Denby was at the Ford airport at Dearborn, Mich., awaiting its arrival when the news of the crash was received. Denby was fired as secretary of the navy in the Teapot Dome investigation. As secretary he signed away the naval oil reserves to Albert B. Fall's friends among the oil traders. But his words on the Shenandoah disaster were solemnly published here.

"Those brave men were martyrs of progress," he said of the victims. "They would be the first to say that the conquest of the air must go on."

The old swivel chair, stars and stripes forever spirit rose high in the Teapot Dome.

Labor Day Staged by New Orleans Fakers Is Failure

NEW ORLEANS (By Mail)—Despite the fact that the open shop press declared the Labor Day celebration of craft unionism one of the greatest ever, scarcely one thousand men out of a total membership of 3,000 were in line yesterday in one of the most inappropriate misadventures of labor ever attempted in New Orleans. No attempt had been made to provide a showing of the different crafts by natty uniforms or similarity in dress and the formation in the line of march was painful.

The longshoremen who have been out on strike for the past two years, to the number of three thousand, white and colored, were not represented. A mere handful of the Typographical Union, one of the most powerful in the city until the lockout of ten years ago, marched in close proximity to the stereotypers and newspaper carriers forgetting that had it not been for the action of these unions in assisting the imported strikebreakers—the former in fixing the forms instead of casting, and the latter in delivering the papers, there would have been a different story to tell.

Many of the unions engaged automobiles for the members who sat with cigars in their teeth and a paper in their hands while the less fortunate walked, which spoiled the effect of the parade. The butchers and bakers and confectioners' unions made a fine showing. The affair concluded with a picnic at Spanish Fort.

It was suggested in many quarters and the matter will be taken up at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, that hereafter the parades be held at night so as to not interfere with the manufacturing plants and mercantile establishments by closing their doors on the day dedicated to labor.

Unemployment in Sweden.

SWEDEN, Sept. 13.—According to the monthly report of the unemployment commission there were 10,300 persons reported unemployed in Sweden on July 1, 1925.

TARIFF CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN POWERS IN PEKIN WILL NOT AID CHINESE, SAYS SOVIET AMBASSADOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 13.—The long deferred Chinese tariff conference of world powers will not end Chinese unrest, as it is discredited before its starts, Soviet ambassador to China, Karakhan, here for conferences, said.

"The customs conference will not console China for the sorry events that have occurred," Karakhan stated. "It is easy to understand that it will give nothing to China."

Chinese Close to Soviet

"If the tariff duties are raised the greatest share of the revenue will go not to the Chinese but foreign bankers, to whom China is indebted. The foreign governments will not give China tariff autonomy. It is not surprising, therefore, that Chinese men of affairs are against the conference."

"The Chinese people during their present struggle appreciate the cordial sympathy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Encouraging telegrams are sent to China daily by groups of workers within the Union.

"The Pekin diplomatic corps as a unit headed by myself has been reduced to a normal role. During my early residence in China my relations with the diplomatic corps were strained, possibly because of my fight to get possession of the Russian embassy building and possibly because of my desire to enter the corps. Those questions instead of being solved in strict accordance with international custom, were entangled by open and secret controversies between various nations.

Broke Solid Front of Hostility

"The members of the corps were perturbed by my entrance because, I automatically became dean of the being the only ambassador to China, corps.

"This corps has played a peculiar role in Peking. It is described by Chinese newspapers as a supergovernment. In the majority of questions between China and foreign countries the corps has acted as a unit to bring pressure upon the Chinese government. The Soviet policy differs radically from that of all other countries and my entrance into the corps broke the uniform front of the supergovernment."

Government Will Sell 4 Steamships to Ford, Is Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Officials of the shipping board expect that Henry Ford will submit a bid before noon tomorrow for four passenger liners now being offered for sale by the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Ford's representatives have already discussed the sale of the vessels with the shipping board, but have not yet put in a definite bid.

The ships are the Southern Cross, American Legion, Western World and Pan America, now being operated by the Munson Line, between the United States and Brazilian ports.

Ford threw his support to Coolidge in the last presidential election campaign.

Mine Rescue Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—Fifty-five first aid teams and eleven mine rescue crews from 19 states today were in active competition for the numerous awards of the fourth international first aid mine rescue contest.

Pick Up Fliers in Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—Commander Rodgers of the PN-9, which was lost at sea nine days after failing to complete the ight from San Francisco to Honolulu, is now at Lihue, Island of Kauai, a cable states.

Your Union Meeting

Second Monday, September 14, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Meeting Place
625	Boiler Makers, 5324 S. Halsted St.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St.
301	Brewery Workers' 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
593	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. W. St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2506	Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted St.
4	Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
629	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers, (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
790	Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
60	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
7	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
7144	Gardeners and Florists, Neidog's Hall, Hinsdale, Ill.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl's Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
444	Longshoremen, 355 N. Clark St.
	Machinists Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland.
	Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
830	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior.
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 58th and Commercial.
1162	Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
276	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
342	Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St.
549	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento.
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
16956	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713.
143	Signalmen, 2100 W. 51st St.
3	Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
330	Typographical, 180 W. Washington

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Respect for Bosses in Museum.

NEW YORK.—Stuffed birds, beasts and curios of all kinds are not the only things in a museum. There is also a labor code for the museum staff, promulgated by the American Association of Museums this September. The code features politeness to the public and respect for the museum director—in return for which the director is expected to show sympathy and fairness to the staff.

WHO CAN ASSIST ACTIVE COMRADE NOW IN DISTRESS?

Read His Letter and Do What You Can at Once

The DAIILY WORKER is in receipt of a letter from Tony Stanfi of Mystic, Iowa, which it presents to its readers with the hope that some of them can aid this comrade who is in dire need. Tony Stanfi has been a member of the Workers Party since its organization. He has been one of the comrades sometimes called Jimmie Higgins, who have always actively participated in the party work. When Comrade Stanfi was in good physical health, no appeal sent to him for collection of funds to help some phase of the party work or appeal to secure subscriptions to the party press or to sell literature went unanswered. There was always a response from Mystic, Iowa, to such appeals.

Stricken with Malady.

Now Comrade Stanfi has been laid low and he appeals to his comrades for a little aid. His letter is as follows: "I need financial aid for to rid myself of my dreaded disease, from year 1923 from beginning of April month. I got my leg swollen from hip to toes, have tried everything to rid myself of this misery but in vain, and now, the other leg has started to swell. It is already swollen to the knee but for all this I did drag around on my legs to the mine to earn for my living a dollar or two with much pain in order not to be to somebody a burden. But last year on the 29th of September I contracted heart disease. I was being carried out the mine a half-dead man, half-dead from the struggle with the horrible pain, with bloody foam at my mouth, but the doctor brought me back to life. For seven months I have been fighting against death spending many nights in a chair close to the stove for fear of going over. I now need some money to buy medicine so I would rid myself of this dreaded disease from which I suffer already 30 months. Long ago I appealed to my federation but my voice was like a voice in the desert. My doctor has given me some credit but now he asks me if I got a job so you see that I am in a very bad condition without work already six months. The little help I got from those that are employed has stopped and now I don't know what to do. Believe me, that I have often times had the sad thought to finish with myself. I have read in the papers often times of sick comrades or not comrades, asking for financial help and they did get it and I did give myself all I could often times. A mass of people can help very easily one person in bad health and in bad need of this help same as I helped many others in the past. The $10 I received for which I thank you much. I bought some medicine from the doctor, bought some food, bread and coffee, that's all I can afford to eat and I know that a lot of people do not get even this for to eat but I must be satisfied until I get some work."

Some comrades, sympathizers, readers of the DAILY WORKER can possibly spare a little help for Tony Stanfi. The DAILY WORKER is ready to receive same and forward remittances promptly to him.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

A CONTEST!

FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY ISSUE—SEPTEMBER 21

This issue of the DAILY WORKER will be written as much as possible by the workers from the shops, factories, mills and the farms. A special page—or two—or three (or more if necessary!) will be devoted entirely to Worker Correspondence. Write at once! Tell us about conditions you live and work under. Help to make the International Press Issue of the DAILY WORKER a reflection of the lives of the workers in America.

PRIZES

The worker sending in the best story for this issue of the DAILY WORKER will receive from the catalog his choice of

$5.00 Worth of Books.

Second best story

$3.00 Worth of Books.

Third best story

$2.00 Worth of Books.

WINNING STORIES WILL RECEIVE PROMINENT DISPLAY.

To all workers sending in a news story (whether it is printed or not) a copy of the Little Red Library booklet **Worker Correspondents** by William F. Dunne will be sent without charge. In addition you will receive special worker correspondents' paper with instructions on the reverse side of each sheet giving helpful hints on how to write for a working class newspaper.

WRITE YOUR STORY TODAY! Make it short. Use a typewriter if possible. Double space your lines. Write on one side of the paper only. Number your pages. Put return address on copy. Send in your story to WORKER CORRESPONDENT CONTEST EDITOR, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUSH!

BOB MINOR, FRED ELLIS AND OTHER ARTISTS WILL DRAW SPECIAL CARTOONS FOR THIS ISSUE.

WHEN YOU WRITE YOUR STORY ORDER A BUNDLE TO DISTRIBUTE AT THE SHOP YOU WRITE ABOUT.

THE DAILY WORKER

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International Solidarity

The action of the Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. in calling a strike of seamen, deck hands, firemen and stewards on all seagoing ships will give aid and comfort to the striking seamen of Britain who have been betrayed by the arch-faker Havelock Wilson, head of the British seamen's union, and gives a demonstration of international solidarity which cannot fail but give hope to the advanced section of the revolutionary working class in all countries.

There is no other category of workers whose interests demand international solidarity more than the toilers of the sea. The seafaring business knows no national boundaries. Seamen visit every part of the globe and are in constant touch with workers of all races, colors and creeds or no creeds. With all seamen in one union it would be impossible for the shipping bosses to compel their slaves to work under the intolerable conditions now forced on them.

The I. W. W. seamen have a difficult task ahead of them. Not only have they the employers to fight but the worst enemies of the seamen are the labor fakers who control whatever is left of the American seamens' union affiliated with the A. F. of L. Andrew Furuseth, the president of that organization is a servile tool of the American shipowners and has placed the machinery of the union at the disposal of the department of justice in persecuting radical workers who got into his organization. He has even gone to the extent of helping the government deport alien radicals.

The seamen of the world must join up into one union. The seamens' section of the Red International of Labor Unions has carried on propaganda for such a union for several years. Until the seamen do this, they will be helpless. In the meantime the efforts of the Marine Transport Workers' Union should be loyally supported not only by seamen but by all workers. The interests of one set of workers are the concern of all, nationally and internationally.

Fitzpatrick Crawls Back

John Fitzpatrick is prepared to swallow his previous denunciation of the scabbery of the United Garment Workers' Union in the International Tailoring company strike, provided William Green asks him to do so. In a letter to Green, Fitzpatrick says: "We will declare that the Garment Workers were entirely justified, if you will tell us that we were mistaken and instruct us to do so."

This is as fine an example of belly crawling as we have heard of in a long time. The United Garment Workers' Union under the leadership of Tom Rickert agreed to supply scabs to the International Tailoring company, whose employes were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. They struck when the tailoring bosses refused to sign a new agreement with the union unless the union accepted a reduction in wages.

Under Communist pressure, the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor were forced to come out openly in condemnation of the strikebreaking tactics of the United Garment Workers. This action was hailed with joy by progressives thruout the country. Then the official bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor got busy and before long Fitzpatrick the renegade progressive, was on his hands and knees before William Green's throne. Fitzpatrick has kissed Green's toe in token of obedience and is willing to debase himself publicly so that his sinecure as president of the Chicago Federtation of Labor will not be taken away from him.

As the DAILY WORKER already pointed out the striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers can expect nothing but treachery from Fitzpatrick and his associates. Only the radicals fight for the workers. The members of the unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor may expect the same treatment when they go on strike. Trade union scabbery is part of the accepted gospel of class collaboration, now legalized by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor.

The unions must be revolutionized and the reactionary leadership must be routed by a militant and well informed rank and file before treachery of this kind can be defeated.

Financial Crisis in Poland

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow, there is a serious financial crisis in Poland. Violence has broken out in Warsaw in connection with a run on the banks, the result of panic among the depositors.

Several banks have closed. The directors of the Trade and Industrial Bank have stopped payments to depositors and were obliged to flee for safety as the depositors showed intentions to inflict physical punishment on them.

Despite the shaky condition of Poland's financial edifice, the government recently spent millions of dollars on military maneuvers aimed at Soviet Russia. These war games were attended by official observers from Britain and France and by an "unofficial" observer from the United States. Perhaps Poland may soon realize that a policy of hostility to Soviet Russia will bring her nothing but disaster.

Socialism from American universities is the principal trouble with China, declares an American congressman. Bolshevism from Moscow is the trouble, say European socialists. Imperialism is the trouble, say the Chinese. Who's right? This is better brain exercise than a cross word puzzle. Get to work on it.

B. C. Forbes, one of Hearst's pet scribblers, tells us that the American workers are blessed with autos, telephones and radios. The American workers don't think this strange. They made them. But what they are asking is: Who has got the rest of the stuff we produce?

How Ramsay MacDonald's heart must have bled for his king after that awful vote on the resolution denouncing British imperialism at the Trade Union Congress! And how Phil Snowden's wife Ethel will weep for her queen when the sad news reaches her!

International Press Day, Sept. 21, calls for the co-operation of all the readers of the DAILY WORKER.

THE BOOTLICKERS' INTERNATIONAL MEET

By EARL R. BROWDER.

AT Marseilles, France, beginning August 24, there gathered the second congress of the "Labor and Socialist International," (reconstituted at Hamburg, 1923), otherwise known as the Second International, or the "Union of Kings' Ministers."

The Marseilles congress did not allow the record of valiant service to the bourgeoisie, established in the past, to be dimmed appreciably. Nor was the precedent of ambiguous and double-meaning compromise resolutions, for which the Second International is notorious, in any way seriously abandoned. It was a "regular" congress, in spite of the timid efforts of some British delegates, who had an eye cocked for the growing Minority Movement back home.

Boasts of Treachery.

M. LEON BLUM, leader of the French parliamentary socialist group, struck one of the keynotes of the conference, when he "claimed for the Second International a large share of the credit for the Dawes plan." (Report of London Daily Herald, August 25.)

Boastful mention was made of the number of ministers and ex-ministers of bourgeois governments who took part in the congress. Among the ministers were: M. Vendervelde, minister of foreign affairs for the king of Belgium, in a Catholic cabinet; signer of the infamous Versailles treaty, who declared to the congress that he believed "the peace policy of his government to be identical with the policy of the socialists." M. Rickard Sandler, premier for the king of Sweden; M. Gustav Moeller, minister of social administration for the same royal highness; M. Albin Hausen, minister of defense, who bosses the armed forces of his most royal higness of Sweden.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, ex-minister in the war cabinet of Lloyd George and participant in the MacDonald fiasco, paid tribute to some of the dead betrayers of the working class, such as Herr Ebert, deceased president of the German fascist "republic," and Branting, deceased premier for the Swedish crown. "He tendered greetings," says the account in the Daily Herald, "in the name of the delegates to those comrades present who bore or had borne ministerial responsibility in their own countries."

Training More "Kings' Ministers."

MR. Henderson understood that he was addressing a gathering of servants of royalty, each highly ambitious to assume livery as soon as possible. He was entirely in sympathy and agreement with such ambitions.

"In the transtitional stage," he said, "from capitalist to socialist government, the problem appeared to be one of minority government or coalition." He assured the delegates that it was highly probable that many of them would soon become ministers in coalitions with bourgeois parties.

But a word of warning, says Mr. Henderson, with a reflective glance back at the rising left wing that followed the debacle of the MacDonald government in Britain. "Don't promise the rank and file any more than necessary to get their votes," was the substance of his warning, "because performance is impossible, and the bigger your promises the greater the kick-back from the working class." The exact wording of the correspondent's report on this point was:

"Mniority and coalition governments which are the products of circumstances not wholly amenable to their control, and impose upon them compromises and collaborations which they would not willingly accept, were viewed with very great suspicion and distrust by a considerable section of their movement. Many stalwarts among them seemed to wish to raise this question to the plane of principle. In his judgment this question settled itself as a question of expediency. Their task would be all the more difficult if agitation and propaganda created the expectation of impossible performance."

With the basis of complete agreement that their function was to grab as many portfolios as possible in the royal cabinets, the delegates proceeded to come to complete disagreement on all fundamental questions before the working class, each delegation standing squarely on the interests of "its own" bourgeoisie.

Security Pact and Indemnities.

THE French and German delegates were hot for a complete and unqualified endorsement of the security pact. The British, on the other hand, said they wanted the Geneva protocol endorsed, and expressed hostility to the pact. The matter came to a deadlock.

"Long conversations have been held behind the scenes," writes the Daily Herald reporter, "between Messrs. Blum and Renaudel, for France; Hilferding and Breitscheid, for Germany; and Shaw, Allen and Buxton, for England. I learn, however, that there is small chance of the British delegation abandoning its position of hostility to the pact. The situation is that the French and German comrades, naturally obsessed by the mutual advantages of the pact to their countries, are blind to the more general significance and danger of such a treaty."

And how do the delegates of the Second International reconcile or solve such a difference, which represents the conflicting interests of two groups of the bourgeoisie? They cannot solve it at all, because they are the servants of their respective ruling classes. Therefore they only find a formula by which, under the appearance of unity, each can serve his own master. That is what the Marseilles congress did on the question of protocol and pact. A resolution was unanimously adopted, which declared that when the scope and meaning of the pact should become known it should be carefully examined by the parties. It was thus unanimously decided that each socialist party continues to follow the policy of "its own" bourgeoisie and no other.

Not without some complaints, however, for the French delegates spoke regretfully of the "discipline" they would like to use to make the English delegates support the policy of the French bourgeoisie. M. Blum remarked:

"However much they detested the methods of the Communist International, that had at least the merit of a single policy in all countries, and the socialist international must have some internal discipline."

But the Second International cannot have discipline, because Blum also, and all the others, only invoke discipline for the sake of their masters' interests, and reject it when discipline clashes with the interests of their national bourgeoisie.

So, also, when the British workers wanted to denounce the system of "reparations" as responsible for a large part of their unemployment, they ran into a solid block of opposition from French and Belgian "socialist" delegates and ministers. The zeal of M. de Brouchere, of Belgium, chairman of the commission on unemployment, in defending the reparations payments for his capitalist overlords, became so great that he insulted the British delegates, causing them to walk out of the commision meeting. When later, however, the British introduced their amendment in the plenum, they were quickly persuaded to withdraw it "in the name of unity." Thus was made another "great decision."

The Question of Russia.

A COMMISSION on eastern questions dealt with the attitude toward Russia. Its work is described by the correspondent of the Daily Herald, as follows:

"A drafting committee of five was appointed, and, comprising with the exception of Otto Bauer the most fervent opponents of the Bolshevik
gime, it produced a draft resolution
the type that might be expected.
was long, involved, and bitter-
strange hotch-potch, incorporating
moderation of Bauer, the anxieties
the Poles and other border natio
and the fanatical anti-Bolshevism
the social-revolutionaries, the l
named influence preponderating."

To this resolution the British in
duced a series of amendments,
signed to "introduce some degree
practical wisdom and restraint."
the commission, in an atmosphere t
was "panicky, skeptical, almost
tile," referred the amendments bac
the drafting committee. After a l
and bitter debate, the original res
tion plus the modifying British am
ments were adopted—again un
mously.

British Leaders Bend Slightly t Left Current.

THE oustanding political devel
ment in this congress has be
that the British delegates, represe
ing nearly half the membership
the Second International and c
tributing 40 per cent of its finan
are bending slightly, ever so sligh
before the strong leftward curr
now running in the British la
movement. This has been express
not in a manner of fundamental
agreement, with the counter-revo
tionary crew of bourgeois lackeys,
in proposals of "some degree of p
tical wisdom and restraint." It m
well be that these same British le
ers will prove more dangerous e
mies of the international proletar
than are the crude and fanta
clowns, the Dans and Tchernoffs,
the Georgian, Polish, and Rouman
mensheviks who write resoluti
against Soviet Russia.

Oh, yes! We almost forgot! "O
own" mensheviks were represented
the persons of Messrs. Hillquit, la
yer and capitalist; Panken, judge o
court of law of New York City; a
Victor Berger, miniature Hearst
Milwaukee. They also spoke.

After the German Fascists' Trial in Mosco

By Y. YAROSLAVSKY (Moscow)

Comrade Yaroslavsky was chairman of the tribunal before which the German fascists were brought. —Ed.

THE trial of the German fascists, which lasted eight days is over. Eight days of conflict with the mendacious prevarications of Karl Kindermann and his insolent fantastic inventions, his high-class swindling which called forth disgust and contemptuous response even from those who sat on the benches reserved for the representatives of the diplomatic corps! Eight days of incredibly shameless statements by Dr. Karl Kindermann which were calculated to deceive the public opinion of the whole world! Eight days of fencing with the cautious, carefully considered chess moves of the other accused, Wolscht, who weighed everyone of his words, and was laconic, the more so as, during his imprisonment he had become convinced that speech is silver, silence is golden! He knows that if he gets off with his life, he will be paid in silver for every word, and he knows still better that if he maintains silence with regard to this matter before the court, he will be paid in gold.

For eight days the court and the public prosecutor tore to pieces the spider's web which had been spun from the beginning in Berlin, by Kindermann, Wolscht and Ditmar with the assistance of Erhardt, Fink, Rose and a number of other fascists or persons closely connected with the fascists. In the end everything became clear. Step by step the judicial examination found out the facts, and the court did not hesitate for a moment, just because everything became clear down to the depths and no doubt remained that it was a group of fascists who were before the court as accused.

WE know the version which has been published broadcast and further adorned with beautiful colors by the whole bourgeois and social-democrat press, that the accused are innocent, erring students and that the whole affair from beginning to end has been the work of the G. P. U. The social-democratic Vorwarts and other papers are now supporting in an increased degree the legend that Maxim von Ditmar was the evil spirit of these three and that he acted under instructions from the cheka in order to provide subjects who might be exchanged for Skoblevski.

DITMAR was sentenced to death. He concealed nothing from the court but he only gave his evidence after he had seen and read Kindermann's evidence; and anyone who heard Ditmar cannot doubt that what he said was true. It is worth while to follow Ditmar's whole behavior before the court and the remarks which were made about him in order at once to understand the whole mendacity and senselessness of such explanations of the affair. Even the accused described Ditmar as a disinterested person who with great sensitiveness refused to accept any present. He suffered great distress in Germany, but, as Wolscht reports, shrunk more than the others from appealing to anyone for any kind of material help. Ditmar refused the help of the Esthonian embassy, he openly declared at a meeting with the representative of the embassy that it was his wish than no one should interfere on his behalf, even if he were condemned to death.

Ditmar remained the same to the end, he remained the same even in his final word in which he gave expression to his whole hatred for the bourgeois society which was playing with his young life; he remained the same after the verdict, in that he refused to appeal to the Central Executive Committee for a reprieve. What Ditmar told the court coincides in almost every detail with the evidence of another fascist, Baumann, member of the organization "Consul." No, no one will succeed in foiling and disproving those facts which the court revealed with regard to the fascists.

WHY then is the whole bourgeois press furious with Ditmar? Ditmar betrayed his class. The bourgeois cannot forgive such a betrayal. This alone explains the calumnies against Ditmar.

When it became evident to Kindermann that he would not escape with unsinged wings, that the legend of the hypnosis would be of no service, he began distinctly to turn in the direction of the German nationalists. What a servile tremor resounded in Kindermann's voice whenever he referred to "His Excellency Herr Michaelis." The "democratic" organ of Germany, Borsen-Courier represents Kindermann as an unfortunate wandering sheep who had tried everything "from the organization 'Consul' to the Communists, from the detective bureau to occultism." This sets very narrow limits to the sphere of Dr. Kindermann's activities. It was not without foundation that Ditmar said of Kindermann that a corpus delicti of the crimes of the social-democratic party of Germany was hidden behind his horn spectacles. No one but a complete fool would believe this liar who played in turn the parts of the bully of an old bigoted woman, a polar explorer, an informer and an upholder of culture. Even Kindermann and those to whom it would be useful, are trying to avoid giving an answer.

HOW can Kindermann be a fascist, if Kindermann is a Jew? Yes, indeed, Kindermann is a Jew, but this Jew was given substantial recommendations to the bishop of Bergen; he himself shamelessly reports how he fooled the Moslem professor Khairi by the respect he professed for Islam. He called himself a Lutheran and German to the fascist Heinicke; he concealed his Jewish descent from the fascists. When asked how it was that the bigoted religious old woman had intimately invited him to meals or even to her house at all, and whether she knew that he was a Jew, Kindermann brazenly replied that she had every reason to know it well. . .

It was sufficient to hear his pitiful drivel which he called his "defense" and which even filled Wolscht who was sitting next to him with disgust, to feel what despicable elements fascism recruits to its work. The fascists must have known what kind of a man they had before them, one who would consent to any lie and would be ready to change the color of his coat as often as was desired. And the accuser was right who spoke of gold hypnosis. If the G. P. U. had wanted to buy Kindermann, he would have betrayed his German fatherland twenty times over! And only in the last minute, when he realized that he could only place his hopes on the German government did he begin to remember the words which would glorify his whole behavior until the trial and during the trial. He said than an avenger would arise from Kindermann's bones. An avenger for Kindermann! We are convinced that within the pale of the fascist organizations there are hundreds of such Kindermanns who even now are taking their revenge on the working class, acting as provocative agents and spies, and who, in order to facilitate their work, will provide themselves with Communist membership books from the Communists of Durlach.

And Wolscht? Wolscht of course is different. Wolscht is suspicious, cautious, but even he made a number of confessions both in prison and in court which cannot be denied, cannot be disputed. The accused themselves, more clearly than anyone else, reveal the fallacy of the legend that their journey to Soviet Russia was an innocent undertaking. As a matter of fact, three students traveled into the Soviet state, having made an agreement with their friends, especially with the witness Fink that if they were arrested, they should send a telegram containing the sentence "How is Herr Grunbaum?"

In prison Wolscht told the other occupants of his cell that he had intended to murder Trotsky and Stalin. Who loosed his tongue? Are we to believe that he wished to gain the respect of his fellow-prisoners? He related that he had launched not a few Communists into eternity. This also, you see, to win the respect of the fascist Baumann! In just the same way Kindermann suddenly remembered in prison that it was Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday and inaugurated a celebration of the day, or he all at once began to feel that his favorite song was the fascist Erhardt hymn. Strange to say, Wolscht had the habit of carrying cyanide of potassium about and the still stranger habit of carrying it in a bottle labeled "pyramidon"!

It is no good trying to fol us w
the legend of the innocence of th
people!

THE Duetsche Allgemeine Zeitu
consoles itself in its number
July 1 by writing that it must
clearly understood once for all, t
Moscow is as convinced of the in
cence of the German students as
Berlin. Blessed is he who believ

No, Moscow is convinced that
actly the reverse is true, and the v
dict of the court met with the gene
approval of the masses. We have
use for such upholders of culture fr
the Neomachia, and we have no
for persons such as Ditmar. The m
the bourgeois press and bourge
public opinion try to whitewash
German fascists, the firmer hold
the conviction take in the conscio
ness of the working masses of the
viet Union, of Germany and of
whole world, that the proletariat c
only protect itself from danger
such merciless blows of class justic
and the more will the conviction p
vail that the verdict pronounced w
the only just one.

Left Wing of I. L. G.W. Asks Ai

(Continued from page 1)

membership, the officials decided to put us on trial on a charge of having invited speakers of the Workers Party' who are enemies of the present reactionary leadership, to speak at our First of May celebration.

Before notifying us officially of the charges against us, and of our suspension, our local offices were seized in the dead of night, with the aid of gangsters, police and detectives.

Unfairness of Frame Ups

Because they realized the flimsiness of their charge, they tried us behind closed doors, in spite of the opposition of our entire membership the protest of the entire Jewish and English press, which characterized this trial as a new inquisition. The trial was nothing but a farce, staged by the joint board and general executive board, without a shadow of evidence we were found guilty and expelled from the union.

Having carried thru these shameful expulsions, the officials that the progressive elements had been eliminated from the International and hereafter they could carry on their destructive work unhindered. But the workers of our industry have taken up the challenge of the joint board and have started a bitter struggle against this new reign of terrorism. The revolt of the membership against these misleaders has spread to every nook and corner of our industry and has drawn in thousands of workers who before this were merely passive.

Workers Back Up Left Wing Leaders

The workers in the shops have refused to recognize or deal with the representatives of the joint board, or to pay any dues. At a mass meeting held on July 9th, 25,000 workers gathered at the call of the Joint Committee of Action and decided, unanimously, to continue this fight until Sigman, Pearlstein and Feinberg, the present pogrom in our union, were forced to resign from their offices; until the three suspended executive boards were reinstated ,and until the union was reorganized on a basis of proportional representation.

The officialdom refused to heed the demands of the cloak and dressmakers. Instead, they attempted to break the revolt of the members by instituting a campaign of terrorism in the Jshops. With the aid of the bosses Jand their associations, workers have been sent down from their pobs. The Joint Committee of Action has been forced to declare strikes in order to compel reinstatement. The shop district has been converted into a veritable battlefield where workers are brutally beaten and wounded on the picket line by the hired gangasters. Hundreds of workers are arrested daily and heavily fined for the crime of picketing the striking shops.

Sigman Conspires With Bosses

Not satisfied with the result of this campaign of terrorism, the officials of the International, in defiance of the policies of even the most reactionary labor officials, advised the bosses to make out sweeping injunctions against the strikers, prohibiting picketing at all these shops. When the cloak and dressmakers, at the call of the Joint Committee of Action, went down in a general two-hour stoppage on August 20th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as a protest against the persecution and terrorism carried on by the joint board, the officials of the International united with the bosses in an effort to starve the workers into submission. Many shops were stopped off from work, by order of the joint board. Shop chairmen were attacked in a most cowardly and brutal manner by the hired gangsters of the union machine.

But in spite of all this terrorism, the revolt of the membership is becoming every day more widespread, and is taking on an increasingly bitter form. The workers are determined to carry on this struggle until their demands are granted

Long, Brave Battle Against Terrori

Friends, for thirteen long weeks
have been engaged in a bitter str
gle against all the dark forces of t
Jewinsh Labor Movement. For th
teen long weeks, our workers ha
been beaten up, arrested and fin
For thirteen weeks, the cloak a
dressmakers have exerted themselv
to the utmost, contributing their l
pennies to pay for bail, for fines, a
to assist the striking and injur
workers.

For thirteen weeks we have be
carrying on this struggle with out o
resources, in spite of the long peri
of unemployment and the poor seas
in our industry. Now, when this stru
gle is becoming more intense, mo
bitter from day to day, when arre
are bacoming more frequent, and fin
imposed are becoming larger; no
when the striking and injured wor
ers are in greater need than ever b
fore, we turn to you for assistance.

An Appeal For Aid

We call on you who sympath
with our struggle for a clean unio
without corruption and graft, to a
sist us at this critical moment. W
call on you to help the New Yo
Cloak and Dressmakers to win th
struggle for a union led by the wor
ers and not by a small group of par
sites.

The victory of the cloak and dres
makers in the present struggle w
not affect the workers of our indust
along, but it will be the victory
every right-thinking worker in Am
ica. In this struggle we are now e
gaged in, all the dark forces of th
movement have been arrayed in a co
spiracy to defeat the will of our me
bership. It is the solemn duty
every progressive and right-thinki
person to help raise the funds whic
will enable us to carry the fight to
successful conclusion.

With fraternal greetings,

JOINT COMMITTEE OF ACTIO
Loals 2, 9 and 22
I. L. G. W. U.

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS
DAY! SEPTEMBER 21st!
BOOST FOR IT!

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

INTERESTING things are happening thruout the world, yet the action of four southern governors in appealing to the people of their respective states to pray for rain is entitled to attention. In ancient days, the gods sometimes nodded even if they did not sleep. Those old pagan deities were human souls and sometimes got drowsy because of their libations. The christian god has no such excuse for somolence. According to the most reliable information he neither eats nor drinks. He is abstemious enuf to satisfy the most exacting food faddist, yet in a large section of god's own country the ground is parched for want of moisture and he does not even shed a tear.

• • •

SIXTY thousand tons of Welsh anthracite coal have been ordered for the American market, because of the strike in the Pennsylvania fields according to news reports. John L. Lewis is hobnobbing with republican party politicians. He is not taking any steps to prevent the transportation of European coal to the United States. He is taking no steps to secure the support of the workers in the transportation industry, as the British miners did. Lewis is not seeking the support of labor. He prefers to jockey with the capitalists.

• • •

THE United States light cruiser Denver and the gunboat Tulsa have arrived at Nicaragua, ostensibly to protect American lives, but really to protect the interests of American capitalists. This government cares very little for lives. It cheerfully sent over one hundred thousand of them to their doom in the late war and is willing to send twenty times that many to a like fate in the future. The army is organized and built to protect the interests of our rulers from their foes, which are sometimes the slaves whom they exploit.

• • •

WHEN the advertisements tell the jobless worker that he can see the world by joining the navy, he is not being bamboozled. Surely he may see the world, because the world is Wall Street's country. There is hardly a spot on the earth where the dollar is not invested and the flag follows the dollar. To protect that dollar and its family of nickles, dimes, quarters and half dollars, the lives of American workingmen are offered up on the silver altar of mammon every year.

• • •

PRINCE PHILIP of Hesse, a protestant, is engaged to marry princess Mafalda of Italy, a catholic. This is a damnable alliance in the official eyes of the catholic church and should the daughter of a bricklayer or plumber contract it, her soul would be immediately consigned for all time to an atmosphere of brimstone, unless she succeeded in bringing her spouse to recognize the pope as the successor of St. Peter, the Jerusalem mackerel catcher.

• • •

IN the past, when the vatican granted permission for a catholic ceremony uniting two of diverse faiths, the nuptial mass was omitted. But those were the days when dough was not as scarce as it is now. So in the marriage of the protestant prince and the catholic princess, his holiness reverses himself like a good politician, and allows a nuptial mass to be celebrated. There was a time when a pope could have torn the protestant prince's tongue out of his infidel head with red hot pincers, and in the name of god too. The world does move just the same.

• • •

THE anti-imperialist resolution passed by the British Trade Union Congress was one of the most important ever passed by that body. It hits old J. Bull right where he lives. It shows that the British workers have finally lost confidence in the ability of the pirate empire to do anything for them. This news was considered important enuf to be placed on the front page in the early edition of last Sunday's Herald-Examiner, of Chicago. But it was carefully omitted from later issues, and the story of a gang fight was put in its place. This is the way capitalist papers handle labor news.

• • •

THIS may be a good time to call your attention to the appeal for funds now made by the DAILY WORKER. We would much rather use the space for news about the class struggle, but we have no choice. Unless you send us the money to keep going, there will be no DAILY WORKER to tell the truth about the labor movement here and all over the world. It is good to read the lists of contributors and learn that the workers are responding so generously to the appeal. It shows that the DAILY WORKER fills a need and that it has friends among the working class who are ready to make sacrifices for it. Bring on your dollars.

STRIKE OF I. W. W. SEAMEN TIES UP BOATS IN NEW YORK HARBOR; SPREADING TO OTHER SEAPORTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 14.—The strike called by the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. is rallying an ever increasing number of seamen as crews walk out and strikers pack the I. W. W. halls cheering the speakers who call for a show down with the shipping bosses while their fellow workers over sea are battling in the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Denmark. Especially fine work was done in winning over seamen of the White Star liner Majestic, from which some of the crew is leaving as a result of the spirited picketing.

The M. T. W. picket captains report from the S. S. West Kedron, half of the crew left immediately on strike call; the S. S. Cape Cod gave six men to union headquarters; the S. S. Santa Eulalia crew will leave when paid off, same with the crew of the Cristobal and the River Del Rio. Fine spirit was shown by the crew of the S. S. Republic, where seamen dropped everything and walked out on a moment's notice in both engine and deck departments.

Tugs and Steamers Tied Up.

The Mark Williams' tugs are all tied up, three Red Ball tugs are stuck. At Hoboken the whole crew of the S. S. Mongolia walked off. Crews came off in a body from the following vessels: Guantaunamo, Lillian, American Merchant, Sisko, Bolivia Colombia lines. The Ossis sailed three men short. But the biggest hit was the walkout of additional seamen from the Majestic which got away from Southampton strikers only to meet a picket line in New York of combined I. W. W. and Communists.

The spirit of solidarity with the fellow workers striking oversea is shown in the following cablegrams exchanged between the continents. The British strikers sent the following:

Messages of Solidarity.

"Marine Transport Workers, No. 3, Coenties Slip, New York City. Unofficial seamen's strike in England. Ships leaving with non-union and naval ratings. All genuine seamen on strike. Can you assist? Stop shipping at all cost. Fight like hell." (Signed) Central Strike Committee, Canningtown, London, England.

The I. W. W. seamen's answer war: "Are giving you all possible aid. Strike called." (Signed) Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W.

From the British strikers came back the following:

"Bravo! Glad to hear good news. Stick together."

Strike On at Other Ports.

The headquarters of the M. T. W. has received wires that the strike is in full force in the following ports, where the I. W. W. seamen have branches: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile, San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, Galveston, Houston, Portland, Ore., and New Orleans. Others were not yet heard from. The Philadelphia longshoremen are taking a strike vote to support the seamen.

Strike Spirit Good.

On Manhattan, seamen pack the hall at 105 Broad street and street meetings before the M. T. W. head-

(Continued on page 2)

DEFENSE BREAKS JAIL BARS, SAYS C. E. RUTHENBERG

I. L. D. Mass Meeting Hears Zeigler Case

The need for the International Labor Defense proves that the class struggle in America has developed to the point where the ruling class must imprison the leaders of the working class in order to keep their power, C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party declared at the mass meeting of the I. L. D. held at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Sts., William Z. Foster recited the history of the persecution of working class leaders of the past, many of whom have all but been forgotten as they rot in prison. Other speakers were George Maurer, Henry Corbishly, who told of the frame up of the 18 Zeigler miners by the ku klux klan and the mine union officials, Robert Minor, noted Communist cartoonist and Oscar Brown, miner from Arkansas.

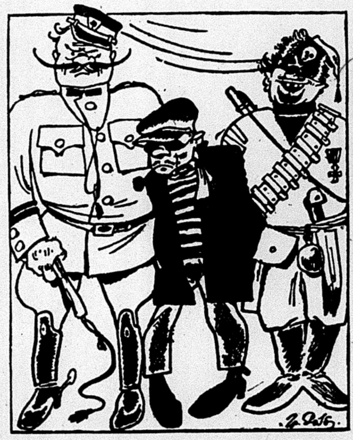
"The persecution of the Zeigler miners is an example of the manner in which the government is today using its power against the workers, with the aid of the reactionary officials of the labor movement," Comrade Ruthenberg told the large and enthusiastic audience. "It shows we are entering the period which leads to the final struggle and the victory of the working class. The capitalist dictatorship in the past hid itself in fair words. The constitution seemed to give certain rights of free speech, assemblage and freedom of the press."

Can Break Prison Bars

Comrade Ruthenberg then traced the history of the criminal syndicalist laws which were passed after America's entrance into the world war and after a wave of revolution had swept the working class thruout the entire world. He told how the espionage law passed by congress in 1917 was the first of a series of measures to take the freedom of speech from the

(Continued on page 2)

In the Name of Law and Order



The background of the "democratic" government of Poland: the gendarme, agent-provocateur and old czarist cossack.

ALLIES MILKED THREE BILLION MARKS FROM GERMANY THRU DAWES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Germany paid one billion gold marks, under the Dawes plan, during the first year of the operation of the plan, according to the report of Parker Gilbert, agent general for reparations, made to the reparations commission and published by that body.

The billion gold marks paid by Germany consisted of 800,000,000 gold marks raised by an external loan and 200,000,000 as partial interest from railway debentures.

The best way to support the DAILY WORKER is to subscribe—and get others to subscribe.

MURDER CHARGE TRUMPED UP ON CLOTH WORKER

Raid on Amalgamated Inspired by Bosses

Business Agent Pyzak of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union was held on $16,000 bonds on a charge of "assauult with intent to kill" when he with nine other Amalgamated union business agents was arraigned in the Chicago avenue police court yesterday.

The nine business agents who were charged with "disorderly conduct" were discharged by Judge Morgan who held that the police had failed to prove the existence of disorder. The raid, as was the former one, is said to be inspired by the International Tailoring Co., whose employes have been on strike for twelve weeks.

The court cases grew out of the raid on the Amalgamated offices conducted Saturday and led by Captain O'Malley, of the Chicago avenue station. The charge of assault with intent to kill was placed against Pyzak by a tailor named Rosenstein, who claimed to have been shot by "a business agent of the Amalgamated."

Business Agents Pyzak, Skala, Dunn, Rocco, Smith, Hubacek, Janicek, Kires, Cooper and Bobroski were arrested in the raid. They were taken by the police squad to the County Hospital, where Rosenstein was asked to identify his alleged assailant. He charged that Pyzak was the man. Then the ten men were taken to the bureau of identification where their finger prints were taken. From the bureau of identification they were again taken to the County Hospital. There it was found that Rosenstein had been taken to his home. The prisoners were taken there and Rosenstein repeated his charge that Pyzak had assaulted him.

They were then taken to the Chicago avenue station, where Pyzak was booked on the assault charge and the others were charged with disorderly with disorderly conduct.

Pyzak doesn't take the charge against himself seriously. "Part of the strike tactics of the bosses," he said. "We can expect anything before our strike against the International is won. The International is desperate. They are not making clothes so they try to make trouble for the union. When they discover that we are not to be frightened by such charges and frame-ups, they will have to settle. If this sort of thing will help to bring the strike to a quicker end, I am ready to face these framed-up charges."

TAMMANY TODAY FIGHTS BITTERLY OVER N. Y. LOOT

Badger State Indulges in Political Catfight

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Whether William Randolph Hearst, Hylan's political godfather, shall run city hall for the next four years or whether the running shall done by Al Smith thru Jimmy Walker will be decided at tomorrow's primaries after the most bitter battle ever waged in the metropolis.

That the fight is a "family affair" adds to the bitterness. Hylan is a Tammany man, but has wandered far from the Wigwam since former boss Charles Murphy helped to lift him from an obscure judicial bench and put him in the way of becoming a national figure and a commuter between the Battery and Palm Beach.

Tammany's Tricks

Senator "Jimmy" Walker is Tammany's candidate and Tammany is another name for Al Smith. Tammany has a powerful organization and unless all signs fail, Hylan will bite the dust in the primaries. There is something paternal about Tammany which counts heavily on election day. It opens jail gates, appeases greedy landlords at times, slaps the meanest democrat on the back, and in many ways fastens its gelatinous fingers on the political affections of New York City's 794,652 enrolled democratic voters, excepting those who know that it pays better to make a little, but not too much trouble for the machine at times, than to be chronically loyal.

Five Cent Politician

Hylan is a five cent politician, but those who ride in Gotham's subways and receive their osteopathic treatment while rushing up and down thru the subterranean passages of Manhattan island, as guests of the traction barons, lend a willing ear to the political tune played on Hylan's nickleodeon. Passengers, get massaged too much, and tho an alcohol rub is said to be good for the skin, the odor of second hand moonshine is not so pleasant when wafted to the nostrils from some strange pair of lips, forced into disagreeable proximity by the desire of the aforesaid barons to make a little profit out of the transportation business, since Hylan will not let them raise the ante so that they can purchase enough space to let each passenger enjoy his own smells, whatever they may be.

To put the issue in plain language, Hylan will stand or fall on the five cent fare and his opposition to the "interests." Tammany will win with the aid of its precint, ward and district captains, friendly cops, gangsters bootleggers and the labor fakers, who failed to get on Hylan's payroll. Hylan will have the support of some of the capitalists. Tammany will have the support of the bigger ones and Waterman, the republican who makes your

(Continued on page 2)

St. Paul R. R. Issues Stock

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were authorized by the interstate commerce commission to issue $9,279,000 of equipment trust certificates and to sell them at 97 per cent of par.

Northwestern R. R. Gets Request

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The Chicago and Northwestern railroad was authorized by the interstate commerce commission to issue $5,415,000 equipment trust certificates and to sell them at 97 per cent of par.

Franklin Union Rejects Anti-Communist Letter

Franklin Union No. 4 of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, voted to reject the anti-Communist red-baiting lettter sent out to all its affiliated locals by the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in an effort to curry favor with William Green and the other grand dukes of the A. F. of L.

As soon as the letter was presented a motion was made to return the document with an appropriate gesture, to Fitzpatrick and Nockels. The chairman, a Berryite, declared he could not receive the motion in the form in which it was presented, so after some strong language was indulged in, a motion to reject the document made by Brother Jimmy Barndt was carried unanimously.

During the discussion Brother Brandt defended the Communists against the charges of union disruption contained in the Fitzpatrick-Nockels epistle. He declared that the Communists never scab or break strikes or favor such a policy whether those on strike be members of the A. F. of L. or of any other union. He was referring to the action of George L. Berry of the pressmen and Tom Rickert of the garment workers.

Defended Communists.

He said they don't go around putting bombs in the homes of good union men or firing shots in thru their windows. Brother Brandt recently found a bomb in his own home and Jimmy King, a member of No. 3, had his window pierced by a bullet from a gangster's gun, believed to be in the employ of the international gangsters. Both were active in the Cuneo lockout.

Brandt challenged the Chicago Federation of Labor officials to debate the question of unionism with representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The meeting went on record approving the joint agreement drawn up recently between the pressmen and

(Continued on page 3)

Rail Progressives to Aid Anthracite Coal Mine Strike

In view of the fact that the great anthracite mine strike which involves 150,000 miners, may be won or lost according to support given it by the railroad men, the following resolution passed Sunday by the Second Railroad Amalgamation Conference has a significance on the part to be played by the progressive element among the railroad unions. It says:

> **Whereas, over 150,000 anthracite miners in Pennsylvania, confronted by the determination of the employers to reduce their standard of living, have gone on strike to protect their interests against the rapacious exploiters; and**
>
> **Whereas, the attack of the employers upon the anthracite miners is only a part of their general attempt to destroy the United Mine Workers of America, further evidence of this being the crushing of the bituminous miners' organizations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Colorado, and other states, and their weakening in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, etc., and**
>
> **Whereas, the attempted destruction of the United Mine Workers is only a part of the employers' larger scheme to destroy the trade unions in every industry and thus to etsablish the "Open Shop," with its yellow company unionism and slave conditions for the workers; therefore be it**
>
> **Resolved, that we progressive railroad workers recognize the struggle of the anthracite miners to be the cause of the working class as a whole and we call upon the workers everywhere to lend their active support in every available form to the anthracite miners; and be it further**
>
> **Resolved, that we specifically call upon all railroad men to absolutely refuse to haul scab coal from the anthracite mines; and be it further.**
>
> **Resolved, that we declare in favor of an alliance, defensive and offensive, of all railroad unions with the U. M. W. of A., and call upon the progressive delegations in the coming railroad union conventions to fight for the formation of such an alliance.**

In addition, the conference expressed by resolution, its opinion that the general chaos in both the mining and railway industries could be remedied, and these industries taken out of the hands of capitalist exploiters and made to serve the interests of the workers, only by nationalization and with workers' control. The conference then pledged itself to work for this program.

Many important resolutions were passed by the conference, including resolutions opposing the expulsion campaigns against progressives in the I. A. M. by William H. Johnston, a resolution support Johnston's recall, a resolution against racial discrimination in the unions, a resolution favoring trade with and recognition of Soviet Russia, one favoring autonomy of Canadian unions, for the release of labor prisoners, opposing "criminal syndicalism" laws, and endorsing the movement for international trade union unity.

Seek Wage Raise

The conference took a stand by resolution for a united campaign of all unions to get a general wage raise of 20 per cent, with a minimum of 75 cents an hour for unskilled workers. In addition resolutions were passed on company unions, organization of unorganized workers on the railroads, demanding a convention of the railway employes department of the A. of L., organization of bus and electric transport workers, concerning labor banking, unemployment, for a Labor Party and for amalgamation, particularly calling upon the progressive delegations at the conventions of the boilmakers, carmen and maintenance of waymen to adopt constitutional amendments to start their unions definitely on the way to amalgamation.

The program of the amalgamation movement was adopted as follows:

The Amalgamation Conference Program

"The international railroad amalgamation movement is not a trade union, or dual organization. It is an educational movement and works for the building, strengthening and educating of the railroad unions on the following basis:

For amalgamation of the existing railroad unions into a departmental industrial organization covering the entire industry.

(a) "For a united and militant struggle of all railroad trades to protect and improve wages, hours and working conditions.

(b) "Against company unions, "B. & O. Plans," "industrial peace" schemes, and dual unions as substitutes for fighting trade unions.

(c) "For an immediate joint campaign participated in by all 16 unions to organize all unorganized railroad workers into the present trade unions.

(d) "Against the money of the unions being used to establish so-called 'labor' banks, insurance schemes, and real estate deals which are in reality only capitalistic business enterprises; and for the re-organization of these existing institutions upon a co-operative basis, thereby placing the control of them back in the hands of the union membership.

(e) "For development of the shop committee system to increase the representation of the workers in the management and control of the industry.

(f) "For a National Labor Party with the affiliation and participation of the unions as organized bodies.

(g) "For international unity to bring about closer affiliation of all trade unions of the world in accordance with the contemplated plan of the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Commission."

Officers Elected

Near the end of the conference, which adjourned Sunday evening in order to allow delegates to reach their union conventions in other cities,

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GOVERNMENT BEGINS TO DEPORT CHINESE WORKERS WHOLESALE

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Fifty-three Chinese, rounded up by federal officers, were ordered deported from the country, immediately when they were arraigned before United States Commissioner Garrett Cotter. They were taken to Ellis Island.

Six others caught in the raids were freed when they established citizenship. Nine others who asked for hearings were held over without bail until next week.

The excuse given for rounding up the Chinese was the government's drive to deport all Chinese connected with the tong outbreaks."

FAKERS BUILD FINE HOUSES; MINERS STARVE

Traitors Thrive on Union Treasury

By HARRY P. SHAFFER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—This is District No. 2 U. M. W. of A. and it is as dead as the stones that are going into the fine big residence John Brophy, president of District No. 2 is building in Clearfield.

John has done well for himself slick and fat and well kept, while the miner's children of this district run after the bread wagons crying "Bread, Bread."

Brophy has done well. He is a successful business man, and he has determined that he must live like other successes even though children cry while father pays dues to build houses for labor fakers. Like Lewis, Brophy blames the fact that this district is dead upon increased railroad rates, and not upon the sell out of the Jacksonville Agreement.

Since the Jacksonville Agreement was brought forth upon the earth, this district is dead; and now their only hope lies in the fact that miners here are hungry to mine coal to take the place of anthracite upon the market, to scab! Miners here under the Jacksonville Agreement have become scavengers upon the blood spilled upon the battlefield of labor. This is what the policies of Lewis have brought the union to.

And yet prosperity reigns among the labor fakers and houses continue to go up, like stinking tombs, marking the betrayal of labor.

God, how long will these things be?

There has never been any one in this district to stay the hand of the faker. Their sway has been absolute and prosperity smiles upon them while they suck dry the treasury of the miner's union.

Floods Drown 3,000 in China

LONDON, Sept. 14.—More than three thousand Chinese have been drowned by floods in the Shantung province, where broken dykes released the high waters of the Yellow River.

Hundreds of villages have been swept by the flood waters, which reached fifty miles back from the river's normal course.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CHICAGO CONFERENCE SETS UP LIVELY LOCAL ORGANIZATION

The eighty delegates representing 18,000 organized workers of Chicago, who met Sunday afternoon at Ashland Auditorium launched a section of International Labor Defense that will bring the message of America's class-war prisoners and the obligation to defend those now being attacked to every unit of organized labor in Chicago. The conference unanimously indorsed the actions of the National Conference held in the same hall last June and that founded International Labor Defense as the champion of all workers persecuted for their activity in the class struggle.

The delegates represented 12,000 trades unionists, 4,500 members of workers' benefit and fraternal organizations and 1,500 members of permanent branches of International Labor Defense.

Henry Corbishley, the central figure of the case of the fifteen Zeigler miners now under serious criminal charges in the southern Illinois coal fields, reported on the frame-up he and his comrades are now being subjected to. The conference pledged its support to the fight of the Zeigler miners and then and there raised over $200.00 for the defense fund.

To Raise More Than Dollars.

W. S. Milson of the Carpenters' Union brought out the dynamic phase of the I. L. D. Not mere dollars, he said, are needed, but while these are good to use in the routine work of paying lawyers and gaining publicity, yet the function of the I. L. D. is to raise the spirit of the working masses, to bring the collective force of wide masses into action to demonstrate to capitalist governmental oppressors that the working class will fight solidly, united as one man behind its spokesmen and fighters who are chosen as victims by the master class.

With wide masses aroused and determined the courts and other wolves of capitalist state power will hesitate to carry out their brutal desires of framing up, killing and burying alive our brothers who fight in the front ranks.

Victims of U. S. Imperialism.

Max Hankin of Local 199, Machinists, spoke on the recent outburst of brutality against the Cuban workers, in which José Miguel Perez, the secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, only just organized, has been deported and the trade unions are being viciously attacked.

A resolution of protest and pledging the support of Chicago workers was offered and passed, in which the fact that American imperialism has practically usurped complete governmental power of the Cuban state, was accented as a special factor making necessary the duty of American workers to combat the evil forces of imperialist persecution.

The I. W. W. Fighters Remembered.

Fred Mann, member of the I. L. D. national executive committee, took the floor to bring out the part of the I. W. W. as victims of class persecutions. He wished to make clear that he did not represent the I. W. W. but merely took part as an individual interested in class war prisoners' defense, in this respect, however, representing a certain sentiment among the membership of the I W. W. There were about 100 good revolutionary fighters in prison in this country, where we have an American counterpart of the white terror of Europe. The European workers have suffered ghastly persecutions and still suffer. It is necessary that we give our utmost solidarity to them.

Here, particularly in California and Washington, the I. W. W. whose record of revolutionary struggle is known not only nationally but thruout the world, the American white terror has jailed scores upon scores of the most conscious fighters for their class. In California a worker needed to commit no crime to go to jail. Mere membership in the I. W. W. sent workers to prison for from one to fifteen years.

The General Defense and the California Defense have done all they could for these men and done very well. But the I. L. D. with its intimate connections within all labor and radical unions thruout America could do more, it could raise a huge cry of protest on a national scale in exposing the tyranny that has sent these these fine fighters of the I. W. W. into the hell holes of California prisons.

Centralia the Test.

The Centralia victims lying in Walla Walla with a 40-year sentence had fought not only their own struggle, but defended the right of all union labor to organize and meet in union halls. If this right is challenged successfully by the continued imprisonment of the Centralia victims, who are I. W. W. members, it would no longer be an I. W. W. matter, for raids by white guard American legion thugs on union halls, would soon be the rule in Chicago. Money was needed, not only for lawyers, but for publicity, to raise the class consciousness of the wide masses of workers to the meaning of the Centralia and other cases.

Fellow Worker Mann spoke of the effort being made by the I. L. D. to raise $5 a month for every class war prisoner, regardless of affiliation, and told how much it means for prisoners to get the little comforts and to know that someone cares enough to see that these are furnished.

Prison Relief.

"Let us resolve to keep this pledge," he said, "These revolutionary fighters fought our battles. They are inside for our cause. Let them know we shall stand by them and care for them in their years of prison."

"Let this be done and a great many if not a majority of the members of the I. W. W. will whole-heartedly support the I. L. D. and aid it in the wonderful wor it is just beginning."

Get Individual Members, Too.

Secretary Maurer, in closing the conference, obtained the pledges of the delegates of an immediate sum to the local I. L. D. treasury. He accented that the I. L. D. has both collective and individual affiliations. Those organizations, such as unions and fraternal bodies which affiliate and make the affiliation effective by subscribing a certain fixed monthly sum, are the collective affiliates.

But the members of such organizations should also be invited to join I. L. D. branches as individual members and take a direct and active part in defense work and relief work for class war prisoners. A big campaign for the Zeigler miners is to begin at once, Maurer announced.

An executive committee of nineteen to direct the work of Chicago local of the International Labor Defense set up at the conference was elected. The committee includes Emil Arnold of Painters' Union No. 275; H. Schneid, Local No. 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; S. Hankin, Machinists' Local No. 199; A Newman, Workman's Circle 519; S. Gallant, Workman's Circle 497; L. Cohen, Workman's Circle 518; H. V. Phillips of the American Negro Labor Congress; Fred Mann of the National Committee of I. L. D.; George Maurer, Rose Karsner, Sam Hammersmark and others.

The Chicago Local will immediately proceed to work, campaigning funds for the Zeigler defense and other cases and gathering in new members for the organization.

Get Ready for Reorganization

WITHIN a few days the Organization Department will announce its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

With the beginning of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions will be printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER will also establish a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there will be printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experinces in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest.

Watch these columns closely.

RAIL PROGRESSIVES TO AID THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINE STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

the following officers were unanimously elected:

President: Roy H. Woods, of the Electrical Workers.

Vice-president: Peter Jensen, Machinists, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: Otto H. Wangrin, Railway Clerks, St. Paul, Minn.

The international committee, also unanimously elected, consists of the following: John Foley, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio; C. H. Clarke, Machinists, Stratford, Ontario; John Kipper Boilermakers, Chicago, Ill. A. S. Harbin, Boilermakers, Covington, Ky.; Homer Booth, Sheet Metal Workers, Huntington, W. Va.; C. E. Lombard Electrical Workers, Hudson, Wis.; Frank Dinardo, Blacksmiths, Montreal, Canada; Clyde Crawford Blacksmiths, Huntington, W. Va.; J. W. McGraw, Railway Carmen, Tacoma, Wash.; Donald Menzies, Railway Carmen, London Ontario; E. Wilton, Sheet Metal Workers, Montreal, Canada.

This international committee is empowered by the conference to enlarge itself by the addition of new members so as to have 32 in all, two from each of the 16 standard unions.

Strike of the I. W. W. Seamen Ties Up Boats in New York Harbor

(Continued from page 1)

quarters at No. 3 Coenties Slip attract large crowds of seamen, with a steady stream lining-up in the union, scores reporting for picket line duty and showing fine fighting spirit. In Brooklyn a crowd of 800 seamen packed the hall at 158 Carroll street to listen to strike speakers of the M. T. W.

Detachments of pickets are commanded by captains and the I. W. W. is making every effort to make the strike effective. Funds are required to sustain the picket lines, and all working class organizations in the ports affected, particularly the Workers (Communist) party units, are making efforts to give all material assistance they can afford. Workers in New York City and vicinity are urged to take or send relief funds to either No. 3 Coenties Slip, or 105 Broad stret. Quick action is imperative.

FRANKLIN UNION REJECTS ANTI-RADICAL LETTER

Communists Defended Against Attack

(Continued from page 1)

feeders. President Crambert, Berry's tool voted against.

Brother Brandt was appointed delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor to fill a vacancy in No. 4's delegation.

Police Protect Crambert.

Seven policement were outside the hall during the meeting. Four were plain clothes men from the bureau and three in uniform. Crambert was asked what the police were doing there, but he refused to answer. When Crambert left the hall the police followed him.

According to the union rules an official who misses two consecutive meetings without a reasonable excuse finds his office automatically vacated. Two of Berry's tools had broken this rule, but they were saved by Crambert who refused to allow the members to decide whether their excuses were reasonable or not.

Children Strike For More Seats.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 14.—Shortage of seating space has brought about a children strike at the Washington school which meets with the parents consent. School authorities have attempted to transfer the older children to another school to make room for the smaller ones. The other school is over a quarter of a mile away.

LYDIA BEIDELL SPEAKS TONIGHT AT Y. W. L. BRANCH ON EUROPE

Comrade Lydia Beidell, who has just returned from a trip thru Europe, will speak at the Young Workers League, branch number three tonight at 3201 South Wabash Ave. Comrade Beidell has visited several countries in Europe and will speak on the conditions of the workers which she observed while there.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84⅝; cable 4.84¾. France, franc, demand 4.69; cable 4.69½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.40½; cable 4.41. Italy lira, demand 4.16¼; cable 4.16½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.80; cable 26.83. Norway, khone, demand 20.73; cable 20.75 Denmark, krone, demand 24.43; cable 24.45. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, taels, 80.50.

God Fails Virginia Governor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 14.—Governor Trinkle appealed to the people of Virginia to attend church and pray for rain, which is sorely needed thruout the state.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., CONVENTION IS DISMAL SCENE

Reaction Rules Over Illinois Labor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 14.—The several hundred delegates here to attend the annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor face a dismal prospect of one of the most reactionary assemblies of the state organization in years.

Typical of the unprogressive nature of the convention is the fact that all and sundry expect the most serious "fight" of the convention to be over the fake issue of whether it shall endorse "light wines and beer" or the "bone dry" prohibition act.

The only real issue rumored is the fight the few progressives present may make for abolition of all discrimination by unions against Negroes and for their admission on par with all other members. The same fight is made for abolition of discrimination concerning all races and race prejudices.

The convention will listen to Bill Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Frank Farrington, and betting is close on which shall give the most reactionary and "anti-Communist" speech. Both are acknowledged experts in this field.

Johnny Walker, president of the federation opened the sessions with his usual lacrimose oration, magnifying beyond all resemblance the almost indiscernible "victories" of organized labor in the past year, but ended with shedding futile tears over the "bad industrial conditions" and the "distress among the miners" (which he has done not one thing to alleviate) and admitting in fact that besides the flat - janitors and the milk wagon drivers labor unions in Illinois are going backwards fast.

The Second Flood

Strangely, Johnny had little to recommend as a remedy for these deplorable conditions. Weeping seems to do no one any good. If it did Illinois unionism would be prosperous long ago instead of drowned in the crocodile teams of "Weeping Johnny Walker." One bright idea Walker dwelt upon was that discovered by the Union of Brick and Clay Workers of Lansing, Illinois, which pay the difference between the jury fee and eight dollars a day for every member which serves on a jury.

"By so doing they avoid having many decisions rendered against the labor movement that are unfair and unjust," said Walker, scarcely comprehending the insult he was giving to the mentioned brick and clay workers.

Victory With Some Alloy In It

The biggest "victory" that he could boast of was the mythical "restrictions" placed by the recent legislature on the use of injunctions. While the technical and legal aspects of anti-labor injunctions may in some cases be changed by the bill, the big employers of labor, as shown by the Chicago Tribune at the time of the law's passage, are quite satisfied that it won't matter a tinker's dawn what the law says, the picket line is going to have a round with the courts in any strike of consequence.

William B. Wilson, who was the secretary of labor during Wilson's presidency, is due to address the convention. It is a sad looking lay out for progressive unionism unless the left wing developes unexpected strength.

Tammany Braves Fight at Polls Over Loot in New York

(Continued from page 1)

fountain pen, will have the support of the biggest, provided he has a chance to win. If not big biz will support Tammany, as Hearst is looked upon more or less as a scab in Wall Street.

May Run Independent

It is reported that in the event of Hylan's defeat in the primaries, he may launch a third ticket in the finals with Fiorillo LaGuardia as candidate. LaGuardia would be counted on to garner the Italian vote and the so-called progressive vote. He would have the support of Hearst and might pull enough support away from Tammany to make the republican candidate's election possible. But Tammany may find ways and means of forstalling such a dangerous development.

The only sane voice crying in the political wilderness here as far as the working class movement is concerned is the program of the Workers (Communist) Party and that organization's call for a united front of all working class organizations to fight the elections under the banner of labor against all capitalist candidates.

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MADISON, Wisc. Sept. 14.—Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. is expected to get a good start towards wearing his late father's senatorial toga, after the primary vote is counted tomorrow Besides having his father's sentiment al following as an asset, young Bob is favored with the support of the state machine, with Governor Blaine at the throttle.

This machine has the dispensation of almost 6,000 robust jobs. What that means in votes could be told with fair exactitude by the most uncultured ward heeler in Chicago or New York.

The Coolidge republican candidate is Roy P. Wilcox but his chances are slim. If defeated in the primaries, the latter is expected to run in the finals. The socialist candidate is expected to get on the final ballots. His main argument is that LaFollette is not his father's son, politically speaking. Work, the socialist claims to wear the dead man's mantle, but the family refuses to surrender the heirloom.

It would not surprise many seasoned politicians to see Blaine and La Follette Jr. walk into the Coolidge camp after the next election shows the G. O. P. grand chiefs who's who in Wisconsin. Recently LaFollette, Jr. came out in favor of Mellon's tax program, declaring that the rich needed relief as well as the poor, or words to that effect

Chinese Are Opposing the White-Washing of the Shanghai Murders

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the imperialist governments at Washington, London and Tokio must have finally reached the conclusion that the Chinese do not intend lending themselves to a fake investigation of the murders of Chinese workers and students, starting four months ago, in the streets of Shanghai and elsewhere.

Decked with all the panoply of judicial procedure, a commission jointly organized by Great Britain, America and Japan announces that it is ready to investigate the Shanghai incident. But it is desired to have a Chinese representative on the commission to help apply the white wash. Otherwise the calcimine might appear too muddied, failing to have the proper effect on the workers of China and those of other lands intensely interested in imperialst crimes in the orient.

• • • •

The American member of this commission is none other than Judge Elias Finley Johnson, member of the supreme court of the Philippines, where he must have received excellent schooling as an agent of the robber rule of the Wall Street bandits. The Filipinos can easily conjure up the kind of a report that this judicial lackey would make on the struggle of the Shanghai textile workers. The Filipinos know from experience, bitter experiences under the bloody regime of the anti-labor General Leonard Wood, who rules the islands. The loyalty of Judge Johnson to the dollar bandits is further attested by the fact that he is joyously acclaimed by the British member of the commission, Sir Henry Gollen, chief justice at Hongkong, where the English lash falls especially heavy upon the backs of Chinese workers. The Japanese member is another judge hailing from the courts of Tokio that have been quick to send protesting workers to prison and to the gallows.

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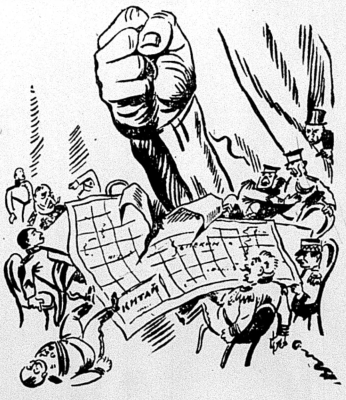
In fact, the trio is so foul that it cannot be stomached by even the capitalist governments of France, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands, who refuse to participate in the farce, which they can afford to do, since their interests are not so much at stake.

The power of the fist of Chinese labor in these days is pictured by the cartoonist of Gudok, the Soviet railroad workers' daily, as follows:

The Fist of Chinese Labor



It Disturbs the Plans of the World Imperialists.

—From Gudok, Russian Railroad Workers' Daily

• • • •

One of the British-American demands on the Chinese is that the Chinese government "must give concrete evidence of its ability and willingness to enforce respect for the safety of foreign lives and property and to suppress disorders and anti-foreign agitation."

The Chinese do not take that demand seriously. It is purely a demand that China be made safe for imperialist agents to plunder and murder the Chinese. In the words of General Feng Yu-Hsiang:

> "It is not timely to talk about China's ability to protect foreigners while foreigners are shooting Chinese with unequalled ferocity."

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These expressions will sound familiar to every worker in this country who has gone out on strike only to have the state militia, if not the federal troops, brot in to shoot him down in the name of "law and order." The troops have only been withdrawn when "order has been restored" which, translated, means that the strike has been broken.

For more than a hundred years, the imperialisms of the great predatory nations have plundered China and made open war against her. The Chinese people have fought back as best they could. Their determined stand at the present time shows that they have plenty of fight left. It is the wish of all enlightened workers the world over that they will develop enough strength to drive all their oppressors, native as well as foreign, into the Pacific, to be rid of them forever.

The heroic struggle of the workers of China is the deep concern of the workers of the whole world.

DEFENSE BREAKS JAIL BARS, SAYS C. E. RUTHENBERG

(Continued from page 1)

workers in order that the capitalists might maintain power.

"Why is it that in 1910 they did not need criminal syndicalist laws and in 1919 they did?" Comrade Ruthenberg continued. "The answer is the international revolution. The victory of proletarian revolution in Soviet Russia was an answer to the challenge of the rule of the capitalists, the rule of the capitalists here in the United States was challenged by the Communist movement."

"The International Labor Defense can break the bars and save the working class fighters from prison, just as the protest of the workers secured the freedom of the members of the I. W. W. in 1920, and saved several thousand workers from deportation after the Palmer raids. The fight made for those working class leaders shows that the workers have the power and if they use it can save their champions from the clutches of the capitalists." Comrade Ruthenberg declared that so far the workers had won in the Michigan Communist cases, keeping the Communist out of jail for three years.

"The International Labor Defense can take up the fight for the forgotten class war prisoners. It must also think of the international situation, of the white terror raging against the workers of other countries."

Saved Fighters from Hangmen

Comrade Ruthenberg then told how the protests of the workers of the European countries had done much to save Sacco and Vanzetti and Tom Mooney from the gallows. He told how in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and other countries the capitalists are trying to wipe out the struggle of the workers by killing off their leaders. He told how the three million members of the International Red Aid are sending help to the workers of all the world.

"We in the United States must do the same," Comrade Ruthenberg concluded. "We must help those who stand in the forefront of the struggle against capitalism. That is the purpose of the International Labor Defense. If we do that we may look forward to the day when the workers will rule, and will put the capitalists in jail."

"Must Enlist Masses," Foster

Comrade Foster told how the capitalists of Spain and other countries are seizing on the leaders of the workers and murdering them in cold blood. The I. L. D., he said, must defend the leaders of the working class. "Some of the finest fighters for the workers are now rotting away in the prisons and the masses are not stirring a hand to secure their release," Comrade Foster said.

Comrade Foster told how Kline and Wrangel in Texas, Mooney, Schmidt and MacNamara of California, Sacco and Vanzetti, are being persecuted and forgotten.

"New systems, a new spirit is needed," said Comrade Foster. "And the I. L. D. is about to supply that. We must realize that the defense of political prisoners is an established part of our work of fighting the capitalists. We must enlist the masses, and the only way is thru such an organization as the International Labor Defense, whose purpose is to teach the workers the real meaning of this class persecution. The I. L. D is an effective organization of the workers to defend their leaders."

Struggle In Zeigler

George Maurer opened the meeting by telling of the successful conference which organized a permanent local unit of the I. L. D.

Henry Corbishly went into detail on the struggle of the Zeigler miners against the Farrington machine of bureaucratic mine union officials. Corbishly told how the progressives, with himself as president of the Zeigler local, were twice arbitrarily deposed from office by the mine union officials, who enlisted the aid of the ku klux klan. He told of the frauds perpetrated by Farrington in the miners elections.

The kluxers, Corbishly said, at a meeting of the local, following a dispute with the Bell and Zoller Coal Company, started a fight and Alexander Hargis, a klansman and Farrington hanger-on, shot and killed Mike Sarovich. The next day 18 of the progressive miners were arrested on warrants sworn to by Lon Fox, sub-district president of the union, and other Farrington machine men, charged with "assault with intent to kill."

Alexander Hargis, the klan murderer, on the other hand, was released on bonds supplied by Lon Fox. The dispute with the coal company, Corbishly showed, was decided in the company's favor by the mine union officials. The coal was being run out so fast that it was impossible to weigh it. The checkweighman went home, and the miners walked out. The Farrington machine took the company's part and deposed Corbishly and the other progressives.

Corbishly thanked the International Labor Defense for its aid to the militant miners of Zeigler.

Robert Minor, the chairman, made the collection speech, and a large sum of money was donated for defense of working class prisoners.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

SEAMEN'S COMMITTEE TELLS OF LIFE AND CONDITIONS ON SHIP IN CALL FOR WORLD SOLIDARITY

The following excellent description of the conditions of life of seamen on American ships gives sufficient reason for the strike called by the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510, just as the I. W. W. strike itself is given as proof of the need for international unity. Not only is the following article interesting, but it is a call to action from the hands of a seaman, J. Stone, secretary of the International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee.

* * *

The Condition of the Marine Workers

The workers of one of the greatest industries of this country—in fact, one of the greatest industries of the world—the marine workers, stand today unorganized, weak and incapable of realizing the fight they could wage against the prevailing conditions of slavery thru the upbuilding of a powerful marine union.

Wages.

Altho the shipowners and the capitalist government of this country claim that the American seaman is the highest paid in the world, he is in fact the lowest paid if we take into consideration the high cost of living in the U. S. in comparison with that in other countries. For instance:

	England	Holland	Sweden
A. B. Seaman	$39.82	$38	$40
Fireman	42	40	40

On the American ships the seaman's wages range from $40 to $50 on private vessels and are about $62.50 on U. S. shipping board vessels; for firemen, $50 on private vessels and $67.50 on U. S. S. B. vessels. The work on the U. S. S. B. ships is, however, not steady, since ships are laid up so often that one is never sure of his job. To make a trip on a vessel for a month or two and then to be laid off to loaf for another month in the shipping offices waiting for another job is an experience that very frequently happens to the American seafarer.

Moreover, everybody knows that it is easier to live on $40 in England, Holland, or Sweden than it is to live on the same amount or even on $50 or more in the U. S. A. And so if we also take into consideration that the job of the foreign seaman is more steady we will come to the conclusion that the American seaman is the lowest paid.

Working Hours and Overtime.

A few years ago when the International Seamen's Union was still strong and the seamen had an agreement with the shipowners and when the shipping commissioner acted as an intermediary between them, the working hours of the men on deck or fire or engineer rooms were estimated at eight hours a day. Every additional hour, be it at sea or in port, was paid for at the rate of time and a half. With the break up of the International Seamen's Union the payment of overtime was abolished and the old 12-hour day for the men on deck was again introduced.

After the strike won by the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union, the eight-hour day was again given to the seamen, but the overtime was abolished for good. Today a seaman can work from 12 to 14 hours a day without getting any compensation for time worked above the regular eight hours. There is no law or agreement to protect the seaman from working longer hours.

In most cases a lot of work on ship, instead of being attended to in port by the shore gang, is left to be done at sea either by the black gang if it is in engine or firerooms or by the sailor if it happens to be on deck.

Food.

Now about the food on American vessels. It will be easy to guess what seamen eat aboard the American ships when we learn that most of the shipping companies allow about 35 cents a day for the feeding of a man. This, minus the graft on the part of the port steward and the other sharks, reduces the allowance to 20 or 23 cents a day. No wonder that the seamen on most of our vessels are starving to death from lack of nourishing food.

Conditions of Slavery.

In order to keep the seamen unorganized, in order to enslave them the more, the American shipowners are maintaining a force of detectives—so-called "specials"—whose duty it is to spy upon the sea workers, to report their conversation, and to prevent the "radical elements" from entering the docks. They also have special men who mix with those in forecastle, foreroom, or glory hall (the **last is a large room for waiters and those of the steward department).** They also spy upon those with radical tendencies and report upon them upon arrival in port.

Men reported in this way are rarely only discharged; in most cases they are blacklisted or even framed-up. To raise your voice for your rights is equal to rebellion; for such a thing one is always apt to be accused of belonging to the I. W. W. even tho you may never have gone near that organization. To frame-up an I. W. W. is a very frequent scheme and it is done ever so often. In the past only the blacklist, but today a beating or even a murder by hired gangsters of the shipowners is a very common thing on the water front.

What Is the Blacklist?

In the olden days the blacklist meant a list of names of undesirable sea workers. It was kept under cover and rarely displayed. At present it is very common that before signing articles, a seaman's name is carefully looked up in a certain book by a certain man whose appearance and duties are of a very doubtful character. This individual shouts O. K. to the commissioner if the seaman's name is not on the blacklist and then the seaman is permitted to sign up for a voyage. If the O. K. is not given the seaman is contemptuously rejected and thrown out.

Fingerprinting Introduced.

The fingerprinting of seamen was practiced only during the war, but now it has again been introduced by the government on the west coast. Every seaman must leave his fingerprints before signing on the ship's articles. This disgraceful way of treating a seaman as if he were a criminal will in all probability reach the east coast before long.

The Deportation of Seamen.

It is greatly to the advantage of shipowners that seamen are mostly foreigners for with our new laws in operation a seaman can easily be deported as one who has illegally entered this country. The legality of a seaman's entry can easily be disputed. For years foreign seamen have manned our ships; even today more than 60 per cent of the seamen on American vessels are foreigners. During the war the American authorities were only too anxious to have these foreigners since 80 per cent of those who carried ammunition and transported soldiers for the American government were foreigners. Today scores of them are deported because they are "too radical" for the American shipowners.

One who spends most of his life at sea, who has no friends or relations ashore, tho is not able to marry on account of low wages, can easily be deported, framed-up or even murdered without any one ever learning of this outrage. And since the existing organizations in the marine industry are too weak to protect the interest of the seamen, the seaworkers in America are the most helpless and forgotten men on earth. The administration of Coolidge has done away with the LaFollette law; it has diminished the power of the shipping commissioner, converting him into a tool of the shipowner; it has given the law entirely over into the hands of the shipowners. And that is why the American ships are the most intolerable to work on since they carry men with a suppressed spirit, enslaved and oppressed like no other seamen under any other flag.

International Unity.

The Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. have called a strike and written their demands to correct in some measure the abuses and conditions described above. The International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee endorses the demands of the I. W. W. seamen and calls upon all marine workers, organized and unorganized, to co-operate with the I. W. W. in their struggle against the shipowners.

But, in addition, the I. W. W. as a whole should realize the importance of affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions, since to combat the tremendous power of the shipowners—who enjoy the full co-operation of the capitalist government—and to organize the tens of thousands of marine workers still unorganized, the necessity of international organization becomes most evident and pressing.

When seamen of all countries are united in one fighting union; when no ships manned by scabs will be unloaded by organized longshoremen—only then will our strikes be fully effective. The longer we remain isolated from the revolutionary marine workers of the Red International of Labor Unions, the greater our crime against those who anxiously await a call to be organized. No program for the American seamen can be imagined as having hope of success unless it follows the policies and asserts its unity with the transport workers of the Red International of Labor Unions.

**J. STONE, Secretary,
International Marine Transport Workers, Amalgamation Committee.**

A BROTHER TELLS OF FAKER'S GRIP BUT OMITS CURE

Collective Not Individual Action

By JOHN M. WALKER
(Worker Correspondent.)

The writer wishes to show the railroad men of the different organizations just how they are being led astray by their grand lodge fakers.

Before a convention is held, the board of directors gets together and makes out all the changes they want in the constitution. They then have all their tools, their hand picked delegates, vote the way they want them to vote.

Over half of these delegates are not in railroad service, but they have a nice trip every three years at the brotherhood's expense.

The Way It Is Done

The board of directors consist of the grand president, vice-presidents, general secretary and treasurer. How can the rank and file expect to get anything when these fakers are there to get everything for themselves? If a delegate goes to a convention and does not fall in with the gang, he never is seen at another convention. This is the way it is done: It is three years before another convention. In that three years, one of the vice-presidents visits the delegates home town, gets the president, secretary and a few more local officers, and tells them never to sent Brother So and So to another convention, as he couldn't talk, was unreasonable and kept the convention in an uproar.

The faker never gets up in open meeting and make these charges, but spreads the poison about on the uiet. The seed is sown. The good brother never goes to another convention.

How About a Remedy?

The above description by Brother Walker is undoubtedly true. But we would like to have something besides a negative attitude from those who complain of such evils. Brother Walker does not mention a word of how to avoid or counteract the influence of the union bureaucrats. Has he no idea of the power and possibility of a left wing movement in the railroad unions?

Has he never heard of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry whose activity has set thousands of local unions into opposition to the reactionary bureaucrats? Does Brother Walker imagine a rank and file movement in which each progressive member is isolated from every other one, fighting a lonely and losing battle? That would certainly be no movement at all.

What Is A Left Wing?

But we suggest to Brother Walker that he think of collective effort in the union against the fakers, just as he thinks of collective effort of the workers in a union against the bosses.

Why not a left wing movement, organized with local committees in all lodges? A movement with a national executive and a publication, literature and power to see that any brother who is persecuted by these vice-presidents or any other sort of fakers is protected by the whole committee movement which would expose the traitors and by raising fighting issues against them everywhere ultimately educate the membership to such a level of class understanding that they are immune from the poison of class collaboration and would stand no autocracy from their servants who assume to be their masters.—Editor, T. U. E. L. Section.

AVERAGE WAGE UP; TOTAL WAGE DOWN, IN U.S.A.

Don't Be Deceived by Statisticians

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A gain of more than 5 per cent over July, 1924, brought the average weekly earnings of factory workers in July, 1925, up to $25.82, according to the U. S. department of labor. This is the highest July average since 1920 when weekly wages reached a peak at $31.56. Wages this July were 18 per cent below that high level.

Employment showed a drop of 1.1 per cent compared with June but there were 7.4 per cent more workers on factory payrolls than in July, 1924, when the first Coolidge depression reached its maximum. This gain, however, means only that big business is stabilizing employment at a low level. The average employment of the first 7 months of 1925 is considerably below the same period of 1924.

75 Per Cent Capacity

The new low level at which employment is being stabilized means little more than ¾ of full-time capacity. Factories are averaging about 90 per cent of full time for 80 per cent of a full working force.

Average weekly earnings are today 88½ per cent above July 10 years ago. The figures for July each year since 1916 are:

Average Per Capita Weekly Wage in July

1925	$25.82	1920	$31.56
1924	24.53	1919	23.84
1923	25.61	1918	20.08
1922	21.98	1917	16.50
1921	23.14	1916	13.69

The apparent gain of the workers in the purchasing power of wages is more than offset by the speeding-up which is narrowing the number of jobs. The total wage payments to factory workers in July, 1925, were less than 72 per cent of July, 1920. Compared with July, 1915, they show an increase of only 53 per cent. Factory owners paid 10 per cent less in total wages in July 1925 than in July 1923.

Part Time General

More than half of all the establishments reporting to the department of labor were operating with less than a normal force and over one-third were operating part time. Only 17 per cent of the meat packing establishments had a full force and only 44 per cent had full time. For other important industries the corresponding percentages were flour mills 43 per cent and 36 per cent; cotton goods 53 and 61; woolen mills 39 and 57; men's clothing 42 and 70; women's clothing 39 per cent and 63 per cent; iron and steel 29 and 50 per cent; foundries and machine shops 25 and 40; boots and shoes 41 and 51; automobile plants 32 per cent with normal force and 60 per cent on full time schedules. The country's production power exceeds its ability to dispose of the products.

Hatters and Capmakers to Cooperate

NEW YORK—(FP)—Cooperation has taken the place of jurisdictional disputes between the two leading unions in the headgear trades. The new spirit is reflected in the joint labor day message sent out by these two organizations—The United Hatters of North America and the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International union.

LOW WAGES AND SWEATSHOP RULE LOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKERS, SAYS APPEAL TO LABOR UNIONS

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Photographic Workers' Union No. 17830 has issued a call to all workers urging cooperation in their struggle to get better working conditions.

Under the caption of "Help Us Abolish Sweatshop Photography and Child Labor" the following letter has been sent to all labor unions in New York City:

To All Labor Organizations:

The men and women who take and make pictures, who develop plates, films and papers, who finish Kodak prnits, are overworked and underpaid, their jobs are at best inseeure; sweat shop and unsanitary conditions prevail in most instances. Their average wage is between $15 and $20 per week. All these things, together with other occupational evils, have had a tendency to greatly undermine their strength and individuality, and at the present moment they are but mere playthings of shifting moods and varying seasons.

The purpose of this communication is not only to acquaint you with the facts, but also to enlist your wholehearted support in the attainment of our aims. You CAN and MUST give us your assistance, our demands must be made known to your membership, their help secured and resolutions passed in our behalf.

Here are a few items for your immediate consideration:

1) Look for the union placard before patronizing any photographic establishment.

2) Demand the union label on all photographs and Kodak prints.

3) Refrain from handling non-union photographs.

If every solitary member of your organization will respon to this appeal, the Photographic Workers' Union of America, Local No. 17830, will be greatly strengthened and the objects for which it is striving, attained.

Fraternally,

**The Photographic Workers' Union of America, Local No. 17830.
Affiliated with the A. F. of L.
Louis A. Baum,
Business Representative.**

BRITISH MINORITY CONFERENCE BIG LABOR PROGRESS

683 Delegates Represented 750,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The National Minority Momevent, the definitely revolutionary left wing of the British unions, held its second annual conference at Battersea Hall on August 29 and 30. The aims and objects of the movement are set forth as follows:

"1. To organize the working masses of Great Britain for the overthrow of capitalism, the emancipation of the workers from their oppressors and exploiters, and the establishment of the socialist commonwealth.

Class Struggle Program.

"2. To carry on a wide agitation and propaganda for the principles of revolutionary class struggle, and to work within the existing organizations of the workers for the purpose of fighting for the adoption of the program of the National Minority Movement, and against the present tendency towards a false social peace and class collaboration and the delusion of a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism.

"3. To unite the workers in their everyday struggles against capitalism, and at all times to advance the watchword of the united front of the workers against the exploiters.

"4. To maintain the closest relations with the Red International of Labor Unions and to work for the unity of the international trade union movement."

Officers and Delegates.

The officials are Tom Mann, chairman; general secretary, Harry Pollitt; general organizing secretary, George Hardy, and treasurer, Geo. Fletcher.

The conference was attended by 683 credentialed delegates, with 142 branches in the provinces sending 165, and 41 trades councils sending 82. By industrial groups, the metal workers sent 126 delegates, building workers 103, transport workers 75, general workers' organizations 33, co-operatives 16, miscellaneous trade unions 75, minority groups and shop steward committees 56, and unemployed organizations 45. There were 430 branches, seven district committees and six executive committees represented. Altogether it is reckoned that 750,000 workers were represented.

Tom Mann Still Leads Labor.

Besides the general organization report following the address of the old working class fighter, Tom Mann, who opened the conference as chairman of the movement, the conference heard reports from the special sections, miners, transport workers, building workers, metal workers and general workers.

Each of these sections have their special programs, and the Minority Movement as a whole has the following among its leading demands: An increase of wages of $5 a week for all existing wage scales with a minimum of $20 a week. The 44-hour week for all trades except mining and a six-hour day for miners. Nationalization of mines, railways and all chief heavy industries, without compensation and with workers' control. Unemployment relief based on confiscation of idle land and factories with workers' control. Housing relief for workers by requisition of empty houses and intensified work to build new houses for workers.

Break With Imperialism.

In foreign policy the minority movement accents its separation from imperialist interests by repudiation of the Versailles treaty and the Dawes plan, treaty and trade with Soviet Russia, a trade unionist to represent England at Moscow, and "Repudiation of the conception that the British Empire is of any regard to the British workers, and instead, to pledge ourselves to work in close connection with the workers of all those countries comprising the empire and assist them in their struggle to overthrow British imperialism."

Numerous resolutions in consonance with the aims and methods of the movement were passed at the conference which marked a most constructive period in the development of revolutionry labor not only for British workers, but for the world proletariat.

Carpenters to Gather With Building Crafts

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Among the building trade unions which will be officially represented at the conference in Washington Sept. 22 called by the national board of jurisdictional awards will be the carpenters, who for some years have not been affiliated with the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor and have not accepted the awards made by this board.

While the most conspicuous dispute engaged in by the carpenters regarding jurisdiction is with the sheet metal workers, they have trouble also with the lathers and other building trades. The conference has been summoned to start settling these differences.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

LABOR PARTY, BUILDING UNIONS MAJOR ISSUES AT MINNESOTA CONVENTION; LAWSON A TRAITOR

(By Worker Correspondence.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 14.—The Minneapolis State Federation of Labor will meet in annual convention at Austin, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of this month. It is calculated that from 200 to 250 delegates will attend.

The convention this year holds great promise of being a very interesting session, by reason of the fact that many complex and pressing problems will stare the delegates in the face, which cannot be ignored and sidetracked, but must be squarely faced and dealt with.

At the present time the labor movement is in an extremely weakened condition. The open shop barrage has left its trail of wrecks, due to causes hereinafter cited.

This state of labor affairs, has set many earnest workers in the labor movement, to seriously concern themselves with the health of labor. But let us state the bad condition existing.

Organizations Wrecked.

Practically all organizations among the railroad shop crafts have been destroyed, what exists being company unions. Almost nothing has been done in the state, to cope with this situation among the rail workers.

The building trades are also in a very bad way. Outside of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, the building trades have been wiped out. And in these cities seventy-five per cent of all construction work, is done under open shop conditions. The situation is simply unbearable with respect to these trades.

As far as the metal trades are concerned, we can say positively that hardly are they organized. Only a handful of these workers are organized out of the vast numbers in the trade.

The culinary trades are non-existent as far as organization goes. This trade is the most sweated of all. Long hours, low wages; intense exploitation of female workers, are the prevailing conditions. Laws which ostensibly were made to protect the women and girls, are openly violated. The federation has left this trade to sleep in misery.

This is also true in regard to all the miscellaneous trades. No effort is put forward to organize them. It is simply disgraceful to say the least.

Steel Workers Ignored.

A hundred thousand workers, directly and indirectly, employed in the steel industry, are now, as during the entire tenure of office by Hall and his reactionary cohorts, are completely without organization.

These workers labor for nine and ten hours a day. Their wages are paltry. No safety devices are furnished, as the recent accident in a mine near Crosby disclosed, which cost the lives of 40 miners.

Moreover, Wm. McEwen, editor of Duluth Labor World, and a member of Hall's reactionary family, as a member of the governor's investigating commission, vindicated the steel trust of all negligence, of all guilt. A fine piece of work indeed.

Federation Lacks Vitality.

One of the first questions, therefore, of prime importance to organized labor, which must be answered, is the scandalous lack of vitality in the federation.

There has been a tremendous falling off of membership and a great number of local unions have passed out of existence. The general position of the federation with respect to its membership and its activity, has never been so low as it is at the present time.

E. G. Hall, the president of the federation, and George Lawson, its secretary, together with their ilk, have shown no signs of a program to meet the desperate situation which confronts organized labor. They have absolutely made no effort to organize the unorganized. Not only that, but they as leaders of the federation, have not crossed a single straw to stimulate the low pulse of the federation. As far as their activity is concerned in these important phases of the federation, it can be tersely expressed by the word nil.

Consequently, there is quite a growing sentiment against the further defeatist leadership of Hall and Lawson, whose outlook, such as it is, on labor problems, has not benefited the federation, as the record shows.

This plight of Minnesota labor demands a program of organization and education, such as the militant left wing is presenting to reconstruct the decaying organizations. The failure of Hall, Lawson & Co. to deal with these organization problems is sufficient proof of their utter incompetency to lead the federation, unless we are to regard the federation as their special pie card reserve. In that case they are highly qualified to remain at their posts. But not from any constructive labor standpoint.

The Labor Party.

The labor party is mother issue that is going to stir the convention. As is well known, Minnesota labor is among the pioneers of the labor party. It has definitely committed itself to a labor party at the New Ulm convention held in 1918, the federation took its stand on this qeustion as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegates to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, do hereby declare that they keenly appreciate the urgent necessity of united, aggressive and independent political action of the working class in order to intelligently and effectively solve the many momentous labor problems growing out of the present world crisis in government and industry."

This resolution put Minnesota labor into the farmer-labor party. It still stands as the position of labor on that question.

Hall, Lawson Showed Stripes.

It must be remembered in this connection, that both Hall and Lawson were opposed to this action by the New Ulm convention of 1918. They did not participate in the deliberations on that issue. They didn't want a labor party, as that group is strong for "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies," that is to say, the capitalist parties. They have construed this resolution as meaning a petty bourgeoisie political dabble; They have gutted its proletarian significance.

Since its passage, both Hall and Lawson, as labor lieutenants of capitalism, have successfully pursued a policy of emasculation, of defeatism. They have sabotaged it to a standstill.

This resolution provided, to use its own terms, "for a permanent political movement of the working class."

Very well. But Hall, Lawson & Co. have seen to it, that no such a movement would emerge out of the trade unions. As a result of this piece of sabotage, on the part of these misleaders, the resolution is a dead letter today. The Communists are doing their level best to make the the desires of the rank and file, heeded by the officials.

Hall and Lawson must answer to the convention, for their sabotage of the labor party. The convention undoubtedly will take proper steps to insure the organization of a labor party whose foundation shall repore in the trade unions of the state. Because the capitalists and their labor henchmen are opposed to this kind of a party, is only the more reason why labor should adopt it. It certainly is an evil day for labor, when the standard of its political and industrial conduct is formulated by its natural enemies.

Election of Officers.

The officers of the federation are going to be elected at this convention for the next two years.

It is predicted by labor men here that Hall and Lawson will have the fight of their pie card careers, to be re-elected. It is pointed out that their failure to meet the problems of the federation, in any sort of way, has demonstrated even to the backward sections, their unfitness to lead. Then there is profound disgust with the manner in which Hall and Lawson have used the official year book, in which they publish scab ads. Even the timid are inflamed with wrath against industrial blackmail. Their sabotage of the labor party is also something that they cannot explain away. Their stewardship of the federation has not rebounded to the welfare of the working class. They must go, the progressives declare, who will be on hand to submit constructive measures to build the labor movement of Minnesota.

MACHINISTS OF DETROIT ANSWER JOHNSTON ORDER

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—The machinists of Detroit have given another vital blow to the reactionary administration of "B. and O." Bill Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists. At a call meeting of Lodge No. 82, the members in a most decisive way protested against the executive council's expulsion policy by a vote of 57 to 5, demanding the rescinding of their decision as printed in the official circular No. 183.

A committee was elected to draft a resolution answering the ridiculous charges that "the Workers Party, Trade Union Educational League and The Young Workers League are dual organizations to the International Association of Machinists."

The members of this Lodge are greatly aroused against the present administration. At a recent special call meeting, the recall of the International officers was endorsed by a vote of 90 to 4.

At the last meeting, William Green, president of the A. F. of L. was also severely criticized for his Labor Day speech, wherein he attacks the Communists within the trade unions and had not outlined any policy of organizing the unorganized.

CROUCH AND TRUMBULL BEING PERSECUTED BEHIND WALLS OF ALCATRAZ ISLAND PRISON HELL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, Communist soldiers imprisoned in Alcatraz Island for their defense of Soviet Russia and the rights of Hawaiian colonial tools of American imperialism, are deprived of practically all personal rights and the authorities spare no efforts to make life unpleasant for them.

All books were taken from the red soldiers, even tho many of them are authorized by regulations. Crouch was not permitted to receive ten books sent to him since his arrival in the military prison or to know the name of the person who sent them.

Cannot Have Mother's Photo.

Another instance, typical of the policy of the authorities, was the refusal of permission for Crouch to have more than one photograph in his cell. Regulations do not specify the number and other prisoners are permitted to have any number of pictures in their cells. This brutal act of the prison administration prevents Crouch from having pictures of both his father and his mother.

Alcatraz prison regulations (prepared by the commanding officer) state that "no sensational paper of radical views is permitted." The executive officer declares that a publication advocating any socialistic principles is sensational and not permitted in this "institution."

Denied DAILY WORKER.

Therefore Crouch and Trumbull cannot receive the DAILY WORKER or any publication that does not have the O. K. of the American white terror.

This is in violation of the federal law governing prison administration (Statutes of U. S. of A., Section 1356, revised) which states that prisoners can receive newspapers, without any reservation or qualification.

Bar Criticism of Capitalism.

Army officials spare no efforts in their endeavor to follow the example of Russian czarism. A captain at Alcatraz told Crouch that personal letters from friends containing political ideas not in agreement with capitalism would be treated as sensational radical literature and would not be delivered.

This captain stated that two letters from the Internatinoal Labor Defense for Crouch and Trumbull are being held by Alcatraz authorities.

Robbed of Writing Privilege.

Prisoners on Alcatraz Island are permitted to write two letters each week if they have stamps. The government is supposed to give prisoners two stamps per month. But at present they do not receive even that allowance. One has no means of writing to friends and relatives for stamps if he has none at present. A prisoner cannot give stamps to another who has none.

Crouch and Trumbull are not permitted to correspond with other political prisoners. In letters to friends, they can speak only of personal matters. Alcatraz prisoners are given but one small sheet of paper for each "letter," and they cannot use personal stationery.

Forced to Do Injurious Labor.

Despite the need of the Alcatraz band for more musicians and the desire of the band master to have Trumbull, a professional musician, in it, the prison administration refuse their consent and are keeping him on the outdoor laborers' detail.

Crouch, also, is employed at the same work. His health is very poor and he has lost fifteen pounds in weight since his imprisonment. Because of the state of his health, he asked for a transfer to indoor work where his services would be of greater value and which would be less injurious to him.

Discrimination.

He was informed that his request would not receive even consideration until he had worked as an outdoor laborer for a month or more. Other prisoners who are more capable of doing and who wish to do outdoor work were given indoor jobs immediately after their arrival.

A military prison is the worst place in the world for one to be ill. Last week Crouch was accidentally injured so that it was almost impossible for him to walk. Nevertheless, he had to continue at his task.

Trumbull a True Rebel.

Walter Trumbull is scheduled to be released February 6, 1926, if no "good time" is taken from him before that date. He intends to come out of prison as he went in—a militant fighter for the cause of the working class—but with an even stronger determination to work unceasingly for the emancipation of the wo[illegible]rs from wage slavery.

"Prison h[illegible] [illegible]ips and the white terror, bad as they are, are not sufficient to cause me to avoid imprisonment in the future as the price of my work for Communism," Trumbull declares. He says capitalist militarism has failed in its efforts to make him believe that the workers' cause is not worth the persecution its soldiers are forced to endure.

Crouch Not Weak Before Persecutors.

Paul Crouch is equally determined to fight aganist capitalism and imperialism at every opportunity, even tho that decision may mean long imprisonment or death.

"I ask no mercy from capitalism," Crouch says, "and I expect no justice from its tools except such as they are forced to give by the iron fist of labor."

Keep Up Campaign.

The protest of the workers against the brutal imprisonment of Crouch and Trumbul, which resulted in great reductions of their sentences, are continuing to have effect. In a letter to I. M. Crouch, father of the red soldier, a brigadier general of the war department staff writes that the Crouch-Trumbull case will be reviewed by the adjutant-general.

Crouch is devoting most of his spare time to a study of the Russian language. He hopes to visit Soviet Russia after his release and take lessons from the workers' republic. Crouch desires that publications in Russian be sent to him and that Russian speaking comrades write to him in that language.

Boys Want Letters.

Crouch and Trumbull state that they are unable to answer many of the encouraging letters sent to them by class conscious workers. Nevertheless, they are eager to receive letters from Communist fighters and hope their unability to answer will be attributed to a lack of gratitude and appreciation on their part.

"Letters from comrades are the most encouraging events in the life of a political prisoner," Crouch declares.

All communications to the red soldiers should be addressed to: Paul Crouch or Walter M. Trumbull, Bldg. 68, Alcatraz, Calif.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

BRITISH SHIPPING STRIKE IS NOT DEAD; NOT EVEN SLEEPING

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 14.—The unofficial strike, which the shipping bosses thot they had crushed, broke out anew yesterday when 130 seamen and firemen and sixty stewards refused to sail on the royal mail steam packet liner Ohpo.

Storm Near Danville.

DANVILE, Ill., Sept. 13—Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done to the town of Crescent City, in Iroquois county 77 miles west of Watseka, in what seems to have been a purely local storm. 10 buildings were blown down, and 5 of the inhabitants received injuries, but none of them serious enuf to be taken to a hospital.

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN

WHY? WHY? WHY?
WHY?
WHY?
WHY?
LG

BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN
TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

75 Cents Duroflex Covers | **$1.25** Cloth Bound

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

Come to the Next
Educational Meeting
of the
SOUTH SIDE ENGLISH BRANCH
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA
The speaker will be
MAX BEDACHT
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 8 p. m.
3201 South Wabash Avenue.

DAILY WORKER FUND STILL $1000 SHORT OF FIRST WEEK'S GOAL AS HUNDREDS RUSH IN THEIR SUPPORT

Altho the total receipts to the Save the DAILY WORKER Fund fell almost a thousand dollars short of the amount set during the first week, the increasing number of supporters coming forward seems to indicate that the readers of the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Party branches are determined to meet the emergency 100 per cent. Monday's mail brought remittances from more supporters than any previous day. Small remittances from individuals and a number of big ones from organizations brought the total for the day to $906.49 and the grand total to over $4,000.

The most encouraging feature of the drive is the widespread response being secured. While a large sum of money is necessary and therefore it is essential that every contributor give as much as possible, what is more important still is for every single member of the Workers Party, every reader of the DAILY WORKER and every other working man or woman (and child too) to take part in this campaign to save the DAILY WORKER.

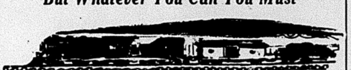
WITH A VIGILANT, ENERGETIC AND DETERMINED MASS MOVEMENT BEHIND THE DAILY WORKER OUR ORGAN CAN NOT BE DESTROYED BUT ON THE CONTRARY CAN AND WILL BECOME THE FLAMING TORCH-BEARER OF A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT INCREASING ALWAYS IN SIZE AND IN POWER.

The time to do your part in forwarding the accomplishment of this task is NOW.

Monday Adds Heavily to the Number and the Results

J. J. Steinbach, Hiteman, Ia.	$ 1 00
H. Bilterman, Hiteman, Ia.	1 00
S. Slav W. P., Republic, Pa	5 00
Imbro S. Celcic, Republic, Pa	3 00
Eng. Br., W. P., Spokane	8 00
S. Slavic Br., W. P., Dilles Bottom, O.	5 00
Frank Siriami, Long Br., N. Y.	1 00
John C. Turko, Youngstown, O.	5 00
Otto Paunonen, Winlock, Wash	10 00
John G. Zittel, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.	2 00
Finnish Br., W. P., Ashtabula	13 00
Hungarian Br., W. P., Cleveland	10 00
Lettish Br., W. P., Portland, Ore	15 00
John Tuomi, Proctor, Vt.	5 00
Jewish Br., W. P., St. Paul	5 00
Jewish Br., W. P., Denver	5 00
S. Slav W. P., Neffs, O	16 00
K. Siuba, Chicago	2 00
R. A. Huebner, Springfield, O.	5 00
Russian Br., Minneapolis	6 00
Finnish Br., Green, Mich	10 00
N. Stoyanoff, Detroit, Mich	10 00
K. D., New York	1 00
David Harris, New York, N. Y.	5 00
Jewish Br., W. P., Hartford	10 00
Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland, Calif.	5 00
Chas. Holyser, Santa Cruz, Cal	5 00
E. R. Nagel, Wesleyville, Pa.	20 00
Russell, Chicago	1 50
Frank Gayer, San Bernardino	1 00
Workers in Alfred Decker and Cohn Shop No. 9, (Collected by Comrade S. Berlin):	
S. Berlin	2 00
J. H.	2 00
J. H.	1 00
H. T.	50
S. J.	1 00
A. Gr.	50
Anonymous	50
S. Molstau	50
C. Rosen	50
M. C. Krickstein, Providence	2 00
C. R. Hedlund, Minneapolis	6 00
Chas. E. Edgerton, Ithaca, N. Y	5 00
A. W. Lord, Los Angeles, Cal.	1 00
Eng. Br., Los Angeles	24 24
R. N. Hilleary, Los Angeles	5 00
L. C. Jarvis, Los Angeles, Cal	5 00
Finnish Br., Detroit, W. P.	100 00
Roumanian Br., W. P., Detroit	10 00
Greek Br., W. P., Los Angeles	5 00
Esthonian Br., W. P., Phila.	10 00
Finnish Br., W. P., Hibbing	10 00
Eng. W. P., Pittsburgh, Hill District, Pa.	9 00
H. Einbec, Lakewood, Minn	1 00
O. Daniels, Lakewood, Minn.	1 00
Chas. Murphy, Yuma, Ariz.	1 00
Workers Party, San Pedro, Cal.	13 00
Auguste Faverque, Girard, Kan.	2 00
St. Louis friends of H. L. Goldberg (collection at baby's birthday)	11 75
Czecho-Slovak, W. P., Cicero	16 00
M. Bemstein, Bronx, N. Y.	2 00
Konon Simon, New York	1 00
M. Sternberg, Bronx, N. Y.	5 00
Julius Gobel, Chicago	5 00
German Br., Chicago, A. S. and J. K.	4 50
Slovak Br., 1 W. P., Chicago	12 00
English Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	28 00
Esthonian Br., W. P., New York	15 00
Peter Billick, Pottsville, Pa.	5 00
Gilbert Roger, Dowell, Ill.	1 00
Jewish Br., W. P., Chelsea, Mass.	5 00
H. Lawrence, San Antonio, Tex.	5 00
Eng. Br., W. P., Washington	15 00
Wm. Bailey, thru Eng. Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	10 00
A. Jacobson, thru Eng. Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	5 00
Ella O'Finderson, Lawrence, Mass.	5 00
City Central Com., Denver	10 00
Hungarian Br., W. P., D. T., New York, N. Y.	10 00
H. W. Rooney, Washington, D. C.	2 00
Adam Kosulich, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 75
Anonymous, New York	2 00
I. and Margaret Metrovich, Chicago, Ill.	1 25
K. Woudt, Chicago	1 00
Sam Lessin, Minneapolis	2 00
Oscar Sandstrum, Minneapolis	2 00
Herman Hanson, Minneapolis	3 00
A. Julien, Minneapolis	3 00
John Stuffers, Chicago	15 00
John E. Brandstetter, Live Oak, Cal.	5 00
Allen Blomquist, Pocatello, Ida	4 00
Eng. Br., W. P., Rochester N. Y.	35 00
Ben Tillen, Cleveland, O.	5 00
J. H. Jensen, Los Angeles, Cal	1 00
Wm. DeGroot, Tulsa, Okla.	5 00
Chas. Meyers, Toledo, O.	4 00
G. G. Kamtchey, Detroit	5 00
I. Kettula, Findlayson, Minn.	2 00
I. Y. Upeneck, Daggett, Mich.	1 00
S. Fanara, Kansas City, Mo.	1 00
C. A. Brady, Frederick, Okla.	5 00
O. J. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn.	5 00
Gus Daubeneck, Caspar, Cal.	10 00
West Side Eng. Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	10 00
Eng. Br., W. P., Yonkers, N. Y.	14 00
Greek Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	10 00
Hyman Slomberg, McKeesport, Pa.	5 00
Anton Zilich, Bulgar, Pa.	1 00
Mary Drazich, Steubenville, O.	3 00
Morris Been, Youngstown, O.	5 00
John Gataneckas, Carnegie, Pa.	5 00
Anon, East Liverpool, O.	1 00
A. Podkin, Chicago	1 00
John Siegard, Bredenburg, Sask., Canada	10 00
Carl Leifloff, Providence	1 00
Tony Capozzi, Cannonsburg, Pa.	1 00
K. Walenton, Hopkins, Minn.	1 00
Received Monday	$906 49
Previously acknowledged	$3132 23
TOTAL TO DATE	$4038 72

As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can But Whatever You Can You Must



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EMPLOYERS' LACKEY, DRAGGED IN BY LABOR FAKERS, HOOTED DOWN AT SAN FRANCISCO CELEBRATION

By FRED HARRIS,
(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—After referring to the main speaker of the evening as a competent man of labor affairs, whose advice on matters pertaining to organized labor should be taken as a lesson by the union man and woman of San Francisco, Jim Gallagher, reactionary labor leader and chairman of the Labor Day festival introduced Ernest March, former secretary of the State Federation of Labor of Washington, and for the last few years "governmental conciliator" of the Department of Labor, as the Labor Day orator to the assembled multitude of willing listeners, rallied together in the Civic Auditorium, to hear a message of importance.

Using many words and much energy, Mr. Marsh wound his oratorial trail thru a labyrinth of statistical confusion, testing the length of his audience's patience to the utmost limit. The greatest achievement of organized labor, according to Marsh, is its industrial insurance or workmen's compensation law, guaranteeing them a subsistence after they have been crippled for life by the tools of production owned by the capitalist.

Referring to the American employers as the most humane and far-sighted men, Marsh contradicted himself in the very next words by stating that the employers of the northwest lumber industry had been most hostile to institute the eight-hour day, and that it was only due to the war time measure of the federal government in establishing the eight-hour day that the employers could now see the advantage of the same. It was while he was showing the reduction of the numbers of industrial strikes in the last few years, and while he was outlining a scheme by means of which the government is going to prevent all strikes in the future, that the assembled men and women put an emphatic halt to this long and wearisome tirade by hooting, whistling and clapping their hands in an unmistakable manner.

Marsh at first took this outburst to be a well-meaning applause and began to resume his argument; but again the masses made themselves heard, and again Marsh had to stop speaking. However, tho white in his face with anger, Marsh persisted in speaking only to be halted again by the noise of cheers.

There is something definite in an applause approving the speaker if demonstrated at the right time. But there is also a definit demand expressed at the wrong time. A speaker is either made or beaten by a proper or improper ovation. Marsh had occasion to learn a lesson as to what men and women of labor want.

After the hostile demonstration of the audience was properly understood by the platform, the chairman came to the rescue imploring them to silence and respect, but to all futility. Marsh, wishing to save his face, proceeded: "In conclusion, I wish to state," and again the same noise of disapproval, and Marsh never stated what he had wished to state in conclusion. The curtain was drawn, and thus ended a farce, which the labor skates had been so careful in planning.

Bootleg Is Poisonous.

Ninety-five per cent of all liquor now being comsumed in the United States is poisonous.

That was the statement made by Prohibition Director E. C. Yellowley as he announced that he would begin next week a series of conferences with local officials in all sections of the Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin prohibition district.

The Crime of Unemployment

To the DAILY WORKER:—

I am giving the DAILY WORKER to another worker here, when I am thru with it, and he promised that he will subscribe when he gets a little money.

I don't know when my shift will start to work to enable me to earn a piece of bread. I have already been without work for six months. If I get any help from somebody to buy medicines, maybe I can rid myself of my swollen legs and heart trouble and when the mines open again, I would go around and get some subscriptions as I used to do in the past, before I got this sickness.

But now I am not able. My heart doesn't let me work, and I must move very slowly, and drag my legs after me. Food is very scarce here.

Fraternally,
Tony Stanfl, Mystic, Iowa.

U. S. Population Increases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The population of the United States on Sept. 1, was 114,340,000. On Sept. 1, 1924, it had been estimated at 112,922,000.

The total amount of money in circulation on Sept. 1, this year, exclusive of funds held by the treasury and the federal reserve banks, was $4,784,024,000, compared with $4,778,878,000 on Sept. 1, 1924.

The per capita circulation on Sept. 1, was $41.84, compared with $42.28 a year ago.

NUMBER **3** THREE
The Little 3 Red Library

Principles of Communism

By FREDERICK ENGELS.
Translation by Max Bedacht.

TO every worker and especially to every student of the labor movement this booklet should prove of extreme interest. It is the original draft of the Communist Manifesto—and the first American publication of this original exposition of Communist principles. With the historical notes included, it definitely establishes the Little Red Library as carrying "important contributions to the literature of the revolutionary movement."

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RIFFIANS TAKE HEAVY TOLL OF FRENCH TROOPS

Pour Lead from Hills Into Attackers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 14.—Abd-el-Krim, whose defense against the French-Spanish attack is now aided by the fog, is centering his forces at Mount Amjot and Mount Aghil. The Riffians are pouring an effective fire of machine gun and artillery fire from these and other barren slopes into the Europeans, forced to advance to their death because of the greed of the imperialist bankers.

The French war office has admitted that there is no foundation for the report that the French had captured Amyat, capital of the Beni Zeroual region.

General Noucilas has been appointed commander of the Spanish troops in the Beni Harrick region, because of the success of the Riffians in this territory. Tetuan is still besieged by the Riffians, who have surrounded the Spanish capital.

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
835	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel.
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. N. Clark.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
703	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
111	Upholsterers Union, 180, W. Washington St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Kedzie and Ogden.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1534 N. Robey St.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated, all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Philadelphia, Notice!

Weber Printing Co.
350 N. FIFTH STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

RED SCARE AND MURDER THREATS AGAINST BRITISH MINERS' HEAD ANSWERED BY CALL FOR DEFENSE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A letter from the Communist Party executive to the labor party has been the pretext for a concerted press attack upon the labor movement in this country.

In form the press attack is against a "Communist conspiracy" to "undermine the loyalty" of the army and navy. In reality it is an atack upon every section of the labor movmeent which is alert and virile enough to be on its guard against and to be prepared to defend itself against the planned and projected capitalist dictatorship.

Especially significant is the savagery with which A. J. Cook is singled out for vindictive abuse—a fact that has already found expression in threats of assassination.

John Wheatley, member of parliament, has arroused capitalist fury by his courageous call for a workers' defense corps to meet the threatening storm.

Ten Million Men Wanted.

Writing in the South Side Standard (Glasgow), John Wheatley, member of parliament, says:

Reading the capitalist press one might think that the workers alone thot of using force in trade disputes.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Nearly every reduction in wages during my lifetime has been obtained by force. The workers never agreed to a reduction, but were always forced to yield. They had to choose between surrender and starvation. They knew that resistance would mean a blockade of their homes, that not only they put their wives and children would be attacked.

The form of force used against them usually is one of the most brutal in warfare. We bitterly denounced the brutality of German bombing because it brot innocent women and children into the line of fire. This mode of attack is the first in capitalism's plan.

It is already quite clear that the attack on the miners was suspended, not because their enemies had become more reasonable, but because they were taken by surprise.

We don't find their press devoting columns to an examination of the rights and wrongs of the industrial dispute. We do see them devoting article after article to an appeal for force.

"Sooner or later," says the Weekly Dispatch, "there must come a definite trial of strength. We have no sort of doubt as to the result—if we are prepared."

Says Mr. Garvin: "The government would be criminal if . . . it did not from this moment prepare thoroly for the worst, and compile its detailed registers for citizen service in emergency."

Says the Morning Post: "The nation must save itself. Every man and every woman must be ready to play an appointed part—to make the necessary sacrifices and submit to the necessary discipline."

The fascisti have been threatening A. J. Cook, and it is quite possible that one of these days he may be murdered.

Now or Never

It is now or never. If the workers are defeated here and driven to a lower standard of living I can see no hope of a successful rally.

Can anyone believe that reason will operate in industrial questions if the workers have inadequate power of resistance?

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1926 SHOWS DEFICIT OF 3 BILLION FRANCS

PARIS, France, Sept. 14.—The tentative French budget for 1926, submitted to the finance commission of the chamber of deputies by M. Caillaux, finance minister, shows a deficit of 3,400,000,000 francs.

Caillaux proposes to budget for expenditures 36,040,000,000 francs, and estimates receipts at 32,600,000,000 francs.

In order to maintain industrial peace the workers must be ready to resist successfully the attack that is now being prepared.

The workers' defense corps must not be merely an alliance of leaders. It must be a hearty union of the rank and file. Every labor organization in Britain should proceed immediately to obtain pledges from millions of workers that in this hour of destiny they will not desert their class.

We want ten million men, men who are prepared to suffer rather than see Britain made a land of coolies.

The very existence of the nation is menaced. You cannot depress 70 per cent of the population to barbarism without national disaster.

Nine months is not too long in which to enrol ten million men. No man is too busy or too humble to take part.

Your class and country want you.

Let every worker obtain a pledge of loyalty from his fellow-worker. Let every labor organization be used en masse to enrol recruits.

Ten million men could save us.

AIR COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY CAL ALL PLUTES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The committee of nine appointed by president Coolidge to "investigate the subject of air craft," forced by charges of criminal negligence made by Col. William Mitchell, consists of manufacturers, bankers, and a few conservative tools of the employers sitting in congress.

Included on the Coolidge committee are Dwight Morrow, banker partner of J. P. Morgan and personal friend of Coolidge, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio corporation of America, the radio trust, Howard E. Coffin, vice president of the Hudson Motor Car Co.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, retired, Col. Hiram Bingham, senator from Connecticut, Congressman Carl Vinson of Georgia, Congressman James Parker, and Judge Arthur Denison complete the committee.

Col. Mitchell expressed himself as satisfied with this committee of employers, showing his previous statements were merely made in behalf of a section of the capitalist class. This committee will decide, among other things, the responsibility for the death of 14 members of the wrecked airships Shenondoah.

Mitchell's charges serve to promote militaristic propaganda.

20th Boot and Shoe Strike.

LYNN, Mass.—Pickets of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are picketing the Washington Shoe Co. where 200 workers are striking for union standards. A number of strikebreakers have been imported. This is the twentieth strike in Lynn shoe factories in the last month.

From the **4th**
To the **5th**
Congress of the
Communist International

In this invaluable booklet you will find the report of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the last Congress. It is a bird's eye-view of the world Communist movement up to that time.

35
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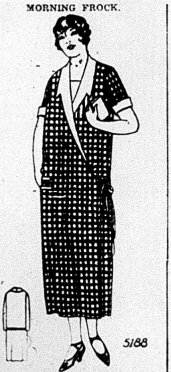
OUR DAILY PATTERNS

MORNING FROCK.

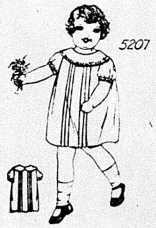


5188. Checked gingham with trimming of white linene is here portrayed. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The surplice closing is especially appropriate for stout figures.

This pattern is cut in nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated a 40-inch size will require 5¼ yards of checked material and ½ yard of plain material 36 inches wide. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1¾ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FOR A TINY TOT.



5207. Voile and other lingerie fabrics as well as silk, rep and crepe de chine are attractive materials for this style.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 5 years. A 2-year size requires 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTED FOREIGN SCIENTISTS AT SOVIET ACADEMY

Huge Gathering at the Bicentenary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, (Russian Information Bureau.)—A governmental commission at Leningrad made arrangements for the celebrations in connection with the bi-centenary of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The commission was headed by M. Gorbunov, chief clerk of the Council of People's Commissary of U. S. S. R. The first meeting of the commission at Leningrad took place with the participation of the academicians Staklov and Oldenburg and public officials.

Gorbunov, in an interview with a press correspondent, said:

"The Soviet government has issued a decree proclaiming the bi-centenary of the Academy of Sciences a festival for the whole of the Union, in view of the tremendous scientific importance of the academy. Guests had been invited from the leading scientific institutions of the world and over 600 invitations had been sent out to Europe, America and Asia. The arrival was expected of not less than 150 foreign scientists. More than 1,000 representatives of scientific institutions in U. S. S. R. would take part.

"Among the world-known scientists who signified their desire to take part in the celebrations are Flang, the physicist, the permanent secretary of the Prussian Academy of Sciences; Keynes, one of the leading economists of England; Prof. Levicovitz, Francesco Savelli, rector of the University of Rome, and many others."

The festivities began at Leningrad on September 5. An official commission organized the festivities, headed by M. Rykov, with the participation of representatives of the Academy of Sciences and also Lunacharsky, Gorbunov, Milyutin, Bubnov, Litvinov, Yevdokimev, Tsyperevitch and other public men.

Maynard Keynes, who arrived with his wife, the famous Russian dancer, Lupokova, representing Cambridge University, said to the Soviet press:

"A belt of fog has been separating Russia from the rest of the world. Both we and the Russians have been losers. Russia has so much that is unique and characteristic to give to the world, and at the same time Russia is to dependent for progress on the outside world, that this separation has been one of the most deplorable things possible. I welcome the occasion of the bi-centenary, because it represents the lifting of the fog belt—the first small tentative movement toward the reunion of the Russian mind with the international mind. The occasion is a happy one, because we meet under the auspices of science, which knows no frontiers nor political parties. In this field, which lies outside of morals, parties and conventions, we can meet on a safe, neutral ground and begin to feel the way by personal contacts to a reunion of the Russian soul as well as the Russian mind with the soul and mind of the rest of mankind.

"When I talked with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Tchitcherin, and the financial expert, Preobrajenski, at the Genoa conference, I foretold that Russian money would be stabilized sooner than in any of the other countries of Europe. Now I say that if Russia has good harvests coming two years in succession her wealth will be greater than the greatest credit she might obtain abroad."

CANTON GOVERNMENT DEMANDS FULL REDRESS FOR SHAMEEN MASSACRE, FINDS BRITISH, FRENCH TO BLAME

PEKIN—(By Tass)—L. M. Karakhan, Soviet ambassador to China, has received from the Canton administration a letter embodying the findings of the investigation commission on the Shameen firing which killed Chinese students who were parading.

This letter was sent for the information of the diplomatic corps, and was forwarded to all the foreign missions at Pekin.

The findings show that French and British troops were solely responsible for the massacre. The letter from the Canton government follows:

Re: The Shaki Massacre.

In continuation of the protest telegraphed to you by my predecessor Mr. Chao-chu Wu, secretary for foreign affairs, I have the honor to transmit to you as doyen of the diplomatic corps of the foreign powers at Pekin for the information of the members of the diplomatic body, and your own information, the findings of the investigation commission. This commission was composed of 18 persons including judicial, police officers representatives of the laborers, farmers, merchants and educators.

Findings of Commission.

The commission, after examining numerous witnesses, finds as follows:

1. The order of procession of the demonstrators were respectively (a) the laborers and merchants, (b) the boy and girl students of schools, colleges and universities, and (c) the cadets.

2. Everybody was unarmed, except the cadets who were in the rear.

3. Firing was first started from Shameen.

4. The cadets were several hundred feet distant from the students.

5. The student section was first fired upon from Shameen in front of the English bridge.

6. Shooting near the French bridge followed that from the English bridge.

7. Many victims were spectators of the procession and passers-by.

8. Machine guns were freely used by Shameen forces and the bullets were of the dum-dum and soft-nosed kind.

9. Many policemen were posted along the route of procession to keep order.

10. There was no intention on the part of the cadets to create trouble by the manner of their close marching namely, four abreast, during the firing from Shameen.

British and French Responsible.

The above findings clearly prove that the responsibility for the outrageous massacre rests with the British and French authorities in Shameen. Thereupon the Kwantung government presented thru the consuls at Canton to the British and French ministers at Pekin the following demands:

1. All the nations concerned should appoint high officials to tender apology to the Kwangtung government.

2. To punish the authorities concerned.

3. All the men-of-war of the nations concerned to be withdrawn, except two boats designed for conveyance of messages.

4. Rendition of Shameen to the Kwangtung government's control.

5. Compensation for the Chinese who were killed and wounded.

I append herewith a copy of Mr. Chao-chu Wu's telegram to you, copies of the government's dispatches to the British and French consuls re the subjects, and a translation of the full report of the investigation commission.

The nationalist government demands that justice should be done and redress be given for this infamous massacre, and respectfully requests your good offices in this matter.

(Signed) Hu Han-min.

One Hundred Casualties.

W. P. VACATIONISTS KEEP HAPPY GETTING DAILY WORKER SUBS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Members of the Workers Party stopping at Camp Nitgedaiget, Beacon, N. Y., held a meeting at which four new members employes at the camp joined the Workers Party. A discussion on the DAILY WORKER brot a number of new subscriptions which were sent to the New York office. This same group sent in eleven new subs last week.

The telegram mentioned above, from Choa-chu Wu to Karakhan follows:—It is my painful duty to bring to the notice of your excellency as deah of the diplomatic corps the following incident. A procession consisting of merchants, students, cadets, laborers, and peasants, marched thru the streets of Canton as demonstration of sympathy for the victims of the Shanghai outrage. Perfect order was preserved.

About 3:10 p. m. when it reached Shaki Road which runs parallel to the Anglo-French concession of Shameen, but is seperated from it by a canal, and when the greater portion of the procession had already passed, unexpectedly a murderous fire from machine guns and rifles was opened from Shameen on the demonstrators, particularly the students. The pandemonium among the boy and girl students, the demonstrators and spectators, can be better imagined than described. The casualties so far known total upwards of a hundred.

"Outrage of Imperialism."

I have the honor in the name of civilization and humanity to register with you and thru you, the diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers in Pekin, the strongest protest against this fresh outrage of imperialism.

The case is aggravated by the fact that the demonstrators were separated from Shameen by a wide canal spanned by two bridges at the heads of which were stout iron gates closed and barricaded, and these gates were unmolested thruout.

In face of this atrocity the indignation of the people is naturally great. Nevertheless the government is doing everything in its power to protect foreigners of all nationalities, to prevent the people from committing futile acts of anti-foreignism, and to guide and teach them that the struggle is rather with the system of foreign imperialism and that it should be conducted with means worthy of the cause.

(Signed) Chao-chu Wu.

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Manufacturers of
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ALL OUR CAPS—ONE PRICE $1.85

SCHOOL BOARD OF LOS ANGELES WARS ON UNIONS

Building Tradesmen Are Kicked for Pains

(By Worker Correspondent.)

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Sept. 14.—This burg is undoubtedly as well organized as any place in the U. S. Yet fraternizing with the "powers that be" is not getting too good results.

One of the main thorns in the side of the unions here is and has been the school board. There have been small jurisdictional squabbles between crafts.

On one job particularly, the Lincoln School, they have imported a "rat herder" from Los Angeles. He evidently is a graduate from the "Free Workers' Page" of the L. A. Times. He is an out and out "open shopper" and therefore suits the board fine. On this job the other day the carpenters quit because of "open shop" conditions.

The Santa Barbara Building Trades Council at a special meeting of the school board have unsuccessfully pleaded for union conditions on school jobs. The board decided that they would not "deviate from the precedent established years ago on all school work where men regardless of their fraternal affiliation can work if qualified."

In an editorial the Santa Barbara Daily News of Sept. 4 blames the unions for the lack of harmony, claiming: "The difficulty grew out of a controversy as to which craft should do a particular piece of work." It has only praise, as might be expected, for the board, saying: ". . . the school board has done wonders towards the reconstruction of the schools." It ends hypocritically: "The labor officials and representatives ought to see to it that no factional disputes retard by one minute the work on the schools."

Everything that the unions could be expected to do in the way of cooperating with the school board they have done. Their members have contributed a day's wages and voted money out of their treasuries for the rehabilitation fund; they have even set aside their trade rules and worked Sundays for straight tmie. In their meetings they have argued that by doing this they would in the future, when clouds gathered and they were asked what they had done for the upbuilding of the community, be in a position to point to money contributed and sacrifices made.

It is true objections have been made to taking this stand. One man took the floor and stated he had not contributed money to the school board and did not intend to. A school board which was too stingy to pay common laborers their scale of $4.50, would get no money from him.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

A CONTEST!

FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY ISSUE—SEPTEMBER 21

This issue of the DAILY WORKER will be written as much as possible by the workers from the shops, factories, mills and the farms. A special page—or two—or three (or more if necessary!) will be devoted entirely to Worker Correspondence. Write at once! Tell us about conditions you live and work under. Help to make the International Press Issue of the DAILY WORKER a reflection of the lives of the workers in America.

PRIZES

The worker sending in the best story for this issue of the DAILY WORKER will receive from the catalog his choice of

$5.00
Worth of Books.

Second best story

$3.00
Worth of Books.

Third best story

$2.00
Worth of Books.

WINNING STORIES WILL RECEIVE PROMINENT DISPLAY.

To all workers sending in a news story (whether it is printed or not) a copy of the Little Red Library booklet **Worker Correspondents** by William F. Dunne will be sent without charge. In addition you will receive special worker correspondents' paper with instructions on the reverse side of each sheet giving helpful hints on how to write for a working class newspaper.

WRITE YOUR STORY TODAY! Make it short. Use a typewriter if possible. Double space your lines. Write on one side of the paper only. Number your pages. Put return address on copy. Send in your story to WORKER CORRESPONDENT CONTEST EDITOR, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUSH!

BOB MINOR, FRED ELLIS AND OTHER ARTISTS WILL DRAW SPECIAL CARTOONS FOR THIS ISSUE.

WHEN YOU WRITE YOUR STORY ORDER A BUNDLE TO DISTRIBUTE AT THE SHOP YOU WRITE ABOUT.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY! SEPTEMBER 21st! BOOST FOR IT!

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WORKERS FEARED IN ENGLAND

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ONE of the A. F. of L. delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, expressed the opinion that British labor is decidedly conservative and still follows the lead of MacDonald and the yellow socialists. Whether he was consciously lying or merely exhibting his ignorance is doubtful. The American labor skate did not see the significance in the passage of a resolution against British imperialism, the first time such a resolution was passed at a British trade union congress.

• • •

IMPERIALISM means something more to an English worker than it means to a follower of LaFollette or of William Jennings Bryan. To the latter imperialism is something vague, anything from shooting craps to manslaughter. But to the English worker it smacked of bread and butter for him, at somebody else's expense, but hard world that this is, the other fellow's pain was not the English workers' worry. The significance of the anti-imperialist resolution is not that the English worker has grown wings, but that he has lost confidence in the empire's power to fill his belly.

• • •

WHEN British labor is revolutionary enuf to satisfy us, there will be a red flag flying over Buckingham Palace and king George will be under the palace, very much so. But taking things as they are, British labor is making very good progress. I have just glanced thru a magazine called Trade Union Unity, and it contains aritcles from the leaders of the British trade union movement, that testify to the new spirit that animates the workers in the "tight little isle." The time will come when American labor will begin to march forward in like fashion, and when American capitalism begins to lose its grip as British capital is losing it, our labor fakers will pay more heed to the masses than they are doing now.

• • •

J. J. McNAMARA was scheduled to go on trial in Indianapolis yesterday on charges arising out of labor disturbances. With his brother he was involved in the trials that followed building trades' troubles that shook the nation several years ago. It appears that the employers have "it in for him." His brother is still in San Quentin. The employers never forget and never forgive.

• • •

QUITE a commotion was caused in Chicago thru the activities of Terry Druggan, a millionaire bootlegger from the "Valley," who showed his contempt for the prohibition law in such a frank manner that the authorities were forced to lock him up. Terry and a pal by the name of Frankie Lake, according to underworld rumor have more human scalps to their credit than Sergeant Mike O'Leary of world war fame, who killed 40 Germans in a day's work and threw a French bull over the fence on his way home to his dugout.

• • •

SUCH records are not uncommon in Chicago. It should be remembered that the late and lamented Dean O'Bannion, attended to the last rites of at least sixteen sinners, and found himself in such high favor that after every funeral in honor of one of his victims, city officials and police lieutenants attended banquets in Dean's honor. Finally Dean was polished off and the police chiefs felt mighty sore because O'Bannion stocked a good cellar and kept a good table.

• • •

DRUGGAN and Lake, became one of the newly rich after Volstead switched the signs on the liquor business. They did not endow universities or subsidize opera stars like the Genna boys. They or their ancestors did not come from the land of song and stilletos. They came from the habitat of the wild potato and the blackthorn stick. So they naturally took to keeping politicians, the army and navy, or as much of it as made its headquarters around Chicago. They were executives by instinct.

• • •

MESSRS Lake and Druggan, and a considerable section of the police force entered into an offensive and defensive alliance against law and or-

(Continued on page 3)

Chicago City Central Committee Meets Tonite

The City Central Committee Workers Party, Local Chicago, meets Wednesday (tonight), Sept. 16, 1925, 8 p. m. at 722 Blue Island Ave. All delegates must be there.

SPANISH SOLDIERS MUTINY IN AFRICA; REFUSE TO FIGHT THE RIFFS, OFFICERS SIDE WITH MEN

LONDON, England, Sept. 15.—A crack Spanish regiment which embarked this week for Morocco has mutinied, a dispatch from Malaga states, the Spanish soldiers refusing to fight for the European imperialists. The officers are said to be taking sides with the men. Several who did not, were killed.

The Communists of France and Spain have been agitating for the end of the Moroccan invasion, pointing out to the workers that they are being sent to Africa to rob the natives there and engage in a slaughter which benefits no one but the bankers of Europe.

FIGHT EXPECTED IN THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR OVER WAR OF "MAJAH" BERRY ON PRESSMEN

Refusal of the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention to seat the delegates of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3, whose charter was recently lifted by strikebreaker Berry, may be followed by the unseating of the union's twelve delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The state convention seated Barry's delegates, instead of those sent by No. 3, tho Berry's fake union has nobody in it but a few strikebreakers outside of those who may be inveighled in by the fairy tales of Marks, McHugh and Brophy.

No. 3 is entitled to send 14 delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor on the basis of its per capita and Franklin Union No. 4, about an equal number. This combination would prove a formidable bloc, as all the progressive elements in the federation would line up with them against Berry in case the fight gets on the floor.

Gave Berry a Wallop.

Fitzpatrick was no friend of Berry in the past. In fact, it is reported that he handed the "majah" a husky wallop on the jaw at the Montreal convention. This was shortly after the steel strike and Berry made some disparaging remarks about the strike and its leaders, particularly the radicals like William Z. Foster, in Fitzpatrick's presence.

But Fitzpatrick may have changed his opinion of Berry as he is willing to do about scabby Tom Rickert, the strikebreaker, who is supplying finks to the International Tailoring company with the sanction of William Green.

The Plot Thickens.

Another complication that makes the fight between Berry and No. 3, more delicate, as far as Fitzpatrick is concerned is the fact that Harry Scheck, man of many schemes, is reading clerk for the Chicago Federation of Labor and very close to Fitzpatrick's vest pocket. Scheck is agent for Clown cigarettes. He receives the fags for nothing. They are supposed to be given away as samples, but it is reported that Harry turns an honest dime by selling them to the faithful. He is also secretary of the label league and so important

(Continued on page 2)

PRESSMEN LOSE SEATS AT ILL. LABOR MEETING

Reaction Musters 175 Votes Against 55

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 15.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor's convention opened with the usual prayers by preachers and class collaboration speeches by politicians.

John McGrath, president of the Twin City Federation of Labor, opened the sesions. William B. Wilson, secretary of labor in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, "sounded the keynote," so to speak, by warning of the "danger of the revolutionary movement."

Most of the morning session was given over to the only fight so far in which real issues were involved. The Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, now in a fight with "Majah" George Berry, the most infamous labor faker of the American labor movement, was denied seats for its delegates by the convention when Berry's recently organized scab local contested for the seats in the name of being regular reactionaries. They won. The vote was 175 to 55.

Much bunk about Governor Small as a "friend of labor" was the other leading feature of the morning session.

PROGRESSIVE MINERS IN THE ANTHRACITE DEMAND U. M. W. A. FIGHT FOR GENUINE DEMANDS

By PAT TOOHEY:

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Sept. 15.—It is the second week of the anthracite strike. We travel far and wide over the region and not a car moves; not a colliery or washery is in operation. The union membership have responded to the strike call 100 per cent, which was effective midnight, August 31.

John L. Lewis terms the strike a "vacation," the capitalist yellow press says ditto, the operators chime in with "suspension." Everywhere it is evident the horrible word of strike is taboo, beginning from the offices of the coal operators, to the press down to the betraying officialdom of the union. Strike is a nasty word therefore none of these birds of paradise want it used. Strike might get the workers in any angry frame of mind. All efforts are made to maintain the "tranquility" and "good will" harped upon so much by Lewis and company.

The tri-district convention formulated certain demands. Some of the demands are constructive, necessary and valuable to the well being and happiness of the workers of the anthracite field. Some of the demands, if fought for and won, truly would better the miserable lot of the anthracite mine workers. Then some demands were formulated which are secondary in the everyday struggle of the anthracite mine workers.

At this late day, from all press accounts, from the speeches of the union "leaders" the fact is all to evident that the concrete, burning needs and

(Continued on page 4)

FRENCH DRIVE ON RIFFIANS IS FORCED TO HALT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 15—The advance of the French troops in Morocco, who under the command of Marshal Petain are attempting to conquer the Riffian natives for the benefit of the French bankers, has been checked. The French have not yet been able to retake the territory within the boundaries of French Morocco. They have not reached the Spanish Morrocan border.

The rainy season will next month stop the operations of the French army, which will be forced either to dig in for the winter or retreat.

New York Harbor Tied Up By Big Strike of Seamen

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 15.—The strike committee of the Marine Transport Workers No. 510 of the I. W. W. states that strike developments are very satisfactory, particularly in New York harbor, where the strike call of four days ago now has 900 men out on a three shift picket line with a long list of ships 100 per cent struck, another with 50 per cent of the crews out and additions being made hourly.

The 150 crew of the Panama-American liner Mongolia is out, the Porto Rican liner San Lorenzo, the Morgan liner passenger Creole, the United American liner Monticello, are all out 100 per cent. Twelve American, six Scandinavian, one British and one Belgian freighters are all struck 100 per cent. An equally long list of ships could be given with crews off 50 per cent or more.

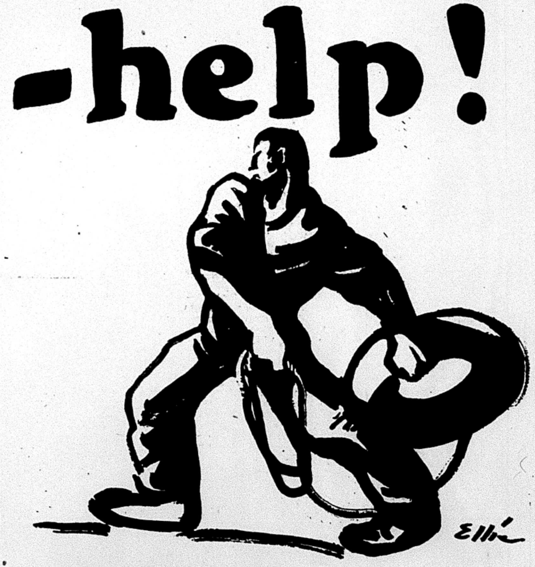
Telegraphic reports to the M. T. W. headquarters indicate good response to the strike call in all Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports.

When the Mobile, Alabama, branch of the M. T. W. called off the crew of the first ship the police raided the I. W. W. seamen's hall and arrested Secretary S. Bagstevold, and port delegate P. Hjort, who are to be tried today.

Several members of the M. T. W. at New Orleans have gone to Mobile and are maintaining the hall and making the strike effective in that port. Mobile has been the scene of much persecution of the I. W. W. seamen since the 1923 strike. The authorities interfere in every dispute with arrests under the state "anti-boycott" law, but have never been able to make convictions stick.

Since the historic New Orleans conference which called together many of the marine unions of Latin-America with the seamen of the I. W. W., the latter have been in communication with thirty-four of the largest longshore and harbor workers' unions in Latin-American ports.

It is expected that most of these unions in the following ports will boycott scab ships upon call of the M. T. W. No. 510 of the I. W. W.—Buenos Aires, Rosario, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Valparaiso, Iquique, Antofogasta, Callao, and Coli in South America; Havana, Cienfuegos, Santiago, Mantanzas, Nuevitas, Puerto Tarafa, Antilla and Pastelillo in Cuba; Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Manzanilla, Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz in Mexico and San Juna in Porto Rico.



As much as you can and
As soon as you can
To save THE DAILY WORKER.

COUNCIL OF A. F. OF L. TURNS FROM WORLD UNITY, REFUSES TO SEND A DELEGATE TO GERMAN CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(FP)—Although the American Federation of Labor convention at El Paso last November received a fraternal delegate from the General Federation of German Trade Unions—Peter Grossman—and authorized the executive council to send fraternal delegates to the meeting of the German labor federation this year, the council has decided that no such delegates shall be sent.

The official explanation of the refusal to send delegates with a greeting to German labor is that "it would cost too much and set a bad precedent." If the old custom of sending fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress is to be broadened into a policy of greeting the German workers, it is argued, then the French and Poles and Italians and Czechs and Japanese will demand visits from the Americans.

American visiting delegates at British trade union congresses do not, as a rule, take their duties very seriously, and they come home untainted. They can understand the speech of the country, and can prepare interesting reports with a minimum of work. But if delegates were to be sent to Germany, France, Poland, or Italy, they would have to get translations of resolutions, speeches and reports, and would discover how far more serious is the class struggle in Europe than in America.

Build the DAILY WORKER

SYRIAN NATIVES IN BATTLE WITH FOREIGN CONVOY NEAR DAMASCUS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Arthur C. Milspaugh, American administrator general of Persian finances, was reported safe today after an escape from Bedoin natives sixty miles from Damascus, a dispatch from Haifa, Syria said that one person was killed and two injured when 100 tribesmen, believed to be friends of the Druses, who have been in revolt, ambushed a motor convoy.

Sixty travellers were in the convoy, which gave the natives a twenty mile running fight before they escaped. [illegible]

BOSTON DEFENSE BRANCH FORMED BY 52 DELEGATES

Union Represented, Hold Mass Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15—Fifty-two delegates attended the Boston conference for the formation of a local of the International Labor Defense. A number of unions, fraternal organizations, and other working class bodies were represented. An executive committee was elected consisting of one representative from each union, also Harry and Alice Stone Blackwell and Helen Hayes. Comrade Wellesley was elected chairman, and Comrade Harry Canter was elected secretary.

Ella Reeve Bloor spoke at the mass meeting held in the evening, emphasizing the international and class character of the organization. Her address was much appreciated.

Protest Against H. C. L.

PANAMA, Sept. 15—Members of the General Syndicate of Workingmen recently held a mass meeting in protest against the recent increase in the price of rice, and the increase in rent.

BRITISH LABOR WON BY MOSCOW, IS BOSS WAIL

Ramsay MacDonald Is Hope of Capitalists

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The right wing elements of British labor are preparing for the labor party conference to be held soon in Liverpool, by laying down a newspaper barrage against the left wing in an effort to win back by counter-attack the ground they lost at the Scarborough conference of the British Trade Union Congress, when J. H. Thomas, Clynes and company were routed by the left wing, led by Cook, Purcell, Swales, Hicks and Pollitt.

Startling headlines declaring that British labor has bowed to Moscow are spread over the pages of the capitalist press. Practically every capitalist paper in England, from mild liberal like the Manchester Guardian to the fascist Morning Post has joined the anvil chorus.

The Bosses' Knights.

Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, Sidney Webb, and other socialist leaders are put forward by the employers as the knight errants of democracy who are to save the country from the Bolshevik dragon, personified by Cook, and his comrades.

What got under the hides of the reactionaries was the passage of the anti-imperialist resolution. This is J. Bull's sore spot. The British ruling class could stand any number of I. L. P. resolutions congratulating the gimlet of production on its successful evolution towards the center of the capitalist cocoanut, when the milk of socialism would finally trickle into the mouths of the patient proletariat that had waited for centuries for the day when their aims would be realized without even the killing of a bed bug.

They Groan In Anguish.

The anti-imperialist resolution smacks too much of struggle, and every pot bellied capitalist, every perfumed harlot, every yellow socialist pimp from the Isle of Wight to the Orkneys is inwardly groaning over the prospects for the future.

The capitalists hope that MacDonald will carry the Liverpool parley, he being on his favorite ground. The left wing is expected to have as its leader John Wheatley, who, tho a catholic in religion expressed a good deal of militancy and recently startled the British bourgeoisie by calling for ten million workers as volunteers in a defense force against the capitalist's fascists.

In addition to the big things that are making Britain's imperialist couch anything but a comfortable sleeping place, is the little irritation caused by the insistence on the part of the Communist Saklatvala to attend the interparliamentary conference which is scheduled to meet soon in the United States. Two British capitalist M. P.'s have already resigned from the British delegation rather than defile themselves in the Communist's presence.

Saklatvala, however, seems to enjoy the fuss his presence is creating and the governments involved in the parley do not seem to be able to find a plausible excuse for barring him.

MANY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION DRIVE

The dates of Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign are as follows:

District Date

1. Boston—Sept. 27.
2. New York—Sept. 25.
3. Philadelphia—Sept 26.
4. Buffalo—Oct. 4.
5. Pittsburgh—Sept. 27.
6. Cleveland—Sept. 27.
7. Detroit—Sept. 27.
8. Chicago—Oct. 3.
9. Minneapolis—Sept. 27.
15. Connecticut—Oct. 4.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the C. E. C. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

Note.—Articles on party reorganization by C. E. Ruthenberg and William Z. Foster on page four today.

I. L. G. W. LOCALS STAND BY OLD PEACE DEMANDS

Joint Action Committee Nails Lies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 15.—Negotiations for peace in the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are dependent upon the union officials' willingness to reinstate all workers discharged as a result of the August 20 stoppage and for sympathy with the Joint Committee of Action, according to the statement of Louis Hyman, the committee's chairman.

The committee of five shop chairmen's meeting, and authorized to mediate between the two factions of the union, were told yesterday by the Joint Committee of Action that there could be absolutely no discussion of peace until all workers were allowed to go back to their jobs.

Stand by All Demands.

The committee announced that its peace demands were just the same as they had been for the past three months: reinstatement of the expelled officers; resignation of President Sigman; reorganization of the joint board on the basis of proportional representation.

In answer to a rumor that there was a difference of opinion in the ranks of the Joint Committee of Action as to these peace trems, the committee today issued the following statement "To All Cloak and Dressmakers":

Deny Lying Rumors.

"You who together with us have carried on the present struggle and whose courage and bravery have been looked upon with awe and admiration by all interested in this struggle, will surely stand by us in order to bring it to a successful conclusion, with our justified demands fully realized.

"Now, more than ever before, it is important that you do not take for granted the various rumors which are being circulated by our enemies in order to bring confusion and demoralization in our ranks. The fact that a committee of shop chairmen has been elected to bring both sides together does not by any means signify that peace has already been made. All the stories that are now being circulated to the effect that the Communists in the Joint Committee of Action are preventing a peace, come directly from the camp of the enemy. All members of the Joint Committee of Action are in complete agreement on all questions of policy, and we will make no retreat until the principles for which we have fought are fully won.

"Do not take seriously any statement that does not come officially from the Joint Committee of Action. Our committee will keep you fully informed upon every important event. Nothing will be done without your approval. Stand by us as bravely and loyally as you have until now, and we can be sure that our struggle has not been in vain."

Workers in Factory of Fleischman's Bakery Have Been Locked Out

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—A lockout is on in the factory of Fleishman's Vienna Model Bakery at 151 East 23rd St. Since the workers were locked out they have been on the picket line every day. In spite of the company's supreme effort to keep the shop going with scabs, surrounding the shop with detectives and police to intimidate the workers and hauling the scabs to and from the shop in automobiles they only managed in keeping the scabs in the plant one day. The following day not one of them showed up. The locked out workers are picketing the shop every day.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

What Do You Say?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?
4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?
5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

COOLIDGE GOVERNMENT FORCED TO ADMIT WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(FP)—Part-time operation of textile and other plants in New England and the nort central states is confessed in the August report of the U. S. employment service. The actual reports from many cities show that lack of jobs is serious in many places.

For instance, Bath, Me., reports: "Part time continues in effect in the iron mills and windlass factory, affecting in both 1,000 men. There is not sufficient employment locally to care for all those released."

Waterville: "Paper mills are operating on an average four days a week. Building trades dull. No demand for farm labor here."

Springfield, Mass., and district: "A surplus of skilled men in the metal trades, together with clerical workers, janitors and watchmen, contributes to the general unemployment."

Fall River: "Cotton textile mills continue to operate at about 50 per cent of normal, and there is not enuf work in other lines to absorb those released."

New York City: "Employment showed a slight decline during Aug."

Indianapolis: "Unemployment is not confined to any separate industry, and most all lines are gradually absorbing the unemployed workers."

Ohio: "There is still a surplus of common laborers in this state."

Missouri: "Completion of harvest and threshing in adjoining states resulted in a surplus of labor in the larger cities."

CLOTH WORKERS WINNING NATION-WIDE STRUGGLE

Amalgamated Gains on Coast and in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Set. 15.—Clothing factories of Oakland, California, have conceded the 44-hour work week to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, announces the organization's general headquarters. The shorter work week was won without a strike after the previously "open shop" employers saw that enough workers had enrolled in the union to enforce demands. Similar working hours were already in effect in San Francisco.

Several small strikes have been won in New York in the last week, another strike in Cleveland and a strike is on against a big "open shop" firm in Montreal. In St. Louis the stiff fight against the Curlee firm, affecting 800 workers, continues.

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Court Cases Here.

In Chicago the cases of pickets arrested in front of the International plant, 847 W. Jackson Blvd., continue to come before the municipal courts. This morning Mike De Novi, business agent of the Italian local union of the Amalgamated, will appear at room 1106, city hall, to answer charges of "assault." De Novi was in court yesterday but his case was continued until today. De Novi was arrested while walking the picket line.

A report was made at the strike meeting yesterday on the situation in New York. Regular picketing of the J. L. Taylor Co. plant in the same building and owned by the same people as the International, is now going on, and the International, which secured the injunction against the union, is not being benefited by the picketing it was reported.

IMPORTANT MEETING LITERATURE AGENTS THURSDAY, SEPT. 17

A very important meeting of all DAILY WORKER, literature and book store agents and delegates will be held on Thursday, Sept. 17th at 8 p. m. at 19 So. Lincoln Street. At this meeting plans for increasing the circulation of the DAILY WORKER and the sale of party literature will be fully gone into for reporting back to branches and putting into immediate execution. Delegates and agents must attend without fail.

1000 SCHOOL CHILDREN ON STRIKE DEFY POLICE; PARADE THRU STREETS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 15.—As a protest against being transferred to a new building, one thousand public school children went on strike here today, parading the streets in defiance of police. The youngsters, ranging in age from 12 to 19 years, walked out of the school in a body. They stormed newspaper offices, marched thru the business sections with banners flying, disrupted downtown traffic and gave the city a thrill. Police were powerless to stop the parade.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

MOSCOW CONCERT IN HONOR OF ACADEMY'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 15—A musical program was given in the state Grand Academic theater, formerly the Imperial Opera house, in honor of the guests of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

An orchestra of 100 pieces, a mixed chorus of equal numbers, a ballet of forty and a score of stars formed the group. The immense theater was crowded to capacity. All foreign diplomats and many others were invited. A large bulk of the audience was composed of workers direct from the factories.

RADIO MONOPOLY PLANNED BY CAL, TO CENSOR AIR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—Radio broadcasting from now on will be more strictly supervised by the Coolidge government, and even freedom of the air will be abolished. Secretary of Commerce Hoover said today that radio broadcasting stations will be barred from the air "unless they offer a real public service."

If the employers are not pleased with the broadcasting they can revoke the station's license or refuse to issue one, thus censoring radio as well as the press and the platform.

Calls Cal's Air Investigation a Fake and Failure

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15—President Coolidge's aircraft investigation was denounced today as a "political gesture" by Senator King, (D), of Utah.

Politician Gets His Reward.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Nathan L. Miller, former governor of New York state and Myron C. Taylor were elected directors and members of the finance committee of the United States Steel corporation today.

Miller was also appointed general counsel of the Steel corporation, succeeding Richard V. Lindsbury, deceased.

English Doctor to Aid Krim

LONDON, England, Sept. 15.—Dr. Earnest H. Griffin a London physician, will sail from here on Friday for Morocco, to attempt to get thru the Spanish-French lines and administer medical aid to wounded Riffians. Later Griffin plans to smuggle a whole medical unit into the Riff.

Wages in Germany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15—The department of labor reports that an examination of the schedule of wages paid German skilled workmen in trade and industry shows that while the actual sum in marks per day is practically as high as before the war, the purchasing value of a day's wages is about 60 per cent of the pre-war value.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

BRITISH-TURK WAR OVER MOSUL OIL THREATENS

England Refuses to Negotiate Further

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 15—The Turkish government has refused to promise to abide by the impending decision of the league of nations' council on the ownership of the Mosul territory. The Turkish forces are massing on the Mosul frontiers, and war is threatened between the British and Turkish governments for possession of the rich oil fields of the region.

The league of nations will decide in favor of Great Britain, it is understood, as the league is under that country's domination in this matter.

England Fears Revolt.

The conflicts already going on in Syria and Morocco against French imperialism have alarmed the British empire; and the situation is regarded as critical.

It is reported that christians have been expelled from the Mosul territory now occupied by the Turkish government and claimed by Britain on the strength of these christian inhabitants. Eight thousand chirstjans are said to have been expelled.

Turks Ask Pact.

The Turkish government has suggested a "security pact" between the two countries, with a division of the territory along the lines of the league's Iraq commission, in the event that the league council attempts to partition the district. This would give the district of Mosul to Turkey and the irrigation source of the Diala to Iraq.

The league's decision will be made within a week. The British government refuses to negotiate further with the Turkish government.

Pressmen to Fight for Seats in the Chicago Federation

(Continued from page 1)

does he consider this work that he maneuvered the committee into purchasing an $1,800.00 automobile for him. And this is not all. Harry got himself made high-cockalorum of a trade union store, which also adds to his financial security.

The main reason why Scheck is all those things is primarily because he was an anti-Berry man some years ago. No. 3 sent him as a delegate to the federation and by making himself conspicuous he gradually rose to a position of influence. Now, after rising on a ladder made from the backs of members of No. 3, and having gotten an independent footing he kicked the ladder away and went over, Clown cigarettes and all, to strikebreaker Berry.

Scheck, the Missionary.

Some of the pressmen facetiously say that one reason why Harry shifted his position is, in order to be able to make better union men out of "Marble top" Marks and Sam Fox. "Marble top" smokes Camel cigarettes and even travels in Yellow taxi cabs. It is even said that Scheck was so willing to convert the Berry crowd to the ways of pure trade unionism, that he once rode in a yellow so that he could keep in touch with his quarry. "All the members of No. 3 smoke Clown cigarettes," said one starwart pressman to the DAILY WORKER. "Perhaps Harry, like a good missionary wants to spread the gospel among the heathens."

There is no doubt in the minds of the few progressives that the DAILY WORKER interviewed that the pressmen will receive heavy support from the rank and file of the Chicago Federation of Labor if the question of the Cuneo strike comes up on the floor. They believe the members will take the same position they took on the United Garment Workers' Union, and condemn strikebreaker Berry.

Mexican Politician Is Assassinated, Causing Sensation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15.—Francisco Moreno, a leading politician of Vera Cruz, has been assassinated at the government palace at Jalapa. The murder is believed to have been due to the opposition of Moreno to the policies of Governor Jara.

The killing has created a profound sensation here because President Calles and his entire official family are going on Thursday to Jalapa to be the guests of the governor for four days.

Labor Defense Dates for Chicago

FRIENDLY ORGANIZATIONS, PLEASE RESERVE.

OCT. 24—Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Defense dance, Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

DEC. 10-13 (inclusive)—Defense bazaar at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Friendly organizations are asked to support the affairs as above, and not to arrange other affairs for those dates.

RALLY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE!

American Workers Must Join in Celebration of Russia's 1905 Revolution

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Union of Soviet Republics, thru its agencies in different capitalist lands, announces to the world that it is planning to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the 1905 revolution on December 20th. The news is spread in the United States thru the Russian Information Bureau at Washington, D. C., and it is expected that the department of justice will wake up at any moment and denounce it as a new form of Bolshevik propaganda.

• • • •

But the celebration will not be confined to the Soviet Union alone. There will be held great gatherings in memory of this important event in all lands still under capitalist rule, because the 1905 revolution in Russia under the czardom, which laid the basis for the successful Bolshevik revolution of 1917, belongs to the workers of the world, not alone to the Russian workers and peasants.

Just as the world war was the forerunner of the Bolshevik triumph eight years ago, so the Russo-Japanese war, ending with a defeat for the czar, laid the basis for the struggle to seize power 20 years ago. General strikes were called and met with tremendous response, uprisings took place, in the then St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and Moscow, Workers' Councils sprang up, but czarist rule had not been weakened sufficiently, the workers and peasants were not strong enough to win power. Nevertheless, the 1905 revolution presents to world labor an inspiring chapter in its history of struggles, offering valuable lessons, that may well be thoroly studied and reviewed on this twentieth anniversary, Dec. 20th.

• • • •

Workers and peasants, having firmly established their triumph of 1917, will this year take the time required to fittingly commemorate the events of 1905. Special organizations have been set up to gather with care all data obtainable that relates to the revolutionary movement of 1905. This will be published in book form with the usual Bolshevik thoroness. A contest has already been announced for the best poster. There will be a moving picture scenario and theatrical play dedicated to the historic events of 1905. It will be interesting to read part of the announcement as issued by the U. S. S. R. Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in part as follows:

> Several Leningrad playwrights and producers are working on a play to be staged at the Academical Dramatic Theater of Leningrad. At the little Ballet Theater (formerly Michailovsky) will be staged an operatic production entitled "Gapon" (the orthodox priest who had led the workers of St. Petersburg to the massacre in front of the Winter Place on "Bloody Sunday," January 5, 1905). A cinema "1905" is to be reproduced, for which pictures will be taken all over the territory of the Soviet Union. The picture is to include scenes of the battle of Tsusima, of the All-Russian General Strike, of the barricade battles in the Presnia quarter of Moscow, of the Jewish pogroms, of the work of the czar's punitive expeditions, etc., etc.
>
> The program of festivities at Leningrad includes pageants and mass action, reproducing the historic scenes of 1905.

• • • •

So the oppressed of the remaining five-sixths of the land surface of the earth will learn how the workers and peasants of Russia fought and suffered to win their emancipation. Such struggles are still ahead for those who still wear the capitalist yoke.

It is not sufficient that the celebration of this 20th anniversary be left in the United States, to Russian workers, with a few workers of other nationalities taking a sympathetic interest.

In Chicago a good start has already been made in the calling of a conference of Russians who took part in this struggle.

• • • •

Workers of all nationalities, however, especially American-born workers, must be drawn into the commemoration of this historic event. There are three months ahead for the preparations. Let these arrangements be thoro, enlisting large masses of those who labor in memory of an event that showed how the workers of a great nation turned a defeat in the short space of 12 years into the greatest triumph enslaved labor on this globe has yet achieved.

MELLON FEARS TO MAKE DEBT PLOTS PUBLIC

Parley with French Will Be Secret

PARIS, France, Sept. 15—Secretary of the treasury Mellon has promised the French debt envoys, headed by Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux, who are coming here soon strict secrecy, "to prevent popular outbursts," it is announced here.

The French government considers Mellon's secrecy proposal "extremely favorable" it was made known.

Prime Minister Baldwin, of England, at a conference with Caillaux, has warned the Painleve government that if they should promise to pay America more than was promised Britain, he would re-open the British debt question.

Senator in Drunken Orgy.

BAKER, Oregon, Sept. 14.—Charged with being drunk and disroderly, U. S. Senator R. N. Stanfield was arrested here by Officer Edens, when he was accused of creating a disturbance in a restaurant. It is alleged that Stanfield was throwing things about promiscuously and when threatened with arrest, defied the officer on the ground that he was a United States senator.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Negro Labor Congress to Be Discussed by the Russian Branch W. P.

The Negro Labor Congress will be discussed at the next regular meeting of the Russian branch, Workers Party, to morrow, Thursday, Sept. 17, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Divfsion St. A speaker representing the Negro Labor Congress will give a report. Discussion will follow. The meeting is open to everybody. The report will be in the English language. Everybody is welcome.

FRENCH ACTION SEEN AS FRESH SOVIET THREAT

Illinois Solon, Donkey Says U. S. Attache

PARIS, Sept. 15—Reports that the debt negotiations between Paris and Moscow have been suddenly broken off by France have created a political sensation here. Coming on the heels of the acceptance of the security pact, by the governments of Britain, France and Germany, the news proves the Soviet contention that the security pact is nothing else but an alliance against the U. S. S. R. hatched and brought to maturity by the British government.

Three main considerations re believed to have prompted France to break off negotiations with Russia, if the reports are well founded.

First there is the French fear of Germany.

Secondly, the need for benevolent neutrality on the part of the British in the French campaigns in Morocco and Syria where French prestige has received demaging blows.

Thirdly, on the eve of France's effort to solve the American debt problem, she wants to show the United States that her relations with Russia are not so cordial as to prevent her joining a world wide attack against the workers republic provided good and sufficient considerations were advanced.

There is Skepticism

Of course, seasoned political observers, well acquainted with the diplomatic technique of the Quai d' Orsay, are abiding their time before building any speculative edifice on the flimsy foundations laid down by these rumors. It is no secret that Caillaux is not very much in sympathy with the proposed Soviet debt terms. The French finance minister is in high standing with the international bankers and the bankers have not yet shown any inclination to make concessions to the Soviet government.

A regular tornado of anti-Soviet propaganda was turned loose in every European capital just as soon as the news of the acceptance of the security pact was made public. An American congressman by the name of Britten, hitherto unknown in Europe was quoted liberally by the British press. Britten is reported to have said, that after talking to Tchitcherin and other Soviet officials, he concluded they were a lot of murderers. An attache of the American embassy in Paris laughed loudly and raucously when shown Britten's statement. "We do not agree with Tchitcherin's ideas any more than Mr. Britten" he said, "but I will say quite unofficially that compared to the Soviet foreign minister, in intelligence and manners, Mr. Britten is a donkey."

Removal of Portables May Result in Strike

The Chicago board of education is threatened with a parent and children strike at the Eugene Field school because of the removal of portables from Albion Ave. and Greenview to a narrow lot on Clark St. and North Shore Ave. The parents claim street cars and automobile traffic make the new location dangerous for children and there is no playground.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Breat Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84⅝; cable 4.84¾. France, franc, demand 4.71½; cable 4.72. Belgium, franc, demand 4.38½; cable 4.39. Italy, lira, demand 4.11¾; cable 4.12. Sweden, krone, demand 26.79; cable 26.82. Norway, krone, demand 21.28; cable 21.30. Denmark krone, demand 24.50; cable 2460. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, $0.50.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can But Whatever You Can You Must

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

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Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ENGLAND URGES WAR ON CANTON, FAKES DECREE

Would Provoke Trouble with Gross Forgery

MOSCOW, (By Inprecor.) — For weeks the English press has carried on the strongest campaign against the Canton government on account of the shipping order which forbids English ships to enter or leave the harbor. The English press demands an intervention, the sending of warships and finally war against the revolutionary Canton government.

No direct news can be obtained from Canton as the telegraph cable from Canton leads thru Hongkong where the English censorship holds up the telegrams. It has now been discovered that the Canton government has never issued the reported decree.

Canton workers and students demanded such a degree in a leaflet, that is all. This is the greatest falsehood since the famous Zinoviev letter, and it deserves to be exposed as such.

SOUTHERN MOB TARS, FEATHERS, STRIPS, 2 WOMEN

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 15—Police are searching for two women who were tarred and feathered early Sunday and then dropped from sight after a man who found them relieved them of their coating.

When the women left their benefactor they said they were going to police headquarters to report their experiences. However, they had not shown up there this morning.

The women were reported to be sisters and were captured by 150 masked men soon after being released from the city prison farm, where they had been confined for 30 days. After being captured, the women are said to have been taken in automobiles to a lonely spot where the coat of tar and feathers was applied.

Later they were brot into Jacksonville and released at a downtown street corner. A nearby resident discovered their plight and took them into his home, removed the tar and feathers by applying kerosene. When found the women were clad only in gunny sacks.

Cal Approves Meat Monopoly, Gives the Packers More Profit

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—Following out the policy of President Coolidge of giving all possible aid to the employers and help the bankers increase their profits, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine approved the merger of big Armour and Morris packing companies into one huge trust.

The packers have been fighting in the courts to have their monopoly legalized for many months past.

Canton, Ohio has Fine I. L. D. Meeting

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 15.—A splendid International Labor Defense meeting was held in Canton at which 44 members from the finest groups of fighters in the labor movement joined the I. L. D.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

der, particularly that part of the law which has to deal with the spirituous side of an American citizen. They seized breweries and distilleries and made the heart of Bacchus glow and the hips of citizens bulge with the product of their toil.

* * *

EVERYTHING was running smoothly, gangsters died their customary unnatural deaths, and no 100 per cent American had any reason to regret his nativity, until an infernal protestant who never heard of Noah going on a drunk, caught Druggan and Lake sans legal covering and finally maneuvered them into prison. But there they could not stay. Putting those two boys in jail was like turning a bathing beauty loose in a monastry. They simply demoralized the officials.

* * *

JUDGING by the pictures of the boys published in the newspapers Messrs Lake and Druggan do not come within speaking distance of Rudolph Valentino, as far as pulchritude is concerned but as somebody said about Oliver Goldsmith: "They are ugly only to those who cannot see the light of the spirit thru the shrine of the countenance." A million dollars can light a wicked fire.

* * *

THERE was a good deal of resentment in the newspapers when Frankie Lake was released ahead of time. The sheriff, a jovial soul, was catching fish, until a moron fortunately committed some depredation and shoved Lake off the front page. The sheriff went chasing the moron and got his share of the publicity. Then it was discovered that Druggan who was supposed to be holding down a cot in the hopsital prison was wrestling with wild fish up in Wisconsin. The sheriff had to threaten Druggan with punishment unless he returned and Terry like a good fellow came back, opened the gate and walked into the jail again. He was so sore that he fired a couple of guards.

THAT was not the end of his troubles. He arranged a cabaret party for himself and some of the under sherriffs at the jail, and hardly had he disposed of the last ginger ale highball when the ku klux klan got hold of the news and began to make headlines. The sheriff and the police swear that they are not responsible for the leak, but Terry is undecided whether to remove Hoffman and Collins or not. An inquiring repofter came to the jail to learn whether Druggan was the jailed or the jailor. He was carried away on a stretcher. Druggan was having his nails manicured when the reporter made his appearance and did not want to be disturbed.

* * *

AT the present stage of hostilities, the odds are all in favor of Druggan. The ku klux klan have enlisted the support of the United States government, but Druggan has threatened to call up reinforcements in the form of Frankie Lake and "Dapper" Danny McCarthy. If this threat is carried out, and the government does not back down, there may be a hot time in this city.

* * *

THIS proves nothing except that a couple of enterprising bootleggers can add to local gaiety and that money makes the mare go and sometimes the mayor. While the Hon. Mr. T. Druggan was exploring the hinterland, and tickling the gills of the finny tribe, from his castle in Cook County jail, several business agents of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were being finger-printed, bullied, grilled and generally abused on the mere suspicion of having interferred with some nonunion employers. And the abuse was being heaped upon them by the very police who hail Terry Druggan, the millionaire bootlegger and dissector of superfluous competitors, as a friend. Under capitalist democracy, you see, everybody has an equal chance to rise in the world.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

L. A. Juniors Write Plays; Give Parties and Start Campaigns

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15. — Now that vacation is over activities of the Juniors will once more begin at full speed.

The different groups are now busy arranging musical programs. Group A and B meet every Tuesday night at the Cooperative Bldg. and will give theirs on Wednesday, Sept. 30. All children are welcome to any and all of these programs, in fact they are urged to come if they want to enjoy an evening.

Write Their Own Plays

A good number of the members are busily engaged writing plays, of course plays of a working class character. The best ones will be used for these and other concerts, and will also be sent away for publication in The Young Comrade. That is why they are all doing their best, and you may expect to see some good plays if you come.

On Saturday Sept. 20 all the Juniors and their friends will go out for a whole day to the Exposition Park. We are expecting to have a keen time, as the Juniors always enjoy themselves when out together on a picnic.

At our last C. C. C. we decided to give a big concert on Sunday Nov. 22nd. at the Co-operative Building. This means a lot of work for the Juniors but also a lot of fun. We know that funds are needed for the upkeep of the Co-operative Building, so we decided to give all the proceeds of this affair for the Co-operative Bldg.

School Nuclei Next Job

Since the Juniors were organized, there have been no changes in our groups. However, an important change is going to be brought about now. As it is, the Juniors in L. A. are organized into groups, such as A. B. C. and D. Now we are are going to be classified into School Nuclei, and in that way we can be in closer daily contact with the different schools. We are sure that such an arrangement will be decidely better than the one we have been following all along.

All our meetings are open to visitors, and we urge everybody to come. Children between the ages of 8 and 15 are especially welcome. We meet every Tuesday and Wednesday at the Co-operative Bldg. corner Mott and Brooklyn.

Publicity Committee.

Israel Shulman

LEWIS TALKS LIKE A CLAM ABOUT STRIKE

But Will Gabble with Governor Pinchot

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 15.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, left this city today for Milford, Pa., by motor, for a conference this afternoon with Gov. Pinchot.

Lewis was asked last week by the Pennsylvania chief executive to visit him for the purpose of acquainting the governor with the anthracite coal strike situation, and his visit at the governor's home, follows a visit by William W. Inglis, of Scranton, chairman of the anthracite operators' scale negotiating committee.

The miners' head arrived here after a trip from Philadelphia, to Hazelton and other points in the coal region. Lewis would not comment on the subjects he would discuss with Gov. Pinchot, but he said he was ready to answer any questions the chief executive may ask.

Lewis did not venture an opinion as to whether he believed that Gov. Pinchot would attempt to end the anthracite strike as he did two years ago, nor would he give an opinion as to how long the strike would last. Following his conference with Gov. Pinchot Lewis expects to return to Philadelphia.

But, Brothers, We Need Some Missions to Arouse Us, Also

WASHINGTON—(FP)—No attempt will be made to send a mission to Latin American countries to arouse interest in trade unionism, but instead there will be an effort through letters and other appeals to induce labor unions in Latin America to contribute their share of the funds for such an undertaking. This decision was reached at the meetings of the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Washington. Wage scales in Latin countries are very low, but the Mexicans agree that even with their small incomes the Latin labor organizations must contribute more than they now pay, if they are to establish a democratic international of labor in the western hemisphere.

Injunctions Getting Thick in Cleveland

CLEVELAND—(FP)—An epidemic of labor injunctions is sweeping through Cleveland's courts. At least a dozen are in effect restraining members of building trades unions, for the most part, from striking. Officers of the Building Trades Council have been held in contempt for failing to halt a strike on the new Ohio Bell Telephone Co. structure. Another injunction instructs officers of carpenters unions throughout northeastern Ohio to rescind a strike order growing out of the metal trim dispute. Youngstown and Warren as well as the Cleveland district are affected by this order. The Jewish meat cutters union has been forbidden to interfere with strikebreaking butchers.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

WORKERS ENJOY REAL VACATION AT HUDSON RIVER CAMP, FAMOUS THESIS WRITER HUSTLES WAITER SQUADS

By M. D. LITMAN.

(Workers' Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Hidden in the bushes and flowers that grow on the Hudson River slopes, near Beacon, New York, there flourishes a browntented city, nay, it is more than a city; for in no other place in the United States can one find a sign, which reads as follows: "This camp is for workers ONLY. Businessmen, large or small, will be turned back." It is a workers' summer haven.

What great ecstacy one feels when a vacation can be enjoyed among real workers, away from the boss and the stench which he creates. A vacation amid natural surroundings, without the usual conventionalities of bourgeois hypocracy. A camp which well earns the name of "Camp Don't Worry."

Plenty of "Atmosphere."

For weeks it was announced that no reservation could be secured for Labor Day, as all available room was reserved long before, but that did not stop twice the number of workers from coming out. Food was provided for all and all the available space within "reserved" tents, was used. Unlike the bourgeoisie, the workers were glad to house new comers in their tents. Then, of course, there is the Nit-Gedaiget Barn. It may be a broad statement to make, but you really never enjoyed a vacation and the true working class spirit, until you try the Nit-Gedaiget Barn. Once you get that barn-yard spirit, you'll never be the same.

A grand concert was given in the newly built dance hall and dining hall and after the ball was over, about two hundred workers straggled into the Nit-Gedaiget Barn.

Plenty of hay, enough holes in the roof shingles for the rain to trickle in and all the "atmosphere" an artist wants. The greenish-yellow light cast by the flashlights of the workers who came into the dark barn, seeking a soft spot to lie down, produced some wonderful sillhouette effects. Once a soft spot is found, all one has to do is to lay in such a position as to be between the shingle holes and thus avoid a natural shower bath.

Feeding More Than a Thousand.

Regardless of rank, by a severe method of conscription, the hashslingers are mobilized. During the course of a meal, Jack Jampolsky, famous for his party thesis, picks out the waiters who are to serve the food the following day. Jack Jampolsky turns out expert waiters after one hour's training. He has to go thru this formality one hour before each meal, because new recruits serve each meal time.

With a megaphone in hand, he directs his little army of recruits, shouting orders to sweep floors, set tables, cut bread and finally a general meeting of waiters is called 11 minutes before the "customers" are admitted, when he gives his final instructions. Under his able leadership, a thousand are fed with clock-like system.

A fire alarm siren, that can be heard for miles, calls in the work-vacationists. They don't have to be called long, for they can be seen hanging around the mess hall watching the waiters in training.

The portions are very generous and the workers eat with gusto. From a waiter's standpoint, the writer thinks that rye bread, potatoes, and herring, are the three most popular dishes.

Workers Sing in Camp Nit-Gedaiget.

Songs—revolutionary and folk, never cease to be heard. Song fills the air everywhere. In groups, in tents, on lawns, amid bushes, workers vie with each other and revel in song and jest. Youth pulsates everywhere. The real equal association of men and women, devoid of the perverted American seventeenth century chivalry finds expression at Camp Nit-Gedaiget. No "weaker" sex to worship and no "stroner" sex to look up to. After meals, concerts, lectures, discussions, games, bathing, dancing, laughing and playing occupies the time of the worker-vacationists, marred only by the thot that all good things come to an end.

The Russian comrades can be heard singing as follows:

"Fearlessly we'll go to war
For the rule of the Soviets,
And all as one we'll die,
For the working class."

COLLECTION OF $134.73 TAKEN FOR CLASS WAR VICTIMS AT I. L. D. MEET

The collection at the mass meeting conducted by the International Labor Defense at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Sts., was $134.73, Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and one of the Michigan defendants, who was chairman of the meeting, announced.

This money will be used by the I. L. D. to defend working class prisoners who are being persecuted because of their fight against the capitalist class. The I. L. D. is also aiding families of the class war prisoners.

Bosses Interfere with Freedom of Religious Worship!

HENRYETTA, Okla.—(FP)—When the Oklahoma criminal court of appeals sustained the right of striking coal miners to pray for the salvation of strikebreakers and coal operators, the owners of the mines continued their offensive against practical religion by blowing the mine whistle whenever a prayer meeting began operations. As the strikebreakers left the pit the prayers and the whistling of the siren competed for their attention. Prayer meetings are also held at a grade crossing where, according to state law, motorists must come to a full stop. Scabs in autos that do not stop have their cars reported by license number to the authorities. The strike against the 1917 scale is spreading to other camps in Dist. 21, United Mine Workers.

Locomotive Does Work of 14.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Lake Shore Limited pulled into New York drawn by one locomotive. This locomotive pulled the train a total of 2,000 miles on a round trip between New York and Chicago in less than seventy-two hours for which fourteen engines have previously been used. The company announces that only one engine will be used hereafter on each one-way trip.

Told to Discard Veils.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—In a recent speech, President Mustapha Kemal again called upon the Turkish women to remove their veils and "show their faces." He addressed an audience of over 1,000, half of which were women and was enthusiastically applauded.

NEGRO CONGRES IN PITTSBURG SEPTEMBER 2

Many Labor Bodies Be Represented

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Many de gates are expected to attend Negro Labor conference called t vene by the local committee of at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Mille Sunday, Sept. 20, 2 p. m. De terest has been shown in the N Labor Congress movement by N workers of the steel cities, from unions, from various other orga tions as well as from the coal ing camps.

The Negro Champion has been tributed, 2,000 copies of the las sues and the message contained been eagerly received, while Workers Party and the militant ions of both races in general h given all possible support. Lo Fort Whiteman, of the Negro La Congress, the national organizer, announced his presence at this ference. Local speakers represent the various Negro organizations be present.

This local conference will elect de gates to the national congress in C cago, October 25th and take up t various issues confronting the Am ican working class as set forth in t call to action by the congress, su as a campaign for equal wages f equal work regardless of race a sex, abolition of industrial discrimin tion in factories, mills, mines and the railroads and in all places whe Negroes are employed, the abolitio of Jim Crowism not only in the sout but thruout the nation and to stimu late and promote the organization interracial committees to bring abou better feeling between the black an white workers and as a remed against lynchings and race riots, well as the demands for social an economic equality for Negro worker etc.

Workers Party members and mil tant unions have been urged to r double their efforts to make this loca congress a success and to help mar an epoch in the lives of the Amer can Negroes.

Union Set Prevailing Wage, Court Decide

By ART SHIELDS

NEW YORK—(FP)—Union labor won a victory over the city administration that is expected to bring increased pay to hundreds of mechanics when the municipal court ordered the department of plants and structures to give $476.75 back pay to Peter Peterson, a painter, the difference between the $9.50 per day he had been getting and the $10 and $10.50 that union painters received during the same period. Peterson's case was a test case that will affect 200 other city painters and hundreds of other mechanics whom the city has been paying less than the union rate.

The law unequivocally provides for wages at the prevailing rate, and the evidence showed that the prevailing rate was from $10 to $10.50 during the time involved. The prevailing rate is the union rate, the court ruled in the trade in New York City. Many master painters testified as to the $10 and $10.50 scales and when the corporation counsel argued that some firms were paying only $9.50 the court ruled that since only a minority of firms had this lower and openshop rate it could not be defended as the

The New Course of English Policy in the Near East

By IRANDUST.

AT the same time as the hostile activities against the Soviet Union in the west are being intensified, English imperialism is endeavoring to create an eastern front against the Soviet Union. The English press is making efforts to exploit in an increased degree the theme of the omnipresent hand in Moscow and to frighten the leading groups in the countries of the Near East with the bogey of a "red imperialism of the Bolsheviki" which is said to be directed against the backward peoples of the East. This English propaganda is noticeable in recent times especially in Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan.

In connection with the recent resolution of the government of Angora to build up a new Turkish navy, the English paper "Near East" proposed that Turkey should work on similar lines to those taken by England, on the grounds that the interests of Turkey and England are completely identical, in that both these countries are obliged to carry on a policy of defence against "the aggressive plans of Russia" in Asia, in which proposal it is easy to see a transparent hint that it would be best for the Turkish fleet to be under English guidance. The taking over by the Angora government of the property of the non-Moslem population of Turkey, which remained unclaimed in consequence of the war, prompted the "Morning Post" to urge Turkey not to follow in the footsteps of bolshevism but to take its direction from "Western civilization" and to help England.

AT the same time the English press is raising a hue and cry about the Bolshevist threat to Persia and Afghanistan which is alleged to have arisen as a result of the demarcation of national boundaries in the Soviet Republics of Middle Asia, and is trying to represent the present insurrection of the Persian Turkestans, which has been provoked by the activities of English agents, as a Moscow intrigue.

The "Daily Tiegraph" expert on questions concerning Middle Asia recently demanded, in that paper, the revision of English policy in the Near East. He pointed out that the mandatory territories of England represent a narrow corridor at the extreme ends of which lie the potentially hostile districts of Egypt and Persia, whilst in the North is Turkey (and nothing has been done to gain its sympathies) and in the south the sovereign territories of the Sultan of Hedjas and leader of the Wahabiti, Ibn Saud, the whole of whose interests have been prejudiced by England's policy in the last few years, in his opinion the foundations and principles of England's policy in Middle Asia should be revised, as othervise she might expect to lose her whole influence and prestige in the Middle East.

As a matter of fact England has in the last few months developed a feverish activity in Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Iraq, Turkey and Persia. New perfect methods of diplomacy are being used side by side with the former methods of force and terror.

THE English high commissioners for Egypt and Palestine are being exchanged. The resignation of Lord Allemby in Egypt and his replacement by George Lloyd, the former governor of Bombay, signifies, as has been remarked in the Arabian press, that the English government circles are trying to cover the iron hand of the policy carried out by them in Egypt, with a velvet glove. The replacement of Sir Herbert Samuel in Palestine by Lord Plumer is regarded in English political circles as a preventive measure for possible political complications in the Near East. According to the opinions expressed by the leaders of the Zionist movement, Plumer's appointment signifies a change in English policy in Palestine, with the object of morally disarming Arabian nationalism and turning Palestine into a purely English colony.

In Palestine and Transjordania, England is creating a new strategic base the significance of which is growing, thanks to England having recently taken possession of the harbor of Akabah in the Red Sea and thanks to the transformation of Cyprus into an English colony.

In recent times England has obviously renounced her attitude of neutrality and non-interference between the two states. Nedpd and the Hedjas, which lay claim to the hegemony in Arabia, by confiscating the [illegible] bought by the Hedjas and by making efforts to subject Ibn Saud, the strongest aspirant to a united Arabia, to her influence.

ENGLISH diplomacy is at the same time making efforts to adjust the delicate factors in the relations between England and Turkey. The insurrection in Kurdistan gave the goverment of Angora the opportunity of concentrating considerable forces on the borders of Mosul; this threatened to bring about a military solution of the Mosul question, if Turkey should not be satisfied by the decision of the League of Nations. It is characteristic that the examination of the Mossul question in the League of Nations Council which had been fixed for the month of June, is now postponed until the September session in order to give the parties the opportunity of coming to an agreement.

In the meantime English capital openly renounces the actual boycott of Turkey which was imposed by the treaty of Lausanne, and is ahead of all other countries in the economic conquest of Turkey. Last year, among the foreign limited companies registered in Turkey with a capital of 226 million Turkish pounds, 23 companies with a capital of 23 millions Turkish pounds were English.

The more or less conciliatory policy of England in the question of Mosul, is partly explained by the fact that the situation in South Kurdistan threatens the English interests in Iraq; communications have appeared in the press to the effect that Sheik Makhmud has succeeded in defeating repeatedly the English troops in Iraq.

A few days ago the government of Iraq signed a treaty accepting 70 English specialists, for periods up to ten years, in the state government. This is evidence that the transformation of Iraq into an English colony is rapidly advancing.

The change is most striking in the working methods of English diplomacy in Persia. After the inglorious adventure of its puppet Sheik Kheisal, English diplomacy has decided not to play the part of an enemy of the national movement for freedom in Persia to take its orientation from England, it is working out plans on a large scale for the economic enslavement of Persia, with the assistance of American capital.

In England's policy in the Near East, the Anglo-American bloc which has so obviously collapsed in China, continues as before to play an important part. It finds expression in a series of agreements between the interested capitalist groups of both countries, in the first place between the petroleum companies English-Persian Oil and Standard Oil which have come to an agreement as to the dividing of the treasures of native oil of North Persia, and are offering united resistance to other competitors, especially France. Preparations are being made for the transference of Persian finances to Anglo-American control, for which object the issue of an Anglo-American loan to Persia is planned. Further Anglo-American co-operation in the question of railways and concessions can be observed.

A similar picture is to be observed in Turkey and the Iraq. The Standard Oil and the English-Persian have come to an agreement with regard to a common exploitation of the native oil of Iraq, and a short time ago a concession treaty was signed in Bagdad with the government of Iraq. England is trying by this agreement to get America to guarantee the borders of Iraq.

HAND in hand with this a tendency can be observed for the relations between England and France in the East to become strained; this corresponds to a certain degree to the situation in Europe. Thus the attempts of the French to gain a share in the affairs connected with native oil and railways in North Persia is met by England's violent opposition. When communications were published with regard to negotiations between Turkey and France as to adjustment of the frontier of Syria, the English press very plainly gave expression to the opinion that France had no right to dispose of Syria. The English press showed similar anxiety during the last visit of Franklin-Bouillon, the French politician, to Angora.

England's attempts to strengthen her position in the East and to create in the East a hostile front to Soviet Russia are, in their very nature, full of contradictions and therefore doomed to failure. The Turkish government has already declined to have the Turkish navy re-organised by an English mission. The Arabian movement in Palestine and Transjordania against the English rule continues.

THE Eastern peoples cannot be deceived by the new mask of English imperialism. This became evident at the conference for the limitation of trade in arms which took place recently at Geneva, a crass example of a cynical farce, at which the great military powers who hold all the achievements of the modern technique of war in their hands, demanded, that the Eastern people should limit their armaments. In accordance with the interests of England and France, the conference provided for the establishment of forbidden zones in Morocco, on the Red Sea, in the Persian Gulf and in the Gulf of Oman as well as in the Indian Ocean. It endeavored to isolate and weaken the national movement in the East. After a series of protests on the part of representatives of the Eastern countries, the Persian delegate demonstratively left the conference and declined to sign the minutes. According to a communication of the "Morning Post", in which a hidden threat is contained, the incident might lead to Persia resigning from the League of Nations. As yet there are no communications as to whether the Geneva protocal will be signed by Turkey and Afghanistan. This shows us what the forerunners of the success of English "stabilization" in the Near East look like.

INTERS' UNION ASSES GAG LAW ON MEMBERSHIP

eaction Wins Fight in Convention

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 14—(By ...)—The thirteenth biennial con- ...on of the Brotherhood of Paint- ... Decorators and Paperhangers of ...ica is drawing to a close. The ... that saved it from complete re- ...nary mediocrity was the appear- ... for the first time of a militant ...gh weak (numerically speaking) ... wing. This group livened up the ...vention fighting militantly for pro- ...ssive measures and against the re- ...onary proposals of the administra- ...

...eaction triumphed but not without ...truggle. The old officials were re- ...ned to office. The salaries of the ...eral president and secretary were ...reased $1,000 more per year. The ...m of office extended from two to ...r years, conventions to be held ...ery four years instead of biennially. ... red baiting clause was added to the ...onstitution aimed to expel the Com- ...unists or any militant members un- ...er the guise if they oppose the prin- ...ples of the A. F. of L.

The administration came to the convention determined to place the official seal of the convention on their proposed fight against the progressives, ostensibly the Communists, but under this head they lump all progressives who stand for Amalgamation, Labor Party, Recognition of Soviet Russia, International Trade Union Unity, Defense of Class War Prisoners, etc., and for class struggle as against class collaboration.

The central point in the convention was the fight against the reds. That the 600 odd delegates were not all tools of the administration is shown in the fact that the proposed amendment to the constitution aimed against the reds had to be referred back twice to the laws committee and a recounting of noses was taken before it was railroaded through. This was only accomplished after a hectic thirty minutes speech by President Hedrick followed by a cutting off of all debate.

President Hedrick's opening speech was made on Monday Sept. 7th in which he stated, speaking of the development of the painters' union and referring to the division in the Canadian labor movement, it was not easy in the beginning, we were all divided as they are in Canada today. Religious, political, nationality and race questions abounded and the success of the trade union movement in the United States has been because we forgot religion, we forgot politics and we forgot race."

"I met two old members at this convention whom I have known anywhere from 25 to 30 years and if anyone should ask me what their religion or their politics is, I could not say, as I have never asked them, and this should be the attitude of our Brotherhood.

"All we should be interested in knowing is: 'Have you worked a sufficient lenght of time and are you able to command the average scale of wages and are you of sound health..' and that is about the end of our investigation—and that is why our organization has been a success."

This is quite true. All shades of political thought were allowed expression within the organization. No internal struggles were tolerated on the questions of race, nationality, religion or politics. But this is a quite different speech than the one made by President Hedrick one week later, on Monday September 14th, in which he urged the delegates to place an amendment to the constitution to expel from the organization those who do not endorse the particular brand of politics advocated by the administration and by the A. F. of L. They had to sugar coat the amendment by saying "Members of the Communist Party who oppose the principles of the A. F. of L.

This was done to win over the unsophisticated delegates who could not see that under this cloak that all progressives who were fighting against the perversion of the principles of organized labor by the bureaucracy can and will be expelled under this amendment.

As an example, the basic principle upon which organized labor is built is that of struggle, any attempt to divert this into class collaboration is a betrayal of the labor movement and is in opposition to the principles upon which the movement is built.

The entire left wing from the progressives to the Communists will and are opposing this betrayal. For this they are being expelled from the Machinists, Furriers, Ladies Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the miners, under the guise that they are opposed to the principles of the A. F. of L., and now the painters have entered the red baiting alliance.

Party Reorganization and Its Political Campaigns

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary
Workers Party of America

TO ask the question, how will the party reorganization aid the party in its political campaigns is to ask how will the party reorganization aid the party, for the central purpose for which the party exists is to draw the workers into a class, political struggle against the capitalist state power. All the work which the party undertakes must aid in the achievement of this central task of the party. It has no work which is separate and distinct from that necessary to achieve this task. The party works in many fields, but the fruit of its work must all serve its main objective—to draw the workers into a struggle against the capitalist government.

I emphasize this statement of the fundamental aim of our movement at the risk of criticism for stating something that is axiomatic for all Communists because it is just in the reorganization of the party that false viewpoints are apt to creep in. In fact, there have already been expressions of erroneous ideas in regard to the reorganization of the party.

AT a meeting of one of the English branches in Chicago, a comrade opposed the reorganization stating as his reasons that he was against the transformation of the Workers Party into a new industrial union. The same erroneous conception appeared in a letter from one of the comrades in charge of the trade union work of the party who asked whether the work of organizing shop nuclei was not a phase of the work in his charge. Both the comrades had the wrong idea that thru the reorganization our party was to become a sort of new union and do work which the unions now carry on.

This conception arises from the fact that in arguing in support of the formation of shop nuclei as the basic unit of the party we have emphasized the fact that the shop nuclei will be the closest contact with the workers in the factories and will know and understand their grievances and make these grievances the starting point for their agitation and thus draw the workers under the influence of the Communist Party.

OUR shop nuclei must take up the grievances of the workers in the factories where they are organized but they cannot and must not stop there. It is not sufficient that the shop nuclei raise the issue of bad working conditions and carry on a struggle against the employers on this issue or that they lead a fight for reduction of hours or increase of wages in the factories. It is not sufficient that they take up the work of organizing shop committees as the basis of organization of unorganized factories. The struggle for better wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, to organize the unorganized must be connected in every case with the struggle against the capitalist government and the capitalist system. It must be a means of approach to gain influence and establish the leadership of the Communist Party. The struggle over wages and working conditions must be connected with the struggle against the Dawes' plan and imperialism. The leadership in a strike and governmental interference in such a strike must be the means of directing the struggle of the workers against the government. Every struggle originating in the factory must be connected with the broad political struggle of the workers to establish the proletarian rule.

All of the above is only another way of saying that we remain a revolutionary political party after we organize on the basis of shop nuclei. Reorganization does not mean that we have established a new form of industrial organization to fight the battles of the workers in the factories. It does mean that we have found an effective means of combining these struggles with and making them the starting point thru which we draw the workers into the political struggles against the capitalist state power.

THE reorganization of our party presents itself in two phases. First, the creation of the new basic unit of the party in the form of the shop nucleus and street nucleus and second, the creation of a centralized apparatus of the party. The party has been greatly hampered heretofore in its political campaigns because of the slowness and heaviness of the party in going into action. With the decentralization of the party into 18 language sections made it almost impossible to secure a quick response and quick action in support of the campaign initiated by the Central Executive Committee. Its communications and instructions regarding the campaigns had to slowly filter thru the language sections before the party units locally could be drawn into action. The consolidation of the party, thru the creation of sub-section, section and city organizations, the leading committees in charge of these sections will create the apparatus thru which the party can in the future, be quickly mobilized for its work.

The organization of shop nuclei and street nuclei in place of the territorial and language branches of the party is the fundamental change which will enable our party to really influence the masses of this country. At the present time, communications and instructions regarding party campaigns reach our territorial and language branches, are read and some efforts made to put them into effect, but these territorial and language branches are not connected as such with any mass of workers whom they can influence and draw into action in support of the campaigns the party initiates

THE shop nucleus on the contrary, is a cell embedded among a mass of workers. The members of a shop nucleus do not have to wait two weeks or a month for the meeting of a territorial or language branch to receive instructions in regard to a party campaign. The secretary of the nucleus receives the instructions today and tomorrow communicates them to every member of the nucleus and the members of the nucleus immediately begin their agitation among the mass of workers around them in support of the party campaign.

THE reorganization of the party, thus, in two ways creates the fundamental condition for successful work by the party in drawing the workers into the mass political struggle against the capitalist government. It establishes contact with the immediate grievances of the workers which makes possible the development of our campaigns out of these grievances thus starting from the immediate point of interest of the workers and it creates the organizational machinery thru which the party can make its influence felt among the masses.

The reorganization of the party means that we will have a new party, the party will gain as effectiveness as an instrument to reach and revolutionize the American workers. We have been working with a clumsy, unsuitable organization because of that we have wasted a great deal of our energies. To reorganize the party means at least the starting of the effectiveness of all our work. We will go forward in the work of making our party the leader of the mass movement of the American workers directing against the capitalist state power and for the establishment of Communism.

The Party Reorganization - - -

By Wm. Z. Foster

FOR the past three years our party has had before it the question of its reorganization upon the basis of shop nuclei. We have had much talk upon the subject, and within the last year the first real steps have been taken towards reorganization. But these were the merest beginnings. The recent sessions of the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern devoted the major part of their attention to the question of the reorganization of the parties and Bolshevization generally. Consequently, all over the world the reorganization process has been stimulated in the various parties. Our party is no exception to the general rule. At the party convention just ended it was clearly manifest that our party now fully realizes that it must be reorganized and is willing to undertake this important task. Our party is now actually entering into the period of reorganization.

The party stands to benefit enormously from the reorganization, coupled with the whole process of Bolshevization. The present system of organization is altogether unfit for a Communist party. The language branches are an even more primitive and ineffective form of organization than the purely territorial form common to social-democratic parties thruout the world. So long as our present form exists we cannot function effectively as the vanguard of the proletariat. The reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei is a first requisite for our party's active and effective participation in all phases of the class struggle.

IN all its spheres of activity the power of the party will be increased by its reorganization on a shop nuclei basis. Not the least of the advantages accruing will be an intensification and extension of our industrial work. This will come inevitably because of the shop nuclei form of organization tending to throw our party more directly into the struggles of the workers for better conditions in the industries. This type of party unit will bring home to us with greater force the problems of the workers in the shops and factories. Its general effect will be to greatly stress the necessity for our more active participation in all phases of trade union activity.

The antiquated language branch is a conglomeration of workers of all industries. It does not reflect the life and struggles of the workers in any particular industry. Consequently its tendency is to devote itself not to the real struggles of the workers but to affairs of a much more minor character. The shop nucleus, on the other hand, composed solely of workers in one industry, is by the very nature of things confronted and animated by the problems and movements of the workers in that industry. Every cut in wages, every act of tyranny of the employers, every movement of unrest of the masses inevitably precipitates itself into the life of the nucleus in the industry concerned.

CONSEQUENTLY the question of trade union organization must always occupy a leading position in the activity of the shop nucleus. If the workers have no unions the problem of organizing them into such is an ever present one before the shop nucleus. It must fasten its attention upon this great problem of the organization of the unorganized until eventually a trade union is founded. If there are company unions in its industry inevitably the shop nucleus will be forced to fight this institution of the employers, aiming to destroy it or to turn it into a real labor organization. If there are trade unions in the industry their actions in defense of the workers' interests, or their failure to act, are also bound to be matters of constant and major importance to the shop nucleus involved. In all industries the shop nuclei will feel a direct and urgent impulse for the powerful organization of our party fractions in the trade unions.

Let us therefore, proceed diligently with the reorganization of our party that is now being prosecuted. The effective completion of this great task means to multiply the efficiency of our party, not only in the activity here elaborated upon, trade union work, but in every field of party activity. Doubters and those who meet the party reorganization campaign with passive resistance should be pushed aside and this great task made the first order of business thruout the party. The speed and effectiveness with which we accomplish the party reorganization will show very much the degree of Bolshevization that our party as a whole has arrived at.

Progressive Miners in Anthracite Say Union Must Fight

(Continued from page 1)

demands of the anthracite mine workers have been forgotten, pushed to the background and in lieu thereof have been substituted some fake issues, issues on which the present strike is being waged, firstly comes the "check-off," they the 10 per cent increase, and then the $1.00 day for all labor classified as "company labor, which is all labor other than that of contract mining inside and outside."

Lewis, Kennedy and Murray, with their handpicked scale committee are concentrating on the demand that the "check-off" shall be established in the anthracite field. The more important, the burning issues are forgotten entirely. And what might the check-off be? Does this demand, the check-off mean so much that it should superede all other demands? It does not. The check-off is but an organizational measure, not effecting the wages, hours and working conditions of the anthracite, but is merely a demand, which if won, means that Lewis will not have as much trouble as heretofore in collecting the dues and assessments of the miners of the region.

The companies would just take it from their envelopes and turn it over to the union. What a mighty, soul stirring demand! Yet Lewis and his official cohorts emphasize the strike will continue until the check-off is established. We support the check-off, since the tri-district convention included it among the demands, but we point out the check-off is dangerous in many respects, as controlled by the operators and the union bureaucracy constitutes a tremendous weapon to be used against the militant forces of the union.

Some Admit Mistakes

Many militants of the hard coal field were and are yet, confused over the check-off. Many who were sincere unreservedly supported the demand. Pointed out the dangers of the check-off, from a theoretical standpoint and from past experiences, many have admitted their previous position to be wrong. Is this demand of sufficient merit to be made the chief demand during this strike?

Lewis forgets the miners of this field load a four, five and six ton car of coal being paid on the car basis, robbed of their labor by this system, make thousands of dollars profits individually for their bosses. The tonnage system will be fought for a relentless ceaseless struggle will be conducted by the militant forces of the anthracite for the realization of this demand. The progressive bloc at the tri-district convention introduced and fought for the tonnage resolution. It was adopted and included in the 12 demands. Lewis shoves it to the background, quite content to have the companies rob the miners longer under the system of being paid for coal produced on the basis.

Real Demands

Lewis concentrates on the check-off, and what of the miserable lot of thousands of miners who daily go underground, remain there all day long slaving like beasts in gas, water and mud only to return home without having made a days wage? Lewis forgets that there is one thousand and one different prices for labor in the anthracite mines, discriminatory and inequitable, that no standardization of wages exists, that thousands of boys, paid boys wages, from $3.00 per day up, are compelled to do men's work, that children daily scab their parents out of jobs.

Standardize the wages. Equal wages for the exploited youth. A minimum wage are demands fought for by the progressives during the election campaign, on the floor of the tri-district convention, and will be fought for in the future, the very near future.

And again, Lewis fights for a secondary demand forgetting that the eight hour day in the anthracite fields is a big joke. The exploited miners are forced, in many instances, to remain underground far exceeding the eight hour limit, in a wild endeavor to make a days wages, yet to fail. A six hour day and thirty hour week was fought for by the progressives and they will continue to fight for it. Make of this strike a real strike, since a strike is a conflict between the employer and worker.

Van Bitner Usual Failure.

April 1st the miners of Northern West Virginia, under the leadership of that famous Jesus Jazzer, Van Bittner, declared a general strike. The anthracite continued to work. Other bituminous fields continued to work. The West Virginia miners are still on strike, with victory an impossibility, the anthracite followed them on strike six months later, the central competitive field continuing to work. This is a sample of how Lewis conducts strikes, a sample of the solidarity he and his crew indulge in.

Victory will be assured the miners only when all fields are united under one general agreement expiring at one time. We demand a national agreement, an agreement covering the industry nationally in order that this organized scabbery stop.

Lewis concentrates on the check-off. He denounces nationalization of the mines, he forgets the miserable conditions of the workers here, he kowtows to the scabherding republican party. We will fight for a labor party, a political party of the working class, for a workers' and farmers' government.

Communists Heard From.

The Progressive Miners' Committee has been heard of here. More will be heard of them. All militant forces in the anthracite field will fight tirelessly for their program. Nationalization of the mines, six hour day, the tonnage system, abolish the contract system; a labor party, a minimum wage.

They demand Lewis fight for real demands. Present real issues which will benefit the anthracite miners. We know the operators can very easily grant the check-off without any loss to them. We know the operators can grant the 10 per cent increase and still lose nothing. These two are the chief demands of Lewis. The more vital are forgotten. We ask why did the Lewis machine fight the Progressive Miners' proposal at the tri-district convention to demand $2.00 for company labor and 20 per cent for miners? Lewis instead of doing that inserted $1.00 and 10 per cent.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Mellon's Whiskey Distillery Stock Aids Bootleggers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.— Secretary Mellon is the one man held chiefly responsible for the non-enforcement of prohibition in the United States, and his ownership of whisky distillery stock is pointed out as helping to explain his indifference, in the first section of the report by the research department of the federal council of churches on the social consequences of prohibition.

U. S. Vessel Grounded

HALIFAX, N. S. Sept. 15.—The United States shipping board steamship Argosy, which was held fast on a submerged sand bar on Sable Island for six hours and which refloated with high tide, was headed toward this port for a survey today, according to wireless reports. The Argosy, a vessel of 5,000 tons, sailed from New York last Friday.

The time clock system in the schools may die a natural death. Pay roll clerks in schools have demonstrated to Superintendent McAndrew and his assistants at a meeting discussing the time check system that instead of the few hours of work a month of heretofore a full month's time will be taken to handle that work.

YOUNGSTOWN BRANCH MEMBERSHIP MEETING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20

GIRARD, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Youngstown branch general membership meeting to hear the report of the delegates to the national convention will be held on Saturday Sept. 20th, at 7:30 p. m. in Athletic Hall, 338 W. Federal Street.

Fireman and Boy Killed.

MT. Vernon, O. Sept. 15—Mt. Vernon's worst fire in years was brot under control today, after it had taken toll of two lives, and caused serious burns to nine persons. The dead are:

Ralp Simpson, fireman, who died from burns received fighting the blaze.

Ted Squire, 16, shoe boy, burned to a crisp, was found in the Kokosing river.

Navy Whitewash Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.— The court of inquiry to investigate the Shenandoah disaster will convene Monday at Lakehurst, New Jersey, the navy department announced.

Egyptian Fools British Police

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Prince Ahmed Seif El Din, brother of King Fuad of Egypt who made his escape from England where he has been confined in an asylum for a quarter of a century, is now playing hide-and-seek with a number of Scotland Yard detectives in and around Paris, according to the French newspapers.

Once, the newspapers state, the detectives had the prince virtually surrounded, but dressed as a woman and wearing a heavy veil he calmly walked thru their cordon.

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RIFFIANS HALT FRENCH ATTACK, PETAIN STUMPED

Counter Assaults, Bad Roads, Stop Invaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept 15. — The drive of the French troops has been halted by counter attacks launched by the Moroccans, and after only two days of local advances, the Europeans, sent to Africa by the order of the French bankers, are faced with great difficulties.

The French troops are forced to repair roads in their rear, and the country just ahead of them has no roads, but borrow paths. New roads would have to be built, even if the French were able to advance further. In addition, the imperialist army is unable to cross the boundary into Spanish Morocco, owing to objections by England and Italy.

Marshal Petain faces two alternates. He must either change his tactics at this late hour and instead of relying on heavy artillery, must use light troops, or must spend the time building roads. If he does the latter, he wil be caught by the winter weather, and the rainy season, which comes in during October.

The Riffians are violently counter-attacking around Issoula, in the Bibane sector, and on the heights of Bab Hocino.

The French and Spanish imperialists have between two and three hundred thousand troops at their disposal in Northern Africa, while the Riffian natives have but little over 50,000.

Students Pledge Co-operation.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—(Tass.)—The Students' Committee of the Institute of Modern Oriental Languages, Leningrad, has received a letter from the Students' Union of the National Pekin University in reply to the good wishes of success from the Russian students.

The Pekin students express their gratitude to the Leningrad Institute and set forth in detail, in their letter, how they propose to struggle against imperialistic oppression.

1905 Rebels Plan Reunion Celebration at 20th Anniversary

A celebration in memory of the 20th anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905 is being planned in Chicago by old rebels of the 1905 revolution.

The revolution of that year awakened the masses, it shook the throne of the czar, but it was not strong enuf to overthrow czarism and capitalism. As a result of that, a terrible massacre broke out, killing thousands of workers. Many were exiled to Siberia; some were more fortunate and fled to other countries.

A conference of the old rebels who are living in Chicago is being called to organize a monster celebration for the occasion. Old rebels are requested to send their names and addresses to the Chicago office of the Novy Mir, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

ZANKOV REGIME TOTTERS IN SPITE OF CONTINUED MURDER OF WORKERS

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 15.—The bloody hangman of the fascist government of "Professor" Zankov and his clique of generals, capitalists and adventurers does not stop its bloody campaign for the annihilation of the best workers, peasants and intellectuals in Bulgaria. The more intolerable the situation of the working masses of Bulgaria gets, the more the situation of the hanmen's government, despite its mass murders and imprisonments, gets critical and gradually rouses the opposition of all classes of the population, the more desperate and brutal do the bloodhounds of the Zankov government defend themselves. Only their methods have recently changed. In the place of attempts and murders in the streets they have proceeded to murder legally, to pass wholesale death sentences and undertake wholesale executions.

This does not mean, however, that the attempts and illegal murders no longer take place. We mention only the following of the recent murders:

Murdered For Poem.

The well-known poet George Mileff, who hade been sentenced to one year prison on account of a poem, was murdered in the most brutal fashion. Immediately afterwards the lawyers Wassil and Spas Muletaroff from Sofia as well as the former member of the municipal council I. S. Keen and the metal worker Micola Mileff were murdered by "unknown persons."

Near the village Guchanzy, district Verkov, the lawyer Zanfyr Popov and the agricultural worker Todor Blagov were murdered in the woods. Assen Alexieff who had escaped from prison, was murdered by policemen in his hiding place. On the same day in Tirnovo one of the founders of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Grabovsky, was murdered in the open street by the shots of a Zankov agent.

The Communist Georgi Kortieff was "found dead" in prison. The former ministers of the Stambulisky government, Kyrill Pavlov and Peter Janev were burnt alive in the police prison cellar in Sofia.

Killers of Workers Shielded.

The Zankov murderers are also raging abroad now as before. In Achemoe section near Innesbruck, (Tirol) the dead bodies of two Bulgarian students, Dimitri Russov and Karokov were found with fettered hands and feet. As Russov is an active follower of the Macedonian federalists, of the revolutionary wing of the Macedonians and as they were both found fettered, it is clear that the two were murdered. The further intentions of the Zankov bandits it is significant that Mencia Garmiac, the woman who murdered Panitza, has been taken to a sanatorium because of an alleged illness where she is splendidly taken care of and from where she will certainly one day escape, provided with excellent passports. It is thus necessary that the workers pay careful attention to the activity of the Bulgarian embassies.

Sentenced After Death.

The most unheard of shamelessness of the Bulgarian hangmen, however, is the fact that they accuse still the murdered people and sentence their tortured dead bodies to death "in absence." Thus a trial took place in Sofia in which the murdered lawyer Grantcharoff, the member of parliament Petrini, the member of parliament Kosevsky, the secretary of the Young Peasant League Ganovsky, Baroff Naidenoff and Koteff were accused "in absence" and sentenced to death altho the whole press reported long ago that they had been murdered. With the same shameless hypocrisy a trial was undertaken against a number of "anarchists" who have been burned alive in the streets of Durestol in March, 1925.

Altho illegal murder has not yet stopped completely the court martials are working feverishly to fill the gap that the decrease of these murders has made in the plans of Zankov. Legal proceedings have become a mere farce, every legal protection has been abolished. Under the pressure of the government the official organizations of the lawyers have passed in most larger towns of Bulgaria binding decisions that all their members are prohibited to defend "high traitors" and "illegal persons."

In order to force also those lawyers who do not belong to these organizations or who would like to resist the decision, to follow this rule, attempts are organized against them. In Lom the lawyers were attacked and brutally beaten. In the house of the lawyer Ivan Datoff from Burgas, bombs were thrown because he had defended the Communist Maximov. An appeal to the district council and to the minister of the interior had no result. In the office of the lawyer Jevir Novakchoff in Zara Zagora a bomb was thrown and the lawyer who managed to escape was threatened with death.

Under such circumstances the mass fabrication of death sentences is easy. In the recent weeks the following death sentences were passed and in most cases carried out:

The court martial of Vratza passed a death sentence against four members of the Communist organization of Tchirpan. On the same day the court martial in Vratza passed four further death sentences. The court martial in Philip Popel passed a death sentence against 11 Communists from Karlens. The supreme military court in Sofia passed a death sentence against the Communist At. Georgieff from Jambol; no appeal is possible. The court martial in Sofia passed death senfences against two fellow fighters of the murdered Borimeikov. The court martial in Sofia passed a death sentence against the teacher Mavrikoff and the student Bogdanoff from Trevna. The court martial in Sofia passed death sentences against four Communists from Ichtimani; no appeal is possible. The court martial passed death sentence against Chr. Tenoff who was accused of participation in the bank robbery in Kotel. The court martial in Sofia passed death sentences against two accused on the so-called "trial of conspirators." The court martial in Silven passed death sentences against 10 accused, in Haskov against four and in Berkoviza against three accused for "plotting against the government." The appeal court in Sofia passed death sentences against four members of the illegal organization and against the student Jontchev. The court martial in Sofia passed death sentences against 10 members of the Communist military organization. The incomplete list shows 60 death sentences in July. The true figure, however, is much larger.

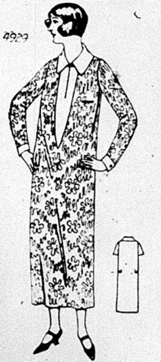
Despite this unlimited terror the Zankov terror is losing more and more the ground under its feet and the rumors about a resignation of Zankov, a transformation of the government, etc., continue to spread. The more must the international working class consider it as its task to come to the aid of the tortured Bulgarian people and to assist it in overthrowing the rule of hangmen by a storm of protest. Save the Bulgarian revolutionaries whose lives are threatened!

Telegraphic Lines For Siberia.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—(Tass)—Novo-Nikolaievsk, Western Siberia, reports that, according to news received from Uriankhai, the local authorities are constructing a telegraph line between Krasny, the capital of that region, and Kemtchuy, the next thickly populated locality, which is rapidly growing into a fairly big town. An electric station is also being erected at Krasny.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE "DAY" DRESS

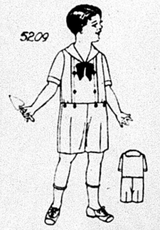


4929. The straightline dress is as ever popular. It appears in this model, with new features. One could have this in figured crepe or in silk alpaca. It is also very good in serge or charmeen.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. If made of one material a 38-inch size requires 4¼ yards 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated 4⅝ yards of figured material and ⅝ yard of plain is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1⅝ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FOR A SMALL BOY



5209. Linen, kindergarten cloth, chambrey, jersey, flannel or pongee may be used for this model. The closing is at th eleft side under the tuck.

This pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size will require 2 yards of 36 material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

LABOR DEFENSE CALLS PROTEST AGAINST TERROR

Meeting Sept. 18 to Flay Polish Hangman

A protest mass meeting against the white terror in Poland will be held by the Chicago local of the International Labor Defense in Schoenhoffen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 7:30 p. m.

The speakers will be C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party; James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, and B. K. Gebert, secretary of the Conference to Aid Political Prisoners in Poland. There will also be speakers in the Russian and Ukrainian language.

The white terror in Poland, instituted by the imperialist government, is gaining every day. Every day it becomes more severe, and claims the lives of new members of the working class.

The workers of Chicago are called upon to join with the workers of other countries to protest against the murder of workers for their part in the class struggle. The workers must demand the release of their champions who have fallen victim to the white terror of the master class.

Poverty Cause of Last Year's Poor School Attendance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Country children in the United States get an inferior type of schooling, as compared with children in towns of less than 2,500 population where more than half of the children enrolled live in town.

These facts are brought out in a report on rural schools issued by the federal bureau of education. It does not say plainly that farm poverty is responsible for the fact that only $68.39 was spent on the average rural school pupil in 1924, as against $100.64 on the town pupil. It does ask: "Under present conditions is there any such thing as equality of opportunity in education for the children of the country?"

Fourteen southern states spend only $34 average per pupil in rural schools, and $44 in town. Western states averaged last year $97 for rural and $117 for town pupils.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS SENDS CORRESPONDENT TO U. S. S. R. ON SECOND TRIP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—(Tass.)—The arrival was recently reported at Odessa of Junius Wood, a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, who told his colleagues of the press that his paper had sent him as a special correspondent to the U. S. S. R., because it was impossible to have the faintest correct idea of what was going on, and generally of the situation, in the Soviet Union from the foreign papers using such utterly unreliable sources of information as Riga and Helsingfors.

The present is Mr. Wood's second trip to Russia. The first time he was in Siberia shortly after Kolchak's fall. He proposes to stay in the U. S. S. R. for about two years.

REACTIONARY U. S. DELEGATES TO BRITISH UNION CONFERENCE, BLIND TO VICTORIES OF THE LEFT WING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Sept. 15.—All that Edward J. Evans, reactionary trade union official of the Electrical Workers' Union, and an American delegate to the Scarborough trade union conference, could find to say as he left London was that conditions are getting better for the capitalists, and the Communists should stop annoying them.

Evans said, "I am convinced that industrial conditions in England are improving," whereas the official figures show that unemployment is steadily increasing.

The defeat administered the conservative MacDonald-Thomas, reactionary yellow socialist regime when the left wing resolution condemning British imperialism and favoring the right of self determination for all peoples within the empire, even if they chose complete separation, was passed by a card vote of 3,082,000 to 79,000, meant nothing to Evans. "The leadership of MacDoland was never seriously endangered," he said.

Evans disapproved the fact that M. Tomsky, the Soviet delegate, was treated so well. He said Tomski was "Unattractive," and deplored the fact that the conference gave Tomski "every courtesy," and of course, issued the usual tirade against the Communists.

Pervious to the passage of he anti-imperialist resolution, which was introduced by A. A. Purcell, member of parliament and one of the signers of the report on Soviet Russia, Harry Pollitt, in answer to a speech by J. H. Thomas, said: "The empire does not mean Lord Curzon or Lord Reading riding elephants. It means appalling conditions at Bombay and Calcutta and mine workers in India having to be doped with opium before they will go down into the mines. It is not a Wembley empire exhibition which is being attacked, it is not an Indian pavilion with colored lights. It is an empire every inch of which is drenched with blood of British soldiers or native soldiers, fighting to keep the British soldiers out." Thereupon the resolution was passed.

Minnesota Soldiers Fight Laws Aimed at Teaching of Science

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 15.—Aroused by information from the state of Virginia to the effect that a "Patriotic Welfare Committee" under the leadership of the ku klux klan had been organized there to put over an anti-evolution law at the next session of the general assembly; the World War Veterans is to combat similar action in other cities.

Emil E. Holmes, national president of the veterans said, "Here in Minnesota with Dr. Riley on the job and the ku klux klan in support of this anti-evolution measure, it is certain to receive much greater support than has heretofore been suspected. Dr. Riley has already announced that steps will be taken to secure the passage of such a law. We have begun the organization of a committee, to promote the organization of a state-wide committee for progressive education."

Train Kills Three in Auto

BUFFALO, N. Y. Sept. 14.—The lives of three persons were snuffed out early today when a fast Lehigh Valley railroad passenger train, enroute to Buffalo, struck and automobile at North Tonawanda

The dead: Percival Dunham, 27; his brother, Daniel Dunham, 50, and Michael Farmer, 43, all of North Tonawanda.

Ames Hay, driver and owner of the car, is suffering from serious injuries.

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
396	Machinists, 818 W. 58th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16863	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
766	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

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From the 4th To the 5th

Congress of the Communist International

In this invaluable booklet you will find the report of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the last Congress. It is a bird's eye-view of the world Communist movement up to that time.

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Chicago, Illinois.

BUMPER GRAIN CROP IN SOVIET UNION IN 1925

Three Billion Bushels Will Be Harvested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.— Nearly three billion bushels of grain will be harvested in the Soviet Union this season, according to late figures received by the Russian Information Bureau in Washington from the central statistical department of the U. S. S. R. This is above the pre-war production in the present area of the Soviet Union, and is 50 per cent more than was grown last year. The wheat crop is double that of 1924 and the corn crop is 5 times as much as last season.

Before the war, Russian wheat yields averaged about 10 bushels to the acre, this year's crop runs 12.7 bushels. Rye, oats and corn are likewise showing a greatly improved yield per acre. Experts give credit to the use of tractors and American farming methods for the gain made.

The crop includes 817,700,000 bushels of rye, 660,000,000 of wheat (or only 50,000,000 short of the American wheat crop this year), 697,500,000 of oats, 273,750,000 of barley, 205,700,000 of millet, 175,500,000 of corn and 75,000,000 of buckwheat. About 300,000,000 bushels of grain will be exported.

Great Britain At Radio Meet

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Great Britain has accepted the invitation of the United States to attend an international radio conference in Washington in 1926, the state department announced.

Fight the Zeigler Frame-up!

They are framing-up on Zeigler.

They are trying to break the Zeigler spirit.

They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.

They murdered Mike Sarovich.

They arrested 26 of his comrades.

They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

The Danger Is Great!

TIME IS PRESSING!

HURRY UP with HELP!

International Labor Defense

is on the job. Attorneys have been engaged. Funds are necessary at once.

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Chicago, Ill.

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FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN

WHY?
WHY?
WHY
LC

BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN
TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

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No 4 The Little Red Library

Worker Correspondents

What? Where? When? Why? How?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WITH the growth of the world Communist movement, new factors contributing to its growth were developed. The question of worker correspondents receives its first attention in America in this booklet. Here is the analysis of its importance and a text book to guide every worker to success in this field.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
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290 Advertising rates on application.

An International Scandal.

The battle put up by a few hundred thousand Moors on the north coast of Africa against the force of two European powers—one the most formidable military force in the world—is as gallant a struggle as ever challenged human admiration. Those tribesmen are defending their country against the imperialist boodlers of France and Spain and they are doing it under handicaps that would daunt any people not buoyed up by an unshakeable faith in the justice of their struggle, and in an undying determination to win their freedom at all costs.

The capitalist press, which misses no opportunity to slander the proletarian dictatorship of Russia, to accuse the workers' and peasants' government of oppressive rule, gloat over the spectacle of imperialist France and fascist Spain, sending their iron battalions, their air armadas and their floating steel castles against the hardy Riffian tribesmen, who demand only the right to live their own lives in the land where they were born.

With very few exceptions the entire American press re-echoes the French plea that it is in the interests of christian civilization that the Riffian tribesmen should be annihilated. In order to save the world for the christian god the Mohammedan Moors must be sent to hell with the greatest possible dispatch!

In their fight against the imperialist powers the Riffians found sympathy only in one quarter. That section of the working class which acknowledges the leadership of the Communist International, saw in the struggle of the Riffian tribesmen, a part of the world-wide struggle against imperialism. So they hitched up that struggle with the fight of the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, the Philippinos against world imperialism and joined those struggles with the never-ending conflict of the industrial proletariat against their class foes in every country.

The American capitalist press cannot speak out against the slaughter of the Moors by the French and Spaniards because American capitalism is engaged in the same bloody work elsewhere. The French and Spanish armies are eating food, wearing clothes and manning guns bought with Wall Street dollars. Wall Street is interested in the conquest of the Riffian tribesmen, so that the business of exploiting the raw resources of Morocco can proceed, to the greater glory of imperialism and the greater profit of the international bankers. Hence there is no outcry against the crushing of a people who want to be free, even tho an American president made the right of self-determination one of the conditions of signing peace with Germany.

The boasted regard of the American ruling class for the right of self-determination is a hypocritical gesture. American aviators are bombing defenseless villages in Morocco and murdering women and children. The leader of those cut-throats, a rat by the name of Sweeney, and the son of a fink, is a special correspondent for an American newspaper syndicate and every day, after dropping bombs on a Riffian village, he sends off a story of his exploits, for which he draws blood money.

The United States once had the reputation of being the haven of the oppressed of all lands. That day is no more. Those who are welcome here today, are not men and women fighting for freedom, but the dregs of European aristocracy and the fascist envoys who seek financial aid so that they can keep their gallows busy with the bodies of the revolutionary workers.

Cognac and Patriotism.

Perhaps a hero of the world war is just as well off without a glass of cognac. We are inclined to believe that a gulp of clam chowder would do him just as much good, but you heard the old story of the camel and his ability to go without refreshment. You also know that very few people would exchange roles with a camel, despite that animal's immunity from thirst.

Rich people wear silk shirts, smoke half dollar cigars, drink cognac and even champagne, ride in costly automobiles, sail in luxurious yachts and live in splendid mansions, without exciting any feeling other than envy. But let a working man aspire towards such a mode of living and things will begin to happen.

Now we can go ahead with the story. An unemployed ex-soldier recently called on M. Clemenceau, war premier of France and after chatting with the Tiger for awhile walked away with a 20 franc note. He did not steal it.

Shortly afterwards Clemenceau went out for a stoll and fancy his consternation when he saw the ex-soldier spending his 20 franc note on cognac and sitting comfortabley at a sidewalk cafe. Such conduct on the part of an unemployed ex-soldier got under the Tiger's hide, so he reached over and picked up what was left of the 20 francs and put it in his pocket.

Clemenceau did not do this because he thot cognac was not as good as potato soup for the stomach of the ex-soldier. What angered him was to see a proletarian acting just as if he belonged to the ruling class.

Perhaps that ex-soldier remained a little longer at the sidewalk cafe pondering over the question: What the devil was I fighting for?

The Wall Street Journal sees a bright future for the coal industry. It figures on the miners' union going out of business by next spring. The trouble with the W. S. J. is that it is figuring on John L. Lewis and not on the rank and file of the union. The U. M. W. of A. is here to stay for a long time yet, regardless of the treachery of Lewis, Farrington and the rest of the per capita sharks.

Marshal Petain announces that if his campaign against the Riffians is not successful before the rainy reason begins, he will continue the fight next year. This looks like the old reliable alibi.

Andy Mellon promised the French that absolute secrecy would be observed in the debt negotiations. Andy must have learned the need for tight lips in the bootlegging business.

It was just as we thought. Terry Druggan's escapades in and out of the county jail came to light when the boys fell out over the division of the bribe money. This is 100 per cent Americanism.

PRODUCTION INCREASES IN AUGUST

By Earl R. Browder

INDUSTRIAL production in the United States, which for the year 1925, has been showing substantial increase over 1924, but which had been declining slightly from January to July, took a decided upturn in the month of August. This is indicated by many reports of basic factors in the industrial situation. Among them are:

Steel Production.

PRODUCTION of steel ingots for August totalled 3,424,034 tons. This was an increase of 336,444 tons over July, and of 871,142 tons over August, 1924. The daily production averaged 131,694 tons, against 118,753 the previous month and 98,188 for the same month of 1924. This production is 74 per cent of capacity, against 68 per cent in July, or about 7 per cent above the post-war average. (Figures from Wall Street Journal, and the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.)

It will be seen from these figures that one of the basic indicators of the course of industrial development, is decidedly on the upgrade.

Railroad Traffic.

THE amount of business, measured in the number of car loads of revenue freight, has been constantly increasing. The following weekly totals from reports of the American Railway Association, give some measure of the movement of commodities:

Week	1925	1924
July 11—	982,809	909,983
18—	1,010,970	930,713
25—	1,029,603	926,309
Aug. 1—	1,043,063	945,613
8—	1,051,611	941,407
15—	1,064,793	
22—	1,080,107	
29—	1,124,436	

The total car loadings for 1925, up to the end of August, totalled 33,549,472, an increase even over the former record year of 1923.

Figures for the profits of the railroads for August are not yet available. But reference to the course of the so-called "gross and net earnings" up to and including July, will show that the railroad capitalists are reaping rich harvests from the increased business. From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle (Sept. 12), we find "gross earnings" of railroads for the month of July, 1925, to be $521,538,604, an increase of $40,595,601 over the same month of 1924. "Net earnings" were $139,606,752, an increase of $27,819,865.

A very significant angle to these figures is contained in the comparison between "gross" and "net" increases. The gross increased but 8.44 per cent, while the increase of net profits was approximately 25 per cent. This is another indication, in addition to those pointed out in a previous article, (DAILY WORKER, Sept. 12, "Problems of the Railroaders' Left Wing"), of the increasing intensity of exploitation of labor on the railroads.

Building Trades.

THE highest total of construction contracts on record is that for August, 1925. This comes as the latest development in what is sure to be a record year. In the 8 months of 1925, building construction has reached the enormous total, according to the figures of the F. W. Dodge corporation, of $3,778,792,000, for the 36 Eastern states. According to the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association, the total for the country exceeds four and a quarter billion dollars. This is an increase of 25 per cent over 1924, in spite of all the predictions one year ago, by the same authorities, that 1925 would witness a big drop in the amount of construction.

Lumber production, shipments, and orders for the first 36 weeks of 1925, showed interesting and substantial increases, as follows:

	— July —	
	1924	1925
Imports	$278,593,546	$325,998,901
Exports	276,649,055	339,629,653

These are the figures of seven leading regional associations of lumber producers.

Petroleum Production.

THE daily average production of crude oil reported by the American Petroleum Institute, in barrels, for the week ending Sept. 5, 1925, was 2,138,850 compared with 2,038,500 for the same period last year, or an increase of 100,350 barrels per day, or considerably over 3 million barrels per year average increase.

Retail Trade and Postal Receipts.

MAIL order and chain store sales furnish the most available index to the course of retail trade. For the 8-month period ending Aug. 31, the two leading mail order houses report sales of $257,383,267, against $226,522,270 for the same period in 1924; or an increase of 13.6 per cent. Ten leading chain stores report total sales of $331,143,313 against $290,620,738 for last year, or an increase of 14 per cent. The gain of both groups together for 1925 over last year is 13.7 per cent.

Postal receipts for this August, (of 50 selected cities) according to a report from the office of the postmaster general, were $25,084,541, while for last year they were $22,545,277, an increase of 11.26 per cent.

First Seven Months	
1924	1925
$2,128,184,437	$2,389,798,625
2,366,371,653	2,703,035,565

Foreign Trade.

AUGUST figures on imports and exports are not yet available. There is every reason to believe that they will show a continuation of the trend up to and including July, which may be summarized as follows:

	Production	Shipments	Orders
1925	8,755,378,948	8,641,191,086	8,514,499,375
1924	8,368,351,631	8,311,237,449	8,056,561,128
Increases	378,027,317	329,953,637	457,938,247

That is, in approximate percentages, the increase for July, 1925, over July, 1924, was, imports, 17 per cent, exports 22 per cent; for the seven-month period, imports 12 per cent, exports, 14 per cent. The greater increase of exports over imports is an important indication of the growing movement of capital to foreign markets.

Summary.

THE fragmentary but basically important data given above, shows the acceleration of the process pointed out by Eugene Varga, in his report on "Economics and Economic Policy in the Second Quarter of 1925," when he said:

"In general American economics are taking an upward trend, apart from the periodic fluctuations."

The upward trend has sharpened considerably. How far it will go, or how soon the inevitable downward slump will come, is not now apparent.

Mussolini Caters to Royalty

RACONIGI, Italy, Sept. 15.—Premier Mussolini will take part in the celebration of the 21st birthday of crown prince Umberto here.

A Voyage to Soviet Russia by American Mariners

By H. J. R.
(Master Mariner.)

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

ON July 10, the fishing was getting pretty well done. That morning there came a Soviet Russian cruiser steaming to the village. Her name was the "Vorovsky." About 3 in the afternoon there came a steam launch alongside with three officials from the cruiser, Russians, one of them I recognized, it was an official from Petropovlosok. We had met him while there. He jumped on board, shook hands and asked for Staricho, as I could understand that much Russian, by that time, which means old man, I knew he meant Mr. Bennett.

I brot him to Bennett and as soon as he saw him, shook hands and embraced him and told him thru one of the other officials who spoke English, that young Kenneth, his grandson, was given four outfits of clothing and was on his way to Moscow with the other young folks by way of Vladivostok, to commence his studies at the university.

Visit Soviet Village.

They stayed and had coffee with us. One a gentleman from Vladivostok by the name of Goerman, spoke good English. He had been in San Francisco. But when the revolution started in 1917, he went back to Russia. They asked us how we liked the village. So we told them that we had not been there because it was too far away.

They asked us would we like to go and visit the village. We said we sure would. "Alright," they said, "can you go tomorrow?" We said we could. "Alright," they said. "We will arrange and have a motor boat come for you tomorrow afternoon about two o'clock, then. You be up to the village about 4:30 p. m. and we will meet you there." So about 5 they said goodbye and left.

The next day the motor boat was there at the appointed time and six of us started for the village. The village Ust. Kamchatka, is a small fishing village about three miles up the Kamchatka river with a population of about 700 people. We arrived there about 4:30 p. m. and Mr. Goerman was there to meet us. The Red cruiser was anchored a mile from shore and we asked him if we would be allowed to take a look on board of her. He said you are welcome if you want to go and said, "Any of our warships are open to visits by a worker, so come right along." So we started for the cruiser.

Board Soviet Warship.

We got alongside and when we came on board, Mr. Goerman introduced us to the commander who was at the gangway. The commander, a polite man, spoke good English and immediately took us around the whole ship. They showed us all the quarters and the big salon which was used for educational purposes for the crew, with all the up-to-date and Communist literature. Then we went thru the crew's quarters which were very good and shook hands with all the boys, all fine big strapping young fellows.

We met one young fellow amongst them who had been in Honolulu and spoke good English. We were the first foreigners, who had come on board to visit them and he told us he could not understand why it was that foreign merchant seamen did not come on board their warships oftener to visit them. That they were always welcome. And that they were the only real workers' navy in the world and that the foreign merchant seamen were workers and are welcome.

Talk of America.

So I soon explained why it was they did not visit them as I understood it thoroly. I explained that the merchant seamen of the world, never came to visit a warship of any nationality as it was not customary for them to go on board a warship and if they did try to visit a warship of any nationality, except a Soviet warship, they would not be allowed to go on board. But I told him soon as the merchant seamen knew they were welcome and understood that the Russian Red Navy was a workers' navy, they would have plenty of visitors. He understood me quite well and realized the whole thing.

Next the commander invited us down in the salon; there we had tea and cake. We also had an interesting talk with all the officials there. We talked about the conditions of the workers in America and the American yellow labor leaders whose names they know better than we did. Then we spoke about the output and production of commodities in Soviet Russia. Mr. Goerman who was a delegate to the Comintern, told us that the output in the year 1924-1925, was satisfactory under the conditions and that 1925-1926 would be better by about 100 per cent in certain commodities. Of course, one must understand Soviet Russia is different from the capitalist countries where the capitalist is always talking about netting so much and so much at the expense and misery of the worker and his family.

Education, Welfare Come First.

One must understand the first order of business in Soviet Russia, is education, the welfare, health and happiness of the worker and his family. And then production. We all were glad we had taken the trip on board the cruiser, as the kindness and happiness of all of those on board of her from the commander down, was quite an education. We also learned while on board there that the day before, when the cruiser came in, there was a Japanese scout cruiser anchored about one mile from shore of the Japanese cannery.

The Russian commander soon as he came to anchor sent word to get on the outside of the internationel limit, which the Japanese cruiser immediately executed.

About seven o'clock we thanked them and bade them good bye. Mr. Goerman and the young seamen accompanied us to the village. They told us there was going to be a big meeting of the Communist proletarian and peasants. We asked them would we also be allowed to attend the meeting. And he said, you come right along. That will give you people an idea how interested the people are in their government and also how we run those meetings in those remote villages.

A Communist Meeting.

We arrived at the village about 8 o'clock and went right up to the meeting hall, a little frame building. The place was packed with men and women, old and young. Mr. Goerman found us all a seat in front. It looked as if every person in the village was there. About five young sailors in uniform from the cruiser were seated in front with string instruments. About 8:15 the meeting was called to order, the curtain was drawn from the little stage, everybody stood up and the seamen played the Internation. The meeting was conducted by the local secretary and one of the seamen from the cruiser in uniform acted as chairman.

And while the International was played there stood on the stage with the right hand raised the youngest Communist in Kamchatka, a boy of 11 years of age. Mr. Goerman and the young sailor who spoke English were seated next to us and translated from Russian into English what was spoken.

Mr. Goerman asked Mr. Bennett if he would also like to speak a few words in behalf of the American worker. He said he would like to, but they would not understand him. Mr. Goerman said go to it old man, I will do the translating. So Mr. Goerman jumped on the stage and had Mr. Bennett's name put on the program.

Greetings From America.

About 9:30 Mr. Bennett's name was called out by the chairman. He got up and went on the stage. He spoke about 15 minutes. Mr. Goerman writing down in short hand. He greeted them in behalf of the Communists and the workers of America. Thunderous applause.

He spoke of the Russia 2 years ago when he was in Russia and the Russia of today. He praised them for destroying the rotten capitalist system in Russia and for building up a workers' republic. And added that he hoped to live long enough to see the same conditions in America.

He hailed Lenin as the greatest statesman of the day and one who laid his life down for the cause of the worker. He thanked them for their kind attention. Mr. Goerman jumped up on the stage and translated. Thunderous applause. Several of the seamen from the cruiser spoke and read poetry. The most interesting was the young seaman who was chairman of the meeting. He had come all the way on the cruiser from Archangel thru the Suez Canal, and related all his experiences from the voyage to the meeting.

Tell of Red Cruiser's Voyage.

First port, in London, he said, they were given a big welcome by the street car conductors' organization. Next port, Naples, Italy, they were not allowed on shore because they were Communists, and he said the Communists of Naples came down to the ship to welcome them in behalf of the Communists of Italy, but they were driven away by the police and fascist soldiers. After that there was a guard thrown around the ship and nobody was allowed near her. Everything they bought, provisions and other things for consumption of the ship's crew, he said, was carefully examined and opened.

From there they went thru the Suez Canal, in Colombo and the Eastern ports and said the conditions there were miserable and deplorable beyond imagination. In Colombo they had mostly women labor to coal their ship. The women carrying the coal on their heads and their babies strapped to their backs and so they were driven like slaves all day long. Finally, they got to Shanghai. He said there was all kinds of labor trouble there and warfare. After they were two days out from Shanghai on the way to Vladivostok, they were sent back to Shanghai, by wireless from Moscow, with instructions to give the workers party there all possible aid.

So we can plainly see that it was not the usual joy ride for those seamen in the Workers' Navy. One can notice that by the welcome they got in all capitalist countries they visited. There was not the usual free theaters, for them, candy, chocolate nor cigarettes and sightseeing. And it is all because they have been bad boys and driven the capitalists to destruction in Russia and organized a workers' government.

Meet Old Friends.

At about 11:30 the meeting came to an end. When we got outside there were several people who invited us to their homes. But as we could only go with one we went with a friend of Mr. Goerman who invited us.

We had some supper and music. So Mr. Goerman said it was too late to go back to the ship. We best sleep here tonight, which we did.

Next morning we got up early; Mr. Goerman had a boat put at our disposal. We thanked the people where we slept, said good bye to Mr. Goerman, and started back for our little ship. The cruiser sailed up the coast that evening.

We visited the village more often after that in our own motor boat. After that evening I met those three young men we had given passage from Petropovlosok. I asked them what kind of luck with the fishing and they said good. I asked where the priest was we had also given passage as I did not see him at the meeting. They told me fishing in a little open boat was too tough a life for that gent, so he had gone to some little place up the river.

The last time we visited the village we asked the young people in appreciation of their kind treatment they had given us all times while in the village if they could not visit our ship for a day, as we were about ready to sail home. They said they gladly would and the next day in the afternoon they came in a motor boat, ten young men and two young ladies, their string instruments with them. They had supper on the boat with us and after supper we had music and singing and jolly good time. They sang Russian songs and we sang English songs. About twelve that night we saw them off on shore as they were going to stay in the cannery for th night. The Japanese superintenden having put rooms at their disposal. So we bid them a fond good bye a they were going back to the villag early next morning on a littl boat and we were to sail for ho that evening."

Next morning about eight o'cloc the tug boat came out towards th ship with our friends on board o their way back to the village. The all lined up forward on the little tu and bareheaded sang the Internationa for us three times as the tug slowly circled around our ship, and throwing big bouquets of forgetmenots o our deck. Then they gave us thre cheers for the American proletaria and the little tug was off.

Soviet Russia There to Stay.

That is the kind of farewell we go from those people, which each of u in the crew of this ship will remember all our lives. It was a real farewell from workers like ourselves. W also wish to add that by the looks o conditions and talk we had with a the people we came in contact, tha Red Russia is there to stay, and no on its last legs as the American capitalist press would have us believe Every one we spoke to about tha only laughed and said, "Let the foreign capitalist have his way we hav no love for him. But we want th workers of the world to know different. They are the ones we care abou and not the capitalists. The workers interest and welfare we have a heart."

Later in the day we bid farewell t the old proletarian, the custom official who had been with us 52 days. The old fellow when he said hood bye commenced crying. He had been on of us for so long. He spoke something in Russian in behalf of the American and Russian proletariat. Tha evening we set sail and left for hom —Seattle.

And in conclusion we wish to sa this about our visit to Red Russia. That we have the highest respect fo everybody we came in ontact wit and that the people are of the highest moral standard. Straight, hones upright and friendly to the worker of the world.

Joins Workers Party of America.

We have been there and have see conditions and the people and stan convinced that Communism is th only medicine for the proletaria Therefore it means nine more members for the Communist Party of America. And long live the Soviet r public of Russia and the dictatorsh of the proletariat.

Anton Maroun

The Communist Party of Egypt mourns its first victim; on the first of August Comrade Anton Maroun died in the prison hospital as a result of a hunger strike.

Comrade Maroun, a lawyer of Arabian Syrian nationality, had always taken a keen interest in the Egyptian labor movement. After the war, when the great revolts against English imperialism commenced in Egypt, he devoted his entire energies to organizing labor unions. The Egyptian Trade Union Federation, which was affiliated to the R. I. L. U. elected him as secretary. At the same time Comrade Maroun was very active in the Communist Party. In 1924 Comrade Maroun was arrested, along with the other members of the Central Committee of the C. P. of Egypt. The long period in prison while awaiting trial and the abominable treatment which was metted out to the political prisoners, undermined his health to such an extent, that during the trial in September last year the medical experts certified that he was not capable of undergoing the trial. Notwithstanding this, he was condemned to three years' hard labor. Soon after being sentenced, Comrade Maroun was compelled, along with the other condemned Communists, to carry out a prolonged hunger strike in order to gain something approaching human treatment. This injured his health still further. In spite of this, Comrade Maroun flatly rejected the offer of King Fuad to grant him a "pardon," and prefered to share the fate of the other condemned comrades. The prison administration thereupon sought to take revenge on Comrade Maroun for his inflexible attitude; he was exposed to every possible petty persecution and torment, which caused him once again to enter on a hunger strike. Comrade Maroun remained on hunger strike for six weeks. The Egyptian prison authorities did nothing to meet the demands of the hunger strikers; not a word concerning the strike, penetrated to the ears of the public. It was not until six days after Comrade Maroun's death that the government published a short communication of the facts.

"Public opinion" in Egypt passes over in silence this act of murder on the part of the Egyptian hangmen's government. But the young Egyptian labor movement will never forget the martyr death of Comrade Maroun.

Striking Parents Meet Tonight

Circulars announcing a meeting t night in a hall at 6505 Sheridan roa of the parents of children on strik at the Eugene Field school were di tributed all day yesterday in th neighborhood. Small meetings striking parents were held thruout th day yesterday to outline the fight f return of the portables to the scho grounds at Albion and Greenvie Aves.

FAMILY REQUIRES $1,800 TO LIVE, IS PROFESSOR'S REPORT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — A wage or income of $1,800 a year i needed to supply "elementary d cencies of life" for a family i cities of 100,000 or more, and $1, 600 is needed in smaller towns, say Rev. Francis J. Haas, professor i Markuett University. Production, h said, is increasing twice as fast a population, yet this increase wealth is not being passed aroun Machinery is displacing skille workers and reducing their buyin power.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY! SEPTEMBER 21st! BOOST FOR IT!

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SEA STRIKE TO HIT LINER OLYMPIC

Franco-Spanish Armies Defeated

RIFFS RETAKE BIBANE, DRIVE FRENCH BACK, HALT ATTACK ON ADJIR, WHIP SPANISH TROOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 16.—The Riffians have administered a severe defeat to the French imperialist army and have recaptured the important position of the Bibane Heights, while at the same time they have alarmed the Spanish bankers by causing the landing force on the shores of Alhucemas Bay heavy losses.

The Spanish government officials have been unable longer to hide their fears that the landing in the shores of Morocco will prove disastrous. There are persistent reports that the landing was unsuccessful.

Spanish Troops Exposed.

The Spanish troops are now in an exposed position, and have been unable to secure supplies from the transports because of rough weather and the heavy Riff attack. Before them is a difficult terrain, and the rainy season is bearing down on them.

Thru the strict censorship set up by the Spanish government, it has now leaked out that the drive on Adjir, capital of Abd-el-Krim's forces, has been foiled due to a mutiny of crack Spanish regiments, and the attack of the Riffians on Tetuan, which is still in danger.

Spanish Put to Sea.

The official Spanish communique admits that the landing of ammunition has been prevented. "The Riffians have stubbornly resisted the continued disembarkment of ammunition at Alhucemas Bay," says Gen. Vallespinosa's dispatch.

Dispatches from Tangier declare that the Spanish forces which landed at Morro Nueva are being harassed nightly by the Riffians, and that their food and ammunition supply is low. The Spanish ships have put to sea in face of the Riffian attack.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THOSE who favor peace and harmony might as well engage a vacant lot in a quaker graveyard and lay down and die. It seems the dove of peace, unlike the other birds of the air spoken of in scripture, has no place to lay his head except on the chopping block. If there is any place on earth where peace could find a welcome, one would expect that place to be the league of nations, which was organized to make war on Mars, but even there the discordant notes of disagreement rend the ether.

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FRANCE and a certain number of small nations favor the reference of all controversial matters to arbitration, while Britain, Japan and Italy, bar out almost everything save swearing on the Sabbath, using garlic for perfume and eating fish fried a la Greece. This is also the position of the United States. Those powers evidently have projects that cannot brook arbitration. Britain for instance wants the oil that is buried in the ground in Mosul. Anyhow there is a rift in the league loot and two definite wings have been formed, none of them right. They are both wrong.

• • •

ACCORDING to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a former army stoolpigeon by the name of McEwen, told the Kiwanians of that city that the reds are spending millions of dollars to spread the "menace" of Communism thruout the United States. The idea is a good one but unfortunately the gentleman is exaggerating considerably. If the money is available somebody is holding back on us. We would not have the slightest scruple about using it, but it simply isn't there. Again we appeal to our readers to send in their dollars and save the DAILY WORKER. Let us all try to make good the optimistic assertions of McEwen.

• • •

A LITTLE news item in a capitalist paper tells us quite nonchalantly that a defunct bank has paid its depositors fifty cents on the dollar. None of the bank officials are in jail. There is no stigma attached to their names. But if a couple of highwaymen held up the bank and got away with half the bank's deposits what a howl would come from the bankers! They would call for more state police, and pictures of bank employes learning to use machine guns would appear in all the newspapers. We always held that if there was any bandit shooting to be done the banks were entitled to the first consideration.

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PEACE is a worthy aim but all those who talk peace are not necessarily prophets thereof. A peace pageant is planned in New York with Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip as patroness. The mushy Frank Crane was engaged to theologise on the blessings of peace and others interested in the same subject are: Norman H. Davis, Judge Gary, Henry W. Taft, brother of the beefy ex-president and Thomas W.

(Continued on page 4)

NO PROGRESS AHEAD IN ILL. LABOR MEET

Triviality Rules with Reactionary Control

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 16.—The greatest danger confronting the American labor movement is the development of a revolutionary movement in this country, and this must be fought effectively by organized labor, declared William B. Wilson, who was secretary of labor in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

This capitalist politician, pictured by the labor fakers of the Illinois Federation of Labor convention in session here as a great hero, could give no greater insult to organized labor than to appear before them as a "friend"—a friend who had deported foreign-born workers as a purely suppressive measure against the labor movement.

Mutual Admiration Society

Rep. Soderstrom, who is supposed to have the credit for the anti-injunction or rather the "limitation" of the injunction law, also spoke and paid great tribute to Governor Small and at every sentence, gave his blessings to "Honest John" Walker and "Vic" Olander.

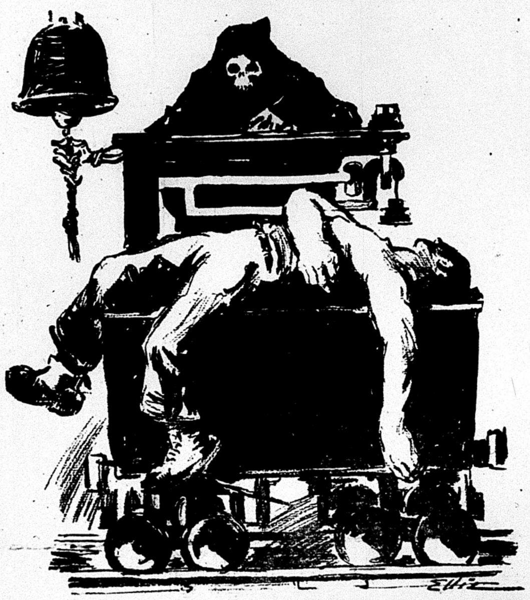
This eloquence in praising these labor fakers was accepted by Honest John, who of course gave his compliments back to Soderstrom as the great savior of peoples rights in the state legislature, with the appeal to vote right in the next election.

Partly Right

Compliments were also given to the preachers by President Walker who stated that labor and the church is

(Continued on page 2)

"THE CHECK-WEIGHMAN"



12,032 miners killed in the anthracite mines in the last 20 years. Every day worked in 1925 there were 94 miners killed or injured.

MANY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION DRIVE

The dates of Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign are as follows:

District Date
1. Boston—Sept. 27.
2. New York—Sept. 25.
3. Philadelphia—Sept 26.
4. Buffalo—Oct. 4.
5. Pittsburgh—Sept. 25.
6. Cleveland—Sept. 26.
7. Detroit—Sept. 27.
8. Chicago—Oct. 7.
9. Minneapolis—Sept. 27.
15. Connecticut—Oct. 4.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the C. E. C. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

Note.—Articles on party reorganization by Elis Peterson, editor of Ny Tid, on page four today.

Consolidation in Finance.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—**Stockholders of the American Investment company looked with favor today on a new financial institution that is to result from the proposed merger of the local concern with the Continental Discount company, of Des Moines, Ia Two-thirds of the stockholders in a special meeting Tuesday, favored the alliance.**

Mistaken for Melon Thieves.

McMINNVILLE, Ore., Sept. 16—**John Hamblin, of Portland, was shot and killed instantly near here today, and his father, Frank Hamblin, a resident of Minnesota was paralized when wounded in the leg by farmers who thought they were melon thieves.**

Courses for Teacher.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—**During the current educational year there is to be an increase in the number of training courses for national minority teachers. A German seminary is to be opened at Odessa. Training courses are also to be organized for Polish teachers.**

GARMENT BOSSES DISPLAY BANNER ADVERTISING A. F. OF L. UNION IN ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE

The International Tailoring company, whose 800 employes, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, have been on strike for the past twelve weeks, yesterday again adverticed for strikebreakers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The company displayed a large sign above the second floor of its building at 847 West Jackson Blvd., which proudly boasted, "All employes are members of the United Garment Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of labor. Watch Us Grow!"

Organized Scabbery of A. F. of L.

When the strike started, the A. F. of L. union immediately offered its services to the International bosses, and the name of the United Garment Workers was used before Judge Pam's court in an attempt to secure an injunction against picketing.

When this failed, the scab "union" furnished strikebreakers to the employers, under a signed agreement. Now the International, unable to hold the few strikebreakers obtained, is endeavoring to attract honest workers by displaying the name of the A. F. of L. on its building.

Appeal Fine of Picket.

The fine of $25,000 and costs placed against Rose Cicole, striking employe of the International, in the municipal court, Room 1106, City Hall, is being appealed by the attorneys for the Amalgamated.

Rose Cicole was one of seven strikers hailed into court yesterday, charged with picketing in a "disorderly" manner. William A. Cunnea, the union's lawyer, immediately made a motion to vacate, and the case will be heard on September 19. Abe Vloomgert, another striker charged with violating the Cuthbertson anti-injunction law by "violent" picketing, was discharged.

The cases of the five other strikers were not called yesterday. These are William Scarman, Dominic Ca-

(Continued on page 2)

CAILLAUX LEAVES TO BE MILKED BY WALL STREET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 16—Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux left this evening for the United States, with a definite proposal of a debt settlement, made by the cabinet, in his pocket, to bargain with the Coolidge administration on terms of France's settlement of her war debt to the United States.

Caillaux said that he relied on America's "big heartedness" and "spirit of fair play." But Wall Street has forced France to come begging at Coolidge's door for terms, and if France gets any better terms they will be at the expense of guarantees of market and other concessions accorded American big business.

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Borah Wants Full Payment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16—France is better able to pay her war debt than is Great Britain, and should be accorded no better terms, Senator William Borah of Idaho, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, told President Coolidge in a conference at the White House.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS LOSING CREWS TO STRIKE AS THEY DOCK AT N. Y.; PICKET LINE GROWING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 16.—The general strike of seamen on sea-going ships is rapidly intensifying as ships enter the harbor. When the Morgan liner Creole arrived from New Orleans yesterday, the whole crew struck. When the freighter Callazasas docked at Yonkers 80 per cent of the crew walked off; from the Grace liner Santa Teresa, 50 per cent left.

The Danish steamer Rolf is still without a crew, the mates and engineers leaving her yesterday. When the liner Olympic pulls in today, the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. expect to get a large part of her crew to strike. Over half of the crews of three oil tankers just arrived have answered the first call.

How They Walk Off.

All hands came off the Howick Hall, including the Japanese stewards. From the Danish steamer Bornholm came all hands, some mates and engineers also. From the Icehall, 75 per cent of the crew, from the Josea, 60 per cent, from the Hawaiian, 40 per cent of the crew struck at once. More is expected from the last three ships.

The picket line of the M. T. W. is growing larger, with more men lining up in the union daily. It is particularly noticed that the strike is raising the prices of scabbing. Shipping agents are trying to ship men at $75 a month for able seamen and firemen. This is about $12.50 to $15 more than existing rates.

Union Scabbing Not Effective.

The men are not being fooled by this maneuver, however, as they know that this would last only for one month and is given merely to break the strike.

The officials of the International Seamen's Union, together with the Salvation Army, are doing all they can to break the strike. When the steamer Virginia Express crew walked off 100 per cent the I. S. U. delegates entered into negotiations with the skipper, according to information given by the M. T. W. strike committee, with a view to supplying I. S. U. men to scab, but to date had been unable to get the members of the I. S. U. to ship out as scabs. The M. T. W. reports many of these I. S. U. members are joining the M. T. W. and going on the picket line.

Holy Scab Herders Busy.

As seamen can scarcely be found even by the I. S. U., the Salvation Army is trying to induce the Bowery bums to scab. But "even a Bowery bum has a sense of honor," according to the strike committee, and the efforts of the Jesus screamers were in vain.

The following are the ships listed as completely tied up on Sunday: From American lines, the Huron, Pipestone County, Steel Scientist, Padsany, Cape Cod, Ponce, Cuyampa, Sucaresco; from the Norwegian lines, the Anna Neilsen, the Sesktant and the Vika; from the English lines, the Japan Prince; from the Danish lines, the Rolf and the Diana.

Rumor Majestic In Trouble.

Affected 50 per cent are the Republic, the America, the Sarcoxie, the Waukegan and the Henry Grove of American registry; the Loghton, an English ship, the Vavirno, an Italian ship and the Rotterdam, a Dutch ship. These reports are from picket captains up to Sunday after five days of strike.

The White Star liner Majestic, which boasted of its beating the Southampton picket line when she left the British port, was supposed to leave at 10 a. m. from New York but she left two hours late and dropped anchor off Sandy Hook, according to reports reaching the strike committee and is seemingly laying by to get more crew from off shore.

In spite of police interference, the cops and officers trying to stop them, the crew of the Cuyampa was struck just at sailing time.

LEAGUE FEARS CRASH OF WORLD IMPERIALISM

Broaches Conference to Fight Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 16.—Delegates to the league of nations assembly here, admit that economic conditions in Europe, are in many respects growing worse, despite seeming financial betterment. They are proposing fantastic artificial regulations to bolster up the declining capitalist states of Europe.

Premier Painleve, on the opening day of the assembly, said that "economic forces, if left unrestrained, might cause a new war."

Louis Loucheur, the French delegate, who proposed the resolution for a "world economic conference" of the capitalist powers, said that "since the end of the war, Europe has been a prey to an economic crisis."

The "economic conference" is proposed in an attempt to counteract the growing prestige of Soviet Russia, and to check the decline of the European imperialist powers.

LABOR DEFENSE UNIT LAUNCHED IN N. Y. CITY

Gitlow Makes Report; 29 Unions Present

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The conference called by the International Labor Defense, which took place at the Labor Temple, was a tremendous success. It was attended by 124 delegates, 29 from trade unions, 28 from Workmen's Circle branches, 9 from miscellaneous organizations and 56 from branches of the International Labor Defense, which had already been formed. In addition to the 29 trade union delegates there were two from the I. W W

Great enthusiasm was manifested at the conference at the idea of an all-inclusive labor defense organization. Comrade Ben Gitlow, who acted as chairman of the conference, made a report on the conference held in Chicago, at which the I.L. D. was formed. "You remember the Palmer raids, the Lusk committee, you remember the recent attacks on the foreign-born workers. In Zeigler, Illinois, workers face a sentence of 20 years

(Continued on page 3)

Italian Makes Another Hop.

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 16—Commander De Pinedo, the Italian aviator, who is making a flight from Rome to Tokio, hopped off today for Apparri. De Pinedo has been held up here for a considerable time, due to unfavorable weather and necessity for repairs to his machine.

Marked Unemployment in Mexico.

MEXICO, Sept. 16—There is marked unemployment here at present. The closing of the sugar mills for the season and curtailment of the manufacture of alcohol on account of high taxation placed this year by the federal government upon the manufacture of alcohol, are a few of the reasons offered to explain this condition.

Threaten to Arrest Parents of Striking Children Under 16

Boonton, N. J., Sept. 1—Threats of arrest have been made to parents of the school children on strike here who are under 16 years of age. About 350 boys and girls attending the Boonton high school have gone out on a strike demanding the reinstatement of their principal Albert S Davis who was dismissed by the board of education. These threats have been sent out by the board with the announcement that the dismissal will not be rescinded.

PEASANTS' INTERNATIONAL CALLS ON FARMERS OF WORLD TO TAKE OVER LANDLORD RIDDEN CO-OPS

MOSCOW, (By Inprecorr.)—The presidium of the International Peasants' Council has addressed a letter to the peasant masses, urging them to take control of the agricultural co-operatives of which they form the majority, and throw out the wealthy landowners who now run them for the benefit of the

(Continued on page 3)

NO PROGRESS AHEAD IN ILL. LABOR MEET

Triviality Rules with Reactionary Control

(Continued from page 1)

coming closer together, and in the words of one preacher, that the programs of the church and of labor are almost the same.

The first struggle between reaction and progress developed over the recommendation of the credentials committee not to seat the representatives of the delegates from Pressmen's Local Union No. 3, and instead seat J. Polsner, who is supposed to represent the local reorganized by strikebreaker Berry.

Delegate Cahill was given the floor to explain the situation on the Cuneo plant which led up to the suspension of the local by Berry and in a clear manner put the question before the convention.

Presmen Unseated

On the vote to accept the report of the credentials committee 107 voted for and 55 against with a still greater number abstaining from voting. It seems to have been even too raw a deal for many otherwise loyal fellowers of Honest John.

The committees were then appointed and it is worth while noting the reactionary make-up of these committees.

Heaven Help Progressive Resolutions

Frank Farrington was announced selected chairman of resolutions committee and in his absence G. Slater, famous for his scabbery in the strike of the Amalgamated in the International Tailoring company was announced as chairman in his place. A slim chance of any progressive resolutions to pass thru these hands and win approval!

Such is the general make-up of all these committees, and the absence of the progressives among the miners expelled by the Farrington machine gave the impression that the convention will be more reactionary that any preceeding one.

A number of progressive resolutions have been presented by various locals but no doubt that the reactionary leadership in control, will not allow any move of progress in this convention.

"And The Evening and The Morning Was"—

The second day of the convention proceeded with more speechmaking. It adjourned early to give the delegates an opportunity to visit the University of Illinois.

The manager of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association spoke of the great help the labor movement of United States has given to fight disease.

Kate O'Hare and Scab Union

After him Kate O'Hare representing the United Garment Workers' Union spoke. Kate O'Hare is now trying to peddle the fake union label for Rickert's scab union or, as she puts it, break down the competition of the prison goods contractors.

The conditions she described as existing in the various prisons, and the diseases which endanger those who buy those garments manufactured under these conditions, did not fail to impress the delegates, but her solution of this problem can not be accepted by anyone who understand the class nature of the capitalist system.

No Solution

Patronize the union label. This we have heard for ages, and it does not solve the problem. Not a word about organizipg the unorganized and amalgamating the unions in the needle trades industry and bringing about the necessary solidarity among the working class politically to stop diseased prisoners from being exploited under the protection of the capitalist state laws.

A rising vote of thanks may please Mrs. O'Hare but it does not solve the great problems facing organized labor of this country.

Gratz of the Brewery Workers' Union spoke on the necessity of doing away with prohibition.

Frey Spouts Blah-Blah

John P. Frey editor of the Molders' Journal and president of the Ohio State Federation, was the last speaker during the forenoon session. He made a terrific attack on individual judges who abused their powers but at the same time pleading for respect of the law.

He spoke on internationalism also. The American labor movement is the greatest international movement in the world. We do not want to learn from Europe. We want to teach Europe about practical internationalism.

Pernicious Influence

He paid great tribute to Samuel Gompers under whose leadership the American labor movement had extended influence to Mexico and other South American republics of course always loyal to the stars and stripes.

According to Frey it seems that it is quite enuf to call yourself international unions and then invite the rest of the unions in the world to adopt the policy of uniting with the capitalist governments for the subjection of the colonies, etc., and we will have his brand of internationalism.

Yo, Ho! A United Front!

Mrs. Serrame Berreiter, known as one of the proletarian party high lights was given the floor to advertize the sale of a book by Mother Jones—a revolutionary work—and the representative of Majah Berry concluded by a short speech to the convention in which he said nothing.

LEFT WING AT STATE FEDERATION MANAGES TO GET LISTENED TO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 16.—Nationalization of mines and railroads and unemployment insurance paid by capital and administered by unions are demanded by resolutions presented in the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor here today, by left wing delegates opposed to the ruling reactionary policies.

Many other resolutions were presented, including endorsement of world trade union unity and the efforts of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee to unite all labor unions in one international, a labor party and industrial unionism or "amalgamation."

Union railroad workers are asked by one resolution to refuse to handle anthracite coal, mined by non-union miners, especially while 160,000 union miners are on strike. It recommends an alliance between the United Mine Workers and the railroad unions.

Negro miners from Duquoin and Culp, Ill., ask in resolutions presented by them that the constitution of the State Federation of Labor be amended to provide for the election of two colored unionists as vice-presidents of the organization.

New Members Must Attend Y. W. L. Class in Economics Tonight

The class for new members of the Young Workers League will open tonight at 8 p. m. at 2613 Hirsch Blvd. Harry Gannes, member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League will deliver a lecture on elementary Marxian economics. All new members must attend this class. Thsi applies to Samuel Herman, Rufus P. Heath, Debarth Mell, Edith Kaplan, Bessie Wiesman and Mary Drober. All league and party members and sympathizers are welcome.

Farmer Getting Too Rich, They Say.

Representatives for the seventy-four railroads asking a 5 per cent increase came before the Interstate Commerce Commission with statistics and what-not to show why the railroads should be permitted to add this additional cost onto farmers. Figures were on hand to show that the farmers' income is bigger and that expenses of railroad companies have gone up.

YOU CAN'T MISS IT!
LOOK FOR IT!
FOR WHAT?
For the
"LIVING YOUNG WORKER."
Where?
In THE DAILY WORKER.
Why?
It will tell you about October 2.
THE OPENING NIGHT OF THE
Y. W. L. CONVENTION.

What Do You Say?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. **Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?**
2. **What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?**
3. **What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?**
4. **Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?**
5. **What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?**

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WHITEWASH TO BE SPREAD ON IMPERIALISM

China to Get Two Fake Investigations

PEKIN, China, Sept. 16—The whitewash commission to "investigate" the May 30th massacre of Chinese workers and students at Shanghai, which began the great strike and upheaval, has finally been appointed by the foreign imperialist powers.

The commission is composed entirely of jurists of American, English and Japanese legal fame. The American member is E. Finlay Johnson, associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine islands. This is regarded as having been good training for imperialist suppression of China.

Chinese are uniformly hostile to this judicial whitewash, since the imperialists, thru their diplomatic agents at Shanghai gave one verdict on the massacres, but that was not acceptable to Britain because it was too near the truth in laying the blame on the British police troops and the American chairman of the municipal council. The Chinese government will, therefore, probably ignore the "investigation."

The Chinese also look without hope on the much touted "tariff conference." They know that if the imperialist powers grant the country a "right" to increase import duties a little bit, that increases will only be used to pay some of the debts owing to the imperialist bankers and China will not profit at all from it.

Rumors that Wu Pei Fu is making an alliance with Feng Yu-hsiang for war action against Chang Tso-lin is discounted by informed Chinese, who indicate that Wu is playing with the Pekin government who wishes to use him in suppressing the revolutionary nationalist government at Canton.

Word from Canton indicates that some friction exists between the factions of the government administration and the alleged "left wing" Wampoa cadets. It is rumored that firing has taken place between the two factions and that the cadets are in armed control of the city.

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And Now a Third Fake.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Secretary of State Kellogg has suggested to the powers that the commission to inquire into extra-territorial rights in China meet in Peking on December 18, it was announced today.

Slovenian National Benefit Society in Waukegan Meeting

The Slovenian National Benefit Society is holding its national convention in Waukegan, Ill. The organization is a mutual benefit society with an overwhelming proletarian membership. It is therefore natural that the issues and problems which agitate the workers at the present day, have penetrated also into the ranks of this organization of Slovenian workers in America.

In the convention these problems and issues create clear divisions. On the one hand there are the indifferent and the reactionary members, represented by reactionary delegates. These reactionaries are led by a few socialists, whose main mission is the protection of capitalism.

This group mustered at first, when the chairman was elected, a bare majority.

But there are also, on the other hand, good progressives, led by Chas. Novak and a group of Communist delegates. This group endeavors to make this proletarian organization a part of the forces fighting for and with the workers against the capitalists and against capitalism.

Resolutions for the support of International Labor Defense, for recognition of the Soviet government of Russia, for a labor party, and others, will be the issues between reaction and progress in this convention.

In connection with this convention there will be held a public mass meeting in the Finnish Hall on Helmholz Street, with C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, as the speaker.

The meeting is arranged for Monday, Sept. 21st, at seven in the morning.

Beer Lord's Retainers Put on the Carpet by Judge James Wilkerson

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson today ordered Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in permitting Terry Druggan, west side beer baron, the freedom of the county jail and of the city while he was supposed to be serving a federal sentence for contempt of court. Hearing was set for late today. At the same time Druggan must show cause why he should not be required to serve his term anew.

Garment Bosses Display Banner of Scab A. F. of L. Union

(Continued from page 1)

nera, Henry Rubin, J. Cermey, and Emil Arit.

Pickets Sing at Meeting.

The Amalgamated members have been showing their spirit at the strike meetings by impromptu concerts, in which many of the strikers join with musical instruments. Everyone joins in the chorus. Among those strikers who are appreciated at the meeting are Tony Gulloti, clarinet player, Frances DeSpenza, who holds the record for arrests and for piano playing, Gus Marzo, guitar player, Frank Saxone, trombone, Annette Palimbo, singer.

Peter Korak was arrested on the picket line. J. Reiss, president of the company, was standing in front of the building, and an enterprising copper arrested Korak to show what a good slave to the bosses a policeman can be. Korak was poked in the ribs, and then taken to the Des Plaines street station, where he was booked on charges of "disorderly conduct," and released on $400.00 bond.

DOES SIGMAN OWN THE N. Y. POLICE FORCE?

This Seems to Be the Practical Situation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 16—In spite of President Sigman's talk of peace in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and his promise that there would be no police on the picket lines, Monday, three workers were arrested in front of the H. Fredericks Co. shop at 205 West 39th street, and gangsters attacked the workers in front of the Match & Ebert shop at 164 West 25th street.

Gangsters Show Up—As Usual.

There were larger picket lines than usual in front of the striking shops today, and it was because they so far outnumbered the gangsters at the Match & Ebert shop that the picketers were able to drive them off the block when they attempted an attack.

At the H. Fredericks shop, Saul Steiglitz, Harris Hochstein and Dave Smith were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and later were fined $5 each in Jefferson Market court.

In the 6th district court, Sam Weintraub, Sam Grossman and Morris Neuman, who were arrested on Sept. 10 in front of the shop of Alexander Weiss of 368 E. 140th street, were arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Even-Handed Justice.

Weintraub and Grossman had been attacked and badly beaten by two gangsters, who were also arrested and appeared this morning. Attorney Goodman stated that the gangsters were not members of the union, that they had brutally atacked these workers as they were peacefully picketing and the two men were guilty of assault. A business agent of the Joint Board then testified that the gangsters were members of the International and this was merely a fist fight between members of the union.

The judge finally imposed a fine of $3 on all five men arrested, gangsters wh odid the beating and picketers who were beaten alike.

SCHOOL STRIKE PARENTS MEET TO OUTLINE FIGHT

Send Petition to School Board Tonight

What is appearing to develop into quite a strike is a situation that is now threatening the Eugene Field public school. On Monday morning many mothers refused to send their children to school. On Tuesday numerous others followed the example. It is rumored that by the end of this week more action along this line will be taken by all of the parents of this section.

The trouble started when the board of education decided to move the portables from the park at Greenview and Albion to a piece of territory about 100 feet square on Clark and North Shore Aves. The board of education did not start to move these portables until two days before school opened, with the result that on the first day of school the parents were at a loss as to where to send their children. Some were sent to the main building and the rest were scattered until the portables could be made ready.

There are eight portables tightly packed together on this tiny square. Since their moving, the portables are just outside of the school district. The children have to walk six or seven blocks extra crossing Clark street at a very busy center. This, together with the fact that they have no playground except the street tends to greatly increase hazard of accidents.

About forty irate parents met Monday night at the home of Louis J. Falk, 6604 Newgard. They issued leaflets and distributed them thruout the neighborhood advertising a mass meeting to be held at 6505 Sheridan Road, Wednesday night at 8:00. They are determined not to send their children to the portables even after they are ready, which will be next week. At this meeting they are going to sign and send a petition to the board of education. They are determined to get results.

Workers Must Mobilize for the Important Tasks of Communist Press Day

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, as you sit down to read these words, consider what you have done, or intend to do, to make a success of the Communist Press Day issue of the DAILY WORKER, Sept. 21, the success that it ought to be. It can only be successful as the DAILY WORKER receives the co-operation of all its readers.

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FIRST.—Turn to Page Five and read the announcement to worker correspondents who must help make this issue thrill with the life and the struggles of labor in the shops, the mills and the factories. This issue must mark a mobilization of worker correspondents.

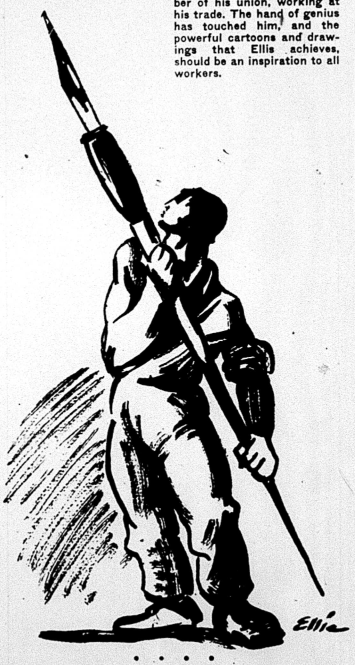
SECOND.—Turn to the appeal on this page under the heading, "What Do You Say?" Many letters have already been received in response to this question, but not enough by far. Have you written your letter?

THIRD.—On Communist Press Day itself you can talk to your shop mates about the DAILY WORKER, get them interested in it, get their subscriptions. For in addition to turning out a DAILY WORKER, without a flaw, our paper must reach the broadest masses of the workers. It must become a mass press.

• • • •

These are some of the things that you can do that are brought to your attention today. But, you say, "I am no writer."

The answer to that is the illustration in this column, drawn by our comrade, Fred Ellis, a painter, a worker, member of his union, working at his trade. The hand of genius has touched him, and the powerful cartoons and drawings that Ellis achieves, should be an inspiration to all workers.



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When it was written that "The pen is mightier than the sword," there was no injunction issued that labor should not also use the pen, nor take up its sword. Labor must wield its pen. It must write. It must write for its press, telling the stories that will help educate all workers. One of the struggles of the master class in all ages has been to prevent the oppressed from wielding the pen of awakening working class knowledge. That struggle of the masters continues today. If the DAILY WORKER fails to mobilize a large army of worker correspondents that is a capitalist class victory. If the workers develop their power to write for their press, that is another working class triumph.

• • • •

Labor must learn to use the pen as well as the sword. The Russian workers learned to write for their press, an illegal press under czarism, long before the Bolshevik revolution. It was because they had learned to wield their pens correctly, to write intelligently of their problems, to develop a correct knowledge of their struggles, that they were able to wield effectively the sword of the proletarian dictatorship in defense of their Soviet Republic. Now the Russian workers have newspapers and magazines of all kinds, of their own, more in number than there were in the days of czarism, to take the place of the master class publications that have disappeared with the wiping out of master class rule.

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The pathway marked out by the Russian workers is the one that American workers must follow if they would also win their liberation. The Communist press can only go to the workers to find its writers.

WORKERS! TAKE UP YOUR PENS!
WRITE FOR YOUR COMMUNIST PRESS!
WRITE FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

WAR OVER MOSUL BEING PROVOKED BY THE BRITISH

Protest to League Is Only First Step

LONDON, England, Sept. 16—Great Britain's protest to the league of nations, which charges that the Turkish government has violated the status quo of the Mosul region by deporting christians, is looked on here as only the first step leading toward a war over possession of the rich oil fields.

The Turkish government denies that christians have been deported, declaring that there are no christians in the territory reported to have been raided, and look upon Britain's protest as a provocation and a lever whereby England will have an excuse to sieze territory now controlled by Turkey.

Mass Troops on Border.

The Turkish government officials declare that all the christians left over a year ago, at the time when Turkish troops entered, "to punish persons who had kidnapped the government."

Reports of large numbers of troops massed by Turkey at the Iraq border, continue to circulate, and the British government regards the situation as "unpleasant."

Will Not Accept Decision.

The British control the Iraq state in Mesopotamia, and the Turks are in possession of a portion of Mosul, the control of which is disputed by the two countries. The league of nations council, which is to render a decision in a few days, favors the British, but the Turkish government has let it be known it will not abide by this decision.

TAMMANY MAN LICKS HYLAN IN NEW YORK

Walker May Wink At Volstead Act

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Mayor John F. Hylan, defeated for renomination in the democratic primary yesterday, will retire to private life. The mayor made this announcement late today in a statement in which he thanked those who supported him at the polls.

With 131 districts missing, the vote was for Hylan, 147,117; Walker, 239,212.

The defeat of Hylan and Hearst is a big victory for Tammany Hall and establishes the leadership of Al Smith over the democratic organization thruout the state. Many of Hylan's supporters deserted him at the eleventh hour.

Hearst Threatens Complications.

According to the Hearst press, a third ticket will be put in the field in the finals and the Evening Journal declared that Hylan would lead it. Hylan's own statement denies this. Tammany will take good care of Hylan provided he ceases to make more trouble. Should he run, he might take enough votes away from the Tammany nominee to turn city hall over to the republican candidate.

Jimmy Walker is a favorite among the "light wine and beer" fans and may be counted on to wink his eye at the imbibing of something stronger. Walker is the father of the state boxing law, and sponsored Sunday baseball and movies.

Most of the labor leaders supported Walker. Neither faction of Tammany Hall felt obliged to take labor seriously. Walker posed as a "friend of the workingman." Hylan boasted that he was once a locomotive engineer.

• • •

Young Bob Wins.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 16.—Robert M. LaFollette won the republican nomination for the United States senate in Wisconsin, carrying all but eight of the seventy-one counties in the state. With 369 counties missing, the vote stood: LaFollette, 163,584; Wilcox, 72,996; Woodward, 35,227; McGovern, 17,866. Wilcox had the endorsement of President Coolidge. Woodward was the K. K. K. candidate.

The democratic entry was not able to bring in enough votes to qualify his party for the finals. It is doubtful if the socialist candidate will be able to make the grade either.

"NA BOYKOM MIESTE" TO BE PRESENTED SAT. AT WORKERS' HOUSE

The Russian theater season will be opened formally this Saturday, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Under the leadership of the Russian actor L. Luganov, and with the participation of the Russian actresses Aza Namgova, Moiseyenko and others, the play "Na Boykom Mieste" by Ostrowski will be presented.

GERMAN SECTION OF W. P. PLEDGES FIGHT ON LORE

Membership Meeting in N. Y. Indorses C. E. C.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—At a meeting held at the Hungarian Labor Temple the German branches of Greater New York attended by 100 members unanimously adopted a resolution condemning Loreism and pledging their support to the new C. E. C. in its attempts to unify and Bolshevize the party, and to the efforts of the new bureau of the German Federation to build up a revolutionary section of the party among the German workers.

Report on National Convention

Comrade Wolfe reported on the national convention and Comrade Weinstone and Comrade Leman, secretary of the German bureau, spoke on Loreism. After a thoro discussion, in which all points of view freely expressed themselves, particularly on Loreism, the resolution was put.

Comrade Wolfe stressed, in his report, the fact that this convention differed from previous ones in its emphasis upon the Bolshevization of the party, and achieved more in that direction than all the others. The factional fight, which was so bitter during the last pre-convention period, went back to the founding of the party, with its heterogeneous and in many instances, partly Communist elements. The many comrades who considered only surface manifestations looked upon the discussion as merely a struggle for power between two groups, the convention decisions arrived at and the manner in which the convention was carried on, made it plain that it was a struggle for the Bolshevization of the party.

The convention settled for the party the question of Loreism. Comrade Wolfe showed how much the party needed unity, and urged all the Communist elements to come together and to give all their time and energy to the work before the party. Any crisis that might result would be particularly evident in the German Federation, where Loreism had its origin. But after the struggle against Loreism the party would come out unified and strengthened beyond anything before possible.

Lore Sapped Vitality of German Section

Comrade Leman pointed out that the German Federation had been sapped of its vitality under Lore's domination, its membership had dropped, and work in the unions and other workers' organizations demoralized.

Blohm Supports Lore and Loreism

In the discussion from the floor following the reports of Wolfe and Leman, Blohm insisted that Lore had not once deviated from Communist principle, but had differed merely on questions of tacts; that propaganda and agitation, [illegible] not political maneuvers were the work of a Communist Party in this country, since we must first prepare the workers by our propaganda, and we would then execute maneuvers with them. He stressed the point that it was better to achieve good results even tho by wrong methods, as he said Lore had done, than bad results by correct methods, as the party had done. He sharply condemned the Communist International for interfering in the American movement, declaring that the C. I. had treated the American members as automatons.

Comrade Berg, who followed, admitted that Lore had made errors, but insisted that the party and the Communist International had also made mistakes. He said that Lore had been right on the LaFollette question and, that he had not fought the C. I.

Comrades Rosenberger, Hamp, Corbarsky, Johnson and Sanger were other comrades who spoke from the floor. They claimed that the German Federation had been demoralized by the bureaucratic family which Lore had gathered around him, sabotaged party decisions and work, and instanced dozens of occasions upon which Lore and the Volkszeitung had failed to maintain the Communist position.

Blohm Exposed as Lore Agent

Comrade Weinstone in reporting upon Loreism for the C. E. C. showed that tho progress had been made in most other federations, none had in the German, due to Lore's leadership. At the last German convention Lore had stated that the German workers were too well off for us to make progress among them. In the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society and in the German unions and tourists clubs, Lore had worked to build up a personal following and not to build up the movement.

Tho the field was so fertile, little of an organizational character had been accomplished for the party. The Volkszeitung had carried on its campaigns weakly, had been a news-dispenser, but not a fighting, organizing Communist organ, such as was typified by the Russian Iskra under Lenin's direction, and such as every paper in the movement should aim to become.

In answer to Comrade Blohm, Weinstone characterized as Kautskyite the differentiation between principles and tactics, between theory and practice, between organization and propagand. Blohm had defended Lore and in declaring against the interference of the Communist International in the American question, showed that he had not the slightest conception of what an international signified. The differences between the party and Lore, on the questions of party and international discipline, on that of an underground party, on the Chinese revolutionary movement, his opposition to the German Communist Party uprising in March 1923, which he characterized as a "putsch" in truly social-democratic fashion, his continued belief in Serrati's errors when even the latter admitted his errors, his opposition not only to the labor party but to all united fronts, all these issues, tho but a small part of Lore's record of passive sabotage and active opposition, showed his non-Communist character.

Lore would rather be the leader of the Volkszeitung than of a revolutionary section of the party. Tho he knew that his expulsion was before the party and the C. I., he had refused to go to Moscow, with the excuse that he was more necessary in the fight in the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, a fight which the Volkszeitung had sabotaged.

Weinstone asked Blohm why he not only had not tried to win over the paper for the party, but had even injured the party by publishing such bits as the Horthy advertisement. Blohm's arguments, Weinstone pointed out, had only one object, to defeat the party's fight against Loreism.

In answer to Comrade Berg, Weinstone pointed out that mere formal discipline was not enuf. It was not accepting the Communist International and the party decisions to say that Lore had made errors, and then to refuse to specify what those errors were, and to enlarge only upon the errors of the movement. Such evasion and indirect defense of Loreism was not the sort of support the party expected after convention decisions had been reached. He asked Comrade Berg and other comrades to declare in clearcut fashion if they would support the resolution introduced and take energetic steps to fight Loreism. Berg said he was for the resolution, and would fight the members of the former bureau who had resigned from the party and who were going over to the yellow socialists slowly but definitely.

In closing, Comrade Weinstone appealed to the comrades to win over every sincere proletarian who was under Lore's influence. Our task now is to build a mass, revolutionary movement among the German workers, more consistent activity in all their organizations, to build up now what Lore had prevented, unified party activity in all German workers organizations, to unify and Bolshevize the party and reorganize it on the shop nucleus basis. The liquidation of Loreism is the first step for the German section.

When the vote on the resolution was taken, it was unanimous, exce[illegible] for Comrade Blohm, who had le[illegible] before the vote came up.

The Scandinavian Section and Party Reorganization

By ELIS PETERSON, Editor, Ny Tid.

THE Scandinavian section of our party is one of the smaller language sections of our party. This makes the reorganization of its membership on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches easier than in the big federations of the party.

The ideological propaganda for the reorganization has already begun among the Scandinavian comrades. There has, so far, been no opposition against it. Some lectures and discussions have taken place in the Chicago branches, where also every fundamental question of the reorganization was discussed in detail and made clear for the members. The organ of the federation, Ny Tid, has published a few articles on the problem, and especially about the role of the federations in the time of the reorganization, and the role of the "Workingmen's Clubs" (the present language branches) and non-party proletarians, after the reorganization. The role of the Communist fractions in these "Workingmen's Clubs" has been explained. It has always been pointed out, that the reorganization cannot be carried thru by the language committees of the federation, but only thru the direct party committees.

OUR federation most likely will not hold any national convention. All the decisions have already been rendered by the National Convention of the party. The reorganization of our federation can be carried thru merely with the assistance of the district conventions. In fact, we already had a convention of our eightth district, (Chicago). Thruout this convention it was obvious that the best way to make the members understand the reorganization and carry it out, as far as our federation is concerned, will be thru the district conventions.

Probably a member of the Scandinavian bureau will have to be present at the other district conventions of our federation, and there explain the reorganization in every detail and assist the comrades in their work. This way will not only be less expensive than a national convention, but also more effective.

In our ideological propaganada preparing the reorganization, we have put a big stress upon the individual initiative of every member in a factory or a workshop so that he, when he once has a clear idea about what a shop nucleus is and how to start it, will not have to wait for the initiative of someone else to organize him and his party comrades in his shop. Every comrade himself has the duty to gather the other comrades in the shop together, decide about the forming of a shop nucleus, immediately notify the nearest party committee about the organization of that shop nucleus. Comrades should then wait for instructions or eventual personal assistance before proceeding any further. In many cases, certainly, the party organizers or party committees will take the initiative before the members will be able to begin.

THE present language branches will in the time of reorganization and for a period after it form "Workingmen's Clubs" with affiliated non-party members. In these "Workingmen's Clubs" our party members, organized in the party thru a shop nucleus or an international branch will form a Communist fraction, quite in accordance with forming Communist fractions in other non-party organizations, e. g. trade unions, co-operative societies, temperance societies, etc. But our comrades should remember that their work in the Communist fractions in other existing non-party workers organizations in their respective language groups, especially if these are mass organizations.

In considering the property of our language sections, we believe it will be a very easy task for the party to take it over. The party already is the owner of our weekly paper, Ny Tid, and of our printing press. There are a few other shareholders than the federation in our printing press, but the actual taking over of it will not make any difficulties. Also the Folkuts Hus, the hall owned by the Karl Marx branch of the Scandinavian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party of America is already owned by the party.

EVERY branch, every district convention of the language section will be covered with a lecture on the question of the reorganization of the party. A thoro discussion will follow. The Ny Tid will in every issue propagate the reorganization as the most important issue now before the party. First and foremost: The closest co-operation with the party committees must be strictly observed.

In the offices of the Ny Tid and the Union Press there will be organized a model shop nucleus, the meetings of which can be attended by comrades from other shops or other places who wish to know how to form a shop nucleus, how it works, and how to lead it and organize its future work.

IT would be very advisable that a model shop nucleus should be organized at once in the national office of the party. Not only in the DAILY WORKER printing shop, but for all the Communists working in that house, or according to the statutes of the C. I. and the constitution of the party. Here all the visiting comrades from other cities and places could get inspiration and advice, especially if the shop nucleus of the national office will see to it that it very soon publishes its first wall shop paper. This shop paper would be of the greatest value for every visitor at the national office.

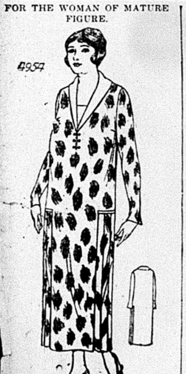
The Scandinavian section will not only in words, but in eager activity, assist the C. E. C. of the party in its hard work of reorganizing the party as soon as possible.

Special Notice!

All DAILY WORKER, Literature and Book Store delegates are expected to attend the joint meeting to be held **Thursday Night, Sept. 17, 8 P. M., at 19 So. Lincoln Street.**

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR THE WOMAN OF MATURE FIGURE.



4954. The slenderizing lines of this attractive model will at once appeal to the woman of generous lines. This model is excellent for the new figured silks, for charmeen, broadcloth or velvet.

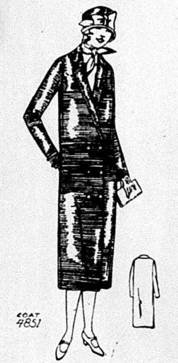
The pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4¾ yards of 40 inch material. The width [illegible] the foot is 2½ yards, with plaits extended. If the collar is made as illustrated of contrasting material ⅜ [illegible] will be required.

Pattern mailed to any address on [illegible] of 12c in silver or stamps.

[illegible] BOOK NOTICE!

[illegible] silver or stamps for our [illegible] and Winter, 1925-26, [illegible] showing color plates [illegible] designs of ladies', [illegible] patterns, a con[illegible] article on dress[illegible] for the [illegible] the various sim[illegible] hints to the ho[illegible]

A STYLISH COAT.



4851. Top coats are ever serviceable and practical. The model here portrayed is good for any of this season's coat materials, and very smart in taffeta.

The pattren is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 40 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Dairy Workers Need Protection Against Carbon Dioxid Gas

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—(FP)—Danger of asphyxiation or smothering by carbon dioxid is one of the hazards against which dairy workers need protection when filling siloes, the New York state health department warns. Studies of ensilage show that green fodder on being placed in the silo immediately begins to undergo changes opposite to normal plant metabolism; that oxygen from surrounding air is consumed and carbon dioxid gas liberated. Sometimes almost all the oxygen is consumed. The carbon dioxid, supposed to be the preservative of the fodder, remains at the surface and for a few feet above because of its high specific gravity.

Most silo accidents to dairy workers occur in the morning, apparently due to fermentation during the night or over Sunday. Workers may be engulfed in an invisible lake of carbon dioxid gas upon entering a partly filled silo and quickly be overcome. To prevent accidents, experts recommend that the blower be started a few minutes before workers enter the silo partially filled with fresh fodder.

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Second Authrax Victim

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16—(FP)—The second case of anthrax in two years is reported from a certain New York carpet factory by the state health department. The first victim of this rare disease died. No investigation or action is announced by state authorities.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Our Readers' Views

Truth to Trash Basket

To the DAILY WORKER:—I am sending you a copy of a letter I sent to J. B. House, columnist on the New York Evening Post, which I think will interest your readers.

J. B. House,
New York Evening Post,
New York City.

Dear Mr. House:—Mr. Irving Mandell sends me a clipping of your item in which you instruct him not to send you any of my books, and explain with elaborate sarcasm that your janitor suffers from an overloaded trash basket. I am pleased to note the high standard of humor now prevailing in metropolitan journalism. I note your beautiful open mindedness and eagerness for new truth; and how well you have learned the great lesson of history, that truth always comes into the world clad in the rags of unpopularity.

You are a "colyumnist" and you like to have little bits of verse to diversify your space. Well, I will send you two lines, and surely they will not burden your trash basket too heavily. They are the last two lines of an immortal sonnet, composed by Ralph Chaplin at the time that he was one of a hundred I. W. W.'s, kept in prison by our national government, while it was engaged in making the world safe for democracy. The lines read:

"For men will name their children
after us,
And name their dogs for men you now
admire."

Sincerely,
Upton Sinclair.

Negro Labor Congress to Be Discussed by the Russian Branch W. P.

The Negro Labor Congress will be discussed at the next regular meeting of the Russian branch, Workers Party, tonight, Thursday, Sept. 17, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St. A speaker representing the Negro Labor Congress will give a report. Discussion will follow. The meeting is open to everybody. The report will be in the English language. Everybody is welcome.

[illegible] you wa[illegible] thoroughly un[illegible]

LABOR DEFENSE HOLDS PROTEST FRI. AGAINST POLISH WHITE TERROR

At the mass meeting called by the Chicago Local, International Labor Defense, against the Polish white terror, to be held Friday evening, Sept. 18, at Schoenhoeffen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party and James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, will speak.

B. K. Gebert, secretary of the conference for the Protection of Polish Political Prisoners, will speak in Polish. There will also be speakers in the Polish, Lithuanian and Russian languages.

The meeting has been called to demand freedom for the militant fighters of the Polish working class, 8,000 of whom are now rotting in Polish jails.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

Lamont. These names are some of the reasons why there are wars.

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THE latest reports from the Cook County jail front are that Terry Druggan, star actor in the hostilities, invested $60,000 in his ease and comfort while in captivity and his speedy release therefrom. It was owing to a difference of opinion over the proper division of this boodle that the light was thrown on the situation. The incident is worth more than that to the city editors who were driven to featuring morons for the past two weeks, and particularly to the editorial writers who had nothing to moralize about except the bob haired flapper and the latest prohibiiton scandal.

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POLITICIANS who want to be with the rank and file at all costs should study the technique of Patrick J. Diamond, of Brooklyn, New York in the recent Hylan-Walker imbroglio. Mr. Diamond is deputy commisisoner of licenses, at Mayor Hylan's pleasure. When Tammany decided to tie the can to the mayor, Diamond was seized with a serious fit of illness. He took to his bed, but evidently did not lose consciousness. While he was grappling with the grim reaper, his lieutenants were making a canvas of his district—the district he was supposed to keep kosher for Hylan in return for his salary. Just as soon as his lieutenants reported that the voters were for Walker, Diamond suddenly recovered his health and vigor and hied to Tammany Hall. His first words were: "Let's go to it and work for Walker."

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HARRY THAW is making the champagne corps pop around the Roaring Forties on Manhattan Island, according to reports. Thaw is crazy, but not so nutty that he cannot be a millionaire. We are told that only the brave deserve the fair and only the brainy amass wealth, but Harry is a shining example of the falsity of the aforesaid old sayings. They are not worth the ink with which they are writ. The fair, Harry can have, by the use of his check book and the millions by simply allowing his slaves to sweat and toil in the industries where his millions are invested. Such is life under capitalism.

Make Big Haul In New York.

New York, Sept. 16—Five bandits this afternoon swooped down upon the East River National bank at 104th street and First Ave. and held up the cashier at the point of revolvers, making their escape with $47,000 in cash. Detectives were rushed to the scene from nearby police stations.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Don't Miss Cleveland Young Workers League Anti-Religion Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—The Young Workers League of Cleveland are giving a meeting to demonstrate against religion on Sunday, Sept. 27, the eve of the Jewish holiday, Yomkipur, the holiest evening on the Jewish calendar. This meeting will be held at the Freiheit Hall, 5311 Woodland Ave. Religion will be discussion from the Marxian viewpoint, discussion to be led off by Comrades Gleisser, Duchan, Aleff and Comrade Benjamin in English.

This demonstration will be followed up by a dance on he following evening, Sept. 28th at Carpenter's Hall, 2226 E. 55th st.

Make a note of these dates and be sure to attend. You will help the Communist movement and give yourself a profitable and entertaining evening.

Chinese Strikers Use Effective Method to Teach Class Solidarity

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. — "Labor unions have never been recognized in China, but we believe that before this strike is over they will be," says the secretary of the Electrical Workers' Union of Shanghai. Strikebreakers are taken care of easily, the Shanghai union leader says. "We just drop around to their houses, take them out to some convenient lot and make them kneel down in a circle of strikers. We don't beat them at all, but we make them sign a statement something like this: 'I am a dirty low-down traitor to my fellow workers.' Then we take their pictures and this statement and hang them up where everybody can see them. No, **we** don't have many strikebreakers."

Your Union Meeting

Third Thursday, Sept. 17, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 30 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
594	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3701 E. 92nd St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W.
12	Leather Wokers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Van Buren St.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
2	Piano and Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Washington.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria Sts.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

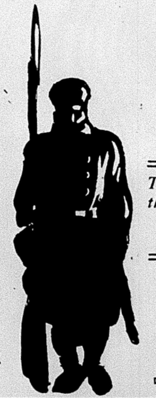
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

I. W. W. of Sidney for General Strike to Stop Deportati[illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The c[illegible] Sidney, Australia, has been pl[illegible] by the I. W. W. urging the [illegible] to organize a general strik[illegible] the threatened deportation [illegible] of the British seamen's [illegible] soon as the deportation o[illegible] connected with the seam[illegible] ordered, the coal miners [illegible] Wales will strike. This [illegible] as Tom Walsh and Joh[illegible] ers of the strike in Au[illegible] been summoned before [illegible] tion board at Sidney.

Twelve white and fift[illegible] sailors and firemen of t[illegible] Min enroute to London a[illegible] have called a strike at N[illegible] and since the colored sail[illegible] the class of prohibited i[illegible] the captain of the Min must [illegible] them or pay a fine of $485 [illegible] of them if they are absent fr[illegible] ship more than twenty-four [illegible]

That worker next door [illegible] may not have anything [illegible] night. Hand him this co[illegible] DAILY WORKER.



RUSSIA TODAY

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

With Charts and Maps.

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SHIPS LOSING CREWS IN BIG MARINE STRIKE

I. S. U. Officials Try to Force Scabbing

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 16.—Already about thirty boats, including such important vessels as the Mongolia, Republic and the American are tied up in the port of New York as a result of the strike of seamen called by the Marine Transport Workers Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. on Sept. 9 with the double purpose of sympathy with the striking British seamen and to fight against the unbearable conditions on American ships.

This is an international strike in the real sense of the word. Seamen of all nationalities are involved, including a large percentage of Americans. The strikers are making the appeal to the crews of all ships coming into port, talking to them in their own language.

Strategy to Reach Crews.

For instance, at the headquarters of the Marine Transport Workers Union at 105 Broad Street a striker comes in to report of heroic efforts that he had made to reach the crew of one of the United Fruit company ships with the strike message. When the superintendent of the dock did not allow him to go aboard he got into a tug boat and went by a back way and spoke to the crew in Spanish, which was the language the most of them understood. The all promised to join the strike.

The I. W. W. is very active in the strike. Successful street meetings [illegible] held and the appeal is made to [illegible]amen, whether organized or un[illegible]ized. A well-attended street [illegible]g was held Saturday evening [illegible] Coenties Slip near the Seamen's [illegible]e. The men are coming off [illegible] as fast as the ships are [illegible]port.

[illegible] U. Officials' Betrayals.

[illegible]national Seamen's Union [illegible] A. F. of L. union of [illegible]ers is playing a most in[illegible] in the strike as a result [illegible]breaking attitude of the [illegible] leaders are using the [illegible] of the International [illegible] Union are disgusted with [illegible]ikebreaking headquarters. [illegible] crew of one ship left their [illegible] International Seamen's Un[illegible]is tried to ship a crew on [illegible] $72 a month. Many of the [illegible] file of the International [illegible] Union are disgusted with [illegible]ders. The rank and file sail[illegible] that the officials of the In[illegible]al Seamen's Union are a [illegible] fakers who haven't been to [illegible] last 15 years, and a num[illegible] have never been seamen [illegible]

[illegible] far the strike has been peace[illegible], altho the strikers are firm in their determination to make this a finish fight for their demands which call for a wage increase of $15 a month, a uniform wage scale, the eight hour day and the 44 hour week, pay for overtime, better food and living conditions and recognition of the union.

Bad Conditions.

The conditions at present on American ships are abominable, with the average wage $58 a month, as compared with $85 a month for Australian seamen and $90 for Mexican sailors. This shows that all the talk of a higher standard of living for American workers is pure bunk, at least as far as American seamen are concerned.

The law which is supposed to protect the seamen on American ships simply does not function. The La Follette seamen's act has been thrown into the discord. An American ship is the most disgraceful thing afloat, as far as conditions for the seamen are concerned. The skipper of the ship is a czar. He fines men a whole month's wages and the government commissioner always supports him. The seamen have absolutely no redress except a lawsuit which is far beyond their means.

The strike is spreading. It is a blow at the tyranny of the United States Shipping board as well as the American Steamship Owners' association and other private ship owners. It is a strike of momentous importance, coming at this time when the British seamen are out on strike. American seamen are refusing to scab on their British fellow workers.

Do Something Now!

Financial aid is needed to make it a success. The Workers Party is throwing its full support to the strike. At the Conference of the International Labor Defense held in New York on Sunday, Sept. 13, a special appeal for funds was made and the response was inspiring in its enthusiasm. Anyone desiring to send money directly for the strike fund may send it to the treasurer, Marine Transport Workers' Union, No. 510, 105 South Street, New York City.

T. U. E. L. CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY IN STRIKE OF SEAMEN AGAINST BRITISH AND U. S. SHIP OWNERS

The National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League yesterday issued the following call to all marine workers to support the worldwide strike of the seamen and particularly the strike call and demands of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. which has called a strike on all coasts:

* * *

To All Seamen and Seafaring Workers, Organized and Unorganized:

The seamen of this country have declared a strike, in common with the seamen of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Denmark, for demands of decent wages and human conditions of labor.

The shipping of the British empire is paralysed. Scores and hundreds of ships are tied up in the harbors of the British Isles, in Danish ports, at Cape Town, and every port in Australia is filled with ships without crews—all demanding that the ship owners who have tried to cut their already miserable wage a whole $5 a month be met with a solid front of the general strike.

Union Officials Buck Strike.

True, Havelock Wilson, detestable traitor to the interests of the British National Sailors' and Firemen's Union again betrayed the interests of the seamen by agreeing to the wage cut—after a banquet with the British ship owners. But the members of that union are the leaders of the British strike and have repudiated the traitor Wilson, who has come to the United States to get aid in his betrayal from similar traitors in the American marine unions.

Members of the I. S. U. and the I. L. A.! Members of the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union, members of all marine unions and you marine workers yet unorganized! Do not be deceived by the Havelock Wilsons of this country, by the Furuseths, the Olanders, the Pat Flynns, Pryors, Carlsons and Grangers who are trying to get you to scab on the world wide strike of the seamen under the banner of unionism!

Don't Scab!

Don't be a union scab! Don't be any kind of a scab! You who are organized, stand up in your locals and demand united strike action not only with British, Danish, Australasian and African seamen, but with the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W., who have led the response to call for resistance to the greedy ship owners with a strike which is now tying up American ships in Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports.

Unorganized seamen, form ship committees, walk out for the demands of the M. T. W. No. 510 and make common cause with the seamen of the I. W. W. for the interests of all seafarers against the shipping companies. Unorganized longshore workers, gather your forces together on the docks, elect a strike committee, demand union wages and hours and conditions, and demand that the ship owners grant the demands of the M. T. W. No. 510 of the I. W. W. for seamen before you touch your hands to cargo! An inquiry to one is an injury to all! Stand by the M. T. W. seamen and demand they stand by you in united action against the ship owners and stevedore bosses.

Stand By! Join the Strike!

Seamen and shore worker, boycott all British, Australian, New Zealand, South African and Danish ships! Support the demands of the M. T. W. No. 510 of the I. W. W. on American ships, which are as follows:

1. "Wage increase of $15 for all men licensed and unlicensed on all U. S. Shipping Board ships.
2. "That the American Steamship Owners' Association and private owners pay the same rate as the U. S. Shipping Board ships; there must not be any difference in wage scales.
3. "The same wage scale for all vessels of foreign registry signing articles in American ports.
4. "The eight-hour day as a maximum for the marine industry with 44-hour week in port.
5. "That there be no overtime work without pay. Overtime pay to be at the rate of sixty cents an hour for all sea-going and coast-wise vessels.
6. "Better food and living conditions.
7. "That the ship furnish clean bed linen once a week, mess gear, towels and soap also to be furnished by the company.
8. "That logging only be permitted if a member of the crew fails to turn to for a whole work day in port, the same to be at the rate of 'one for one.'
9. "That the delegates of the I. W. W. shall have access to all ships and docks.
10. "That all men shall be hired from the Marine Transport Workers No. 510 hall."

Unity and Struggle.

Marine workers of shore and sea, stand by the striking seamen of other lands and of this country! Defeat the ship owners. Repudiate the traitorous union leaders who betray the interests of the workers. Instead of wage cuts, demand higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions. International trade union unity and amalgamation of all marine unions into one industrial union.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Trade Union Educational League.

Hod Carriers Strike.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 16.—Hod carriers receiving only 50 cents an hour struck in Ansonia for higher wages at the call of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union which is seeking to organize the upen shop work in this vicinity.

LABOR DEFENSE UNIT LAUNCHED IN N. Y. CITY

Gitlow Makes Report; 29 Unions Present

(Continued from page 1)

on trumped-up charges. In the anthracite region, it is impossible for the workers even to hold a meeting. In New York meetings have been broken up by the police—thus, a meeting to express solidarity with the Chinese workers. All of these facts indicate clearly that there is no real freedom of speech in this country," said Comrade Gitlow.

Comrade Gitlow's Speech

"In New York the criminal anarchy law has been tested, and the decision of the U. S. supreme court in upholding the constitutionality of the law means that a club is held over the head of every worker who expresses the opinion that a change of government can and should be effected by other means than the ballot. The sanction of the U. S. supreme court makes the criminal anarchy law a national statute.

"These facts make it evident that the workers must have a powerful defense organization fighting for the rights of the workers.

"Further, let us regard the injunctions that have been issued by the courts against the workers. A recent injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in this city makes it an offense for a worker to be seen within 10 blocks of the International Tailoring company. What is true of New York is and can become true of any other section of the country. In the coal regions, where everything is owned by the coal operators, any miner who goes on strike, can be evicted by the coal company and he and his family left to starve and freeze. The workers therefore, must fight against government by injunction, against arrests during strikes, against the denial of the right to organization, against the use of sheriffs, police and machine guns against the workers.

Fight Against Imperialism

"When men in prison have wives and children, it becomes the obligation of the workers outside to take care of them. The I. L. D. is the organization that will take care of them.

"When Sacco and Vanzetti faced execution, the workers of Paris and Moscow demonstrated and the execution was stayed. And today we know that these two militants are innocent.

"In the Baltic states, thousands of workers have been butchered by the bourgeoisie; In Morocco the Riffs are fighting against French imperialism; in China the workers are being massacred by American, British and Japanese imperialism; in Africa, British imperialism shoots down the workers. The workers must unite against world imperialism.

"In this country again, we have laws against foreign-born workers, against the Negro workers; we have the ku klux klan.

"Therefore, it is high time that a defense organization has been formed, to combine the interests of the working class. Unity behind the defense means success in building up the International Labor Defense, as the representative defense organization of the workers of this country."

Comrade Gitlow's speech was greeted with long applause, which showed that the delegates were united in the determination to build up the I. L. D.

Report on Deportations

Comrade Rose Baron made a report on the deportation cases. She told of her experiences as secretary of the National Defense Committee which was in charge of the deportation cases resulting from the Pallmer raids. She told about the suffering of the prisoners, how children almost died of hunger; how a woman deportee was taken to the hospital where her prematurely born baby died and she followed in a few days.

Comrade Baron enumerated various cases of workers who were picked up on the streets or in their shops, and without being allowed to communicate either with their families or lawyer were taken to Ellis Island and deported. At present there are 70 workers facing deportation, who are out on perole or on bail. Even strikers today are subject to deportation. The question of deportation therefore becomes one of the most important before I. L. D.

Prison Relief

Comrade Kate Gitlow reported on the necessity of prison relief, Comrade Richard Moore on the sufferings of the Negro workers in this country. He told of the harassment of the work and tenant farmers of the south, who are virtually robbed by the owners, and when they complain are arrested and sent to prison. "There must be an organization that makes no distinction between white, black or yellow workers. The capitalists are united in exploiting and crushing the workers. There must be no distinction between anarchists, Communists, I. W. W. or any other type of worker. As long as they are workers, the whole working class must get behind them."

Honor John Lassen

Comrade Felshin spoke on the life and death of John Lassen, who faced deportation for publishing a poem, and who robbed the department of justice of another victim by death. He told of the eminent work that Lassen had done in the revolutionary movement of France, Hungary, Germany and Russia, till he came to the United States, where the government joined the Horthy regime in hunting him down. The conference rose in honor of Comrade Lassen.

Fellow Worker Brazier of the I. W. W., spoke about the 160 members of the I. W. W. who were sent to prison for anti-war activities, many of them being held for deportation. Deportation in many instances means death, starvation or misery. One member of the I. W. W. was deported to Italy and latest they heard was that the fellow worker had been forced into the army and was sent to Morocco.

Brazier said. "I endorse the International Labor Defense personally and shall do everything in my power to secure the endorsement of the I. W. W. The united front can be made more sure if we develop the defense organization, which will wield a tremendous influence for good in the labor movement. Workers will not hesitate to fight in the front ranks when they know there is a national organization fighting in their interest. It will give not only legal aid, but also furnish the small things that help to alleviate the suffering of prison life.

Aid to I. W. W.

"Comrade Baron has undoubtedly informed you about the aid that has already been given to prevent the deportation of some members of the I. W. W. The resources of the general defense of the I. W. W. were sorely taxed and we greeted the aid given us by the I. L. D.

"The I. L. D. should become a gigantic organization, to back up with all its influence the struggles of the working class the world over."

Fellow Worker Brazier's speech met with a hearty response from the conference, which greeted the presence of delegates of the I. W. W.

Comrade Bentall spoke on the Crouch and Trumbull case, the case of the two American soldiers who have been sentenced to the federal prison at Alcatraz, California, for being members of the Communist League in Hawaii.

The Zeigler Persecution

Comrade I. Amter spoke about the Zeigler cases, the cases of 18 miners who are charged with "conspiracy to murder" an official of the United Mine Workers' Union in southern Illinois. This is a typical case of reactionary treachery against the rank and file of the militant workers.

"Among the most militant workers in the country are the miners. In 1922 5,000 of them were obliged to form an army, furnished with guns, to get their constitutional rights. These were American miners, white and black, most of whom had served in the American army in France, and had to return to the United States to fight for 'democracy' here.

"In New York City, 30,000 needle workers are in struggle against their reactionary officials. The struggle of the militants is the same the country over. There the workers present must raise the slogan of Zeigler in their trade unions and fraternal organizations. Funds must be raised for their defense; resolutions must be adopted against their persecution. New York must lend all aid possible to Zeigler."

Elect Local Committee

Comrade Horowitz reported for the resolutions committee. There were resolutions on Crouch and Trumbull, on Zeigler, on the Polish white terror, on the 550 Bessarabian workers now being tried by the Rumanian courts, a resolution endorsing the national conference of the I. L. D. and an appeal to the workers of New York City to support the I. L. D. There was a further resolution calling upon the incoming executive committee to seek the cooperation of all sections of the working class with the I. L. D.

All the resolutions were adopted unanimously. The conference decided that a copy of the resolution on Crouch and Trumbull should be sent to the war department, Washington, D. C., copy of the resolution on the Polish white terror to the Polish ambassador at Washington, D. C. and the consul in New York City; on the Bessarabian persecution to the Rumanian ambassador at Washington, D. C.

The constitution on the I. L. D. as drafted and adopted by the national conference, was then adopted with the amendment that the national office of the I. L. D. should submit monthly reports on finances and activities.

Thereupon the conference proceeded to the election of a local executive committee. Fifteen was recommended as the size of the executive committee but as 19 names were proposed, it was decided that the 19 should stand.

Mass Meeting at Night

The New York conference of the I. L. D. laid the foundation for a broad organization in this city. The mass meeting in the evening at Webster Hall was one round of enthusiasm. Comrade Bentall was the chairman, the speakers being Joseph R. Brodsky, the attorney for the I. L. D., whose remarks were greeted with applause especially when he said he hoped that the day would soon come when the I. L. D. would not meet as a defensive but as an offensive organization to consider ways and means of taking over the power by the workers.

Robert G. Dunn, Ben Gitlow, Charles Krumbein and Richard Brasier were the other speakers. After the collection was taken up for the I. L. D. a second collection of about $47 was taken up for the striking Marine Transport Workers, I. W. W., who are engaged in a sympathetic strike to aid the British strikers.

At the end, the movie taken at the outing of the I. L. D. at Pleasant Bay Park on August 23, was shown, rounds of applause following each picture.

The I. L. D. is launched in New York City. It must and will have the support of all militant workers and working class organizations.

Success at Cleveland.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was addressed in Cleveland, O. by Ear[illegible] R. Browder, himself an ex-class war prisoner. Some 25 de[illegible]gates from unions and branches of International Labor Defense attend[illegible] the confer[illegible]ence in the evening [illegible]d started [illegible] promising local of Inte[illegible]tional Labor Defense. John From[illegible] was elected chairman and A. Strin[illegible]o, against whom deportation charges are pending, secretary of the new local unit.

Canton and Bellaire

The speaker at the meeting at Canton, O., was W. J. White. The conference on Sunday afternoon was presided over by D. Berger of the Carpenters' Union. Both mass meetings and conference were highly successful and plans were laid to extend the organization of I. L. D. thruout the whole of Stark County. Carl Guillod of Canton, was elected secretary of the Canton local of I. L. D. and Brother Berger permanent chairman. A live local was set up at Bellaire, O., in a conference that set immediately to work on the actual task of carrying on I. L. D. work in Belmont County. H. Benjamin of Cleveland was the main speaker.

FOUR-DAY DRIVE FOR DAILY WORKER NETS SEVENTY-ONE SUBS IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 16—The four-day campaign for the DAILY WORKER here netted seventy-one subscriptions. Big crowds are attending the special demonstrations addressed by Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, who has just completed a coast to coast hitchhike, speaking at meetings for the DAILY WORKER.

The Brownsville Junior League took part in a meeting last night. Comrade Goodisman, leader of the Brownsville Young Pioneers, made a ringing appeal for parents to send their children to the Junior League, and protested against religious instruction in the public schools. Little Comrade Eisman stood beside Mother Bloor on the platform leading the Junior chorus.

Unprecedented crowds greeted Mother Bloor on the historic Red Corner at Stone and Pitkin streets. Twenty-two subscriptions poured in. Comrade Mitnick was chairman. Mother Bloor speaks in Boston today.

TO DEPORT 134 MORE CHINESE FROM NEW YORK

Government Declares War on Orientals

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Police and federal agents have seized 600 more Chinese, and it is announced that 134 will be deported. The government declares it is attempting to wipe out tong wars, but many Chinese see the wholesale arrests, raids and deportations as a move against the American section of the Koumintang, which is supporting the striking workers of China who are battling foreign imperialism.

The raid was conducted at the very moment when the national officials of both tongs, meeting at the Chinese consulate, were signing an agreement of peace. A fleet of patrol wagons took the 600 Chinese to the federal building.

A "special immigration" court was immediately convened in the chambers of United States Commissioner Garret W. Cotter, which rushed thru the deportation orders.

The 134 Chinese to be deported were taken to the Tombs. United States Attorney Buckner said the deported Chinese would not be taken to Ellis Island, but will be rushed out of the country direct.

Peasants' International Calls on Farmers of World to Take Over Co-ops

(Continued from page 1)

master class.

The letter follows:

To the Toiling Peasants thruout the World!

Brother and Sister peasants:

The decline of peasant agriculture, which started since the outbreak of the war, is continuing to stifle the broad masses of peasants thruout the world. The great majority of the peasants in all countries are cultivating small plots of land, and they do not raise sufficient to cover the needs of their families. If there be anything left for sale, the middlemen get it at cheap prices. It stands to reason that under such a state of affairs the peasants cannot hope to accumulate any savings. They are always in need. They need credits, they need loans of money, seeds and so on. Even if they get the means for the purchase of necessary implements, seeds, stocks, fertilizers, etc., the middlemen again take advantage of the peasant's need to sell him the goods at exorbitant prices. Thus the middlemen cheats the peasant twice; on buying his produce and on selling him goods.

To obtain credits from private individuals, the peasant has to pay a high rate of interest. The peasant's property is practically mortgaged thru the whole of his life. The poor peasant cannot hope to get any credit from the state. Neither can he save [illegible] by his work. The poor peasants could see only one possibility of liberation from the thraldom of usury and exploitation by mutual credit organisation and co-operative disposal of their produce, eventually leading to the common use of agricultural machinery and implements. Thus arose the wave of the co-operative movement. Poor and middle peasants were rapidly building up their co-operative credit organizations, primarily for the sale of produce and the acquisition of supplies and implements. Millions of poor and middle peasants united for mutual aid and agricultural co-operation. They were joined also by prosperous peasants, usurers, and even by landowners, who saw the growing force of the movement and wanted to "help" the co-operatives.

Brothers and sisters of the co-operative peasant organizations! Did you ever ask yourselves why the wealthy peasants and landlords joined the co-operatives? Of course, not in order to help the poor peasants, not for mutual aid which they did not need, but in order to gain the leadership in the co-operative organizations, and to take advantage of the petty savings of the poor peasants for their own advantage, and also in order to get the poor peasants to follow the political lead of the bourgeoisie.

This they have achieved. Particularly after the war, when the economic crisis gripped both agriculture and the agricultural co-operatives (the credit co-operatives, thanks to currency inflation, had nearly lost the whole of their capital), the latter became financially entirely dependent on financial and industrial capital. This circumstance was particularly responsible for the fact that the co-operatives have fallen under the control of the wealthy peasants, landlords, and their satellites

This is the situation everywhere, in all countries.

Take Germany as an instance. The German landlords, thru their pan-German "Landbund," are grabbing the credit societies entirely into their hands (the so-called Reifeisen banks), either supplying them with capital or covering their indebtedness to the different banks. Why, the Central Reifeisen Bank itself has been converted into a limited liability concern. The same is the case with other agricultural co-operative organizations. The Landbund members in control of the co-operative organizations will extend co-operative assistance only to those who are members of the Landbund, which means their belonging to the political parties of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. In economic respect, they are endeavoring to make use of the co-operatives to create for themselves a monopoly in the sale of agricultural produce and industrial products, to the detriment of the large masses of workers and [illegible]

If we exa[illegible] countries, [illegible] picture; the [illegible] tives, instead of being a weapon for the building up of the economy of the poor and middle peasants, has become a weapon for the economic and political interests of the wealthy peasants and the landlords.

Even as late as last June, at Warsaw, the leaders of the politics of the bourgeoisie and the landlords tried to create an international amalgamation of the agricultural co-operatives in order to line up the international agricultural co-operation behind the world reaction, against the struggle of the poor peasants for emancipation from the yoke of capitalism and landlordism.

Working Peasants in Majority.

You must put an end to this state of affairs. You must ask yourselves, what do you get from the co-operatives in which you are in the majority. You get pitiful loans at fair interest and a few purchases at prices that are not exorbitant. But most of the funds and all the advantage of co-operative effort are used to serve the interests of the wealthy peasants and landlords. They get big loans, they sell and buy large quantities of goods, and on the other hand, as shareholders in the industrial enterprises, they draw dividends from the profits obtained on the co-operative purcases. This they are enabled to do not only because the co-operatives [illegible] of the capitalists and the landlords, they own also the greater part of the land, and the big means of production sharing with the industrial and banking enterprises in their profits, which means that they absorb the greater part of the national income, and this enables them to gain control of the state and of the co-operative organizations.

Your task is to turn agricultural co-operation into a weapon for building up the property of the poor and middle peasants, into a weapon of the struggle for the interests of the toiling peasants. This you can attain only by gaining the leadership of the co-operatives into the hands of the toiling peasants.

Brothers and sisters, peasants and peasant women! Get hold of the agricultural co-operative organizations; oust the wealthy peasants, the landlords and their satellites from the leadership, do not allow your own co-operative organizations, in which you are in the majority, to serve the interests of the wealthy peasants and landlords, so that the latter might take advantage of the material and political power of co-operation to further their own bourgeois interests. Direct the co-operative struggle against the monopoly enjoyed by financial and industrial capital, which exploits the peasants and their co-operative organizations both at selling and buying.

Demand cheap and long-term public [illegible] the co-operatives; demand a rebate of taxation for the co-operatives, and special state co-operative credits for poor peasants; establish a business connection between agricultural co-operation and the workers' consumers' co-operation, in order to avoid exploitation by banking and mercantile capital; give your active support to the struggle of the toiling peasantry in your own and in other countries for a better life and against war and unbearable militarism. Sincerely working in the cause of co-operation, and relentlessly fighting for these objects, you will gain the leadership in the agricultural co-operatives and get them to fight for the interests of the toiling peasants.

But this is not all. Having gained the leadership in the co-operatives, you will find yourselves confronted with the hostility of the entire apparatus of the capitalist domination. If they will be unable to destroy you by the force of economic action, by withdrawing credit, by intimidating you with an industrial and banking boycott, they will call in the aid of governmental power to wreck the co-operative organizations, as it has been the case in Italy and Bulgaria. Therefore, your work and your struggle in the co-operatives, as an organization of toiling peasants, should go hand in hand with the struggle of the organizations of the toiling peasants and industrial workers who are fighting against the power of the capitalists and landlords, for the nationali[illegible] land, of all the means [illegible] duction. Only in this manner wil[illegible] be removed the power of the lan[illegible]lords and usurers, which hinders t[illegible] transformation of agricultural co-o[illegible]eration into a weapon of the toilin[illegible] peasants for the building up of thei[illegible] economy.

The purpose of co-operation is [illegible] build up the property of the toil[illegible] peasants, and this can be achie[illegible] only after the overthrow of the p[illegible]er of the capitalists and landlor[illegible] and the establishment of the pow[illegible] of workers and peasants. Wheth[illegible] working in the existing co-operativ[illegible] organizations, or creating new ones this should always be your goal.

Long live agricultural co-operatio[illegible] as the builder of the prosperity of th[illegible] toiling peasants!

Long live agricultural co-operatio[illegible] as the weapon in the struggle of t[illegible] toiling peasants!

Long live the united struggle of [illegible] the organizations of the toiling pe[illegible]ants against the yoke of capitali[illegible] and landlordism!

Long live the united front of a[illegible]cultural co-operation and work[illegible] consumers' co-operation!

Long live the united struggle o[illegible] toiling peasan[illegible] ers thruout th[illegible] er of the ca[illegible]

Long live [illegible] ers an[illegible]

Latest News From the Union of Soviet Republics

FOREIGN TRADE TAKES JUMP IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Internal Commerce Is Also on Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—(By Tass)—The internal commercial turnover for the year 1925-1926 has been tentatively estimated at from 33,000 to 35,000 million rubles, as compared with 18,000 million in 1923-24, nad 24,000 rubles in 1924-25, according to a preliminary report issued by the economic department of the People's Commissariat of Internal Commerce.

This development is expected in connection with the planned 40 per cent extension of the industrial scheme and the 43 per cent increase of agricultural production.

As for the foreign trade balance, it is estimated that it will increase up to 2,000 million roubles, as against 1,300 million rubles in the current year 1924-1925.

SOVIET RUSSIA EXPECTS CLOSER TIE WITH LATVIA

Moscow — (By Tass.) — The new Soviet minister at Riga, Chornykh, in presenting his credentials to the Latvian president, pointed out that new prospects were being opened in mutual relations between the USSR and Latvia promising to be mutually beneficial to both sides. It was with much satisfaction, he said, that the Soviet government took note of the growing tendencies among Latvian circles in favour of closer economic ties with the Soviet Union.

In reply, President Tchakste stated that the Latvian people and the government were ever striving to keep up close relations with their great neighbor republic and welcomed every step that could promote cooperation and economic rapproachment of both peoples.

Should Stop Anti-Soviet Acts.

Commenting on the statement recently made to press representatives by Mr. Moyerowicz, Latvian minister of foreign affairs, while he was in Vienna, namely that Latvia looked upon herself as a link between West and East and, as such, wished to be in a position to meet the economic requirements of her neighbors from both sides, the Moscow papers express the wish that the Latvian government should live-up to these good intentions and for ever leave off harboring any plans of aggressive anti-Soviet alliances.

Closer Railway Relations.

In particular, the Soviet press declares itself ready to welcome, if genuine, the desire of the Latvian government, voiced by their foreign minister, to improve railway ties with the USSR in order to help promote economic relations between the Western European countries and the Soviet Union.

NEW COMPOSITIONS BY SOVIET COMPOSERS ARE MANY, YOUNGER ONES ARE THE MOST PROLIFIC

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—In spite of the civil strife and the severe living conditions of the last eight years or so, creative muscial work in the Soviet Union went on uninterruptedly.

During the post-revolutionary period a series of new musical creations appeared, written by composers who had made their mark already prior to 1917.

New Compositions.

The composer Vasilenko has written a ballet entitled "Joseph, the Beautiful," a ballet-pantomine "Noah," the musical score to Murstov's play, "The Coffee Shop," etc.

Glier has written music for folk songs of Azerbaijan, an opera entitled "Shah-Senem," a ballot "Egyptian Nights" (after Pushkin), music for Aristophanes' "Linistrata" etc. Gedike has completed his thir romantic symphony, a series of Russian folk songs for two voices with the accompanyment of violin, cello and forte-piano.

Ippolitov-Ivanov has written a symphonic poem entitled "Le Lac d'Anneau," an opera "David and Bathsheba," and an operatic ballet "The Panther's Skin" after the libretto by the Georgian poet Shot-Rustaveli. Mayakovsky has completed his 6th, 7th and 8th symphonies, in which he forsook the classical symphony for the more versatile poetical form.

Post-Revolution Composer.

Particularly prolific were the young composers who came to the front chiefly after the revolution. Alexandrov has written five fortepiano sonatas, a string quartet, and a suite to the play "Blue Beard." Borkhman, one of the few followers of the German romantic school in the Soviet Union, has completed a symphonic poem entitled "Kusum." Lobatchov has written a series of songs for children and arranged a series of folk songs of different peoples. Sabaneyev, one of the few Wagnerites in Russia, has produced a fortepiano trio, sonatas, etc. Sheninshin has written compositions chiefly for the children's theater, also romances, fortepiano miniatures, etc.

Prominent among the young composers are Netchayev, the author of a string quartet; Polovinkin, Shebalin, Sherinsky, Knipper, Mosolov, Abramsky, and others.

A unique place is occupied by the composers Alexandre Krein and Gnessin, who are cultivating the old Jewish song and working on the new Jewish musical style.

Folk Songs.

Of tremendous interest is the work produced by the two ethnographical composers, Paskhelov, who gathered and harmonized a collection of folk songs of Great Russia, Crimea and Tartaria, and Zatayevitch, who has collected 1000 Kirghiz songs and harmonized a series of Kirghiz melodies for the fortepiano.

In a line distinct from the professional composers, so to speak, are the so-called "proletarian musicians" writing almost exclusively musical pieces on revolutionary themes. Among these should be mentioned: Kortchmarev, Lazarev, Krasev, Shulgin, Klyatchko, Turenkov, Kasyanov and others. Their common features are the simple Russian folk melody, very simple harmony, and themes taken from modern life.

Revival of Operas.

In recent years there has also been a revival in the creation of operas. There appeared the opera "The Silver Prince" by Triodin (after the novel by A. Tolstoy), "Lachel's Loment", by Dudkovitch, "The Unknown Lady" by Krynkov (after the story by Block), "Ivan the Soldier" by Kortchmarev, "Trilbi" by Yurasovsky, etc. An interesting musical comedy of modern life in the Soviet village is the musical play by Ivanov-Boretzky entitled "Electricity Festival."

SOVIET DOCTORS HOLD MEETING IN ODESSA ON HEALTH MEASURES

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 16.—The third conference of surgeons of the district of Odessa was held in that city on September 12 to 15. Among the subjects discussed were the following questions: (1) Surgical treatment of suppurative pleurisy, and (2) treatment of patients before and after the operation.

The fist conference of physicians of Northern Caucasus is to be held at Rostov during the first half of December.

The All-Russian Congress of Pathologists will be held this month.

Moscow Prepares for Tolstoi Centennary Anniversary in 1928

MOSCOW —(By Mail)—The government has approved a series of measures preparatory to the hundreth anniversary of Tolstoy's birthday three years from now, on Sept. 1, 1928.

The present Tolstoy's Museum will be removed into a large and specially accomodated building; Tolstoy's house in Moscow is to be repaired, as well as all buildings in the "Yasnaia Poliana" (the writer's land estate;) collections of Tolstoy's Museum are to be replenished; a special jubilee complete edition of Tolstoy's works is to be published; an exhibition will be organized, and so forth.

National Education in White Russia.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The White Russian language has been adopted in White Russia in a number of schools, both elementary and superior. In schools where the majority of the pupils speak Russian, the White Russian language has been introduced as a subject. Sections for White Russian literature have been established at the libraries.

At Moscow a labor college has been organized for White Russians living outside of the White Russian Republic.

National Educational Activities.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—In Moscow there exist 13 clubs maintained by residents belonging to the different nationalities of the Union, including 2 Polish clubs, 2 Jewish, 2 Latvian, 1 Tartar, 1 Esthonian, 1 Korean, 1 Ukrainian, etc. There are also educational circles, for national minorities maintained at various Moscow factories where non-Russian workers are employed.

A New Monument at Baku.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The well-known artist Yakulov has drawn up a project for a monument to the 26 commissaries shot by the counter-revolutionary generals about 6 years ago during their reign in Azerbaijan. The monument is to consist of a spiral column symbolizing the force and momentum of the revolution. The monument is to serve as a sepulchre for the remains of the revolutionary martyrs. There are also to be erected on that site a museum, a library and a hall for meetings.

U. S. S. R. Folk Concerts at Paris

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—B. Krassin, director of the Russian Philharmonic Society, is in Paris to carry out the preliminary work in connection with the arrangement of concerts of the nationalities of the Soviet Union at the intrenational exhibition of decorative arts.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
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WORLD RESEARCH BUREAU NOW IN SOVIET RUSSIA

To Exchange Data on Economics

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The rapid growth of economic and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world has caused the need for the organization of special research work in the domain of world economics. In Germany there have long since been in existence special institutes for the study of the economic situation of Eastern Europe (at Breslau, Konigsberg etc).

A number of central scientific institutions of Western Europe and America, not to speak of individual scientists, are constantly enquiring about the economic situation in U. S. S. R. There is similar interest on the part of Soviet organs to study the economic situation of the world.

There has now been organized a special economic research department by the state planning commission (Gosplan) of the U. S. S. R., whose task is to make a systematic and thoro-going study of all the dynamic and static economic processes on a world-wide scale, and on this basic to establish the reciprocal effect of economic phenomena as between the U. S. S. R. and the other countries.

Informs of Economic Situation

The state planning commission is the supreme organ which regulates the national economy of U. S. S. R., co-ordinates its individual branches, and outlines the course of its further development. An essential part of the Gosplan is the so-called "Council on Conjunctures," which studies the combined action of the world-economic factors that serves as the objective basis for all new economic measures.

The Conjuncture Council receives telegraphic reports from all parts of the Soviet Union, and on this basis it draws up every month a general estimate of the economic situation of the Union. Another important section of the Conjuncture Council is the statistical appartus which calculates the indexes of wholesale prices, published under the title of "Gosplan Indexes."

The close contact existing between the economic research department and the Conjuncture Council enables the department to furnish systematic information to interested organs in Western Europe about the economic situation in U. S. S. R., in exchange for similar information by Western institutions on the economic situation in their respective countries.

Connections With U. S.

The department is now establishing connections with scientific institutions in Europe and America engaged in similar researches, in order to establish permanent correspondence and mutual telegraphic information. The initiative in this respect has largely been taken by Prof. Irving Fisher who proposed to Gosplan to supply weekly telegraphic reports on indexes in the United States in exchange for the Gosplan indexes. The proposal was gladly accepted.

At the head of the economic research department is Prof. Smilga, vice-chairman of Gosplan, assisted by Prof. S. A. Falkner. The department is divided into 3 sections; (1) Economics, in charge of Prof. J. M. Bukspan; (2) Statistics, in charge of Prof. K. S. Parmonov, and (3) Information, in charge of D. P. Bukhartsev.

The address of the department is as follows: Moscow, State Planning Commission. World Economic Research Department. Telegraphic address: Moscow, Gosplan Mirkhoz.

National Wealth of the Soviet Union

On October 1, 1924, the Soviet Union's capital wealth, exclusive of land, amounted to 37,843,000,000 gold rubles. The value of the land on the same date was equal to 63,000,000,000 gold rubles, of which the equivalent of 50,000,000,000 gold rubles was in possession of the population.

The country's total wealth, including land, aggregated 100,843,000,000 gold roubles. The per capita wealth, exclusive of land, amounted to 282. gold roubles; including land, it was 752 gold roubles.

The total capital wealth of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was made up of the following:

Form of Capital	Value Gold Roubles	Pct. of Total Including land	Pct. of Total Not inc. land
Industry	5,335,800,000	5.3	14.1
Agriculture	6,527,100,000	6.5	17.2
Buildings	19,592,000,000	19.4	51.3
Municipal Utilities	338,000,000	0.3	0.9
Transportation	6,050,100,000	6.0	0.9
Land	63,000,000,000	6.2	—
Total	100,843,000,000	100.0	100.0

The capital wealth in small-scale industry amounts to 644,000,000 gold roubles, which is less than one-seventh of the total for large-scale industry—4,692,100,000 gold roubles. Of the latter gfiure 4,572,000,000 gold roubles or 97.4 per cent, falls to the share of the state industry; 87,300,000 gold roubles, or 1.9 per cent, to the co-operative industry; 32,800,000 gold roubles, or 0.7 per cent to private industry.

Holdings of State.

Wealth in the form of buildings is almost equally divided between urban and rural districts, the cities having 9,586,000,000 gold roubles as against 10,000000000 gold roubles for the country regions. Of the aggregate of 19,592,000,000 gold roubles under this head the state owns 6,575,000000 gold rouble's worth or 33.6 per cent. The remainder 13,017,000,000 gold roubles, or 66.4 per cent is in private hands.

The state holdings are chiefly in the cities—6,289,000,000 roubles, as compared with 286,000,000 gold roubles in the country districts. Private wealth in buildings is principally in the rural regions—99720,000,000 gold roubles, as against 3,297,000,000 in the cities. Wealth in the form of various municipal utilities in the cities amounts to 338000,000 gold roubles, or 0.3 per cent of the aggregate national wealth.

Of the wealth in transporation, 1,560,000,000 gold roubles consists of rolling stock, while the balance of 4,490,0000,00 gold roubles is in the form of stationary equipment.

The total for the agricultural capital wealth is made up as follows: draft animals—2,319,000,000 gold roubles, making an aggregate of 6,527,000,000 gold roubles.

The value of land is calculated on the base of selling prices in the year 1914.

New Bill Helps Foreigners.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15. (Tass)—The government has approved a bill giving right to cultivate land and take up farming to foreigners of working classes residing in the USSR and enjoying rights in accordance with the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A New Soviet Museum.

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R.—The Russian Academy of Sciences at Leningrad is opening a new museum of soil. Exhibits for the museum are to be collected in various parts of the Soviet Union.

SOVIET UNION EXPORTS BULK OF FURS TO U. S.

Fifty-one Million Rubles Worth, Total

MOSCOW—(Tass)— According to figures at the disposal of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, 51.1 million roubles' worth of furs were exported abroad during the last nine months (October-June). The first place in fur exports is held by England—45.4 per cent, then follows America—42.2 per cent, and Germany—9.2 per cent. However, America is the main consumer of furs, English firms mostly reselling them to that country.

The People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade (Narkomvnestorg); working through "Gostorg" and "Acros", is the chief exporter of Russian furs; it exports 51 per cent of the total fur stock set apart for exportation. Then follow, the Soviet Cooperative Societies—27 per cent, and the third place in the exportation of furs belongs to the mixed societies—14.5 per cent.

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SCIENCE BOWS TO THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY'S WORK

Leaders Present at the 200th Anniversary

MOSCOW, —(Tass) — Interviewed by representatives of the press with regard to the jubilee of the Academy of Sciences, Academician Oldenburg, the permanent secretary of the Academy, made the following observations:

"I may state that letters of foreign scientists exchanged with our Academy with regard to its jubilee prove their sincere and friendly attitude to the Academy and confirm their recognition of the fact that the Russian Academy of Sciences has contributed a good share to the progress of the world culture.

"Having started its work two hundred years ago as a foreign institution the Academy gradually began to be replenished with exclusively Russian forces. But this did not make it a narrowly national institution, the international character of its work, even in its most essential part of studying the nature and peoples of our country, is quite clear to everybody. This is also reflected in greetings which we receive from abroad."

Referring to one or two solitary notes of distrust struck by a very few foreign papers, such as the Journal des Debats, Oldenburg remarked that this has been inspired by political combinations.

Prominent Scientists Present

"I am no politican," he said, "and shall never take part in political controversies; we, Russian men of science, devote our lives and all our forces to our motherland and our people. We want that science should progress in our Union, and that our Academy should work on as before, and even more intensively in its third centenary. Separate hostile voices do not trouble us, as we are certain that all our Western and Eastern friends feel with us in this respect.

"At our celebration feast we shall see, as we already know it, many of the most prominent leaders of contemporary science; we shall be glad to show them what we have done and and what we are going to do."

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Sigman a Changed Man.

Outwardly at least, Morris Sigman, acting as czar of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is a changed man. No longer do the pages of his official organ resound with the banging of the mailed fist and the rattle of the official sabre. Peace is in the air. The cooing of the dove has given place to the roar of the lion, yet a little investigation will show that what takes the places of the old Sigman of mass expulsion days, is neither the lion nor the dove but a combination of the jackass and the grinning hyena.

Sigman tried to expel the Communists and their sympathizers from the union, because of their political convictions and because they took their union seriously enuf to fight against the betrayal of Sigman and company, to the employers and to the capitalist politicians. But Sigman found a mass revolt of the membership on his hands. He tried the rough stuff but he was only heaping fuel on the fires of union discontent with his leadership. Finally he began to talk peace.

But Sigman's peace proposal is the slimiest concoction that ever dropped from a faker's pen. One of the burning issues in the union is the question of proportional representation. But Sigman in his organ, Justice, puts this question outside the pale of discussion before a meeting of shop chairmen in New York City, where the majority of the members of the I. L. G. U. work.

It is not surprising that Sigman should balk at this question. As long as 60 per cent of the union membership can elect only 20 per cent of the joint board delegation, just so long will Sigman be able to retain legal control over the union. The rank and file who now follow the leadership of the Joint Council of Action, will pay no heed to the sophistries of Sigman and his gangsters. They will give him a little more of the kind of argument that always works with an autocrat. That is an effective demonstration of power.

Sigman is now cooing like a dove. Before the Joint Council of Action gets thru with him he will be whining like a pup.

The Pullman Porter

An effort is now being made to unionize the slaves of the Pullman Sleeping Car company, who make the bunks, and in other ways attend to the discomfort of those who are obliged to perform acrobatic feats in their involuntary contributions to the estate of George Pullman, the chief beneficiary of which is former governor Lowden of Illinois.

No other set of slaves are more in need of organization than the Pullman porters. The company has a "benevolent" organization on the "B and O" plan but it even violates the agreements entered into by its own tools. And this is not strange.

Only when the workers have power will the bosses listen to them or abide by their agreements. Before a Pullman porter is considered entitled to his meager monthly salary of something like $65.00, he must have covered 11,000 miles in that month. He is not paid for work done in preparing sleepers before starting time. There are many other grievances which an organized body could force the company to redress. Singly the porters are helpless and entirely at the mercy of the employers.

There is one pitfall the porters must avoid. It is depending on the "public" for salvation. A letter sent out by Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, expresses the hope that when the "public" is advised of the inhuman conditions under which the porters work, that it will rise in its wrath and smite the company. This is dangerous nonsense. The porters must depend on their own collective strength, in co-operation with all other categories of railroad workers and with the workers in general. Only in unity with their own class can they find strength. This "public" bunk must be spurned.

A Confession of Impotence

P. J. Conlon, one of the oldest vice-presidents in the International Asociation of Machinists, confessed bankruptcy for the bureaucracy of his organization and for the craft system of unionism when he admitted that only the skilled men in the tool-making section of the automobile industry in Detroit were organized into trade unions. Detroit is the center of the automobile industry.

Conlon declared that the craft unions would never be able to organize the automobile industry; it was a job for the radicals.

There are over 200,000 persons employed in the manufacture of automobile and auto accessories in and around Detroit. Yet barely one per cent of those workers are organized. Here we have a gigantic army of labor, left without any protection against the greed of the employing class, while the leaders of the American Federation of Labor go up and down the country denouncing the Communists and telling the workers to beware of them.

It is not surprising that the capitalists should shower compliments on the labor fakers and picture them as the defenders of American democracy. They are the most valiant supporters of American capitalism, and if they do not receive fat checks from the employers for their success in keeping the workers unorganized and working for low wages, the employers are penny wise and dollar foolish.

Conlon is right. The craft union leaders will not organize the unskilled workers in the highly developed automobile industry, or in any other industry. Skill is no longer required by the great majority of the slaves who make the automobiles. They don't belong in craft unions. They belong in industrial unions; one union for each industry. To organize those workers is the task of the radicals. They must be ready for that task.

It is reported that warring tongs in New York have signed a peace treaty. We note that the hammers are omitted. This reminds us forcibly of the Washington disarmament conference, where the old battleships were scrapped and the up-to-date battle cruisers sanctioned.

The league of nations has been successful in little things, writes a league well wisher, but it failed in its main object. It can't stop war but it can at least call conferences. In this respect it bears a striking resemblance to the C. P. P. A.: it couldn't or would not organize a labor party but it "liked to be talkin' about it."

CANTON GOVERNOR TELLS STORY OF SHAMEEN MASSACRE, DEMANDS THAT FOREIGN WARSHIPS BE WITHDRAWN

PEKIN, (By Tass.)—The Canton government, after a thoro inquiry into the Shameen massacre, sent the British and French governments a full report of the shooting, showing that the foreign troops alone were responsible.

The letter sent by the civil governor of Canton tells the story of the shooting in clearer detail than any report yet sent out.

The governor demands full control of Shameen, that the foreign warships be sent away, and that those guilty be punished and the families of the victims be recompensed.

The document, signed by Fu Ping Sheungi follows:

Foreigners Began Firing.

"Government Despatch to the British Consul General and French Consul:

"I bring to your notice that I have received from the secretary for foreign affairs and the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, verbal instructions to the following effect:

"We have duly received and noted the despatches from the British consult general and the French consul.

"Soon after the Shaki massacre, I, the governor, had an investigation commission appointed in which judicial and police officials, representatives of the laborers, peasants, merchants and educators, and the American, Russian and German consuls were invited to sit.

"The officials in charge of the commission have now handed in their first report, which leaves no doubt that the firing was first from Shameen with the result that many were killed and wounded. This can be proved by the following facts:

Two Students Shot Dead.

"First, the procession was led by laborers, peasants, and merchantts. Next came boy and girl students of schools, colleges, and universities. The cadets were the last to make up the procession. With the exception of the cadets, every one was unarmed. When passing in front of the English Bridge, the students of Canton Christian College were fired upon from Shameen. Instantly a teacher, named Au Lai Chow, and a student, named Hui Yu Cheung, were shot dead on the spot. Three were seriously wounded while many others received slight injuries.

"Students marching after the Canton Christian College boys, like students of Kwan Wei Girl School, Sacred Heart College, Normal College for Girls, City Normal College, Chap Sun School and the Second Higher Primary School, were also fired upon before the cadets. The distance between the Canton Christian College boys and the cadets was at least several hundred feet.

"At the time when the Canton Christian College boys were shot dead, the cadets had not yet reached the English Bridge. According to the coroner's reports later that the corpses of Au Lai Chow, a teacher, and Hui Yu Cheung, a student, of Canton Christian College were found in a place west of the English Bridge while those of the cadets were found near the Shaki entrance—a place some distance away from the English Bridge, it is clear that unarmed students in front of the English Bridge were the first to be atrociously slaughtered by the firing from Shameen, and that in response to what had been done at the English Bridge, shooting also began near the French Bridge so that many persons in the procession fell victims with their bodies lying on top of another. Many passers by were also victims. This fact is quite evident to all.

Good Order Maintained.

"Second, besides those taking part in the procession, there were many policemen standing along the Bund up to Shaki with white flags in their hands to maintain good order. There was also a great number of by-standers along the Bund. Again, those in the procession had not taken the slightest precaution against any mishap. The procession composed of such a dense crowd was, then, passing gently along a narrow and long thorofare.

"If, as was stated by the British consul general and the French consul, the cadets were the first to open fire, and if, as was stated by Captain Maxwell Scott, British naval officer, firing was only returned from Shameen after hundreds of shots were fired from our side, the cadets no doubt would have asked the bystanders to disperse before they started the firing so as not to involve all in the calamity and, again, they would have waited until those preceding them had already passed Shaki before they would consent to open fire.

"Furthermore, firing of a hundred shots on the part of the cadets would certainly have caused all those in the procession and the bystanders to make their escape so that when the fire was returned by Shameen, the casualties would all be sustained by cadets.

French, British Statements False.

"How is it that so many students and passers-by were shot dead and wounded? In view of the above fact the accusation of the British consul general and the French consul that the fire was first started by the cadets was absolutely false.

"Third, on that day, there were already many sand bags put up in Shameen besides many other war preparations while the cadets on the other hand did not take the least precaution in mind. They were marching four abreast behind the laborers, peasants, merchants and the students. If the cadets had purposely intended to create trouble, they would not certainly have during the parade been so close to one another and voluntarily suffered such heavy losses in case of trouble. When the Canton Christian College students reached the English Bridge, and when brisk firing was heard, the cadets who were at the Shaki entrance had not even dispersed so as to prepare for action. This clearly attests the fact that the cadets had no intention to create trouble beforehand and it was only after they heard the news of the unforeseen disaster to the paraders that they thus proceeded to the rescue.

Cadets Drove Off Foreigners.

"Fourth, according to reports of the students of the various schools, after the machine guns from Shameen had swept the dense crowd, they saw some foreign soldiers; with arms in hand as tho to open gates of the bridge so as to make a charge against the demonstrators.

"Fortunately the cadets arrived in time and the foreign soldiers then closed the gates and drew back. But for the rescue and protection of the cadets, the casualties of the demonstrators would not be the present number only. How can any one accuse the cadets to be the first to open fire?

"All the above mentioned facts are the reports collected from the boy and girl students who were eye-witnesses of the tragedy, and judging from these evidences there is no doubt that firing was started first in Shameen. Moreover Shameen fired heavily with machine guns using bullets of an unusual type so that large openings were made in the wounds of the victims. This is a grosser crime against humanity.

Foreign Lives Protected.

"Altho such a heavy blow has been received, yet the government assures full protection to the foreigners. With reference to the former letters of the British and French consuls asking for the protection of foreign lives and property, I, the secretary for foreign affairs, have already made a reply. After the massacre, I, the civil governor on the very same night, in reply to the letters of the German and American consuls and others, declared that foreign lives and property would be duly protected.

"I have likewise proclaimed to the people to strive for the abolition of the unequal treaties by peaceful and appropriate method and not by a narrow-minded policy of revenge.

"If the foreign military forces are increasing, the minimum effect will be to excite the people, making it hard for the government to pacify them, while the maximum effect will be to induce this government to hold that the French and British desire to continue the attack against Canton as in the previous case. Therefore, we request you, the British and French consuls, to declare, first, that the forces will not be increased, that is not to despatch more troops and men-of-war so as to facilitate the negotiation of this case. This outrageous massacre of our Chinese citizens is absolutely against humanity and universal principle.

Demand Control of Shameen.

"We hereby present the following demands:

"1. All the nations concerned should appoint high officials to tender apology to the Kwangtung government.

"2. To punish the authorities concerned.

"3. All the men-of-war of the nations concerned to be withdrawn, except two boats designed for conveyance of messages.

4. Rendition of Shameen to Kwangtung government's control.

5. Compensate the Chinese who were killed and wounded.

"The British and French consuls should be requested to transmit these five demands to their ministers in Pekin and to their foreign affairs departments for consideration and reply and also request them to advise us how they propose to deal with this despatch when they reiceve it."

RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN PERFORMANCE & DANCE SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

*All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

WE DARE NOT STOP TO REST IN OUR FIGHT TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

IF there are those who think that because of the prompt and splendid response which some comrades have made to THE DAILY WORKER appeal for help that the emergency situation is over and that THE DAILY WORKER is out of danger, these comrades are making a very serious mistake. It was not merely to meet current expenses that THE DAILY WORKER asked for support. During the summer large debts were incurred. It is these bills for paper and supplies and the loans that were made that must be paid amounting to many thousands of dollars that constitute one of the most serious threats to our paper. While old obligations are being met new ones are constantly arising.

The money which has so far been received has enabled THE DAILY WORKER to avoid some of these dangers. But to abandon the fight now would be to desert THE DAILY WORKER just at the moment when it is beginning to fight its way out of its difficulties.

It was said at the start of the drive that $10,000 was the amount necessary during the first two weeks. This is the start of the campaign. This goal must be reached immediately and then THE DAILY WORKER and its supporters must set about to establish the security of THE DAILY WORKER during the coming year.

Not quite half of the first $10,000 has been raised. This is not due to lack of efforts on the part of many comrades. Hundreds have rushed forward with all and more than they could spare. But there are thousands who have yet to respond. If you are among these, make up your mind that THE DAILY WORKER can spare the support of none of its readers, of no single one of the militant fighters in the class struggle.

ARE WE SLIPPING BEHIND?

THESE SAID NO ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

What Do You Say Today?

Scandinavian No. 22, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	$22.50
English W. P., Boston, Mass.	12.50
English W. P., San Jose, Cal.	10.00
Polish W P., Warren, O.	10.00
V. Kroutsleder, New Baden, Ill.	5.00
English Br., W. P., Duluth, Minn. (Carl Lund, Theo. Palm, Louie Estness, Chas. McKinnon, Sam Pobersky, Nels P. Nelson, M. J. O'Rourke, R. E. Rooney)	10.00
Bulgarian Br., Portland, Ore.	11.60
M. Svaby, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
S. Slavic No. 72, E. Youngstown, Ohio	10.00
Italian Grand Crossing, Chicago	5.00
Albert Nelson, Rochester, Minn.	2.00
L. Knouse, Rochester, Minn.	2.00
Russian Br., Grand Rapids, Mich.	3.75
Bernard Reinertsen, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
David Kovacs, South Bend, Ind.	1.50
English W. P., Omaha, Neb., (additional)	8.00
S. C. Burris, Lakeview, Ore.	5.00
Samuel Levine, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
M. Tikotzky, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
E. R. Ishler, Toledo, O.	2.00
Czecho-Slovak W. P., Milwaukee	5.00
Albert Gerling Madrid, Ia.	2.50
J. Lantz, New Kensington, Pa.	.25
Joe Hajuk and J. Vernick, Harmarville, Pa.	2.00
M. J. Vernick, Harmarville, Pa.	1.00
Olof Brown, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
M. Coyetkovich, Lilly, Pa.	3.00
So. Slavic. W. P., Milwaukee	10.00
M. Sendich, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Wage Slave. New York	2.00
English W. P., East Cleveland, Ohio	17.50
M. C. Winokur, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Lithuanian W. P., Brooklyn	5.00
English W. P., Santa Barbara, Calif.	2.00
Harry Bisco, Paris, Ill.	.50
J. Percovich, N. Hibbing, Minn.	2.00
F. Bershing, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
L. M. P. S. Branch 26, Rochester	5.00
J. H. Seitz, Willoughby, O.	5.00
Lithuanian W. P., Cleveland O. (J. Mazeika, $3.00; Z. C. Mazeika, $2.00; A. Mazeika, $1.00; J. B. Petronis, $2.50; M. Valkys, $2.00; J. Bekienis, $2.00; A. P. Baltsusaitis, $1.00; M. Cepla, $1.00; V. J. Miller, $1.00; A. Galluinas, $1.00; B. Kirstukas, $1.00; Paltanovicie, $1.00; A. Kiela, $.50; J. Gabruinar, $.50; S. Kazeliouis, $.50)	20.00
Archie J. Young, Mt. Vernon, Wash.	6.50
D. Agolas, Saltese, Mont.	1.00
Lithuanian W. P., Chicago Heights, Ill.	8.00
L. Paulich, Klein, Mont.	5.00
Banku Furniture Co., Denver, Colo.	1.00
Anton Medick, Powhatan Point, Ohio	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., Elizabeth, N. J.	5.00
John Surbek, Hancock, Mich.	1.00
Steve M. Kurepa, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
S. Slav 52, W. P., Pittsburgh	10.00
Y. W. L., Mass, Mich.	5.00
S. S. Osasto, Mass, Mich.	5.00
Frank Engli, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
Y. W. L. No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.	41.00
Los Angeles, Cal., Russian	10.00
Al Johnson, Trenton, N. J.	2.00
V. J. Valaitis, New Britain, Conn.	2.00
Julius Klarin, Atlanta, Ga.	5.75
Mrs. Fred Holmquist, Chicago	5.00
Ed Shantz, Chicago	1.00
Mrs. Ingeborg Monson, Ashland, Mont.	5.00
Jack Lowy, Chicago	1.00
Chas. F. Faupel, Chicago	2.00
Abington, Mass., Finnish Br., W. P.	5.00
Hungarian Br., W. P., Philadelphia	5.00
Nicola Aimola, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Jos. Chuba, Johnstown, Pa.	2.00
Stephen Gawra, Johnstown, Pa.	2.00
P. Lenberg, Springwells, Mich.	2.00
J. Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.	2.00
H. M. de Almeida, New York	1.00
Hungarian Workingmen's Home Society, New York	50.00
Tacoma, Wash., W. P. (Wm. Fotos)	1.00
John Devine, Chicago	5.00
John Grucyolowski, Cleveland	1.00
Steve Holtz, Chicago	1.00
Lachoff, Baltimore, Md., W. P.	5.00
Shwetz, Baltimore, Md., W. P.	2.00
Kramer, Baltimore, Md., W. P.	2.00
Anton and Katherine Kratofil, Norwalk, O.	5.00
Scandinavian Br. W. P., Minneapolis	5.00
Cicero, Ill., English W. P.	11.00
Horacek and Brenneiser, N. S. Eng., W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.	15.50
S Slav. Br. W P, Tridelphia, Pa.	7.50
S. Slav, W. P., Cleveland, O.	5.00
Albert Stoll, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
R. P. Bodkin, Newport, Ky.	1.00
East St. Louis, Ill., W. P., City Central Committee	25.00
W. Lindgren, Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
Eric Gottoway, Racine, Wis.	5.00
Aug. Asselberg, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
Owen Greenman, Sulphur Springs, Fla.	2.00
Joe Rhoden, Jacksonville, Fla.	10.00
N. M. Nelson, Rochester, Minn.	1.00
Geo. F. Partridge, Rochester, Minn.	1.00
Holliday's Cove, W. Va., S. Slav, W. P.	5.00
Armenian Br., W. P., New York	83.50
A. Zipperstein, Chicago	1.00
Harry A. Battle, Orange, Mass.	1.00
John Le Pauvre, Zanesville, O.	5.00
Polish Br., W. P., Hamtramck, Mich.	5.00
C. A. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Finnish Br., W.P., Marengo, Wis.	5.00
United Workers Co-op Association, Beacon, N. Y.	100.00
Robert Zelms, Boston, Mass.	2.00
Jack Pahwel, Boston, Mass.	10.00
Mary Ostrow, Los Angeles, Cal.	25.00
Frank Lehti, Fort Myers, Fla.	1.50
James Rechnagel, New York	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., Bronx, N. Y.	10.00
Edward Royce, New York, N. Y.	10.00
S. R. Bedford, Cleveland, O.	5.00
S. Theodore, Indiana Harbor, Ind.	1.00
Workers Party, Richmond, Va.	5.00
Frank Peterson, Stratford, Conn.	2.00
Lillian Tannenbaum, Brooklyn	2.00
Chas. J. Brown, Otto Persching, Louisville, Ky.	2.00
English Harlem Br., W. P., New York	66.00
W. R. Dowler, Oakland, Cal.	2.00
Total Tuesday and Wednesday	811.85
Previously acknowledged	4,038.72
Total to date	$4,850.57

ONE MILLION GOLD MARKS GIVEN BY WORKERS OF WORLD TO AID CHINESE STRIKERS, THRU I. W. R.

MOSCOW (By Tass).—According to reports published abroad by the International Workers' Relief, contributions subscribed thru this organization by workers of all countries for the relief of strikers in China exceeded, by the end of July, one million gold marks (German).

The U. S. S. R. trade unions were leading the list with 400,000 roubles to their credit; then come Czecho-Slovakia with about 110,000 Czech crowns, Germany with 47,000 marks, France with 85,000 francs, etc. A special Chinese strike workers' relief committee was organized in Switzerland while reports of relief drives for the same purpose were received also from Denmark, Norway, and other countries.

PROPAGANDA IN THE ANTHRACITE TO FOOL MINERS

But Big Pay Only Looks That Way

By PAT TOOHEY.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.—This week the anthracite miners receive their last pay which is for work performed the last half of August. It is estimated the payroll for the entire region will exceed $15,800,000. This will be the largest pay ever received by the miners in any two week period. On this fact the anthracite operators' conference are waging an intensive advertising campaign. Printed on the back of the miners' statement of wages is a beautiful message from the coal companies.

The due bill is utilized by the operators to propagandize the miners by pointing out their side of the "controversy." One statement reads "$1,200.00 in wages lost daily by the miners and whose fault?" Another reads "Impartial arbitration is the fairest way to settle disputes. We are always ready to arbitrate our differences, however, come what may, they will be arbitrated in the end," etc. Some others claims the miners could make wonderfully large pays, as was done in the latter half of August, would they only work and keep quiet.

A Big Pay Day.

The large pay can easily be explained. At the end of every two weeks miners have on an average three or four cars of coal on the road to the surface, which are paid for on the following pay, and during the latter half of August, this coal was paid for. Payment for this road coal increased the pay from $10.00 to $12.00 for the two-week period.

Second, the yardage and measurements of the contract miners are usually taken on the 25th and 26th of each month, but during the last two-week period this was measured on the 30th of the month, which added to the measurements of the contract miners for this period, increasing their pay in this respect by at least $10.00 or $12.00.

No Bulge For the Day Men.

And again, miners realizing that it was to be their last pay until the termination of the strike, did make an effort to load as much coal as possible, the company supplying extra cars, something never done before. To continue to work at the increased rate of speed would be impossible, but knowing the strike would give them ample time to rest up, they actually, with the urging of the company, worked their fool heads off.

While the operators harp on the big wages made the last pay by the miners, it is striking to note the company men made but their usual average during this period, they who work for a specific day rate, and the only ones to gain thereby was the contract miner.

Class in Principles of Communism Starts Sunday in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16—A class in the study of the principles of Communism is being started by the English branch of the Young Workers' League. All workers, young and old, are invited to join.

The lecture-discussion method will be used, and debate will be encouraged.

The class will meet every Sunday morning, 10:30 a. m., promptly, at the Labor Lyceum—38 Howe St. Comrade Carl Weissberg, of the Y. W. L., will be the instructor.

Come this Sunday, Sept. 20, and join.

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE

But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $...................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY! SEPTEMBER 21st! BOOST FOR IT!

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U. S. SHUTS GATES TO COMMUNIST

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CHICAGO judges are now competing with each other for the compliments of the newspapers by treating prisoners rough. Judge Lyle cannot even stay with the trout for a few days to enjoy a brief vacation. He hurries back to make an example of a few gunmen andperhaps prepare his record for a race for the office of state's attorney. Law and order does not enthuse capitalist politicians unless there is something in it for them.

• • •

ANOTHER judge by the name of McGoorty, hurried back from England ready to do his share. He got his picture on the front page of the Chicago Herald-Examiner. McGoorty, whose ancestors were not so enthusiastic about "English justice" thinks it is a fine product of civilization. Burglars and confidence men receive short shrift in British court but wealthy theives are treated just about the same as they are treated here. The impartiality of British courts is a monstrous myth. They are just about as impartial as American courts—just about.

• • •

MAYOR Hylan bit the dust in New York's primary race for the mayoralty nomination. The Tammany machine did the trick. It is a powerful machine, rough and ready. The capitalists are not crazy about it but it serves their purpose better than a machine under the direction of William Randolph Hearst. Tammany is disciplined. Hearst is not. Tammany stands for itself first and for the capitalists afterwards, but without the capitalists it would be nowhere. It coins the sufferings of the masses into gold, but it does the trick cleverly. Thus it manages to survive. How long it can survive, depends on many factors the chief of which is the health of the capitalist system.

• • •

SPEAKING of the situation in China, a representative of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce was violent in his condemnation of the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics." This is pernicious, he said and carries a message of evil for the "white man." The British were past masters in the art of creating the impression among other races that the whites were superior. The world war helped to kill this belief. The other races saw white men chased back and forth over hill and dale by other white men and sometimes by black and yellow men. They were no longer invincible in their eyes.

• • •

WHAT made the Chinese sit up and take notice, says this gentleman was the invasion of China by a horde of hungry Russians driven out of that country by the workers after they had toppled the Czar from the throne. Those Russians accepted any menial occupation that offered two or three meals a day and a bed. The Chinese came to the conclusion that a white man acts like a yellow man under a given set of circumstances, and that therefore his supremacy to date cannot be attributed to the color of his skin.

• • •

THERE is a bit of truth in this. The colonial peoples are being educated to see thru the myth of white supremacy just as the workers are being educate to see thru the myth of capitalist infallibility. On the one hand the imperialists crush the colonial peoples under the yoke of exploitation, while on the other hand the requirements of industry force them to make a certain amount of knowledge available to their slaves.

(Continued on page 5)

SEAMEN'S STRIKE SPREADING TO GULF PORTS; SCAB CREW WRECKS FREIGHTER; I. S. U. MEN JOINING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 17.—Here at New York, the initial point of the big international strike of the seamen in this country, the spirit is fine. The picket line grows rapidly in numbers and determination.

The White Star Liner Olympic docked here at 10 P. M. Sept. 15. She arrived in port about fifty men short in her crew. She was delayed at Cowes, England, for about six hours, when 150 members of her crew went on strike. Great efforts will be made to delay this ship here.

Standard Oil Feels Strike.

The ship's delegate of S. S. Walten Jenning, one of the Standard Oil of New Jersey's oil tankers reports that the entire crew quit when she arrived in port yesterday morning. A large per cent of the crew joined the M. T. W. No. 510 upon hearing that there was a strike.

The captain and the chief engineer of the S. S. Major Wheeler quit yesterday afternoon. They were thoroly disgusted with the incompetence of the men aboard. They refused to sail with a scab crew, was their statement at leaving.

Scabs Not Popular, Especially I. S. U.

A similar disposition on the part of the engineering department was ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

LEFT WING IN FIGHT FOR A LABOR PARTY

Overgaard Leads Battle at Champaign, Ill.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 17—The left wing delegates made a fight today on the floor of the Illinois State Federation of Labor's annual convention for some of their resolutions which were introduced by them in this, the most reactionary convention in years.

Andrew Overgaard, delegate from Machinists' Union 390 of Chicago, fought valiantly for the resolution for the formation by the unions of a labor party, and assailed the LaFollette movement as "a middle class affair incapable of serving the worekrs and poor farmers whom it betrayed."

Reformed Radicals at Mourners' Bench.

C. F. Lowrie, C. F. Wills and Thomas McCabe, spokesmen for the reactionaries in the question of a labor party, opposed the resolution of Overgaard's, saying that they had "worked hard for a labor party" but found it couldn't be realized. So along with Weeping Johnny Walker, president of the federation, they now went back to where they started from, or a little farther, and declared that "at this time" the only thing possible was to "work" thru the old capitalist parties.

Political horse trading seems to be the order of the day in labor politics.

Two Fakers Talk for Record.

Ed Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor seemed to think it necessary to prove his regularity to again spout a lot of nonsense about how bad the Communists are. He said he had supported the movement for recognition of Soviet Russia but added that he doesn't like the "elements" now championing that cause. Just what that has to do with whether Soviet Russia should be recognized or not, he did not say and it still remains dark as to why he quit advocation of recognition—unless, perish the thot—he went back to Gompersian policies.

The delegates today weer bored with long speeches by a lot of professors and high muckamucks of the University of Illinois who took seriously the charges of "vice among the students" made by Ed. Wright, a hard-boiled oud sinner from the ranks of Chicago's choicest labor fakers who wanted to cause a little commotion and get his name in the papers.

LEWIS AND PINCHOT CONFERENCE PREPARES ARBITRATION BETRAYAL OF ANTHRACITE MINERS' STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 17.—That John L. Lewis is again plotting to betray the anthracite miners' strike which has called 158,000 miners from the pits and collieries of this region is seen by the suspicious secrecy maintained by him and Governor Pinchot, whose past record of intervention as an "arbitrator" has been an issue that worked against any arbitration in the present strike.

It is bad when any labor leader goes into secret conference with a capitalist government authority or with the capitalists direct. And John L. Lewis has shown that he regards his promise of secrecy made to Pinchot higher than his allegiance to the

(Continued on page 5)

INTERNATIONAL ADMITS FAILURE TO GET SCABS

Blind Ads Seek Help for Rock Island

The International Tailoring Co. failing to secure scabs to replace striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, has tried a new stunt of inserting large, mysterious, blind ads in the newspapers. These ads, high sounding in tone, neglect to state that the company's operations have been suspended for twelve weeks the 800 employes going on strike when the International failed to renew its agreement and endeavored to establish the "open shop."

A large advertisement, covering several inches of space in the want ad columns of the Tribune and other newspapers yesterday, says, "One of the most prominent special order houses in the country, at present located in Chicago, is planning to make within the next six months a radical change in its manufacturing program. Applicants must be willing to move out of the city, and be able to train help for our kind of work."

This is an admission that the International has been unable to secure help in Rock Island, where they attempted to open up the bankrupt Boone Woolen Mills. The workers of Rock Island and Moline refused to act as strikebreakers, and now the company is endeavoring to recruit help to ship to that plant.

The fact that the International has been unable to secure strikebreakers is brought out in the ad. All sorts of help is asked for, even foremen. The ad asks for "Foreman, assistant-foremen, section heads, with experience in managing, coat shops, pants shops, vests shops, cutting rooms, alteration rooms, and trimming rooms."

The International tried to secure strikebreakers by signing an agreement with the United Garment Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and advertised as a "union shop," but this plan also failed.

TWO MINERS KILLED IN NON-UNION MINE IN WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 17.—Two men were killed and two severely burned at midnight when fifteen five-pound cans of powder on an electric mine car exploded two miles inside the No. 2 mine of the Elm Grove Coal company near here. Sixty-seven other men in the mine when the blast went off came from the workings uninjured.

ZEIGLER MINE, WHERE CORBISHLY FOUGHT, IN HUGE NEW MERGER

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.— A merger involving more than thirty-five million dollars, which would consolidate all coal mines within a radius of seventy-five miles of St. Louis, is now under way, with the backing of Chicago capital, it was announced today.

Herbert E. Bell, of the Bell and Zoller Coal company, of Chicago, will head the new concern. One of the mines controlled by this company is the Bell and Zoller mine No. 1, Zeigler, where the mine union officials have combined against the militant miners, and deposed the local officers, headed by Henry Corbishley.

NEW MUTINY OF SPANISH HALTS DRIVE ON RIFFS

Soldiers Refuse to Fight for Bankers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 17.—Spanish soldiers en route to the Morocco imperialist slaughter have again mutinied, contingents at Malga and Algeciras, Spanish ports, preventing emberkation. The Spanish government has ordered that all troops must hereafter be sent away at night, to "avoid demonstrations."

French Losses Heavy.

The French have announced recapture of the heights of El Bibane from the Riffians on the French front, but admit that in the fighting there French losses were usually heavy.

All operations in the Spanish Morocco zone have been suspended, the Rivera government admits, attributing this to the "violent storms raging at sea and along the coast." However, the mutinies of the Spanish soldiers ahve greatly alarmed the Rivera government.

Food Is Giving Out.

The Spanish landing forces on the shores of Alhucemas Bay have been unable to secure re-inforcements from the Spanish-French fleet. The troops which were disembarked have food enough for only a few days more.

The Riffians have again cut the Tangier-Tetuan road, stopping all communication between these two important points. Continuous gunfire is audible around Tetuan.

Rogers Park Parents Protest to the School Board Today in a Body

The parents of the Eugene Field school children will attend a meeting of the building and grounds committee of the board of education today to protest against the moving of the portables. A protest meeting held by them was attended by over 300 parents and the organization of a permanent group, known as the Roger Park Parents' Association was started.

The protest which has developed into a strike was started by the removal of seven portables to North Clark street and North Shore avenue from Greenleif and North Ashland Ave. This has increased the distance the children must travel in some cases over a mile.

N. Y. Party Members Urged to Attend the Foster Meeting Saturday

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 17.—All party members who are members of the independent unions, including the Shoeworkers, Amalgamated Metal Workers, the United Labor Council, Public Service Workers, etc., are requested to attend a meeting at 108 East 14th street, at 4 p. m. Saturday, September 19.

William Z. Foster will speak on party policy in the independent uninos.

Rob Piggly Wiggly Store.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 17.—Safe crackers gained entrance to the Piggly Wiggly store here last night, blew a safe and escaped with loot estimated today at $400 in cash.

Saklatvala Barred by Cal At Great Britain's Request

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The refusal of Secretary of State Kellogg to admit Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, after a conference with President Coolidge, was prompted by the Baldwin government, well informed persons here declared. They say that altho no official request was made, "an informal hint was dropped," that Home Secretary Joynson Hicks wished to prevent Saklatvala from attending the congress of the Interparliamentary Union here next month as a British delegate.

"If I had the power I would soon stop Saklatvala going to America. But I haven't, because he is a British citizen," Hicks said recently. Both the British and American governments were afraid that Saklatvala would inform the workers of America of the true conditions of the working class in England, burdened with increased unemployment and the wage cutting campaign.

Free Speech a Crime to Cal

The reason Kellogg gave for barring Saklatvala was, "I do not believe we should admit foreigners to this country to preach anarchy or a revolutionary overthrow of the government." Kellogg said these speeches had been made "in public and in parliament."

Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, disapproved strongly of Coolidge's ban on free speech. He said, "We have laws in this country to protect ourselves. If Saklatvala violates them he can be arrested. If he incites Americans to commit crimes put him in jail. But to deny him a visitors' admittance is ridiculous."

Borah pointed out that Saklatvala's speeches had been made in public, and that the United States should be as liberal in the matter of free speech as the British parliament. He declared the barring of Saklatvala a short sighted policy, and a "gagging" measure.

• • •

America Afraid of Truth

LONDON, England, Sept. 17.—"Is America afraid of the truth?" Saklatvala asked his interviewers just after receiving official notification that his passport visa, already granted, had been revoked. "So that is free America is it? You can tell your people that I won't attempt to enter their country.

"I wont try to go with the delegation to the Washington conference when it leaves Saturday, altho I understand some of the delegates are fearful that I might go with them to Canada and then try secretly to cross the border into the United States. I won't go, but I would like to know if America is afraid of the truth."

American Burns Overjoyed

Home Secretary Hicks seemed overjoyed that the noted Communist was barred from America. "The United States had a perfect right to ban Saklatvala," he said. Hicks intimated that he is planning to imprison Saklatvala on charges of "preaching sedition."

Hicks fears, however, an "unfavorable reaction in India," Saklatvala's native land where the Communist leader has a large following.

New Haven Teachers Get Raise

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—(FP)—A $100 salary increase for all New Haven teachers receiving less than the maximum for their grades is included in the city budget for next year.

15 Brickyards Shut Down

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 17.—(FP)—Fifteen brickyards are closed by the strike for union recognition in the neighborhood of Middletown and Berlin.

WASHINGTON REPORT ADMITS BRITISH ASKED SAKLATVALA BE BARRED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary of State Kellogg's action in barring Shapuri Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament from entering the United States to attend the International Parliamentary Union, was taken at the direct instance of the British government, it was learned here this afternoon on unimpeachable authority.

Unable itself to prevent Saklatvala's attendance, and desirous of preventing his flaming attacks on the British empire before American audiences the British home office informally communicated with the American embassy abroad, and the matter was thus amicably arranged under the law that reposes in the state department authority to bar Communists from the United States.

EXCLUSION OF SAKLATVALA BARES DICTATORSHIP OF EMPLOYERS UNDER FRAUDULENT CLOAK OF "DEMOCRACY"

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement exposing the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament of Great Britain, as an attempt of the American capitalist government to hide the truth about its fraudulent "democracy."

Saklatvala was a British delegate to the Interparliamentary Union at Washington early in October. He was barred from the country by Secretary of State Kellogg, just after the latter had conferred with President Coolidge on the matter. The barring of Saklatvala shows that the Coolidge government is afraid of the truth, Saklatvala said, after receiving word of the action.

The statement of the C. E. C. follows:

• • • •

The exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist member of the British parliament from the United States by edict of the state department exposes the true character of the government under our "American democracy" as an agency of the capitalists to protect their system of profit making.

Saklatvala was coming to the United States to attend the sessions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Since he is a Communist, a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain and of the Communist International, he would have undoubtedly have expressed at the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union the Communist view in regard to the true character of the existing parliamentary government.

He would have torn away the mask of "democracy" behind which the parliamentary governments of such countries as Great Britain, France and the United States hide the fact that the governments of these countries are really dictatorships of the capitalists, and that the main reason for which these dictatorships exist is to compel the workers at home to submit to the exploitation of the capitalists and to fight the imperialists' battles of the same capitalists in foreign lands.

Coolidge Tears Off "Democracy" Mask.

It was because Saklatvala would have brot this message to the United States and would have told the workers of this country how the British workers are organizing their power for the overthrow of the capitalist dictatorship in their country, that Secretary of State Kellogg in co-operation with President Coolidge, both acting for the American capitalists, denied Saklatvala the right to enter this country.

Curiously enough, the denial of admission to Saklatvala to enter the United States achieves the very purpose for which Saklatvala was coming to the United States. In denying the representative of the British workers to enter the United States, while the representatives of the every autocracy and hangman government in Europe freely cross our borders, the American government of Morgan, Kellog and Coolidge drives home the very point that Saklatvala would have made—that the American "democracy" is a fraud and a sham hiding the rule of the capitalists of this country.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America.
C. E. Ruthenberg, General-Secretary.

COMMUNIST DEPUTY OF VERA CRUZ MURDERED BY AGENT OF CALLES GOVERNMENT IN JALAPA PALACE

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—Francisco J. Moreno, Communist member of the chamber of deputies of the state of Veracruz, has been assassinated in the government palace in Jalapa.

Moreno had distiguished himself recently by the exposure of a million peso bribe given by an oil company to General Jara, governor of the state, and his associates, in the securing of a concession to valuable oil lands. Governor Jara has hitherto posed as a revolutionary and at mass peasant gatherings in the state has responded to the cry: "Long Live the Bolshevik Governor!"

Moreno has been a member of the Communist Party for about a year—that is, ever since his election to the chamber of deputies enabled him to understand the sham and corruption of Mexican "socialist" politics. Since joining the party he has loyally carried out its discipline (the assassination attests that fact) and has carried on a brilliant campaign in the chamber on behalf of the workers and peasants.

Receiving a large salary as deputy he turned over most of it to the Communist Party, the Peasants League of Veracruz and other worker and peasant organizations; one of the conditions of his entrance into the party being that he take only the salary appropriate to one of his trade. He is a railwayman and has been an active leader in the railway unions.

He was originally elected deputy on the ticket of the railwaymen's party, a pseudo-labor party but a few months of experience in the chamber of de- the Communist Party of Mexico. puties was sufficient to ripen him politically and cause his entrance into

Indignation among the workers and peasants of Vera Cruz and of the entire country is running high. Once more the Calles government is revealed as "an autocracy disguised by socialist phrases and tempered by assassination and deportation."

It is a familiar proverb among the Mexican masses that the government uses the "33 for the foreigners and the 30-30 for the Mexicans" that dare to oppose it. (Article 33 is the deportation article under which Bertram Wolfe was deported and the 30-30 is the small bore rifle in common use in Mexico that symbolizes political assassinations such as that of Moreno.)

It is worthy of note that Calles was to visit Jalapa tomorrow. One is reminded of the "preparations" for the visits of the ancient Russian czars to their provincial capitals, which preparations included the elimination of their political enemies.

Moreno is the first Communist martyr at the hands of the new "labor" government.

GREEK SECTION PLEDGES C. E. C. FULL SUPPORT

Resolution for Party Is Passed Unanimously

The Fourth National Conference of the Greek section of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has just closed its last session.

The conference lasted for several days and had successful deliberations over many of the problems confronting the party.

There were present nineteen delegates, representing branches from Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Canton and Yorkville, Ohio, Brockton, Boston, Mass., Blair Station and Amrbridge, Pa., Milwaukee, Wis., Cleveland, O., Newark, N. J., Toledo, O., and New York.

Discuss Shop Nuclei.

The bulk of the time spent by the conference was given over to a discussion on party reorganization and trade union work.

Special consideration was given to developing the official organ of the Greek section, The Empros, from a weekly to a semi-weekly.

The circulation of the Empros is already about four thousand, and is far out of proportion to the membership of the Greek section. In this respect the Greek section of our party exceeds every other section; that is, the circulation of its official organ is greater per member in this section than in any other language group in the party.

The representatives of the Central Executive Committee to this convention was Comrade Jay Lovestone. Comrade Lovestone brot greetings from the C. E. C. of the party and reviewed its work in the last year. The Central Executive Committee representative went at length into a consideration of the party's main problems which he outlined to be as follows:

Main Party Problems.

1. The intensification of our trade union work.
2. The labor party campaign.
3. The reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei, and the development of a unified, centralized party.
4. The problem of Bolshevization and the struggle against opportunist tendencies in our ranks.
5. Agricultural work.
6. The building up of a powerful press and a Communist literature in America.
7. Defense work.

C. E. C. Resolution Unanimous.

Comrade Lovestone's resolution, which follows, was unanimously adopted by all the comrades present, regardless of their former adherence in the last party controversy.

The resolution follows:

1. The resolutions of the parity committee, unanimously adopted by the national convention, lay down a correct line of Communist policy for our party. These resolutions provide the basis for work of the party members among the masses, thru which alone our party can grow into a mass Communist party. We declare our wholehearted support to the resolution on the immediate tasks of the party, on trade union work, the labor party campaign, imperialism, work among women, agricultural work, and other major campaigns of the party.

2. We welcome the action taken by the convention for the liuidation of Loreism in our party. Our party has reached the point of development where opportunistic deviations by leading members of the party can no longer be tolerated. In the expulsion of Lore from the party and the removal of Comrade Askeli from the editorial board of the Tyomies, the convention indicated that the fight against opportunism will be intensified in our party in the future. We pledge our support in this campaign.

Pledge Loyalty to C. I. Decision.

3. The resolution on the Bolshevization of our party marks a new step forward for the American Communist party. The reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches and a centralized apparatus with the language fractions marks a necessary step to centralization of our party, and lays the basis for its carrying on real Communist work. We pledge ourselves energetically to take up the campaign for the reorganization and to give every aid possible in effecting this organization at the earliest possible date.

4. The cable of the Communist International to its representative, declaring that "it has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decisions of the Communist International and stands closer to its views" lays the basis for the future development of the leadership of our party and the unification of its leadership. We declare our acceptance of the decision of the Communist International and that we will loyally support the Central Executive Committee elected on the basis of that decision, in carrying on the work of the party.

Sound Basis for Unity.

This conference declares that in its opinion any attempt to discredit or to question the character of this Comintern decision or in any way at all to interfere with its complete execution would be a blow struck against the Comintern and its American section, the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The conference of the Greek section of the Workers (Communist) Party of America welcomes the decision of the former majority in the national convention to accept the last resolution of the Communist International on the situation in the American party. We hope that the followers of the former majority Foster group in our party will in true Communist fashion loyally execute this decision which in our opinion affords a sound Communist basis for the unification and the healthy development of our party.

5. The conference of the Greek section of the Workers (Communist) Party of America hereby declares its fullest indorsement of the Central Executive Committee and calls upon all members of the Greek section of our party in particular, and all other members of our party in general, to forget their past factional differences to drop all factional strife and maneuvers, and to rally as one solid phalanx, as one unified party, for the new, constructive Communist activities, to develop our party under the leadership of the Central Executive Committee chosen by the last national Convention of our Party.

The last order of business was the election of a National Propaganda Bureau. The C. E. C. representative proposed that all previous factional hard feelings and bitterness be discarded and forgotten as soon as possible. Comrade Lovestone stressed the need for complete unity in the ranks of the party and appealed to the Greek comrades to close their ranks behind the leadership of the Central Executive Committee.

After this appeal by the representatives of the Central Executive Committee the following 15 comrades were unanimously elected as the bureau: E. Chryssus, C. Christie, N. Bobus, Chas. Karavas, A. Stamatis, W. Mikadis, Geo. Chalteas, N. Strattis, Geo. Kalfides, S. Chikouris, A. Dritsas, C. Chriss, J. Manus, G. Kocalis, N. Kostis.

The following comrades were chosen as alternates: S. Economu, W. Kalafites, J. Sifukis, H. Margeris.

Poems for Workers

Edited by MANUEL GOMEZ

Number

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SEAMEN'S STRIKE SPREADING TO GULF PORTS; SCAB CREW WRECKS FREIGHTER; I. S. U. MEN JOINING

(Continued from page 1)

hibited in the case of the S. S. Edward L. Doheny 3rd, in port in Brooklyn. All the crew except the cook left. The engineer asked the men why they were leaving and when told it was on account of the strike, said that that was the only way to better conditions. He said he despised a scab and they could look for him ashore too. In the case of this boat, the I. S. U. delegate came aboard and told the men there was no strike on. A fellow worker handed him a strike demand and the crew promptly forced the I. S. U. delegate off the ship.

Crew of the S. S. Vindeggend has come off 100 per cent The captain and mates took her out in the stream and she is still anchored there.

The S. S. Clyde, a British tanker, arrived yesterday and half of the crew that had been shanghaied in England walked ashore today as soon as was possible.

In Port Newark.

The picket reports that the situation at Port Newark is very tense. The following Trans-Marine boats are laying there: Subermco, Surailco, Suscallco, Sucherico, and the Suscaresco.

Aboard the Suscallco, is a crew of coolies whom the United States laws do not allow to land here. The crew of the Suscaresco have all quit. Yesterday the crew of the S. S. Sucherico promised to quit. Today they all came off and are now engaged in active duty on the picket line.

News From Galveston.

Reports from other ports of the country are arriving at headquarters here by mail. From Galveston, comes word that strike action is just getting under headway. A mass meeting for white and colored longshoremen has been called and it is expected that they will walk out. The S. S. Cripple Creek was left there without any men aboard.

Many ships are expected here by the 18th, most of them left this port with 75 per cent wobbly crews. Trouble was reported from Galveston also with reactionary I. S. U. officials.

A strike communication to the I. S. U. was withheld from the membership meeting, but was read to the members in their hall by one of our fellow workers and there was unanimous agreement not to scab.

Scabs Run Ship Aground.

New York papers report that the U. S. Shipping Board freighter, the Argosy, is aground at Sable Island, Canada, and a Canadian life saving crew is standing by. The Argosy sailed from New York on Friday, Sept. 11, manned by a scab crew.

The S. S. Malabar has no sailors and the stewards walked off Tuesday. The S. S. Durango, previously announced as 50 per cent out is now out 90 per cent with the stewards walking off. The crews of the John Tracy and the Barabet came off 100 per cent. Many ships reported as off 50 per cent are being brot up toward 100 per cent. A number of ships have crews that are waiting to be paid before striking. Their names are not announced as that would aid the ship owners to sign up scabs.

Marine Machinists Show Solidarity.

A machinist from Morse's drydock reports that when the Cuyamapa pulled away from the dock Sunday, manned by scabs, she burned up two crank pins so badly that, by the time she reached the Statue of Liberty, machinists had to be sent aboard to put in new crank pin brasses. This machinist reports that all machinists from Morse's refused to work on the scab ship, and other men had to be sent from Murdock's.

The Belgian ship Marcy is left at the dock with no crew at all. The dredge Marcel has the crew out 100 per cent. The towboat Moran is still tied up. The American steamer Monticello docked at Pier 5, in North River, and the whole crew walked down the gang plan.

Crimps are trying to get seamen to desert the Scandinavian-American line ships, and then to reship on the ships tied up in Brooklyn. But the sailors are too wise for that old trick. They desert no ships—but they strike them all!

WHITSETT MINE WORKERS FIGHT ON TWO FRONTS

Bosses and Union Officials Oppose Them

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 17—No measures are too mean for the Pittsburgh Coal company to use in advancing its campaign of union destruction. It has already opened two of its mines the Whitsett Mine and the Banning No. 2 under the 1917 scale and it is busy herding scabs to get coal produced.

Eviction notices have ben served on miners residing on company property who refuse to scab upon their union. The state police have been mobilized and are showing up in force on horseback at the gates of the company property every day to protect the scabs.

Women and Children on Picket Line.

The coal miners at Whitsett, who have been out of work for more than 20 months consistently refusing to accept any lower scale of wages with their wives and children are going on the picket line every morning. Curiously enuf, union officials who have established their headquarters about 10 miles from the mine meet upon the picket line to the bewilderment of the rank and file miners who never before have seen them so active. But it is now becoming clear to them why the officials appear on the picket line.

Scabs were recruited by Pittsburgh employment agencies. At first many men returned when they found the actual conditions but little by little a full crew was established. The coal miners by their usually active method of picketing could easily have prevented the company from recruiting a full scab crew if they had been permitted to go ahead in the aggressive manner they had intended to pursue but the officials were there to soft pedal. They asked the rank and file members to remain quiet whilo the scabs passed by to go into the mines. These tactics naturally play directly into the hands of the operators and the mine is now working almost with a complete crew.

Officials' "Activity" Becomes Clear.

One of the picketing coal miners from Jacobs Creek expressed his understanding by saying, "that this is a very effective method for the Pittsburgh Coal company to gradually open the mines one by one, wipe out the union and make District Five a non-union territory."

He continued, "the Pittsburgh Coal company is the same everywhere, no matter what mine is operated. It will not do to soft pedal in one place and try to fight it in another. As soon as the company tries to operate with scabs in one place it should be fought definitely in every instance. However, while the operators are flagrantly disregarding the agreement our officials have tried to interpret the agreement to mean no fight whatever. Such methods won't do for only the operators are to gain."

Open On 1917 Scale.

It is rumored that Banning No. 1 and Banning No. 3 will soon follow suit and open up on the basis of the 1917 scale. The company is even trying to organize a union of its own, a union of scabs, mounted state police will always be available. More eviction notices will be made while the officials continue to soft pedal and to advocate nonresistance.

What to Do.

Now is the time for the Whitsett miners together with the soft coal miners of America to declare their solidarity with the striking anthracite miners. John L. Lewis has said "There will be no backward step," now is the time for him to prove it. The coal operators are fighting the union men in Whitsett just as they are fighting the union thruout the entire country.

A general strike of the coal industry is the method by which the present attack can be met successfully. The miners must demand that their leaders call a national strike to save the union, wages and working conditions.

LOUIS ALLEN, RECENTLY RELEASED FROM PRISON, ENDORSES THE I. L. D.

By TOM FLEMING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 17.—Louis Allen, a member of the first group trial under the criminal syndicalism law in California, who was arrested and convicted in 1921 in Los Angeles was released recently from Folsom prison after serving 3 years and 9 months.

Fellow Worker Allen was one of the first subscribers to the DAILY WORKER when imprisoned in Folsom. Allen declares that he is a firm believer in the organization of the International Labor Defense and he intends doing his utmost to help in the building up of this great work of relieving class war prisoners.

This Lawyer Helped to Create Great Trusts As He Fought Communism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Max Pam, Chicago corporation lawyer, who died earlier in the week in New York City, is buried. Bankers, industrialists, merchants, judges, editors, publishers, surviving lawyers, making an imposing array of capitalists and defenders of capitalism, attend his funeral.

Thus passes one whom the kept press eulogizes as an "unrelenting foe of Marxism." It is pointed out that Max Pam, altho a Jew, contributed liberally to the Roman Catholic church because he believed it an instrument in opposing the spread of the doctrines of socialism.

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But Max Pam was, nevertheless, an unwitting instrument, caught up in the flood of social forces, helping to centralize the agencies of capitalism, thus aiding in its development toward the social revolution that is ushering in the new era he professed to combat. Pam passes away as the nation witnesses an accelerating growth of greater trusts, encouraged for instance by the recent ruling of the department of agriculture that the colossal merger of the Armour and Morris packing interests is not in violation of any anti-trust decree. But the growing masses of workers under one exploiting corporation will learn quicker their common identity of interest, will more readily develop their mass organization, will enter more effectively into the developing class struggle, as their ruthless plunderer stands more clearly revealed before them.

• • • •

Max Pam was an aid in the building of these greater trusts. He was a legal agent in building trusts.

As a clever corporation lawyer Max Pam helped wipe aside the cobwebs of legal obstacles set up by an era that is gone, that sought to perpetuate competition in industry in its attempt to safeguard and protect little business.

• • • •

Pam was the ally of Judge E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, sitting fearful upon the seething volcano of labor unrest in this industry. He helped create this great and growing consolidation.

Pam was associated with the late E. H. Harriman, pioneer financier in the merging of great railroad enterprises, and bitter enemy of organized labor. He worked with John W. Gates, spectacular Wall Street operator in the creation of the American Steel and Wire Co., when budding trusts were just beginning to lift their heads on the industrial horizon.

Pam helped organize, along with Vice-President Dawes and others, the powerful Central Trust Company of Illinois, that wields a mighty influence over industry in the middle west. He was among those officiating at the birth of the International Harvester Co. and the National Packing Co. In politics he belonged to the republican party of the great capitalists, being close to Harding, Coolidge and Taft.

• • • •

This was the foe of Marxism, who tried to stem the world-wide tide of political evolution with petty contributions to the anti-Communist Catholic Church, while in reality he meekly lived from day to day, in obedience to the inexorable international social forces so clearly analyzed and explained by the philosopher of the proletarian struggle for power, Karl Marx, whose theories find their application to present world conditions in the Leninism forged in the white heat of the Russian workers' and peasants' triumph.

• • • •

The great trusts that Max Pam helped create coin profits undreamt of by the business bandits of a score of years ago. This surplus, stolen from labor, struggles for investment at home and abroad, with all the resulting complications, not as Max Pam would have wished for the enhancement of capitalism and its perpetual continuance in power, but according to the theories of Marxism and Leninism that point to the passing of the capitalist era and the coming of its successor—the next stage of civilization—Communism.

Foes of Marxism and Leninism, like Max Pam, are myriad. They come and they pass. But Marxism and Leninism continue inspiring and directing greater and ever greater masses of oppressed to growing victories until the whole world has been won for labor.

SOCIALISTS IN UNITED FRONT AGAINST SOVIET

Join with Hindenburg for Anti-Workers Pact

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 17.—The socialist press has come out definitely for the acceptance of the French and English invitation to the Hindenburg government to send representatives to the proposed "security pact" conference which as Rote Fahne, the Communist organ points out, is an anti-Soviet war pact.

The socialists are thus forming a united front with the nationalists and monarchists of the Hindenburg government to combine with the allies against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

MORGAN BANKER AND PAL OF CAL IS MADE AIR PROBE CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The aircraft investigating board organized today with Dwight W. Morrow, New York banker and partner of J. P. Morgan, a class mate of the president, as chairman, to probe Col. Mitchell's charges of criminal inefficiency.

ENGLAND HEDGES AS TURKS MASS ON MOSUL LINE

League Decision May Be Postponed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Sept. 17.—While forty thousand Turkish troops were reported massed on the boundary of Mosul, the territory also claimed by the British, the league of nations council, whose decision on the dispute over the rich oil fields is due, is about to pass the buck to the international court. British airmen are stationed in the vicinity of the Turkish troops watching their movements, the report states. The council will ask the court to make the decision, it is strongly rumored.

The league of nations council has come to the wierd decision that altho Turkey is "legally entitled to the territory, it should be given to Iraq on condition of the extended British mandate," another report states.

It is well known that the league would make no decision against Great Britain. However, because of the revolt in Syria and Morocco against France, England fears to become too deeply entangled with the Turkish government, and the decision may thus be postponed.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. **Is your name on it?**

SIGMAN FAILS TO MAKE GOOD PEACE PROMISE

Reinstatements Lag, Cops Still Present

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 17—While not prepared to say who is responsible for the delay, the Joint Committee of Action states that the promised reinstatement of workers, which was agreed upon by both sides as a necessary preliminary to any discussion of peace in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was proceeding far too slowly to suit the members of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

"We are convinced that this business of reinstatement is not being carried thru in good faith," said Louis Hyman, chairman of the committee. "If the Joint Board was sincere in its desire for peace, and actually intended to carry out its promise to put back on their jobs all workers who were discharged as a result of the August 20 stoppage, and for supporting the Joint Committee of Action, they could have completed the work by this time.

Sigman Fails to Deliver.

"It is a week since the committee ofshop chairmen was appointed and they have been busy every day trying to carry out their task as mediators between the two sides. On the very first day they began to work, it was agreed that these reinstatements should be made immediately, yet they have scarcely been begun.

"With the machinery at the Joint Board's command, there is no explanation for this delay except that there is no real desire to straighten out the difficulties in our union and bring peace on the terms that the rank and file of the workers want."

Pickets Return.

Following the Joint Board's failure to carry out its agreement to remove all detectives and police from in front of the shops on strike, the Joint Committee of Action sent its members back to the picket line Wednesday morning. There had been no picketing on Tuesday while the Joint Committee waited to see whether the Joint Board would carry out its promises.

There were seven arrests Wednesday morning on the picket lines in front of the shops which have been called on strike by the Joint Committee of Action.

At Match & Ebert at 164 West 25th street, David Friedman, Louis Rosenthal and Gussie Rubin were arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Court. Friedman and Rosenthal were charged with disorderly conduct and fined $10 each. Gussie Rubin was chargde with the simple assault and is held for special session on $500 bail.

At B. Zimmerman Co., 31 West 26th street, Morris Sunshine, Dora Itzkowitz, Dora Craig and Morris Rosen were arrested on a disorderly conduct charge and in Jefferson Market Court were fined $5 a piece. Magistrate Jean H. Morris sat in both these cases.

ATTENTION, NEW YORK!

Mass meetings of the striking seamen are held every night at 7:30 p. m., at the corner of South street and Coenties Slip. All militant unionists of New York and vicinity and all revolutionary workers should not only attend these meetings but should aid financially and in person to make the strike called and conducted by the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. as effective as possible.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84⅝; cable 4.85¾. France, franc, demand 4.71½; cable 4.72. Belgium, franc, demand 4.31¼ cable 4.32. Italy, lira, demand 4.08¼; cable 4.08½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.79; cable 26.82. Norway, krone, demand 21.03; cable 21.05. Denmark, krone, demand 24.38; cable 24.40. Germany, mark not quoted. Shanghai, taels 79½.

Cal Fears French-British Plot

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Members of the debt commission which will confer with the French delegation on the latter country's war debt to the United States, charge that France and Great Britain are coming to an understanding to diminish America's influence on European affairs.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

N. Y. DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB MEETS MONDAY, SEPT. 21ST

NEW YORK CITY Sept. 17.—The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York will hold its first meeting this Monday, Sept. 21st, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, to elect a board of directors and decide on plans for the future. Every DAILY WORKER Builder who qualified for membership in the club is expected to be present. L. E. Katterfeld will report on the work of the past year and J. O. Bentall will speak

CARPENTERS OF DETROIT NAIL 'CZAR' TO BENCH

Yellow Dog Pledge Is Sent to Discard

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—Hutcheson and his Detroit lickspittles received another body blow from the Detroit carpenters Sept. 11 when Loc. 420 voted down a motion to exclude from the meetings all those who had refused to sign Hutcheson's yellow dog pledge.

John Potts, who leads the state cossacks against the rank and file in Detroit, called the puppet officers of Locals 19 and 420 together and told them they must drive all those who cherished their manhood from the two locals. As a result, the motion was made on the floor of 420 to drive out the dissenters from the pledge. After a long and hot debate, the question was put and Hutcheson scored exactly 3 votes, and the yellow bellied crew who supported his move left the hall hurriedly and discredited.

In starting his expulsion drive in Detroit, Hutcheson got hold of the hot end of a poker and it seems he must burn his soft hands many times before his dumb brain registers a need for change of policy.

The intellectual vacuums who have set out to rid the unions of the "red" elements to the end of making them their docile private preserves may well keep their weather eye on Detroit to learn what is not good tactics in red baiting.

Local 420 of the carpenters signed the pledge to about 75 per cent, and now the 75 per cent finds that it can only respect the 25 per cent who refused to sign. They are fighting for the fighters almost to a man; in fact, exactly to a man, for defense of this yellow pledge marks the deadline of manhood and those who waver now are marked for contempt and shame.

420 has spoken, and in its action, 500 more carpenters say in unison, "Hutcheson, you have gone too far."

Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and it remains to be seen if Hutcheson will continue to twiddle his thumbs in vain arrogance while the edifice of unity builded by the carpenters crumbles beneath a hand more skilled at using a box maker's hammer.

As has been stated somewhere, "The results of the blunders of tyrants are always beneficent." Hutcheson's stupidity will leave a heritage of militants who will build the future glory of the Brotherhood.

COWDERY REACHES PITTSBURGH ON COAST TO COAST TOUR AND SELLS COMMUNIST LITERATURE WHOLESALE

By P. B. COWDERY.

Our comrades and the movement generally are overlooking something in the matter of getting our literature to the masses. We comrades who traveled from Frisco to Chicago, and now on to New York, have had some valuable experience. At Pittsburgh we found a quantity of May and June Workers' Monthly and "Blood and Steel" pamphlet, also DAILY WORKERS of fairly recent date. By permission of the party, our crew got busy in the "Hiss district" of the North Side and sold quantities of this literature which otherwise was not moving, and in fact, was rapidly becoming valueless. We operated in the vicinity of four stands selling the DAILY WORKER. Our sign "Frisco to Chicago—Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER" helped.

This district teems with a Negro and Jewish pouulation industrially employed. In warm weather old and young swarm the streets visiting their friends and discussing the workers' problems. The Negroes, especially, were eager to learn. An ordinance in Pittsburgh prevents the giving away of literature. We soon found it was possible to sell our literature regardless of date. It is all good to one who has not read it. Of course, we reduced the price.

How to Sell Literature.

Really, anyone who reads working class reading matter should pay something. No one begins to understand until they begin to pay. They must know there is a struggle and they must contribute to a solution of this struggle or they take no creditable part in it, and for that very reason cannot possibly begin to understand it.

Our best salesman was a young man not yet a party member. He is an itinerant chimney sweep and steeple jack, and natural propagandist. We picked him up near Columbus, Ohio, and soon he became convinced that we represented an organization worth tying to. He at once applied himself to selling our reading matter and by the time we reached Pittsburgh he had a definite formula worked out which, with him, usually got results. Here is the wording he used as nearly as I could get it: "Good morning. I am Mr. John F. Lenney (we called him Lenin for short) representing the Communist International with headquarters in Moscow, with which the Communist Party of the United States is affiliated, and am making my way from San Francisco to New York, advertising the DAILY WORKER and selling Communist literature. This issue of the Workers' Monthly I have now for sale will make you acquainted with the conditions of the workers all over the world, and the labor struggles in the United States where the Communist International is trying to bring all the workers into the united front to make conditions better for the masses of labor thruout the United States and the world today. If you buy this issue of the Workers' Monthly, you will thank me many times for enlightening you on the labor question. This issue is 25 cents. Thank you! I will see you when the revolution is over."

Scarville Good Propangandist.

This merely illustrates what can and should be done. When our literature begins to accumulate on our headquarters' shelves, and is becoming out of date due to a failure to move, we should get busy and move it. Our movement needs the money; the masses need the reading. We should practice salesmanship. We all acknowledge the workers must free themselves. And we know they must do more than talk. They must use the art of printing. They must buy the printed word. We who lead must sell the printed word. To buy, to sell, to read, to act. By this constant activity over and over and over again we eventually reach the masses.

At Pittsburgh, Comrade Scarville, a Negro comrade, is the outstanding propagandist. Comrade "Roberts," one of our original party from Frisco, is hiking back to the Pacific coast and should arrive within three weeks. Comrade Polk, expelled from the barbers' union in Chicago, for militant activity in the interest of the rank and file, is accompanying us as far as New York. Ben Deitsch, an auto mechanic, comrade of Pittsburgh, has greatly assisted us when in trouble with our auto. Numerous other comrades and sympathizers respond splendidly in times of necessity, realizing as they must, that our methods contribute to a solution of our problems in reaching the masses. It is hoped to spend some time among farmers. This may form the basis of another sketch.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

IMPERIALISTS PLOT COUNTER REVOLUTION IN SOUTHERN CHINA

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 17.—Persistent rumors say that a reactionary Chinese general, Chen Cru-ing Ming, who once supported the Canton government, has left here for Hongkong with a view to obtaining material and money from the British and to form an army to attack the Canton national revolutionary government.

It is known that the policy of the imperialist powers is to extend a bait of concessions—or the appearance of concessions—to the Pekin government, in order to get its military power to smash the Canton center of nationalist revolution and opposition to imperialist domination.

COMMUNIST PRESS DAY ISSUE WILL BELONG TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS; SEND IN CONTRIBUTIONS NOW!

A Communist paper is entirely different from any other kind of newspaper in that it does not publish stories about the struggle under capitalism by the observer, but from the one who lives it. That is what is meant by Worker Correspondents. A worker correspondent writes about the things he lives thru, about the conditions in his shop, about the struggle for better living conditions engaged in by himself and his fellow workers. That makes a Communist paper a real live, fighting workers' paper. That is what we aim to develop in the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER will publish a special Communist Press Day issue on September 21. This issue will be different from all other special issues published for the reason that it will contain news articles, stories and letters from workers in the mine, mill, factory, shop, store, farm and wherever workers toil for a living under capitalist exploitation.

We invite you to send in yours. This is not confined to Workers Party members only, but to all our readers. Whether in the form of a letter, story or news article, send it in at once. Don't think you must use high fallutin words or write long academic philosophical treaties. That is just what you should not do. Write as you would to a friend, tell it as it appears to you. Be brief and to the point. Write plainly and on one side of the paper only and send it in now!

Sacred Relics Go Up in Smoke.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17.—Seven persons were rescued early today and a dozen families, residents of a nearby apartment house were routed from their beds when fire of undetermined origin totally destroyed the rectory of St. Francis Assisi church, Germantown. Many thousands of dollars worth of sacred relics and famed paintings were destroyed. The church, directly across the street, was untouched by the flames. Five firemen were overcome by smoke before the blaze was subdued after a two hour battle.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

DETROIT FAKERS AND COPS STILL WORK TOGETHER

Martial Law Still Rules Carpenters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—Evidently a jurisdictional dispute has arisen between the police forces employed by Hutcheson's agents in Detroit, for Sunday night the state cossacks, whom executive board member Potts had commanded for some time, were replaced by Detroit harness cops and plain clothes men in command of Jack Walsh, a renegade who was put into office as business agent by the left wing and now acts as understudy to Potts.

Evidently Detroit's coppers and carpenters are of a mind as to outside interference is concerned, but while the coppers have gotten rid of the usurpers from Flat Rock and Lansing, the interference from Indiana in the affairs of the carpenters of Detroit continues and their forces remain divided by the general office fat boys.

Apprentice a Fine Mechanic.

When some of the members whom the police are employed to exclude tried to gain admission, Jack Walsh tried the heroic stunt and tried to put them out. Before his squeals attracted his uniformed reserves, poor Jack had received a fine beating at the hands of one of the apprentices in the organization.

The flying squadron was called and five left wingers were arrested and taken over to the hoosegow by orders of the reactionaries.

Hardly a Promise.

They were held a half hour and then discharged. In discharging them the inspector in charge said: "If you promise not to go back there I'll let you go." The quintet assured him that they'd be back "there in ten minutes."

On returning to the hall it was found that plain clothes men were inside the union almost continuously, tho members were excluded. When asked by the police why they insisted on sticking around, the excluded members explained that they wanted to talk to the rank and file, to which the uniformed dumbell replied. "This rank and file, HE won't be around here all night."

Landlord Speaks Up.

The landlord who owns the hall and entertains the same private property regard toward it as do those labor fakers toward the union, has been threatening to expel the local unless they dispense with the police. Potts and Walsh will have to propose that both their interests depend upon a brutal subjugation of the workers, and an acceptance by the workers of the proposition that private property in unions as well as buildings must be at all times respected.

The murmurs of discontent in Local 19 of the carpenters is growing and before long these lackeys of the bosses will reap the whirlwind their deeds are now sowing.

Mother Bloor in Perth Amboy.

FORDS, N. J., Sept. 17.—Comrade Mother Bloor will be the principal speaker at our open air meeting on Saturday night in Perth Amboy, at the corner of Smith and Elm streets. Every party member and sympathizer is urged to be on hand to assure the success of the meeting.

McNamara Indicted by Scab

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16—John J. McNamara, a leading figure in the trial fourteen years ago in Los Angeles, when he was accused of bombing the Los Angeles Times building, faced trial again here. He is under indictment charged with threatening a strikebreaker engaged in the construction of the Elks' Home in 1924. McNamara is business agent of the local Iron Workers' Union.

MILWAUKEE HAD SPIRITED I. L. D. CONFERENCE AND MASS MEETING; LAID PLANS FOR FUTURE WORK

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—Much enthusiasm was expressed by the delegates representing a number of labor organizations who attended and organized the International Labor Defense Council in Milwaukee.

A delegate from the Juneau Society G. U. G. was very much impressed with the work and he promised to give himself to that activity in his organization, which consists mostly of ex-brewery workers and union men. A number of fraternal organizations pledged monthly contributions to the council.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, This International Labor Defense Council of Milwaukee composed of delegates from working class organizations recognizes the necessity for unity of effort in defense of class war prisoners, men and women persecuted by the capitalist class for their activities in the labor and revolutionary movement and subscribes to the program of the International Labor Defense Council.

This conference constitutes itself a unit of the International Labor Defense Council and pledges itself to carry out loyally all the tasks that fall to it in connection with the defense of all workers persecuted because of their loyalty and activity for the working class and in connection with the maintenance of their families.

The Milwaukee council will meet once a month and the executive committee will also hold one meeting every month.

The International Labor Defense mass meeting was held in the evening of the same day with William F. Dunne as the principle speaker. A collection of $31.20 was taken up.

The delegates attending the conference and mass meeting were from the following organizations:

List of Delegates.

Croation Fraternal Sick and Benevolent Organization, 1; National Croation Society Branch No. 291, 3; Lithuanian R. L. W. L. G. Branch No. 6, 1; Cigarmakers No. 25 of Milwaukee, 2; So. Slovak Branch No. 61, W. P., 2; So. Slovak Branch No. 63, W. P., 1; Croation Benefit Society, Sokol No. 25, 1; German Society, G. U. Germania, 2; Young Workers' League, 1; Jewish Branch W. P., 1; English Branch W. P., 1; Czecho-Slovak W. P., 1; Finnish Branch W. P., 1; Ukrainian Branch W. P., 1; Russian Branch W. P., 1; Bulgarian Branch W. P., 1; Slovanian Branch W. P., 1.

Lehigh Valley I. L. D. Conference Plans Future Activities

By A. HOFFMAN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SO. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 17.—The Lehigh Valley Section I. L. D. conference with representatives from various organizations was organized with expression of determination from the delegates present to throw themselves wholeheartedly into the work ahead.

H. M. Wicks from Philadelphia, made a spirited speech after which the resolutions on the following matters were introduced and unanimously adopted. 1. Crouch and Trumbull case. 2. The Zeigler miners' case. 3. Lanzutsky and the Polish white terror. 4. Recent Bessarabian slaughter and imprisonment of 500 workers. 5. Endorsement of National Convention of I. L. D. held June 28, in Chicago. A section committee was then elected for future activities with a sub-committee divided into three city territorial groups, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.

Due to a fierce rain storm, the mass meeting attendance was somewhat impaired but what it lacked in numbers it certainly made up in enthusiasm.

Preachers Seek Pension

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Sept. 17.—Freely predicting its defeat, delegates to the 102nd Illinois conference, methodist episcopal church, prepared to vote, on a proposed new preachers pension plan.

TWENTY THOUSAND MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE IN INDIA AGAINST PAY CUT

BOMBAY, Brit. India, Sept. 17.—Twenty thousand workers employed in twelve mills, went on strike here in protest against wage reductions. Armed police are patrolling the mills, as crowds of pickets hold demonstrations.

PICKETER FINED ILLEGALLY BY CAPITAL JUDGE

Federal Laws Brushed Aside in Store Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—(FP)—Dorothy Ferguson was found guilty and fined $10 for peaceful picketing of the Young Men's Shop, on F. St., Washington, by Police Magistrate Gus Schuldt, on Sept. 14. She was arrested April 9 last on a warrant charging her with violation of a police regulation in the District of Columbia dated 1906, which forbids all persons from remaining in front of, or entering, any retail store "for the purpose of enticing away or in any manner interfering with any person or persons who may be in front or who may have entered therein for the purpose of buying."

The defense was based on her right, under the Clayton act, to picket the premises. Mrs. Ferguson told people passing by: "This is a non-union store and is unfair to organized labor."

Judge Schuldt, in his opinion, said, "The regulation was not passed for the purpose of preventing picketing but to save the merchants and prospective buyers from annoyance and to preserve the peace of the community." The Clayton act was passed by congress in October, 1914.

However, Judge Schuldt held that "If picketing in the guise of intimidation, interference and enticement of prospective purchasers is pursued the court cannot perceive why the offender should not come within the purview of the (police) regulation, because to hold that it only applied to merchants attempting to incite and interfere with the customers of others would place it in the category of class legislation."

Appeal will be taken on the issue as to whether federal laws that sanction picketing have any force whatever.

Menace in Fingerprint System

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(FP)—John Nicholas Beffel, co-author of a book showing that fingerprints can be forged, condemns the proposal of the national crime commission to have all immigrants fingerprinted in an open letter to Mark O. Prentiss, organizer of the commission. The plan, points Beffel might lead to the framing up of immigrants because fingerprint identifications are not infallible. Of the two men executed in this country solely on fingerprints evidence, says Beffel, there is reason to believe that one (George Brandon, electrocuted in New Jersey in 1921) was guiltless.

PLUTE PRESS FINDS "REDS" IN ANTHRACITE

Remarks on Warning Against Lewis

By PAT TOOHEY.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept 17.—Running true to form, the yellow brass check press of the anthracite field hastens to assure the mine operators and the Lewis machine that it, also, is the enemy of the terrible Communists.

The Communist membership and militant miners distributed many thousand copies of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party manifesto calling on the workers to stand behind the anthracite miners; to join the fight against the employers.

The manifesto itself set forth concrete demands for which the miners should fight, pointed out the solution of their many problems, and attacked the Lewis bureaucracy. This got under the hide of the local "mediums of public opinion" who immediately attacked the manifesto.

The following is taken from the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Telegram of September 13, relative to the manifesto. Headlined "Communists Active," we discover the following gem:

Communists Discovered!

"The Workers Party of America, thru its Central Executive Committee, is taking a hand in the miners' fight. This is the Communist group in this country and while the heading of the circular being sent out carries the admonition to "Stand By the Anthracite Miners," there is much material in the body of the manifesto as it is labeled, designed to hamper the United Mine Workers of America.

"The Communists with their boring from within methods have been fought at all turns of the road by John L. Lewis and his staff. This apparent help from their enemies however carried demands for a labor party, for nationalization of the coal mines, workers' control of the mines, and a six-hour day and a five-day week. There is also a demand for joint agreements covering the hard and soft coal fields. There is a fling in this connection at the Lewis machine and the miners are warned to guard against its treachery.

"It is a document such as has often been circulated in the field during the last seven years. The red group has been seeking to gain control and while the preamble from the edict of the Russian controlled group carries an appeal for support of the hard coal miners' cause, there is considerable poison contained in this latest dose that has been brewed by the Foster publicity bureau."

More to Come.

Truly, this is inspiring! The poor press. The worst is yet to come. More will be heard of the Communists, the Communists will continue to carry their message to the striking miners, to expose the corruption of the Lewis bureaucracy, will continue to point to the miners the only solution to their problems, continue to stand side by side with the striking miners so that their fight against the operators will be more effective so that their ranks will be more solidified.

As to the manifesto itself, agreement is found among the miners, they want unity with the soft coal fields, they want a minimum wage, they want a labor party, they want everything the manifesto demands. The Communists will continue to educate the miners for the realization of these demands.

The best way to support the DAILY WORKER is to subscribe—and get others to subscribe.

Naval Armaments After the World War

The economic ruin in Europe after the war and the desire on the part of the various admiralties to take stock of their war experience before undertaking the construction of new armaments has, during the first years following the war caused a certain stoppage in the work of naval shipyards. Only America and Japan (which hardly suffered at all from the war) commenced to carry out their colossal ship building program, vying with each other for the first place in the Pacific Ocean naval forces.

In 1921, the Washington congress took a decision to bring the American fleet up to a strength equal to that of the strongest fleet in the world, i. e. the British fleet. Great Britain in reply published its new program which included the construction of four new super-dreadnaughts. The Japanese government drew up the famous program known as the "8-8" according to which the fleet should include 8 first line battleships and 8 super-dreadnoughts not more than 8 years old.

This tremendous program was to have given Japan almost the second place among the fleets of the world. The Japanese cruiser "Takao" appeared as an unprecedented giant of 45,000 tons with a speed of 34 knots and fitted with eight 17-inch guns. Such is an example of the naval construction activities that began to take place almost directly after the peaceful declarations of Versailles.

The Washington Conference.

In 1921, America considering the correlation of forces of the different powers at that time to be very advantageous for her, convened the Washington conference in order to "fix naval armaments at definite and stable dimensions." Great Britain, the U. S. A., France, Japan and Italy sent their representatives to this conference. At the opening of the conference President Harding delivered a remarkable speech in which he declared that "Our conference bears witness to the awakened conscience of the civilization of the twentieth century. The wearied world is thirsting for new relations, and humanity demands a stable peace."

The Sleepy Conscience.

The results of the work of this "awakened conscience" at the Washington conference were that it was decided that Great Britain and the United States might possess 525,000 tons in large battleships, Japan 315,000 tons, and France and Italy 175,000 tons. With regard to cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines, here the "awakened conscience" already placed no limit to the total sum permitted for displacements, altho the representatives of Great Britain tried to come to an agreement for the complete curtailment of submarine construction which for the British themselves are a dangerous weapon against trade.

There have been two more conferences on the question of limiting naval armaments since the Washington conference; in 1923, the conference of South American republics in Los Angeles, and in 1924, the conference of the minor naval powers at Rome. Neither of these conferences arrived at any result.

More Battleships.

Meanwhile, Great Britain, no longer threatened by Germany, and no longer faced with the new rivals with whom agreement had been arrived at in Washington, set about carrying out colossal naval construction. The imperialist interests of British capital in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean compel British strategy to concentrate all its attention just on the Mediterranean basin the key to all the most important traffic routes: Gibraltar-Malta, Suez, Perim, Aden, Singapore, Hongkong. For this, further construction of large battleships was necessary. Great Britain, having already at its disposition 22 battleships (i. e. battle cruisers and dreadnoughts) with 15-inch and 13.5-inch guns, of the commencement of 1923, laid down the keels of 2 new super-dreadnoughts in the shipyards of Armstrong-Whitworth and Cammel Laird—the "Rodney" and "Nelson" with a tonnage of 35,000 with 16-inch artillery (9 guns each); in addition Great Britain has begun the construction of 11 cruisers and a number of torpedo boats, aircraft carriers and submarines. Already at the commencement of 1925 she has the following warships ready:

Battleships—22 (not including two under construction).

Cruisers—52 (in addition to those being constructed, the new program, July, 1925—provides for 18 additional cruisers).

Aircraft carriers—eight.

Torpedo boats and destroyers—207.

Submarines—66 (beside those under construction and included in a new program).

Scrapped the Junk.

It is necessary to remark that all figures and data in these tables concern the most powerful and up-to-date warships for, between November, 1918, up to 1923, the British have sold for scrap 35 battleships, 82 cruisers, 375 torpedo boats, 101 submarines and 240 other boats with a total displacement of 1,600,000 tons. In this absolutely free of any out-of-date war-manner the present British fleet is ships. All those which have accumulated during the years of the war and preceding the war, have now been discarded.

France, threatening and threatened by Great Britain in the Mediterranean, which connects her up with the French colonies, is here threatened also by Italy and Spain who in 1923, concluded a "naval agreement directed against France aiming at protecting the freedom of the Mediterranean." The French imperialists are not lagging behind the continued naval armaments of their rivals. In this connection we have the absolutely categorical statement of Dumergue himself (in his Cherbourg speech in 1925) where he said: "The desire for peace has induced France to conserve its naval strength in a condition corresponding to the world position of the republic and the necessity for safeguarding the tremendous coast line and the colonial dependencies" In addition to 6 battleships, 6 cruisers, 58 torpedo boats and 45 submarines, France has fixed a ship building program for 6 cruisers at 10,000 tons each, 3 cruisers at 7,880 tons, 21 destroyers at 2,326 tons and 36 torpedo boats at 1,430 tons and also 52 submarines. Such are the tremendous increases of the French fleet in that very Mediterranean which J. F. Horrabin correctly described as: ". . . . the British roadway leading from the west to the east crossing, in the Mediterranean Sea, the French road from North to South. And where their roads cross, their interests cross, especially when the only policeman standing at the cross roads is the doll called the League of Nations."

Wall Street's Bulldogs.

The U. S. A. no longer constructing its pre-Washington giants has now at its disposition 18 battleships (of which 3 were launched in 1920-21, armed with 16-inch guns) 31 cruisers, 267 torpedo boats destroyers and 56 submarines (of which 10 cruisers, 249 torpedo boats and 56 submarines have been launched since the war). Not content with this, the government has presented a draft bill to congress for the construction of eight more 10,000 tons cruisers.

Japan has at its disposition 10 battleships (of which two were launched in 1919-20, with 16-inch guns) 8 cruisers, 21 light cruisers, 84 torpedo boats and the same number of submarines. She is continuing to increase the fleet, by adding new cruisers and torpedo boats. By 1928, the Japanese fleet should include 25 large new cruisers as against 10 new cruisers (launched since the war) of the U. S. A.

Italy, which economically considers itself almost as an island state, completely dependent upon sea communication* declares quite openly as to the necessity for occupying "a corresponding position on the Mediterranean paths essential to her." Possessing already 5 battleships, 8 cruisers, 61 torpedo boat destroyers, and 41 submarines, she is putting thru a new construction program for 1923-28 during which period the government should construct 5 cruisers of 10,000 tons each, 20 large destroyers and 20 large submarines. Spain which has friendly naval relations with Italy and which already possesses 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 10 torpedo boats and 10 submarines is building 2 more cruisers, 3 destroyers and 6 submarines.

We will not trouble to consider the naval armaments of the minor states since the picture becomes quite clear without this. Naval armament after Versailles is being carried out at just the same rate as it was during the preparation for the 1914 war.

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* NOTE.—The tasks prescribed for the recent maneuvers of the Italian fleet are characteristic: a group of transports from the U. S. S. R. carrying Russian wheat and oil proceeding from the Black Sea to Italy has to be met by the fighting squadron which endeavors to escort them safely under the threats of the hostile French fleet.

Plan for the Reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party

ADOPTED BY THE PARTY'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

I. IDEOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN.

1. There is to be printed a series of articles in all party papers dealing with the problems of reorganizing the party on the basis of shop nuclei. These articles are to be written by C. E. C. members, district organizers, and the leaders of the various language sections of the party.

a. The C. E. C. members will write from the general party viewpoint and specifically from the point of view of their special departments. For example, the heads of the Agitprop, industrial, etc, departments are to emphasize the influence of party reorganization on the particular field of party activity for which they are responsible.

b. The district organizers are to write of shop nuclei from the specific angle of the application of the party's reorganization plan in their respective districts.

c. The language section leaders are to write from the viewpoint of the special conditions characterizing the party's activities among the working masses of their respective languages.

2. The party shall issue a pamphlet on reorganization to be translated also by the leading language sections. This pamphlet shall contain the following:

a. The new constitution.
b. The Comintern organization letter to our party.
c. Organization charts.
d. Special foreword on party reorganization by the organization department.

3. The organization department shall publish a series of articles on the party constitution, in which there will be presented an analysis of every section thru a concrete application of the various provisions. These articles are to be featured prominently in every language organ of the party.

4. The organization department shall have a special press service for the entire party press. There shall be a special section in the DAILY WORKER given over to the organization department. This press press service shall deal mainly with:

a. The progress of party organization.
b. The organizational and political experiences of specific shop nuclei.
c. Letters and reports from shop nuclei members themselves covering their various activities.

5. In every district there shall be called general membership meetings addressed by special C. E. C. representatives. The subjects of these meetings shall be:

a. Bolshevization.
b. Party reorganization.

II. DEFINITIONS.

1. **Shop Nucleus.**—A group of party members, not less than three in number, working in the same shop, or, sometimes from a group of factories.

2. **Street Nucleus (International Branch.)**—A group of party members, otherwise unattached, united on a street or neighborhood basis regardless of language grouping.

3. **Sub-Section.**—The next highest organizational unit which can be made up as follows:

a. Entirely of shop nuclei within a given industrial or working area.
b. Of shop and street nuclei (International branches) within a given industrial or working area.
c. Entirely of street nuclei (International branches) within a given industrial or working area or a given territorial, residential area.

Each of these units of the party, the shop nucleus, the street nucleus (International branch) or the sub-section, is to have general and periodic meetings of all the members of the component units.

4. **The Form of Party Organization Shall Be:**

a. The shop or street nucleus (International branch) as defined above.
b. The sub-section as defined above.
c. The section, a given industrial or working area of the city consisting of a combination of sub-sections or containing isolated shop nuclei and street nuclei.
d. The city.
e. The sub-district.
f. The district.
g. The national organization.

III.
ORGANIZATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

1. The C. E. C., in consultation with the district committees, shall appoint special Party Reorganization Commissions for the various districts to co-operate with the organization department of the C. E. C. in the campaign for party reorganization. This shall be done immediately by the New York and Chicago districts.

1. The C. E. C. shall, in consultation with the various language bureaus immediately appoint a special reorganization commission for each language section to co-operate with the organizational department of the C. E. C. in party reorganization.

a. The C. E. C. shall appoint representatives to every language bureau. These representatives are to attend the language bureau meetings regularly, make reports to the C. E. C. on the activities of the various bureaus, and see to it that every bureau regularly submits minutes and reports of its activities to the C. E. C.

3. The organization department of the C. E. C. shall call conferences in the various cities in the districts, of shop nuclei and branch organizers, industrial organizers, and branch and shop nuclei secretaries. Such conferences shall be called first of all in the New York and Chicago districts.

a. At these conferences of party functionaries there is to be a more detailed and thoro discussion of party reorganization led by C. E. C. representatives.

4. The comrades present at these conferences of party functionaries are to report back to the units they represent which are to hold meetings especially arranged for receiving these reports. Special preparations shall be made to secure the maximum attendance at these meetings which shall be devoted to a discussion of the campaign for party reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei.

5. The organization department of the C. E. C. and the district reorganization commissions shall arrange for a temporary division of New York and Chicago cities into a definite number of sections.

6. Membership meetings shall be held in each of these sections.

a. Every member present at the branch meetings to which the functionaries reported shall be given a certain number of names and addresses of comrades absent at the branch meetings and shall be responsible for bringing these absent comrades to the section membership meetings.

7 The comrades attending the conference of party functionaries shall be divided into committees temporarily representing the various sections of the cities.

a. These comrades shall be charged with the taks of organizing and mobilising the section membership meetings.

b. These comrades shall check up the attendance at the section meetings of the members of their respective branches and shall arrange to visit personally every one of their absent branch comrades and secure from these absent comrades the necessary information for party reorganization purposes.

8. At these special section membership meetings the following shall be the procedure:

a. Talks on party organization by C. E. C. District Reorganization Commission and in certain cases language section representatives in their respective languages.

b. Every member present at these section membership meetings shall fill out a blank answering the following questions:

1. Name.
2. Age.
3. Address.
4. Occupation.
5. Trade union affiliation.
6. Name and address of place of employment.
7. Name and address of any other comrades you know to be employed in the same place of work.
8. How long in the party?

c. Special registration committees will be appointed at these section membership meetings for each language group in order to facilitate securing the necessary information at these meetings for party reorganization.

d. Special prominent publicity for these section membership meetings shall be given in the DAILY WORKER and the respective language papers.

9. At these section membership meetings there are to be elected temporary section committees for carrying on further reorganization and other party work.

10. As far as possible there shall be formed at these section meeting shop nuclei which shall start to function without delay.

10. A On the basis of information gained at these section meetings, street nuclei (international branches) shall be organised as quickly as possible.

11. Wherever necessary the District Reorganization Commission, in co-operation with the national organization department, shall divide the sections into sub-sections.

12. As soon as we have organized in a particular section, a definite number of shop nuclei, the remaining comrades not members of shop nuclei, shall be organized into street nuclei (International branches) or

a. If deemed advisable, shop nuclei shall be formed of party members working in a number of shops and factories within a given area in a section. Such a shop nucleus shall aim to develop at the earliest moment regular shop nuclei. Such a form of shop nucleus can often take the place of street nuclei and often lays the basis for regular shop nucleus organization.

Efforts shall be made that sub-sections shall not contain over 50 members. Sub-sections which contain more than 75 members shall be further sub-divided. The maximum of the street nuclei shall be 25 members, and shall be sub-divided when they exceed 25.

13. The provisional section committee shall, as soon as the reorganization of the section is completed or nearly completed, call a conference of delegates from shop nuclei, street nuclei or sub-sections, for the purpose of electing permanent section committees.

14. In cases where sections have been divided into sub-sections delegates conferences shall be called in these sub-sections to elect permanent sub-section committees to direct the party work in this sub-division.

15. In the subdivision of industrial areas special care must be taken to consider also the efficacy of the party apparatus in functioning in parliamentary campaigns.

16. By the first of December, 1925, reorganization of New York and Chicago districts will have been completed. Any member of a present territorial branch not in a shop or street nucleus will then no longer be considered a member of the party.

a. Special efforts shall be made by the section committees to draw in every party member thru making a card index and having a follow up system.

17 In general the same plans will be applied in all other cities of the New York and Chicago districts as well as the other districts in which there are city central committees. Details will be worked out for these centers by the Org Department and the District Reorganization Commissions.

18. Unattached branches shall be handled separately.

19. A city executive committee shall be elected in each city where there is a city organization and no district committee and then the city central committee shall cease to exist.

20. It is absolutely necessary that in all cases where party members know of other party members working in the same places with them, they should immediately take the initiative to get together and organize themselves into a shop nucleus. The comrades should then inform the district organizer who will arrange for official approval of these shop nuclei.

21. In special cases of need, where shop nuclei do not have sufficiently experienced members, the section committees shall attach temporarily to these shop nuclei experienced members from other party units in order to train and to help these shop nuclei members.

22. Wherever possible, shop nuclei functioning in plants employing fair-sized numbers of workers, shall get out at regular periods, mimeographed bulletins for these factories. Wherever comrades are attached to shop nuclei, they should be so attached also with the end in view of helping the nucleus in such propaganda work. These bulletins with increasing strength are to be developed into regular factory papers, mimeographed or printed. The initiative of the shop nucleus itself in this work must be constantly stimulated.

23. Every nucleus organizer shall fill out special activity reports at each meeting of the shop nucleus. These activity reports must be filled out and read before teh close of every shop nucleus meeting. The reading of these activity reports must be made a permanent point on the order of business of every shop nucleus. These activity reports are to be mailed without and read before the close of every or district organizer as the local conditions demand.

24. The plan herewith proposed for New York and Chicago shall be the model plan for the other districts. While the C. E. C. is concentrating on the reorganization of te New York and Chicago districts the comrades of the other districts are expected to proceed with the reorganization in various divisions of their own districts.

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Membership Meetings.

Dist. 1. Boston—Sept. 27. Speakers: W. W. Weinstone and A. Bittelman.
Dist. 2. New York—Sept. 25. Speakers: Lovestone, Foster and Krumbein.
Dist. 3. Philadelphia — Sept. 26. Speaker: Weinstone.
4. Buffalo—Oct. 4. Speakers: Ballam and Sullivan.
Dist. 5. Pittsburgh—Sept. 25. Speaker: Minor.
Dist. 6. Cleveland — September 27. Speaker: Amter.
Dist. 7. Detroit—Sept. 27. Speakers: Minor and Owens.
Dist. 8. Chicago—Oct. 7. Speakers: Ruthenberg and Abern.
Dist. 9. Minneapolis—Oct. 4. Speakers: Engdahl and Hathaway.
Dist. 10. Connecticut—October 4. Speakers: Ballam and Simons.

Districts 12 and 13—The C. E. C. is organizing a tour by one of its representatives in the principal centers of these districts.

Section Functionaries' Conferences.

New York and Chicago districts, October 13 to 18.

Special Branch Meetings.

New York and Chicago districts shall be held October 14 to 28.

Section Membership Meetings

New York and Chicago districts, beginning October 28.

Statement of the Central Executive Committee W. P. Regarding the Jewish Convention

THE convention of the Jewish section of the Workers Party took place in New York City on September 5, 6 and 7. Close to 100 delegates participated in the convention. The convention unanimously adopted the resolution introduced by the Central Executive Committee on the political tasks of the party, but did not accept the proposal of the representative of the Central Executive Committee, Comrade Ruthenberg, that the bureau elected by the convetion shall consist of an equal number of representatives of the two groups in the convention. It elected a bureau consisting of eleven from the group which was apparently in a majority in the convention and seven from the group which was apparently in the minority. The Central Executive Committee of the party has thoroly considered the results of the convention and has decided that four members from the minority group in the convention be added to the bureau so that the bureau will consist of eleven members from each group with a C. E. C. representative as the chairman, with a decisive vote.

The basis for this action of the Central Executive Committee are:

1. The date on which the convention was held.
2. The credentials committee report and the lack of clarity as to the real relation of forces in the Jewish section.
3. The development during the political debate on the report of the C. E. C. and
4. The decision of the Communist International and the general party situation.

The following are the facts in reference to each one of the points.

The Date of the Convention.

PERMISSION was given to the Jewish section prior to the national convention of the party to hold its conference on September 5, 6, and 7. The Jewish section was made an exception insofar as the holding of language section conferences was concerned because the bureau of the Jewish section argued that it was necessary to have the conference immediately in order that the situation of the Freiheit might be given consideration and a campaign initiated to raise funds to safeguard the Freiheit. It appeared, however, that the convention devoted very little time to the Freiheit. The question came before the convention about ten minutes before the final adjournment at one o'clock on the night of September 7, and the only action in relation to the Freiheit was the adoption of the resolution initiating a campaign for funds.

The greater part of the delegates to the convention of the Jewish section were elected before the close of the national convention of the party. It is quite clear therefore, that the members of the Jewish section in sending in their delegates to their language conference were unable to take into consideration the results of the national convention particularly that not the decision of the Communist International which so vitally influenced the actions of the national convention. That the results of the elections would have been quite different had the Jewish convention been held three or four weeks later as the other language conferences are being held, is indicated in the fact that during the convention itself delegates supporting the apparent majority of the convention in two instances would not follow this majority any further because of the decision of the Communist International and the party situation.

The Central Executive Committee therefore, concludes that the delegation elected before the results of the national convention and the decision of the Communist International became known did not correctly reflect the views of the members of the Jewish section as they have developed since they have been informed in regards to those matters.

2. The Credentials Committee Investigation.

THE convention was called to order on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday at eleven o'clock, the credentials committee had not yet been able to agree upon a report and the convention had not been permanently organized.

The minority group in the convention contested twelve of the delegates of the majority and the majority group contested six of the delegates of the minority.

It was apparent that no agreement could be reached with reference to the contested delegations and the danger existed that the work of the convention would be still further delayed. The representative of the C. E. C., Comrade Ruthenberg, who arrived on Sunday morning, therefore proposed that all the delegates from both groups, contested and uncontested, be seated in the convention and the convention proceed with its work, leaving the final action to be taken on the contest to the Central Executive Committee of the party.

The Central Executive Committee finds on going over the contest that there appears in relation to the convention of the Jewish section the same discrepancies and irregularities which appears in relation to the district conventions preceding the national convention of the party.

The apportionment of delegates to the convention was based upon the months of April, May, June and July. The inclusion of the month of July at a time when it was known that a convention was to be held made possible irregularities in regard to the purchase of dues stamps which gave a number of branches a larger representation than they seemed entitled to. For instance, the branch in Detroit purchased no stamps at all for the months of April, May and June and in the month of July purchased 150 regular and 40 dual stamps and received representation in the convention thru three delegates on the basis of these stamps purchased during the last month of the convention period. Similar conditions exist in relation to three or four other branches. The Jewish propaganda committee of the Young Workers' League which is an appointed body, established by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers' League, were given three delegates to the convention. As an appointed committee, it was not entitled to this representaton. There was also raised the question of the representation of fifteen branches which have an average of six members and most of which sent proxies to comrades in New York. Twelve of the fifteen branches were represented by delegates supporting the majority in the convention. The second category of branches, seventeen in number, had an average membership of fifteen members and also sent seventeen delegates to the convention of whom fourteen supported the majority in the convention. It will be seen from this that out of the total of 56 delegates supporting the majority of the convention, twelve came from branches of five members and fourteen came from branches of fifteen members. On the other hand, there were 23 branches with 61 delegates which averaged 25 members per delegate and of the 61 delegates 37 supported the minority in the convention. A tabulation of the membership represented shows that the 40 delegates of the minority represented branches having 1,028 of the members of the Jewish section whereas the 56 delegates of the majority represented branches with only 823 members of the Jewish section.

Leaving aside the irregularities in the purchase of dues stamps, it appears therefore, that the minority in the convention actually represented branches containing the majority of the members of the Jewish section.

3. The Political Debate.

THE struggle against opportunism in our party represented by Loreism is one of the major situations before the party. Loreism in the past had a particularly strong position in the Jewish section. As far back as 1922, the Central Executive Committee was compelled to wage a very determined struggle against the Loreist element in the Jewish section which almost resulted in a split of the Jewish section. Other manifestations of Loreism made themselves felt in the Jewish section.

The Central Executive Committee introduced in the convention a resolution providing for a determined, relentless struggle against the remnants of Loreism which exist in the Jewish section. This resolution provided that the former leaders of the Lore group in the Jewish section could not be elected to the bureau of the Jewish section and stated openly that their past activities had been a detriment to the growth of the Jewish movement and to the Bolshevization of the Jewish section. The resolution of the Central Executive Committee was an uncompromising one demanding a declaration of war against further manifestations of opportunism in the Jewish section.

During the debate on this resolution the Comrades Saltzman, Siegel, Wiener and London, who by its terms were denied the right to election to the bureau of the Jewish section, were given the floor to state their position. These comrades acknowledged their errors in supporting Loreism. In defending themselves in relation to the errors they stated to the convention their relations with the majority in the convention, particularly the negotiations which had proceeded between the majority group in the convention and their group in an effort to have them support the majority group. The fact in relation to proposed agreement alliances and organizational arrangements were publicly stated before the convention and were not challenged by the delegates of the majority group in the convention in the debate that followed.

The Central Executive Committee is of the opinion that the facts brot out in this discussion indicated that the majority group in the convention had followed a thoroly opportunistic course in their relations with the Lore group in the Jewish section. Even if only one-tenth of what these comrades stated in the convention were true, the majority group would be condemned of opportunism such as is not permissable in a Communist Party.

A contrast to this, altho the Saltzman, Siegel, Wiener, London group cast their vote with the minority delegates in the convention, there was no compromise on the question of determined, continued struggle to eliminate the last vestiges of Loreism from the Jewish section. The C. E. C. resolution prohibited their election to the bureau. They were told by the C. E. C. representative that their acknowledgement of the errors were not sufficient, but that they must prove over a period of time that they had really recognized their errors and show by their actions that they could follow a correct Communist line. "Not words, but deeds" must show they had really given up their former views and understood and could carry in practice the line of the party and of the Communist International.

The Central Executive Committee believes that the debate on the liquidation of Loreism, aside from the other factors in relation to the convention warrants it strengthening that group in the Jewish section which had shown by its actions that it will not compromise in the struggle against Loreism.

4. The Party Situation and the Communist International Decision.

THE task which is before the Central Executive Committee of the party at the present time so far as the inner party situation is concerned is to unite in one solid block all the Communist elements in our party. The party is passing thru a period of crisis thru the fact that it is eliminating from the party the poison of Loreism. The future alignment in the party must be that of a solid block of Communist elements united in the struggle to Bolshevize the Workers (Communist) Party as against the right wing opportunistic elements which remain in the party.

Out of the present factions in the party there will come as a result of the unification of the Communist forces in the party a united party capable of greater action, and a greater clarity and understanding within the party.

The Central Executive Party is of the opinion that the action taken in relation to the Jewish section will aid to bring about this result. It is of the opinion that the putting of the two groups into the same bureau on an equal footing will create the best possible basis for unification of the Communist elements into a solid block. It is further of the opinion that the situation will also create the condition which will make possible the carrying out of the views of the Communist International in relation to our party in the Jewish section of the party.

The Jewish section is one of the most important and conscious sections of the Workers Party. The support of this section in the great task of the reorganization and Bolshevization of our party is essential to the work of the Central Executive Committee. The Central Executive Committee calls upon all members of the Jewish section to give a united support to the decision of the Central Executive Committee and to take up the task of reorganization and Bolshevization, and of the work among the masses to make wider and strengthen the influence of the Communist Party among the Jewish workers of this country.

The Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary

Boston Stonecutters Fight Ill Health Imposed by Bosses

By ESTHER LOWELL

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Sept 17. — Journeymen stone cutters of Boston are affiliating with the Workers' Health Bureau to help them get health protection on their jobs. Nelson Mottola, business agent of the local, says that he has at least four or five men out of the 100 members of the union always on the sick list.

The pour men, those who work on molds of cast stone, are ill mostly because they are employed constantly in damp sand. One young worker is crippled up with rheumatism after every few months' employment. The workers who are forced to use pneumatic tools on both natural or cast stone suffer from nervous ailments due to the tremendous vibration and from silicosis, which too often goes into tuberculosis. Altho Massachusetts law supposedly provides compensation for silicosis, both granite workers and stone cutters sicken and die without any ever receiving compensation.

New Headquarters For Watchmakers of Chicago Local

The Watchmakers' Union of Chicago has changed its headquarters from 68 West Washington street, to Room 617, 117 North Dearborn.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

What Do You Say?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?
4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?
5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Get Ready for Reorganization

WITHIN a few days the Organization Department will announce its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

With the beginning of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions will be printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER will also establish a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there will be printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experinces in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest. Watch these columns closely.

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
By Leon Trotsky
$1.00

A new edition of this splendid story of escape from exile---

Written by a brilliant writer and an outstanding political figure.

LEFT WING IN BATTLE AT THE CARMEN'S MEET

Convention at K. C. Is Scene of Struggle

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—The convention of Railway Carmen now meeting at this city is attended by about 700 delegates.

As usual, President Ryan and a horde of vice-residents and various types of "me-toos" are standing pat for the hoary principles of craft separation and political reaction of the regular union bureaucracy.

But there is a left wing. Brother Scott Kipple of St. Paul is leading about fifty left wing delegates in a fight for amalgamation, a labor party, opposition to class collaboration schemes such as the B. and O. plan and for many progressive measures.

While the left wing is numerically overwhelmed, the official machine is having no happy time as the left wing delegates are spunky and full of fight for their program which cannot be answered by the reactionaries.

"Bill" Green, the successor of Gompers as head of the A. F. of L., has spoken, but said little. He mildly criticized capital for not "playing fair" and aid that labor will not obey the anti-labor injunctions of courts, but he upholds capitalism of which capitalist courts are a necessary part and which are inevitably anti-labor. Keating of the railway union's paper Labor emitted his customary drivel.

Upholstered Colonel Bewails Revolutions of "Backward" Peoples

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.— Col. James E. Edmunds in an address before the American Legion, declared that there were eight hundred millions of black, brown and yellow men who have learned to demand the higher standards of living.

The colonel deplored the fact that congress was loathe to spend a few score millions of dollars to maintain and enlarge the army, which he claimed was now a skeleton and asked that women use their influence as individuals and organizations with their representatives in congress to insure enforcement of the defense act.

Mr. Edmunds received his military title while serving on the governor's staff.

Pennsy Industry Kills 195

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—(FP)—Pennsylvania industry killed 195 workers in accidents during August. One hundred and thirty-four were permanent disabled and there were 15,007 cases listed under the heading of temporary disability. So reports the state workmen's compensation bureau.

Boy Falls to Death in River

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Six-year-old Harold Bernstein, [illegible] youngsters, was hurled to hi[illegible] East River because he [illegible] bullied by bigger boys, pol[illegible] today.

LEWIS AND PINCHOT CONFERENCE PREPARES ARBITRATION BETRAYAL OF THE ANTHRACITE MINERS' STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

United Mine Workers and his oath as officer of the union.

After the conference Monday at Governor Pinchot's summer home at Milford, Pa., the governor issued the following statement:

"Mr. Lewis and I have had what to me has been a very interesting and knowledge-imparting conversation. We have each agreed that what was said by the other shall be held confidential. I may say that in addition to our discussion of the anthracite situation, we have gone into the matter of freight rates for the western and central Pennsylvania fields to tidewater and the Great Lakes. Because of my very great interest in this matter I have been especially glad to get the benefit of Mr. Lewis' point of view."

Just why all the secrecy is something that needs explanation and the miners are preparing to demand of John L. Lewis why he enters into a conference whose purposes are so questionable as to necessitate a promise of secrecy.

But regardless of what Lewis may give as an excuse, the evidence all indicates that Lewis is preparing the ground for a sell-out of the miners' demands on a basis of compromise, and this is decidedly the correct evidence from Lewis' statement given to the press along with Governor Pinchot's. He said:

"I greatly appreciate the intense interest of Governor Pinchot in the anthracite mining situation as exemplified in our very interesting conversation of today.

"The mine workers and the public should recall the great service rendered by the governor in a similar controversy two years ago. While the purpose of my visit here was in no way related to the possibility of public intervention in the present controversy, yet I feel that the exchange of information will be greatly valuable in any future settlement that may take place.

"I heartily approve of the action of the governor in interesting himself in the question of freight rates as affecting the interests of the coal industry in Pennsylvania."

That the ground is being laid for a compromise betrayal of the anthracite miners' demands is not the impression merely of the Progressive Miners in the Tri-District. Such outstanding organs of capitalism as the New York Times comments thus on the possibility of another treacherous "arbitration" of the miners' demands by Governor Pinchot:

"While the governor again emphasized that his conferences are not intended as preliminaries to intervention, the impression is strong among observers that both he and the two men he has talked with, feel their meetings may have more consequences than merely to furnish the information which Mr. Pinchot says is at present his only objective."

Bitter comments are heard from rank and file miners of the Progressive Miners' Committee movement, pointing out that Lewis' statement is a direct invitation to arbitration, which has been condemned by Lewis himself at the beginning of the strike.

While the miners are prepared to hold out indefinitely, it is pointed out, Lewis is surrendering at a time the strike is only two weeks old.

Lewis, when "arbitration" was urged by the operators before and at the beginning of the strike, condemned it, and stated very definitely that the anthracite miners had gotten their belly full of arbitration two years ago and wanted no more of the same.

Yet Governor Pinchot was the one who was directly responsible for the last arbitration sell-out, of which Lewis complained of double dealing, saying that when he had left the arbitrators at 11 o'clock one night with a tentative acceptance of certain minimum awards to be granted the miners, these awards had been cut in two before the next morning when the final judgment of the "arbitrators" was made public. He insinuated that the operators had brought influence to bear on the arbitrators over night.

Now, say the miners, Lewis talks of the "great services rendered by the governor two years ago." The miners are bitterly opposed to arbitration and if Lewis accepts any compromise of their demands they will condemn both traitors and arbitrators.

To rouse the strikers of the anthracite to a realization of the dangers they face of betrayal and to rally them for determined struggle for victory the Progressive Miners' Committee is announcing a series of mass meetings thruout the anthracite region of which the following is a partial list of dates, places and speakers:

Place	Time	Sept.	Speakers
Schuykill Haven	Afetrnoon,	19	Ben Gitlow, Pat Toohey
Port Carbon	Evening,	19	Buknis and Toohey
Minersville	Evening,	19	Ben Gitlow and Thos. Howells
Wilkes-Barre	Afternoon,	20	Gitlow, Zalpis, Toohey
Scranton	Evening,	20	Gitlow, Zalpis, Toohey
Minersville	Afternoon,	20	Buknis and Thos. Howells
Seltzer City	Evening,	20	Buknis and Thos. Howells
New Philadelphia	Afternoon,	21	Ben Gitlow, August Valentine
Middleport	Evening	21	Ben Gitlow, August Valentine
Girardville	Afternoon,	21	Buknis and Thomas Howells
Tuscorora	Afternoon,	22	Ben Gitlow and Pat Toohey
Tamaqua	Evening,	22	Ben Gitlow and Pat Toohey
McAdoo	Evening,	22	Buknis
Old Forge	Afternoon,	22	Gitlow, Toohey, Caverini
Mahoney City	Evening,	23	Buknis
Tamaqua	Evening,	24	Buknis
Exeter	Evening,	24	Gitlow, Zalpis, Italian
Luzerne	Afternoon,	24	Gitlow, Zalpis, Toohey
Reading	Evening	25	Buknis
Plymouth	Afternoon,	25	Gitlow, Zalpis, Valentine
Nanticoke	Evening,	25	Gitlow, Zalpis, Toohey
West Scranton	Evening,	26	Gitlow, Zalpis, Toohey

Other meetings are to follow later, and the committee announces that Zalpis and Buknis will speak in Lithuanian, while all meetings will be addressed by other spekers in Italian, Russian and other languages.

Miners also want to know from Lewis just what they are to gain from the class collaboration scheme of helping the bituminous operators of central and western Pennsylvania get "freight rates reduced." The capitalist press is openly stating that miners' locals of the sceond and fifth districts are going to "intervene in the interest of lower bituminous rates if they can do so legally and make common cause with the operators."

Daily Worker Picnic in Denver, Colo., Sunday

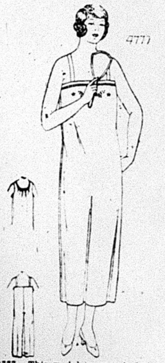
DENVER, Colo., Sept. 17. — Our DAILY WORKER picnic to raise immediate funds will be held on Sunday, Sept. 20, at Rocky Mountain Lake Park, Denver, Colo. In case of rain an entertainment be held at the Labor Lyceum near West Colfax and Julian streets at 7 in the evening.

Soviets Restore Palace

MOSCOW, (Tass)—The restoration workshops of the central scientific board are reported to be completing the full restoration of Peter the Great's historical palace in the Leningrad Summer Park. The restorative work has been very carefully done, all the available descriptions and other materials having been thoroly studied for the purpose.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SLIP WITH NEW LINES.

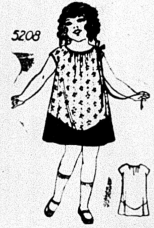


4777. This model is smooth fitting, with fulness at the center back laid in a deep inverted plait. It may be finished with shaped shoulders or camisole top.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3⅜ yards of 36 inch material, if made with shaped shoulders. With camisole top ⅜ yard less is required. The width at the foot is 1⅞ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FOR LITTLE MISS.



5208. This pleasing model is nice for various combinations of materials. It may also be made of one material and trimmed with banding or piping in a contrasting color. As portrayed figured and plain voile are combined.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 1⅝ yard of 32 inch figured material and ⅝ yard of plain material, if made as illustrated. For the entire dress of one material 2¼ yards is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

PROPOSE SAVING $33,000 OUT OF CITY JANITORS

"Cut Wages," Demand Church-going Hypocrites

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—The Taxpayers Association, a dummy organization of the Citizen's Alliance put in a bid to take over city hall janitorial work at a saving of $33,000 a year. The proposal was brot before a public hearing of the finance committee of the city council held to discuss wage reductions for city workers.

These christian ladies and gentlemen protested the wage that the city janitors are getting, as being too high. It is $125 per month. They want to cut it down as low as $60 per month, by substituting women workers for the present janitors.

These social hypocrites, said that a great injustice was being done the janitors who work for $90 per month, while the city janitors were paid $125, as they were compelled to pay taxes to help support the higher paid city workers. According to their sophistry, one would think that they were deeply concerned about the welfare of the taxed janitors, who are propertyless, and, consequently, pay no taxes.

Janitors are Peons

Data furnished the writer by the Janitors' Union reflects some interesting light on the subject of janitors' wages in Minneapolis. In the first place, only a very small number of them are paid $90 a month those in big office buildings. The vast majority fall far below that wage.

The wages range from $65 to $70 a month. There are a great number of janitors who take charge of the building for the use of an apartment.

In most cases the wife and older children of the janitor are included in the hire of the janitor. So that all the labor power of the janitor's family is at the disposal of the apartment owner.

What the Move Is

The propaganda of the taxpayers' association is a screen to cover the capitalist aldermen in the city council who are determined to slash the wages of the city workers. This must be done under cover of camouflage. It is supplied by the Citizens Alliance.

The attack upon the wages of the city workers, is, morever, another step taken by the capitalists, to lower the general standard of living for all Minneapolis workers. It is recognized by the capitalists that once the wage levels of the city workers are lowered, the other workers will be deprived of their living standards without much difficulty, since the wages of the city workers were regarded as a sort of general scale for common labor.

Smith Smashes Union.

It is now becoming very plain to all the city workers, just what the action of Paul J. Smith means, in reference to his splitting up the solid compact organization of the City and County Employes' Union last spring.

Following closely upon Smith cutting up of the union, the capitalist are also adopting Smith's isolation tactics, in their war on the city workers. They first select one section to lick. Then, section after section will follow. Since Smith has divided up the city workers into so many slices, the capitalists are taking his slices and chewing them up.

The labor fakers who stood by while Smith committed this organizational crime, are now spilling crocodile tears on behalf of the city workers.

We think that it is not amiss, to remind the city workers, that crocodile tears are perfectly worthless to deal with the crisis, a strong union putting up a united front against the capitalists, would be an instrument that could stop them.

It is to the credit of the Communists, that they fought the Paul J. Smith policy of breaking the solidarity of the city and county workers.

Scandinavian Museum Directors

MOSCO, U. S. S. R.—A group of directors of the Scandinavian museums, who attended the recent Scandinavian congress, have come to Leningrad to inspect the museums. The group includes Prof. Wattergren, director of the Swedish National Museum; Prof. Schleman, director of the Danish Royal Museum, and others.

Hod Carriers Arrested in Strike

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 17.—(FP)—Three members of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union were arrested in the strike to bring wages up to 67½ cents from 60 cents an hour. The union is waging a fight in some of the Connecticut cities against the open shop conditions prevailing for the laborers.

Your Union Meeting

Third Friday, Sept. 18, 1925.

237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
	Carpenters' Dist. Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
[illegible]	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273	Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Shefield Ave.
863	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1356	Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
3	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.) 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
	Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

A combination of oppression and knowledge is a powerful one.

• • •

NORMAN Hapgood is no longer interested in the Soviet government. The novelty of the experiment is wearing off and the jaded liberal is on the lookout for new thrills. Hapgood sees England as the champion of liberalism. The tories carry out advanced "socialist" programs, he says. Between British liberalism and Italian fascism, the philosopher can be perpetually entertained says Hapgood. This is the width and depth of Hapgood's brain. He is a typical Hearst scribbler.

• • •

HAPGOOD fails to see, or does not want to see, the underlying economic cause that produce a proletarian dictatorship in Russia, a fascist-capitalist dictatorship in Italy, a pseudo-democracy in England. He sees only "ideas" floating in space. Not the clash of economic forces but the intellectual warfare between different conceptions. This is where our shallow bourgeois "thinkers" fall down. When capitalism in Britain gets seriously worried, it will attempt to prolong its life by a dictatorship, just as it did in Italy, and as it did in Germany when it was threatened by revolution. Capitalism operates in all countries under whatever form that suits its dominent section best. That is about all there is to Hapgood's nonsense on democracy and dictatorship.

Dispute Between Bricklayers and Trowelmen Still On

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(FP)—No peace settlement was reached at conferences between the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union and the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers International Association, say officials of the latter organization. Two more building strikes have occurred in the dispute, bricklayers quitting jobs on the St. Nicholas convent and the new St. James church, both in Atlantic City, when plasterers began decorative work.

Perth Amboy Juniors Carry Off Honors at Youth Day Celebration

By JAMES SZEPECY

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 14 (By Mail)—Perth Amboy celebrated International Youth Day, with a meeting and entertainment at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St., in the evening.

Comrade Weisbord of the Y. W. L. spoke on the significance of International Youth Day and the Junior movement.

Comrade Esther German of the local Frederick Engels Junior group acted as chairman of the meeting in a capable manner.

The meeting was opened by the Frederick Engels Junior group saying the workers' pledge and singing The International.

Comrade Peter of the Junior group recited the Juniors call.

The program also included the singing of revolutionary songs by the Juniors, such as, Hold the Fort, The Young Guards, Preacher and the Slave, Working Men Unite, etc., singing being led by Comrade M. Skapinetz of the Junior group.

There was also a one act play called The Builders, the program given by the Juniors. The Perth Amboy Juniors true to their slogan are always ready, were certainly ready for Youth Day. They were applauded many times for their singing and acting.

Striking Capmaker of Minneapolis Is Honored with Jail

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—Sam Smoliack, a striking capmaker at the Alco Cap Co., 122 North 4th St., was arrested yesterday on the picket line. The boss and the foreman swore the warrant out for his arrest.

The charge is based upon alleged "intimidation." Smoliack is charged with calling the scab foreman "dirty strikebreaker." He was released on $25.00 bail.

The strike against the Alco Cap Co. was declared a couple of weeks ago, when the boss locked out 11 union capmakers, members of Local No. 12 of the Capmakers' Union.

A steady picket line is maintained. The boss has a constant attendance of police to intimidate the pickets. Smoliack's trial comes up Friday.

Springfield Miners to Hear Corbishley Tell Zeigler Story

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—Henry Corbishley, president of the Zeigler, Ill., local union of the U. M. W. of A.—although deposed by the Farrington sub-district machine—will speak at the Carpenter's Hall in Springfield on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Corbishley tells the story of how the K. K. K. has joined with the officials of the miners' union to break the union and has even murdered miners in their union hall.

40 Cents For Skilled Workers.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 17.—Skilled woodworkers and machinists in and about Holland, Mich., are being paid 35 and 40 cents an hour, according to an experienced worker who applied at many shops for a job at 45 cents and was told everywhere that his price was too high. The Holland chamber of commerce has successfully kept automobile plants out of the neighborhood so far. It fears that wages will go up in the other industries if the concerns locate here.

Fight the Zeigler Frame-up!

They are framing-up on Zeigler.

They are trying to break the Zeigler spirit.

They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.

They murdered Mike Sarovich.

They arrested 26 of his comrades.

They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

The Danger Is Great!

TIME IS PRESSING!

HURRY UP

with

H E L P!

International Labor Defense

is on the job. Attorneys have been engaged. Funds are necessary at once.

ACT QUICKLY!

International Labor Defense,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Here is my contribution $........ for the defense of the Zeigler miners. Send me .... collection lists and I will try to get some money from my friends.

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ADDRESS ....

CITY ....

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

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Non-Partisan Teaching

Attached to the Summers' annual appropriation bill of the District of Columbia, is a provision that no portion of the money appropriated under the bill shall be paid to a school official who permits (1) the teaching of disrespect for the holy bible; (2) the teaching of partisan political views; or (3) the teaching that ours is an inferior form of government.

This is quite interesting but not strange. It simply confirms the Communist contention that this is a class government. There is nothing immoral in a capitalist government taking steps to perpetuate its existence. What is more or less amusing or disgusting according to the state of a person's intellectual digestion, is the holy horror expressed by the teachers over this debauching of the political virginity of grand and glorious America.

The American Federation of Teachers rise on their heels in patriotic wrath and repudiates the suggestion that any American teacher could be even suspected of harboring contempt for the bible, or entertaining political views, not to speak of teaching them and above all biting the feeding hand, that is creating the impression that the government on whose payroll they happen to be is anything else but what Mr. John Joseph Babbitt says it is on the 4th of July.

So outraged were the feelings of those teachers that they issued a statement so that all the world might know where they stand at this Marne of intellectual freedom. This is what they say:

> "We object to legislation that inhibits freedom of teaching, not because we desire to retain the opportunity to challenge the religious or other convictions of American citizens, but because such legislation tends to establish the principle that those in control of the state may at their pleasure pass laws to force citizens to accept the views of those in power in any field of thought at any time. So far as we know, no teacher in the city of Washington has the slightest desire to teach disrespect for the holy bible. We oppose this provision because we believe it is meant to be used as a club to frighten teachers, while the law is established to control their thinking in some other field."

The teachers say more and wind up with the following gem: "Our confidence in our government leaves no room for fear of criticism." No doubt the "dignity and professional spirit" of the teachers is considerably damaged by the financial precaution taken by their paymasters. They feel insulted because there is so little confidence reposed in them. It is indeed regrettable that any government official should be so stupid as to cause those worms to turn, if only to reiterate their loyalty to their masters.

Non-partisan teaching! Who ever heard of it in a class state of society? Capitalist education in some form or other permeates every capitalist institution in some form or other. In a proletarian state like Russia proletarian education is equally omnipresent. Perhaps your intellectual dignity rebels against this "horrible" fact. But you must grapple with reality. If you are a worker you must choose between capitalist education and proletarian education. If you are an intelligent class conscious worker you will choose the latter. Non-partisan education is a myth not yet exploded.

Dollars and Wooden Legs

Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, may receive the following consignment from Paris in a few days: one tin hat, seven wooden legs, one American decoration.

Those articles are relics of the world war and were sent to Borah by a French patriotic organization as a protest against the insistence of the American government that France pay her war indebtedness to the United States. No doubt this gesture was made with the connivance of the French government.

The tin hat was worn by a French soldier at the battle of Verdun. The German artillery men put the tin hat on the soldier. He is now buried. The seven wooden legs were worn by seven French soldiers, who have no more use for them, because the soldiers died from injuries received in saving "civilization," French francs, and Morgan's dollars. The decoration was the property of a French soldier who is now so sore on the American government, that it would burn a hole in his vest if he wore it any longer.

The quarrel between the French and American governments over the debt is only a quarrel between thieves. There is no morality on either side. The French capitalists fought the German capitalists for pure self-interest just as the British fought for "poor little Belgium" and for the same reason that prompted the House of Morgan to line up with the allies. The American government loaned the allies about ten billions of dollars, in order to "crush German militarism," really to save American imperialism and the dollars the House of Morgan had invested in allied victory.

France used part of the money borrowed from the United States to "save civilization" to finance wars waged by Poland, Rumania and other countries against Soviet Russia and also to finance campaigns against the people of Morocco and Syria. France is now spending millions of dollars "saving civilization" in Morocco.

The United States is spending millions keepng the Flipinos n subjection and sending cruisers and marines to protect Morgan's investments in South America and in China.

Between the imperialisms of the United States and France, there is only a choice between two evils. One is greater than the other, because one is stronger than the other. The United States is using the debt as a club over France as she is using it over England and Italy. She wants to weaken her imperialist competitors. France is fighting for a favorable settlement of the debt question so as to be in a better position to hold her own in the imperialist scramble. Wooden legs, tin hats and tin decorations will not be accepted by the United States in lieu of cash. Those things had their day. The real losers in the world war were not the capitalists of either the victor or vanquished nations but the men who sacrificed their lives for their masters and their dependents who lived to mourn their loss.

It's pretty tough on the Oregon senator who was arrested for carrying some whiskey under his skin, when Andy Mellon, who is in charge of prohibition enforcement owned a distillery and pays income tax on the profits.

Lore Proves Himself Guilty

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

LORE still contends that he is a good Communist working in harmony with the Comintern, but as soon as he attempts to prove the correctness of his contention, he succeeds in proving the exact opposite. He proves not his own contention, but the contention of the Comintern and of our own party, namely, that Loreism is opportunism.

Lore's So-called Defense.

HOW does Lore defend himself? He does it either by directly evading the issues or by beclouding them with irrelevant matter, which is the same as evasion. Lore does not dare (not for the present, at least) to restate and defend openly his position on those fundamental points which the Comintern and the party are attacking as opportunism.

The resolution of the Parity Commission on Loreism is quite specific. It enumerates all the chief manifestations of Loreism and proves them to be opportunistic deviations from the Leninist line of the Comintern. The resolution says in effect: Lore holds social-democraticviews on the potentialities of the revolutionary class struggle in the United States. He still lives in the world of 1910 and sees no changes in the economic and political situation of America. Lore underestimates the role of our party and would reduce it in practice to a propaganda club. Lore supports the right-wing in the Comintern. Lore holds opportunist views on the colonial question and on the alliance between the workers and poor peasants. Lore is opposed to the centralized political and organizational leadership of the Communist International. Lore merely tolerates the Comintern, but does not accept it.

What is Lore's answer? He publishes in the Volkzeitung a series of articles which by their evasions, confusion, and insincerity confirm everything that was ever said about Loreism by the Comintern and by our party. More than that. By these articles and by the way he treated party decisions during the last six months, Lore has been preparing a political and organizational base from which to fight the Comintern and its American section. And when the party convention goes ahead and takes the only course open to it, namely, the expulsion of Lore from the party, Lore assumes the pose of a martyr and begins to complain of maltreatment.

A Communist Party is a serious proposition. Those who take it seriously do not play hide and seek with it, do not diplomatize with it, and least of all do they undermine its prestige and influence. And these are precisely the things that Lore has been doing.

The party refused to be deceived by the polite diplomacy of Lore. And what else is it but diplomacy of the worst kind to maintain even now, as Lore does [illegible] he is not fighting the Communist International? It may not be open war (not yet) but it is at least "a state of war" as the late Woodrow Wilson would have said.

In his editorial of Sept. 1st, Lore writes the following: "The assertion that I am now, or have been in the past, leading a struggle against the C. I. is untrue." Is it, though? To support consistently the right-wing in the Comintern against its recognized Leninist leadership is, in the opinion of Communists, leading a struggle against the C. I. To advocate persistently views and ideas which go contrary to C. I. policies (colonial question, agrarian, China, McDonald government, etc.), this, too, a Communist considers as struggling against the C. I And, last but not least, Lore's opposition to the centralized leadership of the Comintern is a fight against the Comintern. In this instance, as in many others, Lore seldom engaged in a frontal attack on the C. I., but it was an attack just the same. In the language of Loreism, it was refusal to accept "blindly" C. I. decisions, opposition to "mechanical" control and leadership, appeal for "freedom" of opinion, a plea for "more democracy", etc., etc. But, in reality all this liberality was nothing else but an opportunist cloak to cover up real opposition to Comintern policies and tactics.

The Opportunist Veil is Becoming More Transparent.

NOW, since Lore has been expelled from the party, the veil covering his opportunism has become a little more transparent. Lore is gradually opening up to the warm rays of "freedom" from party discipline and is exhibiting some very interesting ideas.

For instance, he now pleads guilty (ironically, of course) to the charge that he has been opposed to the reorganization of the party on the shop nuclei basis. He now admits, what he never openly admitted before, that he did not believe in this form of organization. He now goes as far as to say (Volkszeitung, Sept. 12) that complete reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei would spell death for our party.

For this frankness Lore should be congratulated. It is about time that he speak out clearly and plainly so that everybody can hear and understand. And when this happens there will be very few comrades in our party, even of those that have been following Lore in the past, who will doubt the wisdom of the decision of our last national convention to expel Lore from the party.

Lore says, he is not fighting the Comintern. No, he is doing something worse. He is trying to destroy its influence in the American party. Here is a piece of opportunistic wisdom from the pen of Lore in the Volkszeitung of Sept. 6:

"We stand for a centralized party and for a centralistically organized Communist movement. But we say that of these organizational questions (referring to the last C. I. decision—A. B.) the party membership knows better than the most eminent heads in Moscow or their representatives here . . . . The comrades in Moscow cannot know and understand the situation in the United States as well as the Communists in the United States."

Lore tells the C. I. to keep its hands off the organizational questions of our party. Excellent Communism, isn't it? Then he proceeds to advise the C. I. to "limit itself to laying down lines of principle and to look after the carrying out of these principles", advice given with much grace and liberality.

Here is a classic example of opportunism. Leaving aside for the moment the manner in which Lore speaks of the Comintern ("eminent heads", "comrades of Moscow", etc.) what is the substance of the above quotation? It is this:

Lore separates mechanically (and in the good old style of the mensheviks and opportunists the world over) questions of organization from questions of policy and principle, and then tells the C. I. where to get off at. He says to the C. I.: On questions of principle your advice is welcome, but on questions of organization—nothing doing!

This point of view has nothing new in it. It is an old menshevik conception. It is precisely the point of view that the Bolsheviks of Russia were militantly fighting against as far back as 1903. It is this point of view that formed the main base of struggle of the late Two-and-a-Half-International against the 21 points of the Communist International. It is an old song, sung by all opportunists to various tunes and with various modulations, but always having the same leit motiv: Do not mix in our internal organizational affairs.

It is important to note that the "organizational" question to which Lore refers in his editorial and of which he wants the Comintern to keep its hands off, is the question of party leadership nothing more nor less. According to Lore's conception of centralization, the Comintern has no business to interfere in determining the leadership of one of its sections.

In other words, Lore grants the C. I. the right to adopt theses and pass resolutions, i. e., "to lay down the lines of principle", but the C. I. has no right to determine when necessary the kind and nature of the leadership that is to carry these theses into life. This conception of centralization is even more opportunistic than the one held by the two-and-a-half-international. It is almost the same as the one prevailing in the second international.

Such is the ideology of Loreism. This is the kind of "realistic" Communism that Lore has been fighting for in our party until he fought himself out of the party. The party convention made no mistake in putting an end to this sort of activity in our own ranks. Bolshevism and opportunism are incompatible.

FOSTER SPEAKS AT MEETING OF NEEDLE TRADES

Left Wing Leaders of All Unions Present

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 17.—William Z. Foster will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting to be held on Friday evening, Septmber 18, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, which marks the opening of the third national conference of the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League.

Remarkable Growth.

The recent struggle in the Garment Workers' Union has indicated the remarkable growth of the left wing in this city and the enthusiastic interest of the workers in the program of the Trade Union Educational League.

This interest is stimulated by the prospect of a growing crisis in the needle industry, which will vitally affect the wages and living standards of the garment workers. The meeting is open to all furriers, cloakmakers, capmakers, millinery workers, dressmakers, journeymen tailors, clothing workers, and garment workers in general. Admission is free.

Among the speakers at this unusual meeting will be the following noted figures in the needle industry: Ben Gold, manager of the joint board of the Furriers' Union; Sam Lipzin, members of the executive board of Local 5 of the A. C. W. A.; Max Sillinsky of Cleveland, general organ of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and former candidate for general secretary of that organization, who received over one thousand votes in the last election; M. Levin, ex-secretary of the Philadelphia joint board of the I. L. G. W. U., and M. Ziebel of the Milinery Workers' Union of this city. Phil Aronberg of Chicago will be chairman.

Everyone of the speakers is a veteran of the class struggle and is well known in the fight against the bureaucrats of the right wing and against the bosses in the garment trades. It is suggested that workers come early to this meeting as the wonderful program wich has been arranged makes it possible that the late comers will not find seats easily.

MUSICIANS' STRIKE DETHRONES 'VAGABOND KING'; CREW ALSO OUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—(FP)—The Vagabond King lost his throne at the Shubert Theater in New Haven when the entire stage crew, consisting of carpenters, electricians and stage hands, walked out in sympathy with the visiting orchestra, members of the musicians' union, called out by the national office of the American Federation of Musicians.

The strike of the musicians is called to enforce demands for a $50 weekly minimum for the rank and file of the orchestra, with $75 for the leader, and a guarantee of 35 weeks' work a year. The sympathetic strike of stage workers has the support of the respective internationals.

The musicians' original demands for $55 with $85 for the leader, were pared down in a compromise but the union stood pat for the 35 weeks guarantee and when the Shuberts refused the theater shut down. The management had to refund $2,000 to patrons who had tickets for the show the first strike night.

Worsted Strikers in Mass. Reject Compromise Offer

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 17.—(FP)—Holyoke Worsted Mills strikers, out for a 15 per cent raise and the 48-hour week rejected an offer employers made thru Fred L. Knight, commissioner of the state board of arbitration, for a 2½ per cent raise now with another 2½ per cent October 1. The strikers declare they average 25 per cent less than the textile workers elsewhere and that they have been compelled to work 52 hours a week.

Wage Cutting Mills Paid Big Tax

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—(FP)—The Manville-Jenckes Co. cotton goods makers, which led the 10 per cent wage cutting a year ago, also led the state in textile profits for 1924, the income tax records indicate. Manville-Jenckes paid $126,246 tax as compared with $87,695 for the Guerin Mills.

SWEATSHOP WORK OF CHILDREN IN N. Y. CONTINUES

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(FP)—Sweatshop work of little children is still a fact in the New York tenements, Katherine H. Amend, visiting nurse tells of visiting a tubercular Italian girl whose father had been injured while working on a subway.

"Twice I went to the old rat's nest where they live, quite late in the evening. They were not afraid of inspectors at 10 at night and the hall door was open on account of the ghastly heat. Two tiny rooms and a closet bedroom; a pale, watery gaslight in the sweaty room; piles and piles of cheap pants, half finished; Mrs. Salinave doggedly sewing, half asleep; Mr. Salinave pulling bastings and dripping perspiration, Josie sticking a needle in and out and trying to keep her lids open in a gray green face, Paula snuffling rebelliously and fastening on buttons, Johnny sitting on a stool at his mother's feet with a half-sour bottle of milk clutched in her fist, the baby wailing and nuzzling for food."

Only five of the mother's 15 children had survived. Miss Amend comments: "Scenes like these occur and will occur as long as labor is allowed in homes where children live. No complaint could be made because these children were found at work only during unofficial visits and when in the confidence of the family. The family had to live and no agency could be induced to help them as long as the parents could work at home. The income earned by all working together was an existence minimum, so the parents could not be blamed for making the children help. No law could prevent work behind closed doors."

Introduction of Universal Education

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The committee appointed by the government to work out plans for the introduction of universal elementary education in Soviet Russia has completed its labors and submitted its report to the State Planning Commission (Gosplan). According to these plans, universal education is to be effected within a period of from 5 to 10 years.

AVERT IMPENDING CRISIS!

ONLY $5,419.23 RAISED SO FAR IN RESPONSE TO DANGER SIGNAL

DAILY WORKER DEBTS WAIT FOR SECOND HALF OF QUOTA

WITH the first flush of confidence given DAILY WORKER readers by the quick response of workers to the danger call sent out by their paper, a false feeling of security has arisen. Tho $5,000 has been raised, this means only that the most immediate pressure of debt was relieved. The emergency will not be over, until the second $5,000 is forthcoming.

To get $10,000 in two weeks: this was the need of the DAILY WORKER. The two weeks will be over tomorrow and yet only half the amount is on hand. Remittances received to date total but $5,419.23.

Those DAILY WORKER readers and those branches of the Workers Party who have so far failed to help save the DAILY WORKER will be the ones to bear the blame for its stoppage, unless they immediately take action to avert the crisis They will suffer not only from the loss of the paper, but from the knowledge that they themselves were responsible for it,—thru their negligence.

Following is the list of loyal workers and organizations who have put themselves on record Thursday of having given "all they could" and "as quickly as they could," to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

These Have Safe-Guarded Their Communist Guide:

Finnish Br., W. P., Conneaut, O.	$25.00
City Central Committee, W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Grand Rapids, Mich.	6.00
J. F. Muron, Dillonvale, O.	5.00
Jimmie Jaram, Los Angeles	10.00
English Br., W. P., Jamestown, N. Y.	7.06
S. H., Small, Maywood, N. J.	2.00
English Br., W. P., Worcester, Mass.	10.00
German Br., W. P., St. Paul, Minn.	15.00
Peter Stegner, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
Gust Skandera, St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
Hungarian Br., W. P., E. Cleveland, O.	8.00
N. R. Neros, St Paul, Minn.	3.00
Robert A. Smith, Bend, Ore.	2.00
Otto Beiber, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Louis Kovits, Bloomfield, N. J.	2.00
J. Margolius, Cleveland, O.	10.00
V. Chapoff, Cleveland	1.00
Nick Petcoff and S. Tushkaroff, Cleveland, O.	4.00
G. Dotchkopf and T. Bureff, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Lanesville, Mass.	25.00
Geo. Kmnap, Anacortes, Wash.	2.00
Hingham Br., W. P., East Weymouth, Mass.	10.00
F. S., New York	2.00
L. Marshall, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Borrisoff and Morozoff, New Haven, Conn.	10.00
Voituck, New Haven, Conn.	6.00
Beresa, Kroll, Bess and Parfenovich, New Haven	4.00
Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Grebkoff, New Haven, Conn.	2.00
S. Slavic Br., W. P., Whiting, Ind.	5.00
James Black, Christopher, Ill.	1.00
Frank Dinkfelt, Royal Oak, Mich.	1.00
English Br., W. P., W. Chester, Pa.	5.00
Carl Herman, Minersville, Pa.	1.60
Einar Israelson, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Ashburnham, Mass.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Rockland, Me.	10.00
L. B., Hartford, Conn.	1.00
Alec McClosky, Butte, Mont.	1.50
Hungarian Br., W. P., Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
Fred Melin, Grandy, Minn.	5.00
S. Slavic Br., W. P., West Allis, Wis.	12.05
C. Velchov, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Henry Gage and Joseph Kline, Brockton, Mass.	10.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	25.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Stamford, Conn.	7.65
J. C. Das, New Orleans, La.	2.00
Lithuanian Br. 1, W. P., Williamsburg, N. Y.	28.00
Phil Rosenbliett, New York	2.00
Shop Nucleus 11, New York	5.50
Jewish Br., W. P., Harlem, New York	60.00
Turkal, New York	1.00
Robert Dunn, New York	5.00
J. N. Golos, New York	18.00
B. G. Kalfides, New York	2.00
Shop Nucleus 13, New York	5.00
M. Kushinsky, New York	3.00
M. E. Kull and O. Beroy, New York	2.00
Hugh McKiernan, New York	5.00
English Br., W. P., Lower Bronx, New York	8.2
German W. P., Yorkville, N. Y.	12.0
English W. P., Williamsburgh, New York	50.0
Jewish Br., W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.	61.0
Total Thursday	$ 586.6
Previously acknowledged	4,850.5
Total to date	$5,419.2

Textile Workers in New England Organize Against Wage Slashes

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—(FP)—A step that may lead to further strikes against wage cuts in the textile industry was taken by the United Textile Workers' Union, at a meeting of the emergency board consisting of national executive officers of the union. The board instructed organizers present to notify workers to get in touch with international officers immediately whenever in their opinion there was a chance to restore former wage scales.

Plans for further improving the commissariat in the American Thread Co. town at Willimantic were outlined and Organizer Kelleher was dispatched there to carry out the plans. The feeding of these strikers now out 28 weeks against a 10 per cent cut, is a serious problem for the organization.

Weavers Locked Out

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—(FP)—Seventy-five weavers were locked out of the Everlastick Mills when the management heard rumors of strike talk against the 10 per cent wage cut.

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE

But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

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Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY! SEPTEMBER 21st! BOOST FOR IT!

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FIGHT BARRING OF COMMUNIST

SEAMEN WINNING STRIKE AS BIG SHIPPING COMPANY GRANTS THE FULL DEMANDS OF I. W. W. UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 18.—The general strike of the seamen called and led by the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. has won a partial victory when yesterday the first break in the ship owners' resistance was made by the French and Danish Steamship company completely capitulating to the demands of the I. W. W., granting a $15 wage raise for all categories, the eight-hour day (three watch system), 60 cents an hour for overtime, better food and comforts and so on.

On the basis of the agreement signed by the company, it at once shipped a full crew out of the M. T. W. hall for the steamer Bornholm, which had been tied up since the strike began. The agreement, of course, affects all ships of this company which is one of the largest trans-Atlantic shipping concerns.

Mystery of the Majestic.

Another item of shipping is of the first importance is the apparent disappearance of the great White Star liner Majestic, the mystery of her whereabouts showing that the I. W. W. and Communist pickets who hailed her at the docks when she brot in a yellow socialist cargo in the form of Morris Hillquit, and the continuous wobbly picketing since then, has had an effect on this ship, one of the

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

POOR old Kellogg got himself into another jam when he dutifully obeyed the hint of the British foreign office, to bar Comrade Saklatvala, the Hindu Communist and member of the British parliament, from the country. The British rulers' dear souls wish to retain a reputation for liberality in the matter of free speech as long as they can afford the luxury, but they don't like refractory men like Saklatvala to go abroad and shed a little light on the way things are going behind the imperial curtain.

• • •

JAMES RAMSAY McDONALD and Arthur Henderson are coming to this country shortly. No effort will be made to cancel their visas. It is quite likely that MacDonald will receive an official welcome. He is a socialist and his views on India are kosher. Ditto, Mr. Henderson, who will speak for the socialist party. Those gentlemen may arrive in this country on scab ships if there are any available. Saklatvala is a Communist and his main business, in fact his only visible means of recreation, is devisnig ways and means to overthrow British imperialism and incidentally all imperialism.

• • •

SAKLATVALA is from India, which has often been called the key to the British imperial arch. You know what happens to an old stone bridge when the keystone is pried loose. That is what will happen to the British empire when India is jimmied loose from the rest of the structure. A pile of ruins will be the result, with the British ruling class under the ruins. There is a good deal of sympathy for the Hindu nationalist movement in the United States, and Comrade Saklatvala would be sure of a good audience for his Communist views on the situation in India.

• • •

THIS is not the first time that the American government has stepped in to assist the British in persecuting Hindus. The conduct of this government towards Hindus during and immediately after the war was notorious. Towards Ireland there was a different attitude because there are millions of Irish votes in the United States, yet a few Irish republicans were treated roughly by Washington on orders from the British government. The threatened deportation of Mayor O'Callaghan of Cork was an example of the willingness of the American government to aid the British ruling class in keeping their subject peoples in the yoke.

• • •

WHILE Kellogg was in London as ambassador, it is reported that he did everything except act as potboy to the British aristocracy. He might have essayed that function but for the lively competition. Other American ambassadors to the court of St. James found themselves in complete accord with the empire's attitude towards "inferior races" but they were not without some culture which enabled them to mix on terms of equality with the "superior" British

(Continued on page 3)

BRITISH TRADE TIED UP TIGHT BY SEA STRIKE

1,000,000 Tons Held Up; Owners Frantic

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Sept. 18.—The crew of the Royal Mail company's liner Arlanza, due to sail today from Southampton to Buenos Aires, refused to accept the wage cut of $5 a month and left the board of trade office without signing on the articles. The British army transport Derbyshire which was supposed to leave for India, Wednesday, with military units, is tied up here also.

Capitalist authorities now admit that the "situation is alarming," since the strike threatens to tie up the supply of raw material for Britain and may cause a price raise of commodities. Also, German, French, Dutch and Scandinavian companies are taking advantage of the British strike and are making bids to capture British trade.

Idle Ships Ruin Empire Trade.

Fully one millions tons of British shipping are tied up in seventy ships held up by the strike at South African, Australian and New Zealand ports. Thirty-three overseas ships with a total tonnage of 325,574 are lying idle in Australian ports alone. Melbourne is panic stricken by cables from England that liners running to Australia may cease until the strike is over.

Shipping company officials met in London Wednesday and ordered a drastic curtailment of sailings, because they had to, the strikers having ordered "curtailment" previously. The companies admit it will be many months before shipments return to normal, even if the strike ended at once.

Cargoes Rotting.

Many ships due to sail under the "curtailment" order are figuring only to get away with "scratch" crews taken on at the last moment. The White Star liner Homeric, which left Southampton Wednesday for America, got away only by shipping British fascist scabs with no knowledge of seafaring at the scab hole in the picket line at Cowes Road. Serious financial losses are being inflicted on exporters and perishable cargoes for importation are rotting in dominion ports. A serious shortage of fruit is certain.

MINERS' INTERNATIONAL MOVES TO STOP SCAB COAL SHIPMENTS

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 18.—The Miners' International in conference at this city is seeking to prevent the export of coal from Belgium to the United States during the anthracite strike, and has ordered an investigation as to whether shipments of Welsh anthracite are being made to the United States.

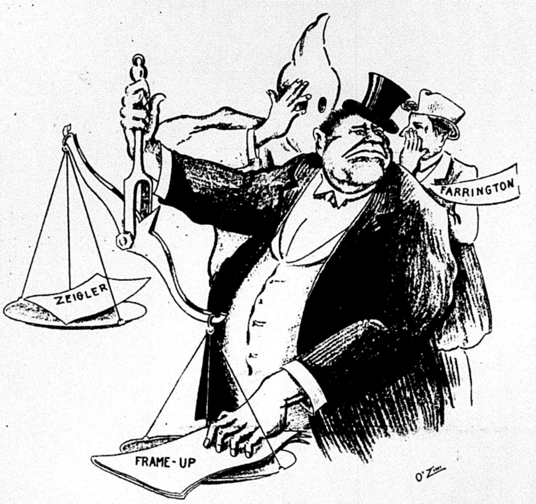
Reports from New York say that large coal dealers are planning to import 50,000 tons of anthracite a month from Wales if the strike in America is not settled in two weeks.

Hoover Aid Admits Soviet Union Shows Big Progress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Soviet Russia shows "improvement all along the line," Colonel William N. Haskell, former head of the American relief in Russia, said today upon his arrival in Berlin from Moscow, where he has made a several weeks exhaustive study in conditions.

100 PER CENT AMERICANISM



BRITISH TRY TO USE CHINA AGAINST U. S.

Will Give Up "Rights" Upon Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 18.— That Great Britain is realizing that her imperialist interests make necessary that she hold out some bait to the Chinese to offset those baits offered by American imperialism and the Japanese, not to speak of the influence gained by Soviet Russia, is seen in the announcement today by Austen Chamberlain concerning Britain's attitude toward China.

That any "concessions" have a good stout string attached is, of course, a feature of the announcement to be read in between the lines. Chamberlain, foreign minister in the tory cabinet, said:

Two or Three "Ifs."

"We are ready to surrender our special rights in China, if China can guarantee our people ordinary protection and common justice. Great Britain has no territorial ambitions.

"Great Britain is willing to carry out the letter and spirit of the Washington conference upon two conditions: First, there must be initial good will and the putting aside of little suspicions engendered by those who see opportunity in other people's troubles, without regard for the prosperity of China herself. Second, China must make peace with herself and be united under a central authority."

Dig At Yankee Imperialism.

While the capitalist newspapers try to interpret that the arrow directed at "those who see opportunity in other people's troubles means Soviet Russia," political observers are chuckling at this artful ambiguity which covers the real shaft directed at American imperialism which has deliberately played the Chinese against Britain to gain a foothold for American interest in China.

The other condition that "China must be united under a central authority" sounds logical to the unthinking, but the sinister meaning of it is that Britain demands that the Pekin government, as a condition precedent to release from the clutches of Brtain, wipe out by force of arms if necessary the Canton South China Republic, which is the center of all real nationalist revolution. In other words, if China "wants to be free" it must destroy the only force which guarantees its freedom.

KELLOGG FALSELY QUOTED SPEECH, IS SAKLATVALA'S CHARGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 18.—America is getting a worse and worse name for intolerance owing to the United States officials, Shapurji Saklatvala said in commenting on the action of Secretary of State Kellogg in barring him from the United States after he had been chosen as a delegate to the interparliamentary union in Washington. "The American workers are sure to see the meaning of Secretary Kellogg's action."

"By preventing my entering, Secretary Kellogg has abused his power. He has grossly interfered with the rights of the interparliamentary union, as a delegate to which I was to speak in America. I shall go to America if I can."

"If I got to the United States I would prove Secretary Kellogg a liar and a defamer in ten minutes. The speech of mine in the British parliament quoted by Secretary Kellogg has been falsely reported. Mr. Kellogg is deceiving the American public. Kellogg's act is illegal."

Saklatvala sent a telegram of protest to Senator William McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the American group of the interparliamentary union.

Japanese Diet Building Burns

TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 18.—Both houses of the temporary Japanese parliament building were burned today. The building, a single story wooden structure, covered five acres near the center of the city. The cause of the fire is unknown.

BURY PROGRESS AT ILLINOIS LABOR MEETING

Steamroller Flattens Everybody But Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept 18—The Illinois State Federation of Labor Convention proved Wednesday that it is the most reactionary ever held by voting down any measure that would challenge the capitalist system or even make an attempt to scratch it a little.

Every resolution that contained any clause which mentioned struggle was overwhelmingly defeated by the reactionary machine controlling the convention.

Scab Unionist Heads Committee.

The resolutions committee of which George Slater of the scabby United Garment Workers' Union is chairman, does not report favorably on any resolutions that smacks of progress.

"The committee recommends nonconcurrence," is repeated again and again by Harry Scheck, Clown cigaret peddler ousted from the Pressmen's Union. Instead of discussing the merits of the resolutions all the lickspittles of the Walker-Olander machine attack those who have introduced the resolutions and play upon prejudice and ignorance.

Overgaard Fights for Labor Party.

The first resolution defeated was No. 21, introduced by Delegate Overgaard, Machinist Lodge 390, Chicago, for organizing a labor party.

Delegate Overgaard reviewed the struggle the railroad workers went thru, the fight against the infamous Daugherty injunction and the present struggles that organized labor is faced with.

He pointed out that organized labor will not gain anything by begging capitalist politicians for favors as they always turn against labor after

(Continued on page 4.)

WORKERS PARTY TO HOLD HUGE PROTEST IN NEW YORK AGAINST THE BARRING OF SAKLATVALA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Workers (Communist) Party is holding a huge demonstration in Union Square here, Monday evening, Sept. 21, at five o'clock, to protest against the refusal of Secretary of State Kellogg to admit Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament, to this country.

Saklatvala was a delegate to the interparliametary union to be held in Washington early next month, but his passports were revoked by the Coolidge administration at the request of the British government.

The Civil Liberties Union has sent Secretary of State Kellogg a telegram protesting the action of the state department.

The Workers (Communist) Party, local New York, has issued a statement, showing that Saklatvala was barred because he is the champion of all workers oppressed by British imperialism, and calling on all New York workers to attend the mass meeting on Monday. The statement follows:

The Will of Morgan

"The barring of Shapurji Saklatvala, the British Communist member of parliament by the state department from entrance into the United States to attend the inter-parliamentary conference in Washington next month as an official delegate is a blow aimed to

(Continued on page 3)

SAKLATVALA WAS BARRED FOR HIS SPEECH ON INDIA

British Fear Exposure of Colonial Mis-Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—While the state department clung to its contention that Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament, was barred from attending the interparliamentary union, to which he was a delegate, because of his "Communistic attachments," it is now definitely known that Saklatvala was denied admittance because of a request of the British government.

Itself unable to prevent Saklatvala's coming, and afraid that he would expose the fearful exploitation of the workers of India by British imperialism, the Baldwin government asked the state department to deny the Communist a passport.

Secretary of State Kellogg, after a conference with President Coolidge, aceded to this request.

Exposed Imperialism

Several congressmen declare that in the next session of congress they will attempt to have a law passed curbing the autocratic powers of the secretary of state to bar foreign visitors.

Senator Borah of Idaho, who criticised the exclusion of the Indian member of parliament, made public what Washington generally considers the real reason for Britain's aversion to his visiting the United States.

In a speech in the house of commons, Saklatvala flamingly denounced British mis-rule in India, in which he contended that if Britain practiced in England what she is practicing in his country "There would not be a man or woman who would not rise and fight to the bitter end to proclaim their rights.

Saklatvala's Crime

"British imperialism must go if humanity is to progress. You call us 'seditious' when we protest against these things. But when you rise in revolt in this country against the ruling classes it is called 'the spirit of democracy.' In India, it is 'sedition, conspiracy and propaganda.'"

Commenting on this, Senator Borah said:

"I think anyone who reads his speech will conclude that Saklatvala's crime was discussing conditions in India."

One of the utterances of Saklatvala to which Kellogg made objections was, "We declare that war is a part of the capitalist system and can therefore only be abolished with the overthrow of capitalism. This means that the whole working class movement must be organizationally and ideologically prepared to fight war by the transformation of the imperialist war when declared into the civil war and the seizure of power by the working class."

NATIONS' LEAGUE ACTS AS LACKEY OF IMPERIALISM

Must Await Masters' Voice, Admission

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 18.—That the league of nations is merely the servant of the European imperialists, particularly the British empire, was again demonstrated when the British delegate told the league assembly that they must wait before acting on a "disarmament" conference until the allied premiers meet and formulate an anti-Soviet agreement, the so-called "security" pact. The allies will meet at Lucerne on October 5, and the Hindenburg government has been invited to send representatives.

Sir Cecil Hurst, the English delegate, admitted the failure of the league to take any independent action. "I am convinced that the league's position and prestige would be seriously endangered if its efforts in the direction of disarmament constituted nothing but an unbroken series of failures," he continued. "We cannot risk a third failure."

The league of nations functions as the lackey of the world imperialist powers, in dominating the small and weak nations and exploiting colonial peoples, and hatching anti-Soviet plots. Hurst's speech shows that the league takes its orders from the capitalistic governments.

FORMER ESTATE OWNERS MUST LEAVE UKRAINIA, IS ORDER OF SOVIETS

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—The Soviet government of Ukrania has issued a decree ordering the expulsion from Ukrania, by January 1, of all former estate owners or lessees, together with their families. Only those who have served in the rad army will be permitted to remain, a news dispatch reports.

I. L. G. W. JOINT BOARD DELAYS REINSTATEMENT IN BIG SHOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 18.—The work of reinstating the discharged workers is proceeding slowly, according to the report of the Joint Committee of Action, and altho about one-half the shops have been settled, this affects only a small percentage of the workers out on strike. The larger shops have not yet been adjusted and therefore the majority of the workers are still not back on their jobs.

The Joint Committee of Action did not send pickets to the shops yesterday morning, and peace negotiations are now waiting for the joint board to fulfill its promise to reinstate all workers who were discharged during the past 15 weeks for their support of the Joint Committee of Action.

FAKE 'LABOR' SHEET BACKED BY OPEN SHOP

Pretends Friendship to Progressives

By TOM RAY.

(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee, District 5, U. M. W. of A.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Spt. 18.—All available scab herding agencies are being utilized by the bankers, the steel kings and the coal barons who have now completely concentrated their united forces in the long planned effort to annihilate the United Mine Workers in the Pittsburgh district and drive union men from the territory.

One of the foulest reeking scab papers of the country calling itself the "National Labor Tribune," published at Pittsburgh, Pa., and owned and controlled by the chamber of commerce, in its issue of Sept. 10, quotes parts of the program advanced by the Progressive Miners' Committee of the district.

Scab Sheet Under False Colors.

It quotes these parts as the devil quotes the scripture leaving out the central and most important point, namely, our call to prepare for an active fight against the attempts of the operators to enforce the 1917 scale and to destroy the union. This scab sheet makes its own interpretations and proposes in almost every one of its articles that the miners leave their union and go back to work at reduced wages.

The National Labor Tribune is being sponsored by the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce with has made great efforts to split District No. 5 from the United Mine Workers' organization. The paper is being paid for by the coal operators and sent to as many rank and file coal miners as can be reached. It makes a pretense of roasting the union officials while in reality making a deadly attack against the union.

Chamber of Commerce Pretends Friendship.

No thinking coal miner has the least bit of doubt about the intentions of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce or for that matter, the chamber of commerce of any other city. It is the avowed enemy of the mine workers and the working class as a whole organized for the purpose of faciliating the exploitation of the workers.

For the members of District 5, U. M. W. is no other choice but to fight not only this splitting attempt of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce but all its efforts to destroy our union.

Progressives Always For Union.

The stand of the Progressive Miners' Committee has always been clear. It has constantly worked for a more united and more powerful union, one that can meet the enemy on equal terms and that has been the endeavor of all militant miners.

In this present situation where the operators try to open one mine after another to be manned by scabs and destroy union conditions, we demand that the union officials take the initative to make active preparations to resist the 1917 scale. We demand a militant fight against all the encroachments upon our working conditions and to meet the attack with an offensive, a real campaign of organization to make every mine a union mine.

Many Constructive Demands.

We have demanded and reiterate that measures must be taken for unemployment relief for the many jobless miners to be initiated by our officials. The shorter work day with no rednctions in pay and compensation to those for whom work cannot be found to be paid out of the industry and the funds to be administered by the union. We also demand that the union officials cease their disruptive policy of expulsion of militant members and reinstate those expelled.

Any union officials who refuses to help in obtaining or who opposes these measures which are needed by the rank and file miners, we brand as reactionary and traitors to those whose interests they as officials are pledged to serve.

But when the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce tries to utilize our criticism of the officials for its own purposes to destroy our union, we declare most emphatically that we have known the chamber of commerce ever since its inception to be the deadly enemy of the workers and we will fight until it with all other capitalist institutions serving to help exploit the workers has been abolished together with capitalism itself.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

SEAMEN WINNING STRIKE AS BIG SHIPPING COMPANY GRANTS THE FULL DEMANDS OF I. W. W. UNION

(Continued from page 1)

biggest afloat. The I. W. W. strike committee's bulletin says:

"The Majestic left her dock at 2 p.m. Saturday. We know she was anchored off Sandy Hook until some time Sunday night and was therefore, delayed about 36 hours. This delay alone cost the White Star line some $24,000. When it was reported she had left Sunday evening, we made it our business to scan the wireless reports daily. But up to date (Sept. 17) we find no word from the Majestic in any wireless report. It seems peculiar that a ship of the Majestic's size and importance is not mentioned in any report. We are, therefore, led to believe that the Majestic must still be in port, or if she is at sea, where is she?"

It should be said that such great liners as the Majestic usually report their bearings every two hours by radio. Is the Majestic tied up yet off Sandy Hook, or is lack of reports due to fear that British sailors are watching for her at Southampton?

Whatever the Majestic is doing, the surrender of the French and Danish company to the demands of the strikers shows the power of the strike and cheers the seamen for further struggle.

The following is the scale signed by the company; and the usual old scale on the average ship before the strike:

Class of Work	New Scale	Old Avg.
Boatswain	$90.00	$75.00
Able seamen	77.50	55.00— 62.50
Ordinary seamen	62.50	40.00— 50.00
Oilers	87.50	72.50— 75.00
Water tenders	87.50	72.50— 75.00
Firemen (coal)	80.00	62.50
Wipers	72.50	45.00
Stewards	130	
Chief cook	120	
Second cook	105	
Galley man	65.00	40.00
Mess boys	60.00	35.00— 40.00

In the case of the above company the new scale, however, represents a $15 wage raise all down the line.

Captain Walks Out.

The captain and the chief engineer of the Major Wheeler quit Thursday. They refused to sail with a scab crew and stated their disgust in plain language.

The entire crew of the Walter Jennings, one of the Standard Oil's tankers, walked out when she docked Wednesday. Most of the crew which was unorganised joined the M. T. W. at once. The crew of the Sucherico waited until pay day, then they walked out and picketed their own ship. The Clyde, a British tanker, arrived Wednesday and half the crew which had been shanghaied in England, walked off as quickly as the gang plank was down. The Rolf still has a captain all by his lonesome.

Long List of Struck Ships.

The M. T. W. lists the names of 21 ships tied up with all crew on strike, and 12 ships affected 50 per cent or more. From Hoboken comes word that the colored steward department of the steamer Western World, one of the Pan-American liners, all quit on hearing that there was a strike. Sailors and firemen are coming out.

Among other ships striking are the Roosevelt and the steamer Minnesota, the latter one of the largest freighters in the world. Baltimore strike headquarters indicate that men are coming off ship in that port with practically no resistance at all.

Didn't Expect Wobbly Strength.

Undoubtedly the United States shipowners have been taken completely by surprise by this typical I. W. W. seamen's strike which has been in progress in New York for the past week with other ports coming in line one by one.

The real significance of the I. W. W. seamen hurling themselves into the breach in the ports of this country in behalf of international solidarity did not penetrate the usually alert brains of these American shipping interests until they read the startling dispatches from abroad and later learned that the French and Danish Steamship company had seen the light signed up and shipped a full crew for their ship, the Bornholm, which has been tied up here in New York since the strike began.

The owners realized that the French and Danish Steamship company not only had been unable to ship crew but understood further that if it did ship, and shipped scabs it would be unable to unload.

JAPAN IN DESPERATE EFFORT TO BOLSTER YEN, EXPORTS GOLD

TOKIO, Sept. 18.—Lifting of the embargo upon gold exportations is forecasted as the result of an announcement that the government intends to ship four million yen in specie to the United States, to bolster up the exchange rate, thereby hoping to reduce the unfavorable trade balance. Further shipments of gold to the United States and other countries is expected, and it it understood that the government is prepared to export twenty million yen in gold, if necessary.

RIGHT TO TEACH SCIENCE BEFORE SUPREME COURT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The famed SScopes evolution case, involving the right of a state to prohibit the teaching of any science conflicting with the biblical story of the Divine origin of man was formally before the Tennessee state supreme court today for adjudication.

The case reached Tennessee's highest tribunal on a defense appeal from the virdict rendered by a jury of farmers, at Dayton, Tennessee, last July, holding John Thomas Scopes, youthful high school professor, guilty of violating the anti-evolution law. The appeal was based on allegations that Scopes was convicted in violation of his rights under the constitution of Tennessee and the United States.

The bill of exceptions also argued that Scopes' rights were violated by presiding Judge John T. Raulston in the jurist rulings excluding the testimony of scientists from the trial and in permitting the opening of court with religious prayers. The prncipal contention of the defense, however, was that the conviction violated Scopes' consttutonal rghts of freedom of speech and religious liberty.

The papers were probably the most voluminous ever filed before the state supreme court.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.— Three men were electrocuted and a fourth is near death today when workmen on the new St. Thomas Catholic church and school dragged an elevator guy wire across a high tension street light wire.

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FRENCH CAN DO NOTHING MORE AGAINST RIFF

Must Dig in Now for the Severe Winter

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 18.—In spite of the optimistic reports of the French war office, it is generally admitted here that the French troops in Morocco will be forced to spend the severe winter in North Africa in the positions they now occupy.

The rainy season will soon set in, and the troops sent to invade Morocco in the interests of the French bankers are looking forward to a winter of hardships.

Riffians Attack Spanish

The Riffians have again attacked the Spanish garrison landed at Cebadilla Beach, Morro Neuvo paninsula, inflicting heavy losses on the Spaniards under cover of darwness.

Due to the Riffian fire and the rough sea, the Spanish-French fleet in Alhucemas Bay was unable to come to the support of the landing force.

The Riffians also launched a surprise attack on Qued Hamine.

Heavy Losses of French

The French have dropped circulars from their airplanes, offering $25,000 for the capture or murder of Abd-el-Krim or his brother.

Reports continue to circulate about the heavy losses sustained by the French in their ttack on the heights of El Bibane.

President's Air Inquiry Board Is Meeting in Secret

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Sitting behind closed doors, the president's air board today plunged into a preliminary investigation of naval aeronautics.

The air grand jury summoned Secretary of Navy Wilbur, who presented a vast array of documents relating to the present flying policies of the navy.

School Strikers Play Game with Authorities Who Threatened Arrest

BOONTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The 325 boys and girls on strike at the Boonton high school have returned to school for one day. They propose to balk the autaorities in their attempt to arrest them on the charge of truancy by staying out for short periods at a time, they announce, until Albert F. Davis, their principal, has been reinstated.

RICHARD FORD, JUST PAROLED, FACES ARREST

Victim of Famous 'Ford and Suhr' Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 18—Richard Ford, interpid leader of the Wheatland, Cal., hop-pickers' strike of 1913, just paroled after serving 12 years in San Quentin penitentiary on a framed-up murder charge, faces another indictment in Yuba County. Ray Manwell, the district attorney in Yuba County, is the son of E. T. Manville, former district attorney, who was killed during a strike riot provoked by armed thugs and deputy sheriffs at Wheatland during the strike. He has given a statement to the press in which he says he will bring Ford back to Marysville, the county seat where the original frame-up occurred, to face a charge alleging the murder of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Reardon who was killed in the same melee as the elder Manville along with two strikers.

Ford was associated with Herman Suhr in the leadership of the strike. Both were sentenced to life imprisonment. Suhr is still in San Quentin. Both have made frequent applications for parole and were methodically turned down until several days ago when the parole board released Ford.

Son Seeks Revenge.

District Attorney Ray Manwell had several times asked the parole board to inform him when either of the two prisoners were reelased. The board, however, failed to inform him of the parole of Ford. Manwell learned about it in the press and immediately prepared to take Ford in custody. It is obviously a pure case of revenge coupled with the dissatisfaction among employers' circles generally and among the hop-ranch owners and lumber camp barons particularly with the release of Ford which they had vigilantly opposed for years.

That Ford and Suhr were in no way responsible for the riot that resulted in the deaths at Wheatland is attested to by a petition signed by the twelve jurors who convicted them and which was presented to the parole board on behalf of Herman Suhr last December. The petition, in brief stated: That Suhr (and therefore Ford) did not commit the actual killing, that he did not countenance violence and that public feeling was much inflamed.

Framed-up Trial.

The strike led by Ford and Suhr was called against the Durst hop ranch in Yuba County in August, 1913. The Durst family had gained a bad reputation and were infamous for their ill-treatment of the hop-pickers. On a Sunday in August a mass meeting was called in Yuba. A sheriff's posse charged the meeting and shots were exchanged by both sides. The charge was led by District Attorney Manwell and when the smoke cleared, he, Deputy Reardon and two strikers lay dead. The trial of Ford and Suhr followed and stands as one of the most dastardly frame-ups in the annals of the workers' struggles.

I. L. D. Busy.

Austin Lewis, famous western labor lawyer who was associated with the defense in the Ford and Suhr trial is in receipt of a wire from International Labor Defense in Chicago which asks the details of the new developments and offers to assist in defending Ford against the vengeful trial and re-sentence that faces him.

QUALIFIED WORKERS IN BUILDING TRADES ARE NEEDED IN U. S. S. R.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18. — In 1922 a group of building trade workers went to Soviet Russia to build houses for the workers. This group is asking for more people and machinery in order to be better able to enlarge their activities in the building industry.

A group of Detroit sympathizers of the Soviet Republics have organized themselves under the Cooperative Construction Co. of the United Socialist Soviet Republics and they ask any comrade or sympathizer interested in the reconstruction of the U. S. S. R. to join the organization.

Only qualified workers in the building trade will be accepted, such as, carpenters, bricklayers, etcfl; each member paying $5.00 initiation fee and $1,000.00 membership fee for the purchase of machinery for their trade.

Information can be obtained from the secretary of the organization, Aaron M. Katz, 1610 Collingwood Ave. and at Carpenters Hall, Alger & Oakland on Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., where the executive committee of this organization meets

Let U. S. Labor Take the Lead in Fighting the Bosses in the Pacific

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, L. M. Karakhan, the Soviet ambassador to China, gets ready to leave Moscow for Pekin, the metropolis of North China, where he has ably and long represented the workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics.

That the imperialist powers are anxious that Karakhan should not return to China is clearly seen in the views expressed by their press. Reports have been assiduously spread that Karakhan would take Chicherin's place as Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, upon the latter's retirement. Others that Karakhan would be assigned to some European post. But none of these rumors, like practically all those originating in the imperialist capitals, has had any basis in fact.

• • • •

Karakhan returns to China telling the international bandit powers that the Chinese customs conference, to meet in Pekin, Oct. 26, hangs like a two-edged sword over their heads, so that when it falls, it will cut no matter which side is held downwards.

Since the foreign invaders must have more money out of China, the customs conference must necessarily raise the tariffs. This might appease some classes in China, if the Chinese government got the increase. But the additional loot will be carefully put into the pockets of the same robber nations that sent their uniformed murderers into the streets of Shanghai several months ago to shoot down the workers and students protesting against the intolerable industrial conditions prevailing in the foreign-owned textile industry.

Increased tariffs to pay interest on loans that have been forced upon them, as the result of past wars of aggression, will not help soothe the ruffled temperament of the Chinese people. It should and will have just the opposite effect.

• • • •

The interests of American imperialism will be represented at both the customs conference next month and the meeting of the commission to inquire into the question of extra-territorial rights of foreigners in China. In fact Secretary of State Kellogg has just suggested the place, Pekin, and the time, December 18, for the holding of the latter gathering.

This commission on extra-territorial rights should have been held three months after the adjournment of the Washington disarmament conference in 1922. But the 13 powers, either signatory to or otherwise adherent to the Washington meeting called by Harding, have made no move, and probably would not move now except that militants in China are demanding that they get out altogether. They must find some excuse to stay and enjoy the territorial rights they have forced the Chinese to accept.

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American workers, therefore, may well consider this situation, that the United States is taking the lead in the present anti-Chinese campaign as is revealed by the part that it is playing in both the customs conference and the commission on extra-territorial rights. Under cover of a fake friendship for the Chinese people, the United States will continue its commercial and financial conquest, if it can, of this great republic. It can do this more easily than other capitalist governments, since it lays claim to no territorial rights in China. But this makes it all the more dangerous as an enemy of the growing Chinese liberation movement.

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The fall and winter months ahead will see the eyes of American labor more and more turned toward the orient, as the imperialist problems of the Pacific pass in review, showing the workers of all countries bordering the earth's greatest ocean the increasing necessity of labor solidarity to combat the capitalist plunderers. The interests of America's workers are the interests of the Chinese workers; against the capitalists of both countries.

POPE PLANNING WORLD DRIVE ON SOVIET RUSSIA

Roman Opium Joint to Train Dope Peddlers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The pope is organizing a world-wide attack on Communism and on the Soviet government, according to a statement made here today by an official of the catholic men's association, which is holding a convention in this city.

Efforts are being made to bring the Russian orthodox church back into the papal fold. It broke with Rome 1,000 years ago.

The vatican had a mission in Russia carrying on propaganda against the Soviet government. When it came to the conclusion that it could not succeed, it withdrew and openly avowed its intention to assist in the overthrow of the Soviet government.

The papal spokesman at the conference charged the Soviet government with having established a "caricature church, which inculcates atheism in the minds of the people," Keeler said.

Training Stoolpigeons.

"The holy father is particularly solicitous for these people," Keeler added, "and feels that now is the time for the Roman church to take aggressive action. He has caused the erection in Rome of a seminary for the education of priests who, when the time is opportune, will go into Russia to preach reunion.

"It is quite probable that in a few years, the vatican council will reconvene, and at that time that holy father hopes to receive the Russian request for reunion," said Keeler.

Keeler urged that catholics in America fight vigorously to halt Communism.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

SUPPORTERS OF DE VALERA MOB FREE STATERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 18.—With threats still rumbling in Irish republican circles to stage another demonstration against a party of visiting Free State exponents, three men and two women were arraigned in court today and convicted as alleged members of the crowd which yesterday attacked General Richard Mulcahy, former commander of the Irish Free State army.

Four of the prisoners, including two women, were released with suspended sentences for disorderly conduct. Patrick Keeman, was ordered held for the grand jury for atrocious assault and battery but released on his own recognizance.

Members of the mob carried banners with inscriptions derogatory to Mulcahy and the Free State.

During the excitement one of the pier police turned in a riot call.

FRANCE TO LOSE SYRIA BECAUSE OF MOSUL FIGHT

Imperialism Trembles at Spread of Revolt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 18.—The Painleve government is alarmed at the delay in the settlement of the Turkish-British controversey over possession of the Mosul oil fields. The French government fears the spread of the movement against foreign imperialism and the complete loss of the mandate over Syria, where the Druse revolt is still as strong as ever.

The situation in Syria is such, it is believed, that the French will not be able to crush the Druse revolt this year, and France will eventually have to evacuate Syria because of the terrific expense of keeping the natives in subjection.

Once Syria is freed from French domination, the inhabitants of Iraq are expected to rise against the British as are the Arab and Jewish workers and peasants of Palestine.

The league of nations council reports that it has not been able to make any decision on the dispute over the control of Mosul as yet.

FIFTY STRIKING PARENTS DEMAND BETTER SCHOOLS

An indignant exclamation of "Oh" came from over 50 parents who waited on the building and grounds committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon when Ambrose B. Wight, assistant superintendent told the trustees that the children only had about six blocks to walk to the location where the portables have been removed.

The parents were there to protest against the removal of the Eugene Fields school portables to a location a great distance away and in a traffic congested district. Mrs. Charles E. Severn, chairman and Frank Hauser spoke for the parents. When they were thru John C. Christenson, architect spread out a map and advanced some lame arguments about there not being enuf space to store building material. The map showed more than ample empty space around the former site.

"They are determined to make you take it whether you like it or not," was the way J. Lewis Coath, trustee, explained it when one of the parents asked why the same method used for storing materials in the crowded loop districts was not employed there.

After lengthy discussion Miss Heffren moved that the board begin looking around for suitable location east of North Clark street and not more than three portables be placed at each site. The parents did not ask the trustees what they have been doing all the time the children were on strike.

Train Leaves Tracks

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18.—Passenger train 1, westbound on the Toledo Peoria and Western railway enroute from Effner on the Indiana state line to Peoria, jumped the tracks between Watseka and Crescent City last night, and altho the entire train left the rails and ran over 400 feet on the ties, did not turn over and outside of a severe shaking up, none of the passengers were injured.

Traffic was delayed for many hours.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 484¾; cable 484¾. France, franc, demand 4.72½; cable 4.73. Belgium, franc, demand 4.40½; cable 4.41. Italy, lire, demand 4.11¾; cable 4.12. Sweden, krone, demand 2681, mable 26.84. Norway, krone, demand 21.18; cable 21.20. Denmark, krone, demand 24.48; cable 24.50. Germany, marks, blank. Shanghai, taels 79.50

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DEMAND BITUMINOUS STRIKE AND BEWARE OF LEWIS BETRAYAL IS CALL OF PROGRESSIVE MINERS

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

Brother miners of the anthracite, we are on strike for a few pennies increase in wages and a few minor changes in working conditions that will help us to live a little more like human beings, and which will save us the awful fate that has overtaken our brothers in the bituminous field. Our brothers in the soft coal field are unemployed and starving. They have been in a state of semi-starvation for the last three years and most of them are starving since the signing of the Jacksonville agreement that was saddled on our necks in Florida, by Lewis.

While our brothers starve, the coal operators in conjunction with the other capitalists, have moved the coal trade from the union fields to the non-union fields, in their effort to destroy our union in the central competitive field. To be more able to slash our wages and destroy our working conditions. During this process of destruction our president John L. Lewis, has quietly stood by and permitted our brother miners, with their wives and families to starve in the bituminous field without raising the slightest protest to save us or our union from destruction.

Terrible Decline in Union.

Less than two years ago 70 per cent of the soft coal was produced in the union field and only 30 per cent produced in the nonunion field. Now 70 per cent is produced in the non-union field and 30 per cent produced in the union field. At the tri-disrtict convention last June, Lewis stated that a general strike may be called to enforce the Jacksonville agreement, and the anthracite miners at the convention showed by their behavior that that must be done.

Since that time Lewis has refused to even mention it or do anything about it, but on the contrary, Phillip Murray, the vice-president of our union has stated that there is no intention to call a general strike, thereby assuring the operators that they have nothing to fear from our fake leadership, and once again notifies the American miners they can starve and die for all he is concerned.

Use this Opportunity.

Anthracite miners, the most favorable opportunity is here not only to win the anthracite strike but also to enforce the Jacksonville agreement, save our starving brothers in the soft coal and save our union. We demand that Lewis call a national strike of the miners to enforce our demands. The miners must be on their guard against the treachery of Lewis and the gang of traitors at the head of our union.

We must remember the surrender to Judge Anderson by Lewis, at a time when we had a victory within our hands. The combined capitalist forces in the United States could not lick us in that strike. The railroads were crippled, shops were closed down, while a famine existed thruout the country for coal.

Our victory was conceded by every one, it was recognized we were victorious on every hand, that nothing short of a miracle could offset that victory, when John L. Lewis stepped to the front and surrendered to the injunction of Anderson thereby doing in one day what the combined forces of capital could not do in six months—defeat the miners.

Fight For Nationalization.

Brothers, our only hope for relief from our trouble in the coal mining industry is nationalization of the mines with workers' control. Every convention of the United Mine Workers has indorsed the policy of nationalization and we now demand that our leaders fight for nationalization or resign the positions they have prostituted.

In this struggle we must solicit the active support of the workers on the railroads. An alliance must be formed between the miners and the railroaders. No coal must be moved in the anthracite that will interfere with the striking miners, or help to defeat them in this battle. All workers in America are urged to rally to the support of the coal diggers who are bearing the brunt of the attack of organized capital.

The progressive miners in the anthracite are organized to fight for the following program:

Increase of wages.

The checkoff and complete recognition of the union.

Improvement in working conditions.

Six-hour day, five-day week.

Nationalization of mines with workers' control.

A labor party of the workers and farmers.

Workers rally to the moral, financial, and active support of the anthracite miners. Their fight is the fight of all the workers.

Cal Going to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. — President Coolidge expects to attend the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 7-9, he today told O. E. Bradfute, president of the organization.

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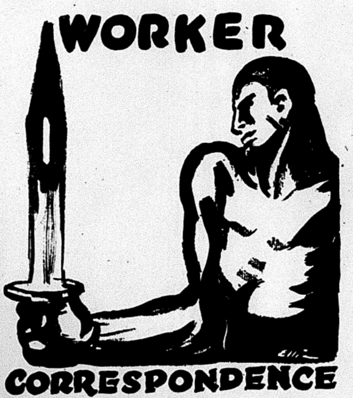
International Press Day

Monday

September 21



CORRESPONDENCE

NUMBER

Get This Issue!

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

aristocrats. Kellogg being just an animated chunk of protoplasm with only enough knowledge to enable him to amass wealth, had to become a rubber mat for the British aristocracy to wipe their feet on.

• • •

IT was no difficult task for the British ruling class to get this flunkey to cancel Saklatvala's visa. And silent Cal was a willing partner in the deal. Cal is afraid of anything that has not already appeared in the columns of the Ladies' Home Journal. But cancelling Saklatvala's passport does not mean that he will have no audience for his views no India. Already more intelligent capitalist politicians, like Senator Borah, realize that the dumbbell Kellogg has committed another blunder. His Mexican note was one. The Hungarian Karolyi was heard to better advantage because Hughes gagged him while he was in this country than if he were given freedom of expression. The truth about India will be heard here despite the slickness of the British government and the subserviency of the state department. Communists may be barred from this country, but Communism cannot.

• • •

IT looks as if Lloyd George sees in the crisis thru which Britain is passing, a brilliant opportunity to work his way back to power. The thing is by no means impossible. Lloyd George is by all means the most versatile capitalist political trickster in England. It is rumored that several members of Baldwin's tory cabinet have formed a caucus with the object of forming a coalition government with Lloyd George at the head. The names of Churchill, Birkenhead, Horne and a few others are mentioned. Those men are pure careerists and are not politically stable. Their presence in Baldwin's cabinet does not bode well for its longevity.

• • •

THE next big fight in the British labor movement will take place when the labor party conference meets at Liverpool. The Communists will not be directly represented in the conference, but as they are firmly rooted in the trade unions many of their best speakers will be at the conference representing their labor organizations. Several labor party locals have sent resolutions to the conference demanding the withdrawal of the clause in the constitution which excludes the Communists from participation in the labor party. There is a strong possibility that the resolution will carry, tho it is also possible that the leaders of the labor party may illegally deny the rank and file of the labor party a voice in determining the point.

• • •

ACCORDING to a statement made at the national conference of catholic men held in Washington, yesterday, the Roman catholic church will make a determined effort thruout the world to conquer Bolshevism by bringing the Russian orthodox church back under the Roman standard after 1,000 years of separation. It was stated that the pope is bitterly opposed to "the Soviet religious monopoly" (whatever that is), and is anxious that the Russian church be brought back into the fold. We never doubted the organ grinder's intentions and are not the least bit distressed by the sad news.

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PHILLY STARTS I. L. D. WORK IN GOOD SPIRIT

Other Cities Have Successful Send-off

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—A large delegation of workers mostly from permanent branches of International Labor Defense, attended Philadelphia's defense conference and launched a promising local Sunday afternoon. An executive committee of 15, representative of all sections of the workers' movement here was elected to direct the work of the new unit. Eight unions and seven Workmen's Circle branches sent delegates to the conference.

In the evening, William Weinstone spoke to an audience whose enthusiasm showed that workers' interest in Labor Defense and class war prisoners is reviving under the influence of International Labor Defense's propaganda and activity. This mass meeting, following the wholly successful conference gave International Labor Defense a send-off that will make the Philadelphia labor movement and the workers here generally participate actively in the necessary task of amnesty and labor defense.

• • •

Engdahl in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, spoke to an enthusiastic Labor Defense Day demonstration at the Finnish Hall here. Several hundred persons cheered assent to Engdahl's demand for the release of the more than one hundred class war prisoners in American jails. The mass meeting was preceded by a conference of workers' delegates who assembled in Moose Hall to form a Minneapolis unit of International Labor Defense. More than twenty permanent branches of I. L. D. that had been previously formed, sent delegates as well as unions and other workers' organizations.

Jack Bradon was elected secretary of the Minneapolis local of International Labor Defense and an executive committee was set up to direct the work of bringing home to the labor movement in Minneapolis its obligation to the prisoners of labor and to defend all persecuted workers.

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Defense in Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—An International Labor Defense conference convened here last Sunday afternoon and set up a defense unit of workers in the nation's capitol. A number of International Labor Defense branches had already been formed and these were consolidated into a city unit. The conference laid plans for amnesty campaigns in Washington and for the raising of funds for the Zeigler miners and other urgent cases calling for the help of the workers. An executive committee was elected to supervise this work and instructed to immediately prepare for defense campaigns.

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Under Gary's Nose.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 18.— In the heart of Gary's domain in the Lehigh Valley, workers' delegates from organizations in Allentown, Easton, Phillipsburg and Bethlehem assembled to start Labor Defense activity in this section—where it is so badly needed. The conference constituted itself as a permanent section of International Labor Defense, organized for intensive work and adjourned to a mass meeting in the evening at which H. M. Wicks spoke. The mass meeting was enthusiastic and listened with great attention to Wick's description of the need for the workers' defense.

Turkey "Modernizes" Laws

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Sept. 18.—A commission has completed a "modern legal code," which would abolish polygamy and gives greater freedom of the press.

Fascists Bar Handshaking

ROME, Italy, Sept. 18.—The fascisti have substituted the fascist salute in place of handshaking. In some of the fascist offices signs are exhibited "no handshaking permitted."

N. Y. DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB MEETS MONDAY, SEPT. 21ST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY Sept. 17.—The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York will hold its first meeting this Monday, Sept. 21st, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, to elect a board of directors and decide on plans for the future. Every DAILY WORKER Builder who qualified for membership in the club is expected to be present. L. E. Katterfeld will report on the work of the past year and J. O. Bentall will speak.

FOSTER WILL REPRESENT WORKERS PARTY AT N. Y. ANTI-FASCIST MEETING

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Every organization opposed to the bloody regime of the black dictator Mussolini, will be represented at the monster international demonstration against "Il Fascio" to be held on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20th at 2 p. m. at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th street under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

The meeting will be addressed by William Z. Foster for the Workers Party, Richard Brazier for the I. W. W., Norman Thomas for the Socialist Party, Carlo Tresca, Hon. Vincenzo Vacirca, Arturo Giovannitti and Elizabeth Curley Flynn of the American Civil Liberties' Union will preside.

Workers of New York City attend this protest meeting! Show your solidarity with the workers of Italy!

Chinese Villages Deluged.

PEKIN, China, Sept. 18.—Nine hundred villages are surrounded by water as a result of the break in the south dike of the Yellow river at at Yunchenghsien. The break caused the river to change its course.

London Workers Against Pacifism.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 18.—A battle between workers and fascists, precipitated by a fascist parade, took place on the streets of London. Thousands of workers demonstrated against the fascists.

CHANG CANNOT SELL CHINESE TO THE BRITISH

Treason Will Fail Says Soviet Organ

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, (By Tass)—Commenting editorially on the last shooting at Tientsin the Izvestia interprets it as an endeavor of Chang Tso-lin to prove his ability to establish order in China and create a government that would be acceptable and desirable to the great powers.

The Moscow leading organ considers, however, that Marshal Chang's plans are unrealizable. The majority of the Chinese bourgeoisie is still in favor of persevering in the anti-imperialist struggle. A bloc is quite possible between the Chinese working and peasant masses and petty bourgeoisie against Chang Tso-lin, in whom on the other hand, America has no faith, as she looks upon him as a pro-Japanese agent.

The present movement against foreign capitalism in China, the Izvestia concludes, is at the same time a struggle for creating a truly national all-Chinese government capable also of freeing the country from native warlords and, generally, militarism.

Fight Barring of Communist

(Continued from page 1)

all workers fighting capitalist and imperialist oppression."

"Our government in this action allied itself with the British oppressors of India, Ireland, Egypt, China and Morocco. The action is a clear and public demonstration that our government in Washington is an instrument of the House of Morgan which is establishing the rule of imperialism over the oppressed peoples of Europe and Asia, as well as over the workers of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Mexico."

Czarist Allowed to Enter

"Grand Duke Cyril who wishes to thrust the workers back into the thralls of Czardom found no trouble in entering the United States, but Saklatvala who fights for the overthrow of black reaction and who symbolically sums up in his own person the union of the workers and oppressed peoples thruout the world, is excluded by our so-called democratic government."

"The white-guardist Haller, butcher of Polish labor and the enemy of Soviet Russia is welcomed by our government, but Saklatvala, the champion of British and international labor cannot enter the United States. Abramovitch could come to America in order to conduct a campaign against Soviet Russia, in behalf of international imperialism, but Saklatvala, the friend of the Russian workers' republic is barred from coming to America."

Excluded Because Workers' Champion

"Saklatvala, a Hindu by birth, has always been the champion of the exploited Indian peoples within the British parliament and within the ranks of the British working class. That is why he cannot enter America. A Communist and internationalist, he has battled valiantly for the freedom of Ireland, of Egypt and of the oppressed nationalities of the British empire and of the world. That is why he is excluded by our state department."

"A member of the British left wing, his repeated election on the ticket of British labor for the district of Battersea is a symbol of the growth of the left wing within the labor party, and its recent victory at the Trade Union Congress where the British labor movement took such gigantic steps forward in condemnation of British imperialism, Dawes plan, in advocacy of trade union unity, in defense of Soviet Russia and in their declarations of working class rule in Britain. That is why the agents of Wall Street making up our government in Washington are opposed to his coming. It is because the American government, expressing the interests of Wall Street fears that the American workers will learn what is going on in England and raise their voices together with all forward looking workers to demand the unity of labor, to condemn the persecution of foreign-born labor in the United States and the oppressed peoples in other countries to expose the rule of American and foreign capital in China, India, the Philippines, Mexico and other colonies, that the American government has barred Saklatvala."

Communist Demands

"The Workers (Communist) Party of America representing the interests of all exploited workers of America, protests the decision of Kellogg, former ambassador to Great Britain and now secretary of state of the United States. It demands the admission of Saklatvala and calls upon all workers to demand the free entrance of Saklatvala into the United States. It points out that in this action against Saklatvala are involved the liberties of free speech for all workers in this country and it calls upon them to participate in the demonstration of protest to be held on Monday evening at 5 p. m., in Union Square to demand:

(1) "The admission of Saklatvala into the United States.

(2) "To demand international trade union unity, to demand the freedom of India, China, Philippines, Haiti Porto Rico, Morocco and Syria and all oppressed peoples from the imperialist yoke.

(3) "For a labor party in the United States.

(4) "Against the immigration restrictions.

(5) "Against the new campaign of foreign-born workers.

(6) "For international working class solidarity.

"Greetings to Saklatvala, champion of exploited workers and peasants thruout the world!

"Long Live the British Communist Party!

"Long Live the Communist International!"

Wood in Sanitarium.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 18.—Osborne C. Wood, who landed here several months ago, after sensational losses in the gaming houses of Europe, is in a sanitarium at Harbor Springs, today, recuperating from a nervous breakdown. He is a heavy drinker.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Poems for Workers

Edited by MANUEL GOMEZ

Number

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MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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Shutting Out Ideas

Secretary of State Kellogg instructed U. S. officials in London, to cancel the visa granted to the British Communist M. P. Saklatvala who was preparing to come to the United States for the purpose of attending the sessions of the world inter-parliamentary congress.

The reason given by Kellogg for his action, is that Saklatvala—who by the way is a native of India—delivered a speech in Britain recently in which he vigorously denounced the empire and joyously anticipated its dissolution, asserting that such a desirable denouement would come to pass by the use of physical force on the part of Britain's slaves at home and in her colonies.

No doubt such language was not relished by the British government but the radical wing in the labor movement is strong enuf to force the government to allow a certain freedom of discussion. Saklatvala was not put in jail for his speech in Britain. But it bars him from the United States.

The British government did not dare refuse Saklatvala permission to visit the United States. It got the United States government to do the dirty work. Recently Sir William Johnson Hicks, British home secretary, suggested diplomatically that Washington would be justified in refusing Saklatvala a visa. The hint was taken.

Fascists, yellow socialists, Hungarian white guard hangmen, agents of the bloody Bulgarian Zankov, czarist refugees and bandits are cordially welcomed to the United States, but the representative of a party that stands for the emancipation of the workers of the world from capitalism is not welcome. Against Communism the robbers of the world are in agreement no matter how they quarrel among themselves. The American government can keep out Communists but it cannot prevent Communist ideas from permeating the American workers and poor farmers.

A Half Truth Is Sometimes Better Than Nothing

It is generally agreed that a half truth is the most effective kind of a lie. There are exceptions, depending a good deal on who does the lying, and the liar's motive. This is one of the exceptions: It is an excerpt from an editorial paragraph written by Dr. Norman Thomas, of the League for Industrial Democracy, for the use of all labor editors who may care to use it. The Doc is a well known socialist.

It reads: "France or the present French government has plenty of sins to answer for. But there is a nobler side to France. The socialists and even more vehemently, the Communists (tho we say it who do not love the Communists) have carried on a courageous fight against French imperialism in Morocco."

The truth of the matter is that the socialists decidely did *not* carry on a courageous or any other kind of a fight against the Morocco adventure. Their position was so cowardly and disgusting that even mild British socialists of the George Lansbury type cried out in protest against their treachery. The socialists could have overthrown the Painleve government on the Riffian issue if they had any desire to fight against French imperialism.

On the other hand the Communists openly called on the French soldiers to refuse to march against the Riffians. They openly sympathized with Abd-el-Krim. They denounced the imperialist adventure from the rostrum of the chamber of deputies in words that burned and stung the French ruling class. And for their fight, 200 of the leading Communists were arrested and many of them are now awaiting trial on charges of treason.

This is a little more of the truth, that the Rev. Doc. Thomas did not feel like spreading before his readers. What he gave us however was a little more than we expected. That is why we say that half of the truth is sometime better than nothing at all.

Pinchot and Lewis

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and President John Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America had a little chat a few days ago. They talked about the situation in the anthracite region as it affects the dispute between the miners and the operators over wages and working conditions. They also talked about "the interests of the coal industry" as befitting men who take seriously their positions as pillars of the capitalist state.

After the private conversation both celebrites made oracular public statements. This is another way of saying that their statements said nothing, but hinted much.

Pinchot said that he found Lewis a very interesting and informative fellow. Lewis said: "I greatly appreciate the intense interest of Governor Pinchot in the anthracite mining situation as exemplified in our very interesting conversation today. The mine workers and the public should recall the great service rendered by the governor in a similar controversy two years ago."

What's this? Is it possible that Mr. Lewis is preparing the way for an arbitration proposal? At the beginning of the strike Lewis declared that the miners had all they wanted of arbitration, that they got their fingers burned once and at least knew enuf to keep at a safe distance from the fire. Evidently Lewis is ready to trust the fate of the miners' case to the tender mercies of a capitalist politician. The miners should be on their guard.

It was rumored that a Chicago bootlegger, jailed in Waukegan, was a popular figure on the streets while he was supposed to be in durance vile. The bootlegger liked the publicity and offered to give ten thousand dollars to his favorite charity for a little more of the real stuff. He must be a "go-getter."

The Spanish woman who increased the population by one at the age of sixty-eight, was unlucky that she did not operate in the middle ages. She could easily have organized a new religion on the strength of her accomplishment.

Silas H. Strawn has left for China to represent the American government in various matters affecting the interests of Wall Street in that country. The name suggests what a drowning man grasps at.

The Standrad Oil company lost a million dollars thru a fire in its Roumanian oil wells. The flivver drivers of Nome, Alaska, will help John D. survive the calamity.

N. Y. DEFENSE READY TO AID CLASS VICTIMS

40,000 Workers Represented in Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 18.—Here in New York where there have been all sorts of defense organizations created for the purpose of defending the victims of the various drives launched against labor by the agents of capitalist class terror, many skeptics thot it an impossible task to consolidate into one organization this fundamental work. Since Sunday, however, it has become plain to all those interested in the struggle of labor against tyranny that under the banner of the International Labor Defense such an organization is actually in existence.

A check-up of the total number of workers represented by the various organizations participating in the conference of last Sunday reveals the fact that more than 40,000 workers were involved in the meeting. This is a very conservative estimate.

A Committee of Action.

The personnel of the local executive committee and the organizations they represent leaves no doubt in the minds of those informed on defense activities in the past, since the dark days of the beginning of the world war, that those workers who fall into the clutches of the legalized thugs of the ruling class, and those now suffering in prison, and the families dependent upon these workers will have an effective organization behind them in their struggle.

Prominent among the members of the executive committee are two women who have for years been in the forefront of the defense work in this city—Rose Baron and Mrs. Kate Gitlow. Representing the I. W. W. is Richard ("Dick") Brasier, himself one of the victims of capitalism during the war hysteria. Others are Lena Greenberg of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, L. J. Shader of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union; L. Noffbauer of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union; W. Feinstein of the Window Cleaners' Union; K. Fabricant of the United Council of Working Class Women; J. Kossov of the International Labor Defense Branch No. 3; R. Moore of the Elevator Operators' Union; M. Spavik, for Workers' Union No. 10; A. Waxler of the Hungarian Sick Benefit Association; A. Levitz of International Workers' Defense Branch No. 3; S. Reisel of the Brotherhood of Painters; A. N. Shalupsky, Max Rishen, J. Scheinen, W. Cohen, and N. Sharnow, representing various branches of the Workmen's Circle.

This committee, representing as it does a cross section of the labor movement in New York, is already laying concrete plans for the purpose of consolidating all defense work, and of building up a powerful organization that will leave its impress upon every struggle in which workers face the ordeal of capitalist courts.

Best of Legal Defense.

To obtain the best legal defense for persecuted workers and to at all times work under the advice of experts in handling workers' cases will be one of the principal aims of the organization. Furthermore, a great deal of energy will be devoted to relief of prisoners and their dependents in order to alleviate as much as possible the horrors endured by those already in the clutches of the bestial tyrants who run the prisons of this country.

On the committees are also members who are familiar with the white terror in other countries and who will be able to aid in forwarding the work of defense and relief of those victims all over the world who have dared challenge the ruling cliques of their own lands.

Defense Ball Arranged.

Among other things, the committee has arranged for a Defense Ball that is to be held in this city on October 17. This will be one of the biggest affairs of its kind ever staged in New York and will be a means of bringing together large numbers of defense workers and their sympathizers. Special features are being arranged for this occasion and it promises to be one of the events of the coming winter in the labor movement here.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

IRISH HOLD ELECTION USING BALLOT THREE BY FOUR FEET, 76 RUN

DUBLIN, Sept. 18—Probably the most complicated election ever held is taking place in the Irish Free State today. One and a half million voters are casting their ballots for nineteen members of the Free State senate.

Every voter who went to the polls was confronted with a ballot three feet long on which were the names of 76 candidates.

The total cost of the election is expected to be nearly $500,000.

Bury Progress at Labor Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

getting into office. Organized labor will never gain anything substantial until it has organized itself economically and politically independent from the capitalist class.

Opposes Capitalist Politics.

"The American working class must become conscious of its own political power and you will be on the road to a militant labor movement, not by following the policies of 'supporting your friends and punishing your enemies' proposed by John Walker but by organizing your own independent labor party based upon the trade unions and all working class organizations," said Overgaard.

Delegate Lowrie, who peddles honey to labor unions, insisted that the LaFollette movement was a labor party and questioned the sincerity of the resolution.

Reformed Yellow Socialists.

Chas. Wills, who has collided with Overgaard in the past over political issues, and others, stated that the resolution was not introduced in good faith and it came from "sinister sources." Outside of the usual blah-blah this windbag contributed nothing to the discussion.

"Socialist" Flora, from the carpenters, as usual attacked independent political action but insisted that he is as good a socialist today as he was 20 years ago. (After all, what was he then?)

Berger and Hillquit and the rest of the S. P.'ites will insist upon the same but their rotten deeds are against them.

A Qualified Reactionary.

Delegate McKabe of Painters 180 supported the committee's report but with his sweet voice defended Overgaard's sincerity. He believed that there was no "selfish motives" behind the resolution. It sounded very nice, but the argument was rotten in general.

"Honest John" was the last speaker due to the fact that someone moved the previous question after he delivered his masterpiece of demagogy. He stated that 30 years ago he used to fight as hard for such things as Overgaard was doing now, but that he has changed his mind.

"Honest John" Contradicts Himself.

He said he respected people who fought for their ideas; but then he turned around and played on prejudices and ignorance with the usual allegations that stoolpigeons and agents of the bosses are infesting all these movements and that if we had a labor party such would be the case also. It would be destroyed by such forces.

He never proved anything, simply insinuated. The next minute he tried to show how different the situation is in Europe; that in Belgium, Switzerland and other places they don't elect presidents like "we" do here and they have no primaries like here, altho admitting our primary system is rotten.

How he draws the conclusion that, therefore, we should have no labor party the writer fails to see and so does "Honest John" probably, but he gets away with it.

Amalgamation.

The next resolution reported on was on amalgamation which was also introduced by Delegate Overgaard. Naturally, Slater and the rest of the committee also killed this, altho at the present time it is more necessary for the labor movement than ever before, in the face of the coming open shop onslaught and, the weakened condition of the unions in the most important industries like railroad, metal, building, etc.

Andrew Young, delegate from Local 705, O'Fallon, Ill., defended the resolution. He stated, "that it should not be a question of who introduces it, but whether it is necessary. The rank and file wants it. If you go and ask the membership of the local unions they will have nothing against it, but will be 100 per cent in favor. I realize that this is not a convention of the rank and file, but I appeal to all who are working to defeat the committee's report."

The usual ridicule was made use of by the reactionaries and the same Red scare was used to poison the delegates to vote against their own interest and against the interest of the labor movement as a whole.

When Delegate Overgaard attempted to secure the floor on this resolution again one of the good servants of the powers that be, who regards conventions as a good vacation, again moved the previous question and so amalgamation was buried.

Steam Roller on Unity.

Resolution No. 23 asking for an endorsement of the British and Russian efforts for international trade union unity, also introduced by Overgaard, was regarded as the "worst one," and only Ed Nochels of the Chicago Federation of Labor was given a chance to pull off his usual indignation and recommend that everything that emenated from Communist or other like "suspicious" sources should be put in the waste basket.

No one was given a chance to defend the resolution not even the delegate who introduced it as again the previous question was called for and "Honest John" is a stickler for parliamentary rules especially if they are applied against his opponents.

The last resolution to be killed before the day's session ended was No. 24 introduced by U. M. W. No. 2650 of Belleville which calls for election of A. F. of L. officials by the rank and file

Rossell Running Amuck.

In the excitement the terrible "Reds" were again blamed and Delegate Rossel, Machinist 866, launched into a personal attack against Overgaard whom he claimed did not represent the machinists' union and, lo and behold, he made a great exposure, stating that Overgaard was running for editor of the Machinist Journal during the nomination of officers of the I. A. of M. and that if he would have been elected this journal would have been "turned over to the Communists."

Overgaard called attention to the fact that he had not introduced resolution No. 24 and that he was duly elected to represent his local in this convention and pointed out that Rossell did not know what he was talking about in general.

Works for Capitalist State.

This old faker has not seen a work shop for the last 15 years. He is working as a factory inspector. So he has a chance of seeing other people work. His particular desire is to go to conventions from his local and have a good time and display, when necessary, his child's brain.

After this funeral of progress was over the convention adjourned to go sight seeing upon invitation of the business men in the city. One delegate remarked, after the session, that it is a good thing that there is a Red or two in the convention or it would be "too darned dead."

ILLINOIS FAKERS VOTE AGAINST RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA; FOR BEER

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 18.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor here today voted down a resolution favoring the recognition of Soviet Russia, offered by Andrew Young of O'Fallon, Illinois, representing the O'Fallon Mine Workers' Union local.

The federation endorsed a resolution favoring light wines and beer.

The resolution favoring the adoption of the child labor amendment by the legislature was passed, this measure affording a lot of impossibly reactionary labor fakers to make a show of being "progressive" by speeches and applause, although the machine of Gov. Small, who has been pictured as "labor's friend" by these same fakers, knifed the child labor amendment in the last legislature.

Even "Honest Johnny" Walker was not so honest as to support it then, and there is no reason to believe that the fakers have had a change of heart since that time. The measure will probably be hidden hereafter with some camouflage of a few speeches and empty resolutions.

ARMY OFFICERS BARE SCANDALS IN WAR FOR JOB

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Another American army scandal broke here and caused a furore in military and navy circles.

Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, former quartermaster general of the army, has preferred charges against his successor, Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Hart, before the war department. He charges that Gen. Hart, while a colonel in his department in 1922, "maliciously and disloyally" conspired to prevent his re-appointment as quartermaster general, and plotted to obtain his own (Hart's) advancement to the post.

In the conduct of this conspiracy, according to Gen. Rogers' accusations, Gen. Hart instigated a series of articles bearing on the divorce proceedings then in progress between Gen. Rogers and his wife. Gen. Hart is accused of furnishing to Mrs. Theresa Howard Dean, a feature writer, material out of which she fashioned a number of articles uncomplimentary to Gen. Rogers by comparing his divorce case to the notorious Stillman case.

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

The best way to support the DAILY WORKER is to subscribe—and get others to subscribe.

SOUTH SLAVIC AFFAIR SUNDAY, SEPT. 20, AT C. P. S. HALL CALLED OFF

Members of the Freiheit Singing Society who are to appear at the South Slavic entertainment to be held Sunday, Sept. 20., at the C. P. S. Hall, 1128-30 West 18th street, are notified that the entertainment is called off.

FINNISH BRANCH LEADS MILITANTS IN EFFORTS TO SAVE DAILY WORKER

Four Thousand Dollars Needed Next Week to Raise Total Required to Pull Thru.

FRIDAY, the Finnish branch of the Workers Party of Chicago leads the ranks in the fight of loyal workers to save the DAILY WORKER. Two hundred dollars was donated by this branch to help the English Communist organ overcome the immediate financial crisis. Besides this, the Finnish district committee of the Workers Party of Ohio contributed $50, the Daisytown, Pa., Finnish branch, $25, and these, along with other Finnish branch remittances received, make their efforts for the DAILY WORKER amount to over half of Friday's total.

From Pacific coast cities, too, come letters containing good-sized checks, showing that distance isn't any barrier when it comes to helping the workers' press. Workers Party units out west are bending all their energy to the cause.

How workers not connected with the party are affected by the DAILY WORKER'S danger call is illustrated by the following note from San Diego, Calif.: "I am an ex-sailor in a government institution for the last five years as a patient of tuberculosis, without compensation. Since I am soon supposed to 'get my pie in the sky,' I am enclosing a dollar (of which I haven't got many) to help save the paper that teaches other poor workers how to get theirs on earth."

Despite these conspicuous examples of good work, however, only $6,006.65 has been raised to date. The instability of the DAILY WORKER carries over into next week, waiting upon the last minute efforts of those party branches who have not yet risen to the demand of the situation.

These Have Done Their Duty in Helping Workers' Press:

Finnish Br., W. P., Chicago, Ill.	$200.00
Chatham Colony Association, Chatham, N. J.	13.00
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South Slavic Br., W. P., Renton, Pa.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Daisytown, Pa.	25.00
E. W. Bell, Cuyahoga Falls, O. (Akron, C. C. C.)	10.00
Catfish, Pa., Italian Br., W. P.	5.00
S. Slavic Br., W. P., Canton, O.	15.00
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Samuel Markisan, Wilmington, Del.	5.00
Louis Lairakus, Wilmington, Del.	5.00
T. W. Allen, Corona, N. M.	5.00
Angelo Rossi, Fayetteville, W. Va.	1.00
English Br., W. P., Portland, Ore.	6.00
L. J. Kortan, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
H. B., Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Ch Rabinowitz, Chicago	2.00
H. Daniels, Manchester, Wash.	8.00
Ed. Staidbauer, Milwaukee	1.00
S. Masules, Collinsville, Ill.	2.00
D. Brody, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	2.00
N. Visconti, Chicago	2.50
A. Dobroski, Roseland, Ill.	1.00
Julius Kose, Alpine, Cal.	1.00
John C. Spring, Portland, Ore.	1.00
Total Friday	$ 587.42
Previously acknowledged	5,419.23
Total to date	$6,006.65

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN NEW YORK ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 25

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A general membership meeting will be held on Friday, Sept. 25, at 8 p. m., at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Jay Lovestone will report for the C. E. C. on the work of the national convention and the immediate tasks of the district with regard to bolshevization and reorganization of the district. All other meetings are called off for this day and every party member must attend the membership meeting.

Big Pickings for Swindlers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Stock frauds perpetrated in New York state in the last year netted swindlers about $500,000,000, it was announced here today by deputy Attorney General Oliver B. James.

James said it has been estimated that the total loss to stock investors in the United States during the year would reach one billion dollars.

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Proposed Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party

The American Section of the Communist International.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers Party.

THE new constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party which follows contains two new developments of the party which are of the utmost importance.

The first of these is contained in the fact that the party declares itself "the American Section of the Communist International.

The Communist Party of America, organized in 1919, proudly declared itself the "American Section of the Communist International," but the Workers Party, up to the last convention could only declare its fraternal affiliation and acceptance of the leadership of the Communist International. With the adoption of the constitution which follows our party becomes openly "the American Section of the Communist International," and takes its rightful place with the other Communist parties of the world as an organic part of the Communist International.

THE party still retains the name Workers Party, but includes in it the word "Communist" preparatory to the change which will undoubtedly be made by the next convention of the party to complete the transition and have the party adopt its rightful name, ""The Communist Party of America, American Section of the Communist International."

While unheralded in the reports of the convention this change marks an important stride forward and should inspire new pride in the party in the heart of every member of our party.

The second point of importance is that this new constitution outlines the form and structure of the party as it will appear after the reorganization of the party. Because of this fact it should be carefully studied by every member of the party.

THE party member who has a clear picture in his mind of the new structure of the party will be able to more readily fit himself into that structure. He will be able to aid in the work of re-organization, which is one of the most vital tasks before the party.

The party described in the constitution which follows is not an organization hanging in the air or existing for itself. The form of organization will root the party deep in the masses of workers. Through its nuclei in the factories, mines, mills, stores and wherever the members are employed it organizes itself where the workers are. Through its fractions in the trade unions, co-operatives, benefit societies, etc., it raeches to penetrate other groups of workers with revolutionary influence.

THE party organized, as described in this constitution, will be a much more powerful organization than the party we have, even though the party does not add a single new member. But the reorganization experience as shown in other countries will mean the rapid growth of our party. It will be a party capable of influencing a greater number of workers and of quicker action.

Every member must know this organization. Every member must study it and come to his party branch prepared to take intelligent action to quickly transform the organization of our party to that of a Bolshevik Party.

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Articel 1. Name of the Party.

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA, the American section of the Communist International.

Article 2. Emblem.

Section 1. The emblem of the Party shall be the crossed hammer and sickle with a circular margin having at the top: "WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA" and underneath "WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE".

Article 3. Membership.

Section 1. Every person who accepts the program and statutes of the Communist International and of the Workers (Communist) Party, who becomes a member of a basic sub-organization of the Party, who is active in this organization, who subordinates himself to all the decisions of the Comintern and of the Party, and regularly pays his membership dues may be a member of the Party.

Section 2. Applicants for membership shall sign an application card reading as follows:

"The undersigned declares his adherencee to the program and statutes of the Communist International and of the Workers (Communist) Party and agrees to submit to the discipline of the Party and to engage actively in its work."

At the time of being accepted as a member of the Party this pledge shall be read to the applicant who shall indicate his endorsement of same.

Section 3. New members must join a shop nucleus or a street nucleus (international branch) of the Party and the application must be accepted by a vote of the membership of the unit to which application is made and the acceptance ratified by the leading committee of the territorial division of the Party in which membership is held.

Section 4. Members who change their place of work, or in case they are members of an international branch, their place of residence, must secure a transfer card from the Party unit in which they have held membership and present this card to the unit to which they transfer. A duplicate of the transfer card given the member shall be sent to the leading committee of the territorial section from which the member transfers and transmitted by this committee to the territorial section to which the member transfers.

If the member transfers from one section of a city organization to another, the transfer card shall be transmitted thru the city executive committee; if the member transfers from one city in a district to another the transfer card shall be transmitted thru the district executive committee; if the member transfers from one district to another the transfer card shall be sent thru the Central Executive Committee.

Section 5. Members of the Party who desire to leave the country and go to another country must obtain the permission of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

Section 6. Every member of the Party who is eligible to be a member of a trade union must become a member of the union to which he is eligible.

Article 4. The Structure of the Party.

Section 1. The Workers (Communist) Party, like all sections of the Comintern is built on the principle of democratic centralization. These principles are:

a) Election of the subordinate as well as the upper party organs at general meetings of the Party members, conferences and conventions of the Party.

b) Regular reporting of the Party committees to their constituents.

c) Acceptance and carrying out of the decisions of the higher Party committees by the lower, strict Party discipline, and immediate and exact application of the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of the Executive Committee of the Party.

d) Any Party committee whose activities extend over a certain area is considered superior to those Party organizations whose activity is limited only to certain parts of this area.

e) The discussion on Party questions can be carried on by the members only until the proper Party committee has decided them. After a decision has been adopted at the Congress of the Comintern, the Party convention, or by the leading Party committee, it must be carried out unconditionally even if some of the members or some of the local organizations are not in agreement with the decision.

Section 2. The highest authority of each unit of the Party is the general meeting of Party members, conference, or Party convention.

Section 3. The membership meeting, conference, or Party convention elects the leading committee which acts as the leading Party organ in the interim between the membership meeting, conferences or conventions and conducts the work of the Party organization.

Section 4. The units of the Party organization shall be as follows:

a) The shop nucleus, of which the leading committee is the nucleus bureau.

b) The street nucleus (the international branch) of which the leading committee is the street nucleus bureau.

c) In small cities having not more than two hundred members the shop nuclei and the street nuclei (international branches) shall send delegates to a city conference, or if the membership is not large, a general membership meeting shall be held at which a city executive committee shall be elected.

d) Larger cities shall be divited into sections and sub-sections. The shop nuclei and the street nuclei (international branches) in each of these sections and sub-sections shall hold conference of delegates which shall elect the section and sub-section executive committee. The sections of the city organization shall hold conferences of delegates which shall elect the city executive committee, except in the headquarters city of a district organization in which case the District Executive Committee acts as the City Executive Committee.

e) The city organization in each district shall send delegates to a conference which shall elect the district executive committee.

f) The delegates from the district organization shall send delegates to the national convention which elects the Central Executive Committee.

Section 5. For the conduct of special work each leading committee organizes departments, such as the Agitprop Department, Organization Department, Trade Union Department, Women's Work Department, and such other departments, the need for which arises. These departments are subordinate to the leading committee and work in accordance with its instructions and carry out its decisions.

Article [illegible] The Shop Nucleus and the Street Nucleus (International Branch).

Section 1. The basis of the Party organization is the shop nucleus (in factories, mines, workshop, offices, stores, agricultural enterprises, etc.) which all Party members working in these places must join. The nucleus must consist of at least three members. Newly organized shop nuclei must be endorsed by the leading committee of the territorial section in which the shop nuclei are organized.

Section 2. In factories where only one or two members are employed, these members are affiliated to the nearest working nucleus or form a factory nucleus jointly with the members working in neighboring factories.

Section 3. Party members who cannot be immediately affiliated with a shop nucleus, shall join the street nucleus (international branch) in the section of the city in which they reside.

Section 4. The nucleus is the organization which links up the Party with the workers and poor farmers. The tasks of the nucleus are to conduct Party work among the non-party masses of workers and peasants by means of systematic communist agitation and propaganda, to recruit new members to distribute and sell Party literature, to issue a factory newspaper, to conduct cultural work, to discuss Party problems, to carry on the work of enlightenment and education of the Party members in the fundamental principles of Communism. The members of the nucleus should strive for all official positions in the workers' organizations in the factory, participate in all economic conflicts and demands of the employees, interpret these from the standpoint of the revolutionary class struggle and seek to win the leadership of all the struggles of the workers by tireless nucleus work.

Section 5. The street nucleus (international branch) conducts similar work among the workers living in that section of the city in which it is organized.

Section 6. The shop nucleus and street nucleus (international branch) elects a bureau to conduct its work. This bureau should consist of from three to five members and conducts all nucleus work, assigns it to the individual members of the nucleus or international branch, as, for instance, propaganda, distribution of papers, fraction work in the trade unions, shop committee work, work among women, defense work, connection with the youth nucleus, etc. The nucleus bureau is responsible for this work and makes periodical reports to the next higher committee.

Section 7. The shop nucleus or street nucleus (international branch) bureau elects an organizer-secretary, whose duty it is to maintain the connections between the shop nucleus or street nucleus (international branch) and the next higher committee, conduct the correspondence of the shop nucleus or street nucleus and to carry out the decisions of the bureau.

Article 5. Sub-Sections, Sections and City Organizations.

Section 1. In the small cities (of not more than two hundred members), the shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) shall each hold general membership meetings periodically, not less often than each three months. These membership meetings in January and July shall elect the city executive committee which shall direct the Party work in such cities.

Section 2. Larger cities shall be divided into sections by the city executive committee of such cities. The party members affiliated with the shop nuclei or street nuclei (international branches) in each section of such cities shall meet in a general membership meeting once each three months to discuss general party problems. At the memberhip meetings held in January and July or at a special conference of elected delegates from the shop and street nuclei a section executive committee which shall direct the work of the Party in this section, shall be elected.

Section 3. In the very large cities such as New York and Chicago, the city shall be divided into sections and sub-sections. The shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) in each sub-section shall hold periodic membership meetings in January and July shall elect a sub-section executive committee which shall direct the work of the Party in the sub-section.

b) There shall also be held periodic conference of delegates from the shop nuclei and the street nuclei (international branches) in each section, and the conferences in January and July shall elect a section executive committee which shall direct the work of the Party in the section.

c) In January and July of each year, there shall be held a conference of delegates elected by the section or sub-section conferences (of representatives of the shop and street nucle) in the city, which shall elect the city executive committee, except in those cities which are the headquarters of the district executive committee. In the latter cities, the district executive committee funcions as the leading committee.

Section 4. The size of the sub-section, section, and city executive committees, shall be determined by the respective conferences which elect these committees.

Section 5. As soon as the Party reorganization progresses so that at least 25 per cent of the Party members are organized in shop nuclei, at least fifty per cent of the members of the sub-section, section, and city executive committee shall be elected from the shop nuclei.

Section 6. The sub-section, section, and city executive committees elect a secretary-organizer, who is responsible for the maintenance of connections with the next higher unit and for the execution of the decisions of the committees.

Article 6. Sub-District Organization.

Section 1. Wherever the district executive committee considers that the functioning of the Party organization will be improved, it may with the consent of the Central Executive Committee, create a sub-district organization, thru the combination of several cities. Such sub-district organizations shall hold a conference of delegates from the city organization or from shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) in the sub-district in January and July of each year and elect a sub-district executive committee.

Section 2. The number of members of which the sub-district executive committee shall consist shall be determined by the sub- district conference. Where the basic organizations of a sub-district are made up of shop nuclei to an extent of at least twenty-five per cent, fifty per cent of the members of the sub-district executive committee shall be elected from the shop nuclei.

Section 3. The sub-district executive committee shall elect a secretary-organizer who shall maintain connections with the next higher unit of the Party, and execute the decisions of the sub-district executive committee.

Section 4. In the city in which the sub-district committee has its headquarters, the sub-district committee acts as the executive committee of that city.

Article 7. District Organization.

Section 1. The Central Executive Committee of the Party shall divide the country into districts. Once each year there shall be held a district conference made up of delegates from the city organizations in the district and such unattached nuclei and international branches as there may be in the district. This district conference shall elect a district executive committee. Special conferences may be called by the district executive committee or by the Central Executive Committee.

Section 2. The district conference also elects the District Control Committee which shall be charged with the control of the financial accounts of all the Party units in the district and which also deals with the appeals from the decisions of lower Party units against disciplinary action.

Section 3. The District Executive Committee is the highest Party authority in the district between district conferences. The District Executive Committee must be composed partially of factory workers and should include representatives of the chief towns of the district. The district committee determines how often full meetings of the district committee are to be held. But these must be held at least once a month. The district committee where composed in part of members not residing in the city of the district headquarters shall elect an executive council for the conduct of its current business.

Section 4. The District Executive Committee elects the district organizer in agreement with the Central Executive Committee. The district organizer must have been a member of the Party for two years. If a district paper is published the District Executive Committee elects the editor of the paper with the agreement of the Central Executive Committee.

Section 5. The district executive committee shall organize such departments for the conduct of the Party work as Agitprop, organization, trade union work, woman's work, etc. As a rule members of the district committee should be placed at the head of these departments. These departments carry on their work under the direction of the District Executive Committee and submit periodic reports to the District Executive Committee.

Section 6. The District Executive Committee is responsible for its work to the district conference and the Central Executive Committee. It must submit a monthly report of its activities to the Central Executive Committee.

Section 7. In the city in which the District Executive Committee has its headquarters the city organization does not elect a city executive committee and the Party work in this city is directed by the District Executive Committee.

Article 8. The Party Conference.

Section 1. The Central Executive Committee may, when it deems it necessary, call party conferences. The delegates to these party conferences from the districts shall be elected by the district committee. The Central Executive Committee may co-opt individual party workers to attend the party conferences in an advisory capacity without voting rights.

Section 2. The decisions of the Party conference are not valid and binding on the party unless endorsed by the Central Executive Committee.

Article 9. The Party Convention.

Section 1. The party convention is the highest authority of the Party and shall be called by the Central Executive Committee at least once a year in agreement with the executive committee of the Communist International.

Section 2. Special conventions which shall have all the powers of regular conventions, may be called by the Central Executive Committee either at its own initiative and in agreement with the Executive Committee of the Communist International or at the initiative of the Communist International, or upon the demand of party organizations representing half the members of the Party. Special conventions, however, can only be called with the agreement of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Section 3. The call for the national convention and the proposed agenda of the convention shall be submitted to the membership at least one month before the date of the convention.

Section 4. The number of delegates to the convention shall be determined by the Central Executive Committee. Delegates shall be apportioned to the districts in proportion to the membership to be decided in accordance with the provision of article 10 of this constitution.

Section 5. The party convention shall hear the reports of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Committee, decide the questions of Party program, formulate resolutions on all political, tactical and organizational questions, elect the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Committee.

Article 10. Elections of Delegates.

Section 1. Election of delegates to all party conferences and conventions shall be based upon the number of members in good standing on the first of the month prior to the date of the election. No party member can vote in the election if more than two months in arrears in dues payments. The secretary of the Party unit shall submit with the results of the election a certified list stating the names of the good-standing members in the Party unit. No election of delegates to any conference or convention shall be valid unless 5 per cent of the good standing members in the Party unit participated in the elections.

Section 2. The highest committee of the unit of the Party in which a conference or convention is to be held shall decide the basis of representation, that is, the number of good-standing members necessary to elect delegates.

Section 3. The shop nucleus and the street nucleus (international branch) or in case of large cities the sub-section, shall elect delegates to the city convention in accordance with the number of delegates they are entitled to based upon the certified list of good-standing members which the secretary shall send to the city convention in certifying the results of the elections.

Section 4. The city convention shall elect the number of delegates it is entitled to according to the ratio fixed for the election of delegates from the city convention to the district convention based upon the number of members in good standing in the city as certified by the shop nuclei and the street nuclei (international branches).

Section 5. The district convention shall elect the number of delegates it is entitled to according to the ratio fixed for the election of delegates from the district convention to the national convention based upon the number of goodstanding members in the district as certified by the city convention.

Section 6. The same rule shall apply in the election of delegates to section and city conferences, provided for in Article 5.

Article 11. Central Executive Committee.

Section 1. The Central Executive Committee of the Party shall be elected by the Party convention and shall consist of 19 members elected by the convention a representative of the Young Workers League and a neutral chairman with decisive vote. The convention shall also elect six candidates who shall have a right to participate in the full sessions of the C. E. C. with a voice but no vote. In case of vacancies the candidates shall become members of the C. E. C.

Section 2. The Central Executive Committee is the highest authority of the Party between the party conventions. It represents the Party as a whole over and against other Party institutions and other institutions, organizes various organs of the Party, conducts all its political and organizational wok, appoints the editors of its central organs who work under its leadership and control, organizes and guides all undertakings of importance for the entire Party, distributes all the Party forces and controls the Central Treasury. The Central Executive Committee conducts the work of the Party fractions within bodies of a central nature.

Section 3. The Central Executive Committee elects from among its numbers a Political Committee for conducting the work of the C. E. C. between its full sessions. The Central Committee shall elect a general secretary, and a secretariat for conduct of the permanent current work, and establish an agitprop department, organization department and such other departments as the Party requires. The members of the Central Executive Committee should be the heads of these departments wherever possible.

Section 4. The Central Executive Committee shall divide the country into districts and create district organizations. The Central Executive Committee has the right to combine or divide existing organizations, either according to territory or otherwise in conformity with their political and economic characteristics.

Article 12. The Central Control Committee.

Section 1. The Party convention shall elect a Central Control Committee of four members which shall audit the books and accounts of the national organization and supervise similar control of the financial accounts of the Party as a whole.

Section 2. The Central Control Committee shall also pass upon appeals from decision of lower party units in reference to braeches of discipline. The decisions of the Central Control Committee in such matters are subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee.

Article 13. Qualifications.

Section 1. Members of the Central Executive Committee, general secretary, editor, and all candidates for political office must have been member of the Party for two years at time of their nomination.

Section 2. Members of the District Executive Committee, must have been members of the Party for two years at the time of their nomination.

Section 3. Members of City Executive Committees must have been members of the Party for one year at the time of their nomination, and of section and sub-section committees must have been members of the Party for six months at the time of their nomination.

Article 14. Party Dicipline.

Section 1. The strictest party discipline is the most solemn duty of all Party members and all Party organizations. The decisions of the Communist International and the Party convention, of the Central Executive Commitee and all the leading committees of the Party must be promptly carried out. Discussion of questions over which there have been differences must not continue after the decision has been made.

Section 2. Breaches of party discipline by individual members may be punished by censure, public censure, dismissal from office, supenion from the Party, and expulsion from the Party. Breaches of discipline by Party committees may be punished by removal of the committee by the next higher Party committee.

Section 3. Charges against individual members shall be made in the shop nucleus or international branch and the decision of the Party unit shall be confirmed by the Party committee in the territory in which the unit is located. Charges against individual members may also be made in any leading committee of the Party and such committees have full power to act. The member expelled may appeal to the next higher committee. Appeals can be made only by the punished members themselves or by a party organization in his behalf.

Section 4. No leading committee of the Party has power to suspend any of its members from the committee. Charges against members of committees must be filed with the next higher committee.

Article 15. Dues.

Section 1. Each applicant for membership shall pay an initiation fee of 50c which shall be receipted for by an initiation stamp furnished by the

(Continued on page 6)

MANY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION DRIVE

The dates of Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign are as follows:

District	Date
1. Boston	Sept. 27.
2. New York	Sept. 25.
3. Philadelphia	Sept 26.
4. Buffalo	Oct. 4.
5. Pittsburgh	Sept. 25.
6. Cleveland	Sept. 27.
7. Detroit	Sept. 27.
8. Chicago	Oct. 7.
9. Minneapolis	Sept. 27.
15. Connecticut	Oct. 4.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the C. E. C. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

Working Women in Japan.

RECENTLY the social bureau of Tokio published the result of its investigation on professional women. The date on which the investigation was conducted was August, 1924. The following description is the summary of the report.

The total number of professional women in Japan is 3,581,000 and corresponds to about 13 per cent of the total female population in the country (27,000,000). Industrially they may be divided as follows:

Engaged in:

Agriculture	1,315,900
Factories and mines	980,000
Intellectual professions	429,500
Commercial employment	400,000
Domestic workers	455,600
Total women workers	3,958,877
Total men workers	2,699,374

Then the professional women in Tokio, the following data are given in the report according to their incomes. They are divided into three categories of those who receive just enough money to live independently and those who receive more and less than this average, the minimum of which is set at 60 yen per month.

a—Those who receive more than 60 yen:

Physicians, writers	200-700 yen
Musicians, artists	150-500 yen
Actresses	100-800 yen
Dentists	150-600 yen
Beauty culture specialists	120-500 yen
Hair Dressers	80-700 yen
Midwives	80-500 yen
Entertainers	90-400 yen

b—Those who receive from 60 yen to 150 yen:

Higher grade teachers, stenographers, pharmacists, reporters masseuses, solicitors, waitresses, clerks, government employes, chauffeurs, models, etc.

c—Those who receive less than 60 yen on an average:

Typists	30-100 yen
Office workers	24-70 yen
Nurses	36-100 yen
Telephone girls	20-80 yen
Shop girls	20-85 yen
Waitresses	30-50 yen
Factory workers	15-70 yen

Now as to the number of these professional women those categorios with more than 500 members in Tokio are as follows:

Factory workers	53,800
House workers	35,000
Office workers	15,000
Telephone girls	8,500
Hairdressers	9,180
Midwives	4,600
Waitresses	10,900
Shopgirls	4,500
Nurses	6,590
Teachers	1,590
Higher grade teachers	847
Typists	1,740
Masseuses	1,130

Proposed Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party

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Central Executive Committee. The entire sum shall go to the national organization.

Section 2. Each member shall pay 50c per month dues, which shall be receipted for by dues stamps issued by the Central Executive Committee. Members whose earnings are more than $100.00 per month shall pay additional dues to the amount of one per cent of their earnings above $100. The payment of the additional dues shall be receipted for by special stamps issued by the Central Executive Committee.

Section 3. The district organization shall purchase regular dues stamps from the Central Executive Committee at 25c per stamp, the city organization shall purchase dues stamps from the city organization at 40c; the sub-section organization shall purchase dues stamps from the section organization at 42½c; and the shop nuclei and the street nuclei (international branches) shall purchase stamps from the sub-section organization at 45c. Where no sub-sections exist the shop nuclei and international branch purchase their stamps from the section organization at 45c. Where no sections exist, the shop nuclei and street nuclei (international bronches) purchase stamps from the city organization at 45c.

Section 4. Special assessments may be levied by the national convention or the Central Executive Committee. No member shall be considered in good standing unless he purchases such special assessment stamp.

Section 5. Members unable to pay dues or assessments on account of unemployment, strikes, sickness, or similar reason shall by vote of the nucleus or international branch be furnished with exempt stamps. No district organization shall be allowed exempt stamps in a proportion greater than ten per cent of its monthly purchase of regular stamps, except by decision of the C. E. C.

Section 6. Members who are three months in arrears in payment of dues shall cease to be members of the party in good standing. Members who are six months in arrears shall be stricken from the rolls. No member of the Party shall pay dues in advance for a period of more than three months.

Article 16. Language Fractions.

Section 1. All members of the Party now members of language branches must become members in either shop nuclei or international branches in the reorganization of the Party on the basis of this constitution, in order to retain their membership in the Party.

Section 2. The former members of the language sections of the Party, in addition to their membership in the Party, through affiliation with the shop nuclei or international branch shall form language fractions.

Section 3. The language fraction shall consist of all the members of the Party who speak a certain language, who are members of a sub-section, section, or city organization of the Party. The units of the language fraction should be formed on the basis of the most efficient method of working among their particular language group. The D. E. C. or City Executive Committee shall decide as to the units to be formed.

Section 4. Where there is more than one sub-section in a section organization, in which language fractions of a particular language group are organized, these language fractions shall hold general membership meetings of all the members of the langauge fraction, in the section in January and July of each year, and elect an executive committee of the language fraction for the section. Where there are several sections of a city in which fractions are organized, the members of the language fraction shall hold a city membership meeting in January and July of each year, and elect a city executive committee of the language fraction, subject to the approval of the respective Party committee.

Section 5. Once each year, there shall be held a district conference of delegates from the language fractions in the party districts which shall elect a district executive committee for the language fraction. The D. E. C. for the language fraction must be approved by the Party D. E. C.

Section 6. The Central Executive Committee of the Party may, if it deems it advisable, permit the holding of a national conference of a language fraction of a particular language group. When such national conferences are held, they shall elect, subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee, a national language bureau. In cases where the Central Executive Committee does not deem it advisable to hold national conferences of a langugae fraction, it shall appoint a national bureau for the language fraction.

Section 7. The language fraction is an auxiliary organization of the Party, for work among a particular language group. Only Party members who are affiliated to the shop nuclei or the street nuclei (international branches) and pay dues to the basic units of the Party, can be members of the language fraction of the Party. The language fraction of the Party does not collect dues, but may, with the consent of the Central Executive Committee carry on special campaigns among their langauge groups for funds to carry on the work of the language fraction. The Central Executive Committee shall also provide a definite monthly appropriation from the dues receipts for the work of the language fraction national bureaus.

Section 8. It is the work of the language fraction to carry on agitation, propaganda, and organization work among the working masses of its language group. The language fraction must also organize fractions of party members in the fraternal and benevolent organizations of its language group, as provided for in the section of this constitution dealing with the organizational question, and carry on a systematic campaign to establish Communist influence and bring these organizations under the influence of the party, ideologically and organizationally.

Section 9. The language fractions of each language group shall also organize a workers' club of their particular language group in each city or the sections of the city. These workers' clubs shall consist of both party and non-party members. The language fraction shall function as a fraction in these clubs to carry on agitation and propaganda and bring the non-Party members under Communist influence and recruit them for membership in regular Party units.

Article 17. Fractions.

Section 1. In all non-Party workers' and farmers' organizations (trade unions, co-operatives, cultural societies, educational societies, fraternal and benevolent societies, sports and other clubs, war veterans' organizations, factory councils, unemployed councils, at conferences and conventions, in local administrative bodies, state legislatures and the national congress) where there are at least two Communists, a Communist fraction must be organized for the purpose of increasing the influence of the Party in applying its policy in the non-Party sphere.

Section 2. The fractions are organs of the Party within non-Party organizations. They are not independent, fully authorized organizations, but are subordinate to the competent local Party committee.

Section 3. In case of differences arising between the Party committee and the fraction, the Party committee must investigate the question anew, together with the representatives of the fraction and come to a decision which must be carried out unconditionally by the fraction. In case an appeal is made against the decision by the fraction, the question shall be finally settled by the next higher Party committee.

Section 4. If questions are discussed by a Party committee which concerns a fraction, the committee shall accept a represetative of the fraction concerned, who shall attend the meeting of the committee in an advisory capacity.

Section 1. The fractions elect their own officers who, however, must be endorsed by the Party committee in the section in which the fraction operates. The officers of the fraction are responsible for their activities to the fraction and to the Party committee.

Section 6. The Party committee, which directs the Party work in the territory in which a fraction is organized, has the right to send its representatives into the executive committee of any fracton or to recall any member of that body, after the reason for such acton has been explained to the fraction.

Section 7. Candidates for all important positions in the organization in which the fractions are working are selected by the fracton, in agreement with the Party committee for the section.

Section 8. Questions which come up for decision in the organization in which a fraction is working must be discussed in advance in the meeting of the fraction, or by its leading committee. On every question on which a decision is reached in the fraction, or a decision made by the leading committee, the fraction members must act unanimously in the meeting of the organization and vote together solidly. Members who break this rule are subject to disciplinary measures by the Party.

Article 18. Relations to the Y. W. L.

Section 1. A corresponding committee of the Young Workers League shall be entitled to send one representative with voice and vote into all sub-sections, sections, city and district and central executive committees of the Party, provided there is a corresponding Y. W. L. organization to the organization of the party to which the representative is sent.

Section 2. The Party executive committee, in the sub-section, section, city, district, and the Central Executive Committee shall send a representative with voice and vote into the corresponding Y. W. L. committee.

Section 3. The corresponding Y. W. L. organization shall be entitled to send representatives to all conferences and conventions of the Party organization. The number of representatives which shall be given to the Y. W. L. in such conferences and conventions shall be decided by the Party committee which calls the conference or convention.

Section 4. All members of the Party under 21 years of age must join the Young Workers League. All members of the Young Workers League over 21 years of age, should join the Party and must join the Party if 23 years of age or over, or be excluded from the League.

Section 5. Members of the Y. W. L. who are under 11 years of age and who are also members of the Party, shall be exempt from paying Party dues upon presentation of their Y. W. L. dues card, with dues stamp affixed. An exempt stamp, marked "Y. W. L." shall be affixed to the Party card of such member

Schedule.

1. The provisions of this constitution in relation to purchase of dues stamps from the district committee and city organizations by the basic units of the Party go into effect on October first. Language branches which have not been reorganized by that date must purchase their dues stamps from the district and city organizations.

2. The provisions of this constitution in regard to the elections of the sub-secton, section, city and district committees go into effect as fast as the reorganization of the Party on the basis of this constitution take place in a locality. This provision also applies to the organization of language fractions which must be organized as fast as the Party reorganization takes place. The provisions of the previous constitution of the Party apply in a locality until such time as the reorganization takes place, except that the City Central Committee shall hold one session to constitute a City Executive Committee and then be abolished.

3. The reorganization of the entire Party on the basis of the provisions of this constitution shall be completed within six months from the time of its adoption. The Central Executive Committee is instructed to take all the necessary steps to carry out the reorganization in the period allotted.

What Do You Say?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?
4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?
5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Tammany's Triumph in New York

By H. M. WICKS

THE outcome of the primary elections of September 15 establishes the undisputed control of Tammany Hall over the democratic party of New York. If one views the conflict as one between personalities it means that the ignorant shyster, Hylan, has been defeated by the corporation hireling State Senator James J. Walker, whose record reeks with infamy as lawyer for dispensers of rotten meat—the packing house trust. Mentally Walker and Hylan are equals; both utterly devoid of brains or ability, hence both ideal figurheads for political machines. From another point of view the outcome appears as the triumph of the political machine that is known thruout the world and the synonym of the most loathsome political venality known to mankind. And the daily press and those who read its editorials view the outcome as the personal triumph of Governor Al. Smith and the humiliating defeat of William Randolph Hearst who is Hylan's sponsor.

Unquestionably it is Tammany's victory. A typical triumph, wrought thru the mobilization of its ward-heelers, criminal hangers-on, pick-pockets, dope peddlers, proprietors of houses of assignation, pimps, priests, gangters, bootleggers, bishops, labor fakers, public and private whores—with Governor Al. Smith as spokesman for them all.

But behind this menagerie assembled at the Fourteenth street Wigwam stands the towering shadow of the House of Morgan.

The real contest was between the petty bourgeois Hearst-Hylan combination within the democratic party and the banking combine. The mayor of New York and his sponsor, Hearst, imagined they could challenge the House of oMrgan—or bluff Tammany into acceptance of Hylan for another term. Once before a representative of the petty bourgeoisie assailed Tammany after the Wigwam became the private property of Morgan. That person, now almost forgotten, was Sulzer, governor of the state, who was impeached in 1913 by a Tammany controlled state senate and legislature.

Issues Forgotten

JUST as Sulzer tried to wage a struggle against Tammany on the clean government plea, Hylan raised the issue of the 5-cent fare on the transportation lines of New York. But Tammany never fights on issues. It did not raise any issues when it boosted Hylan into the mayor's quarters at city hall, and it required none to eliminate him. The mayor of New York has never been considered a legitimate off-spring of Tammany, but he was the best timber available at the time.

Hylan is the bastardized offspring of William Randolph Hearst and Tammany. In 1917 the Wigwam was confronted the task of defeating a republicant administration that was then in office. John Purroy Mitchell was republican mayor, but was defeated in the primaries by one Bennett. It is generally conceded that the defeat of Mitchell at the republican primaries was engineered by Tammany who feared a conflict with Mitchell. Tammany had no outstanding candidate, but Hearst had long been grooming Hylan. At a strategic moment Hearst yanked Hylan out of obscurity and impose him upon Tammany as the price of a united party. The fact that Hylan was an intellectual zero did not dismay Tammany and Hearst. Expert publicity men write his speeches and Hylan intoned them before audiences. The battery of Hearst papers proclaimed the candidate a man of unsurpassed ability and exemplary virtue. The result was an astounding victory.

After the victory Hylan remained Hearst's man, and only secondarily and as a matter of expediency the agent of Tammany.

Within the democratic party Hearst is the defender of the thoroly rotten petty bourgeoisie of the Eastern section of the United States—small fry industrialists, department store owners, petty shopkeepers and a strata of professionals. Paradoxical as it may seem, Hearst, who is a multimillionaire with vast holdings in Mexico in addition to his immense newspaper properties, is unquestionably the spokesman for and political leader of this section of the democratic party in the East. On the other hand Tammany Hall is the political machince thru which the House of Morgan has controlled the democratic party since 1910. The deep-going conflict of interests between the two economic groups in the democratic party was bound to express itself in open warfare sooner or later. In 1921 when Hylan ran for reelection the Wigwam was forced reluctantly to endorse him because of the political situation in the state of New York, which was at that time controlled by the republican party. Again the hall stood for the Hearst-Hylan combination for the sake of party unity.

Smith and Hylan in the Arena

THE successful campaign of 1922 which elected Al. Smith as governor and his re-election in 1924 against the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. on the republican ticket, made Tammany Hall arrogant. Feeling itself secure it determined to eliminate Hearst and Hylan, inasmuch as this combination had embarassed the Wall Street holders of stock in the rapid transit system. Finance capital, in control of Tammany Hall, felt that it was not receiving sufficient political advantages to enable it to get the full benefit of its investments in public utilities in the city of New York. In addition to the purely local situation, the continuation of the Hearst-Hylan control of the city had an unhealthy effect upon the national welfare of the party, as was clearly revealed during the Madison Square convention of the democratic party last year when Hearst fought against the nomination for president of the United States, of the attorney for the House of Morgan John W. Davis.

After openly breaking with Hylan and opposing his candidacy with that of State Senator James J. Walker, Tammany discovered that the Hearst-Hylan group was capable of waging a fierce struggle to maintain power. Seven years of control had resulted in creating a powerful machine loyal to Hylan. Since Walker was unknown it became necessary for Tammany to call into the fray Governor Al. Smith, who entered the arena like a gladiator, full armoured with the language of the gutter which he handles with admirable abandon. His opening salute, challenging Hylan to the fray was: "Watch my stuff. I'll throw Mayor Hylan into the ashcan so quickly he won't know what struck him."

Refined Political Discussion

WITH that elegance of diction so peculiar to him, Al. Smith, proceded to his task. His first javelin carried the intimation that Mayor Hylan was in sympathy with, if not actually a member of, the ku klux klan. That was too much for Hylan, so Hearst, from his California ranch, fired a broadside against Smith. The governor came back with a long tirade wherein he tried, in his own refined way, to convey the idea that he really hadn't said the Mayor was a kluxer, but that he knows that Hylan attended a conference with kluxers during the famous nominating convention of the democratic party last year. Mention of that convention was all that Hearst desired. It gave him the opportunity he had long awaited to assail the dominant wing of the democratic party which has of late treated its petty bourgeois wing in the East with almost the same contempt that it accorded the late Bryan who led the petty bourgeois elements in the Middle West.

In the opening sentence of his reply Hearst paid his respects to Smith:

"The distinguished governor of the great state of New York has taken three days laboriously to prepare a vulgar tirade that any resident of Billingsgate or any occupant of the alcoholic ward at Bellevue could have written in fifteen minutes in quite the same style, but with more evidence of education and intelligence. The Wall Street friends of Governor Smith have enabled him to remove his domicile and his refined person from the neighborhood of the Bowery but he still reverts in the manner of thot and expresion to the familiar localities of Five Points and Hell's Kitchen, if this may be said without undue offense to these localities."

After this adequate, concise and yet comprehensive description of the Tammanyite governor of New York, Mr. Hearst then cites his petty bourgeois list of grievances against the late national convention of the democratic party. First he asserts that Smith and McAdoo, after the long struggle at the national convention, met at a room in the Ritz Hotel, which Hearst intimates was paid for by the House of Morgan, and there agreed upon John W. Davis as the presidential candidate. Secondly he raises the question of Governor Smith having been put into the national convention in order to prevent the nomination of a representative of the liberal (petty bourgeois) wing of the party and eventually throw the nomination to Morgan's lackey.

With the customary hypocricy of the intellectual leaders of the middle class Hearst concludes his indictment of Smith by asserting that he cannot support such a party "while a brazen instrument of the traction interests sits in the governor's chair and claims to be the democratic leader of the state."

Hearst refrained, of course, from comparing the mental capacity of Hylan with that of Smith. The stories of the lives of these two political pawns are not dissimilar—the difference is that one of them is the pliant tool of the House of Morgan, while the other serves Hearst, the political spokesman in the East of the mercenary middle class that is always for sale to the highest bidder.

Smith closed the debate by crawling even lower in the gutter in order to appeal to his supporters, most of whom are also dominated by the ultramontane machine directed by the agents of the Pope of Rome, and whose training enables them to appreciate the governor's style of political argument. Speaking of Hylan's recent visit to Hearst's California ranch, the governor said: "While he (Hearst) and the mayor (Hylan) were out brushing flies off the cows grazing on the thousand hills, they were both engaged in shipping the bull back to New York."

Smith Accepts Bribes

THO not a candidate for office in this election, the role that Tammany imposed upon Governor Smith has revealed him as one of the lowest types of political hireling. Most politicians receive their pay from the corporations they serve in indirect ways, but the governor of New York receives some of his direct. He maintains an extravagant suite at the Biltmore Hotel, but does not pay one penny rent. The hotel is owned by the Vanderbilt family, the New York Central railroad and Armour & Co. of the meat trust.

Under the domination of Hearst, Mayor Hylan, during his seven years in office, has succeeded in building up a rival machine to Tammany. He has his own political favorities in all the various boroughs who fatten at the trough of political spoils. The regular Tammanyites had been left out in the cold and had been enduring lean years since the second inaugural of Hylan. Hence the fight in the various buroughs was a veritible guerilla warfare between the ward-heeling gangsters in both groups.

Labor Fakirs in Scramble

MOST of the reactionary labor leaders in the city and state are part and parcel of the Tammany machine. Thru this political machine the officialdom of labor allies itself directly with the House of Morgan. These officials of labor are tolerated in the ranks not because of the votes they can deliver. It is generally known that they can deliver nothing in the form of voting cattle. But since they exert influence in the labor unions they can prevent the organization of the public utility employees and other slaves in industries where Morgan has huge investments. Being politically allied with the direct agents of the Interborough and B. M. T. stockholders there is no possibility of the New York City labor officialdom taking drastic steps to injure the profits of these concerns by aiding in creating labor unions.

Among the galaxy of labor lieutenants who supported Tammany's figurehead—Jimmy Walker—were James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor and Peter J. Brady, that garrullus blaterskite who heads the Federation Bank. Lined up with them was the whole crew of the most unspeakable traitors to the working class in control of the labor movement of the city who will sink to any depth for pay.

Communists Only Defend Workers Interests

AGAINST the powerful machinery of Tammany Hall there is but one force that really defends the political interests of the vast masses of workers in the city and that is the Workers (Communist) Party and its candidate for mayor, Benjamin Gitlow. That does not mean that there are no other candidates in the field. There is the republican party, with the millionaire scab herder, Frank D. Waterman, manufacturer of fountain pens that bear his name. Possibly Hylan, at the direction of Hearst, may launch a third ticket. Then there is the moribund socialist party, with the pulpit-pounder, the Rev. Norman Thomas, talking altruism to the workers and making vague suggestions about subway management and building in New York.

But the Communists alone come out openly in defense of the elementary interests of the wage workers. It is only the Communists who propose to use the city government as a bludgeon against the rapacity of the stockholders of public utilities. It is only the Commnnists who will stifle the infamous conspiracy between the labor leaders and Tammany Hall to prevent the organization of the thousands of Interborough slaves in the subways, elevated and on the surface lines of Greater New York.

Furthermore the Communists utilize this campaign to expose to the working class of this city the fact that the socialists and labor leaders will not enter into a united political struggle for the elementary demands of the workers by endorsing a united labor ticket against both old parties and their henchmen.

With the hand-picked Tammanyite and defender of the putrid meat trust on the democratic ticket; with Waterman on the republican ticket, and the insipid Thomas on the socialist ticket, the Communist have an opportunity to wage a brilliant struggle against the combination and to demonstrate to the intelligent strata of workers the fact that only a revolutionary party of labor can defend their interests.

1905 Rebels Plan Reunion Celebration at 20th Anniversary

A celebration in memory of the 20th anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905 is being planned in Chicago by old rebels of the 1905 revolution.

The revolution of that year awakened the masses, it shook the throne of the czar, but it was not strong enuf to overthrow czarism and capitalism. As a result of that, a terrible massacre broke out, killing thousands of workers. Many were exiled to Siberia; some were more fortunate and fled to other countries.

A conference of the old rebels who are living in Chicago is being called to organize a monster celebration for the occasion. Old rebels are requested to send their names and addresses to the Chicago office of the Novy Mir, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Poor Farmers Not Wanted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—(FP)—Poor men need not apply for land on government irrigation projects in the west. Secretary Work has issued new regulations that call for $2,000 minimum capital or its equivalent, and two years of practical experience on the part of the would-be farmer.

British Imperialism and the Soviet Union

By E. H. BROWN.

THE 1914-1918 European war, and political consequences thereof, left three great contending forces for world supremacy. First, there was Great Britain, a tremendous factor yet, despite a gradual weakening since pre-war days. Secondly, the U. S. A., the greatest imperialist rival of Britain and which, after the war, is perhaps the most powerful of all imperialist powers. And last but not least, and deeply feared by both America and Britain, is the U. S. S. R.

There are two great struggles taking place before our eyes—the fight for world supremacy between Great Britain and America and the fight for world supremacy between these countries and the Soviet Union. It is of the struggle between Britain and the Soviet Union I wish to treat in this article.

GREAT BRITAIN is the center of a world empire—a center of vast colonial exploitation. British imperialism is the forerunner of all other imperialisms. Whilst half the present capitalist world was still sleeping in its feudal bed, British capitalism was rapidly at work annexing for its own sole use vast areas containing almost unlimited sources of raw materials and cheap labor power. At the outbreak of the world war in 1914, she had largely developed these areas, and a most formidable world imperialist force was the result.

The Soviet Union is also a world center. Not for colonial exploitation and oppression, but for those forces which fight against world imperialism. It is also a growing factor in the world economic battle. In both these activities economic and political it is brot into conflict with British imperialism. We have not far to seek to find expression of this conflict and which, on examination reveals that it is a life and death struggle.

TAKE first of all the period immediately after the Russian revolution—the intervention period. During the days when the revolution was menaced by successive military counter-revolutionary attacks, we find that the British government made direct attacks and supported Kolchak, Denkin and Wrangel to the extent of 100 million pounds of ready money. In addition all the surplus stores from the European battle-front was handed over to these brigands. That was deemed to be a fair price to keep the keys of the Kyber Pass out of the hands of a Communist government. Quite early the British bourgeoisie anticipated what would be the result if the peasant masses near the northern frontier of India, saw the contrast between Soviet policy to the peasants and the policy of British imperialism.

Then later we see the conflict expressing itself in the refusal of the British bourgeoisie to agree to the opening of normal trade relations with Russia.

Baldwin, Chamberlain Take a Hand.

EVER since the Baldwin administration in Britain assumed excutive power the keynote of its foreign policy has been to create a bloc of western and central European states against the U. S. S. R.

The reason for this is not far to seek. British imperialism, weakened by the tremendous material loss during the European war; faced with more serious competition and loss of markets in all parts of the world; burdened by an over capitalized and worn-out industrial system at home; is reeling under an economic crisis never before equalled in its intensity and fraught with such grave dangers of a complete break-up of the whole system.

In order to wage successful economic warfare against its formidable world competitors, and to save its privileges and profits at the same time, the British capitalist class must subject the masses of workers and peasants, both at home and in the colonies, to an ever greater measure of exploitation. These workers and peasants reply with increasing organization and vigor in fighting against this exploitation. The fight takes many forms: strikes, boycotts, national independence campaigns, and even open armed struggle.

In these fights the toiling masses of the British empire find common ground with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. The British bourgeoisie know this quite well and clearly realize that the ever advancing economic and political prestige of the U. S. S. R. is a direct menace to its own future.

THEREFORE, the recent campaign against the U. S. S. R. was launched. The initial steps were taken at the moment when MacDonald—under pressure from the masses—was negotiating a trade treaty with the Soviet Union. His weak minority government, which had been used to ratify the Dawes plan was swept from office and prevented from obtaining a majority at the polls by the issue of the infamous forged letter purporting to come from Zinoviev. With this the British yellow press received its cue. It followed the above-mentioned forged letter stunt with fearful slanders against Russia at the time of the Esthonian rising. Then came a greater volume of lies and forgeries following the lamentable Sofia explosion. Until right up to the present moment, this press attack has continued. For sheer unmitigated lying it has far surpassed, even the anti-German press campaign of 1914-1918—a campaign dictated then by the exigencies of the war period. The right wing labor and trade union press has ably assisted its bourgeois colleagues.

But underneath this open press hostility there has been governmental action. Refusal to appoint an ambassador to Moscow, curtailment of visas to trade representatives, refusal to extend the trade facilities act to Russia, the financial blockade; all these were preparatory steps to the complete break of diplomatic relations at the opportune moment.

The Campaign Widespread and Serious.

AND so the offensive continued with ever more ominous actions. Intrigues for an anti-Soviet bloc pouring of munitions into Esthonia British fleet in the Baltic, etc., all show the serious end which the British cabinet had in mind.

Then it next became necesary to test the effect of all these efforts upon the other western European capitalist states and also to ascertain what would be the effect of a break of diplomatic relations with Russia, upon the "leaders" of the British workers and upon the British working class generally.

China afforded a pretext. Once again it was discovered that "Bolshevik plots" were at the root of the trouble in China. Britain was represented as a civilizing force with great interests in China all of which was threatened by the influence of Zinoviev. A Soviet trade representative in China was arrested to give "local color" to the story. Chicherin (the Soviet minister for foreign affairs) then wrote drawing attention to the seriousness of the step contemplated by the British government and the Baldwin cabinet met to consider the next and final move.

IN the British conservative government—the executive officers of British imperialist policy—one can distinctly detect two tendencies. The first is the arrogant sword rattling tendency of the Curzon school which is led by Birkenhead. The second is the more subtle and realistic school which is under the domination of Baldwin and Chamberlain.

Baldwin and Chamberlain would like to declare war on Russia but they are restrained by a knowledge of the internal situation at home.

Not being strong enuf themselves to wage this warfare they pursue a policy of trying to persuade other countries to undertake the task. This is in line with traditional British foreign policy.

The Birkenhead group of die-hards—the future fascist leaders—saw their opportuntiy. They tried hard to drive the British government to a complete diplomatic rupture with the U. S. S. R. It suited the policy of the Baldwin-Chamberlain group to give them plenty of rope. Indeed, they went so far as to declare at one time that Birkenhead was voicing the policy of the British government.

If that is so, why was the policy of Birkenhead not carried to its logical conclusion? Especially when MacDonald, Thomas, Clynes and Co., had shown they would support this policy. First, because the Soviet government showed no weakness. It quite clearly knew its own strength and the strength (or weakness) of its opponents, and second, because the British workers once again made it quite clear that they would resolutely resist any intervention against the Soviets. Again, the rest of the European states showed openly that they were not prepared to accept suicide to further the interests of British imperialism.

This explains the "climb down" of Chamberlain. The British imperialists once again—as in Chinese affairs recently—recognized its impotency and weakness.

BUT sufficient has been written to convince readers that whilst the attempt has failed this time no effort will be spared to create the necessary opportunity for striking a blow at Russia. It seems certain that the British imperialists are out for open war if at all possible.

Up to now the British workers have consistently demonstrated their friendliness to the Soviet Union. But in the future the "demonstrative friendliness" of the past will not be enough.

We shall have to show to the British imperialists that we learned the lesson of the Russian revolution. In 1917 the workers and peasants changed an imperialist war into a victorious social upheaval. Our watchword from now on must be: "When British imperialism declares war on the Soviet Union it signs its own death warrant and the British and colonial workers must play the part of the hangmen."

Morocco, the Key to the Mediterranean

The war in Morocco has entered on its cirical stage. The French government of the left bloc is exerting all its forces in order to avoid a military collapse and to bring to an end the "colonial expedition" against the Riff people; an "expedition" which, in an unexpected manner, has become converted into a "great war," as the president of the French Republic, Painleve, was compelled to admit after his return from his visit to the Moroccan front.

In the course of the month of July the French government resorted to a series of exceptional measures for the purpose of further carrying on the war. On the 10th of July the French chamber of deputies, after passionate debates, granted by 411 votes against 29 with 150 abstentions, 183 million francs for war operations. On July the 12th, after long negotiations in Madrid, an understanding was arrived at with regard to Franco-Spanish co-operation in Morocco and as to joint action against the Riff people. At the same time, there is taking place a change of command in the French army in Morocco, according to which Marshall Liauton, the former commander-in-chief, only retains the general politcial leadership, while Nolin, the representative of the French war office, is entrusted with the military leadership. In addition to this, Marshall Petain, this hero of the French national bloc, who distinguished himself during the imperialist war by his defense of Verdun, has been sent to Morocco in the capacity of an extraordinary commission for war, "in order to organize victory." During the last few days great reinforcements, the strength of which is being kept secret by the French military staff, have been dispatched to Morocco. A plan of simultaneous action against the Riff troops from the Spanish and French zones has been discussed.

In order to prepare the ground for this action, rumors have been put in circulation according to which France and Spain have made peace offers which, it is alleged, have been rejected by Abd-el-Krim. The patriotism of the French soldiers is being stirred up by their being told that the Riff people are relying upon German and Bolshevik support. The French forces are going over to the offensive and reckon upon ending operations before the autumn rains set in, which will render all military action impossible.

In spite of the reasoning tone of the government communications, the French newspapers admit those great difficulties which the French military forces will have to overcome in view of the fierce resistance of the Riff troops and the revolts of the Kabyl tribes in the rear of the French. The attitude of those powers which, while at present remaining neutral, are interested in the war, is causing even greater uneasiness in the French press. England, which is also supported by Italy, is raising the question of the necessity of a new international conference to solve the fate of Morrocco, basing its attitude on the fact that the Moroccan question has acquired international importance in the post-war period.

The successful struggle of the Riff troops for independence has entirely changed the relations of forces in the northwestern corner of Africa, where the interests of those powers who are fighting for hegemony in the Mediterranean cross each other. France viewed with pleasure the gradual ousting of Spain from the northern zone during the last four years, and reckoned that it would be able to come forward as claimant to the "Spanish heritage." In this, French diplomacy appeals to Point 4 of the Anglo-French secret treaty of 1904 regarding Egypt and Morocco, which provides that in the event of Spain not fulfilling the obligaitons laid upon it in the "Spanish zone" in Morocco, the original Anglo-French agreement over Morrocco comes into force. This agreement is interpreted by the French in the sense that if Spain loses control over the zone allotted to it, or should the Spanish troops evacuate this zone, the control of this zone passes automatically to France, which can then unite the whole of Morocco under its rule.

The French plans diametrically oppose the interests of England, as the northern coast of Morocco owing to its geographical position is of great importance in the world scheme of the defense of the British empire. England's position as a great power in the Mediterranean, apart from the naval bases at Malta and Cyprus, is based in the first place upon the control of the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar. The latest "howitzers" are easily able to bombard Gibraltar from the Spanish coast, and the question of its defense is beginning to encounter great difficulties. The commission consisting of English war specialists recently sent to Gibralter has reported that the prospects of organizing the air defenses of Gibraltar are likewise exceedingly poor, as there exist no suitable landing places.

The British admiralty has therefore of late observed with uneasiness that the English strategical positions in the most vital parts of the Mediterranean have been growing weak. Therefore England cannot reconcile itself to the idea that the French flag is perhaps to be hoisted on the southern shore of the Straits of Gibraltar, which for England would mean a far greater danger than the flag of weak Spain. The military interests of England are compelling it to active intervention in the Moroccan question for the purpose of consolidating the English influence on the southern coast, on the coast district of the Spanish Moroccan zone. The military collapse of Spain suited English interests, which explains the somewhat benevolent attitude of the English government towards the Riff people.

Our Press and Re-organization

By William F. Dunne

OUR party press has an all-important part to play in the reorganization work now being undertaken in accord with the shop nucleus basis laid down for all parties by the Comintern and the attention which it must devote to all problems arising out of the change from the territorial to an industrial base should be considered not a passing and temporary phase of development but a stage in its Bolshevization.

Fundamental changes will take place in our press as a result of the change in the base of or party. The Communist press is the voice of the party and of the most conscious section of the working class. It has to give the party the lead in the tasks of reorganization and at the same time carry without cessation to the masses the Communist program covering every form of working class activity in the struggles against capitalism. That this places a heavy burden upon our press can be understood when we realize the difficulty it has already encountered in its double task of speaking officially to the party membership and at the same time acting as an agitational organ in the mass movement.

COULD we drop our mass campaigns for six months or a year and concentrate on the work of party reorganization we would have a formal solution of the problem which would delight the right wing elements in our party. But the party that would emerge from this cloistered period would not be a Communist party nor would shop nucleus organization achieved in such a manner be anything but lip-service to the theory of Bolshevization—a change in party structure secured mechanically, sterile and meaningless.

The reorganization of our party, if it is to be an aid to and one of the methods of building a firm Bolshevik core in the American revolutionary movement, must be achieved, not by any cessation of mass activity but side by side with, as part of and as a result of intensified activity in every sector of the labor movement.

On the party press rests the responsibility of keeping this correct idea of reorganization and the methods by which it is to be obtained before every member of the party.

Upon the party membership is the duty of reading the party press more assiduously and serachingly than ever before. Reorganization work will test every member and every unit of our party and only by careful apprisal and mutual study and solution of the important problems that arise can success be attained.

IT is certain that differences of opinion will arise—as a matter of fact they have already arisen—over details of reorganization and the role of the party during the reorganization period. In the press there must be the fullest discussion of these problems—but not in the spirit of separating these problems from the revolutionary tasks of the party as the advance guard of the whole working class. Our press must urge and the membership must respond with articles giving the detailed experiences encountered in this stage of our development always in the light of adjusting our party as rapidly as possible to the tasks which it must carry out.

How strong is the idea of shop nuclei reorganization as a mere structural change in our party I do not know but that it exists to some extent is evident. Our press must combat this wrong conception in such a manner that it dies for lack of nutrition and speedily. The shop nucleus as the unit of our party gives us an efficient organizational base from which to carry on our Communist work but just as important is the complete proletarianization of our party that will result not only by the elimination of non-working class elements but by the closer contact with and understanding of the needs and thoughts of the masses, the complete orientation of our party towards industry and the industrial workers as the only sound basis for a Communist party.

What are the conclusions from the above?

They are: (1) That our press during the period of reorganization must keep the attention of the party fixed on the mass movement to a higher degree than ever in order that our internal problems, important as they are for the future of our party, may not overshadow the need for constant participation in every struggle of the workers and thereby defeat the real purpose of shop nuclei reorganization.

(2) That our press must devote the greatest attention to the reorganization campaign itself and keep the membership fully informed on all its political and organizational implications.

(3) That our press must take the lead in stimulating the whole party to disciplined and continuous endeavor in reconstructing our party by discussion of all problems encountered. Especially must it concentrate on securing and publishing the experiences of the field workers who encounter the reorganization problems not as academic propositions which can be solved theoretically but who must solve internal party problems as part of the whole work of our party as a section of the Communist International — a living organism which must fight to live and fulfill its revolutionary role.

Get Ready for Reorganization

IN yesterday's DAILY WORKER the Organization Department announced its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

With the beginning of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions is being printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER has also established a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there is being printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experiences in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be fiving articles, and of intense interest. Watch these columns closely.

British Labor Movement and Imperialism

By G. ALLISON

One of the oustanding features of the British working class movement, which is only now being rapidly liquidated, is its exceptionally nationalist outlook. It is true that both in the political and economic spheres British labor long before the war participated in international labor conferences. It did so, however, always with some reserve, always with the feeling that we were different, higher, more advanced.

The role of British imperialism in world politics goes a long way towards explaining this fact. Before the war, except for occasional crises, the empire was able to carry on its ramifications with little serious interrruptions. Thru the medium of intensive colonial exploitation, the home employers were able to reduce the discontent of the British workers to a minimum. The labor movement both amongst the masses and in leading circles accommodated itself to this convenient arrangement. With the exception of the most radical sections British labor was unmindful of the conditions that prevailed on the continent, in the colonies, or elsewhere so long as fairly tolerable conditions could be abtained at home.

U. S. Enslaved Europe.

The post-war situation is entirely different. America has emerged as the supreme imperialistic power! She has adopted Canada, enslaved Europe, and is now casting covetous eyes at another cherished British dominion—Australia.

Britain on the other hand, has been forced to turn more than ever to her colonies and mandated territories. Egypt, India, Mesopotamia, and now China have all felt the extra pressure of British imperialism resulting from the American conquest.

But there is still a greater menace. The new Russia represents not only a boundary beyond which the frontiers of the British empire cannot extend, in addition, she is looked upon as a positive danger to the empire as it stands.

The policy adopted by the ruling class in view of all these events was a far-seeing one. Not only did she take part in the general attack on Soviet Russia, but even when it was deemed advisable to cease open hostilities and when Russia was still engaged in deadly conflict with the "Whites" Britain established herself firmly in Mesopotamia, Persia, and the Baltic states.

Britain's Real Policy.

For quite a time thereafter the real attitude of British imperialism towards Soviet Russia has been apparent. Thru the trade agreement and later thru the activities of the labor government it was fairly obvious that Britain was prepared, at least, to tolerate the existence of the U. S. S. R. and it is only now that the real policy again shows itself.

Among the real representatives of British imperialism there is no confusion. Their aim is not only to safeguard the colonies, but is directed against the very existence of the workers' republic. Thru gross misrepresentation and acts of provocation the support for Russia in Britain is reduced to a minimum and "border hostilities" maintained at highest pitch.

On the other hand we see assembled the supposed "friends" of Soviet Russia. This group which includes within it a wide circle varying from prominent conservatives to supposed left wing trade union leaders aim at a more friendly attitude towards Soviet Russia; closer relations and a trading agreement. Fundamentally these two groups are in complete agreement. The "die hards" quite openly recognize and declare their hostility to Russia, and see in her overthrow the stabilization of the empire.

The Reason for Sympathy.

The "sympathetic" groups imagine they see in Soviet Russia, a means of temporarily dealing with the serious economic situation in Britain, reviving British industry and simultaneously stabilizing the empire and liquidating all the dangerous tendencies at home.

This idea is clearly portrayed in the attitude of the reactionary leadership in the British labor movement. The war against the Communist Party and the National Minority Movement is continuing as relentless as ever, but some of these same leaders let the secret out by explaining how "illogical" it is to advocate a trade agreement with Soviet Russia and at the same time to refuse as trade unionists to join hands with the Russian unions.

If further proof is required, the recent happenings in China provides it.

Similar Attitude.

Despite the authentic information supplied by the labor press and even its own organ. the Executive Committee of the labor party decided to take no definite steps until more news on the "causes" of the Chinese rising was available and even when the situation was the subject of discussion in the house of commons we find practically no difference between the attitude of the labor party and the cabinet. Both MacDonald and Trevelyan, the labor party spokesman, maintained that the duties of the government were first to safeguard the British lives in China, and then, in conjunction with the other interested imperialist powers, to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of the uprising. In other words the leaders of the labor party endorsed the aggressive policy of Britain in China and pleaded for a more scientific and less brutal form of exploiting. Chamberlain himself can wish for nothing more.

Hence we see that in actual practice the policy of the labor party is purely imperialist. It is but a short step from where it now stands to openly supporting an aggressive policy against the U. S. S. R.

Putting a Leading Question.

These facts present the Communist Party and the Minority Movement with their most important task.

To the left wing in the trade unions we must say: Are you supporting international trade union unity for the purpose of solidifying the proletarian forces for the international class struggle, or are you sheltering behind a popular slogan to hide your imperialist intentions? To the left wing in the labor party we must say: Are you for the empire or for the masses it subjects and exploits? Only by this means can we have a clear estimation of our forces. We know where the masses stand. Under no circumstances will they allow fresh attacks on Soviet Russia, but thru the treachery of its chosen leaders the British working class may find itself tacitly supporting war against Russia, engaged in by the buffer states but engineered and supported by British imperialism.

Consequently our task is clear. In fighting against the dangers of imperialist onslaughts on Soviet Russia, we have to insure that mass opinion finds organized expression, and that all the imperialist tendencies within our movement are left behind.

Only then can we feel sure that Russia is immune from the covetous hand of British imperialism.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

"NA BOYKOM MIESTE" PRESENTED TONIGHT AT WORKERS' HOUSE

The Russian theater season will be opened formally this Saturday, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Under the leadership of the Russian actor L. Luganov, and with the participation of the Russian actresses Aza Namgova, Moiseyenko and others, the play "Na Boykom Mieste" by Ostrowski will be presented.

It is expected that the play will draw a big crowd.

The library of the Workers' House is now receiving magazines from Soviet Russia, also books published recently in Russia.

Young Miners! Fight Against the Bosses!

(Continued from page 1)

same time hand bigger and bigger profits to "those who own."

Not only is it impossible for the hard coal diggers to accept these terms, but their very lives and the life of their union depends upon a militant struggle to get their demands granted in this strike. Already the coal barons have forced down the standard of living of the bituminous miners with the help of shifting operations to non-union fields and by conducting a huge campaign against the union miners. Now that this campaign is so well under way, the operators are concentrating a huge drive on the hard coal miners aimed as much against the union as against their standard of living.

Young Miners, How Does This Affect You?

How does this present struggle in the anthracite affect the young miners?

In those fields where the union is strong and the conditions of the miners are best, the young miner finds himself equally well off. For example, in the Illinois district all young workers in and around the mines (with the exception of the trapper boys on mule haulage in a few of the smallest mines) get full pay and the miners refuse to allow any discrimination against the younger workers either in the way of lower wages or worse working conditions.

But as soon as there is any forcing down of the standard of living as there has been in the bituminous fields and in the anthracite, the young miners will be among the first to feel it and will be the first ones the operators will discriminate against. Not only this, but lowered wages and worse conditions for the miners force more and more of the youngest workers into the mines and factories when their fathers can no longer support the family alone on the small wages of a hard coal digger.

Young Miners! The fight in the anthracite is your fight. You will be among the hardest hit if this strike is not won. Get into the front ranks with the fighters, and not only see that this strike is won, but make sure that you will get your share of the victory and equal wages for equal work once the strike is over.

For a Standard Wage.

While Lewis and other fake leaders of the United Mine Workers have been busy compromising every struggle of the miners for small wage increases (as in 1922) one of the greatest evils for the miners, especially the young miners, has been left untouched. This is the chaotic system of "scales" which has been in effect since 1900 in the anthracite. All the wage advances of the anthracite miners have been based on these scales and the operators have had a good chance to do a lot of juggling of wages and have been able to discriminate against different groups of miners whenever they felt strong enuf to get away with it.

These scales are of great danger to the young miners. They offer the coal barons an opportunity especially to discriminate against the young miners, often paying him much lower wages even when doing the same work as an adult miner.

Young Miners! Fight against these scales in the anthracite. Fight not only for the increases but keep up the fight along with the progressive miners for a minimum wage of $10 a day for all miners at the face, whether they are young or old.

For Real Solidarity.

The anthracite operators are the best organized group of mine owners in the whole world. Anthracite is completely under the control of a small group of capitalists made up of a combination of banks, railroad companies and coal interests. Eight huge corporations of this type control more than 70 per cent of the anthracite field. Not only are the anthracite operators so strongly organized, but they are closely connected with the bituminous operators and will get their full support against the miners.

If the miners are to win in this strike the workers will have to show the greatest solidarity. In the past not only have union railways men hauled scab coal during strikes of the miners, but there has never been real solidarity between the hard and soft coal diggers themselves.

Though Lewis and other fakers within the U. M. W. A. have always pretended to be for solidarity. They have permitted the hard and soft coal agreement to expire at different times and have never fought for a real national agreement covering the entire industry.

If the anthracite miners lose this strike, it will be one of the greatest blows possible against the soft coal miners and all organized labor. Not only will it mean a further weakening of the miners' union, but once the operators are able to smash the resistance of the hard coal miners, they will be able to turn their attention towards forcing down the standards of the bituminous miners to an even lower level.

On the other hand, by joining in the strike the bituminous miners will have a chance to restore their old conditions and to save the union from the present position to which it has been reduced by the campaign of the bituminous operators. If the railroad workers will also support the miners, the capitalists will be met by such a united front as is almost impossible to break.

For Nationalization of the Mines and Workers' Control.

The winning of the present strike will not end the many grievances of the anthracite miners. The winning of the demands for a dollar a day increase; for the check-off, and the 10 per cent increase for miners will not put an end to the intolerable working conditions in the anthracite. It will not prevent the operators from taking the increases they are forced to grant out in worse working conditions for the hard coal diggers. It will not abolish contract labor in the mines. It will not abolish child labor in and around the mines. It will not end unemployment and all the anarchy at present existing in the industry. It will not get the 6-hour day and 5-day week for the miners and thus regulate the hours so as to give everyone employment.

It is true that victory in the present struggle will prevent the bosses from forcing down the standard of the miners for the moment, and will strengthen the union. But as long as the present powerful group of capitalists is in unchallenged control of the industry, they will be able to force intolerable conditions on the workers and the greatest grievance of the miners will remain unsettled.

The only solution for this is a strong fight against this private ownership of the mines by a few corporations and a fight for the nationalization of the mines under workers' control.

Against the Use of Troops in Strikes! Against Government Interference.

The powerful anthracite operators, linked up with the coal barons of the bituminous fields, never have any trouble in getting the co-operation of the bosses' government against the miners. First the government offers its help thru appointing a commission which is supposed to "arbitrate" and does its best to force the miners to accept only the slightest increases. Second, if this fails, the government intervenes to the extent of sending its armed troops against the unarmed coal diggers.

For a Labor Party.

The manner in which the operators use the capitalist government against the miners in addition to their use of the courts, the press, the schools, etc., makes it clear to the miners that they must fight for political organization of the working class. Only by building a labor party supported by the masses of workers in America, can we be sure of the backing so necessary in order to carry our struggles thru to victory. Only with a huge labor party representing the workers can we fight the attempts of the bosses' governments to turn our industrial victories into defeats. Only with the help of a labor party can we force the nationalization of the mines and carry the struggle thru for a workers' and farmers' government that will be a government of the workers and will not issue injunctions and break strikes of the miners as the present bosses' government did in 1919 and 1922.

The young workers who know so well what wage cuts and worse conditions mean must be the first to rally to the support of the anthracite miners. If the government should call on scabs to break the strike the young workers must be among the first to rally to the aid of the union. They will refuse to fight against the miners if they are put into uniform and called upon for strikebreaking purposes.

The young workers who know from bitter experience what a victory for the operators will mean for the young miners, must give their militant support. They must fight with the anthracite miners and help to turn this strike into such a victory that it will mark a turning point in the retreat of the working class before the huge offensive of the American bosses. Young workers, young miners, fight for these demands!

A 6-hour day, 5-day week!

Standardization of wages and working conditions!

A minimum wage of $10 a day for all miners, young or old, at the face!

Nationalization of the mines and workers' control!

No government intervention! Against the use of troops in strikes! No arbitration!

For a labor party!

Support the Progressive Miners' Committee and its program! Repudiate Lewis and other fake leaders of the United Mine Workers who act as agents of the bosses within our union!

No young workers under 18 to be allowed to work in or around the mines!

Young workers! Young miners! Support the anthracite miners in their strike. Help defeat the big open shop wage cutting drive of the employers.

Young Workers League of America,
John Williamson, National Sec'y.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

LIST OF CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB WITH VOTE AT MONDAY'S MEETING IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Each of the comrades whose names are given below have qualified for membership in the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York by securing at least six dollars worth of subscriptions or three dollars in donations for the DAILY WORKER since July 1st, or by helping with the work of the DAILY WORKER New York agency a certain minimum of time.

Every one whose name is here given is entitled to a vote at the meeting of the DAILY WORKER Builders Club which will take place this Monday evening, Sept. 21st, International Press Day, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, New York City.

Benjamin Anapol, George Ashkenudse.

Elizabeth Balogh, Lester Balogh, Stephen Balogh, A. Barkinsky, Lydia Bass, G. Basky, Louis Baum, J. O. Bentall, Philip Beral, Berkowitz (care of Markoff), Rae Berson, Pauline Berzon, Bordinaro, Herman Botwinick, S. Boyajian, Bessie Braden, Joe Brahdy, Bessie Brownstéin.

Fred Cammer, Harry Canter, Beatrice Carlin, John Carras, Herry Casten, Gideon Cayer, Rose Chester, A. Chorover, Julius Codkind, B. Cohen, J. Cohen, Anne Coles, Copoulos, E. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, J. L. Cooper, Leah Cooper, Joe Crane, Fay Croll.

Ben Davidson, Rose Davis, Yetta Davis, Solon De Leon, Benjamin Dickerman, Chas. Dirba, E. Willis Dirba, Chas. Disenhaus, Sonia Dropkin, Minnie Drosnin, David Dubinsky.

Samuel Einwohner, Harry Eisman, Irving Eisner, W. Elf, Abraham Elkin, F. Etkin.

Harry Fainaru, Joseph Feldman, Esther Finkelstein, N. Fishman, Anton Foders, Harry Fox, Harry Fox (Y. W. L.), Philip Frankfeld, Anna Frauwirth, Zoltan Freedman, Ernest Friedman, M. Friedman, Abe Furman.

J. Gaal, E. Gardos, P. Gelman, T. Germ, Kate Gitlow, Veronica Golaszewski, Alice Gold, C. Golos, J. N. Golos, Max Goodman, M. Gordon H. Gordon, G. Gordon, R. Gordon, W. A. Gordon, May Gostin, Clara Gottlieb, Pearl Gottlieb, Lena Greenberg, J. Griman, F. Gross, Sylvia Gudesman, A. Gusakoff, A. Guttman, G. Gyorffy.

David Haas, Max Hagen, Samuel Halpern, Rae Helmowitz, Bessie Helfand, A. Hendrickson, M. Hershkowitz, Leo Hofbauer, Rachael Holtman, Mathias Holzbauer, Helen Horn, Morris Horwitz.

D. Ionescue, Annie Isaacson.

E. C. Jaccod, Adele Jager, C. K. Jankaitis, Julius Janocsik, M. Jarosevsky, F. Jehn.

Edna Kagan, Morris Kahn, B. G. Kalfides, Dave Kanner, Peter Karklin, John Kasper, Bert Katterfeld, L. E. Katterfeld, Marjorie Katterfeld, Martin Kats, Mary Kerschner, Joseph Kertesz, Anna Kimberg, L. Charles Kin, Meyer Kirschner, N. I. Kishor, L. Klein, Jearl Kleinman, Leo Kling, Abraham Koosis, Kosatchkoff, J. Kossove, Sophie Krieger, M. E. Kull, Sophie Kurey, Hyman Kusher, M. Kushinsky.

Leo Lamport, Joseph Lapides, I. Lasker, Lewis Lazer, Harry Leff, Nathan Leibowitz, Tessie Leibowitz, S. W. Levich, Eva Liberador, Alex Lifshitz, Edward Lindgren, Pearl Litvaekoff, Leon Litvin, Harry N. Lorch, Wm. Lupu, M. Lurie, Jim Lustig.

Hugh McKierman, Miriam Machover, Mary Mackler, Fred Macy, M. Malkin, Max Manes, Freda Margulis, Leon Margulis, Wm. Margulis, Max Mariash, E. Marks, A. Mellina, Sophie Mellman, Clara Meltzer, Clara Meltzer (Y. W. L.), Lillian Michaels, Louis Michaels, Frank Miller, Elizabeth Mins, H. F. Mins, Chas. Mitchell, Louise Mitchell, A. Moss, Chas. Musil, Henry Minogradoff.

Henry Nauthner, C. Nemeroff, Bessie Newman, Joseph Newman, Celia Nesin, Samuel Nesin, Joseph Nestor.

Oberfeld, Louis Objile, May O'Brien, S. Ogrodnick, Arved Osol, Eugene Ossipoff.

P. H. Palter, Theano Papasoglon, A. Popkin, Gussie Parr, M. Pasternak, Sarah Pecker, Arthur Peer Louis Pepper, C. O. Peterson, Wm. Peterson, George Petkus, Sophia Petkus, Mollie Picheny, Mrs. F. Pilat, Gertrude Pincus, Anna Podalsky, Podalsky, Sylvan A. Pollack, H. Paley, Stephen Poydasheff, B. Prsybyszewski.

Tadeus Radwanski, M. Rappaport, Anna Rieger, A. Riemer, Belle Robbins, Mary Rosen, B. Rosenfeld, Mae Rosenblatt, Rose Rotherberg, F. Rothman, H. Rothstein, Ed. Royce, Abe Rubin.

Victor Saarkoppel, Edith Sarachik, Matilda Schneider, Sophia Schneider, Rose Schwartz, S. Shkop, B. Seelen, Edith Segel, M. Shulman, I. Shurman, Sam Siegal, Ella Silverstein, Charles Simon, L. Siselman, Arthur Smith, Rosa Spiro, Victor Soos, Lena Starkman, Louis Steinberg, Sylvia Steinwasser, C. Stekloff, F. Surtshin, Max Sylvan, Geza Szepesi, Elizabeth Szoke.

Lillian Tannenbaum, Jacob Tarle, J. Toplensky, Bernard Trembach.

J. Undjus.

Hazel Venus, John Virkus, Beatrice Vogel.

Aranka Waldner, Sarah Wand, Milton Weich, Morris Weinfeld, Albert Weisbord, Frank Weisenburger.

A. Zablackas, Helen Zaikowski, Michael Ziebel, Mary Zfassman.

If any one who should be included in the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York, does not find his name here he should immediately notify L. E. Katterfeld at 108 East 14th. Street.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER.

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1925 290

British Labor Breaks With Imperialism

By EARL R. BROWDER.

"THE British Trade Union Congress, meeting at Scarborough, adopted a resolution pledging opposition to Britist imperialism and favoring the right of self-determination for all peoples within the empire even to the point of complete separation."

When the cables brot the above news last Saturday, few people realized at first glance that this is probably the greatest political event since the Russian revolution.

British imperialism is a central pillar of the capitalist system of the world.

The British labor movement has hitherto been a central pillar of the empire.

When the MacDonald "labor government" was in office it continued all the traditional policies of imperialism, threatening, jailing and killing the Hindus, exploiting and humiliating the Chinese, bombing the natives of Iraq, etc. It was so imperialistic that every imperialist move of the Baldwin government since then has been specifically "justified" by reference to labor party precedent.

And now, almost without warning, this fundamental support of imperialism is withdrawn by the Trade Union Congress, by the overwhelming vote of 3,082,000 to 79,000.

A Repudiation of MacDonaldism.

THIS is much more than a repudiation of Ramsay MacDonald. It is much more than a rejection of J. H. Thomas, et al. It is a departure from, a distinct rupture with, MacDonaldism—the whole theory and practice of the Second International, of the "Empire Socialists," of the reformists and traitors of the proletariat of all lands.

Well may the bourgeois press scream in alarm. "British organized labor has surrendered to Bolshevism," is the judgment of the most conservative circles in England, according to a wireless dispatch to the New York Times from London.

The British bourgeoisie is astounded. It weeps copious tears, alternating with stormy threats, while it points out that "the program laid down by the Scarborough Trade Union Congress is diametrically opposed to the official program of the British labor party."

"Moscow won the battle of Scarborough; will she win the battle of Liverpool?" queries the New York Times correspondent, calling attention to the October conference of the labor party at Liverpool.

This is the key to the current events of the next few weeks. MacDonald, fresh from his long visit with the king at Balmoral castle, is going to make a last desperate struggle for king and empire at Liverpool, with the able assistance of the entire capitalist press.

The London Morning Post charges the congress with "having bowed so slavishly to Moscow as even to allow Zinoviev to write the resolution." No doubt Zinoviev has written many things of that nature, but the formula against which the Morning Post rages—"self-determination even to the point of separation,"—is that of Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin. The British trades unions, in repudiating MacDonaldism, are adopting Leninism.

The Revolutionary Forces.

WHAT has brot about this tremendous change? Surely not just the able propaganda of Harry Pollitt, Tom Mann, and the Minority Movement, effective as that has been. The explanation is that the British empire is no longer able to bribe and corrupt the workers by giving sections of them a share in the booty. Instead, the labor movement has witnessed constantly growing unemployment and misery, wage-cuts and union-smashing campaigns—all directly traceable to the effects of imperialism.

A. B. Swales, chairman of the Trade Union Congress, expressed this in an article written before the congress, in Trade Union Unity (September issue). He said:

"The British empire, by its very nature, makes it possible for the employers to divide up the workers and other toilers such as the small peasantry, into different camps. Hence, up till now, it has been an easy game to the employers to use one section of the workers, particularly the dependencies in crown colonies, against the workers of the mother country, and vice versa, so that on the one hand it was the business of the colonial slaves to work below any possible standard, and on the other hand it was the business of the workers in uniform to fight all the enslaved nations struggling for their freedom.

"The main business of this conference should be to put an end to this, and to bring together the workers and the oppressed against their common oppressors.

"It is a great tragedy that the enslaved nations which are fighting for their freedom look upon the British empire as a whole, and consider all of us are responsible for their sufferings. But we must clear ourselves of this responsibility. This conference must declare openly and clearly that the working classes of our country are in no way responsible for the crimes committed by our ruling class."

The economic forces undermining the empire are dealt with by A. A. Purcell, who is the chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam). Here are a few sentences from his article, "Against Imperialism—Trade Union Unity."

"What actually has the empire meant and what does it mean to the workers? What does all the wealth of the Indies mean to the slum-dwelling workers of the East End?

"Take Lancashire . . . For generations the most hideous wage-slavery has existed there . . . Those Lancashire workers have piled up millions for the mill owners. What for? So that the selfsame owners can establish mills in Bombay, Calcutta, and Cawnpore, in Shanghai, in Egypt, to carry on the same process of exploitation with the workers in those places, denying by that very act the workers of Lancashire the means of obtaining a livelihood.

"Right well and truly has it been said that the British empire is one huge slave plantation of the British ruling class."

And then listen to John Bromley, M. P., general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen:

"The British empire, which may by its expansion in the past have made work for the workers of this country, is now turning in on itself, feeding on its own center, by virtue of the product of sweated goods made by slave labor, underselling the products of the British worker, and throwing him into unemployment by the utilization of the very capital which he created."

The Fascist Peril.

AND what is the reaction of the bourgeosie to these developments? It is in the direction of white terror and fascism.

In the London Daily Herald of Sept. 2, in the column next to the announcement that the unemployed registered for August was 1,343,700 or an increase of 194,622 over a year ago, there is an exposure of a secret army order, creating a new police force to be controlled by the army.

An announcement was issued the same week that the National Citizens Union is enrolling "volunteers" to "maintain national services in emergency."

The functions of the newly-created war department constabulary are exposed in one of its regulations, which reads:

"No member of the war department constabulary may also be or remain a member of any trade or similar union, association, or society, other than any association formed within the constabulary in accordance with rules approved by the competent authority."

Then, in addition to many organizations on the lines of the Citizens' Union and supplementary armed forces of the state, the fascist movement is growing at a great pace. The labor movement is slowly awakening to its menace. Thus is to be found in the Labor Weekly of Lansbury, a pronounced pacifist, the following letter:

"Sir, As one in daily touch with 'business men;' I am compelled to spend my working hours in an atmosphere of class hatred, and the reality of the danger of fascism is constantly being brot home to me. There are two mistakes which many socialists make in regard to this movement: that it will not have the support of respectable, law-abiding members of the commercial classes, and that it is aimed only at the Communists. These ideas are soothing to the 'constitutional' socialists, but they have no foundation in reality. My business friends and acquaintances are heart and soul with the fascisti, and will support them in the most drastic and violent action against the 'Reds.' They will stop at nothing: no scruples of justice, humanity or fair play assail them when their class consciousness is roused. Any treatment of a 'revolutionist' is justifiable; he is beyond the pale. And, unfortunately for our labor 'moderates,' they class as revolutionary any genuine leader of the working class or any genuine action in defense of that class. The tragedy is that many of these business men are lovable and upright personalities in private life, charitable and generous, according to their lights, and soft-hearted enuf to the sufferings of the poor when a concrete individual case comes to their notice.

"The plain lesson of my experiences is that we shall have to reckon with a really serious fascist movement some day—probably at the next big strike, if not before. I would therefore plead earnestly with all who have the labor cause at heart that they prepare to meet this danger while they have still time. Force must be met by force. Fascism is purely and simply a military organization, and is not amenable to argument. It can only be successfully countered by a similar organization on the other side. With luck, we shall have nine months to perfect our arrangements, so there is no time to be lost. The thing must be properly organized on a national basis, and I would propose that the T. U. C. General Council take up immediately the creation of a labor defense corps, centrally controlled with local headquarters under each trades council. The fascist organization is a splendid example for them to follow as regards details. The immediate objects of our defense corps would be:

"(1) Maintaining order at all working class public meetings.

"(2) Providing a permanent bodyguard for all labor leaders threatened by the attentions of the B. F.'s.

"(3) Protecting strike pickets from fascist violence.

"I trust that other readers will be able to make valuable suggestions to supplement and improve this scheme."

The Big Show-Down.

TO what point are all these forces leading in Great Britain?

Without attempting a profound analysis at this moment, it is possible to draw a few conclusions:

1. The British proletariat has broken loose from the moorings of "class collaboration", and nothing, not even MacDonald & Co, can restore its former conservatism.

2. It is definitely absorbing and expressing as its own the fundamentals of Leninism.

3. The British bourgeoisie is preparing for a revolutionary upheaval and is mobilizing armed forces to repress it, while at the same time trying to pacify the enraged workers.

4. The economic position of the empire makes it almost impossible that "concessions" can be made before next May 1st, which will avoid a decisive struggle.

5. It is quite probable that the big show-down will begin next May Day (appropriate time!) when the present agreement with the miners will expire.

YOUNG MINERS! FIGHT IN FRONT RANKS AGAINST THE ANTHRACITE OPERATORS! YOUNG WORKERS! SUPPORT THE ANTHRACITE MINERS IN THEIR STRIKE!

MANIFESTO OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

IN Pennsylvania 150,000 anthracite miners are on strike against the attempts of the coal barons to force lower wages and worse working conditions upon them. Altho profits for the anthracite operators have been greater than ever before during the past ten years, conditions for the miners have been growing continuously worse. Despite the many great struggles carried on by the United Mine Workers, wages have always lagged behind the rising cost of living during this period.

Already living under such conditions, the men who do the work in the anthracite cannot accept any wage cuts and at the

(Continued on page 8)

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

SPECIAL EDITION FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST PRESS DAY

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LABOR ON RAILROADS FACES CRISIS

WORKERS PARTY CABLE EXPOSES EXCLUSION OF SAKLATVALA AS NEW MOVE OF WORLD EXPLOITERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Sept. 20.—Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament, received a cable from the Workers (Communist) Party of America, signed by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary, exposing Saklatvala's exclusion from the United States by Secretary of State Kellogg as an attempt to stifle the protest of the workers of the world against imperialist exploitation.

Saklatvala was a delegate to the interparliamentary union congress in Washington, but the British delegation sailed without him on the liner Caronia, manned by a scab crew.

Saklatvala has demanded an investigation of the exclusion by the Coolidge administration, and characterized the action as "President Coolidge's and Secretary Kellogg's forcible and cowardly exclusion, without a hearing or defense."

Saklatvala said that quotations from his speeches, on which Kellogg claimed the exclusion was based, were either "untrue or cleverly twisted."

The cable from the American Communist Party states:

Workers Party Cable.

Shapurji Saklatvala,
c.o. Communist Party of Great Britain,
16 King St.,
London.

Your exclusion from the United States exposes the Wall Street government as the agency of the imperialist exploiters seeking to stifle all protest against the oppression of the people of India, China, Africa and Latin America. While our Wall Street dictatorship can today prevent the American workers from hearing your message of the fight of the British and Indian workers for freedom from capitalist and imperialist exploitation this action will help to arouse them to take up the struggle against the Wall Street dictatorship and to carry it forward until a workers' Soviet government can welcome you to America.

C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary,
Workers (Communist) Party of America.

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No Legal Redress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The American Civil Liberties Union announces that after an investigation, it is found that S. Saklatvala has no legal redress for his arbitrary exclusion from the Uniter States by the Coolidge government. If Saklatvala came to the United States he would be turned back at Ellis Island, owing to the czaristic immigration laws which give the state department full power to exclude visitors.

The union will now attempt to fight the case by "stirring public opinion." A denunciation of Kellogg's act by the lawyer Samuel Untermyer will be issued by the union.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MANY of the capitalist papers are following Senator Borah's lead in throwing the hooks into Secretary of State Kellogg, for that gentleman's action in cancelling the visa of Comrade Saklatvala at the suggestion of the British government. All the capitalist papers recognize that Kellogg's intentions are of the best, but that is the material that paves the way to hell. "Nervous Nell" has put his foot in it again. No doubt, Silent Cal who is as guilty of the "boner" as Kellogg will wriggle out of the mess.

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THE worst feature of the case from the American capitalist point of view is, that Saklatvala's news value has been increased, thus enabling him to break into the press, with an ease that would not be possible for him had not Kellogg acted so crudely. Another angle is, that the American government gets an added reputation for illiberality in the matter of free speech. This is understood in Europe as an indication of weakness. Let us have more of those blunders.

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RICHARD FORD, has been paroled after spending 12 years in jail in California for deaths arising out of a labor disturbance. The district attorney of Marysville, Cal., threatens to have Ford re-arrested on another murder charge. Some California workers see a connection between Ford's parole and the labor demonstration on Sept. 7, Labor Day. If American labor had any vision of its mission or the right kind of spirit and leadership, it would demonstrate until every class war prisoner in the United States was turned loose.

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WHETHER the California authorities will carry out their intention to have Ford tried on another murder charge is hard to predict. The chances are that they will. The business interests that own the legal machinery in California are the blackest in the country. Sure, Tom, Mooney, Billings and many other workers are still occupying cells in California's bastiles. When will organized labor get busy and release them instead of allowing its leaders to indulge in idiotic love feasts with the capitalists and in equally idiotic attacks on the radical movement?

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FRANKIE LAKE and Terry Druggan are still making the front pages of Chicago's capitalist rags attractive and striking. The two lads simply cannot keep in their cells. Their

(Continued on page 4.)

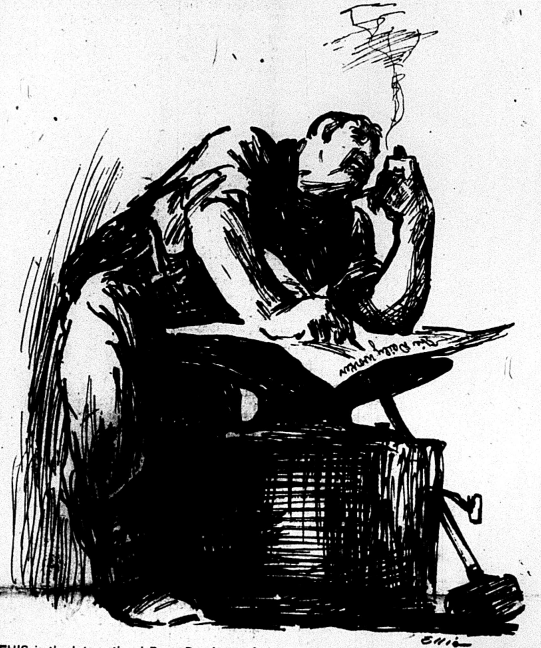
700 STEEL WORKERS IN MONESSEN MILL HANDED THIRD BIG WAGE SLASH

(By Worker Correspondent)

MONESSEN, Pa., Sept. 20.—The workers of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., here received a 8 per cent cut in wages.

This makes the third cut this year that they have received. This cut will effect over 700 men and only apply to the tonnage men in the hot mills.

The Worker Correspondent on the Job.



THIS is the International Press Day issue of the DAILY WORKER. Most of its contents have been written by our worker correspondents, in the shops, the mills, the mines and the factories of the nation. The above sketch is the Worker Correspondent as pictured by our worker cartoonist, Fred Ellis. Let hundreds and thousands of workers draw inspiration from this issue and join the growing army of the worker correspondents of the DAILY WORKER.

CALL FOR THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

On November 14 and 15 the Trade Union Educational League will hold its third general conference in Chicago. Representation to the conference is based upon rate of two delegates from each functioning local industrial group in the United States and Canada.

These delegates shall be elected by the local general group where such exist. Each local general group is entitled to a minimum of six delegates, including those of the local industrial groups.

The agenda for the conference is as follows:

1. Economic and Political Situation.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Reports of National Industrial Committees.
4. Organization of the Unorganized.
5. Amalgamation.
6. The Labor Party.
7. The Class Collaboration Movement.
8. Company Unions.
9. Shop Committees.
10. The Struggle Against Imperialism.
11. Unemployment.

(Continued on page 2)

FASCISTS JAIL 2,000 WORKERS CHARGED WITH 'BEING COMMUNISTS'

ROME, Italy, Sept. 20—New atrocities against the Italian workers have been carried out by the fascist regime. Two thousand workers, charged with belonging to the Communist Party have been arrested. No reason for the arrests, other than a nationwide raid on Communists, was given by the Mussolini government.

Over two hundred workers were arrested in Rome alone, and large numbers were thrown into prison in Florence, Parma and Messina.

CHICAGO LABOR WILL PROTEST RED'S EXCLUSION

Many Organizations Invited to Attend

A protest meeting against the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the English parliament, from America by the action of Secretary of State Kellogg, will be held in Chicago on Monday, Sept. 28, 8 p. m. at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. The Workers (Communist) Party in Chicago has extended invitations to labor and fraternal organizations to co-operate in this protest meeting. Among the speakers thus far engaged are William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER; Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League; Hindu and Chinese speakers.

Saklatvala was expected to attend the conference of the interparliamentary union in Washington, D. C., early next month. Evidently, however, American and British imperialism feared the expose Comrade Saklitvala would make of the situation in India, particularly, and the relations of American and British capitalism. Saklatvala has been an outspoken and fearless leader of the exploited workers of England, India, etc., and his speeches in the English parliament have often caused consternation in the ranks of the British hide bound tories.

All over America, in fact thruout the world, liberal and radical forces are demonstrating against this fearsome attempt to bar Saklatvala from America. Senator Borah, the American Civil Liberties Union are among those decrying this further evidence of the destruction of civil liberties, freedom of speech and the other actual hoaxes of capitalism.

The Chicago meeting on Monday, September 28, at Northwest Hall, is expected to draw a large audience.

RAILWAY UNION CONVENTIONS AN ORGY OF REACTION; PROGRESSIVES BATTLE BRAVELY AGAINST ODDS

(By a Worker Correspondent)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—Progress vs. Reaction is the issue at the conventions of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, meeting in this city. The convention has been in session a week. After days of oratory leveled against everything progressive, the meetings are just now getting down to business.

While in 1920, at the last convention of the Railway Carmen, the union membership was nearly 200,000 with over 1,200 delegates present, this convention is composed of 512 delegates and the report of the general secretary-treasurer shows a membership at this time of approximately 18,000.

The Boilermakers Union has likewise lost tremendously in membership, from 85,000 in 1920 to 21,000 at the present time. The organization had 215 delegates in attendance at this convention.

Machines in Action

From the moment the conventions opened it was evident that a big fight was brewing between the reactionary machines in each convention and the progressive elements supporting the railroad amalgamation movement. The biggest reactionary guns in the American labor movement were brought into action the moment the conventions were formally opened.

Every trick known to the crafty labor fakers was utilized. Beginning

(Continued on page 5)

MOSCOW SOVIET BANQUET ENDS SCIENCE MEET

Japanese Proposes World Unity

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20.—The Moscow Soviet gave a banquet to the foreign professors and diplomats to conclude the Russian Academy of Science bicentenary celebration. The Soviet minister of fine arts and education, Lunacharsky, as one feature on the program, made speeches in five languages, Russian, French, German, Italian and Latin.

The banquet was held in the enormous white hall of the "Domsoyetsoff," the former Nobles' club, where in the early part of 1924 nearly a million workers and peasants filed past in endless columns to view the body of their dead leader, Lenin. One thousand guests attended the dinner.

At the reception given by the Moscow Soviet in the Opera House in the afternoon, the Japanese professor, Fukuda, was greeted with thunderous applause when he said, "The proletariat of the world unite in their motto. So have the scientists of the world united. Now I propose a third! The proletariat and the scientists of the world, unite!"

The Moscow symphony orchestra rendered selections at the opening of the banquet.

LANTSUTSKY IS GIVEN 6 YEARS AT HARD LABOR

Polish Terror Aided by the Socialists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LODZ, Poland, Sept., 20.—Stanislaw Lantsutsky, Communist deputy to the sejm (Polish parliament), was sentenced to six years at hard labor by the Bourgua court on charges of violating the czaristic laws which still govern Poland under the white terror.

In the first trial against Lantsuatky, in Przemysl, the government was defeated, as the trial was before a jury. The jury repudiated the government charges by a vote of 10 to 2. This time the trial was before an appointed judge, and the verdict in such cases is prepared in advance by the white terror regime which is riding rough shod over the workers.

Sentenced for Speech.

Workers' deputies in Poland have a right to speak to their constituents, but woe to the person who dares to speak the truth. And this was the cause of the sentence. Lantsutsky spoke the truth to the workers in the city of Pabjanice, near Lodz. In his speech he called on the workers to unite in their struggle against the capitalist exploiters.

He spoke about Communism. He pointed out that the only way out of the misery inflicted on the Polish workers is the course taken by the Russian workers. He said that the Polish workers must unite under the Soviet banner with the Russian workers to fight the imperialists. This speech was made 18 months ago.

Socialist Support White Terror.

The prosecutor demanded severe punishment for Lantsustsky, on the ground that Lantsutsky "antagonised the workers not only against the bourgeoisie, but against the socialists, so that when the socialist, Kuslowski, wanted to speak, the workers refused to hear him." This was a terrible crime, the white terror prosecutor said. They cried, "Down with the traitor." The prosecutor heatedly de-

(Continued on page 5)

SEAMEN CHASE HAVELOCK WILSON OFF OLYMPIC; SHIPPING STRIKE PARALYZING ATLANTIC SEABOARD

(By Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 20.—The general strike called by the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. continues to make excellent headway, as may be seen by the list of ships tied up, the conditions along the waterfront, and by the responsive attitude of all crews when reached by pickets.

The temper of the seamen may be seen by the hostile treatment given the unspeakable faker of the British National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, J. Havelock Wilson, when he tried to speak to the British seamen on the White Star liner Olympic as she lay at the New York docks.

Chase Havelock Wilson Off Olympic.

Making desperate effort to hold the crew of the Olympic, who are threatening to quit any moment at the urging of the I. W. W. pickets—half the crew already having quit and joined the strike—at the close of mess Friday night, ship's officers announced that Wilson would address the crew from the Olympic's bridge.

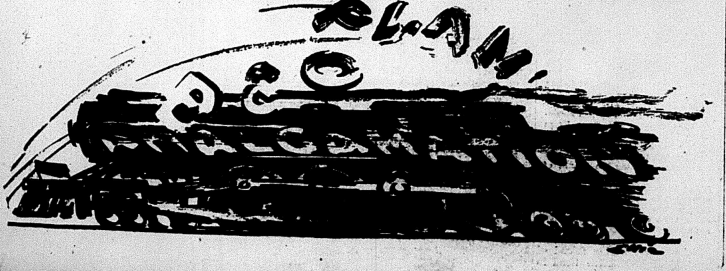
Before Wilson could unlimber his opening remarks, several seamen in a hostile mood asked why he was in America instead of staying in England and leading the seamen's strike there against their wage cut.

Whatever his answer was, it was lost in a chorus of derisive outcries. A steward yelled out: "What will we do with him?"

"Throw him over the side! Throw

(Continued on page 2)

THE DRIVE AGAINST CLASS-COLLABORATION



HITS BOTTOM OF REACTION AT CHAMPAIGN

Overgaard Makes Hot But Futile Fight

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Sept. 20.—The convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor concluded its session here yesterday with the singing of "America" after having voted down the resolution for recognition of Soviet Russia on Friday afternoon, and defeating only and all resolutions mentioning struggle against capitalism.

All the reactionaries, who were in full control of the convention from start to finish, demonstrated their loyalty to the capitalist state and all its institutions and pledged their support to carry out all the policies of the late Sammy Gompers, in whose honor all of them arose and stood with bowed heads for two minutes, and became very indignant when a handfull of progressives kept their seats, refusing to stand up for this great betrayer of labor.

Walker Raves Against Soviet Russia

The fight for recognition of Soviet Russia was led by delegate Androne from Bakers' Union No. 2 and Andrew Overgaard, Machinist No. 390. Androne stated that by establishing industrial relations with Soviet Russia we would be able to assist the unemployed workers in this country, due to the fact that there is a great demand for our manufactured products by Russia and that the conditions of the workers there are improving every day and are as good as they are in spite of the lies spread to the contrary by the capitalist interests.

Delegates Owergaard stated; "It is about time that the labor movement of this country cease to take its information from the Chicago Tribune and other capitalist sheets. You do not even need to take it from the Communists, whom you seem to despise so much for no reason at all. You can take it from the leaders of the British labor movement, who not only stand for recognition but are working with the Russian trade unions to bring about unity of all trade union forces in the world against capitalism.

"You are allowing the United States government to recognize the bloody Zankov regime in Bulgaria, that is guilty of murdering thousands of workers and farmers and has completely destroyed the labor movement.

"You are for recognition of the bloody regime in Poland, where workers are being shot for belonging to a trade union, and I say, that it is a shame to come to a labor convention and find it being afraid of recognizing Soviet Russia.

"We can not afford to turn down this resolution, for in spite of all the lies spread about it, Soviet Russia is the only workers' government in the world."

At this time, weeping John Walker had stepped out of his chair for the second time against Overgaard and this time he broke his own record of previous attacks. He charged the Soviet government with conspiracy to destroy the labor movement in this country through its agents, the Communists, and used the usual insinuations against the revolutionary element in the labor movement, that they received finances from all sources and especially Russia, to destroy trade unions etc., as usual not proving anything, but that he was a demagogue who at times does not know what he is talking about.

He concluded by stating that as long as the Soviet government keeps up associations with such elements and insists in destroying our labor movement and especially our dear and beloved democratic form of government, the labor movement will cease to recognize it. And so the report of the committee was adopted.

These same hypocrites would shed crocodile tears when they were told that in this great democracy children five years of age and upwards were exploited in the cotton mills of the south and textile mills of New England. In "barbarian" Soviet Russia child labor is a thing of the past.

All this inconsistency is nothing to labor fakers, of course. All the resolutions passed mean nothing to the labor movement and will not change the situation in the state of Illinois.

The usual resolutions of the union label were passed and a number of others dealing with instruction to the legislative committees in regards to its work with the Small machine.

The convention was, in reality, nothing but a love feast for the legislature in Springfield and a preliminary campaign convention for the reelection of Gov. Small and company. The progressive unionists must organize their forces for the next convention and work to bring the Illinois labor movement back on the basis of the class struggle.

SEAMEN CHASE HAVELOCK WILSON OFF OLYMPIC; SHIPPING STRIKE PARALYZING ATLANTIC SEABOARD

(Continued from page 1)

him in the [illegible] united answer of a dozen or more seamen. Wilson, betrayer of British seamen saw that a storm was coming and beat a hasty and inglorius retreat off the ship under escort of burly New York police. He is reported as intending to try his guff on the crew of the Arabic next.

More Ships Lose Crews.

The I. W. W. pickets are hitting some blows at shipping, tying up four new boats on Friday. The crews of the British steamer Dunrobin, the Norwegian Utaire, and the American, Commercial Spirit (good name for an American ship!) walked off 100 per cent, as did the crew of the Thomas P. Beal.

The crew of the steamer Matinicock quit the other day, and the crimps managed to ship a crew of men who were in ignorance of the strike. But when the I. W. W. pickets got one man aboard of her, the crew piled off 100 per cent.

Slide Down Hawsers.

Members of the crew of the Cedric are leaving the ship hourly. In an effort to stop the exodus, the officers raised the gangplank, but the men keep coming over by going down the hawsers. The Panama-American liner Mongolia was scheduled to leave the pier at 1 p. m. but she was still there at 3 o'clock.

Several waterfront restaurants—"ptomaine foundries," in the language of the wobbly seamen— are posting signs in their windows asking for scabs, adding considerably to the insurance rates on plate glass. All kinds of hole and corner joints are being turned into scab-herding agencies, all indications that the strike is getting tighter on the shipping companies.

To Expose Furuseth Scabbing.

The I. W. W. strike committee in a statement issued Friday declare that for the benefit of the members of the International Seamen's Union who still believe in the integrity of their officials, that the Marine Transport Workers headquarters have complete evidence of the strikebreaking duplicity of these officials and this will be published in the next issue of the Marine Worker soon to appear.

Picket reports in New York harbor alone the following ships completely without crew: American registry; passenger liner Isabelle, passenger liner Creole, passenger liner Mongolia, freighter Trader, freighter Calabasas, freighter Eastern, freighter Sucaresco, oil tanker E. L. Dohney III, oil tanker Walter ennings, freighter Dicto, oil tanker Polarine, freighter Monticello, dredge Marcel, freighter Sucherico and freighter Minnesota.

Long List of Paralyzed Ships.

Ships of foreign registry completely without crew are as follows: Danish, ferighter Rolf and freighter Diana; British freighter London Mariner and freighter Japan Prince; Norwegian freighter Fryken and freighter Vindeggend; and the Belgian freighter Mercier.

More than 50 per cent struck are listed the following: From American lines—passenger El Caston, oil tanker Durango, freighter Hawaiian, passenger Santa Teresa, oil tanker Malabar, passenger Western World, oil tanker Oil, oil tanker Frederic Kellogg, freighter Ice Hall. From foreign registry also 50 per cent struck are the great British White Star liner Olympic, the British liner Cedric and the British liner Arabic, also the British oil tanker Clyde, with the Italian freighter Vivirno.

Newark and Baltimore. Solid

Port Newark reports that all transmarine ships are tied up, while Baltimore, Maryland reports show that even the capitalist papers admit that the tieup is one of the most complete ever seen in that port. Mass meetings are being held and effective picket work is engaged in despite police interference.

A meeting of striking seamen held last Thursday at the water front was addressed by Rebecca Grecht, of the Workers (Communist) Party. This was the first public meeting of the union addressed by a Communist. There were about 200 strikers in attendance, who received with enthusiasm every mention of the necessity for an international united front against the capitalist offensive.

Rebecca Grecht Speaks to Strikers.

The speaker showed how the attack by the ship owners against the seamen is part of the world wide assault of capitalism against the standards of living of the workers, and emphasized the need for national and international unity of labor's forces. She pointed out how the present international seamen's strike is an expression of the increasing militancy of the workers in defense of their interests, and of their growing solidarity. The seamen were urged to stand by their union in its struggle against the shipping trust, one of the most powerful capitalist combines, and receiving the official backing of the United States government.

The Workers (Communist) Party of District No. 2 stands fully behind the strike, and is backing the strikers financially and otherwise. Regular mass meetings of strikers are held every evening at South street and Coenties' Slip. All revolutionary workers are invited to attend.

U. S. Government Leads Scab Scale.

Altho the shipping board, according to statements of Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, head of the Emergency Fleet corporation, has cut operating expenses about $14,000,000 and is now running 299 ships as compared with 341 a year ago, its vessels are carrying practically the same tonnage and do a good business on all routes, says Palmer.

The I. W. W. strikers are asking why the shipping board still refuses to give the seamen better conditions and higher wages if this is the case. The usual plea that they have to compete with foreign bottoms with cheaper labor don't hold good any longer. This is clear from the fact that the French and Danish steamship company has granted all demands and now pays much higher wages and so on than does the shipping board—and if the company couldn't make profit on that basis it would not have granted the I. W. W. demands.

Corporation Lawyer Tokio Envoy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President Coolidge has tentatively selected Charles MacVeagh, New York corporation attorney, as the new ambassador to Japan, and has submitted his name to Tokio for approval, it was reported here in authoritative quarters.

MacVeagh is a relative of Franklin MacVeagh, who was secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Taft.

Twenty-ninth Child at 69.

VALLODLID, Sept. 20.—Senora Camila Lorenzo, 69 years old today gave birth to her twenty-ninth child,

Build the DAILY WORKER.

COMMUNISTS AID I. W. W. SEAMEN ON STRIKE AGAINST SHIPOWNERS

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 20.—The following contributions were made by Workers Party branches of New York City to aid the striking seamen of the Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 510, I. W. W., which is conducting a strike of seamen in this port:

Harlem Jewish, $31.50; Downtown English, $15; Bronx English, $16.10; Hungarian Yorkville, $8.50.

Other contributions are coming in. All funds contributed should be sent to the Marine Workers' Union No. 510, I. W. W., 105 Broad Street, New York City, as given below.

HELP THE STRIKING SEAMEN!

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

AMOUNT OF DONATION $..........................

Send All Funds to

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION No. 510, I. W. W.
105 Broad Street, New York City.

Name of Newspaper..

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S STRIKE GRIPS WORLD TRADE OF BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The shipping companies are discussing a complete cancellation of sailings owing to the general "outlaw" strike of seamen against the wage cut of $5 per month, which the companies imposed beginning September 1. In spite of the fact that Havelock Wilson, reactionary head of the conservation N. S. U., signed an agreement to accept the cut, the members of his union are on strike.

The companies hate to surrender to the strikers, but on the other hand, the trade of the British empire is being rapidly destroyed by the strike. The threat to cancel all sailings indefinitely is probably a bluff to make the strikers think that the companies are "going out of business" rather than grant the strikers' demands. Strikers regard this as ludicrous.

From Melbourne cable reports say that new and more serious labor trouble is ahead as Premier Bruce announced the dissolution of parliament and the calling of a general election as a result of the seamen's strike. This is said to have been caused by the state premiers' failing to support Bruce's terroristic proposals and measures taken to break the seamen's strike.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Sept. 20.—Police authorities of Durban have notified skippers of British ships that they must feed the seamen who are on strike there. Taking advantage of this, the British steamer Porteurno pulled away from the dock while the strikers were at mess on board, and put out to sea.

After she was 100 miles out the firemen struck, forcing the vessel to return to Durban. Public halls and even the jails at Durban are being turned into hotels for the strikers. The shipping companies have to pay the bills, tho not doing so with any visible good will.

The skipped of the British steamer Athelfoam at the Cape Town docks has committeed suicide, the press reports that worry over the strike being the cause.

Passengers taking the chance of coming from England to South Africa on scab ships are now being compelled to cook their own food. Sailors are chuckling over the chuck some of these birds must be eating.

CAL ALLOWS U. S. FLIERS TO GO ON KILLING IN RIFF

Kellogg's "Warning" Comes Very Late

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Altho Secretary of State Kellogg has "warned" the American aviators, millionaires or sons of politicians and church officials, that they are violating the law by fighting with the French against the Riffians in Africa, Kellogg has not brought the matter officially to the attention of the French government.

If the Coolidge government were really anxious to prevent the American aviators from murdering Moroccan villagers, they could have put a stop to the formation of the aviation unit at the time of its formation several weeks ago.

The aviators are fighting for the French bankers against a law which prohibits fighting for a foreign army, and carries a fine and imprisonment for violation.

However, the Americans are still bombing native women and children, and dispatches from France state they have raided the village of Boukkos, "receiving honors" in the latest French communique.

Call Issued for Third Conference of T. U. E. L.

(Continued from page 1)

12. The Negro Workers.
13. Youth and Women Workers.
14. The Independent Unions.
15. Problems of the Canadian Movement.
16. World Trade Union Unity.
17. Organization of the T. U. E. L.
18. Financing the T. U. E. L.
19. The League Press.
20. Election of National Committee.

The labor movement is in a deep going crisis. The reactionary trade union officialdom are showing themselves completely incapable of meeting the difficult situation. Under their guidance the unions are either falling to pieces or rotting with B. and O. plans and other schemes of class collaboration. Upon the left wing falls the full burden of giving a lead to the organized workers and of laying the basis of organization among the vast masses of unorganized. In fulfilling this task the left wing, weak in numbers and attacked on every side, has innumerable problems to solve and obstacles to overcome. To meet the situation, it is necessary that there be a great national conference of trade union progressives and revolutionaries, which shall map out the program of the left wing and strengthen its organization. The T. U. E. L. general conference offers such a meeting. Therefore, let every locality send its full quota of delegates to this third general conference, which must be made the largest and most important in the history of the Trade Union Educational League.

Hurt in Oil Blast on Boat

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 18.—Wireless operator J. V. Simmons is missing, and fire chief G. W. Haney, and two other firemen were injured as a result of a series of explosions aboard the Texas Oil Motor vessel Solitaire in port here early today. The boat was wrecked.

Irving Park Branch Meets Tuesday Night

An educational meeting of Irving Park Workers Party branch will be held on Sept. 22 at 8 p. m., at 4021 Drake Ave. A speaker on an interesting and important question is being secured. Some business matters will also be taken up. All members should be present.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

Workers Must Fight the Security Pact That Aids War of Bosses on Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, under the pretense of establishing an "era of good will" for Europe, the imperialist bandits of western Europe, led by the robber cliques of Paris and London, are putting the finishing touches on their proposed "security pact" that is to receive the official seal of the capitalist foreign ministers at Lucerne, Switzerland, on Oct. 5.

It is claimed that the draft of the document has already been completed and that it is satisfactory to all concerned but that takes into consideration only the capitalist governments. It takes no account of the awakening working masses.

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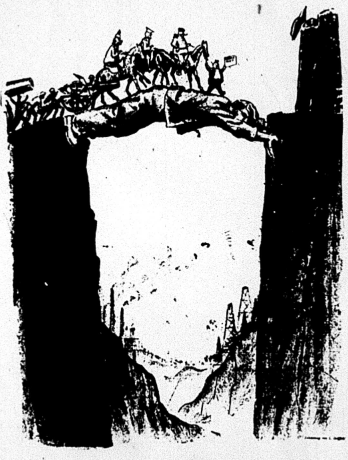
The workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics were quick to see that the "security pact" was merely an instrument for achieving the security of capitalist western Europe against workers' eastern Europe. More that that. It is the creation of an alliance of capitalist nations to prepare for open war against the rule of the workers and peasants.

That this threat to the Soviet Union, hidden under the alluring and subtle phrases of the security pact, is recognized by the German workers, is seen in the accompanying cartoon reproduced from one of their publications. Under the cartoon appears this appeal: "Workers! Will you permit the capitalists to march over your backs against Russia?" Because it is over disarmed Germany, prostrate under the Morgan-Dawes' plan, that the armies of the Versailles allies must march in order to reach the western frontiesr of the Soviet Republics.



It is not surprising that the German social-democracy takes its stand, against the interests of the German workers, in support of the Luther-Hindenberg government's policy of entering the league of nations and supporting the security pact.

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Everything possible has been done to win the German government of Von Hindenberg for this anti-Soviet pact. The clauses of the Versailles Peace Treaty that treat Germany as a conquered nation and as a war criminal are to be scrapped. British imperialist rule, that faces an increasing drift toward revolution at home, and that is most anxious to organize the attack against the Soviet Union, accepts its enemy of 1914 as an equal. The German menace to civilization of ten years ago becomes today the politically of the self-appointed saviours of civilization and "world culture."

• • • •

The American workers who went meekly into the world war, who assented to the imperialist Versailles Peace, who remained quiescent during the military attacks on the Russian Soviet Republic, who have not raised their voices against the Morgan-Dawes' plan, are even now aiding their class enemies by not opening an attack against the "security pact," that must have the consent of Wall Street's government at Washington, before it can really become effective.

• • • •

The gesture is made that the supervision of the pact be placed under the league of nations. But the league is the creature of the Versailles Peace of the great capitalist nations. The entrance of Germany into the league means the winning of Germany for the Franco-British war against the Soviet Union, in spite of the Rapallo treaty and in spite of the growing commercial relations between Germany and Soviet Russia.

• • • •

The biggest obstacle to the functioning of this capitalist alliance to establish its security will be found in the organized resistance of the class conscious workers within the frontiers of Germany, France and England. Let the workers of the United States take their stand against this capitalist "security pact," that is also a threat to them, and help build labor's security pact thru its own growing international solidarity. For a capitalist attack against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union is an attack against the workers of the whole world.

INJURED MEN FIRED TO HIDE BOSSES' BLAME

Steel Trust "Safety" Talk Is the Bunk

(By Worker Correspondent.)

GARY, Ind., Sept. 20—Two Gary steel mill workers, Eddie Santon and Charles Wissenberg, were badly burned at their work and were rushed to the steel company hospital in an ambulance for treatment. These two workers were connecting an oil switch while working over live wires which accidentally became crossed causing a flash that burned the arms and faces of the two men.

The Gary mills print a small pamphlet, The Circle, every two weeks for the "benefit" of its employes which pamphlet seems to be very solicitious about safety for its employes but if the officials had put in a safety device this accident would not have happened.

After this occurrence, which had endangered the lives of two men, the steel company did put in a safety device, but nevertheless they discharged the injured men after they were released from the hospital charging that the men were "inefficient."

Accident Shut Down Whole Mill.

The accident damaged the electric power system in the mill to such an extent that most of the departments using electric power were forced to shut down until extensive repairs could be made. The rolling mills and other mills in which electric power is used to operate the large steel making machinery were without sufficient power to operate from about 4:30 in the afternoon until some time after midnight.

About 8 p. m. sufficient power was obtained from an electric power plant in S. Chicago to furnish lights within the plant but it was then four hours later before the power system had been re-established so that the various mills could operate normally.

The power system breakdown also had its effect on the Gary Heat, Light and Water company which receives its power from the U. S. Steel company plant.

Workers Always Blamed.

After the accident, Superintendent Gleason appointed an assistant superintendent to make an "investigation," the result being that two men, who had been doing this kind of work for the last five years, found themselves without work because of "inefficiency."

This accident has caused many workers to ask why it is that they are always responsible for all the accidents and taking this opportunity members of our shop nucleus are telling them the reason.

Polish Minister Quits

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—(FP)—Wladislaw Wroblewski, Polish minister to the United States, has resigned while on vacation. He has been promised a good job in Warsaw or in some European capital.

Like the diplomatic representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Rumania, whose governments have been butchering working class agitators, the Polish minister was welcomed in Washington as a supporter of law and order, and was a social favorite.

Do Not Take too Much Water

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Diversion of water by power companies on the Niagara river has not exceeded the amount allotted in the international agreement, it was announced today in the report of the Niagara control board, made public by the state department.

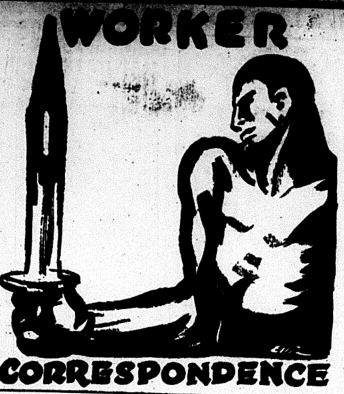
SEVEN HUNDRED POLISH WORKERS ARE JAILED, STARVED AND TORTURED

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 20.—Seven hundred working men, women and children have been arrested in the town of Byalestock, on charges of "being Communists." The police, agents of the Grabsky regime of white terror which is the lackey of French imperialism, made house to house searches.

When unable to find the sons and daughters, they took aged parents instead. The prisoners were shackled, taken to the town of Bielsk, and confined in an abandoned hospital.

The Polish secret police and military authorities then systematically tortured the prisoners, holding them several days without food, and finally releasing 500. The others were retained for further torture by the military police. More than one hundred further arrests were made in the homes of workmen in the town of Praga.

Lenin Memorial Album
25 CENTS
A new booklet from Germany with text in English, German and French —and 33 photographs of the great leader during different periods of his life.



A STREET IN THE METROPOLIS

By ARTHUR SMITH,
(Worker Correspondent.)

A SUDDEN rush. The tall and stern-looking buildings still resound the accusing cry—murder, murder, bums, gorillas. . . The crowd pushed on toward the spot. The group of pickets surrounded by cops lost itself in the mob. Another moment—the intermingling cries of the picketing girls still vibrating in the ears—the police went into action. The clubs briskly swinging miss the victims. The onrushing crowd dart back. The pickets run. Cops and sleuths follow them in a wild man hunt. The pickets zig-zag in the crowd. Another second and six are pushed into a police patrol. Six living cells of a mighty body. . The crowd, the workers' part of the same body, look on . . . fear outshines tears . . . a flock of beaten dogs. The law takes its course.

TWENTY-NINTH STREET, New York City. The news reaches here in no time. "Yes, one of the gorillas hit him on the spine. . ." No, the police did not arrest them, so the news went. "They are still there, I mean ours . . . "—"And what did ours do?" "Why, the police were right down on us. We could not do anything."

The pickets murmur in suppressed voices as they march past the preyful eyes of gangsters and police. No plan . . . action shall give advice. By intuition the line sways around. Scabs are coming.

The gangsters rush on. The two cops attempt to hold the pickets back. Persuading words, warnings and threats break thru the noise. The fight is on. Cries, cheers and jeers. A part of that mighty body in action. Blows are exchanged. The powerful fist of labor sounds the hollowness of a gangster's head. The cops finally break thru the crowd. The last of the gangsters are still holding on. The cops mingle in. A blow, and one of them is brot to his senses. The usual procedure of police, van and ambulance, follows. This time, however, gangsters are taken to the hospital, and ours . . . well, you know.

ON the opposite corner. On a building in process of construction, high above the street level human flies move in haste. For whom? It does not matter. "For how much?" dictates the speed. The street underneath is not conscious of those above. But now it stops.

A small piece of humanity, still alive is whirling down thru the air. Buildings resound as the body strikes the ground.

Debris . . . a human life cut in two . . on top of the debris. Police. Ambulance. The breathless silence is broken. The hustling begins . . . . on the street and above it.

The building has been put up in three months. Short three months . . . and how many lives?

The Needle Trades need more buildings. Slaves build them, to give other slaves a chance to make a living in them. And so it goes. Slaves and other slaves defending property produced by slaves. Money kings. And the struggle goes on.

Above the street level, risking their lives for a piece of daily bread—the masons. On the streets exposing themselves to the sluggers and police brutalities, the needle workers.

AT the headquarters. Here pulsating life of struggle is felt and witnessed. A buzzing bee hive. Groups going out to picket, others coming in. Telephones ring. Questions are asked, reports taken, money paid in and handed out. The office rooms and hall ways filled with enthusiastic workers. The fight makes them feel equal to the opponent. It is the spirit of life . . . a fighting chance, is all needed. New groups are coming. One almost forcing out everyone in the room. It's the workers of a shop on strike. Their leader with bandaged head and face, except for his eyes and mouth. He tells a short tale. "Gangsters came up to our shop. Several girls there sympathized with you, brothers. They never did anything wrong. The gangsters wanted to throw them out. Called them names. I interfered. Told them to go back where they came from. They turned on me and beat me up. We went on strike and here we are." The girls and the men stood by nodding their heads in approval. So it was.

The shop has been with the "machine" all the time. Now they are with us . . . the "machine" gave them the push. And the leader drawing money from his pocket, said: "To punish myself for my wrong stand I decided to donate ten dollars to your defense fund." The ranks followed him. . . .

BLOOD and material sacrifice, to defend their daily bread, here, and blood and material sacrifice to gain their daily bread, over there at the building.

GARY STEEL MILLS CUT MEN'S WAGE

Steel Trust Bosses Are Gouging Workers

(By A WORKER CORRESPONDENT)
(Gary Shop Nucleus)

GARY, Ind. Sept. 20.—The steel workers are finding out about Judge Gary's prosperity. The "Hot Mill" of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company has put over a wage cut of eight per cent in the wages of about 500 men.

Because there is no union there isn't any remedy for it or way to fight it. This shows how badly the steel workers need a union, an industrial union. Not having any, the men do just what the bosses want, most of them take it. The rest get disgusted one by one, and one by one they just quit and "go somewhere else." That's what the bosses want. There isn't any collective fight.

This "Hot Mill" employs mostly Negroes and Mexicans. The steel trust is importing hundreds of Mexicans. The U. S. steel kept 500 Mexican workers in a Gary hall, with army cots to sleep on and in very bad conditions for some time. Finally they got them moved into houses. But the houses aren't much better.

In the plate and job mill department of the American Sheet and Tin plate company, there is a boss—a mean, miserably mean, strawboss. His name is J. Kopak. But the men call him other names that sound worse than that. This skunk comes around to a worker and says, "Say, let me have a few dollars!" And he gets the loan from the workers one after another. Then he never pays them back what he "borrowed."

This strawboss had better watch his step and fork over that money. The Negro workers are afraid not to loan him money when he asks for it, and are afraid to ask him for it once he gets it, because they fear getting fired.

Getting fired in the "Hot Mill" means too much. Not because they pay you good wages. But because when you go to work you have to learn the trade—break in—on your own time. And you work for a week or two for nothing.

There are 14,000 Negroes in the Gary steel mills and most of them are proletarians, but few of them know of the Workers (Communist) Party and how it teaches labor to free itself from such capitalist slavery as it now suffers by a revolution of the working massesr united all-together, in the army of toilers.

DAILY WORKER READERS RESPOND TO APPEAL OF TONY STANFL, MINER

In answer to the appeal of Comrade Tony Stanfl of Mystic, Iowa, many readers of the DAILY WORKER sent messages and money to help this miner who has been left in the state of an invalid as the result of disease contracted while at work. A worker from the printing trades in Detroit sent special medicine.

A check for $35.00 was forwarded to Comrade Stanfl Monday, including the following donations:

A. Frederickson, Ferndale, Mich. $2.00; J. A. Ueker, St. Louis, Mo. $5.00; South Slavic br., W. P., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. $3.00; C. Kroll, New York, N. Y. $5.00; W. F. Miller, Chicago, Ill. $2.00; A. B., Zanesv le, O. $1.00; M. Wilgus, Saranac Lake, N. Y. $1.00; E. Israelson, Chicago, Ill. $8.00; Chas. Erickson, Cicero, Ill. $1.00; Ed. Shantz, Chicago, Ill. J. Devine, Cleveland, Ohio, $3.00.

MINERS STRIKE FOR 1923 SCALE IN COKE REGION

General Strike Talked in Bituminous Field

By STANLEY KITTA.
(Worker Correspondent)

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 20—The attempt of the coal and coke companies to introduce the 1917 scale after the "starvation cure" of unemployment is rousing the anger of the coal miners who are striking against the attempt.

There are 500 men out at the Jamison Coal and Coke company, 300 out at the Washington Coal and Coke company—striking for union wages according to the Jacksonville agreement and for recognition of the union and of union rights.

The Independent Coal and Coke companies are paying the 1917 scale and even lower in the coke region. The miners have been on strike since September 9 in some mines. The Hillman's Republic, Iron and Steel and the Sheet and Tube company's mines are liable to join the strike for the 1923 scale.

Who Knows Fisher?

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Lawrence Scott Fisher, formerly of Pittsburgh and now believed to be in the Workers Party, please communicate with his old friend Harry A. Vonstaden at the Marine Transport Workers Hall, 84 Embarcadero St., San Francisco, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICIALS BUILD "INDEPENDENCE" DAY STRUCTURES UNDER "OPEN SHOP" CONDITIONS

(By Worker Correspondence.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Preparations for the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence are going on in Philadelphia in scab fashion with a 10-hour day and non-union pay for the workers doing the necessary construction. A big delegation of Philadelphia labor men put the issue before Mayor Kendrick.

"Unless conditions change for the better the proposed Susqui Centennial will prove to be a curse," John A. Philips, vice-president of the International Typographical Union and a member of the delegation told the mayor.

Not only is the patriotic festival being prepared for under the "open shop" plan, but big city engineering jobs are on a similar basis. The Municipal Stadium, the Delaware Bridge and the Broad street subway are being built with the 10-hour day and non-union wages. Of the subway work John M. Ritchie, local representative of the American Federation of Labor, told the mayor:

"Men employed there work a 10-hour day, six or seven days a week. Union scale of pay is not recognized and some men work 12 and 14 hours daily at straight time pay. Carpenters on the subway receive 55 and 60 cents an hour as against the union rate of $1.12. Cement workers, iron workers, machinists and blacksmiths also are paid at rates far below the standard set by the labor unions. Many of the laborers of these projects are brot to Philadelphia by alluring advertisements that are scattered over the country and not all of the thousands lured here can be given work on the contracts."

Mayor Kendrick said he was hearing these facts about municipal labor conditions "for the first time."

POLICE FAVOR N. Y. YELLOW SCAB TAXIS

Discriminate Against Independent Drivers

(From a Worker Correspondent).

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 20.—A number of complaints have been made by tax drivers and independent taxi owners regarding the activities of members of the police department connected with the office of Deputy Police Commissioner John Daley, who has charge of the licensing of both the driver of the cab and the taxi and also the supervision of the taxicab industry in this city.

Taxi Meter, a weekly trade newspaper, in an effort to prove the authenticity of the statements made, investigated the source of the complaints and was rewarded by securing affidavits, one of which is printed below:

State of New York } SS:
City of New York }

On Sunday, August 23, while standing at Surf and Stillwell Avenues, Coney Island, New York, two policemen attached to the hack bureau of the police department inspected several independent taxicabs, and stripped two men for having a broken seal on their running gear of the taxi meter equipment.

I called the attention of the two officers to five yellow taxicabs with seals missing. The following taxicabs mentioned: 030692, 029237, 030340, 030316, 029207.

The two policemen took no action on these Yellow company cabs, saying they had nothing to do with it.

I complained to Commissioner Daley in this matter and at a hearing held on the 25th of August, at 10 a. m., after I had presented my testimony, Commissioner Daley said he did not think it was right for independent taxi men to give the policemen any orders and dismissed my complaint, taking no action in the matter.

(Signed) Morris Glatzner.
(Signed) Michael Donnella.
Notary Public, New York Co.,
Clerk's No. 345, Register No. 7836,
Bronx Co. Clerk's No. 43.
Register No. 2702-A.

Hylan Family Interested.

It is a well known fact that relatives of Mayor Hylan are financially interested in the Yellow Taxi corporation. Carrol Sinnott, the brother of the secretary and son-in-law to the mayor is one of the traffic mangers of the Yellow Taxi corporation. In view of this state of affairs, it is not strange that there is discrimination on the part of the administration in favor of the Yellow Taxi corporation.

Pullman Porters Hold Organization Meeting in D. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—(FP)—Pullman porters on railroads entering Washington are being solicited to join the union of their trade, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which is to hold a mass meeting in the capital on Sept. 24. Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer of the organization, who has been conducting a membership campaign in New York, will be the chief speaker. Others will include Rienzi B. Lemus, president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes, and Prof. Neval H. Thomas.

BOSTON STORE ROBS WHITE COLLAR SLAVES BY ABOLISHING COMMISSION ON DAY OF SALE, PAY IS PITIFUL

(By WORKER CORRESPONDENT)

On the fourteenth of September the Boston Store had a bg sale, celebrating the 13th anniversary of the basement, where usually second grade material is sold. A good profit was made on this sale, even tho the prices were somewhat cheaper than for the better grade of goods.

The head of the basement department, Bob Steinman, worked out a scheme by which the workers paid for the difference in the prices charged at the sale and the usual prices. Usually the salesmen do not get wages, but work on commissions, getting between three and seven per cent commissions.

Steinman, afraid the workers might make a decent wage during that sale, proposed his plan to the management of the store. He proposed that the salesmen should not get any commission on the day of the sale but should get paid $3.00 to $4.00 for that day instead of the usual commission.

The management gladly accepted the plan by which the workers were robbed of several hundreds of dollars. The salesmen were looking forward to the sale, expecting that after the dull summer season, when they make but $6.00 to $14.00 per week, they would make up for this period of starvation to some extent. But they were left out in the cold by the robbing tactics of the Boston Store.

The salesmen are angry, but can do little, because they are not organized into a union. Some of them are now agitating for union conditions and a union organization.

THE PARTY PRESS

COAL STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA LOST DUE TO SPINELESSNESS OF UNION LEADERS; PICKETERS JAILED

By REGINO MYROSKI
(Worker Correspondent)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 20.—As might have been expected, the struggle between the coal operators and the miners in this section is resulting in the latter's defeat. True, the coal strike has not been declared at an end, but morally it is—most of the strikers having returned to work at the 1917 scale. There are still a few valiant fighters who are holding out, but the probabilities are that they also will be forced to return to work at the reduced scale—they cannot afford to let their familes starve.

Thruout the whole struggle the fight was unfair. Everything was in the favor of the capitalists—courts, press, etc. The miners were organized in April, when they struck, and joined the U. M. W. of A., but whether they can remain members of that organization and secure employment at the local mines is a question.

Spineless Union Officials.

A good portion of the defeat is due to the spineless leadership of the Lewis gang. Instead of doing something worthwhile, and helping the miners out during their life and death struggle, all that the Lewis crew did was to hold a few meetings presided over by the local preachers and other pillars of the capitalist class.

Naturally, the strikers got nowhere with the exception that when some of them picketed the house of a scab the representatives of the "law" succeeded in arresting them and indicting them under the Redman act. The first one tried was sentenced to 10 years in the state penitentiary. The other cases were continued to the September term of court.

Speaking of the trials, the September term of court has commenced, but nothing is heard of those cases. What has happened? Have they decided to put them off still longer? No one seems to know and the court is not giving out information.

Picketers Get Jail Terms.

Oh, yes, some harmless picketing was done here. Even tho it was harmless and ineffectual the capitalists were loathe to see the workers have even that much privilege and so some of the pickers were arrested and given jail sentences and fines. And now these same picketers report that they are blacklisted. Those who were arrested while picketing won't be able to secure employment at any of the local mines. But what can one expect in the "Snake State"?

One may occasionally read fairy tales about this being the "Land of Promise" and all the rest of the bunk, but is it? If you worship the dollar sign and lick your master's boots.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Your Union Meeting

Third Monday, Sept. 21, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2084	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

The Party and Its Press -

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

ITHOUT its press, the party would be in the position of a te. It is thru its press that the ty reaches out to its members and masses and mobilizes them for ac- n.

he party press should in every article, editorial, or general ar- be an expression of the party. y line of a party newspaper d express to the working class ideas and policies of the party. rty newspaper should be an in- tation of the daily events from mmunist viewpoint. The reader party newspaper should be made l in the material he is reading tity—the purpose of the party, erpretation of capitalist society s program of action against the g social system. When our attains such coherence and then it will really become a Bolshevik press.

We are far from having attained this ideal. Our 25 weekly or daily newspapers are far from being a unit, expressing the same views, interpreting events in the same manner and carrying on the same campaigns. Quite the contrary is the fact. One might think from reading our papers that they represent 25 different organizations in place of one united centralized Communist Party. This is not only true of our press as a whole, but even individual papers have not yet reached that development which makes them an entity which day by day expresses the views and interpretations which flow from one definite, central, established, set of principles.

THE organization and mobilization of our papers as an instrument of the party, daily and weekly, expressing what the party has to say regarding current events, what the party is asking the workers to do, and the inner life of the party is one of the big tasks before the party. We must give our press a centralized direction. Our papers cannot be the expression of the view of the individuals who happen to edit a particular paper, but must always express the view of the party.

Our papers must become the instrument of the party in relation to all campaigns which the party initiates among the workers. It too often happens now that the party issues manifestos and sends organization instruction to the party units and these are printed in the party press and then our papers forget about the campaigns. There is no initiative on the part of the editors of the papers in support of these campaigns. When the party begins a campaign all the party papers should day by day, week by week, print news articles and editorials concerning what the party is trying to do in an effort to arouse the workers in support of its struggles.

WITH a press that has nearly 200,000 readers we have a powerful instrument. We have not yet learned how to use that instrument efficiently. We have not learned to make our press speak as one must in support of the party. With the establishment of the Agitprop of our party we are taking a step toward this end. We must continue our efforts until we have made of our many party papers one unified instrument which responds quickly to whatever the party proposes to the masses.

The celebration of International Press Day should be for the party the beginning of a conscious effort to improve the party press and make it one mighty weapon which it can, in the struggle of the party against the capitalist class and for the Communist Party.

4 NUMBER FOUR
The Little Red Library

Worker Correspondents

What? Where? When?
Why? How?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WITH the growth of the world Communist movement, new factors contributing to its growth were developed. The question of worker correspondents receives its first attention in America in this booklet. Here is the analysis of its importance and a text book to guide every worker to success in this field.

10 Cents
12 Copies for One Dollar.

END MARINES TO NICARAGUA TO AID BANKERS

Coolidge Protects Wall Street's Loans

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—(FP)—No love for the liberal regime of President Salorzano has prompted the state department in sending the gunboats Denver and Tulsa, with 800 sailors and marines each, to "restore order" in Nicaragua. Salorzano, faced by sudden armed revolt by the old Chamorrista party, appealed to the American minister for help, and orders were quickly sent to Balboa that the two shiploads of armed men should sail at once for Bluefields and Corinto. But Washington's motive is simply one of protecting American bankers' loans, and the regular payment of interest on these loans.

Latin-American political intrigue is complex enough, and the intrigue of Wall Street, through Washington, in the affairs of Latin republics is a web of treacheries and reverses—all looking toward one end, which is the disciplining of these Latin-Americans to work hard and patiently for the bankers, and to take orders from Washington.

Bankers After Interest.

Salorzano, while a mild liberal, was willing to pay the interest on all the American loans, and to arrange for new loans at generous rates of interest. When the Chamorro family, representing the big landowners who formerly acted as a government for Wall Street, kidnapped the Salorzano cabinet and upset the whole country without any prior understanding with Washington, it was time for firm disciplinary steps.

Possibly the mere show of force will be sufficient, this time, to persuade the Chamorristas that the bankers cannot stand for the economic waste involved in a new civil war. Two or three years of fighting would probably lead to a victory for Salorzano in any case, and the bankers would have to wait a while for their interest.

On the other hand, there are in Washington a number of experts on Central American affairs who point out that the Chamorro uprising has come promptly and most fortunately on the heels of the withdrawal of the American marlines from Nicaragua, where they have been stationed since they were sent in to overthrow the Madriz government in 1910, and to defeat the Mena government in 1912.

If it were the purpose of the Washington authorities to show that American marines are necessary to preserve peace in Nicaragua, then it could not have done better than to have first withdrawn the marines and then discovered the inefficiency of the new Nicaraguan constabulary, which is officered by Americans selected by the state department.

Marines to Overthrow Election.

President Taft sent the Paducah to Bluefields in May 1910, where it landed marines and prevented the capture of the town by government forces who were beseiging a rebel force. President Madriz had refused to make a treaty with the United States, desired by American bankers.

On Sept. 26, 1912, the foreign minister of the government set up by aid of Taft and the marines reported to the other Central American governments: "I have the honor to inform your excellencies that on the 24th instant General Luis Mena surrendered in Granada with more or less 700 men to the commander of the Pasific fleet of the United States, Admiral W. H. Southerland, the latter promising to take him to Panama under his protection, under promise that he would not return to Nicaragua and that his forces be disarmed."

In the following January, reporting on his campaign in Nicaragua, Admiral Southerland said: "Commander Steele, chief of the California troops, was at the head of the forces in each of the encounters. . . . at the Massaya pass, at Granada, at Chichigalpa, at Leon, and in the assault on the hill of Coyotepe, and he was the first to raise the American flag on the top of the hill." He describes the engagements with "the enemy", and the final rout of the liberals, who, as the American forces poured volleys into their fleeing ranks, "seemed crazy-like, shouting and shrieking from terror."

It is the beneficiaries in Nicaragua, of this slaughter in 1912 who are now trying to overthrow President Salorzano, who won the election last fall.

The Workers Party in Action

Lithuanians Getting Ready for Reorganization

By V. J. ANDRULIS.

It has never been my desire to talk as a member of a section. I think I express the sentiment of many active comrades of the language sections of our party. But we have language sections and it is necessary for some comrades to take care of them—to work in them. Working in them, of course, we have to talk and write about them, whether we want to or not. That is why we have to write about them now. But I am glad we do it now only to see our way clear how successfully to get along without language sections—to centralize the party.

A Short History.

The Lithuanian section is one of the oldest sections in our party. We were thrown out of the socialist party with five or six other federations and the whole socialist left wing. During the organization of the Communist Party, the Lithuanian Federation was active. It participated in the organization of the Communist Party, not only thru the activities of the over 6,000 members, but also by means of financial aid amounting to $1,500.

Then came the infamous Palmer's raids. As all of us know, the Communist Party at that time was less centralized than it is now. The blow, therefore, was hard. The Lithuanian Federation, with the rest of the party, had to work hard to develop the movement under the new conditions.

During the "underground period" the membership decreased I think, to less than half. Of course, those that left did not go over to the enemy's camps. But they limited their activities to educational, fraternal organizations and in the trade unions. There they worked with us as they are doing now.

Back to Masses Again.

The coming of the Workers Party was heartily welcomed by most of the members of the Lithuanian Federation. But at that time we had quite a numerous sectarian element and they split away from the federation. Most of them came back and those that remained outside degenerated into a small reactionary group. Thus, the federation got rid of both right wing opportunism and sectarian left tendency. Today, no Loreism, no opportunism is visible in the Lithuanian section.

Its Strength and Influence.

In proportion to the Lithuanian population in the United States, our Communist movement is strong. There are approximately about 750,000 Lithuanians in this country. Altho our section has only about 1,400 members, its influence is much greater. The section is in control of one educational organization with 6,000 members; a working women's organization with 2,000 members; a proletarian amateur-artists' organization with 1,500 members. It has a daily paper, semi-weekly, and a monthly journal. Its influence also is great in almost every Lithuanian progressive organization. When there were language locals in the U. M. W. of A., in most of these local our comrades were leaders and officers. Now it is the same in the case of the A. C. W. of A., Lithuanian locals. It is true, in two out of six our comrades were beaten, but most of us know what means the reactionaries used to beat us. Yet, in spite of that, our comrades again are regaining the positions they held in their locals.

Having that much experience in securing contact with the masses, we naturally resented every tendency to sectarianism. That is why the dropping of the slogan of a labor party was so much opposed by the Lithuanian section—so much so, that the whole section, with a very small exception, stood with the former minority.

The New Step.

I think I can safely say that as far as the Lithuanian section is concerned, the party's reorganization will meet with success. Firstly there is no opposition, neither to shop nuclei nor to international branches. Secondly, for Communist work among masses of Lithuanian workers, we already have effective means thru our other organizations, and we will effectively use these where the party's apparatus cannot be used successfully at the beginning. As far as the Communist movement is concerned among the Lithuanian workers, abolishing the language sections in our party will do no harm. On the other hand, the reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei and the international branches will centralize our party nad provide better means to reach workers in the shops. We can be sure that a stronger party working more effectively among the English speaking workers, will also more successfully reach the foreign speaking workers.

The reorganization has another advantage for those sections of our party that have other organizations. For instance, I heard a Lithuanian worker say, many times, when asked to join our section: "I belong to your organization that also is doing Communist work like your section." Some probably used this as an excuse for not joining the Workers Party—but there are many to whom it is difficult to explain that an educational organization is not a revolutionary party even if it is Communistic. But it will be easier to show to many a worker the difference between the centralized, Bolshevized revolutionary party and its semi-Communistic auxiliary organizations. It will be easier to show them that unless they are members of the revolutionary party, they cannot be Communists.

We therefore face the reorganization mainly only with problems how to get every member of our section into either shop nuclei or international branches. This depends much on our press and organizing ability. For the Bureau of the Lithuanian section, I can say, that it is getting behind the reorganization campaign with concentrated energy and strong determination. The other problem is: how to make the nuclei and branches effective in their work. Our party is composed of many different language speaking members. That is a difficulty. For many years this social-democratic federation-system psychologized the membership; so that now it is difficult to undo it. But we have to overcome it. Recalling the many difficult moments our party successfully overcame, we can be sure of our success in overcoming the language difficulties.

Get Ready for Reorganization

In yesterday's DAILY WORKER the Organization Department announced its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

With the beginning of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions is being printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER has also established a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there is being printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experiences in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest. Watch these columns closely.

PHILADELPHIA MEMBERSHIP TO DISCUSS REORGANIZATION

Big preparations are afoot in the Philadelphia district to make the general membership meeting to take place September 26, the biggest and most successful meeting ever held in the district. The general membership meeting of the district, to discuss the Bolshevization of the party and its reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, will take place Saturday, September 26, at 6 p. m., in the Machinists' Temple. Comrade W. Weinstone, district organizer of the New York district, will represent the Central Executive Committee and will lead the discussion at this meeting.

All Philadelphia members should be present at this meeting in order to secure a better understanding of the party tasks at the present moment.

Oppose Freight Increase

The state of Illinois will oppose an increase of five per cent in freight rates asked by western railroads when hearings before Chairman Clyde B. Aitchison of the interstate commerce commission are resumed here, it was announced.

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN NEW YORK ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 25

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A general membership meeting will be held on Friday, Sept. 25, at 8 p. m., at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 14th St. Jay Lovestone will report for the C. E. C. on the work of the national convention and the immediate tasks of the district with regard to bolshevization and reorganization of the district. All other meetings are called off for this day and every party member must attend the membership meeting.

MEMBERSHIP OF PARTY APPROVES CONVENTION ACTS

Pledges Loyalty to the Decisions of the C. I.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At a general membership meeting of the Workers Party of this city, called for the purpose of hearing the report of the delegate to the national convention, the following resolution, introduced by members of the D. E. C., was unanimously carried: "Resolved that we will whole-heartedly carry out the decision of the C. I. and that we will work earnestly for the purpose of liquidating the factional struggle, and we will adhere strictly to the decisions and instructions of the new C. E. C., and diligently work for the Bolshevization of our Workers (Communist) Party."

• • •

Resolution Adopted at the General Party Meeting Held Sept. 11, in Seattle, Wash.

We, the members of all branches in Seattle of the Workers Party of America, in mass meeting assembled this day, Friday, Sept. 11, 1925, in the Record Bldg., after considering the report of our national convention and the decision of the Comintern, and after mature deliberations resolve and declare that we reafirm our loyalty and pledge our unqualified support to the Comintern and highly commend our Comintern for its Communist guidance in its endeavors to preserve our party by bringing about harmony and unity in our ranks.

We unconditionally approve of the actions of the Comintern in choosing and turning over the leadership of our party to the group of comrades whom it considered to be nearest in its approach to Communist ideology and understanding and who are trustworthy of such leadership.

To the best of our knowledge most of these comrades represented in the Ruthenberg group have had years of experience in our party and the revolutionary movement in America, and in our opinion are trustworthy of such leadership.

In accordance with the decision of our Comintern we pledge our undivided support and loyalty to the Central Executive Committee as constituted under the Ruthenberg group leadership and pledge our assuranc that we will continue our efforts in the building up our party and movement and help rally the mass of the workers to the Communist standard.

The above resolution has been adopted by unanimous vote of the members.

AARON FISLERMAN, Secretary.

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A Communist Magazine

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

money talks to everybody. It is almost as convincing as their beer. It has a special appeal for jail guards, sheriffs and such folk. Cook county jail has been changing wardens recently almost as often as Terry Druggan changes his silk shirts. But the new ones are constantly getting into trouble because of Terry's persuasiveness.

• • •

LAST Friday a group of newspaper men visited the jail to learn for themselves if Messers Lake and Druggan were there or not. Like the "nine blind men of Hindoostan, to learning much inclined (who) went out to see an elephant, tho all of them were blind, that each by observation might satisfy his mind" the newspapermen would not take no for an answer and the warden, that is the warden of the day, took a chance and hoping for the better, prepared for the worst. And the worst was not slow in putting in an appearance, in the person of Frankie Lake, who was running down the stairs, evidently about to take his morning stroll along Michigan boulevard. Druggan was in his cell because he did not care to walk out. The door was open.

• • •

IF the class war prisoners in various parts of the United States read this, they will have something to think about. The cases of the two millionaire bootleggers are not isolated ones. Had they been "respectable" business men and not outlawed gangsters, no notice would have been taken of the affair. Former Governor McCray of Indiana, is having a nice easy time in Atlanta, Georgia. He got away with millions of dollars. A worker who gets in bad with the government for organizing his fellow slaves, gets five to ten years and no favors.

• • •

TODAY is International Communist Press Day. The press is the principal propaganda weapon of the Communist movement and it must be constantly improved, in order to become more and more effective for the giant task ahead of it. The Communist press does not depend entirely on its staff writers and editors. A Communist press that has to do this falls short of the mark. The DAILY WORKER aims at becoming a mass paper and it can only reach this goal thru the co-operation of the workers in the industries.

• • •

EVERY worker, and particularly every Communist worker should determine from this day to send in the news of what is taking place in his shop or place of employment. It is the news and not what the reporter thinks that is interesting and instructive. One worker correspondent declared that what took place in the shop was too local and did not excite his enthusiasm. He preferred to tell us about the Dawes' plan, which is a very important matter, but we do not know what is going on in the shops and we depend on the workers in the shops for that information.

Strikebreaking Labor Department is Pretty Busy; Many Cases Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—On Aug. 22, 1925, there were 32 strikes before the labor department for settlement and in addition 22 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 54, eight of which are new. The eight new cases may be compared with nine and 10 for the first and second weeks preceding. The new cases involve plumbers and steamfitters, printing pressmen, clothing workers, dredgemen, foundrymen, coal miners and textile workers.

INDIA'S STEEL WORKERS GAIN UNION, REPORT

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Organized labor of India, recently defeated in the Northwestern Railway strike and now fighting on the textile factory front in Bombay has won recognition in the steel industry without a strike, according to papers arriving in New York from Indian ports. The new deal affects the 25,000 workers employed by the Tata company, a group of Indian capitalists who have a virtual monopoly of the iron and steel industry in the peninsula and who never before have recognized a labor union.

The Labor Association of Jamshedpur, the union getting recognition is affiliated with the All-India Trade Union Congress. The city of Jamshedpur is the steel producing center, 20 miles out of Calcutta.

The workers there were said to have been primed for a strike when the company conceded three main points—the reinstatement of Sethi, an organizer discharged for his union activities; recognition of the union and the promise of a system of union dues collections equivalent to the American check-off, if the union desired it.

For Progress in Education.

The American Federation of Teachers has announced thru its secretary, F. G. Stecker, that it will sponsor the educational bill slated to come up in congress which recommends educational ataches to foreign countries.

TRADE LOSS IF GERMANY JOINS NATIONS LEAGUE

Big Opportunities Now in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, (By Tass)—The press here draws attention to a letter written to editors of Berlin papers by a German merchant resident in the U. S. S. R., who, among other things, deals with the question as to how Germany's entrance into the league of nations might affect her trade relations with the Soviet Union.

The author points out that the actual economic position and the economic development of the Soviet Union for the past six months or so, as well as favorable crop prospects, offer alluring openings for German industry, which, given a favorable political juncture, can largely develop and increase exports to the U. S. S. R. thanks to the growing purchasing capacities of all the layers of the population, more especially the peasantry, of the Union.

On the other hand, the writer warns the German public lest an eventual decrease of exports to the U. S. S. R. as a result of Germany joining the league might prove the more dangerous that export trade profits are the only source from which Germany can honor her reparations obligations.

Balaban and Katz Form Giant Movie Theater Combine

Two hundred picture houses thruout the country which heretofore have been operated by the Famous-Players-Lasky corporation, have passed under the control of Balaban & Katz, operators of 500 movie theaters in the Middle West.

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Since you realize the importance of the Communist Press to the Revolutionary Labor Movement in America . . .

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2 That you will distribute the paper—and all Communist papers—that you will try to secure subs at all times—as a means to build the Revolutionary Movement . . .

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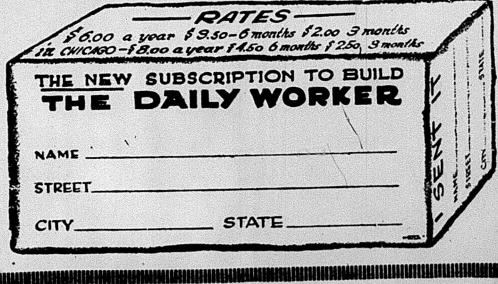

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TERRIBLE TRAIL OF BLOOD AND DEATH OF COAL MINERS; WHOLE CITIES OF DEAD AND INJURED

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

In the production of coal since 1906, 50,000 miners have been killed in the United States, according to the figures of the bureau of mines recently published. Since 1912 coal production has cost the lives of 34,000 miners. Since 1916, 21,000 lives have been lost. In 1924, the last available official figures show that 2,871 miners lost their lives in the pits of this country.

Wholesale Slaughter.

The U. S. bureau of mines' figures show that an average of 2,500 men were killed each year for twenty years. In 1906, 484,000 men were employed 300 days, and 2,658 were killed, making a rate of 5.49 men killed per thousand that year. That the coal mining industry has made no appreciable progress in safeguarding the lives of the underground slaves is seen in the following comparative figures.

Killings on the Increase.

From 1916 to 1920, there were 4.03 miners killed out of every thousand that were employed 300 days in each year. From 1920 to 1922, the killing rate was 4.06, an increase of .03 per thousand men employed. The official figures for 1924 are not yet complete but those at hand show an enormous increase in life lost in the mines over 1923.

For instance, the figures show there were 4.31 miners killed per million tons produced in 1924, as against 3.87 miners killed per million tons produced in 1923. The figures for the first five months of 1925 already indicate an increase over 1924.

City of Cripples.

Two thousand five hundred miners killed and over 100,000 injured per year is the toll in human lives in the mining industry. Thousands of the injured would have been better off had they been killed outright at the time of their injuries. Thousands of the injured live in misery for years racked with physical suffering, and mentally tortured by the sight of their loved ones in semi-starvation. Broken backs, broken ribs, crushed legs and feet, burned with gas, and others with internal injuries from which they will never recover are a sample of the injuries received in the coal mines in this country.

Lawyers like Vultures.

Coupled to this terrible suffering many miners totally permanently incapacitated are hounded by coal company lawyers in an attempt to have them settle their claims against the coal company for a few dollars in violation of the state compensation law, which specifically states the amount that shall be awarded the injured, sometimes three and four times the amount offered the victim by the coal company lawyers.

Trick the Victims.

The coal company lawyers take every advantage of the injured victim, every legal technicality to beat them out of their legal award. The writer has known miners injured in the mines in Illinois that have had their cases against the coal company continued for over two years before they could get a hearing before the arbitration board.

Finally, when it came before the arbitration board for hearing and decision, it was disagreed upon and appealed, then again appealed, and finally referred back for a new trial, which many times has resulted in the starving victim accepting fifty per cent of what he was entitled to under the law, to be able at once to get something to eat for his starving children.

No Sympathy for Destitute.

The same kind of treatment is given to the widows and dependents of the fatally injured miners. In most of these cases a petition is made to the board for a complete settlement, better known as a lump sum settlement, that the dependents may be able to enter some kind of business with whatever amount they get instead of waiting for it to be paid them in small doles per week.

After waiting until the operators are ready to give them a hearing on this case they generally get a lump sum settlement, but after it is whittled down, with percentage cut off, in favor of the coal operator, because of his "kind heart" in permitting the lump sum settlement, the victim is permitted to go his, or her way badly shorn, and the lump sum is a very small lump indeed.

Capitalist Press is Silent.

The terrible suffering amongst the miners and their families as a result of injuries to the bread winner is a phrase of life in the mining communities seldom mentioned. When you consider the fact that over 100,000 injuries of major or minor degree happen in the mines thruout America each year, you will readily understand the intense suffering amongst the miners, and understand the conspiracy of silence of the capitalist press in keeping this condition from the public.

One other reason the enormity of this suffering is so little understood, is because the accidents are scattered over the entire country, and it is only in cases where there are large explosions and appaling loss of life that we ever hear of them at all.

Cities of Dead.

To understand the actual suffering among the miners and their families let us gather the coal mining accidents that happen thruout America into two coal mining centers. One city with a population of 2,500 miners with their wives and families, and another wth a population of 100,000 miners with their wives and families.

Witness, then, at the beginning of each year for the last 20 years a city of 2,500 miners with their wives and families in the fulness of life, looking forward to a happy home, as most miners do, dreaming of the time when they can give to their children an education, and a better start in life than they themselves had.

Graphic Picture of Death.

View this city at the beginning of each year, full of life, and the same city at the end of each year, a city of the dead—the 2,500 miners completely wiped out, killed at their toil in the bowels of the earth, a city of two thousand five hundred now stilled in death, a city of widows and starving children, fatherless and in despair, their spirits broken, their hopes and aspirations crushed, twenty-five hundred slaves crushed into profits for the coal magnates of America.

100,000 Crutches.

View another city, one with one hundred thousand miners at the beginning of the year, healthy and strong with hopeful outlook on life, in the course of one year become injured, some of them maimed for life, some whom would have been better off had they been killed outright at the time of the injury.

Witness this city of 100,000 miners, their wives and families suffering untold misery, and existing in a state of sem-starvation and despair. If you can picture this condition of affairs in our mining communities, you can readily understand the terrible life in the mining industry in America.

Twenty-five hundred slaughtered and one hundred thousand injured every year, for the last twenty years or a total of 50,000 killed and around 2,000,000 injured for the same period —20 years. Little progress has been made in safeguarding the lives of the underground slaves in the last two decades. The main causes are the same today as twenty years ago despite the fact that there have been many preventive measures discovered.

Rockdust Lessens Explosions.

One of the main causes of the fatalities is due to gas and dust explosions. A few mines in a few states have made an attempt to lessen the danger by rock dusting, but the most of the companies have refused to use it, declaring that it is "too expensive."

It is claimed by many coal companies that if the state forces rock dusting in the mines, it will put them out of business as they will be unable to compete with the other states that do not have to rock dust the haulage ways, so the merry round of killing goes on. It is cheaper to kill coal miners than to make any effort to safeguard their lives with rockdusting.

Nationalize the Mines.

There is only one remedy for this continuous killing of coal miners in America and that is nationalization of the mines with workers' control. The first consideration of the mining industry must be service, instead of profit, but before this can be accomplished, the workers must be organized politically. They must build from the trade unions, and all other organizations of a working class nature, a labor party for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

COUPLE SPENT MILLION FOR LIVING EXPENSES IN FIVE YEARS; DIVORCE

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The declaration that Thomas H. Symington and his beautiful wife, Ida May, spent $990,000 for living expenses alone in the five years that they lived together was made to Supreme Court Justice Isador Wasservogel, today by Max D. Steuer, counsel to Mrs. Symington.

Steuer's statement was made in his argument of his client's motion that her husband be ordered to increase her alimony from $18,000 a year which she is now drawing, to $60,000 a year, pending decision of Symington's appeal from the judgment in his wife's favor at the trial of his divorce action last spring before Justice John Ford.

Lantsutsky Is Given Six Years at Hard Labor

(Continued from page 1)

fended the socialist, agents of capitalism with a disguised name.

The verdict against Lantsutsky is not only a defiance of the Polish workers, but the international working-class as well, who have made the fight to free Lantsutsky.

American Workers Aroused.

The workers of America who have already demonstrated on behalf of Lantsutsky before the Polish embassy at Washington, and Polish consulates thruout the country, must again raise their voice in protest against this fresh crime of the white terror, backed by the socialists, against the workers of the world.

Shame to the government of Grabsky!

Long live Lantsutsky, champion of the working class!

RAILWAY UNION CONVENTIONS AN ORGY OF REACTION; PROGRESSIVES BATTLE BRAVELY AGAINST ODDS

(Continued from page 1)

with James McSweeney, president of the "open shop" chamber of commerce of Kansas City, followed by Pres. Green of the A. F. of L., who read a lenghty paper, sometimes in his excitement getting his sheets all mixed up and floundering around from one subject to another; turning in with Noonan of the Electrical Workers' Union, and James Davis, secretary of labor in the strikebreaker Coolidge cabinet, and other lesser lights, all delivering the typical stereotyped speeches, jumping about and swinging their arms in all directions in a frantic effort to terrify the delegates while they were lambasting every progressive thought and movement on earth.

After handing each other verbal bouquets, such as: "my good friend," "your worthy president," "his wonderful personal character," "wise and efficient leaders," "their supreme wisdom," etc. etc., they all without exception, poured forth a flood of lies and villification against the progressive element in the American labor movement.

The unions, they said, were never in a healthier condition than they are now, wages were never higher, and in general painted a rosy picture of the "prosperous" condition of the American working class.

Progressive Program

The biggest issues before these conventions was the progressive program advocated by the supporters of the railroad amalgamation movement. Among the measures supported by this group was amalgamation of all railroad unions into one industrial organization, an immediate joint campaign by all railroad trades to organize the vast number of unorganized, general increases in wages for all railroad workers, opposition to the "B. & O. plan," so-called labor banking, recognition of Soviet Russia, and international trade union unity.

As against this constructive program the reactionary officials had nothing to offer. Not a practical suggestion was made in the reports of the officers to regain the lost membership or give the organizations a fighting policy.

Constitutional amendments on amalgamation had been initiated in the Railway Carmen's Union during 1923, which received twenty times as many indorsements as was required by the constitution but the grand lodge absolutely refused to send the proposition out to a vote of the membership. This was one of the most flagrant violations of the law of the union that had ever been witnessed in this organization. A great number of delegates had been instructed by the local unions to support this particular proposition and they were determined to have it adopted by the convention.

In their desperate attempt to stem the rising tide of the left wing in these two unions, organized tactics were used to terrify the delegates and build up a wall of blind prejudice against the progressive movement and the constructive measures it stands for. One speaker after another said amalgamation was imported from Europe, particularly from Moscow, that the Knights of Labor, the A. R. U., I. W. W. and O. B. U were demonstration of its impracticability.

They had been apparently informed before hand that amalgamation and the progressive program of the railroad amalgamation movement would come before these conventions, and they were all well prepared with stock arguments to confuse the minds of the delegates. Perhaps never before was the stage so well set and the reactionary machine, both inside and outside of the Carmen's and Boilermakers' unions, so well oiled and organized.

Going to Rounds

While the boilermakers and carmen's conventions were in session in this city, the convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Waymen is meeting in Detroit. Similar bulldozing tactics are being used in all conventions. Most of the speakers, delivering the same speeches, are making the rounds from one convention to the other in a concerted attempt to use the big stick and browbeat the delegates into line with their reactionary policies.

Progressives Were Organized

After three and one-half days of red baiting of the progressive delegates the conventions finally took up the various propositions before them. Believing that they had the progressives crushed, by that time, one of the first measures taken up after disposing of the officers reports were the amendments dealing with amalgamation.

However, they found the progressive element well organized and in the Carmen's convention the proposition was debated from 9:30 a. m. until adjournment at Friday session. Delegate after delegate pointed to the Shopmen's strike of 1922-23 showing the necessity for amalgamation, and stating that their membership was overwhelming in favor of bring all unions under one head. Others stated that as soon as amalgamation would be brot about that tens of thousands of workers now on the outside could be brot back into the various unions. Craft unionism was a dead issue was the keynote of all progressives.

Progressive Rally 100 Votes

At the close of the debate the officialdom one after another took the floor pouring a stream of lies and falsifications about amalgamation and the progressive railroad workers that were supporting it. They thundered that amalgamation and Cmmunism were synonomous and if adopted by the convention it would destroy trade unionism on the railroads. For an hour they again plunged into a red baiting campaign attempting to frighten the delegates into voting against amalgamation or any other progressive measures.

After refusing to permit a roll call vote which had been voted upon and carried the day previous, the question was put and altho no count was made, the progressives claim over a hundred votes in favor.

The same tactics were used by the machine in the boilermakers convention where the reactionaries succeeded also in defeating the measure.

The progressive delegates were not disheartened by their defeat under such circumstances. After the conventions had adjourned they stated that the rank and file of the unions were for amalgamation and the fight had pust begun. They were determined to carry on the struggle in the future among all trades and come to future conventions in larger numbers and better organized.

CHICAGO CITY CENTRAL DISCUSSES QUESTION OF PARTY REORGANIZATION

The City Central Committee, Local Chicago, at its meeting Wednesday, Sept. 16, held a long and enthusiastic discussion led by District Organizer Martin Abern on the plan of reorganization on the shop nuclei basis for this district and the city of Chicago.

This was the last meeting of the C. C. C., since the adoption of the new constitution automatically abolishes the C. C. C. Dozens of questions pertaining to the reorganization, functioning of nuclei, how to organize workers' clubs, party language fractions, building trades and migratory workers were asked. The effectiveness of shop nuclei and street nuclei and many other matters were put to the meeting. The reorganization in Chicago district is to be completed by December 1. Prior to that party membership meetings, branch meetings, section membership meetings and at the same time actual reorganization will take place.

Speedy reorganization, if to be properly effective, was stressed. The comrades showed themselves in a spirit to go forward swiftly with organizing our party on shop nuclei basis, which would present itself as a first step toward Bolshevization of our party.

Russian Branch W. P. Will Open School at Philadelphia

A Russian school for children and adults will be opened by the Russian branch of the Workers Party of Philadelphia on Monday, Oct. 5. Good teachers have been engaged. For the beginning the school will be open twice a week, Monday and Wednesday, from 8 to 9:30 p. m., at the Peoples' Home, 521 York Ave., near 5th St. All who wish to learn the Russian language are invited to join.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

DAILY WORKER BUILDERS MEET MONDAY, SEPT. 21

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—No collection will be taken at the meeting of the DAILY WORKER Builders Club of New York at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, New York, this Monday evening, Sept. 21. In this respect the meetings of the DAILY WORKER Builders will always be different from all other meetings, as it is one of the fundamental principles of the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club not to collect funds from each other within the ranks, but to so organize its campaigns as to raise funds for the DAILY WORKER from others.

The organizing committee will propose rules for the conduct of the club, a board of directors will be elected to co-operate with the manager of the DAILY WORKER New York agency in arranging future affairs and campaigns, and the next specific effort of the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club will be decided upon to lay the foundation for the publication of a DAILY WORKER in New York at the earliest practicable date.

J. O. Bentall will speak on the future of the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, and L. E. Katterfeld will report on the results of the work for the year just ended.

Mexican Communist Deputy Murdered

FRANCISCO J. MORENO, shown on the right, Communist deputy of Vera cruz, assassinated because of his exposure of the traitorous policy of the Calles government. Moreno was assassinated a few hours before President Calles was due to arrive in the city for a visit. On the left is shown Vladimir Mayakorski, the Russian proletarian poet.

$3,500 MORE NEEDED TO SAVE DAILY WORKER FROM DANGER; THIS WEEK IS CRITICAL TIME

RESPONSE to the danger call sent out by the DAILY WORKER two weeks ago fell $3,500 short of the amount needed to get the paper past the period of financial crisis. Only $6,511.75 of the $10,000 required was raised.

Unless the rest of this sum comes in immediately, the call must be repeated in a more drastic form. So far, those branches and those DAILY WORKER readers who have given, have been unsparing in their desire to help. Their spirit has been like that of the Ukrainian branch of Minneapolis, which writes, "Our quota is only $8.00; but we herewith send $20.00."

But hundreds of others must be heard from,—hundreds whose names have not yet appeared on the daily record of Communist standard-bearers.

Saturday, the Brownsville English branch of New York lead the list of militants,—not only forwarding a check of $105.00, but promising to follow this with another equally large, resulting from a branch vote to raise $5.00 a member.

These Workers Carry on the Fight to Safeguard the DAILY WORKER:

Armenian Br., W. P., Boston	$15.00
Joseph A. Ueker, St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
O. Coover, Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
English W. P. Br., Astoria, N. Y.	5.00
Anthony Verhagen, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
L. Nierman, San Diego, Cal.	5.00
Pottsville Br., W. P., Boston	5.00
Scandinavian Br., W. P., Boston	5.00
C. V., New York	10.00
Pocatello Club, Pocatello, Idaho	5.00
Hans Peterson, Pocatello	.50
W. P. of A. L. B. 44, Waukegan, Ill.	5.00
John Paulauskas, Waukegan, Ill.	.50
N. S. S. J., Newport, N. H.	10.00
Steve Grdinich, Hayward, Cal	5.00
Russian Br., W. P., Scranton, Pa.	5.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Buffelo, N. Y.	15.00
Rehm and Friend, Springfield, O.	2.00
Sam Fargotstein, Galveston, Texas	5.00
English Br., W. P., Kansas City, Kan.	5.00
Russian Br., Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
Christ Conapere, W. Frankfort, Ill.	2.00
Anton Kratofil, Norwalk, O.	5.00
Hungarian Br. W. P., Coraopolis, Pa.	5.00
Owen Gammill, Reliance, Wyo.	5.00
N. S. English Br., W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.	7.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Youngstown, Ohio	25.00
Finnish Br., W. P., W. Paris, Me.	5.00
L., M., R., Superior, Wis.	6.00
Benjamin Smith, Charlotte, N.C.	10.00
F. Voigt, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., Jamaica, N. Y.	12.00
Progressive Women's Circle, Pittsburgh, Pa.	20.00
S. Slavic 51, N. S. Pittsburgh	25.00
S. Seiler, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
English Br., W. P., Hancock, Mich.	5.00
O. H. Hanson, Live Oak, Cal.	1.00
Lewis Altschaffl, Reading, Pa.	5.00
J. Kosky and Constantin, Harmarsville, Pa.	1.10
So. Slavic Br., W. P., Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
Y. W. L. No. 3, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
Paul Podleck, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
G. Angus, Bronx, N. Y.	3.00
Regine Schreiber, New York	1.00
Anton Zilich, Bulgar, Pa.	1.00
English Br., W. P., New York (Brownsville)	105.00
English Br., W. P., New York (Down-town)	12.00
Geo. Ashkenudse, New York	3.00
Shop Nucleus, New York (by H. Anis)	7.00
Wm. Beck, New York	1.00
J. H., New York	[illegible]
Czecho-Slovak Br., Bingham N. Y.	[illegible]
Y. W. L., Kansas City, Mo.	10.00
Carl Dahlquist, Forest Park, Ill.	2.00
Albert Wechsler, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Hungarian Br., W. P., Chicago	10.00
James H. Dolsen, Evanston, Ill.	1.00
Saturday's total	$ 505.10
Previously reported	6,006.65
Total to date	$6,511.75

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I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

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" "	Delnis	Weekly	3.00
ESTHONIAN	Uus Ilm	Weekly	—
FINNISH	Toveri	Daily	5.50
"	Eteenpain	Daily	6.00
"	Tymoies	Daily	5.00
GREEK	Empros	Weekly	2.00
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ITALIAN	Il Lavoratore	Weekly	—
JEWISH	Freiheit	Daily	9.00
LITHUANIAN	Vilnis	Semi-Weekly in Chicago	3.00 3.50
"	Laisve	Daily	6.00
ROUMANIAN	Desteptarea	Weekly	2.00
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RUSSIAN	Novy Mir	Daily	7.00
SCANDINAVIAN	Ny Tid	Weekly	2.00
SOUTH SLAVIC	Radnik	3 times a Week	4.00
UKRAINIAN	Ukranian Daily News	Daily 6 months	9.00 4.75

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Rats and Sinking Ships

It is a well known fact that rats desert ships that show a tendency to sink. The unsteadiness of the British tory government is illustrated by the report that several members of the cabinet backed by the powerful publishers, Rothermore and Beaverbrook, are leading a political conspiracy against Baldwin, to put David Lloyd George, liberal leader at the head of a new coalition government.

Lloyd George claims that only a solution of the land problem can save the British empire from disaster. He now comes forward with a proposal to nationalize the land with compensation to the owners, extension of facilities for state credit to agricultural communities, reclamation of unproductive areas and a development of a small holdings policy.

Behind the demagoguery of Lloyd George is a scheme to enlist the agrarian elements on the side of the capitalists in the struggle against the industrial proletariat. The British ruling class have no better tool at their disposal for this work than Lloyd George. His were the slogans that bamboozled the workers into putting their energies into the manufacture of war munitions when the German military machine threatened the empire.

The men whose names are associated with Lloyd George in the proposed coalition government are among the closest supporters of the fascist movement in England and the most outspoken enemies of Communism and the Soviet government. They are Winston Churchill, Birkenhead, Sir Robert Horne and the newspaper magnates Beaverbrook and Rothermere who cook up all the Bolshevik scares for British consumption.

The proposed political move shows that despite the tremendous majority secured by the tories in the last election, their strength has been shaken by the many crises thru which England has recently passed. The victory of the miners and the leftward swing of British labor is undoubtedly the strongest factor in bringing the charlatan Lloyd George out of comparative obscurity again.

The British working class will undoubtedly keep a close watch on this mountebank's movements.

The Seamen's Strike

Very encouraging news is coming from the headquarters of the Marine Transport Workers' Union, of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York. Already some ships have signed up under a new agreement with a considerable increase in wages and better working conditions. That the shipping companies signed up their crews in the M. T. W. hall makes good reading.

There is much more to this strike than a mere increase in wages. There is the very important matter of international solidarity. When the British seamen who were betrayed by the traitor Havelock Wilson wentt on strike they sent a call to the American seamen to aid them. The M. T. W. did not take much time to reach a conclusion. Their reply to the communication was a strike.

In the meantime Andrew Furuseth and Victor Olander, officials of the Seamen's Union affiliated to the A. F. of L. were waving their wooden swords and threatening a war of extermination against the Communists. They are now twiddling their thumbs while the ship owners are compelled to come to terms with the Wobblies, who were wise enuf to leave the job of fighting Communism to the capitalists. The Marine Transport Workers' Union not only won an advanced position for themselves in the international army of labor, by their class conscious courageous action, but they also made substantial material gains for the seamen who followed their lead. Which proves that belly crawling to the boss may be a good thing for labor fakers but not for the rank and file.

The strike of the M. T. W. and the partial success won by it to date establishes that organization as the only mass organization of American seamen that is willing and capable of leading the seamen in their struggles for wages and working conditions. The American seamen no doubt will give their answer to Andrew Furuseth, that whited sepulcre of hypocrisy, the American ally of the notorious bootlicker Havelock Wilson of Great Britain, by lining up with the Marine Transport Workers' Union, the union that fights the employers nationally and internationally.

Andy Mellon's Melon

Andrew Mellon is secretary of the treasury in the Coolidge cabinet. When he is not reefing his brow over the problem of liquidating his liquor business, he is enjoying himself and bringing happiness into many wealthy homes with new schemes to slash the income tax payments of the ruling classes.

The Chicago Tribune, under the caption "The Popular Gardener" recently carried a cartoon depicting the G. O. P. represented by Mellon, in a garden with his pruning knife followed by a group of happy children, labelled "the tax payers." A disconsolate jackass representing the democratic party is looking mournfully over the fence. A big melon representing boodle saved by Mellon's tax reduction scheme is laying alongside a sign marked "Andrew Mellon Patch."

Men and women of wealth, whether they are democrats or republicans rejoice over the success of Mellon's tax reduction schemes. Even Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., declared recently that the rich man is entitled to relief from "over taxation." Mellon is their man, and rich prohibitionists will not begrudge Andy's ventures in booze provided he can save them enuf on their income tax to make possible a trip to Europe where champagne is cheaper and more accessible. Andy Mellon is concerned with making an easy life easier for the ruling class, and automatically making a hard life harder for the working class.

Cardinal Hayes of New York declares that to test "nearly every human relation from the cradle to the grave by an economic valuation" is a reactionary step. There was a time when the cardinal's successors tested every theory by the rack, the thumbscrew and the iron maiden. We prefer the ways of science.

The *Chicago Tribune* now mourns that Americans swallowed all the allied lies during the war. Yes, and the few who did not like the diet were thrown into jail, with the aid of the ***Tribune.***

THE TASKS OF THE COMMUNIST PRESS

By JAY LOVESTONE.

TO talk of the role the Communist press plays in the class struggle, is to talk of the role of one of the most powerful weapons employed by the revolutionary proletariat in the struggle for the abolition of the bourgeois order and the establishment of a Communist society.

The capitalist press is an integral part of the state apparatus of the exploiters. The capitalist press is part of the whole mechanism. Side by side with the army, the naval forces, the institutions for mis-education, the bourgeois newspapers and magazines are used by the ruling class to maintain itself in power.

IN fact, the development of a class press serving against the workers is as much a criterion of the power of any national capitalist group as is the development of its spy system and military apparatus. The press of the exploiting class functions all the more effectively, with all the more cunning, as the bourgeoisie tighten their grip over the proletariat. The press serves the capitalists as a fountain source for new strength, for winning over new allies, for poisoning the minds of the workers.

The poison pen of the employing class is one of the most dangerous foes that the proletariat has to contend with in its struggle.

IN the United States, the capitalists have developed what is perhaps the most effective subservient press in the possession of any ruling class. We do not speak here merely of numbers. Nor do we speak here merely of the influence that one or a handful of the so-called national newspapers wields in this country. We speak here of the extremely dangerous role and the almost immeasurable dynamic part played by the American press in mobilizing sentiment for the exploiters and against the workers. Truly, the American press has altogether too often succeeded in painting the American government as a government playing a neutral and non-partisan role in the struggles of the working class. The poison pen of Wall Street has on many occasions served to paint the devils of our ruling class as saints in whose hands the safety of our working mass rested.

One need only recall the part played by the capitalist press in the great national strikes of 1922. We have not forgotten the myriads of sticks of dynamite that the railway workers are supposed to have employed during the 1922 shopmen's strike. The outrages attributed to the striking textile workers were indescribable, even by the bourgeois press. The coal miners, of course, were not spared. In the present anthracite strike, we see the entire capitalist press loyally serving the interests of the operators against the miners thru the skillful propaganda that is now being made. The anthracite miners are supposed to be receiving high wages. The anthracite miners are supposed to have big bank accounts. Last but not least, the country's coal bins are just overfilled with anthracite.

UNDER these conditions, it is clear to the workers that they must build their own press. But precisely because it is so necessary for the workers to have their own press, it appears that the difficulties are not realized by the workers who suffer most from the lack of a press of their own.

A working class, to succeed, must have a fighting press. It must be a press which speaks for the workers as effectively and as unflinchingly as the best of the bourgeois papers do for the capitalists. Class interests, the interests of the working man, must be paramount and must serve as the only source of inspiration for a fighting proletarian press. This, in effect, means that a fighting proletarian press can serve and live only as an organ of a disciplined political group of workers. A real proletarian newspaper thrives only to the extent that it wins the confidence and support of the working masses. This can be won only if the workers' press sets the pace and serves as a sort of a lighthouse for the struggling workers. Such a press must be the mouthpiece of a revolutionary political party, for unless day in and day out the press proclaims the interests of the workers in all their struggles, and gives to these struggles the broadest possible basis, it cannot play a decisive role in the class struggle.

AND here we consider the Communist press. A Communist press finds nothing too small, nothing too insignificant in the struggles of the workers, to explain, to interpret, and to utilize, as a means of arousing the interest of great masses of workers and mobilizing them against their exploiters. Concretely, the Communist press has the following principal tasks to achieve if it is to be worthy of being called an organ of a section of the Communist International. The unification of the workers, the coordination of the sundry class conflicts, the giving of a political character to these struggles, are all objectives of a Communist party, the achievement of which depends to a great extent on the effectiveness of the Communist press.

Specifically, a Communist newspaper should strive to:
capitalist government and the bourgeois order. This must be done not thru mere abstract formulations of grievances against the ruling class, but thru such propaganda as will broaden the outlook of the workers, as will deepen the hatred by the workers of their bosses, for the tangible everyday experiences these workers go thru. In short, the propaganda of a Communist press must take root in the objective, in the concrete conditions, in which the working class finds itself at a particular time.

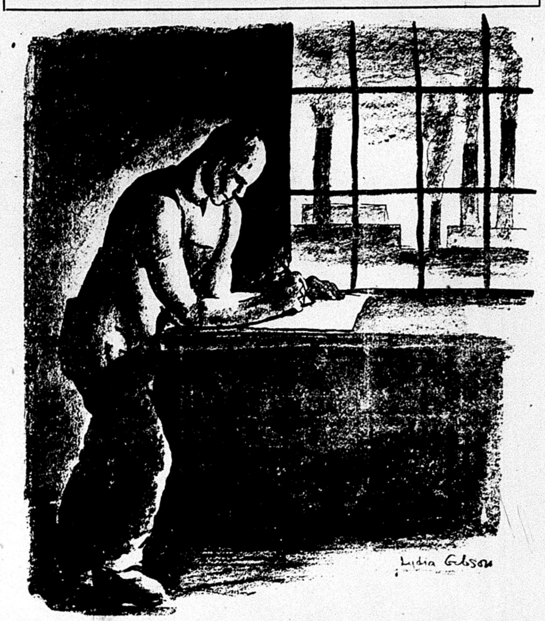
2. Make clear the traitorous role played by the labor lieutenants of capital, the reactionary trade union bureaucracy. This must be achieved only thru bringing to light the actual misdeeds of these misleaders of the working class.

3. Be a leader of the workers in advancing their ideolgoy along class lines. A Communist press must be a red press. It can never be a yellow press. A Communist press should never pander to the prejudices, to the political backwardness, to the bourgeois notions with which the masses of workers may be afflicted at a particular period. On the contrary, a Communist press must resolutely and openly wage an unceasing campaign against this poison put into the body of the working class by the bourgeoisie.

4. A Communist press must strive to elevate the theoretical knowledge of the workers. A Communist press must encourage the development of revolutionary theory among the workers. A Communist press must systematically educate the workers, particularly their leaders, in Marxism and Leninism.

OUR Communist press will develop itself into a real leader and teacher of the American workers to the extent that all our newspapers and magazines succeed in these four main tasks. Our Communist press in America will become a real steel rod in the lives of our proletariat, only when it suceceds in embedding itself deeply into the hearts of the working masses thru establsihing its leadership on these four avenues to the revolutionizing of our presently politically backward working class.

THE SOURCE OF OUR NEWS



The Bolshevization of Our Foreign-Language Press

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

THE Bolshevization of our press is only one phase of our general task—the Bolshevization of the party. Hence, the Bolshevization of our press will proceed at the same rate of development as the Bolshevization of the party as a whole. The sooner we make our party a real Bolshevik party, the sooner shall we have a real Bolshevik press.

Special Problems of Our Press.

However, the Bolshevization of our press offers some special problems. This is particularly true for our foreign-language press. And it is these special problems of our foreign language press that we are going to discuss in this article.

Our foreign language press must become more American.

In what sense? Naturally, not in the sense of the imperialist jingoes, or the American legion, or the ku klux klan. Their conception of Americanization is not ours. To them Americanization means loyalty to capitalism, submission to the government of Morgan and Rockefeller, betrayal of the workers and servitude to the capitalists. While our conception of Americanization is the exact opposite. It is closer contact with the life and struggles of the American working class, more attention to and a better understanding of the problems of the class struggle in the United States, closer unity between the foreign-born and native-born workers of America, and, above all, a more intensive and a more effective struggle against the rule of American capitalism.

We must be frank about the shortcomings of our foreign language press. We must say very definitely that most of our foreign language papers do not live in the world of the American class struggle. They are busying themselves with nearly everything under the sun but the lives, sufferings, hopes, ambitions and struggles of the American workers.

Considered from the point of view of newspapers, our foreign language papers are not bad. That is, they carry lots of news, good feature articles, etc., all of it of great interest to the readers. But consider the quality of this material from the point of view of the class struggle in the United States and from the point of view of building in America a mass Communist Party and you will have to conclude that most of this material, particularly the treatment of it, is no good.

Our foreign language press must become more American. It must reflect and explain the struggles of the workers in the United States first of all and only then, as a secondary proposition, devote its attention to the particular interests of the respective language groups. The duty of a Bolshevik is to fight, first of all, the capitalists of his own country. A Bolshevik press has precisely the same duties.

Our foreign language press must become more political.

This is true for the party as a whole. In this instance, as in many others, our press merely reflects the general political immaturity of our party. We must become more political.

Merely to report a political news item is not enough, altho it is very important. It is also not enough merely to express indignation or joy, as the case may be, at a particular event in the class struggle. What is decisive, what really makes a newspaper a political organ, is the lead and direction it gives to its readers for concrete political action in a given situation.

Some of our foreign language papers carry a good deal of political news, internal and foreign. Nearly all of them publish editorial comments and special articles on political events. But very few, if any, are giving real, systematic direction to the masses as political organs of a political party.

The editors of our language press forget at times that the task of our papers is not alone to entertain, not only to educate, but mainly to crystalize sentiment and opinion among the working masses for definite and concrete political struggles against capitalism. We seem to be losing sight of the fact that our papers are organs of a political party whose motto is: Fight against capitalism; first, last and all the time. Our press organs must therefore be fighting organs. They must be able to extract practical lessons for the workers from every given situation. They must be able to extract practical lessons for the workers from every given situation. They must bring forward party policies and impress them upon the workers for action in every phase of the class struggle. Our foreign language press must become more political.

A Better Party Press.

Our foreign language press must become more a party press. Here we touch one of the weakest (or, shall we say, sorest?) spots in the make-up of our press. Every language paper is a kingdom by itself. Of course, they all owe loyalty to the party. None of them will ever think of consciously going contrary to party policies and decisions. But all this is besides the point. The fact of the matter is that our foreign language press is not a party press in the real sense of the word. First, there is no uniform political line in our papers. There is no political agreement, consistency or uniformity even within the limits of one paper. Every political writer has a policy of his own. It is clear that such a condition cannot be permitted to exist in a Communist Party.

Second, the life of the party is very poorly reflected in our press. Judging by the amount of space that our party life is given in our press, by the treatment it receives, and by the general way in which it is handled, one would think that the party is a sort of a fifth wheel. This is not only bad, in a general way but absolutely detrimental to the growth of our party and of our press.

Third, the Central Executive Committee has, up to now not really directed and managed the affairs of our foreign language press. There has been no unifying and centralizing organ to transform our foreign language press from an aggregation of so many papers into a unified whole serving in a concerted manner the task and struggles of the party.

The Bolshevization of our foreign language press must begin by correcting these defects of our press. There will be created, as part of the Agitprop department, a special bureau to centralize and co-ordinate the work of our papers. Party editors and party writers must meet in periodic conferences to familiarize themselves with current party policies and to bring about the maximum co-ordination and agreement in the carrying out of party campaigns.

The Agitprop department will arrange to unify the political line of all of our party papers.

To Bolshevize our foreign language press means at this moment to make it more American, more political and more party.

Chicago Group of Novy Mir Worker Correspondents

The Russian Branch of the Workers Party and the Worker Correspondents of the Novy Mir.

By M. A. SKROMNY.

THIS is the first Worker Correspondents' issue of the DAILY WORKER. It is the beginning of a new era in the labor press, the revolutionary press of this country.

The revolutionary press in the English language has lacked the worker correspondent, altho the revolutionary press in foreign languages has had them for many years. The present issue is a great step forward.

The workers correspondents of the Russian Communist daily, the Novy Mir are proud to greet the English speaking comrades with such an achievement. The Chicago group of workers correspondents of the Novy Mir has been in existence for years. In fact, the first issue of the Novy Mir some thirteen years ago contained correspondence from Chicago workers. Later on a group of these correspondents was organized. For the past few years this group has been functioning as a well organized body. From a mere column once in a while the group has secured a full page two or three times a week in the Novy Mir.

The group of the worker correspondents is not only seeing to it that all important events shall be recorded in the Novy Mir, but is actually participating in these events. At all important events of the Russian colony a worker correspondent is found not only as a correspondent but also as a delegate playing an important role, as for instance in the recent convention of the Russian children schools.

Lately the Chicago group of the Novy Mir worker correspondents decided to make another bold step. We decided to open a school for worker correspondents where the "green" workers will be introduced to the mysteries of newspaperdom. Another innovation will be the Living Newspaper which will be issued periodically. Detailed arrangements for this are being made at the present time. It will be quite a big job, but we are going to do it just the same. It would be much easier for the DAILY WORKER to conduct such a school than it is for us, and we expect to see this done.

In the meantime we are proud of the things that have already been done by the DAILY WORKER in the field of inducing workers to write. We hope that our daily will keep on in the same direction. We wish it more success and power!

Long live the DAILY WORKER!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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BRITISH PLAN ANTI-SOVIET ATTACK

LARGE FURRIERS' UNION IN NEW YORK DEMANDS SAKLATVALA BE ADMITTED TO AMERICA AT ONCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21.—The large Furriers' Union, Local No. 1 of this city, has passed a resolution demanding that Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament, be allowed to enter this country to attend the inter-parliamentary union convening in Washington.

The resolution declares that Saklatvala is an able champion of the oppressed workers of the world, and protesting against the action of Secretary of State Kellogg in excluding him. The resolution follows:

Kellogg Attacks Aliens

WHEREAS, Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed the London consul general to revoke the visa granted to Shapurji Saklatvala, a member of the English parliament representing the organized labor movement of that country, at the interparliamentary union at Washington, D. C., and

WHEREAS, Secretary of State Kellogg discloses in his public statement the fact that this move is but the beginning of a general policy on the part of the Coolidge administration to discriminate against alien labor coming to our shores, so that the more timid and submissive elements may be preferred and thus furnish cheap and obedient slaves for the American employers and also for the purpose of undermining the living standards of the American workers, and

Saklatvala for Workers

WHEREAS Shapurji Saklatvala has won a place among the British workers and among the workers of the world by his valiant struggle on behalf of the exploited workers of English imperialism in the Far East, in India, in China, in Egypt and particularly in Ireland, and

WHEREAS Shapurji Saklatvala has stood in the British parliament on repeated occasions, ably defending the

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE socialist New Leader of New York was very peeved because members of the I. W. W. and several Communists met the Majestic on which Morris Hillquit arrived in port, carrying banners, which commented acidly on the socialist leader's patronage of a ship that crossed the ocean with a scab crew. There was no strike, said the Leader. It was an "outlaw strike" and all the ships that were able to sail carried crews supplied by Havelock Wilson, the Major Berry of the British Seamen's Union.

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WE are not concerned with what the socialists think of a strike, but if anybody thinks the "outlaw" seamen's strike has no kick to it, he had better consult the Australian government. So serious is the situation there that parliament has been dissolved and a general election called as a result of the strike. Premier Bruce gave as his reason for asking for dissolution, that the state premiers did not carry out his drastic measures to break the strike.

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ONE of those measures was the deportation of all active strike leaders. This is easier said than done. It takes ships to deport people and as most of the ships in Australian ports are tied up, Bruce's orders could not be carried out even if the state premiers and other officials were willing. This seems to us sufficient proof that the "outlaw" strike is only outlawed by the labor fakers.

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IT is rather strange that the federal authorities should begin to deport Chinese captured in this country in connection with an alleged outbreak of alleged tong fighting. This drastic action has never been taken before in such cases. There is more than a suspicion that the deportations are not directed against Chinese gamblers

(Continued on page 2)

ITALY AND SOVIET UNION IN MOVE TO PROMOTE MORE TRADE

MOSCOW, (By Tass) — In connection with general measures for developing trade relations between the U. S. S. R. and Italy, special care is given to establishing close and permanent connections with the Italian corn market.

It is being projected that the Italian commercial fleet will take part in the corn exportation service of the U. S. S. R. A director of "Exportkhleb," the state's corn exporting organization, is leaving for Italy for respective negotiations.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS WIN PRIZES FOR PRESS DAY STORIES

PRIZES were offered for the three best stories from worker correspondents for yesterday's special issue for International Press Day.

The contest brought such a hearty response that many stories of unusually high caliber were left over for today's and following days' issues. Those printed yesterday were among the best.

A CHOICE of five dollars worth of books for the best story goes to Otto Wangerin, a worker correspondent in a field of battle. His story of the railroad workers in convention at Kansas City, Mo., not only gave the issues involved but in a brief, simple worded story gave a picture of the forces in the organization and the problems of the workers involved. So vital was his story—so timely and worth while that it stood out in an issue that contained other outstanding stories, and earned the place of the leading story for the day.

THE second prize of a choice of three dollars worth of books was won by a story of a very high order, written by a worker correspondent also fortunate enough to be on the ground of an important session of labor, Andrew Overgaard, who himself led the Communist fight in the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, gave a clear cut picture of the fight of the forces of progress in the labor unions against those of reaction.

Both these worker correspondents were favored with unusual opportunities by being present where events of real importance to labor transpired. But both also were so ably written as to be deserving of special mention.

THE third winning story, giving the writer a choice of two dollars worth of books was of an entirely different character. It was written by a member of a shop nucleus, Frank Buckley, and came with the breath of the steel mills on it. Here was a question of wages, conditions and—the boss. Particularly a type of story that reflects the lives of the workers in this country.

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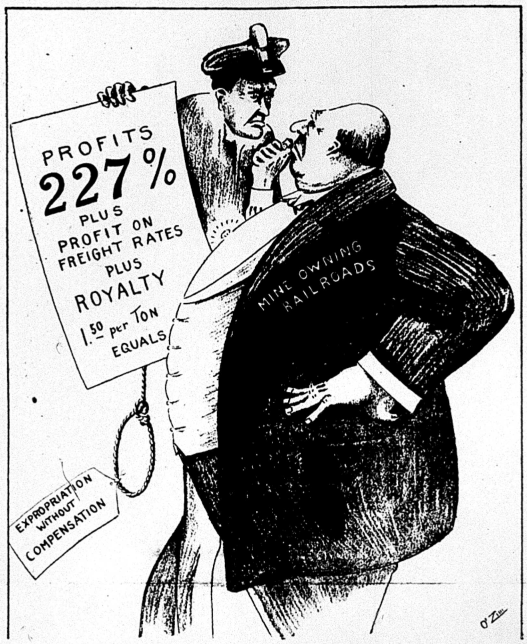
These stories are winners. The others in the issue deserve special mention of their merits, since every one printed was of decidedly high order. More of these—EVERY DAY—will soon make the DAILY WORKER a Communist newspaper that will stand out among the best in the world. Another page of worker correspondence on page five today.

THE BIG BUSINESS BANDIT


PROFITS 227% PLUS PROFIT ON FREIGHT RATES PLUS ROYALTY 1.50 per TON EQUALS
MINE OWNING RAILROADS
EXPROPRIATION WITHOUT COMPENSATION

SAKLATVALA BAN SHOWS FEAR OF IMPERIALISTS

"Trade Union Unity Has Plutes Scared," Gitlow

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept., 21.—Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, who is scheduled to speak this evening at a protest mass meeting in Union Square against the exclusion of the Communist member of parliament, Shapurji Saklatvala from America by Secretary of State Kellogg, issued a statement showing that Great Britain fears the growing influence of the Communist Party.

"The panicky nature of Kellogg's exclusion order is to be attributed in great part to the fear inspired in the British and world ruling classes by the great march to the left recently made by British labor at its trade union conference," Gitlow said.

World Exploiters Unite.

"The conference declared overwhelmingly for world trade union unity and against the imperialism of the British empire. It is only natural that British and American imperialism should respond with this further demonstration of their own unity against the workers and oppressed nations of the world.

"By this act the United States government again declares its solidarity with the enslavement of Ireland and

(Continued on page 2)

NEW ENVOY TO JAPAN WORKED FOR STEEL TRUST FOR 20 YEARS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Charles MacVeagh, apointed by Coolidge, who followed out the policy of appointing servants of big business to official posts, as ambassador to Japan, has been for over twenty years general solicitor and assistant general counsel for the United States Steel corporation.

CRIBBEN-SEXTON POLISHERS STRIKE TO UNIONIZE SHOP

Demand Recognition of Shop Committees

Forty metal polishers employed by the Cribben & Sexton company, stove manufacturers, at Sacramento Blvd., and W. Chicago Ave., laid down their tools and are picketing the plant in their struggle to win recognition of their union and an increase of wages.

"We have but four major demands in this strike," stated John Warlik to a representative of the DAILY WORKER, "and they are: First, the recognition of the Metal Polishers' Union and the right of the polishers to organize. Second, the recognition of a shop committee. Third, the restoration of the $1 per hour day rate. Fourth the readjustment of piece work prices, so that it will be possi-

(Continued on page 2)

REFUSE 'REDS' FREE SPEECH IN OLD FORGE

Burgess Denies Workers Party a Permit

By AUGUST VALENTINE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OLD FORGE, Pa., Sept. 21—The scheduled mass meeting of the Workers Party in Old Forge, co-operating with the local group of the progressive miners will take place at the time set despite the interference of the local authorities.

The burgess of Old Forge, a capitalist lackey, has forbidden the meeting and refused the party a permit to speak on the streets. The meeting was scheduled for "Public Park." We find however that "Public Partk" is owned by the Jermyn Coal company. Of course the Jermyn officials would be only too glad to grant the park to the Reds for a meeting!

"The Reds? Nothing Doing."

Yesterday, as the party representative, I called on the burgess with regard to the permit. I found him behind the bar in his hotel, one of the many he owns or controls in Old Forge. At his side was a bottle of pick handle with a schooner of beer nearby as a chaser. Asked about the permit the burgess said "Can't be done. The Reds? Nothin' doin.' Anything but the Reds."

Constanza at the present time is attempting to get re-elected burgess of Old Forge, and the results of the primaries are to be thrashed out in court. Frank has spent at least $50,000 on the primaries, supported by the Jermyn Coal Co. and the scum of Lackawanna County politics. Old Forge is a "wide open town." Frank owns half the joints in town and controls the other half.

The Communists are determined to go thru with the proposed meeting. The burgess, the worst law violator in the county, advances the alibi that the traffic is too heavy to permit street speaking. He forgets that every medicine faker, and holy roller

(Continued on page 3)

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE SOVIET UNION'S MINISTER TO AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—With the arrest of a former officer and a soldier in General Wrangel's anti-Bolshevik army, the Austrian police have run down the details of a plot to assassinate the Soviet minister to Austria. The assassins confessed having received money and weapons from Lieutenant Borodin, who lives in Bulgaria and is believed to be in the pay of the Zankov government.

The arrests have created a sensation here. It is reported that the assassins have confessed involving agents of the British government in the plot.

GREAT BRITAIN ORGANIZES ARMY OF CHINESE FASCISTS TO WAR ON KUOMINTANG AND SOVIETS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 21.—In Manchuria Great Britain is at the present moment paying increased attention to General Chang-Tso-Ling whom the Times calls "the strongest figure of modern China," and its future ruler.

The endeavors of Great Britain are directed towards transforming Manchuria into a citadel for the struggle against the Soviet Union. It has therefore set itself the task of heightening the tension between Soivet Russia and Chang-Tso-Ling. There is now not the slightest doubt as to the fact that during the recent conflict with Chang-Tso-Ling concerning the East China railway, Great Britain stood behind this "uncrowned king" of Manchuria, and tried to turn the East China railway into a weapon against the Soviet Union.

At the present time there is definite information that Great Britain is taking a number of measures for increasing Chang-Tso-Ling's army. British banks are granting Chang-Tso-Ling credits for an order of 40,000 rifles from Birminghan factories; at the same time the British are trying to use Russian white guards for the organization of a strong nucleus within Chang-Tso-Ling's army, with a view to forming reliable detachments for the struggle against the national liberation movement.

British Building Army

The organization of these detachments has been enthrusted to General Nitchaev, Malinovsky (representative of the Hetman Semenoff) Colonel Orloff, and Nikolai Merkuloff (former members of the "Priamur government").

In the beginning it is proposed that these detachments consist of about 5,000 men, and should be well-armed and equipped at the expense of the British.

In Pekin, British agents are taking steps to reorganize the Chinese state police. The foreign instructor, Mutte, has been entrusted with carrying out this reorganization in order to render the state police capable of preserving the "law and order" necessary for the British, and for fighting against the Chinese liberation movement.

In Southern China the British agents are again organizing the famous bands, "paper tigers" with whose aid the British Government tried to overthrow the government of Sun-Yat-Sen in Canton last year. The bands are being organized for the struggle against the Kuomintang from the remains of Chang-Tso-Ling's detachment, and are being armed with British carbines and machine guns.

Armed Against Soviet Union

In Shanghai the British consul entered into an agreement with the Chinese fascist groupings supporting them in the organization of a society "of revenge on the national traitors." This society is of a terroristic nature. Its aim is to "clear out" all well-known political leaders at the head of the Chinese liberation movement. The president of this society, is an agent of the British secret police.

The aims of all this policy are very far-reaching. The British newspapers recently have spoken quite openly of the fact that Great Britain is endea-

(Continued on page 2)

CAL TO DEPORT MILITANTS WHO ARE NOT NATIVE

White Terror Rule Is Applied in America

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21—The United States government has started a campaign against Communists and militant workers in this country which many believe is another step in the spreading of the European white terror to this country. Secretary of Labor Davis announced that all foreign-born Communists now in the United States will be deported "as fast as the government can lay hands on them.'

The new step of the Coolidge government, representing the American bankers, follows closely on the heels of the action of Secretary of State Kellogg in barring the Communist member of the British parliament, Shapurji Saklatvala from this country.

It is well known here that Sir William Joynson Hicks, home secretary of England has asked the world imperialist powers to unite in a concerted drive against workers who are opposed to the exploitation of their class by the capitalists.

Afraid of Workers.

The Baldwin government has been unable to stem the growing unemployment in England, and has been forced to cut the unemployment doles. The Communist Party of Great Britain has gained tremendously in influence, and the Minority Movement and the left wing in the trade unions have considerable power.

The British imperialists fear the profit system is not long for this earth, and now the Coolidge government, afraid of the spread of demand for workers' control of industry in this country, is cooperating with the British imperialists in this new drive on the Communists and the working class.

Outlaws Militant Workers.

Secretary Davis declared that "mere membership" with any organization "planning the overthrow of the government" will be grounds for deportation of foreign-born workers. Davis said that foreign-born Communsts, "are being deported whenever their presence in this country comes to the notice of the immigration authorities."

Solicitor Risley of the labor department declares that he interprets the immigration laws to mean that "an alien of Communist political faith many not lawfully enter or remain in this country and is subject to exclusion or deportation."

Coolidge and his Wall Street government have made it plain that his government will continue the policy of deporting any foreign-born worker who champions the cause of the working class.

RIFFS SHOOT DOWN OVER TWENTY FRENCH AIRPLANE PILOTS

SPOKANE, Washington, Sept. 21—The Riffians have shot down twenty French aviators within a short time, Col. Charles Sweeney, American in charge of the Lafayette escadrille which is aiding in the imperialist slaughter in Morocco, writes his sister who lives here.

"The Riffs are excellent infantry and first class shots," writes Sweeney. "You may judge that when I tell you they have already shot out of airplanes from 500 to 1,000 feet up and going 100 miles an hour, over twenty French aviators."

Schooner Sinks, Crew Saved

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Bringing the crew of the schooner Benjamin A. Van Brunt, which collided with her near Cape May Sunday morning, the U. S. navy cruiser Milwaukee docked at the Brooklyn navy yard. The schooner sank shortly after the collision. A dense fog was blamed for the accident, the schooner was enroute from New York to Galveston.

AMERICAN VESSEL ENTERS PORT OF LENINGRAD FOR FIRST TIME SINCE WORKERS GAINED POWER

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Sept. 21—The first ship flying the American flag to enter this port since the revolution, the American freighter San Antonio, has arrived here. The freighter carried a cargo of sugar.

WORKERS OF ENGLAND APPLAUD SAKLATVALA'S EXPOSURE OF WORLD IMPERIALISM'S MISRULE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Sept. 21.—The workers of England have registered their strong protest against the exclusion from the United States of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament, who was denied permission to enter the country to attend the inter-parliamentary union convention at Washington.

Thousands of Saklatvala's constituents attended a meeting addressed by the Communist, and several thousand others were unable to jam their way into the meeting hall at Battersea. They unanimously voted support to Saklatvala in his fight against British imperialism on behalf of the working class.

"As long as the wicked and criminal rule of Great Britain in India, Africa and China continues the workers of the west will be in danger," Saklatvala said.

A resolution was unanimously passed denouncing America's treatment of Saklatvala repudiating the false charges made by the Coolidge officials, and expressing the hope that "the sense of honor and justice among the American masses will ultimately prevail to permit Saklatvala to go to America."

Speaks to Overflow Throngs

After the indoor meeting, Saklatvala addressed a great overflow gathering outside. The huge crowds carried Red flags and sang revolutionary songs.

The tremendous demonstration for Saklatvala disproves beyond a doubt the propaganda which has been spread broadcast in the American kept press that Saklatvala's constituents had repudiated him. They showed that they were solidly behind Saklatvala's attack on imperialist mis-rule in India and the other colonial colonies.

Laborite Protests

Only one of the labor party members of parliament in the group of delegates to the union would express his protest at the exclusion of Saklatvala. Pethick Lawrence said. "I am sorry Saklatvala is not in the party, because, tho I differ widely from his opinions, I think it would have been well that all shades of opinion in the house of commons, extreme or otherwise, should have been represented."

The party sailed on the steamer Coronia, manned by a scab crew.

Saklatvala's protest to the American consul in London remained unanswered and the British government will probably ignore it, having instigated the barring of the Communist.

No Free Speech in U. S.

A writer in the Evening Standard declares, "America, in the sense of countenancing freedom of opinion, never has been a land of freedom. It is a land of property, with all the force of law and public opinion at the ready disposal of things as they are. Minorities never have had any rights worth mentioning in the United States. There is freedom of speech there, but the thing spoken must always agree with the view of the majority."

METAL POLISHERS STRIKE TO WIN WAGE INCREASE

(Continued from page 1)

ble for a polisher to earn $1.10 per hour.

"At present it is impossible for a polisher to know what he will make working on the piece rate basis. Every job has a different piece rate and sometimes the worker will get but an average of 75 cents an hour. We want to change this so that he will be able to earn a decent wage."

The Cribbent and Sexton company employs about 600 workers in its plant manufacturing the Universal stoves, ranges and furnaces. It is considered one of the largest plants making stoves in the middle west. This company systematically opposes all attempts on the part of its workers to organize. The molders are the only ones in the shop that have an organization, which numbers 150 workers. The metal polishers' organization was smashed by the Cribben and Sexton company three years ago. The metal polishers are again reorganizing and intend to carry on the fight until their demands are granted.

The company attempted to cut the day rate from $1. an hour to 85 cts. and piece prices were arranged to suit the convenience of the company. This firm pays its laborers but 42 and 45 cents an hour, stove mounters receive but 75 cents a stove and the high wage for one who breaks his neck is about $5.00. The company also employs a number of women in its enameling department. The women enamel various parts of the stoves and ranges and work on a piece rate basis. By working very hard they are able to make about $25 a week. The company is having more and more of its work sent into the enameling shop so as to eliminate the polishers as much as possible.

The strike of the polishers has come at the time of the year when the Cribben and Sexton company is in its busiest season. The company is sending its work to the Chicago Plating Company, formerly known as the Cooperative Plating Co., 351 West Superior St., where efforts are being made to turn out the Universal ranges and stoves. The superintendent, is visiting the homes of many who have applied for work in the past year endeavoring to round up enough scabs to carry on production. So far his efforts have met with failure due to the mass picketing of the polishers from 6:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the evening. The pickets carry a large banner with the inscription "STRIKE ON, This Stove Shop Unfair To Metal Polishers: DON'T SCAB."

The superintendent has treatened to revoke the strikers' insurance policies. The company has a policy issued for every worker in the plant. After one has been there three months, he is given an insurance policy. After he has been in the employ of the company one year, in case he dies, his family receives $500. After two years he receives $600. The graduation keeps on until in his tenth, year he is entitled to $1500.

The strikers have a meeting every morning in the hall at 736 North Albany Ave., which is just across the street from the shop in which they worked.

The present superintendent of the company was formerly a superintendent of the slave-driving Western Electric and also an assistant superintendent of the Edison Appliance Co., manufacturers of the Hotpoint electric appliances, known in Chicago to be a rat shop. Efforts are being made to hire men through the Edison Appliance Co. and send them to the Cribben and Sexton plant to scab on the striking polishers.

METAL POLISHERS' HEAD APPEALS TO ORGANIZED LABOR FOR STRIKE AID

By JOHN WERLIK

Business Agent, Local No. 6, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers Union.

The Cribben and Sexton Co., manufacturers of the Universal gas stoves, ranges and furnaces has definitely refused to grant the polishers buffers, and platers in its employ, the right of union representation.

Crude in his tactics and use of terms, Vice-President Smith of the Cribben and Sexton Co. abruptly ended a conference Friday morning at which a good sized delegation of strikers were present with their business agent and international union president.

The strike called against the Cribben and Sexton Co. bids fair to develop into another "Buck Stove and Range" fight, which is very well known to organized labor in America.

The Metal Polishers' Union has the backing of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the entire labor movement of Chicago.

A delegation is to be sent to the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City, Oct. 5th, to lay the entire matter before the American Federation of Labor convention.

The International office at Cincinnati is sending out letters to over forty thousand local unions all over the country, notifying them of the action taken by the Cribben and Sexton Co.

In the meantime the union is asking organized labor to remember the refusal of the company, which manufacturers the Universal stoves, ranges and furnaces to deal with organized labor.

BITTELMAN SPEAKS TONIGHT AT NORTH WEST SIDE BRANCH

Alexander Bittelman, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak tonight on the "Reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party" at the educational meeting of the North West Side English branch. The place of the meeting is the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, in the rear of the building, up one flight. The members of the branch are urged to bring their friends. Every member is duty bound to attend. The time is 8 p. m. sharp.

Build the **DAILY WORKER** with subs.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

but against members of the Kuomintang party, which is looked upon by the American government with hardly less favor than the Communist Party.

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TWENTY-ONE shots from a 75 centimetre gun were fired last Sunday in honor of the American flag at a German celebration held in Chicago. Only seven years ago, 75 centimetre guns were spitting death at German soldiers in the name of democracy and civilization. To say a good word of the Germans at that time, was to risk lynching and to qualify for a jail sentence. But today German labor is sweating under the Dawes' plan and German capitalists are the dutiful servants of the House of Morgan. Naturally, the Germans are again a cultured and civilized people and old man Nietzsche is conveniently forgotten. The million and a quarter Germans who fell in the war have nothing to worry about; neither have the one hundred thousand American workers.

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BISHOP William Montgomery Brown intends to appeal his case before the general convention of the protestant episcopal church, which meets in New Orleans next October. The bishop does not take the bible literally and is therefore, charged with heresy by his former co-workers in the lord's vineyard. The bishop is fortunate that he did not upset the theological apple cart away back in the twelfth century or therabouts. His godly co-religionists would soon have his hide decorating a cathedral door as a warning to others. It is a safe bet that many prominent church officials are sorry those days are no more.

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THE Chicago Evening Journal, evidently fishing for subscribers among the Irish population of Chicago, pays tribute to Col. Charles Sweeney, the American aviator who is at the head of a scabby collection of adventurers fighting against the Riffians. The Journal indulges in nonsensical compliments to the "fighting race" and suggests that Sweeney's appearance on the scene bodes ill for Abd-el-Krim. We hope that one of Abd-el-Krim's sharpshooters puts a bullet in the filthy human rat, who has sunk so low that he knows of no better way to amuse himself than by dropping bombs on Riffians women and children. Those who know Sweeney's antecedents are not surprised at his present occupation. His father shipped the first train load of scabs into Cour d'Alene, Idaho, during the big strike there many years ago.

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THE Irish have no reason to be proud of vermin like Sweeney, or any of those who lend their services to the ruling class for the purpose of keeping others in subjection. Fortunately, there are among the Irish men and women who fight on the side of freedom from the oppressed. While the capitalist press praises the Sweeneys, the Crowes, the Devers and others of that ilk, they have the same scorn and hatred for the Connollys and Lehanes that they have for the revolutionary leaders of all races who throw in their lot with the exploited and persecuted. The Journal's eulogy of the fink Sweeney may give patriotic Irish morons a thrill, but it will only fill intelligent Irish workers with disgust.

Great Britain is Organizing Fascist Forces in Far East

(Continued from page 1)

vouring to create a bloc against China in the East, and simultaneously against the U. S. S. R. Strong rumors are abroad that Chamberlain is negotiating with the Japanese ambassador, Ishi on this matter, and that he is discussing with him the question of a general attack of the allies on China (presentation of an ultimatum to the Chinese government), and the sharing out of China according to spheres of influence between Great Britain, United States, Japan and France.

British Will Fail

However, it is very doubtful that British imperialism will be able to realize its plans in view of the present situation in China. The attempts to carry out these plans will only bring China and U. S. S. R. still closer together, and then the words of the Japanese newspaper will be justified "if the Chinese lion and the Russian bear unite, there is not one force in the world to cope with them."

War Office Fires Mitchell for His Charge of Neglect

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 21—Col. William Mitchell has been relieved of his post as air officer of the eighth corps area, it was announced officially in orders issued at Ft. Sam Houston today.

The order relieving Col. Mitchell was issued by Maj. Gen. Ernest Hinds, commanding general of the eighth corps area, and states that the air officer will stand relieved from staff duty until further notice.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

PEKING PUPPETS CRUSH CHINESE STUDENT MOVE

Forbid Protest Upon Shanghai Affair

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKIN, China, Sept. 21. — An illustration of what pressure of foreign imperialism is doing to compel the Chinese government at Pekin to suppress the nationalist revolutionary movement in return for promises of loans and ultimate concessions on tariff and territorial issues, may be seen by the government's autocratic prohibition of students' demonstrations.

The students have planned a series of demonstrations in all cities to protest against the coming certain whitewash of the imperialist butchery of their comrades at Shanghai on May 30. One diplomatic commission already found the British police troops and the American chairman of the Shanghai municipal council to blame.

Imperialists Insist on Whitewash.

But this did not sit well with the imperialists, so they—led by Britain—are naming an "investigation" commission of hand picked lawyers to do the job all over again and, incidentally, to see that whitewash is spread on thickly.

To protest against this disgraceful affair, the students' demonstrations were called. But the Peking government, now become thoroly subservient to the imperialists on this issue, has prohibited all demonstrations and in Pekin the police were stationed at the hall where the mass meeting of students was to take place, and prevented any one entering. This is applying methods in China of the great Yankee "democracy." The students could only parade the streets, but they did that several thousand strong and they have learned another lesson than what they are taught in the schools.

Feng and Chang Threaten War.

The Pekin politicians are disturbed at the news that General Feng Yuhsiang, who has allied his armies to the cause of the Kuomintang party for nationalist liberation, may try to occupy the province of Shansi from his present position in the provinces of Honan and Shensi.

Shansi is known as China's "model province" and its holding by Feng would mean a solid block of northwestern states under his control. To prevent this, the imperialists are sending their tool, Chang Tso-lin, with his army westward, the troops being those of General Chang Tsung-chang of Shantung province. War may ensue on the Shangtung-Honan borders.

CLOTH STRIKER SHOT BY GUNMEN WHO SPED AWAY

Harry Novak, 5740 South Green St., member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, was shot by gangsters as he was sitting in his automobile in front of his home. Novak was active in the Amalgamated strike against the International Tailoring company, 847 W. Jackson blvd., and it is believed the shooting was directed against his strike activities.

Novak's brother, Oscar, who was with him was also shot. Both will recover.

Big Furriers' Union in New York Demands Saklatvala be Admitted

(Continued from page 1)

interests of the British workers against the onslaughts of the British employing class.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we vigorously protest against the action of the Secretary of State Kellogg, in excluding Shapurji Saklatvala, as an act hostile to the interests of the organized labor movement of the world, as an act of unauthorized and unjustifiable discrimination against the foreign born workers and as a high-handed attempt to limit the freedom of speech in the United States, and

Demand His Admittance

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we demand the immediate admission of Shapurji Saklatvala to this country and the removal of all restrictions which may have been initiated by the secretary of state without the authority of congress against those seeking admission to this country, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State Kellogg at Washington, D. C. and to the press, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we call upon all affiliated organizations affiliated with this body to take similar action.

Cal Turns Down Union Member.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—President Coolidge has turned down the request that he appoint Miss Ethel Smith, of the Natl. Federation of Federal Employes, as the minority member of the civil service commission in place of the late Mrs. Helen Gardner. Miss Jessie Dell, 25 years in the civil service, and a native of Georgia, was appointed.

Conscription of Workers for New War, the Plan Before Next Congress

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Wall Street's military satraps, from their swivel chairs in the various departments of war, at Washington, D. C., announce they have almost perfected their proposals for the selective service law that is to "round out the national defense act."

"Selective service" is the polite name for conscription, the drafting of men, whether they will it or not, to be led into the next war's slaughter house, like so many sheep driven to the killing pens of Chicago's stockyards.

All plans are to be submitted to the next congress, to be converted into the necessary legislation, so that not a moment will be lost in the mobilization of man power immediately the war drums begin to beat for the next murder of the millions.

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Never before in its history has the nation seen such war preparations as one may witness at the present time. Industry is being mobilized, transport plans are considered, the battleships versus the airplane discussion rages with greater heat than is aroused in the consideration of any other problem, while the carefully laid plans for conscripting man power for the next blood-letting, shows that no time is to be lost in making good on the casualty lists immediately the quarrels of American imperialism burst into flames.

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The national defense act provides in detail for industrial mobilization. These plans have been perfected.

But evidently the war department felt that the memories of the last war were too fresh to raise any considerable discussion of the mobilization of cannon fodder for the next war.

The smell of human carrion rotting upon the battlefields was too recent not to leave its after effects.

But evidently the warmakers are satisfied that they can now put their plans into law in preparation for the next "national emergency." It is in the hands of a servile congress to declare when this "national emergency" exists, and then the president may proceed to draft forthwith for military service all male persons between 18 and 30 years of age, or such other age limits as he may fix, "without deferment on account of industrial or agricultural occupation."

• • • •

From 18 to 30 years of age, the youth of the land, the youth of the working class may be taken, under penalty of prison or death for refusal, to fight the next capitalist war of their imperialist masters.

They may be sent across the Pacific to war on Japan, or into Asia to crush the struggling Chinese republic. They may be sent into Mexico, to smash any resistance there to Wall Street's rule. They may be sent into Europe to collect the interest and the principal of the great loans being made to bankrupt capitalist Europe. This is all the more likely if the workers of additional European nations decide to rid themselves of the capitalist oppression that burdens them and establish their own Soviet rule, repudiating the debts of their late master class.

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Or the youth of America, impressed into Wall Street's new war, may be sent against the frontiers of the Union of Soviet Republics, in another desperate effort to overthrow the power of the liberated workers and peasants and restore in Russia the deposed reign of capitalism.

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American capitalism has all of these possibilities in mind when it provides, in the law of the land, for the conscription of man power for the next war. Whether American youth will again meekly submit to become fertilizer for foreign fields remains to be seen.

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That is something that should engage the attention of the whole working class, just as it worries the warmakers of the capialist class.

When the workers fight in the next war, let it be on behalf of their own interests; which will be against the capitalist class, in the struggle to establish their own proletarian power.

Saklatavala Ban Shows Dread of the Imperialists

(Continued from page 1.)

India, aims a new blow at foreign-born workers by extending the rigor of its immigration exclusion laws, makes a further denial of freedom of speech, and brings sharply before the American workers the issue of international trade union unity."

Protests against the exclusion of Saklatvala came from many other sources. The Friends of Freedom For India issued a statement denouncing the barring of the Communist M. P., and the Furriers' Union, Local No. 1 also demanded Saklatvala's admittance to this counrty.

• • •

Borah Against Gagging.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept., 21—Senator William Borah of Idaho has indicated he will make an issue of Secretary Kellogg's gagging of foreign visitors and barring of foreign radicals when congress meets in September. He proposes a law forbidding the state department to exclude aliens because of their political views.

Borah declared the exclusion from the international gathering in Washington of the only spokesman of 300,000,000 workers in India will be resented by the people of India, and will cause the British empire a heavy price. He charges that Kellogg intervened in a political dispute within the empire, and identified the United States with British imperialism.

Won By Wide Margin.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 21.—Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., won from Roy F. Wilcox, his nearest rival in the senatorial primaries, by 96,197 votes, according to figures issued today from the office of the secretary of state.

LaFollette polled 178,031; Wilcox 81,834. Woodward had 40 366 and, McGoverc, 18,478.

Refuse Militants Free Speech in Old Forge, Pa.

(Continued from page 1)

that comes along gets a corner without any trouble. But then perhaps his last remark clears up many things. "The Reds? Nothin' doin'." He grants the busiest corner in town to "Open Shop" O'Brien, red baiter.

When refused a permission for a permit today by the burgess, the following letter was handed him by a representative of the party.

"Mr. Burgess: You have refused to permit the proposed meeting of the Worekrs Party to be held. You have violated every principle of free speech. The Workers Party does not intend that the scheduled meeting shall be either broken up or postponed. We will go thru with the meeting. The issue is clear-cut, a free speech fight. You have permitted medicine quacks and other parasites, including O'Brien the anti-working class faker to speak from the streets, and tell us the traffic is too heavy when we want to speak.

"The meeting will be held at the corner of Main and Grace streets opposite Pilosi theater, beginning at three p. m. sharp, Wednesday, Sept. 23 Our speakers will be Benj. Gitlow, ex-socialist assemblyman of New York and vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party in the last national election; P. V. Zalpis, who will speak in Lithuanian and Polish and Pat Toohey, secretary of Local Union 1724, United Mine Workers and until recently when he resigned secretary of the Plains Local 1483, U. M. W. A., and an Italian speaker. We assure you of our intention of establisthing the right of our organization to hold meetings in your city.

"Yours for the meeting.

"AUGUST VALENTINE, City Sec'y."

ALL BRITISH SHIPS STRUCK IN NEW YORK

I. W. W. Announce Gains on Picket Line

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21.—The shipowners, confronted by the unex pected solidarity of the seamen called on strike by the Marine Transpor Workers of the I. W. W. in unity with the strikers of Great Britain, Den mark, South Africa, New Zealand, an Australia, are bewildered by the sudden sweep of the walkout.

The M. T. W. has evolved one o the best of picket systems known fo conducting the different task of cov ering the harbor of Greater New York with efficient picketing squads Strategically placed over the water front, and around the most prominent scab recruiting offices, the M. T. W pickets spread the news of the in ternational general strike of seafar ers.

Ready and Willing.

Ordinarily, the seamen are quick t respond. Peaceful persuasion is enuf As soon as the situation is explained in a few words, all men who are no scabs by nature walk out. Efforts to recruit scabs are being made b every sort of joint on the water front But officers are quiting frequentl in disgust at trying to break in inex perienced and irresponsible scab crews.

Saturday, the pickets brot off the crews of seven ships and things were lively along North river when the crew of the Dunrobin, a Britisher walked off 100 per cent, followed by the whole crew of the Norwegian ship Utair, and the American ship Commercial Spirit.

Crimps who refilled the struck ship Matinicoke, with a crew who had not heard of the strike. When the M. T W. pickets got to this crew—they, too walked out 100 per cent. The Edgar Bowling crew who arrived in port Saturday, needed only official notice of the strike and out they went on a moment's notice

All Out But Cripples.

An M. T. W. picket boarded the Danish steamer Anna Jensen a Staten Island. After a little conversa tion the crew all left but one fire man. He seemed a little too crippled to shinny over the side. Forecastle conditions were horrible on this ship Also another Danish tub, the Nord havet, reached port Saturday and 7 per cent of the crew tumbled off a the first call.

The I. W. W. strike commitete an nounces with some justifiable pride "We take great pleasure in announc ing that we have every British vesse in port tied up here, with practicall no crew aboard."

Wall Street Journal Praises Union Scab.

The strikers are calling attention of the British seamen to the gushy praise of the Wall Street Journal o Monday's edition, given to Havelock Wilson, the reactionary faker of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. Loud guffaws of laughter with a streak of anger at the traitor Wil son are had over the following pas sages from a column of boosts for him by one Herbert N. Casson:

"This Nationel Sailors' and Fire men's Union is a legitimate and well managed organization. It is strongly opposed to strikes. At its head is J Havelock Wilson. He has fought the Communists for years and is very highly esteemed by both the sailors and the shipowners of Britain."

Speaking of the sneaking on board the Majestic of a crew of scabs as she left Southampton, the Wall Stree Journal writer says:

Union Scabs "Quick and Efficient"

"The main fact to notice about thi incident is that all the 150 strike breakers were union men. This vi tory of a legitimate trade union ove a rabble of Communists has made strong impression upon the wag workers of Great Britain. In fact i was the quickest and most efficient in stance of strikebreaking that th British people have ever seen."

"When you wants a strike broke 'quick and efficient,' you gets a crew of union scabs," chortled a Limey from a British ship as he went on to the picket line with an N. S. U. card in his pocket beside the other pickets carrying the red card of the M. T W. of the I. W. W.

Politicians in all Frauds.

Hard on the heles of the exposure of undue privilges and libertie granted federal prisoners in Cook and Kane counties, federal author ties were investigating reports tha Walter Clinnin, brother of a forme district attorney here, had served only three days of a 60 day sentence in the Kendall County jail at York ville, Ill. The rest of the time, i was said, he spent "playing around New York City.

Evolution Trial Record Out.

NEW YORK CITY — A complet story of the Dayton-Scopes evolution trial is being distributed by the Amer ican Civil Liberties Union of New York. It is a report written by Lesli H. Allen of the "Liberals," contai ing the court records and the officia documents almost in their entirety The title of the book is "Bryan an Darrow at Dayton."

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

STRUGGLE IN THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS IN MONTREAL AGAINST THE UNION BUREAUCRATS

By JACK HOLTZMAN.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—After a long period of apathy and pessimism, the Montreal clothing workers, organized in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers fo America, have started an intensive drive against the union leaders who have deliberately attempted to destroy the organization.

This is the first time in the last few years that the broad masses of the membership have thrown their hats into the ring and have come out in open warfare against those who are responsible for the present bankrupt condition of the organization.

For a considerable time there has manifested itself sharp divisions in the organization, that led to heated discussions and almost physical fights. The organization has been divided between the Communists and the class-conscious workers on the one side, and the union bureaucrats and their henchmen on the other. A bitter struggle growing sharper and sharper has been taking place between these two factions.

Officials Class Collaborators.

Until lately, the union bureaucrats and their lackeys were the rulers. Thru intimidation, crookedness and the shadiest methods, they were able to retain their power. It was nothing for them to conjure up false charges, to set race and nationality against each other. The personal ambitions of the leaders were set far above the welfare of the organization. These tactics brot utter demoralization into the ranks of the workers. The bureaucrats started in with their well-known plans of co-operation with the bosses. They began by helping out individual bosses to get in more work in the shops.

This was of course, said to benefit the workers, but what this really meant was, that the union did its utmost to encourage competition between the workers of the various shops.

Those workers who made an attempt to uphold union conditions were threatened that if they made a move, the other union shops would take away their work. The workers feeling themselves helpless, started to rush their work and lost themselves completely. This rush made for shorter seasons and soon the bosses were able to put into effect wage reductions and make the workers work overtime for straight time, this adding to the already large number of unemployed in the trade.

Bosses Take Part in Union Affairs.

Well-paid workers were sent down from their jobs, and others on a lower than union scale were put in their places. Every attempt to sustain union conditions was openly fought by the yellow clique in control. The bosses were of course, highly pleased with these "sane," "reasonable" labor leaders.

It is a well-known fact that the bosses themselves took an active part in the internal affairs in the union. In times of election they agitated their workers to vote for the leaders and in some shops even intimidated the workers if they would not do so. The ignorant workers, trained by the union leaders to put their immediate personal interests above those of their class, began to violate all principles of class solidarity and voted and worked for the rotten administration. This led to mistrust in the shops. Hostility and suspicion between the workers themselves developed to a dangerous degree.

Here is just one illustration of what the officials would do: After the masses, unable to endure this any longer, had forced one of the officials to resign at a public meeting, and after this same official had stated that he would remain loyal and true to the organization, etc., he went up into a shop, made a compact with the boss to fire a worker and put him in his place.

Serving the Bosses.

The "machine" men would become shop chairmen in the shops and then use their power in the bosses' service. They would tell the workers that in this way they would be able to bring more work into the shops, but what their actions really meant was that all union conditions would become actually non-existent. These elements themselves were well paid, and when the organization was forced to take a stand, they would be among those who would come out in opposition to the organization.

Such was the situation that the officials had created. But at union meetings, when they had to give reports they would say that everything was O. K. Those who dared to criticize or suggest betterment were called "disrupters," and attempts were made to expel prominent members of the "left."

Membership Revolt.

But such a situation could not keep on indefinitely. Amongst the membership a strong feeling of discontent against the acts and policies of the leadership developed. The more class conscious elements began to drift more and more to the "left" in their sympathies. The state of the treasury began to reflect the lack of confidence of the workers in their union leaders.

Then, when the bank balance began to diminish, the over-fed cynical faces of the bureaucrats began to show signs of uneasiness. The bosses who had played such a love-fest with these union lackeys when they needed them, no longer caring, started to openly flout union conditions and union authority.

Rank and File Gagged.

Then did the yellow clique realize that they had overplayed the game and one fine day they declared that an organization campaign must be put thru. But the workers had awakened from their apathy and indifference. Their past experiences had taught them what kind of organization campaigns these charlatans carry on.

It does not take long before all gains made are criminally destroyed by them. The joint board had decided to call a mass meeting of all members. To guarantee themselves against rank and file opposition, "the boys" were called together, and the joint board decided that no discussion would take place.

Thousands came and demanded the right to have their say. Neither the protests, nor stormy scenes that kept up for hours, changed the plans of the officials. The result was the rank and file broke up the meeting. The leaders, fearing that their hour was at hand, did not allow any further calling of mass meetings.

No Confidence in Yellows.

Weeks passed, the bureaucracy continued to block the calling of mass meetings, and thus the favorable period for an organization campaign thru a strike, was lost. The situation in the trade became worse and finally the clique was forced to capitulate to the rank and file, and now too late for a strike that could possibly meet with success, a mass meeting supposedly for such a purpose was called.

About 2,000 tailors assembled and declared that having no confidence in the present leadership, and knowing their fake stoppages of the past, they were against a strike with them as leaders, they therefore demanded the resignation of all officials and that the joint board call for new elections.

The yellow clique sneered at this step of the masses of the membership, and the joint board which is constituted not according to members, but according to locals, made it possible to give them a majority against new elections.

Officials Forced to Resign.

Then the locals themselves took things into their own hands. Locals 209 and 167 which represent two-thirds of the membership called another meeting and here a packed hall showed that the wishes of the rank and file were not to be trifled with. They made it clear that the officials must go and so strong was the pressure that several officials got up and resigned at the meeting.

The enthusiasm that is manifesting itself now that the workers see a change of having real working class leaders is wonderful. One big shop in the city, John W. Pecks, taking advantage of the present situation declared an open shop. A hundred per cent strike was the result. The workers at a big mass meeting decided to tax themselves a dollar a week while the strike lasts. And the results of the collections in the shops have exceeded all anticipations. Moreover a committee was elected to make sure that this money should only be used for the strike. This all proves how well workers respond, when they are actively brot into the fold of the organization.

Rule or Ruin.

But the end is not yet, only the first round has been won. At the last joint board meeting, after the uproarious mass meeting had taken place, a motion was made that all officials resign. This happened. New elections were decided upon, but it is significant that altho it was common knowledge that several old officials were going to run against the Communists, at this meeting they suddenly changed their minds and decided to put up no opposition. It became obvious at this meeting, that their policy is to crush the organization if they cannot rule.

Their reasoning is this, the season is near the end. There will be no work. No work means no dues. The bosses, thanks to the efforts of the bureaucrats, will make an offensive against the union and these bureaucrats are convinced that the lefts will not be able to withstand the storm of capitalist combat. At the same joint board the number of officials were cut down to two business agents and a French organizer and the pay of all officials is to be cut down $10 a week.

Attempt at "Red" Scare.

On the eve of the new elections another mass meeting was called by the two big locals, and here the bureaucracy made its final attempt to frighten the membership. Moscow and the Third International were the epithets hurled right and left, by the angry raving, bureaucrats, but all this will avail them nothing.

The broad masses of the membership must not slacken in this fight to cleanse their union from all shady elements and to make of it a fighting weapon against the boss. Only with a new fighting revolutionary leadership will the chaos in our organization be stopped. We know the task is not easy, we know that the yellows and the bosses will unite against us, but we also know that within the working class themselves lies the power to fight and overcome all these obstacles.

Cleaning Up Needed.

All members must become active, we must not allow only a few to do [illegible] outlined by the Communists and the progressives must be studied by all the members. Joint meetings of all language locals must be held as often as possible. When it is timely the locals must be amalgamated. Little isolated locals are a menace to the interests of the whole organization, they become nests for the bureaucrats to carry on their foul purposes. Porportional representation to the joint board must be established. It must not be that two or more joint board members should have more power than the whole organization. Officials must not get more than workers in the trade in pay.

A union is not a business concern to fatten politicians and swell their bank accounts. The shop chairman must represent the interests of the shop workers and not be the arbitrator between the boss and the workers, and certainly not be the bosses' representative.

Fellow workers, study all these points carefully, we can preserve the gains of our organization, our union must become an instrument to serve us against the boss. The struggle of the Montreal clothing workers for a clean fighting organization will this time surely be crowned with success, and with this a new chapter will begin in the history of the Montreal clothing workers' movement.

COMMUNISTS AID I. W. W. SEAMEN ON STRIKE AGAINST SHIPOWNERS

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21.—The following contributions were made by Workers Party branches of New York City to aid the striking seamen of the Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 510, I. W. W., which is conducting a strike of seamen in this port:

Harlem Jewish, $31.50; Downtown English, $15; Bronx English, $16.10; Hungarian Yorkville, $8.50.

Other contributions are coming in. All funds contributed should be sent to the Marine Workers' Union No. 510, I. W. W., 105 Broad Street, New York City, as given below.

HELP THE STRIKING SEAMEN!

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

AMOUNT OF DONATION $ ....

Send All Funds to

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION No. 510, I. W. W.
105 Broad Street, New York City.

Name of Newspaper ....

MINN. MACHINISTS SHARPEN HATCHETS FOR "B. & O." BILL

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21.—At the last meeting of the Capital City Lodge, Local 459, I. A. of M., the membership voted for the recall of "B. and O. Bill" Johnston, who stole the election from Anderson.

Also the local sent a strong letter of protest to "B. and O. Bill" concerning his statement that the T. U. E. L. is a dual organization.

Also, Local 91 of the I. A. of M. of Minneapolis, at its last meeting, voted to sustain the recall of "B. and O. Bill," who, being licked by the rank and file in the recent elections of the I. A. of M., declared himself elected by illegal methods.

I. A. M. LOCAL PLEDGES AID TO ANTHRACITE

Lodge 536 Passes Resolution of Support

The following resolution is among the first, if not the first resolution reported to the DAILY WORKER as being in support of the striking anthracite miners by a local union of the other trades. It comes from a machinists' local of East Pittsburgh, Pa.:

• • •

Resolution on the Anthracite Strike.

"Whereas, more than one hundred and fifty thousand members of the United Mine Workers of America are on strike in the anthracite coal field, and

"Whereas, these workers are demanding an increase in wages, full recognition of their union and better working conditions against the efforts of the coal operators to reduce wages and enforce worse working conditions, and

"Whereas, the struggle in the anthracite coal fields is the result of resistance by the coal miners to the general campaign of the capitalist employers to reduce wages and enforce worse working conditions, which has already resulted in wage reduction for millions of workers, and

"Whereas, the successful resistance to this campaign by the coal miners will stiffen the resistance of the workers in other industries to similar efforts and aid in creating a general fight of the workers against the attempt of the capitalists to reduce the standard of living of the workers, and

Government Strikebreaking.

"Whereas, the federal and state governments have in the past strikes in the coal fields intervened to use the governmental power in the interest of the coal bosses, notably President Wilson thru securing an injunction against the Miners' Union in 1919, President Harding thru calling upon governors to fill the mines with soldiers in 1922, and both the federal and state government in the anthracite strike of 1923; now, therefore,

"Be It Resolved: That we pledge our support both morally and financially to the anthracite miners in their strike, and be it further

"Resolved, that we demand that both the federal and state government do not intervene in the anthracite strike, and that neither in any way use the governmental power against the struggling workers of the anthracite miners and to mobilize the workers generally for resistance against the attacks of the employers upon the standard of living of the workers.

"Adopted by Lodge 536, I. A. of M., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Otto Yeager, President.
"Morris Schindler, Secretary."

They Call in Bosses and Politicians, but No Amalgamationists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Efforts to end the jurisdictional fight between the Bricklayers' & Plasterers' unions, which has tied up many thousands of dollars of construction work in New York, Chicago and Washington, will be made at a conference of the national board of jurisdictional awards here on Sept. 22, it was learned today.

Secretary of Labor Davis and Secretary of Commerce Hoover will address the conference, which will be attended by many noted architects, contractors and building trades officials.

Million Autos in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—Automobile licenses issued in Illinois up to August 30 totalled 1,065,000, it was announced today. Figures given out show that more than $62,000,000 in license fees have been collected since 1917, more than enough to pay off the $60,000,000 good roads bond is-

SEAMEN MUST NOT SCAB IN ANY LANGUAGE—COMPREHENDE USTED?

The following is the strike call of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union, No. 510 of the I. W. W., given in both English and Spanish, which we republish in order that it may reach as far and wide a circulation as possible. Workers in seaports are requested to bring it to the attention of all marine workers and ask them to support the struggle:

• • • •

GENERAL STRIKE!

STRIKE ONE! STRIKE ALL!

STRIKE! STRIKE! STRIKE!

Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the Industrial Workers of the World.

To Take Effect at Midnight SEPTEMBER 9th, 1925

1. WE DEMAND $15.00 wage increase for all men licensed and unlicensed on all U. S. Shipping Board ships.

2. WE DEMAND that the American Steamship Owners Association and private owners pay the same rate as the U. S. Shipping Board ships. There must not be any difference in wage scales.

3. WE DEMAND the same scale for all vessels of foreign registry signing articles in American ports.

4. WE DEMAND the eight-hour day as a maximum for the marine industry with a 44-hour week in port.

5. WE DEMAND that there be no overtime work without pay. Overtime pay to be at the rate of 60 cents an hour for all seagoing and coastwise vessels.

6. WE DEMAND better food and living conditions.

7. WE DEMAND that the ship furnish clean bed linen once a week; mess gear, towels and soap to be furnished by the company.

8. WE DEMAND that logging only be permitted if a member of the crew fails to turn to for a whole work day in port, the same to be at the rate of "one for one."

9. WE DEMAND that the delegates of the I. W. W. shall have access to all ships and docks.

10. WE DEMAND that all men shall be hired from the M. T. W. Hall.

BE A UNION MAN—DON'T SCAB!

STRIKE COMMITTEE,
M. T. W. I. U. No. 510 of the I. W. W.
105 Broad St, New York.

HUELGA GENERAL!

HUELGA! HUELGA! HUELGA! A LOS TRABAJADORES DEL MAR:

Companeros: En vista de las pesimas condiciones que atravesamos nosotros los trabajadores del mar, el MITIN celebrado el MIERCOLES SEPTIEMBRE 9 a las 7:30 P. M. decidio llamar a la huelga a todos los trabajadores del TRANSPORTE MARITIMO para pedir las siguientes demandas:

1. PEDIMOS que se suban los salarios de todo el personaje de los barcos del Shipping Board $15.00.

2. PEDIMOS que las companias particulares paguen el mismo sueldo que el Shipping Board.

3. PEDIMOS que todo barco extranjero que firme en este pais pague lo mismo que el Shipping Board.

4. PEDIMOS que ocho horas sea un dia de trabajo por la mar y que en puerto se trabaje semana inglesa.

5. PEDIMOS que todo sobretiempo sea pago a razon de 60 centavos por hora.

6. PEDIMOS mejor comida y condiciones de alojamiento.

7. PEDIMOS que los barcos den ropa de cama limpia semanalmente, tambien utensilios de mesa, jabon y toallas.

8. PEDIMOS que la unica multa que podemos aceptar sea cuando un tripulante falte al trabajo un dia entero en puerto y entonces sera a razon de uno por uno.

9. PEDIMOS que los Delegados de la I. W. W. puedan entrar en los muelles y barcos libremente.

10. PEDIMOS que todas plazas tienen que pasar por el local del TRANSPORTE MARITIMO DE LA I. W. W.

ESTA HUELGO TOMA EFECTO A LAS 12 DE LA NOCHE, SEPTIEMBRE 9 DE 1925.

COMITE DE HUELGA
Union Industrial Num. 510,
Transporte Maritimo de la
I. W. W., 105 Broad St.,
New York.

SER HOMBRES! NO SER ESQUIROLES!

MOSTRAR LA SOLIDARIDAD!

"UNA INJURIA HECHA A UNO ES UNA INJURIA HECHA A TODOS."

SHOE WOREKRS' BITTER STRIKE FINALLY WO

Nearly 18 Weeks Struggle Ended

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Th militant shoe workers of the Sho Workers Protective Union struck th shop of B. W. S. Shoe Co. and wo after 17¼ weeks of bitter strugg against tremendous odds. This vi tory marks another gain for the mil ants in their drive for the organi tion of the unorganized in the sho industry—an inspiring example o what solidarity, and a determined wil can achieve for the working class.

In a meeting held at the headquar ers of District No. 2, 325 Washingto St., Brooklyn, the long struggle wa reviewed by the chairman of th strike committee. Brother Trubew pointed out that the workers struc the shop 100 per cent but were u successfull in preventing a full cre of scabs from taking the place of t strikers. Then the struggle assume a bitter and uphill character. Th hired thugs of the boss had to fought tooth and nail. Access ha'l be had to the scabs which was e tremely difficulty as the scabs we brought in automobiles and the e trance to the shop was well guard by the police.

Despite all that the shoe worke did not lose courage. They contrib ted heavily to the strike fund. Thos workers who procured jobs elsewher contributed 10 per cent of their wag to the strikers. Finally the scabs we pulled down and the boss was co pelled to give in.

Organizer Cosgrove of District N 2 then conferred with Silinsky wh acted as mediator for the compan The conference lasted until 1 a. after which as answer was to be giv by the strikers the following day. T answer was for settlement.

A resolution was introduced Secretary Shader of Dist. Council N 2, expressing recognition of the ser ices of the active members.

Elections for shop chairman f each of the department then too place and the following were electe

Brothers Miller, chairman of t Cutters; Shapiro, chairman of t Fitters; Harry Barclay, chairman the Lasters; Meyers, chairman of t Wood Heelers; Andy Riggio, cha man of the Finishers; and Trubewi general shop chairman.

SUGARY WORDS FOR EVERYBODY AND A QUESTION

By JOSEPH W. SMITH
(Charter Member, Waiters' Local 30)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—I greet the DAILY WORKER and thank you from the bottom of my heart for the unrelenting battle you have put up in behalf of my brothers who have put up a grand fight in the cause of the working class.

They are deserving of praise for the unselfish and clean fight they have made single-handed against the powerful interests, the Industrial Association, which has crushed many local unions in this city.

But they met their Waterloo when they picked on waiters, who do not know when they are licked. The waiters of San Francisco know no creed or color or race hatred.

Those in charge of the strike deserve great credit for the manner in which they have handled it in the face of lots of abuse. They have stood their ground and outguessed the bosses and the powerful Industrial Association.

I hope the waiters do their part to support the DAILY WORKER that helps them defeat their exploiters.

• • •

The editor of the T. U. E. L. Section wishes to say that the writer of the above letter is a little bit too sugary all around. Tho he may have reason for his laudation of those in charge of the strike of the waiters of Local 30, there is a long road yet to travel until we see perfection. For example, are the waiters of Local 30 in favor of amalgamation and other progressive issues?

We have a decidedly different picture of Local 30 and its leadership in the form of a letter from another member of said local, but we are not publishing it because the writer did not honor his statements with his signature. Yet we must say this last letter is full of definite statements, figures, etc., which seem to detract somewhat from the bright halo of perfection hung around the domes of some of the Local 30 leaders by Brother Smith.

We are entirely impartial in the matter, having only the interests of the rank and file of the Waiters' Union at heart, and we think that when any brother writes us he should tell the truth without fear or favor, be it good or bad, and have the guts to put his John Hancock to it. If he doesn't want us to publish his name we won't do it—but he should tell us. Praise or blame must be merited. And no anonymity.

COMPANY UNIONS WILL FIGHT TO KEEP BOARD; HOLD SCAB CONVENTION

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Sending 48 of their officers to St. Louis to hold a convention, the company unions on 15 railroads inaugurated their fight on the Howell-Barkley rail bill. The bill is supported by the railroad unions and is intended to substitute negotiation between carrier and union for the present procedure of the U. S. rail labor board which has simply been an auxilliary of the open shop movement.

The 48 company unionists met in the most expensive of St. Louis hotels, appointed a committee to fight the bill and adjourned. Their press agent described the gathering as representing "nearly" 100,000 men "who did not strike in 1922 or men who took the strikers' places in the unsuccessful walkout." The committee that will lobby against the proposed rail labor measure is designated "The Associated Craft Employes."

GANGSTERS SLUG AUTO WORKERS UNION ORGANIZE

By GUSTAVE OBERGFELD,
(Workers Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21—An o ganizer of the auto workers was a saulted at 104th St. and First Ave while talking to an employe of th Standard Auto Body Works, Ras Bros., about organizing the shop.

The United Aircraft and Vehi Workers of America, Local 49, is ag trying to organize the workers in commercial auto body shops and delegated Edward Krulich, a popu member of the local, to bring information directly to the men the shops.

He had been at this shop bef and told them he would come ag The man Krulich was talking to at time of the assault, stated that noticed an auto across the street w four men in it. Three men came and one of them came up beh Krulich and without a word of w ing struck him a blow on the h with an iron bar, then all th jumped into the auto and sped a

Krulich was picked up by the lice and taken to the Harlem Hos being unconscious for four hours. is now at his home in a very crit condition. The doctors are doub of his recovery.

Reconstruction in Russia
By PAXTON HIBBEN.
A pamphlet by a former officer of the Red Cross in Russia—giving an impartial view of the latest developments in the world's first workers' government.
15 CENTS
THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Lenin Memorial Album
25 CENTS
A new booklet from Germany wit text in English, German and Fr —and 33 photographs of the leader during different perio his life.

ORKERS PARTY IVES OUT COAL STRIKE LEAFLET

ne Hundred Thousand Are Distributed

One hundred thousand manifestos, ling with the anthracite miners' rike against the attempt of the mine wners to compel them to accept low- wages and worse working condi- ons, have already been distributed, cording to the announcement issued the National Office of the Workers Communist) Party.

To win the strike, the miners need t only militant and true leadership, t also the support of the American orkers, particularly from unionists allied industries, such as railroad- rs, transport workers and others.

Political Problems Involved.

The strike brings the miners and e whole labor movement face to ce with a situation that must be lved and the sooner the better; na- onalization of mines, workers' con- rol of industry, labor party, etc.

The leaflets deals with all such hases of the situation and is a splen- id piece of literature for distribution, ot only among miners and railroad- rs, but the workers generally.

Money Orders for Leaflet.

Many of the party units have avail- d themselves of this opportunity to peak, thru these leaflets, to the merican working class, at the time hen they are eager to listen and onsider. Other units not having or- ered any of the leaflets as yet, are xpected to get busy at once.

The leaflets are the best of all eans with which to reach the work- rs with a Communist analysis of the nditions responsible for the strike d a Communist message and en- agement to the strikers and hers. Place your orders now with e Supply Department, National Of- e, Workers Party. Price, $2.00 per ousand.

Hold All-Russian Church Council

MOSCOW. (By Tass)—The first of ober is the date set by the Synod the third all-Russian council of odox churches.

e council will sit in Moscow with participation, besides, the support- of the Synod (head organ of the lled live church), also of repres- atives of the oriental patriarchs. ival is expected of the newly ed universal patriarch Vassili.

Protests Saklatvala Ban.

LONDON, Sept. 21—The executive mmitte of the Indian association in ndon has issued an emphatic pro- t against the action of Secretary State Kellogg in barring Shapurji klatvala, Communist member of the itish parliament, from the United ates, where he was to act as a de- egate to the interparliamentary union in Washington.

PITTSBURGH WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS TO MEET SEPTEMBER 25

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 21.—e Pittsburgh district membership eeting to take up the question of olshevization and reorganization the party, will be held Friday, pt. 25, 8 p. m., at the Labor yceum, 35 Miller St. Party mem- rs thruout the district should ake all possible efforts to attend is meeting. Admission by mem- rship cards. Robert Minor will be esent representing the C. E. C.

The Workers Party in Action

Build "The Daily"---Build the Nucleus

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IN discussing the question of the Communist press and party reorganization, three natural divisions present themselves:

First.—The press and the party under the present, geographical form of organization.

Second.—The press and the party during the time of transition from the geographical to the shop nuclei form of organization.

Third.—The press and the party under the new form of organization with the shop nucleus as its basic unit.

* * *

An Argument for the Change.

THE difficult and well-night impossible struggle to build a mass Communist press, under the geographical form of party organization, is one of the strongest arguments that can be used in favor of the change.

Where contact with the masses is developed, in cases of strikes, or the concentration of effort upon some shop or industry, the contact is usually lost when the strike has passed, or the special campaign comes to an end as it must. There is no nucleus left in the shop or industry directly concerned to continue and develop the interest of these workers in the problems of the working class as a whole. They fall back into their usual rut, until stirred again, while the geographical branch, based primarily upon the election campaign divisions of the capitalist class, reverts to its former isolation if it ever managed to escape from it. In the performance of its routine duties, the DAILY WORKER committee of the branch, except during special drives, usually reports "no progress," a report that is usually accepted without much comment. Success in winning worker correspondents for the DAILY WORKER under the present organizational form has been absolutely nil.

Workers gathered in the geographical branches do not think in terms of the problems that arise on their jobs. In the city of Chicago, for instance, where the DAILY WORKER is published, strikes have come and gone, important problems have time and again faced the workers, but no worker has ever thot of writing about his needs and grievances. When asked to do so, he instinctively feels that that is the exclusive duty and task of the editorial staff of the paper.

* * *

During the Transition Period.

One of the first problems that presents itself during the period of transition is to firmly establish the newly organized nucleus and to increase its strength. A geographical branch may hibernate and carry on a casual existence. But the shop nucleus that remains inactive, will dry up and disappear. Only the struggle will keep it alive.

The Communist press is the quickest and easiest weapon at hand in solving the problem of activity for the newly created shop nucleus. It is not enough to concern the nucleus with the getting of new readers, thru the securing of subscriptions, the sale of individual copies, or the distribution of bundle lots of the paper. Stories of shop conditions, or the problems of the industry, must be sent in for publication, by the worker correspondents of the nucleus, who must be its most active because best informed members. Thus the workers will be introduced not only to the DAILY WORKER, but to the Workers (Communist) Party and its struggle for the workers nationally, and to the Communist movement internationally. The campaigns for the organization of the unorganized, for amalgamation, for the labor party, for the protection of the foreign-born, against child labor will help lift the gaze of the worker from the narrow limits of his own job, so that he can be won for the struggle of the whole working class. Only in this way can the worker be continually interested in the Communist press that cannot, even if it were desirable, always engage itself in detail with the immediate job problems of every worker.

The Communist press is therefore, the builder of the shop nucleus during the period of transition. The shop nucleus that fails to recognize this will not make much headway, if it succeeds at all. It would be well for every shop nucleus to put the utilization of the Communist press as the first order of business at its first meeting, and keep it there.

* * *

Under the Shop Nucleus.

ONCE the shop nucleus takes root, its struggle may be said to have only begun.

Getting new readers, getting the renewals of old subscribers, distributing bundles of the DAILY WORKER, is an endless task. But where can it be carried on better than on the job, where workers come in daily contact with each other?

After the worker correspondent has sent in a few stories, the work may not seem so necessary to him. Or he may feel that he has written himself out. The true test of the worker correspondent is the sending in of interesting, gripping material that will engage the attention of the workers, not occasionally at rare intervals, but often enuf to hold the continuous attention of the most backward worker. This is difficult, but it must be done, even to overcome the type of worker on strike, of whom a DAILY WORKER agent said, "If the DAILY WORKER failed even for one day to have a story abou his strike in the paper, he would boycott the paper for a week."

The awakening of the American worker to the needs of the class struggle has been a most baffling task. One of the important means to this end is the day-to-day reading of the Communist press. And it is only as the worker awakens, stretches himself and looks about over this new world to which the party shop nucleus introduces him, that the shop nucleus will grow and develop from a small group with little influence, until it greatly increases its mass contact and develops the immediate industrial struggles of the workers into the direct political attacks on the capitalist state, that must ultimately result in capitalism's overthrow.

Forward to the shop nucleus!

Forward, The Party and Its Press!

Get Ready for Reorganization

THE Organization Department has announced its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

With the beginning of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions is being printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER has also established a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there is being printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experiences in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest. Watch these columns closely.

DISTRICT CONVENTION OF NEW YORK LEAGUE ON SAT., SEPTEMBER 26

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21.—The second district convention of the New York Young Workers League will open Saturday afternoon, Sept. 26, at the Freiheit Gesangs Ferein Hall, 133 Second Avenue, New York City. In the evening a banquet will take place to celebrate the opening of this convention that will mark in a fitting manner the Communist work that the New York League has accomplished within the past year.

All revolutionary young workers who have in the last years been trained in the class struggle by the Young Workers League will surely be present at this banquet.

No efforts have been spared to make this banquet worthy of the occasion. Prominent speakers will address the assembled young workers. A fitting program has been arranged.

Fear of Communism Drives Rich Ladies to Notice Poor Kids

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 21.—The spectre of Communism has put the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs into motion.

To offset the propaganda of the Communists among the youth of Minnesota, the thousands of school children thruout the state will be organized into Young People's Patriotic Leagues by the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, according to plans submitted by Mrs. Amy Robbins Ware.

In connection with this plan, the capitalist lady said: "The club women of Minnesota cannot sit by and let this plan of the Moscow International gain headway. What we must do is organize the school children into patriotic groups and in them work out a practical pledge to the flag and the American creed."

Since the spiritual and cultural leaders of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Club are the Tea Pot Domers, it is not difficult to surmise what they mean by the "American Creed."

LABOR DEFENSE IN LOS ANGELES TAKES BIG STEP

"If the Reds Don't Do It, It Isn't Done"

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 21.—Some time ago Semptember 13th was set aside as Labor Defense Day all over the country. A conference to establish the local section of the International Labor Defense was held on the day designated for that purpose at 2 p. m. at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Hall, 220½ South Main St.

Despite of the fine Sunday weather with excursions to the beaches, mountains and other outdoors health resorts, 50 people from different organizations presented themselves to the call of duty. We hear all kinds of talk about "democracy" and "freedom," but 128 men are still in American prisons for their activities in behalf of the workers' movement.

Robert Whitaker, member of the national executive committee of the I. L. D. and also an official of the local branch of the A. C. L. U., acted as chairman, and Comrade M. Alroff (English branch, W. P.) was secretary.

The chairman expressed as his opinion that a "red" cry will be broadcasted, but "if the reds don't do it nothing is done," he said. It was also pointed out, from the same source, that the A. C. L. U. has secured financial support as well as the service of a lawyer of national reputation. He did not care, however, to mention any names at this time. "Something will happen in California in the next 2 or 3 months," he said.

With Abraham Platkin of the Amalgamated as chairman of the credential committee all delegates from 15 organizations were seated. Among the 5 members of the elected executive committee are A. Platkin and Emanuel Levin. The former is the treasurer. Resolutions against the criminal syndicalism law and the imprisonment of Comrades Crouch and Trumbull were passed unanimously.

A message from 150 children of the Junior Section of the Y. W. L. received prolonged applause as it ended with their motto: "We are ready."

The successful meeting in the evening of the same day is another story. An amount of $203.00 was collected to start the big fight in behalf of the political prisoners.

SPECIAL MEETING OF RUSSIAN BRANCH THURSDAY, SEPT. 24

A special meeting of the Russian branch of the Workers Party will be held Thursday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St. The reorganization of the party will be discussed.

Only members of the party will be admitted.

Morgan Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—J. P. Morgan, financier, slipped aboard the White Star liner Olympic a few minutes before it sailed for Cherbourg and Southampton. His name had not appeared in the passenger list.

Italian Flies to Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—Commander De Pinedo, Italian aviator enroute from Rome to Tokio, arrived at Shanghai today from Formosa.

Chicago Membership Meeting, Wednesday, October 7th

The Chicago membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, called to discuss the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, will be held WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925, 8 p. m., at NORTHWEST HALL, North and Western Aves. All party members must attend. Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and M. Abern.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25th, GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN N. Y.; ALL OTHER MEETINGS CALLED OFF

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A general membership meeting of all the branches of the city will be held on Friday, Sept. 25, at 8 p. m. sharp at Manhattan Lyceum (large hall) 66 E. 4th St., where Comrade Jay Lovestone will report for the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party on the work of the Fourth National Convention and the immediate tasks in this district in carrying out the thesis on Bolshevization and reorganization adopted at the convention.

This meeting will mark the beginning of the mobilization of the entire membership of the party for the tasks laid down for our party by the Communist International and the decisions of the National Convention.

The expulsion of Lore from the party was only a beginning in the process of Bolshevization of the party. The party must now seriously take up the work of its Bolshevization so that it may become a mass Bolshevik party capable of leading the American workers in the everyday struggles, and win them for the proletarian revolution. Connected with the problem of Bolshevization is the immediate reorganization of the entire party on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches. Comrade Lovestone will report on both Bolshevization and reorganization as well as on the concrete problems of this district in carrying out these tasks.

Every member of the party must attend this important membership meeting. All other meetings are called off for Friday, September 25. Members of the Young Workers' League are also urged to attend this meeting. Admission will be by membership card.

Every party member at Manhattan Lyceum, Friday, Sept. 25. Let us make this meeting a real beginning for the mobilization of the party, for its Bolshevization.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1925.

144	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St.
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
378	Brick and Clay Workers, Paving Inspectors, 166 W. Washington.
	Calumet Joint Council, 814 W. 117th Street.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
	Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
1030	Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302	Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
826	Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph Street.
15441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
20	Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
8	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
27	Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Ave.
715	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
571	Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
10	Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK ST.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
250	Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
415	Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
352	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison Street.
	Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727	Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Membership Meeting at Philly Will Take Up Reorganization

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.— The question of the reorganization of the party is one of paramount importance. The last party convention has decided to proceed with the reorganization of the party as quickly as conditions will permit. One of the primary conditions for a successful reorganization is the degree to which our comrades are acquainted with the significance of the change. Every comrade must be made to grasp the fundamentals of Bolshevik organization.

To accomplish this task a general membership meeting has been called for Saturday evening, September 26, at the Machinists' Temple, 1239 Spring Garden street. A representative of the Central Executive Committee will speak on the question and a general discussion will follow.

This meeting will also hear a thoro report of the National Convention of the party.

Every member of the party is instructed to be present. Admission will be by membership card. Members of the Young Workers' League will be admitted on the league card. Non-members of the party will not be admitted.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER BOOSTER TELLS HOW TO DO IT

Plain Ordinary Work Is Needed, No Posing

By S. KOOSIS.

The comrades who have sent in their stories to be printed in our DAILY WORKER for the International Press Day, undoubtedly want them to be read by many thousands of workers in the interest of our Communist movement.

How are we going to widen the circulation of our press which is so important for us Communists?

As one who has been doing some practical work for our DAILY WORKER, I want to give a few hints to our comrades.

If You'll Do Your Duty.

I am certain that our circulation in New York will considerably increase in the near future. This, however, will not happen if every member and sympathizer will not actively co-operate.

So far, only a few comrades are overburdened with work, while the others are indifferent.

Some Good Plans.

The following, I think, should be done by every Communist:

1. Every comrade, whether he is a subscriber or not should see that the newsdealer of his neighborhood should carry a few copies of the DAILY WORKER by buying one or two copies there every day. These he should give to his shop mates.

2. We should all co-operate with Comrade Katterfield in becoming collectors, agents, distributors of the DAILY WORKER, etc.

3. When collecting the old copies from the newstands, we should not destroy them, as some of us do, but we should distribute them to the passers-by or deposit them in the letter boxes at the dwellings. I have done this myself and it showed good results.

Must Be Real Workers.

Once more, we should remember that one of our prime Communist duties is to build a powerful and influential press. This cannot be done unless we mobilize as Communist soldiers for this important task.

To work, comrades and we shall make a step forward towards Communism.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Great Brittain, pound sterling, demand 4.84¼; cable 4.84⅝. France, franc, demand 4.73½; cable 4.74. Belgium, franc, demand 4.41½; cable 4.42. Italy, lira, demand 4.11¾; cable 4.12. Sweden, krone, demand 26.80; cable 26.83. Norway, krone, demand 21.40; cable 21.42. Denmark, krone, demand 24.48 cable 24.50. Germany, mark no quote. Shanghai, taels 79¾.

Hoover Mouthpiece of Big Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover issued another appeal on behalf of high profits for big business. Hoover said he did not want the government to interfere with the profit grabbing electrical monopoly, which he characterized as "legally constituted monopoly."

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN 17 LANGUAGES

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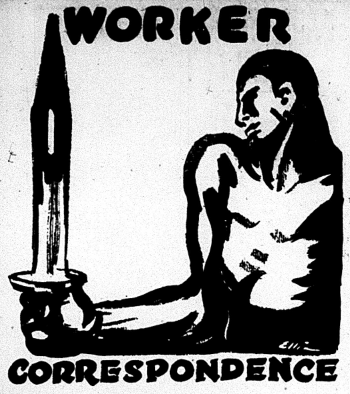


LONG HOURS, SEVEN-DAY WEEK, AND ROBBERY OF EMPLOYMENT SHARKS BESET GREEK RESTAURANT WORKERS

By JOHN PERRIDES.
(Worker Correspondent.)

We cooks, waiters and dishwashers in Greek restaurants live in unbearable conditions. We work twelve hours a day, without any rest, as we work seven days a week. Not only that, but we are unorganized and that is the reason the bosses exploit us mercilessly. It seems the workers are asleep and don't try to build a strong union, as other fellow workers did in New York, San Francisco and lately in Detroit.

But the worst of all, I believe, are the three employment agencies of Arminakis, Collas and Papoutsidakis, on South Halsted street. They rob and exploit the workers, charging high fees, as high as 5, 8 and 10 dollars for each job they give, and then the slaves aren't able to keep the jobs more than three days.

The workers thus continue to float back and forth between the employment agencies and these poor jobs, two or three times a week. They pay the bloody dollars to these sharks.

I hope to see somebody come across and organize these slaves on a solid rock foundation this time and free us of all these miseries. Most of these agents often refuse to refund the money, and one of them received a punch in the eye and on the jaw last winter for his thievery.

I would like to know what is going to happen to us this coming winter if somebody isn't going to hurry and do something for the Greek workers in the Greek restaurants. The time is ripe to organize a mighty strong union and fight the exploiters and parasites of the Chicago Greek restaurant keepers.

WESTERN PENN. DEFENSE BODY LAUNCHES I. L. D.

To Concentrate on Pittsburgh Cases

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21.—Twenty-three delegates were present at the Western Pennsylvania Labor Defense and Free Speech Council conference held last Sunday, Sept. 13th, of which 10 represented trade unions and other organizations and the balance labor defense branches.

After a report of the conference of International Labor Defense held in Chicago June 28 and of the Zeigler, Illinois miners cases the council voted unanimously to affiliate to the International Labor Defense as an organic and component part.

Pittsburgh Cases

The conference then took action to initiate an immediate campaign to get trade unions to affiliate and to rally the workers in a united front for the defense of all labor prisoners. Along with this plans were laid to as quickly as possible make the necessary preparations to gather funds for the defense of the Pittsburgh cases which have been listed for hearing in October.

Resolutions were adopted in defense of Zeigler miners, against the persecution of Crouch and Trumbull, against the Polish white terror and against the trial of the 500 Bessarabian peasants.

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
by
LEON TROTSKY
$1.00
A story of escape

U. P. SPEEDING UP CUTS WAGES OF R. R. CLERKS

Company Union Aids Bosses' Trick

(By Worker Correspondent)

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 21—The August report of the yardmaster at the Union Pacific terminal at Council Bluffs showed that 200,000 tons more was hauled in August, 1925, than in the same month a year ago. This additional tonnage is going thru the terminal with about 20 clerks and two engine crews less than last year.

Last year, engine crews hauled from 70 to 80 cars. This has been increased to from 100 to 105 cars during 1925.

This company is hiring many apprentices in the shops, calling them helpers. These boys are doing the work formerly done by the skilled mechanics. There is a company union in the U. P. shops and ratings are made according to the efficiency ideas of the foremen and superintendents.

Clerks to Give Up $245.14 a Year

The railroad clerks have been working on an hourly and daily rate basis. The U. P. proposes to change this to a monthly rate after Jan. 1. The clerks work only six days a week now, but after the new rule goes into effect it will be seven days when wanted, and perhaps two days a week when you are not needed. Of course, you are not paid for the time you are laid off.

The plan is this: The company union clerk is told that the company intends to multiply his daily rate by 305 and divide by 12 to get the monthly rating. This looks fair until you find out that it means seven days a week and working seven holidays free of charge to the company. The clerks work 305 days now but under the new plan they will work 365 for the same pay yearly, when paid on a monthly rating basis. This will save the company $245.14 a year on the average clerk's wages.

Reactionary Union Officials to Blame.

An intense struggle has been carried on by the Railway Clerks' Union against the "company" union on the U. P. At one time the clerk's union, including freight handlers and expressmen, numbered upwards of 2,400 in Omaha. Today, owing to "the funeral procession" of the railroad labor board, and the class collaboration, banking and bunco schemes of Fitzgerald and his retainers, the workers have lost all faith in the Brotherhood. The union is now a mere shadow of its former self.

Official Opening of Russian Theater Season Is Success

The official opening of the Russian theater season Saturday night at the Workers' House was a big success. The hot weather did not stop the crowd from packing the hall at 1902 W. Division St. The actors were all in high spirits and played well. Many of them surprised the audience by their art. As a result the Workers' House made some money which comes in so handy after the dull summer season.

A string orchestra of balalaikas, guitars, etc., is being organized at the Workers' House. All who want to join may send in their names to the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

MUCH HELPFUL CRITICISM AND SOME HIGH PRAISE CONTRIBUTED BY READERS OF DAILY WORKER

Much helpful criticism and a spirit of loyalty and support is evidenced in the letters which have been received by the DAILY WORKER as a special feature of International Press Day.

One of the best letters was sent in by Israel Josephson, of Brooklyn, who says, "I read the DAILY WORKER because it has the only real labor news, believes in workers' control of industry, a labor party, and fights the battles of the workers on the basis of the class struggle. The DAILY WORKER ought to run a few articles on science, evolution and more working class poetry."

Differences of opinion with regard to the DAILY WORKER are striking in some cases. "Truthful account of facts without unnecessary fanciful trimming by reporters," says Morris Kahn, of New York City, "is what is needed."

Likes Our Accuracy.

A. B. David, of Toronto, on the other hand, says, "I read the DAILY WORKER because of the accuracy and the revealing character of its news. I will be only too glad to renew my subscription when it expires."

Dr. David also says that not enuf labor news of Toronto is printed in the DAILY WORKER.

Special Feature Sections.

Comrade Sonya Walday, of the West Side English branch of New York, believes that the paper should be more departmentalized. "I would like to see the paper less scattered in news items and better classified," says Comrade Sonya. "One-half of the third page should be a daily feature page, on Monday a women's page; Tuesday, a youth page; Wednes. educational articles; Thursday, a literary page and Friday, letters from readers. We should also have a 'News in Brief' index on the first page," Comrade Walday thinks.

Comrade Morris Kahn sends a second letter declaring that the DAILY WORKER ignores the important problem of co-operatives.

Working Class Sports.

A comrade from Los Angeles writes that we should pay much more attention to working class sports, in order to gain the attention of the masses.

More S. A. News.

H. M. L'Almeida, of New York City, believes we should pay more attention to Central and South American problems and to Mexico. L'Almeida donates one dollar to the DAILY WORKER fund.

"I read the DAILY WORKER to know the class struggle, and also co-operate with the class conscious workers toward the overthrow of capitalism," says "A Militant Communist" from Los Angeles.

J. D. Reedy of Bickmore, W. Va., says "Being a Communist, I read the DAILY WORKER for correct information."

A reader from Madrid, Iowa, Albert Gerling, writes, "I read the DAILY WORKER because I am intensely interested in human progress, and the development that is going on in all parts of the world toward a higher civilization that signifies the obliteration of capitalism. I have no criticism to offer and no shortcomings in mind."

MINERS STRIKE UNORGANIZED COKE REGION

Betrayed Workers Welcome Progressives

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 21.—Between 500 and 600 coal miners employed by the Washington Coal and Coke Co. at the Star Junction, Pa., mine have come out and joined their fellow workers from the two mines owned by the Jamison Coal and Coke Co. at Perryopolis in a strike against the attempts to reduce wages.

Wages Below 1917 Scale.

What is being offered to these miners is even below the 1917 scale. Machine coal would be paid at $1.20 per car and pick coal $1.65 per car and it takes 105 bushels to a car altho the operators and their mine bosses claim the cars contain, when loaded, only 65 bushels of coal. On this wage the miners cannot live and they demand $1.75 per car for machine coal and $2.25 for pick coal.

These mines are unorganized, left to their own fate after the strike in 1922 by the union officialdom, the same as the rest of the coke region.

Welcome Progressive Leadership.

When the first miners came out a few days ago Board Member Haynes of District Five and Organizer Robertson appeared to speak to the strikers, but were told that they had better leave as the men, who had been taught a bitter lesson by their former experiences, would not trust them. They left, and the striking miners organized their own strike committee receiving assistance and guidance from the Progressive Miners' Committee of District Five.

Strike meetings are being held regularly and despite the great hostility toward the official representatives of the United Mine Workers, dating back to the 1922 betrayals, the need of organization is being discussed. The progressives under direction of Tom Ray are showing the way.

Letters from Our Readers

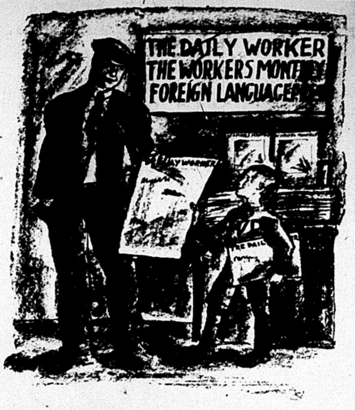
Misleaders of Workers.

To The DAILY WORKER:—Some time ago the Union Colliery Coal company put in a ruling that the men were to remain in their working places until quitting time. But as some of the territories were ahead of turn, the company would take the motor away at dinner time to be placed in some other territories. This would leave the miners hanging around inside the damp mine inhaling foul air for no reason at all.

The men decided that they would not tolerate such a condition and went to Joe Hurley, a representative of their union executive board with their grievance. This is the kind of an answer we got:

"It would be unjust for the miners to leave their working place before quitting time, no matter if the company had taken the motor away. For there is no telling what might happen in the territories where the company had transferred the motor."

The miners not a bit satisfied with such an answer, went to the mine manager and explained the case to him and the mine manager agreed to let the miners go home before quitting time.—A Coal Miner.



FAKERS' FIGHT ON REDS ONLY AIDS EMPLOYERS

Fagan Has to Listen to Sound Advice

By IRWIN, (Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 21—While the attempts of the coal operators to establish the 1917 scale in District 5, U. M. W. of A. are becoming ever more bold the militants are the only ones to sound a note of working class solidarity to defeat their aims.

For some time a consistent propaganda has been carried on under the auspices of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce to induce the district to secede from the United Mine Workers while simultaneously open support is being given to smash the union. The district officials, who have deliberately neglected to take the measures necessary to energetically oppose this campaign and prepare the membership for the inevitable fight, at last found themselves compelled to let up on their fight on the progressives and appear before the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union with a plea for assistance.

Fagan "Appeals."

At the last meeting of this body Pat Fagan, the district president, described this campaign, stating that so far, at two mines, at Whittset and Banning, attempts had been made to operate under the 1917 scale with the result that a few scabs were working producing coal at a cost to the operators of $50.00 a ton, while from 300 to 400 miners were picketing the premises. He appealed for what ever support could be given. No delegate seemed to know what to propose to make such a fight until J. S. Otis, who is a member of the Workers Party and a delegate from the Machinists' Union, now threatened with expulsion by "B. & O. Bill," arose to show the way out.

Comrade Otis reminded the delegates altho such trades as the building crafts had been able to maintain a comparatively decent standard of wages it was primarily due to the fact that the coal miners and the railroad shop crafts in 1922 by their struggles had withstood the rush to smash the unions at the time, even tho the latter had suffered heavily.

He mentioned that other trades which had not as yet felt the attacks of the employers in enforcing the 1917 scale of wages and thus drive the first dangerous wedge into the miners' union. He stated that now the real test had come when the working class as a whole must rally to their support.

Straight Talk.

"In giving full support to the struggling coal miners," continued Comrade Otis, "We must demand that the many coal mines now closed down because, according to the operators, they do not render sufficient profits, be opened up and operated under union conditions and at the union scale of wages and that where miners cannot be put to work, measures be taken to afford unemployment relief sustained by the industry.

"If the coal operators are unable or incompetent to reopen the mines, it is time to demand that the coal mines be nationalized, however, not to be controlled by the flunkeys of a capitalist government but to be put under workers' control and management."

Comrade Otis stated further with particular emphasis that unless a campaign be undertaken in earnest and led by the union officials to make every coal mine in the country a union mine, any such demands, no matter how necessary, would remain only pious wishes. He said now that the attack has come out in the open it is high time to begin in earnest to strengthen the position of labor and bring the aims of the plutes to naught.

A motion finally prevailed to give moral and financial assitance to the coal miners and allow the executive board to put it into effect.

Bolivian President Deported

ARICA, Chile, Sept. 21—Jose Gabino Villaneuve elected president of Bolivia in May, has been deported to Chile and a state of siege exists in the provinces of La Paz, Oruro and Chochabamba.

Night Clinic for Crippled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. — For the convenience of adult workers, the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 East 42nd street, N. Y. C., has established night clinics every Tuesday and Wednesday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Art As a Weapon In the Class Struggle - -

By Robert Minor

THERE are two magazines lying on the table. One is the Saturday Evening Post, published in Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A. The other is Bezboshnik, published in Moscow, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Each of these papers is the finest technical product of its kind that modern mechanical invention can produce. Hundreds of men and women are giving their entire working lives to produce these two publications—expert printers and engravers, highly developed intellectual specialists, corps of business employes and managers, and—

Artists.

Centuries of slowly developed culture lie behind each of these men and women of the pen and brush. Into each of them has been poured something of the cultural accumulation from the forgotten ages of the men who carved images of the buffalo on the walls of their cave-dwellings, of the golden ages of Egypt, Assyria, China, Greece, Carthage and Rome, of the Middle Ages and of—

Modern times.

In the great and powerful United States, all of this cultural accumulation that can be adapted to the purpose is drawn out of these culture-bearers and fitted into the pages of the great and typical journal of this civilization—the paper which lies on my table. In the very printing of its title, "Saturday Evening Post"—is expressed every possible device for the maximum of effect.

On the other hand lies this other journal with the strange Russian characters spelling out the word "Bezbozhnik." The very title of it is startling; it means "The Atheist." The pictures and words thruout the pages are startling, and marvelously beautiful as well as ingenious. Equally here, every device of human ingenuity is used for technical perfection; the technical craft of Moscow in this respect seems to be even better than that of the American city. And also here all of the cultural accumulation of past ages—and of modern times—that could be adapted to the purpose, is poured out in blazing brilliance of the artists. Only, it seems that to the purposes of this magazine vastly more of the cultural accumulation of mankind has been adaptable. In theme and execution the work of the artists has a thunderous boldness, destructive as fire and sword to the current standards of thought and the concept of life that we find in The Saturday Evening Post.

Two sets of artists are at work. An enormous gulf is between them.

IN the days before the revolution that made the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and made such as Bezbozhnik in its present magnificent form possible, there existed revolutionary papers, as there are revolutionary papers now in capitalist countries. And artists wrote and drew for revolutionary papers and for capitalist papers. From the beginning of modern times there was a gulf between the work that was done for the capitalist press and that which was done for the revolutionary workers' press. The gulf widened in proportion as the class struggle developed.

Nothing is clearer today than the fact that Communist society is the legitimate heir to the cultural accumulation of the ages which finds lodgement in the artist, just as the Marxian science is the unbroken continuation of the trunk of scientific development of all the past. The effort to preserve capitalism in permanence, constitutes a preversion and constriction of science, on the field of political economy. Also art in all of its phases is perverted and constricted within the frame of capitalist society. "The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers." And it has "left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, than callous 'cash payment.'" It has resolved artistic talent no less than personal worth "into exchange value." (Quotations from the Communist Manifesto).

In capitalist society the cultural accumulation of the ages is subjected to the test of its value as a means of enrichment, preservation and defense of capitalist society and of individual capitalists. The capacities of the artist are sifted out, and only that portion of those capacities which are adaptable to the interests of capital are developed into the artists' professions.

The more sensitive—the more able—artists tend to chafe under this restriction, this prostitution.

The workers' revolutionary movement has not the same interests to preserve—but the reverse. For this reason the workers' revolutionary movement has always exercised a magnetic influence upon artists. The definitive character of the artist is in that he to a high degree responds to and expresses in harmonious, unifying form the stimuli of life's experience. The impulse of the artist is the hunger to bring incoherent things into focus with a unifying concept. Capitalism, in its necessity to shut off, smother and obscure the meaning of life, becomes a nightmare to the artist. Communism, which has no such necessity, becomes a beautiful prospect to the artist who dares to look upon it.

In order to obtain the cash payment that enables him to live (and which may even exalt him into luxurious wealth), the artist in capitalist society must subject himself to a process of elimination of artistic qualities, comparable to the process thru which a street-walker is subjected by long practice of her profession of mock-love. The prostituted artist becomes sleek and witty, but nevertheless remains a flatulent mock-artist.

Look at these two magazines on the table again, and you will see the laborious, unjoyful, tensely skilful work of the mock artists in the Saturday Evening Post; and you will see on the other hand the comparatively released and happy vigor of the true artist in the Bezbozhnik. (This is comparative. The Communist artists have not yet been free long enough to attain full power. I have chosen these two magazines only as examples; you will find the same to be true in more or less tangible degree of all the capitalist and the Russian Communist press.)

BUT the great proportion of the world is not liberated Russia.

We must have the workers' Communist press in the capitalist countries. In these it is necessary to struggle against the conditions of all sorts which hamper the development of the workers' press.

It is clear that there comes a competition between the powerful capitalist press and the impoverished, precariously-living revolutionary press. This is in a certain degree (tho this must not be misunderstood as the liberals misunderstand it) a competition in effective expression. Its horde of prostituted artists is a powerful army of capitalist society. It becomes absolutely necessary to obtain the greatest possible degree of artistic expression in the workers' revolutionary press.

The Communist press in a capitalist country cannot offer the artist the easy prosperity, nor the finest technical service of reproduction, which the capitalist press can offer. But the Communist press, with all these disadvantages in the competition for the artist's loyalty, has something of supremely high value—outweighing all else for the most sensitive artists—the freedom from prostitution, and the positive value of a "Weltanschauung"—a unifying concept of the universe, a thing which is destroyed in the choking process to which capitalist service subjects all artists. Capitalist society cannot give any but a lame and patched-up "Weltanschauung"—a pitiful beggar of a god who must hide his sores behind tinsel rags.

The artists who serve the capitalist press are propagandists. Any expression of a concept of the universe when there are two concepts in rivalry, becomes propaganda. The propaganda of the capitalist press (in fiction, poetry, pictures, all) is a propaganda against all that is compatible with a thriving art. But because they go "with the stream" the artists who do the capitalist propaganda every day imagine that they are "not propagandists."

The artists who serve the workers revolutionary press are also propagandists, of course. All unperverted art, in the face of perverted art, is propaganda for a unified concept of the universe. In the Communist press, of course, the needs of battle compel the artist to bring his work down to less glorified proportions. But the satisfaction is great enough to attract a considerable and increasing number of artists to whom prostitution is impossible.

Art is an indispensible weapon in the class struggle—on both sides.

The Communist press must develop a clearer appreciation of this. Experience shows that the workers give a value to art which is far greater than the "cultured" classes give except in some special fields. The hunger—the absolute necessity of the working class for art, is something which, under the influence of American phillistinism, Communists are likely to forget. The immense power of the prostituted art propaganda for the capitalist "Weltanschauung"—as shown by picture shows, magazines, etc.—is evidence of a compelling sort. But we, like the prostituted artists, are likely to forget that it IS propaganda. We slip into the habit of considering the capitalist press, movies, etc., as a neutral agent, as to the class struggle, to which the Communist press need but add a specialized corrective influence. If so, we are already poisoned.

The Communist press must become deeply, powerfully, artistic enough to make us understand this.

To make an effective Communist press and to give a sounder "Weltanschauung" to the membership of the revolutionary party of the workers—are these not important parts of the process of Bolshevizing our party? The essential characteristic of true art is exactly this: That it brings an incoherent mass of fact into a unified concept. Even the smallest good cartoon or verse does this!

Let us speak a word for a higher development of art in the service of the Communist press!

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Butler's Last Bray.

Every incipient fascist and ku kluxer in the United States greeted the appointment of General Smedley Butler, as director of public safety in Philadelphia a few years ago. Smedley was "devil-dog" in the marines and had the reputation of being a hard boiled apostle of capitalist "lawrenorder." He swore by the mental vacuum of "Silent Cal" that he would make the Quaker City a purgatory for evil doers; that he would have wickedness on the run in no time or less than that.

This strutting militarist, according to his press agent was wont to ride down the street in his limousine and on seeing somebody occupying the sidewalk whose face bore the dime novel resemblance to a thug, would step out of his car, jam his gun into the suspected criminal's ribs and order him to make for the suburbs. This kind of a system was expected to make Philadelphia a nice quiet city for clean minded christians, instead of the humming den of inequity it is alleged to be.

But alas poor Butler! Vice thrives unchecked in the city of brotherly love and every thug's hand is turned against the other when not lifted to deliver a sleep-inducing tap to somebody suspected of carrying a roll. So Butler is going and the wicked ones are going to stay.

Butler gave a final exhibition of his idiocy when he heard that an epidemic of robberies broke out in a certain section of the city. "Shoot to kill" was his order to the police. This reminds one of the daily threats of the Chicago police to slaughter the gunmen after each fresh killing.

Philadelphia is not yet ripe for a fascist dictator. The big business interests have not their own way in all things. They must pay toll to the politicians, who are in business for themselves. The politicians don't want to turn their balliwicks into convents.

Butler came into Philadelphia like a lion. He is going out like a jackass.

More Smoke in China

Rumors of another civil war in China are making the rounds of the various capitals. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

One report is that General Feng has formed an alliance with Wu-Pei-Fu to eliminate Chang-Tso-Lin the Manchurian war lord, from public life in China. Wu was formerly the creature of British and American capital while Chang was the petted favorite of Japan.

The fortunes of war evidently have cast Wu from the arms of his former friends and if he is now in cahoots with Feng, it is very likely that he has much hope in the ability of British and American imperialism to survive the anti-imperialist nationalist revolt in China.

Feng was formerly allied with Wu against Chang. It was Feng's desertion of Wu that brot about the latter's military defeat and his partial political obscurity since then.

It appears that Chang is now the paid agent of British and American imperialism, with Japan between the devil and the deep sea. A recent statement by the Soviet ambassador to China on the prospect of another civil war in that country, created intense excitement in Washington, where the Chinese situation is watched with anxious eye. American spies in Mongolia, traveling in the guise of archaeologists have reported to their intelligence headquarters in Washington that hundreds of trucks of American make are passing thru Mongolia on the way from Russia with arms and munitions for General Feng.

It is no exaggeration to state that the events taking place in China today may lead, at no distant date to the downfall of British imperialism in the East. If this turns out to be a correct estimation of the course events in the Orient are taking, the end of the British empire is near. The fall of British power in China would waft the flames of revolution thru India and other eastern sections of the empire.

Averting a Disaster

But for the alertness of Sir Joseph Cook, representing Australia at the assembly of the league of nations, a terrible blunder might have been committed.

The league, as everybody knows is organized for the purpose of preventing wars and in other ways making for peace and harmony in the world. This is believed by everybody except Communists and other evil minded people who believe nothing the capitalists tell them. But it is true nevertheless. The New York Times and Lord Robert Cecil, are authorities for the fact.

That matter being settled, the following incident may be interesting. During one of the sessions of the league being held in Geneva, the Swiss delegates moved a resolution which would commit all those who voted for it to compulsory arbitration of their disputes. It was framed so cleverly that it almost passed by the sleepy delegates unnoticed. When Sir Joseph Cook pointed out that this would make war a rather immoral proceeding the delegates got frightened, took the offending resolution and pulled the guts out of it.

Then they breathed a sigh of relief and proceeded to discuss ways and means of averting war.

Four hundred men who fought for the kaiser in the world war marched thru the streets of Chicago last Sunday with bands playing and colors flying. Mayor Dever reviewed the parade. Do you remember the days when the capitalist press shrieked about the "Huns" and swore we would never, never, never again have anything to do with those wicked Germans? But business is business.

J. P. Morgan needed a rest, so he took a boat to England. Lest the populace should show a disagreeable desire to see the great man he went up to the upper pier on a freight elevator. When J. H. Thomas, British labor faker wished to avoid unpleasant attentions on his landing in New York a few years ago after selling out a strike, he descended in a freight elevator.

"The situation in China is grave," declared an American congressman on his return from a visit to the Orient. Yes, grave for the imperialists.

COMMUNISTS STIR MINERS IN ANTHRACITE

Raise Slogan, "Bring Out Maintenance Men"

By AUGUST VALENTINE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—As the campaign of the Workers Party among the anthracite miners, who have been on strike for several weeks, gains headway, the union bureaucracy is waking up to the fact that a great awakening is taking place among the strikers, hitherto apathetic and morbid but now raising certain slogans thruout the section rallying to their side the rank and file.

Communists Raise Slogan

The Communists have raised the slogan of "Bring Out the Maintenance Men." These are the 10,000 miners who have continued work, keeping the mines drained of water, keeping the roof posted and doing other work of a like character. The Communists have pointed out in many mass meetings, among many other things, that this situation cannot continue; to insure the strike success every miner must drop tools. This slogan is gaining power among the strikers. Thru the Pottsville-Shenandoah valley this slogan is on the lips of thousands of miners.

Toohey—the "Terrible Red"

The officials are becoming worried. Instructions have been sent to the lackeys of Lewis to get the leaders of the progressive movement. First on the list comes Pat Toohey a very terrible Red who is causing Lewis so much concern in this region. It was Toohey who led the small but well organized radical delegation at the tri-district convention in Scranton in June, where the miners' demands were formulated.

It was at this convention Toohey got the goat of Lewis who in turn grandly shook his fist in the direction of our terrible Red. This was not the first convention Toohey succeeded in getting Lewis' goat, the same little thing was done two years ago at the international convention, 18 months ago at the Pittsburgh convention.

It is well known Lewis loves our Red so well, so well in fact that his lackey, Wm. Feeney, "leader" of the great Connellsville coke region strike attempted with the aid of a gang of sluggers to beat him up in a dark alley at the Allentown convention of the Federation of Labor in 1924.

Reds Here To Stay

Martin Davis, executive board member from District No. 9, informed a local union president of Pittsville he is after two ducks, Toohey and another militant, Peter Billick. It seems these two arch-Reds are very terrible people, when all that fuss is made over them. Davis said he was ordered to "drive them from the organization." We might humbly inform Mr. Davis that has been tried four times before and in every instance failed, even with Phil Murray special prosecutor on two occasions.

The Reds are here, here to stay, the Reds will be here when Mr. Davis and his gang are dead and forgotten. They might be driven from the organization but others will rise in their place and carry on the work started by them. We might inform Mr. Davis he will have a sweet time driving them from the union.

It is all too evident the Communist campaign among the strikers is successful and a great source of worry to the fakers, who the Communists do not hesitate a bit to expose and place in the same category with the exploiters. The campaign will continue, the many mass meetings arranged to date will be held, the dance goes on.

Laborite Wins Seat

LONDON, Sept. 21—The labor party gained a seat at the expense of the conservatives in the house of commons bye-elections at Stockport. The laborite, A. E. Townsend, polled 20,219, against 17,892 for the tory candidate.

MANY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION DRIVE

The dates of Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign are as follows:

District	Date
1. Boston	Sept. 27.
2. New York	Sept. 25.
3. Philadelphia	Sept 26.
4. Buffalo	Oct. 4.
5. Pittsburgh	Sept. 25.
6. Cleveland	Sept. 27.
7. Detroit	Sept. 27.
8. Chicago	Oct. 7.
9. Minneapolis	Sept. 27.
15. Connecticut	Oct. 4.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the C. E. C. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

KELLOGG GARBLED SAKLATVALA'S SPEECH AGAINST IMPERIALISM ON BEHALF OF THE COLONIAL PEOPLES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—When Secretary of State Kellogg attempted to justify the barring of Saklatvala, Indian Communist member of the British parliament, he grossly misrepresented the latter by garbled quotations from his house of commons speech, says the Friends of Freedom for India. A full copy of the speech in question bears out this statement and shows that Kellogg pieced together isolated sentences and fragments to convey a distorted impression.

Saklatvala's speech was delivered in the house of commons July 9, before the committee on supply on the vote for the Indian office and opposed an appropriation for the Secretary of State for India. It was primarily an attack on British rule in India and avowed Saklatvala's political Communist opinions.

In his speech the Communist M. P. laid stress on the poverty and votelessness of the Indian workers. He scored the British for denying the factory legislation and curtailment of child labor which existed at home to their subjects in the colonies. He told how the holding of a Trade Union Congress in India two years ago was prevented in Bengal by a detachment of Ghurka machine gunners sent at the request of the Merchants and the European Mine Owners' Associations. The congress was held later at another place.

ANTON JOHANSON SAYS SAKLATVALA EXCLUSION IS UNLAWFUL OUTRAGE

Interviewed yesterday by the DAILY WORKER, Anton Johanson, nationally known in the labor movement and at present the president of Carpenters' Local Union 1367, had the following comment on the action of the American government in barring the British Communist Saklatvala, from attending the Washington meeting of the interparliamentary union:

"Barring Saklatvala by Secretary of State Kellogg is outrageous, uncalled for and unlawful. Kellogg's conduct in barring Saklatvala without considering and evidence, without examination and without inquiring into the circumstances, seems to prove that Kellogg is a willing agent of the big business interests of America.

"Further, President Coolidge, in approving the exclusion, reflects the same attitude of servility toward the Wall Street bankers."

FRANCE CANNOT PAY DEBT, CRASH OF FRANC NEAR

Caillaux at Mercy of Wall Street

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.— France cannot pay a dollar of her debt to the American treasury; she cannot even balance her budget at home without repudiating 60 per cent of the interest on her 300,000,000,000 francs of internal debt, for a period of years at least.

This is the substance of the findings in a 450-page report on the French debt problem, prepared by the Institute of Economics and already submitted to the members of the American debt commission.

Even if 20 per cent were to be cut from military expenditures, the budget deficit for next year would be reduced by only one-eighth. The war in Morocco will increase the deficit, of course, but peace would not save the franc.

Members of the American debt commission, studying this report, which comes from the same source as the study of Germany's capacity to pay, published two years ago, which was denounced as pro-German—are interested in its tendency to make a farce of the coming of Finance Minister Caillaux to America this fall.

They realize that Caillaux is coming to borrow $200,000,000 from Wall Street, if he can, rather than to pay or obligate France to pay $4,000,000,000 to the treasury.

Fall Night School Term Opens.

Registration for the Fall term in thirty-one public night schools embodying seventy courses of instruction began last night and will last until Friday evening. The usual elementary and high school courses are available. There are also courses in English to foreigners.

Trolley Hits Auto.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 21.—Bert Wilson, 30, of Peru, is dead and 38 persons are suffering from bruises and injuries today as a result of a collision between an Indianapolis-Fort Wayne interurban car and an automobile near here.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21—Estranged from her family, Mrs. C. W. Coleman of Cincinnati, a niece of Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, died in Grady hospital here early today from strychnine poisoning.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

HINDUS OF N. Y. DENONUCE BAN ON SAKLATVALA

New York Stirred by Kellogg's Tyranny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—"Secretary Kellogg's ban on Shapurji Saklatvala has been inspired not so much to safeguard the ignorance or the intelligence of the American people of which Secretary Kellogg is the sole trustee but to allow unhampered and unchecked the continued malicious misrepresentation about India that has been going on in this country by British imperialist propagandists."

This is the opinion given by Sailendra Ghose, secretary of the Friends of Freedom for India, an organization of exiles from British rule. Ghose continued:

"Saklatvala has a tale to tell of oppression in India where the people toil 12 hours a day under famine rations and are denied the right to vote. Not long ago Secretary Hughes, Kellogg's predecessor, and President Coolidge came out in support of the propaganda of the English Speaking Union for an Anglo-American imperial alliance. Will the American people allow the fear which this alliance has of Saklatvala's exposure of British rule in India to prevent them from getting the facts?"

Saklatvala is a Communist member of the British parliament. Support of his right to come here is from Indians of different political beliefs but united against the British oppressor, from numerous American organizations, among them the American Civil Liberties Union, the socialist party, the Workers (Communist) Party and others.

Frank P. Walsh and Ghose are slated as the principal speakers at a mass meeting of protest the Liberties' Union is calling at Town Hall and Indians and the Workers Party has held a mass meeting in Union Square.

FIELDS SCHOOL PARENTS AGAINST 'JUNIOR HIGHS'

Elementary School Is Immediate Need

The board of education did not settle all of the Eugene Fields school parents' grievances when it promised to hunt up suitable location for the portables that have been removed from the school grounds to permit the building of a Junior high school.

"What we need is an elementary school for our children and not a junior high," said Mrs. Victor Rubin, secretary of the striking parents committee and the most active member of it. "When we report back to our organization at our next meeting on Wednesday night we are going to see to it that this fact is made clear to the school board.

"For twenty-years, since they first plumped portables down upon us, they have been promising us an elementary school. If we needed it then we certainly need it more now. There are over 25,000 people in that district now. That alone should convince them that our immediate need is an elementary school, not a junior high."

The meeting will be held at 6459 Sheridan road, their usual meeting place.

The children are still out and will stay out until the portables have been moved.

SOVIET PROFESSOR, IN PARIS EXPERIMENTS, DRAWS EYES OF WORLD

MOSCOW, (By Tass) — The papers report that the valuable investigations of Prof. Vinogradsky, a Russian scholar working at the Paris Academy of Sciences, have recently attracted the attention of the scientific world. His work refers to the microbiological analysis of the soil and is a great contribution for practical agriculture establishing a sound foundation for definition of bacteriologic qualities of the group upon which, as it is known, the harvest largely depends.

DAILY WORKER SAVERS MUST RUSH IN THEIR HELP

IF there are any DAILY WORKER readers or any members of the Workers Party who have not yet helped in this campaign to save the DAILY WORKER, let them take the full responsibility for the failure of the drive to reach its mark within the time set. For the two weeks' period has elapsed with more than $3,000 of the emergency fund still to be raised. That the DAILY WORKER has been able to pull thru these last two weeks has been due to the valiant efforts of those whose names or the names of whose organizations have appeared in these columns.

The DAILY WORKER has not yet been saved. The ten thousand dollar emergency fund is the first step. This sum must be made available at once in order that the DAILY WORKER may survive. The next step is to make the DAILY WORKER SAFE not only for the immediate future but safe for service to the working class during the coming year.

One reader in sending in his donation said, "I am sending you this money to help make America safe for Communism." This comrade is ambitious and he knows the best way to take the first step.

Thousands More Must Take Their Places Besides These:

John J. Morris (Mid-City English, Chicago)	$ 2.00
L. A. Weeks, Cincinnati, O.	1.00
Lee Boyd, Forest Grove, Ore.	2.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Revere, Mass.	5.00
M. Maslanka, Roxbury, Mass.	2.00
English and Italian W. P., Chester, Pa.	7.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Kalama, Wash.	5.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
Simmich, Bronx, N. Y.	3.00
Hungarian Br., W. P., Martin's Ferry, O.	5.00
Russian Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
Violet Schrader, Mount Vernon, Wash.	2.00
H. Cramer, Chicago	5.00
Geo. E. Allen, Painesville, O.	4.40
Czecho-Slovak Br., W. P., St. Paul	10.00
C. N. Bjerkan, Rose Lake, Idaho	2.50
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Woonsocket, R. I.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P, Longcove, Me.	7.50
Superior, Wis., English W. P.	25.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Peabody, Mass.	5.00
Los Angeles, Cal. ((W. P. membership meeting)	58.63
Palo Alto, Cal., W. P.	5.00
John Scoutaris, Hayward, Cal.	2.00
Joseph Burgen, Boston 14, Mass.	1.00
Denver, Colo., English W. P.	5.00
H. Kenty, Arlington Heights, Mass.	5.00
M. Jackes, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
Agnes E. and Dan W. Stevens, Minneapolis	5.00
Tom Swain, La Jolla, Cal.	10.00
I. Epstein, Chicago, Ill.	2.50
S. Fisher, Chicago	1.00
H. B. Keehn, Reading, Pa.	5.00
Bushwich Br., W. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
C. C. C., W. P., Bellaire, O.	5.00
Geo. Amy, Cleveland, O.	20.00
John Kotar, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Boston, Mass.	16.50
"Star," S. Slavic Singing Club, Kansas City, Kan.	20.00
"Allions Komete," Lithuanian Club, Philadelphia	17.50
Jesse Glick, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Armenian Br., W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	8.00
Siegfried Finley, Philadelphia	10.00
Customers of Modern Book Store, Minneapolis, Minn. (Collected by A. E. Georgian: Geo. Nickerson, $3.00; Albert Gunderson, $1.00; Friend, $1.00; Walter Frank, $2.00; R. V. Warner, $1.00; R. M. F., $1.00; C. Boreson, $1.00; H.H Chdodyn, $1.00; W. F. Luden, $1.00; F. Uebel, $1.00; E. Brickman, $1.00; A. R. Angle, $1.00; A. E. Georgian, $10.00.)	25.00
Theo. Evanoff, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Ernest Strand, Roslindale, Mass.	1.00

SOUTHERN MOB BURNS HELPLESS NEGRO AT STAKE

Becomes Human Torch as Oil Is Applied

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Sept. 21.—L. Q. Ivy, Negro, was burned to death at a stake by a mob of whites.

The Negro was arrested on a description furnished by a girl, the daughter of a farmer. He was taken to the county jail.

News of the "identification" spread thru the countryside and a mob formed. When the crowd numbered 1,000 men, it stormed the jail, smashed down the doors and dragged the prisoner away from the county officers.

The mob carried the Negro to the scene of the attack, drove a huge stake into the ground and tied the Negro to the stake. Brush wood was piled around his body, gasoline spread on the wood and a match touched to it. In a moment the Negro became a human torch.

Throw Airplane Into Sea.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 21—A naval seaplane, catapulted from the deck of the aircraft carrier Langley, fell into the sea off Point Loma and sank. The pilot was rescued, according to officers at the North Island naval air station.

Helmer Adler, San Bruno, Cal.	3.00
J. Brown, Duluth, Minn.	5.00
A. M. Forsman, Mobile, Ala.	1.00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Waterbury, Conn.	10.00
Lithuanian Workers Literary Society, Waterbury, Conn.	5.00
J. Ganapole, Portland, Ore.	5.00
Lettish Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	20.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Newberry, Mich.	10.00
Domenick Marco, Arma, Kan.	1.00
J. Yerman, Mike Hodak, J. Yerman, Jr., Barberton, Ohio	3.00
P. G. Hedlund, Minneapolis	2.00
H. J. Johnston and Harry C. Clifford, Minneapolis	2.00
Today's receipts	$ 437.53
Previously acknowledged	6,511.75
Total to date	$6,949.28

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE

But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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SEA STRIKE GRIPS WORLD SHIPPING

ANTHRACITE MINERS DEMAND ALL MAINTENANCE MEN JOIN STRIKE; BIG MEETINGS HEAR COMMUNISTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—Big mass meetings of striking anthracite miners held in the mining towns of Shenandoah, St. Clair, Minersville and Scranton, have roused great interest in the Workers (Communist) Party under whose auspices Ben Gitlow, Pat Toohey and other speakers addressed the meetings.

Large numbers of the DAILY WORKER and manifestoes were distributed among the anthracite strikers. Considerable sentiment is backing up the demand for the withdrawal of the maintenance men from the pits to force the operators to grant the strikers' demands without delay. The operators want a long strike in order to get rid of surplus coal and gigantic stocks of inferior grades otherwise unsaleable, but now put on the market at fabulous prices.

Lewis Seeking to Sell Out.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and in charge of the strike is clearly trying to betray the wage increase demand of the strikers and trade these demands off for the operators' granting of the check-off.

To support this move, the mayors of sixty-three towns in the anthracite region are making a common declaration asking the operators to grant the check-off.

Miners are beginning to feel the effects of the strike, and the storekeepers are adding to the pressure by refusing the miners credit for groceries. In many places other industrial undertakings will not employ striking miners.

Speak Despite Refusal

In spite of the denial of a permit to speak by the burgess at Old Forge, the Workers (Communist) Party is holuding a meeting there this afternoon.

The miners at all meetings enthusiastically support the demands of the progressive miners' committee and cheer the speakers of the Workers Party.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ONE of the latest plots that Moscow has been found guilty of in the editorial sanctums of some American capitalist publications, is a scheme to manipulate the world wheat market in order to beggar the American farmer and make him discontented. This aim, the Bolsheviks attempt to accomplish by circulating fantastic reports of fabulous grain crops in the Soviet Republic, which policy has a tendency to lower the price of grain. The American speculators should not have any fault to find with a plot like this.

* * *

DURING the years that Russia was ravaged by civil war and famine we were told that those evils, particularly poor crops, were the result of Communist rule. Even the christian god could not stand those evil people. Now that god has either gone to sleep or become a Communist sympathizer, if the bumper Soviet crops be a criterion, the plute scribblers have changed their tune and now accuse the Russian peasants of having evil designs on the farmers of this country. Perhaps the wisest of the American farmers may see in this smoke screen an effort on the part of the speculators to hide their thievery.

* * *

LLOYD GEORGE is ambitious to get back again as the leading clown in the British imperial show. George is a versatile genius. In the land question, he thinks he has found an issue that will provide him with the motive power for a successful campaign for the premiership. But he has not ignored lesser factors. It is reported that the wily Welshman has induced his wife to put on a prohibition campaign, as a side line. If it succeeds, George will grab off the credit. If it fails, Mrs. George alone will suffer. And she is not running for office.

* * *

"BRITAIN faces as serious a crisis as ever a nation in modern history." This is the Chicago Tribune talking. The Trib. goes on to tell that the foreign commerce of Great Britain has decreased, she is no longer supreme in the shipping world; in fact, that she has suffered a steady decrease in everything except population and unemployment. To add to her troubles, the workers are becoming more and more revolutionary. This connects up naturally with the waning fortunes of British capitalism.

* * *

IT is a sad, sad story. Most of the capitalist papers and practically all the labor fakers blame the Communists for this situation. The Communists have not created those conditions. About the only thing they can do is to give direction to the struggles of the

(Continued on page 6)

STOVE WORKERS PICKET LARGE CHICAGO PLANT

Bosses Try to Coerce Laborers to Scab

In spite of the cold, biting wind and the drizzling rain, the striking polishers and buffers of the Cribben and Sexton Co., manufacturers of the Universal stoves, ranges and furnaces at Sacramento Blvd. and Chicago Ave. maintained their picket lines around the plant.

The pickets stand in two groups; one at the north end of the plant and the other at the south end. Every unemployed worker looking for a job is made aware of the strike by two huge banners and the ever-watchful pickets. So far not a single strikebreaker has entered the polishing room.

The company has resorted to adverblind ads and ads telling who is advertising for the polishers and buffers. Not only has the Chicago Tribune been used by the company in its effort to break the strike, but the superintendent has also visited every one who has applied for work during

(Continued on page 5)

STRIKE GRIPS BRITISH LINERS, ONLY WHITE STAR LINE RUNNING; SEAMEN APPEAL TO ALL UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Union Castle line announces that after its liner to Capetown sails with a "scratch" crew on September 25, nothing will be promised as to future sailings. The Peninsula and Oriental line specifies five scheduled sailings for Australia which are ordered postponed indefinitely, while other cancelled sailings include those of the Commonwealth and Dominion and the Orient and Ellerman lines.

Scabs are keeping up the show of Atlantic passenger traffic by sneaking aboard at Cowes Roadstead from tenders. The

(Continued on page 4)

PARIS LIKE DEAD CITY UNTIL WIRE STRIKERS WERE GRANTED RAISE

PARIS, Sept. 22.—For several hours yesterday the city of Paris had great difficulty in communicating with the outside world when telephone and telegraph workers, demanding an increase of wages, walked out and left every wire dead. Business thruout the city was paralyzed until, the demands of the strikers being granted, they returned to work at 1 p. m.

Train Hits Auto; 2 Dead.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. George Wesley Yingling, of Sterling, are dead today, killed when the automobile in which they were returning home after a family reunion here, was struck by a train.

SOVIET WORKERS STIRRED BY U. S. BARRING OF SAKLATVALA; CHEERS GREET COMMUNIST IN ENGLAND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 22.—The workers and peasants of Soviet Russia are protesting en masse against the exclusion from the United States of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament, by the Coolidge government. Thousands are attending the great protest demonstrations held in every part of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press reflects the demand of the workers that Saklatvala be admitted to the United States, and exposes the Coolidge government as a tool of the imperialist bankers, who are

(Continued on page 2)

N. Y. TAXI DRIVERS HOLD ORGANIZATION MEET THURSDAY NIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22.—A special organization meeting of the New York taxi drivers will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 947 Willoughby avenue on Thursday evening, September 24.

This meeting, to which all taxi drivers of New York City are invited, will be held under the auspices of the Taxi-Limousine Chauffuers' Union, Local 643 of the American Federation of Labor.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

STRIKE GROWS IN GULF AND THE ATLANTIC

The Spirit of Struggle Sweeps Seamen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22.—The pickets of the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. report additions to the list of ships tied up in New York harbor. Splendid spirit is shown among almost all seafarers, who need but an invitation to join the general strike now filling the harbors of the world with idle ships and rotting cargoes.

At Jersey City the steamer Veer went out 100 per cent Sunday, also two boats from the West Coast, the Kaleckala and the West Cannon, all piling over the side with enthusiasm.

At Perth Amboy, the Norwegian ship Vaarly lost its crew 100 per cent to the strike call of the M. T. W. In Baltimore strike enthusiasm runs high. Many ships lost their crews at the first notice. The crew of the Van Dyke came over when they first glimpsed the wobbly picket line. The port captain of the Atlantic Refinery company ran all over town hunting scabs for the company's ships, offering as high as $65 for able seamen, but without success.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Out.

The Baltimore crimps who were being razzed by pickets, turned in a riot call, thinking to see the pickets locked up, but instead the wagon was used to escort the finks to safety.

In Philadelphia, the M. T. W. reports the strike progresses wonderfully, with crews coming out glad of the chance to do a little scrapping against their bad conditions and low wages. Every night the hall at 928 East Moyammensing avenue is packed with big crowds of seamen eager for speakers and enthusiastic over the strike.

The manner of the Seamen's Institute at Philadelphia has yielded to the sweep of strike sentiment and refused to ship any seamen while the strike is on. How well the strike call is working may be judged from the fact that in the dry dock of Philadelphia a Norwegian ship has recruited four successive—but not successful crews. Each time the new crew left at the pickets' call and the ship has no crew yet.

Mobile Carries on Strike.

At Mobile, Alabama, the M. T. W. secretary and another member of the M. T. W. arrested under the "anti-boycott" law at the beginning of the strike have had their cases dismissed. The strike is on full blast with ships tied up as fast as they dock.

Here in New York harbor the tightness of the strike is shown by the fact that the British liner Carmania left short handed only by taking men from several other ships, while the liner Cedric got away only with an impossible crew of forty Bowery bums who demanded and received a rate of $70 for the trip over and free passage back to the States.

Trick Backfired.

The captain of the Norwegian freighter Sokndal thot he would beat the strike by refusing to pay off the men. But the M. T. W. used a little legal action and had the ship libelled for the wages due her seamen and she is now tied up at the National Refinery at the foot of Main street, Yonkers.

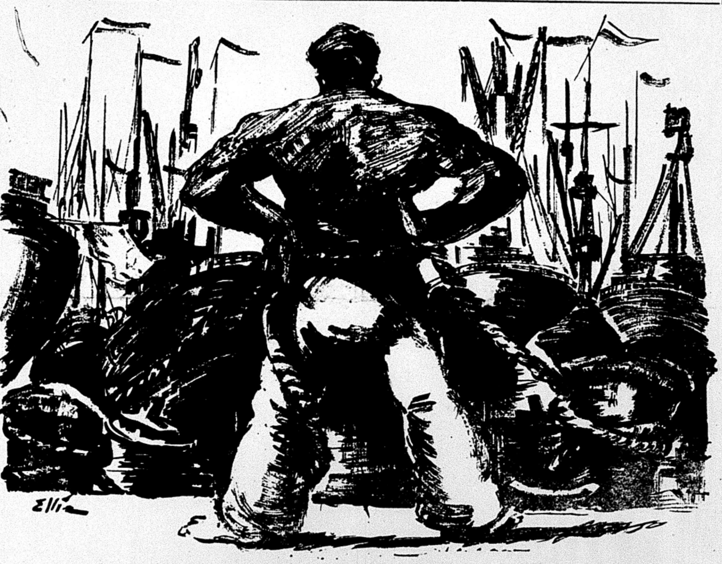
Mass meetings are held every night at South street and Coenties Slip, with meetings going on in Brooklyn attended by big crowds of seamen from all nations of the earth. Many crews now laying aboard are coming off when they are paid their wages. To prevent any trickery the names of these ships are not announced. The M. T. W. held a meeting yesterday at noon hour on the corner of West street and 14th, with one of the biggest crowds, enthusiastic and interested.

I. S. U. Officials Urge Union Scabbing

The only detraction from the spirit of solidarity of the seamen, is the union scabbery promoted by the offi-

(Continued on page 2)

"ON STRIKE! TIE 'EM UP"



International Strike of Seamen Ties Up a Million Tons of Shipping.

JAPANESE WORKERS GIVE WARM WELCOME TO SOVIET UNIONISTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Sept. 22.—When four representatives of the trade unions of Soviet Russia arrived here today, thousands of workers assembled at the Tokio station to greet them began to sing the International and to wave red flags, entirely disregarding the law against "dangerous thoughts" which such activities indicate.

The police called out reserve forces and charged the crowds of workers, meeting with such resistance that considerable conflict resulted. Sixteen workers were arrested.

The Soviet labor delegation is composed of the labor unionists that previously had visited Shanghai by invitation of the Chinese unions. While they were in China, a number of influential Japanese unions formally invited them to visit Japan.

The Japanese police are maintaining the strictest surveillance over the Russian labor leaders and threaten to deport them at once if they "spread Communist propaganda." Apparently undismayed, the Russians announce that the purpose of their visit is to urge all Japanese labor organizations to join the movement for international trade union unity against capitalist exploitation.

NO EUROPEAN ANTHRACITE TO AMERICA DURING THE STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—Striking anthracite miners in America today were given the support of the miners' international committee, when delegates from England, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium voted unanimously to reduce exportations of Welsh coal to Canada and the United States.

The report of the American miners on conditions leading up to the walkout September 1 was received and considered by the delegates before they determined their action.

FRED MERRICK GOES TO TRIAL ON OCTOBER 5

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 22.—The cases of our Pittsburgh defendants, Comrades Merrick, Horacek and eight others have been listed for trial October 5. Funds are urgently needed for this trial, contribution lists are being sent to all party units in District Five and we expect the comrades to go ahead and work immediately collecting as much as they possibly can and return the lists to the secretary of the Labor Defense, M. Rasnick, addressed to the party office, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh.

The Law's Delays.

The delays attendant upon court proceedings was exemplified before Circuit Judge Jesse Holdom today when the damage suit of Mrs. Genevieve Ligregni against a taxicab company was called for trial. Mrs. Ligreni, it developed, was murdered in her home at Bartlett, Ill., four years ago and her husband, John, was hanged for the crime.

Brothers Escape Posse.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Sept. 22.—Walter Wright, 22, and Fred Wright, 19, brothers, wanted in connection with the killing of Patrolman Ed Fowler at North Vernon yesterday, eluded a large posse of farmers in a dense woods near Comisky, Ind., and escaped in a stolen automobile, according to a message received by W. A. Misch, **Seymour police chief, today.**

NEW HAVEN WORKERS SUPPORT SUSPENDED N. Y. GARMENT LOCALS

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.—Last week a conference took place in support of the Joint Action Committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. of New York City. On the initiative of Workmen's Circle Branch 598, sixteen organizations were represented who elected an executive committee, and laid plans for work.

A mass meeting is planned for next Friday, Sept. 25, with speakers from the Joint Action Committee from New York. The conference resolved to do all it could in the cause of the needle workers in question. This is especially necessary, since the I. L. G. W. U. has done nothing in the last few years to organize New Haven, and by its previous mishandling of a strike produced a condition which makes organization work exceedingly difficult.

READ FRIDAY'S DAILY WORKER!

What is the National Minority Movement of Great Britain? It is not—as you might think—a movement of an oppressed racial minority struggling against repression, but a revolutionary movement of the English proletariat, the revolutionists working within the British labor unions. There is a lesson to be learned by American workers in the article written by Carl Brannin on this movement. The article will be published in Friday's DAILY WORKER. No unionist or labor radical should miss is.

SPANISH TROOPS REFUSE TO WAR AGAINST RIFFS

Moroccans Wipe Out Whole Battalions

GIBRALTER, Sept. 22.—Spanish soldiers and sailors arriving at Algeciras on the cruiser Jaime I, which is securing provisions before returning to the fighting against the Riffians on the shores of Alhucemas Bay, report that the Spanish losses have been extremely heavy, despite contrary reports of official Madrid communiques.

Sailors who took part in the landing of forces declare the Riffians took heavy toll with their deadly fire on the landing party and on the cruisers near the shore.

Regiments in Revolt

There is much talk here of the refusal of Spanish troops to leave for Morocco. Two battalions of the foreign legion were wiped out in the fighting at Ben Karrich, near Tetuan, and an Asturias regiment quartered at Carabanchel, a suburb of Madrid, has chosen open revolt, rather than be shipped to the Moroccan slaughter in order to benefit the bankers.

Altho the Spanish government denies these mutinies, they cannot hide the fact that Antonio Sachapuiqo, a priest, has been tried by a court martial for "conspiracy against the government and fomenting revolt." The verdict has not yet been announced.

Mobilize Fascist Police

The entire police and gendarmerie of Madrid has been mobilized in fear of the growing revolt among the soldiers. Mutinies have occurred not only near Madrid, but at Malaga and Algecitras, ports of embarkation, it is reported.

The Spanish landing force will be withdrawn from the beach at Alhucemas Bay, as dictator Primo de Rivera now admits the position is "untenable," dispatches from Paris state. The Spanish troops are completely at a standstill and are suffering severely under a shortage of food and the Riffian fire.

* * *

American Fliers Kill Women

QUEZZAN, Morocco, Sept. 22.—The Sherifian escadrille, made up of Americans from wealthy families, who are aiding the French bankers in their war on the Moroccan natives, will ignore the half-hearted warning of Secretary of State Kellogg that they are breaking the laws of the United States.

The American adventurers, under direction of the notorious scab-herder Col. Charles Sweeney, in their last operation, after hearing of Kellogg's "warning," bombed the peaceful villages at the source of the Agurdour river, laying waste to scores of plantations. They did not aid the military fight against the Riffians, except to kill a few women and children, and deprive other families of their food.

Gambling Halls Burn

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 22.—A score of gambling casinos, dance halls and saloons at Tia Juana resort village just across the border in Mexico, patronized by pleasure seeking Americas, were destroyed by fire early today with a loss of over one million dollars.

Mussolini in Drive on Masons.

ROME, Italy, Sept. 22.—Members of the Masonic order in Italy are threatened with being debarred from public office by the violent anti-masonic campaign begun in the fascist newspapers.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

IMPERIALISTS, UNABLE TO TRICK CHINA, NOW SHOWING SIGNS OF PAIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A flat demand for complete autonomy is being considered by the Chinese government, it was learned authoritatively today.

The nationalist movement in that country has gathered such momentum that conservative leaders may find themselves unable to control it.

This was the latest development in the involved Chinese situation which trickled into Washington today and caused concern to imperialist diplomats who are now anxiously wondering what the outcome of the forthcoming customs and extra-territoriality conference will be.

The promises made by the imperialist powers to revise their treaty relations with China has not met with the general enthusiasm in China which was expected, according to American observers.

Belief is growing in China that the time has arrived to throw off the shackles of foreign domination, secured by treaties of violence and extending over upwards of 85 years in many cases.

Although state department officials and attaches at the Chinese embassy maintain a studious silence on the subject, the veriousness of the situation is generally recognized.

U. S. MINERS CAN FORCE LEWIS INTO UNITED FRONT JUST LIKE BRITISH MINERS DID THOMAS

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

Thruout the world a bitter struggle is being carried on by the progressive element in the trade unions in behalf of trade union unity and united front tactics. Not only have the progressives to fight the bosses, but they have to fight the reactionary officials of the unions themselves. Yet in spite of the enormous handicaps which the progressives have to work against, they are making rapid progress in organizing the workers for trade union unity in many parts of the world.

The British Victory.

The notable victories of the workers in Britain in the last threatened strike of the coal miners is a sample of what can be done thru working class solidarity as presented by the united front of organized labor. The workers in Britain are rapidly forging the chain that will win the workers emancipation from the slave conditions under which they now toil.

We reproduce a copy of the notice distributed amongst the workers' organizations in Britain, that was to a large extent responsible for the coal miners' victory and suggest that our readers show it to our traitorous leaders that they may learn what the united front is or ought to be.

The importance of an alliance between the transport workers and the miners of America at this time,—similar to the following agreement between the British miners and transport workers is apparent, in view of the strike of the 150,000 anthracite miners in Pennsylvania.

This is a fascimile of the order issued by the British railway unions not to touch coal if the miners were forced to go on strike. It caused Premier Baldwin and his cabinet to change their minds at the twelfth hour of the coal crisis, and made them bring sufficient influence on the coal barons to withdraw announcement of a cut in wages.

NOTICE!

LOCK-OUT OF COAL MINERS, AUGUST 1, 1925

Official Stoppage of the Movement of Coal

Official Instructions to All Railway and Transport Workers as Agreed Unanimously by a Joint Conference of the N. U. R., A. S. L. E. & F., R. C. A., and the Transport and General Workers' Union, Executives, and Approved by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

RAILWAYS.

1. Cars containing coal must not be attached to any train after midnight on Friday, July 31st, and after this time cars of coal must not be supplied to any industrial or commercial concerns, or be put on the tip roads at docks for the coaling of ships.
2. All coal en route at midnight on Friday to be worked forward to the next siding suitable for storing it.
3. Any coal either in cars or stock at a depot may be utilized at that depot for the purpose of coaling engines for passenger and goods trains, but must not be moved from that depot to another.

DOCKS, WHARVES, ETC.

Coal Exports.

All Tippers and Trimmers will cease work at the end of the 2nd shift on July 31st.

Coal Imports.

On no account may import coal be handled from July 31st.

General.

A general stoppage of men handling coal on other classes of tonnage on Friday midnight.

WATERWAYS AND DOCKS.

All men on canals, waterways, etc., engaged in carrying coal will cease Friday midnight, with the exception of men who have coal en route, who will be allowed to take it to destination and tie up. SAFETY MEN FOR PUMPING, ETC., WILL BE PERMITTED TO WORK FOR SAFETY PURPOSES ONLY.

ROAD TRANSPORT.

All men engaged in delivering coal to commercial and industrial concerns will cease Friday night, July 31st. Men delivering for domestic purposes will cease at 12 noon, Saturday, August 1st.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

For the purpose of carrying out these instructions the members of the organizations herein concerned shall, from each district, establish small subcommittees so as to co-ordinate policy in giving effect to same.

SIGNED—	COUNTERSIGNED—
T. U. C. SPECIAL COMMITTEE GEORGE HICKS (President)	
A. S. L. E. & F. B. H JENKINS O. W. SKINNER	D. S. HUMPHREYS (President) JOHN BROMLEY (Secretary)
N. U. R. F. FOWLER ARTHUR LAW	W. DOBBIE (President) J. H. THOMAS (Political Gen. Sec.) C. T. CRAMP (Indus. Gen. Sec.)
R. C. A. GEORGE LATHAN	T. GILL (President) A. G. WALKDEN (Sec.)
T. & G. W. U. HARRY GOSLING ERNEST BEVIN	
T. U. C. GENERAL COUNCIL A. B. SWALES (Chairman) WALTER M. CITRINE (Assistant Sec.)	

July 29th, 1925.

It is important that the workers note that J. H. Thomas of "Black Friday" fame, the traitor to the British Triple Alliance, even worse than John L. Lewis, signed the notice. It is important because his signature showe the rising power of the British left wing, or better known abroad as the Minority Movement. Thomas signed on the dotted line, not because he wanted to but because he knew the power of the left wing was so strong in Britain and in such a temper that no man could betray it a second time and still remain an official of the workers in Britain.

U. S. Miners Must Also Force Lewis.

John L. Lewis and the anthracite miners are in a similar position to that which A. J. Cook and the British miners were in, in the last day of July, 1925, and we ask, "Will John L. Lewis work for an alliance with the transport workers as A. J. Cook secured?" He will just as quickly as the power of the progressive miners force him to do so. No faker can challenge a real rank and file movement—and get away with it.

Sixty-six thousand votes and a discredited Jacksonville agreement will force the republican tool Lewis to work for an alliance and that very soon, far sooner than John L. Lewis really comprehends, should he desire to remain in office. The duty of the officials of the U. M. W. of A. at the present time is to bring out the whole of the miners in America and fight for a national agreement.

Since the victory of the British miners and workers generally as a result of the foregoing agreement between the workers of Britain a great impetus has been given to united front tactics in the tight little isle. So much so that our cheap fakers in the American labor movement are hard put to it to explain their position on that most important question.

Praise From the Bosses.

Mr. Easley the other day congratulated the American labor fakers that they were not like their British brothers. Mr. Easley is spokesman for big business. He is president of the National Civic Federation in Washington. Mr. Wm. Green was one of those to whom Easley referred. When labor leaders are congratulated by big business for their position with labor, there is something wrong with the labor leaders.

But we can picture our leaders in an agreement with the rest of the workers as our British brothers are. The Greens, Farringtons, Lewises and the scabby outfit that re sucking the life blood out of American labor will enter into a working agreement like our brothers across the sea with the transport workers, when the progressive miners make them.

It is the duty of all class conscious workers to work for the united front and the elemination of our fake leaders who are retarding our movement.

STATEMENTS OF AIRSHIP CREW ARE SUPPRESSED

Shenandoah Survivors' Stories "Not Evidence"

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 22.—At the naval investigation of the destruction of the dirigible Shenandoah in an Ohio storm early this month with a loss of 14 lives Lieut. C. E. Rosendahl, ranking surviving officer of the ship, protested against the introduction as evidence of original statements by the survivors. These statements, whose existence was not known generally until today, were offered by Commander Jacob Kline.

The statements were obtained immediately after the crash of the Shenandoah when Kline headed a board of inquiry which went from Lakehurst to Ohio.

Rosendahl protested against their acceptance by the inquiry board as evidence bearing on the loss of the dirigible.

There was no protest from Kline, and Admiral Jones announced the statements, pencilled on small sheets of note paper, would be admitted into the record but would not be accpeted as evidence.

HOLD HUGE N. Y. MASS MEETING FOR SAKLATVALA

United Front Against Exclusion of Red

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Thousands of workers attended the huge demonstration in Union Square called by the Workers (Communist) Party to protest against the exclusion by Secretary of State Kellogg, of the Communist member of the British parliament, Shapurji Saklatvala, from the United States, and five other organizations took part in the meeting. Resolutions of protest against this fresh atrocity of the Coolidge imperialist government were unanimously passed. The workers carried banners bearing slogans against imperialism and demanding the immediate admittance of Saklatvala.

Those organizations which took part in the tremendous mass meeting were, in addition to the Workers Party, the Civil Liberties' Union, The Friends of Freedom for India, the Young Workers' League, the Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, the International Labor Defense, and many local unions.

Socialists Conspicuously Absent.

The speakers at the meeting were Jay Lovestone, Charles Krumbein, William Z. Foster, William Weinstone, Workers Party, Arthur Garfield Hayes, Civil Liberties Union, Peter Golden, Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, Saleindra N. Ghose, Friends of Freedom for India, Herbert Zam, Young Workers' League, and Ben Gitlow, International Labor Defense.

The socialist party refused to participate in the anti-imperialist protest, Norman Thomas declining to address this working class meeting.

When Comrade Gitlow spoke for world trade union unity, and mentioned Comrade Purcell, who is coming to this country, the large crowd sent up cheer after cheer.

Working Class Slogans.

Some of the banners carried by the workers read: "Hail Saklatvala, champion of oppressed peoples." "No persecution of foreign-born workers." "Demand freedom for China, Morocco, and Syria." "The government at Washington is a capitalist government, all hail to the workers' and farmers' government." "Why does our government bar the friends of Irish freedom?" "Long live world trade union unity." "The ministers of the murder regimes of Europe are admitted, why is Saklatvala, champion of labor, excluded?" "Long live Soviet Russia." "Demand the freedom of Haiti, Santo Domingo and the Philippines." "Hilferding and Loebe, German socialists are not barred, the socialists help imperialism maintain its rule."

SAKLATVALA CASE STIRS WORKERS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 1)

co-operating with British imperialism against the working class.

Izvestia publishes a cartoon, entitled, "Free America," showing Secretary Kellogg, dressed as a policeman and armed with a spiked club, occupying the place of the statute of liberty, while liberty has dropped her torch. The caption reads, "Wanted—Appropriate place to be dropped, by the statute of liberty—Barred from the United States."

* * *

Crowds Cheer Saklatvala.

LONDON, Sept. 22—At a protest mass meeting in Battersea, Saklatvala addressed thousands of workers, declaring he did not care what the capitalist press or the capitalist governments thot about his speeches before parliament. "I stand by every word," Saklatvala said amid cheers, "and challenge any honest person to face me in debate on the public platform. Great Britain has no right to rule India."

"America," said Saklatvala, "is giving a royal reception to tory members of parliament representing the capitalist power of Great Britain. They have gone there as snakes in the grass. They are glorious heroes who are going to say 'we are an English speaking brotherhood,' but they got into a blue funk, for they knew if I had told the truth in America they could not stand up and face it. Therefore they intrigued, plotted, and lied, and never came out in the open against me in Great Britain.

Will Expose Capitalism.

"I have written to America, promising that if I went I would not preach anarchy, but would expose the conspiracy of the capitalist ruling class."

Many other meetings were held thruout Great Britain protesting against the barring of the Communist. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, addressed a meeting of miners at South Wales and spoke of the growing power of the British working class. He demanded immediate world trade union unity.

Howl Down Traitor Thomas.

At the very moment when Saklatvala was receiving a great ovation in Battersea, J. H. Thomas, labor party member and flunkey of British imperialism, was being howled down by workers in Newcastle. Thomas, who was a member of MacDonald's cabinet, and who aided in the exploitations of the British colonies, was unable to speak. He was to have addressed a demonstration staged by officials of the railwaymen's union, but was interrupted when the audience started to sing "The Red Flag." Thomas finally had to call the meeting off without uttering a word.

* * *

Anti-Fascist Alliance Protests.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—A resolution protesting against the government's refusal to admit Shapurji Saklatvala to this country was passed by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of America, at a meeting in the Central Opera House, East 7th St., attended by three thousand workers.

Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for mayor, when invited to address the united front protest mass meeting at Union Square, refused to appear, and took occasion to deliver an attack on the Soviet Union. Thomas took a stand which indirectly supported the Coolidge government.

* * *

Debs' Statement.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 22—Eugene V. Debbs, member of the International Labor Defense, issued a statement in which he denounced the banning of Saklatvala.

"In regard to the action of the state department at Washington in denying a passport to Saklatvala I have to say that I look upon it as every decent American should," said Debs, "as a flat denial of free speech, an outrage against a duly authorized representative of a supposedly friendly nation, and a disgrace to the present administration.

"It is moreover, a flagrant violation of our vaunted American traditions relating to freedom of conscience and liberty of action within the law. America under the steel clad rule of capitalism, has long since ceased to be an asylum for the oppressed and downtrodden, and has become a reservation over which Wall Street wields the scepter of autocratic power, and this accounts for the brutal action against the Communist member of the British parliament which ought to be denounced and resented (especially by the working class) by every organization, every paper and every individual that cherishes the least vestige of respect for free speech and has any decent regard for human rights in the United States."

* * *

"Sincere" Mr. Hearst.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, who has just returned from Europe, said he thot the state department had been used by the Baldwin government, "to pull chestnuts out of the fire."

William Randolph Hearst, one of the chief exploiters of the Mexican workers and peasants, broadcasts a statement in his yellow press opposing the banning of Saklatvala. Hearst, whose interests as an American imperialist clash with the interests of British imperialism, said, "it does not discourage radicalism. It simply makes conservatism ridiculous." He favored independence for India altho he continues to enslave the Mexican workers.

Cringing Third Partyites Surrender to Old Party Leadership in New York

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the third party bubble in New York City fades completely with the announcement by Congressman F. H. LaGuardia, former president of the board of aldermen, that he would head no movement against the two old parties.

William Randolph Hearst, the ubiquitous publisher, worked hard for a third party revolt. Not that he offers himself as the standard bearer of the small bourgeoisie. The millionaire newspaper owner is merely seeking in this way to advance his own political ambitions, which include even the aspiration to occupy the White House at Washington.

• • • •

Yet the failure of the third party movement in New York City, supported by the widely read Hearst press, again exposes the cringing middle class afraid to organize to fight its own battles. When its pet, John F. Hylan, is defeated in the democratic primaries, it meekly accepts the Tammany Hall choice, Senator James J. Walker, and promises the electorate, in LaGuardia's own words, "a liberal education in public utilities running the city, favoritism in its basest sense, and a real 'everybody-getting-his' administration."

Hylan and LaGuardia are pretty much in the same position that the late William Jennings Bryan found himself when John Wallstreet Davis was picked as the democratic candidate for president last year. Bryan had denounced Wall Street and the House of Morgan. He had bitterly assailed Governor Al Smith, Tammany Hall's choice for the presidential candidacy, as "the tool of the money interests." Yet Bryan obediently swallowed all his brave speeches and lined up the Tammany Hall outfit in support of Morgan's personal lawyer. So the loud speakers of the third party movement, Hylan and LaGuardia, now accept the old party decisions in the primaries without a whimper.

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While Bryan merely flirted with the LaFollette movement, LaGuardia was in open alliance with it, even allowing his name to go before the voters on Hillquit's "socialist" ticket, when his republican party disowned him in New York. He recently stumped Wisconsin for LaFollette, Jr.

It is, therefore, interesting to study LaGuardia's declaration that, "An independent and progressive movement must originate and come from the masses. It must not be a one-man affair and no real progressive wants to be the candidate of any one man."

That is the usual buncombe of the political adventurers who are always on hand to exploit the discontent of the masses, whenever and wherever it arises. Even with the support of 5,000,000 voters, LaFollette would not drive for a third party, going to his grave an office holder of Wall Street's G. O. P. Hylan was a candidate in the democratic primaries in New York's municipal campaign, just as LaFollette, Jr., ran in the republican primaries of the special senatorial campaign in Wisconsin.

LaFollette, Jr., had the support of masses but, like his father before him, even the most energetic efforts of the old party bosses are unsuccessful in ousting him from the political ranks of the biggest capitalists.

• • • •

LaGuardia's statement when read correctly merely means that these political opportunists are always on hand to exploit, for their own advantage, the discontent arising out of new sufferings imposed on the many. In this way they act as the best agents of big business in betraying these movements of discontent.

LaFollette was capitalism's best agent in making war on the farmer-labor movement toward independent political action. Some other LaFollette, a LaGuardia, a Hylan, or a Hearst himself, will come to the front to betray again the next great revolt against Wall Street. But they will have a harder time of it.

• • • •

In the New York campaign, as everywhere else, the fight for the labor party grows in virility. The proposal for a united front working class movement against the capitalist parties was proposed by the Workers (Communist) Party. The "socialists," as usual, turned their backs against it. But it receives increasing support from rank and file workers, who will pioneer the way toward the creation of the mass movement, that will wage an intelligent fight against capitalism thru refusing to be led astray by fake third party decoys in the next crisis.

NEW VICTORIES WON BY CLOTH WORKERS' UNION

Amalgamated Members Gain in Cleveland

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—(FP)—Victory and union conditions for the workers in the Slavin Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland are reported by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which has been conducting the strike.

Another Rochester firm signs up with the union and goes on the 44-hour week and strikes against shops in Montreal and Philadelphia are going ahead. The strikes against the big International Tailoring Co. and J. L. Tailor & Co. of New York and Chicago are continuing at a hot pace.

STRIKE GROWS IN GULF AND THE ATLANTIC

Spirit of Struggle Sweeps Seamen

(Continued from page 1)

cials of the International Seamen's Union, who are trying to get their uninformed members to sign on struck ships. As soon as the crews of the Melville Dollar and the William Penn went ashore, the I. S. U. leaders' delegates rounded up some of their members, and signed them on under the guise of being "good union men." In Baltimore, likewise, the I. S. U. business agent, one Hodgson, went to the mate of a struck ship, promised him a crew and confided that he would scab the M. T. W. out of existence. The mate being a decent fellow, gave him the time of his life.

Union scabbery is denounced by all seafarers and the I. S. U. stands to lose by it, for the demand for unity in the whole labor movement is against any scabbing at all, and especially against scabbing in the name of unionism, no matter what the excuse.

• • •

Gloom Spreads Over Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The "dole" has been stopped on striking seamen in Liverpool, with the wives and children being forced to go into the poor house for shelter and food. But the men stand firm against the ship owners' wage cut, knowing they may as well fight it out on this starvation condition as to have to work and starve besides.

Shops in Liverpool are being raided, however, by desperate unemployed. The ship owners are signing on even lads of 15 years. But no active seamen will work, barring he is a natural born scab.

Sailings Cancelled, Trade Tangled.

The ship owners are daily being forced to cancel more sailings, and trade is tangled up beyond all straightening. Even if the strike ended today, months will go by before accumulated shipping could be handled. Fruit cargoes are rotting in ship held in tropic ports. Commercia agents are demanding that shipping companies do something.

Over a million tons of shipping i already accumulated in ports thruout the empire. Australian ports ar completely idle.

At Sydney, twelve white and fi teen colored seamen were jailed fo striking. The policy of Premier Bruc of ruthless crushing of the strike ha produced a political crisis. Parliament has been dissolved and a ne election is called with a direct cha lenge against Bruce being made by hi political opponent, Walsh, an avowe Communist and leader of the Austra ian strikers.

All British bourgeois are filled wit gloom at the seamen's strike following on the heels of the miners' vi tory and the going to the revolutionary left by British unions at the Sca borough Trades Union Congress.

Trade Union Congress Denounce Havelock Wilson.

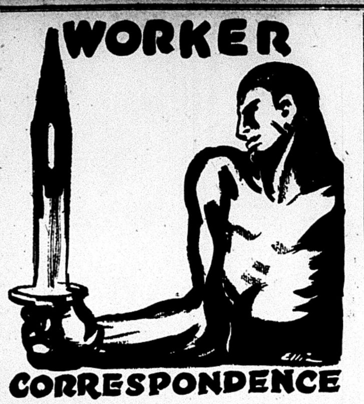
At Scarborough there was a spo neous demonstration against th leader of British union scabs, Hav lock Wilson of the National Sailor and Firemen's Union, who signed th wage cut agreement and is doing a in his power to break the strike of h own members.

The British labor leader Shinwe finally succeeding in getting the flo to speak on the seamen's strik Chairman Swales after objection, bo ing to the clear desire of the del gates.

Winding up a skillful and amusi statement of the case, Shinwell e barked on a scathing peroration rected against Havelock Wilson. B before he got to his name the de gates, realizing fully at whom t string of denunciatory epithets w directed, broke into a storm of che ing and clapping.

British labor hates a scab. It h no name too ugly for a union sc

Wrap your lunch in a copy the DAILY WORKER and gi it (the DAILY WORKER, not t lunch) to your shop-mat



BIG SUIT HOUSE SPEEDS WORKERS, DOCKS THEM FOR FALLING BELOW OUTPUT, PAYS STARVATION WAGES

By THEODORE MORANCE (Worker Correspondent).

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Ours, "the largest mail order house in the East," employs at least three thousand people in its two plants in New York City. The main plant on Seventh avenue easily overtops, by its sixteen stories, the other buildings of New York's factory district. As the workers troop out at six o'clock—dispirited and disheartened after the day's heavy work it seems as if all of the working population of the East Side and a good slice of Brooklyn is here made busy in supplying the East's mail orders.

The National Cloak and Suit company maintains a large employment office with a sleek employment manager and a staff of clerks hiring twelve dollar a week boys and girls. Since the labor turnover is great one can find almost every day dozens of applicants in the large and well appointed office waiting for an "interview."

This is usually the process of examining the faces of the job seekers to see if they have sufficient intelligence to be able to distinguish and protest against the appalling conditions to be found inside the building. Whereupon they are rejected. If one presents a high school diploma, one is honored with the munificent renumeration of $14 per week. Thus the "economic advantage" of a high school education would seem to be two dollars.

Thrown on Streets.

The time cards show workers who have been with the firm ten and fifteen years. And yet, if there were an efficiency campaign, as usually happens when business is not so brisk, thousands of these broken old horses would be thrown on the streets with the worst possible prospects. They surely could not count upon their experience in the National as the work done here is highly sub-divided, allowing several hundred hands to perform the same two or three operations day in and day out. The packers have several sizes of boxes and paper and wrap up their output without knowing the least thing about the postage or customs regulations or requirements, while the ones who attend to those details could not tie a knot or wrap a package to save their lives.

Hundreds of items are packed every day by the same packer, but he could not distinguish between cotton and silk goods. They are merely required to plug away at the same monotonous task every tortuous minute of the age-long day. The output of orders picked or packed is the limit and any deviation therefrom is sure to spell discharge. All the positions occupied by the relatives or friends of the stockholders are not subject to work outputs. All others must see that their hourly piles of work approach the output mark.

Straw Bosses Snap Whip.

All of the floors with their different departments are managed by department heads who are there to see that the section bosses are constantly busy driving the slaves on. These section bosses are usually chosen from the ranks, after having been tested by the department heads and proving that they are able to bring the expense account under the budget estimate that is they must force the same worker to do the work of two or even three men. If the boss took pity on the workers and added more "help" he was deemed inefficient and demoted. He was expected to earn his salary and ten times that for the company in "better methods of management."

Such a despicable creature could get twenty or twenty-two dollars per week. The department heads by the same analogy were also expected to earn their fifty a week by making "the section bosses" work the employees every minute of the nine hours a day though a ten minute rest period is allowed the workers. At three o'clock the whistle gives the workers still dizzy from the grind the chance to realize how weary and knocked out they all are. The amount of rest that one gets is equal to the number of angels that can balance themselves on the point of a needle.

At twelve-fifteen every one "knocks-off" for fourty-five minutes and as soon as one o'clock blows the section boss comes snooping around with his cries of "Come on dig in, dig in" just as if he were addressing so many cattle instead of human beings. Time clocks are stationed in every department, each section has one. At all hours can be heard the punching of time cards as part time workers come in. Especially in this tsue of the shipping departments in which the writer works.

All part timers are paid 34c for each hour of work put in. As a result many high school and college students are "putting in time" either mornings or afternoons while some work all day while some even put in entire days on this basis. They can be laid off for weeks even. They are not paid for holidays nor are they paid for illness, just for the hours they put in. As a result part timers compete with each other in order to secure the lousy few hours for the day.

They do not get any vacation no matter how many years they work, though they get frequent lay-offs at their own expense. All work that remains from the morning is finished in the afternoon, when the schoolboys come in.

Discriminate Against Women

The regulars are almost as bad off as the part timers. They have to make outputs and put in nine hours of toil per day for the same salary that they had been getting for years. The maximum salary paid is nineteen or twenty to those who have worked more than five years. Then if the worker wants a further increase he is fired. The ingenuity of the department head is constantly being exerted to put off raises month after month. The girls are even more poorly paid than the boys. Their maximum is sixteen dollars per week or seventeen to veterans.

Penalized for "Errors"

Then there is a system of error markings whereby all possible errors are listed and checked off by auditors against the work of the employees whenever they come around to audit it. Each error means a bawling out from the department head and the error slip is forwarded with your output record to general headquarters. There if they decide that the National is not making more than 100 per cent profit on you, out you go.

The department heads are men who have purchased stock and are drawing a salary to exploit their help to the last dollar of profit. Middle classers with houses and automobiles, commuting from the suburbs to come in and further enslave us in the mornings. While most of the section bosses are drawn from the ranks the soft jobs go to those with pull. There is no advancement at all without that desideratum.

In general the lot of the worker is arduous, ill-paid and monotonous. The National's system of bosses and sub-bosses over-awes the workers of which a large proportion are either foreign or students, two groups who cannot be aroused. Were the DAILY WORKER to start a campaign it would greatly help to alleviate the rotton conditions of work under which thousands labor every day.

CARRIE FURNACE CARRIES DEATH FOR WORKERS

Capitalist Hellhole Breeds Revolt

By THOMAS, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 22 — The Carrie Furnace of Rankin, Pa., is a part of the United States Steel corporation in which Garyism is maintained 100 per cent, long hours, speed up, small pay and no organization permitted. Born a Welsh coal miner even for me the strain was too much. After two weeks I had to quit.

The labor gang are suffering all the abuses of hard work. One man has to carry cement and brick to keep three bricklayers busy on certain days when they are repairing the furnaces. On other days they are wheeling waste away from the furnaces under terrible heat while the dust almost chokes them. There is a straw boss for every six men besides assistant foremen and foremen.

If you stand up for a moment to stretch your back or take a rest they are all on your neck within two seconds, and if you give them any back talk you will be fired right off the bat.

Carrying at the Carrie Furnace.

I spoke to a laborer who had been employed there for about two years, though few workers stay so long in that place except those having a staff job. He said conditions had been the same ever since he started. He said, "The name of this place is 'carry,' alright, I have been 'carrying' ever since two years ago. If it isn't one thing it is another."

And for that work you are paid the large sum of 44c an hour for a 10-hour day. The much boasted eight-hour day does not exist in this plant. The workers are beginning to realize that an eight-hour day can be won only thru an organized fight.

I have seen still worse examples. The men who work around the furnaces, cleaning gas tubes and cleaning waste from the ore, receive the royal sum of 45c an hour for risking their lives in the cloud of dust and gas coming from the furnaces. I worked in that plant for two weeks. When it got too hot I beat it but I shall never forget what happened to a dozen men during that period.

Workers Who Vanish.

One man who was sent up to repair a runway fell down about 150 feet and was killed instantly. One man fell down into the cumberdown (red hot ashes from the furnace) he was burned to death. Both of these accidents were indisputably the fault of the company for not supplying safety belts.

A few days later gas tubes were to be cleaned out. Men were forced to go into these tubes before the gas was properly cleaned with the result that seven men were gassed, some beyond resurrection.

They were taken to the hospital and nothing could be heard of them since, where they were, or whether dead or alive. All such accidents are being hushed up by the officials of the company.

It is a sight to see the sick parade, when every other morning those who have suffered injuries but are still able to somehow crawl back to work must do so. If they cannot walk they are brot in ambulances. This is done to keep the record of the list of accidents at the lowest possible minimum.

This company now boasts of the best record of this kind in the district. However, the cause of the large part of all accidents can be traced back directly to the slave driving conditions under which the workers are employed, driven to a point of complete exhaustion and the lack of safety appliances.

Safety All in the Speeches.

Nothing is done to protect the lives of the workers except safety speeches, in reality given for the purpose of boosting the company and praising the existing conditions. Only the strongest men are accepted for jobs in this plant. Plenty of applications but only the most husky are selected, the same as a butcher picks his cattle.

The growing line of unemployed, however, is beginning to teach the workers another lesson that the bosses have no interests in common with the workers of the mills; that their institutions, political and otherwise are created to help keep them in exploitation and that some way must be found to stop competition for jobs amongst themselves. The next thing they will learn will be how to organize.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

HELP THE STRIKING SEAMEN!

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

AMOUNT OF DONATION $..

Send All Funds to

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION No. 510, I. W. W.
105 Broad Street, New York City.

Name of Newspaper..

LEWIS WORKING SECRETLY WITH PINCHOT FOR ARBITRATION AND INTERFERENCE IN ANTHRACITE

By PAT TOOHEY
(Worker Correspondent)

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 22.—Today, after the much heralded conference with Governor Pinchot, John L. Lewis and Major Inglis, moth issue statements to the effect that the conference was "very interestin," that, and nothing more.

The Pinchot-Lewis-Englis meeting can mean but one thing, especially when Lewis and Inglis rushed to accept the governor's suggestion to "caucus" and that is arbitration. All points to interference by the government. Lewis, shouting to the housetops that the miners will not submit to arbitration, have nothing to do with it, really is in favor of arbitration.

Lewis is held in check by the membership not to fool so much with arbitration, especially since the membership bitterly remembers the Wilson "impartial" arbitration board of the 1920 strike, the strike the miners lost everything they fought for.

That Lewis really favors arbitration and government interference irrespective of his loud anti-arbitration shouting can be proved by the records of his speech at the tri-district convention in July of this year.

Speaking on what might happen if the operators and "great Americans" continued to scrap the Jacksonville agreement he said, "and if this situation continues it may be necessary later on, to authorize a national shut-down of the mines of this country while the government and the coal operators and the representatives of the mine workers discuss the question of whether the Jacksonville agreement is going to be carried out."

Lewis Once Opposed Arbitration

We should remember it "may" be necessary to declare a national strike. We should also remember the government is to have a hand in the proceedings. The great mass of the rank and file are categorically opposed to arbitration in every form. Many local unions have adopted stern resolutions and have circularised the entire union membership of the anthracite fields asking them to adopt the resolutions. Arbitration will not be tolerated, arbitration or conciliation with an impartial "mediator" the whole works. Local Union 1483, with a membership of nearly 1,000 adopted an anti-arbitration resolution as early as August 1st and demanded a shutdown of the anthracite mines in case no agreement was reached, the operators conducting an advertising campaign thru the capitalist press urging the miners to remain at work pending a new agreement.

Notified of this action of Local 1483, Lewis in a letter to the writer, as secretary of the above local union, said among other things: "I am in complete accord with the action taken by Local Union 1483 with regard to the arbitration offer of the operators."

Pinchot Playing Politics

It has been expected for a long time Pinchot would inject himself in the strike, not for any "humanitarian" motive, as he states, but as a political trick on the part of this fellow who is at odds with the state republican machine. Pinchot and Pepper both waited for the most favorable opportunity of meddling, Pinchot with the idea of swamping Pepper next year for the senatorial nomination, which is the prize he is after.

It is a generally accepted fact that Pinchot will oppose Pepper in the primary elections next year, with other rumors gaining headway he will use the senate, if he wins, as a spring-board from which to project himself into the 1928 presidential contest. Especially when we consider Pinchot made a very detailed tour of the anthracite fields just prior to the strike, ostensibly to place his "giant power program before the people" but in reality to attempt bolster his power prior to the primaries next year.

Another trip will be made, this time "inspecting state institutions." Giff is getting some good advertising these days, to which he does not object to in the least. His interest in not the miserable lot of the anthracite mine workers, his interference is not for their interests.

Interference Coming

Another factor which must be taken into consideration with the expectation Pinchot will interfere, as he did two years ago, in his recent appointment of a "commission" of the state department of labor, under Landsburgh the secretary, to "determine what effect the strike has had on employment in industries other than mining, but affected by the tie-up." This move on the part of Pinchot is to have all coal strike data available prior to intervening.

Rinaldo Cappellini, speaking at Old Forge recently stated "It was but a question of time until Coolidge would interfere." All are looking for a chance to solidify their positions, Pepper, Pinchot and Coolidge. Government interference in the past has been detrimental to the mine workers. It will take a lot of explaining on the part of Lewis to the membership to arbitrate again as he has done in the past.

Operators In No Hurry

This strike in one aspect is very beneficial to the operators and for the present they are not so very much interested in its settlement. Now they have an opportunity of heaping on the market millions of tons of storage coal of a size and grade which otherwise would be unmarketable. At the begining of the strike it was estimated there was 10,000,000 tons reserve of which only 1,000,000 was of a marketable domestic grade. The storage yards of the anthracite field have depleted very much of late, and in some cases are entirely empty.

The Workers Party and the progressive miners are holding many mass meetings among the strikers. They are presenting to the miners the only practical solution to their many problem. They will raise with more intensity the slogan of "No Arbitration" "No Government Interference."

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

TWO U. S. SAILORS WASHED OVERBOARD AND DIE IN STORM

MANILA, Sept. 21.—Two sailors were washed overboard and drowned when the forty-third and forty-fifth destroyer divisions struck a terrific storm last Wednesday enroute to Manila, it was learned here today. The dead are:

M. J. Sullivan, of the U. S. S. Perry and Claude Stewart, of the U. S. S. Ford.

MELLON PLACES HIS HUGE WHISKEY HOLDINGS IN HANDS OF OVERHOLT; PROFITS FROM DISTILLERY BIG

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, who is head of federal prohibition enforcement, has again transferred his immense holdings in whiskey distilleres into the keeping of other hands.

When Mellon took over his present job of enforcing the prohibition law, he placed his whiskey holdings in the hands of the Union Trust company in December, 1920.

Now Mellon's stock is in the keeping of the Overholt Distilling Co. According to the papers filed in Connellsville, Mellon's stock is to be sold, but it was announced "His stock is so extensive it will require seven years to sell it."

By that time Mellon will have ample time to change his mind and decide to stay in the profitable distilling business, after he leaves public office. The Mellon holdings include "all the whiskey now in stock," according to the papers filed here.

Baggage Handlers Win Raise on Compromise of Strike; Fought Cut

(From a Worker Correspondent).

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—New York baggage men who move the trunks and suitcases of passengers from railroad stations have won wage increases of one dollar a week with the signing of a 3-year agreement that terminates the strike called last month against the Westcott Express and New York Transfer companies. The walkout started when the companies cut wages a dollar a week and the men are thus two dollars a week better off than if they had submitted.

Other demands are compromised, the baggage men's union waiving the 8-hour and double time for Sunday work demands and going back on nine hours a day and time and a half for Sundays.

More Prize Winners

• • •

More Good News for Worker Correspondents

AS announced in yesterday's issue of the DAILY WORKER, the standard of worker correspondence sent in for the special International Press Day issue, and the amount of stories sent, made the task of choosing winners most difficult, and also made it impossible to print all the stories.

However, in view of the good work done, it has been decided to award three additional prizes to worker correspodnents whose stories arrived for that issue.

Of these prizes, the first—a copy of RUSSIA TODAY—is awarded to Irwin, a Pittsburgh worker correspondent for his story in Tuesday's issue: "Fakers' Fight on Reds Only Aids Employers." The second prize, a copy of Magdeleine Marx's "ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA," is given to John Perrides of Chicago for his story also in Tuesday's issue, on conditions among Greek restaurant worekrs. Third prize—a copy of Trotsky's MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA— was won by Regina Myroski, with a story of the West Virginia coal strike, in Monday's issue.

All three stories were of real merit. They were from the job and the field of struggle against both the bosses and reactionary trade union officialdom.

The success of the contest has been so satisfactory, the interest so marked, that more contests will be held in the near future. In the meantime, as often as possible, special pages of Worker Correspondence will be printed, as in today's issue on page three.

Passengers Injured in Wreck.

HAINES CITY, Fla., Sept. 22.—Eight white passengers were slightly injured and one Negro was believed fatally hurt, when two coaches, a baggage car and the tender of the engine of Atlantic coast line passenger train No. 86, Tampa to New York, was derailed two miles north of Haines City today. Members of the train crew said the wreck was due to a spread rail.

LABOR PROTES EXCLUSION HINDU RADICA

Chicago Labor Body vited to Attend

The Chicago Federation of L has been asked to co-operate with t Workers (Communist) Party other workers' and liberal organi tions in the mass protest meeti against the barring of Shapurji S latvala from the United States Secretary of State Kellogg on M day, Sept. 28, at Northwest H North and Western Aves. A lett asking support and requesting speaker from the Chicago Federati of Labor was addrssed to John F patrick, president of the Chicago F eration of Labor, by Martin Abe district organizer of the Worke (Communist) Party.

In addition to the Federation of La bor, invitations have also been e tended to the University of Chicag Liberal Club, the local Kuomintan organization, representing the Chines independent national movement, th Hindu Club, and other bodies. It i expected that speakers will appea from these organizations.

The exclusion of Saklatvala from America, because he is a Communist and especially because of his open strong attacks against British im perialism and his defense of the op pressed colonial peoples of India China, Africa and elsewhere, arousing widespread protest thruo the ranks of labor and among th liberal elements, and also among co servatives who regard the action Kellogg and Coolidge as stupid p litical judgment, which only bri forth more strongly the views which Saklatvala holds. Senator Borah is among the leading figures protesting at this further violation of so-called American traditions of free speech and liberty of action.

At the protest meeting Monday, Sept. 28, William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, are among the speakers thus far listed. Many other prominent speakers will be on hand.

Admission to the protest meeting at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., is free and a large crowd is expected to turn out to listen to the fashion in which the American and British governments operate and co-operate in order that the thought and organization of the awakening working masses may be curbed.

Soldier Prisoners Escape.

Two prisoners held for court martial overpowered and disarmed a guard at Fort Sheridan and fled. One, Elmer Behnke, 35, returned. The other, Angelo Caggiano, 25, armed with a revolver taken from the guard, escaped. The pair got out of the guardhouse by throwing a canvas bag over the head of Private William Schaffer, 14th cavalry, the guard, gagging him and tieing him hand and foot.

BRITISH UNIONS FACE TO LEFT!

The British labor movement is "turning to the left." What makes it turn? You will not know unless you read the article by Carl Brannin in Friday's DAILY WORKER. Brannin's article gives you a close up on the National Minority Movement within the British trade unions. Don't miss Friday's DAILY WORKER.

The Bolshevization of Our Press

By MAX BEDACHT.

ASIDE from the organization of the party itself, the press is the most effective instrument of a Communist Party in leading the proletarian masses in their struggles and in helping them to assimilate their experiences from these struggles. The Bolshevization of our press is that process which establishes the highest degree of usefulness of our press as such an instrument.

The task of our press determines its character. A Communist paper must be the voice, the leader and the teacher of the working and struggling masses.

To be the voice of the workers, it is necessary that the workers speak thru it. The Communist paper must not merely write about the workers, but the workers must write in it about themselves. Thru the Communist paper workers must speak to workers.

THE institution of workers' correspondents must take care of this feature. The development and systematic organization of workers' correspondents and their work is a most important task of Bolshevization. Instruction on the work of workers' correspondents, must be made part of the ciriculum of all educational programs. Every party unit must help in the selection of new workers' correspondents. Every shop nucleus must develop workers' correspondents by instructing the ablest comrades out of their midst to write about their shop or factory, about the doing of some obnoxious slave driving foreman or boss, about problems and difficulties arising in the relation of the workers and the bosses or the management of the shop.

It is clear that the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei will materially advance the chances of developing workers' correspondents.

TO be the leader of the workers it is absolutely necessary to establish the closest connection between the party and the press. The political line of the party must find expression in every line in the paper. The editorials of our press must not only talk about the workers' problems and struggles. They must make the solution of these problems and the victorious conclusions of these struggles their own major task. In this endeavor the Communist press must be the mouthpiece of the party. The party, as a party of revolutionary action, must correct the tendency of its press to philosophize in its editorials about the workers' struggles but wade in and fight them instead. Only when the workers can look for more than sympathy, when they can look for guidance and advice to our press, will our papers succeed in leading the workers.

To be the teacher of the working masses the Communist press must breath Marxist and Leninist theory in every line. Not only must the Communist papers give ample space to theoretical articles, but Marxian and Leninist methods of [illegible]clusions must guide every editorial worker on the Communist paper. In the capitalist papers every item, including news items, is designed to strengthen confidence in the capitalist system. Under the guise of pure news capitalist propaganda is being diseminated in millions of capitalist news sheets daily. In a Communist paper every item, including news items, must be designed to create antagonism and hatred against capitalism. It must be designed to produce a feeling of solidarity in the worker for his class. And this result must not be achieved by doing violence to the facts contained in the items, but by a Marxian analysis and a Leninist presentation and conclusion, when a worker drops off a scaffold no chance must be left for any thot to creep into the mind of the reader that it was carelessness on the part of the worker but it must be clear that capitalism's hunger for profit prevents the use of safe scaffolds which would protect the lives of the workers.

WHAT a Bolshevik paper must teach is an understanding of the character of capitalism, a knowledge that only the workers can defeat capitalism, a determination on the side of the workers to defeat it, and knowledge of the conditions and methods of such a defeat.

The Bolshevization of our [illegible] means the adaption of our pr[illegible] the purpose of being the best possible instrument of our party in guiding the working class and in establishing confidence of the [illegible]

ERICAN AUTOS IN HIGH PLACE IN SOVIET TEST

liability of Trucks Sought by Soviets

OSCOW, U. S. S. R.—In the recent ability contests held in Soviet Rus- the American automobiles were to win more first places than of other lands. The American enger cars made poorer showing these tests than did American de motorcycles and trucks. The sian tests were carried on to de- mine the reliability and efficiency the various makes of cars and cks as Russia would like to know ich she may buy and get the most vice from.

In the tabulation of firsts America nds ahead with 10 points to her dit; Germany comes next with 1-3; Austria,2 2-3; Czecho-Slovakia 1-3; England 2; Italy the lowest th a score of one.

Touring Cars Compete

For general excellence the German ercedes, the Buick and the Austrian treyer won first prizes in the respect- e groups of passenger cars. The urability prize was divided. The Stu- ebaker and the Cadillac won among he highest powered cars, the Buick and the Pierce-Arrow in the next roup, and the Streyer, Austro-Daim- ler and the German Stroewer in the third group; the Czecho-Slovak Tatra and the French Sunbeam in the fourth group.

In the economy test the Italian Fiat, the German Benz and the Czecho-Slo- ak Praga and Tatra were the win- ers. In the speed test the Mercedes, he Benz the Austrian Daimler and e German Aga, with Fraulein Stin- s driving, took first places.

Trucks Compete

Among the trucks the Mercedes and the German Komnik divided the grand prize for the heavier type. The Streyer won in the test of the lighter type. The Pierce-Arrow and the Benz won durability prizes; the Formag and he German G. M. C. took the economy prize and the White and the Dodge divided honors in the test of ability to traverse bad roads. The Germans won in the autobus class.

Among the motorcycles the American Indian took three prizes, the English B. Z. A. two and the French Gillette one.

Deport Alien Bootleggers

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Deportation of all aliens convicted twice of prohibition law violations will be the rule from now on, according to announcement.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

ONE MONTH FREE

Instruction in English if you bring this ad and enroll in any of our classes.
BEST TEACHERS—NEWEST METHOD
QUICKEST RESULTS.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes.
Also Private Instruction.
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A splendid propaganda story of a Labor spy—written by a master propagandist.

The kind of a book to hand to your shop-mate after you have read it.

25 CENTS

Order from
THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO.

The Workers Party in Action

Shop Nuclei and Political Struggles

Get Ready for Reorganization

THE Organization Department has announced its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

During the conduct of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions is being printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER has also established a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there is being printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experiences in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest. Watch these columns closely.

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

NOW that the party has made up its mind to proceed immediately with the reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, it is important that we reformulate the role and function of a shop nuclei.

This becomes doubly necessary in view of the misconceptions that are already manifesting themselves in our midst. For instance, that the shop nucleus is a special form of party organization to connect the party with the economic struggles of the workers in the shops.

Such a conception of shop nuclei is not only wrong but extremely dangerous.

THE shop nucleus is not a special form of party organization, but its main and basic form. When the party is completely reorganized, the shop nuclei will form the foundation of the party from which everything else will follow and upon which everything else will be built. This is what is meant by the shop nucleus being the basic unit of the party.

As a basic unit of the party, the shop nucleus carries on all the party activities, not only economic, parliamentary, educational, etc., but every phase of work that our party as a political party is engaged in. How else can it be? If our party were an organization merely for economic struggles, then the shop nucleus as its basic unit would have only economic functions. Or, if our party were merely a parliamentary organization the functions of its shop nuclei would be purely parliamentary. But, since our party is a revolutionary political party of the American working class, the functions of its basic units—the shop nuclei—are revolutionary and political in the widest sense of the word.

The shop nucleus, because it is the party unit which stands closest to the masses, is precisely the means by which the party as a whole reaches and mobilizes the workers for all struggles and for all sorts of campaigns, particularly political campaigns.

IT goes without saying that special shop problems, economic, trade union, and others, will play a large part in the life and activities of a shop nucleus. The Communists organized in the shop nuclei will of course take the initiative in organizing and leading the special struggles of the workers in every particular shop. But, all this the Communists will be doing not merely as militant fighters in the cause of the workers of that particular shop but as Communists, members of the Communist Party of America. That is, they will strive to broaden these special shop struggles and transform them into general struggles of the workers against the capitalists. Moreover, the shop nuclei will bring to the attention of the workers in their respective shops the wider and bigger problems of the class struggle that originate and develop outside of the shop. In other words, the shop nuclei will function as full-fledged political units of a revolutionary political party.

THE fact that the shop is the basis of operation of the nucleus should not confine its functions merely to shop problems. It is probably this fact that is responsible for the erroneous conception of the shop nuclei as special organs of the party for economic work. The relation of the shop to the shop nucleus is in a sense the same as the relation of the territorial section to the present territorial branch. The present branch of the party, no matter what particular territorial division it may be located in, is a basic unit of the party carrying on all phases of party work in its respective territory. The same is the case with the shop nucleus. Its location and base of operations is the particular shop, but its functions are all the functions of a basic party unit.

The reorganization of the party is a big and important task. The object of this reorganization is to place the foundation of the party organization where the workers live and struggle—the shop, factory, and mine. And the first prerequisite is a clear conception of the role and function of a shop nucleus.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. Jacob Zimmerman
TEACHER OF PIANO
STUDIO:
3234 Hirsch St. Tel. Spaulding 6005

SPECIAL MEETING OF RUSSIAN BRANCH THURSDAY, SEPT. 24

A special meeting of the Russian branch of the Workers Party will be held Thursday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St. The reorganization of the party will be discussed.

Only members of the party will be admitted.

Chicago Y. W. L. Gives First Dance in Fall

The first dance of the season will be given by the Young Workers' League, Local Chicago the proceeds of which are to go both for the work of the league organization in the city of Chicago and for their weekly national organ, the Young Worker, as a part of the campaign to maintain and build the Young Worker.

The dance will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10, at the Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt Road.

The music for the dancing will be played by the I. Letchinger's Mid-West Syncopators beginning at 8 p. m. and continuing until one o'clock. There will be dances of all varieties.

The admission to the hall is only 35c and everyone who wants a good time and wants to help the Young Workers' League is urged to be present and bring his friends.

MANY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION DRIVE

The dates of Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign are as follows:

District	Date
1. Boston	Sept. 27.
2. New York	Sept. 25.
3. Philadelphia	Sept 26.
4. Buffalo	Oct. 4.
5. Pittsburgh	Sept. 25.
6. Cleveland	Sept. 27.
7. Detroit	Sept. 27.
8. Chicago	Oct. 7.
9. Minneapolis	Sept. 27.
15. Connecticut	Oct. 4.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the C. E. C. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

BERT WOLFE TEACHES COMMUNIST SPEAKERS FOR N. Y. CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Comrade Bert Wolfe, the director of the Agitprop Department of the New York district, will start a class in Political Issues for the Campaign on Saturday, Sept. 26 at the party headquarters, 108 E. 14th St.

This class, conducted by the Agitprop Department, will be a series of conferences on the political issues in the present municipal campaign, and will help to make our propaganda in the present campaign more effective. All those who are speakers and those who want to try it are urged to attend.

A successful conference of the party speakers was already held.

WORKERS PARTY MOBILIZES FOR N. Y. CAMPAIGN

To Place Municipal Candidates in Field

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A successful conference of active party members, at which were also present all the section campaign managers, was held at the party headquarters.

The main problem discussed at the conference was how to assure the placing of the party ticket on the ballot in the present municipal election campaign, in which Ben Gitlow is our candidate for mayor. It was pointed out that there is very little time left, and the party membership must be mobilized for the work of getting signatures for the petitions to unable us to place the Communist ticket on the ballot.

The headquarters of every section will be open between the hours of 6 and and 10.30 p. m. for the comrades to come and get their petitions. The section campaign managers were instructed to mobilize the party membership for this work, which takes precedence over all other work until out ticket is placed on the ballot.

In addition to the sections the district office asks all comrades who are unemployed or who otherwise have spare time to come to the office any time during the day, and go out for signatures.

Everybody on the job for the next few days. Let us place the Communist ticket on the ballot.

Jewelry Union Loses Most of Membership

Internal dissension, leading to the withdrawal of a number of eastern locals, made the biennial convention of the Intl. Jewelry Workers' Union in Chicago in September a somewhat circumscribed affair. It was decided to attempt to regain ground, principally in New York.

Conventions will be held every four years instead of biennially as heretofore provided. Detroit will have the 1929 meet. Per capita remains unchanged, a motion to raise dues having been overwhelmed. The jewelry workers reported a membership of 1,200 to the American Federation of Labor in 1924. The 1920 peak was 8,100.

Pittsburgh Membership Meeting Friday

The membership meeting of the Pittsburgh district, on the subjects of the bolshevization and reorganization of the party, will be held this Friday, Sept. 25.

The representative of the Central Executive Committee at this meeting is to be Robert Minor.

All members of the Workers Party in the Pittsburgh district must attend this meeting, partake in the discussion, and they will surely go away from this meeting with determinaton to proceed vigorously with the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

The meeting is scheduled for 8 p. m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Help Us Out!

A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time—c'mon over.

There is folding, inserting, sealing, stamping—just loads of all kind of work. To help the DAILY WORKER when it especially needs help—c'mon over!

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seamen's Strike Grips British Liners

(Continued from page 1)

White Star line is doing everything possible to keep its liners from being forced to cancel sailings.

From Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Sydney and Capetown reports show that authorities are making mass arrests of strikers. But this doesn't seem to get any boats under way and seamen who can live in a forecastle of British steamers can get along nicely in jail.

The strike committee of the British seamen have issued the following circular to British labor unionists, stating their position in the so-called "outlaw" strike. It says:

"The central strike committee, who have directed the unofficial seamen's strike nationally since its commencement, sent a deputation to Scarborough for the purpose of obtaining an interview with your General Council and to place before them all the facts leading to and relating to the seamen's dispute. Unfortunately we were not able to obtain an interview as we are regarded as outside the realm of the council's jurisdiction. This being so we are reluctantly forced to issue this circular as the strike is far too important for us to allow congress to adjourn without hearing our side of the dispute.

No Alienation of Union Membership.

"We know some good trade unionists look upon unofficial strikes as leading towards the creation of new unions and the alienation of the rank and file from official decisions. We declare emphatically we are absolutely opposed to both. We were forced to enter this dispute because of our sense of responsibility to our wives and families, the trade union movement in general and as a protest against the autocratic and dictatorial methods of administrating our union affairs.

"Mr. Havelock Wilson has said the rank and file were consulted thru the branches. This is a pure fabrication to say the least, as not only were the membership in the branches not given a chance to register themselves for or against the reduction, but the executive council was not given an opportunity to vote previous to announcement in the capitalist press that an agreement had been reached by the N. S. F. U. and the shipowners. Later when the E. C. did meet and ratify the decision, those members who did protest were jeered at and scornfully laughed out of council.

Can the Shipowners Pay?

"Mr. Wilson says shipowners cannot pay. Let us see. Here are a few samples. During the first 26 months of the war the combined shipowners of Britain made £246,000,000 profit. From 1920 to 1924 inclusive the Cunard company declared 640 per cent dividends. But they paid bonus shares of 100 per cent in 1918, which makes an average total of 1280 per cent on the real capital invested. They have reserves of £1,250,000. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. have made a total £4,165,384 over the same period.

The White Star Line (O. S. N. Co.) made from 1920 to 1924 inclusive £5,656,410. They paid in 1916 400 per cent bonus shares and 33 1-3 per cent in 1920, which enabled them to pay an average dividend over the same period of more than 50 per cent on the company's actual capital. The P. and O. line announced £1,300,000 profit last year and the latest issue is £750,000 to Furness Withy shareholders. These profits are net profits and over a period of alleged depression.

Present Wages Mean Poverty.

"If we accept a pound and 6-6 reduction on monthly and weekly rates respectively, wages of sailors will be 6d. per hour (and less for a 31-day month) and firemen 6-4 a day for a 7-day week. Sailors are working 84 hours a week and altho the firemen are supposed to work only 8 hours a day, in the event of sickness, which often happens in the tropics, they are called upon to do "ducers"—two extra hours on each watch for no extra remuneration. Overtime is a thing of the past in British ships, "time-off" in lieu of overtime pay is given, that is: when you get it. Stewards are even worse off as they work, many of them, over 15 hours a day for a wage of £8. 5. 0. a month,

"Only those actually going to sea seem to know the state of affairs regarding our families. A seaman signing articles for a voyage lasting 3 months or over, receives an advance note equal to one-half month's pay; and his wife or dependents also receive an equal amount (£4. 10. 0. for a sailor) for each consecutive month until he returns. Therefore, she must exist by applying to the relieving officer or find herself at the door of the pawnbrokers. The advances made by the R. O. are deducted from her husband's wages when the voyage terminates, and many are in debt when the voyage is concluded.

"This is not all: Even while in a so-called regular job seamen must wait, without pay, for the vessel to discharge and load, which is anywhere from 14 to 28 days. So the average wage does not exceed much more than 30s. a week. Therefore, he is constantly in poverty and deeply in debt before starting the next voyage. Comrades, this is why we are on strike, and we mean to continue until the shipowners and the trade union movement recognizes our legitimate and reasonable demands. Not only are we the victims of Havelock Wilson, and the signatories to this infamous agreement, but the boilermakers and electricians have also suffered drastic cuts in wages.

Retreat in Face of the Enemy.

"We have one other reason why we regard ourselves justified in taking action. This treacherous betrayer of seamen, Mr. Havelock Wilson, has also betrayed the whole trade union movement. He timed his agreement to take place when the miners were to be attacked. He has ignored completely the fact that we are affiliated to the T. U. C. and the labor party by announcing to the press, on the eve of the recent proposed lock out of miners, that this dispute had nothing to do with the seamen. He encouraged the employers' attack when many large and important unions were pressing for increases.

"He smashed the unity of the working class movement, by retreating in face of a ferocious attack, and we believe his decision was arrived at in conjunction with the masters, which was intended to aid employers to deliver a smashing blow at British trade unionism.

"Had the officials of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union acted as they ought to have done, and remained loyal to their obligations as an affiliated body to the T. U. C. they would have consulted the general council and allied unions before accepting reductions, and we feel certain that no reductions would have taken place had they sought the cooperation of the trade union movement as the miners did.

We Refuse to be Blacklegs.

"We must also consider the international position. Sailors are internationalists as far as their work is concerned. Australia, New Zealand and in some American and French lines sailors have the 8-hour day. Australian wages are £16. 2. 6. for sailors, firemen and greasers £18. 2. 6. British rates are now £9 for sailors and £9. 10. 0. for firemen.

"We sail the same routes. Tonnage rates are the same. The Australian seamen obtained these rates by fighting under loyal leadership. Shall we be regarded as national and international blacklegs? Not if we can get the support we deserve!

Help Us Win This Fight.

"Fellow workers and delegates. This is our case. We believe it will be a crime against the whole trade union movement if no action is taken by your congress to render us all support possible. Our comrades in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are making a magnificent and effective fight. Do you expect to let them down?

"For the Central Strike Committee,
Secretary:—
Charles W. Harris
Thomas Wood
Harry Laven
Members of N. S. F. U.
National Strike Headquarters,
Cedds Mission,
Beckton Road,
London, E. 16.

COST OF LIVING IS INCREASING MUCH FASTER THAN WAGES, WHILE EMPLOYMENT REMAINS VERY LOW

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The worst August as far as factory operations are concerned since 1921, is the verdict of the Illinois department of labor on the employment situation in this state. The department says a gain of one tenth of one per cent over July is negligible for a month which is expected to start industry on its seasonal upgrade.

The most disappointing fact brought out by the survey, says the report, has been the tendency for employment to decline among the steel firms. The 120 plants distributed about the state in all the steel producing areas had 6.7 per cent fewer workers in August than they had in July. The condition of the steel industry is generally considered as an accurate business barometer.

Car Building Declines.

The car building industry also showed a decline of 13 per cent when an increase was expected. Operators in that industry are about 30 per cent less than a year ago. This indicates that the railroads are not buying. Railroad purchases are among the most important producers of industrial activity.

Altogether of the 56 industries represented in the report 28 showed increases and 28 declines during August. But the general employment situation thruout the state was saved from falling to the lowest levels by a revival of mining operations in the central and southern fields and by the continuation of building operations on a large scale.

Contractors reporting to the department stated that they had 16 per cent more workers on their payrolls in August than in the preceding month. As a result there was a smaller excess of idle workers over jobs available than in any other month of this year. The record showed 139 applicants for each 100 jobs compared with 153 for each 100 jobs in July.

Cost of Living Rising.

The depressed state of industry has not affected the general level of earnings, according to the report. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing industry were $28.18 which compares with $27.40 in July and $26.96 in August, 1924. This means a gain of about 14 per cent over the average wage in the 1921-22 depression. But in the same period the cost of living has increased 18½ per cent. As a result the purchasing power of wages has fallen nearly 4 per cent in the last 3 years.

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By A. LOSOVSKY

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PARENTS OBJECT TO STAND TAKEN BY SCHOOL BOARD

Children on Strike to Force Demands

NEW YORK CITY.—A conference between the parents of the 100 striking school children of public school 44, Prospect Avenue and 176th street, effected a compromise, by which seventy pupils who live in the immediate vicinity will not be compelled to make the trip to Public School 67, Mohegan Avenue and 179th street. The parents of the children objected to sending their children to Public School 67, because of the danger entailed in crossing streets where traffic was unusually heavy and a menace to their eleven-year-old sons and daughters.

Another Bronx Strike.

At Public School 61, Crotona Park East and Charlotte Place, strenuous objections are raised to the transfer of children to Public School 66, Longfellow Avenue and Jennings street. The parents' committee insist upon the board of education renting rooms nearby instead of transferring the children to another school. This question will also undoubtedly be settled by a compromise, as it is said that the school authorities fear the effects that publicity will have upon the appropriations for the various schools in the Bornx.

Strike in Brooklyn.

The strikes of Greater New York are not confined to the Bronx. In Brooklyn, the parents of 300 children refuse to send their children to Public School 216, Avenue X and East First street, which they say is two miles from the homes of the children to be transferred. In order to avoid the two-mile hike every morning, it is necessary for the children to plough thru mud across vacant lots. The school authorities of Public School 100, in Coney Island, deny that a strike exists. The parents' committee insist they will not send their children to school until they are assured that their children will remain at Public School 100.

I. W. W. Is Now Legal in Canada, Says the Agricultural Union

Conditions in Canada during the harvest are unprecedentedly favorable for an organization drive by the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, a unit of the I. W. W., according to the union's headquarters.

"Laws of the dominion of Canada which were formely effective against the I. W. W. have been erased from the statute books," says the union. The I. W. W. is now absolutely legal in the entire dominion.

"Members of the I. W. W. have several times in the past year been brot into court on vagrancy charges, the officers trying to make out that membership in the organization was vagrancy. The I. W. W. won every one of these cases. Canadian justice is very strict against mob violence of the sort which prevails in some parts of the United States, and nothing of the sort is likely to take place in Canada.

Build the DAILY WORKER

LABOR FAKERS QUARREL OVER SPOILS; FITZGERALD EXPOSES PRINCELY GRAFT OF FAT BOYS

(By Worker Correspondent)

OMAHA, Nebr., Sept. 22.—A letter issued by E. H. Fitzgerald, grand president of the Railway Clerks, to officers, representatives and lodges takes a shot at Milam and Forrester who organized the outlaw union of express employes.

Fitzgerald says: "The outlaws led by Milam and Forrester have now resorted to personal attacks upon the grand lodge officers, seemingly forgetting to mention the merits of their outlaw organization, if it has any. The Brotherhood has no fear of such character assassins, which proves the point we have made that they are actuated by selfish motives only and are seeking to provide remunerative jobs for themselves at the expense of our loyal members.

"So far as we have record at this writing, there has been deflections of membership from less than a dozen express lodges. It is true that in some isolated instances special meetings have been held by members of lodges sympathetic with the outlaws and they have voted to surrender the lodge charter. In every instance, however, loyal members of each lodge are holding the charter in the name of the brotherhood and all financial officers who have improperly disposed of lodge funds will be held strictly accountable by the loyal members, under penalty of their bonds."

Death Benefits "Key to Heaven."

According to Fitzgerald, the death benefits ought to hold members loyal for a while, so he warns the shaky ones and points out their interests in the brotherhood thusly:

"In lodges where deflections have occurred, loyal members have communicated direct with the grand president or grand secretary-treasurer so that their interests in the Brotherhood including grievances, death benefit certificates, and other matters, may be be properly handled and protected. Should there be any further deflections, which I do not anticipate, loyal members of the Brotherhood should be governed accordingly."

Salary, Etc., Comes First, Then Zero.

Bureaucracy in the railroad clerks comes high. Just see what it costs for administration (of chloroform, perhaps) in this modern, very modern, craft and graft union. Fitzgerald spills the beans in an effort to shoo the loyal members away from the other buzzard. Here is a gem in union finance squandering by a per capita eater:

Continuing, Fitzgerald says: "The outlaws are making much of the vast sums of money paid in to this Brotherhood by the express members and the small returns. All money paid by these members which goes into the death benefit, railway clerk, protective and convention fund is paid out in accordance with the Brotherhood laws for the benefit of every member. Therefore, such money as is paid in the general fund is to be reckoned with in the expenditure for the benefit of all employes. On basis of the present membership the express members pay in one year into the general fund $36,800, out of this is paid salary and expenses of a vice grand president, and his stenographer, and his office rent and office expenses and maintenance of express general grievance committee which totals $14,000 annually. Also charging proportionately the salary of the grand president, grand secretary-treasurer, editor, national legislative counsel and miscellaneous expense such as stationery, telegrams, printing, etc., totals approximately $20,000, making a grand total of $34,000 of the $36,800 paid in.

"I have made no reference to proportions of salary and expenses vice grand presidents railroad division, which should in reality be paid where they spend their time for the benefit of the express membership. Every member gets a copy of The Railway Clerk free, every member, if he wishes it, gets an insurance policy free, every lodge participates in the convention fund and is entitled to a delegate, every lodge participates in the protective fund and that fund is also used to pay salary and expenses of express national agreement and wage committees.

"Let the outlaws tell the truth, it will hurt only them and not the brotherhood."

How Ortodoxy Made Heretics.

The writer had occasion a number of times to visit the clerk's union in Omaha, during its ascending period. The bible was placed prominently in the center of the room. The meetings were opened and closed with prayer. During the session practically the whole time was taken up in reading decisions of the railroad labor board, the secretary droned out these reports until the members became nervous or exhausted and left the room. Dues were paid in Omaha, but as far as the average member knew, the union was part of the railroad labor board, and they it was who gave decisions affecting pay and jobs. Apparently, members had nothing to do or say in the matter.

The effect of this was for the member to abstain from going to church, union meetings, and then to put his trust in the government gods who sat on the railroad labor board. The "Grand Lodge" and its officialdom is a patriarchate or oligarchy against whom it is sacrilege to protest or criticize. It is the old feudal system brot up to date with the grand officers and their retainers exploiting the membership. Orthodox feudal lords, praying pilferers, job holding satraps and government regulation caused the serfs to become heretics and assert their "independence." Praying, preaching and issuing of "bulls" has caused this stronghold of feudalism to decay. From 2,400 members the clerks' union has been reduced to a mere shadow in Omaha, and that applies to many railroads and towns in the country.

Amalgamation of the railroad unions and the drafting up and enforcement of demands thru their power and control over the industry is the only way to solve the problem for the clerks. It is amalgamation or annihilation.

SOVIET SCIENTIST REACHES RARE AIR IN BALLOON FLIGHT

MOSCOW, (By Tass) —Fridman, director of the Central Geophysical Observatory, has risen to the highest strata of atmosphere on an aerostate for scientific investigation. The air ballon reached the height of 7,400 meters at which Fridman stayed for two hours, after which time he was forced to land, owing to metereologic conditions impending further observations.

Poems for Workers

Edited by MANUEL GOMEZ

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PEACE MEETS IN I. L. G. W. HERALD CONVENTION CALL

Suspended Locals Confer with Sigman

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22.—Altho conferences are being held between the two factions in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, thru the mediation of the committee of shop chairmen, it will be impossible to make any announcement of progress for several days to come, according to the joint committee of action. Reinstatement of the discharged workers is still far from complete.

A conference was held Sunday in the Hotel Cadillac-Yates in the very room where the trial of the expelled officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22 began in June. Possibly it will be in this same place that the leaders of the joint action committee and officials of the union will agree upon the terms of a peace plan which will be submitted to the members of the union for their approval.

Gangster Rule Fails

Indications are not lacking that the Sigman administration of the I. L. G. W. realizes that it can no longer cope with the revolt of the rank and file which Sigman's terroristic tactics against the left wing has generated. This policy of expulsions and pogroms, disfranchisement, sluggings and suspensions incited and carried on by the yellow socialist Jewish daily Forward has roused the entire membership against Sigman and everything he stands for.

That gangster rule is a failure is attested by the call issued, following the general executive board meeting on the 11th of this month, for a convention to meet on November 30th at Philadelphia, advancing the date from May 1926.

A Change in Administration

This call for an I. L. G. W. convention signed by Sigman and Abraham Baroff admits that the union is "passing through the severest crisis of its existence." Sigman tries to dodge responsibility by alleging that this condition is caused "by enemies from outside the union." But the membership has stated forcibly enough that Sigman himself is to blame.

The call mentions that the general executive board "realizes that the next convention is likely to produce a change in the administration," and mentions that Meyer Perlstein has resigned from the G. E. B. Perlstein's resignation was accepted, but a similar resignation by Joseph Breslau was not accepted. Locals are asked to vote on the proposal of advancing the date of the convention to Nov. 30th.

More Automobiles Made in 1925 Than 1924; Yet Jobless Still Hoof It

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. — While hundreds of unemployed workers are pounding the sidewalks in their effort to find a master, the U. S. department of commerce sends out in its news service an announcement that more automobiles were produced in the first eight months of 1925 than in 1924. There were produced in the first eight months of 1924, 2,351,913 passenger cars in the United States and Canada. In 1925, for the same period, 2,516,339 passenger cars were produced.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

VAN SWEARINGENS ARE AGENTS OF J. P. MORGAN, STOLE SMALL ROADS TO COMBINE WITH N. Y. CENTRAL

WASHINGTGON, Sept. 22.—(FP)—Counsel for the minority stockholders in the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad are about to bring to the witness chair before the interstate commerce commission O. P. Van Swearingen, one of the brothers whose mysterious financial backing has enabled them to form the biggest rail merger since the days of E. H. Harriman. That mysterious backing, the minority is promising to prove to the commission, is none other than J. P. Morgan & Co., financial masters of the New York Central system.

Van Swearingens Are Agents.

At one of the sensational hearings before the commission, the protesting minority displayed a chart showing the financial connection of the Van Swearingens, thru a long string of companies organized by themselves to hide their transactions, back to the New York Central.

One of their most daring feats of financial banditry, according to this showing, was the buying of their way into the board of the C. & O., followed by transfer of funds of the road from banks along its line to the Morgan bank in New York, then the loan of this C. & O. money to the Van Swearingens for the purpose of their buying the road.

They secured from the interstate commerce commission the right to issue equipment bonds for the property, secured by equipment that had actually been used and rotted and rusted away; with the proceeds of this bond sale they bought up new properties.

They raised the dividend rate on preferred stock to 7 per cent but took away all voting power; this was vested in the common stock, which they kept for themselves.

The Van Swearingens, according to the minority stockholders, are agents for Morgan & Co., and their "pickings" in the present case will be rich enough to make the late Jay Gould turn enviously in his tomb.

Germany Gives Leader of Fiery Cross Short Shrift; Shows Him Boot

BERLIN, Germany — The German prototype of the Knights of the Fiery Cross were given short shrift in Germany. Gotthard Stroschein of Chicago was given six days to pack up his bags and leave Germany. This deportation of the former Lutheran minister of Chicago, came as a result of his attempt to found an organization similar to the ku klux klan in Germany.

Otto Stroschein, father and accomplice of Gotthard, was given to understand that that kind of nonsense won't go. He is allowed to remain as he proved his German citizenship.

Gotthard is now in Warsaw, and intends to return to America at an early date.

WE REFER MR. INSTONE TO THE BRITISH MINERS' FEDERATION

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22.—Theodore Instone, vice-president of S. Instone Co., Ltd., arrived in New York Saturday on the Mauritania. He said he expected to negotiate with American users of anthracite to ship them British coal and fuel substitutes. "We have abundant anthracite to meet any shortage in the United States," he said.

Stove Workers Picket Large Plant

(Continued from page 1)

the past year, and no scabs seem to be forthcoming.

Company Attempts Coercion

The company is now attempting to coerce the laborers within the plant to operate the automatic stove polisher. The laborers are not willing to do this in spite of the inducements the company offers them in the form of higher wages and better jobs.

The Cribben and Sexton Co. has done everything in its power to keep out union men. This attempt of the polishers to unionize the department in which they work is a challenge to the anti-union stand of the corporation..

Vice President Smith, who is also the general manager of the company, in no uncertain terms told the men that he refused to recognize the union or any combination that the men wanted to form.

Smash Workers' Union

At one time the polishers and buffers in the plant were organized. They maintained an organization in the plant for over twenty-seven years. During a dull season three years ago the general manager of the plant smashed the union by laying off and firing active union men. During the period of union control the piece prices were so arranged that every worker was able to make a living wage. Today, the company does not tell the men what the piece rate is on certain jobs. At the end of a hard grind the worker finds that he has made but $4 or $5 for the day's work. Not only are the workers kept in ignorance of the piece prices, but those on the day pay are forced to speed up. The work is not easy. The stove castings are placed in a chemical solution. Then they are placed under emery wheels revolving at about 2800 revolutions a minute. The dust from the castings fills the air and the men become covered with it and get it into their lungs, for the blowers and fans are not adequate.

After the emery wheel has taken off the rough surface then the hand polishers complete the job of polishing the dark surfaces. The other parts are taken to the electroplating bath and a coating of nickel is placed on the parts of the stove or range. The parts are then again handled by hand polishers.

The work of electroplating the parts and polishing the surfaces so that they shine is now being replaced by a process called enameling.

Enameling is done by women. The dressed stove parts are sent to the enameling room and th women place the enamel on the parts. They receive a high wage of about $25. The company is sending more and more of the stove parts into the enameling room as they are thus able to make more profit per stove.

Molders' Union Next (?)

The molders, who cast the stoves are members of a union. At present the molders are tied down by a contract and are not able to assist the metal polishers on strike. If the company, is successful in beating the polishers and buffers, will undoubtedly next smash the union of the molders in the shop.

The laborers do the heavy and unskilled work in the shop. Their average wage is about 45 cents an hour.

The semi-skilled workers are treated but little better than the laborers. Their wages are about 60 cents an hour. Most of the men in the shop are married and have large families. The wages are far from being adequate to clothe and house the workers and their families properly.

Wages Slashed

The company at present is attempting to cut the wages of the workers in the plant and the strike of the metal polishers and buffers came as a protest to this move by the company.

The workers on strike insist upon their right to organize and demand that their shop committee be recognized by the bosses.

"The men in the polishing room are out 100 per cent and will stay out until the company comes across and recognizes our shop committee and the union local," the strike chairman reiterated. "We will not go back to work under the old conditions. Our fellows need the increase in wages to take care of their kids and we certainly have not gotten fat on the wages this company has paid us."

To Import Scabs

The strikers held a meeting yesterday morning at which they discussed the next step in their fight with the bosses. It is expected that the bosses may attempt to bring out-of-town strikebreakers into the plant tomorrow. The strikers were assigned their posts for the next day.

Tigert Again Co-Operates With Legion

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Selection of John J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education, Judge Harry F. Atwood, of Chicago, and Dr. Thomas E. Finegan of Harrisburg, former state commissioner of education for Pennsylvania to serve as Judges in the 1924-25 national essay contest of the American legion was announced here today by National Adjutant James F. Barton.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

STEEL WORKER KILLED WHEN DEFICIENT MOLD CRACKS, 2ND MAY DIE

Robert Knavich, 43 years old, was killed and William Estell probably fatally burned when the mold at the Interstate Steel Co., mill which they were filling with molten metal cracked and showered them with the fiery mass.

The plant is located at East 118th St., and Prairie Ave. The company had neglected to scrap the deficient mold.

McNamara Faces Jail for Aid in Indiana Iron Workers' Strike

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—The fate of John McNamara, labor leader on trial in criminal court here on charges of "blackmail" growing out of labor troubles here last year, was declared guilty today. McNamara is a member of the Iron Workers' Union. McNamara is liable to one to five years prison sentence to which a $1,000 fine may be added.

Convicts in Desperate Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Twenty-five convicts and one warden of the Kiel prison in Holstein on the Baltic Sea were killed in a desperate attempt of 400 prisoners to fight their way to freedom, according to a Central News dispatch from Warsaw today.

Eleven convicts and two wardens were injured in the pitched battle. Troops were called to aid the prison officers and rounded up all the escaped criminals.

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In Detroit!

R. U. R.

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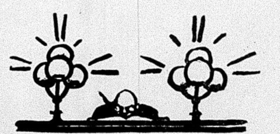

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An Alien Bootlicker Threatens

Secretary of Labor, Davis, from Wales, one of the most subservient lickspittles that ever groveled before the almighty dollar, threatens to deport all aliens who are members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

There is not the slightest doubt that the alien flunkey, Mr. Davis, would like to see every alien worker who has not debased his manhood by licking his master's heel, placed on board a ship, bound for foreign parts. Whether Mr. Davis will be successful in carrying out his plans is another question.

According to the news dispatch from Washington which informed the public of Mr. Davis' intentions, the spur to this action was given by the unfavorable publicity received by the Coolidge administration thru its cancelling of a visa to Comrade Saklatvala, the Hindu Communist and member of the British house of commons.

Even the capitalist press has diplomatically hinted that the ratio of bone to brain in Mr. Kellogg's head is entirely out of proportion to the intellectual requirements of a competent secretary of state. The press suggests that real statesmen know enuf to gloss over the letter of the law when questions arise that cannot be solved by mechanical methods. Davis and Kellogg are as alike in their mental bankruptcy as two mackerel are in the matter of color. Birds of a feather have a tendency to flock together and what is more reasonable than that dumbells should put up a united front against a barage of intelligence?

Therefore, there are two quite obvious reasons why the department of labor should announce a new offensive against the radical workers, at the same time, that the state department is under a withering fire over its action in barring out a Communist member of the British parliament on orders from the British foreign office.

The first is the fundamental hatred combined with fear that the capitalist class entertains towards the Communists. The second is an effort to block the wave of attack on the administration thru its exclusion of Saklatvala, The theory is the old one, that an offensive is the best defensive.

Secretary of Labor Davis, the alien flunkey of capitalism, will not frighten the radicals by threats of deportation. Those who join the Communist movement do not do so under the illusion that they are going to walk into a paradise over a road strewn with roses. They know that the path to the emancipation of the working class is a hard and thorny one; that the army of labor will reach its goal after traveling thru a valley of tears.

Tho the capitalist system in the United States is strong, yet we can see in the hysterical threats of the government evidence of the international decline of the robber order. Our ruling class sees the handwriting on the wall. They see the mighty British empire shaken to its base by revolution in its colonies and incipient revoluton at home. Like the tyrants down thru all the stages of human history they try to ward off the inevitable by persecution. They will fail. They may deport Communists, but they will never kill Communism.

Green's Convention Thunder.

Considerable speculation is indulged in as to what line William Green will take, in making his opening bow to the first convention of the American Federation of Labor he faces in the role of president, when that organization meets next month in Atlantic City.

The speculators need not waste much brain energy in guessing Green's line. Green will follow the strategy of Sam Gompers. He will make faces at the "unreasonable employers" as Sam did, but will reserve his heavy thunder for the Communists, just as Sam was in the habit of doing.

The labor fakers are not afraid of the capitalists, not even of the "unreasonable" ones. There are only a few employers who have not brains enuf to realize that the labor fakers stand between them and a militant trade union movement, that would make constant asaults on their profits. The labor fakers know that their interests are interwoven with those of the capitalists and therefore they will defend the capitalist system as they would defend their very lives.

William Green knows this, being one of them. His strategy therefore is not hard to guess at. In order to hold the rank and file, the fakers must make a bluff at fighting the employers. Gompers used to attack Judge Gary. Green will find some convenient capitalist target for his vocal barbs. He will fight the injunction and child labor, with his mouth, even as Sam did. But he will train his heaviest artillery on the Communists and put the fear of god into the hearts of the assembled labor fakers. He will try and convince them that he is better able to save them from the Communist danger than by any other labor lieutenant of capitalism in the paddock. He will probably succeed.

The left wing in the labor movement is still deplorably weak. It will get strong in time. It will grow in strength as the capitalist system in the United States weakens. And as the capitalist system weakens, so will the power of the labor fakers who are part and parcel of that system.

Sadder If Not Wiser

The officialdom of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is sadder if not wiser than it was some weeks back. Its ranks have thinned somewhat. The G. E. B. lost the services of the two stoolpigeons Meyer (Mire) Perlstein and Joseph Breslau. The rank and file of the union loses nothing by this desertion.

The Sigman machine sees the handwriting on the wall. Its united front with the employers and the capitalist press did not stand up against the united opposition of the rank and file. Something had to crack and it was the Sigman machine that cracked.

Sigman now proposes that the date for the next convention be November 30 instead of next May. The letter accompanying this proposal states that the agreements between the unions and the manufacturers expires next July and as a new administration is likely to result from the next convention, it would not be fair to the next G. E. B. to be obliged to face the problem of new wage negotiations without having an opportunity to get acquainted with the union's machinery beforehand.

Sigman sees the handwriting on the wall.

BOSSES SPEED UP TAILOR SHOP STRIKEBREAKERS

United Garment Workers' Union Aids Boss

Despite the fact that the strike is in its thirteenth week, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers involved in the strike against the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor Co., maintain a continuous picket line from 7 in the morning till 4:30 in the afternoon. The spirit of the strikers is just as strong as it was the day the strike started.

But when we look into the camp of the employers we find a sorry sight indeed. Ray Reeder, the secretary of the International Tailoring Co., called the strikebreakers in the plant together and told them that they must produce more in order to meet the demands of the trade.

"Your production is not enough," wailed the speaker.

In order to increase production Ray Reeder, in behalf of the company, offered to pay the strikebreakers a little bonus. Not only did he offer to pay their bonus, but he also undertook to pay their union dues after Oct. 1.

The United Garment Workers local in Chicago has assumed the role of strikebreaker and is assisting the bosses to crush the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The paying of a bonus and the giving of other inducements is in line with the plan of the company to establish the speed-up system in the shop, with the able assistance of Green's beloved, United Garment Workers of America.

Terrorize Strikers

The bosses in their desperation to crush the union are now terrorizing individual members of the union, who are active on the picket line and in the conduct of the strike. Harry Novak, 5740 South Green St., and his brother Oscar were both shot and are now in the hospital. According to prominent officials of the Amalgamated, this shooting is only one of the acts of terrorization that have been practised by the bosses. The members of the Amalgamated, who were arrested in the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union are awaiting trial for conspiracy. The date of their trial has not been fixed as yet. The arrest of the pickets, the threatening of various members, go well in line with the shooting of Harry and Oscar Novak, it was pointed out by a prominent union member.

Strike meetings are being held every morning in Hod Carriers Hall, at eleven o'clock, where speakers discuss the developments of the strike.

Six pickets were arrested yesterday.

• • •

Taylor Co. Venture Fizzles

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—The press agents for the J. L. Haylor & Co. broadcasted the opening of a gigantic clothing factory here for Sept. 15. When Sept. 15 did arrive, the company presented a sorry spectacle. Their attempt to run away from the striking garment workers of Chicago met with a mighty cold reception here.

Some Success!

The company agents had leased a factory in Moline and Rock Island for six months and the company started an intensive drive to secure 600 workers for the Moline shop and 400 for the Rock Island clothing factory. So far they have succeeded in getting 15 boys in Rock Island to work for them at the magnificent wage of $15 a week. None of the lads know how to thread a needle, lot alone make clothing. In order to be able to produce clothing, they attempted to import some strikebreakers. All that could be mustered into the shop were ten professional scabs. The company has made reservations for them at the Y. M. C. A.

In Moline they have not as yet recruited one hundred to take the job.

The company agents had painted a glorious picture of the future Moline and Rock Island ventures and had made plans to take over the defunct Daniel Boone Woolen Mills. It seems as tho they bit off more than they could chew. Out of the 1,000 workers they intended to hire, they have only 100 inexperienced clothing hands to turn out suits in the busiest season of the year.

Hot Air Merchants

It seems as tho their talk of expansion made them expand so much with the hot air they generated that they blew up.

The workers in this city and in Moline realize what the workers of Chicago are up against and they refuse to scab on their fellow workers.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

workers and lead them along the correct lines. The Communists tell the workers that only thru the overthrow of capitalism will they be able to begin the work of changing conditions so that unemployment and its attendant miseries can be abolished.

• • •

IT is significant that the headquarters of the second international has been moved from the comparatively turbulent atmosphere of London to the more peaceful one of Geneva. The yellow international does not feel comfortable in a revolutionary country. When things looked rather shaky on the continent of Europe the office was moved to London. If the league of nations blows up, it may be obliged to move to Sleepy Hollow where Rip Van Winkle hibernated for several years according to legend. The Wandering Jew of Eugene Sue's novel had nothing on the second international.

• • •

THE Wall Street Journal's London correspondent draws a gloomy picture of the seamen's strike from the seamen's point of view. He cabled a column full of doleful impressions of the strike, hurls a choice collection of curses at the heads of the Communists and plants a crown of roses on the brow of Havelock Wilson, the most notorious capitalist stoolpigeon that ever sold out a trade union. Here is a sample of his stuff: "'This victory of a legitimate trade union over a rabble of Communists has made a strong impression upon the wage workers of Great Britain. In fact it was the quickest and most efficient instance of strikebreaking that the British people have ever seen."

• • •

THE Wall Street Journal's correspondent counted its victory before it was properly hatched. The strike is not broken nor even badly bent. The government of Australia was obliged to call a special election on account of it and several hundreds of British ships are tied up all over the world. The capitalists will find out before this battle is over that Havelock Wilson, like many another dog, has had his day.

• • •

THE DAILY WORKER is often accused by its critics, some of them friendly, that it colors its news too much; in other words that it is too partial to the workers' side of the struggle and particularly to the Communist side. We plead guilty to the indictment to a certain extent. We are not concerned with publishing news for the sake of news any more than cartoonists are concerned with drawing pictures for art's sake. But we do not lie, because we know that lying does not serve our purpose, which is the advancement of the working class movement. The truth is good enuf for us. We leave the lying to the capitalists. It is one of their most powerful weapons.

• • •

AND how they do lie! Take the Saklatvala case for instance. For days we were informed that the workers of Battersea, England, who sent him to the house of commons were arranging a mass meeting at which Saklatvala's resignation would be demanded. The meeting was held alright but it turned out to be a meeting of workers protesting against his exclusion from the United States and affirming confidence in his political views. This is only one example of capitalist lying.

Calles Acts as the Humble Servant of Foreign Imperialism

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22. — The Aguila Oil company has asked the Calles government to give "protection" against the strike declared against the company, hot only in the oil district, but everywhere that the company has stores for sale of oil and gasoline.

Since Calles, under the repressive laws he has had passed against strikes to please foreign capitalists, has reason to proceed with the repression, he will probably send troops to break the strike and punish any pickets at the company stores thruout Mexico.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84; cable 4.84¾. France, franc, demand 4.73½; cable 4.74. Belgium, franc, demand 4.37; cable 4.37½. Italy, lira, demand 4.06¾; cable 4.07. Sweden, krone, demand 26.81; cable 26.84. Norway, krone, demand 2113; cable 21.15. Denmark, krone, demand 24.33; cable 24.35. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghia, taels, demand 80.00.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

COOK TELLS BRITISH MINERS TO PREVENT COAL EXPORTS TO U. S. IN AID OF ANTHRACITE STRIKE

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and leader of the recent miners' strike movement to which the Baldwin government was forced to bow, told the British miners in a peech at Cardiff, Wales, on Saturday last, that they must prevent coal being xported to America, since it was the duty of British miners to help the American miners in the great anthracite strike now going on in Pennsylvania.

Anthracite Profits - - By Earl R. Browder

By EARL R. BROWDER

THE anthracite coal corporations claim that to avoid bankruptcy they must cut the miners' wages by 10 per cent. That is why 158,000 miners are now on strike in Pennsylvania.

It is interesting, therefore, to examine the books of these companies, and their histories, to see how they came by these great capitalizations upon which they want to increase dividends at the cost of wages.

HOW much "capital" is invested is the anthracite fields?

According to the estimate of the coal commission, the present valuation is slightly under one billion dollars.

Where did the billion dollars come from?

Does it represent the savings of the stockholders, laboriously gathered together by sacrifice and economy from the product of their labors, and "invested" in anthracite?

Not at all!

Most of it is "book valuation," that is, a figure established on the basis of expected profits.

For instance:

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad was in the anthracite coal business. It held properties valued at $6,240,000.

THE stockholders of the D. L. & W. joined together in 1921 to form a new corporation, the Glen Alden Coal company. The new corporation purchased the coal properties of the old corporation at a price of $72,240,000, paying for it principally with promissory notes. That is, the same stockholders who in 1920 owned six millions of coal thru the D. L. & W., in 1921 suddenly found themselves the owners of 72 millions of dollars of "coal capital."

The only cost was a promissory note given by themselves to themselves.

But the new "capital" must earn dividends!

Then take a look at the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company, with assets of 77 million dollars.

This corporation began operations over 100 years ago, on lands which it leased for an annual rental of one ear of corn!

That ear of corn, plus "valuations," plus "revaluations," plus the labor of miners who produced the flood of "black diamonds" from the earth, is now represented by the assets of $77,000,000, of which 99 per cent at least is appropriated surplus value from the labor of the miners.

Are the corporations so poor that they must cut wages?

Look at the divident record (cash dividends!) of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. It runs like this:

1913—49 pct.; 1917—110 pct.; 1921—137 pct.; 1922 (strike year) 168 pct. with the other years running from 10 to 83 per cent.

Or the Hillside Coal & Iron company. Its cash dividends in 1917 were 105 pct.; in 1921 were 205 pct.; and in 1922 were 190 pct. (and the last figure averaged $6.69 per ton of coal mined by the corporation!)

But it is objected, not all the corporations earn such profits.

No. The reason their rates are lower is because their "book values" have been written up so high that the dividends become a "normal" ten to thirty per cent.

Some of them are so poverty-stricken that they don't even pay dividends! For example, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Co. Why? Look at its "assets" — $115,000,000 dollars! It has "capitalized" its earnings ahead of time, and the profits are collected by selling "stock" which didn't cost anything.

And then, if one is going to reinvest these tremendous profits, why should dividends be declared and thus be liable to taxation? It is so such simpler to accumulate a "surplus," which may at convenient times be distributed as "stock dividends."

Thus the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. (paying no dividends) increased its surplus from $1,460,000 in 1912, to $29,074,000 in 1922.

Surely you will agree that they must cut wages to get out of the poverty-stricken condition and begin to pay dividends!

AND there's the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Its "surplus" increased from $1,655,000 in 1912, to $7,467,000 in 1922.

The "net" profits of the so-called "railroad coal companies" were, in 1915, $11,264,000; in 1918 they increased to $22,369,000; in 1920 they were $33,466,000. Such "net profits" do not touch such items as $38,550,000 added to the assets of the Lehigh Valley and Cox Brothers, thru "revaluation," from 1913 to 1921; or the $27,583,000 added by "revaluation" to the Hudson Coal Company interests, etc.

Yes, a truly poverty-stricken lot of corporations are in control of anthracite.

But if the coal miners would take control, burn up the "book values," and give the consumers cheap coal, instead of monoply prices, as at present, they could still increase their wages 20 per cent and have a real surplus, instead of decreasing wages.

Why not "workers' control of anthracite?"

Workers' Theater of Philadelphia to Give Working Class Drama

By SAM WEINBERG

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22. — The Workers' Theater Alliance has been given official sanction by District No. 3 Workers Party Educational Committee.

Because of the bitter need of a true and more explicit means of working class education and propaganda that will bring understanding to many young minds who hunger for the entertainment that the stage affords, the Workers' Theater Alliance has been formed in Philadelphia.

Due to the earnest and sincere effort of Comrade Alfred Sobel, we have been able to plant this institution on a firm foundation. Our real work is but beginning now. As we have laid plans for an extensive campaign for the production of proletarian plays, which will be carried out in a large scale. We intend to begin immediately with an initial performance of three one-act plays.

These plays are highly educational as they deal exclusively with the clas satruggle. We call upon all intelligent workers in Philadelphia to join the Workers' Theater Alliance and make it what it should be, an educational institution. Send your name, address and occupation to 521 York Ave., Philadelphia.

Watch for further announcements in the DAILY WORKER.

N. Y. Window Cleaners Make Wage Demands on Bosses' Organization

By H. FEINSTEIN.
(Secretary Local 8, Window Cleaners' Protective Union.)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22.—The membership of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, has unanimously adopted the proposal of the Executive Board to demand $2 a week increase in wages and one hour less per week.

Every window cleaner shall receive a minimum of $40 and work no more than 44 hours. All are determined to fight for these demands by strike, if need be.

The office of the union is located at 217 East 6th street and all window cleaners are invited to get in touch with the organization. The bosses are raising a large fund to try to break the union and destroy union conditions. They are completely organized in one association.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS GIVE SUBSTANTIAL AID IN DAILY WORKER DRIVE

TODAY'S list of DAILY WORKER savers may not be very long but it is nevertheless fairly heavy. For it includes a goodly number of Workers Party units and other workers' organizations which have collected in small sums from individuals and sent it in large sums. The results were $642.70 which swelled the total so far received to more than $7,500.00 or three-quarters of the emergency fund. These are hopeful signs.

It is time to point out, however, that any slakening of effort to save the DAILY WORKER would have extremely serious results. We did not succeed in our efforts to raise the emergency fund within two weeks and it is more necessary than ever to press on with all possible speed to reach that goal. And then we must not let ourselves think that the crisis is over. The DAILY WORKER cannot be made safe with the $10,000 fund. We dare not again allow the DAILY WORKER to be so endangered that its very life is momentarily threatened. To make the DAILY WORKER secure for the coming year some mighty efforts will still have to be exerted.

They Marched in Close Formation to Make Tuesday Count:

Sympathizer, English Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	$60.00
E. Wernley, Detroit, Mich., English Br., W. P.	10.00
L. Steigerwald, Detroit, Mich., English W. P.	2.00
Polish Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	5.00
North Side English, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	44.05
Douglas Park English, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	20.00
Slovenian Benefit Society, Waukegan, Ill.	37.65
German Br., W. P., Chicago	20.50
Ruben Bernstein, Milwaukee	2.00
Pat Cavanaugh, Carlton, Minn.	3.00
Ukranian Br., Chicago, Ill.	21.50
Finnish Br., W. P., Brantwood, Wis.	5.00
Y. W. L., East Side English, Cleveland, O.	7.50
Joe and Minnie Tript, Chicago	3.00
Regina Myroski, Moundsville, W. Va.	1.00
S. Weinberg, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Carl Brodsky, New York	3.00
H. Brooker, Chicago	2.00
Wm. Brooks, Calgary, Alberta, Canada	2.00
Lithuanian Citizens' Club, Donora, Pa.	6.00
Russian Br., W. P., St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
English Br., Denver, Colo.	9.00
Boro Park English Br., W. P., New York	5.00
Shop Nucleus 6, New York	6.00
Italian Downtown Br., W. P., New York	10.00
English Lower Bronx Br., New York	15.7
English Williamsburg, New York	31.7
English Bronx, New York	51.5
Shop Nucleus 1, New York	10.0
Shop Nucleus 16, New York	9.0
Finnish Inwood Br., New York	25.0
Y. W. L. 14, New York	10.0
Shop Nucleus 2, New York	20.0
Bill Carr, New York	1.0
Y. W. L. 12, New York	33.0
Louis Molnar, Oakland, Cal.	10.0
Frank Moudry, Bedford, O.	1.0
Gust Ecke, Cleveland, O.	5.0
Olaf Weinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.0
Louis Lagomarrino, Santa Rosa, Cal.	1.0
Finnish Br., W. P., Aberdeen, Wash.	10.0
Ukrainian Br., Milwaukee, Wis.	6.0
G. Griger and J. Novak, Chicago	10.0
Patton and Talbot, Omaha, Neb.	2.0
Jewish Br., W. P., Winthrop, Mass.	7.0
Finnish Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	33.8
Lithuanian Br. 32, W. P., New York	5.0
Finnish Br., W. P., Astoria, Ore.	50.0
Today's total	$ 642.7
Previously acknowledged	6,949.2
Total to date	$7,591.9

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE

But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

Vol. II. No. 217. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

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UNITED FRONT DEMONSTRATIONS THRUOUT COUNTRY AGAINST BAN ON SAKLATVALA CALLED BY W. P.

United front mass meetings participated in by numerous working class organizations, have been initiated by the Workers (Communist) Party and are to be held in the large cities and industrial centers thruout the country, in protest against the barring of the Communist member of the British parliament, Shapurji Saklatvala, from America, C. E. Ruthenberg, the party's general secretary announced.

Meetings will be held in Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and other large cities, to demand that Saklatvala, who was to come here as a delegate to the interparliamentary union in Washington, be admitted immediately. A highly successful demonstration has already been held in New York.

A Chicago meeting, conducted under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will be held Monday evening, Sept. 28, at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

The speakers will be Manuel Gomez, secretary of the league, and William F. Dunne, editor the DAILY WORKER. There will be Hindu and Chinese speakers representing other organizations, and several working-class groups will take part. Admission will be free.

Parade 12 Men Condemned.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.—Twelve convicted robbers, scheduled for execution at Lungwha arsenal, furnished the principals of a parade thru the main streets of Shanghai today.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

DANIEL J. TOBIN was re-elected president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at that organization's recent convention in Seattle, Washington. This was not all. Tobin had his salary increased from $9,000 to $15,000 a year. No ten per cent raise for Brother Tobin. After all those things happened, Tobin made a speech thanking the teamsters for their generosity and telling the world that it is a splendid organization. So it is, for Tobin.

• • •

GUSTAVE B. RUEGER, a member of the Barbers' Union in Seattle, took it on himself to circulate a petition among local barber shop proprietors urging that the cost of a hair cut be reduced to 50 cents and a neck shave to 10 cents. His local union tried him for his pains and placed him on probation for two years. Rueger secured the services of an attorney and appealed to the international executive board. Mr. James C. Shanessy, international president, gave the local union a slap in the face and overruled their decision.

• • •

HAD Rueger been guilty of advocating policies that would benefit the barbers, it is quite likely that Shanessy would give him the same kind of medicine he gave Joe Giganti and others here in Chicago. Here the local union exonerated Giganti and his comrades of the charges made against them by the fakers, but Shanessy overruled their decision. Giganti was fighting for shorter working hours and more pay for the bar-

(Continued on page 6)

BRITISH LABOR FAKERS HAVE HARD TIME WITH NAUGHTY 'OUTLAW' MEN

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A boatswain from London Dock addressing a meeting of striking seamen in front of the N. S. U. Hall on Well street, was denouncing the scabbing role of the N. S. U. officials when the N. S. U. delegate opened fire on the meeting. He was arrested and charged with attempted murder.

The Minnuwaska sailed from London with the engine room crew made up of pensioners from the Royal Naval Barracks of Chatham and the deck crew made up of Trawlee men from Grimsby and Yarmouth. All unemployment doles are being stopped against the seamen in London.

CALL FOR THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

ON November 14 and 15 the Trade Union Educational League will hold its third general conference in Chicago. Representation to the conference is based upon rate of two delegates from each functioning local industrial group in the United States and Canada.

These delegates shall be elected by the local general group where such exist. Each local general group is entitled to a minimum of six delegates, including those of the local industrial groups.

The agenda for the conference is as follows:

1. Economic and Political Situation.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Reports of National Industrial Committees.
4. Organization of the Unorganized.
5. Amalgamation.
6. The Labor Party.
7. The Class Collaboration Movement.
8. Company Unions.
9. Shop Committees.
10. The Struggle Against Imperialism.
11. Unemployment.
12. The Negro Workers.
13. Youth and Women Workers.
14. The Independent Unions.
15. Problems of the Canadian Movement.
16. World Trade Union Unity.
17. Organization of the T. U. E. L.
18. Financing the T. U. E. L.
19. The League Press.
20. Election of National Committee.

The labor movement is in a deep going crisis. The reactionary trade union officialdom are showing themselves completely incapable of meeting the difficult situation. Under their guidance the unions are either falling to pieces or rotting with B. & O plans and other schemes of class collaboration. Upon the left wing falls the full burden of giving a lead to the organized workers and of laying the basis of organization among the vast masses of unorganized. In fulfilling this task the left wing, weak in numbers and attacked on every side, has innumerable problems to solve and obstacles to overcome. To meet the situation, it is necessary that there be a great national conference of trade union progressives and revolutionaries, which shall map out the program of the left wing and strengthen its organization. The T. U. E. L. general conference offers such a meeting. Therefore, let every locality send its full quota of delegates to this third general conference, which must be made the largest and most important in the history of the Trade Union Educational League.

National Committee, Trade Union Educational League
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary.

U. S. CONFERENCE ON CHINA URGES AMERICA ACT INDEPENDENTLY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23—Forty Chinese officials, educators and students attended the four-day conference on American relations with China, held here under the auspices of the Walter Hines Page Foundation.

The discussion indicated that American business men in China are divided as to whether further attempts to maintain foreign imperialist domination by force will add to their profits, since the Chinese nationalist movement is growing.

The conference voted, after long and fruitless filibustering by a die hard element in its managing committee, to urge upon the state department that the United States act independently in giving up extra-territorial rights and restoring tariff autonomy to China, if the other powers fail in these conferences to co-operate.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY IS M. T. W. SLOGAN

I. S. U. and Wilson Try Hard to Break Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23.—As the end of the second week of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' strike approaches, the strike committee in this port considers that the strike is getting organized and under way.

With the notorious British labor faker, J. Havelock Wilson joined with the officials, big and little, of the International Seamen's Union of this country, all broadcasting the lie that there is no strike among seamen here or elsewhere in the world, the Wobblies have no easy task, but with keen instinct for their class obligations on the international field, these obstacles only stimulate their determination to stick with their fellow workers of England, Australia, South Africa, China and elsewhere.

A Long Hard Fight

The strikers realize that the powerful international shipping interests will not be brought to their knees in a day, but that the world trade of Great Britain is suffering seriously from the tie up.

The organization of the strike is undoubtedly making a great impression on the seamen in this port, as shown by the steady stream of new members joining the union as they come off the ships and learn of the strike.

J. Havelock Wilson, following his unpleasant experience when he tried to talk to the crew of the Olympic, has not had the nerve to try to address any more ship crews.

New Zealand Ship Meets M. T. W.

Captains of the picket squads report that as soon as the S. S. Piako tied up at the Bush Terminal wharf Tuesday afternoon, the whole crew came off. This is a ship of the New Zealand Shipping company. When she reached England en route here, the strike had just begun. The officers with the help of the British police in London succeeded in keeping the men aboard ship. When the I. W. W. pickets went aboard the ship here in Broklyn and told of the extension of the strike to this country they quit in a body.

The whole crew of the American Farmer is now on strike 75 per cent coming out Monday and the rest Tuesday.

Worse Than Usual

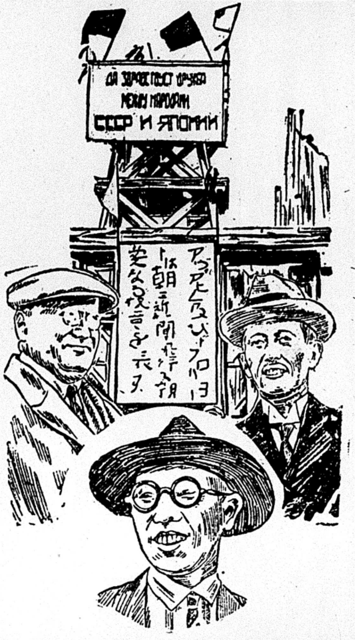
When the Norwegian steamer Sextant arrivel in port Tuesday morning the entire black gang and half the deck department came ashore. Wages were withheld, but the men came anyhow and say they will libel the ship if there is much delay. The conditions of the Sextant are described

(Continued on page 3)

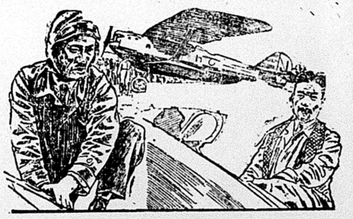
Boston Taxi Drivers Strike Against the Checker Cab Company

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Between 175 and 200 taxicab drivers of the Checker Taxicab company struck Saturday over working conditions. Company officials said that the strike was witht out warning. The drivers said they were required recently to purchase uniforms and later ordered to buy uniform overcoats, or be discharged. In March 200 Premier Cab company drivers stopped work because of violation of a union wage scale agreement.

JAP AVIATORS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW



A Japanese Flier and Mechanic



HERE are sketches just arrived from Moscow of incidents attending the welcome given in the Soviet capital to the Japanese aviators who had winged their way from Tokio.

The greeting to the Japanese aviators inscribed above in both Russian and Japanese declares: "Long live the friendly relations between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Republics and Japan!"

The sketches are of M. Litvinov, Soviet spokesman, left; M. Tanaka, Japanese ambassador in Moscow, right, and below, Dr. Okannya, the organizer of the expedition. Below are sketches of a Japanese flier and his mechanic.

SYRIANS CAPTURE FORTRESS OF SUEIDA FROM IMPERIALIST ARMY OF FRENCH; TAKE 500 PRISONERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Sept. 23.—The Syrians have captured the fortress of Sueida from the French garrison, taking 500 French prisoners, capturing two armored cars, artillery munitions, and twenty-six thousand pounds in Turkish currency, it is reported from Constantinople.

The revolt of the Druse against French imperialism in Syria has received a tremendous impetus as a result of the victory.

• • •

French Position Desperate.

PARIS, France, Sept. 23—Both in Syria and Morocco the French imperialist ventures are faring badly. The loss of Sueida is a heavy blow to the French bankers who have been exploiting the Syrians. In Morocco hopes of finishing the war before the rainy season have been abandoned.

The French advances in Morocco have merely brot them to the line they occupied earlier in the war, and now they face roadless and mountainous countries in which it is impossible for their armies to maneuver against the natives.

The Spanish offensive, on which Marshal Petain was counting to produce an effect has been a total failure. A new landing west of Cebadilla beach has been effected, but it has even failed to relieve the pressure of the Riffian troops who have been desperately striving to hold their own for the last ten days.

The only water supplies in the region are in the hands of the Riffians, and the Spaniards have been unable to capture them.

CONFERENCE OF NEEDLE TRADES SECTION OF T. U. E. L. INDICATES GROWTH OF LEFT WING UNIONISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23.—The Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League closed its third national conference yesterday at 1347 Boston Road.

The ninety delegates who attended represented the left wing of the needle trades of the principal garment centers of America, such as Chicago, Montreal, Rochester, Baltimore, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia, Toronto and New York City.

The delegation was representative of the left wing groups in the various needle trades unions as follows: 36 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 35 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 9 of the Furriers' International Union, 7 of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, and 3 of the Journeymen Tailors' Union; 90 groups in all.

Foster Makes Extensive Report

William Z. Foster reported for the Trade Union Educational League national committee, his report dealing extensively with the complete bankruptcy of the present trade union leadership and the complete demoralization existing within organized labor due to the leaders' policy of class collaboration, "B. & O." plans, banking, business, etc. Fact after fact was cited.

Foster further stressed the necessity of making the Trade Union Educational League a mass movement on the same lines os the British Minority Movement, which is the only factor capable of giving stiff resistance to the capitalist open shoppers and the henchmen of the union bureacracy.

An Important Development

In view of the recent campaign, in the I. G. W. against the left wing, said Foster, and the general attempt by certain labor officials to wage war upon these rebel elements, the broad character of the conference takes on additional significance. It marks the growing development of a left wing in an important section of the American labor movement—the garment trades.

After passing a resolution of protest against the exclusion of the British Communist, Saklatvala, the conference adopted the "Progressive Needle Trades Workers' Program," which demanded the "Amalgamation of all needle trades international unions into a departmentalized industrial union" and the "democratization of the unions thru the reorganization

(Continued on page 3)

RAID ANGARANO HOME; KEEP HIM INCOMMUNICADO

Attempt to Procure Habeas Writ

James M. Angarano, one of the active strikers in the International Tailoring company strike, was pulled out of his bed at five oclock yesterday morning by a squad of detectives and uniformed police. The police refuse to book Angarano and are holding him incommunicado. According to the information gathered by the DAILY WORKER representative he is being held in the detective bureau, which is known for the brutal treatment it accords workers caught in its clutches.

William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, is attempting to procure a writ of habeas corpus to force the police to book Angarano. It is not known what charge will be lodged against Angarano.

The police arrested Izzie Miller, Phillip Nochonson and Tony Gollota, as they were peacefully picketing the plant yesterday. The police that arrested them have charged them with disorderly conduct. The union has had them released on bail.

There were more than 150 pickets on yesterday's line. The picket line remained unbroken and the Amalgamated members on the line picketed all the more vigorously when the police arrested three of their number.

DRAFT ACT TO CRUSH STRIKES IN COMING WAR

Workers Are Subject to Martial Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A proposal to "militarize industry," which will give the president the power to induct men into the army, in time of war, and then grant them "industrial and agricultural" forloughts is being drawn up by a group of militarists to be presented to the next session of congress, in order to crush strikes during war time. The "industrial and agricultural" furloughs could be revoked at any time that the president may see fit. No conscription of wealth is planned.

This conscription act would apply to all workers between the ages of 18 and 45. The only exceptions to the draft act would be the clergy, necessary mariners, and a numbers of classes of federal, state and municipal employes.

Conscientious objectors to war would not be compelled to participate in combatant service. The president would have the power to decide in what non-combatant service to place them.

Aliens who had declared intention of becoming citizens could escape the conscription by withdrawing their declaration. This would bar them from ever becoming citizens.

The conscripted men are to be used in the military service, army reserve, coast guard, lighthouse service, coast and geodetic survey, public health service, diplomatic and consular service.

Illinois Bank Closes

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 23.—By a vote of the directors, the Farmers State Bank and Trust company was closed today pending investigation by the state bank examiner, one of four persons to whom Frank E. Harrold, 54, cashier of the institution for 12 years, addressed letters shortly before shooting himself to death in a cottage of his 120 acre farm near Dewitt, Ills.

LEONARD WOOD POURED COLOSSAL FORTUNE INTO BID FOR PRESIDENCY

The threat to "blow the lid" off the campaign of Gen. Leonard Wood for the republican presidential nomination in 1920 was voiced here by attorneys for Col. A. A. Sprague, defendant in a suit for $50,000 brot by William Cooper Proctor, of Cincinnati, which is on trial in federal court

Proctor seeks to recover half of a note he paid and half of which he says Sprague, treasurer of the Wood campaign fund, promised as a contribution. Sprague's defense is that he merely signed the note as an indorser.

On cross-examination today Procter admitted that he had contributed $300,000 to the fund but could not recall if he had given twice that much.

SEAMEN REFUSE NEGOTIATIONS UNTIL PRISONERS ARE FREED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 23.—The government effort to get a conference between the ship owners and the striking seamen got a severe and pointed rebuke when the executive committee of the union, which in Australia is conducting the strike, declared emphatically that the strikers would refuse to enter into any negotiations whatsoever until all men imprisoned since the strike began have been released. The Australian seamen and waterside workers' organizations are affiliated with the Red Transport Workers' Section of the Red International of Labor Unions.

NAVY INSISTED ON FLIGHT OVER CAPTAIN'S HEAD

Lansdowne's Protest Was Rejected

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 23.—The official correspondence between the navy department and the late Commander Zachary Lansdowne of the lost naval dirigible Shenandoah revealing Lansdowne's protest against flying over the Middle West in the stormy season, was made public by Captain George W. Steele, of the Lakehurst naval air station, testifying before the board of inquiry, meeting here to fix responsibility for the disaster.

The communication between Lansdowne and the chief of naval operations showed that Lansdowne had recommended the western flight be made in the second week of September instead of the first week, pointing out the earlier date was in a season of thunderstorms.

Lansdowne's Protest Rejected.

The navy department wrote back on August 12 that this recommendation had not been approved and the flight would take place on September 1 or 2.

The navy department in their communication of July 20 pointed out the list of states to be flown over including Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana and expressed the department's desire to visit as many of the state fairs as practicable.

Lawnsdowne replied to the navy department that it was impossible to cover all the fairs in the first week.

Tries to Blame Commander.

When the commander received directions to proceed in the first week he recommended in a letter of July 15 that if the flight was taken at that season, mooring masts and landing fields should be selected.

Plans for a landing field at Minneapolis, Fort Scott, and a mooring mast at Detroit were made.

Capt. Steel placed the responsibility for the inspection of the Shenandoah on Commander Lansdowne, in testimony given before the board of inquiry.

"He was responsible for when it was done and how?" Rear Admiral Hilray P. Jones, president of the court, asked.

"Yes," replied Capt. Steele.

Steele O. K.'ed Flight.

Capt. Steele testified he did not prescribe for the number of inspections or manner of inspection of the dirigible.

"When the Shenandoah left Lakehurst for its last flight, was the condition or manner of the ship reported to you?" Admiral Jones asked.

"There was no official report, but I was aware that her condition in all respects was ready to fly." Steele answered.

"Then her condition met with your approval?"

"Yes."

Parents Protest Meeting.

The striking parents of the Eugene Field school meet tonight at 6459 Sheridan road to discuss the need of an elementary school instead of the junior high proposed by the school board for that district along with their immediate problem of dealing with the board of education stalls in its efforts "to make the parents like" the location where the portables were planted.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Film Hero Mistook Steel for Paper Mache; Drew Blood

GUERNEVILLE, Calif., Sept. 23.—Rodney Lerocque, widely known film star, was seriously injured while on location near here in the filming of a new production, it was learned today. Leroque while enacting one of the screen parts too realistically plunged an Indian knife into his thigh cutting a deep gash. Several stitches were required to close the wound and it was said by the physicians attending him that he would be laid up for several days.

WAR IN CHINA THREATENS OVER CONFERENCE PLAN

Gen. Feng Seeks to Clean Pekin of Traitors

PEKIN, Sept. 23—The Chinese government yesterday, replying to the British note of Sept. 1, opposes the "judicial inquiry" which proposes to whitewash the Shanghai massacres of Chinese workers and students by British police troops last May 30. The Chinese note charges that the British proposal for such an inquiry has delayed settlement of the incident.

There is some truth in this, as Chinese are up in arms again, with demonstrations everywhere against the coming whitewash scheme of the British and other imperialists.

Reports are that both Feng Yuhsiang and Chang Tso-lin hope to seize Pekin and hold it under more or less personal control before the "citizens' conference" of Oct. 10.

This conference was called soon after Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was seated in the office of chief executive. Tuan and the whole Chili party has been bitterly accused by the Kuomintang of turning such assemblies into servile bowings to imperialists in exchange for subsidies and favors to the military governors who make up the ruling element in the assemblies.

The purpose of this conference of Oct. 10 is announced as to deal with the outstanding problems of the republic, the principal task being to determine the future form of the republic. Another matter which the conference will now likely consider is the following customs tariff conferences of the imperialist powers on Oct. 26.

Evidently Feng is seeking to drive the quarrelling and grafting militarists, who betray Chinese interests for their own at any opportunity, out of control of Pekin and the conference and furnish the basis of formal authority for the furtherance of Chinese liberation from imperialist control. Chang, as every one knows, is the puppet of Japan and is certainly trying to thwart any effort of Feng to clean out the traitors at Pekin.

Indiana Coal Miners Force Public Service Board to Lower Rates

The strike of approximately 1,500 cial miners in the Clinton, Ind., field ended with a victory for the workers. The miners, who were employed by 8 mines in the field, struck Sept. 1 when the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad increased the monthly charge for transporting them to and from work from $1.10 to $2.50. They went back to work when the Indiana public service commission ordered the fare reduced to $1.50.

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REPORTER GOT CAILLAUX'S GOAT WITH QUESTION

Finance Minister Is Now Patriot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Prepared to effect an agreement for the payment of France's $4,000,000,000 war debt to the United States, Joseph Caillaux, once notorious "traitor" and now present French finance minister, and a commission of financial experts, arrived in New York today on the liner Paris and left almost immediately for Waslhngton.

The French liner reached quarantine at 6:30 a m. and docked in the Hudson three hours later. M. Caillaux and his associates debarked at once and proceeded by automobile to the Pennsylvania station, where they entrained.

Leaving for Washington, Caillaux issued a formal statement, declaring that he was confident that a Franco-American debt settlement would be made.

M. Caillaux made the following statement to newspapermen who journeyed down the bay to meet him:

"I have come, accompanied by eminent members of all political parties in the French parliament to bring a settlement of our debts. There is no instance in history in which France has failed to do so."

Caillaux Reddened.

M. Caillaux invited the newspapermen, some 40 in number, who went to quarantine to meet him, to a conference in the smoking room of the Paris. An interesting interview was progressing when one of the newspaper men propounded a question which caused the minister of finance to turn red, rise to his feet and exclaim:

"I have nothing more to say."

The question asked him was:

"Mr. Minister, there is a great deal of misapprehension in the United States as to the charges brot against you in your trial: were you charged with treason?"

After refusing to say anything more the minister of finance yielded to the importunities and apologies of the other newspapermen and answered a number of questions put to him.

The minister of finance was asked if he were confident that the debt funding commission could accomplish a settlement which would be satisfactory to France.

"Why should we come for any other purpose?" he retorted.

MORGAN'S STAFF SAILS TO CRUSH ENGLISH WORKER

Long Hours, Low Wages Aspired Goal

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press.)

The sudden departure of J. P. Morgan for England accompanied by Lamont of his American staff and Smith of his English staff calls attention to the alliance of American and British capital to overwhelm British labor with unemployment. England in the next few months will be the active front in the struggle between labor and the employing class.

The British-American alliance first appeared when J. P Morgan and the New York Federal Reserve joined to put $300,000,000 at the disposal of the British government in its efforts to restore the gold value of the pound sterling. It was pointed out at that time that this action of the federal reserve might really be overstepping its powers in making a treaty with a foreign government without the formality of government sanction. But the deeper significance of the move passed unnoticed.

Rising Unemployment.

The restoration of the pound to par was followed by a rapid rise in unemployment in England, from 1¼ millions receiving official unemployment relief to nearly 1¾ millions have applied for relief and been rejected.

Feeds Poison to Herself and Child to End Starvation

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Sept. 23.—A mother and one of her eight children are in a serious condition in a hosptal here today followng frustration by police of her attempt to kill herself and her family.

"There is no use scraping and scratching to get money to feed all the children. I won't leave alone in the world, so will take them with me," read a note found by the woman's mother, who summoned police.

Police found the woman forcibly feeding one of the children poison. She swallowed the contents of the bottle herself before police entered. Both are in a critical condition. The woman, Mrs. M. W. Love, is a widow.

The best way to support the DAILY WORKER is to subscribe—and get others to subscribe.

PATERSON, N. J., HAS GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The general membership meeting of the Paterson W. P. will be held on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 3 p. m. at 7 Bridge St. All party members must be present. A report will be made on the national convention and the matter of immediate reorganization of the party will be thoroly discussed.

CHINA EXPOSES HYPOCRISY OF NATION LEAGUE

Actually Wanted It to Do Something

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 23.—The saintly hypocrites were all upset yesterday at the league of nations assembly when the Chinese delegate, Chao Hsin Chu, insisted that the pretensions set forth in the league covenant be lived up to.

Such a proposal was unheard of. The delegates were aghast. Chao had been for three weeks trying to get the assembly to say something on the application of Article 19 of the league covenant to China. Article 19 says:

Article 19 of the Covenant

"The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

Certainly the conditions in China, if continued, threaten the peace of the world. But that the league of nations should really do something or express an opinion contrary to the wishes and interests of the imperialist powers in the matter of the treaties with China which have "become inapplicable" was altogether a quaint idea to which the delegates reacted with evident astonishment.

Get Worried About Precedents

Fortunately for the big imperialist powers, they had their puppets among the Polish, French and little entente delegates, do most of the fighting against Chao, who finally had to submit an innocuous resolution and leave any protest merely to his speech. These Polish and little entente delegates have in mind that if a precedent—and precedents are a holy thing in the league—is made in the case of China, Germany will speak up and demand reconsideration of the treaty of Versailles on the ground that it has become "inapplicable" and threatens the "peace of the world."

The peace of the world may be threatened, but that is a small matter compared with giving up their boundaries these small nations think, and France fought also on that basis.

A Queer Idea of the League

Chao, in his speech said he was making the motion for the application of Article 19 in China as it would not only justify the existence of the league, which seems to need some such justification, but would "convince the whole world of the league's activity and efficiency."

That the league of nations should be either active or efficient was an inovation too much for the delegates, apparently, so the league of nations promptly voted Chao down.

WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS BEFORE U. S. RAIL BODY

Railroad Unions Demand Slight Increases

Applications for wage increases totalling $100,000,000 annually have come before the United States railroad labor board which opened its sessions in Chicago.

The Maintenance of Way Union has a case to come before the board Oct. 12, involving wage increases on thirty-five railroads amounting to $12,500,000 annually.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors are asking for an increase of approximately 12 per cent.

The Masters, Mates and Pilots of America had a hearing before the board yesterday, involving the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk & Southern, the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic Coast line railroads in wage disputes.

Undoubtedly the firemen, engineers and switchmen will ask for wage increases for their membership.

Mexican Train Off Tracks.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 23.—One man was killed and ten injured today in the derailment of a train on the Southern Pacific of Mexico railway south of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, according to word received here.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS ATTENTION!

All new members of the Young Workers' League must attend the beginners' class tonight at 2613 Hirsch Blvd. Harry Gannes will lecture on elementary Marxian economics.

Workers Are Interested in the Inquiry Into the Shenandoah Disaster

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, great numbers of workers in industry, and farmers toiling on the land, discuss with great seriousness the official naval inquiry into the wreck of the giant dirigible Shenandoah near Ava, O., on September 3. With the usual show of sympathy, they join in the speculation as to who was responsible for the death of the 14 air mariners who lost their lives.

The supposition is ventured, however, that never are these discussions linked up with labor's own problems. The workers do not connect the Shenandoah disaster with their own jobs.

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One of the big facts already brought out is that the Shenandoah was sent on its western tour as a publicity stunt. The fatal trip, city for city, was laid out in railroad time table style, by the warmongers at Washington, and it was left for the Shenandoah's crew to follow orders. In one great center of population after another, at many state fairs, the dirigible was to appear as a stellar attraction, for the assembled multitudes to gaze at in awe and admiration, all the while gushing complimentary expletives for the government at Washington that made such things possible. Always forgetting, however, that this was an instrument of war, the next war, in the preparations for which much money must be spent, the war into which the masses must be persuaded to go willingly. This indirect propaganda for the next war proves too subtle even for the average adult workers' mind, not to mention the children in whom is drilled a goose-step worship of things as they are. Thus is assent to new wars won.

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The naval inquiry now going on is merely one method of satisfying popular clamor. New Shenandoahs must be built and "the people" must be made to like it and pay for it.

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No such spread of publicity was ever given an investigation into a mine horror, with its death list of hundreds. Disasters occur and are forgotten in industry. Occupational diseases daily take their vast toll of lives, with hardly passing mention. For a short time, in the immediate vicinity of a mine blast or factory or mill accident, the workers stand appalled. Then the struggle for existence, the rush of the unemployed for the jobs vacated by death, goes on again and all is forgotten.

For the worker in the mine pit gives his life for the profit social system of his boss, as did the members of the Shenandoah's crew for the capitalist government they had sworn to serve. Most miners do not yet know that coal mines are dangerous places to work in because it hurts profits to make them safe. Most soldiers, sailors and aviators are ignorant of the fact that they fight and murder the workers of other nations so that the profits of their imperialist masters may not only be protected but enhanced, in opposition to the profits of the competing imperialists.

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In other words, the worker at his job and the farmer at his plow, as they discuss the Shenandoah disaster, do not recognize the great dirigible as a weapon of the capitalist government that oppresses them; no more than the victims of the air tragedy realized that they were in the service of a dollar government, the only object of which is the protection of the dollar and the spreading of its influence.

Realizing this, that the dirigible Shenandoah was an instrument in the hands of their exploiters, to protect plunder, stolen at home and abroad—for were not airships used against the striking coal miners of West Virginia?—then the respectful awe with which millions greeted this warship of the air during its career, must turn to hate, just as the striker hates the scab who tries to steal his job.

• • • •

The inquiry into the Shenandoah wreck concerns the workers and poor farmers only as they are interested in the ending of the capitalist government that is conducting it, and the substitution for it of a workers' government that will make industry safe for the workers, and the world peaceful and socially productive for all the people that inhabit it.

REPORT BRANDS CHICAGO SCHOOL SYSTEM A FIZZLE

Parents' Protest Meeting Tonight

A report issued by the Chicago Principals' Club brands the criminal overcrowding of children in the Chicago public schools as a disgraceful failure. The report shows that ten per cent of the students "flunk" every term. In one school 35 per cent—more than one-thrid of the pupils—failed at the end of the term.

The report was gotten out to show that money could be saved on 30 principals and 1,000 teachers if so many pupils did not have to repeat courses but the lesson the figures carry is that fifty children to one teacher cannot even put over McAndrew's white collar slave training system successfully.

Mayakovski Tickets for Sale in Many Places

Tickets for the Mayakovski meeting which will be held Friday eve., Oct. 2, at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshfield Ave., are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at Freiheit office, at the Russian Co-operative restaurants, the Workers Home, 1902 W. Division St.

The famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovski will speak on Russian poetry and literature. He will read some of his own poems.

Get your tickets in advance and tell your friends to do likewise.

McNAMARA FOUND GUILTY IN TRIAL AT INDIANAPOLIS

Open Shop Employers Framed Him Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—John J. McNamara, business agent of the local Iron Workers' Union, faces another term of imprisonment as a result of a frame-up against him by the employers of this city. The charge carries a prison term of from one to five years.

McNamara was charged with terrorism against non-union workers employed on the Elks building. The defense introduced several witnesses that tore the state's case to pieces and exposed the stoolpigeons of the employers as shameless liars.

The prosecution prejudiced the jury by painting a lurid picture of McNamara's indictment and conviction with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

McNamara announced thru his counsel that he will appeal the verdict.

Help Us Out!

A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time—c'mon over.

There is folding, inserting, sealing, stamping—just loads of all kind of work. To help the DAILY WORKER when it especially needs help—c'mon over!

ALCOHOL TWINS RAISE BIG ROW AT COUNTY JAIL

Lawyers Make Dough While Pols Whine

The prison activities of Messr Druggan and Lake, two millionaire bootleggers and high up among the elect 400 in the political register o the republican and democratic parties in Chicago, are still causing local political leaders considerable worry.

It develops that the power behind the throne, or more correctly behind the Cook County jail, was Morris Eller, west side republican party boss. It was Eller who instructed Sheriff Hoffman to allow as many visitors in to see the millionaire twins, as their business interests warranted. Messers Druggan and Lake were to be the judges.

They Deny Everything.

Of course Mr. Eller indignantly repudites the charges connecting him with the illegal liberties of the beer sultans. Sheriff Hoffman indignantly repudiates the accusations of Ex-Warden Westbrook, who says in effect that Hoffman, suggested that the alcohol experts be permitted the freedom of the city inasmuch as they were wealthy, good spenders and good political friends of the sheriff.

In return for these compliments, Hoffman pitchforks all the political and official dung in and around the county jail, on the shoulders of the ex-warden. It is rather indelicately hinted that Westbrook reduced the weight of Mister Druggan, by relieving him of $20,000. Westbrook now has his turn at indignant denials. He is honest, he admits, painfully so. In fact, it appears that the ex-warden often expressed doubt to his wife the infallibility of the old saying that "honesty is the best policy."

Crowe for Hoffman.

Sheriff Hoffman is a republican party office holder. It appears that the county jail is a G. O. P. stronghold. State's Attorney Crowe is not near as much excited about the reported grafting in connection with the county jail, as he as about alleged deviations of trade unionists. Crowe waved aside all suspicions about the integrity of Hoffman and offered his services to the sheriff in any political ambitions he may cherish.

The politicians are worried over the jail exposures. Nobody expects anything to come out of it however. The lawyers will shake down Messers Druggan and Lake and the politicians who are getting a decent divvy out of the booze racket may be forced to drop some simoleons.

KENTUCKY LABOR FIGHTS FORMING MOUNTED POLICE

Threat of Prison Labor Is Also Opposed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The formation of a state constabulary in Kentucky was scored in the report of the president of the Kentucky Federation of Labor. The president urged in his report that the fifteenth annual convention of the state labor body go on record opposing any measure that may be presented to the state legislature for the formation of a state constabulary.

Score Prison Labor

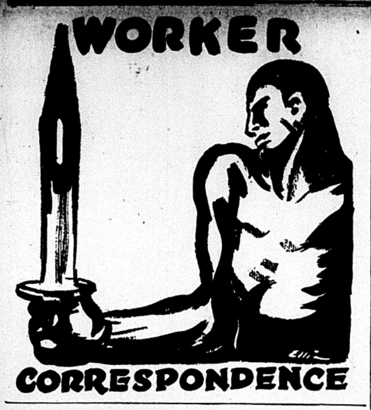
In the report of the president, the menace of prison-made goods to union labor was pointed out. Upwards of $7,000,000 of prison-made goods have been placed on the market in competition with union-made goods in Kentucky.

The modification of the workmen's compensation laws was another big issue in the convention.

Bribe Charge Investigated.

The investigation of the charges against four directors of Labor Union, the official organ of the Kentucky Federation of Labor came near being one of the biggest issues of the convention. The four directors were accused of accepting a bribe of $1,000 to call off a labor boycott which the unions had instituted against the Louisville Baseball association.

The legislative committee spent most of its time hearing evidence as to whether the four should be expelled from the union. The committee undoubtedly will recommend that their names be stricken from the roster of delegates to the convention.



THOUGHT HE WAS CHEATING THE UNION BUT FOUND HE WAS STUNG

By A. ROSENFELD.
(Worker Correspondent)

JOHN did not like his union very much. For his part, all the unions with their officials could go plumb to hell. It would be better without them, John used to say. He wouldn't have to pay dues, assessments and any other payments the union is levying.

He would be allowed to work as much as he wants and for how much he wants. No one will dictate to him whether he is allowed to work on this or on that holiday.

"Why should any one bother me about how many hours I should work? Am I not a boss over my time, over my own hands? Why should I quarrel with the boss about overtime, demanding time and one-half or double? Am I making more work doing this over-time? And if the boss don't want to pay the price for overtime demanded by the union, why should I lose the few cents he is willing to pay?"

AND so John decided to cheat the union. To do away with its rules and to work overtime as much as the boss will only permit him. He will not talk about the price.

This will be arranged between him and the boss, and as far as the union is concerned the full sum required will be put in the envelope and if necessary the money will really be put in. It's alright, John will bring it back the next day.

It is only to prove to the business agent and the rest of the workers of the shop, that their suspicion is groundless, that he is not undermining the union conditions. So it went on day after day, week after week. All the workers in the shop were quitting in time and John always remained working overtime for the "union scale."

ONCE, after a long and hard week's work, John came home and without even washing himself, he opened his pay envelope with a delightful expression on his face, expecting to find a fat pay roll for his long week's work, but to his astonishment, after counting the money, he found out that something was wrong, that something was missing. He counted the bills again and again, but it was still missing.

"It must be a mistake," John said to himself, and on the next day he called the attention of the boss to that effect, but the boss showed him his figures and items, and according to that, the boss was correct.

"Why," said John, "I worked twice as many hours as you put down. There is something wrong."

"Don't tell me stories," answered the boss, "my figures are right, and if you are not satisfied," he sarcastically continued, "complain to your business agent."

John did not answer a word, he only gnashed his teeth, and determined not to work overtime any more.

Another Big Merger.

Two of the largest wholesale dry goods firms in the world will be merged here October 10, when Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., take over the entire business and properties of the John V. Farwell Co., it was learned here today. The Farwell stock alone will inventory more than $5,000,000, it was said, while no value is fixed on the property and good will of the concern, which has been doing a business of $25,000,000 annually.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

OLD FORGE, PA., KINGDOM OF BURGESS FRANK CONSTANZA, TO WITNESS COMMUNIST COURAGE

By AUGUST VALENTINE
(Worker Correspondent.)

OLD FORGE, Pa., Sept. 23. — Old Forge lies between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. Old Forge is a typical mining town, predominantly of an Italian population who are more radically inclined than their fellow workers in other towns. The Italian population elects a complete Italian administration every election, elects men who are ostensibly favorable to labor.

King Constanza.

Old Forge has a burgess. His name is Frank Constanza. Frank is a pretty good fellow, when he is sleeping. Frank owns half the speakeasies in Old Forge and gets a royalty and commission from the other half for permitting them to operate. Frank has other side lines, a few gambling joints and a pull with the officials of the local collieries, the operators' officials.

Old Forge is a working class town with a working class population. Workers' meetings are always well-attended and not molested. But this is election time in Old Forge. Old Forge goes to the polls to vote soon. Frank is a candidate to succeed himself, against another candidate who is a member of the local union of the miners.

Progressive Miners. Another Organization.

Frank is worried; worried over an organization known as the Workers (Communist) Party. He has another worry. It is about another organization known as the Progressive Miners' Committee. These two organizations have picked Old Forge, domain of Frank and his booze joints, to hold several strike meetings.

We must remember this is election time and Frank is worried. Frank must keep the support of the officials of the Jermyn colliery otherwise his chances of election are slim. Frank does not want to offend the operators lackey officials. And yet he wants the support of the miners of Old Forge. Frank, therefore, has forbid the Workers Party and the progressive miners that they cannot hold their proposed meeting in the town park next Wednesday. Frank listened to his master's voice and acted accordingly.

Tells the Cock-Eyed World.

To others than Communists the order to cancel the meeting might be carried out. With Communists it is just a little different. The radical miners have told Frank to go to hell; that they are going to hold their meeting. And a meeting will be held, we wish to inform the cock-eyed world. True, we might be guests of Frank for several days as a consequence, but a meeting will be held.

The meeting will begin promptly at three o'clock from the platform in Town Park. Town Park is in the very heart of the town, you can't miss is. There will be good speakers who will very ably cover the strike situation from every angle.

Benjamin Gitlow who is holding successful meetings thruout the anthracite will be the principal speaker. Pat Toohey, secretary of Local Union No. 1483, Plains, will also speak. An Italian and Lithuanian speaker will be on hand also. Any striking miner who has any money to put up should be present for it would be a crime to keep our speakers in Frank's jug for we understand his meals are rotten. Be on hand.

Conference of Needle Trades in New York City Shows Growth

(Continued from page 1)

of the entire union on the basis of the shop committee."

Among the specific economic demands advanced were:

1. Union control of contractors thru jobbers and manufacturers.
2. Guarantees to enable needle workers to make a living in the industry by the establishment of
   - (a) The 36-hour week.
   - (b) Forty weeks guarantee of employment per year.
   - (c) Abolition of minimum standards of production and piece work thruout the industry.
   - (d) A wage scale that will bring the yearly earning power within a minimum of $2,000.
   - (e) Unemployment insurance paid by the employers and administered by the union and guarantees against discharge by the employer.

The conference elected a committee of 25 to act as the national committee.

The conference adopted a number of important resolutions including a resolution of greetings to the Minority Movement of Great Britain, a protest resolution against those trade union reactionaries who together with the American capitalists opposed the recognition of Soviet Russia, a resolution favoring the organization of a labor party, and world trade union unity, a resolution of greetings to the cloak and dressmakers of New York in their brave struggle against the reactionary Sigman machine, a resolution endorsing the International Labor Defense, a resolution pledging support for the DAILY WORKER and other working class revolutionary papers.

The conference also adopted a resolution expressing warm recognition and pledge of support to the Freiheit for its loyal services in the cause of the working class.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84⅛, cable 4.84½; France, franc, demand 4.73, cable 4.73½; Belgium, franc, demand 4.36½, cable 4.37; Italy, lira, demand 4.07¾, cable 4.08; Sweden, krone, demand 26.84, cable 26.87; Norway, krone, demand 20.68, cable 20.70; Denmark, krone, demand 24.18, cable 24.20; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, taels, demand 80.00.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

FREE STATE IN BRITISH DEFY AT LEAGUE CONFAB

Dominions May Support Ireland's Protest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Spet. 23.—The age old fight between Great Britain and Ireland broke out anew today in an unusual quarter.

Representatives of the Irish Free State appearing before the juridicial committee of the league of nations challenged the right of British representatives to speak for the Irish Free State.

Sir Cecil Hurst had told the committee that Great Britain opposes compulsory arbitration.

Kevin O'Higgins, member of the Irish Free State ministry and delegate to the league of nations, jumped to his feet and informed the league delegates that Sir Cecil could not speak for Ireland, with regard to compulsory arbitration.

Today's incident may reopen an old dispute between Ireland and England relative to the right of Ireland and the league of nations.

The Irish Free State has given indication that it intends to defy England and bring the question of the Ulster border before the league, if the decision of the boundary commission is unsatisfactory to the Free State.

During recent sittings, of the league there has been a tendency on the part of Ireland and Canada and South Africa to stand together, and today's objection by Ireland may be supported by Canada and South Africa.

World Solidarity Is Slogan of the Marine Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

as worse than usual—which makes it pretty bad.

The freighter Easterner got away today with scabs aboard, bound for Australia, but word of the conditions will precede her and the strike committee here anticipates that she will be taken care of by the longshoremen on arrival in Australia.

Leviathan to Dry Dock

The big liner Leviathan had a large percentage of her crew leave as soon as notified, and the rest will leave as soon as they can do it legally. This ship is going into the dry dock. The American steamer West Katan had 95 per cent of her crew leave, only two ordinary seamen remaining. The men stated this was the worst ship they had sailed on for many years. The food was full of maggots, the quarters were dirty and there was no way of keeping clean. This ship came from the West Coast.

The Baltimore branch of the M. T. W. has possession of the names and photographs of the scabs who left that port for South America after knowing a strike was one. The data is being forwarded to Santos and Buenos Aires for a warm reception there.

Build the DAILY WORKER

WEINSTONE SPEAKS AT BOSTON MEMBERSHIP MEETING THIS SUNDAY

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—Comrade William Weinstone of New York will be the C. E. C. representative to address the Boston membership meeting which will be held this coming Sunday, Sept. 27, at Paine Memorial Hall, 11 Appleton street at 7:30 p. m. Weinstone will report on the work of the National Convention and the immediate tasks of the district with regard to bolshevization and reorganization of the district. Every party member must attend this membership meeting. No non-party member will be admitted. Admission by membership card.

Cotton Mills Run at 80 Per Cent Capacity in August; Beats 1924

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Cotton spinning declined further in August as compared with July but was greater than in August of last year, the census bureau's monthly report today shows.

Active spindle hours for August numbered 6,954,413,849, or an average of 184 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,297,648,494, or an average of 192 for July this year, and 5,399,549,661, or an average of 143, for August last year.

Spinning spindles in place Aug. 31 numbered 37,822,040, of which 31,269,774 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 37,936,784 and 31,760,596 for July this year and 37,822,706 and 28,945,603 for August last year.

The average number of spindles operated during August was 30,464,534, or at 80.5 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 31,967,971, or at 84.3 per cent capacity, during July this year, and 23,761,440, or at 62.8 per cent capacity, during August last year.

Yom Kippur Day Party to be Celebrated by Anti-Religious Talks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAMP YOWL, MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The Roxbury branch of the Young Workers' League has opened a camp where Communists may have a gathering place and recreate their depleted energies. Tho the camp is not a financial success, it has been an educational and social success.

On Sept. 28, the camp will hold an anti-religious day, at which the comrades will show the relation of religion to the exploitation of the working class. Prominent comrades are to speak on the subject "Religion and Whom it Serves." The occasion of this demonstration is Yom Kippur Day.

A small admission will be charged and the proceeds will be used in the following manner: Ten per cent of the profits will be given to the Young Worker, ten per cent to the DAILY WORKER, and ten per cent to the Freiheit. All comrades are invited to attend this meeting and assist the camp in its efforts.

WAR NOT YET OVER; 26,344 MAIMED SUFFE

Suffering Continue Among Veterans

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23.—Th war for democracy is not yet ende if one is to accept the statements o officials of the veterans' bureau. 26 344 veterans are still confined to thei cots in the various hospitals in th United States.

About five thousand veterans ar discharged every month from the ho pitals, but these are soon replace by other war veterans who still suff from wounds received in the line o duty.

According to the report of the veterans' bureau, most of those under treatment will be cured and discharged, but many of them, maimed and shell shocked and diseased, will spend the remainder of their days being cared for by the government.

Insanity was the most terrible o the wars aftermaths. There are now 12,308 veterans being treated for mental diseases caused by shell shock and fever. 9,185 soldiers are suffering and receiving treatment for tuberculosis.

There are 2,000 more soldiers under treatment than last year. One o the wounded veterans, confined at th Walter Reed hospital, Washington D. C., has undergone 49 skin grafting operations to make over his face which was torn away by shrapnel.

Help Wanted to Aid Chicago Juniors in Future Activities

The Chicago Junior section is completely reorganizing on the basis of School Nuclei. Two sections of the city have already completed the reorganization and are successfully working on the new basis. The Chicago Junior sections needs as many comrades as possible, who are members of the Young Workers League, to become active in Junior work by becoming group leaders.

Fifteen additional group leaders will be needed within the next two weeks. All comrades who are interested in Junior work, who will seriously undertake to lead a group lease apply to Gilbert Greenberg in care of the Young Workers League at once. This is very important we have nuclei that are waiting for comrades to lead. HURRY!

Phillippine Mission Arrives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Sergio Osmena, president pro tempore of the Philippine senate, has arrived in Washington at the head of the independence mission which the Filipino people have instructed to renew the long fight for liberation from American sovereignty.

Italian Reaches Korea.

TOKIO, Sept. 23.—Francesco de Pinedo, Italian Rome-to-Tokio-flyer, arrived safely late today at Mokpho, Korea, having flown there today from Shanghai. He is expected to make Tokio on his next hop.

HOW TO CHANGE OUR CHARACTER

By Harrison George

ONLY by making the Communist press a reflection of the lives of the working masses can it attain that hold upon the labor movement necessary to shape the form and activity of the movement into the path of revolutionary struggle. And only by development of far more and much better Worker Correspondents than the DAILY WORKER now has, can this, our paper, become fixed in the faith of the workers as their very own.

It should be an indication of the weakness of the DAILY WORKER merely to cite the fact that the circulation of this, the leading organ of Communism in America, is far below the estimate of 100,000 voters who cast their ballots for Foster and Gitlow in the presidential election. The great circle of sympathizing workers must be made into readers of the DAILY WORKER.

THE Worker Correspondents have the duty of correcting this shortcoming, chiefly by changing the character of the DAILY WORKER, by bringing into its columns the intimate details, the tragedy, the significance of the common things, the very common things, of the lives and struggles of the working masses. By this means the influence of the DAILY WORKER will expand amazingly and at the same time these masses under its influence will simultaneously become conscious that the Communist Party is their leader in action against capitalism.

If we wish to make the DAILY WORKER a mass paper in the true sense, we have to do something more than cry out that this is our ambition. It must be definitely accented that the paper must change its character. Now, it must also be accented that the comrades everywhere should not think that this change of character is the business solely of the editorial department of the DAILY WORKER. The biggest change in character will come with the increase and betterment of a corps of Worker Correspondents.

THIS is not to say that the editorial department of the DAILY WORKER is perfect. Quite the contrary. Lack of finances to sustain a larger staff cripples it tragically. Even when all who are assigned to the department are working at their desks, much good material in the rough is neglected for lack of time, and much that is handled is poorly worked up under driving speed. It is worse yet when the demands of the party call editorial workers away for conferences and speaking tours and leave those on the job to their own devices, with visible results in lowering the quality of the paper. Moreover, this condition has become the rule and not the exception.

This technical lack also tends to cripple the editorial staff politically, as it is obvious that work which demands both speed and long hours continuously faithfully to discharge the task, does not leave even the minimum of leisure for political, theoretical and cultural reading, editorial councils, etc., necessary for proper editorial perspective.

This is contributed to by a pernicious departmentalization which makes one "the trade union expert" or the "expert on China," etc.

This is such a common disease that the agitprop bureau of the C. I. especially condemns a condition where "Instead of political collaboration among the different members of the editorial staff, we find an obstinate struggle for 'columns.'"

WHILE we see that the editorial department is not without fault, yet the writer believes that an immense change and improvement would result if only the Workers Party members and readers of the DAILY WORKER would take more seriously the building up of a corps of Worker Correspondents.

In the editorial room, we have seen, since the issue of Comrade Dunne's little booklet on Worker Correspondents, the most deplorable lack of comprehension of the subject on the part of many comrades who seem to have either not read the booklet or not to have absorbed a single idea from the first word to the last.

Comrades who occupy party posts, such as district organizers and district industrial organizers, comrades whose particular task it is to send in from this or that locality the news of the labor movement, some of these comrades pay not the slightest attention to the sound advice and positive instruction given in Comrade Dunne's little booklet.

Instead, they send in the most careless manuscripts, if one may call them such, piles of newspaper clippings, not identified either as to what paper or its date, unintelligible scrawls on odds and ends of note paper, important news all mixed up with personal comment, manuscripts written in single space, without regard to the need of editing nor space allowed at the top of sheets for editorial directions to the printers.

BEFORE me on my desk are some horrible examples. Here is a comrade who can write a story—but doesn't. From Los Angeles he sends a letter—a letter, mind you, not a story, of two closely typed sheets in which the real story of a real struggle in the local Machinists' Union is tangled up hopelessly among personal chatter of the correspondent and his naive request that "You write up an article" on the subject. This comrade wrote at least 600 words in the letter, but apparently never thought that he should write and could write the story about the machinists in 200 words separately and put his personal comment on a separate piece of paper.

The same comrade followed the above messy contribution which was too impossibly mixed up to allow us to thresh out the story for lack of time, by another, five days later, of 450 words accompanied by four newspaper clippings, which he asked us to pour over for a half hour and extract the story which he had already perceived in them, but which he failed to write up. This sort of thing is sometimes useful, but it is decidedly taken on sufferance and is not Worker Correspondence.

ANOTHER mania some comrades have is to write about incidents with which they have not the slightest connection. A comrade in New York City, for example, sends in a story about the Mosul oil region of Turkey and travels around the world ending up with the Rockefeller interests in Colorado coal mines—all written up with a pretense of being news, and having no regard for the instructions issued in the little booklet by Comrade Dunne on Worker Correspondence, tho proudly setting forth at the top of the story—"By a Worker Correspondent."

New York City seems to have been especially unfortunate in getting the wrong idea of what Worker Correspondence is. Another comrade, beginning a story with the claim "By a Worker Correspondent," proceeds:

"New York City, Sept. 2.— The steamship Majestic, of the White Star Line, left Southampton, England, this morning, bound for New York City, despite the fact that a large number of her crew deserted her last night." The story then proceeds in detail. But what, might we ask, is a "Worker Correspondent" in New York City doing with cabled news from England? Did he not get it out of the daily papers and does he think that the same cables which carried the news to New York papers have no connection with Chicago?

IN New York City there are millions of workers, with great factories everywhere, all sorts of struggles involving masses every day. Yet the comrade chose to ignore these struggles, even those in his own factory, to rewrite for a Chicago paper the news he read in a New York paper of what was going on in England. This is not Worker Correspondence, and it is a pity that among all the revolutionary workers the party has in New York, not one seems able to comprehend and carry out the simple duty of a Worker Correspondent.

Our Chicago comrades have a different fault. One and all, high and low, Chicago comrades think that the limited means and the small staff of the DAILY WORKER nevertheless ought to furnish "a reporter" for every little incident—and they blandly ignore "Worker Correspondence" duties and don't write at all.

Another New York "Worker Correspondent," understands his function so poorly that his anxiety to "find something to write about" causes him to drag in by the hair the most remote incidents of flood and field to allow him to insert, by way of smuggling into the story, some comment about the taxicab drivers, in which he is particularly interested.

For instance, on August 5, this comrade sent us a story, setting forth that the Building Trades Council had passed a resolution assailing Mayor Hylan, and the comrade quotes the resolution entire. Then the comrade brings in his own issue, saying:

"The building trades workers are not the only workers that will fight to defeat the Hylan-Sinnot machine in this city. There are 38,000 taxicab drivers in New York who will put up a bitter fight to prevent Hylan from being re-elected and giving over the streets of New York to the Yellow Taxi corporation."

But the comrade failed to note that he was taking the same political position as the Building Trades Council whose resolution he gave as saying:

"Whereas, this board is working in harmony with the American Federation of Labor in furthering the principles of rewarding our friends and opposing our enemies, therefore be it resolved that we will use all our efforts to bring about the defeat of Mayor Hylan."

OBVIOUSLY, the comrade did not follow the instruction given in the little "Worker Correspondence" booklet that "The difference between the policies and tactics of the reactionaries, reformists and Communists must be made clear." Obviously, too this was due to his going out of his field to drag in an incident on which he could hang an argument for the taxi drivers.

Another comrade, writing painstakingly, from Seattle, tells us at the beginning of his article:

"Learn to be in the union. It is better to be organized than unorganized. Learn how to organize the workers." And so on for six sheets.

Now, these are excellent recommendations, but in the whole six sheets the comrade did not once connect his purely propaganda phrases with a single incident of the class struggle, either of his own or his fellow workers' experience or of such nationally known incidents as the miners' strike or the Daugherty injunctions. Hence, all his exhortations were more formulae and utterly valueless.

One kind of supposed "Worker Correspondent" the DAILY WORKER can certainly dispense with is the gentleman who writes us from Washington, D. C., on a letterhead neatly printed with his name and address, with the following: "Founder of Reformed Bahaism," "Formerly reporter for the Washington Daily News," "Manager All-American Press Syndicate" at the top. He asks: "Could you use any Washington news or original literary contributions from me?" The DAILY WORKER will probably struggle along without the "original literary contributions" of this gentleman, in spite of the fact that he has printed under the suave resounding titles the claim "Washington Correspondent of the Chicago DAILY WORKER."

WHAT the DAILY WORKER wants is news hot from the struggle, that drips with the sweat and blood of the toiling masses, that intimately pictures the class conflict in each shop, dealing individually with each little detail, every brutal foreman, every complaint, every rebellion, every minor victory.

What the DAILY WORKER wants is a page or two every day of such stories, and those who write them to distribute bundles in the shops which are described in the stories. No member of our party is too big or too little to read Comrade Dunne's little booklet for Worker Correspondents and to put its invaluable directions into practice.

The booklet by Comrade Dunne is furnished free to Worker Correspondents. It shows how the humblest worker may express the story of the life of the workers as seen by his own eyes. It tells "What, where, when, why and how" to write.

Since the publication of this little booklet, Nunmber 4, of the Little Red Library published by the DAILY WORKER Publishing company, there is no excuse for the members of the Workers Party, especially, either to fail in sending in the news or sending in articles that have no destiny except the waste paper basket, or making it so difficult for the editorial department that valuable material is lost to the readers of our DAILY WORKER.

THE writer wishes that he could reproduce entire, some of the fine examples of Worker Correspondence the DAILY WORKER has carried, to give the bright side of the picture. We mention the excellent articles from Pittsburgh appearing frequently.

Another is the shop nucleus correspondent from Newark, New Jersey, who told in the issue of August 19, of the problems of his shop. Another from Shinnston, W. Va., from a miner, appearing on August 21 is an excellent article, depicting not only the conditions of the miners, but reporting a conversation with a railroader on the subject of common struggle with the striking miners.

Others are given in the little booklet by Comrade Dunne, which I again insist that all who write for the DAILY WORKER must read. Change the character of the DAILY WORKER. Build a corps of real Worker Correspondents!

W. P. CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS MEET; PLAN FOR FIGHT

New York Communists Organize Forces

By J. O. BENTALL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Twenty-five comrades responded to a call for a meeting of speakers to be used in the mayoralty campaign for the purpose of listening to instructions and an outline of the course of action given by Bertram D. Wolfe who is in charge of the agitprop department of the Workers Party and also manager of the present campaign.

Issues Are Analyzed.

Comrade Wolfe made a clear analysis of the issues of the campaign and pointed out in a lucid manner the Communist method of approach and attack in the campaign now under way.

He showed how the capitalist candidates were used against each other for the purpose of muddling the issues before the workers and mislead them into voting for the one that would suit the capitalists best, that there was little difference between them but that the most servile tool was to be given preference.

Waterman for Big Biz.

Waterman, the republican candidate, Wolfe showed, is a wealthy manufacturer who is bluntly outspoken in favor of big business.

He has nothing to lose by failing of election, but is willing to run as the representative of black reaction, backed by President Coolidge and the whole republican machine.

Walker Choice of Tammany.

Walker is the choice of Tammany, and entirely satisfactory to the Wall Street crowd. He is backed by Governor Smith and the entire traction interests, and will in all likelihood be elected. His legislative record was dealt with and should be dealt with in the campaign, showing his vote on all labor bills that some before the assembly since he became a member of the state legislative body.

Mayor Hylan, who lost out in the primary, should be analyzed whether he runs on an independent ticket or not. His main campaign material was and will be the 5 cent street car fare. Comrade Wolfe showed that Hylan did not fight for the 5 cent fare because he wanted to save the workers from paying 8 or 10 cents, but because he thereby served the big real estate sharks who are depending on cheap transportation to outlying territory for high price of their property and the possibility of keeping up high rents in distant portions of the city. In strikes and in all matters touching the workers Hylan has shown himself entirely on the side of the master class.

Announce Policy Toward Thomas.

Norman Thomas, socialist candidate, should be dealt with not only as a person of inferior understanding of the class warfare, but he should be linked up with the whole socialist movement with its history of betrayals and murders that rival the blackest deeds of the capitalists in the persecution and exploitation of the workers. In fact, all the candidates should be dealt with in the main as types showing where they get their backing and giving a history of the role which they have played in the struggle between capital and labor.

In contrast with these capitalist candidates is Benjamin Gitlow, a typical worker, a fighter unafraid who has been loyal to the working class and suffered imprisonment and faced with new imprisonment for his activities in behalf of his own class. The Workers Party while it does not emphasize the individual, said Wolfe, may well take advantage of the fact that Comrade Gitlow represents that which is strongest and staunchest and most intelligent in the revolutionary element of the working class, and we need not be ashamed of having a jailbird for candidate but rather proud of it.

Plan Handling of Hecklers.

Comrade Wolfe then took up detailed matters in conducting meeting, how to handle hecklers, answer questions and emphasize special topics that come up, using as an example the case of Shapurji Saklatvala, which will be dealt with now while it is fresh.

Must Understand Problems.

Comrade Trachtenberg opened the discussion which followed. He showed the importance to the speakers of a clear understanding of the problems to be discussed during the campaign. He advised that no one answer questions who were not fully prepared to do so, and suggested that one comrade at each meeting be assigned to answer questions in order that there may be no confusion. Brahdy, Darcey, Nesin, Chrover, Bentall and Statchel took part in the discussion.

This was the first attempt to get available speakers together for a conference, and Statchel expressed satisfaction with the fine turnout and promised that fifteen or twenty more would be present at the next meeting, which will take place at 2 p. m. next Saturday.

Comrade Wolfe proved to be a splendid director and a keen analyst of the situation and created much enthusiasm among the comrades who have volunteered their services as speakers in the campaign. New bulletins will be published for the speakers with data and directions so that the campaign may be carried on in a systematic and effective manner.

A spirit of fine co-operation pervaded the entire conference, and this force of twenty-five, to be augmented by approximately as many more, will present a fighting strength that will challenge capitalism and arouse the workers to greater struggle in their battle for the overthrow of the present robber system and the setting up of a workers' republic.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

The Workers Party in Action

Bolshevik Reorganization

ARTICLE VII.

By ROBERT MINOR

THE reorganization of the Workers Party constitutes a change from the organizational basis of the old American socialist party to the organizational basis on which the Russian Communist Party is built.

The present structural form of our party is basically the same as that of the old socialist party. The basic unit is the branch composed of those members speaking the same language and residing within the same general residence neighborhood. The peculiarity of the residence basis of organization is two-fold:

1. It conforms to the basis of the parliamentary elections.

2. It (the structural form) has no relation to the proletarian class nature of the party.

The present form of our organization is more or less sufficient to participate in the elections—without any particular attention to the question of class lines. The division into 18 language sections is good for purposes of abstract educational activities and social entertainments. The whole form was evolved in a certain historical period to meet what were then conceived to be the needs of the working class party.

This organizational form was and remains in accord with the political theories of the socialist party. Education would bring the working class (and the petty bourgeoisie) to a belief in socialism, and the parliamentary elections would bring the co-operative commonwealth into existence. Political conditions in which the American and Western European parties grew up (legal existence, "democratic" forms, the franchise, etc.) led to the development of the type of party conforming to the political system of the capitalist state.

Different political conditions in which the Russian party developed (the prohibition of all working class gether every day in the factory at their employment. The formation of the working class revolutionary party in Russia inevitably took the outline of the workshop as the outline of the basic unit of the party—the shop nucleus.

Necessity had brought the Russian party to the best type of organization, while the rest of the parties lagged behind with an inferior form.

THE development of history in this period of the decay of capitalist organization, lack of political franchise, etc.) led to a different basis of organization. Workers could not hold meetings in public halls; yet the same workers were of necessity drawn to "democratic" institutions and of the proletarian revolution, has created in all industrial countries of the world the essential conditions which now compel the reorganization of all sections of the revolutionary party in the higher form, on the basis of shop nuclei.

It is not a question of exact copying of the detail of a party form which evolved in another country at another time, not the blind effort to do something only because our Russian comrades did it. The reasons compelling the adoption of the shop nucleus form are as compelling for America today as the somewhat different reasons were for the Russians. The Russian experience produced a form of organization which present circumstances prove to be necessary for the American party. (Also for all of the other sections of the International.) In this period it becomes glaringly clear that an organizational structure which serves only for abstract educational activities, for assembling mass meetings in a ponderous and haphazard way, and for participation in elections according to forms laid down by the capitalist state, is not a structure which can constitute itself the leading organ of the proletarian revolution. A party structure which is not, and in its present form cannot be, centralized, and which is therefore, incapable of immediate mobilization for specific tasks, incapable of discipline, incapable of homogeneous ideology, is utterly inadequate.

Our party, no matter what its program and ideology, is **structurally** an imitation of a social-democratic party

THE proletariat does not derive its strength solely from its numbers. It is thru concentration in the factories that the revolutionary capacities of the working class are brot to their highest point. The proletariat has not always existed. It is a distinct product of modern conditions of production. Marx wrote in the Communist Manifesto: "Masses of laborers, crowded into the factory, are organized like soldiers." (Organized for production, by the capitalists.) The isolated sheep herder on a lonely hill top may work for "wages," but he and his unknown fellows are not the proletarians who will lead the revolution. Only when the sons of former independent artisans and peasants (and even of ruined petty bourgeois) are rooted out of their former condition, drawn into modern industry where they can live only thru the sale of their labor power, it is only then that we have a working class. "But not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians."

In the Communist Manifesto, Marx also speaks of "This organization of the proletarians into a class, **and consequently into a political party.**"

The capacity of the workers to form their revolutionary party arises out of their concentration in modern large industry. It is not strange that a revolutionary party whose structure is built in almost complete disregard of the lines of concentration of the working class—built in fact, in structural imitation of the democratic parties of a previous revolutionary class, the bourgeoisie—should be unable to constitute itself the leader of the working class in the period of proletarian revolution. In this period the Communist Party must shift to the basis which conforms to the linez of concentration of the working class.

IF the reorganization of the party were undertaken with the idea that it is a "purely organizational matter," the reorganization would be a complete failure. No mechanical change can Bolshevize a party. A menshevik party could also exist on the basis, mechanically, of shop nuclei.

But the shop nucleus system lays the basis upon which the political Bolshevization of the party becomes possible. The structural reorganization must be conceived as a part of the process of political transformation of the party.

Correctly conceived and executed, the reorganization to the shop nucleus basis accelerates, and is a part of, a deep-going political change. The C. E. C. deliberately plans that the ideology of the party shall be "reorganized" no less than the party structure. The two tasks are inseparable. The Communist International does not disguise the fact that it seeks deliberately to throw the weight of control of each of its sections into the hands of the Communist workers in the basic industries. This alone gives the basis for a change in the political ideology of the party. One does not have to solve a mystery to know that if there were a party with the Communist name but with its center of gravity among a membership of small merchants, doctors, lawyers and independent artisans, it would not respond to the same ideology as would a party whose major anad dominant composition is of wage workers in large industry. To go a step further, a party whose center of gravity lay in the stratum of highly skilled workers enjoying a standard of living equal to that of the petty bourgeoisie, would not react in exactly the same way as would a party having its center of gravity among a membership who are of the masses of workers in the heavy industries. Of course, the raw, "spontaneous" reaction of the workers of whatever stratum, untouched with Communist training, are not Communism; nor do we mean to slacken in the slightest degree the effort to win the most highly skilled workers to the Communist Party. But the masses of the unprivileged stratum of the working class are the absolutely necessary soil for the taproots of a Communist Party.

The shop nucleus system shifts the center of gravity of the party toward the party membership composed of proletarians in the workshops, particularly those who are concentrated in the heavy industries.

It is not too much to say that this "structural" change constitutes the basis for a political change—the Bolshevization of the party. A flash of light has already been thrown upon this fact by the experience we have had even at this early stage of the beginning of the organization of shop nuclei. When the work had only progressed to an infinitessimal degree (previous to the party convention), we already had a chance to see the different reactions of the shop nuclei as compared to the reactions of the membership in the most typical of the old forms of party units. The overwhelming majority of the shop nuclei reflected the Communist outlook that was to be found in the party, rejecting sectarianism and opportunism alike.

The shop nucleus is not a cure-all. We cannot say of it, as is said of a famous patent medicine, "It works while you sleep." The Bolshevik form of party structure is a powerful instrument only if its is in the hands of energetic, resourceful Bolsheviks, who drive the instrument into effective action.

MANY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION DRIVE

The dates of Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign are as follows:

District Date

1. Boston—Sept. 27.
2. New York—Sept. 25.
3. Philadelphia—Sept 26.
4. Buffalo—Oct. 4.
5. Pittsburgh—Sept. 25.
6. Cleveland—Sept. 27.
7. Detroit—Sept. 27.
8. Chicago—Oct. 7.
9. Minneapolis—Sept. 27.
15. Connecticut—Oct. 4.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the C. E. C. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

CHAUFFEUR TELLS DAILY WORKER HOW CHICAGO YELLOW TAXI CAB COMPANY DRIVES ITS DRIVERS

The following letter was received from a Yellow Taxi Cab driver not a member of the Workers Party. He requests us to publish it in the DAILY WORKER for the information of our readers.

The Letter

To the DAILY WORKER: I am one of the many thousands that have been in the employ of the Yellow Cab Co. of Chicago as a driver and find from my experiences that they are the cheapest and rottenest in this line of business. They have the largest labor turn over of any company here as their average pay is about $20 a week for six long days of abuse. A driver is required to have two licences, state and city, uniforms costing considerable—they are even so cheap, they make the men pay for the gas they burn looking for fares, and it often takes all the tips received in a day. As to salaries, there are none other than the 30 cents on the dollar commission.

If the people of Chicago knew the truth they would surely steer clear of the Yellow cabs. The men don't stay long enuf to make competent chauffeurs. The majority are taught by the company school which means merely breaking them in on the street. After a few days they are ready for work.

They employ a slugging crew whose job is to slug drivers from other companies. They act as tho they own the streets because they stand in with the right politicians. They maintain they own the court of justice and it is a common occurrance for them to beat up drivers so bad that they require hospital attention. They also employ stool pigeons which are known as canaries who receive $5 per week for their dirty work.

I am sending this letter to the only true workers paper in Chicago for the information of the workers so that when they read Yellow Cab ads in the paid press they will know what the job offers for them.

Yours for workers solidarity,

S

HELP THE STRIKING SEAMEN!

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ADDRESS: ....

AMOUNT OF DONATION $..........

Send All Funds to
MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION No. 510, I. W. W.
105 Broad Street, New York City.

The Daily Worker

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300 SLOVENIAN DELEGATES HEAR COMMUNIST TALK

Ruthenberg Outlines the Party's Program

WAUKEGAN, Sept. 23.—The greater part of the 300 delegates who are here for the national convention of the Slovenian National Benefit Society attended a mass meeting addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, at which the Communists' achievements in Russia and the Communist program in the United States was outlined.

The meeting was arranged by the Communist fraction in the Slovenian National Benefit Society convention, working under the direction of the South Slavic section of the Workers Party.

The subject of Comrade Ruthenberg's speech was "America and Russia Today." The speaker contrasted America's boasted "democracy" with the workers' democracy which exists in Russia today and showed how the workers in the factories elect their representatives to the Soviets and that these representatives are in close contact with the workers whose interests they are to defend and must continually report to them. This was contrasted with the sham democracy of the United States which really, as the speaker declared, was a mask for the dictatorship of the capitalists.

"The Russian workers and peasants," the speaker declared, "have the highest form of democracy that has ever existed—workers' democracy expressing itself as a dictatorship of the proletariat."

The speaker then turned to the situation in Russian industry where the workers, thru the trade unions and thru their factory committees have a voice in all phases of management, direction, hours of work and wages.

Czars of American Industry

"In American industry we still have the rule of the czars and kaisers of industry who hire and fire at will. The czars of industry dictate the wages and working conditions. The Russian workers are no longer subject to the whims of exploiters. They have won their rights in industry. They are not fired or laid off at the will of a boss. Thru their industrial trade unions and thru their factory committees they have achieved a position of equality in industry."

The speaker showed that the victories of the Russian workers has been won thru the Communist Party of Russia. It was the Communist Party that stood in the forefront of the struggle at the point of danger which led the workers to victory and was leading the workers in the building of a social system in Russia.

Contrasting Russia under the leadership of the Communist Party with Germany, where the socialists had the opportunity to take power in 1918, Comrade Ruthenberg showed the betrayals of the socialist party leaders "The socialist party produced a Noske to shoot down the revolutionary workers and to murder Luxemburg and Liebknecht. The socialist policies in Germany have had the net results for the workers in the election of Hindenburg in the last presidential election."

Ask Questions

A lively debate followed the meeting. Many questions were asked. Delegate Kobe of Duluth wanted to know what program the Workers (Communist) Party had to unite the workers in their struggles against capitalism, to which Comrade Ruthenberg replied that the Workers (Communist) Party had persistently fought for a united front of the workers in their immediate struggles. He pointed to the labor party as the means of uniting the workers for the fight against capitalism and to develop class consciousness and a class struggle against capitalism.

At the close of the meeting a collection of $37.81 was taken up for the DAILY WORKER.

This mass meeting which was attended by the great part of the delegates to the convention is expected to have its results in relation to the debate on resolutions before the convention for recognition of Soviet Russia, for endorsement of the formation of a labor party, endorsement of the International Labor Defense.

The Slovenian Benefit Society has in the past been officially on record as supporting the socialist party. One of the resolutions proposed by the Communist fraction points out the betrayal of the workers by the socialist party. It call for the endorsement of the Communist International on an international scale and support of the Workers (Communist) Party in the United States. The convention is expected to last at least another week before it finishes its business.

SPECIAL MEETING OF RUSSIAN BRANCH TONIGHT, SEPT. 24

A special meeting of the Russian branch of the Workers Party will be held Thursday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St. The reorganization of the party will be discussed.

WORKERS PARTY OF TOLEDO CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT OF WORKING CLASS PARTIES IN CITY CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 23.—A special committee elected at the last meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party of Toledo, sent a letter to Thomas Devine, socialist candidate for mayor, calling for a united front of all working class organizations, on a program which included organization of a labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia, release of class war prisoners, and workers' control of public utilities. The letter is given in full below:

"The Workers (Communist) Party at its last regular meeting appointed a committee to take up the political situation confronting the workers of Toledo in the present muncipal election.

"After a careful analysis of the conditions, we find that the only candidates in the field representing the interests of labor are the socialist and the Communist.

"We believe that you as a socialist and a candidate for the office of mayor, will appreciate the necessity of a united front campaign of our forces.

"The committee feels that it should not be a very difficult task for us to find a common ground to unite on in this campaign. As a basis for negotiation, the committee offers the following program for your consideration:

Labor Party.

"1. The organization of a labor party for Toledo, to be formed of the labor unions and all workers' political and fraternal organizations.

"2. We shall lend every aid to strengthening union labor, to organize the unorganized regardless of race, color, or creed.

"3. We stand for the elimination of all child labor. In order that workers may send their children to school instead of the shops, we demand full maintenance for all workers' children attending school.

Demand Soviet Recognition.

"4. Unemployment is created by capitalism and the unemployed workers are then used to lower the wages of the employed. We demand work or full union wages for all unemployed so as to increase the standard of living of all workers.

"5. We demand the abolition of the injunction in all labor disputes and that the police and militia shall be used to assist the workers to get a better living instead of assisting the capitalists to rob the workers.

"6. We demand the release of all workers still imprisoned for their political beliefs or their activity in behalf of the workers.

"7. We demand the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, and also demand the establishment of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

"8. We demand municipal ownership of all public utilities with workers' control.

United Front Action.

"You no doubt understand that both organizations disagree fundamentally in principle, and would reserve the right to criticise, but that should not serve as a barrier to united action at the polls.

"The Workers (Communist) Party would appreciate an early reply as to what extent you agree with the above proposition, and hopes that a conference may be arranged in the very near future."

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FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN

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BY HERMINIA ZUR MÜHLEN
TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

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A Communist Magazine

SUPPORT TO ENEMIES OF SOVIET MUST CEASE, PRISONERS HUMANELY TREATED, SAY GERMAN DELEGATES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 23.—The German workers' delegation to Soviet Russia has addressed a manifesto to the Soviet Union and the Second International, declaring that the Soviet treatment of political prisoners is humane, and calling on the Second International to reply to the notes from the Soviet Union.

The statement follows:

"During its stay in Soviet Russia, the German delegation visited a number of prisons. During these visits the delegation paid special attention to the political prisoners, especially in Georgia. The delegation has come to the conclusion that the treatment of prisoners is humane. The delegation is fully aware that political offenses committed in a state where the power is practically in the hands of the working class, deserve to be judged differently from similar offenses committed in capitalist states.

"Everyone participating in measures directed against Soviet Russia or supporting them is thereby supporting the greatest enemies of Soviet Russia—the capitalists. Whether he does this consciously or unconsciously is immaterial. In both cases the result is the same.

Demand Liberation of German Workers.

"However, the German workers' delegation is of the opinion that some sort of steps should be taken in the question of political prisoners. For several months there has been a movement in Germany on behalf of political prisoners. This movement must at all costs produce good results.

"The delegation has come to the unanimous decision to approach the German trade unions and the party closely connected with the proposal to make the German government liberate all political prisoners. We therefore also approach the Soviet government with the question: Is it willing, on the strength of the manifesto addressed by the I. R. A. to the Second International, to which, unfortunately, no reply has yet been received, to express its readiness to effect an exchange of political prisoners, provided the Second International accepts the conditions put forward by the I. R. A.? The main questions mentioned in this manifesto can be formulated as follows:

Exchange of Prisoners Sought.

"Firstly, the fate of the political prisoners in all countries should be decided on the basis of mutual agreement. The I. R. A. makes itself responsible to obtain the consent of the Soviet government for the exchange of political prisoners. At the same time the Second International must make itself responsible to bring pressure to bear on all governments in which its members participate, in order that the exchange should take place on a mutual basis.

"Secondly, in the event of the acceptance of the above mentioned proposal both sides undertake to exchange notes about the position of political prisoners and to take further steps in the direction of mutual assistance to these prisoners.

"The First German Workers' Delegation: (Signed) Freiberger, Hansbeck. G. Melle. Arthur Leckert, Thomas Staudt, Edward Marro, Willie Benevitz.."

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Thursday, Sept. 24, 1925.

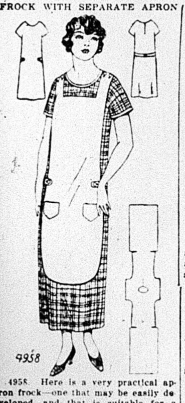
No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 409 S. Halsted St.
548	Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 8:45 p. m.
576	Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
342	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
454	Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
480	Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland
344	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m. Ave.
121	Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St.
6	Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
203	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
214	Brick and Clay, Maretens, Ill.
63	Bridge and S. I., 180 W. Washington St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
578	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
15136	Commission Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St.
865	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
793	Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
556	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
538	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Avenue.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor. Ave.
17010	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
33	Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave., 5 p. m.
76a	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
473	Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 63rd Street.
253	Machinists, Roseland,, 11405 Michigan.
1528	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
12755	Office Employes Assn., 166 W. Washington St., 6:30 p. m.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
266	Plasterers, 2045 W. North Ave.
597	Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St.
753	Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m.
307	Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Wkrs.), 180 W. Washington St.
301	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
576	Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
668	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
964	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St.
991	Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
424	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
115	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
17	Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
753	Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
112	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor.
15793	Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland
17616	Warehouse Employes, 166 W.
	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FROCK WITH SEPARATE APRON

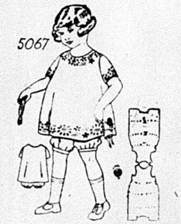


4958. Here is a very practical apron frock—one that may be easily developed, and that is suitable for a wash materials. It is supplied with a separate removable apron portion, which may be of self or contrasting material.

This pattern is cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch check or plaid material, with 1¾ yard of plain material for the apron if made as illustrated. If frock and apron are made of one material 4½ yards will be required. The width of the frock at the foot is 1¾.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

ROMPERS STYLE.



5067. This design has the bloomers and smock cut in one piece, as the accompanying diagram shows. The sleeves may be omitted. One could develop this pretty model in pongee, repp or chambrey. Embroidery, braid or stitchery will form a suitable decoration.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2 year size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some point, for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

PREPARE FOR DISTRICT CONVENTION OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The Second District Convention of the Young Workers' League of New York will mark a new stage in the history of the revolutionary youth movement in this city and the comrades in New York are making elaborate preparations to greet this convention in the proper way.

This Saturday evening, Sept. 2, there has been arranged a grand banquet in honor of the Second District Convention of the New York district. This banqet will take place at the Freiheit Gesangs Ferein Hall, 133 Second Ave., New York City. The preparations that are being made for this convention give good promise for making it worthy of the occasion.

Of course every member of the Y. W. L. and its sympathizers in the New York District will want to be present. All of the revolutionary youth of this city will rally to the call of the Y. W. L. and come to welcome its Second District Convention.

PRIESTS ENJOY LUXURY WHILE MINERS STARVE

Holy Parasites Give Blessings for Cash

By REGINA MYORSKI
(Worker Correspondent)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 23.—Religion, as has always been the case, is also today a paying proposition. If you want to have a nice comfortable home, a sporty little car, and if you are of a roving disposition, fond of wandering into Europe and other continents occasionally, just join the ecclesiastical order of Rome and be assured that all your desires along this line will be gratified.

Just recently, in the September 17, 1925, issue, of the Catholic Observer, a priestly controlled organ in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, carried items to the effect that Rev. Charles Doyle, of the St. Peters church of Fairmont; W. Va., is spending the summer months in visiting the different countries of Europe, and that Jeremiah O'Connell of the vicinity of Wheeling has just returned from a trip to Europe. It stated that they both had delightful times. Without doubt they did! Has there ever been a time when a person didn't have a delightful time on somebody else's money?

Even tho the parishes may be burdened with debt and the poor, unsuspecting working people giving their last cent to the church—money which they need badly enuf for proper food for themselves—it seems that the priest always does manage somehow or other to scrape up enuf to have a royal time in Europe.

Take for instance this city. The debt on the catholic church and school is enormous. The bulk of the parishoners are poor working people having a blinding trust in the church and doing all in their power to insure its autocracy, yet within the last few years the priest managed to make two European trips, lives in one of the best homes in the city, and has a nice little car.

And yet in spite of all this they try to tell us that religion demands that you deprive yourself of the fleshpots of the world. Yes, indeed, religion is a paying proposition—but not for the working class.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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UTAH UNIONS FIGHT ILLEGAL EXPULSION PLAN

Labor Party Loses in Federation Meet

By M. P. BALES

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 23.—The 21st annual convention of the Utah State Federation of Labor has just adjourned with the conservatives in control by a slight majority.

A. P. Goodmansen, conservative member of the Typographical Union No. 115 was elected president, and F. G. West, fairly progressive member of Barbers Local 377, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The first vice-president, Con D. Silva, Meat Cutters of Ogden, is a real progressive and can be depended on to stir things up occasionally.

Big Fight on Disruptive Expulsions

The big fight of the convention was on resolution No. 7 which condemned the growing tendency of the trade union officialdom to expel bona-fide members without due trial and strict compliance with their constitutions and by-laws governing expulsions.

It also cited the fact that these expulsions were usually justified on the grounds of the expelled member being a member of a radical political party. This seemed somehow to smack of Moscow gold.

One delegate demanded to know what "lay back" of this resolution. Your correspondent then took the floor and made a lengtly talk outlining the left wing program.

Tabled By Tricky Talker

The resolution after nearly two hours debate was finally disposed of by a parliamentary ruse of A. P. Goodmansen who declared that while this might be a meritorious matter it was taking up too much time of the convention and he therefore moved to table it. This motion carried 19 to 15.

Labor Party Voted Down

The specter of Communism again hovered over the convention when resolution No. 17 calling upon the federation to issue an invitation to all State Federations and city central bodies to meet and lay the foundation for an American labor party was reported back to the federation with the unanimous concurrence of the resolutions committee.

The Salt Lake Tribune reported that "this was suspected of being another move of the Communists and was promptly voted down by the delegates." It was by a small majority.

One Left Motion Carried

Resolutions No. 16, which was copied almost verbatim from Foster's article in the September Workers Monthly condemning company unions, was the only resolution from the left wing that got over. It carried unanimously.

Ogden got control of the executive council when W. M. Piggott was elected 7th vice-president giving them five members of the council to Salt Lake's 4. Something may come of this as the 1st vice-president Con. Silva of Ogden, is a militant.

The balance of the resolutions and actions of the convention pertained to inspection of meats, prison-made goods, legislation, etc.

Next year's convention will be held on the 2nd Monday in Sept., 1926, at Salt Lake City, Utah in the Labor Temple.

HAS WONDER-WORKING RADIUM ANSWERED THE PYORRHEA RIDDLE?

Will Mysterious, Marvelous Radium check and eradicate PYORRHEA? Will it kill germs causing diseased gum conditions? Will it heal gums? Will it save teeth? Many former PYORRHEA sufferers say that it does!

Would you protect yourself from internal poisoning resulting from hidden wells of poison in the mouth, from absorbtion of germs into blood from diseased gum conditions, called PYORRHEA? Would you avoid or are you weary of loose, wobbly teeth? Would you save those precious teeth?

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"PEOPLE FIT ONLY TO WORK," A PRODUCT OF MILL TOWNS WHERE EDUCATION YIELDS TO PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Popular education is ladled out in the cotton mill towns of the south in just such quantities as are necessary to meet the demands of the masters for a cheap labor supply. This is shown in a series of articles on "Why Cotton Mills Have Been Moving South," prepared by R. W. Edmonds for the Boston News Bureau and Wall Street Journal. The series is evidently written to counteract recent unfavorable comment on the semi-feudal conditions of the industrial south.

Education If Expedient.

The prime interest of the mill owners is an adequate reserve supply of native labor. If it is shown, says Edmonds, "that educational efforts are actually cutting the mills off from a future supply of their highly satisfactory native help there will be a curtailment of educational effort in some quarters.

"It is useless to talk about duty to, and the rights of the helpless mill people; southern mill men are like other business men, and the majority will not deliberately pursue a course they believe to be harmful to their personal interests. On the other hand if it can be shown that the educational efforts are not likely ever to cause a serious shortage of mill-village bred boys and girls the work will be continued with increasing enthusiasm."

Dividends First.

Southern mill executives, according to Edmonds, "are business men looking primarily for dividends from their mills, and they will not indulge in social service work if they are convinced it cuts too deeply into dividends."

Some mills are evidently experimenting to see how far they can profit from the increased efficiency due to education without going so far as cause the young people to leave the mill towns for wider opportunity. A leading mill is shown as having recently debated whether to add 8th and 9th grades to their schools. Some directors objected. But when a survey showed, "that 75 per cent of all those who were graduated from their schools in the past 5 years were in the mills, and that they were from 60 per cent to 75 per cent more efficient than those who had not finished the school course, it was decided to add the two additional grades."

"People Fit Only to Work."

The author's observation is that these mill villages will always tend to produce an adequate supply of mediocre people fit only to work in the mills. The proportion graduating from the schools is always small, the majority dropping out in the 4th or 5th grades and another large group in the 8th grade. Practically all of these enter the mills. The abler ones who go on to graduate from high school or college do not return to the mills. Says Edmonds:

"No mill can hope to retain many of its most capable youths or girls, for the largest mill has only one superintendent and seven overseers and few other positions attractive to ambitious and capable men. The result will always be that the majority of the most intelligent and capable ones will leave the mill village while the ones left behind to reproduce in the village will be the less capable and less ambitious; and on the whole their progeny will be like them."

This, he thinks, will be the rule as long as the mills of the south continue to maintain villages.

BARBERS LOSE MOST OF WHAT THEY DEMANDED

But They Are Talked Into Accepting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22.—The strike of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local 900, which began Sept. 1, ended Saturday afternoon with what the strikers said was a victory, although the Master Barbers' Association, the employers' organization, did not grant all their demands.

The employers, at a meeting Thursday night, mapped out their program and reported just what concessions they would give. The union men met yesterday at Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Broadway, and voted to accept the employers' proposals. The agreement was signed and the barbers returned to their shops.

Although the barbers demanded a day off each week and a shorter working day, they accepted an 8 a. m. to 8 p .m. day (instead of 8:30 a. m. as heretofore) on all days except Saturdays and Sundays, which remain as they were. They also accepted the old day off in two weeks arrangement. On Saturdays they will work until 9 p. m., and on Sundays until 1 p. m.

Under the new wage arrangement they will receive $30 a week, as wages, and "split fifty fifty with the bosses" all earnings weekly above $45.

BRITISH UNIONS FACE TO LEFT!

The British labor movement is "turning to the left." What makes it turn? You will not know unless you read the article by Carl Brannin in Friday's DAILY WORKER. Brannin's article gives you a close up on the National Minority Movement within the British trade unions. Don't miss Friday's DAILY WORKER.

FRANKLIN UNION TO AMALGAMATE WITH PRESSMEN

More Aggressive Union Is Plan

Unity between the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, and the Franklin Union No. 4, is nearing attainment. This move was accelerated by the revocation of the charter of the Pressmen's Union and the attempt by Berry to smash the pressmen's and feeders' union in the Cuneo, Sears-Roebuck plant.

The following petition is being circulated among the members of Franklin No. 4:

"Petition to Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, by members of Franklin Union No. 4.

"We, the undersigned members of the Franklin Union No. 4, hereby petition the officers and members of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, to consider our request that you take us into your organization in order to mutually protect the interest of both the assistant's and pressmen, for the following reasons:

"1. Being united in one organization, we can present a solid front to any force which tries to impose unreasonable conditions on us.

"2.—Under the present conditions, one union is used against the other in trouble.

"If we were united this practice would not prevail.

"3.—The International Union is placing men in the Cuneo Press and the Cuneo Printing corporation regardless of their qualifications as pressmen or assistants, giving them cards, and they are working under police protection, violating all union principles."

This petition to unite the two locals has been signed by over 600 members of the Franklin No. 4, and so far 85 per cent of the workers, in the shops that have been approached have signed the petition.

The executive board of the Printing Pressmen's Union has been considering the question of uniting the two locals for sometime. A special meeting of the membership of the Pressmen's Union is being called for Saturday, to discuss the question of uniting the feeders, pressmen and their assistants.

American Consulate Admits Prying into British Businesses

LONDON, England, Sept. 23.—Altho denying the charge of British manufacturers that the American consulate is engaged in trade espionage for the benefit of U. S. capitalists, the consulate admitted that it had sent out circulars asking a number of firms to supply numerous particulars about their businesses.

The information was wanted "to develop an international directory which is being prepared by the department of commerce at Washington," the consulate said.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Russia Today

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

Albert Purcell, chairman of the British delegation to Russia, is a delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The question of Russia is sure to become an issue at the convention. It will be widely discussed at local unions. It is ever more a live issue for every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

Now is the time not only for every worker to secure a copy of this arsenal of facts about Soviet Russia for his own use—

But this is also the time to take the book to your trade union—

To get orders from local unions—

To get it to every person where the question of Russian recognition will be discussed.

Maps and charts—and art work by Fred Ellis, add greater attractiveness and value to the book.

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Boys Are Skeptical

Geneva is skeptical that the league of nations will be or can be able to turn swords into ploughshares or establish a reign of peace upon earth. There is good reason for this skepticism.

Several years have now passed since this league held its first parley. But war is now no more remote than it was when the league of nations dropped the gavel on its first session.

To enumerate the number of respectable wars that have passed, would be superflous and uninteresting. Suffice it to say that every important European power has unsheathed its sabre at will, with the league a grinning spectator.

The league has failed to establish peace. It never meant to establish peace. The league was meant to be a tool of the British empire or of whatever power or combination of powers that was able to use it to further certain aims. If those aims could be accamplished without war so much the better, if not so much the worse for peace.

The capitalists, taken as a whole, don't want war if they can avoid it. but war is as inseparable from capitalism as strikes Granted that the lying diplomats who meet occasionally at Geneva were not liars, but honest men who wanted to abolish war, nevertheless, the conflicting interests of the capitalist powers make peace impossible, just as the conflicting interests of the workers and capitalists make industrial peace inside a nation impossible no matter how much class collaboration bunk is indulged in by the capitalists and their labor lieutenants.

A correspondent cabling from Geneva expresses his thoughts in the following terse manner: "No nation will disarm unless it feels that its safety will be insured by some other means." That is the crucial point. What other means?

The fact of the matter is that the capitalist powers of the world can be compared to a gang of robbers who sometimes make alliances against each other. Those alliances last just so long as they serve the interests of the contracting parties. When they outlive their usefulness they are ditched. Treaties are not sacred under the capitalist system. Nothing is sacred but profits, and every capitalist in the world is willing to unleash the dogs of war and cause untold misery in order to make profits.

Peace conferences, disarmament conferences! So long as capitalism exists there can be no peace. Under capitalism when the robbers are not quarreling among themselves, they are grinding the lives of the workers into dollars. They are doing that all the time.

It is an axiom that revolution only takes place when the cost of obedience is no greater than the cost of rebellion. When that point is reached, a war takes place that the capitalist buzzards in Geneva do not relish.

Communists are accused of being bloodthirsty because they declare that the capitalist class will not surrender their power without a struggle: that it is more than probable that the struggle which will transfer political power from the capitalists to the workers will be accompanied by a few broken ribs, at least. But in England, the cradle land of democracy, the classic land of parliamentarism, the burning issue today in the labor movement is, whether the workers shall arm and fight for their emancipation, or whether they shall allow themselves to be slaughtered by the jannisaries of capitalism.

Let the workers not be fooled by this peace bunk. The capitalists are not idiots. They know well they cannot have peace. Their various peace conferences are ruses to fool each other and mentally disarm the working class.

Mellon Quits Rum Business

There is nobody so wicked that he cannot be induced to walk the straight and narrow path. It is true that there are disappointments, like, for instance, Joseph (Yellow Kid) Weil, the noted Chicago confidence man, who cannot help relieving friends of their spare cash, no matter how many times he endeavors to repent. But he keeps on trying and who knows but he may yet become the treasurer of a bank?

There is Andrew Mellon for example. His friends call him Andy. Therefore we shall call him Andy. When he became secretary of the treasury he owned a thriving whiskey distilling business. Even tho Volstead had done his arid worst, the drop that cheers still trickled from the pipes in Andy's booze foundry, in Pittsburgh.

Andy as secretary of the treasury, was charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the prohibition clauses of the Volstead law. But he was so darned busy that he forgot all about his own distillery. People began to get suspicious.

They always do. Then like a bolt from the blue came the announcement that Andy remembered that he was violating the Volstead law and like a law abiding citizen, he sold out his booze at a handsome profit. After all he is an American!

More Troublesome Than Ever.

As we pointed out when the news of Saklatvala's exclusion from the United States by a state department order, was made public, the Hindu Communist is making a great deal more trouble for the capitalist system, than he would had the government met him at the Battery in New York with a brass band and a reception committee.

The New York Times spent hundreds of dollars on cable tolls which carried Saklatvala's revolutionary words across the Atlantic to decorate the front page of America's leading conservative newspaper. And the Times did this not because of any love for Communism or the Hindu masses but simply because it is in the business of furnishing news and it wants to be ahead of its competitors. It is safe to predict that had Saklatvala been allowed entrance here without any advertising such as Kellogg's action has given him, the few words of his that might be noticed by the capitalist press would be buried among the pawn shop and second hand furniture ads.

"Those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad," is an old saying, but when those whom the gods wish to destroy are as stupid as Cal and Kellogg, the gods have an easy task.

"The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future."—Marx.

On the Revolutionary Movement in the East

By I. STALIN.

In the following article we publish Comrade Stalin's answers to the questions of the Moscow correspondent of the Japanese paper, Nishi-Nishi. We also give verbatim the questions of the correspondent.—Ed.

FIRST question. The Japanese people, the most advanced among the peoples of the east, is the one which is most intrested in the movement for freedom of the eastern people. The Japanese people would gladly become the ally of the Soviet Union in this great cause, the cause of the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the east from the yoke of the western powers. Nevertheless Japan, which is after all a capitalist state, must sometimes act in opposition to this movement and make one front with the western powers. (For instance the Anglo-Japanese alliance in consequence of which Japan must support England in its struggle against the insurgents in India, and the common action of Japan with England, America and France against the Chinese workers in connection with the recent events in Shanghai.)

What in your opinion, is the way of escape from this complicated situation of the contradiction between the national ambitions of the Japanese people and the public and social order of the Japanese state?

Answer to the first question. It is true that the Japanese people are the most advanced of the eastern peoples, and that it is interested in the success of the movement for the liberation of the oppressed peoples. The alliance of the Japanese people with the peoples of the Soviet Union would mean a decisive step in the cause of the liberation of the eastern peoples. Such an alliance would mean the beginning of the end of world imperialism. Such an alliance would be invincible.

It is however at the same time true that the political and social order of Japan drives the Japanese people into the path of imperialism, and makes it an instrument not of liberation but of the enslavement of the eastern peoples.

You ask where a way of escape can be found from this contradiction between the interests of the Japanese people and the political-social order of Japan.

There is only one way of escape: the political and social order of Japan must be adapted to the fundamental interests of the Japanese people.

Russia was at one time the terror of eastern peoples, the gendarme of any movement for freedom. How can the fact be explained that it has changed from a gendarme of movements for liberation into a friend and standard-bearer of this movement? Only thru the fact that the political and social order of Russia has been changed.

SECOND question. The eastern peoples who inhabit the territory of Soviet Russia, are many centuries behind in their development, in consequence of the despotic regime of czarism, and only since the revolution have they received the right of independent development of their industry, their agriculture, their culture, etc.

How many years will these peoples of the Soviet Union, in your opinion, require to reach the cultural level of the other peoples of the Soviet Union?

Answer to the second question. You ask about how many years the eastern peoples of the Soviet Union will require to reach the cultural level of the other peoples of the Soviet Union.

It is difficult to say. The rapidity of the cultural development of these peoples depends on many internal and external conditions. I must once for all remark that the prognosis with regard to the rapidity of development has never been distinguished by accuracy, especially when it is a question of "how many years." The most essential facilitation for the cultural development of these peoples lies in the fact that the chief obstacles to development have already been removed, such for instance as czarism, Russian imperialism and the regime of the exploitation of the border territories by the center. This fact gives the cultural development of the eastern peoples of the Soviet Union a tremendous impulse. But to what extent this essential furtherance is utilized, depends on the eastern peoples themselves, and above all on the stage of cultural development at which they were when the Soviet revolution broke out.

One thing however can be said without hesitation; under the present-day conditions of development, the eastern peoples of the Soviet Union have much more prospect of a rapid and all-round development of their national culture, than would have been possible under the rule of even the most liberal and cultured capitalism.

THIRD question. You say that the union of the national movement for freedom of the subjugated peoples of the east with the proletarian movement with the advanced countries of the west, insures the world revolution. In our country, among the Japanese people, the slogan is popular: "Asia for the Asiatics!" Do you not find that there is something in common between our endeavors and your revoltuionary tactics with regard to the colonial countries of the east?

Answer to the third question. You ask whether there is not something in common between the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics!" and the revolutionary countries of the east.

Insofar as the slogan: "Asia for the Asiatics!" means a call to revolutionary war against the imperialism of the west, insofar—but only insofar—there is without doubt something in common.

The slogan "Asia for the Asiatics!" does not however merely refer to this side of the question. It contains two other component parts which are absolutely irreconcilable with the tactics of the Bolsheviki. In the first place this slogan begs the question of eastern imperialism as tho it were the opinion that eastern imperialism is better than western and that war against eastern imperialism could be left out of the question. Secondly, this slogan inspires workers of Asia with a feeling of mistrust for the workers of Europe, enstranges the Asiatic and the European workers from one another, undermines the international connections between them and thus undermines the foundations of the movement for freedom themselves.

The revolutionary tactics of the Bolsheviki are directed not only against westtern imperialism, but against imperialism as a whole, including eastern imperialism. Its aim is not that of weakening international connections between the workers of Asia and the workers of other countries, but in strengthening and extending these connections.

Thus, as you see, besides there being certain things in common, there are also fundamental differences between the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics!" and the Bolshevik tactics in the east.

FOURTH question. In 1920, Lenin in a discussion with me, answered my question as to where Communism had more prospect of success, in the east or in the west, as follows: "Real Communism can only be victorious in the west. The whole west however lives at the expense of the east; the European capitalist powers enrich themselves chiefly in the eastern colonies, but at the same time they arm their colonies, teach them the art of war and thus the west is digging its own grave in the east."

Do you believe that the events which are following more and more closely on one another in China, India, Persia, Egypt and other eastern countries, are a sign that the time is near when the western powers will be compelled to lie down in the grave which they have dug for themselves in the east.

Answer to the fourth question. You ask whether I am not of the opinion that the intensification of the revolutionary movement in China, India, Persia, Egypt and other eastern countries is a sign that the time is near when the western powers will lie down in the grave which they have dug for themselves in the east.

Yes, I believe it. The colonial countries are the most important support of imperialism. The revolutionizing of this support must undermine imperialism, not only in the sense that imperialism will lose its support, but also in the sense that the revolutionizing of the east will give a decisive impulse to the intensification of the revolutionary crisis in the west. Imperialism, harassed on two sides, by a frontal attack and an assault from the rear, will have to recognize that its death sentence has been passed.

Another Professor Discovers Marx

By H. M. Wicks

MARXISM, until recently a target for the malignant assaults of every nincompoop professor trying to curry favor with the master class, is now coming to be accepted as respectable in certain university circles. It is not unique to find faculty members of colleges and universities embracing a sort of emasculated Marxism and thereby gaining a degree of standing among certain elements of the revolutionary movement.

Of late a book written by a professor who adopts the cognomen, "V. F. Calverton," which, for want of a bettertitle, is called "The Newer Spirit—A Sociological Criticism of Literature" has been attracting attention in revolutionary circles. Some comrades have referred to it in laudatory terms, even to the extent of heralding it is a distinct contribution to Marxism.

A careful reading of the book clearly reveals its superficiality and shallowness and every Marxist will instantly discern that the whole conception of the thing is anti-Marxian. The leitmotif of the book is that that since the literature of various ages is the reflex of the prevailing economic conditions and with the rise of new classes new cultures develop it therefore follows that as the proletariat develops within a bourgeois society a proletarian culture inevitably arises.

MR. Calverton has obviously come in contact with the merest fringe of Marxism. He has learned to repeat certain formulas such as: "Every revolution in ideas is a consequence of a revolution in the social structure that the material conditions have produced." Certainly no Marxist will dispute the scundness of that assertion. But that formula has been the rock upon which all novices in the realm of Marxism have met disaster. Equipped with that quotation many are tempted to create of historical materialism a mechanical monstrosity and proceed to apply it to any and all situations and experiences as one would apply a yardstick. The author of "The Newer Spirit" applies it to literature in America and makes a number of amazing discoveries. He discovers that as the proletariat develops in this country a proletariat culture also develops. On page 142 of his book he states that Walt Whitman was perhaps the first to voice this new departure in America. Following his analysis of Whitman we are treated to a series of intellectual contortions that conclude with present day writers and we learn that Sherwood Anderson is "the avater of the proletarian movement," that Eugene O'Neal is among the proletarian dramatists, etc.

EVERY American Marxist recognizes Walt Whitman, not as a defender of the proletariat, but as the apostle of bourgeois democracy. Instead of voicing "the aspirations and dreams of the proletariat" he sang paens to the god of middle class equality, vitiated by anarchism. His idea of universal brotherhood was the fetish of bourgeois democracy where all are equal regardless of class. His espousal of freedom in sex life was also bourgeois; poetic apologies for the looseness of the capitalist swine who, as Marx and Engels said in the Manifesto: "not content with having the wives nad daughters of the proletarians at their disposal, not to speak of common prostitutes, take the greatest pleasure in seducing each others' wives." Whitman's place in literature is that of apologist of the American bourgeoisie just emerging from the terrors of Puritanism into the so-called freedom of the machine age.

As to the assertion of Calverton that Sherwood Anderson is the avatar, the incarnation of the proletariat, it is even more ridiculous than his estimation of Whitman. Any Marxist who reads Anderson's books is bound to be impressed with the fact that this novelist deals almost exclusively with the hopeless struggles of the petty bourgeoisie of the small town against the rise of the machine. Prostrate before the machine they rail at their fate. The exception is when he deals in true bourgeois style with the sex struggles of some petty small town legal luminary and his stenographer. Certainly the proletariat is not concerned about the tribulations of such creatures.

OF a piece with the absurdities with which the book abounds is Calverton's classification of Eugene O'Neal with those who display proletarian tendencies in literature. The most talked of drama of this playwright, "The Hairy Ape," depicted the worker as an atavism, a semi-beast from which normal people shrank with horror—a piece of bourgeois sensationalism revolting in the extreme to an intelligent worker. True his dramas deal with what he calls proletarians, but there have been many dramas that deal with the workers. Twenty years ago for instance we used to have at the ten-twenty-thirty theaters such dramas as "Bertha the Beautiful Sewing Machine Girl;" these dramas (?) dealt with proletarians but no dilletante professor arose to hail them as symptomatic of proletarian art and culture. Yet the O'Neal productions are not one whit better dramatically or otherwise. The cheap thriller simply moves from the Bowery to the Times Square district.

SCORES of the most inexcusable blunders abound in the book, such, for instance as is to be found on page 204 where Calverton refers to the pseudo-Marxist and renegade, Enrico Ferri, the Italian criminologist, as having "done more thoro analysis and research into the history of crime than any other contemporary criminologist." Long ago Antonio Labriola exploded the Marxist pretenses of Ferri and every informed Marxist living today knows that even in the field of criminology, Ferri's specialty, he has no standing since the appearance of William Adrian Bonger's monumental work "Criminality and Economic Conditions," a part of which is devoted to the delusions of Ferri.

But the greatest blunder of Colverton and the one that proves him to be an anti-Marxist is his whole conception upon which the book is based—the notion that there can now, or at any later time develop a class culture known as proletarian. Nowhere in all the history of the world has a culture arose voicing the ideology of a class while that class was enslaved. It is only after the class has triumphed over its oppressor and firmly established itself as the ruling class that it has time to create a culture of its own. If, as Leon Trotsky has shown in his masterful work on "Literature and Revolution" this class happens to be that working class and rules only long enuf to reorganize society upon a classless basis, there can be no possibility of a proletariat culture arising. Says Trotsky:

"The formless talk about proletarian culture, in antithesis to bourgeois culture, feeds on the extremely uncritical identification of the historic destinies of the proletariat with that of the bourgeoisie. A shallow and purely liberal method of making analogies of historic forms has nothing in common with Marxism. There is no real analogy between the historic development of the bourgeoisie and of the working class."

SO, Calverton coming in contact with certain Marxian formulae, which he only half understands, rushes into print with a volume that reeks with absurdities of logic, historical inaccuracies, and in order to display his erudition completely forgets the simple formula that every working man learns at the very threshold of Marxism when he studies the role of the proletariat in the revolution:

"Between the capitalist society and the Communist society there ensues a period that can be known as nothing else than the dictatorship of the proletariat."

And the task of the proletariat is not to create a new class and a new class culture, but to annihilate all classes and all class cultures.

This Is a Gem

We have stated many times that the socialist parties of Europe—or wherever else there are any—did not represent even the right wing of the labor movement but the left wing of the bourgeoisie. Now here comes one of the editors of the Milwaukee Leader and clinches the point, even if it is done in a very stupid and incoherent manner. No better indictment of the socialist international could be written than the following:

> Observers of the international socialist congress in Marseilles say that it gave a comprehensive picture of the mental development in the different sections of the European labor movement.
>
> The old friction between realistic politics and theoretical guiding lines showed itself this time in the shape of a difference between western and eastern socialists.
>
> This found expression most drastically in the discussion which led to the adoption of a resolution on the problems of the East.
>
> In West Europe, where strong socialist parties must share the responsibilities of government, the prevailing sentiment favors reformist policies. In East Europe, where parties reflect the chaos of unsettled and undeveloped capitalism, there is a strong leaning towards methods of direct revolution, partly inspired by Moscow propaganda, partly by fascist counter-revolutions.
>
> Western Europe has developed a mature capitalism and strong democracies in politics. Eastern Europe is in a state of ferment, economically and politically. To provide a common international policy by means of resolutions is, of course, practically impossible. Even a national socialist party adopts different methods in different geographical sections.
>
> At Marseilles, for instance, the British labor party adopted reformist ideas in connection with a league of nations based on the Geneva protocol. In problems dealing with Soviet Russia, India and China the same party adopts ideas which savor strongly of left wing tendencies.
>
> The special problems which each socialist party has to meet in connection with the foreign policies of its government often make it impossible to get any guidance out of the general views laid down in a resolution of the international congress.
>
> International socialist unity as a practical working arrangement must inevitably remain an ideal rather than a reality under such conditions. The big advanced parties cannot act in any decisive manner without ignoring more or less the temporary interests of the smaller national parties. And these small parties cannot follow the general directions of the international in special phases of their own politics.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

bers. That is the reason why he got trimmed by Shanessy.

• • •

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE is greatly aroused over the menace presented by the spread of ideas—if they can be so-called—such as were sponsored by William Jennings Bryan, before the grim reaper called him away from the business of selling real estate and persecuting men who favored the exercise of intelligence on certain subjects. Malone is not in the least bit excited over the menace of capitalism, which makes slaves of millions of human beings and makes them easy prey for charlatans like Bryan and the thousands like him who are still encumbering the earth.

• • •

B. C. FORBES, one of William Randolph Hearst's financial experts declares that John L. Lewis is the strongest labor leader in the United States. Forbes said that Lewis has never been licked. Forbes might ask the members of the U. M. W. of A. in the bituminous fields what they think of this great man They would tell Forbes that Lewis may not have been licked, but that they have. And they would tell him that they have been licked by Lewis. A few years ago most of the soft coal mined in the United States came out of union pits. Today, less than thirty per cent is union mined. Yet Lewis claims to be a great leader.

• • •

THE Prince of Wales must do two things after he gets back from his advertising trip thru South America. He must go to school and get married. The prince will be called on to select a mate from six girls picked by the royal family. The House of Windsor is highly respectable, and continued official celibacy on the part of the prince may cause evil minded people to suspect his royal chastity. It is also whispered that Edward's acquaintance with general knowledge is almost as low as that of his father. If the young fellow's head is anything like George's, what he needs is an executioner and not a teacher.

• • •

A BANK in New Castle, Pa., closed its doors a few days ago, and when inspectors got a key to its cellar, they found, not a load of liquor dear reader, but a pile of paper marks and lira, products of German efficiency and Mussolini's patriotism. In addition to the waste paper, the other liabilities of the bank included a cashier who had embezzled $32,000. If a burglar who was not also a bank official, had gotten away with that much loot, the bankers' association would protest vociferously.

• • •

THE French government is not having the best of luck with its bond floatation of twenty billion francs. So far the faithful and patriotic French investors have only put up about five billions. A franc is worth so little nowadays, that only an expert at figures should attempt to translate those sums into dollars. The newfound alacrity on the part of the French government to fund its indebtedness to the United States, is said to be based on a desire to take another loan out of Wall Street.

• • •

THE CHRONICLE, a weekly labor paper published in Cincinnati, comments on what the "great and conservative" British labor leader, Havelock Wilson, has to say about the reds. We need not repeat Wilson's tirades. Briefly, he says the Communists are in the pay of the Soviet government. Well, Wilson is not. He is only in the pay of the British government and particularly in the pay of the shipping interests. The British seamen do not seem to have as much hatred for those "in the pay of the Soviet government" as they have for those who connive with the employers to reduce their wages as Havelock Wilson did.

Power Industry Doubles.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Sept. 23.—The electric light and power industry of Indiana has doubled in volume of production and sales since the world war, T. N. Wynne, president of the Indiana Electric Light Association, in annual convention here, declared today.

Wynne challenged the industrial world to match "this record of progress in Indiana."

U. S. S. R. ABOLISHES HOME WORK SYSTEM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. Sept. 23.—Assignments of home work in arithmetic, spelling, history and geography are forbidden for the pupils in the first nine years of the public schools by order of the commissariat of education in the Soviet republic. Brief essays and reports may be assigned providing they require not more than six hours of work a week and even those are forbidden on evenings preceding holidays.

This change is a radical step forward in the system of education. Among the advantage to be derived from it are: it tends to develop character in each individual child; it tends to eliminate memorizing and craming, its effect upon the child's mind will be to keep it fresh and alert for school life. It is greeted with enthusiasm by the parents as well as the children.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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FLOOD U. S. WITH SAKLATVALA SPEECH

SEAMEN FLOCKING INTO I. W. W. TO JOIN STRUGGLE AGAINST BOSSES; I. S. U. SCAB POLICY REPUDIATED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24.—The effort of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union to get the seamen of all ports in this country out on strike to improve their own conditions as well as to prove their class solidarity with the determined strike now in progress in scores of ports thruout the world, is meeting with encouraging reports sent into the New York office, particularly from Baltimore.

The strong fight for unity and struggle being put up by the Wobblies in Baltimore has captured the local rank and file of the International Seamen's Union, whose officials nationally and locally have been urging them to scab on the M. T. W. and the British "outlaw" strikers of the National Sailors' Union.

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CHESTER M. WRIGHT, recently a peddler of fake oil stock has joined the anvil chorus in favor of the exclusion of Saklatvala from the U. S. This capitalist lackey, is hurt because the New York Times, in an editorial thot that Kellogg had made a mistake in arousing so much interest in Saklatvala and incidentally in Communism by barring him from those shores. Wright writes under the high sounding title of "Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and editor of International Labor News Service."

* * *

WHEN Wright learned that he could not pass his fraudulent stock on the trade unionists he quit the game and nothing more was heard of him until a few weeks ago when the Federated Press had occasion to draw public attention to another labor faker who was putting over a similar confidence game in the western part of the country. The Federated Press classed the activities of the latest labor faker who turned fake oil stock promoter with those of Wright. Evidently the stoolpigeon didn't like this, and the Federated Press published a very satisfactory apology, satisfactory to us.

* * *

THE apology said substantially that Wright was no longer in the fake oil stock game. It appears that Chester is back on the payroll of the executive council of the A. F. of L. Perhaps Green could not get a dirtier tool for his anti-Soviet propaganda. In his letter to the Times, Wright tells us that he spent many years following the policies of the Communist propaganda machine. He helped Samuel Gompers, prepared 1,000 pages of evidence against the radicals, for the Borah committee but Borah turned it down. Wright did not tell us that Gompers was also assisted by William J. Burns, then head of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

* * *

WRIGHT says that if he did not care about democracy and its institutions, he would not bother about the

(Continued on page 6)

Demand Admission of Saklatvala!

THE resolution adopted at the big Union Square demonstration in New York City, against the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist member of the British parliament, was as follows:

WHEREAS, Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed the London consul general to revoke the visa granted to Shapurji Saklatvala, a member of the English parliament representing the organized labor movement of that country at the interparliamentary union at Washington; and

WHEREAS, Shapurji Saklatvala has carried on a valiant struggle on behalf of the exploited mass against English imperialism in the Far East, in China, Egypt, and particularly in India and Ireland; therefore be it

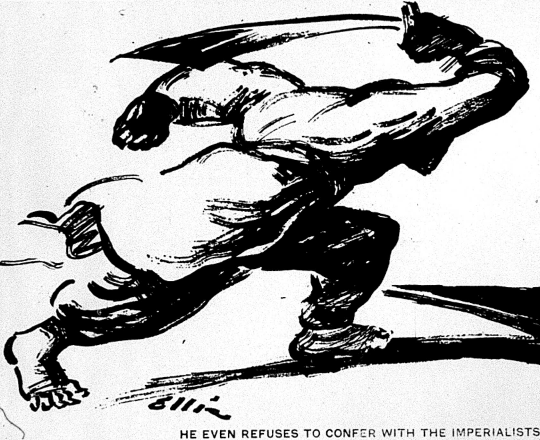
RESOLVED, by the joint demonstration meeting at Union Square, New York City, Sept. 21, that we vigorously protest the action of the secretary of state in excluding Shapurji Saklatvala as an act hostile to the interests of the organized labor movement of the world, as an act of unauthorized and unjustifiable discrimination against the foreign-born workers and as a high-handed attempt to limit the freedom of speech in the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we demand the immediate admission of Saklatvala into this country; and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the secretary of state at Washington, D. C., and to the press.

Meeting arranged by the Civil Liberties Union, Workers (Communist) Party of America, Friends of Freedom for India, International Labor Defense, Young Workers League, Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

THE CHINESE GIANT AWAKENS



HE EVEN REFUSES TO CONFER WITH THE IMPERIALISTS.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE LOOMS AS OPERATORS VIOLATE AGREEMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Prospects of an autumn coal strike loomed this afternoon. Representatives of the miners, who protested to Premier Baldwin that the mine operators were not carrying out the armistice agreement announced that they were dissatisfied with the results of their conference with the premier. They issued a call for a special conference of the miners' delegates to meet on Oct. 8 to consider whether the miners will continue to carry out the armistice terms or shall quit work. The operators are claimed to be cutting wage rates ragardless of the agreement not to do so.

MacVeagh Formally Appointed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Charles MacVeagh, prominent New York attorney today was formally appointed United States ambassador to Japan. He succeeds Edgar A. Bancroft, who died while on duty in Tokio.

Pinedo Reaches Japan

TOKIO, Sept. 24.—Fjancisco de Pinedo, Italian Rome to Tokio flyer, arrived safely at Kagoshima, Japan, late this afternoon, from Mokpho, Korea.

TOKIO POLICE START AMAZING WATCH ON RUSS

Workers Threaten Rush to Get to Banquet

TOKIO, Sept. 24.—The visiting delegation of labor unionists from Soviet Russia are being treated to the most amazing police surveillance ever beheld. When they arrived here Tuesday they were greeted by thousand of Japanese workers who gathered from all sides in spite of the police order against demonstrations and who waved red flags and sang the Internationale, blithely disregarding that singing this song is banned by law.

Four hundred police were necessary merely to control the crowds, the police being unable to do more than check the demonstration, tho they had ordered that not more than thirty workers assemble as a welcoming committee.

Police Wall Off the Russians.

In a further attempt to stop all demonstrations and hedge the Rus

(Continued on page 4.)

BANNED UTTERANCES OF BRITISH COMMUNIST BEING PRINTED FOR AMERICAN WORKERS IN PAMPHLET

Inspite of the ban that the state department at Washington has placed on the entrance to the United States of Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist member of the British parliament, this working class fighter will be heard by multitudes of American workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party has already on the presses, for publication in pamphlet form, the speech that Saklatvala made in the British parliament, for which the state department at Washington bars him from participation in the interparliamentary union to take place in Washington, D. C. This speech will be given the widest circulation possible at the great demonstrations already announced for all parts of the country.

The DAILY WORKER prints a few excerpts from the speech that is to be circulated in America.

Cites Overthrow in China.

"It may be said, indeed it is said, for it is a Western idea that the Asiatic people always allow a good deal of latitude to their monarchs. That is Western ignorance," declared Saklatvala in the British house of commons during a discussion of the independence of India. "Eastern people have never tolerated anti-democratic rights and privileges in their monarchs. You see in the twentieth century, the Chinese people have overthrown their monarchy which was 3,000 years old, because the monarchy did not square in with the democratic opinions of the people.

"The Persians have overthrown completely one monarchy after another and have put their monarchs under lock and key for not obeying the

(Continued on page 4)

COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG

Kept Out

SAKLATVALA

to Protect American and British Imperialism

But You Can

READ HIS SPEECH

"BRITISH RULE IN INDIA"

Delivered in House of Commons, July 9, 1925 and quoted by Kellogg as the reason for barring him.

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British Labor Has Revolutionary Minority

By CARL BRANNIN.

ALL EYES ON BRITISH LABOR AS IT DISCUSSES—"SHALL WE ARM?"

"THE class struggle in sharpening"—such is the hackneyed phrase used over and over again in the case of this or that strike or minor social disturbance symptomatic of the conflict raging between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. But when we say that in England today "The class struggle is sharpening," we mean that a general revolutionary situation appears to be developing in which the bourgeoisie as a class and the proletariat as a class are both preparing for a gigantic collision.

Nothing could indicate more clearly the profound nature of the conflict than the fact that the outstanding discussion in every British labor union circle and publication now is over the question, "Should the Workers Arm?"

The following article by Carl Brannin on the conference of the British unions' revolutionary left wing, the National Minority Movement, is a forecast of the actions of tomorrow, for it must be remembered that the Trade Union Congress held later adopted overwhelmingly the spirit if not letter of the proposals of the revolutionary left wing—and the "minority" seems to be in a way of becoming the majority of British labor.—Editor, DAILY WORKER.

THE British government is secretly engaged in enrolling a new police force which will be under direct control of the army. The National Citizens' Union is enlisting volunteers to maintain national services in emergency. The army supplementary reserve which was opposed last March by the general council of the Trade Union Congress, is being pushed forward again. The British fascisti are beginning secret drilling in various industrial centers.

With all these forces aimed at the working class taking form in Great Britain, the second annual conference of the National Minority Movement held in Battersea Town Hall (London) on Aug. 29 and 30, came at a time when some concrete expression was needed on the part of the militant working class element of the British workers.

Prepare for Struggle.

The slogan "Prepare for the coming struggle with the bosses" which cried out from the walls of the hall to the delegates might be taken as the keynote of the conference. The first striking demonstration of this spirit was the action of members of the Battersea Unemployed Workers' Committee movement in stationing themselves as a guard in the hall the night before and the nights of the conference, to frustrate any efforts of fascisti groups to prevent the meeting by placing stink bombs in the auditorium as was done at a previous Minority Movement conference last January.

The last expression of this definite purpose was the adoption of a resolution with only three dissenting votes calling for the formation thru the Trades Councils in every possible district of defense corps to protect workers' meetings, to prevent black-legging and scabbery, to meet the fascisti and hired hoodlums of the bosses with organized force.

"Get Ready"—Says Tom Mann.

Tom Mann, veteran labor militant, chairman of the National Minority Movement and chairman of the convention, made the hall ring with cheers when he declared in his opening speech:

> In the struggle with the mine owners and the miners it is something to be glad of that the miners, backed by trade union solidarity, successfully held up the owners; altho this has secured nothing for the miners we are entitled to be proud of it, because it gave evidence of class solidarity of a kind that only needs to be extended properly to secure much greater results; still we nave to ask ourselves are we prepared to meet the opposing forces when the next round begins? We must be frank about it and admit that at present we are not ready. The engineers feel keenly the absence of fully disciplined forces capable of national and international action, and the miners will require a much more highly disciplined regimentation of the organized forces of the workers when the next battle begins. For this we ought to really prepare and that without delay. I feel confident I may say, without a moment's hesitancy, that all present at this conference are fully determined to be prepared.

The real work, however, in the various districts thruout the country will naturally fall to the Trades Councils. In the past Trades Councils have been of very real value to the labor movement, and altho there has been a period of comparative lethargy and neglect in regard to many of the councils, we gladly recognize that a marked improvement is showing itself, and with our continued assistance it will in the immediate future enable them to become of immense value to the movement.

"When the Struggle Comes."

We urge the Trades Councils to at once prepare their forces, visit all the branches of unions, affiliated and others, get in touch with the co-operative guilds and societies, and all the workers' organizations. The joint consultative committee of the general council and of the Trades Council is working to link up the latter with the former, and for ourselves we claim that the Trades Councils shall have the right to send delegates to the Trades Congress, but at this hour, that which is of greatest urgency is to be in readiness to render valuable service in the class struggle, especially when a big dispute is on. Get ready then, you have influence in the councils, use your influence, do the work, set the pace, and when the struggle actually comes we shall not only know what ought to be done, but also know how to do it. A number of the Trade Councils have already set up councils of action and hold themselves in readiness for emergencies.

The forces will be called upon to act as blacklegs and to crush the workers on strike with their bayonets. Always keep in mind—"cold steel." Now, can the movement allow that the fight between millions of workers against a small bunch of exploiters should be converted into a fight between the workors of the factories and the workers in the barracks?

Such a thing should not be allowed to take place. It is our duty to start immediately a big campaign of propaganda among the workers in the army, the navy, and in the air force, in order that they should know the full truth of the matter.

"Let us Make Sure."

Let us make sure that there will not be a single soldier, a single sailor, a single airman who will dare to raise a finger against their brothers.

There are certain indications that the ruling classes themselves are not too much confident of their forces. They feel that at the time of trial the worker in uniform may think more about his brothers than about his chiefs. That is why they are so anxious to create a real class militia which would be devoted to the existing system heart and soul. That is why the fascisti are in a privileged position.

All kinds of prohibitive laws exist for the working class fighters, but not against the fascists. I wish to make it clear that the labor movement does not pay sufficient attention to this new and labor force which is growing up before our eyes. Let us take the matter seriously.

We have to organize our forces

(Continued on page 3)

SHOP CHAIRMEN DECIDING FATE OF PEACE PLAN

I.L.G.W. Factions Have Tentatively Agreed

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24.—A proposed plan for peace within the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been agreed upon tentatively between the leaders of the Joint Action Committee, representing the suspended locals 2, 9 and 22, and the Sigman administration of the International, according to reports of the Joint Action Committee.

Conferences have been going on day and night for the past few days between the left wing locals and the administration. These conferences have been under the direction of the committee chosen by the meeting of shop chairmen at Cooper Union on September 10.

Shop Chairman Decide

The deliberations closed Tuesday night, but the terms of the agreement are not made public until the plan has been ratified not only by the executive boards of the suspended locals, but also by the shop chairmen who appointed the mediation committee.

These shop chairmen are meeting tonight—Thursday, and if these representatives of the rank and file approve the plan, peace will be restored to the I. L. G. W. after 15 weeks of bitter struggle.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the joint action committee, though declining to give any details of the terms tentatively agreed upon, said that he considers the plan a just settlement of the quarrel.

Hyman States Approval of Plan

"We believe the plan if accepted by the shop chairmen, will do away with the policies of our union to which we have had such objection," he said. "It is going to make possible the reforms we have demanded and it will undoubtedly make our union a stronger organization than it has ever been."

The meeting of shop chairmen, since it brings those of both factions together, may be an overflow assemblage. If they adopt the plan, the joint action committee thinks that the fight that has gone on since June 11, when 77 members of the three left wing locals were suspended, will end with distinct gains for the left wing.

Put Police in the Air

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 24.—Los Angeles city council was asked today to pass an ordinance providing an airplane police squad to regulate flying machines. Airplanes, under the proposed law, would be required to carry licenses, fly only at certain heights and observe traffic rules.

GARLAND FUND PLANS RADIO BROADCASTING TO 'EDUCATE PEOPLE'

NEW YORK CITY, Sept 24.—Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the American Fund for Public Service, known as the Garland Fund, today stated to the press that negotiations are under way to "give the people a political education" by use of a radio broadcasting station by means of which liberal and labor leaders may voice their side of social questions.

The A. F. of L. headquarters not long ago investigated the proposal for a broadcasting station, but Bill Green said they found it too expensive. What the political education is to be is not announced.

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BORAH REFUSES TO SPEAK TO INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION AFTER EXCLUSION OF BRITISH COMMUNIST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho has cancelled an agreement to speak before the interparliamentary union here, as a protest against the exclusion of the Communist Shapurji Saklatvala, who was to attend the union as a delegate from the British house of commons.

Saklatvala was barred from the United States and his passport visas cancelled by Secretary of State Kellogg, on the ground that no foreign Communists will henceforth be admitted to this country.

Powerful American capitalists have told President Coolidge he made a great mistake in barring Saklatvala, giving as one of their reasons that the "despised" Soviet government has already spent more than sixty million dollars in gold in America for purchase of textiles and machinery. They are afraid their business with the Soviet Union will be taken from them.

• • •

Duncan McDonald Protests.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 24. — Duncan MacDonald, one of the leaders in the left wing of the trade union movement, and formerly president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and the Ilinois Mine Workers' Union issued a statement protesting vigorously against the exclusion of Saklatvala by the United States government.

MacDonald, one of the outstanding figures in the fights of the Illinois miners against the corrupt Lewis-Farrington machine, said:

"In the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala the powers that be in Washington are running true to form. Their complaint that he has given expression to certain opinions and for that reason is barred is prima facie evidence that people are no longer to have opinions in order to be admitted to a country that boasts of 'freedom of speech' and yet denies it at every opportunity.

"The charge that Saklatvala is a Communist means in effect that persons who reach our shores must belong to the gang in control of our political destinies or get off the earth. The misrepresentatives of our alleged 'democracy' no doubt are carrying out the mandates of their British contemporaries who are trying hard to boster up a corrupt system of misgovernment that is crumbling everywhere.

A Band of Strikebreakers.

"'It ill becomes a member of the plunderbund to question the motive of any person in view of the record established by the gang now masquerading under the banner of the republican party who have prostituted their office in the interest of capitalism at every opportunity. They have broken strikes, gouged the farmers exploited the railroad workers and in every instance have acted as the stoolpigeons and carried out the mandates of the plunderbund of America.

"'The action in barring Saklatvala is only in harmony with their other acts but should be an inspiration to the workers to renew their determination to fight for the overthrow of the most corrupt political machine that ever existed since the beginning of time."

SEAMEN FLOCKING INTO I. W. W. TO JOIN STRUGGLE AGAINST BOSSES; I. S. U. SCAB POLICY REPUDIATED

(Continued from page 1)

Go Over in a Body.

The Baltimore I. S. U. membership, in a body and over the vociferous protest of the most of their local officials, came over to the I. W. W. hall Tuesday and accepted assignment to picket duty. They report the I. S. U. hall is completely cleaned out of all except one or two office holders.

Philadelphia reports that Tuesday was the most successful day of the strike in that port. Very few scabs got by the pickets and many men came ashore. All but three of the crew of the Mary Weems came off when they were paid, and two of those remaining promised the pickets they would follow.

The crew of the Silver Dollar walked off. Six men left the Persion of the Merchants' and Miners' Line. Half the crew of the Eugene V. R. Thayer walked off. The pickets at the Humphries shipping office reports that there was only one animal "looking for work." This character is well known and the men say he will have a hard time getting by after this strike—harder than he did before.

The steamer Van Dyke is still looking for a crew and part of the crews of both the Paulsboro and the Sabine Sun came off Wednesday.

Going Strong in New York.

The skipper of the Norwegian ship Sacktant, whose black gang and deck department came off in New York harbor Wednesday, refuses to pay the men off. The men threaten to tie up the ship with a libel for wages due, and they tell of the most abominable conditions of their quarters, which no printable words could describe.

The crew of the West Katan was paid off, but each man was logged (fined) $3, as fee to be paid to the shipping crimp who will try to procure scabs for the ship. This action is illegal, but under the capitalist class dictatorship the California Eastern Lumber company who owns the ship don't have to concern itself with a little matter like the law—which either works for the bosses or don't work at all.

The Korean Prince crew have declared their readiness to join the strike and pickets have gone aboard to get them off. The crew of the New Zealand freighter Piako, which struck Wednesday as soon as the ship tied up at the Bush Terminal, tell of miserable conditions on the trip from England, where they were held practically prisoners by ship's officers and police to prevent them leaving ship there. The food was spoiled in the storeroom and the crew became terribly sick.

Strike Meetings Enthusiastic.

At the corner of South street and Coenties Slip Tuesday night Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressed a crowd of a thousand striking seamen, explaining the strike situation and rousing great enthusiasm among the already determined strikers. At the end of the meeting the hall at 105 Broad street was packed with strikers asking instructions and assignment to picket duty.

William Brennan of the I. W. W. addressed the strikers and emphasized the need for increasing the pickets and doing all in their power to bring the strike to a victorious conclusion. The response was a spontaneous and immediate strengthening of the picket line and a call for "action and still more action!" The hall rang with cheers for "international solidarity."

Other big meetings were held at the corner of Court and Carroll streets in Brooklyn. A large crowd of strikers cheered and applauded the M. T. W. strikers and somehow failed to see that the Salvation Army was present beating a drum and trying to save the strikers' souls—and get them to scab on their fellow workers to their own detriment.

Skipper Changes His Mind.

When the Lamport and Holt liner Vauban paid off Tuesday, the skipper tried to hold out $20 on a Portugese seaman who couldn't put up much of a fight because he could not speak English. The M. T. W. delegate went aboard and had a little round with said skipper, who finally discovered that he had made a "mistake." The seaman promptly lined up as a member of the M. T. W. and joined the picket line.

We Knew This Before But We're Glad They Have Found It Also

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—(FP)—The chief reason why Negro children dies nearly twice as rapidly as do white children, says Forrester B. Washington in the current issue of Opportunity, a Negro magazine, is that the Negro worker is so poorly paid. Low wages compel the Negro worker to take the poorest and most unsanitary housing and low wages of the father compels the mother to go into industry. The children are neglected and undernourished.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

NEGROES SEND DELEGATES TO LABOR CONGRESS

Whiteman Speaks to Pitts., Conference

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 24.—One dozen regular and fraternal delegates were elected at the Pittsburgh Local Negro Conference held at the Labor Lyceum to attend the National Negro Labor Congress at Chicago on Oct. 25. Wm. Scarville, W. O. Francis and Ernest Careathers were elected as delegates and in addition the following regular delegates from outside of Pittsburgh, C. W. Fulp, president of Local 212 United Mine Workers, Primrose, Pa.; J. J. Jones, member of Hod Carriers Local 527 from Ambridge, Pa., Charles Wallus, coal miner from Vestaburg, Pa., member of the U. M. W. of A., G. W. Rich, of Ambridge, Pa., member of the Hod Carriers, Local No. 11 and T. A. Wilson of Pittsburg.

The following were elected as fraternal delegates: Joe Mankin, of Retail Clerks, 1046, Pittsburgh; Joe Solnitzky, Young Workers' League; Sam Slomberg, member of Workers Party and Arne Swabeck, district organizer, Workers Party.

Spirited Gathering.

Approximately 60 delegates attended the convention representing various organizations and groups of colored people and trade unions. In addition a number of fraternal delegates participated in the conference making a total of more than 100 participants of both races.

The conference altho a little slow in getting started due to the fact that delegates came together the first time and were not acquainted with one another turned out to become a very spirited gathering. The conference was presided over by Wm. Scarville of the local committee of action with W. O. Francis as secretary. All the participants became very enthused as they began to recognize the great possibilities in uniting workers of both races as embodied in the Negro Labor Congress movement.

A local executive committee consisting of eight members, to take up the future work and also to provide the necessary funds for the sending of delegates, was elected. The conference decided to initiate a campaign to enlarge the response to the national congress by urging organizaitons who were not yet represented to send delegates direct.

Delegates elected from points outside of Pittsburgh assured the conference that the necessary means to bring them to the national congress would be provided for by the local groups and thus connections have been established thruout the Pittsburgh coal mining and steel territory.

Unity of Workers of Both Races.

Many speakers addressed the conference amongst them were Louis A. S. Ballinger, member of Veterans of Foreign Wars who stated that the working class was entitled to all it produced and that he felt convinced that this conference was one step toward attaining that goal. C. W. Fulp from the United Mine Workers particularly stressed the necessity of complete unity between both races of the working class as only upon that basis could the aims of the movement be attained.

Wm. Scarville in opening the conference pointed to the significance of the opposition to the movement which had come primarily from capitalist dominated publications of which the reactionary Negro press was no exception and from the officials of the trade union movement who had shown their eagerness in helping to uphold the present system of exploitation.

W. O. Francis in reporting on the activities of the local committee of action stressed the fact that the Negro workers everywhere as soon as the objects of the movement had been clearly presented to them responded wholeheartedly, which could particularly be measured by extensive distribution of publications and propaganda material published by the Negro Labor Congress national committee.

E. H. Careathers in making the final address told the delegates that no matter what the enemies may say about this movement that even tho it would be charged it was directed from Moscow, from which he himself was convinced that only good directions had come for the working class, that should be only one more reason why the Negro workers in particular should rally in full support.

Greetings from Workers Party

The district organizer of the Workers Party, Arne Swabeck, brot greetings of the party to the conference emphasizing that the party as the most militant section of the working class would continue as in the past to give co-operation to this movement to the best of its ability to unite the workers no matter what race they belong to and to more effectively carry on the struggle for complete emancipation.

World Awakening.

Lovett Fort Whiteman, national organizer of the Negro Labor Congress, attended this conference to help guide it in its first steps thru actual work. He spoke at length on the aims and objects of the congress movement stating that in addition to the problems which are confronting both Negro and white workers there were specific problems of the Negro workers in this country in the solution of which they themselves must take the leadership.

He described the international situation of this particular oppressed race emphasizing the awakening which could be noted thruout the world in many places expressing itself in struggles thruout the world to throw off the yokes of world imperialism. He stated that this coming national congress is only a step which will be further solidified thru an international congress. Lovett Fort-Whiteman while expressing thanks to the local movement to the favorable attitude shown by the Pittsburgh American in giving publicity also pointed out that the Pittsburgh Courier, local Negro paper, while giving prominent space to the vicious attack made by Wm. Green upon the congress in publishing the reply by the national committee inserting only a part took good care that this was hidden in a very inconspicuous place.

That of course said Whiteman proved who is dominating the Pittsburgh Courier. Our struggle while directed against the domination of capitalists of the white races is directed as eagerly against the Negro capitalists and petty bourgeois who are trying to put obstructions in the paths of the Negro workers. Hence leadership is now developing from below, from the ranks of the workers themselves, while this petty bourgeois leadership will be thrown on the scrap heap. This new leadership is a class leadership in the true sense of the word and becoming internationally unified.

The conference adjourned by singing the International.

Berger's Socialists Try to Capture LaFollette Voters in Wisconsin

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, sees interesting closing clashes in the special senatorial campaign in Wisconsin, especially as Victor Berger's "socialist" daily, the Milwaukee Leader, struggles to win over some of the LaFollette vote to its banner.

The "socialists" cleverly claim that they have fallen heir to the LaFollette program, which they contend has been thrown overboard by the "crown prince," LaFollette, Jr.

• • • •

Here is the method of the "socialist" reasoning. Instead of becoming more conservative with the passing years, LaFollette, Sr., became more radical, it is claimed. At first LaFollette, the elder, hit "wildly and viciously" without program, say the "socialists." Then he proposed his system for the regulation of public utilities. Then the last development, in the words of an editorial article on the first page of the Milwaukee Leader, Sept. 15:

> "Much later still in his full maturity, he came around to the socialist viewpoint and came out clearly for public ownership as the only method of restoring to the people of the country what had in one way or another been taken from them."

Ergo, the "socialists'" stand for public ownership, and therefore, say the "socialists," the LaFollette followers should all vote for the "socialist" candidate, John M. Work, former Iowa lawyer, later a national secretary of the "socialist" party in the days before the war, but now an editorial writer on Berger's Milwaukee Leader.

• • • •

But, if this is all that is needed to vote the "socialist" ticket in Wisconsin, why not carry the reasoning a little further? Even Coolidge's republican administration believes in the public ownership of the post office, for instance, among other things. Should Cal's boosters, therefore, vote "socialist"? Evidently!

Public ownership had been carried far under the regime of the former kaiser in Germany. Instead of the kaiser turning "socialist," however, the "socialists" went to the right during the war and voted him war credits, and even now they continue the most ardent supporters of the German capitalist republic.

Public ownership even had its say in the Russia of the czars. This should have been the bridge for the czarist followers to cross over to the "socialists," according to the "Wisconsin idea."

• • • •

But in none of these countries, in Russia, in Germany, or in the United States, has public ownership proven a stepping stone to socialism. Nor will it. Nor will those who believe in public ownership under the capitalist state, as a cure all for the evils of exploitation, prove worthwhile fighters against capitalism. LaFollette, just as much as the former kaiser and the late czar, believed in a supported capitalism. It may be said that they did not prove more loyal to capitalism, than have the "socialists" themselves, who have betrayed all socialist principles and turned their backs on socialism.

Public ownership is not socialism. Only the Communists, who struggle for the rule of the working class, pave the way to the new era that follows close on the heels of the passing profit system.

• • • •

LaFollette's desperate grasp, on the brink of the grave, at public ownership, did not make him a believer in socialism, any more than William Jennings Bryan's espousal of public ownership as a vote-getting weapon made him an upholder of socialist principles.

The fact is, however, that Berger's "socialists," with their "Wisconsin idea" have just slipped another cog back into the lap of capitalism, where they will find a comfortable nestling place. In Wisconsin, as everywhere else, the fight for socialism falls upon the shoulders of the Communists.

Suicide Leaves Shortage

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 24.—A shortage of approximately $250,000 has been found in the accounts of Frank E. Harrold, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank and Trust company, who committed suicide in a cottage on his Dewitt county farm Tuesday night, directors of the institution are reported to have estimated today.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN POET COMES TO DETROIT ON 30TH

Mayakovski to Speak on Russian Poetry

Mayakovsky will speak on modern Russian poetry and literature.

Vladimir Wladimirovich Mayakovsky is one of the most outstanding poets of the new Russia and of the great Russian revolution. He is coming to Detroit on Wednesday, Sept. 30 nad will speak in the House of the Masses, 2646 Gratoit, corner St. Aubin, on the new Russian literature and poetry.

Thru him we will be able to get first hand information about what is going on in the literary world of the present new Russia. Comrade Mayakovsky is a powerful poet and a great personality, and he will surely be able to tell us of the new civilization and of the new culture that is being built in the socialist republic. Mayakovsky will also read some of his own poems.

Russia has changed politically and socially and a new literature is the natural result. Comrade Mayakovsky will show us the new literature and poetry of a young proletarian state.

We will all be there at 8 p. m. sharp.

Watch for further announcements.

• • •

Comrade Mayakovsky will speak in Chicago on October 2, at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren St. and Marshfield Ave.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

Tear Gas For Evanston

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 24—Evanston police today were ordered equipped with a new device known as "billy club protectors"—night sticks with a bulb filled with tear gas on the end.

STOVE WORKERS START INTENSE UNION CAMPAIGN

Plan to Organize the Cribben-Sexton Plant

An intensive oganization campaign to unionize every one of the 600 workers in the Cribben & Sexton company plant, at Sacramento Blvd. and W. Chicago Ave., was decided upon at the meeting of the striking stove polishers and buffers yesterday.

Representatives of seven or eight unions met in conference and decided to carry on a house-to-house campaign to organize every worker in the big stove plant. Every worker, from the unskilled laborers that truck the sand to the molders, to the highest skilled worker, is to be approached and organized.

Strikers Standing Firm.

The molders' union delegates were in conference with the bosses and it is understood that following the conference with the molders the management of the plant may call the representatives of the strikers to the office. Little is expected to come out of the conference with the bosses. The strikers stand firm in their demand for recognition of their union and their shop committee.

"You can't leave anything in that plant overnight. The roof leaks so damned bad, that we have to make umbrellas out of a newspaper when we work on a rainy day," one of the strikers informed the DAILY WORKER.

"If we leave our stuff over night we find it soaking wet in the morning. The company has got us on piece work. Sometimes, we leave a job unfinished when we leave the plant. If it rains that night, we've got to do the work all over again as the raain has spoiled the job. You can bet your sweet life that the roof will be fixed if the union has anything to say about it."

Company Feels Effects of Strike.

The effect of the strike has begun to be felt by the company. The stove mounters are being placed on a day rate basis instead of a piece rate basis. There is so little work to do that the company has had to use this means of keeping the mounters on the job.

The Chicago Plating company is not able to turn out the stoves needed. Some of the equipment of the Crbiben & Sexton company has been sent to the concern that is turning out the work of the shop on strike.

The foreman of the polishing room at the stove manufacturing plant has been fired by the company. The superintendent accused him of carrying a union card and not being able to recruit enough scabs to carry on production. Yesterday the foreman from the Edison Appliance Co., the manufacturers of "Hotpoint" goods, was called to take charge of the department.

Bosses Use New Threat.

The pickets on the line were told by the superintendent of the plant that they return by Friday or lose the insurance policies which have been mentioned in a previous article in the DAILY WORKER.

Only two workers applied at the gate looking for work in the polishing department. They had been working at the Crane company for some time and had been laid off. When the manager told them they were to get 40 cents an hour for strikebreaking they walked out of the office, telling the manager to go to a hotter place than the company's furnace room.

The company has not been able to coerce the laborers into running the automatic polisher and with the intensive organization drive planned, it is expected that the strike will spread and tie up the entire plant.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Native Capitalists of India Develope Their Gravediggers

NEW YORK—(FP)—Organized labor of India, recently defeated in the Northwestern Railway strike and now fighting on the textile factory front in Bombay has won recognition in the steel industry without a strike, according to papers arriving in New York from Indian ports. The new deal affects the 25,000 workers employed by the Tata company, a group of Indian capitalists who have a virtual monopoly of the iron and steel industry in the peninsula and who never before have recognized a labor union. The workers there were primed for a strike when the company conceded three main points—the reinstatement of Sethi, an organizer discharged for his union activities; recognition of the unon and the promse of a system of union dues collections equivalent to the American checkoff, if the union desired it.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

British Labor Has Revolutionary Minority

(Continued from page 1)

against the forces of the fascists, and our forces must be strong enough to beat them if they dare to attack or interfere in our fight for a decent life.

Discussing the resolution calling for a defense corps, one delegate stated that the fascisti were drilling in secret and that he had been offered $20 a week to speak against Communism. The only speaker taking the floor against the resolution said it was folly to adopt it unless the workers could get arms. The active leaders would soon be jailed. The active delegates only laughed and but three votes were cast against the resolution.

But no one should think that a definite appreciation of working class strugles was absent. Frankly avowing their ultimate purpose to be the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government, at the same time the weight of the discussion was with regard to building up the trade union movement, developing factory committees, raising the wage standards of the workers, unifying and strengthening the workers as a class nationally and internationally. Harry Pollitt (Boilermakers) urged that members be thoroly active in the routine work of the trade unions and demonstrate their practical value to their fellow workers. The program of the Minority Movement must be presented to the workers by those in whom they had confidence as practical workers.

Saklatvala Cries Out Labor's Defiance.

Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament for North Battersea, evoked a similar response when he said: "The British empire must be dissolved if British and European workers, and Americans in time, are not to be reduced to the coolie standard of living." Short of stature, of frail build, dark as befitted his Indian birth, **Saklatvala electrified his hearers as he indicted British imperialism for its many crimes.**

"Comrades," said he, "The mining problem in Great Britain cannot be solved by royal commissions so long as 40 million tons per year are dug in British colonies on wages of less than 16 cents per day and at a cost of less than $1.00 per ton at the pit mouth. Nor can the lads and lasses of Dundee in the mills hope to maintain the bare standard they now have in the face of the competition of women and children in Indian mills working ten hours for 10 cents per day. The enslaved millions of India and the East under British control are a menace to the living standards of the advanced workers of the world. I am an implacable enemy of the British empire for this reason. That is why I say that the British empire must be dissolved. The Union Jack must be pulled down."

But the conference was not all fireworks and not all from the platform. There were delegates from the pit, the bench and the farms who hit straight from the shoulder in revolutionary style. The tenseness of the struggle now going on in Britain was revealed in their every utterance. And there were more prominent workers of the movement, like Pollitt (Boilermakers) Watkins (Miners), Gossip (Furnishing Trades), Hannington (Metalworkers), Elsberry (Garment Workers) Murphy (Engineers), Hardy (Transport Workers), who made effective practical contributions in the discussion of the various resolutions.

Realistic Revolutionists.

The conference showed the right combination of revolutionary spirit and realistic facing of actual conditions. Harry Pollitt, secretary of the movement in his report pointed to the large and widespread rank and file representation at the conference as an answer to the charge that the National Minority Movement was nothing but a few agitators with little strength inside the regular trade union movement.

The first convention in August, 1924, had 271 delegates; the special unity conference in June, 1925, had 617; the present had 683, practically all rank and file workers. There were workers present from every corner of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, speaking for 750,000 trade unionists. Back in December, 1920, when a small group of workers met to plan for agitation for affiliation to the Red International of Labor Unions there were a number who favored pulling away and forming new unions outside. Those who insisted that the proper way was to work inside the existing unions and strengthen and extend them prevailed. Today there was further vindication of this policy.

Militants must realize that they must not scorn the most simple tasks in the trade unions, they must function wherever there was work to do. In this way they could demonstrate that they were real trade unionists and that their revolutionary program sprang from the same motive. A delegate from the National Union of Railwaymen said he had been a lone voice crying in the wilderness for some years, but results were now showing themselves. There would be eleven left wing delegates at the coming convention of the N. U. R.

Pollitt declared that while many leaders of labor a year ago were quite openly close to the N. M. M., the sharpening of class lines was causing some of them to hedge. While declaring for the social revolution they were beginning to stand away. The movement must become strong enuf to force them to make a choice. They must either adopt militant action on behalf of the workers or stand before their followers as discredited and of no further use to them. The N. M. M. would work as a trade union organization with anybody or group that was prepared to put forward the revolutionary demands of the working class. J. T. Murphy (Amalgamated Engineers' Union) discussing the resolution on the "economic struggle and the capitalist offensive" indicated the factors proving the breaking down of capitalism in Great Britain.

Three Billion Dollars Lost.

Widespread unemployment and high prices had reduced the purchasing power of the people to an enormous extent—$3,000,000,000 from 1921-23. Markets heretofore open to Britain had been lost due to the development of manufacturing in other countries. British capital was being increasingly invested in industries in India, China and South Africa where cheap labor was obtainable. The only way British capital could stabilize itself was at the expense of reduced standards for the workers. The only answer was working class unity, nationally and internationally.

In order to accomplish this, attention must be paid to concrete issues—wage increases, shorter hours. These were not reformist or palliative measures, but would tend to sharpen the struggle and pave the way for revolutionary action. It was a mistake to think that capitalism would collapse of its own accord. There must be preparation and planning on the part of the militant workers to strike the final blow when the time was ripe.

Answering a question as to the attitude of the movement toward unofficial strikes Pollitt said that such struggles did not take place unless there were grievances so grave as to justify them. It was an indication that officials had failed to properly meet the demands of the rank and file and protect their living standards. **The N. M. M. made it a point to help all such justifiable strikes and to analyze the basic agreements and to assist in their correction. In the present outlaw strike of the seamen against the wage reduction of $5 per month, foisted upon them by Havelock Wilson, president of the Seamen's Union, the N. M. M. was doing all in its power to extend the strike among the seamen and bring it to a victorious conclusion.**

The Scope of Action.

On the resolution there was complete unanimity of sentiment, the discussion on the part of the delegates simply emphasizing certain features. The following were topics covered: Setting up the defense councils; extending assistance to the unofficial seamen's strike; emphasizing the importance of wider organization in trade unions among the young people, among women and among agricultural workers; closer connection between the co-operatives and all militant workers to make these societies of valuable aid in the workers' struggle; for complete independence and self-determination for British colonies; denouncing British policy in China and protesting against the white terror in Bulgaria, Poland, etc., against the security pact as a new anti-Soviet Russia move.

The position of the conference on other matters is covered by the statement of aims and objects which was enthusiastically re-affirmed:

Aims and Objects of the Minority Movement.

1. To organize the working masses of Great Britain for the overthrow of capitalism, the emancipation of the workers from their oppressors and exploiters, and the establishment of the socialist commonwealth.

2. To carry on a wide agitation and propaganda for the principles of the revolutionary class struggle, and to work within the existing organizations of the workers for the purpose of fighting for the adoption of the program of the National Minority Movement, and against the present tendency towards a false social peace and class collaboration and the delusion of a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism.

3. To unite the workers in their everyday struggles against capitalism and at all times to advance the watchword of the united front of the workers against the exploiters.

4. To maintain the closest relations with the R. I. L. U. and to work for the unity of the international trade union movement.

The Program of the National Minority Movement.

1. Wages—An increase of $5.00 per week on all existing rates, and to work for a minimum of $20 per week.

2. Working Hours—A 44-hour working week for all trades, except in the mining industry where a six hour day is demanded.

3. Nationalization—Nationalization of the mines, railways, the chief heavy industries engaged in engineering, shipbuilding, banks, land, without compensation, and with workers' control.

4. Unemployment—The application of the joint demands of the general council of the Trades Union Congress, and the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, as embodied in the six-point charter, with the addition of the confiscation of all idle land and factories by the government with the workers' control.

5. Housing—The carrying out of an adequate scheme for housing, and the requisitioning of all empty houses, large and small, and the suspension of all forms of luxury building, until sufficient new houses to accommodate all in need are built.

6. Foreign Policy—(a) The repudiation of the Versailles treaty, and in particular the Dawes report.

(b) The ratification of the Anglo-Russian treaty, and the extension of the trades facilities act to Soviet Russia, and the granting of long term credits.

(c) The appointment of a trade unionist as the representative of Britain in Soviet Russia.

(d) Repudiation of the conception that the British empire is of any regard to the British workers, and instead, to pledge ourselves to work in close connection with the workers of all those countries comprising the empire, and assist them in their struggle to overthrow British imperialism. Also to establish close relations as will lead to common action on all issues affecting the interests of the workers.

Organizational Program

1. To work for the formation, wherever possible, of workshop committees, the members of wheih are to be guaranteed from victimization by their various trade unions.

2. The reorganization of the local Trades Councels, to make them become local unifying centers of the working class movement in every locality.

3. Affiliation of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, and the local trades councils to the T. U. C. Also the acceptance of representatives of these organizations upon the general council of the T. U. C.

4. The adoption of the principle of one union for each industry, as a first step towards the unification of the national trade union movement.

5. The creation of a general council of the Trades Union Congress with full powers to direct the whole activities of the unions, and under obligation to the Trades Union Congress to use that power to fight more effectively the battles of the workers.

Acceptance of the principles of the inter-changeability of the card of the unemployed organization for a trade union card, without any further entrance fee, upon unemployed workers becoming absorbed into industry.

6. Full support for the general council in its fight for international trade union unity, and in its present relations with the Russian trade unions, but we further demand the definite formation of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee, that shall conduct immediate propaganda and agitation, that will lead to the organizing of a world trades union congress, where all trade union centers shall be present, and where a single international trade union center shall be created.

The executive committee of the National Minority Movement affirms that such an all-embracing program as this will rally the whole of the workers to its support. We further place on record our willingness to co-operate with any working class organization that is willing to fight for the realization of this program.

Larkin Rejected.

The only discordant note in the conference was injected by James Larkin of the Irish Workers' Union. When he was first called to the platform he was given quite a cordial reception by the conference. Later in a speech he bitterly denounced British trade unions and certain leaders of the Minority Movement by name for not insisting on the withdrawal of all British unions from Ireland and for not giving him better support. Tom Mann later answered some of these points. Just as the convention was adjourning Larkin rushed to the front and tried to make a conciliatory statement but received more hisses than attention.

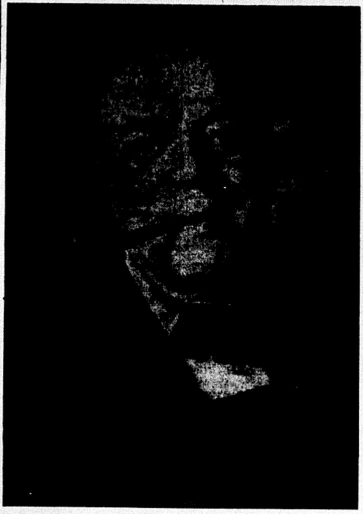
The following is the line-up of delegates:

142 branches in the provinces sent 165 delegates. 41 trades councils were represented by 82 delegates; total delegates from metal workers' organizations, 126; building workers' organizations, 103; transport workers' organizations, 75; general workers' organizations, 72; miners' organization, 33; co-operative organizations, 16; miscellaneous trade union organizations, 75; minority groups and shop stewards' committees, 56, and from unemployed organizations, 54.

There were 430 branches, 7 district committees and 6 executive committees represented.

The executives represented were: The Chemical and Drug Workers, National Association of Furnishing Trades, Forest of Dean Miners' Association, Fife Miners' Reform Union, Irish Workers' Union, National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement.

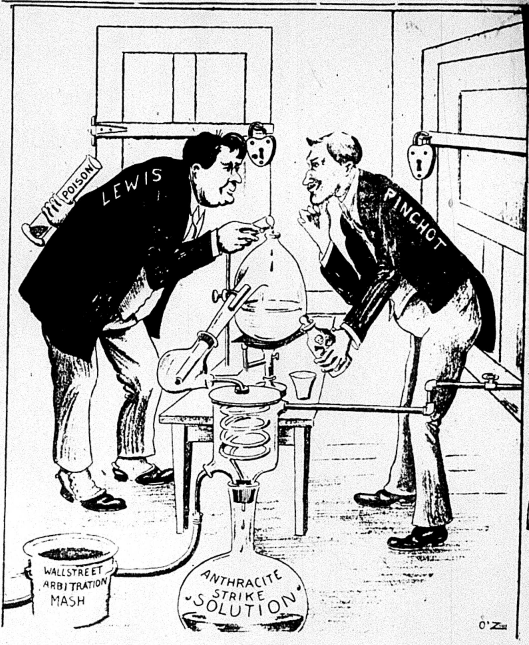
British Labor Leader Coming Here



A. A. PURCELL

Chairman of British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, who is coming to the United States as delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention.

THE REASON FOR SECRECY



Scissor Bills Flash Their Loyalty Before Hibbing Steel Barons

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

HIBBING, Minn. Sept. 24.—Hibbing, the iron ore capital of the world, is flooded today with fascists gathered in convention and the dedication of a half million dollar memorial recreational building, one of the largest of its kind in the land, a tribute supposedly erected to those who were drowned in the blood bath of the European war.

The demonstration consisted of a group of legionnaires led by the Racine, Wisconsin Drum and Bugle Corps and followed by a 75 m. field artillery gun mounted on a huge army truck. Then came a truck of painted Indians brandishing clubs and lastly the clubs of scissor bills demonstrated on the streets of Hibbing their loyalty to their master. An airplane squadron of four army planes whirred up above. If it had been a miners' demonstration, bombs might have dropped, instead of flowers.

While the capitalists may need such memorials to honor their dead, the monuments of the revolutionary veterans are inscribed in the hearts of the class conscious workers.

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FOR WORKERS

AN ANTHOLOGY

Edited by MANUEL GOMEZ

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ITAIN FEARS LLAUX'S TRIP O WASHINGTON

spects Plot Behind Debt Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. — The lest spot in Washington today was t the room where the French and merican financial experts haggled er the problem of negotiating a ttlement of the $4,000,000,000 war bt, but the British embassy.

Spies trod on each other's heels ming and going with information secret meetings between semi-ob- ure French and American agents ho talked cold turkey while Cail- aux and Mellon were getting rid of e usual polite piffle.

The British ambassador is reported have expressed anger when he was hown an excerpt from the reply of Andrew Mellon to the opening re- arks of Joseph Caillaux. Mellon aid: "We were glad to receive the elp which France extended to us hen we were fighting for our inde- pendence and we were eager to make some return in France's own great eed."

British agents see in this cryptic remark a hint that the U. S. government is willing to find an excuse for letting France down easier than Britain in the debt settlement. The reasons for this willingness can be summed under the heading of business and political.

Dangerous Rival.

America has leaped to the front as Britain's most dangerous competition in the capitalist world and both powers are checkmating each other even while they profess friendliness and actually work in agreement in certain parts of the world. Caillaux is not believed to have given up his idea of a European continental bloc against England, France's historical enemy. Never have the relations between France and England been more strained than since the end of the world war.

The tentative proposals of M. Caillaux have been submitted in writing. Neither the French nor the American commissioners would discuss them.

The conference opened without any formalities. At a nod from Mellon, Caillaux rose and consumed about one minute and a half in his opening speech. Mellon's reply took three-quarters of a minute, ending with the sentence that disturbed the British ambassador.

Caillaux's plan is said to involve, first of all, the most liberal terms, both as to time of payment and interest rates, that the American congress will swallow, and secondly, the floating of a gigantic commercial loan to France in Wall Street that may run as high as $400,000,000 or even $500,000,000.

France Needs Ready Cash.

The one, according to French financial opinion, is dependent upon the other. If France is to undertake the discharge of a debt of roundly $4,000,000,000, four times the indemnity paid by France at the close of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, then France must have entree to private money markets in the United States to obtain funds to consolidate her internal debt and bring order out of the chaos into which her national finance has fallen, thru her militaristic adventures, her plots against Russia, her financing of Polish, Roumanian and Czecho-Slovak conspiracies against the Soviet government and her Riffian and Syrian wars.

Army and Navy Collectors.

Caillaux hopes to have easy access to Wall Street just as soon as he can fund the debt. The government has advised Wall Street quite frankly that any European government that would not come across could secure loans from the private bankers, but the army and navy would not back up the money barons in case the debtors defaulted. The bankers took the hint and so did Caillaux. When Coolidge passes the word around that the army and navy will be ready to collect from France in case of necessity, the bankers will call in the French borrowers and over the cigars and champagne, the shekels will be passed.

The grand total of the French debt, now at slightly more than $4,200,000,000, probably will be scaled down to about $3,400,000,000 by the time the negotiations are concluded, this being accomplished by figuring the accrued interest at the new rate to be agreed upon instead of the 5 per cent that the demand notes call for.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

The Workers Party in Action

East Side English Branch, Cleveland Upholds Convention

The East Side English Branch of Cleveland, Ohio, at its meeting Sept. 10 had two resolutions before it expressing the opinion of the branch on the work of the National Convention and the new Central Executive Committee.

By a motion both of these were combined and reads as follows: "The East Side English Branch of Cleveland, heartily endorses the statement of the Central Executive Committee as published in the DAILY WORKER of Sept. 5.

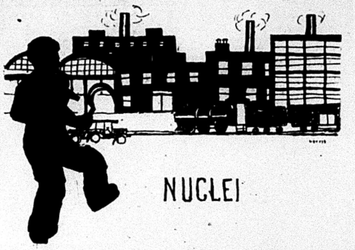
The decision of the Communist International which is the basis upon which the new Central Executive Committee was unanimously elected puts an end to all legitimate further controversy.

We declare our earnest intention to vigorously support the Central Executive Committee in its efforts to carry out the many tasks ahead of us and to support with equal energy the policies laid down for our party by the National Conventionn.

Resolved: That we accept the decision of the Communist International and endorse fully all the actions of the convention. We endorse the expulsion of Lore from the party and the removal of Askeli from the editorship of the Tyomies and pledge our fullest co-operation in the struggle against the right wing within our party. We greet the determined attitude taken by the convention on the Bolshevization of our party and the recognition by the convention that the reorganization of our party on a shop nuclei basis as a real advancement of our party towards Communist maturity. We pledge the Central Executive Committe our fullest support and co-operation in carrying out all decisions.

J. BRAHTIN, Secretary.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.



FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned, are as follows:

BOSTON—Sunday, Sept. 27, 7:30 p. m., at the Paine Memorial Hall, 11 Appleton St. William W. Weinstone and Alexander Bittelman.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Friday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, big hall, 66 E. Fourth St. J. Lovestone, William Z. Foster and Charles Krumbein.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Saturday, Sept. 26, 6 p. m., at the Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden streets. William W. Weinstone.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 4. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Friday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Robert Minor.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Sunday, Sept. 27, 1 p. m. sharp, in Finnish Hall, 1303 W. 58th St. Israel Amter.

DETROIT, Mich.—Sunday, Sept. 27, 1:30 p. m., sharp, at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin. Robert Minor and Edgar Owens.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Sunday, Sept. 27, 1 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave., North. J. Louis Engdahl and Clarence Hathaway.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Oct. 11. John J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

FRANCE EXPECTS BIG LOAN FROM U. S. COIN LORDS

Caillaux Expected to Doublecross J. Bull

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The open suggestion that a debt settlement with the United States will enable France to float another big loan in America was made here today with the arrival of Finance Minister Caillaux in Washington to open debt funding negotiations.

Most of the morning papers refrained from comment on the debt situation pending the publication of the American reaction to M. Caillaux's funding plan, but there was an under current of enthusiasm in view of reports that France was likely to receive better terms than Great Britain in the conference at Washington.

The Midi was most outspoken in connection with a new loan, declaring that "even if Caillaux does not show enthusiasm for a loan, certainly America manifestes a strong desire to loan us as much as $400,000,000."

A Costly Venture

The Morocco campaign is drawing heavily on French resources and it was the need for touching up Wall Street for more money that compelled the French government to send its best financial ace to haggle with Secretary of the Treasurer Mellon.

It is reported here that the American government intends to give France better terms than England, but will not do so openly. It is also stated that an unofficial envoy of Coolidge had a conference with Caillaux shortly before he made up his mind definitely to go to Washington. It is not believed that the canny French politician would venture his political career on a failure in Washington.

Caillaux's recent expressions of regard for British have caused consternation in Downing Street. The British politicians felt reasonably secure while the finance minister was in open opposition to England's schemes, but now they do not know from what quarter the poisoned dagger will come.

CLEVELAND MEMBERSHIP MEETING SUNDAY; OTHER PARTY MEETINGS CANCELED

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24—The Cleveland membership meeting for the discussion of reorganization and the Bolshevization of our Party will be held on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 1 p. m. sharp at the Finnish hall, 1303 58th St. Branches must cancel all other affairs and meetings and branch secretaries should render full assitance in notifying their members that they must attend the membership meeting. Admission by membership card.

* * *

Another Conference

GENEVA, Sept. 24.—The league of nations assembly today approved the proposal of M. Loucheur of France for an international economic conference to be held under the auspices of the league.

The United States and Germany will be invited to participate in the conference.

The date of the conference will be fixed by the league council meeting in Madrid in December. This is another attempt of the international exploiters to keep the robber system from going to pieces.

* * *

Still Another Parley

BERLIN, Sept. 24—The German cabinet, presided over by President Hindenburg, today formally decided to accept the allied invitation to participate in a conference of foreign ministers preparatory to a general conference for the negotiation of a security pact.

The cabinet decided to send Chancellor Streseman and Dr. Luther as the German delegates. The support of the social-democratic party in putting over the pact was appreciated by Hindenburg.

Indian Day Today.

The white man's indebtedness to the American Indian will be discussed thruout the state of Illinois today, which is Indian Day, according to an Illinois legislative enactment in 1919.

Celebration in Chicago will be sponsored by the grand council fire of American Indians, an organization composed of Indians and whites interested in the Indian race. Its membership includes representatives of the following Indian tribes: Blackfeet, Chippewa, Creek, Flathead, Mohawk, Omaha, Oneida, Ottawa, Seminole, Seneca, Sioux, Ute and Winnebago.

HUSTLING FOR SIGNATURES FOR PETITIONS IS IMMEDIATE TASK FOR EVERY N. Y. PARTY MEMBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Every year before elections it becomes necessary for our comrades to hustle out to get petitions signed to place the Communist ticket on the ballot. There is very little time left for the coming muncipal campaign and we must get started on this work immediately. The work of getting signatures must therefore, have precedence over all other work for the next few days.

Every New York party member must report at once to section campaign headquarters and volunteer his services. The best and most certain time to get in touch with the district office about petitions is daily between 6 and 8 p. m., on Saturday between 12 noon and 5 p. m., Sunday 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The following are addresses and telephone connections of section headquarters:

Downtown—Joe Cohen, 108 East 14th street; Yorkville, James Lustig, 350 E. 81st street, Lenox 8307; Harlem, A. A. Harfield, 64 E. 104th street; Lower Bronx, L. A. Baum, 443 St. Annes Avenue, 535 E. 146 street, Mott Haven 2863; Upper Bronx, Belle Robbins, 1347 Boston Road, Kilpatrick 10485; Williamsburg, George Primoff, 56 Manhattan avenue, Stagg 6112; Brownsville, J. Rubenstein, 1844 Pitkin avenue.

Institute of Criminology.

MOSCOW, Sept. 24—An institute has been opened in Moscow for the study of criminology and criminals. The institute will study the causes and circumstances responsible for the development of criminal inclinations, and the methods of social hygiene and prevention of crime. Attention will be given to the study of individual criminals.

Y. W. L. Pledges Support.

The following resolution has been unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Jewish Branch Y. W. L., Sept. 9, 1925.

The Jewish Branch Y. W. L. of Cleveland wholeheartely indorses the decision of the Communist International concerning the American party. This branch pledges to solidify its forces in support of the new Central Executive Committee of the party in carrying out the policies and decisions of the party.

Resolved to send this resolution to the Central Executive Committee of the party and the National Executive Committee of the League.

STELLA KAUFMAN, Secretary.
Young Workers League, eJwish Branch, Cleveland, Ohio.

Free Tuition of Orphans.

MOSCOW, Sept. 24—Orphans and homeless children will be given free admission to occupational and technical schools in the forthcoming educational season.

DETROIT PREPARING FOR MEETING ON REORGANIZATION OF PARTY

The Detroit membership meeting, which is to discuss bolshevization and reorganization of the party, takes place Sunday, Sept. 27, 1:30 p. m., at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin St.

Robert Minor will be the representative of the Central Executive Committee at this meeting and will lead the discussion.

The members of the party in the Detroit district must make every effort to come to this meeting, and thus prepare themselves to start intensive work in reorganizing the party on the shop nuclei basis.

TOKIO POLICE START AMAZING WATCH ON RUSS

Workers Threaten Rush to Get to Banquet

(Continued from page 1)

sians around with a wall of police, the police have arrested all Communist leaders, together with those Japanese labor leaders who had gone to Shimonoseki, to meet the Russians. These will be held in jail until after the Russians leave the country.

The police engaged a room in the Imperial hotel opposite the rooms of the Russian labor leaders and watch all coming and going, while a cordon of police is thrown around the hotel to prevent demonstrations. The excuse given by the police for these astonishing moves is that the Japanese fascisti threatens to attack the Russians and the police are "guarding" the unionists from the land of Soviets.

However, the police are "guarding" the visitors from their friends; also, and the workers turning out by thousands give good evidence of furnishing any protection needed against the fascists without the aid of the police.

Political Quarantine.

Held in a sort of moveable police corral, the delegates are further threatened by the police with deportation if they "attempt to start any subversive thots." Yet such action by the Russians is entirely unnecessary so long as the police monopolize the generation of "subversive thinking" by their acts.

The capitalist press rages against the Russians, claiming that their visit to China "fomented anti-foreign (anti-imperialist) disturbances."

"Dangerous Thots" Loose

A crisis threatens the police control tonight. The workers had engaged a restaurant for a banquet to the Russians, the police have forbid the banquet and the workers threaten to rush the police lines and hold the banquet anyhow. "Dangerous thots" forbidden by Japanese law, are clouding the bright sun of Japanese capitalism.

EMPTY PROMISES ONLY HOPE HELD OUT TO PARENTS

No School Board Member Shows Up at Meeting

To date the moves made by the board of education to help the parents of the Eugene Field school out of their difficulty has been a series of stalls. That was the concensus of opinion expressed by most of the parents attending the last parents' meeting held at 6459 Sheridan Road.

The suitable grounds promised by the school board have not been found. Not only that, but no representative of the school board showed up. This was the third meeting held by the parents and tho they were promised each time to be visited by a member of the board they were disappointed each time.

Julius F. Smitenka, acting president of the board of education acted greatly concerned about their trouble when the parents called on him. He is showing by his actions how concerned he really is, said one of the mothers. "He did not even consider it important enough to attend our meeting to tell us how much he has been able to do."

The parents realize now that when Elizabeth Murphy, assistant superintendent told them that nothing would be done, she told the whole truth, tho she used no diplomacy. And so did J. Lewis Coath when at the meeting of the building and grounds he leaned over and confidentially warned one of the parents "They are determined to make you like it."

The meeting also voiced the parents' objections to the building of a junior high school on the Eugene Field school grounds when they have been waiting for an elementary school which has been promised them for the past 13 years.

Representatives of Mayor Dever who attended the meeting, helped the board of education out by suggesting that a resolution of protest be sent to the board of education and that no meeting be held until a reply is received from them. Thus the school board can also keep on stalling on this matter until the parents become discouraged and give up.

Tho some of the parents have sent the older children to distant schools, they are forced to keep the smaller ones at home.

Co-Operators in Russia.

LENINGRAD—There are 22,000,000 mmebers of co-operative societies thruout the world. The number of members of co-operative societies in the Soviet Union is now beyond 30,000,000.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

BANNED UTTERANCES OF BRITISH COMMUNIST BEING PRINTED FOR AMERICAN WORKERS IN PAMPHLET

(Continued from page 1)

people's wishes. You see the same thing in Turkey.

"No Eastern country would tolerate as the British people have tolerated the humbug and nonsense from the governing classes; they have overthrown them and established the people in power.

Will Not Yield to Terrorism.

"I for one will not yield to terrorism," declared Saklatvala in answer to a charge of Comunism in the house of commons. "I am going to carry on subversive propaganda, revolutionary propaganda, Communist propaganda with the assistance of the Russians, and the Chinese and the Germans and the British. I am not alone in that. The government has kept quiet about the great Indian railway strike. I put it quite definitely, that taking in comparison with any other country, you pay the most miserable wages, and give the most miserable conditions, and deprive the population, which works you and for the properity of your great empire, of their rights and inflict on them political indignity and humiliation worse than can be found in any part of Asia."

* * *

Protest meetings are being arranged in Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, San Francisco, Minneapolis and other cities by the Workers Party to protest the exclusion of Saklatvala.

A Chicago protest meeting will be held Monday evening, Sept. 28, at Norwest Hall, North and Western Aves., and conducted by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, and Hindu and Chinese speakers representing other organizations will speak. Admission free.

Announce Meeting for Detroit.

A protest meeting of the Detroit workers will be held Monday evening, Sept. 28, at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin St. There will be speeches made in English, Chinese and Hindu by speakers representing various organizations.

Big Demonstration in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—A united front demonstration of six organizations took place Monday at the initiative of the Workers (Communist) Party as a protest against the exclusion of Saklatvala by the state department at Washington. Thousands of workers jammed the narrow street just off Union Square where the meeting was held. The estimates of the capitalist press range from 1,200 (New York Times) to 8,000 (Daily News) as the number of workers that rallied on only three days' notice to voice their solidarity with the excluded British Communist and demand his admission into this country.

Hail Defender of Workers.

Resolutions hailing Saklatvala as the defender of the workers and oppressed peoples of the British empire, denouncing international imperialism and branding the action of the state department as the beginning of a new campaign against all but the most servile of the foreign-born workers, were unanimously adopted and every one of the ten speakers representing the six organizations that co-operated was enthusiastically applauded.

In addition to the Workers Party, the Civil Liberties Union, the Friends of Freedom for India, the Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, the International Labor Defense and the Young Workers League were represented by speakers.

Socialists Absent.

Norman Thomas, candidate for mayor on the socialist ticket was conspicuous by his absence altho he was specifically invited, and his act of treachery in breaking labor's solidarity in its united demand for free entrance of militant foreign-born workers into the United States and against British and American imperialism, was scored by the chairman, William W. Weinstone, and branded by the Workers Party candidate for mayor, Benjamin Gitlow, as "a rejecting of a united front with the workers and the forming of a united front with Coolidge and Kellogg and every enemy of freedom of speech for the workers in this country."

The assembled workers roared their approval of an invitation on behalf of the American working class to Saklatvala to visit the United States, when Saleindra N. Ghose, a Hindu, representing the Friends of Freedom for India, declared:

"If the working class of America demand the presence of Saklatvala in this country he will be here within a month in spite of Mr. Kellogg and in spite of Secretary James J. Davis of the department of labor."

Peter Golden, representative of the Association for the Recognition of th Irish Republic declared: "Saklatvala was banned because this government feared he would say some true but unkind things about that holy of holies, the British empire.

Fear Communist.

"Mussolini, who rules by assassination would be admitted . . . I did not know that the United States was so fragile a thing that it feared destruction thru a series of speeches by Saklatvala. The state department is making itself an accomplice of the enslavement of Ireland and India when it bars this fighter for the freedom of all the oppressed nations of the world."

Arthur G. Hays, who spoke on behalf of the Civil Liberties Union, was introduced by the chairman as one who had battled for freedom of thot in Dayton, Tennessee as associate counsel with Darrow in the Scopes trial. He made a plea for "free speech" in general and charged the Workers Party with being interested only in free speech for itself. Gitlow, who spoke shortly after him, took up the challenge and declared: "Yes, the Workers Party is not interested in free speech for the capitalists. What capitalist reactionary was ever excluded from our shores? What capitalist was ever denied free speech? The master class owns all the avenues of thot, the press, the pulpit, the school, and owns the government besides which it uses to suppress the workers, exclude the foreign-born militants and deny the right to speak and organize the workers in this country.

Trade Union Unity.

The dominant note of William Z. Foster's speech was "World Trade Union Unity." "The American working class is perhaps the most conservative in the world," he declared. "But only ten or fifteen years ago, the British workers were even more conservative. Now the empire is cracking, it has lost its dominant position, there is a permanent economic crisis, and the British working class sees that its only way out is to imitate the Russian working class. That is why it is turning from MacDonald and Henderson to Purcell and Cook and Saklatvala. That is why it is working for trade union unity, and that is why the Scarboro conference took great strides toward a conscious revolutionary position. The American working class will yet follow the example of its British brethren."

Jay Lovestone spoke on the real meaning of the exclusion of Saklatvala. He pointed out that rival imperialisms will always bury their differences face to face with the workers and revolting oppressed peoples. That is why there is a united front of the British and American governments against the colonial and backward nations.

Rally to C. I.

"India is the greatest colonial nation. Its revolt is the symbol of the revolt of all subject peoples and Saklatvala, Indian and Communist is the symbol of the union of the revolutionary proletariat with the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial peoples in a united struggle under the leadership of the Communist International to overthrow imperialist capitalism. The answer to the united front of the British and American imperialist governments is a closer united front of the workers and suppressed nations of the world under the banner of the Communist International," declared Jay Lovestone.

Charles Krumbein pointed out the significance of the Kellogg action and the department of labor statements as the beginning of a new war of deportations against the foreign-born workers and called upon his hearers to form United Councils of Foreign-born Workers to protect the militant foreign-born from this new attack.

Rebecca Grecht described the "Indias and Irelands" of America to be found in the Philippines and Latin America. She pictured the rising tide of colonial revolt which, leagued with the revolutionary workers would secure freedom for all subject nations.

Herbert Zam, on behalf of the Young Workers' League, declared that the principal burden of fighting militarism and the use of the army to enslave colonies or break strikes, falls upon the working class youth. He pictured the heroic fight of Liebknecht against militarism and war and pledged the Young Workers' League to imitate his example.

COUNTER REVOLUTION RAISES FUND IN CHINA TO OVERTHROW CANTON

CANTON, China, Sept. 24.—Reports received here say that merchants at Swatow, 225 miles northeast of Canton, have given General Cheng Kwing-Ming $10,000,000 with which to finance a military counter revolutionary attack on the Canton Kuomintang government. Swatow is in the hands of General Cheng. The strike and boycott against imperialist business and trade continues here, with the boycott on Hong Kong paralyzing trade at that port.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF PARTY INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ON MONDAY

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 24—A very important meeting of all leading party members engaged in industrial work has been called for Monday evening, Sept. 28, at 108 E. 14th St., at 8 p. m. Each industry and craft must be represented by at least one leading comrade.

MILADY'S BONNET WORKERS SLAVE IN DUSTY SHOPS

Ten-Hour Day, Milinery Girl's Lot

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT

Not being able to find work at my rade, I took a job as an apprentice n one of the millinery shops down-own.

The shop was a small dusty room, ith the machines on one side and e cutting table on the other. The imming table was in the center of e room. The tables and machinery ere so close together that it was a ard task to walk around in the room ithout knocking something down.

I was put on piece work as a trimer, working ten hours a day. We tarted at 8 in the morning and left e shop about six in the evening. o time was allowed for lunch. You ad to put your lunch on the table and ke a few bites every once in a while.

The first day my pay was $1.20, the econd, $1.40, and on the third day 1.40. This did not discourage me s I wanted to learn the trade. But e forelady, also the proprietess, told e work was slack and laid me off for week.

The experienced trimmers were all ew girls. They get such small wages, at they do not work there long. The pprentice girls receive no wages the rst week. The second week they reeive $10 and on the third they get 14.

Small, stuffy, dusty cages into hich the workers are packed in for 0-hours at a stretch hustling their life way. No pay for apprentices and low ages for experienced milliners. All is can and should be abolished by rganizing a union. It is only thru nity of the workers can be abolish e conditions that prevail in the pen-shop millinery shops.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of e DAILY WORKER and give (the DAILY WORKER, not the nch) to your shop-mate.

ZANKOV SENDS AGENTS TO AMERICA TO WAR ON BULGARIAN MILITANTS

The terror Zankov government of Bulgaria has sent agents to America in the guise of ministers, priests, consuls, students and secretaries to destroy the influence of the Bulgarian and Macedonian Communists who escaped the clutches of its secret police.

During the reprisals following the bombing of the Sveti Kral cathedral, where 150 officers were killed, many workers were forced to flee from Bulgaria. The Zankov government feared the tales which these escaped workers might tell to the workers of other lands. Agents were sent to every country where they suspected that some of the workers may have escaped.

In America, there is a large colony of Macedonian and Bulgarian workers, that has repeatedly shown its contempt and hatred for the Zankov government. During the past two years over $12,000 were collected for the victims of the white terror of bulgaria. That is why especial attention has been given to the "lost brothers over the sea."

Emissary Hissed

Their first emissary was hissed by the Bulgarian workers at every public showing that he made in America. He received but little aid and comfort.

Their second, Srebren Pop Petroff, a deputy of the Bulgarian parliament openly fighting the revolutionary movement in Bulgaria, tried to pose as an ardent Macedonian revolutionist in America. His career proved to be very short. The following statement was made in his report to the butcher Zankov's central committee:

"Our brothers in America are lost. The devil (Communist International) has got hold of them. We can not depend on them."

A "Journalist" Enters

The third emissary to be sent was Yordan Tchkatroff, who led the Zankovites in their struggle to destroy the Stambolinski government and led the white guards against the peasants and workers in the September uprising. He came to this country as a "journalist," on a special pass. He was twice granted an extension of time by the state department of the United States. Now he is allowed to stay in the country indefinitely, regardless of the quota law. He is the present editor of the official organ of the Macedonian political organization and is attempting to destroy the revolutionary movement among the Macedonian and Bulgarian workers in America.

Many more are working secretly in the country and it is expected that such incidents as the murdering of Thodor Panitza at Wiena and Peter Schouler at Milan, Italy, will be duplicated by Zankov's agents in America in their attempt to annihilate the revolutionary movement.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Friday, September 25, 1925

No. of Meeting	Name of Local and Place
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Avenue.
429	Boiler Makers, 106th and Avenue M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62nd and Halsted
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St. field Ave. Streets.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Avenue.
45	Fur Workers.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield Ave.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street.
	Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
3	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington Street.
35	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted Street.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
562	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52nd and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
1	Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
988	Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue.
306	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.

WALL STREET IN HAGGLING MATCH WITH FRANCE

British Plan Will Be Offered

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Irrespective of rumors and reports, and the mass of conflicting data relative to France's ability to pay her war debt of approximately $4,000,000,000, members of the American debt funding commission today expressed confidence that an agreement will be reached within ten days, and that when finally consummated it will not differ very materially from the British plan of settlement.

What the American negotiators expect from M. Caillaux and his colleagues, after the social amenities are ended, is a brief, intensive effort to obtain the most advantageous terms possible, and then the signing of an agreement.

The British Plan

At the outset of the negotiations which get under way tomorrow, France will be offered the same basis for settlement that was accepted by Great Britain—a scale of annual payments on the principal, beginning with a modest figure, and then gradually increasing in size over a period of 62 years, the whole to bear interest at a rate approximating 3¼ per cent. In the case of the British, the initial payment was $23,000,000, and even now, two years later, is only $24,000,000, so gradual is the increase.

Treasury officials believe—and are prepared to back up their belief with their own statistics—that France can manage such a settlement without undue hardship or difficulty.

In this connection, it was pointed out today that France will secure this year approximately $151,000,000 from Germany under the operation of the Dawes plan. Next year she is to receive approximately the same amount, and in succeeding years considerably more, ranging up to $300,000,000.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Forecast Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Based on on a condition of 53.8 per cent of normal on Sept. 16, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture today forecasted a cotton crop for the United States of 13,931,000 bales of 500 pounds gross. A yield of 143.5 pounds per acre was indicated. The condition of the crop on Sept. 1, was 56.2 per cent of normal, while on Sept. 16, 1924, it was 55.4 per cent of normal.

Opposes Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Attorney General John S. Sargent was asked directly today to sponsor a bill in the next congress to abolish the death penalty throught the United States.

The request was made by E. E. Dudding, president of the Prisoners' Relief Society, who told the attorney general that he had polled 74 wardens of prisons, and of this number, 68 declared their belief the death penalty should be abolished.

Mass Protest Meeting

Against Barring of Shapurji Saklatvala from the United States

Monday, September 28, 8 P. M.

at

North-West Hall, North and Western Aves.

SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM F. DUNNE,
Editor DAILY WORKER

MANUEL GOMEZ,
Secretary All-America Anti-Imperialist League

—Hindu and Chinese Speakers—

ADMISSION FREE.

Auspices: All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Workers (Communist) Party, and Other Workers' Organizations.

New York! *New York!*

Grand Banquet

to Celebrate the Opening of the

SECOND DISTRICT CONVENTION OF THE NEW YORK YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

will take place

Saturday Evening, September 26, 1925

at

Freiheit Gesangs Ferein Hall,
133 SECOND AVENUE, N. Y. C.

IN PHILADELPHIA!

WORKERS THEATRE ALLIANCE

Announces its Initial Performance of Three Plays

"A Slave with Two Faces," Symbolic Play in One Act

"School Days," Produced by the Junior Players Group

"The New Spirit," A Play in One Act

will be shown at

Eagles Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Streets

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, at 8 P. M. Sharp

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—Half of the proceeds go to the International Labor Defense.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

MUSIC • LITERATURE • DRAMA!

ONE of the long sought ideals of the theater—a first class repertoire company at really popular prices has just been realized in Chicago. News to this effect forms one of the most important and interesting announcements of the new theater season. It is contained in a bulletin from the Central Theater, 64 East Van Buren St., in giving details of a complete change of policy of that house.

With the present production of Don Marquis comedy classic The Old Soak, the Central will inaugurate its new policy of presenting the best Broadway plays with the best seats selling for $1.50 for the regular performances every night including Saturdays, and dollar matinees on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. This makes the Central Chicago's only popular priced playhouse, bring the legitimate theater within range of prices charged for the better motion pictures.

A roster of the best of recent Broadway successes will be shown for a limited engagement of four weeks for each play. Some plays will be held over for a longer time. Special productions will be made for each showing. Special casts of the best professionals will be engaged for the various plays.

The central will thus serve a two fold purpose. It will in any cases bring to Chicago plays that were produced in the east but not given a Chicago showing. It will give theatergoers an opportunity to see other plays that were successes in Chicago at lower cost than the original production, yet with the same excellence of performance. The new policy of popular prices is expected to result in increased patronage sufficient to give Chicago a truly representative repertory theater.

This announcement of the change in policy is made with the engaging of Harry Minturn to stage the plays. Mr. Minturn is well known as both a stage director and an actor. He is at present also playing the feature part of The Old Soak supported by an able cast of veteran professionals including Dorothee Bates, Dorothy Fay, Richard Farrell, Carlos Inslee, Karl Way, Shirley Warde, Cora King and Walter Poulter. The present production of The Old Soak is limited to October 3rd.

WORKING WOMEN OF DETROIT TO PRODUCE "R. U. R."

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—A play of deep working class interest will be given before a workers audience in a working class center when "R. U. R." comes to the House of the Masses, Sunday, Sept. 27.

The play is to be expertly given. The company obtained is the Detroit Reportory Theater company, which gave the play in its own theater last year. It will be given at the House of the Masses under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Working Class Women's Organizations.

The working women of Detroit have not yet organized players from their own ranks. In this instance they are bringing an expert company into a working class educational and agitational center to perform a significant play.

"R. U. R." has been widely reviewed in the press generally, altho conservative propagandists have looked askance at its meannig. One of the "R's" in the title stands for "Robots," the name in the play given to workers in industry who become as standardized as the products they turn out. Not only are they wage slaves. They are puppets. This phase of the play is a satire on the machine age of today. But the play also shows how class consciousness and the spirit of revolt develop in Robots.

The House of the Masses is equipped with a stage and ample property. The performance will mark a quickening this fall of the varied activities at the House. Working men, womtn and children will pack the hall when the curtain rises on "R. U. R." The net proceeds will be devoted to International Labor Defense.

Liner Empress Disabled

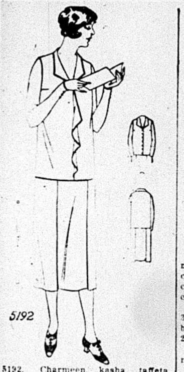
SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 24.—The disabled Canadian Pacific liner Empress of France lay at St. Helens, Isle of Wight, today, while her 250 passengers were enroute here aboard a tender. The liner, crippled by a broken rudder, was towed by tugs the last fifty miles to St. Helens, at a rate of a mile and a half an hour.

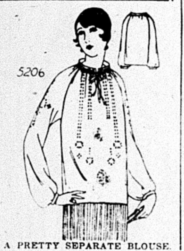
American Legion to Control Education Week Set for November

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—The American Legion Education Week program will be forced upon the children in the public school this year in the week of Nov. 16 to 22. Tho a definite program has not as yet been specified, from the suggestions handed in it is rumored that camouflage will be used to hide its militaristic character as much as possible. This can be seen from the following sample program suggested for several cities:

Monday, The Constitution; Tuesday, Patriotism; Wednesday, School and Teacher; Thursday, Conservation and Thrift; Friday, Know Your School; Saturday, Community and Health; and Sunday, For God and Country.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS





5192. Charmeen, kasha, taffeta, repe or linen would be appropriate or this model. The closing is at the enter front, under the jabot which nay be omitted.

This pattern is cut in 1 sizes: 34, 36, 8, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust masre. A 38 inch size requires 3 yards f 54 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

A PRETTY SEPARATE BLOUSE.

5206. This model in peasant style may be made up in lingerie materials, crepe, crepe de chine or chiffon. The collar may be omitted and the neck edge finished with a narrow binding.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
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645 Smithfield Street
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A LECTURE BY

MAYAKOVSKY

RUSSIAN POET JUST ARRIVED FROM RUSSIA.

SUBJECT:

"NEW RUSSIAN LITERATURE"

HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
Gratiot, corner St. Aubin, Detroit, Mich.

Wednesday, September 30, 8 P. M.

Russia Today

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

Albert Purcell, chairman of the British delegation to Russia, is a delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The question of Russia is sure to become an issue at the convention. It will be widely discussed at local unions. It is ever more a live issue for every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

Now is the time not only for every worker to secure a copy of this arsenal of facts about Soviet Russia for his own use—

But this is also the time to take the book to your trade union—

To get orders from local unions—

To get it to every person where the question of Russian recognition will be discussed.

Maps and charts—and art work by Fred Ellis, add greater attractiveness and value to the book.

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RUSSIA TODAY

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MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager
Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
290 Advertising rates on application.

The Fox Trotting Prince

The Prince of Wales is about to return home after fox trotting his way over two continents. If there are some who believe that the prince uses his feet solely because of his desire to be in close proximity to the fair sex, that delusion must be combatted.

Much tho the prince may be addicted to those pleasures that include indulgence in the terpsichorean art, his mission nevertheless was one of business and not of pleasure. It merely happened that in this case pleasure was the handmaiden of business.

One of William Randolph Heart's special writers tells the truth about the prince's travels. He says his royal highness is simply an imperial bagman, using his prestige and the publicity value of the royal name for the benefit of products of the British manufacturers.

The prince's trotting expedition was made necessary because of the growth of American trade in South America, says Hearst's pen hireling. Correct! General Pershing kissed every baby in Argentine that he came in contact with, so that the products of Gary's steel mills would knock out those of the British iron masters. The general had barely returned from his mission when the prince went on his. This is how the game works. Every time the prince moved to the strains of the latest musical jingle there was a nickel under his heel.

The prince is returning home. He will find England a little bit different to what it was when he left it. When it is possible for an article to appear in the respectable *London Daily Herald*, with the title "Should the Workers Arm?" written by John Wheatley and answered in the affirmative, the prince may be justified in remembering a few lines from Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Goal."

Yes, prince, it is nice to dance in a ballroom but "it it hell to dance in the air." Kings have had a rather easy time of it in England since Charles lost his head, but the British workers are getting hungrier and hungrier.

Hearst and Saklatvala

William Randolph Hearst hastens to take advantage of the adverse public sentiment aroused against the Coolidge administration by the ruling of the state department which bars Comrade Saklatvala, Hindu member of the British house of commons, from entrance into the United States to attend the world conference of the inter-parliamentary union.

Hearst's action is not motivated by any sincere desire to advance the interests of the cause which Saklatvala has at heart. Hearst is no friend of the revolutionary working class movement, nor of the movement to free the people of India from the yoke of British imperialism. In fact, many of Hearst's writers, particularly the notorious mental prostitute Brisbane, never miss an opportunity to glorify British rule over the subject peoples of the British empire.

If Hearst were concerned about free speech or free assemblage in the United States, he would have an opportunity every day to write an "open letter" to the administration in Washington protesting against the violation of the constitutional guarantees regardng free speech, free press and free assemblage. Yet Hearst remains silent while the capitalists fill the jails with their victims, and the odor of the burning flesh of Negroes pervades the air of the south.

The class conscious workers will not take Hearst's defense of Saklatvala's right to enter this country seriously. They know his object in jumping to the front in this controversy is to gain advertising useful to him in securing more circulation for his publications and in gratifying his craving for personal publicity.

The Class He Dreads

J. R. Clynes, prominent member of the British labor party and a trade union official voiced the unspoken thought of every labor faker in the world when he stated at the British Trade Union Congress in Scarborough that he was "not afraid of the capitalist class; the only class I fear is our own."

Quite right. Clynes and company have no reason to fear the capitalist class unless the capitalist class should suddenly get crazy and imagine that the labor fakers represent the interests of the workers.

Barring that the labor fakers have every reason to hope that capitalism will continue indefinitely, or at least until they are comfortably tucked away in a neat little grave. The reactionary labor officials are in mortal dread of a revolution. It has the same terrors for them that it has for the capitalists. Mr. Clynes unloaded more wisdom than he probably was aware of when he spoke those historic words.

Proctor, the soap king, spent almost one million dollars to have General Leonard Wood elected president of the United States. Well, he got him appointed governor general of the Philippines anyhow.

When will Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake, alcohol kings, be invited to speak before the Y. M. C. A. on "How to make a million dollars a year and stay out of jail"?

The Chicago police are said to be again under the control of the war bosses. When were they not?

The capitalist press now brands General Feng as the "christian militarist." He used to be the "christian general."

Whether Robert LaFollette, Jr., or Calvin's man Wilcox wins in Wisconsin, the workers and poor farmers will lose.

Even if Ramsay MacDonald's star is on the wane, Sir Alexander Grant has lots of biscuits, enough to feed Ramsay's parrot.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party

Less Wheat and Lower Prices for U. S. Farmer

By EARL R. BROWDER

Last year the agrarian crisis in the United States obtained spectacular relief by the unusual juncture of a world shortage of wheat and exceptionally large production in the United States. The result was the farmers had more wheat and received higher prices for it. The divergence between industrial and agricultural prices (the "scissors") was overcome for the time.

But 1925 is witnessing a reversal of the situation of last year, for American farmers.

The wheat crop this year is distinctly smaller for the United States. Thus the farmers will have less to sell.

The world production is immensely larger than 1924. Thus the farmers will receive a lower price per bushel for the smaller crop.

A bulletin of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture dated Sept. 21st, states:

"World wheat production so far as reported this year is 8 per cent larger than the 1924 crop, as indicated by total estimates of 2,852,000,000 bushels for 29 countries which produce 85 per cent of the world crop outside Russia and China. These countries last year produced 2,634,000,000 bushels.

"The abundant harvests in Europe, Canada, and North Africa have more than made up the deficit caused by the short crops of India and the United States, the department of agriculture declared today in announcing these figures. The postwar come-back of world wheat countries is also shown in the fact that the 29 countries produced an average of 2,660,000,000 bushels a year in the pre-war period 1909-13.

"With a record wheat harvest in Italy and large crops in France, Germany and the lower Danubian countries, the European wheat crop this year outside of Russia is 26 per cent above 1924 production, and only about 1 per cent below the 1909-13 pre-war average, the department says. Aggregate production of 20 European countries reported to date is 1,282,000,000 bushels against 1,015,000,000 bushels last year, and 1,296,000,000 bushels the pre-war average."

IN addition to this is the large Russian crop, which, it is announced by the Soviet foreign trade office, will provide an export surplus for the European market about ten times that of Russia's 1924 exports.

Again the American farmers are in for a bad time. The "scissors" must inevitably open again. The agrarian crisis that began in 1920, which was so deep that it was the principal immediate factor in producing the La Follette "third party" movement—this crisis which the unusual conjuncture of 1924 placed for the moment in the background—becomes again a major problem of American economic life.

Will any of the schemes of American imperialism, now being discussed, be able to help the farmers? What about, for instance, the project reported by Sigrid Schultz in the Chicago Tribune, in a dispatch from Berlin, dated Sept. 22, which says:

"A plan for an economic rapprochment of America, England and Germany of such a wide scope that it borders on a political pact is under consideration in Washington, London and Berlin, the Tribune learns from a reliable source. If carried thru, the plan would solve the problem of the American farmer who is trying to dispose of his raw products at a profit and would solve the unemployment problem in England and Germany.

"The old idea of America's advancing raw material to Europe on credit, Europe paying after the sale of manufactured goods, is revived. Economic experts of world fame are said to be sketching an agreement for economic reciprocity by which American raw material, especially farmers' products, would be advanced to England and Germany. In exchange goods from these countries of the same value as the American articles exported would be allowed to enter the United States free of tariff."

Without entering into the implications of world politics involved in this proposal, it is interesting for the moment to ask, supposing it could be put into operation, whether it could possibly improve the situation of the American farmers in any basic manner.

We are forced to the conclusion that it would not.

There is more wheat in the wo than there was last year. Americ farmers have less of it. The conc sion is inescapable that, no matt what economic "rapprochements" a made, American wheat will not bri more than the market price.

TWO ways out are possible for t farmers.

(1) With the help of God to p suade the capitalists to forgive the their debts; or

(2) Failing success in this, to jo hands with the working class to pudiate their debts, increase the co suming capacity of the working cla by raising wages, and establish workers' and farmers' government.

As American farmers have not y faced the last proposal seriously, w will this year be forced to watch the again rely upon God, knowing that h will fail them again as he has many times, and that the resultin agrarian crisis will ultimately for masses of farmers to realize that hel will come, not from capitalism or th deity, but from a revolutionary wor ing class.

TRAITORS TO GERMAN LABOR GET WELCOME BY A. F. OF L. ASKING AID AGAINST TRADE UNION UNITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a formidable array of the leading bureaucrats of the American labor movement, will form an official reception committee to meet the delegation of German labor reactionaries which is due to arrive in New York on Sept. 25.

This choice group selected from among the blackest forces in the German labor movement is coming with an ominous purpose in view. The rising tide of sentiment in favor of unity between the organized workers of England and Russia has aroused a panic among the red baiters in the American Federation of Labor.

A Well Planned Scheme.

The conference with the German delegation is the first move since the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, at which Samuel Gompers initiated an alliance with the extreme right wing of the German unions, for the purpose of assisting the American bankers and imperialists in successfully carrying out the provisions of the Dawes plan and for the purpose of combatting the leftward surge in the European labor movement.

The delegation includes the following German labor fakers: Friedrich Heusman of the Miners' Union; Oswald Schuman of the Transport Workers; Fritz Tarnow of the Woodworkers; Franz Wendel, Franz Sheflo of the Railroad Workers; Herman Jochado, Fritz Meunter of the State and Federal Employes; Edward Beckert of the Food and Drink Workers; Martin Pletil of the Clothing Workers; Kurt Heinig of the Miscellaneous Trades; Bernad Meyer, chief director of the workers' banks of Germany and their translators and secretaries.

Welcomed by Capitalists, Too.

These archfakers will be warmly received not only by Green and his staff, but also by the capitalist class and the capitalist press. It is notable, also, that the Forward gives a very prominent place to the arrival of these betrayers of the German workers. This is, of course, in line with its policy of opposition to all progressive tendencies on the part of the workers and its consistent policy of collaboration with the bosses.

In this case an alliance of the reactionary Green machine with the black wing of the German labor movement against the alignment of the Russian and English workers is a direct service to the cause of international imperialism.

Farewell Party to Comrade Sends Gift to Communist Dailies

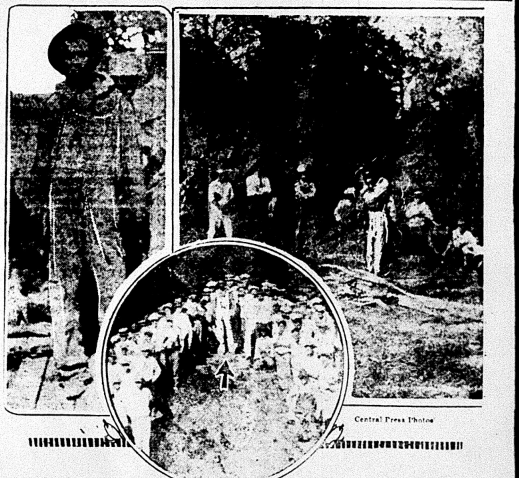
NEW YORK—Comrades gathered at a farewell party to Comrade Pianin from Branch No. 22, Young Workers' League, Bronx, expressed their appreciation of their comrade by doing the thing that would give him the most pleasure. They took up a collection for the DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit amounting to $20, to be divided equally between both papers.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84 1/16; cable 4.84 9/16. France, franc, demand 4.72½; cable 4.73. Belgium, franc, demand 4.36½; cable 4.37. Italy, lira, demand 4.07¾; cable cable 4.08. Sweden, krone, demand 26.83; cable 26.86 Norway, krone, demand 20.43½; cable 20.45½. Denmark, krone, demand 24.17 cable 24.20. Shanghai, taels 80.00.

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Lynching Photos Show Victim at Death's Door



Central Press Photos

HERE are pictures showing J. P. Ivy, another Negro victim of a white mob, this time at Rocky Ford, The mob helped the photographer take the picture showing: Left, Doomed man on platform with rope aroun neck; right, above: victim, chained to stake driven in ground, sees self-elected executioners ignite soaked saw dust. When flames got going, brush was piled high around him until flames leaped far over head. Below, Iv (arrow) making an alleged confession of his crime five minutes before his death.

SYRIAN TRIBES BEAT ATTEMPTS TO AID SUEIDA

French Fear Fort May Surrender

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Premier Painleve informed the French cabinet today of the unsuccessful attempt to relieve Fort Sueida in the war against the leader of the Syrians, Djebal Druses. The fortress has been reseiged by the Syrians for forty days. Two attempts to get relief to the beseiged defenders of France's imperialism have failed.

Drinking water is supplied to the 700 French mercenaries by airplanes dropping cakes of ice within the French lines. Food is also being supplied in the same manner. At present the premier asserts the soldiers have enough ammunition, but help must be sent them immediately or the fortress will have to surrender.

Repulse Legionnaires.

The tribesmen have repeatedly made attacks on the foreign legionnaires, hired by France to fight the Syrians at Messi Frey. The tribesmen inflicted heavy losses in the French column and are successfully blocking the attempt of the legion to march to the aid of Fort Sueida.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

Communists. But he does care very much. Democracies are ideal for gentlemen of easy virtue, who desire to accumulate wealth at the expense of others. It would not be so easy for Wright to float a fake oil scheme under a workers' government, the kind they have over in Russia. He would probably lose his head. Wright also knows that if the radicals get control of the labor movement, he will either have to go to work directly for Wall Street, or live on his savings.

• • •

TO show his contempt for the struggling people of India, Wright says: "I roasted Secretary Kellogg as bitterly as anyone when he turned loose his ridiculous shaft against Mexico, but I am strong for what he has handed the Hindu Red. I like this business of telling this angel of destruction where he gets off." Then with a last cry from the bottom of his unsullied soul, Chester mourns: "Oh for the day when freedom-loving men and women will think straight above this whole revolutionary propaganda business."

• • •

COMMUNISTS are not in the least disappointed because Saklatvala was refused admission to this country. It is what we expected. The more intelligent of the capitalists know that Saklatvala's exclusion will create more fuss than his admission would. The big fellows feel much more secure in their positions than the labor fakers and their bootlickers. The Wrights and the Greens dread the Communists at this moment much more than the capitalists. The growth of radicalism is reflected in the trade unions, and the skates are uneasy.

• • •

THE Reverend Norman Thomas, ex-preacher, and candidate for mayor of New York on the socialist ticket, declined an invitation to speak at a united front meeting called to protest against the exclusion of Saklatvala. He refused, very likely on Hillquit's advice. The dominie knows how to take his orders. Thomas' excuse for declining the invitation was that the Communists did not believe in free speech, and therefore had no right to protest when the capitalist government gags the workers. Anyhow there are political prisoners in Soviet Russia and the Communists broke up Abramovich's meeting, says the reverend.

• • •

THOMAS pretends to be in sympathy with Russia, yet he never misses an opportunity to stab Russia in the back. Thomas knows that the political prisoners in Russia are conspirators against the workers' republic. Evidently Thomas places opposition to a workers' republic and opposition to a capitalistic republic on the same footing. This is where he slips, consciously. Either the struggle for the emancipation of the workers is justified or it is not. If it is not, the workers should humbly submit and worship the capitalists. If on the other hand, it is justified, every means of doing away with the robber system is moral.

• • •

THIS may seem like jesuitism to the reverend doctor. We believe it is the only sound position for revolutionary workers to take. The Communists do not expect that the capitalists will surrender their privileges without a struggle. The current history of England shows that quite plainly. Even mild radicals like John Wheatley are calling for an army of ten million workers to defend the labor movement against the armed forces of capitalism. Will Thomas say that Wheatley is taking orders from Moscow or that he should be gagged by the tory government for believing that force only can meet force?

• • •

MUCH nonsense is being indulged in by capitalist writers regarding free speech in England. There was free speech in England just as long as the British ruling class felt that their wage slaves were in no danger of revolting. Those were the days when British capitalism was on the upgrade and the upper strata of labor in England was given a little extra nourishment at the expense of the colonial slaves. Even the most debased proletarians were able to get enough under their skins to keep them from the morgue. But those days are no more. 1,250,000 unemployed are eloquent testimony to the decline of British capitalism.

• • •

ARTHUR BRISBANE writing in the New York Evening Journal makes the following profound comment on free speech in England: "The British have found it a good thing to let men talk. Talking often takes the place of action. In Russia and other countries where talking was forbidden, bombs often took the place of talk. In England they let you say whatever you please, as long as you don't actually do anything." Brisbane is a clever writer and has a strong hold on millions of American workers who read his contributions in the Hearst press.

• • •

THE word "Brisbanality" has often been used in this column to characterize the poisonous piffle that Brisbane is an intelligent man. He deceives willfully. We don't object to his propaganda because it appears on the front page of the Hearst press "in the upper left hand corner" as a certain learned omadgaun did to this column in the DAILY WORKER. It would be well if most of the contributors to the radical press could use the American language as well as Brisbane uses it. But he uses his art to dope the brains of the masses. That is the objectionable feature of his writing. That is what we mea by "Brisbanality."

• • •

WHILE the ruling class of Britai allowed orators to shoot the air i Hyde Park, with attacks on every thing from roast beef to his majest the king, without interference, ther was a different policy followed in Ire land, India, Egypt and everywher else where the pirate flag flew ove an oppressed people. Why? They were the same rulers. Our liberal attribute their liberality in England to genius for government. Why di they not follow the same policy i their colonies? Simply because the people were in a state of revolt and they used the same methods that the Czar of Russia used against his slaves.

• • •

NOWADAYS the British lion i growling at home as he used t growl abroad. The only hindrance t a government campaign of terro against the British working class i the strength of the labor movement All capitalist governments act alike in like situations. Every dog scratches himself when bitten by a flea. When the British capitalists get a little shakier than they are now, Hyde Park will see mounted machine guns as well as revolutionary orators. But this will not stave off the inevitable downfall of British imperialism any more than the exclusion of Saklatvala will keep Communism out of the United States or hide the truth abo India from the rest of the world.

GREAT CHINESE MILITARY LEADER OPENS NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET REPUBLIC FOR AID AGAINST FOES

MOSCOW, Sept. 24.—General Feng, China's great military leader, ha opened negotiations with Soviet Russia.

These negotiations may have a vital bearing upon the forthcomin Chinese customs conference in October and also upon the proposed con ference upon extra-territoriality.

Representatives of General Feng arrived here on Sunday, together wit a new ambassador from Mongolia.

Altho no official statement has been made relative to the purpose of th visit here of the representatives of Feng, it is generally believed that the come to seek the support of the powerful red republic against the interna tional bandits who are plundering their country.

Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest! Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala!

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WAR ON SAKLATVALA BAN GROWS

"LET INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY BE YOUR SLOGAN," SAYS R. I. L. U. COMMITTEE TO STRIKING SEAMEN

The Red International Affiliation Committee, credentialed by the Red International of Labor Unions to represent its Executive Bureau in its relations with the I. W. W., Thursday issued the following statement concerning the part played by the I. W. W. seamen in the international strike:

• • • •

Every worker who pretends to be informed of the events of the world labor movement and who claims the honor of being a revolutionist, will know and be glad that the call for international solidarity sent out by the "outlaw" striking British, Danish, Chinese, Australian, New Zealand and South African seamen found an immediate response from the class conscious members of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W.

International Class Interests First.

For more than two weeks now the M. T. W., particularly on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts where the union leads all other organisations in numbers, ability and the spirit of struggle, the M. T. W. has carried on a magnificent battle against the heaviest odds. While the union's strike demands have not mentioned it, the whole strike movement is built upon the striving toward international unity for which every worker with the interests of his class at heart stands irrevocably committed. The battle flag of the seamen of the world has inscribed upon it "International Solidarity" and no one has need to hold this banner any higher than the seamen of the I. W. W.

The demands of the English, Australian and South African seamen is the revokal of a wage cut of $5 a month. We are not familiar will all the demands of the Danish and Chinese seamen. The M. T. W. has a list of ten demands, every one of which the Red International Affilia-

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE is something happening behind the scenes in the tremendous business institution originally known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. As is generally known, Warren S. Stone led the union into the banking, investment and coal-operating fields. That Stone was a conservative was proven by the fact that the Brotherhood mines in West Virginia were operated non-union. But Stone was a radical it seems compared to those who came after him.

• • •

WARREN S. STONE had his weak points. In the days before American capitalism sat on top of the world and labor fakers came to the conclusion that their game was to play with the capitalists and forget all about the class struggle, Stone used to indulge in dreams of co-operation. He picked up a well intentioned fellow, who had missed becoming a minister of the gospel and permitted him to say kind words even about radicals in the official organ of the Brotherhood. Indeed under the editorship of Albert F. Coyle the said official organ had more intelligence crammed into it than any other organ of its kind in the United States.

• • •

WARREN S. STONE is dead. Before he passed away he was so close to the capitalist class that it would take a keen eye to see any difference between himself and the Wall Street gentlemen who ran the Empire Trust Company in which the B. of L. E. had considerable interest. Whatever the trouble is, Stone's appointees are getting the bum's rush out of the Brotherhood's business institutinos.

• • •

THERE is a suspicion that all is not well with the business ventures of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers However, it is a fact that A. R. Stone, nephew of the late Warren S. Stone, founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Co. has resigned his position as vice president of that institution and will be succeeded by George P. Webb, vice president of the Cleveland bank. Miss Helen Varick Boswell vice chairman of the New York County republican committee, and vice president of the bank is also resigning. More trouble. It is also announced that Samuel R. Stone, brother of the late Warren S. Stone, has resigned as vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

(Continued on page 2)

CONVICTS MUTINY AT HOLY CROSS JAIL IN KIELCE

Prisoners Disarm Jail Guards

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Reports reaching Russia from Poland tell of a mutiny among the convicts in the Holy Cross prison located at Kielce.

The prisoners disarmed some of the guards and seized twenty rifles and a quantity of ammunition. The surviving guards overpowered the convicts and cut off the escape.

In the course of the mutiny, six prisoners lost their lives and one gendarme was killed. Two gendarmes and twenty prisoners were seriously wounded.

M. T. W. SEAMEN ADOPT CHANGED STRIKE TACTIC

Prepare Organization for 'Strike on Job'

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 25—The seamen of the I. W. W., on strike for two weeks, during which a spirited battle was put up by the usual picketing and strike tactics, particularly in this port, Baltimore and Philadelphia, yesterday issued thru the strikes committee the following news to the DAILY WORKER

"In a meeting unexampled in enthusiasm and intensity in the I. W. W., at least in the recent history of the organization, the New York branches of the Marine Transport Workers, with the approval of the general officers of the M. T. W. located in New York by a unanimous vote transferred the strike in this port to the job, the branches in other seaports of the country being at once notified of the action taken.

"It was the regular weekly meeting of the New York membership and it crowded the large hall at 105 Broad street to the doors. A large organization committee was elected and old members say that with the determination displayed in today's meeting and with the strike taken on to the job, this port will see such an organizational and educational campaign as it has never seen before.

Short Strikes the Role.

"The strike was carried on longer than the usual wobbly strike. The strike call went out two weeks ago last night. The general strike practice of the Wobblies is to attack with great incisiveness and suddenness, gain what can be gained quickly and then withdraw as suddenly as they attacked to await another favorable setting of circumstances, in the meantime building constantly the strength of the organization.

"The occasion for the enthusiasm of the membership meeting today seemed to be the sense of a duty well done for the time being toward the international strike of seamen now in progress in England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other international ports, and the strong

(Continued on Page 2)

Need Big Army to Save Irish Free State Heads from "Admirers"

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Ready to prevent any repetition of the attack on General Richard Mulcahy last week one hundred armed policemen and a dozen detectives met the liner President Harding when it docked at Hoboken today and before a large crowd, waiting at the dock were aware of the move, has whisked three high officials of the Irish Free State away to New York.

New Industry Prospers

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Startling revelations, showing where one of the arrested bootleggers deposited $200,000 in a bank in a single month and another took orders for 4,800 cases of Scotch in a single day, followed further inquiry by prohibition men today into the activities of the Times Square bootlegging ring.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PROTESTS SAKLATVALA'S EXCLUSION FROM INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONGRESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PATNA, British India, Sept. 25.—The All-Indian Congress committee condemns the action of the American state department in barring Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, from the interparliamentary union congress at Washington, for the speech in which the independence of India was championed by this fighter of the workers, in its statement issued on the Saklatvala incident.

Shapurji Saklatvala, born in Bombay, India, has always fought for the independence of the Indian workers not only from the yoke of British imperialism but also against the caste system maintained in India. The workers of India know his record and now when he is barred from attending the conference of the in-

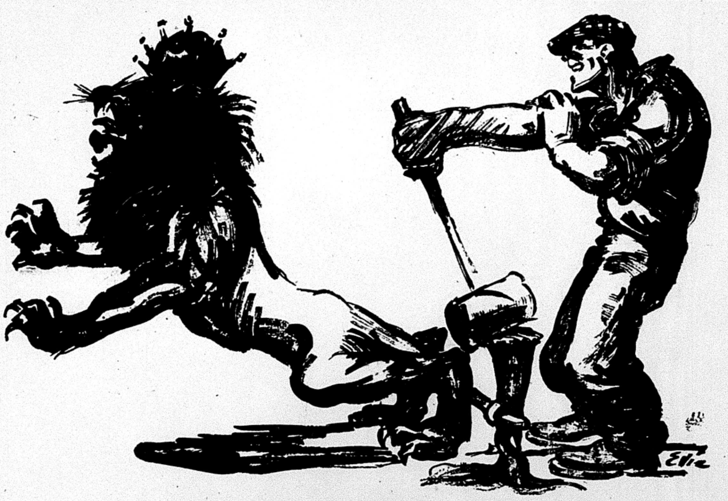
(Continued on page 4)

Caillaux Eats Dry Repast; May Consider It Unfriendly Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Joseph Caillaux, is said to regret that he was not able to come here on a debt funding mission during the Jess Smith-Harding-Daugherty days, when the "little green house on K. street" was the scene of gay parties and a rendevous for those who like to hear the pop of champagne bottles and to look on the wine when it is red.

Caillaux dined last night at the Coolidge table and among the delicacies he missed most was his favorite brand of wine. Caillaux does not remember when he last dined without the inspiring assistance of wine. Caillaux does his best financial juggling when under the influence of refreshments it is reported. This fact may be responsible for the studied policy of the Mellon whiskey ring to keep him "dry."

THE WORST IS YET TO COME



The British Lion Has Good Reason to Roar.

DAILY WORKER READ TO THE R. R. CARMEN

But Ryan Had to Read More Than He Liked

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—sensation was created in the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen on Wednesday morning by President Ryan, who read a news item from the DAILY WORKER to the convention. It was written in the records and held up the convention to get it in.

Ryan read the headlines from the issue of Monday, Septmeber 21, showing up the machine work of the big guns visiting the convention. He read "By Workers Correspondent," then he said: "Someone in the convention must be writing for the DAILY WORKER."

Ryan Forced to Read It All.

Then he read a part of the article and remarked that he didn't suppose they wanted to hear the whole of it, but the delegates yelled, "Read it all! Read it all!" So Brother Ryan read some "Communist stuff," as he called it, to the convention.

He read the paragraph giving the number of members in years gone by and the much smaller number today. Then he said: "See how they gloat over our misfortunes. I consider that an insult to this Brotherhood." But evidently there were those who considered it otherwise, for only a few unthinking members had anything to say against the article.

Progressive Rallies Big Vote.

In the afternoon, Frank Paquin, vice-president, who "exposed" William Z. Foster from the convention floor the other day for previous relations to the I. W. W. and forgetting to mention his own work with Debs in the A. R. U. troubles, came near being defeated by a progressive named Gipple. Gipple had 1,141 votes and Paqin 1,395.

Paquin was the first grand lodge officer to have any opposition up to his time of election. Four grand lodge officers before him had previously been elected by acclamation.

Canada's Bread in Hands of Monopoly with Profit Hunger

MONTREAL—(FP)—While there are complaints about the price of bread, the Ogilvie Milling Co., Ltd., a large Canadian concern last year paid 25 per cent dividends. The stock was split up on a three-to-one basis. In the milling year just closed the company paid dividends of 5 per cent and a bonus of 3 per cent, equivalent to 24 per cent on the old stock. And this old stock, included a stock dividend of 100 per cent, given stockholders in 1908. So holders of the original stock really received 48 per cent this year and 50 per cent the year before.

Montreal consummation of an asbestos merger places under the control of a group of American and Canadian capitalists 80 per cent of the world production of that commodity.

DUKES AND LORDS TO GO TO WORK; TO SCAB ON BRITISH WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 25. — Britain's dukes and lords are preparing to work with their hands for the first time in their luxurious lives. But it is honest labor—No. They only intend to scab on workers on strike, euphemistically put—to meet a national crisis.

A volunteer organization, aimed to supply the necessities of life in the event of a coal strike followed by other strikes, has been organized by some of Great Britain's leading men and it is reported that Lord Harding of Penhurst and Lord Jellicoe, of Jutland fame, are at the head of the organization. Many society folk have joined the organization, it is said, and if a general strike comes they will man railroad trains and load coal and perform all sorts of menial tasks, in order that British capitalism may not be paralyzed.

WORKERS WALK OUT AT CHICAGO PLATING WORKS

Refuse to Handle Work from Struck Shop

The metal polishers at the Chicago Plating Co., 351 West Superior street, have thrown a picket line in front of the Chicago shop, following a walkout yesterday.

The polishers refuse to handle the work sent by the struck Cribben and Sexton Co., located at Sacramento Blvd. and West Chicago Ave. Since the polishers and buffers at the Cribben and Sexton Co. have gone on strike, the Universal stove and range parts have been plated and polished at the Chicago Plating company, formerly known as the Co-operative Plating Co.

Make Strike 100 Per Cent.

The strike which was called by the Chicago Plating company workers had been planned a few days ago. The bosses got wind of the strike and fired those who were suspected of belonging to the union. Some of the other workers seeing that the bosses had fired the men for refusing to do the scab work, walked out. A few polishers and buffers are still in the shop. These are expected to join the strike before the day is over.

A picket line has been established and will be on duty from seven in the morning to 5:30 in the evening.

Bosses Refuse Conference.

The bosses in the Cribben and Sexton plant have refused to go into conference with the representatives of the union. The firm refuses to deal with the union, but expressed its willingness to deal with the men as individuals. The strikers refuse to go into any conference except thru their union representatives.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

UNITED FRONT FOR WILLIMANTIC STRIKERS BRINGS FUNDS TO AID FIGHTERS AGAINST A WAGE CUT

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—As a result of the conference which represented eleven organizations, such as the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers League, Painters' Club, Workmen's Circle, Bakers' Union, Literary Circle and a few others, for the purpose of aiding the Willimantic strikers, $600 were collected in a house-to-house collection.

These strikers, who are out now for 26 weeks against the ten per cent wage cut which the American Thread company is trying to force on them, are still bravely fighting against the slave conditions the company tries to force on them.

Forty workers of Hartford, together with as many strikers who came from Willimantic, went out to raise the money. When the strikers came to Hartford they were welcomed to the Labor Educational Alliance where the committee had prepared a hall and refreshments for them.

A spectator could not help noticing the fighting spirit of the strikers and the great solidarity they showed to the Hartford workers. It was most inspiring to see young boys and girls part in a strike and willing to fight of sixteen and seventeen years taking the bosses to the end.

It is a great lesson to the American working class youth to realize that only by bitter struggle and great sacrifice shall they be able to improve their conditions and free themselves ultimately from wage slavery by overthrowal of the whole capitalist system.

Help the Willimantic strikers to carry on their fight, for their victory is our victory and their defeat is our defeat. If their bosses succeed in their attack on wages, your wages will be cut next.

WHITE TERROR LAYS VIOLENT HANDS UPON HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—Reports from Budapest say that the Horthy dictatorship of Hungary, has arrested the former commissar under Bela Kun's Soviet regime, Mathias Rakosi, along with forty-two other Communists. The Hungarian police report that they were informed Rakosi had just arrived from Vienna.

WALL STREET TURNS DOWN FRENCH OFFER

Both Sides Now Busy Haggling Over Terms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In plain language, Joseph Caillaux, the French finance minister, was formally apprised today that his initial proposals for paying the $4,000,000,000 French war debt are not satisfactory to the American government, and do not, in Wall Street's opinion, afford a basis upon which a funding agreement can be worked out.

This notice upon the French was speedily followed up by the presentation of a counter plan, worked out by the American debt commission, containing terms that Wall Street believes France can meet, and which at the same time will be acceptable to congress.

In order to give the French time to digest the American proposals, the debt conference adjourned this afternoon until tomorrow morning when, it is expected, the French will give their answer.

The terms proposed by the American negotiators were not officially revealed, but it was learned that the American proposition is an approximation of the British settlement plan, with only such departures from that plan as are applicable to France's fiscal and economic situation.

TURKEY DEFIES ENGLAND'S RULE IN IRAQ-MOSUL

Refuse to Abide by the League's Decision

LONDON, Sept. 25.—In a semi-official statement from Turkey to the English government, Turkey reiterates her stand that she will not abide by the decision of the league of nations.

The statement scores the attempt of England to take advantage of internal Turkish difficulties to settle the Iraq-Mosul dispute to her own satisfaction at the league of nations.

The government statement continues:

"Tho Lord Curzon declared that Turkey would enter the league of nations on a footing of equality with other nations, Turkey is now expected to make implicit renunciations in a qustion closely concerning her sovereign rights. It is impossible to conceive that any Turkish government could agree to make such a concession. The opponents of Turkey must learn that a new mentality now reigns in the country and that there is now a new state with which they must negotiate terms on an absolute equality. So long as the old methods are followed no understanding is possible."

Lackey of England.

The Constantinople newspaper, Hakkimiet I Millie, declares the league has committed disgraceful suicide and has proclaimed to the world that it is the servant of British imperialism. It states the mind of new Turkey quite concisely in these words:

"Turkey cannot and will not go to The Hague.

"The British in their folly are free to address themselves to The Hague, but all decisions tending to annul our rights are considered by us in advance void and without force."

It also scores the tales of the deportation of Christians from Mosul as "fables of the familiar type."

England Alarmed.

This attitude of Turkey has alarmed England. The imperialists of England are alarmed because of the tone of a certain section of the British press which demands that England immediately evacuate Iraq. The diehards fear that abandoning Iraq would make Turkey more assertive of her rights.

The capitalists of England hate to let this bit of rich oil land out of their hands and are trying to force the league of nations to the use of sterner means than a mere note.

Kept Press Merger in England.

LONDON, Sept. 25. — The Berry brothers are today reported to be completing the biggest newspaper combine in the history of England, by the purchase of the principal Rothermere newspaper.

Sir William and Gomer Berry, two brothers who came to London some years ago as unknown trade journalists, are reliably reported to have purchased from Lord Rothermere the Daily Mail, the Evening News, and the Weekly Dispatch. It is reported that the price paid is $60,000,000.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

Co-operative National Bank in Cleveland.

• • •

THERE is something rotten in the state of Denmark. Superficial minded people see in the spread of labor banking an indication of labor's growing power. It is nothing of the sort. The DAILY WORKER patronizes a labor bank, but not because we believe that the workers can ever emancipate themselves by competing at their own game with the capitalists. The business ventures of the engineers union are not in a satisfactory condition we understand. They may pull thru so long as the American capitalist class retain their dominant position. But when the inevitable clash comes, watch the labor business men getting it in the neck. We are sorry, but the only road to the emancipation of the working class that we would urge any worker to follow is the hard and thorny road of the class struggle. We may have a few more words to say about the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers later on.

• • •

JOSEPH CAILLAUX is in America to come to terms with the United States regarding the controversy with France over the $4,000,000,000 war debt. The United States lent that money to France, so that France could purchase guns, bombs, bayonets, poison gas, armored cars, and other lethal weapons with which to dispose of the German army. The big job was to save civilization. You all know that. At least so you were told.

• • •

OUR patriotic rulers, hollered their infernal heads off during the war about the "Beast of Berlin" and the horrible "Hun." They eulogized "glorious France" and Pershing made his famous speech entitled "Layfayette we are here," the greatest mental effort that the same moron ever went thru, and Charles Schwab and Judge Gary made millions selling shells, etc. to "glorious France" because the infernal Huns must be slaughtered, yet today Caillaux—who by the way almost got his head chopped off during the war for being a traitor—is here in the United States trying to come to terms with Wall Street for the money loaned to France by this country to purchase death dealing weapons to annihilate the Germans, then looked upon as a menace to civilization. Anybody who can't see thru the rest of the farce could not see thru a pair of opera glasses. It is to gag!

• • •

SPANISH legionnaries serving in Morocco have displayed the ears and tongues of their Riffian foes on their bayonets, thinking that such barbarity would deter other Riffians from fighting for their country. It will not. I would like to call attention to the fact that the Spanish soldiers are presumably catholics, and that catholics are presumably christians. Those who still believe that christianity, or any other religion is anything but a monstrous fraud might try squaring the action of the Spanish troops with their conception of civilized conduct. Fortunately, however, the Riffians, are giving the christian barbarians an exciting time. Good luck to them.

Sunkist Plant Burns.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 25.—Fire of unknown origin today destroyed the plant of the Sunkist Fruit Packing association in Aldadena. The loss was estimated at $50,000.

COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG
Kept Out
SAKLATVALA
to Protect American and British Imperialism
But You Can
READ HIS SPEECH
"BRITISH RULE IN INDIA"
Delivered in House of Commons, July 9, 1925
and quoted by Kellogg as the
reason for barring him.

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FINDING GOAT TO PAY FOR RUM KINGS' GAMBOLS

G. O. P. Bosses Involved in Graft Scandal

Captain Wesley H. Westbrook, ex-warden of the county jail stands a good chance of being made the leading goat in the scandal arising out of the liberties accorded to Messers Druggan and Lake, leading bootleggers and tenants of the local jail.

Westbrook is charged with having accepted money from the bootleggers for services rendered in making their prison life as free from restraint as possible. It has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the rum magnates enjoyed considerable liberty, the only thing that remains to be shown, who got their dough.

The Big Guns Thunder

Sheriff Hoffman, one of the big guns in the Barrett-Crowe-Brundage faction of the republican party intends to throw Westbrook to the wolves. He hints that the ex-warden took the alcohol barons' money. If he did not, he is out of luck, because he will need a lot of money to save him from occupying a cell in what was once his own balliwick. The big chiefs of the republican party cannot afford to have their honesty impugned and Westbrook is about small enough and big enough to fill the role of scapegoat.

When Judge Wilkerson yesterday ordered the arrest of Westbrook and a few other lesser lights in the county jail, everybody knew that there was going to be some hanging done.

Paid Thru the Snout

Frank Lake, was after testifying that he paid "thru the nose" for every favor he received while in the county jail. Lake first paid $1,000 for a transfer from the jail laundry to an orderly's task in the jail hospital. He was compelled to pay $2,500 a month, in addition to "bonuses" and "fines." Lake declared that he had to pay good rum money for treatment accorded to other prisoners for nothing.

Lake paid $1,500 for the privilege of visiting his sister on her death bed and going to her funeral later. For being released before expiration of sentence he paid $2,000. The show continues.

This is only another instance of the rottenness of capitalist government. The outcome will be: a few minor flunkies will be slaughtered. The big fellows like Hoffman will escape punishment.

R. I. L. U. Urges World Solidarity as Goal of Striking Seamen

(Continued from page 1)

tion Committee endorses and around which we urge all marine workers, organized and unorganized, here and abroad, to rally in support.

A Necessity of First Importance.

What connections, other than one of mere information, the M. T. W. has built up with the strike committees and official heads of the other unions now on strike, the bulletins of the M. T. W. strike committee does not state. But such connections are of the most necessary sort.

Looking ahead, we perceive that the need for close co-operation between these and other seamen's organizations is not going to end with the present strike. The value of this strike to the M. T. W., the prestige it has gained before the whole world of organized labor must be cherished and held for the future. The lessons it is giving to the revolutionary movement of all the world must be retained and added to by future and more complete solidarity.

Now while the seamen of the world are watching the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union and applauding the fight they are putting up, joining with them and looking to them to continue upon the path of international co-operation—now is the time for the M. T. W. officially to set up with their fellow workers on strike overseas a committee of action or some other form of definite co-operation in order that no break in the fighting front of the seamen may lead to partial or total defeat and to insure in the future as in the present strike, that the ranks of the rebel toilers of the sea are welded into a compact body which will bring the capitalist exploiters to terms.

For unity and revolutionary struggle,
Red International Affiliation Committee,
Harrison George, Chairman.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84 3-16; cable 4.84 9-16. France, franc, demand 4.73; cable 4.73¼. Belgium, franc, demand 4.36; cable 4.36½. Italy, lira, demand 4.04¼; cable 4.04½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.83; cable 26.86. Norway, khone, demand 20.08; cable 20.10. Denmark, krone, demand 24.13; cable 24.15. Germany, mark, unquoted. Shanghai, taels, 80.00.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

M. T. W. SEAMEN ADOPT CHANGED STRIKE TACTIC

Prepare Organization for 'Strike on Job'

(Continued from page 1)

position in which the strike leaves the organization in this port.

I. S. U. Furnished Scabs.

"It was not anticipated that the strike would result in any sweeping victory. The extent of the organization and the preparation did not justify such expectation, and the steady opposition and scabbing tactics of the I. S. U. officialdom were not overlooked—but great quantities of strike literature were thoroly distributed over the water front and the ground well prepared for the organization campaign which proceeds right on from the strike. A very considerable increase in membership has resulted from the strike and some strong fighting elements have joined the port delegate body as a result.

Great Interest in World Unity.

"Tho there was great activity about strike headquarters today, the membership did not overlook the manifesto, published quite fully in one of the morning papers as cabled from London, of the joint advisory council set up last April by the general council of the British Trades Union Congress and the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions. The manifesto, which calls in militant tones for trade union unity thruout the world was strongly commended.

• • •

The manifesto as quoted in the London cables reads as follows:

Employers' World Wide Attacks.

"The industrial and economic situation, aggravated by the Dawes plan in most countries, has become worse since the beginning of this year. Unemployment is world-wide in its effects and is steadily increasing. Attacks of the employing class on workers' hours and wages become more and more definite and deliberate.

"Parallel with the growth of economic reaction the political situation has become more and more reactionary and obstructive to working class interets. In various parts of Europe reactionary groups of capitalists are obtaining more and more power and leadership in the policy of the state and the danger of war is becoming nearer and more evident.

Imperialism Prepares War.

"The Anglo-Russian Conference last April, in the following words, expressed the situation as it had developed up to that time: 'Already it would appear that a new war, more terrible and more monstrous than any hitherto, is being prepared.'

"These words still persevere and maintain their full force. Already in Morocco, in Syria, in China the thunder of warfare is giving evidence of the justice of this warning.

"War is being waged on the Riffs in Morocco and upon the Arabs in Syria, while the Chinese workers and peasants are revolting against exploitation and usurpation and are held down by armed force.

New Menace to Soviet Russia.

"This is making clear to all workers of the world the insincerity of the lofty professions of peace made by capitalist statesmen. The guarantee pact places upon Germany the duty of using sanctions against the states unwilling to submit to the league of nations. The object of this is to include Germany in a military alliance directed against Soviet Russia. This would make Germany a constant menace to Soviet Russia and at the same time would create in Germany a strategical base for any projected attack upon the Soviet Republics.

Clear Way for One World Union.

"The establishment of an all-inclusive world-wide trade union international has therefore become more necessary than ever. The world-wide and active sympathy aroused by the creation of the Anglo-Russian joint advisory council among the workers of all countries is unmistakable proof of the justice and correctness of the line taken by the Anglo-Russian conference, of the practical proposals adopted and the inevitable success of the cause of national and international trade union unity.

"The joint advisory council, prompted by the firm desire ardently expressed by more than 11,000,000 British and Russian workers, appeals to the workers of every country, and to their organizations and leaders, to join their efforts with the British and Russian trade union movements in order to secure the removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working class unity, and to help them bring into existence oe all-inclusive world wide federation of trade unions."

Illiteracy Campaign in 1924-25.

MOSCOW.—The number of schools for the elimination of illiteracy on the territory of Russian Soviet Republic Socialist Republic has been increased 15 times in the last two years. In 1922-23 the schools for illiterates took charge of 100,000 pupils. In 1924-25 there were 30,000 schools for illiterates with a total of 1,500,000 pupils.

It Is Capitalism That Breeds Its Disorders, Chaos and Catastrophes

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the "socialists" in Wisconsin, in trying to hoodwink the voters of the state into voting their ticket in Tuesday's special U. S. senatorial elections, give added testimony that they have carefully schooled themselves in the betrayals of the workers as practiced by their counterpart European social-democrats.

It has been said that the budget put thru by the late "labor government" in Great Britain, headed by J. Ramsay MacDonald, provided the best financial policy that British capitalism ever had. The Wisconsin "socialists" now place themselves directly in accord with this financial policy, intimating that in Wisconsin, if given power, they would follow in MacDonald's footsteps.

• • • •

Listen to this promise from "Vic" Berger's Milwaukee Leader:

> "When it (the British Labor Party) comes into power the next time, it will proceed to socialize some industries and impose a levy on capital."

It is declared that MacDonald's Independent Labor Party has appointed a committee to study "ways and means of inaugurating socialism," the above being evidently the means, while at the same time the world is warned that the I. L. P. committee that is on the job making this investigation abhors the "extremist idea of a sudden and catastrophic revolution."

The I. L. P. committee, therefore, that has the endorsement of the Wisconsin "socialists," pledges itself to do everything to "avoid methods that would disorder industry," but to promote the "gradual revolution," "to keep industries going during the process of socialization."

• • • •

This was one of the pillars upon which the German social-democrats based their betrayal of the German working class; that led them to support the German capitalist republic in place of the German Soviet republic.

In peace time the industries must be kept going, to develop progressively, preparing for the day of so-called "socialization" under capitalism. The workers must not seize the industries, as a preliminary to seizing the state power, because that might bring about disorder. So argue the British and German "socialists." And during war, they say, the workers must not strike in industry or seize the state power, because that would bring about the "catastrophic revolution" that every social-democrat fears. This led, of course, in Germany, to the "socialist" alliance with the kaiserdom, during the war, in the breaking of strikes, as openly admitted with pride by Fritz Ebert, the late "socialist" president of Germany. It leads, during peace, in Great Britain, to the MacDonalds, the Hendersons and the Thomases, allying themselves with British capitalism against the growing efforts of the workers to win better conditions for themselves.

• • • •

It is no act of the workers that brings the "disorder" and the "chaos" into industry, that the "socialists" tell of. It is capitalist management that has brought chaos into the American coal industry, for instance, during peace times. It was the world war of imperialist groups of nations that spread the disorder thruout Europe that still persists to the present day. Everywhere except in the Union of Soviet Republics, where the workers and peasants seized power and fearlessly swept aside the wreckage of the czardom and began to build anew under workers' rule. The German social-democrats prevented labor from achieving the same triumph in Germany. MacDonald's labor party is trying to render the same service to British imperialism; just as Berger's "socialists" are serving American capitalism in Wisconsin.

The Communists fight for workers' rule. It has been established thruout the Soviet Union and stands adamant against the capitalist world. The victory nears in Germany. British capitalism is slipping off its precipice beneath which lies its self-created chaos. Even American imperialism, today the proudest and mightiest thruout the world, prepares the new wars and the disorders that will bring about its own destruction, engulfing its "socialist" allies along with itself, while the workers and poor farmers, under Communist leadership, pluck their triumph out of this catastrophe and go forward to the new world economy under Communism.

LOVESTONE TO ADDRESS NEW YORK SHOP NUCLEI ON W. P. REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Jay Lovestone, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and head of the reorganization department charged with reorganizing the party on the basis of shop nuclei, will address a shop nuclei membership meeting, Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 6:30 p. m. at the Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14 St.

Every party member belonging to a shop nucleus must attend this meeting where many important problems will be taken up.

Any party member desiring to be present will be admitted if he has his membership card with him.

Farmer Blown to Bits.

PARIS, Ill., Sept. 25—Charles Dunn, a well known farmer of this county, was instantly killed late Thursday evening by a premature explosion of dynamite. He was removing a large rock in his corn field. When his father did not return home, a son went in search and found fragments of his body scattered over the ground.

Four Drown in Wine Vat.

AVINGTON, France, Sept. 25.—Four persons, overcome by fumes of wine, met death by drowning in a wine vat here.

A wine producer was first overcome by the fumes from the vat and fell into it. His son and two other persons attempted to rescue him, but were also overcome by the fumes and fell into the vat and were drowned.

JEWISH WORKERS RECEIVE LAND IN SOVIET UKRAINE

Agricultural Colonies Increase Rapidly

MOSCOW, Sept. 25.—According to existing plans of the All-Ukrainian Jewish Agricultural Settlement Society, 4,000 Jewish families are to be put on the land during the current year. The desire among the Jewish masses for agricultural colonization is so great that the available fund of arable lands is far from adepuate to satisfy all applicants. It is proposed to increase the rate of colonization by 20—25 per cent in the next year.

The government of Soviet Ukraine has set aside 60,000 dessiatines of land for the purposes of Jewish colonization in the Ukraine. Forest lands have also been assigned for the use of Jewish settlers in building their homes. Special credit organizations are being established to finance the Jewish colonists.

Chicago Membership Meeting, Wednesday, October 7th

The Chicago membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, called to discuss the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, will be held WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925, 8 p. m., at NORTHWEST HALL, North and Western Aves. All party members must attend. Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and M. Abern.

COUNTY PRISON MATRON BEATS NEGRO INMATE

Took Bath at Wrong Hour in Jail

Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, matron a the Cook county jail on North Dearborn Street, was responsible for th inhuman beating up of Theresa Allen a Negro inmate awaiting grand jur action. The matron had a number o Negro and white prisoners beat u Theresa Allen for an infringement o jail rules.

The representative of the DAILY WORKER learned that the infringement of the jail rules was the takin of a bath at the wrong hour. The matron ordered Theresa Allen to solitar confinement. Theresa protested, the the matron coerced a number of prisoners into beating up the violator o jail discipline.

The attorney for Theresa Allen wa surprised to find his client in the condition that he did. Hardly able t stand, clothing covered with blood one eye completely closed and th other black and swollen, she told he lawyer, how five women, three colored and two white beat her into a unconscious state and then threw he into solitary. The lawyer had her removed to the hospital immediately.

Due to vigorous protest on the par of many leading Negroes the matro was dismissed.

Warden Weideling in dismissing th matron commented: "It was proper t enforce discipline, but guards are her for that purpose—not the other prisoners."

Matron Witnesses Hanging

GLASGOW, Sept. 25.—Magistrat Mary Bell, the matron who sentence him to death, watched the hanging o John Keeny. It was the first time i English history that a woman was a official witness of an execution. Th law requires that the magistrate passing sentence witness the execution.

She arrived at the prison at 7:4 o'clock, witnessed the preparation fo the gallows and then accompanied th procession up the scaffold.

JOBLESS MINERS JAILED FOR NOT GOING HUNGRY

Fishing Costs Them $28 Each in Penna.

By CHARLES BOSWELL
(Worker Correspondent)

MARIANNA, Pa., Sept. 25.—O Tuesday in the borough of Marianna 15 or more locked out coal miner were arrested on a charge of "illega fishing" and fined $28 each, with the alternative of paying the fine or going to jail.

It happens that the water in Ten Mile creek, from which the coal company owned by the Bethlehem Steel corporation gets its water supply, ha become almost dry and, as a result, thousands of fish were dying owing t the stagnation of the water and the water pumped from the mine.

Some of these miners who have been deprived of the "right to work" since the 15th of May, caught some of these fish used them as food, and pronounced them excellent.

The state of Pennsylvania, however, requires that one contribute one dollar to the political grafters for the privilege of fishing—even though you are starving and the fish are going to die anyway. So these miners had, in the opinion of the magistrate, injured the law $28 worth.

One man who had not taken any of the fish himself, was given some by another man, but he also was fined a like amount, and on his refusal to pay the $28 was taken to jail and $3 more added to his fine—for "contempt of court."

This is a sample of "law" and "justice" as administered in the coal camps of the state. It is also an illustration of the graft practiced by those who are sworn to uphold the dignity of the law. Can we have respect for this kind of law? Can we respect the kind of men who administer it?

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

There will be an important meeting of all branch industrial organizers and leading comrades in each industrial fraction, Monday evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock, at 108 East 14th street.

Each industry and craft must be represented by at least one leading comrade.

BERT MILLER, Industrial Org.

ARMY HEADS LAY PLANS FOR NEXT WORLD CARNAGE

More Appropriations to Be Demanded

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The investigation by President Coolidge's special board headed by Dwight Morrow of Morgan & Co., into the aircraft controversy, gave the army chiefs a chance to lay their plans for the next war before the country. Acting Secretary of War Davis, Chief of Staff Hines and Assistant Chief of Staff Drum, supported by General Patrick, chief of the army air service, took advantage of the opportunity. They presented figures and charts showing how tremendous an air force, along with other branches of the military establishment, have been mapped out for the war that may come.

One thing made clear was that the army wants the American people to put up a good many millions to buy coast defense guns that can be aimed at aircraft. Gen. Drum suggested 350 big guns and 520 machine guns for the anti-aircraft defense of the New York region. The present number of army air service officers on active duty is 921, with 8,564 enlisted men. This would be enlarged to 4,000 officers and 25,000 enlisted men as a first step.

Mayakovski to Give Cultural Lecture in Cleveland, Sept. 29

A proletarian cultural lecture will be given by the Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky in Cleveland on September 29 at 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 2226 East 55 street.

All Russian speaking workers are invited. Comrade Mayakovsky arrived from Soviet Russia three weeks ago and brings from the workers' republic all that is new in the trend of literary development under the Soviets.

* * *

Comrade Mayakovsky will speak in Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2, at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren St. and Marshfield Ave.

Women Study Agriculture.

PHILIPPINES, Sept 25.—Women students were admitted this year to study agriculture in the college of agriculture at Los Banos, Philippine Islands, and seven are now enrolled. Several have petitioned for admission to the farm school at Munoz, but so far their application has been denied.

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned, are as follows:

BOSTON—Sunday, Sept. 27, 7:30 p. m., at the Paine Memorial Hall, 11 Appleton St. William W. Weinstone and Alexander Bittelman.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Friday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, big hall, 66 E. Fourth St. J. Lovestone, William Z. Foster and Charles Krumbein.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Saturday, Sept. 26, 8 p. m., at the Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden streets. William W. Weinstone.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 4. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Friday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Robert Miner.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Sunday, Sept. 27, 1 p. m. sharp, in Finnish Hall, 1303 W. 58th St. Israel Amter.

DETROIT, Mich.—Sunday, Sept. 27, 1:30 p. m., sharp, at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin. Robert Miner and Edgar Owens.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Sunday, Sept. 27, 1 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave., North. J. Louis Engdahl and Clarence Hathaway.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Oct. 11. John J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS GIVE VIEWS AND SUGGESTIONS TO DAILY WORKER

More valuable suggestions have been received by the DAILY WORKER as a feature of International Press Day. Readers also tell us how the DAILY WORKER is valuable to them.

Charlotte F. Jones, of West Chester, Pa., says: "I read the DAILY WORKER because I am a Communist."

Comrade Jones promises to become a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER, and declares that "a certain space should be given especially to the dates of meetings and other announcements", and declares that the language used should be such that the workers can easily understand it.

"I read the DAILY WORKER and I am very much interested in its welfare,"writes S. Weinberg from Philadelphia, Pa. "Therefore I induce other workers to read it and to subscribe. It does not compete with the yellow press, but speaks for the workers. It answers with facts every lie the capitalist sheets tell. Considering that the DAILY WORKER has to cover a national demand, there is very little more to be desired from the contents, until we have a DAILY WORKER in every important locality.

"Those who have never seen the Daily before like the articles. Therefore I always manage to have a few clippings of what I think is interesting. And when I am thru reading the DAILY WORKER I pass it on to some one else whom I know will read by securing subs and displaying it on it. Let us all try hard and give the DAILY WORKER a decent circulation the stands."

"I read the DAILY WORKER because I feel that I am getting the real facts," says V. K. D., of New York. The world's facts are put in a simple and clear manner. "There is not enough variety of subject matter for both Communists and neutral workers" he adds. "The magazine page in the Saturday's issue is interesting. Also the 'As we see it' column is good. There should be a special column every day for worker correspondent stories."

From A. J. MacPhee of Milwaukee comes the word, "I read the DAILY WORKER because it is the only workingclass daily published in the English language. Considering the size of the field to be covered by one English language paper, I see no shortcomings except those due to lack of funds."

Wayne Adamson, of Chicago, says "I read the DAILY WORKER because it prints the true facts about the affairs of the workers and is not afraid to come out on their side. It always comes to the aid of the workers in all their difficulties, exposes the labor faker wherever and whenever he shows himself. The DAILY WORKER explains to the workers how they have been and are now being betrayed by those human parasites. There are few shortcomings, if any."

MINNEAPOLIS PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 27

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Cept. 25.—The Minneapolis Workers Party membership meeting will be held on Sunday Sept. 27th at 1 p. m. at the Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave., North. Comrade J. Louis Engdahl will report for the C. E. C. on the national convention and the immediate tasks for our party with regard to Bolshevization and reorganization. All other party activities are called off for this meeting and every member must attend.

Socialists Get Fitting Recognition by League of World Imperialism

GENEVA, Sept. 25.—In the reapportionment of the non-permanent seats of the league of nations council, Belgium will retain her seat on the basis that some representation must be given the socialists. This seems an appropriate recognition of the services, which the socialists have performed in crushing proletarian movements and assisting the capitalists of the world, from the international of capitalist imperialism.

Nightshirts in Near East

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—The ku klux klan has invaded the Near East. According to dispatches from Salonika, a business man there received threatening letters signed with the name of the American masked order.

Why Not Build a Wall Around California and Be Sure of Job?

SAN FRANCISCO—(F.P.)—Federal prisons are so overcrowded that a new one is to be built in California to supplement McNeil's Island, Leavenworth and Atlanta. Anthony A. Griffin is at present in San Francisco to make a survey of possible sites, under instructions of a special congressional committee. California state prisons are also badly congested, and there is strong agitation for another in southern California to take overflow from San Quentin and Folsom, largely due to operation of the criminal syndicalism law.

EMPLOYES OF UNCLE SAMUEL WANT A RAISE

But They Beg Congress Instead of Striking

WASHINGTON—(F. P.)—Returned from their eigth convention, held in Boston, President Steward and Secretary McNally of the National Federation of Federal Employes announce a membership drive in support of a program of wage increases and other betterments which must be secured from Congress. They argue that the postoffice workers secured a salary increase of $300 a year because they are organised nearly 100 percent. Federal employes outside the postal and other industrial branches of the public service are still far from that degree of group consciousness.

A minimum salary of $1,500 for all full time adult employes was the outstanding economic demand made by this convention. Other points in the program include a Saturday half holiday the year around, establishment of sick leave as a right, increased travelling allowance, liberalisation of the present old-age retirement law, fair administration of the classification law for the District of Columbia, reclassification of the field services, a six-day week for all services, overtime pay for work in excess of regular hours, preferential treatment of employes dropped from the rolls, abolition of the personnel classification board, and payment by the government of premiums on bonds for bonded employes.

Steward and Miss McNally point out the necessity for an immediate and thorough membership drive, to make the influence of the organization felt in every congressional district in the country.

Boss Dictatorship Deports One Wobbly; Another Threatened

SAN FRANCISCO—(F.P.) — Pat O'Hara, arrested in a raid on Marine Transport headquarters in San Francisco last December, and held eight months on Angel Island for deportation, has at last been deported to his home in New Zealand. An effort is also being made to deport James Olson, a criminal syndicalism prisoner in San Quentin who will be released next February. The Defense Committee has started proceedings to quash this action.

High Tension Wire Kills

Andrew Paulilena, 45, died here early today when he attempted to remove a high tension wire from a puddle of water. Paulilena was repairing a temporary lighting system on a construction job, power for which was taken from an arc light. Sparks and blue fire shooting from his body terrified fellow workers, who were afraid to touch it until an electric man had pulled the wire from the water.

Sparks Start Big Fire

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—Fire believed to have been started by sparks from a locomotive on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway destroyed the plant of the F. C. Webber Mfg. company at Hoopeston with a loss of $50,000. Several box cars on the C. and E. I. railway tracks and a section house of the railway were also destroyed. The company will rebuild at once.

Leningrad Public Library.

LENINGRAD.—Since the revolution the Leningrad Public Library has been enriched by over a million volumes. The library is devoting great attention to the work among the masses, lending out about 150,000 books monthly and organizing numerous exhibitions.

The library contains at present 4,000,000 volumes, being in this respect the second largest library in the world.

HEAD OF BRITISH LABOR SEES END OF WAGE SYSTEM

What Will "Bill" Green Say About It?

SCARBOROUGH, Engl., (F.P.)—"It seems to me, that we are entering upon a new phase of development in the upward struggle of our class," said A. B. Swales, president of the British Trade Union Congress, in opening the annual meeting. "All around are signs of an awakening consciousness in the peoples of all countries that the present system of society is condemned . . . . The backward centres of industrial and political slavery are rising in revolt against the capitalist order of society; and so we see India, China, and other Eastern countries in the throes of upheaval and demanding the right of selfdetermination . . . . Those who believe that a new order of society is inevitable, cannot do other than rejoice that at last there are clear indications of a world movement rising in revolt and determined to shake off the shackles of wage slavery. Just as our people have passed out of slavedom into serfdom, and out of serfdom into wagedom, so will they finally pass out of wagedom into freedom."

These sentences sum up the main conclusions of a speech filled with references to the failure of capitalism and to the necessity for the working class to take hold of the economic and technical institutions and create a new social order. "The workers must sweep away such a system and replace it by a structure based upon co-operation, and in which every man and woman will be assured the full fruits of their labor."

President Swales gave a careful review of the present economic situation in the British Isles, and pointed out how the low standards in India and China were cutting under British living and working conditions.

Membership in the Trade Union Congress is about thirty thousand greater than it was in 1924. The number of delegates at the 1925 congress is 724, representing an affiliated membership of 4,342,982. The number of unions, on the other hand, shows a steady decrease, as the process of consolidation is still in full swing. There are 15 per cent fewer separate unions in the United Kingdom than there were in 1920.

Mass Protest Meeting

Against Barring of Shapurji Saklatvala from the United States

Monday, September 28, 8 P. M.

at

North-West Hall, North and Western Aves.

SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM F. DUNNE,

Editor DAILY WORKER

MANUEL GOMEZ,

Secretary All-America Anti-Imperialist League

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AN ANTHOLOGY

Edited by MANUEL GOMEZ

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In Revolt!

For the first time in the history of international class solidarity, we hear the voice of the Chinese workers calling to the workers of other countries for a helping hand.

For the first time in the history of proletarian revolts in China, we find the Chinese workers awakening to the spirit of international proletarianism.

For the first time in history the Chinese workers are beginning to understand the true meaning of capitalism, militarism, and exploitation.

THEY ARE AWAKENING!

In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers' government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free.

The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude.

The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploitation, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.

MUST THEY STARVE?

THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE WAGING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM.

THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY.

A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.

THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.

IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORKERS OF CHINA.

SO WILL WE.

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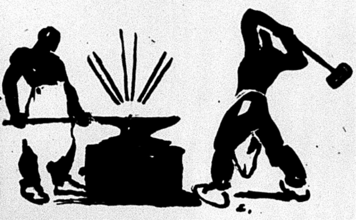

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE — Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB — Business Manager

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We Hate to Do It

It gives us no joy to chronicle the fall from grace of the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, edited by the highly respectable and responsible Joseph Schlossberg. But in the interest of veracity we must call attention to the fact that those with the best of intentions sometimes go wrong when confronted with facts that run counter to their conceptions of how things should run. Thus it is with the honorable Brother Schlossberg, editor of *Advance*.

Schlossberg goes on the rocks when he essays to produce an article written by A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, for the *Labor Monthly*. The article deals with the necessity for a united trade union international.

If the editor of *Advance* had not written a long introduction to Purcell's article, stating that he did not subscribe to all the details of the argument presented by Brother Purcell, it is possible that our intelligence department might never have gotten suspicious. But when the following sentence hit our editorial eye we immediately got our Cheka on Brother Schlossberg's track. This is what got us guessing: "We preferred to print the article in full, instead of 'editing' it, which, we believe, is a better way of not taking sides in a controversial issue than to eliminate specific reference and thereby color the statement of the writer." So wrote Brother Schlossberg.

No doubt the intentions of the editor were of the best, but we shall publish a paragraph from Purcell's article in the *Labor Monthly* and the same paragraph minus what you may notice missing in the *Advance*, so that you can see for yourself that the wicked Communists have not a monopoly on all the tricks that cause our yellow and pink socialists to grieve for the salvation of our souls.

This is the paragraph from Purcell's article as it appeared in the *Labor Monthly*:

> It is the Second International which tolerates in its midst an Abramovich who represents nobody but himself, as representative of the Russian workers. It is the secretary of the Second International, Friedrick Adler, who has perpetrated the most unscrupulous and contemptible attack yet made on the Report of the British Delegation to Russia—an attack which has received the "honor" of appreciative comment in the Morning Post.

Now read carefully how the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, edited by the highly particular Joseph Schlossberg, gives the same paragraph:

> It is the Second International which tolerates in its midst **LEADERS** who represent nobody but **THEMSELVES** as representatives of the Russian workers. It is the secretary of the Second International who has perpetrated the most unscrupulous and contemptible attack yet made on the Report of the British Delegation to Russia, etc.

We have emphasized the editing. Go and chase the omissions.

The editor of the *Advance* would have done better if he had omitted the confession of honesty in his editorial note. If he had done that he might have gotten away with the attempt to save the yellow hide of his friend Abramovitch.

Of course, there is a possibility that the real villain in the piece is our old friend Charles Ervin, former editor of the *New York Call*, who, we understand, is acting editor of the *Advance*. But Brother Schlossberg is the responsible editor and responsible for debauching an article by such a responsible trade unionist as A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

We May Have More Tears from John H. Walker

In order to keep his political hide from getting nailed on the fence Governor Small apparently has decided to seek new alliances and discard some of his old team-mates.

The governor is more than slightly troubled over the probable outcome of the efforts made by some of his enemies, to compel him to return a large sum of money into the state treasury which he is accused of misappropriating while he occupied the office of state treasurer, thru the manipulation of interest on state funds.

The labor fakers have backed up the governor 100 per cent in the recent past. In return for their support he handed them a few fat jobs and rendered other favors, none of which benefited the rank and file of the workers to the extent of a French franc, which is about the most contemptible bit of currency now in existence. But the fakers are decidedly optimistic and can wait for any length of time for the fulfillment of a political promise, that is, the part of it that concerns the masses. For their own part, they insist on payment in advance or at least C. O. D.

But there is trouble in store for Messers. Walker, Olander, Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Farrington and the other labor fakers who have been having such a good time on the Small bandwagon. Small has broken with Frank L. Smith, chairman of the republican state committee, and Smith's former political manager. Frank Farrington has been a loyal supporter of Smith for many years. Whether he will stay with the governor or with Smith depends on which of the two Frank thinks will better serve his material interests.

Small is flirting with his old foes in the McKinley and Deneen camps. This "friend of labor" is now taking to his bosom the Brundage-Deneen-Crowe gang that raised heaven in an effort to crucify the Williamson county miners a few years ago. Only last week, at the Illinois State Federation of Labor, Walker and company sang the praises of Small and also of Smith, who wants to be United States senator from Illinois. Both were "friends of labor."

This is non-partisan political action! Walker, Fitzpatrick and company no longer believe in independent political action on the part of the workers. They say it does not pay. It is true it does not pay the labor fakers as well as selling the workers to the capitalist parties. Walker and his reactionary cohorts will drag the workers of Illinois thru the political stables of as corrupt a gang of capitalist grafters as exists in this country.

The only effective reply the workers of this state can make to the treachery of those who make them partners in the unsavory political gang fights of the capitalist parties, is the organization of a labor party, that will split the workers away from all parties of capitalism.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

DAILY WORKER CLUB APPOINTS NEW COMMITTEE

Aim to Build Bigger Communist Daily

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—At a well attended meeting of their club, the DAILY WORKER Builders of New York elected a board of directors to cooperate with the manager of the DAILY WORKER New York Agency in arranging campaigns and affairs to make the DAILY WORKER a greater power in New York.

Those elected are: Geza Szepesi of the Hungarian Yorkville branch; Leo Kling, of English No. 1, Bronx; Veronica Golashewski, of Y. W. L. No. 16; John Kasper of the Armenian branch and Abe Rubin and Helen Meader of the Downtown English. Each one of these comrades has not only proven devoted interest in the DAILY WORKER by past activities but also that he knows how to achieve results. With their help, increased success is assured to every undertaking for the DAILY WORKER in the center of world capitalism.

Board Till Next Affair

These comrades will constitute the board until the next DAILY WORKER "affair" in New York. The idea adopted is to consider as members of the DAILY WORKER Builders Club all those that during the proceding period (the year has been divided into three periods) come up to a certain minimum requirement of service to the DAILY WORKER.

Each period will end in some special "affair" to which all those that have qualified will receive tickets without cost. The first period ended with the excursion and re-union at Stony Point. The present period will end with the DAILY WORKER anniversary on January 13th, and another period late in the spring.

Club Requirement

The minimum requirement for this period to become a member of the club, or to remain a member, is to secure at least $10 worth of subs or bring in at least $5 in donations or give at least twenty hours work to the DAILY WORKER New York office, either in office or field work under the direction of the manager of the New York agency.

The board of directors for the next period will be elected at the Jannuary 13th affair from those that make the best records for the DAILY WORKER by that time. Past performances and reputation will not count—only the record of achievement during this period. It will therefore be not only an opportunity to serve, but a real distinction, to be honored with a place on the board of directors of the New York DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

Membership Not Limited

Membership in the club is not limited to members of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League. Any reader of the DAILY WORKER is eligible and invited to join. Application should be made to the manager of the DAILY WORKER New York office, L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street.

Three hundred members are now qualified, and it is hoped to increase this number to one thousand before the Second Anniversary of the DAILY WORKER on January 13th.

AMERICAN AUTO MAKER BACKED GERMAN KLAN?

Arrested "Knights" Admit American Aid

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—It is intimated in Germany that a famous manufacturer of automobiles in America financed the project for organizing the klan in Germany. When first arrested the klansmen told the police that they were out to fight the "jews and other sinister influences" and admitted financial backing from America.

Former Officers Join.

The material seized by the raiders, shows that the organization was mainly composed of students and former officers of the army.

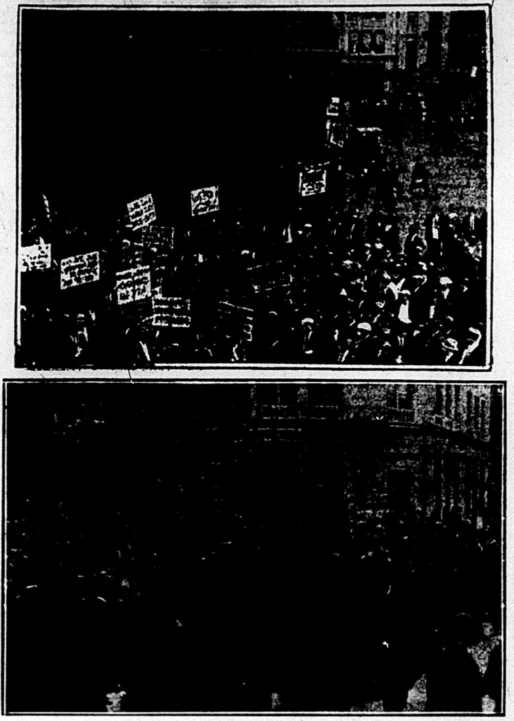
100 Families Routed by Fire

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Punctuated by a series of one hundred explosions, as flames reached a corresponding number of gasoline tanks an early morning fire today destroyed the Madison Avenue Bridge Garage at Madison Ave. and 136th St. One hundred families in adjoining apartments were routed to the streets in a near-freezing temperature as firemen fought the blaze.

Claim Rail Revenues Decline

Railroad revenues for the first seven months of the year, just reported, reveal that only 70 lines earned in excess of $1,000,000. The situation is "the most serious in the history of United States transportation," according to Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age and spokesman for western railroad presidents.

8,000 In Saklatvala Protest!



ABOVE are two views of the great throngs, estimated at 8,000 by even the capitalist press, that heard the speakers at the New York City demonstration in historic Union Square against the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist member of the British parliament, from the United States. He was coming here to attend the sessions of the interparliamentary union at Washington, D. C. Myriads of placards were carried by those in the demonstration demanding the admission of Saklatvala, urging world trade unity and calling for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

RECOUP LOSSES DURING WINTER, IS RIFFIAN AIM

Aviators Consider Note April Fool Joke

FEZ, French Morocco, Sept. 25.—"Winter will soon re-establish our victorious situation," Abd-el-Krim told his followers. "The European troops are summer fighters; you are warriors in all seasons." With the coming of the rainy season the Riffs will be able to recoup the losses which they have suffered under the combined attack of armored French tanks and mercenary American aviators.

The French are busy in making roads over which cannon has to be hauled. These roads will be impassable with the winter rains and the French will have to rely on machine guns and rifles and war on equal footing with the Riffians. The Moroccoan tribesmen are recognized as better shots and have proved their fighting ability by their successful warfare against French imperialism until the Spanish and American mercenaries entered the scene.

To Mobilize 80 Battalions.

The French and Spanish military forces are hard-pressed in many places and are planning to throw 80 battallions into an offensive movement they expect to organize against the Riffan fighters for Moroccoan independence, before the winter rains.

The order to the American aviators to cease their activities in the war of France and Spain against the Riffians from Washington is the chief topic of conversation. The French are not saying much officially, but the question is asked by many of the French officials, if this action is illegal why did the American state department allow the squadron to be organized, and why did they not protest earlier instead of at this late date? The note is not regarded as a sincere attempt of the United States to force the aviators to cease.

Aviators Laugh at Note.

The American aviators pay no regard to the note. Colonel Charles Sweeney, commander of the American aviators in the service of the French at Morocco, sent the following telegram to the United States to a correspondent for one of the news services:

"After consulting all of the members of the Lafayette squadron, unanimous decision was taken to allow nothing to stop us from carrying on the work upon which we have set out."

No answer has been given by the state department to the attitude taken by the American aviators.

* * *

Krim Offers $5,000 Reward.

QUEZZAN, French Morocco, Sept. 25.—Abd-el-Krim has offered rewards totalling $5,000 for any of the mercenary American aviators brot in, dead or alive. The tribesmen have decided upon this expedient to stop the inhuman bombing and firing of Riffian villages. American aviators have dropped tons of explosives over villages, killing hundreds of innocent children and women.

A number of American aviators have been brot down by the Riffian sharp shooting tribesmen.

Chinese Workers Greet Delegates from Soviet Russia's Labor Unions

SHANGHAI, (Tass), Sept. 25.—The delegation of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions were given a hearty ovation by the Shanghai Council of Labor Unions.

Tho the trade union activities in the international settlement have been suppressed and the union activities in the town are controlled by the Mukden authorities, the Chinese leaders pointed out, the spirit of the Chinese workers on strike was excellent.

Ther are over 150,000 operatives employed by the English and Japanese on strike drawing 6 dollars from the Shanghai council. The council spends a sum of $1,200,000 monthly in strike relief. So far most of this sum has been collected in the interior of China. It is very necessary that China receive international assistance, as the strike continues to spread and more funds are needed.

There are 128 unions affiliated with the Shanghai council.

Reading Huts in Russia.

MOSCOW.—The number of rural reading huts in Siberia is steadily growing. Their present number is about 1,700, of which 82 are run in other languages than Russian.

In the year 1925-26, the chief board of political education plans to open 230 reading huts in Armenian villages.

A number of workers are being trained at Erivan to become reading-hut librarians.

NEW STRIKE CALL IN W. VA. COAL FIELDS

Lewis Announced as Fairmount Speaker

FAIRMONT, W. V., Sept. 25—An order has gone out to miners' locals in the Fairmont field for every miner with his family to take part in a mass meeting to be held here Sept. 26. This will mark the beginning of an intensified drive to organize the miners of northern West Virginia following a new strike call effective Sept. 25.

The mass meeting, according to the order, will "demonstrate to the coal operators that the United Mine Workers are in northern West Virginia to stay." It will be addressed by President John L. Lewis.

This means storm clouds of a different sort from those in the hard coal regions where silent thousands of determined miners are holding their lines. Where the anthracite workers are on strike gunmen and deputies are absent, consequently there is no violence. But the atmosphere of this region is entirely different for the leading non-union state swarms with agents of bloodshed in the employ of the operators.

The first thrust in this new attempt to win the state for unionism is the attack on the territory between Little Kanawha and the Cheat. The results are being watched with interest not unmixed with anxiety by government officials and the big interests back of the entire coal industry. For it is felt that union success in West Virginia would tend to shut off the chief supply of anthracite substitutes on which open shop interests are depending to beat the union in the hard coal fields.

Anti-Soviet Leader Surrenders

MOSCOW, (Tass) Sept. 25.—Habarovsk reports that Cherniayeff, a notorious white bandit, has given himself up to the authorities there and is begging for amnesty. Cherniayeff formerly played a conspicuous part in the leadership of anti-Soviet revolts in the Trans-Baikal region.

IMPERIALISTS QUARREL OVER CHINESE RADIO

4 Nations Claim Contract Rights

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Much excitement goes on under the surface concerning the proposal received by the state department over the quarrel between the United States and Japan regarding conflicting radio contracts granted by China to the Federal Telegraph company of America and the Mitsui company of Japan.

Officials refuse to divulge just what the latest Japanese proposal is, tho it is understood to suggest a co-operative arrangement. America, with her own imperialist interests to serve, contends that the Mitsui company contract, which was signed in 1918, three years before the concession to the American concern, is a violation of the "open door" policy because it grants the Mitsui firm the monopoly. The United States therefore insist on prying the "closed door" open.

Further complications are protests filed by England and Denmark, Britain claiming to have a prior monopoly, while Denmark claims that her righteous concession was cancelled by pressure of the allies who alleged it was really a contract with German interests.

All-India Congress Protests Evclusion of Saklatvala by U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

terparliamentary union, protest his exclusion thru the All-India Congress.

The Workers (Communist) Party is arranging large United Front demonstrations in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, San Francisc and great industrial centers.

The Detroit united front demonstration for Saklatvala will take place Monday evening, Sept. 28 at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin St. at which speakers in English, Chinese and Hindu will protest the action of the state department.

In Chicago, the All-American Anti-Imperialist League will hold a demonstration at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., Monday evening, Sept. 28 with William F. Dunne of the DAILY WORKER, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the league and Chinese and Hindu speakers, representing various organizations, entering the protest of the workers of Chicago to the action of Kellogg.

Civil Liberties Union Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The American Civil Liberties Union has arranged a protest meeting at the Town Hall in New York City at which Rennie Smith, labor member of parliament, Frank P. Walsh, Samuel Untermyer, Congressman F. M. LaGuardia will speak with the Rev. Harry F. Ward acting as chairman, Monday evning, Sept. 28.

* * *

Exclusion Was Expected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—"Saklatvala's exclusion might have been expected by anyone who has followed developments in the Orient or who has examined the propaganda of the English Speaking Union," declared Robert W. Dunn, one of the executive committee members of the International Labor Defense Council.

"The American empire is bound to play an increasingly important role in the work of world imperialism heretofore monopolized by the British empire. American diplomats will be called upon to carry much of the dirty work of the decaying British 'commonwealth.'

"Again, it is not surprising to me when a government that gags a liberal count for democratic opinions, popular in 1776, takes even more drastic action against a revolutionary critic of the 1925 imperial social order. Saklatvala had something to say. Karolyi, who admitted he had done his bit to down Communism, was about as revolutionary as George Washington would be if he lived today."

* * *

Refuse to Attend Conference.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 25.—The barring of Shapurji Saklatvala has caused Edgar Howard, member of the American delegation, to refuse to participate in any session of the congress.

"By attending the conference I would be giving approval to the action of Secretary of State Kellogg," declared Congressman Howard, "in barring Shapurji Saklatvala, presumably at the request of the British government."

Congressman Howard refuses to attend either the conference or the banquet to be held after the conference in New York in honor of the visiting delegates arranged by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as a protest against the action of the state department which "penalizes Saklatvala for championing for India the same freedom which the patriot fathers championed and won for the United States."

The Presentation of Proletarian Films

ARTICLE IV.

The Presentation of Proletarian Films

PRODUCTION alone does not overcome all the obstacles to the use of proletarian film by the labor organizations. A difficulty equally grave with that of production is the question of exhibition possibilities; the question: "How can we bring our proletarian films before the broad masses?"

This problem is unfortunately no easier, (and in certain countries even harder), than the problem of creating the films. The state, with its bourgeois administration, has surrounded also this field with a veritable barbed wire entanglement, lest its monopoly be broken thru and attacked on any side. The most important and most significant means in the hands of the bourgeois government against the presentation of revolutionary films is the censor. All capitalist countries have an extremely strict and sharp film censorship, that is much stricter than existing press or dramatic censorship. Censorship regulations are put forward on the ostensible ground of protecting "good taste," for saving the youth from the evil influence of bad films, and other Jesuitical excuses. In truth, as is proven by the actual practice of the censors, its function is first of all to establish political control of all motion pictures.

AS examples we can cite the attitude of German film stations, of which there are several, in Berlin, Munich, etc. While the censors pass all films containing outspoken, base-faced monarchist propaganda, they reject categorically pictures of proletarian tendency. It is demanded that in a Russian film the scene showing soldiers taking their oath be eliminated because one sentence pledges the recruit to defend socialism with his life. Censorship is today one of the greatest obstacle to the presentation of proletarian revolutionary films.

But even after these troubles are fortunately overcome there bobs up another, namely, the economic difficulties of presentation. Most countries, to nuture their own film industry, now impose heavy import duties and other restrictions against foreign films. So, also, Germany in 1924 ruled that only German producing firms could import foreign productions. Since naturally, no working class organization possessed its own studios they would be barred from the use of Russian films, were it not possible thru various by-ways to attain them. Similar restrictions prevail in almost all countries.

But even with the extraordinary good fortune to obtain the films with the aid of a commercial film company, and on top of this to get it thru the censors, then comes the question, "What shall we do with this finally imported and released picture?" "In what manner can we now bring it before the general public, before the broad masses of workers and peasants?"

THE normal way chosen by commercial film concerns is that of the big film exchange. In every country on earth there are these big exchanges which supply the market with its films. All principal exchanges are interlocked with the major production units and more or less dependent upon them. Hence it is understandable that the entire question of film rental is viewed from the angle of profit, and that the choice and distribution of films is made solely upon this basis. In recent years the leading film companies of Germany, as the Ufa, etc., have embarked upon the policy of owning or controlling the theaters in all principal cities and villages. Ufa thus compels the optiences to view its own productions and those of its subsidiaries. In Berlin alone Ufa now has twenty theaters, as many as Ashinger has saloons.

It is unnecessary to show all the other difficulties connected with the commercial exchanges. Sufficient to state that only in extremely rare instances, in exceptional circumstances, is it possible to distribute pictures of proletarian or revolutionary tendency thru the commercial exchanges.

WE must therefore, discover another way in which to bring the Russian films out of the storage vault and actually before the broad masses. Many are the means by which this can be done and we will briefly consider some of them.

1. It is possible for workers' organizations possessing proletarian films to make contact with small theaters in single cities, and to show them there. Not yet have all small theaters been gobbled up by the trust. Especially in the provinces are there numbers of small and relatively independent theater owners. It is possible to make contact with them and to book working class films occasionally. The German I. W. A. did this successfully in the Rhein district and in central Germany. This method is particularly promising in industrial sections, or also in cities and villages as in Czecho-Slovakia or France, where the Communist Party wields considerable influence or is perhaps actually in control of the local administration. In many cases this has been successful. But it is not the basis for extravagant hopes, at most perhaps 8 per cent of the theaters can be approached in this way. All the remainder are served exclusively thru the big film bureaus tightly bound by long-term contracts.

2. Other means must therefore, be found to actually bring the films before the broad masses, and despite all obstacles and administrative and organizational difficulties, the method of direct arrangements is as yet the most promising. This is the method used by the I. W. A. in the United States. In New York, Chicago and other principal cities theaters were rented for periods of a day to more than a week, and with typical large-scale American publicity methods, the proletarian Russian films were shown. The first films, among them "Russia Through the Shadows," proved a sensation and achieved tremendous agitational—success. Hundreds of thousands of workers have seen these films, and the financial surplus of $25,000 can be cited as an added favorable result. But after the first two pictures the sensation waned, interest flagged, and financially and agitationally the success was less.

Similarly, the British I. W. A.'s experience; during the last year's labor party congress they ran several Russian films in a rented theater in London. Agitationally, they met with excellent success, altho financially the result was less satisfying.

Under this method of showing our pictures in rented theaters there remain a large measure of possible conflicts with theater owners who try to enforce personal censorships, high rents, dependence upon dates set solely by the owner, etc. The method inaugurated by the I. W. A. in Germany, France and Czecho-Slovakia seems to me to be the one applicable and best.

3. In Germany and in France, the I. W. A. decided to organize its film activity independent of the bourgeois exchanges or theaters. In both countries the I. W. A. Central Committee decided in the beginning to purchase several motion picture film projectors. This is a measure strongly recommended to all working class organizations. Our own apparatus makes us independent of the theater and of question of show places. In recent years apparatus has been perfected to such an extent that one can show pictures in any available room irrespective of electrical facilities or sources of power. What makes this apparatus particularly valuable to the Communist Party is the possibility of projection in the open air, making feasible its use in times of election campaigns or other major activity in night meetings in the market square to complete and support the addresses of the speakers.

According to all experiences, gathered thru years of activity in this very film propaganda, the provision of our own apparatus must be advised as a condition precedent to effective and successful film propaganda. It is important that a good-conditioned, technically adequate projector be run by a dependable projectionist whose work, rendered real enthusiasm, as a party member, is a special party propagandist activity of great importance.

IT would be a mistake to assume that the mere ownership of apparatus guarantees the success of every proposed showing. For this a whole series of other conditions are requisite. Showings in the big cities, the headquarters of the organization, are relatively easy and inexpensive to book. It becomes more difficult to invade the provinces, where this form of work is most needed, and where it is much more effective than in the metropolis, where the workers are spoiled by the high-class trust theaters. These showings must be painstakingly prepared and organized far in advance. Experience indicates that film tours in given districts often fail, when, for instance, the Berlin headquarters decides upon a two weeks' tour in the Rhine, the final results are unsatisfactory, about half of the dates fall thru because halls cannot be obtained, because no propaganda is made, etc.

Despite the overhead costs bound up in this method, the I. W. A. of Germany has decided to arrange all showings direct from Berlin, instead of leaving it to the various districts. It was always planned, of course, to properly arrange the tours to cut traveling and other costs to a minimum. But the present total inexperience of our comrades in the use of film propaganda makes it necessary to arrange at least the first showings direct from headquarters.

A FURTHER difficulty is that the comrades, particularly of the smaller villages, do not have the nerve to put an effective, really attractive advertising campaign. They cannot bring themselves, in their publicity, to call, even to shout, which is indispensible in the winning of masses to our shows. In the district paper there would be a screaming half-page advertisemet for Harry Piel or Henry Porten, and down below, made up like an obituary or a vegetable peddler notice, the invitation of a labor organization calling workers to a proletarian film show. It is, therefore, necessary to provide colorful posters for every single showing, that the entire publicity scheme and material be worked out in advance with definite instructions to the committee: Notice on the 11th, Advance ad on the 13th, posters, handbills, etc., on the 14th. Only in this way is it possible to avoid that of eight projected showings only 3 actually take place. If, on the other hand, these necessary provisions are made one can reckon that 90 out of every 100 showings will be a success, as our experience in Germany has actually proven.

HUNDREDS of showings have been arranged by the I. W. A., drawing thousands of patrons and for the most part overfilled halls. An effective complement to the film can be a musical program, choral societies or spoken choruses, used especially in certain cities in connection with the "Lenin's Warning." A combination of our half-year running Red Revue of Berlin with a good film would result in an unprecedented success.

In France the I. W. A., in consideration of railroad schedule difficulties, has equipped a fully-equipped movie caravan that travels from village to village and gives its showings.

Another word as to the financial side of film showings. Most failures were caused by the timidity of our comrades in the matter of advertising expenses. This is absolutely wrong. Only those showings are profitable that draw mass attendence. For a proletarian film showing the admission price must necessarily be lower than that of their competing movie theaters. The consequent loss of revenue must be made up by increased attendance. And mass attendance is achievable only thru widespread, striking, screaming advertising. Therefore in the arrangement of our showing it is unwise to stint, rather to plunge a little to reach all local industries and the street public as well. Sums spent for this purpose will undoubtedly come back thru the increased attendance.

UNTIL now only the I. W. A. organizations in America, Czecho-Slovakia, France and Germany have carried out this film propaganda on an extensive scale. In other countries, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and various oversea countries only single films have been presented. It is the task of all Communist Parties and organizations to exploit the propaganda potentialities, and to ascertain in their own land the best technical and organizational possibility for the carrying out of this film propaganda. Our present report can only give examples from our past experience.

The Walden Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

Famous Russian Poet
Mayakovsky
will speak on
Russian Literature and Poetry
Friday, Oct. 2
at TEMPLE HALL,
Cor. Van Buren and Marshfield.
CHICAGO
Admission 50c
Beginning at 8 p. m.
Mayakovsky will speak in Russian.

In Detroit!
A LECTURE BY
MAYAKOVSKY
RUSSIAN POET JUST ARRIVED FROM RUSSIA.
SUBJECT:
"NEW RUSSIAN LITERATURE"
HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
Gratiot, corner St. Aubin, Detroit, Mich.
Wednesday, September 30, 8 P. M.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1925 290

Statistical Background of the Agrarian Question in the United States

By EARL R. BROWDER.

First Article.

"THE toiling and exploited masses of the countryside whom the urban proletariat must lead into the struggle, or at least win over, are represented in all capitalist countries by the following groups:

"First, the agricultural proletariat, the hired laborers (by the day, by the year, and for the season) who have to earn their living by hiring themselves out to capitalist agricultural enterprises, and to industrial enterprises connected, therewith.

"Second, semi-proletarians or semi-peasants, i. e. those who earn their living partly by hiring themselves out to capitalist agricultural enterprises and partly by working on their own or rented plots of land which yield only part of the food stuffs necessary for the maintenance of the family. This group of the rural working class population is very numerous in all capitalist countries. However, the representatives of the bourgeoisie and the socialists adhering to the Second International do their utmost to ignore the existence of the position of this group of workers, partly deliberately deceiving the workers and partly submitting blindly to customary petty bourgeois views and merging this group with the general mass of peasantry.

"Third, the small peasants, i. e. those who own or lease small plots of land, which are just sufficient to meet their requirements and eliminate the necessity of employing hired labor. This section of the rural population certainly stands to gain from the victory of the proletariat.

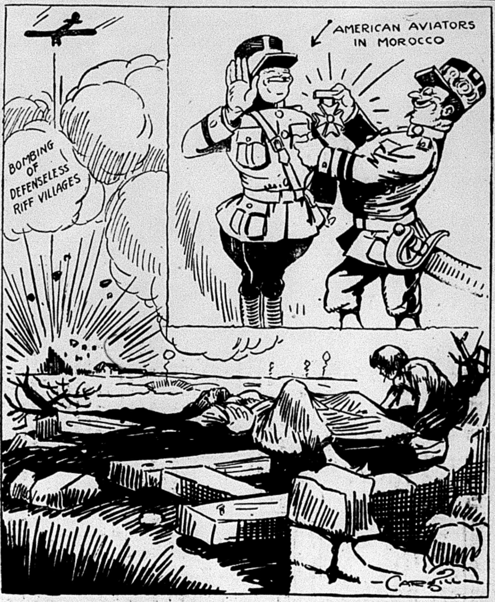
"These three groups taken together form in all countries the majority of the rural population. Therefore, the ultimate success of the proletarian revolution is guaranteed not only in the towns, but also in the country." (Lenin, Theses Second Congress, Comintern.)

• • •

IT is the purpose of these articles to examine and analyze the statistical information available on agriculture in the United States, in the light of the thesis of Lenin, in an effort to fill out the exact American details of the picture so far as possible. "Each country," said Lenin, "develops prominently some particular feature or group of features." The analysis of class relations in the rural districts is particularly difficult and requires particular care. This is all the more true in the United States, which presents so many differences from the rest of the world, and in which the statistical information is not designed to bring out the facts which we seek.

Loose generalizations and hasty conclusions about agriculture in the U. S. have been particularly habitual in the revolutionary movement. These inaccurate and even false conceptions which are current do not contribute to the formulation of a sound program for establishing the leadership of the urban workers over the rural masses. Examples of such looseness and inaccuracy may, for example, be found in the recent resolution of the Parity Commission of the W. P., and in a report on America at the recent sessions of the E. C. C. I., reported in Inprekorr Vol. 5, No. 35, page 463. Among the examples may be mentioned the statements: "Today more than 70 per cent of all improved land is operated by tenants"—almost 100 per cent from the truth—"two million agricultural workers are disfranchised because they are migratory"—a wild exaggeration—"the same bankers and manufacturers who own the mines factories, railroads, etc., are in the main the owners of the land used by the farmers"—a distortion of fact out of all proportion; that, with ten million farmers now on the land, "six and a half million farmers migrated to the cities within the last ten years"—an extremely exaggerated picture of a real situation, etc., etc.

WHAT PRICE GLORY!


AMERICAN AVIATORS IN MOROCCO
BOMBING OF DEFENSELESS RIFF VILLAGES
CARGILL

The above items are cited, not for purpose of controversy, but merely to establish the need of careful and exact inquiry. And for this purpose we shall, in these articles, give a comparative analysis of figures of the 1910 and 1920 census (with occasional excursions farther back, and to other sources), establish the approximate relation of class forces, the tendencies of development, and thereby lay a foundation for judgment as to what the exact present status may be.

Relation of Rural to Urban Population.

FROM a predominantly agrarian country, the United States transformed itself, in the period which witnessed its emergence as a—and finally the—world power of first importance, into a land of capitalist industrial production. This process, which is basic to an understanding of the agrarian question in the U. S., is most broadly reflected in the movement of population. While the absolute number of population, both rural and urban, has increased at each census period, the relative development, in percentage of total population, has been as follows:

	1890	1900	1910	1920
Rural	64.6	60.0	54.2	48.6
Urban	35.4	40.0	45.8	51.4

Proceeding a step further, we find the census classification of "persons engaged in gainful occupations," which shows the following comparison between agriculture, mining, and mechanical industries:

Percentage of "Gainfully Occupied"

	1910	1920
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	33.2	26.3
Extraction of minerals	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	27.8	30.8

Ratio of Agricultural to Industrial Production.

AN interesting and valuable comparison is given between the production values, expressed in market prices, in the figures of B. M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of N. Y., in his pamphlet "A World Afraid of Production." The comparative value of these figures, as regards agricultural production for 1919, must be considerably discounted; in view of the fact that agricultural prices in 1919-20 were at the peak of post-war inflation, and in the following year dropped by about 40 per cent, it will be seen that the true extent of the preponderance of industry is obscured:

Year of 1919	In mill.	Pct. of whole
Net value of all agricultural products	$18,768	40
Net value of all mineral products	3,096	7
Value added by all manufactures	25,042	53
Total	$46,905	100
Year of 1909		
Net value of all agricultural products	$6,702	41
Net value of all mineral products	1,016	6
Value added by all manufactures	8,529	[illegible]
Total	$16,247	100

Not only has agriculture been continuously falling back in relation to industry, but also, between 1910 and 1920, there was for the first time in America a positive decrease in the number of those "gainfully occupied" in agriculture, the exact figures of the two periods being 12,659,082 and 10,953,158. Volume of production has increased tremendously, but not, when the 1920 deflation is taken into account, to nearly the extent to which industry has grown.

Strata of Rural Population.

OF the total of 10,953,158 "gainfully occupied" in agriculture in 1920,

(Continued on page 5)

OUR OWN PEOPLE - By Ruth Stout

HEADQUARTERS of Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York City they stay up all night and watch, to keep Sigman from capturing them by force, as they have captured Locals 2 and 9. A crowded street—policeman looking for trouble—a policeman with nothing to do. Enthusiasm—suppressed excitement everywhere.

Inside, more crowds,—more enthusiasm.

A girl is talking. Let her tell her story in her own words:

"IN 1910 we used to have the sweat shop system. At that time people used to sleep in shops and work long hours and terrible conditions—worked twelve or fourteen hours a day, and even have their dinner at the machine while they worked. Since this was the case sanitary conditions were also terrible—no time even to sweep. We were there all week including Saturday and Sunday.

"In 1909 the waist makers, Local 25, called out a general strike and that strike lasted quite a few weeks. People went thru a great deal of suffering; there was really no union when the strike was called—just a handful of people, not organized. So the strike kept on a long time and was lost. But this was an inspiration to organize, because the girls put up such a good fight and were treated so rough that even the society ladies were interested.

"AFTER that the cloak makers' union struck in 1910 and made a success. The union put out the demands for shorter hours and more pay. But then the boss would take a few workers and make one head over them, so that one man had six or eight people under him. He would get all the wages from the boss and pay to the workers, and he would try to get a certain amount and get fifty or sixty dollars a week while others would get very little. So the boss had a number of workers who were interested to keep things going that way. The union fought against that—this must be stopped— and they won.

"In 1913 the waist makers had a strike which again improved conditions of the industry, but one trouble right along was that the Jewish and Americans would not join together—we were foreigners, so to speak. There was only five per cent American element who always said: 'Why go in? Why have a union? We can straighten out with the boss ourselves.' But I thought we should get American girls to approach the boss—I have a foreign accent—too difficult. We had one American girl who would go and try to talk, but if they refused to talk she was insulted and went home. Our girls didn't feel that way. We know the boss won't talk because he don't understand.

"IN 1916 they got out a protocol—an agreement that impartial people should decide. By that time there were already differences of opinion in the union. It really started when we began to differ on the methods. Some of us thought the officials were faking; they called what they said was a regular strike, but some were sent back to work while others were still striking. There were no Lefts and Rights then—youngsters they called us, instead of Lefts.

"In the 1919 strike already we feared it might be a fake again, and probably it would have been but the employers tried to give the union a beating. They made an agreement for a few hours, less, a few dollars more, but they began to send work out to small shops in secret. We would go and sit at the machine, but would not make the waists. The only thing we could do was to make a stoppage—to refuse to work at all.

"But the 1919 agreement made it a crime to make a stoppage, so we made six or eight or ten dollars a week for eight months. The employers had work but we did not make it. We could see what they were cutting and knew we didn't get it. That was the beginning of our going backward,—an agreement binding us hand and foot and not being able to do anything. It created the open shop problem for us. The union kept back workers from striking nad they kept having open shops. What use of such an agreement which ties our hands?

"EVER since then there has been the small little open shop—not the open shop so you immediately know where it is—but a hole in Harlem, two rooms in the back of some yard, or downtown Green Street, where employers moved it, rotten, dirty, everything,—already something of the past. If they would take a nice big loft we would know about it, so they take little holes where we could not know and it would take us some time to find out. So our people are now working under the most miserable conditions, no ventilation, no air, fire traps. The employers get those who have just come from the other side,—get them and teach them and exploit them to the worst extent because they do not know any better.

"I was shop chairman. If I ordered a stoppage the employer had a perfect right to discharge me. But we said we would not work unless we see everytime they cut something we have it. So we made a stoppage in the shop and we managed it so that I didn't get fired, either. The Association sent a letter demanding that either we be put back to work or send other workers on our jobs. The executive took it up and sent a committee to make us go to work. We explained we cannot and will not work unless we know we get everything that is cut. We had gone back once or twice with the boss's promise to give us everything, but always he cheated us.

"THERE was a conference in Boston and I and two members of the executive went and explained the situation. The question is: Are we to sit eight months in a shop and not make a living? We had a fight and I cried,—I was so much younger then; I would not cry today! (Her black eyes flashed; true, she would not cry today). We came back and continued the strike; finally, the boss came and held up his hands, and said 'Honorable peace!' and we came to an agreement.

"These little shops became a great detriment. In the beginning a few here and a few there, and because the union did nothing to check them they sprang up everywhere, with these terrible conditions, competting with the big shop, and many employers went into jobbing so the big shop went out gradually,—safely to say more than one half the industry is jobbing. We call them bedroom shops—cockroach shops.

"A room like this would be a big shop, and with all pressing machines and everything, how can you have it sanitary? You will find that many of them are going into the business with $500 that they sometime borrow from loan associations and many of our people are losing their pay after working for a few weeks for such little employers. And, too, the unions have the problem of having to organize five or six hundred new shops and also having many of our workers not only have to work in these miserable conditions, but pay not secure—many lose their last few cents.

"WHAT can the union do to eliminate those conditions? They say: Yes, true, but we cannot do anything. We say: We have to begin to have another policy and see to it that we do organization work all the year round by our own people Not by those, as they have it, who are not of the trade. Up to 1919 our own people did organizing work. They would say to me: We need six or eight people to go to Brooklyn. And I would go. It was more quiet then; once I had to hit a man with my umbrella, but I would do that only when necessary.

"The managers used to get sixty or seventy dollars a week, and the business agents forty-five; now the general manager gets $125; the international manager gets $7,500 a year. Then he got $75. The business agent is the man who does the work. The managers do very little work; they hire gangsters to do their work, and the only thing the gangsters do is develop their muscles. Our people refused to go with these people to picket lines.

"AT the last campaign in January and February we made an attempt,—we, the so-called Lefts, the people who want to see the organization again so that the people themselves do the work—we made an attempt to get our own people to do organization work again. If our people are going to go to the shops and work and picket and be told what to do, they can do their own organization work.

"In January and February the Organization Committee had 300 people who were ready to go to shops and explain to workers to come to the union. First talk, first explain, and then if no success, sometimes fight, but not like gangsters. If you get a little hurt, you know workers hurt you,— not gangsters. Since 1919 to date because of the many disappointments that workers were suffering they did not feel like going into the shop and getting their heads split by these men.

"Now many of the employers have turned into dresses instead of waists, so we are no more a separate industry. When the waists were so glorious there were of course waist locals; now there is no reason for waists being separate but the union wants to keep them separate and I'll tell you why, in a minute. We told the union this, but they said that there were still waists, showing that they did not know what they were doing. I took Fannia Cohn myself and showed her that there were almost no more waists, and she was surprised, and I said to her: "You do not know what is going on in the industry; you are living in the past.'

"SINCE the waists are not there the same thing is true about the skirt, and yet they are still having that local, and the manager getting $100 a week, and very few members, and their expenses about three or four hundred dollars a week, because the manager will not go to the shops and so they must have a business agent and a secretary. And they are making dresses in the same shops; the skirts are no more there. And they work fourteen hours more a week for the same work, and that is what I call legal scabbing with the consent of the union, which is a crime. There must not be two locals in the same trade; it is their own constitution and we have to demand that they live up to it.

"Local 2 sent out to Chicago two weeks before the expulsion to demand that they give us the dress shops which belong to our local, according to their own decsion a year before. And now I'll tell you why they want waists and skirts separate—because that makes more locals and every local has five votes, no matter how few or how many members. We have 12,000 members, and some of the locals have less than 500, and still they get five votes. And our dues pay their bills—but through the union, and so the union controls their votes, because if it didn't pay their bills, they couldn't live.

"ANOTHER thing is that they wanted to raise our dues from 35 cents to 50 cents. The membership won't pay the fifty cents because they feel that nothing will be done with the 50 cents just as nothing is done for the 25 cents. And two weeks before they raised the dues they raised the salaries of the business agents, managers, nad general managers, from $5 to $25 a week more. That amounted to $50,000 a year. What does this mean? They raise themselves, and we are not making half what they were making before they raised themselves. What do they care? They have 55 votes and we have 15 in the Joint Board.

"So we have three differences. First, we want our own people to do the organization work They should not give over our demands to Governor's Commissions, who may be nice people but will not know anything about our questions for the men and women who work in the industry. We feel they cannot do it because they do not understand our trade, and what we should do is to organize workers from the open shops and take the workers and come to employers and see that we get things just and fair.

"Our second difference is that we want all dress locals to be one, instead of fake waist and skirt shops with separate locals, paying big salaries to business agents and managers and general managers shall have bigger salaries.

"BECAUSE of these differences they went, and instead of giving answers to these just claims that we have, instead of meeting it and finding a way of settling it, they declared everyone Communists in order to cloud the issue, because they only have to say that we are Communists and everybody will be afraid of us, because they infer a Communist is not a human being.

"And before they give us a chance o know that they have any charges on us, a day before they sent us official notice that we are under charge, they broke in, in the middle of the night at two o'clock, they broke in to two locals, 2 and 9, and took the office by force. And that is why we watch here day and night, so they can't do the same thing to us."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

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White Terror---A Weapon of Warlike Imperialism

By V. KOLAROV

THE white terror is gradually becoming the dominant system of government in capitalist countries.

There is not only the case in the Balkans, where "democracy" was always the screen behind which the ruling classes from time to time accomplished their usual vileness. In contra-distinction to the past this screen has now been removed and the bourgeoisie publicly shoots down and erects gallows for all those who infringe their rule, fabricate false documents, burns and shamelessly provokes, and organizes wholesale destruction of their victims.

It is not only in the countries which have experienced revolutionary upheavals during the post-war periods, where the triumphant bourgeoisie becomes frantic at any sign of discontent of the people—here capitalist "civilization" is saved with the greatest difficulty from the storm of "destructive forces" and is guarded by legions of spies and provocateurs, with the aid of expulsion laws, courts, mass arrests and shotings. The same methods find their echo in the countries of classical "democracy" and of age-long tradition of "freedom loving," and not only in such countries as these. The great European "democracies" which only considered terror useful as a means of paving the way to "civilization" among the "low" races of the colonies is no longer ashamed of trying the same methods also on the backs of their own peoples.

"PACIFIST" and "generous" France of Painleve and the "left bloc" now engaged in the bloody African adventure are becoming more and more impudent in their mockery and violence against the Communist Party, which is striving to hinder French imperialism from suppressing the freedom of a small nation. The government is taking stock in the arsenal of repression of the capitalist powers and is taking down from dusty shelves ancient "laws of exception" (les lois scelerates), prepares new ones more adapted to its aims, carries out arrests, searches and sentences . . . At the same time the capitalist agents, by means of slander, mud throwning and false documents are trying to create an atmosphere of hooliganism

The cradle of "political freedom" and the country of all "civil benefactors", Great Britain does not lag behind other countries under the conservative government. The "Zinoviev letter" with which the imperialists fooled the petty-bourgeoisie was the first cowardly step. Fascist attacks on representatives of the revolutionary movement, now becoming more frequent, are also becoming systematic. The speedy revolutionizing of the British proletariat also gives free play to British imperialism whch has such extensve practice in India and other colonies.

PRIOR to the war the bourgeoisie had no need of terrorist methods for maintaining its authority and carrying out its policy. It felt itself strong, and force, energy and self-assurance were all that were needed in those days. The bourgeoisie was convinced of the stability of the fundament of capitalist society; it was therefore "democratic" and "pacifist". Its "humane doctrines" defended it from the masses of the people. Social democracy stood in the first ranks of the fighters for brotherhood and "international peace." International socialist congresses passed high sounding resolutions against war, but the governments were sure that these threats would remain on paper and thus convincedly and calmly began preparing for a world onslaught.

After the war and the upheavals that followed it, the world bourgeoisie already had lost its "innocence." It no longer hid its aggressive aims. Pacifism was transformed into an out-of-date doctrine of whining old women. The capitalists were openly preparing for new robbery and adventure. The imperialist thieves, prepared for new bandit attacks and compelled their vassals to submit to their conductors baton. These vassals are the little thieves who cynically hawk the only goods that are left in their hands—the blood ond flesh of their robbed and ruined peoples. In Morocco, the French imperialists are n imperialist team of the whole world oppressing the Riff peasants. In China an imperialist team of the whole world headed by the British lion is tearing into shreds the living body of 400 million people. In India and Egypt they want to silence the savage walls of the revolting slaves by blows of the capitalist whip.

BUT the most intense hatred is being concentrated against the Union of Soviet Republics. Under the trade mark of "the anti-Bolshevik bloc" a blockade of the great workers' and peasants' state is being effected and a general attack against it is being prepared on the part of all forces of capital and reaction.

However, these adventures of the imperialists from which they will gain but one compensation, are being met with the open opposition of the masses. The revolutionary convulsions, which the whole capitalist world has experienced, and the victory of the revolution in Russia in particular, have left deep traces on the consciousness of all toilers. The latter are on the watch everywhere, and are everywhere becoming restless; the social patriots no longer remain the unlimited inspirers of their thought. And altho the masses, by dint of custom, continue to fill their ranks to this very day, these masses, as has been showed by the events in France, are by no means displaying any readiness to follow them in their treachery. Moreover, in every country a front line detachment of the revolutionary movement—the Communist Party—has been formed, and its influence on the workers and peasants is becoming more and more extensive and profound. The ruling classes can no longer carry on their predatory policy in peace and quietness, firmly guarding the traditions of "liberalism" and "democracy". They feel the necessity to adopt new principles in their methods of government more appropriate to the times, and are therefore willingly adopting fascism, I am not of the opinion that in the event of extreme necessity they will not renounce even Zankovism . . . The brutalization of the Balkans is one of the stages of degeneration of capitalist culture after the world war.

THE white terror aims at terrifying the masses of the people, breaking down their resistance, reinforcing the wavering power of the predatory bourgeoisie and facilitating the realisation of their plans of conquest.

Will the bourgeoisie succeed?

It might meet with certain partial and temporary successes. It might even set alight once more a world conflagration. But it will never succeed in finally suppressing the revolutionary movement and in saving its own rule. The hellish tortures to which the white terror is subjecting the proletarian masses, and the innumerable victims which it is claiming from them will have but one result: it will drum into the consciousness of the toiling masses that their historic role is not only to bury capitalism but also to be revenged on the hangmen.

Developing the Activity of Shop Nuclei

ARTICLE EIGHT

By MARTIN ABERN.

"IT is not necessary," writes Zinoviev, "to write long theses, but to start from the most simple things, to follow the prescription of this workingman, first to gather together four men, then another four men and then distribute the work among these. This is Leninism and the practical organization of the work."

The chief lession we learn in the attempts thus far to organize shop nuclei in Chicago and elsewhere is the hesitancy to carry on actual work of some sort in the shop. The tendency is: "First let us learn more about the plan." Our slogan, however, may be: "Education thru organization and activity of the shop nuclei." There are many things which every shop nucleus, small or large can set itself to accomplish and take up at once.

FIRST, gather together all the comrades, from language and English branches, who work in the same shop—and then get them acquainted with each other! Make it a sort of get-to-gether of party members.

Second. Elect a group of officers, secretary, literature agent, industrial organizer, nucleus executive and decide certainly to meet regularly and often.

Third. At the nucleus meeting, assign every member a task, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

Fourth. At a second meeting, hold a discussion on conditions in the shop and how to remedy them: wages, hours, unionization, "bulldozing" foreman, conditions of production, etc.

Organizing the Work of the Nucleus.

Gradually, as the comrades get to know and have confidence in one another's ability, etc., and have discussed shop and party problems, and other matters of interest to them, ideas and plans for conducting party work in the shop will flow from every comrade.

The Nucleus Builds Our "Daily"

"WE must get the DAILY WORKER to the fellows in the shop," says one comrade. A plan is worked out whereby comrades approach other workers, either in the shop, or at their homes, and give or sell them the daily, or it is sold at the gate. Plans are laid to get subscribers.

Months later. "The DAILY WORKER needs money if it is to live," reads a communication from the National party office to the shop nucleus. The nucleus considers. A meeting is called, perhaps on pay day. A collection from the members or a day's pay is donated right on the spot. Comrades suggest: let's approach other fellow workers in the shop who read the DAILY WORKER for donations. This is done. A good sum is sent to the DAILY WORKER. Reports show that nearly every shop nucleus in Chicago, Gary, Southern Illinois, and the rest of the district made a donation in the present DAILY WORKER drive.

The nucleus considers more carefully. Other party literature, leaflets, pamphlets, papers, are brot to the shop, placed in various spots, where workers can get them. Every member of the nucleus is given the duty of discussing working class problems with some worker in the shop; to visit him at his home; to, in time, get him to join the nucleus.

Getting Into the Struggles of the Workers.

MINE operators and the faker Farrington are trying to railroad militant coal miners to prison on a trumped up conspiracy for murder charges. The nucleus meets. These fighting miners, upon whom depends the life of the progressive miners' movement, must be saved. Moral and financial support must be given these men. Maybe other workers in the shop already know what "railroading" and "rats" on the job mean. They want to help but don't know how. Our comrades quietly circulate lists of the International Labor Defense, striving to defend the Zeigler miners. Money is raised on a defense issue, which nearly always strikes a response among workers. A basis is laid for organizing an I. L. D. branch on the job, secretly or openly as conditions permit. The workers learn to understand better what these Communists are. They are brot a little closer to the Workers (Communist) Party.

Perhaps the shop is a union shop. The nucleus meets to take up the problems of the various local unions in which they belong. They are, of course, in the party fractions in the unions. They bring to the fraction meetings opinions and problems grasped from job conditions. They consider ways and means of bringing the issue of the big anthracite strike before their local union and to get support for it. That may strike home at once.

Maybe, if the union is much more awake, tho abstract, to the union, the problem of imperialism, is brot up, and it is found to mean, among other things: Get the marines out of China! We don't want the American youth slaughtered to make gold and get concessions for Rockefellers and Morgans! A resolution is passed and sent to Washington, etc.

The Labor Party Is Heard Of.

ELECTIONS are on. Whom shall we vote for? Ask the workers in the shops. Our shop nucleus meets. The plan, program, and campaign outlined by the Central Executive Committee, for a labor party, are before them. During lunch time, our comrades engage systematically in argument and discussion with fellow workers on the question of the republican and democratic parties, what have they ever done for the workers; on the LaFollette movement, the aim of the Workers (Communist) Party, the role of Wall Street, capitalist, government, etc. What do they think about their union "going into politics?" Our comrade leaves a leaflet, "For a Labor Party," in their hands. The workers' minds, for the while at least, dwell on politics.

And so on endlessly are problems and issues bound to arise in the shop nuclei. They will solve them if they will understand that: The way to start is to begin.

Get Ready for Reorganization

THE Organization Department has announced its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

During the conduct of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions is being printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER has also established a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there is being printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experiences in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest.

Watch these columns closely.

Our First Communist Press Day

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

THIS week has seen the passing of the first International Press Day, Sept. 21, held at the suggestion and under the guidance of the Communist International.

Nothing could more clearly differentiate the Communist press from the capitalist, the social-democratic and the so-called "trade union" press, than the aims and the ambitions of this Press Day.

* * *

Bolshevizing Our Press.

THIS day was set aside as an effort in the struggle to Bolshevize our press; to sharpen it to become a more effective weapon in the class war. This meant the clarifying of its working class character; bringing it into closer and still more intimate touch with the workers at their places of toil. Special and most important stress was therefore, laid upon contributions direct from worker correspondents, not merely as a feature of this special issue, but as an important daily aid in the editorial work of our Communist newspaper.

The Communist daily, more and more, seeks to imbibe itself ever deeper in the daily life of the workers, in order to be the better able to fight labor's battles.

On the other hand, however, we find not only the capitalist press closed and in opposition to the workers, but the same holds true for the social-democratic, or "socialist," as well as the "trade union" press, in a varying but equal degree.

* * *

The "Friends of Labor."

NOT that the capitalist newspaper denies that it is a friend of labor. It hypocritically insists, that it is his best friend, advising the workers on all occasions to desist from class action for their own benefit. The strike, however, always reveals this capitalist press in its true light, in a way that the workers can understand. But all workers are not affected by strikes or similar class conflicts, nor are any workers on strike all the time. So the anti-working class character of the bosses' press, that reveals itself during these conflicts, is often too quickly dimmed for the worker not yet class conscious. Only the best informed workers can quickly detect in every article, news and editorial, the poisonous propaganda of these enemy publications. The workers in general have not yet learned that the praise of these kept harlots of capitalism, that is being so fulsomely poured forth these days upon the heads of conservative labor officials, and in support of labor's every reactionary act, is the best testimony of treason to labor and loyalty to labor's enemies. Yet increasing numbers of workers must grow to realize this.

Some sections of the "Brass Check" press have carried on deliberate and well-planned campaigns to debauch the workers; to win them away from the building of their own class press. This has been especially true of the Hearst string of dailies and of the so-called Scripps-McRae newspapers, that boasted of their "labor editors," and of their "trade union columns." But these efforts were mainly to win the favor of the trade union officialdom as a means of betraying the workers. The McNamara case, the newspaper strike in Chicago in 1912, and the more recent strike on the Seattle, Wash., Post-Intelligencer, have joined in effectively putting the anti-labor stamp on William Randolph Hearst, while the Scripps sheets have been only a little less fortunate in hiding their allegiance to those who fatten off the workers.

* * *

CITY workers and farmers have also had their bitter experiences with the so-called trade union dailies, chief among which were the Seattle Union Record and the Minnesota Daily Star. Those in control of the financing of these publications put out the "Welcome" mat for the city and land workers as long as they showed a willingness to invest their meager earnings in much lauded stock. The pretense of a fight for the interests of the workers and farmers was kept up as long as it did not conflict with the desires of the management, which employed every possible capitalist trick to make of these dailies profitable business enterprises. The inevitable result was the enslavement of these dailies to big advertisers with the ultimate and complete betrayal of its labor support. The fate of the Seattle Union Record and the Minnesota Star should show labor the way of all so-called "trade union" dailies.

* * *

IT took the "socialist" daily press a little longer to travel the same road. The "socialist" New York Call, for instance, expired under a dose of "popularization" administered to it by New York trade union officials, with the liberal aid of their treasuries, after it had surrendered all pretense to any "socialist" character. The Milwaukee Leader, the "socialist" daily edited by Victor Berger, lives today at the whim of the big department store advertisers of the Wisconsin metropolis, to at least one of whom, Gimbel Brothers, Berger openly apologized for having criticised it during the war days. Berger's Milwaukee Leader may now be said to be completely submerged in the morass of capitalist journalism in the state of Wisconsin, beyond the confines of which it has ceased to have any influence.

* * *

BUT one of the most revealing facts about these dailies, that have carried the labor label, is that they take no interest in the great struggles of the workers, outside of the casual news interest, abetted by the customary capitalist news service report that they receive. They have no policy toward the important anthracite coal strike; no definite stand to be taken on the important conventions of the railroad workers being held at Kansas City, Mo., and at Detroit, Mich., except to echo the reactionary programs of the official conservative regimes, politically as well as industrially.

On every field of battle, whether in strikes or on the convention floor, it is our Communist organ, the DAILY WORKER, that gives voice to the demands of the militant rank and file, struggling to make progress against this combined host of enemies.

* * *

Even the Communist press is not impervious to these diseases that beset and destroy the "socialist" and trade union press. It is only thru the most thoro Bolshevization that the Communist press, especially the foreign-language Communist press that is inherited from the "socialist" party, can fight off and rid itself of these dangerous tendencies. One of the tragic examples of this failure to submit itself to a thoro Bolshevization is the case of the New York Volkszeitung, that was the voice of the German workers in the "socialist" party before 1919, but was since then and until recently recognized as our German Communist daily in the United States.

THE Volkszeitung never made a serious attempt to throw off the numerous social-democratic diseases that beset it. As a result its struggle for the workers was poisoned to the point of ineffectiveness.

It might be well to cite a concrete example. The Volkszeitung publishes columns of advertisements of small businessmen. But even these small businessmen come in conflict with their workers, altho some of them are looked upon as "good fellows," and others have been members of the "socialist" party of long standing, even back in the old country. Since some of them have done well, they have contributed financially to the Volkszeitung, as a memorial no doubt, to their own past, but now dead revolutionary activities. But even such "good" bosses die, and the present editorship of the Volkszeitung, that calls itself Communist, must needs pay them tribute, referring to one especially who, "in spite of his sympathy for the cause of the worker, was not spared his struggles with the workers." It was this very boss, a sausage manufacturer, who nearly destroyed Butchers' Union No. 174, in New York City, but the Volkszeitung must needs pay him tribute, because he had shown himself a "good fellow" with his plunder.

* * *

THIS tendency finds its expression in many ways, but usually in a hopeless attitude toward everything that the workers attempt.

The Volkszeitung showed it again in its editorial attitude toward the present heroic struggles of the Chinese. It belittled the efforts of the Chinese as merely a nationalist attempt that could not succeed. The nationalist revolution was rejected as no good, while it was pointed out that the time had not yet arrived for the Communist revolution. What alternative then, but continued and complete submission? This is merely a thinly veiled effort to keep up a pro-Bolshevik front thru philosophizing about labor's problems, instead of actually entering into the struggles of the workers.

* * *

It is the same disease that breaks into full repulsiveness when an editor, of one of our foreign-language publications, for instance, declares that it is not important to publish the material sent to him by the national organization of our Workers (Communist) Party, that it is more important to give space to the "news" notes of some semi-working class fraternal organization with which it happens to be in close touch. Merely another effort to dodge the open fight for the workers led by our party, that depends upon our press as its most effective weapon.

* * *

Sept. 21, 1925, was set aside as a day for the Bolshevization of our Communist press. But the effort put forth on that day must be renewed every day thruout the year. This is being done in the editorial rooms of the DAILY WORKER, where the voice of the working class, sounding thru our worker correspondents, grows ever clearer and louder. Forward to a year of effective Bolshevization that will build stronger our Communist press.

The Lenin Party and the October Revolution

By N. KRUPSKAYA.

Seven years ago, at the height of the imperialist war, the October Revolution—the greatest of all revolutions—shook the world.

Who made this revolution? The Lenin Party alone?

Certainly not: the masses—the workers and peasants—made it together with the party.

War, with its devastations and oppression, had made life intolerable to the workers and peasants and to the soldiers who were drawn from these sections of the population.

They could not stand it any longer.

To suppress the rising the government deceived the people: the soldiers, workers and peasants were told that they were fighting for the defense of their country, and that for such a cause one must be ready to lay down one's life.

Lenin Party Echoed Workers' Needs.

The Lenin Party opened the eyes of the masses; it told them the truth and nothing but the truth; it explained to them the causes of the war and showed them how capitalists and landowners are profiting by wars and are using them for the enslavement of the masses.

And in spite of all the efforts of the capitalists, landowners and their lackeys to besmirch the Bolsheviks, to make the masses believe that Lenin was a German spy, the workers and peasants realized that Lenin and the Lenin Party spoke the truth.

The Lenin Party issued the slogans: "Down with the predatory war," "The land to the working population," "All power to the Soviets."

These slogans touched the heart of every worker and peasant, for they echoed their most intimate thoughts and desires.

They saw that the Lenin Party was standing up for their interests, and the more their eyes were opened, the more they began to believe in Lenin and his party.

Comrades, said the Lenin Party to the workers, you cannot win unless you have the support of the peasantry and unless you make yourselves worthy of the confidence of the latter. Side by side with the peasants, you are bound to win.

Comrades, said the Lenin Party to the peasants, the workers will help you to obtain peace and land and to shake off the yoke of the landowners and rural authorities. Follow it.

And the workers and peasants joined forces; together they had suffered from the oppression of landowners and capitalists and the rule of the nobility—and together they rose.

The Lenin Party did its utmost to help them to their victory, and the peasant and proletarian masses were victorious.

In October they took power into their own hands, and immediately the decree concerning land and peace was promulgated.

Fought Devastation.

And after October the Lenin Party continued to defend the interests of workers and peasants. Those were difficult times. The Brest-Litovsk Peace was made under very hard conditions, but it rescued the country from war. Capitalists and landowners offered a fierce resistance to the Soviet power, the power of the workers and peasants. Foreign powers helped the former in every possible way. They wanted to help the Russian bourgeoisie to suppress the workers and peasants who had rebelled, but they were unable to do so.

The worst enemy with whom it was most difficult to fight was—ruin and devastation. The country had to make great efforts and bring many sacrifices in its struggle against this ruin and devastation. But the Lenin Party did everything it possibly could to help the Soviets to overcome this ruin and devastation, and one can see already that they are in their death throes.

When Lenin was taken ill, the doctors forbade him to work, to read papers and to meet comrades. This was very irksome to Vladimir Ilyitch. And he frequently said: "Can they prevent me from thinking?" And he thought night and day trying to find ways and means to bring the working and peasant classes nearer to complete victory, to help them to overcome all difficulties and to make their lives bright and free from the fear what the next day might bring.

Lenin's Last Articles.

When he was already bedridden, and his right side was paralyzed, but was still master of his speech, he dictated to a stenographer his last articles. In these articles he urged his party to continue to work in closer union between the working and peasant classes to improve our apparatus and to work continually among the masses in order to help workers and peasants to organize their life, to become more conscious and cultured, to understand better their common interests and to adopt gradually newer and better collective forms of work—co-operation.

Lenin's injunction to his party was to continue to develop the October work, and the Lenin Party means to fulfill this injunction.

Locate Arctic Explorers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—After 48 hours of worry because no communication could be established with the Bowdoin, carrying Commander Donald MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, the airplane carrier Peary re-established communication today, according to advices to the national geographic society.

The Peary is now near Battle Harbor, Labrador, and the Bowdin is lying in a cove off Greenland waiting for the equinoctial gales to subside before trying to sail across Davis Straits to Labrador.

War, Peace and the Second International

IN Chapter A, §4 of the Statutes adopted by the Hamburg Congress of The International Working Union of Socialist Parties held in 1923 we read the following:

"The International Working Union of Socialist Parties is not only an instrument on behalf of peace but an indispensible instrument during every war. During conflicts between nations, the I. W. U. S. P. is recognized by the affiliated parties as the highest instance."

THE gentlemen of the Two-and-a-Half International prided themselves greatly on the inclusion of this paragraph in the statutes—in the STATUTES themselves—for it signified a "victory" over the famous Kautsky formula of 1914, (the International is an instrument for peace, it is no instrument of war) it was the dowry which it brought into the marriage union. Friedrich Adler in his address to the congress with special solemnity, stressed the importance of the paragraph which we quote below:

"The entire congress will agree that we have gained experience from the war that the I. W. U. S. P. is not only an instrument for tasks in peace time, but is an indispensible instrument in times of war. (Loud applause). That signifies above all, that what we once experienced must never be repeated (renewed loud applause)."

IT is true, Adler added rather dejectedly that people are not all of the same opinion about what has happened and that the "problem such as national defence must be discussed further," this "problem" can "not be immediately solved however much we may wish to do so." But, the "instrument" for peace and war has been forged, it will be regarded "during conflicts between nations" by the parties as "the highest instance".

Two years have passed since the Hamburg celebrations and the Morocco war has broken out. A typical colonial predatory war. The war is being waged by France supported by a government which has the help of the French Socialist Party generally, and especially in regard to carrying on this war.

TWICE, since the outbreak of the Franco-Moroccan war, the Second International—the instrument for war and peace—has met in conference. The Executive of the I. W. U. S. P. met in Paris in the beginning of May and the Bureau met in London at the beginning of June. No word was mentioned of Morocco during the Paris session. Probably, for serious reasons. Firstly, as is well-known, Abd-el-Krim attacked peaceful France and the "problem of national defence" has with the best will in the world not been "solved". Secondly, it is not a question of a "conflict between nations" in the sense of the paragraphs of the I. W. U. S. P. Is this clan chief Abd-el-Krim the legitimate representative of a nation? And thirdly, is there a Socialist-Democratic party affiliated to the I. W. U. S. P. under the Riffs for whom the war and peace instrument is the "highest instance"?

At the London conference (July 4th), the question of the war in Morocco was on the agenda, or rather, as the official communique says, the question of the "situation in Morocco was discussed." Renaudel, the most faithful supporter of the French government, explained the "various conceptions", which exist concerning this question within the French party. The Bureau, however, was not in a position "to define its attitude." The reasons were ponderous: "In view of the fact"—the official statement runs, "that the Spanish party has not been able to send a representative to this meeting of the Bureau."

THERE was, however, a minority in the Bureau which was not quite contented with this elegant disposal of the question, and made a declaration which ran as follows:

"The question of the attitude of the French Socialist Party to the Moroccan war contains in embryo (!) all the problems which caused the split of Socialist Parties during the world war. We will refrain at the present juncture from a discussion (!) of this question only because we have full confidence in the French Socialist Party, that it itself will find the correct solution to this question."

THIS gem of an "opposition" declaration bears "three signatures": Otto Bauer (Austria), Dan (Russian Menshevik) and Czech (German Social-Democrat in Czecho-Slovakia).

Bauer, the man who in 1919 as Austrian foreign minister supported the suppression of the Hungarian revolution and the Polish white army against Soviet Russia by supplying arms, and who was removed from power at the behest of the French, because he secretly intrigued with the Italian government to re-establish the Triple Alliance—Italy-Germany-Austria. Dan, with his clique, is the individual who for years has been fostering every agitation against Soviet Russia, but who advocates "peaceful" intervention only; and Czech, a German nationalist, a faithful reflex of the Czech government socialists.

The "declaration" itself is priceless. "In embryo all problems of the world war," and "full confidence" in the French Socialist Party, hence "at the moment refrain from a discussion." Apparantly, these three heroes wish to say that they are not quite contented with the official attitude of the French party, but bank on a victory within the party of the semi-pacifist tendencies, which are fairly well represented in it, but are in fact absolutely helpless against the actual support of the war on the part of the party leaders. Of course, no one thought of securing the support of the increasing number of socialist workers who are joining the anti-war campaign of the Communists.

EVEN Het Volk, the organ of the Dutch Social Democrats, is very discontented with the attitude of the London Bureau, both majority and minority. The success within the ranks of the workers under the leadership of the Communists in the struggle against war, disquiets the observers from Amsterdam; especially the demonstration on the workers' day that was celebrated in Paris July 4th and 5th. "Why do the Socialists let the Communists have such demonstrations, those workers will ask who make a difference between both parties? The majority will probably be indifferent as to who originated the movement, they accept the leadership of the Communists since the Socialists do not take part in the movement." (Het Volk", July 13th, 1925).

Yes, indeed why do the Socialists "leave" the struggle against the war to the Communists? Simply because a section of the Socialist leaders, the avowed colonialists, carry on the struggle for a war to a victory, and another section, the pacifists of different shades are fighting for a war for peace; because all do not wish to desert their threatened fatherland in the hour of danger.

IN the statutes of the International Working Union of Socialist Parties we read: "Not only an instrument in peace, but it is an indispensable instrument in times of war."

The Spanish delegation is absent... all problems in embryo . . . full confidence . . .

China: The discussion on these mighty revolutionary events ensued at the London session of the Bureau of the Second International by dealing with an invitation of the Communist International and of the R. I. L. U. to organize common action in favor of the Chinese revolution. The Bureau proceeded straight after dealing with this document to the ordinary agenda. In a special decision it records that here is another "united front manouver" with a view to "exposing" and "destroying" the socialist parties.

But they want neither to be exposed nor destroyed.

As regards the Chinese revolution (there is modest mention made of "the awakening of the working masses of China") itself a decision was adopted the first part of which was a Platonic greeting of the movement. The entire second part, however, is devoted to the struggle against Chinese nationalism, against the "nationalist race struggle"; hence, it is a question of froming a front against European-American imperialism, and against Asiatic nationalism.

A splendid supplement to this resolution, a fitting commentary to this "greeting" is found in the short address which the twin brother of the I. W. U. S. P.—the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam sent to our W. I. R. Having been invited to help the struggling Chinese workers, the Amsterdam I. F. T. U. replied on July 6th: "The presidium of the I. F. T. U. considered the question whether it is necessary (!) and possible to give the Chinese workers material help. The decision was arrived at that the presidium should ask for information from known Chinese trade unions whether help is possible (?) and to what extent it is required."

It is necessary first to ask for information. The Spanish—oh, no, the Chinese delegate is not present. Perhaps the Chinese workers do not require any material help. Perhaps they have plenty of everything. Perhaps they are so much under the influence of "Asiatic nationalism" that they do not want to take any assistance from Europeans. Who is to know?

EUROPEAN governments ply their agents in China with gold, munitions, warships, etc. The I. W. U. S. P. and the I. F. T. U. issue a warning against "Asiatic nationalism" and ask for information.

But the International is a peace and war instrument.

The greatest attention was devoted both at the London Bureau meeting and previously at the meetings of the Executive in Brussels January 1925, and in Paris (May) to the questions of the Security Pact and the Geneva Protocol. In the resolution which was adopted after excited discussion between the British and the continental comrades, we read amongst other items:

"It (the I. W. U. S. P.) considered the Geneva Protocol to be the execution and realization of the League of Nations and of the principles of the general Court of Arbitration, which alone is able to bring security to the people and disarmament to the world."

THUS agitation is made on behalf of the Geneva Protocol which "alone" etc., is dead and buried, and for the Security Pact, i. e. for the special alliance with the proviso that no "false equilibrium of the powers" should arise.

And in fact the Security Pact, as it is at present understood in England, directs its arrows against the Soviet Union, and is being used in a most cynical manner by the entire Social Democracy, with the Germans at their head, a vile agitational measure against Soviet Russia. Thomas in Great Britain uses the Railwaymen's Conference to make a most violent attack at a time when the conservative government is threatening to break off political connections with Soviet Russia. The "Vorwaerts" on account of the sentence of the three Fascist juvenile murderers invites the German government to break off relations with Soviet Russia.

In a leading article on the occasion of the dispatch of the new German note to Paris the "Vorwaerts," July 19th, formulates the foreign policy of social-democrats as follows:

"In Germany today there is properly speaking, only two foreign policy programs: the Communist and the Social Democratic. The Communists at least do not preach like the worn-out nationalists, about aimless force, but are seeking the solution in a German alliance with a strong military power: Russia. The Social Democratic Party seeks the solution in conjunction with the peoples of western culture and high capitalist development."

IT cannot be stated more clearly. The Communists are with the great Workers and Peasants Republic, with all oppressed nations on the globe against imperialism, the Social Democrats are working with the highly developed capitalism of imperialist powers against—whom? Against the Soviet Union, China and Morocco.

For some weeks, already, Vandervelde holds the office of foreign minister to the Belgian king. In a program which he issued to the Belgian chamber on June 30th, he stated, that he "would continue the Belgian foreign policy on the lines of his predecessors." These predecessors, amongst other things, occupied the Ruhr together with Poincare. For his own part Vandervelde declared that "as long as Germany had not fulfilled her obligations we will remain in the Cologne Zone. The entire government is in agreement on this point."

According to Vandervelde's statement, the Soviet Union, however, despite the promises which were made to the Belgian workers during the elections, will not be recognized. First of all the Belgian capitalists, who once possessed factories now nationalized in Russia, must be fully indemnified and then "independence" must be restored to the Republic of Georgia as was demanded by Belgium.

In all other matters Vandervelde takes the same road as Great Britain (China) and France (Morocco).

HOWEVER, barely two years ago at the Hamburg Congress, this grestest of present-day hypocrites and swindlers declared in a loud voice in the meeting hall: "We are collecting our forces against this imperial peace, which in reality is nothing but a fossilized state of war, against this war in the form of imperialist peace and we place on record: capitalism will be eternally damned in history, because with recurring regularity it has driven the masses to butchery and warfare."

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Communist Work in Co-operative Mass Organizations

By W. HANKA

FOR the Communist co-operative work of the Comintern sections there are two conclusions to be drawn from the estimate made of the political situation, and from the lines laid down for the development of Bolshevist mass parties, by the enlarged executive of the Comintern (April, 1925) First of all it is of the utmost importance to recognize the necessity of devoting intense attention, in the Communist Parties, to the work of the co-operatives. All Communists, without exception, must become members of the co-operatives, and must take active part, and in an organized manner, in all events relating to the co-operatives, and in the solution of the daily questions arising in co-operative life. A second and no less important aspect of the question relates to the methods and starting points of our practical activities in the co-operatives, the tactics by which we are to win over the millions, organized in the co-operatives for revolutionary class warfare. At the III, IV, and V. World Congress it was already pointed out that it is the duty of the Communist Parties to devote adequate attention to the co-operatives, and during the present period of Bolshevization, and of systematic building up of our parties as real leaders of the masses, this duty is placed more emphatically in the foreground.

IN the theses issued by the executive, work among the existing mass organizations is designated as the most essential prerequisite of Bolshevisation. Besides the trade unions, with regard to which the enlarged executive categorically declares that the Communists have to work in them even when they are in the hands of arch-reactionary leaders, there are in all countries huge co-operative organizations, again mass organizations of the proletariat. The International Co-operative Alliance (London) alone comprises 100,000 co-operative organizations belonging to 32 countries, affiliated to the alliance thru their central unions. This involves the enormous number of 50 million members. We must wrest these many millions from the hands of the reformist leaders! The slogan: "To the masses!" must be realized in the co-operative movement with our maximum of intensity, energy, and perseverance. We must endeavor to enlist this gigantic organization of the exploited, created in the course of decades, in the united proletarian fighting front against capital.

An intense fractional activity within the co-operative organizations gives us Communists the opportunity of contact with strata of the working class which we encounter neither in the trade unions nor in the factories. Thus, for instance, work in the co-operatives offers the best possibility, or may even be regarded as the first premise, for really useful party work among the proletarian housewives.

MANY proletarian housewives, having learned by bitter personal experience the necessity of organized opposition against the profiteering in food practiced by the capitalists, against high prices and speculation, join the co-operatives. But the social reformist managers of the co-operative societies exert their utmost endeavors to paralyze the fighting will of these masses by the propagation of illusions as to the possibility of overcoming capitalism on peaceful lines with the aid of the co-operatives only, without the necessity of the revolutionary class struggle. To bring light into this obscurity with the torch of Leninism, to show the proletarian housewives, gathered together in these organizations in compact masses and who are otherwise inaccessible to us, the real task and means in the struggle against capitalism, and to lead them forward in this struggle—this is a duty imperatively incumbent on the Bolshevist parties, and one which can no longer be postponed.

Besides the main masses of proletarian members, we find in the co-operative societies of today various groups from those strata of the petty bourgeoisie which may be regarded as possible allies of the proletariat in the revolutionary struggle, tho at the moment they may still be vacillating irresolutely to and fro. The Leninist tactics of recruiting allies for the decisive revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, culminating in the Soviet Union in the magnificent success of the unshakeable alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, will have to be applied in a much higher degree to the city population in countries where this is of greater decisive importance. We find all these petty state and municipal officials, private employes, artisans, technicians, etc., in the co-operatives.

STARTING with their most primitive needs, with their daily cares, we find here the opportunity of gaining for the first time the ear of these strata of the population for the voice of the revolutionary proletariat, and of convincing them that, in the struggle between capital and labor, it is to their own interest not to take part against the proletariat, but to support the working class, or at least not to place obstacles in the way of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism.

Conditions are similar with respect to the small farmers. The widespread network of farmers' co-operatives is the main type of those economic organizations of the peasantry to which the Enlarged Executive has directed the attention of the Communist Parties. The setting up of concrete Communist demands regarding questions of taxes and credits, in questions relating to the regulation of land ownership, and in all questions dealing with the daily vital interests of the peasantry—questions which are invariably on the agenda of these peasants' co-operative organizations or can be placed on it—forms the best possible opportunity of proving to the largest strata of the rural population the immensity of the antagonism between their real interests and the policy pursued by the capitalist big agrarian state. Here, too, a consistently carried out co-operative activity affords the suitable opportunity, and is the suitable medium, for the influence of the big land owners and the priests, and for converting them into the conscious allies of the proletariat.

THE first prerequisite for the thoro utilization of the whole of these advantageous possibilities for our proletarian class struggle offered by the co-operative societies is, it need scarcely be said, for us to have access to the co-operative meetings, conferences, etc. The entry of Communists into the co-operative societies, and the formation of fractions within these societies, is thus an urgent duty.

With regard to the methods to be pursued in Communist co-operative work, the decisions of the Enlarged Executive show the fundamental lines laid down by the resolutions passed by the organization bureau, and by the co-operative section of the E. C. C. I., in October, 1924, to be entirely correct and in no need of alteration. The conditions of the present general political situation, and the prospects adduced to by the Enlarged Executive of a diminished speed of revolutionary development, render it the more urgently incumbent on the Communist Parties to apply the principle of devoting attention to the current questions of practical daily life to work in the co-operatives.

If we put forward definite Communist demands and propositions with reference to the daily questions arising in the co-operative movement, and in its local, national and international organizations, we shall be able to make use of the immediate interests of the co-operative societies for showing the masses of the members how the gigantic apparatus of the co-operatives could be developed into an effective means of defense against the exploitation and starvation practices of capital, and how the organization of the workers' consumers must work hand in hand with the other organs of revolutionary class war towards the overthrow of the capitalist system, if this organization is actually to fulfill its purpose: The raising of the standard of living among the people, and the bridling of the greed of the usurious capitalists, who force up prices.

BASING our criticism on an accurate knowledge and analysis of the general economic situation, and of the practical business conditions in the co-operatives, we must, in our criticism of the leadership, show the members that the reformist co-operative society interests which they profess to represent; that this bureaucracy, by working together with the bourgeoisie during and after the world war, is driving the co-operatives to ruin, and delivering them over into the hands of banking capital.

The question of combatting usury and high prices, acute in almost every country at the present time, should be specially raised in the co-operatives. In place of co-operation with the bourgeoisie, we must demand a fighting alliance with the trade unions and factory councils. For in the first place the economic power of the co-operative is directly dependent upon the purchasing powers of the working class, and in the second place help form the trade unions and factory councils is necessary if the co-operative societies are to succeed in having their demands (freedom from taxation, credit—control of private trade) acceded to in a capitalist state.

THE necessary conclusions to be drawn for Communist co-operative work from the decisions of the Executive are therefore as follows:

Join the co-operative societies!

To the masses of co-operative society members!

Organize participation in the daily life of the co-operatives!

Exercise expert criticism and make definite demands!

Use the fight against high prices and the struggle for existence as starting points!

Get into contact with the trade unions and factory councils!

Go forward from the current demands of the co-operatives to the revolutionary mass struggle.

A PAGE FROM THE JOURNAL OF A WOMAN COMMUNIST IN 1919

By Working Women's Organizer.

IT is 6 a. m., it is dark. I wake up as if electrified. What is the matter? Then the thought comes to me in a flash. This morning we see our comrades off who are going to the front—48 of our best, dearest and most active comrades, who, full of enthusiasm, had volunteered to work for the party which is near and dear to them. They include also three youths of 15 and 14 years and three women.

Just as a mother parts reluctantly with one child after another when necessity demands, we considered long and carefully the case of everyone of these comrades—either member of the factory committee or active educationalist, or good agitator, or much valued expert—but it did not occur to us that the best should be kept back. No, we were determined to give up those who were dearest to us for work over there where they were needed more than here.

VERY solemn was the moment when selection and deliberations of the comrades had ended, and the chairman of the nucleus said the last parting words to them. With shining eyes and burning cheeks they went on their errand, united and full of enthusiasm. How determined and joyful sounded our "Onwards comrades, onwards."

I start running along the frozen ground oblivious of my age, quickening my pace moved by the thought, "I want to be, I must be with them." A horse is standing outside the club laden with various baskets and sacks. In the club there were already a good few workers and comrades full equipped for their journey, and also those who have come to see them off. Seven a. m. was the hour appointed for the meeting. Soon everyone will be there.

AT the refreshment bar tea is ready for those who are going away and for those who are seeing them off. Everyone is in an elated mood. All are there. The tea drinking is at an end. The order to start is given and the ranks are being formed in the foyer of the club. They are drawn up in a line, the chairman of the nucleus appears on the platform where the band used to play and all eyes are turned towards him.

And then he spoke with emotion and yet powerfully and firmly: If there were ever in Communist ranks waverers or timid people, this speech would have made heroes of them. But here we had no waverers or timid people, everyone was aflame with courage and enthusiasm.

IN the dim morning light the snow which the sun rays tinged with red and the Communist banner made specially for the comrades seemed in unison with the feelings and frame of mind of all those present. Such impressions and experiences are worth many a dull and colorless life.

The speeches and parting words had come to an end. The International was sung, the banner was unfolded and floated majestically in the air.

THEN came the presentation of the banner, the Communist swearing allegiance, the parade and the band march music.

They went away, proud, bold and erect. The whole crowd followed them to the station. There—more speeches and ovations from all the organizations. The train is in sight. The band plays the International. No tears in the eyes of those who have come to see them off. No tears, and yet there was no one dearer to all our hearts than these comrades who were going away. We accompany them as far as Moscow.

IT is broad daylight. There is some joking, but on the quiet, and we all continued to be in a solemn mood. We formed ourselves into a column and went to the other station. It is difficult to distinguish the women from the men: the same brand new fur caps, the same kind of boots and knapsacks on their backs. Those who came to see them off keep pace with them. Friends are wondering if our comrades were given enough provisions to last them for the journey, for there is scarcity everywhere.

The big family, which we really are was worrying about its dear ones, but finally decided that everything that was possible had been done. Then came the final good byes and parting words, the last sound of music, and the train has gone.

WITH the feeling of having done their duty those who stayed behind vowed to keep the promise made to those who had gone to the front—to work hard for the reconstruction of our devastated economy.

1905 Rebels Plan Reunion Celebration at 20th Anniversary

A celebration in memory of the 20th anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905 is being planned in Chicago by old rebels of the 1905 revolution.

The revolution of that year awakened the masses, it shook the throne of the czar, but it was not strong enuf to overthrow czarism and capitalism. As a result of that, a terrible massacre broke out, killing thousands of workers. Many were exiled to Siberia; some were more fortunate and fled to other countries.

A conference of the old rebels who are living in Chicago is being called to organize a monster celebration for the occasion. Old rebels are requested to send their names and addresses to the Chicago office of the Novy Mir, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Statistical Background of the Agrarian Question in the U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

approximately 40 per cent. or between four, and four and a half million, are propertyless workers. This is the agricultural proletariat, the basic stratum for the revolutionary movement in the rural districts. It is, in turn, due to historic and economic differences, to be divided into many groups, each of which presents distinct problems; such as, (a) the "hired hands" of isolated farmers, more or less fixed as to residence, very conservative and dominated by the employing farmers almost completely (probably the largest single group); (b) the Negro farm workers of the southern cotton states, the most submerged and exploited creature in America; (c) the wage workers on "large scale" farms (not a large group as yet, but growing faster than any other group in agriculture); (d) the migratory workers, who follow the harvests, having no fixed residence; (e) workers engaged in agriculture in the summer and industrial pursuits in the winter (differing from the migratory workers in having a fixed residence); (f) members of the family of "farm owners"; and so forth.

Of the total of 6,448,343 operators of farm establishments in 1920, there were 2,454,804 tenants as against 3,993,539 owners and managers. It is among the two and a half million tenant farmers that will be found the largest number of the semi-proletarian elements, according to Lenin's classification. Almost one-third of these are Negroes, in the south, numbering 714,441; many of the others are former "owners" in the process of being squeezed out of agriculture as independent operators; the tenant farmers, as a whole, while continuously increasing in number, occupy a most unstable economic position, which is more and more becoming a disguised form of wage slavery. The following table shows the constant growth of tenantry in the United States for the past 40 years:

	Percentage of All Farms				
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
Owners and managers	61.9	63.0	64.7	71.6	74.4
Tenants	38.1	37.0	35.3	28.4	25.6

The approximately four million "owners" of farms present every variation of social stratification possible. And it is only indirectly that we can arrive at an approximation of the relative numbers of "poor," "middle," and "well-to-do" farmers. The census of the U. S. was not designed for the purpose of bringing out the facts of class division in this country.

It is possible to get some degree of light on the question by an examination of that great institution of American private property, the "farm mortgage." The mortgage is the first step in the dispossession of the farm owner from his land, it is the invasion of "outside capital" into the domain of the free and independent producer. And there is no doubt that to a large degree the extent and rate of growth of farm mortgages in the United States is an indication of the number and rate of increase of poor farmers in relation to the total farming population.

In 1890, the first census report on mortgages, the percentage of all farms which were reported as free from mortgage, was 70.9 per cent. In the year 1900, this had fallen to 66.5 per cent. At the last census, in 1920, only 52.8 per cent of all farms were reported as free from mortgage. Thus there is only slightly more than 2,000,000 farmers, of whom we can definitely say that, in their overwhelming number, they represent the middle and well-to-do farmers of America, who, with their families, constitute the backbone of the bourgeois social system in the rural districts of America.

The first approximate classification which must be made, in view of the foregoing, in our efforts to develop the fundamental groups within the agricultural population, would be as follows:

Group in the year of 1920	Approximate Number	Percentage of Total
Workers	4,500,000	41
Tenants	2,500,000	23
Mortgaged farmers	1,800,000	16
Full owners and managers	2,200,000	20
Approximate total	11,000,000	100

Size of Agricultural Establishments.

EACH of the foregoing groups could be analyzed with any degree of exactness, only if data was available for each group as to the size of the undertakings, the various degrees of technical development as shown by number of head of livestock, amount of machinery, buildings, etc. Unfortunately, such classified information is not available, so it will be necessary to use another, indirect method, of superimposing the classification by size and technical development of all farms, upon the classification by land tenure.

The average number of acres in each tenant-operated farm is 107.9 acres. This is almost exactly two-thirds of the size of the average owner-operated farm, which is 162.2 acres. There are approximately two and a half million of these tenant-operated farms of a little over one hundred acres average.

Size-groups of all farms (without regard to tenure) with comparison of 1880, 1910, and 1920, are as follows:

	Number of farms			Percent of total
Size group	1920	1910	1880	in 1920
Under 20 acres	796,535	839,166	393,990	12.4
20 to 49 acres	1,503,732	1,414,376	781,574	23.3
50 to 99 acres	1,474,745	1,438,069	1,032,310	22.9
100 to 174 acres	1,449,630	1,516,286		18.9
175 acres and over	1,223,701	1,153,605	1,800,533	18.9
Total	6,448,343	6,361,502	4,008,907	100

The technical equipment of these various size groups (leaving out the group 175 acres and over as definitely well-to-do farmers and requiring no further analysis from us), is as follows:

Average value per farm, by size, of technical equipment.

	Buildings		Machinery		Live Stock	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
Under 20 acres	$ 967	605	$146	56	$ 306	195
20 to 49 acres	827	474	193	76	434	270
50 to 99 acres	1,497	848	412	156	834	522
100 to 174 acres	2,245	1,182	712	241	1,414	869

Of the 800 thousand farms of 20 acres and under, there could be very few with more than two horses and two cows (and if any swine, at the price of a horse or cow). The value of machinery allows of little more than a few plows, harrows, cultivators, etc. When we come to buildings, however, we find the average quite high, higher than that farms of 20 to 49 acres. The explanation of this is without question that this class contains a very large proportion of middle or well-to-do farmers who do not depend upon the produce of the farm for a livelihood—who have, as it were, partially retired, or who have never been farmers in the full sense. There must be a much lower percentage of tenants in this size-group than in the groups over 20 and under 175 acres.

More than two-thirds of the total number of farms are included in the groups 20 to 175 acres. It is from this group that must come most of the tenants and a large part of the mortgaged farmers, with much the heavier part of these poor-farmer elements coming under the class of 99 acres and less. These latter farms will in most cases have 2 to 3 horses and 4 to 6 cows, while its stock of machinery is still quite limited.

Tentative Estimate of Agrarian Groups.

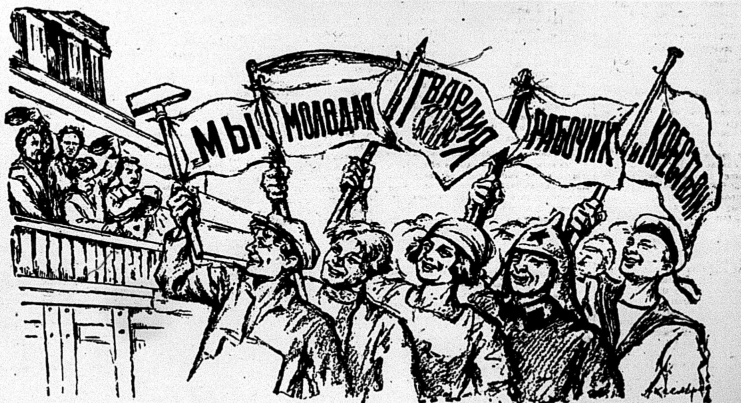
FROM the above we can make a tentative estimate of the principal groups, as containing landless and propertyless workers, four and a half millions; poor farmers (semi-proletarian and practically propertyless) two millions; middle farmers (economically in a dangerous position in America, at this time, but formerly the most "substantial" citizenry of capitalism) two millions; while the well-to-do and rich farmers amount to about two and a half millions.

These figures give us the barest approach, the first faint sketch, of the extremely complicated problems involved in agriculture in the U. S. Compared with Europe, for example, the acreage of American farms seems fantastically high; but the size which, in Europe, would indicate a rich peasant, in America would quite as easily indicate rent racked tenant or a land poor mortgaged farmer. There is further, for example, the extreme specialization which has taken place in American agriculture, which cuts the country into quite distinct sections, each dominated by a different set of crops, different social conditions, different stages of technical development, ownership, etc.

In spite of (or on account of) the extreme productivity of American agriculture, it is true more clearly here than in any other country, that capitalism never develops evenly and harmoniously. American agriculture is characterized by the most acute contradictions, brot about by the most uneven development of agriculture as compared with industry, uneven development of different branches of agriculture, uneven development of agrarian districts, high degree of specialization in some respects together with a very low degree in others, the accentuation and aggravation of social differences carried over from the past (Negro problem, etc.), and a hundred and one other factors which go to mold the groups, sub-classes and classes within the rural population of America.

In the next article we will examine the statistical outlines available for the several principal agrarian divisions in the U. S. and the different problems which they present.

Youth Day on the Red Square in Moscow



Rykov, Zinoviev, Kalinin and Stalin greeting the demonstrations on Youth Day.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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LEFT WING WINS VICTORY IN I. L. G. W.

MAYORS, FAKERS, PRESS AND COAL OPERATORS JOIN IN ANTHRACITE TERRORISM; ALEX REID ARRESTED

By BEN GITLOW.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 27.—The mass meeting of progressive miners and the Workers (Communist) Party scheduled for Saturday afternoon in Washington Hall, West Scranton, was broken up by police and Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, together with August Valentine, were arrested. Vareck, a striking miner who offered bail, was also arrested.

These arrests follow a declaration by Rinaldo Cappellini, U. M. W. of A. official in the anthracite, that all Communist meetings should be broken up. The local union officials, who are preparing to betray the striking miners by dropping wage demands in exchange for granting of the check-off, have united with the political flunkies of the coal companies to prevent any real expression of the miners' demands. The miners are being terrorized.

Pinchot Responsible.

Governor Pinchot, who says gangster rule dominates in Pennsylvania, is correct. It dominates for the coal operators in the anthracite, and Pinchot denies any vestige of freedom of speech and assembly in the interest of the workers. All labor will have to be aroused over the gangsterism and despotism that typifies the rule of the coal mine owners.

The coal barons of the anthracite region where 158,000 miners are striking for demands headed by a 10 per cent wage raise and the union dues check-off, are despotically denying the right of the Progressive Miners' Committee to present their views to the striking miners.

Meetings of the Progressive Miners and the Workers (Communist) Party are being prohibited and broken up. Meetings called at Old Forge, Sworesville, Exeter and Shaft have been prohibited by the authorities. Patrick J. Hayden, the burgess of Exeter, closed the hall where the mass meeting was being held and his police dispersed the crowd of miners.

Local Press Raise Red Scare.

The capitalist press thruout the anthracite region is raising a "red" scare against the campaign to make the strike effective and against struggle in the interest of the workers.

The coal barons and the reactionary union officials are aroused over the miners' interest in real fighting demands. But the fight for the striking miners will continue, despite the czarist attempts to kill freedom of speech.

Gigantic Free Speech Fight.

A free speech fight on a gigantic scale will be held in the heart of the anthracite region—permit or no permit—to arouse the miners against the attempt to starve them into submission. The bootlegging burgesses and mayors of the towns in the anthracite district will find it hard to carry out the nefarious orders of the coal companies.

The miners of the anthracite, on strike since September 1, will continue to fight to get the maintenance men to quit, to compel the operators to grant the six-hour day and the five-day week, and a living minimum wage. They will continue to fight for a labor party to represent their interests as opposed to the political parties of capitalism controlled by the operators. If the miners have their way the strike will not be a picnic, but a struggle against the greed and oppression of the operators.

Mussolini Has Hard Liver

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Premier Mussolini of Italy is still far from well, according to persons who have recently visited him.

The Italian premier, it is stated, is suffering from "stony liver" and is losing weight and his complexion is very sallow. He is said to be easily excited and only his strong body and indomnitable will make it possible for him to continue his activities.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

OUR American "constitutional revolutionists," who give their retreat from the revolutionary implications of Marxism a semblance of authority by quoting Marx to the effect that a peaceful revolution was a possibility in England, may read the latest reports from that country to some advantage. The reports are not of a nature to strengthen their belief that the shifting of political power from the capitalists to the workers will take place without violence.

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AN organization has been formed which correspondents admit bears a close resemblance to the original fascist organization in Italy. There are already fascist formations in England, but this looks like the real McCoy. At its head are some of the biggest figures in naval and military circles, including Lord Jellicoe who lost the battle of Jutland to the Germans. Perhaps he expects better luck with the workers.

• • •

THE surrender of the government to the miners aroused the British ruling class as they were never aroused before. They saw their powerful government forced to surrender to an army of begrimed proletarians. It must not happen again, they say. In the meantime they are organizing armies of soldiers, technicians, scabs, nurses and other categories needed in a real war for the coming conflict, which they know is inevitable. They hope with the aid of this extra-legal army, in addition to the government forces, to crush the workers, before they can get strong enuf and intelligent enuf to realize that their battle is not won until they have seized control of the government and disarmed their foes.

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IN view of this situation an article by a P. J. Welinder, in the current issue of the Industrial Pioneer is tragically amusing. This hero of the musty dogma, that government is more or less of a myth, something that should be treated, as the Irish doctor is alleged to have treated a certain social disease, that is, with contempt, this blind leader of the blind, points to the recent victory of the British miners as a justification for his anti-political hydrophobia. The miners won, he declares by exercising their industrial might. Nobody contends otherwise, but what Stanley Baldwin feared was not one million miners with folded arms, but one million workers with clenched fists, with rifles in them.

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MOST of us remember how the Italian workers paralyzed the industrial machinery of that country in 1921. The government was powerless for a while and under the pressure of circumstances over which it had no immediate control, the government, representing the collective capitalists of Italy made certain concessions to

(Continued on page 2)

CZARIST PERSECUTION ECLIPSED BY ROUMANIAN TERRORIST POLICE

By DOBROZHANU GERIA.
(A CONVERSATION WITH AN I. R. A. EMPLOYEE.)

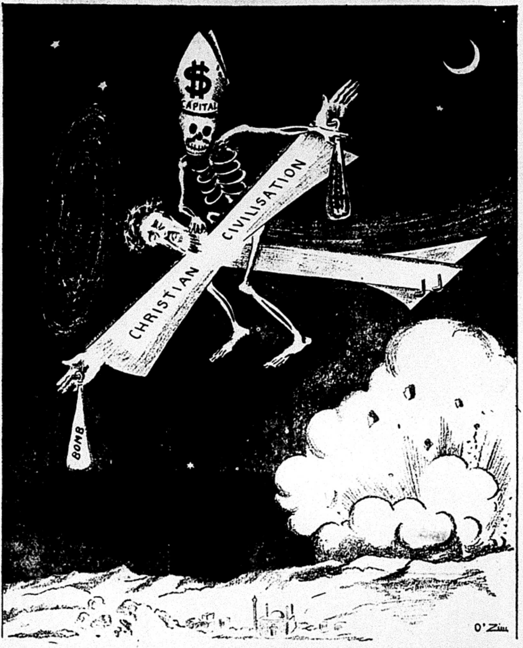
The arrest of the central committee of the Roumanian party was nothing but a sheer provocation, which aimed to sentence us to a long term of hard labor for the past illegal work of the committee, when the party was driven underground. In spite of the vast army of agent provocateurs, not a scrap of evidence could be found as a basis for the latest trial.

Secret Police Cowards.

This trial proved, that in spite of the terror, the secret service government is cowardly and is afraid when the laboring masses, under the leader-

(Continued on page 2)

UPLIFTING THE NATIVES



SOVIETS NAIL LIE OF DRIFT TO CAPITALISM

Figures Show Advance Toward Socialization

By G. STRUMILIN.

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—It is a favorite and usual method to endeavor to discredit the Soviet Union in the eyes of the workers of western countries as a socialist union by making the libellous statement that in the U. S. S. R. private economy is developing more and more at the expense of state, socialist economy. The data given below prove the falsity of this statement.

On the strength of the statistics compiled by the state tax commission, concerning the socialization of means and processes of production and distribution in our national economy, the following achievements may be brot forward.

62 Per Cent Socialized.

From the material means of production in the country, exclusive of the inhabited housing fund, the state possessed in the beginning of 1924-25 according to the lowest estimate, capital funds to the amount of 11.7 milliards chervonny rubles, co-operatives, 6.5 milliard and private mainly peasant economies, 7.5 milliard.

Thus, in connection with the socialization of the means of production, over 62 per cent of the total amount has been socialized, and 38 per cent remain to be socialized whilst the socialization of our capital funds in the countryside up to the present is barely 4 per cent and in the towns, including our entire heavy industry and

(Continued on page 6)

British Bread Subsidy Costs $690,000,000

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Net loss of approximately $690,000,000 disclosed in the accounts of the royal commission of wheat supplies represents the cost to the nation of the bread subsidy.

CRIBBEN AND SEXTON STOVE WORKERS HOLD MASS MEETING TONITE

As the first step in the drive to unionize the Cribben and Sexton company, manufacturers of the Universal stoves and ranges, Sacramento Blvd. and Chicago Ave., a mass meeting of workers in the shop will take place Monday, at 5:15 p. m.

The meeting will be an attempt to organize every workers in the shop from the laborer to the skilled mechanics. The meeting will be held at 736 North Albany Ave.

BOSS THREATENS UNION PICKETS AT PLATING CO.

John Werlik, business agent of the Metal Polishers' Union, Local Number 6, was threatened with arrest if he persisted in maintaining the picket line in front of the Chicago Plating Workers, formerly known as the Cooperative Plating Co., 351 West Superior street.

The Chicago Plating Works have been attempting to turn out the work of the struck Cribben and Sexton plant, Sacramento Blvd. and Chicago avenue. This shop has been an open shop for a number of years and insists that its men are not on strike and that there cannot be a strike as it is open shop. The picket lines give the lie to the statement of the bosses.

Discrimination in the distribution of piece work has been practiced in this shop. The lackeys of the firm get the best jobs and are able to make fair wages while the others are just barely able to make $5 for a day's work.

The DAILY WORKER representative attempted to interview the bosses. The bosses refused to say anything and said, "Let them fellows out there tell you," pointing out the window.

ZEIGLER MINE LOCAL REJECTS FAKERS' RATS

Expulsions of Loyal Unionists Continue

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 27—The Zeigleer miners' union, Local 992 of the U. M. W. of A. held election for local 992 of the U. M. W. of A. held election for local officers on Wednesday night. This is the local in which the Farrington ku klux klan gang led by D. B. Cobb and Lon Fox, sub-district officers precipitated the infamous prosecution of fifteen members by Cobb on charges of "assault with intent to kill" and the murder by Alex Hargis, a kluxer, of Mike Sarovich, a member of the local in the union hall.

In this election, not one of Farrington's rats was elected. However, the Cobb-Klan-Farrington gang is still expelling active and loyal members of the union on framed up charges. Ross White is the latest victim.

The members of the U. M. W. of A. thruout the local camps are becoming aroused at the open alliance between the union officials and the coal operators to disrupt the union and destroy the hard-earned conditions of years of struggle.

Four Cornered Fight in Wisconsin Election

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—The special senatorial campaign which will result in a selection of a successor to the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette next Tuesday, entered the final stage tonight. All four active candidates were making last appeals for support at meetings held in various parts of the state.

Edward D. Dithmar is running as an independent republican. Bob La Follette Jr., who got the regular republican nomination is in the field. The democratic candidate is William George Bruce, but as an "independent" democrat, while John M. Work, the socialist is running. His criticism of young Bob is that he is "breaking from the principles of his father."

REACTIONARIES ARE WHIPPED IN GREATEST FIGHT FOR POLICY OF CLASS STRUGGLE IN U. S. UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 27.—The left wing of the American Labor Movement has won a smashing and historic victory against the forces of reaction, a victory unprecedented, one which will challenge the attention of labor unionists thruout the world and which proves the soundness of the policies and tactics of the Trade Union Educational League, such is the significance of the "peace plan" adopted Thursday night, by 3,500 shop chairmen of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The shop chairmen filled both Cooper Union and Webster Hall and the proposed peace plan worked out by the Joint Action Committee of the suspended left wing Locals 2, 9 and 22, and the Sigman reactionary administration, was adopted after long discussion and the promise by the leaders of the Joint Action Committee that the fight against the Sigman machine would continue if the agreement is violated.

Workers Storm Halls.

Thousands of workers, who have for months thrown their mass weight and militant spirit against the Sigman machine, and now were anxious to hear the results of the peace negotiations which had extended for two weeks between leaders of the opposing factions under the direction of a committee elected by the previous meeting of shop chairman, these thousands gathered in the streets outside the halls where their shop chairmen were deliberating, and pressed by their anxiety, attempted to enter, but they were roughly repulsed by policemen's clubs and the strong arm squads of the Sigman machine.

Members Demand Victory or Battle.

These crowds of members of the I. L. G. W. who had fought a long and heroic battle to save their union from official disruption by the yellow socialist right wing were in an aggressive mood, demanding the full fruits of their victory or a continuance of the fight.

Only the assurance by the leaders of the left wing Joint Action Committee, that the proposed plan offers the best chance of gaining the demands of the militant membership secured the plan's adoption.

Amnesty Thruout Country.

The plan was finally adopted with the added resolution offered from the floor demanding immediate amnesty for all union members throut the country, not only in New York City, who have been expelled for political opinions. This was carried by unanimous vote with uproarious applause.

At Cooper Union, L. Horowitz was the chairman, A. Cohen presided at Webster Hall. The peace plan, read by Joseph Boruchowitz, expelled manager of Local 2, establishes forever that there shall be no discrimination against members for political ideas. It provides:

Terms of Peace.

1. There shall be new elections in the three suspended Locals 2, 9 and 22; with all members eligible for office, regardless of their political beliefs or present suspension or expulsion.

2. The next international convention, called for November 30, shall consider proportional representation. If there are majority and minority opinions developed at the convention on the subject, both will be carried

(Continued on page 6)

WAR ON SOVIET LURKS IN LEE OF DEBT TALK

Diplomats' Dinners Herald Bloodshed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 27.—Post prandial diplomacy has followed the post-war debt problem into the lair of American financial imperialism. Yesterday, the French finance minister, Joseph Caillaux, together with Marquis de Chambrun had luncheon with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon at the home of Gerrard Winston, Mellon's under secretary. They dined together again at night and today the entire French mission and the American members of the debt funding commission will all have luncheon at Mellon's country place.

"Everything is proceeding satisfactorily," said Caillaux. But Henry Dumay, member of the French mission put on the postscript. "Caillaux would say that it was satisfactory no matter what is transpiring. That is diplomacy." And Caillaux nodded in recognition of the necessity for maintaining the reputation for diplomats of never telling the truth.

Bankers Dangle Bait

New York bankers are in Washington ready to negotiate an enormous loan to France as soon as she comes across with acceptance of the secret proposals of American imperialism.

These proposals deal with larger matters than the French debt, though that is put in the foreground for consumption by the gullible public. America is putting pressure on France to enter without quibble into the so-called "security pact"—which is another name for the alliance of western European capitalist nations against the growing power of Soviet Russia.

One outstanding publication says editorially today that—"Our latest move, in refusing to let our bankers make loans to France until she has made a debt adjustment, has led inevitably to the success of the security negotiations."

Force Anti-Soviet Pact

The $4,200,000,000 debt of France to America is being used as a club to force France into political concessions, leading among which is the rupture of relations between Paris and Moscow. All the chatter about differences on the terms of the debt settlement, while quite true, do not tell the story.

Both American and French financiers know quite well that paying the debt is quite impossible. Only the French want a big loan to postpone the crash of French credit and the inflated franc, and America has in view the building a new counter-revolutionary front against Soviet Russia. "Peace among the western powers" means war to the east.

Atlantic Mills Keep Wage Cut They Said Would Be Temporary

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 27.—Workers at the Atlantic Mills, members of the United Textile Workers, who have been conferring with the employers over the restoration of a recent wage cut, will not have the cut restored. The company holds that it is justified in cutting wages because so many other textile mills have done so. The workers have not yet decided whether they will strike. The Atlantic Mills is one of the largest concerns in Rhode Island.

DUKHOBORS EXPOSE FALSE REPORT OF SEMENOV IN CANADIAN DAILIES

In the counter-revolutionary press of the United States and Canada appeared several articles of Dukhobor Semenov, who went to Soviet Russia with the purpose of getting acquainted with the conditions of the life of Dukhobors in Russia. In these articles Semenov called himself official representative of the Dukhobors. He, in his "impressions" about the life of the Dukhobors, painted it in dark and unattractive colors.

His articles have been read and repudiated by the convention of the Dukhobor delegates, which took place in Soviet Russia. Below is a copy

(Continued on page 6)

FRANCE PEEVED AT WASHINGTON STAND ON RIFFS

Aviators Continue to Bomb Villages

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Secretary Kellogg's action in calling attention of the American aviators to the extra-territorial treaty with Morocco and demanding that Americans cease fighting the Riffs has caused much unfavorable comment in France.

Resent Slap.

The French resent its being brot up at a time when Caillaux is in America attempting to reach an agreement on the debt question. The French consider this move a slap in the face as it has been two months since the American mercenaries have been bombing Riff villages without any comment by the American state department, tho the mobilization of the Sherrifian squadron was widely heralded in America. Technically the aviators are in the service of the sultan of Morocco, who is the cats-paw of French imperialism.

The French insist that the order from Washington telling the aviators they must not fight a friendly government is recognition of Abd-el-Krim and the French hold that Krim is nothing but a rebel and that America must withdraw its demand on the mercenary aviators present in Morocco.

Reveal Other Violations.

France also points to the fact that many of the present aviators and others fought in the Lafayette escadrille during the war against Germany before America entered the war and have not heard of any going to jail or paying fines for the violation of the law which America is using now in its gesture in Morocco.

The French claim that America has no business to come in at this late hour to tell the aviators of the violation, since they have been mobilized and spent some time in being trained and are just now beginning to do the mercenary work that was expected.

"Travel for Pleasure."

The aviators point out that when some of them applied for passports to go to Morocco, they gave as their reason that they wanted to join the French foreign legion in the fight against the Riffs. When the passports were returned, they were marked "travel for pleasure."

Legal Aspect.

The legal question raised by the service of the American aviators, in the Sheriffian air guard is due to the extra-territorial rights enjoyed by the United States in Morocco. Section 4090 of the revised statutes reads:

"Every such minister may issue all manner of writs to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the said (extra-territorial) countries, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States is at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force belonging to the United States as may at the time be within his reach.

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Doctor to Aid Krim

PARIS, Sept. 27—Dr. Ernest Griffin, an English military surgeon is attempting to cross the lines to give aid to Abd-el-Krim in Morocco. His trip has progressed very well so far, he reached Tangier the early part of last week and expects to be met by friends who will smuggle him across the French lines.

Abd-el-Krim will have a column of warriors to reach the doctor who intends opening a military hospital which is to take care of the wounded Riffs at Adjis.

Dr. Griffin also intends to send out news to the world as to the real facts in the Riffian war for independence.

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Bombing Still Continues.

FEZ, French Morocco, Sept. 27—The aviators of the Sheriffian squadron insist they will remain thruout the campaign against the Riffs.

The hardest day's work that the squadron has been involved in came after the threatening note from the state department. Three tons of bombs were dropped upon the ill-equipped Riffians fighting for the independence of Morocco. Scores of villages have been wiped out in the source of the Agourdor. The plantations north of the Ouergha river which were flourishing and prospering are today blackened heaps of ashes.

Independent Union of Barbers on Strike in Boston Over Wage Rate

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The barbers of Boston are on strike to force their employers to pay them a minimum wage of $25 a week, and a split on the business done in the shop. They also demand that all shops be closed on holidays unless the holiday falls on a Saturday or a Monday, in which case the barbers are willing to work half a day. The barbers' union is not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

CAPITALIST DICTATORSHIP SHOWN BY INCOME TAX OF CONGRESSMEN OF BOTH BIG CAPITALIST PARIES

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

The farce of representative government in a country dominated by a full fledged plutocracy is graphically exposed in a survey of congressional income tax returns issued by the United Press and published in the Wall Street Journal. The figures in this article raise the question whether congressmen with incomes averaging between $30,000 and $40,000 can in any real sense represent the viewpoint of the millions of workers and farmers whose entire incomes are less than the average tax paid by their so-called representatives.

Based on returns from about 200 senators and representatives the United Press estimates the total tax paid by members of both branches of congress at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. The lower figure would indicate a per capita tax of $2,820 which would mean an average income of more than $30,000 without taking into account claims for exemption. Thus the average income of members of congress is 20 times that of the average male worker in industry.

The following table shows the 10 republicans and 8 democrats paying the highest taxes in the United Press list:

Incomes of Congressmen State	Tax	Approx-Income
Republican		
Rep. Ogden L. Mills, N. Y.	$183,413	$500,000
Sen. T. Coleman DuPont, Del	181,164	500,000
Sen. L. C. Phipps, Colo	157,741	400,000
Rep. T. W. Phillips, Pa	155,024	400,000
Rep. M. D. Hull, Ill	95,568	275,000
Sen. G. A. Pepper, Pa	21,995	100,000
Sen. D. A. Reed, Pa	19,546	95,000
Sen. W. B. McKinley, Ill	17,692	90,000
Sen. W. M. Butler, Mass	12,790	75,000
Rep. H. P. Snyder, N Y	7,898	60,000
Democratic		
Sen. O. Underwood & wife, Ala	28,783	140,000
Rep. P. Corning, N. Y	12,798	75,000
Sen. Carter Glass, Va	4,703	45,000
Rep. H. C. Canfield, Ind	1,756	25,000
Sen. J. A. Reed, Mo	1,407	22,500
Sen. R. S. Copeland, N. Y	1,207	21,000
Rep. D. F. Minaham, N. Y	1,941	27,500
Rep. R. W. Weller, N. Y	1,133	20,000

Conservative Estimate.

These incomes probably fall considerably short of the actual amounts because they are estimated without allowance for deduction or exemptions claimed. Thus Senator Couzens of Michigan paid a tax of $1,214 representing an income of about $21,000, altho he is known to have tax exempt government and municipal bonds giving him probably at least half a million a year. The Underwood returns are $2,955 for the senator and $25,828 for his wife.

With these returns before us it is interesting to speculate on how many coal diggers and steel workers in Pennsylvania feel that they are represented in matters vitally affecting the wage earner as against the big corporations by two senators pulling down at least $100,000 a year, largely from corporate investments.

The taxes of these senators average at least 10 times the annual wage of a skilled mechanic. Or consider the upstate workers of New York represented by a man whose income undoubtedly runs considerably over half a million. His tax alone would pay the annual wages of 100 railroad mechanics.

But the Democrats Have Hopes!

Plutocracy, the figures show, finds its most perfect representation in the republican party. Says the United Press: "The wealthiest members of both branches of congress—at least those who paid the highest income taxes—are republicans. The senate as a class is more wealthy than the house on the same basis. The average tax of a republican congressman is about 10 times that of the average per capita democratic toll. In the senate the average paid by republicans exceeds that of the democrats about 15 to 1."

Roumanian Police Terror at Work

(Continued from page 1.)

ship of the revolutionary Communist Party take direct action against it. After the trial, the worker and peasant masses closed up their ranks more and more around the one and only party which defends this interest—around the Communist Party of Roumania—not one of the so-called political parties of the opposition conducts a serious struggle against the oligarchy, against the state of seige, and martial law, and against the reign of the secret service.

This is the position of the remaining condemned. The rest of the condemned put in an appeal. They had decided to bring the case to a second hearing in order to unmask the falseness and lowness of the police regime and to uncover the intrigues of the secret service. The Roumanian government tries to frighten the revolutionary labor movement with hard labor sentences. Some of the convicted are at present in the notorious fortress of Gilava, others are in Doftahn, where the regime is so ferocious, that the prisoners continually protest and go on hunger strikes. Comrades Boozhor and Max Goldstein, are all the time in solitary confinement, the latter being for months chained.

Labor Unions Smashed.

The terror in the towns and cities is directed with all its force against the labor organizations and trade unions. Active trade union workers are arrested. In Bucharest the trade unions are under military control. The labor press has been confiscated. The labor organizations enjoy no freedom whatever. Neither the old nor the new constitution, which is the bone of contention between the liberal state party and the so-called opposition, gives the working masses the slightest rights whatsoever.

In the villages and provinces, the terror is raging even fiercer than in the cities. The agrarian "reform" is carried out in such a way so that only landowners, officials and gendarmes receive the land which is being distributed. Profiteering in land is rife. In the annexed zones and especially in Bessarabia, the terror in the villages is so fierce, that even deputies of the Peasant Party have admitted that there are some villages where you cannot find a single peasant who has not been beaten by the gendarmes. The conditions in Bessarabia are worse than they ever were under the czarist regime.

It is very interesting to note how the rural council elections are carried out.

In view of the fact that rural councils have an enormous significance for the peasantry, and seeing that the peasant masses take an active interest in the elections, the government and the well-to-do peasants strive to capture the rural councils.

Peasants Refuse Dictation.

The government for a long time wavered on the question of the rural elections. However, the elections will most likely take place. The government will strive, however, to exclude from the lists all candidates which it knows are class conscious workers. The peasant masses, taking part in the elections are turning more and more against the leaders of the Peasant Party, which betrayed the interests of the peasants and workers by its political bloc with the bourgeois parties. In many districts, the local sections of the Peasants' Party paid no heed to the orders from the central office which directed that candidates should be choosen from the combined lists of the other parties—they put forward their own independent candidates.

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NOTE: Comrade Dobrazhanu Geria was one of the 16 members of the Roumanian Central Committee that escaped. He is now in Soviet Russia. He has a long record of activity in the revolutionary movement, and has been in prison a number of times. He escaped from Roumania during the trial of the Central Committee of the Roumanian Communist Party.

But for Hunger and Strikes Ireland Would Be Happy, Says Priest

National prosperity is today replacing the reign of poverty that held Ireland in its grip during the last two years, and a new Ireland is rising out of the revolution and turmoil that swept the island prior to 1923, according to Rev. P. H. Smythe, P. R. pastor of St. Mary's Roman catholic church at Evanston, Ill., just returned from a visit to Erin.

"But for strikes and two terrible seasons of rain there would be no other trouble in Ireland today," said Father Smythe. "Irish labor troubles are often artificial and like those in other European countries, are often brought about by Bolshevik propaganda."

In other words only that the peasants and workers are half starved and some of them insist on fighting everything, would gladden the heart of the skypilot. Perhaps the crawthumping dominie does not know that there were strikes in Ireland before the word Bolshevism was coined. And there will be strikes in reland until capitalism and its religious joss house are abolished.

GERMANY ENTERS SECURITY PACT OCTOBER MEET

Rhineland Agreement Be Ratified

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Germany has decided to send Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann to the conference of allied powers to discuss the Rhineland compact.

This decision comes after a long debate in the German cabinet at which serious differences arose between the groups represented. The nationalists insisted that Germany demand the return of the colonial possessions Togoland and Kamerun, at present being administered by England; the evacuation of Cologne; the rejection of the Versailles treaty world war guilt clause being placed on Germany.

Ride Nationalists.

The government party refuses to be hampered by these reservations. President von Hindenberg claims that these moves are mainly attempts of the nationalist party to invoke sympathy among the Germans and that the government party feels itself strong enough to oppose any move to hamper its work by reservations.

Treaty Provisions.

The basic features of the proposed Rhineland treaty are, first, an agreement by France and Germany to arbitrate any differences which may arise between them, and, secondly, an agreement by England and Italy to go to the assistance of either France or Germany if either one is the victim of aggression by the other. France and England are also making the demand that as part of the Rhineland pact, Germany join the league of nations. Germany is offered a seat in the council immediately upon joining. This will require a special meeting of the league of nations as the seventh league assembly meets next September.

A Monarchist Speaks.

The opposition of the nationalists was strengthened by Dr. George Heim, leader of the Bavarian monarchists in a speech, charging France with violation of the Rhineland convention thru the continued presence of black troops in the occupied zone, which he alleged Stresemann had deliberately kept out of the newspapers, said:

"If the security compact is signed and we enter the league of nations it will mean nothing other than final recognition of the Versailles treaty and prolongation of the promissory note we gave France despite our conviction it cannot be met. What is the value of a treaty between armed and unarmed adversaries? We Germans will abide by it always, France, however, will cut this rag to pieces with her sabre whenever she wants to. At least, before we negotiate the proposed compact, the Rhenish provinces should be evacuated by the French troops and the shameful court-martials there suppressed. A weak people cannot bind itself on any side. We dare not enter the league." The government merely ignores his speech.

Hindenberg Big Boss.

The Hindenberg group have decided upon going into the conference and are now trying to decide on whether the conference should be located on Italian soil or on Swiss soil. The date has been set for October 5, by Stresemann and the government party has agreed to the terms laid down by the allies in the security pact. The allies to make sure of the victory of the government party have had dispatches published announcing the evacuation of Cologne, by the middle of November and the impending resignation of M. Tirard, who is looked upon in disfavor by the present German government because of his intimacy with Poincare.

Taxi Drivers Strike in Boston Strong on Motorized Picketing

BOSTON, Sept. 27—The 375 drivers of Checker taxicabs in this city are now 100 per cent organized and 100 per cent on strike to have their wages and hours brot up to the union level. The chauffeurs have been on strike for a week and no cars are moving. Police cordons drawn around the non-union cab garage the first days of the strike have been removed, since the company could not prove any violence on the part of the strikers. The men want $4.00 per day of 9 hours.

Picketing in this strike has developed new tactics to fit new conditions. A large number of autos is parked along the streets near the taxi garage, and when a cab starts out with a strikebreaking driver, a union man trails the cab until it returns to the barns. This brand of picketing is

Training Ships Returns.

MOSCOW, (Tass), Sept. 25.—The Soviet training ship Vorovsky, which is completing her round-the-world cruise and which, as will be remembered, visited some parts of China last year, has safely reached her home port after stopping at the island of Cuba on her way home from Montevideo, South America.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Wisconsin and Illinois Republican Days Help Expose Labor's "Friends"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the voters of Wisconsin get ready for "republican day," Tuesday, at the polls, in the casting of ballots in the selection of a successor for the late U. S. senator LaFollette. Last week there was a "republican day" at the Illinois state fair held at Springfield. But both of these days, in Illinois and in Wisconsin, should be days of clarification for the workers and poor farmers. They are days of unmasking of old party politicians.

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LaFollette, Jr., will win in Wisconsin. That seems to be a foregone conclusion. Some opposition jokester asked LaFollette, Jr., if he is not running because he is the son of his father, then why is he a candidate? LaFollette, Jr. might have answered that he is running because he wants to carve out a capitalist political career of his own. It is the future of the LaFollette movement in Wisconsin that the workers and poor farmers of that state are interested in, not with the memories of the dead past. LaFollette, Jr. is a part of that future.

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Wisconsin industrial workers are interested in the fact that their state is known over the land as a non-union state.

Wisconsin farmers feel the blows of the fact that farm mortgages have more than doubled during the last 25 years; that they are in bondage to the money lenders for nearly half a billion dollars.

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LaFollette, Jr. does not even take up the petty bourgeois attack of his late father against these evils. Instead, he makes his peace with the stalwart, reactionary politicians in Wisconsin, who do the bidding and are the agents of Wall Street. This is shown in different ways.

FIRST.—The national republican committee, Cal Coolidge's committee, has refused to endorse any candidate in the Wisconsin campaign. This shows that it is not fighting LaFollette, Jr.

SECOND.—The republican state central committee, a Cal Coolidge committee, because LaFollette politely stepped aside and let Coolidge run on the republican ticket in Wisconsin last November, has not been active in the campaign, especially not against LaFollette, Jr.

THIRD.—The Milwaukee county republican committee, thru its executive, has declared, therefore, that it "can see no need, at this time, for the county committee of Milwaukee county to officially participate in this special election campaign."

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In other words, the Wall Street gang, which LaFollette, Sr. so loved to attack, feels so safe with LaFollette, Jr., that it has drawn in its horn, nationally, in the state, and in the state's metropolis, leaving the entire field unchallenged.

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This condition can only lead to the break-up of the LaFollette movement in Wisconsin. The so-called Madison triumvirate, consisting of LaFollette, Jr., Governor Blaine and Attorney General Ekern, pull toward the right, nudging ever closer to the Coolidge regime. But there is also the break toward the left. Take former Lieutenant-Governor George F. Comings, for instance, who was on the right side of the farmer-labor conference in Chicago, in July, of 1923. He has quit the LaFollette camp and thrown an endorsement to the socialist senatorial candidate. Many other so-called "leaders" will be trying to find a comfortable nestling place.

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But for the broad masses of Wisconsin's city and land workers; these must find a basis upon which they can wage a militant fight for their own interests. They turned their back on the old capitalist parties when they furnished the basis for the LaFollette movement. But LaFollette would not quit the party of Wall Street. Nor will his son, who is deeper in it than ever. And it was the Wisconsin "socialists," with their mayor in Milwaukee, and a host of local, and state officials, who betrayed the workers under their leadership thru urging them to crawl back into the LaFollette camp. The workers and farmers of Wisconsin must now realize the bankruptcy of this LaFollette republican and Berger "socialist" leadership.

The time has arrived for a new deal. Wisconsin's workers must unite all their forces in support of a labor party, that will make a fight completely independent of the capitalist political organizations, that will rally the poor farmers in its support.

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The same holds true for Illinois, where Governor Len Small, who was supported last year by the officialdom of the Chicago trade unions, as well as the Farrington machine in the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has finally come out for the Coolidge machine, and shown himself in his true colors.

The republicans have had their days in Wisconsin and Illinois. Speed the day of the working and farming masses.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

the workers. But little by little it substituted the click of the trigger for the suave voice of the negotiation and the prod of the bayonet for the scratching of the pen. And the Italian workers found again themselves slaves in the factories. Very few of them would agree today with Mr. Welinder that the political state is a myth.

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THE British ruling class are not discussing the question: "Should the capitalists arm?" They are already armed, but not sufficiently. John Wheatley, member of the British labor party, calls for an army of ten million workers to fight if necessary. The London Herald is conducting a symposium on: "Should the workers arm?" It will be necessary do doubt, and very likely in a short time. But instead of agreeing with Wheatley,—who by the way is far from being a Communist,—respectable leaders of British labor spurn the thot of using force. "If the capitalists are so lacking in common decency that they insist on being nasty and mussing up 'Merrie England' with our guts, blood and bones," they say, "why should we follow suit?"

THE British ruling class are organizing extra-legal forces, because there is a mighty army of labor in England trained to the use of arms. If fired with the holy purpose of fighting for their freedom, ten million workers could make it quite disagreeable for the "lords of foreign lands" who run the empire. The capitalists are not entirely confident of the army and navy, or even of the police. So they are taking the precaution to have a skeleton force composed of the "blue blooded" classes to bolster up the loyalty of those whose love for the robber empire has lost its primal passion.

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THE developments in England are extremely important. Big empires go down hard and slowly. It took quite a long time to wipe out the Roman empire but the British octopus will go faster. We are living in a different age. This does not mean that the British empire is destined to topple over into the historical cess pool next week or even before Christmas. But it is doomed.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

SOVIETS WILL IMPORT 10,000 "IRON HORSES"

To Distribute 13,500 Tractors in 1926

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—The Narkomsem (department of agriculture) of the R. S. F. S. R. is planning to distribute next year among the peasants 13,500 tractors with spare parts. Of these, 10,380 tractors will be imported and 2,970 will be manufactured in the U. S. S. R. The cost of these tractors will be 42,000,000 rubles.

Repair Stations.

With the increase of the use of tractors in different parts of the Union, 1,200 repair stations will be established during the year of 1926.

There is now a big demand for tractor runners and mechanics in the U. S. S. R. The organizations which are distributing the tractors are organising special courses to meet this need. It is anticipated that within a short period 26,000 men will graduate from these courses. This will mean the services of two men for each tractor in the U. S. S. R.

"The Harvest Festival."

This festival was introduced two years ago and it is now universal thruout the U. S. S. R. The festival has proved a very effective method for the spread of agricultural knowledge. "The Harvest Festival" is devoted to the inspection of farms, agricultural experimental stations, agricultural co-operatives, etc. On "the harvest day" the peasants discuss improved methods of farming. Many parts of this festival is marked by shows, exhibitions, lectures, etc.

Air Maneuvers.

Caucasus, which was organised by the departments of agriculture, aviochim (organization devoted to aviation and chemistry) and dobrolet (volunteer aviofleet society), has just returned to Moscow. In Caucasus they were engaged in fighting pests and especially locusts. This first experiment proves that the spraying of powdered chemicals was much more effective than the liquid compounds; in many mountain regions where the breeding grounds of the pests are located, it is very difficult to use liquids on account of the lack of water.

The narkomsen has been confronted with the problem of making topographical maps of many millions of dessiatins of land, so that they may be redistributed among the peasants. The department is now using the airplanes as a means of making the necessary photos for the survey of the land.

Tractors Contest.

In the Crimea in the middle of September there will take place a tractor contest. Russian, European, and American makes will participate.

The Colonization of Jewish Farmers.

The narkomsem has a plant to settle 30,000 Jewish families on land in South and East Russia. For this purpose the narkomsem will distribute 350,000 dessiatins of land in Ural, the Volga region and in Northern Caucasus. In prewar days a Russian Jew had no right to work on the land in any capacity.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

In the northwest region, at the end of Sept. 24, agricultural exhibitions will be opened. The most important exhibit will cover the flax industry.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Irregularity of Wage Standard Shown by a Massachusetts Survey

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—(FP)—An average increase of eight cents a week is shown for factory employees during the month of August over the month of July, according to the Massachusetts bureau of labor and industry. Most of the increase is shown in the very small stove making industry and in the manufacture of shoes. An increase of 2 1 per cent in the number of workers employed is also shown.

Eleven thousand workers in the textile industry suffered wage cuts averaging 9½ per cent while 65 workers in the stove making business received an increase of 145. The slight increase in total wages is due to the increase in the production of shoes for fall styles. Most of the increase is at Haverhill, center of the fancy turned shoe business.

Negro Porters Organize

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—At a mass meeting held by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, over 500 Negro porters and their wives attended. At this meeting an attempt was made to organize the workers into the American Federation of Labor.

"No class of workers needs organization more than the Pullman car porters," said one of the Negro speakers. "As long as the Pullman company can deal with the men separately and arbitrarily they have no security in their jobs or as to treatment they receive."

Many of the porters joined the organization. Attempts are also being made to organize the Pullman porters in Washington, D. C.

SCIENCE SHOWS VALUE OF OUR DAILY WORKER

Read This and Be Convinced

By LELAND OLDS.

The vital importance to labor of a well organized labor press to combat the propaganda constantly pouring from capitalist organs of publicity is shown in a study made by H. A. Sturges of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, of the increase in conformity due to even a short exposure to propaganda. Sturges found that even 7 minutes silent reading of propaganda resulted in an average gain of more that 5 per cent in conformity and that conformity steadily increased as the time spent in such reading was lengthened.

His experiment consisted in getting 680 persons to vote a ballot containing 25 questions connected with the general issue of extreme patriotism versus pacifism. Those questions included:

Is it right or wrong to hate other countries which do wrong? To injure noncombatant citizens of countries which do wrong? Is it right or wrong to make war on any country which opposes American policy? Was it right or wrong for American soldiers to sink German submarines, killing their occupants? to drop bombs on German cities where military supplies were kept? etc.

Each individual voted either right, wrong or in doubt opposite each question. The ballots were graded from 100 per cent conformity down based on the answers. The results of the first ballot and of the ballot taken after 7 minutes exposure to propaganda were:

Percent of conformity	Persons on 1st ballot	Increase conformity after reading
0-19	26	2.3 points
20-39	207	3.0 "
40-59	200	2.3 "
60-79	204	2.0 "
80-99	40	0.5 "
100	3	0.0 "

Thus before reading the propaganda the bulk of the persons voting ranged between 20 per cent and 80 per cent of full conformity with the 100 per cent militarist patriot. The average was slightly over 50 per cent. After 7 min. readin of propaganda the average rose 2.3 points or about 5 per cent. After 14 minutes reading it rose 3.5 points and after 28 minutes reading 6.5 points or nearly 15 per cent.

The daily papers, the leading weekly and monthly periodicals the movies, all are filled with propaganda against the point of view of organized labor. And the public is exposed to this propaganda not 7 minutes or 14 minutes but all the time.

Sturges' study shows how this enables the big interests to mold public opinion in spite of the efforts of organized labor. Only as labor is able to counter with well organized propaganda of its own actually reaching the public mind can it hope to obtain the support which it needs.

Commune "Herald" Has a School for Children

MOSCOW, (By mail.)—The opening of a public school was celebrated by the members of the American Agricultural Commune "Herald", situated near Beribine station on the Moscow-Ural Railway, 50 versts out of Moscow.

The members of the Commune consist of Russian re-emigrants from the United States who had fled to America from political and religious persecution under the Czar and have now come back to work on the land under Soviet rule.

The colony consists of 60 adults and 19 children. The children speak English and Yiddish.

Machine Shop's Program.

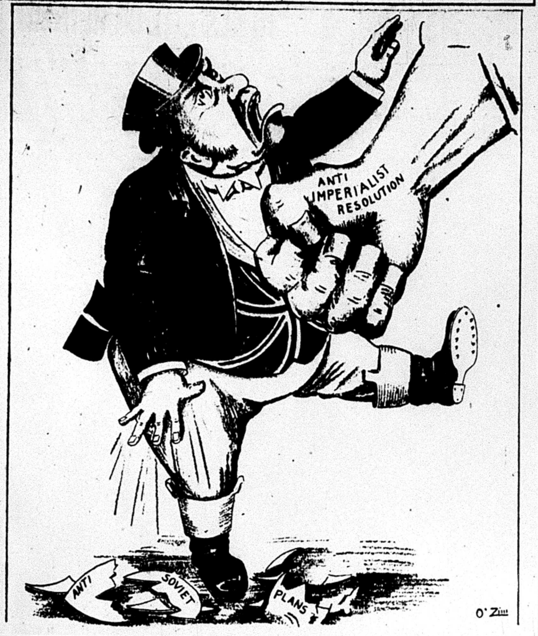
MOSCOW, (Tass), Sept. 25.—The Supreme Council of People's Economy has approved the program of Soviet machine-building plants, providing for the construction of 250 railway locomotives in the course of the coming year. The 6 years' engine-building plan has also been approved for the construction of 4,509 locomotives of various types.

The plan also provides for a capital re-equipment of the largest Soviet engine-building plants.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

IN PHILADELPHIA!
WORKERS THEATRE ALLIANCE
Announces its Initial Performance of Three Plays
"A Slave with Two Faces," Symbolic Play in One Act
"School Days," Produced by the Junior Players Group
"The New Spirit," A Play in One Act
will be shown at
Eagles Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Streets
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, at 8 P. M. Sharp
ADMISSION 50 CENTS—Half of the proceeds go to the International Labor Defense.

SPOILING IT



BRAMLEY VOICES BRITISH LABOR'S FAITH IN SOVIET

"We Stand by Russian Workers," He Says

SCARBOROUGH, Eng.—(FP)—"We consider it our duty to stand by the working classes of Russia!" Fred Bramley, secretary of the General Council and a member of the British Trade Union Delegation to Russia, was speaking. He leaned over the platform rail, looking at the newspaper men, and dictated his words slowly, so that they might get the full effect of what he was saying. Ever since the British Delegation made its Russian Report, the capitalist papers have been making bitter attacks upon it. This was the first time that the General Council has had an opportunity to answer.

"We must consider Russian problems in relation to the past history of Russia," Bramley went on. "It is not possible to judge them in the light of our experience."

"There are certain things that we can say," he continued. "The Russian Revolution is the first revolution in all history that has aimed at and secured the overthrow of exploitation, the world's first experiment in working class control of public affairs. There they have put into practice the resolutions that we have been passing in these congresses for many years.

"There is one great lesson that the Russian Revolution has taught us. It is possible to make changes in governments; to put people in prison; to cut off the heads even of kings; to remove whole ruling dynasties; to launch devastating wars upon the world and slaughter the workers by the millions, and yet to maintain your position of respectability in society. We have had some experience with these matters in our own country. But if you disturb the landed interests, if you interfere with business profits, if you take any step that threatens the destruction of the established system of exploitation, you will be ostracised and attacked by the whole capitalist world. You will be compelled to face what Russia faces now."

The resolution upon which Bramley was speaking recorded appreciation by Congress "of the General Council's efforts to promote international unity, and urged the incoming General Council to do everything in their power toward securing world-wide unity of the Trade Union Movement through an all inclusive International Federation of Trade Unions." The passage of this resolution placed the Congress squarely behind Purcell, Bramley, Hicks and the other "left" members of the General Council who have been handling the situation during the year.

For several weeks past the capitalist press has been conducting a vigorous campaign against these members of the General Council and against their unity objectives. But after Bramley had finished his impressive speech the resolution went thru with a shout. Scarcely a voice was raised against it, and no one rose to oppose it. The British Trade Union Movement is now officially committed to another twelve months of effort to unify the trade union forces of the world.

LEWIS ADMITS COAL MINE PACT MADE IN CAPITOL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 27.—A broadside attack against certain bituminous coal operators, whom he charged with violating the Jacksonville agreement, was launched here today by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, at a great mass meeting of miners.

At the same time Lewis warned the government it had an obligation in the premises "as the Jacksonville agreement was negotiated and executed with the aid and co-operation of high government officials."

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

MORE MATCHES EXPORTED FROM SOVIET FACTORIES THIS YEAR THAN IN 1913

MOSCOW, (Tass)—Sept. 27—The demand for Russian matches grows abroad. An order was lately placed for 50,000 cases; another from America for 10,000 cases. Many orders are being received from the Near Eastern countries, Syria, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece.

1,400,000 rubles' worth of matches were exported abroad in 1924-1925; in 1913 the match exportation reached only 1,200,000 rubles.

Production Increases.

3.5 million cases of matches were yearly produced in Russia before the war. From 1918 up to 1923, the production dropped to 1 million cases. The output has shown a rapid growth in 1924-1925, when it reached 2,100,000 cases. It is being planned to increase the output to 4,000,000 cases in 1925-26.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics possesses 40 match factories.

"B. AND O. BILL" IGNORES GROWING DEMAND TO QUIT

Further Fight Looms by Referendum

WASHINGTON—(F. P.)—Secretary Davison of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists has received, at Washington headquarters of the grand lodge, the recall petition endorsed by a large number of local lodges throughout the United States and Canada. Pending his checking-over of the list of endorsers, and of the legal standing of these lodges, no statement as to whether the legally required number of endorsements has been filed will be made. Davison and Vice-President Conlon have made it clear, however, that they will fight the holding of such an election, claiming that the charges made against themselves and others are too vague to fall within the provisions made in the constitution for a recall proceedure.

If President Johnston holds the decision void, and his decision is upheld by the council, as is expected to be the event, the opposition party may, by petition of 10 per cent of all the lodges, force a referendum election on the question whether the recall petition is legal. If this first referendum election is won by the anti-administration forces, the recall election must be held. These steps will probably take five or six months.

Three Men Killed in Accident on Big Loop Construction Job

Three men were killed and two injured today when a material elevator on a building under construction in the downtown district fell fourteen stories.

James Devlin, escorting a tub of cement on the elevator, was killed in the crash. An unidentified workman, swept off the seventh floor by the falling mass of metal, wood and cement, was taken out dead and Walter Busby, loading cement on the ground was struck by the flying debris and died on the way to a hospital. Crawford Robinson's left thumb was sheared off by a flying piece of metal and Charles Knodel received a broken leg. Both were working on the ground.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Help Us Out!
A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time—c'mon over.
There is folding, inserting, sealing, stamping—just loads of all kind of work. To help the DAILY WORKER when it especially needs help—c'mon over!

NEGRO PARENTS FIGHT AGAINST JIM CROW PLAN

School Board Attempts Race Seggregation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—Jim Crowism has been allowed to creep into the public schools of Philadelphia. Shortly after the reopening of the public schools, after the summer vacations, an edict of the school board set aside a school on 19th and Wharton streets to be used by Negro children.

Children were forced to go many blocks across dangerous crossings where speeding autos were a danger to be met at every step. The children were not allowed any longer to attend the schools nearest their homes, but had to attend a school set aside for Negro children only. This act of Jim Crowism aroused the indignation of the parents whose children were thus discriminated against.

At a mass meeting held at the John Simmons Memorial M. E. Church, the parents, discussed a course of action. A committee was appointed to confer with the school authorities.

Supt. Edwin C. Broome and Associate Supt. Louis Nusbaum of the school board told the parents committee, Mrs. Robert Smith and Edward Ramie, that they were wasting their time protesting against the introduction of the Jim Crow school into the city of Philadelphia. They said that the school had been set aside for Negro children and the plans would not be changed.

The second meeting of the parents decided to hire law counsel to fight this attempt of segregating the children. At this meeting representatives of the Mutual Association of Postal Employees and the Hotel Brotherhood expressed their determination to battle with the parents of the children for the right of Negro children to go to any school in the city of Philadelphia that the parents saw fit to send their children. Other organizations also sent delegates.

The school board, tho it insisted on its determination to segregate the Negro children, let down the bars at the Landreth school when they saw the parents had organized for a real struggle with the city administration. The parents were not fooled by this move and continue their efforts to bring the issue into the courts.

Jim Crowism is a grave menace to the Negro workers of America, and must be combatted.

If the school board in Philadelphia is allowed to follow out its policy, not only will segregation of Negro children take place but the segreation of the Negro workers as to residence will be gradually accomplished.

As Negro children will have to travel long distances to school, the parents will move closer to the Jim Crow schools. The white workers on the other hand will move closer to the schools their children attend. Then in Philadelphia race segregation will be accomplished.

The attendant evils that go with race segregation are: poorer schools, few repairs are made; the course of study is poorer; the teachers are the poorest paid; homes of workers are allowed to deteriorate, the landlords charging exorbitant rates for shacks; streets are not kept in repair; sanitary provisions on the part of the city administration are neglected; and the police inflict shameful degradations on the workers forced to reside in the district because of the color of their skins.

There can be but one answer to the school board administration: a strike of every Negro school child in the city of Philadelphia. Let the parents keep their children at home and refuse to let them enter the Jim Crow schools and we will see the klan inspired school board change their melodies.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Flyers Come to Grief.

BREAUX, France, Sept. 27—The French aviators, Tarascon and Favreau, who were attempting to break the world's non-stop flight record, crashed in flames at 3:30 a. m. this morning near here.

Captain Tarascon who was caught beneath the burning debris of the plane, is not in a serious condition. Favreau was thrown out of the airplane and his condition is not considered serious.

CHINESE TROOPS FIRE ON CHINESE WORKERS STRIKING JAP MILLS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27.—Nine Chinese workers were wounded including three women at Pootung, across the river from Shanghai, today when reactionary Fengtien troops fired on striking employes of the Japan-China Cotton Mill which is Japanese owned.

TINKERED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT AT SCARBOROUGH

Decisive Measures Not Adopted, Says Writer

By CARL BRANNIN.

SCARBOROUGH, England, (F.P.)—With more than 1,600,000 unemployed workers in England to-day and the number growing week by week, the Trade Union Congress confined itself to measures dealing with reform of the present unemployment relief machinery rather than militant action to check and overcome this menace.

Harry Pollitt, delegate from the boilermakers and Secy. of the Natl. Minority Movement, asked the Congress to adopt a program embodying the following features.

1. To cement bonds between unemployed and employed workers so that they would fight better together in strikes.

2. That Labor Party in Parliament should pursue a policy of obstruction until definite action was taken to stop the closing down of industry; to extend government credit to concerns desiring to trade with Russia and break the credit blockade of the banks as evidenced by their recent refusal to finance large buying orders of machinery from Russia.

3. A nation wide campaign to organize the unemployed.

He pointed out that unemployment was being artifically fostered as a part of the employers' offensive against the miners and the working class generally next May. J. M. Keynes, liberal economist was quoted as an authority in this connection.

Ellen Wilkinson, Labor M. P. and Haldsworth of the Distributive Workers urged that the National Unemployed Workers Committee Movement be given full affiliation to the Trades Union Congress. They pointed to the fine support given by the men and women out of work to other workers out on strike. In case after case they had refused to scab even tho they were hungry themselves. The unemployed should be tied closer to the Trade Union movement and given a chance to present their case at the Congress of Trade Unions.

Ask Rehearing on Schedel

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Petition for rehearing by the labor department of the ruling that John C. Schedel of Ft. Wayne, Ind., must be re-deported altho he wants to support his wife and four children who would be left helpless, has been filed by the Labor Defense Council, of Chicago, at Secretary Davis' office.

The petition declares that since Schedel is now in the United States, after having been deported as a Communist and kept abroad for four years, the objection to his presence is purely technical. Indiana citizens have urged Davis to show mercy to the man's family, by permitting him to remain.

MOORS CONTEST EVERY INCH OF BATTLEGROUND

Spain's Offensive Gains But One Mile

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 27.—The Spanish drive on the Moors continues. The Moors have forced Spain to struggle for every inch of ground. The Spaniards have begun their drive in the Alhucemas section. Here the Moors are forcing Spain to use every available airplane to hold the positions that are gained. After a fight that contested every post the Spaniards won but a strip of territory of a mile in depth.

The bitterness with which the field is contested is contained in the following declarations of General Primo de Rivera:

"From now on there will be war, much war—if the rebels desire peace it will be they who ask for it."

Use Mercenaries.

With this declaration is coupled the fact that foreign mercenaries are being used by Spain to carry on the struggle. The foreign legions are usually composed of undesirable elements that are out for plunder. Airplanes are to be used more than ever in the struggle against the Riffs.

The Spanish General Jordana found himself in great difficulty after the storming of Morro Viejo, Cuerves de Xuauen and Malmussi, all situated near the Bay of Alhucemas.

Hard to Hold.

He expressed his perplexity in the following words: "The operations are by no means concluded, because after we have captured the mountains we must fortify them and attend to many other matters to insure the safety of our troops."

The Moorish artillery put the Spanish battleship Alfonso XIII, General Primo de Rivera's base of operations, out of action. The Spanish battleship Jaimo was badly damaged by a well-placed Moorish shell. The military equipment of the tribesmen is scant. They have a few field pieces. Rifles and machine guns are the only other means at their disposal, while the Spanish troops and the mercenaries have airplanes, heavy artillery, battleships, tanks and other modern weapons at their disposal.

100%
By UPTON SINCLAIR.
A splendid propaganda story of a Labor spy—written by a master propagandist.
The kind of a book to hand to your shop-mate after you have read it.
25 CENTS
Order from
THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

In Revolt!
For the first time in the history of international class solidarity, we hear the voice of the Chinese workers calling to the workers of other countries for a helping hand.
For the first time in the history of proletarian revolts in China, we find the Chinese workers awakening to the spirit of international proletarianism.
For the first time in history the Chinese workers are beginning to understand the true meaning of capitalism, militarism, and exploitation.
THEY ARE AWAKENING!
In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers' government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free.
The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude.
The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploitation, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.
MUST THEY STARVE?
THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE WAGING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM.
THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY.
A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.
THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.
WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.
IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORKERS OF CHINA.
SO WILL WE.
SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY, BIG OR LITTLE, TO THE
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
American Section Workers' International Relief
1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
formerly 19 So. Lincoln Street
DO IT TODAY!

N. Y. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS FIRST AGITPROP TASK

Campaign Committees in Full Swing

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The most important task before the party in this district for the next few weeks, the mayoralty campaign, was the order of business at the first meeting of the agitprop committee of the New York district. Comrades Bimba, Herberg, Olgin, Grecht and Wolfe of the committee and others interested were present.

A campaign committee of eleven was elected which was subdivided into a research committee (Trachtenberg, Potash, Bosse), to get together material for speakers, for publicity for the press, for our comrades in the unions, etc.; a speakers' committee (Grecht, Darcy, Wolfe) which is in charge of the class at the Workers' School in "Political Issues and Their Presentation," a class which trains campaign speakers; a press and publicity committee (Robins, Holtman, Benjamin, Trachtenberg, Darcy, Bosse) which will take care of reporting the progress of the election campaign, issuing lealets, and the like.

A committee was elected to prepare for the opening of the Workers' School, which will probably not be until the beginning of November, because of the stress of campaign work. This committee (Bimba, Wolfe, Grecht, Mindel, and a Y. W. L. representative) will get to work immediately on courses, instructors, registering students, and making complete preparations for the school year. Its big task will be the raising of the educational level of the party members in the district by putting as many as possible thru an elementary training in the ABC of Communism, of an essentially political and practical nature, especially in its bearings on the reorganization and Bolshevization of the party.

Comrade Wolfe, the district agitprop director, reported that the class in political issues and their presentation had started last Saturday with an attendance of 25, and would meet every Saturday, at 2 p. m. The first hour would be devoted to discussing and clarifiying the material to be used, and as an aid to this, a mimeographed bulletin was being published containing this material. The rest of the session was given to practice in speaking on the data discussed, with special emphasis on effectiveness in speaking. After the elections this group would be kept together for any other campaign the party engaged in, as a permanent corps of agitators and speakers. Any comrades in the district who are interested or who can be useful in this, or in any other phase of agitprop work mentioned in this report, should get in touch immediately with Comrade Wolfe at the school office. Students at college, teachers, research workers, and others with some training along research lines are also needed.

A section of the research committee of the campaign committee, got together Tuesday night, and planned the work, divided it, assigned it, and will be ready to report to the speakers' class on Saturday the data on the data on the mayoralty candidates in N. Y. C., their attitude toward labor, their past records, and the like.

Other comittees organized were the library committee, which Comrade Grecht is in charge of, and the auditing committee, (Darcy and Kitzes) which will put in shape for the coming year the affairs of the Workers' School and library. We have the names of some 30 comrades, outside of the class, who have volunteered to help on agitprop work, and want as many more. The industrial work of the district, the party reorganization, mass education work, training of party functionaries, etc., all require research workers, organizers, clerical workers, and any other sort of comrades willing to help, whether they think they are qualified or not. We will guarantee to give them useful and interesting work that they will be able to do, or that can be done under the direction of better treined comrades, who will teach them while they work.

Letter Carriers Meet Has Boss and Union Men Speak on Same Stage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.— W. J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, upon his return from the convention in Detroit, reported that the divergent economic views on the platform in the array of speaker from Postmaster General New to aggressive trade unionists would never be attempted again as harmony was too precariously maintained.

"Is This A Union?"

A fancy dress parade four miles in length in which letter carriers competed for prizes, led President Green of the American Federation of Labor to exclaim, "Can this be a labor organization?"

The convention demanded that the pension law for federal employes be amended this winter so that letter carriers could retire at an average age of 56 years, after they have been in the service 30 years. The maximum retirement pension to be raised from $720 to $1,200 a year.

The Workers Party in Action

Shop Nuclei and South Slavic Workers

By CHARLES NOVAK

WITH the decision of the Communist International on the reorganization of the Communist parties on the basis of shop nuclei, the walls which were separating some Communist parties like our own from the working masses in industrial enterprises, have been broken down. Our party, which at the last convention definitely adopted the necessary measures and program for reorganization, has shown the fullest understanding for this important and, for every party, vital aim. What is most important, our party has created the basis for the future building of a real mass Bolshevik party.

In a country like America, where industry has reached its most developed phase, where imperialism is most powerful and where the working class is under the economic and political slavery, our party is a propaganda group with more or less ideological prestige for the masses but organizationally it is very small. In a land where millions are slaving, where capitalism is forcibly committing unheard of crimes, against the workers, our party, because of its incorrect organizational structure and weak ideological influence, it was not able to interest the large circle of the working class for the struggle against capitalism and its system.

ONE of the major causes of our incapability was this, that we did not have close connection with the industrial workers, or rather our influence was not strong enough to win these workers for our work. This is shown by the fact that the results were not as we expected. As for example our work heretofore was inefficient, a result of the poor methods used and because of the absolute organizational structure of our party. On the other hand, we will take our influence among the South Slavic workers in this country in American industry. Today we find about 700,000 South Slavic workers.

The great majority of them are employed in most important enterprises, as for instance, the coal, steel and iron industry and iron mining industry. To better illustrate this we will bring the latest statistics of the industries in which they are employed.

In the coal and steel industry in the state of Pennsylvania, there are about 100,000 South Slavic workers. A good number of them are organized in the economic organization of the United Mine Workers of America, while a very small number are organized in our party (something like 450). In the coal industry in Ohio we find about 80,000 of which the majority are organized in the United Mine Workers of America, while but 300 are members of our party. In West Virginia, where the cossack rule and the open shop system prevails, there are about 25,000 South Slavic workers. They are all, with but a few exceptions, employed in the coal mines. Very few are organized in an economic organization and the strength of our party is almost equal to zero. Out of 25,000 South Slavic only 100 are organized in the Workers Party, while in the economic organization the number is just a little larger. In the states of Illinois and Indiana there are about 110,000 South Slavic workers employed in the industries, a very small number are organized in the economic organization and only about 300 in our party. In the coal industry of Kansas we find about 20,000 workers; the economic organization is fairly well organized though politically the workers are practically unorganized. Minnesota numbers about 25,000 South Slavs, the majority of whom are employed in the iron industry and not organized in an economic organization, while our party has only about 60 members. Colorado, North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington have about 70,000 South Slavic workers employed in various industries, in the coal, steel and lumber industries. A small number are organized in an economic organization and still less in our party. In Oregon, Utah and California there are about 75,000 South Slavic workers, presenting the same picture as Colorado, North and South Dakota, etc. The rest of the South Slavic workers are scattered over the rest of the states and employed in various industries.

FROM this we can see that our party has a very small influence among the South Slavic workers in comperative with the number of South Slavic workers in this country.

There are only 1,500 South Slavs in the party and they are in the most important industries. Our ideological influence reaches a few more thousand workers who are sympathetic. Our official organ Radnik (The Worker) has a circulation of nearly 8,000 while our other language organ, Delavska Slovenija, (The Workers Slovan) has a circulation of about 2,000.

From this picture we see that organizationally our party has had relatively very small success. Ideologically we are in much better conditions. Our ideological influence is about five time greater than the organizationally success. Now the question is before us; How can it be explained in regard to the South Slavic workers? How is it, that our ideological influence is about five times greater than our organizational ties? Why was not our party able to bring those sympathizers into our ranks?

I believe that one of the major reasons for these workers not being in our ranks lies in that our party did not have that organizational structure which would enable a close connection with the workers in the industries. Our work was more or less only propaganda while at the same time we were deficient in organization. Secondly, the reason we did not get those workers for the party lies in that they did not see our party and our comrades actively participate in the everyday struggles. Our struggles were composed more or less of abstract grievances and slogans, while we had at the same time forgotten the immediate needs of the everyday class struggle, the fight for which would gain us influence and prestige.

OUR party did not pay sufficient attention to the Communist activity in the shops, in the street and house agitation. This can be understood if we consider our present organizational structure, which does not and can not respond to the aims of a real Communist Party. In our agitation and propaganda we have to bring to the workers concrete facts and with that get them interested for the struggle against the imperialist class.

Our agitation in the houses, streets, etc. was favorable but that which was most important, namely, to throw most of our strenght into the industrial field, we neglected so that unintentionally we have helped our party separate itself from the working masses.

HOWEVER, with the reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei our party will be in a position to correct its inefficiency and find the way to connect itself with the masses in the various branches of industry. With systematic work in the shop nuclei as the political unit of our party we will be able to gain the sympathy of the masses and what is more we will get the full confidence of the working class. By connecting the every day needs with the political problems we will be in a position to lead the large masses of workers into the struggle against capitalism and the capitalist system. If in those conflicts our comrades actively participate and take the most dangerous places in the struggles as is their duty, there is no doubt that the workers will have confidence in our party and so the party will be able to attract those workers ideologically and organizationally. The major stipulation for drawing the masses to us consists in winning their full confidence. Who has the confidence has the working class also. But, confidence cannot be gained by abstract slogans. It requires systematic work and struggle in favor of the working class.

All this we were unable to do because of not having the strong connections with the workers in the various industrial enterprises. With the reorganization of our party in the shop nuclei, the foundation has been laid for the development of our party. Our problem consists now in forming a Communist fortress but of every shop, mine and so forth. Only in that way, if we throw our strength there were the workers are most exploited and where they feel that misery and torture of the capitalist exploitation, will be able to bring those masses which are today outside of our party into the party.

THESE are the actual aims of every Communist Party. Our section, which has a large field of work among the South Slavic workers, will do its utmost to see to it that the reorganization will be successful. Every party member must unconditionally become a member of a shop nuclei. Every member, as a real Communist, must fight for the actual needs of the working class and with that show that our party is the only one that is carrying on the struggle in the interests of the working class. But it must be understood that by fighting for immediate needs we must inform the workers that we fight for the final aim, to destroy the capitalist system. If we compare our 1,500 South Slavic members with the 800,000 workers then it is clear that before us is a big task; to get those workers into our party and make them fight for our final aim.

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 4. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Oct. 11. John J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

TONY STANFL THANKS COMRADES WHO ASSIST HIM IN HIS FIGHT

The following letter received by the DAILY WORKER tells how Comrade Tony Stanfl of Mystic, Iowa, has been aided in his fight to get well and to continue his Communist activities:

"I let you know that I received a check of $10 on Sept. 18; also I received a check of $35 on Sept. 20, for which I am very thankful. Also I received enclosed two letters from two comrades, from Michigan and New York. To the New York, I did reply already and when I get the medicine, I will write to Detroit, Mich.

Thankful for Aid.

"I am very glad and thankful to you for your care of me and very glad and thankful to friends and comrades for their donations and sympathy for me in my long illness. This money will enable me to buy more medicine and food, which has been very scarce, until I get employment. I don't know when.

"Also, I got a letter from Kellogg, Ia., that he will send me a recipe to cure myself without any expense, but I didn't receive it yet. Comrade Knutson from Nebraska sent me the first money, five dollars. I did need it very bad.

"Might I cure myself of this malady, I would go back to my party work. If I could get my legs well, the heart, I think, would get better also. Then I would go from house to house for subs, the same I did in the past.

Spirit Strong, Body Weak.

"My legs are cold like ice, we have cold weather now. With horror, I am awaiting on the winter months, with my legs swollen. I did help one comrade to distribute the Progressive Miners' leaflets only on the sidewalk. I can't walk outside. So you see, the spirit would do the work, but the body is weak. But I hope that I will be soon in fighting line again, and I am again thankful to you, and to all comrades and friends, for their help and sympathy.

"Fraternally your comrade,
"Tony Stanfl."

Other Donations.

Others who have responded to Comrade Stanfl's need with donations sent to the DAILY WORKER are John Siegard, Bredenburg, Saskatchewan, Canada, $5; Karl J. Malstrom, Moline, Ill., $1.50; Esther Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1; Margaret Stresow, Central Islip, New York, $1; C. M. Smith, Coscob, Conn., $1; A Friend, Oakland, Cal., $1; Louis Lagomassino, Santa Rosa, Cal., $1; and W. Lindgren, Minneapolis, $1.

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature

PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!

Meet Judge Larry and Mr. Dollars: They will give you an honest and stupid capitalist lecture, and then you'll get acquainted with George, Vera and Tony who are members of the Juniors and the phoney questions they're asking in the School Days produced by the Workers' Theater Alliance, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Eagles Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.

This is a theater of workers by workers and for workers.

Be sure to be there and see them perform.

Get your tickets at 521 York Ave.

Mayakovski Tickets for Sale in Many Places

Tickets for the Mayakovski meeting which will be held Friday eve., Oct. 2, at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshfield Ave., are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at Freiheit office, at the Russian Co-operative restaurants, the Workers Home, 1902 W. Division St.

The famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovski will speak on Russian poetry and literature. He will read some of his own poems.

Get your tickets in advance and tell your friends to do likewise.

FORWARD! THIS IS NO TIME TO HESITATE OR RETREAT

An army marched into battle against a powerful enemy, fighting against overwhelming odds. But it was a militant and enthusiastic army and it quickly dealt a decisive defeat to its opponents. Believing that the conflict had been won in a single battle the army began to become indifferent and to disintegrate. The enemy was in the meantime busy in reassembling its forces and soon launched a counterattack which completely demolished the opposing army.

This is no fairy story. It has happened time and time again not only in military encounters but in every field of human conflict.

The DAILY WORKER has a host of enemies. Not the least dangerous of these is poverty. Lack of funds a few weeks ago threatened the very existence of the DAILY WORKER. A call to struggle was sounded and an army of militant workers sprang up to save the DAILY WORKER. Immediately the money began to pour in and it looked like the DAILY WORKER was winning a splendid victory over the impending disaster.

But as a matter of fact only a good start had been made. $10,000 was the amount needed within two weeks and now three weeks have passed and less than $10,000 has been secured. The DAILY WORKER has survived somehow but now the situation is becoming dark again. Not even all of the past debts have been taken care of to say nothing of securing the DAILY WORKER during the coming months.

Now it looks as tho the DAILY WORKER'S army of supporters is, at least in part, becoming indifferent and is beginning to forget the bitter need of its daily organ. But poverty is an enemy which the DAILY WORKER cannot destroy for a long time to come. As the captalists use poverty to enslave and exploit the workers so will they use poverty to destroy the champion of the workers' struggles.

The list which follows is the record of those whose contributions were received the last three days of last week. It is a long list and a fine one but the total involved is less than the amounts which were received during single days at the start of the campaign.

The campaign to save the DAILY WORKER is not over and cannot be over until the DAILY WORKER is saved, not only for today and tomorrow but saved for the future as the most needed weapon of the Communist movement.

• • • •

The Following Donations Were Received Since the Last Report:

Y. W. L., Brule, Wis.	$17.40
South Slavic Br., W. P., Youngstown, O.	16.00
Russian Downtown Br., W. P., New York	15.00
M. Kinz, York, Neb.	1.00
J. W. Lankin, York, Neb.	1.00
Henry Haberman, York, Neb.	2.00
Wm. Oberg, Polk, Neb.	5.00
J. C. S. H., Johnston City, Ill.	3.00
Armenian Br., W. P., Ithaca, N. Y.	5.00
Italian Br., W. P., Philadelphia	10.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., New Brighton, Pa.	10.00
Russian Br., Detroit, Mich.	10.00
C. Carlson, Santa Cruz, Calif.	5.00
Henry Hellenius, Waukegan, Ill.	1.00
Jos. Romeyer, Jackson, Cal.	.50
Harry Katz, Boston, Mass.	1.00
Martin Clemons, Auburn, Ill.	3.00
Dutch Flemish Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Northwest Jewish Br., W. P., Chicago, Ill.	56.00
C. M. Smith, Coscob, Conn.	1.00
B. Swet, New York	2.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Hudson, N. Y.	5.00
Winkler's Shoe Shop, Denver	1.00
Workers Party, Denver, Colo.	31.40
Fred Skriwanek, Chicago	5.00
Detroit, Mich. Anonymous	2.00
Anonymous, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
M. Marks, Galveston, Texas	1.00
Frank Chaky, Little Rock, Ark.	4.00
Bohemian Br., W. P., Cleveland	5.00
Astoria, Ore., Finnish Br., W. P.	14.00
English Br, W. P., San Jose, Cal.	2.00
Harry Leff, New York	2.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	28.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Angora, Minn.	10.00
Lee Holton, Granite City, Ill.	1.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	13.76
Louis Dusie, Houston, Texas	1.50
Emil Wundram, Bothel, Wash.	1.00
Fred Larson, San Francisco, Cal.	3.00
Marquette Aleen Aluetoimikunta, Negaunee, Mich.	25.00
L. Galner, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Michael Bakosh, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., Ansonia, Conn.	3.50
J. A. Singer, Detroit, Mich.	2.50
J. F. F., Blythe, Cal.	10.00
Edward Cranson, Detroit, Mich.	2.50
Yat Quang, Toledo, O.	1.00
Chas. Stolz, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Esther Posthoff, Chicago	8.00
Greek Br., W. P., Blair Station, Pa.	10.00
A Friend, Wilmington, Del.	2.00
Lettish Br., W. P., Philadelphia	8.00
Anton Dimitroff, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Chicago	28.25
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Nanticoke, Pa.	10.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	57.26
Finnish Br., W. P., Buffalo, N. Y.	51.40
Central English Br., W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	28.50
Russian Br., W. P., Kenosha, Wis. (member)	1.50
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Grand Rapids, Mich.	7.50
Finnish Br., W. P., Cromwell, Minn.	10.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Stamford, Conn.	10.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Clinton, Mass.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., West Concord, N. H.	10.00
One of the workers, Rockford, Ill.	2.00
J. Kurki, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
Steven Regensburger, Newark, N. J.	5.00
English Br., W. P., Richmond, Cal.	3.00
T. F. Meade, New York	1.00
Irving Park English, W. P., Chicago	1.00
F. Herzog, Fort Wayne, Ind.	1.00
J. M. Rector, Great Falls, Mont.	5.00
John W. Trepp, Drake, N. D.	4.00
Chas. Potter, Yuma, Arizona	5.00
W. W. Hanna, Yuma, Arizona	1.00
Esthonian Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
Lithuanian Literary Society, South Bend, Ind.	5.00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Binghampton, N. Y.	10.00
Collection Lithuanian Br., Binghampton, N. Y.	9.40
A. J. Welker, New Baden, Ill.	5.00
John Wild, Gloversville, N. Y.	2.00
F. S. Lowe, Tuscan, Arizona	5.00
Joe Paur, Helper, Utah	1.50
Finnish Br., W. P., Worcester, Mass.	62.50
John Mykytyn, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Chas. Schwartz, M. Brenberger, B. Abromoviz, Chicago	3.00
Leona Rimkus, Yorkville, N. Y.	5.00
Christ Herman, Columbus, O.	2.00
H. Stockhausen, New York	3.00
Class Conscious, New York	2.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Lebanon, N. H.	25.00
Ella Zobel, New York	1.00
E. Adamek, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Racine, Wis.	10.00
H. Jacques and G. Sumwalt, Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00
J. Dossenbach, Dayton, O.	2.00
Ed Halonen, Lake Worth, Fla.	5.00
Waino Paasonen, Lake Worth, Fla.	5.00
Lithuanian Literature Society, Akron, O.	5.00
Harry Dragan, Fracas Opalka, John Chorny, N. Werhun, J. Lewchenko, J. Chranko, M. Beresjy, N. N., N. Torrawanda, N. Y.	3.75
Finnish Br., W. P., Baltimore	22.25
Shop Nucleus No. 1, Detroit	25.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Monson, Me.	5.00
Nick Demitroff, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	28.50

Collected from the following comrades whose names are printed by request:

F. Hoglund	.50
Lauri Wirta	1.00
Matti Peltonen	.50
P. Tanner	.50
Aug. Ollikainen	.50
P. Halttunen	.50
C. Wirta	.50
Matti Huld	.50
John Paju	.50
Ilmar Tasanen	1.00
W. Sinkko	1.00
John Larson	.50
E. Liukko	.50
A. Rinto	.50
A. Pohjola	.50
F. Leino	1.00
A. Korhonen	.25
Emil Johnson	.50
V. Pyotsia	1.00
U. Boteo	.50
Katana Shesions	.50
K. Dyster	.50
Yrjo Lahde	.50
Matti Kainu	.50
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H. Stark	.50
Peter Koski	.50
E. Hokkanen	.50
Urho Wirta	.50
J. Marthaller	1.00
A. Utti	.50
Katri Elmey	1.00
Matt Aalto	.50
Tili Kesti	1.00
Total	$ 911.36
Previously acknowledged	7,591.98
Total to date	$8,503.34

FILIPINO COURT BUCKS AMERICAN ISLAND AUDITOR

Gov. Wood's Dictatorship Gets Setback

MANILA, Sept. 27—American rule in the Phillippines was given a setback in a ruling made by the Philippine superior court. The court decided that the decisions of Insular Auditor Ben F. Wright are not final and may be appealed to the local courts.

The Quezon interests presented a bill aimed at this same goal a year ago which was vetoed by Governor General Wood. In this decision of the court, Wood claims his administration work in controlling finaces of the islands is nullified. The auditor and Wood are appealing the case to the United States supreme court.

To Become Rubber Stamp.

The strength of the auditor's office lay in the fact that its rulings were considered final and could only be appealed before Governor Wood. If Wood sustained the auditor Wright then the only appeal the complaining parties had was president Calvin Coolidge. If the supreme court decides against the auditor's office Wright threatens to resign as otherwise he is a mere rubber stamp.

The present case rose from an appeal by the Ynchaust company, a local steamship line, from the auditor's refusal to refund them customs duties of $75,000 which were erroneously imposed. The policy of the auditor has been to refuse the appeals of any complaining parties.

The attorney general of the islands refused to represent Wright. The auditor was forced ot defend himself.

During the trial the attorneys of the steamship company openly admitted that it was a fight to clip the auditor's wings and transfer more power into the hands of the Filipinos.

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE

But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..........

Name: ....

Street: ....

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Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH BANKS SABOTAGE RUSS TRADE ORDERS

Force Industry to Refuse $25,000,000

LONDON, Sept. 27.—M. J. G. Eremin, first vice-president of the textile syndicate of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, with reference to the visit of the Russian textile delegation, now leaving England, clearly indicates in a final statement that the big banking firms of Great Britain have prevented manufacturers from taking Soviet orders for $25,000,000 worth of textile machinery.

"We came to England as business men and for business purposes exclusively," the statement continues. "We are not politicians, but traders and merchants.

"We are impressed by the state of the textile machinery factories of Lancashire, and we are satisfied that our textile industry could profitably obtain the machinery required by it from Lancashire.

"During our journey in Lancashire, as well as during the consequent negotiations with the representatives of Lancashire and other firms in London, we gained many proofs that English manufacturers are ready and willing to do business with us. We must note further that contrary to what was reported in some papers, the terms preferred by us did not appear to the firms concerned to be at all fantatistic, as evidenced by the orders which were accepted from us on our terms by some of the biggest Lancashire manufacturers.

Banks Blamed.

"Negotiations are proceeding with other firms and there is every reason to hope that agreement will be reached with them.

"Nevertheless we must note with deep regret that up to now we have been unable to place in England the five million pounds worth of orders it was intended to place.

"As a matter of fact, we have succeeded up to now in placing only a small proportion of the orders we brought with us. This is due primarily to the following reasons: Practically all firms, with which we were negotiating, were unanimous in pointing out to us that, in accepting our orders they have to meet considerable financial difficulties. They would be prepared to meet us on the question of credit required provided the banks would grant them the necessary accommodation. But the banks refuse to do it.

British Preferred.

"We are leaving England today and are proceeding to Germany. On our way here we had some preliminary negotiations with a few German firms, and, as already stated by us, the latter were offering us very advantageous terms."

In an interview Mr. Eremin explained that the syndicate had placed orders with six Lancashire manufacturers.

"I cannot disclose as yet the actual amount of the orders or the names of the firms with whom they are placed," he said. "Of course, we shall have to place some of our orders in Germany, but, if we could get it, we prefer English machinery."

NOTED AMERICAN ART CRITIC PRAISES NEW PROLETARIAN CULTURE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—Dr. Charles Brinton, the noted American art critic, in an interview with the editor of the Vetchernaya Moskva praised the new culture developed in proletarian Russia.

"I have visited fifteen different countries," Dr. Brinton said, "but nowhere did I see such profound interest in art and culture as in the Soviet Union. Culture in this country does not constitute the exclusive pastime of the few, of the upper crust of society, but is the everyday occupation of the great mapority of the population. In England, Frace and other countries, where I visited museums and exhibitions, culture is separated from the life of the people, whereas in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the development of culture grows hand in hand with the growth of political education among the masses.

"I was particularly pleased to see in your museums the barefooted students. This spectacle afforded me far greater pleasure than that of elegantly attired ladies, wandering with a bored air thru the museums of the west. I was more delighted to see in your art galleries and museums the bare feet of the visitors who are evidently endowed with studious minds, than the fashionable foot-wear of the tourists strolling through the European museums, with emptiness in their minds."

In conclusion, Dr. Brinton declared that the achievements of the Soviet Union in the domain of culture should furnish an object-lesson to the nations of Europe, and that he would from the bottom of his heart recommend one and all to pay a visit to the U. S. S. R., to the new sources of the new culture.

Dr. Brinton has taken a number of photographs of pictures contained in Moscow galleries, which he intends using as lantern-slides in connection with his forthcoming lectures in America.

IMPORTS REACH 25 PCT. OF PRE-WAR FROM AMERICA

Russian Firm Amtorg Buys Machines

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—(Tass)—Amtorg, the Soviet-American joint stock company imported all kinds of factory equipment, farming machinery, automobile, tractors and implements to the value of $10,500,000, which is 25 per cent of the total import trade from America to Russia in 1913, while exporting furs, hides, medicaments, casings, flax, herbs, hand-made wares and other sundry articles.

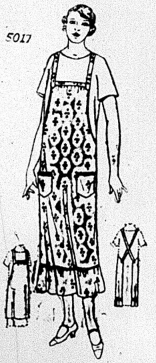
A total of $1,500,000 worth of automobiles and tractors was bought from the Ford Motor company of Detroit. Farming machinery to the value of $3,000,000 was purchased from the International Harvester company.

Furs hold first place in export trade. There was $2,500,000 worth of furs exported in nine months. Then follow hides, medicamental herbs, beet-root seeds and other raw materials.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

SIMPLE APRON STYLE.



5017. Figured percale, drill or gingham could be used for this design. The flounce and pockets may be omitted.

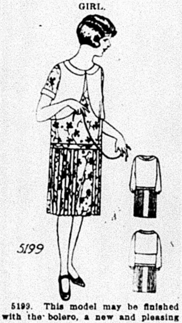
The Pattern is cut in one Size: Medium. It will require 2¼ yards of 36 inch material if made with ruffle and pockets, and 1⅓ yard if made without.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.



5199. This model may be finished with the bolero, a new and pleasing style feature. The sleeve may be in wrist length, finished with a band cuff, or short with a straight upturned cuff.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8-year size requires 3⅛ yards of 32-inch figured material and ⅝ yard of plain material if made as illustrated in the large view. Without the bolero, ⅛ yard of plain material is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Your Union Meeting

Third Monday, Sept. 28, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winches'r
1307	Carpenters, 1880 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Philly Workers' Theater Presents First Play

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—Philadelphia workers will be given a treat on Wednesday, Sept. 30, when the Workers' Theater Alliance presents its first performance of three one act plays at Eagles Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Sts.

For a number of months a group of party members and sympathizers have rehearsing plays of a working class nature for the purpose of demonstrating that the stage could be used as an effective means of Communist propaganda.

The comrades at the head of the Workers' Theater Alliance assure us that the first performance will establish the theater as a permanent means of Communist propaganda in Philadelphia.

The tireless efforts of these comrades deserve the attention of all party members and sympathizers and especially in view of the fact that half of the proceeds of the performance will go for the International Labor Defense.

For further information apply at the Party headquarters, 521 York Ave. and watch the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

Develop Timber Exports of U. S. S. R. to Italy

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—(Tass)—The development of Soviet timber exportation to Italy has been recognized as commercially possible and necessary at a recent session of the central timber export bureau. Italy covers two-thirds of her timber requirements with imported goods, such imports having previous to the war averaged 134,000,000 cubic feet yearly; after the war, timber was supplied chifly by Austria, Jugo-Slavia and—more recently—Roumania.

The bureau also decided to take up, together with the Soviet trade mission at Rome, the question of inviting Italian capital to cooperate in the U. S. S. R. timber industry.

Teachers' Conference in Moscow Plans Education of Minor Nationalities

MOSCOW.—A conference was held at Moscow by teachers engaged among the various nationalities in the elimination of illiteracy among adults. There were delegates from Votiaks, Kalmucks, Komi, Merdvans, Tchuvsh, Ukrainians, Jews, etc.

The conference recommended the speediest possible publication of textbooks and readers in the languages of the national minorities.

BRITISH UNION WOMEN ON TRIP TO SOVIET LAND

Find Unprecedented Care for Workers

By MARY QUAILE
(Trade Union Women's Delegate To Soviet Russia)

THE visit to Russia of six British working women is a milestone on the road to international trade union unity. It will long live in our memories and also in the memories of the thousands of workers that greeted us wherever we travelled in that great country. We left London on April 23, and were met in Riga by comrades from the central council of the Russian trade unions, but our first great welcome came when we stopped at the first town across the border from Latvia.

Women were there in hundreds, many of them with bunches of wild flowers to give to their British sisters, all of them wanting to shake our hands, some with tears in their eyes, not of sorrow, but of joy at our meeting. There also came to greet us children, the pioneers of the new social order, which will emancipate the workers of the world. It was Sunday, but these workers in their hundreds had been out early planting trees to give value and beauty to the country they now owned. This was voluntary work, but it was done in the willing spirit that afterwards we met with so often in Russia.

Welcome.

Moscow was reached a day sooner htan was expected, but a tremendous welcome awaited us with bands, banners flowers and speeches. One was glad and proud to be a member of the class that demonstrated so plainly their love for the women workers of Britain. Our tour of Russia took us to Leningrad, back again to Moscow, down thru the Ukraine via Kharkoff and then to the Don Basin, the Crimea, Rostov, Kislovodsk, Grosny, Baku, Tiflis, Borjom, Akhaltsikh, Abastuman and Vladikavkas.

Visits were made to factories, mines oil wells, rest homes, sanatoria, nurseries and children's hospitals, schools, universities, museums and workers' houses, both old and new, Co-operative stores, peasants' villages, farms for experimental purposes were also investigated by the delegation.

I can best summarise our impressions by paraphrasing the preliminary statement we issued on our return.

Soviet Has Support.

After many personal talks with workers of all trades and grades, including peasants and agricultural workers, we have no hesitation in saying that the Soviet government not only has the enthusiastic support of the vast majority of the workers and peasants, but that both these classes of workers look upon the present government as essentially their own. There is certainly a dictatorship in Russia, but it is workers' and peasants' dictatorship. The Russian Communist Party is undoubtedly the directive force, but it is the workers and peasants thru their elected Soviets or councils that rule.

Women are encouraged as far as possible to enter all classes of work, and for equal work they receive equal pay. Their entry into industry is facilitated by the fact that most factories have nurseries and kindergartens attached where the women can leave their children to be cared for by skilled attendants, and this in most cases is free of any charge.

In addition to this every woman factory worker gets two months leave of absence before and after the birth of her child, with full wages. All sorts of other benefits, such as food and clothing, are provided.

Workers' canteens or communal dining-rooms help to make the domestic drudgery very much less for working wife or mother.

Not Like Capitalism

The health of the worker is a first charge on industry, and rest homes and sanatoria are a feature of Russian life which will give the workers a better chance to carry on their great work of reconstructing their industries and abolishing many of the evils inherited from the capitalist regime.

The workers showed a very lively interest in the cause of trade union unity, as the tremendous May Day demonstrations which we witnessed in Moscow made clear to us. We were asked many questions about the chances of a real international united front. They see in this movement a chance for the workers of all countries to emancipate themselves from capitalism and also to afford greater protection for the Russian workers from the many machiniations of the imperialist government of the world.

The British workers have in the past often stood by the Russian workers. Let them once more lead the way in a movement to strengthen and protect the pioneer workers' republic. Let us appeal to the leaders of our workers' movement to come together, and, with their great organizing powers, set themselves the task of undestanding and building up the united trade union organization, national and international, that is so necessary to the working class of the world.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM WINS AT BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS OVER MASS UNIONISM OF O. B. U.

SCARBOROUGH, England.—Amalgamation, the One Big Union, and organized shop committees were discussed by the Trade Union Congress on a resolution which directed the General Council "to continue the work of amalgamation of existing unions, with One Big Union as the ultimate goal," and suggested that "the number of unions should be reduced to a minimum," and that the "congress should not encourage the formation of any new union."

An amendment, favoring the consolidation of unions which were effective units of organization, but deprecating the idea of the One Big Union, brought out a sharp debate. Ben Tillett, speaking against the amendment, argued that "all the workers in all the trades must get together and oppose all the bosses," while S. Elsburg of the Tailors and Garment Workers declared that "we face a struggle with the master class." The amendment was defeated by a vote of 2,073,000 to 1,667,000.

Summing up the argument in favor of the original motion, C. Dukes of the Nat'l Union of General Workers pointed out that the bosses are no longer organized industrially but financially. Industrial organization is therefore no longer sufficient for the workers. They too must consolidate their forces.

When it came to a vote, the railway men and the miners, both industrial unions, voted against the resolution, which was lost by a vote of 2,138,000 to 1,787,000.

From the debate and the voting it was clear that the congress was definitely committed to the principle of industrial unions. This principle is accepted by all save a few craft unions. On the other hand, the industrial unions, such as the miners, are not yet ready to accept the idea of the One Big Union.

In the big issue of centralization of power in hands of the General Council, A. J. Cook of the Miners and J. H. Thomas of the Railwaymen led opposing forces. Cook said: "The time has long gone past when any one union or any one industry can settle its disputes apart from the whole labor movement." To which Thomas retorted: "Power is essential but common sense is sometimes necessary."

The resolution was referred to the Council with instructions to examine the problem, consult affiliated unions, and report to a special congress of the executives concerned. Cook, after the vote, stated he regarded the decision as a triumph for the more progressive element in the congress.

A resolution favoring shop committees and warning against capitalist schemes of cooperation was carried.

GARLAND FUND MAY SUBSIDIZE RADIO VENTURE

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Garland Fund will subsidize a new radio venture for broadcasting "advanced political, economic and sociological views." No transaction has as yet been completed, but is in progress, announce officers of the American Fund for Public Service, the name by which the Garland Fund organization is known.

Three years ago Charles Garland fell heir to $800,000 which he refused to accept, but later he was persuaded to use the money for the purpose of financing struggling radical organizations.

A recent report issued by the American Fund for Public Service shows that last year $40,000, the highest sum yet donated to a single venture, was given to the New York Leader.

Workers Not Paid for Overtime Work at Big Dept. Store

By Worker Correspondent.

The employes of the Boston Store are among the lowest paid of any in Chicago's department stores. The salesmen do not get a straight salary, they work on the commission basis.

In the periods just before a holiday rush or a sale, the salesmen are divided into groups and sent out to the stockroom, where they arrange the goods to be sold during the sale. The salesmen are forced to work two and three hours every evening and sometimes the whole afternoon arranging stock so that the company can have the sale. This work is not paid for.

The company employes about 2,500 to 3,000 workers. There is no organization among them. If anyone protests and tries to avoid working extra he loses his job. When a salesman leaves the company under those conditions, it is impossible for him to find work in another store as the bosses work hand in hand, and one cannot get a recommendation.

Besides having to work extra and lose whole afternoons in the stockroom, the salesman's commissions during the sales are cut to one-half of what they regularly are. The average wage is about $30 a week.

RUSSIAN UNIONISTS ON WAY HOME AFTER BRIEF VISIT TO JAP CAPITAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Sept. 27.—The four Soviet Russian labor union delegates, whose visit here has aroused the Japanese police to a pitch of stupid frenzy in which they threatened to precipitate bloodshed to prevent the thousands of workers who wished to meet and welcome them from getting even a look at the Russians, have left for Russia after curtailing their visit. The capitalist press prints lurid police tales of the Russians' "futile attempt to distribute Bolshevik gold."

War With Gas is Now "Humanized," so Army General Assures Us

Inhumanity has been taken out of the use of gas in war, declared Major General Amos A. Fries, chief of the army chemical warfare service, upon arrival in Chicago for an address to reserve officers.

"We now have gasses which will put 25 per cent of an army out of business for an entire campaign and yet not injure a man seriously or permanently," he said. "We have gas masks so perfected that a man wearing one can do everything except smoke and eat and we are working on improvements to make even those things possible."

All St. Louis Tailors on Strike for a Short Work Week and No Cut

ST. LOUIS—(F.P.)—Union tailors numbering about 500 are on strike in St. Louis for a 44-hour week. The strike has the approval of the Journeymen Tailors International union and the strikers will be paid regular strike benefits. The union asks that the present wage rate, $40.80 a week, be maintained. The strike is 100 per cent effective. The union aims at a more equal distribution of the work by shortening the working week to care for the many members who are facing winter without a job.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

RUSSIA SEEKS SHORT ROUTE BY AIR TO AMERICA

Trans-Arctic Airway is Hope of Bruns

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—The government has appointed a special committee of trans-arctic aviation to study the question of establishing a trans-arctic airway for quick and easy communication between Europe and America.

The committee is now studying a scheme by Burns, a noted German pilot, of tracing the trans-arctic way thru Archangel, mouth of Pechera river, Kara Strait, Ob gulf, mouth of Lena river, mouth of Kolima river, the Behring Strait, Hope Point in Alaska and Japan.

Over Ice Floes.

To study possibilities of aviation in arctic regions it is planned to send an air expedition in 1927 along the route Murmansk, Franz Josef Land, North Pole, Point Barrow (Alaska) and back over the unexplored region of the Arctic Ocean where firm ground is supposed to be.

Fritjof Nansen and Captain Bruns are due in Moscow where, with their participation, the committee for trans-arctic aviation will submit Captain Bruns' project to further detailed examination.

* * *

Transcontinental Airline

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—Bruns, the founder of the International Society for Arctic Exploration, is negotiating the question of establishing of an airline from Amsterdam via Copenhagen, Leningrad and Archangel to Tokio. This would link up Europe, Asia and the extreme East.

The establishment of this route would be of great economic importance to Soviet Russia, as she then could export precious minerals, furs and other articles from Yakutia.

Take Five Days

The entire trip from Amsterdam to Tokio would take less than 5 days. A reply to a letter sent from Amsterdam would be received in 14 days instead of the present 42 days.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mass Protest Meeting

Against Barring of Shapurji Saklatvala from the United States

Monday, September 28, 8 P. M.
at
North-West Hall, North and Western Aves.

SPEAKERS:
WILLIAM F. DUNNE,
Editor DAILY WORKER
MANUEL GOMEZ,
Secretary All-America Anti-Imperialist League
——Hindu and Chinese Speakers——

ADMISSION FREE.

Auspices: All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Workers (Communist) Party, and Other Workers' Organizations.

POEMS FOR WORKERS

AN ANTHOLOGY
Edited by MANUEL GOMEZ

THIS Pocket booklet (No. 5 in The Little Red Library) contains a choice selection of working class poetry—the only booklet of its kind issued.

Not only will it prove an inspiration to every worker in the struggle—but it will also be invaluable for use at all working class affairs.

Add it to your library—give it to other workers.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........ Business Manager
Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
290 Advertising rates on application.

The Victory in the I. L. G. W. U.

The attempt of the yellow socialist machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to expel all known Communists from the organization has ended in victory for the Communists and equally important, for the progressive wing of the trade union movement.

The gage of battle was thrown down to the militants in the I. L. G. W. U. when the Sigman machine, on direct orders from President Green of the American Federatino of Labor, acting as the agent of the government it is reported, preferred charges against the executives of the three largest locals in New York, because they organized a mass meeting to celebrate May Day at which a Communist was one of the principal speakers.

A hand picked committee, including those who had preferred the chrages against the radicals acted as judge and jury. A verdict of "guilty" was the result.

But the Sigman machine reckoned without the rank and file, who picked up the gauntlet thrown down to every honest member of the union. One of the most glorious episodes in American labor history ensued, during which the members of the I. L. G. W. U. suffered severely in defense of the principles of militant trade unionism, and particularly for the right of members to hold any political convictions they saw fit. That was the central issue in the fight. It was not dodged either by Sigman or by the left wing. Sigman decreed that the Communists had no place in the union. The rank and file thought otherwise and the story published today on the front page only feebly tells the extent of the victory won by the progressives over the yellow socialist machine of Sigman, who had the backing of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

News of the left wing victory in the I. L. G. W. U. will be received with joy, by the progressive wing of the American labor movement and indeed other countries. Not only is it a victory for the ladies' garment workers who have been persecuted by a ruthless and corrupt machine, but it is a welcome justification of the policy of the Trade Union Educational League, which insists that the place of the militants is with the masses, in the conservative trade unions and not a polcy of running off into the sectarian seclusion of dual unionism.

Those comrades who grow impatient unless a policy produces victories with the celerity that a penny brings a piece of chewing gum out of a slot machine, might do worse that take the lesson of the struggle in the I. L. G. W. U. to heart.

Slandering British Labor Leaders

The British labor leaders who comprised the trade union delegation to Soviet Russia have been the victims of a most vicious campaign of slander ever since their return from the workers' republic. All the mud guns of British imperialism have been turned on them. In this scandalous work, the capitalists were ably assisted by the British and continental socialist leaders.

What the capitalists and the yellow socialists could not forgive Purcell and his associates for, was their straightforward support of the Soviet government and their acknowledgement that here was a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers, and that despite all its mistakes it had accomplished a tremendous work and that the Russian masses were increasing in prosperity under their own rule, while the living conditions of the workers in the capitalist countries were deteriorating.

On their return to England, the lid was taken off the capitalist journalistic sewers and the filth began to come forth. Every possible charge was made against the British leaders, except that of personal venality. While it was openly stated that the Soviet government influenced the delegation favorably by methods well known to governments; that they were shown only the bright side of things, they were not yet desperate enough to charge the distinguished trade union leaders with having accepted Russian money in return for a favorable report.

Such a charge has now been made against A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions. It appears that the authors of it are the socialist leaders of the Labor Party. Such a charge comes with poor grace from a political group that boasts of a Ramsay MacDonald, who accepted a gratuity of $150,000 from a tory buscuit manufacturer in return for a title, and that numbers among its leaders, men and women, who have sold themselves body and soul to the capitalist government.

The latest and most contemptible attack made on Purcell will not affect his standing with the masses. The British workers have confidence in him.

It is significant that the charge is made on the eve of the Liverpool conference of the labor party and has the same purpose as the "red scare" sprung by the capitalist press during the Scarborough congress.

"Paris ridicules many U. S. laws," says a headline. Paris thinks we have too many. True, but those who make them are not supposed to observe them. Those laws are made to keep the workers in subjection. They are made by the capitalists and their servants. When the American workers establish their own rule, then the shoe will be on the other foot, and it will be the capitalists' turn to feel uneasy.

Capitalist militarists are quarreling over the question whether they should have a separate air navy or whether that service should remain as it is now, under the direction of the navy department. The controversy leaves us cold. We know that the workers will get it in the neck, as long as the bosses own and control the airplanes.

While Mellon is haggling with Caillaux over the settlement of the French war debts, Wall Street bankers are negotiating with the finance minister for new loans. The bankers have plenty of money to loan to a capitalist government, but not a nickel to a Soviet republic. There is a reason.

Germany has accepted the invitation of the allies to discuss a security pact. It is not so many years ago, when our rulers put us in jail for even thinking that a German was a human being.

Are Wages High in the United States?

By EARL R. BROWDER

STRANGELY enough it has remained for a bourgeois Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Chicago, Paul H. Douglas by name, to shatter the legend of the "high wage" of the American workingman in these latter years. Even the trade union officials, whose duty it is to guard the wages of their membership, have been complacently pointing to big percentage figures of wage increases, in order to claim achievements for themselves. And in the mind of the ordinary capitalist, or the bourgeois intellectual, it has been almost proverbial that the American workingman, especially since the war, has become a sort of semi-capitalist thru his "enormous" wages. Mr. Douglas has shattered this illusion very effectively in a work entitled, "The Movement of Real Wages—1890-1924" which is soon to be published under the auspices of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, a resume of which is contained in the Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, Vol. XI, No. 2.

"Real wages" are the actual necessities of life, the bread, butter, meat and clothes, for which the worker exchanges the money which he receives is nominal wages. How much will the money buy? The answer to this question tells what is the real wage. Douglas set himself to answer this, and to reduce the answer down to a simple set of figures (index figures) which anyone can understand.

TAKING the ten-year period, 1890-1899, as a base, the index figure for the cost of living for that period being 100, the cost of living is shown to have risen to the following figures in the past eleven years:

1913	158	1918	261
1914	162	1919	304
1915	165	1920	339
1916	179	1921	297
1917	214	1922	276
		1923	281

With prices of the necessities of life at this high peak, how much would the wages—those "high wages" of which American bankers brag or complain—of the American worker buy?

In 1918, the last year of the war, when wages were supposed to have been so very good, the worker could buy only 88 per cent of the amount, on the average for the entire country, that the worker of 1890-99 could buy. Wages—real wages—had decrased 12 per cent for the country as a whole. This figure is based upon the hourly wage rates and not upon actual earnings which are lower still. For six years the purchasing power of wages, in hourly rates, ran as follows:

1918	88	1921	115
1919	83	1922	117
1920	100	1923	110

In short, in the year 1923, the hourly wage rate had increased over 1890 by a mere 10 per cent.

STILL more interesting it is to learn who got the increased hourly rate. Did all workers uniformly find their real wages increased to this amount? Not at all.

Printers in newspaper establishments, for example, are supposed to be well organized into unions. What happened to their real wages? They had decreased from 100 in the years 1890-99, to 81 in the year 1922. Newspaper printers have gone backward 19 per cent in thirty years.

Whose wages increased the most? Not in strongly organized craft, but one of the weakest in the "unionized" category, the bakers. Their real wages rose to 169. And the reason for this is, undoubtedly, that in the early days the bakers were so sweated and overworked that the industrialization of the baking industry worked automatically to raise the bakers to the status of the other industrial workers. The rise in their case is therefore merely an equalizing process. These figures prove, not that unionism has failed, but that the Gompers-Green policy of "collaboration" has failed.

IN only one of the industries can it be shown that the increased wages are mainly the result of labor union effort; that is in men's clothing, which saw real wages increase to 155, under the pressure of unionism; but in this industry also, as in the case of baking, the result was in the nature of an equalizing process, for the needle trades was one of the most disorganized and sweated during the years 1890-99 and later.

But how about the purchasing power of the weekly wage? How much is a week's pay in real wages? Douglas gives us the following answer for a five-year period:

Year	Weekly Wages (1890-99—100)
1919	83
1920	89
1921	93
1922	91
1923	95

"For all branches of industry as a whole, therefore," concludes Douglas, "it seems probably that the American working man can purchase less with a standard week's work today than during the nineties."

How do the various sections of the workers fare when their separate full-time weekly earnings are translated into real wages?

Union trades as a whole for 1922 stand at 95, or just 4 points above the general level for that year, and 5 points below the general level of all workers in the last years of the 19th century.

Building trades just held their own, for the same period, standing at an even 100; the book and job printing workers lost a point, standing at 99; newspapers printing workers lost 22 points, going down to 78; farm labor went down to 83; unskilled labor to 80; railroad labor to 97; seamen to 77; government employes to 53; and postal employes to 74. The anthracite miners, who have been under the illusion that they were getting periodical increases in wages, were really down to 97. Bituminous miners went up to 139, but what they gained in weekly rates, they lost, as they themselves know only too well in steadiness of employment.

AND all of this actual loss in the amount of real wages to the working class, occurred during the period of the tremendous increase in productivity of industry, during a period when the national production of values multiplied by more than five times, the value added by manufacture (according to the U. S. Census) increasing from $4,831,075,210 in 1899, to $25,041,698,490 in 1919.

Surely the time has arrived for the workers to awaken, to organize, and to begin to fight for some of the wealth which they produce in such abundance!

Dukhobors Expose False Reports

(Continued from page 1)

of the minutes of this convention:

The Minutes, August 9, 1925.

The convention of 80 delegates representing 20 united Dukhobor communities of the Salsky district, North-Caucasian region, commune of Chistiakof. Present: 80 delegates, four from each commune. Chairman, F. F. Zaitsef; vice-chairman, E. Kotelnikof; secretary, N. Dementief.

Discussed: Correspondence from Canadian paper Toronto Star, of May 16, 1925, based upon personal information of Dukhobor Semenov who returned from his journey to Soviet Russia where he visited the Dukhobors of Salsky district.

Decided: After getting acquainted with the contents of the above-mentioned correspondence, a decision was passed unanimously to spread widely thru the medium of the press that all information given in this correspondence does not contain a single word of truth. The reasons are as follows:

1. From the documents which were presented by Semenov to the Dukhobors, it could not be seen that he is delegated from our Canadian brothers; especially after he himself admitted that his only object of coming to Soviet Russia was to be at the convention of the Peasants' International where he was sent by some Canadian organization, and that he came to us only to get acquainted with our life and to visit his relatives.

2. During the three weeks of his stay with us he never raised the question of immigration of the Canadian Dukhobors to Soviet Russia. What concerns his interest in the life of the peasants, he did not even try to get acquainted with our economic life and he never went to any place outside of the community in which he lived.

3. The two delegates of the Canadian Dukhobors, who came to Russia before Semenov did and who spoke about the beauty, and fertility of our lands, did not exaggerate. Even Semenov admits that; and we have no reasons whatsoever to be discontented with our new settlement.

4. We can only welcome Semenov's statement that he will never leave Canada, as we do not need in our Union individuals of his type. What concerns the rest of the Canadian Dukhobors, they have enough information about our life so as not to believe Semenov who incidentally or voluntarily became an agent of the British capitalists.

5. Semenov's statement that lawlessness rules in the cities, that the industries have died out, and that the commercial life of the country is in a poor state, have been successfully refuted by the labor delegations of different countries, which recently visited the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; the only thing that remains for us is to ally ourselves with them in the opinions they expressed in the Russian, as well as foreign press.

6. We do not know what part Semenov played in his connections with A. E. Bolten, representative of the directoriat of the Farmer Union in Canada, but the mere fact that he is connected with this organization, even if indirectly, shows that the ideals of the Dukhobors whose aim is to create a real commune are strange and foreign to Semenov.

7. Semenov's statement that the Russian peasants in general and the Dukhobors in particular are deprived of their right to vote is absolutely false. We, as well as the rest of the peasants, elect our own officials and ruling bodies, and the peasants who are not party members participate in these elections and are elected to all ruling bodies, beginning with the local village board and ending with the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

8. The arrangement of the tracts of land allotted to us and their distribution were finished already in 1921; each community has now 1000 dessiatins of land for 200 members. It is easy to see from the above that each individual has five dessiatins of land and not 7½ acres (about 2½ dessiatins) as Semenov states.

No yearly re-arrangements in distribution of land have been or are practiced by us.

9. If so far we have been calling all Semenov's statements false, his statement about the hunger we suffer seems to us simply ridiculous.

We began to immigrate to Russia in 1922; in 1923, we started to sell the surplus of our products, which increases every year. Our food is not only good, but excellent. During the entire year we have rye and wheat bread, meat, poultry, dairy products, vegetables, etc., all of these of our own production. All tell-tales of Semenov that the Dukhobors took turn in feeding him is a lie, because, if it did happen sometimes that he ate in another house, and not in his usual place, it was only when he went there for a visit. His statement about the children being exhausted and worn out because of the hunger they suffer, is only another ugly lie.

10. Semenov misinformed again when he said that his countrymen were so exhausted that he could not even recognize them; he left Russia in 1911 when he was a small boy and it would be ridiculous to expect him to recognize any of them just by looking at his face.

11. No one of the Dukhobors living in Salsky district has made any statement before Semenov about his desire to immigrate to Canada, as all of them know from letters of their Canadian capitalists who in several hours ferociously destroy and ruin the peasant homesteads built up after years of hard labor.

One member of each of the 20 communities is to be empowered to sign this protocol. Copies of this protocol are to be presented to the district department of agriculture with a request to publish this decision in all Russian and foreign papers, especially in the Canadian press.

P. P. Presidium of the convention.
Signature: Representatives from 20 communities of Dukhobors.
(Seal) Correct: E. Panova.

DEDICATED TO ANDREW MELLON, SECRETARY OF THE U. S. TREASURY

Oh, my name is Andrew Mellon; some folks say I am a felon
For the Jays and labor unions I have rank hostility,
For the poor I do not hanker; but I stand in with the banker,
And he calls me Handy Andy and that just suits me!

Oh, I keep our Uncle's money and I live on milk and honey;
With the railroads and the steel trust I'm in perfect sympathy;
I was known to John B. Forgan, I'm a friend of Pierpont Morgan,
And they call me Handy Andy and that suits me!

If the farmers are in trouble, then I fret and froth and bubble,
On my jowls I grow a stubble and I'm quarrelsome as can be!
Thus I keep them at a distance, while I loan my friends assistance,
For they call me Handy Andy and that just suits me!

REACTIONARIES ARE WHIPPED IN I. L. G. W. UNION

(Continued from page 1)

to the membership by referendum with supervision of the balloting by both sides.

3. Candidates in all union elections have access to ballot boxes to control election methods where the officials are distrusted.

Local Elections.

4. The membership will elect the manager of the Joint Board and the business agents within two weeks at local elections.

5. Elections will be conducted by a joint committee from the Joint Board and the shop chairmen.

6. There shall be a referendum on the matter of dues, with the three alternative proposals of thirty-five cents, forty cents and fifty cents to be voted upon and the decision to be retroactive to July 1.

7. Before elections are held, the eight business agents who are discharged shall be reinstated.

G. E. B. Promises Reinstatement.

8. Members of other locals penalized during the fight are to appeal their cases to the General Executive Board, the shop chairmen recommending their complete amnesty, which the board promises.

9. The plan's proposal that the reinstatement of members thruout the country who have been expelled for their opinions be left to the convention, was dealt with by the resolution from the floor that demanded immediate amnesty for these members. It was adopted unanimously.

10. Following the Joint Board elections, the question of economy in the union and the formation of an organization committee of volunteers shall be considered.

Fair Representation at Convention.

11. It is agreed that Local 2 shall be represented in the convention by the same number of delegates as would have been allowed from the old Locals 1, 11 and 17 (from which Local 2 was formed) and Local 22 similarly to have the same representation as the former Locals 22 and 25 (from which Local 22 was formed).

12. After the elections, the membership and the shop chairmen's meetings shall discuss the governor's commission's report and formulate plans to enforce the demands of the three locals.

Left Wingers Cheered; Sigman Admits Defeat.

Significant of the spirit of the meetings was the contrast in the attitude of the shop chairmen toward the leaders of the left wing and toward Sigman. At Cooper Union, Louis Hyman won an ovation, as did Sascha Zimmerman at Webster Hall, both the outstanding leaders of the left wing Joint Action Committee.

Sigman, on the contrary, received a mingle of applause and booing. He appeared as a defeated man, explaining that he still believed the Communists were a menace, but that he yielded to membership's demand for freedom of political opinion in the union.

Expelled Will Return to Office.

Julius Portnoy, suspended left wing manager of Local 22, spoke at Webster Hall in the name of the Joint Action Committee. Julius Hochman, representing the Sigmanite Joint Board, was loudly hissed and could not proceed with his speech until Portnoy persuaded the crowd to listen.

Membership meetings were held of Locals 2, 9 and 22 Saturday night, at Webster Hall, Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum, to hear the details of the victory for which they have fought over fifteen weeks of bitter struggle. Nominations for the new elections in these three locals on Tuesday night will mean a return to office of the three expelled executive boards within ten days.

Soviets Nail Lie of Drift to Capitalism

(Continued from page 1)

railway transport, 97 per cent.

Heavy Industry 99 Per Cent.

Especially on the industrial field, the socialization of the means of production is 89 per cent, including heavy industry where it is 99 per cent. As to the total amount of production in the big and small industries, an illustration is given in the following table:

	State and Co-op. Absolute.	State and Co-op. In Pct.	Private Absolute.	Private In Pct.	Total Absolute.	Total In Pct.
1923-24	5,562	76.3	1,728	23.7	7,290	100
1924-25	7,550	79.3	1,970	20.7	9,520	100
1925-26	9,186	79.9	2,334	20.3	11,520	100

One can see that production in the socialized enterprises does not only promise an enormous absolute increase—65 per cent in two years, but that it also increased from year to year its proportional weight in the production generally.

The best guarantee for further achievements in this field is the highly developed concentration of the union's industries.

All Big Productions State Owned.

It is a well-known fact that state production is concentrated with us in the bigger and technically best equipped enterprises, whilst private enterprises work as a rule on a much smaller scale and on the lines of workshop and home industries. Concentration of production is particularly noticeable after the revolution in the mining industry and in the factories and works enumerated in the census.

In accordance with the directives of the planning organs, on concentration of production of the biggest and best equipped enterprises, we achieved the following results in the beginning of 1925 as compared with pre-war results:

Concentration of Workers.

Years of Investigation	Small enterprises up to 50 wkrs.	Medium, from 51-500 workers	500	Total
1901	287	803	1,180	2,270
1911	269	849	1,424	2,542
1925	92	459	1,213	1,764
Ditto in Per Cent.				
1901	13.7	35.3	52.0	100
1911	10.6	33.4	56.0	100
1925	5.2	26.0	68.8	100

In the pre-war period there were concentrated in the largest enterprises employing more than 500 workers in 1901, 52 per cent and in 1911, 56 per cent of the total number of workers employed in the entire mining and manufacturing industries, and by January 1, 1925, already 68.8 per cent.

In this concentration which of course, provides the best explanation for the colossal growth of the productivity of labor—40 per cent in the 1924-25 year, as stated in the central figures of the state planning department.

How great is concentration in our Soviet industry can also be seen by the fact that even in the U. S. A., namely in the country with a maximum capitalist development, the corresponding normal of concentration, according to the census of 1919, for the entire manufacturing industry does not exceed in the highest group (over 500 workers) 44.3 per cent of the total number of workers of all enterprises employing 21 and more workers. And whilst the average number of workers employed in American factories and works is 151 per enterprise, we had in 1925 already 239 workers per enterprise, namely, one and a half times more.

It is true that in commerce and trade—according to a very approximate estimate, socialized capital amounted in 1924, 25 to about 70 per cent of the total capital in trade operations. As to the latter, its distribution is shown in the following table:

Turnover of Trade.

1923-24	State	Co-op.	Total	Private Absolute	Private In Pct.	Total
First half	1,197	1,390	2,236	2,265	51.8	4,50
Second half	1,745	1,614	3,359	1,729	34.0	5,08
	2,942	2,653	5,494	3,994	41.6	9,5
1924-1925						
First half	5,445	4,773	10,228	3,650	26.3	13,[illegible]
Second half	6,342	5,490	11,832	3,728	24.0	15,[illegible]

Thus, here, as in production, we notice not only a colossal growth of the absolute amounts of the socialized turnover, more than double in the course of three years, but also a very substantial increase of its relative part in the total goods turnover of the country—from one-half to three quarters of its amount.

In order to appreciate this last achievement, we draw attention to the fact that during the last year of military Communism (1920) when trade was altogether prohibited, the private trade turnover in agricultural products nevertheless only reached, according to budget data within the precincts of the Soviet Republic (exclusive of the Caucasus and Turkestan) the figure of over 644 million pre-war rubles.

If we add to this 193 million rubles for products of small home industries, we get a total of over 837 million rubles. Allowing that the entire agricultural production obtained thru taxation and amounting to 704 million rubles, and the entire production of state industries circulated in the same year amounting to 366.8 million rubles, more entirely distributed by the state, without middleman, and such was not the case, state distribution would amount to 56 per cent at the utmost and the private trade turnover to at least 44 per cent of the general turnover of goods in the country. (See magazine "Along the New Path," 3rd edition, pages 91-194). Thus, even if the New Economic Policy increased the latter percentage, by legalizing private trade, this seeming digression from our path towards collectivism, has been already overcome economically.

Credit Wholly Socialized.

Already in the second half of 1923-24, the socialized goods turnover amounted already to 66 per cent or two-thirds of the total turnover. This means, that it exceeded the 1920 normal. In the coming business year of 1925-26 we expect that the socialized turnover will be over three quarters of the total turnover. And this without any abrogation of N. E. P. and even with a certain further increase of private trade in the absolute amount of its turnover.

If we add to the above statement that with respect to steam transport and bank credit all the means of communication and credit and money circulation are already socialized 100 per cent, we have only to formulate the general task before us; to maintain the position conquered and to advance every year slowly but surely towards socialism, wherever the economic situation will allow it.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

The DAILY WORKER Raises
and Farmers' Government
the Standard for a Workers'

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala!
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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BRITISH LABOR PARTY MEETS TODAY

COMMUNIST MEMBER OF NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE RAPS KELLOGG ON SAKLATVALA BAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILLISTON, N. D., Sept. 28.—In a statement by A. C. Miller, Communist member of the North Dakota state legislature, the attempt by Secretary of State Kellogg to bar Shapurji Saklatvala from the interparliamentary union congress to be held at Washington, D. C., is attacked as an attempt of the capitalist international dictatorship to silence the voice of the British Communist.

"The barring of the British Communist delegate Shapurji Saklatvala from attending the interparliamentary union congress to be held in the United States, demonstrates the solidarity of the capitalist class," declared A. C. Miller.

"A wide-awake working class with unemployment thruout England caused the British imperialists to hesitate and forced the job of exclusion on the American section of the capitalist dictatorship. Needless to say, they found a willing tool in the Secretary of State Kellogg."

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Protest meetings are to be held in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and other great industrial centers.

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Mass Meeting in Cleveland

CLEVELAND. Sept. 28.—A protest meeting against the exclusion of Saklatvala from the United States will be held on Public Square, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 7:30 p. m.

The Workers Party, the Young Workers League, the American Civil Liberties Union and various labor unions will participate in the demonstration.

The liberal capitalist press of this city cannot understand the action of Secretary of State Kellogg, and it is time that the workers of this city are apprised of the real facts behind the action taken by the American government.

All party and league members must attend this protest meeting. Workers from the shops and factories are invited to participate in the demonstration and raise their voice of protest against this act of discrimination against the revolutionary labor leader of England.

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Washington Protests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28—A protest meeting against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, will be held in Washington, D. C., Wednesday evening, Sept. 30 at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 1337 Seventh St., N. W. Ella Reeve Bloor will be the main speaker.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT the financial power of the United States was thrown behind the security pact is the frank admission made in an editorial that appeared in last Sunday's issue of the Chicago Tribune. It is also strongly hinted that the seeming alacrity on the part of France to come to terms on the debt question may be a ruse to fool the "Simple Simons" of Wall Street. Caillaux may want to have the debt question settled and a fat loan in his jeans before the scheduled meeting of the western powers takes place. Thus fortified the French could ditch the security pact, pick up the threads of their relations with Poland and perhaps renew the negotiations with Soviett Russia.

• • •

ANYTHING is liable to happen. It is interesting to note the tremendous role played by the United States in Europe. The United States is not affiliated with the league of nations, yet Washington speaks louder and more authoritatively in Europe than does Geneva. The American capitalists have the dough and money talks. The American bankers, who are running this country, do not like to see England, France and Germany at each others' throats. When they are fighting, remittances to Wall Street don't flow, whatever movement of cash takes place goes in the wrong direction.

• • •

JUDGE GARY delivered a message to a group of budding American millionaires a few weeks ago in the city of New York. The judge's audience was composed of students of the school of commerce. After listening to the steel magnate, they could vision a future with palatial yachts, mansions, and all the luxuries that wealth brings. The only thing they had to do to win fame and fortune was to follow the judge's advice. Above all they must be pure, like the judge. The most honest and truthful men he ever met were J. P. Morgan and Marshall Field.

• • •

NO doubt the assembled potential millionaries took the Gary hokum seriously. This is the type that schools and colleges are peopled with. The ideal of success held before their eyes is the attainment of wealth, and all other considerations must be subsidiary. William J. Bryan once said that no man could accumulate a million dollars honestly. As a matter of fact any man who receives more than the value of what he produces is on the wrong side of honesty, or would be, in a state of society where honesty had a chance. While Gary was indulging in this nonsense to the young babbits, thousands of his slaves were turning their flesh and blood into dollars for the judge and the parasitical stockholders of the

(Continued on page 2)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPORTS PARTICIPANTS IN CHINESE TONG WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Forty of the 256 Chinese rounded up by the federal officials in raids in Chinatown are to be deported this week. The remaining 216 will be deported to China as soon as arrangements can be made with steamship companies to bring them to China.

The deportation comes as a climax to the outbreak of a tong war in New York's Chinatown. The On Leong Tong and the Hip Sing Tong have just declared a national truce following an outbreak of bitter Tong war. In the raids organized on Chinatown many that fell into the net of the federal officials were not able to produce evidence of legal entry into the United States.

Most of them claimed to be seamen and refused to tell the name of the ship they came on, thus forcing the American government to spend $200 apiece to send them back to China.

POLISH SOCIALISTS MURDER TWO ACTIVE COMMUNISTS WHO EXPOSE TREACHERY IN UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 28.—(Inprecorr.)—On the night of August 6, Jan Lukasik, a well-known Communist, was murdered in Warsaw by the fighting groups appointed by the Polish socialist party. At the same time an "unknown" individual murdered Heinrich Pschechorowsky, another well-known Communist.

Both of these leather workers have led a militant fight in the trades unions of Poland exposing the treachery of the Polish socialist party. Pepepovitz, one of the murderers is well known in Warsaw. He was arrested by the police but after a short examination he was released.

A few weeks ago Petzolah, a Communist worker was also murdered in the same manner by the Polish socialist party.

KING CANUTE DIDN'T LIKE TO GET HIS FEET WET, SO HE WAS DROWNED

(By Worker Correspondent)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen are holding the last session of their convention here today. On Saturday the apex of bureaucratic stupidity was reached when the convention passed a resolution denouncing the article in the DAILY WORKER which showed up the A. F. of L. fakers' tactics at the convention in browbeating delegates, and instructing President Martin F. Ryan and the general executive board to find out who wrote the article and expel him from the union.

AFFILIATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British labor party will open its annual convention at Liverpool tomorrow under conditions which presage a conflict of unusual importance for British workers and for world labor.

Following, as it does, the Trade Union Congress at Scarborough where the British unions definitely broke with the policy of British imperitlism and set the face of British labor looking east toward Moscow for unity and class struggle against the capitalist system, the labor party convention will be a battleground between the forces which swung the Trades Union Congress to the left, and the Ramsay MacDonald, J. R. Clynes reactionary right wing who are mustering all their power to defeat the left wing at Liverpool.

The key question is expected to be the admission, heretofore forbidden, of Communists and Communist affiliations to the party.

BILL HOHENZOLLERN IN PLAN TO RESTORE BOTH HIMSELF AND CZARISM

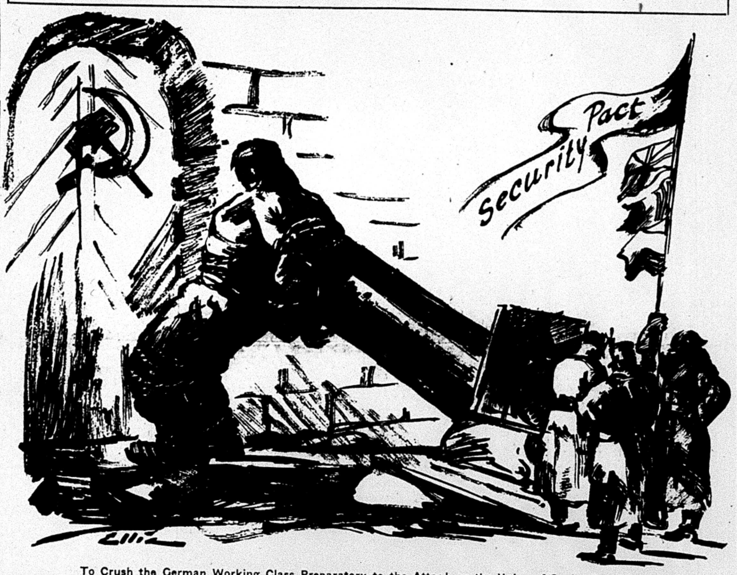
BERLIN, Sept. 28. — Wilhelm, former German emperor, though an exile at Doorn, still hopes for restoration, not only to his own empire but also of the Russian empire.

Proof of this is given in a letter written by the ex-kaiser on August 1, 1924, and published in the forthcoming biography of Emil Ludwig.

The ex-kaiser's letter was addressed to the former Russian War Minister Sukolinoff.

"The terrible consequences of the attack upon Germany," wrote Wilhelm, "show that the future welfare of both nations lies in loyal cooperation after restoration."

THE MURDER PACT



To Crush the German Working Class Preparatory to the Attack on the Union of Soviet Republics.

I. W. W. SEAMEN KEEP PULLING BRITISH SHIPS

No Slackening in Aid to British Seamen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 28.—That the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. intend to do all in their power to aid the striking British and Australian seamen, although they themselves have been compelled to go back to the job by superior forces, is shown in the union's bulletin issued Friday. It says in part:

"The 'outlaw' strike of the British seamen is still in effect according to the latest information. The British seamen will win their strike. In fact they have already won it. It will be only a matter of a few days until the British ship owners will grant their demands.

"In the meantime, the M. T. W. will do all in its power to pull the crews off British ships as they arrive and will continue in every way to aid our British fellow workers in their struggle for more of the better things of life.

"After a carfeul study of the strike situation, the members of the M. T. W. decided to transfer the strike back to the job. The seamen who went on strike can be proud of their action. We are going back to the ships intent upon intensifying our campaign for a far greater strike in the future. It was well understood when we left our jobs that we meant to show the ship owners that they cannot get away with their predatory rule any longer. We still mean it. We will continue our fight while on the job and prepare to walk out again when the sun is warmer and the shipping is better.

Owners Surprised and Hurt.

"The shipowners certainly felt the effect of this strike coming as it did when the bosses had visions of great profits carrying cargo that ordinarily is carried in British and Australian ships. It was a complete surprise to them and an invaluable aid to our fellow workers striking in England, Australia, South Africa, Denmark and China. These seamen will not forget our display of solidarity, nor will they fail to remember the traitorous action of certain 'International' unions, whose officials did all in their power to break the strike.

"Let us go back to the jobs, then, to organize and prepare for a real battle with the shipping octopus to change the present state of affairs and win good conditions, better pay and better food. Let us take delegate's credentials back to the jobs and organize the marine industry. We count on all marine workers to co-operate with the ship's delegates to better conditions, perfect organization and do away with the blacklist.

Prepare for Next Strike.

"It is of no use to stay in the fo'c'sle and grumble behind the boss' back. Face him with concerted action and solidarity. Stick together, and if some the so-called 'agitators' have to quit, let those who take their places take up the fight. Thus we will be able to make these ships fit for men to live and work on. No one but ourselves can do this. No one is going to fight our battles for us. Whatever we get will come only thru our own efforts. To the ships! Prepare and organize for the next strike!"

The best way to support the DAILY WORKER is to subscribe—and get others to subscribe.

HERRIN MINERS LOSE LIVES IN MINE DISASTER

Three Dead After Gas Pocket Explodes

HERRIN, Ill., Sept. 28.—Three coal miners lost their lives and three others were seriously burned when a gas pocket was accidentally touched off at mine No. 7 of the Consolidated Coal company. The bodies of the dead miners were recovered after much effort on the part of rescuers to reach th entombed miners.

Three Killed.

James Galligan, cousin of Sheriff George Galligan, murdered leader of the Knights of the Flaming Cross, William Druzinski and John Fulkins were dead when the rescue crews reached them. The other three were taken to the hospital immediately after they had reached the surface.

Tho the mine normally employs 500 men, the casulties were light, because only a few miners were at work due to the Saturday holiday.

Rescue Crew Helpless.

Soon after the explosion, the Herrin rescue crew attempted to reach the three entombed miners. The rescuers were unable for the first few hours to get any closer than 1,500 feet from the miners because of the carbon dioxide gas.

In the mine explosion of May 11, 1904, eleven miners lost their lives.

Cholera Epidemic Has Broken Out on the Philippine Islands

MANILA, Sept. 28.—Cholera is gaining headway here. Authorities today instituted a house-to-house vaccination campaign and travelers must have quarantine certificates before they can leave the port.

PROTEST OVER RIFF WAR GETS PARIS AROUSED

Teacher Advocates a Teachers' Strike

PARIS, Sept. 28. — Communists staged a demonstration near the Gare St. Lazare to protest against the Riffian war. The demonstration was finally broken up by the police, but the attention of Parisian workers was fixed on the issues of the war and its significance.

The minister of education has issued a public statement concerning an ex-service man with a brilliant war record who, as a public school teacher, called for a teachers' strike in protest against war upon the Riffians.

"If public servants, whoever or whatever they may be, pretend to impose their opinions of current events by means of strikes, our constitutional system and representative regime will be done for," states the minister. The advantage to the workers of keeping these costly institutions was not dealt with by his excellency.

MOSUL DISPUTE ENDS LEAGUE OF NATIONS SESSION

Esthonian General to Probe Charges

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 28.—The question of Mosul occupied the final sessions of the league of nations. The menace of a war between Great Britain and Turkey was the basis of the discussion.

Turkey has refused to abide by any decision that The Hague or the league of nations may make on the question, if it is favorable to England and unfavorable to Turkey.

Appoint Esthonian General.

At the insistence of England, the league appointed an Esthonian general to investigate the charges of the deportation of Christians from the Mosul. General Liadoner, the appointee, will have two assistants.

Great Britain charged that Turkey violated the boundary agreement of Mosul and demanded that she be punished. The league turned the matter over to The Hague for a decision as to rights and powers to arbitrate the issue.

League Meets in March.

The final report on Mosul will not be expected until early next year. The proposed December session has been postponed until March, when the league council will meet in Madrid Spain.

Fascist Foes to End Boycott; Take Parliament Seats

ROME, Sept. 28.—The opposition to the fascisti is adopting a new strategy. Instead of boycotting the fascisti they intend to enter the chamber of deputies and carry on the fight there. The Maximalists, who control 45 seats have abandoned the boycott.

The Aventiners are also considering the calling off of the boycott. Some insist upon sending in their resignations from the chamber as a protest against the ruthless methods used by the fascisti to crush their opposition. The killing of Matteotti is still lingering in the minds of many of the deputies. A formal decision will be reached as to Aventine conduct at the meeting of the executive council next month.

Former Premier Orlando is being asked to withdraw his resignation and be leader of the Aventine opposition to the fascist government in the chamber of deputies. So far he has not accepted the suggestion.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Hoffman Taken off Republican Slate by G. O. P. Bosses.

Sheriff Hoffman, implicated in the Cook county jail bribe scandal, has been dropped from the republican slate as the candidate for county treasurer. The Hoffman backers have dwindled considerably since he has been before Judge Wilkerson on the contempt of court charge.

NIPPON GOVERNMENT ARRESTS FIFTY PROMINENT RADICALS; BAR WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

TOKIO, Sept. 28.—About sixty prominent Japanese radicals have been arrested for detention purposes while the Soviet delegation of fifty from the Russian trade unions is here in a meeting with the Japanese labor leaders. Secret and uniformed police are watching the movements of the Russian delegation very closely. A reception to greet the Soviet Union's trades unionists was prohibited by the Tokio police.

Spanish Mercenaries Fight Riff Independence

THIS photograph shows a group of Spanish mercenaries firing on the liberty-loving Riffians, who are fighting for an independent Morocco. The Spanish foreign legion is seen here on the heights of Boni-Hosmat.

WILL HERBIE TRY AIR EXCLUSION TO SAVE BOSSES?

Expect Hoover May Censor Radio

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Since the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala by the state department of America from participation in the Interparliamentary union congress, fear is felt that the department of commerce, under Hoover's guidance, may attempt to revoke the license of the broadcasting station which the Garland fund is leasing to put propaganda, other than that of the employing class on the air.

The department of commerce has the issuing of 90-day permits to radio broadcasting stations under its thumb.

The department of commerce has been given the right to decide as to whether the permit will be renewed and in the case of the broadcasting station that has been leased by the Garland fund Hoover might attempt to censor the programs of the station.

The congress has not as yet passed a law allowing Hoover the right to censure programs, this power will be taken on by him when he deems fit to do so. The announcement that strikers and radicals will be able to use the radio for broadcasting their side of the story does not appeal to the administration

Build the DAILY WORKER.

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE

But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

Name: ....

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Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

steel trust who never did an honest hour's labor in their lives.

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THE Review of Reviews magazine recently submitted several questions on current history to a number of high school colleges and university students. Their ignorance of facts that are blazoned daily on the front pages of the papers was appalling. Some of them thot that "Ma" Ferguson, governor of Texas was Babe Ruth or Beatrice Fairfax who gives advice to the lovelorn. Some were of the opinion that Mussolini was Al Jolson; others thot he was Billy Sunday. But the saddest fact of all was that eleven per cent of them failed to place the photograph of Calvin Coolidge. The magazine does not say whether the ignorant students mistook the president for a veterinary surgeon or a starved British butler.

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WE are informed by a capitalist reporter assigned to Sweden that Communism failed in that country. This is news to us. We never knew it existed in Sweden. After reading the story a little farther down we learn that what happened is a split in the Communist party of Sweden, the splitoff right wing getting ready to go back to the social-democratic party. This split took place some time ago. The Swedish party is very much alive, and has a daily newspaper.

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THE Brtish labor party is growing more and more respectable. The latest addition to its ranks is Lady Cynthia Mosley, daughter of the late Marquis Curzon. It is even hinted that if King George could legally belong to a political party, he would rather chum with J. H. Thomas and Ramsay MacDonald than with Stanley Baldwin and Winston Churchill. Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden and that gentleman's inevitable wife, had a nice time as the king's guest at Balmoral castle in Scotland, on the eve of the Scarborough Trade Union Congress.

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THE Liverpool conference of the British labor party promises to be an exciting one. While Ramsay MacDonald welcomes the lords and ladies into its ranks he wants to exclude the Communists. He declares that the Communists are greater enemies of his than the capitalists. This is undoubtedly true. He might as well have said that the Communists hated the king more than the capitalists did. But while MacDonald and his supporters in the right wing of the labor party are becoming more anti-Communist every day, the left wing in the party is going farther to the left and nearer to the Communist position. The Liverpool conference should prove interesting.

Marshall Field Co. Head to Build Fish Acquarium in Spring

When the employes of Marshall Field and company's department store feel they are underpaid, let them remember that their manager, John S. Shedd has decided to erect an aquarium costing $2,000,000 adjacent to the Field museum, which was bult by the late Field.

Construction will begin in the spring of next year. The South Park board will maintain the institution after it has been built.

Begging Appropriations?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—America has only 14 fully equipped attack planes ready to meet an enemy in the air, Major Harvey B. B. Burwell, commanding officer of the third attack group, at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., today informed the president's air board. Even the planes in the attack group, Burwell said, are rebuilt machines and the personnel is far below war strength.

Indiana Also Hunts Bandits.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 28.—A search was under way by police here today for bandits who Sunday looted two safes in the Dessauer Brothers department store of approximately $4,000.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

YOUNG ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE IS G. O. P. REGULAR

Expected to Be Next Wisconsin Senator

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, Sept. 28—The most striking feature of one of the most unexciting elections held in the state of Wisconsin, is the fact that Robert Marion LaFollette, son of the late stormy petrel of the G. O. P. is running on the republican party ticket while those who support Coolidge if they are running at all are making the race as independents.

Yes, sir Robert Marion LaFollette, the heir to the LaFollette throne that was bolstered up by socialists, left wing democrats, left wing republicans and sundry non-political syndicalists in the last elections, is on the Coolidge bandwagon, whether he likes it or not or whether Coolidge likes it or not.

John M. Work, socialist candidate for senator is grinding his teeth and cursing young "Bob" for not passing over the political estate to the socialists.

Keeping Discreetly Silent.

Robert M. LaFollett, jr., will take his father's place as senator from Wisconsin, according to all indications. But young "Bob" is not saying much about "the malefactors of great wealth" who roused his father's ire. He is apparently preparing his way to take his seat on the old reliable G. O. P. bandwagon, after he proves to the satisfaction of the G. O. P. strategists that he can bring home the bacon.

There is not a word heard about a third party, much less about a labor party, from those who staged the big political show only a short time ago. The socialists are raking the ashes of the LaFollette-Wheeler campaign hoping to find some consolation, but they only find the cinders of their party.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

FURRIERS DEMAND CONVENTION AND AMALGAMATION

Local 5 Takes Forward Steps for Progress

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 28—More than a thousand fur workers voted enthusiastically in favor of a referendum for an immediate special convention and cheered the demand for amalgamation in the needle industry at a meeting of Fur Operators' Local 5 held Thursday, Sept. 24. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the exclusion of Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament, from the United States, and strongly protesting the appointment of Stetzky as vice-president of the Furriers' International.

All Working for the Bosses.

Stetzky had been appointed by Kaufman, president of the union, without consulting the membership, to replace Sam Cohen. The latter, who had been Kaufman's right hand man, had resigned, and is now connected with the biggest concern in the fur dress and dyeing industry, the Hollander firm, where two union members were shot in a recent strike.

The demand for amalgamation in the needle industry was made in a speech by Ben Gold, manager of the joint board of the Furriers' Union. Themendous applause, lasting ten minutes, cheering that filled the hall, and a general outburst of enthusiasm greeted this demand, clearly indicating that the Furriers' Union will be the first to put thru amalgamation.

Prepare for Struggle.

The special convention is demanded not only to fight the Kaufman machine, but also to prepare the demands to the manufacturers as the agreement in the fur industry expires Jan. 31. Among these demands will be equal division of work the whole year, shorter hours, recognition of shop committee, etc. Confidence is expressed that the whole Fur Workers' International Union will line up behind these demands.

SOCIALIST ETHICS LAID ASIDE FOR PROFITS OF STRIKEBREAKING

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 28.—The anthracite operators conference met Thursday at the railroad club and listened to reports on the strike, adopting a resolution on policy reiterating their demand for arbitration.

Theodore Instone of S. Instone & Company, English coal operators, said that plans have been completed for shipment of Welsh anthracite coal to this country. "Advices from my home office," he said, "state that S. A. Wertheim, vice-president of Burns Brothers Coal Co. of New York City, has been in conference with officers of our company. Much progress has been made and there is every assurance that a portion of the supply of coal from Welsh anthracite mines will be made available for American use."

Morris Hillquit, leading American "socialist" and recently returned from the Second (socialist) International congress at Marseilles on a scab ship, is a heavy shareholder of the Burns Brothers Coal company, which is thus undertaking to break the Pennsylvania anthracite strike with anthracite coal from Great Britain.

Welcome to the Soviet Port Commission that Builds for Communism!

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the New York Times, under an unassuming headline, "Soviet Port Officials Land," publishes on an obscure page a short announcement telling of the arrival in this country of "three officials of the Soviet government of Russia." They have come to attend the conference of port authorities to be held this week at the Waldorf Astoria.

This marks a tremendous change since the day when Ludwig Martens, the official representative of the Soviet government in the United States, was expelled from the country, with the resounding crash of a tremendous broadside of hostile capitalist publicity.

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All American workers and poor farmers will hail the arrival of these builders of the workers' republics, who represent, of course, not the "Soviet government of Russia," but the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which includes all the lands over which the red flag of workers' rule now waves undisputed.

It is not expected that the kept press will say much about their visit to this country. To do so would reveal to the American working class the tremendous work of reconstruction that is going on within the Soviet Union; thus giving the lie to the stream of propaganda that tries to belittle the achievements of the liberated masses who have freed themselves from capitalist rule.

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These men are engineers—builders—in the service of the Soviet marine transportation. The commission consists of L. P. Serebriakopf, assistant secretary of the ways of communication in charge of the water transportation; V. V. Touchoika, chief of the division of ports; and V. E. Laknisky, professor at the Leningrad Institute of Engineers. Very significant indeed, is the statement of Laknisky that:

"Our port developments are to be on the basis of the export of raw products and for that reason we are interested in the ports at New Orleans, Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland."

The Union of Soviet Republics is planning to become, as it already is to a certain extent, a great exporter of raw materials.

Thru New Orleans flows the great cotton crops of the south. Thru Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo, there flow the tremendous streams of American foodstuffs, especially grains, and dressed meats; the finished products of steel mills and great manufacturing plants. The Encyclopedia Britannica declares that, "The grain elevators are among the sights of Chicago," but the Soviet engineers will no doubt, find ways of improving even American methods of handling export grains, and other products of the Soviet mines, fields and pastures, from the great Russian ports; Leningrad opening into the Baltic; Archangel into the Arctic Ocean; Odessa into the Black Sea, and Vladivostok into the far Pacific Ocean. In the words of the commission itself: "We are in a gigantic plan to improve these ports."

It is the stream of raw products pouring from all these ports that will establish credits for the Soviet Union in other nations, making it possible to import the finished products needed by the workers and peasants. The mere presence in this country of the Soviet port commission is testimony to the fact that the construction process in the Soviet Union is proceeding rapidly and successfully.

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Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist member of the British parliament, was barred from the United States because it was feared he might carry on propaganda subversive of American capitalist institutions. The Soviet engineers refuse to talk about "political matters." But the successful establishment of Soviet industry, agriculture and trade will be the greatest propaganda possible for the spread of the Russian Soviet victory to all lands. Welcome to the Soviet port commission.

HORTHY REGIME IN NEW TERROR AGAINST LABOR

Seizes 100 Workers at Budapest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—Reports from Budapest state that the Horthy white guard dictatorship has arrested more than 100 workers and radical leaders.

Among those reported seized are Matthais Rakosi and Zoltan Weinberger leaders of the Hungarian workers. Budapest papers are carrying violent attacks on the arrested workers, pretending that a "plot to assassinate" Horthy was being planned.

Horthy's massacres of hundreds of workers and the barbarous tortures of thousands imprisoned following the overthrow of the Hungarian Soviet regime headed by Bela Kun, has made the Horthy clique apprehensive of every movement, however, mild, of the workers.

The Hungarian socialists have supported Horthy even to the extent of making a signed alliance with him against the Communists in the bloodiest days of the white terror.

RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN PERFORMANCE & DANCE SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Sunday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner. Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

MILITARY LORDS PREPARE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

Dictators Struggle for Shansi Provinces

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28. — Hasty military preparations under way in several Chinese provinces have increased the fear the civil war may break out within a few weeks between the Manchurian warlord, Chang Tso-Lin and the "Chrisian" general Feng Yu-Hsiang for the control of the Shansi provinces.

It is believed that Wu Pei Fu, who has been in the background since the drubbing he received last spring, will take advantage of the war over the Shansi provinces to enter Honan and re-establish his headquarters at Honanfu.

Artillery on To Nanking.

The Manchurian war-lord Chang is sending Gen. Yang Yu-Ting to Nanking with artillery as a counter move to the activity displayed by Gen. Sun Chuang Fang, military commissioner of Chekiang provinces and follower of Wu Pei Fu.

Gen. Sun Chuang Fang is suspected of attempting to occupy Nanking, the capital of the Kiangsu province. This would give him control of Shanghai as all rail communications between Shanghai and provinces other than Chekiang must pass over the Shanghai-Nanking raids.

Civil war is expected to break out in an attempt of Chang and Feng to become dictators of China.

Preparations Booming.

The Mukden arsenal is turning out 1,000 75 mm. shells daily for 130 mountain guns that Chang intends to press into service. Chang's army is gathering in all the war materials it possibly can. The bulk of the Chinese navy has joined Feng and he is also strengthening his troops for the expected attempt to seize power.

An outbreak around Shanghai, Hankow and Pekin would prevent the international conferences planned to take place soon.

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Prepare for Emergency.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.—Banks and business houses are sending out instructions to their branch offices in China as to the conduct of these institutions during the civil war which is most likely to take place. These instructions are being sent in answer to requests which have been arriving during the last few days from the representatives located in China.

PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!

Meet Judge Larry and Mr. Dollars. They will give you an honest and stupid capitalist lecture and then you'll get acquainted with George, Vera and Tony who are members of the Juniors and the phoney questions they're asking in the School Days produced by the Workers' Theater Alliance, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Eagles Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.

This is a theater of workers by workers and for workers.

Be sure to be there and see them perform.

Get your tickets at 521 York Ave

In Revolt!

For the first time in the history of international class solidarity, we hear the voice of the Chinese workers calling to the workers of other countries for a helping hand.

For the first time in the history of proletarian revolts in China, we find the Chinese workers awakening to the spirit of international proletarianism.

For the first time in history the Chinese workers are beginning to understand the true meaning of capitalism, militarism, and exploitation.

THEY ARE AWAKENING!

In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers' government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free.

The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude.

The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploitation, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.

MUST THEY STARVE?

THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE WAGING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM.

THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY.

A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.

THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.

IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORKERS OF CHINA.

SO WILL WE.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY, BIG OR LITTLE, TO THE

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
American Section Workers' International Relief
1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
formerly 19 So. Lincoln Street

DO IT TODAY!

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

"B. & O. BILL'S" OWN LODGE HANDS HIM RECALL RESOLUTION

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—Machinist Local 119 of Newport followed the action taken by Local 147 of Providence ("B. & O. Bill's" own lodge) in endorsing the resolution for the recall of all Grand Lodge officers.

Also, by unanimous vote Local 119 protested against the circular letter ordering the expulsion of members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League.

A letter from "B. & O. Bill" Johnston to a fellow spirit who is member of Local 119, had this to say about the recall proceedings—"I am not worrying about the recall resolution started by Local 1125, for the whole procedure is illegal."

FAKERS SEEK FAT JOBS, NOT CLASS STRUGGLE

Willing to Peddle Labor to Capital

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept 28.—On the eve of the state convention of the California Federation of Labor in San Diego, the labor bosses of southern California are busily engaged in feathering their own nests for the next few years. All the Los Angeles delegates are being propagandized to the effect that "the presidency of the federation must come to the south (meaning Los Angeles) and taken away from the north (San Francisco)."

The officials of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council are making every effort to get John S. Horn, their former secretary, elected to the presidency. Horn, it must be remembered, was the fellow who as secretary of the Central Labor Council, connived with the police to raid the meetings of the T. U. E. L., seize their records and get dozens of militant workers expelled from their trade unions.

Judas got his Reward.

For this service to the bosses Horn was rewarded by the city administration by getting appointed to the board of public works, and to show his gratitude he "lined up" labor's votes to re-elect the tool of the gamblers' trust, George Cryer, as mayor of the fair city of sunshine and jails.

But Horn is not satisfied. His ambition is not satisfied even when he will be elected president of the State Federation of Labor. According to the Citizen, official labor paper of this city, this will be the beginning of a campaign for the state elections next year, in which an attempt will be made to unseat Governor Richardson from his throne because he doesn't "patronize" labor enough.

Refuses to Divvy Up.

Richardson's administration is notoriously anti-labor, having killed more "progressive" legislation than almost any previous one, but what Horn seems to be grieved about, is that he doesn't get as many "favors" as he deserves, considering how many thousand votes he is willing to trade off in return for said patronage. So it is being noised about that "California labor" is going to fight Richardson next year.

Of course, the Citizen doesn't come out openly and say so; it doesn't even mention Horn's aspirations to the presidency of the federation, except in the casual words, "there appears to be a strong sentiment to bring the presidency back to the south, and Brother Horn is much mentioned for the honor." One can put two and two together, and consider this as part of Horn's publicity campaign.

We might even suspect that this same John S. Horn plans to run for the governorship of California, or perhaps some other hide-bound conservative of the same type, from the hints thrown out by the Citizen. The chambers of commerce are shrewd enough to know that this is one of the ways most popular nowadays to detract the workers from thinking of wide-spread unemployment, low wages and open shop conditions, and so a "labor" candidate might not have as much opposition as might be supposed by either the ku kluxers or the Better America Federation.

Got to Have Something to Sell.

To run as a candidate Horn would have to go on one of the reactionary party tickets, and would of course bid for the support of the capitalists by promising them "harmony" between capital and labor. This bid for the leadership of the labor federation is a move to get enough prestige to make a "deal" with the bosses, which means another betrayal of the workers.

The Communists must point out that the only way labor could be represented in the political campaign next year is for organized labor to get behind a united labor ticket against all the reactionary candidates, and on a program dealing with the needs of the workers of California. Horn or any other "labor" candidate would be merely betraying the workers whom he is supposed to represent if he fails to run on the basis of the support of the labor movement to protect itself from the attack of the open-shoppers who are all-powerful in California.

Plenty of Issues—Who'll Fight for 'Em?

There are many important issues at present which will probably NOT be discussed at the state convention in San Diego, but which are of vital interest to the workers. One of them is racial discrimination against Negroes and Japanese, who are not allowed entrance into most of the trade unions and who form the basis for the open-shop reserve force of the employers.

The fight against imperialism will center in the Pacific, and consequently in California, in the near future, and the California workers should take heed of the militant stand recently taken by the British Trade Union Congress against imperialism.

Who Will Organize California?

Another important problem, especially in southern California, the "open shop paradise," is the organization of the unorganized workers. There are only one hundred thousand workers organized in the trade unions of California, and most of these unions are deplorably weak and unable to do anything to better the conditions in the state, because they are in the hands of a reactionary trade union leadership not interested in the class struggle against the bosses, but only in perpetuating their own soft jobs and fat salaries.

Yet the state convention will take up none of these issues and many others of like importance, because the convention is predominantly made up of business managers and the tools of the machine, none of whom actually represent the workers.

Why Not a Labor Party?

Reports from the Citizen indicate that only one important issue of interest to the workers might come up, and that is the question of the labor party. Brother William Schneiderman, delegate from the Office Employes' Union No. 15251, will present a resolution unanimously adopted by his local endorsing the organization of a labor party based on the same principles as the British labor party, and calling upon the state convention to take steps for its organization locally and nationally. This could be made the basis of labor's political campaign next year in the state elections, with a militant working class program and candidates who must accept that program.

John Horn must show his true colors now. Will he accept the challenge that the militant workers everywhere raise with the slogan of a united labor ticket, and independent working class political action, or will he continue his role of treason by making "deals" with the business interests? A united labor ticket as the basis for organization of an independent labor party, must be labor's slogan. John Horn, where do you stand?

While Amalgamation Waits Bosses Play Unions for Suckers

Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway company, has been cited by the United States railroad labor board to appear before that body October 8 to explain why his road had failed to carry out an order calling for recognition of the Switchmen's Union of North America in negotiating a new wage contract.

The company, instead, negotiated the new contract with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a rival organization. The switchmen had voted, 471 to 439 in favor of the switchmen's union as against the trainmen's organization, which had previously represented them, trying thus—and successfully—to set one group of workers more bitterly against each other than ever before.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers has opened a hearing before the board against three railroads for wage increases and changes in working rules. They ask an increase of 5 cents an hour on the Great Western, 6 cents an hour on the Burlington, while on the Chesapeake & Ohio they are asking only for changes in working rules.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

"FINE SET OF MEN" DISRUPT ILL. MINERS

Jobless Have Lesson Before Them

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee)

It is reported that the two mines situated at Lincoln, Illinois, belonging to the Brewerton Coal company are to be junked, as the coal operators are unable to compete with the larger and more economical mines in and out of the state.

Some time ago the miners were offered a chance to work and finance these mines with their own money, if they had any, at the rate of $100.00 each. The company would give no guarantee that they would get the money back, or even get much work It seems now the miners either had no money or did not intend to invest in the coal company under the terms proposed as the mines are now being dismantled, with hungry miners on the road looking for work and no work to be found.

Yes, They're a Fine Set!

In one of the Lincoln newspapers, published a short time ago, Mr. Brewerton of the Brewerton Coal company tells the miners that the "district officers are a fine set of men." The starving miners at Lincoln understand by this time that they are indeed a fine set of men to allow coal companies thruout the state to operate the mines in such a way that while many are receiving all the work, and in many cases more than they want, others are in semi-starvation and idle.

When coal companies are using the newspapers to make miners believe that their officials are fine men, the miners have good reason to believe that they may be fine men for the coal companies, but very poor men for starving coal diggers.

The following letter to the secretary of the local union at Lincoln is very instructive and the Lincoln miners will do well to consider the substance of the same at this time. This letter was written a short time ago by Jack Watt to the above mentioned secretary, and will no doubt bring home the truth contained therein, in view of the fact that they are now forced to seek employment in the mining industry at some other place than Lincoln, while their fine set of officers "are living on the fat of the land at the expense of their starving wives and families." Part of the letter follows:

"I am sorry to learn that work has been so poor in that mine, and I further say, Brother Yates, that I cannot see any relief in the future for the mine workers unless the working hours are reduced, and I feel that especially those mines that are now shut down, or only working a few days a week, must demand that our officers fight for a six-hour day and five-day week, and the same must be written into our next contract. Unless this is done the shorter work day from now on will receive very little consideration from our officials.

Somewhat Inconsistent.

"The program of our official family seems to be the discharge of 200,000 miners from the industry and in this process it looks as if the Illinois miners are to receive the thinning out in earnest, and out of proportion to the miners in the other fields. At the same time this is going on we see thousands of dollars being spent by the leaders in having organizers attempt to organize miners into the union, who no doubt will be told afterwards, when they become members of the union, that there are 200,000 too many miners in the industry, and to get out!

"The policy of our leaders keep me in mind of a dog chasing his tail around and around. I say that we have not 200,000 too many miners in the industry. We are organized to better our working conditions, shorten our work day, and to secure the full social value of our toil. The only relief that can be had is that we receive an equal division of the work available and take out of the hands of the coal barons the ownership of the mines, and place them in the hands of those depending on them for a living. Yours very truly, John J. Watt."

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION OF YOUNG WORKERS ON VISIT TO THE SOVIETS

MOSCOW, Sept. 3—(By Mail).—The Austrian young workers' delegation consisting of seven delegates, has arrived in Moscow. The delegation is made up as follows: One young Communist, three young social-democratic workers and three young independent workers. The delegation was enthusiastically welcomed by the Young Communist League of Russia and delegations from the shops. The social-democratic delegates declared that they had come to learn the truth about the Soviet Union despite their expulsion from the socialist working youth organization.

A NICE LITTLE UNION REMAINS NICE, AND LITTLE

Never Thinks of Organizing the Workers

By LEONTICH

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 28.—The officials and the "very active members" of the Bookkeepers & Stenographers' Union, Local 12,646, to make up their slackness in the work of organization of the unorganized 400,000 office workers in New York started a real campaign against the Communists in the union.

The "builders and supporters" of the union hate to see the union progressing, they will rather see it stand still on one place; so if Rip Van Winkle wakes up in 100 years from now, he should find the small union smaller yet. They have developed skill in this respect. They do not want to see that by this they are breaking up the union; the little respect and influence that the union had gained among the unorganized is lost thru the effort of these fighters.

Fine Welcome.

Any new member, when he comes up for initiation into the union, does not hear a single report of activity but prosecution of good union men.

At the June membership meeting, charges were brought out against Primoff by a brother who since then never showed up to the meetings. On July 20 charges were brought up against Kitzes, Cooper, and Chernow. On September 21, they were expelled. So far it is not known as yet who comes next on the list.

So month after month passes by in trying and expelling members and in the meantime the unorganized remain unorganized. Not only are the Broadway and Wall St. offices not organized, even the labor offices and "labor" banks are not organized.

Low Grade Activity.

No one can respect a union that does not possess the organizational spirit. A union that can waste its time and energy only to frame up and expel Communists is not worthy to be trusted with the task to organize any office.

Only such members are respected in the union who can put up a fight when the question of a tea-party comes up, but if a member will fight and try to push the officials to do some organizational work, he will be framed up, branded as a Communist and expelled from the union.

The members of the Bookkeepers' Union will have to think about this and put all their effort to bring the union to the level of a real labor union that will fight the capitalists for the interest of the workers, otherwise the union will disappear as a useless organization.

NORSE REJECT CLASS PEACE FOR STRUGGLE

Swift Kick for League of Nation's Lackeys

By Andrew Overgaard.

The Norwegian Trade Union Congress, which concluded its sessions in Oslo Sept. 1, resulted in several victories for the Communists and an absolute defeat for the reformists, especially on the question of the labor bureau in Geneva which is part of the league of nations.

The proposal for representation in Geneva was voted down 147 to 76. The proposal that the various affiliated unions should be allowed to send representatives was also voted down by an overwhelming majority. The congress also endorsed the Anglo-Russian trade union unity committee and the secretariat was instructed to appoint representatives to the committee if such would be provided for.

Russian Unions Represented.

The Russian trade unions were represented by Comrade Belinsky, who was received by great ovations in the congress and who participated both in the discussion on Geneva and trade union unity.

The Norwegian unions, in spite of the reformist leadership, have maintained friendly relations with the Russian unions which have sent fraternal delegates to the various union congresses.

Reformist Fraternal Delegate Insults Congress.

The fraternal delegate from the Swedish unions, Johanson, told the congress that if it would not go to Geneva it would be impossible to have any unity of action with the Swedish unions, and thus demonstrated that the reformists are against trade union unity on the basis of the class struggle, but will rather work to become part of their respective capitalist governments. The struggle against the labor bureau of Geneva was led by the Communists in the congress.

The Communist candidate for president, Comrade Volan, who led the minority in the congress received 64 votes as against the Tranmaelite Halvard Olsen, who was elected by 155 votes. The Norwegian unions in this congress have taken steps to the left and will no doubt be a great factor in the efforts for trade union unity. In future congresses they will surely select a leadership which will break completely with reformism and thus they will become instruments for the social revolution.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shopmate.

JOHNSTON STOOL IS GIVEN HIS HAT AT LOCAL

Attack on T. U. E. L. No Exactly Appreciated

By N. H.

(Worker Correspondent)

FOREST PARK, Ill.—At the meeting of the local Machinists' Union a delegate from the district brought in the statement issued by J. F. Anderson, suspended by Bill Johnston, showing that our local was on the list of those locals whose ballots were thrown out by Davison and Johnston.

This angered our membership to such an extent that they howled condemnation of Johnston. The ballots were thrown out on the mere technicality that they were "counted in a private house." The real reason is that Anderson received 70 votes and Johnston only four.

Stoolpigeon and Proud of It.

By "chance" there was present a Johnston stoolpigeon from another local, who often comes there to spy. This bird had the nerve to ask the floor, altho nobody but the chairman knew what he was going to speak about. But before he got the floor one member asked him the question: "Who informed Johnston that our ballots were counted in a private house?" This character then answered—"I did."

Then when he started to slander the Communists and the Trade Union Educational League (real Spolansky stuff) he was soon interrupted from all sides. The meeting became a turmoil with members yelling epithets at him. He finally had to pack up and leave the hall.

Trap Waits Another Rat

This bird has been expelled from the Workers Party a few years ago and since then has gone so low as to reach bottom in his attacks against the Communists. He is employed by Johnston now—and the devil knows who else. Anyhow, he got an idea of what is waiting for him if he shows i traitorous face again in this local.

Of course there must be someone in the local who translates for him what is going on, because he—being a Swede—cannot understand a word of Czecho-Slovak language in which the meetings are carried on. But this is a matter of time for the other bird to show his feathers.

This is the Spirit.

It was surprising, when he started to slander the Workers Party, that he was so quickly stopped. Nobody wants to listen to such a stool pigeon and it shows that the prestige of the Workers Party and the T. U. E. L. grows despite the crusade of the labor fakers who fear the T. U. E. L. will ditch them.

It is necessary to carry on the fight against all fakers persistently and with devotion. Communists should challenge the fakers everywhere as strongly as some of the progressive locals do. They wouldn't dare try to expel them so quickly as when only a feeble and timid opposition is made.

The best way to support the DAILY WORKER is to subscribe and get others to subscribe.

Mine Picketing Enjoined.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 28.—Picketing of the Consolidated Coal Co.'s New England mine at Watson is forbidden the United Mine Workers, in an injunction issued by Judge Meredith of the local circuit court. In the petition, the claim is made that two attacks have been made upon the non-union workers, and that but for the intervention of deputies and state police much damage would have been done.

Shall the British Workers Arm Themselves?

By EARL R. BROWDER

THE question at the head of this article is not one of theory. It is not a question which is being artificially raised by the Communists. It is a question that has arisen out of the very nature of the revolutionary situation now existing in Great Britain, and which is now being openly asked and debated by the widest circles of English workers.

In the Daily Herald, official organ of the labor party and the Trade Union General Council, there is now going on a lively debate, under the standing headline:

"Should the Workers Arm?"

And who argues for arming the workers? Is it the Communists? But the Communists are not yet admitted into the columns of the Daily Herald. Then who argues for arming?

IN the issue of Sept. 7th, the advocate of arms is none other than John Wheatley, M. P. former minister in the MacDonald government, a catholic, a member of the middle class, publisher of books in Glasgow. The following quotations from Wheatley will give a fair idea of the temper of the discussion on this burning issue:

"Mr. Ernest Bevin, in his article in the Daily Herald of 24th of August, invited me to be more definite regarding my statement that 'in order to maintain industrial peace the workers must be ready to resist successfully the attack that is now being prepared. . . We want ten million men who are prepared to suffer rather than see Britain made a land of coolies.' "

"For ten days I have been beyond and reach of newspapers, and if it is not too late I would like now to tell my friends frankly what is in my mind."

"WE all know that parliament is not the driving force in reform, but rather the driven machinery. The driving force is in the country, and all our nice speeches and parliamentary ability, however useful in the promotion of our careers, are only valuable to the waiting workers in so far as we increase the driving force outside.

"Mr. Bevin recognize this when he supports the withholding of labor as one of the chief weapons of the working class. But he is careful to caution the workers that, altho they may strike, they must strike like gentlemen.

"We have reached the stage where the withholding of labor, in which Mr. Bevin believes, must be national to be successful. This being so, trade unionists must have a new outlook. The railwayman cannot join his union merely to maintain or improve the conditions of railwaymen alone. He now organizes to defend not only himself and the other railwaymen, but the miners and dockers and engineers, to whose aid he is pledged to go in certain circumstances. In other words, the railway worker joins the railway union to defend and promote the interests of the working class. The same is true of the miners and dockers and others.

"UNLESS we are willing to go back, the possibility of a national strike has to be faced. We are told it may lead to bloodshed. I sincerely hope it will not, but I frankly fear it may. In such a gigantic conflict, and all that it implies, the capitalists of this country, in my opinion, would not hesitate to stave off defeat by the use of a few bullets.

"If a fascisti organization that can be obtained by voluntary contributions of a few thousand pounds a year is sufficient for this purpose, well and good. The workers, true to their pacifist teachers, may 'turn the other cheek,' and, having got a bullet in it, return to their work, confident that they have done all that respectability permits. But if in the ranks of the workers there should be a fair sprinkling of heathens, who are not 'other-cheekers,' it may be necessary to employ machine-guns against them.

"This method of conversion has often succeeded with backward races. No man can foretell what the future has in store for us, or what sacrifices the workers in a crisis may have to make. We are only asked to decide now whether we should advance or retreat. I want to go forward."

MOST of the "discussion" in the public press consists of passionate exhortations by religious right-wingers (and many so-called lefts also) against the idea of the workers arming to protect themselves. Why this flood of pacifist propaganda for the workers?

Because among the rank and file the discussion is all going the other way. The workers want to be able to resist the British fascisti, which is becoming more threatening every day. It is not prepared to bow before the new secret army constabulary that is being recruited for next spring's battles. So the pacifist leaders are arguing with the workers against this movement.

Thus we find Lansbury in his Labor Weekly putting the question:

"We would ask our comrades whether they seriously intend to organize for a violent revolution? It is necessary that this question should be faced and answered in a straight-forward manner. We understand and support the appeal to all service men not to take up arms or in any way attack or blackleg the workers during a time of dispute. We go further and we urge British workers not to take up arms against the workers of other lands. If the Minority Movement means no more than this, well and good, but if, on the contrary, its aim is to establish a 'Red Army' in Britain, then much more than words and high-sounding phrases are needed. There must be organized drilling, purchases of arms, explosives, airplanes, etc."

AND in the same issue comes the answer in a letter from a rank and filer (reprinted in full in the DAILY WORKER of Sept. 19, in article "British Labor Breaks with Imperialism") who shows that the employing class is wild with fear, looking upon even "moderate" labor leaders as "Reds," and is seriously preparing to smash the British labor movement by force. This rank and filer is a "moderate," but he says:

"I would therefore plead earnestly with all who have the labor cause at heart that they prepare to meet this danger while they have still time. Force must be met by force. Fascism is purely and simply a military organization, and is not amenable to argument. It can only be successfully countered by a similar organization on the other side. With luck, we shall have nine months to perfect our arrangements, so there is no time to be lost. The thing must be properly organized on a national basis, and I would propose that the T. U. C. general council take up immediately the creation of a Labor Defense Corps, centrally controlled, with local headquarters under each trades council. The fascist organization is a splendid example for them to follow as regards details."

WHAT has brought forward the issue of armed struggle so quickly and burningly?

The answer is the revolutionization of the British labor movement, and the determination of the British government to (in the words of advice given it by the Chicago Tribune) "smash this menace while there is yet time."

The Scarborough Trades Congress, representing the organized millions of British labor, decided upon a revolutionary course, marked by the following:

(1) "This congress declares that the trade union movement must organize to prepare the trade unions in conjunction with the party of the workers to struggle for the overthrow of capitalism." It warns against schemes of co-partnership, and declares for a shop committee movement "to force the capitalists to relinquish their grip on industry."

(2) Approved of the Anglo-Russian Unity Commission, and declared "We consider it our duty to stand by the Russian workers."

(3) Declared for world unity of the trade union movement on the basis of a struggle against capitalism.

(4) Denounced the British empire as stained with the blood of slaves, and declared for self-determination even to the point of separation for all colonial peoples.

THE question, "Shall the British workers arm themselves," is the question whether the British workers are going to fight for these things, or if they will submit to the violence of British imperialism and relapse into apathetic slavery. An indication of whether they will arm or not is contained in the speech of A. B. Swales, chairman of the congress, who concluded his speech in the following words:

"All around are signs of an awakening consciousness in the peoples of all countries that the present system of society is condemned. The backward centers of industrial and political slavery are organizing and rising in revolt against the capitalist order of society; and so we see India, China, and other Eastern countries in the throes of upheaval and demanding the right of self-determination. Who can predict the rate at which the conflagration will travel, or how wide it will spread? We cannot do other than rejoice that at last there are clear indications of a world movement rising in revolt and determined to shake off the shackles of wage-slavery."

The Workers Party in Action

Reorganization and the Language Problem

By B. BORISOFF

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 4. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Oct. 11. John J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

Reports on last Sunday's membership meetings will be published as soon as compiled.

OUR party, the Workers (Communist) Party is now in the process of Bolshevik reorganization. It is a difficult task and it strains every ounce of the energy of the party. What are the main difficulties? The first one consists in the fact that the reorganization follows after a severe factional fight within the party (which in itself is a part of this process of Bolshevization and which is not yet outlived). Secondly, the party in the course of this process, and also as a part of it, must wage a relentless struggle against the social-democratic, opportunist tendencies still remaining within its ranks. And, finally, there is this difficulty: that the party is composed overwhelmingly of foreign born workers and that it must accomplish the task of welding together these workers, who speak seventeen different languages, into one monolitic, Bolshevik structure.

The party will overcome all these difficulties. The recent party convention has shown that the overwhelming majority of the party is loyal to the party and to the Communist International in the struggle against the opportunist elements. If there were any friends of Lore at this convention, they did not dare to raise their voice in his defense. The subsequent conventions of the Jewish and Greek sections of the party and the New York conference of the German section furnish additional profs that the opportunist elements will not find any appreciable following among the membership of the party. In the Jewish convention not a voice was raised in defense of Lore; on the contrary, his former followers made a declaration admitting their errors and pledging loyalty to the Comintern. The Greek convention went unanimously on record for the Bolshevization of the party and the fight against Loreism. At the German conference in New York among a hundred participants, only two raised a feeble voice in defense of Lore.

OUR party is overwhelmingly proletarian in its composition, and this is a guarantee that it will come out victorious and with little losses from the struggle to rid itself of opportunist tendencies, and elements.

But how successful will it be in overcoming the difficulty of language divisions? The answer to this we must seek in the objective conditions within the American proletariat of which the party is an inseparable part. The language divisions within our party are but a reflection of the language barriers existing within the American working class. Comrade Pepper in his pamphlet "For a Labor Party" presented, for the first time in the American Communist literature, an analysis of the American working class. He pointed out the historical divisions into skilled and unskilled, native and foreign born, and what importance these factors played in the past as an obstacle to the unification of the American working class and the development of its political consciousness. He also pointed out that since the world war deep changes occured within the American working class—a great levelling process has taken place: the unskilled workers were able to raise considerably their working conditions so as to approach the skilled; on the other hand, with the practical cessation of immigration and emigration, the foreign born workers became "Americanized" to a great degree. They have learned the language, entered the trade unions; the gigantic struggles which mark the after war period brought a further rapproachement between the native and the foreign born workers. The common suffering from governmental oppression served the same end.

IT is to the everlasting credit of our party, as the leader of the American working class, that on the basis of the correct analysis of these conditions, made in its name by Comrade Pepper, it formulated its slogan "For a Labor Party" and for a time was a leader in this movement assisting the American workers in the process of freeing themselves from the political leadership of the bourgeoisie. It is again on the basis of the correct analysis of these changes within the American working class that the leadership of the party can now go to the membership and inspire it with confidence that it will overcome the obstacle which the language divisions place in the way to Bolshevik reorganization of the party. This reorganization in one of its aspects can be considered as an adoptation of the party to the changes which have taken place within the American working class.

There is but one way of approaching the question of the reorganization of the language sections, and that is from the general viewpoint of the party. The language sections form such an overwhelming part of the membership of the party; the conditions of the workers within them are essentially so similar that it would be an error to obscure the great meaning of the Bolshevik reorganization by approaching it from the narrow viewpoint of some unimportant peculiarities of a given language section. On the contrary, all the implications which the reorganization carries for the party as a whole, are true for the various language sections. They all center around this fact that the party is making the workshop the starting point and the basis of all its activities. For the entire party, this means the establishment of a broader and a deeper contact with the masses of the workers and, for the language sections it signifies the abandonment of their isolation and coming into closer contact with the struggle of the American proletariat.

IT would be erroneous to suppose that with the reorganization the party would confine its activities only to the participation in the conflicts arising in the workshops and would abandon its activities and struggles in other fields. Similarly in relation to the language sections the reorganization does not signify that they will lose their contact with and cease activities in the organizations of the foreign born workers outside the shop.

While establishing our party firmly in the mines and mills and workshops let us be on guard against the tendency of "economism," a tendency against which the Russian Communist Party had to wage a relentless fight. This tendency has already clearly shown itself within our party.

IT manifests itself clearly in some of the shop bulletins of the already existing shop nuclei of the party when they deal exclusively with the grievances of the workers in the particular shop when they fail to give them political interpretation, when they ignore completely the political struggles in the country outside the shop and the struggles of the workers against the rule of capitalism thruout the world. The "complete orientation of our party toward industry and the industrial workers as the only sound basis for a Communist party" of which some of our comrades speak, must not be interpreted as the lowering of the party to the level of purely economic struggles of the workers; on the contrary, the reorganization means that the party will strive and will be increasingly able to "politicalize" these struggles developing them into a struggle for power. The shop is only a starting point but our party strives to lead the workers out of the shop and into the struggle for the conquest of political power. We must firmly remember this.

The main factor which has to be taken into account in the process of the reorganization of the language sections is the degree of their Communist development. Is is essential that in such sections in which the remnants of social-democratic ideology persist, yet strongly, the party should start an energetic and immediate campaign to win over the membership to the Communist view point.

Our party went thru six years of Communist struggles. With this background, there is no doubt that it will be able to proceed with determination and carry out successfully the task of reorganization—to become a more powerful and worthy section of the Communist International.

LETTISH FEDERATION BUREAU PLEDGES UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT TO COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The bureau of the Lettish federation unconditionally approves of the action of the Communist International in approving the Ruthenberg leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in a resolution sent to the DAILY WORKER for publication.

Resolution Pledges Support.

The resolution of the Lettish federation bureau on the Workers Party convention and the Communist International decision follows:

We, the Bureau of the Lettish Federation, Workers (Communist) Party of America, after considering the report of our national convention —held in Chicago, August 21-30, 1925, and the decision of the Communist International, resolve and declare that we reaffirm our unqualified support to the Communist International and welcome its guidance and its endeavors to preserve the unity of our party.

Approve Comintern Action.

We unconditionally approve of the actions of the Communist International approving the leadership of our party by the Ruthenberg group who was considered to be nearer to the views of the Communist International and more loyal in carrying out its decisions.

We consider that the Ruthenberg group have had years of experience in our party and the revolutionary movement in America and participated in launching the first Communist Party in this country and in our opinion is trustworthy of such leadership.

Pledges Allegiance to C. E. C.

In full accordance with decisions of the Communist International we pledge our undivided, wholehearted support and loyalty to the Central Executive Committee as constituted by the National Convention and pledge ourselves to continue our efforts in the building and Bolshevization of our party.

We endorse the present plans of our Central Executive Committee to immediately carry out the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and pledge our assistance and support in this work especially among the members of the Lettish Federation.

Call to Close Ranks.

We call upon all members of the Lettish Federation to close their ranks, and regardless of past differences to unite in carrying out the immediate tasks of the party for constructive Communist work and rally the mass of the workers under the banner of the Communist International and its American section, the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Long live the Communist International!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

With Communist greetings,
Bureau of the Lettish Federation,
Robert Zelms, Secretary-Treas.

Seize $5,000 in Narcotics.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 28—Three men and one woman, giving Detroit as their home, were to be arrainged before U. S. Commissioner Randoll today following a raid on a hotel, which, authorities said, nettted them a quantity of narcotics valued at $5,000.

The four arrested were Blanche Atkinson, Charles Atkinson, Barry Hall, and Harry Driscoll.

How to Apply the United Front Tactic

The letter of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party regarding the Toledo, Ohio united front proposal is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1925.
Clarence Buebler, secretary,
C. C. C. Workers (Communist) Party,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Comrade: Under date of Sept. 23rd there appeared in the DAILY WORKER a united front proposal made by our party to the socialist candidate for mayor of Toledo, Ohio. The party has not received any seperate detailed report in regard to the proposal made and is therefore dependent upon its judgment of the situation upon the report appearing in the DAILY WORKER, and this report makes it necessary for the central executive committee to discuss the question with the comrades of Toledo with the view of avoiding mistakes in the application of the united front tactic.

The Toledo organization of the party correctly estimated the requirements of the present situation in seeking to achieve the placing on the ballot of a united labor ticket in the municipal elections in Toledo. It is the policy of our party to endeavor to unite all workers' organizations in support of labor candidates as against the capitalist candidates in the elections. In taking the initiative to place such a united labor ticket in the field, the Toledo comrades show the proper conception of the party policy. However, on the basis of the statement published in the DAILY WORKER, the central executive committee is obliged to say that the method of achieving this united labor ticket, proposed by the comrades of Toledo, is not a correct one.

The policy of the party is to unite all workers' organizations (trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal organizations, labor political organizations) in support of candidates pledged to a platform representing the workers' interests. Such a united front could include the socialist party. It would therefore have been a correct policy if the Toledo organization of the party had initiated a call of a conference of workers' organizations which included the socialist party and had made a public declaration calling upon the socialist party to participate in such a conference and in support of a united front labor ticket which such a conference might put in the field.

It is, however, quite another thing for the Toledo party organization to address an open letter to the socialist candidate for mayor in which the declaration is made:

"After a careful analysis of the conditions, we find that the only candidate in the field representing the interests of labor are the socialists and the Communists."

"We believe that you who are a socialist and a candidate for the office of mayor will appreciate the necessity of a united front campaign of our forces."

"The committee feels that it should not be a difficult task for us to find a common ground to unite on in this campaign."

This proposal is not a proposal for a united front of workers' organizations in support of a labor ticket, but is a proposal for an election alliance between the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party in the present municipal elections.

Our party cannot enter into such an election alliance with the socialist party. The socialist party has shown itself to be the betrayer of the proletarian revolution in every country where it has been put to a test. The socialists today are fighting against Soviet Russia and the proletarian government which rules that country in the workers' interests. The socialists enter the election campaign because they believe that they can bring reforms from the capitalist state and eventually achieve socialism thru the election of the officials of the capitalist state. We, as Communists, enter the election campaign for revolutionary agitation, as a means of exposing the character of the capitalist state, and as a means of mobilizing the forces which will ultimately destroy the capitalist state power. The gulf between these two views is so deep that they cannot be harmonized and there can never be an alliance between socialists and Communists, and therefore a purely election alliance between socialists and Communists is unthinkable.

It is true that the Communist International proposed to the German Communist Party in relation to the presidential election in Germany that the Communist Party proposed to the social democratic party that on the basis of the socialists supporting a socialist candidate pledged to certain demands, the Communists would withdraw their candidate in the second election. The basis of this proposal was the monarchial danger in the candidacy of Hindenburg. The Communists, who ever fight for the workers' interests, were prepared to support a social-democratic candidate for president in order to unite the workers against the monarchy, to prevent the elevation to the position of president of Germany of a supporter of the monarchy.

Nothing in the situation in Toledo is comparable to this tactic which was employed in Germany, nor is the proposal of an election alliance in support of a common slate of candidates the same as the tactic which the Communist International proposed in the German situation.

The correct tactic for the Toledo comrades in the situation which existed there, was to initiate the calling of a general conference of labor organizations and to invite the socialist party to this conference. Such a proposal would have made our party the initiator of a united front in the interests of the workers of Toledo. If the socialist party had rejected such an invitation it would stand exposed before the workers of Toledo as refusing to participate in the common action of the workers against their class enemies. Thus the socialist party would have been discredited before the workers of Toledo.

The Toledo party organization correctly made one of the first demands its proposal the organization of a labor party, but it should have made the proposal for a united labor ticket the basis of steps toward the formation of such a labor party thru initiating a conference and not made the organization of the labor party the basis of a proposal alliance in the election between the socialists and the Communists.

It is necessary for the central executive committee to point out this error of the Toledo organization so that the comrades of Toledo may revise their proposal and place them on the correct basis. Since the statement of the Toledo organization has been published in the party press and it therefore before the party as a whole and other units of the party may consider the proposal as made a correct application of the united front tactic, the central executive committee is compelled to publish this letter in the party press for the guidance of the party as a whole.

We feel certain that the Toledo comrades will understand the motives of the central executive committee in making this statement is to aid the Toledo comrades and the party as a whole in achieving a clear understanding of the united front tactic, so that the party may correctly apply this tactic without compromising its character as a Communist Party and so that it will redound to the strengthening of the Communist movement and of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Fraternally Yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Sec'y.
Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS PARTY OPEN AIR MEETINGS START IN N. Y. THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—In New York Workers Party open air meetings are being held thruout the city every night during the week of Sept. 28 to Oct. 3 in the municipal mayoralty campaign now in progress.

On Monday evening well attended meetings were held at 14th St. and Irving Place; 110th St. and 5th Ave., and 153rd St. and Prospect avenue.

The following meetings are scheduled for the rest of the week:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29

7th St. and 2nd Ave.—Trachtenberg, Brodsky, Grecht and others.

Columbus Circle—Bentall, Pollack, Royce, Benjamin, Pasternack.

97th St. and 1st Ave.—Baum, Hungarian and other speakers.

Stone and Pitlin (Brooklyn)—Wolf, Mitnik, Chernenco, Rubenstein, Numeroff.

Union and S. 2nd St.—Primoff, Raiss, Rosen, Siskind.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30

Rutgers Square—Salzman, Shachno Epstein, Warshafsky, Jampolsky and Powers.

106th and Madison Ave.—Olgin, Krumbein, Chorower, Landy, Felshin.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1

110th St. and 5th Ave.—Bentall, Jampolsky, Brahdy, Bert Miller, Siskind.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2

10th St. and 2nd Ave.—Grecht, Trachtenberg, Bentall, Poyntz.

110th St. and 5th Ave.—Weinstone, Krumbein, Markoff, Mitchell, Shapiro.

Intervale and Wilkins—Krumbein, Pollack, Royce, Pasternack.

Grand and Havenmeyer—Nesin, Primoff, Poyntz, Rosen.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3

7th St. and Ave. A—Pollack and Russian speakers.

8th Ave. and 38th St.—Clarence Miller and Greek Speakers.

149th St. and 3rd Ave.: Baum, McDonald, Bentall, Powers.

Grand and Roebling—Primoff, Nesin, Siskind, Hartman.

Stone and Pitkin—Wolf, Lifshitz, Chernenco, Mitnik, Rubenstein.

Auctioneer's Hammer Echoes Thru Kaiser's Corfu "Fairy Castle"

CORFU, Sept. 28—Intimate relics of the former German emperor and his son, the ex-crown prince, went under the hammer as the sale of the furnishings of Achilleon, the "Fairy Castle" of Corfu, began.

The castle, built at a cost of $10,000,000 by the restless Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was afterwards purchased by the ex-kaiser for $250,000.

Only the statues will be excluded from the sale. So extensive is the list of articles to be auctioned off that the sale is expected to last four weeks.

Theater Wouldn't Run Away—
Movies Wouldn't—
Friends Wouldn't—
but Mayakovsky goes back to U. S. S. R.
THEREFORE
LET'S GO
Sunday, Oct. 4, 2 P. M.
to Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 86th St.
to the last lecture and recitation of the great poet
VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY
in New York.
Get your tickets at Novy Mir, 30 Union Square.

Comrade Mayakovsky will speak in Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2, at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren St. and Marshfield Ave.

LITERATURE AND ART

Most valuable books on the theory, practice and history of the revolutionary labor movement are the backbone of all the books in "The Source of All Communist Literature."

But there are many others. These contribute to the development of a real proletarian culture. The number of them is growing—as you will note by the new books of fiction, literature and art listed here:

DECEMBER THE FOURTEENTH by Dmitri Merezhkovsky.
An intense and gripping historical novel dealing with one of the most stirring episodes in Russian history—the attempt to dethrone Tsar Nicholas I in December, 1825. 12 mo. 320 pp. $2.00

FLYING OSSIP—Stories of New Russia.
Eleven short stories written since the Revolution, revealing the new literary trends, and presenting the work of the most significant of the new Russian writers. 12 mo. 320 pp. $2.50

CHAINS by Henri Barbusse.
A new novel by the renowned author of "Under Fire." A moving love story is woven into the narration of Man's age-old struggle for progress. 2 vols. 12 mo. each 304 pp. $4.00

RHYMES OF EARLY JUNGLE FOLK by Mary Marcy.
Interesting and educational poems for children. An outline of pre-history for young people illustrated with seventy-one beautiful wood cuts. $2.00

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION by Leon Trotsky.
A brilliant criticism of present-day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life. A fearless application of materialist dialectics in an analysis of literature and art. 12 mo. 256 pp. $2.50

THE NEW THEATRE AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA by Huntly Carter.
Mr. Carter, the eminent authority, presents here a veritable encyclopedia of the Russian theater today. 8 vo. 300 pp. + 68 half-tones and 17 woodcuts $6.00

MAMMONART by Upton Sinclair.
This versatile and busy man has now assailed the field of Art. This book is a study of the world's culture from the standpoint of economics. "Who owns the artists and why?" "To what extent has literature served and glorified the ruling classes?" These are the questions Sinclair poses and answers. Paper 1.00—Cloth $2.00

THE CRY FOR JUSTICE by Upton Sinclair.
An anthology of the literature of social protest. Extractions from the works of the world's greatest writers and artists concerning their attitudes towards things as they are. Paper $1.00—Cloth $2.00

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OPE OBJECTS TO JOHN HUSS CELEBRATIONS

reak with Czechs Is Imminent

ROME, Sept. 28.—A break in relaions between the Holy See in Rome nd the Czecho Slovakian government s seen in the answer by the Czech overnment to the pope's demand that zecho Slovakia abolish the national ete on the anniversary of the burnng of John Huss. The pope objects o having the national celebration on July 6 in the honor of John Huss, a rotestant martyr, who was burned t the stake during the fifteenth entury of the catholic clergy.

The Czecho Slovakian government n its note says it is desirous of aintaining cordial relations with the ope but that it considered the uestion of the national fete an inernal affair and not His Holiness' usiness. This will mean a break ith the pope as Rome is not willing o consider the matter a national ffair.

arole Board "Has Nothing to Say" on Brindell Violation

OSSENING, N. Y., Sept. 28.— The tate board of parole had "nothing to ay" on the suggestion of Samuel Unermyer that an investigation be held n the alleged parole violation of Robert P. Brindell.

It is not expected that the Brindell ase will come up before the parole oard before their meeting late in October.

Pullman Porters Organize.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Internaional vice-presidents of the Locomoive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen nd Railway Conductors were among he speakers at a meeting in Washngton when 150 Pullman porters joind the new brotherhood of their trade, which is seeking a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Memership is kept secret.

U. S. Probes Chicago Jail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Revelaions of conditions in the Cook couny jail at Chicago, with beer runners nd bootleggers being granted almost he freedom of guests at an inn, has esulted in a federal investigation, it as disclosed officially today by the epartment of justice.

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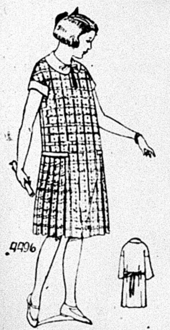


4496. Plaid gingham with linen in contrasting color would be attracive for this style. Printed cotton, crepe or ratine are also pleasing. The waist portions are cut with skirt ections, that are joined to plaited side portions. The short sleeve is cut in one with the waist. The long bell haped sleeve is added.

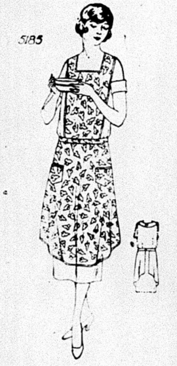
This pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 2 and 14 years. A 12 year size reuires 3½ yards of 36 inch material. To trim as illustrated with conrasting material requires ½ yard of 6 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on eceipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our p-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ook of Fashions, showing color plates nd containing 500 designs of ladies', isses', and children's patterns, a conise and comprehensive article on dressaking, also some point. for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple titches), all valuable hints to the home ressmaker.

PRACTICAL APRON



5185. This will be atractive in percale, unbleached muslin, gingham or cretonne.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL LEADERS AT MARSEILLES DEFENDED WHITE TERRORIST ZANKOV OF BULGARIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON (By Mail.)—The Sunday Worker, organ of the progressive center of the British labor movement (tho that center to A. F. of L. eyes would appear completely "Bolshevik"), publishes an article showing that at the recent Marseilles congress of the Second (Socialist) International, Friedrich Adler, its most prominent leader, with others supporting him, condoned the white terror of the Zankov regime in Bulgaria, responsible for wholesale murders of workers and peasants.

The publication says that publication was delayed on the matter, altho the Sunday Worker knew previously of the incident, in order to allow one of the chief actors of the story to be smuggled out of Bulgaria to France. The story is related as follows:

After many difficulties one of the leaders of the Bulgarian working class, himself a journalist, came to the congress in the hope that by passing a resolution of protest against the white terror in Bulgaria the Second International would help to save some of the thousands of Bulgarian workers now passing thru Zankov's courts martial on their way to the scaffold.

Mild Resolution.

A resolution was prepared, quite mild in tone, appealing "to all the sane and democratic forces in Bulgaria to come together and give that unfortunate country the peace and security of life which it justly deserves.

Loebe, president of the German reichstag, signed the resolution, and induced Bauer of Austria and Breidscheid. English, French and American delegates also signed the resolution.

What happened next can best be described in the words of the Bulgarian journalist himself:

"I asked Breidscheid if he could point out to me some other German delegates who were likely to sign. He took me to Mueller, the leader of the German party.

Sakazoff's Feelings.

"Mueller became red in the face and shouting to Loebe and Breidscheid he demanded to know what right had they to sign without first submitting it to the 'leaders of the delegation.' He added: 'We cannot support this; it will hurt Sakazoff's feelings; he is against it!'

(Sakazoff was leader of the official Bulgarian delegation.)

"He was getting ready to tear the resolution up when I grabbed it away from him. This row attracted the attention of the presidium, and in a minute Adler came down from the tribune and took the resolution away from me, shouting: 'This cannot go on; we are not going to take up any resolution, no matter how many leaders sign it.'

Then he called Bauer aside and warned him against me and Bauer put the resolution in his pocket, promising Adler that nothing will be done.

"It was only after a long and painful discussion with him that the resolution was given back.

"I explained to the British delegates the cause of this scandal, and one of the most prominent leaders of the labor party said to me: 'I am not surprised they are against this resolution. These people are not socialist at all.'

Disillusioned.

"Afterwards just as I was approaching Leon Blum and Henderson to get their signatures, Adler again came up to me and with an agitated voice ordered me to 'stop interfering with the work of the congress,' and almost showed me the door.

"I left in disgust with a deep feeling of bitterness against the leaders of the Socialist international, who, just like their colleagues in Bulgaria, give their tacit approval and sanction to the murderlust which is being perpetrated upon the Bulgarian people."

After the Bulgarian journalist had left an attempt was made to get the resolution discussed by congress, but without success.

Sakazoff could have sent the message to Zankov: "All's clear. Carry on with the hangings."

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84; cable 4.84¾. France, franc, demand 4.73½; cable 4.74. Belgium, franc, demand 4.37; cable 4.37½. Italy, lira, demand 4.06¾; cable 4.07. Sweden, krone, demand 21.13; cable 21.15. Denmark, krone, demand 24.33; cable 24.35. Germany, mark, not quote. Shanghai, taels, demand 80.00.

GNORING FLAGS NOT AGAINST LAW BUT BRINGS JAIL

If Crowd Collects You Are "Disorderly"

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Because he did not take off his hat quick enough to salute, when an American flag was passing during a parade, John Granetzer is now serving a ten-day jail sentence in Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was watching the parade in Coney Island which is part of the Mardi Gras celebration, when he was arrested by Sergeant Joseph Lovett on a charge of disorderly conduct.

In his complaint Lovett alleged that several persons watching the processions at that point reported to him that Granetzer was ignoring the flag. The policeman said he warned Granetzer that "the next time the flag passes you show respect by doffing your hat." The man made no reply. Lovett said he watched him and saw him repeat the offense.

When brought before Magistrate Alfred E. Steers, in the Coney Island court, Granetzer was fined $25. Not having the money he was sent to jail for ten days.

"The basis for my sentence," the magistrate said, "was that altho it is not a violation of any law for a person to refuse to uncover for the flag, wilfully causing a crowd to collect does constitute disorderly conduct, a punishable offense.

"Granetzer was guilty of disorderly conduct when he refused to obey the sergeant's admonition because by his refusal he created a disturbance. I told him that he should do the same in our country as we would do if we were in his."

RECENT PROGRESS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE IS REPORTED BY SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID

NEW YORK, Sept. 28— The Central Bureau of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia issues the following information regarding recent agricultural developments in Soviet Russia.

Russian Agricultural News.

Refrigeration in Ukraine. To meet the requirements of the Ukrainian exportation of eggs and poultry, three large refrigerators will be built in Odessa, Djmerinka and Bachmach. Two large refrigerators for the local sale of meat, fats and butter also will be built in Vorojha and Donbass, and for the internal fish market another unit will be built in Mariupol.

The Ukrainian grain committee has been discussing how to get fullest benefit from the corn crop. It is determined to build a drying plant for the corn and to extract by-products to a total of 14,000,000 poods.

Moscow.

Mutual Aid Societies among Peasants. The peasants in R. S. F. S. R. have now 4,254 provincial mutual aid societies with 51,106 branches in the villages.

Imports of Tractors in September. 2,880 tractors were imported into the U. S. S. R. in the first part of September. The Selskosoyuz is expecting 300 more tractors before the end of the month.

The Export of Butter. The export of butter to England doubled this year in comparison with the last year. For the last three months the export was valued at 11,000,000 rubles.

Colonization of the Far East. Within ten years in the different regions of the Far East, 400,000 peasants from European Russia will be settled.

Flax, Hemp and Sunflower. The seeded area of these plants in the U. S. S. R. in 1925 is 4,590,000 dessiatins. Last year the area was 3,845,000 dessiatins. The harvest seeds and oils extracted therefrom this year weigh 260,000,000 poods, while last year only 136,000,000 poods were extracted.

The exhibition of popular agricultural literature will commence on the 7th of November of this year. The purpose of this exhibition is to select the best types of literature for the peasants and to begin the widest spread of such books in the future.

All the agricultural production of the U. S. S. R. in 1925-26 amounts to 11.5 billion rubles, equal to 84 per cent of the pre-war total.

Agricultural First Reader for Adults. For the use of the village schools there has been issued a special agricultural reader for adults. Among the matters dealt with in that reader are the following: Woman on the farm, the dairy, raising of cattle, poultry raising, veterinary science, raising of flax and hemp, berry culture, vegetable cropping, farm cookery, preserving, handicrafts, sanitation, farm accounts, etc. All this material is presented in a story form with a very telling effect.

Odessa.

Export of Potatoes. The Near Eastern markets have now a big demand for Russian potatoes. The first steamer left Odessa with 15,000 poods of potatoes for Greece, Palestine, and Egypt.

Prey on Disabled War Vets.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. — A nation-wide campaign has been launched to apprehend and vigorously prosecute peddlers of poisonous liquor and narcotics and "hand bookmakers," who have been operating in the vicinity of hospitals where disabled world war veterans are patients, it was learned today.

Rail Crash in Georgia.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 28. — Tracks of the Atlantic coast line were cleared for traffic here early today, following a head-on collision of passenger trains, eight miles east of Thomasville, in which three trainmen and one Negro passenger were killed, and 20 passengers were bruised and shaken up.

Build the DAILY WORKER

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
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Philadelphia, Notice!
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A LECTURE BY
MAYAKOVSKY
RUSSIAN POET JUST ARRIVED FROM RUSSIA.
SUBJECT:
"NEW RUSSIAN LITERATURE"
HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
Gratiot, corner St. Aubin, Detroit, Mich.
Wednesday, September 30, 8 P. M.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS WELCOME HOEGLUND AS PRODIGAL SON

By A. ÖVERGAARD.

The social-democratic party of Sweden is preparing for the home-coming of the prodigal son, Hoeglund, who has been traveling fast towards the right since he decided to break with the Communist International.

According to an article published in the official organ of the Danish Communist Party, it is only a question of time when Hoeglund will make out his application to join the Swedish section of the Second (Socialist) International. The question of his entrance into the social-democratic party has for a long time been discussed in the social-democratic as well as the capitalist press in Sweden, and statements have been given out by members of the executive committee of Hoeglund's party.

One of those members in an interview with the Norwegian Social Demokraten stated, "That so far, there has been no conference on the matter as one of the two parts naturally must take the first step and of course, Hoeglund must take back what he has said about the social-democrats in the past."

When asked what stand Hoeglund takes toward the two trade union internationals, the answer was, "We are fighting the Red International of Labor Unions and have always been for the Amsterdam International.

"We are also for participation in the labor bureau in Geneva, and in regards to the social-democratic government, we take a position of loyalty."

In an article in his official organ, Hoeglund proves that he is ready for the last step and thus proves his treachery to the working class. He offers to liquidate, providing that good terms can be agreed upon and writes further: "We do not need to pride ourselves on the past and we can easily confess, that we made a number of mistakes which helped to make the struggle more bitter."

The social-democratic press is naturally jubilant and states, "That the Hoeglund Communists have nothing else but the name Communists in common with the Moscow followers." The social-democratic press goes still further and states, "That we shall be ready to forget the past since Hoeglund's complete break with Bolshevism." The official organ declares itself satisfied that Hoeglund has made no demands which would change the program and principles of the social-democratic party.

Rank and File Support Comintern.

The members of the Hoeglund party however, are not willing to go back to the social-democratic party and are deserting and rejoining the Swedish section of the Comintern when they were unable to have a congress called to make a decision in the matter. The membership remember well the declarations made by Hoeglund and company when the split took place.

Hoeglund then resented the statements made by the Comintern that he was on the road back to the Second International. Now, the prediction has come true and the revolutionary elements that remained in his party will have received a real lesson and learned that the policy of swaying between the Comintern and the Second International eventually leads into the swamps of reformism and back to social-democracy.

Already many branches have rejoined the Swedish section of the Comintern and when the proper arrangements have been finished and the bargain struck between the social-democrats and Hoeglund, it is certain, that the majority of the members will not follow him but will follow the leadership of the Comintern and its Swedish section. The Swedish Communist Party has extended its influence among the masses since the exit of Hoeglund and now that he has thrown the mask aside completely and gohe back where he belongs, it will mean more strength and influence for the Comintern among the Swedish masses.

LOTS OF OLD SCORES TO SETTLE THERE

By H. C. F.
(Worker Correspondent.)

It is in Palestine this happened.

Under General Allenby, using Australian and Indian cavalry, English infantry and Egyptian laborers, the British pushed the Turks across the Sinia desert thru the whole length of Palestine and away up north of Damascus.

I was with a Canadian bridging company sent out from France in the last months of the war to replace two railway bridges across the Yarmuk river near the Sea of Galilee. We were the technicians on the job and we had for the laboring part about 300 Egyptians. Over every 20 of these there was posted a native boss of their own race with a good leather whip and in charge of the company an English officer. There was a lot of cement to carry out over the river on planks and the natives did this in baskets on their heads—hard dirty work. Every little while if a man didn't step fast enuf—whish! The old whip would cut down on those cotton clad shoulders bringing blood and shrieks.

The British government never fed the Egyptians any meat, only rice and millet and they were just crazy to get hold of some of our bully beef. When British officers found cans of bully in the men's possession they would beat them with fists and feet. This had usually been paid for out of the men's own scanty earnings.

The reason given was that bully would make them sick. But we know that millet and other cow feed is cheaper and if the men got used to meat they wouldn't be so satisfied with Jersey fodder.

These Egyptians were a great mixture of races and colors, ranging all the way from our color to coal black. As for sanitation, they put us to shame in the care of the body. They would go to the river every afternoon, strip and wash their light khaki suit and have a swim while it was drying.

We got away from Egypt before the riots started in the spring of 1919. When we heard of their revolt we thot "lots of old scores to settle there."

WORKERS CHEER COMMUNISTS ON WAY TO PRISON

Police Unable to Stop Demonstration

LVOV, Poland—As Comrades Casimir Pisnik, T. Yarovski, Stanislas Yarovski, Em. Reiss, Mark Schlasman and Edward Bracher were being transferred from the Lvov prison "Brigidki" to the penal institution Sandomir, a demonstration was staged on the railway platform that even the police were unable to stop.

The Polish government not satisfied to have these men imprisoned, transferred them to an institution in another part of the country where it would be impossible to receive aid and comfort which the prisoners received from friends and relatives.

Comrades Yarovski and Piznik have been suffering from tuberculosis contracted in the Polish bastille. The prison doctor was aware of this condition, yet allowed the transfer to be be to a prison whose sanitary condition was worse than the one in Lvov.

Sing International.

At the station, as they stepped out of the carriage, the police surrounded the "Black Maria." The workers, most of them railway workers, gathered around at the station. The arrested Polish Communists uncovered their heads and sang the Red Flag.

Comrade Piznik then strode forward and with all the energy at his command, addressed the railroad workers:

"Comrades, workers! We Lvov Communists are saying farewell to you. The Polish bourgeoisie is removing us from the local prison to that in Sandomir; this is a new act of the white terror directed against the workers only because they were working for the emancipation of the laboring masses. They are forcibly removing us from our native towns, imprisoning us for long years in graves which they call prisons; but we firmly believe that the day of reckoning will come.

Call to Action.

"Farewell comrades—railway men! I also worked in these railway workshops. Many of you know me. Continue to work together with all the proletariat for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, and when you are victorious open our prison gates, and we will greet one another on this same place.

"Farewell, all my Lvov comrades!

"Farewell red Lvov!

"Long live the revolutionary workers of Lvov!

"Long live the revolutionary railway men!"

Police Powerless.

The railway men loudly echoed these calls, and repeatedly raised their hats. The police stood helplessly by, afraid of the threatening attitude of the crowd. The demonstration lasted until the train was no longer in sight.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Russia Today

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

Albert Purcell, chairman of the British delegation to Russia, is a delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The question of Russia is sure to become an issue at the convention. It will be widely discussed at local unions. It is ever more a live issue for every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

Now is the time not only for every worker to secure a copy of this arsenal of facts about Soviet Russia for his own use—

But this is also the time to take the book to your trade union—

To get orders from local unions—

To get it to every person where the question of Russian recognition will be discussed.

Maps and charts—and art work by Fred Ellis, add greater attractiveness and value to the book.

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290 Advertising rates on application.

From Scarborough to Liverpool

When the labor party conference opens today in Liverpool the whole world will be watching, looking for the answer to the question, "Will Liverpool follow Scarborough?"

It was a terrible shock to the frayed nerves of the bourgeoisie and their agents, when the Trades Union Congress at Scarborough adopted a Bolshevist resolution against the empire, declaring for self-determination even to the point of separation of all colonial peoples, when it gave an ovation to Michael Tomsky, representative of the Russian Unions, when it approved of the Anglo-Russian Unity Commission, and when it approved of the project of world unity. A howl of terror went up all over the world, from capitalists, from preachers, and from "labor leaders." Ramsay MacDonald cut short his visit with the king in order to try to stem the tide, but without avail. All the big bugs of the former "labor cabinet" (except Wheatley) have been doing their bit to stop the leftward drive, but they have failed as MacDonald failed. And now they are all gathering at Liverpool at the labor party conference. It will be a showdown between MacDonaldism and the life interests of the British workers.

It is unfortunate that the left wing in the labor party is still so weak ideologically. There is danger that it will not make its stand sufficiently definite and uncompromising when faced with the necessity to break cleanly with MacDonaldism. They are profoundly tainted with christian pacifism and with fear of struggle. But even *Lansbury's Labor Weekly* in its current issue declares in large bold face type:

> The immediate task before us is to bring the labor party conference to as plain and unequivocal a declaration of left wing policy as the trade unions have made.

These left wingers are most of them not Communists. But they have lost their fear of Communism, and recognize in the Communists the most essential elements for a militant struggle against capitalism. Lansbury says, for example: "It is true that the labor party at present foolishly excludes the Communists; but that is a small matter, easily and soon, we believe, to be put right."

It is amusing to see "our own" *New York Times* rush to the rescue of MacDonald. It quotes approvingly his words against the Communists, pointing out, however, that even MacDonald is not quite drastic enough and deploring the weakness of some of his words. And the capitalist lackeys inside the labor movement are even more panic-stricken about the leftward movement in Britain. Chester M. Wright, notorious for such services, rushes into print to assure the bourgeoisie that the British labor movement is "no longer a trade union institution in any sense of the word," and that the A. F. of L. will fight it to the bitter end. And the *Labor World*, a prostitute sheet of Pittsburgh, subsidized by the steel trust and approved by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, closes its wail about the British congress by exclaiming: "How fortunate it is that organized labor is a conservative rather than a revolutionary force in the United States."

But just as the revolutionary program of struggle against and overthrow of capitalism will march triumphantly from one end of Britain and the empire to the other, so also will it become ever more powerful in the United States, until it carries the American Federation of Labor as the British reds carried Scarborough. And it looks very much as tho at Liverpool, this week, another advance will be made.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

Help China!

The international committee of the Workers' International Relief has cabled an urgent call to its American section asking that everything possible should be done to raise funds for the relief of the Chinese masses who are destitute owing to the long struggle carried on by them against foreign imperialism, with the inevitable dislocation of productive forces that such a struggle involves.

The international headquarters of the W. I. R. was spurred to renewed activity in its Chinese campaign on receipt of a cable from Dr. Koumangyn, rector of the National University of Pekin, who points out that the foreign imperialists are mobilizing their forces for a crushing attack on the Canton government, the center of resistance to all imperialist attacks, and the spiritual headquarters of the movement for the unification of China.

The need is urgent. British and American bankers are pouring millions into China to back up their agents, among whom are some of the Chinese business elements and reactionary generals. The industrial proletariat and peasant masses are unanimously against the foreign imperialists.

The workers of all countries are responding splendidly to the call for Chinese relief. The German workers raised over one million gold mark in four weeks. The South American workers sent several substantial contributions.

Western imperialism has its back to the wall in China today. It is facing either its Marne or its Waterloo. Which it will be depends a good deal on the help given by the workers of the world to the Chinese workers and peasants who are fighting the battle of labor everywhere as they fight the robber barons of capitalism in China.

The American workers and famers will not turn an unwilling ear to the plea of their comrades on the other side of the world.

Another United States warship has come to grief. This time it is a submarine. Hard luck! U. S. airplanes sometimes refuse to go up in the air, but U. S. submarines hardly ever fail to go down—and stay down.

The interparliamentary union meets in Washington this week. The funny part of it is that this conference intends to discuss the abolition of war. And appropriately, the only honest opponent of capitalist wars, Comrade Saklatvala, was barred.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

CAILLAUX DEBT PARLEY DEALT RAP BY BORAH

Demands Mellon Stop Bond Sale

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—A monkey-wrench has been thrown into the French debt negotiations of Caillaux, representative of the French imperialists and Mellon, a big banker by Senator Borah. Borah asks Mellon at what interest is the two billions of dollars in loans that are being made to France and other nations, being loaned.

France is attempting to raise $400,000,000 in America. Most of these bonds are to be sold to the small investors in the attempt to keep France's head above water.

Unable to Pay Interest.

Borah points out that France will be unable to pay even the interest on these bonds as she is bankrupt and that it is up to Mellon to stop the sale of those bonds in America. Mellon, Coolidge and Caillaux do not know how to take this affront.

Caillaux realizes that failure to get satisfactory debt settlement and a loan in America means the end of French imperialism.

Drown Disappointments.

The disappointments of Caillaux will be temporarily drowned in choice Bordeaux and Burgundy vintages, as prominent vine growers in France have sent a number of cases of champagne to the French delegation in America. The mission is allowed to have all the liquor it wants without the interference of the prohibition agents as diplomatic immunity gives them that privilege.

SECURITY PACT TO BE ADOPTED MEANS NEW WAR

Secret Diplomacy Busy Pending Oct. 5 Meet

LONDON, Sept. 28—The conference between Britain, Germany and France to formally settle the alleged "security pact" is announced by Austen Chamberlain as set for October 5, at probably, Locarno, in Italian Switzerland.

While outwardly official diplomacy prepares formally for the conference, private conversations are going on behind the backs of the European peoples concerned. And these deal with graver issues than the superficial questions thrown out to the public to distract attention from what is going on back of the curtains.

Publicly, the matters yet under dispute are the forms and methods of arbitration and the question of what problems shall be subject to arbitration.

France Brot to Terms.

For a long time France held out against the security pact because Germany's demands were not only a big American loan and some modification of the Dawes' plan to save her from an impending crisis, but evacuation of the Rhineland as well as Cologne and the recovery of territory, ultimately, on the eastern frontier taken from her by the Versailles treaties, and made into part of France's puppet nations between Germany and Russia. The implied threat was if Germany didn't get aid from the west she would "turn toward the east," i. e. make a rapprochement with Soviet Russia.

By combined British and American financial pressure upon bankrupt France, particularly the demand of America for funding of the $4,200,000,000 debt, France was made to listen to "reason." Evacuation of Cologne is arranged under the cover of the sudden discovery by the French that "German defaults in disarmament are merely technical and can easily be overlooked."

Build Anti-Soviet Alliance.

America can furnish Germany money to stave off the collapse of the Dawes' plan. Evacuation of the Rhineland, tho provided by the Versailles treaty to last ten years will it is reported, nevertheless be arranged in order to trade off this concession to Germany for her agreement to sign guarantee treaties with Poland and Czecho-Slovakia in which she gives up her claims for revision of Germany's eastern frontiers.

But this settlement, tho it be featured as a "security pact" to guarantee peace in "western Europe," is a guarantee of hostility and probably war against Soviet Russia. Every time that a group of imperialist powers make a "peace agreement" between them, it is at the same time an alliance for war against some other nation or group of nations. At the present time the fact is inescapable that the present "peace in the west" means a new alliance against Soviet Russia.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Syrians Revolt Against French Domination

Central Press Photo

REBELLION against the imperialist rule of France, fanned by the success of Abd-el-Krim's war for independence in Morocco, is burning in Southern Syria. This photograph shows a native demonstration in the Hauran district against French rule. The Druse tribesmen are successfully carrying on a war against the French troops.

BRITISH COAL OWNERS BREAK WAGE PROMISE

Armed Attack on Labor Planned by Fascisti

LONDON, Sept. 28.—War is again brewing between the Miners' Federation and the coal operators backed by the Baldwin government as the miners claim that the operators, with the consent of the Baldwin cabinet, is violating the agreement not to cut wages during the term of the "armistice" agreement. Baldwin is denounced for breaking his promise, and A. J. Cook, secretary of the federation says the miners "feel very strongly about it."

They claim that the owners are tempering with the basic rates on wages, which they agreed not to touch. Baldwin, in conference with the miners' leaders, tried to excuse the owners by claiming that what he meant when he promised there would not be touching of wages was that the 1924 agreement was to continue, but since the base rates on that were variable, they were variable during the truce.

Miners Meet October 9

While the miners threaten no immediate strike, they have called an emergency meeting for October 9th and have laid down a boycott on the recently appointed coal commission which is supposed to be examining conditions in view to final agreement.

A new and unofficial organization of strikebreakers and armed fascisti is in preparation by the capitalist class to crush any new strike movement with force of arms if necessary is rapidly forming.

Capitalists Plan Bloodshed for Labor

The management of this organization is vested in a president, vice-president and council. Lord Hardinge of Penhurst in president and the council consists of many prominent men, including Major General the Earl of Scarborough, the Earl of Ranfurly, Admiral Jelicoe of Jutland fame and Viscount Falkland. Four categories of recruits are proposed: First, for the armed struggle against the workers under the euphemism of "special constables"; second, operatives of railway transport; third, drivers of motor vans and lorries; fourth, messengers in the event of strikes in the telegraph, postal and communication service.

While the movement is supposedly "non-political" and makes much of this claim and its "non-partisan" front, its whole campaign is opposition to the Communists and the Communist Party. Great precaution is taken in recruiting to prevent any Communist from entering the ranks of the organization.

Secret Backing of Government

The organization is also not "officially" military, but there is a veritable blare of trumpets and beating of drums about it thruout the British bourgeoisie as the shock troops against the workers. In addition, its secretary explains that although it is not a government scheme, the government is perfectly aware of its actions and it is common knowledge that the recent report of the home secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, has decided in favor of the raid recruitment of "special constabulary." In case of "trouble" say its officers, the government will be offered the services of the organization and its members will be backed by government authority.

While this measure of white guard dictatorship looms menacingly over Britain and is incensing labor unionists with its open threat of violent suppression, labor is forced to consider the proposal more seriously which John Wheatley, member of parliament and prominent labor leader recently made for the organization of a "Workers' Defense Corps" to defend labor against class violence of capitalists. Wheatley asked for 10,000,000 men.

LAUNCH SMITH PRESIDENTIAL DRIVE IN CHI

Rock Island President Attends Meeting

A drive to capture the 1928 presidential nomination of the democratic party for Al Smith, governor of New York, was started in Chicago. At a conference of leading democrats, at which James Gorman, president of the Rock Island railroad was present, the plans were laid and arrangements are being made to raise a slush fund to propagandize the democrats before the convention convenes to select candidates for the 1928 election.

The conference was held behind closed doors in the Blackstone Hotel following a demonstration in the forest preserve in which the "Sidewalks of New York," and the song "Tammany" were the big features. George Brennan arranged this opportunity for Al Smith to show what little he knows about the political and industrial situation of America.

ACTIVE UNION MINER KILLED NEAR HIS HOME

"Can It Be Klan Job?" Question Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Sept. 28.—Otis Clark, a union coal miner, and the first worker to be indicted by a special grand jury in the Herrin mine killing in 1922, was shot and killed near his home. There were three bullets lodged in his body.

Clark was arrested August 31, 1922, in connection with the killing of Supreintendent C. F. McDowell and other scabs in the Lester strip mine.

While the authorities are trying to blame the shooting on a moonshine feud, many union men suspect that it may have been klansmen that did the job, as he is one of those who bitterly opposed the formation of the klan in Herrin.

First Snow Fall in Vermont.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 28—The first snow of the season fell here today. A slight flurry, which lasted a few minutes early this morning, passed away with the coming of sunlight.

CENTRALIA JURY ASKS GOVERNOR TO FREE I. W. W.

Petition for Victims of White Terror

By STANLEY J. CLARK
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 28.—Five of the twelve jurymen who returned a verdict of guilty against the I. W. W. victims of the Centralia frame-up in 1919, appeared in person before the governor of Washington with a petition signed by seven members of the jury, asking for the immediate release of the I. W. W. prisoners.

The petition sets out, among other things, that the prisoners were sentenced to serve a term of from 25 to 40 years, against the specific recommendation of the jury for leniency.

The I. W. W. lumberjacks defended their hall on November 11, 1919, from a mob of American legionnaires led by lumber trust bosses. The mob was armed and carried ropes to "hang the wobblies." Two of the mob were killed while breaking in the door of the union hall. Wesley Everest, a member of the union, was taken, publicly and unspeakably tortured by Centralia businessmen and finally killed by them.

The American legion and the Washington authorities created a reign of terror around Centralia. The occupants of the hall and some other members of the I. W. W. were brought to trial under conditions of martial law and fascist terror combined. Jurymen were intimidated. The whole community terrorized.

Despite the evidence of self-defense clearly proven, the jury was forced to bring in an adverse verdict for fear of their lives and the safety of their families if they did not. They tried to compromise upon a verdict of second degree murder with a recommendation for leniency.

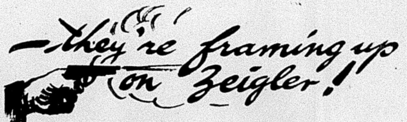
The judge, whose venality and prejudice has been proven, sentenced them to the longest term possible under the law—25 to 40 years imprisonment. George F. Vandeveer of Seattle conducted the defense in the face of threats against his life.

A. F. of L. Jury Acquits I. W. W.

An unofficial jury chosen by the A. F. of L. unions of Seattle and Tacoma attended the trial and reported that the I. W. W. men were innocent and should be freed. The case has become a scandal thruout Washington and news of the savage class justice has spread around the world.

Bay State Carmen Get Higher Pay.

BOSTON, Sept. 28—An increase of three cents an hour over the present basic wage rate of fifty-eight cents an hour has been granted to motormen and conductors of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway. Request for other changes in wage rates and working conditions were denied.



They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing! Hurry Up With

HELP!

Send contributions to

International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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"ADMIT COMMUNISTS!" LABOR PARTY ISSUE

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THINGS are not going too well with M. Caillaux's debt funding mission. The best way to test a financial or other "genius" is to put him to the test. When that test is made under unfavorable conditions, there is an awful splash, and another reputation hits the bottom. Some writers get a great kick out of giving the whole sole and true account of what Caillaux came here to do, how he is going to do it and what will be the result of his efforts. But this is something where we can only make a decent guess at the outcome. If the capitalists, who are now running things outside of Russia knew what was going to happen in the near future, their problems would be considerably simplified.

• • •

NO writer, least of all, a revolutionary writer, should lose sight of the fact that the interests of the capitalist powers are so conflicting that any kind of a lasting peace between them is impossible. Let us take the financial controversy between the United States and France for instance. France owes this country over four billions of dollars, money loaned by this country to France to help save democracy, by the way. Well, democracy was saved, and this country was the principal gainer. But this country wants its money along with the victory of democracy.

• • •

THE two principal debtors to the United States are England and France. England has already settled her indebtedness, that is she has begun to make payments. This places England at a disadvantage over France, so England brings pressure to bear on the United States to make France fork up. France dodges the issue and instead of turning to Washington, goes to Moscow and, begins negotiations to collect the money she loaned to the czar some years ago. Things are getting along nicely when they suddenly stop and we hear that the security pact, a frame-up against Soviet Russia, sponsored by England has been accepted by the British, French and German foreign offices.

• • •

FRANCE then comes to Washington. It is rumored that France's tentative adhesion to the security pact has no worthier motive than a ruse to get better terms from the United States. The theory is that the United States wants peace in Europe and favors an alliance of the West European powers against Soviet Russia. No doubt this is true. One of the excuses

(Continued on page 5)

"WE WANT OIL"

TURKEY
ADANA
ALEXANDRETTA
ALEPPO
ANTIOCH
EUPHRATES
MOSUL
MESOPOTAMIA
BAGDAD
SYRIA
BEIRUT
DAMASCUS
IRAK
JERUSALEM
TRANS JORDANIA
ARABIA

Mosul is the bone of contention between the rising national Angora government of Turkey and imperialist Great Britain. Turkey demands the return of Mosul, which was taken away from her by the League of Nations and handed to Great Britain. Great Britain sees too much oil in this region to accede to the demands of the Turks. This disputed territory may cause a new war as the Union Jack always follows the pound sign and there are many pounds to be drawn out of the oil fields around Mosul.

WORKERS REFUSE TO SCAB DURING TAILOR STRIKE

Struck Shop Has Still Another Walkout

The attempt of the International Tailoring company of New York City to turn out the struck work was given a serious setback by a walkout of these employed in the plant, according to a prominent Chicago joint board official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who has just returned from a trip to New York. About eighty per cent of those employed in the shop since the strike of the tailors has started walked out refusing to turn out the struck work.

Bosses Sent Riot Call

As the workers were leaving the shop, thousands of garment workers in the district began to gather around the shop. The bosses sent in a riot call. Inside of a half hour there were over 300 police in the district with riot guns, trying to break up the demonstration of over 6,000 workers that jammed the streets. One of the bosses, in his anger, struck a worker that had come to watch the demonstration. The newspapers tried to make this the basis of a riot story saying that the boss had been slugged by one of the union pickets. Upon investigation it was found that the lad was not a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Workers Join Union

The bosses admit that 50 per cent of the workers left the shop, while the other half is still scabbing. The union claims that 80 per cent have walked out. Over 100 German cutters have applied in the New York union for membership.

The German workers claim that because they were Germans and the bosses were Germans they were promised to be well taken care of. They said the bosses had misrepresented the facts to them, and upon learning the truth that a strike was on they refused to work in the plant.

The attempt of the International Tailoring Co., to operate a scab shop has received such a setback that the bosses do not know what to do.

Angarano Awaits Trial

James A. Angarano, who was pulled out of his bed one morning at five o'clock is out on $400 bail. Attorney Cunnea has had him released on a writ of habeas corpus. He is booked with a disorderly conduct charge. At the detective bureau, the squad tried to implicate him in a criminal offense of which Angarano knows nothing about. The detectives and police that caused his arrest failed to show up in court to prosecute the case. Angarano is now awaiting a call for trial.

Dance For Strikers

A dance arranged by the Cutters' Local No. 61 for the benefit of the striking International Tailoring Co. workers, which will be held at Wicker Park Hall, North and Robey Sts., Friday evening, Oct. 2, was announced at the strike meeting.

American Thanks Flow Into Vatican Coffers for Promotions Given

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Sept. 29—The Vatican budget, for the first time for many years, will show a surplus this year due to American generosity, it is reported. This generosity is probably due to the appointments made during the year of cardinals in America.

GREEN MAKING SECRET DICKER TO JOIN A. F. OF L. TO AMSTERDAM

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—The leaders of the American Federation of Labor are in private conversation today with the large delegation of reformist trade union leaders of Germany which arrived recently supposedly to "study labor conditions in the United States."

Observers are of the opinion that the reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L. plan not only to establish closer relations with the Germans in order to get their occasional assistance in fighting against international trade union unity, but that steps may be taken to affiliate the A. F. of L. to the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).

This does not mean, however, that the A. F. of L. is to advance toward international trade union unity. On the contrary it is to block the progress of such movement, now led by the powerful British unions inside the Amsterdam International, and in the same manner as America is offering inducements to Germany to enter the anti-Soviet alliance known as the "security pact," to furnish the support of the reactionary bloc of the A. F. of L. to the right wing of the Amsterdam International, which right wing is led by the same gentlemen now conferring with Bill Green. This dicker, coming on the eve of the A. F. of L. convention, is particularly significant.

Demonstrate at Piers in New York for Saklatvala

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The issue of Shapurji Saklatvala, excluded Communist member of the British parliament, was again raised in New York by a demonstration of workers, and members and sympathizers of the Workers (Communist) Party, upon the arrival of the steamship Coronia, at the Cunard box at the foot of West Fourteenth street, which brot in the British delegation headed by Sir Park Goff and the Hungarian delegation headed by George Lukas.

Many hundreds of workers marched before the pier, carrying placards which demanded the entrance of Saklatvala and denounced the Hungarian representatives as murderers of the Hungarian workers and called for the release of the political prisoners from Horthy's dungeons.

Other placards read that "An American Labor Party will be a mighty shield." "The British delegation are enemies of organized labor." "The British Empire rests upon the oppression of 400,000,000 Hindu Workers." "Demand the Freedom of India, Ireland, the Philippines and all oppressed nationalities."

The demonstration continued until dispersed by the police who were present in overwhelming numbers.

The state department provided extraordinary welcome to the delegates in the form of army escorts, emergency service containing tear gas bombs and other chemicals. In preparation for the demonstration and following the one held yesterday against the Italian fascisti in which over 5,000 workers participated, the government had the open spaces before the piers lined with army trucks and innumerable reserves outside as well as inside on the pier. The demonstrators, after the first dispersal, re-formed their groups and attempted again to parade, until the New York mounted police forcibly dispersed the crowds.

A further demonstration in Union Square on the question of the exclusion of Saklatvala, the arrest of 100 Communists in Budapest and the threatened execution of Mathias Rakoski will be held by the International Labor Defense Monday evening, Oct. 5, at 6 p. m. The Workers Party will participate.

CUTS FRENCH DEBT FOR WAR ON SOVIETS

Security Pact Deal Behind Reduction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—That American imperialism is willing to pay a high price for an anti-Soviet alliance among the western European powers is seen in the practical surrender of the American debt funding commission to the demands of Caillaux's commission from the French government.

While the Americans started off haughtily, and flatly refused the first French offer of payments beginning at $30,000,000 a year, when the French came back yesterday to elaborate but to stick by this offer, Mellon did not wait even until the advanced their arguments, but at once made a proposal for payments to begin at $40,000,000, a terrific drop from the minimum of $100,000,000 unofficially advanced as the American demand.

"Quite Agreeable."

There was no surprise, therefore, when Caillaux jumped up and said, "That is quite agreeable, gentlemen." While there is the little matter of $10,000,000 separating the two proposals, no doubt the outward semblance of a fight being made on who shall give way, yet the American proposal is the basis of discussion and the real agrement — concerning France's attitude toward the so-called "security pact" with Germany and England—in a new alliance against Soviet Russia, seems to be assured.

After Americas first refusal to accept the $30,000,000 offer of Caillaux, capitalist observers thot that France would have to raise her offer to at least $75,000,000, as in accordance with the principles of Caillaux's tentative understanding with the British chancellor of the exchequer, Winston Churchill. But the Americans, headed by Mellon, granted the unexpected reduction.

Will Cut Claim According to Reparations.

In addition, when asked if the payments by France depended upon whether France got as much from the Dawes reparations as she would have to pay, a leading American commissioner said:

"We have taken no cognizance of that stipulation. We are not searching for what contingencies might possibly arise eventually to hinder or prevent payments. Of course if something should arise, France would always be entitled to re-raise the entire question and have her claims heard."

Textile Unionists Go to Poor Place for Any Fighting Assistance

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—According to Thomas G. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, the entire question of textile wages will be brot before the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City next month, together with the question of the tariff on wool. The federation is threatening to bring all its political influence to bear in the next congress to have the wooled tariffs reduced or wiped out, as a retaliation against the coolie standard of wages in the textile trades. What "influence" labor has in the capitalist congress can, however, be put in McMahon's eye.

FINDING OF BODY IN S-51 BLASTS LAST HOPE FOR SURVIVORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 29.—The finding of the bodies of John L. Gibson, engineman, and seaman William C. Taschamacher in the battery compartment of the S-51 blasted the last hope that any of the crew of 33 in the sunken ship would be brought out alive. Reports are that the battery room of the doomed vessel is flooded and this makes it almost an impossibility for any of the crew to have remained alive. It was in the battery room that the salvagers hoped to find survivors. It is probable that other bodies have been brought to the surface but have not yet been identified.

TOOHEY JAILED IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE REGION

Cappellini Urges Violence by Authorities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29.—Reports from the anthracite region state that Pat Toohey, outstanding leader of the progressive miners on strike in the hard coal fields, was arrested last night. Details are lacking, but everything indicates a reign of terror in the region where the progressive element is active.

This follows a statement by Rinaldo Cappellini, district president of the United Mine Workers and one of the most unscrupulous lieutenants of the Lewis machine approving of the attack by capitalist authorities on members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Cappellini, in an interview with the capitalist press last Friday said:

Urges Officials to Violate Constitution

"Authorities of Swoyersville and Exeter are to be commended for their action in preventing meetings scheduled for last night under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party. If allowed to meet they will eventually cause trouble."

The capitalist press says Cappellini 'appealed to the authorities of cities and towns in the Scranton-Wilkes Barre district to prevent gatherings of the 'reds.'" The same press reports that federal government agents have been dispatched into the district to "check up on the activity of the Workers (Communist) Party."

Decrease of Railroad Traffic Shows Power of Anthracite Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The success of the anthracite miners in their strike for a wage increase and adjustment of wages of men doing equal work is indicated by the loss of traffic of the anthracite railroads. The roads report a loss of 700 cars a day out of their normal carrying capacity of 1,000 cars of anthracite coal. The 300 cars a day they carry come from stored coal.

Two Killed in Harrisburg Blast.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—Two men were reported killed this noon in an explosion in the state capitol.

CHICAGO MEET VOICES PROTEST FOR SAKLATVALA

"We Want Saklatvala," Meeting Demands

"We want Saklatvala," was the accepted slogan and the spirit of a resolution of protest unanimously passed at an inspiring and enthusiastic demonstration held in Chicago against the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament.

The meeting was addressed by A. J. Marjai, Hindu, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Negro, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League and both editors of the DAILY WORKER, J. Louis Engdahl as chairman and Comrade William F. Dunne, as the principal speaker.

Fear Lone Communist

In opening the meeting Engdahl said there was an important lesson in the barring of Saklatvala, the only Communist representative sent to the inter-parliamentary union meeting in Washington. If they were afraid of the influence that one Communist can bring to bear just think what the influence of hundreds of Communists would mean?

He then introduced Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Barred at British Request

Gomez said there must be no mistake about the fact that Saklatvala was barred at the request of the British government. "Saklatvala is a Communist, and a Hindu Communist. The fact that he is an Indian is very significant. India is the backbone of the British empire. Britain realizes that without India the British government must fall. The British imperialists are trembling very noticeably today. And why? Because everywhere we can see signs of the disintegration of imperialism.

"Especially is this true of England. The radicalism of the British workers has manifested itself in numerous ways today. We have a demonstration of it in the recent activities of the trade unions of Scarborough and also in the cooperation of the British workers with Soviet Russia. The British workers have taken a position for unity with the exploited workers in other countries.

Imperialist Unity

"In the barring of Saklatvala we can see the unity of interests between American imperialism and British imperialism. We can see the united front for the continuation of the exploitation of the yellow races.

"Here is an example how other countries return these favors. In Cuba, deportation of the comrades because they talked against American imperialism. Every foreigner in Panama deported for attacking the United States government. The truth of the matter is we have imperialist domain in Central America."

Hindu Speaks

Marjai who was the next speaker was given a great ovation. The au-

(Continued on page 2)

DEMONSTRATION ADOPTS RESOLUTION DEMANDING SAKLATVALA ADMISSION

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a demonstration of Chicago workers against the exclusion and for the entrance of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons:

"This meeting of Chicago workers of all shades of political opinion, condemns the exclusion of Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, at the request of the British foreign office as a blow struck by British and American imperialists at the British and American working class the working class of all the world and especially the 380.000,000 of Indian workers and peasants who groan under the rule of imperialism.

"We further declare that this joint action of British and American imperialism is further evidenced by the unity of the world's ruling class against the world's working class.

"We declare that the action it dictated by the fear of the rising power of the working class in the capitalist nations and the increasing strength of the Soviet Union, whose workers' and peasants' government has solved with proletarian clarity the racial and national questions within its boundaries.

"We demand the lifting of the ban against this representative of the British and Indian workers and we call upon all working class organizations to unite in protest against his exclusion.

"This meeting further resolves that copies of this resolution be sent to the secretary of state at Washington."

ALLIES ATTEMPT RUSSO-GERMAN SPLIT BY PACT

Tchitcherin Exposes British Aim

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Sept. 29.—At a demonstration of Polish workers upon his arrival at Warsaw, George Tchitcherin, commissar of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Republics, scored the attempt of the allied powers to separate Germany and Russia by means of the security pact to be discussed at Locarno, Switzerland.

"Documents published in America prove that England is offering the security pact to Germany only for the purpose of separating Germany and Russia," declared Tchitcherin.

The allied powers fear the visit that Tchitcherin is making to Berlin, where he will confer with his doctor, may throw a wrench into the security pact conference. The capitalist press of America and England are carrying on a propaganda against Soviet Russia and undoubtedly many concessions will be made at Locarno to Germany so as to separate the two nations as much as possible.

CRAMP OPENS WITH TALK FULL OF USUAL BUNK

Against War on Any Class, He Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The reports from Liverpool where the British labor party opened its sessions this afternoon, indicates that the biggest fight will come on the admission of Communists.

On a technical question of referring back to the standing order committee the committee's report, including an anti-Communist resolution, the vote was 2,954,000 votes not to refer and 321,000 to refer. This, however, was not a fair reflection of the proportion between right and left wings.

C. T. Cramp, in his opening address, waddled thru such twaddle as that "labor's task was not to wage war against any class, but against circumstances."

Communist Present

Though not present as Communists, Communists are present. They are "forbidden" membership in the labor party, both as individuals and as delegates from Communist Party sections, and the labor party has officially denied the Communist Party the right to affiliate. But the local labor parties scornfully ignored the provision forbidding membership to Communists, they belong to labor unions, and come into the labor party congress both from local labor party sections who ignore the rule, and from trade unions, who take no cognizance of individual political opinions, the right wing has been unable so far to exclude the Communists.

It must not be thought, however, that the Communists attend in numbers. Probably only a comparatively small group, in proportion to the number of delegates, will be Communist Party members. But their influence is far and away larger. The tremendous swing to the left of British labor, as shown at the Trade Union Congress at Scarborough, has sent the Communist Party of Britain into the foreground of political factors in western Europe.

Right Wing Threatens Split

That the right wing, led by Ramsay MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, C. T. Gramp, John R. Clynes, Phillip Snowden and Frank Hodges will do its utmost to exclude the Communists is known from their savage attacks already printed in the capitalist press against the Communists and coupled with a threat to split the labor party if it does not effectively oust the Communists now participating in its councils.

An amusing angle of the labor party congress, and one which gives a picture of its character, is the attendance

(Continued on page 2)

Irksome Border Aggression.

MOSCOW U. S. S. R., Sept. 29—Roumania is carrying on a concerted campaign of attack along the Dniester River border between that country and Russia. Scarcely a day goes by but that Russian fishermen are not arrested or fired upon by the Roumanian customs officials. Roumanian authorities are making numerous arrests of suspected Communists in the vicinity of Galatz.

MITCHELL TALKS FREELY OF FUTURE WARS WITH ENGLAND AND JAPAN AT AIR INQUIRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Colonel William Mitchell appearing before the board of naval inquiry foreshadowed impending military conflicts on both coasts of the United States, thus making an excellent witness for American jingoism.

"Japan is intent upon the policy of holding Asia and the far east for the Asiatics," he said. "We are the only ones who can hold the Pacific for the white race."

Then shifting his testimony to the east coast, he declared, "No naval fleet can exist under an air attack. Our navy is inferior to Great Britain's and I say that 1,000 planes could be rushed across the ocean from England and operate against us within eight or ten days after their arrival in Canada."

Mitchell is the leading figure of a group of young aviation officers who are demanding a separate air force

(Continued on page 2)

TRANSPORT WORKERS! EUROPEAN COAL TO U. S. PORTS IS SCAB!

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Importation into the United States of 250,000 tons of Ruhr coal, valued at $3,000,000, in order to break the coal miners' strike is said to be planned by a big coal company of New York, Sanders Wertheim, president of the company, is quoted as saying

CHICAGO CLOTHING WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION OF SAKLATVALA BY KELLOGG

At the last meeting of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a motion was unanimously passed condemning the action of Secretary of State Kellogg in barring Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British House of Commons, from attending the sessions of the interparliamentary union congress at Washington, D. C.

The Chicago central body, which represents a membership of over 35,000 protests against the exclusion of the Hindu Communist, because of the speech that he made in the British parliament, against the imperialist rule of Great Britain in India, during an appeal for Indian independence.

Demonstrations in All Centers.

Large united front demonstrations of workers have been held in New York, Detroit and Chicago. Other mass demonstrations are being arranged in Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Washington, D. C., Cleveland and other large industrial centers in the country.

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Washington, D. C., Protests.

A protest meeting against the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala is being arranged in Washington, D. C., for tonight in the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 1337 Seventh St., N. W., with Ella Reeve Bloor as main speaker.

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Cleveland Demonstration.

A Cleveland demonstration will be held on the Public Square tonight with the Workers Party, Young Workers League, the American Civil Liberties Union and various labor unions participating in a protest against the ban by Kellogg on Saklatvala.

KAILAIN MINERS STRIKE TO FREE UNION LEADERS

Chang Tso-Lin Guards British Mines

PEKIN, Sept. 29.—A strike of 10,000 miners has been declared in the Kailain region as a protest against the arrest of union leaders. There are over 40,000 miners employed in this region.

After the outbreak in Shanghai, the workers in the mines began to organize. Chang Tso-Lin, tool of British imperialism, arrested the leaders of the miners' union and placed them on trial before a military court. The miners then refused to work the mines.

The strikers demand immediate release of their leaders, recognition of their union, an increase in wages and the abolishing of corporal punishment.

The strike is spreading thruout the region, in spite of the armed troops of Chang Tso-Lin. This company made a profit of over $10,000,000 on its workers last year.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

N. Y. LEFT WING MOVES CENTRAL BODY TO ACTION

Force Protest Against Saklatvala Exclusion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—As a result of the introduction of a resolution by delegate Harry Karp of Carpenters' Local No. 376 on the question of the exclusion of Saklatvala, in the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, that body has issued a lengthy statement condemning the action of Secretary of State Kellogg in the last issue of its Chronicle. The statement reads in part as follows: "'Admitting Saklatvala to the parliamentary congress could do no great harm.'' Weak as this admission is, it is a good example of the influence being exerted by the left wing even on such a reactionary organization as the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Another feature of the meeting was the introduction of a clause in the preamble to the effect that workers and employers should have an equal share in the fruits of production. This was to take the place of an old clause which, pointed out the antagonism between capital and labor. The labor fakers of the Central Trades and Labor Council were out to introduce this amendment in order to lay the basis for their present and future policy of class collaboration. Again the left wing stepped into the breach. Delegate Rosen of the Carpenters' Union entered into an emphatic condemnation of the proposed preamble. He pointed out that anybody who claims that the interests of the workers and the employer are alike is an enemy of the working class.

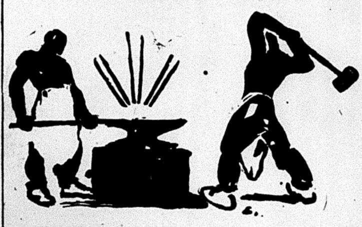
Elections in Vera Cruz.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—The results of the municipal elections in Vera Cruz will be hard to count. Riots attended the voting at practically every polling station. Not a booth was standing at the end of the day and practically all the ballots had disappeared. One was killed and fifty wounded in the conflict that raged between fascists and reds.

Big Coal Merger in Progress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.— The Meteor Coal company and the Bell & Zoller Coal company are planning a merger of 45 mines in the East St. Louis district. The value of the mines approximates $35,000,000. The Bell & Zoller group operate some of the biggest mines in Illinois.

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE



But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $..................

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Cramp Opens Labor Party Conference with Usual Speech

(Continued from page 1)

at Liverpool of Lady Cynthia Mosley, daughter of the unlamented Lord Curzon, as a new recruit to the affiliated British socialist party. Says the capitalist press, which seems strangely unconcerned at this daughter of the idle and wealthy rich being admitted to the labor party at the same time it is urging that the Communists be thrown out, "The clever, beautiful adherent to socialism is certain to receive an ovation when she takes her seat."

Mac Won't Care About "My Lady"

Ramsay MacDonald, whose attacks on Communists have degenerated into a howling phobia, is not expected to object to Lady Cynthia nor any other of the noble tribe of parasites hanging on the fringe of the British labor politics, but MacDonald is expected and in fact promises to open a vitriolic war to unseat the Communists.

Lady Cynthia got her start, so she boasts, in the strange world of "work," by a job in the intelligence department of the British war office. Being an industrious British spy for the war office doing domestic duty, seems to be fair training for the socialists.

WINDOW WASHERS UNION PREPARING FIGHT ON BOSSES

Ask Raise Against the Bosses' Asking Cut

By H. FEINSTEIN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 29—The agreement of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union with the bosses' association expires Sept. 30.

The union has presented demands for a minimum scale of wages, $40 a week and 44 hours' work. The previous scale of wages was $38 and 45 hours.

The object of the union in the present demands is to standardize the wages as much as possible.

Negotiation of the union and the association is going on. Several conferences were held, but the bosses have flatly refused to grant any demands.

The bosses as usual say that they cannot afford to give any increase, and were contemplating making a cut in the wages, and to their surprise the union has presented demands for an increase.

The representatives of the bosses' association have proposed to go before an arbitrator, but the union has flatly refused to accept such proposal, having experience from the past, that outside interference cannot be tolerated. A well attended meeting was held Sept. 24, where over 800 members present, decided unanimously to reject all the bosses' proposals, and to stand pat by the demands. It was also unanimously passed that, if the demands are not granted on the eve of September 30, a general strike of all the window cleaners of Brooklyn and New York shall be called on October 1.

A general meeting will be held on Wednesday, Sept 30, at 64 E. Fourth St., where the last decision will be discussed.

Sulphur Trust Gets Free Advertising at Government Expense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Another "educational" film has been completed by the U. S. bureau of mines, in its campaign of free advertising of the operations of basic industrial trusts. Oil and steel and lumber have had their movies, prepared and circulated by the federal government. Now the sulphur is obtained, by piping the sulphpr is obtained, by piping super-heated steam down to the mineral beds 1,000 feet below the surface, in the Louisiana-Texas gulf field, and how the pure melted product is gathered at the top of the well, and shipped in trainloads to enter into the making of fertilizer, paper, fumigation mixtures, pickling of steel, petroleum refining, rubber, textiles, etc., is shown.

Capitalism, a Court, a Boss, Some Strikers; Result—an Injunction

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28—Judge Montgomery issued a sweeping injunction restraining the officers and members and their sympathizers of the Cap Makers' Union of the Twin Cities, from picketing the Alco Cap company, on request of the boss.

The Cap Makers' Union has been striking against this firm for over a month, as a result of a lockout of union cap makers. A picket line doing effective work, caused the boss to ask for the injunction which Judge Montgomery readily granted.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

CHICAGO MEET VOICES PROTEST FOR SAKLATVALA

"We Want Saklatvala," Meeting Demands

(Continued from page 1)

dience stood and applauded for several minutes. Marjai began his speech by saying that it is the business of the workers of this country to demand to know why Saklatvala was barred from this country. "You American workers," he said, "are so oblivious to what is happening to the people of India, Asia and Africa.

"The working people of this country will have to realize that their fate is linked up with the suffering of the peoples of these countries. You will very soon realize that it is one of your most important business.

"See only Capitalist View"

"The American working class are educated but I think they are not educated as the working class should be educated. The schools give you all sorts of elegant views about other countries but it is not the sources where you ought to get the information. In this country the capitalists try to make the workers see things from their point of view and they have succeeded so far. Will the time come when you workers will see things from your own point of view? Will the time come when American workers will see their own interests?

"But the people of India are different. They are awaking. And the same is true of the Chinese and the people of Egypt.

"The DAILY WORKER the source from which the workers can get information does not have half the support that the Communist papers have in other countries."

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, representative of the American Labor Negro Congress, was the next speaker. Whiteman said that in a short time we will witness in Chicago a Negro congress which will for the first time draw in our own colonial people here under American imperialism.

Liberation of Colonial Peoples

"But it will not be only the Negro workers but all the workers, the Hindus, Chinese and others of colonial peoples suffering the same humiliations. We are extending to them an invitation to attend and serve in the liberation of the colonial peoples of the world."

Comrade Dunne was the last speaker. Dunne said it must be seen that it is significant that the individual American imperialists chose to exclude from this country was the representative: First, of the Communist International, second of the English exploited masses and third for the 320 million exploited Indian peoples.

Another significant factor in this is that A. A. Purcell, the representative of the British workers to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held next week at Atlantic City will be here. "There is such a thing as laying it on too thick, even in a capitalist country where capitalism is as stable as in the United States."

The visit of Saklatvala and his exclusion are of great importance and have become of international significance because of the critical condition of British imperialism. Coupled with the visit of Purcell, it is more than the two great imperialist nations can stomach.

British imperialism has begged and secured from its most powerful enemy in the capitalist world the favor of having excluded a spokesman of the toiling millions in that colony which a famous Englishman described as "the brightest jewel in the imperial diadem." This signifies the unity of imperialism against the world's working class.

There is no Indian immigrant population in America. American workers know little of the struggles of the Indian masses and we are grateful to our state department for bringing the problems of the Indian workers and peasants so forcibly to the attention of the American working class. This will extend the front against imperialism and it is exactly that which the British imperialists feared would result from Saklatvala's visit.

It s hard for American workers to realize the fear with which the British imperialists look upon anything that tends to bring the attention of the workers to the struggles of the Indian workers and peasants. It is also hard for us to realize the thousand-fold increase of this fear since the Russian revolution. The British rulers long before the Russian revolution had nightmares in which they saw Russian hordes pouring thru the Khyber pass to take India from them.

But czarism offered the Indian masses nothing but a change of rulers. The Soviet Union offers them a chance to rule themselves. And over the northern border the Indian masses now hear the pledge of aid from the land in which the workers and peasants have solved all national and colonial questions with proletarian clarity. British imperialists sleep less soundly than ever before.

The visit of Saklatvala and the loud outcries of the American and British governments against this lone revolutionary worker gives us an opportunity to estimate the severe crisis in which world imperialism is now enmeshed.

We must use such issues as the exclusion of Saklatvala to drive home to the American workers the international nature of the class struggle. We must give real aid to the colonial peoples who hold the fate of capitalism in their hands jointly with the working class of the imperialist nations.

To give real aid we need to concentrate on our daily tasks in the trade unions and all mass organizations of the workers. We carry on our revolutionary work in a country where the great mass of workers do not as yet feel greatly the need for relentless struggle. Our task is therefore that much harder and greater is the need for the humble, everyday work of preparing the basis for a revolutionary labor movement which will join with the exploited of all the world under the leadership of the real enemy of world imperialism at which the exclusion of Saklatvala was designed to strike at the Communist International.

Mitchell Talks of Future Wars with Japan and England

(Continued from page 1)

apart from the army and navy. They have opposed to them the old guard of the war college and the navy school. Mitchell and his fellow dissenters appear to have the backing of powerful groups. Mitchell is under charges for court martial because of certain unseemly things he is alleged to have said about the army. He doesn't seem to be worrying about it and the defiant stand he has taken would indicate that he is by no means fighting a lone battle.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

No Rainy Seasons in the Class War Being Fought In American Industry

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the American slang phrase, "It never rains, but it pours," applies to the Franco-Spanish outlook in North Africa. If the increasing armies, directed from Paris and Madrid, have been unable to make any progress worthy of mention against the Riffs in fair weather, it is inconceivable that they should do any better, now that the rainy season has set in.

Reports from the Riff indicate that when it rains, it pours in North Africa, making it impossible going for tanks, big guns and other heavy military equipment, the only advantage in addition to their airplane fleets that the imperialist allies have had over the native defenders.

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The last gasp of French propaganda proudly paraded the fond hope that now the rainy season had set in, the Riffian farmers would put aside their guns, and go home to do the plowing and the planting, making it possible for the imperialists armies to overrun the country. But this is only a pious wish. Farmers have often before carried a gun in one hand and directed a plow with the other, as oppressors have learned before now. The British experience with the American colonists 150 years ago, for instance.

Thus the New York Times sadly laments:

> "Exactly where and when it can do the greatest damage to French plans, rain torrents have begun falling in the Riff, and the proposed French offensive has had to be definitely postponed."

Since this is supposed to be a war of "christian civilization" against the "African barbarians," who need the uplifting influences of European capitalism, it would seem that god on high has made a mistake and thrown his influence on the wrong side. Increasing injury has been heaped upon the French invaders thru the fact that the heaviest rains are falling in usually the driest territory.

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Some heathen peoples usually had special gods to take care of the weather, no doubt concluding that they would thus be more successful. The so-called christian religion, never provided for weather gods, which the propaganda experts may use to account for the predicament of the French and the Spaniards. In fact, this same New York Times correspondent declares:

> "To Abd-el-Krim's followers, it may seem like a special dispensation of Allah and certainly for Marshal Petain (French) it is a stroke of bad luck on which he didn't reckon!"

But whatever faith they may have in Allah, the Riffs also believe in keeping their powder dry, and speed each bullet with their hatred of and opposition to the imperialist powers of Europe. The airplane casualties, for instance, in Africa have hit the French and Spanish forces harder than were the casualties in the world war.

• • • •

The quick succession with which powder magazines of discontent are exploding among oppressed peoples—in Morocco, in Syria, and in China, with rumblings from India—merely furnishes the thunder that presages a bad season ahead for the international bandits in all parts of the world, not only during the rainy season in the Riff.

• • • •

Every American worker must critically eye the sessions of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City next week to study what is offered to promote the solidarity of the American working class with these struggles in other lands. If these great problems are ignored, or shelved with the usual parliamentary tricks, then the American workers must realize where they have not yet done so, that they have the wrong kind of officials at the head of their economic organization. The official regime, headed by Green, may place its faith in the ghost of Gompers, but the working masses, like the Riffian tribesmen on the African war front, know that they have a class enemy to face in the shops, the mills, the mines and the factories, and that no inch of contest ground is won without a bitter struggle. And it is a class struggle in which there are no rainy seasons.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

BRUTAL RAID BY POLICE ROUSES STRONG PROTEST

Cleveland, O., Workers Condemn Action

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29.—A raid in which 800 Chinese workers, students, and merchants were arrested and thrown into jail has caused great excitement in Cleveland. Following a tong killing, the police heads raided the homes of as many Chinese as they could find, loaded them into patrol wagons and then dumped them into dirty cells. None of those arrested were guilty of the crime committed and had to be released.

"Chinese were herded into cells like cattle. For two days my husband had nothing to eat. When I asked permission to bring him food I was told to stay at home and mind my own business," relates one of the wives whose husband was arrested and thrown into jail because he was Chinese.

Mistreat Women.

"One woman that was in the same cell with me, was thrown into the cell with two children clinging to her skirts. One child was six years old and the other two. The woman expects another child soon. Doctors say they do not know what the effects of this brutal treatment will have on her health," related one of the women that were taken out of their home and thrown into a cell that was so crowded that they had to remain standing in the cell all night.

Solving a Murder!

Hundreds of doors were smashed. Windows were broken. Heads were clubbed. Eight hundred Chinese kept incommmunicado for days. This is the way the police solve an unsolved murder in Cleveland—when it involves Chinese workers.

There were over 20 murders that were committed during the year that the police has made no effort to solve.

FRANCE STARTS NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST DRUSE

Tanks and Airplanes Fight Syrians

BAGDAD, Iraq, Sept. 29. — The French have thrown 20,000 troops, 44 tanks, 32 armored cars and 140 airplanes in an offensive against the Druse tribesmen in Syria in an attempt to crush the revolt.

The French, under the leadership of General Gamelin, were able to get relief to the garrison at Sueida. The members of the garrison have been sent back to France for the duration of the war as they were in no condition to remain in the country after the siege. Most of them were sick. Water and food was furnished these men in small quantities by airplanes during the siege.

Great demonstrations are being held in different parts of Syria against French domination.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

In Revolt!

For the first time in the history of international class solidarity, we hear the voice of the Chinese workers calling to the workers of other countries for a helping hand.

For the first time in the history of proletarian revolts in China, we find the Chinese workers awakening to the spirit of international proletarianism.

For the first time in history the Chinese workers are beginning to understand the true meaning of capitalism, militarism, and exploitation.

THEY ARE AWAKENING!

In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers' government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free.

The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude.

The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploitation, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.

MUST THEY STARVE?

THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE WAGING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM.

THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY.

A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.

THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.

IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORKERS OF CHINA.

SO WILL WE.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY, BIG OR LITTLE, TO THE
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
American Section Workers' International Relief
1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
formerly 19 So. Lincoln Street

DO IT TODAY!

REACTIONARY MINN. FEDERATION CONVENTION PASSES GAG LAW; 24 LEFT WING VOTES OPPOSING 220

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 29.—The convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor which has just closed its sessions at Austin, was the smallest in a long time. Some 244 delegates were present. It was also the most reactionary from every standpoint, as it turned its face toward the capitalist class.

It lacked enthusiasm and proletarian ambition. It was a melange of chaos and confusion, save only when the clarifying words of the left wing were spoken. Then consternation seized the labor lieutenants of the master class, who have made it unlawful for the "reds" of all shades, to sit as delegates in future conventions.

Priest a Feature.

Apart from the 24 left wing delegates, who sponsored progress and the class struggle, the feature of the convention was a catholic priest of Minneapolis, the Rev. Havington, whose "radicalism' made the two sinecures, Hall and Lawson, look like office boys of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce.

This priest informed the delegates that the great Roman orator, Cicero, was nothing more nor less than a paid tool of the patrician class. He gave all the credit for the abolition of chattel slavery and serfdom to the holy Roman catholic church.

This sentiment was strongly applauded by all the peanut politicians present, as only a small fraction of the delegates were actual rank and file wage workers.

The bulk of them were the old guard petty politicians, scattered about the state, who volunteer to attend the convention "free of charge" to the local union.

Hall Reports.

Pres. Hall made his annual report to the convention, on the state of labor affairs. He admitted that the condition of the unions was not good.

However, he stated that this was due to the "indifference of the membership." He was ready to act if the membership would wake up. What puzzled him, as the leader of the federation, was why the membership did not do something.

His analysis of the low pulse of the federation, would do justice to a real estate shark, who complained about the fact that he had plenty of land to sell, but no customers. Otherwise, his report was as clear as mud. He deserves another notice in the society column of the Tribune, where his social movements are quite often recorded.

Clear About Communists.

But while the portly Mr. Hall was at sea concerning the weakness of the federation, his report was quite clear in regard to the Communists. In the fashion of a real leader, he declared:

"At the last convention, I, as an official, went considerably out of my way to call to the attention of delegates the biggest problem that the labor movement had to contend with; that of the Associated Employes under the guise of the American plan or the Citizens' Alliance, which aims to destroy our organizations, as well as those groups within our organizations, who are perpetual calamity howlers termed as I. W. W.'s, One Big Unionists or Communists. They are all in the same class."

We see then, according to Mr. Hall, that the reds are in the same class with the bosses. Proof! Hall's own words!

Furthermore, Hall joins hands with the capitalists to war on the reds. This shows how much Hall fights the capitalists, when he adopts their program of war on the progressives.

As a matter of fact, Hall is in direct alliance with the employers. Proof? Yes, plenty of it.

Let any worker get a copy of the official year book of the federation. It is crammed from cover to cover, with ads from all the big open shoppers of Minnesota. All the capitalists who support the Citizens' Alliance of the state, feature their ads in that disgraceful book.

How does that come about? Because Hall and Lawson, as leaders of the federation, sabotage the work of the labor movement with reference to organization policies and activities, with regard to making the federation function as a genuine working class organization.

For Value Received.

Or, are we to assume that the open shoppers pay big money to Hall and Lawson for the publication of these ads in the year book, because they desire to help the federation in its work?

The Citizens' Alliance certainly knows its men, when it feeds them corruption taffy, in the form of "ads." Hall and Lawson have organized nothing and nobody. And they don't intend to.

Hall's report was a clumsy assemblage of platitudes; there was a complete lack of any kind of policy formulated to meet the needs of the decaying organization.

The convention amended the federation constitution to read as follows:

"No person shall be permitted to sit as a delegate at conventions who is a member of the Communist (Workers) Party, or a sympathizer or teacher of that organization."

It passed with 24 left wing delegates voting against it. Had the vote been a secret one, it is claimed that about 80 delegates would have voted against it. Nevertheless, there were 24 delegates whom the red baiters and witch hunters could not bluff nor terrorize. This amendment provoked the only debate of the convention.

Mahoney Speaks for Reaction.

Old man Mahoney of St. Paul, speaking for it, said:

"I believe that the members of that party should be excluded for the safety of the movement." What Mahoney apparently forgot, was that if the present class collaboration policies of himself and his friends are not stopped, there will be no movement for Mahoney to worry about, in the sense that the old man understands "movement."

Delegate Walter Frank of the lathers of Minneapolis, stigmatized the move. He declared: "This convention is drifting into the dark ages. History shows that progress is due to the radicals. When you bar those who have the courage and the ability to fight for the workers, you are taking a step backward and become traitors to the labor movement."

Emme on the Floor.

Delegate Emme of the Machinists of St. Paul, said:

"The blind prejudice of this organization is going to bar me as a delegate, but I am going to still be in the movement and working for it."

Mr. Spielman made the prize assinine argument against the reds. He spouted: "The Third International has told its emissaries to go in and disrupt this movement." According to Spielman, the Comintern is financed by Wall Street!

Little Rats Grown Up.

Spielman began in the labor movement as an anarchist. Emma Goldman used to refer to him as "the little rat," before she became one herself. He was expelled from the I. W. W. here in 1913, for betraying the street car strike.

He later organized a syndicalist league. Since 1917, his political degeneration has shocked every honest worker in Minneapolis. When it comes to disruption, several local unions, now defunct, can testify to Spielman's expert methods in that line.

The amendment is broad enuf to unseat any delegate whom the fakers regard as a dangerous critic of their policies. It is calculated to gag all opposition to fakerdom. But there is one very serious defect which it contains: it won't work.

Left Wing Fights.

The 24 left wing delegates fought valiantly for progress. They introduced resolutions on amalgamation, organization, unemployment, for a labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia and Saklatvala, for world trade union unity and on the striking anthracite miners.

Practically all of these resolutions were killed by the machine in the committee. The resolution on Saklatvala was referred to the executive council, on the theory that they needed more information about the matter.

"Non-Partisan" Politics Endorsed.

The convention endorsed the A. F. of L. policy of "non-partisan" political action. In this connection the farmer-labor association was endorsed. This association was organized last March by a hand-picked group of discredited politicians, whose only aim in politics is jobs for themselves. They are merely anti-republicans. Old man Mahoney, who is the political pet of the corrupt democratic machine of St. Paul, is their spiritual director. The farmer-labor federation was too working class for these political porch climbers.

This association is a medium thru which the petty bourgeoisie is going to operate to destroy the farmer-labor party; as a vehicle for the farmers and workers. It is going to be attempted under the guise of following the policies of the A. F. of L.

But the A. F. of L. had absolutely no hand in the organization of the farmer-labor party. Therefore, the process of smashing the farmer-labor party will be introduced, under cover of following the "non-partisan" policies of the A. F. of L. That means that the farmer-labor party is regarded by the officialdom of the federation, in the same light that the capitalist parties are looked upon: Where "good men" may be endorsed.

As a positive indication of this tendency to gut the farmer-labor party the propaganda of the farmer-labor association stresses the fact that it is purely "non-partisan." Without having any following at all, it seeks to implant the dilapidated "non-partisan" ideology among the workers and farmers. If it does this in the green tree, what will it do in the ripe?

Moreover, in the last municipal elections of Minneapolis, the farmer-labor party was abandoned by the labor fakers who stand for the F. L. A. and they endorsed a republican for mayor, who is as progressive as a snail, under the capitalistic banners of the still-born F. L. A., the farmers and workers would be led back into the capitalist parties.

Between this black treachery and the rank and file, stands the red champion of the working class, the Workers (Communist) Party.

Fraternal Delegates Speak.

Several fraternal delegates addressed the convention. Pres. J. C. Lewis of the Iowa Federation of Labor spoke. He urged "non-partisan" political action and a strong adherence to the present policies of the A. F. of L. He also stated the open shop drive in his state hurt business, so that now the business men of Iowa are "strong for organization."

Pres. Handley of the Wisconsin Federation, made a very interesting and constructive speech. He made no reference to red baiting and declared that something more was needed in the labor movement than mere craft vision. He pleaded for a broad social vision. His speech was a marked contrast to the ones of the red baiters.

Hall and Lawson were re-elected to their jobs of president and secretary respectively.

Have You Seen ?

the Big Display of Communist Literature for Sale at 19 So. Lincoln St.

Drop in any day between 9 a. m. & 7:30 p. m.

JERSEY LABOR FEDERATION IN VERY TAME ROLE

Nothing of Importance Given a Hearing

NEWARK, N. J. Sept. 29.—(FP)—The ban on all night work for women and the right to peaceful picketing under all circumstances are measures which will be fought for by the New Jersey Federation of Labor. The state labor convention also went on record for modification of the Volstead act in favor of light wines and beer and took the stand that tolls should be collected on the new Delaware River bridge to Philadelphia for the purpose of liquidating bonds.

Prison made goods were condemned, the federation demanding the prohibition of all prison contract labor and George H. Carter, head of the government printing office at Washington, recently denounced at the convention of the International Typographical Union, was pronounced as "incompetent and un-American: he has established a spy and stool pigeon system; impaired the efficiency and morale of the printing department and should be removed as speedily as possible."

Employers Violate Law.

The attack on night work for women was initiated by the Walters, Cooks and Waitresses' Union at Atlantic City, who introduced the resolution that passed to amend the no-night-work-for-women law fixing a fine of $25 upon the employer for every violation and providing that women shall be employed at nothing but housework in their own homes after nine p. m.

The violation of the present law against women's night work has been an open scandal, the lack of proper penalties and enforcement provisions assisting the employers in setting it aside. Passaic wollen mills have been leading violators.

The fight for the right to picket is stressed by New Jersey labor because this state has a bad record for injunctions against strikers. A law providing for jury trials in injunctions recently passed has proved insufficient to prevent judges from temporarily and at critical periods in a strike harrassing and causing the arrests of pickets. Jury trial does not at best give relief till too late in the strike, and labor demands freedom from any interferences in picketing.

Three hundred and eighty-three delegates attended the convention, members of the standard organized trades. The manufacturing industries especially the chemical industries in which New Jersey is a leader, have little organization. Support for a machinists strike against Whitehead & Hoag in Newark was voted and the menace of the big open shop bakeries to the bakers' union was stressed in discussion.

Arthur A. Quinn was elected federation president for the coming year; William Umstadter, vice-president; Thomas Eames, second vice-president; Henry Hilfers, secretary and Jeremiah J. Buckley, treasurer.

MILLSTEIN OF FUR WORKERS IN ROLE OF THUG

Breaks Up Meeting of Local Union

Jack Millstein, business agent of Local 45, of the Fur Workers' Union and leading agent of the Kaufman machine in Chicago, broke up a meeting of the union here last Friday night when Brother Israelson, pointedly asked for information that would expose the union representative who voted with the manufacturers to discharge a member from his job, at a conference held on the previous Wednesday evening between four union representatives and four manufacturers. The vote was 5 to 3 to fire the brother and one of the union men at the conference voted with the bosses.

The boss discharged the brother on the ground that he was not a good mechanic. The contract between the union and the employers provides that no member of the union can be discharged after he is employed for two weeks or more, except for good cause. If the worker is inefficient, the boss will certainly find out that fact at the end of two weeks. The discharged member of Local 45 had worked six weeks and is a capable workman.

When the question was asked on the floor of the union meeting, which one of the labor representatives voted with the bosses, the Millstein spokesman replied that it was a secret and the indentity of the individual could not be divulged. There is a general suspicion that the individual is Millstein.

Threatened Israelson.

Israelson ran for business agent on the progressive ticket in opposition to Millstein, so when Israelson took the floor to discuss the treachery of union representatives voting with the employers to take the bread and butter out of the mouth of a brother, Millstein went wild. He advanced towards Brother Israelson and said: "You dirty skunk, you said all you are going to say here," and appeared to be ready to strike.

He withdrew however, when members of the progressive group showed fight. He succeeded in smashing up the meeting, however.

Early in the meeting Millstein's brother objected to having the minutes of the executive board acted on seriatum. Usually they are voted on a whole without the membership having a chance to discuss anything. But the objection of Millstein's brother was not sustained by the vice-president, who was in the chair. The vice-president of Local 45 is a supporter of the progressive group. He declared that the progressives were not going to stand for any more "railroading."

The real reason for the discharge of the union member with the support of one of the members of the conference committee, is that the boss wanted to employ a friend of Millstein's. The furriers are wondering who is the stool pigeon in the union who is giving the bosses the names of employes who are Communists. Recently, a boss told one of his employes who is a member of the Workers Party that he did not want any Communists around here. He also told him that Communists were not wanted in the union and he would be better off if he left the union before he got thrown out.

After a recent conference between Millstein, a few other union representatives and a group of manufacturers, Millstein invited the crowd to supper. One of the bosses asked who was going to pay for the supper and Millstein declared: "We will." The members are wondering where did Millstein get the money or is he drawing on the union treasury to treat his friends among the manufacturers.

Millstein's friend is now working on the job from which the other union member was fired. This is an example of the way the Millstein-Kaufman gang works in Chicago.

Millstein a Hypocrit.

This man Millstein recently issued an open letter to the progressive group asking them to attend the meetings and express themselves, but his conduct at the last meeting shows that he is still following the same terrorist tactics that Kaufman used in New York. The progressive group in New York defeated Kaufmanism because of his gangster methods and his local tool Millstein will get the same medicine, say the progressive members of the union.

The question before the members of Local 45, now, declared Brother Israelson, speaking for the progressive group, is: "Whether the membership are going to lie down and surrender to the Kaufman gangsters or whether they will fight and defeat the gangster methods of Millstein and Kaufman as their brothers did in New York."

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.83 7-8; cable 4.84¼. France, franc, demand 4.72¼; cable 4.73. Belgium, franc, demand 4.36½; cable 4.37. Italy, lira, demand 4.06¾; cable 4.07. Sweden, krone, demand 26.84; cable 26.87. Norway, krone, demand 19.73; cable 19.75. Denmark, krone, demand 23.93; cable 23.96. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, demand 79.50.

TOMSKY CAPTIVATES SCARBOROUGH IN SPEECH ON UNITY RESOLUTION; AN A. F. OF L. DUBB "ALSO SPOKE"

LONDON, Sept. 13—(By Mail.)—The great moment of the Trades Union Congress at Scarborough for which the capitalist press had waited, levelling all their propaganda to secure the end they desired, came—and saw their schemes come utterly to naught.

The congress endorsed the Russian unity proposals of the general council with acclamation.

American "Also Spoke."

It was red day at the congress.

After the American and Canadian delegates, Messrs. Adamski, Evans, and Marsh, had addressed the congress, the delegates greeted Tomsky (the All-Russian Trade Unions) when he stepped forward to address them. This was the most intense moment of the week.

Tomsky made no secret of his policy. The Russians, he said, were not ashamed of their ideas.

It was in the name of these ideas, that in October, 1917, they gave up criticising the capitalist class by resolution and began criticising them by arms.

They set free the bankers from the burden of the banks—(laughter)—they set free the employers from the burden of conducting the factories; they set free the landowners from the burden of the land; and on that basis they held power and had built up a working class state.

They saw no reason why after eight years of that power they should give up the ideas they had had to fight for, and which had stood them in such good stead.

At the same time they did not ask anyone else to abandon their ideas. Why should there not be diversity of ideas in the same international when they were agreed on one common aim? In a trade union they had catholics and protestants, and people of different colors and sexes. Did that prevent unity? The question was not the setting up of a political organization, but a united trade union organization which had as its central aim the liberation of labor from the yoke of capital.

At the close of the reception to the fraternal delegates, the congress sang the Internationale.

International Unity and Russia.

The question of the report of the delegation to Russia was opened up by a very effective speech from Fred Bramley. He said that unity negotiations were complex and difficult, but the Russians had helped these by their attitude.

The Russian revolution was the first in history aiming at, and securing, the overthrow of economic exploitation. It was also the first great national experiment in working class control. Russia was a socialist republic, and he wanted to call their attention to the fact that it was the only revolution, the only economic change, which had received the universal condemnation of the exploiting classes.

The congress unanimously endorsed the report of the delegates who visited Russia.

Then came the endorsement of the policy of the general council in its efforts to secure international unity. It was expected by the capitalist press that this would cause great dissension. But the congress had made up its mind.

S. Elsbury (Tailors and Garmen Workers) moved:

That this congress records appreciation of the general council's efforts to promote international unity, and urges the incoming general council to do everything in their power towards securing the worldwide unity of the trade union movement thru an all-in inclusive international federation of trade unions.

S. O. Davies (Miners' Federation) seconded, and the resolution was immediately put to the conference and carried unanimously.

With the passing of this resolution the most important work of the congress had been accomplished.

Tomsky Interviewed Later.

Tomsky, interviewed on Friday on the congress decision on the subject of international unity, declared that it was the biggest step yet taken towards building one organization for the world's workers out of the scattered sections of every country.

"The effect," he said, "will be permanent and far-reaching. Its first step showed itself today in the enthusiastic message of gratitude and greeting received by the congress from 1,500 members of factory committees in Munich. Similarly the unanimous decision of the Norwegian T. U. C. last week was proof of the correctness of the policy of forming an Anglo-Soviet council.

"Friends of unity of working class movement elsewhere will be encouraged and strengthened by events of this week.

"That solidarity is the best reply to those who assert that the campaign for world trade union unity is only a political maneuver of a small group of Russian leaders.

"Such a suggestion can only come from petty politicians who are accustomed to tricks and swindles themselves. The man who attempts to mislead millions of workers today is soon found out.

"Workers of Britain and Russia, as well as workers in many other countries, are finding new hope and inspiration in the Anglo-Russian agreement for unity and the Anglo-Russian advisory council, precisely because we have always told them the truth about the difficulties and dangers facing them and the experience of our own struggles, proving to them we were telling the truth.

11,000,000 on the March.

"They are realizing that our cause is the cause of liberation of tens, maybe of hundreds of millions of oppressed workers of all countries from the capitalist yoke.

"My message to the British workers is the same as it will be to the Russian workers:

"Be of good cheer, comrades. Together we have beaten down many obstacles and we shall beat down more.

"No obstacles can arrest the march of eleven million organized workers.

"More than ever we can be confident that there will yet be a single united International of Trade Unions."

SOVIETS INSIST GYPSIES SETTLE OR RISK EXILE

Must Do Some Productive Work

MOSCOW, Sept. 29—Plans have been submitted by the people's commissariat of agriculture to the council of people's commissaries for the settling of the wandering gypsies on the land. The people's commissariat of agriculture considers the nomadic life of the gypsies incompatible with the Soviet political system in which every citizen must engage in useful, productive work.

Must Settle in Three Years.

According to the plans worked out by the people's commissariat of agriculture, the gypsies must take up settled life within three years from the publication of the official decree to that effect. The gypsies are to be offered the choice of either settling in urban communities, in residential quarters allotted to them, or taking up agriculture.

Those gypsies who will not avail themselves of the three-year period given them for taking up settled life will be exiled to remote districts, where free land will be allotted them.

Turkish Envoy Departs.

GENEVA, Sept. 29—Tewfik Bey, the Turkish foreign minister, suddenly left Geneva tonight for Constantinople. It is understood that he will there begin discussions with the British ambassador to consider the difficulties between the two nations, and that the Turkish ambassador in London will get in touch with the British foreign office.

NEW GOLD FIELD DISCOVERED A ALDAN, SIBERIA

Soviet Klondyke Draw Gold Hunters

MOSCOW,—(Tass)—Sept. 29.—The reputation of a "Soviet Klondyke" has been established with the newly discovered Aldan goldfields of Siberia. Rumors are being spread thruout the Union about the riches of this region, attracting many fortune hunters. Searchers for gold arrive even from countries like Japan, China and America.

The Aldan goldfields comprise the following system of rivers: Big and Small Nimgere, Nimgerican, Zelidgar, Yakonat and a series of smaller tributaries of Aldan, which itself is a tributary of Lena.

In the center of the region runs the Tommot river, the valley of which is most abundant in gold. The Tommot gold area numbers 15 thousand square kilometers. There is no everlasting frozen state of the soil on this region, owing to this fact, the excavatory work can be carried on during a long period every year.

The total amount of gold deposited in the Aldan regions is being estimated at about 420 tons. In the best land portions of the Tommot region the daily yield of gold per worker is up to 1 pound. Average land portions yield 20-30 zolotnics (one zolotnik contains 2.40 grams), while the poor portions of land give a worker 10-15 zolotnics daily.

Some districts are particularly fit for dredge work. The possibility of mechanizing the works at Aldan is now being under consideration. Last year the goldfields were exploited by a local Yakut trust. At the present time, this trust has been reorganised into an all-Union one and bears the name of Aldanzoloto. Its stock capital amounts to one million ruble

To regulate communications between separate goldfield regions, an air line is to be established from the Larinskaya station (formerly Rukhleve), of the Amur railway, thru Tommot-Aldan-Yakutsk.

A new town bearing the same name as the river, Aldan, is rapidly growing in the goldfields.

Mellon Lays Hands on Canadian Power Site; Adds to His Monopoly

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—(FP)—An important power site on the Saguenay river, Quebec, which the late Sir Wm. Price of Quebec and Duke, the American tobacco magnate, acquired for a song, has been sold to the Aluminum Co. of America, secretary Mellon's trust, for $16,000,000 according to report. This, says the Mining Journal of N. Y., is the result of a threat of Duke, to undertake the manufacture of aluminum.

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Sociology and Economics

RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

No book in recent years has created such wide-spread discussion in the labor movement. It is a most complete report on every phase of Soviet life today—with maps and charts. Including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions. 288 pp. Duroflex Covers $1.25
Cloth $1.75

THROUGH THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.
By Albert Rhys Williams.

Williams was a sympathetic spectator of the first hectic year of the revolution. He tells an intriguing and graphic story of the revolutionary crisis and the subsequent counter-revolutionary invasions. Cloth $2.00

STATE AND REVOLUTION.
By V. I. Ulianov (Lenin).

A great analysis of the Capitalist State as the protector of Capitalism, establishing the necessity of its overthrowal and substitution of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. 100 pp. Duroflex Covers, 25 Cents.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM.
By I. Stalin.

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party. 78 pp. Duroflex Covers, 35 Cents.

GOVERNMENT STRIKEBREAKER.
By J. Lovestone

A detailed expose of the manner in which the government perpetually uses its power against the workers in strikes, lockouts, movements for organization economically and politically on the part of the working class, etc. Rich in quotations to support the charge that the government is subservient to the interests of the industrial masters. Cloth 60 Cents.

DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING COMPANY
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

STOVE COMPANY TRIES TO SCARE STRIKERS' WIVES

Threaten to Revoke Insurance

The Cribben and Sexton Co., North Sacramento Blvd. and West Chicago Avenue, manufacturers of Universal stoves and ranges, finding itself unable to coerce the strikers back to work, has begun to propagandize the wives and sisters of the strikers. The company thinks by scaring the wives, they can break the strike.

As was mentioned in a previous issue of the DAILY WORKER, the company issues an insurance policy to each one of its workers after he has been in the employ of the plant three months. The men's sisters and wives are now being sent letters by the company's general manager telling them that if the striking husband or brother does not return to work by a certain date, the insurance policy will be forfeited.

This is one of the letters sent by the general superintendent of the plant to the wife of one of the men:

"Dear Madam: You are the beneficiary and hold an insurance policy of $1,500.00, which policy this company took out and pays for your husband as long as he is in our employ.

"Your husband having left our employ on September 16, it is necessary for us to take some action on this insurance, and unless your husband reports to work in our shop on or before Monday morning, September 28, we will be obliged to cancel this insurance.

"In that case, it will not be necessary for you to return the policy as we will notify the insurance company to cancel the policy and it will be worthless.

"Yours very truly,
"Cribben & Sexton Company,
"W. A. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager."

The strikers are now more determined than ever to refuse to go back under the old conditions. Their demand for recognition of their union and the recognition of the shop committee will have to be met by the bosses before they will allow the lathes and wheels to turn.

The company is arranging for police protection and undoubtedly they intend to "rough house" the picketers. The flivver squad tried to chase the men away from the shop after they had been inside the main office. Later the pickets noticed a plainclothes man and a uniformed policeman go into the office and come out two or three hours later. It seems as tho plans are being made to break up the effective picket lines with police force.

Burman, who is superintendent of the plant is determined to bring the spy system and speed-up system as practiced in the Western Electric and Edison Appliance Co. plants into the Cribben and Sexton Co. shop. He has had years of training in the two plants mentioned and intends to use it.

* * *

Walkout Still On.

The walkout that was called at the Chicago Plating Works, formerly known as the Co-operative Co., 351 West Superior St., is still on. The union was only successful in bringing out half the men employed, but production is so small and help has been made so hard to get that the company will not be able to produce much of the struck work they have been receiving from the Cribben plant.

The Workers Party in Action

What Is a Language Fraction?

By ELLIS PETERSON.

THE question of party fractions, in trade unions, etc., is not clear in our party. Many comrades confuse the party fraction with the fundamental party unit, the shop nucleus, and do not understand that the fraction is an auxiliary party instrument working within non-party organizations.

In the party constitution the fraction is defined as follows: "The fractions are organs of the party within non-party organizations. They are not independent, fully authorized organizations but are subordinate to the competent local party committees."

Not only are the fractions subordinate to their respective local party committee, but they can also be subordinate to other Communist fractions in the higher committee of the same non-party organization of which they form a Communist fraction.

THIS means that there can be no fraction (trade union, language, etc.) organized without the existence of some non-party organization in which a certain number of Communists are members.

The language fractions do not differ from other Communist fractions as far as organizational methods are concerned; their leading committees, however, are organized by the party in a different way. The language fractions are organized precisely on the same principle as are the other Communist fractions.

A language fraction can never be organized as an independent party organization in a section or a sub-section of the party. Neither can there be organized a language fraction in a shop nucleus or in a street nucleus (international branch) of the party. Before we can have a language fraction, there must be a non-party organization in which this language fraction can be organized. If there are already Communists in this non-party organization, then the building up of the Communist fraction therein is an easy task. If not, then the party, thru its organs, has to see to it that party members will enter the organization and form a fraction in it.

During the transition period, it may be necessary to organize workingmen's clubs where no party branches exist at present. In these instances, the first step to be taken is the organization of the party language fractions and around them the Communists have to organize workingmen's clubs.

THERE are various kinds of organizations in which Communist language fractions can be formed. In fact, the party ought to have language fractions in every mass organization of foreign speaking nationalities, provided the members of these organizations are workers. It is the duty of the Communists to do work among the masses, wherever the masses are found, and there are plenty of such working class mass organization, i. e. South Slavic national organizations, Lithuanian, Italian, Finnish, etc. Among the Scandinavian workers we find thousands belonging to temperance societies and the Communists have done no systematic propaganda work in these organizations. Among the Finns we have co-operative societies, and the organized work of the Finnish comrades among the workers belonging to these co-operatives has been very profitable indeed.

After the party reorganization we will have our workingmen's clubs (the present language branches) in which the party members, i. e. all the present members who do not drop out of the party but remain in the party thru membership in a shop or street nucleus, organize themselves as language fractions, one in each workingmen's club, provided that these clubs have been able to develop to some extent into an organization of workers, in which there are non-Communist members. And if these workingmen's clubs can be transformed into real mass organizations with hundreds of members and with meetings of a popular character attended by many more workers than the actual membership, then the party work in these clubs will be a very important task for the Communists.

On the other hand, if these workingmen's clubs cannot be developed into mass organizations, then a number of the small workingmen's clubs of the same language can be amalgamated into one big club.

BUT, the party members have always to remember that their most important work is the work in the shop and street nucleus. And the fractional work of every party member must be so organized that the language work will be carried out truly on a mass scale so that the party members will not lose time and energy in work which will be of little or no use to the party because it is done in organizations having insignificant membership.

From the aforesaid it will be understood that a language fraction is an auxiliary organ of the Communist Party in a non-party language organization. The language fraction consists of all party members, who belong to a certain non-party organization of workers, with the aim to propagate and organize the workers of that organization for the revolutionary class struggle under the leadership of the party.

When members of such a language organization wish to join the party the members of the Communist fraction have to see to it that such workers join the party thru the shop nucleus where they work or, if that cannot be thru the street nucleus organized where they live. They cannot join the party thru the language fraction.

HOW can the activities of the language fractions be controlled and led? Thru commissions of the various languages, Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, Lithuanian, etc. Every important party committee has an agitprop department. Working in the closest contact wiht this agitprop department, are language commissions. If there are Jewish, Russian and German comrades in a certain town, the city committee of this town will have a Russian, Jewish and German language commission working in its agitprop department. These commissions will now be composed by the respective federation committees and bureaus, but later they will be elected or appointed by the respective party committees from among the most active and ablest comrades of the respective language groups. These commissions have to control and lead the party work of all the language fractions in their territory; they are subordinate to the local party committee and also to the respective language commission of the next higher party unit. The agitprop of the C. E. C. has at its command a language commission for every language group. Under the guidance of the agitprop and the C. E. C. these commissions lead the party work among the foreign speaking workers in this country.

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 4, 2 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Sunday, Oct. 11, 2. p m., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St. J. J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

Reports on last Sunday's membership meetings will be published as soon as compiled.

LORE DEFEATED IN NEW YORK BRANCHES AS THEY VOTE TO TAKE STAND WITH THE WORKERS PARTY

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

THE efforts of Lore to split the German branches away from the party in New York and surrounding vicinities has been completely defeated by the party. The overwhelming number of members and branches have stood firmly with the party and Lore remains isolated with his official Volkszeitung family. The German bureau of the party sent out a corps of speakers and after a thorogoing discussion the following results were achieved.

The Yorkville branch, the largest and most influential branch, voted 57 for the party and 11 for Lore. Those eleven made up part of the 37 that had already gotten together with Lore in the Lore organization—the International Workmen's Association. The Nightworkers branch, 16 votes unanimously for the party. Buswick branch which had for a long time been under Lore's influence, voted 5 for the party and 3 against. North Hudson voted 4 for the party and has now been united with the Hoboken branch. The combined branch has already increased its members to 16. Newark, 3 stood for the party and 2 for Lore. Ridgewood branch for the party by overwhelming majority. Only one voted for Lore. Passaic, 5 for the party and 2 for Lore. The branches totalled 90 for the party and 22 for Lore.

Outside of the New York districts, Lore was defeated. In Philadelphia, 7 to 3. The latter three declared they would stay with the party. The Rochester branch which has been outside of party life and still regarded itself as an "Arbeiter Verein," part of the old Lore "Arbeiter Bildings-verein" of 1921 and the branch in New Haven have joined Lore's forces.

These are the results to date. They show that in spite of the fact that Lore has had the Volkszeitung as his organ and has suppressed reports and articles that truly exposed his activities, the branches have proven loyal to the party. Those who have left with Lore had been a source of friction within the party and never acted as party members, and the party is sounder for their leaving. Among these members are some of the old time bureaucrats who have been stumbling blocks to the proper functioning of the party members in the unions, and who have resisted party influence in the unions.

The first task in the defeat of Lore has thus been accomplished. The next task consists in building up the coordinated and systematic activity of the party members in the German workmen's organizations. There Loreism has for a long time flourished. These organizations are dominated by the social-democratic bureaucrats who have kept these workers organizations outside of the militant class struggle.

The party members have now a free hand to accomplish in these organizations the work of liquidating the social-democratic ideology and getting these important bodies into the political struggle. This work will revitalize the organizations and overcome the stagnation and social-democratic inactivity which the Loreist leadership has kept them in.

WORKERS PARTY OPEN AIR MEETINGS HELD IN N. Y. THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—In New York Workers Party open air meetings are being held thruout the city every night during the week of Sept. 28 to Oct. 3 in the municipal mayoralty campaign now in progress.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1

110th St. and 5th Ave.—Bentall, Jampolsky, Brahdy, Bert Miller, Siskind.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2

10th St. and 2nd Ave.—Grecht, Trachtenberg, Bentall, Poyntz.

110th St. and 5th Ave.—Weinstone, Krumbein, Markoff, Mitchell, Shapiro.

Intervale and Wilkins—Krumbein, Pollack, Royce, Pasternack.

Grand and Havenmeyer—Nesin, Primoff, Poyntz, Rosen.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3

7th St. and Ave. A—Pollack and Russian speakers.

8th Ave. and 38th St.—Clarence Miller and Greek Speakers.

149th St. and 3rd Ave.: Baum, McDonald, Bentall, Powers.

Grand and Roebling—Primoff, Nesin, Siskind, Hartman.

Stone and Pitkin—Wolf, Lifshitz, Chernenco, Mitnik, Rubenstein.

U. S. S. R. SHOWS HUGE GROWTH IN ALL PRODUCTION

Expect 90 Per Cent of Pre-War Level in 1926

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Moscow gosplan and the Russian foreign trade commissariat are busy getting out programs and forecasts for the busines year 1925-26, which in Russia begins on Oct. 1. The commissariat's estimate for the export of agricultural, forestry and similar prooducts is 823,000,000 rubles, against 372,000,000 in the present business year. The figure for the coming twelve months places an estimate of 448,000,000 rubles of grain exports, as against 72,000,000 in the present business year. The gosplan estimate is 950,000,000 rubles.

For export of industrial products the commissariat foreshadows 172,000,000 rubles, against 132,000,000 in the present business year. It figures the gross production of oil at 521,000,000 puds, against 432,000,000 in the present business year and 562,000,000 in 1913. Of the estimated production for the coming year, 352,000,000 are allotted to the Baku fields and 144,000,000 to Grosny.

The Donezt coal production program is for 790,000,000 puds, or 42 per cent more than in the present fiscal year. Wood production planned by all the state trusts is 141,000,000 rubles. Pig iron production planned calls for 151,000,000 puds, against 73,000,000 in the present year, and for steel 182,000,000 puds, against 102,000,000.

98 Per Cent Fulfilled

The official Eckonomitcheskaya Zhizn publishes figures to show that the official program for the present year has been fulfilled up to 98 per cent in the leading industries and that the entire national production applied to the new business year, agricultural and industrial, should be 90 per cent of prewar output.

40,000 School Kids Less Mean that Many More Child Workers

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(FP)—The number of working minors receiving part time instruction in New York City schools decreased by almost 40,000 for this school year, according to the report of the board of education. The number of full time pupils showed a normal increase, rising to over a million. No reason is suggested for the decrease in the number of working children who find it possible to attend school after working hours.

PHILADELPHIA MASS MEETING TO PROTEST BAN ON SAKLATVALA

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—(Special) — A protest mass meeting against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala British member of parliament and delegate to the inter-parliamentary union congress, will be held in Philadelphia on October 2nd. The meeting will occur at the Machinist's Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Sts., at 8:00 p. m. The speakers will be Norman Tallentire of Seattle, M. L. Olken, Morris Yusem and Alex Ball. The meeting is under the auspices of the Workers' Party and the Young Workers' League. Admission is free.

CAILLAUX PUTS UP THE ANTE BUT NOT HIGH ENUF

His Mission May Be a Large Fizzle

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.— Joseph Caillaux, the French finance minister, raised his ante today in the negotiations for the funding of France's $4,000,00,000 war debt—but he didn't raise it high enough to reach a settlement.

Under insistent pressure from the Wall Street bankers to come forth with something that will at least approach the previous settlements made by the debt commission with seven other European nations, M. Caillaux submitted a revised schedule of payments, but it still fell short of meeting American expectations, and he withdrew it again to make still further modifications.

M. Caillaux regretfully explained this morning that while certain parts of America's counter-offer, handed him last Friday, were all right, other parts were equally all wrong. His substitute proposals were then presented, there was short discussion of it, and the Americans made the same answer to him that he had made to them a few minutes before.

The haggling still goes on.

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GRAFT SCANDAL BARED TO RIVAL FALL OIL STEAL

Defraud Alien Property Custodian's Office

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Another graft scandal which threatens to assume the same proportions that the Teapot Dome scandal did last year, is being uncovered in the alien property custodian's department. It is intimated that "three of the best known men in the country" will be implicated among them "a former appointee of President Harding, a very noted politician and an influential banker."

"Bonds of very great value," says the Washington Post, "are declared to have been deposited in the latter's bank (the unnamed banker's) and there was a general manipulation of records of the alien property custodian's office designed to cover the transaction and make it appear that it was a bona fide transaction whereby what had seemed to be German-owned property actually was the possession of nationals of a neutral state."

All efforts are being made by Mellon, Coolidge and others in their attempt to block and investigation that may be proposed.

Tractors Harvest But One Per Cent of Big Grain Crop of Soviet

WASHINGTON—Russia's greatest grain harvest since 1911 is being handled by the aid of 7,500 tractors, most of which were made in the United States, says a report from the commissariat of agriculture to the Russian information bureau in Washington. On the ocean or on trains en route to the Soviet Union are 3,500 more of these Yankee tractors.

The agricultural co-operatives received orders for 20,000 tractors in the first six months of the present year, but were unable to supply so many. Next year, 22,000 more are to be distributed, of which 3,000 will be built in Moscow and Leningrad.

Tractors plowed and cultivated 1,687,000 acres in the Soviet Union this year. This is less than 1 per cent of the total tilled area.

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DECEMBER THE FOURTEENTH by Dmitri Merezhkovsky.

An intense and gripping historical novel dealing with one of the most stirring episodes in Russian history—the attempt to dethrone Tsar Nicholas I in December, 1825. 12 mo. 320 pp. $2.00

FLYING OSSIP—Stories of New Russia.

Eleven short stories written since the Revolution, revealing the new literary trends, and presenting the work of the most significant of the new Russian writers. 12 mo. 320 pp. $2.50

CHAINS by Henri Barbusse.

A new novel by the renowned author of "Under Fire." A moving love story is woven into the narration of Man's age-old struggle for progress. 2 vols. 12 mo. each 304 pp. $4.00

RHYMES OF EARLY JUNGLE FOLK by Mary Marcy.

Interesting and educational poems for children. An outline of pre-history for young people illustrated with seventy-one beautiful wood cuts. $2.00

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION by Leon Trotsky.

A brilliant criticism of present-day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life. A fearless application of materialist dialectics in an analysis of literature and art. 12 mo. 256 pp. $2.50

THE NEW THEATRE AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA by Huntly Carter.

Mr. Carter, the eminent authority, presents here a veritable encyclopedia of the Russian theater today. 8 vo. 300 pp. — 68 half-tones and 17 wood-cuts $6.00

MAMMONART by Upton Sinclair.

This versatile and busy man has now assailed the field of Art. This book is a study of the world's culture from the standpoint of economics. "Who owns the artists and why?" "To what extent has literature served and glorified the ruling classes?" These are the questions Sinclair poses and answers. Paper 1.00—Cloth $2.00

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An anthology of the literature of social protest. Extractions from the works of the world's greatest writers and artists concerning their attitudes towards things as they are. Paper $1.00—Cloth $2.00

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PULLMAN OWNERS TO RECEIVE FAT DIVIDEND CHECKS

But Pullman Porters Get Measly Wages

Profits totalling $15,771,976 reported by the anti-union Pullman company for the year ended July 31, 1925, mean a return of $11.68 a share on the common stock. This exceeds the best returns of the profitable war years. It brings the total return to common stockholders since 1914 to $97.19 a share or over 97 per cent on the par value of the stock.

The Pullman company, which makes the bulk of its profits off the services of colored porters working as high as 400 hours a month for beggarly wages, shows an unbroken dividend record since 1877. In that period the common stockholders have received regular dividends totaling 475 per cent on their stock and in addition extra dividends bringing the total to more than 500 per cent. They have gotten back in cash over five times the amount which they are supposed to have invested.

$30,000,000 to Divide.

The company has on hand today approximately $30,000,000 in undivided profits, enough to pay dividends for about three years if the company were forced to operate without profit. It has over $25,000,000 in cash and government bonds in its treasury.

This profitable corporation is completely owned and dominated by J. P. Morgan interests. Morgan himself has a place on the board of directors. With him sit George F. Baker, and his son representing the First National Bank of New York, a leading Morgan instrument for consolidating control of railroads and industrial corporations. Other directors are J. J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and director of New York banks and corporations, Chauncey Keep, director of the Illinois Trust & Savings, U. S. Trust Co. of New York, etc., John A. Spoor, and H. S. Vanderbilt all of the inner financial ring which governs the country's economic life

Fewer Steel Trust Stockholders

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Stockholders of the United States Steel corporation common stock numbered 92,191 at the closing of books for the Sept. dividend. This compares with 93,446 in June.

Preferred shareholders at the closing of the books for August dividend numbered 76,574, against 77,152 in May.

NEW YORK FILTHY PRISON FOR THE MASSES, ONLY RICH HAVE COMFORT, VISITOR FROM SOVIET UNION FINDS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 29.—A citizen of the Soviet Union, just returned from a visit to the United States, writes on his impressions in the Pravda, revealing the unfavorable showing of New York alongside of Moscow.

The writer's first disappointment is the Statue of Liberty—"how small it seems in the distance and in comparison with the watery expanse it dominates." It is also lacking in artistic beauty, he decides—in fact, it is typically expressive of the "hollowness of the freedom of the American capitalist state."

The skyscrapers please him no more. They are big, he admits, but ugly and stiff and materialistic—just money making machines, cold and inhuman. He landed at a wooden customs building, which he compares unfavorably to the solid stone edifice of the German port of Bremen. Then he passes forth into the streets and is appalled by their dirtiness—"good Lord, what a mess; rubbish, waste paper, cigar butts, ends of lumber and general messiness. One glance and you know no master hand directs. A street is just as unkempt as a Russian steppe." He crosses the Hudson and finds Central New York no better —"anywhere in Moscow it is cleaner."

Moscow, he says, is safe. Before the New York post office he saw a guard armed with a revolver and he saw money transported in an armored truck with machine guns mounted fore and aft. "What a dreadful idea that one can get a bullet in the throat, not in a furious insurrection, but simply for the safe transportation of money," he said.

Dismayed by the dirt and danger, the visitor was also well nigh choked by the fumes of gasoline from innumerable autos. No wonder each room in the big hotels has a bath, he says, when the people must live in such a filthy atmosphere. The millionaires it is true, get fresh air and houses with gardens, but the working masses stifle—"seven million two-legged animals are penned in evil-smelling cages." The subways he found jammed unbearably and the elevated a dark and noisy roof over gloomy streets.

Mussolini Awaits French

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Italian debt mission to the United States has postponed its departure until Oct. 20, it was announced today. The mission, headed by Count Volpi, Italian finance minister had planned to sail the end of next week.

The reason for the delay has not been announced but it is probable that Premier Mussolini wishes to study the results of the Franco-American debt negotiations, before Count Volpi leaves Italy.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Your Union Meeting

Fifth Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2907	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
2	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison st.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

BOB, JR., SURE OF VICTORY IN WIS. ELECTION

Lenroot Worried About His Future

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29.—There is no doubt about the election of Robert LaFollette Jr. to replace his father as senator from Wisconsin in the elections taking place today. He is the only republican candidate on the official ballot and all his republican opponents are running independent. LaFollette's nearest opponent is former Lieutenant Governor Dithmar of Baraboo, who is conceded not to have a show and who has the support of a remnant of the old-guard,

Fear is expressed in old guard republican quarters for Senator Lenroot's reelection in the regular elections next year. Senator Lenroot misjudged the political winds and lined up with the Oshkosh convention that nominated LaFollette's opponent in the primaries, Wilcox. Lenroot appeared to have instructions from the old guard in Washington to do so. Then the primaries came and Wilcox was snowed under by a hundred thousand votes. Lenroot and the Washington committee abandoned Wilcox and won the enmity of his supporters at Oshkosh. Now Lenroot is worrying about his job.

The DAILY WORKER will carry the election returns tomorrow.

Hylan Quits for Good

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Mayor John F. Hylan definitely announced today that he will not run for mayor in any kind of a movement. There had been pressure by the mayor's friends to induce him to become a candidate on an independent ticket.

Kemal Disagrees With Amery

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Turkey will not go to war to back up her claims to Mosul, according to the belief of colonial secretary Leopold S. Amery, who has just returned from Geneva, where he has been negotiating the Mosul affair.

CHINESE TEXTILE STRIKERS WIN IN LONG STRUGGLE

British Mill Owners Surrender

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Chinese textile workers in the British-owned mills here have won their four months' strike. The settlement is an almost complete victory for the strikers including recognition of the union, reinstatement of all strikers without discrimination, back pay for the time they have been on strike, reduction of working hours, substantial improvement in other working conditions and no discharge of workers without causes which have been passed upon by a joint committee of the union and the employers.

The recognition of the union will be in line with the new regulations now under consideration by the Pekin government—a series of measures which applies not only to Shanghai, but to the whole nation secured by the Chinese masses as a result of their recent efforts to build a national labor movement with anti-imperialist aims.

The British-owned mills have suffered severely as a result of the long period of idleness during a part of which their Japanese competitors have been operating following an earlier settlement with the strikers.

It is the general opinion here in financial circles that the British textile owners will not be able to overcome their handicap and must sell to either Chinese or Japanese interests.

British Lose Shipping.

Since the shipping strike a number of British vessels have been purchased by Chinese and it is stated here that the Chinese are preparing to force Great Britain out of the coastal carrying trade. The boycott instituted against all British industry by the workers and students has placed British capital in a difficult position and made it possible for it to be squeezed out of major industries such as textiles and marine transport.

• • •

Chinese Telegraph Workers Strike.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Chinese government telegraph workers have struck here for an increase in wages. Reports from other centers tell of the spread of the strike and indicate that it is general on all government telegraph lines.

FAKIR-EDITOR IN PLEA TO BABBITS' IDEA OF JUSTICE

"Pity the Poor, Downtrodden Miners"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, September 29—Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal and chief Communist-baiter of the Lewis machaine in the U. M. W. of A. spoke here before the Exchange club's noonday lunch for babbits. His solution of the scab and thug problem in the West Virginia mine fields consists in appealing to business men not to buy W. Virginia coal. "Those unfortunate men would not stay in the mines of W. Virginia and work for $1.75 a day if they could get away, but they are helpless."

Miners in these places are forced to take what they can for their labor, said Searles, because of the presence of a large army of thugs and gun-men who force them to stay in W. Virginia. "By purchasing coal from other states you force your fellow citizens of Ohio, the men who labor in the mines, to stand idle."

Searles said nothing about organizing the scab fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. West Virginia coal is much cheaper than in the organized fields because of the difference in wages, but he appealed to the business men's sense of "economic justice" to buy Ohio coal at higher rate.

Fame Has No Lure for Dining Car Waiter If Not Accompanying Cash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(FP)—It's not the fact that passengers call him "George" that worries the dining car employe, but the fact that the railroad charges too much for its food and makes the passenger sore, says Rienzi B. Lemus, president of the grand council of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes, in a reply to the Pennsylvania railroad's announcement that the actual names of its waiters will be printed on the menu cards.

Lemus shows that the turnover of personnel on Pennsy dining cars is so repid that the names printed would be out of date most of the time. Experienced waiters have been deprived of the dignified status they once enjoyed; management has made them responsible for all mistakes and capable of resenting no wrongs. They are regarded as having no rights while on duty.

Every extortionate charge on the bill of fare reacts against the tips that the waiter depends upon for his wage. Every line of propaganda on the menu card injures the temper and generosity of the passenger and reduces the income of the waiter. Hence the Pennsy's "reform" is a mockery so long as it goes along with the printing of higher prices and unwelcome political and industrial arguments.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

given by France for maintaining a colossal military establisment was that the danger of a German war of revenge made a large armed force necessary. "The security pact is the answer" said Wall Street. "This will enable you to save money to begin paying your debts to us and we will give you enuf money at a nice rate of interest to tide you over the coffee and doughnut days."

• • •

ENGLAND wants the security pact, chiefly as a war move against Soviet Russia, Germany wants it because she can sell her willingness to join in such a move at a good price. England is willing to pay this price, provided France honors her check. France has given lip loyalty to the pact, but there is suspicion that if the Caillaux debt mission becomes a cropper. France will consign the pact to the deep blue sea. Caillaux knows that Wall Street favors the security pact, and is willing to make concessions for the French signature. England would like nothing better than to see France's cognomen on the treaty. But if Mellon gives France better debt terms than he gives England there will be a big howl in Threadneedle Street.

• • •

CAILLAUX has one eye on Mellon and another eye on the political situation in France. If he signs an agreement that means much heavier taxes for the French taxpayers somebody else may be the next finance minister. The bankers can do a lot of things but they cannot always buy elections—not always. They can usually buy the elected, tho. If he does not sign an agreement and the security pact goes awry, he will have other troubles. His franc is liable to start on another nose dive. England will begin to prod the Syrian rebels and perhaps give the Riffians a few more shiploads of arms.

• • •

THE United States and Britain want the security pact more than any other country. In fact France and Germany are only pawns in their game. And yet, England and the United States are the two greatest rivals in the capitalist world! Complicated isn't it? Quite so. But this is a good sized world, despite the advance of engineering science which has knit the continents by invisible wires and ships that fly in the air. The international bankers are trying to bring order out of the chaos they have helped to create. But they only create more chaos. Just the same, when reading the press reports about the Mellon-Caillaux debt confab, our readers should not forget the security pact and the plots that never die against Soviet Russia.

Wisconsin Economy Shows Upward Trend Over Previous Years

MADISON, Sept. 29.—Employment gains due almost entirely to seasonal operations in the canning factories brought Wisconsin employment in July to the highest level attained this year, according to the monthly report of the state industrial commission. The number on factory payrolls is also 11 per cent above July 1924 and represents the highest level of any July in the last four years.

Weekly wages averaged $24.44 which is also a peak for July wages since the 1921 slump representing a gain of 18 per cent over July, 1922. The gain in employment and in average wages, combine to bring total wages paid to a level 33 per cent ahead of July, 1922.

Excluding the canning factories there has been no change in employment since May and a decided drop in wages, the average having fallen from $26.20 a week in May to $24.83 in July.

BRITISH BOSSES AND GOVERNMENT PROVOKE STRIKE

Violate Mine Pact in Proposing Wage Cut

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The conflict is deepening between the Miners' Federation and the Baldwin government, with the purpose of the tory premier clearly apparent to provoke the miners by backing up the operators in a new attempt to cut wage rates in violation of the peace terms agreed upon in the last days of July.

The government and the operators evidently feel assured from some unknown quarter that they can attack safely or can crush the miners in case of a crisis by aid of the new unofficial army of fascists. They are, in addition, pressing the fight to come over complicated interpretations of the truce agreement and are using legal technicalities to confuse the issue.

Making New Attack on Wages.

In spite of the truce agreement providing that the government's August subsidy grant of $50,000,000 was to be used for "a temporary subvention to enable the coal mining industry to continue payments of wages at rates not less than those obtaining in July, 1925," the operators are proposing to reduce wages right now.

The government, clearly in secret understanding with the operators, contend that this is all negated by the fact that in the memoranda "accompanying" the estimate in which the above is set forth, repeated allusions are made to the effect that the 1924 agreement is the basis of the subsidy. Therefore, according to Prime Minister Baldwin and the operators, the operators are permitted to reduce basic wage rates because "variations" were provided for in the 1924 agreement.

Moreover, Baldwin threatens that if the miners do not accept the wage cuts proposed by the bosses, the miners will not be allowed to draw a penny of unemployment dole.

Cook Speaks For Miners.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, announcing that the union was calling a conference for October 9, meanwhile boycotting the coal commission set up following the truce, says eminent lawyers support the union contention. But he adds:

"We are consulting the Trades Union Congress general council and shall act with them. I am arranging that verbatim report of the conversations with Premier Baldwin shall be issued widely thruout the coal fields, so that the miners may judge for themselves of the action we have taken in their interests."

Cook expressed resentment at the traitorous attacks being made on the policy of the union by the ex-prime minister of the so-called "labor" government, Ramsay MacDonald.

"I resent the continuous attacks by the former minister on the trade union movement," said Cook. "In his articles Mr. MacDonald has confirmed the attitude he took in regard to the miners' settlement, which I denounced at the time to the executive of the Miners' Federation."

Bougeois Dies

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Leon Bougeois, French statesmen and publicists, died at Anger today of uremic poisoning.

Theater Wouldn't Run Away—

Movies Wouldn't—

Friends Wouldn't—

but Mayakovsky goes back to U. S. S. R.

THEREFORE

LET'S GO

Sunday, Oct. 4

2 P. M.

to Yorkville Casino,
210 E. 86th St.

to the last lecture and recitation of the great poet

Vladimir Mayakovsky in New York

Get your tickets at Novy Mir, 30 Union Square.

Famous Russian Poet

Mayakovsky

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at TEMPLE HALL,
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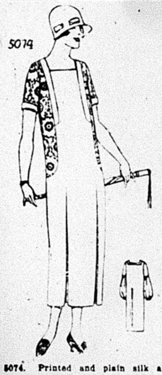
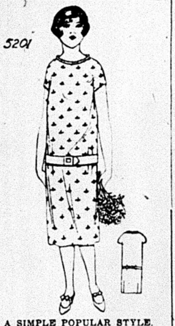
OUR DAILY PATTERNS





5074. Printed and plain silk are combined in this model. One could have this in crepe or linen with suitable contrasting material, or two colors of one material.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size if made of one material requires 4⅛ yards 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 3⅛ yards of plain material and ⅝ yard of figured material. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 1⅞ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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5201. Flannel, tub silk, crepe and printed fabrics may be used for this model.

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Arrests in the Anthracite Strike

The arrest of Alex Reid, Patrick Toohey, August Valentine and Vareck, all members of the United Mine Workers of America, three of them striking anthracite miners, for putting forward the program of the progressive miners at mass meetings in the strike district shows that the local authorities, in accord with the wishes of the coal barons and the Lewis machine intend to squelch any attempt to inform the strikers of the basic class issues underlying the strike.

The Progressive Miners' Committee has had as the keynote of its program such vitally necessary demands as "no government interference," "standardization of work and wages," "a 100 per cent strike," that is calling out the maintenance men who are keeping the coal barons' properties from suffering any depreciation during the period of idleness, and the calling out of the bituminous miners. A basic wage of $9 to $10 per day is another demand.

In a labor dispute in which every effort is being made by both the coal owners and the officials of the union to limit the issues to a discussion of profits and a ten per cent increase in wages accompanied by the check-off and which has resulted so far only in giving the miners a vacation and allowing the coal owners to dispose of surplus stocks of low grade coal at fancy prices, it is obvious that any effort to make it a real struggle will be bitterly resented and punished by both of these friendly enemies.

Let no one be deceived by the peaceful character of the anthracite strike up to date. The Coolidge administration as the instrument of the capitalist class is fully informed of the strike and if the coal barons were in any danger it would not hesitate to resort to injunctions accompanied by a display of military force. The Lewis machine has undoubtedly given the Coolidge government assurances that nothing smacking of the class struggle beyond a cessation of work will be permitted to mar the process of arriving at an agreement with the anthracite barons.

The Lewis strategy is to secure the check-off in the anthracite, tie up the miners there with an ironclad agreement and then let the miners in the bituminous fields, now being cut to pieces by the mine owners following a long period of idleness and semi-starvation, shift for themselves. All of this fits in with the plans of the coal barons.

To expose this continuation of the policy of surrender to the coal owners followed consistently by Lewis, is the duty of every militant member of the miners' union. It must be carried out in spite of the arrests of the militants in the anthracite fields and the policy of terrorization in co-operation with the authorities announced by Rinaldo Cappellini, the Lewis tool who is doing the dirty work of the operators in procuring the arrests of members of his own union.

The Liverpool Conference

The agents of British imperialism in the British labor party are staging a desperate struggle at the Liverpool conference.

The passage by an overwhelming majority of the anti-imperialist resolution by the Scarborough meeting of the British Trades Union Congress has made it necessary for the ruling class to call upon the Thomases, Clynes and MacDonalds for extra efforts in behalf of the bloody empire.

Ostensibly the struggle between the left wing of the labor party and the reactionaries will center around the question of excluding Communists from individual membership in the labor party. We say ostensibly because the real fight is for the repudiation of the Scarborough resolution—the greatest blow ever delivered to British imperialism by British workingmen and women.

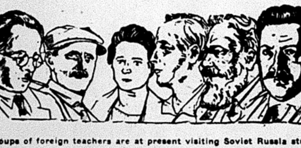
The Liverpool conference is less representative of the masses of workers than Scarborough and it is possbile that the anti-imperialist resolution may be repudiated and the Communists excluded. But this will mean not defeat for the left wing and the Communists, but merely a widening of the gap between the official leadership of the labor party and the masses of membership.

It seems to us that the time has past in Great Britain when "the red menace" can be used successfully to confuse the real issues of the workers' struggle and cover up the treachery of imperialism's tools in the labor movement. The Liverpool conference, because of the all important issues upon which the delegates will pass, regardless of the outcome, is an event of the greatest significance for world labor. The coming visit of A. A. Purcell, chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions and outstanding figure in the left wing forces in Great Britain, to this country as a fraternal delegate to the Aemrican Federation of Labor, should serve to arouse the intense interest of American workers in the Liverpool conference.

That conference will definitely settle upon the Communist Party of Great Britain the leadership in the struggle against imperialism and the fight of the reactionaries against the Communists in the labor party is the acknowledgement of that leadership and its results in mobilizing more than 3,000,000 votes for the anti-imperialist resolution at Scarborough.

Chinese textile workers will get paid by the bosses for the four months they were on strike. We refer this news item to the anthracite miners for their serious consideration.

All Eyes Upon the Soviet Union



Groups of foreign teachers are at present visiting Soviet Russia studying the Soviet school system. From left to right: Evarist Wanters, secretary of the Belgian group; Auslender, secretary of the German group; Emile Dufur, secretary of the French group; Fritz Schmidt, German teacher; Dushele, Belgian teacher, and Professor Kruger.

The U. S. State Department Is "Conscience Stricken"

By B. BORISOFF.

THE American aviators in Morocco are perplexed, aroused, enraged. After they had been engaged for almost two months in bombing Riffian villages for the purpose of terrorising the Riffians into submission to French imperialism, the U. S. state department at Washington suddenly requests them to abandon their "civilising" mission, or be called to court and deprived of their American citizenship. The Yank aviators refuse to understand this order and refuse to comply with it. In the cables which their chief, Charles Sweeney sends to the Chicago Daily News they vigorously protest against the interference of the state department and point out its inconsistency.

They explain that they are engaged in the task of defending the "civilization" of the white man (read the imperialist exploitation of the oppressed colonial peoples) against the danger of its overthrow by the revolt of colored races of China, India, and Africa. They expose the state department, showing that the state department knew with what intentions they went to Morocco and gave its tacit approval to their mission. In the words of Col. Thomas Sweeney, the chief of the American esquadrille:

> "Rather interesting in view of the present attitude of Washington, was the experience of Lieut. Pennington before he left New York. When he asked for a passport he gave as his reason for wishing to travel his desire to join the French foreign legion to fight the Riffians. When his passport was forwarded to him from Washington it was shown to have been granted for the purpose of permitting him to 'travel for pleasure.'"

• • •

THIS is an interesting and important revelation. It shows that the blood of the Riffians slain by the American aviators in Morocco is also on the hands of the American government.

In harmony with the former attitude of the state department the American "press" acclaimed the volunteer aviators as heroes. It printed, without a word of protest, or even reproach, the eulogies of the French general, Noulin, in which he said that these murderers (in our conception) typify the noble spirit of the American nation, that they are fighting the cause of humanity and defending France against the "barbarous" onslaught of the Riffians. Now, however, there is a sudden change of front. The state department suddenly recollects that the action of the aviators, in waging war against the Riffians is in violation of the American law. (Did the state department forget the law, when it issued a visa to Lieutenant Pennington?)

THE "press" too sings now a different tone. The bankers' controlled Daily News, in its issue of September 25, 1925, comments upon the refusal of the aviators to comply with the request of the state department, as follows:

> So far as their (the aviators— B. B.) consciences are concerned they justify themselves by the consideration that French administration of Morocco has been efficient, progressive and benevolent, and that the rebellion led by Abd-el-Krim is a Moslem revolt against western culture. Consequently, as Colonel Sweeney cables The Daily News, the American avaitors after a conference have decided to go on fighting.
>
> Still, as law-abiding Americans they cannot disregard indefinitely the explicit declaration of the state department that they have laid themselves open to prosecution and punishment. **It seems clear that they have violated the statutes of the United States governing the enlistment of American citizens in foreign armies engaged in hostilities.** (Emphasis ours, B. B.)
>
> American citizens may enlist in foreign military service, but they are forbidden to make war on any foreign power with which the United States is at peace, or "in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people." The United States has not recognized the Riffian rebels, and they are not a "foreign power" within the meaning of the statutes; but they are "one portion of the people" of Morocco engaged in fighting another portion. It is under this provision that the flyers are liable to prosecution if they return to the United States.
>
> They will argue, of course, that an unwarranted and reactionary rebellion like that of Abd-el-Krim was not within the contemplation of the provision in question. That, however, is an issue for the courts. Apparently the state department intends to give the courts an opportunity of determining that issue—an important one in this age of "self-determination" and embattled nationalism.

WHAT happened to cause this sudden change in the attitude of the state department and of the "press"? Have Messrs. Coolidge and Kellogg suddenly felt the pangs of conscience calloused by the visions of helpless women and children killed by the bombs of the American flyers? Or were they stirred to their action by the protests of the liberal-pacifists, or of the revolutionists?

There is hardly a basis to suspect this. The oligarchy of Morgan would not put at the helm of the state sentimentalists who would weaken at the thought of women and children deliberately murdered by bombs dropped from the skies in a fight for "civilization," and the oligarchy feels itself too strong to pay heed to protests against its actions.

IT is quite safe to say that the interest of the banking oligarchy alone dictated the changed course of its puppets in Washington and of its kept press. What is that interest? It is the interest in the rich mineral resources of the Riff. Only recently the press informed us that a huge syndicate headed by American plutocrats was about to take over the concessions of the German firm of Bros Mannersman in the country of Riff. Is it not plausible to presume that the deal is now closed and that the imperialist exploiters are impatient to begin the exploitation? Is it not also plausible to presume that the American imperialists are not satisfied with the results of the military measures of their French allies with their slow progress against the indomitable Riffians? Could it not be that the House of Morgan came to the conclusion that the methods of "peaceful penetration" are more efficient at this time, when it is clear that only a long drawn out and exhausting campaign could subdue the Riffians.

If these suppositions are true to fact, then the reason for the sudden change of heart by the state department and the "press," which puzzles so much the American aviators in Morocco and also, perhaps, a great many citizens of the United States, becomes quite clear.

THE activity of the American aviators became embarrassing to the House of Morgan seeking "peace" in Morocco and, consequently, to its state department in Washington. As "good American citizens" the aviators should not grumble. The "interests of their nation" demand that they cease their activity, and they must submit, even if their prestige is to suffer. The state department should have whispered this beforehand into their ears.

If our judgment of the situation is correct, and, indeed, there is some good basis for it, then we may expect that "peace" will soon come to the troubled Morocco. The House of Morgan needs only to wink. This is a favorable moment. The French delegation is here to settle the question of French loans. The fate of Fran is in the hands of the House of M gan. Without its support the fra would tumble, and state bankrupt would follow. A little pressure—a the Moroccoan war will end. The tion of the state department wou indicate that this is the policy of t American imperialism, and even will show whether this is the case.

BUT were it so, what carries th "peace" in store for the Morroc ans? Instead of the "efficient, pr gressive and benevolent"—(benev lent indeed!) French administratio there appears upon the scene a mo "efficient," a more "progressive" a a great deal more "benevolent" f tor—the American imperialism, taki hold of the precious resources of t land of Riff. American imperiali needs and covets the mineral resou es of Morocco, its zinc, and coppe and iron. It will fight for their po session just as Germany fought. Wi the coming of the British-Americ syndicate into Morocco, the Morocc ans face a new and more powerf enemy than the French imperialis They face the American imperialis with its all-powerful industry, its u limited supply of gold, its drea naughts and air fleets, and its enor ous man power. In the future Ame can marines and soldiers will, u doubtedly, try to accomplish the ta which baffles now the Franch w machine. For the Moroccoans, as f all other oppressed peoples in the fight for freedom, there is only o way of successfully opposing the ray of imperialist forces—to jo hands with the revolutionary mov ment of the workers thruout t world. Just as now they find the best allies in the French Communis at the time when French imperialis attacks them, so in the future it wi find their best allies in the Ame can Communist Party when the Ame ican imperialism will attact them.

Long live the union of oppress peoples with the revolutionary wor ers of the world.

How Lenin Lived Abroad

By N. Krupskay

Much is written about Vladimir Ilyitch. In these reminiscences, V. I. is frequently represented as an ascetic, a virtuous philistine, a pater familias. This is a distortion. He was not like that. He was a human being who understood everything that was human. He loved life in all its aspects and drank deeply of the cup of life.

Our life is being described as full of privations. This is not true. We never knew what it is not to be able to buy bread. Is that how many of our emigre comrades lived? Some of them were two years at a stretch without any earnings, neither did they receive money from Russia, they starved in the literal sense of the word. We never went thru anything of the kind.

Lenin Lived Simply.

We lived very simply, it is true. But does happiness really consist in eating well and living luxuriously? V. I. knew how to make the most of life and its joys. He loved nature. Not to mention Siberia, even in the countries where we lived as emigres we always went out of town to fill our lungs with pure country air. We generally covered great distances, and returned home intoxicated with air, exercise, and impressions.

Our mode of life was very different from that of the other emigres. These people loved endless talks, gossiping at the tea-table, surrounded by clouds of tobacco smoke. V. I. got very soon tired of such gossiping, and always managed to slip away and go for a walk. I well remember the first year of our life in exile. Once in Munich, we invited Martov and Anna Ilyinishna to accompany us on our walk, as we wanted to show them a very favorite spot of ours—the wild banks of the Isar which could only be reached thru a thicket of shrubs.

The two were so tired after half an hour's walk, that they began to grumble. We therefore took them post haste across the water in a boat into the cultured part of the town, and proceeded just we two alone to "our" spot. Even in London we managed to take refuge with nature, and it is not an easy matter to get away from this smoky and foggy monster, especially if one does not want to spend more than three-halfpence in omnibus fares.

Later on, in Switzerland, when we became the lucky possessors of bicycles, we were able to extend our outings considerably. I well remember how once in London Vera Ivanovna Zasulitch said indignantly to a comrade, who, taking it for granted that Ilyitch does nothing but sit and read in the British Museum, was surprised at seeing him making preparation to go for a walk: "But he is passionately fond of nature." And I also remember that I thought at the time: "How true this is."

Studied Workers' Lives.

Ilyitch also loved to study customs and conditions of life. Wherever we two would take up our abode, be it in Munich, London or Paris, he loved to study the notices as to various socialist meetings in the suburbs, in small cafes, in English churches.

He wanted to see how German, British and French workers lived. He wanted to hear them speak their thoughts, and about their life, not at big meetings, but in the circle of intimate friends. We attended all kinds of election meetings in Paris. We were better acquainted with the customs and life of the workers of the country in which we stayed, than emigres generally are.

I remember the time in Paris when we had a passion for French revolutionary chansonettes. V. I. made the acquaintance of Monteguste, the very talented author and profesor of revolutionary chansonettes. The son of a communard, Monteguste, was the favorite of the working class quarters. At one time, Ilyitch liked to hum his song: "We greet you, soldiers of the 17th regiment"—this song was addressed to the French soldiers who had refused to shoot on strikers.

Ilyitch was also very fond of Monteguste's song which ridiculed the socialist deputies elected by the backward peasantry, who for 15,000 francs (the salary of a deputy), were selling the people's freedom in parliament. We began to visit theatres. Ilyitch hunted up advertisements about theatrical performances in the suburbs of Paris where Monteguste figured on the program. With the help of a plan of Paris we found our way to the outlying suburbs. We watched, together with the working class audience the piece which was generally some sentimental and rather improper nonsense, with which the French bourgeoisie is wont to amuse the workers.

After the play it was the turn of Monteguste. The workers greeted his appearance with frantic applause, and he, dressed in the jacket of a working man with a kerchief tied around his neck, quite in the French workingman's style, sang to them topical songs, ridiculed the bourgeoise, sang about the hard lot of the workers and about working class solidarity. The working class crowds in the Paris suburbs react very quickly to everything; the sight of a lady in a fashionable tall hat was enough to set the whole theatre agog.

Socialist Out For Votes

They get easily excited by the subject of the piece "You scoundrel", shouted a working man to the actor who played the role of the landlord, who made indecent advances to a young and pretty lodger. Ilyitch liked to feel himself one with this working class crowd. Monteguste appeared once at one of our Russian social evenings, and he and Ilyitch sat and talked until the small hours of the morning about the coming world revolution. The son of a Communard and the Russian Bolshevik had each of them his own ideas about this revolution. During the war Monteguste began to write patriotic songs.

There was also a time when he had the passion for election meetings to which the workers brought their children, for there was no one to look after them at home. We listened to the speakers trying to find out what it was which electrified the audience and watched with pleasure the athletic figure of a blacksmith who could not take his eyes off the face of the speaker, and his little son was just as interested as his father.

We listened to a socialist deputy of the chamber when he addressed a working class audience, and then we went to hear him at a meeting of the intelligentsia, and we saw how different was this orator's tame and colourless address to the bourgeois audience from his impassionate exposition of great ideas which had electrified the working class audience. You see, he was out for votes. On our way home Ilyitch humed Monteguste's chansonnette about the socialist deputy.

Studied All Phases Of Life.

In London, we went to Hyde Park to listen to the open-air speakers. One would speak of God, another about garden cities. We visited Whitechapel, the Jewish quarter of London, and got there into touch with the Russian sailors and poor Jews, and we listened to their songs which were full of sorrow and despair.

We went to a circle where a young socialist was speaking about municipal socialism and an old member of the party, who on the previous day had officiated in the capacity of a socialist clergyman, at a service in the "Seven Sisters" Socialist church, was explaining to the audience that the exodus of the Jews from Egypt is to be considered as the prototype of the exodus of the workers from imperialist capitalism into the realm of socialism, and was accusing the young lecturer of opportunism.

To be able to observe life and human existence in all its shapes and forms, to find in it something which responds to one's own feeling and experiences,—is not this equivalent to enjoying life, and is an ascetic capable of this?

Relation To Plekhanov.

Vladimir Ilyitch was fond of children. He did not have on his table an afray of photographs of those whom he loved, as someone wrote not so long ago. But he loved people passionately, for instance Plekhanov. The latter played an important role in the development of V. I., he helped him to get on to the right revolutionary path, and therefore, for a long time for him Plekhanov had a halo round his head. The smallest disagreement with Plekhanv was extremely painful to him. Even after the split he followed very carefully everything Plekhanov said.

With what joy he repeated Plekhanov's words: "I do not want to die an opportunist." Even in 1914 when war broke out Vladimir Ilyitch was very excited when he was preparing to speak against the war at the meeting in Lausanne where Plekhanov was also to speak: "Can it be that he will fail to understand",—Vladimir Ilyitch said. In P. N. Lepeshinsky's reminiscences there is one very incongruous statement. Lepeshinsky says that Vladimir Ilyitch said to him once: "Plekhanov is dead, but I am alive."

He could not have said such a thing. There must have been some intonation, some meaning which P. N. failed to catch. Never did Vladimir Ilyitch compare himself to Plekhanov in this way.

Young comrades who study the history of the party do not probably actually realize what the split with the mensheviks really meant.

Vladimir Ilyitch was not only devoted to Plekhanov, he also loved Zasulitch and Axelrod. "Well you are going to meet Vera Ivanovna, she is a person of crystalline purity",—said Vladimir Ilyitch to me on the first evening of my arrival to Munich. For a long time too he regarded Axelrod through rose-colored spectacles.

A little while before his death he asked me about Axelrod. He pointed to his name in the newspaper and said:—"What?" He begged me to ask Kamenev about him on the telephone and listened very attentively to the account given. When I told him about A. M. Kalmykova and he asked me again—"What", I understood that he was asking about Portressov. I told him what I knew and asked: "Could I find out more about him?" He shook his head to say no. "There is a rumor that Markoff is also dying," said Vladimir Ilyitch a little while before he lost the power of speech, and there was something tender and soft in his words.

Lenin's Political Honesty

But even the greatest attachment to people never influenced the political attitude of Vladimir Ilytich. In spite of his great love for Plekhanov and Markoff, he broke with them politically, (if one breaks with a person politically, one breaks with his or her also personally, and it could not be otherwise when one's whole life is bound up with the political struggle,) as soon as the cause demanded it.

But personal attachment to people caused Vladimir Ilyitch great suffering whenever such splits were necessary. I well remember how miserable Vladimir Ilyitch felt when it became evident at the 2nd Congress that severance from Axelrod, Zasulitch, Martoff and others was inevtible. If he had not been so passionately attached to people, he would not have broken down so soon. Political honesty, in the true and deep sense of this word, when it is a question of political judgment and actions. Not everyone has this capacity, and those who have frequently pay a high price for it.

Interest in Arrivals from Russia.

Vladimir Ilyitch was always interestted in people and was even enthusiastic about them. As soon as he espied something interesting in someone, he would, so to speak, take possession of that person. I well remember his two weeks' "romance" with Natanson, who struck him as a remarkable organizer. His whole talk was about Natanson. V. I. was particularly interested in all new arrivals from Russia. And it generally happened that under the influence of his questions, and spellbound by his character, these people unknown to themselves showed him the best side of their nature—his own self, which found its reflex in their attitude to their work and the manner in which they approached it.

Unwittingly, they idealized their work when they were speaking about it to Vladimir Ilyitch. Ilyitch could be quite carried away by people and also by his work. Both these things were intertwined, and this made his life very full, very intensive and rich in impressions. He became imbued with the life around him, with all its complications and many-sidedness. C such stuff ascetics are not made.

With his views on life and peop and his keen, almost passionate inte est in everything, Ilyitch could st less be the virtuous lower-middle cla person, depicted by some of his bio raphers: the exemplary pater famili surrounded by wife and children, a array of family portraits on his tabl wrapped in a quilted dressing gow with a book in his hand, a purrin kitten on his lap and around him lux rious furniture and comfort in whic he rests from his public activity. Vl dimir Ilyitch's every step and ever move is subjected, so to speak, thr the lens of some sort of philistin sentimentality. It would be as we to write a little less on this subject.

Refused to Pry Into Private Lives.

V. I. had the greatest contempt fo all gossip and interference with th private life of others. We considere such interference inadmissible. Whe we lived in exile Vladimir Ilyitc spoke frequently on this subject. H spoke of the necessity to steer clea of all kind of "exile scandal" whic generally results from gossiping, id inquisitiveness and prying into othe people's hearts and minds. This kin of thing is the essence of everythin that is mean and petty-bourgeois.

In 1902 in London Vladimir Ilyitc had a serious disagreement with som members of the editorial board of th "Iskra," who wanted to pass judgme on a comrade for his alleged misd meanor whilst in exile. The investig tion of the affair implied naturally th coarsest interference with the privat life of this comrade. Vladimir Ilyitc protested against this most energeti ally. He refused to take any part this abomination, as he called it. H was subsequently accused of lack delicacy.

It seems to me that the refusal pry into the mind and heart of anothe person is a proof of real delicacy.

Need New Building Trades Head.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—"My ele tion as president of the Brotherhoo of Painters means that the buildin trades department of the America Federation of Labor must select a other man as its president," Geo. Hedrick, head of the department, to The Federated Press on the eve his departure for Atlantic City open the convention of the depar ment.

He offered no suggestion as to wh would probably take the vacant pos The delegates will make the selectio October 2 or 3.

That worker next door to yo may not have anything to do t night. Hand him this copy of th DAILY WORKER.

Chicago Membership Meeting, Wednesday, October 7th

The Chicago membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, called to discuss the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, will be held WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925, 8 p. m., at NORTHWEST HALL, North and Western Aves. All party members must attend. Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and M. Abern.

SATURDAY! SAKLATVALA'S COMPLETE SPEECH ON [illegible] FOR WHICH HE WAS [illegible] FROM THE UNITED STATES! READ IT!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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Price 3 Cents

FEAR BAD PEACE IN COAL WAR

Demand That the A. F. of L. Wage Fight For Saklatvala

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

HUNDREDS of local unions are adopting resolutions against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala from the United States. The New York Central Labor Council has adopted a protest. The joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Chicago has denounced his exclusion.

These organizations realize that the exclusion of Saklatvala is a blow at the labor movement of the United States. Saklatvala was excluded because he spoke for labor, because at the congress of the inter-parliamentary union he would have raised his voice in the interest of labor.

The great British Trade Union Congress denounced that very British imperialism for fighting which Saklatvala was barred from the United States because the agent of Morgan in the White House and state department wished to stiffle his voice in the interest of imperialist looting of the capitalists.

The American Federation of Labor begins its sessions next Monday. The reactionary bureaucrats who control the American Federation of Labor have in the past shown themselves as the agents of American imperialism. The labor unions of the United States should put them to the test. They should compel Green and his cohorts to go on record as to whether they will take their stand with the British Trade Union Congress in fighting imperialism or with Morgan's government in the fight to support and protect imperialism.

Every labor union that stands for the interest of labor should demand that the American Federation of Labor go on record on the question of the exclusion of Saklatvala. Pass resolutions, send telegrams to the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City demanding that it take its stand for the right of a spokesman of labor, a fighter against imperialism, to enter the United States.

Make the labor bureaucrats show their color.

For labor or for imperialism.

Open the gates for Saklatvala.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY REPELS COMMUNISTS

No Change in Rule, But Issue is Communism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30—On motion to rescing the order of the conservative labor party executive that no individual Communist be entitled to become a member of the local branches of the labor party, there were 321,000 votes cast for the motion against 2,870,000 opposed in the labor party congress at Liverpool yesterday.

This is heralded far and wide as a "crushing defeat" of the Communists, but while this is formally true, the essence of the contradiction between the action at Liverpool and the action of the British unions at Scarbourough, is that the labor party congress is not as representative of the real opinion of the British rank and file workers as the Trades Union Congress. These workers are no more opposed to the Communists today than they were three weeks ago.

Same Place They Started From.

The vote, however, altho a defeat, is but a repulse of an attack, which leaves the Communists in the same position as before, so far as reality is concerned, for there is no guarantee that they will now be expelled from local labor party branches that refused previously to carry out the same order.

The labor party leadership, preeminently social-democratic and bitterly opposed to the Communists, took great pains to show their hatred which some of them who got to the Scarborough congress had to stiffe behind their teeth. Cramp, Ramsay MacDonald and Ernest Bevin went the limit in verbal attacks.

Pollitt Says Something.

Gallagher, a Scotchman, and one of the approximately thirty Communists present representing trade unions, was continually interrupted. Harry Pollitt, a London Commuist, could not shame these delegates representing "labor" by his remark: "If this movement is wide enuf to go yatching with Lord Inchcape, it is wide enuf for anybody." He added that, "No barrier is strong enuf to keep the Communists out. We will get in one way or another."

This seems to be the truth, since he was there despite the rule barring Communists. Further, if the labor party executive tries to carry out the order they have previously feared to carry out, the labor unions will be the scene of some violent opposition to the Ramsay MacDonald leadership of the labor party.

5,000 UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON DEMONSTRATION DEMAND WINTER RELIEF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30—Banners with such inscriptions as "Work or Maintenance" and "Better be Fighting than Starving" were carried in a procession of 5,000 unemployed when they marched to the office of the West Ham board of guardians. The purpose of the demonstration was to secure for the unemployed additional allowances of coal during the winter. The crowd was addressed by speakers, including several local Communists. More than 200 mounted police were stationed along the route of the procession.

FLORSHEIM SHOE CO. ATTEMPTS TO CUT WAGE SCALE

Workers Resent Slash in Wages

Workers in various departments of the Florsheim Shoe Co., Adams and Clinton Sts., have been called together by the bosses in an attempt to slash wages from 10 to 25 per cent. The workers at these meetings have been addressed by the bosses and asked whether they agree to the proposition of taking a slash in wages. Several of the workers objected, showing the utter impossibility of living decently under the proposed cut.

The bosses then produced a sheat of statistics comparing the shoe workers' industry with that of unskilled labor and other lower-paid industries, showing that if these workers can live on what is paid them, why so can the shoe workers.

This attitude of the employers is resented by the workers. Their union heads are attempting to negotiate an agreement which will avoid a cut in wages.

The bosses have expressed willingness to enter arbitration. The workers on the other hand do not want to go into arbitration as they realize that any arbitrator that may be agreeable to the bosses is on the side of the bosses and their case will not get a thoro hearing.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has control of the shop.

KELLOGG RULES AGAINST DEMAND FOR ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary of State Kellogg refuses to pay any attention to the Haitian demand for new elections, next January.

Borno, the present president of the Haitian government was placed into office by virtue of American machine guns. His opponent was forced to leave the island during the American occupation for refusing to do the bidding of the bankers of America.

The state department states that the constitution provides for elections on "even numbered years" and that it is up to Borno, whether an election will be held in 1926 or not. It expresses, it will be satisfied if Borno intends to remain two or more years longer. Borno refuses to hold an election of the legislative body, as this body elects the president and he fears that he would stand no chance of getting the presidency.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR BETRAYAL OF ANTHRACITE WAGE DEMANDS LOOM AFTER LEWIS MEETS "MEDIATORS"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 30.—While four leaders of the progressive miners are being held in jail in the drive against the Progressive Miners' Committee by the combined forces of police, labor fakers and mine operators, preparation is being made to sell out the strike, by a conference between John L. Lewis and a committee elected by the Scranton chamber of commerce.

Alex Reid, secretary of the progressive miners' committee, Pat Toohey and August Valentine, strikers and local progressive leaders, together with a striker, Alex Vareck, who tried to offer bail and was arrested, remain in prison while the International Labor Defense is perfecting legal and financial measures to fight their cases and others arising in the terrorism being practiced against the militant miners in the anthracite.

Lewis Confers With Chamber of Commerce

On Tuesday, after a three hour conference between John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and a committee of three elected by the Scranton chamber of commerce, it was intimated that negotiations would soon be resumed between the operators and the union officials.

What is in store for the striking miners may be seen from the character of the committee from the chamber of commerce and the chamber's complete endorsement of the arguments of the coal operators.

Fine Lot of Mediators

On Monday the chamber of commerce met and passed a resolution favoring mediation and arbitration in the present dispute. Then it appointed R. E. Weeks, president of the International Correspondence Schools; E. J. Lynett, owner of a local capitalist newspaper, and R. A. Amerman, a banker, as a committee to bring about renewal of negotiations between the miners and operators.

After warning the miners that "substitutes" would put anthracite out of the market if the strike was continued, and expressing approval of the operators' offer to submit their case to "impartial arbitrators," the chamber's resolution specifies that the committee it elects shall—"use its efforts in bringing about the adoption of a new working agreement containing a clause providing that in the future when differences arise that cannot be adjusted in joint conference or thru mediators, these differences shall be submitted to impartial and competent arbitrators."

Sell Out Ahead

This perfectly expresses the argument of the operators, and the fact that John L. Lewis held a "satisfactory" conference with them shows clearly that Lewis is laying the ground to accept the operators' proposals and betray the strikers by dropping the miners' demands for a wage increase in exchange for the check-off being granted by the bosses.

This view is strengthened by the outbreak of publicity thruout the anthracite capitalist press setting forth that there is no chance at all for a wage raise, but that the check-off is a demand wholly justified and "righteous altogether."

Try to Jail Opposition

The arrest of the progressive miners is a move on the part of the coal operators and the corrupt Lewis machine to prevent any serious opposition to the contemplated betrayal of the wage demands. However, the progressives declare that they cannot be silenced by prison or otherwise, and will raise a storm of protest against Lewis' sell out and Cappellini's playing the stool pigeon for capitalist jailors and mine owners. The militants will not permit a check-off settlement and will attempt to block any settlement that does not include the wage increases demanded by the miners when the strike began.

BRITISH FAKERS ATTACK SEAMEN STRIKE LEADER

Calling Hardy "Spy" Is Resented by Unionists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Despite the reams of propaganda of the reactionary National Sailors' and Firemen's Union leaders, spread gladly by the capitalist press to defeat the "outlaw" strike of British seamen, the strike holds fast to British trade with invisible talons.

According to the fakers and the press the strike is "waning," but unfortunately a score of big passenger liners due to sail from England for the dominions are unable to sail at all, cargo steamer lines are wholly disorganized and cables tell that eighteen steamers are tied up in So. Africa and fifty-six in Australia.

Wilson Attacks George Hardy

Havelock Wilson, cabling long diatribes against the strikers from Canada and the United States outdoes all former slimness.

The Sunday Worker, reprints a quotation from a leaflet printed in red and distributed around the docks by the traitorus officials of the N. S. U. inciting the sailors as follows:

"Will you follow the lead of a spy tho helped the Germans sink our ships and send thousands of our brave lads to their death?"

The "spy" mentioned is George Hardy, and he is so termed by Havelock Wilson because, in 1918, Hardy as a member of the American I. W. W. was imprisoned under a sentence of a year and a day at Leavenworth, having been convicted by a war-time jury before Judge Landis of Chicago along with one hundred other I. W. W. on all sorts of fantastic charges under the infamous "espionage act," nothing being proven except that the I. W. W. had called some strikes for economic demands which, incidentally, were stated to be justified by government investigathing commissions.

Hardy Among "Outlaw" Strikers

After Hardy's prison term was up, he was elected as general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., but was finally deported to England, his native land, after concluding his term of office with the I. W. W. As one of the leaders of the "outlaw" strike of seamen protesting against Wilson's signing of an agreement with the ship owners cutting the seamen's wages $5 a month, Hardy has been made the center of the most despicable attack of Wilson and his tribe in England and Furuseth, Olander and company of the International Seamen's Union in America.

The caliber of Wilson's attack can well be judged by his statement to the capitalist press that "Not one of the reds' private characters can stand up for five minutes," and his launching of the most personal slanders upon opponents of his labor union policies. The Sunday Worker, organ of the progressive center of British unionism observes that "Wilson's union must be hard hit to stoop as low as this."

SIR ROBT. HORN, BRITAIN'S RED HATER, COMING

Refused to Go with Communist M. P.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30—A few days after the main party of the British delegation arrives in New York to attend the inter-parliamentary union sessions at Washington, imperialist England's most distinguished delegate, Sir Robert Horn, will land. Sir Robert is one of England's most deep-dyed tories and one of the two M. P.'s who declared they would not go to Washington if Saklatvala were in the party.

The baronet is a former chancellor of the exchequer and retired from the ministry to accept the chairmanship of Baldwin's Ltd., perhaps the largest steel and iron corporation in Britain. Next to the home minister he is England's most enthusiastic red-baiter.

To Save Britain

Horne, it is rumored, is being primed to prevent "catastrophe" in the mining industry when the present subsidy of $50,000,000 wrung from an unwilling government by the might of organized labor, expires. The British tories have confidence in Sir Robert's ability to be ruthless in such matters and place hope in him to save "British labor from going red."

Chinese In Moscow

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—Military representatives of the Chinese "christian general," Feng Yu-Hsiang arrived in Moscow to study military and educational conditions.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT STEAMS UP CHINESE RIVER TO PROTECT INTERESTS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30.—An American gunboat, the Palos, was ordered 1,400 miles up the Yangtze river to Ichang, where a river craft owned by the American-controlled Yangtze Rapids Navigation company, is reported by company officials to have been fired on by Chinese soldiers. No questions were asked, the gunboat being sent on the long voyage inland to act as convoy for the company's boat.

BORAH DEMANDS FRANCE CEASE WAR ON RIFFS

Stop Wars, Pay Debts, Ultimatum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Every time a French soldier fires a shot at the Riff hillsides, or drops a bomb from an airplane on a Riff village, or discharges a piece of heavy artillery toward a Moorish trench, he is using up American loaned money, and is making less possible the payment of the French debt to the United States.

That is the position which the Borah-Norris group will take in discussing the Mellon-Coolidge agreement with Caillaux for the possible future satisfaction of America's $4,000,000,000 claim against the French national treasury.

Since France cannot pay the United States because she keeps an army of 700,000 men ready for imperialist raids, such as the present attack on the Riffian Moors, Borah and his associates propose that the American policy be one of forcing the French to pay their debts first and then maintain a huge army afterward if she can.

BOSTON C. OF C. ASKS SELECTION OF IMMIGRATION

To Pick Workers by Productivity Standard

BOSTON, Sept. 30—The chamber of commerce committee on immigration and Americanization submitted a recommendation for selective immigration. It proposes that immigration laws be devised to allow only those workers come to America who can guarantee the greatest productivity to capital.

There are thousands of idle workers in the coal fields. These can be drawn on for agricultural and other industries that show a shortage of unskilled labor and thus make up for the shortage caused by restricted immigration. The committee's report talks of shifting and selecting working class populations as if they were cattle.

Unemployment in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The unemployment report for the city of New York states there was a decline in employment during August. Many workers are unemployed in the express transportation lines and in the building industry. A falling off in the demand for labor is noted in the metal trades and a large surplus of clerical help exists.

Tchitcherin in Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Without fanfare or ostentatious reception George Tchitcherin, commissar of foreign affairs in the U. S. S. R., arrived in Berlin at a suburban station and was greeted by a group of friends.

Paris Bank Clerks Lose Strike, Going Back to Starvation

PARIS, Sept. 30.—After fighting unaided for many weeks, the Paris bank clerks have been forced to return to work without any substantial gain.

Some of the smaller banks have granted an increase of about $1.10 a month, and a coal allowance during the winter, but the big establishments have not only refused to grant an increase, but have victimized many of the strikers.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE INCREASE ALONG WITH BRITISH LIVING COST

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The percentage of unemployed among 11,500,000 British workpeople by the last return is 12.5 against 11.5 a month earlier and 10.6 a year ago.

Cost of living averages, as issued by the ministry of labor at the beginning of September, show retail prices 74 per cent above July, 1924, as compared with 73 per cent in August, 80 in January and 72 in September, 1924.

POPE THROWS ANOTHER BULL TO SAVE COST OF CEREMONY

ROME, Sept. 30.—The pope will save money in terminating the present holy year. Instead of closing with a feat day in honor of world peace, the pope will issue a bull. This bull will say that until the world recognizes christ as its king there can be no universal peace. The general impression is that such a proclamation comes several thousand years too late.

STRIKE OF CHINESE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS PARALYZES NATION

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30.—The entire Chinese telegraph system has been paralyzed by a walkout of the telegraph operators.

No messages are being received at over 400 stations.

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AT PIER AGAINST BRITISH DELEGATES WHO FAVOR BAN ON SAKLATVALA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—As the steamship Caronia bearing some of the British delegation entered the Cunard pier a demonstration of New York workers demanding the admittance of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, greeted the arch-reactionary Col. Woodcock.

Police reserves were on hand and began to club the demonstrators, who carried banners denouncing the cowardly stand of the British delegation in not demanding the admittance of the British Communist delegate to the interparliamentary union congress to be held in Washington, D. C., October 7.

As Col. Woodcock, Sir Park Goff and other members of the British delegation came down the gangplank, the demonstrating workers surged forward to meet them with banners denouncing their reactionary stand. Mounted police then rode down upon the crowd that had gathered in their attempt to break up the demonstration.

The British delegates were quickly escorted by the police to a waiting automobile which hurriedly left the dock.

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Another New York Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A united front demonstration protesting the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, the arrest of 100 Communists in Budapest, Hungary and the threatened execution of Mathias Rakoski will take place at Union Square, Monday, October 6, at 6 p. m., under the auspices of the International Labor Defense Council. The Workers Party will also participate.

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Warren Workers Protest

WARREN, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The workers of Warren, Ohio, will raise their voices in protesting against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala from the United States at the Hippodrome Hall, (3rd floor), Sunday, October 4, at 2 p. m. This protest meeting has been arranged by the Protest Committee in Behalf of Saklatvala.

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Civil Liberties Protest

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In a speech made by Elizabeth Curley Flynn at the Town Hall meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union held as a protest against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, she declared the willingness of the American Civil Liberties Union to assist Saklatvala in his fight if he decides to enter America. On behalf of the Civil Liberties Union, she said that every possible means of assistance would be given the Hindu Communist if he desired to fight the decision of Secretary of State Kellogg.

Frank P. Walsh said that the denial of admittance to Saklatvala was a "hypocritical, sneaking effort to carry out the policy of the British empire." He called the exclusion an assault on American traditions in behalf of the greatest criminal organization in the world—the British empire, which is built upon the murder of innocent women and terrorism. Centuries ago Britain could support herself, but now she has to obtain markets for her goods. The white man's burden is a myth. In India, Egypt, Ireland and elsewhere, murders take place to assure a market for British goods. The British empire is tottering. The balance of power is against her. The value of her money has gone down. Two per cent of all the males in Britain are living on doles. Ten per cent of all the people in Britain are now living in poverty.

BOB LA FOLLETTE, JR., TAKES SENATE SEAT; 130,000 MAJORITY

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30—Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., was overwhelmingly elected to fill his father's vacant seat in the senate in the Wisconsin election. Young LaFollette was elected by 130,000 majority and beat his opponent, Dithmar, supported by Coolidge republicans, in every county in the state save one.

Russia Gets American Cotton.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—Practically the only raw material Russia purchases from abroad is cotton. Purchases of American cotton have been arranged thru New York banks on credit and shipments are being received in Russian ports.

Countries Supported by U. S. Compete.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—The transactions following the auto transportation contests in which many countries participated, including America, bring out a peculiar fact of international financial relations regarding America. The American auto companies refused to grant credit to Russia and consequently sold very few cars. Other countries granting credit sold many cars to the various Russian state trusts. It is pointed out that the very countries who advanced credit to Russia are themselves being supported by loans from the U. S.

No Hope For S-51 Crew

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—All hope of recovering any of the members of the crew of the S-51 alive was given up here by naval officials following receipt a report from the scene of the disaster.

French Suspicious of New Flotation; Internal Loan Fails

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The French treasury was forced to postpone the closing time of the present internal loan being floated among the population. The interest is lower than on previous internal loans and the peasants, who are the biggest investors look with suspicion on it in view of heavy losses on previous government ventures.

The government expected to obtain $1,500,000,000, but succeeded in getting only $300,000,000. This internal credit collapse is not expected to have a very healthy effect on France's efforts to secure terms abroad.

ASSASSIN STORY CIRCULATED TO BULLY WORKERS

"Plot" Against King to Intimidate Congress

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The so-called "plot" to assassinate King George being played up by the press and laid to the door of Communists, is looked upon in working class circles here as amounting to a plot on the part of the government to influence the delegates to the labor party conference in Liverpool whose decision is being made whether to allow the Communists to enter the labor party.

The tories are greatly concerned over the "swing to the left" now being performed by the workers of Britain and is very much frightened about the resolution against imperialism passed by the Scarborough Trades Union Congress. Very few are fooled by the story, everyone having a distinct recollection of several "Zinoviev letters" similarly played up.

The plot is so obviously a publicity stunt that even Sir Joynson Hicks, the reactionary home minister, "hesitates to accuse the Communists of complicity, and as much as says he doubts Scotland Yard" and the London Times' story that Communist agents are being sent from Berlin and Moscow to assassinate the king. The question is being asked: "What difference does King George make?"

Leningrad Workers Welcome Hungarian Emigres to Russia

LENINGRAD, (By Mail.)—The steamer Preussen brot twenty-three Hungarian emigres and their families to Leningrad on August 25. Representatives of the Communist Party of Russia and the International Red Aid welcomed them to Soviet Russia. All of the comrades had been sentenced from 12 years to life in Hungarian prisons with the exception of one who was sentenced to five.

After they have seen Leningrad, they are to go to Moscow, where the International Red Aid has arranged quarters for them and their families.

WAR MEMOIRS OF LORD GREY ARE REVEALING

Pres. Wilson Decided for Allies in 1916

NEW YORK, Sept. 30. — Viscount Grey, foreign minister in Premier Asquith's war cabinet, has just published his memoirs in which he declares that President Wilson, as early as 1916 had decided to join the war on the side of the allies.

Lord Grey writes that in February of 1916, Col. E. M. House, the president's confidential spokesman, submitted a memorandum to Lord Grey, later approved by Wilson, which pledged America's support to the allies. Lord Grey also "absolves the kaiser of guilt for beginning the war."

He said Europe was an armed camp and war was inevitable in 1914. The same thing, he observes, is true today. It will be recalled that pre-war documents gleaned from various European archives held Lord Grey as responsible for the war as anyone.

FRENCH CLIQUE AND AMERICAN BANKERS AGREE

Dispute Only Interest Terms Now

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Finance Minister Caillaux of the French debt commission meeting in Washington has agreed to pay the sum demanded by the American bankers. In his desperation as to the terms of the payments, he threatened to quit the parley. This attempt is looked upon by all as an attempt to bargain with Aemrican capitalists for more lenient terms and is not taken seriously.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon insists upon American bankers getting the same consideration from French imperialists that England received. France claims she cannot accede to the demands of the American capitalists.

Increase Offer

Caillaux now offers the American commission $30,000,000 a year to start with and $100,000,000 annually after the twentieth year. He also demands a safety clause in the pact by means of which negotiations can be reopened to cut the annual sum in case of a crisis in France.

The representative of the American bankers, Mellon, demands $40,000,000 annually for the first five years and $130,000,000 annually for the next sixty-two years.

Many political observers around Washington realize that a failure of French capitalism to get satisfactory terms at Washington will mean a failure in floating the French government loan now being attempted by Wall Street bankers. Failure to get money will mean the end of imperialist policy for France. She is badly in need of finances to take care of the gigantic expenditures on the military campaigns she is making in Morocco and Syria. The viewpoint of observers is that Caillaux will not be allowed to quit, but that the American bankers will meet the French commission half way in order to make France safe for the capitalist class.

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Bankers' Servants in Confab.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Since the declaration of the French imperialist financial commission to bolt from the debt negotiations, President Coolidge has summoned a number of republican party leaders into a conference.

Curtis, the republican party leader in congress, was met by a delegation of the French imperialists with a view to arranging more lenient terms. He then went to the banker satellite, Coolidge at the White House and had a conference on the debt negotiations.

William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, was then called into a secret meeting in the White House. The results of these conferences are undoubtedly forerunners of the capitalist lackeys at Washington for the acceptance of the new offer made by Caillaux in the desperate attempt to get another lease of life for imperialist France.

German Government Persecution Goes on in Spite of Amnesty

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—In spite of the amnesty that the German working class forced the government to grant several hundred workers that had been jailed, persecution of workers in Germany still continues.

During the month of August, 25 trial took place resulting in 36 workers getting a total of 38 years of penal servitude, 6 years and 9 months of fortress, 30 years and 11 months of prison, two 380 mark fines and 18 years loss of civil rights.

Legal proceedings were also started against 155 workers. Ten revolutionary workers were arrested and are held in jail.

League of Nations Has Again Adjourned After Hatching 3 Conferences

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, flocks of bourgeois statesmen, including 17 foreign ministers, three prime ministers and a score of plenipotentiaries, wing their way back to their capitalist homelands, following the adjournment of the sixth assembly of the league of nations.

These capitalist birds of prey, who have kept warm the "Black Capitalist International" in the friendly atmosphere of Geneva, Switzerland, have scored their usual successes. They have hatched out three more conferences, or materially advanced the hatching process, as follows:

FIRST:—It has brought about an agreement on the conditions under which a disarmament conference can be held and has ordered technical preparation to be made for such a conference.

SECOND:—It has agreed that a conference to study the economic maladies of the world which might lead to war should be held, and has ordered the council to make an essential study for such a conference.

THIRD:—It has ordered commencement of the preliminary work essential to a conference for the control of the private manufacture of arms.

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But while the disarmament joke was being seriously considered at Geneva, the greatest British military maneuvers since 1913 were being held, on Englsih soil, "culminating with the successful defense of London." Counterparts of these British war preparations are going on in every capitalist country, while in the United States the question of air warfare is the biggest piece of kept press news. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of New Turkey, in stating his position on the failure of the league of nations to settle the Mosul oil dispute, declared, "Our army is ready and its morale is excellent."

Even imperialist nations are not unwilling that investigations be made into economic maladies that lead to war. Such investigations, when made by defenders of capitalist economics, are never dangerous to capitalist rule. Information that might enlighten the workers, and educate them as to the real causes of war, can easily be suppressed or cleverly soft-pedalled. Labor can get real information about the economic maladies leading to war by reading the DAILY WORKER and other Communist literature. But the league of nations has not yet ordered an investigation. It has merely ordered an investigation of the advisibility of making such an investigation.

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The private manufacture of arms is a question of keen interest to the great capitalist nations. If they do not manufacture all arms and munitions themselves, they are at least anxious to control it. Arms in the hands of oppressed workers and farmers, or subject peoples, is a dangerous proposition.. British and French imperialists are very much worried about the arms sent to the Riffians, to the Chinese and to the Syrians who are in open war against them. They feel it an invaluable aid to them if they can place an embargo on munitions going to these discontented peoples. The solution offered is "the control of the private manufacture of arms." Upon this issue they will get busy.

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But not one of these conferences will bring peace to Europe and the world, nor solve any of the contradictions within the capitalist social system. In fact, they will only serve to aggravate them. Which prompts one observer at Geneva to report that it wasn't what was done in the open sessions of the league that counted, bu what was accomplished in the secret gatherings held behind closed doors between the capitalist diplomats in the hotels Bergues, Beaurivage and Monopole. But secret diplomacy here only lived up to its old pre-war traditions, hatching those alliances and building those blocs among the imperialist nations that will lead to another war just as surely as the last world conflict broke on August 4, 1914.

Turk Communists Get Long Jail Terms at Provocateur's Behest

ANGORA, Turkey, Sept. 30. — The Turkish bourgeoisie is carrying on an unrelenting struggle against the Communists of Turkey. In a trial of 16 Communists before the court of independence at Angora, prison sentences of 7, 10 and 15 years were passed. Those convicted had been charged with the publication of a May Day leaflet, and for co-operation with the commission for the elaboration of labor legislation of the Workers' Association.

Try to Corrupt Workers.

The Turkish bourgeoisie is attempting to corrupt the workers' movement in Turkey at its start. The ruling People's Party, following the style of the czarist agent, Subatov, who, under the czarist instructoins, formed "workers' organizations," has started to do the same stunt. The chairman of the People's Party in Constantinople is a member of the Workers' Association and also a spy in the government service. Every Communist spotted in the Workers' Association is pointed out to the government and immediately arrested.

In the trial of the 16 Communists he played an important part. Every attempt possible is made by the People's Party to clean out the radical elements from the Workers' Association by jailing them and thus make it a movement where government spies can control it and use it as a weapon against the struggles of radical workers.

Suppress Communist Papers.

Following a general strike which occurred in the latter part of 1924, numerous arrests took place, and printing of all Communist papers was prohibited by the ruling People's Party government.

Night Air Mail in Europe

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30.—The International air conference sitting here proposes a European night air mail service similar to that between New York and Chicago to connect the important countries of the continent.

White Terror Victims.

WARSAW, Sept. 30—Comrades Hitler, Knievsky and Rutkovsky were executed by the Polish reaction for their stand in the struggle of the workers against the landowners and capitalists of Poland. Soldiers of the 30th infantry regiment carried out the orders of the Polish white terror.

WEST VIRGINIA MINE FIELDS A SCENE OF WA

Strikers Depending o Weak Leadership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 30.—Di pute still rages whether the 5.00 non-union miners called upon to strik by Van Bittner, in charge of the cam paign of the United Mine Workers i Northern West Virginia, will answe the strike call.

Meanwhile, the strike which bega in April is still on, with the rank an file of miners making heroic effort to hold out against the bitterest hard ships and persecution. Union official place the number on strike at 18,000

Bitter Class War.

Twelve hundred families have been evicted and are living in rude bar racks erected by the union. A stat of unofficial martial law prevails. The mines are guarded by thugs of the Baldwin-Feltz type with rifles an shot guns, machine guns and hand grenades. Barbed wire stockades hav been erected around mine properties. The houses in which scabs live are bathed in a glare of lights every night. And then there are injunctions, injunctions galore.

Federal and state courts are turning out injunctions every day. Forty-one injunctions were served on John L. Lewis and other leaders Saturday, but the picketing rank and file do the going to jail. Marion county had to handle 180 pickets arrested in one demonstration and ninety union men and women, some mere children, are in jail for violation of injunctions.

Great meetings of strikers were held here and in thirty other camps within seventy-five miles radius of this city on Saturday. Here women carried infants in their arms and barefoot boys clung to their skirts as they marched up Main street to the old fair grounds. The parade was led by a group of 100 miners who had served in the world war, bearing banners "They can evict us from our homes, but they can't enslave us," etc. Children bore banners, "We are proud of our union daddies." Wives carried banners, "Our husbands are honest-to-god union men."

Lewis Looks to "Public Opinion."

The demonstrations are aimed at the Consolidation Coal company, the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, the Hutchinson Coal company, the Bertha Consumers Coal company, the Pittsburg and Cleveland Coal company and others. Lewis, in his speech, said that the Bethlehem company had agreements in Pennsylvania which it lived up to, not explaining why he should not have ordered those mines struck, however. He replied upon "public opinion" and a new spirit among the operators which would induce them to keep the Baltimore agreement they have violated.

Injunctions Good "Moral Influence."

The Baltimore agreement, Lewis contends, was made with the "co-operation of high government officials and he hoped that the moral influence of those same officials would be utilized to see that peace was maintained in the industry."

This, while all around him were the signs of grim war, armed men, searchlights sweeping the roads and camps, barbed wire barricades, and the federal judges of the same capitalist government to whose "moral influence" he recommends the cause of the strikers, issued injunctions in job lots and throwing men, women and children in jail. Some miners are heard to say that this is the way to lose a strike, not to win it.

"British Rule In India"

Speech By Shapurji Saklatvala

Delivered in the House of Commons July 9, 1925 and quoted by Kellogg as the reason for barring him from the United States.

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American Imperialism aids British Imperialism by keeping out the man who made this attack.

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HELP CHINA!

In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers' government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free.

The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude.

The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploitation, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.

Don't Let Them Starve

THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE WAGING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM.

THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY.

A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.

THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.

IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORKERS OF CHINA.

DO IT NOW!

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY, BIG OR LITTLE, TO THE
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
American Section Workers' International Relief
1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
formerly 19 So. Lincoln Street

FRENCH CONSOLE SELVES IN RIFF WAR WITH HOPES

Imagination Increased by Worry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FEZ, French Morocco, Sept. 30.—The French are trying to console themselves with statements that the Riffians will be unable to carry on the war during the rainy season. They expect the Riffs to desert the cause of Adb-el-Krim fighting for the independence of Morocco, in order to do their fall plowing and planting.

The war in Morocco has had the French worried for a long time. During their war with the Beni Zerouals last year they succeeded in crushing the tribesmen with a few battalions, today they are unable to succeed with whole divisions of French troops, supplemented by Spanish troops and foreign mercennaries.

Riffs Fight Stubbornly.

Despite the pillaging and burning of crops and villages and the possible hunger to be faced by the Riffian tribesmen, Abd-el-Krim has been able to keep his forces intact. The French have in their strugle with the Riffs encountered an attitude so stubbornly rebellious that it is doubtful if she can ever gain a complete victory in Morocco. If she succeeds in crushing the present rebellion of the Riffs, she realizes she must keep a tremendous number of soldiers under arms in Morocco.

France has attempted to show that the native tribesmen have fought desperately to break thru Riffian lines to return to their homes, but one thing is noticeable, the tribesmen leave their native soil en masse whenever the French start to occupy it and refuse to go back and till the soil despite all promises and assurances offered by the henchmen of French imperialism.

The French and Spanish troops are concentrating for a drive against Abd-el-Krim before the winter season sets in, as they realize that the territory will be impassable for French and Spanish troops. Preparations are being made for more bombing planes on the part of the two imperialist powers.

Fear Riff Winter Drive.

The French generals fear that the Riffians will be able to capture many guns and cannon in their offensive this winter. Their only consolation lies in the fact that Abd-el-Krim's men may have to go back to their soil and till it in order to have food for the coming year. The bay of Alhucemas is blockaded by Spanish warships so that no aid may arrive to the Riffs from other lands.

Bombing Plane Missing.

One of the Goliath bombing planes that has been dropping bombs on Sheshuan has not returned to its flying field. The squadron encountered a fog after it had completed its day of devastation and the leaders did not notice the absence of the missing plane until the landing at Fez. The fear is that it may have crashed into the mountain peaks. The plane carried fuel for nine hours, having a crew of four men and an officer provisioned for two days. The French hope it has landed back of Spanish lines as they would have short shrift if the Riffs were to spot them.

* * *

Drive Against Adjir.

MELLILA, Spanish Morocco, Sept. 30.—An intensive drive by the Spanish foreign legion is under way against Adjir, the capital of the Moroccan chieftain, Ad-el-Krim. After a terrific military preparation by land and sea the Spanish troops have begun their advance.

Moroccans in Fighting Mood.

The Moroccans are in a fighting frenzy and have inflicted severe losses on the Spaniards. The Riffs are pressing the Spanish troops at Tizza Aza, a point southeast of Adjir. Airplanes have been dispatched by the Spanish commanders to disperse the Riffian offensive.

The number of sick has been increasing among the Spanish troops due to lack of water and the change in climate. The sick rolls now number 1,000.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTERNATIONAL RED AID CALLS ON WORLD'S WORKERS TO PROTEST PERSECUTION OF GREEK TOILERS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—In a stirring appeal made by the International Red Aid for working class action against the "radical" and "republican" government of Greece, the persecution of Greek workers is revealed. In spite of the election promises of the Pangalos government that it will stop the persecution of workers in Greece, persecution continues unabated.

The following appeal of the International Red Aid is addressed to the workers of the world:

To the Workers and Peasants of All Countries:

The government of General Pangalos seized power in Greece by means of a military coup d'etat, June 15. It promised to lighten the condition of the working class and peasantry, to stop the persecution of the Communist Party, and amnestize the political prisoners. By means of these promises, it attempted to gain the sympathy of the popular masses of Greece. But it very soon came to light, that under cover of the ultra-radical phrases the new government was in fact creating a military fascist dictatorship.

The Pangalos government swiftly took the well-worn road of the policy of terror and persecution which in the long run was directed to the final destruction of the labor movement, and which is paving the way to the restoration of the monarchy.

Over 400 members and sympathizers are imprisoned in Greecian prisons, apart from this, over 250 victims of political persecutions have been banished to the small islands of the Aegian Sea. All of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth, the Central Committee of the local International Red Aid, editors of the labor newspapers and many active workers of the trade union movement. Not only the leaders, but the worker and peasant masses undergo harsh persecution. In Larissa, Tricole, Livadia and in many other parts of Thessaly many skirmishes have taken place in which blood was shed and numerous arrests were made among the poor peasants and the late participators in the war for the confiscation of the big Greecian landowners' land in favor of the poorer peasants.

In compliance to the wishes of American capital, the Pangalos goverment is throwing onto the streets all those refugees from Little Asia who fled to Greece. Eighteen soldiers were sentenced to from 1½ to 10 years each by the court martial in Salonica for merely reading the Communist newspaper Risospastio. Extraordinary strong is the governmental terror in those regions annexed to Greece after the war—Macedonia and Thracia. Court martials prevail there, and the labor press has no chance of gaining a foothold there. All struggle for the freedom of Macedonia and Thrace is declared treason and is heavily punished and persecuted.

Nine comrades were sentenced in July to a total of 132 years' penal servitude in Salonica for their participation in the Macedonian movement for freedom.

Trials and court martials follow one another with rapidity. Many members of the Greecian Communist Party were sentenced on August 3, to many years of imprisonment. The newspaper Risospastio, which had defended the political prisoners against the torture and foul attitude displayed against them, met with a similar fate at its trial which ended on the 8th of August.

At the present time, the Pangalos government is finishing the mock political trial, which commenced on the 25th of August, of those Communists accused of treason. Thirty-two prisoners stand before the bar. Among these are the general secretary of the Greecian Communist Party, Comrade Maximos, other members of the Central Committee, and active members of the Communist movement. Their "treason" consists in their struggle against the policy of national oppression in Macedonia and in Thrace, and for their national freedom. The trial is taking place before a court martial, and a few of the accused are threatened with death sentences.

Workers and peasants of the world!

In the southern Balkan peninsula, the bourgeois government, under the cloak of democratic demagogy, and attempting to deceive the popular masses by means of faithless promises, is now going over to the methods of fierce vengeance against the labor and peasant movement. The Greecian government is following in the footsteps of the Roumanian Sigurantsi, and of Zankov's "justice."

The last stronghold of the legal labor movement in the Balkans threatens to fall under the blows of reaction, striving to disorganize the laboring masses. Reaction is closing its ranks by means of its terroristic policy.

Comrades!

Protest against the terroristic regime of the Greek fascisti!

Down with mock political trials!

No more death sentences!

Long live the amnesty of political prisoners!

Long live the international solidarity of labor!—**Executive Committee, International Red Aid.**

WANTED!
A Few Copies of
TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD
by John Reed.
WORKERS PARTY CITY LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
19 So. Lincoln Street Chicago, Illinois

CLASS JUSTICE SHOWS LEECHES STICK TOGETHER

Embezzler and Picket Treated Differently

By REGINA MYROSKI.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 30.—Occasionally, we find the capitalist courts meting out "justice" to the so-called higher (?) class of society—the parasites. Not that they want to, no indeed! But they must at least go thru the pretense to save their face and so give opportunity to the morons, half-wits, etc., for saying the rich man and the poor man is equal in the sight of the law. Such a case occurred in this section during the September term of court.

At the beginning of summer startling revelations were made at the Bank of Benwood, Benwood, W. Va., that the cashier, William S. Leach, and the assistant cashier, Joe Ward, had been defrauding the bank of funds for a number of years. The assistant cashier fled across the continent and was finally arrested in California and brot back, while Leach also was put under arrest. The case caused a great deal of sensation and thru the whole summer the capitalist press devoted columns to these two thieves until they were in a fair way of becoming immortalized.

Much Fuss Over Parasite.

Leach was tried during the week of September 21. There were fourteen indictments against him. He pled guilty and so was tried on only one, for giving false statements to the state banking commission in 1920 or 1921. The other indictments were annulled. When sentence was to be passed upon him, his attorney pleaded in the court to make it as lenient as possible, saying Leach was an old man (43), is suffering considerably because he is already ostracised from his friends, his home is "broken up," and the rest of the hokum resorted to by the parasites when they find themselves in a tight place.

Judge Morris, of the Marshall county court, deemed it best not to appear too friendly and so gave Leach the maximum sentence, only 10 years.

Stole Money of Workers.

Only 10 years for defrauding the bank of three-quarter of a million dollars, money that was deposited there by orphans and widows of miners who had been killed in the great mine disaster at the Hitchman mine, McMechen, W. Va., a year ago last April!

And this is not all. There is hope that he will be either pardoned, paroled, or upon good behavior his sentence will last only six or seven years. And, also, it is expected that he will get one of the "soft" jobs in the prison, being treated as an unwilling guest who is forced to do something to while away the time. In fact, [illegible] man" crook—treated as a gentleman.

[illegible] the so-called "better" class are shedding tears at this sad fate of their hero who was so unwise as to make a slip—for is not robbing orphans and widows a heroic deed in the eyes of the capitalists?

Who Weeps For the Worker?

Only 10 years for robbing widows and orphans! And, yet, during the May, 1925 term of court, a mine strike picketer, because he was fighting for his rights and for living wages also received 10 years in the state prison! But his case was not attended by middle class sympathy, columns of newspaper sympathy, respectful treatment, and so on.

Leach will be out one of these days, and soon. True, there are still a number of indictments that could be entered against him besides the fourteen but, as one of the local capitalist presses stated, the officers of the "law" will feel in honor bound not to molest Leach any further.

10,000 Illinois "U" Students

URBANA, Ill., 30.—For the first time in history of the institution over 10,000 students have enrolled in the University of Illinois this fall, the total now touching 10,021 which is over 700 greater than the gross enrollment previous to this time.

Students Threaten Strike

ALEDO, Ill., Sept. 30.—As a result of dissatisfaction which brought threats of a students strike, the board of education voted to cancel the contract of F. A. Lahr, principal of the high school.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

THE 'MAJAH' TRIES IT ON TOLEDO, OHIO

Seems Irritated at Pesky Communists

By BRUCE T. SMITH
(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 29.—If I should have held the slightest fear that the DAILY WORKER in past issues had misrepresented the faker president of the pressmen's union, "Major" Geo. L. Berry it was entirely dissipated after having had the opportunity of hearing George explain, or rather defend himself, before a rather small audience at Labor Temple Auditorium, Friday evening Sept. 26.

The major's attitude was purely that of defense; somebody has evidently cornered him on tactics, it would seem.

Consequently his typical bourgeois mind, his opportunism, his egotism, his pay-triotism, his smug satisfaction with things as they are, was brot out clear and distinct and was expressed with grace and apparent sincerity.

The Naughty Red.

All this in spite of the fact that a mischevious Communist down on the street corner had handed him a copy of the DAILY WORKER of back date, in fact a bundle had been kept in store for this very occasion. This little incident had sent the major into a paroxysm of rage which showed conclusively that the merest mention of Communism was to kick the major's coon-dog.

By the way he diverted once in his talk from his smug and affectionate attitude. That was when he paid his respects to the Communist movement, he became at this juncture vehement, vitrolic, and unmistakably exasperated. And if it is true, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," the major is doomed for destruction.

Don't Let it Worry You, George.

He finished his little tirade with an attempt to be cute. He said that if the Communists ever said any good thing about him he would have a committee appointed to look him over to to see what had happened to him. But I don't think he will need a committee for a long time.

Oh, yes! "Major" Berry had addressed the Toledo commerce club, also the rotarians during the day, and he emphasized that they had received him with open arms, which was undoubtedly a fact, also unmistakeably evidence of his class collaboration character.

Home guards who had went into ecstasy over how the "major" had honor heaped upon him by his craft, honoring him with the presidency for nineteen years, were just a little shocked when the "major" explained what a heck of a time he had had hanging on to his job down thru those years. If the "major" is typical of old-line labor leaders, which he undoubtedly is, then "labor faker" is the proper pronounciation of their title.

Boston Store Gives Employes Meal for Christmas Overtime

(Worker Correspondent)

I'll try to describe the exploitation in the Boston Store. Beginning two weeks before Thanksgiving the administration will start to hire extra help, to be able to manage the holiday rush and beginning with December 15 all the employes will have to put in officially ½ hour more daily, without pay, as the store will close at 6 o'clock instead of 5.30. And commencing December 16th till December 24th they'll have to work officially till 9 o'clock in the evening, in reality till 11 o'clock, getting paid for this overtime work of 3½ to 5½ hours with a meal ticket calling for a supper worth 65c, but actually worth 25c. These meals are prepared out of the remmants of the thanksgiving sale: turkeys, chickens, etc.

Everyone works harder, naturally because of the daily rush, and the holiday shopping crowds, but especially is this true of the extra help who put forth all possible efforts to be noticed by the bosses in hopes of retaining their jobs after Christmas eve.

These conditions have existed in the Boston Store always, still the employes have not made a real effort to change them. Let's hope that this year they will take advantage of the Christmas season and turn it into a means for bettering their conditions instead of letting the bosses use it as a whip to beat them into greater submission. The best time to organize and present demands to the owners for better wages and working conditions is just before the Christmas rush.

New Auto-Bus Merger

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 30.—A merger is announced for Thursday of all the trans-city auto-bus lines operating out of Danville with the exception of three, has been announced. All property and rights of these companies is being taken over by the Mid West Motor Bus company of Chicago.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY ASSURES WORLD POWER OF WALL STREET

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The tremendous productive power of American labor when applied to a wealth of national resources, supplies the energy back of the bid of U. S. capitalists for world power. The $1,000,000,000 in loans to foreign countries which are expected to follow the funding of the French debt will be produced by American labor just as the $20,000,000 already invested overseas really represents products of American labor already shipped abroad.

The rise to power which has enabled U. S. capital to challenge and surpass British capital as the center of world empire is pictured in comparative figures of population, wealth and production compiled by Joseph Walker & Sons of New York. These figures show that in the last 30 years while the population of the United States was increasing by 102 per cent the value of manufacturing production increased by approximately 600 per cent. Making allowance for price increases in the period this still involves an increase of nearly 300 per cent in the volume of factory production. It means an increase of at least 70 per cent in the productivity of the average industrial worker.

The Walker figures for population, wealth and production in 1885 and 1924 are:

Power of U. S. Capital	1885	1924
Population	56,000,000	113,000,000
Wealth	$55,000,000,000	$330,000,000,000
Production, Agriculture.		
Cotton, bales	6,000,000	13,160,000
Wheat, bushels	500,000,000	870,000,000
Corn, bushels	2,000,000,000	2,440,000,000
Farm, products	$ 2,300,000,000	$ 9,840,000,000
Production, Mines.		
Copper, tons	75,000	890,000
Lake iron ore, tons	2,500,000	45,000,000
Coal, tons	100,000,000	570,000,00
Petroleum, gals.	1,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
Manufacture.		
Number of workers	3,500,000	8,050,000
Value of products	$ 7,500,000,000	$ 52,350,000,000
Pig iron, tons	4,000,000	31,300,000
Steel, tons	1,700,000	37,600,000
Cotton, value	$ 230,000,000	$ 1,500,000,000

These figures show how completely the new power of U. S. financiers is based on huge development of mine and factory production. Agriculture's contribution was an increase of 312 per cent in total value of products. Increases in important farm products include 219 per cent in the number of bales of cotton and only 74 per cent and 22 per cent respectively in bushels of wheat and corn. Taking into account price changes agricultural production has only just kept pace with the growth of population, with important food staples falling behind.

Production of the country's miners is a different story. The generation chalked up a gain of 1,086 per cent in copper production, of 1,700 per cent in iron ore, of 470 per cent in coal and 2,900 per cent in petroleum. While industrial workers turned out 705 per cent more pig iron, 2,116 per cent more steel and 552 per cent more cotton mill products.

Prior to the war the farmers were required to pour their excess products overseas to pay the interest on capital borrowed by captains of industry for the development of their mines and factories. Since the outbreak of the war the industrial workers have been called on to add their surplus production to the stream. The increased volume not only cancelled the mortgage which Europe held over American capitalism but rendered European capitalism dependent. And American financiers, whether in the French debt negotiations or in private financing operations, will hold the productivity of American industrial labor as a trump card in extending their power.

RAGING TORRENT DESTROYS CROPS ABOUT SHANTUNG

2,000,000 Chinese Left Without Food

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKIN, Sept. 30.—A second break in the Yellow River dyke in the province of Shantung, has resulted in a flood much worse than the one experienced in 1887. The flooded area now covered by water is equal in size to the size of the state of Delaware, and is being enlarged hourly by the water that is rushing southward. A part of the water is going down the Grand canal and on to the Yangtze, but the greater portion is covering the land like a blanket.

Hundreds Drowned.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 people and 2,000 towns and villages have been affected. Hundreds have been drowned and the crops are ruined.

The first break caused by the swollen rivers of the Yellow River submerged 400 square miles, swept everything in its path and inundated the region to a depth of fifteen feet.

Wait Till It Subsides.

The tremendous pressure of the water forced the second break. It is impossible to repair the walls until the raging torrent subsides. It is feared that when the river subsides it will be found to follow the original course.

Famous Russian Poet
Mayakovsky
will speak on
Russian Literature and Poetry
Tomorrow
Friday, Oct. 2
at TEMPLE HALL,
Cor. Van Buren and Marshfield.
Chicago
Admission 50c
Beginning at 8 p. m.

UNIONS FIGHT EACH OTHER; BOSSES JOYFUL

"Brotherhoods" Show Very Little of It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30. — Heavy layoffs of engine service men as a result of the speeding up tactics of railroad management and motor competition threaten the close relations between the two big engine service brotherhoods that have existed ever since 1912. A ballot is being taken by divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the abrogation of the Chicago joint agreement. This agreement regulates the job relations between members of the engineers' and firemen's organizations.

Craft Leaders Unable to Agree.

After months of fruitless negotiations, committees representing the two unions have been unable to agree on a revision of the Chicago agreement. The firemen in their recent Detroit convention backed up their committee in requesting certain concessions from the engineers. The engineers' committee soon after decided to ask the membership to determine whether to continue negotiations or end the pact.

If the latter proposition carries the engine service brotherhoods may return to the chaotic conditions which existed prior to the joint agreement when unfriendly competition was the order of the day. The firemen during that period added the words "and enginemen" to their official title to show that they meant to make their order include all men in the engine cab.

Fight One Another Instead of Boss.

The present difference hinges on technical mileage and seniority rights. With many engine service men being thrown out of jobs these questions are unusually acute and concern the limitation of monthly mileage allowed to any one man and the exercise of the engineer's seniority right to take over a fireman's job in case of a layoff.

The announcement of the balloting is made in the October issue of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

Brighter Than Coney Island! More Wondrous Than the American Mountains! Cheaper Than Chinatown!
LAST
FAREWELL LECTURE-RECITAL
of
Vladimir Mayakovsky
Sunday, October 4, 2 P. M.
at YORKVILLE CASINO, 210 E. 86th St., New York City.
Get your tickets today at the Novy Mir, 30 Union Square.

BOOKS FOR WORKERS
Sociology and Economics

RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.
No book in recent years has created such wide-spread discussion in the labor movement. It is a most complete report on every phase of Soviet life today—with maps and charts. Including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions. 288 pp. Duroflex Covers $1.25 Cloth $1.75

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An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party. 78 pp. Duroflex Covers, 35 Cents.

GOVERNMENT STRIKEBREAKER. By J. Lovestone
A detailed expose of the manner in which the government perpetually uses its power against the workers in strikes, lockouts, movements for organization economically and politically on the part of the working class, etc. Rich in quotations to support the charge that the government is subservient to the interests of the industrial masters. Cloth 60 Cents.

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LANTSUTSKY IS GIVEN 3 YEAR JAIL SENTENCE

Lodz Court Sentences Communist

WARSAW, (By Mail.)—Stanislaus Lantsutsky, former Communist member of the Polish sejm, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment following the so-called trial at a court in Lodz. At the trial, Comrade Lantsutsky declared that his trial was not a question of justice, but was an attempt of the Polish bourgeoisie to crush the working class movement in Poland.

To be Tried Again.

Comrade Lansutsky was tried again in Warsaw on Sept. 15. He was tried for sending an open letter in November, 1922, to the then Premier Novak. In this letter he called attention of the premier to the violations of the election laws and compared them to those practiced in similar dictatorships.

Democracy a Lie.

"Under your government, Polish elections will be henceforth identical thruout the world with shameless fraud and violation of the rights of large sections of the population of Poland. They can be compared with the wild excesses of elections in Hungary and Roumania," stated Lantsutsky in the letter for which he is ostensibly being tried. "The present elections have shown to the masses that in a bourgeois state such as the Polish republic the freedom of the subject is an exceptional privilege of the landowner-capitalist clique and its lackeys. Bourgeois democracy is nothing but a lie, a vile travesty, under cover of which the proletariat suffers czarist oppression."

* * *

Three Peasants Acquitted.

WARSAW, Sept. 30.—Three peasants whose case had been appealed to the Warsaw appeal court, have been acquitted. These peasants were arrested and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Lomsaer court because they made a statement that the police torture their prisoners.

* * *

Norway Workers Protest.

MOSCOW, (I. R. A.), Sept. 30. — The workers of Norway have sent a protest to the Polish government denouncing the murder of the Polish Communists Botwin, Hibner, Rutkovsky and Knievsky.

The telegram from the congress of the General Trade Union Federation of Norway to the hangmen of the Grabsky Polish government, follows:

Demand Release of Lantsutsky.

"The congress of the General Trade Union Federation of Norway which represents the whole Norwegian working class, expresses its fury and its disgust against the shameful murder of our Polish comrades, Botwin, Hibner, Rutkovsky and Knievsky and demands that the trial against Lantsutsky be stopped and our comrades released from prison."

Hell 'n Maria Dawes Foiled in Attempt to Break Up Union

General Dawes, now vice-president of the United States, was foiled in his attempt to force an imported Roumanian orchestra into the La Salle hotel by quick action on the part of the union musicians.

The hotel now agrees to handle nothing but American Federation of Labor musicians.

8 FOR 1

Months Dollar !

THIS is a special offer to enlarge the list of readers to the Workers Monthly.

Take advantage of it: for yourself—to extend your sub—or to subscribe for another worker.

Such an important magazine—with articles on the most vital events in the world of Labor—the work of Labor's best artists—and features by outstanding revolutionary leaders—is not only a pleasure, but a real necessity for every worker.

The Workers Monthly

1113 W. Washington Chicago, Ill.

NAME ....

STREET ....

CITY ....

STATE ....

The Workers Party in Action

ENTHUSIASM OVER REORGANIZATION AMONG LITHUANIANS OF DIST. No. 8; COAL MINER RELATES EXPERIENCES

By NELLIE KATILUS.

The Lithuanian section of District 8, at its conference held Sundaay, July 26, 1925, in Chicago, was greatly enthused over the reorganization of the party.

After a lengthy report on the reorganization and its future as a Bolshevized and centralized revolutionary party, Comrade Juskauskas, a coal miner from West Frankfort, Illinois, told how a shop nucleus works in coal mining region in Southern Illinois. He said that before the organization of the shop nucleus, they had doubts as to the possible success of the work, but after the short period of the shop nucleus in effect, they have found out that party work is carried out much more effectively than before.

He pointed out, that miners who were hard to draw into the party are now attracted by the work done by a centralized body and are coming into the party. And the enemies recognize that we are a growing power. He said that the sooner the party is reorganized on the shop nuclei basis, the sooner its Communist work will be more effective and the growth of the party assured.

Then delegate after delegate took the floor and pointed out the benefits our party will derive from reorganization. Altho it was admitted that we shall have some difficulties, but once the party is reorganised on the shop nuclei basis and centralized, it will draw all the active and fighting elements of the working class into it.

It is especially hopeful for foreign-born workers who have so many labor and semi-labor organizations and for whom it is hard to distinguish the differences between the party and other labor organizations. It was repeatedly pointed by delegates that after the party is reorganized, they will easily see that the centralized and Bolshevized party is the vanguard of the working class in its struggles for its immediate demands and for the final task.

There was also a healthy discussion on how to best reorganize the eighth district. The conference was enthusiastic and unanimous on every important question. There were 29 regular delegates from the district.

WORKERS PARTY OPEN AIR MEETINGS HELD IN N. Y. THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In New York Workers Party open air meetings are being held thruout the city every night during the week of Sept. 28 to Oct. 3 in the municipal mayoralty campaign now in progress.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2

10th St. and 2nd Ave.—Grecht, Trachtenberg, Bentall, Poyntz.

110th St. and 5th Ave.—Weinstone, Krumbein, Markoff, Mitchell, Shapiro.

Intervale and Wilkins—Krumbein, Pollack, Royce, Pasternack.

Grand and Havenmeyer—Nesin, Primoff, Poyntz, Rosen.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3

7th St. and Ave. A—Pollack and Russian speakers.

8th Ave. and 38th St.—Clarence Miller and Greek Speakers.

149th St. and 3rd Ave.: Baum, McDonald, Bentall, Powers.

Grand and Roebling—Primoff, Nesin, Siskind, Hartman.

Stone and Pitkin—Wolf, Lifshitz, Chernenco, Mitnik, Rubenstein.

ANTI-SOVIET WAR COST 70 MILLION ROUMANIA CLAIMS

U. S. Envoy Advised Attack on Bessarabia

GENEVA, Sept. 30.—The Roumanian debt funding commission is coming over here with a claim against the United States for $70,000,000. They are going to say that Oscar Crosby, official American representative to Roumania, joined the allies in ordering Roumania to attack the Bolshevik army in Bessarabia in December, 1917. The Roumanian government had sent $70,000,000 in gold to Moscow for safe keeping and the attack on the Bolsheviks lost them their chances of getting it back.

The U. S. state department will very likely disclaim the action of Crosby and, in any case, will point out that Roumania occupied Bessarabia and kept it. Bessarabia is worth considerably more than $70,000,000.

The Roumanian commission will leave for Washington Oct. 10. The Bratiano dictatorship of the Boyar country wants to borrow $100,000,000 in New York. The three Bratiano brothers who rule the country are also its chief bankers. They need money for their banks and they have been informed that they can't have any from Wall Street until they worry about the $45,000,000 they already owe. So they are sending a commission to talk it over with Mellon.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.83⅞; calbel 4.84¼. France, franc, demand 4.73; cable 4.73½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.42½; cable 4.43. Italy, lira, demand 4.06¾; cable 4.07. Sweden, krone, demand 26.85; cable 26.88. Norway, krone, demand 20.04; cable 20.06. Denmark, krone, demand 24.10; cable 24.12. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, taels, demand 79.50.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Our Readers' Views

S. L. P. Miss-Information!

To the DAILY WORKER:—I had occasion to hear a S. L. P. speaker at Bug-House Square, a short time ago, ooze his venom upon the Workers Party and the Communist movement a while. His chief criticism was of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

According to the speaker, the proletarian state does not need any form of dictatorship as there would be no one to dictate to (?). The question arising from such a menshevik argumentation would be: Does the Communist movement believe in dictatorship as a thing in itself, or as a means to an end?

I have a pamphlet published by the S. L. P., "Historical Materialism," a part of Engle's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," in which it is clearly shown that every epoch is the dictatorship of a dominating class, that economic domination of a class means domination of every human activity by that class and it is very essential that during a proletarian revolution or during the process of liquidation of the capitalist order the dictatorship of the proletariat be enforced. The success of the revolution would depend upon its ability to liquidate the capitalist order until such time when a Communist state has been established in the literal meaning of the word.

Again this question is clearly expounded in the Communist Manifesto, in the following words: "The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest by degrees all capital from the bourgeoisie, to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state, i. e. of the proletariat organized as the ruling class." The above words are simple enuf to be understood and it is high time that the S. L. P. forgets its hair-splitting controversies.—**John Lucas.**

Correction by Robert Minor.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:—In the issue of the DAILY WORKER of Thursday, Sept. 24, my article on "Bolshevik Reorganization" becomes a victim of a slip of the printer's hand. Ordinarily typographical errors, which are inevitable in a daily newspaper, have to be endured with no space wasted in correction. But in this case the misplacing of five lines of type happens to produce the following embarassing statement:

"The development of history in this period of the decay of capitalist organization, lack of political franchise, etc.) led to a different basis of organization. Workers could not hold meetings in public halls; yet the same workers were drawn to 'democratic' institutions and of the proletarian revolution," etc., etc.

Several comrades have asked me "what the hell this means." To avoid further misunderstanding it is necessary to explain that the above paragraph as printed contains five lines of type that belonged in an earlier paragraph. Correctly the text should be:

"Different political conditions in which the Russian party developed (the prohibition of all working class organization, lack of political franchise, etc.) led to a different basis of organization. Workers could not hold meetings in public halls; yet the same workers were of necessity drawn together every day in the factory at their employment. The formation of the working class revolutionary party in Russia inevitably took the outline of the workshop as the outline of the basic unit of the party—the shop nucleus.

"Necessity had brought the Russian party to the best type of organization, while the rest of the parties lagged behind with an inferior form.

The development of history in this period of the decay of capitalist 'democratic' institutions and of the proletarian revolution, has created in all industrial countries of the world the essential conditions which now compel the reorganization of all sections of the revolutionary party in the higher form, on the basis of shop nuclei."—**Robert Minor.**

I. W. A. OPENING CAMPAIGN FOR NEEDY CHINESE

Civil War and Famine Scourges Nation

The International Workers' Aid now located at 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., is now carrying on a nation-wide drive for relief of the struggling and starving workers and children of China.

This is the same organization that did such splendid work for the relief of the famine stricken workers and peasants of Russia in 1922-1923, then known as the Friends of Soviet Russia, and which came to the rescue of the German workers in 1923-24 and the Irish famine stricken peasants in 1925.

The I. W. A. is the American section of the Workers' International Relief with headquarters in Berlin, Germany, having national sections in every country of note thruout the world.

From a report sent out by the Berlin office, we note that the German workers collected a million gold marks in four weeks' time for the relief of their suffering fellow workers in China.

In England the Chinese relief work is being supported by labor in a manner that leaves no room for doubt as to how they feel toward the Chinese workers. At a recent W. I. R. congress held in London, the delegates pledged their full support and solidarity.

Many Tough Problems.

The Chinese workers who are only just awakening to the realization of the class struggle, are confronted with a triple problem; first, their own exploiters and profiteers; second, the capitalist invaders who now rule China, and as per late reports, they have had a flood that has pauperized millions of workers and peasants whose crops were wiped out. Two million families were left high and dry without a morsel to call their own. The American I. W. A. looks forward to receiving unstinted and immediate support from all sections of the country, from the ranks of labor and sympathizers.

It is to be hoped that the American workers will rally to the support of the Chinese workers morally and financially. It is not charity but a duty that calls. Send your contribution to the International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., today.

Teachers Fight Fake McAndrew Vote on Salary Schedules

Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew took the teachers by surprise with a hasty order for a vote on his proposed salary schedule during school hours.

When the ballots were sprung on the teachers 2861, the more experienced ones who had been thru many a battle with the school board refused to vote without first discussing the move among themselves at their federation meeting. The younger ones 2887, being less experienced but courageous nevertheless, voted against the schedule at once. 3,310 voted in favor of the bill. The vote shows that McAndrew has either convinced or intimidated only 3,310 teachers out of 9,058 for his bill.

Tea Pot Dome Figure Demoted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral J. K. Robinson who gave his consent to the lease of Tea Pot Dome and who figured prominently in the scandal, reverted to the rank of captain when he gave up his post as chief of the navy's bureau of engineering. Robinson had asked to be retired as a rear admiral but the senate failed to confirm his promoti

NEGROES FIGHT SEGREGATION IN 'FREE' AMERICA

Residential Bars to Be Resisted

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The fight on residential segregation is spreading thruout the North according to reports received. Recently there was a small riot in Philadelphia and now it is reported that an organization has been formed in Cleveland to debar colored people from a white residential district

To Bar Negro Doctor.

The fight in Cleveland is being made to bar Dr. C. H. Garvin, a colored physician from occupying a house he is having built on Wade Park avenue. Two hundred white property owners recently held a meeting and formed an organization. At the meeting white neighbors of Dr. Garvin protested against his occupancy of the house he was having built.

One white attorney, Frank F. Gentsch, of 11104 Wade Park avenue, N. E., near Dr. Garvin's property, is reported to have said to G. W. Willis, a colored man present at the meeting:

"I want you to know that you will never live in the Wade allotment. Furthermore, you can say to Dr. Garvin that he will never live in the house that he is building on Wade Park avenue."

Not for Sale.

Dr. Garvin is reported to have said in a press interview that he was not trying to speculate in real estate but that he was building a home in which he intended to live and that the property was not for sale at any price.

Y. W. L. DISTRICT HELPS MINERS IN ANTHRACITE

Demands Free Speech and Victims' Release

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30.—The following resolution, presented by Norman Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, to the convention of District 3 of the Young Worker League here, was carried unanimously:

"WHEREAS, four active workers, militant leaders of the striking miners in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, in contravention of capitalist law, have been denied the right of free speech, and are now held in jail by the hireling political bosses of the coal operators, and

"WHEREAS, the struggles of the workers against their exploiters demand constant vigilance and constant fight to maintain the semblance of rights which remain to them under the capitalist system controlled by the bosses' government,

"THEREFORE, the convention resolves that we condemn the action of the bosses' political agents in arresting Comrades Valentine, Reid, Toohey and Zarak, and pledge our full moral and financial support to procure the unconditional release of these comrades, and we further

"RESOLVE, that the fight for free expression by the exploited workers is an essential fight for a fundamental weapon, necessary to the workers in their struggle, and pledge ourselves to continue the fight for free speech for the workers."

Germans Give Russ $50,000,000 Credit for Big Purchases

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—It is reported that German commercial circles are preparing to extend credits of $50,000,000 to Soviet Russia for the purchase of agricultural machinery, automobiles, tractors and industrial equipment. While Germany is unwilling, in fact, hardly able, to extend large credits to any country, it is plain that Russia offers her biggest outlet.

Russia is not in a position to pay cash and insists on long term loans that are possible of liquidation thru exports of raw materials and Russian products. The loan to Russia is said to be private German affair in which the government is taking no part.

American Investments in Mexican Oil Over Two Hundred Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Investments in Mexican oil production, refining and shipping now total $390,000,000, according to the Mexican News Bureau in Washington. Of this total, American companies have invested about $221,000,000, British $102,000,000, Dutch $42,000,000 and Mexican companies $12,000,000. The area now under production or held by oil barons is 6,539,000 acres.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Y. W. L. CONVENTION LAYS BASIS FOR BUILDING UP DISTRICT No. 8

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Thirty-one delegates from Y. W. L. branches thruout District 8, met here Sunday and were unanimous in laying the basis for constructive work in this district in the future.

This was the first district convention held by the Young Workers League in this district, and the delegates representing branches in the Chicago industrial district, such important industrial sections as Waukegan and Milwaukee, the coal fields of Southern Illinois, St. Louis and other important units of the Young Workers' League demonstrated their intentions of building up one of the strongest sections of the Young Workers' League in this district.

Williamson and Kaplan Report.

Comrade John Williamson reported for the National Executive Committee reviewing the past activities of the Young Workers' League and touching on some of the problems before the coming national convention. Comrade Nat Kaplan was the minority reporter. He spoke for more than one hour on the past and future political tasks of the league.

William F. Dunne, co-editor of the DAILY WORKER made a report for the District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, dealing mainly with the work that the party was starting for the Bolshevization of the party.

Valeria Meltz Reports for D. E. C.

Comrade Valeria Meltz, district secretary, made the report for the District Executive Committee, in which she outlined the huge tasks before the Young Workers' League in this district, stressing the importance of Bolshevizing our league by completing the reorganization on the basis of the shop nucleus, by more intensive Leninist education, thru the further development of our economic trade union work as well as the many other important league activities which were enumerated by Comrade Meltz.

Definite recommendations for accomplishing the many tasks before the district were made by Comrade Meltz in her report and the delegates showed their enthusiasm for carrying out this work in the long discussion that followed.

D. E. C. and National Delegates Elected.

A new district executive committee consisting of seventeen members and seven delegates to the national convention were elected by a vote of 28 and 29 to 3.

The delegates elected to the national convention of the Young Workers' League are Meltz, Harvey, Williamson, Shachtman, Zolisko, Allard and Angello.

The new district executive committee which will consist of ten resident members in Chicago and seven comrades from important units thruout the district, was elected as follows: Meltz, Harvey, Shachtman, Gomez, Letchinger, Greenberg, Erenberg, Weintraub, Blechsmidt and Phillips, Chicago; Angello, Springfield; Allard, Dowell; Zolisko, Milwaukee; Plotkin, Maywood; Zunich, Gary.

Alternates: Shapiro, Shaffner, Dybcio, Sarney, Kline, Mass, Glotzer, Kaplan.

Resolutions Adopted.

In addition to the program for work presented by the D. E. C. which was adopted unanimously by the conventions, resolutions were adopted on the reports of the N. E. C. and the party.

URGE UNITY IN Y. W. L. ON BASIS OF THE COMINTERN'S DECISION

CLEVELAND, Ohio—(By Mail.)—The district convention of District Six of the Young Workers League was held here last Saturday. It elected as delegates to the national convention of the Young Workers League Comrades Wishtart, a miner; George Papcun, a steel workers, and Al Schaap, an office worker.

Delegates including those of the party representing branches from Cleveland, Bellaire, Dillesbottom, Youngstown, Yorkville and Bradley, Ohio, were seated in the convention without any contests.

Comrade Schaap, representative of the minority of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League, in the debate pointed out the need for unity in the ranks of the Young Workers League on the basis of the last decision of the Communist International. He also criticized constructively the work of the outgoing National Executive Committee, both organizationally and politically.

Comrade Williamson spoke as the representative of the majority of the National Executive Committee, defending their actions on the organizational and political field.

After the introduction of the resolutions by both representatives, the resolution of the minority representative of the National Executive Committee was carried by a vote of 10 to 7. Upon the basis of this vote, the convention elected three delegates to represent the convention's point of view.

Following the election of the delegates the district organizer of the Young Workers League, Comrade Salzman reported. His report was not approved by the convention.

Comrade Amter, the district organizer of the party in this district reported for the party. He gave an outline of the work that the party must conduct. In his report he stressed that the league and party must work together and that the party must help the league and vice versa, not only in its organizational but also political work.

A district executive committee of 13 was elected of which the former Ruthenberg group is repreesnted by Comrades Gordon, Shatz, Hotz, Goldberg, Wishtart, Vuclich, Kobylak, Schaap and a party representative. The former Foster group is represented by Comrades Salzman, Robboy, Snyder and Chukoloff.

After the district convention a meeting of the district executive committee was called which took up the question of the organization of the district executive committee. A district council of seven resident members of Cleveland of the district executive committee was elected consisting of Comrades Gordon, Shatz, Hotz, Salzman and Robboy and the district organizer of the Young Workers League and a representative of the party. Comrade Schaap was elected as the district organizer.

* * *

Pittsburgh Convention Meets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—(By Mail)—The district convention of the Young Workers League of District 5 was held here in the Labor Lyceum, last Sunday.

Negotiations between the representatives of the majority and minority of the National Executive Committee failed to bring an agreement as to the regular delegates to the district convention. The offer of the minority representative, Comrade Schaap to organize the convention on the basis of the call sent out by the district executive committee was refused by the majority representative Comrade Salzman.

Thereupon the convention was called to order upon the basis of the call of the district executive committee. The convention seated all delegates in accordance with the call of the district executive committee. Additional credentials were then presented for the Cannonsburgh shop nucleus and the Daisytown branch. These delegates were seated unanimously. Comrade Buyan, a young steel worker was elected as delegate to the national convention, eight voting in favor and four delegates absent.

It also voted for the amalgamation of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh districts requesting a paid organizer from the National Executive Committee and that the matter of the composition of the district executive committee be left to the National Executive committee.

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 4, 2 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Sunday, Oct. 11, 2. p. m. Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St. J. J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

NEW YORK I. L. D. TO STAGE BIG DEMONSTRATION

Protest the Threatened Executions in Hungary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The arrest of 100 Communists in Budapest and the severe beating up and threatened execution of Mathias Rakosi, Communist leader of the Hungarian workers, has aroused the indignation of the class-conscious workers of New York.

A mass meeting in protest against the brutality of the Hungarian Horthy agents and their representatives that have secured free entrance into the United States to the interparliamentary union has been called by the International Labor Defense for Monday evening, Oct. 5, at 6:30 p. m. in Union Square.

The International Labor Defense has called upon all workers' organizations to join in this protest meeting, which is directed against all the white terrorist governments whose representatives have just entered the country. The meeting will demand the liberation of the thousands of Hungarian workers in Horthy's dungeons, the freedom of Comrade Rakosi and the hundreds of workers arrested in Budapest, and the end of the brutal persecution and murder of workers in Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania and other capitalist countries.

Robbing Banks from the Inside Is Safe Both "Night and Day"

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—As expected by those who have observed a fiasco for nearly four years, A. O. Meininger, former cashier of the looted Night and Day bank of St. Louis, has been finally acquitted of embezzlement by a jury at Union, Mo., where the case had been taken from St. Louis on a change of venue.

The bank's gutted condition was discovered by state bank examiners Jan. 6, 1922. The bank was ordered closed. Meininger, the president of the bank and its entire board of directors were indicted. The president was found "not guilty," and indictments against the directors were quashed on technical grounds. Not one of those charged with robbing the bank from the inside have spent a single day in jail.

Labor organizations and wage earning depositors were chief among the sufferers from the crash. Four small depositors, despondent over the loss of their life savings, have committed suicide.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE SURVEY OF CONFERENCES SHOWS I. L. D. FIRMLY ESTABLISHED

A survey of the local conferences held thruout the country on Sept. 13 under the auspices of International Labor Defense, indicates a growing response to the call for defense of labor's class-war prisoners. The conferences occurred in 25 of the largest cities in the country and 35 of the smaller towns. In nearly every instance they were successful. In every instance the purpose of the conferences was attained: the setting up of permanent branches of International Labor Defense composed of dues paying members who accept the principle of fighting against capitalist persecution of working class fighters.

Represented at the various conferences were local trade unions, workers' fraternal and benefit societies, co-operatives and permanent I. L. D. branches previously established. These latter were provisionally formed since the national conference for labor defense held in Chicago last June that founded I. L. D. At the Sept. 13 conferences these branches were brot together in city-wide locals and connected with city central committees.

Collective Affiliation.

In addition to these units, there are now represented in the city central committees other workers' organizations that sent delegates to the conferences and declared their desire to collectively affiliate. These now have delegates to the city centrals and pay a monthly sum in collective dues.

At the New York conference, 40,000 workers were represented, in Chicago, 18,000. Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco and other of the more important cities held conferences that compared favorably, in proportion, to New York and Chicago.

Protest Persecutions.

Without exception, the conferences endorsed the proceedings and actions of the national conference of June 28 last, that brot International Labor Defense into existence. The conference went on record for the release of all class war prisoners and passed resolutions of protest. Many sent resolutions of protest to the ambassadors of foreign countries that have subjected their working classes to persecutions and terror such as Poland, Roumania, Esthonia. Resolutions were sent to the U. S. war department asking the release of Crouch and Trumbull, imprisoned Communist soldiers.

The central feature of the gatherings was the case in Zeigler, Ill., where Henry Corbishley and 14 other union coal miners are being victimized by a frame-up of criminal charges brot by corrupt union officials with the backing of the coal operators and the ku klux klan. Reports were made on the various cases now before I. L. D. for legal defense. There are many cases of attempts to deport foreign-born workers pending and new ones frequently arising There are big trials in progress in Michigan and Pennsylvania. In addition to this, I. L. D. has assumed the obligation of supplying material aid to the more than 100 class war prisoners now in jail and their families. The conferences mapped out plans for meeting these obligations and prepared campaigns to revive interest in labor defense thruout the organized labor movement in their respective cities.

A Great Power.

In most of the cities the conferences were followed by enthusiastic mass meetings that served to give impetus to the work before them. The appeal of I. L. D. is that it is a nonpartisan organization pledged to defend all workers, regardless of affiliation or conviction, who are attacked for their activities in the labor movement. The Sept. 13 conferences laid the proper mass basis for International Labor Defense and put it on the road to becoming a great defense power of the organized workers in America.

MUSIC IS JUST LIKE LIQUOR, SO HOOVER EXPERT INFORMS US

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Prohibition is held directly responsible for America's insatiable demand for jazz music.

Figures depicting this jazz mania and showing that the production of musical instruments has more than doubled in the last ten years were made public by Hoover's department of commerce.

In 1914, the value of the factories engaged in producing musical instruments was $119,689,000. The 1925 production will reach $300,000,000, officials estimated.

Music, according to an acoustic engineer at the bureau of standards, is more intoxicating than liquor, if properly developed.

"Jazz has the same disorganizing effect on the nervous system as moonshine liquor," declared this authority.

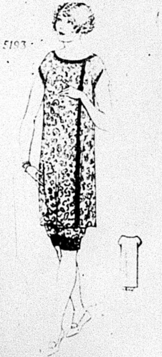
Help Us Out!

A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time—c'mon over.

There is folding, inserting, sealing, stamping—just loads of all kind of work. To help the DAILY WORKER when it especially needs help—c'mon over!

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

BATHING SUIT.

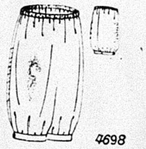


5193. This model comprises a "smock" or "tunic" and a combination slip having bloomers and under body in one. Sateen, silk, jersey weaves, satin or washable broadcloth could be used for this model.

It is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44. Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 4⅛ yards of 40 inch material. The smock alone requires 2⅜ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

A COMFORTABLE BLOOMER STYLE.



4698. This model is especially desirable for stout figures. It may be made of sateen, flannel, serge, crepe, albatross, linen, satin or silk.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: small, 27-29; medium, 31-33; large, 35-37; extra large, 39-41 inches waist measure. A medium size requires 1⅞ yard of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Russian Industry to Reach Prewar Level Soon, Statistics Show

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—According to the statistics compiled by gosplan (state planning committee), the economic tendency in agriculture and industry is toward the achievement of pre-war standards. Each year the production has come closer and closer to the pre-war production of Russia.

Agriculture Goes Up.

In the year 1921-22 agricultural production was 45 per cent of the prewar. In 1922-23 it was 70 per cent; 1923-24, 72 per cent; 1924-25, 74 per cent. The forecast for 1925-26 is 92 per cent of the 1913 production.

Agricultural prices have increased. In 1922-23 they were 72 per cent; 1923-24, 79 per cent; 1924-25, 94 per cent; and the forecast for 1925-26 is 95 per cent of prewar prices.

Industrial Production Rises.

In the year 1921-22 industrial production was 17 per cent of the prewar standard. In 1922-23, 37 per cent; 1923-24, 46 per cent; 1924-25, 72 per cent and the forecast for 1925-26 is 98 per cent.

Prices of industrial products have begun to fall and are nearning the level of the year 1913-14. In 1922-23 prices were 138 per cent of pre-war; 1923-24, 127 per cent; 1924-25, 106 per cent and the forecast for 1925-26 is 105 per cent.

Deckhand Drowns

LECLAIRE, Iowa, Sept. 30.—Wilbert Mohlman, 17, employed as deckhand on the government steamer "Leclaire," was drowned when he fell from the lower deck of the boat and was swept beneath the steamer.

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FRENCH DRIVE ON RIFFS HAS BEEN BROKEN

Rains Aid Abd-el-Krim Against Invaders

FEZ, French Morocco, Sept. 30.—The concerted drive of the French from the south and the Spaiards from the north on Adjir, has been definitely postponed. Rain torrents have begun to fall in Morocco, making it impossible for the French to advance with their heavy artillery and supplies.

The torrents of rain have made the clay impassable and the fog which hangs over the country makes flying impossible. The Riffians under Abd-el-Krim have begun to vigorously attack the French and Spanish lines on all fronts.

Riffs Attack French.

A fierce attack has been made against El Bibane in the central part of the front and a counter-attack has been made in the Kel-el-Loun sector.

Motor transportation and telephonic connections between Fez and Taza have been severed on the eastern front by the continued rains.

Marshal Lyautey has asked to be replaced and leaves French Morocco soon. He has been one of the empire builders of imperialist France and the methods that he used are now being resisted by the Riffians in their struggle for independence.

Airplanes Riddled by Riffs.

The American mercenaries in Morocco are finding that the Riffs are better shots than they thot they were. American flyers have had the habit of taking bombs, painting them red, white and blue, putting their name on them and then circling low to an advancing column or outpost, drop the bomb. Then they would circle back to see what havoc they had wrought. Two or three of them in trying this stunt have had their engines go dead on them. Some of them were able to escape, and they never tried the stunt again as their airplanes were riddled by Riff bullets so that they looked like sieves.

Riffs Excellent Shots.

"The Riffs are excellent infantry and first-class shots" writes Col. Charles Sweeny, one of the mercenaries in the employ of French imperialism. "You may judge when I tell you that they have already shot out of airplanes from 500 to 1,000 feet up and going from 80 to 100 miles an hour over twenty French aviators."

Higher Than World War.

The percentage of casualties among French aviators in Morocco is higher than those of the world war, due to the excellent markmanship of the Riffians, admits the French war office.

* * *

Krim Getting Munitions

MELILLA, Spanish Marócco, Sept. 30.—The Riffs have begun intense activity around Tizzi Azza, where supply convoys have been forced to abandon the use of mules and rely on human packbearers. Load after load of munitions, food and other materials have fallen into the hands of the Riffian tribesmen.

The tribesmen have also renewed their attacks in the Afrau, Sidi Mesand, Quebdani, Farha, and Midar regions. The Riffs are hidden in ravines and are keeping up a constant fire on the Spanish posts.

At Cebadilla, the Riffians have a field gun, captured from the Spanish legion, raising the number of casualties in the Spanish camp 800 feet away.

Naval Operations Paralyzed

All naval operations along the coast of Morocco have been paralyzed by the rain storms.

At Alhucemas the aviators are meeting with heavy rifle and machine gun fire. Many of the planes return to their bases riddled with bullets. A number of aviators have been killed by Riff marksmen.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

RUSSIA TODAY

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Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, Oct. 1, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
594	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2108	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3701 E. 92nd St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Workers, 1214 N Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W.
12	Leather Wokers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St. Van Buren St.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
2	Piano and Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Washington.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria Sts.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

CANADA TO HAVE ELECTIONS OVER TARIFF ISSUES

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—The Canadian elections, to be held October 29, will revolve around the od dispute, to have or not to have protective tariff. The present liberal government headed by Mackenzie King is going to the people because it lacks a working majority against the conservatives and progressives, the latter holding the balance of power. The liberals want a tariff "for revenue only." The conservatives want a definitely protective tariff.

The progressives, the western farmers and petit-bourgeois group, want the removal of protective duties on necessaries and instruments of production, by which they mean farm machinery. The workers of Canada are beginning to see that all this scrapping about tariffs is a smoke-screen to blind their own political consciousness.

Worker Exposes New Jersey Hospital as Filthy Slave Shop

By FRANCIS MILLER
(Worker Correspondent)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 30.—I wish to tell of my experiences as a waitress in the dining room of a Jersey City private hospital.

In order to get the work, I had to make an outlay of $1.70 for a uniform of coarse, cheap, ugly material. After a washing the uniform became too small for me.

The hours are from 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. There is also one night in the week from 9:30 p. m. to 2:30 a. m., when one has to serve and dispose of great piles of dirty dishes alone, without any assistance. We must also work every other Sunday.

Rush About

One has to rush about, and by the time things are cleaned up, one is too dead tired to eat. One woman was living on milk only. A young girl who was being bullied about by this woman often left her meal untouched.

I threw her dinner in the refuse can—the waste at this place was frightful.

Living Rooms Filthy

The living quarters were unspeakably filthy. I could not take the dirty room and unmade bed with dirty rags thrown upon it, that was assigned me, but doubled up with a young girl. The workers themselves had to scrub and fumigate the rooms—and on institution day the nurses' house was open for inspection.

All the women suffer with their feet. After the day's work one is just about able to crawl. They spend the time bathing their feet in epsom salts to allay the misery.

Low Wages, Long Hours

The wage for this slavery is $10 a week. The housekeeper told me that those who work even harder, at cleaning, receive only $35 a month. The women I saw were mostly illiterate, not able to even write their name. In receiving their wages they sign with a cross.

Solicits Charity

This hospital, tho a "pay" institution solicits charity, even writing to my home address for donations.

In the New York Sun for the 19th, I cut out a clipping: "Death Laid To Neglect. Police and Hospital Charged With Failure to Aid Man." It was this Jersey Hospital, whose ambulance surgeon handed a case of heart attack over to the police. The man was taken in a patrol wagon to headquarters, booked and locked in a cell for ten hours, then he was taken to a different hospital where he died a few hours later. What do you say to this for brutality?

YOUNG PIONEERS' INTERNATIONAL MEET IN MOSCOW

Delegates From Many Lands Present

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—The First International Congress of the Junior Communists is being held in Moscow with delegates from Sweden, Norway, Germany, Austria, Holland, Finland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Junior Communists organized in the Young Pioneers comprise the youngest group of Communists organized, their ages ranging about 12 and 14.

The Pioneer movement has just barely started in Europe, but in the Soviet Union its organization numbers 1,500,000 members.

In the call for the convention the purpose of the gathering is outlined as follows:

"The congress will play a great role in the revolutionary organization and education of the workers, especially in western countries. The education of children there is now in the hands of the clergy and bourgeois teachers, all of whom oppose the general class struggle and especially oppose class distinctions between children.

"It is necessary to fight religious prejudices and abolish fear of revolution thru the Pioneer's organization and to build thru it the foundations of future class unity among the proletariat of the world."

Mayakovski Tickets for Sale in Many Places

Tickets for the Mayakovski meeting which will be held Friday eve., Oct. 2, at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshfield Ave., are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at Freiheit office, at the Russian Co-operative restaurants, the Workers Home, 1902 W. Division St.

The famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovski will speak on Russian poetry and literature. He will read some of his own poems.

Get your tickets in advance and tell your friends to do likewise.

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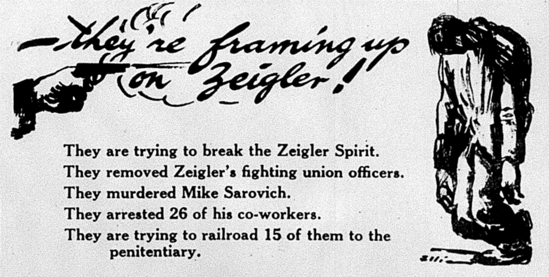
They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing! Hurry Up With

HELP!

Send contributions to

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
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290 Advertising rates on application.

More Gunboat Diplomacy in China

The American gunboat Palos has been rushed 1,400 miles up the Yangtze river following the alleged firing of 200 shots by Chinese soldiers at an American-owned steamer—the Chi Chuen.

What bloody possibilities there are in incidents such as this! The "gunmen of American diplomacy," as an American writer has called the naval detachments recently, are responsible to no one but the war department and in the past they have presented the American masses with more than one wholesale butchery of "backward peoples"—neither hushed up or justified in the face of popular clamor.

The Chinese people are, with much pain and struggle, throwing off the yoke of their own reactionary ruling class and that of the foreign exploiters. Slowly they are uniting their country, divided again and again by the military chieftains and portioned out among the great powers. A national labor movement, the infallible sign of the advancement of the masses, is rapidly arising. In many ways, some of them difficult for those who live in highly industrialized countries to understand, the Chinese workers and peasants, with some student organizations playing a leading role, are lifting themselves out of the morass of ignorance and poverty that western capitalism is largely responsible for perpetrating.

American shipowners have never been regarded as angels of sweetness and light and it is certain that the American steamer which got into difficulty 1,400 miles up the river from Shanghai was engaged in no altruistic mission.

In plain words, it had no business there, yet no sooner are its owners notified of its being looked upon as an enemy by the Chinese than a gunboat is dispatched to terrorize the natives.

Of late there has been a let-down in the news carried by the capitalist press on the Chinese situation. The popular opinion seems to be that the crisis has passed and that pending the conference of the Chinese government and the great powers over the question of custom duties and extra-territoriality the aggressions of the imperialists will cease.

The dispatch of a U. S. gunboat to the interior of China shows that this is a wrong idea. American troops and warships are still in China. They are there to terrorize the Chinese masses and to support any reactionary uprising that can be utilized to thwart the Chinese liberation movement.

What news of the Chinese developments that is carried by the capitalist press now emphasizes the danger of the "Bolshevist menace." If the American militarists choose to slaughter Chinese workers, peasants and students, it will undoubtedly occur in the holy cause of freeing them—and American businessmen in China—from the "menace of Bolshevism."

The Shanghai strike has shown that Japanese, British and American imperialist interests could not work together harmoniously altho as thieves they had many things in common. The other powers will not allow America a free hand if her activity threatens their privileges. There is the threat of imperialist war of a world-wide character in such adventures as that of the gunboat Palos.

The slogan of the Workers (Communist) Party of America is just as forcible today as it was three months ago—

Bring American warships and troops out of China!

The French Debt

The middle class spokesmen can yip their heads off about the huge sums owed to "their country" by European nations, France in particular, but the kind of settlement that is indicated by the negotiations now in progress between Caillaux and Mellon is fairly convincing evidence that American finance-capital is not going to force the French ruling class into bankruptcy. That ruling class is still, with its hostility towards British imperialism, too valuable an asset for Wall Street to dispose of for a matter of a few billion dollars.

American imperialism prefers to keep France under its thumb and it allows her therefore to pay at the rate of $40,000,000 per year on a total debt of over $4,000,000,000. This is at the rate of one per cent per year—certainly very generous terms as any debtor will admit.

But these generous terms can be revised at any time and they mean that the House of Morgan will continue to be the real ruler of France. The French national economy will be forced to adjust itself to the needs of Wall Street.

The needs are just the opposite of those of the French working class and peasantry and as in Germany a Dawes plan under some other name will throw the whole burden upon their shoulders.

Overshadowing all the fine phrases of the diplomats and financiers put out for public consumption is the one basic fact—that France is an appendage of American imperialism and favors in the matter of money payments will have to be repaid a hundredfold by still more brutal suppression and exploitation of the French masses.

Another View of N. Y. Saklatvala Demonstration

The Comintern Letter to the Communist Party of German

HARDLY two months after the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Germany in July the Communist International found it necessary to take issue with the leadership of its German section. In a communication sent to the German Party the Communist International discusses all questions at issue and gives advice and direction.

This letter is not only a manifestation of the international leadership of our Comintern, but it is also a conclusive proof of the absolute necessity of such a leadership. Too often there exists a tendency that political orientations fall victims to subjective influences of the leadership. Too often the subjective conceptions of a leadership give a wrong slant to the consideration of objective conditions.

THUS, for instance, we find, that the desire to stick to Leninism is in itself not sufficient. One must have the fundamental concepts of, Leninism as an integral part of one's point of view. Where this fundamental concept is missing, we find that the mere technical attempt to be Leninist leads to distortions of Leninism, manifesting themselves in leftist opportunism, or in opportunist pessimism.

The Communist International, led by those comrades who have been the comrades and fellow officers of the great leader of the world proletariat in the victorious battle against Russian capitalism, preserves a universal outlook for its consideration of the problems of the revolutionary movement in the different countries. They are Leninists in action capable of judging the Leninist qualities of the activities not on the basis of a Leninist formula, but on the basis of the live principles of Lenin.

RUTH FISHER, the leader of the severely criticised group of leadership of the German Party, recognized this and she testified to the correctness of the Communist International's criticism with her signature.

The Communist International is the genreal staff of our international revolutionary party. To this general staff falls the right and the duty to finally pass upon the correctness of the use of our revolutionary forces on all national and international battle fronts of the class struggle. To recognize this right and duty of the Communist International carries with it a determination to understand, rather than to criticise its decisions.

The DAILY WORKER will print the Communist International letter to Germany. Its importance is obvious.

First the German Party is part of our own party because it is part of our International.

Second the Communist International judgment on problems in Germany suggests valuable and important conclusions on the Communist International judgment on problems in America.

Third, the letter helps us to understand better the methods of judgment of the Communist International, helps to give us a better understanding of Leninism.

We will print the letter serially, beginning in today's issue. For the better understanding of the letter we reprint here an article of the Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, on the Communist International letter to the German Party.

• • •

The Political Meaning of the Letter of the E. C. C. I. to the German Party

(Reprinted from Pravda.)

"ALL those who hold dear the interests of the world revolution must give careful consideration to the letter of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Communist Party of Germany. May the gourgeois penny-a-liners, may the opportunists and reformists rejoice because of the public criticism of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the leadership of the German Communist Party. To rejoice about the difficulties on the road to revolution is the shameful historic profession of the Social-Democratic lackeys of capitalism. Cruel self-criticism, understanding of one's own mistakes, and the rectification of such mistakes is what Lenin taught us.

"Certain deviations became apparent in the Ruth Fisher-Maslow group and also certain mistakes in the leadership of the party. On the other hand, the Communist Party of Germany did not understand how to exploit all its chances of propaganda among the masses. Naturally there are also objective conditions which make this propaganda of the Communist Party of Germany among the masses more difficult. The tiredness of the masses as a result of the October defeat is still prevalent; the illusions are not yet overcome which were created by the victory of the left block in France, by the MacDonold government in England and by the Dawes' plan the German bourgeoisie still pulls along with it certain proletarian groups on the basis of western orientation.

"THIS made it all the more necessary to call attention to a number of mistakes and deviations of the Ruth Fisher-Maslow group. The latter underestimated the characteristic historic changes and particularities which took place among the masses. The offensive of capital and of reaction created among the German masses a will for self-defense and for struggle. A growth of the sympathies of the proletarian masses for the Soviet Union which expressed itself in the Social-Democratic and non-partisan workers' delegation to Russia is also unquestionable. The masses began to move and new energy accumulated for the class struggle.

"This change in the consciousness of the masses has not been correctly estimated and sufficiently exploited by the German comrades. As a result of this the dissatisfaction of the masses merely drove water on the mills of the social-democratic 'left' opposition instead of becoming useful for the Communist Party of Germany. The Ruth Fisher-Maslow group not only underestimated this change of the mood of the masses but it also disregarded the work in the trade unions. Too small forces were concentrated on this sector of the proletarian front. For this reason we suffered considerable losses in the field of trade union work.

"HERE it becomes clearly apparent that we have to pay for any attempt to be more left than Leninism. It would be absolutely incorrect to take for granted that the Communist Party of Germany has no prospects for success in the trade union work at present. Even the social-democratic Liepziger Volkszeitung must admit that in the elections of the German Federation of Labor the Communist Party of Germany polled from 25 to 30 per cent of the votes altho it elected only three representatives.

"The united front strategy was also insufficently understood. Many thot that the united front was merely a diplomatic play of the Russian policies.

"It is absolutely clear that highest organ of the revolution, Executive Committee of the Comm ist International, had to call the tention of the party membership the dangers besetting the corre Bolshevist line. The Executive Co mittee of the Communist Inter tional acted in accordance with L inism. It acted correctly. The c rectness of the criticism of the E cutive Committee of the Communi International is also recognized the resolution of the Central Exec tive Committee of the Communi Party of Germany.

"TO the masses! Nearer to the cial-Democratic workers! R application of the united front t tics not in words but in deeds! En getic strengthening of trade uni unity! That is the political meanin of the letter of the Executive Co mittee of the Commuist Internationa

"The Communists must penetra into the depths of the Social-Dem cratic working masses and must car on trade union work. This will n be very pleasant for the Social-Dem cratic Party, but our main task is widen the scope of influence of o party among the masses.

"May the renegades of the prol tarian revolution rejoice about th fight of Moscow with the Communi Party of Germany. May they laug about the 'penants and fanatics o the world revolution!' It is not th first time that we hear such crie The revolutionary advance guard o the German working class has suffici ently strong nerves to consider th malicious rejoicings of the social traitors with contempt and to discip line its will to fight and its determina tion for victory."

To All Organizations and Members of the Communist Party of Germany

Letter from the E. C. C. I. to all Organizations and Members of the Communist Party of Germany.

• • •

Dear comrades:

As early as the last session of the Enlarged Executive—March-April 1925—and shortly afterwards, we discussed in detail, in conjunction with the representatives of the German Communist Party, those questions in which, in our opinion, the greatest defects of Party work are evidenced. The most important question—the question of the German Party—was at that time, and still continues to be, the problem of increasing the recruiting powers of our Party, the problem of winning the masses, especially the masses of social democratic workers. Our general political line has been determined from this standpoint, and from this standpoint we have considered the other questions. Among these we find the following tasks; work in the trade unions; convincing the social democratic workers (questions of propaganda, "change of tone," etc); the "normalising" of Party life (inner Party democracy, employment of the former opposition, freedom of discussion, election of Party functionaries, introduction of fresh leading forces, etc.), was regarded by us at the same time as a prerequisite for the establishment of correct relations towards the masses outside the Party; the liquidation of the hidden fight against the International (liquidation of the custom of so-called independent emissaries in other parties, sincere carrying out of the real Bolshevist line).

Before the Party Conference, the representatives of the Executive once more negotiated with the representatives of the German Party, although not entirely officially; this was at the wish of the German representatives.

At these negotiations the three most important groups of questions were discussed.

Firstly: The Executive pointed out the existence of certain right deviations in the leading group Ruth Fischer-Maslow; the adoption of a too parliamentary attitude, etc.

Secondly: It was decided that a really new course should be followed in the trade union question; that a strong and capable trade union department be demonstratively elected at the Party Conference, or instructions to this effect given to the new Party Central.

Thirdly: The representatives of the Executive insisted that fresh leading forces are to elected to the Central, especially comrades familiar with trade union work, and including some comrades of the opposition. Not for the purpose of dragging the Party over to the "right", as has been deliberately wrongly asserted, but in order to a create means of access to the vacillating members of the Party.

The Executive received three subsequent inquiries as to the elements of which the Party Central was to be composed, and three times it confirmed its advice.

At the Party Conference itself these decisions were, for the most part, not carried out. Comrade Ruth Fischer's group not only sabotaged the decisions, but at the same time caused the delegation sent by the Executive to be treated in such a manner that it was obliged to issue a declaration to this effect. At the conclusion of the Party Conference an offer of an alliance on the part of the Scholem-Rosenberg group against the Eecutive was tacitly accepted, a proceeding void of all principle, seeing that politically the Party Conference was being carried on in the spirit of fight against the ultra left. A conflict with the representatives of the Youth International was brought about in an analogous manner; the International Youth Conference, in which the representatives of 13 countries participated, has officially stated its standpoint with regard to this, and addressed an appeal to this effect to the Eecutive.

This brought about a severe crisis. The first delegation coming to us with instructions for the disavowal of the E. C. C. I. delegation was obliged to admit, after a heated discusion, that the Eecutive was right. The whole delegation made a declaration to the effect that it held the criticism made by the E. C. C. I. to be correct, that it considered the standpoint represented by the E. C. C. I. delegation to have been right, and that it was in agreement with the political line taken by the youth representatives and by the International Youth Conference.

Meanwhile it was decided—at the wish of the German delegation—to have the larger body of representatives sent for. Ruth Fischer employed every possible means in order to delay their arrival.

The second delegation was divided into two groups. At first comrade Ruth Fischer opposed the criticism of the E. C. C. I., but after a long discussion in the Commission of the E. C. C. I., participated in by the representatives of all the leading parties, she too made a declaration acknowledging the correctness of the criticism made by the E. C. C. I.

This, briefly stated, is the state of affairs. We wish however to add some further explanations, for the purpose of making the standpoint of the Communist International clear to the German comrades.

1. The General Situation.

The world political situation may be regarded as extremely critical. Despite the relative stabilization in Central Europe, the fundamental inconsistencies of modern capitalism are causing a state of extreme tension. The rapid growth of the Soviet Union, the decline experienced by England, the successes of the International red united front (Anglo-Russian trade union bloc and the struggle for unity; the German and other workers' delegations to Soviet Russia; the workers' and peasants' congresses in France; the revolutionizing of the whole English labor movement, etc.), and the enormous increase in the acuteness of the colonial and semi-colonial struggles for freedom (Morocco, Syria, and especially in China) on the one hand; and on the other hand the concentration of imperialist forces against the Soviet Union (the military-diplomatic "ring" around Moscow; agitation in the bourgeois press; English policy and the security pact; preparations for war and blockade; the attitude adopted by Kautsky and the social democratic press, etc.)—these are all symptoms of the general aggravation of the situation.

Among this complex of symptoms one of particular importance is Germany's fresh orientation towards the West. This orientation is creating another general trend of feeling among the people, and is even mirrored to a certain extent among the least class conscious sections of the proletariat.

Two different processes are to be observed among the German people. In the first place the fresh wave of sympathy for the Soviet Union; the social democratic workers are beginning to develop towards communism. Not directly towards the Communist Party but by roundabout paths and in novel ways, which the Party must learn to estimate. A typical example is furnished by the workers' delegations.

On the other hand, we have to record the growth, in certain—if small—sections of the working class of the so-called "anti-Moscow" tendencies, an expression of the fresh orientation of the bourgeoisie. This process is also going on in the German C. P. to a certain extent. The so-called ultra left tendency is frequently merely a cloak for social democratic, reformist, "Levitic" tendencies, which threaten to change into direct betrayal of the international working class. These two processes are of an international character, and are thus of particular importance.

There is no doubt that a number of circumstances greatly increasing the difficulties existed at the time when the left took over the leadership of the Party. The October defeat, six months of illegality, the MacDonald government, left elections in France and the Dawes report with its resultant reformist illusions among broad strata of the working class. But in spite of all this, the losses sustained by the Party, unavoidable to a certain degree, would not have been so great if the leaders of the Party had not committed the above grave errors.

In spite of this we must state here that the above-mentioned group of leaders in the Party Central have not by any means showed themselves capable of reacting properly to the new processes taking place in the working class. Although the general situation is by no means unfavorable, the number of members in the Party, at best, only maintains its level; there is a serious falling off in the trade unions; there were serious losses at the political elections; the recruiting powers of the Party are insufficiently developed, despite the apparent unity, which is by no means a Bolshevist unity. This is the point which has now been reached. The Party leaders have not proved capable of winning over the social democratic and non-party workers.

The Ruth Fischer-Maslow group has not proved capable of an energetic fight against the "ultra left", in reality anti-communist tendencies, and has even supported these tendencies by playing a highly ambiguous role in international questions.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

FASCIST ITALY PREPARES FOR MORE VIOLENCE

Mussolini Threatens as Regime Totters

ROME, Sept. 30—The growing opposition to the fascist dictatorship in Italy has called forth frantic and violent speeches from the spokesmen of fascism in a campaign designed to intimidate parliament when it opens in October or November. Premier Mussolini, speaking of the opposition at a meeting in Northern Italy, said: "They will never succeed in paralyzing with their feeble barricades our powerful movement." He warned the opposition that it must accept the government or be "constrained by force."

Sig. Farinacci, secretary general of the fascist party said, "This is a peaceful revolution if not opposed, but if opposed it will be carried out by force." Rumors persist that the army is undergoing a changed attitude regarding fascism and certainly the civil population is becoming daily more resentful of the iron dictatorship.

Tightening Dictatorship.

In order to save itself, the dictatorship must become ever more severe. In the present campaign legislation is proposed that will further centralize the government, giving it complete jurisdiction over the press and usurping for itself the appointment of mayors of municipalities—a procedure unheard of in Italy from time immemorial.

The feeling is current that Mussolini's last resort against the growing menace of the internal situation will be to plunge the country into a foreign war. His foreign policy is of the most eccentric character and his solutions of the Italian debt problem have failed to materialize. The regime is undoubtedly tottering and is making preparation for its last feast of violence.

Quake Hits Oakland, Calif.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 30—A strong, sharp earthquake rocked Oakland at 7:20 o'clock this morning, paralyzing telephone service thruout the city for ten minutes. There were no casualties and no damage was reported. The shock was at first thought to have been caused by a terrific blast. University of California seismogolists are investigating their instruments for an explanation of the shock.

Echo of Teapot Dome.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30. — Appeal from the decision of the U. S. district judge for the district of Wyoming upholding the validity of the Teapot Dome leases to Harry F. Sinclair was filed at St. Louis in the U. S. court of appeals by Atlee Pomereme, counsel for the government.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

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But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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COURT GIVES AID TO MINE BARONS

"RECOGNIZE SOVIET UNION!" IS RALLYING CALL FOR THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATIONS

As the eighth anniversary of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic draws near, the Workers (Communist) Party issues a rousing call to all its units to prepare for the celebration of November 7, the day of victory for the Russian workers and peasants with the opening of an intensive drive for the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, of which Russia is a part.

The capitalist class of the world realizes that their hope and dream of a collapse of the Soviet Union is futile. Soviet Russia today stands out as the only nation in Europe where the conditions of the working class have improved. In Germany, France, England and the other nations the conditions of the workers are growing worse. This anniversary finds the economic condition of Soviet Russia better than ever. Industrial and agricultural production have nearly reached the prewar standard. More and more factories are being erected. Trade is once more being successfully carried on. With these facts facing the capitalist class in the face, their hope of a collapse of Soviet power has given way to a fear of the example shown by the Soviet Union.

The menace of the Soviet Union to world capitalism has increased. It stands out as a guide showing them how their condition may be bettered. The fear of the capitalist class of their own workers is increased as long as Russia stands in the position to materially aid the revolting proletarians of other lands.

Launch International Attack.

The capitalist class in their desperation have launched a vicious attack on an international scale against the Communists of the world and against the Soviet Union. The security pact, the attack on the Communists of Bulgaria, Roumania, Greece, Turkey and other lands serve as good examples of these drives.

Arrange Mass Meetings!

It is up to the workers of America to frustrate the aims of its capitalist class. In the united front mass meetings to be held all over the country every worker sympathetic to the cause of Soviet Russia must be drawn into the drive for recognition of the Soviet Union. As many meetings as can be called must be held on November 7, to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Distribute Leaflets!

A million leaflets demanding the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are being printed by the Workers (Communist) Party to be used in the drive to force American capitalism to recognize the only working class republic in the world. To supplement the leaflets, buttons are being made to be worn by the workers to show their active sympathy for the Soviet Union. Stickers and other methods to rouse the workers of America are also to be used.

U. S.-FRENCH SETTLEMENT COMPLETED

France to Continue Her Aggressions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1. — After a week or so of quibbling the representatives of French imperialism and the American bankers have come to a settlement of terms.

The sub-committees of the French and American delegations met in secret session and there they decided upon the plan that will be rubber-stamped by President Coolidge. Mellon, Hoover and other prominent republican members are to present their unanimous decision for the president's approval.

Thus French imperialism is given a new lease of life to bomb Syrian and Moroccan villages in her attempt to dominate the world's resources.

The terms of the settlement agreed on are arranged in the following manner:

A series of five annual payments of $40,000,000 from 1926 to 1930, inclusive.

A series of seven annual payments of $60,000,000 from 1931 to 1937, inclusive.

A series of 50 annual payments of $100,000,000 from 1938 to 1987, inclusive. The payments cover a period of 62 years.

A safeguard clause by which France can open up negotiations again if her financial condition is such that the currency of the imperialist power is in danger, has been agreed to.

France agrees to pay the American bankers $5,620,000,000 for the $4,200,000,000 loaned during the war.

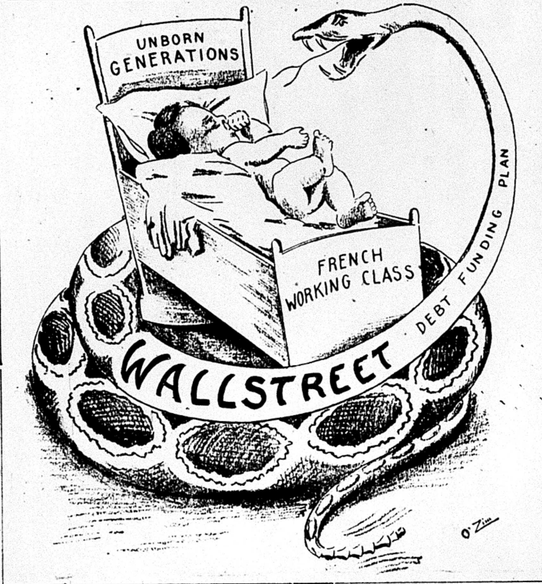
The terms given to France will allow her to prosecute her military aggression wherever she sees fit as the terms of the Franco-American debt settlement neatly dovetail into the Anglo-French agreement and coincide nicely with France's share of Germany's reparations. If the reich continues to exist to execute the Dawes plan faithfully, France will never be forced to pay out more in any year in discharging her obligations to Great Britain and the United States than she receives from Germany.

France receives 52 per cent of all reparations and the first five annuities under the Dawes plan will give her approximately $104,000,000 a year. Of this she will pay $40,000,000 to the United States and 5,000,000 pounds sterling ($25,000,000) to Great Britain under the terms of the Churchill-Caillaux agreement of August.

It is only at the expiration of five years that France begins paying London 12,500,000 pounds ($62,000,000) annually, and at precisely that date her annuities to the United States increase to $60,000,000. This leaves France a balance of roughly $2,000,000.

Later on, when the Dawes plan is yielding 2,500,000,000 gold marks ($625,000,000) annually, France's share will be about $325,000,000 a year out of which she will pay $100,000,000 to America and $62,000,000 to England. This will leave a balance of about $163,000,000 a year for her.

A STRATEGIC POSITION



Communists in Big Fight At Labor Party Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 1. — While the nervous capitalist "fat boys" were beginning to heave long sighs of relief at the "rout" of the Communists at the labor party congress at Liverpool, the ubiquitious Reds, seemingly undisturbed by all their "defeats" intensify their attacks on labor party policies advocated for British workers, described by the Communist Delegate Ferguson as one of "crawling, sniveling gradualism."

And it should be made a matter of particular note to those interested, that altho the motion which upheld the order of the labor party executive which "barred" any and all Communists from even being a member of the increasingly respectable labor party, here are thirty of these Communists, many of them national and international figures in the Communist movement right in the middle of the labor party congress, whaling away with might and main with the bitterest criticism of the treacherous opportunism of the social-democratic leaders of the Ramsay MacDonald stripe.

Communists Launch Big Offensive.

Delegate Ferguson of Glasgow, a Communist who did not seem to mind a bit that Communism was "defeated the day before," opened a day of good fighting with a resolution ordering James Ramsay MacDonald to apologize to the Soviet government for his hasty and scandalous publication of the ridiculous forgery known as the "Zinoviev letter" without investigation and with his attack on the Communist International as an eleventh hour pre-election effort to appear more respectable than the tories, and keep control of his then sinecure in the "labor" government.

The motion lost, of course, but there were some fine things said for the British workers to read in their morning paper. Likewise, Willie Gallagher, who followed Ferguson, arguing for a resolution condemning the labor party for its indifference to the miseries of the rapidly increasing army of unemployed, took occasion to say a few things for the ears and eyes of British workers.

Perish the Thought.

Ferguson, when MacDonald introduced a resolution providing for the labor party policy to be one of national reconstruction by "parliamentary means and by progressive stages," launched an attack on it as one of "crawling, sniveling gradualism" and proceeded to move an amendment calling for vigorous struggle for the overthrowal of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government. The congress, which included among lots of more of her kind, Lady Cynthia Mosely, the noble lady who lends both grace and funds to the British socialist party, voted down the rude Communist proposal for class war.

So it went on. All very mystifying to the ill-informed who could not get the idea why the labor party congress should be so conservative, even reactionary, when the Trade Union Congress three weeks ago, went unanimously to the left with a Communist tone from beginning to end. The Trade Union Congress had adopted resolutions saying that overthrow of capitalism was necessary and that "shop committees are indispensable weapons" to do the job. But the Trades Union Congress had said no such kind things about Ramsay MacDonald and his leadership of the Labor Party.

Communism is the most talked of thing in Great Britain. And Communists are the life of the show at Liverpool, tho they are not "legally" there at all.

'B. & O. BILL' DECLARES RECALL PETITION "ILLEGAL", DEFYING MACHINISTS' UNION MEMBERSHIP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, has announced to the executive council of that body his decision that the recall petition filed Sept. 12 against himself and all other members of the council is illegal. Pending appeal by the petitioners to the council, no further steps to resist the recall movement have been agreed upon.

This decision, based upon the view that the charges contained in the recall petition are not specific, was forecast by

(Continued on page 4)

Y. W. L. Convention Opens Tonight!

The third national convention of the Young Workers League of America will be opened this evening in Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

The convention will be opened by the representative of the National Executive Committee, John Williamson, and the delegates will start their deliberations at once.

There will be present, according to pre-convention arrangements, some 42 delegates from every section of the country.

Conscience-Stricken German Delegation Uses Rear Entrance

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—The German delegation to the interparliamentary union congress at Washington on board the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, which docked at Hoboken, were prepared to be off the dock by a rear entrance fearing that there might be a demonstration against them.

A detachment of Hoboken police were on the docks awaiting the arrival of the ship.

Mayakovsky Speaks on Russian Poetry at Chicago Tonight

The famous Russian poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky will speak on the new Russian Literature and Poetry tonight at the Temple Hall, corner Van Buren and Marshfield Aves. The admission will be 50 cents. Lecture starts at 8 p. m. Comrade Mayakovsky will speak in Russian.

TERRORISM AGAINST PROGRESSIVE MINERS IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE SHARED BY POLICE AND FAKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 1.—Police Magistrate P. J. McNamara of Scranton, in court Monday ordered Alex Reid of Springfield, Ill., secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee; Pat Toohey and August Valentine, progressive leaders in the striking anthracite fields; and Alex Zarek, a striker, to be held to "await the action of federal authorities."

Pat Toohey was unceremoniously arrested when he appeared at the hearing to aid the defense of the other three; while Zarek had been arrested when he went to the police station to bail out the first two. Zarek was first held on a charge of distributing handbills announcing a meeting without first obtaining a permit for the meeting. But later the magistrate said he would not hold him on that charge.

This Is "Justice."

The judge declared, however, that: "If the federal authorities will not take care of them I will decide later what is to be done with them." This is taken to mean that if the favorite proceeding of deportation is not begun by the federal government, the progressives will be persecuted on some other frame-up.

That the traitorous leaders of the United Mine Workers' Union are willing and even anxious to play the role of stoolpigeons, is seen in the attendance at the hearing of D. W. Davis, representing the international officials of the U. M. W. of A. and James Gleason and John Boylan, members of the executive board of District 1, U. M. W. of A.

Stoolpigeons Roost in High Office.

Gleason charged the four progressives with "attempting to disrupt" the union, without adducing any proof of such a charge and in face of the fact that the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee especially stresses the need for greater solidarity in the union and urges a militant struggle against the coal operators.

The strange scene of union officials appearing in a capitalist court room with a complaint against members of the union of "disruption" of the union was easily explained, however, when it is known that the union officials are preparing to sell out the wage demands of the strikers and compromise on the check-off, and wish no opposition from the arrested progressive leaders, whose program of greater solidarity and a more militant struggle against the operators is just what the treacherous union officials do not want.

Betrayal in the Wind.

This coming sell-out is understood since the conference between the committee for mediation elected by the Scranton chamber of commerce and John L. Lewis on Tuesday. And the same day there arrived in suspicious conjunction Tom Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W. of A., James A. Gorman, secretary of the joint conference of union officials and operators, and Samuel Pierce, publicity director for the anthracite operators.

Doheny Shares Big Dividend.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 1.—Pan-American Petroleum, E. L. Doheny's California oil company, declared a dividend of ten per cent on its $20,000,000 capitalization here today. The company reported earnings of over $5,000,000 for the first eight months of the year.

BANKERS RAISE HALF MILLION FOR COLLEGES

Make Liberal Donation to Goose Step Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 1—Delegates to the American Bankers association meeting here fell all over each other giving money to a scholarship fund for economic students. A half million to endow 100 scholarships in economics in various colleges will be raised before the convention is over. The object is to train young men in the affairs of finance to carry on the traditions of banking when the old fellows have passed away, it was said.

"The Good of Our Acts."

One of the bankers, overcome with his own kindness said, "Let us make it possible for others to live abundantly. Let us spread as far as possible the good of our acts." Another said, "I think it is quite possible to work out an economic plan and to show people by systematic and small savings, by systematic curtailment of waste, continued over a period of years, it is possible for the average man to approach the coming of age with a feeling of comfort and serenity."

The bankers all seemed enthusiastic about their plan of turning out a hundred goose-steppers a year and are confident they are performing a great philanthropic deed. After the convention they will go home and pull in some more mortgages, leaving several thousand workers and farmers homeless.

Flood in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—Crops are ruined and many thousand are homeless in the state of Guanajuato where the rising of the river Lerta has caused a serious flood.

Four Seamen Arrested

NORFOLK, Va. Oct. 1.—Four seamen who were denied citizenship in America and who find they cannot get a boat back to their home port of Hamburg have been lodged in the city jail awaiting deportation.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

ROUMANIAN BOYARS RUSH SECRET TRIAL OF TATARBOUNAR PEASANTS FEAR WORLD-WIDE DEMONSTRATION

KISHINEV, Bessarabia. (By Mail)—The trial of the Tatarbounar peasants opened in Kishinev on August 25. There are 1,000 peasants on trial. The indictment is 600 pages long and 600 witnesses and "specialists" are to testify against these peasants who dared to revolt against the inhuman exploitation of the Bessarabian peasants by the Roumanian boyars. The date of the trial and the indictment was made known to the lawyers but 24 hours before the actual trial began. The crime charged in the indictment is "crime against safety of the state" for which punishment is extremely high, death or long prison terms.

Secret Trial Held.

As the lawyers did not have the proper time to prepare their cases, they demanded that the trial be postponed. This right was denied them. All preparations were made for a secret trial by the Roumanian government. The great fear of the boyars was a demonstration by the proletariat of the world similar to the demonstrations that took place against the Polish lords

(Continued on page 5)

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

LITTLE CONCERN PAID TO FRENCH GAINS BY RIFFS

French-Spanish Navy Ineffective

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIFF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, TARGHZUIT, October 1.—The massing of 200,000 French troops on the southern frontier has wrought but little havoc on the Riffian tribesmen. Abd-el-Krim has been able to successfully oppose them with but 500 Riffians supported by a force of Arab tribesmen numbering 18,000.

Navy Ineffective.

Little concern is paid to the small gains made by the French last week. The staff is much relieved since they have seen the ineffectiveness of the Spanish and French warships. They had feared that the warships would do a great deal of damage. They have found out that the navy is useless to the imperialists in their war against the Moroccans.

The landing of the Spanish forces on the barren rock of Cape Moro Nuevo on Alhucemas bay is laughed at as a military maneuver, as the troops must depend upon the fleet for water, food and other supplies. The Spanish and French fleet numbers about 60 ships of all classes.

Telephonic connections are working with little interruption on all fronts. The general staff has constant information as to all moves of the Spanish and French troops and the moves of the Riffians.

Frances Uses All Means.

"France has employed every means in her power to defeat us on the southern frontier," declared Sidi Mohammed, commander of the Riffian forces, "big guns, huge armies, intensive campaigns by airplanes, all the newest inventions in artillery and bombing of every sort, in fact the full resources of the greatest military power in the world, excepting only chemical warfare.

"France has now roughly 200,000 men on the southern front. Do you know what is the highest number we have ever been able to employ there? Only 18,000.

"What has been the result?

Victory!

"Victory for us! I doubt whether anyone will deny that."

With the presence of the heavy winter rains, the Riffs are making plans to get enough French and Spanish cannon and supplies to put a successful climax to their struggle for independence.

It is possible for the tribesmen to move rapidly as they have no need for using food supply trains. Luscious cactus fruits, melons and ripe figs are plucked by the tribesmen along the way and they are thus able to move without stopping for any length of time to prepare meals.

Jardine Refuses to Stop Grain Gambling at Chicago Exchange

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who has never believed ill of the Chicago grain speculators, announces his approval of the program of reform which has been laid before the members of the Chicago board of trade, consequent upon an investigation of the wild artificial rise in May wheat prices during and after the presidential campaign of 1924.

He wants the grain speculators to set up a business conduct committee which shall try to make the grain pit gamblers barely keep within the law. And he wants the directors of the pit to limit the daily fluctuations of speculative prices on grain in "emergency periods"—an intimation that he does not intend to so interpret and enforce the grain futures law as to stop the gambling.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.83⅞; cable 4.84¼. France, franc, demand 4.73; cable 4.73½. Belgium, franc demand 4.46¾; cable 4.47¼. Italy, lira, demand 4.05¼; cable 4.05½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.84; cable 26.87. Norway, krone demand 20.22; cable 20.24. Denmark, krone, demand 24.17; cable 24.17. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels demand 79.50.

This Chap Evidently Is a Strike Agitator, He Wants a Long-One

HOLYOKE, Mass.—(FP)—Tag days were denied the striking workers of the Holyoke Worsted Mills by the local commissioner of the poor, on the grounds that the workers had not been on strike long enough to be poor. The weavers struck for a 15 per cent increase in pay four weeks ago. The mills reopened recently and claim to be operating at 50 per cent normal, but the strikers claim this is an exaggeration.

DAWES PLAN GOT BLACK EYE WITH BRITISH UNIONS

Exposed as Anti-Labor Campaign Basis

By CARL BRANNIN.

SCARBOROUGH, England.—(FP)—The British Trades Union Congress went on record by a large majority vote as against the Dawes Plan. This is the first time that this matter has come before the official labor movement in this country. Previously when a similar resolution was presented to the Labor Party Conference ways were found to keep it off the agenda. It is a striking repudiation of one of the acts of the Labor Government which Ramsay MacDonald, and James H. Thomas and other labor statesmen have defended with vigor. Mr. Thomas sat at his seat as a delegate and never opened his mouth.

The resolution declared that the low wages and long hours existing in Germany were directly due to the successful attempt of the employers to place the burden of this plan on the workers. The congress pledged itself, in adopting the resolution, to "assist the German workers in every possible way in improving their standard of life and to support the General Council in its efforts to obtain International Trade Union Unity which will enable the workers to fight on an international scale for the repudiation of the Dawes Plan."

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners Federation, in supporting the motion against the plan pointed out that in 1913 Britain exported 73.4 million tons of coal. In 1925 according to present estimates she would not export 50 million. France and Italy which formerly bought coal from England had been pushed out of the market by Germany's reparation payments.

"In England today," said Cook, "there are 200,000 miners unemployed. We have lived to regret what we have done. It has damned German workers. It has damned us at the same time. We cannot hold the seven-hour day here if the German miners are forced to work 8 and 9 hours. The Versailles Treaty must be revised; reparations must be done away with."

Pollitt reminded the delegates that every capitalist government in the world supported the Dawes Plan, surely it could not be very good for the workers. He read an item announcing that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had been invited to address the Pilgrim Club, an exclusive New York institution, because of the valuable part he had played as the Labor Premier in getting the Dawes Plan accepted.

Shipping Board Beats Fleet Corporation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Leigh C. Palmer, president of the Emergency Fleet corporation and central figure in the government's shipping controversy, virtually was stripped of all executive powers today by the United States shipping board.

SENOR MORONES OPENS UP HIS BAG OF TRICKS

Worries Lots About Our Bankers' Interests

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—Luis N. Morones, the "Gompers of Mexico," wants to make his position of class collaboration toward capital and his class treachery toward labor clear.

Asked regarding the supposed apprehension of capital of Mexican strikes and an advanced labor program, Senor Morones replied:

"If foreign capital comes to Mexico with a spirit of co-operation and in harmony with the needs of Mexico and the necessities of the laboring classes here, such capital need not fear that organised labor in Mexico will place any obstacles before it."

Let Us See Some Proof.

Senor Morones said the Regional Confederation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor had reached an agreement under which Mexican workers in the United States and all Americans in Mexico might join labor bodies in the respective countries, each organisation guaranteeing the same treatment to native and foreign members.

This will be news to the outrageously oppressed Mexican workers who have come into the United States, only to find that not only the American government and state authorities regard them as the scum of the earth and subject them to dastardly persecution, but that the labor unions, particularly in the southwest, regard Mexicans as "spics" who are quite outside the pale of even consideration and decent treatment on the jobs and socially, let alone as workers equally entitled to membership on a par with others in the trade unions.

A Two-Edged Sword.

Senor Morones says that during his recent visit to the United States he "convinced some of the American bankers and businessmen that the Mexican labor movement is not antagonistic to capital." Opponents to Morones point out that the reverse side of this is that he has convinced American bankers that the leadership of Morones IS antagonistic to the interests of labor.

Craft Unions Based on Skill to Discover Open-Shop Shrewdness

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Backing up the open shop interests the state of Alabama has organized at Gadsden the Alabama School of Trades and Industries and proposes to teach in three months the rudiments of a trade which the trade unions demand three years shall be taken in order to thoroughly school the apprentice. Fifty young Americans are on the ground from various sections of the state. All trades will be taught.

St. Louis Tailors Strike Is Half Won

ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—The backbone of opposition to the striking tailors of St. Louis was broken when nine employers settled with the union, sending half of the 500 strikers back to work. The strike has been in effect two weeks. The union demands the 44-hour week with the same scale of pay, $40.80 a week. An early settlement is anticipated since some of the leading bosses broke with the anti-union lineup.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

READ SAKLATALA'S SPEECH TOMORROW!

Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament, was excluded from the United States by the state department because, according to Secretary Kellogg, of a speech he delivered in the house of commons on India. The DAILY WORKER will reproduce the speech in question in Saturday's issue.

LOOK FOR IT!

White Scissor Bill Picked Much Cotton But He Died Young

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Alabama and the entire south is mourning the untimely death of John Elder, a native of Gadsden, Ala., who though but in his twentieth year has a record of picking 750 pounds of cotton in a working day from sun-up to sun-down. As a pace maker he was a valuable asset to the planters. Elder was a white man. Colored labor is of the opinion that he worked himself to death.

DIFFERENCE IN DICTATORSHIPS SHOWN BY ITALY

Wages Cut; While Soviet Union Raises Wages

MILAN, Italy—(FP)—How Fascist union-smashing has affected the wages of Italian workers is shown by carefully compiled statistics published in a recent issue of La Giustizia, organ of the Reformist Socialists. Since the time when the Fascists seized power, breaking up the bona-fide trade unions and attempting to substitute for them the class-collaboration fascist "unions," wages have fallen steadily and the eight-hour day has in fact been abolished in nearly every industry, altho nominally it is still supposed to exist.

The average reduction in wages as between 1921 and 1924 in some of the principal industries was:

Textile	15-18 per cent
Machine	15-20 per cent
Chemical	15-25 per cent
Building	18-20 per cent
Wool	20-25 per cent
Food	20-30 per cent

Taking into account the cost of living, La Giustizia finds that whereas the trade unions had forced real wages on an average thruout the country to a standard above that of 1914 in the years following the war, in 1924 after several years of Fascist dictatorship real wages had fallen to as low as 79.66 per cent of the 1914 standard.

The heavy reductions in wages have compelled the workers to accept two, three or even four hours a day overtime in nearly every industry in order to live. In the iron and steel industry 75 per cent of the workers perform three hours' extra work per day and railwaymen, post and telegraph workers, employed by the state, work 10 hours or more a day. A 12-hour day is now the rule for agricultural labor while seamen on some Italian ships work 16 hours a day.

Chamber of Commerce Called "White House Addition" by Guides

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The chamber of commerce building fronting the White House and the state department across LaFayette Square, is being announced by guides in the city of Washington as the "White House addition." The unusual display of interest by the chamber of commerce to the purely state affair of the interparliamentary union congress to be held Oct. 1, has caused many Washington workers to see the close connection between the financial interests in the chamber of commerce building and their executive committee of lackeys in the White House.

Demand Teacher Be Dropped

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 1.—Parents of the Broadwell School signed a petition requesting the immediate resignation of Clyde L. Stone, principal, for inflicting physical punishment on one of the pupils in the school, Clifford Benner, 13.

Labor Goes In For Radio

Representatives of the Chicago and the Illinois Federation of Labor met yesterday to devise means for opening up several radio broadcasting stations to be used in the interest of the labor movement.

300 Rebels March In Brazil

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 1.—Reports received here tell of a force of 300 revolutionists who came down from the mountains where they had been concentrating for several days and invaded the state of Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil.

Build the DAILY WORKER

Must Organize Labor Party to Fight Wall Street in Wisconsin

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Wall Street crowd gets ready to receive "Bob" LaFollette, Jr., in Washington as the youngest senator the United States has ever had. The money power did not oppose the election of Wisconsin's "crown prince" to fill the shoes of his father. It can expect that LaFollette, Jr., will not give them much trouble.

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One of the big facts about last Tuesday's special senatorial election in the badger state, that cannot be emphasized too strongly, is that LaFollette, Jr., ran as a regular republican. The so-called "LaFollette candidate," who will appear next year in an effort to unseat Senator Lenroot, will also appear on the ballot as a regular republican, whether it is Governor Blaine or Attorney General Ekern, both field marshals of the late LaFollette. With the elder LaFollette resting peacefully in his grave it can be depended on that any claims to "progressiveness" will rapidly be dropped by his successors. Governor Blaine started this backward march long before the senator died.

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The vote last Tuesday was: LaFollette, Jr., republican, 223,308; Dithmar, independent republican, 89,036; Work, socialist, 11, 085, and Bruce, democrat, 10,395.

This shows that there will not be much left after the fusion of the LaFollette-Dithmar forces, which will undoubtedly take place after the republican primaries in next years' elections. The "socialist" vote falls to a level with that of the candidate of the democratic party that has lost its legal standing thru scarcity of ballots supporting it. Work, the "socialist," polled barely one-tenth of the vote cast for Victor L. Berger, as "socialist" candidate for United States senator in the special election of 1918. The "socialist" vote outside Milwaukee county was under 3,000.

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The lesson here for the class conscious workers and poor farmers of Wisconsin is that they must organize to break away that large section of labor support that has been following blindly the LaFollette banner in the mistaken belief that it meant progress for its cause.

Unorganized workers and poor farmers have given their backing to LaFollette during half a century, with the result that today Wisconsin is in the lead among the non-union states of the nation, while the crop of mortgaged farms is steadily on the increase.

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The campaign just over has sadly soiled the "progressive" mantle that LaFollette, Sr., bestowed upon his son. Even the public ownership of railroad's plank was dumped, along with measures to curtail the power of the capitalist courts. When LaFollette, Jr., thru his actions in the U. S. senate at Washington, completely divests himself of the magic robe, that has won so many political victories for his father, then the Wisconsin city and land workers will be forced to look about them for new means of carrying on the struggle.

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The workers will learn that their great reliance will be in a Labor Party, that can win the support of the poor farmers, landless or staggering under confiscatory mortgages. The conditions in Wisconsin are ripe for the fight of the Labor Party against Wall Street's republican party, to which the LaFollette political generals are subservient, but in which they cannot hold the working and farming masses of the state.

The organization of the Labor Party forces in Wisconsin is the big task that awaits fulfillment before the congressional elections of next year. The Workers (Communist) Party will aid Wisconsin's workers in accomplishing that task.

TEAR BOMBS AND THE RESERVES IN NEW YORK STRIKE

A. C. W. Makes Fight on Scabby Concern

NEW YORK.—(FP)—After bringing a truck load of tear bombs and reserves from a dozen stations to scatter a mass of workers who gathered in front of the International Tailoring Co. factory here, the police next day raided the offices of the Cutters' union on the pretext that weapons would be found in the possession of some members. None of the alleged weapons were found, and no arrests were made.

The raid followed a spontaneous demonstration of the striking tailors in front of the shops of the tailoring company. It was caused by the action of 175 workers in the struck plant, who abandoned work in the morning and came to the union office to join the other strikers.

The workers who were around headquarters immediately started a demonstration, marching around the corner to the plant and gathering in the street in such a large crowd that all traffic on the busy thoroughfare was completely stopped. Police reserves came and drove away the strikers, without resorting to the use of the truck load of tear gas bombs they had brought along.

The strike against the International Tailoring company is one of the most bitter the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has ever conducted. Early in the strike the company obtained an injunction which, if enforced, would have prevented the workers meeting in their own halls. Despite this drastic injunction the union has kept its strike up, with five pickets on the line before the plant of the company. The pickets have been unusually successful, despite rigidly enforced rules of silence, in getting workers in the shop to quit and join the union.

20 Die In Japan Floods

TOKIO, Oct. 1.—Twenty known dead were listed by Japanese newspapers today as the toll of the thirty-six hour rain just ended and the resultant floods and landslides. No foreigners were endangered, according to reports.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

RAKOSI FACES EXECUTION BY HORTHY REGIME

Communist Leader and 100 Others on Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Mathias Rakosi, leader of the Hungarian Commune, who has fallen into the hands of the Horthy agents in Budapest, and who, according to information received by the International Labor Defense, has passed thru a severe third degree in which he suffered the worst of the white terror brutalities, is now in danger of execution.

The Hungarian government, in order to wreak vengeance against the Communists and to stop the growing movement of workers against the Hungarian agents, are threatening to rush Rakosi thru a sham trial and execute him.

Big Demonstration

The International Labor Defense has called a demonstration against the threatened execution and the arrest of 100 workers in Budapest and is demanding the freedom of all political prisoners in the Horthy dungeons. The demonstration is arranged particularly in connection with the visit of 7 Hungarian white terrorists to the interparliamentary union. These have arrived to tour the country on behalf of the Horthy regime. The International Labor Defense has invited all labor organizations to participate in the demonstration to be held in Union Square on Monday, October 5th, at 5:30 p. m.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

TURKS PREPARE TO RESIST ALL BRITISH ATTACKS

Hold Reserves in Readiness for War

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—Mobilization of the Turkish army is under way to resist any attempt on the part of England to attack the Turkish frontier.

Four classes of Turkish recruits, ranging from the ages of 22 to 25 years have been called to the defence of the interests of the Angora government. The officers of the first and second reserves are to undergo a strict medical examination and are to be prepared to answer the call to arms at the first possible sign of British troops crossing the Turkish frontier.

Demand Mosul

Turkey is much aroused over the question of Mosul, which was taken away from Turkey and handed to imperialist Great Britain in the mandate for Iraq. Turkey does not expect the British controlled league of nations to give her a satisfactory settlement. Tho The Hague is discussing the case now, there is no doubt in the minds of either the British or the Turkish statemen that Mosul will be given to England again.

"Turkey will not stand by with her arms folded," says one of the Turkish newspapers, "and permit England to acquire Mosul for the benefit of her petroleum kings."

HELP CHINA!

In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers' government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free.

The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude.

The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploitation, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.

Don't Let Them Starve

THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE WAGING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM.

THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY.

A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.

THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.

IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORKERS OF CHINA.

DO IT NOW!

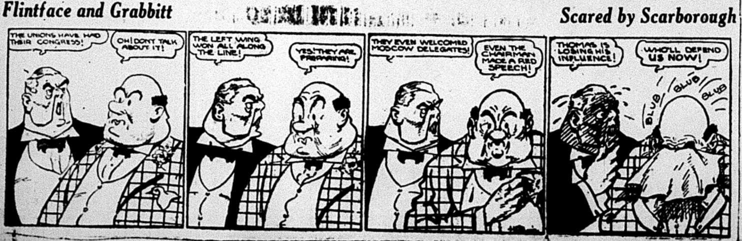
SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY, BIG OR LITTLE, TO THE

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

American Section Workers' International Relief

1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

formerly 19 So. Lincoln Street


Flintface and Grabbitt

Scared by Scarborough

THE UNIONS HAVE HAD THEIR CONGRESS!
OH! DON'T TALK ABOUT IT!
THE LEFT WING WON ALL ALONG THE LINE!
YES! THEY ARE PREPARING!
THEY EVEN WELCOMED MOSCOW DELEGATES!
EVEN THE CHAIRMAN MADE A RED SPEECH!
THOMAS IS LOSING HIS INFLUENCE!
WHO'LL DEFEND US NOW!
BLUB BLUB BLUB

GERMAN TOILERS IN RUSSIA SAY MENSHEVIKS LIE

Delegation Answers Plea of Traitors

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—(By Inprecorr.)—Before its departure the German workers' delegation published a letter in answer to a letter signed by the bureau of the Russian social-democratic party. The delegation acknowledges receipt of the letter and points out in its reply that it has seen everything in the U. S. S. R. and that all doors including those of the prisons have been opened to it. Only one thing was not seen by the delegation—the mensheviks.

The letter proceeds: "You write in the name of your party organization, but we found nothing of the sort. Have you not confidence in us, we who hold the same opinions as you? Where we looked for you and found you, you had for a long time ceased to be that which you once were. Nevertheless we attempted to prove your statements, but we must honestly confess that not one of them is true.

Prisoners Not Complaining.

"Further: Amongst hundreds and even thousands of people we did not find a single one to corroborate your statements. We had the right of free entry into all prisons and we found mensheviks and social revolutionaries there, but not one of them could complain about anything but the loss of freedom." The letter is signed by Nelle, Freiberger, Baer and Benevitz.

The Isvestia publishes a statement of the German workers' delegation to the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. in which the impressions and opinions formed by the delegation are shortly described. The declaration stresses the fact that it always chose the places to be visited itself and always received accurate information upon all questions for which any interest was expressed. The declaration puts the question:

Is Soviet Russia in reality that state in which the fundamental principles of Marx and Engels are being carried out? The answer must be that the German working class has an absolutely false idea of the U. S. S. R." says the declaration. It is completely correct that the U. S. S. R. is actually on the way to the realisation of the aims set by Marx and Engels. The work of economic reconstruction is carried out in the direction of socialism with the participation of the broadest sections of the toiling masses.

Condition of Workers Better.

The much hated dictatorship of the proletariat is in reality the true workers' democracy which differs favorably from the so-called "democracy" of the western countries. The declaration points out that not only the workers and peasants, but also the overwhelming majority of the engineers, technical experts, teachers, scholars, etc., also support the Soviet government. The workers of the U. S. S. R. have decided upon the eight-hour day for adults and the six-hour day for youths. The shop councils have great influence and take an active part in the settlement of all social questions, for instance, the socialist construction of industry.

One-time palaces and villas are at the disposal of the toilers. On the average the Russian workers do not live worse than the Germans, and with regard to nourishment, they live considerably better. The material and cultural level of the broad masses rises from year to year. The enormous perspectives for the furthering of the national economy make the employment of tens of thousands of skilled workers possible in the various branches of industry.

In conclusion, the declaration says that the German working class will not act indifferently towards the existing danger of imperialist intervention against the U. S. S. R. for the fate of the latter is closely bound with the fate of the whole working class. The declaration concludes with the statement that only the creation of a united trade union international can prevent the danger of new wars.

CHINESE PEASANTS AND WORKERS SUPPORT CANTON, SEAT OF LEFT REVOLUTIONARY KUOMINTANG RULE

By SINBAD.

CANTON (By Mail).—Since the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the world at large has come to know a little more of China and still more of the seat of the national revolutionary movement, Canton. The victory of the left revolutonary Kuomintang over the reactionary militarists, Yang Hsi Min, Liu Chen Wan and others, who constituted what was known as the "right Kuomintang," was due largely to the support of the workers and peasants of Kwangtung.

Peasants Support Revolution.

Under the rule of the reactionary militarists the workers and peasants were burdened with heavy taxes and suffered a great deal so that when the struggle took place between the usurpers, the reactionary militarists, and the warriors of the people, the revolutionary Kuomintang, the victory was complete. Now the nationalist government has been reorganized and the committee or commissariat system of government has been instituted. At present Canton is the seat of the three divisions of the new administration; the nationalist government proper which is to have jurisdiction over all of China as soon as the imperialist subsidized Pekin government is overthrown; the provincial government which controls the province of Kwangtung; the city government of Canton which controls the affairs of the capital of the national government. These three are all directed by and strictly follow out the orders of the Kuomintang.

The recent imperialist butcheries in different parts of China have aroused the already enraged masses of China to the full realization of the existence of that terrible ogre who has entered and established itself in their country.

Unequal Treaties.

Unequal treaties have been concluded with all the say on the side of the imperialist powers and concessions and settlements have been forced from China ever since the occasion when Great Britain brot in her warship and troops to force opium into China. With the loss of Hongkong and the loss of certain treaty ports to the British and other imperialists, China began to take it as a matter of course and with the Taiping indemnities, the spheres of influence, the Boxer indemnities, the twenty-one demands, etc., China lost whatever international prestige she had and became the "happy hunting ground" for any of the imperialist powers.

Cossack Methods Used.

Concessions and settlements being established at most of the strategic points in China the administration of these became totally foreign. The laws are made by the imperialists to whom the concession was granted, the taxes are collected by them, the imperialist police with methods equalled only by those used by the czarist cossacks to "protect" the settlement or concession and imperialist economic monopoly is fostered not only within the concession but thruout all China.

The courts of justice in these settlements are naturally partial and when there is a judicial decision to be made in a case between a foreigner and a Chinese, it is usually rendered in favor of the former. Imperialist men-o-war are always present in the harbors adjoining the "treaty ports" and sailors and marines are landed upon the slightest pretext. The excuse always given is that they want to "protect the lives and property of their nationals." The actual reason is an attempt to strike mortal terror into the hearts of the Chinese.

Civilizing China!

Wholesale, unprovoked killings of Chinese students and workers are the standards of civilization which are lauded so far and wide. The Chinese are beginning to realize the important fact that the existence of the unequal treaties and the possession by the imperialists of settlements and concessions are the fundamental causes of the atrocious and barbaric actions of the imperialists in China, and that until these treaties are abrogated and until the concessions and settlements are returned to China, imperialism will necessarily continue her bestial aggression.

The fundamental solution for the present situation is the abolition of the unequal treaties and the return of the concessions. Dr. Sun Yat Sen died, but left a heritage to the Kuomintang; those principles that he endeavored to carry out in his life time. The revolutionary Kuomintang true to the principles of its creator, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and true to the body that its creator had toiled to emancipate, the Chinese masses, after defeating the enemies of the revolution within the Kuomintang, is going forth to battle with imperialism, to abolish the unequal treaties, thus establishing economic and political independence for China.

It is not a simple task, but a movement that has the masses of peasants and workers willing to battle to the death to insure its success, cannot fail to succeed.

A. F. OF L. MEET TO PLUNGE INTO SWILL BARREL

Insurance and Banks Lead the Agenda

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 1—The American Federation of Labor, which will meet here in annual convention next Monday, plans to consider, so it is announced, the further departure from policies of class struggle of entering into insurance just as it has entered banking. The executive council has now before it proposal to organize an insurance company with a capitalization of $2,000,000. Now that the Bankers' association convention is over here, the A. F. of L. is next in line.

Other matters the council wants to talk about include labor banks, employe-and-customer ownership, company unions and the perennial adjudication of the jurisdictional dispute between the bricklayers and the plasterers. A so-called "organization drive" is on the agenda to give the convention the air of doing something.

Delegations of fraternal nature are expected from England, Germany, Mexico and South America. Green is supposedly slated for re-election on the basis of his following the policies of Gompers, but there may be some quarreling over places on the executive council.

Gypsy Association Formed in Russia to Assist Nomads

MOSCOW, — (Tass) — October 1.—Gypsies living in the territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republics have decided to create an All-Russian Gypsy association to confer with the institutions of the government concerning all questions of Gypsy life.

The statutes of the association have been lately approved by the government. Accordng to the statutes All-Russian congresses of representatives of Gypsy communities are to be held periodically. These congresses will elect a central board residing in Moscow. The congress receives rights of a juristic person. The Gypsy association will have branches in provincial cities and county towns in all regions where Gypsies live.

The association plans to organize boarding schools and clubs, for Gypsies, mutual help societies, theaters, theatrical schools and to publish newspapers, magazines and books in their national language.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SOVIETS AIDING JEWISH WORKERS TO WORK FARMS

Colonization of Crimea Assisted

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, October 1.—The lies spread thruout the capitalist world about the persecution of the Jewish workers in the Soviet Union, was refuted by Dr. Bernard Kahn, in his report on the Crimean colonization of Jewish workers on farms carried on successfully by the Joint Distribution Committee which is raising $15,000,600 to further the work.

"The new settler comes to the land to become a peasant, but a Jewish peasant. The sabbath and all the holidays are observed," declared Bernard Kahn. "The lack of interference on the part of the Soviet government officials and their agencies makes it possible for them to develop their schools and institutions along Jewish lines. The Agro-Joint (Russian official title of the Joint Distribution Committee) does everything in its power to develop their schools and institutions along Jewish lines."

Land Granted.

Land is granted the Jewish settlers on the same basis as it is granted to all Russian peasants. According to the law of the Soviet Union, the peasant can get all the land that he can use and it belongs to him and his family as long as they work it. The peasant can neither sell nor mortgage the land.

The Joint Distribution Committee is collecting $15,000,000 to be used for the purpose of colonizing the Jewish population on the land.

Non-Productive Occuption.

Before the war, the Jewish population was divided into the following categories: 33 per cent were merchants, shopkeepers and traders; 35 per cent artisans; 5½ per cent were professionals; 7 per cent were servants, etc., and only 3½ per cent were engaged in agriculture. In the period of the revolution and after the revolution, the Jewish population found themselves ill-fixed in the economic structure of Soviet Russia, which demanded that some form of productive work be engaged in by all residents of the country. The Jewish population were mainly in the non-productive and usless occupations. This move of colonizing the Jewish merchants and others who carried on no productive work, is going on in good pace with the able assistance of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Committee Program.

The Joint Distribution Committee intends in the next three years to spend $8,400,000 for the development of the agricultural colonies of which $4,500,000 will go for agricultural machinery and $900,000 for further assistance to those already working as farmers.

British Business in Marked Decline Under Last Year and July

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Big reductions both in imports and exports are recorded in the board of trade returns for August just issued.

The imports for the months were valued at £91,732,604 which is lower by £7,012,245 than the total for July, and by £10,435,328 than the amount for the corresponding month last year.

Exports totalled £61,037,999, a reduction of £5,250,295 compared with August, 1924.

In spite of the attempt to bolster up business by means of subsidies and tariffs, the slump is considered serious.

Agust is usually a slack month, but a comparison with August of last year shows a serious decline.

TOM LEWIS APPEALS FOR CORPS OF WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

A letter from Comrade Tom Lewis, district organizer of the California district of the Workers Party, and a fighter well known thruout the rebel movement; asks worker militants to get behind the worker correspondent move of the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER has started a campaign to persuade its readers to also be writers, to send in news of interest to workers from all parts of the country. The letter from Comrade Lewis follows:

"It seems to me, the call for the organization of worker correspondents is a very essential thing to develop our Communist press. The conditions prevalent thruout the country industrially, the continual intensification in production and the great numbers out of employment, makes it appear, with the abundant material at hand, that the comrades should bet busy and broadcast their shop news when such a splendid opportunity is offered them.

"The proletarian has always told his story verbally to his friends and comrades. He is not accustomed to using the pen except when he is applying for the illusive job, consequently its a difficult thing for him to compose an article. He is very often handicapped too because of the lack of education.

"He must get away from the old idea that he cannot write of his experiences, and also break loose from his chain of fear, that he will make too many mistakes. Who is it that doesn't make them? Being a Communist, one should not hesitate being afraid to make a mistake. It is by our mistakes we learn.

"If the Communists would only make up their minds to jot down the happenings in the place where they work a few times, until what they are attempting looks pretty good to them, it may surprise them and many of us too. Come on comrades! Try, and keep on trying. Don't continue to be satisfied with other people's writing. Remember, the shop news must come from those who work in them. None feel the hardships like those who suffer them. Break loose, tell the story as you know it and you feel it. Send your message to the DAILY WORKER. By so doing you will be aiding not only yourself, but your fellow workers in the struggle. Encourage them by showing your courage."

Former Police Spy, Ex-Co-op Head, Gets Death, Report Says

BERLIN, October 1.—Reports from Moscow state that the former director of the All-Russian Co-operative Bank in Siberia, Gabell, has been sentenced by a Moscow court to be shot. It was found that he had been a czarist police spy and that for years he had carried on secret operations against the revolutionary movement.

It was after Gabell had been sent to Siberia for participation in the 1905 revolt that he asked for clemency from the czar and turned informer against his own comrades, the report says. He lived in Irkutsk for years as a police informer and somehow managed to evade detection, entering the government in Siberia after the revolution.

ALAS, THE POOR BANKERS PROTEST AT "REGULATION"

Worked to Death Foreclosing Mortgages

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 1—The American Bankers' association is finishing its convention here. After electing their officers they got down to business with their usual protest against "strict regulations" which they say prevents them making from other peoples' money enuf to save them from poverty and distress.

They complain that one tenth of the capital of the nation's banks has been diverted from national to state banks because of the free manipulation of first mortgage real estate bonds allowed state banks. This, they say, threatens the "very foundation of the national banking system."

The bankers claim that the conditions of the farmers are being improved, because a "surplus of stock" has been wiped out, while the demand for beef is increasing.

Nationalizing Girls Is Old Stuff, Now We Internationalize 'Em

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—One aspect of the visit of the American Naval Fleet to Australia was the manner in which the Big Business press called upon the girls of the cities visited by the sailors to "give the boys a good time." Some of the statements in the newspapers came very near to suggesting prostitution. The following is an extract of a statement appearing in the Melbourne Age, a leading Big Business newspaper:

"Every young sailor worth his salt has only one question on his tongue—What sort of girls have you got?

"So it is up to you, girls, to do your best for Australia. You can do more for the cause of international peace in the next ten days than the League of Nations is likely to do in the next ten years. Human relations are more powerful than international relations. The amorous reciprocities of youth will draw nations closer together than the trading reciprocities that are embodied in treaties."

This is a fair sample of the kind of stuff that appeared in the majority of the newspapers. The young girls of Australia did mix freely with the American sailor-lads. There have been many heavy hearts, and sorrowing mothers as a result of the fleet's stay in Austrialia.

One point worth noting was that as soon as the fleet left Sydney and Melbourne, the puritans howled for a cleanup of the 'red light' quarters in both cities, and the police and civic fathers got busy on the job. But nothing was said about cleaning up the 'red light' localities while the fleet was paying its visit.

Crown Prince Willy Kidnaps Daughter of German Proletarian

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Grave charges have been made against the former crown prince in the Prussian diet, and his conduct is new under investigation. A deputy speaking in the diet charged that Hildegarde Rappichs, daughter of Gustav Rappichs, an engine driver, has been forcibly detained in the crown prince's castle at Oels.

Although the mother of the girl did not object to the relations between her daughter and the crown prince, the father did and made an effort to bring her back to her home. The deputy declared that while the engine driver was making efforts to get his daughter from the crown prince's castle at Oels, he was placed under arrest, adjudged insane and placed in an asylum. So far as can be learned, Hildegarde is still in the toil of the villain.

Business Worries About Marine

Business interests of the Middle West met in Chicago today to frame a group of specific recommendations bearing on a permanent policy to be pursued with regard to the National Merchant Marine which will be submitted thru the United States chamber of commerce to Pres. Coolidge.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

THE LIST GROWS, BUT NOT AS FAST AS THE NEED

WHEN will it be possible to rest in our efforts to Save THE DAILY WORKER? This is a question which the slackening in THE DAILY WORKER drive suggests. For during the past week the returns in the campaign have been showing a steady decrease. Unless the tendency to believe that the DAILY WORKER crisis is over and that we can now rest in our efforts is stopped our organ will soon face a situation similar to that which resulted in the emergency call for help.

We will be able to rest from our labor in saving THE DAILY WORKER when the task we set out to accomplish is finished. So far we are quite a long way from the end. In spite of the good beginning, we have not even yet been successful in our goal for the first $10,000. In the meantime new obligations have been piling up which must be met and the urgency for paying them is becoming just as serious as was the case at the beginning of the campaign.

The following are the receipts for September 28, 29 and 30. The record is good for those who appear and for those whose names have been on the honor roll previously. What is still lacking in the campaign is the effort to save THE DAILY WORKER on the part of the thousands of readers who have not yet taken part.

SAVE THE DAILY WORKER is the slogan and there can be no rest until it is saved.

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Another List of DAILY WORKER Savers:

Czecho-Slovak Women's Br., W. P., Cicero, Ill.	$ 10.00
Anna Michalek, Agnes Valuch, Rose Knotek, Cicero, Ill.	3.00
M. Dlouhy and Ethel Fiegel, Cicero, Ill.	3.00
Greek Br., W. P., Chicago	15.75
North Side Eng., W. P. Chicago	10.00
Eugene Pardou, thru Eng. Br. W. P., Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Hartford, Conn.	5.00
J. Hudecek, Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
Chas. Merkle, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.00
Helmi and Otto Ronkonen, Superior, Wis.	2.00
Dan Dill, Plaster City, Cal.	5.00
Jacon Machenas, Hartford, Conn.	5.00
David Levinson, Philadelphia	3.50
Greek Br., W. P., San Francisco	15.00
German Br., San Francisco	5.00
South Slavic Br. W. P., Oakland, Cal.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Fort Bragg, Cal.	50.00
Mid-City Eng., W. P., Chicago	4.00
Northwest Eng., Chicago	12.00
C C. Watkins, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
T. P. Lehan, San Francisco	4.00
Window Cleaners' Protective Union, New York	10.00
S. Hassan, Clariton, Pa.	2.00
S. N. Joseff, Frank Gayer, Peter Galetar, Steve Gracek, Joseph Obradovich, Marko Nikalich, Joseph Pavlak, John Milas, all of Clariton, Pa. (Collected by J. Obradovich).	9.00
Philip Mostonoy, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
L. P. Perkovich, Hannastown, Pa.	5.00
W. Grobelny, Fairpoint, O.	1.00
H. Rosendall, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Marvin Marks, Albany, Ind.	10.00
Polish Br., W. P., Neffs, O.	10.00
Hungarian Workers' Home, Passaic, N. J.	6.00
Kathleen Fleming, San Francisco, Cal.	2.50
Hungarian Sick and Benefit Society, Daisytown, Pa.	5.00
Italian Br., W. P., Paterson N. J	10.00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Collinsville, Ill.	4.00
Czecho-Slovak Br., W. P., Shadyside, O.	5.00
Collected by Chas. Szanyiszalai, Zeigler, Ill.	16.25
H. Sakacicius, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., Endicott, N. Y.	10.00
Armenian Br., W. P., Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
Gary, Ind., Street Nucleus 2, W. P.	31.45
Finnish Br., W. P., Phelphs, Wis.	8.00
English Br., W. P., Battle Creek, Mich.	3.00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Royalton, Ill.	7.00
Con Louney, Butte, Mont.	10.00
Irving Pk. Eng., W. P., Chicago	2.00
Literary Club, Lithuanian W. P., W. Frankfort, Ill.	13.49
Lettish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	9.00
M. Sanete, S. Weitzman, Anna Cornblath, D. Horwitz, D. Soren, M. Silverman, B. Robin, K. Bernstein, A. Dickstein, all of Los Angeles, Cal.	9.00
Ch. Swititsky, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
Herbert Hain, S. Zalkin, S. Chernos, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.50
Jewish Br., No. 2 Bronx, N. Y.	6.00
Shop Nucleus, No. 4, N. Y.	5.00
Hungarian 38, New Brunswick	5.00
Lithuanian 11, Cliffside	10.00
Y. W. L., No. 22, N. Y.	10.00
Shop Nucleus No. 12, N. Y.	4.00
Lettish Br., N. Y.	35.00
Sophie and L Hirschman, N. Y.	8.00
Scandinavian South Brooklyn	10.00
New York City Branches.	
English Lower Bronx	10.50
English No. 1 Bronx	5.00
English Downtown	21.00
Boro Park Jewish	10.00
Jewish Brownsville	13.00
Maspeth Lithuanian No. 56	10.00
Shop Nucleus No. 1	1.00
Rose Chester, English Harlem	1.00
English Harlem	22.00
Jewish Lower Bronx	4.00
English No. 1 Bronx	13.00
Scandinavian Harlem	4.00
English Williamsburg	24.00
Ukrainian Hicksville	5.00
Shop Nucleus No. 5, N. Y.	4.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., McKeesport, Pa.	5.00
M. Macak, Kenosha, Wis.	1.00
Gus Ecke, Cleveland, O.	5.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Elizabeth, N. J.	10.00
I. Shapira, N. Hunsher, M. Coplan, John Chanels, N. Silverstein, H. Bonfeld, Zurow, H. Spitolny, M. Paleshok, Chasin, thru Jewish Br., W. P., Elizabeth, N. J.	10.00
N. Jacobson, Elizabeth, N. J.	2.00
T. Malamuk and H. Balishok, Elizabeth, N. J.	6.00
Jewish N. W. Br., W. P., Phila.	20.00
Russian Br., W. P., Seattle, W.	5.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Coverdale, Pa.	10.00
Lithuanian Br., 41, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	15.00
Ukrainian Br., 5, W. P., Johnstown, Pa.	5.00
Adolph Brenner, San Francisco	10.00
J. J. Skahan, Hudson, Mass.	10.00
Greek Br., W. P., Denver, Colo.	5.00
Total	$ 841.44
Previously Acknowledged	$8,503.34
Total to Date	$9,344.78

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RIFFIANS PLAY PUSS IN CORNER WITH AVIATORS

Teach Yankee Flyers How to Fight

QUEZZON, French Morocco, Oct. 1.—The American mercenary aviators got a taste of Riffian war that was not all pleasant. They set out with a convoy to the relief of Louganous. All were mounted and thot they were on a lark, until Riffian bullets shot their horses from under them.

The American mercenaries, who have bragged so much of their bravery, charged the woods. When they got there no Riffians could be found. The Riffians fired from another side, the Americans charged there.

This game of the Riffians continued for over four hours, keeping the train and its American guardians out in the hot sun. Not a single tribesman could be seen.

The bullets kept the Americans dodging and then after the Riffs had captured the supplies convoyed by the Americans, they left the valley.

Tanks came to the assistance of the Americans, but when they reached the top of the hills, not a trace of of the supplies nor the Riffians was to be found.

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Use Spanish Guns.

TANGIERS, Spanish Morocco, Oct. 1.—Tetuan, the capital of Spanish Morocco, was heavily shelled by the Riffian forces, using seventy-five millimeter guns captured from the Spaniards.

Heavy casualties were inflicted by the Riffians on those within the fort.

Spanish convoy carrying provisions to Malmussi from Morro Viejo, was taken by Riffian artillery. Heavy losses were inflicted on the guards. This gives the Riffs more munitions and other necessary articles.

• • •

No Surrender!

RIFF HEADQUARTERS, Targhzuit, Oct. 1.—Sidi Mohammed, commander of Abd-el-Krim's Riffian army intimates that if the war is not over by this winter, it will continue for another year.

"To conquer us the French will have to invade our country and kill us to the last man. We will never submit to slavery," declared the Riff. "We will fight if necessary until our nation is exterminated."

"No power since the world war began has ever been able to control the Riff and the people there remain substantially as they were before the the Arab conquest 1,100 years ago. We are a tenacious people and France cannot conquer us."

Marshal Lyautey, who has just been forced by the turns of events to resign, attempted to drown the Riffian movement of independence in blood. His attempts at taking away privileges long enjoyed by the Riffs, led to the Riffian struggle for the independence of Morocco.

WORKERS PARTY OPEN AIR MEETINGS HELD IN N. Y. THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In New York Workers Party open air meetings are being held thruout the city every night during the week of Sept. 28 to Oct. 3 in the municipal mayoralty campaign now in progress.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3

7th St. and Ave. A—Pollack and Russian speakers.

8th Ave. and 38th St.—Clarence Miller and Greek Speakers.

149th St. and 3rd Ave.: Baum, McDonald, Bentall, Powers.

Grand and Roebling—Primoff, Nesin, Siskind, Hartman.

Stone and Pitkin—Wolf, Lifshitz, Chernengo, Mitnik, Rubenstein.

TWENTY MILLION TAX DODGERS IN UNITED STATES

Treasury Department Is Stumped

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The treasury is fretting about its inability to collect income tax. Of the 115,000,000 people in the U. S. no more than 7,000,000 make out income tax returns and only 4,500,000 make payments. The treasury figures there are at least 20,000,000 tax dodgers.

Deputy internal revenue collectors made 45,854 investigations that resulted in making that many tax-payers come across with a little better than $4,000,000. At the same time the treasury was forced to refund over $11,000,000 to taxpayers because of illegal assessment. In order to make tax returns complete, it would seem that one half the population would have to be pressed into service as deputy collectors to make the other half fork over.

"B. & O. Bill" Declares Recall Petition Illegal

(Continued from page 1)

members of the council early in the contest.

J. F. Anderson, former vice-president and recent presidential candidate against Johnston, stated that the recall petition bore the endorsement of 152 lodges; the constitution required 119 endorsements.

He declined to discuss the next moves to be made by the opposition, but declared that recent proposals by the Johnston administration, that the election laws of the union be changed, included reforms ordered by the Detroit convention a year ago and not carried out by Johnston before the election of the new council. This, he maintained, was proof of his charge that the election of last May was "crooked."

SOVIET RUSSIA SENDS PERSIA 100,000 POODS OF WHEAT; AIDS TEHERAN'S WORKERS AND PEASANTS

TEHERAN, Persia, Oct. 1.—Soviet Russia has presented Teheran with 100,000 poods of wheat and offers to sell more to Persia at a reasonable rate.

Teheran has been the scene of many bread riots the past few months. Wheat and grains have been scarce and it was impossible for the peasants and workers to get bread except at prohibitive prices. Russian workers, seeing the plight of their Teheran brothers, have sent them this aid.

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EVEN OBREGON SPURNS STRUCK FRISCO HOTELS

Waiters Putting Up a Good Battle

By TOM LEWIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1—Waiters on strike at the Palace and St. Francis Hotels here wired to General Alvaro Obregon, former president of Mexico, who was about to arrive, asking him not to stop at either scab hostelry. Obregon wired back that he wouldn't. Nevertheless the St. Francis was decorated for the occasion.

Mayor Rolf met the distinguished visitor with a cordon of Frisco's finest and the parade started on the way to the St. Francis. A waiter showed Obregon's telegram to the mayor and said he thot Obregon was a union man. "So am I" said the mayor and the parade kept on it's way. In the vicinity of the St. Francis, however, some confusion developed in the patry and the procession moved to the Bellevue, a union house.

Waiters Winning.

The striking waiters are conducting a good battle against the two biggest hotels in Frisco, so good, in fact that the industrial association has broadcast letters appealing to business men to help the scab houses out. As for Obregon, he is being feted by the business element of the city and capturing the front-page of the press which are featuring him as a leader of the Mexican masses—which of course, he is not.

• • •

Frisco Attention!

Every Sunday night at 225 Valencia St., San Francisco, there is a Communist open forum with lectures on the class struggle and every Saturday night at the same place there is a rollicking dance.

KELLOGG BLOWS OFF HOT AIR AT CONGRESS MEET

Parliamentarians of the Capitalists Gather

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1—The 23rd annual session of the interparliamentary union congress has opened in Washington at the hall of the house of representatives with delegates from all nations. Three hundred delegates have assembled. The meeting is mainly a fascist-tory conference.

An address of welcome by Senator McKinley and Secretary of State Kellogg occupied the greater portion of the day.

Every effort is being made to keep any mention of the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, from being raised on the floor of the congress by the tories.

The main points on the agenda for the congress which is to end on October 7, is international peace, reduction of armaments, codification of international laws, and the plight of minorities. The joke of the entire proceeding is that many delegates who are present have so little in common with the questions to be discussed that it will amount to nothing more than a play on words.

R. R. Pres. Complains.

The president of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad complains that auto bus traffic is eating into railroad revenue and must be stopped. Since 1916 the passenger business of his road has decreased 50 per cent while the bus business has jumped 165 per cent in the road's territory.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN WIN STRIKE BUT BRITISH LINES STILL OUT

SYDNEY, Australia, October 1.—(FP)—The Seamen's Union has won out in its fight against the shippng combine in Australia. The strike has been declared off, and the vessels at the various ports are now being manned as quickly as possible.

The shipowners have agreed to endorse the rates of pay and working conditions on the ships' articles, arrange fortnightly payment of wages, and allow time off every month for stop-work meeting.

The men, on their part, have given way to the owners on several minor points, but the result of the settlement is undoubtedly a big gain for the seamen.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER points out that the victory of the Australian seamen spoken of above, will tend to aid the "outlaw" strike of the British seamen, which is still on and should still be supported.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CHIEFS IN ATTEMPT TO BAN SAKLATVALA CASE FROM CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—All attempts to raise the issue of the exclusion of Shapurpi Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons on the floor of the interparliamentary union congress in session in Washington, D. C., will be resisted by the council in charge of the meeting.

This action followed the adoption of a resolution recognizing the right of the United States government to bar Saklatvala, at a meeting of the council behind closed doors.

Saklatvala Sends Letter

Shapurji Saklatvala in a letter to the congress, handed the committee by Senator Borah of Idaho, denounces his exclusion from America for the speech made in the British parliament for Indian independence. The committee refuses to make public the letter. They fear that if the contents of the letter were known it would give the imperialists of England and America a black eye.

Protest meetings are being held in the big industrial centers demanding the admittance of Shapurji Saklatvala.

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New York Demonstration

A united front demonstration of workers in New York City will take place against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, the arrest of the 100 Communists in Budapest and the threatened execution of Mathias Rakosi at Union Squares, Monday, Oct. 6, at 6 p. m. The International Labor Defense Council is arranging the meeting.

• • •

Warren Workers Protest

The workers of Warren, Ohio, will hold a demonstration in the Hippodrome Hall (3rd floor), Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 p. m. against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala. This meeting is arranged by the Protest Committee in Behalf of Saklatvala.

• • •

Frisco Has Successful Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—A well attended protest meeting against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala was held at 225 Valencia St., at which speakers in Hindu, Chinese and English addressed the meeting in a protest against the exclusion of the Communist member of the British parliament for defending the independence of India.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 2.—Dance hall workers of Seattle are in the process of getting together to organize a union. They intend to apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. There are 64 licensed dance halls in Seattle.

OPEN SHOP WARD COMPANY STARTS PRICE SLASHING

Forces the Small Shops Against Wall

A price-slashing war has been started in Chicago by the Ward Baking company of Chicago in an attempt to run the small union bakeshops out of business. An order came from the New York headquarters of the Ward Baking company authorizing a reduction of about 20 per cent in the price of their bread.

Large loaves that have sold for 15 cents each are now to be sold to the customer at 12½ cents. The small 10 cent loaves are to sold at 8½ cents.

The wholesaler will buy the 15 cent loaf at 10 cents and the 10 cent loaf at 7 cents.

The Ward Baking company, representing a capitalization of $150,000,000, is known as an anti-union concern. Union men in this plant stand no chance of working there very long as the spies maintained by the company ferret them out very quickly.

This concern was a union concern five years ago. At that time the company attempted to force a cut of 20 per cent in the wages, paid the workers. The workers refused to accept this reduction and went on strike. Since then the company has been operating on the open-shop anti-union basis.

Preparatory to the present cut in the price of bread, a cut in wages of all those employed in the bakeshop was made.

Druggan-Lake Gold Makes Sheriff Worry and Thompson Happy

The sheriff of Cook county, Peter Hoffman, is likely to go to jail because he winked his eye at the behavior of jail officials, also in hot water, who "shook down" Terry Druggan and Johnny Lake, millionaire beer-runners for something like a grand total of thirty thousand in return for the extension of Waldorf privileges to the two bootleggers who are boarding at the county jail.

The sheriff, the warden and seven jail attendants are being tried before Federal Judge Wilkerson and things look bad for the lot. The county blow-up has caused the usual political hurry-scurry and Chicagoans can be sure that much mud is being thrown in the waters of local politics that they don't know about. A rumor has it that William Hale Thompson will take this occasion to boom himself for mayor again.

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 4, 2 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Sunday, Oct. 11, 2. p m., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St. J. J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

WARREN, OHIO—Sunday, Oct. 4, at 6 p. m., at the Hippodrome Hall, 3rd floor. Israel Amter, the new district secretary, will speak on Bolshevization and Reorganization of the Party. It is absolutely necessary that every party comrade in the city and vicinity attend this meeting, in order fully to understand the immediate questions before the party. The meeting is called by the district executive committee, and each comrade must feel obligated to attend.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Saturday, Oct. 3, at 7 p. m., at Athletic Hall, 338½ East Federal St. Israel Amter, the new district secretary, will speak on Bolshevization and Reorganization of the Party.

NEW YORK BOMB SQUAD GUARDS FASCISTI MEET

Fear Repitition of Pier Greeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, October 1.—With the assistance of acting Captain James J. Gegan and six members of the New York bomb squad, the Italian fascist delegates to the interparliamentary union congress in Washington, D. C., were able to cheer Mussolini at a luncheon and conference arranged by a New York fascist society in the Biltmore Hotel.

Every precaution was taken by the bomb squad so that the precious hides of the oppressors of Italy's working class would not get a taste of the hatred felt toward them by the Italian workers in America.

As they landed in America, a delegation of Italian workers greeted them at the pier with derisive shouts. The police did all they could to break up the demonstration to no avail.

RARE OLD VINTAGES SURE FLOW IN FRENCH EMBASSY AFTER DEBT CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1—After a successful agreement had been concluded by the French imperialists and American bankers a booze banquet was held at the French embassy.

The French under extra-territorial rights have the right to guzzle all the liquor their heart desires without any interference by the United States prohibition department.

On the wine card passed around along with a menu of rich viands we find it start with aperitifs, Martinis, and Manhattan cocktails, sherry and port, then dry white Burgundy, afterward rich red Bordeaux, and finally a rare old vintage of champagne with cognac and chartreuse with the coffee (if any of the delegation will want it) and cigars.

New York Attention.

Buy your tickets at the Novy Mir, 30 Union Square, for the lecture to be held by the Bolshevik poet, Valdimir Mayakovsky, Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 p. m. at the Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 86th St.

Mayakovsky is returning to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics soon, so if you want to hear of the new poetry and literature in Russia, attend this meeting.

Asks $50,000 for Lynch Victims.

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 1—The Mexican government has filed a claim for $50,000 against the United States for the loss of two of her citizens, Jose Gonzales and Santoa Ortez, who were lynched by a mob in Pueblo in 1919.

McAndrew Dangles Lavender Coats to Win Teachers' Favor

Superintendent William McAndrew in line with his policy to break the teachers' organization so as to bring the teachers completely within his control flares into view in the capitalist press every few weeks with some new attention which he hopes will win them. In an editorial he wrote in the Educational Review, a New York magazine of which he is editor he recommends lavender coats "just like the artists wear" as an idea for teachers' uniforms. Only a few weeks ago he advocated lavender blackboards with pink chalk to make classrooms more cheerful.

The teachers' federation sees in his last proposal only another demonstration of his plan to factory-ize the schools.

Thaw Shuns Lassies and Gives Gold to Poor; So He Says

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—The first thing Harry K. Thaw did when he hit New York for a visit to Broadway, his hunting grounds before he was confined in an insane asylum years ago, was to deny any intention of "picking up lassies on the highways or by-ways and giving them money."

Harry says he mother told him before he left Pittsburgh where he and his mother control steel mills, coal mines and banks to the tune of several millions, "Now remember, Harry, that there are many people not as well off we are." So Harry gives his money to charity—according to Harry.

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NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—"Harry K. Thaw is still a dangerous lunatic," according to Dr. Charles F. McDonald, who was an alienist at the trial of Thaw for the murder of Stanford White.

Italian Sub and 50 Hands Lost in Wreck

ROME, Oct. 1.—Italy has discovered itself possessor of a submarine disaster that transends that of the S-51 off Long Island. The admiralty has just learned that the submersible Veniero which was lost in the recent naval manouvers off the coast of Sicily was sunk in a collision with a steamer.

The under-sea boat was rammed by the S. S. Capena, now in London, whose captain failed to report the incident. The Veniero sunk with all hands on board, fifty men.

Mr. "A" Has Trouble with Kashmir Throne

SIMLA, India, Oct. 1.—Sir Hari Singh, handsome prince of India who figured recently in a court scandal in London under the title Mr. "A," has discovered competition at the moment he was about to step into the throne of Kashmir and Jammu.

The right to the throne of this pet of British imperialism who has the backing of the British viceroy, has been challenged by the adopted son of the late Maharajah of Kashmir, the Rajah of Peongh. The contested carries with it an annuity of $5,000,000 and sway over 3,000,000 souls.

"British Rule In India"

Speech By Shapurji Saklatvala

Delivered in the House of Commons July 9, 1925 and quoted by Kellogg as the reason for barring him from the United States.

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ARRIMAN WILL UILD SOVIET ANGANESE MINE

grees to Export 16 Million Tons

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)—According the following interesting details, w made public, the concession agement signed between the Soviet vernment and the business firm of arriman and company provides for ansferring to the latter firm for a riod of 20 years the exclusive right prospect, work and exploit the Chiuri deposits and to export mangase and manganese peroxide from ese deposits, which are located in aropan county, Kutais province, in anscaucasia.

The concessionary firm is also acrded the right to make use of the nd, forests and waters throughout e territory of the Soviet Union for e requirements of the concession der the general regulations in acrdance with the prevailing laws of e Union of Soviet Socialist Repubcs.

The concessionary is exempted om the payment of all taxes and asssements with the exception of iner duties (license, stamp court es and others) as stipulated in the reement.

The concessionary receives the ivilege of importing from abroad ticles and machines needed for the uipment and exploitation of the conssion enterprise, such equipment to importable duty-free during the st four years of the concession riod, while articles now produced the Soviet Union and patented abad shall be importable duty-free durg the course of five years from the te the concession is signed.

The government retains within the ncession region a sector containg ore reserves amounting to 15,000 0 tons, which it has the right to ork for domestic requirements. In dition to this, throughout the conssion period the government has e privilege of obtaining from the ncessionary firm at cost price the antity of manganese requisite for e industries of the U. S. S. R.

Modern Equipment.

The concessionary engages himself construct and exploit the concesion enterprise in accordance with e latest technical achievements. In rticular the concessionary firm is bliged to build new ore washing lants and to mechanize the delivery f ore from the mines to these plants ithin the first three and a half ears, and to erect mechanical loadg equipment (an elevator) with an nnual loading capacity of 2,000,000 ons at the port of Poti before the nd of the fifth year.

Within the same terms of years the oncessionary has to convert the hiaturi narrow gauge branch raiload into a broad gauge line so that e freight capacity of the branch in uestion may correspond with the oading installation at Poti. The conessionary is also bound to provide ith additional equipment the railway sector from Chiaturi to the port of Poti, in order to increase its traffic capacity.

The concessionary firm is obliged to expend not less than $4,000,000 on the equipment work mentioned above, not less than $1,000,000 of this total to be spent on the construction of the port loading elevator, $2,000,000 on the branch railroad, and not less than $1,000,000 on the equipment of the washing plants at Chiaturi.

Soviet Controls Railway.

As soon as its re-equipment is completed, the Chiaturi railway branch passes into the control of the people's commissariat for transports, which will move the concessionary's freight with special locomotives and rolling stock supplied for this purpose by the concessionary. The technical specifications for the construction of the railway and the loading equipment at Poti are appended to the agreement, in connection with which the people's commissariat for transports is given the right to supervise the building operations. The freight rates to be charged for carrying the concessionary's freight, before as well as after the branch is rebuilt, are stipulated in detail in the agreement.

The concessionary guarantees to export not less than 16,000,000 tons of Chiaturi manganese and manganese peroxide during the term of the concession agreement, annual minimum exports being fixed for each year according to a definite sliding scale. Apart from this, the agreement sets a minimum yearly production program, in conformity with which the concessionary is obliged to produce 300,000 tons during the first year, 400,000 tons the second year, 450,000 tons the third year, and not less than 500,000 tons during each succeeding year.

In return for the concession, the holding firm is to make the following payments to the government in accordance with a system elaborated in detail in the agreement: For manganese, $3 on each ton exported during the first three years, and $4 on each ton exported thereafter; for manganese peroxide $8 on each ton exported during the first three years, and $9 on each ton exported during subsequent years. The quantity of manganese peroxide exported may not be less than 4 per cent of the manganese shipments.

Soviet Labor Laws Applied

In addition to this, the concessionary firm is to make a payment of 2 rubles per hectare on the sectors allotted to it for exploitation, and 100 rubles per hectare on the area turned over to it for building purposes.

In labor matters the concessionary firm submits to the general legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The agreement also provides that the government shall participate in the profits of the concessionary firm to the extend of 50 per cent if the price of manganese rises above the fixed sum, in conjunction with which the concessionary must keep special sales accounts.

The concessionary must deposit a security of $1,000,000 in a foreign bank within three weeks after the agreement is signed and $1,0000,000 in the state bank of the U. S. S. R. within five days after the dissolution of the "Chemo" (Chiaturi Manganese Export company) as an advance on account of future payments.

Disputed questions between the government and the concessionary firm concerning the interpretation of the contract in whole or in separate clauses, are to be adjudicated by a court of arbitration consisting of one representative of the Soviet government and one of the concessionary, who select an umpire by mutual agreement. If no agreement is reached concerning an umpire, the government is to name six candidates from among the professors of the Sorbonne University in Paris or of the University of Oslo and the concessionary is to choose one of these as umpire.

CANADIAN PARTY CONVENTION REPORTS BIG TASKS AHEAD

The proceedings of the fourth national convention of the Communist Party of Canada held in Toronto on Sept. 11-13, indicate that slow but unquestionable progress is being made by the Canadian party towards development of its influence among the Canadian workers.

The outstanding features in the Canadian situation for the past year were reported as: A continued decline in the trade union movement of Canada, the liquidation of the acute agrarian and industrial crisis of 1920-1923, increasing penetration of American imperialism and open shop drives accompanied by expropriation of thousands of mortgaged farmers.

Industrial Report.

Comrade Tim Buck, reporting on industrial work, pointed out that 50 per cent of the local trade unions had supported the amalgamation program and other moves of the party but that the bureucratic officialdom stepped drastically in whenever any organizational measures were proposed.

The convention laid definite plans for the immediate reorganization of the party on the basis of factory nuclei and set up an agitprop department to Bolshevize the membership thru an intensive campaign of Marxist-Leninist education.

Political Resolution.

The immediate demands of the party formulated in its political resolution are, the establishment of state unemployment insurance, maximum eight-hour day and five-day week, a national minimum wage of $25 per week, the repeal of anti-labor legislation, abolition of the use of troops in industrial disputes and full recognition of Soviet Russia.

Labor Party.

On the Canadian labor party the political resolution says. "The establishment of a mass labor party in this country is an imperative necessity. The Communist Party of Canada will do everything in its power for the upbuilding of the Canadian labor party and will, within that party, advocate the linking up of the provincial sections into a country-wide party."

A national executive committee of thirteen was elected including Comrades Buck, Spector, McDonald, Custance, Bruce and Moriarty.

Nomads Flee Before Violent Earthquake on Mount Algoz Peak

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 1.—A violent earthquake, accompanied by continuous rumblings, took place on the summit of Mount Algoz, in the government of Erivan, which is to the north of the plains of Araxes.

Enormous boulders have fallen into the valley. The namadic people who inhabit the mountain caves are fleeing in panic. No casualties have been reported. The mountain rises to an altitude of 13,540 feet.

SOVIETS BUILD NEW FACTORIES; MAKE MACHINES

Building Program to Take Two Years

MOSCOW— (Tass)—Oct. 1— The supreme council of people's economy has approved a plan for constructing nine new machine-building factories.

The total cost of building these nine new factories is being estimated at about 60,000,000 rubles. The term of construction and fully equipping of the plants is estimated at two to three years.

A special tractor-building factory with a yearly production of 10,000 tractors will be built in Stalingrad, formerly known as Zarizin. The cost of building this factory is estimated at about 15,000,000 rubles.

The following factories will also be erected:

A factory for production of polygraphic machinery in Leningrad.

A factory for building textile machinery in Kostroma.

A factory for all kinds of instruments and implements of metal with a yearly production of 25,000 tons a year in Kharkov.

A heavy machinery-building factory in Sverdlovsk (formerly Ekateringburg.)

A factory for producing scythes with a yearly output of three or four million pieces in Zlatoust and two factories for building rural machinery in Rostov-Don.

New mills and factories are to be built in the Ukraine amounting to 30,000,000 rubles.

Your Union Meeting

First Friday, Oct. 2, 1925

237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave. M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
	Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286	Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machnists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5	Photo Engravers, 514 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
6857	Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111	Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Russian Imports and Exports Improving in Spite of Bad Harvest

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (Tass)—Oct. 1.—According to the statistics issued by the people's commissariat for the three-quarter period of the 1924-25 economic year, exports have decreased by 2,400,000 roubles while imports have increased 250,600,000 roubles.

In 1923-24 exports totalled 392,000,000 roubles, while in 1924-25 they totalled 389,600,000 roubles.

Imports in 1923-24 were 249,000,000 roubles and in 1924-25 were 499,500,000 roubles.

Imports Decreasing

In the course of the first months 1924-25, importation of victuals showed a considerable increase owing to the failure of the harvest. The last months of the period especially June, shows a decrease for this group of imported goods which is explained by the improving condition of the Soviet Union.

ROUMANIAN BOYAR SIGURANTSI ARREST PEASANT CANDIDATES IN RURAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

KISHINEV, Bessarabia, Oct. 1.—The candidates, N. Bokur, I. Pora, Sanduttsa, Merochanu, Petrescu and Gelma, running in opposition to the candidates of the Roumanian boyars n Bessarabia have been arrested. These candidates were put up in opposition to the boyar's ticket in the rural council elections taking place in Bessarabia.

Prohibit Hire of Motor Cars.

Prefect of Police Tsaptsu has issued an order prohibiting any motor-car owner from loaning the use of his car to a candidate of the opposition. All motor owners that allow the opposition to hire their cars for agitation tours will be faced with imprisonment and confiscation of their car.

Rush Trial of Bessarabian Peasants

(Continued from page 1)

when they attempted to kill Lantsutsky.

The boyar government wants the trial to be carried out in entire secrecy so that the workers will hear of it only after the sentences have been passed.

The struggle of the peasants in Roumania has been a bitter one. The land was taken away from the peasants and given to the gendarmes, the tax collectors, boyars, soldiers and other lackeys who blindly support the boyar rule.

Agricultural Country.

Bessarabia is not an industrial country, it is an agricultural country. The price of land was high. If a peasant bought some land, he was taxed so highly that he either worked mainly to pay the taxes or tried to sell it to the first buyer. The land reforms which the bourgeois press lauds mean nothing to the peasant. They may look good on paper, but in practice they mean nothing.

Extensive Spy System.

The Roumanian government maintains a system of spies that cannot be beaten elsewhere. There is a spy to every village and in some places there is one spy to every three persons. For minor infringments of the law, the peasants are taken into an open field. There they are told that the sigurantsi (Roumanian secret police) have nothing against them and tell them to run home. As the peasants start to run, the secret police draw their pistols and shoot the fleeing peasants. The official reports that are handed to their chief contain the legend, "killed in the attempt to escape."

In the village of Plachtovko, 13 peasants were arrested. They were brot to the prison. There the third degree of the Roumanian sigurantsi was given them. Their nails were pulled off, hot oil poured on their shaved heads, the soles of their feet pricked with needles and then beaten with clubs. After the police found that the peasants refused to sign the confessions handed them, they were brot to a field and told to run home. The peasants were killed and left on the field.

Peasants Revolt.

These conditions brot about a revolt of the peasants in Bessarabia. Last autumn the greatest uprisings occurred in Tatarbounar, Nikolayevka, Trubayevka, Bulkanikov, Jokfli, Cisnea and from these points spread all over Southern Bessarabia. In three districts, Soviet republics were proclaimed. Tatarbounar, the village from which most of the peasants now on trial come, was bombarded by artillery and the town destroyed.

The torture that the peasants, whose misfortune it was to survive the bloody reprisals of the Roumanian boyars, underwent is vividly described in the following two statements made by victims of the siguarantsi.

Arrest Mother.

"Two agents of the sigurantsi, Nodelko and Stefanescu, arrested me in my house in Arda. They straight away threw themselves at me and wanted to hit me, but when my baby began to scream, desisted. They drove me in a cart to the sigurantsi, and all the way beat me most fearfully. When I arrived at the sigurantsi, I was shown many prisoners who had already been beaten till they were half dead, and was informed that the same fate awaited me also.

"After this, they beat me about to such a terrible extent, that to this day I am feeling the pains, and am deaf.

"After the beating they led me to the outskirts of the village, and declared that they would beat me as they beat all Communists in Bessarabia, if I do not answer as they required.

Gives False Evidence.

"Under the pressure of these threats, I was forced to give false evidence," writes Bela Foldi in her confession published by Costa-Fern in his "Jaccuse."

Another victim of the siguarantsi, Mor Fishea tells of his torture in the following words:

Use India-Rubber Club

"I was arrested on Dec. 13, 1924. I was accused of being a member of the Communist Party. Before commencing the inquiry, the chief of the sigurantsi ordered me to strip, and from 2 to 6 p. m. beat me with an India-rubber club.

"I was then sent, in chains, to Arad. In Arad, the Assistant Chief Woolfe beat me about the head and all over my body with a rubber club.

"I was thrice so severely beaten about the head and face, that blood flowed from my mouth and nose for a whole hour. During the night, I was called up several times for inquiry and Assistant Chief Woolfe most severely beat me in the presence of Chief Markalescu, Assistant Chief Kiorescu, and Commissar Stefanscu.

Threaten Life.

"After I had signed a declaration, the contents of which to this day I do not know, I was once more beaten and was threatened that I would be let out in the street and shot like a dog, under the pretext that I was attempting to escape.

"I demanded from the prison governor, that I be examined by a doctor; but as the latter treated us worse than dogs—I refused his treatment."

These statements can be duplicated by thousands of other peasants who have been in the torture mills of the Roumanian boyars.

Working Class Demonstrations

There is but one thing that can save the lives of the peasants on trial and that is worldwide mass demonstrations of the working class against the white terror of the Roumanian boyars. It is the duty of workers in all lands to carry on demonstrations protesting against the persecution of these peasants active in a cause to free themselves from the slavery they now suffer.

Novgorod Fair Is Success

MOSCOW, —(Tass)— Oct. 1.—The turnover of the Nijny Novgorod Fair up to the 20th of August surpassed the sum of 66,000,000 roubles. The biggest transactions are those on sugar, manufactured goods and metals.

CANADA SEAMEN BACK UP CHINESE JAILED STRIKERS

Boycott Laid on Any Ships Struck

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 1—That Canadian seamen are not asleep to the fact that their interests are the same as their fellow workers in China, is shown by the way the Federated Seafarers' Union has been supporting the Chinese crews who struck on British vessels entering western Canadian ports.

One of the union's leaflets, issued by the union to appeal to all seamen not to scab on the striking Chinese says:

"Seafarers of all nationalities! Attention!

"Strike on—The Seafarers' Union has passed the following resolution:

"That members of the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada refuse to man the Empress or any other line of ships, affected or involved in the present dispute with the Chinese workers.

"There are 16 Chinese seafarers imprisoned for supporting their fellow workers on strike.

"Refuse to allow the employers to intimidate workers during disputes by these methods. Help us to get our fellow workers out of jail. Their fight is yours." (Signed)—The Federated Seafarers' Union, Units Committee.

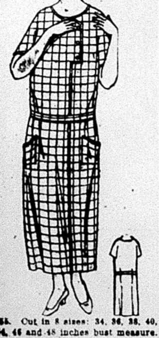
When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Famous Russian Poet
Mayakovsky
will speak on
Russian Literature and Poetry
TODAY
Friday, Oct. 2
at TEMPLE HALL,
Cor. Van Buren and Marshfield.
Chicago
Admission 50c
Beginning at 8 p. m.

Have You Seen ?
the Big Display of Communist Literature for Sale at 19 So. Lincoln St.
Drop in any day between 9 a. m. & 7:30 p. m.

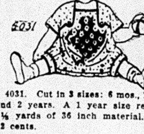
OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE MORNING FROCK



4955. Cut in 8 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3⅓ yards of 36 inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1⅓ yard. Price 12 cents.

CHILD'S ROMPER



4031. Cut in 3 sizes: 6 mos., 1 year, and 2 years. A 1 year size requires 2⅛ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12 cents.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

RUSSIA TODAY
The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.
"Covering every phase of Soviet life today.
With maps and charts.
Art work by Fred Ellis.
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of
Vladimir Mayakovsky
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Sociology and Economics

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British Imperialism Rallies at Liverpool

Ramsay MacDonald delivered the goods for British imperialism at the Liverpool conference of the labor party yesterday. The left wing was defeated and Britain's ruling class breathes a little easier.

Sharing the glory of being among the foremost agents of the British exploiters was C. T. Cramp, who praised everything from British constitutionalism to the Dawes plan. In this connection Cramp appeared as the defender of the German working class against the military occupation which he said would occur if the Dawes plan was defeated. That British workers could defeat the Dawes plan and prevent their rulers carrying out a military occupation of Germany by a united front with the French and German workers is a certainty but the Cramps and MacDonalds, of course, reject such methods because they bring them into collision with their friends the capitalists.

It is much better from the standpoint of these hangers-on of British capitalism to appeal to god to "defend the party that is right" as MacDonald did in his peroration. It is noticable that British imperialism depends very little upon god but very much on airplane bombs, tanks, battleships and machine guns in its righteous crusades aganist the colonial peoples and in its warfare on the British working class. But such methods in defense of empire bring no condemnation from the hypocritical official leaders of the labor party. It is against the Communists and the most militant section of the workers which they lead that the MacDonalds fulminate in their finest style.

But even after the extensive preparations of the officialdom of the labor party aided by a continuous barrage in the capitalist press against the left wing, there was a solid vote at Liverpool representing one-ninth of the labor party membership. As we remarked yesterday the labor party conference is far less representative than the Trades Union Congress and the middle class groups have far more influence. Their next step will probably be to maneuver for a repudiation of the anti-imperialist resolution of the Trades Congress or to emasculate it.

In the meantime the breakdown of trade and industry in Great Britain proceeds at a rapid rate and something more than appeals for a class truce are necessary to pacify a working class which sees its already low standard of living wittled down day by day.

The soul unity of capitalism is shown in a striking manner by the jubilation of the American press over the "defeat" of the "reds" at Liverpool.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Be Nice to the Wolf!

"Let us not be too hard on the employing and exploiting classes," writes the editor of the *Illinois Miner*, a gentleman by the name of Oscar Ameringer and leading light in what is left of the socialist party of America.

The reactionary socialists are very careful about wounding the sensitive feelings of the capitalists. They are always willing to find excuses for them. That they exploit the workers is no fault of theirs, we are told. They are not even responsible for wars or for any of the other evils that the workers suffer from.

We admit that capitalism is a stage in economic development and that capitalists are as indigenous to capitalism as blubber is to a whale. We know that disposing of individual capitalists would not solve the problem. Capitalism itself must be destroyed.

But we cannot love a class that makes its living by robbery any more than we welcome the attentions of a bedbug, who is compelled by nature to bite a living out of our anatomies. We know that he bears no particular animosity towards us, but we know that his bite is disagreeable, so he dies at our hand unless he succeeds in making a quick getaway after he has his breakfast.

This does not mean that we favor the extermination of individual capitalists in the same manner that the victim of a bed bug's bite disposes of his persecutor. What we propose to do is to organize the workers to fight capitalism and the capitalists. Those who have to pity the capitalists for having to live in fine houses, wear the best of clothes, eat the choicest of food and see the nice spots of the world, should think once in a while of the millions of wage slaves who live on the crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich.

Let the American Federation of Labor convention next week at Atlantic City feel the pressure of the workers' demands for the admittance to the United States of Shapurji Saklatvala, the barred Communist member of the British parliament.

MacDonald threatens to resign if the Communists are not repudiated by the Liverpool labor party conference. Our advice to MacDonald is that he notify his biscuit millionaire sponsor to get the old home ready for a tired labor leader.

The interparliamentary union gets under way at Washington, but what it says is almost drowned with the rising protest demanding the admission of the Communist Saklatvala, barred as dangerous to American capitalism.

The slogan of the recruiting service, "Join the Navy and See the World," should be changed to "Join the Navy and See the Next World."

Lynching will be a little less popular in the United States if Mexico manages to collect the $50,000 demanded for the killing of Jose Gonzales and Santoa Ortez, on Sept. 13, 1919, at Pueblo, Colo.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

The Comintern Letter to the Communist Party of German

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Here is the second installment of the letter of the Communist International to the Communist Party of Germany. It takes up the question of trade union work, which the Communist International charges was neglected under the Ruth Fischer-Maslow leadership in the German party. The concluding installment will appear in the DAILY WORKER tomorrow.

* * *

(Continued from yesterday)

2. Trade Union Work, the Comintern, and the Leading Groups in the Party Central.

These defects in leadership have been most strikingly evidenced in the trade union question. As early as the Frankfort Party Congress (1924), at which the victory of the German left over Brandlerism was decided, considerable differences arose between the Executive and the new German Party leaders in the trade union question. The leading group Maslow-Ruth Fischer, it is true, opposed the crassest advances made by the ultra left abandonment of work in the reformist unions, but their half-hearted decisions (for instance, with reference to the independent unions) showed their failure to grasp the fundamental essence and the full extent of the problem of our trade union work. This lack of understanding of the importance of trade union work has practically had the effect of causing the Maslow-Ruth Fischer group for months to carry out the decisions of the Comintern imperfectly. A confidential telegram sent by the Executive after the Frankfort Party Congress was sent in a circular to all the district secretaries for the purpose of inciting these to protest against the Executive; the anti-trade union propaganda in the ranks of the Party was inadequately combatted up to the V. World Congress.

AT the Fifth World Congress the slogan of international trade union unity was placed on the agenda for the first time. This congress regarded this new slogan as the fundamental element of our whole Bolshevist strategy, the first aim of which is the winning of the majority of the working class. In this connection the Fifth World Congress analyzed the MacDonald government as what it really was; the reflection—tho false and reformist—of a profound historical process of development in the English working class.

The German delegation, under the leadership of Ruth Fischer, at first opposed the propositions of the executive at the Fifth World Congress. A veiled insinuation was made that the struggle for international trade union unity was merely a "move in the game of Russian foreign politics," an attempt at a rapprochement to the social democratic MacDonald government.

It was not until after lengthy negotiations that the delegation allowed itself to be convinced of the untenableness of its policy. The accusation that the struggle fof trade union unity was merely a diplomatic move in Russian foreign politics can only be attributed to a fundamentally anti-Bolshevist and social democratic mentality on the part of the leading group. The like accusation was made by MacDonald himself, and by all the English and international social traitors, in order to discredit the struggle for trade union unity.

THE struggle for unity among the trade unions is a constituent of Bolshevist strategy towards the majority of the international working class. Those who have not grasped this have not been able, and are still unable, to form a correct estimate of the total world political constellation of the present day, and are even less able to carry out the tactics of the Comintern in their own country with full energy.

The lack of comprehension revealed by the leading group in the international trade union campaign is on a line with the serious errors and omissions of this group in their trade union work in Germany itself.

The decisions of the Fifth World Congress in the trade union question have been "carried out" too much by means of mechanical pressure and threats of organizatory measures.

On the other hand the actual work of enlightenment, the ideological education of the members of the party to an understanding of our trade union policy, and the working out of a positive line of policy with the A. D. G. B. (General German Trade Union Federation) have been exceedingly deficient.

THIS has meant an increase in the severe losses suffered by our party of late years in every sphere of trade union work. Whilst the opposition counted 88 delegates at the last congress held by the General German Trade Union Federation (1922), at this year's congress it was represented by only two delegates. We have lost a number of payment centers and local cartels. Not only in number, but in ideology, and above all in organization, we have greatly lost influence among the free German trade unions with their more than 80 per cent non-party membership. Altho there are a number of objective factors (the changed political situation, the mass expulsions, the reactionary statutes and election stipulations of the trade unions) which have also contributed to bring about these losses, still the errors and omissions of the leading group of party leaders have played the main role.

The main errors of our trade union work consist of the incapacity to grasp and secure, politically and organizatorically, the trends and currents favorable to us among the broad masses of the working class. For some months there have been signs of the gradual reawakening of political activity among large sections of the German working class (the building workers' strike and various other wage struggles in the different branches of industry, the wood workers' struggle, great demonstrations in various cities, successful Red Days, etc.). The party leaders have not shown themselves capable of reaching to these new phenomena, above all they have not been able to take advantage of them for our trade union work.

WE have already mentioned that Comrade Ruth Fischer's group dissolved the former trade union department of the central without according the matter due consideration. The express undertaking of the representative of the central to propose the renewed formation of a strong trade union department at the Tenth Party Congress, was not adhered to. There can only be two explanations of this omission; either the leading group forgot to carry out the decision of the Comintern, or it did not want to carry it out. Should the first be the case, then the leaders forgot one of the most important political and organizatory tasks of the party; should the second be the case, then they sabotaged the will of the Communist International. In either case they have undertaken a serious responsibility towards the party and the International.

One of the reasons why the leading comrades of this group neglect the trade union question is their lack of faith in the political power and activity of the masses, both of the members of their own party and of the working class in general. This pessimism, which is anything but Bolshevism, on the part of various leading comrades has, for instance, been expressed as follows:

"If we disregard the head functionaries, and take the trouble to descend into the ranks of the members, we shall find that our proletarians in the shops and factories are very uncertain in their defense of the Communist Party. They do not feel themselves as the victors of the future, but as people following a tradition for the sake of decency." (Speech delivered by Comrade Ruth Fischer at the Central Committee meeting on 9-10, May, 1925. See protocol in the pamphlet: "The Monarchist Danger and the Tactics of the German C. P." p. 55.)

WE are firmly convinced that these declarations represent an undervaluation of the Communist Party of Germany, a party which, despite all its defects, is one of the soundest and best proletarian sections of the Comintern.

An even crasser statement is that contained in Ruth Fischer's speech (in the German Commission of the Presidium) to the effect that "the masses flee from everyday life, and play at soldiers":

"I believe the cause of the difficulties arise from two main sources, these, however, being again connected with one another. First, a concealed trend of feeling, deep down among the masses of the members, towards liquidation, which says: We have won no victory, why should we trouble ourselves to build up a Communist Party? We can just as well carry on class warfare among the social democrats. As an example and proof of this we may cite the really impassioned enthusiasm with which our party members take part in demonstrations and in the Red Front Fighters' Union. Why? Because they can imagine that they are conquering power, they can play at making revolution without performing any organizatory work. It is my conviction that our comrades take refuge in the demonstrations to save themselves the daily work in the trade unions and factories."

These ideas have nothing whatever in common with either a correct estimate of the actual situation, nor with Bolshevism. They are an attempt on the part of the leading group to substitute a false criticism of the totality of the party members for self-criticism. This under-valuation of the party members and of the working masses is a further key to the errors of the comrades in question, in trade union and other work.

The actual task incumbent on the party is precisely the opposite of this; it should increase the confidence of the party in its own power and in all the sound forces existing in the working class; it should awaken the fighting spirit of the party, and arouse its consciousness of its growing strength.

3. Relations to the Communist International.

THE great political currents stirring the working class are not without influence on the party representing the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat. The impulse felt by ever-broadening strata of the working class towards affiliation with the victorious working class of the Soviet Union is mirrored within our own ranks by their permeation with Leninism, and with the experience gained by the Bolsheviki. And on the other hand, the vacillations and treacheries of certain labor groups, influenced by the bourgeois anti-Moscow agitation, have their final effect in the "anti-Moscow" tendencies, that is, the tendencies directed against the Soviet Union, against the Russian C. P. and against the Comintern within our party.

This danger is all the greater in the German C. P. because all its nuances and currents, without exception, are at the present day still, to a large extent, subordinate to the influence of social democratic "West European" traditions.

Every deviation from Communist policy which has hitherto occurred in Germany has begun with an attack upon Soviet Russia, the Russian C. P., the Comintern. Seven years of experience in the German revolution have taught us that all deviations of this description, no matter whether disguised as "Right" or "Left," have either developed directly into social democracy, or have practically entered into an alliance with it. This applies to the German Communist Labor Party, to Levi, to Friesland, to various followers of Brandler, to the Schuhmacher group, etc.

THE changes in the political situation, the final transition of the German bourgeoisie to a western orientation, the climax reached by social democratic agitation against Soviet Russia, render the danger of anti-Bolshevist deviations in the German C. P. at the present juncture greater and acuter than ever.

The ultra-left group Scholem, Rosenberg, Katz, who reproach the Comintern and its most important parties of "opportunism," have nothing in common with Leninism, but on the contrary, their relations to the Comintern and their attitude towards the problems of the German revolution are expressly anti-Bolshevist in character.

Dangerous and essentially social democratic deviations of this nature are to be found, however, not only in the officially ultra-left group, but among the leading persons in the Maslow-Ruth Fischer group. Comrade Maslow's writings cannot be regarded as a contribution to the serious, conscientious, theoretical education of the party in the spirit of Leninism. His latest literary works in particular are a concealed and extremely dangerous attack upon the principles of Leninism, and against the whole policy of the Comintern at the present period.

IN his book: "The Two Revolutions of 1917," (Vol. 1, part 4, p. 45), Comrade Maslow writes as follows on the Third World Congress of the Communist International:

"I am firmly convinced that such grave errors were committed at the Third World Congress that this congress did far more harm than good to the European (!) parties. Certainly this applies to the German C. P.

"At the Third World Congress a general attack was made on the left, and which was carried to a ridiculous point: Comrade Trotzky discovered highly acute 'Left dangers' even in Frossard's party . . in the French C. P. It is to be regretted that Comrade Lenin made the same mistake. It is the sole error known to me (!) in Lenin's dealings with the party. Thus to fail to recognize the character of a party like the German C. P. with its powerful social democratic traditions, especially under rightly recognized objective conditions which afforded no opportunity for left excesses . . .

"The Third Congress declared Levi to be actually in the right.

"The congress drove the German Party (like the French) to the right, brot about a serious and lengthy liquidatory crisis. . .".

THE executive declares before the whole Communist International that this monstrous attack upon Lenin and Leninism cannot be tolerated under any circumstances.

The reproach that the Comintern not only recognized Levi's criticism of various ultra-left errors in the party, but declared the group of renegades around Levi to be "actually in the right," "drove" the "European parties" into opportunism at the Third Congress, and "brot about" the liquidation current in the German Party, is a repetition of the assertions made in 1921 by Ruehle, Pfemffert, and those adherents of the Communist Labor Party of Germany who have since landed in the camp of cou revolution. Comrade Maslow atte to oppose to Lenin's alleged "op tunism" a "pure," "left," and s fically "West European" Commu This is precisely the standpoint en by Paul Levi, Frossard, Hogl and all the enemies of Leninism.

Behind the mask of combat Trotskyism and the renegade Maslow prepares his attack on L who "failed to recognize the cha ter of the German C. P." Beneath cloak of combatting "West Europ deviations from Communism, tha anti-Bolshevist deviations, Ma propagated a "West European C munism" of the worst kind.

It is not by accident that toda 1925, Comrade Maslow makes pre ly the Third World Congress the ject of his attack.

THE Third Congress embodies cisely that concrete link in chain of the development of Le ism and of the Comintern which of the greatest immediate pract significance in the present situa for all Communist Parties, but ab all for the German. The Third W Congress took place at a turning p of international proletarian rev tion, at the moment of transition f the period of tempestuous revolut ary upheaval in the years immedi ly following the war, 1919 and 1 to the period of slower revolution development in 1921 to 1925—and yond this. The fresh estimate of international situation enabled Third Congress, under the leaders of Lenin, to draw fresh conclusi for the tactics of all Commu Parties.

Whilst the I. and II. World C gresses determined only the gene outlines of the strategy and tac of the Comintern, the Third Congr worked out the concrete policy to pursued between two revolutions. placed the slogan: "Go to the ma es" in the center of our policy t is, it directed our course towa the winning over of the great ma ity of the working class. With thi created the beginning of the Bols vist united front tactics, the a around which our present policy volves.

THOSE who—like Comrade Masl —deny this important turn point in our tactics, those who seek discredit it as a "swing to the righ those who deride it as a concess to Trotskyism or to the apostate Le are attacking the fundamental p ciples of the Comintern.

The practical consequences of Co rade Maslow's false theory are inev able. If we delete out the basis the united front tactics, the resu in practise must be zero. If we ass that "Lenin failed to recognize character of the German Commun Party," then we cannot lead t party in the spirit of Leninism. Co rade Maslow's ideology is antagon tic to Leninism, not only in tacti but in principle. It is one of t roots of the resistance still oppos the tactics of the Comintern in t German C. P. today." It is one of t roots of the years of misundersta ing encountered in trade union wo this main center of our policy, amo the leading group of the German C tral. And finally, it is one of the ro of the continuous coquetting on t part of the alleged "combatters" the ultra-left group, headed by Co rade Maslow and Ruth Fischer, w precisely this group itself.

SINCE the Third World Congre the attitude of the Maslow gro to the Comintern has been unsou and un-Bolshevist. At the Jena Pa conference this group opposed t standpoint held by Lenin and the ecutive. Not only did it criticise and quite rightly—the opportunist d tortion of the united front tactics the part of the Brandler group, but brot forward all manner of objectio and reservations against the actu united front tactics of the Comintern and against the slogan of the "Wor ers' and Peasants' government." U to recently these anti-Bolshevist ten encies possessed decisive influence this group. The fact that the Ma low-Ruth Fischer group, despite warnings from the Comintern, co bined with the Scholem-Rosenber Katz group to form a firm unit un five months ago did not fail to brin its punishment. At the Frankfo Party congress various "anti-Moscow advances were made (in the trad union question, in the question of t selection of members to compose t Central, etc.). In spite of the obje tion raised by the executive, Comrad Ruth Fischer sent several emissari to various sections during the cour of the past year, entrusted with th "mission" of altering the tactics the executive by fractional mean The result of these emissaries' jou neys has been the discrediting an alienation of the German Party the brother parties of the Comintern

These tendencies were expresse with special clearness at the la party congress. All the proposal made by the executive in the trad union and Central questions were re jected, despite the given undertakin to accept them. At the party confer ence not a word was said—except i Comrade Thalmann's speech—abou the promised demonstrative change t be made in our trade union tactics.

(To be continued tomorrow)

Добро пожаловать, Тов. Маяковский

OUT of far away Red Russia, thru the cordons of misrepresentations, lies and columnies, comes to us a ray of the new world that is being built under the leadership of the Communist Party in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Comrade Vladimir Mayakovsky, the revolutionary poet of the new Russia is coming to Chicago today.

The intellectual bankrupts, the "socialist" lackeys of the bourgeoisie, all the enemies of the revolution united in the attack against the Soviet Union. All of them claim that the revolution brought only destruction. Nothing new is being created, they claim. But in spite of these claims, a new world is growing under our very eyes. Not only in material improvements, but also in science, literature and poetry, the NEW is being created and the OLD discarded. The cultural level of the masses is being raised. New artists, scientists, writers and poets are appearing. Comrade Mayakovsky is one of them. They are responding to the masses and not crawling on their bellies before the bourgeoisie as their brethren in the bourgeois world. Never before has the Russian Academy of Science had such possibilities as under the Soviet government. There is nothing new in Europe in music worth while, says Stock of the Chicago Symyhony Orchestra, except in Soviet Russia.

Things are created there in spite of the handicaps to which the capitalist world contributed liberally.

Things are created for the wide masses of the producers instead of the small class of parasites as in all other countries.

Comrade Mayakovsky is one of the these new creators. He is a singer of the masses, a singer of the revolution.

Welcome to our city, Comrade Mayakovsky!

* * *

We are printing here one of his poems, "Our March," in the original Russian language. We hope to be able in the near future to print some of his poems translated into English. Most of his work has been translated into many languages, but we have been unable to secure a translation in English.

НАШ МАРШ

Бейте в площади бунтов топот!
Выше гордых голов гряда!
Мы разливом второго потопа
Перемоем миров города.
Днем бык пег.
Медленна бет арба.
Наш бог — бег.
Серце — наш барабан.
Есть ли наших золот небесней
Нас ли сжалит пуля — оса?
Наше оружие — наши песни.
Наше золото — звенящие голоса.
Зеленью ляг луг
Выстрелы дно дням.
Радуга дай дуг,
Лет быстролетным коням.
Видите скушно звезд небу!
Без него наши песни вьем!
Эй, Большая Медведица! требуя,
Чтоб на небо нас взяли живьем.
Радости пей! Пой!
В жилах весна разлита,
Серце бей боя!
Грудь наша медь литавр.

В. В. Маяковский.

Welcome, Comrade Mayakovsky!

SATURDAY! SAKLATVALA'S COMPLETE SPEECH ON INDIA FOR WHICH HE WAS BARRED FROM THE UNITED STATES! READ IT!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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TURCO-BRITISH WAR THREATENS

ANTHRACITE COURT SENTENCES ALEX REID AND PAT TOOHEY TO SIX MONTHS JAIL AT SCRANTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 2.—Late Wednesday, Police Magistrate McNamara sentenced Alex Reid and Pat Toohey, national and local leaders of the Progressive Miners' Committee, to serve six months in the workhouse.

This outrageous sentence was decreed without any charges being preferred against them and without notice to their attorney, Isaac Shoor of New York, who had interviewed the imprisoned progressives earlier in the day, as well as having an interview with the United States district attorney, who was holding them for investigation before turning them over to McNamara.

Being Poor Is a Crime.

Valentine was released when he showed a bank book. Alex Reid had $30 in his possession which would forestall any charges of "vagrancy," but he was sentenced to six months' anyhow. Alex Zarek was finally released unconditionally at 3 p. m. Wednesday.

This tyrannical action of the two progressive miners being sentenced to the work house, followed an equally autocratic detention for one hundred hours, during which local federal agents assisted by Philadelphia secret service men made frenzied efforts to frame up something on the defendants.

Union Officials Aid Capitalist Court.

The militant miners around Scranton are indignant at the action of the union officials, who were present in the courtroom Monday assisting in the prosecution of the progressive members of the union and who officially published a letter Tuesday praising the police for breaking up the meetings of the striking miners.

The mayor of Scranton refuses to exercise his power to intervene and set aside the police magistrate's sentence.

SING RED FLAG, RAISE A WHITE AT LIVERPOOL

Communist 'Defeat' Not Pleasing to Enemies

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The labor party congress closed at Liverpool today after going thru an ardorous campaign to repel Communist boarders of the social-democratic ship, and after resolving in no uncertain way that the labor party should have nothing to do with revolution, the delegates went out the door singing the "Red Flag," a song ingrained in British radical movements.

But though the bourgeois world is chortling over the great "victory" of the MacDonald group over the Communists, in refusing to change the rule against Communists being permitted to maintain membership in

(Continued on page 2)

The Communist Opposition

J. H. THOMAS.

The secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen who is one of the opponents of the Communists in the British labor party congress. This picture shows Thomas, silk gloves, silk high hat and all, going to join the British king and queen at the Ascot races, while great industrial struggles are either raging or in the making on every hand thruout England.

Defend the Workers' Government of Soviet Russia

Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party on the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

EIGHT years ago, on November 7, 1917, the workers and peasants of Russia threw their exploiters from their backs. They formed a Soviet government and established the workers' rule in Russia.

For eight years the workers and peasants of Russia have defended their government and their right to abolish the exploitation and oppression of the capitalists. They have fought to establish a new social order in which the product of their labor would be used to give them a higher standard of life, in place of enriching a few capitalists and landowners.

TO maintain their workers' and peasants' government they were obliged to fight the armies of the czarist generals who sought to re-establish the rule of robbery and autocracy in Russia. They were forced to fight the imperialist capitalists' governments—England, France, the United States—which sought to destroy their government because the capitalists feared the effect of the example of workers' rule in Russia upon the workers these capitalists were exploiting at home. They were compelled to fight the socialist mensheviks who conspired with and acted as spies for their enemies.

The Russian workers and peasants were compelled to overcome the blockade through which capitalism was seeking to strangle their government. They were obliged to overcome famine and hunger which followed the destruction wrought by counter-revolution and their imperialist enemies.

Against all these enemies the Soviet government of the workers and peasants has triumphed. It has maintained the rule of the workers and peasants in Russia and is creating a social order which is putting to an end the oppression and exploitation of the workers by capitalists.

Achievements of the Workers' Republic

WHILE in all capitalist Europe the standard of life of the workers has been reduced to below what it was in 1914, before the war began, in Soviet Russia, the standard of life of the workers has been improved over what it was in 1914. Capitalist society has made worse the lot of the workers; the Communist government has against great obstacles improved their lot.

The workers and peasants of Russia are no longer ruled by agents of the capitalists, who use the government to fight the workers. Injunctions are not issued against workers in Russia; they are issued against the enemies of the workers. The courts

(Continued on page 3)

DELEGATE HITS LACK OF POLICY OF CONGRESS

Wars of Aggression Assailed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.— A bombshell was thrown into the inter-parliamentary union congress, which is in session at Washington, D. C., when a delegate from Sweden attacked the colonial policy of the union.

What About Asia?

"A fatal defect in the protocol," declared the delegate from Sweden, "is its standpoint that the right to self-determination of the people of Asia and Northern Africa is a private matter for decision of the ruling European powers, and not a question of international law."

"This protocol condemns wars of aggression as crime. But the English government's ultimatum to Egypt and the Spanish-French war against the Riffs do not seem to interest either the league of nations or the inter-parliamentary union. These are the private matters of three European powers."

Mary McSwiney Barred.

The congress followed up its stand in being a conservative and reactionary body by refusing to seat Miss Mary McSwiney, sister of the late mayor of Cork, who died in a hunger strike as a protest against the brutal policy England tried to ram down the throats of Irish workers.

WASHINGTON TO SELL SHIPYARD AT HOG ISLAND

To Go to the Highest Bidder

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.— The Hog Island shipyard, which was built by the United States during the world war, to turn out ships, is being sold to the highest bidder. This shipyard has figured in many a scandal since it has been built and the Washington government is trying to forget those sores by turning it over to the highest bidder.

In spite of the amount that may be collected for this ship building yard, it will be a mite compared to the sum expended in turning out the one or two ships that were turned out.

The Root-Carter company of New York has made a bid of $3,500,000 for the yards. The bid was not accompanied by a certified check.

The highest offer accompanied by a check was from James P. Connolly of Philadelphia for $2,000,000.

Barred from the United States

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA
Communist Member of the British Parliament.

Read his speech on "British Imperialism in India" in the Magazine Section today.

Chile's President, American Supporter, Quits After Scrap

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 2.—President Arturo Alessandri who rode into office on a coup backed by the working population against a league of officers and militarists that had controlled the government, resigned today. His popular support dwindled when it gradually became known he was a tool of American imperialism and a favorite of the nitrate interests.

The president's resignation followed a dispute with the Minister of War, Ibanez, and his office is taken by Vice-President Borgono.

Paterson Strikers Picket Associated Shop Day and Night

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Day and night pickets of the Associated Silk Workers' Union watch the Broad Silk Works where the weaving rooms have been shut down three weeks in a fight for the union recognition accorded many other Paterson silk mill forces.

RIFF CHIEF REFUSES TO ACCEPT DESERTERS FROM FRENCH ALLIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TANGIERS, Oct. 2.—Abd-el-Krim wants no deserters from the French allies in his army. He gave intimation of this when he announced that he is sending the two sons of Caid Tazi, an important French ally, back to their father.

The two youths, inspired by the courage of the Riffian tribesmen, fled from their father's forces and attempted to join Abd-el-Krim, but the Riffian leader would not have them.

CAILLAUX AND WALL STREET BANKERS MEET

Arrange to Burden the French Workers

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The French debt commission head, Caillaux, is in New York arranging terms for a loan with bankers on Wall Street.

His sailing arrangements for today have been cancelled and he will stay in New York until arrangements are completed for the loan to be raised.

Need Money Badly.

France is in dire need of funds to carry on her wars of aggression in Syria and Morocco. The American bankers had made arrangement to float a loan for the French government just before the debt negotiations. Now since the debt negotiations have been settled to the satisfaction of the French delegation the bankers will begin actual work on it's realization.

Saddled French Toilers

Caillaux and the bankers are haggling over the amount of interest to be arranged and saddled on the workers of France for hundreds of years to come.

• • •

To Go Before Deputies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—French Finance Minister Caillaux is preparing to bring the results of his debt negotiations with the American bankers in Washington to the French chamber of deputies. The American bankers and the French imperialists have finally arranged for the payment by France of $40,000,000 per year for the first five years and at the end of the five years, they will again discuss the payment of a higher rate.

The agreement of the two commissions must also go before congress to be ratified. It is understood that this compromise effected between the two groups is an attempt to pacify the element in congress that demanded a set of terms similar to those arranged by France and England.

There is no doubt, but that the terms laid down by the American bankers will be accepted in Congress.

Mail Plane Missing

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Oct. 2.—An all mail plane due to arrive here at 11 o'clock last night from New York, enroute to Chicago, had not been heard from at 1 o'clock this afternoon, officials of the air mail depot here announced.

LEGIONNAIRES WILL HEAR TWO STRIKE-BREAKING PRESIDENTS

WASHINGTON, October 2.—President Coolidge, strike-breaker president of the U. S., and "Majah" George L. Berry, strike-breaker president of the Pressmen's Union, will be official visitors at the American Legion convention opening Monday in Omaha. President Coolidge will address the legionnaires next Thursday. Berry, an ex-officer and himself a member of the legion, is the representative of the American Federation of Labor to the convention.

ENGLAND SENDS BATTLESHIPS TO NEAR EAST SEAS

War Clouds Hovering Over Mediterranean

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 2.—War clouds are hovering over Euorpe. Imperialist Great Britain is concentrating its naval forces in the near eastern waters, preparatory to an attack on the Angora government of Turkey in its drive to maintain absolute control of the Mosul oil fields.

Under orders from the naval heads in England, the third battle squadron, the third destroyer squadron and the first and third flotillas are to concentrate at Suda Bay, Isle of Crete, and on October 15 they are to go to Malta.

The battleship Queen Elizabeth is to steam into the harbor of Suda Bay upon the leaving of the other naval squadrons for Malta on October 15. The Queen Elizabeth will also leave for Malta on Oct. 20.

These maneuvers of the British fleet are a threat to the insistent demand of the Turkish government for the return of Mosul, over which England secured a mandate from the League of Nations. Mosul is one of the rich oil fields of Europe and England hates to let it slip out of its hands.

Turkey is calling out four classes of her reserves and intends to defend herself against any aggression which England will attempt in the near future.

BERRY AGENT TRIES TO BLOCK AMALGAMATION

Members Must Answer Questionaire

Major Berry's henchman, Hugh Crambert is attempting to block the move being made by the members of Franklin Union No. 4 (press feeders) to amalgamate with the members of Pressman's Union No. 3. He has sent letters to every member of the union local telling him that he must fill out a card which is an insult to the intelligence of the members of that local.

In this card the Berry henchman tries to make it appear that the members of the union did not realize that they were signing for an amalgamation of the two unions.

The "Questionnaire"

This is the card which every member of the union must fill out and send in to this lackey of the notorious strikebreaker:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"For the purpose of determining under what condition you signed petition for 'Amalgamation' you are requested to fill out blank.

"Did you sign petition?

"Did you sign petition with the intention of leaving your organization?

"Did you sign petition with the belief that same was meant for special meeting?

"Fraternally yours,
"Hugh Crambert, President."

Members Resent Insult

Over 1100 members of Franklin No. 4 signed the petition for amalgamating the two locals. The members are not well pleased with this piece of arrogance on the part of the Berry henchman, and are having a meeting with the representatives of the Pressman's Union No. 3 where plans of amalgamation will be gone over by both groups before final action is taken.

Chicago to Hear Soviet Music

Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, announced on his arrival from Europe that compositions written by Russian Soviet composers would figure in the coming season's programs.

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

SING RED FLAG, RAISE A WHITE AT LIVERPOOL

Communist 'Defeat' Not Pleasing to Enemies

(Continued from page 1)

the labor party, MacDonald himself uttered the significant words:

> "We know that the vote would only remove the attack upon us from the floor of this conference to the street corners."

While it failed even to stop the attacks in the conference, which was one long battle from start to finish, and MacDonald was disappointed in this issue, his remark about the fight being removed to the "street corners" expresses in a distorted fashion the fact that the Communists will continue their criticism of the "crawling, sniveling policy" of the labor party among the rank and file of British labor in the shops and unions. Moreover, the labor party is in grievous need of funds to run a general election, and it has to go to the trade unions to get them.

A real victory for the Communists, and one the capitalist press has concealed completely or hidden in obscure places, is the fact that the Communists forced thru a resolution declaring that the famous "Zinoviev letter" which lost the election for MacDonald, has been proven a forgery.

How much the labor party was put upon trial may be seen in the onslaughts of the Communists, Gallagher saying on the question of unemployment, that the type of leaders such as J. H. Thomas, Clynes and MacDonald were sacrificing the labor movement to the middle class.

> "These leaders are recognized by Beaverbrook, Rothermere, Birkenhead, Churchill and the whole gang, as friends of capital. Buckingham palace is wide open for them. The poorhouse is wide open for the workers."

Again, the labor party was exposed to the British workers when it voted down the resolution of the Communists demanding that a minimum wage of $20 a week and a 44-hour work-week be granted British workers, with an immediate increase of $5 a week for all workers.

Clynes on Empire

J. R. Clynes spoke for the reformist resolution on the policy toward the empire. Its main idea was a periodical survey of the resources of the empire and their "scientific development by the home and dominion governments so as to prevent exploitation by private capitalists."

After voting down the Communist resolution declaring that the interests of the empire were opposed and hostile to the interests of the workers and that India and all other colonies and dominions should have the right of self determination to the point of complete independence, Dr. Haden Guest making what the capitalist press calls a "notable speech" against breaking up the empire, the congress passed—as a matter of record—a resolution advocating self government for India and recommending Egypt to the tender mercies of the league of nations.

Blast in Manila

MANILA, Oct. 2.—With a roar heard for miles, an ammunition magazine blew up at Fort McKinley, five miles out from Manila, late today.

FOUR MINERS KILLED IN MINE WHEN SLATE FALLS; TWO HURT

CLINTON, Ind., Oct. 2.—Four miners killed and two badly hurt was the toll in Binkley Coal company mine No. 3 when a roof of slate fell. The dead are: W. J. France of Terre Haute and William Richards, Frank Morris and Albert Nolan, all of Clinton.

NEW YORK DISTRICT CONVENTION Y. W. L. OVERWHELMINGLY STANDS BEHIND WORKERS PARTY C. E. C.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The resolution accepting and agreeing with the recent Communist International decision and pledging loyal support to the newly elected C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party as presented by Comrade Weinstone to the second convention of Dist. 2, Young Workers League was passed by a vote of 36 for and 7 abstaining, none against.

Two resolutions were introduced. One by the minority of the resolutions committee and the other by Comrade Weinstone for the majority. The convention decided that in view of the recent decision of the Communist International they do not recognize any other resolution but the one of the party representative. The resolutions were ordered back to the resolutions committee by unanimous vote for the purpose of revision so that there shall be no discord in the attempt to unify the league on the basis of the Communist International decision.

Resolution Adopted

The final draft of the resolution as presented by the party representative read in part as follows:

The parity thesis on the immediate tasks of the party adopted by the fourth national convention lays down the correct line of policy to be followed by us in the building up a mass Bolshevik party in the U. S.

This convention of the Y. W. L. endorses the resolutions adopted by the party convention particularly on the liquidation of Loreism, Bolshevization, Trade Union Work, Reorganization, Labor Party Policy, Agrarian work, Youth work and Negro work.

The action of the national convention in removing Comrade Askelli as the editor of the Finnish paper the Tyomies, and excluding Lore from the party shows that the party has reached the stage where it can no longer tolerate opportunistic elements which consciously aim to pervert the policies of the C. I. and to break the unity and discipline of the party.

Comrade Shachtman stated that his resolution differed materially from the one introduced by Comrade Weinstone and insisted that both be voted upon separately. In view of this, Comrade Stachel introduced a resolution supplementary to the one by the party representative which follows in full:

Endorses C. I. Decision.

The C. I. in its latest decision declares that "It has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to its decisions and views."

The convention declares that it wholeheartedly accepts this decision and pledges to do everything in its power to support the party leadership endorsed by the C. I.

Spirit as Well as Letter.

The convention declares that the decision must be accepted in spirit as well as in letter. The introduction of a separate resolution is a concealed form of opposition to the decision and a declaration of dissatisfaction with the action of the C. I., and is construed as an attempt to maintain their group on the basis of an appeal.

Against Obstruction.

This we declare is obstriction to carrying out of the C. I. decision and is creating confusion and distrust and makes it more difficut to unify our party.

This last also was passed, 35 for and 8 abstaining.

In view of the fact that the discussion on the report of the party representative had taken most of the convention's time it was unanimously agreed to refer all other business to the incoming District Executive Committee.

Elect Delegates.

Delegates were elected to the national convention, the entire delegation being supporters of the two resolutions as reprinted above. One of the delegates from Hartford who was elected from his branch because of having supported the former majority said that he "is convinced that opposition to the present Central Executive Committee in the form of refusing to support the party resolution would be opposition to the Communist International." He therefore voted for it. Two other delegates, supporters of the former majority, took the same view. The convention decided that to show its desire for unity on the basis of the Communist International decision it would elect one of these comrades as delegate to the national convention despite this former position which they had maintained up to the time of voting. The Harfort delegate was chosen.

A resolution was introduced asking the coming national convention to move the office of the league to New York City. This was greeted with a great demonstration and was adopted by acclamation, only one delegate voting against it.

New D. E. C. Elected.

The convention also elected a new District Executive Committee giving representation to the former opposition on the basis of the vote they received.

With all singing the International and amidst great enthusiasm, the convention adjourned.

Fascisti Suspend Turin Newspaper

ROME, Oct. 2.—The second largest newspaper in Italy, the Turin Stampa has been suspended by the prefect of that city. The action followed the printing of a report from a special correspondent who described acts of looting and vandalism carried on by soldiers in the zone of recent military manouevers.

The local fasciati have posted notices about the city informing the special correspondent of the danger of his returning to the city. The correspondent has challenged those responsible for the posters to a duel.

Magnus Contests Seat.

Magnus Johnson is contesting Tom Schall's victory in winning the Minnesota elections for senator on the ground Schall made scandalous remarks about Johnson. A senate subcommittee is considering the appeal.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

700 PRISONERS TO MAKE SHOES IN LEAVENWORTH

To Compete with Union Labor

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 2.—A $1,000,000 shoe factory in Fort Leavenworth prison will soon be turning out from 2,000 to 3,000 pairs of shoes daily to compete with union labor.

The government announces that it will run the factory at first turning out shoes for the sailors and soldiers, later for all branches of the government service. Production is to start January 1.

The shop will employ over 700 convicts.

Use Only Human Labor.

The factory was built at a great cost of human labor. When it was necessary to hoist tons of brick and steel, cement and crushed stone to the workers on the skeleton of the fourth story, instead of getting machinery to do this very heavy work, the convicts were forced to trundle it up long runways, they had built in the prison lumber mill.

The labor of 600 convicts was used in constructing this shoe factory.

May Lease Later.

Superintendent Warren F. Goldthwaite came to Fort Leavenworth from Haverhill, Mass., where he had charge of a shoe factory for 25 years. This prison shop will eventually be rented out to some private concern in the same fashion that manufacturers of prison-made shirts and shoes have done in other states.

Bar Married Women from Union Membership

BUTTE, Mont.—(FP)—The Silver Bow (Butte) Trades and Labor Council recommends to all local unions the they follow the example of the Butte Clerks' Union and bar married women from membership.

The recommendation is an answer to the practise of many Butte firms of giving job preference to married women, making it harder for girls and single women to get employment. In some cases man and wife are given jobs by the same house. The council takes the position that when there are not enough decent jobs to go round the girls that have no provider should get the first chance.

Didn't Know They Did It

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Officers and men of the S. S. Capena were not aware until recently that their ship had had rammed and sunk the Italian submarine Veniero, causing that vessel to founder with more than fifty men drowned, according to statements made today by the first officer of the Capena, which is now in port.

Another S-51 Victim Found

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 2—The sea gave up another of the dead of the sunken S-51 when the body of a chief petty officer was washed ashore today at Kenyon's wharf, Storington, 15 miles from here. The dead officer is one of four believed to have been washed from the conning tower with the three survivors.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.83 11-16; cable 4.84 1-16. France, franc, demand 4.67; cable 4.67½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.47½; cable 4.48.. Italy, lira, demand 4.04¼; cable 4.04½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.82; cable 26.85. Norway, krone 20.17; cable 20.19. Denmark, krone, 24.13; cable 24.15. Germany, mark not quoted. Shanghai, taels 79.50.

Freight Rate Advance on I. C.

Electrification, with its expected increase in passengers, will come none too soon for the Illinois Central railroad, J. F. Dartt, auditor, told the Illinois commerce commission the road has a deficit of $925,116 for 1924 as a result of its losses on suburban service, he said, advancing the figures in support of the company's plea for a 20 per cent advance in rates, which is being fought.

Security Pact Meeting in Switzerland Is Being Spoiled by Red Moscow

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Tribune carries the headline, "Russia Fails to Get Berlin to Quit Allies." But the headline voices a hope rather than states a fact. The hope is that Germany can be inveigled into a "security pact" with the allies of the Versailles peace, an agreement that can be used as a weapon against the Union of Soviet Republics. But the fact is that the Tribune headline is still warm when the news comes that the German cabinet at Berlin has decided to sign a Soviet-German trade treaty, and that it will refrain from an unconditional entry into the league of nations, which the Soviet Union has notified the Hindenburg-Luther government will be a violation of the spirit of the Rapollo treaty, which recognized the Soviet Union and brought a Soviet ambassador to Berlin.

• • • •

In fact the negotiations that have been going on in Berlin, these past few days, between the Germans and George Tchitcherin, the Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, seem to have knocked the supports from under the kind of a "security pact" that London and Paris were angling for. Germany, thru sheer necessity, because she is economically dependent on the Soviet Union, seems more determined than ever to stick by her resolve to enter the league only on condition that she be relieved of the obligation imposed by Article 16 of the covenant to permit the passage of league military expeditions thru her territory.

The Soviet Union knows, and even the German government of President Hindenburg and Chancellor Luther knows, that there is only one reason that spurs the desire of London and Paris to cross Germany with all their accoutrements of imperialist war; the desire to wage another attack against the workers' and peasants' government, in an attempt to overthrow it.

• • • •

The Germans made their first bold stroke in connection with the approaching security pact conference at Locarno, Switzerland, when they demanded that they be absolved from responsibility for the world war. The allies placed the war guilt on Berlin and they are determined that it shall stay there, otherwise it might get abroad among the workers, quicker than it is being spread at the present time, that all the capitalist nations were equally guilty.

The allies of the world war are very much chagrined that Germany should raise this ticklish question of "war guilt" at this time, but it is one of the few diplomatic weapons left to the Reich.

• • • •

All in all, the London and Paris statesmen and their press are inclined to charge that it is Soviet diplomacy that has worsted them, and that Moscow is throwing a hand grenade of rather large and powerful proportions into the "safety pact" conference.

But the success of Soviet strategy in dealing with world imperialist nations should not permit a single worker, especially in the United States, to slumber. On another page there is published today the call for the celebration of the eigth anniversary of the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government. This manifesto sounds the tocsin for new resistance and other greater offensive struggles against world imperialism.

The class war rages on a host of fronts over the world. American workers must throw themselves into action intelligently on the side of the labor's struggle on every one of these fronts. The security pact and the Dawes-Morgan plan have established two threatening sectors that call for more vigorous attack than ever.

Judge Wants Stenographic Spies

NEW YORK CITY—(FP)—Stenographers to pursue radical street meetings and report proceedings to federal authorities are wanted by Judge Louras of New York. The judge told Emil Gardos and James Lustig, Hungarian Communists, that they would undoubtedly have been deported if a stenographer had reported their speeches against Sec. Kellogg's ban on Saklatvala.

When Attorney Carol Weis King proved to the judge that it is no offense to speak on the streets in a foreign language, Judge Louras attempted to make the two young men plead guilty to a charge of interfering with an officer. Patrolman Cornelius Connell told how milk bottles and other missiles had been directed toward him when he broke up the meeting. The case was dismissed.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

"Socialism" and Coal Business Both Dirty

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—First shipment of a considerable movement of Welsh coal is en route to the United States as a precaution against a shortage from the anthracite strike. Burns Brothers in which Morris Hillquit, the famous "socialist" leader owns considerable stock, announced today the closing of contracts with Welsh operators, which they said would be supplemented by orders in Germany. Details as to quantity were withheld, but it was said up to 50,000 tons a month would be arranged.

DRUSE REBELS FORCE FRENCH OUT OF SUEDIA

French Hold Fort Bu 36 Hours

BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 2.—Genera Gamelin, commander of the Frenc troops fighting the Druse rebels wa forced to evacuate the Suedia fortres after holding it but 36 hours.

The rebel tribesmen are forcin them back to the point where th French first started the drive to capture the Suedia fortress. The Druse rebels had surrounded the fortres and cut off the water supply.

Street Railway Men Get Wage Increases In Boston Distric

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Motormen an conductors on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway company car get a three cent an hour raise b order of an arbitration board o three, consisting of one representative from the men, and another fro the company and a third chosen b the first two.

On two-man cars the raise is fro 58 to 61 cents and in one-man car from 63 to 66 cents an hour. Fiftee hundred men in 72 towns are affecte

Report Victory for Chinese White Guar

LONDON, England, Oct. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Swatow, China says it is reported that the anti-red have captured Swabue, which lies o Honghai bay about midway betwee Swatow and Hongkong.

Well-dressed or no Citizenship

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Because Isadore Walpuff appeared in his wor clothes at court when applying fo American citizenship, Judge Kinhea of Jersey City refused to give th man citizenship papers and told hi to come back in six months if he ha "learned how to wear a collar and ti in court." The judge said Walpu should have more respect for this important day in his life.

Fog Delays Planes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—A heav fog delayed the departure of the 1 planes making the Ford reliabilit tour today. The planes were schedu ed to leave between eight and eigh thirty o'clock but it was decided t await the lifting of the fog befor making the jump to Indianapoli scheduled for today.

School Strike Over Autos

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. —A student "strike" was threatene at Wabash College here today following a faculty order banning student owned automobiles from the campu after October 3.

Flu In West Virginia

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 2.— An epidemic of flu in the Holly rive section of Webster county has cause 60 deaths since the outbreak of th disease several weeks ago.

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BANNED M. P. FLAYS KELLOGG IN STATEMENT

Saklatvala May Come Anyhow

LONDON, Oct 2.—In a further statement on his exclusion from the United States by an edict of Secretary of State Kellogg, Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist M. P. from Battersea, said: "If Mr. Kellogg would give an assurance that he would prevent the entry of ex-King Manuel into the United States because he was planning the overthrow of the Portuguese republic, or Mussolini because he had overthrown a settled government in Italy, I should have no reason to complain of the ban that has been set on me.

"The revolutionary representatives of wealth are free to do what they like; only those of poverty, who fight the workers' cause, are treated as I have been.

May Come Anyhow.

"If it could be ascertained that it would test that particular issue and crystallize the opinion of the American people, as distinct from that of their rulers, I would go to the states in spite of the ban.

"I may do so as it is, but I have had no time to decide or consult the views of other people."

Battersea For Saklatvala.

The Battersea Trades Council has cabled to the interparliamentary union being held this week in Washington and to which Saklatvala was an invited representative, stating that the council "unanimously endorses Mr. Saklatvala's policy of fearless exposure of British imperialism and appeals to the American people for fair play."

Resigns Business Post.

Saklatvala has addressed a communication to Tata Ltd., the well-known English firm of which he is London representative, resigning his post saying: "One's political obligations require at times a somewhat uncompromising stand, irrespective of one's personal interests."

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Defend the Workers' Government of Soviet Russia

(Continued from page 1)

are not used to oppress the workers; the courts safeguard the right of the workers. The police and soldiers are not used to force workers into submission when they go on strike and fight the capitalists; they are used to protect the workers.

The capitalist employer no longer rules in Russian industry. There is no boss who hires and fires the workers at will. The Russian industrial unions have by law the right to represent the workers in the industries. They make the agreements in regard to scales of wages and the workers' right to work. The workers' shop committees represent the workers in the management. The workers of Russia are no longer the slaves of the capitalists; they have won their right to full participation in every phase of the work of production.

The Soviet government protects the workers against injury in industry, it protects them against unemployment; it is creating educational opportunities for young and old; it is creating the opportunities for recreation and the broadening of the life of the workers and peasants of Russia.

Thus there is being built a new social order in which the hardship and evils, the exploitation and oppression of capitalism are being ended and the opportunity for a finer, happier life created for the workers.

The Danger to Capitalism

THE Soviet Union which the workers and peasants of Russia have created is a dagger thrust at the heart of the capitalists' social order. The capitalists know that the success of the Russian workers and peasants in building a new social order means the death-knell of capitalism. The capitalists know that the workers of the capitalist countries will follow in the footsteps of the workers and peasants of Russia; that they will overthrow their capitalist rulers and set to work to create better conditions of life for themselves.

The Soviet Union is an inspiration to all oppressed peoples of the earth. They find in the workers' and peasants' government an ally and supporters in their struggles for freedom. The people of China, the people of India, the people of Africa, the people of Morocco are inspired by the triumph of the Soviet Union to take up the struggle against the imperialist capitalist countries which are robbing them.

The labor unions of the Soviet Union have taken the initiative in uniting the trade unions of the world against capitalism. They are seeking to draw together in one great international organization all the organizations of labor. The capitalists see in this movement for trade union unity a new danger and threat against capitalism.

Because the Soviet Union is the inspiration of all oppressed peoples in the struggle against imperialism, because the labor unions of the Soviet Union are creating a mighty weapon against capitalism in trade union unity, because of the glorious example of a workers' government creating a better life for the workers and peasants which exists in the Soviet Union, international capitalism is again moving to destroy the achievements of the workers and peasants of Russia.

The New Attack on the Soviet Union

THE negotiations now under way between Great Britain, France and Germany for the creation of a "security pact" is an effort to clear the way for an attack upon the Soviet Union. What Great Britain, France and Germany want is the security of capitalism, which can only be gained by destroying the Soviet Union.

The debt negotiations of the United States government are an effort to settle the European problems in order to pave the way for the struggle against the Soviet Union. Through the Dawes' plan in Germany and through debt settlements, new loans and investments, the American capitalists are becoming the exploiters of the workers all over the world. The American capitalists cannot take payment of their profits and interests in goods; they can only secure payment through greater investment. Thus the interests of the American capitalists in other countries grows.

American capitalism is seeking to protect its billions of investments against the danger of revolt of the oppressed peoples and the exploited workers, which the existence of the Soviet Union inspires, and it therefore follows the policy of the most irreconcilable enemy of the Soviet Union. It refused to recognize the Soviet Union.

It misses no opportunity to make an attack upon the Soviet Union. The exclusion of the Communist member of the British parliament from the United States, Saklatvala, and the threat of new persecutions against Communists coupled therewith, is a sign of a coming attack upon the Soviet Union.

Attack Upon the Soviet Union Attack Upon All Workers

THE attack upon the Soviet Union is an attack upon all workers. If the imperialist capitalist powers can destroy the Soviet Union, it will mean a wave of reaction and effort to destroy the labor movement the world over.

The workers of the United States will find that with the danger of the Soviet Union removed the capitalists will launch an even greater attack than that through which they drove down wages, lengthened hours, and destroyed many unions in the open shop drive of 1921-1922.

Capitalism, freed from the obstacles of the Soviet Union in its exploitation and oppression of colonial peoples, will drive unchecked into new imperialist struggles and a new imperialist world war.

American capitalism will be free to use its investments in European industry as a means of forcing down the wages of the American workers and forcing upon them the low standard of life which it is compelling the slaves of the Dawes' plan in Germany to accept.

Fight for the Soviet Union and the Workers' Interests

THE American workers must unite with the workers of other countries for defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests. The interests of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are the interests of the workers of every country. They are fighting against the same capitalist enemy. The same capitalist enemies which seek to destroy the Soviet Union are seeking to further oppress and exploit the workers of the United States.

Every workers' organization must place itself on record for the defense of the Soviet Union. In every city the trade unions, the co-operatives, the workers' fraternal and political organizations should send delegates to a conference to unite for defense of the Soviet Union and to fight for the workers' interests. Form a united front of labor for defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests.

Down with American imperialism and its looting of the peoples of Mexico, South America, China and the Philippines.

Down with the Dawes plan and the enslaving of the German and American workers.

Down with American militarism and its sacrifices of the workers' lives for the capitalist profits.

A united front of the workers to fight for labor's interests. Forward to a labor party to fight labor's political struggles.

Forward to world trade union unity for the fight against the capitalists.

Rally to the defense of the Soviet Union.

Join in the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Recognize the Soviet Union.
Stand by the workers' and farmers' government of Russia.

Forward to the workers' and farmers' government of the United States.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

FLINT, MICH., IS IDEAL TOWN FOR AUTO BOSS

Workers Clamoring for Dangerous Jobs

By A. W. HARWITT
(Worker Correspondent)

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 2.—Workers are lined up in front of employment offices of big automobile plants here continuely from morning till night waiting to sell their labor power. The workers waiting for jobs at the big Buick plant have to stand in a long line awaiting their turn to be interviewed. Sometimes they are hired but there is only about one out of ten that get a job.

Pool System Used in Buick

The Buick has the pool system of piece work and it is impossible for a worker to know how much he is going to receive till pay day. It depends on how much the gang makes that he works in. Some of the workers interviewed said that the wages run as low as $2.00 per day. Many men waiting for jobs have been in the line for weeks only to be told there is nothing doing when at last they reached the desk.

The employment office at the Chevrolet plant is crowded all day long till the white colored flunky who sits at the desk, comes out and crisply announces that there will be nothing more doing today. "Come back tomorrow morning." He seems to enjoy this part of his job the most, and seems to have no doubt that they will be on hand the next day. Workers who can not hold up till payday are not hired. Hundreds are coming to town every week of their own accord while the out of town agents are shipping to Flint from points far away. Most of the men coming in are with out funds.

Only Dirty and Dangerous Jobs Available

About the only jobs to be had are in the sheet metal department, and on punch presses. The work in the sheet metal department is very hard and dirty and a man can stand it but a short time. The workers in this department are saturated with oil from morning till night because they have to handle the material so fast.

The punch press jobs in this plant are not very popular as it is a common sight to see a worker coming from the building with his hand swathed in bandages.

When the hired flunky calls out the jobs for the punch press the workers carefully look at their fingers. But somebody always takes the job.

Regardless of the fact that there are thousands of idle men here, the workers who have jobs are forced to work overtime. The workers don't like the night work as they say that night work reduces their efficiency, thereby reducing their bonus. Whenever a worker cannot stand the overtime, he is fired.

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Old Suffragette Now Organizes Women for "Preventing" Strikes

LONDON, Oct. 2. — The women's guild of the empire, a direct descendant of the militant suffragists who fought so desperately for the vote, and headed by Mrs. Drummond, "fighting general" of the old organization, has been formed to fight Communism and prevent strikes. Two hundred delegates will hold a conference in London this week. The idea is to form a national body of housewives who will stand fast for preventing their husbands from going or staying on strike and to oppose all "radical" ideas and movements.

Our Readers' Views

Parents Must Get Busy.

To the DAILY WORKER:— The other day I visited the Lane Tech high school. The conditions I witnessed there were appalling. The corridors, study hall, lunchroom and surroundings were filthy, the boys were terribly crowded, the routine and management was like that of a factory.

At lunch the boys are divided into three shifts. During these periods they can be seen with their "hot dog" sandwiches standing around in the street, sitting on the curbstones, huddled together in the hallways. The lunch room is poorly equipped and dirty and there are no grounds around the building. The atmosphere is not of school, but is characteristic of factory life and the boys are driven by teachers who perform the tasks of foremen.

The school has about 6,000 boys and can only accommodate from 2,500 to 3,000. There are 18 portables, some as far as a half a block from the main building. Across the street from Lane is the perfume producing plant of Oscar Meyer and company, meat packers.

Where is that new school building we have been promised since 1895, to be built on the present Riverview amusement park site?

I believe the time is ripe in Chicago for the organization of a parents' union for visiting the schools, checking up on the board of education's negligence and demanding decent schools for our children. I should like to hear what other parents think about this matter thru the columns of the DAILY WORKER. — **Clara Leiberman, Chicago, Ill.**

Child Exploitation Increases in Fields of Sunny California

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.— Child slavery in California is on the increase. According to the information gathered by the state bureau of labor statistics there are 5,000 children working in the fields of California.

In 1920, according to the federal census, there were but 1,832 children at work in the agricultural fields.

Many of these children work in the cotton fields of Fresno and Imperial Valleys.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

HELP CHINA!

In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers' government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free.

The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude.

The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploitation, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.

Don't Let Them Starve

THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE WAGING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM.
THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY.
A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.
THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.
WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.
IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORKERS OF CHINA.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Who Gets the Subsidy?

The mine owners of Great Britain have been trying to reduce the base wage rates of the miners, in spite of the assurance made by them and Prime Minister Baldwin when the government granted a subsidy to "the industry," that the base wage rates would remain—pending the report tof the new coal commission and a final agreement—the same as they were in July 1925.

Baldwin is now backing up the owners in their violation of this specific agreement, with the lawyer's argument that—in July 1925—the agreement of 1924 was operative, and that under it the basic wage rates could be, under some circumstances, "altered." The miners contend that the subsidy was granted definitely to provide that the rates prevailing in July 1925 would continue, without regard to how these rates were derived.

Clearly, the reactionary tory government, with its spirit buoyed up a bit by the new fascist army mobilizing for violence and civil war against labor's resistance to a decrease in its starvation living standard, wants to renege on its July promise and contract with the miners, and is deliberately provoking a serious crisis.

Without venturing into prophecy we may observe that British labor's mood to take up the challenge for battle may result in a casualty list not altogether one-sided. But what we wish to bring out is the truth of the debate going on over the subsidy. The owners got all huffy the other day when A. J. Cook mentioned that the owners had little cause to cut wage rates when the subsidy guarantees their profits. This was a lie, the owners vociferously protest. Let's see.

The owners were making profit on the coal mined and marketed. If they do not make profit the coal isn't mined, with the miners unemployed and profits stopped. This, of course, has been a result in some degree of competing with reparations "Dawes plan coal"—but no one will deny that the unemployed miners bear the heaviest burden of suffering and want. There have been no mine owners reduced to living in shanties and begging for crusts.

Under capitalism the first charge upon industry is profit. Unless the miners accepted the wage cut, the owners said they could make no profit and would shut down. The miners refused to accept a cut, and the government, to prevent disastrous dislocation to all industry, agreed to pay a subsidy to the mine owners to allow the continuance of wages without taking the owners' profits. The claim of the miners that the subsidy guaranteed profits is correct, and the attempt to cut wages is a deliberate effort to provoke a new battte with labor in the hopes, as our *Chicago Tribune* says, that the British bourgeoisie has a better chance "for a clear showdown now," with the aid of the counter-revolution organizing its fascist army for a dictatorship which the *Tribune* wishes us to believe would be but "momentary."

The settlement which answers the need of society is, of course, the nationalization of the mines, but it is apparent that British capitalism is not going to allow such a thing unless forced after open civil war with victory perched on the standards of the working class. This is why the question "Should the workers arm?" is the debate before British labor.

Liverpool and the Red Flag

While the elated bourgeoisie is venting great shouts of joy at the defeat of the Communists in the Liverpool labor party congress, the congress closes with three significant things. First, it opposes the alleged "security pact"; second, it endorses the Dawes plan; and third, it ends singing the song, "The Red Flag."

Why this new mystification for our Main Streeters? After the Scarborough Trade Union Congress went to the left and the Liverpool labor party congress remained right, the British movement has no right to puzzle the brains of the American Babbits with added conundrums.

But the fact is that the fraternity that has grown up between British and Russian labor is so overwhelming that even James Ramsay MacDonald has to bend an ear to the argument that the "security pact" is a war alliance against the Soviet Union. Communists in the congress forced upon him this platonic gesture at least of opposition to a new war against the workers' republics. He cannot betray the Russian workers, so he makes a virtue of protecting them and has the added advantage of being in opposition to the Baldwin government which made the "security pact" and can gain political capital by opposing its handiwork.

The Dawes plan, however, is one of MacDonald's own babies. It may be a sickly infant with a questionable parent on the other side from MacDonald, but it is his. And then this Dawes plan only betrays the British workers, who are in his power in some measure. He can do it, so he does it.

As to the "Red Flag," that is a traditional song in the ranks of British labor, and just as only a "political idiot," as Lenin once said, pays attention to words, so it may be said that while the labor party congress closed singing the "Red Flag" it raised a white one.

Anthracite Death List for August

By EARL R. BROWDER.

DURING the month of August, 46 miners of anthracite coal were killed in the bituminous mines. This is the latest casualty list issued by the bureau of mines, department of commerce, at Washington. Ten miners were killed in an explosion at Wilkes-Barre on Aug. 3.

THE total number of miners killed during 1925 now stands at 1,461. The death rate in anthracite for the eight months shows an increase over last year of eight per cent.

The month of September will show a sudden cessation of this wholesale killing of anthracite miners. This is because they have left the mines, on strike for an increase of 10 per cent in the price of miners' lives.

IF the rich anthracite profiteers will just pay a little more money out of their bursting treasuries they can buy all the miners' lives which they need to destroy in order to continue their flow of profits.

Such is anthracite mining and industry generally under capitalism. It would cost the workers less in life and limb to take the industries away from the capitalists entirely, and operate them for the benefit of the entire working class.

Internal Situation of the Workers (Communist) Party

By P. GREEN.

A SHORT report has been given to me by some comrades about the membership meeting of the New York organization, September 25. This report shows that Comrade Foster, in his speech, sometimes quoted my words spoken in the Parity Commission. I took occasion already during the party convention to emphasize that no stenographic minutes of the Parity Commission exist and that therefore quotations from memory are not a good source for the information of the party. They are always more or less inexact and can always be questioned. It is therefore preferable not to use such sources but instead use facts and documents.

The report of the New York membership meeting makes it urgent for me to give the party a short report of the work of the Parity Commission on the basis of unquestioned facts and documents.

At the beginning of the work of the Parity Commission (beginning of July) there existed a split in the party; in Cleveland there were two organizations; a similar situation existed in Philadelphia; in Chicago and New York the situation was extremely sharp. The party had two central committees, two independent organizations with their own finances and connections and their own internal discipline.

THIS actual split was liquidated by the Parity Commission.

The Parity Commission did not detect any fundamental differences in political questions between the two facttions. All political resolutions were adopted unanimously. (I emphasize this fact later when I analyze the party life during the last months. I will therefore come back to this.)

The election campaign before the party convention was the basis for an extreme sharpening of the factional struggle. The dangers of a split grew to a high pitch. Especially so because apparently the struggle was not about principles but about the majority in the party.

The representatives of the minority, foreseeing the possibilities of a split, made the proposal to the Parity Commission to settle the most touchy questions of the individual composition of the Central Committee and the District Committees. They agreed to form a minority in the Central Committee altho the result of the elections was not yet clear. By these means they hoped to avoid a split. The proposal was accepted by the Parity Commission. The number of members in the Central Committee for the Foster group was fixed at 13 while 8 were assigned to the Ruthenberg group. Irrespective of this decision there developed an actual split in three districts. The Parity Commission succeeded in liquidating this split.

THE decision of the Communist International coincided in the most important practical proposals and decisions with those of the Parity Commission, not less than 40% for the representatives of the minority of the Central Committee (the decision of the Parity Commission was 38%), maximum of the parity principle in all executive organs, (the decision of the Parity Commission was not less than one-third for the minority). But the political appraisal of both factions by the Comintern, contained in the resolution of the E. C. C. I., created a crisis within the majority faction. The faction split in two parts; first the group of Comrade Foster which in the beginning declared itself for non-participation in the Central Committee and later proposed not to take the majority in that committee, and second, the group of Comrade Cannon which made the proposal to organize the Central Committee on the basis of the parity principle. The view of Comrade Cannon was victorious and his proposal was accepted unanimously by the faction after a long discussion.

A new session of the majority faction designated as candidates for the politbureau Comrades Foster and Bittelman. (During all this time Comrade Bittelman supported Comrade Foster.)

In the meeting of the new Central Committee—thanks to my vote—the majority of the politbureau and the secretariat was secured for the Ruthenberg group and instead of Bittelman, Cannon was elected to the politbureau and the secretariat for the Foster group.

LET us try to analyze the above cited facts.

The first thing one is impressed with is that the party has gone thru a very severe crisis and that it had sufficient strength to overcome the danger of a split between the former majority and minority. That does not mean that the danger of a split is completely eliminated or even considerably lessened. It only means that the crisis of the party has been moved onto a new track; the former divisions in the party are giving way to new divisions. It is no secret in the party that there are serious differences between the Foster and Cannon groups. These differences are not less serious than those that had existed between the former majority and minority. The formal division of the former majority group into two groups is only a question of time. That is the first thing.

Second: The differences between the new groups in the party follow a new line. That does not mean that the former differences are fully overcome. It merely means that new questions arise as the center of the inner party controversy. Now it is no longer the question of the labor party that is being discussed but the question of Bolshevization and reorganization of the party and first of all the question of the relation of the party to the Communist International. (Both questions are very closely connected. The group which goes against the Comintern cannot at the same time be for the Bolshevization of the party.)

THEREFORE, if a split does come, it will take place on a new line; only part of the former majority will split off from the party.

Third: What importance can be attached to the fact that the former majority faction accepted unanimously the resolution of Cannon but proposed as members of the politbureau and the secretariat Comrades Foster and Bittelman?

Here we find a tremendous and irreconcilable contradiction between the words and the deeds of the former majority. It has long been established that judgment of political parties and groups must be based not upon their words, their declarations, their promises, their resolutions and their programs, but upon their deeds, upon their practical activities. The resolution of Cannon was accepted (for the C. I.) but as candidates for the politbureau there was selected Comrades Foster and Bittelman who took a position against the C. I., against the decision of the Comintern. In words therefore, they were for the C. I., in action against it, in words for Cannon, in deeds for Foster and Bittelman.

The last membership meeting of the New York party organization where Comrades Zack, Krumbein and Aronberg made open declarations against the C. I. declaration, and declared themselves openly against cooperation with the Ruthenberg group, has clearly proven that part of the former majority have begun to travel a road that does not lead toward the Comintern, but in an entirely different direction. A number of facts from party life after the party convention prove that the contradictions within the former majority which has never been a homogeneous group are sharpening. From the one side the social democrat and Loreist elements begin to raise their heads and openly oppose reorganization. On the other hand, part of the former majority is fully aware of the impossibility of following the road selected by Comrades Foster and Bittelman, the road which does not lead toward the Comintern. This part of the former majority is beginning to desert its leaders and to approach the Ruthenberg group.

COMRADES FOSTER, Bittelman, Krumbein, Aronberg and Zack declared that they are for the Comintern, while in fact they are following a political policy against the Comintern. Such a system of double accounting, where one account belies the other, cannot be continued for any length of time. Already the unanimous acceptance of the political resolutions in the Parity Commission was somewhat suspicious. This unanimity smelled very much like double accounting. The deeds differing from words. The acceptance of the Cannon resolution and the election of Foster and Bittelman into the politbureau has clearly brot to life this double accounting. It became clear then that a parity policy in the C. E. C. was impossible. One cannot give equal rights to that group which is for the Comintern and that group which carries on a policy against the Comintern. It is necessary to preserve the leading role in the party for that group which stands for the Comintern not only in words, but also in deeds and which was characterized by the Comintern as being "nearer and more loyal to it."

Objectively the situation in the party is as follows: Lore accepted the resolution of the party congress about his expulsion from the party with a light heart. He did not make any attempt to protest against this decision to the C. I. which only proves that the Comintern is thoroly foreign to him. Now he is openly working against it. Tho Lore alone is not a big power, yet we must not forget that he is the spokesman of these social democratic Loreist and half-Loreist elements which are still very numerous in our party.

FOSTER and Bittelman are actually following a line against the Comintern altho they declare that they are for the Comintern. (Such declarations are very cheap.) They are gathering the right wing of the party around them. The elections to the convention prove that.

By remaining longer in the Foster faction, the Cannon group, which is supported by the healthier part of the former majority, which actually is for the Comintern, risks in this situation to be thoroly discredited. Neither the party nor the Comintern could interpret such a further adherence in any other way than as a support to the Foster-Bittelman group. After the New York membership meeting which has proven that the Foster-Bittelman group has made a further step against the Comintern, a firmer formal unity of the Cannon group with the Foster-Bittelman group is objectively a support of the right wing of the party.

There is a lot of talk in the party at the present time that the last decision of the Comintern was the result of incorrect information and of foreign influences. The talk goes around that the Comintern will annul this decision. This is ridiculous humbug. But facts are stubborn things. No rumor can eliminate or hide them. Is it not a fact that Comrades Foster and Bittelman are now taking a position against the C. I.? Is it not a fact that they are supported in the party by the right elements? These facts cannot be hidden by any resolution and even the C. I. does not have the power to do that.

THE party has still many difficulties ahead of it until it stands on the firm ground of Bolshevism. But it will overcome these difficulties if it learns to judge the groups and factions not by their words but by their deeds. This is all important.

I am sorry that Canadian engagements make it impossible for me to take further part in the work of the Workers Party in this extremely important period of Bolshevization and reorganization. But it is clear to me that the party has entered a new period of its life and that the old divisions are changing. This is proof of the growth of the party and a guarantee for its further development in the direction of Bolshevization.

Montreal, Sept. 30, 1925.

NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING INDORSES CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND C. I. DECISIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 2—At the New York City membership meeting held at Manhattan Lyceum on Sept. 25, the Central Executive Committee resolution was adopted by a vote of 388 for, 9 against, and 127 abstaining from voting. The meeting was called as the first step in the local campaign to Bolshevize and reorganize the party on the shop nucleus basis.

Comrade Lovestone opened the meeting with a speech on the immediate problems confronting the party in the work of reorganization. He reviewed the convention and Communist International decision, discussed the menace of Loreism and then went into detail on the meaning and process of reorganization. Comrades asking questions from the floor and discussion followed, and then the resolution was put, with the result given above.

In his speech, Comrade Lovestone declared that with the Communist International decision and the convention, the party had really begun in earnest the work of Bolshevizing the party. Askeli's removal and Lore's expulsion, both of which were political, not personal acts, were the signal of the newt tendency. Lore had been given the chance to appear in Moscow before the Executive Committee of the Communist International to defend and redeem himself, but had refused and upon his expulsion showed how much of a Communist he was by immediately attacking the Communist International, attempting to discredit and undermine it. The party had now outgrown the time when such opportunism was permissible. The theory of mass spontaneity, a "senile disease" as Stalin had called it, had also been struck a severe blow.

Lore's argument that the Communist International was basing its decisions on wrong information, a typical opportunist claim, which was used as an excuse for evasion, defeatism and sabotage of Communist International decisions, had also been smashed. His attempt in the Volkszeitung to use the removal from power in the German Communist Party of Fischer and Maslov as capital for his case was also typical of an opportunist. That removal was along the same line as the decision on the American question—a blow at right deviations cloaked in ultra-left phrases. The pessimism of the comrades led by these two was the result of an unawareness of new developments in the working class ranks, as well as of a lack of confidence in the party, an acceptance of the decisions of the International Communist Party in words, while sabotaging them in practice.

Bolshevization, Lovestone defined as the application of the lessons and experiences of the Russian Communist Party and the Russian revolution on a concrete basis to the objective conditions in the United States. It will mean lessening the gap between the rank and file of the party and the center, on the one hand, and lessening the gap between the party and the masses of the proletariat, on the other. It will mean intensifying our work, bringing into unions the membership and then fighting to win the majority of the working class for Communism. The Central Executive Committee was pledged to lend all its energy and resources to this work. We should help to develop a special organ for the left wing movement in the unions. The Central Executive Committee has organized a special trade union department, would resume and intensify work among the farming masses, and was working on a campaign against imperialism concertized on an active organizational basis.

Reorganization was a fundamental political problem, not merely an organizational one. If the road to the revolution was paved with picnic tickets we would have a walkover, considering the present activity of many party branches. Lovestone put the question bluntly to the meeting: were we proud of the order of business at our meetings, were we satisfied to be merely a "walking agency" collecting money all the time and little else? The fault was to a great extent in the basically wrong form of organization of our party, a social-democratic legacy, which specialized in parliamentary campaigns and was organized to promote class peace, not to destroy capitalism. Our party must be based on the working class, organized where they are found, in the mines, mills, factories and shops. The plans issued by the Central Executive Committee would soon turn the pious wish which reorganization had been for so long into an actuality. The branch, section and city membership meetings, the mobilization of the press, the assembling of all our resources to educate the party to the immediate necessity of reorganization — this would soon uproot the territorial and federation basis of the party, a basis which Piatnitzky had called "federated chaos" and which had made us in this respect one of the most backward sections of the Communist International. Our 17 small "parties" with their inevitable factionalism and pinprick politics would give place to a party so organized that of it "every factory would be a Communist fortress" (Lenin). Members must take the initiative in organizing nuclei, as soon as three of them work in one shop—organize first, then notify the district office and it would see that the nucleus lives and grows.

Our slogans for success, Lovestone emphasized, are (1) "Stand by the Communist International" as an answer to Loreties and other opportunists; (2) "Back to work" a full liquidation of the recent factional struggle, which we are leaving for the next stage of building a mass party; (3) "Unity in our ranks" (4) the spirit of the "subotnzik" (Saturdaying) of sacrifice for the party, more hard work, more loyalty to the party and Communist International.

Comrade Foster introduced his remarks with a reference to the Communist International decision declaring that he did not see what caused it to be made. He related facts which led him to feel that the decision was unexpected and unwarranted. He called upon all comrades to accept the decision and carry it out. Comrade Foster then spoke on Bolshevization and reorganization. He showed that reorganization had been the principal item before the last enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International meeting, and that now the task before us was—work to carry these decisions out. He also stressed the federation as the breeding ground of factionalism and sectarianism, of isolation from the masses, of decentralization. A reorganized party would not only be able to root its influence in the masses but would also feel the pulse of the masses at all moments. It would be a center for organizing the unorganized, and would plant the party immediately in the very heart of the class struggle. If New York were reorganized now, the needle trades unions would be ours almost at once.

Lack of English, tho it was a barrier, Foster pointed out, would be overcome by the language clubs that would supplant the federations. At this time, with most of our members so long in the United States it was a disgrace for them not to understand English. They had better hurry up and learn it if they wish to become a factor in the American class struggle, and the best place to learn would be in the shop nucleus. The clubs would have fractions in them, fractions which would be connected up in national organizations that would support the language press. Inertia was a big difficulty in the way of reorganization, and an ideological campaign must be waged that would destroy it.

A great many questions were then asked about reorganization of the party and discussion followed. Comrades Zack, Aronberg and Krumbein discussed the Communist International decision and the resolution introduced by the Central Executive Committee representative. Zack and Aronberg declared their opposition to the Communist International decision and attacked the resolution of the Central Executive Committee. Comrade Krumbein alleged that the decision of the Central Executive Committee in the selection of the personnel of the sub-committees in New York district was factional and declared that he would abstain from voting.

Comrades Gitlow, Wolfe, Stachel and Weinstone spoke in favor of the Central Executive Committee resolution and the Communist International decision. They pointed out that the remarks of Zack, Krumpein and Aronberg were violations of the spirit of the Communist International decision and were raising factionalism at a time when the party should get down to work on reorganization and bolshevization. They particularly scored the remarks of those comrades as they were members of the Central Executive Committee and District Executive Committee.

Comrade Lovestone then summed up for the Central Executive Committee, replying to the arguments and the resolution was put to a vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

TUNNEL CAEVIN TRAPS WORKERS NEAR RICHMOND

Repair Men Caught as Collapse Occurs

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2—More than one hundred workers were trapped in the collapse of a tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad they had been sent in to repair, near Richmond, Va.

Most of the workers were foreign-born. The section that caved in took the roadway in the park above the tunnel with it. Those who were first at the park could hear the stifled groans of the workers that were caught in the tunnel.

A rescue crew has begun the work of rescuing the covered workers. It is not known as yet how many are in the tunnel. The railroad head in charge of the job estimates there were several hundred in the tunnel and that many have been able to escape. The estimated number within the tunnel at present is placed above 100.

Apple and Potato Harvest

On the heels of the wheat harvest in the Dakotas and southern Canada comes the apple crop in Washington and Oregon and the potato crop in Idaho, as is pointed out by the Industrial Workers of the World from their headquarters in Chicago. They urge their organizers and active members to utilize the harvest conditions for organizing the transient migratory workers that flood those districts. Wenatchee and Yakima will be the organizing centers.

War Dogs Hold Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — Colonel "Billy" Mitchell, who kicked up the present air row, has been ordered by the war department to remain in Washington to appear next week before the inspector general of the army to answer charges against him for criticising the war and navy departments, it was learned here today.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

WARD BAKERIES BECOME PART OF GIGANTIC TRUST

To Control the Large Granaries

Since the Ward Baking company has slashed its prices on bread 20%, the other companies have held a conference and are trying to find ways of meeting the slash.

The Ward company has been a non-union concern for a number of years and this attempt on its part to slash prices is interpreted by the union officials of the Bakers' Union as nothing but an attempt to force the small union shops into the bankruptcy and the larger union shops into the non-union column.

The slash of 20% in bread prices by the Ward Bakery company, comes after an announcement in financial circles of a merger between the Continental Baking Co., and the Ward Baking company. The formation of a bread trust is well under way. The bread trust after the consummation, will control numerous grain elevators, flour mills and baking establishments in all the principal cities of America.

Italian Mission to Come to America for Debt Conference Now

ROME, Oct. 2.— The Italian debt mission will sail on October 20, with Count Volpi, finance minister at its head, to arrange terms between the American bankers' government and the Italian fascist dictatorship for payment of war debts.

Value of Muscle Shoals

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The army district engineer at Muscle Shoals has fixed the cost of Wilson Dam at $46,000,000. The productive value was set at $61,000,000.

No Hope for S-51 Crew.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The navy department this afternoon abandoned all hope of rescuing alive any members of the crew of the submarine S-51, which sank last week off Block Island.

Organization of Worker Correspondents

By A. G. BOSSE.

That the building up of a mass daily newspaper depends upon the development of hundreds of workers correspondents is now well recognized. The role they played in the growth of Pravda is also well known. The Workers' Weekly, the organ of the British C. P., is being built up upon this basis. When a party of 5,000 can gain for their paper a circulation of 40,000-50,000, they are sinking their roots deep into the masses. We in the U. S. have a circulation of 120,000 for our entire press, in all languages, daily and weekly, which is not bad for a membership of 20,000. Nevertheless, we must recognize that our English daily, the DAILY WORKER, is not a mass paper. And we must set about making it such. This is largely an organizational problem.

Lenin Points the Way.

Lenin ("How are our newspapers to be made into real organs of the labor movement?") showed how incapable a staff of "professional" editors and reporters was of making a paper "awaken to real life or capacity for continued life" unless the five or six on the staff were supplemented by from 500 to 5,000 workers' correspondents. Comrade Dunne's report to the party convention on the DAILY WORKER is very encouraging in this respect. We now have 75-85 worker correspondents contributing to the paper, a fine proportion of whom (one-third) are non-party members. Next year the prospects are that two or three hundred, if not more, will be in the movement, according to Comrade Dunne.

The following is a suggestion as to how comrades can go about organizing themselves so as to cover the city. They can form a class or club to meet weekly, led by the DAILY WORKER reporter for that city, or some other capable comrade. The best basis for discussion would be Comrade Dunne's pamphlet in the Little Red Library, No. 4, "Workers' Correspondents," which gives the news field to be covered, the ways of writing up different kinds of material (journalistic technic), the aims of such work, and ways of building the membership and influence of the party. At the beginning, written work for every session, mutual criticism and comment, assigned topics—in short, constant practical training for each member, rather than demonstrations of how to write by the class leader.

After some of the preliminaries have been covered, the class can reorganize as a staff of "reporters." One can remain at the local headquarters each evening, working on his assignment, and at the same time, he can take care of all possible news items that come in. Since at the beginning it will be impossible for the local workers' correspondents to cover all the meetings of unions, fraternal organizations, strike committees, central labor bodies, etc., this first group will have to cover as many of these meetings as practicable. Later, every effort should be made to get a correspondent in every important local union, etc., so that as much of the city will be covered as possible. These workers might attend the class, or the comrade at the headquarters each evening could go over the articles with them, and help get the material in shape. Those who have benefited by this training can be assigned to edit or assist in editing the factory newspaper which every large shop nucleus will issue when the party reorganization is well on the way.

Each Worker Can Help.

If it is impossible to have a member of the class at the party office each evening, this might be managed for a certain number of evenings each week. If that cannot be done, a bulletin board can be put up and all comrades coming in can jot down on a slip of paper a notice of important meetings to be written up, and from the notices, the correspondents can choose those to be covered. Meanwhile they can look for a capable member of the local union (or whichever other body it is) and have him take care for the DAILY WORKER of the worth-while news of the union, shop, etc. One of the best ways to build the shop nucleus or factory committee is to get a good worker correspondent on the job there, who will tell what his fellow workers are thinking and doing about working conditions (grievances, wages, hours, speeding-up, accidents) and the like.

Then special sale and sub-drives can be made on these bodies to get readers, subscribers, and party members. Every local union, every strike, every important meeting of workers can be utilized in this way. The city DAILY WORKER agent will co-operate to the utmost with this work, and his office can be made a miniature editorial office of the paper for his locality.

If the Chicago office prints a form card, saying that a contribution will be published in such and such an issue, filling in only the date, and mailing it a day or so before, the local correspondent can be ready with a sufficient number of copies for his shop, union, strike meeting, etc. If in Chicago they are overwhelmed with correspondence, the Chicago corps of correspondents can always help out with editing, copyreading, summarizing, assorting, etc.

The above are just a few suggestions, which can be adapted or modified according to local facilities. If other comrades who are thinking along the same lines will write in to the DAILY WORKER their problems, suggested solutions, new devices, and successful methods in organizing this work, we shall have not only our two or three hundred worker correspondents by next year, but we shall have buried our news nose deep in the masses in a truly revolutionary manner.

NOTE: Regarding Comrade Bosse's suggestion that The DAILY WORKER print a form card giving the date when the Worker Correspondent's story appears that he may order a sufficient number for his shop, the DAILY WORKER business office has already provided special Workers' Correspondence Paper which may be secured upon request. The form attached to the bottom of this copy paper should be filled out giving the number of DAILY WORKERS the correspondent can use. This saves time and makes unnecessary the printing of such a card as suggested in the above article.

Worker Correspondents --- Their Function and Importance

By KARL REEVE.

THE Worker Correspondents are the steel rods which bind the working class masses to the Communist press, and hence to the Communist leadership. The Worker Correspondents blow the hot breath of the class struggle into the pages of the Communist press. It is the stories of the Worker Correspondents which stir ever large masses to contemplate the causes of the subjection to the capitalist system under which they work and live. The Worker Correspondent is the voice of the working class, and the purifier of the Communist movement.

Lenin, in his fight on the "economists" who at the beginning of the twentieth century made their last stand against the agitation among the workers for the dictatorship of the proletariat centered his organization around the newspaper Iskra. In 1900-1901, when the mass demonstrations were beginning which ushered in the 1905 revolution, and proved false beyond a doubt the position of the economists that the workers must be told to fight merely for immediate economic demands, Lenin used the letters of the workers to Iskra as a weapon against the "economists".

"In the literary sources on the history of the workers' movement, one comes across fragments from 'letters to the editor' which the workers of those days sent to the illegal papers. .. Comrade Lenin and his group treasured these letters that they procured like gold," Comrade Zinoviev tells us in his History of the Russian Communist Party. "And Lenin printed them in the course of the struggle against the 'economists' in proof of their contention that it was not wage increases alone the advanced workers desired, but that they were conscious that they had to go out in the streets to get hold of guns, and battle with the czar's police."

COMRADE Lenin, thru the letters of the Worker Correspondents of that day, felt the pulse of the movement of the working class toward revolution. He printed these letters from the workers in the Iskra, considering them valuable contributions in the fight against the opportunist "economists". The Worker Correspondents became a weapon against those who thot to revise Marxism, by thwarting the determination of the militant workers to sieze the state power.

The Workers (Communist) Party and the DAILY WORKER can call upon its corps of Worker Correspondents as a potent aid in the re-organization on the basis of shop nuclei, and the building up of a Bolshevized party after the re-organization. The members of the shop nuclei, have already found in New York and elsewhere, that interesting their shopmates in the DAILY WORKER, inviting them to write up their experiences in the class struggle for the paper, is one of the best possible means of bringing fresh proletarian elements into our party.

The Worker Correspondent is a safeguard against the lies and treacheries of the bureaucratic union officials. The worker correspondent is a rank and filer. His stories have nothing in common with the poisonous propaganda against the Communists regularly peddled by the reactionary union officialdom.

DURING the course of the pressmen's strike of locals No. 3 and 4, against the Cuneo company, which was aided by "Major" George Berry, president of the International Pressmen's union, the DAILY WORKER led, and is leading, the fight against the scabbery of Berry. The stories exposing Berry's strikebreaking activity in cooperation with the printing corporation, were supplied to the DAILY WORKER by the striking pressmen themselves.

So that when the Pressfeeders Franklin Union, number 4, received the infamous letter broadcast over the country by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which slandered the Communists in the manner of a Burns' stoolpigeon, the pressmen rejected this letter in the most militant terms.

Fitzpatrick urged the unions to attack the Communists, to outlaw them. But the pressmen knew of the activities of the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Party on their behalf in their strike. They knew that the Communist press is against the "open shop" drive of the bosses and against the treachery of the union officialdom. They knew that their experiences their very life's blood, was written into the accounts of the strike printed in the DAILY WORKER and they rejected Fitzpatrick's lying attacks. In the same manner dozens of local unions thruout the country have taken similar action, just as the machinists' locals rejected "B. and O." Bill Johnston's attack on the Communists and refused to expel them at this class collaborator's orders.

ALONG with the building up of strong shop nuclei, goes the enlarging of the corps of Worker Correspondent. Workers who do not belong to the Workers Party, thru reading and writing stories of their particular struggle against the bosses are drawn into close contact with the Communist press and the Communist movement. In this way they are made to understand the relation of their fight to the class struggle as a whole, and are gradually made familiar with the Communist program.

The corps of Worker Correspondents can be enlarged by developing the self confidence of the workers, by showing them that their everyday struggles are important bits of history in the class war. The fact that a worker functions for the Communist press brings out his confidence in himself as a worker, showing him the importance of that "historically rising class."

The Worker Correspondent is the backbone of the Communist press and the number of Worker Correspondents is a measure of the extent to which the Communist press is reaching the masses.

RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN PERFORMANCE & DANCE SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Sunday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

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—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER.

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1925. 290

SAKLATVALA'S CRIME

British Imperialism in India

SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

That was used as the basis of the charges on which he was barred from entering the United States to attend the sessions of the Interparliamentary Union at Washington.

By SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, July 9th, Mr. S. Saklatvala, M. P., speaking in the Committee of Supply on the Vote for the Indian Office:

"That a sum, not exceeding £76,000, be granted His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1926, for a contribution towards the Cost of the Department of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, including a Grant," said:

I am thankful to the Noble Lord that towards the close of his speech he told the Committee that I am bound to take a different view from both Front Benches, who are more or less alike in their policy and their outlook on Indian affairs. I would not take the Noble Lord's certificate that both Front Benches are identically and absolutely alike, but he is entitled to believe that there is a general agreement on certain main questions. What I say here is not in any mood of anger or hatred, but positively with a view to speaking the truth, when sometimes truth, though unpleasant, is ultimately better than diplomatic statesmanship and political thought. I pay homage to the British spirit of hypocritical statesmanship. It is a wonderful sight today. We are talking of the Indian Empire just in the same strain of common agreement, with that very placid attitude of mind and phraseology of speech as if we were discussing some matters relating to the renewal of the furniture of the library or the cooking utensils in the kitchen of the House of Commons.

I assure the Committee that my whole object taking the line I do is to place before the committee, as well as before the country, not only the Communist party point of view, but the general international point of view, the overlooking of which in the near future is going to bring serious calamity of many European countries, and especially to Great Britain. We are debating here as if the Bengal ordinances were never promulgated as if the shooting of Bombay operatives during the cotton strike had never taken place, as if a great strike of thousands of railway workers is not even now going on in the Punjab, with men starving and the Government, the controller of those railways, taking up a hard-faced attitude, as if all these things had not happened, as if a great controversy is not raging, not only with the people of India, but with the people all over the world, whether British Imperialism, whatever its past history, is at all permissible to exist now for the benefit of the citizens of Great Britain herself. There are great problems pertaining to India and Britain which ought to have been discussed on an afternoon like this. I agree that the commonness of parties and the commonness of policy between the last Government and the present Government has tabooed all these important questions from being uttered in the House. The main question is of Imperialism and the existence of the British Empire in its present form.

India's Place in the Empire.

It is rather unfortunate that from the earliest time you have called this agglomeration of different peoples and different races the British Empire. I wish you had from the first designated it as the Indo-British Empire, so that what we may say about the Indian subjects in the Empire may not be taken as a reflection by our Colonial friends in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere. The conditions are entirely different. Rules and regulations, formulae, political remedies and experiences which apply to that part of the British Empire which is composed of Great Britain and her white Colonies are not at all applicable to the other portions of the Empire, such as India and certain portions of China and Africa. I disagree even with those of my own Indian friends and compatriots who would take a sentimental view of British Imperialism as it exists today. I take it for granted that if it is admitted that the Imperialist relationship of one dominant nation guiding the destinies of another bigger and vaster, nation, directing all her social, economic and political—forces in channels of her own choosing, to suit her own convenience—if that tie is to be taken as a justifiable tie my Indian friends have no right to come and dictate to the British nation how to hold on to that tie. If for diplomatic purposes, or if once India herself or the Socialist friends of India undertake to keep up the position of one dominating nation in an Empire controlling the destinies of another nation, then it becomes a contract, and I believe that Great Britain as the contractor should be the best judge as to how to carry out the contract. I do not take the view that there are progressive ways of self-government, of Dominion Home Rule, of Indianization of the Army and all those things just as possible as there are certain progressive measures for cultivating apples in Canada, cattle markets in Australia and bringing the fruit and meat to this country from the distant parts of the Empire.

I take the view of the reality of life, that if genuine self-rule is in the hands of the Indians and if there exists a genuine Indianization of the Indian Army, no Indian will be so despicable, just as to say that they would hold that country and that army for the benefit of some people other than their own. I do not want to deceive myself on that point. The talk of the Constitution, and the alteration of the Constitution, of a 10-year limit or a 15-year limit, are nothing but little details in the art of governing another nation by a sort of hypnotization. I am not interested in such problems. I tell my Indian friends as I tell to my British friends, that the same principles of life are in every European or Asiatic nation. I put that to the Committee and to the Noble Lord and his party quite seriously.

Take the problem as a human problem. India is a large country with over 300,000,000 people. You talk of 10 per cent of the people being educated today. That 10 per cent in that large country represents 30,000,000 people and you admit that those 30,000,000 people—which means a much larger population than many other smaller European countries—are educated and as fit as other similarly educated persons in several parts of Europe. Then you style yourselves the trustees of the whole of India, and as trustees you take jolly good care to see that the other 280,000,000 of people remain ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, with no freedom to call their souls their own. You tell those 30,000,000 people that although they may be educated, and although they may be fit—and in a short time those 30,000,000 will become 40,000,000 or 45,000,000; as big a population as the whole of Great Britain—because Great Britain, to suit her own purpose treats those 280,000,000 persons as so many animals or beasts of burden, these 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 of educated people will have to lead an unnatural life and will have to believe one thing and practice another.

Is there a single British man or woman today, is there a person in any country in Europe, in any of the backward countries, in the Balkan States, in any of the small nations which are not yet so fully developed as Great Britain who should tolerate for one day a power so despotic and arbitrary as the Crown, under the Imperial system, is insisting upon enjoying in India? There would not be man or woman who tomorrow would not rise and fight to the bitter end to claim their rights of monarchy claimed one-tenth of the privileges which in the name of the Crown are exercised over the people of India. Because you keep the other 280,000,000 people back, you are asking the 30 or 40 millions of educated people there also to swallow such an indignity and such an impossibility in public life.

Monarchy in the East.

It may be said, indeed it is said, for it is a Western idea, that the Asiatic people always allow a good deal of latitude to their monarchs. That is Western ignorance. Eastern people have never tolerated anti-democratic rights and privileges in their monarchs. You see in the 20th century the Chinese people have overthrown their monarchy, which was 3,000 years old, because the monarchy did not square in with the democratic opinions of the people. The Persians have overthrown completely one monarchy after another and have put their monarchs under lock and key for not obeying the people's wishes. You see the same thing in Turkey. No Eastern country would tolerate as the British people have tolerated the humbug and nonsense from the governing classes; they have overthrown them and established the people, the peasants in power. It is an untruthful statement to say that the people of the East are tolerating high privileges in monarchy and in their ruling castes and classes. It is a false notion. It is the Western conceit; it is the Westerner admiring himself, as though the Westerners have the highest consciousness of human life.

How does the Committee reconcile the idea of telling 30,000,000 people that they are British, that they have British culture, that they have received British education and yet they must put up with the privileges and rights that have been claimed under the British Crown by their rulers in India and which the people in this country would fight to the bitter end rather than they would accept. Human feeling, the human heart and the human mind are just the same in India as here or elsewhere. You call the Indians seditious when they protest against these things, but when you rise in revolt in this country against the ruling classes it is called the spirit of democracy. In India it is sedition, conspiracy, subversive propaganda. Is it the intention

(Continued on Page 4)

Comintern Letter to the Communist Party of Germany

Editor's Note.—Here is the concluding installment of the letter of the Communist International to the Communist Party of Germany. Yesterday's installment included the question of trade union work, the Comintern and the leading groups in the German Party central. It also took up the question of the relations of the German Party to the Communist International, of which the opening of today's installment is a continuance:

• • •

(Continued from yesterday)

EVERY delegate to the party congress received from the Central a copy of a special number of the Berlin "Funke," the main contents of which were a "diplomatic" attack by Maslow on the Comintern. In this article, entitled: "Some Observations on Our Tenth Party Congress," Maslow wrote as follows:

"The subsequent left of the German C. P., before the Fourth World Congress, raised the demand of 'Back to the Second World Congress' in this sense, and quite rightly. Comrade Zetkin, in her above mentioned book of memoirs, relates that Lenin laughed at this 'foolishness.' I do not doubt it, for I can easily imagine how this slogan was presented and interpreted to him.

"It is not for nothing that the Fourth Congress, despite Lenin's derision, expressly confirmed the 21 conditions, and it is not for nothing that the Fifth World Congress was compelled to return deliberately and emphatically to the principles of the Second. . ."

Here again Maslow attempts, by means of demagogic confrontation of the Second, Fourth and Fifth World Congresses on the one hand, and the Third, on the other, to destroy ideologically the political development of the Comintern, and to discredit the principles of Communist policy at the present period. Maslow also makes the untrue assertion that: "The Levites, unfortunately, have received the actual support of the Russian comrades."

This agitation against the "Russian comrades" is followed in Maslow's article, by the equally dangerous legend that "the Levites rightly regarded themselves as victors at the congress in Moscow (!)."

"The Third Congress," proceeds Maslow, "had above all the effect of preventing the German C. P. from finding clearness for itself. Thus the Third Congress. . . exercised a similar effect upon the German C. P. as the Heidelberg Party conference two years previously; despite correct decisions. . . a harmful effect."

"If the principles of the Second Congress had been propounded without the bogey of 'Left' dangers being raised. . . then in all probability the crises in the German and French Communist Parties would have been considerably shortened.

"But the executive too, and the Russian comrades (!) were not at all agreed. . ."

Maslow writes further that not his group, but the executive "has for a long time prevented the German Party from entering into satisfactory relations with the executive."

He relates with complete approval the following incident:

"When the executive endeavored, after Jena, to correct its (completely unjustifiable) attack by inviting a Berlin delegation to visit Moscow, it was too late; the delegation unanimously declined this invitation to a feast already over, and Friesland, already right, wrote the letter of refusal at the request of the organization."

THIS last paragraph is an unexampled attempt at lowering the Communist International in the eyes of the German workers.

The anti-Bolshevist alliance in Maslow's group is in itself the best proof that Lenin was not merely "setting up the bogey of left dangers" at the Third World Congress, but that these dangers still exist today, four years after the Third World Congress, and are hampering the development of the German Party, hindering its participation in sound political work, and poisoning its ideology. The most expressed representative of these left, or rather Levitical dangers, is Maslow himself with his conception of the Third World Congress.

The whole German Party, above all the best comrades of the German left in all the party organizations and districts, are faced with the duty of exerting their utmost efforts to break with the non-Bolshevist system of relations between the party and the Comintern promoted by the Maslow-Ruth Fischer group.

Another thing which must be broken with—definitely broken with, is the system of "bookkeeping by double entry" employed by the above mentioned comrades for a full year in their relations to the Comintern. Instead of sincerely carrying out the correct lines laid down by the Comintern, this group has made continual attempts at side-tracking, substantiating their action to their own party members by references to an alleged "pressure to the right" on the part of the executive; at the same time they have offered systematic resistance to the executive, by referring to an alleged "ultra-left tendency" among the members of the German party.

THE experience gained during the fighting period just past, since the Frankfort Party conference, have proved to every German Communist that the Comintern has proved to have been unconditionally right in every disputed question with the Maslow-Ruth Fischer group. It has been right in the united front tactics and in the trade union question. It was as right in the question of the presidential election as it has been in its warnings—disregarded for years—as to the ultra-left dangers in the German Party.

We are firmly convinced that the Communist workers of Germany will speedily recognise that in the present struggle for the inner party course to be pursued by the German C. P. for its relations to the Comintern, for its relations to the masses of the workers, for its relations to Leninist theory, the Comintern is absolutely in the right, whilst the Maslow-Ruth Fischer group is unconditionally in the wrong in all these questions.

THE leading group of the party central has not showed itself capable of adopting the right measures for gaining access to the masses. Another reason for this failure has been the wrong line of inner party policy pursued by this group.

As already mentioned, the questions concerning inner party life were discussed in detail with the representatives of the German central at the session of the enlarged executive. These representatives of the executive pointed out that the ultra-centralism, the mechanical pressure, the predominantly administrative measures, the lack of propaganda and of any methods for spreading conviction, the dread of fresh forces, etc., were bound to be absolutely disastrous in effect. At this consultation it was decided to strengthen the inner party democracy. We were of the opinion that after the victory over the right has been won, and the left has the upper hand in the party, the organizatory guarantees for an all round correct general policy are given, and the problem of party education comes into the foreground. On the other hand, we believed that the circle of the new cadre of leaders was to be widened. The possibility of making a wider selection of party functionaries should be guaranteed, and this cannot be done without discussions, eligibility for election, and a conscious policy towards attracting and testing new workers. In this connection we further demanded that fresh forces should be employed, among these the best members of the former opposition, who have remained true to the Comintern and to the party. This work has, however, not been done. On the other hand, this question formed for us a part of the question of the relations towards the non-party and social democratic workers. For when purely administrative methods are employed in the party, the same policy is applied on a larger scale to the workers outside of the party, and the result is the cutting off of the possibility of winning over fresh workers. We believe that unless the party undertakes these inner party reforms, it will not be capable of carrying out a correct policy among the masses. For this reason the executive demanded these reforms to be made in the direction of "normalizing party life." During the session of the enlarged executive the German delegation, headed by Comrade Ruth Fischer, accepted these proposals.

These problems were discussed once more with the German delegation before the party conference. The executive proposed that the central should be enlarged by a number of party workers closely connected with the masses. Among other points, the Russian comrades pointed out that since Lenin's death the Russian C. P. has greatly increased the number of members in its central, thus strengthening the central, establishing its authority more firmly, and at the same time improving its communications with the mass of the party which—in combination with the inner party democratization—created better connections with the masses of workers outside of the party (Lenin recruitment).

THE German Party conference however, was prepared and carried out in such a manner that, in spite of all promises, the direct contrary was attained altho there exist strong wing groups in the party (ultra-left and right), this fact was not reflected in the least at the party conference itself. There was no political discussions, as every delegation had discussed in detail beforehand what was to be said; even at the party conference itself—the highest instance of the party—freedom of discussion was annulled. How scanty were the preparations made for the party conference may be seen from the printed motions sent in by the districts. Only seven motions were proposed; one referring to Esperanto (!), four to subscriptions, one to worker correspondents, and one to courses of communal instruction.

Analogous phenomena are to be recorded in the sphere of ideology. Never in the labor press has one witnessed such advertising as that accorded to Comrade Maslow's pamphlet. As a matter of fact this pamphlet consists solely of correct quotations and thoroly incorrect observations furnished by Comrade Maslow. It was according to this pattern that it was attempted to develop the mental life of the party.

This would not matter so much if the personal authority of the leaders stood very high. But this authority must possess some prerequisites, and not merely be mechanically acquired. Unfortunately, these prerequisites are lacking, and this is a danger for the whole party.

In the party there is a lack of control from below, that is, from the members of the party. At the same time the leading group has been carrying on a perpetual struggle against control from above, that is, from the executive of the Comintern. In this manner such a state of affairs was created as led to a loss of sense of responsibility, which led to various and quite intolerable things.

Such a structure of the party renders impossible the development of its recruiting. Such a system as this destroys the party itself. This system must be done away with, in order that an even worse crisis may be avoided, a crisis which might be really catastrophic in effect.

5. The Danger of Lack of Principle.

PRACTICAL Bolshevism consists, among other things, in acting upon theoretically acknowledged, honest thot out political lines. But in the Maslow-Ruth Fischer group the inner conviction, the inner estimate of the situation, is in obvious conflict with the line accepted. The underlying basis of this group is extremely pessimistic; it lacks revolutionary perspective; it is filled with the conception that the masses are completely passive, fleeing from everyday life, playing at soldiers, etc. The task of winning over the masses is impossible of accomplishment. And on the other hand the Comintern "demands" that the masses be won. Here already there is consistency within this leading group. Its pessimism leads to its conquetting with the ultra-left. The demands of the Comintern are met with an acknowledgment, on paper, of these demands, and with an endeavor to realize them in life, but without faith in them. Hence the vacillating attitude and political flabbiness of this group, a flabbiness combined with a diplomacy of the worst description in its relations to the Comintern.

A typical example of this is the tenth party conference.

We have already referred to the "intellectual" preparations made for the conference; Comrade Maslow wrote the articles, the sole purport of which was to discredit the importance of the Third World Congress, to deprive the whole tactics of the International of their basis, and at the same time to lay the foundation for the ultra-left groups.

FORMALLY, however, the fight was against the ultra-left at the conference. But as soon as it came to a conflict with the International the political line was immediately forgotten and the bloc with the ultra-left formed. And in Moscow Comrade Ruth Fischer declared that the party conference had tended to the ultra-left, and that she could do nothing against it, altho anxious to do so. On the other hand, support is lent to ultra-left tendencies, and on the other hand it is declared: We found ourselves in a state of emergency.

These "tactics" already possessed their traditions. In Moscow Comrade Ruth Fischer declared over and over again that the "masses" hinder her in carrying out the policy recommended by the executive, whilst in Berlin she has stated the C. I. forces an incorrect policy upon her.

This habit also found expression in Comrade Schneller's speech in Moscow—Comrade Schneller has since admitted this error—in which he declared (in order to defend persons) that the left was bankrupt. We consider this assertion to be wrong. It is not the left which is bankrupt, but some of the leaders of this left, and the left itself will hold its own along other lines, winning over ever-increasing numbers of the party members, and developing energetic and positive work.

IN the fundamental contention against the Communist International a great part is played by the argument that we are constantly wanting to "drive the German Party to the right."

We once more here expressly point out that in all important problems subsequent experience has completely justified the standpoint of the Comintern. This is now clearly understood by everyone. Only a politically completely limited mind could fail to grasp that without these tactics we should have had today, in place of the party, merely a small group of Communists, and of very bad Communists at that.

The legend of the constant "driving" of the party towards the "right" by the Comintern must be completely and finally destroyed. We emphasize that at the present moment the executive is not criticising the leading group from the "right," but from the left. Any argument brot forward in support of the assertion that the Comintern is striving to drag the party "to the right" would be regarded by us as a deliberate lie. It is precisely in order to extricate the left, and with it the whole party, from of the bog that we insist upon the proposed reforms.

6. The Tasks of the Party.

THE criticism of the errors of the group which has been leading the party up till now will only be of real and permanent benefit if it leads to a better and more determined fulfillment of the positive tasks of the party towards winning over the masses.

(Continued on page 6)

The Comintern Letter to the Communist Party of Germany

(Continued from page 6)

following its close, proved finally to the executive that all hopes of settling the differences in the course of normal co-operation are shattered. The attacks made by Comrades Maslow and Ruth Fischer force upon us the urgent necessity of laying the question of the German party openly before all the members.

MAY our enemies break out into a howl of triumph, and point their fingers at the sore points of the German party. May the bourgeoisie and the social traitors of whole Germany fling scorn and derision upon the party. Lenin taught us to expose ruthlessly all the errors of our party, the sole party of the vanguard of the revolutionary proletariat, with Bolshevist openess, without considering the enemy. There is no party in the world able, like the Communist Party, to recognize and to expose its defects openly and to its logical conclusion. This is the sole pledge for the rapid and complete overcoming of these errors.

The executive is profoundly convinced that no Communist worker in Germany will permit himself to be confused or misled even for a moment by the shrieks of triumph which may certainly be anticipated from the bourgeois and social democratic press.

And may all the adherents of the right and ultra-left in our own ranks too consider the right moment to have come to venture forward again. May the Brandlerists declare that "the left are bankrupt." The Communist Party of Germany will none the less advance in serried ranks without lending an ear to the cries of the right or ultra-left opponents.

We repeat once more; it is not the German left which is bankrupt, but some of their leaders.

The German left, with all its faults in the past and in the present, has never been merely a group of individuals. It has a great historical role to fulfill. It drew the lessons of October, 1923, it defeated Brandlerism, it united the torn party at the moment of its severest crisis.

THE German left must uphold and continue the best traditions of the vanguard of the German industrial proletariat, and of the best and most powerful party organizations, as those of Berlin, Hamburg, the Ruhr area, and the Rhine country. At the same time it must show itself capable of eliminating everything that is wrong, immature, and un-Bolshevist from its past and present. Then it will not only be the left, but the real Bolshevist, leading heart of the German C. P.

Lenin taught us that when we openly and ruthlessly criticise our own errors before the whole working class, then these errors have already been half overcome. During the course of the twenty-five years of its history the Russian C. P. has more than once exposed and overcome its weaknesses—free from all petty bourgeois sentimentality and all egotism. The German C. P. will follow this example.

The main defects are not to be found in the thoroly sound proletarian membership of the party, but among the leaders of the leaders, who have proved incompetent. The party is confronted by great new tasks. The situation is not developing against us, but for us. For some months the class struggle in Germany is no more on the downward but on the upward line.

It is only if the whole party recognizes all the signs of the times, and if it relies upon itself, upon its own powers, upon the Communist International, and upon the unconquerable force of the German working class, then it can overcome the crisis and lead the German proletariat to victory. In this case victory is certain.

(Signed) **Executive of the C. I.:**

Zinoviev, Bucharin, Manuilski, Piatnitzki, Losovsky, Soviet Union; Jacob, France; Bown, Great Britain; Kuusinen, Finland; Scheflo, Norway; Kilbom, Sweden; Kolarov, Bulgaria; Dimitrov, Bulgaria; Boschkovitch, Jugo-Slavia; Katayama, Japan; Roy, India; Mitskevitsch Kapsukas, Lithuania.

Delegation of the German C. P.:

Thalmann, Ruth Fischer, Dengel, Schwan, Schneller, Scher, Kuhne, Strotzel, Heinz Neumann and the Central Committee of the C. P. of Germany. (Section of the Communist International.)

Resolution of the C. C. of the Communist Party of Germany on the Decision of the Executive in the German Question.

1. The C. C. of the G. C. P. approves the report on the negotiations between the delegation of the G. C. P. and the executive of the Comintern; it agrees without reservation with the decisions of the executive.

2. The C. C. is in agreement with the open letter addressed by the executive to the members of the German party, and recognizes the correctness of the criticism exercised by the executive with regard to the Maslow-Ruth Fischer group which hitherto led the G. C. P.

3. The C. C. agree with the organizatory decisions of the executive, and resolves to carry them out immediately.

4. In order to persuade the broadest masses of the party members in all the districts and organizations of the correctness and necessity of the decisions arrived at, the central is to organize a far-reaching enlightening activity throuout the whole party.

5. The Central Committee, as united body, has to carry out the decisions of the executive, and to defend them against all resistance.

6. The inner work of the Central Committee is to be organized in accordance with the new course, along the line of increased collective work, that is, of the most intense mutual co-operation among all the members and candidates of the C. C.

7. It is only possible to avoid a party crisis if the C. C. brings the whole party unitedly together in accordance with the new decisions and leads it unitedly forward on the path of practical positive tasks.

8. Every attack against the general lines laid down by the Comintern, and against the decisions newly made in the German question in particular, must be ruthlessly combatted, from whatever side it may come, whether from the right or from the ultra-left.

• • •

Passed by all votes against one and one abstention.

Old Soak at Central Theater Well Acted But Theme Is Mushy

"The Old Soak" with Harry Minturn in the leading role now at the Central Theater at Van Buren near Michigan Ave. is intended as a propaganda play against prohibition, and too bad it does not stick to that one point. But it is ambitious. It preaches against the supposedly "bad people" who ruin the chances for happiness under the present system of society. And so it suffers the fate of being unconvincing.

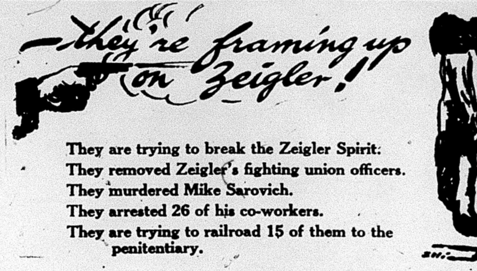
This is the story. The Old Soak since prohibition chases boose and bootleggers. Previously he used to get "it" easily and everything was normal in the Hawley household. Now the head of the family devotes all his time and money to chasing "it." This brings unhappiness to his wife and two grown up children. His eldest son who outshines him in his wife's eyes because he sticks to his job is not as good a boy as he appears to be. He steals from his firm where he holds a position of responsibility to gamble in stocks. He is forced to rob his mother to make good on his theft. There is a villian in the story, the village banker. The villian shields his true character by pretending to be a church going, god fearing person. This shield of "respectability" enables him to ply his crooked deals undiscovered. But the "Old Soak" discovers his true character when he learns that he is the financier of the bootlegging deals in the village.

The banker, Webster Parsons, enveigles the son into a deal in which he robs the boy of $10,000. The drunkard father to protect his son who is now involved in greater debt than ever, forces the banker to return the money under threat of death. The banker hands over the $10,000.—Everyone is happy.

It is to be hoped that the Central Theater will put on dramas that will be both more educational and convincing.

Ashland Carpenters Licked

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—(FP)—Ashland carpenters and joiners who have been on strike since April for $1.12½ per hour pay signed with the master builders at the old wage scale of $1 an hour.


They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT
the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing!
Hurry Up With
HELP!

Send contributions to
International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

The Comintern Letter to the Communist Party of Germany

(Continued from page 2.)

At the present juncture the most important task of the party is to react speedily and energetically upon the impending political regrouping within the German working class. The most significant symptom occurring of late months is the rising resistance among broad masses of the workers against the "western orientation," that is, against the going over of the bourgeoisie to the side of the entente imperialists, against the leadership of the Second International, and the orientation of these working masses towards Soviet Russia, and—if by round-about ways—to proletarian revolution. Without overestimating the significance and speed of this process of development, the party must accord these new symptoms a place in the center of its attention, follow their development with the utmost care, and take them into account at every step in practical politics.

Everything depends upon the increased recruiting powers of the party. In dealing with the masses of social democratic workers now tending to the left, the party must find new formulas, another tone, fresh material for agitation. It must be thoroly informed upon all events in the camp of the social democrats, and must make a special study of the local conditions in the various districts, sub-districts, and local groups, in order to influence them by our agitation. The masses of social democratic workers now turning away from their counter-revolutionary leaders, and beginning slowly and hesitatingly, but incontestably, to turn towards proletarian revolution, must be made to feel that the Communist Party is really a party of the workers, a party which fights tenaciously for the workers' interests, for their partial demands, for their daily needs, a party which does not regard the workers merely as an object for agitation, but as class brothers, and which is sincerely endeavoring to form the proletarian united front in the class struggle.

ALL other political steps undertaken by the party must be made from the standpoint of this main task. Above all, our parliamentary work must be carried on with this standpoint in view. On every occasion and with reference to every political question, we must seek to find the platform from which the party can speak to the masses of the workers in the trade unions and among the social democrats, to the end that they may be won over for class war. This is the light in which we must place all the questions of the security pact, of the league of nations, of the trade agreements, credits, tariffs, taxation, housing policy, etc.

At the same time the combatting of the monarchist danger, the struggle against class legislation, the fight for a complete amnesty, etc., must be combined with the daily economic wage and labor struggles of the proletariat.

In order really to find access to the best section of the German social democratic workers, the fight must be taken up against those excesses which originate from the time when the struggle was carried out with the weapons in hand. The greatest damage is caused to the working class when, for instance, mutual fighting is indulged in between Communists and social democrats (at meetings, among the youth, etc.) which are taking place even today and for which the social democrats are responsible, altho the Communists also are not free from blame. Such fights are welcomed by the counter-revolutionary leaders of the German social democracy and these leaders, of course, consciously incite such a struggle. The Communists must take up the initiative in order finally, to put an end to such things, which of course, presuppose the good will of the social democratic workers.

ONE must understand how to distinguish not only in words but in deeds, between the counter-revolutionary social democratic leaders and the broad mass of the social democratic workers. Our press and in particular our factory newspapers (wall newspapers, etc.) must know how to conduct the agitation against the criminal policy of the social democratic leaders, so that every social democratic worker in the factory or workshop in question feels that he, the worker at the bench, the simple representative elected to the factory council is regarded differently from the high "Barmat" leader, who in parliament sells the worker again and again.

The real change of policy in this respect which will be perceived by all workers, will be accomplished, when the party concentrates all its forces upon increasing our trade union work. The social democratic party of Germany must be beaten by our trade union work. The red united front must be formed by our trade union work.

The party, and its trade union fractions must carry on a wide scale agitation in all unions, local branches regarding the visit of the first German workers' delegation to Soviet Russia. This visit must awaken a powerful response in the whole of the German labor movement.

THE urgent desire for unity felt by the workers must be crystallized as speedily as possible by the development of a left wing in the trade unions, after the pattern of the English labor movement. This is the next step forward to be taken by the German Party in the German and international unity movement. The great movement for the unity of the trade unions will win over the broadest masses, and will bring a fresh influx of members into the free trade unions, if the Communist Party becomes the driving force for trade union unity. The Communists must learn to do their best, most energetic, and concrete work in the trade union; they must prove to the non-party and social democratic trade union members, by means of object lessons, that they are able, in their character as Bolshevists, to be active trade union members at the same time. This means a number of fresh tasks for our fractions in the trade unions. Real penetration into trade union life, intense study of economic and political relations (the formations of trusts, rise and fall of economic prosperity, situation in various branches of industry, peculiarities of certain spheres of economics, etc.), the working out of a clear and competent tariff and social policy, the leading of labor struggles, especially the strategy of the strike, the adoption of a definite standpoint with regard to all organization questions arising in the trade unions, the struggle for the industrial unions, the accordance of special consideration to the role and tasks of the shop stewards, the emphasizing of the interests of juvenile workers within the trade unions, the safeguarding of the interests of the female workers, etc.

The organization of a competent trade union department in the central of the German C. P. must afford the proof that the leaders of the party are seriously inclined to make this work the fundamental task of the party.

THE carrying out of our work in the trade unions implies a determined reorganization of the party in accordance with the organization decisions made by the last party conference. The new statutes and lines of organization laid down by the party conference in Berlin must be realized with the utmost rapidity. The new organizatory course of the party is closely bound up with the new political course. The line of action common to both consists of the transference of the preponderance of all political organizatory work performed by the party into the workshops and factories, to the end that the masses of the workers here employed may be won over. The following three spheres of work are to be made the chief tasks of the new organizatory course:

1. The reform of the inner party course in the direction of the normalising and democratisation of party life, of lively connection between the leaders and the members of the party, by means of all the organizations of the party.

2. A real and absolutely consistent reorganization on the basis of the factory nuclei.

3. The organisatory comprehension and firm establishment of Communist influence in all non-party labor organizations, above all in the trade unions, but at the same time in the mass organization which are being formed among the proletariat.

THE realization of an active connection between the leaders and the members of the party demands the abolition of super-centralization, and the employment of fresh forces not only in the central, but in all the leading organs of the party, especially among the district leaders; it further demands the guarantee of collective work in the entire membership, and the closest co-operation with the Comintern.

Co-operation with the Comintern is the more necessary that it enables the party to be enriched by the experiences gained by the whole International.

Besides the reform of the inner party course, and the reorganization on the basis of the factory cells, another factor of greatest importance is the rapid development of a system of really Bolshevist party fractions, capable of practical work on their own initiative, in every workers' organization, without exception, in which there are Communists. This task is by no means confined to the trade unions, but applies equally to all other non-party mass organizations, whether these have already existed for a long time, or whether they are just being formed. The Red Front Fighters' League affords the best example of the new formation of proletarian mass organizations on the basis of the fighting experiences of the German proletariat. The rapid adaptation of the party to such organizations (sport associations, tenants' league, free thinkers' league, Red women's league, etc.), and making use of the same for strengthening trade union work, are necessary.

AMONG the errors and defects of the leadership of the German C. P., not the least is their completely wrong policy with reference to the young Communist league of Germany. The numerical weakness and the difficulties experienced by the Youth League in Germany are to be explained to a considerable extent by the fact that the party has done next to nothing to aid the Youth League to attain a very much higher standard. The main cause of the weakness of the German Youth League lies, however, in the fact that up to recently it has trod the same wrong path which the party has been led by its leaders, and has shared all the errors of the party. It is thus the more significant that at the tenth party conference only the youth openly and to the end defended the proposals of the Comintern. This is a certain symptom that the youth has already begun to choose the right path for itself, without the aid of the party, and even in spite of the resistance made by the party leaders. Therefore, the attitude of the representatives of the party leaders towards the youth was quite inadmissable as it found expression in the obstruction at the party conference, and the subsequent "pressure" put upon the central committee of the Youth Communist League of Germany. The party must understand the fact that the adoption of such an attitude with regard to the Young Communist League is capable of destroying the whole of the Communist work which has been done among the youthful workers; this work is, however, one of the most important prerequisites for the real Bolshevization of the party.

The organizations of the rural and city petty bourgeoisie require the special attention of the party. At the same time the necessary steps must be taken in Germany towards the practical realization of a Leninist peasant policy in Germany. The party must mobilise the increasing discontent of the petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry in the questions relating to revaluation, trade agreements, credits, taxation, and tariffs, for the purpose of a common struggle against the big bourgeoisie (Communist fraction work in the revaluation and tenants' associations, the organization of the vintners, small holders, tenant farmers, etc.).

THE parliamentary work done by the party in the whole country, in the provinces, and in the municipalities, must be conducted in the main front from the point of view of promoting our work in the mass organizations. For this an indispensable prerequisite is the closest co-operation between the parliamentary fractions and the Communist fractions in the trade unions, etc.

The party must not forget for a moment that serious right and ultra-left dangers still continue to exist in its ranks. Mechanical measures however, do not afford any safeguard against these dangers, but solely a broad, thoro system of enlightening and educative work carried out by the party, penetrating down to the last member, and comprising every organization and cell. The ideological overcoming of all errors in the spheres of practice and theory is best accomplished by means of the permeation of the party with the principles of Leninism and of the Comintern, by means of the application of these principles to the actual conditions obtaining in Germany and by means of the practical party tasks arising out of this application.

This work of inner party propaganda must be consciously commenced by a broad campaign of enlightenment among the whole of the members, explaining the necessity and the political import of the present discussion.

7. Why Must the Change by Made in the Party Precisely Now, and Why Must the Change be Rapid?

MANY party comrades will ask why the change in the leadership of the German C. P. has become so "suddenly" necessary; in reality, however, it is not a matter of differences which "suddenly" arose between the executive and the Ruth Fischer group. It is rather a question of differences which have existed during the whole course of the last eighteen months, and which have become more and more acute until the present state of affairs, entirely intolerable for the party and for the International has been reached. The executive has warned the leading group more than once against the continuation of their deviations. As early as the session of the enlarged executive the Russian delegation informed the German delegation under the lead of Ruth Fischer, after days of serious consultation, that the continuation of the wrong inner party course hitherto pursued would render a severe conflict inevitable. The representatives of the executive in Germany pointed out again and again the deviations and errors of the above mentioned group. But all advice and earnest comrade-like warnings remained without effect. Up to the last the executive has sought to avoid the breaking out of an open conflict and the resulting necessary organizatory measures. It was solely for this reason that the executive confined itself to negotiations with the leading group in the party central, and refrained, in the hope of regaining sound conditions by these means, from submitting the accumulating antagonism to the organizations and members of the party. We have attempted to convince the group Maslow-Ruth Fischer of its errors by means of educational methods and comrade-like co-operation. Despite our misgivings we avoided an open conflict, in order that we might throw no difficulties in the way of the German left, with whose political line the executive has solidarized more than once, at a moment when it was undertaking a severe struggle against the right and ultra-left deviations in the German C. P.

This necessary step has been rendered easier for us by the circumstance that within the left of the German Party the center of a powerful opposition has been formed against the system of the Comrades Maslow-Ruth Fischer. The Berlin party conference, and the events immediately

(Continued on page 7)

THE PREDICAMENT OF AMERICAN "INTELLECTUALS"

By EARL R. BROWDER

AMERICA is the land of greatest factories, greatest fortunes, and greatest fools. But it is not the land of the greatest "intellectuals," those prize exhibits which receive so much attention in Europe; and the current efforts to establish "intellectuals" in contact with the labor movement in America become lamentable farces.

These reflections are occasioned by reading an article by Benjamin Stolberg on "The Predicament of American Labor," in the Nation, September 30th. This "intellectual"—for so he seems to class himself—sees everything thru very, very dark glasses, and yet he is at the same time optimistic to the point of Pollyannaism. He is for everyone and every class, and against them at the same time. He is the intellectually tolerant superman, above the battle, examining with a Jovian contempt the struggles of the insects down below in the labor movement.

BUT Stolberg's superior attitude, amusing and entertaining as it may be, becomes hollow when we analyze what he has to say and trace his ideas to their source. For Stolberg, the "intellectual," has contributed nothing to the ideas with which he deals. He has brought a miscellaneous collection of them from the four corners, picking out the brightest colored, the shiningest ones he could find, and furnished only a basket in which to take them to market. If he is satisfied with the role of market-boy, no one can complain, but it should be clearly understood.

What are the ideas in which Stolberg deals? There is the "new unionism" of labor banks, labor insurance, B & O. plan, etc. Stolberg tells us nothing new for or against or about it. What is his contribution then? It is contained in the phrase: "The new unionism is a road to freedom only to the degree to which it is militantly vigilant of the protective character of the labor movement."

What a profound idea! The so-called new unionism is a new technique of surrendering the labor movement. Stolberg, a true "intellectual," must see all sides of the question; so he agrees that it is a "road to freedom" with a qualification that this is true only to the extent that it is not a road to slavery. But do you really mean, Brother Stolberg, that it can be both?

Such an idea is, of course, stretching the "dialectical contradictions" beyond the breaking point. The recondite conception that the resistance to the "new unionism" will produce an opposite movement is not Stolberg's idea; he qualifies his endorsement of the "new unionism" only in order that he may get into his basket, alongside the gaudy marbles of class-collaboration, also a collection of brilliant fragments of Communist criticism, which he has ruthlessly chipped away from their setting to help make his commodity.

THUS Section I of Stolberg's capacious hamper is filled in by reservations: Labor banks are all to the good, only the engineers should not have invested so heavily in a certain Eastern railroad; going into capitalist production with union funds is laudable, only Warren Stone made a mistake in buying coal mines in a non-union field; the only thing wrong in "labor education," as it exists, is the tendency of "merely contributing to the escape of their students from the labor movement;" schemes of technical collaboration with the employers in the shops are praiseworthy, only they should avoid the raw surrender of the B. & O. plan, which rouses the workers to opposition, etc., etc.

And in this manner does Stolberg make it possible to fill his second section with miscellaneous baubles to amuse the tired readers of the Nation. Having shown that the "new unionism" is a "road to freedom" which, somehow, leads simultaneously in the opposite direction, and that the labor movement is traveling in both directions at once, Stolberg proceeds to tell us, "The Real Story." He says:

"The truth is that American labor has never been, relatively, so weak, so utterly deflated and yet restless spiritually, so vitally endangered economically, so inarticulate and unrepresented politically, so torn and bruised by factional bitterness and worse, since the early nineties, if then."

THEN follows a detailed and gloomy picture of the near-wreckage that makes up the official labor movement of the U. S., with all its brutal and stupid, bureaucratic and blundering misrule. Stolberg evidently obtained his bill of particulars from the DAILY WORKER or the Freiheit, glaring and obvious facts showing the degeneration of labor's officialdom, which the Communists have made public and which Stolberg uses. Yet, after using our criticism, he speaks of "the Communists who are irresponsibly disruptive in their attack on the present leadership." This is an exhibit of the typical irresponsibility of the American "intellectual."

The gem of Stolberg's collection comes in Section III. The cause of the bankruptcy (terms as well as ideas are borrowed from Foster and the Communist press, so far as criticism goes) of the labor officialdom lies, according to Stolberg, not in any of the larger policies, but in their subordination of the "intellectuals." The "intelligent minority" of the defunct socialist party, he says, "would not joint the children's crusade of the American Bolsheviks. And so they, as well as most of the other radical intellectuals, ran under the protecting wings of the labor oligarchy."

With what result? The labor movement is today more boss-ridden than ever before. The protecting wings were not so hospitable as expected by the "intellectuals."

And here we find the kernel of "class interest" which we expect to locate in all writings on the labor movement. Stolberg is arguing the case of petty-bourgeois intellectuals, who have been crowded out everywhere, and who are loudly knocking at the door of the labor bureaucrats, offering their brains for sale as instruments of warfare against the rising Communist movement. This is the root of their "arguments" and the solution of their contradictions.

The predicament of the American intellectuals is this: The revolutionary labor movement they either do not understand, or they shrink from the sacrifices that it demands. The reactionary bureaucracy, whom they wish to serve, is as yet blind to their value as allies against the Communists. And so they must need steal small arms from the Communist arsenal, wherewith to force their way into at least the outer sanctums of the official labor movement.

LENIN AND TROTSKY

By N. Krupskaya

The Facts About Lenin's "Testament" Set Out by His Widow.

YOU have, I see, found it necessary to give some attention to Max Eastman's book, "Since Lenin Died." As Mr. Eastman in his book attempts to depict me as a violent opponent of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party vainly endeavoring to protest against its actions, I shall be obliged if you allow me to explain the situation to English readers of this book.

Eastman throws no light on the work of the Russian Communist Party. History has imposed upon this party a most responsible and difficult task. They have to build Communism in an economically backward country during a period when capitalism in countries more advanced economically is temporarily stabilized.

Eastman's book shows nothing of this. It is a collection of petty gossip. There is nothing of what is actually happening; nothing of our vast economic achievements, or of the cultural awakening of the masses; nothing of the tremendous work of laying a secure foundation for the slogans of the November revolution.

The author is only concerned to gather up and smack his lips over every scrap of gossip and color it with his petty-bourgeois anarchist leanings.

• • •

The most monstrous thing in Eastman's book is his treatment of the "Lenin Enrollment." When Lenin died hundreds of thousands of workers flocked into the Communist Party to help carry Lenin's work on to a triumphant end. The whole working class rallied round the party and its Central Committee. The new applicants for membership were examined at open meetings in the factories and workshops, and enthusiastic non-party workers decided whether applicants known to them were fit for the honor of membership. Never has there been such an expression of confidence in any party as was given by the Russian workers in selecting their best to go forward as units in the "Lenin Enrollment."

Lenin's dearest wish was realized. The Russian Communist Party became, not only in its ideology, but in its composition, overwhelmingly proletarian.

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Eastman knows nothing of this. In his eyes the workers are merely pawns, understanding nothing; waiting to be led by any leader. To him the "intelligentsia" is the salt of the earth.

We Bolsheviks understand the workers quite otherwise—to us the more workers in the party the better. And these workers know that the Central Committee consists of comrades who during years worked with Lenin, deliberated with him every step, and with him built up the party. In gaol and in exile his work was theirs and theirs his. The working masses know their leaders better than any passing writer forming conclusions from the outside.

These old Bolsheviks have since Lenin's death felt a double weight of responsibility—a weight they could not have borne without the confidence and support of the masses. Lenin's death united them and the masses still more closely by the obvious need to carry his work to a successful conclusion.

It was in this frame of mind that I wrote to Trotsky the personal letter which Eastman has misrepresented. Lenin considered Trotsky a talented worker faithful to the interests of the revolution and to the working class. That was his view to the end—and such an appreciation calls for responsibility. That is what I was thinking of when I wrote to Trotsky.

Trotsky, of course, could not draw from this letter the conclusion that Lenin considered him his successor; or regarded him as understanding his views better than anybody else.

I could not possibly write anything of the sort—or that Lenin was always at one with Trotsky. Everybody in the Russian Party knows otherwise.

Eastman invents various fictions about Lenin's letters to the party congresses — calling them "testaments." Eastman fails absolutely to understand the spirit of our party. For us a congress is not a muster of bureaucrats but a supreme party occasion upon which every member must express himself with the utmost frankness regardless of personal considerations. It was thus that Lenin thought about them. He knew that the party would understand the motives that dictated his letters—and that they would be read and considered only by those about whom there could be no doubt that the interests of the revolution stood above everything.

If in these letters there is criticism of certain comrades and an indication of their faults, there is also, and to a far larger degree, praise of them. Of this praise Eastman says nothing. The letters were intended, and understood as, helps to organization—to the allocation of tasks. To call them "testaments" is folly.

The real testament of Lenin is contained in the last articles he wrote and relate to fundamental questions of party and Soviet work. All these articles have been published. But Eastman finds nothing of interest in them. He is too busy helping the enemies of the Russian Communist Party to calumniate and discredit the Central Committee by alleging that the "testament" (meaning the letters above-mentioned) have been "concealed."

Finally, the part of Eastman's book which deals with Trotsky himself seems to me extremely insulting to Trotsky. It is needless for me to unravel the network of lies Eastman has woven around the question of our party differences with Trotsky. Others have done that. Suffice to say that the whole question took an acute form solely because the whole party felt keenly the need, after Lenin's death, for ideological unity. Personally I was not in agreement with Trotsky and spoke accordingly on several occasions. I also criticised his "Lessons of October" in detail in Pravda.

I was thruout in agreement with the views of the Central Committee. Eastman perverts the truth on this point as he does all thru his book.

N. Krupskaya.

They Admit Russia's Strength.

To the DAILY WORKER: The capitalist reports are trying to scare the American wheat farmers against Bolshevism. The Russian Soviet government is beginning to export wheat which the American capitalist government interprets as a wilful means of causing a new discontent among the wheat farmers because of a lower competitive price.

Since the beginning of the world war, Russia did not export any wheat. This caused a reduction of nearly 200 million bushels on the world market. During the war period and after, United States, Canada, Argentine and Australia increased their wheat export to 337 million bushels.

Now that the Russian Soviet government has reestablished itself to nearly a prewar basis and is beginning to supply the world market again with wheat, the American government is fearing for its own interest of losing some of its own wheat markets.

Heinz Schroeter, Chicago.

Scandinavian Stage Fall Festival.

A fall festival and dance arranged under the auspices of the Scandinavian Lakeview (Communist) Club No. 9, will be given at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Saturday, Oct. 3, at 8 p. m. The music will be supplied by Jensen's orchestra for the dancing and Comrade Ellis Peterson will say a few words about Soviet Russia. All comrades and members of the Young Workers' League are invited. Tickets are 50 cents. Refreshments will be served.

The Walden
Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

SAKLATVALA'S CRIME--His Speech on "British Imperialism in India"

(Continued from page 1)

of the Government, and is it their claim, that the people in India should call themselves British citizens, having equipped themselves fully with education and historical facts, and having received fully the ideas of the progress of the world, and yet put up with an out of date form of government? Day by day they see that the Chinese people, the Persian people, the Turkish people, and other Oriental nations are asserting their rights, the right of the people before the ruling classes.

Do you seriously propose that India should put up with a form of Crown government which was possible 100 years ago, but which today not even the people of the smallest Balkan States would put up with? I put it to my Indian friends that no sensible persons expect them to submit to such an unnatural state of mind and to such hypocritical expressions in their speeches. They are fully entitled to strain every nerve to carry on what is called seditious propaganda, what is called a revolutionary movement, and to fight with all their might and main such iniquities and unjust and brutal privileges as are claimed by the Crown, through their Agents, in India. It is perfectly right. You will all do it. No one doing it in this country would be condemned for doing it. That is the position which has to be viewed in the first place.

The Noble Lord was very angry with my Hon. Friend the Member for Dundee (Mr. Johnston) because he tried to scratch the surface. I do not say that he was angry from any personal motive, but through the habit of mind that believes that certain human beings must be slaves. Mr. Friend from Bombay who took part in the debate spoke of weekly wages in Bombay, and said that in Bombay there had been monthly wages from time immemorial. The Hon. Member forgot that hand loom weaving was the only institution known in Bombay from time immemorial; and that does not prevent him and his partners and his fellow investors from starting factories there. They forgot all about time immemorial then but when it comes to applying to their men the principles of modern rights and privileges, then they speak of time immemorial.

A School-Boyish Theory.

The Noble Lord, if he will forgive me for saying so, stood up in a school-boyish fashion, and referred us to the lessons of history for the last 700 years. As I read English history for the last 700 years, it is a more ignominous record than ours. He says, "you have always had a foreign monarch, always an invader coming from outside to rule you." Since my childhood day, when I was studying English history I have known that England so far never has had an English monarch. She has always had a foreign invader. Never has her monarchy been a home-grown product. Monarchy is a sort of family privilege. A few families supply monarchs to Europe just as a few biscuit factories supply biscuits all over Europe. We sent an English Prince to Norway to be called King Haakon.

The Chairman: We are dealing with the affairs of India and not with those of Europe or Norway. The Noble Lord, the Under-Secretary of State for India cannot be held responsible for the Government of Norway.

Mr. Saklatvala: No; but the Under-Secretary trotted out a theory which is a school-boyish theory, and I am simply showing the want of logic of the position which he took up in reproaching India as a country which was always governed by a foreign monarch, and thereby trying to establish the right of himself and his family and future generations to go on governing India. May I point out that monarchs may be foreign? We do not quarrel with an Englishman who went to India and settled there, and became a king. We shall become reconciled with him, but a foreign monarch never meant a foreign ruler. An Arab, a Turk, a Mongol or a Chinese invader, or anybody may have come in India and may have himself become an Indianized monarch, and lived in the country and become a ruler of the country. But never did the people of China, Turkey, Central Asia, Persia, or Greece, remaining in their own homes, call themselves the rulers of India, and continue to send out their advisers to rule.

It was entirely a futile argument, and if you go back 200 years your education, sanitation, and internal arrangements with bishops burning people, and with persecution and religious terrorism, you had nothing much to be proud of. You had your struggles, and we have ours, and shall still have them. I put it to the Noble Lord as well as to his own party, not to take the narrow-minded school-boyish view of life when talking of the biggest affairs of mankind. What is the good of entering into such recriminations which lead nowhere. We want to put it to you that you are talking in contradictory terms. Sometimes one thing is right and at another moment it is wrong. If you decide to go to India and revolutionize the lives of the Eastern people you do not talk of castes, you do not talk of Hindu and Mohammedan ideas, or of the suppressed classes. When it is your intention to start cotton factories, jute factories, steel works, engineering works, post offices, railways and telegraphs, you do not say, "We cannot do it because India is cut up by caste, or because of Hindu and Mohammedan hatreds, or because there are suppressed classes." With just the same case, comfort and confidence here, you start factories, mines, railroads and dockyards there. Nothing stands in your way then. But when we tell you, "See here, you pay so much a head here"—not that you pay willingly, for it was extorted by the workers fighting inch by inch against you—and we say to you that if you apply these modern instruments of treating human life, you must also apply other conditions, you say, "We must never try such experiments."

A Cowardly Game.

One Hon. Member interjected the Indian workers never work more than four or five hours. We are ready to compel them and to compel you to work eight hours a day. But the position is that when we ask you to apply to these workers the modern conditions of life, then you begin to talk to castes and of Hindus and Mohammedans and the suppressed classes, and you say, "Oh, no, let the Indians educate themselves," which for the last 150 years you have never permitted, and "let them organize themselves," which for the last 150 years you have not been anxious to permit. "Let them sit at their roll-top desks with their monthly circulars, and then in the next 150 years they will have the same rights as the workers of Lancashire." I put it to you that that is a very cowardly game. I do not impeach your intention, but do impeach your habit of mind. It is a very crooked habit of mind to take in the case of human beings. It is a cowardly game.

If you were setting the Indian worker the same equal race with his employer as you have in this country, your argument might be at least logical, even if it were not humanitarian. But here you have a fully developed master class, who with their struggles of 100 years with the working classes in Europe are experienced, well informed and well-equipped with all the methods of enslaving and grinding down human life. That ready-made master does not being slow. He goes to India, to Bengal, Bombay or somewhere else, and pitches his camp there, and applies his up to date knowledge and his full blast methods of controlling labor and grinding down human beings. His informed mind, well-equipped with experience, devises schemes. You do not hold his hands. You see a group of British merchants going to India. Immediately they found a Chamber of Commerce, a Cotton Association and this association or that association. I do not blame them.

The Government from time to time says, "We are the trustees of the people, the protectors of the undefended." Where are you when it comes to defending the people against the robbers of your own country? Then your custodianship vanishes. I put this matter to the Government seriously. They talk of labor legislation. The Hon. Member of Bundso (Mr. Johnston) got a whipping in his absence from the Noble Lord the Under-Secretary. At the same time there were jocular remarks and insulting hints against the Indian Swarajists. There were round-about aspersions on the fitness of the Indian councillor to administer his own country. Before the Indian councillors got some nominal power in their councils, these acts, had not been passed 50 years, I could allow the Noble Lord to take credit to himself as an honest man if these things had been done 50 years ago. This plan of life, the Factory Acts, the curtailment of hours and of child labor, were known to the British ruler for 50 years, and though the British rulers in India were acting as trustees for the people they have not made the slightest effort to use them. All the activity took place because of the push that we gave from here and because of the co-operation of the revolutionary men in India who demanded a fight on behalf of the workers.

We are told by the man in the street how well the British merchants who go out to India take care of the poor people and are always anxious to grant them their rights. Yet two years ago, when our Indian friends wanted to hold a Trade Union Congress in the mining area, to draw the attention of the whole country to the most hideous and most brutal conditions prevailing in the Bengal mines, the Merchants' Association, the European Mineowners' Association asked the Government to stop the Congress. They demanded the presence of a Gurka regiment. Machine guns and soldiers, with bayonets ready, were in the mining areas. That is the part they played in granting the rights of the workers. When these tactics did not succeed, and when the Indians who devoted themselves to work on behalf of the miners, showed their determination and were backed up by 50,000 to 60,000 miners laying down their tools and attending the Congress, the Chairman of the Miners' Association wrote a letter of apology and presented himself and said he would now agree. I appeal to my British friends that if they are so proud of being Britishers, for goodness sake let them remain Britishers when they go abroad. If they want to take credit for everything that somebody else does and refuse to take discredit for everything they neglect to do, the least I can say is that they are a very funny people. But remember that all other people in the world are not so funny; they see you through and through.

India's Infantile Mortality.

Take another matter—the infantile death rate. My Hon. Friend from Bombay spoke in magniloquent terms of the £10,000,000 to be spent upon the homes of the workers. If it were so, I would give credit to the Englishman or Scotsman who did it. But it is not so. It is a case of contracts and contractors. They are handling this £10,000,000 scheme. I remember that over my own signature, four yeras ago, I had to take the place of the Bombay housing scheme. £10,000,000 are not to be spent on the workers' housing scheme. The money is to be spent mainly for contractors' profits, for the dwelling houses of the rich, for showy shop fronts for increasing the land values of the landlords, and so on. There are to be workers' dwellings included, but the original scheme was for dwellings of one room, eight by ten feet, with an average calculated family of 8.3 persons in each room.

"British Rule In India"

Speech By Shapurji Saklatvala

Delivered in the House of Commons July 9, 1925 and quoted by Kellogg as the reason for barring him from the United States.

American Imperialism aids British Imperialism by keeping out the man who made this attack.

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Summary of Saklatvala Exclusion.

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA, Communist member of the British house of commons, upon making arrangements to enter America as a British delegate to the inter-parliamentary union congress, at Washington, D. C., was granted a visa.

This visa was later revoked by the state department following a conference in Washington of Coolidge, Kellogg and Burton of Ohio where the protest of two British tories and Home Secretary Hicks, who did not dare to bar Saklatvala from leaving England, was discussed.

The state department gave as an excuse for its action a garbled account of a speech made by Saklatvala in parliament for Indian independence.

United front mass meetings and demonstrations have been held and are being held thruout the United States demanding the admittance of Saklatvala, with the Workers (Communist) Party taking the leading role.

I communicated with an architect in this country, I submitted to him the whole plans, and I asked him to draw up a scheme which would not be extravagent. He was an architect belonging to your Army, but at the same time he belonged to the labor party. He studied the whole scheme most minutely, and gave us a design where we could have one anteroom, one back room and an open verandah (porch). We calculated the cost and printed 5,000 copies, and I sent some out to the Governor of Bombay. I had a very nice and courteous acknowledgement, with the usual statement that the proposal would be borne in mind and would be carried out some day when possible, followed by an admission, "At present our hearts are with you, but our money is with us." There was human touch in that letter. These things cannot work. They are bound to bring in the long run a painful fall which will be heavier for Humpty Dumpty in proportion to the long lease of life that he has. The Noble Lord, the Under-Secretary, has entirely evaded the issue of the Bengal Ordinances, seditious movement, suppression of the Communists and so forth.

Communist Bogey.

It may be that you are honest incompetents, and that you say this in your incompetence and incapacity, but why not learn from others? Our Russian Bolshevist friends have in five years' time been able to give the political franchise to the agriculturists of Russia, who are as a class parallel with the agriculturist population of India. They are also people of diverse religions, including Mohammedans, Jews, Greek Church people, and others. The Bolsheviks have been able to give them education in five years, yet in the Czar's days these people were treated with the same callousness and brutal cruelty as that with which you have been treating the Indian peasant for 150 years. In five years after the Communist international revolution in Russia, 65 per cent of the agricultural population have received education and you have today the testimony of half a dozen British men and women that in spite of the bloodcurdling articles in your newspapers, the Russians have done their job well. Why play a dog-in-the-manger part? I appeal to this Committee to allow a commission of Indians to go to Russia to study and to find what the British have failed to discover—the way of granting to the people of political franchise and education, scientific laboratories, institutions, health homes, compensation and allowances for industrial workers. If Russia, a country of agriculturists, could find the way out, how is it that you with your world-proclaimed cleverness as administrators have failed to find it, why not be honest and step aside and let us do the job, and we shall do it on an international Communist basis? Why are you turned inside out at the very thought of Communist propaganda in India? If as an industrial nation with your Western mind you have failed to discover a humanitarian cure for the ills of an agricultural population in an Eastern country, why play the dog-in-the-manger? Why not permit the Russian nation, which has actually discovered the way out of the darkness, to come and help you?

The Noble Lord delivered himself on a previous occasion of his views on Russian propaganda. Today we have to review his actions during the last 12 months with regard to the Cawnpore trials. Why does he consider himself entitled to suppress Communist propaganda? He says other propaganda or subversive propaganda. That is another contradiction. Every propaganda must be subversive. If it is not subversive then there is no need for propaganda. The Hon. Member for Dundee (Mr. Scrymgeour) is carrying on prohibitionist propaganda. That is propaganda to subvert the drinking system, and if his propaganda were not subversive it would not be worth anything. Every propaganda, if it is effective and sincere, means something new, and if those who carry it on have the courage of their convictions and want to put what they feel to be right in the place of the old system, that propaganda must be subversive. You are talking to the 20th century in the terms of 18th century lawyers when you refer to subversive propaganda, sedition and revolution. They are the birthrights of modern nations, and they are the birthrights of the Indians just as much as they were your birthrights. I for one, will not yield to terrorism. I am going to carry on subversive propaganda, revolutionary propaganda, Communist propaganda with the assistance of the Russian, and the Chinese and the Germans and the British. I am not alone in that. The Government has kept quiet about the great Indian railway strike. The Government says all kinds of doings about the masters being kind, but the Government of India forgets that they themselves are the largest employers of labor in the world, taking their postmen, public men, railwaymen, miners in Government mines, workers in Government factories, and so on, and I put it quite definitely that taking a comparison with any other country, you pay the most miserable wage, and give the most miserable conditions, and deprive the population which works for you and for the prosperity of our great Empire of their rights and inflict on them political indignity and humiliation worse than can be found in any part of Asia. You could improve things if you meant to do so, but you would not be able to stay there after the improvements had taken place. You know it and I do. But the international spirit will throw you over the precipice, if you do not retreat gracefully. I am not talking only about my Russian comrades, but about my British comrades. I know the difficulties of the Front Bench among my British comrades. We must treat them as a section apart. But I think even the Noble Lord knows that the British Government is treating with the most inhuman, callous oppression the railway worker, and imposing on them a negation of their rights to such an extent that the general council of the trade union movement in this country has telegraphed £100 assistance.

I touch on one more point, and that is the death rate to which the Hon. Member for Dundee (Mr. Johnston) referred. He asked the Committee to look at other reports besides the one to which he referred in regard to infantile death rate. You say you went to India because the Rajputs were killing their daughters, and you wanted to save human life; because suttees were being burnt, and you wanted to save human life, but I tell you, you are there to destroy human life. It may not be your intention, but that is part of the game, and without it you cannot play the game. I ask Hon. Members to analyze the infantile death rate a little more closely. The rate mentioned by my Hon. Friend for the City of Bombay was 411 per thousand. That is the normal rate, though it has been 834 in one year. Even this, however, is a mistaken figure. The City of Bombay, is a rich city. My own community is one of the richest communities there, and they do not present a death rate of 411. Their infantile mortality is very near your own. There is also the European population and the rich Hindu and Mohammedan populations. But if you take the figures of infantile mortality in the municipal records before the final abstract is made, and if you study the rate in those wards where the factory women live, the death rate there is not 411 per 1,000, but from 600 to 700 per 1,000. You cannot attribute that to the climate or to insanitary conditions, because all over India in the agricultural areas without sanitation or education and with a hot climate the infantile rate is about 190. It is in the factory wards of Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad, Delhi, and so on, wherever there are modern factories, that the infantile death rate comes to between 600 and 700 infants, and we think that, if nothing else that one inhuman item, that cannibalistic feature of your Imperialism, should be quite enough to make you come away.

An Eloquent Appeal.

You went there, you say, to save the people, but you have acted in a contrary direction, and in the name of the people there, in the name of the people here, in the name of the masses, I appeal to you to Bolshevize your own minds and hearts, and to determine once and for all, that Imperialism, with all its good talking points has got behind it a trail of inhuman murder, brutality, negation of rights and degradation of human life, and must be dissolved. British Imperialism must go if humanity is to progress. I do not say that in a spirit of anger again. I say it for your own sakes, that if you want to save yourselves from future misery, from a future heavy fall, from being cut out by India in all the raw materials on which alone your industries live, if you want to save the people, if you want to take away all the armaments and military, wasteful energies of the whole of Europe, at the bottom of it all is British Imperialism. Do not despise Communist Internationalism, study it from the point of view of the Indians, and you will find it of greater value.

It being Eleven of the Clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House. On Monday, 13th July, Mr. Saklatvala spoke as follows:

A Personal Explanation.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of the House while I make a brief personal explanation in regard to a sentence in my speech last Thursday night. It is due not only to me and my party, but the House, and for a correct understanding of the functions and purposes of debate in this House by my Indian friends. When I said in the course of my speech that I held myself responsible for, and that I am at the bottom of many of the Communist manifestoes and the Communist propaganda in India I beg to explain that I unequivocally, unreservedly and without reservation associate myself with, and endorse such manifestoes, resolutions, and propagandist literature as are openly and officially propagated by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

This does not refer to documents of doubtful origin advocating crime, of whatever is alleged, which has no proven authenticity. I submit that, while I, on behalf of my party, as well as on behalf of my electors, will always in this House express fearlessly and unequivocally the sentiments and true feelings of peoples struggling for freedom and liberty in this Empire, we would not, Mr. Speaker, endorse here in this House a propaganda which advocates individual crime through religious or racial animosities, or for personal revenge.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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GITLOW, CANDIDATE OF WORKERS PARTY FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK, GIVES DEMANDS OF COMMUNISTS

By KARL REEVE
(Staff Correspondent of the DAILY WORKER)

NEW YORK, Oct 4.—The Workers (Communist) Party, which fights at all times in the interests of the working class, will have the support of all the militant sections of the workers, and of all the rank and file and progressive elements in the trade unions in the municipal election campaign, Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for mayor of New York City, declared.

"The trade union bureaucrats who oppose the unification of the bureaucrats on the political field in the labor party," Gitlow said, "will support either the Tammany hall politician, James Walker, the millionaire republican candidate, Frank Waterman, or the rich, liberal petty bourgeois minister, running on the socialist ticket, Norman Thomas."

The Workers (Communist) Party is the only party taking part in the coming election campaign which represents the interests of the working class, presenting a program opposed to the two old parties which are owned by the employing class.

Unino Member.

Gitlow, represeting the Workers Party, is the only working class candidate for mayor. Gitlow is a member of Cutters' Local No. 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He served two years in Sing Sing penitentiary, after being convicted and sentenced under the New York criminal anarchy laws, for signing the left wing manifesto in 1919 at the time the working class elements split from the petty bourgeois leadership of the socialist party. This famous manifesto was printed in the Revolutionary Age, of which Comrade Gitlow was then business manager.

Faces Sing Sing.

Comrade Gitlow was reelased from Sing Sing, pending an appeal, and the supreme court of the United States, in its recent decision which outlawed free speech in America, denied Gitlow's appeal, and decided that the Communist leader must return to prison to serve his sentence.

Even before the campaign ends, Comrade Gitlow may have to return to the capitalist dungeons, to pay the penalty for his loyalty to the interests of the working class.

"I regard it as a major issue of this campaign that the machinery of government be wrested from the hands of the bosses and their political parties and put into the hands of the workers," said Comrade Gitlow. "The Workers (Communist) Party stands for a workers' government. The republican and democratic parties have always given us a bosses' government. To separate the workers from the besses, to unite them in a single labor party for the winning of control of the powers of government—this is the immediate aim of the Workers Party."

Comrade Gitlow then showed how the socialist party has tried to disunite the workers, refusing to consider the Workers' Party proposal for a united front of labor in the campaign against the two capitalist parties. Gitlow exposed the petty bour-

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CITY VIOLENCE AGAINST LABOR CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Gitlow Denounces Boss Rule Over Workers

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. — Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor of the Workers (Communist) Party, today issued the following statement on the question of the injunction against picketing and the use of police in strikes.

"I consider the breaking up of picket lines by the police and the issuing of injunctions against strikes and picketing to be the major issue of this municiple campaign from the point of view of the workers of this city.

Courts Enjoin Strikers.

"In the case of the hotel and restaurant workers striking against the restaurants and cabarets controlled by John Salvin, the courts of this city enjoined the strikers from notifying other workers that a strike existed. The Machinists' Union was enjoined from even declaring that a strike was on in the printing press factory of the Robert Hoe company.

"Supreme Court Justice Wm. B. Carswell in September last issued an injunction restraining the Laundry Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union from supporting strikers during a strike. Pickets were arrested for picketing the J. Kayser and company factory and held under $2,500 bail. In the case of a strike of 15,000 dress and underwear workers in this city in February, eight girls were arrested for picketing and inducing other workers to join their strike.

Police Break Lines.

"Only a week or so ago, the I. S. Taylor Co. and the International Clothing Co. succeeded in getting the aid of police reserves to break up the mass picket line of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. These are only a few of the innumerable examples in which Hylan and his republican-fusion predecessor as well, have used the police and the courts and the entire machinery of city government for the bosses and against the workers. The courts say in effect: 'Do not strike. Do not organize. Do not unite with your fellow workers to defend yourselves.'

"They reduce the workers to the status of slaves and the policeman's club takes the place of the slave drivers' whip.

Stands For Workers.

"I regard it as the major issue of this campaign that the machinery of government be wrested from the hands of the bosses and their political parties and put it into the hands of the workers. The Workers

(Continued on page 6)

Slash Bread Price; Ward Stock Goes Up in N. Y. Exchange

Following cuts in bread prices in Chicago initiated by the Ward Baking Co.'s Chicago plant which slashed its retail prices 20 per cent yesterday, word comes from New York that Ward Baking Co. rose 6 points in the stock exchange to a new high of 82. In addition to this, Ward has bought General Baking at $225 a share as a further step in its campaign to trustify the baking industry in this country. Ward's is a scab house and has recently embarked on a campaign of wage-cutting.

TRACTION VERSUS REALTY ARE TWO BIG ISSUES IN NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

By SAM DARCY.

NEW YORK CITY—(By Mail.)—The first stage in the New York elections (that of choosing a democratic nominee) witnessed a struggle between the two dominating capitalist groups within that party—namely, the traction group and the realty group.

The swift growth of industry which occurred everywhere in the United States within the last fifty years brought this city from a position of being a comparatively insignificant port engaging almost exclusively in commerce to that of being one of the largest manufacturing centers in the world. Parallel with this development and in the greatest measure resulting from it came the great real estate boom to accomodate the increasing number of factories which set up in the suburbs and also the land promotion schemes for housing the increasing population. This gave rise to the great public service corporations operating under city franchises which gave them ex-

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A HANDSHAKE THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

A. B. Swales, chairman of the British Trade Union Congress, greeting M. Tomsky, secretary of the All-Russian Trade Unions, at Scarborough congress. When will American labor force Green to shake hands with Tomsky?

World Imperialism Mobilizes Against Soviets! Defend the Workers' and Peasants' State!

The Workers (Communist) Party is launching an immediate campaign to warn the workers of America of the preparations being made for a new drive against the Soviet Union and to gather all those sympathetic to the workers' and peasants' government in a nationwide move in defense of Soviet Russia. In special instructions issued by the Central Executive Committee of the party to district and local officers outlining the campaign, the executive points out the imminent danger of a new anti-Soviet alliance.

The negotiations with Germany for a security pact, the present debt negotiations, the intensified struggle for colonial markets and the growing power of the Soviet Union, all lay the basis for a concerted imperialist effort to reduce the Soviet Union to a position of impotence. The following instructions make clear the reasons for the present campaign and lay the organizational basis for a united front movement of the American working class against this new attack upon the workers' government of Russia:

* * *

TO ALL DISTRICT ORGANIZERS, CITY SECRETARIES, LANGUAGE SECTION SECRETARIES, AND PARTY BRANCHES.

Dear Comrades:—

World imperialism is mobilizing for a new attack on theworkers' and peasants' government of Russia. The workers of every country must rally to the defense of the Soviet Union.

Our party, as the American section of the Communist International, faces the duty of mobilizing all its forces in defense of the Soviet Union. It must rally the workers of this country for a fight in support of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

The imperialist capitalist countries have found the Soviet Union in the pathway of their imperialist adventures. In China the workers are carrying on a bitter struggle against the imperialist powers. Their greatest inspiration and support in the struggle is the Soviet Union. The imperialist French government finds the French Communist Party a determined opponent to its efforts to enslave Morocco. Wherever oppressed colonial peoples are struggling against the exploitation of the imperialist powers they look to the Communist International for aid in their fight.

Great Britain is threatened by the swing to the left of its labor movement with a great increase of the influence of the Communist International. The resolution of the British Trade Union Congress against British imper-

(Continued on page 6)

CAPPELLINI IN BETRAYAL OF COAL STRIKERS

Writes Letter of Praise to Police

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The reactionaries in control of the official positions in Districts 1, 7, and 9 of the United Mine workers of America are part and parcel of the corrupt political machines of the coal companies. Many of the officials play important roles in the activities of these political machines. It is no wonder therefore that you find the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite officially bitterly opposed to every progressive manifestation in the United Mine Workers Union.

Willing to Be Stoolpigeons

It is for that reason that you find the official gang in the anthracite supporting solidly John L. Lewis and his outrageous betrayal of the workers' interests. And when a fight is started in the anthracite against the interests of the coal companies and for the benefit of the miners, rest assured the officials in control of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite will do everything in their power to interfere, even if prosecution and the jail-

(Continued on page 6)

CONVENTION OF Y. W. L. OPENS; 55 DELEGATES

Pass Resolution on Mine Strike

The third national convention of the Young Workers League opened Sunday afternoon at the Workers' Hall, 1902 W. Division street, Chicago, with a spirited singing of the "International" and rousing cheers. Comrade Williamson, secretary of the Y. W. L., called the convention to order.

Comrade Nat Kaplan, member of the National Executive Committee, in making the majority report of the credentials committee, recommended the seating of the following delegates:

List of Delegates.

District 1, Boston—Nat Kutisker, S. Winokur.

District 2, New York—Jack Stachel, Herbert Zam, S. Don, S. Darcy, W. Herberg, A. Thompson, J. Rubin, B. Rubin, S. Milgram, I. Rijak, I. Glass, S. Raskin, Jack Rosenblatt, H. Fox.

District 3, Philadelphia—Dominick Flaiani, I. Lazaravitz, M. Yusem, D. Milgram, S. Whiteman, J. Duga.

District 4, Buffalo—J. Ahlquist.

District 5, Pittsburgh—Steve Boyan, Jack Begler, M. Schindler.

District 6, Cleveland—George Pap-

(Continued on page 2)

A. F. OF L. DEPARTMENTS HERALD REACTIONARY WAR ON LEFT WING AT ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 4.—Departmental conferences that are staged preliminary to the opening of the American Federation of Labor convention ended tonight after a double assault against the Communists, both of which were regarded as "weak" attacks against the militants in the trade unions.

First; the building trades department meeting at the exclusive Strand Hotel decided that no avowed Communist may sit as a delegate in a local building trades council.

Second; the metal trades department approved of a four hundred word attack against the Communists in the report of its president James O'Connell that offered no specific recommendations, however, and mentioned no union in particular.

The Communist problem came before the building trades gathering as a result of the protest of the district council of Painters No. 31 of Seattle, Washington, against the seating of W. H. Jones as delegate to the Seattle Building Trades Council. The decision was to notify Jones that the action of the Seattle Building Trades Council in unseating him was in accordance with the action of the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that no avowed Communist could be seated in any state or local council or central bodq.

Denies Local's Right of Choice.

In spite of the ruling against Jones he was reelected repeatedly by his local union as its representative. This decision of the building trades department here makes no effort to attack his membership in the union. It merely attacks his right to represent his union in an official position. No other case in any other city is mentioned. No mention was made of the situation in the Carpenters' Union.

The Portland decision referred to was that rendered as a result of which William F. Dunne was unseated as delegate of the Silver Bow (Butte, Montana) Trades and Labor Assembly.

Ancient Dodo Opposes Progress.

O'Connell's red baiting attack in his report to the metal trades consisted mostly of the usual cheap flow of billingsgate used by reactionary labor officials who have no arguments with which to attack the progressives in their organizations. It contains the conclusion, however, that may be interpreted as veiled support of the expulsion policies adopted in the Machinists' Union, that:

"I trust that this convention may declare its position so clearly and emphatically as to bring home to the minds of all the trade unionists, that membership in Communist organizations or similar organizations means nonunion membership in the trade union movement."

O'Connell included the Trade Union Educational League, William Z. Foster and the DAILY WORKER in his attack, and it is taken for granted that he referred to the Machinists' Union, his own organization, when he said: "I congratulate the trade union that it is attempting to cleanse its membership from this outlaw organization"—meaning the T. U. E. L.

A Gift from "B. and O. Bill."

It was William H. Johnston, the renegade socialist, now the anti-Communist head of the Machinists' Union, who defeated O'Connell in order to win his present job. O'Connell was thereupon given the presidency of the metal trades department as a pensioner's job by the Gompers' regime. But O'Connell and Johnston now have a united front against the machinist militants.

Abandon S51 Again.

ABOARD U. S. S. CAMDEN, Oct. 4—Winds and seas again this afternoon forced temporary abandonment of the salvage operations on the submarine S51.

PEASANT TRIAL IN BESSARABIA BLOW AT RUSSIA

Peasants Punished for Soviet Sympathies

By A. BADULESKU,
Member of the Central Committee of the Roumanian Communist Party.

According to the latest advices, the Roumanian parliament has succeeded in having the trial of the 500 peasants who rebelled in Southern Bessarabia held behind closed doors and without counsel for the defense.

And it could not very well be otherwise. The present interests of Bratiano's government, as well as the aims which the government desires to realize by this action, could not permit the trial to take place, more or less, "legally" and openly.

Government Defeated.

Last month, during the parliamentary by-elections in Kishinev, the government suffered a shameful defeat. As a result, the rural council elections, which were dated for August 28 raised — especially in Bessarabia — a hitherto unprecedented terror.

The trial of the Communists, which took place a few months ago, and in which foreign counsel for defense appeared, raised a storm of protest against the government. French, Italian and Czech lawyers were to have taken part in the defense of the accused peasants in the Tatarbounar case, but their appearance at the trial would have meant suicide for the Roumanian government.

What are chief points of this trial? About 1,000 peasants and village

(Continued on page 5)

Wild Cat Mine Stock Had Approval of God Said His Sales Agent

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 4—Charges have been brot against Rev. W. K. Towner, pastor of the first baptist church of San Jose, who is accused of selling gold mine stock to his congregation on the representation that the mine has "the presence and approval of god." It is stated that Rev. Towner applied for a permit to sell $25,000 additional stock when he had only $5.53 cash on hand and $890 in bullion from the mine. He has already sold nearly $35,000 worth of the stock, mostly to members of his congregation, who swallowed the assertion that the mining venture was "prayer born" and had been graced by various evidences of the special providence of god. The minister blames "reactionaries" in his church for instigating the state investigation now under way.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY NOW DEFENDS CAPITALIST SYSTEM AGAINST COMMUNIST ATTACKS

By L. DOMSKI.

The economic position of Poland day by day grows worse, and with this there is the possibility of a political complication. The fall of the Polish money on the exchange, tho slight and not very decisive, has already caused a rise in food prices. If this tendency continues, new strikes are unavoidable.

The fighting groups of capital—the Polish socialist party, is getting rather nervous. Having long ago lost its hold on the working classes, by which it is now hated, the Polish socialist party owes its position only to the role which it plays in the interests of the bourgeoisie. The Polish socialist party is under the protection of the government, as it acts as its strikebreaker guard. But woe to the Polish socialist party if it should turn out unfit for this role.

And the "red" elements in the trade

(Continued on page 6)

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

SAKLATVALA ISSUE RAISED IN INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEET DESPITE OFFICIAL BAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Despite the efforts made by the council in charge of the interparliamentary union congress to keep the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, from the floor of the congress, Ben Riley, labor member of the British parliament, in his speech scored the union for its method of handling the Saklatvala incident.

His speech followed the transmission of the following letter of protest by Shapurji Saklatvala to the congress of his exclusion.

Saklatvala Protests.

"I submit for the special and emergency consideration of the conference the question of the outrage committed by the United States government upon the rights and prerogatives of our conference, and also of the serious violation of the time-honored usage respected by the hosts for all international assemblages.

"The validity of most meetings of members of an organization becomes doubtful if any member entitled to attend the same is forcefully kept out of it. It would be impossible to accept the invitation of a country for an international assemblage, if the hosts undertook the duties of carefully going thru the career of each delegate, and applied to it some peculiar national standard of fitness or unfitness, and assumed control over permission of delegates to attend conferences."

To Expose Kellogg.

Saklatvala in his letter offered to come before the committee that the interparliamentary union may appoint and show that the speech that he made in the British house of commons was garbled by the secretary of state in his exclusion of the British delegate.

Attacks Union Conference.

"We have no desire," said Ben Riley, labor member of the British parliament in his attack on the failure of the union to protest the Saklatvala ban and also to discuss other issues that contained dynamite for many of the reactionaries in the union congress, "to enter into a discussion of how the exclusion of Mr. Saklatvala has come about, or to question the right of any country to administer its own laws; but we are concerned that unless the council of this union can make such arrangements as will enable all its members to enjoy equal rights, and make their particular convention to the great work for which the union exists, confidence will be destroyed and a great blow struck at the very basis and purpose of the union."

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Washington Protest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4—The workers of Washington protested against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the house of commons, from the United States and the interparliamentary union congress now meeting at Washington at a well attended mass meeting held at 1337 Seventh St., Northwest.

Comrade Bloor who was the main speaker, attacked the exclusion tactics of Kellogg to stifle an opposition to the imperialist rule of Great Britain and showed how England had forced her imperialist policy on India, Egypt, Ireland and other nations.

Resolution Adopted.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"This protest meeting assembled at 137 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1925, resolves that,

"Whereas, Shapurji Saklatvala was excluded from America by an arbitrary act of British representatives in our own government after he had been invited to this country by the interparliamontary union, and.

For Indian Independence.

"Whereas, we know that this act of injustice was to penalize Saklatvala for his championship of the cause of freedom for India's workers and for his vigorous protests against British imperialism,

Condemn Kellogg.

"Be it resolved, that we condemn the exclusion of this representative of labor by Secretary of State Kellogg as an act of collusion with the British empire, in its effort to subjugate the workers of India, China, Ireland and many other countries to its lust for world domination."

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Frisco Workers Protest

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4—A united front protest meeting held at San Francisco Sunday evening, Sept. 27, at which speakers in Chinese, Hindu and English addressed the workers on the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, from the interparliamentary union congress being held at Washington, D. C., adopted the following resolution protesting his exclusion and demanding his immediate admission:

"Whereas: Secretary of State Kellogg, having instructed the general consul at Lndon to revoke the visa granted to Shapurji Saklatvala, a member of the English parliament, and a representative of the organized workers of that country, from attending the interparliamentary conference at Washington; and,

Fights Imperialism.

"Whereas: Saklatvala has carried on an uncompromising struggle against English imperialism in China, Egypt, Ireland, and particularly in India; therefore be it

"Resolved, That thru this mass meeting held in Workers' Hall, San Francisco, on this Sunday evening, Sept. 27, 1925, we unhesitatingly protest the action of the administration thru its secretary of state, in excluding Saklatvala, as an act of hostility against the labor movement of the whole world, and as a blow of discrimination against the foreign-born workers, and at the same time as a vicious blow to free speech in the United States; and be it

Admit Saklatvala!

"Resolved, That we demand the immediate admission of Saklatvala to this country, and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Secretary of State Kellogg; to Senator Hiram Johnson, and to the press.

"Signed, **CHAS. W. RILGRIM**, chairman of meeting."

Increased Sugar Output in Russia.

In the next business year the production program of the Sugar Trust will be brought up to 58 million poods (1 pood—36 English pounds) of sugar, against 44 million poods in the current year. In connection with this, the Central Administration of State Industries will open in addition to the 125 sugar factories already working, another 26 factories from the list of those not at present working. This year's splendid beet harvest guarantees that sugar will be of a superior quality.

ATTENTION, NEW YORK!

The following is a list of campaign meetings, with date, place and speakers noted, being conducted in New York City by the Workers Party in support of its candidate for mayor, Benjamin Gitlow:

MONDAY, OCT. 5—14th St. and Irving Pl.: Weinstone, Brahdy, Mitchell, Bert Miller. 106th St. and Madison Ave: Poyntz, Sorenson, Powers, Landy, Harfield. 116th St. and Lenox Ave.: Poyntz, Powers, Grecht, Horowitz. Longwood and Prospect: Stokes, Pollak, Baum, Pasternak.

TUESDAY, OCT. 6—Columbus Circle (58th St.): Bentall, also Greek ers. 7th St. and 2nd Ave.: Brodsky, Grecht, Siskind, Bert Wolfe. 79th St. and Avenue A: Pollak, also Hungarian speakers. 110th St. and 5th Ave.: Weinstone, Benjamin, Royce, Markoff, Felshin, Bert Miller. Union and S. 2nd, Brooklyn, Rose P. Stokes, Valentine Nesin, Primoff,, Chas. Raiss. Hopkinson and Pitkin, Brooklyn: Bert Wolfe, Cosgrove, Mitnik, Rubenstein. Bath Beach (Place to be announced): Chorover, also Jewish speakers.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7—104th St. and Madison: Codkind, Jampolsky, Powers, Horowitz, Landy. 106th St. and 2nd Ave.: Markoff, Powers, Italian speakers. Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave.: Undjus, Chorover, Rosen.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9—10th St. and 2nd Ave.: Stokes, Brodsky, Weinstone, Cohen, Chorover. 106th St. and Madison: Codkind, Bentall, Landy. 110th St. and 5th Ave.: Bentall, Codkind, Benjamin, Stachel. Intervale and Wilkins: Grecht, Royce, Pollak, Pasternak. Grand and Reebling, Brooklyn: Poyntz, Nesin, Primoff, Rosen.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10—7th St. and Avenue A.: Clarence Miller, also Russian speakers. 38th St. and 8th Ave.: Greek meeting, John McDonald. 110th St. and 5th Ave.: Codkind, Weinstone, Poyntz, Stachel. 103rd St. and Madison Ave.: Codkind, Weinstone, Poyntz, Stachel, Landy. 149th St. and 3rd Ave.: Baum, Chorover. Sorenson, Siskind. Grand and Havemeyer Brooklyn: Nesin, Primoff, Sherer. Stone and Pitkin, Brooklyn: Bert Wolfe, Lifshitz, J. Rubenstein, Mitnik.

200,000 ANTHRACITE STRIKERS' LEAFLETS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

THE anthracite coal miners are on strike. They are using the strongest weapon at their disposal at this time, to enforce their demands for increased pay, better working conditions. They are fighting a hard struggle.

The American working class must help the miners win this strike. The workers must understand the basis of this strike; they must give the strikers their support, moral and otherwise.

A Communist Duty.

It's the duty of the Communists and militants of the American labor movement, to bring the issues involved, the grievances of the miners, the struggle of the miners; the shortcoming of the craft division of labor, the need for a militant leadership; the need for a labor party; the need for trade union unity nationally and internationally, to the attention of the workers of this country.

A Suitable Leaflet.

The national office of the Workers Party, has issued a leaflet: "Stand by the Anthracite Miners." This leaflet is the best means thru which to speak to the working masses, in a brief way, about the miners' struggles, against the coal barons, who are living in luxury on hundreds of millions of dollars' profit wrung out of the blood of the slaves of the pits, etc.

Has Your Branch Acted?

It's true, 200,000 of these leaflets have been distributed. But that is not enough. Many more must be distributed. It must be done now. The struggling miners need your moral support now. See to it that you place an order at once with the Supplies Department, National Office, Workers Party of America, 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. The price is within the reach of the poorest branch, namely: $2.00 per thousand, which includes express or postage charges.

FRANCE MEETS GREAT DEFEAT IN SYRIAN WAR

Tribesmen Smash First Offensive

DAMASCUS, Syria, October 4.—France's war against the Druse tribesmen is not progressing. She has met with a number of serious defeats, French troops have been ambushed, driven out onto the desert and heavy losses then inflicted on them by the rebels, who demand that France relinquish her mandate over Syria.

This Is Hell.

Ten thousand flea-infested soldiers with blood-shot eyes, swollen and parched lips, wish they had never entered Syria on this expedition to keep Syria for France. Many of the French soldiers are saying: "This is the hell we get for supporting the French mandate in Syria."

The French are organizing a second offensive. The first offensive was smashed by the Druse tribes and many of the French soldiery fear that the second will meet the very same fate.

French Fear Defeat.

The second expedition of the French has a caravan of 600 camels carrying water and supplies to last eight days. The first offensive was smashed by a small band of Druse tribesmen when the supply of water that the French depended upon, was cut off.

GREAT RUSSIAN POET INSPIRES LOCAL CROWDS

Mayakovsky Tells of Soviet Culture

By M. A. SKROMNY.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Russian colony of Chicago, took place Friday night, Oct. 2, when a crowd of about 1,500 people jammed the Temple Hall to listen to the famous Russian poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky. Before the meeting was over the crowd unanimously voted to invite Comrade Mayakovsky again to Chicago before he leaves this country.

The meeting was opened with the International by the Freiheit Singing Society, and after a short introduction by the chairman, Comrade Stolar, Vladimir Mayakovsky began to talk. From the start until the end he held the crowd spellbound. At times they were cheering and at times they were laughing until tears streamed from their eyes.

Plays With 40,000 Actors.

He described the new theater, where Comrade Meyerchold, the great impressario, perhaps the greatest in the world, is staging shows in which 40,000 people are participating as actors.

He described a play about the gas workers which was staged at the gas works instead of an artificial stage with painted machinery. He told about many other things that are taking place in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, that would look grotesque and fantastic to the "sane and respectable" playwrights, poets and actors.

Comparing Culture.

Comparing the interest that is shown by the wide masses to literature and poetry in the "barbarous" land of the Bolsheviks with that of the "civilized" countries, he cited the fact that the powerful Chicago poet, Carl Sandburg, was able to draw a crowd in New York of only about 300 or 400 people, while the Russian poets usually speak to crowds of thousands. As a matter of fact, there were about 1,500 people in the hall while he was talking.

He said that when he tried to find out how big the output of poetry was in this country, he was informed by a publisher that the so-called "intellectuals," the dentists, physicians, lawyers, etc., are sometimes buying books of poetry, not to read, but to keep it as furniture, to show "a good taste."

This, while the Russian poet Demjan Bedny has had over 2,500,000 copies of his works printed since 1917, while the speaker (Mayakovsky) has over 1,500,000 copies of his books published since 1917, the books of the poets of the "civilized" countries are printed only by the thousands and even by the hundreds.

Writes Poems on America.

After a short intermission, between the sips of Russian tea, he answered questions, and read some of his own poems, not published yet. The audience almost raised the roof by wildly cheering his American poems, The Discovery of America, The Woolworth Building and the Girl, and Havana Willie. Five hundred copies of his poems that were on hand, were sold out.

To Speak Here Again.

The next lecture by Comrade Mayakovsky in Chicago, will be held Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhoffen Hall corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. It will be his last lecture in the United States as he has to return home. The request to speak here again postponed his home going, as he was to leave this country in about a week.

Comrade Mayakovsky promised an article for the DAILY WORKER on Russian literature, art and poetry.

Convention of Y. W. L. Opens

(Continued from page 1)

cum, Tony Wishtart, Al Schaap.

Fraternal: M. Salzman, F. Cheloff, G. Greenberg.

District 7, Detroit—Arnold Zekit, Barney Mass, J. Reynolds.

District 8, Chicago—M. Shachtman, John Williamson, Valeria Meltz, J. Harvey, J. Angelo, U. Zelesnick, G. Allard.

District 9, Superior—M. Abern, A. J. Hayes, H. Rankeman, C. Forsen.

District 12, Portland—I. Ganapole.

District 13, Los Angeles—Anna Lyons.

Unorganized Territory—Pat Toohey, (alternate, H. V. Phillips), P. Shapiro.

Workers (Comunist) Party of America—Max Bedacht, Robert Minor, James P. Cannon, Jay Lovestone.

A minority report on credentials was made on behalf of a minority of the credential committee.

Youth Behind Anthracite Miners.

Tony Wishrat, a young coal miner and delegate to the convention from District 6, spoke on the anthracite strike, calling upon the Y. W. L. to give its support to the striking miners. He also called upon the league to stand behind Pat Toohey, one of the delegates to this convention who could not attend because he is now in jail, together with Comrade Alex Reid of the Workers Party, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Comrade Wishtart offered the following resolution, expressing the unanimous opinion of the convention:

Whereas, Because of the unbearable conditions prevailing in the coal mining industry, the anthracite coal miners have been compelled to engage in an open struggle against the mine operators, and

Whereas, Four militant leaders of the striking coal miners, Pat Toohey, August Valentine, Alex Reid and Alex Zarack, have been arrested by the political hirelings of the coal operators and thrown into jail, because these workers are in the forefront of this struggle; and

Whereas, This marks the beginning of a free speech fight in a sector of the country that is dominated by the most ruthless and brutal reaction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Third National Convention of the Young Workers League condemns this action on the part of the federal authorities who are nothing other than hirelings of the operators and pledges to give every possible financial and moral assistance to these valiant fighters for teh cause of the working class; and be it

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to all our comrades, and the labor press.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Coolidge-Mellon War Debt Settling Plans Will Aid Only Capitalists

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Joseph Caillaux, French finance minister, is on his way back to Paris to report on his debt negotiations at Washington with the American secretary of the treasury "Andy" Mellon,' "the third richest man in the United States."

The results of these negotiations may be summarized from information at hand, as follows:

First, since Caillaux did not secure what he wanted, the French are of course, disgruntled. They wanted easy terms, feeling that the rich American uncle should willingly grant them. France needs money, not for useful purposes to benefit the French people, but to carry on her wars in Morocco and Syria, and to prepare for other wars. But in the words of James Hamilton Lewis, former United States senator, from Illinois, and very close to the top in the Wilson war regime, France will agree to Mellon's proposals, "because she wants to share in the $300,000,000 loan to be floated here in behalf of Italy and France."

Second, the Wall Street bankers, like the French statesmen, are not at all enthused by the outcome of the debt parley. Mellon is a Pittsburgh and not a New York banker.

The international bankers would be happy if the government at Washington would forgive the beggar nations of Europe their debts. That would make these nations more able to negotiate new loans with these same international Shylocks, whose coffers are bulging with wealth stolen from labor. Altho, as Mellon declares, the result of the debt talks will not add to the borrowing power of the French nation, nevertheless, France was doing pretty well in getting loans before Caillaux came to Washington. This it will, no doubt, continue to do "in the name of civilization."

Third, Mellon had but one aim in pressing for a settlement of the French war debt of $4,000,000,000 on the best terms possible. War loans repaid means a reduction in taxes on American industry, the essence of Coolidge-Mellon "economy." This policy of lightening the burden of taxation on business has been one of the pet schemes of the "Andy-Cal" regime since it came into power. It scores in the debt parley with France.

Fourth, but nowhere did the interests of the workers of either France or the United States receive any consideration. Easy terms to France, or complete cancellation, would not help the French workers and poor farmers. It would merely strengthen French capitalism, the enemy of the workers and farmers. French capitalism will seek this strength thru new loans secured from Wall Street, an added burden upon the backs of the proletariat of France. American workers and poor farmers, the nation's producers gain nothing by the Mellon-Coolidge policy. Tax reductions, resulting in greater profits for business, are accomplished by wage-cut drives against the already low standard of living of the workers. The anti-labor attack is most vicious in the textile industry of Coolidge's own New England, an attack directed by the textile millionaire; Butler, who was Cal's campaign manager. This attack is being pushed vigorously by the great coal and steel corporations in the Pittsburgh district, in which the Mellon interests have a controlling influence. The Coolidge-Mellon war debt settling policies are 100 per cent for the capitalists.

• • • •

American workers cannot suffer thru repudiation by the French working class of all the debts owing by France to both the United States government and Wall Street's international banking clique. But such repudiation will only come by decree of a French Soviet republic. All American workers and poor farmers should join heartily in declaring "Let it come!" For the victory of the French working class must weaken American capitalism, and bring American Soviet rule nearer.

• • • •

Let American labor take notice in the hour of the debt haggling between the beggar diplomats of capitalist France and the bandit statesmen of the United States, the Union of Soviet Republics, growing richer in its own right every passing hour, was placing another order for $2,500,000 worth of wrought iron pipe with the Reading Iron company, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron corporation. This is being followed by still other orders of greater proportions. Workers of America, march forward with your comrades under the banner of Soviet rule.

TCHICHERIN HAS HOPE OF U. S.-SOVIET ACCORD

Optimistic About Russ Agriculture

BERLIN, Oct. 4—George Tchicherin, Soviet foreign minister, in Berlin, conferring with German government heads over a Russo-German trade agreement, said he was convinced the United States would soon give full recognition to Soviet Russia. Negotiations he had conducted with American commercial interests and his observations of the American situation convinced him that American businessmen were anxious to deal with the U. S. S. R.

Tchicherin was optimistic about Russia's rapid agricultural development and said that the crops this year would be 26 per cent better than last. Tractors and other farm equipment are needed, however, said the foreign minister, and negotiations would start at once for credits if the U. S. recognized Russia.

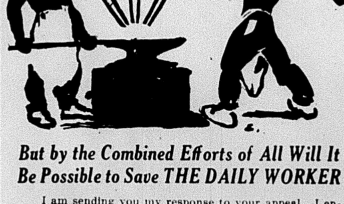
He agreed with the German foreign minister, Stresemann, to send an observer to the next Geneva congress if Germany joined the league of nations.

Fatal Train Wreck.

BESSEMER, Ala., Oct. 4— Two trainmen were killed and several of the crew were injured, one seriously, when a freight train of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad was derailed at Parkwood, nine miles from here today.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE



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SAKLATVALA BAN RESENTED BY THE CHICAGO UNIONS

But Communist Source is "Troublesome"

The barring of Shapurji Saklatvala, the British Communist member of parliament from entry to the United States to attend the sessions of the interparliamentary union, was subject to the fire of many voices in the Chicago Federation of Labor, Sunday.

The resolution to protest the high-handed action of Secretary Kellogg and President Coolidge in shutting out the Communist visitor to the Washington gathering, was introduced by Andrew Overgaard of the Machinists' Union, who put up a stiff fight from the floor and met with wide sympathetic response to his appeal for action.

The American capitalist government has no hesitation, he pointed out, in admitting without the slightest question all sort of enemies of the workers including the counter-revolutionary generals who tried to drown the workers' revolution in Soviet Russia in seas of blood. The American government admits the most savage enemies of the workers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland. Now the American government was picking out a representative of the workers to shut out. He protested against the open discrimination by the government against the workers, and pointed out the alliance against the subject people of India, between British and American imperialisms.

Moved to Fumigate It.

The resolutions committee moved to refer the resolution to the federation executive for further report, each committeeman, however, stating that he approved of the purpose of the resolution, but that the trouble was that a Communist introduced it, consequently, it would have to be sort of fumigated by passing thru the hands of the executive of the federation and again brot before the body. It came from a "suspicious source."

Speaking against the committee motion to refer, Anton Johansen of the Carpenters, Shussler of the Photo Engravers, and Arnold of the Painters, joined Overgaard in militant criticism of the action of the American government, tho the last two wished to make clear they were not in agreement with Communists on other things.

Mead stated that in the past the federation had been over hasty in voting down resolutions, just because they were introduced by Communists. He himself disagreed with Communists generally, but there was a danger of going too far on this path of oppostion to every resolution introduced by Communists. Brother Arnold also remarked upon the inadvisability of this course.

Anton Johansen made a slashing attack on Secretary Kellogg for his action, which marked Kellogg as "the most servile tool of capitalism in the American government." The action of Kellogg, moreover, proved the intertwining of British and American imperialism and the control of the enemies of workers and oppressed peoples. Shussler remarked that the act of Kellogg and Coolidge shows that in America we have "hypocricy" and not democracy.

Fitzpatrick Makes Usual Attacks.

John Fitzpatrick opened up his customary barrage on Communists and made the rather obviously untrue statement that Overgaard was "disloyal to the trade union movement." Fitz said he would welcome a chance to deliver a blow at British imperialism, but did not want to be ticketed as Communist for passing a resolution introduced by Overgaard. The resolution was referred to the executive for deliberation and further report.

REPORTS OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

BOSTON DISTRICT ENDORSES CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND PARTY'S BOLSHEVIZATION

By JOHN J. BALLAM.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.— The Boston District No. 1 membership meeting which was held at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston, was one of the most instructive and important party meetings in this district. There were over 200 party and Y. W. L. members present and all were enthusiastic and receptive to the C. E. C. report of the fourth national convention proceedings and the decision to reorganize our party on the basis of the shop and street nuclei in the shortest possible time.

Analysis of Party.

Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the organization department of the Central Executive Committee analyzed the present party situation and the party's immediate tasks. Comrade Lovestone pointed out that there were three principle stages in the growth and development of our party: 1. The formation of the Communist parties in 1919 with over 40,000 members; the raids resulting in the underground organization with its sectarianism and factional divisions. 2. The formation of the Workers Party in December 1921 and the development of a more realistic political viewpoint when our comrades began to see the masses; the correcting of the left sicknesses, etc. 3. The period when the American masses began to see the Communist movement and the Workers Party thru the development of the labor party campaigns, the building of the left wing movement in the trade unions, and the united front campaigns.

Fourth Stage.

Comrade Lovestone showed that we are now entering the fourth stage in our growth toward a real Bolshevik party thru the present realization of the need of carrying out the decisions of the Communist International and the convention on Bolshevization. "The factional struggles of the past ten months, which were characterized by so much bitterness," said Lovestone, "were the birth pangs of the new Bolshevik Workers (Communist) Party now being born."

Reporting on the national convention, Comrade Lovestone said that the fact that the convention spent three days on the report of its credentials committee and that there were over one hundred challenges by the former minority alone showed in itself great organizational weakness and defects. It was said by a leading comrade that this was more a convention of dues stamps than of representative Communists in conference. Nevertheless, said Lovestone, "at no previous convention was there more intensive political discussion that at our last convention." The convention lasted ten days and it was said that these were the "ten days that shook the party."

Stand on Loreism.

On the question of opportunist deviations the convention took a firm stand as evidenced by the expulsion of Lore and the removal of Askeli from the editorial board of Tyomies. This served warning upon all those in our party who were drifting toward opportunism that the Central Executive Committee would deal firmly and decisively with those who would lead our party away from the line of the Comintern. It was high time for our party to act, as it was only as late as June 1924 that our party definitely declared itself against Trotskyism in the Russian Communist Party.

The last decision of the Communist International placed the leadership of our party in the hands of the former minority group and the national convention carried out that decision. The attitude of our comrades toward that decision of the C. I. will be one of the best indications of the readiness of our members to accept and carry out Bolshevization and of their loyalty to the Comintern. Already Lore is organizing his Workers' International Association and bidding for support among our members. Lore attempts to show how the C. I. butted in and 40 delegates had to do what Moscow said, etc. This protest against interference by the C. I. in the affairs of the sections of the C. I. is characteristic of all social-democrats and opportunists. Frossard, Hoeglund, Levi, et al. have said the same.

Bolshevization.

On the subject of Bolshevization and reorganization Comrade Lovestone devoted the main part of his speech, showing that the Bolshevization of our party means the raising of the theoretical level which is now very low; that the agitprop departments will strive to give the membership thorogoing instruction on basic theories.

"Reorganization is not merely an organizational problem," said Lovestone, "but a major political problem." Instead of having only 30% of our members in the trade unions we must strive to have three times that number actively engaged in organizing the left wing bloc and influencing the masses of organized workers.

The Central Executive Committee will develop and intensify the anti-imperialist campaigns as illustrated by the Saklatvala meetings in Union Square, New York, and elsewhere. On the labor party, the Central Executive Committee stands pledged to carry out the decisions of the C. I. for which it fought and it will develop a real labor party campaign.

"Reorganization is not a universal quack remedy," said Lovestone. "It will not of itself solve all problems, but the new problems of the party will be more and more the problems of the working class."

Shop and Street Nuclei.

Comrade Lovestone then analyzed the structure and functions of the shop and street nuclei; traced the development of our party from the old socialist party to the present day showing how we inherited our present form of organization from the socialist party which wanted to reform capitalism thru parliamentary means and showed how thru the shop nuclei the party maintains contact with the workers in shops, factories, mills and mines. The C. E. C. thru the local committees, sub-districts and districts will be at all times in close contact with the working masses and able to interpret their moods and needs, and thus become in deed as well as in name the vanguard of the working class. Comrade Lovestone admitted that there may be a loss of membership during the process of reorganization but that in the long run our party will begin to grow more rapidly than heretofore and that the members that will remain out will be that type of membership which does not belong in a Communist Party. The question of language branches and language fractions were next dealt with and Comrade Lovestone concluded by stating the following slogans:

"The Comintern is being attacked—stand by the Communist International!

"Back to work—the cure for factionalism is united effort!

"The party is the instrument of the revolution—THE PARTY ABOVE ALL!"

Discussion.

Comrade Ballam, as chairman, then opened the meeting for questions and discussion. These questions and the discussion which took place showed real enthusiasm for the reorganization program. The speech of Comrade George Kraska caused a demonstration when Kraska declared that the decision of the C. I. was based upon false information, and that the C. I. is not infallible. That Zinoviev made mistakes in the past and that he is mistaken now. That as for leaving the party, Zinoviev himself once left the Russian Communist Party and refused to obey the decisions of Lenin and the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Party. Lore himself could not have made a more violent attack upon the Communist International than did Kraska who was delegate to our last national convention. Comrade Lovestone in replying said that Comrade Kraska should add another chapter to Mr. Eastman's book, "Since Lenin Died," as even Eastman does not claim that Zinoviev left the Russian Party.

Comrade Max Lerner introduced a resolution which was identical with the Central Executive Committee resolution on every point and was therefore declared out of order by the chairman. Comrade Lerner appealed against the ruling of the chair and the decision of the chair was sustained.

The following resolution was adopted by the Boston membership meeting by a vote of 102 for the resolution to 9 against:

Resolution Adopted by Boston Meeting September 27, 1925

"The Boston, District No. 1, membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, section of the Comintern, after listening to the report of Comrade Lovestone, the representative of the C. E. C., hereby declares:

"1. The resolutions of the Parity Commission unanimously adopted by the fourth national convention of our party, lay down a correct basis for the work of the party members among the masses, thru which alone our party can grow into a mass Communist Party. We declare our wholehearted support to the resolution on the immediate tasks of the party, on trade union work, on the labor party campaign, imperialism, work among women, agricultural work and other major campaigns of our party.

"2. We welcome the action taken by the national convention for the liquidation of Loreism in our party. Our party has already reached the point of development where opportunistic deviations by leading members can no longer be tolerated. In the expulsion of Lore and several of his aides from the party and in the removaly of Comrade Askeli from the editorial board of the Finnish organ, Tyomies, the national convention indicated that the fight against opportunism will be intensified in our party. We pledge our wholehearted support to this campaign.

"3. The resolution on the Bolshevization of our party marks a new step forward for the American Communist Party. The thorogoing reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei and the development of a centralized apparatus mark necessary and significant steps toward the Bolshevik centralization of our party and lay a sound basis for the party's carrying on real Communist work. We pledge ourselves energetically to take up the campaign for the reorganization in the least possible time.

Comintern Decision.

"4. The last resolution of the C. I. sent to our fourth national convention by the presidium of the C. I., declaring that, 'it has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decisions of the C. I. and stands closer to its views,' lays the basis for the unification and development of our party. We declare our acceptance of the last resolution of the Comintern dealing with our party and that we will loyally support the C. E. C., elected on the basis of this decision in carrying on and intensifying the work of the party.

"5. This membership meeting of District No. 1 declares that the interests of the party demand the sincerest and most tireless executions of all decisions of the C. I. regarding our party. This is particularly necessary when Lore is openly working to descredit the C. I. and its decisions and to destroy the possibilities for building up a powerful section of the C. I. Especially at this moment, therefore, any attempt to question the character of or to discredit the latest C. I. decision or in any way to interfere with its successful execution would be playing into the hands of the Loreites and other enemies of the Comintern, would be a blow struck against the C. I. and its American section—the Workers (Communist) Party.

Approve Convention.

"6. We declare our approval of the unanimous decision of the national convention to accept and carry out without reservation the last resolution which the Comintern cabled to the fourth convention of our party.

"7. The Boston District No. 1 membership meeting declares its fullest endorsement of the Central Executive Committee and strongly urges all members to forget their past factional differences; to drop all factional strife, and to rally as one solidified, united Communist Party for new constructive activities for Communist campaigns, under the leadership of the Central Executive Committee chosen by the fourth national convention of our party."

Workers Party Dist. 5 Expels Joe Lang of McKeesport, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.—District Organizer Arne Swabeck of District No. 5 of the Workers Party addressed the following letter to Joe Lang of the McKeesport Hungarian Br., notifying him of his expulsion from the party for the reasons set forth:

The District Committee of District No. 5 is in receipt of a communication addresed by Joe Lang, member of McKeesport Hungarian branch, to the C. E. C. in which he in the most insulting manner attacks the C. I., its representative and the Bolsheviki in general, using a language absolutely unworthy of a Communist. We were also informed that Joe Lang transmitted a contribution to the discussion now taking place in the Volkszeitung which was published under the head "Loreism, Workers Party and the Volkszeitung" which is a direct polemic against the Workers (Communist) Party.

The C. E. C. in forwarding this communication to the District Committee asks that the District Committee take prompt action in the matter, and the District Committee unanimously carried the motion to expel Joe Lang forthwith from the party for reasons set forth above, to notify the respective party units accordingly and to ask the DAILY WORKER and the party press in general to give prompt display to this unanimous action of the District Commitee of District No. 5.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

PHILADELPHIA MEMBERSHIP MEETING ENDORSES PARTY REORGANIZATION AND C. E. C.

Two hundred and forty Workers Party members, together with a number of Y. W. L. members turned out Saturday, Sept. 26, in Machinists' Temple, Philadelphia, to a general party meeting to hear the report of Comrade Lovestone, together with a brief report of the convention by Comrades Jakira and Baker.

The meeting was opened at 7:30 p. m. by N. H. Tallentire, newly elected organizer of District 3, who introduced Comrade Baker followed by Comrade Jakira, who briefly reported on the national convention of the party. Tallentire, in introducing Comrade Lovestone, referred to Lovestone's record in the party, showing his association with the Communist movement from its inception, and his consistent line of policy thruout, which he still follows, "toward the masses," and indicated briefly Comrade Lovestone's splendid services for Communism in America.

Receives Ovation.

On rising to speak, Comrade Lovestone as C. E. C. representative, received an ovation, the meeting rising and singing the International. Lovestone's speech of one hour dealt with the inner party situation as it affects the reorganization of the party. Tracing the history of the Communist Party development from its origin thru the formative period, underground period, to the open day of Communism, the Workers Party of America.

"To the Masses."

The labor party policy, the speaker showed, as outlined by the C. I., leads "to the masses," and urged the membership to study and understand the underlying principles of the C. I. united front policy in order to advance the cause of Communism amongst the American workers.

Dealing with party reorganization, Lovestone stated that the process of the Bolshevization of our party is inevitably bound up with reorganization, as outlined by the C. I., on a shop nuclei basis. Explaining the obsolete character of the present territorial units, Lovestone urged all members to co-operate and speed up this work, that we may have an opportunity of clearing the last traces of social-democracy and Loreism in our party.

Support New C. E. C.

Comrade Lovestone urged all members without regard to pre-convention groupings, to rally to the support of the new central executive committee, and to carry out without reservations the latest decision of the Communist International, finishing by reading the resolution of the C. E. C. on the party question.

The chairman made a short appeal for active support of able members in reorganizing the party. A collection of $168.00 in cash and pledges was recorded.

Unanimous Decision.

Debate from the floor by Comrades Lena Rosenberg Yusem, Lyman, Toohey, Olken, Ball, Baker, and Tallentire, followed after which the resolution submitted for the central executive committee by Comrade Lovestone was by motion unanimously adopted, a poll of the house showing 239 members present and voting.

The resolution adopted by the Philadelphia district membership meeting was as follows:

The Philadelphia District No. 3, membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, section of the Communist International, after listening to the report of Comrade Lovestone, the representative of the C. E. C., hereby declares:

1. The resolutions of the Parity Commission unanimously adopted by the Fourth National Convention of our party, lay down a correct line of Communist policy for our party. These resolutions provide the basis for work of the party members among the masses, thru which alone our party can grow into a mass Communist Party. We declare our wholehearted support to the resolution on the immediate tasks of the party on trade union work, the labor party campaign, imperialism, work among women, agricultural work and other major campaigns of the party.

2. We welcome the action taken by the national convention for the liquidation of Loreism in our party. Our party has already reached the point of development where opportunistic deviations by leading members can no longer be tolerated. In the expulsion of Lore and several of his aides from the party and in the removal of Comrade Askeli from the position of editor of the Finnish organ, the Tyomies, the national convention indicated that the fight against oppression will be intensified in our party. We pledge our wholehearted support to this campaign.

3. The resolution on the Bolshevization of our party marks a new step forward for the American Communist Party. The thorogoing reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei and the development of a centralized apparatus mark necessary and significant steps toward the party's carrying on real Communist work. We pledge ourselves energetically to take up the campaign for the reorganization of our party as laid down by the C. E. C. and to give all possible help to the C. E. C. in effecting this reorganization at the earliest possible date.

4. The last resolution of the Communist International, sent to our Fourth National Convention by the Presidium of the Comintern, declaring that "it has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decisions of the Communist International and stands closer to its views" lays the basis for the unification and development of our party. We declare our acceptance of the last resolution of the Comintern dealing with our party and that we will loyally support the central executive committee elected on the basis of this decision in carrying on and intensifying the work of the party.

5. This membership meeting declares that the interests of our party demand the sincerest and most tireless execution of all decisions of the Communist International regarding our party. This is particularly necessary when Lore is openly working to discredit the C. I. and its decisions and to destroy the possibilities for building up a powerful American section of the Communist International. Especially at this moment, therefore, any attempt to question the character of or to discredit the latest Comintern decision or in any way at all to interfere with its complete and successful execution would be playing into the hands of the Loreites and other enemies of the Comintern, would be a blow struck against the Comintern and its American section, the Workers Communist Party.

6. We declare our approval of the unanimous decision of the national convention to accept and carry out without reservation the last resolution of the Comintern cabled to the fourth convention of our party.

7. The Philadelphia District No. 3 membership meeting declares its fullest endorsement of the C. E. C. and strongly urges all party members to forget their past factional differences, to drop all factional strife and to rally as one solidified, united Communist Party for the new constructive activities, for Communist campaigns, under the leadership of the central executive committee chosen by the last national convention of our party.

Ask All New York to Be at International Labor Defense Ball

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 4—International Labor Defense, New York section, announces a costume ball to be held on Saturday, Oct. 17, at the Lyceum, 86th Street and Third Ave., New York City.

This Ball is the beginning of a series of activities to be conducted by the I. L. D. in their campaign to help the class-war prisoners and their families. At the present time of blackest reaction, with the courts issuing injunction after injunction against the workers and the police clubbing strikers in the picket line, there is a crying need for a strongly centralized fight for the civil rights of the working-class. The I. L. D. is trying to fill this need, but it can do nothing without the concerted support of all elements of labor behind it. Every sympathizer must work to his utmost to make this work effective.

The committee in charge of the ball announces many novelties for the affair. Prizes will be given for the best and most original costumes; one of New York's finest orchestras has been engaged to provide the music; and there will be many surprises for those who attend. The Ball promises to be one of the brightest and most successful affairs of its kind ever held in New York District. Each worker should not only buy a ticket for himself, but should get a bunch to sell in his union or his fraternal organization. For further information, apply to the secretary of the I. L. D., Rose Baron, Room 422, 799 Broadway, New York.

Courts Asquits Polish Workers Charged with Communist Membership

WARSAW, (By Mail.)— The trial of Moushinski, Zatorski and Rappoport, a woman tailor, on charges of participating in the Communist Youth organization, ended recently in the Warsaw district court. On account of a complete absence of any evidence against them, the court acquitted all the accused, after they had each undergone three years of penal servitude.

The witnesses, all agents of the secret police, founded their charge on the fact, that the accused had a "Communist reputation."

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Connecticut Takes Initiative in Shop Nuclei Organization

The active participation of our party members in the recent strike of 400 workers in the Sidney Blumenthal (Shelton Looms) plant has made it possible for our comrades to organize a strong shop nucleus there.

It is interesting to note that prior to the organization of this shop nucleus, the various party members working in this factory who were members in their different party branches never considered our party activities in the shop at their branch meetings.

The shop nucleus was organized after the Communist participation in the strikes at this plant, which were in force last January and June. The district executive committee is taking steps to help the comrades function in this nucleus. The employers in this instance are bitter enemies of organized labor, particularly militant organized workers.

This is the first shop nucleus organized in the Connecticut district. The comrades in the shop nucleus have won the confidence of many workers, as a result of their participation in the struggle of the employees in the Shelton textile plant, against the attempt of the bosses to force them to run more looms.

RETURN N. Y. DAILY LISTS!

Every Collection list that has been distributed to DAILY WORKER Builders in New York must be returned at once, regardless of whether anything was collected on it or not.

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Readers of the DAILY WORKER are asked to help with the work of building the DAILY WORKER in New York, not merely with cash contributions, but also with contributions of their time and energy.

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It makes no difference what your ability, there will be a place to make use of you, if you will volunteer your services. Call on L. E. Katterfeld, manager of the New York agency, at 108 East 14th street for particulars, or telephone Stuyvesant 8100.

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Dear Comrade:

Every militant working man and woman is mightily concerned about the danger which faces THE DAILY WORKER. A great many of them gave immediate response to the danger signal and thereby helped to overcome an emergency which without their support would have ended in disaster. The impending catastrophe was averted, but THE DAILY WORKER is very far from being safe.

There is only one way in which THE DAILY WORKER can be made safe and that is through the support of each one of the thousands of workers who depend on THE DAILY WORKER for leadership, inspiration and information in the struggle against capitalism.

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We said that only by the unified efforts of all militants could THE DAILY WORKER be saved. That is true, but there are several ways in which each one may do his share:

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By securing new subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER and The Workers Monthly. This is a task that everyone can perform with a little effort and by doing so you not only help to solve the financial problem, but also you strengthen THE DAILY WORKER by increasing the size of its army and strengthen the whole labor movement by increasing the number of well informed fighters within the ranks.

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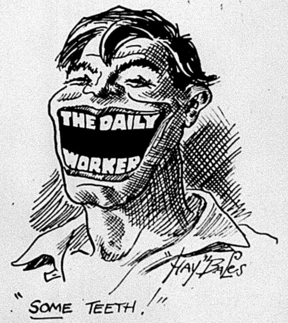

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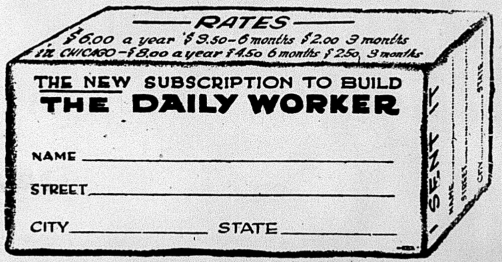

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NDERSON TO TAKE APPEAL TO MEMBERS

cores Johnston at His Hearing

VASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—(F.P.)—J. Anderson, former vice-president d recent candidate against Wm. H. nnsten for the presidency of the l. Assn. of Machinists, announced Sept. 30 that he would appeal to membership against the decision the general executive council which tained Johnston's order suspend- Anderson's membership. The e in the council was 8 to 1. Ten cent of the active lodges must end the appeal before it can be t to a general ballot for decision.

A Pungent Statement.

ppearing before the council at shington headquarters in response a formal summons, Anderson read the members a pungent statement which he denounced the order inst himself as tyrannical and in ance of the will of the rank and of the machinists.

He reviewed the history of the un-'s struggle to establish democracy its own affairs, and demanded that charge against him be tried by own fellow-members in his own ge, and not by the council which his accuser.

Membership Rule Lost.

He declared that the disclosures of ent months concerning the elec- ns held in 1920 and 1922 and 1924 e disillusioned the membership as their own control of the organiza- n.

ohnston's demand that Anderson ologize to the council he character- d as "a ridiculous proposal for me recant," and "adding insult to ury."

ich Orientalia of Ancient Date Is on Exhibit in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 4.—An exhibition Chinese ancient books dating from period between the 2nd and the centuries is being organized in Asiatic Museum of the Russian demy. An inscription carved on polished stone plate and belonging the 2nd century which Professor M. Alexeev found in Central China 1907 will be displayed among the st valuable exhibits.

A rare collection of about two usand Chinese books in the Tang- language belonging to the early of Chinese printing art, found and cavated by the explorer P. K. slov in the Mongolian dead city, ra-Hota, will also be exhibited, well as samples of Chjur-jen manu- ipts and other species of Chinese writings.

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Campaign Issues in New York

(Continued from page 1)

clusive monopolies—each in a particular branch of service but very often having interlocking directorates.

Traction vs. Realty.

One of the contradictions inherent in capitalist development here arose. It was to the interest of the great traction trust that fares be increased so that their rate of profit rise. It was on the other hand of the greatest interest to the realty corporations that the fare be held at a low level so that they could continue fleecing the gullible with their land boom schemes from which they harvested millions. Thereby these two groups of capitalists were brought into active conflict.

The dominant party on the New York election scene is the democratic party. This city has not had a republican mayor since Seth Low who was a fusion candidate in 1902. It was therefore logical that the warring economic groups use their most energetic efforts that this party nominate a candidate for office who will favor the one or the other group. This was finally crystallized into the Hylan-Smith fight.

Who is Smith?

Alfred E. Smith is a director of the Electric Transport company which has interlocking directorates with the Interborough Rapid Transit company (operating New York subway and elevated lines) thru Cornelius Vanderbilt and Horace M. Fisher, which in turn has interlocking directorates with the New York Central, the Biltmore hotel, Armour and company, etc., ad infinitum. He is also a director of the Morris Plan company which has been fleecing the workers in loan schemes and is also chief shareholder and chairman of the board of directors of the U. S. Trucking corporation. He therefore represents the traction group. He supports Walker as candidate who while on the agricultural committee to prepare food control bills accepted fees from the meat trust.

Who is Hylan?

Hylan on the other hand is closely bound up with the realty interests. It is not permissable that while in office he himself should engage in business. However, the Sinnots, members of his family, are all owners of large insurance and realty corporations and we suspect that the mayor himself has more than just a sympathetic share in these enterprises. It is therefore logical that he should champion this great financial group against Smith.

Hylan's strength comes from Richmond, Queens and the rapidly growing sections of Brooklyn, because he used his office to build subways, bridges and to give the realty sharks every facility that the city could offer them. He got the endorsement of the Staten Island businessmen's league, a powerful organization consisting in a large measure of real estate men. He also got the support of the Five Cent Fare club, a temporary election organization which is being financed by the same group.

Walker's Record.

Walker (Smith's puppy) gets his strength from the greater aggregates of capital—from the public service corporations and the meat trust—thru men like Arthur S. Somers who is a director of the Brooklyn-Manhattan subway system. Because of his recent victory in the democratic party Smith becomes the angel of the great trusts and will undoubtedly gain substantial financial assistance from them when the problem of nominating a presidential candidate in 1928 arises. Already during the campaign period he got a suite of rooms and meals free from the Biltmore which is owned by the meat packers and the N. Y. Central which have interlocking directorates with the I. R. T. as has been shown above.

Millionaire Waterman.

Waterman is the clearer symbol of Wall Street. He is no mere hired servant of Wall Street—he is one of the crowd. The party feels that they must do something to prove that they can serve big business better than the democrats can and this is their method. Their candidate can be counted on never to yield to popular pressure as even the most loyal of the professional politicians must sometimes do.

The average wage in his plant and offices is $18 per week. He discriminates against Jewish employes hiring only enough to keep the charge of anti-Semitism from beign flung at him. He was chosen because he can lose nothing by being defeated as he undoubtedly will be.

Sky-Pilot Candidate.

The socialist party has this year completed its swing to the right. They chose Norman Thomas, a sky-pilot who has been using the socialist party as a splendid pulpit from which to preach to his lowly (in more respects than one) flock.

Several weeks ago a manifesto favoring Cal Coolidge's pet scheme, the world court, was published in New York newspapers and among the distinguished signers were Thomas W. Lamont of Morgan and company and Norman Thomas of the socialist party.

Hillquit for League.

Morris Hillquit, another bourgeois who is boring from within the ranks of the workers for capitalism came back from the congress of the Second International (incidently on a scab ship) in favor of a league of nations somewhat "democratized." The same league which the S. P. in 1919, when it still had some militant elements in it, called an organization of "blackguard reactionaries." The Burns Coal company whose leading lawyer and one of whose most influential politicians is our old friend Morris Hillquit, is importing coal from Wales to break the anthracite strike.

The successive betrayals that the socialists have committed in the past few years with an almost bewildering rapidity has so thoroly discredited them in the eyes of the workers class, especially in view of the recent needle trades struggle, that their vote will fall to a negligible point and I dare say were it not for the support that the petty-bourgeois cockroach shop and store keepers are still giving them, their vote would be very close to zero.

The Issues.

An extremely careful scrutiny of the program of the two major capitalist parties reveals not a single point which might differentiate one from the other.

They are conducting their campaigns on the purely personal basis that Walker can serve (Wall Street) better than can Waterman and vice versa.

The socialist party has taken the camouflage issue—the five cent fare—and is conducting their campaign on that basis. It is curious to note how close the socialist platform comes to Hylan's. The former advocates municipal ownership of the subways, the latter municipal control. If municipal ownership were accomplished it would have the effect of guaranteeing the profits of the present owners. Why? Because in order to take the subways over the city would have to float a bond issue and the same crew which owns them now would buy the bonds and get their profits anyway, in the from of interest on the bond loan.

The socialist party failed to make as its major issue the real problems confronting the workers, such as injunctions in strike, persecution of the foreign-born, the increase by 100% of the child laborers in the last three years alone, etc. Instead they show their confusionist character by fighting on the ridiculous camouflage issues proposed by the major capitalist parties.

Communist Candidate.

That each of the candidates symbolizes the character of the party that nominated him can very well be seen from the above. The Workers (Communist) Party as is fit for its class character and vitality, has nominated Ben Gitlow whose "jail" record speaks for the fighting makeup of the party that he represents.

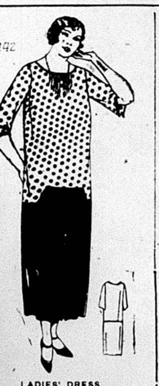
The party program has refused to take up the fake issues that the capitalist parties have set forth but have entered the campaign on a program which ought to rally large masses of the workers because it meets their everyday needs.

Proposed Unity.

The Workers (Communist) Party has earlier in the campaign issued a call for a united labor ticket the organization of which was effectively blocked by the yellow socialists who have made it their special job to keep the workers from solidifying their ranks, even if only on particular issues. We now enter the campaign under our own banner, tho we continue our fight for a united labor ticket and a labor party. The enthusiasm displayed everywhere augres well for the added success that we are sure to achieve during this struggle. We hope to be able to count many new members and much new support before this campaign is over.

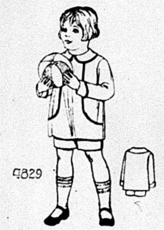
(The complete program of the party will be printed in another issue.)

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



LADIES' DRESS.

5142. Cut in eight sizes: 40, 42, 44, , 48, 50, 52, 54 inches bust measure. make as illustrated will require yard of plain material 40 inches de and 2½ yards of figured for a inch size. The width at the foot 3 yards, with plaits extended. Price



BOY' SUIT

4829. Cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

ENRIGHT PLANS TO FINGERPRINT WORKING CLASS

Make Easy Frame-up of Radicals

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Police Commissioner Enright of New York would outdo the French and German systems of ticketing and docketing citizens.

In an article in the Scientific American he urges universal fingerprinting, not only of aliens but of everybody, so that the police can keep tab on every man, woman and child.

Enright's plan is seen by the workers as a step towards a police authority to which the czarist system will be considered quite mild.

Fingerprints Forged.

This would allow police to frame up on many leading working class fighters, by taking the forged fingerprints and using them in such a manner as to implicate the worker in crimes for which heavy penalties would be inflicted.

Mexican Law Bans Foreign Landholding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4.—The proposed law, in accordance with the constitution, regulating foreign activities and possessions in Mexico, is certain to pass the Mexican chamber. The constitution provides that only Mexicans by birth or naturalization may acquire or exploit real property.

The only change effected by the proposed law will be that members of stock companies will be made subject to the same laws as individuals. One section of the law provides that all foreigners within one hundred kilometers of the border and fifty kilometers of the sea must dispose of their holdings within three years.

Soviet-U. S. Trade Increase.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 4—Trade with the United States during the last six months was several million dollars greater than for the whole year 1924, totalling $58,779,736. Of this amount, only $6,000,000 worth of goods was sent to America.

The chief imports from the United States and the percentages of each were: Cotton, 45 per cent; grain, 35; agricultural machinery and parts, 29 per cent.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of THE DAILY WORKER published every day but Sundays and legal holidays at Chicago, Ill., for October, 1925, State of Illinois, County of Cook.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Moritz J. Loeb, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The Daily Worker and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Daily Worker Publishing Co., Inc., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Editors, J. Louis Engdahl, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., and William F. Dunne, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Business Manager, Moritz J. Loeb, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If the publicaiton is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; W. Z. Foster, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; E. R. Browder, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Max Bedacht, 1113 W Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Bittelman, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Jay Lovestone, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Dunne, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; F. Burman, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Engdahl, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Cannon, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.; M. Abern, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.; Ben. Gitlow, 47 Chrystie St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owing or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stock holders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of the publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 15,362. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

MORITZ J. LOEB,
Business Manager

Sworn and subscribed to me this 28th day of September, 1925.
S. T. Hammersmark
(SEAL)
(My commission expires May 22, 1928)

Tatarbounar Peasant Trial On

(Continued from page 1)

teachers who escaped the bullets of the Roumanian bourgeoisie during the rebellion of September, 1924, are now brot to the bar.

Third Degree Peasants.

The accused underwent an inquiry—as only the Roumanian police know how to conduct—lasting a whole year. The material for the indictment against the accused covers 70,000 pages, and the indictment itself, which displays the "understanding" of the royal commissioner of the courtmartial in matters relating to sociological and national questions—this indictment covers 700 pages.

Not all the 1,000 accused, however are now on trial. Mercy was taken on a few, and over 200 prisoners, ownig to lack of "evidence" were released.

There now remains 350 prisoners to be sentenced. The prisoners are accused of "rebellion, robbery, murder and high treason."

These crimes are mentioned in the indictment. Officially, the rebels will be tried, and without doubt, be sentenced, for rebellion against the state system of the Roumanian bourgeoisie, for "complicity, with and aiding a foreign state"—which, in the present instance, is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics towards which the Bessarabian workers and peasants are looking for help.

Importance of Trial.

But he who probes deeper into the conditions today existing in Roumania, and especially in Bessarabia, will have to agree with the folowing fact, that in reality this trial will decide the fate of the agrarian reforms, of the national question and of the relations with the Soviet Union.

The "agrarian reform" has been completed in Roumania in such a manner that the Bessarabian peasants have been expropriated, and the land which they had gained as the fruits of the victorious October revolution, was taken from them and given back to the former big landowners.

The national question has been so "decided," that the lesser nationalities have been deprived even of those rights which they enjoyed during the czarist regime.

The present trial has been brot about in order that, by means of a verdict against the prisoners, the idea of an agrarian reform and of freedom for the minor nationalities may be radically destroyed. The government wishes, by means of this trial to emphasize the fact that Bessarabia happens to be in the power of Roumania, and will stay in Roumania's power—even tho this be against the wish of the population, even tho Bessarabia was "stolen" by the Roumanians.

Fulfil Allies' Wishes.

The Roumanian bourgeoisie wants to know nothing at all about the rights of the Bessarabian population to self determination, and of its sympathy to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. This trial, now taking place in Kishinev together with courtmartial, gendarmes, troops of occupation, must prove that the bourgeoisie has no intentions whatsoever to let Bessarabia slip from its clutches. It is an open declaration of its unwillingness to live at peace with the Soviet Union, and that it will in the future direct a policy in the first place defending the interests of the entente imperialists.

So we see that this trial is clearly directed against the Soviet Union.

Such are the intentions of the bourgeois government. But, whether the Roumanian government will after all remain victorious or not—whether it will be victorious in the near future—remains to be seen, against this victory speaks the present econimic and political situation of the country, especially in Bessarabia—the situation, which the bourgeoisie itself defines as follows:

Economic Bankruptcy Near.

Bogos, the late minister in Averesku's government, lord mayor of Kishinev, writes in the Roumania for the 22 ult.:

"The support shown by the government to the famine stricken sufferers is mostly nothing at all . . . The population refuses government aid, because the government maize is bad and dearer than the market maize . . . We are now economically on the edge of the precipice . . . An unimaginable terror is reigning . . . The peasants are fleeing en masse to the towns, where they receive the 'constitution.'" (25 lashes with a rubber whip).

The Aurora, organ of the peasants' party, adds: "This is simply preparing for the revolution."

The Tatarbounar trial is directed against all the peasantry and all the minor nationalities, who are carrying the struggle under similar heavy conditions.

Our feelings of solidarity are with the accused peasants and the whole Bessarabian population.

Teachers Honor Lenin.

MOSCOW, Oct. 4.—(Tass.)—The delegation of foreign teachers now visiting Moscow called on the Central Committee of the Teachers' Union where the Chairman of the delegation expressed his admiration for the achievements in economic and cultural life of U. S. S. R. The delegation laid a wreath on the tomb of Lenin with the inscription on red ribbon: "To our leader Lenin from the first delegation of Western teachers."

PRODUCTION OF KUSTAR WARE IN RUSSIA MOUNTS

Makes Up 40 Per Cent of Entire Industry

MOSCOW, Oct. 4.—(Tass.)—The Kustar (Peasant handicraft industry) production for this year can be estimated at 3,209,000,000 roubles, which constitutes about 40 per cent of the entire industry of the Union. Of this total sum 2,406,000,000 roubles falls to the share of the peasant kustar industry and 803,000,000 roubles to the town kustar industry.

The total number of people producing kustar ware reaches 2,130,000 men.

The kustar industry plays a prominent role in Soviet exports. The export of kustar goods in 1913 was estimated at 25,374,000,000 roubles. It has considerably fallen since the period war revolution. Thus, the last year's export of kustar goods has been estimated only at 1,806,000. It has shown again a considerable increase during this current year and according to preliminary estimates it has risen to 7,500,000 roubles. The kustar ware is being chiefly exported to England, Germany, Turkey and Latvia.

The organization of the kustar industry on the basis of cooperative societies constitutes one of the chief problems of the Soviet government. Up to the present time, about 20 per cent of the kustar-ware workers are involved in the co-operative movement.

Holyoke Weavers Continue Strike Against Wage Cut

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Striking weavers of the Holyoke Worsted Mills, Inc., are still out, completing the fourth week of their fight against wage cuts. State conciliator Fred Knight, failed to settle the dispute.

Superintendent H. W. Cowan of the mill denies the charge made in the Central Labor Union that Holyoke weavers are receiving 30% to 40% less than similar workers in other mills. The mill refuses to take back all the strikers in a body as demanded.

A tag day to help the weavers is being held.

Paper Bag Workers Unite.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The International Union of Paper, Pulp and Sulphite workers is aiding organizing paper bag makers, one of the most poorly paid groups of workers.

Covering the Whole Field of Communist Literature.

The Daily Worker Publishing Co. has publications on every subject of interest to a worker. Among these listed you will find a number of especially

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The A. F. of L. and American Imperialism

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City, consisting for the most part of officials of the affiliated unions, and true to their character as the agents of imperialism in the labor movement are, even before the convention begins its sessions, reacting to the lead given by the state department in the exclusion of Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons.

The departmental meetings held previous to the convention itself, such as those of the building and metal trades, have engaged in an orgy of red baiting. Working always on precedent in the best lawyer fashion, the departmental meetings have used the unseating of William F. Dunne by the Portland convention as a basis for war on every sign of progress in the unions and have upheld the expulsions of militants that have disgraced the labor movement in the past year.

American trade unionism is now at the lowest moral ebb ever reached not even excepting the belly-crawling war time period. American imperialism is extending its domination over the earth and its peoples. It is the slave master in a dozen different nations. It is preparing a new world war—a war on the workers' and peasants' government of Russia while the American labor movement stands alone as the only organization of trade unions opposed to the recognition of the first proletarian state.

War on the Communists by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is war on the only section of the American working class that is fully conscious of the dangerous path American labor is treading and which fights against all forms of treason to the working class expressed in compromise with and submission to the capitalists such as company unions, "labor" banking, participation in the capitalist parties by the labor movement, etc.

The war on the Communists in Atlantic City is the best guage of the imperialist character of the American labor officialdom.

China Gets a Trojan Horse

The powers, so dispatches state, have sent a note to the Pekin government declaring their profound desire to "settle the Shanghai incident," the massacre of unarmed workers and students, which began May 30 and continued for some weeks with British, American and Japanese troops butchering Chinese like so many chickens.

The imperialist powers give an appearance, at last, of having realized that the nationalist revolutionary movement cannot be met in the way old disturbances were settled, with cold lead and sharp steel and an arrogant domination of "superior" races.

But that does not mean that imperialism has surrendered and is going to quit China. By no means. Imperialism merely lays aside the weapons of armed struggle for a moment to try the weapon of diplomatic deceit and "superior" cunning.

Just as the imperialist powers have been striving in the west to unite the nations of western Europe against the Soviet Union, using all sorts of favors and threats alike against Germany and other recalcitrants who hold out, as may be seen in the proposed "security pact," so in China the imperialist powers have a policy of pretended consideration for the political-independence of China, to try to break the bond existing and increasing between the Chinese workers and peasants and those of Soviet Russia.

But the trap, whether it works or not, will easily be seen for what it is when we look at the way that the imperialist powers diplomatize. Going formally to Peking uttering sweet words about friendship and a desire to "grant permission" some far distant day that China may be free of their "beneficient" domination, at the same time they are arming Chang Tso-lin and a host of mercenary generals to make war upon the Kuomintang government of Canton, the center of revolutionary nationalism, and to oppose with civil war if need be any further rapprochment of China and the Soviet Union.

Imperialism goes to Pekin with a lie on its lips, an olive branch in one hand and a dagger in the other. It would be well for Chinese to recall the old saying about suspicion attaching to enemies who come bearing gifts.

Doctor Berger Ventures a Diagnosis

Victor Berger, returning home from Europe, makes the remarkable discovery that "all Europe is sick." We hestitate to say that this is so solely because Vic has been there and because Europe has in its social intestines the fecal mass known as the Second International—altho this last condition has something to recommend it to one's diagnosis of Europe's illness.

Also, we think that Vic missed something. He didin't visit Soviet Russia, tho doubtless there would have been much to engage his time and interest there. So when he says "all" Europe is ailing, we remind him that he did not get out of the safe guardianship of the capitalist gendarmerie nor risk bearding the Bolsheviks in their den, and should leave out Soviet Russia from his reckoning; first, because he wasn't there; second, because Soviet Russia is the only "healthy" section of Europe.

But if "Doc Berger" wants to go into feeling pulses and taking temperatures, we would recommende him to do a litle diagnostic work at home. We ask you, Doc, what sort of purgatives, surgery or physio-therapy you prescribe for the illness of American economy—which seems to have escaped your observation? There are figures to show that the average wage of American workers is around $25 a week, or $1,250 a year on a very high estimate, while the lowest estimate for a so-called "living wage" put out by bourgeois economists is about $1,875.

We were going to ask you, Doc, what sort of surgical operation you recommend, but on second thot we recall that you don't believe in surgery, preferring homeopathy and christian "science" along with Ramsay MacDonald's "crawling, sniveling gradualism"—which is a way, we observe, of "progressing" so slowly that the proletariat goes running by you on the road to revolution with no more honor left your kind than gazing at its coattails and protesting at the violation of the speed laws.

The Riffians have been "crushed" every day for the last three weeks in the capitalist press but the war is still on.

Defend the Workers' and Peasants' State!

(Continued from page 1)

talism is a dagger thrust in the heart of the British empire.

Our American imperialism is closely tied up with the world situation and sees in the fight against capitalist imperialism a fight against itself. The billions of American capitalism are at stake in every struggle against imperialism the world over, because American capitalism is spreading its investments over the entire world.

The Soviet Union is not only the rallying point of all oppressed and exploited peoples, but it stands as a constant inspiration for struggle and revolt for the workers of every capitalist country. The workers and peasants of Russia are triumphing in their struggle for economic reconstructions and as they improve their standard of life and build their Communist social order, they are creating an example which the workers of every capitalist country will follow.

There are many signs pointing to the fact that the imperialist capitalist powers are preparing for a new onslaught on the Soviet Union, in order to end the threat to capitalism which it represents. The negotiations with Germany for a security pact between Great Britain, France and Germany represent an alliance to fight the Soviet Union. The debt negotiations of our Washington government are an effort to clear the ground for united action against the Soviet Union.

The arrogant exclusion of Saklatvala from the United States, coupled with a threat of new persecution of the Communists, is a sign of coming fight against the Soviet Union as the heart of the world wide Communist movement.

This new fight to destroy the Soviet Union which is in preparation represents a great danger for the workers' and peasants' government. While the capitalist onslaught will be a great danger it also represents a great opportunity. **The Soviet Union has the sympathy and support of tens of millions of workers who are not yet Communist. The attack upon the Soviet Union makes possible the rallying of these workers for a fight against the capitalists.**

That is the immediate task before our party. We must initiate an immediate campaign to warn the workers of the preparation against the Soviet Union. We must rally the workers for a struggle in defense of the Soviet Union. We must take our stand beside the Communist Parties all over the world which have already begun the fight to arouse the workers for defense of the Soviet Union.

Our party must make this fight to rally the workers for defense of the Soviet Union its major task. Every party member must be mobilized for the campaign. Every party unit must participate actively and energetically in the work.

The program for this campaign is the following:

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM.

1. The celebration of the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic shall be made the opening of the campaign for defense of the Soviet Union. In every city where we have a party organization mass meetings must be arranged.

2. We shall endeavor to organize united front bodies for the support of these mass meetings. The new attack upon the Soviet Union should be brought to the attention of all trade unions, co-operatives, workers' fraternal organizations and efforts made to secure the sending of delegates to a united front organization to support the celebration as the first step for the mobilization of the workers in support of the Soviet Union.

3. The party manifesto on the celebration of the eighth anniversary and the defense of the Soviet Union must be given a wide distribution. The party organization must distribute at least a million copies of this manifesto.

4. The DAILY WORKER, as the open defender and fighter for the Soviet Union must be brot before all the mass meetings and an effort made to have all supporters of the Soviet Union read the DAILY WORKER.

FURTHER PROGRAM.

1. The celebration of the eighth anniversary is only the opening of the campaign. The campaign must be carried further in accordance with the following program:

(a) Our objective shall be to create in every city and eventually to unite on a national scale an organization of all workers' organizations sympathetic to the Soviet Union for the **"Defense and recognition of the Soviet Union."**

(b) The united front bodies set up in support of the November 7 celebration shall be used as the nucleus for the creation of a broader united front organization.

(c) We shall immediately initiate and energetically carry on a campaign to secure the adoption of resolutions in defense and for recognition of the Soviet Union in

1. All local trade unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor.

2. All workers' fraternal organizations, benefit societies, co-operatives, etc.

The resolutions adopted shall be given wide publicity. The resolution shall include the endorsement of a united front organization for defense and recognition of the Soviet Union and endorse the sending of delegates to such a body.

(d) We shall connect with the campaign agitation for a labor party as a means of uniting the workers here and to carry on a fight for a workers' and farmers' government of the United States.

Party Organization for the Campaign.

1. Each destrict and city committee shall make this campaign a special order of business and thoroly discuss the ways of carrying it out in their territory.

2. Shop nuclei and party branches shall devote a meeting to the discussion of the campaign and to the mobilization of the membership for all its phases.

3. Special meeting of trade union fractions shall be called to inform the members and mobilize them for the work in the trade unions.

4. The language sections shall call meetings of the fractions in the various fraternal organizations to prepare them for the campaign.

5. District organizers and city secretaries must send weekly reports to the C. E. C. as to the progress of the campaign.

Literature.

1. The party will issue a manifesto in leaflet form and we shall endeavor to distribute at least a million copies in the week from November 1 to 7.

2. "Russia Today," the report of the British trade union delegation, shall be circulated as widely as possible.

3. The party will immediately publish one or two additional pamphlets.

4. The party will issue stickers with suitable slogans.

Agitprop and Party Press.

1. The agitprop department shall prepare an outline for party speakers covering the new danger of Soviet Russia and the reasons why the workers must rally to the defense.

2. The agitprop shall mobilize the party press for consistent support of the campaign and shall furnish material for the campaign. The first publications shall be:

a) Publishing of party manifesto.
b) Publication of plan of campaign.
c) Publication of editorial on campaign to be furnished by the agitprop.
d) Regular news and publicity on all phases of the campaign.

Party Membership Campaign.

1. The party shall carry on a consistent appeal for membership in the Workers (Communist) Party in connection with the campaign.

Comrades! This campaign for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union must assume greater proportions than any of the past campaigns of the party. It must be carried on with energy and vigor. We must show the metal our party is made of in this fight.

To work!

Fraternally yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary.

City Violence Against Labor Campaign Issue

(Continued from page 1)

Party stands for a workers' government. The republican and democratic parties have always given us a bosses' government. To separate the workers from the bosses, to unite them in a single labor party for the winning of control of the powers of government—this is the immediate aim of the Workers Party.

"To this end we proposed to the socialist party and other labor organizations that a joint convention of all workers' organizations be called to nominate a single united labor ticket. The socialist party rejected the proposal, thus making itself responsible for the continued division of the workers.

"In this connection it is interesting to compare the program of the Workers Party and the socialist party on the question of the courts and the police. The program of my party calls for the abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes, no interference with or limitation of the right of striking or picketing on the part of the city government, no use of the police against the workers in labor struggles, and the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law and the release of all workers imprisoned because of their activity on behalf of the working class.

"The socialist party, on the other hand, actually calls for 'the maintenance of an adequate police force.' In view of the fact that the city police are used by the bosses against the workers, 'an adequate police force' under capitalism can only mean a force adequate to break all strikes and break up all picketing lines no matter how many there may happen to be at the given time. The socialist party omits entirely the fundamental question as to who controls this police force and against whom it is used. What we propose is in reality a workers' police, that is to say, a police force organized by and under the control of a workers' government for use in the defense of the workers and against the bosses. The socialist party is so far away from the working class point of view that it forgets all together the role of government. The municipal government like the national government, must serve either the workers or the bosses. Under capitalism and with the administration of capitalist parties, it serves the bosses against the workers. Only under a workers' government would it serve workers. Thus, the demand for a labor party capable of rallying all the workers in a united fight for a workers' government is the central demand in the platform of the Workers Party in this campaign."

Polish Socialists Help Capitalists

(Continued from page 1)

unions do not let a single opportunity slip by, to shatter the remnants of influence which the Polish socialist party still holds over the working masses. Recently this party of blacklegs suffered a new moral defeat. Not the defeat of the capitalists—they in reality were the winners having broken the strike of the 25,000 Warsaw metal workers, and giving them but a 10 per cent increase in wages instead of the 60 per cent to 100 per cent increase which was demanded by the trade union bloc, but of the Polish socialist party which lost this strike, because the trade union, which was directed by the bureaucratic Polish socialist party turned out to be isolated in the struggle and a united front in the form of a bloc was created against their union. The nationalist christian-democratic trade unions which joined this bloc did so out of hatred and competition against the Polish socialist party, and for once attempted to defend the workers' rights to the very end. But in reality, the chief guiding role in this strike was played by the opposition Metal Turners' Trade Union, which was composed of those elements which had been expelled by the Polish socialists.

The opposing "metal turners" not only did not allow themselves to be isolated in the strike, but they succeeded in organizing all the unions, with the exception of the Polish socialist party in a single bloc. According to their wont, the Polish socialist party went over to the other side as strikebreakers, but were suddenly confronted with the bloc, which demanded the further continuance of the strike, and which actually led the strike. The foul game of the menshevik blacklegs was shown up in all its glory. It was emphasized by the leaflets published by the Communist Party. The Warsaw committee of the Communist Party published three leaflets one after the other, exposing the treacherous role of the Polish socialist party and appealing for the prolongation of the struggle. The strike was broken. It was broken due to the open co-operation tof the mensheviks, capitalists and police.

And now they stoop to assassination. The Italian fascisti, against whom the Polish socialist party, in duty bound as socialists, thunder forth condemnation from their organs—these fascisti have found imitators in Poland—imitators, covering themselves with the red flag.

The assassins, among other things, lay claim to an historical precedent. In 1907 and 1908, when the class struggle in Lods took on a most fierce aspect, when the strike wave was followed by a wave of lockouts, and when the capitalists forcibly deprived the workers of their victorious gains—then the Polish bourgeois party, the national democrats, led their fighting groups against the revolutionary workers. Protected by the czarist police, the nationalists armed themselves and arranged a real pogrom against the social democratic and Polish socialist party workers in Lodz. Many of our comrades were then murdered by them.

How times have changed. These very "socialists" who twenty years ago were murdered by the Polish fascists, today have taken up this dirty role for themselves. And the "people's" unions lag far behind the Polish socialist party when it comes to meanness and cowardice. But the motives for the murders now are the same as they were twenty years ago—a pure fight for the interests of capital.

The Polish socialists, in August of last year, killed our Comrade Bialgo at a workers' meeting for the simple reason that they did not want the Communists to spread the strike of 200 Silesian workers to Warsaw, and thus increase the workers' chances of winning the strike. The murder of our comrade by the Polish socialists is not the outcome of political emotion, but the foul, intentional work of paid assassins hired by the capitalist class.

The Communists use the very same **Polish Socialist Party Now .... TWO** methods against these bandits, which the social democrats used in 1907. They are mobilizing the working class in protest against the foul methods of the social traitors, and are organizing a united front of the masses against the attempts to incite a fratricidal war. Their attempts to deprive the workers of their leader, the Communist Party in the class war thru assassinations of its members will not lead the Polish socialists out of their isolation, but will widen the gulf between them and the masses. The workers have protested against the bloody death sentences imposed by the bourgeoisie, against the working class. Still less can they calmly stand by and watch the socialist party of Poland carry on their work of destroying the revolutionary workers.

Mine Victim Dies

DANVILE, Ill., Oct. 4—Archie Crossley, one of the miners injured by a fall of slate from the roof in a room in Brinkley coal mine in which four men were crushed to death died as a result of his injuries.

Gitlow Candidate for Mayor

(Continued from page 1)

geois character of the socialist party, and compared the programs of the Workers Party and the socialist party in the campaign.

Unity Proposed.

"The Workers (Communist) Party wanted a united campaign on the part of the working class of New York against the capitalist parties," said Comrade Gitlow. "We proposed a united labor ticket and addressed a letter to the socialist party—inviting them to join us in a united campaign against the capitalist parties on the basis of a program containing demands of immediate interest to the workers of New York City.

"The socialist party ignored the proposal of the Workers Party and refused thereby to even consider a proposal of working class political unity and were therefore responsible for the fact that labor's forces in New York City in an important political campaign, are divided instead of united.

"That the socialist patry is no longer interested in the struggles of the workers is clearly apparent from the candidates chosen by the socialist party and the program adopted for their campaign. The standard bearer of the socialist party, Norman Thomas, is a minister in good circumstances and not a worker. The program of the socialist party has omitted all reference to the capitalist system and does not make an appeal to the workers directly but to the "citizens" and "public," of New York.

"There is nothing in the socialist party program that distinguishes it from a liberal, petty bourgeois program. In fact, the socialist party has so debased itself in the present campaign that it includes in its program an appeal for law and order thru the increasing of New York's police force."

The program of the Workers (Communist) Party, on the other hand, Comrade Gitlow stated, does not appeal to the "general public," but directly to the working class. "The program of the Workers Party," he said, "is a program which stresses the importance of the workers uniting politically to combat the political power of the capitalists by the formation of a labor party. The Workers Party has its own candidates in the field, due to the refusal of the socialists to unite in a united labor ticket. But the Workers Party takes the lead as it has in the past, in demanding working class political unity against the capitalist exploiters.

"The Workers Party enters the New York campaign also to carry on an effective fight against government by injunction," the Communist candidate for mayor continued, "particularly the recent injunction issued to the International Tailoring company against the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers out on strike against that firm. We demand that the city government cease its interference with striking pickets, and the sending of police against strikers in labor disputes. I consider the breaking up of picket lines by the police and the issuing of injunctions against strikes to be one of the major issues of this campaign.

"The Workers Party also in this campaign will seek to mobilize the workers against high rents that the landlords are extracting from the workers and against the deplorable housing conditions now prevailing in the city. We demand in our program the construction of dwellings for the use of the workers, and rented to them without profits, the setting of a low rent scale, based upon ability of the workers to pay, and taking of power from the landlord control the workers' living conditi by evictions, high rents, etc."

"In this campaign the Workers ty will carry on a fight against traction interests and will seek bring the lesson of the necessity organization home to the thousand workers who are underpaid and o worked on the subways and st cars and elevateds, and we will to win the support of the workers a move whereby the city take o the traction system and operate i conjunction of a committee elected the workers.

"The Workers (Communist) P demands a workers' and farmers' ernment, the recognition of So Russia, the building and strength ing of the trade unions, freedom the colonial possessions of the perialist Coolidge government, ha off China, the abolition of child la and the overthrow of capitalism, the workers controlling industry.

"In this campaign the Workers ty will point out to the workers nature of their struggle and will everything in its power to prove the Workers (Communist) Party one party that fights all year aro in their interests."

Peasant Dies After Beating in Prison by Secret Poli

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KISHENEY, Bessarabia, Oct. One of the accused peasants in trial being held in Kishenev succumbed to wounds inflicted on by the Sigurantsi (Roumanian sec police).

His death took place in the Ki nev prison hospital.

The Roumanian boyars are tempting to keep a veil of secr around the death of this peas who was accused of "crime aga the safety of the state" for his ticipation in the Tatarbounar upris against boyar rule.

Political Prisoner on Hunger Strike in Roumanian J

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. According to reports received, Goldstein, a prisoner in the R manian prison of Doftani, is carry on a hunger strike as a prot against the violence perpetra against political prisoners.

His hunger strike has lasted so 36 days.

In this prison, the political pr ners are fed only three times a w and are subjected to the most human tortures.

Red Baiter's Son Is Committed to Asylum for Criminal Insa

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Dr er W. Daugherty, the only son H. M. Daugherty, former attor general and red baiter, has been c mitted to the state hospital for criminal insane at Lima, Ohio, Franklin County Probate Judge Ho Bostwick.

A psychopathic disposition chanced by life of dissipation given by the alienists as the rea for the mental condition of patient.

Cappellini in Betrayal of Coal Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

ing of union miners becomes necessary.

The calibre of the reactionary crowd in the anthracite is very apparent in the letter that Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District No. 1 has sent to Michael J. Hugh, superintendent of police, Scranton Pa. This letter definitely proves that Cappellini and his associates in control of the United Mine workers in the anthracite are nothing but police informers against the workers. The letter is as follows:

Sept. 28, 1925.

Michael J. McHugh, superintedent of police, Scranton, Pa.

Dear Sir: Your action in breaking up the meeting at Washington hall, Scranton, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 26, of representatives of the Soviet movement of Russia, whose purpose is to destroy the orderly method of conducting the affairs of the United Mine Workers of America, incite violence and the destruction of our great labor movement was taken up at a meeting of the district executive board, held Sept. 28, 1925, and it was unanimously decided the executive board of district No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, go on record commending your action very highly and thank you very much for the action taken in preserving peace and tranquillity in our great city.

We realize you are impartial in this controversy and your only desire is to promote the peace of the community and we are in hearty accord with you in this policy.

We again thank you and commend your action, and hope all public officials who have for their duty the enforcement of laws for peace and harmony follow your exampl

Wishing you continued succe we are,

Yours truly,
RINALDO CAPPELIN
Pres., District No. 1 U. M. W. of
ENOCH WILLIAMS
Sec'y, District No. 1, U. M. W. of

Miners Arrested.

Two progressive miners, Patr Toohey and Alex Reid, who were c ducing a fight in the anthracite make the strike a struggle in the terests of the miners, have been rested. Lewis' official supporters the anthracite, Rinaldo Cappellini a others, immediately began to dema that the police arrest the progressi and that the authorities jail the The authorities and the police ac upon the demand of these reacti aries. All meetings of progress miners were prohibited in the anth cite.

Six Months' Jail for Progressive

Alex Reid and Patrick Toohey, leaders of the progressives, were s to prison for six months on a char of vagrancy because the reaction officials of the United Mine Work wanted them out of the way to p mit Lewis to sell out the anthrac strike for the check-off.

The Lewis and Cappellini crowd the United Mine Workers is a le ership that is a menace to the la movement. It must be rooted out the United Mine Workers' Union the United Mine Workers is to come a real union fighting in the terest of the miners who belong to

Cappellini's letter to the supe tendent of police in Scranton is challenge to the progressive milit miners to build a rank and file mo ment in the miners' union that drive Cappellini and his type fore out of the union.

DAILY WORKER Raises
e Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala!
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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OWERS GATHER FOR WAR ON SOVIET RUSSIA

ocarno Meet Directed Against Soviet Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 5 — e foreign ministers of France, Great itain and Germany are gathering re for the conference they hope ll create a solid block of Western perialism against Soviet Russia. e so-called security pact to be gned by Briand, Chamberlain and resseemann is being hailed in the Eu-pean press as a final guarantee of orld peace while, as a matter of ct, the convention, if it is signed, ll pledge Europe's three largest pitalist powers to united warfare on the workers' and peasants' re-blic.

Britain Is Leader.

The "security" proposals came om Germany but no secret is made the fact that Great Britain inspired em. Britain is extremely worried er the "swing to the left" of the itish working class, her extremely itical colonial situation, and the owing power of the Soviet Union. gland, with the support of France, ho herself is no better off, is coming the Locarno conference to force rmany into a new entente against ussia.

Soviet Foreign Minister Tchitcher-'s recent trip to Berlin and Warsaw being viewed with the greatest fear Briand of France and particularly hamberlain of Great Britain. While ressemann, German foreign minister, ho arrived today, reassured the oth- powers that his talks with Tchit-erin included no political considera-ons and resulted only in a trade reement that has been hanging fire two years, at the same time he id "Germany is laboring under avy burdens. We must maintain as oad relations as possible with the st of the world. No nation can ig-re the importance of Russia with a pulation of 160,000,000."

Germany Plays Carefully.

The central problem to be settled fore the compact can be signed is rmany's eastern frontier. France willing to make a settlement of the ine question if her puppet, Poland, accorded proper consideration in e East. Germany will hold out for ncessions in securing her eastern ontier and will doubtless use her ussian agreement as a persuader. is situation is further complicated Tchitcherin's visit to Warsaw here he was well received. Ger-

(Continued on page 2)

GERMANY WILL SEND ENTIRE INDUSTRIES TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Emigra-ion not only of skilled workmen but f entire industries from Germany, reported today in cables to the department of commerce, is becoming source of worry to the German overnment.

Figures disclosed that for the first ix months of the year emigration rom Germany was 30,849, a material ncrease over the same period of 924.

Contracts have been closed be-tween several German corporations nd the Bethlehem Steel company nd Dupont interests, for the transfer of entire German industries to United States, officials said.

The Bethlehem company virtually will finance a branch of the German Mortonenwerk Mannhein, which is o manufacture motors in United States under the German patents nd with the entire personnel of the home works.

COOLIDGE HOPES TO BOLSTER UP 1926 ELECTION

Worried About Fight in Central States

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STORRS, Ohio, Oct. 5.—President Coolidge's special train that passed thru here this morning on its way to the American Legion convention is going thru the Ohio and Mississippi valleys for more than just the trip to Omaha. While the visit to Omaha has its importance, the real purpose of the presidential trip is to lend assistance to Coolidge's partisans in the central states who are up for re-election in the congressional run of 1926.

The Iowa situation is especially complicated by the election contest now going on between Brookhart and Steck for the corn state senatorship. The administration leaders know that even if Brookhart is beaten in the present contest he will run against the other old guard Albert S. Cummins who will seek re-election in 1926. The president hopes to have some influence there and in Missouri, always a doubtful state, where republicans face a hard fight to elect a successor to the late Senator Seldon Spencer.

Lifting of S-51 Peril to Divers

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 5.—A final effort was to be made today to remove additional bodies from the hull of the S-51 in her grave off Block Island. The increasing danger to the divers is expected to cause the immediate search for bodies to be halted and lead to the turning over of operations to a salvage crew.

The divers have experienced a number of narrow escapes from death. In cutting thru the hatch of the torpedo compartment, "Tug" Wilson, navy diver, became tangled up in the radio wires of the wrecked submarine. William Reed, another diver, went to his rescue and succeeded in freeing him. When Reed's suit began leaking he was forced to signal for a quick hoist to the surface.

AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL REFUSES TO AID THE STRIKING CHINESE RAILWAY WORKERS

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—(W. I. R.)—The workers of China need not look to e International Federation of Trade Unions for aid in their struggle gainst the imperialist powers that are attempting to shackle China. The ternational Federation of Trade Unions has no aid to offer. All it doles ut is sympathy to the struggling workers. The workers of China can look r aid but in one quarter, they can look for aid from the Workers' International Relief.

Attempt to Wake Amsterdam.

After many months of sending telegrams and communications to the ternational Federation of Trade Unions, this is the answer to an appeal to

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LEFT WING OF BRITISH LABOR IN CONVENTION

The National Minority Movement of Great Britain which set the pace for the Trades Union Congress that met later at Scarborough

HILLQUIT AND THOMAS, ARCH ENEMIES OF WORKNG CLASS, OPPOSE COMMUNIST GITLOW

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—In the latest issue of the New Leader we find a letter from Morris Hillquit trying to "explain" in true lawyer's fashion his trip from Europe on the scab-run ship, the Majestic.

He says that he was told that it was just a minor disagreement in the engine room which would be settled before the boat left. When the question of a strike is raised, he says that if he had known there was one, he would have looked into the matter and on the basis of his investigation would have decided whether he would have sailed or not.

Legal Twisting.

This is a fine example of legal twisting and squirming with a vengeance! More than that, it shows that Hillquit does not see the question from a working class point of view, but as a petty-bourgeois liberal who, if he felt that the workers were justified in their demands he would support them, otherwise he would not.

But what can one expect from a lawyer for large corporations and labor bureaucrats, such as the Burns Brothers Coal company, and the Sigman machine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. His connection with the Burns Brothers Coal company is enough to brand him for what he is, an enemy and traitor to the working class. Today Burns Brothers is making arrangements to bring coal from Scotland to help break the anthracite strike in Pennsylvania and Hillquit is a heavy shareholder as well as the attorney of that corporation.

He has just returned form the congress of the Second International which was held at Marseilles, France, where the League of Nations was indorsed, which in 1917 was called by the socialist party, of which he is a member, the black international.

What has changed its color in the last eight years that Hillquit now accepts it?

Endorse League of Nations.

He returns to New York a short time after his colleague, the Rev. Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for mayor of New York City, has signed a declaration jointly with such people as Mr. Lamont of the House of Morgan, Bishop Manning and others, urging the United States to enter the world court, and instrument of the League of Nations and international capitalism.

These two men, Hillquit and Thomas, socialist candidate for mayor in New York, are two fitting examples of what the socialist party has degenerated to—strikebreaking and indorsement of the League of Nations.

In opposition to this motly crew we find the Workers (Communist) Party candidate for mayor, Ben Gitlow, trade unionist who has served twenty months in Sing Sing for fighting for the working class and is today in the shadow of returning there to finish his sentence, the United States supreme court having upheld his sentence.

For Comunist Party!

Against the socialist party and its

(Continued on Page 2)

LIGHT FRENCH TERMS DON'T HELP BRITAIN'S U. S. DEBT PAYMENTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Great Britain has no legal claim upon the United States for the revision of its debt funding agreement, because of the light terms granted to France in the temporary Franco-American agreement, the foreign office stated today.

The foreign office stated that Great Britain did not obtain from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon an agreement that the terms for Great Britain would be lightened if the United States granted more favorable terms to any other debtor.

Britain Has Little Joy Over Result of French Debt Pow-wow

LONDON, Oct. 5.—British diplomats are not altogether happy at the outcome of the French debt negotiations. They feel that Britain has been left holding the sack by the proposal of the United States.

Britain is held to the agreement made between Churchill and Joseph Caillaux, which provided that the French debt to England should be payable with $10,000,000 the first year and increasing to $62,500,000 after the fifth year—on the condition that if an agreement less favorable to France was made with American, the British claims on France would be increased accordingly.

Now that no final settlement with America can be made, under the Coolidge proposal of a five-year temporary payment of one per cent on the $4,000,000,000 French debt to America, the result is that while Great Britain will get only some $60,000,000 annually from France. England will have to pay $200,000,000 annually to America for money borrowed, a considerable amount of which was reloaned to France.

Irish Demonstrate in Capital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Sympathizers of the Irish republic picketed the interparliamentary union at the capitol today, carrying banners denouncing the union's action in refusing to seat Miss Mary McSwiny, prominent republican advocate. One banner denounced Americe for admitting delegates who have "done to Ireland what Benedict Arnold tried to do to the United States."

GREEN PRAISES GOMPERS AS HE OPENS SESSION

Dull Speeches Precede War on Left Wing

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 5.—Declaring that he preferred the philosophy of Samuel Gompers and the trade unionism that Gompers preached, rather than the vague theories that are offered as a substitute therefore, William Green, former secretary-treasurer of United Mine Workers of America, opened his first convention as president of the American Federation of Labor on Steeplechase Pier here today.

This attack, made in Gompers' memory, was the first assault in the convention against the progressives in the organized labor movement, who have been making big inroads on the reactionaries' positions in some of the strongest unions since the last convention.

Green made the attack after a careful preliminary tribute to Gompers, concluding with, "He kept the faith, so we will keep the faith." Green announced that a special day will be set aside for memorial services for Gompers.

Both Divine and Humane

The opening of the convention was more than usually dull, with local and state politicians passing it by. Both the mayor of Atlantic City and the New Jersey governor sent substitutes to address the delegates.

President Arthur Quinn of the State Federation of Labor did likewise. Quinn's substitute welcomed the delegates, "because you are a humane institution," this state labor spokesman also proclaiming that the American Federation of Labor is of divine as well as secular origin and therefore it cannot fail.

Loves the Government—But Not Its Injunctions

In his speech President Green also made a plea for organization and attacked those courts that cripple labor activities declaring, we love our government! we love America! we love its history and traditions! but we claim the right to criticize the courts that ally themselves on the side of employers. He also said the federation was just beginning to fight for the children of America.

Credentials committee report showed 389 delegates seated from 99 international and national unions, 4 departments, 25 state federations, 57 central labor unions, 21 local trade and federal unions, and 7 fraternal delegates.

Stinnes Credits Are Extended

LONDON, Oct. 5.—An exchange dispatch from Berlin says the German banking consortium which recently advanced credit to the Stinnes interests has prolonged the credit until the end of 1926.

GERMAN LABOR FAKERS VISITING A. F. OF L. CONVENTION TO GIVE BACKING TO WAR ON COMMUNISTS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 5.—Bringing the "delegation of 15" trade union officials of Germany to the United States and featuring them as an attraction at the American Federation of Labor convention that opened here today, was no doubt carefully planned as an anti-Communist move.

This is the only conclusion that can be reached after a visit to the delegation quartered at the Ritz-Carlton, or "The Ritz," as the hotels by this name in the great cities of the United States and Europe are known.

Sam Gompers may rest easy in his grave. These are all social-democrats who where on the side of the kaiser during the war, and they are all against the Communists now.

Coolidge Welcome Socialists.

The delegation came to Atlantic City direct from Washington, D. C., where these socialists were well received at the nation's capital. There was a reception for them at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. But that wasn't all. They were received by Cal Coolidge himself, the president declaring that he was glad to meet these spokesmen of German workers, only a few days after Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament and spokesmen of British workers, had been barred from landing with Cal's official sanction.

Secretary of Labor Davis went a little farther. The Pittsburgh millionaire was host for these socialists at luncheon, leaving a good impression upon them.

The members of the delegation have reached what seems to be an ironclad pact among themselves not to talk for publication. Very little has appeared about them, even in the capitalist press.

Tarnov—Anti-Communist Leader

There is Schumann of the transport workers, Scheffl and Johade of the railway men, Huseman of the miners, to mention only a few, who acknowledged Tarnov, of the woodworkers as their chosen spokesman. But Tarnov is reserving himself for the speech that he will make to the convention of behalf of the whole delegation. In Germany Tarnov led the war of expulsions of Communists from the unions.

Kurt Heinig, secretary of the Allgemeiner Freier Angestellten Bund, known as the "Afa Bund," was the only one who would give his views at any length. His organization is a federation of 14 unions, with 600,000 members including municipal workers of every description. He stated truly when he said, "You have nothing like it in the United States."

Heinig is a typical German social-democrat, i. e., trade union official. He has read Carl Legien's book on the latter's trip thru the United States in 1909 and he will doubtless duplicate this feat by writing a book himself upon his return to Germany.

Heinig spoke fluently of the Dawes plan and the proposed "security pact" and of the visit of the delegation of German rank and file workers to the Soviet Union, and in these matters he

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR FAKERS AID TAMMANY IN N. Y. ELECTION

Also for Injunction Judge Churchill

By BERT MILLER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—This is the time for clear thinking on the part of the workers of New York. The election campaign with its conflicting forces pulling in many different directions offers fertile soil for confusion in the minds of those who labor.

On the one hand we are faced with the possibility of the election of Frank Waterman, a millionaire fountain pen manufacturer employing thousands of workers under nonunion conditions at starvation wages. Waterman represents the republican party and the large financial interests of the city—the most powerful and aggressive enemies of organized labor. Notwithstanding these facts he will undoubtedly receive the support of such labor leaders as Ryan of the longshoremen, who supported the strikebreaker Coolidge last year.

Labor Reactionaries for Tammany.

Another alternative is the election of "Jimmy" Walker, lawyer for the beef trust and the milk trust. "Jimmy" is the name which is used as a means of giving this representative of big business a proletarian coloring, and in order to serve as a bait for the deluded workers who still follow Tammany Hall. "James" is the proper term for this servile lackey of Wall Street. Walker is now receiving the full support of Tammany's machine in the Central Trades and Labor Council. This machine, headed by Sullivan, is seeking to fasten the claws of the Tammany tiger upon the back of the workers for four more years in return for the rich political plums which will be handed out after election day.

Fakers Sell Out Workers.

Utterly disregarding the interests of labor, they drag the workers ruthlessly, year after year, into the fatal swamp of "non-partisan" political action. They raise the outworn slogan of "Reward your friends (the democrats) and punish your enemies," in spite of the open contempt for the workers displayed at the entire democratic national convention, in spite of the scrapping of the entire program of even welfare legislation by Gov-

(Continued on page 6)

Vesuvius Threatens

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Mount Vesuvius is again active, according to a Rome dispatch to the Daily Express. The Express says that the Italian siesmologist Bendani has predicted violent earthquakes in India on Tuesday and in Italy on Thursday.

Indians Take to War Path as Protest

KINGMAN, Ariz., Oct. 5.—Swearing vengeance against white men if the penalty of death is carried out, against George Dixon Sulynamie, young member of their tribe, who has been sentenced to be hanged at the military reservation near Prescott on October 19 for murder, a number of the members of the Walspai tribe have taken to the mountains in a threat to go on the war path.

Sulynamie is a graduate of the Sherman Indian school at Riverside, Cal., and also attended the Haskell Institute, starring in athletics at both institutions.

OPENING SESSION OF THIRD Y. W. L. CONVENTION ACCEPTS CREDENTIALS; ORGANIZES TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

The third national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League in its opening session Sunday, at 1902 W. Division St., showed a decisive majority of the delegates to have been elected in support of the former minority of the National Executive Committee. The orientation of the youth convention at its beginning is in favor of the present majority of the Central Executive Committee of the party by a count of 29 to 22. On the vote accepting the report of the majority of the credentials committee the vote was 29 to 20.

Comrade Nat Kaplan, member of the National Executive Committee of the league, in making the report of the majority of the credentials committee, stated that the report took into consideration a deepening crisis

(Continued on page 6)

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL LIKE THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION MAKES ATTACK ON COMMUNISTS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, Atlantic City, Oct. 5.—With the echoes of the attacks on Communism by the American Bankers' Association here having scarcely died away, the anti-Communist attack in this convention hall on the "Million Dollar Municipal Pier" of this much advertised seaside resort was taken up anew this afternoon in the submission by the executive council of its report to the 45th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The satisfaction of the bankers in their struggles against the Communists, according to interviews secured by B. C. Forbes, of the Hearst press, developed from reports in their own press concerning action by the British labor party congress on Communist measures. Readers of the DAILY WORKER already know whether they are entitled to any comfort from this source.

No doubt it is because the A. F. of L. regime, as represented in its executive council, is fully aware of the growing strength of the Communists, and their continued success in reaching new masses of workers, that a big section of its annual report to the annual convention appears under the heading, "Warning Against Communist Activities."

Manufacture New Slogan

The slogan of this latest broadside against the militants in the trade unions constitutes the tail end of the chapter. It is, "Caution Saves Serious Mistakes!"

Yet this latest alarum against the Communist is merely a repetition of the form letter issued recently by the Chicago Federation of Labor, which sought to frighten the workers into hostility against such recognized and accepted organizations as the International Labor Defense Council, the American Negro Labor Congress, the Irish Workers' and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee, the International Workers' Aid and the Workers (Communist) Party.

Sample of the A. F. of L. Hysteria

The kind of stuff that goes over among the delegates attending A. F. of L. conventions may well be judged by the conclusions offered, in referring to the above organizations, as follows:

"These choices of field activity are indicative of the methods of the Communists. They seek out those races and groups with grievances and foster discontent in the hope of inciting uprisings and riots."

These sentences brought smiles to the faces of some of the fraternal delegates from foreign countries, notably Great Britain and Germany.

Then followed the usual stereotyped list of agencies thru which the Communists are charged with carrying on their propaganda, concluding with "The DAILY WORKER, a daily newspaper," while the volume of fairy stories published by the DAILY WORKER Publishing company also receives attention.

The report solemnly declared, "We warn all trade unions, against the above activities and publications."

$8,146.52 for Gompers' Funeral

It was six years ago that the American Federation of Labor last met at Atlantic City, the year after the war, and this fact is given notice in the first paragraph of the report. The death of Sam Gompers is held to be the crucial event in the history of the A. F. of L. during the past year. In the financial report the "Funeral Expenses of President Gompers" are put down as $8,146.52 while an added item under expenses is "Estate of Samuel Gompers, $1,274.08."

Another interesting item under finances is the revelation that $40,000,000 of the funds of the A. F. of L. are invested in "Liberty Bonds" of the United States government, with $15,000.00 similarly salted away in the "Victory Bonds" of the Canadian government.

Membership Is 2,878,297

The membership figures for the present year barely top the low figure of last year, the worst since the close of the war. The official chart issued appears in another column showing this year's membership figures to be 2,878,297 as compared to 2,865,799 last year. The high figure was 4,078,740 members in 1920.

Can't Forget Wilson

The executive council's report includes everything from the "Woodrow Wilson Memorial Building Fund" and the "Geneva, Switzerland, Labor Office Room Fund," thru the whole list of jurisdictional disputes, to the final question, "Shall Labor Day lose its distinctive character and become a mere holiday for general meaningless purposes and for the exploitation for private profit?" Which is a confession in itself.

But nowhere does the clear line of the class struggle manifest itself. The Wilson Memorial Building has received $149 from labor up to the time of making the report; while the sum of $1,455 has been raised to furnish a room in the International Labor Office Building at Geneva, Switzerland, the labor ante room to the league of nations, the "black capitalist international."

The attitude on various question contained in its report, and that the executive council will urge before the convention, may be summarized as follows:

Where the A. F. of L. Stands

Company Unions.—We shall first collect data on company unions and then on the basis of this information plan further investigation and how best to secure the co-operation of research agencies to institute helpful inquiries and investigations.

Employers' Insurance.—A number of national and international unions authorized a committee to organize a Union Labor Life Insurance company to be controlled by trade unions.

Employees Ownership.—It is possible that an agency or agencies, controlled and directed by the trade union movement may be developed to gather and supply to the members of organized labor information regarding the value of investment securities.

Labor Banks.—The A. F. of L. is now engaged in making a survey of labor banks.

Union-Management Co-operation.—A demonstration of the practicability and the value of this union function occurs in the Baltimore and Ohio (The "B. & O." Plan) developed in union management co-operation which has passed the experimental stage. The development itself must be carried on in the spirit of an educational undertaking.

Wages.—We urge upon wage earners everywhere that they oppose wage reductions.

Union Label and Organizing Campaign.—Campaign planned.

Organization of Women Wage Workers.—Plan being worked out.

The Strike of Railway Shopmen.—Owes debt of gratitude to strikers on the Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads.

Some Jurisdictional Disputes

Steam Engineers' Extension of Jurisdiction.—Request of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers for extension of jurisdiction over marine engineers granted.

Teamsters—Railway Clerks. — No reply from Brotherhood of Railway Clerks as to Teamsters' Union carges that it has violated the decision of the El Paso convention.

Machinists and Blacksmiths vs. Street & Electric Railway Employes. Efforts still being made to reach settlement.

Coopers—Carpenters.—Agree to settle disputes among themselves.

Coal River Collieries - Company—Mine Workers.—All charges upheld against the Coal River Collieries company, 70 per cent of the stock of which is owned by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginers. Miners are justified in demand that Jacksonville scale should be paid.

A. F. of L. Non-partisan Political Campaign.—The executive council believes that as a result of its non-partisan political policy the launching of third party movements has been proved wasted effort and injurious to the desire to elect candidates with favorable records.

And so on ad nauseum, especially in listing a host of bills before congress, which it is claimed the A. F. of L. either carried or defeated. At least that is the impression given.

The making of Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday in the District of Columbia is listed as a "bill favorable to labor" that failed to pass.

Other matters touched on are the Panama Canal Zone, child labor, railroad labor legislation, with an especial attack on the railroad labor board, injunction abuses, legal information bureau, education, the labor press, labor's memorial Sunday, labor Sunday and Labor Day.

Its International Relations.

Discussion of international relations is confined to the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and China. There is no mention of either the Amsterdam or the Red Trade Union Internationals.

There is no mention of the question of world trade union unity, recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics or similar subjects that engage the attention of the workers in other countries.

French and Belgians Extol Russ Prisons

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—(Tass)—Having visited prisons in Moscow the Franco-Belgian Workers' Delegation declared as follows: "The Franco-Belgian Delegation is pleased to note that the regime of convicts here ought to be taken as an example for all other countries because Moscow prisons under the guidance of Governors and administration have only one purpose: to teach convicts to work and change them into men capable of collective social intercourse. (Signed) Toledo, Roget, Campion, Chapoin and others."

GERMANY SIGNS PACT FOR TRADE WITH THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC

BERLIN, Oct. 5—The German cabinet has agreed to sign a trade treaty with Russia as soon as it is placed in final form by economic experts. This was the one tangible result of Soviet Foreign Minister Georges Tchitcherin's visit to Berlin.

The treaty will be the most complete any nation has yet signed with Soviet Russia. Various paragraphs of its text deal with the right to settle economic problems, navigation and railroad affairs, taxes, protection for trade, arbitration, and consular matters. A German delegation, headed by an economic expert, Herr von Kerner, will leave immediately for Moscow to complete the treaty.

GERMAN LABOR FAKERS VISITING A. F. OF L. MEET

(Continued from page 1)

certainly set forth the views of the whole delegation.

"The Dawes plan is good," he said. "It is helping to bring peace to Europe. Germany will be able to meet its terms for five or six years."

"And after that?" I asked.

"After that nobody knows. Not even Dawes himself knows what will happen," he answered.

"Nor Morgan."

"Not even Morgan."

When asked to explain why the British workers were opposed to the Dawes plan now more than ever, he declared that this was due to the growing army of unemployed in that country. The British blamed the jobless crisis on the Dawes plan, but Great Britain seemed to Heinig to be a country far away, with which German social-democrats were not much concerned. And anyway, the Dawes plan was only one of these contributing causes to British unemployment.

Peace, Blessed Peace—Between Classes

And the security pact that is now up for discussion at Locarno, Switzerland. The delegation is in favor of it, because, it, too, will help bring "peace" to Europe, to quiet the storm stirred up by the war. Anything that tends in this direction is looked on with favor by these German socialists.

Heinig declared the German social democrats to be opposed to the Franco-British proposal, however, that the armies of the league of nations be allowed to cross Germany to the eastwards, to bolster Poland and the Baltic states in the looming war against the workers' republic. But this opposition does not grow out of any social-democratic desire to protect the Soviet Union. Heinig stated the reasons when he said, "We can't have French armies on German territory," betraying the vaterland brand of German socialists.

In fact Heinig held to the view point that the Soviet union would be the aggressor in the East against the capitalist nations, instead of exactly the contrary. This anti-Soviet attitude came out more clearly in the discussion of the German delegation's visit to Russia. Heinig declared this trip to be a "Communist swindle," but what irked him most was the fact that this delegation, going to the workers' republics, was made up entirely of "unknown workers," from the shops, and not well known trade union officials like the make-up of the present delegation to the United States. This formed the basis largely of his attempt to belittle their trip and their report which was favorable to Soviet rule without exception. Heinig, of course, admitted that he had never been inside the Soviet Union.

The delegation expects to remain here only until Wednesday. Then it will break up and scatter to different sections of the country. Edward A. Wieck of the Illinois coal miners has had the direction or the delegation up to this time. He will have charge of the miners' delegation when it leaves here.

John Hays Hammond Pleads for Scabs to Break Coal Strike

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Lowering the standards for anthracite miners is the proposal to Pennsylvania given by John Hays Hammond, chairman of the former United States Coal Commission. Hammond outlined his plan to the industrial relations section, National Civic Federation, suggesting that an extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature could repeal the state law requiring a worker to serve two years as helper to contract miners before becoming qualified as a miner himself.

Proposes Scabs.

Hammond asserts that the law and complete unionization of anthracite mines gives the United Mine Workers virtual monopoly over hard coal mining labor. He charges that competent bituminous miners are excluded from anthracite fields because of the law, which he declares is "discriminatory and indefensible." Hammond thinks that there are bituminous miners eager to take up strike-breaking in Pennsylvania anthracite fields if the state law would give them a chance.

AMSTERDAM REFUSES AID TO CHINESE

(Continued from page 1)

participate in a drive for Chinese relief received:

"Central Committee of the Workers International Relief,

"Unter Den Linden 11,

"Berlin,

"In connection with our correspondence we hand you herewith a copy of a letter, whfch was sent by us to the Railwaymen's Federation of Pekin, China.

"With greetings,

"International Federation of Trade Unions,

"J. Sassenbach, Secretary."

"Railway Workers Federaiton,

"Chengshow, Honan,

"Pekin.

China Discussed.

"Dear Comrades,

"The present happenings in China were thoroly discussed by our Executive Committee at its meeting on the 17th and 18th of August, and due consideration was given as to whether an international relief action could be organised.

"We need not emphasize that the International Federation of Trade Unions takes the greatest interest in the development of affairs in China, and that it rejoices to see that the Chinese workers are becoming conscious of their rights as men, and are taking up the struggle against their oppressors. It trusts that the Chinese workers, by building up a strong trade union movement and by carrying on an unceasing conflict thru this means, may be able to obtain an improvement in their wretched position. We wish the Chinese working class every success in their endeavors.

We Give Sympathy.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions will always be very pleased to support the Chinese workers in this struggle. At the moment, however, it is unable to help financially by undertaking an international relief action—partly because the uncertainty as to conditions in China, partly because of the economic condition in the countries affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

"We hope, however, that it may be possible for us, now and in the future, to be of service to the Chinese workers in other ways, and hope therefore to have further news from you.

"With cordial wishes for the success of the Chinese trade union movement," etc.

The wording of this letter is that of the Amsterdam translation.

Refusal After Investigation.

This letter of the International Federation of Trade Unions came after the sectrariat of that body had sent a letter to China to find out whether the conditions described by the Workers' International Relief were correct. The answer they received from China showed that the conditions were much worse than even the Workers' International Relief had portrayed.

Upon receiving this letter from the Amsterdam International copies of their answer to a call for relief of Chinese workers were sent to all newspapers in the country. The Rote Fahne, Communist organ, attacked the tactics of the International Federation of Trade Unions in an article headed; No Farthing For Relief—but Fraternal Greetings. Organize the Relief For China."

The Vorwarts immediately made the charge that the letter was false which necessitated the photographing of the letter and publishing all the documentary evidence which the Workers International Relief had on hand in the German press.

Rally Around W. I. R.!

The contents of this letter show to the workers of the Far East that there is only one relief organization that is intending to aid the workers of China in their struggle and that is the Workers' International Relief.

Communists Get the Am. Legion Panicky

OMAHA, Neb., October 5.—"Communism is increasing rapidly in the United States and is promoting propaganda that will fast undermine the nation if drastic steps are not taken to prevent it," declared the American Legion Americanization commission meeting of the national American Legion. It was estimated that there are not less then 1,000,000 Communists in the U. S. and that the movement is being fostered thru the medium of the youth and the Negroes.

Greater Mergers Mean More Militant Battles For the Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, new mergers in the food industries mean new increases in the cost of living, new and greater attacks on the workers' standard of living in these industries, with all the resulting savings in economies of management going as ever in profits to the parasite stockholders.

This is especially true of the acquisition by the Ward Baking Co. of the General Baking Co., creating the greater bread trust, with its sugar refineres, flour mills, dairy companies and bakeries in all sections of the country. The sales of the two corporations now approximate $100,000,000 annually.

• • • •

The Ward corporation has won its present victory over its competitors thru years of clever dealing. It has successfully overcome local prejudices in all those centers that it has invaded. This same shrewdness, born of an attempt to anticipate and overcome public opposition, is revealed in the fact that bread prices were lowered on the eve of the announcement of this new merger. Thus the public is led to believe that monopoly means cheaper bread, whereas, in fact, cheaper prices merely operate as a weapon to kill off small competitors, making the raising of prices in the not distant future an easier task.

• • • •

The Ward corporation is an "open shop" concern. Its bread factories in Chicago were at first unionized, but the bakers' union has since been ousted, with the plants now operating on an anti-union basis. This will be the policy of the merger.

The value of Ward and General Baking shares have gone up on the stock market, and the only explanation is that thru the merger many savings will be effected that will result in growing profits. No mention, of course, is made of higher prices later on, according to the well-known business principle of "all the traffic will bear."

• • • •

Similar developments are revealed in the acquisition of the Liberty Yeast Co., by the Fleischman corporation, and of the merging of 27 canneries operating in the southeastern Alaska territory, where the fish trust, with the aid of Secretary of Commerce Hoover has been steadily building its power, while the workers in its employ suffer the worst exploitation.

• • • •

Just the other day another shipment of newsprint paper was received by the DAILY WORKER from the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., that has three mills in Canada, where much of the newsprint used in the United States comes from. Now comes the news, however, that this company is to be swallowed by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Ltd., along with another paper concern. Over in New England, similar consolidations are taking place.

When the first stages of such mergers were being perfected a quarter of a century ago, under the direction of the great Wall Street bankers, including the elder J. Pierpont Morgan, there was a great noise in Washington. "Teddy" Roosevelt in the white house at Washington was just beginning to warm up as a trust buster, while the Sherman anti-trust law was being brought into action.

Today, however, all is quiet in Washington. The Coolidge administration looks with approving eyes on these business consolidations, the state legislatures are quiescent, the interstate commerce commission lends a helping hand and the courts have nothing to say. The era of greater consolidations develops unchallenged.

• • • •

Not even from the camp of organized labor, the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, does there go forth a challenge, declaring for militant struggles for the organization of the workers in these industries. Against the amalgamation of dollars, there is no counter move for the amalgamation of workers' organizations, in order that they may be the better able to carry on the struggle.

The official labor regime leaves it to the workers themselves, in most cases completely unorganized, to develop these struggles. This they will be forced to do for their own protection, or face a gradually lowering standard of living.

Hillquit and Thomas, Workers' Enemies, Oppose Communists

(Continued from page 1)

treachery to the workers stands the Workers (Communist) Party!

Against Socialists.

Against Hillquit and his puppet, Thomas, stands Gitlow!

All honest minded workingmen and working women should support the Workers (Communist) Party in the New York election campaign. Help roll up a large vote for Gitlow and Communism as a deserving answer to the socialist party and its misleaders who refused a united labor ticket in New York.

Support the Workers (Communist) Party and battle for a Workers' and farmers' government!

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

THE OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON!

Third Annual Youth Ball

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10

ROOSEVELT HALL, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road.

DON'T MISS IT—IT WILL BE A REAL EVENT!

Music by I. Letchinger's Excellent Jazz Orchestra—the Mid-West Syncopators.

Refreshments of the Best Kind——Dancing Until 1 A. M.

ADMISSION 35c—Tickets may be secured at the DAILY WORKER office, the local W. P. office and from Y. W. L. members.

Auspices, Young Workers League, Local Chicago.

REGISTER NOW TO VOTE FOR WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES

REGISTRATION week begins New York City October 5. P ing places will be open daily O 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 from 5 p. m. to 10: p. m. and on Saturday, October from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. for t registration of voters.

All voters must register to be a to vote. No one can vote unless th register.

Register early. Don't wait for t last day.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO REGISTE AND VOTE

All citizens by birth or natur ization of 21 years and over, w have resided for 4 months and w be in the election district 30 days election day (November 3).

HOW TO REGISTER

Go to the nearest polling place the place where you live and inqui if that is the poll for the electi district in which you reside. Gi your name and address to the el tion inspector, who will write it register. You will then sign yo name to the book. The clerk w give you an enrollment blank, which are the emblems of the thr official parties. But one does n have to enroll. The only thing t enrollment means, is, to have right to vote at the primaries. B since our party did not poll su cient votes at the last election t primaries do not affect us, becau we are not on the ballot as a reg ar party, but as an "independe political nomination" by petition.

Those who do not enroll, leave t slip blank, fold it and hand it to t clerk who will place it in the ball box.

Don't fail to register on any o of the registration days. First vote must also have a certificate of lit acy.

Powers Gather at Locarno for War on Soviet Russ

(Continued from page 1)

many fears a Russo-Pole agreem as much as Great Britain and Fran

Depends on Germany.

The danger of a western acc against the workers' union hangs o nously over the Locarno conferen and represents the beginning of a c certed attack on the Soviet Union

* * *

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. Friendly gestures, indicating t Germany is on an equal footing w the allies in the negotiation of a curity pact, were made today at formal opening of the security p conference here.

Austen Chamberlain, British f eign minister, proposed that th should not be any formal presiden of the conference.

"We should meet on a footing perfect equality," said Chamberla

This move was understood to h been taken because German delega feared that M. Briand might be ma the president and dominate the c ference.

"I am most favorably impresse said M. Briand, French foreign m ister, after the first session of t conference, when asked to comme on the trend of the negotiations.

The jurists will meet this aft noon, when it is expected that t work of drafting a proposed pact w be undertaken.

FIRST -help! CHICAGO

DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTY

GIVEN BY THE NORTH SIDE BRANCH.

There'll be
AN AUCTION
(you'll die laughing at it!)
of original cartoons by Labor's best artists.

There'll be
A PRIZE
(no charge!)
of a portrait study by Lydia Gibson, of the lucky number at the door.

There'll be—FREE—(no kiddin'!)

HOME MADE LIFE PRESERVERS and COFFEE THAT'LL WARM YOUR HEART!

MUSIC
by the Red Finnish Orchestra.

DANCING
as good as you'll make it!

And this is only a part of what you will get for fifty cents.

SUNDAY NIGHT
OCTOBER 18, 1925

IMPERIAL HALL
2406 N. HALSTED ST.

You'll have a good time—and we don't mean maybe!

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

. F. OF L. FAKER WHO LOST HIS PIE-CARD CALLS UPON ALL HIS FELLOW FAKERS TO HELP HIM GET IT BACK

Heated discussion developed in the headquarters of the T. U. E. L. han the following circular letter was discovered in the mail. The discussion ose over whether it was the funniest, or only one of the funniest things n across in a long time. Then the debate shifted as to whether or not relief committee should be organized for the downtrodden and oppressed bor fakers, thrown out on to a cold, cruel world by heartless open shop sses in the executive council of the American Federation of Labor whose ecialty is grinding the faces of the or organizers who were left behind hen Sammy died. Here it is:

EMMET T. FLOOD.
25 N. Francisco Ave., Chicago, Ill.
o the Delegates Assembled at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to You I Appeal for Economic and Social Justice.

On January the first, nineteen ndred and three, I received a writ- n request from the late President muel Gompers to meet him in con- rence at Washington, D. C.

On my arrival there, he advised e that the executive council had cided to appoint me as one of their neral organizers, a position which accepted.

For twenty two and a half of the st years of my life I have given to e toiling masses of America, almost om the beginning I have received tters of praise for my efforts and ccess from the late President Gom- rs and Secretary Morrison, and almost every letter I have received om President Green during his ort term in office he has favorably mmented on my work as ageneral ganizer. I think my ability to rve in that capacity is well known the labor movement in America.

A Slave to an Ideal.

The late President Gompers and cretary Morrison were both aware the fact that I had several posi- ons offered to me at an increased lary over that paid by the Federa- on, but the American Federation of bor was an ideal to me and I had desire to remain in the service as ng as health would permit.

On June 23rd, 1925, I received a tter from President Green in which stated in "His Exalted Position" had decided to discharge all the ganizers of the A. F. of L. and ade a stipulation that any organizer ho wanted his job back must make individual application.

Lockout—And Boycott, Too!

On August 5th, Mr. Green again rote me and informed me that as r as I was concerned the lockout as permanent, so I am not only ing locked out but I am being boy- otted from ever obtaining a posi- on at a trade that I have served for nearly twenty three years. I nderstand that six of the oldest and ost efficient organizers of the A. F. L. have suffered the same fate.

By Mr. Green's actions he has tablished a lockout for the em- loyes on the A. F. of L., created an pen shop, put into effect the boycott olished seniority rights and abolish- d any possibility for old age pension r faithful workers in the service of e A. F. of L. and has violated every rincipal of the trade union move- ent.

My discharge from the official staff the A. F. of L. comes at a time hen six of my eleven children are school age and are in absolute eed of my assistance and my home mortgaged for all that it can stand, urthermore, you are aware of the ct that the salary of the organizers ever was large enough to lay away fficient funds to take care of a ituation in which I now find myself.

Discovered—A Constitution.

I am very familiar with the con- itution of the A. F. of L. and in no art of it does it give the president e right to do the thing which is omplained of in this letter.

I ask that you use your efforts as delegate to the Atlantic city con- ention, so that this convention may ke some action to redress this rious and unjustifiable wrong afflict- d,on the old and faithful organizers f the American Federation of Labor.

With best wishes, I remain, sin- rely and fraternally yours,
EMMET T. FLOOD.

Cut Wages In Troy

TROY, N. Y. (FP)—Wages of orkers at Troy Blanket Mills are ut 10 per cent affecting over 200 orkers.

HOTEL WORKERS, ORGANIZE YOUR RANKS TO FIGHT!

N. Y. Amalgamated Union Invites You

By JOSEPH MARES
(Progressive Committee, Amalgamated Food Workers)

NEW YORK CITY—The time is ripe, and the moment has come to wake up. The bosses see our weakness and fear of their weapons and begin to enslave us more day by day. The hours of work increase daily, and the wages and day off decrease everywhere. Our duty is to rally our forces and, instead of weakening we must present a strong front and fight back with more strength and courage than ever.

The field is open to every one, and the army of hotel workers is increasing rapidly; don't remain behind and wait until the last moment, because it may be too late, and all the probabilities which we have today for a sure victory may turn against us, thanks to your lack of activity.

We have all the aces in the deck, which means to say that the game is ours if we stick together and attack our oppressors without fear with the amount of courage required. Do not forget this, we are going to beat them with their own weapons because we feel sure of this method, which by experience in other parts, brought us many victories.

Do not complain about your conditions, because they are the ones you make by your own negligence. Organize, be a man and show the bosses that you still live and think about having human and decent conditions.

Two years ago, one of our comrades fell dead in the dining room of one of the biggest hotels in this city from overwork and bad food. But the management of the hotel, trying to avoid the trouble which might have come to them, instead of sending him home, sent him to the hospital, and managed to state that he died in the same of some disease of the lungs.

This was untrue. When the man fell in the middle of the dining room, he died instantly of a cardiac attack, which was caused by the paralysis of the heart by excitement or over work.

Unfortunately, most of the people who frequent the hotel and restaurants, take the waiters for dumbells, (in the instance of being unorganized, they are correct) but people ignore the fact that among the waiters there are a lot of boys, who devote the few hours they have off in studying how they will be able to emancipate their class.

So don't let the skunks and supporters of the boss, bluff you, and don't fail to answer to the appeal of those who fight in the rank of the unions for decent human conditions, and come to the union, the only place where you can find relief. The hotel Workers' Branch is at 133 West 51st St., New York City.

Window Cleaners Win Minimum Wage of $40 for 45 Hours

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—New York window cleaners organized in the Window Cleaners' Protective Union won $2 a week wage increase for workers formerly getting $38 weekly and $1 a week more for those getting $39, bringing the minimum weekly wage to $40. Hours remain at 45.

The union's fight against open shops continues with success. Six shops recently signed for union conditions.

Build the DAILY WORKER

EXPULSIONS NOW WITHOUT A SIGN OF JUSTIFICATION

Trade Union Communists Have No Rights

By J. L. COOPER

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—On July 20, Brother E. Steinberger, a member of the Bookkeepers, and Stenographer Union, Local 12646, brot up charges against me accusing me that my "conduct at the regular meeting of the union was unbecoming members of this union."

The specific points of the charges read as follow:

1. "At this meeting the trial committee elected at the June meeting in the case of George Primoff on the charges of being a member of the Workers Party, a Communist organization and a member of the Trade Union Educational League, reported finding the defendent guilty.

2. "Chernow and J. L. Cooper as members of the trial committee submitted a minority report, exonerating Primoff and demanding a dismissal of the charges."

All Opposition A "Crime"

So my first offense was, that I submitted a minority report in Primoff's case and the second crime I committed was, that I tried to exonerate Primoff and demanded to dismiss his trial. Probably it would not surprise me, if these charges were brought by a Tammany Hall man or a republican, who never pretended to be a friend of the workers and who by the nature of his party had to prosecute any member that looked like a "red" by his active participation in the union. But the charges were brout by a socialist, "who was ready to give his life for the labor movement" (as long as it serves his purpose) and the verdict was supported by socialists.

The trial committee decided that to submit a minority report is not a crime and I should not be expelled on this charges. Neither could Steinberger prove that I acted as an attorney for Primoff though I did try to exonerate Primoff on the basis that he was not given a fair trial.

A "Fair Trial" Another Crime

My demand for a fair trial in the case of a Communists was considered by our brothers—socialists a terrible crime. But they coult not expell on such charges so they changed the nature of the case and expelled me because **I am a member of the Workers Party of America.**

At the membership meeting of the union I quoted the Workers Party resolution on our work in the trade union, the resolutions of the 5th congress of the Comintern in which it is stated clearly that the Communists must build the unions, they must strenghten them and work for amalgamation and organize the unorganized.

Innocent—But Guilty Anyhow

It is true I admitted that I am a member of the W. P. of A. and confessed that I am proud of it, because the Communists are the only ones who sincerely and energetically work in the union for the benefit of the workers. I brought in facts by which I proved that while I, a Communist, tried my best to support any organizational plan in the union, the accuser Steinberger and some other brothers of his type hampered the work, they fought against any plan that would really be usefull for the union. My witness, the president of the union openly declared that up to Primoff's trial I was one of the best union members. The only crime I committed is that I defended a Communist.

None of the socialist stars of the union could give any argument to disapprove my statement in regards to the role of the Workers Party in the labor movement, none of them dared to deny the president's admission that I was one of the best unionists. Very few participated in the voting, because they could not expel me, but were afraid to vote against the decision, because that would mean a new trial and another month would be lost.

The Bookkeepers' Union leaders proved how much they care for their union and where they could put any one who will dare to be active and question their ability.

Butte Labor Unions Think Single Girls Should Have the Jobs

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 5.—The Silver Bow (Butte) trades and labor council recommends to all local unions that they follow the example of the Butte clerks' union and bar married women from membership.

The recommendation is supposed to be an answer to the practice of many Butte firms of giving job preference to married women, making it harder for girls and single women to get employment. In some cases man and wife are given jobs by the same house. The council takes the position that when there are not enuf decent jobs to go around the girls that have no provider should get the first chance.

Billposters' Ball.

Billposters' Union, Local No. 1, will hold its annual ball at the Arcadia Ballroom Nov. 17.

Compare British Unions To the A. F. of L. Meet

(Picture on Page 1.)

WHILE the highest councils of labor union reaction are meeting in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, it will be a good comparison for American workers to read an account from the Sunday Worker of London, England, of the end of the first day's session of the British Trades Union Congress at Scarborough on September 7. The account is as follows:

THE day ended with a big fight on a most important resolution on the aims of trade unionism. By many delegates this was considered as an open challenge to the policy of Mr. J. H. Thomas, E. Joseph (Tailors and Garment Makers) moved:—

That this congress declares that the trade union movement must organize to prepare the trade unions in conjunction with the party of the workers to struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

At the same time congress warns the workers against all attempts to introduce capitalist schemes of copartnership, which in the past have failed to give the workers any positive rights, but instead have usually served as fetters retarding the forword movements.

Congress further considers that strong, well-organized shop committees are indispensable weapons in the struggle to force the capitalists to relinquish their grip on industry, and therefore pledges itself to do all in its power to develop and strengthen workshop organization.

THE mover argued that the resolution was of a revolutionary nature. Better conditions could not be secured within capitalism. The congress was being asked to declare that the aim of trade unionism was the destruction of capitalism.

Harry Pollitt (secretary of National Minority Movement) seconded, and declared that—

Any attempt to secure better wages and conditions nowadays immediately became a revolutionary fight in which unions were faced with the political struggles. When capitalism had been overthrown the conditions of life would depend greatly upon the trade unions, and these committees would do much to fit them for their duties.

THEY would see from the report of the negotiations with the Russian trade unions that the general council had agreed in other language with what the first paragraph of the resolution stood for.

The second paragraph was aimed at those who, as the president had said, were now trying to effect collaboration with the employers now that capitalism was in a bad way.

The third paragraph contained the only solution for the difficulties of reorganization which they had been discussing. They should now begin to organize for the control of production.

MR. SEXTON (Dockers) replied to Pollitt, and said the resolution was thinly-veiled Communism.

Frank Lemaire (Compositors) and Annie Loughlin (Garment Makers) spoke in favor of the resolution, which was carried by 2,466,000 votes to 1,218,000.

HOWAT'S LOCAL MINERS' UNION RAISES PROTEST

Also Calls for Trade Union Unity

MULBERRY, Kansas, Oct. 5.—The Kansas miners are among the most militant workers in America, and one of the best locals in this respect is that to which the old fighter for the miners, Alexander Howat, belongs. The following is a resolution passed by Howat's local in protest at the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala from the United States:

We Protest

"We the members of Local 2397 U. M. W. of A. Mulberry, Kans., in meeting assembled, protest the nefarious act of Secretary of State Kellogg in debarring Shapurji Saklatvala, champion of the freedom of India from the grip of imperialism and a representative of militant labor in the parliament of Great Britain, from landing in the United States of America.

"This but demonstrates, that the imperialists of the world are one when it comes to an attack on labor. It is our opinion that this act, at this time, is but a forerunner of a wholesale debarring of progressive labor leaders, not alone from America, but from all imperialist nations.

Call on Other Locals to Act

"We call upon our fellow miners in every local union to join us and the millions of other workers in this protest. It is high time that American labor assert itself and answer the call of our brothers, in other lands, for unity. This debarring of Saklatvala is but an addition to the open shop drive to crush organized labor and stop its forward march toward international brotherhood. It is a timely warning and a test by the imperialists to see how far they can go, in the open, against those who dare champion our cause.

District 14 Takes Lead

"In making this protest we are sure that we speak for more than our own local, of District 14. It was here that men and women struck, marched and went to jail against the outrageous industrial court law. It was here that one of the guns of the exploiters was spiked.

"We say to our brother workers everywhere that District 14 shall never stand by and allow outrages at home or abroad to be perpetrated against labor. The cause of Saklatvala is our cause. The freedom of all oppressed people is our mission as well as his and we pledge ourselves at all times to this end that all the chains of slavery shall be broken and all the workers of the world shall be free.

"Signed,
Alexander Howat
L. H. Maxwell
Joe Bierbrodt
S. T. Wakefield."

Health Head Hangs Self When Workers Can't Get Increase

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Worried at the state's refusal to grant wage increases to his subordinates in the public health department, Dr. Eugene R Kelley, state commissioner of public health hung himself in the attic of his home.

Glove Workers Organize.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The first glove workers' union in New York City is being organized. Canvas and jersey gloves are made by the firm with which the union is signing a closed shop agreement. A 44-hour week, increased wages, roomier workrooms with more light and air and electric fans and 10-minute rest periods in the morning and afternoon are the improved conditions won by the union workers. Gloves made by the union workers will bear the union label.

Sweatshop Probes Reveal Violation of Labor Statutes

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 5.—Sweatshops where minors are improperly employed in clothing manufacture were investigated by truant officers in Garfield.

Nine children in one shop told the officers that they worked from 8½ to 9½ hours daily without work papers. They said they attended continuation school.

Minors are not supposed to be employed over eight hours daily.

AN AGREEMENT TO GET BASIS FOR NEW FIGHT

Green "Settles" Craft Squabble as Usual

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 5.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor announced that an agreement had been reached in the jurisdictional dispute between the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Unions, which has tied up $250,000,000 in construction thruout the country.

The agreement which was signed by the officers of the unions and Mr. Green, provides that hostilities shall cease immediately and that all work shall be resumed at once. A number of points at issue will be submitted to a tribunal, whose decisions are supposed to be accepted by both unions, but which will only be grounds for a new squabble.

Both parties agreed to the re-establishment of the 1911 agreement, which had been abrogated. A meeting of the two executive boards will be held at the earliest possible date to create the tribunal which will adjudicate the disputed issue.

RAILWAY MEN TO VOTE ON STRIKE FOR WAGE RAISE

Insist on 5 Pct. Granted by Rail Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Locomotive engineers and firemen on the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Cumberland, are taking a strike vote, due to the fact that the company has for the fifth time refused to pay the 5 per cent wage increase authorized by the railroad labor board and paid by all other Class 1 roads.

Reports are that a large majority are voting to quit work.

Meanwhile the Western Maryland has published advertisements calling for strikebreakers, stating that it understands the strike vote is in progress. It suggests that "Only men who desire permanent positions need apply," thus threatening the same permanent blacklist against striking engineers and firemen that it has maintained against the thousands of shopmen who struck two years ago. The company turned its shop work over to contractors, and it former shopmen were not re-employed, because they refused to accept the contract scheme which permitted the company to evade payment of shop wages fixed by the rail labor board.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 4.—Settlement of the jurisdictional dispute between Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the Operative Plasterers' International Association seemed probable after conferences held by the union heads and the president of the American Federation of Labor.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY UNION TAKES BACKWARD STEPS

Adopts "B. & O. Plan"; Kills Amalgamation

DETROIT, Mich. Oct. 5.—Complete surrender to the railroad companies' attempt to make labor unions into company unions is the essence of the action of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes triennial convention just ended here. The union by resolution makes an offer for class collaboration with the railroad management.

The resolution specified approvingly as an example the infamous "B and O. plan" which is destroying the shopmen's unions and which is one of the leading issues upon which Wm. H. Johnston (B. and O. Bill) of the International Association of Machinists was repudiated by the I. A. M. membership in the recent election—although Johnston still clings to office by having stolen the election.

Another resolution, which indicates the reactionary policy of the union leaders was a condemnation of "Communism as we understand Communism." This went along with a report showing a tragic loss of membership—and a proposal to build a 14 story building in Detroit where the union owns considerable values in real estate.

Amalgamation and other progressive measures seem to have been completely lost in the welter of class collaboration resolutions and speeches, though the Maintenance of Waymen's Union was one of the first large unions to endorse amalgamation for the railway industry.

F. H. Fljozdal will be president for another three years. E. E. Millman was re-elected international secretary-treasurer. Canada has two men on the executive board, W. V. Turnbull of Montreal and E. J. Turnbull of Toronto. The other vice-presidents and C. E. Crook of Detroit, A. F. Stout of Chicago, T. C. Carroll of Covington, Ky., and H. Hemenway of Detroit. Other executive board members are W. O. Beaver of Denver, F. M. Sillik, Ames, Iowa, John F. Towle of Roxbury, Mass., and George H. Davis of Covington, Ky.

Misfortune Pursues Miners in Perfectly "Safe" Scab Mines

By REGINA MYROSKI

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Last week two miners died as the result of injuries sustained while scabbing for two of the local mines. Gus Moore of Bellaire, Ohio was killed instantly under the fall of a stone at the Parrs Run Mine, this city, while John Halesky of Glendale, W. Va., only 19 years old, was injured at the Hitchman Mine, McMechen, W. Va. One of his legs was amputated in an effort to save his life, but in vain.

The two above accidents of course were due to the extremely safe conditions of most of the scab mines in northern West Virginia. Although the death of these two miners has caused great sorrow at their homes it cannot be said that such is the effect on those owing and operating the mines. What care the capitalists for the death of two of their unprotesting slaves so long as it does not affect their pocketbooks and does not detract from their profits?

Retail Dress Goods Clerks Insist on 10 O'clock Closing Hour

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Retail dress goods clerks are demanding thru their union that all shops close at 10 p. m.

The United Hebrew Trades is assisting in the settling of differences between employers and workers.

MEXICAN LABOR ATTACHE VISITS SOVIET MILLS

Textile Industry Is Given His O. K.

It is known that the Calles government of Mexico, in exchange for the political support of the leaders of the Regional Confederation of Labor of Mexico (C. R. O. M.) in practically turning over the Mexican masses as subjects to Wall Street imperialism, agreed to give the "Mexican Gompers" (Luis N. Morones) a cabinet position and to appoint, along with every minister to foreign nations, a "labor attache."

This institution is about the most malodorous incident of class "harmony" we know of and we are not certain what qualifications one must have to be a "labor attache" of a Mexican minister, but if we don't miss our guess, the writer of the following article, who is "labor attache" to the Mexican minister at Moscow, is liable to be recalled if he keeps up writing as follows.

• • •

"MOSCOW, Augst 19, 1925.—Thanks to comrades of the Textile Workers' Union, I obtained an opportunity to visit some textile mills in Moscow and district.

"I looked over the 'Kalinin Mill,' producing woolen fabrics lying some distance southeast of the Red capital. I saw the first model dye works and cotton spinning mill employing over 3,000 men and women, which lies to the east of the city.

"I visited a lace factory on the other side of the Moskva river to the south west of Moscow. I likewise saw the biggest mill, the 'Dyedo-Guchkovsky,' thrity versts out. The technical equipment of the mills is in every sense of the word up-to-date; the most of the machinery is British.

"Despite my having visited, comparatively speaking, only a few Russian mills, I have obtained a certain definite impression as to the intensive growth of the textile industry which is, nevertheless, not yet in a position to satisfy all the demands of the Russian market. At the moment a considerable amount of piece goods are still being imported from abroad.

"The hygenic and sanitary conditions, the running of the works, protection of labor, the whole spirit reigning in the Soviet mills, are such as can only cause the workers in other countries to envy the lot of the employes in them.

"Wages are calculated in accordance with prevailing market prices and completely answer to the needs of the textile worker.

"Women enjoy the same rates with the man for the same work, while there are, furthermore, special labor protection regulations applying to them.

"With regard to the labor of young workers, I may say that in not one of the mills I visited did I see either boys or girls under sixteen years of age. Such a state of affairs naturally serves as an excellent means of preventing the worker from exhausting his physical powers by undertaking work at too early an age.

"The trade union representatives work in close contact with the mill management which is appointed by the competent organs of the Soviet government.

"The peaceful working together of these two factors in industry is the best refutation of the view prevalent in capitalist countries that if trade and industry are to flourish, there must be no interference on the part of the trade unions in questions connected with factory administration.

"I consider the following as the two most essential gains won by the unions: Direct participation of the unions in administration, and prohibition of child labor under 16.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the Soviet workers will continue to march along the road they have already set out on, while serving as a constant example to their fellow workers of the whole world. (Signed) M. Martinez, Delegate of the Regional Confederation of Mexico."

• • •

It might be said in addition that the Textile Workers Industrial Union of Russia has 621,000 members, which strength—when reached by the American "split-to-pieces and killed-one-at-atime" textile "unions," may entitle McMahon and the other fakers to open their traps about Soviet Russia and its labor unions.

John J. McNamara

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—With a fine of $1,000 and a prison term of one to five years hanging over his head, John J. McNamara, convicted in criminal court here of blackmail in connection with labor troubles in Indianapolis last year, was at liberty today in bonds of [illegible] pending the outcome of his appeal to the state supreme court.

A la Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—Charged with extortion, Patrolman John Herlien of the Springfield police force was suspended from the force today for one month.

DETROIT MEMBERSHIP MEETING UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSES DECISION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—The Detroit meeting, held Sunday, Sept. 27, to discuss the Bolshevization and reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, 286 members being present, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"The Detroit membership meeting accepts the report of the representative of the Central Executive Committee on Bolshevization and reorganization and promises to give united support to the Central Executive Committee in this campaign and in the general party work.

"We give our full confidence to the Central Executive Committee in the spirit of the decision of the Communist International received during the convention regarding the party leadership.

"The decision of the Communist International which is the basis upon which the new Central Executive Committee was unanimously elected puts an end to all legitimate further controversy.

"We declare our earnest intention to vigorously support the Central Executive Committee in its efforts to carry out the many tasks ahead of us and to support with equal energy the policies laid down for our party by the national convention.

"Resolved: That we accept and endorse fully the decision of the Communist International and all the actions of the convention. We endorse the expulsion of Lore from the party and the removal of Askeli from the editorship of Tyomies and pledge our fullest co-operation in the struggle against the right wing within our party. We greet the determined attitude taken by the convention on the Bolshevization of our party and the recognition by the convention that the reorganiaztion of our party on a shop nuclei basis is a real advancement of our party towards Communist maturity.

"We pledge the Central Executive Committee our fullest support and co-operation in carrying out all decisions."

In the discussion of the resolution, four of the members present spoke against its adoption. These speakers argued that an appeal was being taken against the decision of the Communist International in the belief that the Communist International had acted upon misinformation; and that as supporters of the appeal they would be unwilling to vote an endorsement of the decision of the Communist International, altho they were willing to accept it and carry it out.

The representative of the Central Executive Committee, Comrade Minor, in closing the debate, declared that a part of the process of Bolshevization consists in bringing about a condition in the party under which no one would be willing to propagate the idea that the Communist International acts upon misinformation. The propagation in the party of the idea that the Communist International acts upon misinformation, said Minor, leads inevitably to the conclusion in the minds of members that the Communist International acts in an irresponsible way, that the Communist International cannot be depended upon by the American section for guidance. He commented that the minutes of the session of the presidium of the Comintern Executive of about a year and a half ago, showed that Comrade Zinoviev at that time forecasted the coming inevitable exit of Lore from the party, for Lore was beginning his propaganda with the claim that the Communist International acts in American affairs upon misinformation, that the Comintern leaders do not understand American conditions. Minor asked the membership not to take the position that the Comintern "acted upon misinformation," but to believe that the Comintern has acted in a responsible manner as the most reliable guide for the revolutionary workers in America and in all other countries of the world.

The vote thereupon being taken, all present voted for the Central Executive Committee resolution and the chairman, Comrade Edgar Owens, declared the decision to be unanimous.

RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN PERFORMANCE & DANCE SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Sunday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

District Five Elects Jakira as Organizer

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5.—At the last meeting of the District Executive Committee of Pittsburgh, Comrade A. Jakira was elected district organizer of District Five in place of Comrade Arne Swabeck. All communications pertaining to district matters should be sent to A. Jakira, Room 5, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Sunday, Oct. 11, 2. p m., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St. J. J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

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Problems of the Reorganization of Our Party

By H. PURO,
Editor of the Eteenpain.

Reorganization of our Party along the lines of shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) is one of the biggest tasks that our Party has ever had.

Undoubtedly we will face many difficulties before this work is accomplished. But we simply must have one solid unified Party in this country in order that we may be able to conduct the class struggle of the American working class and in order that we may in the near future have the working class conquer the economic and political power.

We can no longer tolerate the present federation and geographical basis of our Party. This very form of organization offers fertile soil for different views and different kinds of actions in the Party matters and places different sections of the Party membership too far away from Party life. Our Party, in the present organizational form, is too loose for functioning as an effective apparatus, in order that it may be able to conduct the class struggle, it must be centralized so that the membership may be quickly mobilized for every occasion.

Now then, the question arises; how can we best realize our reorganization plan? In the language sections of our Party there are more difficulties than in those sections where the whole membership is English speaking. Especially in some large sections like the Finnish Federation, where there are some branches as large as from 200 to 400 and even 600 members, consisting of workers of many trades and occupations and large numbers of housewives and servant girls. In these branches reorganization presents the most difficult problems and cannot easily be carried out. In the big branches reorganization is so much more difficult, because in them there are always elements who are more nominally members than really active ones.

We find in the large branches many theoretically backward members, who have become members of our Party rather to express their sympathy thereby and in order that they may have the benefit of the social and cultural life, which these branches offer them. In these branches, if we will not find some special ways and means to deal with them, we may lose most of our present members. In any case we lose some of our present membership, but we may be able to save them for our sympathetic organizations (Workers Clubs), and later win many of them back to the Party.

Also in many of the small towns and agricultural communities, there is only a Finnish Branch. There, also, the process of reorganization meets with difficulties. However, even in these places new organization form, even if branch can be only nominally turned into international branch, but really remains Finnish branch, they will become directly connected to the Party and therefore closer to it. In many instances these branches will be broken up into several shop nuclei and street nuclei.

In many localities the membership of the branches is so divided in their industries, that they can at first only be organized in the international branches. Even this will be a great step forward from the present language form of organization and can later, when conditions change, be easily transformed into shop nuclei. Of course the language difficulty is a big problem in the functioning of members in these international branches. But a great bulk of Federation members have already so much knowledge of the English language that they may easily learn more and the new form of organization offers them better possibilities than ever before.

In many industrial centers, however, where Federation members are working mainly in one industry, reorganization is a comparatively easy matter. In such instances their employment has already laid the ground work for our organization. We simply must organize our comrades for their Party work and instruct them how to carry on their activities.

Of course, because there are among the many nationalities of workers in this country, very few members in the Party in many shops there can be found Party members who all speak the same language. In these cases it takes some time before a really effectively functioning Party unit could be built. But after our comrades will learn how to approach their fellow workers in the shop, they will become more and more effective in their work. There is no doubt that the Party will assist them in every possible way.

I think that in many places reorganization is much easier than the comrades may believe, so that we must not think that the C. I. has given our Party an impossible task, which cannot be fulfilled. This, however, does not mean that we shall hide from ourselves all the difficulties and therefore think reorganization as an easy matter. The greater the task is and the more difficulties there are, the harder we must grasp this work and carry it out unitedly.

Of course only mechanical reorganization is not sufficient and does not mean very much. If we cannot organize our members into newly organized units for their functions we are lost. So it is absolutely necessary, in the question of reorganization, to carry out a very effective ideological campaign in order to teach our members what reorganization really means. Therefore, bolshevization propaganda must go hand in hand with reorganization work and in many instances, it must go before it.

Our Federation membership must become convinced that reorganization and bolshevization of our Party means to Americanize them in the bolshevistic sense of that word. They must realize that, hitherto, they have been members only of some kind of by-organization and that reorganization means to bring them closely to the fold of the revolutionary party of American workers as full fledged members. Our members must admit that, at present, in the Federation branches which are more like clubs, Party activities have suffered. Party members must have a separate apparatus, thru which they can plan to carry out the duties of the Party. Workers clubs and other sympathetic organizations are good and necessary of course, in order to help us maintain connections with the masses, but they cannot function as Party basic organizations, as Party units.

It is, however, clear that we can never carry out reorganization by a theoretical and ideological campaign alone. We must, without further delays and hesitation, start actual reorganization work at once.

In the process of that work our ideological campaigns will assist and become understandable for the membership. So far as our Party and its various language sections are progressing in this difficult work, so much more experience we will get, and our seemingly impossible task becomes comparatively easy.

Towards those cases among our membership in which we find that they are not yet fully ripe and ready, we must have some patience and not handle them too ruthlessly, but try to explain the matter. Entirely different methods, of course, should be used where conscious opposition to reorganization is raising its head. We cannot tolerate this in this great crisis which is confronting our Party in its reorganization and bolshevization work.

Comrades, let us go into this work wholeheartedly. Let us show in the process of this task that we are worthy to be called Communists. If we go into this work in this spirit, then we surely will accomplish it successfully.

Shop Nuclei Lead to a Bolshevik Mass Party

By S. JONAS.

(Shop Nuclei Organizer Brownsville Section).

When the question of reorganizing and Bolshevizing the party comes up, we understand that it means that the Workers Party, instead of being the small organization that it has been up till now, will become a Bolshevik mass party. This can be accomplished only when we make use of the daily struggles which come up before the workers in the shops and combine these activities with the political struggles which the party carries on and make them a daily issue among the workers in the shops. This work can be carried on effectively only thru the means of shop nuclei.

The following are a few examples to illustrate how the work has been carried on by the shop nuclei in the Brownsville section of New York City.

In the Freiheit of June 10, there appeared an article which showed how the two shop nuclei of Brownsville made use of the slogan not to work the first of May and how the comrades made it a shop issue. Not only did these factories not work, but the shop nuclei took advantage of the opportunity of carrying on Communist propaganda in connection with the first of May.

A second instance was when the workers of one factory went out on strike for the recognition of the union. In this factory there was only one party member. The section organizer immediately called a conference of the party members including two sympathizers and organized a shop nucleus. In spite of the fact that the comrades had not had the necessary experience, they succeeded in having the strikers invite party comrades to address their shop meetings. These party members have greatly influenced the strikers. When the DAILY WORKER carried a report of the strike activities in Brownsville, these strikers spread hundreds of copies of the DAILY WORKER. The strike was a stubborn one and if not for the members of the other shop nuclei who helped the strikers financially and organized many street demonstrations, it is quite probable that the strike would have been lost. With the help of the shop nuclei the strike was won after a struggle of 18 weeks. This activity won over many workers because the shop nuclei carried on their daily struggles.

The shop nuclei also made use of the sentiment of the workers for amalgamation, pointing out to the workers that only the Workers Party is sincerely interested to amalgamate the unions and that all the others are really fighting against amalgamation and are not more than indifferently progressive.

That the shop nuclei serves as a means of gaining members for the party can be proved by the fact that in Brownsville which is anything but an industrial center, there already exist seven shop nuclei with a membership of 32, only eight of which were members of the party before the organization of the shop nuclei.

The shop nuclei are also effecitve in the organization of the Trade Union Educational League into a mass organization. It is a fact, that a year ago, when the sentiment for amalgamation in this trade was much stronger than at the present time, only ten members would come to a meeting of the T. U. E. L. At the present time, from 40 to 50 members come to the meetings of the T. U. E. L.

It is also interesting to note how the shop nuclei are organized to carry out the party work in the shops. Of course the organization of shop nuclei in those shops where three party members were employed was not difficult. The three members met and organized a shop nucleus. They elected an organizer and secretary and immediately started to function as a nucleus to carry out the work in their shop. An important duty of each member being the instruction that each meber gives to a certain number of workers in the shop with the purpose of drawing them into the nucleus.

The work however, was much more difficult in those shops where only one party member worked. In those cases, the section organizer together with the party comrades had many conferences with the sympathizers explaining to them that if they supported the Communist position in the unions, helped the Workers Party financially and are sympathetic to the Communist movement, there is no reason why they should not become members of the party and work out the plans which they carry out. This propaganda was successful and in four shops where only one party member had previously workers four shop nuclei were formed. In one shop where not even one party member had previously worked a shop nucleus was organized. In another shop where one member worked but who was against shop nuclei and therefore did nothing to help in the work, a nucleus was organized by explaining to the sympathizers the necessity for this nucleus. In the last two nuclei, the section organizer took into consideration the fact that these comrades had had no experience whatever and appointed old party comrades as organizers for these two shop nuclei to carry on the work.

In illustrating how active the members in the shop nuclei are, it is interesting to note that in five shops where shop nuclei are functioning, the general shop chairmen are members of the nuclei. So that the nuclei are actually in control in the shops and all the questions which are taken up at the shop meetings are first discussed at the shop nucleus meetings.

Four members of the nuclei are also members of the joint council of the unions to which they belong. Eight are members of the executive boards of the unions.

The shop nuclei are already gathering material for the publication of shop papers. They have already started work on the organization of a branch of the International Labor Defense which will include a majority of the members in the shops where there is a shop nucleus. The chairmen will be instructed to take up the question of labor defense at the shop meetings.

N. Y. Party Activities

Downtown English Branch Discussion.

Every comrade in the Downtown English branch of the Workers Party ought to be present next Wednesday evening at the regular meeting, as it will be one of the most helpful gatherings the branch has had this year. The new left developments in the labor movement in England will be discussed in the educational propaganda. Besides we are in the heat of the city campaign and this will be thoroly gone into.

The discussion will be opened by Comrade George Siskind, who will review the Scarborough and Liverpool conferences in England, and his and other talks will enable all the branch comrades to get a splendid idea of the present situation in Great Britain.

Comrades should realize the opportunity to understand the Communist viewpoint of the recent portentous work of the British C. P. and be on hand.

Chicago Membership Meeting, Wednesday, October 7th

The Chicago membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, called to discuss the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, will be held WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925, 8 p. m., at NORTHWEST HALL, North and Western Aves. All party members must attend. Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and M. Abern.

RE-ORGANIZATION COURSE FIRST ON CURRICULUM OF NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOO

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Training for Communist leadership and traini for Communist membership are the central aims of the New York Worke School which will open its fall courses beginning about the middle of Octobe The school at 108 E. 14th St., under the control of the Workers Party, w be a training center not only for the New York membership and its mo active elements, but also for the entire eastern district of the countr Non-party members also, in fact all progressive elements of the worki class will find in the school some course or courses which will make them better militant fighters on behalf of their class.

Reorganization is the order of the day in the party. It is no less the order of the day in this educational work than in other fields.

The school has for its most immediate task to direct and initiate a simultaneous course in every shop nucleus so that within a period of three to six months, every member of the party, in New York will have been educated in "The Fundamentals of Leninism." In order to prepare the enormous staff of instructors or rather group discussion leaders to direct this work in all of the nuclei simultaneously, there will be a shop nucleus training course in the central school. To this course every shop nucleus will send a leading comrade, preferably its organizer, and this comrade will be trained to direct the discussion within his nucleus. The course will include such fundamental problems as: What is a party; the role of the Communist party; its structure and organization; class division, class differences and class struggle; party leaders, masses, class Bolshevization; work in the trade unions; Communist electoral campaigns and parliamentarism; theory and practice of the united front; Loreism and other pressing party problems. In addition to the topics suggested above, the course will include the thoro study of the theoretical basis for the decision of these problems and a study of the practical measures for bringing the conclusions of the course to life in the daily work of the party.

For active trade unionists, party functionaries and leading comrades generally there will be a special training course to which only a limited number will be admitted on the basis of examination. The examination will consist of a presentation by the candidate not only of his previous study but, and this much more important, a presentation of evidence that he is really an active party worker.

The training course will consist of a course in "Marxism-Leninism" extending over a period of six months, instructor, Bertram D. Wolfe; a course in "Party History Structure and Problems," three months, instructor, William W. Weinstone; and a course in "Our Work in the Trade Unions," three months, instructors, Ben Gitlow and Bert Miller. All comrades taking the training course will take the "Marxist-Leninism" course for the entire period of six months and for the first three months, either the trade union course or the course in "Party History Structure and Problems" taking the other one during the second three months. These courses will be so arranged that the comrades will not have to spend more than one night a week at the school.

Another group of courses of fundamental importance this year are the English courses. Not only will there be great numbers of nonparty workers anxious to take these courses in English but in addition there will be perhaps even greater numbers of members of the various language federations anxious to prepare themselves for active participation in the shop nuclei or international branches of the reorganized party in which English will be the official language used.

To take care of the entire foreign-speaking membership of the party as well as other workers desirous of perfecting their English, a large staff of English teachers has been recruited and many courses in elementary, intermediate and advanced English will be given. Many of these courses will start the week of Oct. 12 simultaneously with the beginning of the definite reorganization of the party.

Other important courses in connection with English literature and public speaking will be offered. They include "Workers Correspondence (a course in Proletarian Journalism);" elementary composition; elementary public speaking which will include parliamentary law and other details necessary to speaking at meetings of the party, unions and other workers' organizations; political issues and their presentation (a course in advanced public speaking); and various courses in literature. Probably the most interesting of these is a course to be given by Moissaye J. Olgin entitled "The Living Revolution," a study of the reflection of the Russian revolution in Russian literature. Other courses to be offered during the school season are a course in political economy; a study in Marx's Capital; the economics and politics of the era of trusts (imperialism); historic materialism; a study of socialist philosophers; the fundamenta of Communism; etc.

The school will have branches annexes in all sections of the city which the fundamentals of Commu ism and English courses will be fered and in which there will be pu lic forums on Sunday nights.

The bulk of the courses mention above will begin the week of Nov. but registration is now open for the and some of the courses begin t week of Oct. 12. The average f charged is $2.50 for a three mont course of one night a week. Tho interested in training themselves f a more active and more effective wo in the trade unions, in the party a working class organizations genera should register at once at the scho headquarters. A printed bulletin courses will be mailed free upon r quest. Address the Workers Scho Room 34, 108 East 14th St., New Yo City.

Details about the eastern distri training course will be announc later.

"British Rule In India"

Speech By Shapurji Saklatvala

Delivered in the House of Commons July 9, 1925 and quoted by Kellogg as the reason for barring him from the United States.

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"LOONEY GAS" MANUFACTURE TO BE PEMITTED

DuPont Confident of Whitewash

By ESTHER LOWELL,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The DuPonts are not manufacturing tetraethyl lead, the poison used to treat gasoline in making the motor fuel ethyl gas, but the DuPonts expect to begin making tetraethyl lead again "as soon as the government investigators report favorably," their representative at the national exposition of the chemical industries has told many of those viewing the exhibit. According to his statement the DuPonts expect to be whitewashed by the committee nominated by the U. S. public health service to investgiate the deaths of 11 workers employed in making tetraethyl lead and thyl gas.

Organized labor will have a chance to consider whether the DuPonts, Standard Oil and General Motors companies are being whitewashed by the government when labor's representative and the directors of the Workers Health Bureau attend the conference at which the tetraethyl lead is made public.

Six Negro Workers Killed in Railway Tunnel in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5.—Tom Mason, engineer, is believed to have been killed, and six Negro workmen are missing, as the result of a cave-in of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad tunnel at Church Hill which trapped more than two score men engaged in reinforcing its walls.

Most of the workmen, however, dug themselves out and crawled to safety, but police officials declared there was little hope for any remaining in the tunnel. Gases drove the rescue workers from the tunnel shortly after nightfall and it was believed those entombed could not survive the poisonous fumes.

No Ships to Egypt.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—(Tass).—The Soviet Commercial fleet issued orders prohibiting the landing in Alexandria to the soviet steam ships of the eastern line owing to systematical attempts on the part of British authorities to pick quarrels with soviet vessels and to the compulsorily embark on the S. S. "Chicherin" citizens deported from Egypt.

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POLISH TERRORISTS PREPARE BLOODY BATH FOR WORKERS WITH SOCIALIST PARTY AID

By G. STAVSKI.

WARSAW, Oct. 5.—The fearless fighter of the British laboring masses, Lantsutsky, who has only just been sentenced to 3 years hard labor in Lodz, will in a few days, for the third time, stand before his judges, consisting of Polish nobility and gentry, in Warsaw.

One would think, that there is nothing more foul than, after the bloody debauch of the field court martial—to frame up so swiftly new deeds of unheard-of terror. One would think, that the blood of those latest victims of the Polish secret service, murdered in the citadels of Warsaw had not yet cooled down. One would think that even in their own interests,—in the interests of this band of wolves—a breathing space would have been advantageous in this work of assassination. No wonder, that the Polish socialist party organ Robotnik has been sounding an alarm for the past week. In a poorly hidden cry of alarm, it points out the stormy protests of the widest circles of European public opinion against the crimes of Polish justice. And when the Polish socialist party, the faithful and sensitive lackey to the bourgeoisie, becomes restless—this is without doubt a symptom of a great moral blow from the outside against the foul regime of the Polish Republic.

And yet the governing clique is framing, one after another, at increased speed, trials against Lantsutsky. Having washed their bloody hands, the bourgeoisie, this time behind the shield of a "normal trial," is enacting its next crime—this time, however, in white gloves Lantsutsky's name, is repeated by millions with a fervor of sympathy and love. This sympathy was embodied in the protests of all that was best in the laboring masses in many countries against the spoilation of the police in Poland. Botvin has fallen—Gibner, Knievski and Rutkowski have fallen—but with all the more enthusiasm do the glances of the Polish masses go up to the building of the Mokolov Barracks in Warsaw. All the more readily and warmly is the hand of fraternal aid outstretched to the comrades imprisoned.

With a similar cynicism to that which was displayed in the Lodz trial, have been framed up the two "indictments" against Comrade Lantsutsky in his trial in Warsaw. The "accused" is, amongst other things, "accused" of, that: at his open, deputies' meeting where he gave a report of his activities, he dared to prove, that "the only way out of the position was by overthrowing the bourgeois system." "The accused" dared "to criticize the activities of other labor organizations" (the treacherous Polish socialist party). The prosecution has another "trump" up its sleeve. It has fished up and old open letter written by Lantsutsky to the president of the council of ministers, in November, 1922! In his brilliant letter, Lantsutsky in the name of all those striving for the better future of Poland, scornfully challenged the "democracy," showing up all the foulness of the "democracy," showing up all the foulness of the bourgeoisie and landowners, who had by means of bribery and deceit framed up "free" parliamentary elections. The accused, you see, will not stoop to deny his own official, legal act—this accusation will be read and accepted smothly and without unnecessary hestitaiton.

On the other hand, the present moment appears to Polish justice as most handy to plant a blow as heavy as possible in the back of the Communist fraction in the sejm. The governmental black hundred Retch Pospolita for a long time has been leading a wild campaign in this direction. In its blind, powerless rage, the Retch Pospolita from day to day libels the members of the Communist fraction, inciting the ever ready secret service to new deeds of provocation. The Retch Pospolita has good grounds for counting on the aid of the Polish socialist party—this same Polish socialist party which pointed its rifles against the breasts of, and shot down, the workers—arranged the slaughters of workers in Warsaw, and thus ressurected damned memories of the shameful deeds of the ruffians of 1907.

With fearful and fresh memories has our dear friend, Comrade Lantsutsky, appeared before his judges—bankers and profiteers. He does not appear before the sorry figures of the Warsaw court to defend himself.

He Will Accuse.

He will accuse this system of outrage and oppression, this system of gendarmes, spies and warders—this fatherland of such assassins as Pointkevitches and Tsekhnovkis. Firmly, fearlessly and surely will Comrade Lantsutsky throw forth in the court room the victorious slogan, so bravely pronounced by Gibner, Botvin, Rutkowski and Knievsky on their way to execution—Long Live workers' and peasants' Poland!

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
6	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17	Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
298	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
237	Carmen, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1785	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
2786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
188	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390	Michinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
582	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
478	Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 No Clark St.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
638	Meat Cutters, 3824 W. 26th St.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 So. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Str.
468	Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
2219	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
12345	Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St., 2:30 p. m.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
69	Signalmen, 426 W. 63rd St.
83	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
16024	Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, Great Northern Hotel.
712	Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
742	Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2. p. m.
24	Upholsterers, Taylor and Ogden Ave.
111	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

(Note — Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Indians Roast House Committee.

WASHINGTON, (FP)—Assiniboine indians on the Fort Peck reservation at Wolf Point, Montana, have registered a sharp complaint against the conduct of Congressmen Cramton of Michigan, Leavitt of Montana and Murphy of Ohio, comprising a part of the House committee on Indian affairs, when the three visited the reservation last July. Preparations had been made to present the grievances of the Indians against Commissioner Burke of the Indian Bureau, himself a former congressman from South Dakota and known as an enemy of the Indians' plans for economic betterment.

According to this complaint, Burke had personal charge of the visit, and heard through their attorney. No inspection of the Indians' homes was made, and the climax of the Indians' disillusionment was reached when Cramton made a speech in support of Leavitt's candidacy for re-election. There are 7,500 Indian votes in Montana, most of which are in Leavitt's district, and he is apprehensive lest they be all cast against him next year.

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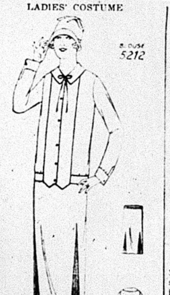
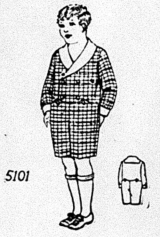
OUR DAILY PATTERNS

LADIES' COSTUME



5212-5122. Blouse 5212 cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 5122 cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure; 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 45 and 47 inches. To make this "ensemble" for a 38 inch size requires 4⅛ yards of 54 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 2⅝ yards. Two separate patterns each 12c.

BOYS' SUIT



5101. Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size if made as illustrated will require 1¾ yard of 36 inch checked material and ⅝ yard of plain. Price 12c.

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CHEKA FOILS PLOT TO KILL JAP DIPLOMAT

Rupture with Japan Is Averted

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 5.—An attempt to assassinate the Japanese ambassador Mr. Tanaka and thus cause a rupture between the governments of Soviet Russia and Japan was frustrated by quick action on the part of the Bolshevik cheka.

Six Chinese were implicated in the attempt of an "international" organization which had promised immunity to those implicated in the attempt and to make officers of them upon their return to China.

Assassination Plot Hatched.

The leader of the plot Tin Shih-Shen upon being arrested claimed that a man had called at his home and told him that if he could arrange the assassination of the Japanese ambassador in Moscow he would receive a large sum of money.

Tin Shih-Shen called upon another former Chinese merchant, Wan Shu-Wha, who has no occupation at the present time and arranged for the murder promising transportation to China and then the raising of Wan Shu-Hwa to the rank of an officer.

Gets 30 Roubles.

Wan Shu-Hwa received thirty roubles on his promise to Tin Shih-Shen to carry out the murder. Tin Shih-Shen promised to get the "international" organization that he represented to bring pressure to bear on the Soviets to release the murderer if he were arrested for committing the crime.

Tin Shih-Shen then procuted a small Browning revolver for the murder and gave it to Wan Shu-Hwa.

Cheka Nips Plot.

Everything was held in readiness for the murder and it would have taken place if it had not been for the activity of the cheka. The cheka nipped the plot in the bud and thus an attempt by the "international" organization to create strife between Japan and Soviet Russia was averted.

Capitalist Press Hysterious.

The capitalist press of Europe is trying to make big capital out of the fact that a number of Chinese were arrested in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Scare head-lines appeared in the press announceing "Soviet Russia Arrests Six Chinese Students." This attempt on the part of the capitalist press of Europe to create ill feeling between the Chinese workers and Soviet Russia will also fail as the workers of China realize that this attempted assassination was planned by the military dictators of China as a move to create war between Soviet Russia and Japan. The imperialist lackeys in China would then easily crush the Canton government and reestablish the monarchy in China.

It was intimated by those arrested that this organization had connections with the great powers of Europe that were using the monarchist general, Feng Tso-Lin, as their tool.

Work on 10 New School Buildings Starts in Dec. Board Announces

An announcement has been made by the business office of the board of education to the effect that contracts for 10 new school buildings will have been let out by December 1st. This will complete the $17,500,000 program for 1925.

Roger C. Sullivan, North Shore, Bosworth, Albion and Greenview avenues. Cost $1,500,000; 2,016 seats; ready in one year. Emil G. Hirsch; 77th and 78th streets, Drexel and Ingleside avenues. Cost, $1,500,000; 2,016 seats; ready in one year. Unnamed school; Nordica and Sayre avenues. Cost $1,500,000; 2,016 seats; ready November, 1926.

Senior High Schools

Calumet; 81st and Carpenter Sts. Cost $1,500,000; 2,520 seats; ready November, 1926. Fenger; 112th St. and Union avenue. Cost, $1,500,000; 2,520 seats; ready in one year. Theodore Roosevelt on Wilson avenue, between Kimball and St. Louis avenues; to be combined senior and junior high school. Cost, $1,500,000; 2,520 seats; ready November 1926. Spaulding school for crippled children; Washington boulevard and Ashland avenue; ready in one year.

Elementary Schools

Bradwell; 77th street and Burnham avenue. Addition to provide 480 seats ready in six months. Spencer 214 North Lavergne avenue. Addition to provide 480 seats. Ready in six months.

Explorers Coming Back.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Walrus, seal and polar bear, delicacies for which members of the MacMillan arctic expedition scrambled last spring upon their entrance to the frozen north, were forgotten in the scramble for the first apples and fresh milk available in months at Red Bay, Labrador, according to a message to the national geographic society today. The Peary and Bowdoin are due at Sydney, N. S., Monday.

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS REPRESENTS WORKERS; SANHEDRIN REPRESENTED PETTY BOURGEOISIE

By HAYWOOD HALL
American Negro Labor Service

The American Negro Labor Congress which convenes in Chicago Oct. 25th, marks a new epoch in the history of Negro labor. It will be the first time in world history that a similar body has been formed.

In consideration of the fact that 98 per cent of the Negro group in America are wage workers and farm workers, this body will be more representative of the race than was the Sanhedrin, which met here a little over a year ago. The Sanhedrin was strictly a petty bourgeois group and its interests were with those of the Negro petty bourgeoisie and not with that of the great Negro proletariat. This was shown by the fact that during the whole time convened only a small portion of its time was allotted to the important question of Negro labor. This question should be paramount with any group that professes to have the welfare of the Negro at heart.

The Negro is beginning to realize that organization is the only way to effectively combat the forces that are at work against him. The realization of this fact by the Negro workers is beginning to be a source of anxiety to the capitalists and their henchmen of the daily press. That this awakening of the Negro masses is a source of growing concern among the capitalists has been amply demonstrated by articles and editorials of these same capitalist newspapers.

The policies these papers pursue when they do mention the Negro at all (and that is usually to magnify some petty crime than an individual Negro commits as a racial stigma) has been to use a sarcastic and ironic tone, always trying to belittle any attempt on the part of the Negro at self-assertion. These policies will be continued as long as the Negro remains unorganized. But now that he is beginning to learn the proper solution of the problem, that is, organization in the proletarian movement of the world, their concern becomes apparent. These articles also show that they have woefully underestimated the intelligence of the Negro masses.

The Negro should not be fooled by the hypocritical attitude adopted by these papers in their willingness to offer advice. He should see that their advice to him to follow their old leaders is a terrible indictment against these same leaders. Therefore, the only safe policy for the Negro to pursue is that policy which is in direct opposition to this advice. We have great cause to doubt the sincerity of this advice by the lateness of its appearance.

Self preservation has forced the Negro into his present position, and no force at the command of the capitalists can keep him from taking his rightful place among the proletariat of the world.

Lowell Mohair Plush Workers to Organize United Textile Union

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 5.—Opening an organization campaign in Lowell, open-shop cotton goods town, the United Textile Workers' Union held a mass meeting with several hundred mohair plush workers present.

LIBERTY RULING ASKED OF U. S. SUPREME COURT

Bar Association Head Raps Tennessee Law

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—"We have had a great many decisions on what congress or a state cannot do in regard to life and property but few in regards to liberty" said Chaster I. Long, president of the American Bar Association, speaking on the Tennessee evolution law and other restrictive "educational" measures before the Missouri Bar Association. He declared that national freedom of learning is in peril.

"In Nebraska and Iowa, laws were passed that no one should teach any language in the schools except above the eighth grade," the speaker said. "In Ohio, no teacher could teach German below the eighth grade and Oregon passed a law that destroyed all private schools between certain grades. Education was to be controlled by the state.

"The supreme court of the United States said these states deprived a teacher of his liberty. In Tennessee, the state says you cannot teach any subject in the public schools that differs from the story of the origin of man as told in the bible."

War Correspondent Gets His.

FEZ, Oct. 5.— Colonnel Reginald Kahn, war correspondent of Le Temps of Paris, was killed yesterday afternoon by Riffian bullets during the French advance near D'Erkeur.

POLISH WORKERS INSPIRED BY U. S. DEMONSTRATIONS

White Terror Protest Proves Solidarity

When Count Alexander Skrzynski, minister of foreign affairs of the white terror government of Poland visited Chicago, the Workers (Communist) Party organized a demonstration, and the Chicago Conference to Aid Political Prisoners in Poland, issued an open letter to Skrzynski condemning his government for murdering hundreds of workers and imprisoning 8,000 workers and peasants.

News about this reached the workers in Poland thru the Polish Communist daily Mlot (The Hammer), published at Minsk, the capital city of the White-Russian Soviet Republic. This paper is circulated in Poland illegally. Mlot gives a full story of the demonstration and mass meeting at which Comrades Lewis, Engdahl, Gebert and Stolar spoke.

Mlot point out that this demonstration has proven the international solidarity of the workers, that the workers in Chicago are helping the workers of Poland in their struggles, calling attention to the fact that Polish workers in Chicago participated in the demonstration, proving that Count Skrzynski was not able to fool them with patriotic buncombe.

The demonstrations made in America for aid of Lantzutsky were also an inspiration to the workers of Poland.

Big Tractor Demand in Soviet Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—(Tass)—One of the urgent questions of agriculture in the U. S. S. R. is that of tractors. According to the data of the people's commissariat of agriculture, there are about 7,500 tractors in the territory of the Union; 6,000 were imported from abroad, 1,000 prepared in the Union and 500 left over from the pre-war time.

The territory of the land ploughed by tractors amounts to 675,000 hectars, while the whole territory is 883,441,000 hectars. This shows how many tractors are needed by Soviet peasants. The demand is enormous and up to May 1 various peasants' co-operative societies and organizations have made 20,000 applications for tractors. It is expected that the demand will be much greater in the next year in view of the excellent crop this season.

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The Locarno Conference

The eyes of the capitalist world are focused on Locarno, the little Swiss city where the foreign ministers of France, Great Britain and Germany will try to reach an agreement which will still, for a time at least, the conflicts arising out of the Versailles treaty and cannot crush German capitalism and live themselves.

The victorious imperialist nations, France and Great Britain, have been humbled somewhat by the cold and obvious fact that they cannot crush German capitalism and live themselves.

The Dawes plan represents the attempt of American imperialism to reconcile the European antagonism and prevent the rise of the revolutionary tide. To the amount of some $10,000,000,000 in actual loans to governments and a still larger amount in the form of commercial obligations, American imperialism is compelled to force some measure of stabilization.

But the Dawes plan is admitted even by its most ardent admirers to be nothing but a temporary procedure. There is needed something more permanent—and more drastic.

Just as the victorious nations cannot stabilize their national economics without German participation so is it impossible for European capitalism as a whole to rebuild itself while the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics remains to challenge capitalism and inspire millions of workers and peasants thruout the world with the actual accomplishment of victory attained.

The "security pact" which France, Great Britain and Germany will try to establish in Locarno is directed at the Soviet Union. Germany wants the revision of her eastern frontiers, the return of the coal fields of Silesia, the liquidation of the Danzig corridor—measures that will restore the possibility of her economic supremacy in central Europe.

These demands run counter to the ambitions of French imperialism. If granted they will alienate the ring of little allies which France has been organizing and financing while her own treasury faces bankruptcy. Great Britain covertly supports the German proposals because they weaken France, her most dangerous enemy in western Europe.

But the alienation of the little Entente states of Poland, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia while it weakens France, strengthens not only Germany but Soviet Russia. Great Britain was forced to allow the use of these states by France against Germany, but her major reason for allowing and encouraging their formation was to use them against the Soviet Union.

In the north, Great Britain has built a little ring of anti-Soviet governments for her own purposes—Finland, Latvia and Lithuania. Of these Lithuania has her own grievances against Poland arising over disputed territory.

It is clear that France and Great Britain, quite apart from their own conflicts, have anything but clear sailing in the Locarno conference. One of the best evidences of this is that on the very eve of the conference, the German Foreign Minister Stresemann and Georges Tchitcherin, Soviet minister, have signed a trade agreement whose clauses are not even known to the allied governments—at least they are not known thru the usual diplomatic channels.

The view of German capitalism is expressed by Stresemann in an interview published yesterday wherein he says that "Germany must look to the east as well as to the west." The allies demand the right to transport troops across German territory in event of war on the Soviet Union and to this proposal it is very probable that Germany will not accede altho it is the very heart of the security pact. It is doubtful if any German government which agreed to this proposal could last 24 hours.

Nevertheless some agreement that will bring Germany into the League of Nations probably will be reached and this agreement will mark one more step in the imperialist alliance against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia. Great Britain and France faced with the rising proletarian power Soviet Russia are unable longer to pick and choose. Germany will therefore receive substantial concessions.

The result will be a trend in the border states to more friendly relations with the Soviet Union caused by the increasing difficulty, in view of the double crossing by their former protectors, which the governments will have in arousing warlike sentiment among the masses against Soviet Russia.

American workers must not forget even for a moment that altho the participants in the Locarno conference are labeled "France," "Germany" and "Great Britain" it is the House of Morgan and the American government, sponsor of the Dawes plan, which are pulling the strings and making the puppets dance in Locarno.

The most powerful and unrelenting enemy of Soviet Russia is the imperialist master of the world outside the Union of Soviet Republics—the United States of America.

Purcell's Visit

A. A. Purcell, left wing British trade union leader, who is chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions and organizer of the Anglo-Russian World Trade Union Unity Committee, has arrived at Atlantic City in his capacity of fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

He is to make a speaking tour which will take him to the principal industrial centers and the rank and file of American labor must give him a welcome that will show to fakerdom the essentially healthy working class character of the organized workers of the United States.

We must make Purcell's tour a turning point in the struggle of the left wing by bringing to thousands of workers the militant message he has for them.

Purcell will be the target of abuse by the traitorous officialdom of the A. F. of L. and their masters, the capitalist class, while he is in this country. The mass of American workers, however, have not been so debauched as yet that Purcell will be left to fight his own battles.

Great Britain is reported as "puzzled by the French debt settlement." There is no mystery about it. The settlement means simply that Wall Street is going to collect the German reparation payments.

CRIBBEN PLANT USES DICKS TO BREAK STRIKE

Truckload of Scabs Is Imported

As the strike of the metal polishers and buffers enters the third week, the Cribben and Sexton company, Sacramento Blvd. and Chicago Ave., has resorted to the use of detectives and gunmen to terrorized the pickets.

Import Gunmen

A truckload of this riff-raff was brought into the polishing room in an effort to scare the strikers into submission. Detectives have been placed at the doors of the employment office, the main office and around the plant. Attempts are being made to drive the union pickets away, for since the picket line has been established the company has been unable to get any unemployed workers to answer their ads. The unemployed workers get as far as the picket line and on hearing that a strike is on, they leave without going to the main office.

Strikers Laught at Threats

This company has tried every means at its command to force the strikers into submission. First they threatened the men with revoking the insurance policies, which the company has issued them. Then they threatened the men with arrest. This attempt not being successful was followed by an attempt to threaten the wives and sisters of the strikers. A letter, which has been printed in the DAILY WORKER, was sent to all the wives and sisters of the strikers telling them that the insurance policy they hold will be of no value unless they can persuade their husbands and brothers to return to work within a certain time. This method is now being followed with the importation of sluggers and detectives.

No Stoves Coming Out

In spite of the load of riff-raff brought in by the company the polishing room is not turning out any work. The company is desperate as it realizes that it must turn out the stoves this month if it wishes to meet the demands of the winter trade. A large order of ranges must be delivered to the Standard Oil Co. before the close of October. The order will be canceiled if the stoves are not forthcoming.

Molders Protest

The workers in the foundry have protested against the bringing in of scabs thru the molding room. They have told the bosses that they don't want to have these scabs strolling thru this department. Some have told the boss that they will refuse to work in the foundry if the firm persists in having the scabs walk thru the molding room. The molders are the only organized body in the shop and express their sympathhy with the polishers, if it were not for the contract which they have entered into with the bosses, they also would walk-out.

Polishers Demands

The polishers insist on their four main demands: First, recognition of the union; Second, recognition of their shop committee; Third, re-adjustment of piece prices so that it will be possible to make $1.10 per hour; Fourth, retention of the $1.00 on hour scale for day work.

Finn Warship In Trouble

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—Hope that the Finnish warship reported sunk in the gulf of Bothnia with loss of forty-five sailors and two officers, may still be afloat was expressed in marine circles today on receipt of reports that flare signals had been seen in that part of the gulf where the vessel was last seen.

Third Y. W. L. Convention in Opening Session

(Continued from page 1)

in the Young Workers (Communist) League. In the question of the seating of some of the delegates supporting the former Foster group of the party, said Comrade Kaplan, the credentials committee had exercised some degree of leniency, considering that the overcoming of the crisis was more important than the rigid application of the formally correct rules which would have excluded some of these delegates. In the interest of the unification of the league he therefore recommended that the majority report on credentials be accepted.

Comrade Max Shachtman in reporting for the minority of the credentials committee, disputed Comrade Kaplan's claim that the majority of the credentials committee had been lenient in considering the claims of those supporting the former Foster group. Comrade Shachtman characterized the majority credentials report as "a brazen piece of trickery," and declared that the supporters of Comrade Kaplan did not have the majority of the league membership behind them. Comrade Williamson also spoke in favor of the minority report on credentials.

Comrade Jack Stachel closed the debate in behalf of the majority of the credentials committee. He declared that the statement of Comrades Shachtman and Williamson regarding the voting of the membership could not be maintianed in the face of the actual figures of the membership and of the voting branch by branch, and was in effect an attempt to discredit in advance the incoming National Executive Committee. Comrade Stachel quoted figures to show that on the estimate of the total membership of the league as 1,900, the former majority of the N. E. C. of the league could not claim more than 600 supporters and would have to grant that the present majority of the convention delegates represent 1,300 of the members. On the basis of an estimated total membership of 1,800, he said, 1,200 of these are supporters of the present majority of the convention delegates, and only 500 supported the minority of the delegates.

Preceding the vote on credentials, Comrade Herbert Zam moved to make the acceptance of the majority credentials report unanimous.

Comrade Schachtman thereupon took the floor to ask the party delegation to state whether or not the party C. E. C. would consider a vote against the acceptance of the report to be a violation of discipline, since the party delegation had recommended the acceptance of the report.

Comrade Jay Lovestone, on behalf of the party delegation, replied that the Central Executive Committee of the party recommended the acceptance of the report; that this is to be considered only as a recommendation of the party to the Y. W. L. convention, and that a vote against the report would not be considered a violation of discipline.

The convention accepted the majority report of the credentials committee by a vote of 29 to 20.

Zam Elected Chairman.

Comrades Herbert Zam of New York and John Williamson of Chicago being nominated for permanent chairman, Comrade Zam was elected. Comrade Stachel then moved that Comrade Williamson be elected unanimously as vice-chairman, and this was done.

Yusim of Philadelphia Secretary

For permanent secretary of the convention Comrade Morris Yusim of Philadelphia, Sarah Whiteman of Philadelphia and Ronkkonen of Superior were nominated. Comrade Whiteman declined. Comrade Yusim was elected.

Greeting from Jailed Communists.

Jack Stachel then read a letter from Comrades Pat Toohey of the league and Alex Reid of the party, written from the jail at Scranton, Pa., where they are imprisoned for their participation in the strike of the anthracite miners. The letter reads:

"To Y. W. L. National Convention:

"Revolutionary Communist greetings to our Third National Convention. So sorry I am forced to be absent but am contented to know your decisions will lay the foundation for a mass organization in America of the exploited youth. Think of us sometimes.

"PAT TOOHEY,
"ALEX REED."

Young Coal Miner Addresses Convention.

Tony Wishtart, a young coal miner from Wheeling, West Va., and a delegate to the convention, then spoke. Comrade Wishtart described the hard situation of he coal miners now on strike, and asked the convention to register its support of the fight and to send its greetings to Pat Toohey and Alex Reid. The resolution published in yesterday's DAILY WORKER was unanimously passed with modifications.

Bedacht Reports for Party.

Comrade Max Bedacht then delivered the report to the Young Workers (Communist) League from the Workers (Communist) Party of America. After greeting the youth convention in the name of the C. E. C. and the party, Comrade Bedacht gave a vivid presentation of the world situation that faces the revolutionary movement of the proletariat today. Describing the tremendous concentration and preparation of the world forces of capitalism against the working class and for the further conquest of colonial peoples, he declared that at no other time was it ever so necessary as now to unite the ranks of our movement. In the impending bloody struggles between the capitalist governments for the re-division of the spoils of imperialism, he said, the United States represents by far the most powerful and aggressive of these predatory governments. Therefore it is doubly necessary for the **Communists of America, and especially the Communist youth, to unify and clarify itself in preparation for its serious duties in the coming sharpened struggle.**

The imperialist powers recognize its greatest danger in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, said Comrade Bedacht, and are preparing for a united struggle to crush the workers' revolutionary state. But the task of defending the workers' Soviet Union, said the speaker, is not the task of the Russian workers alone, but also of the proletariat of theentire world. The capitalist government of the United States will be able to put up the strongest force on the imperialist side of this fight, and the Communist workers of America must accordingly recognize their supreme duty, not only to organize and unify themselves, but also to mobilize the entire working class for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

In the United States, said Comrade Bedacht, we are confronted with the great difficulty which arises from the fact that the American working class has not yet crystallized its class consciousness. In this respect it is something like fifty years behind some of the European countries, tho this does not mean that we commence only fifty years from now in our Communist task. The capitalist development in the United States has advanced further than the capitalism of any other country, thus clarifying the class struggle to a degree where capitalism can no longer befog the consciousness of the working masses. Our foremost problem, to which all else must be subordinated, is the hastening of the development of the class consciousness of the American proletariat. The struggle can be successful only if it is a mass struggle.

(Bedacht's report will be continued in tomorrow's issue.)

Agenda for the Third National Convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League

1. Constitution of the convention.
2. Report of the sessions of the Communist International and the Young Communist International.
3. Report of representative of Workers (Communist) Party.
   (Under this heading Comrade Bedacht reported for the Central Executive Committee of the party. By agreement it was arranged also that Comrade Cannon was given an opportunity to make a statement regarding his position in regards to the former Foster group. Comrade Foster was accorded an opportunity as well to make a statement.)
4. Report of National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League.
5. Bolshevization of the Young Workers (Communist) League.
   a) Reorganization of League (shop nuclei, foreign-language propaganda, etc.)
   b) Economic trade union work.
   c) Children's movement.
   d) Leninist education.
6. Anti-imperialism, the colonial question and anti-military work.
7. Defense work.
8. Agrarian work.
9. Press.
10. Work among Negroes.
11. The draft program of the Young Communist International.
12. The sport question.
13. Opponent youth organizations.
14. Reports of committees.
15. Election of National Executive Committee.

Labor Fakers Aid Tammany in N. Y. Election

(Continued from page 1)

ernor Smith, the result of years of effort on the part of the organized labor movement. They do not hesitate openly to sell the labor movement to its sworn enemies and simultaneously to stiffle every effort on the part of the workers to launch a labor ticket and a labor party.

Labor Officials for Injunction Judge.

The last eight years under Tammany Hall has been characterized by the most flagrant disregard of the interests of the toilers of the city. Judge Thomas Churchill, one of the idols of the democratic party, indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council, has been responsible for an injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which injunction is of so sweeping a character that today it threatens the very life and existence of every labor organization in the city of New York. The city employes have been treated shamefully under the Tammany administration, whenever they have sought to improve their conditions. The prevailing scale of wages is being violated by the city in numerous instances.

Pickets and strikers have been brutally assaulted by the police and the courts have handed down heavy sentences on the flimsiest evidence. This has been particularly true in the case of the foreign-born workers, especially in the needle trades.

Socialists Afraid to Fight Smith.

What has been the attitude of the socialist party under these circumstances? The socialist officials in the trade unions have not dared to take up the cudgels against the Tammany Hall labor bureaucrats in behalf of independent action. In the Central Trades and Labor Council, in the so-called "labor fusion" convention and in the socialist-controlled labor press, they carefully avoid giving Jimmy Walker's faithful henchmen any offense. In fact the relations between these two groups of labor fakers has been more than friendly in their policy of misleading the workers.

When faced with dissatisfaction and open rebellion in the I. L. G. W. U. it was Governor Smith's commission which stepped in and by its action lined up the state government on the side of the officials of the right wing and the employers against the garment workers and closed the door to the possibility of a strike for their demands. Thruout the conflict between the left wing and right wing, the courts and the police were repeatedly used in behalf of the officials against the mass of the revolting members of the union.

Socialists Serve Employers.

Under these cirumstances the leaders of the socialist party definitely determined to split the forces of the labor movement on the political field and thus render valuable service to the employers. They have proven themselves to be the enemies of the unity of the labor movement.

In spite of the offer made by the Workers Party for a united labor ticket, they have decided to follow a sectarian policy under their own banner camouflaged under the name of the "labor fusion ticket, which deceives no one. Due to this suicidal policy, labor stands divided and weak in this election campaign before the powerful onslaughts of the parties of big business.

Workers' Party For Labor's Unity.

In this situation the Workers Party has frankly stated its case before the workers. It has shown the urgent need of unity of labor in the present campaign. It has openly and publicly declared its willingness to withdraw its slate of candidates in favor of a united labor ticket. This offer is still adhered to, in spite of the refusal of the socialist party to recognize its duty to the workers. The Workers Party has come out with a demand for a united labor party.

It has come out with a thorogoing working class program reflecting the actual needs of the workers of the city, with a genuine working class ticket headed by Ben Gitlow, a member of the Cutters' Union, Local No. 4 of the A. C. W. A. The Workers Party has shown that it understands the present needs of the workers and that it is willing to fight for their demands. The Workers Party deserves the support of every honest, intelligent worker in the present election campaign.

FINK'S ATTEMPT TO FRAME UNION PICKET FOILED

Try to Get Striker fo Arson

An attempt to frame-up one of th union pickets in front of the Chicag Plating Works, formerly known a the Cooperative Plating Co., 351 W Superior St., on a charge of arso was frustated by the union picke upon discovering a bundle of old rag and burning cigarettes in a hallway across from the struck shop.

Dicks Harass Strikers

The Chicago Plating Works ha hired a number of private detective to harass the pickets as they attemp to make known to unemployed workers that a strike is on.

The pickets have to keep walkin in front of the shop all day lon carrying a heavy banner. They ar not allowed to stop on the sidewalk If they stop, the detectives forc them to keep movin

Use Hallway

The wife of a union man in th neighborhood offered the use of he hallway to the pickets for a restin place when they become tired. Th pickets walk into this hallway, rest-u a little, then go out on the line t carry their banners. The private detectives have tried to bring pressur to bear upon this kindly woman t keep the pickets out of the hallway.

After the union picket had finished a lunch brought him by the bus ness agent of his local, he cleane out the hallway and went back to th picket line. The private detective that had been sent down to haras him were milling around the doo way of the house. A short time late that day, the picket walked into th hallway and found the hallwa strewn with dirty rags. Smokin cigarettes were thrown upon the rags The union picket fearing fire migh result, threw the rags out of th hallway.

The union officials claim this ac was committed by the private detec ives in an attempt to frame-up th pickets that are picketing the sho The union notified the west Chicag police of the attempt on the part o the dicks.

Jacob Branovitch, financial secre ary of the Workmen's Circle, Branc 385 was called before a trial commi tee of the Workmen's Circle for refusing to join the strike and th Polishers' Union. The trial commi tee decided that he must immedia ely join the strike and join the unio Failing to comply with the deman of the Circle will meet expulsion fro the Workmen's Circle.

The strikers at the Chicago Pla ing Works are still out and intend t remain out on the line until the com pany refuses to handle the struc work of the Cribben and Sexton Co.

DEFEND WORKERS' GOVERNMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA!

A Call Addressed to All Lovers and Supporters of the First Workers' Republic.

For eight years the workers and peasants of Russia have defended thei government and their right to abolish the exploitation and oppression of the capitalists.

They have fought the armies of the czarist generals, who sought to re establish the rule of robbery and autocracy in Russia.

They were forced to fight all the imperialist governments, includin England, France, the United States, which sought to destroy their government, becuase the capitalists feared the effect of the example of the workers rule in Russia upon the workers these capitalists were exploiting at home.

The workers and peasants are no longer ruled by capitalist agents. Injunctions are not issued against the workers in Russia, but instead they are issued against the enemies of the workers.

Because the Soviet Union is the inspiration of all oppressed peoples in the struggle against imperialism, because the labor unions of the Soviet Union are creating a mighty weapon against capitalism in the trade unio unity, because of the glorious example of the workers' government creatin a better life for the workers and peasants which exists in the Soviet Union, international capitalism is again moving to destroy the achievements of the workers and peasants of Russia.

The American workers must unite with the workers of other countrie for the defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests. Every workers' organization must place itself on record for the defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests. Rally to the defense of Soviet Russia!

"RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA!" is the rallying call for the 8th anniversary demonstration. Let us deliver this message to the millions of uninformed American workers.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued a four-page manifesto, an address to the working class of this country. Thi manifesto must be placed in the hands of every worker. No others than the true lovers and supporters of the first workers' republic will do this—yo must do it

Use the coupon below and order a supply immediately for free distribution in the work shops, factories, mills, mines—everywhere! Every branch of the Workers Party must do its share—act now!

— — — — — — — — — USE THIS ORDER BLANK — — — — — — — —

Workers Party, National Office. Date..........
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $.............. ($3.00 per thousand) for which send .... leaflets, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' GOVERNMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA" to the following name and address:

Name.............................. Address..............................

City.............................. State..............................

Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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.. T. W. MEETS IN CONVENTION AT NEW YORK

Delegates Stress Need for Co-operation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6.—The est outstanding difference between e convention of the Marine Transort Workers' Industrial Union of the W. W. which opened here Thursy, and the union's past conventions the determination shown favoring a olicy of internal discipline and coperation with all forces locally, naonally and internationally against e employers.

Delegate Shultz of San Francisco as elected chairman and Francesan Buffalo the secretary. The other elegates seated were Ross of Chicao; Hooley of Houston, Texas; Hoop of New Orleans; Molendyke of Mole, Alabama; Larson of Norfolk, a.; Gibbons of Baltimore; Varleck Philadelphia; Fenton of New York; d Rohm of Brooklyn.

Three G. E. B. Members Attend.

William Drennan, member of the eneral exectlve board of the I. W. from the M. T. W. was in attendnce, as were two other G. E. B. embers, Matson of the Metal Minrs and Hendrickson of the Building onstruction Workers.

The convention was originally cheduled to meet on Sept. 15, but as postponed to use the delegates ho were arriving in New York at at time, in the activities of the big rike which has now ended with an rganization drive, in preparation for ture struggle.

The convention expedited some ork by disposing of some resoluons without refering them to comittees, where there was no differnce of opinion. Among these was e resolution of greetings and a edge of support to the members of e I. W. W. imprisoned for the moveent. This resolution stated in conusion that—"We pledge our every fort to use our economic power and l other honorable means to free our llow workers incarcerated in the astiles of the master class."

Drennan Chosen Acting Secretary.

Edmund Jeppson, who as a memer of the general organization comittee had taken over the office of cretary-treasurer when his predeessor had quit, submitted his report d resignation from office, which ere accepted with a vote of thanks r services rendered.

William Drennan was chosen by the onvention to act as the union's sectary-treasurer until the office is lled by an election. Drennan, Fenn, Francesan, Hooley and others all ressed in their preliminary speeches, e purpose of the union leadership to uild the M. T. W. upon a policy of ood discipline and to strive for solarity and co-operation, locally, naonally and internationally.

OSTON WORKERS TO PROTEST BAN ON SAKLATVALA

Vill Demand Immediate Admission

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6—The workrs of Boston are to hold a united ont protest meeting in which the Vorkers Party will participate against e exclsion of Shapurji Saklatvala, ommunist member of the British ouse of commons, at Paine Memorial all, 9 Appleton St., Friday evening, ct. 9, at 8 p. m.

John Ballam, James P. Reid and thers will protest the exclusion and emand the admission of Shapurji aklatvala to the United States.

Take this copy of the DAILY VORKER with you to the shop morrow.

COMMUNIST SOLDIERS TREATED WORSE THAN OTHERS IN ALCATRAZ

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6.—Crouch and Trumbull, Communist soldiers serving sentences in Alcatraz prison, were visited by Austin Lewis, their attorney, who is retained by International Labor Defense. Both are in good spirits and healthy but complain of partial treatment. Crouch was denied the privilege of taking a university extension course in Russian. Both class war prisoners work in the laundry. Lewis is awaiting court records from Honolulu to proceed with the legal fight here.

160 MILLIONS OFFERED U. S. BY SOVIET GOVT.

"Greatest Offer in History," Says Gureivich

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—M. Gurievich, head of the foreign department of the supreme council of national economy, has issued a statement in which he reveals the details of a $160,000,000 offer to American businessmen, the the total amount to be spent in a period of one year and to be followed by future business dealings that in the next five or six years will involve the expenditure of $2,000,000,000. The statement is prefaced with the observation: "We wish to make American businessmen the greatest offer in business history."

Tremendous Industrial Development

As a result of an especially favorable harvest, the best since the revolution, and a general improvement in conditions within Russia, the Soviet government has worked out a program of industrial development that within the next year will bring industry up to within 90 to 95 per cent of the pre-war standard and future years will far eclipse anything ever experienced in the history of Russia.

Machinery required for this development includes 20.000 tractors, $12,000,000 worth of oil equipment, $35,000,000 worth of metallurgical machinery, $20,000,000 worth of copper, brass, zinc and electrical equipment, six to seven millions in machinery for coal mining, and from four to five million in machinery for rubber industries.

Must be Based on Credits

The statement of M. Gurievich says: "We regard America as the best market for tractors, agricultural, oil, electrical and coal machinery as well as for most of our metallurgical equipment, copper and other metal. But we cannot place orders without credit, which America refuses to give."

He exposes nicely the stupidities of the American bourgeoisie, when he points to the fact that most of the credits extended to Russia by other countries, particularly Germany, actually are financed by money provided by American capitalists. German industrial concerns, for instance obtain orders from Russia, then with the contract as security, borrow money from American concerns, for which they pay 4 or 5 per cent, and charge Soviet Russia 9 per cent, thereby frequently making a clear profit of 100 per cent without any risk.

Use American Money For Power

Various European nations, anxious to rehabilitate themselves, use American money advanced on Russian securities, in order to get a firm foothold in that country, says M. Gurievich, adding that he prefers to do business with Americans directly.

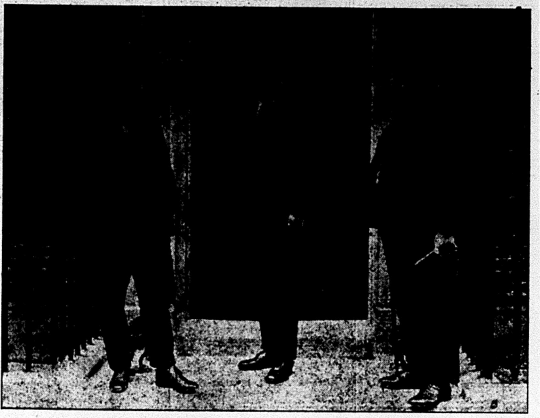
He also warns the American investors and industrialists that if they fail to seize this opportunity to secure Russian business that they will not be considered in these particular lines in future. because if Russia begins with German, British or French machinery it will not be possible thereafter to switch to American. It is a plain business proposition of their accepting the offer now or letting the busi-

(Continued on page 2)

Chicago Membership Meeting, Wednesday, October 7th

The Chicago membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, called to discuss the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, will be held WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925, 8 p. m., at NORTHWEST HALL, North and Western Aves. All party members must attend. Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and M. Abern.

PURCELL, HICKS AND SWALES AT SCARBOROUGH



A. A. Purcell, chairman of International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam); George Hicks, Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers; A. B. Swales, chairman of General Council British Trade Union Congress.

Purcell and Swales were members of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia and are the British fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

Platform of the Workers (Communist) Party

New York City Elections 1925

PREAMBLE.

The Tammany administration of the last eight years, like that of the republican-fusion administration which preceded it, has been devoted exclusively to the interests of the propertied classes of the city of New York. Under them, the conditions of the workers have grown intolerably worse. Food costs have sky-rocketed to enormous heights, overcrowding increases, dwellings are not repaired, new homes are not built except to rent at prices out of reach of the workers, and housing conditions go from bad to worse. Subways are jammed to suffocation. In the public schools the children are herded like cattle and are given part-time instruction by poorly paid teachers. The public school system has become a huge machine for turning out willing slaves for big business.

The police and courts are being used on an ever-increasing scale in the interest of the employers and against pickets and striking workers. Injunctions against picketing, supplemented by the use of the police club against the pickets, put the government of this city at the service of the employers as an organized strike-breaking machine. The treasury of the city remains at the service of grafting contractors and corrupted officials. Such are the "blessings" of any municipal administration under the rule of the capitalist parties, whether the particular servitor of big business in the city hall be selected by Tammany or the republican machine. Only a workers' government can eliminate these evils.

Waterman and Wall Street.

To make it doubly clear that the municipal administration will continue to faithfully serve the propertied classes, both capitalist parties have nominated frank and open servants of big business. Mr. Waterman is no mere hired servant of Wall Street. He is one of the Wall Street crowd. He is a millionaire in his own right, having enriched himself by the exploitation of labor. He may be counted upon to faithfully serve himself and his friends, by making the city government more obedient than ever to Wall Street.

Walker, the Traction Tool.

Walker is a hired tool of big business. He has already demonstrated that his loyalty to capitalism may always be depended upon in return for moderate fees, by his acceptance of payments from the meat trust at the same time that he was a member of the senate committee on agriculture which prepared measures dealing with the sale of food stuffs. It was as the servant of big business and the traction interests that he made his campaign to replace Hylan. This does not mean that Hylan was a less faithful servant of the bosses, but he represented not only the interests of property in general, but more specifically interests of smaller business and of the suburban real estate ring that was fighting the traction trust because a five cent fare is necessary for speculation in suburban real estate. For the rest, Hylan has done what Walker and Waterman will do: Put the courts and police at the service of the bosses to break strikes and the whole city machinery at the service of the propertied classes as against the workers.

For a Workers' Government.

The nomination of the candidates of big business on both capitalist tickets and the continuous use of the machinery of the government for the bosses and propertied classes against the workers, is a challenge to the workers of this city to take the government into their own hands.

This challenge finds them largely unprepared. In contrast to the power-

(Continued on page 4)

SUPER TRUST IN BREAD FORMED BY THREE COMBINES

One of Three Charged Under Clayton Act

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Two members of the federal trade commission have made public the charge made by the commission against the Continental Baking company, one of the three big baking concerns whose amalgamation into a gigantic bread trust controlling 157 big bakeries in the large cities thruout the country, was announced yesterday.

Super Trust With $400,000,000 Capital.

The charge, which is supposed to be kept secret under the majority ruling of the federal trade commission, but which is given out by Huston Thompson and John F. Nugent regardless of the secrecy rule, charges the Continental Baking company with violation of the Clayton act restraining competition. The announcement of the amalgamation of the three companies, the Ward, the General Baking and the Continental, is supposedly the provocation given the two commissioners.

Incorporation papers have been filed in Baltimore, Md., for the new corporation to be known as the General Baking corporation. The company represents a capital investment of $400,000,000.

Ward to Be Head.

William B. Ward of the Ward Baking company is expected to be the chairman of the new company after it has been consolidated.

The new company will have a combined sales volume of over $200,000,000 and the profits will be above $22,000,000 annually, and will control 10 per cent of the bread production in the country.

Control Raw Materials.

The combined corporation will control immense holdings of wheat land, flour mills, sugar refineries and dairies.

TCHITCHERIN PINS ANTI-SOVIET PACT ON GREAT BRITAIN

Germany Grants Large Credit to Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 6—Before leaving Berlin for Wiesbaden, M. T. Tchitcherin, commissar for foreign affairs of Soviet Russia gave an interview to the press, the leading remark of which was the statement that the imperialist powers—"whole security policy is directed altogether against the Soviets."

British Plot War

For two hours Tchitcherin was bombarded with questions by newspaper men of twenty nations, and he plainly indicated that the controlling imperialist powers in the league of nations are intending ultimate war against the workers' republic.

"British high finance is seeking an excuse for ultimate military measures against us, and France, too, the wind has changed."

Concerning the rumored security understanding between the Soviet power and Poland and other border states, Tchitcherin said:

No Impartial Arbiter Possible

"We cannot see the value of arbitration traties for Soviet Russia, since the fundamental difference between our political structure and that of the imperialist powers bars us from finding a really unbiased arbiter. Either the arbitral judge would favor our system or he would be against it. Nonaggression compacts are feasible, perhaps, but I cannot see much use in them. If one wants to make war, one will not be prevented by a non-aggressive pact."

"The present negotiations with Germany are still in the dark and no one knows where they will lead," he added, and even though Article 16 of the league of nations' covenant was interpreted so as to relieve Germany of

(Continued on page 2)

TARNOW, GERMAN EXPULSIONIST, TALKS OF UNITY TO A. F. OF L.; PURCELL TO SPEAK WEDNESDAY

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STEEPLECHASE PIER, ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 6.—Gestures of international trade union unity, exchanged between Fritz Tarnow, of the Woodworkers' Union fo Germany, speaking for the German delegation of fifteen visiting this country, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, furnished today's convention episode.

The gestures brought forth no enthusiasm from the delegates. The only time that they were raised out of their lethargy to any appreciable extent was when the German "socialist" labor official, Tarnow, assured these American democrats and republicans, who have taken their stand for "non-partisan" political action, that the power of the Communists in Germany had been overcome, claiming that the Communist waves were receding.

A Tarnow Speaks of Unity!

Tarnow called them Bolshevis waves, saying that, "Bolshevism wa a very good religion for desperate and starving people," but that the German trade unions do not mean to drive the workers to desperation.

Tarnow did not mention the war during which these German trade union leaders supported the kaiser, the war that brot on the resulting misery to the masses of the German workers. He merely said that the war had resulted in depleted union treasuries and reduced memberships which they were now trying to rebuild. He did not admit that his campaign of expulsion of Communists from the German unions had nearly wrecked the unions instead of building them, however.

Tarnow also dodged all mention of the role of the German "socialists" in the reichstag, the fact that all members of the delegation are socialists being ignored completely. They were only trade unionists and as nearly as possible spoke only the language of American trade unionists.

Tarnow made strong defense of the German capitalist republic claiming that only fools and political blockheads believe it possible to reestablish the old monarchial system. He declared it was the duty of the German trade unions to defend democracy within the republic.

Afraid to Mention R. I. L. U.

The trade union unity gesture came in an invitation to send delegates to the next German trade union congress, no mention having been made however, of the unity struggle between the Red International of Labor Unions and the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

President Green made a flowery speech in reply using the old expression so familiar to Gomperism that the German delegates had "kept the faith." In his return unity gesture, Green said, "We want to promote and intensify the friendship now established between the workers of Germany and the United States; to promote the good will and solidarity of the trade unions of the world."

Similar gestures were made, however at the El Paso convention last year, when Gompers was still at the helm, and Peter Grossman came as the lone German delegate, but no American delegate was sent to Germany.

No one seems to know even now whether these gestures will result in concrete action at this convention.

Conflict with British.

In fact, another angle of this trade union unity question could be visualized on the platform as A. A. Purcell and Ben Smith, the two British delegates, listened to the German, Tarnow.

The Germans are wholeheartedly

(Continued on page 2)

MORRISON FROWNS UPON RED WRITERS AT A. F. OF L. MEET

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—Communists are not popular at this, as well as at past, conventions of the American Federation of Labor, with the result that both J. Louis Engdahl, of the DAILY WORKER, and M. J. Olgin, writing for both the Novy Mir (Russian), and Freiheit (Jewish) Communist dailies of New York City, are without the badges handed out to the capitalist reporters at the press tables.

Both Engdahl and Olgin applied at the office of Secretary Morrison for their press badges.

"Is that the Communist daily in Chicago?" asked Morrison, as he looked over Engdahl's application.

Engdahl replied that it was and Morrison frowned and declared the application would have to be held up and considered.

"What is the objection?" asked Engdahl.

"Well," said Morrison, "there is a lot of ill feeling about the DAILY WORKER," and would offer no further explanation. Morrison is still considering.

Olgin handed in his credential for Golos Truba (Voice of Labor), the official organ of the Council of All-Russian Trade Unions, for which he also writes. Secretary Morrison was out, but Olgin was received by a clerk in the office, who held up the application for press privileges.

Later Olgin suffered the same experience with Morrison that Engdahl had previously met with.

But both Engdahl and Olgin still occupy places at the press table; however, minus any press badges.

Engdahl will speak Sunday night, October 11, in Philadelphia, on "The American Federation of Labor Convention."

Move to Reconcile Living and Orthodox Churches Collapses

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—Efforts to reconcile the two factions of the Russian church were on the verge of a breakdown as adherents of the two churches engaged in a bitter exchange of charges today.

A conference of the bishops of the living church was called to foster a peace movement between the living church and the old Russian orthodox church, but the effort did not meet with success. Metropolitan Peter of the old church refused to attend the conference and meet with the bishops of the living church.

FINANCIAL BLOCKADE OF THE SOVIET UNION IS COLLAPSING

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—"The first hole has been made in the financial blockade against Russia," declared Finance Commissar Sokolnikov today in commenting on completion of arrangements for a hundred million mark loan to Russia by the Deutsche Bank of Germany.

Y. W. L. CONVENTION ELECTS NEW N. E. C.; RESOLUTION ON PARTY REPORT IS UNANIMOUS

With enthusiastic cheers for the Young Communist International and the Communist International, for the Youth League and Workers (Communist) Party of America, the third national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America came to its close at one o'clock Tuesday morning.

When Chairman Herbert Zam announced that the last order of business called for the election of the National Executive Committee, Comrade Jack Stachel took the floor to recommend that a larger executive committee than

(Continued on Page 2)

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

STOVE MOUNTERS ORGANIZATION DRIVE SUCCESS

Struck Cleveland Shop to Settle

By Worker Correspondent.

CEVEIAND, Ohio, Oct. 6—Three months ago the International Stove Mounters' Union sent an organizer to Cleveland for the purpose of organizing a stove mounters' local. The union has so far done good work. It has organized approximately 100 men into Local No. 29, which on Monday, Sept. 28, was successful in calling a strike of the Economy and Champion Stove Works which was effective almost 100 per cent. The mounters' wages ranged from 60 to 67½c per hour. The men are asking a 15c increase and recognition of their union.

Plant Settles.

At the time of writing it is reported that one of the plants is alread at the verge of settling and it is reasonable to believe, because of the close relationship of the one plant to the other, that the other will also accede to the demands of the workers.

This strike marks the opening of a vigorous compaign to organize all the stove shops of this city.

HOPE TO FLOAT $500,000,000 LOAN IN U. S.

Germany to Ask for Money in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Nations abroad are going to seek loans totalling $500,000,000 from this country, and Germany wants to have her manufacturing cities financed and expects to float all her loans in Chicago.

Those are some of the observations of former Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who arrived at his home here today from Europe where he visited the league of nations as counsel for a group of small nations seeking recommendations for loans from the United States. Poland, Greece and Roumania, three of the nations in this group, will ask to borrow $200,000,000, he said.

"Germany expects to borrow the money she needs in and around Chicago, where the Germans of America have their large properties."

FAULTY BRACING IN R. R. TUNNEL CAUSED DEATH OF SEVERAL WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. —Faulty bracing caused the collapse here last week of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad tunnel in which several men were entombed and more than 100 workers narrowly escaped death, the state corporation commission was advised today in an official report. Efforts were renewed today to recover the bodies of Thomas J. Mason, engineer of the work train, and several Negro laborers who were entombed.

LEGION MEET HEARS WAR SPEECH DISGUISED AS PEACE TALK, BUT IT KNOWS CAL DOESN'T MEAN IT

CITY AUDITORIUM, OMAHA, Nebr., Oct. 6.—Demobilization of racial antagonisms, fears, hatreds and suspicions are necessary if the world is to avoid another war, President Coolidge declared here today in a speech before the American legion convention. The president made a plea, which was indirectly intended for the whole world for tolerance, thus exemplifying the fact that when imperialist diplomats are planning war they begin strong propaganda for peace.

Intellectual demobilization is as necessary as military demobilization, the president said, and he pleaded with the legionnaires to take the lead in wiping out "national bigotry." He failed to advocate any "tolerance" toward labor by capital, however, and stuck to religion.

There were twelve thousand wildly enthusiastic delegates in the city auditorium and they gave the president a remarkable welcome, it being nearly a quarter of an hour before their demonstration subsided sufficiently for the president to speak. They showed that the demonstration was well planned beforehand.

The president scored the American trend towards religious intolerance and condemned the efforts of the military to usurp the power of the civilian to dictate in the matter of national defense.

The president extolled republican efforts in behalf of federal economy and pledged a continuance of this policy.

"Our government was costing almost more than it was worth," he said, "but the government expenditures have been cut almost in two, taxes have been twice reduced, and the incoming congress will provide further reductions."

As the president concluded there was a burst of cheering that subsided as the various state delegations began local demonstration. The commander, Drain, expressed the appreciation of the legion for his visit.

Then Dr. Sherwood, state commander of Texas, was recognized to present the president with a Texas "ten gallon hat." It was presented and the president wore it while the convention howled its glee.

In the afternoon, the president and his party stood for several hours in a drizzling rain and reviewed the greater portion of the legion's parade.

German Expulsionist Talks to His Kind at Atlantic City

(Continued from page 1)

for the Dawes plan. The British are bitterly against it.

"Sure, the Germans are for the Dawes plan. It gives jobs to German workers, but it takes jobs away from British workers," said Smith later.

The Dawes plan uses part of the world trade union movement as a club against another part of the trade union movement. No mention was made of the Dawes plan in the executive report to this A. F. of L. convention.

Purcell Speaks Wednesday.

President Green said that it was at his request that the German delegation was in attendance at the convention. In their tours of the country the Germans will be under the careful guidance of the officials of the various international unions. They will see American labor conditions thru the eyes of the official A. F. of L. regime.

Smith and Purcell address the convention Wednesday afternoon.

FIRST -help! CHICAGO

DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTY

GIVEN BY THE NORTH SIDE BRANCH.

There'll be
AN AUCTION
(you'll die laughing at it!)
of original cartoons by Labor's best artists.

There'll be
A PRIZE
(no charge!)
of a portrait study by Lydia Gibson, of the lucky number at the door.

There'll be—FREE—(no kiddin'!)

HOME MADE LIFE PRESERVERS and COFFEE THAT'LL WARM YOUR HEART!

MUSIC
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DANCING
as good as you'll make it!

And this is only a part of what you will get for fifty cents.

SUNDAY NIGHT
OCTOBER 18, 1925

IMPERIAL HALL
2406 N. HALSTED ST.

You'll have a good time—and we don't mean maybe!

CHIEF U. S. DETECTIVE DARK HORSE CANDIDATE FOR LEGION COMMANDER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Neb., Oct.—All doubts as to the anti-labor character of the American legion should vanish in view of the fact that at the legion's convention here, the strongest dark horse candidate for national commander of the organization is Col. William ("Will Bill") Donovan, who is now chief of the investigation bureau of the United States department of justice. Besides this nabob of finks there are some five candidates, but when Coolidge addresses the convention tomorrow, "Wild Bill's" stock is expected to be boosted considerably.

160 Millions in Trade Offered U. S. By Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

ness go to foreigners, operating with American money.

Slams American Debt Claim

The statement considers the objection raised by certain American capitalists to the effect that they will extend no credits to Russia because of the Bolshevik repudiation of the American debts. He reminds the objectors that Tchitcherin has already replied to President Coolidge's message that the Soviet Union was ready to begin negotiations immediately to settle not only the national debt question but the private claims of American nationals. The only stipulation involved in such a discussion of debts was that the counter claim against the vandalism of the American soldiers in Siberia under President Wilson's regime be also placed on the order of the day.

This statement issued by the head of the foreign department of the supreme council of national economy will undoubtedly be used in the American congress by those spokesman for the industrialists who have been carrying on a fight for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Small Swindle Suit Involving Million Before State Court

When the state supreme court meets for its October term at Springfield the most important item on its calender will be the handling down of a decision of the famous suit to recover $1,000,000 in interest on state funds that are alleged to have disappeared while the present Governor, Len Small, was state treasurer.

The case has been in the hands of the court since June and upon the final decree rests the fate of Small and his political followers. It is hinted in various quarters that the governor's party as well as the opposition are so very much interested in the case that they may be attempting to use old political ties, business and social relationships and other means to influence the decision of the justices of the state court.

Japan and England Want Fat Job of Customs Collector

PEKIN, Oct. 6—The Japanese delegation will be numerically larger than any other delegation in the coming Pekin parley, where Japan is going to demand that England turn over the fact job of inspector general of customs to her.

England, on the other hand, refuses to give up this cushy berth, as many pounds now flow into the coffers of the British lion. Under the Japanese plan, the customs receipts would go thru Japanese banks, thus enriching the Nippon treasury.

Tho it will be a fight over the right to collect the receipts in her territory, China will be given little consideration in spite of the large delegation she is also to send into the conference.

British Parliament Member Urges a New "Disarmament" Meet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Calling of an international disarmament conference was urged upon President Coolidge today by R. S. Hudson, British M. P., in a speech to the interparliamentary union.

Hudson's proposal was loudly cheered when he declared that Great Britain was ready to meet other powers in a conference to reduce both land and sea armaments.

MOSCOW MUSICAL STUDIO ARRIVES ON DECEMBER 14

To Be in New York Seven Weeks

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Moscow Art Theatre Musical Studio will open its American engagement in New York City, December 14, according to Morris Gest, who has booked them for a seven week engagement, at a theatre that as yet has not been determined.

To Give Five Productions.

The Moscow Art Theatre Musical Studio will give the entire repertory of five productions it has made since its opening in May, 1920. The five productions will probably be given at intervals of a week apart as was the Moscow Art Theatre dramatic repertory. The Moscow Art Theatre Musical Studio will present Lecocq's "The Daughter of Madame Angot," Aristophanes's "Lysistrata," with music on Greek themes by the modern Russian composer Reinhold Gliere; "Carmencita and the Soldier," with the Bizet music for "Carmen," and a wholly new libretto drawn direct from Merimee's story by the Russian poet Constantin Lipskeroff; Offenbach's "La Perichole," and a triple bill from Pushkin entitled "Love and Death," featuring Rachmaninoff's short opera "Aleko" and including also Arensky's "The Fountain of Bakhchi-Sarai" and Gliere's mimo-drama "Cleopatra."

Original Settings.

The original stage settings for all of these productions will be brought intact with the company. Among these settings will be represented the work of Maria Gortinskaya, Pierre Kontchalovsky and Isaac Rabinovitch.

Among the leading players in the company will be Olga Baklanova, one of the outstanding dramatic and vocal talents in Russia's younger generation; Vladimir Lossky, Leonid Baratov and Ivan Velikanov, who appears in many leading roles opposite Baklanova.

Bring Entire Company

The company, which includes 105 persons, will bring its own conductors, Vladimir Bakaleynikov and Constantin Shvedov, and its own chorusmaster, Yelena Skatkina. In the executive staff will be Yakov Gremilavsky, one of the greatest living masters of makeup, who has been associated with the Moscow Art Theatre since its foundation in 1898. The administrative staff will be headed by Dr. Sergei Berthensson and Dr. Leonid D. Leonidov, who served in a similar capacity with the dramatic company during its two seasons on our stage.

From Leningrad to Berlin.

The Leningrad season of the company, which has been a huge success ever since its opening early in September, is now drawing to a close and preparations are under way for transferring the personnel and productions to Berlin, where a season of twenty performances will begin in the middle of October. Nemirovitch-Dantchenko will arrive in advance of the company to consult with Morris Gest and conclude all arrangements for the New York engagement.

Tchitcherin Pins the Anti-Soviet War Pact on British Financiers

(Continued from page 1)

the obligation to permit military expeditions to cross Germany to attack Soviet Russia, still the league was governed by the same hostile forces as before and they would find a way to evade it.

Germany Still a Subject Nation

Moreover, Tchitcherin discounted the idea that Germany, by its membership in the league, could vote down any war on Soviet Russia. "Unanimity is not always necessary in the league's decisions. Germany may be drawn into anti-Soviet schemes against her will." He repeatedly accented the hostility of Great Britain toward Soviet Russia and mentioned that Britain was trying to get a naval base in the Baltic from Esthonia.

Tchitcherin remarked on the improvement of trade relations with America, but added:

"President Coolidge still appears to be opposed to recognition, but his position is dictated rather by considerations of domestic politics than by international or economic motives."

Germany Grants Credits to Soviet

Before the interview Tchitcherin issued a statement on the economic situation in the Soviet Union, showing that the present grain crop would be 87 per cent of the exceptionally large 1913 yield, allowing large exports.

From other sources the correspondents learn that German financiers have granted a credit to Soviet Russia of 100,000,000 marks, or approximately $25,000,000.

The Supreme Council of National Economy has sent a circular to all economic organs, pointing out the great importance for Russian industries of the utilization of inventions and improvements. All inventions and improvements tested in the factories must become national property.

The A. F. of L. Convention Betrays Itself by the Company it is Keeping

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the "Fat Boys," as the majority of delegates to American Federation of Labor conventions have come to be known, are in session on Steeplechase Pier, that juts the sands and out into the sea at this watering place of the parasite rich in search of jazz.

Much could be written as to why two A. F. of L. conventions have been held here in six years. In 1919, the delegates still drunk from their orgy of jingoism, trying to help Wilson win "the war for democracy," gathered here and rubbed elbows with the war profiteers. They were calloused against the militant call of the Russian bolshevik revolution, instead beginning the drift that has resulted in the present war on the Communists and militants generally in the trade unions, in the bitter attack on every indication that the government at Washington looks with any sympathy upon the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, and the running away from even the slightest phase of the class struggle.

• • • •

The A. F. of L. delegates, therefore, come here on a par with the business men who frequent this seaside resort. For are they not in the insurance business, are they not also bankers, do they not also believe in "company unions," differing only slightly as to the brand, and do they not seek to bridge and eliminate the chasm between the master and slave class under the wages system with their class collaboration schemes? Among the first to congratulate the plasterers' and bricklayers' unions on the settlement of their jurisdictional dispute were a couple of New York contractors.

• • • •

Labor organizations in their militant infancy do not come to resorts for idlers like Atlantic City to hold their conventions. They meet in the centers of struggle, where the workers can be enthused for greater efforts. They go where the men and women of labor are standing erect facing new battles, not where the most familiar sight is that of the American rickshawman bending his back pushing a wheelchair, freighted with bejeweled capitalist human swine, along the boardwalk.

• • • •

Four cities are seeking next year's A. F. of L. convention, and they are typical. They are Los Angeles and Sacramento, Calif., Birmingham, Ala., and Detroit, Mich.

Judged by all its present characteristics, the convention should vote to go to the moving picture factory on the Pacific Coast, where only the merest echoes of the class clashes in the great basic industries are heard.

The A. F. of L., in its present mood, would be uncomfortable in Birmingham, Ala., the Pittsburgh of the South, steel and coal center of industrialized Dixie. This is the "open shop" home of Oscar Underwood, perennial candidate for the presidential nomination at the hands of the democratic party, the same party that William Green, president of the A. F. of L., like the late Gompers, adheres to. The steel workers and the coal miners are unorganized, as are the lumber workers. A rich field to raise the standards of organized labor. There would also be an opportunity to study the question of the relations of Negro and white workers. But such things are foreign to these labor bankers and insurance magnates.

• • • •

There is also Detroit, that has a kernel of militancy in its local labor movement. President James O'Connell, of the Metal Trades Department, devoted a full page of his report to the organization of the auto workers. Detroit labor would be glad to have an A. F. of L. convention raise the cry for unionization in the auto industry. That would have been a good place to hold this year's A. F. of L. convention. The bosses would then have something to fear. But the answer is found in O'Connell's own report that points out all the jurisdictional barriers that would arise thru a multitude of unions claiming the members that would thus be brought into the ranks of organized labor. He paints the picture as hopeless.

• • • •

These are some of the reasons why this A. F. of L. convention is meeting in Atlantic City, where ease and comfort abound, if you have the price to pay. As the A. F. of L. changes, when the time comes for its Scarborough, then it will choose a different place in which to hold its annual gathering.

Y. W. L. Convention Elects N. E. C.

(Continued from page 1)

had previously been customary should be elected; and that the Communist custom of placing on the executive committee several workers who continue to work in the shops while serving on the committee should be followed. It had been agreed before the convention, he said, that the new executive should be constituted of 21 members with an equal number from each of the two leading groups in the league, and he recommended that the number be ten for the present majority of the convention (the former minority of the N. E. C.) and ten for the minority of the convention (the former majority of the N. E. C.), with the representative of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party as the twenty-first member of the N. E. C. of the league.

The suggestion of Comrade Stachel being accepted, the new National Executive Committee of the league was unanimously elected as follows: Sam Darcy, Sam Don, William Herberg, Nat Kaplan, George Papcun, H. V. Phillips, Al Schaap, Jack Stachel, Pat H. Toohey, Herbert Zam, Max Schachtman, John Williamson, Max Salzman, Peter Shapiro, Joseph Angelo, Sam Winocur, Morris Schindler, Valeria Meltz, John Harvey, William Schneiderman.

In addition there were elected 14 alternates as follows:

Alternates.

Emma Blechschmidt, Ralph Fisher, Dominick Fliani, Nat Kutisker, Sam Milgrim, Julius Rubin, Anna Thompson, Tony Wishtart, Ben Rubin, Zelecko, Norman Bernick, Jack Reynolds, Gilbert Greenberg, G. Allard.

Communist Soldier-Rebel Elected Honorary Member of Youth League Executive.

At this point Comrade Nat Kaplan arose and nominated Paul Crouch, the young Communist soldier now in the United States military prison at Alcatraz, to be an honorary member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America. The nomination was received with a paudemonium of cheers. Comrade J. P. Cannon then spoke on the nomination, declaring that Comrade Crouch is a true young Communist and would be a worthy addition as an honorary member of the new leading body of the Young Workers (Communist) League. After the prison term of Comrade Crouch shall have ended, said Comrade Cannon, there is no doubt that Comrade Paul Crouch will not fill merely an honorary but an active capacity among the leadership of the revolutionary Communist youth.

Comrade Crouch was unanimously elected.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

ITALY TO BUILD GREAT FLEET OF SMALL VESSEL

Super - Submarines o Navy Program

ROME, Oct. 6.—Italy is consideri a new naval building program, as t result of observations of recent nav manouvers, according to reports reliable quarters here today.

Italian experts, it is claimed, a convinced that the battleship has lo its efficiency as a fighting force. T opinion has been strengthened by t maneuvers when all vessels of t battleship class were either "sunk" "disabled" by submarines and aircra

The projected new building p gram, it is said, will consist in t main of destroyers, fast motor-torp boats, and submarines. Coincid with the change in the naval build program a great expansion of t naval air fleet is also proposed.

Among the new submarines plann is one which will eclipse the Briti X-1, heretofore regarded as the m powerful underwater unit in t world. The proposed Italian ultra-s marine will displace 3,000 tons, and to have six diesel engines of 6,0 horse-power, with a surface speed 21 knots. This giant craft will armed with six inch guns mounted triple turrets, which can be enter from the conning tower.

"British Rule In India"

Speech By Shapurji Saklatvala

Delivered in the House o Commons July 9, 1925 an quoted by Kellogg as th reason for barring him fro the United States.

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ARY STEEL MILL SAFETY' SYSTEM HAINS WORKERS

eeting Proves Agent's Speeches Are Bunk

By Worker Correspondent.

W. P. Gleason, general superintend- t of the Gary works of the U. S. teel Corp. is waging a campaign to crease accidents from the hundreds at happen yearly to none. This mpaign is being carried on not be- use Mr. Gleason cares anything out the thousands of workers who ave, but to cut down the compensa- n which the corporation must pay l injured men.

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The enthusiastic crowd that wildly cheered Vladimir Mayakovsky at his last lecture is expected to pack this hall also. An attempt will be made to arrange also a banquet with the famous guest.

Tickets for the lecture are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at the Workers' Home, 1902 W. Division St., at the Russian cooperative restaurant, Freiheit Office, 3118 W. Roosevelt Rd., and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

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NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS HEAD REPORTS GLOWING PROSPECTS FOR COMING CHICAGO MEET

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN, National Organizer

The date draws near for the opening of the American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago October 25th. There are many reasons to believe that this day, the 25th of October, will bring a new page to the history of the Negro in this country and the American labor movement. Having recently returned from a tour in the east and middle west attending conferences of the various local committees of the American Negro Labor Congress, I cannot help but feel a glowing satisfaction with the wide response and active participation of the Negro workers of the mines, steel mills, factories, railroads, etc.

Local Conferences

In witnessing the local conferences which have taken place, those conferences having for their purpose the electing of delegates to the American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago, the national organizer feels justified in saying that Chicago will witness a conference of labor in this city, numbering some 500 delegates and representing hundreds of thousands of organized proletarians of the race. It has indeed been quite gratifying to note the fine spirit of solidarity manifested between white and black workers at many of these conferences, where many white unionists were elected as delegates to the congress by their respective organizations. This is one of the aims (realized yet only on a small scale) for which the American Negro Labor Congress is being called: To establish in the minds of both the white and black workers a spirit of amicability and class solidarity.

The middle west embraces one of the most important sections of the industrial life of the nation. It is in these parts where hundreds of thousands of Negroes have come up from the south and settled during and since the war. They recognize that, having left a most miserable system of racial persecution in the southern states, they now find themselves under the most painful system of industrial exploitation. Having been less fed up on the teachings of the capitalist press, capitalist institutions of learning and other agencies of public opinion, they ever stick close to the realities of life and clearly understand their needs and social degradation of their race.

All Workers Assemble.

Thousands of Negroes in the iron and coal mines of Alabama, steel mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois, coal mines of the Virginias, great turpentine distilleries of Georgia and Florida, cotton and sugar plantations of Arkansas and Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been aroused by the urgent call for a congress representative of American Negro labor, and their delegates are coming—coming in great numbers, to lay before this body the grievances daily weighing heavily upon the life of this great mass of black workers and to formulate forthwith plans of organization and methods of combat for the liberation of their class. Each day, everyone promoting the American Negro Labor Congress notes a growing uneasiness in the ruling class of this country in contemplation of the coming American Negro Labor Congress. They cannot help but feel that when the Negro workers, the most exploited, plundered and oppressed of all workers in America, are beginning to organize on class lines and with the aim of establishing the idea of class solidarity not only with the white workers of this country, but with all the workers of the world regardless of race, color or clime, indeed a new day is dawning for the oppressed.

To Mobilize Negroes.

The aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize and to co-ordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class-conscious workers of the race in the struggle for the abolition of lynching, jim-crowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchisement, segregation, etc.

The American Negro Labor Congress will assume an attitude of helpfulness toward the many groups in every part of the country which are at present agitating a nation-wide campaign for shorter hours of the working day for both men and women.

And in view of the many futile appeals to our national congress at Washington to make lynching a federal crime, the American Negro Labor Congress shall propose that the seat of action be changed to the masses themselves and shall endeavor to stimulate and promote the organizing of inter-racial committees thruout the nation with the aim of bringing about a better feeling between black and white workers as a remedy against lynching and race riots. Racial antagonism arise from class exploitation. Racial antagonism is not an inherent thing in the make-up of the individual.

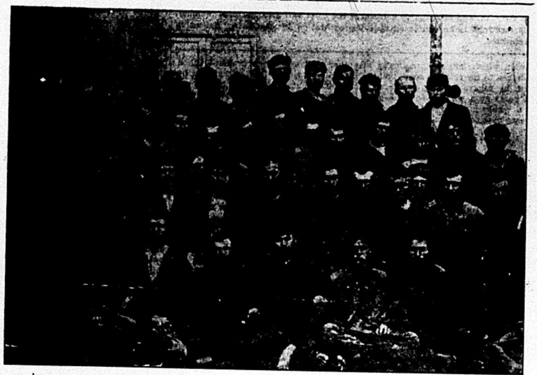
Congress Composition.

The American Negro Labor Congress will be composed of delegates from the various Negro labor unions, from mixed unions (white and black), from unorganized factory groups of Negro workers, of representatives from groups of Negro agricultural workers, and of individual advocates, both Negro and white, who are well-known for their championship of the cause of the Negro working class in particular.

Moscow Industries Run Without Loss.

This year, for the first time, since the revolution, Moscow industries are run without a loss. Against the 77 thousand workers employed last year, there are at present 100,000 workers, and the number of workers in all Moscow enterprises is 350,000.

Tatarbounar Peasants on Trial at Kishinev



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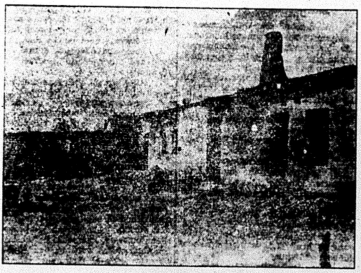
After a Sigurantsi "Visit"



THIS photograph shows a picture of a peasant's home that was raided by the Sigurantsi (Roumanian secret police) in Tatarbounar, southern Bessarabia. The interior of this house was made a total wreck. This home fared much better than many in the surrounding neighborhood. In the reprisals following the peasants' revolt, many peasants' homes were broken into, their possessions destroyed or stolen, their wives and daughters raped and those who were most active in the formation of a Soviet republic murdered.

BUILDING INDUSTRY IN FAIR WAY FOR WINTER WORK; CHICAGO LEADS

The survey of the building industry made by S. W. Strauss and company, indicates that considerable work is ahead, both in Chicago and thruout the country. The survey states:

"Chicago continues to keep abreast of its former building records. The valuation of building permits issued in September being larger than those issued in the same month last year."

In some middle western, Pacific and southern cities the usual fall let up has begun. In Florida, however, activity continues and in other sections of the country the autumnal decline is not likely to be so much as usual, in view of the record breaking issue of permits recently especially during August.

Find Armored Skeletons.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 6.—Nine skeletons, one of them encased in armor, have been unearthed from an old mound three miles north of Walkerton, in St. Joseph county. Estimates of the age of the mound are 500 years. The bones were uncovered at a depth of 12 feet, the skeletons lying like the spokes of a wheel from the hub, the heads together. With the bones were three pounds of ore believed to be white gold.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Unemployment Figures Get Soft Pedal from U. S. Bureau Director

WASHINGTON, October 6.—(FP)—Francis I. Jones, director of the U. S. unemployment service, has lately accepted an order from Secretary of Labor Davis that he cease to gather and publish unemployment statistics from the state of Illinois. He is instructed to accept the unemployment figures reported by the state labor department.

"It is true that I secured my unemployment figures from chambers of commerce, bankers, securities to plant managers, and other people who knew," Jones told The Federated Press. "The Illinois people thought I was too conservative as to the number of people out of work. Now, it is my view that while the figures should be stated, they should be stated in such a way as to soften the bad news they may contain. Talking hard times makes hard times. My policy is to report unemployment but not to keep harping on the seriousness of its possibilities."

Jones was disputed as to the accuracy of his reports at a recent convention of unemployment statisticians at Salt Lake City, and complaints were made that he had caused a swarm of migratory workers to enter Louisiana and Oklahoma at harvest time when there was a surplus of farm labor available in those states. Cotton pickers were needed in certain areas, but the state authorities tried to make Jones understand that cotton pickers are skilled workers and must be found in the cotton belt.

NO. 3 PRESSMEN BATTLE BERRY IN FEDERATION

Lose Seats But Gain Friends in C. F. of L.

The strikebreaking activities of "Majah" Berry and his associates were denounced by a number of delegates at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, when the executive board brot in a recommendation to seat Berry's scabby outfit. Fitzpatrick stated that the laws of the A. F. of L. had to be lived up to.

The delegates from Pressmen's No. 3 were given the floor and pointed out the unfair procedure of unseating them before even giving a chance to hear their side of the story and pointed out that it was not Pressmen's Local No. 3 that had violated any laws of the union, but "Majah" Berry and that the lay members of the Pressmen's Union refused to work under scab conditions and had conducted themselves as union men should.

Compared to A. C. W. Fight.

Delegate Lichtenstein of Painters No. 275, stated that this case was similar to the situation existing between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Garment Workers and denounced "Majah" Berry as a notorious strikebreaker.

Delegate Shussler of the Photo Engravers, went into the history of the fight between Berry and No. 3, and the famous theft of $275,000 was again brot to the attention of the delegates. He also reminded the delegates of the unseating of the stereotypers in 1912, when the federation took the action of the A. F. of L. convention and when scabs were seated over the protest of the rank and file.

Berry Not Quite Popular.

Altho the recommendation of the board was adopted by a majority vote, the dissatisfaction against the tactics of "Majah" Berry and his scabby tools was quite evident in the discussion.

Delegate Werlik of the Metal Polishers, reported on the strike at the Cribben and Sexton company, and how the plant has been surrounded by thugs and detectives to intimidate the men when the strike became effective. The company had transferred the work to another company, the Chicago Plating Works, and the metal polishers were able to organize this plant and finally called a strike there.

This explained the attempt of the bosses to hire thugs to break the strike. The matter, Werlik stated, will be brot before the A. F. of L. convention and a national campaign made to compel the company to come to terms. The federation granted credentials to the metal polishers to visit all local unions in Chicago on this matter.

Less Than 300,000 Immigrants Come In; 92,000 Go Back Home

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Only 294,314 immigrants entered the United States in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1925, while 92,728 emigrants left our ports in the same period, says a report by the bureau of immigration. This leaves an immigrant net total of 201,586 for the year.

For the month of July, 1925, starting the new fiscal year, the immigrants totalled 18,590 and the emigrants 8,784 or a net balance of 9,806.

Canadian Quota Large.

Of the immigrants in the fiscal year 1924-25, 102,496 came over the land border from Canada, and 32,293 across the land border from Mexico. New York port received 137,492 of the aliens, Boston 9,023, Philadelphia 409, Baltimore 68, Providence 948, San Francisco 1,927, Seattle 1,233, New Orleans 727, and Key West 686. A curious phase of the movement through Pacific ports was the fact that all of them had more emigrants than immigrants.

The total incoming was 3,543 and the outgoing 5,238. For July, 1925, the incoming were 217 and the outgoing 422. The year's total immigration from China was 1,937 and the return movement 3,412. The excess of outgoing over incoming aliens was noted also for Japan, India, Armenia and Turkey in Asia.

Irish Send Many.

The Irish Free State sent 25,140 to this country during the year and received back 921; Italy sent only 6,203 and received back 27,151; Greece sent 826 and took home 6,574; Finland sent 480 and took back 464. From Germany came 46,068 and returned 3,646; from Poland 5,341 and returned to Poland 3,721. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Esthonia and Latvia sent far more than returned home, while Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Lithuania received more than they sent.

Holyoke Overseers Refuse to Grant Strikers Tag Day

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 6.—Appeal for a tag day in behalf of the Holyoke Worsted Mills strikers was denied by the overseers of the poor. Strikers are fighting on with short rations in the fifth week of their walkout against the 10 per cent cut.

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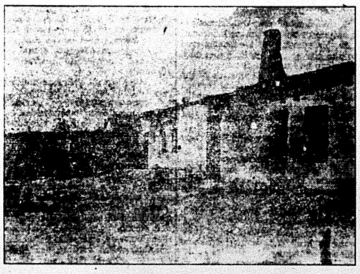
After a Sigurantsi "Visit"



THIS photograph shows a picture of a peasant's home that was raided by the Sigurantsi (Roumanian secret police) in Tatarbounar, southern Bessarabia. The interior of this house was made a total wreck. This home fared much better than many in the surrounding neighborhood. In the reprisals following the peasants' revolt, many peasants' homes were broken into, their possessions destroyed or stolen, their wives and daughters raped and those who were most active in the formation of a Soviet republic murdered.

BUILDING INDUSTRY IN FAIR WAY FOR WINTER WORK; CHICAGO LEADS

The survey of the building industry made by S. W. Strauss and company, indicates that considerable work is ahead, both in Chicago and thruout the country. The survey states:

"Chicago continues to keep abreast of its former building records. The valuation of building permits issued in September being larger than those issued in the same month last year."

In some middle western, Pacific and southern cities the usual fall let up has begun. In Florida, however, activity continues and in other sections of the country the autumnal decline is not likely to be so much as usual, in view of the record breaking issue of permits recently especially during August.

Find Armored Skeletons.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 6.—Nine skeletons, one of them encased in armor, have been unearthed from an old mound three miles north of Walkerton, in St. Joseph county. Estimates of the age of the mound are 500 years. The bones were uncovered at a depth of 12 feet, the skeletons lying like the spokes of a wheel from the hub, the heads together. With the bones were three pounds of ore believed to be white gold.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Unemployment Figures Get Soft Pedal from U. S. Bureau Director

WASHINGTON, October 6.—(FP)—Francis I. Jones, director of the U. S. unemployment service, has lately accepted an order from Secretary of Labor Davis that he cease to gather and publish unemployment statistics from the state of Illinois. He is instructed to accept the unemployment figures reported by the state labor department.

"It is true that I secured my unemployment figures from chambers of commerce, bankers, securities to plant managers, and other people who knew," Jones told The Federated Press. "The Illinois people thought I was too conservative as to the number of people out of work. Now, it is my view that while the figures should be stated, they should be stated in such a way as to soften the bad news they may contain. Talking hard times makes hard times. My policy is to report unemployment but not to keep harping on the seriousness of its possibilities."

Jones was disputed as to the accuracy of his reports at a recent convention of unemployment statisticians at Salt Lake City, and complaints were made that he had caused a swarm of migratory workers to enter Louisiana and Oklahoma at harvest time when there was a surplus of farm labor available in those states. Cotton pickers were needed in certain areas, but the state authorities tried to make Jones understand that cotton pickers are skilled workers and must be found in the cotton belt.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS HEAD REPORTS GLOWING PROSPECTS FOR COMING CHICAGO MEET

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN, National Organizer

The date draws near for the opening of the American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago October 25th. There are many reasons to believe that this day, the 25th of October, will bring a new page to the history of the Negro in this country and the American labor movement. Having recently returned from a tour in the east and middle west attending conferences of the various local committees of the American Negro Labor Congress, I cannot help but feel a glowing satisfaction with the wide response and active participation of the Negro workers of the mines, steel mills, factories, railroads, etc.

Local Conferences

In witnessing the local conferences which have taken place, those conferences having for their purpose the electing of delegates to the American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago, the national organizer feels justified in saying that Chicago will witness a conference of labor in this city, numbering some 500 delegates and representing hundreds of thousands of organized proletarians of the race. It has indeed been quite gratifying to note the fine spirit of solidarity manifested between white and black workers at many of these conferences, where many white unionists were elected as delegates to the congress by their respective organizations. This is one of the aims (realized yet only on a small scale) for which the American Negro Labor Congress is being called: To establish in the minds of both the white and black workers a spirit of amicability and class solidarity.

The middle west embraces one of the most important sections of the industrial life of the nation. It is in these parts where hundreds of thousands of Negroes have come up from the south and settled during and since the war. They recognize that, having left a most miserable system of racial persecution in the southern states, they now find themselves under the most painful system of industrial exploitation. Having been less fed up on the teachings of the capitalist press, capitalist institutions of learning and other agencies of public opinion, they ever stick close to the realities of life and clearly understand their needs and social degradation of their race.

All Workers Assemble.

Thousands of Negroes in the iron and coal mines of Alabama, steel mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois, coal mines of the Virginias, great turpentine distilleries of Georgia and Florida, cotton and sugar plantations of Arkansas and Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been aroused by the urgent call for a congress representative of American Negro labor, and their delegates are coming—coming in great numbers, to lay before this body the grievances daily weighing heavily upon the life of this great mass of black workers and to formulate forthwith plans of organization and methods of combat for the liberation of their class. Each day, everyone promoting the American Negro Labor Congress notes a growing uneasiness in the ruling class of this country in contemplation of the coming American Negro Labor Congress. They cannot help but feel that when the Negro workers, the most exploited, plundered and oppressed of all workers in America, are beginning to organize on class lines and with the aim of establishing the idea of class solidarity not only with the white workers of this country, but with all the workers of the world regardless of race, color or clime, indeed a new day is dawning for the oppressed.

To Mobilize Negroes.

The aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize and to co-ordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class-conscious workers of the race in the struggle for the abolition of lynching, jim-crowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchisement, segregation, etc.

The American Negro Labor Congress will assume an attitude of helpfulness toward the many groups in every part of the country which are at present agitating a nation-wide campaign for shorter hours of the working day for both men and women.

And in view of the many futile appeals to our national congress at Washington to make lynching a federal crime, the American Negro Labor Congress shall propose that the seat of action be changed to the masses themselves and shall endeavor to stimulate and promote the organizing of inter-racial committees thruout the nation with the aim of bringing about a better feeling between black and white workers as a remedy against lynching and race riots. Racial antagonism arise from class exploitation. Racial antagonism is not an inherent thing in the make-up of the individual.

Congress Composition.

The American Negro Labor Congress will be composed of delegates from the various Negro labor unions, from mixed unions (white and black), from unorganized factory groups of Negro workers, of representatives from groups of Negro agricultural workers, and of individual advocates, both Negro and white, who are well-known for their championship of the cause of the Negro working class in particular.

Moscow Industries Run Without Loss.

This year, for the first time, since the revolution, Moscow industries are run without a loss. Against the 77 thousand workers employed last year, there are at present 100,000 workers, and the number of workers in all Moscow enterprises is 350,000.

NO. 3 PRESSMEN BATTLE BERRY IN FEDERATION

Lose Seats But Gain Friends in C. F. of L.

The strikebreaking activities of "Majah" Berry and his associates were denounced by a number of delegates at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, when the executive board brot in a recommendation to seat Berry's scabby outfit. Fitzpatrick stated that the laws of the A. F. of L. had to be lived up to.

The delegates from Pressmen's No. 3 were given the floor and pointed out the unfair procedure of unseating them before even giving a chance to hear their side of the story and pointed out that it was not Pressmen's Local No. 3 that had violated any laws of the union, but "Majah" Berry and that the lay members of the Pressmen's Union refused to work under scab conditions and had conducted themselves as union men should.

Compared to A. C. W. Fight.

Delegate Lichtenstein of Painters No. 275, stated that this case was similar to the situation existing between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Garment Workers and denounced "Majah" Berry as a notorious strikebreaker.

Delegate Shussler of the Photo Engravers, went into the history of the fight between Berry and No. 3, and the famous theft of $275,000 was again brot to the attention of the delegates. He also reminded the delegates of the unseating of the stereotypers in 1912, when the federation took the action of the A. F. of L. convention and when scabs were seated over the protest of the rank and file.

Berry Not Quite Popular.

Altho the recommendation of the board was adopted by a majority vote, the dissatisfaction against the tactics of "Majah" Berry and his scabby tools was quite evident in the discussion.

Delegate Werlik of the Metal Polishers, reported on the strike at the Cribben and Sexton company, and how the plant has been surrounded by thugs and detectives to intimidate the men when the strike became effective. The company had transferred the work to another company, the Chicago Plating Works, and the metal polishers were able to organize this plant and finally called a strike there.

This explained the attempt of the bosses to hire thugs to break the strike. The matter, Werlik stated, will be brot before the A. F. of L. convention and a national campaign made to compel the company to come to terms. The federation granted credentials to the metal polishers to visit all local unions in Chicago on this matter.

Less Than 300,000 Immigrants Come In; 92,000 Go Back Home

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Only 294,314 immigrants entered the United States in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1925, while 92,728 emigrants left our ports in the same period, says a report by the bureau of immigration. This leaves an immigrant net total of 201,586 for the year.

For the month of July, 1925, starting the new fiscal year, the immigrants totalled 18,599 and the emigrants 8,784 or a net balance of 9,806.

Canadian Quota Large.

Of the immigrants in the fiscal year 1924-25, 102,496 came over the land border from Canada, and 32,293 across the land border from Mexico. New York port received 137,492 of the aliens, Boston 9,023, Philadelphia 409, Baltimore 68, Providence 938, San Francisco 1,927, Seattle 1,233, New Orleans 727, and Key West 686. A curious phase of the movement through Pacific ports was the fact that all of them had more emigrants than immigrants.

The total incoming was 3,513 and the outgoing 5,238. For July, 1925, the incoming were 217 and the outgoing 422. The year's total immigration from China was 1,937 and the return movement 3,412. The excess of outgoing over incoming aliens was noted also for Japan, India, Armenia and Turkey in Asia.

Irish Send Many.

The Irish Free State sent 25,140 to this country during the year, and received back 921; Italy sent only 6,203 and received back 27,151; Greece sent 826 and took home 6,574; Finland sent 480 and took back 464. From Germany came 16,668, and returned 3,646; from Poland 5,341 and returned to Poland 3,221. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Esthonia and Latvia sent far more than returned home, while Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Lithuania received more than they sent.

Holyoke Overseers Refuse to Grant Strikers Tag Day

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 6.—Appeal for a tag day in behalf of the Holyoke Worsted Mills strikers was denied by the overseers of the poor. Strikers are fighting on with short rations in the fifth week of their walkout against the 10 per cent cut

EMIGRES EXPOSE BASE TREACHERY OF MENSHEVIKS

Menshevik Leaders Aid Bourgeoisie

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—(I. R. A.)—In Tiflis a numerous group of Parisian emigrants who have left the ranks of the menshevik party has arrived. The members were greeted heartily. The emigrants, amongst them members of 15 and 20 years standing in the menshevik party, declared that they could no longer reconcile the policy of the Georgian emigrant leaders with proletarian honesty and they therefore preferred to return and take part in the socialist reconstruction of their country instead of serving as the instruments of irresponsible conspirative intrigues of the emigrant leaders supported by the international bourgeoisie.

The returned told how Giordiani and Tseretelli and their followers use all methods including denunciations to the Parisian police, to smother the spirit amongst the Georgian emigrants towards a return to Georgia.

Marseilles Hears Issue.

The workers' group amongst the Georgian emigrants requested the Marseilles congress of the Second International to appoint a commission to go into the question of the present relations between it and the emigrant leaders. The congress, however, left the request unnoticed, for it had the effect of drawing the attention of the congress to the counter-revolutionary degeneration of the Georgian social democracy. The group directed itself also to the league for human rights and to the national conference of the French social-democratic party with the like result.

The teachers' delegation, at present in Tiflis which is studying both the cultural and political situation of the country, had a long discussion with the returned emigrants from Paris.

The Workers Party in Action

Ukrainian Section and Party Reorganization

By M. DURDELA.

A FEW months ago there was a feeling among some members of the Ukrainian section that, on account or language difficulties, the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei would mean a step backward in our work. It was their opinion that the reorganization should wait a little longer. Now, however, after all the discussion on that point, after the experience of the last struggle within the party, in which it was possible to pitch one part of the language sections against the other, not on the basis of political differences but on the basis of petty squabbles in the sections, or language branches, the opposition to the reorganization has almost disappeared in the Ukrainian section.

There is this typical view in regard to language difficulties: If some comrades have enough time to make out of a branch meeting a "laundry" for many different kinds of "9 points," then they should have enough time to translate, if necessary, some communications or speeches at the meetings of shop nuclei, and international branches.

We cannot, however, overlook that there are also in Ukrainian section some comrades who, altho not opposing the reorganization, take a pessimistic attitude toward it. This is probably more or less the case with other sections of the party. The cure for this malady will be the raising of Communist consciousness of these comrades, and increasing their experience in the work of shop nuclei.

THE last party discussion is to be looked upon as the first step in the direction of raising the Communist consciousness of many members. In spite of the fact that from the very beginning the discussion went astray because some comrades could not refrain from calling names, and from trying to discredit utterly the opposite side, it was the first party discussion which induced practically all branches to try to have some point of view in regard to the problems of the party as a whole. Now the party as a whole is more before the eyes of our members than ever. The discussion also helped us to see clearly where our weak spots were, what is to be cured and what is to be cut out of in the organism of our party. Consequently, the work of reorganization will benefit from the last party discussion.

We expect to have practically all Ukrainian comrades in the new form of the party. They are all proletarians, working in shops, factories, mines, steel works, etc. From their experience in the last few years, they know what it means to have a good nucleus in a union and other kinds of workers' organizations. They are able to understand the meaning of a nucleus in a shop. They now see why it is necessary to make the shop nuclei the basic units of the party. Almost all of them have been in the United States for the last ten years. They cannot make a polished speech in English, that's true, but they can come to some understanding with other workers in their broken English. It will be a little difficult at the beginning, but it will be better and better with every meeting of a shop nucleus.

AS to the future activity among Ukrainian workers in the United States, we say to our comrades that the reorganization of the party will not stop it but on the contrary it will help us to broaden that activity on the basis of the daily struggles of all workers on the economic and political field. The shop, the most important recruiting ground for the party, was until now practically ignored. Now the attention of our membership will be turned toward the shops. We will be able to more easily get the workers under our influence, and into our party in greater numbers than heretofore. The place of almost exclusively social activity of our language branch members will be taken by their serious Communist activity in the shop nuclei. All other necessary activities among different nationalities will, of course, remain. Nothing of those activities is taken away. On the contrary, the need for Communist work will be greater.

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Sunday, Oct. 11, 2. p m., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St. J. J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

PRODUCTION HIGHER THAN LAST LAST YEAR BUT LOWER THAN IT WAS TWO YEARS AGO IN AUGUST

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Marked gains compared with 1924 in employment and wages appear in the August report of the U. S. department of labor covering factories thruout the country. The 8,029 concerns reported 8.4% more employes, total wages up 13.4% and average weekly wages higher by 3.6%.

In concrete terms these percents mean over 600,000 more workers with jobs, an increase of over $20,000,000 in total weekly wage payments and an increase from $25.20 to $26.11 in average weekly pay.

Must Be "Goin' to Rain Some Mo'"

Manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes lead with increases of 61.3% in number employed and 63.6% in total wages. Agricultural implement factories report 38.4% gain in employment and 48.8% in wages. But these are relatively small industries. How 15 of the larger industries fared is shown in the following percentage figures. Those starred indicate decreases.

Gains over August, 1924	Employment	Payrolls	Average wages
Automobile	30.1%	36.9%	5.2%
Auto tires	26.0	29.1	2.5
Boots & Shoes	6.3	9.7	3.3
Car building	*5.0	*5.0	0.1
Clothing, men's	5.3	9.9	4.4
Cotton goods	6.5	10.6	3.8
Electrical equipment	2.5	5.6	3.1
Foundries and machine shops	6.0	12.6	6.2
Hosiery and knit good	22.2	32.0	16.2
Iron and steel	12.3	16.5	3.7
Lumber	*0.9	1.0	2.0
Meat packing	*5.7	*4.3	1.5
Printing	3.1	5.3	2.2
Silk goods	18.8	25.5	5.7
Woolens and worsteds	3.1	*2.0	*5.0

Production Higher Than Last Year.

These gains reflect an increase in production over August, 1924 reported by the federal reserve board as 15%. Factories were averaging 94% of full time in August, 1925, compared with 88% in 1924 and 85% of full force this year compared with 77% a year ago.

But production must go still higher to bring full employment. The 15% over 1924 is still 15% under August, 1923. Employment is still 10% below the level of August, 1923, and total wage payments are 8% lower.

Combining wholesale price figures with production figures it appears that altho the workers are getting 12.4% more in wages they are turning out a product for which their employers receive from 20% to 25% more than they received a year ago. Labor is producing from 7% to 11% more value per $1 of wages than it did in Aug. 1924. This explains the higher profits which are being noted in a majority of the financial reports this year.

Pullman Porters to Organize Union on New England Roads

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Oct. 6—Of 400 Pullman porters employed on Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads into Boston, 300 listened eagerly to the message of general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The American Federation of Labor and the big four railway brotherhoods are supporting the new organization of Pullman porters which aims to better conditions for the men.

The Pullman company union is opposed by the new group because it does nothing for the workers.

FAILURE TO AC
ON BIG MERGER
CAUSES SCAND

Aluminum and B
Trust Under Fire

(Special to The Daily Worke

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Tho
bers of the federal trade comm
who seem to have violated a r
secrecy imposed by the three
conservative members, disclose
a complaint lodged with the co
sion several months ago conc
the $400,000,000 Ward Bakin
merger has not been acted on. N
has the department of justice co
ed itself with the matter altho
was brought to Attorney G
Sargent's attention.

The complaint charged tha
General Baking company, as th
combine is known, will operat
baking companies in every imp
city in the United States. Thi
give the Ward trust a monopoly
will control the price of bread
out the country.

It was also charged that a s
situation exists in the aluminu
dustry where mergers have re
in a huge aluminum combine
tion-wide proportions.

Both of these will doubtless
the basis of an investigation
by "progressive" republicans a
mocrats who see the chance to
a scandal that may rival
Daugherty investigation.

To those who work hard for
money, I will save 50 per cen
all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Platform of the Workers (Communist) Party of N. Y.

(Continued from page 1)

ful capitalist political machines, both controlled and backed by the immense resources of Wall Street, supported by the mighty prostitute press of New York and presenting a united front against the workers whenever the slightest interests of their capitalist masters is threatened; the workers are divided into many political fractions. The bulk of them still supports the capitalist parties. There is not one representative in the city government to voice the will of the worker. The unity of labor's forces into one powerful party of all the producers, a Labor Party capable of fighting for the workers' needs, is the immediate and vital necessity of the workers of New York, as it is of the workers thruout the land.

Non-Partisan Policy a Sham.

The sham non-partisan policy imposed upon the workers by the corrupt labor bureaucracy at the service of capitalism and its political parties, is a fundamental obstacle in the way of the building up of the labor party. This policy has divided labor's forces and has chained the local labor movement to the tail of Tammany's cart. The labor bureaucrats have become part of the local capitalist political machines and have sold their influence and their alleged power to deliver the vote of labor, in exchange for soft jobs, graft and occasional political nominations. The slogan, "reward your friends and punish your enemies" has meant in practice the dividing of the workers and their betrayal to their enemies by corrupt labor leaders for a price. This policy has poisoned the mind of labor, made it an easy prey to class collaboration schemes in place of uncompromising struggle for its own interests. The complete eradication of this policy is a question of life and death for the workers. The complete divorce of labor from the capitalist parties and the establishment of a policy of independent political action of the working class in a labor party is the immediate task of the workers of the city of New York.

United Labor Ticket.

The Workers (Communist) Party has for the past three years been the foremost fighter for the formation of a labor party. At the earliest opportunity this year, it proposed to the workers of New York the formation of a united labor ticket for the present campaign as a first step for the complete unity of labor's political forces in a labor party. It proposed to the socialist party, at its conference in June, the calling of a convention of all labor organizations for this purpose. But the socialist party in its servility to the labor bureaucrats and in its complete heedlessness of the elementary needs of the workers, gave no answer to this proposal. Therefore the socialist party must bear jointly with the labor bureaucrats the responsibility for dividing the forces of labor and preventing the realization of a united labor ticket against capitalism. The Workers Party has therefore been compelled to put forward its own candidates. But it realizes the crying need for working class political unity, and continues to call upon the socialist party and all other labor groups to join together for a united labor campaign against the captalist class for the immediate needs of the divided and exploited workers. The Workers Party stands ready to withdraw its candidates in favor of one united labor ticket at any time during this campaign. Workers of New York, raise this demand for a united labor ticket leading towards a labor party in all of your organizations and compel the labor bureaucrats and treacherous socialist leaders to cease dividing the workers. Out of this campaign must emerge concrete steps towards the formation of a labor party.

The Issues of the Campaign.

The Workers (Communist) Party, while continuing its fight for a united labor ticket enters the campaign under its own banner and with its own candidates and calls upon the workers to unite under its banner in the fight for the following general demands of the workers of America and the vital needs of the working class of New York City:

General Demands.

A labor party and a united labor ticket.

Recognition of Soviet Russia.

The building of the trade unions into mass fighting organizations thru amalgamation, and the organization of the unorganized and thru world trade union unity.

Freedom for the Philippines, Santa Domingo, Hawaii, Haiti, etc.

Hands off China.

For a workers' and farmers' government.

Injunctions, the Police and the Courts.

1. We demand the abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

2. The city government must in no way interfere with or limit the right of striking and picketing.

3. The police must not be used against the workers in labor stuggles.

4. We demand the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law and the release of all workers imprisoned because of their activity on behalf of the working class.

Traction and Public Utilities.

1. We demand municipal ownership and workers' control thru participation in the management of all public utilities such as: street car lines, elevator railways, subways, gas works, light and power, telephone, etc.

Housing.

To relieve the terrible housing situation we demand:

1. The construction of dwellings for the workers by the city to be rented to them without profit.

2. The fixation by the city of a low rent scale, based upon the earnings of workers' families and their ability to pay.

3. The encouragement of workers' cooperatives for building construction by exemption from taxes and other fees and by loans from the city.

4. These demands express only two of the most pressing needs in the housing situation. We further favor all measures such as non-eviction, compulsory repairs, etc. which will curb the landlords' profit greed and help solve the housing problem.

The Cost of Living.

1. We demand the establishment of city markets which will sell food and other necessities at cost.

2. The establishment by the city of stores in workers' quarters for the direct sale of fuel, ice, bread, milk and other necessities at cost.

3. The encouragement of workers' cooperatives through credits, loans and preferential treatment.

Unemployment.

1. We demand the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance.

2. Maintenance of the unemployed by the city at trade union rates until work can be found for them.

3. The complete elimination of the employment agency sharks through the establishment of a city monopoly in job placements, with workers' control of the agencies thru participation in the management.

4. Two weeks pay for all workers dismissed from their jobs.

Municipal Employees.

1. We demand the right of organization and the right to strike for all municipal employees of every category.

2. They shall receive the prevailing union wage, the forty-four hour week and regular adjustment of their wage to keep pace with the rise of the cost of living.

Labor Protection Measures.

1. We demand the initiation of a full program of labor protection legislation including workmen's compensation for all trades, unemployment insurance, etc.

2. Special legislation for women including the eight-hour day, minimum wage, equal pay with men for the same work, prohibition of night work, mother's pensions, the establishment of municipal day nurseries, and leave of absence with full pay for eight weeks before and after child birth.

Child Labor.

1. We demand the abolition of all child labor under the age of 16.

2. A system of compensation for those families upon whom such a law would work a hardship.

Health.

1 Introduction of full regulations to prevent accidents and industrial disease thru prohibition or limitation of industrial devices, chemicalts, etc. which speedily destroy health of workers or bring on fatal results.

2. The regular, systematic inspection of factories and industrial establishments to enforce the regulations to prevent industrial accidents and disease. To insure such adequate inspection and enforcement of the regulations, labor to have adequate representation in the bodies of inspection. The violation of these regulations by employers shall be punished as a criminal offense.

3. Regular complete medical examination for workers by competent physicians in the employ of the city, thru local clinics open at night in the workers' quarters prepared to give special attention to the treating and checking of industrial diseases.

The Schools.

1. We demand the immediate construction of sufficient schools to accomodate comfortably all children of school age in their immediate neighborhood, without part-time.

2. The immediate increase of the teaching force and the maintenance of the ratio of one teacher for every 30 pupils.

3. Adequate wage for teachers and the single-salary schedule.

4. The formation of teachers' councils, democratically elected and controlled, to participate in the administration of the school and the selection of supervisory officers.

5 Full maintenance for all workers children up to age of 16, where poverty would otherwise compel such children to leave school before that time

6. Free and adequate dental, medical and other health treatment for all pupils.

7. Abolition of religious and military training in the public schools.

8. The unrestricted right of teachers to organize in labor unions. No teacher shall be expelled for holding beliefs inimical to the present capitalist system.

The Workers' Government and the Overthrow of Capitalism.

In proposing the above demands the Workers Party points out that even such elementary demands of the workers can only be realized and maintained through the establishment of a workers' government. We propose them, not as a complete expression of the aims of the working class, but as an expression of their most elementtary needs, knowing that the workers, in struggling for these demands, will inevitably came to understand that they cannot be realized and maintained under capitalism, but only through overthrow of the capitalist system, the establishment of a government of workers and poor farmers and the adoption by this government of such measures as will lead toward the introduction of a communist system of society. To this full program the Workers (Communist) Party is pledged.

In calling upon the workers of this city to support the candidates of the Workers' (Communist) Party, we once more point out that they must choose between candidates that represent their class interests and those who directly or indirectly help to maintain the capitalist system. The two parties of big business stand directly for capitalism, for wage slavery, for government by injunction, for the open shop, for poverty, ignorance and misery for the workers, and for wealth and senseless luxury for the capitalist.

The socialist party which also calls for working class support in this election and pretends to be a party of the workers, is, in reality, a pacifist, social reform party most dangerous to the workers because it destroys their fighting spirit, is the ally of the labor bureaucrats who are wrecking the unions, sponsors class collaboration policies in place of the class struggle and is tying the workers to the politics, ideology and leadership of small businessmen and professional elements. This party, during the course of the past year, has again and again allied itself with the labor bureaucrats and served as their tool in attacks upon the militant workers.

The Second or "Socialist" International, of which the socialist party is a part, has behind it a history of ten years of working class betrayal of the slaughter of revolutionary workers and the chaining of the working class of the world to capitalist imperialism. This party, so meek and gentle in its dealings with and apologies for capitalism, has shown unbelievable energy, in fighting the militant section of the working class. It has blocked every effort for labor unity. It has this year abandoned even its platonic acceptance of the labor party idea, has discarded all semblance of militancy and makes no pretense of being a party of class struggle. The socialist party is not a party of workers; it cannot and will not serve their needs.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the only party that provides the means by which the workers may free themselves from exploitation and wage slavery, which is their lot under the exploited masses against the capi- nominating its candidates and carrying on its campaign, it aims to unite the exploited masses against the capitalist system. The support of the Workers (Communist) Party by the working class of New York means the preparation of the workers for their liberation from exploitation and oppression. Rally to the Workers (Communist) Party and hasten the day when the workers shall rule and thru their rule attain to freedom.

Vote and work for the Communist ticket!

For mayor, Benjamin Gitlow; for president board of alderman, Charles Krumbein; for comptroller, William W. Weinstone. Contribute to the campaign fund, Workers (Communist) Party, 108 E. 14th St., New York.

Downtown English I. L. D. Branch Holds Meeting Thursday

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Downtown English Branch No. 4 of the International Labor Defense will hold its meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 64 East 4th St., New York City, Thursday evening, Oct. 8, at 8:30.

An interesting speaker will deliver a talk on the conditions and defense of the political prisoners. Plans will also be laid for the future work of the International Labor Defense branch.

All members must attend. Sympathizers are invited.

Pittsburgh Unionists to Meet Thursday Eve

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 6—A general meting of the Trade Union Educational League will be held Thursday, October 8, at 805 James St., N. S. There are a number of very important and urgent questions to be considered. Every militant in the trade union movement is requested to attend.

SAVE THE "DAILY WORKER".

RATIFICATIO
RALLY

Workers (Communist) Par
Mayoralty Campaign

For a Labor Party	For a United Labor Ticke
Against Injunctions	Against Child Labor
For Lower Rents and Living Costs	For Fit Schools for Work Children
For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities	For World Trade Union U
For Recognition of Soviet Russia	For a Workers' and Farm Government
	For Communism

Thursday, October 8th, 192

at 8 P. M. sharp

Park Palac

110th Street and Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

SPEAKERS:

BENJAMIN GITLOW
Candidate for Mayor

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
Candidate for Comptroller

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
Candidate for President of Board of Aldermen

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
Candidate for Pesident of Boro of Manhattan

JOSEPH MANLEY
Candidate for President of Boro of Bronx

ROSE PASTOR STOKES
Candidate for Register New York County

BERTRAM D. WOLFE
Candidate for Assembly, 23rd District, Kings

JULIUS CODKIND
Candidate for Alderman, 17th District, Manhattan

JULIET STUART POYNTZ

SHACHNO EPSTEIN

Chairman: JACK STACHEL

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party,
Local New York

108 East Fourteenth Street, New York City

GERMAN LABOR FAKERS VISIT U. S. VARIETY

Plan Joint Fight on Trade Union Unity

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON,— (FP) —Fourteen German trade union spokesmen, comprising what is by far the most significant commission ever sent to America by the workers of the European continent, have reached Washington on their way to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, and will then separate, each man looking into conditions in the industries with which he is directly concerned.

Industrial Unions in Germany

The list of their organisations and jurisdictions, issued at A. F. of L. headquarters, presents a striking contrast to the craft union list in this country. German workers are united in industrial rather than craft groups.

First comes Friedrick Husemann, president, and Dr. Geo. Berger, for the Mine Workers' Union, which includes both coal and metal miners—contrasting with the American division of these two fields between the United Mine Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Next are Pres. Oswald Schumann and Dr. Otto Iserland for the German Traffic Union, which includes longshoremen, seamen, drivers, chauffeurs, street and electric railway employes, packers and shipping workers in industrial establishments.

Then there are Pres. Fritz Tarnow and Franz Wenzel of the Woodworkers' Union, which includes sawmill workers, cabinet makers, joiners, carvers, etc., with a membership of 310,000. The carpenters have a separate organization.

There are Pres. Franz Scheffel and Herman Jochade of the Amalgamated Union of Railway Employes, covering the whole steam rail industry from locomotive engineers to track walkers and carmen.

Fritz Munter is president of the Union of Municipal and State Employes, numbering 790,000 persons. Eduard Backert is president of the brewery and cereal workers. Martin Pletti is president of the Clothing Workers' Union, having jurisdiction which in this country is divided between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Garment Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Furriers, etc.

Kurt Heining is secretary of the Afa-Bund, a federation of unions of clerks, technical engineers, salesmen, foremen and theatrical and stage employes. Bernhard Meier is director of the bank established by the German Federation of Trade Unions.

No Jurisdictional Craft Lines.

When the A. F. of L. compiled for these visitors a list of the American labor organizations whose jurisdiction was involved in their respective fields, it discovered that it was listing scores of national and international unions.

A German-speaking representative of the United Mine Workers has been assigned to the party as guide until after the Atlantic City convention, when he will escort the German mine workers' officials on a trip thru the central coal fields.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

PLOT TO INVOLVE U. S. S. R. AND CHINA IN DIFFICULTY WITH JAPAN IS EXPOSED

PEKIN, Oct. 6. (Tass)— For the last few months some foreign and even Chinese papers have been conducting a campaign of lies and calumnies against the U. S. S. R. Fantastic rumors were reported that the Soviet government started strong reprisals against all Chinese nationalists and revolutionists living in the U. S. S. R., and that under the pressure of England and other imperialistic powers the Soviet government arrested several Chinese nationals in Moscow and other cities of the U. S. S. R., for participation in meetings organised in connection with the last events in China and wholesale massacres in Shanghai, Canton and other cities. It was reported that even members of the Chinese diplomatic mission were also arrested. This campaign seems to be conducted by an experienced hand with a purpose of fomenting hostility between China and U. S. S. R.

In reference to Chinese citizens arrested in Moscow "Tass" is able now to communicate the following verified facts.

On July 19, there was discovered in Moscow a plot of a small group of Chinese against the life of Mr. Tanaka, the lately appointed Japanese ambassador in Moscow. Unfortunately three members of the Chinese diplomatic mission were also implicated in the plot. It goes without saying that the Soviet government can in no way admit terroristic acts in its country, especially against officially accredited representatives of foreign powers. It must be added that such terroristic acts against representatives of foreign countries on the part of a few fanatics not only would not facilitate the national struggle of the Chinese people for liberation, but on the contrary, would make it much more difficult.

The murder of the Japanese ambassador in Moscow, if it could be realized by a group of Chinese nationalists, would not only result in very strained relations between the Japanese and Soviet governments, but undoubtedly would considerably aggravate relations between Japan and China and strengthen the aggression of all the imperialistic powers in China. Therefore, if this plot against Mr. Tanaka could have been carried out, it would bring very serious complications between U. S. S. R. Japan and China and seriously endanger the international situation of China as well as Soviet Russia.

The Soviet government naturally could not permit this and had to take measures to prevent the plot. As a result the Soviet authorities had to arrest six Chinese citizens who have nothing to do with the Chinese diplomatic mission in Moscow. As to the three members of the Chinese mission implicated in the plot they have never been arrested, the Chinese government being informed of the disclosed plot thot it fit to recall thes members from Moscow to Pekin.

In reference to the six Chinese citizens arrested in this case, the Soviet government has also agreed, to comply with a request of the Chinese government which asked that they not be brot to trial in Moscow where they could expect severe punishment, according to Soviet laws, but to send them to China to be tried before a Chinese court of justice.

New Jersey Woolen Mills Cut Wages

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6—New Jersey woolen and worsted mills are following New England's example by cutting wages 10 per cent. The cut is initiated by the Botany Worsted Mills and Garfield Worsted Mills, employing 6,200 workers and word of an impending cut by the employers affiliated with the Passaic Industrial Council of Woolen Manufacturers employing 6,500 more workers has been passed around.

REGISTER NOW TO VOTE FOR WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES

REGISTRATION week begins in New York City October 5. Polling places will be open daily Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. and on Saturday, October 10, from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. for the registration of voters.

All voters must register to be able to vote. No one can vote unless they register.

Register early. Don't wait for the last day.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER AND VOTE

All citizens by birth or naturalization of 21 years and over, who have resided for 4 months and will be in the election district 30 days on election day (November 3).

HOW TO REGISTER

Go to the nearest polling place to the place where you live and inquire if that is the poll for the election district in which you reside. Give your name and address to the election inspector, who will write it in register. You will then sign your name to the book. The clerk will give you an enrollment blank, on which are the emblems of the three official parties. But one does not have to enroll. The only thing the enrollment means, is, to have a right to vote at the primaries. But since our party did not poll sufficient votes at the last election the primaries do not affect us, because we are not on the ballot as a regular party, but as an "independent political nomination" by petition.

Those who do not enroll, leave the slip blank, fold it and hand it to the clerk who will place it in the ballot box.

Don't fail to register on any one of the registration days. First voters must also have a certificate of literacy.

Benefit Performance for I.L.D. by Workers Group Well Received

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6—The Workers' Theater Alliance presented three plays for the benefit of the International Labor Defense in Philadelphia before several hundred workers.

In the estimation of those who attended the performance the Workers' Theater Alliance has established itself as an integral part of the labor movement of Philadelphia.

The alliance presented three plays, one a two-act play by the Juniors and Y. W. L. members known as "School Days," another "The Slave With Two Faces" and then the "New Spirit."

The Workers' Theater Alliance is composed of workers who carry union cards and work at their trade and devote their spare time to developing proletarian art. Not only do they act in the plays but they also write them.

All interested in the Workers' Theater Alliance will write Isabella Kleinman, 521 York Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

LAUNDRY UNION FIGHTING OPEN SHOP ATTACKS

Fordham Strike Tests Laundry Drivers

By JACK CRIMAN,

(Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6. — The drivers of the Fordham Laundry have gone on strike to better their conditions and stop the open shop tactics of the employers.

Besides being the worst paid men in the laundry business, they are discharged for being members of the union. They are forced to work until 10 p. m. on Saturday. It is not unusual for a man to start work Monday about 4 a. m. and work until 10 p. m.

Eighteen hours' work on Monday and around thirteen hours each other week day. For this they get 17 cents a bundle. It can scarcely be imagined that in these days married men are slaving for from $18 to $25 per week.

Strike Against Open Shop Drive.

The bosses have an association whose president, Adolph Lowy, has full power to fire any worker who is a member of the union—just for that reason and nothing else. The association of the bosses has hired strong arm men and have been loaned plain clothes police by the city authorities to scare the pickets away from the laundry who dare to tell customers that there is a strike on.

It should be noted that altho the workers are paid starvation wages, the gangster hired to slug the pickets are paid from $15 to $30 per day.

The boss has made known that he would like to take the union men back and even grant concessions on conditions, but the association of bosses have not allowed it. All day one can see the association's president, Adolph Lowy, working in his shirt sleeves around the Fordham laundry —altho he has a laundry of his own.

Asks Support For Strikers.

At a meeting of Local Union No. 485, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that we are determined to stay out for months in order that we may eliminate the slave-driving tactics the association has been using. We therefore, request the public of the Bronx, Manhattan and Harlem districts to kindly assist us by giving their patronage to a driver with a union sign on his wagon.

Bankrupt Nations All Forced to Come Thru

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The Czecho-Slovakian debt mission reached Washington today, and quickly completed preparations for negotiations, starting Tuesday, for the funding of their war debt, which now totals $117,679,095.

Members of the American debt funding commission expressed the opinion that little time will be consumed in funding the Czecho-Slovakian obligation.

The Americans expect terms as good, if not better, from an American point of view, than those given Poland.

Manila Cholera Under Control

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Health authorities declared today that the epidemic of cholera here is under control. Deaths during the last forty-eight hours totalled twelve, and new cases, including suspects, thirty-two.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

BRITISH CAPITAL FINANCES INTERVENTION MOVE IN CANTON TO CRUSH NATIONAL MOVEMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—W. I. R.)— British capitalism in China is becoming more and more aggressive. The clamor of the British imperialists in league with the militarists of China for an invasion of Canton is growing, according to the statement of Koumanggu, rector of the National University of Pekin.

"The fight for national emancipation of China entered in a new phase. Foreign imperialism attacks Canton," declares the telegram of Koumanggu to the central committee of the Workers International Relief. "Canton government is the only protector of the interests of the workers and peasants and is the only factor supporting the wage-policy of the Chinese trade unions and granting every possible help to small peasants. The Canton government is at the same time the center of the nationalist movement in China protesting against humiliating contracts of foreign powers and extra-territoriality.

British Finance at Work.

"Capitalists under the strong British financial groups in Hongkong try to arouse the excitation and upheavals against the Canton government. They intend to organise military intervention. The British government clamors for intervention. They support the reactionary capitalist and militarist cliques in China by material and financial aid in their fight against the Canton government.

Move to Crush Canton.

"The purpose of this campaign is quite clear. They will defeat the Canton government in consequence of its labor character. They will crush the dangerous center of the nationalist and social fight for emancipation in China. When this abominable plan succeeds, the economic and political enslavement of the laboring masses of China will be the immediate consequence of it. Appeal for resistance against all plans of intervention by the Workers International Relief," ends the appeal of the Koumanggu in the name of the Chinese committee of the International Workers' Relief.

Hershberg, Opposed to Mammoth Movies Commits Suicide

Despondent over business failures, William Hershberg, formerly a partner of Balaban and Katz, well known theatrical promoters, shot and killed himself yesterday. He was to have been married in ten days to Miss Sadie Kalman, a member of a prominent Chicago family.

According to Miss Kalman, her fiancee left her in a cheerful mood several hours before the suicide. He had talked with her of plans for the wedding but told her nothing of his business failures, she said.

Hershberg was a partner of Balaban and Katz several years ago, but severed relations when his partners insisted upon building mammoth theaters.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, October 7, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
863	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
272	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
765	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Build the DAILY WORKER.

SAVE THE "DAILY WORKER".

MIMIC AIR RAID PUTS BANKERS INTO HYSTERIA

Wall Street Fears a Bolshevik Raid

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Bombs bursting in mid-air over the United States sub-treasury and the Morgan Bank on Wall Street, police running wildly thru the district, with light artillery tangled up in the maze of fire engines that had come down to save Wall Street, was the grand sight witnessed by many New York workers.

Anti-Aircrafters March In.

Five airplanes from the Mitchell field were sent over the city to advertise the Pulitzer air races that will take place Oct. 8. Before the planes had left their landing field, the state artillery detachment, with a searchlight and two anti-aircraft batteries marched into Wall Street. The anti-aircrafters from Governor's Island marched in and helped to jam the Wall Street district.

The airplanes arrived in a short time and one plane sweeping low, dropped a bomb over the Morgan building. It burst brightly in mid-air. A second was thrown with the same effect. Some banker must have thot that the Bolsheviks were bombarding the financial capital of the world, and turned in a riot call. Another at the Bankers' Trust company, 14 Wall Street, turned in a call for the fire department.

Within a half hour the district was in an uproar. From everywhere fire apparatus began to appear. Soldiers jumped out of the way. Light artillery rumbled this way and that. The planes dropped more bombs.

Riot Squads Arrives.

It was at this moment that the cops swarmed in and were lost in the tangle. Mounted cops arrived and were swallowed up. Fifteen thousand persons arrived and grouped around the fire apparatus. A police riot squad fearing a bomb explosion, was lost in the maze.

The planes then began to throw down the advertising matter for the Pulitzer air races. Thus ended the mimic air raid which threw the bankers into pandemonium in the fear of a Bolshevik attack on Wall Street.

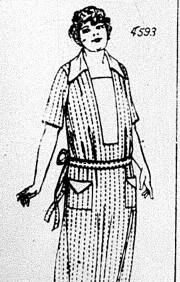
Lost Flyer Near Stone Mountain

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Oct. 6.—Mayor George W. Fisher today sent searchers to Stone Mountain, fourteen miles north of here, to hunt for Charles H. Ames, air mail pilot who disappeared while enroute from New York to Chicago last Thursday night.

Fisher said that belief that the missing plane crashed in Stone Mountain was given weight by the fact that the flyer was last seen only about twenty mile from the mountain.

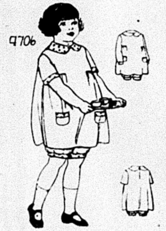
OUR DAILY PATTERNS

LADIES' HOUSE DRESS



4593. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4¾ yards of 36 inch material. The width at the foot in 2 yards. Price 12c.

CHILD'S PLAY SUIT



4706. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 2⅝ yards of 32 inch material. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

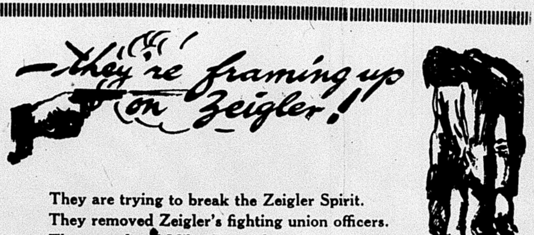
PHILADELPHIA, NOTICE!
COME TO THE
SECOND BALL ANNUAL
GIVEN BY THE
FREIHEIT GEZANGS FAREIN
Friday, October 9, 8 P. M.
at NEW TRAYMORE HALL,
Franklin St. and Columbia Ave.
ADMISSION 25c WARDROBE 25c

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Help Us Out!

A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time—c'mon over.

There is folding, inserting, sealing, stamping—just loads of all kind of work. To help the DAILY WORKER when it especially needs help—c'mon over!


—they're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT the Zeigler Frame-up.

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing! Hurry Up With

HELP!

Send contributions to

International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

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MORITZ J. LOEB ... Business Manager
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290 Advertising rates on application.

Complications at Locarno

Labored optimism is probably the best way to describe the tone of the news dispatches emanating from Locarno where France and Great Britain, with Germany occupying an enviable strategic position, are trying to re-make the map of Europe so that capitalism there can have a breathing spell.

New complications have arisen as a result of Italy's attitude. The news is that Mussolini will not attend, but send a substitute to keep a sharp eye on the other diplomats. Italy fears the rise of a new German-Austrian bloc and, according to the rumors, which in diplomatic circles are generally more reliable than what passes for the truth, has been proposing an alliance to Czecho-Slovakia.

The British and French foreign offices are, it now appears, in the light of later dispatches, more disturbed at the warm welcome extend to Georges Tchitcherin in Warsaw, than was at first admitted; nor is there any comfort in this fact for the German government.

Then, to further embarrass the allied governments, comes the news of a 100,000,000 mark loan by Germany to the Soviet government.

For the first time since the signing of the armistice Germany meets the allied governments on an equal footing, but it is the existence of the Soviet Union that makes this possible and millions of German workers know it.

As for France, she must choose between the loss of her Polish, Czecho-Slovakian, Roumanian and Jugo-Slavian allies and a security pact which will strengthen Great Britain. She gets in return only the guarantee of her eastern frontier.

The attitude of the capitalist press generally that Locarno represents a great step toward "the peace of Europe" is the exact opposite of the case—the conference marks the culmination of the European tour of Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, arranged to organize European capitalism against Soviet Russia and the Communist International. The conference not only cannot bring peace but it can do nothing else than create fresh alignments bearing within them a more menacing threat of imperialist war and consequently a threat to the whole working class.

British Fascism

The rapid rise of fascism in Great Britain, "the cradle of democracy," as she has been called so often by soft-headed persons who can very easily fail to hear the moans of the tortured natives of India, Egypt and southern Africa, is the best of all testimony to the failure of social-democracy as expressed by the Ramsay MacDonalds.

The social-patriots of this type are loud in their condemnation of the Communists and are attempting to blame them for the open violence against workers and the organization of fascist bands like the one in Liverpool whose services were offered to and accepted by the chief of police of that great seaport. In London and Manchester similar organizations have been formed. British laws have no provisions for these extra-legal bodies, but they are both tolerated and encouraged by such speeches as that of Sir William Joynson Hicks, home secretary, yesterday, delivered to a meeting of members of the conservative party presided over by Lord Derby.

The home secretary said that "the destruction of the Communist menace in Great Britain is a matter of life and death," and with the home secretary, responsible under British law for its administration, using such a tone it is little wonder that the ex-officers, younger sons of the first families, belly-crawling middle class elements and other riff-raff should feel that they have been issued letters of marque and reprisal against the Communists and all other militant workers.

There is no difference in the attitude of the home secretary and that of Ramsay MacDonald. Both are frightened by the breakup of British capitalism at home and the empire abroad on which it depends. Both will fight the working class to the death.

Let the tories and social democrats blame the Communists for the violence of the ruling class. The masses of workers are already learning that British rulers, altho they mouth democratic phrases, are just as ready to break strikes with bayonets and machine guns as any other desperate despots.

Not the Communists but the decay of British imperialism and socila-democratic treachery are responsible for the rise of fascism.

The A. F. of L. and the American Legion

Three important things for workers to remember in connection with the convention of the American legion now in session in Omaha:

1. It is a gathering of ex-officers—strikebreaking fascist elements.

2. President Coolidge considers it important enough to travel half-way across the continent to make a speech there.

3. Colonel William Donovan, former head of the rainbow division and now chief investigator for the department of justice, is one of the influential candidates for chairman of the American legion.

Having noticed these three things we can then begin to understand the alliance between the American legion and the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor—an alliance that was perfected at the legion's San Francisco convention and that has been endorsed at every convention of the American Federation of Labor held since.

Both groups of reactionaries have picked out the Communists as a target for attack and both stand for American capitalism—first, last and all the time.

The reason for the community of interest evident here is that both groups—labor officials and fascist ex-officers—are part of the machinery of American imperialism.

The legion has its minor differences with its masters over questions of the bonus and political jobs for its members, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor has its minor differences over questions of recognition and legislation, but both groups unite to support the ruling class against the basic interests of the working class.

The left wing of American labor must realize that essentially there is no difference between a strikebreaker like Berry of the Pressmen's Union who belongs to both organizations, his legion colleagues, and men like Lewis, Green and Johnston who are the loud speakers for the bosses in the labor unions.

What Saklatvala Symbolizes -

By William F. Dun

Article I.

THE exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, British subject, native of India, member of the British house of commons representing Battersea, one of the working class districts of London, member of the British Communist Party and delegate to the conference of the inter-parliamentary union has focused the attention of the American working class upon the status of the 330,000,000 natives of India within the British empire.

We Communists can afford to thank the British foreign office and the American state department for an action which has brought before the workers of this country a question which, largely because there is no considerable number of Indian immigrants here, has received but little attention heretofore.

But this is not the only issue in which the rulers of two great imperialist nations have, contrary to their evident desire, created great interest among large numbers of American workers.

THE puerile excuse given for the excusion, i. e., certain provisions of the American immigration law, only serve to arouse the curiosity of the masses. That curiosity is being gratified in a measure because upon this matter in which certain sections of the the middle class press see a violation of "international courtesy" and other sections a confession of weakness and an elevation of a despised Communist to a position of importance, there is no real unity of opinion. That portion of the press which caters to the Irish population takes advantage of its anti-British prejudices to exploit the Saklatvala incident. Irish republican societies pass resolutions of protest and they find their way into the papers. The liberal press becomes quite indignant while disavowing all sympathy for Saklatvala's political beliefs.

The very thing that the rulers wanted to suppress occurs—an inquiry into and a discussion of India and its people, of the British empire, its present condition and of Communists and Communism, of the relation of the American government and the working class to all these weighty questions.

THE British foreign office is a ponderous machine and when it calls to its aid the state department of America—its most powerful rival—we are justified in assuming the visit of Saklatvala to America was considered a grave danger to the safety of British imperialism and the prestige of His Majesty's government.

A few facts stand out:

(1) Saklatvala speaks officially for a militant section of the British working class—the workers of Battersea, and indirectly for the whole left wing of British labor.

(2) He speaks for the 330,000,000 oppressed workers and peasants of India—the colony which a British statesmen has called "the brightest jewel in the imperial diadem."

(3) As a member of the British Communist Party he speaks for that party and in the name of the Communist International of which it is a section.

THE exclusion of Saklatvala is in fact a blow delivered jointly by two groups of imperialists who are rivals in almost every form of capitalist activity at the British working class, at the workers and peasants of India and at the Communist International. Only the fear and hatred of the leader of the world revolution could bring such unity between two imperialist enemies.

The attitude of the American state department is inspired principally by a fear of the impetus that the visit of Saklatvala might give to the revolutionary movement here. American labor is passive and the rulers wish to keep it so.

But the action of the British foreign office is based on actual conditions of the most critical nature. If there is one thing the American masses are susceptible to it is appeals in behalf of national liberation movements—particularly if these movements are against Great Britain. The traditions of the war for independence still live and such appeals find a ready response from large sections of the American people.

GREAT BRITAIN cannot afford to have popular sentiment in behalf of Indian nationalism aroused in America. The danger of the colonial liberation movements is too real for that.

It is hard for the American workers to realize the ever-present fear of the loss of India that abides in the breast of every loyal son of the empire. The whole strategy of the British imperialists is based on India.

Ever since the French were driven from India and the adventurer Clive consolidated British influence, the protection of India and the extension of the British frontier in Asia has dominated British imperial policy.

THE major factor in the Mediterranean policy of Great Britain has been the securing and holding of the sea route to India. The acquisition of Egypt and South Africa have been incidental to this dominant strategy.

Great Britain went to war with Germany when the latter power began to build the Berlin to Bagdad railway which would have made ineffective the British sea route to India and the Far East.

Before Germany became by reason of her rapid industrialization and its resulting imperial ambition the most dangerous enemy of Great Britain, Russia was the foe which Britain feared. One has only to read that songbird of British imperialism, Rudyard Kipling, with his ceaseless denunciation of "the bear that walks like a man" to understand that the possibility of invasion of India from the north was a constant nightmare to the British rulers.

THE robbers of the Indian workers and peasants could never get rid of the thought that in her drive towards warm water Russia would some day send her hordes thru the Khyber pass and take for the czar the rich loot that was going to England in a thousand ships and on which British imperialism prospered and expanded.

British imperialism strives to extend her Asiatic from north and east.

On the north it now encounters the Soviet Union, in the east the Chinese national liberation movement develops under the influence of Sovi Russia and the Communist Party China a revolutionary proletaria character.

IF the British imperialists feare czarist Russia they fear the Russi of the workers' and peasants' gover ment a thousand times more. Czari Russia could offer the Indian masse only a change of oppressors but th Soviet Union offers admission on basis of full equality to all Asiat peoples. From over the mountains th crown India's norther border come the news that in Soviet Russia th peasants have the land and that th factories are the property of the joi government of workers and peasant This one fact is more dangerous t British imperialism in India than a the armies of the czar.

From the east comes the news th the Chinese workers and peasant are driving the British robbers fro their country and that alone of a the nations Soviet Russia treats th Chinese workers and peasants a equals.

The front of British imperialism i the north and east has been broken.

Saklatvala is a member of a sectio of the Communist International an an Indian. He symbolizes in his pe son all that British imperialism hate and fears—to the British foreign o fice he is the emblem of the Russia revolution and of mass revolt in Indi and China. He represents the unit of the working class in the imperia ist nations with the colonial people and wherever he speaks, there th two great forces which will overthro world imperialism are seen in actio

(To be Continued)

Convention of the Y. W. L. Adopts Resolution

RESOLUTION ON REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORKERS PARTY TO THE Y. W. L. CONVENTION

The following resolution accepting and approving the report of the representative of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to the convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League was passed by the youth convention by a vote of 29 in favor, none voting against, and 22 abstaining:

The immediate problem of the Communist movement in the United States lies in the development of the degree of class consciousness of the masses of the working class, and also to develop the anti-capitalist tendencies of the toiling farmers, and the drawing of the proletariat into more active, conscious and militant prosecution of the class struggle and toward the proletarian revolution.

The Proletarian Youth.

The important share of the Young Workers League in this task, in addition to full participation in, and support of, all the actions of the Communist Party, is to apply the correct Communist tactics and policies to the specific problems of the young workers and proletarian children, and also to the problem of the youth of the farms.

In the carrying out of this task in accord with the principles, policies and tactics of the Communist International and the Young Communist International, the Young Workers League requires and demands the correct political guidance of the American section of the Communist International, the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It is the duty of the Young Workers League to see to it that the organization as a whole conforms in its activities to this guidance in harmony with and support of the leadership of the world Communist Party, the Communist International, and the Young Communist International.

In this duty, the Young Workers League plays an active and not a passive role, in the application of the policies and tactics of the main campaigns and activities of the Party to the specific field of the Young Workers League. The correctness of the political line of the Party, is a matter of vital importance to the Young Workers League.

The Results of the Party Convention.

The Fourth National Convention of the Workers Communist Party adopted resolutions submitted by the Parity Commission, which laid down a correct Bolshevist policy by which not only the Party, but also the Young Workers League can develop into a mass Communist character and become the organ of leadership of the American proletarian revolution. These resolutions, as well as the other actions of the convention, are of Communist character and free from the right-wing sectarianism which for the past year and a half have endangered and obstructed the development of the Party toward the goal of becoming a Leninist Party. We declare our wholehearted support of the Party convention's resolution on the immediate tasks of the Party, on the Young Workers League, on the trade union work, on the labor party campaign, on the question of imperialism, on work among women, on the organization and revolutionizing of the Negro workers, on agricultural work, and on other major campaigns of the party. We fully and heartily accept these resolutions as laying down the correct policies equally for the Young Workers League.

Liquidation of Loreism

We welcome the action taken by the national convention of the party for the liquidation of Loreism in the party, and we declare that this action lays down a correct guidance for the Young Workers League for similar action for the liquidation of Loreism in the Young Workers League. The party has already reached the point of development where opportunistic deviations among its leaders can no longer be tolerated. In the expulsion of Lore and several of his aides from the party, and also in the removal of Comrade Askeli from the editorial board of the Finnish language organ of the party, The Tyomies, the national convention of the party indicated a correct line in the fight against opportunism. The third national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League heartily endorses these actions of the party convention, and pledges the Young Workers League as a whole to the complete elimination of Loreism within the league.

Bolshevization and Reorganization

The resolution on Bolshevization and reorganization of the party marks a new and important step forward for the party, and the Young Workers League pledges itself to keep step with the party in the Bolshevization and reorganization of the Young Workers League. The thorogoing reorganization of the league on the basis of shop nuclei and the development of a centralized apparatus are necessary and significant steps toward the Bolshevik centralization of the league, and lay a sound basis for carrying on real Communist work among the proletarian youth. We pledge ourselves to carry on energetically the reorganization of the league along the lines laid down by the Comintern and the Young Communist International. We also pledge ourselves to give the league's full assistance and encouragement to the central executive committee of the party for the reorganization and Bolshevization of the party.

Decisions of Communist International

The main political line adopted by the Workers Communist Party is derived from and laid down by the decision of the Communist International. We greet with hearty approval the decisions of the Communist International for the guidance of the American party.

The decision on the labor party question is of momentous importance, not only to the party, but also to the league, as the means by which the proletarian masses can be brought to class consciousness and thereby on the way toward accepting the Communist leadership and revolutionary program, and thus the best means by which the party and the league can become the leading mass organizations of the American proletariat.

The last decision of the Communist International, received by the party during its fourth national convention, which declared that "It has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decisions of the Communist International and stands closer to its views," lays the basis for the unification and development of the party. Likewise, it lays the basis for the unification and development of the Young Workers League which has suffered considerable disunity and factionalism as a result of the party dispute. We declare that we are in full agreement with the last decision of the Comintern on the question of the party leadership, and we pledge the Young Workers League to give its loyal support to the central executive committee elected by the party on the basis of the decision.

Tendencies to Undermine Prestige of Communist International

The Young Workers League in its third national convention assembled, declares that the interests of the revolutionary youth demand the sincerest and most unreserved and aggressive support of all decisions of the Communist International regarding the Communist work in America. The Young Workers League considers it especially necessary at this time to be on its guard against all tendencies toward the undermining of the prestige of the Communist International. This is particularly necessary at a time when the social-democrat Lore, (who only one month ago was a member of the central executive committee of the party) openly works to discredit the Communist International and its decisions, with the aim to destroy the possibility for building up in this country a powerful section of the Communist International, and a powerful section of the Young Communist International. The Communist International is the best and most reliable guide—and, together with the Young Communist International, the only reliable guide—for the Communist revolutionary organization of the entire world. We declare that the process of Bolshevization of the Young Workers League of America and the elimination of Loreism, includes among other things, the elimination of all tendencies to question the judgment and responsibility of the decisions of the Communist International. Any propaganda among the youth to the effect that the Communist International acts upon misinformation regarding American conditions, is a direct blow struck against the idea of a single world party, and is an anti-Bolshevik tendency. The willing and enthusiastic acceptance and carrying out of the latest decision of the Communist International, as well as of all other decisions of the Communist International, is a part of the process of Bolshevization and centralization of the International party—the Communist International—and of the Young Communist International.

The Party and the League.

We call upon the party to recognize the important role that the league must play in relation to the building up and bolshevization of the party. The youthful proletarians in the Y. W. L. representing the most exploited section of the working class, the young workers, entirely free from a labor aristocracy, is the best blood that can be infused into the party, and represents a tremendous force working in the direction of our party becoming a real Bolshevik section of the Communist International. This can best be accomplished by a close co-operation and mutual representation on all important party committees, between the party and the league, and by seeing to it that the leadership of the youth are members of the party and letting them share in the work and responsibility of the party, thereby creating a closer bond between the party and the youth.

The party should make every effort to help the Y. W. L., in the drawing in of the young proletarians into its ranks. Where a unit of the party exists, the party must help in the establishment of a unit of the league. This must receive special emphasis in connection with the party's campaign of reorganization particularly in view o the fact that there has arisen a notio in the minds of some of our part members that a party nucleus in factory makes it impossible, or i many cases due to the weakness o the party nucleus, inadvisable to for a league nucleus.

The party must help in the buildin up of the league, by aiding the leagu in the placing of organizers in th field, particularly in the section of th country where the basic industries ar located.

The party must also aid the Youn Workers League in the work of edu cation, by providing the comrades wh can undertake the work of educatin the mass of our membership and b aiding the league in the building u of a Leninist central school for th training of league propagandists an functionaries.

The third national convention of th Young Workers League calls upon al of the youth members to close thei ranks in hearty and willing support o the central executive committee of th Workers Communist Party and the in coming national executive committe of the Young Workers (Communist League, and to eliminate all past fac tional differences and all factiona strife within the league, so that w can rally as one solidified, unite Communist youth league, pursuing ou activity in the spirit of Lenin for th American proletarian revolution.

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The following telegrams of greetin were read:

October 3, 1925
Y. W. L. National Convention
Workers Hall
1902 West Division St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Revolutionary greetings to yout convention. We feel sure your delibe ation will result in more powerfu united Bolshevist league working i closest unity with party for Bolshevi zation and reorganization. New Yor District Workers Party pledges un qualified support in upbuilding influ ence and leadership of the Youn Workers League over the broa masses of American working clas youth.

Comradely yours,
William Weinstone.

• • •

October 2, 1925
Baltimore, Maryland.
Young Workers League
1113 West Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

Yowls Local Baltimore extend heartiest greetings and congratula tions to the third national convention of the Yowls of America. May we con tinue our work in future in the tru Communist spirit.

Martin Reed.

• • •

October 2, 1925.
Baltimore, Maryland.
Young Workers League
1113 West Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

The Workers Party Local Baltimor extends Communist greetings to the third national convention Yowls the most successful movement youth movement.

Ellen Zetron.

• • •

October 4, 1925
Hartford, Connecticut
The Youg Workers League
1113 West Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings Young Workers Leagu convention

Y. W. L. of Hartford, Conn.

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A further report of the proceeding of the Y. W. L. convention will ap pear in tomorrow's issue of th DAILY WORKER.

ATTENTION, NEW YORK!

The following is a list of campaign meetings, with date, place and speakers noted, being conducted in New York City by the Workers Party in support of its candidate for mayor, Benjamin Gitlow:

FRIDAY, OCT. 9—10th St. and 2nd Ave.: Stokes, Brodsky, Weinstone, Cohen, Chorover. 106th St. and Madison: Codkind, Bentall, Landy. 110th St. and 5th Ave.: Bentall, Codkind, Benjamin, Stachel. Intervale and Wilkins: Grecht, Royce, Pollak, Pasternak. Grand and Reebling, Brooklyn: Poyntz, Nesin, Primoff, Rosen.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10—7th St. and Avenue A.: Clarence Miller, also Russian speakers. 38th St. and 8th Ave.: Greek meeting, John McDonald. 110th St. and 5th Ave.: Codkind, Weinstone, Poyntz, Stachel. 103rd St. and Madison Ave.: Codkind, Weinstone, Poyntz, Stachel, Landy. 149th St. and 3rd Ave.: Baum, Chorover, Sorenson, Siskind. Grand and Havemeyer Brooklyn: Nesin, Primoff, Sherer. Stone and Pitkin, Brooklyn: Bert Wolfe, Lifshitz, J. Rubenstein, Mitnik.

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VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

Readers of the DAILY WORKER are asked to help with the work of building the DAILY WORKER in New York, not merely with cash contributions, but also with contributions of their time and energy.

A number of campaigns in which the New York agency is now engaged could be increased ten fold if the working force was available.

It makes no difference what your ability, there will be a place to make use of you, if you will volunteer your services. Call on L. E. Katterfeld, manager of the New York agency, at 108 East 14th street for particulars, or telephone Stuyvesant 8100.

Watch the A. F. of L. Convention!

The DAILY WORKER is again on the job! J. Louis Engdahl, editor, is in Altantic City to give the readers of the DAILY WORKER full reports of every step taken by the American Federation of Labor convention now in session. First reports now appearing will be followed daily by a full account from the convention floor.

Subscribe—ORDER A BUNDLE for distribution—bring to the attention of every worker first hand reports from this important session of organized labor.

[illegible] Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Saklatvala! Protest Against the Barring [illegible] lution of Protest!

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"The Workers of the World Hold the World's Future in Their Hands"---Purcell

U. S. ADMIRAL TALKS PEACE TO CHINESE

But His Pacifism Reveals Morgan Menace

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 7.—Agents of American imperialism are making plain to representatives of other powers on the eve of the judicial investigation into the Shanghai rioting of last May, their determination to continue an independent policy in relation to China.

Justice Finlay Johnson, representing the United States government, has serious differences of opinion with the British and Japanese judges and is reported to be very skeptical of the "constructive results" of the inquiry. He feels that America should not have agreed to participate owing to the possible adverse effect of Chinese opinion on American interests. This attitude is the logical result of the whole American orientation toward China as enunciated in the famous "open door" policy formulated in the interest of the Morgan banking combine, which insists upon its activities in this part of the world being unhampered by any pact with other powers.

Imperialism Disguised as Pacifism.

A dinner given in honor of his departure was the occasion for Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, commander of the United States Yangtze patrol to glorify American imperialism with pacific phrases. In a speech on that occasion he asserted that the purpose of the American navy in Pacific waters was to protect American citizens and property and after a specific instance in wheih American citizens were endangered had subsided, American naval forces must return to their ships and could no longer be used for police duty on shore.

Shows Mailed Fist.

Altho McVay and Admiral Thomas Washington are to return to the United States, the naval detachment will remain in Chinese waters to be ready for action in case American property is again endangered.

The admiral in severe criticism of those participating in the international settlement for their failure to provide sufficient police protection and insisted that it was necessary to make immediate plans to strengthen the forces of suppression "owing to the inability of the United States in the future to interfere in civil disturbances arising from economic conditions." Thus, while Justice Johnson is wary of the advisability of joining the British and Japanese imperialists in fixing the blame for the Shanghai riots, Admiral McVay denounces other representatives of the powers for failure to create a strikebreaking agency powerful enough to crush any future moves on the part of the Chinese masses against the foreign exploiters of labor.

Boasts of Saving City.

In an effort to justify the presence of part of the United States naval forces in this vicinity, Rear Admiral McVay asserted that without naval "protection" the Shanghai riots would have resulted in the city being looted and burned to the ground. He stated that without foreign naval intervention on the Yangtze intrenational commerce would be impossible and asserted that the presence of these forces were still required and predicted further trouble because of the threatening moves of the rival Chinese military forces.

So, while the battleships of the American fleet crawl thru the waters that wash these shores, the eyes of the agents of the House of Morgan turn menacingly not only upon the Chinese workers, but also upon the rival imperialist powers.

Six Million In New Coins

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—The government has decided to issue new coins for six million roubles. The new coins will be made ten per cent aluminum and ninety per cent of copper. Work has already been started in the mint. The size of the new money will be much less than before.

FALL OF FRANC BRINGS MORGAN TO THE RESCUE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The alarming decline of the franc, following failure of the debt negotiations in Washington, has caused the French government to take steps in an effort to check it.

The finance ministry will avail itself of funds from the Morgan loan as a means of retarding the fall of the franc. It is plain to experts on finance that in spite of M. Caillaux's much heralded reputation as a financial wizard, he can do nothing but accept aid from Morgan in order to stabilize, even temporarily, the franc. The use of the money placed at the disposal of the government by Morgan means the further ascendency of finance capital in European affairs and presages the time when France will be a vassal of the U. S.

Meanwhile the government of France is making a feeble gesture against the fall of the franc by selecting a commission to investigate the activities of speculators with a view to restraining them. If the fall continues, however, there will be no need to restrain them, as speculators do not gamble on a permanently falling market.

BANKS DEMAND FRANCE CANCEL INTERNAL DEBT

"Repudiate or We Lend Nothing"

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Premier Caillaux was forced to leave America without any assurances that the loan he sought in Wall Street will be granted. The American bankers fear to grant such a loan, as France has an internal debt of 300,000,000,000 francs on which she must pay interest annually. The French government faces an annual debt of 16,000,000,000, francs.

The New York bankers realize that France will not be able to meet the interest payment to her own banking class, let alone pay American bankers for their investments. The American bankers suggested that France cancel three-fifths of her internal debt as one of the terms on which they would grant the $400,000,000 loan to the imperialist power of France.

Fall of Caillaux Cabinet.

To repudiate three-fifths of the internal loan means the fall of the Caillaux cabinet and any other cabinet that might attempt such a move in capitalist ruled France. Wall Street insisted that France must show her ability to pay before they will grant her the much-wanted loan.

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England Sore.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—England is much displeased over the turn of events in the Franco-American debt negotiations. The granting of a moratorium to France for five years does not coincide with her plans. She also feels that the terms were much too lenient on the French.

Too Lenient on France.

In the arranging of the Anglo-French debt settlement, France received very lenient terms from England on the French fear that the terms to be made at Washington would endanger the currency and stability of the country. In the negotiations it was also agreed that the Anglo-French pact could be reopened by France if the terms she received in America would be hard for her to meet. England desires to reopen the settlement, but due to the fact that Franco-American debt settlement is not a final one, cannot do so. She would raise the annual demands on France.

The leniency that the French imperialists received at the hands of the American bankers has angered British capitalists still more for they are to pay 40,000,000 pounds sterling or $200,000,000 to the American bankers while France pays only $40,000,000. The English bankers regret letting France bargain the Anglo-French settlement down to 12,500,000 pounds or $62,500,000.

W. VA. JUDGE JAILS PICKETS WITHOUT TRIAL

Denies Counsel; Charge Board at Jail

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Too poor to hire legal counsel for their defense, fifty-three union miners began pleading their own cases in the Marion county circuit court here today, when Judge Winfield Scoth Meredith refused to appoint counsel for their defense because the expense of such counsel would have to be borne by the county.

Have Heard of Constitution.

The miners are charged by this same judge with having violated an injunction he issued against picketing the mines.

They claim that their rights under the constitution permit them to picket and their action conforms with the interpretation of "legal picketing" made recently by Governor Howard M. Gore of West Virginia.

A Compulsory Boarding House.

Some months ago, this same judge charged 60 cents a day for room and board in jail to striking miners he sent to jail for similar picketing contrary to his injunctions.

When the pickets appeared without counsel, Judge Meredith became indignant, saying he believed the action was concerted, but that orders of the court must be obeyed and if he found it necessary he would use all the forces of the state to stop the strikers from picketing and uphold his injunction. The miners made a threat to fill the jails of Northern West Virginia.

FASCISTS AND BOSSES AGREE TO OUTLAW ALL BUT FASCIST UNIONS

ROME, Oct. 6.—An agreement, tantamount to giving fascism a monopoly over labor, was reached today between the Italian industrialists' association and the fascist party.

The agreement provides that the industrialists' association recognizes the fascist labor organizations as the exclusive representatives of the working class. Future negotiations between the working class and the industrialists will be conducted with fascist labor organizations. This outlaws all other union bodies, including even the socialist and catholic unions.

American Imperialist Interests Lay Hands of Conquest on Brazil

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Dr. Jose Mattoso Sampaio Correa, the head of the Brazilian delegation to the interparliamentary union and influential member of the Brazilian senate, in an interview here gave fulsome praise to the American naval mission in Brazil, which he declared, had "done wonders" in reorganizing and systematizing the Brazilian navy and training the personnel.

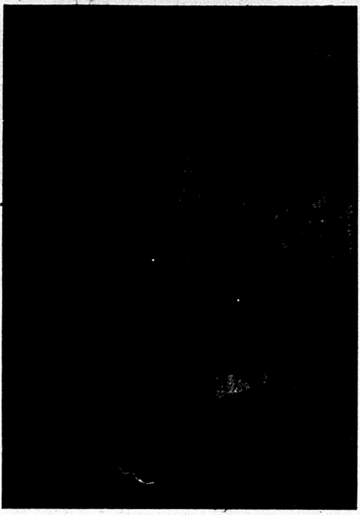
That such activity by American imperialism is not without its motive, may be judged from the fact that financial circles were all agog yesterday with the news that a big loan is impending to the Brazilian government. So strong a tonic was this on the market that the Brazilian money unit, the milreis, went up like a sky rocket 63 points.

Hunger Drives Irish Workers Into Insane Asylums, Avers Head

BELFAST, Oct. 7.—"Hunger has driven 70 per cent of the patients into this asylumn," declared County Councilor Keegan before the committee of Mullingar Westmeath mental hospital.

Another member declared that the workers in his district were obliged to subsist upon food which was a menace to health and a disgrace to civilization.

A. A. Purcell, Chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions.



"I am Proud of the Genius My Class Has Displayed in Russia."—Purcell to A. F. of L. delegates.

BRITISH FASCISTI OPENLY JOIN POLICE FORCE TO AID SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Emulating their Italian prototypes, three thousand British fascisti, operating in the vicinity of Liverpool, announce that they are joining the police force as special constables, "to serve in times of emergency." The anticipated "emergency" is taken to mean a Communist uprising, which the ruling class has been conjuring up for the past few months. The British fascisti parade in black shirts, and indulge in fantastic patriotic maneuvers, but thus far have not been taken very seriously. But their latest move which will give them police powers is indicative of the fact that the ruling class of Great Britain has decided to finance them and has handed down orders to the police to admit them in an official form.

Drill at Police Stations.

The Liverpool police in a declaration asserted that all fascisti who volunteered would be enrolled as special constabulary. Fascist spokesmen say they will maintain their identity as a special unit of the police force, with their own officers in command. Large numbers will henceforth be on duty at police stations day and night and their drills will be held at the police stations.

This action followed the declaration of the bombastic home secretary, William Joynson Hicks, that all "loyal Britons should join an organization for the maintenance of supplies." This is interpreted to mean that the government is officially behind the fascist movement and is preparing for a reign of violence against labor in the coming struggles in the spring.

Challenge Will Be Accepted.

Indisputably it is the growing influence of the Communist Party over the masses of labor in Britain that stimulates such fascist action on the part of the government officials. Realizing this and having the lessons of the rise to power of Mussolini before them, the British revolutionists are determined to accept the challenge of the blackshirts.

When the house of commons convenes next month there will be a severe attack upon the home secretary for encouraging organized terrorism against the working class of England by the Communists. Certain laborite elements are expected to join in the attack on the government for permitting fascism to gain a foothold, tho the MacDonald group is not likely

(Continued on page 2)

Frisco Waiters on Strike at Palace and Francis Hotels

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The waiters at the St. Francis and Palace Hotels are now on the third week of their strike for an increase in wages. The labor-hating Industrial Association has entered the fight to smash the waiters' strike and force them back on the old terms.

The Progressive Culinary Workers' Committee is on the job and has issued an appeal calling on the cooks and kitchen help to join the strike against the intolerable conditions.

Riffians Pounding Away at Tetuan with Captured French 75s

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Riffian artillery continues to pound Tetuan, according to dispatches from Tangier, with the captured French 75 mm. guns.

Spanish airplanes have been unable to locate the cleverly concealed batteries on Mount Zitoun.

Riffian forces are being concentrated in an offensive in the Djebala district for an attack on the Spanish forces.

Russia at Teheran Fair.

TIFLIS—By Mail)—The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is taking part in the Persian agricultural exhibition which was opened on Sept. 15 in Teheran. Soviet exhibits are of agricultural machinery.

PURCELL, IN MASTERFUL SPEECH URGES WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY BEFORE LABOR FEDERATION MEET

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STEEPLECHASE PIER, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7.—American labor today heard the call for world trade union unity and the demand for friendly relations with the workers of the Union of Soviet Republics from the lips of A. A. Purcell, a fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress.

It was the first time that such a message had been brought across the Atlantic by a spokesman of European labor. It was in sharp contrast with the red-baiting speech by Fritz Tarnow of the German delegation, who had not a friendly word to say for Soviet Russia, nor a sincere word to utter to promote the international solidarity of labor. Purcell's two big arguments may be summed up as follows:

FIRST—Great changes have taken place in the world since the war. Capitalism is organizing internationally. Labor must have its world organization. American labor must come into the world fold.

SECOND—Labor is assuming vast responsibilities in the Soviet Union. American labor must stand by and aid the Russian workers in the "closest fraternal relations."

Urges Delegation to Russia

Purcell urged that the American Federation of Labor send a delegation to Soviet Russia, just as the British Trade Union Congress had done. He was a member of the British delegation. His speech in part follows:

"I want our two great labor movements to come closer and still more closer together—to be linked together in steel-like bonds of friendship and solidarity, mutually helping and inspiring each other, coming to each others assistance in days of trial and difficulty, giving each other encouragement to tackle those formidable tasks with which we are confronted, engaged in a rivalry—if rivalry there need be—of organization, of the spread of ideas of building up and strengthening our movement.

"The call I want to make is a call for the unity of the world's workers—for the world brotherhood of all those who toil. I make no apology for making that call. I consider it my highest duty and my finest privilege to make that call here and now, at this great convention of American workers.

"Over there, in Europe, just as here in the United States and in all other parts of the world, many things are happening, great changes are taking place.

"Things do not stand still. Things have not stood still with the world, or with any part of the world. The world is today a vastly different place to what it was even at the conclusion of the great war.

Appeals for Trade Union Unity.

"I have been in Manchester and London, in Amsterdam, in Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Vienna. I have visited these places as a workman and as a representative of our trade union and labor organizations. I have been brot into contact with labor union officials and leaders of all kinds, and with organized workers. I have spoken at countless conferences and meetings, marched in processions, participated in demonstrations. I have felt the pulse of our great movement; heard, as it were, the beating of the mighty heart of the toiling millions, and in London, Berlin, Moscow and Vienna, and in many other towns and cities, I have watched the serried ranks of the hosts of labor go marching past. It is impossible for me to convey to you the surge and thrill of it all—to give you any idea of the sweep and passion and power of it all.

'I have been made to realize that there is growing upon this old world of ours a vast and tremendous vital force, a gigantic confraternity of labor a world power, possessed of inconceivable potential strength, profound and pregnant with the genius of a new human mode of life and culture.

"This I say, is growing up, taking shape, coming into being. It is only half articulate as yet. Its power is dispersed, and in many cases, unrealized. Its strands have yet to be gathered together. Its forces have yet to be centralized, reorganized and rendered capable of full expression. But there it is.

"The call I want to make to you, our fellow workers of America, is to

(Continued on page 6)

FRANCO-GERMAN DEADLOCK AT 'PEACE' CONFAB

Stresemann Gives Assurances to Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—The security pact conference has reached a deadlock on the question of the eastern frontiers of Germany. Like the various conferences that have gone before and have broken upon the irreconcilable contradictions between the capitalist nations, the present conference finds itself confronted with obstacles it cannot overcome, despite the fact that the leaders of the various groups continue to exclue optimism.

In the German thesis, presented by Foreign Minister Stresemann, the demand is made that the eastern pacts become a matter for negotiation. This is interpreted by Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, to mean reservation of the right to reconsider and alter Germany's eastern frontiers at some future time.

Want to Stop Discussion

Briand, in a long speech, traced the history of the negotiations and concluded that the existing treaties be respected and not considered as topics of discussion at the conference. In a belligerent attitude he held that Germany accepted the Locarno conference on that basis and no other.

The French foreign minister was supported in his stand by Emil Vandervelde, Belgian foreign minister, and one of the luminaries of the Second (Socialist) International. Sig. Scialoga, of the Italian foreign office and Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, also supported the stand of Briand. This combination is surely a sight for the gods—Briand, renegade syndicalist and now lackey of French imperialism; Vandervelde, king's minister and hero of the socialist international; Scialoga, fascist emissary of Mussolini, and the British tory, Austen Chamberlain—working as a unit to silence discussion of the question of German frontiers.

The German delegation seemed quite depressed over the turn of affairs and would not discuss the detail of the occurrences of the session beyond stating that Germany and France are in a deadlock over that question.

Complications Over Rhine

A further conflict between German and French policy arose over the question of the proposed Rhine pact. The French insist that in no way shall the pact interfere with the right to take penalties from the Germans in case of default or breach of the treaty of Versailles. The German delegation concedes the right, but insists that France should not be the sole judge as to what constitutes breach or default, contending that in the future such cases be submitted to arbitration.

The fact that the British delegation has refrained from taking a stand on the question leads to speculation that Britain is really behind Germany in this move. In unofficial conversations the British have suggested a compromise on the Rhine question, but

(Continued on page 2)

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

PURCELL, IN MASTERFUL SPEECH URGES WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY BEFORE LABOR FEDERATION MEET

(Continued from page 1)

join with us in this great confraternity of labor.

"Just as the governmental representatives of the United States are in practically every country of the world giving effect to the policy of your government; just as the powerful American trusts and combines have representatives and agents in every country of the world, advancing their interests, so must American labor be in a position, also, to safeguard its interests internationally.

Isolation a Mistaken Policy

"I tell you that the policy of isolation is a mistaken one. You cannot afford to think only in terms of the United States, or the Americans. The Monroe doctrine no longer holds good for your government as its imperial policy in the Phillipines, in China and elsewhere demonstrates. And it no longer holds good for your capitalists. It can no longer hold good for you.

"Circumstances, the development of capitalism, the establishment of great industrial fabrics in Asia, Africa and Australia, necessarily compels you to take a world view and to act from a world standpoint.

"It is a fundamental urge, an insistent impulse, of capitalism to go to those places where labor is cheap and where the raw materials are immediately available. Capitalism, the trusts and combines, businessmen generally, know no frontiers.

Must Face Colonial Problems

"The capitalists are now concerned about maintaining race purity or the conservation of jobs for the workers of any particular country. They are merely concerned about profits. Your American capitalist is not concerned whether his factory be in San Francisco or Tokio, so long as he can make the most of it. If these foreign workers working for very low wages, receiving cents where you would be receiving dollars, are working in a Tokio factory or a Shanghai factory, or a Bombay or Calcutta factory, they are none the less competitors to the wage earners of this country, just as if they had been working in San Francisco, Chicago, or New York.

"I want you to let that fact sink deeply into your minds, and to reflect upon it in relation to the enormous development of industrialism in Japan, India, China, South Africa and the other parts of the world where there are infinite reserves of poor workers—workers of the brown, yellow and black races—anxious and willing to be drawn into the industrial vortex.

"What will the wage earners of America do to maintain their wage and living standard? What will they do by pursuing a policy of isolating, shutting themselves off from the world as trough the world did not exist?

Must Aid Exploited Races

"And here I want to say that the world is a battleground of conflicting industrialisms. America aspires to obtain the world market for her goods. Britain aspires to obtain the world market for her goods. Japan, Germany, France, all the capitalist countries do the same, and the world market is woefully circumscribed, restricted. As things are, the tendency must inevitably be for the world market to go to those countries where the raw materials are at hand, labor is underpaid, and the costs of production are low. And I say further, that the only hope for the future of American labor, and indeed the world's white race, is for the trade union movement, internationally, to raise the status of the workers in Asia and Africa, to assist them with trade union organization so that they may build up their own trade union organization, and thru that means secure higher rates of pay and better working and living conditions. We, all the workers of Europe and the western world, will go down unless we help them to come up. The only way we can help them up is to assist them with our movement, united in one powerful trade union international.

"Nor is that all. We must now realize that the economy of the world is so highly developed, so technically efficient, and so extensive, that infinitely more can be produced than consumed under capitalism. In Britain we have 12 per cent of our workers permanently unemployed, and our experts tell us that unemployment must grow increasingly.

Is Proud of Russia

"I have been in Russia. There I have seen the workers assuming vast responsibilities and duties, carrying thru the reorganization of society under frightful difficulties. As a workman I am proud of the genius for organization and the essential grip of things which my class in Russia has displayed. Just as your president sent that warm and helpful letter on behalf of the Chinese workers, demonstrating thereby a desire to help those Chinese workers in their difficulties, so I want you to approach the question of relations with the workers of Russia.

"Let the same generous spirit prevail. The times we live in are too big, too fraught with fate, to permit of little prejudices barring the way to human relationship. Russia is a very big place—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics occupies one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. It is an enormous factor in the world a tremendously powerful factor in the life of the world. Just recently, I read in the press that a great business concession, amounting to millions of dollars, was granted by the Russian government to one of your leading firms. Many American capitalists and financiers have been to Russia, endeavoring to fix up business deals. There is illimitable potential wealth in Russia.

"The soil of Russia is rich, the mineral resources of Russia are enormous ;the timber, flax, hides and raw materials of Russia generally are plentiful. Given a few good harvest years and Russia will become one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

"I have seen the foundations of the biggest electrification scheme in the world being laid down in Russia. The Russian people are a great people—strong, patient, hard working and clever. And they number 150 millions. These people, these workers and peasants, are building up a new economy and a new life, keenly and rapidly adapting to their use all the latest developments in science and industry, the most up to date machinery, the most modern and technical devices.

Must Not Fear New Ideas

"I say that you, workers of America, have got to learn from Russia. We must not be afraid of new ideas. It has often struck me that while the Americans have been the most advanced—the most receptive—in ideas concerning mechanical invention and business organization, they have been most slow in accepting new social and political ideas. I do hope that from now on, the organized workers of America will establish the closest fraternal relations with the organized workers of Russia. Just as the general council of the Trades Union Congress, representative of the whole trade union movement of Britain, has sent delegations to Russia, so I hope and trust the American Federation of Labor will do the same. Do not be afraid of being called names.

"Once again, I say, let our comradership and brotherhood be a real and lasting thing.

"The workers of the world hold the future in their hands."

Last midnight was the final hour for the introduction of resolutions, the limit of time having been fixed for the second day of the convention, after which resolutions can only be put in thru unanimous consent. Progressive resolutions were put in on the subjects of the organization of the unorganized the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the organization of Negro workers, the recognition of Soviet Russia, the labor party, world trade union unity, class collaboration and amalgamation. The delegation of the Cap Makers' Union introduced a resolution attacking citizen's military training camps.

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ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 7—Purcell was the first fraternal delegate to be presented today to the convention. President Green telling of his work in the British and European labor movement related how he was head of the Furniture Workers' association, member of the general council of British Trade Union Congress, of which he was president last year, of his being elected to parliament on labor party ticket from a coal miners' constituency, and of his presidency of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Purcell began by declaring that diversity of opinion was sign of good health. "If there was no difference of opinion that would be the end of us," said Purcell. But for the most part the delegates heard Purcell thru in complete silence. A little applause greeted his moderate plea for world trade union unity. But all references to Russia were received with deathly silence.

Green Attacks Left Wing.

President Green seized the opportunity in reply to make broadside attack against American Communist Party. The Trade Union Educational League, and especially against the Red International of Labor Unions, making no mention of the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

"The Trade Union Educational League seeks to substitute for our philosophy the principles of Communism," declares Green. "We ask our visitor from England to take back to the Russian International the message that we will never affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy."

President Green also referred to the fact that "some delegate who feels that the doctrines of Moscow are better than the philosophy of Gompers has introduced resolutions that would come up later." Green asked that Purcell remain in the convention until these resolutions came up to witness the registration of opinion by the delegates of these subjects.

As to the British situation Green also declared that he did not know whether he should recognize the decisions of Scarborough or of Liverpool. This was the end of Purcell's plea for world trade union unity for the time being. Fraternal Delegate Ben Smith, members of the British Transport nad General Workers' Union, used his speech to explain attacks made in the capitalist press against British workers, especially as regards the dole system of unemployed benefits. He said the settlement of the British coal strike was a subsidy of profits not of wages.

He said British workers were idle as a result of the war and the huge stream of goods pouring in from Germany.

"We are told that we are following Communist doctrines," said Smith, "but all that we want are the things that should be ours."

Tells of Fascism.

While making no criticism of Communists, Smith urged constitutional action at the ballot box, but explained how the British fascist movement was growing up planning to use force to keep the workers in submission thru the suppression of their struggles.

Smith said the British ruling class was bent on taking its pound of flesh, but the reply of the workers was, "if you take your pound of flesh it will be with every wheel stopped." Smith closed with a plea for closer attention by the organized labor movement to the young people of the world.

Fraternize with Mexican Yellows.

A. F. of L. efforts to cater to the Calles' Mexican government is repeatedly evident in the convention. Green outdid himself in presenting Roberto Haberman, one of the fraternal delegates from Mexico, who used his speech in comical attempt to attack the DAILY WORKER, the Communist parties of both the United States and Mexico and Soviet Russia.

Haberman is an emigre Mexican who spends most of his time in this country. The regular delegate, Vargas, however, accepted Haberman's speech as his own.

The two British delegates are planning to continue their trip to Mexico, where they can get information first hand. One of Haberman's sallies for instance was as follows: "There are a few honest souls in Russia. We hope they do not read the DAILY WORKER but the official reports of the American Federation of Labor."

Donald Dear, fraternal delegate from Canada, said that unemployment was also growing across the northern border.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CITY A SCENE OF SLAVERY ILLUSTRATING WEAKNESS OF AMERICAN UNIONS

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 7.—The famous Atlantic City boardwalk that runs past Steeplechase Pier where the American Federation of Labor holds its 45th annual convention has a unique system of transportation that harks back to ancient times when men took the place of horses in hauling passengers. If a boardwalk traveler's legs grow weary the only vehicles available are chairs pushed by patient human beings.

Directly across from convention pier is what might be called a carbarn for the chairs and here delegates can hear the story of how tough it is to work for the Shill company that controls most of the chairs on the walk.

"Dividing Up."

No wages are paid, a tired chair pusher explained, only a commission and tips. The company gets a dollar an hour from the patrons—one dollar for the two persons that make the standard load. Capital splits this purse with labor, labor taking the loser's end of 20 cents—and such tips as are gathered.

Where three persons ride the company gets $1.25 an hour and labor 25 cents, five cents more for bending the back lower and shoving harder. Hours are a maximum of from 8 a. m. till one the next morning, but actually few work that long. It is humanly impossible to keep such a working day going steadily.

Workers' Poverty Easily Seen.

Chairs were in great demand during the bankers' convention and sharp contrasts appeared with portly and expensively tailored forms in the seats and a ragged Negro pusher behind. The chair pushers bear the stamp of their poverty. No natty uniforms, such as might be expected on this smart thoroughfare, are furnished by the company, the pushers wearing such clothes as they have.

Taxicabs are not allowed on the boardwalk and labor men thus are allowed a vacation from the eye sore of the Yellows all over the rest of the town. The Yellow men work 12 hours a day and are not organised. "The company won't permit it," a driver told the Federated Press reporter when interviewed on the curb. A small independent union has members in the independent cabs and each of the latter hacks—that are organized—displays a card of greeting to the A. F. of L.

DuPont's Dynamite Exhibit.

Diagonally across from convention pier the luxurious exhibition rooms of the DuPont chemical products fronts the boardwalk and gives a vivid impression of the amazing development of this industry since the war put the ball and chain on German chemicals. The DuPont display at Atlantic City is richer and more varied than the one they gave at the recent chemical exposition in New York.

There are literally thousands of chemical products: explosives of all kinds, dyes, artificial silk, artificial leather, tortoise shell and ivory imitations and a whole series of other fancy, hard surfaced synthetic products; toilet articles, automobile varnishes, and so forth. All produced on the open shop plan.

No Lucky Strike for Craftsmen.

Two hundred yards down the line is a demonstration room where Lucky Strike cigarets are turned out by the hundreds of thousands with the same machinery used in the factory. Youths and girls tend the machines. The machine displaced the old fashioned tobacconist craftsmen with the hand operations. The human hand does not touch the tobacco from the time it falls into the hoppers till it comes out as a finished "tailor made."

Representatives of France and Germany Deadlock Conference

(Continued from page 1)

the French insist that there can be no question of bargaining away treaty rights.

Revive Belgian Neutrality

The request of Stresemann to know the future status of the Franco-Belgian treaty and military alliance with relation to the Rhineland pact brought to light the intention to revive the old 1839 treaty guaranteeing Belgium neutrality, which the Germans are charged with regarding as a "scrap of paper" at the outbreak of the world war in 1914.

The role of Britain, if the Rhine pact is completed, and the treaty of Belgian neutrality is revived, will be that of guarantor of both the agreements.

In view of England acting as guaranter in the western pacts, France claims that no objections should be raised regarding her acting guarantor of agreements on the question of the eastern frontier of Germany, involving the proposed German-Czech and German-Polish pacts. France raises this question now because in case of aggression by Germany against Poland or Czecho-Slovakia they want the priviliage of marching troops thru the neutralized and demilitarized zone of the Rhineland.

The Germans say that when Germany joins the league of nations this will be sufficient guarantee against any aggression of a military nature. With this proposition the British are incline to agree.

Stresemann Reassures Russia

Out of the maze of diplomatic intrigue that is going on, officially and unofficially, but one thing stands out clearly at this time and that is the new assurances of Germany to Russia that no pact will be signed calling for military aggression against Russia and that under no conditions will Germany accept the proposal that France act as guarantor of eastern frontiers. This assurance was officially sent to the Russian foreign office by the German foreign minister, which shows that thus far the efforts of the imperialist and fascist bandits of Europe to create a pact for the purpose of endeavoring, to stage a new drive against Russia is doomed to fail.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

ENGDAHL TO TELL PHILADELPHIA WORKERS HOW "FAT BOYS" TIED WORKERS TO BOSSES' APRONSTRINGS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—The workers of Philadelphia will be able to hear of how the "fat boys" of the American Federation of Labor have tied down the American workers to the boss' apron strings by endorsing the infamous Dawes plan, at a mass meeting to be held at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., Sunday evening, October 11, at 8 o'clock.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER and observer at the convention, will tell of how the German and the American delegations worked in cahoots to endorse the Dawes plan thinking to make fat jobs for themselves, and how the British delegates fought against lining up with the bankers of America to enslave the workers not only of Germany but also of other nations.

No Class Documents of Labor in Sight at This Year's A. F. of L. Meeting

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Today, a flood of fervid patriotism sweeps thru the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as if LaFollette were launching another "Back to '76!" campaign.

Turning their backs on the future the officials spellbind about "revitalizing the U. S. constitution and the declaration of independence," reaching a climax in President Green's excited utterance "We love our country! We love our flag! We love our government! We love its institutions!" Such love hath no labor official ever shown for the capitalist state that enslaves the working class for which he is supposed to speak.

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It is a coincidence that while the delegates were thus heaving their bosoms in star spangled banner protestations, that extracts from numerous letters of George Washington were being published showing just what kind of a man the "father of his country" happened to have been.

For instance, the man who is supposed to have laid the basis of American institutions, thru leading the armies of the colonies victorious against Great Britain, is revealed as a shoddy aristocrat, not only as a distiller of whiskey, but also as a seller of it, while those who talk of humane warfare today, may learn that Washington was trying to make killing respectable even 150 years ago.

• • • •

Washington was an aristocrat; some claim the richest man of his time. Slaveholder and lord of vast estates, which it is shown he secured thru questionable and sharp methods, he did not like to see his women folk marry "beneath their station." A Mr. Parks, in the "mason trade," was considered unfit to wed into the Washington family, altho he placed his fortune at $15,000. The value of money at the time may be judged from the fact that even a Washington talked about paying only $2 weekly for the "schooling, board, lodging and washing" of the son of a friend, whom he advised to go to school at Andover, Mass. If a man with $15,000 under these circumstances stood beneath the contempt of George Washington, it may well be judged how far below him he considered the ordinary workers of the time, many of whom were enslaved almost to the same extent as their black brothers.

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Usually when one charges in the open that Washington was a common drunkard, a call is sent in for the police wagon. But the New York Times publishes a letter showing how Washington haggled over the purchase of 500 barrels of corn for his whiskey distillery, and then how he haggles again in the sale of the finished whiskey product, since it is evident that he could not drink it all himself. So successful was Washington's whiskey business that he increased the output of his distillery from time to time.

• • • •

Washington's efforts at humanizing war were revealed in a letter he wrote to the British general, Lord Cornwallis, from Camp Middlebrook June 2, 1777, in which he signs himself as, "Your Lordship's Most Obedient Servant," declaring, "It is with infinite regret I am again compelled to remonstrate against that spirit of wanton cruelty that has in several instances influenced the conduct of your soldiery."

The incident arose over the killing of an officer, not over a private soldier, and Washington's appeal showed that he felt himself pretty close to the British aristocracy that he was supposed to be warring against most bitterly.

• • • •

Washington made the fight of his day for his class against the British overseas government that had not yet learned to govern its colonies as cleverly as it does today. Washington's class was made up of the great landlords, the merchants and professional class of his day. Out of this ruling class of the 18th century has grown the capitalist ruling class of today, the 20th century. Washington and Hancock and Jefferson and all the rest wrote the declaration of independence and the constitution to promote their class interests, and the capitalist class of today has appropriated those documents to protect their class interests.

• • • •

This the working class of the United States will learn, if the officials of the American Federation of Labor never do. The workers will then begin writing class documents of their own, upon which to build their future class struggles and class hopes. There are no such class documents in sight at this convention of the A. F. of L.

British Fascisti Join Police to Suppress Strikers, Communists

(Continued from page 1)

seriously to challenge this new menace that, under governmental sanction, is likely to assume menacing proportions. Already fascist groups in Manchester are preparing to follow the lead of the Liverpool movement into the ranks of the police force.

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Hicks Again Assails Communists.

LONDON, Oct. 7—For the second time this week, Sir William Joynson Hicks, home secretary, assailed the Communists. In an address in Liverpool last night he asserted: "The destruction of the Communist menace in England is a matter of life and death."

Lord Derby, who presided, declared that widespread efforts are now being made to "Russianize England."

"The Communist Party my be small in England," he said, "but it is powerful and is definitely allied with Russia. Men like Saklatvala, Harry Pollitt, Purcell and Gallacher receive their orders from Zinoviev."

The Liverpool conservatives were properly impressed with these solemn warnings, from Sir Hicks, who, next to Ramsay MacDonald has become the principal red-baiter in the British Isles.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL NOW PUT ON DENBY

Sinclair and Fall Try to Shift Blame

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Teapot Dome governmental graft scandal sprung into a new lease of life here Monday when Harry Sinclair, oil magnate, and Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, charged in the District of Columbia courts with having conspired to defraud the government, filed demurrers the main contention of which that Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy, and not Secretary Fall, was responsible for handing the Wyoming Teapot Dome to Sinclair.

The idea is that Sinclair and Fall wish to shift the blame from Fall to Denby, automatically ending the prosecution of the former two teapotters.

Fall also entered a demurrer to the indictment involving him with Ed Doheny over the Elk Hills, California, lease. The first one of these indictments was quashed some months ago by Chief Justice McCoy of the district supreme court, on the ground that the presence in the grand jury room of Assistant Attorney General Pagan was unlawful. This prevented any arguments on the merits of the indictment.

BESTIAL ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT FEARFUL OF TCHITCHERIN VISIT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUKHAREST, Roumania, Oct.
—The proposal of Count Skryzinsk
Polish foreign minister, to go
Moscow to pay a return visit
Commissar of Foreign Affairs Tchit-
cherin, who stopped in Warsaw
his way to Berlin, has aroused seri-
ous apprehension on the part of th
official governmental. clique i
Bukharest. After the world war, u
der the domination of France, th
Polish and Roumanian governmen
signed a joint "defensive militar
alliance" to be used against Sovie
Russia.

Recent developments on the fiel
of international diplomacy hav
caused Poland to move towar
agreement with Russia, without con
sulting Roumania. The Bukhare
government wants to know th
meaning of these visits and wonder
if it is being left out in the cold.

As far as the Roumanian gover
ment is concerned the Soviet gov
ernment has made it quite plai
that it will have nothing to do wit
it while the ferocious suppression
Bessarabia continues. It is the con
tention of the Soviet governmen
that Roumania has no right to rul
over Bessarabia.

This rule has been maintained b
the most appalling excesses of vio
ence, resulting in the bestia
slaughter of 2,000 peasants a yea
ago and at this time trials of 50
peasants are going on for their ta
ing part in an uprising against th
tyranny of the Roumanian vassal
of French imperialism.

MELLON OPPOSES ALL TAXES THA AFFECT BIG BI

Wants to Cut Down o Surtax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secreta
of the Treasury Mellon has been i
vited to appear before sessions of t
house ways and means committ
which meets October 19, to prese
his ideas on the 1925 revenue act.

Mellon recommends repeal of t
publicity clause of the revenue a
abolition of the federal inherita
tax, repeal of the gift taxes, legis
tion to curb tax exempt securities, a
reduction of the surtax to a maxim
of 15 or 20 per cent.

With the request from chairma
Green of the ways and means comm
tee that the treasury take an acti
part in the new tax legislation, a b
corps of experts has been put to wo
compiling the necessary data on whi
congress must base its new law.

Strong pressure has been brought
bear for repeal of the automobile sal
tax, the tax on automobile bus tran
portation and motor accessories. E
perts at the treasury favor the aut
mobile tax, which last year yielde
$150,000,000. Elimination of the a
cessories tax probably will be agre
to. Other "nuisance taxes," the repe
of which is demanded in some quar
ers are on the following:

Sales by dealers of art work
cameras, photographic firms, use
pleasure boats, fire arms and shel
smokers articles, slot machines, jewe
ry, bowling alleys, pool rooms, shoo
ing galleries, riding academies, admi
sions and some of the documenta
stamp taxes.

Titles to Stick in England; Their Sale Fills Empty Coffer

WINNIPEG, Can., Oct. 7.—Title
will not be abolished in England,
they were in Canada, because th
sale of titles often replenishes th
empty coffers of the political part
in power.

Hugh Martin, parliamentary edit
of the Daily News, and member
the British press delegation tourin
Canada, said that Lloyd George ra
ed over 1,000,000 pounds sterlin
thru the sale of titles, during his r
gime as premier.

Barter for Titles.

Tho at present it is a crime
barter for a title, one can still bu
a title for 30,000 pounds sterling.

Another correspondent in the del
gation said the only way politic
parties ever get rid of the usele
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to the house of lords.

Wrap your lunch in a copy o
the DAILY WORKER and giv
it (the DAILY WORKER, not th
lunch) to your shop-mate.

To Save THE DAILY WORKE

Our Party and the Communist International

(Stenographic report of the speech James P. Cannon at the National onvention of the Young Workers ague, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1925.)

OMRADE Chairman and Comrades: The youth league is meeting in is national convention just at a time a particularly serious crisis in the rty; and I am speaking here as e of the party representatives der circumstances which I think ust be known to you comrades.

As a result of the decision of the st convention, and the decision of e Communist International, the ntral Executive Committee leaderip is represented by the group hich, prior to the party convention, as the minority, and which, as you now, I do not belong to. So, in eaking here tonight I am doing so ter consultation with the delegation the Central Executive Committee, t as a direct representative of the ntral Executive Committee, but I n speaking by permission of the Cenal Executive Committee in my own me, and in the name of a large mber of comrades whose views cocide with mine.

HE situation of the party requires very clear statements from us; and propose here to make these statements. I propose to give the party d the Comintern an answer to every estion, which they have a right to k us in this situation.

I said the party is in a crisis, and all know this. In my opinion, it a crisis of Bolshevization. Our rty is going thru the travail of accelerated development towards a real olshevist party. It is the process of The Birth of a Communist Party" of hich Comrade Zinoviev once wrote. e party appears to be torn into all nds of groups, factions and sub-facons as a result of this process.

The problem before the party, above l others, or, rather embracing all hes, is the problem of Bolshevizaon. And it is clear that the central estion in the problem of Bolshevizaon is now the question of the relaons of the party to the Communist ternational.

Bolshevization, without a correct esmate of the relations of the party d the party leaders to the Communist International, is merely an mpty phrase. Bolshevization proram' or Bolshevization resolutions at do not take into account the full gnificance of the fact that we are embers of the world Communist rty, with international leadership, not contain the real essence of olshevization.

Because of the peculiar nature of e present situation, and because of e rapid changes which have taken ace in the party leadership, it is anifestly the duty of those comdes, who prior to the convention mposed the majority group, to make nown their attitude towards the rty crisis, and their proposals for its olution.

THINK it is known to nearly all comrades in the party, as it has en known for some time to the embers of the former majority, that e former majority group is itself in e process of the deepest crisis. his crisis within the group of the rmer majority is a part of the cris in the party. For that reason it the concern of the party, and hould be made known to it. Factions n have no interests of their own in Communist party. They have to be lated to the interests of the party.

Within the group of the former marity there has been in recent times very thorogoing discussion. Very rong pressure has been put upon one ction by another section. This essure has had certain effects. But ese effects have not been sufficitly decisive. Therefore it s necesry for the group of the former marity to have more pressure put upon from the outside, directly before e whole party. My speech here toght has this purpose.

O I am going to discuss the question before the Young Workers eague convention, not merely for the W. L., but for the party, since this onvention is a forum before the hole party. I am going to speak bout the situation which has deloped within the ranks of the rmer majority. When I say this, I ant to inform you in advance, that any comrade expects to hear me late any private conversations, ecrets," scandals, or petty gossip, anything of this sort, he will be isappointed. I will confine my remarks entirely to the questions which ave political significance and a polical content, which are known to all e leading comrades of the group and hich are of concern to the party.

Comrade Green in his article in the AILY WORKER the other day made e statement that the differences ithin the group of the former majory are not less serious than the differences between the former majority and the former minority. I want to testify here to the accuracy of this estimate.

help!
AVE THE "DAILY WORKER".

THE differences within the former majority are as serious as were those between the two former factions. Differences arose at the convention and have been intensifying since the convention. But these differences which came to the surface in the convention crisis, and which have intensified since then, were themselves the outgrowth of old differences, and were foreshadowed by the old differences. And all of these differences have become synthesized and concentrated now into one, big predominant question.

That question is this: The role of the Communist International and the relations of our party and our party leaders to the Communist International.

In the controversy in the group over this question, a conflict has developed between Comrade Foster and myself. And in connection with the remarks I make on this I want to remind the comrades of my long collaboration with Comrade Foster.

Some of the greatest forward-steps of the party have been brot about as the result of this collaboration, together with some other comrades. As far back as 1921 and 1922, this collaboration made it possible simultaneously to develop the trade union work on a broad scale and to organize the legal party. These achievements laid the basis for the party to become a factor in the labor movement. Comrade Foster played a tremendous role in all of this; and I collaborated with him and with other comrades. And if we now come to the point where our differences are so sharp that there appears to be no possibility to reconcile them—and we are at such a point—it is not without great pain to those who were part of the collaboration.

ON receipt of the Communist International telegram, a profound crisis was immediately precipitated in the group of the former majority at tthe party convention. The immediate difference appeared to arise over two separate propositions put before the caucus: one by Comrade Foster and one by Comrade Dunne and myself. Comrade Foster's original proposition, was that we should accept only a minority of the Central Executive Committee, and that he should not participate; and that the organization of the new Central Executive Committee in fact should be carried out by the representative of the Communist International, and not by us who were the majority at the convention. Our counter-proposition was that we, the majority, should organize the Central Executive Committee. At first I proposed an even division, half and half; and later it was modified to include the representative of the Communist International, on his suggestion. The difference was not technical but political. It was a difference in attitude towards the decision and towards the situation created by it. I considered that Comrade Foster's proposition had serious objective consequences. I considered that if we, as a majority of the convention, should refuse to organize the new Central Executive Committee, or that in any event Comrade Foster should not go into the new Central Executive Committee, it could not be interpreted in any other way than that we were rejecting responsibility for the Central Executive Committee. This would mean that the party would be thrown into a crisis in which the Central Executive Committee would be deprived of the assistance and support which it would require from us to pull the party thru the crisis.

Our proposition was based on the opinion that the situation was such in the party, precipitated by the decision, that we were obliged if we wish to save the party from demoralization, to take responsibility to the full limit of the possibilities under the provisions of the decision.

WE held a discussion in the caucus for two days, and in this discussion I pointed out, together with other comrades, the objective consequences of the attitude shown by Comrade Foster.

We stated there that Comrade Foster's proposition would create a condition making it impossible for the party to work, or for the Central Executive Committee to lead it or control it; and that this would bring us inevitably, not only into conflict with the Central Executive Committee, but into conflict with the Communist International since the decision of the Communist International was the main factor; that consequently, regardless of the intention of the comrades, the whole objective tendency would be for all elements in the party who are in any degree actively or passively in opposition to the Communist International to rally around our standpoint, and enmesh us more and more into a position of opposition, which would inevitably develop into opposition to the Communist International.

And it was because we had such a deep conviction that this line would lead in this direction that we spoke ultimatively with great determination in the caucus. The tendency represented by Comrade Foster met the most powerful opposition; it met opposition from the very backbone of the former majority group—

COMRADES from all sections of the country, the leading, most responsible and most influential comrades, took a decided stand against it; and the final result was that a majority voted in favor of our proposal. We were then willing to consider the difference which arose over the Communist International decision as liquidated on the basis of the adoption of our policy, which was a decisive policy of responsibility for the party.

But this policy of responsibility for the party did not develop as the policy of Comrade Foster after the convention. We were no sooner out of this crisis than we immediately plunged into a new crisis in the group, that is, amongst the comrades who belonged to the former group. This conflict was organically connected with the conflict at the convention. It was over the appeal to the Communist International.

It has been stated here by Comrade Bedacht, and I think it is known to every Communist that it is not only the right of a Communist who disagrees with a decision of the Communist International to appeal for a reconsideration, but it is his duty to do so. It is the duty of any Communist who thinks the Communist International needs more information on any question to furnish this information.

I disagree totally with the implications of Comrade Stachel's statements here that an appeal to the Communist International is in itself in any sense a violation of Communist rights. However, there are two sides to this question of appealing to the Communist International.

ON the one hand it is the duty, not merely the right, of comrades to appeal to the Communist International. On the other hand it is impermissible for them, when they are appealing to the Communist International, to appeal, at the same time to the party, because that negates the whole principle involved in the appeal to the Communist International. An appeal to the party on the basis of an appeal to the Communist International is nothing less than an attempt to put the party in a position of opposition to the decision of the Communist International. No matter what is one's intention, this is the objective effect. Therefore we opposed the tendency that developed within our group to present resolutions to the party organizations endorsing the appeal of the former majority to the Communist International.

What was this conditioned upon? To us it was very clear, after a little consideration, that if the group of the former majority would present such a motion to a meeting of the party, it could only be adopted on the condition that the comrades present would be convinced that the appeal was justified and valid. In other words, they would have to be convinced that the decision was an error. In order to accomplish this it would be necessary, and would follow, in spite of all intentions, that propaganda and agitation would be made to convince party comrades that the decision of the Communist International is wrong. This is not permissible, because this is appealing in the party to the opinion and view-point that the Communist International decision was made with snap judgment, or made without due consideration. This in itself has an inevitable tendency to discredit the Communist International before the party comrades, to break down faith in the Communist International decisions. It is a step away from the Communist International. This was the position we took.

IT is significant, in confirmation of my statements that this conflict over the question of the appeal had an organic connection with the convention conflict, that the alignment of comrades on this question was identically the same as the one in the convention caucus, with only a change here and there by comrades who had not understood the real question involved.

A very severe crisis developed which made it impossible to agree to a unified policy. I am sorry to say that comrades in several parts of the country, under influence of the policy which was sponsored and given support by Comrade Foster were misled into taking what I consider some false steps. These comrades who had a certain resentment against the Communist International decision began to speak quite openly against it.

Efforts within the group to compel the comrades to abandon this policy were not successful. In the New York membership meeting as was reported in the DAILY WORKER, and as I have been informed by personal letters, some comrades of the former majority, who have been members of the party for many years, and who surely know the fundamental basis of our relations to the Communist International, allowed themselves to be placed in an impossible position. Before a membership meeting of the rank and file of the party they criticized the decision of the Communist International. Also I read in the DAILY WORKER that similar occurences took place in Boston. The reports of the New York membership meeting greatly sharpened the crisis. It showed clearly the dangerous line that was being followed. We did not react so much in antagonism to the comrades in New York and Boston (we are confident they will quickly correct their error) as we did to the leading comrades of our former group, especially Comrade Foster, because we held them to be responsible for having allowed such a situation to prevail.

WE held it to be a result of the policy which they sponsored and we decided to take drastic action to check the tendency developing amongst our comrades as a result of the policy, to get themselves into contradiction with the decision of the Communist International. That policy proved itself to be completely wrong, completely bankrupt, and very dangerous for the party and for the movement.

We held a discussion with the comrades and presented to them in an ultimative fashion the demand that the appeal should not be made an issue in the party in any way. The comrades finally agreed to this.

But in spite of the agreement the discussions we had with the Y. W. L. delegates seemed to center entirely around the question of the appeal. The whole discussion of the activities and the future line of the comrades seemed to hinge around this question and proposals were made that the comrades of the Y. W. L. should come into the convention of the Y. W. L. and make a motion to endorse the appeal to the Communist International.

IT was clearly demonstrated in these discussions that the acceptance of our policy was only a formal acceptance. Comrade Foster and those who supported him continued the attempt to have the essence of their policy prevail. This made further collaboration with them impossible for us.

FURTHER collaboration is impossible between those having our standpoint towards the relations of the party and its leaders to the Communist International, and comrades who persist in this other policy.

After this, during the few days we have been here, we have had many discussions with the youth. I personally attach tremendous importance to the convention of the Y. W. L., and to the comrades who are delegates here. So much importance that I have devoted my time almost entirely since the comrades arrived in town to discussions with them and to attempts to see to it that these comrades should not, under any circumstances, be placed in a position where they would be forming a political platform on the basis of opposition to the decision of the Communist International. The comrades representing the viewpoint of Comrade Foster persisted day after day in their efforts to convince the comrades of the Y. W. L. of their position; and so persistent have these comrades been, that we were obliged to spend this entire day and all last night discussing the question with these young comrades to beat down his propaganda and this attempt to get comrades agitated on this fundamentally false basis. It was only at five o'clock this evening that we finally confirmed our victory in the Y. W. L. delegation. These comrades took their position definitely and categorically, for our policy.

WE came to the decision finally, that in view of the violation of the prior agreement, these comrades who are delegates should not only take a position in the caucus against this policy, but that they should take a position openly in the convention condemning any attempts to agitate the party or the league on the question of the appeal, to discredit the decision of the Communist International, or to put up the appeal as a political platform, of opposition in the party; and thanks to Comrades Williamson and Schachtman who fought side by side with me from start to finish the Y. W. L. comrades have been led away from this false path and have unanimously adopted what I think is the correct position on the question of the relations of the party to the Communist International.

For us the question has come to the point where we could not be satisfied any longer, in view of our duties to the party and to the Communist International, with having a private understanding within a private conference. The question has come to the point for us now where we feel obliged and duty-bound to take an open stand before the party in repudiation of the policy of Comrade Foster and to call openly on all comrades in the party, who are willing to be influenced by us, to follow our policy and not allow themselves to be maneuvered or pushed or led into any other policy on the question of the appeal to the Communist International.

THIS naturally brings about a very serious situation in the party on the question of our relations to Comrade Foster. I personally hope that Comrade Foster will be convinced and that he will turn back from the path he has drifted into.

Comrade Foster has played an important role in the party, and he has given much to the party as we all know, and I am sure that now if Comrade Foster will turn back from this course he can lay the basis for still greater work in the future. But on the other hand if Comrade Foster persists in the line that he followed even up to today, in my opinion, he will lose his influence in the party. Comrade Foster will find that he is more and more in conflict with all the best Communist elements in the party who have collaborated with him up till now.

At the convention caucus our policy was called a policy of responsibility. Now, what do we mean by responsibility? We do not mean merely, comrades, that we shall accept party positions and discharge the functions of these positions; altho this is important. What we mean by responsibility which must be taken by the comrades of the former majority, is that we must take political responsibility to help in the solution of the crisis in the party. We must take responsibility to try to pull the party out of the crisis, to unify it, to complete the liquidation of the right wing within the party and to set it firmly on the path to Bolshevization. This is what responsibility means. Responsibility for us includes the criticism of the party in the proper time and place, and within limits of party discipline, as the conditions may make it necessary.

WE do not believe the situation in the party is of such a superficial nature that it can be solved easily and quickly. Comrade Bedacht, as we know, is a very violent comrade. He spoke here tonight very violently. But I am afraid Comrade Bedacht underestimates, at least in a slight degree, the deep seriousness of the problem in the party. In my opinion it is necessary for us to understand that mechanical measures have definite limitations. Mechanical methods of solving political problems have always to me appeared defective. I have learned this by experience in the party as well as by study. I do not believe that the crisis can be liquidated by persecution and terrorism of comrades.

We all know there is a certain dissatisfaction amongst some comrades. But I say it is impermissible for leaders of the party, whether they belong to the present official leadership or whether their leadership accrues from their influence within the party as the result of their past party work, it is impermissible for them to allow this sentiment to drift in the party, because it can drift only in one direction. We cannot permit ourselves to enter on a propaganda either openly in a party meeting or privately in discussion with the rank and file comrades which continually questions the Communist International decision, and represents it as the result of false information.

I DON'T think it is necessary to argue so much here as we did in the private discussions since the problem has been liquidated for our comrades who are delegates. We have been fighting comrades adopting these tactics, (and there were some comrades, I am sorry to say, with whom I have long been associated, with some of them even before the organization of the party, in the revolutionary labor movement, and in constant collaboration), and it is no pleasure to be in such sharp conflict with them. But we have reminded these comrades and we want to remind them now before the party that every one in the Comintern who wound up in the camp of the social-democrats began his opposition to the Communist International with statements such as we have been hearing lately. Comrades, regardless of intentions, in politics every action has its own logic; every action has an objective result, and it leads in a certain direction.

THE policy adopted in the convention caucus by Comrade Foster which was adhered to even after it was formally defeated, led to making the Communist International appeal an issue. And this in turn led some comrades in the membership meeting openly to criticize the decision of the Communist International. Each step led in the same direction and that direction is the wrong one.

I think it is our duty now to come out and say openly before the party that we are going to strive with all our power, and with all our energy to see to it, that not a single Communist is led any longer in that direction; that he shall turn back if he has already taken such steps.

We have some opinions in regard to the solution of the present crisis in the party. We believe it requires a united front of all the Communist elements against the right wing, and against the right wing tendencies. When I say a united front against the right wing I say it in the sense of the decision of the Communist International plenum of last April, and which has not been fully carried out up till now.

We think the crisis requires that comrades, especially leading comrades, do not forget what the C. I. called attention to in Germany: the necessity for a real Bolshevist self-criticism which has not been practiced up to now. We think it requires a liquidation of the policy of refusing to admit mistakes or of admitting mistakes in such a way as to justify them. The party leaders have to begin to speak openly to the party and to the C. I. about everything that has been done wrongly in order that the party and the C. I. can enable us to get straight.

And, finally, our opinion of the thing that is necessary for the liquidation of the party crisis, is the firm establishment of the real Communist relations between the party and the C. I.; a complete break with the whole tradition of diplomatizing with the C. I.; a complete break with the whole tendency to regard the C. I. as something outside the party, putting pressure on the party or the party leadership. We must develop the understanding that the party and the C. I. are one inseparable whole. We must have frank and open dealing with the executive of the C. I. and with the party; comrades must say the same thing in the party as they say in Moscow, and vice versa.

I, for one, and the comrades associated with me, and they are a considerable number, intend to follow this policy.

Speech by Wm. Z. Foster at Y. W. L. Convention

COMRADE Chairman and Comrades: I feel it is my duty to say at least a few things here tonight. If it were any other meeting of the Party except the Young Workers League, possibly I would not feel the urge so strongly. But particularly the Young Workers League I believe I should speak to. I should like to refer to some of the things that have been said by Comrades Bedacht and Cannon. It is true, as Comrade Cannon has said, that sharp division has taken place in the ranks of the former majority. The division—I want to try to show you some of the implications of it if I can. The division took place shortly after the receipt of the cablegram from Moscow, upon a proposal of Comrade Bittelman and I that on the basis of the cablegram we should take a minority of the CEC. It seems to me necessary, comrades, in view of the fact that I have been so closely identified with such a very large section of the Party, that something should be said in addition to what Comrade Cannon has said as to the motive behind that motion.

Comrade Cannon has left the impression as tho this motion was designed to shirk responsibility of the Party. I want to correct that. I want to say that to shirk responsibility was the farthest thing from our minds. When Comrade Cannon put forth the idea of a fifty-fifty CEC, to me that looked like a highly impractical proposition. Comrades, as I read the decision from the Comintern I understood it to mean this—that the Comintern decision meant just what it said, "that the Ruthenberg group was closer to the view of the Comintern, more loyal to its decisions." In this situation, to my understanding, there was nothing left to do except to turn the control of the CEC over to the former minority. I think that was a 100 per cent correct Communist decision on our part. It was and still is my opinion that, in the face of the decision, to try to hold on to the majority of the CEC or even to set up a fifty-fifty CEC was a wrong policy.

I don't think it can be held against us that we were sabotaging the Party because of our interpretation of the Comintern decision, namely, that it calls upon the minority to take charge of the CEC. Our position was this, that to take a fifty-fifty CEC was not going to facilitate matters. It would put us in a false position and expose us to the charges that we were blocking the Party work. The decision said the minority should control the Party, and we should accept it as such. We had to get ourselves in the proper position in the Party, in the CEC of the Party, which in the face of the decision, could only be done by our taking a minority of the CEC. It is significant that at the very first meeting of the CEC, Comrade Green abolished the fifty-fifty arrangement and gave the former minority a majority.

I repeat, the farthest thing from our minds was to shirk responsibility. Our comrades generally have not shirked responsibility. They have worked diligently since this decision. As for myself, I feel there is at least one thing I am grateful to the minority for, that is, the present majority of the CEC, that they entrusted me with particularly important work—that is the handling of the needle trades conference and the handling of the I. L. G. W. U. settlement to a great extent in New York—a very difficult problem—and I tried to put that into good shape and my policies were endorsed by the CEC almost completely. This indicates that they never took any stock in Cannon's argument that I was seeking to avoid responsibility in the Party.

It was not with a desire to shirk responsibility that we made our proposition, nor could it possibly be given the sinister twist of being in opposition to the Comintern. On the contrary it was, we feel, the other section of the group, that were shirking responsibility of the Party in spite of their proposal. Why? Because these comrades, notwithstanding all their talk about sharing responsibility, come forth with a proposition to send all the leaders of their group off to the school in Moscow—Cannon, Dunne, Abern, Bell, Hathaway, Schachtman and Williamson. We argued unavailingly against this policy of theirs. Comrade Bedacht in the committee also impressed upon them that it was impossible for all these leading comrades to go away at this particular time—that they had to stay and help do the work of the Party. If anybody was shirking it was these very comrades who have tried to create the impression that we were avoiding Party responsibility, and to make such a desperate issue of this matter. I don't say that they shirked responsibility intentionally, but the CEC understood it as avoiding responsibility and refused to let them go to Moscow.

Comrade Cannon said that after the decision came I refused to participate in the CEC. Altho that charge relates to my personal attitude I must answer it. His statement is correct and a fact. I can assure you that when I read that decision I was not a bit pleased. When I saw the statement "that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decisions of the Comintern" than our group, it went straight to my heart, because I want to be loyal to the Comintern and as far as I understand its decisions I am loyal to them. When the decision came I said to myself "What value am I in the movement if I am not loyal,—if the position is taken that I am not loyal to the Comintern? If that is the case, of what value am I in the CEC?" It took me only an hour to get over this wrong, but excusable conclusion. I think I recovered rapidly from that subjective reaction.

Comrade Bedacht said much about the army. I noticed that he used the illustration of the army and general staff constantly. In trying to picture Party discipline, he said when the army staff gives the instructions the soldiers must obey. In a sense that's true in our Party as it's true in an army. But there is one important difference not mentioned by Comrade Bedacht. In our Party the discipline is self-imposed. The decisions are arrived at by a common discussion of policy with our higher officers, and the decisions, when they come, are not forced upon us like in an army. They are the result of a common understanding and intelligent co-operation in the various phases of the Party. Like soldiers we must obey the CI. The higher degree of discipline there is in the Communist International the more effective will be our organization. But we have the right to take up these questions of policy with the heads of the Comintern and that's what we are doing in our appeal. In the meantime, however, we must put the Comintern decision fully into effect. In outlining the Party conception of discipline this right must be borne in mind.

I believe we have obeyed the decision of the Comintern 100 per cent. We have done the best we could in a difficult situation. I am sure we made the effort to act in the spirit of the decision when we refused to continue on as the majority of the Party. Suppose we had tried to diplomatize with the CI and said, "Well, this decision doesn't say we shall take a minority of the CEC, so we shall continue as a majority." Suppose we had done that. Do you think the Party would be in a healthy condition at the present time if we insisted on clinging on to the majority? I don't think it would. I think we took the proper stand in taking a minority. I am sure the Comintern will endorse it. To call it opposition to the C. I. is ridiculous.

Now about the organized campaign in support of the appeal that is charged against us. It is true we have asked the Comintern to review the decision, which is a legitimate and proper thing to do. But with one provision: that in the meantime we put the decision into effect unquestioningly and unequivocably. We have done that, I think. And as far as an organized campaign to develop the Party in support of the appeal is concerned, the thing has been enormously exaggerated, to say the very least. The Party organizations all over the country that we were in control of, and are still to a great extent, as well as the mass membership meetings recently held, have not gone on record for the appeal, nor have we made any effort to have them do so. Comrade Cannon's charges of an organized campaign in support of the appeal is incorrect. It is true that some comrades have made statements that were improper, and for this these comrades must be corrected. I refer particularly to the statements of Comrades Kraska of Boston and Aronberg in New York. I think these statements were inadvisable. But I am sure these comrades had not the slightest intention of admonishing the Communist International. I am sure they are altogether loyal to the C. I. If I have made any incorrect statements, I would want to be corrected about them also.

In connection with this matter, I want to say something about Moscow. Comrade Bedacht said a few things to the effect that some comrades and excomrades have slighting opinions of the Comintern and the decisions it makes. I don't think he meant these remarks for me but probably for anyone to put on the shoe who might find it a good fit. I have the highest appreciation of the C. I. I have been three times to Moscow. I went the first time in 1921 and learned a lot. The second time in 1924 I learned much more. And something else, I think our Party learned a lot on the question of the third party alliance. I am convinced that the leaders of

(Continued on page 4)

Y. W. L. ELECTS WORKERS AS CANDIDATES TO N. E. C.; BEDACHT SPEAKS TO YOUTH

(Continued from Yesterday)

In addition to the members of the National Executive Committee, six "candidates for the N. E. C." were elected, in accord with the custom of Communist youth leagues of the world generally, altho this custom had not previously been followed in America. These candidates meet with the plenary sessions of the N. E. C. with voice but no vote, except in the absence of full members, in which case the absentees' places are filled by the candidates, who are the first six alternates. The candidates elected are:

Harry Fox, August Valentine, Morris Yusem, Carl Weisberg, Sam Eronberg, David Milgrim.

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Continuation of Report of Party CEC.

In the Sunday evening session of the convention, Comrade Bedacht, continuing his report on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, said that the working class is our army. If the working class remains inactive, the revolutionary movement cannot be successful. It is our task to develop the working class' consciousness and to accelerate its movement. There appears to be very little motion in the American working class. But there are some little commotions here and there. It is the business of the Communists to unite these little commotions, and this, with the experiences of the struggle, will increase the power and activity of the working class until it becomes strong enough and conscious enough to overcome the capitalist class.

All of this would seem to be an A. B. C. lesson having no place in a report of the Central Executive Committee of the party to the convention of the Y. W. L., said Comrade Bedacht. But unfortunately, this A. B. C. is not sufficiently rooted in the minds of our comrades. Leninism for them is not a method of analyses of all of the phenomena of social and other life, but it consists of phrases which they memorize out of articles, pamphlets or books. In the phrase these comrades are bound to forget the substance presented by the ever-flowing and ever-moving reality of life. The hanging on to an incompletely-understood phrase prevents the dialectic consideration of the situation and leads to false conclusions. Thus while the Leninism of these comrades seems to be attested to by their familiarity with the phrase, their lack of Leninism is attested to by their thoroly un-Leninist analyses and policies.

Comrade Bedacht discussed the present low level of the party and the league in the matter of Marxist-Leninist understanding, giving examples of comrades who wildly argued against the policy of building a labor party as a policy of "raising the yellow flag," but some of these same individual comrades had occasion later to take a party examination on their knowledge of Communist theory, and were unable to answer the simplest questions.

The Leninist quality of our activities must be carefully guarded thru the leadership and advice of the combined Leninist understanding and experience of our international party. The leadership of the Communist International thus becomes an indispensable element in the accomplishment of our tasks. The Communist International is the international general staff of the revolutionary proletarian army. Any movement which may be started for the purpose of undermining the authority of this general staff of the revolution, the leaders of the Communist International, is an act of enmity to our organization and to the working class. The speaker recalled that Lore had built his movement against the Comintern on the propaganda of the claim that "the Communist International was misinformed." Such propaganda is agitation against the leadership of the C. I. One cannot at the same time propagate the broad masses of the workers for the correctness of the leadership of the Comintern and at the same time agitate the party against this correctness. One cannot appeal to the Comintern against the party and at the same time appeal to the party against the Comintern.

The speaker declared that the Central Executive Committee of the party will do its duty in carefully guarding the authority of the Comintern and at the same time of guarding its own authority in the American sections of the Communist movement as the agent of the Comintern.

In the endeavor to establish the leadership of our international Communist Party also over the American working masses, the best possible cooperation and unity of action of the party and the league must be established. This unity must be one of purpose as well as of policy. For this reason all the activities and campaigns of the league must fit into the general political policies and campaigns of the party. The problems of the working class as a whole are in the main the problems of the young workers among whom the Young Workers' League carries on its special work. There can be no division, therefore, between the activities and policies of the party and the league.

Comrade Bedacht dwelt at length on the problem of the inner purification of our movement from the remnants of social-democracy, the problem of cleansing the party and the league of Loreism. He pointed out that this cleansing process is not merely and solely one of eliminating elements foreign to our movement, but it is also the problem of raising the intellectual level, the level of Communist quality—of our membership in general. Our efforts at Bolshevization are devoted to this task Party and league must mobilize all their forces for the speedy carrying thru of reorganization which is one of the methods of Bolshevizing our movement. The educational work of party and league must be extended. It must not be confined to class work, but much reach out to every party unit and every member of the party. While the educational endeavors of the party have as their object the raising of the quality of our membership, the general activities of the party must have the object of raising the degree of class-consciousness among the working masses. In both of these fields of education we must carefully guard against abstractions and must combine theoretical education with extensive activities which latter are the best teacher of the masses thru experience.

The speaker pointed out that nowhere else in the world does capitalism make such extensive efforts to chain down the minds of the children of the working class to an eternal acceptance of capitalism. In this situation the task of developing a mass movement of proletarian children attempting to keep awake in their minds their class interests and instincts, which are fostered by the misery of their existence as proletarian children, is an absolute necessity. The Young Workers' League must devote all of its energy available to this task.

Comrade Bedacht closed with an appeal to the delegates to drown their factional differences in a wave of Communist activities, to mobilize all their energies and spirit for the further building up of the league, for the establishment of the closest unity between league and party, for the loyal carrying out of the policies of the leadership of our international, the Comintern, so that the combined efforts of party and league may succeed in setting the American working class into motion, in arousing class consciousness in them, and in leading them on to decisive victory.

SPEECH BY WM. Z. FOSTER

(Continued from page 3)

the Communist International, even tho they were five thousand miles away from here, or even six thousand understood the American situation far better than we did. They were able to teach us with regard to the American situation. The decision which they arrived at in the question of the third party alliance greatly educated our party in the fundamentals of Communist tactics.

A case in point of the wisdom of the Comintern—the second congress of the C. I. We had a delegation over there—Reid, Fraina and others, I don't remember the personnel exactly. The debate was on the trade union question. Our delegation took a dual union standpoint. It was very typical what the Russian leaders said to them. They said: "You say you cannot work in the trade unions in America and you have made a lot of arguments to that effect. We don't know the exact details of the situation but we are certain nevertheless that you can work in the trade unions of America." Experience has proven the correctness of this position, in the trade unions of America. It was the Russian leaders who taught the American Party to work in the unions. It was Lenin and Lozovsky and other Russian leaders who freed us from our infantile dualism and instructed us in the fundamentals of trade union work. We did not understand the first principles of this basic task. The Comintern taught us how to work in the unions.

The last trip I made to Moscow was in 1925. Again we learned many things about our own Party and the American situation. On the question of the labor party—now the comrades of the minority, the former minority, had searched around with a microscope to find every conceivable argument for the advocacy of the slogan, yet we found that the leaders of the Comintern even 5,000 miles away, were able to educate the comrades of the minority very much on the question of the necessity to advocate the labor party. They had more faith in the certainty of a labor party than our comrades. The best arguments were made by Zinoviev, Stalin and Kuusinen, not by the American delegates of the minority, and I think it is not telling any tales out of school to say that when the former minority delegates came to Moscow they were criticized by the Comintern leaders for yielding too much to us on the question of the labor party.

I am not one of those who say that when you go to Moscow you meet with a lot of men who make hasty factional decisions. Quite the contrary. The leaders of the C. I. are responsible, intelligent leaders, and when they make decisions, their decisions are based upon real facts and their decisions on American problems have been far more intelligent than we have been able to arrive at as a result of counselling among ourselves.

I am not going to say what happened at the Young Workers League caucus. Comrade Cannon pictures a desperate situation. But that is ridiculous. I will pass over that for the present. On my previous trips, I learned much, and the fourth time I shall probably learn a lot more. I do want to say this: every time I have gone to Moscow I have learned much. Once I really contributed something—the first time I went over—the other two times I was defeated, but the second time I was in pretty respectable company—Comrade Pepper, both factions. In all these cases, I have at least tried to correct my policy in accordance with the Comintern and to get in line with the Comintern. On our next visit over there, I will assure you the same thing will happen. I am for the Comintern from start to finish. I want to work with the Comintern, and if the Comintern finds itself criss-cross with my opinions, there is only one thing to do and that is to change my opinions to fit the policy of the Comintern.

Build the DAILY WORKER

You Can't Afford to Miss Y. W. L. Ball This Saturday Night

The third annual youth ball of the Young Workers League of Local Chicago will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10 at the Roosevelt Hall, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road. Comrades who have attended league affairs need no further introduction to them. They know that a good time awaits them. Admission 35 cents.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Cleveland Membership Meeting for C. E. C.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—A most successful membership meeting was held in Celeveland on Sunday, September 27, with 150 comrades present. Comrade Israel Amter, the new district secretary, spoke on Bolshevization and reorganization of the party.

Comrade Amter went back into the political bakground for the necessity of Bolshevizing the party. He pointed out the issues that in the past two years had emphasized the necessity of Bolshevizing all the parties of the Comintern. The Trotsky issue in the Russian party, the Brandler-Thalheimer issue in the German Party, the Bordiga issue in the Italian (a supposed "left" issue), the Bubnik issue in the Czecho-Slovakian Party (where Bubnik had the support of the center group), and finally the recent Maslow-Fischer issue in the German Party—all demonstrated that Bolshevization of the parties of the Communist International was imperative.

Defines Loreism.

Comrade Amter dealt at length with the issue of Loreism, and analyzed the question. He showed that Loreism was prevalent in all sections of the party, without the comrades being aware that they are Loreites—right wingers. He showed that made up Loreism, emphasizing the steps that were taken at the party convention to deal with the problem, by the removal of Askeli as editor of the Tyomies, and the expulsion of Lore.

"To the masses," is the slogan of the Communist International and the united front is one of the most effective methods. Trade union work is one of the most important duties of the party members. Not mere membership in the unions, but active participation in all of its work, to bring the masses of organized workers under the influence and control of the party. This can be done in an organized form only if party fractions are built up in all unions. This must be undertaken without delay and with all energy, if the party influence is to grow.

The United Front Tactics.

The united front in one of its most effective fights in the United States is the labor party. Wherever occasion presents itself, steps must be taken to form a local labor party. Sentiment must be created for the idea of a labor party, and the masses won over. The trade unions are the basis of the labor party and this again is one of the reasons that the comrades must become active in the unions.

Defense is also necessary and is becoming increasingly so, in view of the growing reaction. The confirmation of the criminal syndicalism in the case of Gitlow, the new attacks on the foreign-born workers, the attempts to fingerprint all the workers of the country with the intention of keeping control of the militants, the threatened deportation of foreign-born radicals, the increasing use of injunctions and force by the American government, demonstrate that defense for the militant workers is an issue of the day.

Comrade Amter emphasized the necessity of Marxian-Leninistic education if our membership is to perform its work in a Communist manner. Theory and practice go together, one without the other is not indicative of a Communist. In building up the party, we must also build up the Y. W. L., since they are the future members of the party, and without our help, the young workers will not be brot into the Y. W. L.

Reorganization of the Communist Parties becomes necessary in order that we may get to the masses, root ourselves in their struggles, and become their leaders. Comrade Amter went into the technical details of the reorganization, and showed how the party members will be reorganized and the work intensified by each comrade having a task assigned to him, a duty that he will perform under the discipline and control of the nucleus.

The many questions asked showed that the comrades had grasped the idea of Bolshevization, but had to have the small points cleared up. Then followed discussion on a high plane, except for a few ideological slips, which had to be corrected. Considerable literature was sold and a good collection taken-up.

All in all, the comrades declare that this was one of the best meetings that they have held in Cleveland since the discussion began in the party.

The following resolution was adopted:

This membership meeting held in Cleveland, on September 27, 1925, declares its complete agreement with the decisions of the Communist International and the party convention on the questions of reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and on Bolshevization of the party.

This meeting recognizes that the present form of organization is a relic of the days of social democracy, which keeps the revolutionists apart from the masses and does not prepare the Communist Party for immediate participation in all the struggles of the workers. Only by rooting the party deep in the masses at the place where they labor, viz., the mines, mills and factories, will it be possible to build our party into a mass Communist Party. This meeting recognizes that the members of the party who are not engaged in industrial work, and various individual members, who are industrial workers, for whom it is impossible for the time being to form shop nuclei, must be grouped together in international branches.

This meeting pledges itself to do everything in its power to assist the C. E. C. and D. E. C. in the complete reorganization of the party, in order that within the shortest time possible, our party may be completely reorganized on the basis of shop nuclei.

This meeting, however, also recognizes that only if a complete Bolshevization plan is adopted and carried out in the party will the membership be equipped for the tasks that fall upon them. Education in theory and practice of Communism are imperative. Marxian-Leninist education must become a most important task of all units, so that every comrade will become familiar with Communist theory and work.

But not by theory alone will our comrades become real Communists. The Communist Party is a party of action. Hence the party must participate actively in the struggles of the workers, adopting such policies as are needful in order to bring the party close to the masses. At this period of the struggle, trade union work is absolutely essential. Every party comrade eligible to membership in a trade union must join a union. He must become active in the union and seek for leadership and control. In order, however, to do Communist work in an organized form, party fractions must be formed.

The united front is one of the most important Bolshevik tactics at the present time. The campaign for the labor party, the campaign for building up a defense organization—the International Labor Defense—must be propagated with all energy, and the organizations built up.

Work among the Negroes, among women, and particularly work to build up the Communist Youth organization, the Y. W. L., must be regarded of major importance.

The membership meeting regards the Bolshevization plan and the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei as the most essential means of activating every party comrade. This Bolshevization will mean the throwing off of all non-Communist elements still in the party. The party convention took the proper steps in removing Comrade Askeli as editor of the Tyomies, since his position was typical of right wingism, and would retard the Bolshevization of the party. This meeting approves the expulsion of Lore from the party, since he is unworthy of and unfit for membership in the party. This membership meeting declares that the party convention took the proper steps in Bolshevizing the party when it took these measures, and the membership present at this meeting pledges itself to do everything in its power to wipe out right wing tendencies, to the end that our party may become a Bolshevik party worthy of membership in the Communist International and capable of leading the workers and poor farmers of this country to a successful revolution for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship in the United States.

DANGER AHEAD AGAIN FOR DAILY WORKER AS RETURNS FROM OUR DRIVE DWINDLE

IN the race which will determine the life or death of THE DAILY WORKER the working class is not making sufficient headway. Still hampered by old debts which clamor for immediate payment, constantly meeting new financial problems which cannot be solved in the absence of ready cash THE DAILY WORKER is again in immediate and increasingly perilous danger.

The part of the drive which was to see THE DAILY WORKER out of emergency is over, but unfortunately it required more than twice as long as the time set to raise the first $10,000. Now the ten thousand has been raised but emergency is not over. Unless the DAILY WORKER can count on the thousands who have not yet come forward with support, unless those who have already come forward can step into the breach again, the fate of our daily is doubtful indeed.

Workers Party branches which have not yet sent in their share of the DAILY WORKER funds! Take your place now besides those which have been and are still exerting their utmost effort to Save THE DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER readers, those of you who have not yet taken part in the drive to save your paper! If THE DAILY WORKER has been worth anything to you, if it has served you as part of the working class, join those who have done their part in preserving the life of the paper that fights their battles.

Not by the stroke of one, no not even by the efforts of a few thousands, can THE DAILY WORKER be saved. It will take efforts of all who have a head for thinking and a heart for fighting for the working class to save THE DAILY WORKER.

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M. Kirshner, N. W. Jewish W. P., Chicago, Ill.	3.00
English Br., W. P., Christopher, Ill.	3.55
Total	$1,182.50
Previously acknowledged	9,344.78
TOTAL TO DATE	$10,527.28

Red Factory Workers to Hold Big Affai at Brownsville H

By S. W. LEVICH.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. .— T Red Factory Workers of Brownswi have arranged a concert, enterta ment and dance to be given Sat day, Oct. 10, at the headquarters the Workers (Communist) Party 1844 Pitkin avenue.

This is the first of a series of affa to be given by the Brownsville Sh Nuclei Branch of the Workers Pa this season for the purpose of dr ing the masses of factory workers Brownsville into the class strugg

At each of these affairs lectu will be given at the outset, to be f lowed by concerts, plays, enterta ments and dances. At this first aff on Oct. 10, the following promine leaders of the Communist moveme of America will lecture: Comra Benjamin Gitlow, member of Central Executive Committee; W liam Weinstone, member of the E. C. and General Secretary of t New York district, and Comra Bertram D. Wolfe, member of t C. E. C. of the Mexican Commun Party who has recently been expell from Mexico and who is now edu tional director of the New Yo district.

We urge all workers not to m this opportunity to come to this aff and acquaint themselves with t life and activities of the most vanced section of the working cl of America—the Workers (Co munist) Party.

Needle Trade Workers Ball to Help Launc Organization Driv

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 7.—T Needle Trades Council will run th second annual ball on Saturday eve ing October 17th at the Co-operati Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

This year the Needle Trades Cou cil has many important organizati drives before it for which it mu raise funds at once. This makes o affair of tremendous importance to needle trades workers as well as all other workers of Los Angeles.

For instance in Los Angeles the exists the condition where thousan of dressmakers earn $12.00 and $14 per week. Conditions are very mis able. The same is true within t millinery trade.

We are putting forth every effo to make this dance a success. T funds will be used for strengthen the organization and to organize t unorganized in the various sectio of the needle trades.

Workers in every trade come a bring your friends. A good time assured to everyone.

MacMillan Returns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The stea er Bowdoin, bearing Donald MacM lan and other members of the Arct expedition, dropped anchor in th harbor at Sydney, N. S., this mor ing [illegible] a stormy trip from Labr dor waters, according to a radio me sage received by the national ge graphic society here.

If you want to thoroughly u derstand Communism—study

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OSTON JEWELRY WORKERS LOSING TO THE BOSSES

eed for Union Being Shown by Disunity

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—The Jew- ry hand worker is a highly qualified echanic; it takes several years of perience to become an accomplish- jeweler and then one needs to arn. Obviously, a jeweler is in a mmanding position in a shop and organized, would control the shop mpletely.

Yet strange to say, the jewelers are t organized. In spite of the fact at conditions in the shop are fair, e to the past efforts of our organ- ation led by the militant Local 1, N. Y., the men dropped the organ- tion due partly to negligence and difference of the average worker ward his organization after he ex- oited same to improve his condi- ons, also partly due to an internal ht that rendered the organization under.

Bosses Profit From Disunity.

The bosses, however, are quick to ke advantage of this disunity pre- iling and are reaping the profits, in the case of the Boston Jewelry mpany, where a foreman was hired at antagonized the men and made his business to get rid of the ickers." And he certainly is ac- mplishing his purpose due to "the ilure of the men to act when action as needed.

In the care of the Heller and Atkin hop, some men are discriminated ainst by being continually laid off d the rest of the men instead of fending the "brothers," are even ssing them.

Ruinous Selfishness.

This is true even of a former vice- esident of the International Jewelry orkers' Union, who got "wiser" and oes not give a damn for anybody." However, this condition cannot last rever, and some men are beginning see where this policy of "everyone r himself" leads to. They are be- inning to realize that an injury to ne is an injury to all, indeed.

Union Sentiment Growing.

"A union is a good thing." "We need union," is more frequently heard mong the men and the organization f the Boston Jewelry Workers' Pro- ctive Association is the conse- uence. We are now engaged in a rive to get the men back into the rganization; to restore their confi- ence in their own organized might; show them the necessity of build- g up a force that will check the ppetite of the bosses.

The organization of a nucleus of the orkers Party among the jewelry orkers is also contemplated, that ill carry on a campaign of enlight- nment to show the workers that the ay to abolish all the ills besetting , such as unemployment, war, mal- utrition, etc., etc., can be abolished nly by abolishing the cause of all ese—the capitalist system.

KLAN LEADER, THREE OTHERS GO TO TRIAL FOR SLAYING OF GIRL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—Un- ess unforseen developments arise making a postponement inevitable, D. C. Stephenson, former K. K. K. leader in Indiana, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, alleged slayers of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, 28, of Indianapolis, will go on trial in circuit court here next Monday.

SOCIALIST LEADER IN LEAGUE WITH CHINESE MILITARISTS TO BLOCK WORKERS' AID RELIEF

BERLIN, Sept. 28—(By Mail.)—The attempt of the Chinese militarists to block the relief work of the Workers' International Relief is revealed in a telegram received by the Central Committee of the Workers' International Relief in Berlin from the Chinese national committee.

Mr. Chiang Kang-Hu, chairman of the social-democratic party and member of the constitution drafting committee, has been disclosed by Chinese students to be in league with the former Emperor Hsuang-Tung in a plot for the restoration of the monarchy.

"The control of the Chang Tso-Lin forces in Tien Tsin is preparing the atmosphere for a fascist monarchist upheaval in this important port of China," declares the telegram of the Chinese committee. "The food distribution of the Workers' International Relief met with difficulties caused by maneuvers of the military authorities to hinder the work of the working class relief organization and protecting the religious charity societies.

"A monarchist plot was recently discovered. Mr. Chiang Kang-Hu, chairman of the social-democratic party and member of the constitution drafting committee, is involved in the plot. The students of the Southern University at Shanghai and those of the Pekin College issued—according to the statement of the Pekin Leader—a statement severely denouncing Chiang for his alleged connections with the monarchists and demanding his retirement at once.

"Mr. Chiang confessed his connections with the Manchu imperial family but he says that his chief object in making friendship with ex-Emperor Hsuang-Tung and others was to spread socialistic ideas amongst them, persuading them to abandon their monarchial dreams forever. His opponents refused to hear his lame arguments."

Mesaba Iron Miners Laid Off as Bosses Start Wage Cutting

(By Worker Correspondent.)

HIBBING, Minn., October 7.—Unexpectedly the Oliver Iron Mining Co., representing the steel trust in the iron ranges, closed Hibbing mine and one hundred miners found themselves on the streets of Hibbing, without any prospect to be employed elsewhere.

The early shutting of too many open pits on the Mesaba range is creating among the workers a fear of severe unemployment in the winter.

The Cleveland Iron Mining Co., the second largest in the world, didn't let this opportunity go by and the miners in Boeing mine were congratulated with 10 per cent reduction. Yet not even one single militant voice is raised against this by the miners, because of fear of firing.

Men and Horses Killed.

SMYRNA, Ga., Oct. 7—Five persons were injured and three cars of race horses were killed or crippled when two freight trains of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad collided near here today. Those injured T. W. Gilstrap, engineer, Chattanooga; I. T. Sullivan, Decatur, Ga., and three Negro caretakers of the horses.

Helicopter Crashes.

ALDERSHOT, Eng., Oct. 4—The Brennan helicopter, which has been in the process of perfection for the past three years, was taken from the hangar this afternoon for a secret trial and crashed after ascending only a few feet. After the British government has spent thousands of dollars upon this helicopter, and it has been hailed as a certain success.

RUSS GRAIN HARVEST 750,000,000 BUSHELS MORE THAN LAST YEAR

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—Final harvest figures as published today in Economic Life show a total of 4,144,000,000 poods—aproximately 2,250,000,000 bushels—for the consolidated grain crop of the Soviet Union. It is about 750,000,000 bushels above last year's showing.

The harvest will be partitioned as follows: To the peasant population for food, seeding and the feeding of animals and poultry, 3,123,000,000 poods; for the urban population, 339,000,000 poods; for various purposes—that is, special grants by the Soviet government to meet need inside or outside of Russia—60,000,000 poods.

The surplus available for export will be 622,000,000 poods, or more than 10,000,000 tons, in the coming year.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

REARREST FORD AFTER PAROLE; AWAITS TRIAL

I. W. W. Prisoner in Jail 12 Years

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Richard Ford, who with Herman Suhr, is one of America's oldest class war prisoners, has been paroled from San Quentin prison and rearrested. Ford is now in the Yuba county jail where he sat out his first trial in 1913, the usual strike frame-up for the murder of the district attorney, E. T. Manwell, who led a charge on striking hop pickers of Wheatland. Neither Ford or Suhr was in any way implicated in the murder but they were leaders of the strike and were given life sentences.

Second Murder Charge.

The present district attorney of Yuba county, Ray Manwell, is the son of the former attorney and threatened to re-arrest Ford for the death of a deputy by the name of Thomas, who was killed in the same affray along with a number of strikers. He carried out his threat and Ford awaits trial for the second time.

I. L. D. to Aid.

Austin Lewis, western labor attorney who was associated with the defense in the first trial is again working on the case. Lewis is the attorney for International Labor Defense that has declared it will assist in the defense of Ford in co-operation with the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. of which Ford is a member.

BRITISH SLAUGHTER HUNDREDS OF HINDU SOLDIERS AT HONG KONG

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—I am sending you the following cablegram that has been suppressed for nearly four months by the British government thru its control of wirse. I hope you will publish it in your valuable paper and thus help the cause of the oppressed people of India. Here is the message:

> Three hundred Hindu soldiers shot dead by the British government at Hong Kong because they refused to fire on their Chinese brothers.

The Union of Shanghai, China, a paper published by the Student Association of that city, also reports that on or about July 1, 1925, about three hundred Hindu soldiers, who refused to fire on Chinese students and strikers for the benefit of a few British imperialists, were court martialed and shot dead by the British authorities at Hong Kong, China.—H. Singh.

Terrorism of Public Printer Geo. H. Carter Denounced by A. F. of L.

ATLANTIC CITY, October 7.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor evinced the first sign that it was concerned with something other than attacks on Communists and serving the interests of the bosses when three resolutions were introduced condemning the conduct in office of Public Printer George H. Carter, a Harding appointee, and demanding his removal.

The resolution asked an investigation of the affairs of the government printing office at Washington and directed the federation executive council to petition President Coolidge to order such an investigation.

Carter is the tool of the senate committee on printing whose leading lights are Senators Smoot of Utah and Moses of New Hampshire, both notorious open-shoppers, and his administration has been characterised by wholesale discharges of members of trade unions.

Debs Against All Use of Force in His Cleveland Speech

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 5.—At a meeting of professors and lawyers and businessmen in the aristocratic Carnegie Hall, Eugene Victor Debs made a speech which differed but little from the speeches of 1908 and 1922. He failed to mention the fight against imperialism in Morocco, Syria and China.

"No great and permanent good was ever achieved by force. Power is self destructive when not based on intelligence. That is why the revolution in Russia failed," said Debs in his speech before this petty bourgeois gathering. "An ignorant peasantry had Communism thrust upon it, and the result is what you see today."

Very few workers attended the meeting.

$400,000,000 Baking Merger Investigated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—An investigation will be made by the department of justice into the circumstances and details involved in the gigantic $400,000,000 baking merger being completed by the General, Continental and Ward companies, it was announced here today. The investigation is to determine whether there has been any violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

U. S. DEPT PARLEY WITH CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HITS 'VARIED REASON' SNAG

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Czecho-Slovakia came to the treasury today to pay its war debt to the United States. The debt is being handled by the Czech and American commissions as a business deal, and definite funding negotiations are expected to be completed speedily.

The two commissions met briefly today, and revealed that substantially there is but one point of issue between them, the exact amount of Czech debt. The little republic claimed it owed approximately $85,000,000; the American negotiations placed the indebtedness at approximately $117,000,000. The amount is complicated because of the "varied reasons" for which the money was loaned.

Earthquake Breaks Denver Seismograph

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 7.—An earthquake, believed to have been of serious proportions, was reported today by Rev. A. W. Forestall, seismologist at Regis College here. The tremblor started at 9:18 last night and lasted for 11 minutes, the maximum wave coming at 9:22. Because the shock mutilated the tape on the recorder, Father Forestall was unable to estimate the distance or direction of the shock.

Two Turin Journalists Indicted

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 7.—Criminal indictments have been drawn against Vittorio Banzatti, responsible agent for the newspaper Stampa, and Luigi Ambrosini, author of the article on the Italian army maneuvers which brought about the paper's recent suspension by the fascist newspapers. The trial of the two men is set to begin on Oct. 21.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

WEST VIRGINIA OPEN SHOP DRIVE AGAINST MINERS' UNION FOUGHT UNDER CONDITIONS OF CIVIL WAR

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 7.—(FP)—The man who said "there is no class war" has never been to West Virginia. In contrast to the hard-coal regions, there is a spirit of antagonism and bitterness everywhere in the atmosphere.

The United Mine Workers ara in the battle for their life up here in the northern section of the state. The trenches have moved from Mingo and McDowell up to Marion, Monongahela and Harrison counties. Across the intervening space, the open shop operators have been driving the union men, thru the convenient weapon of an "overdeveloped industry."

Contracts Broken by Operators.

Contracts with employers are not worth the paper they are written on, the experience of the miners hereabouts seems to show. Shortly after the Jacksonville agreement was entered into for the central competitive field in 1924, the northern West Virginia operators and the United Mine Workers entered into an agreement at Baltimore for a lower wage than that guaranteed under the central competitive contract, but running for the same period of three years.

Since last April the operators have persistently broken this agreement, cutting wages and altering conditions. Finally, with the union miners opposing their program, they have come out with the "American plan," which is the open shop.

Reports on Open Shop Disagree.

The local papers run daily reports, the Fairmont Times in particular, showing the extent of the inroads of the American plan on the union mines. It runs a tabulation each day of the number of cars loaded in each of the districts, Monongah, Charleston, Conneljsville, Cumberland, etc., under union conditions and the American plan.

Van Bittner, national organizer of the United Mine Workers in charge of this field, asserts on the other hand, that inroads have been made into non-union territory. As a result of meetings at Monongah and Barrackville, he states, "several mines on the Monongahela river front have been completely closed down, as well as other mines in the Clarksburg and Grafton fields."

Rank and File Full of Fight.

The spirit of the union strikers around Fairmont is enthusiastic and belligerent. They seem perfectly willing to go to jail for the union. "We know what union has done for us," Mrs. Eddie Venesky, one of the fighting pickets at the New England mine, said. "We have nothing if the union goes."

And yet, that is just what threatens in West Virginia. The union must either make a real advance into non-union territory before winter, or it faces complete annihilation in the West Virginia field.

Boss Vare to Insist on Naming Governor; At Odds with Mellon

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Unless Secretary Mellon will permit Boss Vare in Philadelphia to name the next governor of Pennsylvania, Vare will refuse to support Sen. Pepper re-election, and may elect Gifford Pinchot senator by putting up an anti-Pepper machine candidate in the primary.

Penn. Railway Shops on Three-Day Week; Little Coal Hauled

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 7.—The 2,000 employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops at Scranton, Kingsland and Buffalo, N. Y., are on a three-day week basis because of slack business. The anthracite coal strike has decreased the amount of business for the railroad, officials assert.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS
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Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, Oct. 8, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
12	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16836	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey
499	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
548	Journeymen Barbers, 180 West Washington St., 8:45 P. M.
340	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
2	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
17330	Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
271	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17301	Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison
774	Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green Sts.
877	Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 8:15 p. m.
130	Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.

(Note—Unless otherwose all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

This Chap Didn't Yet Read Cal's Omaha Talk on Need of Tolerance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 7.—Because he resented criticisms of the navy, George Bohlender, a naval fireman, is in the naval hospital today with slight chances of recovery from knife wounds in his neck and body. Surgeons at a hospital where Bohlender received first treatment, took 25 stitches in wounds in his neck and throat.

Bohlender, according to a companion, heard two civilians making disparaging remarks about the conduct of the navy. When he rebuked them for it, a fight followed. Two young men have been arrested as suspects.

THOMAS RAZZED BY RAILWAYMEN OF OLD ENGLAND

Tumult Raised, But Not by Communists

LONDON, Sept. 21.—(By mail.)—The Daily Herald of today carries a story that is well worth giving to American workers just as it stands to show the tide of sentiment in British labor. It reads as follows:

Mr. J. H Thomas, M. P., was subjected to an angry outburst on the part of a section of the crowd at a demonstration organized by the local district council of the National Union of Railwaymen, which was held on Newcastle Town Moor yesterday. Tens of thousands of workers marched to the Moor, with bands and banners.

The demonstration was orderly until Mr. Thomas rose to speak, when there was uproar behind the platform, and he could not begin.

At last he managed to say, "Well, I am not going to compete with that mob. This is their idea of freedom of speech."

Then followed the strains of the "Red Flag" from women and youths.

"Well," said Mr. Thomas, "if they don't want to hear me I don't want to speak."

Insane Asylum Used to Put Troublesome Persons Out of Way

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The startling charge that there are many people now confined at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the government's big insane hospital here, "who are now and never were insane, but who have been sent there for ulterior motives," was contained in a report made by a federal grand jury in district supreme court today.

The jury returned manslaughter indictments against Wm. McIntire and Irwin Sweeney, white attendants, because of the death of Wm. Green, Negro patient. The guards were char-

Fight Indictment of Teapot Dome Fall and Friend Sinclair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—A demurrer to the indictment of former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, and Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, for alleged conspiracy in connection with the Teapot Dome lease, was filed in district supreme court today by George P. Hoover, counsel for Sinclair.

A similar plea is expected to be filed shortly by counsel for E. L. Doheny, lessor of Elks Hills' naval reserve.

THE DAILY WORKER

Slowly, patiently—by sacrifice and hard labor, workers build a movement that best fights in their interest.

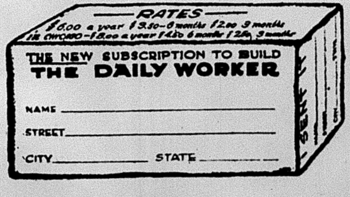
The Communist movement in this country—and the DAILY WORKER which it has made possible—are the result of such patient building by the most advanced American workers.

Brick by brick—they have built a newspaper that everyday is fighting for their—for YOUR—interests.

Do as thousands of other thinking workers are doing to build the DAILY WORKER.

Send another sub "brick"—for yourself or another worker—to build a greater Communist movement.

Send this brick.



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Music by I. Letchinger's Excellent Jazz Orchestra—the Mid-West Syncopators.

Refreshments of the Best Kind——Dancing Until 1 A. M.

ADMISSION 35c—Tickets may be secured at the DAILY WORKER office, the local W. P. office and from Y. W. L. members.

Auspices, Young Workers League, Local Chicago.

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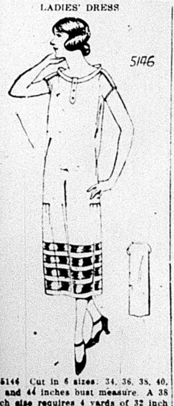

5146 Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 2 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 nch size requires 4 yards of 32 inch aterial. The width at the foot is 1¾ ard. Price 12c.

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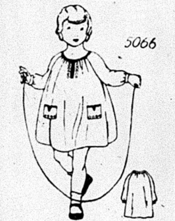

5066 Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1⅞ yard of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

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FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Purcell's Speech

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor got the greatest jolt of their lives yesterday—those who understood what the speech of A. A. Purcell was all about and this does not include all of them by any means.

When we say "the greatest jolt of their lives" we mean as delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions because most of them have been attending its sessions for many years. It is part of the business of being a "labor leader."

There have been other speeches in the A. F. of L. conventions urging the need of trade union unity; there have been speeches hailing the class struggle; there have even been Communist speeches. But Purcell's speech stands out as a landmark of labor history because of the position he occupies and because of the world situation.

The president of the Amsterdam International urging world trade union unity in company with the unions of Soviet Russia against world imperialism—in the United States, its most powerful unit!

This is a spectacle to confirm all the fears of the stalwarts of imperialism in the labor movement of America—their boss-inspired fears that the forces of the working class and the exploiters are arrayed in a battle front where such phrases as "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work" and "identity of interest between employer and employe" are meaningless terms.

President Green, however, seems to have risen to the occasion. He pledged American labor never to join with the All-Russian unions for the reason that "they (the All-Russian unions) stand for the overthrow of government." This in the face of the fact that the All-Russian unions are the foundation of the most stable government in the world today!

But Purcell's speech was not delivered with the view of converting labor officialdom to the class struggle. It was made to show to the American working class that they cannot escape from the class struggle—that they must either fight or be enslaved.

American labor officialdom, as beneficiaries of the rich fruits of American imperialist robbery, will snarl but the American working class, its victims, will read Purcell's speech—and think.

The Deadlock at Locarno

Two events have occurred which have substantiated the predictions made by us relative to the Locarno conference. They are:

1. The deadlock of the conference over the question of a revision of the German eastern frontiers.

2. The assurance given representatives of the Soviet Union by the German delegation officially that Germany will not be a party to any agreement calling for military action against the Soviet Union nor allow France to guarantee the treaties with Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

The assumption of the allied imperialists concerning the order of business for the Locarno conference was that the existing treaties with the little countries composing the "sanitary cordon" were not to be subjects for discussions.

Germany has knocked this idea into a cocked hat and by her assurances to the Soviet Union has attempted to force the reconsideration of the whole question of her eastern boundaries.

Hence the deadlock.

If the capitalist press was willing to explain the real basis of the proposed security pact and the differences between France and Germany on one hand and France and England on the other, with both trying to reach an agreement that would allow Germany to be brought into an anti-Soviet bloc, every literate would know that a deadlock was inevitable. But the capitalist press is trying to spread an atmosphere of optimism around the conference and lull the masses into a feeling of security for which no reason exists.

It is true that the pressure of American finance-capital will force some kind of agreement among its debtors. Debt-funding missions form Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania are in the United States. Poland and Italy are mortgaged to the House of Morgan and every effort will be made to weld these nations, with France and Germany, into an alliance against the Soviet Union.

The outlook for the peace of the Soviet Union and the peace of the world is as gloomy as it has been since the abandonment of the policy of armed intervention by the allies following their defeat by the red army.

But the present deadlock in Locarno and the tremendous influence exercised on German and Polish policy by the Soviet Union is an indictaion that even the tremendous weight of the mountain of gold owned by the House of Morgan cannot weld into a solid bloc the warring capitalist nations of Europe.

Coolidge in Omaha

The speech of President Coolidge before the American legion convention in Omaha is one of the greatest bits of unconscious humor yet brought to our attention.

His appeal for "intellectual demobilization" to bring peace, would do credit to Kin Hubbard. Only a country that has been intellectually demobilized can *go* to war for the profit of its exploiters and oppressors. If the president does not believe this he should take another look at the militant section of the babbittry assembled in Omaha.

The high spot of the whole proceeding was the presentation of a Texas "ten-gallon" hat to the head of the nation. This was the occasion for prolonged cheering in which the voices of the middle class morons present were strained to their utmost.

It is logical to assume that after this get-together meeting held in the best rotary club style, every legion delegate is ready to break any strike that Coolidge, at the orders of the bosses, chooses to take a crack at.

Just why Coolidge went to the legion instead of to the American Federation of Labor convention is a mystery to us.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

What Saklatvala Symbolizes -

By William F. D

ARTICLE II.

ONE has only to read one extract from Saklatvala's recent speech in the house of commons to realize that to British imperialism he appears as the forerunner of the day when India drives out British hangmen and becomes an ally and friend of Soviet Russia. Said Saklatvala to the representatives of British imperialism:

"It may be that you are honest incompentents . . . but why not learn from others, Our Russian Bolshevist friends have in five years time been able to give the political franchise to the agriculturists of Russia, who as a class are parallel with the agriculturist population of India. The are also people of diverse religions, including Mohammedans, Jews, Greek church people and others. The Bolsheviks have been able to give them education in five years, yet in the Czar's days these people were treated with that same callousness and brutal cruelty as that with which you have been treating the Indian peasant for 150 years. In five years after the Communist International revolution in Russia, 65 per cent of the agricultural population have received education and you have today the testimony or half a dozen British men and women that in spite of the bloodcurdling articles in your newspapers, the Russians have done their job well. Why play a dog-in-the-manger part? I appeal to this committee to allow a commission of Indians to go to Russia to study and to find what the British have failed to discover—the way of granting to the people of political franchise and education, scientific laboratories, institutions, health homes, compensation and allowances for industrial workers. If Russia, a country of agriculturists, could find the way out, how is it that you with your world-proclaimed cleverness as administrators have failed to find it, why not be honest and step aside and let us do the job, and we shall do it on an international Communist basis? Why are you turned inside out at the very thought of Communist propaganda in India? If as an industrial nation with your Western mind you have failed to discover a humanitarian cure for the ills of an agricultural population in an Eastern country, why play the-dog-in-the-manger? Why not permit the Russian nation, which has actually discovered the way out of the darkness, to come and help you?"

THIS is no parliamentary bombast. These words are true words and the lords by right of birth and bankroll know them to be true. The colonial liberation movements are shaking imperialism the world over and British imperialists know better than any other ruling group that the eyes of all the colonial people are turned towards Soviet Russia and that in Moscow are the headquarters of the Communist International which links up these movements with the struggle of the working class in all lands.

THEY will ask even their bitterest imperialist enemy to prevent their working class being "corrupted" and moral aid being given by them to the Indian liberationists.

But Saklatvala speaks also for the British working class—the working class that in the last year has astounded observers by the rapidity of its development to consciousness as a class. The organized section of this class—the trade unionists has sent an official delegation to Soviet Russia and has published a report that has shattered the lies of the capitalist press and given to millions of workers an insight into the wonders of the Russia of the workers and peasents.

THE British trades unions have, with the all-Russian unions, taken the lead in the drive for world trade union unity. An English worker, chairman of the Amsterdam International, A. A. Purcell, is a leading figure in the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee.

The British miners force the government to subsidise the coal industry and while the coal owners will profit largely by the settlement it is nevertheless only a temporary one, represents a huge concession by the tory government and it has allowed the alliance of miners, transport workers and railwaymen nine months in which to prepare their forces for a still more serious struggle.

THE government subsidy to the coal industry, the cost of which is estimated variously from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, is made possible by the super-profits from the colonies — India in particular.

Yet the British Trades Union Congress meeting at Scarborough passes a resolution (by some 3,000,000 votes with a negligible majority voting against) endorsing the liberation movement in the colonies and upholding the right of any or all of them to separate from the empire at any time. This is a great historical act on the part of the organized section of a class which has been bound up with imperial exploitation for decades. It has been proverbial that to scratch any Briton was to find an imperialist but the chains of tradition were broken at Scarborough and British labor, at least the very powerful left wing, now acknowledges that the empire must be broken up if the British working class is to save itself from utter slavery.

WHAT has brought about this change?

The outstanding fact is that with all the loose talk of the "stabiliaztion of capitalism" the trend of Great Britain's national economy is definitely downwards.

Unemployment is on the increase and conservative estimates place the total number of jobless workers at 1,000,000. The numbers of these workers on part time is at least double this figure.

THE report of the ministry of labor as of September 17, published in the London Daily Herald states:

> For food alone the corresponding percentages were 70 and 68 respectively. A housewife who has one pound to spend on food is receiving now in values eleven shillings and nine pence as compared with 1914, and during the month of August the price of food rose 2 per cent.

The British pound is worth approximately $5 in American money. There are twenty shillings of the approximate value of 25 cents to the pound. The penny rates at about two of American pennies. In other words the British workers is able to buy with one pound nominally rated at $5, food only to the value of $2.93

INCREASING unemployment and rising food prices!

It is no wonder that the British imperialists want no talk in the United States or elsewhere of the oppression by them of the Indian and British working class — or of any other subject which would tend to explain the need for working class solidarity with the colonial peoples.

BRITISH seamen are on strike. In defiance of Havelock Wilson, the imperialist tool who heads the union, the seamen have tied up shipping thruout the empire. They have received sympathy and support from a dozen different countries — Rus particular.

But most surprising of all th ceived support from the regula tish trade unions. An example o disgust that the Havelock W have aroused among the hones ment of the trade unions is th lowing statement of J. Rowan, g secretary of the Electrical T Union published in the Daily H

> The unfortunate thing for th men is that they are not only ing the shipowners, but the fighting their own union, who, they did not consult the men the reduction, are insisting e the revolver point, on its a ance.
>
> It is a most disgraceful st affairs and a blot on the trade union movement.
>
> The procedure seems to be the union, representing their grades, agree with the shipo what their reduction is going and seem to do it without any sultation with their members.

It is well to say here that "u when used in the sense in which used by Rowan, refers to the o committees and not to the g membership.

A militant spirit among the se — the most oppressed and est paid of all the "sons of Ma whom Kipling wrote in the on ment he forgot his imperialist iance!

Revolt in the merchant mari the second line defense of Bri empire! God save the mark! It is for someting more than lette The Times—when "outlaw" s get support — outlaw strikes o men at that!

In times like these no impuden ian can be allowed to raise the cross in other Anglo-Saxon land

(To Be Continued)

The Fascist International Holds Secret Conferenc

By R. DOMBUSCH

The international united front against Communism and against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is already more than an idea, a wish of extreme reaction generally. The struggle against the Soviet Union, accused of the deadly sin of being the union of the liberated peoples of a sixth part of the earth and as such exercising great influence in the historical liberation movement of all peoples—this struggle has now taken on real and concrete organiaztional forms.

It is now no longer a question of howling against the first workers' and peasants' state, not only are calumnies circulated, which are very often helpless and absurd as tho the production of some circus clown; now organization is actually being taken in hand. Of course, for us this is nothing new. We have already experienced the organization of an armed intervention against Soviet Russia, during which the capitalist governments got the worst of it. But that was during war time. The governments making this attempt were optimistic, for how should these governments of stockholders and profiteers know what unbounded strength the people liberated by revolution possess and what fighting power the solidarity of their "own" working class in the proletarian revolution signifies?

Preparing Intervention.

It cannot be said that capitalist governments have learned nothing from the experiences of the first intervention. They have grown cleverer. They are preparing intervention more carefully, more thoroly. They are carrying it out on a much larger and in their opinion, more suitable form. The official form is expressed in that colossal and finely spun diplomatic maneuver which is manifested in the negotiations and proposals regarding the "guarantee pact", the basic idea of which is not as the official diplomats maintain, the pacifist combination of the entente powers with the conquered state, but a continuous cunning endeavor to organize an international united front against the Soviet Union.

Require Parallel Action.

It is a foregone conclusion that the realization of the actual object of this attempt cannot be attained by mere legal and diplomatic formula concealed under a pact system. The governments, chiefly the British conservative government which is the leader in this world compaign, will require parallel actions which are much more open than is possible within the framework of diplomatic actions. The "public opinion" of the protectors of "the social order" is essential for these governments. Such active support on the part of the arch-reactionary strata has actually been found by all governments in their own countries.

The innumerable legal and illegal organizations of fascist and semi-fascist reaction, continually offer support to their governments not merely morally but in actual fact. But now the question is that of international action, intervention must be carried on an extensive scale and united. The fascist groups in the individual countries are now strengthening their international connections and organizing on an international scale. Thereby they have two objects in view. On the one hand, they endeavor to advance the struggle on a national scale against individual Communist parties; on the other hand, they offer their capabilities to the sacred causes of international intervention against the Soviet Union.

The Aubert League.

The documents before us give exact and irrevocable proof of this. These documents are the protocols of the second conference of the "International Alliance against the Third International," which took place in Geneva on May 25, 26 and 27. At the head of this alliance is a cerain Aubert, after whom this organization is called, "The Aubert League." Mr. Aubert did not gain this role of international leader without sufficient cause. He is one of those who organized the murder of Comrade Vorovsky.

The Second Conference.

The delegates assembled under his auspices. We learn that the first conference really took place in Paris in 1924. We do not think we are mistaken when we maintain that this recent second conference is of much greater significance than the first, for the participants, if only on account of the present situation of international politics. At a moment when England is endeavoring to keep Germany and the Soviet Union apart, to incite Poland and the border states against the Soviet Union, and altogether to create a system of foreign policy of all states bent on opposing the Soviet Union, at such a moment a conference of "private" organizations in opposition to Bolshevism is really of significance for the official initiators who have their seat in the various governments.

The Suitable Moment.

Various delegates at this Aubert conference clearly referred to the "suitable moment." It was no mere chance that the delegates from Great Britain declared that the present moment was especially favorable for the submission of a memorandum to the British government, since at the head of the state a conservative government held sway. In reference to this the chairman declared the the statement of the British delegate was of especial importance. One of the delegates assured the conference that the anti-Bolshevist memoranda would surely exercise influence on the British government and act as a moral support in action for same. It is not difficult to find a logical connection between the shameless campaign against Russia which the British government has been carrying on and the German machinations of the murderer Aubert. But in order not to compromise the governments all this must be done very carefully. And we saw evidence of this care at the fascist international conference. Apart from the fact that the entire conference was of a conspirative nature and only a brief non-committal communique was issued to the press, the delegates were often reminded of this delicate point. The German representative was quite logically of the opinion that the idea of intervention should originate with a private organization and not with the state as the latter would call forth a strong movement FOR Bolshevism. He supplemented this point by stating that some states would be exceedingly happy if they could count on the support of private persons since for various reasons they could not fight against Bolshevism. The Dutch delegate declared that on the previous day he had had an interview with a "highly placed person" who gave him to understand that the alliance ought to devote special attention to strengthening its national organizations before approaching the governments and the league of nations.

Liberation of Governments.

Of course, voices expressed discontent with the liberalism of individual governments. In many European countries, governments allowed themselves to be guided by public opinion instead of guiding the latter, was the opinion expressed by the representatives of "liberal" Belgium. But on the whole, the conference was quite content with the governments. The statements of the representatives of some of the border states of Soviet Russia were characteristic. From these of the Esthonian delegates we learn that the fascist volunteer organization in Esthonia received material support from the government and that the Finnish delegate carried on negotiations with the Latvian and Esthonian ministers about an anti-Bolshevist organization and that the ministers promised them support. The idea of a conference of the various governments to "fight against the Communist danger" was especially approved by the Polish delegate, who maintained that such a conference would surely receive support of his government. Yet, despite all this plain language the decision was made to avoid any kind of action that would indicate direct contact between the Aubert league and the governments. In deciding on the next center for the conference a proposal was made to decide on NO CAPITAL since the alliance must maintain a neutral character of a private organization in respect of the governments.

Onlooker from U. S.

At the international conference there were representatives from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Holland, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia Jugo-Slavia and Sweden. From America there was an "onlooker" present and, of course a representative of the Russian white guards and immigrants also was present. We get a picture of the n al organization from the reports o delegates. In this connection, Great Britain in conjunction other countries takes the lead. "central" council of economy l which has for its object the ta forming "a united front agains agents of the Third Internati subdivides its work into five sect

1. Propaganda amongst the i gentsia.
2. Press propaganda amongst masses.
3. Propaganda by organization
4. Education and developme reporters.
5. Work amongst the youth.

Penetrating Communist Grou

The British delegation drew a tion to the special danger of the ority Movement which was enjo such great success amongst the unions. This movement require organization of anti-Bolshevist ters. The system of penetration Communist organizations is one o chief organizational principles o Aubert league. For this pur "anti-agitators" are being educa

What are the methods of str of these protectors of the "bour order?" We must admit that it plays a definite sympathy for the vailing forces of Communist org ations. Communists form nucl the factories. What is simpler to form "anti-Bolshevist nuclei" i factory? At the head of these n we find the people, who are doub the most interested in the matter employers themselves. This in tion of the fascist nuclei gives employer the possibility to "obs Communists, their organization their activity. The tasks of the clei are to disclose "plots agains social order," to betray the exi Communist nuclei and destroy t to maintain the strictest discip to watch systematically each wo during work, paying especial a tion to foreign workers, to org the inspection of the factory. Anti-Bolshevist nuclei are "built above." The Communist factory cleus is the bearer of elementary nomic and most extensive poli interests of factory nuclei, whilst Aubert nucleus is an organ for tack on the interests of the wor and hence remains a while gua sectarian organization which strike no roots in the factory ma

(To be continued)

Imperialist Rivalries in China Increase

The news from from China shows that world imperialism is like a syphilitic patient in the hands of a quack doctor. The quack eases the pain of one ulcer by the application of some patent ointment, but no sooner is it done than a lesion appears on some other part of the body.

Healing salves and sweet smelling balms are being applied to the rotting carcass of world imperialism in Locarno, but in China the three-cornered antagonism between America, Great Britain and Japan breaks out afresh.

A dispatch sent by a great capitalist news service says:

> A belief exists tonight, on the eve of the judicial investigation into the Shanghai rioting of last May, that serious differences of opinion are developing between Justice Finley Johnson, the American, and the British and Japanese judges. Judge Johnson is reported to be skeptical of the constructive results of the inquiry, and feels that America should not have agreed to participate owing to the possible adverse effect of Chinese opinion on American interests.

American imperialist policy, based on the "open door" doctrine for China, has been to appear as the friend and champion of the Chinese people against the other imperialist powers. The use of American marines in the recent Shanghai strike and liberation demonstrations has tended to enable the Chinese masses to see American imperialism in its true role. The dispatch of the gunboat Palos 1,400 miles up the Yangtze river to punish natives who were alleged to have fired on a ship of American registry has been of additional value in this respect.

The British and Japanese, the British in particular, have been demanding joint action by the foreign representatives against the Shanghai workers and students but the dispatch quoted shows that the American imperialist agents are now aware that to act in concert with the other powers means to arouse further enmity among the Chinese masses that will inevitably put American exploiters in the same category with the British and Japanese and involve them more directly than heretofore in the anti-imperialist movement that is sweeping China.

All this division of interest and confeits arising therefrom among the imperialist powers give the greatest encouragement to the liberation movement. To see dissension in the ranks of the enemy, enemies which have generally been able to appear as a unit against the Chinese masses, cannot help but encourage the drive against the foreign robbers.

The working class in the United States must take full advantage of these imperialist rivalries to create the widest possible sentiment and action for the withdrawal of all troops and warships from China.

It is by building a solid front of the working class in the great nations and the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, as the imperialist rivalries grow more bitter, that victory for both sections of the world's proletariat can be achieved.

Italians Avoid French.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The possibilit a meeting and a tactical discu between Finance Minister Volp Italy, and Finance Minister Cail of France, vanished today with announcement that the Italian delegation had cancelled its sa via Cherbourg in favor of lea from Naples for America aboard liner Duilio.

To Save THE DAILY WORK

Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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Quick Aid Must Come to Save the Daily Worker!

TO ALL MEMBERS AND BRANCHES OF THE WORKERS PARTY.

Dear Comrades: Our party and its sympathizers raised $10,000 during the month of September TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER. With this help we succeeded in carrying the DAILY WORKER thru the dangerous situation in which it found itself at the beginning of the month.

This help which the DAILY WORKER received, however, only delayed THE REAL CRISIS. This crisis the DAILY WORKER is facing right now. Unless the party members, party branches and sympathizers come to the rescue of the DAILY WORKER by raising $15,000 during October, the DAILY WORKER faces the danger of suspension before the end of the month.

The DAILY WORKER has been fighting off this crisis for some time. It endeavored to hold off making an appeal to the party until a thorogoing campaign could be organized, as was done last year. The consequence has been that the accumulated financial difficulties have now created a crisis which threatens the life of the paper.

WE CAN DO IT!

We ask our party members and party branches to meet this situation—TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER AND TO INSURE IT FOR FUTURE SERVICE FOR THE PARTY.

Our paryt raised $75,000 in the fall of 1923 in order to create the DAILY WORKER. Our party raised $30,000 in the fall of 1924 in order to place the DAILY WORKER on a sound foundation for the year 1925. It must now create a fund of $40,000 to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER and make certain that the party will have this powerful weapon in its hands for 1926.

We have raised $10,000 during the month of September. WE MUST RAISE $15,000 TO MEET THE IMMEDIATE DANGER WHICH THE DAILY WORKER FACES and then raise $15,000 more before the end of the year.

Every member and branch of the party must be mobilized for the DAILY WORKER. We cannot permit the powerful weapon for our party which the DAILY WORKER represents to be wrenched from our hands. The party units have been sent DAILY WORKER collection coupons. Each member must raise at least $3.00 for the DAILY WORKER, or make a contribution of that amount himself. Work must be begun quickly.

LAUNCH CAMPAIGN AT ONCE!

Every party branch, every city committee and every district committee must elect a special committee for the "Save the DAILY WORKER Campaign." City committees must send speakers to visit every branch and to present the needs of the DAILY WORKER.

WE MUST ORGANIZE FOR A SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN TO RAISE THE WHOLE $40,000 BUT WE MUST NOT FORGET THE IMMEDIATE CRISIS. IF THE PARTY WAITS IN SENDING HELP THERE WILL BE NO DAILY WORKER TO HELP.

The party branches which did not respond to the assessment sent them must send in their contribution IMMEDIATELY. THE BRANCHES WHICH HAVE SENT IN A CONTRIBUTION MUST RAISE AT LEAST AN EQUAL AMOUNT FOR OCTOBER.

Comrades! THIS APPEAL IS A TEST OF THE LOYALTY OF THE PARTY TO THE DAILY WORKER. IF THE PARTY WANTS TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER IT MUST RESPOND AS A UNIT.

$5,000 must reach the DAILY WORKER by Monday, October 12. We must have another $5,000 by the following Monday, October 19, and the total of $15,000 by the end of the month.

THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT JOB BEFORE THE PARTY THAN TO CARRY THE DAILY WORKER THRU THIS CRISIS. THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE PARTY MUST BE PUT INTO IT.

AND WE EMPHASIZE:

He Who Helps Quickly Helps Doubly!

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

BATTERSEA WORKERS APPROVE OF SAKLATVALA'S SPEECH IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT AS THEIR SPOKESMAN

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Battersea Labor Club of the Nine Elms Ward fully endorsed and approved of the speech made by Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons in defense of the working class of Great Britain and for the independence of India, and is calling upon the workers of Great Britain and the United States to support Shapurji Saklatvala.

It is because of this speech that Shapurji Saklatvala was refused admittance to the United States and the interparliamentary union congress being held at Washington by Secretary of State Kellogg.

The following resolution was adopted by the Battersea Labor Club:

Approve Saklatvala's Stand.

"This conference of the rank and file membership of trade union branches and political organizations affiliated to the Battersea Trades Council fully approves of and endorses the fight put up by their parliamentary representative, Comrade Saklatvala, in the house of commons as well as outside the house on behalf

(Continued on page 6)

BRITISH RULERS PLAN SPECIAL LEGISLATION TO JAIL COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Daily Mail says that special legislation against Communists is being considered, which would create a new criminal offense.

It is suggested that this could be defined as "attempting to alter the constitution by revolutionary means."

All-Russian Union Delegates to British Trade Union Congress

M. Tomsky, Head of All-Russian Unions, Second from Left.

CHINA BOYCOTT ALARMS JUDGES AT CONFERENCE

New Uprising Feared as Sessions Open

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, October 8—The American, British and Japanese judges, comprising the international judicial commission to investigate the Shanghai riots of last May, opened their deliberations with but a thirty minute session yesterday in an atmosphere reminiscent of the tense situation preceding the outbreak they are here to investigate.

But a small crowd of foreigners attended the opening session and no Chinese were present, the entire populace completely boycotting the thing.

Strong armed guards formed cordons around the town hall where sessions are held but even the precautions already taken were not considered sufficient and after a half hour's discussion the session adjourned until the authorities could mobilize stronger forces to cope with a situation that they feel is momentarily growing in intensity and volume. The boycott gave rise to this uneasiness.

Charge British Frame-up.

That the strategy of Judge E. Finley Johnson, representative of American imperialism, is producing favorable results is unquestioned after today's developments. On Monday of this week twenty-two Chinese organizations including the unions of students, teachers, laborers' guilds, merchants' associations published a manifesto which was widely distributed in Chinese, English and other languages, admonishing the people not to participate in the inquiry. These organizations level their principal attacks against England and declare that the British are using the Americans as pawns in the game being played here.

The claim is further made that Downing street is trying to improve its position in China by giving all assaults upon the Chinese people the color of international action.

While this is unquestionably the case it enables the agents of the American banking combine, the House of Morgan, to continue to play the game of defenders of the Chinese people against imperialist aggression.

Morgan's Slimy Trail.

Morgan's policy in this part of the world for thirteen years has been to demand the "open door" in China so that it could be free to challenge the imperialist policy of any rivals in the international scramble to reduce China to a nation of helpless vassals. It is probable that Morgan agents are at work among certain groups in China, but for the most part the Chinese people have a healthy distrust of all capitalist exploiters, whether they come from the United States or elsewhere.

Calm Preceding Tempest.

The police forces were mobilized in anticipation of the staging of a hostile demonstration against the conference on the opening day, but a death-like silence enveloped the city. All was oppressively quiet during its half-hour

(Continued on page 2)

NEW YORK VOTERS MUST REGISTER AT ONCE FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—This is registration week. Beginning on Monday, Oct. 5, and ending this Saturday, Oct. 10, at 10:30 p. m., every citizen who is a member of the Workers Party or a sympathizer with its cause and who lives in the City of New York must register if he is to cast a vote for Communism on election day. Those who do not register now, cannot vote in the primaries next year nor in the election this year.

Do not wait till the last day because on that day the register places in the working class districts are hopelessly overcrowded and after waiting in line for hours, you may be barred out. Register tonight. The register places are open from 5 p. m., to 10:30 p. m. every night this week and on Saturday from seven in the morning until 10:30 in the evening.

If you are a citizen you must register. Do it now.

W. P. MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN IS NOW IN FULL SWING

Only Party Has Worker Candidate for Mayor

EDWARD ROYCE,
(Workers Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Out of the numerous parties running their candidates for office in the mayoralty campaign in N. Y., there is only one party which has a worker as candidate for mayor. Ben Gitlow, the Workers Party nominee for mayor, was in the clothing industry for many years. His activity in the trade union movement in N. Y. and thruout the country, has gained him the bitterest enmity of the bosses, and their instrument of oppression, the government. Because Gitlow has for the past 15 years fought in the forefront of labor as a militant exponent of the need for international trade union unity of the workers, for a labor party, for the abolition of wage slavery, against government by injunction, against the open shop, for recognition of Soviet Russia, for complete independence of the Philippines, Hawaii, Santa Domingo, for war against imperialist war, and for a workers' and farmers' government in America, the capitalist class has given him a 10 year sentence, four years of which he has already served. He is now out on bail.

Running on the ticket for controller is Willliam Weinstone, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, who was active in the labor movement as secretary of the Friends of Soviet Russia, International Workers' Aid, and other labor organizations. And as president of the board of aldermen, Chas. Krumbein, a worker who has also given his best to the working class movement for a great many years, as a labor organizer.

On Sunday, Oct. 11, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., the Workers Party together with a large number of trade unions will hold a mass meeting for the purpose of creating a united labor ticket.

H. M. DAUGHERTY IS TO RUN FOR U. S. SENATE

Ohio Gang Supports Labor Hater

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, will be a candidate in the Ohio primaries in an effort to secure the nomination for United States senator. Daugherty was one of the notorious Ohio gang" of corruptionists that came into power with the inauguration of the late Harding as president of the United States. His administration as attorney general was characterized by an orgy of venality seldom equalled in the history of spoils politics in this country. He was particularly vicious in his efforts to carry out the Harding "open (scab) shop" policy and is responsible for the most sweeping injunction ever hurled against a labor union; the infamous "Daugherty injunction" issued by Federal Judge Wilkerson, a pal of Daugherty's, in Chicago. That injunction was aimed to destroy the organization of the 400,000 shopmen in the great strike wave of 1922.

Driven From Office.

After the death of Harding and the succession to the presidency of Cal. Coolidge, the Teapot Dome scandal engulfed the administration in a sea of oil. Daugherty, who all his life has been a ward-heeling political crook of the bar-room type, had failed to cover up his slimy trail of graft and corruption and was the center of an investigation that shook the administration.

President Coolidge defended Daugherty as long as he dared and only reluctantly requested his resignation.

Since that time the boodle gang in Ohio has been trying to stage a come-back for Daugherty, while the former attorney general, himself, is said to be writing a book on the Harding administration. Those who know Daugherty assert that his alleged writing of a book is a hoax as Daugherty is too ignorant to achieve such a thing. Such a book may be in process of completion, but it will have to be written by someone other than Daugherty.

Willis May Oppose Him.

Senator Frank B. Willis, a political protege of Daugherty, will possibly contest the republican nomination with Daugherty. If he does, he will, it is said, violate an agreement which he made with Daugherty when the former Harding manager and cabinet member ushered Willis into the senate chamber.

On the democratic side there are three candidates. Judge Florence Allen, of Cuyahoga county, the only woman supreme court justice in America, is tentatively a senatorial possibility. She is opposed by Maude Murray Miller, who was formerly the society reporter on James M. Cox's Springfield (Ohio) News.

But the third and real candidate now is Claude Meeker, Columbus financier-democratic organization supporter, delegate to many national democratic conventions, and once, under Cleveland, consul to Bradford, England.

Democratic Hopes Rise.

The democrats are hopeful as they see in the impending conflict between

(Continued on page 2)

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CANNOT DOWN PURCELL PLEA; OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS IN SCAB HOTEL

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

STEEPLECHASE PIER, ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 8.—World trade union unity promises to become the outstanding question at this convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Thru his ignorant tirade against the Red International of Labor Unions, President Green, in calling to the most backward elements in the gathering, merely managed to show his own lack of grasp of the world needs of labor.

Fraternal delegate Purcell's invitations to the American Federation that it join the world fraternity of labor, and that it send a delegation to the Union of Soviet Republics as the British Trade Union Congress did, cannot help but draw some recommendations from the conventions committee on international labor relations.

This committee has been a mere decoration in the past, consisting of fraternal delegates that have gone to the British Trade Union Congress. The spirit that animates the committee is shown by the reply to an inquiry as to when the committee would meet "Oh, we'll get together in a week or so."

Hayes to Support Purcell

Delegate Max Hayes, of the Typographical Union, declares he in favor of both the Purcell recommendations, and may lead the fight for them in the committee. Hayes says he will vote and probably speak for the recognition of Soviet Russia resolution.

The accepted fact that the international labor relations committee is not supposed to function is shown by the referring of the trade union unity resolution to the resolutions committee instead of the former to which it should have gone. The Soviet recognition resolution has gone to the same committee.

The first progressive resolution to come before the convention was that on the organization of the unorganized, it was ordered referred to the executive council which is considered a burial ground for convention resolutions.

Protests Scab Hotel

The delegation of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Union is up in arms against the housing of headquarters and delegates to American Federation of Labor convention here in hotel that "by no stretch of the imagination could be regarded as favorable to the organized wage workers of the catering industry."

The convention headquarters is at the Strand Hotel that is claimed to be non-union from cellar to garret. The restaurant workers' delegation claims that it has frowned on efforts of local union to make life miserable for A. F. of L. delegates at past conventions by insisting on union conditions. But even the patience of the officialdom on this union has been stretched to the snapping point and their complaints are now before the convention here.

Seamen Oppose World Court

The delegation of the Seamen's Union has a resolution in against affiliation of United States with the world court. By some peculiar twist of reasoning this resolution was referred to the committee on international labor relations. Other resolutions declare for the withdrawal from all nations of extra-territorial privileges in China, pledging assistance to bakery workers in contest with a Ward Baking company, urging pardon by governor of Texas of Abraham Sisneros, Jesus M. Rangel, Jesus Gon-

(Continued on page 2)

CHI CARPENTERS PROTEST BAN ON S. SAKLATVALA

Demand His Immediate Admission

At the last meeting of the Carpenters' Local Union No. 429, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, one of the largest locals in Chicago, a resolution protesting against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the Brtish house of commons, from the United States and from the interparliamentary union congress by the Secretary of State Kellogg and demanding his immediate admission, was adopted.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Carpenters' Local No. 429:

Revoke Visa.

"Whereas, Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed the London consul general to revoke the visa granted to Shapurji Saklatvala, a member of the English parliament representing the organized labor movement of that country, to the interparliamentary union at Washington; and

"Whereas, Shapurji Saklatvala has carried on a valiant struggle on behalf of the exploited masses against English imperialism in the Far East, in China, Egypt and particularly in India, and Ireland; there, be it

Resolved: By Local Union No. 429 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in regular meeting assembled this Friday, Oct. 2,

(Continued on page 2)

A. F. OF L. TAKES STAND AT LAST AGAINST BOSSES' SPY SCHEME

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8—Vigorous opposition to the congressional bill for finger-printing and registering 8,000,000 aliens, was urged today in a report of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, adopted at the federation's convention here today.

The report characterized the registration measure as providing for an "elaborate system of espionage and dangerously anti-union and anti-American."

NEW YORK WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST RAKOSKI EXECUTION AND SAKLATVALA EXCLUSION ON SQUARE

NEW YORK, October 8—Before the historic "cottage" in Union Square, where scores of famous labor demonstrations have been held in the past, several hundred workers gathered after factory hours to protest against the contemplated execution of Matthias Rakoski by the white guard government of Hungary, against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala by the government of the United States, and against the interparliamentary union for failing to raise these two issues at its present sessions in Washington.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. Over the heads of the intent audience waved the placards: "We demand the admisison of Saklatvala the friend of labor," "The Hungarian representatives to the interparliamentary union are white terrorists," "Repeal the criminal syndicalist law, stop persecution of foreign-born workers."

Emil Gardos of the Workers Party Hungarian Federation told of the arrest and torture of Rakoski and a hun-

(Continued on page 6)

STATE ASKS TO CANCEL BILL OF EXCEPTIONS BY SCOPES IN COURT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—A preliminary motion to strike out the bill of exceptions filed by counsel for Prof. John T. Scopes, central figure in the Dayton evolution trial, was made today before the state supreme court, on the grounds it was not filed within the time fixed by law, it was announced by Attorney General Frank M. Thompson.

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

ANTI-SOVIET SECURITY PACT STILL LOCEKD

Germany and France Discussing Boundaries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 8—The deadlock between Germany and France continues over the question of a guarantor for the eastern frontiers.

Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, held a conference with Dr. Luther, the German chancellor at Ascona, a village near here, where they discussed the complications for more than two hours. The result of their conversation is not known. That no agreement was reached is evident from the fact that nothing further has been done toward solving the question.

French Tools Arrive.

The situation is likely to be further complicated by the arrival yesterday of the Czechs and Poles who will henceforth take part in the deliberations. Since both these governments are the pawns of France the presence of their representatives here will result in increasing the bitterness of the German delegation.

The German foreign minister, Stresemann, is insisting more strongly than ever upon his demand that nothing be incorporated in the eastern pact that can in any manner be construed as preventing Germany from seeking revision of the eastern frontiers affecting Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Britain Backs France.

Briand holds that there must be nothing in the pacts that shall deprive the signatories of the right of guaranteeing arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. In this stand he is supported by Austen Chamberlain, in spite of the fact that the British refused to take sides in the dispute over the question of French penalties in the Rhine in case of default by Germany.

Briand seems heartened by the support of Chamberlain and expresses himself as satisfied with a pact on the question of the western (Rhineland) frontiers that will include Britian as guarantor of those frontiers. It is questionable whether this attitude is the official governmental position of France as the industrial bloc would strenuously oppose such an agreement.

Briand, in commenting upon the support of Chamberlain, is reported to have exclaimed: "Thank god for Chamberlain. If Lloyd George had been here we would all have been in the lake already."

It appears at present that the economic conflicts existing between the powers involved in the conference are too great to be overcome and that the real objective of the "Little Genoa" conference will end as the conference of 1922 (Genoa) ended—just where it began.

Chinese Boycott Alarms Judges at Conference

(Continued from page 1)

session but it was an ominous calm; the calm that precedes a tempest.

The local organizations have announced that they will stage a monster demonstration on October 12, the national holiday, against the continuance of the inquiry. If adverse sentiment does not abate by that date it is expected to be the signal for widespread disorders that may even exceed those of last May.

Strengthen Nationalists.

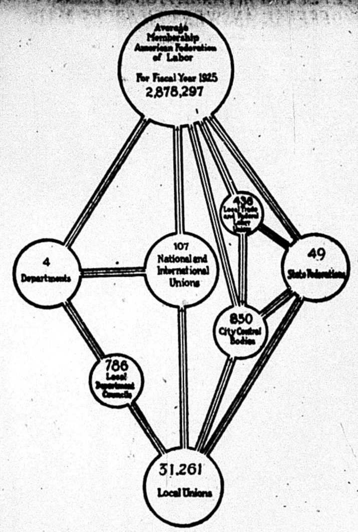
Unquestionably this open display of foreign aggression and interference in the affairs of Shanghai will immeasurably strengthen the nationalist movement all over China. The advanced elements of the Chinese working class are for the most part supporting the nationalist movement and trying to give it conscious direction in its struggle against the imperialist conspiracies of the great powers.

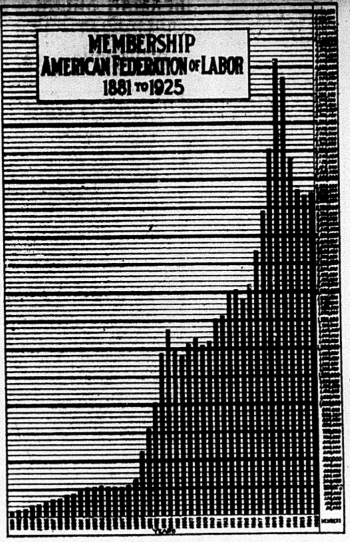
Eyes Turn Toward Soviets.

More and more as it becomes clear to the masses of Chinese that they can expect nothing but bestial tyranny from any of the capitalist nations of the world they look toward Soviet Russia as their only friend, and in the past few months conversation on the predicament of China inevitably turns toward the friendly relations with the Soviet government that daily grow stronger.

-help!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER


Average Membership American Federation of Labor
For Fiscal Year 1925
2,878,297
4
Departments
107
National and International Unions
438
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions
49
State Federations
850
City Central Bodies
786
Local Department Councils
31,261
Local Unions



DEATH PENALTY FOR STRIKERS UNDER FASCISM

Crime to Strike; Shop Committees Banned

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Oct. 8—The fascist dictatorship took the most extreme position yesterday when the grand council of the fascisti in secret session agreed that the decree establishing compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes should provide that strikes are crimes punishable by death.

This follows the "agreement" between the confederation of fascist unions, supposed to have 2,000,000 members, and the confederation of industry, which embraces almost all employers of labor in Italy, that no other organization would be recognized or dealt with but the fascist unions.

Other Unions Outlawed.

This outlawing of the reformist unions is a terrible blow at their socialist leadership, which had tried to conciliate fascism in practice while opposing it abstractly, and had resolutely fought against the Communist wing that wanted the unions to wage militant struggle against Mussolini's rule. The socialist leaders are now forced to surrender completely to fascism or adopt the methods proposed by the Communists.

While workers are not forbidden to belong to other than fascist unions, any such unions will have no legal standing and cannot get a hearing on their demands from the employers.

The new decree punishing strikes with death is but the further step to drive all labor into the confederation of fascist unions and to make these unions strike-proof by terrorism.

Abolish Shop Committees.

The agreement between the fascist unions and the bosses also provides that both shall abolish the present shop committees, which hitherto have been elected by secret ballot of all the workers in each factory. They are supposed to be abolished completely and their place taken by committees appointed by the heads of the fascist union. The workers are to have no voice in choosing their "representatives."

The shop committee system was the only real gain left after the workers, during the Giolotti premiership, had failed to go forward into armed struggle for the seizure of power when they had occupied the factories and had the support of great masses. The social pacifism of the syndicalists among the workers combined with the cowardice and treason of the socialist leaders in the unions and in parliament, stopped the factory workers from advancing beyond the temporary occupation of factories.

Pacifism Proven Failure.

The socialists and Premier Giolotti entered into negotiations during which the workers in the seized factories, unable to get funds to conduct them without entering armed conflict to seize the government guarded banks, were worn down to a point where they gave up the factories to the owners with a compromise "guaranteeing" that their shop committees should have access to the books of the firms to determine costs and profits. Now this is gone. Fascist violence has won against social pacifism.

RIFF TROOP REMOVAL ALLOWS ADVANCE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH

FEZ, French Morocco, Oct. 8.—Abd-el-Krim's maneuver of removing his troops from the eastern section north of Kifane to the positions west of Bibane and toward Tetuan, has left the French troops without opposition in marching north to reach a juncture with the Spanish tropos from Azib-el-Midar.

By this advance the combined imperialist armies will occupy several thousand square miles neither had ever before been able to hold down, and shorten the front to run in a straight line southwest and northeast of Adjir. The advance is quick owing to the unusual advtantage of two good roads running north from Kifane.

TURKEY DEMANDS BRITISH TROOPS EVACUATE MOSUL

"Mosul Always Ours," Students Shout

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8—Gigantic anti-British demonstrations marked the second anniversary of the entry of Kemal Pasha and his troops into Constantinople.

Large groups of Turks held demonstrations in various parts of the city protesting against the presence of the British battle squadrons in the Near East waters.

Students marched to the British embassy shouting "We want Mosul," "Mosul has always been ours" and "Down with England." These mass demonstrations before the British embassy lasted a number of hours.

Suicide Rate Among German Workers on Continual Increase

BERLIN, Oct. 8—The suicide rate has been continually on the upgrade in Germany since the world war. The suicide rate has now reached the rate of 21.4% per 100,000 population.

The suicide rate among women has risen since their entrance into the industrial establishments of Germany at a rapid pace. Many of the women have used the suicide route to escape the bitter competition among each other in the industrial establishments.

The provinces of Saxony, Thuringia, Brunswick, Anhalt and Schleswig-Holstein at present have the largest suicide rates. Berlin, the principal cities of Saxony and the seaport cities in the northwest, show the highest suicide rates for cities.

Pen Valets Praise Lawson.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The board of directors of that combine of intellectual prostitutes known as the Associated Press yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution eulogising the late Victor F. Lawson, until his death publisher of the Chicago Daily News as a christian gentleman, a courageous newspaper man and a tower of wisdom and strength. Lawson was one of the leading lights of the Associated Press and stood second to none as a despiser of labor, being the defender of every exploiter and scab herder in the middle west

GERMAN-SOVIET LOAN RILES U. S. MANUFACTURERS

Charge Wall Street Is Pro-German

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 8—Representatives of several big American manufacturers, busily engaged in negotiations with the representatives of the Soviet Republic's co-operative organization were thrown into a panic yesterday when the Soviet trade delegation suddenly broke off negotiations on orders from Moscow.

Expect More Loans.

Reports state that Sokolnikoff, commissioner of finance of the Soviet Union, had wired such instructions with the information that the German Reichsbank had granted the Soviets 75,000,000 marks ($18,750,000) credit and that more was expected.

The American manufacturers are indignant and don't hesitate to tell the world that they place all the blame on big New York banks, who refuse to finance trade with Baltic ports, forcing American manufacturers to require cash down in New York and consequently losing all the trade, while the same New York banks are loaning money to Germany at low rates, thus allowing Germany to grab all the trade Russia offers and shut out American trade with American money.

Manufacturers Sore.

The manufacturers are laying seige to the consulates in the Baltic region, demanding that Washington be told in heated terms of what the manufacturers call the "pro-German" policy of Wall Street.

Unless the United States government calls a halt on the bankers, the manufacturers say America will lose out entirely in the Russian and Baltic markets, and lose mainly to German firms, whose loans from America allow them to keep big stocks of goods in Baltic ports for sale to Soviet Russia.

Coal Merger Taking Place Involves Over $30,000,000 Capital

A $30,000,000 coal merger, backed principally by Chicago capital was announced in the purchase by the Bon Air Coal and Iron corporation of the properties of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal company and the Chattanooga Coke and Gas company.

The price to be paid for each of these big industrial properties will be $1,250,000.

More to Join

Other companies which will form the giant merger are the J. J. Gray, Jr., foundry, Rockdale, Tenn., already acquired by the Bon Air company, and the Southern Ferro-Alloys company, owning plants at Chattanooga and Cleveland, Tenn.

Make Coal By-Products

The company will procure raw material for the foundries from their holdings and it is expected that the production of coal by-products will be one of the main activities of the new corporation.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

HOLLYWOOD VENUS AGITATED OVER HUSBAND'S BIRTH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 8.—Gloria Swanson, one of the much-married inhabitants of the Hollywood moron colony of screen stars, has sent her lawyer, Milton Cohen, post-haste to Paris, France, to learn whether her latest husband is really entitled to the title "Marquise."

Gloria is much perturbed over the discovery that there are grave irregularities in the filing of the birth certificate of her husband. It develops that her husband has no legal right to use the euphonious title "Marquis de la Falaise et de la Coudray," but she cannot reconcile herself to being the wife of a plain frog named "Hank" Falaise, who was evidently born, but not in the proper way.

It is not expected that international complications will arise in case the title appears to be bogus and Secretary of State Kellogg at Washington has maintained silence on the question.

Tennessee Counsel Tries to Rule Out Scientific Proof

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8—The supreme court granted counsel for John Thomas Scopes, convicted of violating the Tennessee anti-evolution statute, until Saturday to prepare and file an answer to the preliminary motion of the state to strike out the plaintiff's bill of exceptions. Motion of the state was filed with the court Monday.

The motion, if successful, would have the effect of getting the constitutionality of the law before the court and excluding testimony of scientists, which was ruled out in the circuit court.

Italian Debt to U. S. Again to Be Subject to Funding Dickers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The U. S. treasury has received word from the Italian Ambassador de Martino, that the fascist dictatorship's representatives will "surely be here before the end of October," to continue the funding negotiations suspended two months ago, when the Italian debt commissioners asked to go back to Italy to "assemble material;" such material being to prove that Mussolini's government was in too bad a condition to be expected to pay the Italian debt.

H. M. Daugherty to Make Race for U. S. Senate

(Continued from page 1)

Willis and Daugherty a split in the republican forces of the state following a primary campaign that will unquestionably reveal the inner workings of the rotten political clique that, as the tool of Elbert H. Gary, placed Harding in the white house.

Republican administration forces at Washington are intervening in the Ohio situation in an effort to avert the conflict, but there is no hope of success as the fight is definitely launched and the alignments created that will carry it out

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CANNOT DOWN PURCELL PLEA; OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS IN SCAB HOTE

(Continued from page 1)

zales, Leonardo M. Vasques, Pedro Perales and Charles Cline, and to assist in work organizing the Latin-American countries.

* * *

Oppose Registering of Aliens

STEEPLECHASE PIER, Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 8.—The ceaseless fight for the protection of foreign born workers waged since the war by progressive elements in the labor movement bore big fruit here today when the A. F. of L. convention was forced to go on record against the finger-printing and registering of aliens and against deportation laws that contain jokers that "Would permit the deportation of alien wage earners engaged in industrial disputes."

There was no opposition and when the recommendation was made by delegate Thomas F. Flaherty of the Postal Clerks, reporting for the committee on legislation that the fight against this legislation, which failed of passage in the last congress, be continued in the 69th congress that meets in December, the proposition passed unanimously.

The proposed legislation affects eight million alien children as well as grown ups. The "open shop" sponsors of the proposed laws insist that it be applied, however, to all the people of the nation not only aliens, thus establishing a gigantic spy system never attempted under czarist days in the old Russia.

This legislation was denounced as containing all the elements of strike-breaking and union crushing, establishing the government as a huge detective agency spying over the workers.

Thomas Johnson sec'y. of the Irish labor party and member of the Transport Workers' Union addressed the convention today as fraternal delegate of Irish Trade Union Congress opening with "Comrades and Fellow Trade Unionists." This is the first time that the Irish workers have had a fraternal delegate at an A. F. of L. convention.

Johnson urged that the A. F. of L. send a delegate to Ireland. He carefully avoided all disputed issues, getting a little applause when he told of how the historic river Shannon was being harnessed to provide light and power for the whole of Ireland.

President Green pledged the A. F. of L. to help the Irish labor movement in every possible way.

The convention voted to uphold its policy of exclusion of Asiatics, to fight the sales tax as an effort to take taxation off the rich and put it on poor, to oppose proposed ship subsidy as subsidy to ship owners and not providing increase for seamen's wages, to give support to all practical movements that will help farmers, to fight interstate transportation of strikebreakers, to work for steel mail cars, to fight convict labor, to urge public ownership of Muscle Shoals with service at cost and in favor of American manned ships.

Monday afternoon has been set aside for Gompers memorial. Arthur A. Purcell and Ben Smith, British delegates, spoke in Baltimore last night, returning to the convention today.

* * *

No Truth In Bribe Yarn

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—In an interview with A. A. Purcell of the British delegation to the convention, the question was brought up of the story spread by the capitalist press which alleged that the Soviet government had "bribed" the British delegation to Soviet Russia. Asked about the specific sum of $25,000 the delegates were reported to have been paid, Purcell replied:

"There is no truth whatever in the statement."

"Who paid the expenses of the delegates to Russia and back to England?" he was asked.

"The British Trades Union Congress, who are paying for Ben smith, another labor member of parliament, and myself, to come here."

"Was this sum refunded to them by the Soviet?"

"No. That is another untruth, ci culated in the London newspapers, Mr. Purcell said.

"Why didn't the British Trade Union Congress deny the statement when they were printed in some c the London daily newspapers whic also charged you with being a Con munist?" he was asked.

"We decided to ignore the matter.

"Are you a Communist?"

"No, I am not. I am a member of the labor party in England, as I have been ever since its inception."

"The dole system cannot remed the industrial situation in Great Bri ain," Mr. Purcell said, "and the pec ple have come to realize that th 1,250,000 unemployed is a stationar factor. The remedy is to reorganiz the whole of the British industria system by developing electric powe and water power, reclaiming the fou shores around the coast, and a drasti alteration of the mining system thru out the country.

"Every skilled laborer who leave Great Britain to go to the colonies o to America, becomes a competitor o the country. The colonies don't wan the unskilled laborer and there i nothing for him to do if he does ge there."

Purcell said that if the sailors an firemen in England had one soli union they would have won the strik that is still in progress.

Chicago Carpenters Protest Ban on S. Saklatvala

(Continued from page 1)

1925, that we vigorously protest the action of the secretary of state in excluding Shapurji Saklatvala as an act hostile to the interests of the organized labor movement of the world, as an act of unauthorized and unjustifiable discrimination against the foreign-born workers and as a high-handed attempt to limit the freedom of speech in the United States; and be it further

Demand Admission.

"Resolved, That we demand the immediate admission of Saklatvala into the this country; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the secretary of state at Washington, D. C. and to The Carpenter, official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

TAILORS OF N. Y. ORGANIZING TO BATTLE BOSSES

Mass Meeting Called fo Wednesday Eve

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 8—Th Journeymen Tailors' Union Local N 1, is carryin on a vigorous organiza tion drive to bring the whole body o custom tailors of Greater New Yor into the union and weld the forces o the workers together in resistanc against the bosses.

Issuing a call to the tailors to a tend, a mass meeting to be held a 8 p. m., Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Bo hemian Hall, 321 East 73rd stree the agitation committee of Local No 1 states:

What Will Bosses Answer?

"Brothers: What inacceptable de mands, what exaggerated request are we making of the New York em ployers, except a treatment equal t that accorded to the workers in sim ilar trades?

"What will be the answer of th merchant tailors to our representa tives? Will they be so human as t accept our just demands, or will they entrench themselves behind the bu warks of their egoism, deaf to ou appeals, convinced that the unjus power of gold will triumph over th onslaught of our awakened consci ences?

Only Those Who Dare Will Win.

"Come to the meeting in grea numbers. Convince and encourag the indifferent and reluctant who ar close to you. The victory will go t those who dare!"

A list of well known and abl speakers will address the meeting next Wednesday, Emanuel Jacobs wil preside and on the list are both Eng lish and Italian speakers, including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Arturo Gio vannitti, Carlo Tresca, Carmelo Zit and Girolamo Valenti. All custom tailors, regardless of race, are ur gently asked to attend.

Soviet Government Remits Death Penalty of Seditious Pries

ROME, Italy, Oct. 8.—The vatica has received notice that the Soviet Russian government has remitted th death penalty imposed upon the pries [illegible]nowsky for sedition.

Defective Wiring Starts Fire.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 8—More tha 100 patients were endangered her when flames broke out in St. Elisabeth's hospital and were put out only after a two-hour battle. A short tim before defective wiring of an eleva tor motor had resulted in a smal blaze which was believed to have bee extinguished.

Business Shows No Improvement.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Aside from a tem porary recovery on the Berlin bourse, German business conditions showe no improvement in August.

The consolidation of the principa German coal and iron concerns with a single holding company is expecte to have far-reaching results, both in Germany and abroad.

The DAILY WORKER sub scription list is a Communis honor roll. Is your name on it?

ACCO-VANZETTI EFENSE SPENDS ANY THOUSANDS

tal Receipts Are $287,274.68

OSTON, Oct. 8.—The Sacco-Van- defense committee has just ted and issued 10,000 copies of a cial report setting forth the in- e and expenditures from May 5, , the date on which Sasco and zetti were arrested, up to July 31, . Aldino Felicano is treasurer of committee.

ccording to the report the total me from donations and enter- ments during the period was ,274.68. The disbursements total- 283,715.40.

he disbursements under the "Fred Moore Accounts" include investi- ons before and after the trial, 88.83; automobile expenses $6,- 30; legal fees and expenses since trial, $19,353.02; Fred H. Moore sonal fees), $34,100.08.

mong the disbursements thru the mittee are the following: Legal (several lawyers), $40,100; sal- , $16,972.30; publicity and print- $21,907.50; investigations, $6,936.- entertainment expenses, $2,942.18; rn of loans, $35,510.

he report shows there are ac- nts payable totaling $9,932.95, of ch $6,345 is payable for loans. The h on hand is $4,559.28.

ttsburgh Workers Protest Kellogg Ban on Hindu Communist

ITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.—A pro- meeting against the exclusion of ppurji Saklatvala, Communist mber of British house of commons, l be held Sunday afternoon, Octo- 11, at o'clock, at the Labor Ly- m, 35 Miller street.

omrade Israel Amter, who recent- returned from Soviet Russia, after wo years' stay, will be the main aker.

rother Charles W. Fulp, of Local ion No. 2012, United Mine Work- of Primrose, Pa., will speak in name of the American Negro La- Congress.

t is also expected to have Chinese Hindu speakers.

he exclusion of Saklatvala is of cial importance to the Pittsburgh rkers in view of the fact that one his brothers is superintendent of large Vanadium corporation of s city.

very worker must come to the eting and raise his voice of pro- t against the exclusion of Saklat- a and demand his admission to the ited States.

Reconstruct Farming.

OSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 8.—The viet government has alloted 25,000,- roubles for reconstruction of farm- in provinces of Kursk, Orlov, Vor- ej, Tambov and Penza.

A good book on Communism ll make you a better Com- unist.

INTERNATIONAL RED AID CALLS UPON TEACHERS' DELEGATION IN RUSSIA TO FIGHT ZANKOV TERROR

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—The executive committee of the International Red Aid has directed a letter to the teachers' delegation at present in the Soviet Union. The letter gives an exact account of the white terror in the various countries and shows how this terror has increased within the last few months. Authentic documents and statistics upon the political persecutions are enclosed with the letter. The total balance for the last eight years in Europe alone is 160,000 prisoners and over 100,000 murders. The following letter deals in particular with the reign of terror instituted by the Zankov government:

High Sentences

"In the last few months sentences totalling 5,000 years of imprisonment have been passed. The average sentence is 15 years.

"Apart from the hundreds of murdered and hanged, 250 further death sentences have been passed and the public prosecutor demands a further 700.

"Under the pressure of millions of protesting workers in all countries who have raised their voices in protest, Zankov is beginning to lose the ground under his feet, but there is a danger that before the final collapse of his government, it would carry out an unexampled blood-bath amongst the prisoners.

Teachers Fight For Workers.

"Revolutionary intellectuals have fought for years hand in hand with the workers and peasants to ensure a better future for the Bulgarian people. The Bulgarian teachers have always been in the front rank of the revolutionary movement and have shared the joys and sorrows of the struggle with the working class. There are hundreds of revolutionary intellectuals, particularly teachers, in the ranks of the Bulgarian martyrs. Those who are still alive must be saved. It is not possible for honest people to stand aloof from the general protest against the bloody terror of Zankov.

Appeal to Delegation.

"We request the teachers' delegation to join in this protest and to carry it back with them to their country, to enter the ranks of the International Red Aid and to work hand in hand with the millions of members of the International Red Aid to supply moral and material aid to the victims of the revolution.

"Thousands of gallows are still awaiting their victims, thousands of mothers, women and children, thousands of orphan families, amongst them the families of murdered teachers, hope to receive the fraternal hand of assistance. All that humanity possesses of decency and honesty must join in the struggle against the white terror."

* * *

Teachers Fight Terror.

MOSCOW, (I. R. A.)—Oct. 8.—A delegation of Moscow teachers and members of the Red Aid visited the foreign teachers' delegation and requested it to join energetically in the protest action against the threatening thousands of new death sentences in Bulgaria.

Deeds Not Words.

Aft[illegible] the letter of the Intern[illegible] the chairman of the [illegible]tion, Lehman, de[illegible] of the presidium [illegible] that the Paris In[illegible]ight the white ter[illegible] words, but also in [illegible]ngresses in Paris and Bruss[illegible] adopted protest resolutions and undertook measures to enlighten he teachers upon the situation in Bulgaria. Lehman welcomed the work of the International Red Aid and promised to present an answer from the delegation to the International Red Aid letter.

RUSSIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATES IMPRESSED BY CHINESE UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (IRA)) Oct. 8—Following upon an invitation from the Japanese trade unions, the delegation of the Soviet Unions has left Pekin for Japan. The chairman of the delegation, Lepse, declared that the delegation had received the impression that the Chinese proletariat had a powerful class will and excellent organizational capacities and that it was now the advance-guard of the whole movement for national freedom. The trade unions carry on a bitter struggle for existence and have already achieved great successes.

The partial lifting of the strike in Shanghai could only be done thru the agency of the trade union council.

There is no power which can stiffe the working class movement in China. The Chinese Trade Union Federation has sent a letter thru the Soviet delegation to the Central Council of Soviet Unions and to the Red International of Labor Unions in which it thanks the Russian workers for their fraternal assistance and points out that in the present state of the struggle in China the class contradictions are clearly visible, whilst the merchants ended the strike unconditionally and the students' movement continued it only weakly, the workers are carrying on still a bitter struggle against the imperialists.

The Trade Union Federation has at present 54,000 members. In the letter to the Red International of Labor Unions the federation declares that the present Canton government is supported by the working class as the government permits political freedom for the workers. At the present moment all efforts are devoted to the struggle in Shanghai, Hongkong and Shamin, where the strikers are holding out heroically and carrying on the struggle under the leadership of the federation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.83⅝, cable 4.84; France, franc, demand 4.63, cable 4.63½; Belgium, franc, demand 4.46½, cable 4.47; Italy, Lira, 4.01¾, cable 4.02; Sweden, krone, demand 26.83, cable 26.86; Norway, krone, demand, 20.12, cable 20.14; Denmark, krone demand, 24.15, cable 24.17; Germany, mark, blank. Shanghai, tael, demand, 79.50.

Islanders Bag Whales

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.—Two hundred and sixty large whales have been bagged by Faroe islanders so far this year.

FINDS PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT NEEDS A PATCHING UP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8. Remedies for what delegates characterized as a crisis confronting the parliamentary system of government thruout the world, featured the brief closing session today of the twenty-third interparliamentary union conference.

With alleged partial remedies for many major world problems already outlined thru adoption of a number of resolutions, the delegates today sought a panacea for the ills now assailing the established form of administering democracies.

Debate centered about a resolution introduced by M. H. Micheli, of Switzerland. Micheli's resolution called for a thoro investigation of the entire parliamentary system thruout the world by a committee which would present its report to the next conference.

GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT GIVES OUT THEIR IDEAS

Little Different from Those of Kaiser

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Germany should have commercial relations with Russia, says Dr. Otto Iserland, legal advisor of the Deutscher Verkehrsbund, transport and communication workers, and one of the 15 representatives attending the A. F. of L. convention. But Dr. Iserland makes the strange observation, for a socialist, that the Russian government's monopoly of foreign trade interferes with the "free exchange of goods."

Also, for a socialist, the doctor of laws who represents German labor, is very much concerned with national boundaries, saying that there can be no real security and peace until Germany's boundaries are "properly" fixed.

Iserland admits that not only are wages below the pre-war standard in Germany, but that despite the provision of the German constitution, inaugurated by his comrades of the social-democracy, providing for an eight-hour day, scarcely half the workers have it, while many are working 10 and even 12 hours.

Irish Workers Refuse Coolie Wages Paid by German Electric Firm

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Irish trade unions have unanimously rejected the coolie wages of 32 shillings offered to unskilled labor for a week of fifty hours by the German firm, Siemens-Schuckert, which secured from the Free State government the contract for construction of the hydroelectric power plant on the River Shannon.

The Trade Union Congress puts the blame on the Free State government, charging it with a deliberate effort to lower the workers' standard of living and calls upon all trade unions in Ireland to offer solid resistance to the German terms. The Limerick dockers have decided not to unload any cargoes for the Shannon works.

There was an exciting scene on the wharves at Limerick when a steamer laden with electric plant machinery was being unloaded by the crew and the German electric company's engineers. A large number of dockers attacked the Germans. The Free State police which attempted to protect the Germans, was treated roughly for its brutal treatment of the Limerick dockers and had to summon reinforcements.

Secretary Hoover to Plead for Censorship of Radio Programs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—At the radio conference to be held at Washington, Nov. 9, legislation to censor the radio programs to be broadcasted will be proposed. Secretary Hoover desires to get the approval and support of the conference of radio manufacturers to his proposed plan under which he can revoke any license for a to get this type of legislation across "low quality program." His attempt to get this type of legislation across in congress will be redoubled since labor has begun to use the air.

Restrictions are to be placed on the number of radio broadcasters, and their wave lengths, so that the small radio stations will be forced to close their doors and only those controlled by big business will operate freely.

Estimates fix the sales of radio equipment this year at over $750,000,000. In 1923, sales approximated $350,000,000,000, climbing to half a billion dollars last year.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

CLEVELAND INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE ANSWERS CHARGES MADE BY CARPENTERS' UNION SECRETARY

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—The Cleveland local of the International Labor Defense circularized the local unions to send delegates to the Sept. 13 conference, enclosing tickets for the mass meeting which was held in the evening. Quite a number of unions have sent in money for the tickets, and the Tile Setters' Helpers' Local Union No. 47 made a donation of $10.

However, in some of the organizations it seems that a misunderstanding as to the nature of the International Labor Defense work arose, as is indicated by the following letter received from Carpenters' Union Local Union No. 11:

"Mr. A. V. Severino, Secy.
"Provisional Cleveland Committee, I. L. D.
"5927 Euclid Ave., City.
"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Your communication with tickets enclosed was received by Local Union No. 11, and upon motion the same is returned to you as we do not care to send delegates to your meeting of Sept. 13.

"While we are at all times in favor of free speech, free press, and free assemblage, as guaranteed by the constitution, we feel that the efforts put forth by you and your associates were not to defend this guarantee, but to create sentiment in favor of the Communist Party that is seeking to destroy the labor movement that you and myself are members of.

"Bro. E. W. Ward, secretary of No. 11 is on his vacation, hence my reply as his sub.

"Respectfully, your friend,
"Geo. E. Brewster, pro tem."

The following reply was sent to the Carpenters' Union Local organization, and the Cleveland International Labor Defense committee is arranging to visit the unions in order to explain the defense work and endeavor to secure affiliations:

"Carpenters Unon No. 11.
"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"We are in receipt of your reply to our circular letter calling the Sept. 13 conference for International Labor Defense, in which Brother Brewster, acting secretary, expresses the opinion that this organization is in reality a Communistic propaganda agency.

"Inasmuch as the Communists, among other workers, have been subjected to governmental persecution arising out of their activities in the labor movement, they are giving their full support to the International Labor Defense because of the necessity of defending the Communists now under indictment, and of maintaining a defense organization for the defense of any who may be charged or tried in the future.

"However, as you will see by the names of the members of the national committee, printed on this letter head (including Upton Sinclair, Eugene V. Debs, Scott Nearing, Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown, David Rhys Williams) and by the literature we are sending you, this organization is a nonpartisan organization, including workers of many shades of opinion, and of various industrial and political affiliations, as well as a number of persons (such as Bishop Brown) who are not directly in the labor movement, but are sympathetic with it. There are many supporters of the International Labor Defense who politically are very much opposed to the Communists but they realize the necessity of a broad defense organization to protect workers regardless of opinions, who become involved in legal difficulties because of their activities in the cause of labor.

"We trust that you will give the International Labor Defense further and more favorable consideration and join with us in the advancement of one of the most important activities in the interest of organized labor.

"Fraternally,
"A. V. Severino, secretary,
"Cleveland I. L. D."

* * *

The next conference of the International Labor Defense will take place on Monday, October 19, in the Insurance Center Bldg., 6th floor, (East 11th and Walnut St.), and every labor organization is asked to send a delegate in order to become better acquainted with the work of the organization.

Individuals are also joining the organization and information can be secured at 5927 Euclid Ave., room 13, Phone Randolph 4065.

I. W. W. MARINE UNION WANTS CHANGE IN DUES PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 8.—Detailed problems of organization and finance marked the recent sessions of the convention of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. still in session.

Financing of the printing plant which does the work of the New York publications of the I. W. W., including the M. T. W. paper, The Marine Worker, took up much time. The other problem is the question of industrial union autonomy, which has plagued the M. T. W. more than any other of the industrial unions of the I. W. W. since 1920.

One of the details of this problem is the co-ordination of activities of the sea faring section of the industrial union with the section composed of men who work on the water front, the longshoremen.

The conclusion after discussion was that the M. T. W. should demand from the general organization, such flexibility in the levying of initiations, dues, assessments and fines, as permits effecting organization. Fines are wished to be imposed on members who loan union buttons to relatives or friends.

Elk Hills Pot Still Boiling Merrilly

SAN FRANCISCO, October 8.—The second day of argument started in the double appeal of both the government and Edward L. Doheny against the decision of Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick in the United States court in Los Angeles in the famous $100,000,000 Elk Hills naval reserve lease case.

With the close of the oral arguments tonight the case voluminously briefed will rest with the three judges of the United States circuit court of appeals who are hearing the case.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

TEUTON CHEMICAL INVENTION BASIS OF BIG MERGER

Fight for Markets of World Planned

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Germany is planning to fight for world supremacy in the chemical industry by a gigantic merger of all big German companies with each other and with Japanese chemical interests, in an amalgamation of capital which will be the biggest in Germany since the merger in steel, and will carry a capitalization of $160,000,000.

This is based upon Germany's now successful method of air fixation of nitrogens, emancipating Germany from the Chinese nitrate fields; the Haber-Bosch process allowing even competition with the Chilean mines.

The consolidation is built around the Badischa Analin and Soda company as the main interest, but includes the Friedrich Beyer, the Agfa, Hoechst, Elbersfelder Dyes, Griesheim Electron, Weiler ter Meer and others.

It aims to control the manufacture and distribution of practically all the national output of dyes, nitrogen, pharmaceutical and photographic products, and organic and inorganic chemical derivatives—as well as the artificial silk industry.

The merger means to stndardize chemical production and since fuel is one of the big costs, the numerous scattered plants will move to the lignite fields of central Germany.

Fascist Unions and Bosses' Association to Crush Radicals

ROME, Oct. 8—The fascist trade unions and the bosses' Italian general federation of industry have entered into a compact by which they will attempt to prevent and crush strikes.

The fascist trade union in its statement to the employers made it plain that it would use all the forces at its command to end the class struggle, and bring about what they call class co-operation.

The fascist trade unions in Italy have been used in the past to destroy working class organizations and now that their unions are proposing to align with the bosses to end the class struggle means that a drive of persecution will be attempted against the workers who are not in favor of class collaboration.

SAILORS JUST ARRIVED TELL OF STRIKING DIFFERENCE IN LIFE OF RUSSIAN AND INDIAN WORKERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—"Plenty to eat in Russia today, and cheap too," is the statement made by the Finnish sailor A. Ahlross, and the German sailor Wartwig, who have just arrived from Batum on the Royal Arrow, a Standard Oil tanker. Ahlross is a member of the I. W. W. and Wartwig is a member of the Seamen's Union affiliated with the Second International.

They sailed to Batum from Calcutta. They marvelled at the contrast between the Indian worker in Calcutta and the Russian worker in Batum. In Russia where conditions and hours and wages are regulated in the interest of the worker, the worker is a healthy, happy specimen, while in India, where regulations are made only in the interest of the British empire, the Indian worker is sickly looking and sad.

"In Russia from the 'Volchata' (the children's organization from the ages of 5 to 12) up you feel new life, growth and progress. In India, a basis of England's power, all is decaying and rotting."

Fiction

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN.
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NEW YORK CITY AGITPROP WORK IS SUCCESSFUL

Speakers Classes Held Every Week

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Bertram D. Wolfe, agitprop director Local N. Y. Workers (Communist) Party, is developing a more efficient and enthusiastic group of revolutionary soapboxers, agitators and propagandists; the "vanguard of the vanguard" to use Comrade Wolfe's own phrase, at the election campaign conferences held every Saturday.

Immediate Issues.

The issues of the present mayorality campaign are scientifically analyzed in a Marxist-Leninist manner. A confused perspective on the vitalness of immediate demands as an approach to the masses was thoroly cleared up. In the enthusiastic general discussion on this important phase of party activity, it was clearly demonstrated that we must enter into the struggle with the workers for these demands. It is only in the struggle for the most elementary needs that the workers will come to understand that they are not attainable under capitalism. The Russian workers and farmers in demanding "peace, bread, and land" soon realized that in order to achieve their most pressing needs, the czar and the capitalist system of Russia would have to go, and a workers' and farmers' government created, instead.

In the discussion on immediate demands a great many other important questions were touched upon; which will be discussed next week.

Next Conference.

The next conference will take place on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 2 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. There will be a general discussion on the questions asked at street corners and the arguments of speakers. Comrade Wolfe is making these conferences very instructive, lively and interesting. Every comrade with any ability to get out as chairman, or who can speak for 15 minutes, should by all means attend the next conference. It will also prove of invaluable service to the more experienced speaker.

* * *

Notice to Speakers.

The speakers at every outdoor meeting should make it a point to write up their own meetings or have them written up and sent to the DAILY WORKER as workers' correspondence.

French Chamber May Meet on Debt Pact

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The French parliament may be convoked immediately to vote upon the proposed temporary settlement of the Franco-American debt problem, Premier Painleve said today.

Following a cabinet meeting today, the premier said that no action had been taken in the debt matter at today's session.

"We are now awaiting the return of M. Caillaux," the premier said. "He will be present at a cabinet meeting next Tuesday morning, when the cabinet will decide whether it is necessary to convoke parliament immediately for the purpose of voting upon the American debt proposal."

Washington Promises More Scandal; Mellon Prima Donna This Trip

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Cordell Hull, Tenessee congressman and chairman of the democratic campaign committee for next year, has announced that he will bring before congress in December the scandal of the failure of the Coolidge department of justice to prosecute Secretary Mellon and his aluminum trust in accordance with the evidence twice presented by the federal trade commission.

Russian Academy Receives

LENINGRAD, Oct. 8.—Today an official reception took place in the Academy of Sciences in the presence of members of government, foreign ambassadors and representatives of foreign scientific societies who presented their addresses to the Academy. Amongst the foreign guests there were present delegates of the British London Royal Society, the Italian Academy, and Indian universites, etc. Professor Karpinsky, president of the Academy, delivered a speech of welcome.

Establish Large Bakeshop.

CARKOFF, Oct. 8.—The Ukrainian government is planning to establish large bakeries in Charkoff, Kieff, Odessa, Ekaterinoslav, Stalin, Artemovsk, and Lugansk.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

REPORTS OF NAT KAPLAN AND MAX SHACHTMAN TO THE THIRD SESSION OF Y. W. L. CONVENTION

(Conclusion of Convention Report)

Report of National Executive Committee of League.

Comrade Max Shachtman, reporting for the national executive committee of the league (in behalf of the former majority of the executive), reviewed the situation at the beginning of the formation of the league and traced its development up to the present time. He said that the league had its origin in the Young People's Socialist League, which had been merely a social organization. At first the inheritance of the traditions of purely social activities from the Y. P. S. L. were added to by the traditions of a purely sectarian nature acquired during the days of the underground existance of the Communist movement in the United States. The combination of these two extremes, said the speaker, had not made for the advantage of the Young Workers (Communist) League, but with the aid of the Young Communist International an excellent basis had been laid in the form of resolutions for mass activities. But because the inherited traditions and old forms, the excellent resolutions for mass activities remained in the form of excellent resolutions. Comrade Shachtman said that the youth league had needed some great blow to shake it out of the sectarian and social atmosphere and into a genuine Bolshevik atmosphere. However, there had been some improvement. A struggle arose within the league which brot some realization that it was necessary to carry the resolutions for mass activities into actual practice. There came a division in the league, not on a political question, but on questions of organizational policy.

Comrade Shachtman reviewed the history of the differences between the majority and the minority of the N. E. C. of the league and the appeals made to the Young Communist International and its decisions, declaring that Comrade Kaplan's appeals to the International had not been accepted but had been rejected by the Y. C. I.

The decisions of the International had not been followed by a lessening, but on the contrary, by a sharpening of the struggle within the league. The struggle changed from one on organizational questions to a struggle on a political line of division.

Labor Party Issue Divides League.

The division, said Comrade Shachtman, came then on the question of the party's position on the labor party issue, and the struggle sharpened to great intensity in the league. This, he said, had proven to be the great blow which had been necessary to bring the league to a realization of the necessity of real mass activities.

The mass character of the league's activities became something that could be noticed, said Comrade Shachtman. Actual contacts were obtained with the masses of young workers thru the factory campaigns that were initiated. The membership began to understand that its activities were to be something different from the mere organization of dances and of educational classes on the A. B. C. of Communism.

All of this, he said, was connected with the building up of shop nuclei. The shop nuclei of the league, he said, were as yet only a small handful; but there exists the very big idea that we cannot become a truly Bolshevik mass Communist organization unless we reorganize on the basis of shop nuclei.

Comrade Shachtman then reviewed the course of the factional struggle within the league as it reflected and duplicated the factional struggle in the party on the labor party issue.

He reviewed the world development of the Communist youth leagues from the time of the active part which was played by the young members of the social-democratic parties during the world war, declaring that the youth had at first, in the days of Zimmerwald, Kienthal, etc., played the role of the organizer of the revolutionary elements against the opportunist leaders of the Second International. Only later they came to the role of carrying out special youth work as distinguished from the general participation in party work.

The Young Workers' League, said the speaker, despite the complete absorbtion of its membership in the party controversy over the labor party issue, has now come to the point where it can say it is on the road to real mass activities.

Comrade Shachtman maintained that the league has gained in membership, citing figures covering the past two years.

He spoke at length on the necessity of Bolshevization of the league, the anti-militarist struggle, the necessity of reaching the youth of the farms and the Negro youth.

In summing up, Comrade Shachtman said that in the course of being Bolshevized the league would eradicate the conception of "no maneuvers." He said that the abrorbtion of the youth leaders into positions of responsibility in the party would tend to obviate the danger of the youth organization and the party taking antagonistic positions on policy. He said that the youth would always take its position in party struggles, but it should always be sure to let its position be a Bolshevik one.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate

Kaplan Reports for Former Minority of N. E. C.

Comrade Nat Kaplan, reporting on behalf of the former minority of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L., said that the convention must face a review of the period from the second national convention up to the present time, and must face the real, vital tasks which are absolutely essential to a Leninist youth organization. He then proceeded to point out the basic role that the league plays in relation to the party and the general class struggle. He said that he felt that Comrade Shachtman had tried to drown under a flood of words the real problems which the convention must face.

The mere fact that Comrade Shachtman had made a distincition between organizational differences and political differences in the league, showed that Comrade Shachtman was not facing the differences which really did exist, said Comrade Kaplan. From such a false beginning, he said, Comrade Shachtman had been enabled to draw an entirely false characterization of the group which had been struggling thruout this period to bring the league to a correct political line, which today we all know to be the correct political line. Comrade Shachtman had stated that it was merely an organizational minority that grew up in the league, said Comrade Kaplan, while Comrade Williamson, on the other hand, had told the Fourth Congress of the Young Communist International that it was a political minority which was the reflex of the political struggle in the party between the Pepper-Ruthenberg group and the Foster group. As a matter of fact, said Kaplan, the former majority of the N. E. C. had been permeated with the political misconceptions of the Foster group of the party. This had had something to do, he said, with a certain hesitancy in carrying out the decisions of the Y. C. I., to which the Y. C. I. had called attention.

On the matter of trade union work for the league the former majority of the N. E. C. had taken an impossible position before the second convention, declared the speaker. In the beginning the former majority had been an opposition in principle against the struggle for economic partial demands among the young workers which had been set up by the Young Communist International. Comrades Abern and Edwards had argued against the program of the Y. C. L., said Comrade Kaplan, at the Third Congress, and to substantiate their arguments, they had compared the conditions of the American young workers with that of the young workers of European countries, claiming that the relatively high level of the young workers in this country made it unnecessary to carry on such a struggle. These comrades said Comrade Kaplan, had claimed that there was no difference between the conditions of the young workers and the adult workers. Both the adult workers and the young workers have the same conditions as equal wages and hours, they had argued, so why struggle for special interests of the young workers? When Comrade Bammatter came over here for the Young Communist International, said Kaplan, these comrades had expressed strong opposition in principle to the setting up of special youth demands, and had contended that the role of the youth league was only to participate generally in strike movements. Comrade Kaplan cited as concrete examples cases relating to the struggles of the Chicago garment workers and of the cigar workers and miners and the case of the unemployment crisis of 1924, when, he said, the former majority of the N. E. C. were victims of what Comrade Varga had described as "the optimistic illusions of the American bourgeoisie."

Of a statement fo Comrade Shachtman that the political level of the Young Workers League had been raised and that the N. E. C. had entered into political activities, Comrade Kaplan asked what kind of political activities? The N. E. C. had been drawn into political activity against the labor party policy in the party, while the majority of the league membership supported the line of the Comintern behind the Ruthenberg group. During the party convention the N. E. C. had published a hurried edition of the Young Worker carrying on the first page a big head-line: "Foster Group to Lead the Party," and this was another N. E. C. political slogan that was not realized in practice.

Comrade Kaplan reviewed at some length various campaigns which had been undertaken. He declared that these usually began and ended with publishing something in the paper. The comrades of the former N. E. C. majority would exhibit an issue of the Young Worker containing their articles, and would say, "Look at the campaigns which we have run!" When the campaigns reached beyond the limits of purely journalistic treatment it was usually like the campaign among the young miners; the organizers who started out for the coal fields went instead to Boston or New York. "What was the political line of the former majority?" asked the speaker. "Opposition to the labor party."

He quoted Comrade Shachtman as writing that the advocacy of a labor party was the creation of a new illusion and that the real danger to the party and the league was not Loreism but the labor-partyism of the Ruthenberg group. Comrade Shachtman makes a strange impression, said Kaplan, when he speaks now of the former majority's "energetic, determined and merciless fight against Loreism in the league and the party."

Kaplan analyzed the membership figures given by Shachtman and stated that these were hopelessly at variance with the facts.

Discussing the two major decisions of the Young Communist International in regard to the American section, Comrade Kaplan said that the former majority of the N. E. C. had shown a characteristic hesitation in carrying them out.

During the six months period between August, 1924, and February, 1925, said Comrade Kaplan, there had been some extension into mass activity, and this was due to some extent to the pressure and criticism of the former minority. The efforts of the N. E. C. to completely immerse the Y. W. L. into the fight against the labor party policy, which had absorbed nearly all of the league's strength and attention, was an expression of the effort to get away from mass activities again and into sectarianism.

Therefore, said Comrade Kaplan, this opposition to the former N. E. C. majority must not be falsely characterized; it was carrying on the role of fighting for the line of the Communist International and the Y. C. I., while the former majority was fighting against that line. Because this former majority group was organically connected with a similar group in the party from which it absorbed its ideas and misconceptions, the political life of the Y. W. L. suffered heavily.

The last decision of the Communist International supporting the Ruthenberg group of the party, said Kaplan, is in effect an endorsement also of the comrades who had been fighting for the line of the Comintern in the Communist youth league.

Comrade Kaplan reviewed the great problems which the new National Executive Committee faces in the immediate present and future. Organizationally, he said, we are but a small group, but we possess the basic prerequisites for carrying on the Y. W. L. to a brilliant record as the American section of the Young Communist International. First and foremost must come a solidly united rank and file, and second a united leadership. However, he said, just as we are obtaining the required unity of the rank and file and preparing to make the first steps toward carrying on our new stage of work, we are already promised an opposition, an opposition not based on policies nor upon a difference of point of view. The promise of such opposition was contained, he said, in the resolution offered by Comrade Williamson on behalf of the former majority of the N. E. C., the present minority of the Y. W. L., which undertakes to make a realignment against the present leadership of the party and of the league. He asked that the entire membership of the youth league be lined up solidly behind the Comintern and the decisions for mass activity laid down by the Young Communist International.

A resolution in support of the report of the former majority of the N. E. C. was defeated by a vote of 23 to 28. The resolution supporting the report of the former minority of the N. E. C., the present majority of the convention, was passed by 28 to 23 votes. In this vote, Comrade Cannon, one of the party delegates, being released from the unit rule by the party delegation, voted in favor of the former majority of the N. E. C.

Uncle Sam's Navy Builders Ask for Ten Cent Increase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—An average wage increaase of 10 cents an hour is asked of the government by the workers in the Washington and other navy yards.

When the machinists in the Washington yard last year asked that their scale of 80 cents an hour be raised to 90 cents, they got a compromise of 82 cents. Since that time wages in private employment in similar work have risen beyond that figure.

Hearings will be held this month by the wage board representing the navy department.

French Iron and Steel Production Declining Again

PARIS, Oct. 8.—French iron and steel production is showing a decline, altho still higher than it was last May. The last statistics available are for August and show that month's production of iron was 712,000 tons. It was 724,000 in July, 703,000 tons in June, and 706,000 tons for May. Steel production in August was 616,725 tons, 625,000 tons for July, 600,000 tons in June, and 596,000 tons in May. Many furnaces are dampened, leaving 144 operating at the end of August.

Seaplanes Rush Antitoxin

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 8.—Spread of diphtheria in the village of Hatteras, N. C., caused one death, that of a 12 year old girl. Seaplanes have taken antitoxin to the village and physicians hope to prevent an increase in the number of cases.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

New York City Party Activities

Important N. Y. Party Meetings

All I. L. G. W. U. members at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., Saturday afternoon, October 10, at 2 p. m.

All members of the Amalgamated Food Workers of America, hotel workers, bakers, butchers, etc., on Saturday afternoon, October 10, at 5 p. m. at 108 East 14th street.

All members of the independent unions on Saturday afternoon, October 10 at 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St.

Denver, Colo., Juniors Supply Entertainment at Workers' Gatherings

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 8—The Junior Group of Denver was organized by Mother Bloor on June 21st of this year at a picnic given be the Workers Party. This group grew very rapidly gaining fourteen members the first week. We now have forty names on our books.

On August 23rd we gave our first entertainment which was a great success and gained for us much popularity. Thus we were able to give good publicity to our work. For instance a committee from the I. W. W. attending our entertainment invited the group to attend their picnic Aug. 30 at Rockey Mountain Lake Park. The Juniors put on an entertainment for which they received many treats and compliments.

They were next invited to furnish the program for the Liberal Church affair on Sept. 6th at which they made a little money.

On Sept. 20th the Workers Party gave a picnic for the DAILY WORKER and the juniors again came to the front and helped to get a good sized collection for the DAILY WORKER.

Grape Carnival and Dance for Pittsburgh Workers on Saturday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8—A grape carnival and dance by Local Pittsburgh, Workers Party will be held Saturday, Oct. 10, at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S. All the proceeds will go for work in the district. Admission 35c. Everybody welcome to the first dance of the season.

Indict Labor Faker.

ST. LOUIS, —(FP)— Harry Jones, farmer general secretary-treasurer intl. Ass. of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, is at liberty on bond following his indictment by a grand jury at St. Louis on charges that he misappropriated "a sum in excess of $50,000" of the union's funds. Personal debts contracted by Jones during his term of office, 1913 to April 1924, are alleged to have been paid out of the union treasury. Jones was expelled from membership last spring.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

SOUTH-SLAVIC DISTRICT FIVE CONVENTION AT PITTSBURGH ENDORSES CENTRAL EXECUTIV

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.—A successful conference of the South Sla branches of the Pittsburgh district was held on Sunday, October 4, in the c of Pittsburgh. Delegates representing over 25 branches attended.

The convention lasted the whole day and marked a big advance in party work in this district. The question of reorganization of the party, DAILY WORKER and work amongst the Negroes and in various non-partisan South Slavic organizations were the most important problems discussed and acted upon. $20 was contributed to the party district work, $37.35 was contributed towards work among Negro workers, $10 was sent to the DAILY WORKER and $25 for Pittsburgh defense and $20 donated to Radnik.

Resolutions dealing with Bolshevization of the federation and approving the Communist International decision on the party situation were adopted unanimously. After Comrade Jakira, the new district organizer of District 5 made a lengthy report on the party convention and on the current work in the district, the following resolution endorsing the present leadership of the party and the District Executive Committee was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Having heard the report of Comrade Jakira, our dsitrict organizer, on the party national convention and on the future work in the district, the district convention of the South Slavic section of the Workers Party of District 5 resolves:

1. We fully approve the actions of the party convention and pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to put these decisions into effect without delay.
2. We fully and unreservedly endorse the Central Executive Committee elected by the convention and pledge ourselves to give our District Executive Committee and the district organizer our full hearted support and to do everything in our power to help build a strong Bolshevist party organization in District 5 and in America generally.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

AMERICAN BANKERS IN WAY TO GET MORTGAGES ON ALL GERMAN CITIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 8—O one of the first loans to Germ municipalities and industries pected to reach a large total in next few months is the loan to t city of Frankfort of $10,000,000 b ing negotiated by Speyer and C Wall Street bankers. The compa refuses either to confirm or de report of the loan. But cables fro Germany have declared that a bo issue would soon be announce New York bankers are anticipati the visit of President Schacht the Reichsbank in the near futu and think that his visit will fac tate these loans.

Fascist Council to Enact Legislation Prohibiting Strik

ROME, Oct. 8—The fascist gove ment is preparing to enact measu which will place labor disputes a strikes under the strict control of government.

The fascist grand council has cided upon the creation of the off of labor magistrate. This magistr will supervise the execution of la contracts, acting as an arbitrator all labor disputes and his decis will be final.

The grand council has also deci to enact a measure that will m strikes punishable by law when th are called for what they consider litical purposes or in public servic

LANGUAGE SECTION BUREAUS ARE GETTING BUSY ON REORGANIZATION

The various language sections of the party are beginning to respond to the party's reorganization program.

Several bureaus are arranging special propaganda tours by speakers in their respective languages, to win over and mobilize the comrades of the various branches for the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

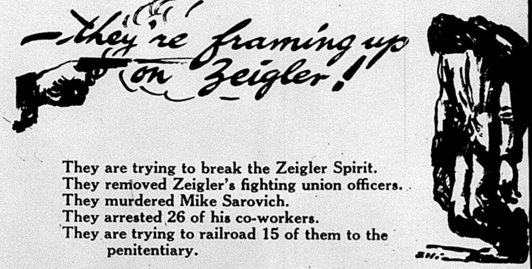
The Bulgarian section bureau has recommended the following comrades as members of its reorganization commission:

Theo. Tsecoff, Geo. Raduloff, Theo. Marinoff.

The Swedish language section bureau has recommended the following reorganization commission:

N. Bull, Elis Petersen, S. Swanson.

Both of these recommendations have been accepted by the organization department of the party, and the commissions are proceeding to work.


They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing! Hurry Up With

HELP!

Send contributions to

International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

HIPPING BOARD TAKES SLAP AT PRES. COOLIDGE

nother 'Teapot Dome' Scandal Looms

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The nited States shipping board, long in nflict with the Coolidge administra- on took a direct slap at the presi- nt yesterday by removing Admiral igh Palmer as president of the mergency Fleet corporation. Palmer s personally selected by Coolidge r the office from which he is now lieved. Elmer E. Crowley, of Boston, til yesterday operating manager of e American Export Line, under rection of the fleet corporation, was lected at the same session to take e place of Palmer.

Climax of Long Squabble.

This action of the shipping board s the climax of a long and at times tter struggle against the efforts of e Coolidge administration to cen- alize the powers of government. The ard, under the chairmanship of the -labor faker O'Connor, has taken e position that it is an independent ency created by congress and is lely responsible for the conduct of e government's shipping business. olidge has steadfastly refused to cept the board's estimate of its wers and has contended that his an, Palmer, as the agent of the ecutive of the government had full ministrative powers.

This attitude of Coolidge caused the ipping boad to openly oppose the esident. A crisis was reached on t Thursday when a majority of the embers of the board made public eir desire for the removal of Palmer. olidge, in an effort to overoome the isis, appointed H. G. Dalton, of eveland, Ohio., to investigate the tuation and report to him. A con- rence was held between the presi- nt and Admiral Palmer, Admiral nson, a prominent member of the ard and Chairman O'Connor, at hich time Mr. Dalton was introduced them. Instead of battling the op- sition of the majority of the board e action of Coolidge was resented as piece of impudence, and his Cleve- nd appointee completely ignored.

Congress May Act.

It is an open secret that the ad- inistration regards the shipping ard as overstepping the powers de- gnated to it and that the Coolidge pporters in the next congress will ise the question in both houses for decisive showdown.

The administration has endeavored carry out certain ideas attributed President Coolidge with respect the management of the merchant eet, which represents government roperty worth $35,000,000, with many mifications in all parts of the world, d if properly co-ordinated under the rection of men who will obey the ill of the republican machine will rnish many soft political jobs for e faithful.

Following the removal of Admiral lmer as president of the fleet cor- oration, the "resignation" of the ice-president, Sidney Henry, in harge of the corporation's finances, as accepted, and members of the oard do not conceal the fact that e conduct of this department has all e potentialities of a miniature Teapot Dome."

The president with Mrs. Coolidge is ushing back to Washington on a pecial train while administration rces in the capital are desperately ying to avert a storm.

PITTSBURGH WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST MERRICK IMPRISONMENT AND PENN. ANTI-SEDITION LAW

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.—The case of Fred Merrick and nine other comrades scheduled for October 5 was postponed until November 30.

Sunday night a defense mass meeting was held which was attended by several hundred workers. The meeting was called by the united front conference of sixteen working class organizations.

Representatives of various unions and working class organizations spoke denouncing the anti-sedition law of Pennsylvania as well as the other criminal syndicalist and anarchy laws of the United States. Over $1,000 was raised to aid in the defense work.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, This mass meeting called by various trade unions and fraternal organizations in behalf of the ten workers arrested in the red raid of April, 1923, Pittsburgh, Pa., and

WHEREAS, These ten workers have been indicted under the notorious Pennsylvania anti-sedition act for no other crime except that they were members of the Workers Party (a legal political organization), and

WHEREAS, The arrests made by the Pittsburgh authorities are a flagrant and direct violation of the constitutional rights of the citizens of Pittsburgh, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this body assembled on October 4, 1925, at 35 Miller St., goes on record protesting against these violations as unconstitutional, inhuman and immoral, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we pledge our moral and financial support to these innocent victims of unwaranrted authority, and be it still further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mayor Magee, District Attorney Gardner, and to the Pittsburgh newspapers.

Florence Scene of Anti-Fascist Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FLORENCE, October 8.—Premier Mussolini has intervened in Florence after a week-end of rioting and serious disorders.

Trouble started Saturday night when fascist raided the house of Bondinelli, from whom they sought an explanation of his political activities. Defending himself and his home, Bondinelli fired and killed Signor Luporini, local fascist leader. The blackshirts then swarmed into the house and severely beat him. He later died of his injuries.

The outbursts continued thruout Sunday and last night and became so serious that Premier Mussolini sent word to the fascist leaders in Florence to cease reprisals and to restore order.

LAST LECTURE ON RUSS POETRY BY MAYAKOVSKY GIVEN TUESDAY, OCT. 20

Tickets for the second and last lecture of the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Freiheit office, 3118 Roosevelt Rd., the Russian co-operative restaurants and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

Vladimir Mayakovsky will speak here Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.

POLISH SECRET POLICE ARREST YOUNG TOILERS IN WHOLESALE RAIDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW—(IRA)—By Mail.—On the day before the celebration of International Youth Day, the secret service police of Poland made many arrests and searches in the labor districts of Warsaw. That night and up to the break of day, groups of secret service agents and plainclothes police broke into the rooms occupied by members of the youth section of the trade unions.

Reinforced detachments of police broke up the meetings of the youth on the outskirts of Voli, Powonsoc, Mokotow and the suburb of Praga.

All the trade union organizations were surrounded by police and armed convoys.

On the day before the International Youth Day celebration over 100 young workers were arrested against whom the Polish capitalist and socialist press stated a furious campaign of slander.

Reserve Officers Train Boy Scouts for New Conflict

By HUGO OEHLER.

(Worker Correspondent.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8. — A mass meeting held at the Grand Avenue Temple composed of a few civilians and a large group of boy scouts, who had an assortment of merit badges, heard Brig.-Gen. J. Ross Delafield and H. F. Atwood of Chicago, tell the youth to prepare for the next war and defend their constitution.

The chairman explained the purpose of the meeting and said that it was called by the reserve officers' association. He then introduced Brig.-Gen. Delafield, who told the boys to prepare for war, to be ready to fight the minute war breaks out. Altho he told the future slaughterers of their fellow workers to prepare for war, he did not say who they would fight, or why they would fight, just to be ready to do the bidding of those in power. In praising the boy scouts, the colonel said: "With the boy scouts you will get the things that will make you good soldiers."

The mass meeting had such a poor attendance that Mr. Atwood was going to call off his speech, but finally changed his mind and gave a talk on the constitution. Mr. Atwood was a most capable propagandist for American imperialism.

DOUBLE CROSSING COMPANY DOCTOR GIVEN SETBACK

Hospital Fees Prevent Him Aiding Bosses

(By Worker Correspondent.)

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, Oct. 8.—The "company doctor" double-cross put on many an injured workers has chanced to get a little setback in the decision of the supreme court of Arkansas in the case of a worker who was injured on the Missouri Pacific railroad.

He paid the hospital assessment with other employes to the 1Missouri Pacific Hospital Association. When he was injured he agreed with the claim agent of the company to go to St. Louis and be examined as to the extent of his injury by the chief surgeon of the association's hospital there, with a view to agreeing on a sum of money in settlement.

Sues for Better Settlement.

After the examination, however, the worker could not agree with the claim agent on the amount to be paid him, so he entered suit for damages against the company. Then came the St. Louis doctor to the court and, over tthe protest of the worker's attorney, the judge allowed the doctor to testify against the worker.

The argument of the worker's attorney, now upheld by the state supreme court, was that the doctor was bound, under the law which shuts out communications made by a patient to his physician, from testifying against the patient—the point being that the doctor was the doctor employed by the worker, and not by the railroad company, it being held that the hospital fees collected from all the workers and paid over by the company to the hospital association, made the doctor the personal physician of the worker.

"Company Doctor" Paid by Workers.

The court held that it made no difference about the agreement with the claim agent to be examined. The hospital was sustained by contributions of the employes, and all physicians and surgeons under pay by the association were physicians and surgeons of the employes.

If, after his examination, he wished to refuse the terms of settlement offered by the claim agent, that was his right, even tho he had also intended to receive treatment by the surgeons, this did not constitute a waiver of his privilege to sue the company thereafter. It was an error of the trial court to admit the testimony of the "company doctor."

Ukraine Peasants' Large Budget

KARKOFF, Oct. 8—In the coming budget year, the Ukrainian peasantry will purchase merchandise for 630,000,000 rubles which is 33 per cent of the total purchasing power of all the peasants in the union.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

BOY SCOUT EXECUTIVES VISIT SOUTH AMERICA AND NEAR EAST TO EXTEND BOSS' CONTROL

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—"Better acquaintance with scout leaders in South American countries" is given as the reason for the departure for South America of A. D. Jamieson, Detroit boy scout executive. G. D. Makgill, of the British boy scout movement, will join Jamieson in South America. They are going as representatives of the boy scout international, formally known as the International Bureau of the Scout Movement.

Further illustration of the ramifications of this international movement of fascist character is found in the similar journey of C. E. Meinecke, executive of the Buffalo, N. Y., scout council, to Salonika, Athens, Port Said, Jerusalem, Nazareth, Sidon, Beirut, Aleppo and Constantinople, via London and Paris. He is going at the suggestion of officials of the Near East Relief, who find proletarian and peasant war orphans growing up with anti-capitalist, or anti-imperialist tendencies.

"He will study particularly the recreational program in operation and will give counsel regarding possible enrichment of the program," a copy of The Scout Executive, a national monthly publication of the boy scout movement, significantly explains.

Moreover, when General Haller, Polish militarist, visited the United States he invited Leonard Gabryelewicz, Buffalo scout master of Polish parentage, to "visit Poland and interchange ideas." The Buffalo scout master has accordingly gone to Danzig, his steamer passage having been given him by Haller.

The summer training camps in this country have been increased and expanded this year, not only for the boy scouts but also for executives. The number of professional scout executives is increasing rapidly and the organization is taking on a more and more militaristic character.

Mass Demonstration Against Church Week in Cleveland Sunday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 8.—In order to counteract the propaganda being carried on by the religious organizations for the observance of national church week, the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League of Cleveland have arranged an open air meeting for the purpose of further exposing the role played by religion in the class struggle and what the workers must do in order to combat this poison spreading institution of the capitalist class. The meeting will be held Sunday, Oct. 11, 2:30 p. m., at the public square. The speakers will be Martin Gordon and Phillip Shatz, representing the Young Workers League and Herbert Benjamin and Sadie Amter for the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Hamilton will act as chairman.

All members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers' League and all workers are asked to be at this meeting.

Maryland Rail Heads Confer with Union; Fear Strike Vote

BALTIMORE — (FP) — Pres. Byers of the Western Maryland railway is holding conferences with W. A. Paddock, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Fred Barr, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and representatives of the grand lodges of the Railway Trainmen and Railway Conductors, as a result of the almost unanimously strike vote taken by the train crews employed by the company. Their grievance is the refusal of the Western Maryland to enforce the wage award, which was an increase, given by the railroad labor board. All other class 1 roads have accepted the award.

Unsafe condition of locomotives since the company farmed out its repair work to contractors and so loked out the shop crafts will also be discussed.

Reclaim Saloniki Plains.

ATHENS, Oct. 8.—A contract between the Greek fascist government and the Foundation company of New ork for Ythe drainage and reclamation of the Saloniki plan, which was formally concluded early in September, has been ratified by executive decree since the government has dissolved the assembly. The reclamation work is expected to render 280 square miles of land fit for cultivation.

Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, Oct. 9, 1925.

237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave. M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
	Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286	Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
34	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
402	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machnists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5	Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 53d and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
6857	Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111	Upholsterers, 180 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

TO PRESENT 'VICHREST' SUNDAY, OCT. 11, AT EMMET MEMORIAL HALL

"Vichrest," the Ukrainian drama in 5 acts, will be presented this Sunday, Oct. 11, at 6 p. m., at Emmet Memorial Hall, corner Ogden Ave. and Taylor St. Ukrainian singing and dancing is part of the drama. After the performance there will be dancing till late in the night. Arranged by the Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party.

TOLEDO PRIMARY PLACES TWO W.P. MEN ON BALLOT

By BRUCE T. SMITH.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 8.—While our activity for the requisite number of signatures to admit Workers (Communist) Party candidates into the primary or pre-election monstrosity met with success, the fact still remains that the city charter, thru constitutional trickery, unquestionably intended to completely eliminate working class candidates from the real elections in November. And by equally heroic activity, this was only partially defeated.

However, we came thru with one general candidate for vice-mayor and one council candidate for the twentieth ward.

Our first opportunity for real action was thru an invitation to candidates to address the Stickney avenue homecomers' celebration in connection with a carnival that was doing the people of that vicinity for one week. The aspirants were all present.

We have a tremendous bond issue running up to better than thirty-two million of dollars to be voted on at the November election. The newspaper reporters were there and reported me as saying I did not know much about big bond issues. I knew more about little gas bills, telephone bills, grocery bills, shoe bills, etc. Which was very degrading to one seeking such a high and important office.

Some doctors are willing to take oath that they can immunize children against future contagious disease. And this big bond issue is a sort of immunizing process of thieves against future prosecution for past theft. It is not really a popular viewpoint with political embezzlers in any part of the world, however, it bids fair to become more popular as time unfolds.

Russ Sugar Industry Production Rapidly Passes Pre-war Scale

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 8.—The sugar industry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Rupublics is growing very rapidly. Here are some very interesting figures. The industry has developed best in the decade 1891-1901. In the year 1890-1891 the production of sugar was 24,500,000 poods, in 1893-94, 35,700,000 poods; in 1900-1901, 59,500,000 poods.

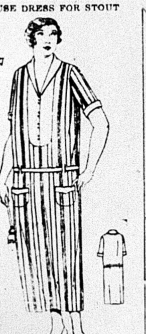
The production figures for the industry in the last three years is as follows: 1923-24, 23,000,000 poods, 1924-25, 27,500,000 poods; 1925-26 57,500,000 poods.

The figures of 1890-199 include Poland which no longer is a part of the Union Soviet of Socialist Republics.

After the good crop of this year the peasants will double the area planted to sugar beets.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

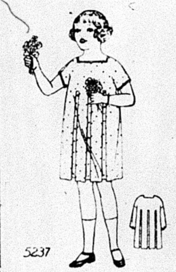
HOUSE DRESS FOR STOUT



5109

5109. Women with Slender Hips. Cut in 8 sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4⅜ yards of one material 36 inches wide. The width at the foot is 1⅞ yard. Price 12c.

CHILD'S DRESS



5237

5237.—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36 inch material if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 2¾ yards are required. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some point, for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

DEFEND WORKERS' GOVERNMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA!

A Call Addressed to All Lovers and Supporters of the First Workers' Republic.

For eight years the workers and peasants of Russia have defended their government and their right to abolish the exploitation and oppression of the capitalists.

They have fought the armies of the czarist generals, who sought to re-establish the rule of robbery and autocracy in Russia.

They were forced to fight all the imperialist governments, including England, France, the United States, which sought to destroy their government, becuase the capitalists feared the effect of the example of the workers' rule in Russia upon the workers these capitalists were exploiting at home.

The workers and peasants are no longer ruled by capitalist agents. Injunctions are not issued against the workers in Russia, but instead they are issued against the enemies of the workers.

Because the Soviet Union is the inspiration of all oppressed peoples in the struggle against imperialism, because the labor unions of the Soviet Union are creating a mighty weapon against capitalism in the trade union unity, because of the glorious example of the workers' government creating a better life for the workers and peasants which exists in the Soviet Union, international capitalism is again moving to destroy the achievements of the workers and peasants of Russia.

The American workers must unite with the workers of other countries for the defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests. Every workers' organization must place itself on record for the defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests. Rally to the defense of Soviet Russia!

"RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA!" is the rallying call for the 8th anniversary demonstration. Let us deliver this message to the millions of uninformed American workers.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued a four-page manifesto, an address to the working class of this country. This manifesto must be placed in the hands of every worker. No others than the true lovers and supporters of the first workers' republic will do this—you must do it

Use the coupon below and order a supply immediately for free distribution in the work shops, factories, mills, mines—everywhere! Every branch of the Workers Party must do its share—act now!

— — — — — — — — — USE THIS ORDER BLANK — — — — — — — — —

Workers Party, National Office, Date ....

1113 W. Washington Blvd.,

Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $ .... ($3.00 per thousand) for which send .... leaflets, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' GOVERNMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA" to the following name and address:

Name .... Address ....

City .... State ....

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE DAILY WORKER

Slowly, patiently—by sacrifice and hard labor, workers build a movement that best fights in their interest.

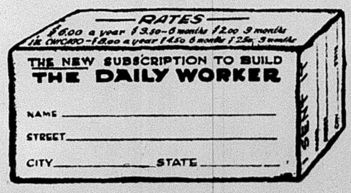
The Communist movement in this country—and the DAILY WORKER which it has made possible—are the result of such patient building by the most advanced American workers.

Brick by brick—they have built a newspaper that everyday is fighting for their—for YOUR—interests.

Do as thousands of other thinking workers are doing to build the DAILY WORKER.

Send another sub "brick"—for yourself or another worker—to build a greater Communist movement.

Send this brick.



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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Parcell's Pointed Remarks

A. A. Purcell, chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam International), put his finger on a sore spot in the American labor movement when he said:

> It has often struck me that, while the Americans have been the most advanced—the most receptive—in ideas concerning inventions and business organization, they have been most slow in accepting new social and political ideas.

No truer words were ever spoken. The United States is so far ahead of other countries in organization of industry, standardization and specialization of labor linked to the most productive machinery that little basis for comparison is offered even with great industrial nations like Great Britain and Germany.

The American worker thinks in terms of production—not of class—and when the capitalist propagandists point out the essentially "American" character of the workers here, they do not need to exaggerate. No privileged group of parasites such as the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor would be tolerated if this were not the case.

Contrasted with the concentration of industry and governmental power the American labor movement is a pitiful thing. In its present form and with its present policy it is little more than an instrument used by the ruling class to manipulate large sections of the workers and this in spite of the fact that huge blocs of its membership like the United Mine Workers are purely proletarian in character.

The structural form and the social outlook of the American Federation of Labor is still that of the early competitive period of American capitalism—the period of small scale and separated industry, the period before the rise of monopoly in all basic industries, the period when but little constant capital was required to launch a profit-making enterprise and the growing demand for industrial products brought a rapid turnover that enabled the small producer to meet his wage bills out of the daily profits.

The most outstanding fact in American life is that that period has long since passed into history, but the American labor unions, beyond a numerical increase which in all but a few instances is immeasurably behind industrial development, stands where it did in the early 80's.

And how rabidly the entrenched and well-paid officialdom resists any attempt to change a condition full of danger to the whole working class!

Why?

Because their economic and political privileges depend upon the maintenance of the antiquated form and obsolete policy so useful to the ruling class. They resent very much the statement that they are paid to keep the American workers divided into 103 different unions and chained to the political parties of the bosses, but this is the irrefutable fact.

Crookedness and ignorance predominate in the councils of the American Federation of Labor. Its officials give the cold shoulder to Purcell, the head of the most powerful body of trade unions in the world and in his reply to the burning words of Purcell, Green mouths only the phrases of American imperialism. He is a cog in its mechanism.

But the same forces that have brought a determined and class conscious spirit into the British labor movement are at work in the United States.

The Greens, Lewises and Wolls can check but they cannot stop the resistless play of the contradictory forces at work in America and the capitalist world of which it is a part. It is easy for Green, the $12,000 per year spokesman of imperialism in the ranks of labor, to say that American workers will never join with the Russian workers, but Green is not the determining factor.

What American labor will do in the future will be determined by imperialist conflicts, revolts of colonial peoples, industrial crises and by the left wing of the American labor with its Communist advance guard.

British "labor leaders" of the Thomas type still talk in the same tone as Green, but they no longer speak for the masses of the British workers.

Winter in the Riff and Syria

Weather is something imperialism does not yet control. The rainy season in the Riff begins about October 15 and all major military operations will have to cease. It does not take a military expert to discover that the victories of the French and Spanish forces, unless they can annihilate the forces of Abd-el-Krim before the rainy season begins, are victories only on paper.

The same climatic and military conditions apply in French Syria, where the French government has another nice little war on its hands.

The two campaigns have brought the attention of the civilized world to these regions where most people had an idea that only sand and sheiks were to be found. The sand and sheiks are there all right—as the imperialists have discovered to their sorrow—but there is also in existence very well organized national liberation movements based on the landless peasantry. In Syria there is also a small but bitterly exploited working class.

The huge punitive expeditions sent against these tribesmen of the Mohammedan faith, the tremendous array of military and naval equipment needed by the imperialist powers to make any showing whatever against these colonial peoples, is complete proof that these uprisings are not the mere raiding expeditions the capitalist press would like to have them.

Far from it. They have a wide social base and in this lies their strength. These people are fighting for independence and for land. Their efforts may not be successful immediately, but as the working class of the imperialist nations comes to a clearer understanding of the vital connection between these struggles and their own, it becomes increasingly hard for the rulers to continue these wars of conquest.

The American masses especially should be sympathetic towards these heroic struggles of small nations because it was by a nationalist revolutionary war of the same character—and treated with the same contempt by the ruling class at that time—that the American colonies won their national freedom.

We hope the Riffian rains drown all the imperialist rats.

The Fascist International Holds Secret Conference

By R. DOMBUSCH

(Concluded from last issue)

The "Bolshevik Danger."

Already another method of struggle by well-known channels has penetrated to the governments in whose offices already it has been under discussion. This is the famous idea of an international anti-Bolshevist police. Really a "field of work" in which all the governments, despite their economic and political competition, can find common agreement. In this connection a proposal should be mentioned which was discussed in detail at the conference, that the governments should draft special laws against the "Bolshevik danger." The reporter considered it appropriate also on this point to stress the "objectivity" and "political neutrality" of this white guardist international. He said that "it was not merely a question of drafting special laws against any special party or group, i. e., laws against Communists; laws should be drafted merely for the protection of the country and state against all disturbing elements, regardless of their character." From this we see that the reporter favors nice formulations. The fact which is contained in this statement might also have been formulated in a simpler and more exact manner.

To Organize Peasants.

The Aubert crowd did not forget the village. Peasant groups are to be organized to guard the railways, telegraph and telephone, passive masses should be aroused and propaganda should especially be carried on among women workers. "It is a well known fact that women are more credulous than men; the priesthood should be used in this respect," was the statement made by the representative of enlightened France.

Propaganda Among Children.

Besides, the executive organ of the league, has a permanent consultative bureau and committee composed of people belonging to the various christian sects. This committee is a guarantee that the fascist idea will be in close contact with that most worthy propagandist, the church. The league of nations, international red cross, etc. give active support to the activities of the league. Propaganda is carried on among workers' children, young workers and intelligentsia. It should be noted that the conference favored carrying on propaganda amongst the intelligentsia without making use of the words "Bolshevism" or "Communism."

It is a reputed method of fascism to initiate "a workers' movement" in order to find a possibility of misleading workers by their demagogy. The Aubert league devotes great attention to these methods, altho it does not formally call itself fascist. The enthusiasm which greeted the appearance of the Italian representative, who described the activity of Italian fascism, and asked the conference to support the fascist movement in all countries, gives proof that the organization in essence is fascist. The chairman declared pathetically: "We are with you both in our own interests and in yours, we want to struggle against the Third International which is trying to discredit you in the eyes of the republic. You were and remain our colleagues!" The Italian representative declared that a difference must be made between the fascist party and the fascist government; he asked for support of the party.

Petty Bourgeois Gossip.

The conference decided to send a memorandum to all governments and to the league of nations. The memorandum was published a short time ago in the fascist press. Its "facts" consist in "statements" which have for their source the gossip of petty-bourgeois fascist information. The fact that "there is a peasant International in every country," or the strategic secret that "the Comintern does not usually prepare campaigns in those countries where it plans its next attack," all these and many other statements in the memorandum bear the character of the forged documents of Druschelowski and Co. The memorandum concludes with the proposal of organizing a group of states against the Comintern.

The Blackest Reaction.

These are the general traits of the "international" of the blackest reaction. The political significance of this armed struggle is nothing but the endeavor of diplomacy to create the necessary attitude to and organizational support for their anti-Soviet plans. It forms the integral part of the present official international policy; the success with which this policy will be conducted, and in how far these incendaries will profit therefrom is the question of the correlation of forces of the classes. The working class must be on its guard, not only in respect of the reactionary "counter agitation" of the Aubert crowd, but also in respect of social democracy. Nothing is more typical of the general policy of social democracy than the statement which the German delegate made at the Aubert conference. He said:

The Big Difference.

"Anti-Communist activity was realized by the help of the socialists, for in our country the differences between socialists and Communists is extremely marked and the struggle against the latter can be carried on, on a national basis. It must be recorded that the German socialists have experienced a happy evolution, they have comprehended firstly, the Bolshevist danger from the national point of view, and secondly, the fact that the Bolsheviks are their most dangerous competitors."

This very optimistically-inclined delegate stated further that the moment will come when the Communist Party will "fall to pieces of itself" and then these revolutionary elemen will link up with the social democra then however, the question will ari whether the struggle should be ca ried on against these parties.

Optimism Ill-Placed.

The chairman, who apparently co sidered these things from a mo moderate standpoint, replied that thought his optimism ill-placed, sin the Communists secured 2,000,0 votes at the last election. When t question for fixing the seat of t next conference was being discusse the Aubert league displayed its jus fied sympathy for the social dem crats; for, of the three proposals, t one suggesting the town Ge w backed by the statement that th was near the town of Amsterdam, t seat of the yellow international.

The leaders of international soc democracy cannot maintain that th are not responsible for all this. T estimate by this extreme right wi war-like reaction of social democra is objectively taken quite corre Just at this moment when the i perialists are preparing for anoth bloody world adventure, the leader social democracy, Karl Kautsky, p lishes his pamphlet, which, as regar terminology, could easily serve as t program for the Aubert internation By degrees, every worker will real that the leaders of social democra bear the full responsibility for t arming of the entire murder battal against Soviet Russia.

Letters from Our Readers on Many Subjects

California's Jubilee.

To the DAILY WORKER: We, the new arrivals in this glorious country, together with the citizens and residents of this state, were treated to the splendid spectacle of the diamond jubilee in honor of the 75th anniversary of California's admission to the union. In spite of all the Bolshevists who preach class division, all sections of the population took part in the celebration; hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent, all to show how the residents of this state appreciate California's membership in the union of states which make up this glorious republic.

Even the workers, never understanding their class position, were drawn by their over-paid, treacherous union bureaucracy in the trail of the ever-idle and fat-bellied money bags, in order to celebrate the 75th anniversary of their exploitation by American capitalism, and to perpetuate this exploitation. In order to show how this capitalist paradise of California is appreciated by the different nationalities which make up the population of this city, and in order to show the loyalty and attachment of the foreign groups to the institutions of their adopted country, certain well-to-do elements of the foreign population formed conspicuous divisions of the parade.

The Bourgeois Line Up.

Whether the Russian colony was invited or not, we do not know, but one thing is certain—the group to which your correspondent belongs received no invitation. It is safe to say however, that the Russian monarchists of this city got very busy; evidently appreciating the favors they enjoy in being allowed to wash dishes and clean out cuspidors in the course of their janitorial duties; therefore with the moral support of the city fathers they managed to organize a black hundred parade.

We must not forget to mention that the monarchists invited the sectarians to march with them. (The Russian sectarians are religious sects, and form the majority of the Russian colony). But when these sectarians, who were peasants in Russia, and who are now proletarians, found out that they would have to march behind the three-colored flag of the czar, they all refused to have anything to do with the matter.

Police Interfere.

The Russian branch of the Workers Party did everything in its power to frustrate the attempts of the monarchists. It was decided that we should issue a leaflet appealing to the Russian colony not to participate in the parade; but when the leaflet was handed over to the local Russian printing shop, the printing was forbidden by the police. However, in spite of this prohibition, the Russian branch got out a mimeographed edition, which was distributed among the members of the Russian colony.

A week before the celebration, the monarchists held a rehearsal in one of the parks of the city. The police, however, had received information about the activities of the Russian Bolshevists, and had a detachment of dicks on the scene, and a double detachment of mounted police and patrolmen to do cossack duty, and protect the Russian black hundreds from the wrath of the Russian colony. And on the night of the celebration took these adherents of the late czar's double-headed eagle, under the protection of their own one-headed eagle.

Now let us describe the parade proper. The great demigod of the parade was Eli Murometz. Following him were half a dozen great dray horses pulling a dray with a strange load. The load consisted of a dozen boyarin—Russian noblewomen—and an immense double-eagle made of pasteboard symbolizing the Russian czarist rule; while on both sides of the eagle stood two local white guards armed with pasteboard halbiards.

The sides of the wagon were covered with the three-colored czarist flag, which was described in great letters—RUSSIA. (Without further comment, you will know which Russia was meant). Then close behind the wagon marched various society ladies dressed in the folk costume of Ukrainia in an attempt to impersonate the common people. Marching along with them were a few sailors from the czarist fleet, and a few civilians, and these also carried a huge flag of the old Russia, bearing the sign: "Russia's contribution to California."

What they mean by Russia's contribution to California is easy to guess. As a result of the revolution, California has received this monarchial detritus which is evidenced by its presence here; and secondly the double-headed eagle is a blood relative of the one-headed eagle of this capitalist republic. In the trail of this black hundred procession there marched about a dozen and a half of the ordinary run of white guards in civilian clothes; and judging from the appearance and accent of these men they had once belonged to the high society of that country; while their military signs and decorations were evidence that these men had all waded in the blood of the workers.

In conclusion, we will state that the American capitalists appreciated the services of these black hundreds; and in order to encourage them in future activities, gave them the second prize.

A Worker Correspondent.

DAILY WORKER For Them.

To the DAILY WORKER: When the membership, constituting three of the largest locals of the cloak and dressmakers' union, were disfranchised, 14 weeks ago, to many a fear-ridden worker it seemed to be but another of the usual blows from their general executive board. Now, however, the members' understanding seems totally changed.

This comparatively sudden turn to the left baffles the minds of veterans who have never before witnessed such an upheaval among their brothers. To them one phase of the struggle obviously, is clear—it's the left-wing press that succeeded in drawing the attention of the subjugated workers.

While I was listening, the other day, to a seething circle of dressmakers, one of the workers, a cutter in the shop where I work, was attempting to dissuade the other workers by madly shouting: "Here, this is the thing that causes all this trouble," as he impetuously drew out of my pocket a copy of the DAILY WORKER. "This sheet and your Freiheit are forever stirring your peaceful minds," he continued.

The status quo advocate thus kept on his agitation until one of the dressmakers put him off with a few straight away questions: "Is it not a fact that long before there ever was such. newspaper in existence 99 per cent us were fawning under the heel of o union's leadership? Who does know of the strong-arm methods e ercised by hired hoodlums; whom a you tryin' to bulldoze? I betcha he another 'with-your-money-paid' agen sent by usurers to poison your minds

"Oh, you're a Communist," inte jected the cutter. "I don't know wh I am, and neither do you," continu the excited dressmaker, "but I n surely know that the misleaders mu go, and stay away for good, from o ranks."

The cutter stammered in bewilde ment, seeking a way out of his pr dicament but finding himself ove whelmed by indignant workers, took to his heels. So widespread this sentiment among the cloak a dressmakers that even avowed rea ers of the Forward, the Jewish yell sheet, are disgustedly turning aw from the deceiving mouth-piece a eagerly scan the pages of the Freihe or the DAILY WORKER.

Figuratively, the general trend de onstrates that the discontented spi has taken on flesh; and now the clo and dressmakers have decided on and for all to rid their union of fal leadership.

William Lupir, New York City.

Political Economy and Fakers

October 3, 1925.

Editor DAILY WORKER.

Gov. Silzer, of New Jersey, and a day a Mr. Scott have written to th New York Times hoping that Green the American Federation of Lab would follow up his letter to M Pierce of the American Woolen Co. which he denounced the high tari low-wages and unemployment in th cotton and woolen mills of New En land.

Mr. Scott is so anxious to have Gre indorse free trade, he states that l bor leaders are students of politic economy, hoping by lieing and flatte to get the fakirs with him. To s the average labor skate is a stude of economics is to libel him. Gompe once said he read Marx and foun nothing in it and always denied th labor was a commodity, proving was a fool or a faker.

I know there are thousands of wor ers that vote a republican ticket b lieving that a high tariff holds wages but as Gov. Silzer and this M Scott say, "no matter how much pr tection a manufacturer has, he w not pay a dollar more in wages tha he has to." But the faker Green interested in peddling the labor mov ment and is very evasive on takin any position on the tariff question, wants both capitalist parties biddin for his support, thus the faker grow hale and hearty.

But this week at Atlantic City th labor skates will have to work o so hard discussing world courts, wa debts, airships, prohibition, freig rates and worst of all listening to th sky pilots and politicians. As for di cussing capital and labor, hell no!

Workers join with the Communis and throw these birds of prey off you backs, settle your own question these fakirs won't settle it for yo they despise you.

J. Carney, New York City

Battersea Workers Praise Saklatvala

(Continued from page 1)

of the workers of this country and of other nationalities.

"Not only do they themselves appreciate his fearlessness and unequivocal expresisons exposing the huge conspiracy against the masses of this country under the misleading sentiments of 'Our empire and our flag,' but they are conscious of the fact that thousands of working class audiences in every part of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland openly addressed by Comrade Saklatvala do the same, and Battersea workers appeal to these comrades in Great Britain that time and circumstances have now arisen to give our appoval of these services before the public of Great Britain and America.

Guarding Workers' Rights.

"This conference feels that Comrade Saklatvala has faithfully and selflessly carried out his special duty of awakening the workers of this country to the grave danger to their social and economic life and freedom by the so-called glorious British empire being run for creating large masses of enslaved and oppressed oriental workers in order to betray and destroy the strength and rights of the British workers.

Appeal to Workers.

"They renew their full confidence in him, and appeal to the working classes of Great Britain and America to treat with contempt the lies, misrepresentations and misquotations of the British capitalist papers against the esteemed member for North Battersea and to denounce the fierce attack carried upon this true friend of the British people by the British aristocrats seeking to enrich themselves and to drag European and American workers to the coolie level by slinging false hallelujahs to the British empire and the union jack under which the idle rich prosper and the honest workers go by the wall.

"Passed by the Battersea Labor Club, 9 Elms Ward.

"B. W. BAKER, Secretary."

Cleveland Workers Protest.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8—Cleveland workers assembled on the public square in this city demanded the admittance of Saklatvala. Speakers representing the Workers Party, Civil Liberties Union, Young Workers League, International Labor Defense and resolutions from the United Irish Republican Societies of Cleveland drew the applause of the gathering.

Close Relations.

The first speaker, Sadie Amter, pointed out that the exclusion of Saklatvala was an affront to the entire working class of this country, and is the opening gun in a campaign of discrimination and persecution of foreign-born workers. This act, she declared, made manifest once again the close relations between the imperialist governments of Great Britain and America and their readiness to unite in the struggle against the workers.

M. C. Harrison representing the Civil Liberties Union, branded the act of Secretary of State Kellogg, as a wanton violation of the constitution. No one can give us liberty he declared. Liberty is something which we must be able to take.

Irish Attack Exclusion.

Comrade S. H. Benjamin, chairman of the meeting, read a resolution from the executive body of the United Irish Republican Societies of Cleveland which declares that the action of Secretary of State Kellogg in excluding Saklatvala, was hostile to the interests of organized labor thruout the world, prompted by the agents of British imperialism who are comparable to those now dominating the so-called Free State. The resolution further greets the valiant struggle of Saklatvala in behalf of the exploited masses of Egypt, India, China and particularly for his protest in the British house of commons, against the execution of Irish political prisoners, by the henchmen of British imperialism.

Futile Attempt by Wall Street.

Comrade I. Amter, branded the exclusion of Saklatvala as a futile attempt by the government of Wall Street to prevent the American workers from learning of the rapid revolutionary development in England. But just as the British workers have learned from the experiences of the Russian workers and peasants that the workers can take power and use it to build a state that will serve the interests of the producers, so too, the workers of America will learn from the British workers that thru political organization, unity and solidarity, they may more effectively defend themselves against the onslaughts of the capitalists. He further pointed out the significance of the action of the recent trade union congress in Scarborough. This action he declared is the consequence of the growing revolutionary crisis in England, resulting from the attempts of the Baldwin government to reduce the already low living standards of the British workers to compete with the colonial workers.

Unity of All Races.

"Unity of labor of all nations and races is necessary in this moment," declared Amter. The Communists as the militants of the labor movement of the world seeks to arouse the Workers out of their present state of indifference and urge the workers to realize that this is responsible for the vicious attacks made upon Communists everywhere.

A resolution condemning the exclusion of Saklatvala was then submitted and unanimously passed.

Appeal to I. L. D.

A. V. Severino, who represented the International Labor Defense called upon the workers to support the efforts of the International Labor Defense to defend the workers who are persecuted because of their activity in behalf of labor.

The meeting was closed by a representative of the Young Workers League, Martin Gordon who warned of the imminence of war which will again kill and cripple large sections of the working class youth.

New York Workers Protest Exclusion of Saklatvala

(Continued from page 1)

dred other Hungarian Communists by the Horthy government.

"The capitalist press already reports that Rakoski's spine has been broken in a third degree," said Garles. "That is force and violence. Yet the United States government which shut out Saklatvala has allowed free entry to the representatives of Horthy's white terror parliament."

Benjamin Gitlow, Workers Party candidate for mayor of New York, told of the suppression of free speech in the coal fields, which he had just visited.

"You never hear of the police interfering with speeches by Gary or Morgan, or stopping meetings of a chamber of commerce," he declared. "That is because business controls the government of the United States, its army, and its police. Nevertheless, the socialist party, in its New York municipal platform, includes a demand for a larger police force."

William Weinstone, general secretary of the New York district of the Workers Party, was the final speaker. Weinstone urged the workers to form a united labor front in the present campaign, and a labor party in the immediate future, as a safeguard for their rights as workers.

Resolutions condemning the Horthy government for its treatment of Rakoski were read by Chairman Robert W. Dunn, formerly a relief worker in Russia which were unanimously adopted.

Copies of this resolution will be sent to the Hungarian ambassador at Washington the interparliametary union, Secretary of State Kellogg, and to Countess Szechenyi, formerly Gladys Vanderbilt.

To Save THE DAILY WORKE

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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COOLIDGE SHEET WANTS PURCELL DEPORTED

GERMANS BALK AT ARTICLE 16 OF LEAGUE PACT

Locarno Conference Seems Near Crash

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 9.—Aristide Briand, French foreign minister and Austin Chamberlain, British oreign minister, are hopeful that Germany will accept a compromise ffered on her entry into the League f Nations.

Germany balks at entry into the eague because of Article 16 of the ovenant .which. provides for the marching of troops over the territory f another member in case of war with a third power. While the enente powers cannot exempt Germany rom the terms of this article, the British and French have promised to ork toward a modification that might e acceptable to Germany.

In order to persuade Germany to nter the league, Briand pointed to he fact that Germany will have a seat t the league council table. The preent permanent seats in the council nclude only four powers, Great Britin; France, Italy and Japan. A fifth eat is kept in reserve for Germany nd one is always held for the United States in case it enters. The nonermanent seats are filled by Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Brazil nd Uruguay. These nations constiute the present council of the League f Nations.

Germany is Wary.

The German foreign minister, Stresemann, is wary of accepting the promises of Briand and Chamberlain o work toward modification of the rticle, as the nations holding nonpermanent seats are mere pawns of he large imperialist powers and the epresentatives at the league council were vassals of great banking houses f Europe. It is feared that while Britain and France may make a pretense of working toward modificaion of Article 16 and may themselves ote for such modification they will ntrigue to force the smaller states o oppose it.

Russia Watchful.

While these maneuvers are proceedng Russia is watching the efforts at errymandering that have as their bject the launching of a concerted rive against the Soviet power. Germany has already reassured Russia hat she will not sign anything that an be construed as furnishing an opportunity for the allies to march roops thru territory in order to atack Russia.

Should Germany accept the entire ovenant, which includes Article 16, he will find herself in immediate onflict with Russia and then be at he complete mercy of the allied powrs.

The French, Belgian and British ocial traitors and tories representing heir various governments, are desperately striving to induce the Germans to enter into a pact that will reate a solid anti-Soviet bloc.

Near Breaking Point.

The dealock over the eastern fronters of Germany relating to Poland nd Czecho-Slovakia continues and alho the French issue optimistic statements wherein they express themelves as hopeful of the outcome. here is deep gloom elsewhere and heir optimism is plainly not shared by other delegates.

A day or two longer will either produce a compromise or a break that will wreck the conference. The later is the probable outcome.

Quake in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 9. —Earth tremors, extending in the belt long the Daniel Webster highway rom the White Mountains to this ity and beyond, caused considerable xcitement in New Hampshire today. Houses shook, windows rattled and hairs rocked but no damage was reported. The tremors, which resembled hose of last winter, lasted for three minutes.

SENATORS INSIST THAT PROHIBITION OFFICIALS AID IN RE-ELECTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The close connection between prohibition enforcement and politics received emphasis today when United States Senator John W. Harreld, republican, of Oklahoma, in a letter to General Lincoln C. Andrews, insisted that no steps be taken by enforcement officials that would endanger his chances of re-election to the senate. No political question was raised—simply a plain question of holding his job.

Senator Harreld demanded that Andrews make no appointment in his state that would injure his standing before the voters.' The letter followed dismissal of a meddlesome pulpit pounder by Director White of the Fort Worth district.

In demanding the reinstatement of the clergyman, Harreld said: "I insist that neither you (Andrews) nor he (White) should do anything which will injure my standing in the state or endanger my chances of re-election in the coming campaign."

RE-ELECT LEFT WING IN THREE I. L. G. W. LOCALS

Sweeping Victory Over Sigman in New York

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 9—The elections in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union locals, agreed upon in the settlement recently approved by the shop chairmen as between the Sigman administration of the joint board and the joint action committee of Locals 2, 9, and 22, which were suspended, have resulted in victory for the left wing, the entire executives of the three left wing locals being re-elected by their memberships.

The heat of the struggle which went on for 15 weeks, during which Locals 2 and 9 were captured by armed gangsters of the Sigmanite joint board and Local 22 remained continually in a state of seige with hundreds of members on guard night and day, brot out the heaviest vote these locals have ever shown in the history of the international.

In Local 2 there were 5,208 votes cast. Borchovich, the left wing candidate for manager, received 4,362 of them; while Stenzer, left wing candidate for chairman got 3,987 votes and the whole executive put forth by the left wing was reelected.

In Local 9, there were 2,057 votes cast, and Louis Hyman, who led the long fight against the expulsion and suspensions as head of the joint action committee of the suspended locals, received 1,832 of these votes.

In Local 22, the membership which spent its days in the shops and its night guarding the local's office from the gangsters of the joint board, stood by their executive and officers who led them thru one of the noblest battles against corruption in American labor history. Of the 2,821 votes cast, Julius Portnoy, the left wing candidate, received 2,314 votes and the whole left slate was elected.

In all locals the 77 members of the three executives deposed by the Sigmanite joint board on charges of being Communists or having "permitted" Communists to speak before the union's May Day meetings, were given a vote of confidence by the membership which confirmed their claims upon their right to hold their positions.

Wrap your lunch **in a copy of** the DAILY WORKER **and give** it (the DAILY WORKER, **not the** lunch) to your **shop-mate.**

Women at British Trade Union Congress at Scarborough

A. Loughlin, Mrs. Bridge, Mrs. Tomsky, M. Quaile, May Purcell.

CAPITALIST PRESS ETHICS SHOWN IN A. P. LAWSON PUFF

Courageous Christian Dared to Lie

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—(PP)—Newspaper men reading the Associated Press eulogy of the late Victor F. Lawson adopted by its directors find in it a key to the peculiar appraisal of news values established by it.

Lawson, who helped to found the Associated Press is described by its present directors as a true American, a Christian gentleman, a courageous newspaperman and a tower of wisdom and strength.

Favored Monkey Against Children

It is recalled however that as owner of the Chicago Daily News this true American opposed a bond issue for Chicago schools at the same time favoring a huge issue for a new municipal monkey house and zoo.

As a Christian gentleman he has left millions of dollars to the Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension Society, a holding company that has over 40 churches sewed up so that they cannot choose their own ministers.

A Courageous Liar

As a courageous newspaperman he permitted his Daily News without retraction to print absolutely fake news about the LaFollette railroad valuation conference in Chicago, describing in detail happenings that never took place.

He was indeed a tower of wisdom and strength to the banking and commercial interests of Chicago in whose enterprises he was vitally concerned through his large holdings in the Illinois Merchants Trust Co., in whose control he left his immense fortune and his newspaper.

Official Returns on LaFollette.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9.—Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., was elected United States senator by a margin of 146,401 over Edward Dithmer, his nearest opponent, official election returns compiled in the secretary of state's office on Friday showed.

Oil Magnates Oppose Union Shop.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Reported attempts to organize workers of the oil industry into a union has caused the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Ass'n., Louisiana-Arkansas division, to declare for the open shop and against "dictation."

MUCH GUM SHOEING ON BETWEEN JOHN L. LEWIS AND ANTHRACITE BOSS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 9.—The committee of mediators elected by the Scranton chamber of commerce, which a week ago had long and secret conference with John L. Lewis regarding the anthracite strike, yesterday held another such conference with W. W. Inglis, president of the Glen Alden Coal company and leader of the operators in their fight against the demands of the striking miners. It was announced afterward that "the anthracite suspension situation had been canvassed from various angles without arriving at any definite conclusion."

FINNISH WHITE GUARD PREPARES FOR WAR ON RUSS

Enormous Funds Spent on Finnish Army

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 9.—That fears of labor that the imperialist powers are preparing for ultimate war against Soviet Russia are not witout foundation is seen in the plans of white guard Finland to make unexampled military preparation running into the billions of dollars. Of course this is to be done, as usual, by preparing for "defense."

President of the Defense Committee Hornborg, although admitting that Finland itself could not afford such a pretentions and costly plan, does not say where the funds are to come from to furnish Finland with the estimated $140,000,000 a year for ten years, in addition to the cost of maintaining the "civil corps" or white guard.

Broadly hinting that money from the larger capitalist nations would be welcomed, Hornborg says the economic aspects of the plan is causing the Finnish government concern, as it had been hoped to make use of material captured from Soviet Russia, but this would not suffice and "Something must be done to make Finnish defense more than a bluff."

DEPT. OF NAVY GUILTY IN CRASH OF SHENANDOAH

Commander's Widow Exposes Political Trick

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The disastrous flight of the navy dirigible Shenandoah, that resulted in the death of her husbnad and most of his crew, was made solely for political purposes, declared Mrs. Margaret Lansdowne, widow of Commander Zachary T. Lansdowne, testifying today before the naval court of inquiry.

This charge, asserted Mrs. Lansdowne, is borne out by official correspondence revealed at the inquiry. She then poceeded to read the official documents of the inquiry proving that her statements were amply supported. One of these was the protest of Commander Lansdowne in which "he felt the Shenandoah should only be used for war purposes and should not be used for political purposes, such as a flight to the Middle West so the taxpayers there could look at their property," said the commander's widow.

Staggers Naval Board.

Mrs. Lansdowne then produced the record of her husband's protest which was marked "officially disapproved"

(Continued on page 3)

ENGDAHL SPEAKS AT PHILADELPHIA MASS MEETING SUNDAY NITE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—Every worker in Philadelphia who wants to get first-hand news of the latest developments of the American Federation of Labor convention must attend the mass meeting to be held at Grand Fraternity Hall, 152 Arch street, Sunday evenin, Oct. 11 at 8 o'clock where J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who is now touring the east, will speak on the American Federation of Labor convention.

* * *

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 9—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, speaks tonight at 8 p. m. at Moose Hall, Atlantic avenue and New Jersey, subject: The A. F. of L. Convention and the American Communist Movement.

GOVERNMENT ORGAN STARTS FRAME-UP TO OUST BRITISH LABOR HEAD, PREVENT TOUR

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

The Washington Post, unofficial white house organ, that was caught smeared with so much of the filth thrown up by the Teapot Dome oil scandal, today, came to the aid of President Green in his attack on Arthur Purcell and Ben Smith, the two fraternal delegates of the British Trade Union Congress, who were outspoken and frank in their greetings to the convention.

But the **Post**, recently edited by George Harvey, former American ambassador to London, goes a little further and incites governmental action to deport Purcell, especially in words as follows: "What is this Communist doing at a meeting of the American Federation of Labor? How did he smuggle himself into the United States in violation of the law excluding Communists and agitators of Communist doctrines? What is the bureau of immigration doing that it permits a Communist to voilate the act of June 5, 1920? What about it, Mr. Commissioner General Hull?"

Urges Deportation.

Purcell, of course, is not a Communist. He is a **labor party** member of parliament. But the Post reaches its conclusions after quoting an extract from an article written by Purcell in the August number of the British publication World Trade Union Unity, of which it says, "These are the words of Lenin," the Washington Post, owned by Edward B. McLean, who was mixed up in the mysterious "principal" letters in the oil scandal, is considered a feeler for the republican administration.

The attack on Purcell may therefore, be considered to have some official inspiration. It was such an insidious campaign that led to the barring of Saklatvala from the country and from attending the gathering of the interparliamentary union at Washington, to which he had been selected as a delegate.

Green's Attack Cowardly.

There is no doubt, that Green's attack on Purcell and Smith has given considerable encouragement to the government in any action that it may choose to take, and to the capitalist press generally, in its assault on the British fraternal delegates.

It is an unheard of precedent for the head of a labor congress to attack sentiments expressed by fraternal delegates. Ispecially when they have no chance to reply, as was the case on Wednesday, when Green immediately adjourned the convention for the noon recess after his vitriolic assault against Purcell.

American delegates attending the British Trade Union Congress have been permitted to tire out the British delegates, who have patiently listened to their long winded nonsense and no criticism or complain was offered. President Green, **by his attack on** Purcell, has established a new code of labor fraternity in this convention.

Delegates today attended showing of new labor moving picture, that will be used in trade union propaganda work.

Miss Elizabeth Christman, fraternal delegate of the National Woman's Trade Union League, addressed the convention urging organization work. The afternoon session was given over to the discussion of child labor as a special order of business.

(More A. F. of L. News on Page 6)

Four Killed in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—The body of a fourth victim of the explosion in the Laclede Gas Light Building was found in the debris in the basement by firemen early today. The list of injured treated in hospitals was placed at 50.

Officials of the company gave no explanation for the exploding of ammonia tanks in the building Thursday afternoon, which wrecked the lower structure and sent flames up the elevator shaft as high as the tenth floor. Many escaped by jumping into nets spread by firemen.

UNION DELEGATE MEETING TO BE HELD SUNDAY

To Indorse New York Labor Ticket

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Enthusiastic support is coming from many quarters for the big union delegate meeting called for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York City, to endorse the united labor ticket and the Workers Party candidates in the municipal election. Needle trades workers, food workers, metal workers and others are expected to have full representation at this meeting.

The militant trade unionists have become actively interested in the Workers Party campaign in the municipal elections and for its determined fight for the united labor ticket against the active sabotage of the socialist party and the Tammany trade union politicians who make up the bureaucracy of New York's unions.

Active unionists are aiding the party in arranging noon-hour meetings in front of the big shops in the chief industrial centers of the city. Campaign literature is being circulated and funds are being collected in the shops and Workers Party speakers are being invited to speak at union meetings. The following resolution which is typical of those being adopted, was passed by the Hotel Workers' Union, indicates the interest of the organized workers in the campaign that the Workers Party is waging:

"Whereas, The workers of New York City are faced today with the prospect of another four years of the rule of big business under the leadership of either Frank Waterman, the republican banker, millionaire fountain pen manufacturer and exploiter of labor or that of James Walker of Tammany Hall, lawyer for the beef trust and the milk trust, and

"Whereas, The election of either of these tools of the capitalist class means more crowded schools, more crowded subways, higher rents, worse housing conditions, injunctions and arrest of pickets, lower wages, increased exploitation of labor and new atacks upon the working class of New York City, and

"Whereas, The working class of New York City stands today weak and divided before the prospect of these certain attacks by the powerful forces of the employers, be it

"Resolved, That we send our delegates to the conference called by the Workers Party of America for Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., for the purpose of furthering the idea of a united labor ticket and the unity of labor on the political field."

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

PERFORMANCE AND DANCE

GIVEN BY THE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN BRANCHES OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF CHICAGO

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11 at EMMET MEMORIAL HALL
OGDEN AVENUE AND TAYLOR STREET
Beginning at 6 P. M.
Admission 50c & 75c.

"BNXPECT"

UKRAINIAN DRAMA IN 5 ACTS

Will Be Presented. Russian and Ukrainian Singers and Dancers Are Participating in the Performance.

The scenery is especially painted for this performance by LYDIA GIBSON.

SHOP WORKERS' COMMITTEES FOR W. P. CANDIDATES

Brownsville Shoe Shops on the Job

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The organized workers of the city of New York are manifesting great interest in the Workers Party mayoralty campaign. One after another of the big left wing unions of the city have indorsed the Workers Party candidates and their fight for the united labor ticket and are sending delegates to the big conference of organized labor to be held Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m., in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York City.

Locals 1, 5, 10, and 15, of the Furriers' Union; Lasters' Local 53, and Fitters' Local 54, of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union; the Furriers' Joint Trade; Shoe Workers' District Council No. 2, and the militant locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers are among the latest to endorse the Workers Party candidates and to elect two delegates each to the meeting of Oct. 11.

Great Enthusiasm.

Another interesting development, which shows the enthusiasm which is being awakened among the workers of the city of New York, for the Workers Party campaign, is the fact that in many shops the workers are spontaneously forming Workers Party campaign committees. During the last few days, news has come in from all of the important shop factories of the Brownsville district that they have formed committees, are collecting funds and have already elected their delegates to the conference on Oct. 11. These shop organizations represent a new feature in Communist campaigning and show that even in the question of political campaigns for which the old social-democratic form of organization is supposed to be peculiarly adapted, the shop nucleus basis is more desirable for a truly proletarian party.

Campaign in Shops.

The unanimity with which the Brownsville shops have organized themselves to back the Workers Party municipal campaign is without doubt due to the fact that live shop nuclei have been functioning for some time in the Brownsville factories. This demonstrates that the reorganization of the party will bring the campaign into the shops.

One of the tasks of the Oct. 11 meeting is precisely this task of bringing this campaign of the Workers Party into the shops, and after Oct. 11, the New York industrial district will witness a veritable fever of organization within the shops, the circulating of lists of shop collections, of formation of shop campaign committees, noon-hour meetings at the gates of the big factories and circulation of the Workers Party literature among the workers at the bench.

Gitlow Speaks Sunday.

Benjamin Gitlow, the Workers Party candidate for mayor, himself a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will make the principle address at the meeting in Manhattan Lyceum, this Sunday. Other candidates, who are also members of trade unions, will speak and there will be addresses by leading militant workers in the trade unions. The officials of several unions have consented to speak. The workers of the city of New York are welcome to attend this conference and listen to the proceedings which will be of absorbing interest to all those who work in the shop.

Re-emigrants from U. S. to Be Considered as Russ Soviet Citizens

MOSCOW, Oct. 9—By decision of the people's commissariat for home affairs, all Russian re-emigrants from America arriving in order to engage in agriculture or industry are to be considered as Soviet citizens.

This rule does not apply to natives of the border states such as Poland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Latvia and Finland which seceded from the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia by peace treaties.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

NEGROES PETITION FEDERATION OF LABOR TO ABOLISH COLOR LINE AMONG FREIGHT HANDLERS

By ESTHER LOWELL,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Four Negro freight handlers, delegates to the 15th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, have a serious problem for the federation's attention. Their local unions, 4 out of 39 in a similar predicament, are chartered directly by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes' agreements with employers.

Union Maintains Color Ban.

The Bortherhood's constitution expressly states that all white persons employed in the lines of work under their jurisdiction are eligble to membership in the union. Negro workers are not admitted, altho they pay 50c to the Brotherhood in addition to the 25c per capita to the American Federation of Labor. Negroes are not permitted to participate in Brotherhood meetings or share in insurance and other Brotherhood benefits aside from equal conditions for white and colored freight handlers. Negroes are not allowed to become clerks.

Couldn't Get Audience.

Ben Oglesby, president Local No. 17769, and Albert C. Campbell, president Local No. 17775, both of Kansas City, Mo., two of the Negro delegates in Atlantic City, say they attempted to get an audience at the last convention of the Brotherhood but could not get beyond the door and found no delegate to present their resolution asking for removal of the color line in the Brotherhood constitution William McGibney, president Local No. 16900, Greensboro, N. C., and Samuel Blockman of Cleveland, Ohio, are the two other delegates from colored freight handlers' local unions to the American Federation of Labor convention.

All four Negro delegates signed the resolution presented to the convention, calling for the American Federation of Labor to approve their proposal that President Green and whoever else he choses from the American Federation of Labor officials negotiate with the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks "for the full admission to membership for all classes under their jurisdiction as granted by the American Federation of Labor." In the event negotiations should fail, the Negro freight handlers call upon the the American Federation of Labor to "take the necessary action to properly protect the welfare of that class of railway employes."

Only two Negro delegates attended the El Paso convention last year and none the American Federation of Labor Portland convention in 1923. No other Negro unionists are represented at the Atlantic City convention.

The four Negro freight handlers are staying in the pleasure city's north side, the district away from the oceanside which has long been claimed by whites. Negro workers are plentiful in Atlantic City, along the boardwalk, in hotels and restaurants, and colored nursemaids ride in the ever-present boardwalk wheel chair with their white wards and sometimes with their white mistresses. But when a white girl stops the colored delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention for an interview on the boardwalk the idle white population sitting on the piers or passing by, gape at the sight.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Increasing Classes Speeds Up Teachers Like Ford Factory

By exacting an increase of output from its teachers the Chicago board of education expects to save $300,000 this year in running its education plant. By increasing the average number of children in a class room from 48 to 50, the board gets more teaching per teacher for the same pay, just as Ford speeds up the production of automobiles by pushing more per hour thru his plant. Superintendent McAndrews also suggests "a neat trim uniform" for teachers.

Speeding-up is undermining the health of teachers to such an extent that group sickness and accident insurance is being advocated by the American Federation of Teachers as a protection to teacher welfare. "Despite the low pay," says F. G. Stecker, "the average city allows a maximum of only two weeks' pay on sick leave. The St. Paul Federation of Men Teachers has successfully worked its group insurance plan for four years. Teachers under 59 years are eligible without physical examination."

FURRIERS' UNION PLEDGE SUPPORT TO MINE STRIKE

To Give Financial and Moral Aid

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—At the last meeting of the joint board of the Furriers' Union in New York City, delegates representing Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, unanimously adopted the following resolution giving their moral and financial support to the strike of the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania:

"WHEREAS, 150,000 anthracite coal miners have been forced to strike in order to resist the efforts of the mine owners to reduce their wages and to lower their standard of life, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the New York Joint Board Furriers' Union, representing Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, pledge our moral and financial support to the miners in their present struggle and urge all organized labor to rally to the support of the mine workers and help them carry their struggle to a successful conclusion, be it further

"RESOLVED, That we urge the organised labor movement of the United States to cooperate with every effort to bring about unity of all labor, internationally, to resist the united efforts of the internationally organized capitalist class to force down the standard of life of all workers."

Workers Standard of Living Rises Rapidly in Bolshevik Russia

The Russian periodical Labor Statistics publishes the results of an enquiry held for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the revenue and expenditure of the Russia workers. The result of the enquiry showed that because of increased wages, expenditure had increased thruout in November, 1924, (the date of the enquiry) as compared with November, 1923. The increase amounts to 12-14 per cent in Kharkov and in the Don district, up to 40 per cent in Moscow, Leningrad and Vladimir.

The expenditure on foods, forms about 45% of the total expenditure in a working class household. Taking into consideration increased food prices there is an increase of 10-40% as compared with last year with respect to the quantity of food. As to the various food stuffs, a qualitative improvement in nourishment is noticeable. Whilst less bread and potatoes are consumed, the consumption of meat, fat and sugar goes up. The demand for clothes is from 20-25 per cent higher than last year, which is also a sign of the general improvement in the workers' living conditions.

As far as Moscow is concerned, the average revenue of a workers' family is about 100 gold rubles, and the average expenditure about 97 rubles.

Polish Terror Tortures Young Bielsk Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. Oct. 9.—The International Red Aid has received a telegram relating new crimes of the Polish "Defensive Organization."

Mass arrests of workers and peasants have taken place in the White Russian districts of Bielsk and Volkovisk. Up to the present over a thousand workers and peasants have been placed under arrest. Amongst them are thirteen-year-old children.

Lack Jails

In Bielsk the arrested are quartered in schools, hospitals etc., in consequence of the lack of room in the prisons.

Hundreds of the arrested have been subjected to inhuman tortures. Hands and feet are tied and the bare soles beaten with sticks. Electric current is run into the ear. Hot urine with salt is poured into mouths. Lighted cigarettes are thrust against lips, etc.

Populace Terrorized

The population of the town is terrorized by the shrieks of the prisoners and is leaving the town in masses. The police are forcing the prisoners with these tortures to make false oaths. The international proletariat must raise its voice energetically against the new crimes of the "defensive."

Soviet Museum Backs Expedition.

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—An archeological expedition of the Academy of History of Material Culture, headed by Professor Miller, has left for Krasnoday, to carry out excavations on the site of the ancient settlements which had once flourished on the river Kuban and its tributaries.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO NEEDLE WORKERS!

A special meeting of the Needle Trades Group of the T. U. E. L. will be held **SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, at 10 a. m. sharp.**

Comrade Ida Rothstein, national organizer of the Needle Trades T. U. E. L., is coming to this meeting to take up some very important matters with us and she will also report on the conditions of the needle trades in other cities.

Cancel every other appointment that you may have and come to this very important meeting.

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE FREIHEIT OFFICE, 3118 West Rooselevt Road.

NEEDLE TRADES GROUP.
TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

COOLIDGE IS CHALLENGED BY SHIPPING BOARD

Whole Struggle to Be Aired in Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9.—President Coolidge is floundering around in a maze of bewilderment regarding the crisis precipitated by the shipping board which openly defied him in the discharge of Admiral Leigh Palmer as president of the Emergency Fleet corporation. Totally incapable of formulating a personal opinion on anything involving brain power he awaits the "advice" of the watch-dogs of imperialism that act in Washington as his "close friends."

Unofficial sources are responsibility for the statement that the whole question will be presented to congress when it convenes in December in the form of a recommendation embodied in the president's address.

Hesitates to Act.

The issue is whether a commission created by congress may flout the wishes of the president as to governmental activities that are held to be within the executive power. Members of the shipping board contend that operation of the merchant marine is their exclusive jurisdiction and not within the power of the executive. Coolidge hesitates to act on the case because the legal status is in dispute in a similar case now before the United States supreme court involving the authority of the executive to discharge a postmaster without the consent of the senate. Possibly Coolidge's advisers believe that no action toward removing members of the shipping board should be taken until after the decision of the supreme court is handed down.

That preparations to take the controversy before congress is under way is indicated by the announcement that H. G. Dalton, of Cleveland, selected by the president to investigate the matter will return to Washington next week. His recommendations will be the basis of the recommendations to congress.

Board Still Defiant

In a notice sent to Elmer E. Crowley, the new president of the fleet corporation, the shipping board emphasized the fact that Crowley is solely responsible to the board and no other department of government. This defiant attitude presages a congressional fight that will reveal the whole history of the inner workings of this branch of the government, even to the extent of investigating the financial juggling that is an open secret in Washington.

Leningrad Soviet Opens New Library

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—A new library has been opened at Leningrad, containing 200,000 volumes, to be known as the Universal Library.

The library contains all the latest as well as the old fiction, and scientific books in all branches of knowledge.

The foreign literature section contains 50,000 volumes.

Lenin Institute Has Second Full Edition Lenin's Works Printed

MOSCOW, Oct. 9—The Lenin Institute is preparing a second complete edition of Lenin's works, as the first edition has been completely sold out.

In the Lenin archives were found numerous rare photographs, documents and other materials which will be utilized for the new edition.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS ELECTIONS IN YATCHEYKAS FOR COMING NOVEMBER CONVENTION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 9.—Elections are being held all over Russia with a view to the coming Russian Communist Party convention to be held in November. The Communist Party of Russia has upwards of three-quarters of a million members, including the "Lenin levy" of 200,000 members taken in since the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The Yatcheyka.

The Russian Communist Party is composed of units known as the yatcheyka (cell) or nuclei group as they would be called in America, consisting of all party members in one factory, village, regiment, state or business administration. Its numbers run from about seven or eight in a village up to 100 or more in the cities. In factories or elsewhere, where there are several hundred party members, there are several yacheykas, according to departments or employments, to prevent unwieldy size. Twice yearly each yacheykas elects a secretary and "buro" or committee.

Elect Delegates

During the elections previous to the R. C. P. convention, they simultaneously elect delegates to a large group of conferences preliminary to the annual party convention. Thus in the cities there are first the yacheyka units, then the sectional conference, then the city conference above that.

The Village Yacheyka

In the country there are village yacheyka and county conference, a larger group county conference, then a provincial conference and a larger group provincial conference—Ural region—or Caucasian conference—corresponding to the conference in large cities like Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa.

Free Discussion

The difference between the larger conferences and the unit or yacheykas is towfold—first, the yacheykas meet all the year around, and secretaries and committees are elected for six months only. The higher conferences meet once a year and elect secretaries and committees for the next twelve months. The election is by show of hands for a majority vote. The election is preceded by a wide discussion, during which complete freedom of speech and criticism is allowed, resolutions passed, etc.

But after the decisions of the convention, have been made all of the members must buckle down to work to do the tasks decided upon.

Bank Clerks Attempt to Organize Union

An attempt will soon be made by the Bank Clerks' Union to organize the bank clerks in Chicago.

At present the delegate of the Bank Clerks' Union is in Atlantic City in an attempt to have the American Federation of Labor go on record for organizing the bank clerks and place an organizer in the field. Another resolution to be introduced will call upon all union officials to demand that the clerks in the banks where union funds are deposited belong to the union.

At the State Federation of Labor meeting at Champaign, Illinois, a resolution was passed demanding that every union official bank only in those banks that employ union clerks.

TALLENTIRE SPEAKS AT REORGANIZATION MEET IN BALTIMORE SUNDAY

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—Norman Tallentire, district organizer, will speak at the party reorganization meeting to be held in Baltimore on Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m., at the Czecho-Slovakian Hall, Madison and Rose St. Every party member must attend without fail.

Anita Whitney Case of California Comes Before Supreme Court

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press Service)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—At the very hour when President Coolidge's Omaha speech demanding tolerance for minoritly opinion in this country was appearing on the streets of the national capital, the federal supreme court was listening to argument on the appeal of Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney from the sentence imposed on her by a California court for the crime of belonging to the minority group known in 1919 as the Communist Labor Party.

Her actual crime was her activity in raising and administering defense funds for the I. W. W. who were being sent to prison by hundreds upon mere proof of membership in that organization.

Official Terrorist Argues Case.

Argument for the accused was made by Walter H. Pollak of New York, and for the state of California by a deputy for U. S. Webb, attorney general of the state, who has had charge of the official terror against the "Wobblies" for ten years past.

The state dug up the old accusations against the I. W. W.—that by confession of members they stood convicted of burning crops, poisoning livestock, setting fire to forests and putting lime in the shoes of strikebreakers.

Stool Pigeon Testimony.

He did not mention the fact that these "confessions" were made by criminals of the Harry Orchard type who were used as profesional witnesses for the state in large numbers of cases, and whose membership in the I. W. W. was denied by the responsible officers of that body.

No case involving conviction of an I. W. W. member on the testimony of the red card in his pocket has yet come to the final tribunal in Washington.

International Labor Defense Ball

The New York section of the International Labor Defense is arranging a grand costume ball on Saturday, October 17, at the Lyceum, 86th St. and Third Ave., in order to riase funds for defense.

The need of funds for the defense of the class war prisoners is growing daily.

The International Labor Defense protects all victims of the class struggle, who are sent to the capitalist prisons. The organization has a large number of cases on hand—the number is still growing.

Hence, in addition to enjoying one of the finest balls that have ever been arranged—and there will be dancing and refreshments—every comrade will be doing a great service to the working class movement.

For further information apply to the secretary of the International Labor Defense, New York Section, Rose Baron, 799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

BERTRAM WOLFE
Director, Workers' School.

WORKERS' SCHOO
OPENS ENGLIS
CLASSES IN N. Y

To Aid Foreign-Bor in Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Englis
courses that the Workers' School o
fers this yoar assume special politic
importance because of the reorga
ization of the party. Party re-orga
ization means that every party me
ber must be able to speak, read a
write English. The abolition of th
foreign speaking comrades in shop n
clei and international branches whe
English will be the official langua
and where Russian, Lithuanian, Je
ish, Scandinavian, Italian and othe
foreign speaking members will fi
themselves together with America
workers who speak only Englis
means that the entire party mu
learn English or great numbers of i
members will be lost to the party a
to the class struggle in America.

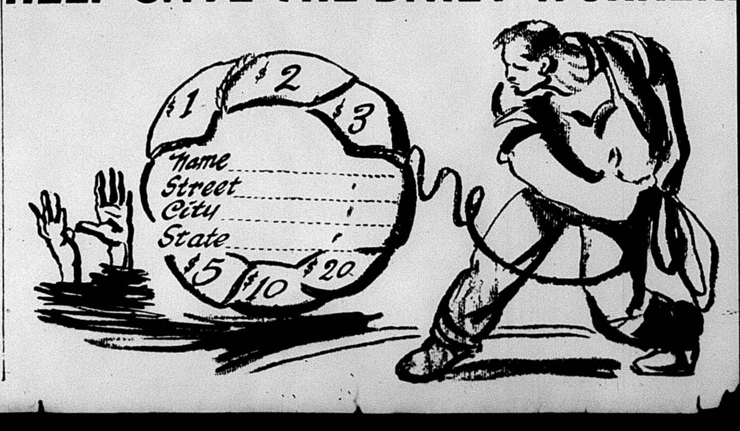
To meet this need, the Worker
School has prepared to offer any nu
ber of English courses on any and a
nights of the week in order to acco
odate all those who should and mu
be studying English during the ne
three months.

To Aid Comrades.

There will be courses in elementar
intermediate and advanced English
well as courses in composition a
workers correspondence. The el
mentary English will be two nigh
a week and other courses will be o
night a week. But to specially acco
odate the active, leading workers
the foreign federations who are
occupied with party work that the
cannot spare more than one night
week and yet need improvement
English, there will be one night
week of our elementary Englis
course with a distince political to
to its vocabulary, exercises, dictatio
etc., that is to say, that the subje
matter treated in this course will b
the subject matter which is necessa
for party life to be conducted in th
English language. A group of course
will begin the week of Oct. 19, inclu
ing elementary, intermediate and a
vanced English. A staff of twent
teachers has been prepared and
many courses will be started as th
registration warrants. The fee f
these courses, where they are give
one night a week will be $2.50 for
three months course and where tw
night a week $3.50 for a three month
course. Registration is now going o
in Room 34 of the Workers' School
108 East 14th St., N. Y. City. Furthe
information can be secured by writin
to Bert Wolfe, director of the Work
ers' School at the above address.

Every foreign-born worker wh
takes seriously the Bolshevization an
re-organization of the party, must im
prove his knowledge of English. No
is the time to begin before re-orga
ization has been completed.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!



FURRIERS' UNION BOARD PROTESTS SAKLATVALA BAN

Demand Admission of Communist

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The New York oint board of the Furriers' Union at s last meeting unanimously adopted he following resolution against the xclusion and demanding the admision of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communt member of the British house of ommons:

"Whereas, Secretary of State Kelogg has instructed the London conul general to revoke the visa granted o Sahpurji Saklatvala, a member of he English parliament representing he organied labor movement of that ountry at the interparliamentary unon at Washington, therefore be it

"Resolved by the New York joint oard of the Furriers' Union reprenting Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, that e vigorously protest the action of he secretary of state in excluding hapurji Saklatvala as an act hostile o the interests of the organized laor movement of the world, as an act f unauthorised and unjustifiable disrimination against the foreign-born orkers and as a high-handed atempt to limit the freedom of speech n the United States; and be it furher

"Resolved that we demand the imediate admission of Saklatvala into his country and the removal of all estrictions which may have been iniated by the secretary of state ithout the authority of congress gainst those seeking admission to his country; and be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this resotion be sent to the secretary of tate at Washington, D. C., and to e press.

Boston Checker Taxi Drivers Win Strike

(A Worker Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—Taxi drivrs in the employ of the Checker Taxicab Co. of Boston, who have been ut on strike since September 19, eturned to work Oct. 2, when the ompany granted to the workers an ncrease in wages of one dollar a day nd a nine-hour work day and fifty ents an hour for overtime.

The strike which was started on idnight Sept. 19, was originally eant as a protest against the comany because of the order to the drivrs to purchase uniforms and caps. Upon consultation they found they ere the lowest paid drivers in the ity of Boston and therefore, changed heir plans and demanded an increase n wages and a nine-hour day.

This is the second strike of taxi rivers in Boston and each strike was on. The first strike was when the rivers of the Premier Taxi company alked out on strike also for an inrease in wages and after a struggle hat lasted about three weeks, the en won the strike.

Cotton Production Increases in America

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Based on eports up to October 1 a probable ield of 152 pounds of lint cotton per cre for the United States and a toal production of 14,759,000 bales of 00 pounds gross, was forecasted by he crop reporting board of the deartment of agriculture.

The estimated yield per acre on ept. 16, was 143.5 pounds, while the nal estimated yield for 1924 was 57.4 pounds. The total cotton prouction last year was 13,627,936 bales.

DON'T FORGET
Hirsch's Restaurant
1603 CENTER AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Just Opened.
odern! Sanitary! Excellent Service!

TWELVE-HOUR DAY AND SUNDAY WORK FOR FORD WORKERS NOW THAT THE GOV'T DOES NOT FOOT HENRY'S BILLS

(By WORKER CORRESPONDENT)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—At the Ford plant, the world's richest corporation, the workers are going thru a sweating period being expected to work 12 hours a day even including Sunday for straight time. Everybody has read the advertisements and publicity articles in the capitalist papers about the improved Ford car. That car is the cause of all that sweat.

For 8-Hour Day When Govt. Paid.

This same Henry Ford, in 1819, during the war, was appointed by Woodrow Wilson as arbitrator in a wage dispute at Bridgeport, Conn., where he recommended a basic 8-hour day and time and a half for overtime. Ford paid time and a half overtime in his plant during the war only when the government footed the bill.

We older men well remember the booklet issued by this company some years ago. It ran something like this: "The Ford Motor company does not consider the making of cars its chief object, only primarily being interested in the making of men." Looking at the tired faces at quitting time one is struck by the hypocrisy of it all. Those faces more nearly suggest the "breaking of men."

A couple of years ago when business was slack the capitalist papers carried long articles to the effect that Ford would inaugurate a five-day week in his plant as one day of rest was insufficient for his workers (an admission that the men are overworked). But now when business is booming working his men overtime and Sunday does not seem to affect his conscience.

That Much Advertised Bonus.

When Ford wanted to squeeze out the minority stockholders he was very much interested in his employes and doled out the so-called bonus which act was heralded around the world a few years ago. Now, since he controls all the stock, it does not bother his conscience one iota when he receives $100,000,000 profit in one year with a little extra change of $400,000,000 in the banks.

Fellow workers! Let us ditch this cowardly Ford spirit of leaving our welfare to the tender mercies of Henry. Let us stand on our manly spirit and join the Auto Workers' or Machinists' Union.

Let us have something to say about our life and the products of our toil. Let us quit feeling like jelly fish, but let us feel the power that comes with organization.

Don't say, we can't buck the great Ford Motor Co. You read a few months ago what our foreign-born brothers in Copenhagen, Denmark, did. A worker accidentally upset some paint on a car body, he was laid off for the offense. Within an hour every worker at the plant quit work demanding his reinstatement. The Great Ford Motor Co. complied immediately with the demand, and all returned again to work.

That is the power of organization. United we stand, divided we fall. God knows we workers are falling fast in this great land of Rockefeller, Morgan and Ford.

Moscow Workers Get Higher than Prewar Standards of Wages

MOSCOW, Oct. 9—Taking the average wage of a worker in the last quarter of 1924 as 100, the average wage of metal workers in January, 1925, was 103.8 per cent, of chemical workers 107.5, of workers in the food industry, 110.3, in the tobacco industry 107.4, in the leather industry 110.5, in the printing trade 102.5, in the textile industry 100, the general average being 103.5 per cent.

As compared with pre-war wages, the situation is as follows: (in prewar rubles):

1913, 27.1; October, 1924, 32.71; November, 1924, 31.14 and January, 1923, 32.77.

Thus we find that on the Moscow average the pre-war wage has already been exceeded.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

TTENTION! ATTENTION!
MASS MEETING
Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are invited to attend this meeting, at which the latest evelopments and the settlement of the controversy in the . L. G. W. U. in New York will be explained.
To Be Held
Monday, October 12th, at 8 P. M.
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM (Small Hall)
Corner Ashland and Van Buren.
Speaker: IDA ROTHSTEIN, a member of the I. L. G. W. U. nd a representative of the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L.
All Needle Trades Workers are Invited to Come to this Meeting.
Under the Auspices of the Needle Trades' National Committee, T. U. E. L.
ADMISSION FREE.

ARREST MEXICAN UNION MAN; ALLEGE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CALLES

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—A member of the Railway Union, a conductor, is under arrest with two others—tho one escaped by leaping thru a car window on the way to this city—for a rumored "plot to kill President Calles."

Police state that they discovered the alleged plot in the state of Jalisco. Members of the group are reported to have formed what they call the "new army" composed of the enemies of the present government.

Right Wing Gangsters Break Up Big Meeting of Workmen's Circle

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9.—Right wing gangsters of the Workmen's Circle broke up a meeting called by the left wing action committee Saturday night. The right wingers were out in full force and showed from the start that they were going to break up the meeting.

The meeting held at the Labor Educational Alliance and the speaker was to be Duroskkin of New York, who was once a member of the executive committee of the Workmen's Circle but was made a member at large by the right wing machine.

The chairman of the meeting, a member of the left wing action committee, was introducing the speaker when the right wingers began to show their stuff. They wanted to know who this left wing action committee is, what right they had to call a meeting and their frump card was that the meeting should elect a chairman.

This was ridiculous since the majority of those present were not members of the left wing. Their main object was just to keep the speaker from starting.

Two Hours of Disruption

When the speaker, after the air was filled with argument for some two hours, tried to get on the platform, some right wing strong arms led by Sacks, grabbed hold of him.

Finally he got on the stage. But it was evident that no meeting could be held since it was almost midnight. The right wingers were afraid to hear what the speaker had to say. He was there to criticize the bureucratic officialdom of the Workmen's Circle.

The chairman then announced that this meeting (?) was over and that all left wingers who wanted to hear the speaker should go into another hall in the building.

And He Went Right Out Again

We had hardly gathered in this smaller hall when a few right wing sluggers began to break thru the door. One little right winger, Hurvitz, a boss painter and a little runt was the first thru the door but he went right out again by the collar.

We saw it was impossible to go on, so we left the building and went over to a member's house where the speaker gave a brief address, explained the situation and urged the left wingers to keep on the fight with added courage.

Best Members Are Left Wing

The most active members of the left wing action committee are old members in the Workmen's Circle and members of the Workers Party. The left wing action committee is going to strengthen itself here in Hartford so the next time the right winger sluggers who try their stuff, will get back their own medicine. On with the fight, brothers, to take the Workmen's Circle out of the hands of strikebreaking petty bourgeois.

"Passing the Buck" Favorite Pastime in Washington Meet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Suggestions made by delegates to the interparliamentary union's conference that the Washington government again take leadership in promoting a reduction of world armaments were answered by Representative Theodore Burton of Ohio.

Referring to the desire for a new limitation of armaments conference, Mr. Burton said "various propositions looking toward the same ideal are being considered in various European conferences and it would be an intrusion for our president to ask for a conference in Washington now."

DEPT. OF NAVY GUILTY IN CRASH OF SHENANDOAH

Commander's Widow Exposes Political Trick

(Continued from page 1)

by the navy department. This revelation fell like a bombshell upon the court of inquiry which has obviously been trying to whitewash the navy department and was received by them in dead silence. The board's surprise was, in fact, so great that its members conferred in whispers for ten minutes before they resumed the inquiry.

Terrorism Didn't Work.

This revelation is in flat contradiction to the statements alleged to have been made by Mrs. Lansdowne repudiating similar expressions made the morning after the disaster.

It developed today that agents of the navy department tried to take advantage of the widow in the first hours of her grief in order to terrorize her into refraining from exposing the political trickery of the Coolidge administration that cyncally sacrificed the lives of members of the navy in order to increase its political prestige among the voters of the Middle West.

Wilbur is Silent.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur maintains silence regarding this latest assault upon his department, while democratic congressmen in Washington are gathering every scrap of material available on the disaster in order to launch an investigation of the recent series of naval disasters, the latest of which was the sinking of the submarine S-51, in which all but three of the crew perished like rats in a trap.

Brands Wilbur Liar.

The name of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur was brought into the investigation by Mrs. Lansdowne who testified as follows:

"Secretary Wilbur was quoted in the press as saying that my husband had made no protest against going at this time, and one of my principal reasons for appearing before this court is to emphasize the fact that my statement has been substantiated by official correspondence read into the court record.

"The main points in this correspondence as I see them are all embodied in a letter to my husband from the chief of naval operations, dated Aug. 12, 1925, in which the recommendations of my husband are disapproved as follows:

Had to Fly Over Fairs.

"1. Recommended that the flight be made at the end of the second week in September. Disapproved, because state fairs occur during first week of month and must be flown over as scheduled.

"2. Recommendation that a trial flight be made first to Detroit to test out the new mooring mast there before making the long swing around over the state fairs. Disapproved, because its necessity was not apparent to the department in spite of the definite reasons for the recommendation given as follows in a letter from my husband to the chief of naval operations, Aug. 4, 1925:

Feared Possible Defects.

"'In view of the fact that the success of carrying out this proposed itinerary and schedule necessitates landing at the Detroit mooring mast it is recommended that the Shenandoah make a trip to Detroit during the last week in August to test out the functioning of this mast. It is pointed out that this mast is of a new type. Thus in case of failure to function properly of either the mast or gear the Shenandoah could carry sufficient fuel to safely return to Lakehurst, and any defects or deficiencies be remedied prior to the middle western flight.'"

Production Increases in Russ Factories

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—For the period June-October 1924, the daily production of a worker amounted on an average to 7,07 roubles, in October 1924, it went up to 7,20 roubles, in November to 7,60 roubles, in December to 7,66 roubles, whilst in January 1925 it amounted already to 7.87 roubles.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

JAPANESE WORKERS' UNION SENDS PROTEST AGAINST SAKLATVALA EXCLUSION TO JAP DELEGATES

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Japanese Workers' Union of New York City composed of over 200 Japanese workers employed in various trades, at their last meeting passed a resolution to be sent to the Japanese delegation attending the interparliamentary union congress.

In the following resolution, sent by telegram to the delegation, the Japanese workers score the attempt of Secretary of State Kellogg to exclude the Communist member of the British house of commons, Shapurji Saklatvala, for a speech in which Saklatvala defended the workers of all lands against the exploitation of the imperialist powers:

Resolution.

"Japanese Delegates,
"Interpaliamentary Union Congress,
"Washington, D. C.

"Exclusion of Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament of England from your congress, because of revolutionary statements in behalf of enslaved Hindus, is nothing but a display of dirty capitalistic policy.

"Time after time the people of England endorsed the Communistic views of Saklatvala thereby he enjoys the privileges in the glorious English parliament.

"However, there is a tendency among some English representatives to willingly and shamelessly dishonor the English empire by accepting the exclusion handed down. Incidentally they brand themselves as the staunch supporters of capitalist class whether consciously or unconsciously.

"As one of the Asiatic nations, Japan, especially the Japanese working class, has nothing in common with the English ruling class policy of enslaving India. On the contrary, she is predestined to stand by the Hindus' cry for justice and self-determination.

"The Saklatvala case is the acid test of your political views—whether you are with the ever aggrandizing international capitalistic plunderers or have you the heart to side with the down-trodden people of Asia.

"Your honor as the representatives of the Japanese people demands you pay profound attention to the Shapurji Saklatvala case. Please, remember you are sitting in the very place christened after the avowed revolutionist against English imperialism.

"Y. NISHIMURA,
"Secretary Japanese Workers' Union of New York."

Labor Defense Grand Ball Coming Soon in Chicago; Jot Date Down

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—The Chicago local committee of I. L. D. is busy with plans for increasing the membership, getting more collective affiliations of workers' organizations, raising special pledged sums for the Zeigler defense and preparing extra attractions for the grand ball and dance to be held October 24 at the new Temple Hall on Van Buren and Marshfield for the benefit of the defense. Tickets, pluggers, etc., are being widely distributed. The admission price—in advance—is only 50c and includes wardrobe.

Branches Are Active.

Reports made at the last meeting of delegates from branches were very encouraging. Most branches had substantially increased their membership since organizing a month or two ago and were arranging special meetings. The Bulgarian branch has done very well. It started with 19 members and has already held two mass meetings, one of which was attended by over 100 Bulgarian workers, one-third of the entire Bulgarian population of Chicago. It now has 20 members.

Slovak Workers Society No. 16 (250 members) and Machinists' Union No. 337 (400 members) have recently affiliated to the Chicago I. L. D.

The work here is getting up steam.

Rival Imperialisms Leave One Little Question to Hague

THE HAGUE, Oct. 9.—The rival interests of two imperialisms over a little island in the eastern Racific is the subject of the Hague tribunal's mediation to settle the dispute between the United States and Holland as to which owns the island of Las Palmas, half way between the Philippines and the Dutch Archipelago. Both governments have agreed to leave decision in the matter to Max Huber, a citizen of Switzerland who is acting as president of the rather ignored "international court of justice" at the Hague.

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Peasant Taxes Fall to Quarter Prewar Taxation in Russia

The deputy chairman of the council of people's commissaries, Comrade Tsurlupa, has given some interesting figures on the burden of taxation of the peasantry in Soviet Russia in his report at the last party conference of the Russian Communist Party. Before the war direct taxes amounted to 1.80 rubles per head, whilst indirect taxes to 4.5 rubles per head. In addition there were payments to the peasant bank, etc., amounting to 4.01 rubles. Thus the total burden of taxation previous to the war was 10.37 rubles per head.

Taxes Fall.

After the revolution the burden of taxation approximated this sum only in one year, the year 1920-21. It amounted at that time to 10.30 rubles per head. In the following years there was a steady lowering of the burden of taxation: in the year 1921-22, it amounts to 6.11 rubles; in 1922-23, 3.98 rubles; in 1924-25, 3.96 rubles per head.

In the coming budget year the burden of taxation consisting of the proposed indirect taxes and the general agricultural tax will be only 2.77 rubles per head. Putting the general amount of direct and indirect taxes in the year 1912 at 100, the situation in the years 1920-21 is as follows:

1920-21, 100; 1921-22, 60; 1922-23, 48; 1923-24, 37; 1924-25, 42; 1925-26, 27.

The peasant taxes, direct and indirect, will amount during the current year to about 44 per cent of the prewar taxes, and the general burden of taxation of the peasantry will be only a quarter of pre-war taxation. But it must be taken into consideration that the purchasing capacity of the ruble is much smaller than before the war.

The direct taxation of the peasantry will be only a quarter of pre-war taxation. But it must be taken into consideration that the purchasing capacity of the ruble is much smaller than befor ethe war.

The direct taxation of the peasantry thru the general agricultural tax has been reduced in this current budget year from 470 million rubles to 300 million rubles, that is to say, by about 40 per cent.

Philadelphia, Notice!
Weber Printing Co.
350 N. FIFTH STREET,

FIND COLOR LINE AIDS BOLSHEVISM SAY IMPERIALISTS

British Missionaries Make Discovery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Some imperialists are discovering that the oppressed races and their colonial countries are inspired by the fairness and equality with which they are treated by Soviet Russia. This is admitted by no one less than Viscount Willingdon, expert on Indian affairs and ex-governor of Bombay and Madras.

The honorable viscount observed in a speech given to a church congress that the world war between christian nations, in which some 10,000,000 were slain on the battle field, had not convinced the colored races that the white man's system of social government was flawless and his moral life higher. Quite on the contrary, and the viscount went on:

"I am convinced that the white races must realize the necessity of treating all colored men in a spirit of absolute equality giving up their attitude of color superiority."

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1900 25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION 1925
of the SINGING SECTION of Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs-Verein "Fortschritt"
Sunday, October 18, 1925, at 4 o'clock sharp
at Northside Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.
Tickets, in advance, 50 cents—at the door, 75 cents.

Help Free the Political Prisoners!
Grand Costume Ball
given by the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
at THE LYCEUM,
86th Street and Third Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
Saturday Evening, October 17th
Jazz and Classic Orchestra Costume Prizes
Special Entertainment Features
Tickets of Admission 75 Cents
For sale at Freiheit office, Novy Mir, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and 108 E. 14th St.

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Third Annual Youth Ball
TONIGHT---OCT. 10
ROOSEVELT HALL, 3437 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Music by I. Letchinger's Excellent Jazz Orchestra—the Mid-West Syncopators.
REFRESHMENTS OF THE BEST KIND.
DANCING UNTIL 1 A. M.
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Fascisti on Rampage

Incensed at the growing opposition to the fascist regime in Italy, Mussolini's blackshirt hordes that waded to power thru rivers of blood are demonstrating their determination to retain that power by a veritable saturnalia of murder, rapine, incendiarism and looting.

Dispatches from London reveal the fact that the outbreak against the free masons in Florence over the week-end, meager reports of which were received by telegraph at the time, was a piece of vandalism seldom surpassed even by that government of assassination.

Free masonry in Italy has taken up the struggle of the petty bourgeoisie against the increased burden of taxation imposed upon that class to maintain the fascist power. In the punitive expedition against this class in Florence their houses were entered and leaders of the society murdered in cold blood, stores large and small were pillaged and burned to the ground, while fascist bands held off the firemen that tried to stop the conflagrations.

Simultaneously with this outbreak, the grand council of the fascisti, meeting in secret session in Rome, framed "constitutional changes" giving the government complete control over every phase of economic and political life. If carried into effect this change means the death knell of the labor movement in Italy. Under its terms only fascist unions are recognized and the shop committees that have arisen in heavy industry—to a considerable extent under Communist influence—are to be disbanded and replaced by fascist hooligans.

In an effort forcibly to conscript the working class of the nation under the banner of fascism a provision of the new code creates a compulsory arbitration board for industry and labor, to be selected by the fascist government, and makes striking a crime punishable by death.

This attack upon both the proletariat and certain elements of the petty bourgeoisie will react favorably for the revolutionary movement. The pillaging of the homes and stores of the small shopkeepers will result in aligning many of that class on the side of the proletarian struggle and will neutralize other sections, as that class can never, in any country at this stage of development, lead an independent political existence.

Thus arises a situation in Italy that conjures up the words of Karl Mark:

> "On the eve of each general reconstruction of society, the last word of social science will every be:
>
> "'Combat or death. Bloody struggle or extinction. It is thus that the question is irresitibly put.'"

There is but one reply possible to a threat to punish striking by death and that is insurrection. At one blow the fascist government has placed that question on the order of the day.

Thruout the years of black reaction the vanguard of the working class—the Communist Party of Italy—has slowly and painfully struggled to maintain its existence. The long struggle has steeled it so that it will know how to meet this new menace by rallying the bleeding and battered masses of Italy to the revolutionary standard and sweeping from power in a mighty upheaval the Mussolini government.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

Five Months of China's Struggle

The manner in which the Chinese people have united to discredit completely the fake international conference to consider the shooting of Shanghai students and strikers is further proof of the ability of the Chinese for concerted action.

The press is practically a unit against the conference, the unions, the students and the smaller Chinese commercial elements, General Feng and the well-known legislator Tang Shoayi, all have issued statements denouncing it. A huge demonstration in front of the hall where the conference is in session has taken place and the correspondents of the American capitalist press take a very gloomy view of the situation.

The strategy of Great Britain was to give the conference an international character and thus conceal the leading part played by British interests in the Shanghai outrages. Her pressure for joint action was so strong that the American government yielded and, much to the joy of the advanced section of the Chinese liberation movement, has practically destroyed the myth that it was a friend of the people. The correspondent of the *New York Times* cables as follows:

> My opinion is that the inquiry was a mistake, especially from the viewpoint of American policy and may possibly cause embarrassment later. It is believed here that Washington was drawn in by Downing Street, which, it is said, is trying to improve the British position in China by relieving pressure against them exclusively by giving all moves the color of international action.

This statement is all the more significant as the *Times* is the bearer of the "mother country" tradition in the United States.

The Shanghai strike and the rise of the national liberation movement that followed it has thus accomplished two highly important things:

1. It has made a definite cleavage between Britain and the United States in China.

2. It has resulted in American imperialism being exposed as another one of the robber groups.

There are remarkable advances in the period from May to October. In addition, the Chinese labor movement has established itself firmly, the national liberation movement is more than ever based on the workers and peasants and the membership of the Chinese Communist Party has tripled.

The wave of revolution in the Far East has not subsided but has changed into a powerful ground swell which will sweep imperialism on to the rocks with a force that will shatter it.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

The German-Spanish Trade Agreement

By ARTHUR ROSENBERG (Berlin).

SHORTLY before Whitsuntide, the German reichstag agreed to accept the Spanish trade agreement after a tumultuous evening session at which the fate of the Luther government was at stake.

The German-Spanish trade relations were limited even before the war to Spain supplying Germany with colonial fruits and wine, and receiving German industrial goods in return. The world war and the economic confusion which followed, had led to the German-Spanish trade relations being almost completely broken off. Not until the summer of 1924 did the German and Spanish governments conclude a provisional trade agreement which was still awaiting confirmation by the German reichstag. The confirmation of this trade agreement, which was already in force was the subject round which the parliamentary conflict was waged.

THE trade agreement was concluded in such a form, that Spain carried all its points, while the German bourgeoisie had to yield all along the line. Spain forced the concession that Spanish wines and colonial fruits were to be imported into Germany at a ridiculously low customs duty. This was of course, a death blow to the German vine-growers. There are in Germany some hundreds of thousands of small vine-growers, especially in Wurttemburg and on the Rhine, who gain their precarious living under very difficult circumstances. For these vine-growers the wholesale import of cheap southern wines is nothing less than a catastrophe. Politically these vine-growers have up to now belonged to the right parties almost without exception: to the German national party and the right wing of the center. By the Spanish trade agreement, the German bourgeoisie has now sacrificed these vine-growers in order to drive a good industrial bargain.

Besides this, German industrial goods are dealt with very unfavorably in the Spanish trade agreement. The German industrialists did not succeed in obtaining the most favored nation terms; on the contrary, with regard to the most important German export goods such as coal, iron and steel good, machinery, locomotives, dyes and chemicals, English and French goods have in Spain a preferential tariff as compared with Germany. The Spanish duties are also in themselves very high.

GERMAN indsutry however had its good reasons for concluding the trade agreement with Spain and for promoting this treaty with such lively interest. German big industry is trying to regain the world markets thru wild protectionism. The object is to seclude the home market by high tariff walls and to exploit the native German consumers by exorbitant prices, and in this way to gain the strength to enter the world market with quite cheap, ruinously low competitive prices.

Thus the Spanish trade agreement represents on the part of Germany a dumping speculation of the worst sort.

In this situation, the Communist Party of Germany had no alternative as to the attitude it should take. The C. P. of Germany violently opposes every customs duty which increases the price of goods for the consumption of the masses. Wine however is in Germany no staple article of food of the people, but a luxury. The working class which, with the exception of only a few districts in Germany drinks no wine at all, has no direct interest as to how the price of wine are determined. For this reason it was a self-understood duty of the C. P. of Germany to stand up for the poor vine-growers who are about to be ruined by the Spanish trade agreement. Another reason why the C. P. of Germany felt compelled to reject the Spanish trade agreement, was that it is, without exception, opposed to the whole economic system which is based on high protective tariffs, undercutting and increasing the price of goods for the German consumers.

The Spanish trade agreement was a cause of great embarrassment to the ruling parties of the right in Germany. The acceptance of the commercial treaty would of necessity call forth great embitterment among the vine-growers and the small peasantry as a whole. The German nationalists were in danger of losing their reputation as the party of agriculture. There were thus violent conflicts within the bourgeois parties between the industrial and the peasant interests. The trade agreement was rejected with a large majority even when put to the vote of the reichstag committee for trade agreements. Meanwhile however an intense counter-pressure set in on the part of the large bourgeoisie, and the Luther government threatened to resign if the German nationalists refused to accept the treaty.

WHAT then was the attitude of the S. P. of Germany? This so-called labor party behaved in its usual pitiable manner. As the faithful agent of the German large bourgeoisie, it declared that in this case it was in favor of the Spanish commercial treaty, but would only vote for it if the government parties did so. The German nationalists were not however allowed to get unpopular laws passed by the aid of the S. P. of Germany and to delight simultaneously in the joys of power and the joys of the opposition.

The situation was in every deed an embarrassing one for the Luther government. For, had the reichstag repudiated the Spanish trade agreement the Luther government would no longer have been in a position to conclude any treaties whatever with foreign states, since no one would have regarded the signatures of Herr Luther and Herr Stresemann as quite valid.

The day awaited with such anxious suspense arrived, the day when the question was to be decided by the reichstag in full session. The government parties made a declaration in common which, in tortuous language, expressed their agreement with the trade agreement. At the same time however, it was announced that a certain minority from the government parties would reject the agreement. The democrats, as a pro-capitalist party, declared themselves in favor of the agreement. Hilferding made an unprecedented speech on behalf of the S. P. of Germany. He gave a very detailed theoretical exposition of the present economic situation in Germany, he raved against the anticipated corn tariff, he emphasized that the German big bouregoisie had the intention of procuring for itself a special cartel profit thru its tariff and trade policy—and then he spoke in favor of the Spanish trade agreement under discussion, declaring however, that the S. P. of Germany would only accept the treaty if the government parties agreed to it.

THE Communist speakers pointed out the unprecedented contradiction which this attitude of the S. P. of Germany involved. The S. P. of Germany had dared to inveigh in theory against the cartel profit, and in practice it stood up for a trade agreement which simply embodied the efforts to obtain a cartel profit. The S. P. of Germany showed itself once more in this question to be the enemy of the workers and small peasants and the helpmate of German heavy industry.

The first voting took place. Almost 100 deputies voted against it, the Communists, the nationalists and those of the government majority who represented the rural districts. Another hundred abstained from voting; these were the courageous social democrats. The government majority for the treaty was not quite two hundred. Thus the Luther government was, in this decisive question, in the minority.

THIS made it evident that even in this reichstag, a majority of workers and peasants would be possible if those deputies who were elected as representatives of the proletariat and the small peasantry, would seriously act in the spirit of their constituents. But the social democrats are in reality no representatives of the workers, but agents of large capital, and the German nationalist agrarians are only friends of the small peasants in demagogic agitation, never however are they prepared to fight for the small peasantry their party friends, the great industrialists.

This mental attitude of the opponents of the government made it possible for Luther and Stresemann to achieve their object in spite of all difficulties. When the decisive final voting took place, the S. P. of Germany left the hall, and the government parties, holding in check those of their members who were in opposition, passed the bill.

The international proletariat ought however to be informed that the blac white red Luther government whic is supposed to be so hated by th S. P. of Germany, was, in a seriou crisis, saved by the social democrats for, had the S. P. of Germany openl voted against the agreement and in sisted upon a division, many a bou geois deputy, representing a rural di trict would have thought twice as t how he should cast his vote. No on can say whether in these circum stances Luther and Stresemann woul have managed to hold their majority The Spanish trade agreement thu showed the actual grouping of classe in Germany: the S. P. of German with the bourgeois parties on the sid of capital, and the C. P. of German representing the interests of the workers and peasants.

THE battle waged round the Spanis trade agreement was, for the Ge man government majority, the pre ude to more serious things which ar in course of preparation. The rulin black white red bourgeoisie of Ge many will be compelled to drop on by one its national slogans of frien ship for the middle classes and frien ship for the peasantry. The disillu sioned middle classes and the workers with confused nationalist idea will oppose the system of Luther an Hindenburg with correspondingly in creasing vigor. Social democracy o the other hand will be forced in ever crisis of the kind to abandon its pr tended fight against reaction and t take its stands openly for the so called reaction, for the black whi red capitalist government. This als will contribute to a clearing up of th situation.

The German-Spanish trade agre ment has once more given the Communist Party the opportunity of figh ing on the side of the poor peasantr against the coalition of the capitalists and the leaders of the Socialis Party of Germany, in a question o great significance for the small pea antry of Germany. In spite of a stabilisation of tho currency, presen day Germany is pregnant with s many difficulties for the ruling clas with so many possibilities of a crisi that a clever, clear sighted and ene getic Communist policy might be su cessful.

LEFT WING RESOLUTIONS NOW BEFORE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

The left wing in the convention has introduced several resolutions, which are still in the hands of the committee on resolutions, but whose fate may be understood in advance by looking over the committee, which is composed of James Duncan, Matthew Woll, C. W. Perkins, B. A. Larger, A. A. Myrup, J. A. Franklin, John L. Lewis, Thomas L. Hughes, Dave Evans, P. J. Morrin, C. J. Lambert, John Coefield, James M. Lynch, Joe Weber and Wm. B. Fitzgerald.

Because of the visit and speech of A. A. Purcell, of Great Britain, the resolution on world trade union unity is in the foreground. After recounting the reasons for unity, it states:

World Trade Union Unity.

"Resolved that the American Federation of Labor pledges its support to the Anglo-Russian unity committee in its efforts to convoke a world conference of trade unions of every country for the purpose of establishing unity of the international trade union movement."

Another important resolution cites the overwhelming reasons for amalgamation of the craft unions and declares:

Amalgamation.

"Resolved that the officials of the American Federation of Labor are herewith instructed to call a series of conferences of representatives of the various unions in the respective industries for the purpose of launching movements to amalgamate these unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover an industry."

The resolution which clashes with the fake "non-parisan" political policy of the A. F. of L. officialdom is that favoring a labor party, which concludes with the following:

For a Labor Party.

"Resolved that the American Federation of Labor herewith favors the formation of a labor party based upon the trade unions and including as affiliated sections all other political organizations of a working class nature upon a local, state and national basis; and be it further resolved, that the executive council of the A. F. of L. stands instructed to work out plans for the formation of such a party."

That the A. F. of L. bureaucrats cannot dodge the issue raised by Soviet Russia's existence for eight years, is seen in a resolution on the subject of recognition, which provides:

Russian Recognition.

"Resolved that the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled declares itself in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia, and for the establishment of full diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and that country."

Nor is the fight being waged by the Trade Union Educational League thruout the country, to defeat the beguilements of those trade union officials that have widely propagandized the union membership for class collaboration schemes, not without an echo here in the form of a resolution which concludes:

Opposing Class Co-Operation.

"Resolved that the A. F. of L. convention repudiates the whole program of class collaboration, as exemplified by the "B. I. O. Plan," labor banking, etc., and declares in favor of a militant policy of struggle against the employers."

To carry out this policy the resolution urges amalgamation and organization of the unorganized. The latter, however, is presented in a separate resolution which calls upon all affiliated organizations to launch an immediate campaign, to be initiated and supervised by a conference among the convention heads of the various international unions, and that central bodies and locals be instructed "to immediately establish active organization committees and start at once a vigorous campaign of organizing the unorganized."

The matter of the discrimination against the Negro workers, both in the unions and socially, is presented to the highest body of the A. F. of L. in a lengthy resolution which, after reciting the reasons why the interests of the white workers and the Negro workers are identical, states:

For Unionization of Negro Labor.

"Be it resolved: That the American Federation of Labor in its 45th annual convention assembled does hereby declare that any constitutional provision, rule or practice, whether of official policy or by tacit custom, by which workers are excluded from trade unions because of race or color, is contrary and antagonistic to the principles of and constitution of the American Federation of Labor and to the interests of the masses of workers."

After providing the various organizational steps to make the spirit of the resolution effective, it closes:

Fight for Social Equality.

"Resolved that the most effective and sincere manner by which the A. F. of L. can ensure a response to its efforts to organize Negro workers, is to take up in an aggressive and wholehearted manner the cause and defense of the Negro against legal and social discrimination and abuses, such as lynching, segregation, disfanchisement, etc.

* * *

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9—The American Federation of Labor in convention here today went on record as favoring greater ease in amending the United States constitution, and urged an amendment empowering congress and the various states to levy and collect taxes on securities that are now tax-exempt.

The recommendation, which was adopted, read "instead of making it more difficult to amend the constitution, it should be made easier, and this federation will oppose all legislation making such amendment more difficult."

Another recommendation adopted was that a model bill affecting the question of convict labor be prepared and submitted to the legislatures of all states "so that injurious competition between free labor and convict labor will be prevented and yet permit convicts to be employed with compensation."

The convention also went on record in opposing Sunday "blue laws," which were declared to "interfere with personal liberty, depriving the people of their right to spend Sunday as they please."

Two Clothing Workers Slugged and Arrested by Joint Board Heads

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 9.—Sam Robschinsky and Louis Nelson, members of Local 5 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who were arrested Sept. 7, were today fined $20 or five days in jail.

The arrest of Robschinsky and Nelson took place at a meeting called by Hillman's appointed executive board, which was held at the Amalgamated Temple, Brooklyn. These two workers together with others were set upon and badly beaten up by the hired thugs of Hillman. They were badly beaten that they had to be attended to for their bruises by the ambulance surgeons that were called.

They were then taken to the police station where charges of "disorderly conduct" were preferred against them.

In court they were held in $1.500 bail each. The presiding judge would accept nothing but cash, altho property was offered. The case was postponed four times.

This morning when the case was called again, Abraham Miller, sec'y.-treasurer of the New York joint board and also general executive board member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Secretary Sam Levy testified against the defendants.

The meeting which the two workers attended, was a general local membership meeting held for the nomination of officials of the New York joint board. All members of Local No. 5 were excluded from the meeting. Only gangsters claiming to belong to that union and that were known to the joint board were admitted.

Union Membership Increases in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—On January 1, 1925, there were 931,105 members in the trade unions of Moscow and the Moscow gubernia, as compared with 910,098 members in the previous year. This means an increase of 2.3%.

The trade unions have established 436 clubs in the Moscow gubernia, 2,580 lectures and 440 excursions have been organized. There were 451 sports circles, with a membership of 35,258.

WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES TO APPEAR ON NEW YORK MUNICIPAL BALLOT IN NOVEMBER ELECTIO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Workers Party candidates are on the ballo By the securing of 8,500 signatures in working class sections of the city, full city ticket as well as many local candidates were put on the ballot. Gre interest was aroused in the working class quarters of New York not onl for the Workers Party ticket as such, but for the emphasis placed by th party for a united labor ticket as well.

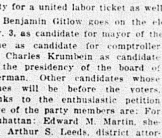
Benjamin Gitlow goes on the election ballot to be voted on Tuesda Nov. 3, as candidate for mayor of the city of New York; William W. Wei stone as candidate for comptroller and Charles Krumbein as candidate for the presidency of the board of alderman. Other candidates whose names will be before the voters, thanks to the enthusiastic petition drive of the party members are: For Manhattan: Edward M. Martin, sheriff; Arthur S. Leeds, district attorney; Frank J. Van Praet, county clerk; Rose Pastor Stokes, registrar; Alexander Trachtenberg, borough president; Rebecca Grecht, 8th aldermatic district; Moissaye J. Olgin, 17th aldermatic district; Carl Brodsky, 8th aldermatic district; Julius Codkind, 17th aldermatic district.

For the Bronx: Leo Hofbauer, sheriff; Bette Robbins, district attorney; Abe Epstein, county clerk; Noah London, registrar; Joseph Manley, borough president; Elias Marks, 4th aldermatic district; Charles Zimmerman, 5th aldermatic district; Sam Darcy, 7th aldermatic district; Joseph Boruchowitz, 25th aldermatic district; Aaron Gross, 29th aldermatic district.

For Brooklyn: Morris Rosen, sheriff; Margaret Undjus, registrar; Edward Lindgren, borough president; Samuel Nesin, 14th aldermatic district; Bertram D. Wolfe, 23rd aldermatic district; John D. Masso, 35th aldermatic district; Boris Lipshitz, 50th aldermatic district.

The Workers Party, it is hoped, will not have to spend so much energy to the collection of signatures for putting its candidates on the ballots in New York many more times.

Next year, in the gubarnatorial election, the party needs to secure only 25,000 votes in the entire state in order to be permanently recognized as a "Regular Party" and to go on the ballot automatically. Until such time, however, it will be considered as an independent nominating group and will have to make one more petition drive next year for governor.



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Housewives Learning Means to Aid Family in Class Struggl

(By Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 9.—Th women of New York are helping the husbands picket when they are o strike and intercepting scabs at the homes and raising hell with them. Bu what's the use of getting their hu bands a raise in wages when the co of living skyrockets immediately af erwards?

So they hit upon a good scheme t keep prices down. Up to last wee the price of eggs was so high that workingman's family could not loo upon a fresh egg, let alone eat on So the wives of the workers up the Bronx and in Lower Manhatta got together thru their organizatio and decided to boycott all eggs unt the prices come down within reac of their pocketbooks so that th workers' families would not have t eat continually morgue eggs.

According to an official stateme from the United States bureau o agriculture, there were in cold stora on September 25, 1925, 8,947,000 cas of eggs. Yet these eggs are selling this city at prices that range from per dozen to $1.10 per dozen. Man dealers are selling cold storage eg at $1.25 per dozen.

Agricultural Student Roster Reveals More City Than Farm Boy

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 9.—Enrollmen of new men in the college of agr culture at the University of Illino shows an increase of more than 25 compared with a year ago, and the total registration a slight increa over a year ago. This is the first tim an increase has been shown in s years.

Supporting the theory that the farmer raises his son to become a lawyer, and the lawyer raises his son to become a farmer, Dean Mumfor says not many students from the far take up agriculture.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and giv it (the DAILY WORKER not the lunch) to your shop mate.

THE FILM ACTIVITY OF THE I. W. A.

ARTICLE V.

IN the field of film propaganda the I. W. A. has been a trail blazer. On the one hand it sought thru special I. W. A. films that showed its work, activity and undertakings, to build up its own organization; and on the other to further the ideas of the revolutionary international working class movement, and particularly of Soviet Russia, thru the medium of general proletarian motion pictures.

The first two films produced by the I. W. A., "Down the Volga" and "Famine in Soviet Russia," were taken in Russia in the fall of 1921 and shown the following year before millions of workers all thru Europe and North America and Argentina. These films showed that as the result of the drought of 1921, a terrible crop failure caused widespread famine along the Volga and in other Russian districts; it showed the relief measures taken by the Soviet government and by foreign relief organizations. Our experiences and successes determined us to continue in this field of work. In 1922, 1923 and 1924 the I. W. A. showed a whole series of additional films of revolutionary-proletarian content thruout the various countries. Since 1923 the I. W. A. has gone into production itself, and made connections with the highly artistic production group "Russ" in Moscow, from whose studio came the world-famous "Polikushka," starring Ivan Moskvin.

ASIDE from the I. W. A. the principal effort at proletarian film production in Russia is made by "Proletkino." But unfortunately its products have thus far found little way to the other countries. (Note: "Kombrig Ivanow," shown in America as "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," was made by Proletkino.) Since 1922 the I. W. A. headquarters in Berlin, thru the establishment of a special film division, has sought to systematically supply the entire world with proletarian films. We have met with partial success. Thru the efforts of the I. W. A. we have succeeded to show films in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Bulgaria, United States, Canada, Argentine, Australia, South Africa, Japan and Russia. Of the films brought to the screen by the I. W. A. we can list the following:

1. **Famine in Russia,** taken in 1921, and used mainly in winning support for the relief campaign against the Russian famine.

2. **Down the Volga,** taken for the same purpose, but which already showed the alleviation of the needs as a result of relief activity, and the resumption of economic improvement among the peasants and workers.

3. **The Congress of the Eastern Peoples,** a short film showing the thrilling demonstration of eastern peoples in Baku in 1921.

4. **The Third Congress of the Comintern,** containing the best photos of Lenin speaking.

5. **Five Years of Soviet Russia,** a cross-cut of the political, economic, military and cultural life of Russia in 1922.

6. **Russia Through the Shadows,** a feature film concerning the life of Russia during 1923, which secured a tremendous reception particularly in the United States and awakened a spirited sympathy for Russia.

7. **Mother and Child in Soviet Russia,** a gripping film which shows the care given children and young mothers.

8. **The Red Army.** Pictures of the creation and development of the Red Army of Soviet Russia and its various subdivisions, cavalry, artillery, infantry; the political teaching in its clubs, the struggle against illiteracy.

9. **Children's Homes and Care in Soviet Russia,** a film showing the care given by the Soviet state to the war and famine orphans of fallen workers and peasants.

10. **First of May in Moscow, 1922.** Magnificent pictures of this people's day, in which half a million workers and peasants participated.

11. **A Soviet Diplomat's Last Journey,** showing the transport of the body of Vorovsky, the Soviet representative at Lausanne, Switzerland, from Berlin to Moscow. Tens of thousands of German workers take part in a torchlight procession as his body is taken thru the streets. Its arrival in Moscow and its interment under the Kremlin wall.

12. **The Death of Lenin,** containing the most mighty scenes of any topical film ever made, bearing the body to Moscow, borne to the Trade Union headquarters by Kalenin, Kameneff, Zinoviev and others of his old comrades, a million workers and peasants file past during two days. This film has made the mightiest impression and has enjoyed the greatest success among the broad working masses.

13. **In the Heart of Red Russia,** a film showing the development and life of Soviet Russia during the year 1924. Soon to be distributed commercially in Germany and England.

14. **The Fifth Congress of the Comintern.**

15. **Soldier Ivan's Miracle.** A light comedy ridiculing religious superstition.

16. **People's May.** Showing May Day demonstrations of the international proletariat in the principal cities thruout the world, 1923, including Berlin, New York, London, Paris, Stockholm, Zurich, Christiania, Prague, Leningrad and Moscow.

17. **Famine in Germany,** dealing with the results of inflation and the consequent struggles of the workers, the Trade Union Congress in Chemnitz, etc.

18. **The I. W. A. and Its Activities in Russia,** showing activity thruout the world, relief in Germany, and economic support in Soviet Russia. Takes in fisheries in Astrachan, farms in the Urals, and reveals the great improvement in Russian agriculture.

19. **Recruiting Film of the I. W. A.,** a short, directly agitational film.

20. **An entire series of short news reels on the Russian and international labor movement.**

WITH but minor exceptions these films were shown thruout the countries already listed. Altogether about 25 million people have seen these pictures. There can be no doubt as to the assistance rendered by these films in giving the I. W. A. the popularity it enjoys today among the broad masses of workers and farmers. What has been done thus far is considered only the beginning of our film activity. The international headquarters of the I. W. A. has decided to give special attention to the film division and to the film production center in Moscow, and to build up especially this branch of its activity. After years of effort we have succeeded, at first in conjunction with a film concern, now entirely in our own production unit, the production of new and technically and ideologically faultless films, and to place them at the disposal of the working class organizations. As a characteristic creation of this new period of our film activity we need only cite "Lenin's Warning."

This picture shows in the experiences of a young working girl the struggles and evolution of the Soviet Republic and the decline of its enemies, the white guardist emigres skulking in foreign capitals, particularly in Paris. The film depicts in gripping manner the civil strife in Leningrad in the fall of 1917, in which the 13-year-old girl, Katya, loses her father in the defense of the workers' barricades. The girl goes to her grandmother in the country and goes to work in a big textile factory. This gives the director a chance to contrast the factory conditions during the decline of czarism with the steady improvement from year to year of Soviet industrial development. As, in the beginning, the terrible aftermath of famine and civil war is truthfully shown, the optience is shown the orgies of the emigres in Paris. But after a few years the picture is otherwise, Russian industry is getting to its feet, the lot of the worker is better. Communal kitchens, reading clubs, educational circles are organized in the factory, the currency is stabilized, but the emigres pawn their last smuggled jewels and stand face to face with work or want.

WHAT makes the film especially valuable is the exact execution of decisive direction; with gripping tragic moments, and a uniform high artistry on the part of the cast. Particularly striking is the wonderful feeling brought in by the child actors who take part. One sees a picture—Paris, the white guard emigres are studying the progress of invading interventionists on a map before them and dream of regaining their lost paradise—there is a dissolve into the battle scenes as the Red Army defends its home and its revolution—another cross dissolve, one sees five sturdy Russian children, also studying a map, and discussing strategical problems in the defense of their land. Another picture—the meeting room of the factory, a worker proudly shows the first silver Soviet rouble, everybody crowds around, with joyful face—dissolve—the Soviet coin changes into the last czarist rouble, in the hands of a fugitive aristocrat, his last rouble.

Added value is given by the extremely clever way in which the influence of Lenin on the development of Soviet Russia is visualized. First in the years 1920 to 1922 where he is shown as a speaker at the Second Congress, then symbolically as the helmsman of a ship under the Soviet star weathering thru a severe storm.

The heights are reached in the last reel when a workers' meeting, gathered to commemorate the anniversary of the 1905 revolution, received the report that Lenin is dead. Just then telephone connection is destroyed by the blizzard. None will credit the report. A young comrade jumps on a horse and in a thrilling ride thru the storm goes to check up on the report. The meeting waits an hour, two, three, four. The horse founders, another is borrowed from a peasant who asks the reason for the haste. The verification of the report stamps heartrending grief upon the faces of the entire family, even down to the youngest child. And what sorrow and mourning by the same report given to the waiting meeting!

AND then the great, wholehearted, inspiring response when, after his burial, there comes his warning from the grave, an appeal to class conscious workers and peasants to fill his place by mass affiliation with his party. Old peasants, scarcely able to write their names, hasten to join; women, and among them Katya, accepted amid the cheers of the great meeting. And as a symbolic finale, Lenin directing armies of thousands of workers with their banners on the road to freedom.

In short, in treatment as in ideology the strictest unity, living pictures, rapid continuity of scenes that grip the watcher in constantly mounting suspense, relieved only in the conclusion with its all-embracing agreement and desire to co-operate and help achieve the great aims set for itself by the proletarian movement.

This film, if it can be shown, will help millions of workers to find their way into the labor movement.

(There follows comment from the Russian press on the excellence of this film, and a long list of proposed feature and educational productions of the I. W. A. studio in Moscow.)

IT is the task of the workers' organizations and of the Communist Parties and of all who fight the trash and jazz and nationalist monarchist prejudice of the bourgeois film, to see to it that not only the Russian workers and peasants but also the workers of the entire world profit by those films now available and to be produced. We must wage a systematic struggle, similar to that fought against the reptilian bourgeois press, so today against the bourgeois lying film. We must wage a struggle to place the film in the service of the labor movement, in order that by means of the film we may carry the thought of the class struggle into broadest masses of the world proletariat. Properly used, the film can become, along with the press, one of the most important and most effective methods of enlightenment for the Communist movement, for the revolutionary labor movement.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN POET RETURNS TO CHICAGO OCT. 20

Mayakovsky Will Give Last Lecture Here

Altho he was supposed to leave this week for Soviet Russia, the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky yielded to the request of his Chicago admirers to give another lecture in Chicago. He will speak here on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. Fear is expressed that the hall may be too small, but this was the only hall that was available for this date. There is room for over a thousand people.

The enthusiastic crowd that wildly cheered Vladimir Mayakovsky at his last lecture is expected to pack this hall also. An attempt will be made to arrange also a banquet with the famous guest.

Tickets for the lecture are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at the Workers' Home, 1902 W. Division St., at the Russian cooperative restaurant, Freiheit Office, 3118 W. Roosevelt Rd., and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

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"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1925

Statistical Background of the Agrarian Question in the United States

By EARL R. BROWDER.

Second Article.

WHAT are the class relations in the agrarian population within the different divisions? What special problems are presented by each agricultural division? The following is an attempt to find a rough approximation on the basis of the 1920 census. It must be remembered that 1920 was a peak year in agriculture, and that since then there has been a decided shift downward. These figures will give us, however, a basis for later examination of the changes since 1920.

There are nine divisions upon which the U. S. census is based. These are: New England (comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut); the middle Atlantic (comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania); the east north central (comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin); the west north central (comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas); the south Atlantic (comprising Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida); the east south central (comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi); the west south central, (comprising Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas); the mountain division (comprising Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada); and the Pacific division (comprising Washington, Oregon, California).

Divisonal Differences.

SHARP differences manifest themselves in agriculture as between the various divisions. The first glimpse of this condition may be received by a comparison, by divisions, of the percentage of acreage, of population, and of rural population. This is as follows:

Division	Percentage of total Acreage	Population	Rural
New England	2.08	7.00	2.99
Middle Atlantic	3.36	21.06	10.87
East North Central	8.26	20.32	16.39
W. North Central	17.18	11.87	15.21
South Atlantic	9.05	13.23	18.78
East South Central	6.04	8.41	13.42
W. South Central	14.45	9.69	14.15
Mountain	28.89	3.16	4.13
Pacific	10.70	5.27	4.08

Let us, very briefly, summarize the most important points of comparison contained in the above table:

(1) The first three divisions (14 states), containing but 13.70 per cent of total acreage of the U. S., have almost half of the total population, or 48.38 per cent. Within this same area, however, are less than one-third of the rural population, or 30.25 per cent. This is the industrial area, in which the city completely overshadows the farm.

(2) The west north central, containing the 7 wheat states, shows the most even distribution of total and rural population in proportion to acreage, with the preponderance of population in agriculture. This area produces almost half of the total wheat crop of the United States.

(3) The three southern divisions (16 states) have a ratio of urban and rural population almost exactly the reverse of the first three divisions, spread over a little more than twice as much territory. With 29.54 per cent of total acreage, they contain 31.33 per cent of total population, of which the rural population amounts to 46.35 per cent, or almost half of the total for the United States.

(4) The last two divisions (11 states) are the "wide open spaces" of wild west fiction, and while the frontier is gone, yet this area, comprising 39.59 per cent of the total acreage, has but 8.43 per cent of the total population, which includes 8.21 per cent of rural population.

(5) The wide differences between these main groups, and the differences between the various divisions, indicate the extremely inharmonious and uneven development of agriculture, the most important aspects of which require further data to develop.

New England Division.

THIS group of six states, extremely important in the social and political life of America, is witnessing a degeneration of agriculture. The actual number of farms declined, between 1910 and 1920, from 188,802 to 156,564, a decrease of 17 per cent. The percentage of rural population decreased from 23.7 to 20.8, which is the smallest proportion of any division in the U. S. While the average size of farms is almost the same in 1920 as in 1850, (108.5 acres and 109.6 acres), yet the average number of acres improved dropped sharply, from 66.5 in 1850 to 39.1 in 1920. The main line consists of dairy products. The principal product in addition to dairy is hay and forage, which occupies from 77 to 91 per cent of acreage; only one state in this division has a crop of greater value than hay—tobacco in Connecticut, with 5.9 per cent of acreage, produces 43.2 per cent of total crop values, while hay, with 77.3 per cent of acreage produces 30.8 per cent of values.

The status of persons engaged in agriculture, classified by tenure of land, and approximate numbers of each category, is:

Workers	99,000
Tenants	12,000
Mortgaged farmers	53,000
Owners full	92,000
Total	256,000

The percentage of workers is almost the same as for the country as a whole. The percentage of tenants much smaller, (about one-fifth) while that of mortgaged farmers is more than twice as large. This is another reflection of the stagnant condition of agriculture in New England, where the outstanding change for generations has been merely a decline, rather than any radical change.

The racial and national composition of the agrarian population in New England also differs from other divisions. While a larger proportion are native-born whites than the general average for the United States (81.8 per cent compared with 75 per cent) at the same time the proportion of foreign-born whites is twice as high (18 per cent compared with 9 per cent), both these groups being higher than the general average because of the almost complete absence of Negro farmers in New England while Negroes make up 14 per cent of the general total.

The number engaged in agriculture is thus seen to be exceedingly small (one-quarter million out of total three and a quarter million "gainfully occupied"), as compared with mechanical and manufacturing industries with more than one and a half million, while transportation alone engaged 215,000 persons in New England.

There are more than 53,000 farms (over one-third of total) that are less than 50 acres in size. Of these about half are less than 20 acres each. Over 29,000 farms report no horses; almost 27,000 report no cattle; over 70,000 report no swine. The average number of horses to the farm (averaging only those farms which have horses) is 2.4, as against an average for the entire country of 4.2. The same figure for swine shows 4.5 per farm against 12.2. This must be offset, to some extent, by the higher value of livestock per head in New England. The value of implements per farm, is lower than in any other division except the southern, being $590. The same thing is true of value of livestock, which averages $1,042 per farm.

More than one-third of the number of mortgages are upon the smaller farms. It may also be assumed that those farms without livestock are principally among the smaller ones. Upon the basis of these figures, the category of poor farmers, those who are so deeply indebted for the "property" which they hold as to be practically propertyless, and whose means of production are limited to a few tools and their own labor power, can be estimated at 35,000.

Of the remaining 122,000, we can assign 57,000 to the position of "middle" farmers, possessing the average amount of farm property but in an economically precarious position; and 65,000 as well-to-do and rich farmers, who possess enuf property, implements, livestock, etc., to feel secure in their livelihood. The latter figure is the number of farms of 100 acres and over, whose implements and livestock average in value, according to size of farm, from $2,000 to $9,000 per farm. Of these, over 40,000 are sufficiently well-off to own automobiles, while 24,000 have gas or electric lights installed in the farm houses. The proportion of farms with water piped into the houses is larger in New England, by far, than in any other division, totaling 74,954. This last item, which in many states would be almost decisive in classifying the farms involved as "well-to-do," carries not so much weight in New England on account of the swiftly declining condition of agriculture and the fact that this territory is so much longer settled than the rest of America, and is hemmed in so tightly by industrial communities which press their commodities even into the declining agricultural districts.

Classification of agrarian population in New England, in terms of our original thesis, may be tentatively summed up as follows (in round numbers):

Workers	99,000
Poor farmers	35,000
Middle farmers	57,000
Well-to-do farmers	65,000
Total	256,000

Applying the same tests, and examining the same relative figures, for the other divisions, it will be necessary for economy of space to sum up each division more briefly, noting only the outstanding differences in each division.

Middle Atlantic Division.

WITH a total population of 22¼ millions, the middle Atlantic division has a rural population of something over 5½ million, of whom 660 thousand are "gainfully occupied" in agriculture. Of this later figure, approximately 425 thousand are operating farms. In an area comprising but 3.36 per cent of the whole of the U. S., this division contains 21.06 per cent of the population. Slightly less than 3 per cent of the total population are actively engaged in tilling the soil. (Contrast this with the division showing the greatest percentage, east south central, with more than 20 per cent).

This is chiefly a dairy-farm division, with the next most important products being hay, potatoes, tobacco. Agriculture here is fitting itself to the production of those things required by the cities in a fresh and constant stream, and to such auxiliary and subsidiary crops as fit into such a scheme.

Other pertinent items, summarized, are: Number of farms, decreasing (more than 43,000 farms abandoned between 1910-1920; acres per farm, no change (most of abandoned farms are small, so average of those remaining shows slight increase); tenantry, 20 per cent, decreasing between 1910-1920; foreign-born, about 12 per cent, and increasing proportion; Negroes, very few (only 1,536 in 1920); average equipment, buildings, $3,153 (largest of all divisions), machinery $845 (exceeded only by west north central and Pacific); livestock $1,384 (exceeded by four divisions).

Approximate numbers in each category, according to our classification of farmers, would be (in round numbers):

Workers	235,0000
Poor Farmers	70,000
Middle Farmers	104,000
Well-to-do	251,000
Total	660,000

East North Central Division.

THIS division approximates closest to the general average for the entire country, and at the same time presents the most rapidly changing conditions; for the census period 1910-1920. In 1920 it had 21½ millions population, of which 39.2 per cent was rural, as compared with 1910 when it had 18¼ millions of which 47.3 per cent were rural. With an increase of 3¼ millions in the total, the rural population actually decreased by 200 thousand. With 8.28 per cent of the country's total acreage, it contained 20.32 per cent of the population as a whole and 16.39 per cent of the rural population. A little less than 8 per cent of the total population are actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 1,633,790 of whom 1,084,744 are farm operators.

Dairy farming is the backbone of this division; the two largest crops are corn and hay, with wheat and oats next in order. Potatoes, minor cereals, tobacco, play a smaller part. Poultry and eggs contribute a considerable sum to the total production. This division presents a more diversified and balanced production than the others, but here also can be seen at work the process of specialization. Dairy farming is becoming more and more the dominant element.

Other items: Number of farms, decreasing (38,743 less in 1920 than in 1910); acres per farm, increasing (large farms increasing in number, small farms going out of business); tenantry, increasing (27 per cent in 1910, 28 per cent in 1920); foreign-born, 13.3 per cent in 1920, decreased from 16.7 per cent in 1910; Negroes, very few and decreasing. Average equipment—buildings, $2,666; machinery, $725; livestock, $1,403; number of farmers' automobiles, 513,000.

(To Be Continued)

A Worker Describes Progress of Shop Nucleus in Ford Plant

We herewith print excerpts from a report by a comrade functioning in a shop nucleus in one of the Ford plants in Detroit. This report is very instructive. It shows precisely what can be done to bring the workers closer to our party, and make our party a living political body.

The comrade writes as follows:

Regarding my experience in the shop nuclei, let me say that I have learnt many things and adapted myself accordingly. When the subscription drive for the DAILY WORKER was on I have taken as many as 15 copies to the shop for my mates to read. I did not have to lose any of my sleep looking up my prospects. They were working with me every day. I would speak to them in regard to some article, and explain it to them during the noon hour. No time lost. If nothing could be done I proceeded with the others. In the past a name was turned over and we would go and visit the worker with hopes of getting him interested to subscribe for the paper. Many times he would not be at home and we would try again.

How the Work is Done.

The comrades who are not members of the nucleus claim that we expose ourselves to the masters, by our membership in the nucleus. From experiences, I find just the reverse. From conversations in the shop you can easily find out who is who, let the other fellow talk, and find out who he is. When I bring a member to the nucleus branch, I know who I am bringing in. As before, no one knew him. All we were interested in was that he obligate himself to the principles of the Party. For example, we have an application, from one who works in the shop, and he has been a member in the party in Indianapolis. We have a committee elected who can find out whether he was a member in Indianapolis and at the same time we got his location where he works, and go thru the department once in a while to see him, without his knowing it. The committee is satisfied, but will not give him any important work and he can't do any damage. But a Communist must expect danger. He must prepare for the worst, for the real revolutionary crisis is not here yet. The fact is that they do know that I am a Communist, but they never caught me . . . The general foreman knowing that I was well read and supporting Soviet Russia, would ask me some questions regarding some "red" news in the paper. But I have been wise enough not to be caught.

In all of my fifteen years of labor movement activity, I never saw the comrades take so much interest in having the papers distributed at their respective plants as this May Day. In the past, the comrades went from house to house where they were unmolested with their work. But this year, especially at the Ford shops, with all the police interference the comrades went at it in a revolutionary spirit. They were going to have their shop mates read the paper, and they were interested to have their shop organized. We have learnt a few things from that May Day distribution and will try to do better at the next distribution. Only a few comrades wanted to distribute at their shop; the comrades from one shop worked with the papers at another shop, so as not to expose themselves to the master.

Literature Distribution

One of the Ford plant nuclei distributed five thousand copies at the shop gates, and at midnight distributed 1,500 more, to the night workers, as they were leaving the shop. This shop nucleus had, at the time, a membership of fourteen members. But it was these fourteen members who distributed 6,500 DAILY WORKERS out of a total of 20,000 ordered by the entire district for the occasion. At the Ford plant shop nucleus, 3,000 special May Day issues of the DAILY WORKER were distributed. Three of the comrades were arrested while doing this party work. One of the comrades was badly beaten up by the sheriff because he refused to obey in answering the questions put to him. All of the comrades were released when they came up for trial.

These nuclei are now taking steps to reorganize themselves so as to include all party members working in the various departments who are still members of language branches. As soon as this reorganization is completed, steps will be taken to propose a special shop nucleus paper for the Ford workers.

The organizing secretary of this shop nucleus writes as follows:

The nucleus has taken steps in assisting in the reorganization work. The organizer has been given full power to appoint comrades to go before the federation branches, from which they have been transferred, and get the eligible comrades to transfer into the nucleus. For example, one or two comrades who have been transferred from the Russian branch will go to the Russian branch and convince them, in their language, why they must join the shop nucleus. In this way we expect results quickly, enlarging our nucleus and at the same time, it will be educational in the reorganization work, because these comrades who will go before the branch meetings will deal with their experiences in the shop nucleus. The nucelus needs more members to carry out the work mapped out for it, and will do all it can to get comrades transferred, from the various branches. At the same time, the organizing of new members will continue.

In my next report I hope to be able Our struggle is bitter. But as Communists, we will fight until our objective is realized, the Communist society.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP MEETING, OCT. 7

THE Chicago, District 8, membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, section of the Comintern, after listening to the report of Comrade Ruthenberg, the representative of the Central Executive Committee, declares:

1. The resolutions of the parity commission unanimously adopted by the fourth national convention of our party, lay down a correct basis for the work of the party members among the masses, thru which alone our party can grow into a mass Communist Party. We declare our wholehearted support to the resolution on the immediate tasks of the party, on trade union work, on the labor party campaign, imperialism, work among women, agricultural work and other major campaigns of our party.

2. We welcome the action taken by the national convention for the liquidation of Loreism in our party. Our party has already reached the point of development where opportunistic deviations by leading members can no longer be tolerated. In the expulsion of Lore and several of his aides from the party and in the removal of Comrade Askeli from the editorial board of the Finnish organ, Tyomies, the national convention indicated that the fight against opportunism will be intensified in our party. We pledge our wholehearted support to this campaign.

3. The resolution on the Bolshevization of our party marks a new step forward for the American Communist Party. The thorogoing reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei and the development of a centralized apparatus mark necessary and significant steps toward the Bolshevik centralization of our party and lay a sound basis for the party's carrying on real Communist work. We pledge ourselves energetically to take up the campaign for the reorganization in the least possible time.

Comintern Decision.

4. The last resolution of the Communist International sent to our Fourth National Convention by the presidium of the Communist International declaring that, "it has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decisions of the Communist International and stands closer to its views," lays the basis for the unification and development of our party. We declare our acceptance of the last resolution of the Comintern dealing with our party and that we will loyally support the Central Executive Committee elected on the basis of this decision in carrying on and intensifying the work of the party.

5. This membership meeting of District No. 8 declares that the interests of the party demand the sincerest and most tireless executions of all decisions of the Communist International regarding our party. This is particularly necessary when Lore is openly working to discredit the Communist International and its decisions and to destroy the possibilities for building up a powerful section of the Communist International. Especially at this moment, therefore, any attempt to question the character of or to discredit the latest Communist International decision or in any way to interfere with its successful execution would be playing into the hands of the Loreites and other enemies of the Comintern, would be a blow struck against the Communist International and its American section—the Workers (Communist) Party.

6. The division between the group of Comrade Foster and Comrade Cannon in the former majority over the question of their respective attitudes toward the Communist International decision, indicates the importance of the question of the attitude of our party and its members toward the Communist International decision and is further proof of the crisis our party is going thru in the process of Bolshevization.

Approve Convention.

7. We declare our approval of the unanimous decision of the national convention to accept and carry out without reservation the last resolution which the Comintern cabled to the fourth convention of our party.

8. The Chicago District 8 membership meeting declares its fullest endorsement of the Central Executive Committee and strongly urges all members to forget their past factional differences; to drop all factional strife, and to rally as one solidified, united Communist Party for new constructive activities for Communist campaigns, under the leadership of the Central Executive Committee chosen by the Fourth National Convention of our party.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

LITHUANIAN SECTION CONFERENCE OVERWHELMINGLY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BRROKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The conference of the Lithuanian Section, Workers (Communist) Party of America, held here today, after hearing the report of the representative of the Central Executive Committee, William W. Weinstone, and after considerable discussion, voted 44 against 1 to accept the report, and the following resolution which was introduced by Comrade Weinstone.

"The national convention of the Lithuanian Section of the Workers Party, having heard the report of the Central Executive Committee representative on the situation in the party, and the immediate tasks confronting the Workers Party and the Lithuanian Section, declares its approval of the report.

2. It expresses approval of the decisions of the fourth national convention in the Bolshevization and reorganization of the party, the labor party activities, trade union work, agrarian, women, youth, Negro and other activities.

3. The convention wholeheartedly endorses the expulsion of Lore from the party and the removal of Askeli from the Finnish organ Tyomies as a demonstration of the fact that the party can no longer tolerate such opportunistic elements of Lore in the party when they continuously pervert our principles and they adopt an attitude of open warfare agains tthe party and the Communist International.

4. The convention expresses its agreement with the decision of the Communist International regarding the leadership of the party which was unanimously adopted at the national convention.

5. This decision declares that the "Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the Communist International, and closer to its views." The convention declared that the former majority comrades carried out this decision of the Communist International at the national convention in a responsible Communist manner and calls upon all comrades to carry out this decision in the manner of loyal followers of the Communist International.

2. The convention pledges its full support to the Central Executive Committee and Communist International in the great tasks assigned to it by the national convention.

After the resolution was passed, the question of reorganization was taken up. Comrades Bimba and Andrulis spoke on this vital question and it was evident that every delegate present understands the importance of the reorganization, and is ready to participate with all energy in this important task.

The report of the bureau was unanimously accepted, and every important question was discussed fully by the delegates.

The conference was lively and laid a sound basis for concerted and increased efforts on the part of the members of the Lithuanian section of our party.

Factory Workers to Receive Preference at Health Resorts

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—In accordance with the directions of the All-Russian Trade Union Council at least 80 per cent of the general number of patients being sent this year to the health resorts of the Crimea and the Caucasus, will be factory workers. The remaining accommodations will be given to office workers, responsible officials, etc. The central administration of social insurance grants about 200 rubles for each patient, and the average health resort treatment is reckoned at 5 to 6 weeks.

The available places are distributed among the various trade unions. Thus, for instance, the Railwaymen's Union has been allotted 570 places, which means that about 2,000 railwaymen will have the benefit of health resort treatment thruout the season.

The Moscow trade unions send several thousand people to the health resorts in the vicinity of Moscow. In addition, about 60,000 Moscow workers will have an opportunity of spending their holidays in rest homes.

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The Task of Reorganization in District Number 1

By JOHN J. BALLAM

"THERE can be no Bolshevik party without a Bolshevik organization."

These ten words contain the meat of the question. What is a Bolshevik party? It is one that has its roots deep in the masses and leads them in their struggles, permeating the workers with the ideology of Communism, and organizing them to achieve their historic mission—to do away with capitalism. It is a party in which every member is equipped with the knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of Marxian-Leninism in theory and practise. In brief, a Bolshevik party is a party which is ideologically and organizationally prepared to carry out the proletarian Communist revolution and to assume the responsability for the administration of the workers' and farmers' government—the Soviet state.

THE first and immediate task of our Workers (Communist) Party is to Bolshevize itself, organizationally. This involves the reorganization of our party on the basis of the shop nuclei. The national convention has decided that this task must be completed within the next six months. The organization department of the C. E. C. has worked out complete and detailed plans which should be studied by every party member.

Every member must face this task with the determination to solve all difficulties and to overcome all obstacles. There must be no doubts or misgivings. In carrying out the plans of the C. E. E. for reorganization every member should do so with the enthusiasm which grows out of the conviction that we are laying the foundation upon which will be erected the future Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the Americas.

WHERE the report on reorganization has been made in Dist. No. 1 the membership have accepted it without opposition. An analysis of the membership of Dist. No. 1 will show 34 Finnish branches, 12 Russian, 1 Lettish, 7 Jewish, 9 Lithuanian, 8 Armenian, 3 Scandinavian, 2 Ukrainian, 2 German, 7 Italian, 2 Greek, 1 Estonian, 2 Polish and 3 English. Ninety-four branches with a total membership of 2192 in good standing. Ninety per cent of these work in the shops, mills and factories of New England. The actual carrying out of the reorganization in this district, while complex, should not be over-difficult.

Let us take, for example, the textile industry. In Lawrence, Mass. we have 120 members in German, Russian, Lithuanian and Armenian branches. Of these we have 61 working in the cotton and wollen mills, who can be organized into shop nuclei at once. Where three or more comrades work in the same mill they can proceed to form the shop nucleus in each mill, and begin functioning without very much difficulty. The Russian branch maintains a club room and the German branch controls a very fine building.

These language groups have already the basis for very effective Russian and German workingmen's clubs. Those who are not in any particular industry can be formed into the street nuclei or international branch and after a membership meeting in Lawrence of all the shop and street nuclei have elected their city executive committee the first steps in the reorganization of Lawrence will have been completed.

IN Maynard, Mass. we have a large Finnish branch of 135 members and a Russian branch of 12 members. Sixty-five of our Finnish comrades are weavers and nine of the Russian comrades are textile workers. These can be organized at once into shop nuclei and begin functioning. Both the Russian and Finnish comrades maintain club rooms and the problem of their functioning within these as a language fraction is comparatively simple.

This same process can easily be carried out in Woonsocket where we have an Italian and Ukrainian branch most of whose members work in the cotton mills; and in Lebanon, N. H. where we have a Finnish branch of which 21 are weavers all members of the U. T. W.

If our members who work in the textile mills had been so organized in the shop nuclei during the last campaign against wage cuts our party could have won greater results and leadership.

In Gardner, Mass. we have a large Finnish branch most of whose members work in the only industry in town—furniture and chair factories. These comrades could be reorganized in the shop nuclei without delay by the local committee. These examples are typical of the rest of the district.

In Boston we have 24 branches. The Russian, Letts, Jews, Poles, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Armenians maintain club rooms in different parts of the city. Here the industries are diversified and our comrades work at various occupations. At least 25 shop nuclei can be formed and the rest of our comrades organized into the street nuclei or international branches.

AT first sight the task of reorganization seems to be exceedingly difficult. In practise it will be found that nine-tenths of the problems will be solved easily once they are undertaken with enthusiasm and real Communist spirit. In a large industrial section like New England the loss of membership due to readjustment in reorganization should not be over ten or twelve per cent. After reorganization our party in Dist. No. 1 will grow rapidly especially in the textile and shoe centers.

The main objections that I have met from the comrades seems to be the following:

We cannot speak English well and so cannot function in the shop nuclei.

Answer: One's English is not improved by remaining in our present language branches; our comrades will learn to understand each other and to carry out their Communist tasks in the nuclei, under the direction of the leading committees of our party.

The party will disappear from the view of the, masses and only the non-party foreign-language workers clubs will be open to their observation.

Answer: The shop nuclei, while limited in their activity to the factory and the industrial section where they are organized will operate to bring us into closer touch with the workers in the mill and locality—bringing the party's political and industrial campaigns to the immediate attention of the workers in the mill and factory and mine, while the general mass meetings and collective activities of the party in a city or sub-district will be under the direction of the City Executive Committee or the leading committees. All the nuclei will work together to make these campaigns successful.

The foreign-language speaking comrades will not have the same opportunity to work among their fellow-workers as now.

Answer: The language workers clubs will give greater opportunity than exists at present for propaganda in foreign languages. By forming the fractions in these clubs our foreign-language comrades can carry on educational work, cultural, sports, defense, and other activities on a wider scale than at present drawing in much larger masses of the foreign-born into our party campaigns and for recruiting larger numbers into the shop and street nuclei of our party. Where formerly hundreds of the foreign-born workers were attracted to the federations, under reorganization thousands can be brought under our direction and influence and the language press and propaganda increased an hundred-fold. There is no phase of party work which will not be immediately benefitted thru the reorganization of our party.

Let us, then, go to work with a will. Let us turn the energies of our party, which have been largely wasted during the factional struggle of the past months, into intensive, constructive effort. Let us go to work and by bolshevizing our party forge the weapon with which the workers can carry out the proletarian revolution in America.

The Tenth Year of Organization of International Leninism

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.—(By Mail.)—"Today is the tenth anniversary of the Zimmerwald conference, which was the first appearance of organized Leninism on an international scale," writes Zinoviev in an article entitled "The Tenth Year of Organized International Leninism."

"The Zimmerwald Left" formed at the conference was the first organized expression of International Leninism. The teachings of Lenin were formulated long before Zimmerawld. His efforts in the 'nineties against menshevism, his tactics during the Russian revolution of 1905, his work at the Stuttgart congress of the Second International, all this had an international significance, nevertheless, the first organized international nucleus of Leninism was the Zimmerwald left, from which the Comintern is directly descended. Zimmerwald was a chip of the Second International, it consisted of the center, a small right wing and a left, which commenced to form itself in 1917. The majority belonged to the center and was only captured by the left on very rare occasions. Zimmerwald represented the best of the Second International. But what did even this best look like? Beside Lenin sat Tchernov, Martov, Ledebour, Modigliani and Grimm.

"The French internationalist Brison, declared that he was a Frenchman, and a socialist, and that he would vote against the war credits as long as France was in a good military situation. Kautsky, Haase and Hoffman protested against the undertaking to vote against the war credits. Even the honest revolutionary Ledebour threatened Lenin almost physically, telling him that it was easy to vote against the war credits in exile. The French internationalist Dugence, approved of the German socialist democratic party and the French socialist party when they voted for the war credits. Zimmerwald was a conglomeration of rosy-hued pacifism up to Leninsm. One section of the Zimmerwaldians developed towards the right like Modigliani, Morgari, Grimm, Tchernov and Kautsky whilst others, Radek, Serrati, Ernst Meyer, Paul Froelich, Platten and Lapinsky found their way to Communism. The Zimmerwald left began its work under the most difficult circumstances. Its financial resources amounted to 100 francs. Soon after Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Klara Zetkin and Franz Mehring joined it. The working out of the program was not carried thru without difficulties. The Polish internationalists Liebknecht and Luxemburg, stood between menshevism and Leninism. With what devotion Lenin worked! It is almost unbelievable that only a decade has passed since then and that today the sixth part of the world in a Soviet state and the Comintern the most powerful international organization, causing the capitalists many sleepless nights.

"THE Second International is rotting, despite the breathing space that it has received as a consequence of the breathing space which capitalism itself has been able to obtain, and the Comintern is developing. It is true that the Comintern is now going thru its most difficult period. The conquest of the majority of the decisive sections of the proletariat is going more slowly than we thot, and there are also set-backs. But the Russian movement has experienced them also between 1908 and 1912. The Hoeglunds and the Rosmers are running away, but there were always deserters and liquidators. We know how Lenin thrashed the deserters and the liquidators and we must do the same with the waverers and those of little faith who do not understand the significance of this difficult stage in our development. The Comintern is only beginning to fulfill its historical tasks. It has not yet gone one-half the way. Since the adoption of the united front tactic, four years have passed and only now can we see its great results, the agreement between the English and Russian unions, the growing struggle for trade union unity, the increasing number of workers' delegations to Soviet Russia, the growth of the Communist Party influence in England, the worthy attitude of the Communist Party of France towards the Morocco war, the policy of the Comintern in China, etc. The Comintern has found the way to the masses despite all the difficulties. Our chief task is now the carrying out of a still broader and more systematic united front tactic, a still stronger propaganda for trade union unity, still greater action to win the social democratic and non-party masses and to find with them a common tongue against the treacherous leaders. The bourgeoisie declare that it will recognize the Soviet Union when the latter parts company with the Comintern. Our answer to this is clear. The Soviet Union pursues its way basing itself upon the working class slowly rising from the depths and not upon the slowly descending bourgeoisie. The XIV party conference of the Russian Communist Party has declared war upon the national limitation caused by the N. E. P. and the slower tempo of the revolution. The Communist Party of Russia is overcoming this limitation. On the Tenth Anniversary of Zimmerwald the Soviet power controls one-sixth of the earth's surface, and the Comintern unites the minorities in the working class. N. E. P. in Russia is becoming socialism, the Comintern will capture the majorities in the working classes and capitalist Europe will become proletarian Europe."

GARY

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT

One summer day I took a car to visit Gary for a spell,
And as I spied it from afar quoth I, "It surely looks like hell!"
A little later and my nose assailed me with a sulphurous smell,
Thought I: "The likeness grows and grows, this atmosphere sure smells
like hell!"

Later a dull and sullen roar annoyed me with its constant swell,
So I kept thinking more and more, "This bedlam surely sounds like hell!"
When I beheld the molten steel, which from the white hot furnace fell,
Quote I: "This business makes one feel, it surely makes ME feel like hell!"

With burning thirst I sought a drink from greasy "top" (they have no well),
The liquid made me scowl and blink and say, "This water tastes like hell!"
When to the hospital I came and viewed the wreckage, foul and fell,
Said I, "This is the devil's game, and Gary certainly is hell!"

What Saklatvala Symbolizes

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ARTICLE III.

BRITISH iron, steel and coal—the basis of Britain's former industrial supremacy—no longer dominate the world markets.

Her textile industry cannot meet Indian, Chinese and German competition.

Her shipbuilding industry is idle.

Her shipping trade has shrunk with the narrowing of the world markets and American competition.

Her foreign investments were liquidated in order to partially defray the cost of the war in 1914-18 and have never regained their former importance. American capital dominates the foreign investment field and Great Britain herself is a debtor nation.

FOR the second time in recent history Great Britain's balance of trade will this year be unfavorable.

In 1924 her imports were 1,186,956,000 pounds.

Her exports in the same year were 915,051,000 pounds—an unfavorable balance of 271,905,000 pounds.

This year her imports have increased to 1,349,707,000 pounds while her exports have increased only to 937,774,000 pounds—her unfavorable trade balance leaping to 411,933,000 pounds.

The British press is hysterical.

IN the London Times ("the bloody old Times," as Cobden called it) for Sept. 19 there was an article by Sir Phillip Gibbs entitled, "Is England Done?" He states that this question is on the lips of thousands of Englishmen and Americans visiting England. He says:

> They see the beggars in our streets, they hear the hard luck stories on the tops of busses, see or think they see the dwindling of effort and vitality, a creeping up of pessimism, a spreading of pauperdom that shocks them.

Then Sir Phillip, after acknowledging the hopelessness of the situation for the masses of the population, proceeds to denounce the trade unions, and the Scarborough conference with "its avowed purpose of revolutionary action." Like all of the British ruling class Sir Phillip has no solution except to ask support for the England that was but is no more:

> "If our working folk are pauperized until they lose the will to work, or if they follow revolutionary leaders into the ways of violence and destruction—I do not believe they will—then indeed we shall see the passing of England and all that was good and gracious in its life. Our Oriental empire will be a flaming anarchy, in which the weak and innocent will perish. The world will lose its strongest rock of defense against brutality and tyranny and the ethics of the jungle. If we give way, the outposts of civilization will be driven in.
>
> "Is such a thing possible? Yes, in my belief it is possible."

J. L. GARVIN, editor of the Sunday Observer, sounds a similar hopeless note:

> The Trade Union Congress has shown a strong swing towards Communist sentiment. The Stockport constituency which the unionists (tories) carried by a large majority at the last election has been handed to the socialists in the by-election. Week by week the number of unemployed is mounting toward its old figure of 1,500,000. This means as a nation we are earning less in proportion to our numbers while in the mass we are consuming more than ever . . . unless the Baldwin government, as regards trade and unemployment, can rise above nullity or mediocrity, John Bull will resort to the newspapers and declare a vacant situation.

ANOTHER voice of the ruling class is that of Sir George Hunter, shipping magnate, who three weeks ago appealed to Premier Baldwin to do something (he did not make any suggestions) to avert "impending ruin."

The London Daily Herald, official organ of the British labor party, in its every issue furnishes a wealth of evidence, not only of the continual decay of industry in Great Britain but of the temper of the working class and the brutal arrogance of the rulers.

ON Sept. 17 The Herald published an editorial entitled "Emigrate or Starve!" This editorial deals with the proposal of Lord Rothermere to abolish unemployment insurance so that those who cannot find work in Great Britain "will be compelled to emigrate to the dominions." Of this proposal The Herald says:

> It is difficult to know which is the more shocking—the heartlessness of this, or its scarcely believable folly.
>
> Here is the chief proprietor of a newspaper which has the largest circulation in the world so ill-acquainted with public affairs that he does not know the dominions decline to receive our industrial unemployed.
>
> The only immigrants they want are those who can make a living on the land, and of those we have none to spare. Lord Rothmore's blether about "converting the shiftless pensioners of our labor exchanges into prosperous farmers and graziers" is either criminally ignorant or brutally insinsere.
>
> The idea behind such talk is "Get them out of the country. Let them starve somewhere else." That is what Lord Rothmere proposes in his gratitude to the workers for making him, with their daily pennies, a multi-millionaire.

IN the columns of The Daily Herald a discussion on the question of "Shall the Workers' Arm?" is being carried on and never has there been such an outpouring of working class opinion. The majority trend of this opinion is not apparent at this time but the tremendous meaning of such a discussion in parliamentary England cannot be over-estimated.

As for the die-hards of the ruling class they have already made up their minds on the matter. Fascist organizations have sprung up in many centers, violence against the workers is on the increase and the British courts, those bulwarks of democracy, are acquitting regularly those who are accused only of the shooting and beating of strikers and Communists.

THE American capitalist press is watching the British situation closely and true to its class instincts speaks approvingly of the prospect of a fascist dictatorship in Great Britain. Says The Chicago Tribune of Oct. 1:

> It would seem that Communism has a strong influence among large numbers of British workers, and the critical question now is whether the comparatively moderate leaders like Thomas, MacDonald, Henderson, and the intellectuals like Snowden and the Webbs have really lost control of the rank and file, while still able to manage the representative machinery of the labor party. Great Britain's present acute economic condition is, of course, favorable to extreme radicalism, and there may be a serious effort to paralyze British transport and production and establish a revolutionary regime. But we doubt that the British middle class will take it lying down. Recent dispatches from England indicate that something resembling a fascist movement may be in train. It won't be a replica of Signor Mussolini's procedure, but it is likely to be quite as decisive. There is no tradition of dictatorship or autocracy in modern Britain, and the British are too competent in republican forms of action to need a dictatorship, at least for more than a momentary crisis. But the proletarians in England have to deal with a class very different from the aristocracy of Russia or Russia's pitiful middle class. They have to deal with men and women of character and self-discipline, having a deep solidarity and loyalty, and plenty of experience in co-operative effort, intensified during the late war, and capable of organizing a more formidable resistance than any proletarian movement can overthrow.
>
> The British people may have to come to grips with the Communist threat sooner or later, and while every rightminded person must hope civil war will be avoided, we suspect that Great Britain would be the better for a clear showdown now, which will compel intelligent British labor to take sides where it belongs, with the middle class, and to repudiate the Bolshevik delusion of the extremists.

(To be continued)

The Beginning of the End -

By Sinbad

AT the beginning of this year, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the president of the revolutionary government of China with its capital at Canton, went north in an endeavor to effect the convening of the national people's conference and its proposed predecessor the preliminary conference. The purpose of the preliminary conference is to abolish the unequal traties which bind China hand and foot. Tuan Chi-Jui, the chief executive, who had gotten his position from the Fengtien militarists and had made it more secure by dependence upon the imperialists did all in his power to obstruct the course of any project contradictory to the will of both the Fengtien militarists and the imperialists. The proposal for the convening of the preliminary conference fell thru and Dr. Sun Yat Sen died a few days after his arrival in the north, his main aim remaining unachieved.

Take Advantage of Sun's Death.

Taking advantage of Dr. Sun's death, certain militarists, subsidized by the imperialists urged about 15,000 Yunnanese mercenaries who had been under the orders of the Canton government, to revolt and take the city into their own hands so as to give the imperialists the chance to attack the national revolutionary movement at its heart.

Most of the Cantonese troops had gone to Swatow, a city a few hundred miles west of Canton, to drive out the remainder of the troops belonging to Chan Chiung Ming, another of the imperialist subsidized militarists. The Yunnanese militarists who had the job of guarding Canton seized the golden opportunity and established themselves at the head of the government.

Revolutionary Troops Take Town.

As soon as news of the betrayal reached the faithful revolutionary troops, they fell back to the vicinity of Canton and gradually formed an iron ring around the usurpers and after a week's skirmishing the Yunnanese were completely routed and their leaders, Yang Hsi-Min and Liu Chen-Wan escaped to Shanghai by way of Hongkon. According to current reports they were materially aided in their escape by the British consul. Thus the reactionary elements within the Kuomintang were exterminated.

Three Groupings.

From the time of the October coup d'etat, the group in power has been resolving itself into three factors: First, Feng Yu-Hsiang; second, Chang Tso-Lin; and third, Tuan Chi-Jui.

Feng Yu-Hsiang was the one who carried out the technical part of the coup. Chang Tso-Lin was the war-lord who being decidedly against Wu Pei-Fu necessarily became nominally united to Feng Yu-Hsiang. Tuan Chi-Jui is an old statesman whose career has been checkered with faithful service to whoever has hired him.

Revision Not Arbitration.

As soon as the coup was a fact Tuan Chi-Jui was placed nominally at the head of the Pekin government. By convening a so-called reorganization conference instead of calling the preliminary conference proposed by Dr. Sun Yet Sen, he prevented what might have materialized into the abolition of the unequal treaties. The recent imperialistic atrocities in different parts of China have caused the people to demand the abolition of the unequal treaties. The demand was too strong and too sincere for Tuan to entirely ignore, but it needed the Kuomintang manifesto of June 22, demanding abolition of unequal treaties within the shortest period of time to cause Tuan to issue a note to the diplomatic corps at Pekin requesting a revision of the treaties. It need not be pointed out that there is a great difference between a demand for abolition and a request for revision.

The recent defeat of the South China reactionaries leaves all the strength and efforts of the Kuomintang to be directed towards the abrogation of these obnoxious treaties and the return of the settlements and concessions granted to foreigners thru coercion.

Feng Stands for China.

Feng Yu-Hsian is the only one of the northern triumvirate who sincerely demands the annulment of the unequal treaties and who is prepared, as he says, to fight to the last against imperialism.

But on the other hand stands Chang Tso-lin, openly the tool of imperialism, with a well-equipped modernly-trained army and adequate financial support from his masters. It would be highly erroneus to even for a moment suppose that Chang Tso-lin will also support the people's demand for abolition. The condition created by such a stand would be the immediate loss of his imperialist support without which any demand made by him would be of little value.

The situation in regard to the annulment of the unequal treaties resolves itself thus: Chang Tso-Lin with an abundance of imperialist support against the proposal; the revolutionary Kuomintang whose sole purpose is the achieving of the economic and political independence of China coupled with the will of the 460,000,000 Chinese in support of the proposal.

Battle Has Started.

The battle has already commenced. A boycott against all imperialist products has been declared. Strikes with an unprecedented number of participants are carrying on with vigor and steadfastness of purpose. Shipping which is the pulse of imperialist commerce, is tied up all along the Chinese coast from Vladivostok to Singapore. The death-knell of imperialism has been sounded. This is the beginning of the end.

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The Anthracite Strike, A John L. Lewis Strike

BEN GITLOW

THE strike in the anthracite has been turned into a war against the militant members of the United Mine Workers of America who are supporting the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee. In Scranton the largest city in the anthracite region, four militant miners are behind prison bars. They are Patrick Toohey, a young fighting miner, who defied President Lewis at the tri-district convention, which was held before the strike was called and formulated the demands for the recent strike; August Valentine, a young miner, who has been in the thick and thin of the miners' struggle in West Virginia; Alex Zarek, a big-hearted Russian, who wants to see the strike conducted in the interest of the miners, and Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, a militant miner, who spent 29 years in the bituminous fields digging coal.

WHY have these militant miners been arrested? Only when one knows the real situation can an answer be given to the question. 158,000 miners have been called out on strike in the anthracite region. No one knows better than John L. Lewis, the appointed president of the United Mine Workers, that there is no genuine strike in the anthracite. The present stoppage was desired by the coal operators. J. L. Lewis just helped along the scheme of the operators. The coal operators are not making any attempt to mine coal. There is absolutely no need for it. John L. Lewis knows this also. The strike has been called for the express purpose of giving the coal operators an opportunity to utilize the cry about a coal shortage to force the sale of inferior grades of coal that has been accumulated in the millions of tons in the last two years. This coal which in normal times is practically worthless because no market can be found for it, is now due to the strike, being sold at exhorbitant prices. The operators are coining millions of dollars while the miners are starving. The operators are very thankful indeed to John L. Lewis, because in addition to affording them an opportunity to sit back and pocket big profits, J. L. Lewis has taken care that the properties of the operators shall not be damaged during the suspension. He has made an agreement with the operators to keep on the job the 10,000 maintenance men whose business it is to see that the mine properties are repaired and kept in good shape. The keeping of the maintenance men on the job is a conspiracy on the part of Lewis and the operators to prevent any effective struggle on the part of the miners against the operators. It gives an opportunity for the coal operators to continue the suspension for as many months as it is necessary to dispose of their surplus stocks. The operators are not concerned about the starvation of the miners that is taking place now because the store keepers have decided not to grant credit to striking miners and John L. Lewis who will not starve and whose only object is to sell out the miners, will hypocritically assume a fighting attitude and permit the starving of the miners to continue.

FOR what consideration has John L. Lewis called this strike? Only two demands actually were presented to the operators. One for the check-off and the other for a ten per cent increase in wages. That Lewis will not insist on an increase in wages is apparent to every one acquainted with the anthracite strike situation.

Lewis has entered into a conspiracy with the coal operators at the expense of the miners, the coal operators to make millions in additional profits and the Lewis machine in return to get the check off. That is why there are no picket lines around the mines. That is why no strike meetings are being held. That is why there is no rank and file strike committee in the field. That is why there are no strike headquarters thruout the district.

The militant progressive miners, however, knowing the deplorable conditions confronting the miners in the anthracite have started a campaign to turn this strike into a genuine struggle in the interest of the miners. They have raised the slogan of a minimum living wage for all miners regardless of output. They have raised the issue of a six-hour day and five-day week for the anthracite miners; they have raised the issue of the labor party; they have started a move to make the struggle effective by getting all the maintenance men to quit their posts and join the striking miners; they have raised the slogan against a check off settlement; that there can be no settlement without wage increases and many other demands of vital importance to the miners.

NUMEROUS meetings were held by the Progressive Miners' Committee and the Workers Party, which is supporting the progressive demands. Leaflets with these demands have reached miners in the thousands thruout the district. The workers were beginning to seriously consider the proposals presented to them. The operators and the reactionary officials of the United Mine Workers became alarmed. The capitalist press began to scream against the reds. The authorities began to smash and break up meetings and the reactionary corrupt officials headed by Cappellini, president of District No. 1, the largest district of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite with a membership of 70,000 raised a howl against the militants and insisted upon having the meetings of the progressives and the Workers Party broken up and those responsible for them prosecuted. The reactionary officials of the United Mine Workers are in back of the persecution of the progressive elements because they realize that the progressive movement must not be allowed to get a foothold if they are to put thru their deal without any objections from the rank and file in selling out the strike for the check off.

Let us examine some of the outrageous activities of these corrupt officials. When a hearing was held in Scranton on Monday afternoon on the arrest of the four militant miners, the following officials of the United Mine Workers of America were in the court room: D. W. Davis, International representative of the United Mine Workers of America, and James Gleason and John Boylan of the executive board of District No. 1:

MR. GLEASON made a vicious talk against the militant miners under arrest. He said the men came for the purpose of disrupting the miners' union. He informed the court that Patrick Toohey, who had succeeded in joining the miners' union, had been relieved of his membership card in the morning. (This, in spite of the fact that Toohey has been a good loyal member of the organization for the last eight years.) This is a gem from the lips of Gleason, the labor leader of the miners. In the court-room against members of his own organization, Mr. Gleason made the following statement: "These men are seeking to undermine the principle of our country's constitution and the government itself. There is no room for any of them in any organization of the United Mine Workers, whose constitution provides that any man known to hold membership in a radical order shall be dropped from the rolls of the union." This Gleason who is doing everything in his power to send fellow miners to prison because they are fighting in the interests of the workers wanted to know from the authorities who was financing them in their nefarious work. Gleason is a good Lewis lieutenant and his sentiments were approved by the other two reactionary Lewis officials, who were in the courtroom to use their influence in railroading innocent loyal and devoted members of the United Mine Workers to prison for a long time. Better lickspittles and flunkies than these the operators cannot find to do their dirty work.

NOW listen to another high official of the the United Mine Workers and a cog in the Lewis machine and you will believe you are listening to an agent provocateur of the coal companies and the department of justice. This time Mr. James A. McAndrew, secretary of District No. 9, of the anthracite region, makes a statement as follows:

> "After carefully reading the literature before me, I come to the conclusion that the demands stated in the circular are greatly in excess of the demands presentd by the United Mine Workers and that the attitude expressed to John L. Lewis is very unfriendly. In their message to the miners, the reds intimated that Lewis is not to be trusted and warn them to be very careful that he does not double cross them when an agreement is reached between the miners and the operators. This action itself is believed to be sufficient proof that the work is that of radicals who, if apprehended will be punished to the full extent of the law and charged with conspiracy to destroy the mine workers' union. The members of the union have been warned to pay no attention to the circulars and to treat them as being extraneous to their organization."

PAT TOOHEY

This McAndrew wants to punish loyal miners to the full extent. He wants the authorities to arrest them and to send them to prison for a long term of years if they refuse to remain quiet when John L. Lewis sells out the interests of the miners to the coal operators.

I HAVE received a letter from a worker in the anthracite region, which is very illuminating. He writes as follows:

> "The situation has changed here considerably since you left. We can no longer secure permits for meetings of the progressive miners. The union officials have definitely stated that they will start prosecution against any miner or any worker who is caught distributing the Workers Party leaflet or any leaflet where the Lewis machine is attacked as treacherous, will be arrested by the authorities and prosecuted."

This letter comes from District No. 9 and is in line with the declaration made by Mr. James A. McAndrew.

Lewis is now in Scranton. He is to confer with a committee representing the chamber of commerce over the possibility of settling the strike. In Scranton the United Mine Workers' reactionary officialdom is prosecuting the progressive miners. Lewis will try to settle the strike for the check off. The check off will be a betrayal of the strike because it will in no way better the conditions for the anthracite coal miners. Thru these persecutions Lewis may be able at this time to betray the miners. The miners, however, when they will return to the mines if the strike is immediately settled, will find that they are the victims of two groups—the exploiters and the corrupt reactionary Lewis officialdom. They will discover that in spite of the strike, conditions for them will have become worse. They will then remember the fight that the progressive miners who were railroaded by the Lewis machine to prison, made for them. They will look towards the progressive movement and the progressive movement in the United Mine Workers will grow in the anthracite districts. If Lewis cannot settle the strike immediatly, then the progressives will be able to fight back the persecutions and definately establish the movement for a real militant fighting organization of the rank and file among the miners.

THE actions of the Lewis machine in the anthracite, their treacherous activities against the workers who slave in the mines is very apparent in the anthracite strike. The miners must organize to get rid of officials who will bring union fighters before capitalist judges for the purpose of sending them to capitalist penitentiaries. The miners must get rid of the corruption and treachery of the Lewis machine. There must be no more J. L. Lewis strikes in the mine industry.

This can be achieved by building up the Progressive Miners' Committee. A powerful Progressive Miners' Committee of the rank and file will prevent agent provocateurs of the Lewis machine from sending to prison Toohey, Valentine, Reid and Zarek. A big progressive movement will drive Lewis and his gang from the miners' union and will put the real fighters for the miners, the progressives and militants in charge of the organization.

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To the Rescue!
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A portrait study of the lucky winner at the door by LYDIA GIBSON.
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The British Trade Union Congress at Scarborough

By CARL BRANNIN.

THE British labor movement is definitely swinging to the left. Indications of this were seen when the miners, railwaymen and transport workers joined hands on a certain Friday last July to protect the miners from a wage cut and forced the Baldwin government to subsidize the mining industry for nine months rather than make the workers suffer for the greed of the operators. This "Red Friday" demonstration of working class solidarity announced to the world that the limit had been reached—that British labor was of a single mind to stand together and fight. The recent (Sept. 7-12) Trade Union Congress at Scarborough, gave definite confirmation of this new orientation. The 726 delegates representing nearly 4½ million organized workers, met in an atmosphere of high morale over the setback given the employing interests.

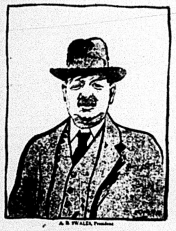
THE opening speech of Pres. A. B. Swales seemed to set the pace for the congress, but what is really true, is that he was only voicing the sentiments of the rank and file, when he hit straight from the shoulder at the whole capitalist system:

"There are surely signs over the whole field of industry which indicate that vast and revolutionary changes must take place in industrial structure to meet the changed conditions. Men and women are not going to remain content with a condition of society which condemns millions of human beings to want the necessaries of life, while as a result of education and knowledge they know too well and see quite clearly that nature in its bounteousness can supply all their legitimate needs by the proper organization of society upon a basis of collective ownership.

"INDUSTRIES are in an appalling condition and the employing class stand aghast at their own handiwork. For almost a century and a half theirs has been the task to apply the economic policy of industry. Deny it as they may the present chaos is of their making, for they consistently and persistently denied the workers the slightest measure of control. Having produced these conditions, the possessing class are afraid of their own production and now they cry to the unions: 'Let us come together; sit down with us and examine the present condition of trade and commerce. . . . See if we cannot together save our system from tottering to its last fall.' Many of our good comrades who in the days gone by, taught us to believe there was no remedy other than the abolition of capitalism seem afraid, now that the system is collapsing, and appeal for a united effort to patch up the system with the aid of the present possessing class.

"THOSE who believe that a new order of society is inevitable before we can remedy the existing evils —and to which in this address I have directed attention—cannot do other than rejoice that at last there are clear indications of a world movement rising in revolt and determined to shake off the shackles of wage slavery. Just as our people have passed out of slavedom into serfdom, and out of serfdom into wagedom, so will they finally pass out of wagedom into freedom.

"The new phase of development, which is world wide, has entered upon the next and probably the last stage of revolt. It is the duty of all members of the working class to so solidify their movement that, come when the time may for the last final struggle, we shall be wanting in neither machinery, nor men, to move


A. B. SWALES, President

forward to the destruction of wage slavery and the construction of a system of society based upon co-ordinated effort and world wide mutual good will and understanding."

SINCE the memorable "Black Friday" of 1921, when the Triple Alliance of Railwaymen, Miners and Transport Workers fell to pieces before the attack of the employers, British labor has been learning some things in the hard school of experience.

They have seen their purchasing power diminish by millions of pounds. They have felt the sharp pangs of hunger as unemployment has mounted to near the two million figure. They have witnessed the insufficiency of the "dole" to provide even an existence standard of living. They have seen the development of industries in Indian and the colonies and the consequent closing down of similar factories in England. They have felt the effects of the Dawes' plan as German coal has gone to markets that were formerly British. They have seen the threat of coolie labor at from 8 to 16 cents per day in the Far East. They have been smashed between the eyes by the refusal of the British government and the banks to finance large machinery orders from the Russian textile trust and from other Russian industries.

Mrs. Tomsky and Mrs. Swales at Scarborough.

Now they are beginning to recognize the point of the propaganda of the Communist and left wing militants and to register their response by definite action. What they have heretofore considered as being purely in the realm of theory has been translated by everyday events into living reality. The decisions of the congress upon the various resolutions bear out this principle.

THO the decisions of the National Minority Movement convention (Aug. 29-30) had been refused consideration by the general council of the T. U. C. because the N. M. M. was not an affiliated body, with only a few exceptions every position endorsed by the latter was ratified by the congress. On the granting of more power to the general council, on a sound and far-reaching program dealing with unemployment, on acceptance of trades councils as affiliated bodies to the T. U. C. the action of the congress was unsatisfactory. (The formation of workers' defense corps was not covered by a resolution.) But on international trade union unity, the Dawes' plan, imperialism, shop committees and trade union aims and broader trade relations with Russia, the delegates took a stand identical with that of their comrades of the N. M. M. The first three items might be taken as the most important on the agenda.

WHEN M. Tomski, chairman of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, rose to address the congress as a fraternal delegate, he was given an ovation more pronounced than that accorded to any other speaker. He expressed his gratification that the faith reposed by the Russian workers in their British comrades had been fully justified and that events were moving toward the formation of one international of all the workers of th world. In no other way could the workers protect their standard of living and prevent a recurrence of world wars.

"International working class unity," said Tomski, "is a development which will go forward in spite of the bitter attacks of the capitalist press and the reactionary attitude of a group of the leaders in the Amsterdam International."

WHEN the speaker had finished and the Internationale had been sung by the delegates (the first time in the history of a B. T. U. Congress) S. Ellsbury (Garment Workers) a member of the Minority Movement, moved the resolution endorsing the action of the general council in its efforts toward "an all-inclusive international federation of trade unions" and declaring for a continuance of the work. Fred Bramley, secretary of the congress, and one of the B. T. U. delegates to Russia, made an eloquent plea for loyal support of the Russian workers. There could be no real international unless they were included.

"WE consider it our duty to stand by the working classes of Russia. The Russian revolution is the first revolution in all history that has aimed at and secured the overthrow of exploitation—the world's first experiment in working class control of public affairs. There they have put into practice the resolutions we have been passing in these congresses for many years.

"There is one great lesson the Russian revolution has taught us. It is possible to make changes in governments; to put people in prison; to cut off the heads even of kings; to remove whole ruling dynasties; to launch devastating wars upon the world and slaughter the workers by the millions and yet to maintain your position of respectability in society. We have had some experience with these matters in our own country. But if you disturb the landed interests, if you interfere with the landed interests, if you disturb business profits, if you take any step that threatens the destruction of the established system of exploitation you will be ostracised and attacked by the whole capitalist world. You will be compelled to face what Russia faces now."

Even J. H. Thomas who hates Soviet Russia as much as he likes Lord Incheape (and that's saying a good deal) did not dare raise his voice against it. The resolution was carried with only two dissenting votes.

For the first time since its enactment, the official British labor movement had an opportunity to register its opposition to the Dawes' plan. This scheme for sweating German labor was denounced by an overwhelming vote. Even J. H. Thomas, J. R. Clynes and Margaret Bondfield, members of the labor government that put this over, did not dare raise their voices in its favor. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking for the resolution, said that there had been a time when the British workers had not been opposed to the Dawes' plan. It was because they had not understood it. But now with British mines shut down, 200,000 miners unemployed and German coal going to Italy and other former British markets, their eyes had been opened to its effects.

"THIS Trade Union Congress believes that the domination of non-British people by the British government is a form of capitalist exploitation having for its object the securing for British capitalists (1) of cheap sources of raw materials; (2) the right to exploit cheap and unorganized labor and to use the competition of that labor to degrade the workers' standards in Great Britain.

"It declares its complete opposition to imperialism and resolves: (1) to support the workers in all parts of the British Empire to organize the trade unions and political parties in order to further their interests, and (2) to support the right of all peoples in the British empire to self determination, including the right to choose complete separation from the Empire."

A. A. PURCELL, vice-chairman of the congress, moved the foregoing resolution, with definite emphasis upon the menace of the coolie standard to British workers. John Bromley, secretary of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, whose appearance denoted a prosperous business man, but whose remarks were along the lines of the class conscious worker, followed in the same vein. Harry Pollitt (Boilermakers) clear-headed secretary of the N. M. M. expressed the Communist position. Then J. H. Thomas, secretary National Union of Railwaymen and colonial secretary of the late labor government, arose to offer a weak opposition. There was no question as to how the vote would go but Chairman Swales decided to make a demonstration by a card tally. The count showed 3,082,000 for and 79,000 against.

Thus begins the passing of one of the hoary traditions of Great Britain—the sanctity of the British empire.

THE general council was instructed by a later resolution to consider sending a delegation to India and the Far East to help in the organization of the workers there.

The convention expressed solidarity with the striking Chinese workers and condemned British diplomacy there.

An account of the Scarborough convention for American readers would be incomplete without mention of the fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor. Messrs. Adamski (United Garment Workers) and Evans (Electrical workers) were

(Continued on page 5)

A. A. Purcell

George Hicks

The British Trade Union Congress at Scarborough

(Continued from page 4)

the gentlemen favored with this pleasant excursion. The British delegates accorded them a respectful hearing while they consumed an hour and a half reading their pamphlets on labor banking and investments, the B. & O. plan and workers' education of the inocuous type. They seemed blissfully ignorant of the significance of the issues of the congress and the spirit of international solidarity there displayed.

What the British trade union movement thinks of the idea of class collaboration is forcefully embodied in the statement on "trade union aims" which was adopted by a large majority.

"THIS congress declares that the trade union movement must organize to prepare the trade unions in conjunction with the party of the workers to struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

"At the same time congress warns the workers against all attempts to introduce capitalist schemes of co-partnership which in the past have failed to give the workers any positive rights, but instead, have usually served as fetters retarding the forward movements.

"Congress further considers that strong, well-organized shop committees are indispensable weapons in the struggle to force the capitalist to relinquish their grip on industry, and, therefore, pledges itself to do all in its power to develop and strengthen workshop organization."

THO unemployment in Britain is steadily growing worse—the official register showing 1,300,000 and the actual figures being something like 2,000,000—the congress failed to respond to the plea of Harry Pollitt to adopt a strong program of demands on the government for relief. He emphasized these points: a nation-wide campaign to organize the unemployed; to cement bonds between unemployed and employed workers so that they would fight better together in strikes; that the labor party in parliament should pursue a policy of obstruction until definite action was taken by the government to stop the closing down of industry and the credit blockade against Russia. He quoted J. M. Keynes, liberal economist, as declaring that unemployment was being artificially fostered by the employers as a means of weakening the working class preparatory to the wage cut offensive against the miners next May.

A. J. COOK
Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The congress adopted a strong resolution calling for increased trade with Soviet Russia and scoring the Baldwin government and the banks for shutting the door in the face of the Russian textile delegation who wished to spend 25 million dollars for machinery in English metal works. Except for this, the discussion on unemployment related solely to changes in the present form of relief machinery.

THERE is no question but that the British workers are in favor of "amalgamation" but they still regard the one big union as yet in the realm of theory. Resolutions both for and against it were voted down. The discussion revealed that such industrial unions as the General Workers' Union were regarded by many trade unionists as trying to gobble up other unions whose right to existence was as fully justified. Where the average A. F. of L. convention would devote a large part of its time to a discussion of jurisdictional disputes the T. U. C. settles such matters outside by inter-union conference and uses its convention for more weighty matters. The amount of territory covered in the five days' session and the business-like purpose of the delegates was very noteworthy.

IN the first two days of the convention when Clynes, Thomas and Cramp all opposed the immediate granting of more power to the general council and the matter was referred back to be settled by a special conference of union executives, there was a feeling of disappointment on the part of the rank and file left wingers. Purcell, Hicks and other progressives on the G. C. had been expected to take the floor in this fight, but they had remained silent. However, as the convention progressed, and one radical resolution after another was adopted, it became evident that the reactionaries had no ground for satisfaction at the general tenor of the conference. The delegates apparently had felt that the G. C. had sufficient power already to handle any direct attack on working class standards and that if more was needed, it would be quickly forthcoming thru a meeting of the executives, as in the case of "Red Friday" last July.

Whatever criticism may be directed at the average British trade unionist for not seeing very far ahead of his nose (in this respect he is like his brother worker in every other land) except Soviet Russia, it is of some moment that he is willing to meet realities when they are thrust in his face and deal with them in a radical way without fear of being dubbed a Bolshevik. He is fortunate in having leaders here and there who seem willing to go as far and perhaps take a chance on going a bit farther than the rank and file. The majority of the workers are not particularly interested in cataclysmic revolution—that is not the issue just now—but when matters come to a show down, they will not allow a deluge of epithets from the capitalist press or even the "cold steel" of Lloyd George and Lord Londonderry deter them from the accomplishment of their goal.

HARRY POLLITT
British Communist Leader, Delegate from Boilermakers to Scarborough Congress

Bob Smillie

Fred Bramley

TO SAKLATVALA

Comrade, we are told that you can't come across,
Kellogg, plute spokesman, says we havn't room for you;
We were kind of looking forward to havin' you with us,
Thot you might take the curse off the rest of the crew.

We intended to meet you with the best that we knew,
Give you of our finest, as we give to those we own;
As workers in the cause that we know to be the true,
You are one of us, we planned to make it known.

Today Kell' wins or better say his masters,
Their victory will pass, Canute was not more futile than they;
"Communists keep out!" they cry while fast and ever faster
They are raising us at home here in the U. S. A.

Soviet Russia gains, the working class succeeds,
One-sixth of earth's surface turned to the workers' care;
This fact they hate, dark ways for capital's need,
"The way out," they cry to their prophets, "is it here? is it there?"

Onward, we say to the workers, push up and take it all
Deceived us enough, they have robbed us too many a year;
The country stinks with graft, capital rides to a fall,
Comrade, in keeping you out they show their own fear!

—H. C. FILLMORE, Worker Correspondent.

TO PRESENT 'VICHREST' SUNDAY, OCT. 11, AT EMMET MEMORIAL HALL

"Vichrest," the Ukrainian drama in 5 acts, will be presented this Sunday, Oct. 11, at 6 p. m., at Emmet Memorial Hall, corner Ogden Ave. and Taylor St. Ukrainian singing and dancing is part of the drama. After the performance there will be dancing till late in the night. Arranged by the Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party.

The scenery for the play in especially painted by Lydia Gibson.

Freiheit Orchestra Notice.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Members of the Freiheit Symphony Orchestra are requested to report every Thursday evening, at 8:30 p. m., to rehearsals at 133 Second avenue, corner 8th street. All workers who play a musical instrument are welcome. For information get in touch with Nathan H. Alterman, organizer, 1369 Intervale ave., Bronx, New York City.

Build the DAILY WORKER

he DAILY WORKER Raises
he Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala!
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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AN BAN ON SAKLATVALA IN SEATTLE

ass Meeting for His Admission

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—One of the ost successful demonstrations in eattle was the protest meeting held st night against the exclusion of hapurji Saklatvala, in which re-resentatives of unions and other orkers organizations participated.

Paul Mohr, the veteran labor lead-, M. Miller, Vincent Brown, M. Hanen of the best progressive leaders of e organized labor movement, Jean tovel, progressive woman leader of bor, George O'Hanrahan, radical, lmer W. Steele, I. W. W. speaker nd Aaron Fislerman, district organer of the Workers Party were the peakers.

The meeting was opened by Hanen as chairman. He told the large ssembly the aims and purpose of the eeting. He was followed by O'Hanhan who said that once America as the haven of men of revolutionry thought. But now and particular-, since the world war, it it is the arbage can of dethroned and bankpt rulers and aristocratic garbage Europe. The denial of Saklatvala enter the United States, he characrized as a disgrace.

Miller declared organized labor rented the bar on Saklatvala.

Steele pointed out that because of e indifference of the large mass of orkers, the victims of Centralia tradv are still languishing in the penintiary. He urged the workers to rganize and stand up for their rights a class. Saklatvala who represents e interests of the workers would ot have been barred if the workers ere awake, he said.

Workers Showed Open Doors

Stovel said that the workers should ave made it possible for Saklatvala enter the United States. The barng of Saklatvala by Secretary of tate Kellogg, should make the statue liberty hang its head in shame. he workers should demand that Saktvala be admitted into the United tates, she said.

Mohr declared that the fault lies reatly with organized labor. Saklatala represents the interests of the orking class. England feared the exosal of her atrocities perpetrated pon the workers and peasants of ndia. And in order to prevent Saktvala from exposing these atrocities efore the mass of American workers, e British tories have used Kellogg, a tool, he said. He urged the workrs to organize politically and indusially so that eventually they can ring about their own emancipation.

Saklatvala Action Significant

Fislerman said that the action of e secretary of state, in barring Saktvala from entering the United tates, is but only one of the many utrageous acts perpetrated on the orking class by the ruling class and heir governmental lackeys. It is, owever, a significant one, because proves the contention of Communsts once more that the much heraldd democracy of the imperialists and apitalists is a class dictatorship. aklatvala was denied entry into the nited States by Secretary of State ellogg, at the behest of British ories because Saklatvala is a Comunist and as such he represents the nterests of the workers of all counries. He urged the workers to rally he banner of Communism by joining he Workers Party.

A resolution protesting and conemning the action of the secretary of tate and demanding that Saklatvala e admitted into the United States as passed by acclamation.

SHIPPERS CONFIDENT OF LEWIS' PROTECTION OF CAPITALIST INTERESTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Stocks of prepared sizes of anthracite coal in the eastern Atlantic states are sufficient to last thirty days longer, according to a survey submitted by the coal committee of the Atlantic state shippers' advisory board, meeting here in the Robert Treat Hotel.

After these sizes are taken there will be enough pea coal to last until about the end of November and in some localities even longer, while buckwheat coal, which can be used for emergency heating purposes for heating of residences will last until after January 1.

On the bituminous coal situation the committee reported that there is sufficient for two months, and that threats of a strike in West Virginia fields made by John L. Lewis are not alarming.

This capitalist board, in its references to Lewis, did not display any animosity toward him and asserted that they believed he would secure a settlement in the anthracite before this situation became menacing to business interests.

IRISH LABOR IN REBELLIOUS MOOD AGAINST BOSSES

Unemployment Fails to Quench Militancy

DUBLIN, Ireland, Oct. 11—The labor situation is acute thruout Ireland. The northern parliament, on reopening in Belfast, was faced by a demonstration of the unemployed, who proposed to assemble outside the parliament house. The government prohibited this and the demonstrators withdrew.

When challenged in parliament by the labor members the cabinet ministers justified their action by quoting local labor speeches, in which it was declared that if Belfast became red, it would be redder than the Clyde.

Much Unemployment.

Belfast has the highest record of unemployment in the British Isles. In Great Britain the average number of unemployed is twenty-nine in each thousand; in Belfast it is ninety.

In Limerick, Ireland, where the Shanon river electrification scheme should be affording plenty of work, operations are held up by a wage dispute which turns mainly on the question whether unskilled labor on the project should be paid more than agricultural labor. The German contractors offered 32 shillings ($7.68) a week with free lodging in hutments and tho this is more than agricultural workers are paid in Limerick, organized labor opposed it as a starvation wage.

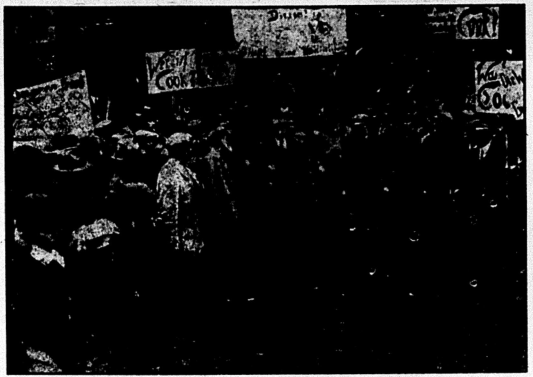
Strike Solidarity.

The dock workers are in sympathy with the laborers and refuse to unload German vessels carrying material. When the Germans did the work themselves they were attacked and the services of the military and the police had to be requisitioned to protect them. No German labor is imported except the highest skilled grade and there is no objection to the Germans as Germans.

Municipal Workers Call Strike.

Dublin city is threatened with the strike of 1,800 municipal workers Saturday. This would paralyze all the street services and the electrical supply. The proposed strike would be in the nature of a protest against the action of the city authorities in awarding to a Paris firm a ten-year contract for cleaning the streets.

A. J. Cook Welcomed by German Miners at Essen



German Communist Fighting Units in Parade of Welcome to British Miners' Leader.

A. F. OF L. TO CONTROL ALL PROPERTY OF STATE AND CITY FEDERATIONS; WIND-UP NEAR

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11.—Monday morning will see the present convention of the American Federation of Labor rapidly grinding towards its close with the presentation of gifts, in the forms of gold watches, to each of the fraternal delegates.

But 10:30 o'clock has been set as the time of the special order for the report of the resolutions committee, to which all propositions of importance that usually draw forth the most interesting debates, are referred. The progressive propositions—urging recognition of Soviet Russia, against class collaboration, favoring world trade union unity, urging amalgamation and the labor party—have been referred to this committee and will be reported on.

Eagerness of delegates to wind up meager business of fruitless convention was shown when they refused by vote of thirty-nine to one hundred forty to declare morning half holiday in honor of Columbus day, after plea by Delegate D'Alessandro, of Hod Carriers, made a chevalier by the king of Italy in the days before the war. Monday afternoon has been set aside for Gompers' Memorial services.

Strangle Hold on Federation.

The most heated discussion so far in the convention has taken place over the proposal of the laws committee that the constitution be amended to permit the federation to take over the property of disbanded state and city central labor bodies.

The whole intent of the proposition was revealed in an amendment by Delegates George A. Perkins of the Cigar Makers' union to the effect that such "property be held in trust until such time as the state federation or central labor union shall resume its activities in conformity with the laws of the federation."

Evidently the federation leaders who claim they have eliminated all progressive influences, are afraid that thehe are state federations and central labor unions that harbor considerable militant strength, that will have to be disciplined during the coming year. Delegate Dan Tobin, of the Teamsters' Union, reporting for the laws committee, referred to those subsidiary bodies that "harbor those with doctrines hostile to the federation."

The discussion, however, did not hinge on issues of ousting militants, but on the question of whether the federation would be liable for the debts of local and state bodies, if it demanded the right to take over property. No one was willing to assume any debts, but the proposition went thru with the agreement that if it didn't work very well during the coming year it could be changed at the next convention.

Wind Up in Few Days.

The convention rejected the proposition that women's auxiliary organizations be allowed representatives with voice and vote in central labor bodies. Delegate Henry F. Hilfers, for the New Jersey Federation of Labor, was supposed to sponsor this resolution, but he started out by declaring that it had no chance of approval, but that he hoped the women would keep on organizing their auxiliaries, in spite of the fact, as he claimed, that they were not real wage earners.

The convention may finish its work by Wednesday or Thursday. Arthur A. Purcell and Ben Smith, the two British delegates, are preparing to remain until the middle of the week, when they will proceed to Mexico.

FAILURE LOOMS AT LOCARNO 'PEACE' MEET

Briand Takes Boat Ride—Tells Fish Story

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 11—Desperate efforts to break the deadlock between Germany and France over the question of the eastern frontiers were made yesterday. Germany still insists that these frontiers affecting Czecho-Slovakia and Poland are subjects for negotiations and refuses to consider France as guarantor of the eastern frontier.

At the morning session a general formula was accepted as a basis for further deliberations, tho Germany reserved the right to reject the thing in its totality in case it proves unsatisfactory. That formula provides that the league of nations shall guarantee the treaties of arbitration, with particular attention to the interests of France. The France-Polish military alliance is to be continued and recognized by Germany.

Germany Cannot Accept.

The delegates to the conference have not been able to decide whether such a proposal, if acepted, should place the power of guarantor in the hands of the league as a whole, the council, or a special body created within the league.

All this speculation is based on the assumption that Germany will accept it, but in view of the strong nationalist sentiment in Germany it is generally conceded that she cannot accept such a proposal, especially in view of the clause forcing Germany to recognize the military alliance between France and Poland.

Italy Enters Pact.

In an effort to reach a satisfactory agreement on the question of the western frontier, embracing the Rhineland, a decision was reached at the morning session to include Italy in the preamble of the pact, making that nation one of the guarantors, with England, of the western frontiers. Italy, thru its representatives, announced that it would sign the pact. This means that the Mussolini government is anxious to enter into an offensive alliance against Soviet Russia.

Leaders Take Boat Ride.

While the afternoon session was abandoned in order that personal discussions could take place, these discussions were of such a nature that the spokesmen for the leading powers involved went boat riding, leaving

(Continued on page [illegible])

DOES THE AMERICAN LEGION SUPPORT "MORGAN'S STATE"?

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct 11.—Last week Omaha was the scene of an exhibiion of debauchery, rivalling tales from Paris after the armistice. Young nen brought here presumably to attend a convention of the American legion, ave been given money and transportation, decked out in the gaudiest of niforms and turned loose upon the populace of an American city.

During the first two days an unlimited supply of whisky passed around mong the visitors. Groups congregated on sidewalks, streets and hotel obbies, handing around bottles and pparently trying to become intoxicatd in the shortest possible time. Nothing like this was ever seen during pre-Volstead days, even young boys participating in the orgy with gusto. No attention was paid to this "Americanization of the youth," altho here were about 500 extra police in he city.

There was unmistakable evidence hat city, state and federal officers

(Continued on page 3)

Labor Renews Interest in Radio

CHICAGO.—(FP)—After abandoning a project to maintain a radio broadcasting station the Chicago Federation of Labor is negotiating for a certain hour each day in the air from an established station.

In addition to its own broadcasting station WGN, the antilabor Chicago Tribune has recently acquired the famous Elgin station WTAS

U. S. BUILDS IN GUNS PREPARING FOR CIVIL WAR

By CARL HACKER,
Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The new federal reserve building recently completed in this city boasts of several "built-in" features, and we wonder just what they are for. For instance, as we pass the main entrance way on E. 6th St., we note that under the third stair there are three small pieces of stone loosely cemented in and we are told that behind each of these a machine gun is mounted, the first pop of which knocks the piece of stone away and then gives the gunner a clean sweep of the street.

We are also that in addition to these three machine guns there are also two others mounted a trifle higher on the same side of the building, in addition to which there are also guns similarly mounted on the Superior Ave. side.

It has also been stated that on the upper floors of the building sufficient arrangements have been made to accommodate the entire working force in-so-far as food supplies, water, beds, etc., are concerned.

Russ Tractor Trade in China.

MOSCOW, Oct.11—A competition of tractors is being organized in the Crimea, in which Soviet and foreign factories will take part. The race is to be started on September 15. The purpose of the competition is to decide on the types of tractors best suitable to the conditions of the Crimean soil.

The preliminary arrangements for the contest have already been completed, and replies have been obtained from a number of foreign firms desirous of taking part in the contest.

PEKING GOVERNMENT'S STAND AGAINST BRITISH CONTROL WORRIES STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Indications that the government set up in Pekin last year will not dare defy Chinese public opinion, but will defy the foreign powers' control of China instead, are engaging the attention of Secretary Kellogg. The state department is informed that British interests in South China are demanding that foreign troops be landed at Canton to suppress the "red" nationalist movement there. This British agitation is interpreted in some official circles in Washington as an attempt to divert attention from the strong stand taken by the Pekin government.

In substance, the Pekin cabinet has decided that it cannot take part in a customs conference unless assured beforehand that abolition of foreign control of Chinese tariff rates is to be granted.

American influence has been largely thrown to the support of British demands thus far. Now the state department must choose between the British refusal to grant the Chinese demands and the hope of getting China to settle down calmly once more.

Anti-Labor Patriots Amalgamate to Nurse White Terror in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Taking their cue from big business friends, the anti-labor Sentinels of the Republic are planning a formal merger with the Woman Patriot, organ of the anti-suffrage and anti-labor propaganda in the capital. A meeting of the executive board of the Sentinels will vote on the plan Oct. 13. Since the death of Louis A. Coolidge last spring, Bentley W. Warren, a Boston lawyer, has headed the Sentinels.

Nicholas Murray Butler has taken the chairmanship of the drive to raise a sustaining fund in memory fo Louis Coolidge. Mrs. John Balch of Milton, Mass., remains secretary, and Miss Mary Kilbreth, active in editing the Woman Patriot, has joined the board. The offices of the organization and the paper are already identical.

A rival organization in the anti-labor field, the national association for constitutional government, has just issued the October number of its quarterly, the Constitutional Review.

FRED BRAMLEY DIES AT AMSTERDAM MEET, SAYS LONDON WIRE

LONDON, Oct. 11.— A message from Amsterdam to labor headquarters says Fred Bramley, well known labor leader and former member of parliament, died there suddenly Friday night.

He had been attending a meeting of the executives of the International Federation of Trades Unions. Mr. Bramley, who was 51 years old, had been secretary of the British Trades Union congress since 1923. Bramley was one of the famous delegation to Soviet Russia and has led in the movement for the international trade union unity.

Organization Begins in St. Louis

ST. Louis—(FP)—A meeting of all officers of labor organizations will be held in St. Louis Oct. 14 to complete plans for a citywide unionization drive. The aim is to strengthen weak unions and organize the nonunion trades.

WARREN, O., DEMONSTRATION DEMANDS QUICK ADMISSION OF SAKLATVALA TO AMERICA

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 11.—At a mass meeting held in Warren, Ohio, on Sunday, Oct. 4, the demand that Saklatvala, the representative of British labor, be admitted into the United States, was enthusiastically endorsed by the assembled workers.

This was a representative meeting of the workers of Warren. There were workers of all languages—and nearly half of the audience was made up of Negro workers and their families—listening to the speches of E. Curtis, a member of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet and Tin Workers, Dan Rogers, a Negro worker, and organizer of the Warren branch of the American Negro Labor Congress, and I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Comrade W. J. White, veteran fighter in Warren, was chairman of the meeting, and pointed out the meaning of excluding Saklatvala from this country. "Did you ever hear of

(Continued on page 3)

Japanese Sue Whites Who Ran Them Out

PORTLAND, Ore.—(FP)—A damage suit for $125,000 has been filed in the U. S. district court by 5 Japanese laborers, against 9 citizens of Toledo, Ore., who were instrumental in ousting Japanese from that sawmill town last July. The plaintiffs, subjects of Japan, allege violation of the 1911 Japanese-American treaty. The case has international significance.

Needle Trades Mass Meeting, Ashland Auditorium, Tonight, 8 P. M. See Page 5

BISHOP BROWN APPEALS FOR AN INJUNCTION

"Obey" Stricken Out of Marriage Ceremony

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11. — The house of bishops is confused today over the action of Bishop William Montgomery Brown in going into federal court for an injunction to restrain them from passing sentence of excommunication upon the aged prelate. The house of bishops has already voted the sentence and its formal carrying out is the task of the presiding bishop, the Most Rev. Ethlebert Talbot of Bethlehem.

The court refused to issue a temporary restraining order, but ordered the house of bishops to appear Wednesday and give reasons why such an order should not be issued.

The carrying out of the sentence of unfrocking the heretic bishop on Monday would not be in violation of the court action, but the bishops are bedating the wisdom of carrying it out for fear it might be considered an affront to the court.

Wives Need Not Obey.

The house of deputies recommended the striking of the word "obey" out of the protestant episcopal marriage ceremony, which will probably be adopted. This is considered the better part of wisdom since so few of the wives of the bourgeoisie carry this provision out in practice.

Failure Looms at Locarno

(Continued from page 1)

their imperialist messenger boys from the smaller nations on the shore.

Austin Chamberlain, who is striving to secure a temporary settlement of disputes in Europe in order that the energy of the nations may be devoted to a drive against Soviet Russia, was the host. Mrs. Chamberlain served tea to the party, which included Briand, French foreign minister; Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister and Dr, Hans Luther, German chancellor, and the experts.

Tackled Article 16

Unofficial sources are responsible for the assertion that the discussion resolved around Article 16 of the league covenant, which provide for troops of one state crossing the territory of another state in case a third government is guilty of aggression. Nothing beyond the promise of the allies of a gentlemen's agreement was proposed to the German representatives. That agreement being that if Germany enters the league without reservations that the allied powers will use their influence to modify Article 16.

Allied statesmen have further intimated that they are willing to strive for modification of Article X which provides that all members of the league must participate in a general offensive against a nation in violation of any provisions of the league. This was the famous article upon which the American senators smashed President Wilson's proposal that the U. S. enter the league.

Briand's Fishy Parable

When the boating party returned after five hours the French appeared decidedly optimistic and Aristide Briand, the slimy foreign minister of France, tried to rival Jesus Christ by telling fish stories. On his arrival at his hotel, Briand, told a "parable of the fishes" which was intended to throw light on the results of the boat ride.

"We went to sea to fish," said Briand, "You know there are lots in the lake. We succeeded in identifying several specimens. Then we were told we could find others further on. We proceeded and found several more specimens. Some we would not identify, but on the whole our studies were highly successful."

Chamberlain was not so optimistic and refused to discuss the matter, further than platonic observations about the boat ride being evidence of civilized personal relations between representatives of former enemy nations.

Inform Von Hindenburg

The German representatives retain silence on the outcome of the conference and have dispatched a special emissary to Berlin to lay the results of all the proceedings, official and private, before President Von Hindenburg. It is understood that Hindenburg requested a report on the details of all the conversations so that he may be in a position to answer the nationalists who assail the whole affair at Locarno.

The agents of the tory party in London are issuing statements to foreign correspondents to the effect that Germany has promised to abandon the Rapallo treaty entered into with Russia in 1922, after revealing to Britain and France the details of that treaty.

This is emphatically denied by official spokesmen for Germany here, who asserted that their statement of last week regarding Russia and their assurances to the Russian foreign minister still stand.

WARREN AND YOUNGSTOWN, O., MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS HEAR OF PARTY REORGANIZATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 11.—A membership meeting was held in Warren on Sunday, Oct. 4, and at Youngstown Saturday night, to discuss Bolshevization and reorganization of the party. Comrade Amter, the district secretary, was the speaker at both meetings.

Comrade Amter gave a full resume of the world situation, and of the situation in the Communist international. He pointed out the nature of the conflicts that are arising in world imperialism and the positive ending in international war. He then showed the forces of labor that are thrown against the coming conflagration. In the Comintern, there are tendencies not in keeping with the definite trend of labor in several countries to the left. On the contrary, in several countries—in Soviet Russia, in 1923 and 1921, in Germany in 1923, in Czecho-Slovakia in 1925, in Italy a so-called ultra-left opportunist tendency represented by Bordiga, in the German party again in 1925, the opportunist tendencies manifesting themselves in the Fischer-Maslow group, all are out of keeping with the definite trend in the labor movement, particularly in England, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland. The visit of the trade union delegations to Soviet Russia and the tremendous impression which the situation in Soviet Russia produced on them is having a revolutionizing effect on the working class.

Hence the slogan of Bolshevization was necessary in order that the Communist Parties might get in touch with the masses, might adopt the right policies to the arising situation, which many of the Communist Parties could not understand—misinterpreting the temporary stabilization of capitalism. To reach the masses, the Communist Parties must be properly organized. Reorganization of the parties on the basis of shop nuclei was imperative, if the parties were to get out of the mire of social-democracy, which they inherited from the past.

Comrade Amter then pointed out that reorganization would not make of our parties Bolshevik parties unless they were prepared to do their work. Education. Marxian-Leninist education, must be imparted to the membership of the party in order that they may be equipped with the tools with which to do their Communist work. And just as the membership must learn the principles of Communism, they must understand the policies of the Comintern and the party. But in the same manner, they must equip themselves with another tool in order to make themselves good soldiers of the revolution in this country. They must learn English, in order to be able to reach the broad masses of the workers.

Education alone is not enough. Our party is a party of action. That member cannot be considered a real Communist who merely understands Communism, but does not engage in the party work. Hence, as the Comintern has pointed out, every member of the party eligible to membership in a trade union must join the union. The district executive committee of District 6, has decided that if these members do not join their union within two months, or give valid reason for not doing so, they shall be disciplined. To do their work in the unions the comrades must be organized. Therefore, party fractions are indispensable.

The slogans of the party must be based upon the existing situation. The Comintern has as one of its most important slogans that of the united front. The labor party is the most important slogan on the political field at the present time. All other kinds of united front slogans must be employed in order to draw the workers into struggle. Work among women, work to build up the Y. W. L. and Junior groups, work among Negroes, work against imperialism, building up the defense, spreading the DAILY WORKER and party literature among the masses; these are the immediate tasks of the party, for which the comrades must be ready.

Comrade Amter then went into detail on the reorganization of the party; how it will be reorganized and how it will function.

The meeting at Warren manifested intense interest, many questions were asked and a discussion took place. The Youngstown meeting was not well-attended; therefore, it was decided to hold another meeting on October 25, to discuss the matter once more.

Warren is ready ideologically for reorganization. The Finnish district committee is holding educational meetings in the various branches of the district to prepare the comrades for the reorganization.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

To the Rescue!

Prizes!

A portrait study of the lucky winner at the door by LYDIA GIBSON.

A cartoon to a winner done by FRED ELLIS.

Surprises!

AN AUCTION
LIFE PRESERVERS
AND COFFEE

Dancing!

And only 50c admission

Shake a Leg at the First Chicago
Daily Worker
Rescue Party
SUNDAY
OCT. 18
IMPERIAL HALL
2406 N. HALSTED ST.

Given by the North Side Branch W.P.

ITALIAN CABINET ISSUES FASCIST DECREES AS LAWS

Dictators Make Strikes a Capital Crime

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Oct. 11. — The council of Italian ministers controlled completely by the fascisti, has issued decrees which place the Italian people absolutely at the mercy of the fascist dictatorship.

Decrees of Fascist Dictators.

One creates courts for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, making strikes punishable by death.

Another unifies the army, navy and aviation corps under the control of fascist officers.

A third merges the six forms of civil police bodies into a national body, wiping out the powers of municipal and provincial departments and centralizing all police power in the hands of the fascist national center at Rome.

The fourth "reorganizes" the senate, practically abolishing elections to that body, and making it in effect a rubber stamp group of senators appointed by Mussolini.

Barbaric Murderfest at Florence.

In spite of the severe censorship, the Florence murders by the fascisti of free masons, are learned to be far larger than the fascist press admits. Fully eighteen men were murdered in reprisal for the death of one fascist who had invaded the home of a mason without warrant of law and with arms in hand. Many of those murdered were assassinated under the most brutal circumstances. Fascist bands broke into their homes, stabbing and shooting the men to death while in bed and in the presence of their terror stricken wives and children. In many instances the house was wrecked and set afire.

Contrary to censored news, the fascist authorities did not attempt to stop the massacre, and issued orders to police and troops to keep the fascists from being interfered with by any opposition.

EX-SAILOR IS GIVEN TASTE OF CAPITALIST DEMOCRACY HE GUARDED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11—Several weeks ago someone forged the name of "W. W. Reynolds" to a liberty bond at Mare Island, Cal. Washington records disclosed a William W. Reynolds, an ex-sailor now living in Tampa, Fla., a man with an excellent record who was discharged after being wounded in action. Reynolds was located in Tampa, and was the only support of his aged mother. In spite of his record and his protestations of innocence, he was immediately shipped to San Francisco (where he had not been for 16 years) under guard, and lodged in jail there, his mother being left destitute. After some time in jail as a common criminal, he succeeded in securing legal help, the lawyer proving conclusively that Reynolds had nothing to do with forging the bond. The case was dismissed, and Reynolds left jail with 10c in his pocket. Now the government announces that it will "probably" return Reynolds to his home in Tampa, and meanwhile he is being fed and lodged by the charity of the Red Cross. Join the navy and see the world!

BALDWIN IN TORY CONFAB ASSAILS BRITISH REBELS

Communists Will Not Be Bluffed by Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in an address before the annual meeting of the Unionist (Tory) party at Brighton last night continued the bombastic threats against the reds that have lately come forth with monotonous regularity from spokesmen for the government, promised a reduction in taxes next year and expressed a confidence that both international conferences now in session, one in Locarno and the other in Shanghai, would terminate satisfactorily for the empire.

Stealing the thunder of his predecessor, J. Ramsey MacDonald, the prime minister asserted that work toward the pacification of Europe was the major task of the government at this time.

Assails Communists

In the part of his speech devoted to the unemployed problem he tried to divert attention from the growing army of jobless workers by launching into a vitriolic attack against the Communists. Expressing his alarm at the tremendous growth of Communist influence in England he predicted that "the Communists will fail here as they failed in the United States and Germany, and will fail in France."

This ludicrous assertion evoked sarcastic smiles from the more enlightened of the Tories who realized the absurdity of comparing the situation in the United States with that in Germany. Baldwin probably meant that the British government was preparing to use the methods of Palmer and Daugherty against the reds in Britain.

Must Not "Seduce" Troops

In his attack on the Communists Baldwin said: "The government will employ all the power the law gives to deal with attempts to seduce the troops with seditious speeches. The government is fully alive to the danger and will do its utmost to protect the best interests of the country." The "best interests" being, in the lexicon of Baldwin, the interests of the most reactionary strata of the ruling class.

Pact Should Be Simple

Referring to the security pact at Locarno, where Austin Chamberlain, British foreign minister is trying to create a bloc against Soviet Russia, Baldwin said the difficulty had been to keep the scheme simple and straight forward, and referred to the proposal that Germany enter the league of nations.

On the subject of Irak he did not forget the world struggle for oil and asserted that the "legal right of Irak (a British protectorate) to the province of Mosul was as good as her legal right to any other part of her territory."

In dealing with home questions he concluded by promising concessions to the petty bourgeoisie elements, advocating reforms in the house of lords and a reduction of taxes, neither of which he can possibly hope to carry out. In the first place the nabobs in the house of lords will resent any meddling even from the tory government of Baldwin and in the second place the imperative necessity of maintaining and even increasing the unemployed dole makes reduction of taxes absolutely impossible.

The Communist Party of Great Britain will not in any manner refrain from its work among the armed forces of the nation and in respect to so-called seditious utterances will openly defy Baldwin and his government.

Australian Labor Party Head Speaks Upon Its Policies

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 11.—Matthew Charlton, leader of the Australian labor party, in a speech outlining the policy of the party, sets forth the strange mixture of principles which will guide this increasingly influential organization.

The party demands that Australia have a voice in foreign affairs of Great Britain, and states that Australia should not be committed to overseas war decided on by Great Britain alone. The foreign policy of Australia is demanded to be developed in Australia, in day light, and not in London fogs.

The labor party stands for a protectionist tariff policy, opposes immigration, wants conscription abolished and cruisers scrapped, but plenty of submarines and shore fortifications.

The party wants extension of the commonwealth shipping line, cheaper freights, larger storage houses in London and a compulsory wheat pool.

Charlton's speech ridiculed the "red" scares so frequent of late as to be continuous. Strikes were not abnormal and if any "Bolshevik agent" broke the law, the government could arrest him, he said. As for deportation, the cure-all for the red baiters under Premier Bruce, deportation now was only applied to labor unionists and political opposition. One might be a burglar or a murderer and could not be deported, but a labor union leader who orders a strike or stoppage of work is promptly seized and deported.

BIG LAND HOLDINGS WILL USHER IN ERA OF FACTORY FARMING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., —(FP)— That one-fourth of the total farm acreage in the United States was held in tracts of 1,000 acres or more, in the year 1920, is announced by Benjamin C. Marsh of the Farmers' National Council after a study census figures. He cites this fact as showing that the danger to the individual American which rests in the trustification of manufacturing and transportation industries is now beginning to apply to farming.

"With the substitution of electric machine and motor power, on farms, for man power," says Marsh, "the agricultural revolution is in full swing. 'Factory farming' will continue to increase with amazing rapidity." Average farm wages in 1923 were $46.91 per month without board, or $33.18 with board.

ANOTHER DEFEAT IN NEWSPAPERS FOR ABD-EL KRIM

Be-medalled Dictator Claims Mastery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 11—Reports from Morrocco quote the Spanish dictator, General Primo de Rivera, as claiming that Abd-el Krim's army is broken and Krim is hiding with about a thousand men in mountain fastnesses.

Bolshevism's Bemedalled Enemy.

The general, who wears all of seventy medals on his chest, boasts that "Above all, Krim's defeat is a serious blow to Bolshevism." This he considers much more menacing to the imperialist nations than "yellow" or "brown" perils, so-called, tho he is shrewd enuf to see that the interests of the oppressed races coincide with the interests of Bolshevizm as against the domination of imperialist exploitation.

"Anyone, imagining that the only result of the war in Morocco is the fate of Abd-el Krim's toy kingdom, is mightily mistaken," he says. I maintain that the result will be responsible for far-reaching, world-wide future effects."

A Policy of Complete Subjection.

"Before Spain is satisfied, Spanish troops must march thru the Riff mountains. We have done it before and we will do it again. We must make Krim feel a thoro defefeat. Otherwise he will remain a menace to the security of the white races in North Africa."

Altho the dictator is bent on annihilation of the Riffians and carries out a war of barbaric reprisals on captives and tribes whose territory Spanish troops occupy, he was forced to admit that the Riffian troops fight bravely and with heroic perseverence for the independence of their native soil from the rule of foreign invaders.

The dictator's explanation of his censorship over the press in Spain hardly proves any anxiety about the "white race." He declares, of course, that it is "extremely light and only to prevent irresponsible elements from making trouble."

Senator A. B. Cummins Wants Next Congress to Curb Economic Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11—In a conference today with President Coolidge, Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, asserted that the demands of the farmers of the northwest to the coming congress included legislation making it impossible for foreign markets to set prices on American grain. He wants assurances, thru legislation, of good prices for American farm products, regardless of the condition of the world markets.

It is characteristic of the simple minds of American statesmen to desire legislation that will overcome fundamental economic laws. In spite of the desires of Cummins and other middle-west politicians prices of American farm products will fall whenever other grain producing nations have big crops.

Cummins thinks that if world grain prices can be citated by the American congress there will be less danger of agrarian political revolt against the republican party.

To Preserve Ancient Park of Czar Peter the Second in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 11.—A special committee has been appointed to take steps for the preservation of the ancient park situated near the village of Sharapovo in the province of Moscow, which had once belonged to Peter II of Russia and had been presented by him to his bride, Princess Dolgeruki.

The park was laid out in the shape of a star, and it now contains spruce and lime trees that are 2 centuries old. There are many exceptional specimens with trunks of the thickness of 1½-2 girths.

Lodging Houses Built for Transient Workers in City of Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 11—In order to provide accommodation for transient laborers coming to Moscow, four new lodging houses have been erected and equipped to accommodate 3,500 people daily. The houses are provided with all modern comforts, laundries, baths, ambulatories, etc.

A good deal of educational and cultural work is carried on at these houses, at which reading rooms and clubs have been established.

CHICAGO UNIONS AT A. F. OF L. MEET EXPECTING AID

Pressmen and A. C. W. Not So Hopeful

By CARL HAESSLER
Federated Press Editor.

The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor turned the eyes of Chicago labor eastward this week. The metal polishers, on strike at the Cribben & Sexton Universal Gas Range and Stove plant against victimization of union members are putting their case before the national labor conclave.

Organized bank clerks, anxious to increase the enrolled percentage of Chicago's 10,000 bank clerks, have obtained from the federation a unanimous recommendation that labor banks employ only union staffs and that labor organizations do not patronize unorganized banks. Chicago's labor bank, the Amalgamated, is 100 per cent organized but less than 1 per cent of all bank clerks in the city have a union card.

Thumbs Down, from Green.

Local 3, the veteran pressmen's local ousted by Pres. George Berry for continuing a strike against speeding-up, expects no relief from Atlantic City, however. Nor does the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, now in its 16th week of struggle against the Intl. Tailoring Co. wage cutting, hope that the A. F. of L. will condemn the open strikebreaking of the United Garment Workers.

The Amalgamated is not affiliated with the general body while the United's president, Tom Rickert, the leader of the strikebreaking raid on the Amalgamated stronghold, sits on the A. F. of L. executive council. The teachers are represented at the convention by Gen. Secy. Stecker of Chicago.

The Communists, declared outlaws by Green, are elated by the pro-Russian speech of A. A. Purcell, the British fraternal delegate at Atlantic City, but expect short mercy for the radical resolutions. Many of these were introduced by a Chicago delegates, Pres. Joe Shafir of the Bank Employes Assn., a federal union that gets its charter direct from the A. F. of L.

Expect 500 Delegates, Says Whiteman.

While Negro delegates are knocking at the eastern convention door for help in entering unions of their crafts which now bar them, the American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago Oct. 25, is completing its preliminary arrangements. Tho blacklisted by Pres. Green of the A. F. of L. as an organization in which Communists are a sizable factor, national organizer Lovett Fort-Whiteman announces that the prospects for 500 delegates are favorable.

He states the aim of the congress is "to mobilize and to coordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class conscious workers of the race in the struggle for the abolition of lynching, jimcrowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchisement, segregation, etc." The offices are at 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

U. S. S. R. Education Program Abolishing Illiteracy Rapidly

MOSCOW, Oct. 11. — From June, 1924, until January, 1925, the network of rural literary stations in 23 provinces of R. S. F. S. R. was increased from 6,874 to 11,745. In some of the provinces the number of rural literary schools was increased 4-5 times.

The opinion was expressed by M. Khodorovsky, assistant commissary of education, that by the tenth anniversary of the October revolution there would be disposed of not less than 75 per cent of the illiteracy among the adult rural population.

ADMINISTRATION TO BACK MERGERS OF RAILROAD

President Wants Suc Rail Legislation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—T
question of railway consolidation
be one of the chief recommendatio
of the interstate commerce commit
at the coming session of congress,
cording to today's developments.

In his discussion with Presid
Coolidge at the white house to
Senator Cummins of Iowa urged t
the administration endorse the po
of devising plans for the merger
the great trunk lines of the count
into a limited number of systems a
the elimination of competition, so th
adequate equipment will be availa
for the rapid transport of farm p
ducts.

May Force Mergers

The plan is to offer the railroa
guarantees that will protect them d
ing such consolidation and give th
a period of from five to seven ye
in which to perfect the system.

In case this is not done the n
step is to force consolidation by t
ing a portion of the net earnings fr
the larger roads and distributing th
pro-rata among the weaker roads
cording to their capitalization. T
scheme will force the larger roads
take charge of the smaller ones
order to protect their net earnings.

Plot of Big Roads

This move is in the interest of t
big roads dominated by bank capi
and since the recommendations
congress are to be made by the
terstate commerce commission
proposals for merging the vario
lines will be so devised that th
trunk lines opposing those in favor
mergers will be forced to buy up
tributary roads in their territories.
do this will require the floating of n
issues thru Wall Street banks th
placing all railroads under dominat
of the money combine.

CZECHO-SLOVAK DEBT TO BE PAID DURING 62 YEAR

But Revolution Is Bou to Intervene

(Special to The DAILY WORKER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The p
tical agents of the House of Morg
at Washington have secured an agr
ment from the Czecho-Slovakian d
commission whereby their debt
be paid to the United States. T
Wall Street banks are to immediate
float Czecho-Slovakian bond issu
based upon the industries of that
tion, thereby bringing the econom
life of the country under the c
trol of the American banking co
bine.

62-Year Agreement.

After an inspection of the com
cated records pertaining to the de
the American and Czech commissio
agreed upon a lump sum of $115,0
000 as the principal of the debt. T
government originally held the d
to have been something over $1
000,000.

Including interest at 3 per cent f
the first ten years and 3½ thereaft
the Czechs will pay to United Sta
a total of about $300,000,000.

Owing to heavy interest burdens
the debtor, amounting to over $
000,000 annually, the debt commiss
agreed to accept a flat sum of $3,0
000 annually for the first 18 year
During the last forty-four years p
ments will average close to $6,0
000, the agreement providing for co
pletion of the funding program in
years.

Revolution Will Intervene.

Critical observers of world politi
view with amusement these long ter
agreements, for tho they serve t
immediate ambitions of the House
Morgan to bring all of Central Euro
under its domination, the ever-i
creasing concentration of power
the proletariat will sweep all su
agreements into the waste basket
history long before one-third of t
time set for the liquidation of th
bt has elapsed.

If you want to thoroughly u
derstand Communism study

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The Amalgamationist

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SEPTEMBER ISSUE (No. 4) JUST OFF THE PRESS

Story of strikebreaker Berry's attack on Chicago Pres
men's Union No. 3, written by an official of the unio
Left wing news from the I. T. U. Kalamazoo conventio
Contributions from the rank and file.—Left wing news a
articles.—Cartoons.

The Amalgamationist

1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

DOES THE AMERICAN LEGION SUPPORT "MORGAN'S STATE"?

(Continued from page 1)

ad their instructions not to inter-re. The legion's support apparently eans much to the politician and ilitarists. The American legion is omposed of young men of high pirits, and when turned loose they ould hardly fail to go to excess. hese young men are neither bad nor ood, it is the apparently deliberate ttempt to debauch them by busi-essmen, politicians and professionals, hat is responsible.

It is reported that a carload of liquor rom Canada was sent to Omaha for his convention. Appearances would ndicate that this was the fact as uch of the stuff was Canadian bond. This was consumed the first day, and hen home brew and bootleg appeared n plenty. A cabaret was opened and iquor sold freely over the counter. Local and federal prohibition agents pparently "discovered" it and a grand ury investigation is to be made.

Not only men, but many young girls ere to be seen on the streets in an ntoxicated condition. Full of "spirit" he visitors appropriated whatever ook their fancy, including the girls.

Business is Business.

Many of the leaders of the legion, who are businessmen, took advantage f the opportunity to advertise and rum up trade. While the rank and le, brought along for scenery and oll parrots, were revelling in the early "freedom," the businessmen ere trying to add to their profits by elling goods or real estate. The arade advertised Kansas wheat, Iowa orn, Florida real estate, etc., while he gaudy uniforms that cost thou-ands of dollars give color to the ad-ertising.

Omaha spent a hundred thousand r more to decorate and bring the onvention here. Business expects a illion in return in actual dollars, while they cater to the organization hat supports their game. Profit and rotection for the same dollar.

Omaha Post's Rake-off.

Omaha legion is reported to have he largest membership in the world. They put on a rodeo for the conven-ion, in fact they held some affair very week and get large profits. They handed out concessions and per-its to vendors that netted them a ood profit from the convention. Recently every merchant had to buy American flags from the legion and ay for placing standards in front of heir stores. The decorations for the onvention also netted the legion post fat percentage, even a small emblem osting $3 to $4, and altogether must ave meant thousands. There is no ush to join the legion, so it would ppear that these large profits re-ain in the hands of a very few who ontrol.

"Soft Pedal" Mitchell's Protest.

Colonel Mitchell is a member of Washington, D. C., legion post, and ery much admired. However, when it ame to supporting his criticism of the ar department on administration of viation, they blue-penciled Mitchell's ame and statements. The legion is he recipient of many favors from the overnment and present administra-ion so they shut off the "static." They may be 100 per cent, but when it omes to "lame ducks," the legion omes first.

"War Ladies Rout Pacifism."

The American legion auxiliary re-eived high praise for the firm stand hey took on adequate defense as the best peace time insurance. Garland W. Powell, Washington, D. C., former head of the legion's Americanism committee, is quoted as saying: "You Women have done much to stem the ide of extreme pacifism which was growing up among women's organ-izations."

Mrs. Ruth McCurry Brown, auxiliary Americanism chairman, is quoted as saying: "It is up to us, the largest group of patriotic women to combat all radical movements, the youth movement, peace-at-any-price organ-izations, Bolshevists, Communists and every type seeking to undermine our nation. While we hope there is no danger of actual Bolshevism in America, the radical effort is reflected even now in unrest, political quackery, unwise laws and attacks on the constitution—all at the expense of national growth." Mrs. Brown expressed the belief that an army of unrest in America is only waiting for a leader.

"Majah" Berry Chimes In.

"Majah" George Berry, president of the International Pressmen's Union, spoke to the convention with deep regret of the death of Samuel Gompers, and of Gompers' interest in the legion, and pledged the co-operation of his successor, William Green, in the patriotic work of the legion.

George assured the legion that the A. F. of L. is American, that the organized men and women would resent any encroachment on our government as quickly as any organization. "That the economic, social and intellectual standard in America is unsurpassed and unequalled in any other nation of the world."

"We believe," said George the "mejah," "that this most desirable condition is the result of our form of government, hence the labor movement of America is American and it is against Communism, Sovietism or any other type of 'ism' in contravention of our Americanism."

He then cited labor's endorsement of rigid restriction of immigration for Americanism, support of government, universal draft, citizen's military training camps, Woodrow Wilson memorial college, etc., showing how close the A. F. of L. is to the legion. The World-Herald reporter does not credit the "majah" with raising any applause for the fish he brought on a platter.

Bolshevists Are Pipe Pipers.

The Americanism branch of the legion plan to use the nation's love of athletics as a means to combat the youth movement of the radical forces.

A junior world's series in baseball was proposed last Sunday at the conference by Major John L. Griffith of Chicago. He is quoted as saying: "Competition among boys from 15 to 17 years, sponsored thru the legion posts of the nation, would offer one of the most effective ways to instill in them 'that spirit we know as Americanism' that he knows of."

At present, Major Griffith estimated that only three or four million of the 16 million youth of the nation are being reached. Defense day, he suggested, might also be a time to take stock of the athletic fitness of the youth, in this way to create a philosophy of life that will combat the radical idea.

Frank C. Cross, of Indianapolis, national director of Americanism, said the radical movement is growing and claims a number equal to that of the legion. They are busy in summer schools with an organization similar to the boy scouts and try to introduce one of their number in every scout troop they can. They sow hatred of the well-to-do instead of teaching service. They are organizing clubs in colleges, even have Sunday schools and publish fairy tales suited to their own purpose.

"The I. W. W. as an organization is doomed," Director Cross said, "because of a split in its ranks. The Workers Party is taking in youth. They also are active among the Negroes. The American Civil Liberties Union is a friend of this element."

Referring to disturbances in the south, Mrs. Mabel Spaulding of Mobile, Ala., said: "We have little trouble with the Negro, but our men certainly do handle the other element right down in our country."

The Glamor is Fading.

The legion convention was expected to bring a hundred thousand visitors and delegates to Omaha. Less then one-fourth of that number appeared, if we discount those who come regularly to see the small town show as Ak-Sar-Ben every year. Even many of those kept away on account of rumors of rowdyism. In spite of persistent drives for membership, gaudy uniforms and a circus and debauch free of charge every year, the legion is going down hill rapidly. It holds something for the few, but has nothing to offer to the great mass of young ex-service men. Desperate efforts are being made by the government, military and big business to hold up the organization, but to no avail.

THIS WEEK WORKERS IN NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND WILL HEAR ENGDAHL ON THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, directly from the American Federation of Labor convention will go on a speaking tour which takes in New York, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Mass meetings have been arranged and the workers in these cities will get first hand information on how the "fat boys" at Atlantic City took to Purcell's speech in which he forced the issue of solidarity with the Russian workers on the convention floor.

Soviet Russia Biggest Issue

Despite the attempts of the reactionary bureaucracy to keep the issue of Soviet Russia and Communist activities from the floor of the convention, this issue was the biggest that the convention faced during all the sessions.

Soviet Russia, world trade union unity, the Dawes plan and other international and national issues showed the convention that the Communists were a live force in the labor movement and that their role was not the destruction, but the strengthening of the labor movement.

* * *

Engdahl Speaks in New York

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 11.—The workers of New York City will be able to hear J. Louis Engdahl on the American Federation of Labor convention on Friday October 16th at 8 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street.

* * *

Meeting in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11.—A mass meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Saturday evening October 17th where Comrade J. Louis Engdahl will speak on the American Federation of Labor convention.

* * *

Cleveland Meeting

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11.—John Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER will speak on the A. F. of L. convention and the American Communist movement at Insurance Exchange Hall, 11th and Walnut Sts., Oct. 15th at 8 p. m.

AFTER MEETING BRITISH PREMIER

Trade union officials, left to right—John Bromley (A. S. L. E.); John Turner (Office Workers); J. W. Bowen (Post Office Workers) following conference on miners' situation. These are the well-fed type of British labor leaders.

GEORGE PERLMAN W. P. CANDIDATE IN NEW JERSEY

New Petitions Filled by State Committee

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 11.—Comrade George Perlman, an active worker of the party in Jersey City, has been nominated by the Workers Party for governor in New Jersey in preference to Charles Keene.

Comrade George Perlman has been associated with the labor movement for many years and is well known among the workers in New Jersey for his actions in behalf of the revolutionary movement.

Because of the change in candidates it was necessary to fill out new petitions and this work was splendidly accomplished by the New Jersey state campaign committee embracing the comrades of Newark, Perth Amboy, North Hudson and the surrounding vicinity. The campaign committee of New Jersey has arranged for regular meetings in the chief cities in New Jersey and a good month of campaigning in behalf of the Communist ticket has been arranged.

Warren, O., Workers Demand Admission of Saklatvala

(Continued from page 1)

a prince being excluded from this country? Of course not; but when the representative of British labor and the representative of the downtrodden Indian masses wishes to come to this country, Mr. Kellogg finds nothing better to do than to keep him out."

Brother Curtis spoke of the necessity of organization. He told of the many fights that the workers have had in this country, of the condition to which they are debased and declared that the reason that Saklatvala was excluded was that he may have told the truth about conditions which the employers wanted to cover up.

Dan Rogers, the Negro organizer, spoke particularly of the American Negro Labor Congress, and what it will mean to the Negro worker. Warren is sending three delegates to the congress.

Comrade Amter, the main speaker, made an expose of the condition of the Indian workers, who labor 12 and 14 hours a day for a mere pittance. The Indian peasants are crushed by tributes and taxes, and when they revolt, British troops, airplanes, machine guns and bombs are sent to shoot them down.

The workers of the United States need a labor party built first of all on organized labor. A party fighting for the interests of the workers, and makes no distinction between white and black workers.

The mention of the Soviet government caused hearty applause especially from the Negro workers who were present.

A resolution demanding the admittance of Saklatvala was adopted.

Erect Monument at Kiev for Heroes Who Fell in 1905 Revolt

KIEV, Oct. 11.—A great monument is being erected at Kiev to the heroes who fell in the revolution of 1905.

Memorial tablets are also to be fixed to the building of the Sapper Barracks, where the soldiers revolted in 1905, and to the building of the Polytechnical Institute, where the meetings of the first Soviet of Workers' Deputies of Kiev were held.

Mexican Labor Unions Being Betrayed Into Class Collaboration

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—That Mexican labor unions are headed to the same fatal end as those of Italy under the fascisti, is foreseen by many, as the corrupt leaders of the Confederation Regional Obera Mexican continue the course of collaboration with the employers and with the Calles government.

In the textile convention now in session these so-called labor leaders are forcing the workers to agree on a program of co-operation with the textile bosses which will prevent the workers going on strike under any circumstances.

One of the reformist leaders advocates this policy as a benefit to labor, saying: "It is time we put a halt to strikes and attempted to find a way of working in harmony with the employers. The Mexican Federatoion of Labor (C. R. O. M.) has realized this, and has made most important steps in this direction."

Fight Illiteracy in Ukrainia

MOSCOW, Oct. 11.—During the year 1925-26 it is proposed to introduce universal education in the Ukraine. There will be opened 12,650 new schools for children of 8-9 years of age.

An illiteracy campaign will be conducted among the two million adults and 12-13 year old who are illiterate. Great attention will be devoted to the development of propaganda for the pursuit of the arts and sciences.

A number of new institutions of art and science are to be opened.

SUPPORT BEN GITLOW, WORKERS' CANDIDATE, AGAINST NORMAN THOMAS, CAPITALIST LACKEY!

By SYLVIAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—In this mayoralty campaign the socialist party has nominated as their candidate and standard bearer a preacher, the Rev. Norman Thomas, who is supposed to be a pacifist and by his preaching blunts the fighting spirit of many workers. His party in this country, as well as its brohter parties in Europe, have shown on every occasion, when the workers assert themselves, they are not the representatives of the working class, but as the Communist International has correctly termed them, "the left wing of the bourgeoisie."

We have only to look back to the time when Ramsay MacDonald was the "socialist premier" of capitalist England and we find him suppressing the nationalist revolutionary movement in India and elsewhere as brutally as Lloyd George or Stanley Baldwin.

In Bulgaria we find the socialists supporting the fascist government of Zankov.

In Poland they help Grabski send Communists to the gallows and in France they support the imperialist war of that country against the Riffs. The list is endless. Many more facts could be cited from the murdering of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Germany, to their support of the Dawes plan, which enslaves the German working class to the Wall Street bankers.

At the 1919 convention of the socialist party, they condemned the league of nations and called it the "Black International," but today Thomas and the socialist party are supporting the world court and the league of nations, which has as its purpose the overthrow of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the enslavement of the workers of the world.

Thomas has supported Sigman and the socialist bureaucracy of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in their fight to help the bosses put over Governor Smith's needle trades award on the rank and file.

Thomas has rejected the Workers (Communist) Party's offer for a United Labor ticket, and is responsible for dividing the workers' politically. He proposes a unity between the small businessmen and profesisonal elements and the workers, under the leadership of the small business man and professional. United fronts of the socialists are always to the right with reactionary labor leaders, small business men, and never to the left with the class conscious workers.

Behind Thomas stands Hillquit, stockholder in the Burns Bros. Coal Co., which is now trying to import coal to break the American miners' strike. Another of his cronies is Abe Cahn who has prostituted the paper which the Jewish workers of New York built up at the cost of tremendous sacrifices. The Forward is now a weapon against the workers in the needle trades and is used to slander workers in their fight with the bureaucracy of their unions, and against Soviet Russia.

The socialist party misleads and divides the working class. It is not the instrument of the class struggle but of class collaboration. They have become the best flunkeys of capitalism, doing all the dirty work. Whenever the militant workers gain any strength, the socialists are called in to defeat the workers.

Down with such treachery!

Support the workers' candidate in he coming election—Ben Gitlow!

Work and vote for Communism!

CLASS IN WORKERS DRAMATIC ART STARTS IN NEW YORK TUESDAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The executive committee of the Workers' Dramatic League announces the starting of a class in New York City in dramatic art which will give its first lecture on Tuesday, Oct. 13th with B. Aratov as teacher and director. The Proletarian Theater is also starting to work on and produce a play which will be presented in New York.

Every comrade who is interested is needed to cooperate with the American Proletarian Theater. Come to L. O. Hartman's Studio, 28 east 15th St., top floor at 8 o'clock Tuesday night.

Can the American Bolsheviks Maintain Their Daily Paper?

By MORITZ J. LOEB.

It was no easy task for the Communist workers in America to establish their daily paper. Once established, the DAILY WORKER encountered from the beginning a bitter and difficult struggle to secure its very existence. Because thousands of workers participated in this struggle and because they gave themselves generously and bravely we still have the DAILY WORKER as the leading organ of the class struggle in America.

Now the DAILY WORKER is again in the throes of a deep-going crisis. It is again a question as to whether or not the DAILY WORKER can survive. The question was once asked, "CAN THE BOLSHEVIKS ESTABLISH A DAILY PAPER IN AMERICA?" That question was answered with a thunderous YES two years ago. Now the question must be asked, considered with all gravity and answered, "CAN THE BOLSHEVIKS MAINTAIN THEIR PAPER?"

The question posed is not a theoretical one. If it is a matter of theory, the answer would theoretically be, "Yes, the Bolsheviks not only can maintain their paper, but they MUST."

But to a practical problem such as we now have before us there can be no answer of theory only. "Not can we keep the DAILY WORKER alive, but WILL we?" It is a matter of DEEDS, not words.

* * * *

In America there are some three thousand capitalist daily papers, each of them so many knives as the throat of the militant working class. The entire capitalist class gives unstinting support to this arsenal of hate against the workers and the workers themselves are by means of force compelled every day and hour of their lives to give, unwillingly, but to give just the same, support to the press which is their enemy.

A small section of the working class has made possible the establishment of the DAILY WORKER. It is the answer of the Communist workers and the militants to the capitalist press. It is more, it is their challenge and their threat. A small section of the working class gave life to the DAILY WORKER, was able to do so because this small body acted as a unit, each individual straining to the utmost.

The DAILY WORKER now struggles for maintenance. Will it succeed in this effort? Not unless every Communist, every militant fighter for the working class participates in this struggle, gives as much and as frequently as is "COMMUNISTICALLY" possible.

The Communists along with the rest of the working class gives support to the capitalist press. A part of every hour's labor we perform is wrung from us for the the benefit of capitalism and all of its institutions.

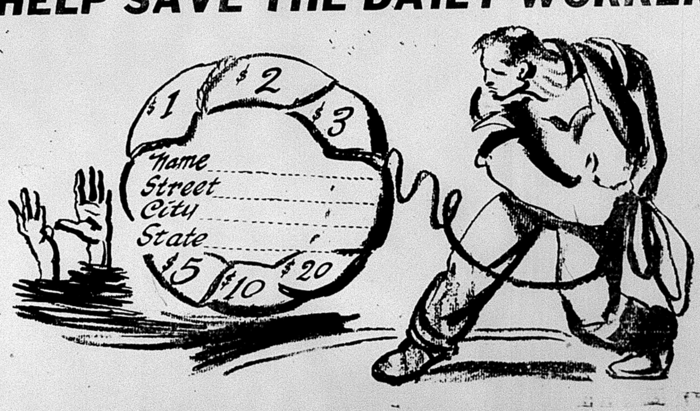
But we have played a huge trick on capitalism. We have stolen a part of our labor of which capitalism claims all and have converted it into our party and our press. This we have done in the past; this we must do again and yet again.

Let every militant steal a part of his wages during the next weeks to save the DAILY WORKER.

Let every militant hand at the throttle make the rails sing "SAVE THE DAILY WORKER"; every fighting coal miner's pick, bite to the same tune. Let the hum of the sewing machines and the roar of the steel furnaces join the chorus, the snare drum of the riveter and the bass drum of the blacksmith's sledge keep the time. In every shop or mine or factory where there are class conscious workers let the sounds of labor echo, "SAVE THE DAILY WORKER."

Can the Bolsheviks maintain their daily paper? What a question!!! If they are really Bolsheviks they WILL.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!



The Workers Party in Action

CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP MEETING—RUTHENBERG'S SPEECH DISCUSSION

The Chicago membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party held Wednesday evening at Northwest Hall to discuss the reorganization and bolshevization of the party, after four hours of discussion, voted unanimously for a resolution offered by Comrade Ruthenberg on behalf of the Central Executive Committee. The resolution pledges full support of a united membership to the C. E. C. for the campaign to reorganize the party on the shop nucleus basis and for the Bolshevization of the party and the liquidation of Loreism, and declares that the latest decision of the Communist International on the question of the groups within the party leadership lays the basis for the unification and development of the party.

An amendment which raised the question of alleged removals and replacements, offered by Comrade Arne Swabeck as an addition to the C. E. C. resolution, and which Comrade Foster asked to be passed together with the resolution, was voted down by a vote of 225 to 150, after which the C. E. C. resolution was passed unanimously.

Ruthenberg Speaks

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party, in reporting on behalf of Central Executive Committee, stated that the whole question to be considered could be summed up with a single word: "Bolshevization." The process of Bolshevizing our party, he said, is a part of the life of the party in the past. The Bolshevizing of a Communist Party is not accomplished merely by a number of measures taken at a certain time, but is a long process which goes on from the time of birth of the party. In Russia he had observed that altho our Russian comrades had been carrying on the work of Bolshevizing their party for twenty-five years, nevertheless they still found it important to Bolshevize their party.

Every step toward clarifying the minds of the members and developing within the party a Communist leadership,—all of this is a part of the process of Bolshevization.

This process, said Comrade Ruthenberg, extends in our party thruout its history during the past six years, and particularly during the past year and a half or two years. Our purpose in coming here is to prepare for greater steps. The goal for which the present leadership of the party will strive, is a tremendous acceleration of the process at this time.

Three Phases of Development.

Our party, which was six years old at the time of our recent convention, said Comrade Ruthenberg, has gone thru in that six-year period three phases of development. In 1919 there had been organized a group of members of the socialist party who had been influenced by the event of the Russian revolution to break with the opportunist leaders. This group was organized on the basis of the differences between the socialists and the Communists, between those who did and those who did not understand that the aims could be attained only by revolutionary methods, thru armed insurrection and the overthrow of the capitalist state. But the Communist Party in 1919 did not understand how to connect its revolutionary ideas and propaganda with the everyday struggles of the masses. In other words, we were a sectarian propaganda society teaching the workers the necessity of armed insurrection in the final stage. This period was about two years, during the underground life of the party, and the underground existence increased this tendency.

The second phase can be said to begin with the organization of the Workers Party at the beginning of the year 1922. In this phase we not only became a Communist Party as distinguished from a propaganda sect, but we were beginning the work of Bolshevizing the party thru learning the way to connect out activities with the struggles of the masses, learning to apply Communist principles to the struggle; we found the way to approach the masses of the workers.

During this period and as a result of coming into the open we absorbed into our party a number of elements which had not gone thru the earlier phase of storm and stress and development. Thru this fact has come a situation in which our party has met a crisis. But it is another crisis in the process of Bolshevization. The crisis has come, said Comrade Ruthenberg, on the question of the road that our party must follow in order to become a mass Communist Party. Some comrades bemoan the fact that we have had to endure this crisis for the past year and a half; but it was a part of the process of Bolshevization thru which it was necessary for the party to go. There is no way thru which the party can come to correct policies except thru a struggle against wrong policies. We have now turned away from the road that leads back toward sectarianism.

What was the struggle in the party conventon at the end of 1923, asked Comrade Ruthenberg. We had brot into the organization of the Workers Party large elements which had not gone thru the process of the earlier steps of Bolshevization. The Finnish Federation which had not gone thru this process became the largest portion of the party with 7,000 members, the greater part of whom had no understanding of Communist principles and were carrying on their activities solely as a social organization. Great numbers of these comrades had absolutely no political conceptions, not even of a socialist party, let alone of a Communist Party. We had brot into the party the Jewish, German, Scandanavian, Czecho-Slovak and Finnish federations from the socialist party, who had not been thru the process of the earlier period; and naturally the conception of the role and duties of a Communist Party was not as clear for them as it was for those groups in the party which had gone thru the fire of the previous years of struggle toward forming a Bolshevist party. And so we found that there was a certain crystallization of these newer elements under the leadership of the group which came into power in the party convention at the end of 1923. It is not often that one can show sufficiently clearly at the beginning one kind or another kind of grouping in a party; but that this was the situation the development of the past year and a half have shown.

The errors of the party in the year 1924 were not chance errors, but errors that sprang out of the nature of the elements which formed the basis of the majority of the convention of 1923. If we have a leadership based upon a right wing, that leadership will inevitably make concessions to the group that it represents, and we will find a consolidation between the rank and file of that group and that leadership.

That is what happened in 1924. Instead of continuing our development instead of continuing the process of Bolshevization, we went on the back track, we began to deviate in the direction of sectarianism, to become once more a propaganda society rather than a Communist Party, to say nothing of a Bolshevized Communist Party. This was shown in the error on the labor party question, which was a sectarian error; and again on the question of women's work, and still again in the rejecting of proposals for the formation of other non-party organizations. We had been developing a right-wing sectarianism rather than making the gains that should have been made toward becoming a Bolshevik party.

Other evidences of the trend during that year, continued Comrade Ruthenberg, were shown in the issue of Trotskyism and of Loreism, which showed that the leadership of the party were taking an orientation toward the right wing, toward that group which he had described as the least Communist in the party.

From this development, said Comrade Ruthenberg, we were saved to a certain degree by the decisions of the Communist International. The purpose of the decision of the Comintern was to precipitate in our party a crisis which would lead to another stage of its Bolshevization. Those who have studied the decisions of the C. I. will observe that the C. I. saw in the relationships of the groups of the party the fact that the Foster group had been in alliance with the right wing. The C. I. wanted to cut apart that alliance, not only in relation to Lore but to the right wing in our party. The C. I., in addition to declaring that Lore's connection with the party must come to a conclusion, saw that it was impossible to tolerate any further alliance based upon the right wing.

The C. I. had desired to unite within the party all Communist elements, declared Comrade Ruthenberg, and that was the political purpose of the decisions that were made prior to the convention. The crisis in the convention was the enlarged result of the failure to carry out the decisions of the Comintern by the group which had the majority of the C. E. C.

In what did that failure consist, asked Ruthenberg. At the time of the return of the delegations from Moscow, instead of uniting against Lore and the right wing, instead of attacks against Lore and efforts to free the rank and file from the influence of the right wing, we found attacks directed against the minority group. We found the "needle trades" statement, and the statement attempting to connect the minority group with Juliet Poyntz, and a statement on the "nine points." Instead of the political questions which should have been the major issue discussed, we found a thousand petty questions and scandals raised in order to evade the important matters which really faced the party. This situation culminated in the convention which showed the same character as the convention of 1923—that is, the same leadership based upon the same right wing, carrying on a bitter factional warfare against the Communists in the party—that is against the left wing. This situation created the basis of the decision of the C. I. which came during the convention and which stated that "it has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to decisions of the C. I and stands closer to its views," and which provided certain guarantees for this group in the party. It was because we represented in the party the willingness and power to fight against sectarianism, against Loreism, against the tendencies in our party which led away from Bolshevism, because we represented the impetus toward making our party Communist, a Bolshevist Party.

Cannon-Foster Disagreement.

And the accuracy of the judgement of the Comintern, Comrade Ruthenberg continued, is shown by the latest developments in the party which are reflected in the speeches of Comrade Cannon and Foster to the Y. W. L. convention, published in the DAILY WORKER. These speeches, said Comrade Ruthenberg, show a cleavage between two sections of the former group led by Foster and Cannon, a cleavage on the question of the attitude toward the Communist International.

And this also is a part of the process of Bolshevization, Ruthenberg continued. It is a part of the process of Bolshevization which must succeed in bringing into the leadership of the party all of the solid, healthy elements of the party. We must say that we did not expect to see this development come as quickly as it did. This is a development toward the creation of a new alignment, and to have it come as quickly as it did come is an indication of the growth of our party—a growth of the process of Bolshevization. This growth will bring about a clarification of views and policies, and new groupings on the basis of clarified views. There will be forms of leadership based upon the various views, and we can expect a continuation of this until there is crystalized out of it a party leadership which includes all elements which can perform their task in the Bolshevization of the party. And this process will take place in the party itself.

New Organizational Forms.

Comrade Ruthenberg then took up extensively the new organizational forms to be achieved in the reorganization of the party. The reorganization, he said, must not be viewed as a mere formation of a new machinery for organizational efficiency, but as a thing to be attained because it will give us a political basis such as a party must have in order to become a Bolshevik party. Our scattered form of organization in language and territorial branches is a thing separate and apart from the mass of workers and which therefore cannot influence the workers in the shops and factories who must be the backbone of the revolutionary movement. It is exactly those workers who are massed together in the large industries who, thru the experience of their collective relationship in large scale industry, become the portion of the working class which can first be won for the revolutionary movement. With shop nuclei organized as proposed we can become a party imbedded in the working class. The basic units of our party constituted of shop units of our be closely connected with our trade union fractions. The shop nucleus form is a part of the basic principle of organizing our party within the masses and within the mass organizations of the workers.

Some Dangers of Misapplication

The reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, said Comrade Ruthenberg, is not without its dangers to the party—dangers of misapplication. Some of our party members have already shown their misunderstanding in expressing the idea that this means the "industrialization of the party." This is a mistake, said Ruthenberg. Rather it means the greater politicalization of the party. No one should think that because the shop nuclei becomes the basic unit of the party therefore we are becoming some sort of a new industrial organization. This is an entirely wrong idea. The truth is that thru the factory nuclei we can reach out to the masses of the workers and make use of the problems of the factory, the frictions with the management, the resentments of the incidents of exploitation, as the basis of our propaganda. But if our comrades make the mistake of leaving it at that and do not carry the implications further so as to connect the small and isolated struggles in the factories with the wider political problems of the working class, they will not succeed in carrying on the work for which the new form of organization is created.

Centralized Apparatus

Comrade Ruthenberg then spoke of the centralization of the party apparatus, which will overcome the difficulties which arise from the inconceivably clumsy form we now have by which party instructions are sifted down to the membership thru seventeen separate language sections of the party. The party is to become a single solid block with an apparatus reaching down direct to the basic units of the party in the workshops and factories. He described the new form of organization by shop nuclei, street nuclei (also called international branches), and the subdividing of each city organization into sub-sections and sections as provided in the new party constitution.

Some of the comrades might feel skeptical about the success of the reorganization plan in which the old federation forms disappear, doubting the smooth working, of international branches and shop nuclei containing members speaking several different languages. Comrade Ruthenberg said that these difficulties will be overcome; that the party is going thru a process in this reorganization which will bring it new health and new life and new ability to carry on its work.

In concluding Comrade Ruthenberg said that sometimes struggles and crises are necessary to create a healthy situation; storms are sometimes necessary to clear the atmosphere, and he believed the party has now been passing thru such a storm which is already creating an atmosphere of Communist understanding and conscious policy, in which the rank and file is learning to fight determinedly against deviations from the line of the Communist International. We are reaching the stage of development where the membership will no longer tolerate the building of oppositions to the policies and decisions of the Communist International, said Comrade Ruthenberg. It is that party which goes thru such storms and stress, that reaches its goal. During this period of painful strife we have really attained something on the way toward Bolshevization. We are learning that there is only one basis for a grouping in the party, he concluded, and that is a grouping together on the basis of the decisions of the Communist International.

Other Speakers

Comrade Martin Abern, district organizer, was the second speaker, dealing with several features of the application of the reorganization plan.

A long discussion from the floor was participated in by Comrades Nat Kaplan, Jack Johnstone, B. Borisoff, Arne Swabeck, John Anderson, Harrison George, Gus Shklar, Robert Minor, Tom Bell, Joseph Kowalsky and Steve Rubiki.

Comrade Ruthenberg in closing read the resolution offered by the C. E. C. (published in last Saturday's magazine section of the DAILY WORKER).

Comrade Swabeck Offers Amendment

Comrade Arne Swabeck offered an amendment which, in addition to dealing with some of the details of reorganization, raised the question of supposed discriminations and replacements of party functionaries holding the views of the former majority.

Comrade William Z. Foster then made a statement, saying that he hoped that both the resolution and the amendment would be passed unanimously.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 150 to 225. The resolution offered by Comrade Ruthenberg was then carried unanimously.

CLEVELAND, TAKE NOTICE!

The District Executive Committee of District 6 is organizing party fractions in all the unions in the district. It is proceedng first with Cleveland. The following meetings are to be held. All party members belonging to the unions and all others working in the trades are under discipline obliged to attend the meetings:

I. L. G. W. U.—Monday, Oct. 12, 5:30 p. m.

A. C. W. A. and Journeymen Tailors—Monday, Oct. 12, 7 p. m.

Food Workers—Tuesday, Oct. 13, 8 p. m.

Printing Trades—Wednesday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m.

Metal Trades—Thursday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m.

Miscellaneous workers—Thursday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m.

All the meetings will be held at the district office, 5927 Euclid Ave.

On Satuday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m., a meeting of all comrades working in shops and factories will be held at the South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave. All shop workers are obliged to attend this very important meeting. No excuse will be accepted.

Fraternally yours,
I. AMTER,
District Secretary.

Philadelphia Opens Russian School.

A Russian school for children and adults was opened by the Russian branch of the Workers Party of Philadelphia on Monday, Oct. 5. Good teachers have been engaged. For the beginning the school will be open twice a week, Monday and Wednesday, from 8 to 9:30 p. m., at the Peoples' Home, 521 York Ave., near 5th St. All who wish to learn the Russian language are invited to join.

OHIO SOUTH SLAV CONVENTION PLEDGES LOYAL SUPPORT TO C. E. C.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11—Jugo-Slav (South Slav) section of Workers Party District No. 6 held its convention, Sunday, Oct. 4, at Cleveland. Sixteen branches from the state of Ohio were represented at this convention.

Upon invitation of the convention and the D. E. C. of the South Slav section, Comrade Boich spoke as representative of the D. E. C., reporting on the convention of the party to which he was a delegate and on future tasks of our party. Comrade Boich's speech was enthusiastically received after many important questions were answered to the satisfaction of all the members. Motion to accept Comrade Boich's report was carried unanimously. Then Comrade Boich introduced the following resolution which was also carried unanimously:

We the delegates to District No. 6 convention of Yugo-Slav section of the Workers Party assembled at Cleveland October 4, 1925 do hereby pledge our whole-hearted support and cooperation and declare our full confidence in our present C. E. C.

We promise to loyally carry out its decisions and most energetically support its policy.

We most bitterly condemn any attempt on the part of comrades of former majority to sabotage party decision thru their refusal to serve on important party committees and demand that strict discipline be enforced in such cases without hesitation.

We also fully indorse the Communist International decision.

Another resolution introduced by former supporters of Fisher group that only those who supported the Ruthenberg group in the past party controversy be elected to incoming federation bureau was also carried. This was a direct slap in the face of Fisher not only by his former supporters but also by one of the most powerful Yugo-Slav districts in the federation. The lone Fisher supporter from Farrell made no show worthy of consideration at the convention.

The following comrades were elected delegates to federation convention: Sepich and Buksa, from Bellaire; Roncevich, from Cleveland; Levnaich, from Canton; and Grosa, from Stubenville, Ohio. Comrades Sabljak and Celovich, were elected alternates.

D. Sabljak, sec'y.

HOW NOT TO MAKE THE UNITED FRONT

The Central Executive Committee published in the DAILY WORKE last week a statement with reference to the open letter sent by Local Toled of the Workers Party to Tomis Devine, the socialist candidate for mayo criticising this letter and pointing out the error of the Toledo comrades i applying the united front tactic.

The Central Executive Committee is now in receipt of the followin letter from the secretary of Local Toledo, Ohio.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1925

To the Comrades of the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party,
Comrade Ruthenberg, Gen. Secy., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

After reading the letter of the C. E. C. that appeared in our daily pape under the date of September 29, on How to Apply the United Front Tactic, as secretary of Local Toledo will give you some past history on the municipal campaign in Toledo. The mistake of How to Apply the United Front Tactic is not the mistake of all the comrades of Toledo, we as as Communists accepted the decision of our next higher unit, the district organizer, Comrade Wagenknecht. At the C. C. C. meeting of Local Toledo of June 2, a motion was carried after a lengthy discussion that the Workers Party of Toledo do not participate in the municipal election. Comrades Willnecker and Stephenson speaking for the motion, Comrade Buehler fighting against the motion. At the D. E. C. meeting of June 7, a motion was passed that the district organizer be instructed to go to Toledo and demand that Local Toledo participate in the municipal campaign and same was done on June 17 at a general membership meeting. At the C. C. C. meeting of June 18 we placed Communist candidates in the field including the mayor, vice-mayor and five candidates for council. Then proceeded to get the required number of signatures till July 12. The next fight in the C. C. C. was over a local platform for the primary election. You will find enclosed same of which we distributed 20,000 the day before election on August 11.

At the election of August 11 we won the election of Vice-Mayor Comrade Smith and one councilman. Comrade Buehler for the 20th ward to run as candidate for the final elections.

At the C. C. C. meeting of August 28 we took up the question of what action to take regarding the united front of labor in the final election to be held on November 3.

Comrade Topping and Buehler brot in a recommendation for the calling of a conference of labor to have a united front in the election.

Comrade Stephenson and Willnecker recommended the sending a letter to Tomis Devine, the socialist candidate for mayor, with the result that the CCC committee was deadlocked. Whereupon a motion was passed that the secretary of C. C. C. draw up a letter on the political situation in Local Toledo and send same to the district organizer, Wagenknecht, and let him give us the correct guidance on policy to pursue.

Same was done by the secretary and on Sept. 11th I received a reply from the district organizer headed: Policy for the Toledo Elections. You will find copy of same enclosed. We complied with the district organizer's instructions on Sept. 23rd and up to date have received no answer from Tomis Devine.

Hoping these few lines will give you some light on the political situation regarding the municipal campaign.

Yours for the cause.
(signed) Buehler, sec'y.

The instructions received by the Toledo comrades from the district organizer, Comrade Alfred Wagenknecht read as follows:

Policy for the Toledo Elections.

In general the policy for our party in Toledo should be to bring about an election united front between the labor unions, the socialist party forces, other workers' organizations and the Workers Party. A conference should be called and before such a conference should be placed the immediate problems for the workers in Toledo as they appear in the party (Toledo) platform.

But to make such a conference more successful and to make it possible to have a united front with the socialist forces, even if the unions do not enter into it you should at once

1. Address a letter to Devine questioning him regarding his agreement with the immediate demands in our program. Make an attempt to secure his agreement with as many points as possible.

2. Make the letter to Devine public in the press, labor and daily, and among the labor unions.

3. Introduce resolutions in the trade unions calling for a united front of all workers for all the labor candidates running for election and calling upon Devine to make clear his position on the immediate needs of the workers.

4. Whether Devine agrees with the major demands or only a few of the immediate demands as they appear in our program, we should enter into negotiations for a united campaign. But in the letter to Devine and in our united front campaign we must make it clear at all times that we disagree fundamentally with the socialists in principles and that we reserve the right to criticise Devine even tho we agree to support him a the polls.

5. However, even if Devine refuse to enter into an election united fron even if he refuses to give the suppor of the socialist forces to our cand dates, we should not refuse to suppor him if his reply to our questions ar at all favorable.

6. If the negotiations with Devin result favorable, then an immediat attempt must be made to enlarge th united front campaign committee b securing the participation of th unions.

7. A campaign committee compose of representative from all organiza tions entering into the election unite front should be created, and in thi committee our Workers Party repr sentatives must be very active.

Together with the above, not sepa rate from it, must go the propagand for the need of a labor party as th eventual force which will oppose th capitalist parties at the polls i Toledo.

Note: Even of Devine refuses t support our candidates, even if h refuses to answer our letter to hin or in answering disagrees with a our immediate demands, we woul have to announce our support o Devine at the polls but in so suppor ing him, would have to oppose hin as the handmaiden of capitalism.

Comment.

In order to understand the situa ion in Toledo it is necessary to b cquainted with the election method n that city.

The Toledo municipal elections ar non-partisan. Combinations are mad by petitions and all the candidate nominated are submitted in the ele tors in a primary held in this instanc on August 11th. At the primary thre candidates are selected for each offic and submitted to the voters at th final election in November. As pointe out by Comrade Buehler in his lette the Workers Party candidates fo vice-mayor and the candidate for cou cil in the 20th ward of Toled were among the three receiving th highest votes at these primaries an thus go before the voters in th November elections. The sociali candidate for Mayor Tomis Devin was among the three highest of th candidates for mayor and is a cand date in the final election together wit a number of other socialist candidate

The instructions sent to the Toled comrades by the district organizer la down correctly in paragraph one proposal to call a united front co ference of delegates of the labo unions, socialist party, other work ers' organizations and the Worker Party for the purpose of supportin a common labor candidate in the fina election.

The error, however, in these instru tions is the proposal that in case th movement for such a united front co ference fail it is desirable "to make possible to have a united front with th socialist forces." This proposal is n a proposal for a genuine united fro but a proposal that our party should e ter into an election alliance with th socialist party in Toledo. The groun for the objection of the Central Ex cutive Committee to such a propos have already been stated in a previ ous letter to the Toledo comrades.

The tactics of addressing an ope letter to Devine demanding that he support the calling of the conferenc of delegates from labor unions, the socialist party and the Workers Pa ty to support a common labor cand date and laying down a program o which the candidate would carry o the election fight would have bee correct, but to address to the sociali ist candidate a proposal that th Workers Party and the socialist part form an election alliance tends to con fuse the minds of the workers to th Communist and socialist position an to cover up the gulf which divide the Communists from the socialists.

It was permissible, if the efforts t form a united front body in suppo f the united front ticket failed fo the Toledo comrades to call upon th workers to vote for the socialist candi dates for the office for which th Workers Party had no candidates i the final election, but this should hav be coupled with the severest criticis of its program. This policy would have been something quite differen from the policy proposed in the in structions of the district organizer which were to the effect that if th front labor ticket could not be or ganized it was desirable to have a united front with the socialist force We could ask the voters to vote fo the socialist candidates while criticis ing them, but we could not enter int an election deal giving our suppor to the socialist candidates in retur for their support for our candidate Such a united front could only dis credit our party in the eyes of th workers.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary.

Chicago Reorganization Meeting.

The meeting of all branch and shop nuclei, city and district functionaries, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, to take up the question of shop nuclei organization, will be held Wednesday, October 14, 1925, 8 p. m., at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. All functionaries have been notified to be present thru individual letters, but are here again reminded to make certain of attendance. Representatives of the C. E. C. reorganization commission in the Chicago district will be present to outline the immediate tasks for shop nuclei organization, prior to the holding of the section membership meetings, at which actual reorganization will start.

Functionaries, be on hand Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Northwest Hall.

Special Ford Defense Meeting.

The Ford and Suhr Branch of the International Labor Defense is calling a special meeting to review the case of Comrade Ford, who has been rearrested and thrust back behind prison walls. Fred Mann will be the speaker of the evening. All workers interested in the case of the prosecution of these workers are urged to come to 3118 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, at 8 p. m., Monday night, October 12.

HEAR! J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Editor of the DAILY WORKER

With First Hand Reports on the Decisions of the Official Body of American Labor—

Speak on

"THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AND THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"

AT

NEW YORK FRIDAY, OCT. 16 — MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th Street.

PITTSBURGH SATURDAY, OCT. 17 — LABOR LYCEUM, 805 James Street.

CLEVELAND SUNDAY, OCT. 18 — INSURANCE EXCHANGE, Hall, 11th and Walnut Street

ALL MEETINGS AT 8 P. M. SHARP!

INKERTONS TRY TO BREAK BANK CLERKS' UNION

Offer Services to Chicago Banks

By CARL HAESSLER.
(Federated Press Service.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Every bank in hicago is being offered the aid of e Pinkerton private detective ency to prevent the spread of the ank Clerks' Union, which now has embers in ten Chicago banks and s at least one institution organized 0 per cent.

Offer to Furnish Rats.

The Pinkerton game consisted of nding to the bankers, memorandum the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention resolution in favor of nionizing bank clerks. With the emo was inclosed an offer to co-operate with the banks in meeting e situation.

Bank clerks in Chicago are terrifically exploited. There are over 1000 nk clerks in loop banks getting 0 a month. Quite a few get as w as $60 a month or less than $15 week. In the outlying banks $50 month is not unusual.

Union "Labor" Bank Fights Union.

The union sent its president, Joe hafir, as delegate to the A. F. of L. nnual convention in Atlantic City. hafir, who is employed by the Amalgamated, is pushing two resolutions, ne requesting the A. F. of L. to assign an organizer to co-operate in nionizing banks in important centers, and another demanding that the onvention and affiliated unions use heir power to insist that all labor nks be unionized.

This resolution is a criticism of the ederation Trust Co., the labor bank New York of which Peter Brady president and which steadfastly refuses to become a union shop, so far s its employes are concerned.

eeting of the 1905 Veterans to be Held Wednesday, Oct. 14

A meeting of veterans of the 1905 evolution will be held Wednesday, ct. 14, at 8 P. M., at the Workers' ouse, 1902 W. Division St. Ways nd means for organizing the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the evolution as well as the 100th Anniversary of the Decembrists insurection will be discussed. All veterans the 1905 revolution are invited to ttend this meeting.

If you know any veterans whom we ay not be able to reach, notify them bout this meeting.

LAST LECTURE ON RUSS POETRY BY MAYAKOVSKY GIVEN TUESDAY, OCT. 20

Tickets for the second and last lecture of the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Freiheit office, 3118 Roosevelt Rd., the Russian co-operative restaurants and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

Vladimir Mayakovsky will speak here Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.

THE POWER OF SHOP NUCLEI FOR COMMUNIST WORK IN AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS

BERT MILLER.

The shop nucleus is the spearhead with which the Communists will break thru the ranks of the reformist trade union leaders to the leadership of the masses of the workers. The shop nucleus is the most effective weapon against the right wing in the trade unions. It is absolutely indispensable for our work in the trade unions.

Power of the Union Leaders.

When an important question comes up for discussion in a trade union, the leaders wield a tremendous power over the membership through their control in the union machinery, with which they can mold the opinion of the membership. They control the union organ which reaches every worker in the organization. They have control of the mailing lists which is an additional channel for propaganda. They can manipulate the machinery of the union so as to have meetings called at the most favorable time and place and in the most favorable manner. Their business agents and other officials use their contacts with the workers to strengthen their hold upon the organization. It is in their power to render many small favors to some of the workers, thus giving them an additional hold upon them. Then too, there is the prestige which goes with an official title, which has considerable influence upon the average rank and filer. And last but not least they have the support of the capitalist press whenever they take a "respectable" stand against the interests of the workers, and denounce the Communists.

The Power of the Nucleus.

Seemingly the odds are against the Communists. But a closer analysis will show that on the contrary, the shop nuclei form of party organization gives the Communists a powerful advantage.

The strength of the Communists lies in the fact that they base their policies upon the actual needs of the workers in the shops. There is no better means of determining these needs than the shop nucleus with its alert representatives in every department of the shop in contact with the workers every minute of the day. Here the officials are at a distinct disadvantage, for their knowledge of conditions in the shop is obtained indirectly and is often unreliable. The policies formulated by the Communists in the shop nucleus on the basis of their intimate knowledge of the situation, are bound to meet the needs of the workers far better than those proposed by officials who are out of touch with the rank and file.

Having formulated a policy on the basis of a correct analysis of conditions in the shop, having received the approval of this policy from the party fraction the Communists can readily put it thru in the union. Their propaganda is not limited to one union meeting, or to one issue of the union organ. It is carried on day after day, systematically and persistently until the entire shop is won over. The members of the shop nucleus use not only leaflets, party newspapers, the shop nucleus paper, and the shop meeting, but what is most effective, the personal interview in the language of the worker. No opposition can withstand this assault, provided it is organized and carried out well in a sufficient number of shops.

Our party has carried on an effective propaganda for the shop committee form of organization. This, in itself, may be wholly inadequate and dangerous to our party without at the same time, a network of shop nuclei of our party in control of these shop committees. The shop nuclei already organized have in most cases, gained control of the shop committees very quickly.

Organize the Unorganized.

The party's campaign for organizing the unorganized cannot be realized thru the traditional method of using paid organizers. It can only be carried on successfully through the establishment of shop nuclei in the industries and establishments we wish to organize. There is no doubt that the party will have to discard its present haphazard use of its forces. Capable comrades will have to be inducted into key factories and industries for organization purposes, power plants, transportation lines, telephone and telegraph companies, and the large trustified plants which dominate each particular industry. The shop nucleus will be the center from which will radiate the energy and the power behind these organization campaigns. This was proven in a number of instances during the past year, where the shop nuclei have campaigns and have succeeded in unionizing a number of shops.

Amalgamation.

Amalgamation cannot be realized through preaching and propaganda alone. There must be some medium which acts as a unifying force between the workers of different crafts in the same industry, pointing out constantly the inefficiency of the craft form of organization and gradually fusing the crafts together into a unified whole. The most powerful unifying force in a factory is the shop nucleus. The shop nucleus with its representatives from all crafts and departments of the shop, gives the workers not only the viewpoint of the shop but that of the industry as a whole in place of the narrow craft outlook.

Building the Party

The recent victories of the Communists in the trade union movement, their successful fight against expulsions, particularly in the I. L. G. W. U. their growing influence and prestige, must be capitalized for the party. There is great danger that the allies and sympathizers which have been won over will drop away as soon as the enthusiasm of the battle dies down. These sympathetic elements must be brought closer and bound by party discipline in preparation for future struggle. They must be educated beyond the trade union issues and immediate demands, to the complete political program of the party. The easiest and most natural rallying center for these new members to the party, proletarians who have been tested in the fire of the class struggle, is the shop nucleus. The fact that the most active comrades in the trade unions, those who are on the front line trenches, are not active in the party branches, is partly due to a faulty territorial form of organization. The party cannot afford to have these valuable elements abstain from active participation. It is an essential step in Bolshevization that the proletarian elements in the shops wield a more potent influence over and participate more energetically in the formulation of the policies and the destinies of the party. As soon as our comrades in the factories realize the power of the shop nucleus, and energetically try to make use of it, we will be on the road to the formation of a mass Communist party in this country.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

WORKERS' SCHOOL TRAINS LABOR FOR STRUGGLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Training for Communist leadership and training for Communist membership are the central aims of the New York Workers School which will open its fall courses beginning about the middle of Oct. The school at 108 E. 14th St., under the control of the Workers Party, will be a training center not only for the New York membership and its most active elements but also for the entire eastern district of the country. Non party members also, in fact all progressive elements of the working class will find in the school some course or courses which will make them better militant fighters on behalf of their class.

Reorganization is the order of the day in the party. It is no less the order of the day in this educational work than in other fields.

The school has for its most immediate task to direct and initiate a simultaneous course in every shop nucleus so that within a period of three to six months every member of the party in New York will have been educated in "The Fundamentals of Leninism." In order to prepare the enormous staff of instructors or rather group discussion leaders to direct this work in all of the nuclei simultaneously, there will be a shop nucleus training course in the central school. To this course every shop nucleus will send a leading comrade, preferably its organizer, and this comrade will be trained to direct the discussion within his nucleus. The course will include such fundametnal problems as: What is a Party?; The Role of the Communist Party; Its Structure Leaders, Masses, Class; Bolshevization; Work in the Trade Unions; Communist Electoral Campaigns and Parliamentarism; Theory and Practise of the United Front; Loreism and other pressing party problems. In addition to the topics suggested above, the course will include the thoro study of the theoretical basis for the decision of these problems and a study of the practical measures for bringing the conclusions of the course to life in the daily work of the party.

For active trade unionists, party functionaries and leading comrades generally there will be a special training course to which only a limited number will be admitted on the basis of examination. The examination will consist of a presentation by the candidate not only of his previous study but, and this is much more important, a presentation of evidence that he is really an active party worker.

The training course will consist of a course in "Marxism-Leninism" extending over a period of six months, instructor, Bertram D. Wolfe; a course in "Party History Structure and Problems," three months, instructor, William W. Weinstone; and a course in "Our Work in the Trade Unions," three months, instructors, Ben Gitlow and Bert Miller. All comrades taking the training course will take the "Marxism-Leninism" course for the entire period of six months and for the first three months, either the trade union course or the course in "Party History, Structure and Problems" taking the other one during the second three months. These courses will be so arranged that the comrades will not have to spend more than one night a week at the school.

Another group of courses of fundamental importance this year are the English courses. Not only will there be great numbers of non-party workers anxious to take these courses in English but in addition there will be perhaps even greater numbers of members of the various language federations anxious to prepare themselves for active participation in the shop nuclei or international branches of the reorganized party in which English will be the official language used.

To take care of the entire foreign speaking membership of the party as well as other workers desirous of perfecting their English, a large staff of English teachers has been recruited and many courses in elementary, intermediate and advanced English will be given. Many of these courses will start the week of Oct. 12th simultaneously with the beginning of the definite reorganization of the party.

Other important courses in connection with English literature and public speaking will be offered. They include "Workers Correspondence (a course in Proletarian Journalism)"; elementary composition; elementary public speaking which will include parliamentary law and other details necessary to speaking at meetings of the party, unions and other Workers organizations; political issues and their presentation (a course in advanced public speaking); and various courses in literature. Probably the most interesting of these is a course to be given by Moissaye J. Olgin entitled "The Living Revolution," a study of the reflection of the Russian revolution in Russian literature. Other courses to be offered during the school season are a course in political economy; a study in Marx's capital; The Economics and Politics of the Era of Trusts (imperialism); Historic Materialism; a study of Socialist Philosophers; the Fundamentals of Communism; etc.

The school will have branches or annexes in all sections of the city in which the fundamentals of Communism and English courses will be offered and in which there will be public forums on Sunday nights.

The bulk of the courses mentioned above will begin the week of Nov. 9th but registration is now open for them, and some of the courses begin the week of Oct. 12th. The average fee charged is $2.50 for a three months course of one night a week. Those interested in training themselves for more active and more effective work in the trade unions, in the party and working class organizations generally should register at once at the school headquarters. A printed bulletin of courses will be mailed free upon request. Address the Workers School, Office, Room 34, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

Details about the Eastern District Training Course will be announced later.

PAGE SEC'Y KELLOGG; SHOULD WATCH HIS COUSINS IN THE U. S. ZOOS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, Oct 11. — Cross-breeding man with anthropoid apes is the object of an expedition which is prepared to leave here for Africa, according to an announcement by Professor I. I. Ivanoff, biologist, who heads the expedition.

Professor Ivanoff states that the expedition expects startling results from artificial impregnation of female anthropoids.

Preliminary experiments will include the cross-breeding of chimpanzees, gorillas and orangoutangs.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Worker Correspondent on Bolshevization

(Workers Correspondent)

The need for a new perspective on the work required of a Communist is the most important matter for us to take up. How are we going to become dynamic Bolsheviks is the question. A dynamic Bolshevik is one who has thrown off his sentimental attitude toward Communism and accepts the class war as a reality. A dynamic Bolshevik is one who has become a Leninist, a warrior in the struggle against the capitalist class; one who recognizes that a powerful army of workers and farmers trained scientifically in the Leninist theory of fighting against the capitalist class is of vital importance, Comrades, lets us understand that our duty as Communists will have to take an entirely different form than heretofore. In the past, we have been content to come to the branch meetings, run a dance or have a class occasionally and blow off a little steam in meaningless discussions. And we called ourselves Communists. We did not understand the tasks of a Communist and therefore could not be effective soldiers in building up our party or in gaining influence among the masses. Therefore, coming to the realization that our foundation is wrong, the structure of our house must be completely renovated. The only kind of a structure in which to build up a powerful party and to gain contact with the masses in the shop nuclei form. The shop nuclei are our training camps. Comrade Lenin said every workshop should be our stronghold. Let us make a vow that we will do our utmost to make every workplace ours. That is what Bolshevization of our party means. When the district office gives us definite instructions to reorganize, which will probably be within a few weeks, let us be prepared in more ways than one. Articles by workers correspondents on the reorganization, on the shop nuclei and international branch basis, on Communist work in the shops and trade unions article concerning the workers in the shops should be written up at once. Until the reorganization, let the branch be an experimental laboratory. Let every comrade cooperate in creating an interesting wall newspaper in the branch. Let everyone contribute something about the daily struggle of the workers in his shop, the conditions, how it might be possible to improve them by stimulating your fellow workers to action, whether you do piece work, whether the work is seasonal, what kind of a foreman you have, and how the workers react to all these phases, what the possibilities are for building up a powerful nucleus, whether there are many sympathizers in your shop and what the party should do to help you to win them over. And as many other vital topics as you can crowd into 500 to 1,200 words. You might connect up the struggle with the present campaign in N. Y. and bring in some facts that might be of use in this campaign. Comrades, don't wait for instructions, if you see that something should be done, do it. Offer suggestions and help co-operate in the biggest task that has ever confronted our party, namely, the Bolshevization of our members. Let every one exert himself to the utmost to make the American section of the C. I. the leading section of the C. I. Look at England and see what a handful of Communists are doing. Let us generate greater enthusiasm, do more active work and become dynamic Bolsheviks.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Your Union Meeting

Second Monday, Oct. 12, 1925.

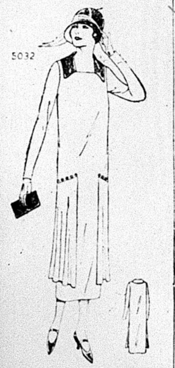
No.	Name of Local and Meeting Place
625	Boiler Makers, 5324 S. Halsted St.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St.
301	Brewery Workers' 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
593	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. W. St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2506	Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted St.
4	Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
623	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers, (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
790	Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
7	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
7144	Gardeners and Florists, Neidog's Hall, Hinsdale, Ill.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl's Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
444	Longshoremen, 355 N. Clark St.
	Machinists Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland.
	Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
255	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
830	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior.
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial.
1162	Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
276	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
842	Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St.
549	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento.
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
751	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
16986	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713.
143	Signalmen, 2100 W. 51st St.
3	Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
330	Typographical, 180 W. Washington

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

LADIES' DRESS

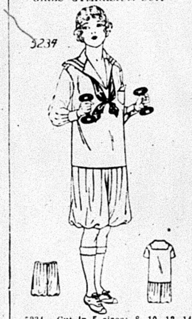


5032. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 57 inches.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GIRLS' GYMNASIUM SUIT



5234. Cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. To make the suit for a 12 year size as in the large view requires 4⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

**Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.**

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

MASS MEETING

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are invited to attend this meeting, at which the latest developments and the settlement of the controversy in the I. L. G. W. U. in New York will be explained.

To Be Held

Monday, October 12th, at 8 P. M.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM (Small Hall)

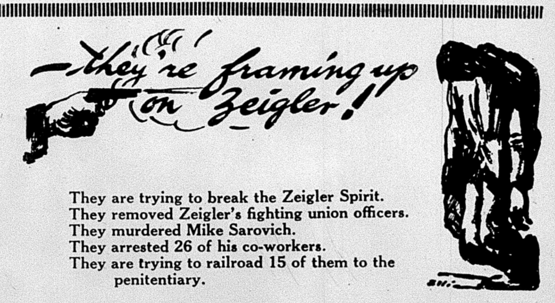
Corner Ashland and Van Buren.

Speaker: **IDA ROTHSTEIN**, a member of the I. L. G. W. U. and a representative of the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L.

All Needle Trades Workers are Invited to Come to this Meeting.

Under the Auspices of the Needle Trades' National Committee, T. U. E. L.

ADMISSION FREE.


—they're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing! Hurry Up With

HELP!

Send contributions to

International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Proposal to Deport Purcell

Green's attack on Purcell at the American Federation of Labor convention is followed by a broad hint from the *Washington Post*, organ of the Coolidge administration, that he should be deported.

The close connection between the officials of the American labor movement and the blackest forces of imperialist reaction is revealed clearly in this one incident.

The moment that the strikebreaking Coolidge administration is sure that A. A. Purcell, chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions, is unwelcome to the Greens, Wolls and Lewises it throws off all restraint. Capitalist imperialists and labor imperialists unite in opposition to the spokesmen of the most powerful section of the trade union movement—Purcell is fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress—and the international organization, not of revolutionary but of reformist unions.

American imperialism dominates the world. The American Federation officials, supported by the labor aristocracy, are carrying out the schemes of their masters.

Purcell spoke for world trade unity. He urged unity with the Russian trade unions and pointed out, in a manner that President Green could not and did not atempt to answer, the need for solidarity of the organized workers as against that of their exploiters.

This is his crime. The German fraternal delegates—social-democrats who praised the Dawes plan and licked the boots of Wall Street, Haberman, fraternal delegate from Mexico, who lauded the A. F. of L. for its participation in the conspiracy to betray Mexican labor to American imperialism—these trucklers to the power of the American dollar backed by bayonets, are welcomed by Green and no proposal for their deportation comes from any source.

The Purcell incident is an international scandal and will cause every honest trade unionist to hang his head in shame, but it will serve to show to the mass of American workers the eunuch-like character of the leadership of the trade union movement here.

Purcell is to make a speaking trip thru the industrial sections of the United States after the convention. It is probable that the government, acting together with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, has in mind to prevent Purcell being heard by the rank and file of labor.

So far they have suceeded only in arousing additional interest but more drastic measures may be expected and then the left wing of organized labor must arouse the workers to public demonstrations that will make clear to the ruling class and the labor traitors that it will permit the labor movement to be dragged no deeper into the mire.

A Suggestion to the S. P.

The socialist party of America, to the best of its limited ability, is engaged in discrediting the Russian revolution and betraying the revolutionary movement in the United States.

This has not prevented it, however, from talking about revolution and using revolutionary phraseology to some extent—the extent needed to fool the less discerning workers.

But even revolutionary phraseology has its dangers. At least the *Milwaukee Leader*, organ of the socialist party, has come to that conclusion. It appears that the *Leader* is worried over the fact that the Communists use the word revolution in the sense of a violent struggle between the capitalist class and the working class as the final phase of the conflict for power.

The *Leader*, in its issue of October 1, says:

> Chairman C. T. Cramp of the British labor party congress did well to point out the looseness of the way in which the word "revolution" is often flung around. Some good socialists use it as meaning simply the peaceful change which we are trying to bring about. That is a dangerous use to make of the word—for the reason that it is more often misunderstood than understood. The average person thinks the word means only violent revolution. And, since that is the sense in which the Communists use it, IT IS THE SENSIBLE THING FOR SOCIALISTS TO DROP THE WORD OUT OF THEIR VOCABULARY.

In one sense we agree with the *Leader*:

Seeing that the socialists are for everything in the world but a working class revolution, that in every European country they are the most vicious foes of the working class, that in Germany, Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Esthonia, Finland, Georgia and Russia, their hands are red with the blood of revolutionary workers, that socialist ministers hold position in more than one murderous capitalist government, we suggest that for the word "revolution" the socialists substitute "counter-revolution."

In this way their vocabulary will suffer no loss and as the word accurately describes their purposes it will do much to clarify working class thought.

Working for War in Atlantic City

The convention of the American Federation of Labor follows in the footsteps of William Randolph Hearst and cries out about the "yellow peril." It seems, so its officials say, a plot to flood America with Japanese.

This is one of the most effective ways of making war propaganda for American imperialism. War with Japan is one of the pet hopes of the militarists and its necessity one of the cardinal beliefs of their Wall Street masters.

The officialdom of labor joins in the chorus and with the hypocritical pretense of protecting American labor prepares the ground for the slaughter of both American and Japanese workers.

This is one way in which the tools of imperialism in the labor movement earn their share of imperialism's super-profits.

More bituminous mines open up as the anthracite strike continues. This relieves the strain in the fuel market and helps to defeat both soft and hard coal miners. A strike in the whole industry is the answer.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Martyred Colonel

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

THE aircraft investigation at Washington was a two-days' wonder . . . which means that of all the sessions of the investigating board, those two days when Col. Billy Mitchell was on the witness stand, boasting and snarling and spitting out sarcastic epigrams at the expense of his pot-bellied superiors of the army and navy, were the only ones that counted. And they were a memorable two days! Instinctively, newspaper editors realized that something significant was taking place, not merely because the scandal of it and the fact that Col. Billey is a "typical matinee idol of the army," made it "good copy," nor yet because it has become policy now to play up all things military—but because the testimony of the flashy, vulgar colonel was true talk which implies a new stage in modern warfare, so terrible as to take one's breath away.

COL. MITCHELL says to the generals: "Take your spurs off and get into a motor car. Get the most powerful missle-throwing weapons that can be devised, both for rapidity, penetration, and for range." He foretells the use of yet more murderous explosives and poison gases, with the all-seeing airplane dominating sea and land, sinking ships, destroying supply depots, railroads and canals, and forcing the evacuation of whole cities by the simple process of dropping tons of explosives upon the inhabitants.

What especially characterizes Colonel Michell's testimony is a sense of the world-wide scope of contemporary military operations, and of foreign policy. Having learned well Clausewitz's familiar phrase that "war is just a continuation of politics by other means," it is not difficult for him to locate presumptive enemies. First of all Great Britain, the foremost world competitor of American capitalism; then Japan, then a combination of Great Britain and Japan, with or without additional complicating alliances.

REGARDING Great Britain, he says ironically: "Altho it may be unthinkable that we have any trouble with her, it is the main reason that our defenses on the Atlantic are necessary."

Arguing for a powerful and mobile air force, he calls attention to the clash of interests in the Far Eeast over the domination of Asia. The aspirations of Japan in the Far East are, he emphasizes, "to control all ingress and egress to the continent of Asia, half the population of the world, and to hold Asia, Asiatic (that is, Japanese)." "A perfect laudable ambition!" he adds with the cynical urbanity of the true imperialist. Laudable or not laudable, it brings Japan into conflict with the equally "laudable" ambitions of American capitalism—with the result that Col. Mitchell calls for airplane bases in Alaska and the Hawaiian islands, and stresses the value of the air force in a joint war against Great Britain and Japan on the ground that it "can be used along the Atlantic coast and within 36 hours can be applied on the Pacific coast, or vice versa."

As if to indicate beyond the shadow of a doubt that he knows his way around in the world, the charming witness devoted an extra paragraph to the importance of the air force for future operations centering about the Caribbean sea.

WHETHER or not the spectacular colonel is right in saying that "an airplane can sink any ship that is built or that can be built," he undoubtedly represents a new era in modern warfare, the era when all war is world war at least in its implications—because of its basis in world imperialist policy. Warfare was once largely a matter of relatively small armies—of infantry, cavalry and light artillery; this was under feudalism and during the earliest wars for the establishment of national states, when markets were extremely limited and local economy was the rule. With the expansion of markets the navy came more and more prominently to the fore, until, with the development of imperialism, Admiral Mahan was able to say that he who controls the seas controls the destinies of the world. It appears as tho the day of the airplane will come next. Col. Billy Mitchell, the passionate advocate of airplane supremacy, is "the fair-haired boy" of contemporary super-imperialism.

OF course if the airplane is to dominate it will be only as a technical instrument, as a weapon. The war of 1914-18 proved, among other things, that the machinery of industrialism is the real determining factor in present-day warfare. Germany held the allies at bay for three years, and defeated them, because of her industrial advantage, consolidated at the very outset of the conflict; it was only the superior industrial resources of the United States that turned the scale against her. Today, the industrialism of the United States dominates the capitalist world. American industrialism will be able to forge whatever weapons may be necessary for its purposes.

Already, according to the testimony of Admiral Moffett, this country has the most powerful air force in the world. If the point of view of Col. Mitchell prevails, as it will prevail ultimately, American capitalist industrialism will set out to become undisputed "mistress of the air." And this precisely because that same industrialism is fighting for monopolization and control in Asia, in Latin-America and in Europe—because such a policy means inevitable war—because that is the whole method of modern imperialist competition on a world scale. Col. Mitchell realizes all this, at least as much as it is necessary for a soldier to realize it. That is the difference between him and the pettifogging bureaucrats of the army and navy departments, who still move within the narrow circle of an outworn routine, clinging to it in desperation because they sense that they will be left behind and will not be able to maintain themselves in the new world that Billy Mitchell speaks of so familiarly.

BILLY MITCHELL is to be court-martialed. No doubt he will be hounded out of the army, amid the lamentations of the "liberals" and socialists of all shades, who are already bemoaning the unjust fate of this young "martyr of reform." But the liberals and socialists can cease worrying. Billy Mitchell's career is not at an end; it is just beginning. Billy Mitchell will be taken care of. He will be given ample opportunity to complete the revolution which he has started. Five seconds after he is out of the army his figure will loom portentously across the political horizon of these United States. Billy Mitchell has still more valuable services to give to American imperialism.

How Chairman Morrow (of the aircraft investigating board—and of J. P. Morgan & Co.) must have chuckled to read the lofty interviews given out by the delegates to the interparliamentary union, who began to arrive in Washington to discuss peace and disarmament—on the very day that Billy Mitchell took up his concrete analysis of war preparations for a struggle with Japan, with England, with a combination of allied powers!

The Political Crisis In Belgium

By J. JACQUEMOTTE (Brussels)

IT has taken 73 days to arrive at the formation of a government which declares that it is supported by a large and reliable majority in both the chamber and the senate, in other words, the formation of a strong government. Doubtless the new government will remain in existence as long as the social democrats, who belong to it, renounce the defense of the interests of the proletariat.

The election of April 5, 1925, brot about significant changes in the representation of the political parties, and it cannot be denied that taken as a whole, the mass of the workers explicity voted for the left.

The rapid collapse of the hopes which were expressed by the last ballot of the electors, will not be less marked.

From 1921-1923, the clerical-liberal government pursued a cle... and open reactionary policy, supported by the Catholic right and by the liberal party.

THE most characteristic "factors" of this policy are participation in the criminal adventure in the Ruhr, in common with Poincare, the attempt to prohibit the legal existence of the Communist Party (the so-called Communist plot against the security of the state, March, 1923), the crushing of the railway strike by illegal mobilization of the strikers, and the persecution of the active elements in May, 1923; the raising of the heavy taxes with which the workers are burdened; a general policy of "limitation of expenses" to the disadvantage of the proletariat in order to restore equilibrium in the budget—in vain by the bye!

The result of the election, which reduced the liberal representatives by more than one-third and cost the clericals one seat, is a condemnation of the policy pursued by the clerical liberal government. The social democratic party was the great beneficiary of the discontent with the policy of the Theunis' ministry, which had accumulated among the proletarian and petty bourgeois masses.

The crushed liberal party declared that they would not take part in the formation of a new ministery, they prefer to be once more in the parliamentary opposition, doubtless, in the hope that they would again acquire electoral virginity.

Thereupon a truly murderous game with combinations of ministries was witnessed. The social democrats whose leader, Emile Vandervelde had been commissioned to form a ministry, having convinced themselves of the impossibility of splitting off some elements from the groups of the clericals and liberals which would have been prepared to participate in a government of the socialist left against the consent of their party, refused to form a united socialist government, as in the circumstances this would have been a challenge to the bourgeoisie and, as such a government, if it wished to carry thru its program, could only have done so if, in its fight against capitalism, it had accepted the support of the organized forces of the proletariat.

THEN followed Broqueville's attempt to patch together the broken fragments of the clerical liberal ministry. In vain! Thereupon the catholic party formed a united ministry, thanks to the hostile attitude of the other parties, fell on the first day of its existence.

But the formation of this ephemeral cabinet which had been formed by the catholic minister Vandevyvere, had one chief object, that of proving to the chamber itself the impossibility of constructing a uniform cabinet whether catholic or socialist, and further to demonstrate in public debate that the program of the Vandevyvere cabinet and the government program advocated by the special democrats are in essentials as like as two peas.

After Max, the mayor of Brussels, had acted as mediator, Poullet, who had been a minister in the Theunis cabinet, undertook the mission of forming a cabinet and, after a great deal of bargaining, subterfuges and roundabout ways, arrived at the aim which had been pursued for more than ten weeks. A catholic-socialist government was formed. Twelve ministries are provided for, five catholics, five socialists and two personalities who are regarded as "liberalizing" or as standing outside party: Baron Rolin-Jaquemyns and General Kestens who has taken over the ministry of war.

Rolin-Jaquemyns was the Belgian delegate in the inter-allied supreme commission for the occupied territories of Germany.

ON the eve of the formation of the cabinet, the right elements of the catholic party had raised an objection to the first project of a Poullet Vandervelde combination in which the "non-democrats" would not have had enough influence.

As a matter of fact, in spite of the three party aspect, which was fraudulently imparted to the Poullet cabinet by the introduction of the "liberalizing" members, the government is actually a catholic-socialist government.

And the long comedy of the formation of a "democratic" government ends with the formation of a cabinet which was constructed thanks to the whole catholic right entering into a coalition with the social democrats.

And vice versa.

The true character of this new government is revealed by the following simple statement: of the five catholic ministers, four were members of the previous Theunis cabinet and supported its external and internal policy. The fifth catholic minister, Jansen is director of the Banque Nationale de Belgique. It was he who was commissioned by the league of nations to report on the plans for the "reconstruction of Austria" which led to the enslavement of the Austrian people for the benefit of international finance.

FINANCE is represented by Minister Vandeyvere who will belong to the combination created by Poullet. He is well known to the Belgian workers. He was minister of of the interior in 1912, when, on the occasion of the general strike of the Walloon workers, shortly after the election of 1912, which had been a victory for clericalism, the gendarmes fired on the workers—who had peaceably installed themselves in the "Populaire" of Liege—killing and wounding several of them.

This means that the reformist leaders are by no means disgusted by it. But it is certain that this will soon be quite clear to the workers!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Imperialist Agents Rob Soviet Courier 35 Miles from Moscow

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 11.—It is reported from Moscow that early last Tuesday morning the express train from Moscow to Warsaw was held up at a point 35 miles out of Moscow and one of the passengers, a secretary of Tchitcherin, carrying important documents to the Soviet commissar for foreign affairs now visiting in Germany, was robbed of these important papers.

The robbers are not regarded as bandits after money, but as secret service agents of the imperialist powers who are at present building an anti-Soviet bloc of nations in western Europe in evident preparation for ultimate war on the workers' republic. There were fifteen armed men in the band, which disappeared in the forests following the robbery with red army troops in pursuit.

JAPAN TODA

By K. Yamato.

TOKYO, Sept. 22.—(By Mail)—Japan is going thru a period of long and deep depression. There are no signs of immediate economic and financial improvement. The imports are far above the exports. The trade balance is unfavorable and the yen is fluctuating. The government is trying to fix the limits to imports but the cutting down of the imports of raw material affects the industry. The slowing down of industry increases the unemployed army, which already reaches the 2,000,000 mark. Of course the unfavorable outlook of the rice crop and the Chinese uprisings are also contributing to the depression and deadlocked position of Japanese capitalism.

The prices of necessities, particularly on rice, are going up. Wages are being cut time and time again. There is great unrest amongst the proletarians. The unemployed do not get any assistance whatsoever and the capitalist press fears sporadic outbreaks, etc. The government is scheming to "export" about a million unemployed proletarians to Hokkaido, a northern agricultural island. However even the capitalist spokesmen are forced to admit that such a scheme is an impossibility. Thus all in all and making the long story short, we may say that the objective conditions in Japan are ripe and favorable for Communist activities.

Labor Forces Scattered.

Unfortunately, the organized forces of Japanese labor are scattered to all four winds. There are 222,000 organized workers out of the four to four and a half million workers employed. But even this small force—the 222,000 — are organized into no less than 401 unions. Yes, dualism and independence, or as we Japanese say, neutralism is prevaling. Decentralization and territorialism is being felt everywhere. Syndicalism, is still blossoming among the metal and printing trades.

Undoubtedly it will require some time before we will be able to put ourselves on the right track. For instance, just recently, we still had a split in the Japanese Federation of Labor. In a nut-shell, the case was as follows: The Japanese Federation of Labor, embracing 25,000 workers, was the leading and the most advanced section of organized labor in Japan. But due to the failure of the German revolution and the temporary stabilization of capitalism, etc., reformism began to manifest itself within this organization.

Thus gradually the right wing and the left wing within the Japanese Federation of Labor came into existence. The left wing was growing stronger every day. The right wingers became desperate and decided to expel the left wing. The left wingers on May 21st assembled in a conference and after heated debate decided to accept the challenge and decision of the right wing and resolved to organize a new federation—The Council of the Trade Unions of Japan. We, the Communists were against the acceptance of the challenge, but we were too weak to stem the tide of dualism. Altho the Japanese Federation of Labor split in 50-50, yet we the left wingers are facing isolation. The Suzukis and Nishios are trying their damndest to detach us from the general labor movement. It is quite possible that owing to the favorable objective canditions and the political developments that we will be able to avoid sectarianism and further dualism.

On Right Road Now.

From the above you will realis that the left wing so far was not th left wing organization a la Profinter i. e., built upon minority groups withi all existing trade unions. Howeve we are preparing to launch a re left wing organization within a coup of months.

At the present time we are engage in campaigns as follows: The labo party, unemployed relief, invitation o the Soviet Russian trade union delegation to China to come over als to Japan, preparation for the left win organization, formation of a Youn Workers League and preparations fo the Communist group conference.

Labor Party Campaign.

The labor party campaign is almos swinging the whole of organize labor. So far already a big majorit of organized labor voted to partic pate in the coming conference of th labor party. Here I shall explai that in Japan the labor party being called the Proletarian Part Why? Simply because the tran lation does not go otherwise. How ever, please don't mix up the Japan ese Proletarian Party with the Detro so-called Proletarian Party of come ians, etc.

On October 10th the first prelimin ary conference will take place a Osaka. There will be 45 delegate present representing 127,000 organ ized workers, or strictly speakin trade unionists. At this first prelim inary conference the number of ou adherents will be nine. We will ins that the constituent convention of th labor party shall be held not la than September, that the new par shall be a class party, a mass par a fighting organization aiming for th conquest of political power, etc. course, we will try to force towa the left as far as possible witho breaking it. We hope that we w avoid the mistakes you have made America. You can be sure of that that we Japanese Communists kn all about your experiences in th United States and will profit fr them.

Read the Militant "Progressive Barber," Just Off the Pres

The Progressive Barber, one of th liveliest and most brilliant of the T. U. E. L. papers, is off the press. It is real barbers' paper with just enoug general trade union news to connec it with the general left wing mov ment in this country. The make-u is excellent.

This issue of the fighting little pa per contains many features which a as a rule, lacking in all the othe papers. Barberities by Larry Va lante presents the humorous side the barbers' activities in a very or ginal manner. The articles on th history of the barber trade by Josep Giganti are tremendously interestin and are read with avidity by the ba bers. The cartoons appearing in th issue tell the story of the Chica expulsions. Contributions from rea ers demonstrate how wide-awake ba bers view the situation in their unio It holds the fight of the left win in the barbers' unions thruout th country, and its method of gaining i formation of conditions among ba bers is well developed and efficien The Progressive Barber is a re left wing paper, and of interest n only to the barbers, but to all in th left wing movement of this country.

British Rule in India

Speech delivered in the House of Commons, July 9, 1925

by

Shapurji Saklatvala

16 pages with cover photograph of the speaker in action.

Price:
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GOLD INFLUX FROM LONDON STARTS AGAIN

ndustrialists Face New Crisis in Britain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The arrival morrow of $4,000,000 in gold from ondon for the account of three New ork banks, marks the first export of ld from London to this city in any lume since England returned to the ld standard last April, and is due to e decline in sterling exchange below e point where it is cheaper for ritish importers to pay their debs in ld rather than buy exchange curncy in payment for their purchases London.

Sterling recently slumped below 84 5-16, the rate at which it is profitle for British buyers of American ods to ship gold rather than buy change. The movement is due sole- to the desire of British buyers to alize a saving in their purchases of ods.

Strive for Balance

It is an old law of economics that ld moves to the center of most reunerative employment under the rmal working of capitalist exchange. owever, the spokesmen for the fedal reserve banks of the United ates and the directors and govern s of the Bank of England imagine is movement will have the effect of ualizing the rate of exchange been the City and Wall Street to a int where paper tokens will serve l purposes of commerce and it will unprofitable to transport gold her way.

That this desire belongs to the alm of fantasy is emphasized by e fact that another $3,500,000 mak g last week's shipments from Lon n $7,500,000 has been dispatched for rther purchases. This movement will questionably continue during the tumn movement of American cotton the mills of England and will rise en higher in November; the annual ak of this movement.

• • •

Shake London Market

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The bullion ovement of last week from the Bank England to the United States oused anxiety on the London exange. It is feared that the shipent will necessitate shoving up the ondon rate on money and would riously interfere with the business covery that was hopefully predicted ter the rate was reduced from 4½ 4 per cent.

If the rate again rises to its former sition the industrialists contend ey cannot conclude many operations ready planned and point to the fact at competition due to the revival industries in the war torn nations continental Europe makes prohibite the 4½ per cent rate.

Considering the probable effect of e shipments to New York—that is e raising of the rate on money—the dustrialists are out of the frying n into the fire. The advantages they in by shipments of gold, will be lost any times over if the percentage on oney again climbs to its previous eight.

For the workers it means an inrease in unemployment, already near s breaking point.

CARELESS BOSSES OF SUBWAY WORK DISREGARD POOR

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—The reckless disregard of the well being the workers, especially the colored orkers, is shown in the way the conractors and officials supervising the bway excavation at St. Nicholas venue and 128th street allowed caress work to undermine 100 feet of ooden sidewalk covering the excavaon at that point.

When the sidewalk fell into the ole, water mains and gas mains oke, flooding the tenement homes of y Negro families with gas and using a panic among the tenants. [illegible] had to be removed by police and [illegible] across the yawning gulf that ad been their doorsteps.

Discomfort and considerable exnse caused many poor colored fames by the accident, which was not paired promptly and which would ver have been allowed to happen in ealthy neighborhoods where the utost care is always taken to save the lk-stocking population from dirt, odor inconvenience.

The Daily Worker Must Be Saved!

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WITHOUT our press, particularly without The DAILY WORKER, the Workers Party cannot hope to achieve its goal. Surely this is so obvious that repetition would seem to be unnecessary. Yet according to the results so far in the campaign to save The DAILY WORKER, there are, it would seem, many members of the Workers Party and many of its sympathizers who can contemplate the destruction of The DAILY WORKER with serenity. For unless The DAILY WORKER has substantial and immediate support, it cannot continue.

I DO not believe that there is any worker with a spark of militancy in him who can remain unconcerned when the life of The DAILY WORKER is threatened. The first call for help should have brought instantly the money necessary to avert the threatened catastrophe. Yet it seems imperative to point out again the danger and the deeds which are needed to overcome it.

IF there are those who feel that the call for support is merely a cry of "Wolf, wolf," when there is no wolf, let them put such nonsensical, if comforting illusions from their heads. The DAILY WORKER is in the hands of highly responsible management which concerns itself continuously with the preservation and extension of our paper. To my certain knowledge there has never been a daily labor paper in the United States which has asked so infrequently and modestly for financial support. For a management of this kind to warn of the danger, in a situation not desperately critical, to ask for funds unless in imperative need, is absolutely unheard of.

PERHAPS it is because of this careful management and moderate policy that many comrades have been lulled to sleep in the belief that the interests of The DAILY WORKER are being well guarded and that no one need be unduly perturbed. Unless these comrades arouse themselves, they are due for a very rude awakening. Some fine morning they will inquire why they do not receive The DAILY WORKER any longer and will be informed that publication has been suspended because of lack of funds.

TO lose The DAILY WORKER now, would be an unqualified calamity. Not only would we receive a tremendous set back in our movement, not only would our enemies be encouraged and ourselves demoralized, but we would be confronted immediately with the tremendous task of rebuilding at a huge sacrifice what we have thru our negligence, allowed to be destroyed. For every dollar required now to save The DAILY WORKER, ten would be needed to start it over again.

IF there are those who can regard this situation with composure, they do not belong in the militant section of the labor movement. If there are those who can endure this condition without exerting themselves to the utmost, they do not belong either.

DOLLARS are needed, thousands of them. They will not come from those who can afford to give. The dollars which will save The DAILY WORKER can come from pockets which can spare them only with great sacrifice.

A great deed is needed, a great proletarian deed. Save The DAILY WORKER!

Swift, united and generous action by militant proletarians is necessary.

FRENCH COMMUNIST STRIKE CALL TIES UP PARIS TRANSPORTATION; TROOPS GUARD FRENCH CAPITAL

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Over 10,000 troops from garrisons near Paris, sailors from French navy yards, crews of tanks and armored cars, all have been called into Paris because the Communist Party has appealed to the French workers to strike for 24 hours in protest against the war in Morocco and Syria, which is sending thousands of young French workers to death in mountains and deserts for the bankers and concession hunters.

Transportation Paralyzed.

In answer to the appeal the streets are deserted, taxi cab drivers being out almost completely, a large percentage of bus drivers, trolley men and subway engineers following suit. The railway men, whose striking would be considered as an offense against the state, are answering the appeal by delaying all trains and "going slow" while staying on the job.

The city is under practical martial law, with police and cavalry detachments clattering thru the streets everywhere. There is little transportation tangles to obstruct them. All troops are in charge of Generals Gourand and Charpy, heads of the Paris garrison.

The water, gas and electric power plants are closely guarded by infantry detachments in full war equipment. Other detachments guard the public buildings and the main post and telegraph offices.

Home of President Guarded.

In front of the Elysee, residence of the president of the republic, stout republican guards dressed in smart black, red and gold uniforms have replaced the ordinary infantrymen. They are steel-helmeted and their rifles carry fixed bayonets. Machine gun detachments are kept in readiness in the presidential gardens.

THREE PARIS POLICE INJURED IN ATTACK ON COMMUNIST STRIKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 12—Communist workers this afternoon clashed with the police of St. Denis, a suburb of Paris.

The workers were picketing an automobile factory. The police intervened and in the fight that followed ~~the chief of the St. Denis~~ police and two other gendarmes were seriously injured.

The Communist mayor of St. Denis is reported to have aided the assailants of the police in escaping arrest.

TRY HEAD OF KU KLUX KLAN FOR MURDER OF GIRL

Drove Girl to Suicide, Is State Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—"Murder by mental coercion," loomed today as the theory of prosecution in what promises to be Indiana's most famous murder trial, in which one of the leading K. K. K. of the country is charged with a most atrocious crime.

D. C. Stephenson of Livingston, wealthy Indianapolis business man, coal mine operator and former dragon of the ku klux klan and one time dominant figure in Northern Indiana politics, is the principal defendant.

Kluxer Had Two Accomplices.

With him in the prisoners' chairs are Earl Klick and Earl Gentry, who the state charge were hired by Stephenson and at his direction reduced pretty Madge Oberholtzer to such a mental state that she killed herself with a slow-acting poison last March.

In a death-bed affidavit Miss Oberholtzer declared she had been kidnapped by Stephenson, Klick and Gentry, taken to a number of towns in the state and assaulted.

The trial opened here today with Judge Will M. Sparks of Rushville, on the bench, and the cream of the legal profession in Indiana on one side or other of the counsel table.

Driven to Suicide.

Altho the girl died from poison, admittedly self-administered, the charge against Stephenson and the other two is murder in the first degree. The state contends that she killed herself because she was in a mental condition of desperation and irresponsibility due to the direct acts of the defendants. The trial opened with the examination of a special venire of 100.

Big Biz Lackeys Cut Trust Investigation Funds; Oppose Probes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Appropriations for the federal trade commission have cut from the $997,000 asked for to $883,000. The economic investigations division of the federal trade commission appropriation will be cut $100,000.

The minority members of the committee protested this action saying that it was a trick of the republican administration to hinder the investigations of the bread trust, tobacco trust, Mellon's aluminum trust, the electric power trust and the attacks upon co-operative societies by price-fixing combines.

Attorney General Sargent refuses to make a ruling on the request of the commission for an investigation of the bread trust and Mellon's aluminum trust.

SECRETARY OF WAR WEEKS RESIGNATION EXPECTED THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, Oct., 12.—The resignation of John W. Weeks, as secretary of war, will be formally announced "in a day or two."

Secretary Weeks was clearing up his desk in the department.

It is expected that acting Secretary Dwight F. Davis will be named to succeed him.

STRIKEBREAKER BERRY PERFORMS BEFORE A. F. OF L. SESSION IN CHEAP HARRANGUE ON REDS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STEEPLECHASE PIER, ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 12.—George L. Berry, the strikebreaker president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, direct from the American legion convention at Omaha, Nebr., opened the second week of the A. F. of L. convention here today with another attack against Communism and the Communists.

"There is no room in America for Sovietism or Communism," declared this labor official, who was specially delegated to represent the A. F. of L. at the American legion gathering, and then in turn was selected by this officer-inspired organization of ex-soldiers to speak for it at the A. F. of L. convention because the newly elected commander didn't have time to make the trip to Atlantic City.

Berry is a past vice commander of the American legion and was urged by members of that organization as a candidate for vice-president at the democratic national nominating convention last year.

Still Breaking Strikes.

Berry comes to this convention almost direct from Chicago where he directed the attempt to smash the strike of the pressmen in the Cuneo printing plant just as two years ago he went to the Portland, Oregon, convention of the A. F. of L. and was received with great acclaim because of his war against the New York pressmen, fighting for better conditions in the press rooms of the big capitalist newspapers of that city. Berry proved the best ally of the newspaper owners in that struggle.

Assails Communists.

The Green regime might have chosen a less foul-smelling red baiter to offer a prelude to the report of the resolution committee, that is to present the progressive propositions to the delegates here, but it seems he was the best on hand to offer.

"There is nothing wrong with America," declared Berry. "No fault can be found with the American form of government. The fault is with the people."

He said he had read the speech of President Green in attacking the British fraternal delegates, Purcell and Smith, and declared he was whole-heartedly in accord with it.

Applause Weak.

"The American legion joins with

(Continued on Page 2)

MILITARIZE ALL PRIVATE AIR FIRMS

Madden Upholds Coolidge on Aviation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Accusing the army and navy of squandering "millions of dollars in a meaningless experimental aviation orgy," Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee, today recommended to the president's air board a new military aviation policy directly linking private aircraft manufacturers to the national defense.

Madden flayed the present policies of the army and navy as wasteful and charged both air services with a flat "failure" in their efforts to develop military aviation.

Madden declared that if congress carried out the demands of "some of these bureau people," it would bankrupt the government.

Madden took the stand primarily to defend congress against charges by high army and navy officers that a "lack of funds" had ruined the nation's military air forces. Citing statistics to disprove the charges, Madden told the board that congress

(Continued on page 5)

GERMANY SIGNS ECONOMIC TREATY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA; HAILED AS BREAKING LONG BLOCKADE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 12.—The Russ-German economic treaty was signed with imposing ceremonies at the foreign office here late today.

The treaty affects many of the relations between Russia and Germany and is much broader in scope than a mere commercial and trade treaty.

It is hailed here as breaking the economic blockade against Russia. It recognizes the stipulations of the treaty of Rapallo, signed in 1922.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY IN OPEN LETTER TO N. Y. SOCIALIST VOTERS ASKS ELECTION SUPPORT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—The Workers (Communist) Party of New York in entering the city elections has addressed the following open letter to all socialist voters and class conscious workers asking them to choose between the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party on the basis of the facts the letter sets forth. It is as follows:

Comrades and Fellow Workers: We assume that you are sufficiently enlightened and conscious of the interests of your class to have cut loose from the parties of bosses, the republican and democratic parties. We assume that you do not desire another four years of injunctions against picketing, police breaking up of meetings and picket lines and a city government at the service of the bosses. There are two tickets claiming your support and offering themselves as parties of the Workers—the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party and those of the Socialist Party. You must choose between them.

The Socialist Party Against the Unity of Labor.

There should not have been two sets of candidates dividing labor's forces in this campaign. The differences between the Workers (Communist) Party and the Socialist Party are profoundly fundamental, but the weakness of labor in this city, state and nation; the powerfully organized drive of the master class against labor resulting in lowering of wages, open shop conditions, injunctions and police clubbing, persecutions and deportation of militant workers, the menace of new wars compel every section of the labor movement to join together in united action against the employing class.

The Workers (Communist) Party proposed to the Socialist Party at its convention in June the calling of a conference of all labor organizations for the formation of a united labor ticket in the present campaign as a step in the direction of a Labor Party. This proposal the Socialist Party rejected. The Socialist Party last year joined with the republican politician LaFollette, with the republican war jingo La Guardia, with the democrat Wheeler and with the exploiters of labor who supported them and betrayed the movement for a Labor Party; but the Socialist Party refuses to join with militant sections of the labor movement for the unity of the working class and for the building up of a Labor Party in the United States.

This year, the Socialist Party continues its betrayal of the Labor Party movement by completely omitting the Labor Party in its platform. Together with the wreckers of the labor movement, the Greens, Berrys, Wolls, Johnstones and other labor fakers, it divides labor's forces and helps keep labor tied to the capitalist parties. The Socialist Party has completely deserted the path leading toward working class freedom and has gone into the camp of the small business men, the labor bureaucrats, the professional elements who deceive the workers and who support the capitalist system.

Thomas Supports League of Nations.

The reverend Norman Thomas is a sky pilot, a "respectable" liberal minister who can steer the workers on heavenly matters, but knows nothing about piloting labor on earth. Norman Thomas is a member of the committee supporting the world court of the league of nations. Only a few years ago when the socialist party still had a breath of working class spirit, it condemned the league of nations as the "black international."

Today Norman Thomas is a member of the committee to support the world court and his fellow members are Thomas Lamont of the House of Morgan and other money masters of America and the world.

The Socialist Party for Sigman and Labor Bureaucrats.

Thomas and the socialist party supported Sigman of the needle trades in his long fight against the rank and file of the union whereas the Workers Party supported the rank and file which has at last become victorious.

With Thomas as candidate for mayor, stands lawyers, professional elements, small business men and labor bureaucrats. Behind Thomas and the socialists, stands the yellow Forward which has become a huge capitalist investment and fights together with the discredited Sigmans, Breslaus, Kaufmans, and Hillmans

(Continued on page 2)

DEADLOCK OF SECURITY PACT STILL UNBROKEN

Optimistic Reports Do Not Mean Anything

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—While optimistic reports emanate from spokesmen for the French and English at the "security" conference the aim of which is to create alliance of nations preparatory to a drive to throttle Soviet Russia, the real situation belies their statements.

As the spectre of revolution plagues the imperialist spokesmen of the capitalist nations the numerous conflicting interests present obstacles they seem unable to surmount.

British Hesitate

Austin Chamberlain, the British foreign minister, who has devoted his whole term in office to arranging this conference, finds himself in a maze of contradictions. Much as he favors some sort of patched-up agreement that will temporarily consolidate the forces of continental Europe, he fears to completely endorse the proposed Rhineland pact, which would create an economic unit that would threaten the industries of England.

Germany refuses to budge on the question of a revision of the eastern frontiers, while Polish and Czecho Slovakian delegates vehemently insist that no such revision be considered. Both these small nations seek a declaration from Germany that it will not attempt to alter these borders. If the French and British cannot dissuade the Poles and Czechs from insisting upon these demands then Germany will refuse to discuss the eastern border question at Locarno, which means the end of the conference.

Mussolini Reported Coming

Reports are current that the fascist chief of Italy, Benito Mussolini, has secretly left Rome and is due to arrive in Locarno Wednesday. This hasty journey of the Italian premier follows the tentatives agreement of the Italian delegation for their nation to jointly share with England the guarantee of the western frontiers of Germany. In view of the desperate straits of his government, forced to employ the most vicious terror in order to maintain power, the fascist bandit will probably make a special effort to persuade the powers to reach some sort of agreement.

Report Russian Pact

Sensational reports concerning a secret agreement alleged to have been entered into between Poland and M. Tchitcherin, the Soviet foreign minister, reached here from Paris and have caused apprehension on the part of Briand and the French observers here. The agreement is reported to contain military provisions that will enable Russian forces to march thru Poland and ally themselves with Germans for an assault upon France. The legend (for such it obviously is) concludes with the assertion that Russia has promised Germany the return of Alsace-Lorraine as the fruit of a victorious military campaign against France.

MUSSOLINI INSTRUCTS ITALIAN DEBT MISSION TO DEMAND EASY TERMS

ROME, Oct. 12.—Premier Mussolini met the membes of the Italian debt mission to the United States and gave them final instructions.

Mussolini still stands upon his insistence that Italy's debt can only be settled upon the basis of her capacity to pay, and that the debt settlement must be coupled with her receipt of German reparations.

COMING! Tues. Wed. Thurs. Oct. 20-21-22

"HENRY FORD—PACIFIST TURNED IMPERIALIST"

THE GREATEST EXPOSURE OF HENRY FORD EVER WRITTEN FROM A WORKING CLASS VIEWPOINT.

ATLANTIC CITY WORKERS HEAR RED EDITOR

Engdahl Meeting Rivals That of Green

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 13.—Urging the slogan of "join the unions," J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, spoke to a mass meeting in Grand Fraternity Hall here tonight that nearly rivaled in numbers the gathering called by the central labor union that was addressed by President William Green, Vice President Matthew Woll and heads of the various printing trades unions of the American Federation of Labor attending the Atlantic City convention.

President Green made his usual attack on the militants in the trade unions, but the gathering listened in silence.

Engdahl aroused great enthusiasm thru his explanation of the growing world struggle for trade union unity, the organization of Negro workers, many of whom were in the audience, and other progressive measures.

Second Meeting Success.

The meeting held in Atlantic City, at Moose Hall, at which Engdahl, P. Yuditch, labor editor of the New York Freiheit, and James V. Fitzsimmons, delegate of the Canton, Ohio, Central Labor Union, were the speakers, was also an unexpected success, showing the demand for organization among the workers even of this parasite pleasure resort.

The executive committee of the Chicago Bank Clerks' Union has wired repudiation here of Shafir's resolution on class collaboration basing attack on Chicago Daily News report, which claims flat opposition to labor banks and insurance companies. The resolution attacks only "the establishment of labor banks; workers' insurance companies, etc., which have nothing in common with true co-operative enterprises."

Wheel-Chair Denizens Disgust British Union Delegate to A. F. of L.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 12. — Ben Smith, rugged and ruddy-cheeked British fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, was taking the air on the Atlantic City boardwalk when one of the wheel-chairs peculiar to this boulevard came past with two plump specimens of the idle rich inside and a hard working chairpushed behind, straining at his burden.

"The lazy blighters!" snorted Smith. "Imagine an able bodied man pushed around like a baby. I wouldn't ride in one of those things for ten pounds." And he strode along for his constitutional with the motive power nature gave him.

Scientists Leave for Caucasus.

MOSCOW, Oct. 12—A scientific expedition is now exploring the mountains of Ossetia for the purpose of [illegible] ethnological, archeological and geological researches in the [illegible] districts on the banks of the [illegible] Gizeidon, Fingdon and Ardon and their tributaries.

STRIKEBREAKER BERRY PERFORMS BEFORE A. F. OF L. SESSION IN CHEAP HARRANGUE ON REDS

(Continued from page 1)

you, it associates itself with the American Federation of Labor in declaring that there shall be no revolution in America, today, to morrow, or any other day," shouted Berry at the top of his voice. The brief applause was thin and scattering.

"I am glad to bring this message to you," concluded Berry. "I wish for you the greatest happiness and success."

Technicalities Clog Debate.

But with the report of the resolutions committee, the delegates got snarled up with technicalities, especially over the question of injunctions and contempt proceedings, with the result that the time for the noon recess arrived and none of the progressive resolutions were reached.

In response to the notification by the British delegates of the sudden death of Fred Bramley, prominent British trade unionist, general secretary of British Trade Union Congress, and secretary of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, the convention rose for a moment in tribute.

Executive Report Criticized.

Delegate John Frey, of the Molders' Union threw the first bomshell when he urged that a statement on in executive council's report.

Delegate John Frey, of the Moulders' Union threw the first bompshell when he urged that statement on wages be inserted in section on wage reductions, to the effect that puchasing power of workers be increased in proportion to the increasing productive power of the working class.

Frey got the floor and gave the delegates a lecture on wages according to the theories of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, all of which was Greek to the delegates assembled. In the present era of superabundance the workers are not able to consume all they produce, declared Frey, but he made no mention of the fact that this was a contradiction within the capitalist system itself.

Delegate Lynch, of the Printers' Union, was drawn into the discussion and urged an addition demanding continuous reduction in the work day to meet this problem. When every one interested was firmly tied up in a knot the matter was sent back to the committee for reconsideration and a new report.

Delegate Furuseth led a lone fight in heated discussion of contempt proceedings.

Confused on Courts.

Some of the delegates seemed to rally to the defense of the capitalist courts, demanding that jury trials should be sought in all contempt cases, which some claimed involve a fight for rights of bootleggers and keepers of disorderly houses. Others only wanted to make the fight for jury trial in labor cases. Delegate McCullough, printers, who was for years editor of the capitalist Omaha, Nebr., Bee in defending the former position declared more newspaper writers than labor leaders had been hit by contempt proceedings. He referred especially to the case of Carl Magee in New Mexico. As for the bootleggers and keepers of houses of ill repute they seemed to be able to take care of themselves, he said.

Furuseth and Lynch in Battle.

In spite of efforts of delegates yelling for question, Furuseth again got the floor and said that some one had been smearing fat on the lips of the delegates and they were trying to find an easy way out. He attacked the much-lauded Clayton act as a "damned fraud," and said that Delegate Lynch had adopted sane ideas on the question of injunctions because "Big Six," the New York Printers' Union, was beginning to use the injunction against him. Lynch got the floor on point of personal privilege and denied "Big Six" had instituted injunctive proceedings against him. Secretary Woll of the committee also got the floor and said Olander was talking about injunctions. Efforts to refer back the committee repot were defeated and the committee report was adopted.

CHINESE BOYCOTT OF SHANGHAI INQUIRY FULLY SUCCESSFUL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 12.—The inquiry into the riots and shooting of Chinese students by police in the foreign settlement on May 30 last has reconvened here, but every indication points to the futility of the inquiry owing to Chinese refusal to participate. Justice Finley Johnson of Manila presides.

Counsel retained by the municipal council has announced that three Chinese have offered to testify despite the rigid Chinese boycott of the proceedings and the Chinese chamber of commerce order to Chinese to ignore the inquiry. The Chinese chamber is daily running a full page of denunciations against the inquiry in the leading foreign newspapers.

New BOOKS FOR WORKERS

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GENERATIONS TO COME WILL FIND CHILD WORKERS

Such Is Green's Dark Prospect for Labor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—President William Green of the A. F. of L. told the convention of that organization that the new campaign for the child labor amendment to the U. S. constitution will "go on as long as we live and into succeeding generations," if necessary. From the continued policy of "non-partisan" political action and opposition to a labor party, the succeeding generations will probably find it necessary to keep up the fight.

The principal opposition to the amendment, says Green is the farming population, who think that the amendment would forbid their sons and daughters to do "work around the farm." He pointed out that the amendment does not at all prescribe the age at which a child shall work, but only enables the congress to pass laws that would set a minimum age for child workers.

Green said that "public opinion" was once in favor of the amendment, but that it was changed by "vicious propaganda" of chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations, hostile textile employers and those who profit by exploitation of child labor. These, he said, were the "enemies," although he did not explain how he finds it possible to collaborate with them in the civic federation and elsewhere.

Commuters Rates to Be Raised on Roads After I. C. C. Award

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—By granting an increase in commuters' rates on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad today, the interstate commerce commission has put the Illinois commerce commission in a position to grant similar increases to other roads.

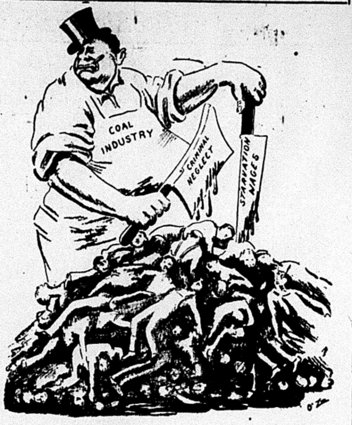
Such action is expected to be taken when the state body again takes up a petition for increases which has been before it. The interstate commerce commission in handing down its ruling ignored a request from the state body that action be deferred until its hearing was ended.

The authority of the interstate commerce commission to regulate rates within the state was established several years ago when the state commission refused to follow an order raising the statutory 2 cents a mile to 3.6 cents, issued by the interstate commerce commission.

Colonization of Siberia.

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—The people's department of agriculture of the Russian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics has so many requests from peasants who desire to migrate to Siberia and the Far East, that the department has decided to send a large survey party to this region with the object of getting all particulars about available lands for settling. The first large group of settlers will start early next spring.

The Arbitration Menace



Capitalist Government Holds the Scales.

LOTS OF RIVALS FOR CAL'S JOB BUT REPUBLICAN PARTY REMAINS CAPITALISTIC AS IT ALWAYS WAS

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Calvin Coolidge's Omaha speech to the American legion, in the view of big republican politicians in the capital, is the opening barrage in his attack on western rivals for the presidential nomination in 1928.

Frank Lowden, former governor of Illinois and repesenting the Pullman Car. company fortune, is already at work, in his own state and elsewhere beyond the Alleghanies, preparing a surprise for the Coolidge organization. Lowden refused any consolation prize after his defeat in the convention of 1920, but now claims that it is his turn to take power. Bosses in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and some of the Rocky Mountain states are reported to be pledged to his cause.

Charles Evans Hughes, who was nominated and bungled the campaign in 1916 because he tried to be both for and against the German-Americans, is again consulting with the New York state machine leaders. He hopes to get his own state and port of New England as a starter for his boom.

Hoover Plays Tax.

Herbert Hoover, intrenched in the cabinet but always a source of anxiety to Coolidge, keeps his personal organization alive in California and other states beyond the Rockies. He is playing for the powerful tho silent support of the chambers of commerce and the trade associations of manufacturers.

Senator Borah of Idaho Well, Borah remains an enigma. He evidently wants to be president, and is sure the republican nomination will be as good as election in 1928 if the nominee comes from the west. But he is not an optimist as to his own future. He has seen the organization discipline other men who had criticized it, and he has no doubt that it would nominate anyone else rather than permit him to get an open road to control of American foreign policy.

Miners' Enemy Wants It.

Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania and last remaining Bull Moose stalwart to hold the public eye, is maneuvering toward the presidential field. His friends have assured him that Coolidge is very weak in the middle west and west, and the Wisconsin senatorial vote has been cited to prove that any guaranteed progressive has a good chance.

Of reasons why Lowden, Hoover or Hughes should take the place of Coolidge in the White House there seems to be none. All four men see this nation as the greatest, most prosperous, most sacredly capitalistic and safely anti-radical on the globe. They want, and would equally strive, to keep American labor in its place—which in their view is a subservient and near-the-breadline place. Their methods would differ only slightly. All would probably keep Mellon at the head of the treasury.

Borah, if he were so lucky as to win, would follow Ramsay MacDonald in international affairs, but would resist all but the most cautious steps toward public ownership or other advances in solution of economic problems that underlie all politics.

Pinchot would try, if he became president, to induce congress to create a nationwide hydro-electric system, to break the extortionate rates charged for power and light by the electric power trust. In foreign relations he would probably be less progressive than Borah, but in internal policy he would be more modern. Yet neither Pinchot nor Borah would consciously do anything to disturb the fundamentals of the profit system of industry. The limit of their radicalism would be an attempt to "smash the trusts" by prosecution.

Thus, on the present showing of potential candidates, the republican party in 1928 will be in no essential different from that party in 1912, 1916, 1920 or 1924.

RIFF RIFLEMEN KEEP SPANISH BUSY AT ADJIR

Mountaineer Moors Taking Pot Shots

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Reports from Morocco show that the Spanish dictator Primo de Rivera, is having no happy time. The Riffian troops have reappeared on the hills surrounding Adjir, which was captured recently by the Spanish, and keep dropping Spaniards with pot shots at long range as the soldiery expose themselves while strolling about the streets of Krim's captured capital.

Down on the beach below Adjir where the Spanish soldiers aspire to bathe and wash the inhabitants from their clothing, bullets from Riffian snipers have made the Spanish go dirty "as they were." Even in the night a camp-fire or a light brings a hail of well-aimed lead from the crack shots among the mountains.

Orders have been issued forbidding groups of Spanish troops concentrating in the streets or elsewhere.

It has been found that the Riffians have well fitted dressing stations for their wounded hidden in sheltered caves and ravines among the mountains, and although their wounded must get to the stations without stretcher-bearers, they get fairly good treatment. It seems to the Spanish that Krim has the services of good European surgeons and modern methods of caring for the wounded.

Supreme Court Gets Another Chance to Show Plute Loyalty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Arizona's minimum wage law for women, fixing $16 a week as the lowest rate to be paid women or girls in factories, stores or hotels, has come to the federal supreme court on a merchant's appeal, based on the decision of two years ago, which nullified the minimum wage law in the district of Columbia.

Cost of Food Higher in 1925.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The U. S. department of labor, thru the bureau of labor statistics, has completed the compilation showing changes in the retail cost of food in 24 of the 51 cities included in the bureau's report.

For the year period, September 15, 1924, to September 15, 1925, all of the 24 cities showed increases as follows: Atlanta, 13 per cent; Louisville, 12 per cent; Jacksonville, Minneapolis, Norfolk, and St. Louis, 11 per cent; Memphis and Scranton, 10 per cent; Birdgeport and New York, 9 per cent; Baltimore, Charleston, S. C., New Haven, Richmond, and Rochester, 8 per cent; Cleveland, Fall River, Indianapolis, Mobile and Pittsburgh, 7 per cent; Providence, 6 per cent; Dallas, 5 per cent; Manchester, 4 per cent; and Milwaukee, 3 per cent.

STREET FIGHTING AND BLOODSHED OVER HIGH RENTS IN PANAMA CITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALBOA, Panama Oct. 12—Police of this city have instituted a reign of terror against huge masses of workers who engaged in demonstrations against high rents beginning Saturday night.

Maricano Morones, one of the leaders of the demonstration, was murdered in the rioting Saturday night and today the streets were jammed with indignant workers demonstrating at his funeral. All reserves were called out and the entire police force mobilized in a vicious drive to disperse the crowds. Fighting in the streets is raging thruout the whole city.

WORKERS PARTY OPEN LETTER TO SOCIALIST VOTERS

(Continued from page 1)

and supports their corruption and prostitution of the labor movement against the interests of the workers.

Socialist Party Abandons the Class Struggle.

The socialist party has abandoned the class struggle. It has given up even the mention of socialism in its platform this year in its efforts to appear respectable and draw the small businessmen and professionals to its banner.

It has avoided the language and spirit of the class struggle and has actually included in its platform, a plank which calls for more a disciplined police force and for more vigorous enforcement of the criminal law at a time when the workers are suffering from the attacks of the police and the vigorous enforcements of laws against the workers.

Debs and the Socialist Party.

Of all the "big figures" left in the socialist party there is only one that has on him the mark of a fighter for working class interests, and he is Eugene V. Debs. So they are importing him into New York to give a bit of working class color to their campaign of small business and professional men's liberalism. But alas, the one time red color of Deb's record has faded fast.

He is living on a glorious but rapidly receding past and turning it to ignoble uses by sanctioning the present gang of treacherous and unproletarian leaders of the socialist party. He is prostituting his noble past to the unworthy cause of cloaking present-day betrayal of the workers. Thus he has become an ally and support of the present leadership of the socialist party and shares in the guilt that he serves to cover.

The Socialist Party Is Undeserving of the Support of the Working Class.

The socialist party is against world trade union unity. The socialist party and the Second International to which it belongs are deadly enemies of the workers' Soviet republic.

The socialist parties of Europe, the allies of the American socialist party represented by MacDonald and Thomas in England, Renaudel in France, Braun in Germany and the socialist leaders in Bulgaria, Poland, Esthonia and other white terrorist countries, are the supporters of the Dawes plan, suppression of India and China, the war upon Morocco and Syria.

The socialist parties of the world supported the capitalists in the last world war in which millions of workers lost their lives and millions more were wounded. Today the capitalists are preparing once more to cast the workers of the world into the jaws of death and the socialist party utters pacifist phrases but does nothing to organize the workers against it.

The socialist party of America and the socialist parties of the world do not deserve the support of any class conscious worker.

Comrades leave the socialist party. Fellow workers join the Workers (Communist) Party.

Join the only party which is fighting for a united labor ticket and a labor party.

Join the party which is fighting the battles of the workers in the trade unions against the bosses and the reactionary leaders.

Join the party which fights for better living conditions for the workers.

Join the party which is fighting war, capitalist militarism and imperialism.

Join the party which is striving to establish a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

Join the party of the Communist International, the party to end capitalism.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Fraternally,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY,
New York District, 108 East 14th Street.

Vote and work for the Communist ticket.

For Mayor—BENJAMIN GITLOW.
For Comptroller—WILLIAM WEINSTONE.
For Pres. Board of Aldermen—CHARLES KRUMBEIN.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

TOKIO AGENT ARRIVES HERE FOR BIG LOA

U. S. Investors to Ha Chance to Bite

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Kenzo M the Japanese financial commissio who negotiated the $150,000,000 erican loan to Japan following earthquake in September, 1923, arr in this city today for the purpos beginning negotiations for a $50, 000 loan to the city of Tokio, the J anese capital.

The loan is to be used in the w of reconstructing the city and is second large "earthquake loan" to floated in the United States.

Though hard pressed for funds Japanese bankers have conten against foreign loans and a num of large loans were floated intern in Japan. Domestic interest rates Japan are considerably lower t those obtaining in New York, against this the Japanese bank point to the exchange rate being their favor; yen being now in neighborhood of 40 cents as aga a par a fraction under 50 cents.

Wall Street Power Grows

The power of Wall Street in the East is increasing, as it is elsewh thruout the world. Japan, last mon for the first time in nine years, start gold shipments to New York for t purpose of supporting its rate of change. The initial shipment was 000,000 and more is on the way.

The loan to be negotiated is to divided between England and t United States. England's share bei $15,000,000 and that of this count $35,000,000. A large portion of it w be used to purchase industrial p ducts in this country.

Return to Gold Standard

That Japan, like the rest of t world, is going to reckon its indebte ness to the United States in terms the American standard, is indicat by the announcement that its gover ment is working toward the establis ment of a gold standard next wint after the seasonal pressure on Jap ese exchange due to purchases of c ton and other commodities in t United States.

The banks, however, do not expe that such bonds will be very prof able and will place the issue on t market for the small fry to gobble u figuring on the discount they receiv for floating the loan to guarantee the against any losses.

• • •

TOKIO, Oct. 12. — Actions of t Chinese representatives on the eve the customs conference clearly ind cate a determination to break t whole affair by refusing to partic pate unless the powers involved a prepared to grant China subsidies.

Mr. Wang, head of the Chinese del gation intimated as much today an further remarks revealed the purpo of China to demand autonomy in som form.

This is in harmony with the gro ing nationalist and anti-imperiali sentiment in China that influences i representatives at all conferences which they become involved wi American and European powers.

Powers Express Fears.

Representatives of the great po ers, preparing to impose an obnox ous customs agreement upon Chin fear that that nation will insist upo regulating its own duty on commerc and will resent any interference fro outside.

This fear is accentuated by th hostile reception accorded the cou of inquiry that is sitting in Shangha which has the audacity to pretend "investigate" and fix responsibilit for the Shanghai riots of last Ma when those powers themselves a the identical ones responsible f the corpses in the streets of that en battled city.

The Chinese people, far more tha the diplomats representing that n tion, are thoroly convinced that not ing favorable to China can be expec ed from the vultures of imperialis whether they come from the Unite States, England France or Japa The hostility of all these nations ha been sufficiently exposed so that eve in remote corners of the vast Chi [illegible] nation the very names of thes nations are despised because the symbolize to them the long hours unrequited toil endured by men, w men and children, and the bestialit of the agents of these governments protecting the profits of the exploi ers.

The Japanese labor movement, lik the advanced sections of labor i other countries, is in full sympath with the aims of the Chinese libera tion movement.

-help!
To Save THE DAILY WORKE

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

BROOKLYN CARPENTERS' UNION PROTESTS UNSEATING OF ROSEN BY NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—For some time the progressive elements in the Carpenters' Union who supported Morris Rosen against William L. Hutcheson as candidate for president of the brotherhood, have been in conflict with the Hutcheson underlings in the various locals and district councils. Hutcheson is determined to terrorize all opposition to the official machine.

One phase of the conflict arose in recent months when Rosen, president of Local No. 376, was elected as delegate to the New York district council, but was denied a seat there by the Hutcheson tools on the council's executive committee. Another delegate, Brother Kivowitz of Local 2,717, was also not allowed to be seated.

A Hutcheson Frame-Up.

In a letter to the council, the locals and members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Local 376, states that the reasons for this autocratic action are that Rosen and Kivowitz are opposed to the present administration and believe all district council officials and business agents should be elected yearly by direct vote of the membership, as well and Rosen's past candidacy against Hutcheson.

Local 376 has taken up the fight. An appeal has been sent to Hutcheson and a request for support issued to the other locals. The resolution of support as passed by Local 376 and sent for endorsement to other locals reads as follows:

Resolution.

"Whereas, Morris Rosen, president of Local Union No. 376, U. B. of C. & J. of A., was duly elected as a delegate to represent Local Union No. 376 at the New York district council of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., and

"Whereas, Brother Rosen was not given recognition and was not seated, and Local Union No. 376 of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. disfranchised in flagrant violation of the constitution of our brotherhood and in direct conflict with the district council bylaws as set forth in section 10-B which reads as follows:

"'Any delegate representing a local union in the district council, before being removed or withdrawn from the district council must first be convicted of a violation of the trade rules or district council by-laws,' and

Violates General Constitution.

"Whereas, The non-seating of Brother Rosen and the flimsy frame up perpetrated by the officers of district council is in violent conflict with Section 55 of our general constitution which reads as follows:

"(a) A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the local union or district council where the offense was committed.

"(b) All charges must be made in writing, and signed by the member or members making such charge.

"(f) All charges must be referred to the trial committee.

"(g) The accused shall have a fair and impartial trial and shall be allowed until the next regular meeting to appear and reply either in person or by counsel.

"(j) It shall require two-thirds (2-3) of the membership present to affix such legal penalty as they deem proper; and

"Whereas, The non-seating of delegates to the New York district council in violation of the constitution of the brotherhood has taken place time and time again, notably Local No. 2,717, thus indicating that the officers of the New York district council have adopted this unconstitutional method of dealing with opposition and thereby perpetuating themselves in office; and

Official Disruption Aids Open Shop.

"Whereas, The non-seating of delegates, the disfranchisement of local unions, is a ruinous policy, and if allowed to continue unchallenged, will undermine and disrupt our brotherhood and consequently weaken its resistance in the fight against the open shop which is daily making inroads on the conditions of the carpenters, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, local union No. .... of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. condemn such flagrant violation of constitutional guarantees and demand the immediate recognition and seating of the duly elected delegates of Locals Nos. 376 and 2,717 by the New York district council, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the New York district council and to the general executive board requesting the publication of same in the current issue of The Carpenter."

BARBERS' CLASS COLLABORATION MEETS REBUKE

Organize Workers, Not Bosses, Says Left Wing

A strong stand against class collaboration, too long a policy pursued by the leadership of the Barbers' Union, has been taken by the International Progressive Barbers' Committee, in the following warning to the New York barbers of Local No. 900. It says:

In the recent conflicts between the master barbers and Local 900 of New York we get a clear picture of why the J. B. I. U. of A. is not organized one hundred per cent. In place of the Local Executive Board taking a militant fighting stand with a program of organizing the journeymen for better working conditions, higher wages, short hours, they talk of organizing the bosses.

Is it any wonder that thruout the country less than 25 per cent of the barbers are organized? No soldier would join an army whose generals were recruiting soldiers for the enemies' ranks.

Amicable Relations.

They talk of establishing "amicable relations" between the bosses and journeymen. After the union has helped to organize the bosses do you think they will appreciate it so much that they will do any thing that the journeymen want them to? We should say not. We have concrete examples that prove the contrary. They will use their organized might to fight every move for the betterment of conditions by the workers.

There can be no amicable relations between the masters and the journeymen. With the boss it is simply a business proposition; if he can hire us cheaper, that is good business. With us journeymen it is a bread and butter proposition. Our interests then do not coincide; on the one hand the boss wants to cut down expenses; on the other we want to get more bread and butter, more of the necessities and luxuries of life.

Organize Workers—Not Bosses.

Then it is simply a question of who has the most power to gain their ends. Every thing that aids in organizing the journeymen is giving us more power to gain our ends; and everything that helps to strengthen the bosses defeats our end. Point (b) of the program in the circular issued by the Executive Board of Local 900 says, "Organize the Master Barbers." This is a wrong and dangerous program. Do you know of bosses who try to organize journeymen?

The leadership of Local 900 must realize its mistake and form a new program that will be in the interests of the members. But if the present leadership goes blindly ahead with their policy of organizing the enemy, then the militant rank and file must take a hand in leading their union out of the hole.

Organize yourselves 100 per cent and you need not bow to anyone for petty favors.

Greater power to local 900.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRESSIVE BARBERS' COMMITTEE.
Joseph Giganti, Provisional Sec'y.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Denouncing Havelock Wilson's Treachery

P.O.S.
DOWN WITH
HAVELOCK WILSON

Striking Seamen at Scarborough.

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS OF I. W. W. TAKE PROGRESSIVE STEP TOWARD INTERNATIONAL UNITY

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—Members of the I. W. W. are freely predicting that the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W., which is just closing its annual convention, in session here since October 1, has reached a turning point in its career, from which a new era of growth and power will date, not alone for this important division of the I. W. W., but for the entire I. W. W.

These observers, not all delegates to the convention, say that the convention itself is not altogether conscious of this significance. The forecast is based primarily upon the measures taken by the convention which, logically followed, will lead to a great advance in organizational form and efficency, thru a greater variation allowed to the local, district and national bodies of the industrial unions at the same time that a sharp discipline and co-ordination is introduced among the various industrial unions and in international affairs.

Discuss Policies.

The convention has been one long discussion of these questions. Many changes in these directions in the by-laws and in resolutions will be observed when the documents of the convention are published and the changes put to referendum. The Philadelphia branch and its history and experience thru long years have provided the classic examples around which the convention debates have raged.

The Philadelphia branch of the M. T. W., it will be recalled, figured large in the life of that staid old community a few short years ago. From 1917, on to 1920, it was the autocratic dictator of water front affairs there. During the world war, it was said that the I. W. W. button was the open sesame to the docks and ships of that port and woe be to the stevedore or foreman, who sought to impose upon M. T. W. members.

If a stevedore, he was sharply called or his loading was struck; if a foreman, he was called before the union and fined. The branch there in the heyday of its power numbered a membership of some ten thousand among the longshoremen and its lead was followed with implicit faith by all who were not members. Those were the days of "job control."

Philadelphia an Example.

Well, this job control seemed to develop needs and conditions that were in conflict with the equalizing restrictions and limitations of the I. W. W. general constitution and by-laws. For example, the general constitution said that there should be universal initiation fees in all unions of $2.00, no more; and monthly dues not in excess of fifty cents.

The Philedalphia branch declared that as a matter of practical fact, job control could not be managed on the basis of these and similar limitations. Finally the differences came to an issue. This was in 1920. Eventually the differences were composed, but in the same time control of the water front in Philadelphia was badly reduced, if not lost.

The Philadelphia veteran colored longshoremen, convention delegate Ernest Verlack, is the historian of the convention on these subjects and the convention is trying to the full to benefit by the experience there. Subject to referendum, by-law changes are being made to permit of the departmentalizing of the M. T. W. membership for organizational efficiency into three great divisions of seamen, longshoremen and harbor boatmen, all divisions to be harmonized and corrolated within the organization, but given necessary elbow room for effective work.

Raise Initiations and Dues.

The limit on initiation fees is to be raised from $2.00 to $5.00 and the dues from fifty cents to $1.00, if the proposed changes are adopted upon referendum. At the same time the difficulties of transfer from other industrial unions and initial admission to the M. T. W. are increased, the intention being to confine the membership more exclusively to those permanently engaged in the industry.

Candidates for office must undergo a closer scrutiny. Two to three years in the industry is stipulated as a basis for office holding. Then again to promote efficiency, it is proposed that, whereas, the term of office is not to exceed one year as provided by the present constitution, hereafter in contrast with previous limitations, holders of the offices of general secretary-treasurer and general organization committee may be elected to a maximum of three terms in succession.

These and many other changes widely extending industrial union autonomy have been adopted subject to referendum, based upon a general statement addressed to all branches of the M. T. W. by the convention, which statement gives the need for such progressive measures as allowed for practical control of jobs without which the union will perish.

No Decentralization, Only Flexibility.

Some comment was heard on the floor of the convention to the effect that this appeared to reflect a decentralizing tendency which in fact does not exist in the convention. The predominant tendency is precisely in the opposite direction, toward an efficient, disciplined, tightly-knit national organization in the industry tempered only by the degree of local and industrial autonomy necessary to flexibility, the national organization taking a like position in its relations with the marine transport organizations of other countries.

This predominant tendency really is the foundation for the optimistic prophecies quoted at the outset of this article. Necessity for disciplined action, locally, nationally and internationally has been the slogan, the keynote, the very breath of this convention.

It was expressed by William Drennan, general executive board member, when he proposed with the unanimous consent of the convention that Fellow Worker O'Hagen, publicity representative of the convention, be delegated to draft for the convention a resolution upon co-operation in international relations. This resolution submitted by Fellow Worker O'Hagen a few days later and unanimously adopted by the convention, probably embodies its spirit better than any other document of the convention. The resolution is comparatively brief and reads as follows:

Resolution on International Relations and Action.

"This convention fully realizes that following the world war the pressure upon the trade and industrial unions the world ever steadily increases.

"Capitalist organization against labor is international. Nothing but efficient international organization of labor upon the basis of the class struggle and solidarity will meet the situation. Therefore, this convention declares for international co-operation on the basis of the class struggle and solidarity, both for the M. T. W. I. U. No. 510, and for the I. W. W. as a whole.

"It constitutes its G. O. C. and general secretary-treasurer a committee to set up correspondence at once with the marine transport organizations of all countries, which recognize the class struggle and solidarity with a view to bringing about international co-operation, solidarity, and eventually efficient organization within our industry, reports of progress to be submitted to the branches from time to time.

A Committee of Action.

"It constitutes the G. O. C. and the general secretary-treasurer a committee of action to get in touch at once with the organizations that are directly and actively in charge of the present strikes in our industry in Australia, England, South Africa and elsewhere with a view to further co-operation in the immediate struggle against the international shipping trust, likewise reporting to the branches from time to time.

"Further, let this program be the basis of policy in international relations at the Havana conference, and,

"Finally, let it be determined now that our delegates to the next general convention of the I. W. W. shall stand upon this program both for the M. T. W. I. U. No. 510, and the I. W. W. as a whole."

For World Solidarity.

Delegate O'Hagen voiced the sense of the convention when in introducing the above resolution, he said: "I present a resolution whose acceptance and endorsement by this organization is imperative to meet the conditions which confront us in the marine industry. By its acceptance or rejection you will determine whether we will become a real labor union, having the interests of the workers at heart. We must become international. We cannot stand alone." Following the adoption of the resolution, the convention by unanimous vote instructed the secretary-treasurer and general organization committee to at once begin making it effective.

Declines Affiliation to R. I. L. U.

The convention instructed the resolutions committee to acknowledge a communication from the Red International Affiliation Committee inviting the M. T. W. to take a stand for affiliation to the R. I. L. U., but to say that the M. T. W. refuse, such affiliation "for reasons which have been stated so often that we do not consider it necessary to state them again."

Little remains before the convention but the nomination of candidates for the union's officials.

Left Wing Barbers of Local 548 Repudiate Man Who Joins Bosses

The progressives in the Chicago Barbers' Local 548 are waging a stiff fight against the proposed merging of the union activities with those of the Master Barbers' Association.

The plan proposed by the Master Barbers' Association and the reactionary officials of Local 548 is a scheme whereby the bosses may control the opening of new barber shops in the city. It is proposed that a committee representing the boss and the journeymen be empowered to pass upon all applications for the opening of new shops. The functions of this committee are also "to effect closer cooperation between the journeymen and the bosses."

50-50 Is Hot Stuff

According to agreement between the officials of the union and the master barbers, all expenses of "organization" should be paid on a 50-50 basis. It seems as if the officials of the union have been rather reluctant in coming across with the dough, believing no doubt that the money would find safer repository in their own pockets.

So if they can put thru such a scheme, and all aspiring to barber shop ownership be forced to pay $50 into the coffers of the Master Barbers, then it would be no longer necessary for the union officials to cough up the money which by all divine rights should go into their pockets.

The last meeting of the local witnessed quite a fight, and fearing that the scheme would not be passed the officials delayed the matter over to the next regular meeting.

Progressive Repudiate Katsiolis

Present at this meeting was a committee of leading bosses who made a plea for "cooperation." It might be interesting to note that George Katsiolis, a member of committee, made the principal speech in behalf of the bosses. It will be remembered that Katsiolis is an ex-member of the local and was once the left wing leader who fought most bitterly against the officials he is now supporting. He headed the left wing ticket in several union elections, when failing to get elected he decided to become a boss. The journeymen are asking how it came about that his ideas have suffered such rapid changes.

The progressives wish it be made known to the members of union that they repudiate Katsiolis by no means subscribing to his present stand. He has no present connections with the progressives of Local 548.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Philadelphia, Notice!
Weber Printing Co.
350 N. FIFTH STREET.

T. U. E. L. NOTICE

The National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League has been postponed from the original date set, Nov. 14, until some time during the month of March. The exact date for the holding of the conference will be announced later.

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Trade Union Educational League.**

TWO BRITISH SEAMEN WRITE OF THEIR IMPRESSIONS ON VISITING THE FIRST WORKERS' REPUBLIC

The publication issued by the Seamen's Union of Soviet Russia has a page devoted to letters of seamen of all lands, printed in the languages of their writers under the head of the "International Post Box." We reprint herewith two letters from British seamen, giving their impressions of life in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The second letter refers to the visit to Soviet Russia of the union delegation from Germany.

The one runs:

Carry On, Russia: Five Hours' Impression of Russia.

"Before seeing the country, I had heard so much about the strictness of the customs house officials regarding new clothes being brot into the country, that I expected to find the people fairly comfortable economically but rather shabbily dressed. And so I was pleasantly surprised to see the smart manner in which the women were dressed, also a large number of the men.

"The number of people who seem to have nothing to do but go to the seaside and enjoy themselves is also surprising.

"Considering what Russia has gone thru this appears to me to be the real triumph of her constructive powers.

"The workers I have seen, work in a leisurely manner, the squeezing of every ounce of energy out of the workers, so common under private enterprise, is conspicuous by its absence.

"The endeavor to educate the workers by interesting lectures as I saw in the International Club should be greatly encouraged, especially for the older people who find it hard to study.

"The picture of 'Lenin' worked in the garden of the theater square is very clever and shows the artistic taste of the people and the reverance the people have for him.

"One thing I do not agree with and that is the sale of 'alcoholic' liquor which has many attendant evils. Alcohol is the greatest drawback to the workers' progress and should be prohibited for that reason. Besides, the government should make all the ports in the union models of Communism, for propaganda purposes, for the benefit of the foreign seamen who visit these ports every year.

"To sum up, the little I have seen of Russia has impressed me very much.

"All I can say is, Carry on, Russia!
—Thomas H. Morris, British Seaman."

The second runs:

Reconstruction in Full Swing. You'll See it Yourselves, as Well as I did.

"This is my second visit to Russia and I am much surprised to see the great work of reconstruction in full swing notwithstanding the everlasting opposition of the capitalist class.

"I have been able to see the position of the children in Russia today, how happy they look compared with the children of the countries where capitalism reigns supreme.

"Comrades, organized workers of Germany, one could continue for unlimited time to give instances of the vast improvement of the workers' life in Soviet country.

"I hope that the delegation will be able to take back to their comrades [illegible] them their only hope of salvation from the economic slavery is to do as Russia has done and does nowadays.

"I. G. Adams, British Seaman."

PHARMACIST IN HOT LETTER TO HIS CRAFTSMEN

Urges Union for All Drug Store Workers

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—Fellow Pharmacists:—The bitter struggle for bread, the strong yearning for economic independence, has brought you into the profession of pharmacy. You came flocking into the colleges in thousands with beautiful visions before you. Long hours, low wages, insecurity of employment, drudgery of the work, the stifling atmosphere of the prescription department, held out no scare for you.

You were going to be a professional man; people were going to call you "doctor"; you were going to get money "somehow" and open up your own drug store and you would be making lots of money and everything would work out beautifully! Fine! While your imagination created beautiful pictures for you.

Petty Bourgeois Dreams Blasted

Then reality came—like a bitter pill for you to swallow. You had difficulty in getting work. You lacked experience and you therefore had to condescend to work for nothing or for something next to it. You had to wash bottles, sweep and clean around, all for the privilege your boss gave you to learn the "game."

How it hurt your pride! You a pharmacist, a college graduate, to do all that! And the long hours, no Sunday off, no opportunity afforded you of having social activity due to night work. You became used to it all. You didn't mind. You looked forward to the happy day when you would open your own drug store and then all would be forgotten.

But fellow pharmacists, there is a situation already created which makes the problem a little more difficult than you imagine prosperity in the drug business has already passed the zenith point and is on its way down the curve. Expansion in the number of drug stores has lost its intensity and their values have risen. The labor market is being oversupplied with more clerks than can be used. That makes a very favorable condition for our bosses for they can pay any price they please to the clerks.

You know quite well that registered men are not averaging what they did in the prosperous period. What is more, the bosses are using licensed juniors in place of registered men and are having them function as such despite the law. Youngsters who never saw the inside of a college are hired in place of college men wherever possible. All this tends to break down the standard of the licensed men thereby affecting all clerks. This works in the favor of the boss and to the detriment of all. All classes of men hired must be unionized.

Must Organize Union

What can you individually do about it? Nothing. You have a right to a living wage. Who is going to recognize that right? You can not stand up like a man and demand your just compensation. A strong organization of pharmacists can demand and get it for you. We can create such an organization if you get rid of the slavish and indifferent attitude which is responsible for your condition.

Organize for a decent living and for control of your job. Communicate with the undersigned and we will arrange for an organization meeting. Let us have your name, address, business and home telephone, your off day, and send as many names as you can procure and we will start the ball a rolling. Yours for a successful organization,

THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
Per S. Einwohner.
701 Pennsylvania Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITTSBURGH T. U. E. L. MEETS SATURDAY EVE; ENGDAHL WILL SPEAK

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—A general Trade Union Educational League meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m. Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who has attended all the sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention, will make a report. Admission is free and everybody is welcome. Watch this paper for further announcements.

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TACOMA SOUTH-SLAVIC BRANCH UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSES THE COMINTERN DECISION ON C. E. C.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 12.—At a well-attended meeting of the South Slavic branch of the Workers (Communist) Party held at their own hall, Oct. 1, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Communist International has rendered the decision on party matters, tactics and policy to be pursued; and,

"Whereas, in our judgment, after hearing and considering the report of the national convention and the decision of the Communist International and after having had a general discussion and deliberation, the Communist International decision represents the finest and highest spirit of Communism and comradely guidance; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, by the South Slavic Branch of the Workers Party of America, in meeting assembled, Thursday, October 1, 1924, in our hall, Tacoma, Washington, that we reafirm our loyalty to the Communist International and pledge our united support to carry out said decision in its entirety; and be it,

"Resolved, that we unconditionally approve, and pledge our support and loyalty to the Central Executive Committee, under the Ruthenberg group leadership, and give our assurance that we will continue to work in harmony and devote our efforts to the building up of our party and be it,

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Central Executive Committee, the DAILY WORKER and The Radnik."

THIS WEEK WORKERS IN NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND WILL HEAR ENGDAHL ON THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, directly from the American Federation of Labor convention will go on a speaking tour which takes in New York, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Mass meetings have been arranged and the workers in these cities will get first hand information on how the "fat boys" at Atlantic City took to Purcell's speech in which he forced the issue of solidarity with the Russian workers on the convention floor.

Soviet Russia Biggest Issue

Despite the attempts of the reactionary bureaucracy to keep the issue of Soviet Russia and Communist activities from the floor of the convention, this issue was the biggest that the convention faced during all the sessions.

Soviet Russia, world trade union unity, the Dawes plan and other international and national issues showed the convention that the Communists were a live force in the labor movement and that their role was not the destruction, but the strengthening of the labor movement.

* * *

Engdahl Speaks in New York

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—The workers of New York City will be able to hear J. Louis Engdahl on the American Federation of Labor convention on Friday October 16th at 8 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street.

Meeting in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—A mass meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Saturday evening October 17th where Comrade J. Louis Engdahl will speak on the American Federation of Labor convention.

* * *

Cleveland Meeting

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—John Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER will speak on the A. F. of L. convention and the American Communist movement at Insurance Exchange Hall, 11th and Walnut Sts., Oct. 18th at 8 p. m.

Greet Arrival of Tractor.

VERCHNEDINSK, Siberia, Oct. 12—The first tractor has arrived in Verchnedinsk. The peasants are coming from all parts of this region to see the new monster which according to rumors amongst them, will do wonders in the fields.

WORKERS OF NEW YORK TO HONOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN MONSTER MASS MEETINGS ON NOVEMBER 6

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Arrangements are already under way for the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution. The Workers Party has arranged for two meetings in New York at the Central Opera House and the New Plaza Hall, Brooklyn, in which many thousands of workers will be accommodated.

A full program of the celebration on November 6, the eve of the Russian revolution, will be made in connection with the campaign for recognition of Soviet Russia which will be started at the same time in the district. All organizations are to keep November 6 free and arrange for participation in these meetings.

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SEPTEMBER ISSUE (No. 4) JUST OFF THE PRESS

Story of strikebreaker Berry's attack on Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3, written by an official of the union.—Left wing news from the I. T. U. Kalamazoo convention.—Contributions from the rank and file.—Left wing news and articles.—Cartoons.

The Amalgamationist

1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

DEEP STUFF!

Such sailors as never went "down to the sea in ships" will man the good ship "Jollity" at the Rescue Party to be given by the North Side branch at Imperial Hall on Sunday, October 18.

The ship will not be a "Schooner." And altho it will remain within the three mile limit until twelve bells (whenever that is!) a good time is promised for everybody as the affair rolls along.

Beginning at eight bells, all who attend will pay their admission at the dock—thru a life preserver—to a handsome purser. They will then be taken in tow by able bodied seamen (and women) for an evening's fun on the high seas that includes dancing—even a "sailor's hornpipe" that was never seen in the navy!

Later in the evening, expert "pearl-divers" in the kitchen will serve home-made life preservers and coffee to satisfy the hunger that sea breezes will give you.

The weather might get rough during the night. But there will be no sea-sickness and none will be allowed at the rail.

All this fun, for which only fifty cents will be charged, is assured every worker who wants to join the big crowd that is going to "go to sea" on Sunday at the Rescue Party at Imperial Hall to "Save the Daily Worker."

SUNDAY

The Workers Party in Action

How to Bolshevize Our Party

By CHARLES NOVAK

THE decisions of the Fifth Congress and the enlarged session of the Communist International pertaining to the Bolshevisation of the Communist Parties, require some explanations which will enable us to see the aim of our work more clearly.

Before we pass on to the subject itself, it is advisable to briefly examine the forces which have led the Comintern to make these decisions. This is especially necessary in order to eliminate all possible incorrect ideas and interpretations on this significant question for the future.

Now that we are faced with this problem of Bolshevisation it is of utmost importance to know what is meant by the slogan "to Bolshevise our Party." If we do not know this then any talk or action on this subject is not only futile but also harmful. It is therefore necessary to give a clear and regular definition of this slogan.

IF we summarise the whole theory and practice of Leninism then the answer to that question can only be the following: **"To Bolshevise a party means to construct it and to change its ideology so that it becomes a real party of revolution, a party of the masses and of action, a united invincible and strongly disciplined force which with wise politics, tactics and strategy succeeeds in enlisting the great mass of the working class in the struggle against capitalism and its allies: the opportunists and social democrats.**

Presenting this definition we must, in order to get a clear understanding, point out the factors which led the Commintern to formulate the policy of Bolshevisation.

It is a known fact that the Communist International was organised during a period of keen strife and civil warfare. During the first few days after its establishment and after the victory of the Russian revolution, in all lands and particularly in those of Europe, there existed a strong revolutionary enthusiasm. Great masses of socialist workers and undetermined elements began to join the newly organised Communist Parties. The enthusiasm for Communism was tremendous, but it lacked a real organised structure, a firm discipline, and a still firmer Communist ideology without which effective action is impossible.

The principal error of all newly formed Communist Parties was that they measured their strength by the temporary disposition of the workers and forgot the value of organizational structure and consolidated forces. They underestimated the strength of their opponents and over-estimated their own. At that time we were, more or less, a propagandist sect without any understanding of real Bolshevik tactics and strategy. As a consequence of these mistakes we have experienced a number of defeats in our fight against capitalism. The instances of the Hungarian revolution and the fall of the Soviet power in Bavaria present us with the best evidence.

NOT until the second congress of the Communist International were the roots of this evil struck at and thereby, the coming of the social patriots and centrist elements into our ranks checked in advance. Nevertheless this was not sufficient to safeguard the C. I. against oportunism. It had to continue its warfare against opportunist tendencies, not only in one, but in almost all of the Communist Parties. The instances of Paul Levi in Germany, Frossard in France, the errors of the Communist Party of Bulgaria (June, 1923) and the defeat in Germany (October, 1923) etc., were all noticeable manifestations of opportunism in our ranks.

At almost every congress and primarily at the fourth and fifth congresses the Communist International had to carry on a war on two fronts; against the opportunists and the reformists of the right and against the so-called "Ultra Left" or liquidators of revolutinary Marxism. Even during the life of the great genius Lenin, this strife assumed large proportions. After his death it was the most serious problem of the whole International.

This was due to the fact that there had crept into ranks of the Commintern various elements imbued with a social patriotic and petty bourgeois ideology. Even though there was a distinct differentiation between the C. I. and the social-democrats the C. I. could not save itself from absorbing opportunist elements who had later appeared in various forms. This stifled regular systematic work. This lack of an exact estimate of the economic and political situations and of proper adherence to Communist tactics and principle by these elements was also no small contribution to the cause of our defeats.

After analysing all of these deficiencies and mistakes the Fifth Congress of the Communist International brot forth a decision binding all parties to undertake systematic efforts for the Bolshevising of our ranks.

It should be understood that the realization of the decision on Bolshevisation does not mean that we must mechanically follow in the footsteps of the Bolshevik Party of Russia. It does mean however that we must learn from their experiences and the experiences of the international and adapt these experiences to the conditions prevailing in our country.

We as a unit of the Communist International must find an answer to the question of "How shall we carry out this decision?" Knowing that Bolshevisation does not apply to only one phase of our activities, we have decided to summarize the question under three headings. This is done to help every individual get a clear understanding, which will secure united action on the decisions of the Communist International.

The gruping of these headings can be:

1. IDEOLOGICAL BOLSHEVISATION
2. THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEM
3. THE ABILITY TO ACT.

Now we can pass on to the first question:

1. IDEOLOGICAL BOSHEVISATION.

As we said at the outset, Bolshevising a party means to construct it and change its ideology so that it becomes a party of revolution and action. To accomplish this we must in the first place, know the role of a Communist Party during a revolution. The role of our party in this period is to organize and mobilize all its forces for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. To succeed in this it is necessary that our whole membership is at least acquainted with the elements of Marxism and Leninism.

From this follows that one of the most important tasks before our party is to train our members in the spirit of Communist ideas and to acquaint them with the most important aims of Marxism. Systematic Marxist discipline is really the essence of Bolshevising. Without it, it is absurd to think that we could ever Bolshevize our party. We can attain a fundamental knowledge of the methods of action, tactics and strategy by all of the experiences of the class struggle and especially that of the Russian Revolution.

Starting from the highest posts of our party down to the individual members we must carry on a determined systematic fight against opportunism, no matter from what source it comes. In this fight we must always keep in mind the great struggle of the Russian workers and the defeats which we have witnessed in Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, etc., because of the opportunistic politics of certain leaders. And even here in America we have the tendency of the Second-and-a-half International represented by Lore, until recently the editor of the Volkszeitung. We must suppress this tendency with all our might, or else we too will be committing great mistakes.

We shall succeed in this phase of our work only if we study Leninist literature and all of the decisions of the Communist International. For this we must organize classes, lectures, assemblies etc. and at the same time always keeping in mind that it is not sufficient to only study the theory, but that we must intelligently carry this policy out in practice. Many think that it is enough to understand the theory of Marxism and nothing else. This is fundamentally wrong. The real ideological Bolshevisation we shall accomplish only when we study the theory and at the same time put it into practice.

If under the term Bolshevisation we mean that the party must be ideologically, politically and organizationally competent then we know that study alone without any actual work is of no value, forthermore it creates a sectarian tendency which is the liquidation of real Leninism. It is of no value to know Marxist theory and not have the ability to carry it out into practice. Theory without practice or practice without theory is just like a body without a head.

THEN if we briefly summarize on immediate value of ideological Bolshevizing, starting from our leaders down to the individual members of our party, we realize that it will prepare us to correctly estimate various political problems and the economic and political relation between the revolutionary proletariat and the poor (small) farmer.

In this respect, especially, we have been wrong. Many of our revolutionists sincerely think that in the present capitalist society there exists only two antagonistic forces: the capitalist class on one side and the working class on the other. This is the origin of our neglect to work among the small farmers. We must not forget for a minute that without the support of the farmers success in the struggle for power is out of the question.

Comrade Lenin was the first one to discover this fact and to give it due consideration. To his deep insight into politics we owe the success and the final victory of the Russian workers and peasants. Abstractly, in the present capitalist system there exist only two classes; the bourgeois and the proletariat. But in these classes there are various groupings, such as small farmers who because of their economic status, are natural allies of the working class. Knowing this it is our duty to maneuver in such a manner as to rally the masses of exploited farmers around our politics so that we can enlist them into our ranks or at least neutralize them during the periods of decisive battles. If we do not do this, they will at the most critical time become handy tools of the capitalist class against the workers.

With this and the ideological Bolshevization we have a guaranty of a solid Communist discipline, without which no successful Communist action is possible. n all of our Communist Parties there are stil ltraces of lack of discipline. As a result there are individuals who turn a deaf ear to our leading organs when they urge for more activity. Lenin himself realized that lack of discipline is a dangerous error. He says: **"To disobey the party and the party's discipline is to disarm the proletariat and subject it to the mercy of the bourgeoisie. This is similar to the petty-bourgeoisie's jealousy, unsteadiness and disability in a party, will eventually bring any for united action, which if tolerated proletarian revolutionary movement to naught."**

THIS excellent thought of our great leader Lenin needs no comment because it speaks clearly for itself. But while we are at this point we may add that the important prerequisite to the knowledge of Marxist theory is the confidence between the leaders and the members of a party.

From all of this it is evident that it is necessary to transform ideological Bolshevization into practical Bolshevization. Without this it is impossible to even think that we are revolutionists and still less can we expect to succeed in the fight against capitalism and opportunists of all feathers.

Therefore it is our supreme duty to work in that direction and accomplish that without which we can never become a real Bolshevik Party.

Chicago Reorganization Meeting.

The meeting of all branch and shop nuclei, city and district functionaries, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, to take up the question of shop nuclei organization, will be held Wednesday, October 14, 1925, 8 p. m., at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. All functionaries have been notified to be present thru individual letters, but are here again reminded to make certain of attendance. Representatives of the C. E. C. reorganization commission in the Chicago district will be present to outline the immediate tasks for shop nuclei organization, prior to the holding of the section membership meetings, at which actual reorganization will start.

Functionaries, be on hand Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Northwest Hall.

WORKERS' RELIEF DEMANDS A NEW RAKOSKI TRIAL

Protest Torture of Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—A telegram signed by leading personages was sent from the bureau of the Workers International Aid to the Hungarian government demanding that necessary steps be taken to give Rakoski and other working class prisoners a new trial.

The Workers International Aid also asks that arrangements be made for a delegation of one or two persons to visit Hungary to investigate the condition of Mathias Rakoski.

The following communication was sent to the Hungarian government by leading personages thru the Workers International Aid:

"To the Hungarian Government,

"The undersigned demand in the name of humanity that the mishandlings and the torture of working class prisoners be immediately brought to an end. And that at least all prisoners be guaranteed a normal process before a normal court. New death sentences three years after the end of the struggle would only call forth the greatest indignation in the intellectual world.

"Signed: Prof. Albert Einstein, Berlin; General Freiherr von Schoeneich-Rheinsfelde; Frau Dr. Helene Stoecker; Dr. Osborn, writer, Berlin; Professor Dr. Karl Gruenberg, Frankfurt am Main; Ernst Toller, writer, Berlin; Prof. Zille, Berlin; Prof. Kaethe Kollwitz, Berlin; Dr. Kurt Hiller, writer, Berlin; E. J. Gumbel, Docent, Berlin; Prof. Dr. Ernst Behne, Berlin; Henri Barbusse, Paris; Georg Ledebour, writer, Berlin; Prof. Paul Ostreich, Berlin; Authur Holutscher, writer, Berlin; Hugo Doeblin, actor, Berlin; Prof. Hermann Sandkuhl, president of the Juryfrein Kunstschau, Berlin; Fritz von Unruh, actor, Berlin; Colonel von Beerfelde, Berlin; Roseberry d'Arguto, composer, Berlin; German Peace Society, Berlin; Lehmann Ruessbuehldt; Irvin Berger, secretary of the League for Human Rights, Berlin; George Davidssohn, writer, Berlin; Irvin Piscator, actor, Berlin; Dr. Guttman M. D., Berlin; Dr. Werthauer, Justizrat, Berlin; Willy Muenzenberg, writer, Berlin; Karl Tiedt, member of parliament, Berlin; Floesser Dr. Phil, writer, Berlin; Henri Guilbeaux, writer, Paris; John Heartfield, painter, Berlin; George Gross, artist, Berlin; Rudolph Schlitcher, painter, Berlin; Bertha Lask, artist, Berlin; Heinrich Vogeler, painter, Worpswede; Otto Steinicke, writer, Berlin; Lu Marten, artist, Berlin; Dr. Kurt Kersten, writer, Berlin; Prof. Dr. Goss, Berlin; Alphons Paquet, writer, Frankfurt am Main; F. Ruge, Berlin, central committee International Workers Aid, Berlin; Otto Nagel, Berlin; Wieland Herzfelde, publisher, Berlin; A. Freymuth, Berlin; Bruno W. Riemann, writer, Berlin; Oscar Oehme, painter, Berlin; Dr. Schollenbruch, Munich; Franz Lehnhof, journalist, Berlin; Dr. F. Ruben.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

CLEVELAND, TAKE NOTICE!

The District Executive Committee
District 6 is organizing party fraction
in all the unions in the district. It i
proceedng first with Cleveland. Th
following meetings are to be held. A
party members belonging to th
unions and all others working in th
trades are under discipline obliged t
attend the meetings:

Food Workers—Tuesday, Oct. 13, p. m.

Printing Trades—Wednesday, Oc 14, 8 p. m.

Metal Trades—Thursday, Oct. 1 8 p. m.

Miscellaneous workers—Thursday Oct. 15, 8 p. m.

All the meetings will be held the district office, 5927 Euclid Ave.

I. AMTER,
District Secretary.

W. P. CHALLENGES S. P. AND S. L. P TO OPEN DEBATE

To Discuss the Election Campaign Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Worker Party today sent a letter to the socialist party and the socialist labor party inviting them to a symposium to debate the issues of the electio campaign to be held during the wee of Oct. 23rd.

The letter of the Workers Party sent to the aforementioned parties i published below.

"Sirs:

"In the present election campaig there are three organizations that represent and claim the support of labor for their candidates. The Workers Party has from the very outset of the campaign urged the necessity for a united labor front against the candidates of the capitalist class. It ha called for a united labor ticket as the first step toward the establishing o a labor party. This call has been ignored by your party.

"We, of the Workers Party maintain that the platform and activities of the Workers Party is the only one worthy of the support of the working class. We feel that it is your obligation as a political party to debate before the workers, with the representatives of the Workers Party, the issues effecting the campaign and to demonstrate to the workers why your ticket should be supported as compared with that of the Workers Party.

"The Workers Party calls upon the socialist party to participate in a symposium to discuss the issues effecting the workers. We hope to demonstrate that the socialist party and the socialist labor party, to whom a copy o this letter has also been sent, in their program, platform and activities are not serving the best interests of the working class. That the socialist party thru its utterances, candidates and activities in the labor movement are serving the labor bureaucrats the class collaborationists and are themselves dividing, demoralizing the working class and serving the interest of the capitalist parties. The socialist labor party, likewise, is a reformist organization completely out of touch with the demands of a political party of labor in the present period of wa and imperialism and that is keeping back the movement of the workers toward revolution.

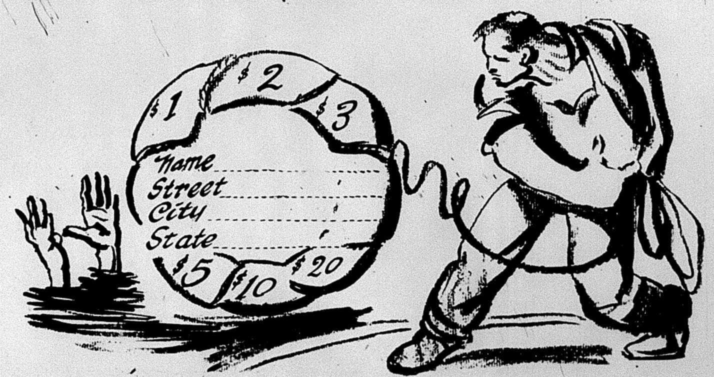
"We propose this symposium of the Workers Party, socialist party and socialist labor party be arranged during the week of October 23rd and that i should be under the auspices of a joint committee which will make arrangements for the proper preparation of the respective party viewpoints of the campaign.

"We await your very earliest consideration of this invitation.

"Yours for the united front of labor,

"William W. Weinstone,
"Gen. Sec'y Dist. No. 2."

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!



MITCHELL STILL DEFIANT; URGES SPEEDY TRIAL

Will Testify Before Court on Shenandoah

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Col. William Mitchell, stormy petrel of the U. S. army, and publicity agent for airplane manufacturers, whose sensational charges against his superior officers and his severe criticism of the army and navy has brought him face to face with court martial, renewed his attacks today, following testimony of Mrs. Margaret Ross Lansdowne before the Shenandoah court of inquiry.

"I am much impressed with Mrs. Lansdowne's testimony," Col. Mitchell declared. "She testified under oath that the ship in which her husband and crew perished was sent to the midwest against her husband's wish and for political purposes only. Thus far everything in my original charges at San Antonio has been proved in the court proceedings."

Anxious to Testify.

In spite of his refusal last Thursday to testify before the court of inquiry, Mitchell asserted that when the charges against him are aired before a court martial he will insist upon his testimony being heard. He asserts that he will prove that not only was the Shenandoah 50 per cent overweight, but that other disasters were the direct results of incompetency, criminal negligence and almost treasonable administration of the national defenses by the army and navy departments.

Interviewed by Congressmen.

A number of congressmen and senators arriving in Washington for the opening of the next sessions of congress have interviewed Mitchell, it became known today, preparatory to airing the whole affair before the country. Mitchell has convinced them that the airplane is the best weapon for imperialist warfare.

Administration forces are also lining up floor leaders to try to avert the avalanche of criticism that seems about to fall upon the Coolidge government.

Workers of Northern Caucasus Increase Number of Schools

MOSCOW. Oct. 12—In 1909 the entire expenditure on popular education in the northern Caucasus amounted to 108,324 rubles. There were 3,725 pupils in the elementary schols, 536 in the intermediate school, and 44 in the craft schools.

In 1925 the expenditure on popular education in the northern Caucasus reached the amount of 1,519,738 rubles. There are now being taught 31,915 pupils in the elementary schools and ,961 in the intermediate schools, which means an increase of 800 per cent as compared with 1909. There are 1,219 pupils in the craft schools, which means an increase of 2,700 per cent. Furthermore, educational facilities are provided for the young Caucasians at the labor colleges and universities.

There are now 351 stations for the elimination of illiteracy. Special literary schools have been organized for the women, which were attended by 3,025 native women during the current year.

PROVES ARBITRATION BY RAILWAY LABOR BOARD KEPT WAGES DOWN AND DISCOURAGED STRIKE ACTION

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The futility of government arbitration to establish just wages is emphasised in interstate commerce commission figures showing changes in wage rates of eight classes of railroad employes since 1921. The wide variation in the treatment accorded shows that, except as moderated by organisation among the workers, supply and demand determines railroad wages. The judicial atmosphere of the U. S. rail labor board has been a pretense to discourage strike action.

Variations Mostly Downward.

Changes in average hourly straight time earnings in the last four years, according to the figures, vary all the way from a 6 per cent reduction for freight car repairmen to an increase of 2 per cent for section foremen. The contrast in the southern district is even more striking, the variation in treatment ranging from a reduction of 9½ per cent for carmen to an increase of 4 per cent for section foremen.

In the eastern district every class was receiving higher straight time pay in July, 1925, than in July, 1924, except freight carmen and section labor. Section labor after a slump from 39.9 cents an hour in 1921 to 35.8 cents in 1922 was restored to the 1921 level. Carmen after slumping from 72.2 cents in 1921 to 67.2 cents in 1922 have only partially regained their position, receiving 70.2 cents an hour in July, 1925.

Wages Slump in Sout and West

In the southern district every class shows considerable decline in earnings between 1921 and 1925 except section foremen and telegraphers. The most serious reductions are section labor from 32.9 cents to 30.1 cents, machinists from 77.3 cents to 73.2 cents, blacksmiths from 78.6 cents to 74.2 cents, boilermakers from 78.1 cents to 73.4 cents and carmen from 72.4 cents to 65.6 cents. Telegraphers have advanced from 60.9 cents to 62.5 cents an hour.

In the western district the four shop crafts and section laborers show losses similar to those in the south; clerks and section foremen have just about held their own, and telegraphers have gained less than 1 cent an hour.

The changes from year to year for the United tates as a whole have been:

Average per hour in July	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Clerks (class B)	59.9	58.0	58.9	59.7	59.9
Section foremen	56.6	54.4	58.0	57.0	57.5
Section labor	37.3	32.3	35.4	35.5	35.5
Machinists	77.3	74.3	74.3	75.3	75.9
Blacksmiths	78.4	74.3	75.3	76.8	77.3
Boilermakers	78.2	74.6	74.5	75.9	76.6
Carmen	72.2	65.9	66.3	67.3	67.9
Telegraphers, towermen	61.7	61.7	61.2	62.5	62.7

No More Wages Than Unorganized

Average earnings in factories in July, 1925, were 11½ per cent higher than in July, 1921. The contrast with the railroad employes emphasizes that the return to normalcy following 1920 included a letting down of union standards on the railroads to the levels prevailing in unorganized outside industry.

A. F. of L. Discovers That the Army Is Not Friendly to Unionism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 12.—On complaint of the Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, the A. F. of L. convention here has instructed the executive council to ask the war department to hold an "unbiased" investigation of the labor policy pursued by the army at the West Point military academy.

It seems that in the construction work at the school for future generals of the U. S. army, the quartermaster, Colonel E. J. Timberlake, is, according to the complaint, paying scab wages and "in order to carry out a non-union policy, he was employing non-citizens."

In a letter to the New York Council, Timberlake is said to "have clearly indicated that he was an opponent of the organized labor movement and is aligned with the open-shoppers."

Geological Survey Planned at Request of Mongolian Heads

MOSCOW, Oct. 12—A scientific expedition, led by Z. A. Lebedev, is leaving for northwestern Mongolia to organize a geological survey of the country, at the request of the Mongolian government. The expedition is to continue the systematic geological survey of the country which was started by the geologist I. P. Ratchovsky in 1923

Build the DAILY WORKER

Zionist Protests Lies Spread About Jewish Colonization in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 12—Dr. Shlyapotchnikov, one of the founders of the Zionist govement and a delegate at six Zionist congresses, now living at Kharkov, has sent a message to the 14th Zionist congress now meeting at Vienna, in which he protests against "the malignant lies, venomous calumny, filthy insinuations and senseless hostility with which irresponsible Zionist advocates are struggling against the measures taken by the Soviet government to assist the settlement of Jews upon the land." He demands from the congress "to recognize the need of supporting the colonization of Jews in the Ukraine to the same extent as the Jewish colonization in Palestine."

* * *

Land for Industrious Jews.

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—In order to increase the area of land available for colonization by Jewish agriculturists, there is to be assigned another 350,000 dessiatines in the Ural region, on the Volga, in the Salsk district and on the Black Sea coast, in addition to the land already assigned in the Ukraine and in the Crimea.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

MILITARIZE ALL PRIVATE AIR FIRMS

(Continued from page 1)

had appropriated a total of $1,997,370,000 for military aviation during the war and $434,283,287 more between 1919 and 1924. In the last five years, he added, congressional appropriations for aviation averaged $86,676,657 a year.

Enormous Expenditures.

This sum, Madden declared, was $3,252,000 more than Great Britain spent in 1923 and $75,146,000 more than Japan spent in the present fiscal year. Despite these huge appropriations for the American air service, Madden said "the bungling experimental" work of army and navy officials had resulted in a record of failure so far as the development of aviation was concerned.

The congressman's proposals for a new military air policy included:

1. An air budget of $87,500,000 a year for the purchase of 1,500 new planes annually from private manufacturers and the maintenance of a joint army and navy flying force of 1,500 commissioned officers and 15,000 enlisted men.

2. Use of enlisted men as pilots wherever possible.

3. Abandonment of all aircraft experiments and manufacturing by both army and navy.

Aid Private Graft.

4. Delegation of experimental and manufacturing work to establish commercial aircraft companies in order to build up these concerns as a reserve force for use in time of war.

5. Creation of a civilian "procurement officer," who would purchase all governmental aircraft, supervise its construction and direct experimental work by the private companies, taking these duties away from the army general staff and the navy bureau of navigation.

6. Elimination of some existing government aircraft fields, but maintenance of two on the west coast, two in the Mississippi valley, one on the south coast and two on the east coast.

Opposes Air "Joy Rides."

7. Prohibition of all air stunts, including "joy riding cruises around the world, jumps across the Pacific and attempts to reach the North Pole," so that all military air training will be devoted to war tactics.

Madden cited testimony given by both Major General Mason M. Patrick, chief of the army air service, and by Rear Admiral William Moffett, head of the naval air service, to support the charge that the two services had failed in the efforts to develope military aviation.

Patrick, he said, had told a congressional committee last fall that the army had placed in the "second line of defense" nearly all the pursuit planes purchased in the preceding two years because they were antiquated by later inventions. The army air head, he added, also testified that 262 Thomas Morse planes had been bought by the army which were "deficient in speed and particularly in vision, because it is very difficult for the pilot to see out of them."

Charges Criminal Waste.

"I have heard something of a charge of criminal negligence," said Madden, referring to Colonel Billy Mitchell's charges, "but this borders on criminal waste."

"If credit is to be given to the testimony of many of the witnesses here," Madden added, "the last five years of development and experimenting have been productive of very little, if any, advance toward a permanent aviation plan which might be accepted by congress. You have been told no real steps forward have been made.

"I cannot help but conclude that the technical development of this new art may not be safely left to the armed forces if we are to take our place among the countries of the world in the air. I can but conclude that millions of dollars have been squandered in a purposeless, meaningless, endless experimental orgy. Surely it is not too much to expect that the millions should have purchased more than 19 in evidence in tangible results."

KUZBAS COLONY PROGRAM CALLS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY DURING NEXT ECONOMIC YEAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Much has been said by various capitalist papers in America of the failure of the American colony in the Kuzbas region in Soviet Russia. The following excerpts from a letter by Simon Hahn, chief of the purchases and sales department of the Kuzbas colony, gives the lie to the yellow sheets of the capitalist class:

"As much as one may hear about the slowness of our progress, no one can deny that we have decidedly moved ahead, and that we moved and expanded at a faster rate than Russian enterprises in the same industry," writes Simon Hahn. "People forget that we are not in America but in Russia and that is impossible for our productive apparatus to do more than meet market requirements.

Maintain Privileges Indefinitely.

"A special committee from the governmental organs have recently visited our region and after a thoro investigation they have recommended that, due to the approval of our work, that our special privileges be maintained indefinitely.

"We are now in a posotion to supply cheap products and good ones. Kemerovo cost price for coal is 9 kopeks per pood F. O. B. ($2.70 per ton). The cost to us of Klochugina coal is about 8 kopeks and Prokopieva is about 10 kopeks. The cost of coal in 1923 was as follows: Kemerovo 18 kopeks, and at Kolchugina in 1924 was 13 kopeks and Prokopieva was 12.9 kopeks.

Industrial Products Cheaper.

"This reduction in costs does not merely apply to coal for our coke costs have been reduced from 32 to 26 kopeks. Our chemical products are selling at cheaper prices than those of any similar plant in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. And this in the face of the fact that the wages of the workers have risen from 22 rubles per month to 38 rubles in Kemerovo and 35 rubles in the other districts.

"Our treasury was not boundless and many times we have had to get along without American equipment which we simply did not have the money to buy. I am now gathering together a fairly large order of equipment to be placed in America. Our purchasing capacity is getting greater.

Building Program.

"The programs for our different areas are as follows:

"**Kemerovo**—Now mines 1,000,000 poods of coal monthly. Beginning with October production will be increased to give an output of 16,000,000 poods for the coming production year. The second battery of coke ovens is near completion and it will probably be January before a move is made to operate. Coke is in great demand and the sooner the new battery is operating the better for our financial position. Our by-products will then naturally be doubled.

"Our building program shows that 45 different types of houses have been built this year. This will continue. A new "Narodny Dom" (People's House) is being built and also an all-concrete bath-house.

To Increase Wages.

"The average wage of the workers is to be increased to 45 rubles a month besides the usual services of housing, light, water and fuel.

Kolchugina, (Leninsk) — Monthly production of coal, 1,300,000 poods. Program for 1925 will be 18,000,000 poods. This can be easily increased in case fo demand for the railroads or the Ural steel organizations, which use this coal for their gas generators.

The building program shows that a new 500 K. W. station will begin to operate in October. A few new houses have been built, but many of the old ones have been repaired. Next year, 25 new houses are to be built upon a model which has proved satisfactory in Kemerovo.

Good Grade of Coal.

South Group (Prokopieva)— The present output of coal is only 600,000 poods per month. The program for next year will be 12,000,000 poods. A new mine has to be designed here, and the work on this has already started. A new electric station and boiler plant will be completed here before winter. Twenty-five workers' houses are near completion. This mine has a great future on account of the high coking and steaming qualities of its coal which satisfies the very high requirements of the Ural blast furnaces and the Baltic war fleet.

Foundry Production.

Guriev—The output of pig-iron at this plant is from 40,000 to 50,000 poods per month. The foundry produces 6,000 poods of castings per month for the market besides meeting local needs and our own mines. The machine shop building is under repair, the machinery is old and must be replaced. Fifteen houses have been built and more will be erected during the winter. Market conditions are very bright and most of our products are already sold in advance.

"The most important developments in Kuzbas are still to come. We are going to bring across many more engineers and expert workers to Kuzbas from America."

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

Kuomintang Party Delegation on World Tour Visit Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, —(By Mail)—The delegation of the Kuomintang party of China, now on a visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, had an interview with Madame Kameneva, the president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The members of the delegation expressed their gratitude for the assistance of the society in their getting acquainted with the cultural institutions of Moscow. Among other things the delegates declared that after having studied the parliamentary system of politics in the civilized countries of western Europe, they came to the conclusion that the Soviet Union was the most progressive country in the world from the political standpoint.

Madame Kameneva, responding, pointed out that the recent events in China should have demonstrated to the Chinese people the real aspect of civilized parliamentarism as applied on Chinese territory. She also drew the attention of the delegates to the need of taking into consideration the great variety of races inhabiting the Soviet Union to be able to judge about the political system existing in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Continuing Madame Kameneva advised the delegates to get acquainted with a number of cultural establishments in Moscow, particularly with the cultural and educational activities carried on at factories and workshops.

After visiting a number of cultural institutions, the Kuomintang delegates expressed their wish to become acquainted with the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Coolidge Trying to Find Out Why He Was Defied by Ship Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—President Coolidge is still much agitated over the affront he received at the hands of the shipping board in removing Admiral Leigh C. Palmer as president of the Emergency Fleet corporation. This afternoon he had a long conference with Mr. Palmer and later caller Attorney General Sargent to confer with him on the question of his legal powers over the board.

Meanwhile from New York comes the assertion of Elmer E. Crowley, appointed by the shipping board to replace Mr. Palmer, that he has no intention of resigning in spite of the fact that President Coolidge was not consulted about his appointment and has indicated displeasure over the appointment.

As usual, "Cautious Cal" is baffled and doesn't know what to do even tho he has been openly and flagrantly defied.

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Calumet Joint Labor Council, 814 W. 117th Street.
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
	Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
302	Engineers (Locomotive), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
826	Engineers (Locomotive), 2647 W. 35th St.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Avenue.
15441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
275	**Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 5:30 p. m.**
180	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St., Chicago.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
571	Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted Street.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison St.
	Teamsters' District Council, 220 S Ashland Boulevard.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington Street.
415	Railway Carmen, 8617 Vincennes Ave., 7:30 p. m.
614	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark St.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 58th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

Art Exhibitions in Soviet Union Show Progress of Nation

MINSK, Oct. 12.—The first White Russian art exhibit will open Oct. 18, showing the achievements of the White Russian artists and also those of the national minorities, such as the Poles and Jews. There will be exhibits showing the history of the country, and also a history of the revolutionary movement.

* * *

Saratov Exhibition

SARATOV, Oct. 12.—At the exhibition of paintings in Saratov every art tendency has a place. From the "travelling artists" (a name given to a group who had broken away from the academic salons, to the most extreme modern "left" tendencies were given a place at this exhibit.

Correction.

In the issue of the DAILY WORKER for Monday, Oct. 9, a resolution against the barring and for the admittance of Shapurji Saklatvala appears as being passed by Local 429 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters Chicago.

The envelope which came with the resolution was lost and the comrade who handled the preparation of the news item for the printer took it for granted that the resolution was passed by a Chicago local. It was passed by a carpenters' local in some other city. It is important that all resolutions and news items bear the city from whence they are sent.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

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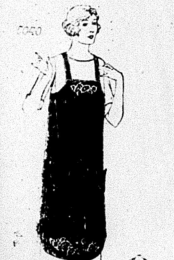

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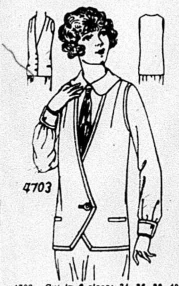

4703. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1¾ yard of 40 inch material.

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The Alignment at Locarno

"Pole and Czech New Hurdle For Security Pact," says the *Chicago Tribune's* headline over the dispatch from Locarno on October 12.

It can be said with certainty that this hurdle is of a height that not even the agile leaping diplomats of France, England and Germany will be able to surmount it without injury to the robber interests they represent.

All observers at Locarno appear to agree on one point:

That Germany will not concede to a guarantee of the existing Polish and Czecho-Slovakian frontiers and on another point there is also substantial agreement, i. e., that if Foreign Minister Stresemann should make such an agreement his government would not last until his return to Berlin.

The eastern frontiers established by the Versailles treaty and allied conferences since that time are matters of life and death both to Germany and the little countries in the "cordon sanitaire." For France, their revision means the loss of her prestige in eastern and southeastern Europe. Poland's existence depends upon her control of the direct route to Soviet Russia.

Dispatches state that the diplomats are seeking a "formula" that will overcome the objections of the nations affected but no verbal formula can eradicate the underlying national antagonisms which force the question to the fore.

The only formula that will solve this problem is the military formula—cannon, troops, airplanes and poison gas.

At Locarno, in spite of diplomatic verbiage, is seen the fundamental alignment in the world today—the Soviet power against world capitalism, the Communist International and the millions of workers and peasants under its leadership against world imperialism. The intensification of the conflict shows itself all the more clearly since it hurls itself into the discussions without the Soviet Union being represented officially.

An open breach may not show itself at Locarno. The mighty pressure of American finance-capital to which all the nations there are indebted may prevent this, but the weaker powers will be sacrificed to the stronger and the smouldering flames kindled by friction of warring interests will balk any real solution.

Hearst's Political Bankruptcy

The failure of the New York agents of William Randolph Hearst to find a candidate to run in the mayorality campaign under the Hearst banner has national political significance. Hylan, the present mayor, defeated by Tammany in the recent primaries, was the creature of Hearst, but thru a combination of political circumstances had the endorsement of the Tammany in his previous campaigns.

When it was definitely established that Hylan was out of the game, Hearst endeavored to find a suitable candidate that could defend the policies he represents.

Hearst, thru his chain of powerful papers in the east, is the political leader of the petty-bourgeoisie—the small industrialists, shopkeepers, real estate sharks and strata of professionals not bound by economic ties to bank capital. The first choice of this political adventurer was Florio H. LaGuardia, former republican congressman who was re-elected on the LaFollette ticket last year. LaGuardia stands high in the councils of the third party forces in the middle west and had just returned to New York after playing an important role in the campaign that sent young Bob LaFollette to the United States senate to take the seat of his deceased father.

For a number of years Hearst has been endeavoring to bring under his domination someone with sufficient prestige among both the sordid petty-bourgeoisie elements of the east and the farmers and small businessmen of the west to forge the link that will unite these two elements preparatory to a drive to create a third party in whose councils he could play a leading role.

LaGuardia refused to permit himself to be experimented with in this manner as he probably knows full well that the Middle West petty-bourgeoisie, befuddled as they are, at least know enough to keep clear of any alliances with such an unscrupulous scoundrel as Hearst.

The labor elements interested in the third party movement, tho they endorse the most shameless betrayals of the working class, under the guise of collective bargaining, could not accept Hearst, in view of his recent record as a strikebreaker and scab herder.

This political sidelight on the New York elections does not mean merely the elimination of Hearst; it also indicates the improbability of a revival of the third party movement.

1,885,870 People—44 Political Parties

Forty four parties took part in the recent elections in Latvia. Twenty-six of these parties succeeded in electing candidates to parliament.

Latvia has a population of 1,885,870 and an area of 25,000 square miles.

In Holland, with a population of approximately 7,000,000, some 26 parties took part in the last elections.

What does the mushroom growth of political parties in these little countries mean? Simply that capitalist democracy there has broken down completely—has become a farce.

Latvia exists solely because she offers a convenient battle ground for the contesting forces of the working class and world imperialism—controlling the best trade routes to Soviet Russia. The Latvian government is a creature of British imperialism. It is a dictatorship, the Communist Party is outlawed, and legislative mandates having no meaning, the elections become comic opera affairs with every shade of personal and economic interest having its own party.

The name is true largely of Belgium, Holland and other "neutral zones" set up by the great powers. The fate of Belgium is decided by France and England and its bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties must orientate themselves towards one or the other. Latvia must choose between Soviet Russia and western imperialism.

[illegible] class struggle in Latvia is so sharp that the franchise is meaningless—even the issue of wages and hours between the workers and peasants and the rulers can be settled only by armed struggle.

What Saklatvala Symbolizes -

By William F. Dunn

ARTICLE IV.

THE Chicago Tribune with its vicious denunciation of Communists and the left wing of British labor per the quotation with which the third article of this series ended, speaks for the middle western capitalist class. Its sentiments are echoed by the New York Times, however, and the Washington Post and pretty generally by the metropolitan press as a whole. American imperialism naturally is not greatly concerned over the decay of British industry but its interests as a part of world capitalism will not allow it to contemplate the rise of the British working class with anything but fear and hatred.

JUST at present American imperialism is striving at Locarno for an agreement among the foremost European capitalist powers that will further stabilization of industry and credit. The proposed visit of Saklatvala would have injected a jarring note into the, on the surface, amicable relations between America and Great Britain.

The Dawes plan was the first step towards this stabilization but without political guarantees it cannot make for any kind of permanency. It is only now that the workers of Germany, Holland and Switzerland are beginning to understand clearly that the Dawes plan is a slave plan. In Germany already it has lengthened the working week in practice from 48 to 51 hours, in Holland to 50½ hours, in Switzerland to 52. In all these cases the lengthening of hours has been accompanied either by a reduction in money wages, in real wages or both. The workers are rallying again, urged on by bitter need.

SAKLATVALA could and would not have spoken about the oppression of the Indian workers without pointing out the world wide character of imperialism and its ceaseless attacks on the workers of all countries.

He would have told us, for instance, of the statements of N. M. Joshi, representative of Indian labor at Geneva, before the Indian legislature:

> **If there is a hell on earth it is in the city of Bombay . . . of the 150,000 mill hands in Bombay 95 per cent live in one room dwellings.**
>
> **According to the figures published by the labor office of Bombay the mortality of children under one year of age in these tenements is 828.5 per thousand. Children are born there only to die.**

The correspondent of the London Daily Herald who gives this report states that Joshi's statements "were greeted with laughter"—by the representatives of British and Indian capital. He adds:

> **Thus the government and the capitalists, both European and Indian, were united against the bill (a bill granting government aid to working mothers—W. F. D.) which was defeated, in spite of Mr. Joshi's moving speech.**

THE 150,000 mill hands mentioned are on strike as this is written and British imperialism is delighting in another terroristic orgy with the strikers as the victims.

But Saklatvala would not have spoken of the terrible conditions among his people without speaking of the anti-imperialist spirit—that tremendous new development in Great Britain—among the British working class in spite of their middle class leaders. Saklatvala is a Communist and he would have related the refusal of MacDonald, who, when in the office of premier, wrote to the Indian people the most cold-blooded and threatening letter ever sent by a British government, to form a united front with the Communists against British imperialism and who opposes world trade union unity with the same arguments used by Baldwin.

MACDONALD says that if the British labor party were "to toy with revolution it would rightly forfeit the confidence of all who had heads to think and minds to control action," but Britain faces a revolutionary situation and refusal to prepare the working class for it is support of the imperialists.

Ramsay MacDonald does not like Saklatvala because Saklatvala is for the destruction of the slaveholding British empire and it is noticeable that the American press, in dealing with the Saklatvala controversy and the swing of British labor to the left, is careful to speak kindly of the MacDonaldites in the labor party.

SAKLATVALA might have quoted Lord Parmoor on British war expenditures, a substantial portion of which is for the purpose of equipping the colonial punitive expeditions and armies of occupation which British imperialism maintains in Africa, Egypt, China and India. Said Lord Parmoor on Sept. 25 in an interview to the press:

> **For expenditure, on past wars and to provide for future was, Great Britain is staggering under the annual charge of 540,000,000 pounds. How can constancy of industrial prosperity be expected under such a burden? Now comes the threat of war with Turkey, which cannot be disassociated from the general questions that arise between the East and West.**

LORD PARMOOR did not but Saklatvala would have pointed out the real basis of "the general questions which arise between the East and West" is the robbery of the workers and peasants of the East by the imperialists of the West.

Britain's attempt to grab the oil deposits of Mosul and enslave the Mohammedan tribesmen there cannot be separated from "the general questions that arise between the East and West." In Mosul is another danger spot for British imperialism and Saklatvala would have said—and truly—that the Mosul question is not entirely a matter of oil. If Turkey gets Mosul she will get Mesopotamia and the British land route to India will be cut in two.

No, in this day and age, when there are revolts of colonial peoples from the Riff to Shanghai and when the beginning of a liberation movement can be discerned even in America's precious Philippines, imperialism, whether it be British or American, wants no Sakitavala running at large.

BUT the closest-knit unity between America and Great Britain is found in their actions towards the Soviet Union. It is so obvious that it seems scarcely necessary to call attention to it. It is fear of working class support of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia that drives the imperialists to such open violations of their bourgeois-democratic legalities as the exclusion of Saklatvala.

This is to be found in the attitude of the American capitalist press towards Purcell. He was treated as any other fraternal delegate to an A. F. of L. convention until he urged world trade union unity with the All-Russian unions as integral part of the trade union international. Then the floodgates of capitalist wrath were opened and beginning with President Green every toady of Wall Street has denounced him as "an enemy of labor and society." American imperialism is never so righteously indignanat as when it finds someone trying to teach its hand-fed labor movement a little class consciousness and if in addition to this the offender speaks a good word for the Soviet Union, he must be cast into the outer darkness.

THIS is, in fact, exactly what the Washington Post proposes to do with Purcell. In a recent issue it has this and more to say of the chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions:

> Purcell is an advocate of world revolution. He represents the agitators who have led so many British workingmen into the toils of Communism. Whether Purcell is wittingly an agent of Moscow or whether he is merely a tool of the destroyers of organized labor does not appear, but his own writings show that he is working to stir up a world revolution for the overthrow of organized governments. In the August number of Trade Union Unity, of which he is joint editor, he wrote:
>
> **There is only one solution to the problem of war, just as there is only one way to secure a universal one-hour day, to say nothing of the six-hour day that may be possible when industry is controlled by the workers. Tht way is the positive militant international unity of the organized working class, consciously directed to the overthrow of capitalism. In that way alone can we defeat ourselves against capitalism's present world offensive.**

These are the words of Lenin and Trotsky, repeated by Purcell. What is this Communist doing at a meeting of the American Federation of Labor? How did he smuggle himself into the United States in violation of the law excluding Communists and agitators of Communist doctrines? What is the bureau of immigration doing that it permits a Communist to violate the act of June 5, 1920? What about it, Mr. Commissioner General Hull?

GREEN, since his attack on Purcell, has become the angel with the flaming sword guarding the Eden of American capitalism.

Purcell is not a Communist but he is a fighter for "the positive militant international unity of the organized working class consciously directed to the overthrow of capitalism."

He too is a danger to British and American imperialism but he is not a Communist like Saklatvala. Moreover, even British imperialists are not yet desperate enuf to brave the storm his exclusion would have aroused. Had he said no word in favor of the Soviet Republics and the unions which are its foundation, he would have been left to go his way in peace.

WE have said before that Saklatvala and Purcell in America at the same time was more than British and American imperialism could stomach. They want no such exposures from the lips of a colonial subject in America as is contained in Lansbury's Sunday Worker for September 27, while the chairman of the Amsterdam International urges unity with the Russian unions from the platform of an A. F. of L. convention. British imperialism still has work for Ramsay MacDonald to do and it does not want his usefulness in misleading both American and British worker destroyed.

SAKLATVALA would probably have told his audiences of the agreement entered into with Bulgaria against Soviet Russia by MacDonald while occupying, as a representative of the workers, the office that Baldwin now holds. The following quotation from the Sunday Worker, contained in a story vouched for by its correspondent, sheds a glaring light on the efforts to keep out of the United States a friend of the Soviet Unio against which every British gover ment, including the MacDonald go ernment, has plotted with America assistance:

> In September, 1924, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, labor prime minister of Great Britain, was the chie British delegate to the league of nations assembly at Geneva. A representative of the Bulgarian government was also present, and h sought the opportunity of a private conversation with Mr. MacDonald It is now possible to reveal the impressions which Mr. MacDonald gave to that representative.
>
> At the outset, despite the fac that the Zankov government ha come into power by the murder o Stambulfsky, and that murders o its political opponents were eve then almost a daily occurrence, th labor prime minister was expansiv towards Zankov's representative The British labor government, h said, was disposed to come to a agreement with Bulgaria.
>
> The Bulgarian delegate had pu forward some of Bulgaria's demands, such as an outlet on th Aegean Sea, a settlement of th minorities and reparations questions, and a larger army.
>
> **Then he turned to the "Bolshevik peril," on which subject th Bulgarian delegate had been skillfully insistent. The British labo prime minister assured the representative of the Zankov governmen of his personal support, and that o his cabinet, in the fight against thi "Bolshevik peril." He explaine that it was the object of the Britis government to build a barrier between Soviet Russia and the rest o Europe.**
>
> Therefore, a few weeks afterwards, Kalfoff was able to assur the Bulgarian cabinet of Britis support, and to urge that it shoul go confidently forward with its campaign of repression by imprisonment and murder of the Communists and should keep up its demand on the allies for a larger army.
>
> It was not until after the Sofi bomb affair, last April, that the permission for a larger army was given, temporarily, and it is true tha Mr Austen Chamberlain was the at the foreign office. But the encouragement to Zankov to continu on his bloody path, which led t those horrors of the spring an summer, was given directly fro the mouth of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

And it was given in order tha this butcher Zankov might be use as the tool for preparing "a bar [illegible] workers' republic of Russia. That was the dee of Britain's first labor prime minister.

(To be continued.)

THE FINAL DAMNATION - - -

By H. M. Wick

WAVE after wave of damnation from the official ecclesiastics of the Protestant Episcopal church rolled over the head of the Right Rev. William Montgomery Brown, bishop of Arkansas, during his various trials for heresy. The final, the culminating inundation swept over him last week during the sessions of the house of bishops at New Orleans, which reaffirmed the judgment of two previous church courts, adjudging him an heretic.

The original trial instituted against him because of the publication of his book "Communism and Christianism," which was based upon the slogan: "Bansih gods from the skies and capitalists from the earth!" resulted in a sentence of deposal from the house of bishops on March 31, 1924.

A court of review on Jan. 15 of this year upheld the previous conviction and it was ratified by the house of bishops last Thursday. Today (Monday, Oct. 12) the venerable ecclesiastic is summoned to St. Paul's episcopal church in New Orleans where the presiding bishop, the most Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, will formally excommunicate him from the church.

THO the recipient heretofore of what passes for honors in the church, this act of excommunication is the highest honor that has been bestowed upon Bishop Brown or that can be bestowed by any church upon any human being. To be damned by an aggregation basing its very existence upon a lie, to be excommunicated from a set of creatures in human form who pollute the minds of children with the filthy, obscene and slavish doctrine of the christian religion, to be reviled by these capitalist lackeys who bless with pious words the capitalist butchers of the world for every blood-bath administered to the working class is an honor. To be excluded from association with the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church, that harbor as one of their leading lights such an intellectual atavism as the cathedral builder, Bishop William T. Manning, of New York, is to be distinguished before all people possessing even a modicum of what passes for intelligence and the fundamentals of modern education.

BUT, in considering the unfrocking of William Montgomery Brown, erstwhile bishop of Arkansas, one question inevitably arises: Why did he continue to associate himself with these vultures of capitalist ecclesiasticism after he became convinced that the whole thing was a hoax and that the doctrine they teach a monstrous lie?

Again: Why did he, at New Orleans, on the very eve of his final excommunication, painfully and with faltering steps bearing his more than three score and ten years, march in the medieval parade of bishops and even in Christ church, participate in the communion services, which every person on earth knows is a survival of cannibalistic ritual, when mankind in its infancy actually ate the body and drank the blood of savage gods? Why did this heretic of the church who claims to embrace Marxism and Darwinism so degrade himself as to grovel before the altar in a church when he knows that that church is merely the survival of the sheltering structure of the tomb and the altar a survival of the tomb itself, of the dead ancestors of savages?

A PERUSAL of the book for which he was tried reveals the reason for these contradictory actions. In this book Bishop Brown heralds a new church and a new religion. But tho in theory he repudiates the motive for the practice of religious mummery, he desires to maintain it in practice. The holy sacrament, of which he partook with the bishops that were about to excommunicate him, symbolized to them the drinking of the blood and eating the body of Jesus; to him it symbolizes an act of reverence to humanity. But to him, as to them it represented symbolism, unreality, the mummery of religion. They worshiped Jehovah, the god of the slave masters, while his god represented humanity.

In a speech before the Labor Defense Council at Cincinnati, Bishop Brown said:

> **"I banished the conscious personal gods, not excepting the christian god, from the skies as realities, tho I still retain them there to be used as symbols of the real god."**

MANY sentimental revolutionists, in their naivete, imagine his book, with its propaganda of a new symbolism, based upon the ritual of the old christian symbolism, is extremely revolutionary and adopt it as a text book for themselves, or a propaganda tract for prospective "converts."

These comrades do not percieve that the result of accepting such a doctrine as that of Bishop Brown means to perpetuate a clergy, a church and all the trappings of religion, even tho that religion substitutes humanity in place of other gods.

Such an attitude is certainly not worthy of one who calls himself a revolutionist. The revolutionist needs no numbling of litanies, no oblations to any sort of god, no Socratic worship of the "good, the true and the beautiful," no soft, sweet formulas to guide it on its road to emancipation from capitalism.

The one thing required, is, to quote the words of Antonio Labriola, "that accumulation of energy, that concentration of force and continuity of resistance" necessary to sweep the capitalist class from power.

ONE may read Bishop Brown's book in vain for any semblance of that determination to create a mighty proletarian party, a revolutionary vanguard of the working class, totally devoid of any abstract sentiments, such as worship of humanity, a party that is determined to take up the struggle for power, not by persuading bishops and other lackeys and scullions of capitalism that our cause is just, but by relentlessly scourging from the earth every vestige of the power upon which that class rests.

The church and the clergy are in dire straits before the rise of the proletarian revolution and it is this revolution that has shed a few rays of its light into the mind of the former bishop of Arkansas. Just as there were princes of the medieval church that gave religious sanction to the rising bourgeoisie in its struggle against feudalism, so we have the spectacle of churchmen trying to reconcile religion with the proletarian revolution. But while every other class in the development of society had need of religion, the victorious working class will find no place for it for the simple reason that, as Marx pointed out, when there is no need for illusions, all forms of religion will disappear.

TO advocate preservation of the ritual of religion without its substance is just as anti-Marxian as to embrace the whole creed of orthodox religion; and the religion of the "son of man" is, as Marx emphasized, in reality the esence of capitalist religion:

> **"For a society based upon the production of commodities, in which the producers in general enter into social relations with one another by treating their products as commodities and values, whereby the reduce their individual labor to th standard of homogenous human labor—for such a society christianity with its cultus of abstract ma is the most fitting form of religion." (Karl Marx: Capital, Part I, Chapter 1.)**

And certainly it is rendering a du ious service to the revolution to tr as does Bishop Brown, to turn Mar ism, itself, into a religion of huma ity. He does not thereby strike blow at capitalism, but at the revol tion by vitiating the very fountai head of its theory.

While we do not place Bish Brown in the category of his enemie —the Mannings and others of tha type—who assail with their ignora vituperation the struggles of the wor ing class, we must not refrain fro reminding this nice old gentlema that there is such a thing as killin one with kindness and we will n permit him, even with the best of i tentions, to entice the revolution int the stagnant swamp of a religion abstract man or befog the minds the workers with any kind of supe stitious nonsense.

A Review

"Desire Under the Elms" Pictures New England

By H. M. WICKS.

The long heralded Eugene O'Neill play, "Desire Under the Elms," reached Chicago last night and was displayed at the Princess Theater. It is not a play that will be enthusiastically acclaimed by the ku klux klan, and other halfwit advocates of the supremacy of white, nordic, protestant, native-born 100% Americans, for it shows one of the units of this tribe vegetating on a New England farm, worshiping Jehovah with puritanic fervor and incidentally stealing, committing adultery and butchering a baby.

A delightful family.

When old Ephriam Cabot returns home after a "whoring" expedition (to use the terminology of one of his sons), the two eldest of his three sons hot-foot it for the gold fields of "Cal-i-for-nia" leaving the youngest, Eben, to inhabit the family homestead with the bride and groom.

The new wife and stepmother is young and as vivacious as a puritan can be. Her first husband was a drunkard and loafer and her second is an old, hell-howling, bible-fumbling despot whose best days have been spent digging rocks out of the soil and converting them into fences surrounding his property so that he could raise crops on the cleared land. Certainly not a romantic mate for a young widow.

But there is young Eben, the son of old Ephriam. The new wife seduces him. When the child comes the old man thinks it is his. A hilarious New England hoe-down is arranged to celebrate the new arrival. The whole neighborhood attends and enjoys itself at the expense of the old buzzard who struts with pride, considering it an achievement, at his age, to become a father. But everyone knows of the "affair" between the wife and her step-son.

The dizzy aftermath of the party causes young Eben to question the love of the woman for him. To prove her devotion she kills the infant. When she first relates the butchery the son mistakes her frightened story and thinks it is the old man she has murdered, and is overjoyed.

When he learns the facts he rushes for the sheriff. Then, returning he repents his rash act and wants the woman to run away with him when the sheriff arrives.

The old man returns from the bar where he has been holding commu on with the cows "who are mor man," and blames the whole affa on his god in the skies.

While the play bears the customar O'Neill crudities, reminiscent of th melodramas of the past generation, has moments of character delineatio that are impressive and the setting the plot and the acting give on glimpses of the real New England the Down East of Calvin Coolidge, o Cotton Mather, of Professor Elliot and a host of other luminaries.

The acting of Mr. Walter Husto who plays old Ephriam magnificentl saves the play from becoming at time ludicrous because of the O'Nei technique (or lack of technique). Mar Morris, the only woman in the cas plays the difficult role of the wif with a sustained emotionalism th places her among the best on th American stage.

By all means if you want a goo hearty laugh at down-east Yankees a they are, see "Desire Under the Elms, before the meddlesome creatures wh censor plays in Chicago and in general interfere with other people' morals—because they themselves hav none to bother about—start the crusade to stop its performance.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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U. S. TROOPS TERRORIZE PANAMA WORKERS

Fight Wall Street's Imperialist Rule!

(Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.)

AMERICAN soldiers are fighting striking workers of Panama, who are protesting against exorbitant rents.

The imperialist American government is giving the workers a lesson in why it maintains a big army and navy. It needs soldiers and warships in order to put down the uprisings of the workers whom it is oppressing and robbing in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America.

THE workers of Panama could not bear the burden of low wages, high living costs, including extortionate rents for the squalid living quarters. They organized to fight against these conditions. Their protest meeting was attacked and two of their number were killed. When they organized a demonstration in memory of the victims of the murderous attacks of the government, the American soldiers were called in to suppress their protest by force.

WHAT has happened in Panama is happening in all of the countries to the South of the United States. The American capitalists are investing the profits they wring from the labor of the workers of this country to exploit the people of the West Indies, Central and South America. When the workers of this country protest against the exploitation thru which Wall Street grinds them to the earth, the American soldiers are called in to protect the investments and profits of our capitalists. The American government steps in to shoot down the workers who dare rebel against their Wall Street masters, as it has in Haiti, Santa Domingo, Mexico and now in Panama.

WORKERS of the United States! The fight of the exploited workers of Latin-America against the Wall Street exploiters and its agent, the American government is your fight. You must join them in the struggle they are carrying on against American imperialism.

DECLARE your solidarity with the Panama workers.

Adopt resolutions in your trade union, hold mass meetings.

Demand the withdrawal of American soldiers from Panama.

Support the Panama workers in their fight for better working and living conditions.

Demand that the American government stop wasting the wealth the workers produce to maintain armies and build a big navy to protect Wall Street investment.

Down with the American imperialism!

Forward to the Workers' and Farmers' Government of the United States.

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America,

C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

AMALGAMATED THUGS BEAT UP WOMAN FOR LEFT WING ACTIVITIES

Gangsters at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 Halsted street, on Monday, beat up a young woman member of the organization who was distributing leaflets advertising a public meeting to be addressed by one of the active left wingers in New York on the latest developments in the needle trades situation there.

The victim, Tille Reznick, asserted that one Charles Rudnik organized the gang in the headquarters when she entered with the leaflets and after insulting remarks and threats to the effect that unless she left the place, she would be lynched, she was seized and violently thrown from the office into the library. Upon emerging the thugs again attacked her, one of them admonishing the others "Don't hit her in the face; you know how to handle her," beating her until her body was black and blue and then forcibly ejecting her from the premises.

This is evidence that the reactionaries and their sluggers in the needle trades unions have a united bloc against the left wing and that one and all they unite to suppress criticism of their betrayal of the rank and file.

State Publishing House to Print Many Books for Peasants

MOSCOW Oct. 13.—The peasant literature department of the state publishing house intends to place upon the market in the autumn 30,000,000 books, and by the autumn of 1926 to bring the output to 100,000,000 books, covering all questions of interest to the village.

The state publishing house has received over 3,000 letters from peasant readers pointing out the merits and defects of the books read by them. These letters serve as basic material for the study of the interests of the readers.

Russ Professor Finds Re-agent to Assist in Spring Seed Selection

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—Dr. Manoilov has invented a chemical re-agent for the selection of spring and winter seeds. The simplicity of the method renders it accessible to every peasant. The seeds are subjected to the action of a few drops of the reagent, when a violet hue indicates the spring seeds, and a greenish-yellow hue indicates the winter seeds.

ELECTRIC POWER TRUST CONTROLS NEW YORK STATE

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13—That this is the era of great combinations of capital is exemplified again by the filing of certificates of merger with the secretary of state of New York of power companies that complete the control under one head of electric power throughout New York state from Buffalo to Schenectady.

The four companies involved are the Ontario Power Securities corporation, the Niagara Power Securities corporation, the Adirondack Securities corporation and the Wanita Holding corporation.

The Niagara Power Securities corporation controls the Niagara Lockport and Ontario Power company, while the Adirondack Securities and the Wanita Holding corporation controls the stock of the Utica Gas and Electric, the Citizen Light and Power, the Municipal Gas company of Albany and the Adirondack Power and Light company of Schenectady.

These corporations are merged into an "administrative" corporation under the name of the Mohawk-Hudson Power corporation with a combined capitalization of $200,000,000. It controls power lines that stretch across the State of New York from Hudson River to Niagara Falls. Charles S. Reffner is president and Charles E. Peck is secretary.

PARIS STRIKE NO JOKE; FACTORY STRIKER DEAD, SCORES OF POLICE INJURED, 300 WORKERS ARRESTED

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The French authorities are trying to make light of yesterday's twenty-four hour strike against the continuance of the Moroccan and Syrian wars, but the government is still taking no chances by withdrawing the 10,000 troops and the thousands of sailors from the navy yards which poured into Paris to suppress the strike called by the Communist Party, during which one Communist striker was killed by a boss.

Nothing Funny About It.

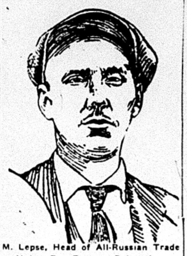
Nor are the scores of police who today are nursing their wounds in Paris hospitals convinced that the propaganda of their superiors that it was all a joke is applicable to crowds of striking workers they clashed with in the factory districts.

In all there were 300 arrests and about 150 injured enuf to need medical attention, as a result of the police and troops who were ordered to attack any gathering of workers and disperse all crowds.

New Demonstration Over Dead Striker.

When a factor owner at Suresnes murdered one of the Communist workers, crowds of workers surrounded the establishment threatening reprisal. The murderer was rescued by the police only after a serious riot.

The funeral of the dead worker will be the occasion for a new demonstration against the open savagery of the government and the Communist Party considers calling a new strike of six hours on the day of the funeral.



M. Lepse, Head of All-Russian Trade Union Far Eastern Delegation.

PRIMO DE RIVERA TO RESIGN AS HEAD OF MOROCCOAN POST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Oct. 13.—General Sanjurjo, at present in command of the Melilla sector, will succeed General Primo De Rivera, as high commissioner of Morocco.

Primo will give up the Moroccoan post when Muley Hassan, the Spanish puppet, is proclaimed caliph of Morocco.

BRAZIL BECOMES SUBJECT NATION OF U. S. CAPITAL

35,000,000 People Pay for Bankers' Banquet

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13—That imperialism knows the art of combining business with pleasure is seen by the recent banquet at the Pittsburgh Bankers' Club given by the officers of the General Electric company to Dr. Jose M. Sampaio Correa, chairman of the finance committee of the Brazilian senate and head of the Brazilian delegation to the interparliamentary conference held at Washington.

Many figures of note in the realm of financial imperialism broke bread and bottle with the Brazilian delegation. There were Owen Young made famous by the Dawes plan, A. S. Durant of the General Electric, Sidney C. Mitchell of the Electric Bond and Share company, and many New York bankers dealing in Brazilian finance, including Dillon, Read and company, Lee Higginson and company, Blair and company, White, Weld and company, Ladenburg, Thalman and company, and Halsey Stuart and company.

Dr. Correa held out lucious bait for bankers in his address, pointing out the importance of Brazil as a great reservoir of natural resources for the industry of the world.

He "pointed with pride" to the economic development of Brazil, the population of which had increased from the 4,000,000 it had in 1822 when Brazil became independent, to the present population of 35,000,000 comprising large groups of immigrants.

"Our industrial output," he said, "principally along the line of textiles, woolen and silk fabrics, hats, boots and shoes and iron, is already great. Our agricultural development has been remarkable, and the position of our products in the world's trade is the best, not only by the quality of the products, but their variety."

It is understood among financial circles that the New York bankers are placing a big loan with the Brazilian government, on the strength of which news the Brazilian unit of exchange, the milreis, recently skyrocketed to unprecedented heights on the New York exchange.

JAP WORKERS GREET SOVIET UNION MISSION

Defy Police Attempts at Persecution

TOKIO.—(By Mail.)—The journey of the delegation of the Soviet Union on Japanese territory to Tokio became a literal procession of triumph, a powerful demonstratoin of international proletarian solidarity such as Japan has never before experienced. Tens of thousands of workers awaited the delegaton at all railway stations. Peasants, men and women, members of parliament, members of various unions, came to the delegates with speeches of welcome and requests for advice.

The storminess of the greetings unnerved the Japanese government who took all possible measures to isolate the delegation.

On the evening before the arrival of the delegatoion in Tokio all the prominent leaders of the left wing of the trade unions were arrested.

In Tokio the police forbade the demonstration of welcome and allowed only 30 delegates to greet the Russian delegation on the platform. Despite the prohibition, however, an immense mass of workers assembled before the station.

As the leader of the miners' union, Kato, commenced his speech of welcome, he was arrested and carried off by the police in the presence of the Russians. The same was also done with the whole delegation of the Japanese trade unions which was to accompany the Russians upon their journey. Then a regular street fight commenced between the police and the demonstrators. Banners were confiscated and mass arrests carried out. Despite everything however, the police could not prevent the demonstration and only after many hours of hard work and the combined efforts of over a thousand police were they able to clear the square.

The police took all measures to prevent any contact being established between the Russian delegation and the Japanese trade unions.

Canadian Labor to Run Candidates in Federal Elections

WINNIPEG, Oct. 13—The Canadian federal elections Oct. 19 will find labor candidates in Manitoba. In some constituencies labor will back farmer candidates.

In Vancouver and Nanaimo in Calgary, Edmonton, Port Arthur, Toronto and the eastern provinces labor candidates are also on the ballot.

Communists support the Canadian labor party candidates in accordance with their united front policy.

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE AIDS PANAMA STRIKE

The following telegram has been sent by Manuel Gomez, Secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League:

"Panama Federation of Labor,
"Panama.

"Our organization protesting the use of U. S. troops to break Panaman strike. We join you in denouncing the treaty whereby such intervention is justified. We shall mobilize all anti-imperialist forces to resist encroachments of Wall Street's government in Latin America."

PURCELL AGAIN TELLS A. F. OF L. NEED OF UNITY

Jurisdictional Dispute Rages After He Speaks

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13—Another plea for world trade union unity was hurled into the A. F. of L. convention here today by Arthur A. Purcell the British fraternal delegate. Purcell got the floor again when President Green presented him with a gold watch as the gift of the delegates. Other gifts were presented to the other fraternal representatives but Purcell came first and he was the only one who spoke at any length or had anything worth while to say.

All Headed for Emancipation.

"I accept this gift not for myself but as an expression of the solidarity of the workers of America and of England" declared Purcell. "We may have our differences but we will manage to work together because we are all headed in the same direction, the unity of all labor, the emancipation of the workers of the world in every part of the world."

But within a few moments the delegates showed how far the American Federation of Labor would have to go to catch up with workers of other countries by plunging into a bitter jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters' Union and the Railway Clerks' organization.

American Sort of Unity.

President E. H. Fitzgerald led the fight for the Railway Clerks, claiming that whatever teamsters, chauffeurs, helpers and workers in garages that the Teamsters' Union is seeking, are so tied up with other work over which the Railway Clerks have jurisdiction that they cannot be segregated.

He was supported by Delegate G. H. Nicholson. President Tobin of the Teamsters, who is also treasurer of the federation, replied, claiming that the jurisdictional laws of the A. F. of L. gave the teamsters and chauffeurs in question to his organization. He stressed the fact that his union had been chartered in 1899 and claimed the Railway Clerks was a "war baby" union anyway and even at that the teamsters would only take one-fifth or one-seventh of the membership away from the Railway Clerks.

The executive council's report favors Tobin's position and demands that the Railway Clerks carry it out within 90 days or suffer the loss of their affiliation with the A. F. of L. No decision had been reached at adjournment.

Votes Rap at Secession.

The convention voted condemnation of secession movement of American Federation of Express Workers, taking the occasion to condemn any tendency toward the establishment or fostering of a seceding organization in any industry.

With no discussion the convention unanimously adopted the report of the committee on shorter workday demanding that eight hours of work be the maximum and citing instances where the workday had been cut down much more. The resolution cited the revolutionary changes that had taken place in industry increasing production.

Support was also voted the striking textile workers in the Willimantic, Conn., plant of the American Thread company. President Thomas

(Continued on Page 2)

SOLDIERS SHOOT STRIKERS; WRECK LABOR HEADQUARTERS; MARTIAL LAW IS DECLARED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALBOA, Panama, Oct. 13.—The protest of the laboring masses of this city against exhorbitant rents has called forth most terrible reprisals. Panama City since yesterday has been an armed camp with the invading United States forces swarming the street in full war regalia and brutally dispersing even the most casual gatherings of workers.

In the wake of pillage and destruction inaugurated by troops dispatched there under Brigadier General C. H. Martin, on Sixteenth street, Panama City, have been sacked and one man is known to have been murdered, while scores of others suffering from bayonet wounds and ferocious beatings are being cared for in improvised hospitals established by the workers, who are denied access to regular hospitals to care for their wounded.

Thruout the city occasional groups of women and children clamor for word of their husbands and fathers missing since yesterday, only to be bestially handled to troops who have evidently been given a free hand by the commanding officers.

Heroic Resistance

The workers at labor headquarters, called "Bolshevik" headquarters, by the army commanders, heroically defended themselves with any weapons at their disposal. Chains, flat-irons, spades, stove lids and other missilles were hurled at the uniformed invaders as they mounted the stairs. These, however, were the only weapons possessed by the workers and when they were exhausted the troops entered and began the butchery.

One of the defenders was murdered and his body hurled to the street below, many were bleeding from bayonet wounds, others clubbed into insensibility by the butts of rifles, while the premises were wrecked and the furniture demolished into splinters.

Raid Arms Stores

Simultaneous with this outbreak of terrorism, hardware stores and other shops selling arms and munitions were looted so that the city would be at the complete mercy of the invaders.

Stores were closed and barricaded and this morning Brig. Gen. Martin reports to General Lassiter, in command of the Panama Canal department of the United States army that "peace reigns" in the city. But it is the peace of death, the peace of the desert, where the only sound is the tramp of the iron heel and the muffled groans of the victims of this savage outrage.

Follow Murder of Worker

The new struggle in Panama broke out yesterday as an outgrowth of the riots of Saturday night, when the police killed a worker during a demonstration against high rents. Several thousands Panama workers followed the body of Marciano Mirones, the victim of Saturday's riots, from Santa Ana Plaza to the cemetery, the leaders carrying red flags. Mirones' brother, speaking at the grave, promised revenge and urged all to assist him.

On the way back from the ceme-

(Continued on page 2)

ENGDAHL DRAWS CROWD EVEN IN ATLANTIC CITY

Speaks in New York on Friday, Oct. 16

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 13.—The "fat boys" in their zealous attempt to prove to big business that they were not "reds" nor "radicals" refused to give J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, one of the official press badges that were handed out right and left to a lot of the "Brass Check" press reporters.

At this convention every attempt was made by all of the moss-covered fossils to show their dissociation from the radical movement. "Majah" Berry, a stench in the nostrils of the pressmen and pressfeeders in this country for his strikebreaker activities, delivered a harangue on the Communists and the reds.

Workers Come to Listen

In spite of this tirade within the convention and the publicity which the reactionary mass meeting at Atlantic City, which was called in an attempt to draw the delegates and visitors away from the meeting arranged at Moose Hall for J. Louis Engdahl, a meeting where a Communist interpretation of the American Federation of Labor convention was to be given, Engdahl's meeting drew over 200 (which even The New York Times grants) of the visitors and delegates.

J. Louis Engdahl is now touring the Eastern part of the country telling of the attempt to hand American labor tied hand and foot to big business by these "fat boys" who were so zealous to become "good boys" in the eyes of the bosses.

In addition to the meeting in Atlantic City, last Sunday night he addressed large and enthusiastic meeting of workers in Philadelphia.

MINERS DEFEND UNION WITH SQUIRREL GUNS IN COMPANY OWNED SOUTHERN VILLAGES

By ART SHIELDS.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 13.—Company towns where the owner demands the homage of a god; child labor laws that die at the gates of the cotton mills; miners, unorganized, but armed with squirrel rifles and a spirit that keeps mine guards away—those were some of the things related to the Federated Press correspondent by two southern delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, Paul J. Aymon of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and W. L. Funderburk, representative of the Stove Mounters' Union.

Company-Owned Towns.

"If you want to see what company towns are like," Aymon says, "just go a few miles out of Chattanooga on the Central Georgia railroad. You will find about 15 cotton mill towns, owned, some by northern and some by southern capital, where the mill owners and managers rule like gods. All child labor laws are ignored and all liberties are taken from the workers. The mill owns the police; it owns the church, the schools and the stores. Every cent paid in wages comes back into the company stores—every cent and more. The workers are kept in debt."

Mussolini Fires Rome Fascist Head for Bungling Job

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Oct. 13.—Following Mussolini's order dismissing the secretary of the Rome fascismo as the result of the burning of the Scottish rites masons headquarters here, Premier Mussolini gave orders for the dismissal of the prefect and the chief of police of Florence. There were serious anti-masonic disorders in Florence a week ago and the police did not intervene.

J. Louis Engdahl--Speaks on A. F. of L. Convention--Friday Nite--Oct. 16--Manhattan Lyceum--N.Y. See Page 3

WARS ARE WON BY 'DOUGH BOYS', SAYS OFFICIAL

Bloodhounds of War Game in Conflict

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The mass of conflicting testimony before Coolidge's air board investigating commission became still more involved today when the war department, represented by an array of general staff officers introduced its testimony challenging the claims of defenders of a separate air department that aircraft are of sufficient importance in military strife to warrant placing aviation in a separate department.

The army chiefs were to base their defense of the present aviation situation on the strategical value to the national defense of a unified command of all war activities. Their testimony was expected to carry the board into a study of the military value of the various plans for a separate air corps, a new department of aviation and an independent aviation command.

The witnesses called included Brig. Gen. Fox Connor, assistant chief of staff in charge of training, and Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, adjutant general. The board also recalled Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the army air service.

The recall of Patrick was believed due to the sensational testimony of Martin B. Madden, republican congressman of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee, who charged the two air services with squandering millions of dollars in an orgy of aerial experiments. The board also desired to question Patrick concerning the effects of anti-aircraft fire on moving planes.

Can Stop Aircraft

Testimony given by Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, chief of the coast artillery, was to the effect that four three-inch batteries of anti-aircraft guns could defend any objective, against an enemy bombing squadron. In tests, Coe testified, the anti-aircraft batteries made 4.67 percent of direct hits, sufficient to break up any bombing attack.

Means Crushing Defeat

Also voicing the war department's official reply to criticism of its present military aviation policy, Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, assistant chief of staff, today denounced before the president's air board all proposals for a separated air service as certain to

(Continued on page 6)

Purcell Tells Need of Unity

(Continued from page 1)

F. McMahon of the Textile Workers spoke for the resolution, pointing out that this corporation was controlled by the English Sewing Cotton Thread company of Manchester, England so that its American name didn't mean anything. The 2,500 strikers are opposing a wage reduction.

President John L. Lewis of the Coal Miners' Union has arrived in the city. Altho he has not appeared in the convention, he has already given a banquet to some of the German labor delegates, who again seized upon this opportunity to attack the Communists.

* * *

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—It remained for the Gompers' memorial services, held at the A. F. of L. convention here, to bring out in bold relief the servile role played by the red baiting "socialists," who still cling to their positions in some of the international unions, especially in the needle trades organization.

Silent during the discussion on immigration, on child labor, on the organization of the unorganized; uttering not a word of protest during the fascisti speech of "Major" George L. Berry, of the Printing Pressmen's Union, fresh from the American legion convention, although their own international conventions had gone on record against the fascisti movement, these "socialists" rose sublimely to the occasion and presented the convention with a marble bust of the late Gompers, with whom, they cooperated during his closing years in his attacks on the progressives in the trade unions.

This toe-licking role of the "socialists" found its exponent in Max Zaritsky, head of the Cap Makers' Union, who made the presentations speech, offering the bust of Gompers to the delegates.

He did this not only on behalf of the anti-progressive regime in his own union, but also on behalf of the Kaufmann regime in the Furriers' Union, and the Sigman administration in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. For this Zaritsky, Kaufmann and Sigman, all delegates in this convention, received the hearty applause and commendation of all the stand pat delegates.

Socialist Fakers Doomed

This in spite of the fact that power is slipping from under both Kaufmann and Sigman in their own organizations, presaging the time when Zaritsky will go the self-same way in his union, in which he now carries on a red-baiting drive more vicious than anything that has yet developed in this A. F. of L. convention.

This is the role that the "socialists" have played during the years since the war. It was last year that Sigman at the El Paso Texas convention unable to restrain himself until Gompers death, presented a bust to the late A. F. of L. head while he was still alive.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S TRADE AND ART EXHIBIT TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—The Russian exhibit, comprising natural resources and art products, will arrive at this port in November and will be installed in the International Trade Exhibition building. An aggregate of 2,400 sqaure feet of floor space will be required to display the samples of Russia's products and natural resources. The Russian display will be installed on the ground floor, it being the first European country to contract for space.

A SPECIAL FOR NEW YORK!

Wednesday, October 21

A special Needle Trades Edition of the DAILY WORKER will be issued next Wednesday, Oct. 21. On this day when a huge needle trades ratification meeting will be held at Hunts Point Palace, in New York, the DAILY WORKER who fought the battles of the militants in these trades, will contain special features of interest to all workers—in addition to the great exposure of Henry Ford. ORDER YOUR BUNDLES NOW!

Immigration Heads Refuse to Deport Minister's "Guest"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—"After careful consideration," it was announced at the department of labor, immigration authorities will "take no action" in the complaint filed with them that Senorita Gloria Faure, Mexico City actress, accompanied Alberto J. Pani, Mexican minister of finance, into the United States.

Comes to See Bankers.

The Mexican finance minister is now in New York on a mission for his government with American bankers. He arrived there two weeks ago on his private car Hidalgo, which also, according to the complaint, carried Senorita Faure.

The present immigration law, providing for deportation of those illegally entering the United States, also provides that "nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officers of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families or guests."

"Guests" Can Stay.

The departments decision to take no action apparently was based on the assumption that Senorita Faure came into the United States on the Mexican minister's private car as a guest.

Roumanian Boyar Debt Mission Will Come to Washington

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Roumanian boyar debt commission will sail for the United States this month to negotiate a settlement of the Roumanian debt to the American bankers' government.

M. Titulesco, the Roumanian minister to Great Britain will head the mission to arrange terms between the bankers' and the boyars' governments.

Roumania at present is carrying on a mass, trial against 500 peasants in Kishenev, Bessarabia, for their participation in the Tatarbounar mass uprising against Roumania boyar domination.

Big Fund Granted to Improve Housing of Leningrad Workers

LENINGRAD, Oct. 13.—The textile trust of Leningrad has assigned one million gold rubles to improve living conditions of workmen.

COMMUTERS WAGE FIGHT AGAINST FARE INCREASE

Demand I. C. C. Rescind Raise

Suburban commuters are expected to wage a last ditch fight against the Chicago & Northwestern railway before the Illinois commerce commission at the hearing of the proposed 20% increase in passenger fare rates.

Permission to increase the rates was granted by the interstate commerce commission Monday, the change to be effective on Nov. 23.

Findings contrary to the justification of the increase as sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission may result in the overruling of the permit by the Illinois commerce commission, Col. Smith indicated.

Hear Only Railroad Plea

Protesting commuters have, as yet, been given no opportunity of stating their side of the case.

The permit was granted Monday on the railrod's plea that it was in great need of money.

Jurisdiction Dispute

Justification for the reviewing of the interstate body's findings is manifested in the belief that the interstate commerce commission can decide only in cases where commerce between two states is involved, and that the state commission has sole power over commerce conducted solely within its respective state. This gives the state commission power to regulate the suburban fare between Chicago and other Illinois cities.

Would Hurt Pocketbooks

Commuters contend that the effect of the proposed increase would be felt more or less severely by thousands of pocketbooks. They point out that it is possible to ride from the loop to Ravenswood, Rogers Park, Irving Park, Jefferson Park and Austin by street car or elevated for seven or ten cents, whereas the railroad intends boosting the price of twenty-five ride tickets to Ravenswood to $2.51; Rogers Park to $3.77; Irving Park to $2.78; Jfferson Park to $5.64, and Austin to $2.70.

Other proposed prices for 25-ride tickets are:

Evanston $4.83; Wilmette $5.68; Winnetka $6.28; Glencoe $7.40; Highland Park $8.72; Lake Forest $10.70; Des Plaines $6.28; Palatine $9.71; Niles Center $4.96; River Forest, $3.90; Elmhurst, $6.08; Lombard, $7.40; Wheaton $9.38.

Greek Dictatorship Meets Greek Dislike and New Revolt Looms

VIENNA, Austria, Oct. 13.—Reports from Athens tell of a new attempt on the part of the Venizelos adherents led by General Plastiras to overthrow the present government of Premier Pangalos. The premier has ordered Plastiras arrested, but he disappeared promptly, altho some of his collaborators, including former minister Papanadrea, are under arrest.

Considerable feeling has arisen against the decree dissolving parliament without calling for elections, many political parties being practically outlawed by the present dictatorship, wishing to replace it with their own. Pangalos says the army and fleet are with him and relies on the armed forces to prevent a coup by his enemies. British diplomacy is reported to have a finger in the tangled skein of Greek affairs.

PROMISE OF ALLIES TO SUPPORT GERMANY IN LEAGUE COUNCILS PROLONGS LOCARNO CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Oct. 13.—Agents of the allied governments assembled in this place to create a bloc against Soviet Russia under the guise of a "security" pact, express confidence in the favorable (for them) outcome of the conference.

The reasons for this optimism are first, that a promise has been made to Germany that the allies will sign a document to the effect that they will use their influence and votes in the council of the League of Nations to modify the objectionable article 16 of the covenant. The allied spokesmen, Briand and Chamberlain, have already verbally agreed to this, but have now gone a step further and promised to embody it in a supplemental agreement between the governments they represent and Germany. It is understood that M. Vandervelde, the socialist minister of the king of the Belgians, will also sign for his government.

Eastern Problem Up.

The second reason for optimism is that discussions between the German delegates and the representatives of the Czecho-Slovakian and Polish governments have begun an effort to reach a compromise on the question of the eastern boundaries of Germany. The Germans insist upon the dissolution of the Franco-Polish military alliances, declaring that if Germany neters the league and signs a security pact such an alliance will be incongruous.

May Last Week Longer.

These new efforts at compromise will have the effect of prolonging the conference at least another week. It is not thought here that the outcome can posibly be favorable for the powers assembled because of the conflicting interests that are insurmountable.

Russia Plays Part.

Altho not present officially at the conference, Russia plays an important part. The signing in Moscow yesterday of the economic treaty with Germany, which means in practise the definite breaking of the blockade against Russia, unquestionably impelled the allies to agree to signing a document promising to strive to realize Germany's demands if that nation consents to enter the league in the immediate future.

In the discussions preceding the signing of the Russo-German treaty and the actual, signing, moving picture cameras clicked and the motion pictures of the momentous event will be shown thruout the Soviet Union.

M. Litvinov, acting commissar of foreign affairs, and M. Ganetzky, chairman of the trade delegation, signed on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Count Brockdorf-Rantzau on behalf of Germany.

The main stipulations are:

1. Recognition of the Soviet government trade monopoly so far as trade inside of Germany is concerned, but no interference with the rights of individual Germans to trade in Russia.
2. A railroad convention governing the transit trade across either country for other countries.
3. Commercial navigation giving the ships of either country the rights of home ships in the ports of the other country.
4. Extraterritorial rights of the respective trade delegations in Berlin and in Moscow. This includes buildings as well as individuals.

Swedish Delegation to Russia.

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—On October 12 a Swedish workers' delegation of sixteen left Oslo for the Soviet Union with the president of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation, Olsen, at its head.

YOUNG POLISH WORKERS GIVEN SAVAGE PRISON TERMS BY GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—The International Red Aid learns from Poland that the district court in Radom has sentenced nine young workers to heavy terms of imprisonment for alleged membership of the Young Communist League. Domogalski and Katchmarski each received 19 years and seven other young workers each received a ten-year sentence. The trial was conducted without any defence as the accused had rejected the services of the official counsel for the defense.

Coal Mine Operators' Yellow Rags Attack Foreign-born Workers

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ,
Federated Press.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 13.—In order to divert attention in West Virginia from their violation of the contract with the United Mine Workers, the coal operators are resorting to the time-honored camouflage of "Americanism." Foreigners are being denounced by the Fairmont Times, the operator paper, and thru the other channels of gossip and social pressure used in these outlying communities.

Stirs Up Prejudice.

The Times says for instance, "The many Americans who are working under the American plan are very bitter with the union because of the many foreigners in it and because of the predominance of foreigners among the strikers and picketers."

"No one can claim that I am not an American," said Mayor Harry Bennett, the fighting labor executive of Monongah, who faces jail thru his defiance of Judge W. S. Meredith's injunction. "What's more, the union is fighting for an American standard and for the sanctity of contract. If the workers had broken their agreement instead of the operators they would have been crucified in the public press long before this."

Militant Youth to Participate in Fall Festival in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—Local Milwaukee of the Workers Party is giving a Fall Festival and Ball on the 25th October in Miller Hall, 802 State street. A rich program has been arranged in which four singing societies will participate and a play will be rendered by the Young Workers League and the junior group. An excellent dance orchestra will follow the entertainment. Comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend. Everyone is assured a good time. Admission 35 cents.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

U. S. SOLDIERS SHOOT STRIKERS IN PANAMA

(Continued from page 1)

tery, while passing the railway statio the workers stopped while speaker urged all to stop paying rent until th landlords made reductions.

Workers Defend Red Flag

Two trucks filled with Panama po lice arrived on the scene and the off cers charged the mob with fixe ba yonets, wounding many. The polic captured one of the red flags. A work er recaptured one. He appeared late at the American hotel waving the fla and urging all workers to rally roun it.

The police charged the workers, bu the latter stood firm, baring thei chests and urging the officers to shoot One group of workers passed thru police cordon, many being wounde in the melee, and attempted to march toward the president's palace. A strong police cordon at the Santa An Plaza charged the group and finally dispersed them.

Firemen Quit

Later the workers held a meetin behind closed doors, where the stree car workers, bakers, butchers, chauf feurs and coach drivers decided t stop work in protest against the hig rents. Panama's volunteer firemen refusing to fight against the workers turned in their uniforms at the cen tral station and quit work, while th workers cheered.

President Calls for Aid

President Rodalfo Chiari, vassal o American capital, appealed to Genera Lassiter to rush troops to Panam City. In a short time Martin, in com mand of three batallions of the 33r infantry stationed at Fort Clayton five miles from the city arrived an proceeded immediately to the mos frightful excesses.

All business is closed and the an nouncement is made that the troop will leave the city within a few days after firmly establishing "order." Th workers, though crushed, are still re bellious and unquestionably the store closed by the military will remai closed by the workers thru a city-wide strike, even after the troops have left until their greivances are adjusted.

Boston Banker Quits as War Dept. Chief; Stock Gambler in Jo

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—John W Weeks, Boston banker, stepped out o the cabinet and Dwight F. Davis, step ped in as the new secretary of war.

Formal announcement of the resign ation because of ill health and the ap pointment of Davis as his successo was made at the White House con firming a cabinet shift that had lon been expected in the capital.

Weeks plans to depart soon in a trip to South America.

The retirement of Secretary Weeks leaves only three members of th original Harding cabinet still in offic —Secretary of the Treasury Mellon Secretary of Commerce Hoover, an Secretary of Labor Davis.

Soviet Reaching Backward Peoples.

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—It is reported from Habarovsk that the first con gress of representatives of tribes in habiting the Russian Far East took place in Habarovsk. Some of th delegates, natives of the taiga (dens forests still covering most part o Siberia), saw town for the first tim in their life.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

SIX RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th—
LOWER BRONX, culminating at 138th St., corner St. Ann's Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th—
HARLEM, 110th Street, corner Fifth Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meetings in the resp. section, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

SPEAKERS

Ben Gitlow
Wm. W. Weinstone
Chas. Krumbein
A. Trachtenberg
Joseph Manley
Edward Lindgren
Leo Hofbauer
Morris Rosen
Belle Robbins

Abe Epstein
Rose P. Stokes
Noah London
Margaret Undjus
Rebecca Grecht
M. J. Olgin
Carl Brodsky
Julius Codkind
Elias Marks

Chas. Zimmerman
Sam Darcy
J. Boruchowitz
Aaron Gross
Samuel Nesin
Bertram D. Wolfe

John D. Masso
Boris Lipshitz
Juliet S. Poyntz
Harry M. Wicks
J. O. Bentall
Ben Gold

P. Cosgrove
F. Warshofsky
Jack Stachel
Otto Huiswood
A. Markoff
Jack Jampolsky

Joseph Brahdy
Kate Gitlow
Louis Baum
Simon Felshin
Irving Potash
George Primoff

George Siskind
E. Elstone
Joseph J. Padgug
Edward Mitnick
Edward Royce
M. Scherer

G. Schulenberg
N. Wilkes
D. Benjamin
M. Gordon
R. Fishbein
S. A. Pollack

Mary Hartman
L. Landy
Chas. Mitchell
Ben Levy
J. McDonald
R. Nevins
A. Chorover
G. E. Powers
H. Schlachter

E. Shafran
S. Freeman
L. Chernenko
I. Hurwitz
Carrie Katz
M. Garvitt
I. Glass
M. Plason
C. Raiss

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

OOD MILK COMPANY MAKES DRIVERS WORK LONG HOURS FOR SMALL WAGES IN BOSTON

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The workers working for the H. P. Hood Milk Co. among the most exploited in the city. The company employs but 25 n. Thirteen are drivers who deliver milk to the homes of the Bostonians. s about these that I am writing.

The "family" drivers, as they are called, work on a commission basis. y receive 10% on all the cash they collect. In order to make a wage bout $35 per week, they must be he barns and harness their horses 2:30 a. m. and finish delivering at 7 a. m. Then they must collect ey owed for the milk from 7:45 bout 12 noon. He then goes to the ing platform with his team and s in the unsold milk and the cash. he milk trucks from Charlestown there ahead of him he must wait l they are away from the platform re he can get to it. He hardly is able to leave the platform be- 2 p. m.

Driver Docked For Stolen Milk.

the driver has a quart of milk en from his wagon or the custom- doorstep he has to make good of his own pocket. All bills must made out on the man's own time er in the barns or at his home. pencils, rubber bands, etc., must urnished by the men. If the driv- fter a hard day's work and due ck of sleep makes an error in his ring of the bills, it is up to him nake good the difference between t the company has charged up nst him and the amount he has cted. Sometimes it amounts to or $20 per month.

A "Benefit" Order.

he company maintains an insur- order, known as the H. P. Wood ual Benefit Association. The driv- ust pay $1.50 to join and 50 cents month. If one of the members the drivers are assessed $1. The efit association guarantees to pay men a certain sum if the men are but the driver must be sick 10 before he receives any benefit in that time the company has d another driver and thus the sick er is no longer considered as an loye.

Vacations.

hen each man is hired he is led elieve that he will receive 3 days ach month and 15 days vacation pay. This is nothing but a way luffing the new drivers for when starts working he finds that he ot get any days off in June, July, ust and September. Thus the fif- days vacation has been paid by the driver as he had to lose en days rest during the months tioned.

he manager of the company is now ing every driver work harder than as the company demands more omers. The pittance called a com- ion will be little affected by the ease in customers as far the driv- are concerned, but the manager receive $200 or $300 a month for slave-driving if the base laid down he company officials is made by 28.

Fear To Join Union.

he men working for this company alk about how good it would be if were unionized, but so far not e dares to join a union fearing to his job.

ttsburgh Tailors Affiliate to Labor Defense Organization

ITTSBBURGH, Oct. 13.—At the meeting of the Journeymen Tai- Union No. 131, a decision was pted to affiliate with the Interna- al Labor Defense and to pay $10.00 he dues per year. The local has he past contributed considerable for the defense of political oners and will continue to do so he future. At the same meeting as decided to contribute $25.00 to defray the expenses of the dele- s from Pittsburgh, to the Amer- Negro Labor Congress which will eld in Chicago, October 25.

those who work hard for their ney, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA

PURCELL SPEAKS TO BALTIMORE FED. OF LABOR

Must Unite with Russ Unions, He Says

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13—Alfred Purcell and Ben Smith, British fraternal delegates to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, were guests of the Baltimore Federation of Labor on the night following their speeches at Atlantic City. When Purcell declared "If the capitalist classes want another war, let them do their own fighting in future," he was loudly applauded.

Purcell said that chaos exists in the labor movement in Europe because of the large number of central organizations, each trying to carry out a plan counter to that of the others. It was for the sake of common program and a common front against their common opponents that he favored bringing the 6,500,000 members of the Russian trade unions into the International Federation of Trade Unions. Unless the workers establish harmony in their own ranks thru broad tolerance they will suffer terribly in the struggles that now face them as a consequence of the economic breakdown of the nations.

Smith denounced the Versailles treaty as the cause of present unemployment in Britain, and predicted that in spite of present misery forced upon the workers by the greed and stupidity of the employing and land owing class, the British workers would within a few years control the national government and begin to enact measures leading toward industrial emancipation for their class.

Omaha Stone Cutters Back Anthracite Mine Strike; Pledge Help

OMAHA, Nebr.—The stone cutters of Omaha and vicinity have not failed in their duty to take a stand with other progressive unionists in defense of the anthracite miners strike. At their last regular meeting they passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, more than one hundred and fifty thousand members of the United Mine Workers of America are on strike in the anthracite fields, and

"Whereas, the federal and state governments have in the past strikes intervened to use the governmental power in the interest of the coal operators, notably President Wilson thru securing an injunction against the miners' union in 1919, President Harding thru calling upon the governors to fill the mines with soldiers in 1922, and both federal and state governments in the anthracite strike in 1923, now, therefore

"Be it Resolved: That we pledge our support both morally and financially to the anthracite miners in their strike, and be it further

"Resolved: That we demand that both federal and state governments do not intervene in the anthracite strike, and that neither in any way use the governmental power against the struggling workers in the anthracite field, and be it further

"Resolved: That we pledge our support to a campaign of publicity thru public meetings, resolutions, etc., in support of the demands of the anthracite miners and to assist in mobilizing the workers generally for resistance against the attacks of the employers upon the standard of living of the workers.

"Adopted at a regular meeting of Omaha Local, Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, Friday, October 2, 1925.

"Signed, R. J. Fidler, President,
"David Coutts, Secretary."

PITTSBURGH T. U. E. L. MEETS SATURDAY EVE; ENGDAHL WILL SPEAK

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—A general Trade Union Educational League meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m. Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who has attended all the sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention, will make a report. Admission is free and everybody is welcome. Watch this paper for further announcements.

Forcing Union Card to Mean Something in Santa Barbara

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. Oct. 13—Out of 16 restaurants on State St., between the California and Arlington hotel, nine are displaying union cards in the windows thus leading one to believe they are operating under closed shop conditions. Of the seven without cards one is Japanese, one Chinese and a third is the Brown Mug; 430, managed by Bob Phillips, a membe of the Culinary Workers' Union of Los Angeles and a resident of this city for ten months. The card was removed from his place of business recently.

Union Card Misleading.

At a regular meetnig of the Culinary Workers' Union held Oct. 1 in a house owned by the Labor Temple association at Figueroa and Santa Barbara Sts, and to which members of other crafts and committees from the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council were invited and in attendance, the true conditions in the restaurants were laid bare.

The union rules call for a nine-hour day and six-hour week. The wages called for in no case reaches $40 per week. California has an eight-hour law for women, but even this is violated in the Santa Barbara restaurants. So says the president of the local and girls who work in these places. It is claimed the worst offenders are to be found among the Greek restaurants. They hire relatives and their own country folks and it is said they want to work 23 hours out of the 24. Unsanitary conditions have also been reported.

A member of the committee from the Building Trades Council asked the president if he was to understand that the union card in the restaurant windows was being used only for the purpose of drawing trade. The answer was an unqualified "yes." The proprietors had signed contracts with the union without every making any attempt to live up to them. Not a single restaurant was strictly union.

Embryo Capitalist and His Brown Mug.

Bob Phillips, manager, and claiming to be one of two partners owning the Brown Mug restaurant and himself a member for 12 years of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union, but having refused to transfer into the Santa Barbara local on coming here from Los Angeles, was very much in evidence and monopolized much of the time.

He is a man in the thirties with an appearance as deceiving as the cards in the windows. His true nature becomes plain when you listen to him talk. This embryo labor skinner assuming the air of one who has "arrived" wanted to know why the card had been removed from his place of business and not from his competitors. He was "fairer than any of them." To this he received the answer that they had not got around to the others yet. He would make obviously false statements and then say: "There is a sister who worked for me. She will tell you what I say is true." Three times he tried this. Each time he was substantially contradicted by the very ones he hoped would help him.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee to look into his case. He was handed a contract and told the card would be replaced if the committee found it advisable and he and his partner signed the agreement, which he agreed to do.

Then, despite the fact that he had repeatedly stated he maintained union conditions he asked what was to be done with thee non-union girls working under him. On being questioned he said four or five girls all told worked for him. One cannot help but wonder how contracts signed by men of his type can ever become anything but "scraps of paper."

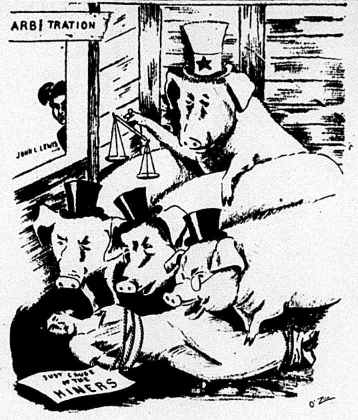
Another restaurant owner and also a member of the union got up twice and each time stated: "I am on both sides of the fence, but I am with you."

The committees from the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council promised their support by "pulling the trade" of union men away from scab restaurants, provided the culinary workers organized and showed they meant business.

Russian Engineers Arrange to Study Foreign Factories

MOSCOW, Oct. 13—The federal association of engineers and technicians is contemplating the organization of foreign excursions for Russian engineers and technicians to study modern industrial methods employed in foreign countries.

The Menace of Arbitration



Bosses' Government Holds the Scale.

FAGAN WRECKING DISTRICT 5 OF MINERS' UNION

Out for New Betrayal of 1,000 Strikers

By TOM RAY

MC DONALD, Pa., Oct. 13.—The strike of a thousand miners at the Jamison and Star Junction mines in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, against the attempt of the operators to enforce the 1917 scale will be lost by the policies of the district officialdom led by Pat Fagan, who is without doubt the most unscrupulous traitor that ever served as district president.

The strike was progressing nicely until Fagan appeared on the scene two miles below, at the Banning mine, where the Mellon interests—which is the Pittsburgh Coal company—is attempting to operate under the 1917 scale. Led by E. S. McCoullough and Mike Halapy, two arch traitors that formerly professed to be progressives.

Desertion of the Coke Miners

When Fagan entered that field some of the active miners leading the strikers of Star Junction, visited Banning No. 2, where a demonstration was in progress against scabs going to work under the 1917 scale. This was, of course, all right, but what must be made clear to all miners, is that the dirty work in the way of betrayals was the result of the Cleveland peanut settlement of 1922, when the miners of Fayette county received no consideration whatever.

Bad as the Cleveland settlement was, if Fagan had been a man worth mentioning, he at least should have considered the coke region miners, where the operators owned mines in what they called "the old and new union territory."

The settlement in District 5 resulted in a split in the district executive board. International Board Members O'Leary and Bill Hines, pulled away from Fagan for a short time, on account of the miners of the coke region being left out of the settlement.

A Fake Opposition

However this split lasted only till he progressive miners made their program public at a meeting called by he fakers in Pittsburgh, while the akers were at one another's throats, including O'Leary, Hines and Bill Feeney, who intended to lead a rebel movement against Fagan and Hargest, which movement had the endorsement of the king faker, John L. Lewis.

A little later two yellow socialists, Bob Norman and Peggy Delbare, were very anxious to have a conference with Tom Myerscough and myself, so that we would be brought into the "rebel" movement that sailed under the leadership of O'Leary, Hines, and Feeney—quite a trio of fakers.

Real Progressives Fight Fakers

But the two Toms refused to betray the interests of the miners to get jobs in a bankrupt union—as explained so well by William Z. Foster in his pamphlet The Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement. Myerscough was selected to lead the fight of the progressives against the thieves who stole the election, but we would not change place with them, or play politics against our fellow miners, in as much as we knew other evils that were committed by the fakers, such as Fagan and other relative to the Cliftonville march of the Avella miners in the 1922 strike.

Six miners are still in prison, while the fakers not only have not served a day, but have deserted these victims of capitalist dictatorship. How long are the coal miners going to tolerate Lewisism, with its Farringtons and Fagans **and the murders it is responsible for at Zeigler?**

Protective Union of Shoe Workers Frames Demands Upon Bosses

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 13—At the meeting last Thursday, of the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, a resolution embodying the demands of the union on the bosses was passed unanimously in spite of the opposition of President Grady, who at first refused to entertain the resolution and who wished to propose no demands at all upon the bosses altho the agreement is about to expire.

The resolution lays down seven points as basic in the negotiations and instructs the officers to use them as such in the conversations over the new agreement. Summarized they are:

1. At least a 15 per cent increase of pay for all workers.
2. Full pay for legal holiday, piece workers to get average of eight hours' pay.
3. Double pay for overtime.
4. Disputes over prices to be adjusted within seven days.
5. Abolition of present arbitration machinery.
6. No interference of bosses in union affairs; right to organize unorganized shops; freedom to establish new locals; union discipline over members; jurisdictional and organization matters to be solely in hands of the union; and hiring of new employes to be controlled by the union.
7. The union declares its intention to build up one powerful union for all workers in the shoe industry.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER, SPEAKS IN NEW YORK FRIDAY NITE ON A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A chance to attend the A. F. of L. convention, to **watch the fat boys turn pale while** Purcell talks to them on world trade **union unity, and the land where the** workers rule, to see Green eating Bol**sheviks and then getting an attack** of acute indigestion while they make **revolutions in his tummy, a chance** to see a prize-fight between the shade **of Sammy Gompers and the specter** of Communism—all this is offered for **next Friday night, October 16, at the Manhattan Lyceum where J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will talk on: What I Saw at The A. F. of L. Convention.**

Engdahl has reported a dozen A. F. of L. conventions and "sees" all there is to see in those annual circus shows where the principal thing exhibited is the backwardness of the structure and activities of Americas organized labor movement.

He reported the convention at Atlantic City for the DAILY WORKER and those who read his reports know that he has heard and seen some interesting things. His gift of seeing things made Vice President Morrison of the Federation deny him a press card but he attended and reported just the same.

Admission is free to the Hanhattan Lyceum but the workers of New York and vicinity are advised to come early if they wish to get in. The meeting is scheduled for 8 p. m. sharp, Friday October 16th.

Bread Trust to Meet Amalgamated Union's Organization Drive

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 13.—As a corralory to the recent $400,000,000 bread merger, plans are being drawn up to organize all the unorganized bakers in this city. The drive will be conducted by the Amalgamated Food Workers.

According to August Burkhardt, general secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated there are over 20,000 bakers unorganized in this city and 157 plants where these workers are employed.

Following a referendum of all locals an effort will be made to bring about an increase in wages.

Soviet Steamer in Mongolia

MOSCOW, Oct. 13—A Soviet steamer has completed the first trial trip from Verkhne-Udinsk to Mongolia over the rivers Selenga and Okhrona.

It was the first steamer under any flag to be seen by the Mongolian population living on the banks of the Okhrona.

NEEDLE WORKERS IN BIG CENTERS HEAR LEFT WING

Rothstein and Levine Tour for T. U. E. L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 13.—The national committee of the needle trades section of the T. U. E. L. has arranged tours thruout the chief centers of the industry for Ida Rothstein of Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., and Max Levine of Local 2, to bring to the workers the meaning and value to the labor movement of the victory of the cloak and dressmakers over the Sigman machine in New York City.

Meetings are being arranged by local needle workers to fall within the leeway given by the one to four days stay of Brother Levine and Sister Rothstein in each city. The tours are arranged as follows:

EASTERN TOUR

By Max Levine, Member of local 2, I. L. G. W. U.

Boston—October 16 to 20.
Worcester—October 20 to 21.
Bridgeport—October 23 to 24.
Stamford—October 24 to 25.
Waterbury—October 22 to 23.
Norwalk—October 25 to 26.
Colchester—October 21 to 22.
Pittsburgh—October 9 to 10.
Baltimore—October 11 to 15.

NORTHERN TOUR

By I. Rothstein, Member of Local 22, I. L. G. W. U.

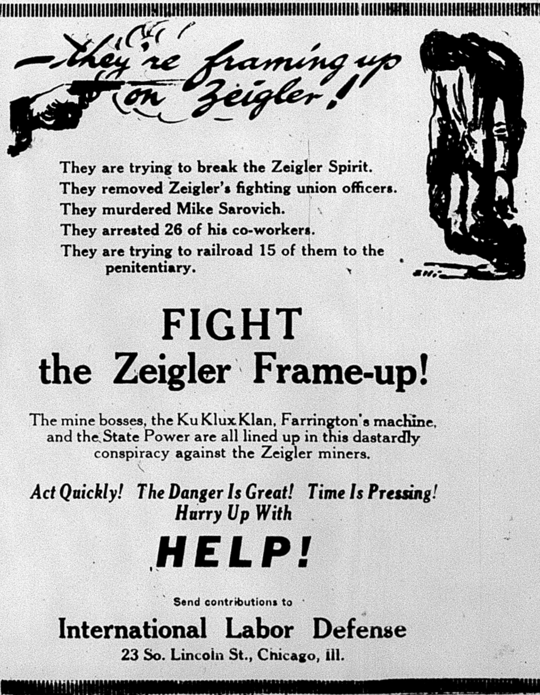
Racine—October 13 to 14.
Toledo—October 16 to 18.
Cleveland—October 19 to 22.
Toronto—October 23 to 25.
Montreal—October 26 to 29.
Buffalo—October 30 to 31.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

T. U. E. L. NOTICE

The National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League has been postponed from the original date set, Nov. 14, until some time during the month of March. The exact date for the holding of the conference will be announced later.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Trade Union Educational League.


—They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT
the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing! Hurry Up With

HELP!

Send contributions to
International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, ill.

Organization Department Plans Mobilization for the Daily Worker Drive

THE biggest thing before the party now is the mobilization of our comrades, sympathizers, and other workers for a successful DAILY WORKER drive. Towards this end the entire party apparatus is being brought into action.

The organization department of the C. E. C. has just issued a detailed plan to all district organizers, indicating lines of activity and the program of action in this drive to save the DAILY WORKER. The danger confronting the DAILY WORKER is not an ordinary one. The difficulties we are now experiencing are much more serious than the ordinary hardships we have been face to face with for some time. **Unless prompt and sufficient relief is given to the DAILY WORKER, we will be forced to discontinue publication.** This is not an empty warning. This is an absolute fact.

The following is a copy of the appeal and the instructions sent out by the organization department, on the DAILY WORKER campaign, to all the district organizers of the Workers Party. Every comrade should give the most energetic and whole hearted support to this campaign.

* * *

DEAR Comrades:

The threat to the life of the DAILY WORKER is a reality. We are anxiously appealing to you to get on the job and SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

We must raise a minimum of $15,000 during the remaining days of October, or else there will be no more DAILY WORKER.

We must especially raise a fund of $40,000 in order to insure the continuation of the DAILY WORKER.

We have the fullest confidence in our party members. We feel certain that our comrades can realize these goals.

Of course, the life of the DAILY WORKER is more than a party problem; we are sure that in this campaign to save the DAILY WORKER our comrades can and must appeal to a much wider mass than the ranks of our party membership. The DAILY WORKER is not only an organ of our party. The DAILY WORKER is also the spokesman of the whole working class.

In order to insure the success of our party in this campaign to raise the minimum necessary funds specified above, the organization department submits the following instructions for mobilizing our party and its sympathizers:

1. Every branch, city and district of our party must immediately set up special SAVE THE DAILY WORKER COMMITTEES. These committees must consist of the most energetic, hard working, and most capable comrades that the respective party units can find for this work.
2. Wherever at all possible and advisable, there should be added non-party individuals, members of labor unions, and other working class organizations to these SAVE THE DAILY WORKER COMMITTEES. To the extent that we succeed in thus broadening the composition of our SAVE THE DAILY WORKER COMMITTEES, to that extent will we succeed in our efforts to appeal to a much broader mass than our party members.
3. Special shop collections and drives to sell the HELP THE DAILY WORKER stamps should be organized in the shops, mines, and factories. You should make particular efforts to mobilize for this task the comrades already organized in the existing shop nuclei of our party. THE SHOP NUCLEI MUST SET THE PACE IN THIS MOST IMPORTANT PARTY ACTIVITY.
4. These SAVE THE DAILY WORKER COMMITTEES should make every effort to approach individual sympathizers who can afford to contribute fair-sized sums to the DAILY WORKER. In every city and district there can be found such radical sympathizers.
5. Arrange affairs and take other necessary steps to insure the payment of the money due from your district, or various sub-units of your district, to the DAILY WORKER. If necessary, make loans in your district to pay promptly the debt long overdue to the DAILY WORKER.
6. You should arrange, thru the various SAVE THE DAILY WORKER COMMITTEES to visit personally all subscribers of the DAILY WORKER in your territory in order to solicit contributions from them.
7. The various SAVE THE DAILY WORKER COMMITTEES should arrange to send speakers to labor unions and other working class organizations in their territory to appeal for the necessary funds.
8. Immediately make an accurate survey of the branches in your territory and find out which of them have not yet responded to the assessment levied on them for the DAILY WORKER. Do not delay in taking steps to see to it that such assessments are immediately collected and rushed to the DAILY WORKER.
9. This SAVE THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN is now the major party activity. All of our energy and resources must be mobilized for this campaign in order to conclude it successfully and quickly. The harder you work, the quicker we get the necessary results.
10. Make it your business to draw into this campaign as nearly as possible the entire party membership. The greater the number of members participating in this campaign, the bigger will be the results.
11. Please keep the organization department fully and regularly informed as to all the organizational steps you are taking. Send us your suggestions and recommendations for improving our efforts and getting results in this campaign. Your recommendations may prove very helpful to other districts. Besides, there can be no real national campaign of the party for the DAILY WORKER unless we have good publicity. The best publicity for it is the broadest spreading of information about the actual experiences of and the concrete results attained by our comrades in the various sections of the party.

TO WORK, COMRADES! MAKE THIS A REAL CAMPAIGN! NO MORE THAN YOUR SHARE! SAVE THE DAILY WORKER! SAVE THE ONLY ENGLISH COMMUNIST DAILY IN THE WORLD! THE ONLY ENGLISH DAILY ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL!

Fraternally yours,
JAY LOVESTONE,
Organization Dept.

Pays For Air With Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—In an effort to obtain fresh air, Mrs. Elsie Nieve, aged thirty-one, leaned too far from a fifth story window at her home in Bronx, fell into the courtyard below and was instantly killed.

New BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Sociology and Economics

HISTORICAL MATERIALISM—A SYSTEM OF SOCIOLOGY by NIKOLAI BUKHARIN. All the social sciences closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint. 8 vo. 320 pp. $3.25

MARXIAN ECONOMIC HANDBOOK by W. H. EMMETT. A complete elementary primer containing all the essentials for understanding Marx's "Capital." There is a glossary of 700 economic and other terms, and valuable addenda and appendices. 8 vo. 350 pp. $3.25

WHITHER ENGLAND? by LEON TROTSKY. A brilliant analysis of the factors which threaten England's economic supremacy, and a shattering prophecy of England's approaching economic and political decline. There is a specially written "Preface for America," prophesysing the coming struggle between England and the United States. 12 mo. 192 pp. $1.75

FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY by KARL KAUTSKY. A detailed investigation into the origin of the Christian Church, from the materialist viewpoint, amply indicated and supported by quotations from the greatest ecclesiastical authorities, Catholic and Protestant. Large 8 vo. 480 pp. $4.00

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
"The Source of All Communist Literature"
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

More Questions Answered

By JAY LOVESTONE.

AT the membership meetings in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston which I addressed on party Bolshevization and reorganization, there was manifested a vigorous interest in the functioning of the party on the basis of shop nuclei. Many questions were asked of the speaker about the party's reorganization program and its application.

We herewith submit to the general party membership the most important questions asked and answers to these questions so that the comrades of every district may be helped in the reorganization of their own districts.

QUESTION 1:—What will the party do, after its reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, with those comrades who are professionals? How will we organize those comrades in our party who are not working in a shop?

ANSWER.—First of all, it must be emphasized and clearly understood that one of the primary objectives of the reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei is to proletarianize our party more and more. The more our party consists of the proletariat employed in the basic industries of the country, the nearer will our party be to becoming a mass working class revolutionary political party. The Workers (Communist) Party appeals to the proletariat and to no other class or social group in society. In cases where certain individual professionals indicate their acceptance of the full Communist program in all its implications, they are, upon special consideration of each specific case to be admitted into our party.

Those professionals who are already in our party and who seek to remain in our party after its reorganization will, in the main be attached to street nuclei. Special care will be taken to diffuse these elements into as great a number of street nuclei as possible in order to avoid their concentration in any particular street nucleus. In some special instances such comrades, if they have considerable party experience may be attached even to a shop nucleus, so that these more experienced comrades will be able to help the less experienced proletarian comrades organized in the shop nucleus. Of course, such direct contact with the proletariat and his immediate and other problems will also broaden the viewpoint of the professional elements in our party and make them better party members.

In general, the same procedure will be followed with other party members not working in the shops, such as housewives, domestic help, and others.

QUESTION 2. — How will party members who are carpenters or who are employed in the building trades be attached to party units after the reorganization of the party?

Such comrades may be attached to party units in any of the three following ways:

(a) If three or more of these comrades are employed in one place or on one job for any length of time, they will be organized into a shop nucleus. In cases where three or more of these comrades are employed by one contractor, they may be organized into a special shop nucleus.

(b) In other instances party members who are carpenters or who are employed in the building trades will be attached to other shop nuclei in the industrial section in which they work or sometimes in which they live.

(c) Such comrades may also be attached to street nuclei.

QUESTION 3.—In cases where there are party members and Y. W. L. members employed in the same shop, will we organize party or Y. W. L. shop nuclei?

ANSWER.—If, let us assume, that in a certain shoe factory there are employed two party members and one Young Workers' League member, then we will proceed to draw the young Communist into the party and organize a party shop nucleus without delay. The Young Workers League member can then very well utilize his membership in the party nucleus in his shop to strive to win over some non-Communist young workers to the Communist point of view. As soon as there are three more youth workers in this shop following the Communist program, steps will be taken to organize a Young Workers' League shop nucleus in the particular plant.

After some time the party shop nucleus will undoubtedly increase its membership. There will then be a party and a Young Workers' League shop nucleus functioning side by side and in the closest co-operation, to the advantage of both, in the same factory. Needless to emphasize, the exchange of help to organize a shop nucleus or to help it function after it is organized, is to be reciprocal for the party and the league.

QUESTION 4.—Will comrades belonging to shop nuclei have anything to do with the street nuclei?

ANSWER.—Most assuredly, comrades belonging to shop nuclei will have lots to do with the street nuclei. A street nucleus is also a basic unit of the party. Our party is to be closely knit and firmly welded. In the general political campaigns of the party all comrades, whether they belong to shop or street nuclei, will work together more closely than ever before. We must not forget that with greater democratic centralization of our party, the membership of our party will work more uniformly and unitedly.

Besides, on certain occasions, as the need arises, comrades belonging to some shop nuclei will be assigned special work in particular residential areas. In such instances, the co-operation between the party members of shop nuclei and the comrades belonging to the street nuclei of the specific residential section will be especially noticeable.

QUESTION 5.—Will the C. E. C. permit the organization of building shop nuclei?

ANSWER.—It is necessary, first of all, to define this term "building shop nuclei." The constitution of our party provides that, under certain conditions, where less than three comrades are employed in a factory, shop nuclei may be organized to consist of comrades working in different factories in the same industrial section. These nuclei are organized in order to help the comrades working in separate plants pool their organizational resources to the end of hastening their success in winning adherents to the Communist program among the workers in their respective places of employment. Such a shop nucleus serves to speed the organization of other shop nuclei in the plants hitherto not having enough party members for such organization.

Sometimes, we will find that several shops are located in one building. In each of these shops, or in some of these shops two or less party members are employed at a certain time. Under these conditions, all of these comrades working in different shops in the same building may be brot together and organized into one shop nucleus. This is what the term "building shop nucleus" means. Such a shop nucleus can prove of tremendous help to the comrades working in the various shops in the same building in their Communist activities among the workers in the different plants. Thus the organization of such a shop nucleus in the building is only the forerunner of and the stimulant to the organization of a shop nucleus in the other shops located in this building.

QUESTION 6.—How will we organize our party members in cases where there is more than one shift in their place of employment?

ANSWER.—Our party members organize themselves into shop nuclei in order to mobilize for effective action against the bourgeoisie and their government, in order to win over to the Communist Party the proletariat. It follows, that if there are three or more party members working, let us say on the first shift, in a particular factory, they should organize themselves into a shop nucleus to carry on their daily party activities among the workers with whom they are employed together, with whom they work side by side. If enough party members are found to be working on either of the other shifts, they should without delay proceed to organize a shop nucleus for each of the shifts to enable these comrades to win over to the party the workers employed side by side with them on the particular shift.

Where the numbers allow, it is permissible to organize a shop nucleus for each shift in the factory in question. This enables the comrades to work more effectively among the proletarians who are not yet Communists. If, however, the number of party members working during a shift in a factory is less than three, then, steps should be taken to organize all of the party members working on the different shifts in the plant into one shop nucleus. In such a situation extra care will have to be taken to arrange the shop nucleus meeting so as to enable the comrades working on the various shifts to attend and participate. Experience will surely show that as the comrades, combined into one shop nucleus, tho working on different shifts, go ahead with their party activities amongst the non-Communists with whom they are working, it will be possible to organize special shop nuclei for each shift. We should strive for this.

HEAR! J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
Editor of the DAILY WORKER
With First Hand Reports on the Decisions of the Official Body of American Labor—
Speak on
"THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION
AND
THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"
AT

NEW YORK
FRIDAY, OCT. 16
MANHATTAN LYCEUM,
66 East 4th Street

PITTSBURGH
SATURDAY, OCT. 17
(HALL TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER)

CLEVELAND
SUNDAY, OCT. 18
INSURANCE EXCHANGE,
Hall, 11th and Walnut Street

ALL MEETINGS AT 8 P. M. SHARP!

Armour Pleased at Jardine Whitewash of Packer Merger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, entrusted with enforcement of the packers and stockyards control law, is now warrantor of the commercial and legal purity of the Chicago meat packing combine, as evidenced by a circular entitled, "What the Secretary of Agriculture Found About Competition in the Packing Industry," issued to Washington press correspondents by F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co.

It starts off with the astonishing claim: "The most complete investigation ever made of competitive conditions in the packing industry has just been brought to a close by the secretary of agriculture." This investigation dealth primarily with the swallowing of Morris & Co. by the Armour concern. Jardine's official opinion, in which he approved the merger as being legal and beneficial to the public, is then quoted.

"Naturally," White concludes, "Armour & Co. are pleased with the outcome of this investigation."

Armour & Co. were not pleased with the investigation conducted by the federal trade commission some years ago, which led to a recommendation that the heads of the five big packing firms be indicted for criminal conspiracy.

Metal Worker Finds Way to Convert Soft Iron to Hardest Steel

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—Nikolai Tolmatchev, a metal worker, has invented a cementing powder which he called "berezol." It takes 15 lbs of berezol to convert 1 pood of soft iron into the hardest steel.

The invention has been purchased by the war industries board, who have established a little plant for the manufacture of berezol. The powder is derived from tar refuse of gas-works, which used to be dumped on the dust-heap.

Expedition Leaves to Study Unknown Tungaz Tribesmer

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—An ethnographical expedition is leaving for the Far East to study the unknown Tungaz tribes inhabiting the left bank of the lower stream of the Amur and of the rivers Gorin and Kiru.

The basins of the rivers were never ethnographically explored since the occupation of the region by the Russian authorities. There exists only meager and casual information gathered some 70 years ago.

Teachers' Delegation in Russia Impressed by Soviet Progress

LENINGRAD, Oct. 13.—The delegation of foreign teachers now touring Soviet Russia applauded the remark of Madame Lilina, superintendent of the Leningrad schools, that children are not punished in the schools of the Soviet Union and that the teacher who scolds her pupils is prosecuted by the people's court. The delegates were also impressed by the schools for national minorities.

The chairman of the teachers' delegation in thanking the superintendent of the Leningrad schools for the opportunity and assistance given the delegation in studying the school system of Leningrad, said that when they return to their respective lands they will blast the tissue of lies spread in the press about the backwardness of the Russian Soviet schools.

Build the DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK PARTY FUNCTIONARIES MUST ATTEND SPECIAL MEETINGS ON TASKS DURING REORGANIZATIO

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The District Executive Committee in accorda with the plans of the Central Executive Committee has made plans for mediate reorganization during the month of October.

The meetings of functionaries consisting of branch and shop nuclei ganizers, industrial organizers and financial secretaries are to be the f set of meetings in the reorganization.

These meetings will begin October 18 with the meeting of the functionaries of the downtown section which will be held at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th street. The functionaries of the Astoria section will also meet with the downtown section.

On Ostober 18, the Harlem section will meet at 10 a. m. at 64 East 104th street.

In the afternoon, October 18, the Williamsburg section will meet at 3 p. m. at 56 Manhattan avenue.

The Brownsville functionaries will meet on October 18 at 3 p. m. at 1844 Pitkin avenue.

On Monday, October 19 at 8 p. m. the Bronx functionaries will meet at 1347 Boston Road.

On October 19 the functionaries of Borough Park and Bath Beach and Coney Island will meet at the Finnish headquarters—764 40th street at 8 p. m.

The next set of meetings will consist of branches beginning October 23 to November 7. At this meeting the functionaries will report on the reorganization work to be done and all preparations be made for getting out the entire membership to the section membership meetings.

Members of the reorganization commission of the district are to attend the meetings of the branches and explain in detail the work of the reorganization.

These meetings will be followed by section membership meetings beginning with November 9. The facts and the time of meeting will be announced later.

During the period of reorganization all executive committees of branches, sections and all officers are to remain as before and are to continue functioning in all the work that is assigned to them. New elections of officers will be held after the reorganization is carried thru in accordance with the specific instructions of the district executive committee.

Tho the reorganization is beginning in the month in which the election campaign is to be held all branches, sections and members must arrange that the campaign committees function and that all members perform their work in the election campaign. No one must fail in the election campaign work while the reorganization is going on.

The task of reorganization will consist in getting out the entire membership so that every member becomes a member of a shop nucleus or an international branch. In order to accomplish this the branches must succeed in getting every member to attend the meetings. Not a single member must be lost to the party in the reorganization and this can be done if the branches co-operate with the district committee to the fullest extent in drawing the entire membership into this task.

All branches are to meet every week hereafter in order to keep up with every stage of the reorganization.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE, Dist. No. 2 Secretary.

Prof. George D. Herr Former U. S. Sociali Dies in Germa

MUNICH, Germany, Oct. 13—P George D. Herron, former socia leader of the United States, and l rabid defender of the policies enu ated by the imperialist lackey Morgan, President Woodrow Wils died here Saturday of heart disea

* * *

George D. Herron gained notori some years ago when he left a p tion as pastor of a congregatio church at Grinnell, Iowa, and des ing his wife and children, eloped w an heiress, Carrie Rand, whom he terward married in New York C The ceremony was performed by other "socialist" who entered ranks of that party from the pu William Thurston Bown, and was matized by the capitalist press a "socialist wedding."

Herron was one of the first of freaks that entered the socialist pa and played a leading role, includ the Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, the Rev. C D. Thompson, the Rev. Fred Strickland and others of that cali

For a time Herron was the lea public orator of that party, his tw dle inevitably hinging around reconciliation of socialism and re ion. He finally left for Italy where lved in luxury as the kept man of wife.

Before leaving for Italy his established the Rand school in N York. She died a few years ago Florence, Italy.

When the war broke out Herron came a violent Anglophile and wo up his career, as so many of stripe do, as the flunkey of impe ism.

Armenian Workers Make Great Progres Since Revoluti

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—Since the tablishment of Soviet rule in Arme there were great achievements m in the domain of popular educat not only among the predominant menian population, but also am the national minorities.

For the Kurds were opened se schools for children and one for literate adults; for the Turkon 105 schools and 42 for illite adults. There were also organ training courses for teachers, a dergarten, an infants' home, an Turkomen labor college. Schools children and adults have been ope also for the Asyrian (inhabitants five villages. There are also schools for Greeks and 25 sch for Russians.

The Armenian Institute of Scie and Art has been opened this ye

Wrap your lunch in a copy the DAILY WORKER and g it (the DAILY WORKER, not lunch) to your shop mate.

Chicago Reorganization Meeting.

The meeting of all branch and shop nuclei, city and district functionaries, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, to take up the question of shop nuclei organization, will be held Wednesday, October 14, 1925, 8 p. m., at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. All functionaries have been notified to be present thru individual letters, but are here again reminded to make certain of attendance. Representatives of the C. F. C. reorganization commission in the Chicago district will be present to outline the immediate tasks for shop nuclei organization, prior to the holding of the section membership meetings, at which actual reorganization will start.

Functionaries, be on hand Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Northwest Hall.

WORKERS! RALLY TO SUPPORT OF YOUR FIGHTING PARTY IN NEW YORK ELECTIONS

Support the election campaign fund of the Workers (Communist) Party! Help carry on the fight FOR A UNITED LABOR TICKET, FOR A LABOR PARTY, FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA, AGAINST WAGE CUTS, AGAINST INJUNCTIONS, FOR A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT!

The Workers (Communist) Party is the only party of the workers. SUPPORT THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND and on election day register your class solidarity by voting for BENJAMIN GITLOW for mayor, WM. W. WEINSTONE for comptroller, and CHAS. KRUMBEIN for president of the board of aldermen.

Send your contributions to the Workers Party Campaign Committee, 108 E. 14th St., New York City.

Workers Party Campaign Committee,
108 E. 14th St., New York City.
Comrades: Enclosed you will find my contribution of $
to the campaign fund of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Send receipt to ....

Address ....

HINESE TOOLS OF MPERIALISM TRY O KILL UNIONISM

hanghai Unions Hit by Chang Tso-Lin

MOSCOW, Sept. 22—(By Mail) — e Chinese Railwaymen's Federation egraphed the following appeal to R. I. L. U., to the Central Council Soviet Unions, to the Congress of British Unions, to the International Transport Workers' Federation and Robert Williams:

Another Bloodbath

"After the bloodbath carried out by British police in Shanghai on the September, and after the attempts Chang-Tso-Lin and Kain-Lain to ash the working class and strangle strike movement in Tientsin and the mining districts' the militarists now attempting to strike at the rt of the Chinese working class vement.

"They are attempting to disband the anghai Trade Union Council which presents 200,000 workers and 16 de unions under the pretense that an illegal organization preventing continuation of work in the striking shops.

"The strikes are exclusively in the itish shops and are continued beuse the British imperialists refuse make compensation for the shoot-e.

Protests Suppressed by Force

"The action of the imperialists has used the greatest indignation not y in working class circles, but also oagst the students and in the est circles of the democratic movent, including the chamber of comrce.

"All demonstrations of protest are ppressed by force.

"The Chinese trade unions have aldy succeeded in bettering the genlly known bad conditions of the inese workers. The Chinese trade ions are the basis of the movement national freedom.

"The aim of the present attack is to the workers of their achievements favor of the foreign exploiters and make preparation for crushing out movement for national freedom.

"In the name of the organized works of China we appeal to you to take asures to prevent the crushing of Chinese working class movement the interests of British and the er imperialisms."

terstate Commerce Commission Boosts Illinois Rail Fares

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The interte commerce commission ordered Chicago L Northwestern railroad increase its commutation fares by per cent, effective Nov. 23, next. This order affects thousands of mmuting Chicagoans. It applies ly to passenger fares within the te of Illinois.

berian Tribesmen Freed from Taxpaying Because of Hard Times

MOSCOW, Oct. 13—In view of the rd economic conditions of the nae tribes of the northern regions European Russia and Siberia and the Far East, the council of peo's commissaries has decided to abve the natives from all direct taxes d imposts. The exemption does not ply to persons engaged in buying d selling the products of the local lustries.

SURVEY OF FIGURES KNOCKS BOTTOM OUT OF BOAST OF INCREASE IN JOBS FOR ILLINOIS WORKERS THIS FALL

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A gain of 2.4 per cent in Illinois factory employment between August and September is hailed by chief statistician Cahn of the Illinois labor department as a turn for the better. Cahn says, "Expansion runs with such unanimity thru the list of industries that the reality of betterment is unquestioned.

"It appears that about 18,000 more people were at work in the factories of Illinois in September than were employed in August. It is the largest growth the industries of Illinois have experienced since early 1923."

Compares Badly With Last Year.

But comparison with figures for the preceding years does not support such optimism. It shows that factory employment in Illinois in September was less than 1-3 of 1 per cent above September, 1924, which was the worst September on record even if the depression year 1921 is included. Only about 2,000 more workers were on the payrolls than a year ago in factories normally employing more than three-quarters of a million.

Employment in September, 1925, according to Cahn's figures, was 10½ per cent below September, 1923, and nearly 5 per cent below September, 1922. It was actually 3 per cent below September, 1921, the year of deepest depression.

These figures show that we cannot look to factory employment for the drop in the ratio of applicants to jobs available at the free employment offices thruout the state. In September there were 120 such applicants for every 100 positions compared with 139 in August and 143 a year ago. The workers who did not find jobs in factories must have drifted away from Illinois or have found temporary work in building, road construction, outdoor railway work or the mines which show more workers on their payrolls than a year ago.

Employment increased in 38 of the 55 industries but these gains were largely seasonal. The report notes especially gains in the steel plants, farm implements, car building, furniture factories and canneries. As a whole it shows that the small gain does not represent any progress out of the slump which followed 1923, but rather some regularization of employment in Illinois factories at a lower level.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, October 14, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 17 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
8	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
799	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

New Museums Showing Prison Life to Open in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—A new museum is being organized at Moscow dedicated to the work of prisons and reform colonies. There will be shown exhibits of the system of correction, and the life of the inmates.

COLORFUL COSTUMES OF EVERY NATION WILL BE BIG FEATURE AT MASS INT. COSTUME BALL IN N. Y. SATURDAY NITE

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Following a very successful demonstration in New York City against the white terror in Hungary and other countries, comes the arrangement of a mass international costume ball which will be held Saturday evening, Oct. 17 at the Lyceum, 86th and Third Ave., held under the auspices of the New York Section of the International Labor Defense.

The work of defending class-war prisoners has become a task of international scope and of great importance. From Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Ireland, Poland and every country in Europe as well as from every section of the United States, comes the cry: "Open the prison doors of the class war prisoners!"

Added to the great number of requests for help, comes the latest from the camp of the long suffering miners of the anthracite region, where Pat Toohey, outstanding leader of the progressive miners was arrested on some frame-up for his union activities. In Bulgaria where 100 workers were arrested and their leader, Matias Rakoski threatened with execution, ocmes the call for help.

The international costume ball must help raise funds to answer those appeals. We cannot let them go unanswered and every effort must be made to rush help to them.

Buy your tickets at once and see that your friends and fellow workers come to the ball. Get your tickets at the defense headquarters, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

To those wearing the best costumes, prizes will be given. Dancing to the best music. An international gathering full of color and music and syncopation to the small hours of the morning.

Freight Handled by U. S. S. R.

CHARKOFF, Oct. 13.—A survey of the three most important ports of the U. S. S. R. shows that Nikolaev is able to handle 10,000,000 poods of products monthly; Odessa, 8.2 million poods; in October, 10.6 million poods in November; and 12.5 million in December. Kherson is able to handle 5,000,000 poods monthly. If two shifts are employed, the amount of freight handled can be doubled. All the ports are provided for the winter months with ice-breakers.

LABOR DEFENSE GROWING FAST IN ALL FIELDS

Chicago Developing Intense Activity

In preparation for broader defense activities among the Czech and Slovak workers of Chicago, an International Labor Defense conference of delegates from Czecho-Slovak unions and workers' societies was held last Sunday at C. S. P. S. hall.

More than 1,300 workers of this language were represented by 18 delegates. A special propaganda committee including members from various organizations was elected.

The conference unanimously endorsed the I. L. D. and pledged its whole-hearted help in defending workers prosecuted or imprisoned for their class activity on belief, and in building the labor defense.

Women Begin Aid to Zeigler.

The Czech women's branch of Cicero, recently organized, brot in $35 collected for the Zeigler miners' defense. Machinists' Union No. 84, there represented, handed in a Zeigler contribution, and the delegates also made up a collection for the Zeigler defense.

Recent contributions for the Zeigler miners' defense from Chicago unions: I. L. D. branches, etc., include Painters No. 275, $10.00; Wood carvers, Association, $15.00; Machinists No. 337, $20.00; Machinists No. 84, $5.00; S. R. S. No. 16, $1.00; W. S. B. & E. F. No. 11, $5.42; Czech Women's I. L. D. branch, $35.00; Ford & Suhr, I. L. D. branch, $10.87; Finnish branch I. L. D., $15.00; and so on, to a total of $203.65.

Branches Growing.

The last city central meeting of I. L. D. delegates showed sure growth, rapid in a number of cases. A loop branch, made of workers in the loop district shops will have its initial meeting Wednesday, Oct. 14, 5:15 p. m. at room 200, 180 W. Washington Blvd.

"Tom Mooney", branch, of young workers, has started out with 25 members and has a live committee on the job. Ford & Suhr branch in the Douglas Park neighborhood has 70 members already. Mid-City branch reports 10 new members since its formation. Irving Park branch increased its membership by six at their last meeting.

South Slavic branch of 70 members held a mass protest meeting against the Zeigler "frame-up." A special Chicago conference of workers' organizations of this language is being called.

Everybody Busy.

"White Russian" branch is recruiting members everywhere, workers in church attendance included. It already has 35 members. Bulgarian branch started with 10 members. At a recent meeting attended by a large percentage of the Bulgarian workers of Chicago, over a hundred, a scathing indictment of the white terror in Bulgaria was delivered by an active I. W. W. who joined I. L. D. a short time ago. As a result of this meeting, ten new members joined, bringing the total to 20.

The Ukrainian and Russian branches, held an entertainment Sunday for the benefit of the defense. The Russian branch started with 35 members, now has 44. The Ukrainian has 15 new members since its formation.

Note City Central Meeting.

The I. L. D. city central meets Wednesday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m., at room 200, 180 W. Washington St. All delegates from branches, affiliated unions or societies or any workers' organization endorsing the defense, please attend

ORIGINAL WORKERS' ART DISPLAY FEATURES DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY AND DANCE ON SUNDAY NITE

A rare opportunity will be presented to Chicago workers this coming Sunday to view the work of practically every artist in the revolutionary labor movement.

The display of original cartoons and drawings, to be a feature of the "Rescue Party" to save the DAILY WORKER, given by the North Side branch of the Workers Party, includes the work of such outstanding artists as Bob Minor, Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, Lydia Gibson, Hay Bales and many others.

These cartoons, some mounted and framed, will be sold at set prices, while others will be auctioned in a novel manner.

The "art angle" will be extended even further. Each admission ticket will be numbered and a winner among these will be awarded a prize of an original character drawing to be made of the winner by Lydia Gibson right at the hall.

Fred Ellis, a branch member, whose cartoons have proved such outstanding features of the recent issues of the DAILY WORKER, will do his share at the Rescue Party by making a cartoon (so your own mother won't recognize you!) of a lucky winner in a contest which promises a world of good cheer—and but little expense.

The "art angle" to the party is to be only one of the features of the evening's entertainment. Other stunts promise an evening of real pleasure, and, as the advertising for this affair to be held at 2409 N. Halsted street, gently assures us, the admission will be "only" fifty cents. Which is really "fair enough."

Home-made life preservers and coffee will be served without charge and will help you to fill your evening.

The fifty cents you will sink into this affair will rescue you from the dullness of life, while it will help to "Save the DAILY WORKER."

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY BUREAU IS ORGANIZED IN NEW YORK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Bertram D. Wolfe, agitprop director of local New York, organized a campaign publicity bureau. Solen de Leon was elected secretary; the other members of the bureau are Comrades Marguerite Tucker, Belle Robbins, Rebecca Grecht, Paul Wander, Morris Holtman of the Freiheit; Edward Royce and several others among whom are newspaper men. The purpose of this publicity bureau is to advertize our party and its purpose more extensively, so that our propaganda may reach workers who are not yet awakened politically. With that in view, it is concentrating on getting into the capitalist press effective announcements of our important meetings, interviews with our leading candidates on the salient features of our party platform, and feature stories of all kinds about the campaign and candidates.

Publicity for our party press will be the most important phase of the work, therefore, every comrade who can contribute articles of interest should do so. Every outdoor meeting should be written up either by the ohairman or one of the speakers. Write briefly, mention names of all speakers, issues discussed and reactions of crowd. Don't pad the story. Send story direct to DAILY WORKER as Worker Correspondent article, and a copy to Solen de Leon, 108 E. 14 St.

Soviet Russia Has Cultural Relations with Other Nations

Delegation to Germany.

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—A delegation of the state planning commission of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Gosplan) has left for Germany to study modern methods of standardized construction. The delegation consists of Professors Bashinsky, Laleit, Serk and Rosenberg.

• • •

Paris to Exchange Notes.

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—A request has come to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries from the Institut d' Etudes Slaves of the University of Paris to establish exchange of publications with scientific institutes in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The message contains an experssion of high appreciation of the prolific and many-sided activity of Russian scientists since the revolution.

• • •

Columbia University Wants Visas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries has been approached by the Social Problems Club of Columbia University of New York with a request to assist in procuring visas for a delegation of the club intending to visit the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to study modern conditions in the Soviet republic.

• • •

Geological Survey Exchanges Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Thru the instrumentality of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the exchange of publications has been restored between the United States Geological Survey and the east Siberian branch of the Russian Geographical Society which had been interrupted in 1914. The exchange had taken place for the first time in 1882.

• • •

Russ at London Deaf-Mute Meet.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At the international congress on the teaching of deaf-mutes in London, the delegate from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was Doctor L. S. Vygodsky, of the commissariat of education of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. While in London, Dr. Vygodsky was given the opportunity to do practical work in the London establishments taking care of the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

He also attended a meeting of the international prison congress as a guest.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

18,160 ILLINOIS MINERS JOBLESS DURING THE YEAR

Average Tonnage Rises with Speed-up

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13—There were 81,605 men employed by Illinois coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1925, according to director A. D. Lewis, of the state department of mines. This means a decrease of 18,160 from the previous year when there were 99,765 miners on the pay rolls. The total output this year was 66,144,361 tons or 811 tons per men employed. In the year ended June 30, 1924, the total was 72,408,665 tons or 725 tons per man.

His report contains figures on the fatality rate in Illinois mines which should silence operator propaganda against the Illinois law permitting only those to be hired as miners who have qualified for state certificates. The operators claim that this keeps the state in the union column by preventing them from hiring nonunion strikebreakers when they want to break away from union conditions.

The miners, however, contend that such a law, by keeping inexperienced men from dangerous work for which they are not qualified, renders mining more safe. The figures support this contention. They show 117 fatalities in Illinois mines in the year ended June 30, or less than 2 per million tons of coal mined, while the average for the entire United States is approximately four fatalities per million tons. During the year only one Illinois miner was killed by a gas explosion which is a record both for state and nation.

Red Cross Assists.

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—The Russian Red Cross Society is organizing eight medical squads to conduct a vigorous campaign against social diseases among the inhabitants of the northern polar regions.

DEEP STUFF!

Such sailors as never went "down to the sea in ships" will man the good ship "Jollity" at the Rescue Party to be given by the North Side branch at Imperial Hall on Sunday, October 18.

The ship will not be a "Schooner." And altho it will remain within the three mile limit until twelve bells (whenever that is!) a good time is promised for everybody as the affair rolls along.

Beginning at eight bells, all who attend will pay their admission at the dock—thru a life preserver—to a handsome purser. They will then be taken in tow by able bodied seamen (and women) for an evening's fun on the high seas that includes dancing—even a "sailor's hornpipe" that was never seen in the navy!

Later in the evening, expert "pearl-divers" in the kitchen will serve home-made life preservers and coffee to satisfy the hunger that sea breezes will give you.

The weather might get rough during the night. But there will be no sea-sickness and none will be allowed at the rail.

All this fun, for which only fifty cents will be charged, is assured every worker who wants to join the big crowd that is going to "go to sea" on Sunday at the Rescue Party at Imperial Hall to "Save the Daily Worker."

SUNDAY

British Rule in India

Speech delivered in the House of Commons, July 9, 1925

by

Shapurji Saklatvala

16 pages with cover photograph of the speaker in action.

Price:

Single copies,	10c each
25 copies,	8c each
100 copies or more,	5c each

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American Imperialism aids British Imperialism by keeping out the man who made this attack.

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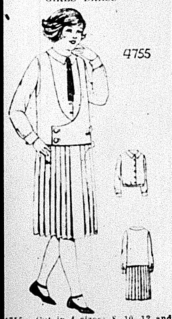
OUR DAILY PATTERNS

GIRLS' DRESS

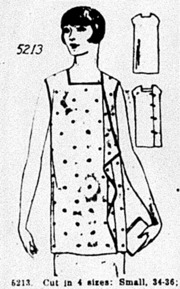


4755. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and years. A 10 year size requires 1⅛ rd of 32 inch material for the impe and 2½ yards of 40 inch maial for the dress. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

end 12c in silver or stamps for our -date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, k of Fashions, showing color plates containing 500 designs of ladies', ses', and children's patterns, a con- and comprehensive article on dressing, also some points for the needle ustrating 30 of the various simple tches), all valuable hints to the home smaker.

LADIES' SACK



5213. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 32 inch material if made as illustrated in the large view. Price 12c.

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given by the

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THE DAILY WORKER

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Bloody Fist in Panama

Yesterday's invasion by American troops of Panama City, adds another chapter to the long series of crimes against weaker peoples perpetrated by the international banditry comprising the United States armed forces.

The rape by the Roosevelt administration of the nations of the Canal Zone; the bombarding of Vera Cruz, Mexico; the armed invasion of Haiti and Santo Domingo under Woodrow Wilson—not to mention the expedition into Siberia; the odious role of the government of this country—under republican and democratic administrations alike—as international strikebreaker and ravager of small, helpless nations; the whole history of this nation since it entered the arena of world imperialism makes the exploits of Atilla, Alarec and other barbarian pillagers of the ancient world pale into insignificance.

The Panama invasion is purely for strikebreaking purposes. The working class of Panama City organized peaceful mass protests against the extortionate rents imposed by the landlords. The Panama governmental police murdered in cold blood one of the participants in the demonstration of last Saturday night. This so aroused the workers that they showed their indignation by turning out by the thousands at the funeral Monday. The police tried violently to disperse the mourners returning from the funeral. The workers stood firm while speakers urged them to refuse to pay rents until they are reduced.

Later in the day the bakers, tailors, butchers, street car and other transportaion workers went on strike in protest against the actions of the Panama police. Then came the call of the Panama authorities to the United States troops. Gen. Lassiter, in command of the Canal Zone troops, ordered three batallions rushed into the city. Then began the slaughter of defenseless workers. The headquarters of the labor forces was pillaged and at least one of the workers murdered in cold blood.

Against this savage invasion the unarmed workers are fighting with every weapon at their command. The invasion of the hall was resisted with chairs, clubs and other improvised weapons. In the streets the strikers sprinkled tacks to puncture the tires of the autos bearing the armed banditti and in general resisted as best they could.

As is usual in such cases there is no declaration of war against the people of Panama by the American government. And it is not war. It is plain butchery—the customary strike-breaking tactics of the United States army. Machine guns menace the populace from public buildings, the plazas are armed camps, reminiscent of the armed invasion of Gary, Indiana, by the notorious strike-breaker and scab-herder, Major General Leonard Wood, now directing American suppression of the natives in th ePhillippines.

The workers of the United States have a duty to perform in this situation. We should make the struggle of the Panama workers our struggle. The masses thruout the nation must be aroused and the vicious character of this latest assault exposed until the protests will rock the Coolidge administration at Washington.

Furthermore, energetic action must be taken beyond mere mass protest. Every class conscious worker, every militant in the labor movement should immediately start an agitation to tie up transportation of munitions and supplies from this country to the troops in the Canal Zone, thereby bringing the utmost pressure to bear upon those responsible for the ferocious throttling of a helpless people.

American imperialism must be made to know that its vandalism will be challenged not merely by the bleeding colonial victims of its lust, but by the American workers at home.

The Struggle in Vera Cruz

While Haberman, yellow socialist, hanger-on of the Morones machine in the Mexican Federation of Labor, Calles supporter and fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, was giving a rosy report of the progress of Mexican labor under the Calles regime, the militant workers in the Vera Cruz district were at grips with the native capitalists and American imperialists.

The bosses have locked out the workers.

Senor "Gompers" Morones issues statements to the press promising that these "red" elements will be curbed and Haberman explains to the trade union bureaucrats that the Communists are responsible for the "outbreak."

But dispatches from Mexico City inform us that the governor of the province, not yet absorbed into the Wall Street machine that rules Mexico, has issued a statement accompanied by a request to the legislature that he be given a mandate to seize the stocks and other property of capitalists as an answer to their demand for "more governmental guarantees for business."

The class nature of the struggle is shown clearly by the fact that all the chambers of commerce and big industrial concerns are lined up against the workers and are urging Calles to adopt the most drastic measures against the "reds."

The governor's statement is as follows:

> **"The capitalists in the state of Vera Cruz use illegal arms and unfair means, made possible by their privileged social position, to oppose collective action by the workmen and the efforts of the state thru laws to make effective conquests for the rights of the community over the antiquated and discarded right of the individual. The action of the foreign merchants and capitalists in closing their stores and preventing the sale of the necessities to life as a means of fighting the workmen is unfair, inhuman, and absolutely selfish.**
>
> **"The action threatens to disturb the public peace and completely submerge the masses. The merchants of the port of Vera Cruz have created a condition of intense excitement and uneasiness, inimical to public peace, and I, therefore, propose that the state seize grains, vegetables, eatables, flour, peppers, butter, lard, oil, salt, coffee, tea, sugar, milk, eggs, meat, fish, forrage, and medicines."**

The role of Haberman, like that of the German delegates who praised the Dawes plan, is that of an international scab. He comes to America to lie about his fellow countrymen of the working class who have the backbone to fight the slaveholders whose badge of shame he is proud to wear.

This is the role of the socialists the world over.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Some Pages of Bessarabian "Happiness"

> In connection with the trial of five hundred peasants in Kishinev, the Roumanian governmental press announces that protests abroad against the terror in Bessarabia "are the work of Moscow."
>
> The newspaper Lupta proposes that foreign representatives visit Bessarabia with the aim of "studying the Bessarabian problem and thus destroy the slanders spread by Moscow."—(From the latest telegrams.)

By U. STEKHOVITCH

LUPTA is absolutely right. Moscow is slandering as usual. Lupta's anger is noble, its gestures are elegant. Can anything be more simple? Study the 'Bessarabian problem,' collect supplementary material and documents and smash to atoms the "slanders spread by Moscow."

And so we will present the first document for the information of foreign "representatives."

"Rapid and Heroic" Ordinances.

This is the kind of ordinance that was issued during the period of seven years' passionate love of the Roumanian Czara-Muma (motherland) for the beloved "daughter Bessarabia." They are the noble ordinances of the good king of Roumania, Karl Von Hohenzollern.

FIRST Ordinance: Issued by the commandant of the Edinetz garrison, his excellency Captain Dimitriu, in 1918:

"Roumanian officers," declares the commandant to the all-obedient Bessarabian people, "should be welcomed by the population of the Edinetz locality in the following manner: All those who welcome the officers must **stand to attention with their face to the officer and quickly, heroically and with a smile on their face, must take off their hats and bow to the ground."** And further on: "In order to train the population for this and so that my ordinance be correctly carried out, at one o'clock I will send my commandant's cap round the streets on a stick and everyone must greet it."

THE reader of course, will be sceptical about this and shrug his shoulders. But it is a real document which the "Moscow slanderers" happen to have in their hands. As is customary, the ordinance bears the remark "certified true copy" signed by the vice-president of the Edinetz rural district council, Mr. Vulpa.

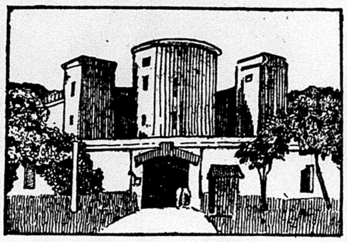
But perhaps this is just an isolated case of arbitrariness on the part of crazy hangmen. We will, therefore, reproduce another ordinance published only a few months later:

"I order all inhabitants, both of the male and female sex, on meeting me or my officers, **to step off the pavement and taking three paces backward into the roadway to greet us with a happy and heroic look on their faces, and by putting their hands to their hats."** Signed personally by the commandant of the town Beltsy and posted up in prominent places thruout the town.

"Standing With One Foot in the Grave."

Alexandri is the name of one of the deputies of the famous Bessarabian "parliament"—the treacherous "sfatul tseri." Alexandri was president of the bourgeois "people's league" and one of the most arid annexationists of Bessarabia in 1918. Only six months after the "annexation," during the days of the bloody suppression of the Khotinsky rising in Northern Bessarabia, Alexandru speaks once more.

Kishinev Jail



500 Peasants Are in Its Dungeons.

"STANDING with one foot in the grave," he declared on October 12, 1918, at a meeting of the league in Kishinev, "I had the courage to speak the truth, the bitter truth. **Fifty thousand troops are living like outlaws and are plundering everything they can lay their hands upon. Roumania during the last half year, has 'Russified' this border land to an immeasurably larger degree than the czarist regime did during 106 years' occupation . . . If the kind of order that is being rapidly put into force in our country will continue in this way, we will be taking a step backward of a whole hundred years."** This is what even a bourgeois politician was compelled to admit; one who frankly stated he was "standing with one foot in the grave."

HOW was the Khotinsky rising suppressed? Let us look at the documents and facts. The peasants' representatives from four rural districts of the Khotinsky uyezd (50,000 inhabitants) on January 29, 1919, published a "report" in Odessa. Having wriggled out of the clutches of the Roumanian sigurantza (secret police) these representatives included in their "report" only a hundredth part of what was really happening in the uyezd. For instance, in the village of Ukshino, over 200 peasants were shot; 300 houses were burnt, while in the village of Nedoboutzy not more than 50 houses were left standing out of 600 and more than 200 peasants were shot.

The eighty-year old man Feodosia Temkuliaka, had his arms cut off with a sword . . .

THE villages Attaki, Stavchany, Doliany, Kaplevka, Prigorodok, Choponossy, Zarojany, and many others were subjected to partial or complete destruction. The daughter of a peasant from the village of Urukshina was violated by soldiers. She afterwards gave the names of other girls who had been violated before her eyes. On January 21, the "report" announces further that by order of the commandant of the town of Khotin, more than 500 people were driven into a square for a supposed publication of some ordinance or other. **All those present were surrounded and fired on from machine guns.**

Further: Sixty women and children who had fled from the neighboring villages had hidden themselves in a wood near the village of Sheroutz. In the night the women, with trembling hearts, pressing their palpitating breasts, looked forth into the distant darkness. Would they come . . . The night dragged on like a long torture. They arrived. The little house was surrounded, was barred and bolted and set light to, high columns of red flame lit the sky above the woods, and the inhuman howls of those who were being burnt alive, could be heard far away in the village.

This is exactly what was announced in a governmental decree after the suppression of the Khotinsky rising, and which was posted up in all houses and at all cross roads in Kishinev. And in this same decree there was a little "note": **Seven villages had been raised to the ground, five hundred people had been killed."** The Bratianu government confessed murdering five hundred, so how many must have been done to death in reality.? Let the facts of the "Bessarabian problem" speak once more against the "Moscow slanders."

AFTER the blood bath, railwaymen's delegates from the Okintsy station arrived in Odessa from Khotina. Trembling, with extreme emotion in their voices, they prayed that urgent measures be taken to save their women folk and children who had remained behind in the "Bessarabian hell." These delegates were really shuddering and seemed to look strangely from side to side; the nightmare of the previous days haunted them still for many weeks. The delegates stated: One hour before the Roumanian army advanced, Khotin, which was occupied by the insurgents, the chief of the insurrectionary detachments allowed the railwaymen to load their belongings into a wagon. At the last moment the only locomotive to be found in the station was required by the insurrectionaries for military activities.

The detachment of insurrectionaries retreated. . . .

A section of the railwaymen remained with their baggage unloaded.

Khotin was taken by the army of occupation. . . .

AHA, so you were preparing to flee. . . ." And with a whip in his hand the Roumanian officer, at the head of a detachment of gendarmes, began "continuing the vengeance." They hounded down these railwaymen for several days. Several hundred were arrested. **In the district of Okintsky alone more than 165 railwaymen were shot without trial, the remainder were "reprieved" and were made to swear an oath of allegiance to the "Tsara Muma" (motherland).**

Public Executions.

In the Tsara Muma—this land of noble discontent—public executions have already a considerable past. We will cite yet further facts and documents by way of "studying the Bessarabian problem."

In the Akkerman uyezd there is a small peasant hut, on the way from Tatarbunar to Kaushany. It is a muddy autumn night. A patrol of 25 men with the gendarme in command—one of the close assistants of the well-known hangman of the Kishinev secret police Myzu—breaks into the hut.

"Well, you swine, where's your husband?"

The old mother and wife with d cast eyes, remain silent.

THE barbatul (husband) disap ed three days ago somewhere. went in hiding from repression. his family is arrested: the wife, two-months' old child at the br the mother, father, brother and year old lad. All are subjecte horse whipping at the police sta At the same time, peasants in neighboring villages are clapped irons, as hostages. They are t out on to a square near a church. entire population—about 300 are d en out on to the square. Mach guns are placed at the entry and of the square. The center rem empty. Seven victims are led h . . . . The whipping commences w blows and lashes. Several lose c sciousness; these have water thr over them and the whipping c tinues until death. . . .

OR let us recall a case in the lages of Dinoutsy and Dankout It resembles a most fantastic fa tale with which foolish mothers g erally frighten their disobedient c dren. This district secret police decided to send a punitive expedit into the village of Dinoutsy: "T Bessarabian louts have revolted. . The officer sent at the head of detachment, confused the vill Dinoutsy with Damkoutsy. On ar al at Damkoutsy the officer gave ders that within 30 minutes the tire population be driven out t the streets—women, children and men included. Eighty-five men w seized on the spot and were whip before the eyes of the public. T officer gave order with whip in ha

"Well, will you agree to carry orders now?" asked the officer.

The people kept silent. No one derstood what orders were inten for Damkoutsy. The officers, reali that he had come to Damkoutsy mistake, left with his detachment Dinoutsy.

"This is where the guilty o really are. These Bolshevik swi are in Dinoutsy."

AND the whole population of outsy was driven out into **street and 285 of them subjected public whipping and torture. Sev peasants were beaten to death. T people standing around remained lent.**

Let us cite yet one more fact. the way to the town of Ismail in village of Brusk, three arrested pe ants were killed by the convoy. five days three bloody and disfigu corpses floated about in a ca among the weeds. It was forbidd to bury them under threat of sev punishment. Such was the order the authorities, "by way of a pub example."

THE FRENCH "DEFENSE OF CIVILIZATION IN MOROCCO

By BERNARD HERMAN

THE robber war now being waged in Morocco was started by the French bankers with the active aid and cooperation of the socialists. The reactionaries and socialists voted as one man in the French chamber of deputies against the Communists, who alone opposed the imperialist war, who alone rallied the French workers against this monstrous slave expedition. As Jean Longuet, one of the leading French socialists said, aghast: the Bolsheviks were actually favoring the liberation of "African savages!" These flunkeys of imperialism raised the cry: "The war in Morocco is a war in defense of civilization! A war in defense of humanity!" Well, here is how the correspondent of the London Daily Express describes the campaign in Morocco against "African savages":

"The last village we occupied had previously been bombed by airplanes, and the efficiency of the air-worker is only too evident. Smoking ruins are all that is left of most of the flimsy native houses. The streets are impassable. Great piles of debris are thrown here and there, and everything is in a state of confusion.

"The natives headed by their chiefs, carrying white flags, came out to meet us at each village. They are always met by the commander of the column with the same formula: 'If you do not bring out all your arms and ammunition, all your flocks and herds, to me here within half an hour, I will burn the village to the ground and kill ten leading men.'

"Pillage under such conditions is temptingly easy, and the commander has considerable difficulty in restraining his soldiers. After each village was taken, the men appeared carrying sacks, pails, and other receptacles ful of booty, to the intense annoyance of the native officers, **and to the great amusement of the commander and myself."**

THIS pretty description gives us some indication of the blessing-bearing role of the white races and the bankers toward the darker and "inferior peoples." **From this description of the Moroccan campaign, we can see that the French bourgeoisie and their socialist lackeys bring the following blessings of civilization and humanity (of both of them) to the "savages" of Morocco:**

1. **Bombs, dropped on the fragile** villages, much to the grafitication of the women and children inhabiting the villages, the survivors of whom no doubt give thanks to heaven for the blessings dropped therefrom.

2. The imperialists relieve the Moroccan herdsmen of the unpleasant necessity of caring for their flocks and herds. This is indispensable in the process of bringing civilization to savage peoples. Having no flocks to take care of, the Moroccans now have plenty of leisure, which they can devote to reading The Milwaukee Leader or Karl Kautsky's latest book.

3. The imperialists relieve the Moroccans of their arms and ammunition. This is bringing christianity and a higher moral culture to the lowly Riffs. No longer will they be able to break the sixth commandment.

4. One of the great advances in civilization has already been wrought in Morocco. The commander of the troops and the Daily Express correspondent were "greatly amused" at the sight of the troops pillaging the helpless villages. This is an example of the development of the comic spirit in even backwar countries like Morocco.

HOWEVER, there is one remark in this "amused" lackey's report which is very significant. **The native officers showed "intense annoyance."** A little more of this "civilizing" process, and the native officers and the majority of the natives still serving their French commanders will soon turn about and begin "civilizing" their French commanders, and the working class of France, and of Spain, will begin "civilizing" the commanders of the commanders, at home.

Moscow Health Heads Plan Education Drive on Veneral Diseases

MOSCOW, Oct. 13. — The Moscow health authorities are organizing a portable exhibition on venerial diseases, which will constitute a feature in the educational campaign now conducted among the masses.

The exhibition will show the evil effects of prostitution and veneral contagion under the conditions of modern city life.

The exhibition will be demonstrated at various factories, accompanied by explanatory lectures given by physicians

WARS ARE WON BY 'DOUGHBOYS', SAYS OFFICIAL

(Continued from page 2)

bring a crushing defeat to America in her next war.

Drum spoke for the war department, as his statement was prepared in advance by the general staff as a rebuttal to the two weeks testimony given the board by army and navy fliers. He flayed the proposals both of Colonnel Billy Mitchell, stormy petrel of the army air service, and of General Mason M. Patrick, as unsound in strategical value, worthless to the national defense and intended only to give aviators more special privileges, higher pay and quicker promotion than go to Americas other fighting units.

Drum "settled" one great controversy of the recent world struggle while testifying. He declared it was the war department's firm opinion that the "dough-boy" won the war.

Assails Coolidge Economy

As for the "lack of funds," blamed by many witnesses for the army's failure to develop aviation, Drum laid the responsibility directly at the door of the White House. He said the economy policy of President Coolidge forced the general staff to underman the air service along with all other branches of the national defense.

An $80,000,000 program for new air equipment, planned by the war department, Drum said, had to be abandoned because of this economy.

Dangerous Policies

Taking up each recommendation for a new air policy, Drum characterized them as dangerous to the national defense.

"The establishment of a separate air force independent of the army cannot be justified on any grounds whatever," Drum continued.

"The idea behind all these plans is the same. It means separation instead of union. It means aggravating out present difficulties instead of applying a remedy. It will mean aid and assistance for our enemies instead of their destruction and downfall."

Drum declared the war department was completely satisfied that "wars will be won in the future as they have been won in the past by seizing and holding or exercising control over land and sea areas," the place for aviation, he added, is to aid the army or navy in getting this control.

"Dough-Boy" Wins Wars

To give the air services responsibility for defending areas along the coasts, as proposed by General Patrick in his plan for a separate air force, Drum said, would confuse the operation of the national defense and lead to disaster. Such a proposition, he added, "violates the lessons of all war."

In the last war and in the next war, Drum declared, the "decisive force" will be the "dough-boy."

Want Cheap Labor in South.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 13.— Calls from the federal state labor office at Texarkanna, Ark., were received here this week for 100 saw mill laborers, skilled and unskilled, 500 cotton pickers, and 100 skilled and unskilled laborers for various industries, for Texas territory.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

RUBBER MONOPOLY PUTS ON THE SCREWS; CAUSES MANUFACTURERS GRIEF

(Special to The Daily Werker)

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The rubb monopoly restrictions undet the St venson scheme of withholding th supply and releasing only as pric rise has been responsible for th rise in both rubber and rubb shares on the market.

Raw rubber has gone up to fou shillings and share holders ar cleaning up all arrears in dividend Ceylon advices say stock supply rubber on October 5, is 400 ton lower than on Sept. 13.

But the rise in price, while goo for rubber share holders has cause a group of rubber manufacturers an consumers to send a delegation t the under-secretary of state for th colonies, demanding an ending the restrictions. All they accompli ed was to get a promise that Colon ial Secretary Amery would conside the matter.

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Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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SAME OLD REACTION STILL PREVAILS IN THE A. F. OF L.; PROGRESSIVE TALK IS BUNK

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STEEPLECHASE PIER, ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 14.—If it were not so tragic a situation for the whole American working class, it could be considered good comedy, the frantic manner in which the Green regime in the American Federation of Labor is trying to put on a mask of progress at the convention here.

When the resolutions committee, with all the profundity it could muster, came back with its amended report on wages, President Green solemnly declared that this "places the American labor movement in a most advanced position on wage theories." This so-called epoch-making statement contained merely the following:

"Social inequality, industrial instability, and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

Same Old Bunk.

This is merely a statement of the basis of the trade union movement, upon which it has been struggling these many years, although president Green suddenly discovered that it is the enunciation of a new idea establishing a position far in advance of any position we have ever taken before. We stand on the threshold of giant industrial era. New conditions are here. This is our way of meeting them."

The way, of course, is the adoption of a general declaration, hoary with age, while all definite programs for class struggle actions are denounced as Communist doctrine.

Still "Reward Friends."

It was Delegate Andy Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, who hailed the convention statement declaring for nonpartisan political action as a return to sanity. This statement declared that "the nonpartisan campaign policy not only opens up a vista of hope and promise to American labor and American democracy; it is imperative as a measure of defense against the deadly menace of the present assault on representative government."

So the convention approved of the executive council's declaration for boring within the two old parties of Wall Street with not a single voice or vote raised against it.

Political Optimism.

Altho congress is being stripped of its so-called "progressives," the report declares that "a thoroly and permanently progressive congress is almost within our grasp."

The labor party is applauded in Great Britain and Mexico, but in the United States republicans and democrats get the federation's support.

The Railway Clerks were turned down in their jurisdictional fight with the Teamsters' Union by a vote of 23,845 to 3,895. According to a statement issued by the delegates of the Railway Clerks, this union will quit the federation. The statement follows:

"It is the opinion of the representatives of the Railway Clerks that our grand executive council will give up its charter in the American Federation of Labor permanently rather than to give up its jurisdiction over their employes involved." This union has about 80,000 members.

The union label campaign was given considerable discussion, President Green rising to the occasion with a speech in the late Gompers' best style. He declared it would dissipate the so-called "apathy and indifference" that he claimed had seized the workers since the war.

More A. F. of L. news on page 2.

Navy Wage Board in Secret Session Goes Over Labor "Requests"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Committees representing 26 crafts of the employes of the navy yard are appearing before the navy wage board and presenting their "requests" for wage increases, supported by evidence —which is somehow required by law— compiled from a survey fo wage scales in the locality.

The attitude of the U. S. government toward labor which it employs is shown in the fact that all hearings are secret and the "requests" of the workers are concealed by the government navy board until after the board makes its decisions on them. It has leaked out that all crafts are making "requests" for increases, however.

VON HINDENBURG FIRM AGAINST LOCARNO PACT

Allied Proposals Not Acceptable

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—In face of and as a direct reply to the statement at Locarno this morning of Austen Chamberlain, the British foreign minister, that "no nation can afford to take the responsibility for wrecking the security pact," President Hindenberg, after a meeting of the German cabinet, announced that his government was determined to stand pat on the original demands. The president, backed by the cabinet, is said to have found the allied proposals unsatisfactory and impossible of acceptance.

Last night the cabinet went into session ond heard the lengthy report of Dr. Kempner, secretary to Chancellor Luther, on the proceedings in the little Swiss town where the representatives of the principal powers of Europe are trying to devise a "security pact" guaranteeing their own frontiers so that their hands will be free to prosecute an assault upon Soviet Russia and continue their own colonial wars to subdue the natives of Africa and Asia.

May Mean the End.

Last night the action of the cabinet was considered of decisive moment, determining the final decision of the German delegation.

The tentative agreement reached yesterday was scheduled to go to final reading today, but in view of the decision of the cabinet it is doubtful if ministers at Locarno will proceed further until the full details of the action of the German cabinet are known.

• • •

Chamberlain's Locarno Threat.

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 14.—No nation can afford to take the responsibility for wrecking the "security pact" conference here—this statement made today by Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, was interpreted as being a direct threat to the German delegation, and the German nation.

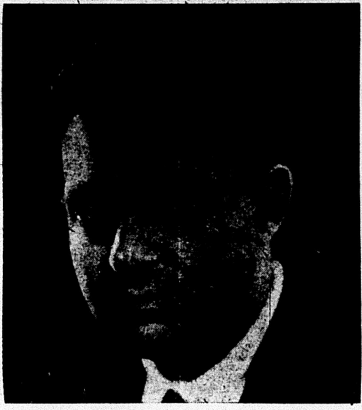
"Negotiations here have already progressed so far and so favorably, that no delegation can afford to take the responsibility for wrecking these negotiations," Chamberlain said in a statement to the British press.

Chamberlain's statement was particularly significant in view of the fact that the German delegation since yesterday has presented a number of "incidental" demands as conditions to its entrance into the "security pact". These demands include evacuation of the Rhineland and control of the Saar Valley and the mandate for some of German's former colonies. These demands have greatly irritated the Allies statemen.

It was stated that France is still insistent upon having a free hand in guaranteeing the pact between Germany and Poland.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The St. Louis Typographical union's campaign is calling attention to the antiunion policy of the Crowell Publishing Co., Springfield, Ohio, publisher of the American Magazine, Collier's Weekly, Farm & Fireside, Mentor, Woman's Home Companion.

GREENVILLE, Miss.—(FP)—Two hundred Mexicans have arrived to be parcelled out to the planters for work in the cotton fields and 160 more are scheduled to arrive this week. The Mexicans, it is said, are satisfied with lower wages than colored laborers.



Benjamin Gitlow.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL EXPECTS CLOSER COOPERATION FROM U. S. SECTION, SAYS CABLE REPORT

EDITORIAL NOTE:—The following cable report has been received by the DAILY WORKER thru the commercial news service for which it subscribes.

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—The Communist International, in consequence of promises embodied in a report just received here from the American Communist Party, is hopeful of closer cooperation from the United States in the future than has been the case up to this time.

The American Communists, their latest pledge declares, will devote their best energies from now on to an attempt to bore deeper into the trade unions, as the best method of gaining control of the American working class. In the local Moscow comment upon this clause of the American program it is remarked that "the American trade unions are the most reactionary in the world."

Among the accomplishments of the party, which the report itself admits are modest, the executive lists the organization of the "Hands Off China" committees; the organization of a league of young workers; and persistent work among "the Negroes and farmers of America."

SHANGHAI LABOR UNION SUPPRESSED BY TROOPS; WOMEN STRIKERS SHOT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China., Sept. 25 (By Mail)—Chinese soldiery of Chang Tso-Lin, tool of foreign imperialists, are savagely suppressing the labor unions, dissolving the organizations by force and arresting union leaders. Nine union workers were shot to death yesterday without trial, three of these were women who were picketing a Japanese mill. The General Labor Union has been closed by troops, tho the Seamen's Union is still operating. Li Lissan, president of the General Labor Union who led the anti-British boycott, has escaped the military assassins by disappearing. Strict censorship of the cables prevails.

Poland Anxious to Pawn Her Industries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 14.—The larger Polish banks are unable to pay their obligations to Latvian creditors, and those doing business with Poland have lost large sums of money. Money transfers made to Polish banks have not been paid. The total claims on losses of this nature are well over a million dollars in American money. As a result the director of the Latvian state bank reports that it is impossible to do business with Poland.

As Poland is already in financial difficulties, owing to insisting upon maintaining one of the largest standing armies in Europe and due to the pressure of the German customs war against her, a similar war threatened by Latvia will be ruinous, it is stated here.

To overcome this condition, Poland is trying to "pawn" her industries to any country that will grant her a loan to overcome her financial difficulties.

New Railway Ready Nov. 7.

NOVO-NIKOLAEVSK, Oct. 14.—(Tass)—The construction of the new railway between Achinsk and Minusink is near the end. The new line will be ready for exploitation on the anniversary of the Soviet revolution, November 7th.

UNITY DEMANDED BY BRITISH AND RUSSIAN UNIONS

Dawes Plan Denounced as a Menace

LONDON—(FP)—Representing 11,000,000 British and Russian trade unionists, and addressing its appeal to the workers of every country, the joint advisory council of British and Russian labor, which convened in London, declares that "the establishment of an all-inclusive, world-wide trade union international has become more necessary than ever."

The joint advisory council, whose report is signed by Tomsky, on behalf of the Russian trade unions, and by the late Fred Bramley, on behalf of the British Trades Union congress, notes the ratification of the agreement for joint action, decided upon at the London conference on April 7. The Russians ratified April 30, and the British at the recent Scarborough Trades Union congress.

The report summarizes the world situation as it affects labor, noting the increasing attacks of the employers and the evil effects of the Dawes plan. The danger of war is drawn attention to and the increasing revolts of colonial peoples against capitalist imperialism and exploitation. The object of the guarantee pact to include Germany in a military alliance directed against Soviet Russia is also exposed.

"The removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working-class unity" is called for.

Invite Pacific Labor

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—The Labor Council of New South Wales at Sydney is sending out invitations for a Pan-Pacific Conference of political and industrial organisations to all countries bordering on the Pacific, to be held at Sydney May 1, 1926. The conference is to harmonise the relationships of the workers around the Pacific.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION PROTESTS U. S. TROOPS INVASION OF PANAMA

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—A resolution was introduced today at the A. F. of L. convention, asking an investigation into the reason, American troops are being used in breaking the strikes of union workers and in "quelling disorders" arising from the strike of tenants against high rents at Panama City, republic of Panama. William Green, president of the A. F. of L. was authorized to protest the use of American troops in a message to President Coolidge.

GITLOW BARRED BY N. Y. BOARD FROM BALLOT

Protest Meeting for Friday Evening

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, October 14.—For the third time within four years the New York City board of elections has deprived Benjamin Gitlow of the right to run for political office in this city on the grounds that he is an ex-convict.

Yesterday this board, a creature of that odious combination of graft and corruption known as Tammany Hall, threw out the petitions of the Workers Party on the grounds that Gitlow being an ex-convict is not entitled to run on the pure and undefiled ballot that will be used by voters in the election of Nov. 3.

Protest Meetings Spring Up.

No sooner had the announcement been made than a wave of indignation swept the left wing of the labor movement in this city. The Workers Party has called a protest meeting to take place in Union Square at 5 p. m. on Friday, just as the workers in the shops in that part of the city pour out of their slave pens. Gitlow and others will address the meeting and will expose the real motive behind his exclusion from the ballot.

Engdahl Meeting at Night.

In the evening at 8 o'clock Gitlow will also speak at the Manhattan Lyceum meeting, 66 East 4th St., where J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will relate the story of the farce just closing at Atlantic City, the annual pow-wow of the American Federation of Labor.

Shyster Candidate Runs.

It is noteworthy that the board of elections made no effort to remove the name of the socialist candidate, the Rev. Norman Thomas, petty bourgeois dilletante and defender of the reaction in the labor movement in New York.

And, of course, the fact that "Little Jimmy Walker" the Tammany candidate, has been proved to be a mere tool of the poison meat trust and other polluters of the food supply of the state even while he was on a committee of the state senate supposed to deal with such violations of law, does not prevent his name going on the ballot.

Neither does the record of the fountain pen manufacturers, Mr. Waterman, whose factory is scab from top to bottom, prevent his name appearing.

It is only the true champion of the working class, a man who has for years stood staunchly in the forefront of labor's struggle, who is barred from the ballot.

Other Meetings Arranged

The needle trades workers have rallied to the struggle against this exclusion of Gitlow from the ballot and have arranged a monster mass meeting to be held in Hunt's Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Blvd., on Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Four unions have already passed resolutions against this act of the board of elections. They are Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the joint board of the furriers.

This act has already intensified the campaign for Gitlow and as the peak of the campaign is reached thousands upon thousands of workers will be rallied to the support of the Communist candidate when they learn of the real working of that monumental fraud known as American democracy.

Arrest 1,500 Communists.

MILAN—(FP)—Some 1,500 Italian Communists have been arrested thruout the country on charges of plotting against the state. In Rome during a single morning, 170 were arrested.

ARMY STOPS VICTIM'S FUNERAL; STRIKERS AGAIN IN ACTION; TENANT LEADERS IN JAIL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Oct. 14.—Panama City is still besieged by hordes of United States troops, brought there to assist the loathsome vassal of Wall Street, who sits in the presidential chair of Panama, to crush the mass demonstrations of the workers against the exhorbitant rents imposed upon them.

Business men subservient to the government and taking their stand with the avowed enemies of the working class have been permitted to open their stores, but clubs and saloons are tightly closed, except those permitted stealthily to supply the privates and quench the inordinate thirst of certain officers of the army.

Workers Still Defiant.

In defiance of the regime of pillage and murder that was instituted by the Panama police Saturday night and carried to the utmost excesses by the intervention of the United States army on Monday, the strikers are again stirring to action. The city, at first stunned by the ferocity of the blows that fell upon the workers, including the pillaging of the labor headquarters, the murdering of one striker and the wounding of many others, is rising again.

Transportation still remains at a standstill while tailors, bakers and many other craftsmen are still on strike with the movement spreading.

Strikers Denounce Murder.

The savage butchery of Damion Babrera at labor headquarters by United States troops did not go unchallenged and in spite of the reign of terror established by Brig. Gen. C. H. Martin and his soldiers, the strikers sympathizing with the movement against high rents last night posted printed signs throughout the working quarters of the city, bearing the following announcement:

GENERAL SOCIETY OF WORKERS

Comrades:—We must assist at the funeral of Domion Babrera, who last night was the victim of foreign bayonets here, with the consent of our government.

Meet at 20 West Seventh St. at 3 p. m.

Martin, the United States commander, flew into a rage when informed of the appearance of the posters and ordered his soldiers to tear them down. He also ordered an investigaton to determine the source of the posters.

Interfere at Funeral.

Determined that the funeral of the victim of their own bloody fists shall not be the occasion for another demonstration, Col. John W. Heavey, in command of the 33rd infantry, is to be present with soldiers for the purpose of forcibly preventing the strikers paying their last respects to the martyrdom of this worker. This bestial act has inflamed the whole working population and new outbreaks are momentarily expected.

Tenant Leaders in Jail.

Early this morning the leaders of the tenant's movement against high rents were rounded up by Panama police, under protection of United States army bayonets and herded in the vile jails of this city, known throughout the world as dungeons unfit for habitation.

At the same time President Chiari, of Panama, is professing to be anxious to effect a compromise between the tenants and landlords.

The tenants and the strikers sympathising with them refuse to consider negotiations until their leaders are released and they further demand the removal of the governor, the mayor and the inspector of police, whom they charge with responsibility for the murders of Saturday night.

PANAMA'S "FREEDOM" IS A MYTH

Bayonets Rip Veil of "Independence"

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y., All-American Anti-Imperialist League

ARTICLE I.

It there was ever an act of international politics that tore the cover from a carefully nurtured fiction of international relationships, it is the incursion of American troops into the "Republic of Panama." Panama is supposed to be a free country. Actually, its only freedom consists in that its minister plenipotentiary at Washington has the privilege of importing all the brandy, wine and beer that he wants. The real status of Panama, and of the other little "republics" of Central America and the Caribbean, has now been exposed so plainly that even the readers of capitalist newspapers can see it.

Coolie Conditions in Panama

The workers of Panama labor under conditions which approach in wretchedness those of the oppressed colonial countries of Asia. Wages are pitifully low, while living costs have been mounting steadily. The great majority live in little one-room hovels, for which the landlords have been charging more and more extortionate rents. Rent profiteering became so flagrant that a month ago the worker-tenants in the city of Panama went on strike, refusing to pay rent until an agreement should be reached limiting the earnings of landlords to 12 per cent annually. The strike spread rapidly; it became a mass movement of aroused worker-tenants. Whereupon, General Lassiter, in command of the Canal Zone department of the United States army, sent three battalions of the 33rd infantry into the city "to put down the rioting."

Appropriate Time Picked

The moment selected for the invasion was a fitting one. It was in the midst of a funeral procession which the strikers had arranged for two of their comrades who had been brutally murdered by the police. The American soldiers broke up the demonstration, occupied the strikers headquarters and proceeded to restore "law and order" for the Panaman landlords. It was a nice, quiet "domestic" affair. Senor Rodolfo Chiari, the dummy president of the republic, called for and obtained the service of U. S. government troops, just as a governor of the state of Pennsylvania or Kansas might request and receive federal troops to put down a strike there. It is a recognized business of the U. S. army to break strikes. American trade unionists know this from bitter experience.

Panaman workers know it too. This is not the first time that American soldiers have invaded their territory. It has happened time and again. The United States government has intervened in the affairs of every country in Central America, and never once on the side of the workers.

A Spanish Proverb

It was "como Pedro por su casa," as the Spanish say, that the infantrymen of the 33rd regiment entered the city of Panama ("like Pedro going into his home").

And this is the country that boasts itself the defender of the rights of small nations, and talks about "moral claims!"

Ah, but there is a treaty giving us the right to intervene! say the resourceful apologists of American imperialism. Article 7 of the treaty provides that the military forces of the United States may take over the

(Continued on page 3)

FRENCH FRANC FALLS BELOW BELGIAN FRANC ON LONDON EXCHANGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 14.—For the first time since the war the Belgian franc was worth more than the French franc on the stock market here. The Belgian franc was quoted at 106.55 to the pound sterling, while the French franc was quoted at 106.75. The fall in the French currency is due to the unsatisfactory outcome of the recent conference in Washington. Depressing reports from Paris indicate a further fall and it is not unlikely that it may definitely hit the tabboggan, sinking to new low levels sufficient to produce an alarming crisis. The prolonging of the Locarno conference is also having an adverse effect upon French currency and Belgian currency also is likely to suffer.

J. Louis Engdahl--Speaks on A. F. of L. Convention--Friday Nite--Oct. 16--Manhattan Lyceum--N.Y. See Page 3

300 COPIES OF "RUSSIA TODAY" GIVEN A. F. OF L.

Delegates Read British Unions' Report

By LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—**Official war was once more declared against the Communists by the American Federation of Labor in the approval by the convention here of the executive council's report on this question.**

Aside from the request of delegate Jere Sullivan of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union that the recommendation be read a second time, because of its importance the listless delegates offered one slight ripple of discussion.

Delegate J. Doyle, of the Painters' Union, told of some experience with Communists in a free speech fight in Buffalo, New York. Robert Dunn, of the Civil Liberties Union, who was present in the convention hall, and who helped fight this case, declared Communists were not involved and that Doyle had his facts all wrong.

Delegate Ernest Bohn, of the New York Stenographers' Union a "socialists" joined in the red baiting narrating how the Communists had been expelled thru a reorganization of this union but that was all.

President Green and Delegate Matthew Woll reporting for the resolutions committee had nothing to say. The committee recommendation declared that the widest possible publicity should be given the activities of the Communist in the unions, that the A. F. of L. was the center for the dissemination of this publicity. It was declared that the same action should be taken against the Communists, who were charged with "boring from within," that the surgeon takes toward some malignant growth thru the removal of all affected tissues.

"To temporize is to court danger," declared Delegate Woll, reading the report.

Attack Follows Lewis' Speech

The attack on the Communists came immediately following consideration of the anthracite strike that consisted merely, of an address by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the adoption of resolutions of sympathy. No program of action for the promotion of the least solidarity between the 158,000 striking hard coal miners and the rest of America's organized workers was offered.

President Lewis painted a black picture of conditions in the hard coal fields where one third of the men were day workers at $4.62 per day with two thirds of the miners getting under $6 per day while the remaining one third averaged less than $2,000 per year. He then told of the huge casualty lists in the hard coal industry stating that 1,210,000 miners have been butchered since 1870.

The total of injured last year being 30,241 deaths in the industry—average [illegible] killed annually—while this year the total killed during the first five months indicated a death list of [illegible] for the twelve-month period.

If the strike had not taken place Lewis said the policy of the mine owners was to take all and give nothing and that they were the only ones responsible for the industrial war fare waging in the hard coal industry. He told of the big profits being reaped by the mine owners and declared that even if the miners went back tomorrow, the industry could not be restored to normal until next spring. He predicted much suffering this winter, stating that it was impossible to use oil, bituminous coal or other substitutes in spite of the contentions of John Hays Hammond, the multi-millionaire mine owner, who seems to be directing the fight on the side of the coal profiteers.

The convention voted for a resolution hitting Vice-President Dawes' plan to curtail debate in United States senate, extending sympathy to Representative Isaac Sherwood of Ohio, said to be on his death bed and joined with New York labor leaders in support of building of the Cathedral of St. John the Devine, in New York City, with little attention being given it.

The report of thte A. F. of L. delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, Adamski, and Edward J. Evans, was slipped into the record.

Aside from its general prejudiced statements the report leaned as far as it could towards the position advocated in the congress by the labor conservatives, Ramsay MacDonald and J. H. Thomas.

Three hundred copies of the report of the British Trade Union congress delegation to the Union of Soviet Republics published under the title Russia Today, have been distriubuted among the delegates here and eagerly accepted. "Don't know who is passing them out, but will read it just the same," was the remark heard everywhere. At least one hundred delegates sought out fraternal Delegate Purcell to have him autograph their copies.

FRISCO PAINTERS' UNION DEMANDS STATE KEEP ITS NOSE OUT OF COAL STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—At its last meeting the Painters' Union, Local No. 19, passed a resolution pledging moral and financial aid to the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania.

Not only did the local express its sympathy with the miners, but demanded that both federal and state governments shall not intervene, either by supplying the mine operators with men and money or by using the forces at the disposal of the government to intimidate the striking coal miners.

The resolution was passed unanimously without debate and copies were immediately sent to Washington, D. C.

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SEPTEMBER ISSUE (No. 4) JUST OFF THE PRESS

Story of strikebreaker Berry's attack on Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3, written by an official of the union.—Left wing news from the I. T. U. Kalamazoo convention.—Contributions from the rank and file.—Left wing news and articles.—Cartoons.

The Amalgamationist

1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

JAPAN AND AMERICA VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN MAD RACE FOR CHINESE TRADE

PEKING, Oct. 14.—(Tass.)—There exists not the least doubt that the Chinese revolution which has aroused the masses of Chinese people and which has filled the Chinese troops with a new spirit, is decidedly changing the relations of power in the East.

Japan on Crossroads.

Japan must decide with China or against China. Should Japan decide to go hand in hand with the European miperialists against China, then, of course, the endeavors of China would mean a great danger for Japan. But to go hand in hand with the imperialist powers of Europe and America against China means not only to risk the danger of a war with a great and awakening people, to lose popularity thruout all Asia, but to incur the decided danger of being on the losing side.

America Big Factor.

Among the robbers who are preparing to plunder China, Japan would not be the strongest. American capital would stake all its cards upon the uniting of China, upon the economic exploitation of the whole of this enormous country, and the Japanese policy of dividing up China could lead in the future to a conflict with America.

China is still less suited for the settlement of Japanese than Korea and Manchuria, as it is very thickly populated. Japanese emigration is tending towards the islands of the Pacific Ocean and not to China.

China Vast Market.

It is true that Japan needs China as a market for her manufactures. Should Japan, however, take part in the fight against China, she will only render more difficult her situation in this country, owing to the lack of any possibility of a new division of China. Japan would be very severely hit by a Chinese boycott. On the other hand, she has everything to gain by co-operation with the Chinese bourgeois, as she is best acquainted with the Chinese market and Chinese habits, and can in many respects promote the industrial organization of China.

Japs Back Policy.

There is no doubt that the Japanese government has not yet decided upon a sensible policy towards China. It has not yet quite realized that the time of the twenty-one demands is already passed, it is still under the influence of those Japanese cliques which are immediately interested in the plundering of China. The further development will enlighten the Japanese bourgeoisie as to the growing strength of the Chinese revolution and will compel it to abandon its present policy. The Japanese franchise reform, which is bringing wide circles of the commercial bourgeoisie into contact with state power, will also contribute to this end.

At present, Japanese policy is vacillating, but the English will hardly succeed in completely harnessing Japan to their chariot in their attempt to bring China under British domination.

U. S. Out For Moneybags.

With regard to the policy of America, it would be a great mistake to believe that the Americans would renounce the special foreign courts which secure a privileged position to the foreign capitalists. The majority of the American capitalists think just as the English capitalists and are of the opinion that the holy work of the capitalists cannot be under the jurisdiction of a court of "Chinese barbarians." The Americans, however, are less keen upon the outward form of foreign prestige in China and are ready to grant a number of concessions regarding small and minor questions which do not affect the American money bags, but which, to some extent, pacify Chinese public opinion.

The Americans are making a great fuss over the fact that they are studying the question of extra-territorial rights, in order to show the Chinese the prospects of a way out of the present situation. "Introduce proper laws and then we will gladly meet your demands for the abolition of capitalist privileges in China."

U. S. Holds Few Trumps.

As a matter of fact, however, the Americans are endeavoring to get two trumps in their hands; the first trump will consist in allowing the Chinese customs duties to be raised.

The question is exceedingly important for the Chinese bourgeoisie and for the Chinese government.

For the Chinese bourgeoisie, because the present low and uniform tariff has permitted the foreign bourgeoisie to over-flood China with its goods. The raising of the customs duties however, will render it possible for the Chinese bourgeoisie to build up its own industry. This, however, is not dangerous for America."

Develop Industry.

By means of free competition America will be able to beat the capitalists of other countries. As regards the growth of Chinese industry, the American bourgeoisie, which has sufficient capital for export at its disposal, is beginning to set up, at a rapid rate industrial undertakings under the protection of the new Chinese customs duties.

FORM UNITED FRONT OF COMMUNISTS AND LEFT SOCIALISTS IN BERLIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 14.—A solid proletarian front has been created in Berlin by joint agreement of the Communist Party and the socialists for the purpose of contesting the bourgeois parties in the municipal elections to be held Sunday, October 25.

A swing to the left in the socialist party in Berlin has forced them into a united front.

Even tho all the avowedly bourgeois parties unite against the Communists and socialists it is doubtful if they can defeat them. With the present alignments remaining intact a unanimous victory is assured for the proletarian elements.

A pronounced drift of former socialists to the Communist standard also forced action on the part of the local socialists to save their organization from assimilation by the Communists.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

CAILLAUX NOW FACES CHARGE OF PARTY TREASON ON POLICY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Finance Minister Caillaux faces a far more difficult situation in the chamber of deputies than he faced in Washington, if his experience with the finance committee is any indication of coming events. He gave a resume of the financial situation for the cabinet this morning and then became the object of attack by the finance committee of the chamber of deputies, which has just examined the budget for 1926 and wants to know where the money is coming from. The extremists among the deputies are demanding a capital levy and a reduction of direct taxes.

At the close of the committee hearings, Caillaux will go to Nice, where his party is in convention and will be charged with treason to that party for his financial policy.

The fall of the franc below that of the Belgian franc raises doubts as to whether Caillaux can weather the impending storm.

SIMS SAYS NEXT WORLD WAR MUST BE WON IN AIR

Contradicts Army Men Testifying Yesterday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The next great world war will be won thru "command of the air," Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, at one time a storm center of naval controversies, told the president's board today.

Sims warned that America's national defense was suffering because of the loss of morale in the air service.

The navy, Sims charged, has no "air policy." He also declared the recent inquiry held by the navy department to determine the value of aviation was an "investigation in a circle."

Assails Wilbur.

"The secretary of the navy came back from a speaking tour in the west and appointed a board to make the investigation," Sims said.

"On that same day he announced that battleships constitute the backbone of the fleet. The general board met and reported that the battleship is the backbone of the fleet. That investigation could get nowhere and it did not."

"All fundamentally new weapons, without exception, have been resisted by military authorities down thru the ages," Sims added. "Those of my own experience include sails on men of war, armor protection, rifled cannon, turret guns, the torpedo, the submarine, and most serious of all, the training of high command provided by the naval war college.

Navy Officers Uneducated.

"As a result the navy has for many years been controlled by uneducated and untrained officers who have been appointed to the most important offices. The same class of men now hold these positions as the department has just appointed one of them to command of the fleet.

"This is at the root of our present troubles," Sims continued, "and of the pesent low morale in aviation, due to lack of confidence in the leaders."

"O. M. S." IS NEW NAME OF FASCISTI IN GREAT BRITAIN

To Take "Government Instructions"

LONDON—(FP)—O. M. S. is one of the weapons British capitalists are forging in preparation for the next big labor struggle. O. M. S. (Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies), whose council is composed of a bevy of unemployed generals, admirals and assorted lords, claims to have a scheme which is already in operation for enrolling potential scabs, whom it describes as "citizens of all classes and of either sex who are prepared to render voluntary assistance in maintaining the supply of food, water and fuel" in the event of a general strike.

Both capital and labor are preparing for the ending of the 9 month truce in the mining industry. In spite of the subsidy to the owners the situation remains critical, for the government is attempting to wriggle out of the guarantees it gave to the miners on July 31 that wages should not be reduced during the period of the truce. The miners' union is not going to permit the deduction of a cent from the men's pay, and a crsis threatens.

Such tricky dealings are leaving no doubt as to the alignment of the government with the employers in the impending struggle. While O. M. S. is an unofficial organization, it is prepared to place itself under government instructions in a crisis, and the government itself is making its own preparations to fight labor, if next spring brings a strike. The disclosures in parliament not long ago as to the navy's secret order in relation to the use of the navy for strikebreaking purposes are a case in point.

San Francisco Strike of Waiters Off; Craft Unionism Aids Bosses

By JOSEPH W. SMITH,
(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14—The San Francisco waiters who have been on strike have returned to work, beaten by craft unionism in the uneven battle. They decided it a lost cause when they had not only their own bosses to fight, but the industrial association and their fellow craftsmen, the cooks, who were union-scabbing on the job.

In such circumstances it is like the poor serf trying to conquer the Roman empire with a wooden sword. But the fight was not in vain. At least two-thirds of the waiters have found out that craft unionism belongs to the dark ages.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

The Procession Gains Strength and Volume

Lithuanian Workers Literary Association, Denver, Colo.	10.00
Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland, Calif.	5.00
Milton Harlam, San Francisco, Calif.	.50
Lithuanian Workers Literary Association, Berkeley, Calif.	31.00
G. V. Summer, McMurray, Wash.	2.00
S. Schultmaker, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
North Side English Br., W. P., Chicago	31.00
Workers Party, Hammond, Ind.	5.00
Northwest Jewish, W. P., Chicago	11.00
Johanna Cozier, Vallejo, Calif.	5.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Hegewisch Ill.	10.00
Finnish Br. W. P., Norwood, Mass.	25.00
John Heindrikson, Chicago, Ill.	4.30
Finnish Br., W. P., Marquette Michigan	10.00
Anton Coleski, Rockford, Ill.	5.00
Sympathizer, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
John Berrick, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Felise Hanzl, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
John Hanzl, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Northwest English, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
J. Becker, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Racine, Wis.	10.00
V. Lindquist, Gary, Ind.	2.00
Kenosha, Wis., W. P.	1.00
A. Z. V. D., Collinsville, Ill.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Marquette, Michigan	10.00
Finnish Br., W. P., New Castle, Pennsylvania	12.72
Spencer and Van Etten, N. Y. W. P. comrades	5.00
H. Owgang, N. Y. Workmen's Circle	1.00
X. Y., Madrid, Ia.	15.00
Carmine Giampietri, Barberton, Ohio	10.00
Leonard Michelson, Minneapolis Minn.	2.00
Anton Coleski, Rockford, Ill.	5.00
Leo Hofbauer, Bronx, N. Y., thru Workmen's Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation	50.00
Shop Nucleus, Zeigler, Ill.	50.00
Scandinavian Br., W. P. Boston, Mass.	14.00
Chas. Kistler, Findlay, Ohio	9.00
Alex Drasnik, Gary, Ind.	3.00
English Branch, Workers Party Detroit, Mich.	102.00
German Branch, Workers Party, Detroit, Mich.	82.50
Frank Hebel, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00
W. F. Haywood, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Glassport, Pennsylvania	10.00
Finnish Br., W. P. Monessen, Pennsylvania	10.00
S. Glezzi and D. Consilvio, Herrin, Illinois	2.00
Jos. Lukowski, Shamokin, Pa.	5.00
South Slavic Br., Workers Party Woodlawn, Pa.	16.00
Lettish Br., W. P. Boston, Mass.	50.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Boston, Mass.	7.50
W. P. S. J. Osasto, Ashby, Mass.	5.00
Gustave Ecke, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Dr. A. Markoff, New York City	5.00
Arch Lingan, Lupki, Texas	5.00
Geo. Ellis, Oakland, Calif.	5.00
M. O'Sullivan, Kansas City, Kansas	1.00
A friend, Cleveland, Ohio	4.00
Roumanian Br., W. P., Chicago	5.00
N. Ober, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
Louis Bilosh, M. Parlow, M. Bekavoc, I. Ivanoc, M. Perkusich, Ivan Rudez, all of Vestaburg, Pa.	6.00
Helm Voll, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
John F. Herfst, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
South Slav convention, District 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Lithuanian Br. No. 47, W. P., Roseland, Ill.	17.00
Czecho-Slovak Br., W. P. Brookfield, Illinois	5.00
August Leban, Chicago, Ill.	.50
J. Gunter Corset Shop, Chicago	2.00
South Slavic Branch, W. P., Tacoma, Wash.	10.00
Wm. Kribel, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
English Branch, W. P., Denver, Colo.	10.00
Mike Slovich, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance, Rockford, Ill.	10.00
C. J. Fjeldstad, Taylor, Wis.	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., Akron, Ohio	5.00
Ira Siebrasse, Big Sandy, Mont.	1.00
R. Hrozencik, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Co-operative Trading company Waukegan, Ill.	50.00
Tom Ray, McDonald, Pa.	1.00
Jugo-Slavic Br., Workers Party, New York	10.00
Finnish Branch, W. P. Hancock, Mich.	15.00
Lettish Br., W. P., Chicago, Ill.	14.55
Finnish Br., W. P. Lowell, Mass.	5.00
Greek Br., W. P., Toledo, Ohio	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Cotati, Calif.	10.00
Finnish Br., W. P. Quincy, Mass.	50.00
John Reaver, Dayton, Ohio	25.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Keene, N. H.	2.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Buffalo, N. Y.	35.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Berkeley, California	3.00
Finnish Branch, W. P., Grand Rapids, Mich.	25.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Amesbury, Mass.	5.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Portland, Ore.	20.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Milford, N. H.	15.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Temple, Me.	20.00
English Branch, Workers Party, San Jose, Calif.	1.00
E. Sengewald, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Sam Wilson, Sherrodsville, Ohio	1.00
Slovak Workers' Society, Hammond, Ind.	5.00
John Trcka, Andy Adaska, Paul Bucha, Frank Hotinsky, all of Hammond, Ind.	4.00
Workers Party, Omaha, Neb. ($3 collected by Pitron; $12 by Jonisch; $5 by Coutts)	20.00
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Youngstown, Ohio	20.00
Dave True, I. A. Goodman, Barney Baron, Creston Ohio (collected by Wm. True)	3.50
Chas Cassell, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.00
F. Voight, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1.00
Anton Coleski, Rockford, Ill.	5.00
Italian Branch No. 2, W. P. Detroit, Mich.	5.00
P. Christian, E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Antonio Presi, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Lionello Volante, New York	5.00
J. Thompson, Miles City, Mont.	2.00
N. R., Schenectady, N. Y.	5.00
Comrades of Sanatorium, Colo. (additional)	2.50
Sam Brown, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Andrew J. Mac Donald, Fall River, Mo.	2.00
Fred Demmler, New York	1.00
Peter Fireman, Trenton, N. J.	10.00
Ukrainian Branch, W. P., Binghampton, N. Y.	5.00
Joe Bronson, Duarte, Calif.	1.00
Sateri, Chester, Mass.	10.00
Slovak Branch, Workers Party, No. 6, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
A Friend, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Posrdletaoishrdletaoishrdlutaoinhrd	
TOTAL	$1,111.07
Previously Acknowledged	10,527.28
Total To-Date	$11,638.35

Y. W. L. MEMBERS ATTENTION!

The class for new members of the Y. W. L. will be resumed tonight at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., at 8 p. m. Max Salzman, member of the National Executive Committee of the League will lecture on "The Tasks of the Young Workers' League." All new members must attend this class. All sympathizers are welcome.

KEY OPERATORS START DRIVE TO UNIONIZE TRAD

To Organize Postal an Western Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

A dive for $100,000 launched by th Commercial Telegraphers' Union America is under way in an effo to organize the Western Union a the Postal Telegraph, in accordan with instructions of the 13th regul convention recently held in Chica

The president of the union stat that attempts to organize the Weste Union made since 1902 culminated a 90% organization in 1907. After t 1919 strike, which lasted 9 month company unions were introduced. T Western Union employs baout 100,0 men.

The Commercial Telegraphers' U ion now has a membership of abo 3,500. Corporations having contrac with the union include the Unit Press, the International News Servi and the Universal Press in the Unit States, the Canadian Press, the Can dian Pacific railroad, the Canadian N tional Telegraph and the Marco Wireless in Canada.

The automatic printer, enabli operators to reproduce characters the other end of the line by me touch of key displaced many men the Western Union and the Post Telegraph. About 90% of their bu ness is now automatic.

That worker next door to yo may not have anything to do t night. Hand him this copy of th DAILY WORKER.

WE HAVE A CHANCE IF THIS KEEP UP—IF NOT, CALAMITY IMPENDS

During the last two days new signs of life have been given to the cam paign to save the DAILY WORKER. Lead by militant and generous actio of the comrades of the English and German branches in Detroit and close followed by the shop nucleus of Zeigler, Ill., and a member of the Hungaria Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation in New York, the total for Mo day and Tuesday of this week closely approximates all of last week's receipt

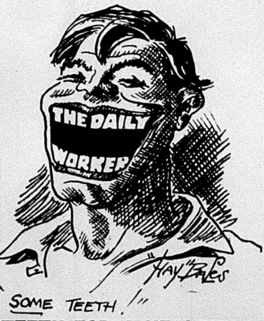
OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

If this work keeps up the DAILY WORKER will stand a good chance survive during this crisis and to emerge from the campaign much stronge than ever before. But if there is another slackening of effort, unless th vanguard of the proletariat all over the country maintains the pace, th DAILY WORKER cannot continue.

On November 7, in every part of the country, militants will assemble meetings to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution, register the opposition of the working class to the attacks being made again Soviet Russia and to bring the campaign to save the DAILY WORKER to climax. If the work that now seems to take on increased accelaration, con tinues the DAILY WORKER will be alive and strong to greet November

OUR SLOGAN.

SAVE THE DAILY WORKER must be a slogan of every militant wag worker if this is to be possible.



GOOD TEETH FOR A HEALTHY BODY

Keep the DAILY WORKER strong for the development of healthy, militant working class.

The DAILY WORKER s imperiled thru lack of funds.

GIVE

As much as you can—as soon as you can

TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $.............. which is my effort to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....

BAR BRANNIN FROM ANTIOCH COLLEGE CAMPUS

Soviet Russia Makes Eunuch Profs Pale

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The great progress of industry, agriculture, education and social welfare in Russia was outlined by Carl Brannin before a meeting of students and instructors of Antioch college and town people in the opera house at Yellow Springs. The speaker spent the summer in Russia as a correspondent for The Federated Press.

"In every field of activity," said Brannin, "one sees that the people are learning to run their own affairs. The fact that capitalist exploitation has been largely done away with and production is for the benefit of all and not for private profit strikes one with tremendous force wherever you go. The people are getting the benefits of the revolution."

An effort to have Brannin speak before the regular student assembly failed after it was disclosed that he was friendly to Russia. Recent addresses by Scott Nearing and Paul Blanshard had provoked protests by employers and others who are the mainstay of Antioch college financial support. Recently the application of a qualified colored student for admittance was refused.

Australian Plutes Demand Deportation of Seamen's Officials

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—Arising out of the strike of British seamen in Australia, Tom Walsh, president Australian Seamen's union, and Jacob Johnson, assistant secretary, are being tried by a special board appointed by the Australian government to determine whether they shall be deported because of their support of the strikers. The board consists of 3 individuals chosen mainly because of their hatred of trade unionism. Many of the large unions threaten a strike if the men are deported. The Labor party announces that if the men are deported they will be compensated and brought back to Australia when Labor is elected to the federal government. The prime minister was howled down at a big meeting at Melbourne Sept. 7.

The seamen say they will not resume until the reduction of $5 per month is cancelled. They say there was no talk of the reduction when they signed on at British ports and they consider it unfair that the reduction should be enforced while they are away. The rates are 45 to 47½ per cent below those paid to Australian seamen.

IN HEAT OF NEW YORK CAMPAIGN ENGDAHL WILL EXPOSE SOCIALIST INFAMY IN A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 14.—The wokers of New York, in the midst of the city mayoralty campaign, will have an opportunity of hearing first hand information on the events of the American Federation of Labor convention, when J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, speaks on Friday evening, October 16, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street.

Particularly timely will be the exposure of the infamous role played by the yellow socialists at that convention, when they even outdid the bureaucracy in reactionary performances.

Communists Only Fight.

The fight of the left wing at the convention reveals that it is only the Communists who are capable of putting up a real fight for the elementary demands of the masses of labor in this country.

The yellow socialists exposed at Atlantic City more than ever the fact that they defend more viciously than any others the interests of the capitalist class by fighting in the most vile manner the left wing of the labor movement.

Drive to Win Unions.

Facts revealed by Engdahl at the Manhattan Lyceum will furnish the basis for a tremendous drive to reach every trade unionist in Greater New York in order to expose the treachery of the socialist party and win support for the only party sincerely fighting the battles of the working class—the Workers Party.

He will show why it is necessary for the workers to support the Communist candidates in the coming election in November.

The full story of the convention will be told, from the day the gavel fell until the close, revealing the antics of those assembled at this annual pow-pow of the labor fakirs.

Engdahl has for years observed these conventions and knows the detailed history of most of the actors, so any worker desiring a fuller knowledge of the American labor movement should not fail to attend this meeting.

Company Skins Scabs.

EVERETTVILLE, W. Va.—(FP)—That the coal operators mean to fleece the scabs doubly by controlling their purchases as well as their wages is evidenced by the experience of Dewey Miller, a farmer living 2½ miles from Everettville. Miller complains to W. French Hunt, prosecutting attorney, that he has been ordered off the property and roads of the New England Fuel and Navigation Co. for selling apples and beans to the local mining community.

Miller charges that his low prices—in the case of apples, his offering was $1 a bushel in contrast to $6 per bushel charged by the company—were the cause. H. Clay Miller, a neighbor of Dewey Miller, made a similar complaint. The prosecuting attorney stated he was powerless.

Important to All Members of the Workers Party of Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 14.—On October 18 a general membership meeting will be held for the purpose of reorganizing the party in Pittsburgh on the new basis provided for in the constitution—shop and street nuclei.

This means that every party member belonging to any branch in the city of Pittsburgh must drop everything else and come to this reorganization meeting on Sunday, Oct. 18.

The meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa., at 2 p. m.

All members must be present.

ENGDAHL SPEAKS TO CLEVELAND WORKERS COMING SUNDAY NIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—A report on the proceedings of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor will be given by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Sunday, Oct. 18, in the Insurance Center Bldg., 1783 E. 11th St.

This report will no doubt interest all workers who realize the important role that the American Federation of Labor plays in the American labor movement.

Those who have heard Engdahl before, will be particularly interested in this meeting, as Comrade Engdahl is regarded as one of the best speakers as well as editors in America.

All readers of this paper and their friends are invited to be present. The meeting is held under the auspices of the local Trade Union Educational League group.

Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Union Needs Laundry Help

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Some time ago a wet wash laundry co-operative was organized thru the initiative of the central bureau of the Society for Technical Aid of the Union of Soviet Socialit Republics. This co-operative has been organized for the purpose of going to Russia and establishing a finely equipped wet wash laundry.

It has already sixteen members, but a few more men competent in the laundry industry are needed. This co-operative requires also one fireman, one plumber, and one steamfitter.

All information about the co-operative can be obtained from the Central Bureau Society for Technical Aid, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York City; or from the secretary of the co-operative, M. Rohinsky, 55 East Ave., West Haven, Connecticut.

Riffs Prepare New Offensive Against French Mercenaries

FEZ, French Morocco, Oct. 14.—Riff tribesmen, undiscouraged by the repulse of their attack yesterday in the vicinity of Adjir, are preparing for a new offensive.

Aeroplane scouts reported that the Riffians are concentrating near Abou-Rekba, about twenty miles form Adjir.

Moscow Fleet Visits Italy

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—(Tass)—Destroyers of the Black Sea fleet, the Petrowsky and Nezamojnik, left from Sebastopol to Italy for the return call to the recent visit of the Italian destroyers to Leningrad.

NASH MOTORS CO., KENOSHA PLANT, IS ANTI-UNION

Long Hours, Low Rates and Blacklist Rule

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Anti-union policies of the Nash Motors Co. at its main plant at Kenosha are reflected in its Milwaukee plant. Conditions of employment that caused national protest when discovered in the mills of the steel trust are reproduced by Nash.

Slave Driving Firm

The Nash plant in Milwaukee, observers told the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, runs 24 hours a day but has only two shifts of men. This means a 12-hour day or longer, tho the company pretends to demand only 9 hours of its men.

The extra time is exacted in two ways, first by keeping wages so low that more than 9 hours work is necessary to get a living wage, and second by discharging men who do not volunteer for overtime. The discharges are always made on other grounds.

Low Rates Force Long Hours

"A man has to work a day and a half for Nash to get a day's pay," says Sec'y. J. J. Handley, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Two men were seen to start work at 6 a. m. and did not quit until 7 p. m., a machinist official stated. The labor turnover, always a sign of bad working conditions, exceeds any in Milwaukee.

The Trades Council adopted a resolution that "vigorously protests the un-American, inhuman and unnecessarily long work-day imposed by the Nash Motors Co. upon its Milwaukee employes in its greedy and ruthless pursuit of profit." A number of delegates promised that their union would assist in the drive to shorten hours, raise wages and unionize the plant.

Blacklist Aids Stock.

At Kenosha last spring an experienced diemaker was given a job by the Nash employment department but was fired without explanation two days later. He was an active unionist in other cities but did not mention organization during his stay in Kenosha and worked under an assumed name. The company's blacklist department identified him within 48 hours and out he went.

Nash Motors common stock, which sold on the New York stock exchange a year ago for $150 a share, sold this week for $480 a share.

Prison Favoritism.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—(FP)—Once there was a wobbly convicted of criminal syndicalism in Los Angeles and sent to San Quentin. The warden immediately made him his personal chauffeur, let him drive all around the state, and sleep in a comfortable room over the garage outside the prison walls. No, that was a mistake; it wasn't an I. W. W. criminal syndicalism prisoner, but Harry New, convicted murderer, sentenced for life, who claims to be the illegitimate son of Postmaster-General Harry New. "Political pull has absolutely nothing to do with it," warden Smith announces.

DETROIT—Employment in member factories was 64,400 more men than for the corresponding week a year ago, according to the Employers' Association of Detroit. The men now employed total 230,316. The association members employ three fourths of the Detroit workers.

SOVIET UNION DELEGATES TO SCARBOROUGH TELL WORKERS OF MOSCOW ABOUT CONFERENCE

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—The delegation of the Soviet unions to England has arived in Moscow from Scarborough. The secretary of the Building Workers' Union and member of the general council of the Trade Union Congress in Great Britain, George Hicks, arrived at the same time for the purpose of studying the trade union movement in the Soviet Union. He was accompanied by the vice-secretary of the general council, Walter Citrine.

The chairman of the Soviet delegation at Scarborough, Tomsky, declared that the ratification of the policy of the general council on the question of trade union unity and the adoption of the anti-imperialist resolution, proved the leftward swing in the British working class movement. One of the causes for this movement was the visit of the British trade union leaders to the Soviet Union and the spread of truth concerning the work of the Russian working class.

The reports of the French, Belgian, German and Swedish workers delegations support the conclusions of the British workers' delegation. The decisions of Scarborough have an historic significance as far as the British trade union movement recognizes its tasks, the struggle against political reaction in the various capitalist countries and the creation of a united trade union international. The reformist hopes for the break down of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee have collapsed. The committee representing the firm will of eleven million organized British and Russian workers for unity has become one of the most powerful factors making for the unity of the international trade union movement. It will use all its influence upon the working class in order to gain its ends.

The question of unity is nothing but the question: Will the workers retain their rights and achievements won so bloodily by them?

GERMAN UNIONS ARE SMASHED BY DAWES PLAN

By SCOTT NEARING

COLOGNE, Germany — (FP) — I spoke with a railway car cleaner at Cologne. He was a young man, without a family.

For a nine-hour day, six days a week he receives 8.3 marks per day ($1.98). His fellow workers who do the heavy track labor are paid 6.5 marks per day ($1.55). Thus their weekly full-time earnings are about $12 and $9.

"Is work easy to get here in Cologne?" I asked them.—"Very difficult," they replied.

"There are many men out of work?—"Indeed, we are lucky to have a job."

"But can men care for families on 40 and 50 marks a week?"—"Make it 100 and a fellow would begin to have a chance."

"Do all the railroad workers work 9-hours? Where is the 8-hour day?"—"Flown away, we work 8-hours for the railroad and one hour for Dawes."

"But where are your unions," I asked them. "Cannot they defend you?"—"Not a bit of it. Many have dropped out. Those who remain have lost hope. Our unions do nothing for us now. The bosses do with us as they will. Dawes? Yes, that is what the Dawes plan has done to us."

Publish Anthracite Miner.

HAZLETON, Pa.—(FP)—Recognizing the need for a laborowned press in their local community, the miners of Dist. 7 have launched the Anthracite Miner, which is owned by the district and will be its official organ. Thomas Kennedy, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America and formerly president of this district, is president of the corporation publishing the paper and Llewellyn Richards, a local newspaper man, is editor. The paper begins in the heat of the anthracite miners' fight for the checkoff and improved conditions.

1,500 Lumbermen Strike.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—(FP)—The growth of the rebellion of unorganized sawmill workers against low wages is alarming Grays Harbor lumber lords. The strike which began Sept. 28 in a Donovan unit has spread until it includes entire day and night crews of the two Donovan mills, the Wilson mill and the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle mill. Other little groups are joining the strikers which number approximately 1,500 men. Both A. F. of L. and company union agents are on the scene, studying the situation. The Loyal Legion of Loggers & Lumbermen (the 4-L) is a flourishing company union established by some employers who compel membership of all in their plants.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

For Industrial Union

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—A conference of the Building Trades Workers group held at Sydney, unanimously agreed upon one union in the building trades industry. Delegates attended from the Carpenters, Building Laborers, Painters, Quarrymen, Slaters and Bricklayers.

No Mine Strike in Australia.

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—A coal strike which was threatening in New South Wales, because of the Sullivan air-turbine type of coal cutting machine was settled for the time when the coal tribunal decided to investigate. The miners contend that the machines are bad, and ending the inquiry they will not work them.

Raise Unskilled Minimum Pay.

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—The minimum wage for unskilled male adult workers in New South Wales has been increased 48c to $20.16 per week, and for female adult unskilled workers by 24c to $10.20 per week. The increase was granted because of the increase in house rents. The cost of living remained practically unchanged during the year.

PANAMA'S "FREEDOM" IS A MYTH

Bayonets Rip Veil of "Independence"

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y., All-American Anti-Imperialist League

ARTICLE I.

(Continued from page 1)

police power in any portion of the republic of Panama whenever public order is endangered. But how did such a treaty come about? Out of the pure generosity of the Panaman people? Do nations make such treaties of their own free will? No. There is more than a treaty behind United States intervention in Panama.

Look at the supplementary volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica issued in 1924 and you will find the following:

> Panama, the youngest of the Latin-American republics, is in reality a protectorate of the United States. Its constitution, which dates from February, 1904, states that in return for the guarantee of Panama's sovereignty and independence the United States shall have power to intervene "to re-establish public peace and constitutional order." A close fiscal supervision is at the present time being maintained, and more than once, when domestic disturbances began to threaten, the United States has landed marines, has supervised elections, and has assumed police power in the cities of Panama and Colon.

Thus, not only a special treaty, but the very constitution of the "Republic of Panama," puts it directly under foreign imperialist rule. Panama is a protectorate of the United States, just as Egypt is a protectorate of Great Britain. But ninety-nine out of a hundred Americans are ignorant of this fact. They have been led to believe that Panama, Costa Rica and the other little nations to the south of us are free countries, living symbols, in fact, of American magnanimity and forbearance. They have been taught in school that the United States has no protectorates, that American capitalism is innocent and virtuous and quite different from its wicked cousins in Europe. The United States has not one protectorate but many of them. The example of Panama is illustrative of the whole method of American imperialism in Latin-American.

Tailors in St. Louis Winning Strike; 15 Firms Signed Up.

ST. LOUIS (FP)—The strike of St. Louis union tailors is progressing with 15 firms signing the agreement for the 44-hour week and the present pay, $40.80 a week. The settlements send 400 strikers back to work, while 100 still are on strike. The working members assess themselves for their striking brothers. Strike benefits are being paid by the Journeymen Tailors Intl. union.

Not Three Days—Only Two!

The special editions of Oct. 20 and 21 (next Tuesday and Wednesday) will be the only ones containing the Ford exposure. Limiting this to two days is acting in accordance with the original plans made and later on the advice of comrades in different cities who are arranging for the distribution of many thousands of copies.

DID YOU ORDER A BUNDLE FOR EACH DAY?

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

SIX RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th—
LOWER BRONX, culminating at 138th St., corner St. Ann's Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th—
HARLEM, 110th Street, corner Fifth Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meetings in the resp. section, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

SPEAKERS

Ben Gitlow
Wm. W. Weinstone
Chas. Krumbein
A. Trachtenberg
Joseph Manley
Edward Lindgren
Leo Hofbauer
Morris Rosen
Belle Robbins
Abe Epstein
Rose P. Stokes
Noah London
Margaret Undjus
Rebecca Grecht
M. J. Olgin
Carl Brodsky
Julius Codkind
Elias Marks
Chas. Zimmerman
Sam Darcy
J. Boruchowitz
Aaron Gross
Samuel Nesin
Bertram D. Wolfe
John D. Masso
Boris Lipshitz
Juliet S. Poyntz
Harry M. Wicks
J. O. Bentall
Ben Gold
P. Cosgrove
F. Warshofsky
Jack Stachel
Otto Hulswood
A. Markoff
Jack Jampolsky
Joseph Brahdy
Kate Gitlow
Louis Baum
Simon Felshin
Irving Potash
George Primoff
George Siskind
E. Elstone
Joseph J. Padgug
Edward Mitnick
Edward Royce
M. Scherer
G. Schulenberg
N. Wilkes
D. Benjamin
M. Gordon
R. Fishbein
S. A. Pollack
Mary Hartman
L. Landy
Chas. Mitchell
Ben Levy
J. McDonald
R. Nevins
A. Chorover
G. E. Powers
H. Schlachter
E. Shafran
S. Freeman
L. Chernenko
I. Hurwitz
Carrie Katz
M. Garvitt
I. Glass
M. Plason
C. Raiss

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

GITLOW REFUTES GREEN'S SLANDER OF UNION LABOR

Says Rank and File for Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Ben Gitlow, candidate for mayor on the Workers Party ticket, issued an absolute refutation of the statement made by William Green before the American Federation of Labor to the effect that the rank and file of labor were opposed absolutely to the proposal of unity with the Russian workers, in a statement made at the party headquarters today.

"Green does not speak for the rank and file of American labor," said Gitlow, "if he cared to put the question to a referendum of the 150,000 organized needle trade workers of New York, he would discover that fully 90 per cent of them would vote in favor. If he would even go to his own organization, the United Mine Workers of America, he would discover that there, where the candidate in favor of recognition of Russia recently received 66,000 votes against the Lewis machine, that 90 per cent of the members were for international trade union unity and recognition of Russia.

Cites Reinstatements.

"Only yesterday the needle workers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers reinstated the officials expelled for expression of these views.

"We have offered, before the campaign began and since, to unite with all other labor tickets in forming a single, labor ticket. The socialist party refused. We offer them one more chance. A conference is called for Sunday afternoon at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th street, to form such a labor ticket."

Gitlow has offered to withdraw his candidacy if such a united labor ticket can be formed.

Lithuanian Branch at Berkeley Donates $21 to Daily Worker

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 14.—The East Bay City Lithuanian branch of the Workers Party at its last regular business meeting held at Finnish Hall, Berkeley, donated $21 to the DAILY WORKER, $20 to the International Labor Defense, $2 to the local Y. W. L. and $1 for the leaflets entitled: "Miners Strike."

There were ten members at the branch meeting and one applicant was taken into the branch.

Manufactue of Movie Apparatus.

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Oct. 14—The manufacture of moving picture theater outfits has been established at Leningrad. During the year 1925-26 it is proposed to turn out 1,000 outfits.

The Workers Party in Action

THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON DISCIPLINING OF A. CAPRARO AND LEO PRUSEKA

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued the following statements regarding the disciplining of A. Capraro and Leo Pruseka whose cases were carefully and thoroly gone into:

A. Capraro Expelled

This decision to expel A. Capraro from the party is based upon the following circumstances:

1. At the time of the presidential elections of 1924, Capraro wrote an article in the Italian organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers stating his position in relation to the election campaign. Altho the Workers Party had nominated candidates and was carrying on a campaign in support of these candidates, Capraro declared himself as a neutral and that he was withdrawing for the political field for the time being because he was unable to choose between La-Follette and the Workers Party candidate.

2. In the Bridgeport strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which took place in May of this year, Capraro acted contrary to Communist policy. The district executive committee of the party in the Connecticut district establishes the following facts in reference to Capraro's activities:

(a) He urged the discontinuance of a strike to regain a previous wage cut, and forced the workers back.

(b) He told the strikers that they were going back on a 100% victory, whereas it was a demoralizing defeat.

(c) He was a party to fooling the strikers, since the scabs returned to work, 3 days after the settlement, whereas the agreement called for the firing of the scabs.

(d) He preached schemes of class collaboration, promising the workers that he would see that Hillman would meet with the bankers and creditors of Wolf and Abrahams, and see that they reorganized their shop, and then the workers would be able to get a wage increase.

(e) He made himself personally responsible to the strikers for the carrying out of the terms of the agreement.

(f) He supported at a meeting of the executive board of the Bridgeport local union, the proposition of Levine, the scab, that he, Levine, select his own investigating committee from the executive board to try him for scabbing. This charge is made by Comrade Feldman after reports from members of the executive board.

These charges were brought to the attention of Capraro by the C. E. C. of the party and he was invited to make a reply thereto but has refused up to this date to make any statement to the Central Executive Committee in defense of himself.

The Central Executive Committee, on the basis of these charges, expels him from the party and decides he is unworthy to be a member of a Communist Party.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Sec'y.

* * *

Decision of C. E. C. Regarding Duties of Party Members who Are Editors of Non-Party Papers.

Leo Pruseka:—The Central Executive Committee of the party has considered your letter of Sept. 24, in reference to the statement of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the left wing which appeared in the Darbas of which you are editor. In connection therewith, it has also considered the statement of the bureau of the Lithuanian section of the party to the effect that they had taken action on the publication of this article in the Darbas.

After considering all the facts in regard to the matter, the Central executive Committee has come to the following conclusions:

1. To endorse the action of the Lithuanian bureau in censuring you for publication of the article without at the same time writing an editorial or article in defense of the left wing and criticizing the statement against the left wing.

2. That it is the duty of all editors of non-party to make use of these papers in the interests of the party.

3. Where such party members who are editors of non-party papers are compelled to print material inimical to the interests of the Communists, they must at the same time state their own views in separate articles and editorials, and attack such material.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Lithuanian bureau.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Sec'y.

RESOLUTION ON LIQUIDATION OF LOREISM ADOPTED BY THE BUREAU OF LETTISH SECTION

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—The bureau of the Lettish section of th Workers Communist Party, after consideration of the recent developments since the expulsion of Lore by the Fourth National Convention, declares:

1. That we approve and endorse the action of our last convention in expelling Lore from the party and in removing Comrade Askeli from the editorial board of the Tyomies as an evidence of the determination of our party to no longer tolerate within our ranks the opponents of the principles and policies of the Communist International. We endorse the action of the convention as an indication of the development of our party on the road toward its complete Bolshevization.

2. The Lettish bureau considers it especially necessary at this time to call upon the Lettish members to be on their guard against all tendencies which work toward undermining the prestige of the Communist International particularly now when the social-democrat Lore openly works to disgredit the Comintern and its decisions, with the aim to destroy the possibility of building up a powerful section of the Comintern in America.

3. We declare that the Comintern is the only reliable guide for the Communist revolutionary organization of the entire world and that the process of Bolshevization and the elimination of Loreism includes among other things, the elimination of all tendencies to question the judgment and responsibility of the decisions of the Communist International.

4. We declare that the present propaganda of Lore and its supporters to the effect that the Comintern acts upon misinformation regarding American conditions, is a direct blow struck against the idea of a single world party of Communism, and is an anti-Bolshevik tendency, and an expression of Loreism which must be relentlessly rooted out of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Bureau of the Lettish Section,
Robert Zelms, Secretary.

Trade Union Delegation Goes to Japan

PEKING, Oct. 14.—(Tass)—The delegation of Soviet trade unions which visited Peking, Shanghai and Canton invited by Japanese trade unions particularly by the labor council of Osaka, and Koke, to visit Japan for the purpose of getting acquainted with conditions of trade union movement and contributing to a closer raproachment between Japanese labor organizations and those of the Union Socialists of Soviet Republics.

DISTRICT 6 TO HOLD MEETINGS IN BELLAIRE, STEUBENVILLE AND E. LIVERPOOL ON BOLSHEVIZATION

There will be a membership meeting in Bellaire for the comrades of Bellaire, Dilles Bottom, Dillonvale, Yorkville and Neffs, on Saturday evening, October 17, at 7:30, at Bohemian Hall, 41st and Harrison streets.

There will be a membership meeting Tuesday, Oct. 20, in Steubenville, and Wednesday, Oct. 21, in East Liverpool.

These membership meetings are very important. Comrade I. Amter, the district secretary, will speak on Bolshevization and reorganization of the party. The problem of reorganization stands before the party as its immediate task which must be performed in the near future. Every party comrade must attend these meetings.

Help Free the Political Prisoners!

Grand Costume Ball

given by the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
at THE LYCEUM,
86th Street and Third Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Saturday Evening, October 17th

Jazz, and Classic Orchestra — Costume Prizes
Special Entertainment Features

Tickets of Admission 75 Cents

For sale at Freiheit office, Novy Mir, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and 108 E. 14th St.

Two More Shop Nuclei in Needle Industry Organized in Chicago

Shop nuclei 8 and 9 have recently been organized in Chicago. A clothing workers' shop nucleus of four members, all of whom are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, make up the membership of Nucleus No. 8. This has been in the process of organization for sometime and the comrades have finally come together. There is every prospect of successful development.

Nucleus No. 9, which at present has three members, is located in a millinery shop. The members belong to Cap and Millinery Workers' Union. Other members of the party are said to be working here and they will be found in the coming reorganization of the party and united with the other members in this nucleus.

* * *

Organization of Party Fractions.

The organization of party fractions in the trade unions has become a major task of the party. To push this work, District 8 is organizing a series of membership meetings to be addressed by Comrades Arne Swabeck, Jack Johnstone, Martin Abern and others.

In this drive to get party members to join the unions and then to organize Communist fractions in each local union, central body, etc., every party unit in the district will be covered.

Special letters on this question have been sent and dates of meetings outlined which will be published later.

N. Y. Reorganization Meetings Sunday and Monday; Very Important

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The beginning of reorganization work, with the functionaries meetings called in accordance with the plan of the C. E. C. will take place as follows:

October 18th:

Downtown, 108 E. 14th St., 10 a. m.
Harlem, 64 E. 104th St., 10 a. m.
Williamsburg, 56 Manhattan avenue, 3 p. m.
Brownsville, 1844 Pitkin Ave., 3 p. m.

October 19th:

Bronx, 1347 Boston Road, 8 p. m.
Boro Park, Bath Beach, Coney Island, 764—40th St., 8 p. m.

All branch organizers, industrial organizers and financial secretaries must appear at these meetings.

Any one of these officers of the branches in the sections listed are to notify the other officers of these meetings, so as to be sure that every one attends without fail.

Special representatives of the district office will cover these meetings to explain at length the actual stages of reorganization. All functionaries designated must be present at these meetings. Failure to do so means cutting off the branches from the work of reorganization.

Max Bedacht Speaks on Loreism Friday Night at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—Comrade Max Bedacht, member of the Central Executive Committee, will be in Cleveland on Friday, Oct. 16. He will speak at the Geselligkeitvertein Freiheit Club, 4308 Franklin Ave., on "Loreism and the Workers Party."

This is a subject of great importance for the party. It is not the fact that Lore has begun the organization of the so-called "International Workmen's Association," which gives the meeting such importance, but the fact that Comrade Bedacht will go into the whole matter of Loreism and its relationship to the Party.

Comrade Bedacht will speak in German.

Every member and worker of Cleveland who can understand German should not fail to attend the meeting.

Get all friends and sympathizers to attend.

I. L. D. Mass Meeting in Brooklyn Friday Nite

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Mass meeting and reunion will be held by International Labor Defense Williamsburg branch No. 36 in I. B. U. Hall, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, Friday night October 16, at 8 o'clock.

Lectures: The Problems American Labor Have to Face in Future; Labor Movement in Europe; What is Going on in China, India etc. No charge for admission.

Darcy to Report on Y. W. L National Convention in Cleveland and Pittsburgh

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The first of a series of membership meetings at which N. E. C. representatives will report on the work of the third national convention of the Young Workers League, will be held in Cleveland at the district headquarters, 5927 Euclid Ave., on Friday, October 16, 1925, at 8 p. m.

The second meeting will be held on Sunday evening at eight o'clock in Pittsburgh at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Comrade Darcy will represent the N. E. C. at both meetings and will report on the present situation in the league.

All comrades are instructed to be present at both meetings because matters of great importance to the future work of the organization will be considered.

COURSES FOR COMING TERM OF WORKERS' SCHOOL ARE OUTLINED BY N. Y. AGITPROP HEAD, WOLFE

By KARL REEVE
(Staff Correspondent, DAILY WORKER)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The courses prepared for the opening of the new term of the Workers' School have been arranged so as to aid in the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party on the basis of the shop nuclei and at the same time to instruct active party members how to carry on their work most effectively, especially in the trade unions, and to raise the geneal theoretical level of the party, Comrade Bert Wolfe, director of the agitprop department of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party and head of the Workers School stated in outlining the most important present activities of the agitprop department.

Bertram D. Wolfe, Director, New York Workers' School.

Courses will be given in every shop nucleus on the elements of Leninism, and the duties of members of a Communist Party. These courses will be directed by one comrade in each nucleus to be elected by his fellow nucleus members.

The directors of the courses in the shop nuclei will attend a central training course.

The second group of courses soon to be started by the school will instruct leading comrades, including party functionaries and active members of trade unions, in the carrying on of their Communist activities.

Main Course In Nucleus.

Other activities of the agitprop department in this district are to consist of classes in the English language to aid in the reorganization of the party, a group of elective courses which include the "History of the American Workingclass," "Economic and Political History," and a group of more "popular" courses designed to attract non-party members.

"We feel that the principal course, and the principal educational aim in view of the fact that we are reorganizing our party is to have every member of every shop nucleus go thru a course in the A. B. C. of Leninism," said Comrade Wolfe, "A course so constructed that it might have as a title, 'How to be a Member of a Communist Party.' We plan to give this course simultaneously in every shop nucleus. It should include such elementary topics as: What Is A Party; The Role of the Communist Party; Its Structure and Organization; Class Division; Class Differences and Class Struggle; Bolshevization; Work in the Trade Unions; Communist Electoral Campaign and Parliamentarism; Theory and Practice of the United Front; Loreism, and other pressing party problems. This is of course, not an outline but a series of topics which suggest the general nature of the courses to be given. The courses will be outlined shortly."

Will Insure Political Development.

The courses given in the shop nuclei will insure the immediate functioning of the shop nuclei along political lines and not merely as centers for discussion of shop conditions, Comrade Wolfe stated.

The comrades who attend the central course will receive an outline of instruction on how to conduct the nucleus class, and will be given material for the next lesson of the class. Two such centrol courses will be given beginning on alternating weeks, so that all shop nucleus instructors may attend. Every shop nucleus must have its discussion every other week, the trained discussion director taking up the same subject that he heard at the central course the preceding week.

Course For Active Members.

"Next in importance to the shop nucleus training course will be a training course for leading comrades in the unions, party functionaries, and leading members generally," Comrade Wolfe continued. "I have outlined a program of three courses of which each comrade should take two."

These courses will be given one night each week for six months. They will consist of a course in Marxism and Leninism, and of either "Party History, Structure and Problems," or a course in "Communist Work in the Trade Unions," to be given during a three months period.

The instructor in "Marxism and Leninism" will be Comrade Wolfe, in "Party History, Structure and Problems," Comrade William Weinstone, district organizer of the New York district, and in "Communist Work in the Trade Unions," Comrades Miller, Gitlow and Zack, with Comrade Miller responsible.

Course For Needle Trades Workers.

One of the courses in the third, "elective," group will be "The History and Problems of the Needle Trades Industry." Comrade Wolfe says of this course, "It is of vital importance to the party. Our deserved victory in the International Ladies Garment Workers fight has brot us face to face with the question of the assumption of leadership in the needle trades industry. Our comrades in that industry must be worthy of such responsibilities and must have a thoro knowledge, statistically, politically, and historically, of the industry and its problems. We plan to select twenty five of the most active needle trade workers to take this course."

The agitprop department of District Two further plans to develop research work as an aid to those taking the courses, and a special committee has been appointed to co-ordinate the various research groups that are now at work on special problems.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

ENGDAHL SPEAKS SATURDAY NIGHT AT PITTSBURGH

Great Treat in Store for Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 14.—The workers of Pittsburgh will certainly get a treat when they turn out to the Labor Lyceum, Miller street, Saturday night, Oct. 17th at 8 o'clock and hear the analysis that J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will make of the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City.

The sham scrap put up by the overgrown president of the Typographical Union, James M. Lynch, and the arch-reactionary Matthew Woll of the Photo-Engravers' Union against Green on a "safe and sane" issue does not fool the workers of Pittsburgh.

Russ Soviet Teachers Attend Brussels Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (By Mail)—The Soviet delegates to the International Educational Congress at Brussels, consisting of Korostelev, Dolinko and Apletin, left Moscow August 21.

Negro Labor Congress Asks for Artistic Talent

The American Negro Labor Congress, which will open at Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th St., Chicago, on Sunday, Oct. 25, has issued an appeal to all colored and white workers to participate in the evening programs which will occupy every evening during the week of October 25 to 31.

Every white and colored worker is called upon to aid in the arranging of the programs to be given at the large mass meetings to be held during the evening sessions of the congress. Recitations, monologues, classical dancing, singing, instrument playing—all these forms of talent will be welcomed by the arrangements committee.

Any worker desiring to assist in this work will please get in touch with A. Andrew Torrence, chairman of the arrangements committee, at the American Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3456 South Indiana avenue.

NOTED AUCTIONEER SECURED FOR ART SALE AT NORTHSIDE ENGLISH BRANCH "RESCUE PARTY"

To secure the best prices for the drawings of the leading artists to be sold at auction at the Rescue Party on Sunday at Imperial Hall, the North Side branch has been fortunate in securing the services of a man whose ready wit, deep appreciation of art and keen knowledge of the values in life has become famous—if not notorious.

Here's Your Chance.

This auctioneer has really never before placed his real capabilities at the services of the party. He will give a professional's criticism of each cartoon or drawing to be sold. He will tell choice tid-bits of the personal (and inner) life of the artists. He will expose the virtues of the artists and leave them naked to the public (the virtues, not the artists). He will describe all angles of art and artists in a manner of the true auctioneer who best serves the interests of the American God of Blah.

Preparations are being made for this "stupenjous" feature. The Finnish orchestra is arranging a special introductory musical number. The stage has been swept. Sawdust has been sprinkled—the final touches to the debut of this great "shpeeler" are being completed.

How lucky the North Side branch was to secure the services of the noted auctioneer you will be able to judge for yourself on Sunday at the Rescue Party—where it will cost you only fifty cents to get in.

Labor Defense Asks Sympathetic Bodies to Avoid These Dates

The International Labor Defense asks that all sympathetic organizations do not arrange affairs on the following dates in Chicago:

Saturday evening, Oct. 24, as there will be a Labor Defense Dance at the Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

The week of December 10 to the 13 (inclusive) as the Labor Defense Bazaar will take place at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

A CALL TO ACTION!

Every member of the Workers Party, every lover and supporter of the first workers' republic, Soviet Rusia, has been appealed to to join in the the big drive for the defense of the Soviet Union and to arouse the American workers to the new dangers confronting the Soviet Union and make them understand that the fight for the Soviet Union is a fight for themselves.

A leaflet, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA" will do that. This leaflet must be distributed, a million at least. So far we have received orders for 255,500. That is not enough. Less than 1,000,000 will not do.

Has your branch ordered their quota? Have you, reader of the DAILY WORKER, ordered your supply? Let us cover every shop and factory and others places where the working class is employed with the distribution of this leaflet. Send your order to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price in lots of 10,000 or more, $1.50. In lots less than that, $2.00 per thousand. Order at once. Cash with orders.

— — — — — — — — — USE THIS ORDER BLANK — — — — — — — — —

Workers Party, National Office, Date ....
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $ .... ($3.00 per thousand) for which send .... leaflets, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' GOVERNMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA" to the following name and address:

Name .... Address ....
City .... State ....
Branch ....

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The following orders have been received up to this date:

New York City	100,000	Pittsburgh, Pa	20,000
San Francisco	15,000	Albany, N. Y., English	1,000
Bellaire, Ohio	500	Daisytown, Pa., Finns	1,000
Oakland, Cal.	1,000	Cleveland, Ohio	20,000
West Frankfort, Ill.	112,000	Diamondville, Wyo	1,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,000	Springfield, Mass.	1,000
Waukegan, Ill.	2,000	Washington, D. C.	1,000
Tacoma, Wash.	1,000	Detroit, Mich	50,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,000		
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,000		
Verona, N. J.	3,000	Total	225,500

HODES FUND SCHOLARSHIPS TORY SCHEME

ritish Imperialism Controls Education

The $10,000,000 fund for interna nal education, known as the hodes scholarships and administer in England, is tightly under tory ntrol, it became known when Pres. rank Aydelotte of Swarthmore col ge, American agent of the fund, nneunced the newly elected trustees.

Baldwin In Control.

Chief of them is Stanley Baldwin, nservative premier of Britain, who most provoked a labor revolt be re he surrendered his contention at the miners should take a wage t. Another is Douglas Hogg, his torney general.

A third is a powerful banker, an her is editor of The London Times, actionary newspaper, and the last an educator who was a member of e British coalition government dur g the imperialist war.

Supremacy Over Whom?

The scholarships pay $2,000 a year r three years and go to 32 college uths in the United States each year well as to British colonials for udy at Oxford. Their founder hop d that they would help insure "Ang -Saxon supremacy" in the world.

The tory control of this great fund calls the successful protest by the isconsin State Federatoion of La r against acceptance by the state iversity of money from the Rocke ller and other foundatons that are ming at the control of education in e United States.

ourt Martial Denies Foreign Legal Help to Jews in Lithuania

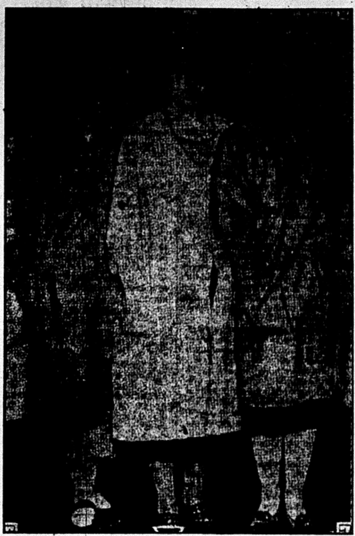
MOSCOW, Oct. 14—A process is bout to commence in Kovno before a ithuanian courtmartial against 250 embers if the Jewish peoples' or anisation "The League of Culture." he league is nonpolitical, but the blic prosecutor declares that it is angerous to the state. The league ccupies itself exclusively with the rganisation fo schools for Jewish ople's study courses. Amongst the ccused are mnay teachers, students d doctors. The request of the ac sed to invite foreign legla represen tives was refused on the ground at such representatives would not able to understand Lithuanian.

LAST LECTURE ON RUSS POETRY BY MAYAKOVSKY GIVEN TUESDAY, OCT. 20

Tickets for the second and last ecture of the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, are for sale t the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Freiheit office, 3118 Roosevelt Rd., the Russian co-operative restaurants and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

Vladimir Mayakovsky will speak here Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.

McAndrew Employes in Uniform



McANDREW DRESSES HIS OFFICE STAFF IN PINK, GREEN AND MAUVE SMOCKS TO MAKE CONVERTS FOR HIS UNIFORM IDEA

Upon Superintendent William McAndrew's request the office force in his department picked up the uniform idea turned down by the Chicago teachers and donned pink, green and lavender artist smocks to show the teachers how nice they really are.

The teachers thru their organization, the Chicago Teachers' Federation, have expersssed themselves unconditionally opposed to the uniform. They claim they recognize in it only another indication of his scheme to strike at their organization and break its strength.

In line with the idea of dressing up the teachers is his former recommendation of a few weeks ago to install lavender brackboards and the use of peach colored chalk to brighten up the teachers' job. These coming immediately upon the heels of his installation of the "clock punching" system, his new salary schedule which aims to burden the teachers with still larger classrooms, his death blow to the teachers councils, his denial to them of the right to receive notices of federation meetings, etc., etc. have made the teachers wary of his "gifts." Judging from the statement issued by the Chicago Teachers Federation thru its head, Miss Margaret Haley, the teachers are on to his drive for open shop rule in the schools.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

PARK PALACE MEETING OPENS W. P. CAMPAIGN

N.Y. Socialists Reject All Unity Efforts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 14.— The opening gun of the New York mayoralty campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party took place at Park Palace, when Ben Gitlow, Communist candidate for mayor, was the main speaker of an enthusiastic ratification rally.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Jack Stachel, who in his opening remarks, stated that the Workers (Communist) Party, does not hold meetings only at election time, like the other political parties, but participates in the struggles of the working class the entire years.

Wolfe First Speaker.

The first speaker, Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe, agitprop director of District No. 2, of the Workers (Communist) Party, said that if you examine the candidates for mayor, you find that Waterman, the republican candidate, is no hired man of Wall Street, but a part of Wall Street himself, a millionaire in his own name, who offers the rule of Wall Street to New York, which we must fight against, for we know what it has done in Latin-America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Walker, the democratic candidate, while a member of the state senate, was a member of a committee which has as its purpose the regulation of the sale of food in the state, and at the same time he was on the payroll of the meat trust. The elementary question is separating the workers from the capitalist parties, and tonight, if the socialist party has any interest in the working class, they will join in a united labor ticket.

How did the socialist party answer the appeal for a united labor ticket? They refused and added one more crime to their many betrayals of the working class.

Weinstone Pans S. P. Slate.

William W. Weinstone, candidate for comptroller, said that the socialist party has nominated as their candidates, a reverand for mayor, and as his associates Solomon, a lawyer and Beardsley, a labor faker. Today, 6,000 textile workers in New Jersey mills have had their wages cut. Look into the platform of either the republican, democratic or socialist parties and see if you can find any mention of wage reduction.

Comrade Gitlow, in speaking, said that in this country labor does not think for itself, but follows either the republican or democratic parties. Any worker interested in his own interests should fight to do away with the exploitation, unemployment and all the ills of the present system of society. It is necessary for the working class to think and act as one unit.

The Communists in the United States come out with the slogan of a labor party, amalgamation of the unions, recognition of Soviet Russia and for the end of the capitalist system and for the victory of the working class.

All workers should support the Workers Party in its fight for a labor party.

The meeting was also addressed by Shachno Epstein, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Julius Codkind, J. O. Bentall and Rebecca Grecht.

Before the meeting opened, four large open air meetings were held in the neighborhood of the hall to acquaint the workers with the fact that the ratification meeting was going to be held.

I. R. A, FAVORS EXCHANGE OF POLITICALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—Replying to the letter of the German workers' delegation to the Soviet government concerning the exchange of political prisoners with the capitalist states the International Red Aid has sent the delegation an explanation from which the folllowing is extracted:

"We warmly greet your letter to the German trade unions and to the German social-democracy upon the proposal to move the German government to release the political prisoners. The International Red Aid has also sent a letter on the matter to the Soviet government asking if the latter is prepared to agree to an exchange of prisoners upon the basis of the letter of the International Red Aid to the Second International. The International Red Aid repeats its willingness to findertake measures with the Soviet government for the exchange of political prisoners upon the basis proposed by you.

"At the same time the International Red Aid declares its willingness to act as a mutual information center upon the situation of the political prisoners and to undertake a mutual assistance for the political prisoners."

Roumanian Envoy Fired At.

SOFIA, Oct. 14.— The Roumanian ambassador to Bulgaria and his wife, were fired at this afternoon while riding in the capital by men using automatics. Those who fired the shots could not be found.

EXPERIMENTS IN PHILIPPINES WILL MAKE NATIVES SLAVES OF A GIGANTIC RUBBER INDUSTRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 14.—Great Britain is to be seriously challenged in the world monopoly of rubber that she enjoys at present, if reports of experts on the potentialities of the Philippine Islands prove well-founded.

In the early years of the use of the automobile and the consequent rising demand for rubber for tires, shrewd British capitalists began stealthily to acquire control of the sources of this commodity, until recently that nation has been in a position to place such heavy duties upon her rubber industry, that it goes a long way toward paying interest on her great war debt.

American capital was so busy producing automobiles for the world market that it overlooked the vast fortunes to be made in the auxiliaries of motor cars.

Forces to Produce Rubber.

Now that the British monopoly on rubber has forced the price so high as to be almost prohibitive, it threatens the whole auto industry. Hence a mad scramble for new sources of raw material.

Experiments in the Philippines prove that rubber trees can be raised here equally as well as they grow in the tropics. The notion that rubber can be grown only within a radius of ten degrees of the equator is now exploded as a myth.

Supply of Cheap Labor.

A survey recently conducted not only proves that rubber can be raised on the Mindanao and Palawan islands, but that the cost per acre to bring the trees to full bearing age—seven years—is but $90 as compared with $400 on the plantations in Samatra, South America.

In addition to this advantage for capitalist investors, there is an inexhaustable supply of potential wage slaves and coolies that can be driven onto the plantations. It costs but $5 to transport a native workman from the island of Cebu to Mindano, and there are more than one million of them available.

The United States at present consumes 400,000 tons of rubber per year. This could be supplied by the product of 2,000,000 acres, less than one-third of the public domain in one province alone.

Thus the competition between the imperialist nations drives them to draw into the industrial hells of capitalism ever larger numbers of the colonial peoples already in political bondage to the great powers.

Moscow Chinese Hold Great Mass Meeting to Aid Canton Govt.

MOSCOW, Sept. 9.—(By Mail.)—A big public meeting in which many thousand Chinese participated took place hee on Sept. 6. Mr. Wang Leng summarized in his speech the latest events in China saying that English imperialists are endevoring to annihilate the Canton government by organizing assassination of its prominent leaders, and also by giving to Chang-Tso-Lin money in order to arm Chinese counter-revolutionists.

Beware British Prapaganda.

Referring to tactics of imperialists who are fighting against the revolutionary movement, Mr. Wang Leng said that furious campaigns of the English press against the U.S.S.R. tries to represent this movement as a product of "Soviet intrigues" and thus justify reprisals against Chinese revolutionists and thereby conceal the truth from the workers of Europe and America, whom they would like to leave totally ignorant of the tremendous wave of the nationalist movement in China.

Must Support Canton.

In conclusion, Mr. Wang Leng emphaized the necessity for Chinese revolutionists to rally together and and make stronger efforts, because the defeat of the Canton government would be a most serious blow to the movement.

After Mr. Wang Leng spoke Mr. Brown, representative of the British Communist Party, who pointed out out that the struggle of oppressed China excites lively response not only in Eastern countries but also amongst the European proletariat including the English.

All speches were met with enthusiastic applause from the audience. The resolution was carried unanimously expressing protest against attempts of English imperialism to strangle the revolutionary movement in China, and calling upon the Chinese masses to take the only right way of a decisive struggle under the Kuomintang banner and in alliance with the U. S. S. R. against the imperialistic powers.

Your Union Meeting

Third Thursday, Oct. 15, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
594	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3701 E. 92nd St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Workers, 1214 N Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W.
12	Leather Wokers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St. Van Buren St.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
2	Piano and Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Washington.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria Sts.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Protect Ancient Monuments.

MOSCOW, Oct. 14—News came from Novogorod and Pskov that the ancient frescoes of the old churches dating back to the 14th and 15th centuries were in danger of demolition from dampness. A commitee was immediately appointed by the Academy of History of Material Culture to devise methods of preserving the ancient relics.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHICAGO BANK CLERKS' OFFICIALS WARY OF GREEN

Afraid Charter May Be Revoked

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Repudiation of sponsorship for the radical resolutions introduced at the American Federation of Labor convention by their delegate and president was the principal action of the Chicago Bank Employes' Association executive board as soon as it could take action on the matter. The union is directly chartered by the A. F. of L. executive council and both its property and its existence are imperiled if it runs counter to federation policy.

Pres. Joe Shafir of the union (which is Federal Local 17,709) is one of the senior clerks at the Amalgamated Trust & Savings, Chicago's labor bank. He is a known red, his membership in the Workers Party being no secret. He was sent to introduce two resolutions on unionizing bank clerks, both of which passed the convention.

But he then stood responsible for a sheaf of resolutions embodying the radical political and industrial program of the left wing, including hostility to labor banking that is not of a truly co-operative character.

The union board, when it learned of Shafir's action thru the press, wired Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. that he was not under instructions to introduce the additional resolutions and that the union repudiated them. This action is expected to save the union charter tho it may not avert action by the A. F. of L. executive council to throw out known Communists from its ranks.

Austrian Delegation of Working Youth Is Impressed by Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 14—The Austrian delegation of working youth returned to Moscow after visiting Kharkov, Baku and Tiflis. They declared that they had receivedverygoodimpressions concerning the general economic and cultural progress in the Soviet republics, particularly with regard to the youth movement, the care of the youth and popular enlightment.

The delegates declared themselves prepared to inform the Austrian working youth in detail upon the real situation in the Soviet Union. Several members of the delegation have declared their intention of leaving the ranks of the social-democratic working youth organization and going over to the Young Communist League.

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118 S. Clark
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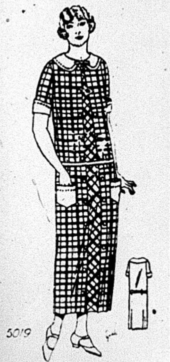
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commissary and Bakery:
1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2543

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

LADIES' HOUSE DRESS

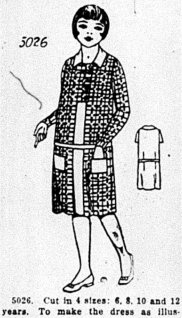


5019. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 2 and 44 inches bust measure. If nade as illustrated it requires 5½ ards of 27 inch plaid gingham, and ¾ yard linen or percale for pockets, ollar and cuff facings. The width at he foot is 1½ yard, with plaits ex ended. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our p-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ook of Fashions, showing color plates nd containing 500 designs of ladies', nisses', and children's patterns, a con ise and comprehensive article on dress naking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple titches), all valuable hints to the home ressmaker.

GIRLS' DRESS



5026. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the dress as illustrated for a 10 year size, with long sleeves will require 2½ yards of plaid or checked material and ⅜ yard of plain 36 inches wide. With short sleeves 2¼ yards of the plaid material will be required. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed."

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

HEAR! J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
Editor of the DAILY WORKER
With First Hand Reports on the Decisions
of the Official Body of American Labor—
Speak on
"THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION
AND
THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"
AT

NEW YORK
FRIDAY, OCT. 16
MANHATTAN LYCEUM,
66 East 4th Street

PITTSBURGH
SATURDAY, OCT. 17
LABOR LYCEUM,
35 Miller Street

CLEVELAND
SUNDAY, OCT. 18
INSURANCE EXCHANGE,
Hall, 41th and Walnut Street

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Gagging Central Labor Councils

The American Federation of Labor convention, whose delegates holding the real power are officials of national and international unions, and who hate the remnants of rank and file expression provided by the city central labor bodies like poison, took another crack at the membership when they authorized the executive council of the A. F. of L. to take over the property of central bodies whose charters have been revoked.

This is a move against the left wing activities of a number of central bodies which, because of their closer relations with the union membership, are more responsive to its wishes. It is axiomatic that what steps have been taken towards building a militant labor movement and arousing political consciousness among the organized workers have been taken by central labor councils. This has been followed by the threat to revoke their charters and after some difficulty they have been whipped into line.

The proposal to confiscate their properties (many central labor bodies own labor temples, office furniture, libraries, etc.) is designed to strengthen the hands of the conservative elements and give them additional argument against insurgent action.

The decision itself is proof of the fear of A. F. of L. officialdom of the growing left wing movement. A few years ago this issue could not have been raised because the only difficulty the executive council had with central councils was that they occasionally took the wrong side in jurisdictional disputes and had their charters revoked. But these incidents were only family squabbles without any difference in political policy.

Today the revolt of central bodies always centers around some issue like support of a labor party, amalgamation, sympathy for Soviet Russia, the presence of Communists as delegates from local unions—all of which are fundamental questions for the American labor movement and which indicate an entirely new trend of thought and action in the ranks of organized labor.

This is the real important thing in connection with the latest attempt of the A. F. of L. officialdom to hamstring and gag the union membership.

No Agreement at Locarno

The line of division at Locarno becomes clearer as the prophets of an early settlement are forced to explain in more detail the cause of the continual delay in reaching an agreement.

Germany is willing to sign the security pact as it affects the French and German frontiers provided no reference in it is made to her eastern boundaries. The capitalist press which has been devoting columns of space to the more or less minor differences over the Rhineland territory and trying to conceal the nub of the whole question—guarantees for the states on the Russian border, Poland in particular—is unable any longer to pervert the truth with platitudes.

Germany has so far refused to agree to a united front against the Soviet Union that would be implied in the signing of a document recognizing the present eastern frontiers and unless the allied imperialists can get her consent to this, the whole scheme for confronting Soviet Russia with a steel wall, which was to have been consummated at Locarno, falls to pieces.

In the meantime, both Germany and Poland seem to have been driven much closer to Soviet Russia, as evidenced by the new treaties recently signed by them.

Our impression is that the allied governments are now engaged in a last minute effort to save their faces and bring home from Locarno some kind of an agreement that can be hailed as a victory for their diplomats. Unless the German government representatives make a right about face and Poland is whipped into line or bribed by a huge loan from Wall Street, the Locarno conference will have failed of its object—to close the gap between the counter-revolutionary forces of western Europe made by the refusal of Germany to allow allied troops to march across her territory for a joint offensive with Poland against the Soviet Union.

Gold Movements and the Working Class

The new movement of gold from London to New York is further corroboration of what we have been saying of the continual decline of British industry.

British imports increased last month more than $30,000,000 over the preceding fiscal month, while her exports decreased $1,515,000 making a net increase in the adverse trade balance of $31,515,000 for the month.

The exports of heavy industry (iron and steel and kindred products) decreased $1,110,925 cmopared with the same month last year, and the textile exports dropped $922,355. Coal exports declined $10,391,000 compared with last September.

For the first six months of 1925 British imports increased over the same period last year by $281,032,985. During the same six months exports declined by $50,190,275.

These figures are conclusive proof that British industry no longer dominates the world markets. Even in her own colonies serious inroads are being made by the products of native industry and American firms.

Britain is no longer paying her obligations in commodities—she has to pay in gold.

Shattered British industry is not an attractive investment even for "patriotic" Britons and liquid capital will continue to leave Great Britain for the United States where the surplus of gold is causing the financiers to sit up nights devising schemes to prevent a wild inflation.

Foreign loans with their accompanying military adventures and increase in armaments, militarization of the American working class, are fruits of U. S. financial supremacy.

There is a world of tragedy for the working class in the following paragraph culled from a capitalist news service dispatch under a Panama date line:

> **With the arrival of the troops yesterday afternoon virtually all disorders ceas[illegible] altho a crowd returning from the funeral of a striker who was killed by Panama police Saturday attempted to hold a meeting. They were easily dispersed by the American soldiers.**

Wall Street rules in Panama.

What Saklatvala Symbolizes - *By William F. Dunn*

ARTICLE V.

WHILE MacDonald was doing the dirty work for English imperialism in Bulgaria noted in the conclusion of the last article, the tories were preparing quietly but effectively to discredit the Soviet Union among the British working class. It was in the name of social-pacifism, "Peace on earth, good will to men," that MacDonald carried on the plot with the bloody Zankov government against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

It was in the name of social-pacifism again that MacDonald denounced that masterpiece of capitalist trickery, the forged Zinoviev letter, "as a Bolshevik conspiracy" against the British working class, which was starving to death quietly. Just as the tories had calculated, the labor party lost the election and, having eased the empire thru a severe international crisis, MacDonald was set aside to await a period when his services would be required again.

The world knows now that the Zinoviev letter was forged, the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia satisfied itself that this was the case, but MacDonald to this day has said not one word to indicate that he knows it the case. In other words, he prefers to aid the British foreign office by his silence than to aid the workers' and peasants' government of Russia by telling the truth.

Saklatvala fought thru the labor party campaign in which the forged Zinoviev letter was an issue and he would have had some interesting things to say about it. No such first-hand testimony is wanted by either the British or American imperial governments.

MEANWHILE, the tory British government is getting ready for outright suppression of the working class. A dispatch to the New York Times of October 5, says in part under a London date line:

> **How a newspaper spoiled the game of the crown law officers in dealing with the "Reds," was revealed today by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the home secretary, in a speech at Liverpool.**
>
> **The utterances of Saklatvala and Tom Mann had been brot to his attention and he discussed them with the attorney general and public prosecutor. They decided that as the speakers were getting more violent each day, it would be better to wait a week or two till they had completed their series of speeches already announced. Then a certain newspaper published their plan and, said Sir William, "from that moment neither Mann nor Saklatvala opened his mouth in public."**

Tom Mann and Saklatvala are Communists and it may be argued that such secret preparations apply only to acknowledged revolutionists. The MacDonald argument runs something along this line when he blames the Communists for the government's suppressive measures. But Sir William Joynson-Hicks knocks this socialist-pacifist argument for a row of Japanese ash cans. The dispatch continues:

> **Then the speaker took up a defense of blessings he bestowed on a society known as an organization for the maintenance of supplies. This society, with Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the late ambassador to Paris, as president, and on the executive such men as Lord Jellicoe and Sir Francis Lloyd, the general commanding London during the war, has been formed to draw up lists of men ready to maintain public supplies and necessaries in case of such an emergency as a general strike. Sir William, writing to a correspondent who consulted him about it had stated that the government considered it its duty to maintain supplies at such a crisis and had made plans long since to do so, but could see no harm in such a private organization and would be glad to use its services.**

IT must be remembered that this open announcement of the recruiting and endorsement of extra-legal anti-working class forces was made in Liverpool where a few days before 3,000 British fascisti had been sworn in by the chief constable of the city and the statement made publicly that this force would act in strikes and other emergencies "as a separate force under their own officers."

The British capitalist press is not a unit in support of this assault on the fabric of bourgeois democracy which had so successfully fooled the workers up to a short time ago. The London Daily News comments as follows on the strike breaking scheme of the home secretary:

> **We cannot conceive any enterprise likelier to provoke a breach of the peace or to incite the rapid development of class war. If a Liverpool watch committee enrolls the fascisti as police what is to prevent a labor watch committee from enrolling volunteers to form a labor defense corps, which labor politicians of advanced views regard as the only possible answer to self-constituted strike breaking organizations?**
>
> **The Ulster volunteers created the Sinn Fein volunteers and the Sinn Fein volunteers produced the Irish revolution and dragged the name of Britain in the dust.**

BUT the preparations for a mass murder of striking workers go forward merrily. The Liverpool conference of the labor party under the leadership of the MacDonaldites failed to take a militant stand against the legalization of British fascism altho the labor press declared it to be a paramount issue.

The Sunday Worker for September 27, makes the following detailed exposure of the government's plans:

> **It means that scabbing and blacklegging are to be publicly elevated to the dignity of a patriotic duty; that any sort of trade unionism, or labor politics, that moves an inch beyond lickspittle subservience to the boss is to be officially regarded and (with or without the constitution) treated as a crime. That any sort of savagery, brutality, and impudent insult from any and every sort of hooligan will be applauded as "patriotism" and "loyalty" provided it be directed against the best and bravest in the labor movement.**
>
> **Maintenance of Famine.**
>
> **It is called "The Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies"—"O. M. S. for short."**
>
> **While its nominal function is to maintain under government control essential public services of food, heat, light, transport, and sanitation in the event of a general strike, its real function is evident from the very qualification introduced.**
>
> **It is to crush every workers' struggle that promises to reach success, and while filling the bellies of the bosses secure permanent famine and misery for the working mass.**
>
> **A Military Force.**
>
> **It will be a force raised, recruited, and equipped to use force.**
>
> **Its "Class A" (there are fiv classes) is to be recruited from me of military age, with military experience. It will be commanded b military men, and in addition to u specified duties, this class will fun tion to "protect men willing t work."**
>
> **"It is intended at present to r cruit up to 30,000 of this class i London alone."**
>
> **Mussolini Out-Scabbed.**
>
> **Other classes will run train trams, power stations, gas work road vehicles, and messages. W men are to be roped in for cleric duties.**
>
> **Flying squads of well-disciplined men will be organized to "take on duty at places where rough fighting is to be expected."**
>
> **Its council (impudently describe as non-political) consists of men o title, rank, and wealth, who not onl never have, but are never likely t have, the smallest grain of sym pathy for labor rightly struggling t be free.**
>
> **And the whole scheme we ar told "has the approval of the government."**

SAKLATVALA, symbolizing both t British working class as a who and its advance guard, the Commu ist Party of Great Britain cannot permitted to expose with facts, f ures and fiery eloquence such star ing evidences of the desperation the British rulers before Americ audiences of workers, citizens of "friendly power."

Baldwin, Joynson-Hicks, Kello and Coolidge unite against Saklatva and all he stands for.

(To be continued.)

The Working Class as the Leader of the Chinese Struggle for Freedom

By TANG SHIN SHE.

WHO will have the leadership in the event of a Chinese national revolution? This question has played a great role ever since the commencement of the present struggle for freedom, just as this was the case in Russia before October 1905. It was only possible to raise this question because up to now in China the class antagonisms had not made themselves very much apparent. A national revolution always bears a bourgeois character; but in the midst of present-day world capitalism, which has already developed to its highest stage, to imperialism, the young Chinese bourgeoisie cannot achieve merely a national revolution. It has been said on the other hand that the national revolution is not the affair of the working class, and that the latter, owing to the fact of its weakness, would be unable to undertake the leadership.

The United Front.

The Chinese Communists have declared right from the outset, that the working class must take part in the national revolution, because national liberation from the domination of foreign imperialism must precede the emancipation of the proletariat. Even if the working class is weak, it can nevertheless, in relation to the Chinese bourgeoisie, be regarded as a considerable force. Hence, only the working class in China can take over the leadership of the national revolution. How right the Communists were in their view has been proved by the recent events of China.

IT is necessary to call to mind the reasons for the outbreak of the present struggle for freedom. Already in February of this year there commenced in Shanghai the strike of the textile workers against the foreign imperialists, and which was followed in April by the strike in Tsingtao. On the 15th of May the Japanese carried out a blood bath among the Chinese working class in Shanghai, and on the 23rd of May the Chinese feudal military leaders, at the command of the Japanese, did the same thing in Tsingtao. This was followed by the shooting down of Chinese on the part of the English in Shanghai on the 30th of May. It is therefore clear that the present struggles for freedom were commenced, and will be continued, by the working class. The bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie have been compelled to fight under the flag of national revolution, for the emancipation of the Chinese people from foreign rule.

Workers Leadership.

But every day the counter-revolutionary character of the Chinese bourgeoisie becomes more and more apparent. They declared at first that the area of struggle must be limited to Shanghai, and that there also the fight should only be directed against the English police in the foreign quarter of the town. The workers, however, extended the strikes so that today the movement already extends right through the lower Yang-tze valley from Shanghai to the upper Yang-tze at Sz-chuen, through the Hoang-Ho up to Honan, and through the Che-kiang district to Canton and Hongkong. Meanwhile the bourgeois have again opened their shops and offices in Shanghai, which amounts to a sabotage of the struggle for freedom. The working class, driven by necessity, agreed to the re-opening of the shops and offices, but on condition that the English and Japanese were boycotted. Thereupon the bourgeois came forward with the argument that English trade in China only amounts altogether to 1 per cent, and that the Chinese merchants, by boycotting the English, would do more damage to themselves than to the latter. As a matter of fact the boycott can only be carried out under the control of the workers and by the strike of the seamen and transport workers.

NOW the bourgeoisie is quite openly appealing for support to the tools of the imperialists, the Chinese military rulers. Chang Tso-Lin in particular is fulfilling with the greatest care these instructions to suppress the strikes and dissolve the fighting organization. At the end of July he caused numerous fighting groups to be dissolved in Shanghai and Tientsin, and in Mukden even the group of the Kuomintang.

The imperialists in China are making use of every means in order to crush the struggle for freedom. Although they all stand in one united front against the Chinese, they are attempting, one in this way and another in that, to suppress the movement for freedom. The English are proceeding with the most brutal means, whilst the Japanese, who were the main originators of the unrest, are attempting to cast all blame from themselves and to win the sympathies of the Chinese.

The Chinese bourgeoisie, the tool of the imperialists, at the instigation of the Japanese, is only opposing the English. The workers called a meeting for the 30th June in Peking in which a resolution was adopted condemning the action of the bourgeoisie. The workers are demanding a fight against the English and Japanese imperialists, and not against one party only. Thereupon, on the 18th of July, the bourgeois convened a meeting in Pekin, which again opposed the demands of the workers and only proposed the boycott of the English. The result of this was a collision, regarding which the bourgeois papers naturally reported that the people with the red flags were the cause of the disorders.

Communists' Program.

ON the same day the Communists issued the slogan: "Fight against the tool of the Japanese and against the betrayer of the people, Chang Tso-Lin," and put forward the following demands:

1. Abolition of the unequal treaties.
2. Disarming of the military rulers who do not wish to fight against the imperialists.
3. Guarantee of freedom of speech and press, and right of combination.
4. Abolition of the unequal treatment of women in the jurisdictional, political and economic sphere.
5. Abolition of the Likien system and other taxes.
6. Fixing of a maximum amount of landed property which can be held; any landowner possessing more than this quantity must give the same to the poor peasants and small holders; establishment of a maximum rent for land; abolition of the present custom of paying taxes on land several years in advance.
7. Unrestricted freedom for trade unions, right of strike for the workers; establishment of a minimum wage according to prices of food; legislation for the protection of labor.
8. The right of the workers and peasants to possess arms for their own defense.
9. Deposit of a definite sum in a bank for educational purposes.
10. Convocation of a real national assembly.

THESE demands represent the new fighting program of the Communists for the national revolution. The last horrible blood bath which took place on the 12th of August, in Tientsin was the first onslaught on the part of Chang Tso-Lin and his crew in the struggle against the Chinese proletariat. The workers in Tientsin have again turned against the Japanese and against Chang Tso-Lin. The answer was the blood bath. Tientsin is known to be the headquarters of Chang Tso-Lin in inner Shanghai-Kwan. When Chang Tso-Lin left Tientsin on 20th of July, he did mainly as a result of the slogans sued by the Communists on the 18 of July. The dissolution of the fig ing organizations in the different d tricts of China and the prohibitio of the Kuomintang in Mukden me tioned above—all this took place aft the 18th of July. Shanghai, Tients and Tsingtao are the most importa industrial centers in China. In Shan hai there are Chinese, Japanese a English textile factories. In Tsin tao they are mainly in the hands the Japanese, and in Tientsin the factories are, for the greater pa owned jointly by Japanese and Chi ese. As regards the Chinese proprie ors, the only difference is that t Chinese factories in Shanghai a mostly in the hands of the bourgeois while those in Tientsin are in t hands of the military rulers. In mo cases the textile factories in Tients belong to members of the party that military ruler who exercises t greatest power in the locality. Prev ously they belonged, for the great part to the Chili people (the party Wu-Pei Fu), today to the Aufuis (Tuan She Sui party) and Chang Ts Lin. The factories of Tientsin ar therefore, to be regarded not only economic factors, but also as politic and personal-political factors. Henc the oppression of the workers is pa ticularly brutal. In Tientsin the are, in all, nine textile compani with 400,000 spindles and 20,0 workers.

The facts given above enable us judge for ourselves in whose hand lies the leadership of the national r volution. Not only can the bourgeois not take over the leadership itse but it is already counter-revolutio ary; it is the faithful henchman the imperialists. Today only the pe ty bourgeois and the peasantry a the students who have sprung fro the peasantry can take part in th fight, and then only as the auxilia forces of the workers.

Bulgarian Butchery Still Rages

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following appeal has been issued by the Communist Party of Bulgaria to the workers of the entire world and reveals a continuation of the bloody reign of terror inaugurated by the Zankov government. It gives the lie to the press reports that the Bulgarian fascist government commuted the sentences of those doomed to die and is in reality murdering thousands of workers in the prisons.

• • •

WE are warning the world proletariat, peasants and public opinion that at this moment plans are being perfected by the military league, fascist bands and the Zankov government for new mass murders of the workers and peasants in Bulgaria. Death lists are made and hellish plans devised for carrying them into effect.

The regular prison crews are replaced by cut-throats. On September 25, 1925, in Varna, three men sentenced to death whose sentences had been "officially" commuted were murdered in prison by the fascist sentries placed there for that purpose.

We appeal to the world proletariat, to all intelligent and conscious workers to come to our aid and with quick action against the hangman and butcher Zankov, to prevent this new mass bloodshed. The murders have not stopped for a single day.

THIS appeal comes to confirm the danger which is based upon the following facts:

Telegrams from Sofia to foreign newspapers gave great publicity all over the world regarding the commutation of sentences of death to life imprisonment of hundreds sentenced by court martial. It was evident that this was done only to pacify public opinion abroad. The announced revocation of death sentences was merely intended to pacify the growing demand from the civilized world that public hangings of the victims of the white terror cease.

When the ttwo-year history of violence of the Zankov government is considered, it is no surprise that under the veil of magnanimity the revocation of the death sentences would be meaningless and they would continue under other forms and the victims, who could not defend their murders would be recorded as having committed suicide, attempted to escape, etc. The Varna case proves that this diabolical conspiracy is already being carried into effect.

THE recent threats of Zankov in the national assembly indicate that it is not a matter of murdering only those previously sentenced who have had their sentences revoked, but that there impends a general extermination of all those who dare oppose or have in the past opposed the Zankov regime and who had not already passed under the butcher's knife in the massacres of September, 1923; September, 1924 and April, 1925. The communication from Sofia that new lists are being prepared is evidence that the threat of Zankov—"Terrible bloodshed will agai ncome to the suffering Bulgarian land"—were not for a distant future, but for the present. That is the reason for the hasty adjournment of the session. It was necessary to give the rulers time to "work." General Russev not long ago declared that he has received "authentic reports" about the peasants and Communists who are again "hatching something," and soon too, so the government should take measures. It is well-known that such pronouncements by Gen. Russev always heralds new butcheries by the government.

THE democratic leader, Liapchev, by his conduct also heralds the coming slaughter. Only recently in his paper Preporetz, he suggested a change in the cabinet. It is an open secret that he hoped to come to power after the fall of aZnkv. But he now proposes to postpone the change in the cabinet for a few months until "necessary work" is done, this necessary work being the "cleansing" of Bulgaria from Comunists and revolutionary peasants.

This position of Liapchev is sustained with demonstrative support of Zankov at official and unofficial meetings. This delay means new murders, with the consent and active assistance of the democratic leader.

It is our duty to give broad publicity to the preparation of this new blody crime and to urge the parties, trade unions, co-operative societies, leagues for human rights, and other bdies f wrkers and humanitarian people to take action by means of the press, mass meetings and protests to the Bulgarian and other governments and to arrange demonstrations in front of Bulgarian legations in order to prevent this new bloodshed intended by the Bulgarian fascist government.

By all means and with inexhaustible energy we must strive to bring about such decisive actions because every lost moment brings death to hundreds an dthousands of victims of this unexampled terror.

Providence Toilers Hold Benefit Affair for Chinese Relie

PROVIDENCE R. I., Oct. 14.—T Russian Branch of the Workers Pa and the women's progressive organ ation of Providence, R. I. recently h a benefit affair for the Chinese stri relief. As a result they have sent the International Workers Aid, 15 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., the su of $38.45.

If you want to thoroughly u derstand Communism—study Send for a catalogue of all Co munist literature.

International Labor Defense Ball

The New York section of the International Labor Defense is arranging a grand costume ball on Saturday, October 17, at the Lyceum, 86th St. and Third Ave., in order to riase funds for defense.

The need of funds for the defense of the class war prisoners is growing daily.

The International Labor Defense protects all victims of the class struggle, who are sent to the capitalist prisons. The organization has a large number of cases on hand—the number is still growing.

Hence, in addition to enjoying one of the finest balls that have ever been arranged—and there will be dancing and refreshments—every comrade will be doing a great service to the working class movement.

For further information apply to the secretary of the International Labor Defense, New York Section, Rose Baron, 799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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HORTHY'S HANGMEN ERECT NEW GALLOWS

LEFT WING IN ACTION GETS GREEN'S GOAT

Amalgamation Resolution Worries Fakers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

STEEPLECHASE PIER, Atlantic ity, N. J., Oct. 15—"Amalgamate the nions," was the challenge that was hrown into the convention of the A. . of L. here, when the resolutions ommittee brot up the declaration on malgamation, introduced by Delegate ames V. Fitzsimmons, member of the Moulders' Union, sent here by the anton, Ohio, Central Labor Union.

President Green was very much annoyed that anyone should dare speak or the resolution after the committee had urged non-concurrence. His exasperation grew when he saw not nly Delegate Fitzsimmons on the loor ready to put up a fight for his esolution, but also Delegate Frank Basky, of the Stone Cutters' Union eady to support him.

Vote For Scab Hotels.

The amalgamation resolution came efore the convention after a lengthy iscussion on scab hotels frequented y A. F. of L. conventions, especially the Strand Hotel here, non-union rom cellar to roof, that not only ouses the A. F. of L. headquarters nd many delegates, but was also the cene of the gathering of the union abel department meeting that wants 100,000.00 to carry on a union label ampaign.

The convention voted against an mendment offered by the delegates f the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' nion, that urged that the convention ity be changed hereafter by the executive council if it is unable to offer union conditions.

The report of the committee, offering to do better next time, as all A. F. of L. conventions promise was dopted, with the building trades workers incensed because they thot he hotel workers had not sufficiently tressed union conditions in construction of hotels as well as the unionizing of the kitchen and dining room help after the hotel was put into operation.

A Necessity—Not a Theory.

Delegate Basky referred to this petty bickering and craft divisions as he opened his plea for amalgamation.

"Delegate Woll says that the committee is not interested in theories," said Basky. "Amalgamation is not a theory alone. It is a necessity. We have had debates here arising out of jurisdictional disputes that are leading to destruction. What are you going to do about it?

"We are breaking down organizations and throwing out organizations," he declared in referring to the fight Tuesday between the Teamsters' Union and the railway clerks. "That condition is a challenge to all you delegates. How are you going to meet it?

"Amalgamation provides for the organization of the workers in conformity with the development of evolution in industry."

Well, Then; Go Ahead!

Basky cited the repeated declarations in the convention that there has been a revolution in industry, that the nation is entering upon a super-power age, quoting especially from the speech of Elizabeth Christman, of the Women's Trade Union League, that the times demanded new forms of organization.

"If you have the courage to carry these declarations into action, if you believe in solidarity, then you will support this resolution," declared Basky.

Delegate Fitzsimmons, supporting his resolution, told of the disasters in various strikes, due to the division of the workers in many craft unions, with their craft prejudices and jealousies. He referred especially to the

(Continued on page 2)

GERMAN ANTHRACITE UNDERBIDS WELSH IN BREAKING U. S. STRIKE

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 15—The Wall Street Journal reports several cargoes of Welsh anthracite are to arrive in America shortly, while dealers in New York are negotiating with J. P. Routh and company, representatives of German anthracite. Costs of German coal are said to be a little lower than Welsh coal and to be about the same as Pennsylvania anthracite. No foreign coal has been distributed yet, but some has just arrved.

THE CONQUEST OF PANAMA BY MARINES

Now Section of "Our Empire"

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y.
All-America Anti-Imperialist League
ARTICLE II.

"The name of 'Panama,' which is associated with the most notorious financial scandal of the nineteenth century, is associated also with one of the most formidable scandals of American diplomacy."—Carlos Pereyra, in "El Mito de Monroe."

How American troops happen to be so much at home in Panaman territory was explained in the first article of this series, printed in yesterday's DAILY WORKER. I pointed out there that U. S. control is not limited to the Canal Zone, as popularly supposed and officially propagated, but includes a protectorate over the entire so-called republic of Panama, definitely established by the written constitution of the "republic." Panama is thus an integral part of the American empire.

New light is now thrown on what Professor Pereyra, member of the Hague permanent court of arbitration, calls "the most formidable scandal of American diplomacy"—that is, the steal of Panama from Colombia, in 1903. Scandal has long been connected with the action of the United States government in this episode, but few have realized how great the scandal was. Rough-riding Teddy Roosevelt did more than simply foment a revolution in order to be able to lease a strip of land six miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama and construct a canal; he carried on a war of colonial aggression against the republic of Columbio, tore away 33,800 square miles of her territory, baptised it as the "republic of Panama" and then leased the Canal Zone from himself to cover up the nature of the proceeding.

Canal Central Factor

Of course the proposed canal was the central factor in the affair. Congress authorized the president to proceed to construct a canal at Panama, provided he could secure a clear title to the property of the French company which had previously obtained the franchise. The French company was able to give a satisfactory title; the company was virtually bankrupt and was eager to boost its stock by a deal with the United States. But Panama was a province of Colombia, and the Colombian senate unanimously rejected Roosevelt's terms for the lease of the Canal Zone. Whereupon Roosevelt, after consultation with the French company, decided upon a revolution.

Proclaim Independent—Marines Land

On November 3, 1903, Panama "proclaimed its independence from Colombia," and American marines were immediately landed on the isthmus with instructions from the president to

(Continued on Page 2)

50,000 ORGANIZED WORKERS SUPPORT WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The conference for a united labor ticket called by the Workers (Communist) Party on Sunday, Oct. 11, at Manhattan Lyceum, met with an excellent response from the organized workers in New York. The socialist party and the socialist labor party have again proven by their absence, that they thoroly disregard the fundamental need for unity on the

(Continued on page 5)

RAID BRITISH COMMUNISTS; ARREST SIX

Capitalists Begin Attack on Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—After a campaign in the capitalist press to raise a "red scare", the British government last night, with Scotland Yard assisting Home Secretary Sir William Joynson-Hicks, England's chief "red baiter", raided the offices of the British Communist Party and the National Minority Movement of the left wing labor unionists, arrested six officials of these movements and seized all literature and files.

Those arrested include Ross Campbell, editor of the Workers' Weekly, Albert Inkpin, secretary of the Communist Party, W. R. Cant, William Gallagher, T. W. Wintring, and Hary Pollitt, the latter a prominent leader of the National Minority Movement and a member of the Boilermakers' Union.

First Step To Cut Wages

The raids indicate a further step of British capitalists to prepare to defeat the working class when the mine owners again try to reduce wages next May.

Harry Pollitt, in explaining the position of the Communist Party says in a recent issue of the Sunday Worker

Preparation For Next May

"The period between now and next May is looked upon as a preparatory one in which the capitalists are preparing the greatest attack upon the wages and conditions of the whole working class that this country has yet known.

"It was in this situation that the Communist Party issued the call to the whole labor movement that it should also prepare for next May, and that one of the first measures to be taken was to commence a campaign among the forces, not for armed insurrection, but to insure that our comrades in the forces should thoroughly understand the difficulties and struggles of their comrades in the factories and the unemployed, so that in the event of big strikes and lockouts, the workers in the forces will refuse to be used as scabs or refuse to shoot upon their industrial comrades if the situation provokes such a necessity.

"The question before us, then, is not should the workers arm, but shall we educate the workers who have already got arms, so that they will realize they are part of the working class, and are prepared to act accordingly.

"If the workers attempt to resist the coming attack of the capitalists, it is impossible for the capitalists to accept such a situation without resorting to every weapon they possess to defeat the workers. In the last analysis they depend upon the obedience of the mass of armed forces. The mass of the forces are workers, drawn from our class.

"We must remember our class is engaged in a life and death struggle. We must have not only the unity of the workers in industry, but unity of the workers in the forces as well. If our movement neglects this, we shall pay very dearly for it during the next two or three years."

These are the sort of arguments which have stirred the British capitalist government to attempt to suppress the Communist Party before the crisis comes between labor and capital next May.

May Expel Saklatvala

An English financial writer who keeps Wall Street informed of British affairs, recently wrote that an attempt will be made to expel Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament, from parliament for sedition, under the precedent established by the expulsion of Wilkes in 1869.

An indication of the close co-operation between the recently engaged fascist O. M. S. and the suppressive forces of government, is the boast of capitalist spokesmen that the O. M. S. is quartered at St. Stephen's House, close by the quarters of Scotland Yard. The O. M. S. is headed by a dozen big capitalists, many bearing titles from the crown.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Harry Pollitt

Official of Boilermakers' Union and British Communist leader jailed in a raid by British secret service.

MUTINY ACT OF 1797 BASE OF BRITISH RAIDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is learned that the government has warrants for twenty more Communists including the six arrested last night, all based on the ancient mutiny act of the British crown in 1797.

Under this act the six arrested last night were charged in the Bow Street court this morning with "inciting his majesty the king's soldiers and sailors to sedition."

The mutiny act was that under which the leaders of the Thames mutiny of the British fleet were hung at the yardarm, after having for many weeks held control of the Thames with all ships flying the red flag and demanding better conditions for the sailors. That movement was led by Richard Parker.

STEEL WORKERS OF PITTSBURGH TO HEAR ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15.—The small group of left wingers who managed to break into the hand-picked congregation of the great "leaders" of American labor at the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City carried on a splendid fight for the recognition of working class Russia, the amalgamation of the unions according to industry, the organizing of the unorganized, the admission of Negro workers into the unions on an equal basis with the white workers, the condemnation of the B. & O. class collaboration plan and their insistence upon other measures to make the unions better organized and more powerful units to combat the capitalist class. The "fat boys" hated the Communists, who were the leaders in the fight to make the unions in America real fighting units.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER will speak to the workers of Pittsburgh at a meeting arranged by the Trade Union Educational League at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Saturday evening, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock on the American Federation of Labor convention and the American Communist movement.

Chess Tournament in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 15.—Preparations are in progress for the International Chess Tournament to be held in Moscow in November, to which the foremost world-players have been invited, including Dr. Lasker, Capablanca, Marshall, Mimzovicz, Roti and others.

LIBERIA NEXT OBJECTIVE OF U. S. CAPITAL

Firestone to Invest a Hundred Million

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The new $100,000,000 project of Harvey S. Firestone, president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company, for developing rubber plantations in Liberia was hailed in financial and manufacturing circles here today as an important initial step in breaking the monopoly of British and Dutch rubber growers over the world's crude rubber producing markets.

Firestone is in New York conferring with financial experts and laying plans for starting the undertaking.

"Civilize" the Jungles.

Civilization is to be brot to the jungles and, according to Mr. Firestone's report, employment is to be given to 300,000 inhabitants now idle. It seems that without investments of capital the natives manage to live even tho they are idle. Henceforth, if everything goes all right, they are to have the privilege of working for a living.

Everything is to be "model." There are to be model towns, model railroads, harbors and highways. Instead of the irresponsible life they have formerly led the inhabitants will henceforth live in houses that look just alike. The greater part of their lives will be spent as dehumanized individuals with numbers instead of names.

Challenges England.

Thru this venture Mr. Firestone hopes to break the English-Dutch crude rubber monopoly thru which, it has been said, "England hopes to make the American auto owner pay her war debt to America."

Instead of the 3 per cent of production which America now controls, Mr. Firestone hopes eventually to control an output of 250,000 tons of crude rubber a year—50 per cent of the world's present production.

Mr. Firestone described how he had sent out exploring parties of experts three years ago to look the world over for acreage suitable for rubber growing, after he had been led to the determination to grow his own rubber because of the British restrictions which kept down the output of raw rubber and kept the price up.

Tried Other Fields.

Politics, difficult laws and revolutions kept him out of the Philippines, Mexico and Central America, but his agents reported ideal conditions in Liberia.

Having made this decision, Mr. Firestone met in New York Edwin Barclay, secretary of state for Liberia, and a concession for the work was granted.

Revise Control.

The work of rebuilding the country already has started. The corporation has let a contract to the J. G. White Engineering company of New York to build a harbor at Monrovia, the capital and principal city of Liberia.

Thus American finance is taking up again the work of American citizens who in the middle of the last century were the creators of Liberia, as the government and civilized part of the country was originally founded by American Negroes—escaped slaves and freed men who were sent to Liberia by abolition societies. For many years America manifested a moral, if not actual, protectorate over Liberia.

U. S. TREASURY WILL APPROVE WALL STREET LOANS TO CAILLAUX

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—If France agrees to the five-year debt agreement carried back to Paris by Minister of Finance Caillaux, the American government would "be inclined to regard with approval certain classes of private loans" to French industry and to the French government, it was announced at the treasury.

The loans under question are those Caillaux tried to negotiate on Wall Street.

FORMER LEGION HEAD AND BANKER GETS JOB OF ASST. SEC'Y OF WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Col. Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American legion, was appointed assistant secretary of war by President Coolidge.

MacNider is a native of Mason City, Ia., and formerly vice-president of the First National Bank of Mason City, Ia.

RAINS ASSIST RIFFS IN WAR AGAINST FRENCH

Imperialist Troops on Rations

FEZ, French Morocco, Oct. 15—France and Spain have much to fear from the native tribesmen of Morocco. Heavy rain, mud, and swollen streams have cut off the French and Spanish imperialist troops in many sections from their base of operation.

Troops Rationed.

The armies of these two nations are now on rations that are very scant. Food convoys are sent from the base of operation toward a detachment of French or Spanish cavalry troops. On the way the heavy food trucks sink into mud. Before the French and Spanish mercenaries are able to drag the heavy food supply wagons out of the mud, the Riffs have surrounded them and taken the supplies.

The imperialists in their desperation are now attempting to transport food and other needed articles by airplane. Large nets are erected at the posts and as the airplanes fly by, they swoop down and drop their load. This system has not been able to feed any number of soldiers.

Riffs Harass Imperialists.

With the coming of rain, the Riff Tribesmen have been harassing the lines of the French and Spanish commanders and have made many serious dents.

The center of the battle front is solidly held against the imperialist shock troops.

Attacks have been made at Sidi Bouroukba by the Riffians where heavy losses were inflicted on the French cavalry.

• • •

Labor Party to Send Ambulance.

LONDON, Oct. 15—The national council of the independent labor party has approached the labor party executive with the proposal of equipping and sending an ambulance and other medical supplies to the Riffs.

BIG DRIVE TO SAVE LIVES OF CONDEMNED

Bloody Reign of Terror Opened in Hungary

On receipt of a cablegram that the bloody government of the Hungarian hangman Horthy has inaugurated what promises to be second edition of the murderous regime of the fascist Zankov in Bulgaria, in preparing to try before an extraordinary court-martial several members of the independent socialist party and Mathias Rakosi, a former commissar in the short-lived Hungarian Soviet government, the International Labor Defense has organized a nation-wide campaign to mobilize every available force in an effort to save the lives of the workers who have fallen into the cruel clutches of the "hangman of Hungary" whose bloody government is bolstered up by the dollars of Wall Street.

The outstanding figure among those recently arrested by Horthy's gendarmes is Mathias Rakosi, a thirty-six-year-old revolutionist, who is marked for slaughter by Horthy because of his participation in the Bela Kun government.

Rakosi returned to Bulgaria knowing that there was a price on his head and he courageously proceeded to organize the Hungarian workers for their liberation from the rule of the bourgeois tyrant Horthy. His arrest followed.

Working Class Bravery.

The conduct of Rakosi before the Hungarian court challenged the admiration even of his foes. Calmly and firmly he said in answer to questions: "I knew precisely what I was doing. I knew that in case I would not succeed, or something may interfere, that it may cost me my life. I also know that no exchange with other prisoners with Soviet Russia would be possible and I had that clearly before me as well. I believe that the Budapest police would not be able to find me because it is not the first time since the fall of the Soviet government that I have been in Hungary." And when asked to name his other associates he said: "I can no more remember, but even if I could I would not be ready to betray my comrades or deliver them over to the police."

But the police and the magistrates continued to grill Rakosi expecting to break down his resistance by the third degree methods used by the capitalists in all countries in which they have power. Rakosi finally stated: "Gentlemen, you may question me as long as you see fit. I can only state that I was perfectly aware of the consequences, when I declared myself ready to go thru this great task of mine, I know that the Hungarian authorities

(Continued on page 2)

N. Y. COMMUNISTS OFFER TO WITHDRAW CANDIDATES FOR UNIFIED LABOR ELECTION FIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Workers (Communist) Party has proposed to the socialist party that both organizations withdraw their candidates in the municipal elections in favor of a united labor ticket.

The statement issued by Benjamin Gitlow, mayoralty candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party, calls the attention of the socialist party to the united front formed in the Berlin elections by the Communists and left wing socialists as an example of what can be accomplished by united action.

The statement continues:

"The Workers Party sought to unify the political forces of the workers in New York City behind a united labor ticket in opposition to both the republican and democratic parties. The Workers Party is prepared even at this late date to make such a united front. The Workers Party is prepared to withdraw its candidates to achieve such political unity among the workers. It is now up to the socialist party to show where it stands on the proposition. If the socialist party and Norman Thomas turn down this proposal then they are acting in the interests of the capitalist political parties by helping to further divide the forces of labor. In the face of the outrageous activities of the capitalist politicians against the workers, a solid proletarian political front to capture New York City for the workers is absolutely necessary."

CANTON GOVERNMENT IN DANGER OF ATTACK BY TOOLS OF IMPERIALISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, China, Oct. 15.—The efforts of the counter-revolutionary tools of imperialism to crush the Canton nationalist government has led the Canton forces to mine the Canton river to ward off the attack expected from the presence of two Chinese warships sent into the vicinity by the Peking government. Other signs of a war against the national revolution is those given by the military movement of Chang Tso-lin, who has ordered 15,000 troops from Shanghai to an undisclosed destination.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

COMING Tues.--Wed.--Oct. 21-22--Henry Ford--Pacifist Turned Imperialist

LOCARNO PACT UTTERLY FAILS OF OBJECTIVE

Patched Up Affair to Save Faces

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 15.—A compromise, leaving everything much as it was before, seems to be the final outcome of Locarno. Exceedingly pessimistic is the mein of the allied statesmen as they continue the bluff that the "security" conference has been a great success.

Chancellor Luther, the German foreign minister, was informed by telegraph here that President von Hindenburg and the cabinet had approved the draft of the Rhine treaty and the "gentlemen's agreement" under which Germany can enter the league of nations.

German Demands Win

Day before yesterday Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, threatened any power that dares break the conference with adverse world opinion and was openly defied by the Germans. Seeing the determined stand of the Germans, and realizing that he himself would face vitriolic attacks at home from the opposition to the tory government he backed down on insisting that France guarantee the eastern frontiers of Germany. Instead of this proposition the question will be taken up under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles.

Article 16 of the league, which provided that any one of the signatories had a right to march troops across the territory of another in case of aggression by a third, although left intact, was rendered inoperative in case of Germany. Germany rejected the terms of this article for fear France would march troops across her territory to aid Poland in case of a conflict. The tentative agreement provides that in the event of a quarrel, France shall not be permitted to march troops across Germany to Poland until after the league council has unanimously declared Germany at fault. Since Germany will have a permanent seat on the council, such unanimity could never come about.

Poland Peeved

Poland deeply resents this turn of affairs, but is powerless to act. The plenary session yesterday was adjourned because of the Poles stubbornly refusing to accede to the new turn of affairs. Finally, in private discussions France assured them that she would undertake to look after the interests of the small nations on the eastern border of Germany.

France Loses.

The alteration of the Rhine frontier in favor of France has been her goal since the war, but this agreement deprives her of that right. England and Italy act as guarantors to see that that frontier is not disturbed.

Germany gains evacuation of the Cologne zone and reconsideration of the Saar question: a plebiscite is to be arranged and the inhabitants vote on the question of affiliation to Germany or France. She also gains on the question of punishment in case of alleged defaltation on reparations to France. The league, instead of France, is to decide on questions of failure to fulfill the treaty.

France can console herself with the knowledge that she can reduce her military budget, since the military force will be withdrawn from German territory.

Main Objective Collapses.

The main objective of the "security" conference was a bloc against Soviet Russia, which was far from being realized. Neither will the pact so patch up conflicts in Europe that the imperialist powers can devote all their energy to throttling colonial peoples.

Not one of the foreign ministers involved dared face their opponents at home with complete failure, so they patched the thing up as best they could, hoping against hope that it would weather the storm and keep their parties in power.

LEFT WING IN ACTION GETS GOAT OF PRESIDENT GREEN

(Continued from page 1)

building and metal trades. The committee report upheld the decision of the Scranton convention, many decades ago, to the effect that it was not the purpose of the A. F. of L. to superimpose any definite form of organization upon the American trade unions.

Socialists Quit Sacco-Vanzetti Fight.

Needle trades delegates, mostly "socialists" sat mum as the resolutions committee stepped on two of their resolutions. Some of them were seen to vote in favor of the committee's report, declaring patriotically for citizens' military training camps, while not one of them raised a voice for the Sacco-Vanzetti resolution that had been presented by the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Delegate Antonini sat especially silent as Delegate Woll declared for the committee that such resolution had been introduced before, and the committee resented having the same matter come up again. The committee never considered that Sacco and Vanzetti stand nearer to the electric chair now than ever before.

Woll Favors Capitalist Crimes; Opposes Red Army.

It was in reporting the resolution on citizens' military training camps introduced by the cap makers, that Delegate Woll again turned his guns on the Communists and the Union of Soviet Republics.

"Pacifism is obnoxious to the A. F. of L.," said Woll. "These camps aid in the upbuilding of mind and body. They do not inculcate a spirit of militarism. We are opposed to the pacifism that says we must not prepare. We are also opposed to the pacifism that preaches the overthrow of our government by force and violence. These pacifists do not condemn the red army of Soviet Russia numbering 1,750,000 men."

Furuseth—A Frightened Capitalist.

Communists were again taken to task in a speech by Delegate Andy Furuseth on a resolution from the seamen's delegation criticising the outlaw strike of the British Seamen's Union that brot results in many parts of the world. Furuseth carelessly admitted that the strike was a protest against collaboration between the bosses and the union officials to reduce wages.

But the thing that worried Furuseth was that the Communists, as he declared, not only planned to use the seamen to sabotage international commerce when desired, but as carriers of red propaganda that could not go thru the mails. He laid this before the delegates as if he were a frightened capitalist revealing some diabolical red plot.

In spite of the bitter attacks of the Printers' Union against public printer George H. Carter, including the charge that he had organized a spy system against the printers, the convention merely voted an investigation.

"Same As Before," Says Foster.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the release of the Virgin Island from the control of the navy, referring an investigation of conditions in Porto Rico to the executive council, advising against the establishment of a radio broadcasting station as too expensive, opposing a ship subsidy and then ending the day's session by defeating the progressive resolution against class collaboration.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, spent a few hours in the convention, on his way to New York, visiting with quite a number of the delegates. "I cannot see much difference between this and previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor," he said.

COOLIDGE TAX PROGRAM AGAIN IS THREATENED

Faces Revolt of Middle West Section

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—A real fight crystallized today over the Coolidge-Mellon plan of reducing federal taxes in the forthcoming session of congress.

With the actual work of framing the new revenue measure only ten days away, there is developing an alignment of southern democrats and western republicans that threaten material modification of what President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon believe should go into it. This same combination accomplished the defeat of the original "Mellon plan" two years ago.

The four chief points of the administration's tax program are:

1. Reductions that, while affording relief, will not interfere with the treasury program of writing off the war debt in 25 years.

Abolish Income Tax.

2. Total abolition of the federal inheritance tax.

3. Reduction of surtaxes on big incomes from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

4. A less pronounced reduction of the normal rate on small incomes.

Democrat Program.

Against these proposals, the democrats will set up their own program, generally as follows:

1. Extension of the time for writing off the war debt from 25 years to 62 years—the period over which all of the foreign debtors are discharging their obligations to the treasury.

2. Maintenance of the federal inheritance tax, altho at reduced rates.

3. Reduction of the surtax on big incomes from 40 per cent to 25 per cent.

4. Raise the exemption on the "little fellows" to $3,000 for single men, and $5,000 for married men.

This program, in the opinion of Rep. John N. Garner, democrat, of Texas, the ranking minority member of the ways and means committee, would afford the widespread relief intended, and at the same time "give the little fellows justice."

Should the democratic program be followed, it would result in a tax cut this year of about double the $250,000,000 which Secretary Mellon has set. This, however, would be taken care of by alteration of the treasury program to paying off the war debt in 62 years instead of 25.

SECRET REPORT PROVES BRITISH SEAMEN BETRAYED

Havelock Wilson Made Wage Cut Offer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—National Organizer Shinwell of the Amalgamated Marine Workers Union, has made public the verbatim report of the proceedings of the National Maritime Board on July 3, when the British seamen had their wages reduced $5 a month.

The verbatim report, which had come into Shinwell's hands by unrevealed means, justifies every word of the charges made against Havelock Wilson and the officers of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union.

When Wage Was Cut.

Mr. Shinwell added that the charges made by his union were:

1. Of having accepted a reduction of wages without consulting the members of the union;

2. Of betraying the trade union movement at a time when there was a prospect of an industrial upheaval in this country.

The report showed, said Mr. Shinwell, that when the Maritime Board met on July 3 no specific demand had been made by the employers and that Mr. Wilson offered the reduction of £1 a month.

The chairman (Sir F. Shadforth Watts) had opened by saying that the business of the meting was to discuss the present position of the shipping trade.

He went on to preseit a gloomy picture, adding:

"You understand, of course, that we have our orders . . . to get a reduction—as substantial a reduction as we can get, but I do not think any useful purpose would be served by starting to make a demand. . . ."

Mr. Havelock Wilson replied with announcement, said Mr. Shinwell:

"With a view to helping this board along, we convened a special meeting of our delegates last Sunday at very short notice. . . .

"Now we come this morning and we are going to say to you: 'Last year you were good enough to give us an advance of £1 a month. . . . We will give up that £1 at once,' without any argument, without any alarming statements about what is going to happen, and so on."

Commenting on this Mr. Shinwell (who declared that the Sunday meeting referred to was a meeting of union officials) said it showed clearly that the reduction was proposed by Mr. Wilson and agreed upon without any consultation with the members of the union.

"Danger Men."

Turning to his second point—betraying the trade union movement—Mr. Shinwell drew attention to the fact that Mr. Wilson had gone on to complain that men who were not in his union were being employed on liners.

Mr. Shinwell descibed that as a grave statement for a trade union leader to make, particularly at a time of crisis such as existed in July.

He added that many of the so-called "danger men," although out of Mr. Wilson's union, were members of other unions.

Mr. Shinwell added that the proceedings of the Maritime Board also confirmed the statement of the Marine Workers' Union that, if the shipowners had a case, it had never been heard.

BIG DRIVE TO SAVE LIVES

(Continued from page 1)

are in a position to convict me and perhaps I cannot even escape execution. But despite this I will never betray or deliver my comrades to the police. You gentlemen are undoubtedly content to have in your hands a people's commissar of the former Soviet republic, but I repeat you are fooling yourself if you believe that I will give any information whatever which would even to the slightest degree facilitate your investigations. You may do with me whatever you see fit—yes, you may string me to the gallows, but I will tell you nothing."

Wall Street Government.

Rakosi served for a period as secretary of the Communist International and without doubt this is another reason why the Horthy government, the tool of Wall Street and British bankers, is anxious to send him to the gallows.

It is generally believed that the arrests of the independent socialists and of Rakosi in Hungary is the prelude to another orgy of murder that may surpass in hideousness the blood carnival of the infamous Zankov in Bulgaria.

In an effort to thwart the plans of Horthy, the labor movement all over the world and the sympathizers with the working class movement among the professionals, are protesting against the plot to slay the flower of the leadership of the Hungarian working class.

The International Labor Defense of the United States, under the signature of James P. Cannon, national secretary, sent the following cable to Bethlen, Hungarian foreign minister:

"In the name of 250,000 liberals and workers affiliated with International Labor Defense we demand immediate liberation of the recently arrested workers, especially of Mathias Rakosi, former peoples' commissar of Hungary. New persecutions and death sentences of workers by the Hungarian government will cause great indignation among the American people. The cries of the tortured prisoners will be heard at protest meetings and demonstrations which we are organizing thruout America."

A World-Wide Protest.

The Workers' International Relief with headquarters in Berlin telegraphed to the Hungarian government demanding in the name of four million adherents that the persecutions of the Hungarian workers stop. The telegram was sent in the name of such internationally known people as Henry Barbusse, France, George Ledebour, Germany, Clara Zetkin and several others.

The prisoners in the clutches of the Budapest police are subjected to the most cruel tortures that the most depraved bourgeois tools can conceive of. British labor papers recently carried a story of the drowning of a Hungarian social-democrat on the orders of Horthy because he dared to mildly criticise the Horthy regime. This social-democrat was taken from his office and after being subjected to physical punishment, was thrown into the river and drowned. Unless the Horthy government is convinced that the workers of the world mean business in protesting against his new reign of terror, there is no doubt but he will glut his vengeance on the workers by stringing their leaders on the gallows.

A Call For Action.

The International Labor Defense, according to a statement made by James P. Cannon, secretary, to the DAILY WORKER, has issued instructions to all its affiliated bodies to call meetings of executive committees at once and decide on definite plans to help save the lives of our Hungarian brothers. The suggestion is made that local unions be appealed to and mass meetings and street demonstrations be held.

Among those who are invited by the International Labor Defense to join in the protest against the murder of Rakosi and his comrades are: Upton Sinclair, Eugene V. Debs, Scott Nearing; David Rhys Williams, Alice Stone Blackwell, Bishop Montgomery Brown, Robert W. Dunn, Ellen Hayes, Robert Whittaker; E. C. Wentworth; A. T. McNamara; Roger Baldwin; Frank P. Walsh; Senator Borah, Senator Brookhart, Oswald Garrison Villard, Bessie Beatty and Alice Riggs Hunt.

The Chicago local of the International Labor Defense has arranged for a mass meeting on next Tuesday evening, October 20, to protest against the Horthy persecutions. The meeting will be held in Prudential Hall, corner of North Ave. and Halsted St. The speakers will be Rev. David Ryhs Williams, James P. Cannon and R. Sauser of Hungary.

BELLAIRE AND YORKVILLE, O., MINERS MEET

Discuss Bituminous Aid to Anthracite

BELLAIRE, O.—The attitude of the bituminous miners to the anthracite strike will be decisive if the present situation continues. The anthracite miners are fighting their fight alone, without the aid of any other organized workers. The bituminous miners are working in great part full time; new mines are opening. The soft coal miners are beginning to feed their families properly.

But how long will this last? If the anthracite strike is broken, the soft coal miners will be the next. Then the open shop campaign will begin all along the line.

What are the bituminous miners going to do? Are they going to support the anthracite miners now, or wait till they themselves are attacked?

This is the question that will be taken up at the mass meeting in Bellaire, on Sunday, Oct. 18, 7 p. m., at Bohemian Hall, 41st St. and Harrison St., and on Monday, Oct. 19, 7 p. m., at Yorkville at Miners' Hall.

Comrade I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 6, will speak at both meetings. All miners should be present and help to decide this burning issue.

COSTUME BALL IN NEW YORK SATURDAY NITE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A colorful costume ball, with prizes and excellent music will be given by the New York section of the International Labor Defense on October 17, Saturday evening, at the Lyceum, 86th St. and Third Avenue.

THE CONQUEST OF PANAMA BY MARINES

(Continued from page 1)

prevent the landing of Colombia troops within 50 miles of Panam Four days later the republic of Pa ama was recognized, in marked co trast to the time-honored preceden of U. S. governments of making hast slowly when it came to the recogn tion of revolutionary government Before the 15th of the month, Bunea Varilla, the resident manager of th French company in Panama, was r ceived at Washington as envoy extr ordinary and minister plenipotentiar of the republic of Panama.

Staging a Revolution

It is well known that on Nov. Assistant Secretary of State Loomi had wired to the American consul i the city of Colon: "How is it that w hear nothing of the revolution?" (Thi was before any revolution had broke out).

"Have patience. The revolution ha been delayed a little, but it will tak place at 6 p. m."

And it did!

A treaty was promptly signed wit the new "republic" by which th United States secured the right o way for the canal on the same term that had been offered to Colombi The treaty also gave the U. S. gov ernment—by the way, as it were— complete supervision over the polic powers of Panama. And when th "newcomer in the family of nation adopted its constitution, in 1904, it position was found to be that of plain protectorate of the Unite States.

Panaman People Betrayed

The Panaman people had nothin to say in the process by which the suddenly found themselves part of colonial possession. The whole ma ter was cooked up with the aid of handful of bootlicking politicians an renegade officers. No native admini tration in the country has ever bee the true representative of the peopl of Panama. The presidents have a been miserable hand-picked lackeys o Wall Street, working in the shadow o U. S. guns always at hand in th Canal Zone. Rodolfo Chiari, the tra tor who co-operated with General La siter in bringing about the presen strike-breaking invasion, is a typica example.

(To be Continued)

North Side Defense Meet

Meeting of North Side workers wi be held tonight at the Radical Boo Shop, 826 N. Clark St., at 8 p. m under the auspices of the North Sid Branch of the International Labo Defense.

All readers of the DAILY WORK ER residing in the North Side ar welcomed at this gathering whic will be of great interest, dealing as i will with the subject of the defens of class-war prisoners in America.

Admission will be free. The speak er of the evening will be S. T. Hammersmark who will explain why th workers must organize for their de fense on the political field.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

ENGDAHL'S SPEAKING TOUR THIS WEEK-END TAKES IN THESE CITIES

Saturday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller S
Sunday afternoon, Oct. 18, 2 p. m.—Warren, O., Hippodrome building.
Sunday evening, Oct. 18, 8 p. m.—Cleveland, O., Insurance Hall, 11t and Walnut street.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

SIX RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th—
LOWER BRONX, culminating at 138th St., corner St. Ann's Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th—
HARLEM, 110th Street, corner Fifth Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meetings in the resp. section, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

SPEAKERS

Ben Gitlow
Wm. W. Weinstone
Chas. Krumbein
A. Trachtenberg
Joseph Manley
Edward Lindgren
Leo Hofbauer
Morris Rosen
Belle Robbins
Abe Epstein
Rose P. Stokes
Noah London
Margaret Undjus
Rebecca Grecht
M. J. Olgin
Carl Brodsky
Julius Codkind
Elias Marks
Chas. Zimmerman
Sam Darcy
J. Boruchowitz
Aaron Gross
Samuel Nesin
Bertram D. Wolfe
John D. Masso
Boris Lipshitz
Juliet S. Poyntz
Harry M. Wicks
J. O. Bentall
Ben Gold
P. Cosgrove
F. Warshofsky
Jack Stachel
Otto Hulswood
A. Markoff
Jack Jampolsky
Joseph Brahdy
Kate Gitlow
Louis Baum
Simon Felshin
Irving Potash
George Primoff
George Siskind
E. Elstone
Joseph J. Padgug
Edward Mitnick
Edward Royce
M. Scherer
G. Schulenberg
N. Wilkes
D. Benjamin
M. Gordon
R. Fishbein
S. A. Pollack
Mary Hartman
L. Landy
Chas. Mitchell
Ben Levy
J. McDonald
R. Nevins
A. Chorover
G. E. Powers
H. Schlachter
E. Shafran
S. Freeman
L. Chernenko
I. Hurwitz
Carrie Katz
M. Garvitt
I. Glass
M. Plason
C. Raiss

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

Reorganization Problems

By JAY LOVESTONE.

We herewith continue to answer he various reorganization questions raised at the recent party membership meetings.

Question 7.—What control will the party have over the shop nuclei located in the small shops?

Answer.—The various shop nuclei found in a particular industrial division of a city are combined into sub-sections and sections. When our party is developed into a mass Communist Party with many thousands of members, we will find that it may be necessary to divide the cities of he type of New York and Chicago into more sections and perhaps even sub-districts.

The party constitution provides for he election of sub-section, section and city executive committees by the membership in the respective sub-divisions. Each of these executive committees, in turn, elects a secretary-organizer "who is to be responsible for the maintenance of connections with the next higher unit and for he execution of the decisions of the committees."

The Central Executive Committee, thru its connection with the district organization, maintains contact with he various succeeding lower units. The national party center will also for some time maintain direct connection with every shop nucleus secretary-organizer and will transmit instructions directly when the situation demands such procedure. Thus, whether a shop nucleus is organized in a small shop or big factory, it will be within the frame of the apparatus in the sub-section, section, etc., and will be directly connected with the Central Executive Committee. The activity reports will be a part of the regular order of business to be attended to at every meeting of every shop nucleus. This will further help the party's having adequate control over the shop nuclei in the small shops as well as in the big factories.

Question 8.—Where will the shop nuclei meet?

Answer.—The choice of meeting place depends on a number of circumstances. In some cases it will be found that there is one or more party meeting centers, or headquarters, in a particular industrial section. These headquarters can and should be used as meeting places by the shop nuclei in the particular industrial section.

When a shop nucleus is small, it may even use the home of a comrade. If the home is close to the factory in which the shop nucleus is organized, it will tend to insure regularity of meetings.

Of course, meeting places may also be hired. Several shop nuclei, if not too big, may get together on such meeting arrangements to lighten the financial burdens thus involved.

While it may be necessary and proper for the comrades of a particular shop nucleus to meet very often with each other in the factory, this should not be taken to mean that organized shop nuclei meetings should be held in the factory where he comrades are employed. As a rule, the holding of such meetings in the factory would only make more difficult the functioning and very likely even endanger the existence of the shop nucleus. It is our task to make the shop nucleus a moving, a directing force in the plant and to popularize as much as possible the nucleus among the workers. We must spare no pains in making known to the workers the existence and influence of the shop nucleus. But in doing this, we must avoid those methods which will undermine the possibilities of work.

Question 9.—What are the relations between the district executive committees and the party reorganization commissions?

Answer.—The answer to this question can be best given in a definition of the tasks of the party district reorganization commissions. Concretely, these tasks may be enumerated as:

(a) To direct the agitation and propaganda campaign for the reorganization of the district in question.

(b) To direct the preliminary reorganization steps in the re-organization campaign under the direction of the C. E. C. organization department and in full co-operation with the District Executive Committee.

(c) To sub-divide the district into industrial sections, sub-sections, etc.

(d) To direct the organization of the district membership into shop and street nuclei on the basis of information gathered at the section membership meetings. The fullest co-operation with the district executive committees must be secured in order to achieve success in this.

(e) To arrange and direct the registration of those comrades absent and not registered at the section membership meetings.

(f) The district reorganization commissions shall be charged with keeping the DAILY WORKER and the rest of the party press fully informed about the progress and experiences of the reorganization campaigns in the various districts.

(g) The district reorganization commissions shall function only until at least the major portion of the district shall be reorganized.

Question 10.—What are the duties of the language section reorganization commissions?

Answer.—The principal tasks and functions of the language section reorganization commissions are:

(a) To lead and direct the ideological campaign for the reorganization of the party as far as their respective language sections are concerned. This is to be done thru the use of the language press, the mobilization of language district committees, etc.

(b) To see to it that the language organs and the members of their language sections execute the decisions and the instructions of the C. E. C. regarding the reorganization of the party. The language reorganization commissions must serve to co-ordinate and improve the activities of the comrades of the various language groups in our party's reorganization drive.

(c) To lead the reorganization of the present language branches when these branches are transformed into workingmen's clubs. These commissions are to co-operate fully with the national organization department and the different district organization commissions in organizing Communist language fractions in the various workingmen's clubs. These language commissions must make every effort to help the party unify and co-ordinate the activities of these Communist fractions until the latter function effectively in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the party.

(d) To help organize the first Communist fractions in the non-party workers' reorganization.

(e) To work in the closest co-operation with the reorganization department of the C. E. C. to which they are subordinate and from which they receive their instructions for all their activities.

(f) These commissions should keep the entire press informed of their work by submitting full reports to the C. E. C. organization department of all steps taken by them towards reorganization.

(g) When the reorganization of the party is complete these language commissions cease to exist. The regular language fraction organ provided for in the party constitution are then in full charge.

Question 11.—Will the street nuclei be small or large?

Answer.—The street nuclei will consist of those comrades who either are not organizable into a shop nucleus or who, temporarily, cannot be organized into a shop nucleus because of an insufficient number of comrades working in one plant.

The street nucleus is limited to 25 members by the party constitution. This decision was arrived at because it is necessary to prevent the combination of large numbers of one language group into one particular street nucleus or international branch. We must avoid at all costs the reappearance in any form whatsoever of units of our party being directly or indirectly organized along the lines of language sections. Our party will never be unified if the old language basis of organization persists even in the most indirect form. Consequently the street nucleus will be on the average quite small, reaching a maximum of 25.

Question 12.—Will international branches or street nuclei have voice and vote in party deliberations?

ANSWER.—Yes. The street nucleus is a unit of the party and therefore will exercise full rights in all party deliberations and decisions.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Darcy to Report on Y. W. L National Convention in Cleveland and Pittsburgh

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The first of a series of membership meetings at which N. E. C. representatives will report on the work of the third national convention of the Young Workers League, will be held in Cleveland at the district headquarters, 5927 Euclid Ave., on Friday, October 16, 1925, at 8 p. m.

The second meeting will be held on Sunday evening at eight o'clock in Pittsburgh at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Comrade Darcy will represent the N. E. C. at both meetings and will report on the present situation in the league.

All comrades are instructed to be present at both meetings because matters of great importance to the future work of the organization will be considered.

The Workers Party in Action

Reorganization Progress in District 8

By MARTIN ABERN.

SHOP nuclei reorganization has now reached the point of action in the city of Chicago. Beginning next Wednesday, October 21, 1925, the first of a series of section membership meetings will be held, at which all party members belonging to branches in each section will be completely reorganized either into shop nuclei or street nuclei. The meeting of Section 1, the Loop-South Section, which comprises the membership in the Englewood English, the South Side English, the South Side Scandinavian and the clothing shop nuclei, number two, three, and four, will be held on October 21, at the Community Center, 3201 South Wabash Ave. Each week thereafter, there will be another section membership meeting at which reorganization is to be completed. There are six sections in all into which local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party is divided. In another column are given the boundary divisions, branches comprising the sections, the time and meeting place of these section membership meetings, which all comrades should study to familiarize themselves, both as to place of work and residence.

Shop Nuclei Campaign Thruout District No. 8.

SPECIAL branch meetings have been held at which the practical phases of reorganization are being discussed. Wednesday night, October 14, there was held the special meeting of all branch and city functionaries (reported on elsewhere). These functionaries have been vested with the duty of getting out the full membership to the section meetings.

The C. E. C. reorganization commission, which is taking charge of the reorganization in District No. 8, consists of Comrades Jay Lovestone, Robert Minor and Martin Abern.

The District Executive Committee of District No. 8, while concentrating on reorganization in the city of Chicago, is also simultaneously organizing the party units on the shop nuclei basis thruout the remainder of the district. Zeigler, mining town; Gary, steel town; Dowell, coal mining town, are already on the shop nuclei basis. In Springfield, Ill., meetings have been held and at the next meeting, the reorganization should be completed there. Meetings are being scheduled in Kenosha, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Madison, West Frankfort, Johnson City and other cities in the district.

Reorganization in Chicago is expected to be done about December 1, and the district committee hopes to have this done in the rest of the district shortly thereafter. Speakers from the C. E. C. commission and the district committee are addressing the reorganization meetings.

* * *

District No. 8 Pushing "Join The Unions!" Drive.

DISTRICT NO. 8, Workers (Communist) Party, is pushing the drive to get all party members into labor unions, to develop the T. U. E. L. on the broadest possible lines, and to build Communist fractions in the local unions, central councils, etc. The district committee has outlined a structural program for the formation of party fractions in the unions and has sent copies to all party units and existing Communist fractions in the district. In addition, a special letter stressing the need of union activity and declaring that disciplinary measures will be taken, if necessary, to carry out the policy of the R. I. L. U., has been sent to the party units in the district.

Special party fraction meetings are being called in all trades and industries in Chicago. Successful fraction meetings have already been held in the needle trades industry and the building trades industry. The party fraction meeting of the metal trades will be held Sunday, October 18.

Program for Party Fractions Outlined

THRUOUT the district, party membership meetings are being called to push the formation of Communist fractions in the labor unions and to get the members into the unions. Comrade Arne Swabeck will tour the southern Illinois sub-district for these meetings and Comrades Jack Johnstone, Martin Abern, Tom Bell, Andrew Overgaard and others will cover the cities in the rest of the district.

Importance of activity in the trades unions, especially in view of the big struggles now on in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Machinists' Union, Furriers' Union, Painters and others, is being made clearer to the party membership. The general letter sent to the party units follows:

TO ALL THE BRANCHES IN DISTRICT NO. 8.

Dear Comrades:

"The Communists must learn to do their best, most energetic and concrete work in the trade unions; they must prove to the non-party and social democratic trade union members, by means of object lessons, that they are able, in their character as Bolshevists, to be active trade union members at the same time. This means a number of fresh tasks for our fractions in the trade unions," says in part the Comintern to the German Communist Party on this question.

The trade union bureaucracy in this country is determined to render the unions useless as organs of struggle against the bosses. This is seen in the enormous development of all forms of class-collaboration, compulsory arbitration, "B. & O. plan," labor banks, betrayal of strikes, etc.

TO achieve this end the labor fakers have declared war on all progressive forces in the unions. The brunt of this campaign falls upon the Communists in the unions because they lead all elements desiring to convert the unions into organs of class warfare against the bosses. Because of this mighty drive against the Communists and all progressive elements, it is the duty of all party members to redouble their efforts to penetrate the unions no matter how reactionary they may be.

In the past too much lip-service has been paid to the Leninist conception of work in the trade unions—and not enough actual work has been carried on. In District No. 8 hundreds of party members do not yet belong to unions.

IN August of this year the C. E. C. of our party received a letter from the Communist International on the trade union work of our party. The following appears in the letter:

"The party must use disciplinary measures to compel its members to join the labor unions and become active in them. It must be firmly fixed in the mind of every party member that no worker in an industrial country like America can be a real Communist unless he is an active labor unionists. The party must take a determined stand against any sign of slackness of labor union activity. The work in the labor unions must be regarded as the basis which will determine the success of the party in most other spheres of work."

In accordance with the above the D. E. C. decides that the period of temporizing with those comrades who are eligible for membership in a union but who refuse to join has come to an end. From now on **disciplinary measures will be applied, so that those who are eligible for membership in** a union shall join.

Disciplinary Measures to Be Used.

THE following instructions must be carried out on this matter:

1. The question of trade union membership of each member must be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the unit.
2. The secretary shall demand of those members who are not in unions and are eligible for membership that within one month they shall apply for membership in the appropriate union.
3. At the end of this period all those who were instructed to join shall provide proof that they have carried out the instructions.
4. All disciplinary measures in this matter must be ratified by the leading committee in the territory in which the unit is situated.
5. All Sub-Section, Section and City Committees are instructed to see that these instructions are properly explained to their membership and complete reports of the carrying out of these instructions are sent to the District Committee.

The program and method of organization of Communist fractions in the labor unions, has been sent you under separate cover.

To belong to a union is not sufficient—it is necessary also to be active therein.

Comrades! Our party is in immediate danger of becoming completely isolated from the organized masses. This will condemn us to becoming a sterile sect divorced from the main stream of the labor movement. We must overcome this by resolutely setting ourselves the task of getting every member eligible into the unions.

The C. I. declares: **No one can be a real Communist in America unless he is an active labor unionist. Those who desire to stay in the party must be real Communists.**

Join the union! Join the Communist fraction in your union! Join your industrial and general group of the T. U. E. L.!

With Communist greetings.

District Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party,
District No. 8.
MARTIN ABERN, Org.

N. Y. Reorganization Meetings Sunday and Monday; Very Important

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The beginning of reorganization work, with the functionaries meetings called in accordance with the plan of the C. E. C. will take place as follows:

October 18th:

Downtown, 108 E. 14th St., 10 a. m.
Harlem, 64 E. 104th St., 10 a. m.
Williamsburg, 56 Manhattan avenue, 3 p. m.
Brownsville, 1844 Pitkin Ave., 3 p. m.

October 19th:

Bronx, 1347 Boston Road, 8 p. m.
Boro Park, Bath Beach, Coney Island, 764—40th St., 8 p. m.

All branch organizers, industrial organizers and financial secretaries must appear at these meetings.

Any one of these officers of the branches in the sections listed are to notify the other officers of these meetings, so as to be sure that every one attends without fail.

Special representative; of the district office will cover these meetings to explain at length the actual stages of reorganization. All functionaries designated must be present at these meetings. Failure to do so means cutting off the branches from the work of reorganization.

Saklatvala Meeting Held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Is Big Success

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15.—An enthusiastic meeting to protest against the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala was held at the Labor Lyceum in this city last Sunday. Comrades Ella Reeve Bloor, Israel Amter, George Papcun of the Young Workers League and Charles W. Fulp of the American Negro Labor Congress and of the United Mine Workers of America spoke. A resolution of protest was unanimously adopted.

Another Treat in Store for All Who Understand the Russian Language

Altho he was supposed to leave this week for Soviet Russia, the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky yielded to the request of his Chicago admirers to give another lecture in Chicago. He will speak here on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. Fear is expressed that the hall may be too small, but this was the only hall that was available for this date. There is room for over a thousand people.

The enthusiastic crowd that wildly cheered Vladimir Mayakovsky at his last lecture is expected to pack this hall also. An attempt will be made to arrange also a banquet with the famous guest.

MEETING OF AGITPROP AND EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS MONDAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A very important conference of all agitprop directors and educational committees of branches will be held on Monday Oct. 19th at 8 p. m. sharp at the Workers Party headquarters, Room 42, 108 E. 14th St. This meeting is called to plan the educational work of the district, to connect the central school with the political units of the party and to plan the educational work in the political units.

HEAR! J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Editor of the DAILY WORKER

With First Hand Reports on the Decisions of the Official Body of American Labor—

Speak on

"THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

AND

THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"

AT

PITTSBURGH — Saturday, Oct. 17—8 P. M. — LABOR LYCEUM, 35 Miller Street

CLEVELAND — Sunday, Oct. 18—8 P. M. — INSURANCE EXCHANGE, Hall, 11th and Walnut Street

WARREN, O. — Sunday, Oct. 18—2 P. M. — HIPPODROME BUILDING 2 P. M.

REORGANIZATON OF NEW YORK DISTRICT STARTS IMMEDIATELY

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—**Meetings** of **functionaries** consisting of branch and shop nuclei organizers, industrial organizers and financial secretaries are to be the first set of meetings in the reorganization of the New York district.

Meetings Begin on Sunday.

These meetings will begin October 18 with the meeting of the functionaries of the down town section which will be held at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th street. The functionaries of the Astoria section will also meet with the down-town section.

On October 18 the Harlem section will also meet at 10 a. m. at 64 East 104th street.

In the afternoon, October 18, the Williamsburg section will meet at 3 o'clock at 56 Manhattan avenue.

The Brownsville functionaries will also meet on October 18 at 3 p. m at 1844 Pitkin avenue.

On Monday, October 19 at 8 p. m., the Bronx functionaries will meet at 1347 Boston Road.

On October 19 the functionaries of Borough Park and Bath Beach and Coney Island will meet at the Finnish headquarters 764 40th street, at 8 p. m.

The next set of meetings will consist of branches beginning October 23 to November 7. At this meeting the functionaries will report on the reorganization work to be done and all preparations be made for getting out the entire membership to the section membership meetings.

Systematic Program.

Members of the reorganization commission of the district are to attend the meetings of the branches and explain in detail the work of the reorganization.

These meetings will be followed by section membership meetings beginning with November 9. The facts and the time of meeting will be announced later.

During the period of reorganization all executive committees of branches, sections and all officers are to remain as before and are to continue functioning in all the work that is assigned to them. New elections of officers will be held after the reorganizaton is carried thru in accordance with the specific instructions of the District Executive Committee.

Tho the reorganization is beginning in the month in which the election campaign is to be held all branches, sections and members must arrange that the campaign committees function and that all members perform their work in the election campaign. No one must fail in the election campaign work while the reorganization is going on.

The task of reorganization will consist in getting out the entire membership so that every member becomes a member of a shop nucleus or an international branch. In order to accomplish this the branches must succeed in getting every member to attend the meetings. Not a single member must be lost to the party in the reorganization and this can be done if the branches co-operate with the district committee to the fullest extent in drawing the entire membership into this task.

All branches are to meet every week hereafter in order to keep up with every stage of the reorganization.

DETROIT FIRST TO HEED APPEAL OF DAILY WORKER

Membership Meeting is Called for Quick Action

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15—The Detroit membership is responding to the call of the organization department for complete mobilization to save the DAILY WORKER.

The organization department has received the following notice about the campaign for the DAILY WORKER in Detroit:

General membership meeting in Detroit, Sunday, Oct. 25.

The District Executive Committee is calling a meeting of the entire membership of the Workers Party in Detroit to take up the situation regarding the DAILY WORKER. The Central Executive Committee has sent out a call to mobilize the entire party for the major task of saving the DAILY WORKER for the Communist movement of this country. Detroit has always responded to calls such as this. It will do so on this occasion. For this purpose the District Executive Committee sends out the instruction for all party members to be at the meeting on Oct. 25, which will be held in the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, at 2:30 p. m. A comrade from the national office will be present to state the needs of the DAILY WORKER and to outline the program which will save the DAILY WORKER for the movement.

MORE LANGUAGE BUREAUS RESPOND TO REORGANIZATION CALL

The various language sections are on the job preparing their members for reorganization.

The following reorganization commissions have been approved by the Central Executive Committee, after consultation with the respective language bureaus.

FINNISH: Fahle Burman, Elis Sulkanen, Oscar Corgan, Matt Tenhunen, H. Puro, Wm. Janhonen, V. Finberg, Theo Maki, K. E. Heikkinen, John Sjolund, Leonard Luoto, Emil Parras, J. Sjoman.

This commission will have a small sub-commission of four which will direct the work from the center, while the other comrades will be the leaders in their respective sections. The small committee will consist of Comrades Fahle Burman, Elis Sulkanen, H. Puro and a C. E. C. representative of the organization department.

GREEK: N. Stratis, E. Chryssos, J. Manos, N. Bubous, K. Pristas.

HUNGARIAAN: D. Hajnal, Kovess, Gardos.

JEWISH: M. Epstein, S. Freeman, M. Holtman, H. Costrell, B. Lifshitz.

LETTISH: R. Zelms, Jacob Kreitz, Ernest Pulpol.

RUSSIAN: Striss, Charmoff, Omelian.

A CALL TO ACTION!

Every member of the Workers Party, every lover and supporter of the first workers' republic, Soviet Rusia, has been appealed to to join in the the big drive for the defense of the Soviet Union and to arouse the American workers to the new dangers confronting the Soviet Union and make them understand that the fight for the Soviet Union is a fight for themselves.

A leaflet, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA" will do that. This leaflet must be distributed, a million at least. So far we have received orders for 255,500. That is not enough. Less than 1,000,000 will not do.

Has your branch ordered their quota? Have you, reader of the DAILY WORKER, ordered your supply? Let us cover every shop and factory and others places where the working class is employed with the distribution of this leaflet. Send your order to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price in lots of 10,000 or more, $1.50. In lots less than that, $2.00 per thousand. Order at once. Cash with orders.

— — — — — — — — — USE THIS ORDER BLANK — — — — — — — — —

Workers Party, National Office, Date ....
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $.................. ($3.00 per thousand) for which send .... leaflets, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' GOVERNMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA" to the following name and address:

Name .... Address ....
City .... State ....
Branch ....

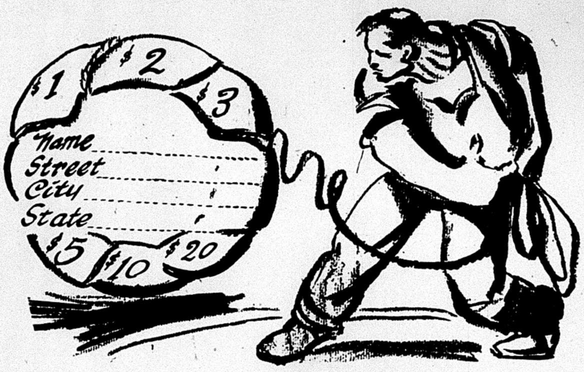
— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The following orders have been received up to this date

New York City	100,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20,000
San Francisco	15,000	Albany, N. Y., English	1,000
Bellaire, Ohio	500	Daisytown, Pa., Finns	1,000
Oakland, Cal.	1,000	Cleveland, Ohio	20,000
West Frankfort, Ill.	112,000	Diamondville, Wyo.	1,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,000	Springfield, Mass.	1,000
Waukegan, Ill.	2,000	Washington, D. C.	1,000
Tacoma, Wash.	1,000	Detroit, Mich.	50,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,000		
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,000		
Verona, N. J.	3,000	Total	225,500

HELP!

Save The Daily Worker



BUY A ROLL OF PRINT PAPER

Never before has THE DAILY WORKER been in such immediate danger of suspension. A few weeks ago the danger signal was sounded. The militant working class was informed that unless immediate aid was forthcoming the life of THE DAILY WORKER was threatened. The response which was given has postponed but has not overcome the crisis. Now it is more serious than ever. For the supply of news print paper is running low and there are no funds available to purchase more. Within a week the paper on hand will be exhausted. Unless large amounts of money are sent in immediately THE DAILY WORKER will have to be discontinued. Send funds to buy paper for THE DAILY WORKER. Every Workers Party branch (every militant labor organization which knows and appreciates the service given to the working class by its daily paper) should collect funds to supply THE DAILY WORKER with paper. $50.00 buys a Roll. Who will buy paper for tomorrow's issue? Who will buy for the succeeding days?

WORKERS!

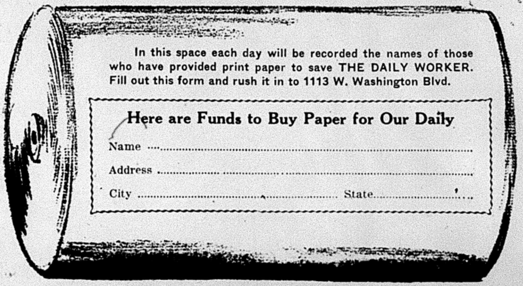
In no way can such immediate and necessary service be given to the cause of proletarian revolution than in support to Save THE DAILY WORKER. Dollars are needed—thousands of them. They will not come from those who can afford to give. The dollars which will save THE DAILY WORKER can come from pockets which can spare them only with great sacrifice.

ORGANIZATIONS!

Those who are organized to fight capitalism are organized to save THE DAILY WORKER. Take from your treasury or collect from your members sufficient to buy at least one roll of print paper. Send in $50.00 and have an issue of THE DAILY WORKER dedicated to you. Use your organized strength to help THE DAILY WORKER over this crisis.

Save The Daily Worker By Supplying It With Newsprint! Swift, United and Generous Action by Militant Proletarians Is Necessary

To Save THE DAILY WORKER



In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Here are Funds to Buy Paper for Our Daily

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

ID YOU GET A VACATION WITH PAY THIS YEAR?

No Rest for Wicked Workers Is Rule

By LELAND OLDS,
Federated Press Industrial Editor

Now that the vacation season is bout over, how about yours? Have ou had your two weeks fishing trip —with pay? This question is raised r every wage worker by a bulletin vacation policies in manufactur g industries issued by the New York ate department of labor.

According to this report the chances e nine to one that you had your acation with pay if you are an office orker but six to one that you didn't you engaged in actually producing e goods.

No Rest For Wicked Workers.

Out of 1500 plants investigated, e department found 1360 or 91 r cent with vacation policies for ice workers, 1021 or 68 per cent ith vacation policies for foremen t only 270 or 18 per cent with such olicies for their productive workers. acations for productive workers re, however, more common in large lants than in small ones, the propor on of plants with more than 500 mployes runing as high as 30 per ent.

Productive workers also receive ss favorable treatment in length of acation allowed and in length of rvice required to qualify for vaca ion privileges. Where a majority f the office workers receive two eeks vacation the productive work rs receive only one week.

And where a large proportion of e office workers qualify for vaca ons after six months and practical all after a years' service, product e workers must put in from one to o years to qualify. As a result considerable proportion of the work rs do not have vacations even in ctories with vacation policies.

Different from Russia.

On this question Russia, where un ons are a recognized part of the in ustrial order, presents a strong con rast. There the finest country states are being developed as worker est homes and vacations with pay are regular feature of union agreements. the Baku oil field, to cite a single stance mentioned in the British ade union delegation report, "each orker who has completed five and e-half months' service becomes ligible for a fortnight's yearly holi ay on full pay."

Moscow-Peking Air Route Establishment Assured by Soviet

MOSCOW, Sept. 10—(By Mail)—Together with Ambassador Karakhan here have arrived here the partici ants in the Moscow-Peking aerial ex edition headed by Mr. Schmidt, who eclared that Soviet airmen had care ully investigated the Moscow-Peking ir route, thus enabling the establish ent of air communication between he Union of Socialist Soviet Repub ics and China via Mongolia in future.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

50,000 ORGANIZED WORKERS SUPPORT WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1)

political field, of the working class.

The trade union delegation consisted of delegates from 15 local unions, one joint board and one district council representing 20,000 workers. Locals No. 3, 9 and 22, representing 30,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union could not elect delegates because the new elections in their union took all their attention, but Brother Sasha Zimmerman one of the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stated that the union membership could be counted upon to join the movement for a united labor ticket.

63 Delegates Present.

There were also present delegates from 10 fraternal organizations representing 2,000 workers; the Workers' Party and the Young Workers' League had delegates representing 4,000 workers. The total number of delegates present was 63.

The conference was opened by Comrade William Weinstone, general secretary, District No. 2, who outlined that the efforts of the Workers (Communist) Party to create a united labor ticket, and that this conference was a step in that direction. Sister Warshofsky of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union was elected chairman; Brother Rosenfeld, a member of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union was elected secretary.

I. L. G. W. U. Official Speaks.

Brother Sasha Zimmerman, left wing official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union said that the need for unity of labor on the political field was greater than ever, and that his union in following the leadership of the left wing were supporting the Workers Party in the building up of a united labor ticket.

Furrier Lauds Communists.

Brother Sureff, member of the Furriers' Union, compared the socialist party labor fusion conference at which all militant delegates of trade unions were kicked out, and the conference called by the Workers Party, at which the real fighters against the bosses were organizing an honest united front. He also said that the furriers had long felt thta the united political force of the bosses, with their injunctions and court decrees, could only be fought effectively by a political organization of the workers. Therefore the entire membership of the Furriers' Union was committed to support the Workers' Party in this admirable attempt to unite all the workers on a united labor ticket.

Brother Rosenbaum, member of the Protective Shoe Workers' Union, pointed out how successful a handful of militants, organized in the Trade Union Educational League, had been in creating a mass sentiment among the shoe workers in Brooklyn for a united labor ticket.

Labor Party Nucleus.

Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor on the Workers' Party ticket, speaking in the name of the Workers (Communist) Party said that the gathering was very significant, as it speaks for 50,000 organized workers in New York City. He pointed out that the Communists were the only ones who were leading the workers correctly in the fight against the bosses and the reactionary leadership. The victories in the Furriers' Union and in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union indicate the turn to the left, which will result in a powerful united front on the political field, the building up of a mass labor party. This conference is the nucleus of the labor party.

The resolutions committee with Brother Spivak of the Furriers' Union, as chairman, presented a resolution calling for the support of the united labor ticket and endorsing the candidates of the Workers Party as the only ones in this campaign fighting for unity of labor on the political field. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Executive Committee Elected.

The resolution also recommended the election of a committee to actively support the united labor ticket campaign and cooperate with the Workers Party campaign committee. The following executive committee was elected:

John D. Masso of the Glass Bevellers' Union; Peter Darek, Window Cleaners No. 8; H. Gordon, Paper Plate and Bag Makers; Alfred Miller, Hotel Workers, Amalgamated Food Workers; A. Shek, Local 45, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; A. Kaufman, Amalgamated Metal, District No. 1; D. Zekster, Furriers' No. 1; Ph. Glantzman, Furriers' No. 5; M. Spivak, Furriers' No. 10; Max Sureff, Furriers' No. 15; Fanny Warshawsky, Furriers' Joint Board; Jacob Rosenbaum, Shoe Workers' No. 53; Savity, Shoe Workers' No. 54; Crane, Shoe Workers' No. 60; Shader, Shoe Workers' District Council, No. 2; Kivinton, Workmen's Circle, No. 314; M. Liebman, Workmen's Circle, No. 356; M. Wasserman, Workmen's Circle, No. 272; Roeder, Workmen's Circle, No. 245; Louis Zinn, Workmen's Circle, No. 671; Millman, Workmen's Circle, No. 546; Rose Nevins, United Council of Working Women; H. Grossman, Workmen's Circle, No. 620; Jack Stachel, Wm, Weinstone, and Chas. Krumbein of the District Executive Committee of the Workers' Party; S. Dan, of the District Executive Committee of the Young Workers' League, and Bert Miller, of the Trade Union Educational League, District No. 2.

Supports Russian Recognition.

Comrade Alexander Trachtenberg of the Workers Party made an appeal for an energetic campaign for recognition of the Soviet Union and spoke of the dangers of a new attack. The conference adopted a resolution to support the campaign and instructed the executive committee to cooperate in making the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution a united front demonstration of labor.

Demonstrations will be held at the Central Opera House in New York City on Nov. 6 and in the Grand Assembly Hall, Brooklyn, the same evening.

Other resolutions unanimously adopted were on world trade union unity, on political labor unity, on the DAILY WORKER and on the United Council of Working Women.

Pledge Financial Support.

The conference delegates pledged financial support to the campaign committee in its work.

Great Soviet Trading Exhibition a Success

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NIJNY-NOVGOROD, Sept. 10—(By Mail)—Up to August 20, the turnover of the Nijny-Novgorod Fair surpassed 66 million roubles. There have been registered altogether 1,641 firms including 322 state epterprises, co-operative, 454; mixed companies limited, 12; private, 699; foreign, 154. There also were registered 43,307 towns of various goods.

Chinese merchants from Sinkiang, who brought raw hides, wool and sheepskins participated. They declared that Russian goods, sugar, manufactured goods, etc. can compete favourably by their quality and prices with English and Japanese.

LABOR PARTY BAR ON COMMUNISTS PROVEN FAILURE

British L. P. Official Relates Experience

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—How the insistence of the yellow socialist leaders of the British labor party on exclusion of the Communists either destroys the necessary unity of labor or is ignored by local labor party sections, is shown by an article by Will Crick, president of the Rusholm divisional labor party, member of the executive of the Manchester borough labor party and president of Branch 5, of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

"The passing of a resolution to keep the Communists out, is easy," says Crick, "but its putting into effect is up an entirely different street; and many local labor parties have found."

Disaster to Bar Communists.

"In Manchester many attempts have been made to apply the decision, but on each occasion the attempt has been abandoned only when the movement has been almost overwhelmed in disaster.

"The Manchester borbough labor party refused to accept Communists as delegates, and yet, in full knowledge of this decision, the Manchester and Salford Trades Council elected two Communists amongst its delegates to the borough labor party.

"The Manchester and Salford Trades Council even elected a Communist as its president.

"The borough labor party acting on the L. P. decisions, refused to accept these delegates, and requested the Traades Council to appoint others who were not Communists, but the latter body reaffirmed its previous decisions, and said the borough labor party must accept its already properly appointed delegates or none at all.

Had to Ignore L. P. Rule.

"The labor party refused to accept them, and then came the inevitable split forced by the right wing. What a spectacle.

"Finally, better counsel prevailed and unity between the two bodies was attained by the labor party climbing down, reversing its decision, ignoring the national conference decision and accepting the Communist delegates.

Local Unions Supported Communists.

"Even trade union branches affiliated to the borough labor party were up in arms. One branch of the National Railwaymen's Union instructed its Communist delegates to sit tight and refuse to leave when asked. An Amalgamated Engineers' Union branch withdrew its non-Communist delegate and appointed a Communist instead.

"The Rusholme divisional labor party has now had the experience of two parliamentary elections with the Communist William Paul as candidate, and it can be definitely stated that it never fought two finer elections. Communists and all the rest rubbed shoulders and gave a real insight of what can be accomplished when unity prevails. A representative election committee was set up and its decisions were unswerinly carried out by all.

Communists Worked Loyally.

"As election agent for the Communist Paul in the last fight, I can testify to the fact that my instructions as agent were implicitly carried out by the Manchester members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, who were ever eager to perform even the humblest task."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

RUSSIA THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DO IMPROVE, PROFESSOR WARD TELLS AUDIENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, October 14.—"Lenin was the greatest mind functioning on the political field in our generation.

"Economic conditions in Russia are improving, and Russia is the only country in Europe where they are improving."

Witnessed Class Struggle Everywhere

These were among the striking statements made by Harry F. Ward, president of the American Civil Liberties' Union and professor at Union Theological Seminary, New York, to nearly 250 people at a luncheon given at the town hall to welcome him back after a year's journey to Europe and the Orient.

During the year Dr. Ward visited Russia, Germany, England, France, China, Japan and India. In all of them he found the struggle between oppression and freedom still active.

"Enormous creative forces are at work in Russia," he said. "Working very intensely and rapidly. Liberalizing tendencies there are on the increase. Considerable liberty exists with regard to criticizing acts of the administration. Repression is felt only when criticizing the fundamental principles of the existing institutions. But then, we in America do not treat with great consideration those who question the fundamentals of the American government. The only reason we have as much freedom now as we have is because those who are interested in keeping things as they are feel that the country is 'safe.'"

If great Britain succeeds in her present policy of isolating Russia, both east and west, Dr. Ward said, the Soviet government would probably be forced to take stronger repressive measures.

"It is either the present order in Russia, or Czarism," declared Dr. Ward. "There is nothing in between. If the old crowd gets back into power, the deaths which have taken place since the revolution will be as nothing to the killing that will take place, and the cross will be carried in the forefront of the killing. The old regime will not leave alive man, woman, or child suspected of Communist tendencies."

Dr. Ward declared that there were only two kinds of stabilization possible for the world—bankers' stabilization or Communist stabilization, and that the latter was preferable. The bankers could accomplish their kind of stabilization only by raising the standard of living of the workers and peasants everywhere, and by carrying on such subtle propaganda that the workers and peasants would not realize their enslavement. Both of these tasks were very difficult, he admitted.

Japan was described by Dr. Ward as reaching out for the economic advantages of an agreement with Russia, while trying to shut out Bolshevist ideas—"a difficult task." In China, he said, he was questioned by the chancellor of a university where he was to speak on Communism, to see whether his views were sufficiently radical to be put before the students, among whom there was a strong Communist spirit. In India he was not allowed by the British government to speak on Russia to the Hindu students.

"Until the ownership of natural resources, of manufacturing and finance capital, and of labor power, is settled," concluded Dr. Ward, "the world is on a war footing, and civil liberties cannot flourish."

Your Union Meeting

Third Friday, Oct. 16, 1925

237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 35th. St.
	Carpenters' Dist. Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
	St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273	Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Shefield Ave.
863	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1366	Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
5	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.) 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
	Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note--Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

PAXTON HIBBEN, IN MOSCOW, SEES GREAT CHANGES

Hopes U. S. Recognition Comes This Winter

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—(By Mail.)—Captain Paxton Hibben of the American army arrived here lately. Mr. Hibben was in Russia in 1905-06 as secretary of the American Embassy. In 1921 he came to Russia with the American commission to visit famine districts and made a report which served as a basis for the American Relief Association and in 1922 he visited Moscow at the head of the Children Relief Committee.

In 1923 he was brought to trial being accused in America of publishing articles and delivering speeches in favor of recognition of the U. S. S. R. and for participation in the Society of Friends of Soviet Russia. The Hibben case was dragging for a long time and caused sensation in the United States.

An ex-Russian officer who confessed to being an agent of Grand Duke Cyril was called as the chief witness against him. The court gave no verdict and Hibben retained his rank of captain of the American army.

In an interview with a press correspondent, Captain Hibben said:

"I notice enormous changes in the U. S. S. R. since 1922. The workers' and peasants' Republic is showing great energy in reconstruction of the country, especially in technical science." I hope that the United States will soon recognize Russia.

"I know many influential people who before were against recognition but afterwards became ardent adherents to this idea. Senator Borah as it is known is a most influential member of the senate who stands for recognition, and I hope that he will be successful when there will be a winter session of congress in December."

Trade Union Congress General Council Makes Arthur Pugh Chairman

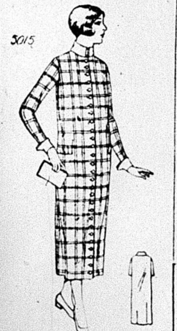
LONDON, Oct. 15. — The Trade Union General Council having met at its first session since Scarborough, a chairman was elected for the coming year. He is Arthur Pugh, and as chairman, will preside over meetings of the council and be next year's president of the Trade Union Congress.

Arthur Pugh was born in 1870, apprenticed when 13 years old to a butcher, a few years later becoming a steel worker in South Wales. He became secretary of the Frodingham, Lincolnshire, branch of the British Steel Smelters' Association in 1899, organized a branch of the independent labor party there.

In 1906, he was appointed assistant general secretary of his union, leaving his workshop to take office. He became a member of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress in 1920, and has served on the general council each year since.

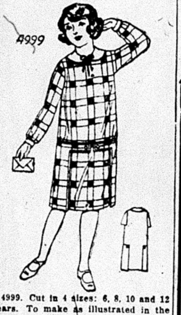
OUR DAILY PATTERNS

MISSES' DRESS.



5015. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 ears. An 18-year size made with long leeves equires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of one mateal 40 inches wide. With short sleeves ¼ yards will be required. Price 12c.

GIRL'S DRESS.



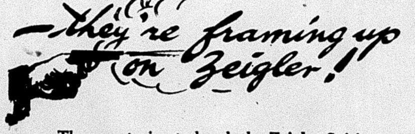
4999. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make as illustrated in the large view, requires $3\frac{5}{8}$ yards of plaid material 27 inches wide, and ⅛ yard of plain material for a 10-year size. With short sleeves ¼ yard less of the plaid material is required. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our p-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ook of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies', isses', and children's patterns, a cone and comprehensive article on dressaking, also some point, for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple itches), all valuable hints to the home essmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

SUNDAY
OCTOBER 18—IMPERIAL HALL, 2406 N. Halsted St.
The First Daily Worker
RESCUE PARTY
Given by the North Side Branch.
There will be DANCING to good music.
There will be PRIZES of all kinds.
No charge for COFFEE / LIFE PRESERVERS will be made.
Display of Original Cartoons by All the Noted Artists in the Labor Movement.
AT 8 P. M. SHARP 50 CENTS ADMISSION


They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT
the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing!
Hurry Up With
HELP!

Send contributions to
International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Tax Fight Against Mellon

On the eve of the convening of congress there again arises the struggle over the question of taxes. Against the proposition of the Coolidge administration, known as the Mellon plan, there is crystallizing an alignment of petty-bourgeois democrats from the southern states and petty-bourgeois republicans from the middle and far west. It was this identical combination that two years ago defeated the original Mellon tax plan. This recuring over the administration's tax program reveals the fact that the republican and democratic parties both contain within their ranks elements incapable of being reconciled to their main policy.

Tho there is no petty-bourgeois party the southern democrats, who rallied around the Bryan standard for three decades, and the middle west republicans, who are much closer to the political line of the late LaFollette than to Coolidge, form a bloc in both houses of congress that openly challenges the designs of big capital whenever their economic interests are threatened.

Obviously a measure in the interest of big capital is the Coolidge-Mellon proposal to abolish the federal inheritance tax and at the same time insist upon a "less pronounced reduction" of the normal rate on small incomes. A program that aims to leave intact the great fortunes when their owners die and at the same time place a heavier income tax burden upon the smaller fry. Against this is the demand of the petty-bourgeois combination for perpetuation of the federal inheritance tax and the raising of the exemption on the "little fellows" to $3,000 for single men and $5,000 for married men.

So desperate has Secretary of the Treasury Mellon become at this threat to again wreck his tax program that he has already yielded to the limit. In an effort to patch up the struggle within his own party he called into conference Representative Green, of Iowa. Mellon's program demanded a reduction of surtaxes on big incomes from 40 per cent to 15 per cent. Green informed him that such a reduction would defeat the whole program and proposed a reduction to 30 per cent. As a tentative proposition a tax of 20 per cent was accepted.

But a compromise on the tax question will not settle the struggle that is taking place in both old parties, for both of them are in a period of transition. The democratic party since 1910 has been subservient to finance capital. In the east it is the tool of the House of Morgan; in the south and middle west it is petty bourgeois. The republican party, formerly the party of industrial capital, is rapidly being converted into the political expression of finance-capital. Since its spectacular triumph over Morgan's League of Nations program in 1920, it has passed into the control of Morgan at almost the precise tempo that finance-capital has extended its control over industry. The great industrial mergers under the *aegis* of bank capital shattered the economic foundation upon which the republican party formerly stood. But no political party, in a period of transition, is ever able to reconcile all elements to its new policy. The "backward" elements persist for a period of time, determined by objective economic conditions.

The democratic party, tho the chasm between its eastern and its middle west and southern sections are deep-going, as an opposition party with little responsibility, will probably present a united opposition. In such an event the combination against the Coolidge-Mellon program will again doom it to defeat.

"A Self-Acting Body of Armed Men"

Hanford MacNider, the appointee of President Coolidge to the post of assistant secretary of war, is the living personification of the American legion in politics.

He is a past commander of this nucleus of the American fascisti, having been elected in 1921. He is a banker and his father is a banker. Having been an officer in the Mexican expeditionary force and in the world war, he is that apothesis of American capitalist efficiency-businessman and militarist.

The American government is assuming, as Wall Street takes mortgages on one country after another and monopolistic capitalism at home creates a class of millions dependent upon the whims of a handful of masters, more and more the characteristics described by Engels:

> The second distinguishing feature is the establishment of a public power which is no longer identical with the population and which is organized as an armed force.

Engels was writing of capitalist society in the pre-imperialist period but the developments which he foretold have occurred in indisputeable form.

The war department is a super-government and one has only to read the capitalist press to understand that preparation for wars of aggression and suppression of the working class at home and abroad are the chief problems with which the best minds of American capitalism are occupied.

MacNider fits into this scheme of things beautifully. He is backed by an organization of ex-officers whose privileged position in the American armed forces during the world war merely whetted their appetites for further opportunity to exercise unquestioned authority. The legion is first of all concerned with "Americanism" and those who do not know by this that "Americanism" is synonymous with labor baiting of all kinds has not learned the ABC of the class struggle in the United States.

Said Engels:

> The above mentioned public force increases with the intensification of class antagonism within the state, and with the growth in size and population of the adjacent states.

The day of flabby civilians in important war department posts is over. The appointment of MacNider is an omen which class conscious workers will read correctly if they view it as preliminary to the enactment of such bloody scenes in the United States as we are reading of in Panama.

With Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman of Cook county in jail, the republican party in Chicago faces a serious situation. For years this ward heeler was the principal vote getter of that organization in Chicago and served many terms as coroner, previous to his election as sheriff.

Free Speech in the Anthracite

August Valentine

AT the end of the first month of the strike the situation in the Anthracite has not changed one iota.

The mines are closed. The men are idle. The newspapers carry heir usual line of propaganda. The paid advertisements appear regularly. The mayors have their squabbles with the head of the Anthracite Operators association over the check-off. The other demands of the miners are completely forgotten. Lewis appears now and then with a weak statement and although he does not "believe" in arbitration he appeared in conference with the Scranton chamber of commerce to try and make a "settlement." The same committee met Inglis, the head of the operators' association the next day.

THE Lewis-Cappellini machine is satisfied. The miners do not know what is transpiring. Ask an average miner what is going on and he cannot tell you.

The Communists are in the fight to make it a real strike. Mass meetings were called to defend the interests of the strikers and to put forth the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee and explain the aims of the Communists. Meeting after meeting has been stopped, or held without permit, permits being refused for many meetings, halls closed and crowd dispersed at several meetings.

Treachery of Cappellini.

After our Scranton meeting which was broken up and which resulted in Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners Committee, and myself going to jail and Zarek and Toohey also being jailed later as a result of this meeting, followed by the conviction of Reid and Toohey on a trump-up charge of vagrancy, the Cappellini gang wrote the following letter to the authorities of Scranton.

> Sept. 28, 1925.
>
> Michial J. McHugh, Superintendant of Police,
> Scranton, Pa.
>
> Dear Sir: Your action in breaking up the meeting at Washington Hall, Scranton, Penna., Saturday, Sept. 26, of representatives of the Soviet movement of Russia whose purpose is to destroy the orderly method of conducting the affairs of the United Mine Workers of America, incite violence and the destruction of our great labor movement was taken up at a meeting of the District Executive Board, held Sept. 28, 1925, and it was unanimously decided the Executive Board of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, go on record commending your action taken in preserving peace and tranquility in our great city.
>
> We realize that you are impartial in this controversy and your only desire is to promote the peace of the community and we are in hearty accord with you in this policy.
>
> We again thank you and commend your action, and hope all public officials who have for their duty the enforcement of laws for peace and harmony follow your example.
>
> Wishing your continued success, we are,
>
> yours truly,
> RINALDO CAPPELLINI,
> Pres., District No. 1, U. M. W. of A.
> ENOCH WILLIAMS,
> Sec., District No. 1, U. M. W. of A.

AND why not? These damn Progressives and the Communists are raising hell! They are calling meetings. They are showing the workers the ONLY road to victory.

No Union Meetings.

On the other hand what has the Lewis-Cappellini gang done? NOTHING! NOTHING! In many instances even the local unions do not meet, because there is no business during the suspension as stated by a chairman of a local union. Why? The corrupt gang of officials know that if meetings are called the rank and file would want to know "what's up."

What would the officials of the union be able to tell the miners at a mass meeting? They would have to come out and explain a situation that is not explanable, without exposing their treachery.

Speakers Defy Police.

In Plymouth our meeting was broken up before the speakers arrived. In Luzerne the hall was closed by the burgess. The comrades spoke from the steps of the building. In Exeter the same thing happened. We took a nearby street corner. Cops interfered, but the crowd demanded that the speaker go on—and he went on.

AT Scranton meeting of Saturday, Sept. 26th, "the representatives of the Soviet movement of Russia" (long live Cappellini, the Mussolini of the Anthracite) were going to "destroy the orderly methods of conducting the affairs of the United Mine Workers of America." The Scranton authorities were highly "commended" for the action taken in PRESERVING "peace" and "tranquility" in the great city of Scranton.

The Scranton Arrests.

Just what was our "crime"? Bringing forth the demands of the miners—of no arbitration, no compromise, the ten per cent increase in wages, the five-day week, six-hour day and a labor party.. was enough to brand us a "disrupters" of the union and who might overthrow the government any minute, if we are not behind the bars.

So at this meeting appeared a dozen or so plainclothes police. After the meeting was broken up we were taken to the West End police station. After searching us and satisfying themselves that we had no cannons or red regiments in our hip pockets they were assured that "our" country was saved from "another revolution."

IN jail our belts were taken away from us. No newspapers were allowed us. In came the people of Scranton to see "the horrible Bolsheviks." Thank god they were behind the bars, or we would be living in a Soviet America!

We were not lonesome in the vermin-infested cells.

Sunday dwindled into Monday and about ten in the morning Reid, Zarek and I were transfered to the city jail of Scranton.

Officials Visit Jail.

Here the officials of the United Mine Workers appeared. These great Americans, whose motto is "never to kick a man when he is down" surely did not live up to their motto. "Willing lackeys" is the least that could be said about them.

After telling us that we will be deported or get twenty years on a hard rock pile, they reminded me of a little incident I went thru long, long ago. I was a little kid at the time I happened to run across a funny paper. Not being able to read myself, dad read the cartoon-story to me. It was a cartoon of a machine invented by a man in which two boys were put thru a machine and came out old men. "Daddy, Daddy, that is bad about that man putting little boys in the machine, isn't it?" "Yes," said dad, "some people are bad."

WHEN I was told "20 years of the hard rock pile," I come to the conclusion that I have reached the stage that I was to go thru the machine.

They did not tell us why we were arrested. The charges? What were they? We didn't know what we were held for. There is a sedition act here in this state. To send a person away for overthrowing a government he hasn't yet overthrown must have a 100% agreement from all the political bosses of the state. The little friction that exists between the city officials and Pinchot was possibly the "bogey" that prevented this charge and so the federal authorities were "sicked" on us.

After being grilled by the Immigration men and the department of justice we were led back to the cell. This place was not only "buggy" but also "lousy."

Federal Dicks on Job.

Asked if I believed in force and violence I told them it's always the other side that uses that "animal" when we set out to achieve our purpose.

WEDNESDAY morning Mr. Isaac Shorr of the Civil Liberites Union arrived. He was told that the case was in the hands of the federal authorities and therefore the only man to see was the United States district attorney. After Mr. Shorr left to see the United States district attorney we were hauled out before the magistrate. The magistrate must have been informed that the "revolution" existed only in his imagination, stuck true to his word when he said, "If the federal authorities will not take care of them I will decide later what is to be done with them."

Are You a Vag?

What could we be railroaded on? Ah! Ha!

"Vagrancy."

"Have you got a home?" I was asked.

"Yes," I answered.

"What have you to prove it?"

"You can call up the landlady," I answered.

"Where do you work?"

"I'm on strike now."

"Where did you work before the strike?"

"Bliss Mine, Nanticoke."

"What are you living on?"

"I saved a few dollars before the strike."

"What have you to prove it?" thundered the magistrate.

HERE I produced a little red bank book (oh, how he likes that color) in which I had $150.00 at one time but dwindled down to $50.00 since t strike. For this money I worked li a mule. In the last seven mont of work I produced some 4,500 to of coal. Many a family was ke or will be kept warm by this co This is a nice contribution for t upkeep of society. I wonder ho many families and kiddies were ke warm by the hot speeches made the patriots who are trying to sa the country from these horrib "reds"?

Not being able to railroad me that charge, they gave me twen minutes to get out of town. Al Zarek was released unconditional the following day.

Toohey was less fortunate than Having a mother to support in Pitt burgh, he was stuck away in the "ju for six months. The $30.00 in Reid pocket did not save him from a li sentence.

I heard so much about the deport tion, that I got the deportation-pho bia. The first thing I did when I g into Wilkes-Barre was to beat it a barbershop and start proceedin at once to deport all the lice th landed on unwelcome territory. Ha they been born there it would be different matter. For this deport tion" I had to pay $1.75 to the barbe

Must Aid Prisoners.

IN conclusion I want to appeal all the miners and workers in ge eral to help the two fighting co rades. The boys were stuck into t "jug" for challenging the profits the coal barons, and the soft sea of the labor bureaucracy.

Both could today enjoy the liberti that Cappellini and other traitors e joy, but Toohey and Reid will nev go back on the miners, as Cappelli did.

Cappellini used radical miners get into power and then turned rig against them as demonstrated in t Indianapolis convention in Januar 1924, when he said, "I have din and I've wined with them, but I wi to christ I'd have poisoned them How well I remember those words.

Toohey and Reid are of a calib that will stick to the men thru thi and thin, and therefore deserve yo support. They feel more confortab in jail with a clear conscien than Cappellini on the outside.

Workers of America! Fight to fr the inprisoned fighters. Show th system that the real jury, the worki class, is waking up.

Course of Economic Development in Septembe

By EARL R. BROWDER

SEPTEMBER production continued the upward movement noted in August, after a slow but steady decline from February to July. Altho August 1925 was more than 12% above 1924, and registered a positive increase over July, yet the index figure of the U. S. bureau of census, weighted to equalize seasonal changes, continued to register a slight downward movement. The continued upgrade of production for September will probably show that this has been overcome. Certainly there is a large gain over the same month of one year ago.

Steel Production.

Production of steel ingots for September was 3,492,904 tons, an increase over August of 68,870 tons, and over September of last year of 665,279 tons. The average daily production in September was 134,342 tons, as compared with 131,694 tons in August, and with 108,755 in September 1924.

UNFILLED steel orders of the U. S. Steel corporation on Sept. 30th totalled 3,717,297 tons, an increase over August of 204,494 tons. This was the first gain in unfilled orders since February. Operations were 75% of capacity. First week in October, this had increased to 80%, according to Iron Age of Oct. 8th. October bookings are expected to show another increase.*

In index figures, the comparison for August and September of iron and steel production is as follows:

	August	September
Pig Iron		
1924	74	81
1925	106	107
Steel		
1924	91	100
1925	122	124

Railroad Traffic.

"Loadings of revenue freight for this season of the year continues to be well in excess of any corresponding period on record," says the American Railway Association. The following figures give comparison for the year to Sept. 26, with the previous year, and weekly totals:

Total car loading— 39 weeks up to	1925	1924
Sept. 26	37,846,925	35,701,943
Week of Sept. 5	1,102,946	921,303
Week of Sept. 12	975,434	1,061,781
Week of Sept. 19	1,098,428	1,076,847
Week of Sept. 26	1,120,645	1,087,954

Gross and net earnings of the railroads for August continued to increase over the same month of last year, and also increased over July. "They were the largest since war times," says the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

GROSS earnings were $554,559,318, an increase of over 17 million dollars. Net earnings were $166,558,666, an increase of almost 32 million dollars over August last year.

It will be noted that again the "net" earnings show the greatest gain, even as in previous months. While gross earnings increased by 9.2 per cent, net earnings gained by 23.7 per cent. Only partly is this explained by increased traffic; to a great extent it is the result of smaller wages and longer hours of labor.

For the nine months ending September 30, building in the United States totalled five billion dollars, according to a review of the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association. "This exceeds any 12-month period in history," says the report. "Moreover, the barometer points to continued broadscale activity during the final quarter of this year. A building total of more than $650,000,000 for the whole nation was attained in September. There is every reason to believe that building will continue at practically the same high level for at least another year."

September building was 31½ per cent greater than last year, altho slightly less than the previous month for seasonal causes. Lumber production continued to increase in September.

Petroleum.

Production of crude oil declined somewhat, altho continuing above last year. The daily average production for the week of Sept. 19, was 2,131,600 barrels; for Sept. 26, 2,107,400 barrels, and for Oct. 3, 2,096,250 barrels. This compares with the week of Oct. 4, 1924, with a daily average of 2,010,450 barrels.

Retail Trade.

"Retail trade is steadily expanding." The sales of mail order houses and chain stores continue the same rate of increase reported last month. Total sales for nine months to Sept. 30, show an increase of 13 per cent over last year for the mail order houses. Chain stores show an increase of 14 per cent for the same period.

Foreign Trade.

Information of foreign trade is always one month late, so that only now we have the figures for August. As expected, they show continued increase over July. Following is a summary of latest figures:

	1925	1924
August		
Imports	$375,000,000	$254,000,000
Exports	383,000,000	330,000,000
Eight Months Ending Aug.	1925	1924
Imports	$2,764,768,000	$2,382,727,000
Exports	3,084,478,000	2,697,034,000

These figures do not include gol which in the first eight months 1924, showed an excess of imports $256,647,000 while in 1925, gold n exports were $141,756,000, making net addition to the export of valu in 1925 by the United States of almo 400 million dollars over 1924, for th first eight months.

Summary.

Only one pessimistic note is soun ed in the financial and commerci papers of the American capitali class. That is a statement made C. W. Barron, publisher of Barron Financial Weekly, who said:

> "Business is too good. It is pros perity and business expansion tha breed the trouble for the future Business is too good when it tempt large owners of stocks to part with their shares at rising prices an tempts the public to go into deb to buy them."

This statement would seem to but a general recognition of the evitable cycle of capitalist productio which must sooner or later call halt to the phenomenal boom now b ing experienced in America. But yet there are no definite economic dications that this boom has reache its climax. "Both statistical recor and reports from widely separate cities," says Dun's Review, "give i creasing evidence of the upwar course of business."

* All figures taken from current issues of Wall Street Journal, Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Federal Reserve Bulletin, Barron's Weekly, Annalist, U. S. Commerce Report, U. S. Survey of Current Business, Bulletins of American Railway Association and Bradstreet's and Dun's Review.

Intrigues Against Labor Unity

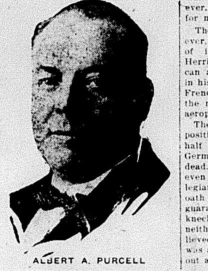
By JOSEPH BRAHDY.

WHEN the cheering and clamor for Albert A. Purcell reached gigantic proportions at the Carnegie Hall meeting arranged last Sunday by the socialist party, Shiplacoff, as a sort of vice-chairman, shouted angrily to the gallery, where the workers were sitting, "We are not interested in what you are saying. We want to hear what Purcell has to say." Thus to pour cold water on the enthusiastic reception tendered to Purcell was only one of the many acts of kindness.

But, of course, the socialist party was not interested in having the meeting hear what Purcell had to say, so they pushed him thoughtfully to the end of the list of speakers at a wearisome afternoon meeting, and he got the floor at 5:30 p. m., after a number of people had left.

AND besides, instead of drawing large masses of workers to the meeting, they charged fancy prices, and for non-members of the socialist party the prices were especially advanced thru the manipulation of "bonus" tickets; as a consequence, large sections of the house were unoccupied.

None of the four American "socialists" on the platform spoke about Trade Unionism, Pick Line, Injunctions, Amalgamation, Labor Unity, Labor Party, the Workers Party, the Socialist, the Communist, the Amsterdam International, the R. I. L. U., China India, Egypt, the terror in Esthonia, Roumania, Hungary, Poland, about the struggles of Russia; except two or three of these terms, none were even uttered in their "socialist" speeches. They advised, however, the workers to vote for Thomas for mayor.



ALBERT A. PURCELL

Thomas made a bad break, however, when he burst into white heat of indignation against Ambassador Herrick for congratulating the American aviators in Morocco. He forgot in his excitement to mention that the French socialists voted deliberately the money with which to buy these aeroplanes.

The German socialist Braun was positively amusing. He boasted for half an hour about the "republic" of Germany, and how the monarchy was dead. The proof was the fact that even Hindenburg took the oath of allegiance to the republic. Hindenburg's oath to the republic is no more a guarantee for it than was Liebknecht's oath to the monarchy; neither of them meant it, nobody believed either of these "oaths," and it was a guarantee for no one except an out and out imbecile.

WHEN Purcell took the floor the workers in the audience received him with the singing of the International (the socialists seem to have forgotten that song.) Purcell's speech rang with one key-note: World trade union unity, labor unity. He didn't mention any names, or any organizations, but he said that he was fully aware of the many intrigues that were going on against unity, the world over, and also in America. Coming right fresh from the A. F. of L. convention, at a meeting held under the very shadow of the black Forward, with the slippery Hillquit in the chair, he knew whereof he was speaking when he referred to the many intrigues going on against unity. When he finished his plea for unity, a cloud of leaflets fluttered from the top gallery thru the house, in which the Workers Party reiterates its appeal to the S. P. for unity in the coming election. But, of course, a plea for unity leaves the socialist party cold; they are determined to lead the few workers who are still following them, to another bwindling of the socialist vote, to another exhibition of division, to another defeat.

Coal Company Sues Union Miners for Loss of Business

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The Western Coal company of Cleveland is suing the union miners of Steubenville, Ohio, for damages suffered by the company during a strike which the bosses call an "unauthorized" strike, at the Franklin mine last August. 200 union miners are named in the suit for $6,417 damages.

Build the DAILY WORKER

CLEVELAND TO HEAR ENGDAHL SUNDAY ON A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—Every Cleveland worker who wants to ge a peep "behind the scenes" of th Atlantic City convention of the Am erican Federation of Labor must at tend the mass meeting arranged by the Trade Union Educational Leagu at the Insurance Center Bldg., 178 East 11th St., Sunday evening, Oct 18., where J. Louis Engdahl, edito of the DAILY WORKER will speak on the American Federation of La bor convention.

* * *

WARREN, Ohio, October 15.— J. Louis Engdahl, editor of th DAILY WORKER, and its corres pondent at the Atlantic City conven tion of the A. F. of L., will speak a the Hippodrome Building, Warren Ohio, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 18 on the significance of the conventio and its meaning to American labor

Peasants to See Movies.

MOSCOW, Oct. 15.—A picture e titled "Water in Nature" is no being produced. This film will co duct propaganda for anti-droug measures among the peasantry.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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BORAH TO ACT ON HORTHY TERROR

STRIKING SEAMEN SENT TO JAIL IN HUNDREDS BY AUSTRALIAN COURTS

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 15.—Under authority of what is called he "Peace Act," the authorities are nsituting persecution of leaders nd active workers among the seamen.

Up to date, there have been 382 eamen given kangaroo trials and entenced to prison terms for striking.

NSULT TO BRIT LABOR BY A. F. OF L.

arrington, Hutcheson, "Fraternal" Delegates

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

STEEPLECHASE PIER, Atlantic ity, N. J., Oct. 16.—The A. F. of L. onvention here handed a direct and ntended insult to the British Trade Unions when they selected Frank Far- ington, arch-reactionary president of he Illinois Mine Workers, and Willi- m L. Hutcheson, president of the rotherhood of Carpenters, an instiator of the expulsionist policy gainst militants in that organization, s the two fraternal delegates to the ext British Trade Union Congress.

There were no opposing candidates. he British fraternal delegates, Arhur Purcell and Ben Smithh, were t in the hall when the vote was aken.

"Said Fitzpatrick to Connors"

James B. Connors, vice-president of e Switchmen's Union, was selected the fraternal delegate to the Can- ian Trades and Labor Congress, ter a nomination speech bordering on rlesque by Delegate Fitzpatrick, of e Actors' Union. Fitzpatrick said onnors ought to have the job as re- ard for his long service.

Detroit Convention City.

The next convention will be in De- oit, Michigan, in October, 1926. De- oit won out over Birmingham, Ala- ama, by a vote of 15,879 to 11,609 ter Los Angeles and Sacramento, alifornia, had been forced out of the ce.

All the old officers were re-elected ithout opposition. George L. Majah" Berry, of the Printing Press- en, nominated Frank L. Morrison, r re-election as secretary. Morrison a member of the Printers' Union nd one of the leaders of the so-called progressive" machine in that organ- ation, which is opposed to the Lynch achine. This seems to indicate mity between Lynch and Berry at may be carried into the allied rinting trades. It further shows at the "progressives" in the Typo- raphical Union receive support from uch a notorious reactionary as Berry.

The organization committee could nd no objection to the resolution de- anding the organization of Negro orkers. The convention voted to consistently continue" its work of rganizing colored workers. It was laimed that 100 labor bodies already dmit Negroes to membership.

Inevitable Jurisdictional Fights.

It is proposed to call a conference t Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29, at which resident E. H. Fitzgerald, of the rotherhood of Railway Clerks will eet representatives of the colored eight handlers in an attempt to ad- ust the differences raised by the rawing of the color line in this or- anization.

The jurisdiction fight of the Team- ters and Street Carmen over bus rivers was settled by giving all rivers on busses owned by the elec- rical railways to the Street Carmen, he rest going to the Teamsters.

• • •

STEEPLECHASE PIER, Atlantic ity, Oct. 16.—Efforts to organize the ribben and Sexton Stove works in hicago under the banner of the merican Federation of Labor, to ight the platoon system, the intelli-

(Continued on page 2)

PURCELL TO SPEAK FOR LABOR UNITY

Meetings in Ten Big Cities Arranged

Announcement of an extensive tour in America by A. A. Purcell, senior British fraternal delegate to the recent American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City is made upon completion of arrangements with local trade union committees in the cities to be visited.

Purcell, who is president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, head of the Furniture Workers' Union in England and former chairman of the British Trades Union Congress preaches the immediate necessity of world trade union unity, including the Russian unions. He made the unity plea at the A. F. of L. convention but met no encouragement from Pres. Wm. Green. On his tour he will renew his efforts to interest American workers in international problems of labor, arguing that since capital has become international, labor must follow suit to preserve and improve the wages and conditions of its organized section.

Visits Mexico First.

After a visit to Mexico, Purcell opens his American tour at Kansas City Nov. 4 where, as elsewhere a committee of local trade unions is in charge of the meeting. His schedule includes St. Louis Nov. 5, Chicago Nov. 6, Detroit Nov. 8, Pittsburgh Nov. 9, Cleveland Nov. 10, Toronto Nov. 11, Montreal Nov. 13, Boston Nov. 15, Philadelphia Nov. 16, New York Nov. 17.

According to his lecture manager Morton L. Johnson, a member of Chicago Electrical Workers' Local 134, an admission charge of 25 cents will be made at each meeting and the same subject, World Trade Union Unity, will be used by Purcell thruout. He has already spoken before the Baltimore Trades and Labor Assembly and at a socialist meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York. He first became a figure in the minds of Americans interested in world happenings by the report on Russia of the 1924 British trade union delegation to that country. Purcell was chairman of the delegation.

When presented with a gold watch by the A. F. of L. convention delegates Purcell in thanking them renewed his plea for international labor unity.

IMPUDENT DEMAND UPON WORKERS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

BALBOA, Panama, Oct. 1.—President Chiari of Panama, backed financially by the American plunderbund, and militaristically by the gunmen of Wall Street, has issued an impudent demand to the strikers and tenants that they cease their agitation for the release of prisoners arrested following the murder of workers by the soldiery and police. As to this demand and the demand for the discharge of officials responsible for the outrage the president said "these are matters the courts must handle."

A gesture by the cabinet to relieve unemployment today embodies recommendation that public works be increased. The proposed projects include a medical school as the first unit of a university to bear the name of Bolivar and an insane asylum. The workers recommend the cabinet members as the first inmates of the latter.

Unemployment Grows.

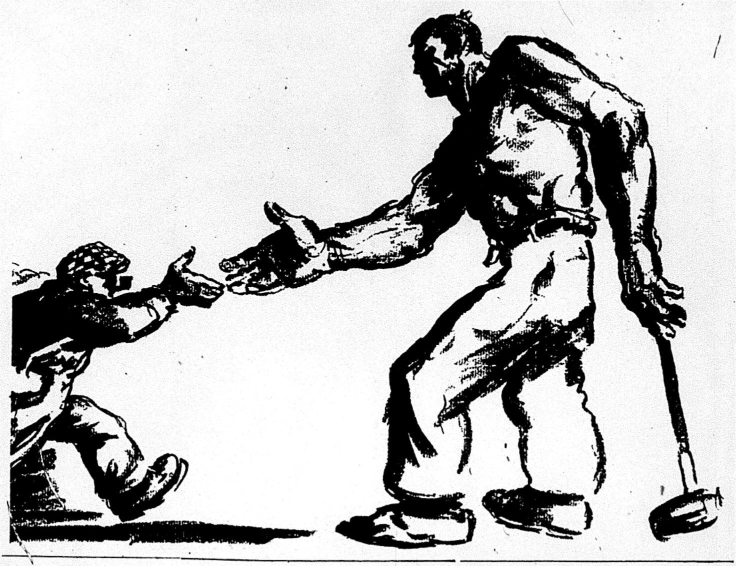
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—The last two months show a continuing steady increase in unemployment in Denmark, the minimum figure of 24,824 at the beginning of last month being approximately 10,000 greater than it was at the same date in the year 1924.

UNITED WORKING CLASS FRONT FORMED BY ITALIAN TOILERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The maximalist party in Italy, foes of fascists, have formed an alliance with the Communists against the fascist unions and the Mussolini government. This united front combination embraces the decisive sections of the Italian workers.

American Toilers Welcome Purcell



N. Y. WORKERS DENOUNCE GITLOW BAN

Huge Mass Meetings; Unions Protest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The answer of the Workers Party and the workers of the city of New York to the barring of Benjamin Gitlow, its candidate for mayor, from the city ballot is an intensification of its campaign for Gitlow and the entire Communist ticket. The same night that the news came out that he was barred from the ballot, a storm of protest came in from workers organizations headed by Locals No. 2, 9 and 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the joint board of the Furriers' Union which happened to be meeting.

On Wednesday, Oct. 21, the needle trades workers of the city of New York, will hold a protest meeting in Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St., and Southern Blvd.

Protest Meeting Arranged

Protests red nights have been arranged in which 75 party speakers and representatives of organized labor will be thrown simultaneously into a single working class quarter of the city.

Every important corner of that quarter will be covered by one or more speakers and the speakers will terminate their meetings at 10:30 p. m. by leading their audience to the most important street crossing in the entire district so that many thousands of workers will converge from all corners of that section to the wind-up point. Harlem's night will be Saturday, Oct. 17 with culmination at 110th St. & 5th Ave. Brownsville will be invaded on Friday, Oct. 23 and all meetings will lead their crowds to Stone Ave. and Pitkin. The Upper Bronx will have its red night on Oct. 24 with culmination at Longwood Ave. and Prospect; Williamsburg on Friday, Oct. 30, culminating at the Grand Street extension; and the Downtown district on Saturday, Oct. 31 with the central meeting at 10th St. and Second Ave.

Circulate Huge Petition

A monster petition will be circulated in which it is expected to get the signatures of 100,000 workers, demanding that Gitlow be put back on the ballot. If the storm of protest does not succeed in compelling the

(Continued on page 2)

Save the Victims of the Hungarian Horthy Murder Government!

APPEAL TO THE WORKERS OF AMERICA BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

The Horthy government of Hungary is adding new deeds of infamy to its bloody record. The tens of thousands of workers and peasants it has imprisoned, tortured and murdered, have not yet satisfied its blood lust. The white terror is taking on a greater intensity.

The attempt to destroy the labor movement of Hungary has failed. Wholesale torture and murder has not been able to stifle the memory of the glorious workers' revolution of 1919. The spark is still alive and the labor movement of Hungary is rising again.

The answer of the Horthy regime is: New arrests, new tortures and murders. In recent days, more than 100 left socialist workers belonging to the Independent Socialist Party have been arrested and are facing immediate trial by court martial. Among those arrested is Mathias Rakosi, formerly people's commissar in the revolutionary government. Cablegrams from Berlin warn that these workers are slated for conviction within three days and execution within two hours after sentence.

The heroic deeds of Comrade Rakosi are an inspiration to the revolutionary workers of the entire world. Braving all dangers, taking his life in his hands, he went back into Hungary for the fifth time since the fall of the Soviet government. Working quietly, under the very eyes of the police, he gathered the scattered forces together and inspired them to renewed efforts. His work began to bear fruit. New signs of life appeared in the workers' movement.

Horthy's bloodhounds finally captured him.

The police machine outdid itself in the attempt to extort information from Comrade Rakosi. He was beaten and tortured for days. His spine was broken by the blood-thirsty mercenaries. But all to no avail. At the hearing to which he was carried more dead than alive, he proudly defended Communism and refused to betray his comrades. In a day or two, he will be court-martialed. It is the announced intention of the government of white terror to execute him and the other workers recently arrested.

The International Labor Defense pledged itself at the National Conference on June 28, to defend the persecuted victims of the white terror in all lands. It is exerting all its energies and resources to arouse the most wide-spread protest of the American workers against the execution of Mathias Rakosi, and the other workers who face court-martial with him.

Workers of America! Do not be indifferent to the fate of your class brothers in bloody Hungary. You have special reason to be concerned. Hungarian capitalism is not something separate and apart from American capitalism. The Horthy murder regime is only the puppet of Wall Street. The dollars of Wall Street prop it up. The financial czar of the Horthy government is Jeremiah Smith, the agent of Morgan & Co. Part of the profits coined out of the sweat and blood and tears of the outraged working class of Hungary go to the Wall Street backers of the Horthy government.

Wall Street has an interest in supporting the bloody deeds of Horthy and in suppressing all news about them. You workers have an interest to expose and protest against them. The fight of the Hungarian workers is your fight.

Workers of America! Join the mighty protest movement to rescue the Hungarian workers from the Horthy hangmen. Organize protest meetings everywhere. Pass resolutions in all labor organizations and send them to the Hungarian ambassador at Washington.

Help us to turn the searchlight of publicity on the beastly action of the Hungarian white terror.

Smash the conspiracy of silence!

Let the cries of the tortured prisoners of Hungary be heard in America!

Executive Committee,
International Labor Defense,
James P. Cannon, Secretary.

Department of Labor Reports 51 Strikes and 18 Controversies

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16—On Oct. 10, 1925, there were 51 strikes before the department of labor for settlement, and, in addition, 18 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 69, twelve of which are new. The 12 new cases may be compared with 8 and 9 of the first and second weeks preceding. The new cases involve barbers, textile workers, iron-workers, leather workers, miners, bridge carpenters, sawmill men, stove mounters, laundry workers, and clothing workers.

JUDGE DENIES BISHOP BROWN INJUNCTION TO STAY HIS REMOVAL

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16—Federal Judge Burns of the United States district court dismissed the petition of Bishop William Montgomery Brown to stay his removal as a bishop.

Bishop Brown was recently removed as a bishop by the house of bishops of the protestant episcopal church. He is trying to retain his right to the title of bishop and is now preparing a case in court in a contest to hold the title.

Red Baiting Dick Meets His Fate in Battle with Bootlegger

The capitalist press of Chicago has been loaded with eulogies of the department of justice spy, Edward C. Shanahan, since some bootlegger sent him to the happy hunting grounds.

Shanahan was well known among labor circles as a frame-up expert. He was one of the spies that participated in the raid on the Communists at Bridgman, Michigan. He also was in the raiding squad that broke into the Trade Union Educational League headquarters at 118 N. La Salle St.

LIBERALS CABLE FIRM PROTEST TO BUDAPEST

Big Demonstrations of Workers Arranged

Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, has declared his intention to act in the effort being made to save the lives of the workers who have been recently arrested by Horthy, the "hangman of Hungary," and are doomed to execution unless the hand of the murderer is halted by protests thruout the world.

In a telegram to the International Labor Defense, to its headquarters at 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Borah said he was deeply interested in the case and further stated that he "will act in the matter when I can determine how I may be effective."

The outstanding figure among the last batch of Horthy victims is Mathias Rakosi, peoples' commissar in the former Soviet government of Hungary.

The influence of Senator Borah, head of the senate's most powerful committee, is expected to lift the veil of silence that has until now shrouded the latest orgy of terror inaugurated by the notorious butcher Horthy. The government of Horthy is supported by funds supplied by the House of Morgan and at this momement Horthy's financial expert is an American by the name of Jeremiah Smith, who is acting unofficially for the Coolidge administration, but officially for the Wall Street bankers.

Fight Gains Strength.

That the campaign to save the Hungarian workers from the gallows is gaining impetus is shown by the following joint cable sent to the Hungarian government by a committee of prominent liberals, headed by Upton Sinclair and Roger Baldwin. The telegram made public by the International Labor Defense reads:

"Bethlen,
"Prime Minister,
"Budapest, Hungary.

"Deeply concerned about reports from Berlin of torture of political prisoners and court martial and threatened execution of more than one hundred including Mathias Rakosi, people's commissar in the former revolutionary government. Carrying out such executions will arouse greatest indignation of American people. We demand that court martial be abolished, that regular civil trials be conducted and that no execution take place.

"Upton Sinclair, Roger Baldwin, Clarence Darrow, Robert W. Dunn, Andrew T. McNamara, David Rhys Williams and Robert Witaker."

Big Mass Meetings.

Reports of demonstrations and mass metings are pouring into the national office of the International Labor Defense, the headquarters of the anti-Horthy campaign. The two largest protest meetings are expected to be held in New York and Chicago, where arrangements are already made.

The New York demonstration will be held at 1 p. m. today in Union Square and speakers from many organizations, labor and liberal, will participate.

The principal speakers at the Chicago protest meeting will be Rev. David Rhys Williams, Ralph Chaplin, James P. Cannon and R. Sauser. The meeting will be held in Prudential Hall, corner of North Ave. and Halsted St. and will begin promptly at 8 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

In addition the following cities are arranging demonstrations of protest against the proposed execution of Rakosi and his comrades by the Horthy government: Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

Chicago organizations representing 20,000 workers and liberals dispatched a telegram to the Hungarian embassy in Washington protesting against the threatened execution of Rakosi and his fellow workers. Among those signing the telegram are Clarence Darrow, William H. Wolly, David Rhys Williams, Dr. Norman D. Barr and E. C. Wentworth.

James P. Cannon, executive secretary of the Intrenational Labor Defense, declared that the movement to save the lives of Rakosi and other victims of Horthy's blood lust was gaining phenomenal strength and would rouse the country from end to end

CHINA PACT ON TARIFFS IS FADING

Armies Take Positions Around Shanghai

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 16.—Prospects that the question of Chinese tariffs will be settled by force of arms and not in the conference of imperialist powers with the Peking government at the capital, increase with the war like movements of Chinese military commanders threatening to seize the Shanghai area and drive the Fengtien troops northward.

Strawn Train Held Up

When Silas H. Strawn, Standard Oil attorney and American delegate to the Peking conference tried to leave Shanghai for Peking late Thursday, his train was first delayed by troop trains of the Fengtien forces moving out of the Shanghai area to take positions along the Shanghai-Nanking railroad, and the Strawn train was later nearly wrecked when the line was cut at Wasih and the train seized by soldiers.

Upon orders from Peking the train was released, however, and allowed to proceed.

Fengtien troops to the number of 8,000 are withdrawing from Shanghai area to shorten the line of expected attack from the Chekiang and Chihli forces from the south and west. These forces evidently aim to drive the Fengtien troops out of the Shanghai area and northward out of Kiangsu province, seeking to control the Yangtze valley with its rich income of customes and to hold it as an accomplished fact before the much talked of tariff conference has anything to say about it.

May Create General Warfare

The fighting, if persisted in, may extend into Honan province to the west and up the Yangtze valley to central China. It has possibilities of completely disrupting the tariff conference and creating conditions that will force direct dealing with the nationalist movement by the imperialist powers.

Both railway lines out of Shanghai are in the possession of Fengtien troops, who are said to be preparing to make a stand to the west near Soochow.

N. Y. WORKERS DENOUNCE GITLOW BAN

(Continued from page 1)

elections board to reverse its decision, the workers of the city of New York will be asked to write in the name of Gitlow on the ballot in defiance of the action of the elections board.

Communist Issue a Statement

The Workers (Communist) Party, in a statement, points out that in reality "Gitlow is barred because of his activities on behalf of the workers, just as he was jailed because of his activities on behalf of the workers. His activities in coal strike, his fight against injunctions and the use of the courts against the workers, his services to the needle trades workers, his defense of the foreign-born, and his long record of militant working class activities—these are the true reasons for his exclusion. The workers will take up the fight to compel the election board to reverse its decision."

Gitlow's Views on Ban

Gitlow has issued the following statement on the action of the elections board:

"A government whose courts enjoin picketing, whose police are used as strike-breakers, a government which has jailed me as it has jailed hundreds of other workers for their political activities on behalf of their fellow-workers, is to be expected, to take such action as it has taken today in barring me from the ballot after I had been placed on it by the requisite number of petitions.

Real Reason for Discrimination

"Excuses for attacking the workers are always to be found. Injunctions and the use of police against picket-lines are defended under the pretext of 'protecting freedom of contract,' Saklatvala was barred from exposing British and world imperialism under the pretense that the immigration laws were being enforced. I am barred as a 'felon' after being convicted for the 'crime' of defending the workers.

"I shall not abandon my campaign. On the contrary, I shall intensify it, for our work in this campaign is directed precisely against this use of the government machinery against the workers activities. This is not an attack against me. It is an attack against the workers of the city of New York. They will know how to answer it."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

LABOR PARTY, WORLD TRADE UNITY, AMALGAMATION, ALL PUT OFFICIALS ON DEFENSIVE

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16.—Altho' it had the great majority of delegates with it, the Green regime in the A. F. of L. convention here visibly felt itself fighting on the defensive in its struggle against the labor party resolution, introduced as a challenge to the "non-partisan" policy of supporting the two Wall Street parties.

Not only old reactionary wheel horses like President Lynch of the Printers' Union and John P. Frey, editor of the Moulders' Journal, and president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, had to rally to the support of the resolutions committee, but President Green himself took the floor to apologize for the political policy urged by the executive council, and admitted that the labor party policy would some day be adopted.

Rejected After Big Fight.

The labor party resolutions drew most blood from the administration and secured most support among the delegates of all the progressive propositions that came before the gathering. It was rejected, of course, along with resolutions demanding world trade union unity and recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics.

Terrible Mistake of Printer.

Progressivism rose to taunt the Green administration immediately after the day's session got under way, when it was discovered that the printed report of yesterday's proceedings showed the resolution attacking class collaboration concurred in by the committee and adopted by the convention.

"The chair knows that the resolution was defeated. I was watching that resolution very closely," declared President Green and ordered that the printed minutes be changed.

The labor party resolution was attacked by the committee as containing "revolutionary philosophy" because it sought political co-operation with the socialist and Communist parties and because it inferred that the government was a thing apart from the American people.

Fitzsimmons Fights for Labor Party.

Delegate Fitzsimmons of the Canton, Ohio, Central Labor Union, opened the discussion by declaring that the labor party was something that labor needs. He pointed out that delegates had already confessed the non-partisan policy was a method by which promises were secured from politicians who considered such promises merely fish hooks to catch suckers. He declared the labor party idea was making progress and that steps must be taken to "get our own men in congress."

Hayes Supports Revolution.

Delegate Max Hayes of the Printers' Union, next got the floor and tried to quiet the fears of the administration as to the revolutionary character of the resolution. Hayes declared it was necessary to have an opposition as well as an administration group in the convention in order to secure clash of conflicting views on vital issues. He declared the labor party resolution fundamentally correct, "and I'll support it if I have to stand alone.

"It may be that the workers right now are too interested in movies, prize fights, dog fights, tin lizzies and the manufacture of hootch; but that is no argument against the resolution. This labor question is not going to be solved on the industrial field alone. We must back up our industrial with our political power."

Sooner Or Later.

He reviewed the strike of the anthracite coal miners and showed the power of the non-producing parasitical class thru its ownership of natural resources, concluding that "Sooner or later you will find it necessary to establish an independent political movement instead of following your non-partisan policy that contains a lot of beautiful rheotoric that gets nowhere."

Hayes denied the results claimed by the executive council in its report for this policy.

Any Time, But Not Now.

Delegate Lynch said conditions were better in this country than any where else and therefore, the labor party was not needed. He raised the fake argument that this was an attempt to substitute the labor party for the trade unions. He said, "The time for the labor party is not now. The report of the committee is sound for its time," confessing that the time will come when the labor party will come into being.

Delegate Frey confessed he had had Karl Marx's "'Capital' in his library for the last 25 years." It did not seem to have done him any good. He told the delegates with great ado that the Marxian philosophy seeks to destroy the wages system, leaving the impression that he was for the wages system.

Green Boosts Young Bob.

President Green declared the majority did not believe that progress could be made now thru independent political action. He claimed the election of young LaFollette was a victory for the A. F. of L. policy and claimed the A. F. of L. had won better conditions for the workers of this country than had been achieved in other countries where labor parties were in existence.

"There may be a time when we can organize a labor party" declared Green, claiming that that time would come when, "we become an industrial nation like Great Britain, when this country will have changed from an agricultural to an industrial nation."

No Need for Class Struggle.

"In America we have no need of force or revolution. No need of class war or the class struggle." He said: "We will employ the instrumentalities at hand," evidently meaning non-partisan action thru the old parties.

Delegate Kutz of Pennsylvania, wanted to know what stand the non-partisan policy would take in Minnesota where there is a farmer-labor party. Green thereupon claimed credit for having helped elect Shipsted and Magnus Johnson, stating the A. F. of L. would continue support of independent political action in such instances.

Woll Astonishes All with Confusion.

Delegate Woll, secretary of the resolutions committee, then opened up a long harangue, declaring that the A. F. of L. had never declined to do what it could to mobilize the political power of the worker. He tried to make capital out of the alleged differences in the decisions between the Scarborough congress of the British trade unions and the Liverpool congress of the British labor party.

He jointly condemned Great Britain, the present so-called "socialist" regime in France and Soviet rule in Russia. They all looked alike to him.

The delegates failed to follow his deft reasoning and remained quite dumfounded altho they recovered in time to vote against the resolution.

Unity Called Impudence.

The resolution on world trade union unity was declared an "impudent proposal" by the resolutions committee. It was denounced as a new united front proposal by Moscow, declaring that the A. F. of L. would not yield itself to this treacheorus proposition.

It declared that as the United States resisted aggression from abroad, thru the Monroe doctrine, so the A. F. of L. would resist this aggression by Moscow thru propaganda.

Attack Soviet Russia.

When this declaration repudiating the efforts of the British and Russian workers to bring about world trade union unity had been defeated the attack was started on the resolution demanding recognition of the union of Soviet Republics. After denouncing the Soviet Union and Communists generally, the committee's report declared:

"The American Federation of Labor urges the government of the United States to maintain the position it has taken in favor of non-recognition of the Soviet regime and we commend our government for its courage. Its adherence to fundamental principles of democracy" and concludes with "we stand for America, for democratic America, and we want the world to understand that fact."

Green Weeps for Counter Revolution.

President Green took the floor once more and lamented that this proposition was always being brot up in A. F. of L. conventions. He shed a few tears for the counter-revolutionists in prison in Russia, and the "socialists" in the needle trades' delegation applauded. When he thot he had talked the convention to death and flattened out all opposition he put the question, but a scattering of hands was raised against the committee's report.

The delegation of the Journeymen Tailor's Union, Sweeney being absent, joined in the demand for Soviet recognition. Green was therefore unable, as he had evidently hoped, to announced the vote unanimous.

Flivver Magnate Sends Check to U. S. for "Junk"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — Henry Ford's check for $1,522,450 was received by the United States shipping board, completing the auto manufacturers' payment of $1,952,470 for the 199 old ships that he bought as junk from the shipping board.

Famous Russian Poet

Mayakovsky

Comes Back to Chicago

He will speak at

Schoenhofen Hall,
Cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20

An Entirely New Program.

Come and listen to him.

Tell Your Friends About It.

Beginning at 8 P. M.

Admission 50 Cents.

CAPITAL LEVY ENDORSED BY FRENCH PARTY

Caillaux to Talk to the Radical Socialists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NICE, France, Oct. 16—When Joseph Caillaux, French foreign minister, appears today before the congress of radical socialists in session here he will not only have to defend his failure to get a satisfactory debt settlement out of his recent trip to the United States, bu he will be confronted with a demand for a capital levy, eloquently advocated yesterday by Mr. Edward Herriot, former premier.

The congress, early today, passed a resolution insisting that France shall not pay debts to the allies in greater amounts than she receives from Germany. This action followed the conclusion of Herriot's speech, started yesterday afternoon and finished this morning, urging that France make a heroic effort to pay her war debt.

"We are besieged on all sides by debtors," said Herriot. "Why not face the music with an honest desire to pay up, resulting in healing this gaping wound?"

Party Controls Chamber.

The resolution on war debts is especially significant in view of the fact that it was introduced by Henry Franklin-Bouillon, president of the foreign affairs committee of the chamber of deputies. His resolution reads:

"The congress invites the present government and all future governments to enter into an undertaking never to pay the allies any more than France receives from Germany."

May Challenge Government.

The raising of the issue of a capital levy at the congress is interpreted to be the opening gun of a campaign to oust the present government and bring Herriot and the radical socialists again into complete power.

The Locarno deliberations are to come before the congress and resolutions that will form the basis for an attack upon Briand, the foreign minister, may be accepted.

FRENCH NO POKER PLAYERS; THEY TALK TOO MUCH

Lausanne Gives Version of Debt Parley

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

PARIS, France, Oct. 16.—Stephane Lausanne, one of the members of the Caillaux debt mission to the United States, and famous editor of the Paris newspaper Le Matin, criticising the deliberations conducted at Washington before the American club of Paris at a luncheon here yesterday.

The Paris editor evidently respects American ability in one respect— at the poker table. He admitted that he was willing to play almost any game with them except poker, but he draws the line there. As poker players, Americans have no peers.

French Too Speedy.

"Second, the French delegation was in too great a hurry to finish the game. One cannot definitely fix the closing hour at the start or stipulate the exact hour of departure. Delegates to such a conference cannot work with their eyes on the clock.

"Third, the French mission's hands were tied at the start by a pledge to hold out for an agreement making France's part of the contract entirely contingent on German payments to France.

Too Much Jabbering.

"Fourth, we were inclined to talk too much. Good poker does not mean jabbering. M. Theunis (former Belgian premier), when he returned with the Belgian debt mission, gave M. Caillaux excellent advice when he told him to speak for publication twice on his visit to America—once upon his arrival and once upon his departure —hello the first time and good-bye the second."

M. Lausanne severely criticised the Americans for disguising the truth concerning the treatment the French commission would receive in Washington, and intimated that had they known the real attitude of the government of the United States, it is doubtful whether they would have journeyed there to try to achieve an understanding on the question of French debts to the American government.

Dawes Plan Slaves See Jobs Fade as Factories Close

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 16.—The decline in the number of factory shut-downs during the past few months was succeeded by a considerable reversal during the two weeks preceding September 1, 1925, during which 54 shut-downs were reported as against 32 during the preceding half month.

PAUL CROUCH DEFIANTLY REFUSES TO TAKE PARDON FROM PRES. COOLIDGE

ALCATRAZ, Cal., Oct. 16—Despite the iron bars that surround him, Paul Crouch, one of the two American soldiers sentenced to long terms at Alcatraz for belonging to the Communist League of Hawaii, refuses to accept any pardon offered by President Coolidge.

"Regarding the proposed release thru the president, I must say emphatically and bluntly that, if it is offered, I will indignantly refuse it," declared Paul Crouch. "I would spend every day of my sentence here in Alcatraz before accepting a favor from President Cavin Coolidge or a release upon personal grounds. If I were to do as proposed, my very name would be a stench in history (if recorded there in the list of rascals) and in company with men like Berger, Hillquit, Ebert and Abromovich. I would be known by all class conscious workers as a yellow, cur-hearted and selfish traitor. Men have given their lives for less noble causes than the ideals for which I am a prisoner. I do not, in any way consider myself a hero, for if I had done less I would have failed to do my duty. My body can be imprisoned, but my mind is always free."

Crouch received a check from the International Labor Defense which he intended to use for a correspondence course in the Russian language. The jail authorities refused to give him permission to transfer the money to be used for that purpose.

COOLIDGE URGED COME TO AID OF BEVERIDGE BOOM

G. O. P. Worried Over 1926 Election

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct, 16.—If Gov. Ed. Jackson of Indiana, pays any heed to the flocks of telegrams and long distance telephone calls that are going his way from republican leaders in the capital he will appoint Albert J. Beveridge to the senate vacancy caused by the death of Senator Samuel M. Ralston.

President Coolidge was being urged today by these same republican leaders to exert his influence in Beveridge's behalf, but with what success is not known. The president, while very friendly to and with Beveridge, has some embarrassment in the matter because his secretary, Everett Sanders, also is regarded as an aspirant for the honor.

Fear Factional Fight.

The republican regulars want to see Beveridge named not because they have any deep or abiding affection for the "boy orator" of fifteen years ago, but because they believe his selection would forestall what promises to be a factional republican fight in Indiana next year that may cost them seats in the senate they can ill afford to lose.

Fear Defeat Next Year.

Republican leaders are viewing the senatorial elections next year with considerable foreboding anyway, and they desire harmony wherever and whenever it is obtainable.

Thirty-three senators are up for re-election next year, and control of the senate hinges upon the results. Ordinarily the republicans would not be unduly concerned, but it happens, that an odd twist in the electoral wheel has so arranged it that of the 33 seats at stake only eight of them are democratic, and of these eight all but one are from the solid south where republicans cannot possibly hope to gain a seat. The eighth is in Indiana.

Thus, the democrats stand to lose virtually nothing, and the republicans stand to lose control of the senate should there be such a wave as that in 1922, which carried many republican senators into the political discard.

Soldiers on Special Job at Panama Zone, Says State Secretary

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Secretary of State Kellogg explains that the sending of American soldiers into Panama City, from the Canal Zone, to shoot down rent-strikers who refused to disperse, was police duty authorized in the Panama treaty of 1903. That treaty provides that whenever, in the opinion of the Washington government, the Panama government cannot maintain order in Panama City, Colon and waters adjacent, American troops may be used for the purpose. On this occasion the president of Panama asked that they be sent in.

The strikers had demanded that landlords be satisfied with 12 to 18 per cent of the value of the rented properties, as rental. The owners refused. Crowds gathered and speeches were made. Then the soldiers appeared and fired at the leaders in the crowd of strikers. Several deaths resulted.

Teachers' Meeting Saturday.

On Saturday morning, Oct. 17, at 10:30, the regular meeting of the Chicago Teachers' Federation will be held in Corinthian Hall, 17th floor, Capitol building. Matters to be discussed are salary schedule, board rules affecting teachers, adopted and pending, the new pension commission and the platoon schools.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

LOCARNO PACT INITIALED BY SEVEN NATIONS

German Nationalists are Pessimistic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 16—The farce is ended! The imperialist flunkeys are departing. The so-called European "security" pact and the accompanying arbitration treaties were initialed here late this evening. The word "initialed" is used to designate this act in the sense that the ministers representing the various government place their signatures on the documents. The delegates explained that by initaling the pacts they will not become immediately effective but must be ratified by their various governments.

The pact accepted is vastly different from the one contemplated when the conference was called. A two-fold motive was involved in calling the ministers together for the purpose of devising a security pact. The principal one was the desire of the tory government of Britain to consolidate a European bloc against Soviet Russia. The other motive was the desire to do away with strife among the European nations so that the colonial wars now raging and the new ones that are threatening can be prosecuted more effectively. Neither of these aims can be realized thru the present pact, as explained exclusively in yesterday's dispatches to the DAILY WORKER.

Mussolini Arrives.

At the last moment and just in time to sign the documents, which one of his agents helped formulate, Benito Mussolini, the bloody monster of fascism, arrived from Italy. He remained last night in a border town under heavy guard on Italian soil and only ventured into Locarno when the day dawned. Despite unusual precautions for his safety the craven butcher feared the Italian population of this place, who are one hundred per cent anti-fascist.

When he reached the Palais de Justice, where the conferences were held Mussolini spied the correspondent of the London Daily Herald, a labor newspaper and walked up to him saying, "Well how about your Communism, is it still on the march?"

"I don't know," replied the correspondent.

"Why not?" queried Mussolini.

"I am not a Communist" replied the correspondent.

"I have made a mistake," said Mussolini.

"That happens to you quite often," shouted a Dutch correspondent. Mussolini then walked from the lobby apparently surprised.

Whole Crew Signs.

The documents initialed here tonight center around the Rhineland security pact, which provides that neither Germany or France will go to war against each other or violate the present boundaries, without submitting their differences to arbitration.

Co-ordinating arbitration treaties are also provided.

Czecho-Slovakia and Poland are brot into the agreement by way of separate arbitration treaties with Germany.

The documents were initialed by Austen Chamberlain for Great Britain, Aristide Briand for France, Premier Mussolini for Italy, Herr Stresseman for Germany, M. Vandervelde for Belgium, Dr. Benes for Czecho-Slovakia, and M. Skrynski for Poland.

• • •

German Nationalists Skeptical.

BERLIN, Oct. 16—Altho the allies may hail the creation of a zone of perpetual neutrality along the Rhine as the greatest step toward European peace in years and possibly even more momentous than the Versailles treaty, the German nationalists were inclined to view the proceedings with pessimism today.

The nationalist press denounced the allies' optimism regarding the outcome of the Locarno deliberation as a "false alarm" designed to silence German opposition to the agreements. The newspapers warned their readers against premature illusions.

Arbitration Hokum Practiced on Steel Workers of Spain

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MADRID, Spain, Oct. 16.—The recent strike of seventy per cent of the iron and steel workers of the Bilbao region has been made the subject of arbitration by a committee appointed by the department of labor, which will study wages and living costs.

INSULT TO BRIT LABOR BY A. F. OF L

Farrington, Hutcheson "Fraternal" Delegates

(Continued from page 1)

gence test and the junior high school in the public education system, an to aid the Bakers' Union in its wa on the "open shop" Ward Bakin company, known as the bread trus were among the decisions of the clo ing sessions of the convention here.

It is planned to secure the co-oper tion of all unions involved in th drive against the Cribben-Sexto plant against the metal polishers, wh came out on strike several week ago. The resolution endorsed by th convention reads as follows:

Whereas, This is the only larg stove shop that has taken this antag onistic attitude towards organized la bor; and

Whereas, If an adjustment is no brot about, it may develop into a other strike of the magnitude of th Buck Stove and Range company several years ago; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Fe eration of Labor, in convention a sembled, direct the secretary to giv this matter full publicity to all o ganizations affiliated with the Amer can Federation of Labor by circular and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Fe eration of Labor refer the matter the executive council for the purpos of making every effort to adjust th strike.

Olander Worried Over Education.

Delegate Victor Olander, secretar of the Illinois Federation of Labo spoke at length against the platoo or Gary plan. "We are playing wit fire in delaying the securing for ou selves of information as to what transpiring in the educational syste of the United States," he said. H declared that the so-called "Ment measuring or intelligence test ten ed to produce a caste system as rig as that of Indiana."

In the committee report against th Ward Baking company, it was show how this great corporation kept u the prices of bread on the one han and reduced wages on the othe Among other measures congressio investigation was urged. At the sam time, however, newspaper reports d clare that the department of justic has dropped its probe "for lack evidence."

Many Promises.

The convention also voted to hel the Moulders' Union keep up the figh against the Holland Furnace co pany, of Holland, Mich., a struggl which has been featured by slugging mobbings and kidnapings in attack on the workers; to continue the figh against the non-union Crowell Pu lishing company, of Springfield, Ohi publishers of the American Magazin and Colliers' Weekly; to aid the Jou neymen Tailors' Union in its strug gle with the National Woolen Mills Parkersberg, West Va.; to condem the efforts of the police commissio er of New York to introduce th photographing and finger-printing everybody as methods of fightin crime, to investigate the Bell Tele phone system, to station a permanen organizer in Porto Rico, and to ai the railroad shopmen in their strik against the Pennsylvania railroad.

All Satisfied But the Seamen.

An attack on the railroad labo board was endorsed and a cable me sage put into the proceedings fro Havelock Wilson of the British Se men's Union expressing "satisfaction with the A. F. of L.'s attitude again the outlaw strike of the seamen.

Measures Rushed.

The convention authorized Gree continue to relation with I. F. T. U on El Paso convention basis, declare for further co-operation Pan-America federation, asked A. F. of L. repre sentation on Pan-American Unio authorized Green to make person presentation Gompers' memorial t international labor office. The worl court question was referred to th executive council. The conventio asked of the investigation of U. S troops entering Panama and slaughte of workers in Nicaragua. It was als asked for the release of Rangel an Cline. It commended Calles for o ganizing Mexican workers in th U. S.

Jailers Get Jailed.

Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman, of Coo county, was fined $2,500 and sentenc ed to 30 days in the Du Page count jail, and former Warden Wesle Westbrook, of the county jail in Ch cago, was sentenced to four month in the jail of Dekalb county toda following conviction of contempt court in permitting two bootlegger Terry Druggan and Frank Lake, fe eral prisoners to come and go vi tually at will, while in their custod and permitting Lake to be discharg ed 82 days before his sentence woul have expired.

Marine Engineers' Head Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct 15 — George Grubb, secretary-treasurer of th Marine Engineers Beneficiary Associ tion for the past 27 years, died Oc 19 in Washington, national hea quarters of the union. He was years old and formerly lived in Ch cago.

HINESE CUSTOMS HARD NUT FOR THE BIG FIVE

usso - China Pact Is Precedent

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 16.—The question granting tariff rates on Chinese ports across inland borders lower an the rates on imports through aports, which is destined to arise the coming Peking tariff conference, irs up great interest in Germany d Russia.

Until the Washington conference, pan through Korea and France rough Indo-China enjoyed differenl rates on exports entering China's ternational and other ports. While ese ports probably are willing to store the differential to Russia on count of the long Russo-Chinese rder, even greater interest is felt Germany because of the newly gned economictreaty with Russia. nder this treaty German goods are ven the right of transit across ussia and are exempt from customs ties. Thus German goods going to ina by way of Russia would pay lower import duty than would the me goods entering Chinese seaorts.

Germany and Russia Absent.

While neither Germany nor Russia, spite their large interests in China, s been asked to be represented at e tariff conference, they may benit by the desire of France and Japan profit from their trade.

Information from Japanese sources dicates an intention to demand, st, the allocation of any increase in e customs revenue to the payment China's unsecured loans, amounting $217,000,000. Of this total two-irds is due to Japan, 13 per cent to ance, 11 per cent to Great Britain d 10 per cent to the United States. itherto the treaty powers have been vided regarding the equity of these bts. Several of the loans obviously ere made for purely military puroses and for the benefit of dishonest hinese officials. Representatives of hina which as a nation received no nefit from these loans will surely otest against their legalization.

Russia's Action Aids China

China will be able to cite the exame of Russia in abolishing extraterririality. Observers know that foreign wers have scandalously abused their ivileges under this treaty provision. ne large foreign power, through its nsuls, sold European flags to Chise merchants, thus giving them exaterritorial rights. Several smaller untries having extraterritorial rights ddled citizenship to opium smuggrs, gun runners and criminals, giving em immunity to Chinese laws. One uth American country even sold tizenship papers to Chinese desiring escape the payment of taxes. Anher country extended the privilege flying its flag over the store of any hinese merchant who bought an inrance policy in one of its companies. China is expected to enumerate ese cases, and Germany and Russia ill support the Chinese by saying at they themselves are satisfied ithout extraterritoriality.

FURRIERS' JOINT BOARD SPURNS INVITATION TO BANQUET WITH NEW YORK'S DEFUNCT SOCIALISTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The joint board of the Furriers' Union of New York City in answering the invitation of the defunct socialist party of New York to attend a banquet in the interest of boosting the capitalist lackey, Norman Thomas, candidate of the socialist party for mayor of New York City, tells Debs in no uncertain terms that the socialist party has abandoned the class struggle and no longer has the support of the militant workers of this country and that the union spurn the invitation to dine with them.

A copy of the letter sent to Eugene V. Debs is printed here:

"Joint Board Furriers' Union of Greater New York, Locals 1, 4 10 and 15.

"Main Office: 22 East 22nd Street, New York City.

"October 9th, 1925.

"Comrade Eugene V. Debs:

"On this occasion the fur workers recall with pride your revolutnonary past. We remember when you were the soul of the militant movement in the United States. We therefore profoundly regret that we cannot join you at the banquet called by the socialist party. The socialist party has abandoned the class struggle and is therefore undeserving of the faith of the militant workers. Comrade Debs, the fur workers await the day that you will rejoin the revolutionary ranks, and again fire us with that unflagging enthusiasm that has ever been yours."

Beveridge Likely to Enter Senate as the Successor of Ralston

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The death of Senator Samuel N. Ralston, democrat, of Indiana, paves the way for a possible political comeback by Albert J. Beveridge, former senator, according to political leaders today.

Under Indiana law, Gov. Ed. Jackson will appoint a senator to fill Ralston's place until the next general election a year hence. Gov. Jackson is a republican and is expected to name a republican, thus increasing the republican majority in the next senate.

Beveridge was Ralston's opponent in 1922, and is considered by republican leaders here as having an excellent chance for the appointment, although Gov. Jackson is said to also be favorable toward Arthur Robinson, an Indianapolis lawyer.

FORD WHO DECLARED "HISTORY IS BUNK" STARTS DANCE CLASS

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—Henry Ford, industrial magnate and head of the flivver concern that bears his name, who distinguished himself during the course of a libel suit with the observation that "History Is Bunk!" has become a crusader for the revival of old fashioned dancing.

Last night Ford and his wife danced with a class of 200 at the opening of his great campaign to revive the waltz, the quadrille (old fashioned hoe-down), the badger gavotte and the varsovienne, Henry and his wife danced the first waltz together, but thereafter the eminent scholar enjoyed himself teaching the flappers, ranging in age from 12 to 80, the old steps.

PLOT IN CHICAGO; WORKERS COME TO RESCUE AT ONCE!

When the reactionaries and fascists want to frame-up on the workers, they often expose a plot, or a conspiracy.

This is the case in Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Esthonia, Italy, etc., and in Zeigler, Illinois, U. S. A. and in many other cases in these American capitalist states.

Now comes the Chicago local of the International Labor Defense in a "plot" to stage a dance on Saturday, evening, October 24, at Temple Hall, Marshfield & Van Buren, for the purpose of raising funds to aid working class prisoners and their defendants persecuted on account of their class activity or belief.

Workers of Chicago are all invited to come, and so help in this cause, while enjoying the dance and the special attractions which the committee is arranging. A fine tableau, staged by the Lettish Dramatic Club, "a working gurrul's beauty contest," a fine orchestra and dance floor, all for 50c.

Maybe you're not much of a dancer, but this is more than a dance, besides, who will forget the class war prisoners and defendants? Buy your tickets in advance. (Admission at door is 60c.) Even if it will be impossible for you to come you can give the ticket to a friend, and help the labor defense.

Students to Receive Technical Education in Special Schools

MOSCOW, Oct. 16—The chief board of technical education has submitted to the council of people's commissaries a project for the establishment of specialized technical schools.

These specialized technical schools are to train organizers in the production of fireproof building materials for the villages, in the repairing, assembling and running agricultural machines and implements, in the installation of electric light, signallisation, etc., in the use of power stations, motors, and so on. There are also to be schools for locksmiths, turners, fitters and other metallurgical workers required by the small, medium and big industries; for mine surveyers, skilled transport workers, technical administrators, and so on.

The term of instruction in the specialized technical schools is to be from 3 to 4 years. Students will be enrolled in the age from 14 to 16, of both sexes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 14.—Dr. James T. Gawthmey of New York City before the interstate post graduate assembly of America being held here, told of a child-birth anesthesia used at the New York Lying-In hospital which reduces the pain of child birth and also reduces the poisonous tendency of anesthetics in operations.

CRIBBEN-SEXTON CONCERN FRAMES STRIKE HEADS

Hired Dicks Produce Black-Hand Letter

The officials of the Metal Polishers' Union Local No. 6 have been called to the state's attorney's office where a crude attempt at framing up the officials was tried by the Cribben and Sexton company heads.

At the state's attorney's office, the head of the detective agency that has its gunmen around the plant, carefully drew out of his pocket a soiled piece of paper with the following words scribbled in pencil:

The Fake Letter.

"10-9-25

"This is the last warning if you don't quit SACB job will blow your louse to pices some night, we told your wife what to tell you.

"This is no joke.

"Committee."

(A sign of skull and crossbones on the bottom).

Dick Does Bum Job.

This private dick claimed that the union was responsible for the sending of this letter to the scab foreman of the polishing room. The union heads ridiculed the letter and pointed out to the state's attorney what a bum job of faking a foreign-born worker's English the fink head had done in his desperate attempt to cause the arrest of some of the Polish strikers. The words scab, house and pieces are misspelled with the intention of creating the idea that a person not familiar with the English language wrote it. These words would be the least misspelled among the foreign-born workers while words that consist of many syllables that are usually misspelled are spelled correctly, the officials pointed out.

Union Files Complaint.

The union has filed a complaint at the North Avenue police station against the ten strikebreakers the company has hired, who are walking around inside the plant with revolvers bulging on their hips. The union is also filing a complaint with the state's attorney against the gunmen who walk around the outside gates of the plant bullying the strikers and trying to pick fights at every step.

Company Loses Orders.

The Cribben and Sexton company plant has lost many orders because of their inability to fulfill them. Hardly any work is being turned out of the struck polishing room and undoubtedly the manufacturers of the Universal stoves ranges, heaters and furnaces will have a lean year due to the effective picketing of the striking metal polishers.

PITTSBURGH PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEET SUNDAY AFTERNOON

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 16.—A membership meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the party in Pittsburgh on the new basis will be held on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. No member will be notified by mail. Reading this in the DAILY WORKER is all the notice members will get. You are expected to attend without fail.

Reorganization Tour District 8

The following tour has been arranged in District 8, Workers (Communist) Party, pushing the formation of Communist fractions in the labor unions, getting the party members to join the unions, and building the T. U. E. L. The other major campaigns of the party will also be dealt with at these party membership meetings. The itinerary follows:

Madison, Ill.—Monday, Oct. 19.

St. Louis, Mo.—Tuesday, Oct. 20 and Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Belleville, Ill.—Thursday, Oct. 22.

Livingston, Ill.—Friday, Oct. 23.

Springfield, Ill. — Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 24 and 25.

Decatur, Ill.—Monday, Oct. 26.

Zeigler, Ill.—Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 27 and 28.

Christopher, Ill.—Thursday, October 29.

Johnson City, Ill.—Friday, Oct. 30.

West Frankfort, Ill.—Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

Dowell, Ill.—Monday, Nov. 2.

Auburn, Ill.—Tuesday, Nov. 3.

These party meetings will be covered by Comrade Arne Swabeck, former district organizer in Pittsburgh.

Party meetings are being arranged in other cities in the district. These will be reported later.

CHICAGO PARTY FUNCTIONARIES MOBILIZE FOR REORGANIZATION

More than 130 party functionaries representing more than sixty branches in the city of Chicago have held a very successful conference to prepare the membership for the section meetings, at which the city is to be reorganized on the basis of shop nuclei.

More than 80% of the branches were represented at this conference. Comrade Abern, a member of the C. E. C. Chicago district reorganization commission, delivered the report. He explained in detail the subdivisions of the city into six industrial sections. Comrade Abern outined the boundaries of the sections and told which branches were within each section. He also explained the industrial basis of each section, and the political divisions therein.

Comrade Minor, another member of the C. E. C. Chicago district reorganization commission, made a strong appeal to the functionaries to spare no energies in mobilizing all their branch members to attend their section meetings, at which the comrades will register for reorganization.

Many questions dealing with the problem of reorganization were asked; Comrade Abern answered questions. In an early issue of the DAILY WORKER the main questions will be printed and answers given to them by the organization department.

Free Verse Not So Free; Amy Lowell Fortune $700,000

DEDHAM, Mass., October 16.—Amy Lowell, for many years the leading writer of "free verse," in the United States, left an estate valued at $700,000, according to an inventory filed in Norfolk probate court. Her chief beneficiary is Mrs. Ida Dwyer Russell of Brookline, her literary executor.

The will also provided a poetry traveling scholarship.

Miss Lowell was the sister of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, the Boston institution that dispenses its learned ignorance to the spawn of the rich and incidentally urges them occasionally to indulge in strike-breaking activities as they did some years ago at Lawrence, Mass.

The size of the fortune of Miss Lowell indicates that free verse is not so free after all.

Speedup System on Traction Line Causes Car to Jump Tracks

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Oct. 16.—One of the Wheeling Traction System street cars overturned between stop 26 and 27 in the South Bellaire section injuring the 25 passengers occupying the car.

The company and the whitewash commission, appointed to investigate the accident, blame the motorman for the mishap. This company has always forced its motormen to make their runs in the time allotted or they lose their jobs. This forces the motormen to speed over tracks that are badly worn with the constant danger of an accident.

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MEETING OF AGITPROP AND EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS MONDAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A very important conference of all agitprop directors and educational committees of branches will be held on Monday Oct. 19th at 8 p. m. sharp at the Workers Party headquarters, Room 42, 108 E. 14th St. This meeting is called to plan the educational work of the district, to connect the central school with the political units of the party and to plan the educational work in the political units.

New York Shop Nucleus 11 Greets Comintern and C. E. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At the last meeting of Shop Nucleus 11, the following resolution greeting the Communist International, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was adopted:

"As the eighth anniversary of working class rule in Soviet Russia approaches, we, the members of Shop Nucleus 11 of New York City, greet the leaders of the Comintern—greet our Workers (Communist) Party Central Executive Committee and those comrades who are today in the Workers Party fighting for the overthrow of the present society. In the meantime we will fight to the best of our ability in the unions against Gomperism, and will carry on propaganda for the recognition of the workers' republic, Soviet Russia.

Fight for Soviets

"Our call to the workers of America is 'Join the Workers Party.' Our call to the comrades across the sea is 'Fight for the installation of Soviets in Europe.'

"Long Live the Workers Soviet Republics of Russia!

"Long Live the Comintern!

"Long Live the solidarity of the workers in their fight for the overthrow of capitalist society!"

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Celebration of the
200th ANNIVERSARY
of the
Academy of Science
of the U. S. S. R.
will be held
Sunday, Oct. 18, 1925
at SCHOENHOFEN HALL,
Cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

Musical Program—Speakers

Arranged by the Russian workers' organizations of Chicago.

Beginning at 1 P. M.
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Chicago! *Workers* *Chicago!*

MASS PROTEST MEETING

Against Horthy's Bloody Regime in Hungary.

For the freedom of M. Rakosi and 100 other workers who face court martial death sentence and execution in the next few days UNLESS a world-wide demand prevents it.

COME TO
Prudential Hall, North Ave. and Halsted St.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:
David Rhys Williams, Chairman
James P. Cannon, Ralph Chaplin, Paul Petras

EVERYBODY WELCOME ADMISSION FREE

Auspices, International Labor Defense, Local Chicago.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE DAILY WORKER AND FREIHEIT
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1925
at the EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE,
76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auspices, Williamsburgh Jewish Branch, Workers Party.

Coming!

SUNDAY
OCTOBER 18—IMPERIAL HALL, 2409 N. Halsted St.
The First Daily Worker
RESCUE PARTY
Given by the North Side Branch.
There will be DANCING to good music.
There will be PRIZES of all kinds.
No charge for COFFEE LIFE PRESERVERS will be made.
Display of Original Cartoons by All the Noted Artists in the Labor Movement.
AT 8 P. M. SHARP 50 CENTS ADMISSION

HEAR! J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
Editor of the DAILY WORKER
With First Hand Reports on the Decisions of the Official Body of American Labor—
Speak on
"THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION
AND
THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"
AT

PITTSBURGH Saturday, Oct. 17—8 P. M. — LABOR LYCEUM, 35 Miller Street

CLEVELAND Sunday, Oct. 18—8 P. M. — INSURANCE EXCHANGE, Hall, 11th and Walnut Street

WARREN, O. Sunday, Oct. 18—2 P. M. — HIPPODROME BUILDING 2 P. M.

A New Pamphlet!

From the Third
Thru the Fourth
Convention
of
The Workers
(Communist) Party
of
America

by
C. E. Ruthenberg
Just Off the Press!
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MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Hugarian Persecutions

Unless the American workers, in co-operation with the workers in all countries, make it quite clear to the Hungarian hangman Horthy that he cannot slaughter with impunity the flower of the Hungarian working class, the world will soon see carried out in Hungary an exhibition of bestial cruelty against the working class equal if not surpassing the recent bloody orgy of the Zankov government in Bulgaria.

According to information supplied by the International Labor Defense to THE DAILY WORKER, Horthy's police have arrested several members of the independent socialist party, who are scheduled for trial before an extraordinary court martial. None of our readers have to be told the dreaded significance of such a trial. It means murder and nothing else.

Those workers are guilty of a most heinous crime in the eyes of the capitalists. They have tried to organize their class. They have endeavored to forge a weapon that would free the workers and peasants from the grip of the executioner Horthy. For this crime they must die, unless the workers of the world make it clear to Horthy that he will pay thru the nose for every injury he inflicts on the leaders of the Hungarian workers.

Among those in the toils of Horthy's gunmen is Mathias Rakosi, former peoples' commissar in the Hungarian Soviet government and later on secretary of the Communist International. No doubt Horthy will be more than pleased to swing Rakosi on the scaffold. And it should not be forgotten, that Horthy's bloody regime is supported by the dollars of Wall Street. In fact, an agent of the House of Morgan, has direct charge of the financial affairs of the Hungarian government. The hand of Wall Street can be seen in a new orgy of persecutions started against the workers of Hungary.

The American workers should rally to the call of the International Labor Defense to come to the defense of their comrades in Hungary who face the gallows for their loyalty to their class. They should rally to them as they did in defense of Tom Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti and other victims of the capitalist class in America. The hand of Wall Street is stretched out across thousands of miles to snuff out the lives of our Hungarian brothers. We hope that the Amerian workers will not stand idly by and allow the capitalists to murder the flower of their class.

THE DAILY WORKER urges its readers to actively co-operate with the International Labor Defense in making the mass meetings and demonstrations against the new Horthy persecutions a success.

Save Rakosi and his comrades from the gallows!

Poland Gets It in the Neck at Locarno

France has done rather well at Locarno but it has been by sacrificing her Polish ally. France gets a promise of security for her eastern frontier guaranteed by Great Britain and Italy. Poland gets nothing except a knowledge gained by experience that France has been using her to bring pressure on Great Britain and Germany.

Says the correspondent of one of the big capitaist sheets which has been, like the rest, spreading optimism about the Locarno outcome:

> The Poles held out to the last for a definite declaration from Germany that the frontiers would not be admissible of arbitration. However, Foreign Minister Skrzynski finally accepted a declaration with respect to the Versailles treaties as the equivalent to the special commitments which Germany refused to make.

According to the declarations made the league of nations must first agree that Germany is in the wrong in any dispute arising with Poland before France can come to Poland's assistance. With Germany in the league backed by Great Britain, with the rebuilding of German industry a major necessity for Great Britain to enable her to play Germany against France, Poland has what is called in the vernacular, "a fat chance" of getting anything but sympathy from her ally in, for instance, a dispute arising over the Silesian coal fields.

Poland is caught again between the German and Russian pincers. As a tool to be used against Soviet Russia much of her usefulness has been destroyed. Enthusiasm for acting as the shock troops of western imperialism against Soviet Russia is bound to wane as a result of the double-crossing which was her portion at the hands of the allies.

It is probable that the Polish delegates would have raised more hell at Locarno than they did had not the posterior portions of Foreign Minister Skrzynski been still smarting from the spanking handed out by Morgan's diplomats at the first sign of Poland's intention to throw a monkey wrench into the "peace-making" machinery in Locarno.

American Imperialism in Africa

In the relentless campaign to dominate the world Wall Street is to make a hundred million dollar plunge into Liberia, on the west coast of Africa. This vast sum is to be expanded under the direction of Harry S. Firestone, head of the tire and rubber concern that bears his name and is one more step in the development of a crude rubber monopoly that will challenge the supremacy of the British who now control about three-fifths of the present available supply in the world, while the United States, tho producing very little crude rubber, consumes four-fifths of the world's supply.

Tho the United States leads the world in the production of automobiles, American capitalism was not sufficiently vigilant in securing control of the raw material for this important auxiliary, wth the result that Great Britain has sufficient monopolistic control of rubber to establish a mechanical system of restriction of output in order to keep up the price and help pay her enormous war debts. The rapid rise of the price of rubber products during the past year as a result of British restriction has caused a near-crisis.

Hence the mad scramble on the part of American capital to develop the production of crude rubber. A survey recently conducted in the Philippine Islands shows vast potentialities there. American finance capital is to take care of that development. This is closely followed by the sudden philanthropic desire on the part of this country's financiers to bring the blessings of civilization to the inhabitants of the dark continent (providing they live in the potential rubber growing belt not already controlled by British or Dutch). They are to be regenerated to the tune of one hundred million as a starter, which amount is to be used to conquer the jungle.

Plantations are to be established, American homes, hospitals and stores are to spring up and the inhabitants are to be taught to appreciate the blessings of capitalism. Then, instead of dwelling in darkness and worshiping their dead ancestors they will be taught the religion of humility, subserviency, and be permitted to slave on the "model plantations" and live in company houses while producing rubber for the glory of the American benefactors. When they die they will receive their reward as Paul LaFargue said "with pay checks on the bank of heaven."

This first hundred million signifies a momentous step in American policy. It means that Wall Street is firmly established in Africa, there to contest the imperialist aims of other nations, particularly Great Britain. Thus another point of conflict is created that will involve Africa in the coming world conflict when the diplomats can no longer gain advantages over their economic rivals by gentlemanly conferences.

ROOSEVELT'S "BIG STICK" HITS PANAMA

Wall Street Grabs the Canal Zone

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y.
All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

ARTICLE III.

Theodore Roosevelt, who engineered the statesmanlike rape of Panama, in 1903, was a very remarkable man. He committed statesmanlike crimes against a number of other Latin-American countries, got a lot of publicity as the only man in the United States who could tell "good trusts" from "bad trusts," sent federal troops to break a strike of anthracite coal miners, and won the Nobel peace prize. Accompanying his little Panaman adventure, Roosevelt issued a significant statement, which has been called "a new stage in the Monroe Doctrine." It declared that if the United States was to continue "to protect Latin-American states," it had the right to exercise an international police power over them.

Expressed Imperialist Era

This doctrine was a timely expression of the policy of imperialist expansion on which American capitalism had already entered. Panama was an outstanding instance. The fact that today, 22 years later, American soldiers are patrolling the familiar streets of the City of Panama, with fixed bayonets, proves that the doctrine was no mere chance phrase, but characterized a whole epoch of conscious aggression.

It was the war with Spain, and the acquisition of the Philippines and Hawaii, bringing American capitalism face to face wth new problems in the Pacific, that made the Atlantic-Pacific canal an "immediate necessity of American foreign policy." And necessity knows no law—certainly no law of any dinky little Latin-American state!

U. S. Gets Canal Zone

Vigorous pushing of the negotiations for lease of the territory of the Canal Zone followed as a matter of course. Possession of the Canal Zone was necessary "to assure the safety of the canal,"—and no doubt the rest of Panama was made a United States protectorate to assure the Canal Zone. And subsequently, of course, the entire Caribbean area had to be brought under the American sphere of influence for the same reason. In much the same way, Great Britain has been gobbling up everything in sight in the eastern hemisphere for generations, "to assure the route to India."

There is much truth in such claims. The economic and military problems of imperialism are interconnected. Once we grant the initial justification of imperialism we must expect to be led far afield, into brutal and bloody enterprises, for the sake of Wall Street.

Advance in Caribbean

The building of the Panama canal and the advance of the United States in the Caribbean went naturally hand in hand with the development of new political policies in what has been called the larger Canal Zone, that is, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela. Some of these policies, which have been pretty definitely formulated, are the establishment of protectorates, the supervision of finances, the control of all possible canal routes, the acquisition of naval bases and coaling stations, and the policing of "disorderly countries." Porto Rico had been acquired at the close of the war with Spain and Cuba had become a protectorate, the terms of which were defined by the Platt amendment. Panama was brought into the imperial system, and the Dominican republic later came under the financial supervision of the United States; President Taft landed and maintained a body of marines in Nicaragua, and proposed to place both that country and Honduras under financial supervision; President Wilson went further and assumed the administration of Haitian affairs, leased from Nicaragua for a term of 99 years a naval base on Fonseca Bay, and purchased the Danish West Indies (now the Virgin Islands).

Monroe Doctrine is "Gospel of Grab"

Today, American aggression is respected and feared thruout Latin-America. The Monroe doctrine has become the symbol of American imperialism in the western world. It is one of the three central watchwords of American foreign policy.

The fight to get the United States government permanently out of Panama is thus a fight against the whole policy of American imperialism. American workers, whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the Wall Street clique that rules our government, must recognize imperialism for what it is. They cannot afford to believe the pretty fairy tales taught in school for the purpose of convincing future cannon fodder that the U. S. government is an angel of peace and has never been imperialistic. These stories are about as true as the statement that Panama is a free country. Class-conscious workers will make common cause, not with the profit-hungry Wall Street gang, but with the oppressed peoples of the countries under the heel of American imperialism. In the concrete case of Panama, they must demand the instant withdrawal of all American troops, the abrogation of the vicious treaty of 1904, and the abandonment of all claim to a protectorate over the republic.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS OF NOVY MIR TO START LIVING NEWSPAPER HERE

The first issue of the living newspaper "published" by the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents will see the light tonight at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It promises to be a novel affair. All who understand Russian are urged to attend this new venture in labor journalism.

Soviet Russia Second Motherland to Asian Thinkers, Says Indian

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—(By Mail.)—Mr. Brahanzakuna, very well-known Indian writer who arrived lately to Leningrad, said to a representative of the press:

"I came here, first of all, as a Hindu, feeling that it is my duty to express to the Russian Academy of Sciences our deep gratitude, because India is indebted so much to your academy, which has not only enriched Indiology with great works that tried to spread the knowledge of India amongst broad masses. For this purpose, the academy, in spite of many expenses has published the famous Sanskrit Dictionary which is the only dictionary of its kind in the world, and also other books on Sanskrit language.

"It requires, indeed, a great love for and interest in India to start such enormous work notwithstanding many material difficulties. It was a great achievement and equally great sacrifice.

"The hot sands of Central Asia buried the past glory of India, but the Russian Academy of Sciences opened it for the whole world. Let us hope that the academy will act in the same spirit in the future and contribute to a closer approachement between India and all Eastern nations and Soviet Russia, which appears now as a second motherland for every thinking man in the East."

* * *

Revise Circus Program.

MOSCOW, Oct. 15.—The art section of the chief board of political education has worked out a plan to divide the repertory of circus performances into three parts:

1. Demonstration of physical beauty.
2. Training of animals.
3. Clownish tricks and satire.

It is also suggested to organize a new kind of Soviet pantomime. It was also decided to do away with all "thrilling numbers."

Window Glass Shop Shutdown Throws 200 Men Out on Streets

By Worker Correspondent

MONESSEN, Pa., October 16.—Two hundred men were thrown out of work at the American Window Glass company at New Eagle, Pa., for an indefinite period.

COMRADE BOTVIN

Their bullets found his brain,
 The brain whose only thought
Was of the class for which he dreamed,
 For which he fought.

He sang—O heart of red!—
 He sang his way to death;
"Down with the bourgeoisie," cried
 With his last breath.

Fell riddled with their lead . . . . .
 O comrades, workers, see
How with his bleeding brow he points
 To liberty;

—Henry George Weiss.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN CHINA ATTACKING CANTON; KUOMINTANG LEADER EXPLAINS UNITED FRONT

CANTON, China, September 9—(By Mail.)—Previous to the murder of Mr. Liao Chung-kai the Kuomintang government was engaged in the military and financial consolidation of the province. In this work the government has met with a stern opposition from part of the Cantonese army under General Liang Hung-kai and other smaller militarists, likewise from politians and officials who thrive on corruption and chaos.

Some Kuomintang members being themselves connected with the disobedient soldiery and corrupt politicians, had supplied the opposition with a slogan of anti-Communism, the same as Ma Soo did during the struggle with Generals Yang Shi-min and Liu Chen-wan. This slogan failed then and it failed now.

Even merchants fail to understand why honest endeavors of the government to put an end to banditry in uniform, to corruption of officials and exhortions by all sorts of irresponsible politicians, should be branded as Communism.

Hong Kong Merchants Counter-Revolutionary.

Opposition found favor with certain sections of merchants in Hongkong who, facing ruin thru the strike, resorted to desperate measures of crushing the Canton government, believing that the latter was supporting the strike.

One of the assassins of Liao Shung-kai gave evidence that Hongkong merchants paid to assassins $10,000 in advance for the murder of each of the group of prominent members of the Kuomingtang and the government and if assassination would be successful they promised to pay $40,000 more.

The murder of Mr. Liao Chung-kai, most honored and beloved by the people, has exhausted the patience of the government. Since the 25th of August the government carried out measures calculated to free the city and province from the banditry in uniform and without, from assassins and corrupt politicians and put an end to all malicious rumor-mongers.

Those implicated in the murder of Liao Chung-kai are either arrested or are being hunted down by government agents. The chief organizer of the murder has been caught in his native village by troops of General Li Fuk-lin and he is to be delivered to the authorities. The bandit soldiery is being systematically disarmed. Up to date the whole of Liang Hung Kai's army has been disarmed by government troops and Liang Hung-kai himself is charged with complicity in the murder.

The government officials declare that they intend to put an end to what they term "counter-revolutionists" and pursue relentlessly the policy of consolidation of the province.

Counter Revolution Prevents Trade.

The correspondent of this service at Canton has been assured by the Canton government officials that no regulations of any sort restricting shipping or foreign trade have been either adopted or approved by the government. They point, however, to the difficulty with which they are confronted in view of a tremendous opposition on the part of the people to a resumption of normal relations until some sort of restitution has been made for the incident of 23rd of June. They further claim that they are doing their best to hasten resumption of normal relations, but that stubborness of Hongkong in its demand for intervention is adding fuel to the flame of popular opposition to the resumption of normal relations.

Counter Revolution In China.

The army, in the short hours of the night of Sept. 25th, cleaned out all counter-revolutionary troops, arrested those implicated in the murder of Mr. Liao Chung-kai, and when people awoke on the morning of the 26th there was not a soldier to be seen anywhere on the streets. Perfect order reigned in the city. This was most unusual in Canton.

Relations between the merchants and workers in Canton seem to be very cordial and even friendly, judging by many conferences they had in recent days, where they always come to a full understanding in matters affecting their common interests.

As regards rural districts, since the disarming of unruly soldiery, the struggle in the districts has considerably subsided and hope is being expressed in authoritative circles that with the suppression of counter-revolution there is no reason why conditions will not become absolutely normal.

Strike Intensified.

A delegation of various classes of people is to proceed to Peking within a few days for the purpose of co-operating with Peking in a foreign policy of China. It is understood that this delegation will transfer local grievances arising from the Shameen incident in Peking and will there deal with them. This is considered as a serious step forward in the direction of the general settlement.

The strike, strange to say, is becoming more serious, owing to strengthening of strike organizations and large sums of money daily coming in from all sources, especially from the Chinese overseas. It is hoped that with the departure of the delegation new developments in the strike situation may be expected. Very much depends no a sane attitude of Hongkong. Unfortunately, it still demands intervention in Canton, instead of pursuing a policy of reconciliation and mutual understanding.

The blockade seems to have affected Canton very little as concerns rice and firewood, both being cheaper than before the strike. The import and export business is deeply affected. While silk of the season has found a way out directly to Shanghai, it cannot be said that the problem of the export of silk from Kwangtung has been completely solved.

Nationalist Leader States Kuomintang Position.

When Mr. Hu Han-min, Kuomintang leader, asked why imperialist tools used the slogan "anti-Communism," he answered that it is due to the crimes of imperialists and foolishness of reactionaries. "They know that Communism cannot be practiced in China and our government has never put Communism into practice, but imperialists like to accuse us of Communism and instigate Chinese reactionaries. They have two objects: first, to detract sympathy of the world away from us. Since the Russian revolution, imperialists never tired carrying on propaganda against Communism.

"Whatever the imperialists hate and want to undermine they first of all accuse as being Communistic or as instigated by Communists. Sympathetic strikes after the massacre in Shanghai and other places were accused of being the result of Communist intrigues and telegrams to this effect were sent to the peoples of the world in order to discredit the national movement in China. Comrade Trotsky rightly laughed at the imperialists, calling them the best propagandists of Bolshevism in China. Nevertheless they consider this the only weapon to undermine us.

"Secondly, the imperialists, by bringing the anti-Communist slogan to China try to smash our united front against imperialism. It is a great danger to imperialists that Chinese people are concentrating revolutionary forces to attack imperialism. Altho imperialists have bitter hatred towards the national revolutionary government, they dare not resort to armed intervention. Not because they do not want it, but because they are not in a position to do it. Therefore, the next best thing for them is to use Chinese militarists and reactionaries to undermine us.

Communists in United Front.

"The stupid Chinese counter-revolutionaries do not understand why Chinese Communists join the ranks of the Kuomintang Party. The anti-Communist slogan was used by Chan Lin-pak, by Liu Chen-wan and Yang Shi-min and again by murderers of Mr. Liao Ching-kai. They were all instructed by imperialists to undermine the revolutionary government and divert it from the struggle against imperialism.

"Imperialists were happy when they saw that some ignorant members of our party were endangering the united front against imperialism. Time and facts determine who are revolutionary and who not revolutionary. At present, the dividing line between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary is whether one fights against or supports imperialism. If one does not stand on this side of the line, he must stand on the other side. If anybody wavers and doubts, he thereby helps the enemy. There are people who are conscious agents of imperialists and there are also those who are their unconscious tools.

"Those people who at this moment discuss Communism and anti-Communism, while we have not as yet achieved one-tenth of our national revolutionary work, are consciously supporting imperialism." Mu Han-min concluded by saying: "We should hereafter deal with opponents of nationalism seriously and energetically."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

Our Readers' Views

Help Negro Workers Organize.

To the Editor of The DAIL WORKER: Every class conscio worker is enthusiastic from the su cess of the Workers (Communis Party in gaining sympathy of t toiling masses. The capitalists live constant fear that their days a counted. Millions of workers, who b lieved childishly the false promis during the last war, are angry at t master class and their labor mislea ers that instead of enjoying the pro ised freedom they suffer from great exploitation than ever before.

The Negro workers must work order to make a living, they must ta care of their families, just as the white brothers. The prostitute ca talist press spreads hatred among t white workers against the Negro coming from the southern states, th they are responsible for cuts in wage higher cost of living, and worse wor ing conditions. This is a hundr fold lie.

The Negro workers are brot ov here by the same capitalists w throw mud at them. They receive t same wages as the white workers d and the workers get their wage cu because they are unorganized, whi would happen also if the Nego were not here.

The racial hate is brot into t hearts of both races from their ea childhood.

The history teaches us that the mo hated, most persecuted and exploit slaves are the first ones to rise. N wonder that the Negoes are awakin The ku klux klan is also different day than it was during and after t Civil War. At that time those barba ians lynched only Negoes and tho white workers who sympathized wi them. Today to their lynching pr gam are added the foreign-born, cat olics, Jews and organized worke They try to destroy the labor mov ment.

Many foreigners were organiz already in Europe. The hate of t American-born against them strengt ened their revolutionary spirit. T Negroes were held in ignorance, th had no school, couldn't read and wri they were taught that the whi race is the supreme one, that it mu keep the Negroes down.

No matter how the slaves we made to believe that slavery is give to them by god, they always ro when their oppressors raved the mo During the war all colored colonia and slaves were needed to beat t Germans.

Their tyrants became their friend they were even promised that aft the war is over and the Germans d feated that Africa will be turned ba to the black race. Also in the Unit States the hate against the fo eigners and Negroes disappeare Here also were the Negroes promise that Africa will belong to them aft the war is over. They were bitter disappointed. The big powers n only kept the African colonies b England grabbed all the German co nies, and the exploitation and tortu ing of the colonial slaves was starte anew and worse than before the wa

All colonial slaves rise. China says China to the Chinese! The Kuomi tang party is organized and has i official organ even in this countr China refuses to remain a colony foreign capital. Morocco, Syria, T poli, Egypt, India, are rising again their British, French, Spanish an Italian oppressors.

This all has a great influence up American Negroes. We are enthus astic that those most hated and pe secuted slaves come along to fig side by side with the white worke against the common enemy capitalis Without the 12,000,000 Negroes the will be no victory for labor.

The first Negro Labor Congress w meet Oct. 25, 1925, in Chicago. I Said congress has it's official orga The Negro Champion. Every Co munist who is working with Negr workers must do his duty and he them to organize. Their defeat is ou defeat, their victory is our victor their freedom our freedom.

Rise you slaves, you have nothing lose but your chains and a world gain.—Anthony Halamek, Clevelan Ohio.

MASS MEETING
of
Progressive Trade Unionists
will be held
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 8 P. M.
at NORTH-WEST HALL,
CORNER NORTH AND WESTERN AVENUES
SPEAKER:
J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of Daily Worker
Subject: *The A. F. of L. Convention, and the Left Wing Movement.*
Everybody Welcome——Admission Free
Auspices of the Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago

GENERAL DUTOV'S ACT OF MERCY

By L. LAYFULINA.

NOTE—This episode is taken from real life.

In 1919, in Orenburg the wife of the Commissary of Justice Bursiatzev, who was shot was also sentenced to death although she was a non-party woman. The only charge against her was: wife of the commissary of justice. Her husband's parents petitioned for mercy, pointing out that she was pregnant and that by sentencing her to death, a death sentence was also passed on an unborn human being. The decision rested with the head of the army administration, General Dutov, his decision in connection with this petition was: Sentence to be carried out after the birth of the child.

• • •

I.

THE old woman's face bore an expression eloquent either of hatred or of love. The wind was merciless in its force driving blinding dust into her eyes, and, as if mockingly played havoc with her new black Sunday skirt and with the ends of her shawl.

She remained standing at the corner, her eyes fixed on a long building flanked by two sentry boxes and their despicable sentries. The street lay between her and the house. But the old woman was not concerned with the traffic of this street. People walked, drove, laughed, hurried, talked or were silent—she saw them as in a mist.

A YOUNG red-cheeked man in officer's uniform passed her. He looked at the old woman, his lips twitched as if in annoyance, he looked round and then approached her. The old woman was startled, and turned her inflamed eyes from the house towards him.

He asked awkwardly:

"You are the mother of Commissar B?"

THE old woman made a movement as tho roused from sleep. A smile of abject and painful supplication distorted her face. Her eyes were like those of a dog begging a favor. She made one low obeisance after the other.

"I am. . . his mother. . . yes, yes, sir. . . I am his mother. . ."

THE officer avoided meeting the old woman's eyes. It seems as if he could not meet her gaze. He recalled how three days ago this old woman and her husband had been to see him. She had thrown herself at his feet, and had wanted to kiss his officer's boot. And the old man had stood with his head bent and said imploringly over and over again:

"The only son sir, our only son, we are christians. . . We did everything we could for him, educated him and even went without food to be able to do so."

THERE was a dull expression on the old man's face and he repeated the same words over and over again: "We did everything we could for him." The officer thought then: "He seems to be worrying more about his sacrifices than about his son."

The officer was counsel for the defense at the courtmartial. He had promised to do the best for their son just to get rid of them. He wast well aware that they shoot without trial. "The sentence has already been carried out," and yet the old woman is watching General Dutov's house, what for? And then it struck him that the two old people were dressed in their Sunday clothes.

This brought the following picture before his mind's eye: These "christian" people had put on their best clothes, not to offend the eye of the high and mighty, they had gone to the court, to the generals and colonels in their homes, to the Zemstvo (country-estates), the party committees, in fact every where where admittance could be gained. They humiliated themselves, they supplicated for their son. This last and fruitless humiliation filled the cup of their life long humiliations, the officer had a sudden choking sensation in his throat.

THE officer shook his head. He was brought up in an intellectual family: had heard much about humaneness. This whole affair stirred him deeply and he was worried.

"Why is she outside General Dutov's house?" The old woman told him herself, she said: "My son has left a wife, and she is too to be shot. . . they told me and my old man. Only think, sir, she is not yet nineteen . . . Mishenka was in his 25th year, and she is but nineteen. It is not her fault that he was a commissary. Just think of it—only 19 years old."

THE officer did not know what to say. After a long pause, he said: "It is dreadful but what can you do, try to submit to it: she is the wife of your son, not your daughter."

"For Christ's sake, sir, do something for her. . . I have never seen her. Mishenka married her in town . . . It is not so much for her that I am asking mercy, but for the child. She is pregnant. She is soon to give birth to a child. Do not shoot her, let her live for her child."

"BUT you see. . . Laws must be observed. . ."

"Think of it sir, she is only 19. I have been told that she is non-party. She is with child, sir. . . Misha's child. . . She shed no tears, but her supplicant voice was like a sob.

The officer's lips twitched, he frowned and asked:

"But what do you want?"

"I want to present a petition to General Dutov. I was told that he can save her, altho sentence has been passed. They will not let me see him. I have been waiting for him for three days. If he comes out of his house I will throw myself at his feet. Yesterday he came out, but I was not quick enough, was afraid of the soldiers. He went off somewhere in his motor car. It is difficult to gain admission to such people they are so well-guarded. . ."

THE officer hesitated and then said: "You will not gain admittance to the general. Give me your petition, I will deliver it to him." The old woman positively trembled with grateful excitement, she took a big sheet of paper from her bosom and gave it to the officer.

II.

PERHAPS the powerful and healthy cry—"I want to live," had been stifled, for she could not hear its voice any longer. She had grown indifferent; it seemed as tho she had lived and suffered 70 years, not 19. She could only feel the heavy burden she was carrying, and only thought tortured her: to lie down and be comfortable. Yesterday, she was beside herself, she had cried and sobbed. They had given her General Dutov's decision. In answer to her petition to let her live for the sake of her child, the general had written: "Sentence to be carried out after the birth of the child."

She did not know any details, but the general had said: "like father, like son, but we are cultured people, and can allow the child to live."

SHE did not know this, but she knew something which did not trouble the general. A child whose mother suffered mental agony whilst carrying it, a child born in prison cannot have a long lease on life. Together with Dutov's resolution she had received news that Michael's father had had a stroke. The old woman is still alive, but how long can she last, after all this trouble? Who wants the child, why should it live? What does it all matter? She had no tender feelings, nor pity, for the unborn child. General Dutov wished to preserve its life, but she will not be there. She will be shot, but what of it? Her only thought was to lie down somewhere comfortably. If she could only sleep, but sleep would not come. Suddenly she remembered a sentence in the letter which Michael had written just before he died.

"It pains me that you are still a mere girl with no experience of life, which gives courage. You have not yet found your place in the world, and I have brought about your ruin. Will you find consolation in the thought that we are right . . ." Just now her mind is vacant, ruin seems to be everywhere. All of a sudden a fierce feeling of hatred takes possession of her. Such as she are not forgiven. They have made the child the executioner of the mother. As soon as it is born, she will be executed . . . This thought electrified her. Her eyes began to take note of the dirty walls of the solitary confinement cell, the window with the iron grating, she heard the heavy lagging foot steps in the passage. This is her last abode. As soon as she gives birth to the child, she will be killed. The child was stirring in her vomb. It was as if the unwilling executioner was knocking, was reminding her of his presence. She felt a choking sensation in her throat, but she could not cry. Suddenly, an unexpected wave of tenderness took possession of her.

"My child . . . our child . . . It will be born and someone will tell it how it had tormented its mother. It will have only delayed the inevitable end, will have only prolonged her agony."

AND then a vain hope came to her. Perhaps they will come . . . Our people will come and will drive the others away . . . . But hope soon deserted her again: "No, I will not live to see it, my hour is near, news from outside is bad."

She felt again the whole weight of the burden she was carrying. She threw herself face downwards on her bed. If she could, she would crush it so, that it could not move. It carries death with it. Why doesn't the end come at once? And she writhed in agony and fierce hatred:

"DAMNATION . . . damnation . . ."

But whom was she cursing? She did not know. Probably she was cursing both, the general and the child. Dutov's act of mercy had robbed her of her last joy—the joy of motherhood.

LAST LECTURE ON RUSS POETRY BY MAYAKOVSKY GIVEN TUESDAY, OCT. 20

Tickets for the second and last lecture of the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Freiheit office, 3118 Roosevelt Rd., the Russian co-operative restaurants and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

The Walden Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

Number of farmers' automobiles, 110,600.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	260,000
Poor farmers	41,000
Middle farmers	94,000
Well-to-do farmers	103,000
Total	498,000

Conclusion.

THE foregoing figures, which are indeed only rough approximations of the social and economic stratification of the agrarian producers, are yet of great value as the approach to a more exact estimate to be obtained when more information is available. At the same time they give a picture, which for general purposes of estimating the fundamental forces in agriculture and their direction of development, is entirely sound as a working basis. Some of the more important aspects of this will be discussed in another article.

For the purposes of this second article, we may sum up with a recapitulation of the figures by divisions, which give approximately the same numerical relations between the classification as that obtained in the first article dealing with agriculture as a whole.

Totals by Divisions and Classifications.
(In thousands—000 omitted.)

Division	Total Number	Workers	Poor Farmers	Middle Farmers	Well-to-do Farmers
New England	256	99	35	57	65
Middle Atlantic	660	235	70	104	251
E. No. Central	1634	550	176	382	526
W. No. Central	1700	590	130	369	611
So. Atlantic	2200	1020	625	280	275
E. So. Central	1812	755	507	260	290
W. So. Central	1808	810	508	225	265
Mountain	428	180	29	108	111
Pacific	498	260	41	94	103
Total	10,996	4,499	2,121	1,879	2,497

1900 25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION 1925
of the SINGING SECTION of Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs-Verein "Fortschritt"
Sunday, October 18, 1925, at 4 o'clock sharp
at Northside Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.
Tickets, in advance, 50 cents—at the door, 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC -:- Broad & Locust St. PHILADELPHIA
FEODOR CHALIAPIN World's Greatest Singer
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TICKETS for this series of 3 Sunday night concerts NOW ON SALE at GIMBEL'S TICKET OFFICE, 9th and Market.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1925. 290

Statistical Background of the Agrarian Question in the United States

By EARL R. BROWDER.

ARTICLE II.

(Continued from last week)

(Editor's Note: The first part of this article was printed in last Saturday's Magazine section. This installment begins with the population distribution by groups of the agrarian population of the East North Central Division).

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	550,000
Poor farmers	176,000
Middle farmers	383,000
Well-to-do farmers	526,000
Total	1,634,000

West North Central Division.

This division is predominately a wheat-producing area. It comprises those states which were the hardest hit by the agrarian crisis because they are so directly dependent upon the world-market price of wheat. It is a predominantly agricultural area, with a population of 12½ millions in 1920, of which 62.3 per cent was rural, as compared with 11½ millions in 1910, of which 66.7 was rural. With 17.18 per cent of the total acreage, it contains but 11.87 per cent of the population (a reversal of the relation in the three first divisions examined), and 15.21 per cent of the rural population of the country. About 13½ per cent of the total population are actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 1,689,253, of whom 1,096,951 are farm operators.

Corn is the largest crop produced, a large part of it going to feed swine and cattle, and the large dairy business which takes second place. But wheat is the central crop in the economic life of the seven states constituting this division. Corn, wheat, hay, dairy and livestock products, and livestock for slaughtering (this division is the largest producer of this last item) constitute the overwhelming bulk of production in west north central division.

Other items: Number of farms, decreasing (12,997 less in 1920 than in 1910); acres per farm, increasing (number of large farms increasing—7,265 more farms of a thousand acres and over, 5,382 more farms 500 to 1,000 acres, 11,842 more farms of 260 to 500 acres; while the smaller farms decreased in number to a much greater extent); tenantry, increasing (30.9 per cent in 1910, 34.2 per cent in 1920); foreign-born, 18.8 per cent in 1920, decreased from 24.3 per cent in 1910; Negroes, less than 1 per cent, and decreasing sharply (9,864 in 1910, 6,919 in 1920). Average equipment—buildings, $2,853; camhinery, $1,060; livestock, 2,151. Number of farmers' automobiles, 631,600.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	590,000
Poor farmers	130,000
Middle farmers	369,000
Well-to-do farmers	611,000
Total	1,700,000

South Atlantic Division.

HERE we are "Away down south in the land of cotton," altho cotton is the leading crop in only three of the states comprising the division, yet here is produced 36 per cent of the entire U. S. cotton crop. Its social and politico-economic background is profoundly different from the previous divisions. Predominately agricultural, of its nearly 14 million population in 1920, over 9½ million, or 69 per cent was rural, a decrease from 74.6 per cent in 1910, but an increase in the positive number of rural population of over half a million, and of total population of 1.8 million. Containing 9.05 per cent of the total acreage of the country, it has 13.23 per cent of the total, and 18.78 per cent of the rural, population of the United States. Approximately 15.6 per cent of the total population of the division are actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 21,177,438, of whom 1,158,976 are farm operators.

Cotton is, by far, the largest item of production, constituting over 40 per cent of the value of all crops. Corn is second and tobacco third, this division producting more than half of the total tobacco crop of the U. S. Dairy and other livestock products, and domestic animals for meat slaughtering, occupy an important but subordinate place.

Other items: Number of farms, increasing (47,095 more farms in 1920 than in 1910); acres per farm, decreasing (a large decrease in the number of farms of each size-group over 100 acres, a simultaneous decrease in the number of farms less than 10 acres, with 47,052 more farms of 20 to 49 acres—the other size-group increases almost exactly balancing in number of farms of the decrease of large size farms); tenantry, constantly increasing (36.1 per cent in 1880—45.9 per cent in 1910—and 46.8 per cent in 1920); foreign-born, even fewer in number than Negro farmers in the North—less than 1 per cent; Negroes, 33.1 per cent of all farm operators (this does not count Negro wage workers on the farm) an increase from 32 per cent in 1910; average equipment (farms of Negroes, average less than one-third the size of the total average)—buildings, $1,036; machinery, $245; livestock, $558. Number of farmers' automobiles, 187,200.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	1,020,000
Poor farmers	627,000
Middle farmers	280,000
Well-to-do farmers	275,000
Total	2,200,000

East South Central Division.

SOME more of the "Solid South." Cotton is still the central crop, altho not so predominating as in the South Atlantic division. This is the most predominantly agricultural division in the U. S., with 77.6 per cent (almost 7 millions) of its total of almost 9 million population, being rural (a decline from 81.3 per cent in 1910). With 6.04 per cent of the total acreage, it contains 8.41 per cent of the total, and 13.42 per cent of the rural, population of the U. S. Approximately 20.3 per cent of the entire population of this division is actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 1,805,142, of whom 1,051,600 are farm operators.

Cotton, corn, tobacco, domestic animals for slaughtering, and dairy products, are the principal items of production for this division. It produces about 20 per cent of the cotton crop of the country, and more than one-third of the total tobacco crop. Contrary to the two other southern divisions, this one shows a decrease of the per cent of Negro farm operators between 1910-1920, altho the total number of all races increased.

Other items: Number of farms, increasing (in 1920 there were 9,120 more than in 1910; acres per farm, constantly decreasing (the same process noted in south Atlantic division—decrease in number of very small and very large farms, with the farms 20 to 50 acres in size increasing in number); tenantry, slight decrease since 1910 (from 50.7 per cent to slightly less than 50 per cent in 1920); foreign-born, very few (less than ½ of 1 per cent); Negroes, 29.2 per cent of all farm operators, a decrease from 31.2 per cent in 1910 (this does not include Negro farm laborers). Average equipment—(discount size of undertakings more than 50 per cent for Negro farmers) buildings, $711; machinery, $167; livestock, $551. Number of farmers' automobiles, 81,800.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	755,000
Poor farmers	507,000
Middle farmers	260,000
Well-to-do farmers	290,000
Total	1,812,000

West South Central Division.

A CONTINUATION of the general conditions of the South are found in this division, with some changes, and combining some of the aspects of other divisions. Cotton is the big crop, amounting to almost half of all crop values. But little tobacco, however, is raised in this division; wheat becomes a major crop, and domestic animals for meat slaughtering occupies an important place. As in all the cotton producing territories, the Negroes are a large part of the agricultural population.

With 10¼ million population, over 7¼ millions (or 71 per cent) are rural (a decline from 77.70 in 1910.) The area comprises 14.45 per cent of the total for the country, within which is 9.69 per cent of the total and 14.15 per cent of the rural population. Of the total population, 17.6 per cent is actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 1,808,084, of whom 996,088 are farm operators.

OTHER items: Number of farms, constantly increasing (in 1920 there were 52,902 more farms than in 1910); acres per farm, decreasing (caused by large increase in number of farms of 20 to 99 acres, a decline in number of farms less than 10 acres, and from 100 to 250 acres, altho farms of more than 250 acres show a decided increase in number); tenantry, constantly increasing (29,162 more tenants in 1920 than in 1910, with the percentage of tenants to all farms at 52.9 per cent); foreign-born, decreasing (from 4.4 per cent in 1910 to 4 per cent in 1920); Negroes, increasing (to 23.3 per cent of all farm operators in 1920, from 22.2 per cent in 1910); average equipment, buildings, $887; machinery, $312; live stock $1,024. Number of farmers' automobiles, 173,600.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	810,000
Poor farmers	508,000
Middle farmers	225,000
Well-to-do farmers	265,000
Total	1,808,00

Mountain Division.

THIS is the great sparsely-settled division, containing 28.89 per cent of the total area of the U. S. agricultural land, with but 3.16 per cent of the total, and 4.13 per cent of the rural population. The population is 3 1-3 millions, of whom 63.6 per cent or over 2 millions, are rural. The rural population has increased almost one-half million since 1910. Approximately 12.8 per cent of the total population, or 427,158, are actively engaged in agriculture, of whom 244,109 are farm operators.

Predominantly a meat raising division, the mountain territory is turning more to wheat, which is the crop second in value, the first being hay, live stock and dairy products, and animals for slaughtering, together with hay, make up the bulk of agrarian products. Always the area of great "ranches," this division has witnessed a vast increase in the number of large farms between 1910 and 1920.

OTHER items: Number of farms, constantly increasing (in 1910 there were 183,446, in 1920, 244,109; or an increase of 60,663); acres per farm, increasing, (decrease in the number of very small farms, increase in all sizes above 20 acres, with heaviest increase in the largest farms); tenantry, constantly increasing (90.3 per cent increase from 1910 to 1920, the proportion to all farms rising from 10.7 per cent to 15.4 per cent); foreign-born, increasing, but not so fast as total farms (16.8 per cent of all farms in 1920); Negroes, few in number (2.2 per cent in 1920). Average equipment, buildings, $1,481; machinery, $781; live stock, $2,987. Number of farmers' automobiles, 91,600.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	180,000
Poor farmers	29,000
Middle farmers	108,000
Well-to-do farmers	111,000
Total	428,000

The Pacific Division.

THE Pacific coast states present about the same ratio between city and country as the East North Central division. With 5¼ million population, of which a little over 2 millions (37.6 per cent) is rural, it is one of the rapidly-growing sections, increasing since 1910 by more than 1 1-3 millions, while the percentage of rural population declined from 43.2 per cent to 37.6 per cent. The area comprises 10.7 per cent of the U. S. total, with 5.27 per cent of the total population, and 4.08 per cent of the rural. Approximately 9 per cent of the total population is engaged actively in agriculture, of 496,473, of whom 234,164 are farm operators.

This is predominantly a fruit producing territory, with wheat and dairy products the principal secondary lines, domestic animals for slaughtering coming next in importance. The fruit farming is becoming more and more highly organized and, to a greater extent than in any other branch, agricultural organization among the producers has become an economic force of prime importance in the market. Wage labor on the farms here approaches, also, closest to the relationship between industrial workers and employers.

OTHER items: Number of farms, constantly increasing (in 1920 there were 44,273 more farms, 23.4 per cent, more than in 1910); number of acres per farm, constantly decreasing (all size-groups increasing in positive numbers but the farms under 50 acres increasing much more rapidly than the larger sizes); tenantry, increasing (43.5 per cent increase from 1910-1920, with the percentage of all farms standing at 21.1 per cent); foreign-born, increasing but in lower proportion than total farms; Negroes, few in number but increasing absolutely and in proportion to all farms. Average equipment, buildings, $2,146; machinery, $992; live stock, $1,731.

(Continued on page 8)

The Pan-American Federation of Labor

By MANUEL GOMEZ

THE Pan-American Federation of Labor has great pretensions. It poses as a labor international representing the labor movement of the western hemisphere. At its congress held in Mexico City, December 1924, Matthew Woll, proclaimed the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor" modeled on the imperialist doctrine of the U. S. government. By this phrase plagiarized from capitalist diplomacy the Pan-American Federation of Labor declared a monopoly on all workers from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, and denied "foreign" internationals any jurisdiction. The organizations forbidden to "interfere" with the labor movement of the western hemisphere were the Moscow Red Trade Union International, the Berlin anarcho-syndicalist International, and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions—still too revolutionary for the A. F. of L.

The grandiose gesture of the Pan-American Federation of Labor is based on the claim that a majority of the countries of the western hemisphere are affiliated with it. Geography lists twenty independent countries in this hemisphere; the Pan-American Federation lists twelve national labor federations as affiliated members.

If this figure were correct there might at least be a numerical basis for the labor imperialism of the P. A. F. L.

An analysis of its boasted membership however tells another story.

THE twelve countries listed by the P. A. F. L. as its members are the U. S., Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the Dominican republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela and Porto Rico.

Porto Rico, represented in the P. A. F. L. by the "Federacion Libre de Trabajadores" has been an American colony since 1898. As such it should logically be affiliated with the A. F. of L. But merely by being listed as a member of the P. A. F. L. it has been raised to the dignity of an independent country. Thus without firing a shot, the P. A. F. L. has liberated an oppressed people. Nothing remains now but for the state department to recognize their independence. Though "liberating" Porto Rico, the A. F. of L. (the head of the P. A. F. L.), has long ago "annexed" Canada, which helps to swell the A. F. of L. membership list.

Nicaragua with a population of 630-000 has five general federations of labor. Only one of these, the "Federacion de Obreros Nicaraguense" belongs to the P. A. F. L.

El Salvador, with a population of 1,500,000 also has several general labor federations. These are loosely organized and are rather mutual benefit societies than real labor unions. Two of them — "La Confederacion de Obreros del Salvador" and the "Union Obrera Salvadorena" — are affiliated with the P. A. F. L. These two organizations claimed in 1921 a combined membership of 2,000. Neither of them sent a delegate to the last P. A. F. L. congress. In fact the labor movement in El Salvador is so backward that there is not a single labor paper in the country. Equally significant is the fact that in the case of Salvador, William Green is willing to admit dual unions to the P. A. F. L., while allowing the A. F. of L. to scab on "dual" unions in the United States.

THE Dominican Republic has a population of about 900,000 of which 5000 are organized workers. Its principal labor organization "La Hermandad Comunal Nacionalista" (the National Communal Brotherhood) is affiliated with Pan-American Federation. Unlike other Central American members of the P. A. F. L. the Dominican organization was represented by a delegate at the last P. A. F. L. congress. He was a physician practising in El Paso, Texas, who got a free ride in the Mexican government train to Mexico with the other A. F. of L. delegates.

Guatemala has a population of 1,500-000. Of its 30 labor associations five are trade unions and one a federation. The latter "La Federatcion Obrera de Guatemala" with a membership of 16,000, is affiliated with the P. A. F. L. Guatemala has no labor paper, but it sent two delegates to the last P. A. F. L. convention. These were seated not as full fledged delegates but merely as fraternal delegates on the ground that the labor movement in Guatemala is still too weak to deserve complete representation. The real reason, however, was that the two young delegates were known to be dissatisfied with the reactionary Gompers machine.

The P. A. F. L. claims bigger game when it lists among its members Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The last three have never sent a delegate to any P. A. F. L. convention, nor have any of them ever contributed a cent to the support of the P. A. F. L.

ECUADOR has a population of 1,500,000 of which three quarters are pure Indians and the rest chiefly mestizos with a small fraction of whites. It has several labor federations. One of them is the "Federacion del Trabajo" with headquarters in Guayaquil. It claims a membership of 300. Another is the "Federacion de Sindicatos", also with headquarters in Guayaquil. A third is the "Confederacion Obrera Ecuatoriana", with headquarters in the capital Quito and a membership claimed to be 20,000. Only the last of these declared its affiliation with the P. A. F. L. However it has never sent a delegate to any of the conventions or contributed a cent to the treasury of the P. A. F. L. None of the three federations of Ecuador is of national importance. Efforts have recently been made to unite them into one general federation to be known as "Federacion de Trabajadores Regional Ecuatoriana", but with no definite results so far.

Colombia, with a population of 6,-000,000, has no general labor federation. However there are a number of unions and socialist groups in the country. These socialist groups publish eight or nine papers, and are united in a loose federation known as the "Directorio Ejecutivo Nacional Socialist."

The "Directoria" is a purely political organization and in no sense a labor union; nevertheless it is listed as one of the affiliated members of the P. A. F. L. In addition Colombia is represented in the P. A. F. L. by the "Sindicato Centrale Obrero de Bogota" (Central Labor Union of Bogota). However, the P. A. F. L. letterhead omits the word Bogota, so that due to that little omission, the title reads as if it were the central labor body for the whole of Colombia.

At the last P. A. F. L. congress, Colombia was represented by one delegate who supplied the only amusing incident throughout the entire dull proceedings. He proposed that a Pan-American merchant marine be created and operated by the P. A. F. L. with money raised by a weekly contribution of one cent from every member of every union affiliated with the P. A. F. L. Though the delegates had come all the way from Colombia for the express purpose of submitting this proposal, it was turned down amidst laughter of the convention.

THO Peru also appears on the membership list of the P. A. F. L. it has never sent a delegate to any convention or contributed to the federations support. Peru has several labor federations. One of them, the "Centro Internacional Obrero de Peru" has joined both the P. A. F. L. and the Amsterdam International. In 1921 it claimed 25,000 members. It is not, however, strictly a labor federation but largely a body of representatives from various local mutual benefit societies. The only labor papers published there are those of the anarcho-syndicalists.

These facts show sufficiently the the tremendous amount of bluff used in the make up of the P. A. F. L. But this is all surpassed by the "affiliation" of Venezuela, represented on the Pan-American Fed. of L. list by the "Union Obrera Venezolana". It is generally known that Venezuela has no labor unions at all. Savage government repression has made labor organizations and strikes impossible in that country. Nevertheless the Venezuelan Labor Federation appears on the P. A. F. L. letterhead as a full fledged member of the labor international of the western hemisphere. Still, it is a fact that a Venezuelan Labor Federation actually exists. It has its headquarters in Brooklyn, New York and consists of sixteen exiles from Venezuela. Some time ago these sixteen workers formed a group which they called the "Venezuelan Labor Federation of New York". They applied for admission into the P. A. F. L. as a body representing the national labor movement of Venezuela and in 1925 they were admitted as such at a meeting of the P. A. F. L. executive committee in Washington. By omitting the words "of New York" from the title of the organization and making no mention of the fact that it is located in Brooklyn and not in Venezuela, the P. A. F. L. is able to present on its list one more Latin-American country, over whom it exercises its labor Monroe doctrine.

IN the end Mexico alone of all the Latin-American countries remains a genuine member of the P. A. F. L. along with the American Federation of Labor. Mexico, however, is represented in the P. A. F. L. by the "Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana" (the "CROM"). At the opening of the A. F. of L. convention in El Paso last December, Roberto Haberman claimed a membership of 800,000 for the CROM. A week later the close of the convention he claimed 1,200,000. When the American delegates began to laugh at the sudden rise in membership Haberman good naturally explained that Mexico being a tropical country everything there grows very rapidly. Of this number claimed by the CROM the vast majority is admittedly recruited from the peons, the agricultural laborers, who never paid any contributions. The peons have never supported the CROM except during that brief period when they were made to belive that CROM and the fight for land were inseparable. Now the Calles government has repudiated the agraristas and a bitter fight is going on between the leaders of the CROM and the leaders of the agraristas who stick to the original program of land distribution. Thus the CROM can no longer in any sense be said to represent the peasants. It is now mainly a kind of fascist government union used to fight the more progressive labor unions which wish to remain independent on the tutelage of the government, such as the powerful Railroad Federation ("Confederacion de Sociedades Ferrocarrileras") with about 40,000 really dues paying members, led by syndicalists and Communists, and the anarcho-syndicalist "Confederacion General de Trabajo," with about 18,000 members among the bakers, electricians and oil workers.

THE principal class action of the CROM is to organize dual unions where the independent unions are predominant and then to call strikes, in which the police picket the shops, in order to force the employers to recognize only the new CROM union and to dismiss all workers who belong to the revolutionary unions.

After all the grandiose flourishes the Pan-American Federation of Labor reduces itself to the conservative Tammanyite A. F. of L., the anti-retionary government unions of the CROM and a few dummy organizations of Central America.

The official report of the Pan-American Federation of Labor congress (p. 143) shows that the income of this as follows: The A. F. of L. $19,996; the CROM $4,379; the Dominican Labor Federation $250. No contributions were made by any of the other affiliated groups or alleged groups. And none of the larger Latin-American countries with real labor movements, like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, will have anything to do with this extraordinary labor "international" guarding the entire western hemisphere against Moscow, Berlin and Amsterdam.

Fakerism in the Needle Trades

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

The history of the left wing in the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been a varied one.

No Weapon Unholy.

Four years ago, the reactionaries in their fight against the left wingers in the union used every sort of weapon that their minds could invent. First, intimidation, then expulsion, then the shooting at the Ashland Auditorium, where thousands of needle trades workers were listening to the message of the Trade Union Educational League, with William Z. Foster as its spokesman. No method of terrorization of those who supported the militants, was considered unholy. Money was spent left and right in their desperate attempt to crush any semblance of an opposition to the backward policies of the reactionary bureaucracy, headed by Sigman. The international now has a debt of $282,000 according to Sigman's own report, due to the hiring of sluggers, etc.

After a battle of fifteen weeks, the New York needle trades workers defeated the reactionaries that tried to get a strangle hold on the union. Today the reactionaries realize that the backbone of their vicious attacks have been broken.

Honeyed Phrases Flow Freely.

In Chicago, the reactionary leaders that a few weeks ago were doing all in their power to crush the radicals and terrorize their supporters, today have come forth with honeyed words and flowery phrases of endearment trying to bluff the needle trades workers into believing that they are progressives and that they have always stood for progressive policies.

In the coming week, elections will be held within the union. It behooves every worker to throw his support against these wolves who are trying to act the part of lambs.

Defeat the Reactionaries!

Tho their threats and terrorization have for a short time been abandoned, we must not forget ourselves and allow them to once more do in the future as they did in the past.

The needle trades workers should judge not by the flowery phrases and terms of endearment they may throw about, but by the acts they have committed and will commit in the future when they feel they are strong enuf.

-help!
To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Open Naval Court Inquiry Hearings on S-51 Disaster

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Scores of witnesses were in attendance when a naval court of inquiry into the submarine S-51 disaster opened hearings at the Charleston navy yard.

Officers of the submarine base at New London, Conn., officers of the Steamship City of Rome, which rammed the submersible off Block Island with a loss of 38 lives, divers who attempted to reach the striken naval men, passengers on the City of Rome and survivors of the ill-fated undersea boat were among those called to testify.

The hearings are expected to last from five to ten days.

Mystery of the Orange Chamber

By Michael Koltzeff

ALL doors flew open one after the other, no push, no effort was required.

The cast iron gates of the enormous works beyond the Narvskaya Zastava (Narva Gate) in Leningrad marked the initial stage of the magic which continued without end. Dividing themselves into groups, the envoys of the German working class made a careful investigation of our entire country. The Urals and Crimea, Ukraine and the Volga, hundreds of nooks and corners of the Soviet Union became known to them. The Germans witnessed the life and work of our state in all its majestic power and in all its unattractive simplicity. We did not scatter fine sand on the path which the German proletarians had to tread. And we can see that the German guests have appreciated this country which showed itself to them in its work-a-day clothes, in shirt sleeves without collar or tie and up to our eyes in work, and they appreciated it precisely because of this feverish activity in the work of reconstruction.

They Come Back Again.

The delegates, sunburnt, grown thinner, but with a new light in their eyes, are again in Moscow. Only one door has as yet remained closed to the delegation. The most disputed, the most mysterious, and the most remote door which, at the same time, is subconsciously so near and yet so attractive.

But the door of the Comintern did not behave any worse than the other door. Most of the members of the delegation belong to a party with which the Communists have long and bitter accounts to settle. But they are workers, and the door opened wide without any difficulty and with extreme hospitality.

It is one thing to listen to an opera in the Marjensky Theater, to pat a Russian Young Pioneer on the head, to receive information from the manager of a Soviet brewery. Caught in such criminal acts, a social-democrat can murmur something in his defense. But to penetrate into the orange chamber! To get right into the lion's mouth, to touch the tables on which the pernicious and agitating "Zinoviev letters" are written. To sit at these tables! I say, is that behaving like obedient well-mannered social-democratic lambs? Is it possible for a subscriber to The Vorwaerts to exhibit such boundless temerity?

They Meet Zinoviev.

THEY persisted. German and proletarian-like, they wanted to carry the matter to the end. They opened the last door, they sat down at the same table with Zinoviev, and listened. And what is the main thing—having got over their nervousness, they themselves spoke warmly, passionately and with all sincerity.

The tanned Freiberger has become even more tanned during these weeks. But his hoarse bass of a non-commissioned officer sounds as resolute as ever. And striking the Zinoviev table with the broad palm of his right hand, he bawls out:

"Comrades, let us have a straightforward talk with the Communists, without any subterfuges, for we are not before an official table in Germany."

There was really no need for this invitation. The delegates understood themselves that diplomatic conversations would be out of place in the orange chamber. There are other places and institutions for this kind of thing.

The social-democrat, Tonn, of Hamburg, might serve as a model for the portrait of a menshevik to a cantankerous Soviet caricaturist. The sober black clothes, the sarcastic tone of his voice, his petty-bourgeois fear of some sort of fire and brimstone, but nevertheless, the artist would have been mistaken. In Tonn, the mean compromiser, hard driven by the "leader" is contending with the honest worker, sincerely searching for some truth, some agreement and sadly longing for unity in the class struggle.

German Communists Bite.

TONN complained of the German Communists. He said they are irreconcilable. They are too rough and aggressive. They are ready to remove from their path any social-democrat just because he is a social-democrat. They do not spare party ambition. Let there be differences of opinion with Communists about the path leading to socialism. The path of dictatorship or the path of democracy—those are contentious matters which could be peacefully obviated, especially in all current trade union work. But why do they call us and our leaders approbious names? It is all very well for them to shout, "Ebert, Noske, Scheidemann," adding to these names the most approbious episodes. But after all, they are the fathers of our party. And Tonn added excitedly.

"We would be bad fellows indeed, if we agreed with this and fouled our own nest."

The sturdy fair-haired Pennevitz from Hemnetz, is also angry with the Communists. For instance, he said these Rote Fahne fellows have no idea how to behave. They published an open letter to the social-democratic leaders and gave them five days for a reply. But even before these five days had elapsed, the Rote Fahne in its impatience began to slam the addressees of the open letter.

"And then . . ." said the German in confusion, "there is such a great deal of talk in our country that our Communists are under Moscow rule. Such is also written about you, Comrade Zinoviev."

The whole orange chamber, including its permanent occupier laughed long and loud, and Pennevitz blushing up to the eyes, finds salvation only in Zinoviev's reassuring smile.

THE serious and excited Meihert of Dortmund, also endeavors as a working man to find a common language with the Communists and finds it very difficult. His accusation against the German Communist Party is that in the political struggle it does not differentiate between social-democratic leaders and the rank and file of that party. There is a vast difference between them. They must be approached differently.

Meinhert also indulged in reminiscences of frustrated hopes and joys, he is a Saxon. What a pity it was that the workers' and peasants' government did not materialize in Saxony. On that occasion the Communists co-operated, and yet it did not come off.

And the guests went on talking. How extremely interesting was this talk between the hated president of the execrable Comintern and the vile compromisers. Can it be an augury of international working class solidarity?

Orange Chamber Secrets Are Out!

The mysterious Zinoviev disclosed so simply and in such a matter of fact manner the great secrets of the orange chamber. What would the chroniclers of The Daily Mail not have given to penetrate this chamber and to listen. Only one such meeting was worth the long journey which the German delegates had made.

THERE were secrets and such secrets. They were worth hearing altho the Comintern never made a secret of them. It was only a matter of taking out the cotton wool which had been plugged into their ears by the bourgeois press and of listening to the serious, bitter and joyous truth of the historical progress of the proletariat.

"You want to know if we recognize the mistakes of the German Communists? Of course we do, just as we recognize our own mistakes. The shortcomings and mistakes past and present of the German Communist Party are severely criticised by us, and we will go on criticising them, but there are mistakes and mistakes. Let us take for instance, that mistake made by the German social-democrats in 1914. What have you to say about that?"

Their Part In New Wars.

In reply there were lowered heads, sighs and mourful acquiescence.

"Now, tell me quite openly, will the social-democrats repeat their July conduct on the occasion of the new war? That that war is not far distant is fairly obvious."

This very simple and quite ordinary question made all those present flare up. Some jumped to their feet. Others fidgeted on their chairs and others again were stung as if by a whip. There were cries: "Of course! On no account whatever! Without any doubt! One cannot predict as yet!"

The idyllically calm and smiling face of the host brot calm into the excited crowd of his guests. He said: "There is no reason to be excited. Augury and prophecies are not required, all that is needed is a Marxist method, a good memory and a capacity to observe what is going on."

ARE not the French socialists supporting just now a very real war which is carried on under our very eyes, and in which almost half the French army participates? They support this ultra-colonial, predatory war in Morocco!

"And what about the 1918 revolution in Germany? Another 'tiny' error of the German mensheviks. Germany bore already the name of a socialist republic, was covered with a thick network of soldiers' and workers' councils. It was the social-democrats who liquidated these councils, who throttled the already accomplished revolution, who inflicted on it a defeat worse than the defeat of the Paris commune. Does such an historic affair bear comparison with the very coarse caricature of the social-democrats in the Rote Fahne?

"And the famous collaboration in Saxony? It did not come to an end somehow, but because the social-democrats sent 'just at the moment' armed forces from Berlin to Dresden.

"There are many secrets in the Comintern and in life in general. The question is, what is to be considered a secret.

Proud of Our Aim.

"YOU would like to ascertain if Moscow exercises influence on the German Party. Of course, it does. We acknowledge openly that thru the Comintern we are building up the world party of the working class. Have you never heard of it? In that case listen. We can maintain that up till now our cause has been a 25 per cent success. We are convinced that a 100 per cent success will be achieved. We do not try to conceal the establishment of a world Communist Party with one leading center. This is a thing we are proud of. It is our historic task. You would like to know the magnitude of Russian influence on the Communist movement thruout the world. This influence is, of course, considerable. There are 32 members in the executive committee of the Comintern, and only four of them are Russian. Not so long ago a foreigner expressed great surprise when he heard of such correlation. He was even annoyed and wanted to know why we keep silent on this matter. There is no necessity for us to proclaim what was published in all our papers in the ordinary way. No blame attaches to us. On the contrary, we deserve commendation and respect if the four Russians on the executive committee carry more weight than all the others. It is but natural that the Russian party has acquired this weight as it is the leader of the only victorious and actual revolution in the world."

They Enjoy Listening.

THERE were many more questions and everyone of them had to do with either a great or a little secret. The German social-democrats listened eagerly and Zinoviev disclosed with the greatest ease and readiness all the "secrets" of the Comintern. But the surprising thing was that the new listeners from another camp were not disillusioned, but carried away by this calm turning over of the pages of the great book of Leninism.

It was past midnight and the visitors were still in the orange chamber. Thru the open window floated from somewhere out of the rainy dark the fresh joyous singing of the Kremlin military students. The guests from a foreign country, from the enemy camp, did not feel inclined to go, they felt at home. . . . Will this feeling be fleeting or lasting? They made arrangements to meet again. Will they meet only once more? If you ask them, they will be silent and thotful.

A CALL TO ACTION!

Every member of the Workers Party, every lover and supporter of the first workers' republic, Soviet Rusia, has been appealed to to join in the the big drive for the defense of the Soviet Union and to arouse the American workers to the new dangers confronting the Soviet Union and make them understand that the fight for the Soviet Union is a fight for themselves.

A leaflet, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA" will do that. This leaflet must be distributed, a million at least. So far we have received orders for 255,500. That is not enough. Less than 1,000,000 will not do.

Has your branch ordered their quota? Have you, reader of the DAILY WORKER, ordered your supply? Let us cover every shop and factory and others places where the working class is employed with the distribution of this leaflet. Send your order to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price in lots of 10,000 or more, $1.50. In lots less than that, $2.00 per thousand. Order at once. Cash with orders.

— — — — — — — — — USE THIS ORDER BLANK — — — — — — — — —

Workers Party, National Office,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Date..............................

Enclosed please find $.......................... ($3.00 per thousand) for which send .... leaflets, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' GOVERNMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA" to the following name and address:

Name.. Address..

City.. State..

Branch..

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The following orders have been received up to this date:

New York City	100,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20,000
San Francisco	15,000	Albany, N. Y., English	1,000
Bellaire, Ohio	500	Daisytown, Pa., Finns	1,000
Oakland, Cal.	1,000	Cleveland, Ohio	20,000
West Frankfort, Ill.	112,000	Diamondville, Wyo.	1,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,000	Springfield, Mass.	1,000
Waukegan, Ill.	2,000	Washington, D. C.	1,000
Tacoma, Wash.	1,000	Detroit, Mich.	50,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,000		
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,000		
Verona, N. J.	3,000	Total	225,500

Mikhail Frunze, Chief of the Red Army

MIKHAIL FRUNZE
Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army

MIKHAIL VASSILIEVITCH FRUNZE was born in 1885, at Pischpek, the chief town of the district of Semirechinsk (Republic of Turkestan.) His father, a Russian Moldov, was a peasant from the district of Zakharievsk, in the government of Odessa; his mother was a peasant from Voronesh. After his father finished his term of military service in Turkestan, he became a hospital attendant in the municipal service.

Frunze began his studies in a primary school, subsequently entering the college of Vierny (now Almata), where he proved an excellent student. His father having died, leaving the family in poor circumstances, the young Mikhail at the age of twelve took to giving private lessons as a means of livelihood.

Entering the Polytechnic Institute of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) in 1904, Frunze began to take part in the revolutionary movement, working first in the student circles, then in the workers' circles, as a social-democrat. He took part in the November demonstrations in St. Petersburg, which led to his arrest and subsequent expulsion from the capital.

AT the beginning of 1905, Frunze worked in Moscow, then in the Ivanovo-Voznessensk factory in Vladimir. During the party split into mensheviks and Bolsheviks, Mikhail deliberately took the side of the Leninists. In December, 1905, he took part in the insurrection at Moscow. In 1906, as a delegate from the party committee of Voznessensk, he participated in the Third and Fourth Congresses of the party at Stockholm.

In 1907, he was arrested at Chovia, where he had been working under the name of Arsene, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Brot before the magistrates for belonging to the social-democratic party, he was accused of having offered armed resistance to the police, and sentenced to four years hard labor.

Condemned to Death; Prison; Escape.

After being tried five times in connection with this affair, during which two verdicts declared for the death penalty, Frunze was finally condemned to an additional six years' hard labor. He served five and a half years in the central prison of Vladimir, then for two years in the prison of Nikolaev, and finally in the Alexandrovsk prison.

Liberated in 1915, but sent to the district of Verkholensk in Irkutsk, Frunze was soon arrested again for creating an organization of the deportees. He succeeded, however, in escaping, and towards the end of 1915, turned up at Chita under the illegal name of Vassilenko. Here he collaborated on the editorial staff of the Bolshevik weekly, The Oriental Review. Discovered by the police, he escaped into European Russia, where, under the name of Mikhailov, he entered the Pan-Russian Union of Zemstvos, and worked on the western front until the revolution of 1917. During his sojourn at the front he spent his time principally working to create revolutionary organizations in the czarist army.

AFTER the revolution of February, 1917, "our Mik" became a member of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of Minsk, a member of the army committee of the western front, chief organizer and president of the Soviet of Peasant Deputies of White Russia. During the Kornilov mutiny, he was elected commander of the revolutionary troops in the sector of Minsk. Soon afterwards he returned to Ivanovo-Voznessensk, where he was elected president of the Zemstvo in the district of Chovia, president of the municipal council, and of the Soviet of the district.

Defending the Revolution.

After the October revolution, Frunze became president of the executive committee of the Russian Communist Party in the governmet of Ivanovo-Voznessensk. It was at this time that he began his military career as military commissioner for the government of Ivanovo-Voznessensk. Following the insurrection of Jaroslav, he was named commissar for the military district of Jaroslav, a post which he occupied until the end of 1918. In December, 1918, he was sent to the front as commander of the fourth army, which operated in the Urals.

At the height of the Koltchak offensive, Frunze assumed command of the four armies of the southern group of the eastern front, and inflicted on Koltchak's troops the first defeat, which led to a decisive revival in our position upon the oriental front. During the advance he was wounded by an anti-craft bomb. At the end of June, 1919, Comrade Mikhail was appointed to be commander of the whole eastern front. With the advance of our troops of the oriental divisions towards the Siberian and Turkestan fronts, he was then appointed commander of the Turkestan fronts and rapidly cleared the country of white troops, annihilating Koltchak's southern army.

IN August, 1920, during the Wrangel offensive in the south of Russia, and the Ukraine, Frunze was appointed commander on the southern front, and directed with energy the operations in the latter part of November which resulted in dislodging the whites from their last refuge in the Ukraine and in the Crimea. For his military services, our comrade received several decorations, two of these being the order of the Red Flag, and a Sword of Honor.

After the liquidation of Wrangel, Frunze became commander of the troops in the Ukraine and Crimea, and plenipotentiary delegate of the revolutionary military council of the U. S. S. R. to which is attached the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine. In April, 1921, he was nominated vice-president of the revolutionary military council of the U. S. S. R.

Frunze is a member of the central committee of the Communist Party of Russia, of the central committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. When Comrade Trotsky fell ill, he became commander of the Red Army, and, on January 26, 1925, he was formally nominated chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council.

The Three Sources and the Three Constituents of Marxism

By N. LENIN.

In every part of the civilized world the intensest enmity and hate among the intenset enmity and hate among bourgeois scientists (official and liberal alike), who regard Marxism as a kind of "harmful sect." It is impossible to expect them to take up any other attitude, for there can be no "impartial" social science in a state of society based on class warfare. Both official and liberal science seek by one means or another to defend wage slavery, while Marxism declares ruthless war against this slavery. To expect impartial science in a state of society based on wage slavery, is as naively foolish as to expect impartiality from factory owners in the question of whether it would not be advisable to raise the wages of the workers by means of reducing the profits of the capitalists.

But this is not all. The history of philosophy, and the history of social science, show with perfect clearness that there is nothing in Marxism resembling a hard-and-fast stereotyped teaching, taking its rise in some backwater apart from the main stream of the evolution of international civilization. The direct contrary is the case, for the genius of Marx consists in the fact that he replied to questions which had already been put by the advanced thought of mankind. His teaching followed as an immediate continuation of the teaching of the greatest representatives of philosophy, of political economy, and of socialism.

I.

The philosophy of Marxism is materialism. During the whole course of the more recent history of Europe, and especially in France at the end of the 18th century, at the time of the decisive struggle against all the relics of mediaevalism, and against feudalism in institutions and ideas, materialism proved to be the sole consistent philosophy, true to all the teachings of the natural sciences, hostile to superstitions, to hypocrisy etc. The enemies of democracy have therefore exerted their utmost efforts to "confute" materialism, to undermine and slander it, and have defended every imaginable variety of philosophical idealism, invariably ending in the defense or support of religion.

Marx and Engels defended philosophical materialism with the utmost energy, and were never weary of emphasising the fundamental incorrectness of any deviation from this principle. Their views are stated with clarity and detail in Engels' works: "Ludwig Feuerbach" and "Antiduhrung," books which—like the "Communist Manifesto"—are among the text books of every class conscious worker.

But Marx did not stop at the materialism of the 18th century; he carried philosophy further. He enriched it with the result of classic German philosophy, especially that of Hegel's system, which again led to the materialism of Feuerbach. The most important of these results is to be found in dialectics, that is, in the doctrine of evolution in its completest and deepest aspect, free from one-sidedness; in the theory of the relativity of human knowledge, mirroring for us the unending development of matter. The latest discoveries of natural science — radium, electrones, transmutation of chemical elements—have afforded a brilliant confirmation of Marx' dialectical materialism as opposed to the teaching of bourgeois philosophers, with their "new" retreats into old and decaying idealism.

In deepening and developing philosophical materialism, Marx carried it through to its ultimate end, and extended his knowledge of nature to knowledge of human society.

The historical materialism of Marx has proved to be the greatest achievement of scientific thought. The chaos and arbitrariness which had hitherto prevailed in the conception of history and politics have been replaced by an astonishingly consistent and well-constructed scientific theory, showing how the growth of productive forces causes one system of social life to develop into another and higher system—how, for instance, capitalism grows out of feudalism.

Just as the knowledge of mankind mirrors the nature existing independently of it, that is, the evolving matter, in the same way the social knowledge of man (that is the various views and teaching of philosophy, religion, politics, etc.) mirrors the economic basis. We see, for instance, that the various political forms of the present European states serve for firmer establishment of the rule of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat.

Marx' philosophy is perfected philosophical materialism, placing powerful tools of knowledge within the reach of humanity, and especially of the working class.

II.

Having recognized that the economic structure is the basis upon which the political superstructure is erected, Marx devoted the greater part of his attention to the study of this structur. Marx' chief work: "Capital", is devoted to the study of the present state of society, that is, of capitalist society.

The classic political economic which arose before Marx's day developed in England, the most highly developed capitalist country. Adam Smith and David Ricardo, in their investigations into the nature of the economic structure, laid the foundation for the theory of value derived from labor. Marx continued the work begun by these writers. He firmly established and logically developed this, theory. He showed that the value of all commodities is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor time required for their production.

Where the bourgeoists economists saw relations between things (exchange of goods), Marx discovered the actual relation between human beings. The exchange of commodities represents a connection between the individual producers, effected by the aid of the market. Money signifies that this connection is becoming continually closer, in that it binds the entire economic life of the individual producers together into one indivisible whole. Capital signifies the further development of this association: human labor power is converted into a commodity. The wage worker sells his labor power to the owner of the land, factories, and means of production. The worker employs a part of his working day in covering the cost fo keeping himself and his family (wages), and for the rest of his working day the worker is working hours for nothing, producing for the capitalists that surplus value which is the source of profit, the source of the wealth of the capitalist class.

The theory of surplus value is the corner stone of Marx's economic theory.

Mayakovsky's Last Appearance in Chicago Next Tuesday Night

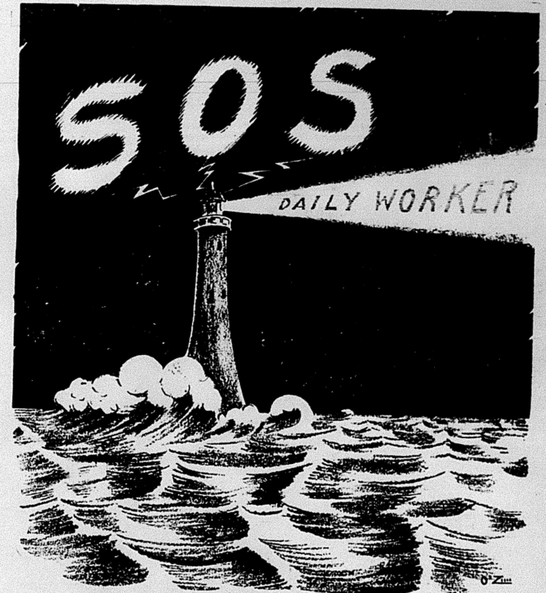
Vladimir Mayakovsky, the famous Russian poet, will speak for the last time in Chicago on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Ashland Blvd., at 8 p. m. If you have not heard him this is your last chance.

Altho the hall holds over a thousand a bigger crowd than even that is expected. The enthusiastic crowd that wildly cheered Mayakovsky at his last lecture is expected to pack this hall also. So come early!

DIVORCE LAW IN MOSCOW SIMPLIFIES LIFE FOR MISMATED

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—"Zaks" is the name of the special bureau in Moscow which attends to marriage contracts and divorce papers. All the formality and red tape of other countries for the granting of divorce are scorned in Moscow. Couples who desire to separate fill out a blank at this office, attach their signatures and to this is added the Soviet stamp. That is all there is to the whole business, and the marriage contract is definitely cancelled. The cost of divorce is practically nothing.

Rally to the Daily Worker - By Jay Lovestone



OUR party membership and those workers who sympathize with our program, at least in a general way, are now answering the question: shall we have a daily paper that will fearlessly express our point of view and energetically defend our interests?

We have no doubt that all of these workers will answer this question emphatically in the affirmative. We do not doubt that every class conscious worker can be made to feel and realize the need of having a daily spokesman for the American working class.

But what we must strive to do is to make the workers not merely grasp the abstract need for the existence of a newspaper like the DAILY WORKER. We must spare no effort to convince these workers that it is their duty to insure the practical continuous existence of the DAILY WORKER.

THE best way to approach the workers in an appeal of this sort is to resort to practical examples of instances where the bourgeois press attacks and tries to undermine workers' movements and when the DAILY WORKER defends and tries to strenthen these same movements of the working class. Concrete examples which will be most easily grasped by the workers should be chosen by us, if we wish to get the greatest results.

Let us take, for example, the present anthracite strike. We can put it very simply and with straightforwardness to the workers. Show the workers how the capitalist press is lining up with the coal bosses, with the operators on every issue in the strike. Show the workers copies of bourgeois papers in which the striking miners and their demands are attacked. At the same time GIVE AWAY a copy or two of the DAILY WORKER in which the anthracite miners are defended, in which their demands are indorsed.

Then, we may take up the union-breaking campaign of certain reactionary labor leaders. Let us take the recent situation in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We can show that the only paper printed in the English language which consistently and sincerely fought against the vicious expulsion policy and stood up for a united labor organization, for a solid union, was the DAILY WORKER.

THE present situation in Panama where the American soldiery is serving in the role of strikebreakers affords another practical, living approach to workers for getting some support for the daily. It certainly affords interesting and clinching argument to compare the columns of the DAILY WORKER with the columns of every capitalist sheet in the country in the handling of this critical situation. In every so-called big paper, that is in every paper of the bosses, the poor tenants of Panama are being denounced as rioters and the soldiers bayoneting the defenseless working men are hailed as heroes. Only in the DAILY WORKER will there be found a plea in behalf of the working men striking to reduce the rent bills for their miserable hovels.

A rent appeal in reference to Panama workers is not distant from the rent issue which is keenly felt by great masses of the American proletariat. The landlords in both instances are largely members of the same American capitalist class. There is much sympathy for the "under-dog" in the ranks of the American proletariat which we can exploit most constructively for the working class and its institutions like the DAILY WORKER.

THE ravages of the fascisti in Italy gives us an excellent point of approach to many thousands of workers. There is considerable hatred of the fascist murderers by the American working masses. We can certainly utilize this issue to disillusion the workers by showing them how the newspapers, which always slander and vilify them when they manifest the slightest resistance to the open-shoppers, repeatedly indorse the bloody crimes of the Italian government gunmen and hooligans. Then, we should bring up the way in which the DAILY WORKER has treated the fascisti abroad and the open-shoppers at home. Strike the point quickly and bring it home to the workingman.

Let us take a typical instance how to approach a poor farmer. Talk to him about the propaganda the capitalist papers are now spreading ceaselessly in behalf of increased freight rates. Compare for him the way in which the DAILY WORKER and his bourgeois farm papers have been handling the railroad barons, the coal magnates, and the big bankers.

IN short, every need and issue of the workingman affords us a starting point for appealing to him to support the DAILY WORKER. **The DAILY WORKER is not only the organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The DAILY WORKER is the organ of the whole American working class.** It is precisely because the DAILY WORKER is the political organ of the Workers (Communist) Party that it is the organ of the whole working class. It is axiomatic for us that we Communists have no interests other than those of the working class as a class.

Our members have not appealed to a wide enuf mass of workers in behalf of our leading party organ, the DAILY WORKER. The support of the DAILY WORKER has been too much a "family" affair, in a sense, too much restricted to a too narrow circle. What we need now is to increase this "family," so to say. First of all, all our party members must get into the campaign to save the DAILY WORKER. Secondly, our party members must approach a wider circle of workers in appealing for support for the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER is the most vital concern of every member of our party regardless of what language he speaks or reads. The DAILY WORKER must be made the concern of every workingman. Then only will our task have been achieved. Then only will the DAILY WORKER occupy the place in which it rightfully belongs in the lives of the American working masses.

Uncivilized!

An ancient ape, once on a time,
Disliked exceedingly to climb,
And so he picked him out a tree
And said, "Now, this belongs to me;
I have a hunch that munks are mutts
And I can make them gather nuts
And bring the bulk of them to me
By claiming title to this three."

He took a green leaf and a reed
And wrote himself a title-deed,
Proclaiming pompously and slow:
"All monkeys by these presents know—."
Next morning, when the monkeys came
To gather nuts, he made his claim:
"All monkeys climbing on this tree
Must bring their gathered nuts to me,
Cracking the same on equal shares;
The meats are mine, the shells are theirs."

"Buy what right?" they cried, amazed,
Thinking the ape was surely crazed.
"By this," he answered; "if you'll read
You'll find it is a title deed,
Made in precise and formal shape
And sworn before a fellow ape
Exastly on the legal plan
Used by that wondrous creature, man,
In London, Tokio, New York,
Glengarry, Kalamazoo and Cork.
Unless my deed is recognized,
It proves you quite uncivilized."

"But," [illegible] one monkey, "you'll agree
It was not you who made this tree."
"Nor," said the ape, serene and bland,
"Does any owner make his land,
Yet all its hereditaments,
Are his and figure in his rents."

The puzzled monkeys sat about;
They could not make the question out.
Plainly, by precedent and law,
The ape's procedure showed no flaw;
And yet, no matter what he said,
The stomach still denied the head.

Up spake one sprightly monkey then:
"Monkeys are monkeys, men are men;
The ape should try his legal capers
On men, who may respect his papers.
WE don't know deeds. We do know nuts,
And spite of 'ifs' and 'ands' and 'buts',
We know who gathers and unmeats 'em,
By monkey practice, also eats 'em.
"So TELL THE APE AND ALL HIS FLUNKEYS,
No man-tricks can he play on monkeys."
Thus, apes still climb to get their food,
Since monkey's minds are crass and crude,
And monkeys, all so ill-advised,
Still eat their nuts—UNCIVILIZED.

—EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

(Published by special request of Waldo J. Wernicke, A Machinist, 365 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal.—Editor's Note.)

German Rail Heads Go West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Bert M. Jewell, president of the railway employers' department of the American Federation of Labor, is escorting on a middle western tour the five German rail labor executives who visited the convention in Atlantic City. They will see Cincinnati, Kansas City, Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Indianapolis headquarters of various unions.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Celebrating the Unity of Science With the Masses

MEMORIAL PUBLICATION OF RUSS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVEALS RESEARCHES OF EARLY SAVANTS

MOSCOW, October 16.—From a memorial publication prepared by the Russian Academy of Sciences for its 200th anniversray we take the following data about the contributions of Russian academicians to world-science in the domain of mathematics, physics and chemistry.

Founder of Mathematics.

The first mathematicians of the Academy of Sciences, Leonard Eiler, was one of the principal founders of modern mathematics, and partly of physics. The international commission engaged in the publication of his works has already been working about 20 years, but has not yet published a half of his researches. The complete edition of his works will make about 50 volumes of 1,000 pages each.

The work began by Eiler was continued by Daniel Bernulli. Mathematics, mathematical physics, and particularly hytrodynamics, are still under the influence of his remarkable researches. Suffice it to mention that the Paris Academy of Sciences had ten times awarded him the prizes for the best researches in mathematics and physics. The first scientific treatise on the theory of the motion of fluids belonged to Daniel Bernulli.

Peasant Becomes Scientist.

A contemporary and then a successor of Eiler was the famous Michael Lomonosov, the son of a peasant fisherman, whose prolific researches could be fully appreciated only after the lapse of a century or more.

The French physicist Lavoisier used to be considered as the creator of modern chemistry; but the famous "Law of the Conservation of Matter" was discovered and demonstrated by Lomonosov 17 years before Lavoisier, while Lomonosov's experiments proved far more convincing than those of Lavoisier in demonstrating the aforesaid law.

Modern Chemistry Gets Impetus.

Thus, the foundations of modern chemistry were laid by the Russian peasant, Michael Lomonosov. From his works it may also be seen that he knew already the law of the conservation of energy, subsequently discovered by Myer and Helmhols.

Lomonosov's works containec also an outline of the fundamentals of modern physical chemistry. The introduction of weights in chemistry, was done by Lomonosov 20 years before Lavoisier.

The basic ideas of the modern mechanical theory of heat were expressed by Lomonosov and it was only a centry after his death that they were developed.

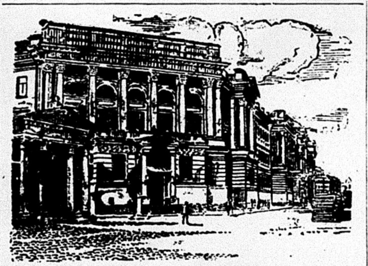
Electricity Experiments.

The first experiments in electricity, then recently discovered by Franklin, were also made by Lomonosov, who discovered the effect of ascending and descending currents upon the development of electricity in the atmosphere, pointing out their importance in meterology. He was first in appreciating the importance of lightning-conductors and in expressing the idea of the aurora borealis being due to electrical force. He began a great work on The Theory of Electricity treated in mathematical terms.

Freezing of Gases.

Lomonosov was first in observing the hardening of quicksilver and in determining its freezing temperature. He was also first in suggesting that the air and the gases in general may be converted into a liquid state by cooling and increased pressure.

It was also Lomonosov who established the geographical department, thus laying the foundation for the study of the country. Nearly the whole of the basic Russian scientific terminology was created by Lomonosov.



General view of the Academy of Science of the U. S. S. R. at Leningrad.

Celebration Sunday in Chicago for U.S.S.R. Academy of Science

The 200th anniversary of the Academy of Science of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will be celebrated on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 1 p. m., at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Ashland Blvd. There will be speakers and a musical program. Admission 25 cents.

The following Russian organizations will participate in the celebration: The Federation of Children's Schools, Independent Peoples Society, Society for Technical Aid to U. S. S. R., Workers' Mutual Aid Society, the Co-operative Society, Women's Progressive Mutual Aid Society, White Russian Peoples Society, Worker Correspondents of Novy Mir, Chicago Russky Viestnik, Workers' House, Russian Branch of the Workers Party, Russian Branch of International Labor Defense.

Board of Education Plans to Establish Provincial Theaters

MOSCOW, Oct. 16.—According to the board of education investigation in Moscow there are 344 theatres, clubs and moving picture houses in the city for the entertainment and education of the workers. There are enough of these institutions to provide accomodations for 75,000 daily.

The board intends to close some of the theaters and send them into the provinces and in the places left vacant by the theatrical troupes, they are to establish moving picture houses.

"SCIENCE BELONGS TO MASSES," IS TOLD WORLD SCIENTISTS AT 200th ANNIVERSARY OF ACADEMY

LENINGRAD, September 6—(By Mail.)—The solemn sitting of the Academy of Sciences in the presence of about two hundred foreign scientists, diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and members of the Soviet government with Kalinin, president of the central executive committee of the Soviet Union, at their head, took place today.

The ceremony was opened with the "International" played by the band of the philharmonic society and "Solemn Overture" under the conductorship of the famous composer Mr. Glazunoff.

Science Belongs to the Masses.

After a speech of welcome by Mr. Marpinsky, president of the academy, the word was given to Kalinin who said that the academy had rendered immense service to the world, which is proved by the presence of so many prominent foreign representatives of science. "But the academy could not approach the people"—said Comrade Malinin—"because conditions before the revolution made it impossible. The revolution changed it absolutely, having overthrown the former state of affairs. The academy must now approach the broad masses of the people which, after the revolution, have developed a power of self-consciousness."

Professor Oldenburg, permanent secretary of the academy, in his speech spoke of different phases, thru which the academy had to pass during long years of its existence. He described how the academy suffered during the war, and said that the present regeneration of the academy was due to the assistance of Mr. Lenin and his successors, who honestly and justly fulfilled their duty towards the highest scientific institutions in the country.

New Institutes.

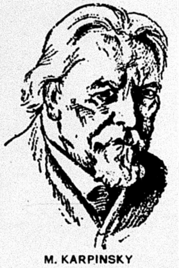
The following new institutions and sections were established in the Academy: Physico-mathematical institute, chemical institue, platinum institute, institute of physico-chemical analysis of the soil, philogical institute, and Caucasian history and archeological institute. All museums of the academy were widened and had received better premises. In conclusion, Mr. Oldenburg expressed confidence that the present meeting of foreign men of science with Soviet scientists will serve as a pledge of a co-operative scientific work.

In the end, Mr. Steklov, vice-president of the academy, announced that there were received altogether over 1,500 telegrams, addresses and letters of welcome from various countries of the world.

Fraternity with Peoples.

Comrade Lunacharsky, people's commissar of education speaking in four languages, declared that revolution and science have one common goal—the truth. Many national diplomatic representatives spoke, as did scientists and professors from several countries, all stressing the fraternity of scientists of the world with the Russian peoples.

Professor Betson of England said he felt proud of his membership in the academy.



M. KARPINSKY
President of the Academy of Science

Education Budget of Soviet Growing, Says Lunacharsky Speech

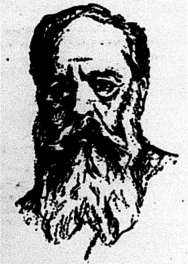
MOSCOW, Sept. 12.—(By Mail)—Lunacharsky, people's commissary of education, addressing the Academy of Sciences recalled that moment when just in the beginning of the revolution of Nov. 7, the academy being faithful to the spirit of the time declared its readiness to work on scientific problems jointly with the Soviet government.

Lunatcharsky noted the public zeal in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics towards education and pointed out that the reconstruction of the country requires energetic collaboration of science and the government.

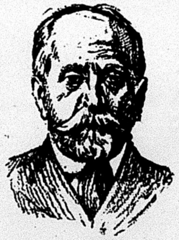
Refering to the careful attitude of authorities towards scientific men, Lunacharsky quoted Lenin, who gave an idea of creating the state planning committee where Russian non-partisan scientists are working hand in hand with representatives of the government.

In conclusion, Lunatcharsky mentioned that the budget of the commissariat of education is rapidly growing and soon will surpass expenses of other commissariats.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.



V. A. STEKLOV
Vice-Pres. of the Academy of Science



S. F. OLDENBURG
Secretary of the Academy of Science

What Saklatvala Symbolizes

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
ARTICLE VI.

THE quotation from "The Sunday Worker, with which our fifth article ended, gives concisely the opinion of the militant section of British labor on the preparations of the British ruling class for war on the workers.

Such desperate measures as the organization of the O. M. S. and its open attachment to the police and military forces indicates that the British rulers take a serious view of the situation and that, while the reports of the growth of the revolutionary spirit among the British workers may have been exaggerated, there is no exaggeration in the statement that the British empire is definitely on the decline; in other words, the objective situation in the empire is that which Zinoviev has described as "generally revolutionary."

NOR are the British rulers the only section of the capitalist class which senses impending upheavals in Great Britain. The Chicago Tribune says editorially:

> **The British Twilight or Only a Cloud?**
>
> British board of trade reports again disquiet the island. Imports for September increased $30,000,000 over August. Exports showed a decrease of $1,515,000. Coal exports were $10,391,000 under the exports of September, 1924, and the coal industry is now subsided. British industry is not sustaining the life of the country, which is buying more abroad to meet its needs and producing less at home. The balance is growing against it.
>
> Unemployment remains. The dole keeps the helpless elements of citizenship alive and punishes the citizenship which is still self-sustaining. The outlook is bad. The breed is stout hearted but it has not made the turn. Is there to be no turn? No great nation as yet has been lasting. Nations have had flashes of greatness or centuries of greatness, but none yet has had foundations for even the time of history.
>
> • • •
>
> The island is in bad times. Some day the British will be in their recessional. We do not know what the world will be like then or when it will be, but whenever it is, they were good while they lasted and they lasted a long time.

SURELY, the world has changed when a great American capitalist paper can write in this vein about the nation which ten years ago was the most powerful in the world. And now comes the news that the office of the home secretary, the same Sir William Joynson-Hicks whose adventures in fascism have already been noted, has raided the office of the British Communist Party and the Minority Movement, arrested Harry Pollitt and others and, have warrants out for twenty more fighting workers.

Saklatvala could have predicted this development to American working class audiences had he been allowed to come here and a still clearer idea of the hatred the British rulers have for him is gained now from the news dispatches which tell of a movement instigated by the tories to remove him from the house of commons.

ONE could, from this side of the ocean, have forecast the recent attack on the revolutionary section of the British working class the Communists, which in this period especially, means an attack on the whole British labor movement.

The American capitalist press has been paying the closest attention to the class struggle in Great Britain and The New York Times of October 9, contained a broad hint that the Baldwin government was getting ready for drastic action. In its editorial comment on the speech of Premier Baldwin to the convention of the conservative party at Brighton, The Times said:

> It is for its domestic policy that the Baldwin government has been most severely criticised by dissident conservatives, and Mr. Baldwin took due note of the chief complaints. He virtually admitted that he had changed his mind about the coal subsidy and had placed himself in the position of surrendering to the threat of a general strike, but declared again, as he did at the time in the house of commons, that the government finally assented to the coal subsidy, temporarily, because it felt that the country was in no case to face the cost and suffering of "a great industrial struggle." But, looking to the future, he uttered a word of official warning. Without specifying ways and means, he affirmed that it was the first duty of the government to maintain law and order and also see to it that the community is "protected" from any "aggression" which would seek to deprive it of the indispensable services of modern life. This is discreetly veiled, but if it means anything it means that the Baldwin government will not submit again to the coercion of a threatened general strike. The coal miners, with "Emperor" Cook at their head, and the railway unions, will do well to remember this when the mining truce expires next May.

A FRONTAL attack such as that made on the miners recently creates a great danger for the British capitalists. It brings into motion huge masses of workers and British capitalism has changed its tactics—it attacks now only the most advanced section of the working class, hoping to cut it off before the reserves arrive.

And, as every battle is decided by the reserves, if we subscribe to the military formula, we must admit that the outcome of the present struggle in Great Britain depends largely upon how fast the huge reserves of the working class can be brot into action.

THE role of the Communists is to bring the reserves into action behind him and so well was the Communist Party fulfilling this task that the ruling class was forced to act.

It is deeply significant in this connection that the offense with which these workers are charged is inciting mutiny in his majesty's forces. To put it baldly, the armed force sof the empire constitute now almost the sole support of the empire itself.

The idea of empire has lost much of its paralyzing grip on the minds of the masses.

WITH the sanctity of the whole scheme of empire questioned by millions of workers, British imperialism must move to crush working class resistance or surrender. No ruling class in history has ever surrendered and British imperialism will die fighting. Its most dangerous enemy—we speak now in terms of the class struggle and not of conflicts between imperialist rivals—is Soviet Russia.

With the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics extending its frontiers in to the Far East, Great Britain here too must choose between war and surrender. Let us quote, not a Communist, but a member of the ruling class and an achknowledged authority in his field of international politics. The following is from a Federated Press dispatch:

> Inevitably England and Russia will fight within the next generation, Felix Valyi, editor Revue Internationale Politique, who is attending the Williamstown Institute of Politics, predicts. Valyi qualifies by saying that unless England ends her whiskey and opium trade in the Orient and turns toward cultivation of spiritual relations with Asia the war with Russia will come, bringing possibly the collapse of the British empire, he adds.
>
> "The tremendous upheaval in the east from Morocco to Mongolia, which constitutes one immense movement directed by the same spirit of nationalism, cannot be treated by the usual methods of European colonial powers," Valyi states. There is no chance for European nations to solve the situation of the east by "brute force," he says.
>
> Valyi credits Russia with showing much better understanding of the east by its offer of social equality to Oriental nations.

YES, Russia has shown "much better understanding of the East by its offer of social equality to Oriental nations." This and the Communist slogan of "The land to the peasants" is something that British bayonets cannot beat.

Let us say it again:

Saklatvala represents both these "Oriental nations" and the spirit of the Soviet Union.

It is enmity to Soviet Russia that forms the bond binding British and American imperialism together in the exclusion of Saklatvala.

Saklatvala symbolizes something else however, the unity of labor against the imperialist rulers.

From its highest to its lowest strata, from the House of Morgan to the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, Saklatvala, the synthesis of everything in the working class movement they fear, he is anathema.

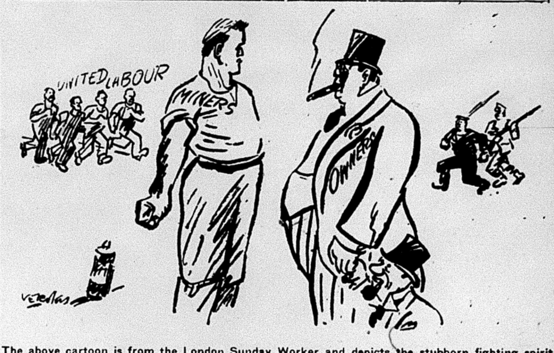
THESE articles end with a quotation from the editorial page of The New York Times that not only shows the close unity between the officialdom of American labor and this brazen mouthpiece of the American ruling class but which puts the case for the rulers and against the Communists, Soviet Russia and unity of the world workers in the simplest terms.

> Cheers from the floor of the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City plainly testified that when President Green pronounced his scathing verdict on the Communist experiment in Russia he was expressing the opinion of organized labor in the United States. In this respect American labor is aligned with the trade union movement everywhere in Europe except in Great Britain, where the issue is now being fought out.
>
> President Green went beyond saying that between American organized labor and the Communist trade union movement there can be no cooperation. He intimated plainly that between the two it is war.

The upward sweep of the working class in imperialist nations like Great Britain, the ever more powerful revolts of sweated colonial peoples, the living inspiration of these movements in the stalwart Soviet union, the Communist International, the general staff and the shock troops of the world revolution—this is what Saklatvala symbolizes and this is why he is barred from American and hounded in Great Britain.

(The End.)

"If We Have to Fight, We Will!"



The above cartoon is from the London Sunday Worker and depicts the stubborn fighting spirit which now characterizes the British working class—and is causing sleepless nights for the bosses

Negro Labor Congress Asks for Artistic Talent

The American Negro Labor Congress, which will open at Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th St., Chicago, on Sunday, Oct. 25, has issued an appeal to all colored and white workers to participate in the evening programs which will occupy every evening during the week of October 25 to 31.

Every white and colored worker is called upon to aid in the arranging of the programs to be given at the large mass meetings to be held during the evening sessions of the congress. Recitations, monologues, classical dancing, singing, instrument playing—all these forms of talent will be welcomed by the arrangements committee.

Any worker desiring to assist in this work will please get in touch with A. Andrew Torrence, chairman of the arrangements committee, at the American Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3456 South Indiana avenue.

The DAILY WORKER Raises
he Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring
of Saklatvala!
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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WHITE TERROR VICTIM DIES IN PRISON

Roumanian Capitalism Tortures Thousands

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria, Oct. 18. — Max oldstein is dead, a victim of the hite terror of the Roumanian manrchy and bourgeoisie, whose leaders e the Bratiano brothers, ruthless ictators supported by the powerful ndlords.

Max Goldstein is dead. To call the ttention of the world to the terrible rture chambers of white guard oumania, he entered upon a hunger rike more than 25 days ago. Today is corpse in the Jourdan prison at oftan, Roumania, calls the labor ovement of the world to join the rotes for which he gave his life.

Sentenced to Life in Prison.

Max Goldstein was a Communist, nd as such he labored for the emanipation of the Roumanian workers nd peasants from the ruthless exloitation of the capitalists and landrds.

For this he was arrested and senenced after a farcial trial, to imrisonment for life. His sentence has xpired. But his release by death alls aloud to the world proletariat witness the tortures endured by he workers and peasants of Roumana under the rule of Romulus Voinscu, head of the dreaded "Sigurana," an institution patterned after the ld czarist "Ochrana" and equal to the panish inquistion in its barbarities.

A White Terror Institution.

The Siguranza is a "state within a tate," maintaining a huge apparatus f officials, a most powerful authorityl ith a budget from the government r exceeding the sum given to the inistry of education.

The Siguranza brushes aside even he bourgeois laws, and has spread a hole network of spies over the counry, set up literal torture chambers, herein the most ghastly inhumaniies are visited upon any who are even uspected of being Communists or evolutionaries.

Thousands Tortured.

So terrible have been the acts of he siguranza that human elements f the bourgeoisie are led to protest. C. C. Costa-Foru, secretary of the Roumanian league of human rights, a ourgeois and former hinister of govrnment of the conservative party, as published a book in Vienna, Ausria, exposing the torture chambers.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION URGES CONGRESS TO PROBE PHONE TRUST

ATLANTIC CITY, October 18.—A resoution was unanimously adopted urging a congressional investigation of the Bell Telephone system. "This system," said the resolution, "controls the entire means of telephone communication of the nation. This monopolistic grip on a vital public service has become, year by year, more arrogant, more subversive of the rights of the people and more deterimental to the progress and welfare of the country."

RAIL WORKERS GO ON STRIKE AT HAGERSTOWN

500 Workers Walk Out on Western Maryland

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 18.—Following an almost unanimous strike vote, 500 engineers, firemen and hostlers of the Western Maryland railroad went on strike to force the company to grant the wage increase awarded by the United States railroad labor board.

The brotherhood chiefs at Hagerstown, the chief operating center of the road, declared that all but three of their membership walked out, tying up all trains. Not a freight train was able to move out of Hagerstown this morning. A few passenger trains manned by scabs are all that have been able to leave the city. Picket lines are thrown around the roundhouses and attempts are being made to make the strike 100 per cent effective.

This strike comes following a long series of hegotiations between the union and the rail heads over the award granted the rail workers by the United States railroad labor board.

The company attempted to get the men to agree to forfeiting a part of the wage increase and also some of the union conditions which were won by the men.

When the bosses refused to give the workers the wage increase, a strike vote was carried on. The company then told the workers that each employe of the road must sign an agreement, agreeing to work under the conditions proposed by the road under the present wage scale. The men refused to sign the agreement and a strike followede.

Needle Workers
PROTEST MEETING
"Put Gitlow Back on the Ballot."
Wednesday, Oct. 21, 8 P. M.
AT
Hunts Point Palace
163rd Street, Corner Southern Blvd., Bronx.

SPEAKERS:

CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, Manager of the Dress Dept., Joint Board, I. L. G. W. U., Candidate for Assembly, 7th District, Bronx.

JOSEPH BUROCHOWITZ, Manager of Cloakmakers' Local No. 2, I. L. G. W. U., Candidate for Alderman, 25th District.

ELIAS MARKS, of Cloakmakers' Local No. 2, I. L. G. W. U., Candidate for Assembly, 4th District, Bronx.

AARON GROSS, of the Furriers' Joint Board, Candidate for Alderman, 29th District.

SAM LIPTZIN, of Local No. 5, A. C. W. A. (suspended by the General Executive Board).

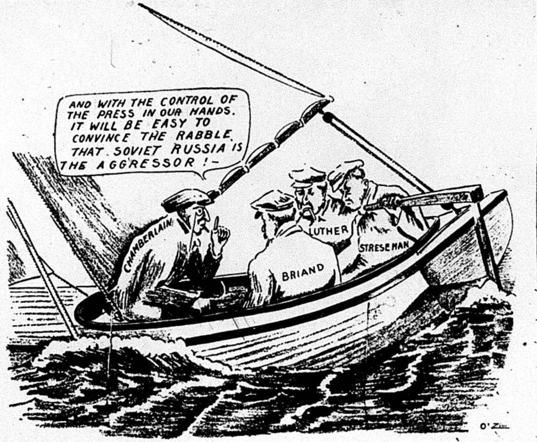
BEN GITLOW, of Cutters' Local No. 4., A. C. W. A., Candidate for Mayor.

BEN GOLD, Manager of the Furriers' Joint Board.

FOR A UNITED LABOR TICKET

Auspices Needle Trades' Campaign Committee in support of the Workers Party. Admission Free.

The Old Men of the Sea


AND WITH THE CONTROL OF THE PRESS IN OUR HANDS. IT WILL BE EASY TO CONVINCE THE RABBLE THAT SOVIET RUSSIA IS THE AGGRESSOR !-
CHAMBERLAIN
BRIAND
LUTHER
STRESEMAN
O'Zim

LOCARNO - - -

By H. M. Wicks

AFRAID to report the results of Locarno a dismal failure and face the opposition in their home countries, the statesmen of the nations participating in the Locarno conference accepted a thing of shreds and patches; a miserable compromise that leaves everything about as it was before. With loud acclaim they hailed its opening the salvation of the world. It was to be an achievement that was to guarantee security forever to the chosen nations of the world. Before its final session they realised that it can scarcely be utilized as security for their own jobs.

No matter what their opinions regarding its prospects might have been as they journeyed to Locarno, the first session disclosed the basic antagonisms that doomed it to failure. But Austin Chamberlain had assured Great Britain that this was to be great achievement of the tory government, the triumph of the ages. If the conference failed the government was in danger. Aristide Briand, as the Big Bertha of the Painleve government, had to make a gesture toward lifting the heavy burden of taxation by reducing the armed forces in the occupational areas. Stresemann and Luther were forced to keep their eyes upon the political situation at home and, like the agents of the other powers, help to devise some sort of compact that would make it appear that they lost nothing and stood to gain something.

THE conference was called for a very definite and specific purpose. It was precisely what its name implied, a "security" conference. To guarantee the perpetuity of capitalism. For capitalism to continue to thrive two things were desirable:

1 Soviet Russia, embracing a sixth of the world's inhabitable territory, the outpost of the world revolution, is a standing challenge to capitalism. Its vast resources are badly needed for the rebuilding of the shattered industries of Europe. To gain access to those resources on Soviet terms means to strengthen this formidable enemy of capitalism. Hence the security conference aimed to create a powerful anti-Soviet bloc preparatory to an armed assault upon Russia.

2 The vast colonial empires of the victorious nations are in ferment. The ferocious conflict in Morocco, the symptoms of colonial resentment that flare up in assassinations and other acts of violence against the domination of the "civilized nations," clearly indicate a menacing situation that will soon require all the armed strength that can be mobilized to hold them in leash. The conference aimed to settle for the time being the disputes between the imperialist nations of Europe so that they could pursue their colonial conquests with increased vigor.

Neither of these things can be realized upon the basis of the achievements of the conference.

THE first day's session, lasting but a half hour, was sufficient to bring out in bold relief the real conflict. It arose over the question of guarantees for the eastern frontier of Germany. The Versailles treaty had arbitrarily shaved off portions of Germany and attached them to Poland and the Czech-Slovakian state, both dominated by French and American finance capital. Chamberlain of England supported the claim of Briand, of France, that these boundaries remain forever inviolate and that France itself be the guarantor of them.

This claim Germany hotly resented. In order to strengthen her case at the conference table France called in the representatives of the two border states concerned with eastern frontiers. But the German representatives, Foreign Minister Stresemann and Chancellor Luther, were adamant.

THE compromise finally accepted, when the attitude of the Germans threatened to wreck the conference, was that the eastern boundary lines of Germany, affecting Poland and Czecho-Slovakia would be subject to arbitration, with the league to act as arbiter. In order to conceal the defeat on this score, the versatile Briand signed separate documents with Poland and Czecho-Slovakia reaffirming the interest (?) of France in those nations and promising to aid them in every way possible.

Another provision is that Germany is to enter the league of nations and be given a permanent seat in the council. There are now four permanent seats in the league—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. When Germany joins it makes a fifth. There are six non-permanent seats, at present filled by Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Brazil and Uruguay. These seats are filled by elections at the assembly of the league of nations. No decision can be made unless it is unanimous.

Since both France and Germany occupy permanent seats it is plain that the league council will never reach an agreement on the question of the eastern frontier of Germany, without causing a break by unseating one of the contestants.

On the western frontier of Germany the conference decided to maintain a neutralized zone about 30 miles wide along the Rhine frontier. This part of the compact is nothing new as it simply repeats the terms of articles 42 and 43 of the treaty of Versailles, which read:

> Article 42. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.
>
> Article 43. In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manouvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization are in the same way forbidden.

England and Italy are to be joint guarantors of the Rhine pact, thus agreeing to protect either France or Germany against aggression by the other.

WHEN the entry of Germany into the league was under discussion the German foreign minister objected to the provisions of article 16 of the league covenant. This article provides that one power has the right to march armies over the territory of a second power in case any third member is attacked. The Germans feared further aggression by France and were justifiably suspicious that through intrigues with Poland they could incite border disturbances which would furnish an excuse for French troops to swarm over German territory. Their length of stay would depend upon the duration of the "emergency."

The reason for the press striving to leave article 16 as it is, was the desire of France to have unhampered passage through Germany so that the military forces of that nation could unite with the Polish army; one of the largest in Europe, for the purpose of a military drive against Soviet Russia.

Germany, in her own interests, bitterly opposed entering the league until the objectionable article 16 was modified. This prolonged the deadlock that gripped the conference for nearly a week. The representatives of the entente had no power to change the covenant of the league, but they finally agreed to use their influence and votes in the league council to change the objectionable parts of the article. The main objective of the conference thereby came to naught.

PREMIER Painleve of France acclaims October 16, the date of the signing of the pact by the representatives of the powers "a historic date." He immediately dispatched congratulations to Aristide Briand, his foreign minister.

A close examination of the substance of the pact, discloses the fact that France least of all has reason to congratulate herself. It means a long step in the direction of complete defeat of her aspirations at the close

(Continued on page 6)

N. Y. POLICE AID HORTHY TERROR; ARREST PICKETS OF HUNGARIAN CONSULATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Fifteen pickets participating in a demonstration against the new outbreak of the Hungarian white terror were arrested yesterday before the Hungarian consulate.

The demonstration was a part of the world-wide protest that is rising against the grim and ghastly preparations by the bloody Horthy government for new wholesale murders against the flower of the working class. Banners demanding freedom for Matthias Rakoski, a commissar of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet government, with a brilliant record as a revolutionist, who is slated to die at the hands of Horthy, were carried in the demonstration.

Other banners demanded liberation of other workers to be tried before an extraordinary court martial.

Consul Feigns Ignorance

The picketing was under the direction of the International Labor Defense and a committee was selected to enter the consulate and protest to the consul. He feigned ignorance of the terror in Hungary, but finally admitted that he considered it necessary to suppress the Bolsheviks.

Carry Defiant Banners

Among the banners carried before the consulate which is located in the heart of the Wall Street section, at Morris street, was one reading: "Horthy White Government Is Red With Workers Blood." Another was a direct slap at the vultures of Wall Street and defiantly proclaimed "Wall Street Finances Horthy; On Wall Street Lies the Blood Guilt." Many banners bore the slogan "Rakosi Shall Not Die!"

Arrests Follow Interview

The arrests of the pickets followed the interview with the New York agent of Horthy. The charge was disorderly conduct and the prisoners were held in jail for night court.

Vast crowds gathered and expressed in no uncertain terms their indignation at the arrests. The denizens of Wall Street seemed stunned by the events and hovered in small groups at a safe distance watching the activities of the pickets and the police.

In spite of the arrests the New York branch of the International Labor Defense announces that picketing will continue until the detestable government of Horthy is forced to recede from its murderous designs on the workers of that hapless nation that has been for years in the bloody clutches of a terror directed from Wall Street.

After the arrests a tremendous demonstration against the New York police aiding the upholders of the Hungarian terror was held, attended by thousands of workers as they poured out of the shops at noon. The meeting was addressed by P. Pascal Cosgrive of the Shoe Workers' Union, E. Gardes representing Hungarian Workers organization, J. O. Bentall of the International Labor Defense, and Ben Gitlow, candidate for mayor of the city of New York.

The thousands of workers present applauded the denunciation and exposure of Horthy and endorsed the demands for freedom of Rakosi and the other victims of the terror.

Resolutions unanimously adopted demanded immediate freedom of the working class leaders and called for emptying the Horthy jails of imprisoned workers.

Further meetings are to be arranged. Resolutions also were adopted calling upon unions to act in defense of workers in that benighted nation. Already many unions have protested to the state department at Washington.

Thousands of workers also attended the International Labor Defense ball held Saturday night where resolutions were adopted protesting against the merciless persecutions of Hungarian workers.

Czechs Complete Arrangements for Funding War Debt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Czecho-Slovakia has completed arrangements at the United States treasury department for funding its war debt to the United States.

The total of the debt, over which there had been some bickering between the Czech and American debt commissions, was set at $115,000,000.

STRIKERS FORCE 10 PCT. REDUCTION IN PANAMA RENTS FROM LANDLORDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.— From Panama the war department has received word that altho American troops "restored order" during the rent strike in Panama City at the request of the president of Panama, the landlords were forced by the strikers to reduce rentals ten per cent.

AMERICAN AGENT BLAZING TRAIL IN BUKHAREST

New Ambassador Has Long and Odious Record

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 18.—While the leaders of the working class are being tortured to death in the fangens of the Roumanian terror, the Roumanian economic association is entertaining William Smith Culbertson, representative of American imperialism, who is the new United States minister to Bucharest. At a banquet Thursday night fifty agents of the terror, dubbed by the capitalist press "leading Roumanian citizens," attended in honor of Culbertson. Since taking his post here Mr. Culbertson is announced to have studied Roumania's possibilities as an outlet for American goods and as a field for investment of American capital. The question of settlement of Roumania's war debt to the United States is involved in the speculations and the coming of Culbertson is unquestionably a move to bring this nation and its resources under the domination of Wall Street.

* * *

A Good and Faithful Servant.

William Smith Culbertson has a long record in the United States as the agent of the government in many shady economic and political maneuvers. He was the examiner for the United States tariff board and prepared the first volume of its report on the wool tariff for the Taft government in 1910-12, which recommended high protective rates for the woolen trust. Under Woodrow Wilson he was a member of the federal trade commission, studying tariffs and trade conditions in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentinia, Chile, Peru and Panama, an advance man for the armed forces of the Unietd States, and using his position as agent of the government to blaze the trail for deeper financial penetration by American finance and capital of South America. Appointed by Wilson to a post of the federal trade commission for a term of 12 years he served under Harding as vice-chairman of that commission. At intervals he has lectured before student bodies of American colleges on "commercial treaties and policies."

He is a republican in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church which follows the teachings of the maniac, John Calvin, who burned Servetius at the stake for disagreeing with him on biblical interpretation; a shining light in the Rotary club. He hails from Emporia, Kansas, whose leading citizen is the clownish newspaper editor, William Allen White. By birth, education, training and environment he is eminently fitted to play his present role of vassal of American imperialism.

Speakers:
David Rhys Williams
J. P. Cannon
Ralph Chaplin
and
R. Sauser (in Hungarian)

Save Mathias Rokasi from the Horthy Hangmen!
Great Protest Demonstration
at PRUDENTIAL HALL, North Avenue and Halsted St.
Tuesday, October 20th, 8 P. M

Workers! Come!
Fight the White Terror!

Auspices
International Labor Defense

NEEDLE TRADES SHOULD LIVE UP TO TRADITIONS

Revolutionary Past Not to Be Forgotten

By BERT MILLER.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago thousands of workers from Russia, Austria and the southeastern sections of Europe swarmed to this country in search of better conditions. They fled from the cruel persecutions of czarism and the crowded tyrants of Europe. They brot with them the highest revolutionary ideals and aspirations. Many of them came to New York City and entered the garment trades.

Instead of the promised land, the paradise which they had hoped for, they were met here by the sweat shop and the garment boss. Long hours and low wages and unsanitary conditions was their lot but they determined to get rid of these intolerable conditions. They determined to establish decent conditions in the garment trades. They resolved to organize.

The needle workers established their unions to fight against the sweat shop owners. They waged a brave, victorious fight against the biggest odds and established far-reaching reforms in the industry. They established the eight hour day and the forty-hour week. They did away with the unsanitary sweat shop and established union control over the industry. Fines and discrimination by the bosses was abolished.

Even in these early years when the labor movement of the United States was politically far more backward than it is today the needle trade workers established their union on the basis of the class struggle and demanded the abolition of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist commonwealth.

TODAY the needle workers face a critical situation again. The reactionary officials have adopted a policy of class collaboration which is resulting in defeat after defeat for the workers. Slowly but surely the garment manufacturers are increasing their strength. They are making steady inroads upon the garment workers' unions and the rights which have been won by the workers after years of organization and struggle. All these rights are in danger today. The reactionary officials are disgracing the revolutionary traditions of the garment unions by adopting a policy of class collaboration on the political field. They are entering into open partnership with the agents of the capitalist class in the republican and democratic parties.

In this critical hour the needle trade workers must show once more the revolutionary spirit for which they have won enviable place in the American labor movement. They have already repudiated their false leadership. They are establishing a leadership which really expresses the wishes of the rank and file. They must follow the same course on the political field. They must abandon completely the socialist party, the party of class collaborationists, which has betrayed them and must support the only party which is working in the interests of labor in the present election campaign—the only party which advocates the unity of labor's forces on the political field—a united labor ticket and a labor party. The needle workers must support the Workers Party in the present election campaign.

The International Tailoring Co. Strike

By Ben Gitlow

THE International Tailoring Co. has distributed scab printed circulars thruout the city of New York offering $10.00 reward for the arrest and conviction of workers guilty of committing violent and illegal acts against the scabs working for the International Tailoring Co. Not one dollar of the $10.00 has been paid out The circular was isued on August 7th, 1925.

On August 12th Justice Thomas W. Churchill of the New York supreme court issued one of the most sweeping injunctions against the strikers of the International Tailoring Co. and their organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The injunction issued and the motion, which was signed by Justice Churchill making it permanent, contains the following declaration by this eminent capitalist judge, "I dislike to interfere by injunction in an industrial dispute, but where violence is proved all other considerations must be subordinated to its suppression."

Wealthiest Company in Clothing Industry.

THE International Tailoring Co. is one of the welthiest men's clothing manufacturing concerns in the United States. It does millions of dollars worth of business a year. It has gigantic factories in New York and Chicago. It has decided to take up the fight against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is aided in its fight by the other manufacturers in the industry, and by the United Garment Workers of America, the-scabbing organization of the American Federation of Labor, which has signed an agreement with the concern to supply it with strikebreakers during the strike.

The International Tailoring Co. in its war against the Amalgamated has recruited the worst elements of the underworld to terrorize the workers into submission. The fight of the International Tailoring Co. is a fight to lower wages, increase hours, speedup production and to lower the standards of living of the workers. It can only do that effectively by smashing the strike and thus giving an impetus to the move of the capitalists thruout the United States to smash the organizations of the workers. The strike against the International Tailoring Co. is a life and death struggle for the Amalgamated. The injunction was issued for the express purpose, not to prevent violence because the International Tailoring Co. can make a display of violence without fear of court interference, but for the purpose of making it impossible for the workers to conduct their strike effectively so that the strike shall be lost and the opportunity given to the manufacturers together with the scab United Garment Workers Union to smash the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Friend of Labor.

WHEN Churchill ran for election he was endorsed as a friend of labor by the Central Trades and Labor Council. Churchill true to the capitalist class he represents and serves, now comes to the asistance of the International Tailoring Co. and stabs the striking clothing workers in the back with the injuction which he says he dislikes so much to issue but nevertheless issues. The International Tailoring Co. injunction is an expression of government by injunction against the working class.

The International Tailoring Co. injunction, because it was issued by a so-called friend of labor, is also proof of the bankruptcy and treacherous effect of the policy of the reactionaries in the unions to support as friends of labor capitalist politicians of the republican and democratic parties. It is a warning to all workers that the workers as a class must unify their power on the political field against the capitalist politicians thru the organization of a labor party. Only by the workers carrying on an independent political fight for power against the capitalist parties can the workers hope to end government by injunction.

Defy Injunction.

TO recognize such an injunction as that issued to the International Tailoring Co. is to give up without a struggle those conditions which the workers have made valiant struggles to obtain. The workers must picket the International Tailoring Co. en masse. They must demonstrate to the whole capitalist class that they will not tolerate government by injunction and that they will defy every injunction issued to defeat the workers in their struggle for more human conditions.

If the officials in the Amalgamated are not prepared to make such a militant fight of the rank and file against the injunction then the left wing in the Amalgamated must make such a fight. In a militant defiance by the strikers of the Churchill injunction, the workers will get ful support and assistance of the Workers (Communist) Party, because the Workers (Communist) Party is the party of workers and fully realizes the menace of Judge Churchill's order against the workers.

Preserve Union!

The strike of the Amalgamated against the International Tailoring Co. is a strike to preserve the union. This strike must receive the full support of all workers. The Communists and the left wing in the labor movement do not look upon this strike as a thing separate from the struggle of all the workers in the United States against the open shop. The Communists and the left wing will do everything in their power to help the strike to a successful conclusion.

The defeat of the International Tailoring Co. strikers is the victory for the open shoppers, the scab United Garment Workers and all the enemies of the workers who are seeking to further impoverish and enslave the American workers—and a defeat for the entire working class.

Hillman Class Collaboration.

WE wish to point out that the present situation confronting the men's clothing workers in the International Tailoring Co. strike brings policies that have been persued by the Hillman administration in the Amalgamated. The policy of class collaboration consinstently followed by the Hillman administration has weakened the organization and strengthened the manufacturers. The Amalgamated has in the last few years failed to maintain conditions for the workers because it has abandoned completely the idea of militant rank and file struggles against the manufactures for better working conditions. The Hillman machine of the Amalgamated is conducting a war against the rank and file represented by the left wing.

A Militant Left Wing.

In the face of the offensive by the manufacturers the Hillman administration persists in carrying on this war with the result that the organization is being disrupted. The left wing cannot give up its stuggle to get the Rmalgamated to adopt a fighting policy, to unify its ranks and to get rid of the leadership that stands in the way of the workers controlling the organization in their own interests. Had the present leadership carried out a militant rank and file policy, had the present leadership of the Amalgamated vigorously attempted to organize all the workers in the industry, had the present general faith in the effectivenes sand willingness to lead mass general strikes of the workers for better conditions, then there would be no International strike now and the chaos, demoralization and intolerable conditions which the workers now suffer would not exist.

THE International strike demonstrates that the building up of a powerful organization that can effectively fight against the encroachments of the bosses and for the betterment of the conditions of the workers can only come when the rank and file adopts and supports the policies and program of the left wing. The left wing has the only policy by which to effectively fight injunctions and that is by mass violation, picketing the shops in defiance of the injunction.

The left wing has the only effective policy of fighting the so-called "friends of labor" and the capitalist political parties and that is by building a mighty labor party consisting of workers' organizations.

The left wing has the only policy of how to effectively fight to improve the workers' conditions and that is by rank an dfile mass struggles, by general strikes of amalgamated industrial unions against the bosses.

The Communists support the efforts of the left wing in the needle trades and all other unions. The Workers Party supports the fight of the left wing particularly in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, to make it a real militant fighting organization of the rank and file.

$10,000 REWARD FOR ANYONE GUILTY OF PICKETING

Below we reproduce the offer of the International Tailoring Co. to give $10,000 to any scab who informs against those picketing within ten blocks of the International Tailoring Co., which act was made a crime by Judge Churchill by his famous injunction:

INTERNATIONAL TAILORING CO.,
107 Fourth Ave., New York City,
August 7, 1925,
HAS DEPOSITED WITH
Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.,
Broadway and 8th Street,
New York City,
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS $10,000

To pay REWARDS for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those guilty of the following illegal acts against employes of the International Tailoring Co.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000)

For information leading to the arrest and conviction of each person hiring gangsters or others to feloniously assault any employe of the International Tailoring Company.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS ($250)

For evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of each person guilty of feloniously assaulting any employe of the International Tailoring Company.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($25)

For evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of each person guilty of a simple assault against any employes of the International Tailoring Company.

This offer will remain open until published notice of withdrawal.

Help! Help! The Communists Are Coming!

By SAM LIPTZIN.

THE workers who want to measure the might and influence that the Workers Party has developed in the working masses can measure it in terms of the abuse hurled at the Communists by the government, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, yellow socialists, etc.

These three forces, united in their battle against Communism, know very well that politically America is still safe from the rebels. The corrupt machine will not let Comrades Foster and Gitlow into the White House so easily because of a mere matter of votes. Their whole fright is caused by the economic situation. It is this that makes them realize that their end is coming.

The Workers Party, consisting of workers, has felt the need and suffering of the working masses and planting itself in the hearts of the toilers in shop and mine is finding a solution for their problems. This is why the government and its lackeys are getting so panicky that they have started attacks against the Communists.

TAKE for instance the A. F. of L. convention. When it came to the important workers' problems such as unemployment, injunctions, child labor, reduction of wages, etc., these were forgotten or treated in fake resolutions. But when the Communist question came up, everybody woke up. The mere resolution was not enuf. This was the most important issue of the convention. It is on this question, the fat-bellied lackeys concentrated their "minds and hearts." "The damnable Communists are interfering in their graft and crookedness, fighting their corrupt leadership and leading the workers towards militant struggles for their interests. Help! Help! What shall we do with the terrible Communists?".

Or, again, let us take the Amalgamated. It doesn't belong to the A. F. of L. For a while they tried their damnedest to win the favor of the Communists but as soon as the Communists let them know that in the Amalgamated there is also something rotten, then the Hillmans and the Schlossbergs joined the jazz band that makes the noise against Communism. Then they said, "You can talk about Communism but don't try to touch the union for it is our own private property."

Or, let us take the International Ladies' Garment oWrkers' Union where the yellows and the blacks combined together in a common crusade to tear the roots of Communism out of the hearts of the working masses. If the yellow gang had spent the thousands of dollars in a fight against the bosses that they spent on the fight on Communism, how many hundreds of shops would have been organized and how many workers would have bettered their conditions. But it is easier to fight Communist influence than to fight the bosses.

OR take the socialist party. They lost their few teeth long ago, but they are still barking even tho they cannot bite, and they are barking not at capitalism but at the Workers (Communist) Party. Day in and day out, the yellow Forward prints sensational documents proving that the terribe Communists have organized a shop nucleus, that the terrible Communists have organized a meeting, that the terribe Communists have spoken to workers, that they are "interfering" in the unions; just as if we were hiding from them and as if we were ashamed of our activities on behalf of the workers. This work is our pride. If we could not help the workers in the shops, mines and unions, we would be as superfluous as the yellow socialists are to this earth.

The united trinity of socialists, A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the capitalist government are struggling against the Communists because they have opened the eyes of the workers politically and economically. The result of Communist work is seen in the re-building of the needle trades unions and the new fighting spirt developing within them. This is a good example of what can be done and the work has only started. If there are any who still do not understand the meaning of this struggle, they need only look at the united attack of the "holy trinity" against it and the victory of the lefts in the needle trades. The left wing is the leader of union struggle and the Workers Party is the vanguard of the working masses.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

INSOLENT ACTION STIRS WRATH O N. Y. WORKER

By ELIAS MARLES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

The dismay of the first mome
over the barring of Benjamin Gitlc
from the ballot has given way to wic
spread indignation among the wor
ers of New York City. The insole
action of the election board in barri
the candidacy of Gitlow, Worke
Party candidate for mayor in t
coming municipal elections when t
requisite number of signatures h
been secured on the petitions, and
the formalities had been compli
with, knows no parallel anywhere.
has happened before that Commun
candidates who have been elect
have been unseated, but the barri
of a candidate from the ballot
practically unheard of. It is an
sult to the workers of the great m
tropolis. it is proof once more th
the workers have no rights, that the
socalled rights are trampled upon
will by the capitalists and the capit
ist government.

The reason given for this action
that Gitlow is a felon, because he h
been in jail. This is the way th
are trying to cover up their actio
One who has given a life-time to figh
ing in the cause of the working cla
is classed with any common crimin
and treated as one. The real reas
for this measure is that Gitlow
hated because he carries the messa
of Communism, because there is da
ger that he may enlighten the wor
ers and snatch them out of the hanc
of wily capitalist politicians and lab
fakers who are now leading them.

Many Protest Meetings

Meeting after meeting of protest
being held following the startli
news. The socialist party which pr
tends to fight for the constitution a
the rights of workers is silent as
is always silent when oppressive me
sures are taken by the capitalist go
ernment against the workers. Bu
the workers themselves are not silen
and many who up to now have follo
ed the socialist party are disguste
with the betrayers and are pledgi
their support to the Workers Party.

Calles' Followers in Mexican Chamber After Six-Year Ter

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—Extensio
of Mexico's presidential term of offic
from four to six years is favored b
the Calles followers in the chamber c
deputies.

ALL THESE SPEAKERS.

Will be thrown into a single section of New York City for the Red campaign protest nights to arouse the workers of that section to protest the exclusion of Gitlow from the ballot. The Red nights are: Brownsville, Friday, Oct. 23; Upper Bronx, Saturday, Oct. 24; Williamsburg, Friday, Oct. 30; and Downtown, New York, Saturday, October 31. The speakers are:

Ben Gitlow, Wm. W. Weinstone, Charles Krumbein, A. Trachtenberg, Joseph Manley, Edward Lindgren, Leo Hofbauer, Morris Rosen, Belle Robbins, Abe Epstein, Rose P. Stokes, Noah London, Margaret Undjus, Rebecca Grecht, M. J. Olgin, Carl Brodsky, Julius Codkind, Elias Marks, Charles Zimmerman, San Darcy, J. Boruchowitz, Aaron Gross, Samuel Nesin, Bertram D. Wolfe, John D. Masso, Boris Lipshitz, Juliet S. Poyntz, Harry M. Wicks, J. O. Bentall, Ben Gold, P. Cosgrove F. Warshofsky, Jack Stachel, Otto Huiswood, A. Markoff, Jack Jampolsky, Joseph Brahdy, Kate Gitlow, Louis Baum, Simon Felsin, Irving Potash, George Primoff, George Siskind, E. Elstone, Joseph P. Padgug, Edward Mitnick, Edward Royce, M. Scherer, G. Schulenberg, N. Wilkes, D. Benjamin, M. Gordon, R. Fishbein, S. A. Pollack, Mary Har tman, I. Landy, Ben Levy, J. McDonald, R. Nevins, A. Chorover, NG. E. Powers, H. Schlachter, E. Shafran, S. Freeman, L. Chernenko, I. Hur witz, Carrie Katz, M. Garvitt, I. Plason, C. Raiss.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sherif
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

FOUR MORE RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meetings in the resp. section, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

SPEAKERS

Ben Gitlow
Wm. W. Weinstone
Chas. Krumbein
A. Trachtenberg
Joseph Manley
Edward Lindgren
Leo Hofbauer
Morris Rosen
Belle Robbins

Abe Epstein
Rose P. Stokes
Noah London
Margaret Undjus
Rebecca Grecht
M. J. Olgin
Carl Brodsky
Julius Codkind
Elias Marks

Chas. Zimmerman
Sam Darcy
J. Boruchowitz
Aaron Gross
Samuel Nesin
Bertram D. Wolfe

John D. Masso
Boris Lipshitz
Juliet S. Poyntz
Harry M. Wicks
J. O. Bentall
Ben Gold

P. Cosgrove
F. Warshofsky
Jack Stachel
Otto Huiswood
A. Markoff
Jack Jampolsky

Joseph Brahdy
Kate Gitlow
Louis Baum
Simon Felshin
Irving Potash
George Primoff

George Siskind
E. Elstone
Joseph J. Padgug
Edward Mitnick
Edward Royce
M. Scherer

G. Schulenberg
N. Wilkes
D. Benjamin
M. Gordon
R. Fishbein
S. A. Pollack

Mary Hartman
L. Landy
Chas. Mitchell
Ben Levy
J. McDonald
R. Nevins
A. Chorover
G. E. Powers
H. Schlachter

E. Shafran
S. Freeman
L. Chernenko
I. Hurwitz
Carrie Katz
M. Garvitt
I. Glass
M. Plason
C. Raiss

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

PRESSMEN APPLY FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST BERRY

To Restrain Henchmen From Lifting Label

Printing Pressmens' Union Local No. 3 has filed a petition for an injunction to restrain the Berry henchmen from molesting the members of the expelled local in shops having the Allied Printing Trades Council label.

The Berry servants have caused a letter to be sent from the Allied Printing Trades Council to the employers telling them that the newly organized local which is scabbing on the expelled local is the recognised union and that in order to keep the label, only members of that local may be employed.

International Vice-President Marks refused to discuss the question of the injunction with a DAILY WORKER reporter and stated that he had never demanded that the label be taken from the shops where members of the expelled local are employed.

"While we are in favor of the fight against Berry in the Pressmen's Union Local No. 3 of Chicago and in the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union, we are not in favor of the use of injunctions issued by capitalist courts," declared one the Printing Trades Progressive Committee national cammitteemen in an interview with a representative of the DAILY WORKER, "to carry on the fight against this reactionary outfit. In behalf of our committee, I can say that the idea of combatting Berry with injunctions is contrary to the principles enunciated by the left-wing in the printing trades."

The following letter sent by the Allied Printing Trades Council to the employers in the printing industry of Chicago and signed by William A. Lewis, a Berry henchman in the Web Pressmen's Union, is the evidence which gives the lie to the statement of Marks that neither he nor the International union has attempted to take the label out of the printing shops that employ members of the expelled union:

"To Label Offices,

"Gentlemen:

"You are hereby advised that Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 with offices located at 543 South Dearborn Street, is no longer affiliated with the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council, in accordance with the laws of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, and this council, and is therefore not entitled to recognition in shops having a label license issued by this council.

"The Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 affiliated with and subordinate to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, with offices located at 179 West Washington street, is affiliated with and recognized by the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council in accordance with the law of the International Allied Printing Trades Association. This Local Union is entitled to all rights and recognition in shops having a label license with this council, to the same extent as any other local union which is affiliated with this council.

"The following rule is set forth from the label license for your further guidance:

That said party of the second part (firms) now employs and hereby agrees to employ and keep in its employ during the continuance of this agreement, in the composition, printing, binding, ruling, electrotypes, stereotypes and all other electrotyping matter, entering into printing and printing products, only members in good standing of unions affiliated with and represented in the party of the first part (council) . . . and such other unions as may hereafter become affiliated with and be represented in said party of the first part. (Council).

"Wishing you continued success, we are,

Fraternally yours,
Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council
By W. A. Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer."

CHILEAN ARMY DICTATORSHIP IN TROUBLE?

Bright Election Idea Seems to Flivver

BUENOS AIRES, October 18.—Dispatches from Chile indicate that insurrectionary outbreaks have taken place. The army and navy official group which has been ruling Chile with an iron fist, yesterday allowed the following dispatch, evidently censored, to arrive here:

Censored News

"Nothing new. Troops continue to guard the moneda (government building). It is stated that this is simply a measure of precaution to avoid disorders. Official information says all measures necessary for maintenance of order and discipline will be taken. Admiral Schroeder, director general of the navy, arrived at noon."

An election is due to be held on October 24th. The military junta have a new and bright idea on preventing disorders during the election. It has issued orders that all parties agree upon one candidate. Of course, the junta expressed its opinion that this one candidate should be their choice, Senor Emiliano Figueroa Larrain.

A Fly in the Ointment

The bulk of the soldiery were supposed to fall in with the idea of their commanders and support Larrain. However, a ubiquitous army surgeon, Dr. Jose Salas, recently minister of public health, "complicated the situation" b yannouncing that he was a candidate against Larrain.

This has probably brought about the "disorders" so much dreaded by the military dictatorship, since Dr. Salas is appealing to the masses on a platform containing progressive and even radical ideas and his following among the workers are increasing in number.

N. Y. Daily Worker Rescue Parties

Sat., Oct. 24—Sokol Hall, 525 East 72nd Street, New York.

Branches co-operating: German section Greater New York, English Yorkville, Esthonian, Czecho-Slovak, Hungarian, Y. W. L. No. 4 and No. 7.

Sat., Oct. 31—West Side Workers' Hall, 301 East 29th Street, New York.

Branches co-operating: English West Side, Greek West Side, Italian West Side, Jugo-Slav.

Sat., Oct. 31—Barbers' Union Hall, 56 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Branches co-operating: Jewish Williamsburg.

Mon., Nov. 2—Finnish Workers' Hall, 764—40th Street, Brooklyn.

Branches co-operating: Finnish South Brooklyn, English Boro Park, Lithuanian Boro Park, Russian South Brooklyn, Scandinavian South Brooklyn, English Coney Island.

Sat., Nov. 14—Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx.

Branches co-operating: All Bronx branches.

Fri., Nov. 20—Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, New York.

Branches co-operating: All Downtown branches.

Additional DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties are being arranged for Astoria, Harlem, Williamsburg and Brownsville and will be announced at an early date. The plan is for every branch in Greater New York to co-operate in at least one of the affairs to help "Save the DAILY WORKER."

Tickets for all affairs are cut. Any members of these branches not yet supplied should call immediately at the DAILY WORKER, New York agency, 108 East 14th street to get some tickets to sell to Rescue Our Daily.

BRITISH COMMUNISTS HELD FOR CONSPIRACY RELEASED UPON BAIL

LONDON, October 18.—Charges against the six arrested Communists, including Harry Pollitt and Albert Inkpin, Rose Campbell and others taken in the raid on the headquarters of the Communist Party and the National Minority Movement, were read in court yesterday.

Thomas Bell and Willie Gallagher were added to the six, making eight now arrested. These were selected by the Baldwin cabinet from a list of forty as the ones to prosecute.

The charge alleges conspiracy to publish seditious literature and are drawn under the mutiny act of 1739. 1739.

In spite of the supposed gravity of the offense and the campaign of "red scares" in the capitalist press, the bail was set at $250 each. This was furnished by Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament and George Lansbury, labor member of parliament and publisher of a weekly paper. Great crowds of workers gathered outside the court to welcome the Communists with cheers and demonstrations of support.

FILIPINOS VIEW RUBBER AS BLOW TO INDEPENDENCE

Hope of Peaceful Liberation of Islands Vanishes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 18—American designs on the Philippine Islands as a fruitful field for the cultivation of crude rubber is viewed here as forecasting a long and bitter struggle for independence of these islands. For eighteen years a struggle has gone forward against American aggression and the effort to limit the influence of American investors has kept the public domain here largely uncultivated awaiting the time the Philippines could obtain complete freedom and develop the resources thru native initiative.

Path Now Blocked.

Frequently the Washington government has appeared to be receptive toward the plea for freedom, but since the report of Congressman Robert L. Bacon, of New York, representing the rubber interests, that some of the islands are potential rubber producers, the change has been marked and it is believed here that Washington will never consent peacefully to the surrender of domination of the Philippines.

It is feared that the invasion of rubber means the abolition of the local legislative bodies and the substitution therefor of a federal administration directed by Washington.

Governor-General Leonard H. Wood openly expresses himself as favoring action by congress at Washington that will abolish the assembly elected to connect the internal policy of the islands.

Polish Barons Sell Tobacco Monopoly to Italian Bankers

ROME, Italy, Oct. 18.—The loan Poland has been seeking from the Italian Banca Commerciale is about to be signed.

Poland has borrowed 40,000,000 paper lire ($16,000,000) from the bank and now asks for 600,000,000 lire ($24,000,000) more, offering as securiyt the right to administer the Polish tobacco monopoly.

Poland in order to avoid having an economic dictator appointed either by the league of nations or the creditor nations, of whch France is the largest, to administer her financial affairs is selling her monopolies in order to raise funds to keep her vast army and spy system.

GITLOW SCORES NEW YORK CITY'S TAX LABOR LAWS

Communists Fight for Soviet Standards

By PAULINE ROGERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Ben Gitlow, candidate of the Workers Communist Party for mayor of New York City declared that the Communists were not out to maintain the existing New York standards for the protection of workers as the socialist party wants to do, but is out to achieve the standards of Soviet Russia.

"The socialists," declared Gitlow, "pledge themselves to maintain the New York standards; but we, the Workers Party say that the existing laws are very inadequate and do not meet the needs of the workers. Let us consider the so-called New York standards. First,—the workers' compensation laws do not cover all industries and employments in any state. There still remain many loop holes and low standards in the law. Clerks, professionals, farm hands and domestic servants are universally excluded. The law covers only 17 groups of 'hazardous employments' and only 19 of the most common occupational diseases.

"In case of injury, no compensation is paid the first week, and then the injured worker receives from 50 to 66 per cent of his salary. Besides this, workers meet constanly with unnecessary delay and unfairness in the settlement of claims.

"New York pays no health insurance to workers if their illness is not due to one of the 19 occupational diseases covered by the workmen's compensation law, and it has no system of insurance for the unemployed.

"Second, is the question of labor legislation for men. In New York, 75 per cent of the people employed are wage workers, and yet there are no laws limiting the number of hours a man may work, no minimum wage laws, no laws establishing paid vacations. There is a law requiring one day's rest in 7 but this law is weakened by many exceptions. There are codes of factory laws regarding dangerous machinery, elevators, fire-escapes, and poison gases, but the inspection is lax, and the laws are constantly violated. One quarter of our workers in New York are unemployed, and there is no law guaranteeing the worker a chance to earn his living.

"Third is the question of labor legislation for women. There is in New York, no minimum wage for women, there is no prohibition of night work, except between the hours of 12 p. m. and 6 a. m. No attempt is made to give women the same salary as men for the same work. There is a law demanding a minimum 9-hour day, for women, but violations of it are legion. One of the few protective measures for women is that physicians must report immediately, all cases of occupational disease. But, where thousands of cases actually exist, only a few hundred are reported. Another law states that an employer should not employ a female sooner than 4 weeks after she has given birth to a child. There is no law granting her a leave of absence with pay however, and no provision made for day nurseries.

"We, the Workers Party repudiate all these meager measures, and pledge ourselves to attain the standards of Soviet Russia, where there is a minimum wage law for men and women, where the maximum day is 8 hours, and the night work lasts only 7 hours, where a 42 hour weekly rest is compulsory, where every worker after a year's service is entitled to a month's leave of absence with full pay where every citizen has the right to employment in his or her trade, where every worker for whom employment cannot be found is entitled to a subsidy from the unemployment insurance fund and where a sick or disabled worker receives the full pay of his group."

THE FURRIERS' JOINT BOARD PROTESTS GITLOW'S REMOVAL.

GARMENT WORKERS' LOCAL No. 2 DEMANDS GITLOW'S REPLACEMENT.

DAVID RHYS WILLIAMS AND JAMES P. CANNON, PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS AT ANTI-HORTHY PROTEST MASS MEETING

Rev. David Rhys Williams, noted liberal and brother of the author of a book on the Russian revolution, will be one of the principal speakers at a mass meeting which will be held on next Tuesday evening, October 20, in Prudential Hall, corner of North Ave. and Halsted St., to protest against the latest murder orgy of the Horthy government in Hungary.

Mr. Williams is an excellent speaker and has always been willing to render aid in any cause for the welfare of the workers.

Another speaker whose ability to hold an audience is unsurpassed in the revolutionary movement is James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Cannon is personally acquainted with Mathias Rakosi, the most prominent of the working class victims of Horthy's latest orgy.

R. Sauser of Hungary will give first hand information of the conditions in his native land. Other speakers may be announced later on. The case of Hungarian workers is attracting world-wide attention and radicals of many shades are interesting themselves in the movement to save them from the gallows.

Barring of Gitlow

By AARON GROSS,

(Furriers' Joint Board Candidate for alderman, 29th district).

IN the barring of Ben Gitlow from the ballot in the New York City elections, we see a very good example of American "democracy" in action. In spite of all the talk that we hear about this country being the "land of the free," whenever the workers show any pretense of militancy, we see the capitalist class and its organ, the government, in its true light, the enemy of the working class.

THE capitalists realize very well, that in Ben Gitlow, the American workers have a fearless leader; one who has stood in the forefront of the battle in the American class struggle; a worker; a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; who has stood true to the working class, fighting labor's battles with a spirit and determination that raises in the working class a desire to fight on until it has freed itself.

NEEDLE Trade Workers! Brothers and sisters! In this election campaign, we must rally to the support of the only working class party with a worker as its standard bearer. We must raise our voices and in no uncertain terms make a mighty protest against the removal of Ben Gitlow's name from the ballot.

THE only political organization of the working class that supported the militant members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in their recent disagreement with Sigman, was the Workers (Communist) Party. It is the political expression of the working class that works for a government of, for and by the working class. Join us and let the capitalist class know that we do not approve of the removal of Ben Gitlow's name from the ballot. It is because he stands for the end of the present economic and political system, that they have attacked him.

Rally to the Workers (Communist) Party and fight shoulder to shoulder with Ben Gitlow, the workers' candidate in this campaign.

LEFT WING FIGHTING TO END CLASS COLLABORATION IN POLITICAL STRUGGLES

By CHARLES ZIMMERMAN,

Manager, Dress Dept. I. L. G. W. U., Candidate for Assembly, 7th A. D., Bronx

The recent big victory of the cloak and dress makers, led by the left wing, will go a long way toward liquidating the class-collaboration policy in the needle trades on the economic as well as the political field. When in the last United States presidential election, the leaders of the needle trade unions endorsed democrats and republicans, and tacitly supported Smith for governor of New York state, it was in line with what they did later on the economic field by handing over the most vital demands of the workers to a commission of capitalist politicians.

The left wing victory means above all that the needle workers are returning to the path of the class struggle on the economic and political field. The socialist party having lost its hold almost completely, because of its strong swing to the reactionary bureaucracy, is now a negligible factor, which makes the prospects of unity on the political field thru a labor party a tangible possibility for the near future. Any attempt in that direction will surely receive the support of the needle workers.

Sargent for "Law Enforcement" After Aiding Violations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Atty.-Gen. Sargent, whose unwillingness to look into lawbreaking by Andrew Mellon of the aluminum trust and by the the promoters of the bread trust and electric power trust has brought a storm of ridicule and criticism upon his head, has come out for law enforcement in an article in "Justice," a new magazine published in Washington. Arthur E. Stilwell, financier, is president of the publishing company.

Machinists Put New Preference Proposal Before U. S. Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.— Veteran employes in navy yards and arsenals, who were retained on essential war work in those plants in 1917 and 1918, are asking equal preferential rights in government employment with men who served in the armed forces of the government but did not leave the United States.

That is the position decided upon by a conference, in Washington, of representatives of District 44 of the International Association of Machinists, covering the navy yards and arsenals. Proposals that the union ask congress to abolish veterans' preference were dropped. Amendments to the existing law, safeguarding the jobs of the men who were kept in the plants, by the wish of the government, will be offered in congress this winter. Twenty-five thousand members of the machinists alone were taken from training camps and returned to skilled work in navy yards and arsenals under the selective system.

JUST IMAGINE!

Imagine that you could walk into the building at 1113 W. Washington Blvd. today. You would find a hive of activity. Six linotypes casting the type for a hungry press. A corps of skilled mechanics at the make-up tables arranging the type into forms and pages. Four printing presses turning out newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets. Mailers busily addressing and wrapping to rush the papers and other printed matter to readers. Auto trucks at the freight door to catch the fast mail trains.

THE DAILY WORKER; Radnik, South Slavic organ; Empros, Greek; Trybuna Robootnicz, Polish; Ny Tid, Swedish; The Young Worker; The Workers Monthly and a dozen other workers' peridocials are being produced together with hundreds of thousands of pieces of other printed propaganda. It is the "Source of all Communist Propaganda" at work.

• • • •

Imagine coming into THE DAILY WORKER plant a week later and finding a complete change. A splendid printing plant deserted; dust covering the tables, type cases and machinery; the humming motors silent. The flow of Communist printed propaganda in America frozen at its source.

• • • •

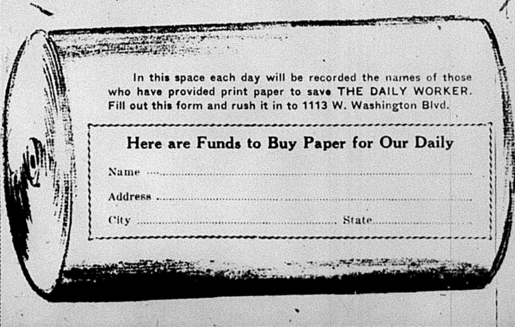
The first picture is what you would see today. The second is the nightmare which stares us all in the face unless—the vanguard of the American working class sends in immediately the thousands of dollars needed to Save THE DAILY WORKER.

• • • •

Thousands of dollars are needed to keep the presses running, thousands more to buy the paper supply.

Swift, United and Generous Action by Militant Proletarians Is Necessary to

SAVE THE DAILY WORKER



In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Here are Funds to Buy Paper for Our Daily

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

TEMPORARY SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO PROPOSED BY C. E. C. DIST. REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

The district reorganization commission, consisting of Comrades Abern, Minor and Lovestone, have worked out the following basis of temporary sub-division of the city of Chicago for reorganization purposes:

Section I. Loop—South Territory.

Lake Michigan and Chicago River northwest to Canal; then south to Wentworth, along State street to 67th street south.

Party units to be included in this section: South Side English, South Side Scandinavian, Englewood English, clothing shop nuclei No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m., at Community Center, 3201 South Wabash Ave.

Industries: Loop Commerce and trade—Newspapers and publishers, railroad terminals, warehouses, freight and express docks, light manufacturing center, and the southeast residential section shall be attached thereto.

Political Divisions: First congressional—1, 3, 5, senatorial 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 wards.

Section II. Pullman and Vicinity.

South of 67th street, and all of Pullman, inclusive of Hegewisch, Chicago Heights, South Chicago, Grand Crossing, Burnside, Roseland, Dauphin Park, etc.

Party units to be included in this section: Italian Dauphin Park, Italian Grand Crossing, Ukrainian branch No. 2; Polish branch, Russian branch, South Slavic branch, Ukrainian No. 7, Ford nucleus, Pullman nucleus, Illinois Steel, Wisconsin Steel, Chicago Lithuanian.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Stancik's Hall, 205 E. 115th St., Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1925, 8 p. m.

Industries: Heavy industry section, steel, cars, foundries, etc.

Political Divisions: Second and 3rd congressional; 7, 11, 13 senatorial 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19th wards.

SECTION III.

Central Manufacturing Area. 22nd street and Canal, then south along Wentworth-State Sts. to 67th street south; then west to city limits, and north along city limits and Illinois-Michigan Canal to 22nd street.

Party units to be included in this section: Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 41, Lithuanian No. 93, Ukrainian South Side, No. 5, Polish South Side No. 23, Czecho-Slovak, Town of Lake, Slovak Town of Lake.

Time and Place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., at Vilnis, 3116 S. Halsted St.

Industries: Stockyards and central manufacturing section.

Political divisions: Fourth congressional; 4 and 9 senatorial, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 wards.

SECTION IV. Mid City Industrial Section.

Begin Chicago River (near Kinzie) north to Division, west to Ashland, south to Washington Blvd., west to Crawford, north to North Ave., west to city limits, inclusive of Cicero and south along city limits to 22nd street, then east to Drainage Canal and 22nd street.

Party units to be included in this section: Greek, Armenian (Fed) Mid-City English, DAILY WORKER nucleus, Bulgarian, Douglas Park Jewish, Douglas Park English; Armenian Independent, Spanish, Czech No. 3. Cicero: Lithuanian No. 74, English, Czech men and women's, Italian, Czecho-Slovak No. 1, Brookfield, North Berwyn, S. Slavic No. 1, Lithuanian No. 2, Lithuanian No. 77, Italian 31st. Here there should be at least four sub-sections. Shop nucleus No. 7, Italian 11th, Italian 19th.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Nov. 18, Roosevelt Hall, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road.

Industries: Clothing and light manufacturing sections, Cicero and Grant Works, Western, etc.

Political divisions: Fifth and 6th congressional, 2, 15, 17, 19, 21st senatorial, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 and 31st wards.

SECTION V. North Side.

Lake Michingan and Chicago River (on north), north to city limits, west along city limits to North Shore channel, south along North Shore channel—Chicago River north branch to Robey, south along Robey to Hoyne and corner Division St.

Party units to be included in this section: North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Roumanian, Italian Terra Cotta, Lakeview Scandinavian.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei; Thursday, October 29, 1925, 8 p. m., Imperial Hall, 2409 No. Halsted.

Industries: Includes the Goose Island Industrial section and the light manufacturing and residential sections of the northwest.

Political divisions: Eighth and 9th congressional; 27, 29, 31 senatorial, 33, 42, 43, 44, 46th wards.

SECTION VI. Northwest.

Washington Blvd. and Robey north to Chicago River—North Shore channel to city limits; west along city limits and south along city limits to Madison; then east to Laramie, north to Kinzie, east to Kenton, then north to North Ave., and east to Crawford, then south to Washington Blvd. and then east to Robey.

Washington Blvd.

Party units to be included in this section: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Car shop nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Slovak No. 1, Irving Park English, Slovak Jefferson Park.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei. Thursday, Nov. 12, 1925, 8 p. m., at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. (Tentative).

Industries: Railroad shops, clearing industrial district, clothing, etc.

Political divisions: Seventh congressional—23, 25 senatorial, 28 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40 and 41st wards.

LAST LECTURE ON RUSS POETRY BY MAYAKOVSKY GIVEN TUESDAY, OCT. 20

Tickets for the second and last lecture of the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Freiheit office, 3118 Roosevelt Rd., the Russian co-operative restaurants and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

Vladimir Mayakovsky will speak here Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

MASS MEETING

of

Progressive Trade Unionists

will be held

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 8 P. M.

at NORTH-WEST HALL,
CORNER NORTH AND WESTERN AVENUES

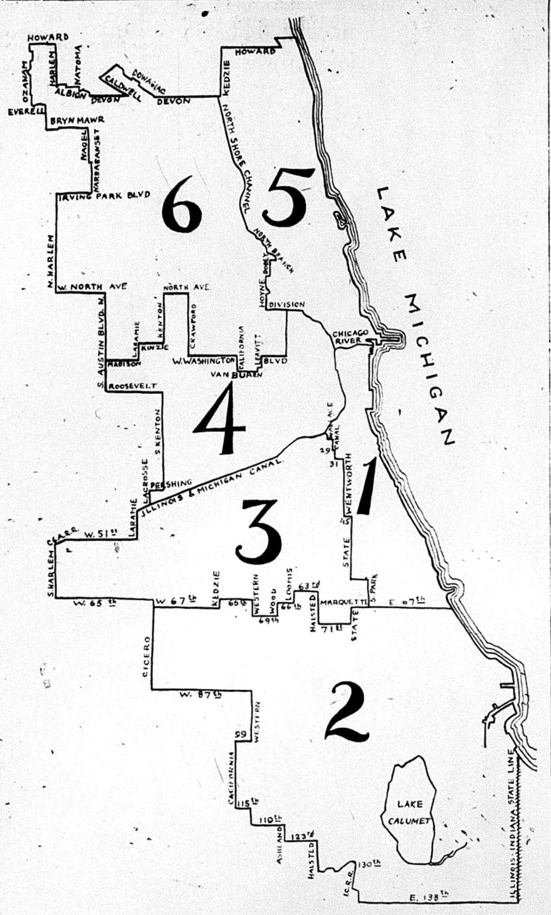
SPEAKER:
J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of Daily Worker

Subject: *The A. F. of L. Convention, and the Left Wing Movement.*

Everybody Welcome——Admission Free

Auspices of the Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago

Map of the City of Chicago Indicating Temporary Division into Industrial Sections for Reorganization



the C. E. C. Chicago District Reorganization Prepared by the Organization Department and Commission.

What the Party Gains Thru Reorganization

By EARL R. BROWDER.

When confronted by the difficult tasks of reorganizing the party into shop nuclei, many members put the question "What will the party gain thru reorganization?" Such a question must be met fairly and squarely, and definite answers given, for only thus can each member be made a convinced and enthusiastic worker for reorganization.

The most important gains to the party thru reorganization are:

1. Establishment of real centralization, which makes possible united action, in place of the present merely formal centralization which masks an actual autonomy of language groups that has paralyzed the party.

2. Mobilization of the membership to active participation in the political life of the party, and the systematic allotment of specific work to each and every member.

3. Organized contact with the masses of non-party workers in the shops and factories, placing the center of gravity of party life there, where the working class is most acutely made aware of its problems.

A Real Centralization.

The present formal centralization of our party exists only on paper. Actually the C. E. C. has had only such power as the leaders of the language groups were willing to allow, or which the C. E. C. could trick them of. What a farce is centralization, for example, when language bureaus can carry on political campaigns against the Central Committee for purely factional reasons.

Centralized leadership is impossible so long as there are 17 different "bureaus," each carrying out party directions or ignoring them, at its discretion; so long as the 28 different publications of our movement are not firmly controlled from one center; so long as the petty "federation" jealousies and peanut politics are not swept clear out of the general life of the party.

Shop nucleus reorganization, by putting aside the language groups to their proper positions as "Workers' Clubs," by centralizing all membership thru uniform and all-embracing nucleus, sub-section, city and district organizations, by making all payments flow thru a common channel, is a long and important step toward real centralization—which means toward a real Bolshevik Party.

An Active Membership.

Reorganization will draw larger numbers into active party life. This will be accomplished by abolishing the idea that the present "Workers' Clubs" that call themselves branches are really political bodies; by killing the idea that dramatic presentations will excuse a party unit from taking part in a political demonstrations; by destroying once and for all the idea that "federation" intrigue is more "Communist" than attending trade union meetings to fight for a Communist program.

But reorganization means an active membership **NOW**, not only when it is completed. For the reorganization will be a dismal failure if it should be considered bureaucratically, mechanically, as something imposed from above. No, the party reorganization process must itself be made the occasion for the responsible mobilzation of all the most active proletarian elements in our party, who will themselves (and they are the only ones who CAN) put into effect the life-giving organizational principles of the shop nuclei.

More important than all else, is the fact that shop nuclei put the party into organized contact with the masses of industrial workers. The form of organization is of primary importance because it automatically places certain questions "on the order of the day." And the shop nucleus form makes the first order of business always the question, "How can we win over more of our comrades in this shop?"

Every member of the party becomes thus an active propagandist and recruiting agent for our party, **among just the most important elements**, not the shop-keepers near where he lives, but **the fellow-workers in the shops.** And these are the masses from which we must build our mass Communist Party.

Isn't It Worth Fighting For?

And so we do not ask the members of the Workers Party if they will **accept** reorganization. We ask: "Isn't this something which we can fight for, can work for, can build over all obstacles?" We think it is, and all members who think likewise will establish a working and fighting cooperation to realize these ends.

Northside English Meets Tonight.

The Northside English branch will meet tonight at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted street, at which the question of reorganization and final branch settlements will be attended to. Every member must be present. "Let's make this a rousing farewell to the North Side and a welcome to the new organization," says our secretary, Wm. Kuperman.

SECTION MEMBERSHIP MEETING FOR SHOP NUCLEI ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL CHICAGO. WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, SECTION NUMBER ONE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 21, 1925, 8 P. M.
At
COMMUNITY CENTER, 3201 South Wabash Ave.

All members of the following Party units must attend: Englewood English, South Side English, South Side Scandinavian, Shop Nuclei Two, Three and Four. Admission by membership card only.

FINNISH FEDERATION OHIO DISTRICT ENDORSES REMOVAL OF ASKELI FROM TYOMIES

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 18.—At the enlarged executive committee meeting of the Ohio District Finnish Federation of the Workers Party, at which active propagandists (agitprop workers) were also present, the following statement was unanimously accepted endorsing the Central Executive Committee for it action in insisting on the removal of Askeli from the editorship of the Tyomies:

"The editorial staff of the Finnish daily Tyomies, gave out its statement about the declaration of the trustees of Tyomies, which was published in No. 226 of Tyomies. We, the members of the Ohio District Enlarged Executive Committee and speakers on the speakers' roll of the Ohio district, meeting in joint convention in Warren, Ohio, Sept. 27, deem it necessary to make mention of it and draw the attention of the membership to it.

"In the first place, the editorial staff of Tyomies claims that the declaration of the trustees on the removal of Askeli from the editorial staff came to them (editorial staff and readers) as a surprise. So far as the readers (especially party members) are concerned, we are sure that the declaration of the trustees did not come to the readers as a surprise. They certainly expected a more thoro explanation than was received from Tyomies on why the party convention decided to discharge Askeli from Tyomies. By the convention reports which Askeli sent to Tyomies, one could get the idea that he was discharged from the editorial staff by a whim due to malice or at least, by a misunderstanding.

"At last the declaration of the trustees gave a different color to the case, altho even that was too narrow and evasive.

"As two weeks had elapsed between the party convention and the date when the declaration of the trustees was published, and the editors had not up to that time informed the readers and party members on the reason which caused the party convention to make its decision on why Askeli was discharged from the editorial staff, it would seem to us that this has been entirely a wilfull neglect. The claim that the declaration of the trustees came to the editors as a surprise can be understood as a surprise only in the case that the editors have gone to the defense of the Loreist deviation in the party which Comrade Askeli was found to represent and for which he was discharged from the Tyomies.

"The editorial staff informed the readers it has appealed the case to the Central Executive Committee of the party. This action proves the attitude the editors of the Tyomies would take if they were the dominant factor fulfilling the decision of the party convention. Has the Central Executive Committee any authority to annul the decisions of the party convention? Most certainly not! But the editors of Tyomies seem to have their own opinion about the party jurisdiction. The editors of Tyomies must learn to see things in a similar light with other party units, if they are at all willing to help us centralise and unify the party. They must learn to understand that the Central Executive Committee of the party is elected to fulfill the decisions of the party convention and not to annul them. The party convention is the supreme organ of the party, so it will show by its decisions that it is willing to obey and carry out the will of the Comintern.

"The trustees in their statement prove that Comrade Askeli's submission to the decision of the convention is only a pretense and that Comrade Askeli is carrying on propaganda in consequence of his discharge to weaken the value of the decisions of the party convention. Now the whole editorial staff of the Tyomies has joined in that intrigue. If this continues, we do not need to mention the harm that it will do the work we are now engaged in to Bolshevize and reorganize the party. The Finnish Federation reorganization is a more difficult task to perform than any other part of the party for many reasons. Therefore, we warn the editorial staff of Tyomies or any other unit of the party not to throw obstacles in our way by their intrigue. We are not satisfied with lip service, when the acts of the comrades are against the Comintern. We demand that the decision of the party convention must be obeyed.

"Finnish Federation Ohio District Committee, Warren, Ohio."

BALTIMORE MEMBERSHIP MEET UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSES NEW CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

By PHILIP CHATSKY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—The most interesting and important membership meeting in Baltimore was held on Sunday, Oct. 11, to discuss the present situation in our party and the future tasks of bolshevization and reorganization. Comrade Tallentire, the newly elected organizer of District 3, was the main speaker.

Reviews Party's Struggles.

In his speech he analyzed the stages of developments of our party until the present period.

"Whenever our party was a crisis," he said, "the C. I. came to our assistance and when we look back to all those decisions, we must admit that the C. I. was then, as it is now, correct and those who opposed the C. I. were not."

Quoting parts of Comrade Cannon's speech delivered at the Y. W. L. convention he pointed out the danger existing in our party from the new regrouping of forces: on the one hand all those who accept the C. I. decision wholeheartedly and carry them out, and on the other those who while accepting the decision formally, in reality are working against the C. I.

After introducing a resolution to endorse our new C. E. C. and all the resolutions passed by the convention, he appealed to all present, to vote for this resolution, and to realize that a new era is beginning in our movement, and the active support of all members must be mobilized.

A discussion, in which the comrades of various branches participated, demonstrated clearly, that the rank and file of our party, are all for the C. I. and all its decisions, ready to begin on reorganization.

The resolution was carried unanimously, with one abstaining from voting.

* * *

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—The Y. W. L. invites you all for a good time. The Lenin branch, Y. W. L. local Baltimore, is giving a package party and dance Saturday Oct. 31, 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum Ausquith and Lexington Sts. All are invited to come. A good time is assured to everyone.

Labor Defense Asks Sympathetic Bodies to Avoid These Dates

The International Labor Defense asks that all sympathetic organizations do not arrange affairs on the following dates in Chicago:

Saturday evening, Oct. 24, as there will be a Labor Defense Dance at the Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

The week of December 10 to the 13 (inclusive) as the Labor Defense Bazaar will take place at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Help the Class-War Prisoners and Defendants

Chicago Workers: Come to the

International Labor Defense

DANCE

at

TEMPLE HALL

Marshfield and Van Buren

ON

Saturday, Oct. 24

8 P. M.

Special Features—Including Tableau. Good Orchestra—Refreshments

Tickets—Including Wardrobe 50c—
At Door 60c

Auspices
Chicago Local, I. L. D.

NEW INJUNCTION AIMED TO SMASH FORCES OF UNION

Churchill Writ Most Vicious Document

This is the famous injunction issued by Judge Churchill, "friend of labor," against the striking clothing workers of the International Tailoring Co., which forbids workers to congregate or stand in the street within ten blocks in any direction from the said place of business. Read the injunction and then tell us why we need a workers' government.

"Supreme Court
County of New York
International Tailoring Co.
Plaintiff
vs.
Sidney Hillman.
Individually and as General President, Etc., and others, Defendants:

"Motion to continue injunction is granted. There have undoubtedly been threats and violence and I am satisfied this misconduct is not to be explained on the theory that it is chargeable to strangers to the quarrel moved merely by sympathetic interest on behalf of the strikers. I have no doubt that it is the work of the former employes of plaintiff aided perhaps by other members of the union and in supposed furtherance of the purposes of the organization. I dislike to interfere by injunction in an industrial dispute, but where violence is proved all other considerations must be subordinated to its suppression. If the union cannot control its members it must, to some extent, suffer the consequences of their misconduct. It can only escape the stigma of injunctions against violence by ridding itself of members who are guilty of violence. An injunction will issue against all defendants restraining them from using any violence or making any threats of violence or harm to any employe of plaintiff or to any one seeking such employment; from picketing plaintiff's place of business at 07 Fourth Ave., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in any manner whatever, and from congregating or standing in the street within ten blocks in any direction from the said place of business; from coercing, threatening, assaulting, intimidating and turning aside against their will those who go or would go to or from plaintiff's place of business, and those who are working or may work, or who seek or may seek or would be willing to work for the plaintiff; or endeavoring to persuade such employes or prospective employes against their will to leave or not to enter the employment of the plaintiff, or to join the union; from persuading or inducing or enticing, or from attempting to persuade or induce or entice, any employe or employes of the plaintiff to leave its employment before the expiration of any contract of employment for a definite time existing between such employe or employes and the plaintiff.

"Settle order on notice.

"Decision of Justice Thomas W. Churchill.

"New York Supreme Court,
New York, Aug. 12, 1925."

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

SOVIET RUSSIA TAKES STEPS FOR NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION; 87 STATE RESERVATIONS PLANNED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, October 18.—The question of the conservation of nature had been discussed in the governmental institutions from the very beginning of the revolution, but it was only after the termination of the civil war in 1921, that the question could be put upon a concrete basis.

In September 1921, the decree "on the conservation of natural monuments" was promulgated and a start was made towards the creation of natural reservations and the protection of gardens and parks. In the areas coming under the action of the decree it was forbidden to cut down trees, to exploit the underground deposits, to carry on any hunting or fishing.

Special Board Created.

A special department for nature conservation was created upon the chief scientific board. The department has now under its control 97 gardens and parks and 8 forests which are considered as natural monuments. Among them are such celebrated spots as Sokolniki, Petrovskoye, Razumovskoye, Ismailovo, Ostankino, Kuskovo, Kunzevo and Arkhangelskoye (near Moskow); Peterhof, Pavlovsk, Gatchina, Dyetskoye Selo (near Leningrad); Massandra, Nikitsky Garden, Alupka, Gursuf (in the Crimea) and so on.

The following reservations are now liberally subsidised by the government: the Crimean reservation occupying an area of 14,500 dessiatines, which consists of mountain forests utilized for scientific researches, for the conservation of moisture and of the local fauna, particularly o fthe Crimean reindeer, which has nearly become extinct.

To Present Wild Life.

The great Caucasian reservation occupies an area of 250,000 dessiatines. Its main purpose is to conserve the Caucasian aurochs, which represent a rare species among all existing mammals, and also the numerous reindeers, muflions, gazelles, martens, etc., which aboundin that region.

The Ibnez mineralogical reservation in the Urals constitutes a natural museum of minerology, where something like two hundred kinds of precious minerals are found upon a relatively small territory.

The Astrakhan reservation consists of three separate reserves: Obshorsky, Domtehinsky and and Trokhizbinsky. These reserves are situated on the Caspian side of the Delta of the Volga. Their purpose is chiefly to conserve the virgin nature of the district and the abundant animals and birds. Particular care is taken of the nearly extinct species of the egret.

The Penza reservation consists of three sections: virgin sod, swamps and pine woods.

Glacial Reservoir.

The Kosinsky reservation, situated 16 versts from Moscow, conserves the nature of the three lakes: Beloye, Tchernoye, and Sviatoye, with the adjacent swamps and woods, constituting a typical water-reservoir of glacial origin.

In the Ukraine Steppe in the world-famous reservation "Ascenia Neva," with its famous park of acclimatisation. An extensive literature about this reservation and park exists in the Rusan and in many foreign languages.

The department for nature conservation has worked out plans for a network of state reservation thruout the territory of the Soviet Union, comprising a total of 87 reservations of the nature of the different regions. The next reservations to be organized will be those of the Bargusinsky, Sayansky and Krassneyarsk regions, which abound in the precious sable which needs particular protection.

Skilled Auto Workers Leave Industry; Seek Work in Other Trades

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Study of recent trends in the automobile industry by an expert for a machine trades journal show that skilled men are leaving the automobile plants thruout the country, to enter the building trades. Quantity production in automobile factories has reduced the dependence of the industry on skilled mechanics. Wages and conditions are relatively less attractive now than formerly. Building wages and conditions are improving, and the demand for highly trained individuals in the building industry is found to be increasing.

This study is said to show that labor costs in the motor field are only 20 per cent of retail selling prices of machines. Of all the automobiles sold in the United States in 1924-25, 80 per cent were sold on time rather than for cash. Of the time sales, 65 per cent resulted in the return of the machines to the sellers, for lack of full payment.

Foreign Teachers in Soviet Georgia Find New Methods Applied

MOSCOW, Sept. 22—(By Mail)—Delegation of foreign teachers now on visit in the U. S. S. R. arrived to Tiflis when it was present at the session of the Trade Union Council of Georgia. Replying to addresses of welcome, Mr. Roscherr, member of the delegation, said:

"From the first day of our arrival to Georgia we saw that the Georgian people has full freedom and can develop its culture. When we return home, we shall refute false rumours alleging that Georgians are oppressed. Children of your country are full of enthusiasm. New ideas of education which are applied now by you in practice appeared first abroad. But we are ashamed to say that so far we could not realise them because we had no power in our hands."

Ford Negotiates with Cummins Car Co. for Paris, Ill., Factory

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 16—Representatives of Henry Ford are on the point of closing a deal for taking over the Cummins car factory here. The plant, one of the largest and best-equipped in the state would be used for the manufacture of parts and assemblage of cars if purchased by Fordfl it was said.

The Cummins plant, which has its offices in Chicago, for many years manufactured street cars and interurban coaches but recently has specialized on motor busses. If Ford acquires it, it will be used to accommodate the overflow from his Indianapolis branch.

WORKERS' SCHOOL TO TRAIN N. Y. NEEDLE WORKERS

Prepare for Control of Unions

The recent intensified activity of the left wing in the needle trade unions of New York led the workers' school to plan the organization of a special course dealing with the problems of the garment industry and the unions. Having valiantly conducted a struggle to win the management of the union from the bureaucratic machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the left wing elements have been called upon to assume responsible positions in that union. It behooves active workers in the left wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union not only to continue to exhibit the same ardor and devotion which they showed in their memorable struggle but to prove themselves capable of properly executing the various assignments with which they were entrusted by the membership.

The bureaucratic machines in all needle trade unions have maintained themselves long in the various union positions, never allowing rank and file members to occupy any of the offices and train themselves for technical service in the unions.

In order to aid those who have already succeeded in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and those who will be called upon, not before long, in the other needle trade unions to assume responsible union positions, a three-months' course, in which the various vital problems facing officers, executive board members, business agents and departmental heads, will be conducted at the workers' school beginning December 7. The development of the garment industry during the past 25 to 30 years; the history of the unions in this industry with special reference to the struggles of the rank and file for militant and democratic organizations; the vital problems peculiar to the different branches of the needle trades (seasonal fluctuations, contractors, jobbers, inside shops, size of factories); collective bargaining; agreements; employers' associations; methods of organization and administration of union activities (shop chairmen, organization committees, finances, benefits, office management, etc.) will be thoroly analyzed and discussed in the course. To insure a practical approach to all these problems, active union members, officers and others familiar with the particular phases of the needle trades have been secured to share their knowledge and experience with those who will take the course.

The committee which will supervise the organization and conduct of the course will consist of Ben Gitlow, S. Zimmerman, Zack. A. Trachtenberg and Bert Wolfe.

51 Eye Clinics for Chicago

The Illinois State Society of Optometrists in conference at the Hotel Sherman announce that a plan is under way to supply each ward in Chicago with eye clinics, making a total of 51. These clinics will be capable of handling 1,000 patients a day. They will be instituted in February of next year.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

YORKVILLE FERRER SCHOOL TRUSTEE DENIES ADMITTANCE TO YOUNG COMMUNIST JUNIOR

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Margaret Rosenberg, 13-year-old member of the Junior section of the Young Workers League, has been barred from attending classes at the Yorkville Ferrer school, a school controlled by a group of anarchists, by a self-styled "class conscious" worker, Max Thuman, because of her membership in the Junior section.

This member of the Junior section addresses the following appeal to the parents and children at the Ferrer School:

"Comrades:

"I am 13 years of age and a member of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League and have been a pupil at the Yorkville Ferrer School for the last two years.

"Sunday, October 4, 1925, I was refused admission by one of the school trustees, Max Thuman, who calls himself a class conscious worker. He said that I could not attend the Ferrer School as long as I remained a member of the Junior Section. I told him I would not give up my membership in the Communist movement.

"My opinion is that I have the right to attend the Ferrer School even tho I am a Communist and do my duty as a workers' child for the benefit of the proletariat in spite of hypocrites and narrow-minded workers like Max Thuman.

"I hope the parents and children of the Yorkville Ferrer School will not act as Max Thuman and so far as I know them I believe they will aid me to stay further in the ranks of the class conscious workers' children.

"With Communist greetings,
"Margaret Rosenberger."

Protests College Students' Scabbing Way Thru School

DENVER, Oct. 18.—Scabbing his way thru school, is the way the Denver Building Service Employes' Union looks upon students that wash windows and do other jobs below the accepted scale in order to work their way thru college. The students under fire attend the University of Denver. Not only do they keep clear of the regular American Federation of Labor union and work at cut rates, but they have formed a dual organization to further their competition with the organized breadwinners. The university administration is conferring with the union to settle the controversy.

Imperialism Develops Indian Factories and Indian Proletariat

BOMBAY, India, Oct. 18.—The 1924 annual report on the Indian factories act shows that during the year the total number of registered factores increased from 434 to 465, and the number of those actually working from 399 to 434, while in the same period the number of operatives increased from 49,110 to 50,842. The report makes claims of improved working conditions for all factory hands, but it is known these conditions are incredibly bad.

Your Union Meeting

Third, Monday, Oct. 19, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winches'r
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
[illegible]9	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

Shops Doing Business the Test of "Peace" by Imperialist Army

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Major General William Lassiter, commanding the American troops which have invaded Panama City to break strikes beginning over a rent strike, reports to the war department, according to the news, the department releases to the press, that blessed "normalcy" is being approached, with "order" restored and the shops and markets open for business. The troops, however, are being held in the city under a "reserve status."

AMMUNITION NOW PROBLEM, SAYS GENERAL CONNOR

Need Bombs for Aims of Imperialism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—America's national defense faces a "critical" situation on account of shortage of ammunition in all services because of administration economies, the president's air board was told today by Brig. Fox Conner, assistant chief of staff of the army.

What War?

Unless ammunition reserves are built up immediately, Connor declared, all branches of the national defense will be "helpless" in time of war.

The army air service, he declared, however, has been given better treatment and a greater proportion of available funds than any other service.

Reserve Dangerously Low

"Our ammunition reserve is disappearing," was Conner's warning. "It takes approximately eleven months to get into production of ammunition. Unless a reserve is maintained all arms, including the air service, are helpless until quantity production can begin. Since the world war virtually nothing has been done to maintain the reserve," said Conner.

Must Have Bombs!

"Deterioration is marked, especially in certain quarters and the situation is becoming critical. Over $15,000,000 yearly are needed to maintain the modest reserve we have established on paper. The shortage in bombs alone for the use of the air service is well over $12,000,000."

Conner also declared the United States was safe from foreign air invasions. He gave a different reason, however, than any preceding witness, contending that the enemy planes could never be landed from enemy ships in sufficient quantity to stage an attack.

Sheetmetal Workers Open Class.

DENVER, Oct. 16. Local 9, Sheetmetal Workers' International Association is conducting a night class in the sheetmetal work in the Denver manual training high school. The union makes attendance compulsory for its apprentices but outsiders are also admitted.

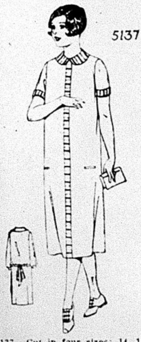
SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

JUNIORS' AND MISSES' DRESS.

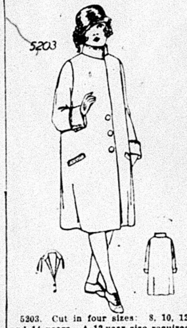


5137. Cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, plait and pocket facings, if made as illustrated. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GIRL'S COAT.



5203. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2½ yards of 54 inch material. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Build the DAILY WORKER

Chicago! *Workers* *Chicago!*

MASS PROTEST MEETING

Against Horthy's Bloody Regime in Hungary.

For the freedom of M. Rákosi and 100 other workers who face court martial death sentence and execution in the next few days UNLESS a world-wide demand prevents it.

COME TO

Prudential Hall, North Ave. and Halsted St.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 8 P. M.

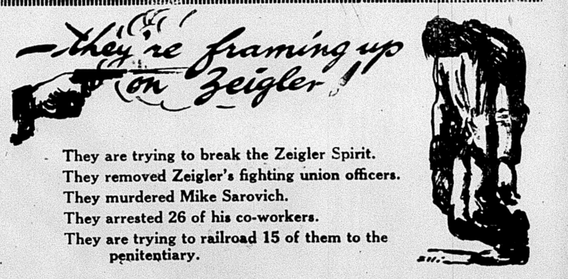
SPEAKERS:

David Rhys Williams, Chairman
James P. Cannon, Ralph Chaplin, Paul Petras

EVERYBODY WELCOME ADMISSION FREE

Auspices, International Labor Defense, Local Chicago.

City Shoe Hospital
Work Done While U Wait
All Work Guaranteed. Give Us a Trial and We'll Give You the Satisfaction..
MEN'S SHOES FOR SALE.
JOS. ZELINSKI, Prop.,
8411 Jos. Campar, Hamtramck, Mich.


They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing! Hurry Up With

HELP!

Send contributions to

International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

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One of the Locarno Sidelights.

> When President von Hindenburg, the German marshal of military might, and M. Vandervelde, the Belgian scolalist premier, agree on the Rhine compact it ought to be able to stand a good deal of rough treatment .... —Edwin L. James in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This very efficient European correspondent of the *Times* seems to view Hindenburg and Vandervelde as representing two extremes in the arena of European politics. The Rhine treaty, hailed as one of the principal achievements of the Locarno "security pact," is thought to be doubly assured of being carried into effect because it is acceptable to both.

Marxians understand, of course, that its duration will depend entirely upon the length of time Europe can continue to patch up its insurmountable antagonism. When an *impasse* is reached that cannot be solved by peaceful methods then war will again flame forth and the Rhine pact will go the way of other diplomatic "scraps of paper."

But to classify Hindenburg and Vandervelde as political opposites is completely to ignore the roles they have played since the events of July and August, 1914. They were opposed to each other only inasmuch as one of them served the kaiser of Germany and the other the king of Belgium. Each of them served his ruler with equal fervor. It is impossible to compare the varying degrees of their crimes against the peoples of the countries in which they played dominant roles. They can never be calculated. But immeasurable as are the crimes, we can with a degree of accuracy estimate the criminals. Among criminals there are varying degrees of criminality.

As Victor Hugo said, crimes are committed on a grand scale or on a mean scale. *"Ceasar passes the rubicon; Mandarin bestrides the gutter."*

Hindenburg, the monarchist, the mighty war lord of imperial Germany, a life-long militarist, did precisely as he was expected to do. He had never been anything other than a militarist and a militarist he remained. He was expected to lead the German masses to the slaughter house for the glory of the empire and he did it. His crime was consistent. It was spectacular, carried out on a grand scale.

Consider Vandervelde, the vassal of his majesty, the king of the Belgians. He had been a life-long socialist, a world figure at international congresses where resolutions were passed declaring against participation in wars between capitalist nations. He was the leader of the international socialist movement, which at its Basle congress in 1912 declared against war and proclaimed its determination to use any means within its power to stop war once it started.

In the closing days of July and the opening days of August, 1914, when the hordes that were to form the magnificent Hindenburg line for the most sanguinary military drive in all the history of the world were on the march under the banners of imperial Germany; when similar scenes in varying degrees were being enacted in Russia, France, Austria and England; when, in a word, the very war anticipated at the Basle congress of the socialist parties flared into being, it was the duty of Vandervelde, as the head of that international, at any cost, and in spite of everything, to issue the call for the class conscious proletarian masses of the world to rise and challenge the impending butchery.

Instead of that Vandervelde entered the cabinet of the king of the Belgians, himself one of the most loathsome criminals in history. Albert, the king of Belgium, will go down in history as the monarch who deliberately murdered his subjects in the interest of foreign powers. The German armies desired to go thru Belgium and offered to pay indemnity for damage to roads and other property. Had they been permitted to do so there would have been no bloodshed within the boundaries of that nation. But an uninterrupted passage thru Belgium would have endangered France and England. So these two nations succeeded in inducing the king of the Belgians to throw his own people before the German cannons and bayonets where they were torn to shreds in order that the French and British could have time to mobilize their forces. While the kaiser slaughtered his people in what he believed would contribute to the glory of Germany, the king of the Belgians knew full well that the blood of his people was shed for the glory of other nations. He played a role similar to that of the colonial despots who, for the aggrandizement of the oppressor country, deliberately slaughter their own subjects. And Emil Vandervelde, one of the heroes of the socialist international, became a minister in Albert's cabinet.

Now, after eleven years, these two agents of the bourgeoisie meet on common ground. They have reached what they imagine is an amicable agreement. The millions of corpses whose blood is upon the heads of these two statesmen cannot rise to plague them. And when the time comes for the battle line to again form, if they still live, they will both be found holding in contempt the words written at Locarno. Each will express himself in his own way. Hindenburg with his spectacular blustering will, with one sweep, throw the pact into the scrap heap of history, while the detestable scoundrel, Emil Vandervelde, will write long treatises and deliver inspired speeches, reeking with sophistry, to prove that the other side violated the provisions of the pact and that according to all socialist precedents he must again reluctantly urge the workers to sacrifice their lives in the interest of his capitalist masters.

If Mr. James, the *Times* correspondent, was as familiar with the history of the heroes of the Second International as we are, he would not see in a document accepted by Vandervelde and Hindenburg any assurance of its provisions being carried out.

Everyone knows what to expect of the German war lord, his crimes are measurable, but no one knows the immeasurable depths to which a Vandervelde can sink. We only know that he will grovel just as low as is necessary to serve his masters, the bourgeoisie. Like the whole leadership of the Second International, Vandervelde can be relied upon to commit crimes in the interest of his capitalist masters that they themselves would shrink from committing.

The Fresh Wave of White Terror in Horthy Hungary

(Rakosi and 105 Workers Arrested and Tortured.)

By A HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST

FOR weeks past the Hungarian social-democratic party has been using every endeavor to destroy any possibility of revolutionizing the working class. Right from the earliest days of the white terror it has employed for this purpose the method of shameless denunciation. But it must be said that in recent times it has surpassed itself in this respect. When the delegates of the independent socialist labor party appeared at the international socialist congress in Marseilles, they were openly denounced by Payer as "Bolsheviki." When the working masses attended a public meeting of the social-democrats and and called their leaders to account for their treachery, these bureaucrats called in Horthy's police to deal with the revolutionary workers, described them as being hirelings of Moscow and called upon the police to take a note of the names of the interrupters.

WHAT was it that caused the Hungarian social-democratic party to expose itself to an extent unexampled even in Hungary? Why did the Horthy social-democrats, even at the risk of exposing themselves in the eyes of the very small upper section of the labor aristocracy, carry out shameful and criminal denunciations?

The "sanitation" in Hungary has brought about a crisis such as has never been experienced before in the economic life of the country. Unemployment, the misery of the masses, discontent and desperation are growing from day to day. Neither the social-democratic party leaders nor the trade union bureaucracy consider it necessary even to pretend to do anything in the interest of the working class. They declared quite openly that the present time is not suitable for even the smallest struggles. The trade union bureaucracy supported strikebreakers against the fighting workers, and, in spite of the enormous profits of the employers, have acquiesced in wages being reduced month by month. The discontent of the working class against the lackeys of the bourgeoisie increased. Hundreds and hundreds tore up their party membership cards and thousands withdrew from the trade unions, in spite of the efforts of the revolutionary trade union opposition to prevent this.

THERE was a movement going on in Hungary which was bound to cause the creatures of Horthy to fear that the ground would give way under their feet. They also realized that this movement would obtain a lead from the growing Communist Party of Hungary, which is providing the movement with proper aims and giving it a definite direction.

About three months ago the congress of the Tailors' Union adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution welcoming the alliance between the English and Russian trade unions, and calling upon the workers to fight for revolutionary trade union unity. After the Marseilles congress of the Second International the Budapest shoemakers' organization held a meeting which was attended by 2,000 members, and which in a most impressive manner demonstrated in favor of revolutionary trade union unity. The meeting expressed its disapproval of the counter-revolutionary attitude of the trade union council, and instructed the delegates of the Leather Workers' Union to vote at the international congress of the leather workers in Paris for the admission of the Russian trade unions.

The Hungarian social-democracy, which not only has a decisive influence in the trade unions, but is organizatorily connected with them, felt that all this meant the beginning of the end. They decided, as the trade union papers announced, to take "determined action." This "determined action" has now been carried out. Within the last few days the executive committee of the Shoemakers' Union has been dissolved and all prominent revolutionary members expelled, while the Trade Union Council has artitrarily set up a commission to take the place of the dissolved executive.

BUT this was not all. All the spies and detectives were set to work. The trade union bureaucracy and the social-democracy worked quite openly hand in hand with the Horthy police. It has now come to light from official reports that the trade unions and social-democrats employed dozens of people, who not only worked in the Hungarian socialist labor party, but who also managed to smuggle into the ranks of the Communists as spies.

In this manner they succeeded in getting on the track of our Comrade Rakosi, who led the Communist movement in Hungary, and in having him, as well as over a hundred other comrades, arrested. By means of fearful tortures the police succeeded in extorting "confessions" from some comrades. And by means of lying fabrications bourgeois society in Hungary was "rescued."

The Nepszava, the organ of the Hungarian social-democratic party was overjoyed. It declared that the social-democracy itself has settled with the Communists, but every line betrayed its satisfaction. Its joy, however, was somewhat premature. Com. Rakosi behaved heroically before the police. The police did not succeed, even by means of the most fearful tortures, in extracting a "confession" from him. He admitted that he had come to Hungary in order to carry on Communist propaganda and to organize a strong Communist Party. To this work he had devoted his life, and because he knew that he had contributed something to this work he considered that he had not lived in vain. In the face of his tortures he delivered an impassioned speech against capitalism and against the Horthy regime in a tone which even won the respect of the jailers.

THE replies given by Rakosi to questioners had such an effect t even the newspapers of the "race p tectors, (fascists) reported his sta ments, which at once brought about complete change in the pogrom mo Only the Nepszava kept silence garding them.

But this will not help the heroes the pact with Horthy, the allies hangmen. The attitude of Comra Rakosi has called forth a fightl mood among the working masses Hungary, so that the social-democra and the Hungarian bourgeoisie w soon realize to their cost what a re Communist means even in prison. his heroic bearing Comrade Rako had not only made a deep impressi upon the working masses, but h rendered an indisputable service Communism.

The working masses perceive n only the act of devotion, but also t direction in which they have to figl

AS a result the Hungarian revol tionary labor movement is ente ing on a new phase. The glorio memory of the Hungarian proletari dictatorship is again being revive not only among the masses of the dustrial proletariat, but also amon the poor peasants, and this mea an indestructable gain for the Co munist Party. The road and directio have now been indicated, not on by words but also b y self-sacrifici acts, and this means a serious st forward for the victorious revolution

Locarno---The Thirteenth Conference

(Continued from page 1)

of the war, and follows the prophesies made during the sixth assembly of the league of nations last September, when for the first time every measure adopted meant a compromise with British interests. Whereas the previous assemblies, five of them in all, were manipulated in the interest of France, the last one was a triumph for England.

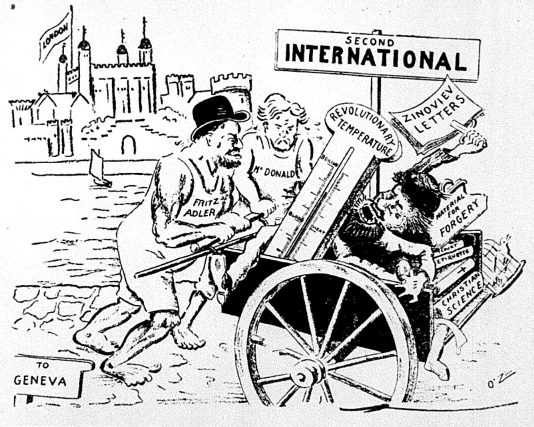
A demilitarized Rhine zone, to be followed by the evacuation of Cologne, which in turn is to be followed by a plebiscite of the inhabitants of the Saar valley (which will result in a declaration to be a part of Germany) means forever blasting the hopes of France to create an industrial unit by uniting Alsace-Lorraine with territory forcibly annexed from Germany under the pretense of sanctions (punishments) against Germany for failure to met reparations.

THE one marked change in European politics is the entry of Germany into the league of nations. At all times Germany was on an equal footing with the former entente powers, and frequently held the upper hand.

This was so, not because Germany, by her own might, has become powerful, but because the powers knew full well that to drive Germany too far would force her into closer economic alliances with Soviet Russia. At Locarno, as at Genoa, it was only as an ally of Soviet Russia that Germany could play an active role toward the entente. And at Locarno the history of Genoa repeated itself by impelling Germany toward a closer alliance with Soviet Russia.

IN the midst of the Genoa conference, Germany and Russia, on Easter Sunday, 1922, staggered Premier Lloyd George of England, Premier Facta of Italy, Poincare of France and the other delegates by defiantly signing the treaty of Rapallo. When at Genoa the victorious allies were striving completely to subdue both Germany and Russia, the two nations got together in a small town fifteen miles away and signed a treaty that enraged the diplomats of the other nations. Germany was accused of being a treacherous ingrate, Russia was charged with having designs upon "civilization," while the world was called upon to witness their own hapless plight at being betrayed in such an unheard of manner. It was indeed a heavy blow. The victims chosen by the executioners refused to bow their heads for the axe to fall. At Locarno the same thing happened. Less than a week after the conference opened that ever delightful court jester, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, made the sage observation that Russia was completely isolated as a result of his deliberations with his associates. The next day the history of Genoa was repeated by the signing in Moscow of a Russ-German trade treaty regulating the whole status of the economic relations of the two countries and definitely breaking the blockade against Russia.

This trade agreement will be immediately productive of good results, as Russia has harvested what is called in this country a "bumper" grain crop, with millions of bushels for exportation, while Germany is capable of supplying industrial products. At the same time there are inexhaustable supplies of raw materials in Russia that are required for German industry. It will be mutually beneficial to the two countries.



THE conclusion of the conferenc can only be interpreted as th political reflex of economic conflic that are raging througout the who world. Another handful of documen have been added to those frenzie products of various batches of Eur pean statesmen who have labored heal the mortal wounds from whic capitalism is suffering. But nothin is fundamentally changed, becau the basic antagonisms still remain.

The revival of German industr threatens the industry of France. Ye Germany cannot pay her debts France without a revival of her i dustry. At the same time, since i dustry is the basis of military powe a revival of German industry is military threat to France.

Britain will suffer by seeing her u employed army grow ever larger case of a revival of German industr Yet without that revival she cann collect the debts owing her by Ge many. These irreconcilable contr dictions mock the pompous diploma of the countries involved.

In spite of the Locarno conferenc the thirteenth international confe ence on a major scale since the clo of the war, one thing and one thin only stands forth and that is the fa that the ruins of peace in Europe a evidences of a devastation equally great as that of war. Capitalism mortally wounded. Each of thes conferences marks the progress of th malady that already has stamped th brand of death upon every feature.

The capitalist system is utterl doomed by its past and nothing tha it can do now can ever revive it. Th ambitious plans for reconstructio for creating security pacts for worl domination, do not better the cond tion of the working class of the worl Instead these plans so elaborately d vised pave the way for new militar alignments, new balances of power new wars in which the world will b turned into a vast abbatoir with th working clas as the victims.

WHEN the time comes that thes political struggles cannot be pr longed at conference tables they wi be carried out by force of arms. The will be the signal for the oppressed o the world, whose labor make possible the existence of these blood thirsty governments to refuse t fight the battles of the master clas but to rise in their might and swee from the earth the last vestiges o capitalism, by rallying to the ringin challenge of Nicholai Lenin: "Instea of fighting in defense of the conflict ing governments, turn the imperialis war between nations into a civil wa against capitalism."

An I. G. W. U. Convention Message

FELLOW Workers:

The great battle of the rank and file of the cloak and dressmakers of New York for the control of their union, has been successful.

For the first time in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the autocratic union bureaucracy has received a crushing defeat. The beginning has been made for the building up of a strong union in the needle industry that will truly defend the interests of the workers.

What the Membership Has Won.

The recent struggle in New York has won many valuable rights for the membership. They have won:

The right to decide on the amount of dues to be paid.

The right to elect their own officials as leaders of the joint board.

The right to maintain a unified organization—thru the complete defeat of the expulsion policy.

The right to decide upon the question of proportional representation.

THE job is only half done. Victory is not yet complete. The smoke of the last battle has hardly begun to clear away and already the bureaucrats are scheming to rob the workers of the fruits of their successful struggle. They speak of peace, but they prepare for war. The Forward gang is preparing to reestablish the old, hated rule of the corrupt, bureaucratic machine in our union. They have their eyes on the coming national convention. There they will make a renewed attempt to fasten the chains of bureaucracy on the rank and file. We must be on our guard. We must prepare.

We Must Win a National Victory.

THE New York victory of the cloak and dressmakers has great national significance. But it is only the first step toward a national victory. Only a national victory will mean that all the needle trades internationals will be amalgamated into one powerful industrial union of the needle workers. With such a union we can successfully fight the jobbers for:

36 weeks guaranteed employment.

40-hour week.

Better wages.

No piece work.

The elimination of the speed up system.

A NATIONAL victory will mean that we will be able to build a national industrial union whose combined strength will be sufficient to organize all the out-of-town and unorganized shops. Thus we will establish full union control of conditions in the industry. A national victory will mean that the entire, useless, bureaucratic machine will be abolished. The union will be transformed into a live organization, thru the establishment of the shop committee and shop delegate system. Thus we will have a union of which the rank and file will have real and lasting control.

A national victory will mean that we will be nearer to the realization of a powerful labor party to protect us against injunctions, police, profiteers and landlords.

What You Must Do.

ATTEND all union meetings regularly. Organize yourselves into a group within your local and affiliate with us. Put up left wing candidates for the national convention. Support only those who are pledged to support this program:

1. **Complete amnesty to all those expelled for their opinions.**
2. **Proportional representation to joint boards and conventions.**
3. **Amalgamation of all needle trade international unions into one departmentalized industrial union.**
4. **The formation of an all-inclusive labor party.**
5. **The democratization of the union thru the establishment of the shop committee or shop delegate system.**

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NEEDLE TRADES SECTION, TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.
108 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

New York Street Meetings Monday, Oct. 21, to Thursday, Oct. 22, Inc.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Seventh Street, corner Second Ave.: Hurwitz, Valentine, Potash, DeLeon, Grecht, B. Miller, Weinstone.

110th Street, corner 5th Ave.—and 106 Street, corner Madison Ave.: Siskind, Jampolsky, Codkind, Huiswood, Gordon, Benjamin, Hartman.

Bronx: Claremont, corner Washington Ave.: Suskind, Glauberman, Manley, Schlachter, Boruchowitz, Epstein, London.

Brownsville: Stone, corner Pitkin Ave. Lindgren, Levy, Rosen, Undjus, Krumbein, Lifshitz, Wolf, Bentall.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.

104th Street, corner Madison Ave.: Primoff, Jampolsky, Codkind, Siskind, Huiswood, Potash, Pollack.

Bronx: Intervale, corner Wilkins Ave.: Sissellman, Siskin, Manley, Boruchowitz, London, Epstein.

Williamsburg: Grand Street extension, corner Havemeyer St. Krumbein, Rosen, Lindgren, Fishbein, Undjus, Schlerer, Valentine, Bentall, Neslin.

Thursday, Oct. 22.

Firth Street, corner 2nd Ave.: Jampolsky, Krumbein, Siskind, Hartman, DeLeon, B. Miller, Valentine, Stachel, Grecht.

110th Street, corner Lenox Ave. and 110th St. corner Fifth Ave.: Manley, Huiswood, Potash, Suskin, C. Miller, Codkind, Pollak, Bentall.

Famous Russian Poet
Mayakovsky
Comes Back to Chicago
TUESDAY, OCT. 2
He will speak at
Schoenhofen Hall,
Cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.
An Entirely New Program.
Come and listen to him.
Tell Your Friends About It.
Beginning at 8 P. M.
Admission 50 Cents.

WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government .

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring
of Saklatvala!
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

Vol. II. No. 240. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1925 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

CHICAGO IS SEEKING SOVIET TRADE

AMERICAN LABOR DEMANDS RAKOSI MUST NOT DIE

Protest Demonstrations Held in Many Cities

The protest campaign to save the ives of Mathias Rakosi and his comades from the gallows of the Hunarian hangmen of the notorious Horthy is gaining great momentum. he American workers are making heir voices heard in no uncertain erms in protesting against the latest nurder banquet which the bloody hefs of the Hungarian capitalists are reparing.

Wall Street Guest at Blood Feast.

Already the workers in New York nd Boston have held mass demontrations which have focused attenion on the conspiracy which Horthy nd his Wall Street backers would xecute behind a veal of silence.

Messages are pouring daily into he headquarters of the International Labor Defense telling of plans for nass protest meetings, and from very part of the country telegrams re being forwarded to the Hungaran embassy in Washington and to he Horthy government in Hungary emanding the dismantling of the galows built to snuff out the lives of Rakosi and his comrades.

The following cities have sent in otices of mass meetings already aranged:

Minneapolis: Mass meeting in the Jnitarian Church at 8th and La Salle treets on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 8 p. m. Prominent speakers will adress the meeting.

Cleveland: Protest meeting Sunlay, Oct. 25, at 7:30 p. m. in Insurance Center Building, 1783 East 11th treet on the sixth floor. Prominent eaders of the trade union movement will speak.

Philadelphia: Meeting in Mercanile Hall, Sunday evening, Oct. 25 at 8 p. m. at 849 North Franklin street. Speakeres in Hungarian and English.

Washington: Meeting Saturday Dst. 24, 8 p. m. Hall will be announced later. Prominent speakers.

Kansas City, Mo.: Protest meeting Oct. 28, with Carl Brannin, as princial speaker. Hall will be announced ater.

As The DAILY WORKER goes to press the great mass meeting aranged by the Chicago section of the International Labor Defense is about o open. Our next issue will carry a report of this demonstration.

According to our Washington correspondent the Hungarian embassy is keeping his home government completely informed on the development of the American campaign to save Rakosi and his comrades. At first here was a tendency in Hungarian

(Continued on page 2)

Henry Ford--Pacifist Turned Imperialist

Second Installment of Daily Worker's Exposure of World's Most Powerful Automobile Czar

(Continued from yesterday.)

By OWEN STERLING.

FOREIGN branches and associated companies are operated at Buenos Aires, Montevido, Santiago, San Paulo and Havana in South America and Cuba; at Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Bordeaux and Trieste in Europe and at Ford, Ontario, Cork, Ireland, and Manchester, England, in the British empire. For comparative purposes it is worth stating that the largest automobile manufacturer in the British empire is the Ford Motor company of Canada, at Ford, with an anual output of 150,000 cars and trucks.

Those are the essential units of the largest private enterprise in the world. It is not only very large but very private. The one factor which controls production in this enterprise from day to day is the flux and flow from it of the private income of Henry and Edsel Ford, nothing more or less than that. They also control the jobs of 165,000 men and women in the United States alone. If the Ford enterprise were actually an autonomous industrial colony, its population, consisting only of employes and their dependents, would be in the neighborhood of 500,000.

PARALLELING this industrial development is a political development since the pacifist days of the peace ship that affects the Fords and the status of their industry. The pacifist of yesterday, who could be called an anarchist, however erroneously, will be the militarist-capitalist of tomorrow.

The majority of the working men and women of this country have talked and acted as if they believed Henry Ford were somehow independent of or exterior to the capitalist system. They didn't see that he was merely an unusual capitalist. A common attitude a few years ago in a large section of the working class toward militant trade unionists who urged class solidarity and organization is expressed by the phrase, "Let Ford do it." But his career actually has at all times been linked with the capitalist system and been dependent on its perpetuation.

THE recent imperialist war, in which the Fords participated as soon as the word had been spoken by the capitalist government of this country, was a primary factor in bringing about a clear demonstration of the Ford solidarity with his class. His powerful resources were marshalled in the war to aid in preserving the imperialistic dominance of a certain international capitalist group or alliance. And his resources would be even more quickly mobilized to preserve the capitalist system from being supplanted by a Communist order initiated by the working class.

In periods of routine exploitation the Ford Motor company has profited by pursuing courses that were independent of or even in opposition not to capitalism but to accepted capitalist procedure. But smartness in business must not be confused with basic action that is really revolutionary. And with the really revolutionary Communist International growing more powerful the Ford Motor company will continue to hew close to the line.

THE welfare workers are gone. Guards, or thugs, have taken their places, just as in any other stronghold of capitalist production, excepting that the Ford Motor company are somewhat better equipped to slug or kill.

ORDINANCE officers from the war department are today working in the Ford Motor company laboratories side by side with Ford mechanics and engineers. The war department knows to a day how long a time would be required to put the Ford Motor company on a war-time basis in the event of another imperialist war or a general strike. Among the specific things the war department is interested in studying at the Ford laboratories are a new type of airplane motor, developed from the old Liberty engine of the last war, and equipment for the transportation of ordnance on the ground.

When the Ford bid for Muscle Shoals was a major topic of discussion the majority of the working class thot of the concession as being chiefly a source of hydro-electric power and cheap fertilizer. But the nitrates extracted there are useful not only for fertilizer but for explosives. One of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plants is the largest in the world. Many politicians and capitalists are opposed to the Fords having Muscle Shoals but that is only for personal or factional reasons. The nitrates at Muscle Shoales would be as safe with the Ford Motor company as with the United States Steel corporation or the war department itself.

WITH the purchase of the Stout Metal Airplane Co. this summer, the Ford Motor Co. went into a new phase. It had been shipping by air as well as by water and rail for some time. With this purchase the Fords began the manufacture of planes. Military aviators are elated.

"The Ford Motor company's entrance into aeronatics is the greatest incentive to commercial aviation in the history of flying," Col. William Mitchell, former assistant army air chief, said the other day in an interview printed in a Detroit newspaper while he was a guest of Henry Ford.

DON'T be mislead by his specifying "commercial aviation." For even if the Fords restricted their production permanently to that type of plane—slower by many miles an hour than pursuit planes, — the commercial planes would become transport planes in war-time. And in military aviation transport planes are as essential as pursuit planes or bombers.

"It means much to America in the

(Continued on page 6)

SOVIET RUSSIA'S DELEGATION IN CHICAGO FINDS BUSINESS INTERESTS EAGER FOR TRADE

The eagerness of American business interests and espcially the agricultural and packing house interests, for opening of trade relations with the Union of Soviet Republics, was strongly expressed in the greeting accorded M. S. Pereferkovitsh, manager of the livestock department of the commissariat of agriculture of Soviet Russia. Michael F. Ivanov, professor of the Timiriasevskaja Academy of Moscow and N. N. Klebnik, official interpreter of the Russian delegation in America to purchase live stock.

W. W. Burch, editor of the American Sheep Breeder, on behalf of the representatives of the animal husbandry, railroad, packing house and agricultural interests greeted the Russian commission that is now stopping in Chicago.

For Trade Relations.

"I am sure that I voice the sentiment of this group of American representatives of agriculture, livestock husbandry and packing interests in extending a cordial greeting to these, our guests, who represent in Russia what we represent here. Russia is passing thru the birth pangs of a reorganized government and a reorganized social and economic system," declared W. W. Burch, American sheep breeder, in his greeting to the Russian workers' delegation.

"Russia's heart is sound and honest. Russia, so to speak, is getting her second breath after the world's war and the new order of things over there.

"It is common sense and good business for us to cultivate as rapidly as passible trade relations with Russia. With her almost boundless natural resources, Russia will, in the very nature of things, command a permanent place in the front ranks of great economic nations and especially so along agricultural lines."

Russian Conditions Improve.

The representatives of the working class government of Russia pointed out to The DAILY WORKER representatives in an interview that the industrial and agricultural condition of Russia has improved by leaps and bounds since the Russian revolution.

No Danger of Famine.

"The famine that we had a number of years ago has become but a memory. Today our agriculture, our industries, our production is better than it ever was. The danger of another famine is not likely," declared M. S. Pereferkovitch, manager of the livestock department of the Russian commissariat of agriculture.

"Our purpose in Aemrica is to purchase the best we can in livestock. We have been instructed by our government not to speak of the political situation in either Soviet Russia or the United States. We are here to do business.

"We have visited 40 different ranches since we have been in America and have purchased sheep and other livestock in Wyoming, Utah, California, Colorado, Ohio and Oregon.

Need Finer Wool.

"In Russia we have vast amounts of land not fit for any other purpose than the pasturing of sheep. The sheep which we are purchasing will be used for breeding purposes.

"We aim to cross the sheep we buy abroad and thus get a better yield of

(Continued on page 2)

SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY JOIN PEACE CLAMOR

Locarno Fake is Also Hailed in Paris

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 20.— The socialist press here is echoing the government in praise of the "achievements" of Locarno, praising the pacts as "masterpieces of logic." Thus again the social-democrats whose hands since the great betrayal of 1914, have dripped with the blood of the working class, voice the desires of thteir masters, the capitalist class. They maintain officially a perpetual united front with the bourgeoisie, and it is only on rare occasions that some of their sections form a united front with the proletariat.

There is considerable criticism of the official social-democratic press among the left elements of that party, mostly concentrated in Berlin, who formed a united front with the Com-

(Continued on page 2)

RAKOSI MUST NOT DIE!

Protest Meetings Against Hungarian White Terror

Minneapolis, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., Unitarian Church, Eighth and LaSalle. Prominent speakers.

Cleveland, Sunday, Oct. 25, 7:30 P. M., Insurance Center Bldg., 1783 E. 11th St., Sixth Floor. Prominent labor speakers.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Oct. 25, 8 P. M., Mercantile Hall, 849 North Franklin St. Speakers in English and Hungarian.

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 24, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later. Prominent speakers.

Kansas City, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 8 P. M.. Hall to be announced later. Speaker, Carl Brannin.

CHANG, FORCED BY DEFEAT, IN "PEACE" PLEA

War Lord Transformed by Sound Thrashing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 20.—Like all war-makers, Chang Tso-lin, taking a lesson from western imperialist diplomats, has come out strongly for peace! In a message sent to Peking this famed "war lord of Manchuria" declares that he is "striving to the utmost to preserve peace at this critical period in which China may find an opportunity to settle many long standing international questions."

Chang's passion for peace may be better understood when it is considered that he sent his troops a short time ago into the south as an invading army to punish with death any Chinese who agitated for a strike or boycott against the further domination of China by foreign imperialist exploiters.

Chang's Idea of Peace

His idea of peace was a complete dissolution of the Shanghai General Labor Union, the execution of all agitators his troops could lay hands upon, and a censorship over the Chinese workers' and students' papers which the imperialists themselves

(Continued on page 2)

U. S. BAYONETS STILL MENACE PANAMA CITY

Deportations for Talk Against U. S.

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y.
All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

ARTICLE IV.

Newspaper reports that the American troops are leaving Panama are now proven to be false. Likewise the story that the Panama landlords have given in to the striking worekr-tenants. And the regimental band is playing, "We won't come back till its over over there!" Only a portion of the troops are leaving. The rest are staying behind to complete the job of jailing workers,. crushing Panaman nationalist (i.e. "anti-imperialist") sentiment and rendering the strikers helpless before the landlords.

Even when the last American soldier packs up his tent and departs, if that time ever does come, it will be "au revoir but not goodby." In England during the height of the woman suffrage agitation, a peculiar police method was adopted, characterized by what was known as the "cat and mouse law." Under this ingenious law suffrage agitators who became weak from hunger-striking, were let out of jail until they could get a little of their strength back, whereupon they were promptly rearrested and put behind bars again. The government played with the suffragists "as a cat plays with a mouse." It is that way with the United States government and Panama. Whenever the nationalist movement and the anti-imperialist trade unions gather strength, the bayonets of American soldiers are called into play. The troops are always close at hand, massed threateningly just across the border in the Canal Zone.

Finance Capital Dominates.

The hand of American imperialism lays heavy on the so-called republic of Panama at all times. Even in "normal" times, there is an American financial "adviser" to look over Panama's finances in the interest of Wall Street investors, an American customs' "inspector" to take charge of Panaman customs' receipts for debt payment, an American railroad commission to take charge of the railroads and an American police inspector to see that Wall Street's investments are not endangered by strikes or other undue disturbances to "law and order." In addition, there is the

(Continued on Page 2)

DEFIANCE AGAINST ILLEGAL EXPULSIONS BY "B. & O. BILL" VOICED BY J. F. ANDERSON

When "B. & O. Bill" Johnston called J. F. Anderson, his opponent whom William H. counted out with neatness and dispatch in the last election of the I. A. M., to appear before the executive council of the Machinists' Union, he probably thought Anderson wouldn't show up. Anderson had been suspended, and "B. & O. Bill" actually wanted him to apologize for saying Johnston's personality and integrity was somewhat below par. Anderson, appeared, however, and tho refusing to apologize, gave Johnston and his gang a defi which in part, was as follows:

* * *

By J. F. ANDERSON

On Sept. 3, 1925, the general secretary-treasurer wrote me requesting that I appear before you. I appear only as a matter of form, because our laws prescribe such a procedure and in order that this important case can reach our membership who alone are competent to consider and pass fair judgment on same.

The time has come when a great fundamental issue must be openly, clearly and comprehensively studied and discussed by those intrusted with responsibility of administration—as well as by our membership—because our cherished rights, to have opinions and express them have been taken from us.

Some have gone out of their way to charge other unions with being re-

(Continued on page 6)

Fights Expulsions

J. F. ANDERSON.

Second Installment

(Editor's Note. In the DAILY WORKER yesterday the story was told of how Henry Ford, disguised as a pacifist, and a "good boss," who pays good wages and "looks after" his workers, who was a queer duck with funny ideas but a big heart for labor, was —after all—only a wolf in sheep's clothing. A lone wolf who fought the big wolves of Wall Street, even; but who got a great reputation as a humanitarian while building a slave-driving efficiency system that beat the world. Now the wolf has gobbled up railroads, steamship lines, mines, smelters and what not, and squeezes the last drop of energy from his thousands of wage slaves at his Rouge River plant and his factories. Moreover, this "pacifist" has become an imperialist and has a business understanding with the U. S. navy. The story is concluded in today's issue.)

Probe For Radio Trust.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The department of justice is co-operating with the federal trade commission in investigating Allied Radio Manufacturing interests with a view to determining whether a monopoly exists in manufacture and sale of radio devices thruout the country, it was announced here today.

U. S. S. R. GIVES SWEDEN $2,500,000 CONTRACT FOR AUTOMATIC PHONES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 20.—Preliminary agreements have been concluded between the Soviet government and the Ericsson Telephone company of Sweden for the construction of three modern automatic telephone stations in Moscow, and one at Rostov-on-Don. The cost will be $2,500,000. Contracts for other stations will be made later.

Order Mitchell Courtmartialed.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 20—William Mitchell who accused his superiors o "criminal negligence" in administering the country's air forces today was ordered courtmartialed by Secretary of War Davis. The court was ordered to convene October 28.

Strikers Get Jail Terms.

PARIS, France, Oct. 20.—Yesterday, jail sentences ranging from one to six months were imposed on twenty-seven workers who participated in the strike in Paris on Oct. 12-13. They were picked out for persecution because they were known to be members of the Communist Party.

T. U. E. L. GENERAL MEETING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, TO HEAR REPORT ON A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY

The regular general meeting of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League will be held Thursday, Oct. 22, at 8 p. m. in Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western Aves. J. Louis Engdahl will speak on "The A. F. of L. Convention and the Left Wing Movement."

This subject is of great importance to all left wing trade unionists. The Green administration has shown itself to be just as subservient to capitalism as the late Gompers was. This convention is of importance because A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, raised the issue of world trade union unity and support for Soviet Russia. The action of Green in repudiating the movement for trade union unity does not settle the matter. The convention served as a sounding board to acquaint the American workers with the need of international trade union unity, and this issue will grow more important in the near future.

All left wing and progressive trade unionists are invited to this meeting. Besides the main speaker there will be time for questions and discussion.

WORKERS OF DETROIT: SUPPORT COMMUNIST AGAINST SMITH AND BOWLES, CAPITALIST TOOLS!

Statement by the District Executive Committee of District No. 7, Workers (Communist) Party Regarding the Municipal Elections.

The workers of Detroit are being asked to vote in the municipal elections on the basis of religious prejudices. They are being asked to vote for Smith because he is a catholic, opposed to the ku klux klan and for Bowles because he is an anti-catholic and is endorsed by the ku klux klan.

The workers of Detroit should repudiate both Smith and Bowles, who appeal to them on the basis of religious prejudices. But not only for that

(Continued on page 6)

PURCELL, FAMOUS LEADER OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SPEAKS AT KANSAS CITY ON NOV. 4TH

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—The trade unionists of Kansas City have arranged a date for A. A. Purcell, president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, N. J.

The famous leader of 20,000,000 organized workers comprised in the Amsterdam International, is expected to get a great crowd of trade unionists not only from Kansas City, but from surrounding cities where the name of this outstanding figure of international labor is recognized as a symbol of progress and unity in the labor mvement of the world.

Purcell will speak at the Labor Temple in Kansas City, at 14th street and Woodland, at 8 p. m., on November 4. The admission is merely nominal, being only 25 cents. A committee of local unionists are in charge of the arrangements.

SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY JOIN PEACE CLAMOR

Locarno Fake is Also Hailed in Paris

(Continued from page one)

munists in the campaign for municipal elections to be held next Sunday.

The reactionary Berliner Tageblatt hails the pact a Magna Charta of European relations.

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"Hail the Conquering Heroes."

PARIS, France, Oct. 20.—An artificial demonstration organized by government functionaries, clerks and others on the pay roll of the French government, greeted the well-timed arrival of M. Briand, French foreign minister, and Austin Chamberlain, British foreign minister, as they arrived here from Locarno. Like two light opera comedians they strutted thru the station while the claquers wildly applauded. A considerable crowd gathered and participated in the demonstration.

The hour of arrival was not published for fear of hostile demonstrations on the part of Communists. The information was quietly spread thru government channels. The performance recalled to old timers the days before 1871 when all the hangers-on, beggars, peddlers and other near-vagabonds were employed to create "mass demonstrations" for Louis Napoleon (Louis the Little).

To Evacuate Cologne.

Shortly after the arrival of Briand and Chamberlain, Premier Painleve returned to Paris from Nice. In the afternoon the premier held a lengthy conference with Chamberlain where they discussed plans for the evacuation of Cologne and the regrouping of the troops of the allies in the Rhineland and Ruhr.

Tho both declined to comment upon the outcome, from unofficial sources it is learned that the British army will leave Cologne as soon as possible and that their forces will be concentrated at Wiesbaden. The French troops are to leave Cologne, undoubtedly because France wants them to join the colonial forces in Northern Africa.

In spite of the fact that the publication of the documents of Locarno revealed the correcteness of The DAILY WORKER analysis that the pact could not outlaw war and that the assembled statesmen recognized the impossibility of such an outcome, Austen Chamberlain, at a banquet last night unburdened himself of a lot of sentimental rot about world peace, and repeated his interview with press correspondents earlier in the day.

FATHER AND SON KILLED INSTANTLY IN GAS EXPLOSION WHILE INSPECTING MINE THAT HAS BEEN IDLE ONE YEAR

LINTON, Ind., Oct. 20.—Joe Stephenson, 57, and Will Stephenson, 30, father and son, were killed instantly in a gas explosion in the Little Betty mine near here, shortly before noon today.

They were inspecting the mine, which resumed operations today, after a year's idleness, at the time of the explosion.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S DELEGATION IN CHICAGO FINDS BUSINESS INTERESTS EAGER FOR TRADE

(Continued from page 1)

finer wool than we are now getting.

Agriculture Booming.

"Russia has had an exceptionally fine year for agriculture. At present our livestock has increased so that we are near to the pre-war level. We have the same number of sheep today that we had in the year just before the outbreak of the world war. We not only have sufficient wheat for ourselves, but we will be able to export some to other nations.

"The textile industry of Russia is demanding more and more of the fine wool. At present we must import this fine wool to our country, later we expect to produce enough for our own industry.

Need Machinery.

"We have also taken some machinery from America which we will use in Russia. We are going to train Russian farmers how to use shearing machinery. First we will use hand machines, later we will introduce power machinery. Russia lacks tractors and other agricultural machinery. We are trying to make arrangements to import more machinery.

To Train Farmers.

"The Russian commissariat of agriculture intends to take young workers and send them to schools where they will be taught agriculture along scientific lines.

"These young men will then be taken and sent to every section of Russia, where they will teach the farmers how to carry on agriculture scientifically.

To Study American Methods.

"Our program of buying good livestock for breeding purposes and educating the young men to be teachers will cover a period of ten years. In this time we expect to develop agriculture to the highest possible point in Soviet Russia. We will be back next year. Instead of just three, we are going to send ten. These ten will study animal husbandry and agricultural production in America, and upon their return to Russia they will instruct the Russian farmers and workers in American methods," declared the Russian delegate.

After Three Year Fight.

To The DAILY WORKER representative Burch pointed out the difficulties that have been in his way to bring the delegation to America to meet the American agricultural and animal husbandry interests.

To Trade With Russia.

"This delegation is here to do business. They are buying sheep and other livestock. They have paid large prices for the best rams in order to use them for breeding purposes in Russia. These men certainly know the sheep business," declared Burch. "We want their business and will do all in our power to do business with them."

CAPITALIST POLITICAL BODY ENDORSES BLOCK SOCIALIST CANDIDATE

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Citizens' Union, an adjunct of the Tammany Hall machine, has endorsed S. John Block, socialist candidate for justice of the supreme court.

Thus the same aggregation that rules Ben Gitlow, Workers Party candidate for mayor, off the ballot, thru one of its numerous auxiliaries, endorses a socialist candidate.

In a review of the life and activities of Block this capitalist outfit finds nothing that will in any manner stamp him as an enemy of the ruling class, but it realizes full well the implacable foe of capitalism it finds in Ben Gitlow and the Workers (Communist) Party he represents.

War Lord Transformed by Sound Thrashing

(Continued from page 1)

longed for but could not enforce outside the international settlement.

Now this "war lord" has suddenly been transformed into a sucking dove, sighing for peace. All because the nationalist forces, in a rapid maneuver with the military governors of some of the most important of Chinese provinces, have fallen upon Chang's armed messengers of peace and smote them hip and thigh, driving them out of Shanghai, capturing Nanking, 210 miles west after sharp street fighting and driving them to retreat north across the Yangtze.

Run Now—Or Fight First?

Here they are at present, at Pukow, unable to decide whether to keep on running or to stop and give battle to the troops of General Sun Chuan-fang, commanding about 200,000 men of five middle southern provinces who swept up out of Chekiang and took Shanghai last Friday, allowed the labor unions to reopen, released labor prisoners who led the nationalist movement, and declared war upon Peking, its tariff conference and all its works, including Chang Tso-lin, its lone supporter.

Chekiang provost guards are impressing recruits to add to their forces at Shanghai. Chang's Fengtien troops at Pukow are announcing that they may give battle against further retreat when they get "reinforcements" of the troops driven from Shanghai. Ordinarily, troops driven into retreat make poor reinforcements.

Getting Licked Not "Weakness."

Chang Tso-lin himself announces that his great desire for peace has led him to order his troops to withdraw clear out of Kiangsu province and as far north as Hsuchowfu, while vigorously protesting that this is "not a sign of weakness," but an effort to defend Peking.

Chang makes a point of defending Peking now, proposing to General Feng Yu-hsiang, his most likely and powerful enemy, that Feng, too, come out for the defense of Peking, thus trying to place Feng in the bad light of being a rude militarist who wants to disturb Chang's beautiful plans for peace. Feng has 200,000 men at Kalgan, and yet is keeping his intentions to himself, but his allegiance to the nationalist cause is already known.

More Trouble Ahead.

Wu Pei-fu is consolidating himself in central China. He, also, has been dark as to what he is going to do with his armies in Hupeh province, altho the Chekiang forces who were supporting him are actively in the field with Sun Chuan-fang. Yu Wei-chun, governor of Honan province, is threating to take the field against Chang Tso-lin and invade the province of Kiangsu.

Chang Tso-lin says he is "unable to understand" the hostility of Sun Chuan-fang, who has started out to drive Chang, the war lord of Manchuria, back to Manchuria. As usual, Chang accuses Sun of being in league with the Bolsheviks and "taking orders from Moscow."

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

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U. S. BAYONETS STILL MENACE PANAMA CITY

Deportations for Talk Against U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

American diplomatic staff—no mere polite handshakers, in a Latin-American country—forever browbeating and bullying.

Over all Central America and the Caribbean area the "Panama system" prevails in greater or less degree. It is the workers and peasants who suffer directly. While American imperialism rides rough-shod over the native capitalists whenever its interests demand, it tries to attach an entire section of them to its own golden chariot wheels; it does not hesitate to render prompt assistance to these petty bootlickers of imperialism whenever they are confronted with a militant and aroused working class. Amreican workers enjoy little enuf freedom of movement, but the underpaid toilers of these semi-colonies have no freedom of movement at all.

Wholesale Deportations.

Some weeks prior to the military descent upon Panama, American imperialism decided that there must be one of the regular periodical clean-ups in the near Latin-American area. The native labor movements were growing restive under the barbarous working conditions, under the leadership of Spanish, South American and other foreign workers who had won the confidence of the natives by their intelligent and resolute championship of labor's interests. This was bad enuf, according to Wall Street. Some of the bolder elements, however, went so far as to commit the unpardonable sin.

They denounced American imperialism. Immediately, the American diplomatic bulldozing machine got busy, and every single foreign worker "known to have spoken against the United States" in Cuba, Panama and Central America, was arrested and deported. More than a score of workers were deported from Cuba during the raids. Men who had lived in Cuba for 18 years were torn away from their families and unceremoniously shipped out of the country. Native Cubans fared little better. Instead of being deported they were thrown into jail, one of the first to be imprisoned being Julio Antonio Mella, secretary of the Cuban section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

A similar procedure was followed in the other countries. A labor leader by the name of Wendel was deported first from Costa Rica, and then from Panama. His instructions were to "Get out of Latin-America and stay out." In a number of cases the newspapers stated plainly that the men were being deported for speaking against the United States.

Part of American Empire.

Now it may seem a serious enuf violation of the supposed right of free speech to deport workers for speaking against American imperialism in the United States, but the unitiated worker might be forgiven for believing that no such action could be taken under any circumstances for speaking against imperialism in the so-called independent countries of Latin-America . . . That is, for defending the liberties of those countries! Nothing of the kind! Any such assumption ignores the fact that the Central American and Caribbean countries are part of the American empire. To speak against the United States government in Cuba or Panama is "treason," just is it is "treason" to speak against his majesty King George V. in India. That is the unpardonable sin, for which follows swift and sure reprisal.

The wholesale deportations from nearby Latin-American countries for the crime of denouncing American imperialism, proves conclusively that these countries are mere satrapies of Wall Street. Such complete domination as this reveals is made even more brutally manifest by the military occupation of the City of Panama. It will of course continue, whether or not the American troops remain there or finally go into temporary retirement across the border in the Canal Zone.

American domination will continue in Latin-America as long as the oppressed peoples of those countries can be kept powerless. But the national liberation movement is everywhere taking on impetus. The growth of the sections of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in Cuba, Mexico and Central America indicates clearly that American imperialism is failing in its endeavor to crush out the liberating impulse in the oppressed peoples. If the working class in the United States lends active support to the Latin-Americans in their struggle against the joint enemy, Wall Street, an irresistible force will be created which all the governmental might of American imperialism will be unable to resist. Such a combination can take the American soldiers out of Panama and keep them out, and at the same time usher in a new day of freedom for the wage-workers of the United States.

Russians in Chicago to Buy Sheep and Hogs for the Farmers Back Home

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, 700 meat packers are meeting in Chicago plotting and planning to make this branch of American food profiteering triumphant in the world. They have gathered at the Drake Hotel, on the Gold Coast, where less respectable bandits happened to kill one of their victims and are now facing death on the gallows.

F. Edson White, who has displaced J. Ogden Armour, at the head of Armour & Co., notifies the others that the American packing industry in common with all this nation's industries must prepare itself "to meet within the next 20 years the most severe competition it has ever experienced."

• • • •

It was perhaps rather significant that at the same time White was delivering his warning, three representatives of the Union of Soviet Republics were wandering about the stockyards, in this same Chicago, picking up a few thousand rams here, a few thousand sheep there and somewhere else a few thousand hogs. All in all, the Russians spent about a quarter of a million dollars in making their purchases.

The Russian workers and peasants do not intend to eat those sheep and hogs. They paid high prices for them and they are going to use them to breed better sheep and hogs within the Soviet Union. Russian agriculture and animal husbandry are still in their primitive stages to a very great extent, but they are rapidly forging to the front.

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Michael S. Pereferkovitch, manager of the live stock department of the Soviet government, who heads the mission here, says Soviet rule is doing everything possible to aid its farmers.

That should be interesting reading for American farmers who have learned, thru many bitter experiences, that the American capitalist government at Washington, does everything it can to help those who fatten off the farmers, the bankers, the absentee landlords and the food gamblers. No such triumvirate sits longer upon the backs of the Russian peasantry.

• • • •

White tells the American packers that "scientific study, intensive research, more elaborate inventions and continued substitution of machines for man-power must be used to the limit to fight this competition," that threatens American industry. Which means they must be used to produce cheaper goods that can be sold at greater profits than the products of other countries.

The Russians will certainly join with the American multi-millionaire packer in declaring that scientific study, intensive research, more elaborate inventions and continued substitution of machines for man-power are all good. But for the Russians they are only good to lift the burden of toil from labor's shoulders, so that the farmers under emancipating Soviet rule may stand erect and free for the first time in all Russian history, and to improve all Russian agriculture.

• • • •

White did not say that he was thinking of the Union of Soviet Republics when he spoke of the approaching era of greater competition.

Better sheep mean better wool for better clothing. More hogs mean a greater export of bacon and other products to Great Britain and western Europe. Even the old Russia was considered the bread basket of Europe. This will prove even more true of the New Russia, where the abolition of profits has unchained the struggling efforts of the many to build for a better life.

• • • •

In such a competitive struggle it can easily be seen on which side the victor's crown will rest. Free peoples have always conquered enslaved peoples. Russian agriculture will for this reason in time not only outdistance American agriculture, but the Russian people will also show the plundered peoples of America how to follow in their footsteps and achieve their own triumph over their oppressors.

NEED FOR A GENERAL STRIKE SEEN IN USE OF BITUMINOUS COAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Anthracite coal in New York state is fast dwindling away and substitutes must be used by every one, according to reports made today to Governor Smith by members of the state coal commission.

"Members of the coal commission have told me that it will not be long before the supply of anthracite coal in the state is gone," the governor said.

The governor said he understood there was plenty of soft coal and substitutes for anthracite, but that people did not like to use them.

Demand of American Labor "Rakosi Must Not Die!" Is Growing

(Continued from page 1)

official circles to make little of the campaign but the widespread publicity created by the New York and Boston demonstrations and the announced interest of Senator Borah in the case is reported to have caused the American agents of the "Hangman of Hungary" to give his proposed murder plot more serious consideration.

Comrade James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense declared to The DAILY WORKER that the campaign is only beginning to gain strength. Branches of the organization in every part of the country are taking steps to mobilize the protests of the workers against the proposed execution of Rakosi and the other leaders of revolutionary Hungarian proletariat.

N. Y. UNIONS PREPARE FOR PURCELL MEE

Leader of 20,000,00 Unionists to Speak

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 20—A pr liminary conference of the trade u ion committee for organizing the Pu cell meeting in New York City, w held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 8 St., on Sunday afternoon. Delegat from unions representing over 100,0 organized workers of this city, we present.

Great interest was manifested the coming of Purcell to this city f the purpose of addressing the wor ers of the local unions. It will be r membered that A. A. Purcell was th fraternal delegate of the British Trad Union Congress to the recent conve tion of the American Federation Labor.

Head of Amsterdam International.

Purcell is the president of the I ternational Federation of Trade U ions representing over 20 millio workers, and is a labor member the British parliament. He is tourin this country to speak on the subje of world trade union unity. H represents over 4,500,000 organiz British workers.

The conference elected M. Rosen, the Carpenters' Local Union 376 chairman and E. Marks, of Cloakma ers' Local No. 2.

Want Biggest Hall Possible.

Since Madison Square Garden is n now available it was felt that consi erable difficulty would be found in s curing a hall large enuf to hold th distinguished British labor delegat However, arrangements were left the hands of various committe which were appointed.

The next meeting of the conferenc will be held on Sunday, November at 3 p. m.

New York City is among the list cities where local trade unions are a ranging speaking dates for the di tinguished visitor. Great mass mee ings for unionists are already assure the treat of hearing Purcell speak a Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, De troit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Phil delphia, Toronto and Montreal, b sides here in New York City.

Storm Signals Warn Shipping as Heavy Winds Bring Snow

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.—Wi vessels scurrying to safety, storm si nals were displayed along all Lak Erie shores, following heavy wind which carried with them icy sno flakes.

The waters of the Lake, lashed b the stiff breeze, at times approache the proportions of a gale. Shipping o ficials expressed the belief that non of the vessels out of port were in da ger.

Smallpox Hits Mexico.

NOGALES, Arizona, Oct. 20—Small pox has broken out on Mazatlan, Sin loa, Mexico, and already has claime 20 lives, according to word here t day. Health officers are working da and night to stamp out the disease.

Build the DAILY WORKER

GRAND OPENING
of the
American Negro Labor Congress
Sunday Evening, 7 O'clock, October 25,
Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th Street.

Congress will last for one week. Business sessions in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program. To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program,
Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

Another! In Springfield, Mass.
DAILY WORKER
RESCUE PARTY
Workmen's Circle Hall
Friday Eve. at 8 O'clock, October 23
A Package Party—With Prize Packages
Good Music DANCING Good Fun

"One Step Forward--Two Steps Backward," for Mr. Green

By Jay Lovestone

NO one will question the fact that the deadening spirit of Mr. Samuel Gompers ruled the deliberations and dominated the decisions of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. We need but look at the indorsement given by the delegates to the capitalist schemes of militarism, to the vicious anti-Soviet Union policy of the Washington government. Who is there who can forget the deaf ear turned to the eloquent plea of Purcell, the chairman of the Amsterdam International, for international trade union unity?

The Labor Party Question.

YET, in one respect, there was a new keynote struck at this convention of the American Federation of Labor. This was in reference to the labor party.

It is true the resolution for a labor party was overwhelmingly defeated. But the utterances of President Green, in urging the defeat of the labor party resolution, are instructive as well as significant. In every previous convention of the American Federation of Labor, the leaders of the Gompers' machine, from Gompers down, denounced the idea of independent working class political action, the plan for the organization of a labor party, as absolutely incongruous with "American ideals" and absolutely impossible for American workers. All the piffle and balderdash about the purity of American capitalist democracy and about the American workers being constitutionally unfitted to act as a class against their exploiters were usually played to death by the loyal henchmen of the Gompers' clique in their attacks on the labor party at the previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

"Not Opposed to Labor Party in Principle.

THIS year, Mr. Green, who sways Gompers' presidential scepter of reaction as much as the "Grand Old Man" did in his balmiest days, turned just a wee bit aside from the hackneyed path of discrediting and rejecting the idea of a labor party for the American workers.

Mr. Gompers used to denounce the labor party idea in principle. To him the idea of a labor party developing in the United States was synonymous with and the sure forerunner of the collapse of all the glories of the American ruling class which he so loyally served. Mr. Gompers and his aide-de-camp time and again have categorically rejected the idea of a labor party in principle, forever, absolutely.

This year Mr. Green did not reject the labor party idea "in principle," for the American workers. Mr. Gompers' successor fought the labor party resolution as violently as it was ever fought at a convention of the American Federation of Labor. But Mr. Green fought the labor party idea mainly on the ground that it could not pay the American workers at this time. President Green declared that today a labor party could not successfully defend the interests of the workers as well as the time-dishonored policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," the so-called non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor could.

This loyal labor lieutenant of capital cited as proof of the correctness of his contentions the experiences of the American workers with the LaFollette campaign, which never was a labor party campaign, which in reality aimed at destroying the labor party movement then afoot in the United States. Nor must we forget that even the LaFollette movement to which the Gompers' machine formally pledged some support, was sabotaged and was stabbed in the back by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The Gompers' wrecking crew saw in the LaFollette campaign a movement of the masses towards the left, a movement away from the discredited non-partisan policy. Therefore, the American Federation of Labor leaders secretly undermined the LaFollette movement to which they publicly proclaimed their allegiance.

"A Labor Party May Be Desirable."

But let us listen to the words of "wisdom" showered upon the delegates by Mr. Green in his tirade against the idea of a labor party for the American workers. This reactionary labor bureaucrat declared:

"Utilization of existing political parties and indorsement of none is the only wise course for American labor.

"When America ceases to be an agricultural nation and becomes industrialized, a labor party may be desirable, but for the present, we must elect our friends on existing tickets as we have just done with young Bob LaFollette. The workers can make of this government what they wish it to be. There is no need of a class struggle in this country.

"We have respect for the opinions of all those who believe that thru a labor party the workers could advance their political and economic interests, but the great mass of the working people of America do not believe that way. . .

"There may be a time when we in America can organize a labor party, but we will have to change from an agricultural into a semi-industrial country before we can make a success along that line."

These are certainly signified words. Mr. Green no longer rejects the labor party in principle. Mr. Green is not opposed to a labor party "in principle," that is, not forever. Mr. Green is opposed to a labor party just now, today.

Mr. Green no longer denounces the labor party advocates only as dangerous destructionists. Mr. Green says he even has respect for the opinions of those who are for a labor party. To Mr. Green the class struggle is no longer an eternal impossibility in the United States. Times do change.

But we know the methods employed by the enemies of all policies, the application of which would set masses into motion, stir proletarian masses into action against the bourgeoisie. Usually they are not opposed "in principle" to an application of a certain policy, or a certain principle. Usually they are opposed to its application at a particular time. Usually this particular time is always, whenever the advocacy of the application of the particular policy is made.

Yet, the admission by Mr. Green that a labor party may come in the United States, that a labor party may be of help to the workers in the defense of their economic and political interests, or that the American workers even have interests of any kind which differ from the interests of their exploiters is significant. Especially are these words meaningful when they come from the mouth of a member of the royal family of the ruling clique in the American trade union bureaucracy. The writer well recalls how he saw the same Mr. Green sit as a delegate from West Virginia, side by side with the notorious murderer of striking workers, Sheriff Don Chaffin, in the last national democratic party convention in New York City.

For such a gentleman and deserving democrat such words are certainly blasphemy of the fundamentals of all that is holy to bourgeois America.

But let us examine the reasons given by Mr. Green for a labor party not being timely at present. In our examination of these reasons we will resort to the investigations and data prepared by the very capitalist government which Mr. Green so anxiously wants to maintain.

Mr. Green now tells us that a labor party is undesirable today and he is opposed to it at present because the United States is still an agricultural country. Mr. Green tells us that a labor party may be desirable in the future when the United States becomes at least "a semi-industrial country," "when America ceases to be an agricultural nation and becomes industrialized."

Some Indisputable Facts.

We will be very frank and blunt about things with you, Mr. Green. On the basis of the reasons you have given above, your case against the labor party doesn't have a leg to stand on. It won't hold a drop of water. It is full of holes. In plain language: You are off. You don't know what you are talking about, Mr. President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Here are the facts:

You are asleep as to what has been happening in the United States in recent years. America is no longer an agricultural country. The United States is no longer a semi-industrial country. The United States left this stage some decades ago.

In the last ten years America's urban population has increased 28.8 per cent and its rural population increased only 3.2 per cent. In 1922 alone, there was a net migration of 1,200,000 from the country to the cities.

For the past fifty years there has been a steady fall in the agricultural proportion of those gainfully employed in America. From 1900 to 1920 the proportion of the total gainfully employed to be found in agriculture in the United States declined from 35.7 per cent to 2.3 per cent. From 1910 30.8 per cent of the total gainfully employed in agriculture fell 1,705,924. The last five years have seen a further fall in this direction. At the same time the number gainfully employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, in mining, transportation, etc. increased 4,130,497.

More than that, Mr. Green, we now have a big, definitely crystallized working class, despite the fact that somewhere in the back of your head there still lurk the illusions of the existence of "free land and untrammeled, equal opportunities" for the working masses.

In the years of 1910 to 1920 the total number of wage earners—manual and clerical—has increased from 22,406,714 to 26,080,689. Today, while you are opposed to a labor party, Mr. Green, on the ground that the United States is not yet even a semi-industrial country, the wage-earning elements constitute about 63 per cent of the total gainfully employed in this country.

The proportion of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in the United States has risen from 22.5 per cent in 1900 to 30.8 per cent of the total gainfully employed in 1920.

And the United States official census figures show that the industrial proletariat—that is the wage workers in mining and quarries, building trades, transportation, manufacturing, stationary engineers and firemen—increased from 12,800,325 in 1910 to 15,540,486 in 1920. Today, while you are opposed to a labor party, Mr. Green, the industrial proletariat is nearly sixty per cent of the whole wage-earning class and the wage-earning class is nearly sixty-three per cent of the total gainfully employed in the United States.

With a wage-earning class of more than 26 millions and an industrial proletariat of more than fiften and a half millions, America is far from being an agricultural country. Under these conditions the time and material for a labor party are at hand, now, today, and not in some unknown date in the distant future.

Mr. Green Asleep at the Switch

If we were polite, Mr. Green, we would say that you are a sort of a Rip Van Winkle. You have been asleep a good many years—in so far as the development of an American working class and the protection of its interests are concerned. The imperialist development of America, the world war, the Dawes plan, the rise of America into playing the role of the world's banker and manufacturer as well as the world's pantryman have all escaped your observation and understanding, to express it charitably.

These very powerful social forces with their deep going effects on class relations in the United States, which you profess to be ignorant of, Mr. Green, have for some time been working energetically and against you.

The very fact that you are now compelled to take one step forward and tell the world that you are no longer opposed to a labor party in principle, Mr. Green, shows that these social forces working behind your back which you have so shamefully turned on the workers, are driving you to see the hastening collapse of your dastardly policy of reward your enemies and hang yourself, the breakdown of your beloved so-called non-partisan policy.

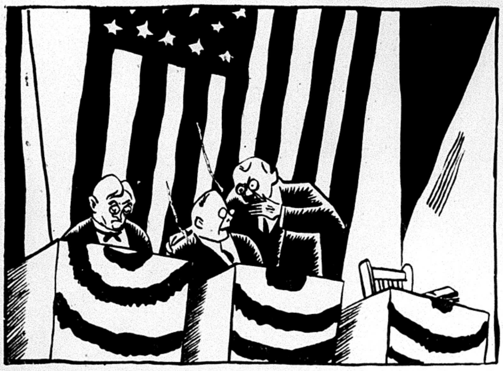
Towards a Labor Party.

Nor, Mr. Green, will your moving two steps backwards, by urging the American workers to believe that the United States is still in the days of 1870 or earlier and that they should therefore today reject the idea of a labor party, halt the operation of and fermentation by these social forces.

Backward or sideward, as you may move, Mr. Green, the reasons you have given the last American Federation of Labor convention against a labor party are shoddy, threadbare. The fabric of your case is full of holes.

Economic and political developments are weaving a new warp and woof of class relationships in the United States. America is headed towards a labor party, separate and distinct from and opposed to the political parties of the capitalists. The American workers are waking up despite the fact that the Greens, the Wolls, and other high-priced lieutenants of capital in the ranks of labor may be asleep, blind, or bitterly hostile to this forward movement of the working class in the United States.

THE MACHINE AT WORK



THE TRIUMVIRATE: Duffy of the Carpenters, William Green the president, and Frank Morrison the secretary, whispering among themselves.

GIFFORD PINCHOT BEGS CAL COOLIDGE TO SPARE BUTLER

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 20—Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania was at the White House where he requested President Coolidge spare Brigadier General Smedley Butler of the marine corps and allow him to remain in Philadelphia to carry on "law enforcement." President Coolidge made no promises to Pinchot.

Gifford Pinchot poses as a liberal and styles himself "friend of the laboring classes." His begging President Calvin Coolidge to allow Brig. Gen. Butler, who under Wilson's regime dispersed the Haitian congress with the use of United States marines and has always taken the "treat 'em rough" attitude towards the workers in America who go on strike for better living conditions, show the workers of Pennsylvania that the interests of Gifford Pinchot are to defend the capitalist class and its institutions.

THE DAILY WORKER SAFE FOR ANOTHER DAY!

In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Today's issue of the DAILY WORKER is dedicated to the South Slavic Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio. This branch made possible the purchase of three rolls of print paper by sending $150.00.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS MORE ARE NEEDED TO KEEP THE PRESSES RUNNING, THOUSANDS MORE TO SUPPLY THE HUGE ROLLS OF PAPER.

FOR another day the DAILY WORKER is safe.

Paper for today's issue, three rolls, sufficient for thirty thousand copies spread broadcast over the United States, was supplied by the $150.00 sent by the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party of Cleveland, Ohio.

Paper is the food of the press. Like so many slices of bread, the three rolls were swallowed up. Tomorrow three more will be needed to feed the hungry machines and to turn out food for thought for the workers.

And paper is but one small item of the multitudinous needs of a daily newspaper.

To supply the other demands of a printing plant, DAILY WORKER readers thruout the country have responded generously this week-end, bringing in a total of $1,142.55. Included in this is $208.50, the results of the first DAILY WORKER Rescue Party. This was given Sunday night in Chicago by the North Side English branch of the Workers Party, inaugurating a series of SAVE THE DAILY WORKER parties to be launched nationally.

Other branches that have militantly rallied funds to pull the DAILY WORKER thru the crisis are the South Slavic branch of Detroit, Mich., the Workers Party comrades of Springfield, Mass., the City Central Committee of Denver, Colo., and the Ukrainian Down-town branch of New York. Fifty dollars to buy a roll of paper was sent by Maurice Auerbach of Chicago.

The list of contributions for the week-end is as follows:

Rescue Party, N. S. Eng. Br., Chicago, Ill.	$208.50
Warren Carter, San Francisco, California	1.00
Walter S. Mitchell, San Diego, California	3.00
Chas. Litz, Sandusky, O.	3.00
Anonymous, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
Russian Branch, Workers Party, Kansas City, Kans.	20.00
M. Marraccini, Elizabeth, Pa.	5.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Rochester, N. Y.	8.00
S. H. Babcock, Conneaut, Ohio	5.00
Shop Nucleus No. 1, New York (Collected by A. Christman)	17.00
A. Woytuk, North Haven, Conn.	15.00
Edith M. Stratis, Dayton, Ohio	5.00
Maud Jackson, Oakland, Calif.	6.50
John C. Taylor, Oakland, Calif.	5.00
Jewish Branch W. P., Revere, Mass., (collected by Charles Schwartz)	2.00
M. Suni, New York, N. Y.	2.00
English Branch, Workers Party, New Haven, Conn.	5.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Washington, D. C.	19.00
J. W. Peterson, Redmond, Ore.	4.00
A. Rosenblatt, Brooklyn, N. Y.	8.00
C. C. C., Workers Party, East St. Louis, Ill.	25.00
German Branch, W. P., East St. Louis, Ill.	5.00
English Branch, Workers Party, East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Willis L. Wright, Minneapolis, Minnesota	5.00
Rudolph Krauss, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
R. Lieberman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
H. Feldman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Lithuanian Workers Literary Society, Haverhill, Mass.	5.00
J. M. Sandstad, Hibbing, Minn.	1.00
Shop Nucleus, Gary, Ind.	8.60
South Slavic Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	57.25
Regina Myroski, Moundsville, West Virginia	1.25
Alex Comming, Fort Myers, Florida	1.00
F. Lehti, Fort Myers, Fla.	2.00
Geo. Hoffman, Pine Bluff, Ark.	1.00
Workers Party, Branch No. 9, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
South Side Eng. W. P., Chicago	12.05
Kensington W. P., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	5.00
I. Minkoff, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
South Slavic Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	150.00
N. W. English Br., Workers Party, Chicago, Ill.	43.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Rochester, N. Y.	14.00
Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Wesleyville, Pennsylvania	5.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Trenton, New Jersey	5.00
John Surbeck, Hancock, Mich	1.00
Otto Stener, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
W. P., Springfield, Mass.	50.00
Lettish Branch, Workers Party Cleveland, Ohio	3.00
John Allen, New York	2.00
W. P., Northport, Wash.	6.50
Joe M. Quam, Deer Lodge, Mont	1.00
E. M. T., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Ukrainian Down-town Branch, W. P., New York	40.50
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, New Haven, Conn.	5.00
Henry Weiner, Ybor City, Fla.	1.00
Hannah Kuebbeler, Toledo, O.	2.00
B. Segal, Ozone Park, L. I., New York	2.00
Zwornar, English Br., W. P., Denver, Colo.	2.00
Maurice Aurback, Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Anna Wolfe, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
A. C. Makutinas, Oakland, Calif.	2.00
Newark, N. J. Lithuanian W. P.	6.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Washington, D. C.	15.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Canonsburg, Pa.	25.00
English Branch, Workers Party, East Liverpool, Ohio	5.00
Carl and Laura Brannin, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
J. Triantofillon, St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
A. Dobrosni, Roseland, Ill.	1.00
Geo. Bloxam, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
English N. W. Branch, W. P., Lee Green, Chicago	5.50
City Central Committee, W. P., Denver, Colo.	56.00
Slovak Branch No. 5, W. P., Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Bulgarian Br., Workers Party, Milwaukee, Wis.	20.00
John and Mary Foley, Cleveland, Ohio	3.00
Nick Wolfram, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Collected by Mallowatz, Cleveland, Ohio	2.25
Russian Branch, Workers Party, Erie, Pa.	10.00
J. Kowalski, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
H. Schulman, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
Russian Branch, Workers Party, Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
Wm. Biemler, Sandusky, Ohio	1.00
K. A. Stevens, Delta, Colo.	5.00
Lithuanian Comrades, Hudson, Mass., collected by C. Tamosiunas from A. L. D. L. D., L. L. P., and "Audra"	9.65
S. Kausus, J. Stanulis, V. Kelmelis, Torrington, Conn.	3.00
M. Yuocinnas, A. Masalaitis, Torrington, Conn.	1.00
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
Wm. and R. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Shop Nucleus No. 1, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Frank Zulowski, Garden City, L. I., New York	3.00
South Slavic Branch, W. P., Rural Ridge, Pa.	10.00
Hymen Kast, Los Angeles, Cal.	6.00
TOTAL	$1,142.55
Previously acknowledged	$11,638.35
Total to Date	$12,780.90

WHO WILL PROVIDE TOMORROW'S PRINT PAPER? IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED TO KEEP PRESSES RUNNING

In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Here are Funds to Buy Paper for Our Daily

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

Come to

Grand Dance

Given by

Workers Party, Local Boston

at

PAINE HALL, 9 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.

Friday Eve., October 23rd

Admission 50 Cents. Ben Russkin's Union Orchestra

BRING ALL YOUR FRIENDS

MASS MEETING

of

Progressive Trade Unionists

will be held

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 8 P. M.

at NORTH-WEST HALL,

CORNER NORTH AND WESTERN AVENUES

SPEAKER:

J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of Daily Worker

Subject: *The A. F. of L. Convention, and the Left Wing Movement.*

Everybody Welcome——Admission Free

Auspices of the Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago

HUNDREDS ATTEND PARTY TO RESCUE WORKERS' DAILY

Art Exhibit Attracts Men and Money

The first Chicago DAILY WORKER "Rescue Party" held at Imperial Hall by direction of the North Side branch attracted hundreds of workers who were delightfully surprised.

Drawings Go Quickly.

Decorating the walls of the hall were framed, mounted and unmounted drawings and cartoons of the best artists in the labor movement. The choice work of Bob Minor, Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, Lydia Gibson and many others, all of which have appeared during the past two years in the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly, were sold and some auctioned in a novel manner that entertained the workers who crowded the hall and brought spirited bidding for choice original drawings from workers who searched their pockets and "went the limit."

A gang plank to the stage brought visitors "on deck" to the ship where a game was played that helped to "save the DAILY WORKER," and gave cigars to accurate horse shoe pitchers.

Coffee and Doughnuts Popular.

Coffee and "life preservers" were distributed freely without charge—and many took advantage to subscribe to The DAILY WORKER on the subscription "bricks" attached to the doughnuts.

A spirited contest for an original cartoon to be made of the winner by Fred Ellis, narrowed down to two popular members of the sex (supposedly) "easier to look at" and was won by Anna Lawrence (over Billie Shachtman) in a last minute rush of five hundred votes from an admirer—at a penny a vote. Both contestants being so "easy on the eyes," Comrade Ellis, the cartoonist, offered to make drawings of both, and everybody was happy.

A Finnish orchestra did "do-funnies" that made dancing easy and good fun. Sandwiches were good and cake so good that it pleased the cake eaters.

A radio set was donated and raffled. Even a couple dozen Gillette razors, also a donation, were sold around the hall to bearded Bolsheviks. It all helped nicely to "bring home the bacon."

It was a night of real good fun—for a real good purpose—and this "painless way" of raising funds for the DAILY WORKER is now being adopted in many cities. Chicago has already two others in the making, while New York has six rescue parties on the way.

The bosses use the police and courts. We must take them from the bosses.

TEMPORARY SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO PROPOSED BY C. E. C. DIST. REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

The district reorganization commission, consisting of Comrades Abern, Minor and Lovestone, have worked out the following basis of temporary sub-division of the city of Chicago for reorganization purposes:

Section I. Loop—South Territory.

Lake Michigan and Chicago River northwest to Canal; then south to Wentworth, along State street to 67th street south.

Party units to be included in this section: South Side English, South Side Scandinavian, Englewood English, clothing shop nuclei No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m., at Community Center, 3201 South Wabash Ave.

Industries: Loop Commerce and trade—Newspapers and publishers, railroad terminals, warehouses, freight and express docks, light manufacturing center, and the southeast residential section shall be attached thereto.

Political Divisions: First congressional—1, 3, 5, senatorial 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 wards.

Section II. Pullman and Vicinity.

South of 67th street, and all of Pullman, inclusive of Hegewisch, Chicago Heights, South Chicago, Grand Crossing, Burnside, Roseland, Dauphin Park, etc.

Party units to be included in this section: Italian Dauphin Park, Italian Grand Crossing, Ukrainian branch No. 2; Polish branch, Russian branch, South Slavic branch, Ukrainian No. 7. Ford nucleus, Pullman nucleus, Illinois Steel, Wisconsin Steel. Chicago Lithuanian.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Stancik's Hall, 205 E. 115th St., Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1925, 8 p. m.

Industries: Heavy industry section, steel, cars, foundries, etc.

Political Divisions: Second and 3rd congressional; 7, 11, 13 senatorial 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19th wards.

SECTION III.

Central Manufacturing Area. 22nd street and Canal, then south along Wentworth-State Sts. to 67th street south; then west to city limits, and north along city limits and Illinois-Michigan Canal to 22nd street.

Party units to be included in this section: Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 41, Lithuanian No. 93. Ukrainian South Side, No. 5, Polish South Side No. 23, Czecho-Slovak, Town of Lake, Slovak Town of Lake.

Time and Place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., at Vilnis, 3116 S. Halsted St.

Industries: Stockyards and central manufacturing section.

Political divisions: Fourth congressional; 4 and 9 senatorial, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 wards.

SECTION IV. Mid City Industrial Section.

Begin Chicago River (near Kinzie) north to Division, west to Ashland, south to Washington Blvd., west to Crawford, north to North Ave., west to city limits, inclusive of Cicero and south along city limits to 22nd street, then east to Drainage Canal and 22nd street.

Party units to be included in this section: Greek, Armenian (Fed) Mid-City English, DAILY WORKER nucleus, Bulgarian, Douglas Park Jewish, Douglas Park English, Armenian Independent, Spanish, Czech No. 3. Cicero: Lithuanian No. 74, English, Czech men and women's, Italian, Czecho-Slovak No. 1, Brookfield, North Berwyn, S. Slavic No. 1, Lithuanian No. 2, Lithuanian No. 77, Italian 31st. Here there should be at least four sub-sections, Shop nucleus No. 7, Italian 11th, Italian 19th.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Nov. 18, Roosevelt Hall, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road.

Industries: Clothing and light manufacturing sections. Cicero and Grant Works, Western, etc.

Political divisions: Fifth and 6th congressional, 2, 15, 17, 19, 21st senatorial, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 and 31st wards.

SECTION V. North Side.

Lake Michingan and Chicago River (on north), north to city limits, west along city limits to North Shore channel, south along North Shore channel—Chicago River north branch to Robey, south along Robey to Hoyne and corner Division St.

Party units to be included in this section: North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Roumanian, Italian Terra Gotta, Lakeview Scandinavian.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei; Thursday, October 29, 1925, 8 p. m., Imperial Hall, 2409 No. Halsted.

Industries: Includes the Goose Island Industrial section and the light manufacturing and residential sections of the northwest.

Political divisions: Eighth and 9th congressional; 27, 29, 31 senatorial, 33, 42, 43, 44, 46th wards.

SECTION VI. Northwest.

Washington Blvd. and Robey north to Chicago River—North Shore channel to city limits; west along city limits and south along city limits to Madison; then east to Laramie, north to Kinzie, east to Kenton, then north to North Ave. and east to Crawford, then south to Washington Blvd. and then east to Robey.

Washington Blvd.

Party units to be included in this section: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Car shop nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Slovak No. 1, Irving Park English, Slovak Jefferson Park.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei. Thursday, Nov. 12, 1925, 8 p. m., at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. (Tentative).

Industries: Railroad shops, clearing industrial district, clothing, etc.

Political divisions: Seventh congressional—23, 25 senatorial, 28 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40 and 41st wards.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

SECTION ONE

(LOOP—SOUTH TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 1, which takes in the following branches: South Side English, South Side Scandinavian, Englewood English, Clothing Shop Nuclei Nos. 2, 3 and 4, will be held Wednesday, October 21, 8 p. m. sharp, at the South Side Community House, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 1 attend this meeting.

MICHAEL FRUNZE, SOVIET ARMY HEAD, TO UNDERGO OPERATION IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.—Gen. Michael Frunze, successor of Leon Trotsky as commissar of war, is seriously ill in the Kremlin hospital from ulcer of the duodenom, and an immediate operation has been decided on. Like M. Trotsky, who is also ill with intestinal and kidney disorders, Gen. Frunze worked from fifteen to eighteen hours a day at the commissariat of war.

District 2, Y. W. L. Calls Trade Union Conference

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 20.—Comrade Sam Don, district organizer of the Young Workers League in Dist. No. 2 announces the calling of a trade union conference of all members of the league for the purpose of discussing the tasks of the Communists in the unions. The conference will be held Monday evening, October 26th, at 5 p. m. at 105 Eldridge St.

Gitlow Will Speak

Comrade Benjamin Gitlow, member of the central committee of the Workers Party, will lead the discussion. All league members and particularly those who are members of the trade unions have been urged to come.

This conference will strike a blow at the journalistic conception of becoming a mass organization. It will point out that the Young Workers League must assume the leadership of the struggles of the young workers by actually participating in their daily struggles. In order to frustrate any tendency which may manifest itself to leave or refuse to join the reformist trade unions it will point out that the trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class and it is essential to work within them and to revolutionize them.

More Effective Union Work

The question of the greater exploitation of the young workers, the lack of attention on this score by the trade unions, the organization of the unorganized young workers into the trade unions with lower initiation fees and dues will be discussed and acted upon. At this conference the Young Workers League will proceed with the further organization of Communist youth fractions, so that the struggle on behalf of the young workers in the unions and the Trade Union Educational League will be organized and effective.

Attention, Group Leaders!

A group leaders' meeting will be held tonight at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., at 8 o'clock sharp. All those interested in junior work are urged to attend this meeting. Very important.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDING TO THE CALL TO RESCUE THE DAILY WORKER

The various district organizations are respondng in a lively manner to the instructions sent out by the organization department of the C. E. C. for mobilizing the entire party membership, and sympathizers to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

We quote the following reports as typifying the response received to date:

Agricultural District on the Job.

"Dear Comrade Lovestone:—Received your hurry up call to save The DAILY WORKER, and wish to say that I have laid aside everything else for the time being and am rushing over the territory as fast as the Ford will go.

"Fraternally yours,

"Alfred Knutson."

• • •

Cleveland Mobilizes.

"Dear Comrade:—Received your wire and also Comrade Lovestone's directions for an emergency campaign for The DAILY WORKER.

"I immediately sent out an alarm call to all the branches, incorporating the methods that they must employ at once in order to raise money to save the daily.

"Tonight we held a meeting of the branch organizers in Cleveland, most of them turned up and mapped out the immediate steps that they must take. I believe that you will receive some money immediately, and within a few weeks, more should come in. The comrades agreed that help must be given and promised to do everything in their powers to get it together.

"They are to see their executive committees within the next two days. They are to visit the fraternal organizations and sympathizers. We shall cover the trade unions and other organizations that are at all sympathetic.

"If the comrades meet the situation at all comensurately, money should be forthcoming without delay.

"Fraternally yours,

"I. Amter, District Organizer."

• • •

Pittsburgh Gets Good Start.

"Dear Comrade:—Received your special delivery and telegram informing me of the difficult situation in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself at this time. We shall make an effort to raise as much as possible, but this will take a few days. The secretariat was instructed by the district executive committee to take steps that 'Save The DAILY WORKER Committees' are organized by all and every unit of the party in this district.

"Last night we were down to the Jewish branch where a pledge for $100.00 was made. A $30.00 check was sent immediately. We will also try to settle the literature account with The DAILY WORKER and I have written Com. Loeb about this matter. Out of the $409 due The DAILY WORKER for literature, there is about $200 worth of literature on hand and $40 was sent to Comrade Loeb only yesterday.

"The district committee decided to recommend the appointment of Comrade George Papcun as The DAILY WORKER agent for the time being and I hope that recommendation will be approved, in view of the fact that we have to put some life into the distribution of The DAILY WORKER and literature in this district.

"We will send out committees to all other branches in Pittsburgh and see to it that as much money is raised as possible. You must realize that we are handicapped at this moment due to the fact that we are carrying on a campaign to raise money for defense, having a special organizer, Comrade Bloor, in the field. However, we shall do the best we can, to save The DAILY WORKER.

"Fraternally yours,

"A Jakira, District Organizer."

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

PROTEST AGAINST BARRING GITLOW FROM N. Y. BALLOT

Needle Trades Workers' Meeting Wednesday

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Local 15 of the Furriers is the latest union to join the storm of protest to the exclusion of Gitlow from the ballot. Previous protests have already come from the Joint Board of Furriers and Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers which protested the same night that the board of elections issued its order.

A petition has begun to circulate to which it is expected to get 100,000 signatures demanding that the elections board reverse its decision. Even Norman Thomas, the socialist candidate for mayor, has joined the list of those protesting against the act.

Philadelphia Mobilizes for Daily Worker

The political committee of the Workers Party in Philadelphia has held a special session to consider the mobilization of all resources to save the DAILY WORKER.

A special meeting of all The DAILY WORKER agents has been called for Thursday, Oct. 22.

A special campaign committee is to be elected to take charge of the "Save The DAILY WORKER Campaign."

Every party unit of the district is to be called into action.

A good response from the entire membership and active support of the sympathetic workers is expected.

Down with injunctions! Forward to a workers' government.

ROBERT MINOR TO GO ON BIG WESTERN SPEAKING TOUR FOR ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

The organization department of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged for a tour of most of the party centers in the West. Comrade Robert Minor will be the representative of the Central Executive Committee and will address the party membership on the problems of party bolshevization.

Subject: Reorganization.

Comrade Minor will deal at length on the party reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei. He will also address a number of public meetings in celebration of the 8th anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia.

The dates of these meetings follow:

Wednesday, Nov. 4, Spokane—Anniversary and organization meetings; Friday, Nov. 6, Seattle—Organization meeting; Saturday Nov. 7, Seattle—Anniversary meeting; Sunday, Nov. 8, Tacoma—Anniversary meeting; Monday, Nov. 9, Portland—Anniversary meeting; Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 11 and 12, San Francisco—Anniversary meetings; Friday, Nov. 13, Oakland or Berkeley — Anniversary meeting; Sunday, Nov. 15, Los Angeles—Anniversary meeting; Monday, Nov. 16, Los Angeles—Organization meeting; Wednesday, Nov 18, Salt Lake City — Anniversary meeting; Friday, Nov. 20, Denver—Anniversary meeting; Saturday, Nov. 21, Omaha—Anniversary meeting.

Richmond, Va., Party Members Pledge Their Support to the C. E. C.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20—Comrade Norman Tallentire of Philadelphia was the principal speaker at the special membership meeting held here. In a masterly speech he explained the shop nuclei form of reorganization. He then traced the internal history of the Communist movement in America to the present day and stressed the necessity of recognizing elementary Communist discipline. He urged the comrades to sincerely support the C. I. decision and concluded by submitting to the branch the resolution which was endorsed by the Philadelphia membership meeting.

The Richmond, Va. branch maintained its usual Bolshevik traditions: by endorsing the C. I. decision and pledging loyal support of the new central executive committee.

CHICAGO DISTRICT PARTY FRACTION MEETINGS FOR UNION MOBILIZATION

In addition to the fraction meetings organized in a number of cities in southern Illinois, which will be visited by Comrade Arne Swabeck, the following party fraction meetings have been scheduled. These will be addressed by Comrades Martin Abern, J. W. Johnstone, Tom Bell and others.

Thursday, October 22—Waukegan, Ill.
Friday, October 23—South Bend, Ind.
Sunday, October 25—Lake County, Ind.
Monday, October 26—Milwaukee, Wis.
Wednesday, October 28—Kenosha, Wis.
Friday, October 30—Joliet, Ill.
Saturday, October 31—Sheboygan, Wis.

CLEVELAND COMRADES, TAKE NOTE!

All Cleveland comrades working in industry are instructed to attend a membership meeting on Saturday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m., at the South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave. A most important question will be taken up, of great significance to the party work. Hence, no comrade should fail to attend. No excuse will be taken. Ample notice has been given in the press—and there will be a check-up of all the comrades.

TWO MORE FEDERATION BUREAUS ON JOB WITH REORGANIZATION

The organization department of the C. E. C. has received response from two more federation bureaus, which have elected reorganization commissions to conduct intensive reorganization work among the members of their sections.

The Lithuanian bureau has selected a reorganization commission of five, consisting of Andrulis, N. Katilus, J. Gasiunas (Chcago), R. Mizura, A. Bimba (New York).

The South Slavic section has elected the following reorganization commission: Chas. Novak, T. Cuckovich, and M. Krasich.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

FOUR MORE RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meeting in the respective sections, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

VERA BOAST O F VICTORIES CAME TOO SOON

iffs Invade Spanish and French Lines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FEZ, French Morocco, Oct. 20.—ben Primo de Rivera, the Spanish tator, told newspaper correspond- s that the Moroccan war was end- and claim to have defeated the ces of Abd-el-Krim, little did he lize the determination with which Moroccans are fighting for their ependence.

Primitive Warfare

With Abd-el-Krim's forces number- but 25,000 tribesmen scattered all r the Riffian country in small nds against the combined force of ,000 French and Spanish troops ched battles are little to be ex- cted. The Riffian tribesmen resort the guerrila form of warfare which highly effective.

Riffs Smash Imperialists' Lines

The Riffs attacked the Spanish near ir and ambushed two squadrons French cavalry near Taza. The roccan tribesmen break thru the nch and Spanish lines continually, cing the French and Spanish ops to be en their guard at all es and to be equipped to the full- possible extent.

Rain Stops Aviaton Bombing

The French bombing squadrons nsisting chiefly of American mer- naries are unable to do any bomb- or to bring food to the troops that isolated in their posts by the besmen, because of the heavy wnpour which also continues to n the Moroccan fields into mud passable to the heavy transport gons and guns of the French and anish.

Must Stay Thru Winter

When General Primo de Rivera de his boast that the war in Mor- co was over, he told of his plans withdraw some of the troops which has in the land. Up to the pres- day very few soldiers have been owed to return to Spain. General imo de Rivera is now telling his ff to prepare for a winter's stay d to build suitable quarters so that y could resist the climatic change.

ames Deering After Skinning Workers Doles Out Charity

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 20.—Bequests to- ling $1,500,000 were made to Miami d Chicago charitable institutions by e late James Deering, farm im- ment manufacturer of Chicago. ering died at sea Sept. 21, last.

Under the terms of the will, a sum $500,000 is placed in trust to be ed for the maintenance of a charity rd in the Miami City hospital. The n of $500,000 each also was be- eathed to the Children's Memorial spital and the Visiting Nurse As- ciation of Chicago.

When that argument begins at nch time in your shop tomor- w—show them what the DAILY ORKER says about it.

o those who work hard for their oney, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

McNIDER APPOINTMENT MAY BE FOLLOWED BY RAID FOR FEDERAL JOBS BY FASCIST LEGIONNAIRES

By LAURENCE TODD

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Hanford McNider of Mason City, Ia., former state and national commander of the American legion, leader in the fascist element in that organization, has been named by President Coolidge as assistant secretary of war.

This is the first big federal job awarded to one of the "treat 'em rough" group in the legion management. Thousands of men and women in the scientific and social welfare branches of the government service are wondering whether his advent in Washington means a general raid is to be launched by the hard-boiled politicians within the legion, similar to the one that almost wrecked the government after the civil war. In the latter case it was the Grand Army of the Republic that served as a vehicle to the salary-counter.

McNider was state and national commander of the legion at the time when that organisaiton was identified with mobbings and other acts of violation of civil rights in all parts of the country. In Mason City, his home town, where McNider and his father have two banks and other big business interests, a woman speaker was mobbed and deported by the 100-percenters for her labor views. None of the legionnaires in that mob were punished.

McNider represents the type of business man to whom fascism appeals. He was an officer in the Iowa national guard before going to France in the world war. He resumed banking when he got out of the army, but he made fiery speeches against radicalism of every kind. When the old guard failed to defeat Brookhart in the primaries in 1924, young McNider became one of the most conspicuous backers of the democratic nominee, Steck. They were close companions, and McNider was credited with having raised most of the big fund which Steck used. After Steck filed his contest of the election in the senate, McNider came to Washington and demanded of a democratic leader a statement as to his attitude on seating Steck. This senator sharply told McNider that that was none of the business of a hard-shelled republican.

C. H. McNider, the father, was one of the members of the federal reserve bankers' conference held in the spring of 1920, which decided to "deflate" the American farmers. Iowa farmers are just now recovering from the ruin that followed the deflation order. This elder McNider is at present under indictment in the federal district court for northen Illinois, eastern division, in the so-called cement trust case. The indictment was filed March 9, 1922. It names McNider, senior, as president of the list of defendants then charged with controlling 90 per cent of the cement sold in their territory; the indictment set forth that they charged; "arbitrary, noncompetitive and excessive prices" which were based on the exchange of information between them.

McNider is already mentioned in the administration press as the logical successor to Senator Cummins, and it is suggested that his present appointment is offered as an aid to his wider career. He is counted on to deliver the legion vote and its agitational machinery to the support of the Coolidge program.

Colorado Feels Earth Shocks.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 20—Seven severe earth shocks were recorded on the seismograph at St. Regis College, at 3:48 o'clock this morning, reports Father Forestall, who is in charge of the instruments. The maximum intensity was from 3:49 to 3:51 with the distance placed at about 1,500 miles. The direction, on the first investigation could not be ascertained, but Father Forestall placed it somewhere on the American continent.

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Plan to Take Armies Out of Cologne Area

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Negotiations for the evacuation of Cologne, as the result of the Locarno security pact, are already under way it was announced by the foreign office today.

Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, and M. Briand, French foreign minister, will meet this afternoon to discuss plans for the evacuation of Cologne.

While French opposition to a disarmament conference called by Pres. Coolidge is being openly expressed in the newspapers, Paul Boncour, French delegate to the league of nations, today suggested that the United States should cooperate with the league of nations efforts for disarmament.

Springfield, Mass., Rescue Party Set for Friday Night, Oct. 23

By BENJAMIN LEVINE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20—A "DAILY WORKER Recue Party" will be held Friday, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m. at Victory Hall, 841 North St., Springfield, Mass.

The program will consist of a package party, concert, and dancing.

Comrades are requested to bring packages and help the only revolutionary daily in the English language. Tickets 25 cents. Auspices Local Springfield Workers Party.

Deny War For General Motors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Wall Street speculative leaders today scouted the idea of a fight for control of the General Motors corporation, between the Durant and Morgan-Dupont interests and characterized as untrue rumors that William Durant was seeking to acquire sufficient stock in the open market to control that corporation.

WHEN WILL JOHN L. LEWIS GIVE US TALK LIKE THIS?

British Miners' Union Head Talks Turkey

LONDON — (By Mail.) — I found Herbert Smith at the M. F. G. B. headquarters, still grim and a little flushed after the critical meeting with the premier half an hour before.

"How do you explain Baldwin's attitude, Mr. Smith?" I asked.

"There is only one explanation," he replied, very deliberately. "The government are encouraging the employers to attack wages.

"When our men find that price lists which have been honored for years are swept away without any warning, they naturally refuse to accept this flagrant breach of the truce. And when they go and claim unemployment benefit, the government representative tells them 'this is a trade dispute, and you are not entitled to the benefits which you yourselves have paid for.'

"Here's the position in a nutshell: "If a miner has been earning 2s. plus 50 per cent for a certain job (i. e., 3s.), and the employer lowered the percentage to 48 per cent, making the wage 2s 11½d., that would be a breach of the truce, says the government, and the miner would be entitled to benefit.

"But if the mine owner lowers the basic rate to 1s. 10d., and calculates 50 per cent on that, making a total wage of 2s. 9d., that is not a breach of truce! And our men who refuse to work are told they are on strike, and therefore may starve."

I asked Mr. Smith whether he thought the mine owners were acting in agreement with the government.

"I am certain of it," he said emphatically. "They are in strict cooperation and collaboration with the government now, not a mine department!"

"The object is to smash the national agreement, and to force us back to sectional district agreements. The prime minister actually ventured to suggest this at one of our meetings, and this is a new and ingenious way they think they have discovered to force us to accept it. In Durham alone we have over 20,000 unemployed."

"What did you reply to the prime minister?"

"Our reply was this: Reductions? Not a cent! Longer hours? Not a second! That's what I told the prime minister."

Recalling the recent meeting of the Miners' International and the stories of disunity which the capitalist press had so assiduosly spread, I asked Mr. Smith, who is president of the International, what that organization would do in the event of a fight.

He replied: "Certain countries have already promised us their full support in every way. The Germans are in a very difficult position, owing to their compulsory arbitration act, and the state of things brought about by the Versailles reparations scheme and the Dawes report.

What's This?

I suggested to Mr. Smith that the recent resolution of the International, reproving A. J. Cook for telling miners' conferences the truth about the Dawes plan and the unity campaign, might militate against this.

"No," he said, "I believe that the German miners, and their leaders as well, realize that we must have a stronger and more virile International than at present, an International that will be of real use. Not necessarily to bring about big strikes. The stronger you are, the less necessity will there be for big strikes. That is my belief.

"That also is why I am trying hard to break down the obstacles in the way of the Russian and other miners coming in and forming one united Miners' International.

"Tell your readers that we are not afraid of the alliance between the government and the mine owners, providing we can rely—and I believe we can rely—on the support of organized labor. A united working class front has beaten the masters once, and we can do it again."

THOUSANDS OF NEW YORK WORKERS ACCLAIM RED EDITOR IN HIS EXPOSE OF TRAITOROUS A. F. OF L. LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party, at Manhattan Lyceum, was an inspiring demonstration of the loyalty and devotion, the militant workers of New York have for the Workers (Communist) Party and the DAILY WORKER.

Tremble in their Thrones.

Comrade Engdahl, who attended the sessions of the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City, reported on the pow-wow of the fat bellied reactionary labor leaders. He opened his remarks by stating that in the fossilized, reactionary A. F. of L., revolution was beginning to be feared as never before. The millionaire labor leaders had made every attempt to keep the militant element at the convention from being heard. In spite of their close watch, however, the progressives managed to submit seven resolutions. The resolutions for recognition of Soviet Russia, for the abolition of child labor, against injunctions, for international trade union unity, for relief of the unemployed, for a labor party in America were all referred to the resolutions committee. The delegates allude to this committee as the burial ground.

Comrade Engdahl declared that the treachery and betrayal of working class interests by the socialist trade union leaders was further demonstrated at this convention. Zaritsky of the Capmakers', Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Kaufman of the Furriers did not lift a voice in protest against the actions of the Greens and the Lewises in killing resolutions of such great importance to the workers. The socialist delegation, together with the reactionaries of the A. F. of L., refused to support the Sacco-Vanzetti appeal. This at a time when Sacco and Vanzetti face the electric chair in a direct betrayal of the working class.

Purcell Has Them Worried.

The socialist labor leaders were concerned with nothing of greater importance than presenting a bust of Samuel Gompers to the A. F. of L. The convention appeared to be more concerned with memorials for the dead than with doing anything to improve the conditions of the living. The only outstanding feature of the convention was the stirring appeal for international trade union unity made by Arthur A. Purcell, delegate of the British labor unions. Purcell pointed out to the delegates that conditions in England were creating a basis for a revolution. He said that the duties of the trade unions were to prepare for the taking over of the industries and government, as the Russian workers have done. He also stated that on his last visit to Soviet Russia with the British delegation, he was amazed at the progress made by the workers in building up the economic order in Russia. Therefore, he maintained that it is the duty of organized labor the world over to support the workers and farmers of Russia. The delegation of reactionary labor leaders was taken aback by this report. Green, in answer, launched a vitriolic attack on Purcell, on Soviet Russia and on the Communists in America.

But Workers Are Enthusiastic.

Comrade Engdahl informed us of a splendid meeting held in the working class section of Atlantic City. "In the near future," he said, "Comrades Tomsky and Losovsky will visit us as real representatives of the working class. In spite of the hatred and treachery of the reactionary labor leaders, the message of Communism is being accepted by the working class and when the conditions are ripe in America, the workers will do as the Russian workers have done."

Among the other speakers were Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor on the Workers Party ticket, Comrade Bentall, former editor of the Duluth Truth, and Comrade Carl Brodsky, candidate on the Workers Party ticket in the Eighth aldermanic district. Comrade Juliet Stewart Poyntz presided.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

NEW YORK COMRADES ANSWER THE CALL FOR DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTIES

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Just as in every other instance, the New York comrades will not let the call for help coming from our DAILY WORKER go unheeded. Immediately we received word of the precarious financial condition of our daily, our comrades got busy arranging rescue parties, which we are certain will be enthusiastically participated in by the workers here.

So far the following have been arranged for:

Daily Worker Rescue Parties in New York.

Saturday, Oct. 31—Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St. Branches co-operating: Yorkville English, Esthonian, Yorkville Hungarian, Yorkville German, German Night Workers, Yorkville; Y. W. L. N. 4, Hungarian; Y. W. L. No. 7, English Czecho-Slovak.

Saturday, Oct. 31—Barbers' Union Hall, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Branches co-operating: Jewish Williamsburg.

Monday, Nov. 2—Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., N. Y. C. English Downtown, Ukrainian Downtown, Rusisan Downtown, Armenian, Italian Downtown, Oriental and Polish Downtown. Branches co-operating: Y. W. L. No. 5, English; Y. W. L. No. 28, Russian.

Monday, Nov. 2—Finnish Workers' Hall, 764, 40th St., Brooklyn. Finnish South Brooklyn, English Boro Partk, Lithuanian Boro Park, Russian South Brookyn and Scandinavian South Brooklyn. Branches co-operating: English Coney Isand.

Saturday, Nov. 14—Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, English Bronx No. 1, English Bronx No. 2, Hungarian Bronx No. 45, Jewish Bronx, No. 1 and 2; German Nigth Workers, Lettish, Lithuanian Bronx, Ukrainian Bronx and Russian Bronx. Branches co-operating: Y. W. L. No. 1, English; Y. W. L., No. 12, Jewish; Y. W. L., No. 22, Jewish; Y. W. L., No. 29, Russian.

Admission at all Rescue Parties to be fifty cents

Additional "DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties" are being arranged for Harlem, Astoria, Williamsburg, and Brownsville with the co-operation of the branches in those sections, and will be announced at an early date.

MANY SOCIETIES PROTEST BRUTAL POLICE RAIDS

Denounce Raids Upon Cleveland Chinese

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20—The unwarranted raid of the Cleveland police department on the Chinese colony has roused protests from many organization over the high handed methods used by the police in the arrest of 600 innocent Chinese workers, students and merchants because of an unsolved murder of one Chinese tongman.

"Finding Guilty Culprit."

The tong killing which resulted in the raids to find the "guilty culprit" was but one of over 100 unsolved murders that have taken place in Cleveland since the first of the year. The method used to find the "guilty culprit" among the Chinese was not resorted to in the other unsolved murders.

"Cleaning Up City."

Safety Director Barry, when roundly criticized for his damnable action, claimed that it was an attempt to clean up the city's dirtiest section. The different societies of Cleveland could not be convinced that it was necessary to raid, arrest 600 Chinese, hold them in prison incommunicado for days crowded into cells so that they must stand still all the time that they were in there, in order to make Cleveland a cleaner city.

Race Segregation.

Cleveland is noted for its attempt to keep the darker races in a segregated district which has been allowed to deteriorate. The streets and houses have few repairs. Neither the landlords nor the city administration pays much attention to complaints from residents in these districts.

Even the reactionary Cleveland Bar Association was horrified at the high handed methods of the police and demands that the city of Cleveland apologize to the Chinese consul in Washington, D. C., and destroy the Bertillon measurements and the fingerprints which the police subjected every Chinese to that fell into their grip.

Pregnant Women Terrorized.

The raid was organized in such a manner that every house in the district was broken into and everyone found in the house arrested and brought to the filthy Cleveland jail. A number of women who were pregnant have been sent to hospitals after their incarceration in the crowded cells where they could not sit down, and the hospital doctors claim that life-long injury has been done these women and that the children that will be born will be marked for life because of the terrible experience which their mothers have passed thru.

Courts and police break picket lines; election boards throw workers off the ballot; that is why we need a workers' government.

City Shoe Hospital
Work Done While U Wait
All Work Guaranteed. Give Us a Trial and We'll Give You the Satisfaction..
MEN'S SHOES FOR SALE.
JOS. ZELINSKI, Prop.,
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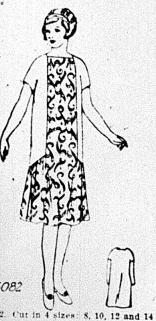
OUR DAILY PATTERNS

GIRLS' DRESS.



5082

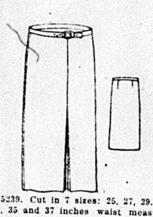
5082. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 ars. A 12-year size requires 2⅛ rds of 32-inch plain mtaerial, and yard of figured if made as illus- ted. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

end 12c in silver or stamps for our -to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ok of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies', ses', and children's patterns, a con- se and comprehensive article on dress- king, also some points for the needle ustrating 30 of the various simple tches), all valuable hints to the home essmaker.

LADIES' SKIRT.

5239



5239. Cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 29-inch size requires 1½ yard of 54-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed

Gitlow is barred for his labor activities.

IN MINNEAPOLIS!

Hungarian Protest
MEETING
Unitarian Church
Eighth and La Salle
Wednesday, Oct. 21
at 8 P. M.
—PROMINENT SPEAKERS—

Why Not Every Day?

The Daily Worker informs and explains—

It is a mirror in which are reflected not only the lives of the workers—

But also every step of Labor the world over—every day.

No other newspaper does this—or would dare to.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Henry Ford in a New Role

Henry Ford, whose methods of piling up millions by turning his wage slaves into automatons are being exposed in THE DAILY WORKER, essays into the field of sociology and economics in the current issue of his personal magazine, *The Dearborn Independent.* His erudition is revealed in the assertion that:

> "The actual situation anywhere, at any time, corresponds exactly to the moral and mental status of the people."

Paraphrasing the man whose most famous saying is: *"History is bunk!"* we will add *"Henry Ford's sociology is bunk."*

While Ford, thru most inhuman exploitation of labor can convert piles of iron and tin into flivvers and tractors, this quotation proves that his education has been sadly neglected in other fields. For it is an established fact, known to all intelligent people since the publictaion of the works of Marx, that the morals and mental status of the people do not determine material conditions, but that material conditions determine all the customs and ideas of a given period.

This is on a par with the thought processes of Ford's chief publicity agent, Mr. Allen L. Benson, who while he was candidate for president of the United States on the socialist party ticket in 1916, devoted most of his time to eulogizing Ford because of the establishment of the 8-hour day and five dollar a day wage in the Ford plants. Benson was at that time severely assailed by the Marxists in the socialist party, most of whom are now in Workers Party. We, at that time, pointed out precisely what is being proved today, that in the development of capitalism hours of labor frequently have been voluntarily reduced by the employer because with highly intensified application of labor to industry it is possible to extract more surplus value out of workers in a short period of time, than over a longer period.

Ford did not inaugurate the 8-hour day as a philanthropic move, but because experience had taught him that he could just as easily extract all the vitality out of a worker in eight hours of intensified labor as he could by ten hours of labor under the old conditions.

Tearing the hypocritical mask from this unscrupulous apostle of the open (scab) shop and revealing his new projects for exploiting more thousands of workers ought to be an incentive to the Ford slaves to strive to organize and revolt against the despotism of the Detroit exploiter.

The Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan

His Eminence Mr. D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan, that militant exponent of white, protestant, native-born 100 per cent Americanism, and defender of American womanhood, is on trial at Noblesville, Indiana, charged with murdering Madge Oberholtzer, after he and two other patriotic members of the hooded order had ravaged her.

Two weeks have passed since the opening of the trial and the jury is not yet selected, the second venire of 100 prospective jurors is nearing exhaustion and a third gang of his peers must be summoned to try Stephenson and his associates.

The delectable nature of the klan is brought out in bold relief as the selection of jurors proceeds. From the questioning of jurors by the defense it develops that no effort will be made to conceal the fact that Stephenson and other klansmen held frequent debauches with the co-eds of Butler college, one of those institutions where the daughters of the petty bourgeoisie go to attain culture.

Difficulties encountered in selecting a jury for this case are indicative of the widespread political influence of the klan in Indiana. It has become an important factor in the political movement of the small capitalist class, deriving its principal support from that element beset by the ever-growing power of the big capitalists.

Former supporters of the socialist party contribute a large portion of the membership of the klan in Indiana. The mummery of the klan strongly appeals to these ex-socialist elements, most of whom were spiritualists, theosophists, christian scientists, and other queer individuals. When the socialist party became so aneamic that they could no longer break the dull monotony of their pretty bourgeois existence they flocked to the klan striving to become dragons, imperial kleagles, most of whom, if the facts were known, are in reality buzzards of the calibre of Mr. Stephenson.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Birds of a Feather

Tammany Hall, in its far-flung ramifications, has many adjuncts. One of its main supports is from the underworld and the slum proletariat of New York. Its connections there are so well known that comment here is superfluous. But it has other supporters among the super-respectable element of New York life. It unites the upper and lower strata in one reactionary mass against labor.

The maurading bands of gangsters, pickpockets, thugs and gunmen infesting Cherry Hill and Hell's Kitchen, enjoying the favor of Tammany, have their counterpart in eminently respectable organizations among the upper strata. One of these is the Citizen's Union. This aggregation recently endorsed the socialist, S. John Block, as candidate for justice of the supreme court.

This organization, professing to be non-partisan, really serves Tammany by endorsing its regular candidates and waging punitive expeditions against those democrats that do not hew strictly to the Tammany line. It sometimes endorses republicans. Sometimes socialists. This proves that, in the eyes of Tammany, both these parties can be relied upon to defend the capitalist system.

It also emphasizes the fact that the same outfit that ruled Gitlow off the election ballot endorses a socialist, which eloquently proves that only the Workers Party candidates defend the interests of the working class.

Make every day an Anti-Imperialist Day.

Concentration of Capital in Coal Industry

By Earl R. Browd

THERE is probably no industry in the United States in which more deep-going changes are occurring at present than the coal mining industry. And in response to the laws of development of capitalist economy, one of the outstanding features is the growing concentration of capital. Figures are available now which give a picture of the situation as a whole.*

Concentration has proceeded the furthest in the anthracite branch of the industry. This is largely because the anthracite fields are concentrated geographically in a few counties in Eastern Pennsylvania and offer all the physical prerequisites for monopoly. The extent to which this has developed can be seen from a few facts.

FOUR operators produce over 5 million tons per annum, a total of 48.8 per cent of all anthracite produced. Nine other operators, producing 1 to 5 million tons annually, contribute 30.2 per cent of total production.

The so-called railroad companies (owned or controlled by railroads) produce 74 per cent of the total output and control 90 per cent of underground reserves.

The combination controlled jointly by the Reading and Central Railroad of New Jersey, produced 20 per cent of the total annual output, and controlled more than half of the unmined reserves.

Production of so-called independent operators, which in 1895, amounted to 45 per cent of the whole, in 1905, dropped to 25 per cent; while by 1921, it had further decreased to 19 per cent.

Thus, in the important anthracite branch of the coal industry, concentration of capital has long been at the stage of relative monopoly, which is rapidly approaching an absolute monopoly.

IN anthracite this concentration of capital is closely and intimately bound up with the general process of concentration, and particularly with that in the railroad industry. Thruout the coal industry this has been and is today, the case; that the most important steps in concentration of capital and centralization of production is carried out under the control and initiative of the railroad, steel, oil, and banking combinations.

The railroad coal companies controlling the anthracite industry, with the value of assets carried on their books at the end of 1922, are shown in the following table. This gives some measure of the stage of monopoly reached. While a very large part of these "assets" represent capitalization of prospective future earnings, this fact only emphasizes the monopolist nature of the present stage of development.

Company	Assets
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.	$115,064,815
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company	77,018,864
Glen Alden Coal Co.	72,240,000
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	68,245,151
*Pennsylvania Coal Co.	56,000,000
*Hillside Coal & Iron Co.	43,000,000
Hudson Coal Co. interests	42,100,782
Lehigh & Wilkes Barre Coal Company	39,127,208
Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc.	8,154,085
Scranton Coal Co.	4,697,333

The vast sum of more than a half-billion dollars here represented is an integral part of a still more overwhelming combination of railroad capital.

BITUMINOUS coal does not present such favorable physical preconditions for monopoly and concentration. Instead of being geographically concentrated, as anthracite, in a corner of a single state, bituminous coal is scattered over 80 fields in 26 states and represents numerous grades of fuel. But altho representing a lower degree of concentration, bituminous coal is also going thru the same process toward monopoly organization and large scale production in the hands of a few great corporations.

While there seems to be a tremendous contrast between the number of separate producers in bituminous and anthracite, this is not an accurate gauge of the different degree of concentration. According to data of the United States Geological Survey, there are 12,122 bituminous coal producers, as against only 174 anthracite producers. Of this large number, however, 8,194 produce less than 10,000 tons per year, and only 2.4 per cent of the total output. It is clear, therefore, that only 3,928 producers require serious attention. Even this, of course, shows that concentration in bituminous mining is far behind anthracite.

THERE are 80 bituminous producers with a production of more than one million tons per annum. They produce 34.2 per cent of the total output of the industry. This compares with 13 producers and 79 per cent in anthracite.

Producers of one-half up to one million tons per annum, number 109, and 13.2 per cent of total output. Those producing 100,000 to 500,000 tons per annum, number 891, with 31.8 per cent of the total tonnage.

These figures show that bituminous coal is also well started on the road of concentration and monopoly.

Here also concentration is lead by forces from outside the coal industry itself. These forces are the United States Steel corporation; the railroads, and combinations of banking and industrial interests such as the Consolidation Coal Co. with $181,718,324 assets; 340,000 acres of coal lands, producing in 1920 about eight million tons; and the Pittsburgh Coal Co. with $160,120,347 assets, 165,000 acres of coal lands, which in 1920, produced more than 12 million tons.

IN certain fields, concentration has gone far ahead of the bituminous industry as a whole. There is, for example, the Pocahontas field in West Virginia. This field, opened up over 50 years ago, produced about 20 million tons in 1916, its peak year. There were 50 operators in this field, but almost all of them operate under lease from the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co. and the Crozer Land Co.

which own 95 per cent of the pro
ing land in this field. The first m
tioned of these companies is by
the largest, and is entirely owned
the Norfolk and Western Railway
It has about 300,000 acres of c
land, of which 178,000 are under le
to operators.

The U. S. Steel corporation own
controls thru subsidiary corporati
about 750,000 acres of coal la
These lands are distributed thru
states of Pennsylvania, West Virgi
Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alaba
Indiana and Illinois. The output
these properties in 1920 was ab
31 million tons.

AS the total coal production for
United States in 1920 was
million tons, it will be seen that th
four interests produce 12.5 per c
of the bituminous coal in this co
try, and about 5.5 per cent of
whole world's production of 1,300
lion tons.

As an accompaniment of the p
ent crisis in the coal industry (ma
ed by "overdevelopment" to the
tent of productive capacity of 850
lion tons as against a market of
million tons per annum; with 200,
"surplus" miners in the indust
with production being shifted s
tematically from the unionized fie
to the non-union fields) there is
ing on a tremendously accelera
process of concentration of capi
Rumors are rife in Wall Street p
lications of a coming 500 million
lar corporation which is to shift
center of bituminous coal product
to the non-union fields, stabilize
there and smash the United M
Workers' Union.

*This article is based upon figures from the book, "What the Coal Commission Found," edited by Edward Eyre Hunt; Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1925., from Moody's Industrial Ratings, 1923, and from U. S. Geological Survey.

*Including memorandum reserves for depreciation and depletion.

Anderson Fights Expulsion by "B. & O." Bi

(Continued from page 1)

actionary, and with denying their members the freedom of expression we accord ours. We have boastfully held ourselves up as leaders in democratic principles in labor union administration.

Disillusioned.

The facts revealed concerning the last three elections in our organization, however, has disillusioned that part of our membership who have been permitted to hear the truth. They have learned that the membership no longer rules, but that instead a select few have usurped the power to say what shall be our laws and who shall be our officers.

Exercising the rights any member should have, I have endeavored from time to time to give my views on laws needed and to acquaint our members with existing evils, particularly and most recently the outrageous manipulation of our last election. For doing these things I have long been marked undesirable as an officer and finally suspended from a membership which I have held without a mark of discredit as a union man for over 25 years.

Accusers Cannot Be Judges.

I am not here to be tried. This body is not competent to sit as judges in my case because you have pledged yourselves without reservation to support the president. Most, if not all of you have expressed views prejudicial against me, and for other reasons you can not pass fair judgment on the case.

You are my accusers and in no courts are accusers allowed to try, or pass sentence on an accused.

If a trial is required to pass judgment on my conduct I demand the simple, but ordinary justice of being tried by a body of my peers in my own lodge, and full compliance with all the provisions contained in Article 22, pages 48 and 49, Grand Lodge constitution.

Wants Trial by Lodge.

The order of procedure is clearly outlined in Section 4 and 5 of Article 22 both for filing information and location of responsibility. The local lodge is not deprived of its original and legitimate authority. Only in the event that a local lodge fails to act is the International president permitted to intervene and then only as, (1) as complainant, or (2) a messenger, or (3) a responsible official, or (4) as a member of the Executive Council he can praticipate in a trial of an accused member.

The injection of the implied powers contained in Section 5 of Article 3 which may be assumed by the International president in certain cases of alleged delinquencies by a member has nothing whatever to do with a case like mine.

Suspended Without Trial.

In its most complete analysis my alleged offense is nothing more than asking the simple question as to whether men could be trusted with certain responsibilities when they had been proven faithless in others and for that my suspension is ordered to take effect immediately, without a hearing, without a trial, without any regard to the constitutional requirements accorded and guaranteed to the vilest traitor and scab during a strike.

Insult is added to injury when the International president commands: **"You are suspended until such time as you will file a satisfactory apology and**
retraction with the General Ex
tive Council, etc." Still no hearing,
trial by my peers in my own lodge
specifically and minutely laid down
Article 22.

Will Not Be Silent.

I have always valued my memb
ship in the I. A. of M. very highly.
have tried to conduct myself as
union man should and be worthy
this membership.

I want my membership restored
me but I refused to be bribed, bull
coerced, or intimidated. I will not
silent, either with voice or pen.
pledge myself to resist and denou
evil, wherever it exists, in the I. A
M. or out of it. As to the offens
suggestion of an apology for do
what is right, that which the I. A.
M. has schooled me to do, I spurn
offer with the contempt it so ric
deserves.

Workers of Detroit! Support Communist Against Plute Agetns of Capita

(Continued from page 1)

reason. The most important reason for repudiating Smith and Bowles is because both represent the capitalists who are robbing and exploitng the workers of Detroit.

The attempt to make the workers of Detroit decide the muncipal elections on the basis of religious prejudices, is part of a game of the capitalists to prevent the workers from using their political power in order to fight in their own interests. Both Smith and Bowles are playing this game of the capitalists. Both prefer to have the workers vote catholic or anti-catholic rather than have them them vote on the basis of relief for unemployed workers, no use of police in strikes, for better housing and sanitary conditions in the working class sections of Detroit and other issues of interest to the workers and affecting the lives of the workers.

Smith makes claim for the support of the workers of Detroit on the basis of his record. But what did Smith do in 1924, when 50,000 workers were without jobs and unable to earn a living? Did he demand that the capitalist bosses must either give the workers the opportunity to work and earn a living or pay them wages? Did he demand that the city of Detroit should tax the capitalist employers in order to furnish money for relief of the unemployed workers?

Every worker of Detroit knows that Smith did none of these things. They know that he stands for the capitalist system and the capitalist method of making profit out of the workers and that he would not move one inch in support of workers without jobs.

Bowles is no better than Smith in this respect. He also supports the capitalist system of exploiting the workers which throws tens of thousands of workers on the streets whenever the bosses cannot make big profits out of their labor.

It is on the basis of such issues as unemployment and the attitude of the candidates asking their support on this question that the workers should take their stand in the municipal elections, but not on the basis of racial and religious issues.

The capitalist bosses want the workers to divide on the basis of racial and religious issues because they know that workers who are influenced by these prejudices will not make a fight for their own economic interests.

The workers of Detroit have nothing to gain and everything to lose by supporting either Smith or Bowles, or any of the capitalist candidates in the municipal elections. **The workers must organize as a class to fight their political battles against the capitalist bosses. They must use their political power in support of their economic interests.**

That is what the capitalists do. They want to elect either Smith or Bowles in order that they may have the power of the office of mayor in their hands for use in support of the capitalist system of exploitation. Workers of Detroit must organize to fight for that power so that they can use it to support their struggles against the capitalist exploiters.

Some workers believe that Smith is the candidate of labor. But everyone who examines his record closely knows that he is the candidate of the capitalist bosses. The workers cannot expect that any candidate who supports the capitalist system against the workers will represent their interests. Some candidates may play the game which Smith has been playing of sometimes throwing something in the direction of the workers in order to fool them into supporting him. No worker who understands the conflict of interests between the capitalist bosses who are in business for profit, and the workers who produce wealth and must constantly fight for decent wages, will be fooled by this game of a smart politician.

The Workers (Communist) Party proposed to the Detroit Federation of Labor early this year that it take the initiative in organizing a party of workers—a labor party—which would support labor candidates in the municipal and other elections. The proposal of the Workers (Communist) Party was not accepted, therefore, there is no labor candidate on the ballot in the municipal election. The formation of such a party is the only way in which the workers can fight their own political battles. It is the only way in which they can use the power they have as an organized group in support of their economic struggles.

The workers of Detroit must demand the formation of a labor party and that labor drop forever the outworn policy of "rewarding friends and punishing the enemies of labor" which means in every instance, electing the representatives of the capitalist bosses to public office. The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the workers of Detroit to express themselves in the interests of
their own class at the ballot box
this election in spite of the fact t
there is no labor candidate on
ballot. It calls upon them to re
diate both Smith and Bowles, to
pudiate the efforts to blind the wo
ers by making the issue the religi
question and to take a stand on
political platform in the interests
the workers.

The Workers (Communist) Pa
calls upon every worker to write
on the ballot on election day
name of the Workers Party candid
for mayor, Edgar Owens, and t
take the stand for the working cl
against the capitalist class.

It asks the workers of Detroit
support the Workers Party candid
for mayor, Edgar Owens, by w
ing his name on the ballot on
following platform:

1. The organization of a la
party based upon the trade un
movement of Detroit to include r
resentatives of all trade unions, la
political parties, co-operatives a
fraternal organizations, to fight
labor in its political struggles.

2. Use of the power of the gove
ment of Detroit to compel the rel
of the unemployed when the wo
ers are thrown out of jobs. City
propriations thru special taxes
capitalist bosses to create an une
ployment fund to be distributed
the trade unions.

3. No use of police in labor d
putes. No use of police to arr
strikers. Against the use of stri
breakers paid by capitalist bosse

4. Against the use of injunctio
in labor disputes.

5. Full support of the workers
Detroit in organizing the unorgani
workers for the fight against th
bosses.

6. The establishment of worke
control in every institution of the c
of Detroit employing workers, t
the election of shop committees wh
shall have full access to everyth
concerning the management and to
represented in the management.

7. Support of the extension of t
principle to all the industries of
troit.

8. The control of housing con
tions by the city and action to cre
better housing conditions for
workers by the city government.

9. A workers' and farmers' g
ernment for the United States.

Workers of Detroit! Repudi
the candidates of the capita
bosses.

Repudiate their attempt to bl
you by racial and religious pre
dices!

Take your stand for a worke
struggle against the capitalist bo
es by writing in the name Ed
Owens, for mayor—on election day.

Ford--Pacifist Turned Imperialist

(Continued from page 1)

air," Col. Mitchell continued. "We must look to the Fords" now for progress because governmental activity is practically at a stand-still. I am thankful the Fords are in the game now. It makes everything a little brighter."

DON'T be misled either by the fact that Col. Mitchell is no longer assistant army air chief. He is something of a political exile from Washington because of his exposure of the inefficiency of the government's present air organization. Tho reduced in rank and stationed at Fort Sam Houston, in Texas, he is the country's leading proponent of a larger military air service independent of the army and navy and is recognized as the most brilliant and aggressive among this country's military aviators.

The Shenandoah broke in two in the air in a wind storm over southeastern Ohio and crashed to earth with the loss of several lives Sept. 3. It was starting on a naval demonstration flight over eleven states and on its return was to have tied up at the Ford airport mast. After the crash it became known that Henry Ford and the chief engineer of the Ford Motor company, William B. Mayo, had been authorized to ride in the Shenandoah either to Bay City, Mich., and return or to Lakehurst. It would have been Ford's first trip in the air. The Shenandoah was the government's only military dirigible. Its flight was a strictly military maneuver. All on board were naval officers or enlisted men. The authorization to Ford and his chief engineer to ride in the Shenandoah and the intention of the two to take the trip shows the friendliness that now exists between the Fords and the navy. Such an authorization was never given before in the case of the Shenandoah.

DO you remember also the time when Edsel Ford was branded as a "slacker" by the patriots for claiming and obtaining exemption from the draft? Reactionary patriotic newspapers attacked him. Patriots looked upon him as bad company. It was thumbs down for him. But he was among the "distinguished guests" invited to be present on visitors' day at the citizens' military training camp at Camp Custer, Mich., Aug. 14. A member of the Young Workers' League was evicted from this camp in violation even of the army policy, as defined in a statement given to the Federated Press by Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the army sixth corps area. And the speaker of the day was Charles G. Dawes. The tide has turned indeed when Edsel Ford is invited to be a "distinguished guest" in such company.

There is a recent instance also in which the Fords carried to conclusion a large scale business deal with the government, an agency which class conscious workers recognize as the agency thru which the capitalist class functions politically. When the United States shipping board decided to sell a fleet of ships as scrap steel the Ford Motor company was among the bidders. The Fords turned out to be the successful bidders, with an offer of $1,697,470 for 199 steel ships and $297,500 for seven tugs. Three at a time the ships are now on the way to River Rouge to be cut up.

THE Ford Motor company has not only its mechanical equipment and trained industrial army of 165,000 workers but around its holdings everywhere an atmosphere of sinister power, corresponding psychologically to the divine right power of a monarch. Such an atmosphere makes military conscription easier for a capitalist government.

In contrast to the doubt that once popularly existed as to the direction in which the Fords were developing, the Ford Motor company and its vast holdings are henceforth ready in time of need as an adjunct to the arsenals, barracks, hangars and navy yards of the capitalist government at Washington, as a result of the Fords' comparatively swift, generally unexpected but quite inevitable "reformation."

THE Fords will cut prices again competitively if to do so will enlarge their income. And the company may not pay interest, or tribute to Wall Street, since the Fords carry a cash reserve to finance their own industry. It is worth noting incidentally that the Ford Motor company is the only large enterprise under capitalism in this country that has not passed into the hands of the bankers, or finance-capitalists. But in the Fords the capitalist rulers of the United States have staunch new allies who once had the appearance of being capitalist scabs.

In fitting conclusion let us add that several members of the Workers' Party were arrested and one was beaten near the Ford gates in Highland Park and River Rouge last May day while distributing the DAILY WORKER.

Communists know that the Ford myth is like any other myth for the working class. It is a hoax and at its best a good story.

LOOK FOR THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF THE DAILY WORKER'S EXPOSURE OF HENRY FORD IN TOMORROW'S ISSUE

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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TWO SUPREME COURT DECREES HIT LABOR

DEMONSTRATION FOR RAKOSI ON BOSTON COMMON

Workers Demand There Be No Execution

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Historic Boston ommon was the scene of a mass demonstration under the auspices of the ternational Labor Defense in pro- st against the torture and murder workers by the Horthy Hungarian overnment. The bloody deeds of the ungarian white guards were exposed d denounced by the speakers, John Ballam and Harry J. Canter, local cretary of the I. L. D.

Wall Street Rules Horthy Gov.

The inspiring story of Comrade Ra- osi, people's commissar in the form- revolutionary government, who is ated for execution by the Horthy oodhounds, was told by Comrade allam. His declaration that "the ice of Comrade Rakosi cannot be rangled by the Horthy hangmen, but ll resound thruout the world, in- iring and arousing ever greater asses of workers to revolutionary ruggle," was warmly applauded.

Comrade Canter showed the con- ction of Wall Street with the Hun- rian murder government and point- out that the financial dictator of ungary is a Boston Banker, Jere- iah Smith, the agent of J. P. Mor- n & Co. "We must make these cts known to the working class of merica," he said, "and break the nspiracy of silence in regard to the ungarian white terror which is fostered by Wall Street."

The temper of the demonstration as indicated by the banners carried a number of workers bearing the scriptions: "The Horthy Hungarian overnment Tortures and Murders orkers," "Free Mathias Rakosi," all Street and Horthy—Partners," d many others.

Unanimous for Resolution

With shouts of approval the meet- g voted unanimously to send the llowing telegram to the Hungarian nbassador at Washington:

"One thousand workers assembled Boston Common have heard the ies of the tortured political prison- s in the prisons of Budapest. We mand that court martial trials of athias Rakosi and other workers be t carried out and that no executions ke place. Failure to conduct these ials by ordinary civil process with ll publicity is proof that the Hun- rian hangmen are afraid to let the uth be known."

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION SUBJECT FOR MEETING OF T. U. E. L. THURSDAY

The regular monthly meeting of he Chicago T. U. E. L. will be held n Thursday, Oct. 22nd, 8 p. m. at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. J. Louis Engdahl will speak on "The A. F. of L. Convention and the Left Wing Movement." This timely topic is of great importance to all left wing trade unionists. There will be questions nd discussion following the speech. All left and progressive trade unionists are invited to attend. Admission free.

Talk Train Operation at K. C.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—Five undred delegates from six states are ssembled here today for the Mis- ouri River navigation conference, at hich definite plans to insure a trans- ortation system for the Missouri iver are to be discussed.

Henry Ford--Pacifist Turned Imperialist

First Installment of the Daily Worker's Exposure of World's Most Powerful Automobile Czar

By OWEN STIRLING

LITTLE Red Riding Hood didn't know a wolf when she saw one. The bible warned her against wolves in sheep's clothing. But did not warn her about wolves she might find in nice old ladies' beds, with nice old ladies' lace night caps on their heads.

She found a wolf in her grandmother's bed. But how was she to know it was a wolf? She saw his ears and eyes but even then she didn't know.

Finally she said: "But grand-mother, what large teeth you've got!

"The better to eat you with, my dear!" roared the wolf, leaping from the bed.

Then she knew.

HENRY FORD collects nice old furniture. He likes to surround himself with quaint chairs, what-nots, commodes and four-poster beds of an early period. He finds an old fiddler named Jep Bisbee in a little Michigan town and soon phonograph records are being made of Jep's fiddling. Just now Henry Ford is financing a revival of the old square dances.

But look out, Little Red Riding Hood, look out!

IN view of things that are taking place at River Rouge, Highland Pk. and Dearborn at present the development of Henry Ford and his huge vertical trust, the Ford Motor company, becomes more and more an outstanding object lession to the working class. An inevitable trend of events was apparent in the circumstances of the Ford purchase of the Stout Metal Airplane company last July.

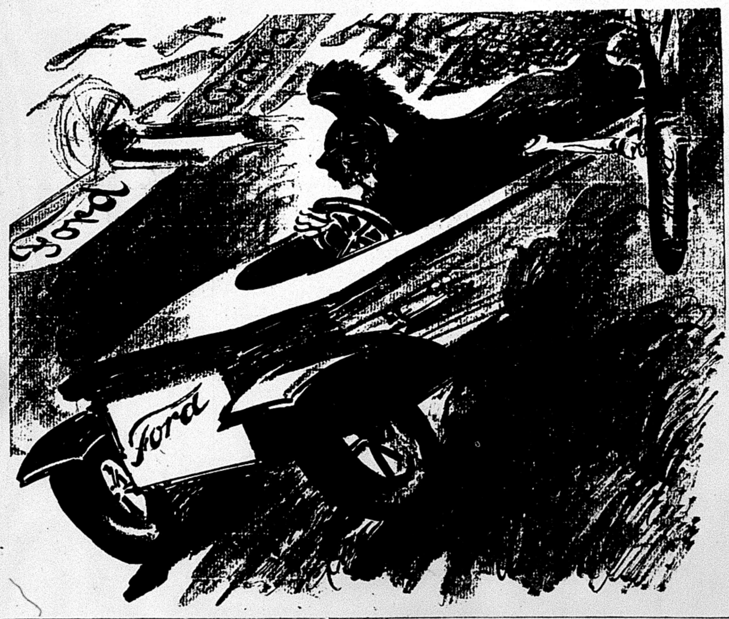
As long ago as last February Commander Ralph D. Weyerbacher, chief engineer of the League Islands Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, and builder of the giant dirigible Shenandoah, went to the Ford airport at Dearborn to aid the Ford mechanics and engineers in the constructing of a mooring mast for dirigibles. He was formally assigned to the task by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics of the navy. The mast may now be seen rising 200 feet above the flying field. There are only two large mooring masts in the United States for such ships as the Shenandoah and Los Angeles, one being at Lakehurst, N. J. It is significant as indicating the new aligment of the Fords that the navy department and the Ford Motor company should cooperate in the erection of one of them at the Ford airport.

DO you remember the Henry Ford of the early years of the war with his Quixotic peace-ship expedition? He was going to get the soldiers out of the trenches by Christmas. He fitted out a vessel, put a group of pacifists aboard and ludicrously sailed them away to Europe. He may have believed even then that the United States was in danger of being drawn into the war. He was in such a position industrially in that case that he preferred having men face machines in his shops to their facing machine guns in the trenches.

Not long afterward the Chicago Tribune referred to him as an anarchist. To the average reader of the Tribune that meant simply that Ford was an independent, subversive, illeg-

(Continued on page 2)

Ford! A Vehicle of Imperialism



Strawn Arrives at Peking to Attend Tariff Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Oct. 19.—Silas H. Strawn, one of America's representatives to the forthcoming Chinese tariff convention here, arrived in Peking today. He was one day late owing to the halting of his train by militarists in the Shanghai area.

ORTONVILLE, Minn., Oct. 19.—Jay Wentworth, 28, was burned to death when he rushed into a burning cottage on Big Stone Lake to save $1,000 in currency.

Illegal to Reduce Rates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—An order of the Illinois commerce commission requiring a reduction in rate charges by the Illinois Bell Telephone company on coin box telephones was held unlawful today by the supreme court of the United States. The decision of the lower court was affirmed.

Plan Frisco-N. Y. Flight.

A non-stop, 24-hour flight from San Francisco to New York in a giant airplane with Lieut. Leigh Wade, around the world army flier as one of its pilots, was announced as in prospect for late this month or early in November by Edward S. Evans of Detroit, in Chicago today.

The Martyr

(Dedicated to the Horthy Government)
By Upton Sinclair
(Wired to International Labor Defense)

You torture him; his wild heart-beats
Turn to tumult in your streets;
His quivering eyelids shake the town;
His moaning breaks your dungeons down.

BOSSES' HIGH COURT UPHOLDS CALIFORNIA SYNDICALIST LAW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The supreme court of the United States today inferentially upheld the legality of the California criminal syndicalism law, under which are imprisoned seventy members of the Industrial Workers of the World, the law being interpreted in California as making ordinary membership in that organization a felony, the members being convicted without any proof of criminal acts being committed by them as individuals. Similar laws have been passed by other states, but California has led all the rest in savage persecution of radical unionists, with Michigan a close second in its prosecution of Communists in the famous Bridgeman case.

The court refused to intervene in the case of Charlotte Anita Whitney, who was sentenced under this law to 14 years in the penitentiary. It held that it was without jurisdiction, and thus by negation, upheld the validity of the statute.

• • •

U. S. Supreme Court Knocks Out Arizona Women's Minimum Pay

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—A state minimum wage law for women of Arizona was held invalid today by the United States supreme court. The court affirmed a decision by a lower federal court which granted an injunction against the state to A. Sardell, a Nogales merchant, who refused to pay his women employes in a store the minimum wage of $16 per week.

Mathias Rakosi

Faces Terror in Hungary.

MATHIAS RAKOSI was born 1889 in Adony near Miskolc. He studied in Budapest and graduated from the Orient College.

As early as 1912 and 1913 he actively participated in the labor movement. In these years he became a functionary of the so-called Galilei Club in Budapest. This club played an important role in the revolutionization of the Hungarian radical intellectuals and also in the labor movement.

Comrade Rakosi took an active part during the war, together with other members of the Galilei Club and with workers in the illegal agitation against the war.

When Comrade Bela Kun returned from Soviet Russia to Hungary in the fall of 1918 to carry on Communist propaganda, Comrade Rakosi immediately allied himself with the Communists and was one of the most active fighters besides Bela Kun for the Hungarian Soviets.

During the dictatorship in Hungary he had charge of the commissariat of the army and especially of the organization of the Red Army. He took an active part in the battles of the Red Army at the front.

After the downfall of the dictatorship Rakosi escaped with others to Vienna. There he continued his work for the illegal organization of the Communist movement in Hungary.

Later he went to Moscow where he was elected as a secretary of the Comintern in which capacity he did tremendous service.

In the meantime he worked indefatigably for the Hungarian proletariat. He was daring enough in spite of the danger to his life to return five times illegally to Hungary to work for the Hungarian proletariat. At last the Hungarian bloodhounds caught him and now want to execute him.

GERMAN UNION HEADS SPEAK IN CHICAGO

Social Democrats Visit Chicago Federation

When Franz J. Fertwangler and Herr Eckert, two of the German trade union delegates to the A. F. of L. convention appeared at the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday. Fertwangler presented a letter from William Green, president of the A. F. of L. asking consideration from the local federation.

In his speech Fertwangler had to disclose that under the leadership of anti-Communist social-democratic trade union officials, the German Federation of Unions had fallen to four and a half millions from eight million. But he blamed this on the Communists who also, he charged, were responsible for the election of Hindenburg.

Delegate Swabeck of the Painters tried to question Herr Fertwangler, but was shut off by Chairman Nelson.

A resolution on the invasion of Panama by U. S. troops was introduced by Delegates Green of the Carpenters, and Swabeck of the Painters. Chairman Nelson's idea that it should be referred to the A. F. of L. without action was opposed by these delegates and Delegate Schussler of the Photo Engravers, who objected to "passing the buck."

The resolution, which sought to place the federation on record against U. S. imperialism in Lantin America, was as follows:

Resolution.

"Whereas, The Panama trade unions are engaged in a struggle on behalf of the worker tenants of the city of Panama against extortionate rents, the unions having declared a general strike to back up their demands and in battles ensuing with the police and troops, workers are known to have been killed, and

"Whereas, United States troops have unwarrantably intervened in the

(Continued on page 5)

Illinois Dentists Ask Sterilization of State's Morons

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 19.—At the conference of the Northern Illinois Dental Association a resolution calling for a committee to "memorialize the Illinois legislature to enact a measure making provision which the committee shall point out as being effective for the prevention of crime other than the segregation of the so-called morons" was accepted following an appeal made by J. Stanley Brown, president of the Northern Illinois Teachers' College at DeKalb for the sterilization of the state's morons.

Speakers:

David Rhys Williams
J. P. Cannon
Ralph Chaplin
and
R. Sauser (in Hungarian)

Save Mathias Rakosi from the Horthy Hangmen!

Great Protest Demonstration

at PRUDENTIAL HALL, North Avenue and Halsted St.

Tuesday, October 20th, 8 P. M.

Workers! Come!
Fight the White Terror!

Auspices
International Labor Defense

CHINA UNITING AGAINST PEKING AND GEN. CHANG

Tariff Conference May Collapse Completely

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 19.—When the much fussed-over nine power "tariff conference" meets at Peking next Monday, it may find that it is dealing with a Chinese government which has lost control of all the rest of China.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander of five combined armies south of the Yangtze river, who last week routed Chang Tso-lin's troops out of Shanghai, has continued driving them northward, seizing all rear guards encountered and is even reported to have declared war against the Peking government.

Toothless Tuan Out of Luck.

This will be a popular war since the Pekin government, controlled by Chang Tso-lin, altho nominally directed by Tuan, has shown a slavish regard for knuckling to the imperialist powers, in fact, the tariff conference was agreed to between Tuan and the imperialist powers on conditions hateful to all nationalist elements.

It is quite evident that Tuan, with Chang Tso-lin controlling him, agreed with the imperialists to hold the conference upon the basis of the Washington treaty, which limits the subjects to be discussed to whether or not China shall be given a small increase in duties.

The Peking Betrayal.

It is also evident that Peking agreed to this fake concession and, in addition, agreed secretly to use all the power of Chang Tso-lin's troops and caution betrayal of the nationalist movement, to crush the Canton Kuomintang center of nationalism and deliver China into the hands of her oppressors more tightly bound than before. This was agreed to in exchange for a big loan to be granted Peking on the successful conclusion of the tariff conference and for the "permission"—to this puppet government—of collecting two per cent more tariff duties.

The nationalist forces have succeeded in some measure of unifying all elements opposed to Peking against it and its servility to the imperialists. The opposition feels that mere revision under the existing treaties maintains foreign control over China's destinies and of her revenues. The nationalists claim that Chang Tso-lin expected to get a $20,000,000 loan out of the imperialists, which he would use to crush Canton and build his own power.

Unity Against Peking.

Against this threat both of nationalist betrayal and of subjection by Chang Tso-lin of all the more or less independent military governors, the nationalists and some of the military leaders appear to have united against Peking.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, the "christian general," now stationed at Kalgan, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, whose armies are sweeping Chang Tso-lin's troops out of the territory south of the Yangtze, General Hsiao Yao-nan of the province of Hupeh, to the west of Shanghai, and former president Wu Pei-fu, who was left in the lurch by the imperialists for their favorite Chang Tso-lin, all are more or less joined against Peking and with them the rulers of all Chinese provinces except the extreme northwest.

Conference May Collapse.

This combined force gathering against Peking on the eve of the tariff conference bids no bright future for the imperialists, the Peking government and Chang Tso-lin. Chang is apt to be driven north clear to Tsientsin, the Peking government with the imperialist delegates to be nicely isolated in the northwest corner with all China against it and the conference to blow up entirely.

American imperialism, seeking to save its own interests and to advance them if possible, while Britain and Japan are in bad odor, has cautiously issued an intimation that it would reserve right of independent action in case the conference reached an impasse.

Imperialists Worried.

This has thrown shivers of distress into British and Japanese diplomacy, for fear America is going to take the role of playing up friendship to new China, thus leaving England and Japan to weather the storm of Chinese antagonism as best they may, with more and more of their trade in China lost to American business.

The Chinese are continuing to boycott the "judicial inquiry" the powers decreed for the Shanghai massacres. They take no part, and only one side of the case is heard, the Chinese stating that China will not recognize the verdict, whichever side it favors.

Bad For Oppressors.

But even with the testimony limited to police and officials, the evidence shows the higher officials at fault and this will not aid the imperialists at all. In fact, it damages them.

The Chekiang forces which occupied Shanghai, are welcomed by students and labor bodies and except for troop movements, the situation is without disorder and affairs are running smoothly.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

CANTON GOVERNMENT LEADER WELCOMED TO MOSCOW BY BIG CROWD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—Soviet Russia today paid high tribute to Khu Khan Min, generalissimo of the Cantonese army, who arrived here for a four-months' visit to study the Solvet system of government.

Khu Khan Min was accompanied by Li Ven Van, general secretary of the Canton government, Tsi Kho Tung, general war secretary of the Canton government and a full staff.

Five thousand persons and a guard of honor of red troops were at the station to greet the Cantonese leader.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL SPEAKS ON LEFT ACTIVITY IN UNION

Pittsburgh Workers Renew Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—Renewed activities to organize the left wing in the local labor movement under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League resulted from the enthusiastic mass meeting addressed here by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, speaking on the convention of the American Federation of Labor just adjourned at Atlantic City.

Engdahl stressed the need of the organization of the unorganized showing that little would be done in this direction by the present regime in the American Federation of Labor and this was really the task of the left wing.

Fear Unorganized Workers.

"The Greens, the Wolls, the Duncans and the Lynches in the American Federation of Labor fear the organization of the unorganized, because it will bring new masses of workers into the unions whom they fear they cannot control," said Engdahl.

COOLIDGE GETS SLAP IN FACE ON PEACE PLEA

French Roast American Militarism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19—President Coolidge's suggestion to the European nations at the conclusion of the Locarno conference that they assemble here in the near future for another disarmament conference received a slap in the face from European nations.

The suspicion is widely prevalent here that in the negotiations at Locarno there was a quiet agreement among the powers not to participate in any more armament conferences called by the United States, but to consider such conference exclusively within the jurisdiction of the league of nations.

Government Embarassed.

The contemptous rejoinder of the spokesmen of French imperialism to the White House suggestion was distinctly shocking to the down, east Yankee, and he tried to conceal his visible embarassment by falling back upon his tawdry stock of puritanical platitudes.

On Mr. Coolidge's behalf, it was said today, he has no desire to force an arms conference upon Europe if Europe does not want one. Neither, it was said, will the United States be put in the "undignified" position of "bidding" against the league for the production.

It was emphasized from the White House today that the American position is now, as it has always been, one of unselfishness in promotion of the theory of armament reduction. It means, officials said, more to impoverished Europe than it does to the United States, separated as we are by two wide oceans from potential trouble.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Ford—Pacifist Turned Imperialist

(Continued from page 1)

ical and generally dangerous character. And the average reader of the Tribune was not surprised that he should be thus described. His industrial tactics were assumed to be generally dangerous to the prestige of the vested interests.

BUT Henry Ford sued the Tribune publishers for damages. In the trial, at Mt. Clemens, Mich., he was shown to be unusually deficient in information on certain subjects. On the witness stand he was asked to identify Matthew Arnold. Ford confused him with Benedict Arnold. Matthew Arnold, he said, was a famous traitor to the United States in the revolutionary war. And the conventionally educated, industrially reactionary millionaires, with the journalist-propagandists of like minds, laughed heartil at him. In spite of his spectacular successes as a manufacturer, Ford of the peace-ship and Ford the "anarchist" was ridiculed as an exotic growth among the lilies and other conventional "cut flowers" of the field.

THERE were more important points of differences between Henry Ford and the other class A industrialists. Ford was short on the usual run of factory thugs, known as guards, watchmen or detectives on the pay roll and was long on factory welfare workers. He introduced the minimum wage of $5 a day at a time when it was startling to have it put suddenly in effect on such a large scale. Such methods were alarming to the other industrialists, who didn't see their way clear to follow him in his innovations. He slashed prices on his automobiles at embarrassing moments, moreover. And it was his habit to speak frankly for publication on such delicate but fundamental matters as the gold exchange, the housing problem in industrial districts, the eight-hour day, the five-day week and shop hazzards.

HE was no ordinary wolf. He was a lone wolf and as in the case of Red Riding Hood's wolf he was more dangerous because in disguise. He didn't run with the pack. He was hardly ever seen at the board of commerce. He was feared and disliked by his competitors who were organized in the employers' association of Detroit, the board of commerce and the Michigan manufacturers' association.

Ford was faced with failure in 1921 and needed millions of dollars at once. But none of those other men, magnates of another tradition, shed tears for him. And no one would lend him money. There seemed to be a conspiracy against him. The old guard was out to "get" him. But Ford didn't shed any tears either. Instead he shortened the economic distance between mine and mill and between mill and dealer. He sped up the assembly line. Assembly lines and other fixtures are now so arranged that no employe in the shops bends over in an operation. He isn't permitted to waste that fraction of a second which, repeated hundreds of times daily, would make minutes.

The millions of dollars the Ford Motor company needed were sweated out of the bodies and minds of 150,000 workers. The situation was saved thru the most ruthlessly cold-blooded and methodical application of sensate human beings to insensate machinery and raw iron ever attempted since capitalism was initiated in revolution more than a century ago. Any other organization would have collapsed under similar circumstances. This maneuver demonstrated better than anything else the independence f the Ford Motor company insofar as a capitalist can be independent under capitalism.

CORRESPONDINGLY independent was the Ford acquisition of coal mines in Kentucky and West Virginia, iron mines in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and a railroad and vessel line. His own railroad and vessel line now carry his own basic minerals to a private dock siding and dock within reaching distance of the very cranes that feed the blast furnaces at River Rouge.

In fact within the capitalist system the Ford Motor company has built a relatively autonomous structure that is distinct from any other of its size. Pursuant to this policy was the eventual centering of all the original stock of the company in the Ford family. Edsel B. Ford, succeeding his father as president in 1919, purchased the remaining 41½ per cent of stock then outstanding.

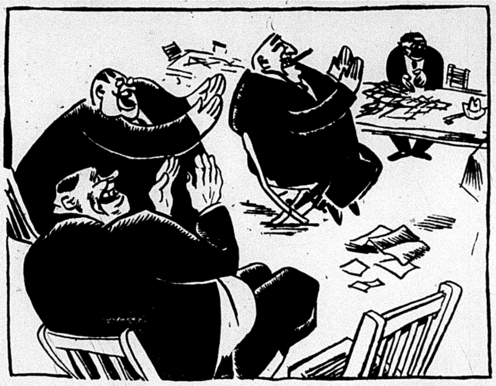
The company was then reorganized, July 9, 1919, with an authorized capitalization of $100,000,000 and a charter to manufacture automobiles, trucks, tractors, aircraft, internal combustion engines, ships, locomotives and all allied products.

ONE hundred and five acres are now der roof at the parent plant at Highland Park. The plant area at River Rouge is 1,100 acres. At River Rouge are blast furnaces, foundry, coke ovens, machine shops, tractor plant, saw mill, cement plant, glass factory, body plant, locomotive repair shops, more than a mile of dock frontage and storage bins with a total capacity of 2,000,000 tons for iron ore, coke and limestone.

Manufacturing units in the United States are operated at Kearney, N. J., Hamilton, O., Green Island and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Glassmere, Pa., St. Paul, Minn., and in Michigan at Pheonix, Waterford, Northville, Plymouth, Nankin Mills and Iron Mountain. A saw mill and body plant at Iron Mountain are on a timber tract of 455,000 acres. The Ford coal reserve is estimated at 600,000,000 tons. At Poughkeepsie are manufactured the Johansson gauges, a standard system for controlling mechanical measurements, purchased with sole American manufacturing rights in 1923. At Dearborn are the Ford engineering laboratory and the publishing plant of the Dearborn Independent,—Ford's weekly magazine,—in addition to hundreds of acres of wheat, oats and fruit land and Ford's home.

(To be continued.)

They Didn't Talk Organization of Auto Workers



"The Fat Boys" at the American Federation of Labor, wake up in time to applaud the German delegate who drones: "Communism is the religion of the starving." That's right, old boy! Fat people don't need Communism.

An Infant Giant---The Auto Industry

By EARL R. BROWDER.

IN the past twenty years there has sprung up a new industry in America which has become a veritable young giant—the automobile industry. While in 1900 only 5,000 motor vehicles were produced in the United States, and in 1905 only 25,000, yet by 1924 the production had increased to 3,617,602 vehicles. In this latter year the shipment of automobiles from the factories amounted to 740,578 carloads (figures of the American Railway Association), being the third largest item of railroad freight, exceeded only by petroleum products and iron. The automobile industry thus presents one of the big problems before the labor movement. A first step toward meeting this problem is to know its scope, and the measure of forces that must be dealt with.

Size of Industry.

THE number of persons directly employed in connection with automobiles has been estimated at 2,893,563.* This includes factory workers, tire workers, dealers and salesmen, garage employes, repair shop workers, chauffeurs, truck drivers, etc. Of this number we are directly concerned only with the wage worekrs engaged in the production of motor vehicles, bodies, and parts. The total number of such workers in 1923 (Biennial Census of Manufacturers) was 404,886, which was an increase from 212,777 in 1921, only two years before. In this brief space of time, automobile manufacturing almost doubled its number of workers.

The product of these workers ranks first in gross value of all industries in the United States, being, in 1923, more than 3 billion dollars, slightly more than the total for steel works and rolling mills, and much higher than the industries which follow—slaughtering and meat packing, foundry and machine shops, cotton goods, petroleum, etc.

Production in 1925 continues to increase over last year, being 6 per cent more for the first eight months of this year than for the same period last year, and larger than in 1923. The industry is still expanding.

It is not necessary to pay much attention to automobile production outside of the United States because it is comparatively negligible in quantity. America produces approximately nine-tenths of the world's automobiles, and uses 83 per cent of them. Of the total of 21,264,752 motor vehicles in the world in 1924, 17,591,981 were in the U. S., a ratio of one car for every six persons. In 1924 there were 464,241 cars exported to other countries, as against only 604 imported.

* * *

The Motor Plants

THE U. S. Census of Manufactures divides the industry into two main sections: motor vehicles and motor bodies and parts. The first named contains the heart of the industry.

In 1923 there were 241,356 wage workers directly engaged in these motor production plants. The average earnings per worker were $1,680 per year, or approximately $32 per week.

These workers are employed in 351 different establishments. Only 140 of them are of any size, however, employing 87.5 per cent of all the workers. Of these 140 larger establishments, each producing more than one million dollars value per year, the most important, overshadowing all others, are the General Motors and Ford.

Approximately half of the industry (by volume of values) is concentrated around Detroit, Mich. The number of workers in Detroit is about 60 per cent of the total. Ohio is the next largest producer with a little over 10 per cent. Indiana and New York produce about 7 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. It is thus clear that the problem of the automobile industry is before all a problem in Detroit, Michigan.

Concentration of Capital.

IF the automobile industry is a problem concentrated in Detroit, then Detroit is a problem of Ford and the General Motors Co. How these two great producing units stand in relation to the industry as a whole is seen by comparing the ten leading companies, by value of plant, total assets and accumulated surplus (from Wall Street Journal, June 16, 1924) as follows:

	Plant	Total Assets	Surplus
General Motors	$276,576,056	$593,123,717	$120,699,299
Ford	87,689,443	568,101,639	412,041,089
Studebaker	52,472,636	122,424,280	34,533,734
Willys Overland	27,210,768	67,326,473	13,002,418
Maxwell	15,507,462	58,725,752	
Packard	21,626,916	54,936,771	8,676,024
Nash	4,969,330	37,320,392	8,793,687
Hudson	10,050,272	27,386,747	9,459,979
Hupp	7,902,513	22,359,244	9,393,938
Chandler	3,282,711	13,938,880	4,003,185

In the total assets of one and one-half billion dollars of these ten corporations, Ford and General Motors hold more than one-third each (more than half a billion dollars apiece).

Of the total number of cars produced, Ford is responsible for more than half. In 1922, out of a total production of 2,659,064, Ford produced 1,351,333; General Motors (producing larger and higher priced cars) produced in that year 456,763 cars. The two firms together produced more than two-thirds of all cars produced in the United States.

The Problem of Unionization.

THIS tremendous industry is run on the "open shop" basis, and is bitterly hostile to labor union organization. With its tremendous resources, and its extremely resourceful and militant management, it has easily defeated all efforts of the moss-backed bureaucrats at the head of the American Federation of Labor, to organize the workers.

The reactionary labor "leaders" have openly recognized this fact. P. J. Conlon, head of the organization department of the Machinists' Union, declared publicly just before the A. F. of L. Convention (see Locomotive Engineers Journal, October 1925, page 745); that he and his fellow bureaucrats give up the job of unionizing the automobile workers, and said they were prepared to "Let Foster do it." The report says:

"Ford Plant Jurisdiction Offered to Foster.

"'Let Foster do it! This is the conclusion reached by P. J. Conlon, oldest of the executives of the Machinists' Union and ranking vice president, after years of study of the Detroit auto industry. Craft unions are impotent to organize men who have no crafts, Conlon admits. Now why doesn't Foster, head of the Workers Party, or the I. W. W. or the One Big Union, go into Detroit and prove their oft-repeated claims that only industrial unions can organize the Ford workers, Conlon asks.

"The tool room is the heart of the plant," Conlon declares. "If our men were to strike, they could tie up the whole works within six or seven weeks, because the plant has to have new dies out. Our men get the best wages, and their conditions are not so bad as the unorganized who comprise the regular productive force.

"But craft lines have been wiped out by the machine processes in these plants. Each man does one simple thing, over and over. It amounts to common labor, plus a few days of training. There is no feeling of craft skill there. Instead, there is a great crowd of men, who, if they ever protest, will protest all at once, regardless of advice from experienced leaders, and they will develop a sort of revolutionary fury.

"I would say that Detroit and Pittsburgh are the two cities in this country where the chance of revolutionary strikes is greatest. When those movements do come, they will make the country up to the industrial meaning of quantity production.

"Conlon thinks the machinists and the A. F. of L. will be quite willing to hand over the job in Detroit to 'any of these radicals that think they can organize the proletariat that is out of the craft unions.'"

From all of which it is clear that everyone recognizes that only the left wing, with the Communists in the lead, has the energy, the intelligence, and the devotion, necessary to bring the power of the automobile workers into play in the general struggles of the working class or even to make ordinary trade unionists of them.

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*When not otherwise specified, figures are those of the National Automobile chamber of commerce.

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Mayakovsky's Last Appearance in Chicago

Vladimir Mayakovsky, the famous Russian poet, will speak for the last time in Chicago tonight at 8 p. m., at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Ashland Blvd., at 8 p. m. If you have not heard him this is your last chance.

Altho the hall holds over a thousand a bigger crowd than even that is expected. The enthusiastic crowd that wildly cheered Mayakovsky at his last lecture is expected to pack this hall also. So come early!

CHICAGO LABOR WILL PROTEST AGAINST HORTHY

Protest Rakosi Hang ing at Meeting Tonig

The workers of Chicago are urg to attend the protest meeting to held at the Prudential Hall, Nor Ave. and North Halsted St., Tuesd evening, October 20, at 8 o'clock a raise their protest against the tempted legalised murder of Mathi Rakosi for his devotion to the wo ing class of Hungary and against t persecution of the Communists Hungary.

Expose Hungarian Conditions

The International Labor Defen which is calling the protest meeti has arranged to have David Rh Williams for chairman, James P. C non of the International Labor fense to speak in English and Sauser to speak in Hungarian. The speakers will tell of the conditio that the workers of Hungary ha been laboring under since the adve of the Horthy regime which w brought into power thru t actions of the present American cretary of commerce, Herbert Hoov who at that time was in charge relief work in Austria and Hungary

The International Labor Defense attempting to secure a number other brilliant speakers for the p test meeting.

Calls For Protests

In conjunction with the announ ment of this meeting the Chicago s tion of the International Labor fense also calls upon the workers introduce resolutions into the unio and other organizations they may long to protesting the attempted leg ized murder of Mathias Rakosi a the frame-up trial of 100 Hungari workers for their membership in Communist Party of Hungary.

Labor Bank Clerk Is Trying to Oust Workers' Offici

An attempt led by Duane Swift, negade Communist and conscientio objector who turned respectable a is now publicity director and n business getter of the Amalgamat Trust and Savings Bank, Jacks Blvd. and Clark St., and also vi president of the Bank Clerks' Uni to oust J. Shafir from the presiden of the Bank Clerks' Union for int ducing the resolutions favoring cognition of Soviet Russia, wo trade union unity and against cl collaboration in which labor ban were scored, and for his membersh in the Workers Party, was ma known by members of the Ba Clerks' Union to a representative the DAILY WORKER.

In an interview with Duane Swi he stated that no action would taken against Shafir, if Shafir wou resign from the presidency of t Bank Clerks' Union. He thus intim ted that if Shafir did not resign, a ion would be taken.

J. Shafir, president of the Ba Clerks' Union, in an interview wi the DAILY WORKER representati denies rumors that are being circ lated quoting him as saying that would resign.

Storm Warnings Issued.

Northwest storm warnings were dered displayed by the weather b reau today on the Great Lakes, e cept on western Lake Superior a the western and extreme southe portions of Lake Michigan.

T. U. E. L. GENERAL MEETING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, TO HEAR REPORT ON A. F OF L. CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CIT

The regular general meeting of the Chicago Trade Union Education League will be held Thursday, Oct. 22, at 8 p. m. in Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. J. Louis Engdahl will speak on "The A. F. of Convention and the Left Wing Movement."

This subject is of great importance to all left wing trade unionists. The Green administration has shown itself to be just as subservient to capitalism as the late Gompers was. This convention is of importance because A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, raised the issue of world trade union unity and support for Soviet Russia. The action of Green in repudiating the movement for trade union unity does not settle the matter. The convention served as a sounding board to acquaint the American workers with the need of international trade union unity, and this issue will grow more important in the near future.

All left wing and progressive trade unionists are invited to this meeting. Besides the main speaker there will be time for questions and discussion.

7 Burned in Yonkers Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A fire in a tenement district of Yonkers which broke out early in the morning imperiled the lives of many, seven being seriously burned and taken to the hospital.

HEIR OF BRITAIN'S THRONE BECOMES A FEMALE IMPERSONATOR

LONDON, Oct. 19—Photograph of the prince of Wales dressed as flapper have aroused a storm o protest here.

The photographs were take when the prince played the femal leade in a playlet given on th Repulse enroute from South Amer ica.

Staunch old timers, who hav been bewailing the fact that th younger generation of Englishme is not sufficiently virile, declar that pictures of the prince in th clothes of a woman do not encour age the young men of Great Britai to sterner manners.

It is understood that Bucking ham palace is not pleased with th publication of the pictures, feelin they are hardly in keeping wit royal dignity, and may expose th real character of the prince.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

DAVIS, STEEL UNION HEAD, SEEKS GRIEF

In Rash Moment Agrees to Debate Foster

WARREN, Ohio—At a meeting of the Liberty Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which was held on Oct. 10, in this city, D. J. Davis, national secretary-treasurer of the association, delivered himself of much wisdom and many platitudes.

Brother Davis spoke about the rise of labor, from slavery to its present position, at the expense of many sacrifices. He spoke of the usurpation of power by the United States supreme court in the matter of the child labor law and of the decision in the Corona case, which makes it possible for all unions to be sued for losses to employers caused by strikes.

Wants Living Wage for the Dead.

He then switched to the question of sick and death benefits and declared that the electricians pay $2.70 per quarter for insurance, while the Amalgamated Association is furnishing it for 75 cents for three months. This seems to be one of the main slogans of the conservative labor leaders, who see in insurance one of the most important means of helping the working class. This is so much the more glaring, when one considers that there are only 11,000 out of the 500,000 to 600,000 steel workers organized in the Amalgamated.

He pointed out that the wages were high during the war, but that now the capitalists are competing for the foreign markets. At least he realized the necessity of carrying on a campaign to organize the unorganized. It was a decision of the 1924 convention of the Amalgamated Association, but Mike Tighe, the president of the association, has no intention of obeying the decisions of the convention. This latter statement Davis did not make, for it was clear that he merely posed as one with faithful intentions of carrying out the decisions of the Amalgamated.

White Criticizes Lies

During the discussion, Comrade William J. White attacked the Amalgamated Journal for its vicious campaign of slander and lies against the Communists and the I. W. W. In a recent issue of the Journal, there was an article of the National Labor News Service—an A. F. of L. organ—attacking George Hardy for his services in the I. W. W. and Communist movement.

Davis answered by making statements about the Communists. White challenged Davis to mention the name of a single Communist who had been disloyal to the labor movement. Davis heatedly attacked Wm. Z. Foster. White declared that Foster came out of the steel strike with a record that bears comparison with any one.

Get the Same Apple Tree.

White challenged Davis to meet Foster on a public platform and to make his statements in Foster's presence. Davis accepted the challenge, and it is the hope of the steel workers of Warren that they witness this debate, for they are sure Foster will make the feathers fly.

Detroit Carpenters' for Saklatvala

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—Local 2140 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners joined other locals in denouncing the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala from this country because of his advanced working class views. After considerable discussion by the members of the union, many of whom hail from various parts of John Bull's domain, the resolution adopted by Local 420 which appeared in the DAILY WORKER Oct. 9, was presented by one of the members and unanimously endorsed.

Retail Clerks Sign Contract Retaining Present Wage Scale

The Retail Clerks' Union has signed a contract with the Retail Clothing Merchants' Association, which provides for a retention of the present minimum scale of $40 a week for men and $25 a week for women. The agreement calls for a 54-hour week for the men and a 48-hour week for the women.

The contract was signed for a period of one year following a meeting of the union which voted to accept the old contract.

JUDGE ATTEMPTS TO BLOCK UNION DRIVE IN W. VA.

Federal Court Outlaws United Mine Workers

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 19.—Judge George W. McClintic of the United States district court has handed down a permanent injunction against the United Mine Workers of America in behalf of virtually every mine in a belt south of the Kanawha river and running almost to the southern end of the state.

Against Miners' Union

This injunction directed against the members and the officials of the United Mine Workers' Union is an attempt to stop the organization drive now being attempted by the union.

The decision was handed down in twelve injunction cases involving 309 coal companies that sought an injunction to restrict union activities.

Territory Involved

The territory covered by the companies involved includes the Williamson-Tug river, the Winding Gulf, the New River, the Green Brier fields, and all the Kanawha field south of the Kanawha river.

The judge in issuing his decision in behalf of the coal operators stated that the United Mine Workers of America was "unlawfully combined and conspired absolutely to monopolize and control all labor in the U. S. and on the American continent engaged in mining and producing coal."

Sides With Operators

The judge took the side of the operators thruout the entire proceedings and every opportunity that presented itself was used as a means by the judge to blacken the union. He charged the union with violation of the interstate commerce law, saying the union conspired to stop all shipments of coal produced in nonunion and unorganized mines. He also claimed that the union miners were inciting riots and strikes.

Most Drastic

The injunction that was issued is the most drastic and sweeping that has been issued in this section of the country by any judge.

Hobo Convention to be Held in Denver; Trade Unions Invited

DENVER, Oct. 19.—The 20th annual convention of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, popularly known as the Hobo Welfare League, opens in Denver November 10. Delegates come from local groups of the association but trade unions and others are invited to send fraternal delegates. Free transportation to and from jobs is one of the topics interesting this gathering of migratory workers. Other convention themes are old age and unemployment insurance, shorter workday, international cooperation and industrial superpower. The national headquarters are at 410 Clinton St., Cincinnati, A. V. Darroch, secretary.

T. U. E. L. NOTICE

The National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League has been postponed from the original date set, Nov. 14, until some time during the month of March. The exact date for the holding of the conference will be announced later.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Trade Unión Educational League.

TOPEKA COUNCIL SENDS DELEGATE TO NEGRO MEET

Also Talks on World Trade Union Unity

(By Worker Correspondent.)

TOPEKA, Kans., Oct. 19.—The industrial council of Topeka, Kansas, and Hod Carriers' Union are sending William Bills of the Hod Carriers' Union to the American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago starting October 25 and ending with Oct. 21. Both bodies have decided to share the expenses.

The members of both bodies in their speeches brought out the absolute necessity of organizing the vast mass of Negro workers in America. The sending of a delegate to the American Negro Labor Congress was considered as a means of bringing about the organization of the Negro workers in America.

World Trade Union Unity.

J. E. Snyder of the Butcher Workmen's Union of Kansas City gave a talk on world trade union unity. In his speech he showed the absolute necessity of having labor unite on a world-wide scale to carry on an effective struggle against the bosses. Snyder had stopped at Topeka on his way to attend the Farmers' Union meet at Hays, Kansas, where he was also to talk on world trade union unity.

A haloween dance is planned by the building committee of the industrial council to raise money for a new labor temple.

Print Saklatvala Speech.

The entire speech of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, who was barred from the interparliamentary union congress and this country by an act of Secretary of State Kellogg for a speech in behalf of Indian independence in the British parliament, will be printed in the labor paper that is issued here and also in the one that is issued in Wichita, Kansas.

FIRE WORKERS FOR REFUSAL TO SIGN AGREEMENT

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 19.—Eighteen engineers and eighteen firemen have been discharged by the western Maryland railroad for their refusal to sign an agreement accepting a revision of rules and working conditions, which the company heads tried to force on the men.

The company issued a notice telling the men employed by the road they must either sign the agreement or leave the employ of the railroad.

"Not Discharging."

"We are not discharging the men who refuse to sign the agreement. We have changed the working rules as an economic measure, and unless they are willing to work under these new rules, they are considered to have left the service of the company voluntarily," declared Arthur Williamson, superintendent of the Elkins division when interviewed on the discharge of the 36 rail workers.

Despite this denial of the discharge by the superintendent, the union heads point out, that he called the men into his office and asked them if they were willing to sign and work under the terms of the agreement. Upon the men telling the superintendent that as union men, they could not sign such an agreement as it would injure the union in their rewages and told their services were to hand over their keys and books of rules, were given an order for their wages and told hteir services were no longer required.

The agreement which the men were asked to sign was such that if they did sign, they would have been immediately expelled from the uion.

British Labor Party Delegation Visiting the Soviet Republic

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—(By Mail.)—The English parliamentary delegation consisting of several members of the labor party including Messrs. Walhead Taylor, Grenfell and others that lately arrived at Moscow, visited the session of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. When the delegates appeared in the hall, Comrade Kalinin, president of the C. E. C., suspended the sitting and welcomed English guests. Mr. Walhead, in capacity of chairman of the delegation, said in reply:

"We are very grateful for the cordial reception accorded to us and we congratulate you on a brilliant success of your work of reconstruction of Russia. Your union must unite all peoples into one strong union. We intend to study your methods and follow your path. We try to bring pressure on our government in order that it put relations with your country on the same level with other countries."

Kalinin replied by stressing the significance of the closer rapprochement between the English laborers and the U. S. S. R. that is taking place lately. "We should like you" he said, "to study all that is being done in the Soviet Union and, after your return to England, to use it in the interests of the working class."

TOM MANN, VETERAN LEADER OF BRITISH LEFT WING MOVEMENT, WRITES OF SCARBOROUGH MEET

The left wingers and revolutionary militants who, in the American labor movement, aspire to direct the organized masses into channels leading to revolutionary action, have something to learn from Tom Mann, veteran fighter of revolutionary labor, still actively in the harness at an age after a stormy career that would send the average man to toothless decadence at the fireside.

As one who for two decades has followed the correct line of revolutionary work within the trade unions, Tom Mann, speaks with authority, as well, of the National Minority Movement, of which he is the active head. His advice to revolutionary unionists that influence in the unions can be won only by accepting the burden of years of laborous devotion to trade union work of a comparatively humdrum character, is something that is needed for American militants. The T. U. E. L. offers his article on the Scarborough congress as an interesting account of that event, but first of all as a lesson to our own left wingers.

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By TOM MANN

In order to judge correctly of the nature of the change in outlook and disposition of the trade unionists of Britain as shown by the decisions of the congress at Scarborough, it is necessary to have regard to the congress decisions for several years previously.

It is sometimes the case that a snatch vote can be obtained that does not reflect the real view of the delegates or of those they represent. On many previous occasions delegates have been active at the congress who had a real revolutionary outlook and the congress has on a number of occasions voted by substantial majorities in favor of the overthrow of capitalism.

The last three congresses have witnessed definite attempts at co-ordinating the left wing policy, and the concentrating upon the most vital questions and securing the greatest results.

How to Win Influence.

In the nature of things, allowing for the growth and development of the unions, the officials have had an overpowering influence as compared with the rank and file, and they have edged aside and ruled out of order efforts of the rank and file to throw the movement to the left.

This power the officials will have, mainly because of the lack of steady and tactful persistency on the part of the men with the right outlook, particularly in their refusal to accept positions on committees, branch secretaryships and other official positions in the union, the acceptance means giving a considerable amount of time and energy to work of a comparatively humdrum character.

Purcell's Beginning.

Last year, at Hull, a real substantial advance was made. When Purcell as president of the congress, struck out boldly for the waging of the class war and for real internationalism, he knew he had a number of colleagues prepared to stand for and fight for that policy, and Purcell's courageous attitude, beyond doubt, gave a real stimulus to many of the delegates especially the unofficial element.

Of course, the punishment meted by the master class in cutting wages made it extremely urgent that a bold attitude should be taken up, or self-respecting men would cease to have any confidence in the movement.

The evidences of left wing developments which the capitalist press saw and denounced and villified in every possible way, had its counterpart in the increased popularity of those buffers on behalf of capitalism, men like Thomas and Clynes.

Must Serve and Work.

Here is where the Minority Movement rendered excellent service. They extended their propagandist activities to the utmost extent. They laid it down as vital that their members must not be content with criticizing the reactionaries, but must demonstrate their readiness to fill any position of usefulness in the unions, serve as delegates on the trades councils, visit other union branches, serve on special organizing committees, and in every way possible add to union membership and militancy.

The persistency of this work resulted in a distinct manifestation on the part of the members in favor of a revolutionary attitude, aiming immediately at some betterment of their position and ultimately at the overthrow of the capitalist system.

The Swing to the Left.

This was reflected on many trades councils and on many union executives, and also on the general council of the Trade Union Congress.

This year's president of the congress, A. B. Swales of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, did splendidly. His presidential address gave tone and direction to the congress from the first jump. The press had carried on a virulent campaign; they had villified Russia and every one that dared declare in favor of Russia; they lied foully against the Minority Movement, and Communism was denounced, condemned and villified in unprecedented fashion. Notwithstanding all this, as the various questions came up discussion, vote after vote went left and not right.

Undoubtedly many of the delegates were sitting on the fence ready to go whatever way was to turn out successful, and this applied particularly to some of those that were candidates for positions on the general council.

Amongst those who spoke out courageously were Cook, Bromley, Tillett and Bramley.

HARRY POLLITT

British Communist Leader, Delegate from Boilermakers to Scarborough Congress.

Comrade Harry Pollitt did magnificently. Again and again his tact and alertness saved the situation for the reds.

Brown, Jacobs, Elsbury and others acquitted themselves most creditably.

Pollitt Wins Against Thomas.

At almost the last hour of the last day of the congress a trial of strength took place. Reactionary J. H. Thomas M. P., the most blatant of all who pretend to speak for labor, made an attack. After he had spoken, Pollitt followed and when the vote was taken the revolutionary side won on a membership card vote by more than three millions.

Another three years of intensified propaganda and real education and I have no shadow of doubt that the Trade Union Congress of England will be out and out revolutionary and ready to face any situation.

Striking Waiters of Frisco Learn That Progressives Are O. K.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 19.—After a struggle of eight weeks, the striking waiters of the San Francisco and Palace Hotels have been permitted to return to work by their union, upon recommendation of the strike committee.

At a meeting of strikers only, the day before above action was taken at a regular union meeting, the boys voted by secret ballot, 83 to 65, to make it a bitter-end fight.

Bosses Can't Understand.

The employers, including the industrial association are baffled by the tactics used by the Waiters' Union.

As stated in a previous article in the T. U. E. L. page, all other trades, including the cooks, stayed on the job; the Central Labor Council which is controlled by the conservative element and some would-be politicians (endorse your friends and punish your enemies) did not give us any effective assistance.

Fight All Alone.

Our International (Hotel and Restaurant Employes) gave us a paltry financial donation of $5,000 but no cooperation. In fact International President Floree, who came out here at our request after the strike had started, disgraced himself in the eyes of the membership by his compromising behaviour.

On the other hand the managers of the two big hotel corporations went for help to the powerful industrial association, the strikebreaking agency of the chamber of commerce, and received its full co-operation. And so our strike turned into a fight of organized capital on one hand and the membership (2,200) of Waiters' Local No. 30 on the other hand.

The vast majority of the union membership have learned this important lesson, that the progressives, by advocating amalgamation in the hotel and restaurant industry, do not do so to disrupt our union but to make it stronger, so that some day we may gain a clear-cut victory over our bosses.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

McNIDER TRIES "TREAT 'EM ROUGH" STUFF ON WOMAN LABOR SPEAKER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Hanford McNider of Iowa, selected by President Coolidge as assistant secretary of war, has a record as one of the "treat 'em rough" inciters of the mob which drove a labor woman speaker from her home town, Mason City, about four years ago. He and his father are bankers.

INSPIRATION AND AUTHORITY FILL POTTS WITH PEP

Call Police to Keep Militants Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—Potts, Botterill, Sharock, Welch & Co., including a few other weaklings who lack the courage of their renegade convictions were in attendance at a meeting of Local Union 19 Monday, Oct. 12, and with the aid of plain clothes thugs armed with blackjacks "and something more," as they intimated, proceeded to exclude those whom Indiana's leading stock man, Wm. L. Hutcheson, (incidentally president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners) has frowned upon.

The rank and file have long since gotten hep to these parasites, and their sympathies are all with the excluded rank and filers. Potts and his ilk, not having the support of any within the union, have used the state cossacks and the Detroit police, but these no longer being available, they have resorted to the use of a bunch of semi-official thugs, who, like themselves, have a "for hire" sign on.

Even these people find it impossible to support Hutcheson's cause. The thug in charge that night requested one of Hutcheson's victims to cease arguing with Business Agent Jack Welch because Welch was drunk and only the drink was talking.

Though Hutcheson is drunk with power, his agent Potts, finds it expedient to keep his dupes drunk with moonshine. Their acts are consistent with such inspiration.

Milwaukee Council Has an Argument But Misapplies It

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A recent resolution by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee should have been referred to the A. F. of L. convention and been read just following the patriotic speech of Green about the American government being the best possible form of government and relating how beautiful a country it is for the workers who are so fortunate as to live here and work no more than 12 hours a day for an average of about $25 a week.

The resolution states that even in the land of LaFollette, strange to say, there is poverty and distress, and it quotes the First Wisconsin National Bank as stating that:

"Out of every 100 men, who arrive at the age of 65 years, six become wealthy, nine are self-supporting, and 85 are dependent on relatives, friends or charity."

The council wants the provision for old age pensions, enacted in 1925 by the Wisconsin legislature, put into effect,—"so that the workers of Milwaukee county, who have worn out their usefulness in industry, need not become objects of charitable institutions, but shall be legally entitled to an old age pensions."

But, of course, the council is not yet convinced that the A. F. of L. "non-partisan" policies is ineffective and that labor should have a labor party. The council has some lessons to learn yet from the failure of LaFolletism.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

CONNECTICUT PAINTERS AID ANTHRACITE

Will Take Matter to State Conference

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—At the meeting of Painters' Local 4, held last night, it was decided to support loyally the striking anthracite miners. Not only was the following resolution adopted, but it was decided to introduce it at the coming state conference of painters:

"Be it resolved: That we pledge our support both morally and financially to the anthracite miners in their strike, and be it further

"Resolved: That we demand that both the federal and state government do not intervene in the anthracite strike, and that neither in any way use governmental power against the struggling workers of the anthracite field, and be it further

"Resolved: That we pledge our support to a campaign of publicity thru public meetings, resolutions, etc., in support of the demands of the anthracite miners and to mobilize the workers generally for resistance against the attacks of the employers upon the standard of living of the workers."

Bricklayer Wants to Throw a Couple at His Union Officials

By UNION BRICKLAYER

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 19.—On the one side a union bricklayer sees the treachery of the fakers in the Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, Bowen, Thornton, Gleason and cohorts; and on the other side faker McGivern and his bunch representing the Operative Plasterers' Union.

Now these fakers are struggling among themselves for dues from the workers and blood money from the masters. Of course, amalgamation is out of order, say the chief bloodsuckers, and according to a statement made by Bowen, Gleason and Thornton to the N. Y. Times of July 7th, we are not trying to amalgamate with the Operative Plasterers' Union.

After a resolution was passed at the last convention at Saratoga, N. Y., by the B. M. I. Union for amalgamation.

Of course, the O. P. U. fakers were afraid of losing their jobs, so the masters suggested to the fakers a jurisdictional award committee at Washington, D. C., and between all these leeches the poor lambs are bled to death.

During the past three years Bowen and Thornton, labor fakers of the Bricklayers' International Union, with the assistance of the local labor fakers, have scabbed every job in New York City. The latest being the new Madison Garden job, Tex Richard's new heaven of thievery.

Fuller Construction Co. Abandons Open Shop Idea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Because it advertised for bricklayers to work under "open shop" conditions in Florida and in Rochester, the George A. Fuller Co., one of the largest construction companies in America, has been compelled to make special terms of peace with the Bricklayers,' Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

The Fuller concern was struck by the Bricklayers' International because it signed an agreement with the Operative Plasterers' International which recognized the claims of the latter organization during its recent quarrel with the Bricklayers. Peace between the bricklayers and the operative plasterers was restored by an agreement reached at Atlantic City this month, restoring the former terms of allotment of work between the two.

The bricklayers refused to return to work on the Fuller jobs, involving $250,000,000 in building contracts, until the Fullers retracted their "open shop" talk.

MASS MEETING

of

Progressive Trade Unionists

will be held

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 8 P. M.

at NORTH-WEST HALL,

CORNER NORTH AND WESTERN AVENUES

SPEAKER:

J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of Daily Worker

Subject: *The A. F. of L. Convention, and the Left Wing Movement.*

Everybody Welcome——Admission Free

Auspices of the Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago

Mobilize for Unity and Work

Call of the National Executive Committee to the Membership of the Young Workers League of America.

COMRADES: The third national convention of the league is over. It has chosen a new leadership on the basis of the decisions of the Comintern and the Y. C. I. and has entrusted to this leadership the tasks of the bolshevization of the league and its transformation into a mass Communist league of young workers. It has laid the foundation for the liquidation of all factionalism in the league and for the beginning of a period of mass activity.

We have just passed thru a period of prolonged factional struggle—which at times assumed bitter and impermissable forms. Out of this struggle, however, there developed the possibilities for the unification of the league. Thru this struggle there crystallized the correct Leninist line of policy for the league. Thru this struggle there was developed and brot out a co-ordinated leadership capable of carrying this line of policy into effect. Thru the ideological struggle the whole policy of the league was brot out to light, examined, and analyzed before the membership as a whole. Thru the prolonged discussion, the political level of the membership was raised and the league as a whole more educated to an understanding of its role as the vanguard of the working youth in its struggle for everyday demands, and as the leader in the struggle for the emancipation of the whole working class.

The convention has acted and the period of discussion and controversy is over. The political basis of the struggle in the league liquidated even before our third convention when the national convention of the Workers Party, with the help of the Comintern, finally put an end to the controversy that had raged within the organization for nearly two years. The liquidation of the political controversy in the party carried with it similar consequences for the league inasmuch as our league leadership had accepted the incorrect line of policy of the former majority of the C. E. C. The solution of the crisis in the party, therefore, was politically the greatest step forward in the process of unifying the league. There is no longer any basis for factions or factionalism in the Young Workers League.

Comrades: We, the Young Communist League of America, stand before a period of great revolutionary opportunities. The sharpening of the class struggle in this country is drawing the young workers more and more into the arena of economic and political struggle. The young workers are beginning to awaken; they are beginning to take up the struggle for the necessities of their everyday life, for better conditions of life and work, for greater opportunities for self-development—a struggle that is full of the greatest revolutionary implications. It is the task of the Communist youth not only to facilitate and accelerate this process of awakening and struggle but to crystallize it, organize it, expend and develop it, assume the leadership of it, and to transform it from an immediate struggle for every day demands into a conscious fight against the capitalist class and the whole capitalist system. We must stand in the front ranks of all the struggles of the young workers; we must assume our role as the vanguard of the toiling youth.

The Young Workers League can only achieve this role of the vanguard of the young workers in their struggles if the entire membership stands united and ready on the platform of action behind the leadership and line of policy of the N. E. C. and the Y. C. I. Every member must take his place in the ranks and on the field of struggle. The unification of our organization now becomes our revolutionary duty. Only if we unify our ranks, only if we bolshevize our league and convert it into an unyielding iron cohort of the revolution can we win the confidence of the masses of young workers and establish our leadership over them. Unity and work!

The tasks that are facing the league at this period are many and difficult. The N. E. C. is determined that these tasks shall be met in a Bolshevik manner and our league proves itself a worthy section of the World Communist League of Youth—the Young Communist International. It calls upon the entire membership to close the ranks of the league and unite and mobilize for work!

Into the masses of the young workers in the shops and factories! Become an organic part of the working youth. Participate in all their struggles. Take the lead in all the struggles of the young workers!

Forward to a united league!

Forward to the bolshevization of our league and to a mass Young Communist League in America!

National Executive Committee,
Young Workers League of America.

PARTY MEMBERS TO BE TRAINED FOR LEADERSHIP

Registration in Workers' School Starts Now

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A course, to train party functionaries, active trade unionists and active party workers generally for capable leadership in the unions and other party work, is offered by the New York Workers' School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

To gain admission to this course, members must prove their activity and sufficient previous preparation to qualify them for pursuing their studies to advantage. Those in doubt about eligibility should confer with branch educational directors or the director of the Workers' School.

In order that the most active members of the party can take the course, it is so planned that they will be required to devote only one night a week for a period of six months.

During the first three months, they will take a course in "Marxism," instructor, Bert Wolfe, and a course in "Party History and Problems," instructor, William W. Weinstone. During the second three months, they will take a course in "Leninism," instructor, Bert Wolfe, and a course in "Our Work in the Trade Unions," instructor, Bert Miller. A group of twenty-five active party members will be selected for this course on the basis outlined above. It will be given on Tuesday nights from 7:30 to 10:30 beginning the second week in Nov. A second group will begin on Wednesday nights to pursue the same course in reverse order that is "Marxism-Leninism" for a period of six months and for the first three months "Work in the Trade Unions" and for the second three months "Party History and Problems."

Registration for this course should not be delayed a single day as each applicant will be personally examined and a selection made of the most active and best fitted to pursue the course. Activity is much more important than previous training altho some minimum requirement in previous training will be insisted upon so that the applicant shall have read the "A. B. C. of Communism" and either "Value, Price and Profit" or "Wage, Labor and Capital," and either "The Communist Manifesto" or "Socialism—Utopian and Scientific," or can give evidence of equivalent study.

NEW HAVEN MEMBERSHIP MEETING PLEDGES SUPPORT TO NEW C. E. C.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The membership meeting of New Haven (District 15) of the Workers (Communist) Party went overwhelmingly on record in favor of supporting the new C. E. C. and its activities for the reorganization of the party.

Vote On Resolution 58 to 0.

By a vote of 58 to 0, with 6 abstaining, the resolution, introduced by Comrade Wolfe, who reported for the C. E. C. was carried by the meeting after a long and interesting discussion of the technical problems of reorganization and of the political meaning of the resolution. Comrade Wolfe, in making his report, summarized briefly the history of the party and its recent convention in so far as it pertained to the light they threw on the Bolshevization of our party.

Party Crises Reviewed.

He pointed out that the party had gone thru three main crises which he named:

1. The crisis of the formative period—(Who shall enter our ranks and how shall we distinguish ourselves from the opportunists?)
2. The problem of our relation to the masses—(legality, united front, labor party.)
3. The Bolshevization crisis—(attitude toward opportunistic elements and elimination of the social-democratic form of organization.)

The speaker pointed out that in each of the three crises, the Communist International had intervened and greatly aided the party in solving its problems. In the first crisis, it had compelled unity between the C. P., the C. L. P., and the U. C. P. In the second, it had thrown its influence on the side of those who favored a legal party, active united front campaigns and the labor party; and in the third case, hastened the liquidation of Loreism and opportunism and hastened the Bolshevization and reorganization of the party.

Taking up the recent party convention, Comrade Wolfe showed how unanimous decisions on the fundamental questions of immediate reorganization, the expulsion of Lore, the removal of Askeli and the unanimous acceptance of the C. I. cable had laid the basis for united action of the entire party for its reorganization and Bolshevization. He emphasized the fact that an attempt to cast doubts upon a C. I. decision was an un-Communist act and described in detail the attacks of Lore upon the Comintern and its decisions. He then described the activities of the new C. E. C. for the Bolshevization of the party and detailed the entire reorganization plan specific application to the problems of the New Haven district. After explaining the importance of this reorganization and urging immediate activity on the part of the district, he ended with an appeal for unified support of the C. E. C. in its efforts to reorganize and Bolshevize the party.

Comrade Wolfe was followed by Comrade Simons, organizer of District 15, who recounted the recent experiences of the district which throw light upon the practical problems of reorganization and described the success that reorganization had had in France and Germany.

Questions Show Live Interest.

A great number of questions, addressed to Comrade Wolfe, revealed the intense interest of the membership in the reorganization and that, to quote the speaker, "District 15 was mentally already reorganizing itself."

Following a general discussion on the C. I. decision, the recent convention, and the problems of reorganization and Bolshevization, Comrades Markoff, Spector, Gurevich, Weisberg, Kreas and Schuchman spoke against endorsing the recent C. I. cable until they had further information. Their speeches took the form of a proposal to strike paragraph four out of the resolution, which was introduced by Comrade Wolfe into the meeting. The proposal was, however, voted down and then the entire resolution was adopted by the vote of 58 to 0, with the 6 abstentions mentioned at the beginning of this report. The resolution which puts the New Haven district and record for united activity in support of the Central Executive Committee for the reorganization and Bolshevization of the party was practically the same resolution adopted by the New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston membership meetings.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH AT NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL START THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Workers' School begins courses in elementary, intermediate and advanced English this week. On account of the re-organization of the party, they are of exceptional importance. All party members must now learn English. The courses and instructors are as follows:

Elementary English: Instructor, Anna Jacobson—Mondays, from 8 to 9:30 p. m.

Intermediate English: Instructor, Sonia Ginsburg—Wednesdays, from 8 to 9:30 p. m.

Advanced English: Instructor, Eli Jacobson—Wednesdays, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

All of these courses begin this week. Register today as you will not be able to keep pace with the class if you do not begin at the beginning.

WORKERS PARTY IN NEW HAVEN ELECTION FIGHT

Slate of Communists Against Labor Foes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Local New Haven has filed the necessary amount of signatures with the state secretary at Hartford for the municipal election in the city of New Haven. Last year the workers of New Haven had an opportunity to vote for the state ticket of the Workers Party and this year for the municipal ticket.

Good List of Workers

The ticket consists of workers well known in New Haven. For Mayor, R. S. Kling is put up, born in New Haven, a laundry driver who organized the laundry workers' union recently and whose record as a machinist is paved with blacklisting for organization work.

For controller, Abraham Horwitz, member of Carpenters' Union 1742, with a long record of service in an official position in the union. For treasurer, Joseph Schlossberg, a structural iron worker. For city clerk, Rose Markle, needle trades worker, who was arrested recently for distribution of literature to the Shelton textile workers. For collector, Joseph Joffe, a worker in a watch making establishment.

Opposed to the Workers (Communist) party candidates will be the republicans, democrats, and socialists. The democrats now in office have renominated their entire slate with the exception of mayor, the candidate for president of the board of aldermen being the president at the same time of the New Haven Trades Council, showing the close relations between the democratic party and the labor leaders.

The republican forces have not yet made their nominations, a fight being on between the local Ullman machine and the Willard group which is the local expression of the state controlling Roraback machine—but the outcome will not help the workers any.

The socialists are led by one who is the chairman of the Workmen's Circle district committee, who has stooped to all methods to discredit the Communists and who is accused by the workers of the city of supplying the capitalist press with material against the Communists.

The Workers (Communist) Party ticket is the only ticket in the field which represents the real interests of the working class of the city.

SOUTH BEND ON SHOP NUCLEUS BASIS

The local of the Workers (Communist) Party in South Bend has been completely reorganized on the basis of shop nuclei.

It is not necessary to state that the shop nucleus form of organization will revitalize and increase by leaps and bounds the activity and well-functioning of our party. We will, however, quote below excerpts from a letter by the newly elected secretary, which shows how the comrades in South Bend feel about the reorganization:

"All existing Workers (Communist) Party branches in South Bend have reorganized, under the name of the 'Studebaker Shop Nucleus' consisting of about 32 members. Not all members are working at the Studebaker plant. Those working in other factories will make reports to the Studebaker nucleus and when they become strong enough, they will organize a separate shop nucleus in their factories. An executive committee of seven was elected.

"Reorganization has put new life into the movement here. We have been pretty much of slackers thru lack of right organization, tactics, and help. I pledge to do my utmost to build this nucleus. Will send detailed reports later."

LAST LECTURE ON RUSS POETRY BY MAYAKOVSKY GIVEN TONIGHT, OCT. 20

Tickets for the second and last lecture of the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Freiheit office, 3118 Roosevelt Rd., the Russian co-operative restaurants and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

Vladimir Mayakovsky will speak here Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.

Youngstown and Toledo Comrades, Take Notice

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 19.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, at 3:30 p. m., there will be a membership meeting in Youngstown, Ohio, at the Hungarian Hall, 338½ W. Federal Street, to discuss bolshevization and reorganization of the party.

On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 8 p. m., a similar meeting will be held in Toledo, Ohio, at the Labor Temple, 131 Michigan Street.

All comrades are instructed to lay everything aside and attend this meeting. Comrade I. Amter, district secretary, will speak at both meetings, so that, after thoro discussion, the comrades will be familiar with these important problems, and will be able to proceed with the complete reorganization of the party.

The meetings will begin promptly and all comrades must be on hand in time.

Workers' House to Present a Tolstoy Play Saturday Nite

"Ot Ney Vse Kachestva" by L. N. Tolstoy, and "Vyigraly" by E. Veruyustchy, will be presented next Saturday night, Oct. 24, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Some of the best local Russian players are participating.

At the same affair a raffle will take place. A violin, a ladies' purse and a ladies' watch will be raffled off.

The proceeds will go for the Workers' House.

$400,000 Fire at Monroe, Mich.

MONROE, Mich., Oct. 19.—Fire of mysterious origin today destroyed the France Stone company's plant here, entailing a loss of $400,000.

SECTION ONE

(LOOP—SOUTH TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 1, which takes in the following branches: South Side English, South Side Scandinavian, Englewood English, Clothing Shop Nuclei Nos. 2, 3 and 4, will be held Wednesday, October 21, 8 p. m. sharp, at the South Side Community House, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 1 attend this meeting.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

DAILY WORKER BOOSTER WANTS RELIEF CLUB ORGANIZED TO AID DAILY THRU FINANCIAL STRESS

Dear Comrades:

Is it not possible that we can form a club or combination to help our good friend, the DAILY WORKER, over its financial trouble, or to form a relief committee of unlimited number who would give $1 per month for a set time to be agreed upon? I would suggest a period of 12 months.

Our experience in the cause dates back to the evil days of 1870-71, when that demon the Marquis de Gallifet, murdered 40,000 of our good people in Paris, France. At present we find that there are many countries repeating the act of Gallifet by the slaughter of innocent people in Italy, Spain, Roumania, Germany, et al. and it may be our turn next, when the iron heel will become a fact.

Yours for peace and happiness for all who toil with the brain or brawn.
William F. Haywood.

"Better Late Than Never."

Dear Comrades:

I am following the saying "Better late than never" in sending my contribution of five dollars to the DAILY WORKER fund and am glad that you have been able to weather the storm so far. Why not start a reserve fund?—**Johanna Cozier**, Vallejo, Cal.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

FOUR MORE RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meetings in the resp. section, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

SPEAKERS

Ben Gitlow
Wm. W. Weinstone
Chas. Krumbein
A. Trachtenberg
Joseph Manley
Edward Lindgren
Leo Hofbauer
Morris Rosen
Belle Robbins
Abe Epstein
Rose P. Stokes
Noah London
Margaret Undjus
Rebecca Grecht
M. J. Olgin
Carl Brodsky
Julius Codkind
Elias Marks
Chas. Zimmerman
Sam Darcy
J. Boruchowitz
Aaron Gross
Samuel Nesin
Bertram D. Wolfe
John D. Masso
Boris Lipshitz
Juliet S. Poyntz
Harry M. Wicks
J. O. Bentall
Ben Gold
P. Cosgrove
F. Warshofsky
Jack Stachel
Otto Huiswood
A. Markoff
Jack Jampolsky
Joseph Brahdy
Kate Gitlow
Louis Baum
Simon Felshin
Irving Potash
George Primoff
George Siskind
E. Elstone
Joseph J. Padgug
Edward Mitnick
Edward Royce
M. Scherer
G. Schulenberg
N. Wilkes
D. Benjamin
M. Gordon
R. Fishbein
S. A. Pollack
Mary Hartman
L. Landy
Chas. Mitchell
Ben Levy
J. McDonald
R. Nevins
A. Chorover
G. E. Powers
H. Schlachter
E. Shafran
S. Freeman
L. Chernenko
I. Hurwitz
Carrie Katz
M. Garvitt
I. Glass
M. Plason
C. Raiss

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

ERMAN UNION HEADS SPEAK IN CHICAGO

ocial Democrats Visit Chicago Federation

(Continued from page 1)

atter, have occupied the city of Pana and are acting the role of strikeeakers, and

"Whereas, The conditions surround this invasion of an ostensibly inpendent country, together with the cts that such invasions are nothing w in the history of Panama and at the United States government s at all times exercised financial d political control over this solled republic, plainly reveals the e status of Panama as that of a bject nation or protectorate, therere, be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Fedation of Labor denounces the use American soldiers as strikebreaks and demands their immediate thdrawal from Panaman territory. d further demands that the United ates government publicly relinquish rights of supervision, interference control in the affairs of the reblic of Panama secured to it by the aty and constitution forced upon e Panaman people in 1903, and be further

"Resolved, That we declare that the merican workers have nothing in mmon with imperialistic adventures Latin-America or anywhere else, t are unqualifiedly opposed to them d further that we pledge our sup rt and solidarity to our striking others in Panama in their struggle."

Following the federation meeting a mber of those who desired to ask rtwangler questions gathered and gan asking questions. When the estion of the Communists electing n Hindenburg was raised Fertwener reiterated that it was true.

When it was pointed out to him at in the primary elections the soal-democrats, the Communists, the onarchists and the people's party d their separate candidates for the esidency of the German republic d that in the regular elections when e monarchists or nationalists put up n Hindenburg, the Communists ofred to make a united front with the cial-democrats and vote for the soal-democrat candidate, the social-deocrats instead of making a united ont supported the people's party ndidate, Marx, he began to grow rvous and embarrassed taking his estioner by the coat lapel and wning over him as tho he could thus ake the criticism of the German soal-democracy milder.

Fertwangler attempted to make all nds of excuses but when confronted ith the fact that the social-demoracy of Germany had control of the ate power and that no revolution d taken place to make the power way from them but that they had radually given over the power to the ourgeoisie he claimed he could not iscuss the question as his English as too limited. The questioner then old him to speak in German.

The two had been speaking in Geran but a very short time when Fertangler became very nervous and bean to act as tho someone had pushed to a bunch of cactus. He immeiately turned his back to his quesoner and began talking to one of e other listeners who was standing earby.

COLORED FREIGHT HANDLERS TO MEET IN KANSAS CITY TO DISCUSS UNION STATUS

By ESTHER LOWELL.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—Representatives of all colored freight handlers' federal unions will attend the conference arranged between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, colored freight handlers who are asking full membership admission in the Brotherhood, and a representative of the American Federation of Labor. The colored delegates to the 45th annual American Federation of Labor convention are working for the fullest possible representation of their organizations at this important meeting which is to be held in Kansas City, Oct. 29.

Because of the bitter jurisdictional dispute between the railway clerks and the teamsters, action upon the resolution introduced by the colored delegates was delayed to nearly the close of the convention. The organization committee finally was able to arrange for the Kansas City meeting and its action was approved by the convention. At this conference the colored freight handlers will urge that they be given full membership in the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes with all its duties and privileges. They are now under direct charter from the American Federation of Labor, but all their working conditions are determined by the brotherhood's agreements with employers. The colored workers' grievances go to brotherhood system representatives, whom colored workers help support by their payment of 50 cents per capita to the brotherhood.

Colored freight handlers will have to protect themselves, however, in view of the threat of the clerks that they will leave the American Federation of Labor, says Albert C. Campbell, president Union No. 17,775, Kansas City, one of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention. The colored workers will have to make some proviso in whatever settlement they may make with the clerks that in case the clerks withdraw from the American Federation of Labor the colored freight hanlers' unions shall revert to the American Federation of Labor. If the brotherhood accepts suspension from the American Federation of Labor rather than obeying the decision of the 45th convention which gives jurisdiction over express drivers and helpers to the teamsters, the colored workers may ask for a charter as a national freight handlers' union.

No specific action was taken by the convention on the resolution introduced by one of the colored delegates proposing further organization of colored workers, greater attention towards having international unions which bar colored workers change their attitude, and American Federation of Labor championing "of the Negro's social demands as the demands of the most abused and exploited section of the working people." The resolution related "that the most effective and sincere manner by which the American Federation of Labor can ensure a response to its efforts to organize the Negro workers is to take up in an aggressive and whole-hearted manner the cause and defense of the Negro against legal and social discrimination and abuses, such as lynching, segregation, disfranchisements, etc."

I. L. D. Meeting Wednesday.

The first regular meeting of the Northwest Side Branch of the International Labor Defense will be held at Humboldt Lodge Hall, 1621 N. California Ave., Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 8 a. m. A speaker will outline the activity and the role of the I. L. D. in the labor movement in this country.

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel.
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. N. Clark.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Perio Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
703	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
111	Upholsterers Union, 180, W. Washington St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Kedzie and Ogden.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1534 N. Robey St.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated, all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

NEEDLE TRADES TALKING UNITY IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 19.—A mass meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of amalgamation in the needle trades was held Monday, Oct. 19th, 8 P. M. in the Moose Hall, 628-634 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The meeting was called by joint council of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Local of the city. The members of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, Cap Makers and Furriers are also taking a keen interest in this joint movement of the rank and file to impress upon their higher officials the need of amalgamation.

The movement of the joint council of the two organizations of this city is evidence enough of the timely need for an amalgamation of all the needle trades unions of this city. In this city, for example, the members of the Amalgamated are practically all custom tailors and in most cases are working in the same shops where members of the Journeyman Tailors Union are working. Yet each of the unions are unable to make demands upon their bosses for the reason of the antiquated form of organization still existing in the needle trades. The rank and file realizes fully that there is no place for six different craft unions in the needle trades.

Among the speakers announced were M. J. Sillinsky of the Journeyman Tailors, and Mother Ella Reeve Bloor.

Philippine Senate Turns Down Wood's Island Nominations

MANILLA, Oct. 19.—The Philippine senate has disapproved of four American nominations made by Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood for positions in the constabulary and civil government.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

FINANCE GIANTS MEET TO SOLVE CHINESE PUZZLE

The House of Morgan Shelters Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Delegates representing the American, Japanese, British, French and Chinese groups of the Chinese consortium will meet tomorrow in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. This meeting is significant inasmuch as it is the first held in New York. Heretofore the meetings of the consortium have been held either in Paris or London.

The general situation in China will be discussed with particular attention being given to the financial and economic situation as affected by the various military conflicts in that country and also a review of the effect of the Shanghai events of last May and the Shanghai conference that is endeavoring to place responsibility for the disturbances.

Moguls in Attendance.

It would require astronomical figures to estimate the billions of dollars represented at this conference, the aim of which is further financial penetration into and enslavement of China.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the American member of the executive council. The British and the French members are Sir Charles Addis of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking corporation, London, and R. Saint Pierre of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, Paris, who are scheduled to arrive today. The Japanese representative will be H. Kashiwagi of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Forty American Banks.

The Chinese consortium is made up of various groups of international bankers representing the United States, England, France and Japan, and was organized late in 1920 under the pretense of aiding China in its financial and economic problems. Originally it was organized for five years, but its existence will be continued indefinitely. The American group consists of approximately forty banking and investment firms.

No New Loans to China.

It was pointed out that since the inception of the consortium conditions in China had been such as to make it impossible to undertake new loans to that country, and it was considered doubtful that any program would be outlined at the meeting which would clarify the situation. It was intimated that several propositions were made at one time to reproposal would be made at the comfund China's debt, but that no such ing conference.

Seven Longshoremen Drown.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 19.—Delayed reports reaching here today indicated that seven longshoremen of the salvage tug Hope were drowned late Saturday night, when a tide-rip caught their craft and hurled it against the stranded steamer Eemdyk on Bentinick Island, near Victoria. Twenty-eight longshoremen were aboard the Hope at the time, removing a cargo from the Eemdyk which went aground Thursday.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MELLON'S OPEN SHOP DRIVE IN PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS MEETS WITH LITTLE SUCCESS

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The attack on the supremacy of the United Mine Workers in the Pennsylvania western field, led by Secretary Mellon's Pittburgh Coal Co., has fallen far short of notable success, according to facts in a special article for Coal Age by Sidney A. Hale. Hale was on the engineering staff of the United States coal commission. His review of western Pennsylvania and southern Ohio goes far to explode the capitalist press attempt to show a rapid drift of union miners to the mines which the Pittsburgh company is trying to operate on a non-union 1917 scale basis.

"District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers, the western Pennsylvania area," says Hale, "has a membership of approximately 45,000 of whom, according to union figures, 23,000 are now employed in the mines of the district. Less than 400 men have accepted the conditions of employment at the two Banning operations of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. The Pomeroy Bond group of mines are in District No. 6. This district had a union membership of 48,000 at the peak of power in 1920; the most claimed for the 1917 scale and co-operative operations in the Pomeroy Bond area is less than 700. The combined totals in the two fields when compared with union membership of over 220,000 in the central competitive field as a whole, is pitiably insignificant."

So scarcely more than 1 per cent of the union miners in the two districts where Pittsburgh Coal is making its antiunion drive have gone over to the enemy altho the scheme has been in operation since May 1.

The Dark Hollow mine which opened about May 1 had a working force of 156 men by the middle of July. The average for the first week of September was still 156. Similarly the Forest Run mine which opened the last week of May had an average of 131 men by the end of July. From then on the number slowly dwindled with an average of 123 employed the middle of September.

Hale says the union has been completely successful in holding its lines against the fake co-operative diversion by which Indiana operators tried to get out from under the Jacksonville contract, that it has checked a similar move in Ohio, and that Illinois is still firmly union. He also shows that right down thru 1923 the predominantly union Pennsylvania western field holds its share of the country's total output. In 1923 it turned out 202,703,000 tons, 35.9 per cent of the total, compared with an average of 35.7 per cent in the 5 years 1916-1920, 32.8 per cent in the 5 years 1911-1915, and 34.1 per cent in the period 1906-1910.

Mellon's contract-breaking Pittsburgh Coal Co. now has behind it the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce which has a special department in charge of the renegade E. S. McCullough, former vice president of the miners' union, to recruit mine labor willing to desert the union. To quote Hale: "Neither the Pittsburgh Coal Co. nor the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce can now retire without a heavy loss of prestige."

SOCIETY DAME FALLS OUT OF BED, DIES IN BOTTLE-STREWN ROOM

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19. — Mrs. Craig Biddle, a prominent society woman of Philadelphia, died suddenly here in her apartment yesterday and the coroner's inquest revealed traces of alcoholic poisoning.

The apartment was strewn with empty bottles. Bruises found on the body of the woman are said not to indicate violence, as she rolled out of bed shortly before she died, the fall causing the bruises. It is not thought she was poisoned as the autopsy revealed no traces of poisoning, her heart being swollen no more than is usual in deaths from drunkness.

* * *

Pious Christian Family

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—The Drexel-Biddle family is one of the most prominent in Philadelphia. They have been in the publishing business here and the founder of the family, Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle, is noted as founder of the Drexel Biddle bible classes, and author of books of fairy stories. All of them are 100 per cent Americans and pious christians.

School Board Gives Roofing Job Contract to Landis Award Firm

A strike of all men working on the new Peterson school at Catalpa and Christiania avenues is imminent unless the board of education cancels its roofing contract with the Marcus Roofing company, a Landis award contractor. George Jones, business agent of the Roofers' Union, said the strike order was being held off only until the return of Patrick Sullivan, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, who was attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Famous Russian Poet

Mayakovsky

Comes Back to Chicago

TODAY

TUESDAY, OCT. 20

He will speak at

Schoenhofen Hall,

Cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

An Entirely New Program.

Come and listen to him.

Tell Your Friends About It.

Beginning at 8 P. M.

Admission 50 Cents.

Two Banks Merge.

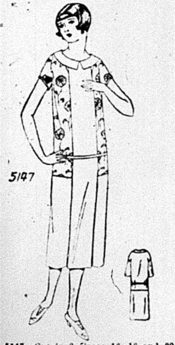
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Amalgamation of the Central Illinois Joint Stock Land Bank of Greenville, Ill., with the St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank was announced here today by W. R. Compton, chairman of the board of the St. Louis bank. A purchase of the controlling interests in the Greenville bank, which is capitalized at 660,000 closed the deal.

Spain Gags Teachers.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—Spain has issued a government order denying to teachers the right to express views on or take part in activities that are anti-patriotic either inside or outside of class rooms. The ruling was instigated by a similar action taken by the French government.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

MISSES' DRESS.



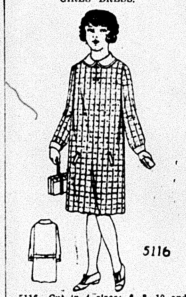
5147

5147. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 ears. An 18 year size requires 1⅝ ard of figured material and 2⅜ ards of plain 32 inches wide if made s illustrated in the large view. If made with full sleeves it will require ⅛ yards of plain material. The width f the dress at the foot with plaits xtended is 1⅝ yard. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our p-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ook of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies', isses', and children's patterns, a conise and comprehensive article on dressaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple itches), all valuable hints to the home essmaker.

GIRLS' DRESS.



5116

5116. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ⅛ yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, belt and pocket facings. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed

Philadelphia, Notice!

Weber Printing Co.

350 N. FIFTH STREET,

City Shoe Hospital

Work Done While U Wait

All Work Guaranteed. Give Us a Trial and We'll Give You the Satisfaction..

MEN'S SHOES FOR SALE.

JOS. ZELINSKI, Prop.,

8411 Jos. Campar. Hamtramek, Mich.

IN MINNEAPOLIS!

Hungarian Protest

MEETING

Unitarian Church Eighth and La Salle

Wednesday, Oct. 21

at 8 P. M.

—PROMINENT SPEAKERS—.

RUSSIA TODAY

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

With Charts and Maps.

Art Work by
FRED ELLIS.

$1.25 Duroflex Covers | $1.75 Cloth Bound

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Why Not Every Day?

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But also every step of Labor the world over every day.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Two Supreme Court Decisions

Two news dispatches from Washington, D. C., today regarding two decisions of the United States supreme court are illuminating inasmuch as they shed a dazzling light upon the character of that institution as one of the most powerful bulwarks of capitalism. With one hand it throttles the working class by upholding the California criminal syndicalist law and with the other comes to the aid of an Arizona exploiter of women, by holding invalid the state minimum wage law for women.

The court refused to intervene in the case of Charlotte Anita Whitney, convicted under the California criminal syndicalist law, claiming that it had no jurisdicton, thereby "inferentially" holding it to be constitutional.

But it could intervene in the case of the Arizona state law and declare it unconstitutional because a woman wage worker demanded of a Nogales merchant that he pay her a minimum wage of $16 a week, the amount set by an act of the legislature as the very least amount on which a woman can exist.

Always defending the interests of the capitalist exploiters and erecting legal fortresses from which they can direct their operations to distill the blood of women and children into profits and with equal vigor striking down every effort of the working class to struggle against the greed and avarice of their exploiters, this malignant institution clearly reveals the true class character of the government. When, on rare occasions, the state legislature of a given state, from sentimental or other reasons, so far forget themselves as to pass laws objectionable to the capitalist interests, the United States supreme court can always be depended upon to come to the rescue. Such acts prove the fraudulent nature of our much heralded democracy, and while their immediate effect is to cripple the working class, they serve as a means of convincing ever larger numbers of workers that there is only one solution for their ills and that is the class struggle consciously directed to the conquest of the capitalist state and the establishment of the rule of the working class.

Organize the Auto Industry

The series of articles on Henry Ford starting today in another column of THE DAILY WORKER again emphasizes the necessity for organizing this gigantic industry. One of the largest industries in the whole world, it has successfully resisted all efforts of labor organizations to unionize it.

At a time when Wall Street market quotations reveal soaring stocks of the automobile industry, including all its auxiliaries, announcements of wage cuts are also made. While profits steadily rise, wages are being reduced. Constant reductions is the price paid for lack of organization.

There is nothing in the nature of the industry itself that makes organization impossible, or even more difficult than other industries. The fault is to be found in the methods hitherto employed to organize the workers of this industry. The efforts of the craft unions within the American Federation of Labor proved unavailing because of the jurisdictional tangles ensuing. Each international union endeavoring to gain a foothold in the industry tried to get as much control as possible, with the result that efforts in this direction have been paralyzed.

The most essential preliminary to tackling the job of organizing this industry is to amalgamate the metal unions and start an organization drive that will bring under one head all the workers in the industry. Those who oppose the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions oppose the first big step necessary to organize the wage slaves of this country on a large scale, and thereby serve the interests of the exploiters of labor.

Coolidge Neutrality on Coal Strike

President Coolidge announces that he is determined to stick to his policy of non-interference in the antharcite strike. This announcement should not be misinterpreted to mean the government at Washington is a neutral agency that stands above the class struggle. The reason Coolidge does not interfere is because there is no need for governmental intervention.

The anthracite coal monopoly not only has sufficient local police power to back it in its struggle against the miners, as is evidenced by the arrests of Pat Toohey, Alex Reid, and others who urged a real fight in this strike, but it also has as its loyal servants the whole Lewis machine of official bureaucrats at the head of the Miners' Union, who can be relied upon to use all their power to crush any development menacing to the mine owners.

No one should mistake the "neutrality" of Coolidge to mean that the government itself has gone out of the strikebreaking business. The capitalist government is today and, as long as it lasts, will remain the instrument of coercion by which the master class holds the working class in subjection. If the miners should be able effectively to challenge the combined power of the local authorities and the treacherous officialdom of the union, Coolidge neutrality would come to an end and the power of the national government would be mobilized in a savage assault upon the strikers.

The tremendous increase in profits of the automobile industry and the simultaneous reduction in wages eloquently refutes the contention of those labor fakirs who contend that only by increasing production can wages be increased.

What happened to the reptile press that it permitted the facts in the demise of an elegant Philadelphia society lady and patriot, who died drunk, to be flashed to the world? Someone slipped up, somewhere.

The red raids in Britain followed the classic lines laid down by the Palmer and Daugherty regimes in this country. The party here arose stronger—so it will in England.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

ECONOMIC DICTATOR TO MAINTAIN POLAND AS BUFFER STATE AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA IS FRENCH PLAN

WARSAW, Oct. 18.—Poland's present economic crisis will bring about the establishment of an economic director to manage the financial end of the Polish government by the creditor nations, of which France is the largest and most insistent on the economic dictator, in order to save Poland as a buffer state against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Currency Shortage.

A serious country-wide shortage of currency exists in Poland. Of that which does exist only 31 per cent is backed by gold or foreign currency.

The largest banks in Poland are either not paying their obligations or are deferring payment to some future date. The Polish State Bank is meeting but a small part of its obligations.

Must Have Cash.

All commercial transactions are carried out in cash. Business concerns refuse to accept checks or drafts and will not sell on credit as the banks are not able to meet obligations imposed on them.

Workers Demonstrate.

In Lodz large demonstrations of the workers are taking place against the non-payment of wages by the firms and also against attempts to lengthen hours. Many of the firms are unable to pay the wages owed the workers. Some have moved to Roumania and a number of Jewish capitalists are thinking of moving to Palestine.

Increase Army.

In spite of the money shortage, vast sums are being shipped out of the country in order to buy supplies for the army which is kept in readiness to crush any movement on the part of the working class of Poland to follow the example of the workers of Russia.

MAYOR DEVER TO BE INFORMED ON SALARY SCHEDULE

Teachers and McAndrew Send Committees

A committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Chicago Teachers' Federation to call upon Mayor Dever to protest against the proposed salary schedule sponsored by Superintendent McAndrews and now before the finance committee of the board of education for final action. This move was decided upon because of information received by the teachers that principals who are favored by the McAndrew schedule were being sent to Mayor Dever by McAndrew to enlist his support.

Civic Clubs Discuss Schedule.

A number of civic and welfare clubs have combined in the holding of meetings for discussion on the salary schedule for teachers at which a representative from the federation and one for McAndrew lead off the discussion. These meetings were held thruout last week at the Chicago Women's Club. A luncheon discussion will be held next Thursday at 12:15 at the Chicago Women's Club at which recommendations will be drawn up to be sent to the members of the finance committee of the school board.

Electrical Stations Around Donetz Basin Generate Much Power

MOSCOW, Oct. 18—The present year will see the completion in the Donetz Basin of the powerful Scheroff Electrical power station, which will provide about 100,000 kilowatt electrical power. But this is not all that is done for the electrification of the Donetz Basin. It is also being electrified now by another method, that of an electrical ring.

All the existing electrical power stations in the Donetz Basin are now being extended and connected with each other, into one ring, by means of electrical transmission lines. When this work has been completed the combined power of these electrical stations in the Donetz Basin will be 670,000 kilowatt. It is estimated that this great work will take 15 years, but some results have already been achieved. In some parts of the Donetz Basin, parts of the great ring, which will embrace the whole basin, already exist. Here and there these parts are already being linked up into one whole. Strenuous work is going on in the Donetz Basin, which will put everything on an electrical basis, including ploughs and trucks.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

DRUSE TRIBESMEN LEAVE FRENCH ARMY IN SYRIAN DESERT

BAGDAD, Oct. 18.—A detachment of French imperialist troops fighting the Druse tribesmen have been cut off from their base of supplies.

The tribesmen have cut the Damascus-Beirut railroad, leaving the French troops stranded in the Syrian desert with little water and provisions.

MELLON'S EFFORT TO SMASH MINER UNION FAILURE

Scabby Cabinet Official Meets Resistance

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press)

The attack on the supremacy of the United Mine Workers in the central competitive field, led by Secy. Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Co., has fallen far short of notable success, according to facts in a special article by Coal Age by Sidney A. Hale. Hale was on the engineering staff of the U. S. coal commission. His review of western Pennsylvania and southern Ohio goes far to explode the capitalist press attempt to show a rapid drift of union miners to the mines which the Pittsburgh company is trying to operate on a nonunion 1917 scale basis.

Miners Hold the Fort.

"Dist. No. 5 of the United Mine Workers—the western Pennsylvania are," says Hale, "has a membership of approximately 45,000 of whom, according to union figures, 23,000 are now employed in the mines of the district. Less than 400 men have accepted the conditons of employment at the two Banning operations of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. The Pomeroy Bend group of mines are in District No. 6. This district had a union membership of 48,000 at the peak of power in 1920; the most claimed for the 1917 scale and co-operative operations in the Pomeroy Bend area is less than 700. The combined totals in the two fields when compared with union membership of over 220,000 in the central competitive field as a whole, is pitiably insignificant."

Very Few Desertions.

So scarcely more than 1 per cent of the union miners in the two districts where Pittsburgh coal is making its anti-union drive have gone over to the enemy altho the scheme has been in operation since the first of May. In fact Hale's figures show that after the first few desertions following the openshop move the company has made no gains.

The Dark Hollow mine which opened about May 1 had a working force of 156 men by the middle of July. The average for the first week of September was still 156. Similarly the Forest Run mine which opened the last week of May had an average of 131 men by the end of July. From then on the number slowly dwindled with an average of 123 employed the middle of September.

Fake Co-operatives Lose.

Hale says the union has been competely successful in holding its lines against the fake co-operative diversion by which Indiana operators tried to get out from under the Jacksonville contract, that it has checked a similar move in Ohio, and that Illinois is still firmly union. He also shows that right down thru 1923 the predominantly union central field its share of the country's total output. In 1923 it turned out 202,703,000 tons, 35.9 per cent of the total, compared with an average of 35.7 per cent in the 5 years, 1916-1920, 32.8 per cent in the 5 years 1911-1915, and 34.1 per cent in the period 1906-1910.

Must Pay Union Scale.

It is a war of attrition with the miners' worale still good. The operators have lost their old ally—immigration of cheap labor. They have to persuade thousands of miners, who know what the union has done for them, to give it up and enter again the old bondage. Otherwise the operators' have the choice of paying the union scale or being unable to man their mines.

Mellon's contract-breaikng Pittsburgh Coal Co. now has behind it the Pittsburgh chamber of ocmmerce. It has a special department in charge of the renegade E. S. McCullough, former vice president of the miners' union, to recruit mine labor willing to desert the union. To quote Hale: "Neither the Pittsburgh Coal Co. nor the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce can now retire without a heavy loss of prestige. The other union operators of the district are reported watching to see whether Mellon's big company can get away with it."

The Chivalrous South of the K. K. K. Shows Its Regard for Women

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19.—Two white women, sisters, were taken from the city prison farm at Jacksonville where they were serving sentences for disorderly conduct and were tarred and feathered by a mob of over a hundred men on Sept. 12.

NEW CRISIS FOR POWERS IN CHINA

Opposition Unites to Whip Chang Tso-lin

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 18.—The Shanghai Trades Council in a manifesto addressed to the workers says: "Sun Chuan-fang's forces have reached Shanghai and the Fengtien army has fled. Martial law will be rescinded. The General Labor Union headquarters will soon be re-opened and imprisoned workers released."

This expresses briefly the victory of the nationalist opposition over the mercenary troops of Chang Tso-lin, whose Fengtien army invaded Shanghai two months ago, declared martial law, shot labor organizers without trial, dissolved the General Labor Union, and under the benevolent protection of the British, American and Japanese armed forces controlling the international settlement, carried out a policy of ruthless extermination of the nationalist revolutionary movement led by the labor unions.

Hailed as Deliveren.

While Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is not fully identified with the nationalist movement led by the Kuomintang party, his 15,000 troops who poured into Shanghai Friday, are hailed as deliverers. Students and labor unions are rallying to his support, Sun having stated in an interview that he was opposed to the so-called "tariff conference" of the nine imperialist powers scheduled to open at Peking on Oct. 26, as a new trick of the imperialists to pretend to grant a little more autonomy to China while denying her any real independence.

The troops of Marshall Sun now cow controlling Shanghai come from Chekiang province to the south of Shanghai, which lies in the province of Kiangsu on the middle coastal region of China, on the great artery of trade, the Yangtze river. Sun's troops expect to drive Chang Tso-lin's fleeing Fengtien soldiery out of Kiansu province and north of the Yangtze.

Shantung May Go Nationalist

In addition, Chang Chun, the military governor of Shantung province north along the coast from Kiangsu province, is reported wavering in his allegiance to Chang Tso-lin, and if he joins the nationalist opposition to Chang Tso-lin, the military forces sympathetic to national liberation will be in control of practically the entire Chinese coastal provinces from Canton northward to Kiao Chow.

Chang Tso-lin's open service to the imperialists, their subsidy of his armies with money and arms, and his savage suppression of the nationalist and labor movements, has driven all elements of opposition together against him. It is now possible that the Kuomintang will reach an accord with the Chihli faction which opposes Chang Tso-lin, and with General Feng Yu-hsiang build a military movement which will demand an end to the deceitful and prolonged "negotiations," a scrapping of all treaties and a new deal for a new China.

If this occurs, the powers, which were due to debate solemnly at Peking as to whether or not they would permit China to raise 2½ per cent more tariff on imports, are liable to be lucky if they get away with their clothes.

Rockefeller Bank Boasts of Mob-Proof Vaults in Chicago

Bankers' fears of popular uprisings against the capitalist system are reflected in advertisements by the Security bank, a Standard Oil organization in Chicago. The safe deposit vaults in its new building are claimed by the bank to be not only fire and burglar proof, but mob proof. The 70,000 pound doors have 24 bolts, each almost 4 inches in diameter, and protecting shields with burn-resisting metal

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Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

LUDENDORF, GERMAN WAR LORD, AFRAID OF REDS SENDS S.O.S. FOR POLICE

BRESLAU, Germany, Oct. 19.—Gen. Ludendorff, one of the war lords of imperial Germany and, since the fall of the kaiser, an outstanding figure in the nationalist movement, became alarmed at a crowd of Communists who assembled as he was leaving a nationalist meeting today and remained concealed inside the building until the police could come to his rescue. Ludendorff's fears were unjustified, as the Communists hold him in such contempt since he and Adolph Hitler, the German fascist, staged their opera bouffe, beer hall, "revolution" against the republic, that they would not give him the publicity he craves by attacking him. He is the clown of the nationalist movement and not taken seriously anywhere.

TYPOGRAPHICAL WORKERS' WAGES CONTINUE TO INCREASE WHILE WORK WEEK BECOMES SHORTE

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Wages of typesetting machine operators in the printing trades are s distinctly on the upgrade. A report of the U. S. department of labor union wages and hours from 1913 to 1925, shows increases during the l year for those employed in newspaper composing rooms in 13 of the cities covered while those in job shops secured increases in 11 cities. F each group there was but one city in which the scale was reduced.

The 44-hour week is practically universal as far as the book and j typesetters are concerned, the only exception being Detroit, famous Henry Ford's speeding-up tactics. After two years of the 44-hour week, Detroit returned to 48 hours May 1. In newspaper work there is no such uniformity, the established day varying from a minimum of 7 hours to a maximum of 8 hours and the week from a minimum of 36 hours to a maximum of 48 hours. The 48-hour week is most frequent, with the 45-hour week next. During the year the week has been lengthened in three cities and shortened in two.

Operators have the highest scale in New York city where the hourly rate for newspaper work is $1.333 and for book and job work $1.205.

The minimum hourly rates for union typesetting machine operators in newspaper shops, in 1913, 1920 and 1925 are given for 18 leading cities as follows:

Typesetters

Pay per hour	1913	1920	1925
Baltimore	$0.536	$0.933	$1.068
Boston	.63	.95	1.17
Buffalo	.50	.719	.958
Chicago	.55	.72	1.29
Cincinnati	.521	1.073	1.138
Cleveland	.638	.875	1.073
Denver	.633	.978	1.033
Detroit	.550	.37	1.13
Indianapolis	.50	.813	1.00
Los Angeles	.622	.867	1.078
Milwaukee	.458	.771	1.025
New York	.667	1.222	1.333
Philadelphia	.458	.813	.875
Pittsburgh	.55	.375	1.211
St. Paul	.545	.940	1.013
S. Francisco	.644	.938	1.156
Seattle	.75	1.143	1.214
Washington	.607	1.040	1.100

Altogether the figures seem to show that these workers are below the average in per cent of gain compared with pre-war, taking the figures year by year, we find that in the period 1913-1919 in which war industries were boosting a majority of industrials, the scales of typographers failed to keep pace with the general advance. Since 1920 they have been slowly overcoming the handicap.

HAPPY CAILLAUX, CAN BE IN TWO PLACES AT THE VERY SAME TIME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NIÇE, France, Oct. 18—The so-called "radical socialist" party congress here today gave testimony to its sense of humor when it accepted the statement of Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux that in refernce to the congress decision to introduce a capital levy bill into parliament, Caillaux accepted it, "but only as a member of the party and not in his ministerial capacity."

This leaves Caillaux perfect freedom to support the bill as a member of the party but to oppose it to the death as a member of the cabinet.

The capital levy is being insisted upon by the party, which declares that France stands between that action and ultimate bankruptcy thru inflation. M. Caillaux, as a thotful citizen of France may support the capital levy, but as a member of the cabinet anxious to sustain the government against criticism of the bourgeoisie who will certainly attack it if it speaks of a levy against capital, M. Caillaux will vigorously oppose such measure.

FEDERAL JUDG BLOCKS ATTEMP TO CUT FARE

Injunction Upholds 2 Pct. Rate Increase

Tuesday morning the suburban co muters on the Chicago & Northwe ern railway must either present n tickets to the conductor or pay cas

This announcement from the co pany came following the granting a temporary injunction by Fede Judge Adam C. Cliffe restraining t Illinois commerce commission, t governor, the attorney general a the state's attorneys of Kane, Co Lake, DuPage and McHenry counti from interfering with the collecti of the increased rates.

The injunction hearing is to held Friday, October 23, where t company expects to get a permane injunction enjoining the Illinois co merce commission from interfer with the company's fare boost.

The old ten and twenty-five ri tickets will have to be turned in a new tickets purchased by the subu ban commuters before Tuesday, O 20 as the train conductors will refu to accept the old tickets after th date. Monthly commutation ticke will be good to the end of October.

The interstate commerce comm sion in a recent decision allowed t company to increase its fares 20 p cent.

The suburban commuters are p paring to fight the case before t Illinois commerce commission, whi claims to have jurisdiction of all tr fic within the state and claims t interstate commission had no right increase the fares as the increase fects only cities located in the sta of Illinois and not transportation b tween cities in different states.

Suburba ncommuters on other lin that enter Chicago are also looki with interest at the fight being p up by those that use the Chicago a Northwestern railway as an increa on one road will mean an increase all roads.

Denmark Commission Plans Inducements for Soviet Trad

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. —A trade and industry organizati his appointed a committee to fi means to induce Soviet Russia to more trade with Denmark. While 1924 Denmark's exports amounte to 400,000 crowns (about $100,000 showing that this country can co pete with other nations, Russia boug only 2,000,000 crowns (about $500,00 worth, as against 72,000,000 crow (about $18,000,000) in exports it se to Denmark.

Trade and industrial interests a taking all possible steps in order induce Russia to buy more goods Denmark.

MOSCOW ACADEMY PUBLICATION LISTS MANY RUSSIAN SAVANTS AMONG EARLY RESEARCH WORKERS

MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—In the 200th anniversary publication published b the Moscow Academy of Sciences a number of noted Russian scientists wh have contributed to the development of scientific researches are mentione

Among the noted savants who have contributed to the scientific wor was the academician, M. V. Ostrogradsky, who made many valuable contri utions to the study of mathematics, mechanics and mathematical physics. His researches in mechanics were concurrent to those of the famous Hamilton.

Academician Buakovsky made valuable contributions to the development of mathematical science. His monumental work on The Theory of Probabilities constituted the first treaties in this domain, containing a series of independent deductions.

Academician Somov made valuable contributions to the science of rational mechanics, particularly to the theory of gravitation. His treatise on rational mechanics has lost none of its value to this day.

Devise Arithmetic.

The genius of academician Tchebishev applied itself to practical manufacturing questions arising from the quite new theory propounded by him on "functions least deviating from the zero." Techbishev's arithmometer constituted the first Russian-made appliance, which was followed by other improved types, e. g. the arithmometer of Odner.

The only model preserved of Tchebishev's appliance is kept in Paris.

Academician Lyapunov was the au thor of classical researches on th persistence of motion and the theor of gravitation. He studied the fu damental problems of mathematica physics and carried out important r searches on the figures of equilibriu of planatary bodies and evolved ne methods to prove the basic theore of Tchebishev on the theory of pro abilities.

Academician A. A. Markov wrote series of treatises on the theory Tchebishev's functions, on differe tial equations, etc.

Academician A. N. Krymov made series of practical discoveries, suc as new planimeters, a new theory fo ship stabilization, etc.

"Steklov's Functions."

Academician Steklov has made ne discoveries concerning the movemen of solid bodies in fluids, the move ments of a solid body around a fixe point and the new fundamental fun tions which have become known a "Steklov's functions."

Academician Uspensky has attain ed new results on the theory of num bers and continued some of the r searches initiated by the late Tch bishev.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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CHICAGO IS SEEKING SOVIET TRADE

AMERICAN LABOR DEMANDS RAKOSI MUST NOT DIE

Protest Demonstrations Held in Many Cities

The protest campaign to save the lives of Mathias Rakosi and his comrades from the gallows of the Hungarian hangmen of the notorious Horthy is gaining great momentum. The American workers are making their voices heard in no uncertain terms in protesting against the latest murder banquet which the bloody chefs of the Hungarian capitalists are preparing.

Wall Street Guest at Blood Feast.

Already the workers in New York and Boston have held mass demonstrations which have focused attention on the conspiracy which Horthy and his Wall Street backers would execute behind a veal of silence.

Messages are pouring daily into the headquarters of the International Labor Defense telling of plans for mass protest meetings, and from every part of the country telegrams are being forwarded to the Hungarian embassy in Washington and to the Horthy government in Hungary demanding the dismantling of the gallows built to snuff out the lives of Rakosi and his comrades.

The following cities have sent in notices of mass meetings already arranged:

Minneapolis: Mass meeting in the Unitarian Church at 8th and La Salle streets on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 8 p. m. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Cleveland: Protest meeting Sunday, Oct. 25, at 7:30 p. m. in Insurance Center Building, 1783 East 11th street on the sixth floor. Prominent leaders of the trade union movement will speak.

Philadelphia: Meeting in Mercantile Hall, Sunday evening, Oct. 25 at 8 p. m. at 849 North Franklin street. Speakeres in Hungarian and English.

Washington: Meeting Saturday, Ost. 24, 8 p. m. Hall will be announced later. Prominent speakers.

Kansas City, Mo.: Protest meeting Oct. 28, with Carl Brannin, as principal speaker. Hall will be announced later.

As The DAILY WORKER goes to press the great mass meeting arranged by the Chicago section of the International Labor Defense is about to open. Our next issue will carry a report of this demonstration.

According to our Washington correspondent the Hungarian embassy is keeping his home government completely informed on the development of the American campaign to save Rakosi and his comrades. At first there was a tendency in Hungarian

(Continued on page 2)

Henry Ford--Pacifist Turned Imperialist

Second Installment of Daily Worker's Exposure of World's Most Powerful Automobile Czar

(Continued from yesterday.)

By OWEN STERLING.

FOREIGN branches and associated companies are operated at Buenos Aires, Montevido, Santiago, San Paulo and Havana in South America and Cuba; at Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Bordeaux and Trieste in Europe and at Ford, Ontario, Cork, Ireland, and Manchester, England, in the British empire. For comparative purposes it is worth stating that the largest automobile manufacturer in the British empire is the Ford Motor company of Canada, at Ford, with an anual output of 150,000 cars and trucks.

Those are the essential units of the largest private enterprise in the world. It is not only very large but very private. The one factor which controls production in this enterprise from day to day is the flux and flow from it of the private income of Henry and Edsel Ford, nothing more or less than that. They also control the jobs of 165,000 men and women in the United States alone. If the Ford enterprise were actually an autonomous industrial colony, its population, consisting only of employes and their dependents, would be in the neighborhood of 500,000.

PARALLELING this industrial development is a political development since the pacifist days of the peace ship that affects the Fords and the status of their industry. The pacifist of yesterday, who could be called an anarchist, however erroneously, will be the militarist-capitalist of tomorrow.

The majority of the working men and women of this country have talked and acted as if they believed Henry Ford were somehow independent of or exterior to the capitalist system. They didn't see that he was merely an unusual capitalist. A common attitude a few years ago in a large section of the working class toward militant trade unionists who urged class solidarity and organization is expressed by the phrase, "Let Ford do it." But his career actually has at all times been linked with the capitalist system and been dependent on its perpetuation.

THE recent imperialist war, in which the Fords participated as soon as the word had been spoken by the capitalist government of this country, was a primary factor in bringing about a clear demonstration of the Ford solidarity with his class. His powerful resources were marshalled in the war to aid in preserving the imperialistic dominance of a certain international capitalist group or alliance. And his resources would be even more quickly mobilized to preserve the capitalist system from being supplanted by a Communist order initiated by the working class.

In periods of routine exploitation the Ford Motor company has profited by pursuing courses that were independent of or even in opposition not to capitalism but to accepted capitalist procedure. But smartness in business must not be confused with basic action that is really revolutionary. And with the really revolutionary Communist International growing more powerful the Ford Motor company will continue to hew close to the line.

THE welfare workers are gone. Guards, or thugs, have taken their places, just as in any other stronghold of capitalist production, excepting that the Ford Motor company are somewhat better equipped to slug or kill.

ORDINANCE officers from the war department are today working in the Ford Motor company laboratories side by side with Ford mechanics and engineers. The war department knows to a day how long a time would be required to put the Ford Motor company on a war-time basis in the event of another imperialist war or a general strike. Among the specific things the war department is interested in studying at the Ford laboratories are a new type of airplane motor, developed from the old Liberty engine of the last war, and equipment for the transportation of ordnance on the ground.

When the Ford bid for Muscle Shoals was a major topic of discussion the majority of the working class thot of the concession as being chiefly a source of hydro-electric power and cheap fertilizer. But the nitrates extracted there are useful not only for fertilizer but for explosives. One of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plants is the largest in the world. Many politicians and capitalists are opposed to the Fords having Muscle Shoals but that is only for personal or factional reasons. The nitrates at Muscle Shoales would be as safe with the Ford Motor company as with the United States Steel corporation or the war department itself.

WITH the purchase of the Stout Metal Airplane Co. this summer, the Ford Motor Co. went into a new phase. It had been shipping by air as well as by water and rail for some time. With this purchase the Fords began the manufacture of planes. Military aviators are elated.

"The Ford Motor company's entrance into aeronatics is the greatest incentive to commercial aviation in the history of flying," Col. William Mitchell, former assistant army air chief, said the other day in an interview printed in a Detroit newspaper while he was a guest of Henry Ford.

DON'T be mislead by his specifying "commercial aviation." For even if the Fords restricted their production permanently to that type of plane—slower by many miles an hour than pursuit planes, — the commercial planes would become transport planes in war-time. And in military aviation transport planes are as essential as pursuit planes or bombers.

"It means much to America in the

(Continued on page 6)

SOVIET RUSSIA'S DELEGATION IN CHICAGO FINDS BUSINESS INTERESTS EAGER FOR TRADE

The eagerness of American business interests and espcially the agricultural and packing house interests, for opening of trade relations with the Union of Soviet Republics, was strongly expressed in the greeting accorded M. S. Pereferkovitsh, manager of the livestock department of the commissariat of agriculture of Soviet Russia. Michael F. Ivanov, professor of the Timiriasevskaja Academy of Moscow and N. N. Klebnik, official interpreter of the Russian delegation in America to purchase live stock.

W. W. Burch, editor of the American Sheep Breeder, on behalf of the representatives of the animal husbandry, railroad, packing house and agricultural interests greeted the Russian commission that is now stopping in Chicago.

For Trade Relations.

"I am sure that I voice the sentiment of this group of American representatives of agriculture, livestock husbandry and packing interests in extending a cordial greeting to these, our guests, who represent in Russia what we represent here. Russia is passing thru the birth pangs of a reorganized government and a reorganized social and economic system," declared W. W. Burch, American sheep breeder, in his greeting to the Russian workers' delegation.

"Russia's heart is sound and honest. Russia, so to speak, is getting her second breath after the world's war and the new order of things over there.

"It is common sense and good business for us to cultivate as rapidly as passible trade relations with Russia. With her almost boundless natural resources, Russia will, in the very nature of things, command a permanent place in the front ranks of great economic nations and especially so along agricultural lines."

Russian Conditions Improve.

The representatives of the working class government of Russia pointed out to The DAILY WORKER representatives in an interview that the industrial and agricultural condition of Russia has improved by leaps and bounds since the Russian revolution.

No Danger of Famine.

"The famine that we had a number of years ago has become but a memory. Today our agriculture, our industries, our production is better than it ever was. The danger of another famine is not likely," declared M. S. Pereferkovitch, manager of the livestock department of the Russian commissariat of agriculture.

"Our purpose in Aemrica is to purchase the best we can in livestock. We have been instructed by our government not to speak of the political situation in either Soviet Russia or the United States. We are here to do business.

"We have visited 40 different ranches since we have been in America and have purchased sheep and other livestock in Wyoming, Utah, California, Colorado, Ohio and Oregon.

Need Finer Wool.

"In Russia we have vast amounts of land not fit for any other purpose than the pasturing of sheep. The sheep which we are purchasing will be used for breeding purposes.

"We aim to cross the sheep we buy abroad and thus get a better yield of

(Continued on page 2)

SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY JOIN PEACE CLAMOR

Locarno Fake is Also Hailed in Paris

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 20.— The socialist press here is echoing the government in praise of the "achievements" of Locarno, praising the pacts as "masterpieces of logic." Thus again the social-democrats whose hands since the great betrayal of 1914, have dripped with the blood of the working class, voice the desires of thteir masters, the capitalist class. They maintain officially a perpetual united front with the bourgeoisie, and it is only on rare occasions that some of their sections form a united front with the proletariat.

There is considerable criticism of the official social-democratic press among the left elements of that party, mostly concentrated in Berlin, who formed a united front with the Com-

(Continued on page 2)

RAKOSI MUST NOT DIE!

Protest Meetings Against Hungarian White Terror

Minneapolis, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., Unitarian Church, Eighth and LaSalle. Prominent speakers.

Cleveland, Sunday, Oct. 25, 7:30 P. M., Insurance Center Bldg., 1783 E. 11th St., Sixth Floor. Prominent labor speakers.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Oct. 25, 8 P. M., Mercantile Hall, 849 North Franklin St. Speakers in English and Hungarian.

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 24, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later. Prominent speakers.

Kansas City, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 8 P. M.. Hall to be announced later. Speaker, Carl Brannin.

Second Installment

(Editor's Note. In the DAILY WORKER yesterday the story was told of how Henry Ford, disguised as a pacifist, and a "good boss," who pays good wages and "looks after" his workers, who was a queer duck with funny ideas but a big heart for labor, was —after all—only a wolf in sheep's clothing. A lone wolf who fought the big wolves of Wall Street, even; but who got a great reputation as a humanitarian while building a slave-driving efficiency system that beat the world. Now the wolf has gobbled up railroads, steamship lines, mines, smelters and what not, and squeezes the last drop of energy from his thousands of wage slaves at his Rouge River plant and his factories. Moreover, this "pacifist" has become an imperialist and has a business understanding with the U. S. navy. The story is concluded in today's issue.)

Probe For Radio Trust.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The department of justice is co-operating with the federal trade commission in investigating Allied Radio Manufacturing interests with a view to determining whether a monopoly exists in manufacture and sale of radio devices thruout the country, it was announced here today.

U. S. S. R. GIVES SWEDEN $2,500,000 CONTRACT FOR AUTOMATIC PHONES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 20.— Preliminary agreements have been concluded between the Soviet government and the Ericsson Telephone company of Sweden for the construction of three modern automatic telephone stations in Moscow, and one at Rostov-on-Don. The cost will be $2,500,000. Contracts for other stations will be made later.

Order Mtchell Courtmartialed.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 20—William Mitchell who accused his superiors o "criminal negligence" in administering the country's air forces today was ordered courtmartialed by Secretary of War Davis. The court was ordered to convene October 28.

Strikers Get Jail Terms.

PARIS, France, Oct. 20.—Yesterday, jail sentences ranging from one to six months were imposed on twenty-seven workers who participated in the strike in Paris on Oct. 12-13. They were picked out for persecution because they were known to be members of the Communist Party.

CHANG, FORCED BY DEFEAT, IN "PEACE" PLEA

War Lord Transformed by Sound Thrashing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 20.—Like all war-makers, Chang Tso-lin, taking a lesson from western imperialist diplomats, has come out strongly for peace! In a message sent to Peking this famed "war lord of Manchuria" declares that he is "striving to the utmost to preserve peace at this critical period in which China may find an opportunity to settle many long standing international questions."

Chang's passion for peace may be better understood when it is considered that he sent his troops a short time ago into the south as an invading army to punish with death any Chinese who agitated for a strike or boycott against the further domination of China by foreign imperialist exploiters.

Chang's Idea of Peace

His idea of peace was a complete dissolution of the Shanghai General Labor Union, the execution of all agitators his troops could lay hands upon, and a censorship over the Chinese workers' and students' papers which the imperialists themselves

(Continued on page 2)

U. S. BAYONETS STILL MENACE PANAMA CITY

Deportations for Talk Against U. S.

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y, All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

ARTICLE IV.

Newspaper reports that the American troops are leaving Panama are now proven to be false. Likewise the story that the Panama landlords have given in to the striking worekr-tenants. And the regimental band is playing, "We won't come back till its over over there!" Only a portion of the troops are leaving. The rest are staying behind to complete the job of jailing workers,. crushing Panaman nationalist (i.e. "anti-imperialist") sentiment and rendering the strikers helpless before the landlords.

Even when the last American soldier packs up his tent and departs, if that time ever does come, it will be "au revoir but not goodby." In England during the height of the woman suffrage agitation, a peculiar police method was adopted, characterized by what was known as the "cat and mouse law." Under this ingenious law suffrage agitators who became weak from hunger-striking, were let out of jail until they could get a little of their strength back, whereupon they were promptly rearrested and put behind bars again. The government played with the suffragists "as a cat plays with a mouse." It is that way with the United States government and Panama. Whenever the nationalist movement and the anti-imperialist trade unions gather strength, the bayonets of American soldiers are called into play. The troops are always close at hand, massed threateningly just across the border in the Canal Zone.

Finance Capital Dominates.

The hand of American imperialism lays heavy on the so-called republic of Panama at all times. Even in "normal" times, there is an American financial "adviser" to look over Panama's finances in the interest of Wall Street investors, an American customs' "inspector" to take charge of Panaman customs' receipts for debt payment, an American railroad commission to take charge of the rail roads and an American police inspector to see that Wall Street's investments are not endangered by strikes or other undue disturbances to "law and order." In addition there is the

(Continued on Page 2)

DEFIANCE AGAINST ILLEGAL EXPULSIONS BY "B. & O. BILL" VOICED BY J. F. ANDERSON

When "B. & O. Bill" Johnston called J. F. Anderson, his opponent whom William H. counted out with neatness and dispatch in the last election of the I. A. M., to appear before the executive council of the Machinists' Union, he probably thought Anderson wouldn't show up. Anderson had been suspended, and "B. & O. Bill" actually wanted him to apologize for saying Johnston's personality and integrity was somewhat below par. Anderson, appeared, however, and tho refusing to apologize, gave Johnston and his gang a defi which in part, was as follows:

* * *

By J. F. ANDERSON

On Sept. 3, 1925, the general secretary-treasurer wrote me requesting that I appear before you. I appear only as a matter of form, because our laws prescribe such a procedure and in order that this important case can reach our membership who alone are competent to consider and pass fair judgment on same.

The time has come when a great fundamental issue must be openly, clearly and comprehensively studied and discussed by those intrusted with responsibility of administration—as well as by our membership—because our cherished rights, to have opinions and express them have been taken from us.

Some have gone out of their way to charge other unions with being re-

(Continued on page 6)

Fights Expulsions

J. F. ANDERSON.

WORKERS OF DETROIT: SUPPORT COMMUNIST AGAINST SMITH AND BOWLES, CAPITALIST TOOLS!

Statement by the District Executive Committee of District No. 7, Workers (Communist) Party Regarding the Municipal Elections.

The workers of Detroit are being asked to vote in the municipal elections on the basis of religious prejudices. They are being asked to vote for Smith because he is a catholic, opposed to the ku klux klan and for Bowles because he is an anti-catholic and is endorsed by the ku klux klan.

The workers of Detroit should repudiate both Smith and Bowles, who appeal to them on the basis of religious prejudices. **But not only for that**

(Continued on page 6)

T. U. E. L. GENERAL MEETING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, TO HEAR REPORT ON A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY

The regular general meeting of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League will be held Thursday, Oct. 22, at 8 p. m. in Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western Aves. J. Louis Engdahl will speak on "The A. F. of L. Convention and the Left Wing Movement."

This subject is of great importance to all left wing trade unionists. The Green administration has shown itself to be just as subservient to capitalism as the late Gompers was. This convention is of importance because A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, raised the issue of world trade union unity and support for Soviet Russia. The action of Green in repudiating the movement for trade union unity does not settle the matter. The convention served as a sounding board to acquaint the American workers with the need of international trade union unity, and this issue will grow more important in the near future.

All left wing and progressive trade unionists are invited to this meeting. Besides the main speaker there will be time for questions and discussion.

PURCELL, FAMOUS LEADER OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SPEAKS AT KANSAS CITY ON NOV. 4TH

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—The trade unionists of Kansas City have arranged a date for A. A. Purcell, president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, N. J.

The famous leader of 20,000,000 organized workers comprised in the Amsterdam International, is expected to get a great crowd of trade unionists not only from Kansas City, but from surrounding cities where the name of this outstanding figure of international labor is recognized as a symbol of progress and unity in the labor mvement of the world.

Purcell will speak at the Labor Temple in Kansas City, at 14th street and Woodland, at 8 p. m., on November 4. The admission is merely nominal, being only 25 cents. A committee of local unionists are in charge of the arrangements.

SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY JOIN PEACE CLAMOR

Locarno Fake is Also Hailed in Paris

(Continued from page one)

munists in the campaign for municipal elections to be held next Sunday.

The reactionary Berliner Tageblatt hails the pact a Magna Charta of European relations.

• • •

"Hail the Conquering Heroes."

PARIS, France, Oct. 20.—An artificial demonstration organized by government functionaries, clerks and others on the pay roll of the French government, greeted the well-timed arrival of M. Briand, French foreign minister, and Austin Chamberlain, British foreign minister, as they arrived here from Locarno. Like two light opera comedians they strutted thru the station while the claquers wildly applauded. A considerable crowd gathered and participated in the demonstration.

The hour of arrival was not published for fear of hostile demonstrations on the part of Communists. The information was quietly spread thru government channels. The performance recalled to old timers the days before 1871 when all the hangers-on, beggars, peddlers and other near-vagabonds were employed to create "mass demonstrations" for Louis Napoleon (Louis the Little).

To Evacuate Cologne.

Shortly after the arrival of Briand and Chamberlain, Premier Painleve returned to Paris from Nice. In the afternoon the premier held a lengthy conference with Chamberlain where they discussed plans for the evacuation of Cologne and the regrouping of the troops of the allies in the Rhineland and Ruhr.

Tho both declined to comment upon the outcome, from unofficial sources it is learned that the British army will leave Cologne as soon as possible and that their forces will be concentrated at Wiesbaden. The French troops are to leave Cologne, undoubtedly because France wants them to join the colonial forces in Northern Africa.

In spite of the fact that the publication of the documents of Locarno revealed the correcteness of The DAILY WORKER analysis that the pact could not outlaw war and that the assembled statesmen recognized the impossibility of such an outcome, Austen Chamberlain, at a banquet last night unburdened himself of a lot of sentimental rot about world peace, and repeated his interview with press correspondents earlier in the day.

FATHER AND SON KILLED INSTANTLY IN GAS EXPLOSION WHILE INSPECTING MINE THAT HAS BEEN IDLE ONE YEAR

LINTON, Ind., Oct. 20.—Joe Stephenson, 57, and Will Stephenson, 30, father and son, were killed instantly in a gas explosion in the Little Betty mine near here, shortly before noon today.

They were inspecting the mine, which resumed operations today, after a year's idleness, at the time of the explosion.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S DELEGATION IN CHICAGO FINDS BUSINESS INTERESTS EAGER FOR TRADE

(Continued from page 1)

finer wool than we are now getting.

Agriculture Booming.

"Russia has had an exceptionally fine year for agriculture. At present our livestock has increased so that we are near to the pre-war level. We have the same number of sheep today that we had in the year just before the outbreak of the world war. We not only have sufficient wheat for ourselves, but we will be able to export some to other nations.

"The textile industry of Russia is demanding more and more of the fine wool. At present we must import this fine wool to our country, later we expect to produce enough for our own industry.

Need Machinery.

"We have also taken some machinery from America which we will use in Russia. We are going to train Russian farmers how to use shearing machinery. First we will use hand machines, later we will introduce power machinery. Russia lacks tractors and other agricultural machinery. We are trying to make arrangements to import more machinery.

To Train Farmers.

"The Russian commissariat of agriculture intends to take young workers and send them to schools where they will be taught agriculture along scientific lines.

"These young men will then be taken and sent to every section of Russia, where they will teach the farmers how to carry on agriculture scientifically.

To Study American Methods.

"Our program of buying good livestock for breeding purposes and educating the young men to be teachers will cover a period of ten years. In this time we expect to develop agriculture to the highest possible point in Soviet Russia. We will be back next year. Instead of just three, we are going to send ten. These ten will study animal husbandry and agricultural production in America, and upon their return to Russia they will instruct the Russian farmers and workers in American methods," declared the Russian delegate.

After Three Year Fight.

To The DAILY WORKER representative Burch pointed out the difficulties that have been in his way to bring the delegation to America to meet the American agricultural and animal husbandry interests.

To Trade With Russia.

"This delegation is here to do business. They are buying sheep and other livestock. They have paid large prices for the best rams in order to use them for breeding purposes in Russia. These men certainly know the sheep business," declared Burch. "We want their business and will do all in our power to do business with them."

CAPITALIST POLITICAL BODY ENDORSES BLOCK SOCIALIST CANDIDATE

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Citizens' Union, an adjunct of the Tammany Hall machine, has endorsed S. John Block, socialist candidate for justice of the supreme court.

Thus the same aggregation that rules Ben Gitlow, Workers Party candidate for mayor, off the ballot, thru one of its numerous auxiliaries, endorses a socialist candidate.

In a review of the life and activities of Block this capitalist outfit finds nothing that will in any manner stamp him as an enemy of the ruling class, but it realizes full well the implacable foe of capitalism it finds in Ben Gitlow and the Workers (Communist) Party he represents.

War Lord Transformed by Sound Thrashing

(Continued from page 1)

longed for but could not enforce outside the international settlement.

Now this "war lord" has suddenly been transformed into a sucking dove, sighing for peace. All because the nationalist forces, in a rapid maneuver with the military governors of some of the most important of Chinese provinces, have fallen upon Chang's armed messengers of peace and smote them hip and thigh, driving them out of Shanghai, capturing Nanking, 210 miles west after sharp street fighting and driving them to retreat north across the Yangtze.

Run Now—Or Fight First?

Here they are at present, at Pukow, unable to decide whether to keep on running or to stop and give battle to the troops of General Sun Chuan-fang, commanding about 200,000 men of five middle southern provinces who swept up out of Chekiang and took Shanghai last Friday, allowed the labor unions to reopen, released labor prisoners who led the nationalist movement, and declared war upon Peking, its tariff conference and all its works, including Chang Tso-lin, its lone supporter.

Chekiang provost guards are impressing recruits to add to their forces at Shanghai. Chang's Fengtien troops at Pukow are announcing that they may give battle against further retreat when they get "reinforcements" of the troops driven from Shanghai. Ordinarily, troops driven into retreat make poor reinforcements.

Getting Licked Not "Weakness."

Chang Tso-lin himself announces that his great desire for peace has led him to order his troops to withdraw clear out of Kiangsu province and as far north as Hsuchowfu, while vigorously protesting that this is "not a sign of weakness," but an effort to defend Peking.

Chang makes a point of defending Peking now, proposing to General Feng Yu-hsiang, his most likely and powerful enemy, that Feng, too, come out for the defense of Peking, thus trying to place Feng in the bad light of being a rude militarist who wants to disturb Chang's beautiful plans for peace. Feng has 200,000 men at Kalgan, and yet is keeping his intentions to himself, but his allegiance to the nationalist cause is already known.

More Trouble Ahead.

Wu Pei-fu is consolidating himself in central China. He, also, has been dark as to what he is going to do with his armies in Hupeh province, altho the Chekiang forces who were supporting him are actively in the field with Sun Chuan-fang. Yu Wei-chun, governor of Honan province, is threating to take the field against Chang Tso-lin and invade the province of Kiangsu.

Chang Tso-lin says he is "unable to understand" the hostility of Sun Chuan-fang, who has started out to drive Chang, the war lord of Manchuria, back to Manchuria. As usual, Chang accuses Sun of being in league with the Bolsheviks and "taking orders from Moscow."

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

U. S. BAYONETS STILL MENACE PANAMA CITY

Deportations for Talk Against U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

American diplomatic staff—no mere polite handshakers, in a Latin-American country—forever browbeating and bullying.

Over all Central America and the Caribbean area the "Panama system" prevails in greater or less degree. It is the workers and peasants who suffer directly. While American imperialism rides rough-shod over the native capitalists whenever its interests demand, it tries to attach an entire section of them to its own golden chariot wheels; it does not hesitate to render prompt assistance to these petty bootlickers of imperialism whenever they are confronted with a militant and aroused working class. Amreican workers enjoy little enuf freedom of movement, but the underpaid toilers of these semi-colonies have no freedom of movement at all.

Wholesale Deportations.

Some weeks prior to the military descent upon Panama, American imperialism decided that there must be one of the regular periodical cleanups in the near Latin-American area. The native labor movements were growing restive under the barbarous working conditions, under the leadership of Spanish, South American and other foreign workers who had won the confidence of the natives by their intelligent and resolute championship of labor's interests. This was bad enuf, according to Wall Street. Some of the bolder elements, however, went so far as to commit the unpardonable sin.

They denounced American imperialism. Immediately, the American diplomatic bulldozing machine got busy, and every single foreign worker "known to have spoken against the United States" in Cuba, Panama and Central America, was arrested and deported. More than a score of workers were deported from Cuba during the raids. Men who had lived in Cuba for 18 years were torn away from their families and unceremoniously shipped out of the country. Native Cubans fared little better: Instead of being deported they were thrown into jail, one of the first to be imprisoned being Julio Antonio Mella secretary of the Cuban section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

A similar procedure was followed in the other countries. A labor leader by the name of Wendel was deported first from Costa Rica, and then from Panama. His instructions were to "Get out of Latin-America and stay out." In a number of cases the newspapers stated plainly that the men were being deported for speaking against the United States.

Part of American Empire.

Now it may seem a serious enuf violation of the supposed right of free speech to deport workers for speaking against American imperialism in the United States, but the unitiated worker might be forgiven for believing that no such action could be taken under any circumstances for speaking against imperialism in the so-called independent countries of Latin-America . . . That is, for defending the liberties of those countries! Nothing of the kind! Any such assumption ignores the fact that the Central American and Caribbean countries are part of the American empire. To speak against the United States government in Cuba or Panama is "treason," just is it is "treason" to speak against his majesty King George V. in India. That is the unpardonable sin, for which follows swift and sure reprisal.

The wholesale deportations from nearby Latin-American countries for the crime of denouncing American imperialism, proves conclusively that these countries are mere satrapies of Wall Street. Such complete domination as this reveals is made even more brutally manifest by the military occupation of the City of Panama. It will of course continue, whether or not the American troops remain there or finally go into temporary retirement across the border in the Canal Zone.

American domination will continue in Latin-America as long as the oppressed peoples of those countries can be kept powerless. But the national liberation movement is everywhere taking on impetus. The growth of the sections of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in Cuba, Mexico and Central America indicates clearly that American imperialism is failing in its endeavor to crush out the liberating impulse in the oppressed peoples. If the working class in the United States lends active support to the Latin Americans in their struggle against the joint enemy, Wall Street, an irresistible force will be created which all the governmental might of American imperialism will be unable to resist. Such a combination can take the American soldiers out of Panama and keep them out, and at the same time usher in a new day of freedom for the wage-workers of the United States.

Russians in Chicago to Buy Sheep and Hogs for the Farmers Back Home

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, 700 meat packers are meeting in Chicago plotting and planning to make this branch of American food profiteering triumphant in the world. They have gathered at the Drake Hotel, on the Gold Coast, where less respectable bandits happened to kill one of their victims and are now facing death on the gallows.

F. Edson White, who has displaced J. Ogden Armour, at the head of Armour & Co., notifies the others that the American packing industry in common with all this nation's industries must prepare itself "to meet within the next 20 years the most severe competition it has ever experienced."

• • • •

It was perhaps rather significant that at the same time White was delivering his warning, three representatives of the Union of Soviet Republics were wandering about the stockyards, in this same Chicago, picking up a few thousand rams here, a few thousand sheep there and somewhere else a few thousand hogs. All in all, the Russians spent about a quarter of a million dollars in making their purchases.

The Russian workers and peasants do not intend to eat those sheep and hogs. They paid high prices for them and they are going to use them to breed better sheep and hogs within the Soviet Union. Russian agriculture and animal husbandry are still in their primitive stages to a very great extent, but they are rapidly forging to the front.

• • • •

Michael S. Pereferkovitch, manager of the live stock department of the Soviet government, who heads the mission here, says Soviet rule is doing everything possible to aid its farmers.

That should be interesting reading for American farmers who have learned, thru many bitter experiences, that the American capitalist government at Washington, does everything it can to help those who fatten off the farmers, the bankers, the absentee landlords and the food gamblers. No such triumvirate sits longer upon the backs of the Russian peasantry.

• • • •

White tells the American packers that "scientific study, intensive research, more elaborate inventions and continued substitution of machines for man-power must be used to the limit to fight this competition," that threatens American industry. Which means they must be used to produce cheaper goods that can be sold at greater profits than the products of other countries.

The Russians will certainly join with the American multi-millionaire packer in declaring that scientific study, intensive research, more elaborate inventions and continued substition of machines for man-power are all good. But for the Russians they are only good to lift the burden of toil from labor's shoulders, so that the farmers under emancipating Soviet rule may stand erect and free for the first time in all Russian history, and to improve all Russian agriculture.

• • • •

White did not say that he was thinking of the Union of Soviet Republics when he spoke of the approaching era of greater competition.

Better sheep mean better wool for better clothing. More hogs mean a greater export of bacon and other products to Great Britain and western Europe. Even the old Russia was considered the bread basket of Europe. This will prove even more true of the New Russia, where the abolition of profits has unchained the struggling efforts of the many to build for a better life.

• • • •

In such a competitive struggle it can easily be seen on which side the victor's crown will rest. Free peoples have always conquered enslaved peoples. Russian agriculture will for this reason in time not only outdistance American agriculture, but the Russian people will also show the plundered peoples of America how to follow in their footsteps and achieve their own triumph over their oppressors.

N. Y. UNIONS PREPARE FOR PURCELL MEET

Leader of 20,000,00 Unionists to Speak

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 20—A preliminary conference of the trade union committee for organizing the Purcell meeting in New York City, wa held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East St., on Sunday afternoon. Delegate from unions representing over 100,00 organized workers of this city, we present.

Great interest was manifested the coming of Purcell to this city fo the purpose of addressing the workers of the local unions. It will be remembered that A. A. Purcell was th fraternal delegate of the British Trad Union Congress to the recent convention of the American Federation o Labor.

Head of Amsterdam International.

Purcell is the president of the International Federation of Trade Unions representing over 20 millio workers, and is a labor member o the British parliament. He is touring this country to speak on the subjec of world trade union unity. H represents over 4,500,000 organize British workers.

The conference elected M. Rosen, o the Carpenters' Local Union 376 a chairman and E. Marks, of Cloakmakers' Local No. 2.

Want Biggest Hall Possible.

Since Madison Square Garden is no now available it was felt that considerable difficulty would be found in securing a hall large enuf to hold th distinguished British labor delegate However, arrangements were left i the hands of various committee which were appointed.

The next meeting of the conferenc will be held on Sunday, November at 3 p. m.

New York City is among the list o cities where local trade unions are arranging speaking dates for the distinguished visitor. Great mass meetings for unionists are already assure the treat of hearing Purcell speak a Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Toronto and Montreal, besides here in New York City.

Storm Signals Warn Shipping as Heavy Winds Bring Snow

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.—With vessels scurrying to safety, storm signals were displayed along all Lake Erie shores, following heavy winds which carried with them icy snow flakes.

The waters of the Lake, lashed by the stiff breeze, at times approached the proportions of a gale. Shipping officials expressed the belief that none of the vessels out of port were in dangre.

Smallpox Hits Mexico.

NOGALES, Arizona, Oct. 20—Smallpox has broken out on Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, and already has claimed 20 lives, according to word here today. Health officers are working day and night to stamp out the disease.

Build the DAILY WORKER

New BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Sociology and Economics

HISTORICAL MATERIALISM—A SYSTEM OF SOCIOLOGY by NIKOLAI BUKHARIN. All the social sciences closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint. 8 vo. 320 pp. $3.25

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NEED FOR A GENERAL STRIKE SEEN IN USE OF BITUMINOUS COAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Anthracite coal in New York state is fast dwindling away and substitutes must be used by every one, according to reports made today to Governor Smith by members of the state coal commission.

"Members of the coal commission have told me that it will not be long before the supply of anthracite coal in the state is gone," the governor said.

The governor said he understood there was plenty of soft coal and substitutes for anthracite, but that people did not like to use them.

Demand of American Labor "Rakosi Must Not Die!" Is Growing

(Continued from page 1)

official circles to make little of th campaign but the widespread publicity created by the New York and Boston demonstrations and the announced interest of Senator Borah in th case is reported to have caused th American agents of the "Hangman o Hungary" to give his proposed murder plot more serious consideration.

Comrade James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense declared to The DAILY WORKER that the campaign is only beginning to gain strength. Branches of the organization in every part of the country are taking steps to mobilize the protests of the workers against the proposed execution of Rakosi an the other leaders of revolutionary Hungarian proletariat.

GRAND OPENING
of the
American Negro Labor Congress
Sunday Evening, 7 O'clock, October 25,
Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th Street.

Congress will last for one week. Business sessions in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program. To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program.

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

Another! In Springfield, Mass.
DAILY WORKER
RESCUE PARTY
Workmen's Circle Hall
Friday Eve. at 8 O'clock, October 23
A Package Party—With Prize Packages
Good Music DANCING Good Fun

"One Step Forward--Two Steps Backward," for Mr. Green

By Jay Lovestone

NO one will question the fact that the deadening spirit of Mr. Samuel Gompers ruled the deliberations and dominated the decisions of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. We need but look at the indorsement given by the delegates to the capitalist schemes of militarism, to the vicious anti-Soviet Union policy of the Washington government. Who is there who can forget the deaf ear turned to the eloquent plea of Purcell, the chairman of the Amsterdam International, for international trade union unity?

The Labor Party Question.

YET, in one respect, there was a new keynote struck at this convention of the American Federation of Labor. This was in reference to the labor party.

It is true the resolution for a labor party was overwhelmingly defeated. But the utterances of President Green, in urging the defeat of the labor party resolution, are instructive as well as significant. In every previous convention of the American Federation of Labor, the leaders of the Gompers' machine, from Gompers down, denounced the idea of independent working class political action, the plan for the organization of a labor party, as absolutely incongruous with "American ideals" and absolutely impossible for American workers. All the piffle and balderdash about the purity of American capitalist democracy and about the American workers being constitutionally unfitted to act as a class against their exploiters were usually played to death by the loyal henchmen of the Gompers' clique in their attacks on the labor party at the previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Not Opposed to Labor Party in Principle.

THIS year, Mr. Green, who sways Gompers' presidential scepter of reaction as much as the "Grand Old Man" did in his balmiest days, turned just a wee bit aside from the hackneyed path of discrediting and rejecting the idea of a labor party for the American workers.

Mr. Gompers used to denounce the labor party idea in principle. To him the idea of a labor party developing in the United States was synonymous with and the sure forerunner of the collapse of all the glories of the American ruling class which he so loyally served. Mr. Gompers and his aide-de-camp time and again have categorically rejected the idea of a labor party in principle, forever, absolutely.

This year Mr. Green did not reject the labor party idea "in principle," for the American workers. Mr. Gompers' successor fought the labor party resolution as violently as it was ever fought at a convention of the American Federation of Labor. But Mr. Green fought the labor party idea mainly on the ground that it could not pay the American workers at this time. President Green declared that today a labor party could not successfully defend the interests of the workers as well as the time-dishonored policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," the so-called non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor could.

This loyal labor lieutenant of capital cited as proof of the correctness of his contentions the experiences of the American workers with the LaFollette campaign, which never was a labor party campaign, which in reality aimed at destroying the labor party movement then afoot in the United States. Nor must we forget that even the LaFollette movement to which the Gompers' machine formally pledged some support, was sabotaged and was stabbed in the back by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The Gompers' wrecking crew saw in the LaFollette campaign a movement of the masses towards the left, a movement away from the discredited non-partisan policy. Therefore, the American Federation of Labor leaders secretly undermined the LaFollette movement to which they publicly proclaimed their allegiance.

"A Labor Party May Be Desirable."

But let us listen to the words of "wisdom" showered upon the delegates by Mr. Green in his tirade against the idea of a labor party for the American workers. This reactionary labor bureaucrat declared:

"Utilization of existing political parties and indorsement of none is the only wise course for American labor.

"When America ceases to be an agricultural nation and becomes industrialized, a labor party may be desirable, but for the present, we must elect our friends on existing tickets as we have just done with young Bob LaFollette. The workers can make of this government what they wish it to be. There is no need of a class struggle in this country.

"We have respect for the opinions of all those who believe that thru a labor party the workers could advance their political and economic interests, but the great mass of the working people of America do not believe that way. . .

"There may be a time when we in America can organize a labor party, but we will have to change from an agricultural into a semi-industrial country before we can make a success along that line."

These are certainly signified words. Mr. Green no longer rejects the labor party in principle. Mr. Green is not opposed to a labor party "in principle," that is, not forever. Mr. Green is opposed to a labor party just now, today.

Mr. Green no longer denounces the labor party advocates only as dangerous destructionists. Mr. Green says he even has respect for the opinions of those who are for a labor party. To Mr. Green the class struggle is no longer an eternal impossibility in the United States. Times do change.

But we know the methods employed by the enemies of all policies, the application of which would set masses into motion, stir proletarian masses into action against the bourgeoisie. Usually they are not opposed "in principle" to an application of a certain policy, or a certain principle. Usually they are opposed to its application at a particular time. Usually this particular time is always, whenever the advocacy of the application of the particular policy is made.

Yet, the admission by Mr. Green that a labor party may come in the United States, that a labor party may be of help to the workers in the defense of their economic and political interests, or that the American workers even have interests of any kind which differ from the interests of their exploiters is significant. Especially are these words meaningful when they come from the mouth of a member of the royal family of the ruling clique in the American trade union bureaucracy. The writer well recalls how he saw the same Mr. Green sit as a delegate from West Virginia, side by side with the notorious murderer of striking workers, Sheriff Don Chaffin, in the last national democratic party convention in New York City.

For such a gentleman and deserving democrat, such words are certainly blasphemy of the fundamentals of all that is holy to bourgeois America!

But let us examine the reasons given by Mr. Green for a labor party not being timely at present. In our examination of these reasons we will resort to the investigations and data prepared by the very capitalist government which Mr. Green so anxiously wants to maintain.

Mr. Green now tells us that a labor party is undesirable today and he is opposed to it at present because the United States is still an agricultural country. Mr. Green tells us that a labor party may be desirable in the future when the United States becomes at least "a semi-industrial country," "when America ceases to be an agricultural nation and becomes industrialized."

Some Indisputable Facts.

We will be very frank and blunt about things with you, Mr. Green. On the basis of the reasons you have given above, your case against the labor party doesn't have a leg to stand on. It won't hold a drop of water. It is full of holes. In plain language: You are off. You don't know what you are talking about, Mr. President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Here are the facts:

You are asleep as to what has been happening in the United States in recent years. America is no longer an agricultural country. The United States is no longer a semi-industrial country. The United States left this stage some decades ago.

In the last ten years America's urban population has increased 28.8 per cent and its rural population increased only 3.2 per cent. In 1922 alone there was a net migration of 1,200,000 from the country to the cities.

For the past fifty years there has been a steady fall in the agricultural proportion of those gainfully employed in America. From 1900 to 1920 the proportion of the total gainfully employed to be found in agriculture in the United States declined from 35.7 per cent to 2.3 per cent. From 1910 30.8 per cent of the total gainfully employed in agriculture fell 1,705,924. The last five years have seen a further fall in this direction. At the same time the number gainfully employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, in mining, transportation, etc. increased 4,130,497.

More than that, Mr. Green, we now have a big, definitely crystallized working class, despite the fact that somewhere in the back of your head there still lurk the illusions of the existence of "free land and untrammeled, equal opportunities" for the working masses.

In the years of 1910 to 1920 the total number of wage earners—manual and clerical— has increased from 22,406,714 to 26,080,689. Today, while you are opposed to a labor party, Mr. Green, on the ground that the United States is not yet even a semi-industrial country, the wage-earning elements constitute about 63 per cent of the total gainfully employed in this country.

The proportion of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in the United States has risen from 22.5 per cent in 1900 to 30.8 per cent of the total gainfully employed in 1920.

And the United States official census figures show that the industrial proletariat—that is the wage workers in mining and quarries, building trades, transportation, manufacturing, stationary engineers and firemen—increased from 12,800,325 in 1910 to 15,540,486 in 1920. Today, while you are opposed to a labor party, Mr. Green, the industrial proletariat is nearly sixty per cent of the whole wage-earning class and the wage-earning class is nearly sixty-three per cent of the total gainfully employed in the United States.

With a wage-earning class of more than 26 millions and an industrial proletariat of more than fifteen and a half millions, America is far from being an agricultural country. Under these conditions the time and material for a labor party are at hand, now, today, and not in some unknown date in the distant future.

Mr. Green Asleep at the Switch

If we were polite, Mr. Green, we would say that you are a sort of a Rip Van Winkle. You have been asleep a good many years—in so far as the development of an American working class and the protection of its interests are concerned. The imperialist development of America, the world war, the Dawes plan, the rise of America into playing the role of the world's banker and manufacturer as well as the world's pantryman have all escaped your observation and understanding, to express it charitably.

These very powerful social forces with their deep going effects on class relations in the United States, which you profess to be ignorant of, Mr. Green, have for some time been working energetically and against you.

The very fact that you are now compelled to take one step forward and tell the world that you are no longer opposed to a labor party in principle, Mr. Green, shows that these social forces working behind your back which you have so shamefully turned on the workers, are driving you to see the hastening collapse of your dastardly policy of reward your enemies and hang yourself, the breakdown of your beloved so-called non-partisan policy.

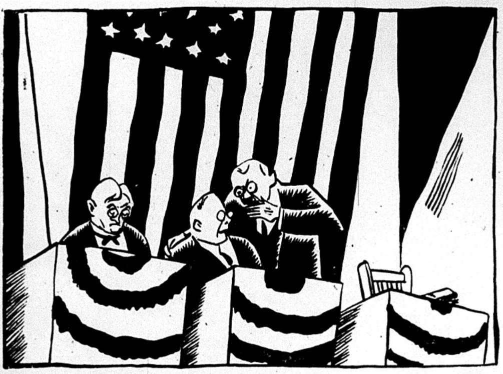
Towards a Labor Party.

Nor, Mr. Green, will your moving two steps backwards, by urging the American workers to believe that the United States is still in the days of 1870 or earlier and that they should therefore today reject the idea of a labor party, halt the operation of and fermentation by these social forces.

Backward or sideward, as you may move, Mr. Green, the reasons you have given the last American Federation of Labor convention against a labor party are shoddy, threadbare. The fabric of your case is full of holes.

Economic and political developments are weaving a new warp and woof of class relationships in the United States. America is headed towards a labor party, separate and distinct from and opposed to the political parties of the capitalists. The American workers are waking up despite the fact that the Greens, the Wolls, and other high-priced lieutenants of capital in the ranks of labor may be asleep, blind, or bitterly hostile to this forward movement of the working class in the United States.

THE MACHINE AT WORK



THE TRIUMVIRATE: Duffy of the Carpenters, William Green the president, and Frank Morrison the secretary, whispering among themselves.

GIFFORD PINCHOT BEGS CAL COOLIDGE TO SPARE BUTLER

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 20—Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania was at the White House where he requested President Coolidge spare Brigadier General Smedley Butler of the marine corps and allow him to remain in Philadelphia to carry on "law enforcement." President Coolidge made no promises to Pinchot.

Gifford Pinchot poses as a liberal and styles himself "friend of the laboring classes." His begging President Calvin Coolidge to allow Brig. Gen. Butler, who under Wilson's regime dispersed the Haitian congress with the use of United States marines and has always taken the "treat 'em rough" attitude towards the workers in America who go on strike for better living conditions, show the workers of Pennsylvania that the interests of Gifford Pinchot are to defend the capitalist class and its institutions.

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SPEAKER:
J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of Daily Worker

Subject: *The A. F. of L. Convention, and the Left Wing Movement.*

Everybody Welcome——Admission Free

Auspices of the Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago

THE DAILY WORKER SAFE FOR ANOTHER DAY!

In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Today's issue of the DAILY WORKER is dedicated to the South Slavic Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio. This branch made possible the purchase of three rolls of print paper by sending $150.00.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS MORE ARE NEEDED TO KEEP THE PRESSES RUNNING, THOUSANDS MORE TO SUPPLY THE HUGE ROLLS OF PAPER.

FOR another day the DAILY WORKER is safe.

Paper for today's issue, three rolls, sufficient for thirty thousand copies spread broadcast over the United States, was supplied by the $150.00 sent by the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party of Cleveland, Ohio.

Paper is the food of the press. Like so many slices of bread, the three rolls were swallowed up. Tomorrow three more will be needed to feed the hungry machines and to turn out food for thought for the workers.

And paper is but one small item of the multitudinous needs of a daily newspaper.

To supply the other demands of a printing plant, DAILY WORKER readers thruout the country have responded generously this week-end, bringing in a total of $1,142.55. Included in this is $208.50, the results of the first DAILY WORKER Rescue Party. This was given Sunday night in Chicago by the North Side English branch of the Workers Party, inaugurating a series of SAVE THE DAILY WORKER parties to be launched nationally.

Other branches that have militantly rallied funds to pull the DAILY WORKER thru the crisis are the South Slavic branch of Detroit, Mich., the Workers Party comrades of Springfield, Mass., the City Central Committee of Denver, Colo., and the Ukrainian Down-town branch of New York. Fifty dollars to buy a roll of paper was sent by Maurice Auerbach of Chicago.

The list of contributions for the week-end is as follows:

Rescue Party, N. S. Eng. Br., Chicago, Ill.	$208.50
Warren Carter, San Francisco, California	1.00
Walter S. Mitchell, San Diego, California	3.00
Chas. Litz, Sandusky, O.	3.00
Anonymous, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
Russian Branch, Workers Party, Kansas City, Kans.	20.00
M. Marraccini, Elizabeth, Pa.	5.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Rochester, N. Y.	8.00
S. H. Babcock, Conneaut, Ohio	5.00
Shop Nucleus No. 1, New York (Collected by A. Christman)	17.00
A. Woytuk, North Haven, Conn.	15.00
Edith M. Stratis, Dayton, Ohio	5.00
Maud Jackson, Oakland, Calif.	6.50
John C. Taylor, Oakland, Calif.	5.00
Jewish Branch W. P., Revere, Mass., (collected by Charles Schwartz)	2.00
M. Suni, New York, N. Y.	2.00
English Branch, Workers Party, New Haven, Conn.	5.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Washington, D. C.	19.00
J. W. Peterson, Redmond, Ore.	4.00
A. Rosenblatt, Brooklyn, N. Y.	8.00
C. C. C., Workers Party, East St. Louis, Ill.	25.00
German Branch, W. P., East St. Louis, Ill.	5.00
English Branch, Workers Party, East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Willis L. Wright, Minneapolis, Minnesota	5.00
Rudolph Kranss, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
R. Lieberman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
H. Feldman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Lithuanian Workers Literary Society, Haverhill, Mass.	5.00
J. M. Sandstad, Hibbing, Minn.	1.00
Shop Nucleus, Gary, Ind.	8.60
South Slavic Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	57.25
Regina Myroski, Moundsville, West Virginia	1.25
Alex. Comming, Fort Myers, Florida	1.00
F. Lehti, Fort Myers, Fla.	2.00
Geo. Hoffman, Pine Bluff, Ark.	1.00
Workers Party, Branch No. 9, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
South Side Eng. W. P., Chicago	12.05
Kensington W. P., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	5.00
I. Minkoff, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
South Slavic Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	150.00
N. W. English Br., Workers Party, Chicago, Ill.	43.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Rochester, N. Y.	14.00
Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Wesleyville, Pennsylvania	5.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Trenton, New Jersey	5.00
John Surbeck, Hancock, Mich	1.00
Otto Stener, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
W. P., Springfield, Mass.	50.00
Lettish Branch, Workers Party Cleveland, Ohio	3.00
John Allen, New York	2.00
W. P., Northport, Wash.	6.50
Joe M. Quam, Deer Lodge, Mont.	1.00
E. M. T., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Ukrainian Down-town Branch, W. P., New York	40.50
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, New Haven, Conn.	5.00
Henry Weiper, Ybor City, Fla.	1.00
Hannah Kuebbeler, Toledo, O.	2.00
B. Segal, Ozone Park, L. I., New York	2.00
Zwornar, English Br., W. P. Denver, Colo.	2.00
Maurice Aurback, Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Anna Wolfe, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
A. C. Makutinas, Oakland, Calif.	2.00
Newark, N. J., Lithuanian W. P.	6.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Washington, D. C.	15.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Canonsburg, Pa.	25.00
English Branch, Workers Party, East Liverpool, Ohio	5.00
Carl and Laura Brannin, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
J. Triantofillon, St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
A. Dobrosni, Roseland, Ill.	1.00
Geo. Bloxam, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
English N. W. Branch, W. P., Lee Green, Chicago	5.50
City Central Committee, W. P. Denver, Colo.	56.00
Slovak Branch No. 5, W. P., Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Bulgarian Br., Workers Party, Milwaukee, Wis.	20.00
John and Mary Foley, Cleveland, Ohio	3.00
Nick Wolfram, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Collected by Mallowatz, Cleveland, Ohio	2.25
Russian Branch, Workers Party, Erie, Pa.	10.00
J. Kowalski, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
H. Schulman, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
Russian Branch, Workers Party, Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
Wm. Biemler, Sandusky, Ohio	1.00
K. A. Stevens, Delta, Colo.	5.00
Lithuanian Comrades, Hudson, Mass., collected by C. Tamosiunas from A. L. D. L. D., L. L. P., and "Audra"	9.65
S. Kausus, J. Stanulis, V. Kelmelis, Torrington, Conn.	3.00
M. Yuociunas, A. Masaitis, Torrington, Conn.	1.00
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
Wm. and R. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Shop Nucleus No. 1, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Frank Zulowski, Garden City, L. I., New York	3.00
South Slavic Branch, W. P., Rural Ridge, Pa.	10.00
Hymen Kast, Los Angeles, Cal.	6.00
TOTAL	$1,142.55
Previously acknowledged	$11,638.35
Total to Date	$12,780.90

WHO WILL PROVIDE TOMORROW'S PRINT PAPER? IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED TO KEEP PRESSES RUNNING

In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Here are Funds to Buy Paper for Our Daily

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

HUNDREDS ATTEND PARTY TO RESCUE WORKERS' DAILY

Art Exhibit Attracts Men and Money

The first Chicago DAILY WORKER "Rescue Party" held at Imperial Hall by direction of the North Side branch attracted hundreds of workers who were delightfully surprised.

Drawings Go Quickly.

Decorating the walls of the hall were framed, mounted and unmounted drawings and cartoons of the best artists in the labor movement. The choice work of Bob Minor, Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, Lydia Gibson and many others, all of which have appeared during the past two years in the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly, were sold and some auctioned in a novel manner that entertained the workers who crowded the hall and brought spirited bidding for choice original drawings from workers who searched their pockets and "went the limit."

A gang plank to the stage brought visitors "on deck" to the ship where a game was played that helped to "save the DAILY WORKER," and gave cigars to accurate horse shoe pitchers.

Coffee and Doughnuts Popular.

Coffee and "life preservers" were distributed freely without charge—and many took advantage to subscribe to The DAILY WORKER on the subscription "bricks" attached to the doughnuts.

A spirited contest for an original cartoon to be made of the winner by Fred Ellis, narrowed down to two popular members of the sex (supposedly) "easier to look at" and was won by Anna Lawrence (over Billie Shachtman) in a last minute rush of five hundred votes from an admirer—at a penny a vote. Both contestants being so "easy on the eyes," Comrade Ellis, the cartoonist, offered to make drawings of both, and everybody was happy.

A Finnish orchestra did "do-funnies" that made dancing easy and good fun. Sandwiches were good and cake so good that it pleased the cake eaters.

A radio set was donated and raffled. Even a couple dozen Gillette razors, also a donation, were sold around the hall to bearded Bolsheviks. It all helped nicely to "bring home the bacon."

It was a night of real good fun—for a real good purpose—and this "painless way" of raising funds for the DAILY WORKER is now being adopted in many cities. Chicago has already two others in the making, while New York has six rescue parties on the way.

The bosses use the police and courts. We must take them from the bosses.

TEMPORARY SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO PROPOSED BY C. E. C. DIST. REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

The district reorganisation commission, consisting of Comrades Abern, Minor and Lovestone, have worked out the following basis of temporary sub-division of the city of Chicago for reorganisation purposes:

Section I. Loop—South Territory.

Lake Michigan and Chicago River northwest to Canal; then south to Wentworth, along State street to 67th street south.

Party units to be included in this section: South Side English, South Side Scandinavian, Englewood English, clothing shop nuclei No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m., at Community Center, 3201 South Wabash Ave.

Industries: Loop Commerce and trade—Newspapers and publishers, railroad terminals, warehouses, freight and express docks, light manufacturing center, and the southeast residential section shall be attached thereto.

Political Divisions: First congressional—1, 3, 5, senatorial 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 wards.

Section II. Pullman and Vicinity.

South of 67th street, and all of Pullman, inclusive of Hegewisch, Chicago Heights, South Chicago, Grand Crossing, Burnside, Roseland, Dauphin Park, etc.

Party units to be included in this section: Italian Dauphin Park, Italian Grand Crossing, Ukrainian branch No. 2; Polish branch, Russian branch, South Slavic branch, Ukrainian No. 7. Ford nucleus, Pullman nucleus, Illinois Steel, Wisconsin Steel, Chicago Lithuanian.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Stancik's Hall, 205 E. 115th St., Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1925, 8 p. m.

Industries: Heavy industry section, steel, cars, foundries, etc.

Political Divisions: Second and 3rd congressional; 7, 11, 13 senatorial 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19th wards.

SECTION III.

Central Manufacturing Area. 22nd street and Canal, then south along Wentworth-State Sts. to 67th street south; then west to city limits, and north along city limits and Illinois-Michigan Canal to 22nd street.

Party units to be included in this section: Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 41, Lithuanian No. 98. Ukrainian South Side, No. 5, Polish South Side No. 23, Czecho-Slovak, Town of Lake, Slovak Town of Lake.

Time and Place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., at Vilnis, 3116 S. Halsted St.

Industries: Stockyards and central manufacturing section.

Political divisions: Fourth congressional; 4 and 9 senatorial, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 wards.

SECTION IV. Mid City Industrial Section.

Begin Chicago River (near Kinzie) north to Division, west to Ashland, south to Washington Blvd., west to Crawford, north to North Ave., west to city limits, inclusive of Cicero and south along city limits to 22nd street, then east to Drainage Canal and 22nd street.

Party units to be included in this section: Greek, Armenian (Fed) Mid-City English, DAILY WORKER nucleus, Bulgarian, Douglas Park Jewish, Douglas Park English, Armenian Independent, Spanish, Czech No. 3. Cicero: Lithuanian No. 74, English, Czech men and women's, Italian, Czecho-Slovak No. 1, Brookfield, North Berwyn, S. Slavic No. 1, Lithuanian No. 2, Lithuanian No. 77, Italian 31st. Here there should be at least four sub-sections, Shop nucleus No. 7, Italian 11th, Italian 19th.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Wednesday, Nov. 18, Roosevelt Hall, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road.

Industries: Clothing and light manufacturing sections. Cicero and Grant Works, Western, etc.

Political divisions: Fifth and 6th congressional, 2, 15, 17, 19, 21st senatorial, 20, 21, 22, 23., 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 and 31st wards.

SECTION V. North Side.

Lake Michingan and Chicago River (on north), north to city limits, west along city limits to North Shore channel, south along North Shore channel—Chicago River north branch to Robey, south along Robey to Hoyne and corner Division St.

Party units to be included in this section: North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Roumanian, Italian Terra Gotta, Lakeview Scandinavian.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei; Thursday, October 29, 1925, 8 p. m., Imperial Hall, 2409 No. Halsted.

Industries: Includes the Goose Island Industrial section, and the light manufacturing and residential sections of the northwest.

Political divisions: Eighth and 9th congressional; 27, 29, 31 senatorial, 33, 42, 43, 44, 46th wards.

SECTION VI. Northwest.

Washington Blvd. and Robey north to Chicago River—North Shore channel to city limits; west along city limits and south along city limits to Madison; then east to Laramie, north to Kinzie, east to Kenton, then north to North Ave. and east to Crawford, then south to Washington Blvd. and then east to Robey.

Washington Blvd.

Party units to be included in this section: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Car shop nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Slovak No. 1, Irving Park English, Slovak Jefferson Park.

Time and place of section membership meeting at which registration of membership will take place for reorganization into shop and street nuclei: Thursday, Nov. 12, 1925, 8 p. m., at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. (Tentative).

Industries: Railroad shops, clearing industrial district, clothing, etc.

Political divisions: Seventh congressional—23, 25 senatorial, 28 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40 and 41st wards.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

SECTION ONE

(LOOP—SOUTH TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 1, which takes in the following branches: South Side English, South Side Scandinavian, Englewood English, Clothing Shop Nuclei Nos. 2, 3 and 4, will be held Wednesday, October 21, 8 p. m. sharp, at the South Side Community House, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 1 attend this meeting.

MICHAEL FRUNZE, SOVIET ARMY HEAD, TO UNDERGO OPERATION IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.—Gen. Michael Frunze, successor of Leon Trotsky as commissar of war, is seriously ill in the Kremlin hospital from ulcer of the duodenom, and an immediate operation has been decided on. Like M. Trotsky, who is also ill with intestinal and kidney disorders, Gen. Frunze worked from fifteen to eighteen hours a day at the commissariat of war.

District 2, Y. W. L. Calls Trade Union Conference

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 20.—Comrade Sam Don, district organizer of the Young Workers League in Dist. No. 2 announces the calling of a trade union conference of all members of the league for the purpose of discussing the tasks of the Communists in the unions. The conference will be held Monday evening, October 26th, at 5 p. m. at 105 Eldridge St.

Gitlow Will Speak

Comrade Benjamin Gitlow, member of the central committee of the Workers Party, will lead the discussion. All league members and particularly those who are members of the trade unions have been urged to come.

This conference will strike a blow at the journalistic conception of becoming a mass organization. It will point out that the Young Workers League must assume the leadership of the struggles of the young workers by actually participating in their daily struggles. In order to frustrate any tendency which may manifest itself to leave or refuse to join the reformist trade unions it will point out that the trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class and it is essential to work within them and to revolutionize them.

More Effective Union Work

The question of the greater exploitation of the young workers, the lack of attention on this score by the trade unions, the organization of the unorganized young workers into the trade unions with lower initiation fees and dues will be discussed and acted upon. At this conference the Young Workers League will proceed with the further organization of Communist youth fractions, so that the struggle on behalf of the young workers in the unions and the Trade Union Educational League will be organized and effective.

Attention, Group Leaders!

A group leaders' meeting will be held tonight at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., at 8 o'clock sharp. All those interested in junior work are urged to attend this meeting. Very important.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDING TO THE CALL TO RESCUE THE DAILY WORKER

The various district organizations are respondng in a lively manner to the instructions sent out by the organization department of the C. E. C. for mobilizing the entire party membership and sympathizers to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

We quote the following reports as typifying the response received to date:

Agricultural District on the Job.

"Dear Comrade Lovestone:—Received your hurry up call to save The DAILY WORKER, and wish to say that I have laid aside everything else for the time being and am rushing over the territory as fast as the Ford will go.

"Fraternally yours,
"Alfred Knutson."

* * *

Cleveland Mobilizes.

"Dear Comrade:—Received your wire and also Comrade Lovestone's directions for an emergency campaign for The DAILY WORKER.

"I immediately sent out an alarm call to all the branches, incorporating the methods that they must employ at once in order to raise money to save the daily.

"Tonight we held a meeting of the branch organizers in Cleveland, most of them turned up and mapped out the immediate steps that they must take. I believe that you will receive some money immediately, and within a few weeks, more should come in. The comrades agreed that help must be given and promised to do everything in their power to get it together.

"They are to see their executive committees within the next two days. They are to visit the fraternal organizations and sympathizers. We shall cover the trade unions and other organizations that are at all sympathetic.

"If the comrades meet the situation at all comensurately, money should be forthcoming without delay.

"Fraternally yours,
"I. Amter, District Organizer."

* * *

Pittsburgh Gets Good Start.

"Dear Comrade:—Received your special delivery and telegram informing me of the difficult situation in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself at this time. 'We shall make an effort to raise as much as possible, but this will take a few days. The secretariat was instructed by the district executive committee to take steps that 'Save The DAILY WORKER Committees' are organized by all and every unit of the party in this district.

"Last night we were down to the Jewish branch where a pledge for $100.00 was made. A $30.00 check was sent immediately. We will also try to settle the literature account with The DAILY WORKER and I have written Com. Loeb about this matter. Out of the $409 due The DAILY WORKER for literature, there is about $200 worth of literature on hand and $40 was sent to Comrade Loeb only yesterday.

"The district committee decided to recommend the appointment of Comrade George Papcun as The DAILY WORKER agent for the time being and I hope that recommendation will be approved, in view of the fact that we have to put some life into the distribution of The DAILY WORKER and literature in this district.

"We will send out committees to all other branches in Pittsburgh and see to it that as much money is raised as possible. You must realize that we are handicapped at this moment due to the fact that we are carrying on a campaign to raise money for defense, having a special organizer, Comrade Bloor, in the field. However, we shall do the best we can, to save The DAILY WORKER.

"Fraternally yours,
"A Jakira, District Organizer."

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

PROTEST AGAINST BARRING GITLOW FROM N. Y. BALLOT

Needle Trades Workers' Meeting Wednesday

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Local 15 of the Furriers is the latest union to join the storm of protest to the exclusion of Gitlow from the ballot. Previous protests have already come from the Joint Board of Furriers and Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers which protested the same night that the board of elections issued its order.

A petition has begun to circulate to which it is expected to get 100,000 signatures demanding that the elections board reverse its decision. Even Norman Thomas, the socialist candidate for mayor, has joined the list of those protesting against the act.

Philadelphia Mobilizes for Daily Worker

The political committee of the Workers Party in Philadelphia has held a special session to consider the mobilization of all resources to save the DAILY WORKER.

A special meeting of all The DAILY WORKER agents has been called for Thursday, Oct. 22.

A special campaign committee is to be elected to take charge of the "Save The DAILY WORKER Campaign."

Every party unit of the district is to be called into action.

A good response from the entire membership and active support of the sympathetic workers is expected.

Down with injunctions! Forward to a workers' government.

ROBERT MINOR TO GO ON BIG WESTERN SPEAKING TOUR FOR ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

The organization department of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged for a tour of most of the party centers in the West. Comrade Robert Minor will be the representative of the Central Executive Committee and will address the party membership on the problems of party bolshevization.

Subject: Reorganization.

Comrade Minor will deal at length on the party reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei. He will also address a number of public meetings in celebration of the 8th anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia.

The dates of these meetings follow:

Wednesday, Nov. 4, Spokane—Anniversary and organization meetings; Friday, Nov. 6, Seattle—Organization meeting; Saturday Nov. 7, Seattle—Anniversary meeting; Sunday, Nov. 8, Tacoma—Anniversary meeting; Monday, Nov. 9, Portland—Anniversary meeting; Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 11 and 12, San Francisco—Anniversary meetings; Friday, Nov. 13, Oakland or Berkeley—Anniversary meeting; Sunday, Nov. 15, Los Angeles—Anniversary meeting; Monday, Nov. 16, Los Angeles—Organization meeting; Wednesday, Nov 18, Salt Lake City—Anniversary meeting; Friday, Nov. 20, Denver—Anniversary meeting; Saturday, Nov. 21, Omaha—Anniversary meeting.

Richmond, Va., Party Members Pledge Their Support to the C. E. C.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—Comrade Norman Tallentire of Philadelphia was the principal speaker at the special membership meeting held here. In a masterly speech he explained the shop nuclei form of reorganization. He then traced the internal history of the Communist movement in America to the present day and stressed the necessity of recognizing elementary Communist discipline. He urged the comrades to sincerely support the C. I. decision and concluded by submitting to the branch the resolution which was endorsed by the Philadelphia membership meeting.

The Richmond, Va. branch maintained its usual Bolshevik traditions by endorsing the C. I. decision and pledging loyal support of the new central executive committee.

CHICAGO DISTRICT PARTY FRACTION MEETINGS FOR UNION MOBILIZATION

In addition to the fraction meetings organized in a number of cities in southern Illinois, which will be visited by Comrade Arne Swabeck, the following party fraction meetings have been scheduled. These will be addressed by Comrades Martin Abern, J. W. Johnstone, Tom Bell and others.

Thursday, October 22—Waukegan, Ill.
Friday, October 23—South Bend, Ind.
Sunday, October 25—Lake County, Ind.
Monday, October 26—Milwaukee, Wis.
Wednesday, October 28—Kenosha, Wis.
Friday, October 30—Joliet, Ill.
Saturday, October 31—Sheboygan, Wis.

CLEVELAND COMRADES, TAKE NOTE!

All Cleveland comrades working in industry are instructed to attend a membership meeting on Saturday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m., at the South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave. A most important question will be taken up, of great significance to the party work. Hence, no comrade should fail to attend. No excuse will be taken. Ample notice has been given in the press—and there will be a check-up of all the comrades.

TWO MORE FEDERATION BUREAUS ON JOB WITH REORGANIZATION

The organization department of the C. E. C. has received response from two more federation bureaus, which have elected reorganization commissions to conduct intensive reorganization work among the members of their sections.

The Lithuanian bureau has selected a reorganization commission of five, consisting of Andrulis, N. Katilus, J. Gasiunas (Chcago), R. Mizura, A. Bimba (New York).

The South Slavic section has elected the following reorganization commission: Chas. Novak, T. Cuckovich, and M. Krasich.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

FOUR MORE RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meeting in the respective sections, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

VERA BOAST)F VICTORIES CAME TOO SOON

iffs Invade Spanish and French Lines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EZ, French Morocco, Oct. 20.—en Primo de Rivera, the Spanish ator, told newspaper correspond- that the Moroccan war was end- and claim to have defeated the es of Abd-el-Krim, little did he lise the determination with which Moroccans are fighting for their pendence.

Primitive Warfare

Vith Abd-el-Krim's forces number- but 25,000 tribesmen scattered all r the Riffian country in small ds against the combined force of ,000 French, and Spanish troops hed battles are little to be ex- ted. The Riffian tribesmen resort he guerrila form of warfare which highly effective.

Riffs Smash Imperialists' Lines

he Riffs attacked the Spanish near ir and ambushed two squadrons French cavalry near Taza. The roccan tribesmen break thru the nch and Spanish lines continually, cing the French and Spanish ops to be on their guard at all es and to be equipped to the full- possible extent.

Rain Stops Aviaton Bombing

he French bombing squadrons sisting chiefly of American mer- aries are unable to do any bomb- or to bring food to the troops that isolated in their posts by the esmen, because of the heavy wnpour which also continues to n the Moroccan fields into mud assable to the heavy transport gons and guns of the French and nish.

Must Stay Thru Winter

When General Primo de Rivera de his boast that the war in Mor- o was over, he told of his plans withdraw some of the troops which has in the land. Up to the pres- day very few soldiers have been wed to return to Spain. General mo de Rivera is now telling his f to prepare for a winter's stay to build suitable quarters so that y could resist the climatic change.

mes Deering After Skinning Workers Doles Out Charity

IAMI, Fla., Oct. 20.—Bequests to- ing $1,500,000 were made to Miami Chicago charitable institutions by late James Deering, farm im- ment manufacturer of Chicago. ring died at sea Sept. 21, last.

Under the terms of the will, a sum $500,000 is placed in trust to be d for the maintenance of a charity d in the Miami City hospital. The n of $500,000 each also was be- athed to the Children's Memorial spital and the Visiting Nurse As- iation of Chicago.

When that argument begins at ch time in your shop tomor- v—show them what the DAILY ORKER says about it.

those who work hard for their oney, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

McNIDER APPOINTMENT MAY BE FOLLOWED BY RAID FOR FEDERAL JOBS BY FASCIST LEGIONNAIRES

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Hanford McNider of Mason City, Ia., former state and national commander of the American legion, leader in the fascist element in that organization, has been named by President Coolidge as assistant secretary of war.

This is the first big federal job awarded to one of the "treat 'em rough" group in the legion management. Thousands of men and women in the scientific and social welfare branches of the government service are wondering whether his advent in Washington means a general raid is to be launched by the hard-boiled politicians within the legion, similar to the one that almost wrecked the government after the civil war. In the latter case it was the Grand Army of the Republic that served as a vehicle to the salary-counter.

McNider was state and national commander of the legion at the time when that organizaiton was identified with mobbings and other acts of violation of civil rights in all parts of the country. In Mason City, his home town, where McNider and his father have two banks and other big business interests, a woman speaker was mobbed and deported by the 100-percenters for her labor views. None of the legionnaires in that mob were punished.

McNider represents the type of business man to whom fascism appeals. He was an officer in the Iowa national guard before going to France in the world war. He resumed banking when he got out of the army, but he made fiery speeches against radicalism of every kind. When the old guard failed to defeat Brookhart in the primaries in 1924, young McNider became one of the most conspicuous backers of the democratic nominee, Steck. They were close companions, and McNider was credited with having raised most of the big fund which Steck used. After Steck filed his contest of the election in the senate, McNider came to Washington and demanded of a democratic leader a statement as to his attitude on seating Steck. This senator sharply told McNider that that was none of the business of a hard-shelled republican.

C. H. McNider, the father, was one of the members of the federal reserve bankers' conference held in the spring of 1920, which decided to "deflate" the American farmers. Iowa farmers are just now recovering from the ruin that followed the deflation order. This elder McNider is at present under indictment in the federal district court for northen Illinois, eastern division, in the so-called cement trust case. The indictment was filed March 9, 1922. It names McNider, senior, as president of the list of defendants then charged with controlling 90 per cent of the cement sold in their territory: the indictment set forth that they charged "arbitrary, noncompetitive and excessive prices" which were based on the exchange of information between them.

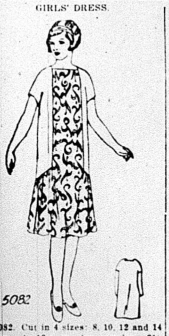
McNider is already mentioned in the administration press as the logical successor to Senator Cummins, and it is suggested that his present appointment is offered as an aid to his wider career. He is counted on to deliver the legion vote and its agitational machinery to the support of the Coolidge program.

Colorado Feels Earth Shocks.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 20—Seven severe earth shocks were recorded on the seismograph at St. Regis College, at 3:48 o'clock this morning, reports Father Forestall, who is in charge of the instruments. The maximum intensity was from 3:49 to 3:51 with the distance placed at about 1,500 miles. The direction, on the first investigation could not be ascertained, but Father Forestall placed it somewhere on the American continent.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

GIRLS' DRESS.

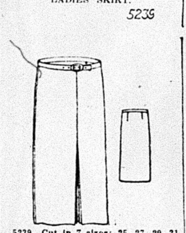


5082. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 rs. A 12-year size requires 2⅛ rds of 32-inch plain mtaerial, and yard of figured if made as illus- ted. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

end 12c in silver or stamps for our te-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ok of Fashions, showing color plates containing 500 designs of ladies', ses', and children's patterns, a con- and comprehensive article on dress- king, also some point, for the needle ustrating 30 of the various simple ches), all valuable hints to the home smaker.

LADIES' SKIRT.



5239. Cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 29-inch size requires 1½ yard of 54-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed

Gitlow is barred for his labor activities.

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
6	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Plan to Take Armies Out of Cologne Area

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Negotiations for the evacuation of Cologne, as the result of the Locarno security pact, are already under way it was announced by the foreign office today.

Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, and M. Briand, French foreign minister, will meet this afternoon to discuss plans for the evacuation of Cologne.

While French opposition to a disarmament conference called by Pres. Coolidge is being openly expressed in the newspapers, Paul Boncour, French delegate to the league of nations, today suggested that the United States should cooperate with the league of nations efforts for disarmament.

Springfield, Mass., Rescue Party Set for Friday Night, Oct. 23

By BENJAMIN LEVINE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—A "DAILY WORKER Recue Party" will be held Friday, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m. at Victory Hall, 841 North St., Springfield, Mass.

The program will consist of a package party, concert, and dancing.

Comrades are requested to bring packages and help the only revolutionary daily in the English language. Tickets 25 cents. Auspices Local Springfield Workers Party.

Deny War For General Motors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Wall Street speculative leaders today scouted the idea of a fight for control of the General Motors corporation, between the Durant and Morgan-Dupont interests and characterized as untrue rumors that William Durant was seeking to acquire sufficient stock in the open market to control that corporation.

WHEN WILL JOHN L. LEWIS GIVE US TALK LIKE THIS?

British Miners' Union Head Talks Turkey

LONDON — (By Mail.) — I found Herbert Smith at the M. F. G. B. headquarters, still grim and a little flushed after the critical meeting with the premier half an hour before.

"How do you explain Baldwin's attitude, Mr. Smith?" I asked.

"There is only one explanation," he replied, very deliberately. "The government are encouraging the employers to attack wages.

"When our men find that price lists which have been honored for years are swept away without any warning, they naturally refuse to accept this flagrant breach of the truce. And when they go and claim unemployment benefit, the government representative tells them 'this is a trade dispute, and you are not entitled to the benefits which you yourselves have paid for.'

"Here's the position in a nutshell: "If a miner has been earning 2s. plus 50 per cent for a certain job (i. e., 3s.), and the employer lowered the percentage to 48 per cent, making the wage 2s 11½d., that would be a breach of the truce, says the government, and the miner would be entitled to benefit.

"But if the mine owner lowers the basic rate to 1s. 10d., and calculates 50 per cent on that, making a total wage of 2s. 9d., that is not a breach of truce! And our men who refuse to work are told they are on strike, and therefore may starve."

I asked Mr. Smith whether he thought the mine owners were acting in agreement with the government.

"I am certain of it," he said emphatically. "They are in strict cooperation and collaboration with the government now, not a mine department!"

"The object is to smash the national agreement, and to force us back to sectional district agreements. The prime minister actually ventured to suggest this at one of our meetings, and this is a new and ingenious way they think they have discovered to force us to accept it. In Durham alone we have over 20,000 unemployed."

"What did you reply to the prime minister?"

"Our reply was this: Reductions? Not a cent! Longer hours? Not a second! That's what I told the prime minister."

Recalling the recent meeting of the Miners' International and the stories of disunity which the capitalist press had so assiduosly spread, I asked Mr. Smith, who is president of the International, what that organization would do in the event of a fight.

He replied: "Certain countries have already promised us their full support in every way. The Germans are in a very difficult position, owing to their compulsory arbitration act, and the state of things brought about by the Versailles reparations scheme and the Dawes report.

What's This?

I suggested to Mr. Smith that the recent resolution of the International, reproving A. J. Cook for telling miners' conferences the truth about the Dawes plan and the unity campaign, might militate against this.

"No," he said, "I believe that the German miners, and their leaders as well, realize that we must have a stronger and more virile International than at present, an International that will be of real use. Not necessarily to bring about big strikes. The stronger you are, the less necessity will there be for big strikes. That is my belief.

"That also is why I am trying hard to break down the obstacles in the way of the Russian and other miners coming in and forming one united Miners' International.

"Tell your readers that we are not afraid of the alliance between the government and the mine owners, providing we can rely—and I believe we can rely—on the support of organized labor. A united working class front has beaten the masters once, and we can do it again."

THOUSANDS OF NEW YORK WORKERS ACCLAIM RED EDITOR IN HIS EXPOSE OF TRAITOROUS A. F. OF L. LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party, at Manhattan Lyceum, was an inspiring demonstration of the loyalty and devotion, the militant workers of New York have for the Workers (Communist) Party and the DAILY WORKER.

Tremble in their Thrones.

Comrade Engdahl, who attended the sessions of the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City, reported on the pow-wow of the fat bellied reactionary labor leaders. He opened his remarks by stating that in the fossilized reactionary A. F. of L., revolution was beginning to be feared as never before. The millionaire labor leaders had made every attempt to keep the militant element at the convention from being heard. In spite of their close watch, however, the progressives managed to submit seven resolutions. The resolutions for recognition of Soviet Russia, for the abolition of child labor, against injunctions, for international trade union unity, for relief of the unemployed, for a labor party in America were all referred to the resolutions committee. The delegates allude to this committee as the burial ground.

Comrade Engdahl declared that the treachery and betrayal of working class interests by the socialist trade union leaders was further demonstrated at this convention. Zaritsky of the Capmakers', Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Kaufman of the Furriers did not lift a voice in protest against the actions of the Greens and the Lewises in killing resolutions of such great importance to the workers. The socialist delegation, together with the reactionaries of the A. F. of L., refused to support the Sacco-Vanzetti appeal. This at a time when Sacco and Vanzetti face the electric chair in a direct betrayal of the working class.

Purcell Has Them Worried.

The socialist labor leaders were concerned with nothing of greater importance than presenting a bust of Samuel Gompers to the A. F. of L. The convention appeared to be more concerned with memorials for the dead than with doing anything to improve the conditions of the living. The only outstanding feature of the convention was the stirring appeal for international trade union unity made by Arthur A. Purcell, delegate of the British labor unions. Purcell pointed out to the delegates that conditions in England were creating a basis for a revolution. He said that the duties of the trade unions were to prepare for the taking over of the industries and government, as the Russian workers have done. He also stated that on his last visit to Soviet Russia with the British delegation, he was amazed at the progress made by the workers in building up the economic order in Russia. Therefore, he maintained that it is the duty of organized labor the world over to support the workers and farmers of Russia. The delegation of reactionary labor leaders was taken aback by this report. Green, in answer, launched a vitriolic attack on Purcell, on Soviet Russia and on the Communists in America.

But Workers Are Enthusiastic.

Comrade Engdahl informed us of a splendid meeting held in the working class section of Atlantic City. "In the near future," he said, "Comrades Tomsky and Losovsky will visit us as real representatives of the working class. In spite of the hatred and treachery of the reactionary labor leaders, the message of Communism is being accepted by the working class and when the conditions are ripe in America, the workers will do as the Russian workers have done."

Among the other speakers were Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor on the Workers Party ticket, Comrade Bentall, former editor of the Duluth Truth, and Comrade Carl Brodsky, candidate on the Workers Party ticket in the Eighth aldermanic district. Comrade Juliet Stewart Poyntz presided.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

NEW YORK COMRADES ANSWER THE CALL FOR DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTIES

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Just as in every other instance, the New York comrades will not let the call for help coming from our DAILY WORKER go unheeded. Immediately we received word of the precarious financial condition of our daily, our comrades got busy arranging rescue parties, which we are certain will be enthusiastically participated in by the workers here.

So far the following have been arranged for:

Daily Worker Rescue Parties in New York.

Saturday, Oct. 31—Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St. Branches co-operating: Yorkville English, Esthonian, Yorkville Hungarian; Yorkville German, German Night Workers, Yorkville; Y. W. L. N. 4, Hungarian; Y. W. L. No. 7, English Czecho-Slovak.

Saturday, Oct. 31—Barbers' Union Hall, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Branches co-operating: Jewish Williamsburg.

Monday, Nov. 2—Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., N. Y. C. English Downtown, Ukrainian Downtown, Rusisan Downtown, Armenian, Italian Downtown, Oriental and Polish Downtown. Branches co-operating: Y. W. L. No. 5, English; Y. W. L. No. 28, Russian.

Monday, Nov. 2—Finnish Workers' Hall, 764, 40th St., Brooklyn. Finnish South Brooklyn, English Boro Partk, Lithuanian Boro Park, Russian South Brookyn and Scandinavian South Brooklyn. Branches co-operating: English Coney Isand.

Saturday, Nov. 14—Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, English Bronx No. 1, English Bronx No. 2, Hungarian Bronx No. 45, Jewish Bronx, No. 1 and 2; German Nigth Workers, Lettish, Lithuanian Bronx, Ukrainian Bronx and Russian Bronx. Branches co-operating: Y. W. L. No. 1, English; Y. W. L. No. 12, Jewish; Y. W. L. No. 22, Jewish; Y. W. L. No. 29, Russian.

Admission at all Rescue Parties to be fifty cents

Additional "DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties" are being arranged for Harlem, Astoria, Williamsburg, and Brownsville with the co-operation of the branches in those sections, and will be announced at an early date.

IN MINNEAPOLIS!

Hungarian Protest

MEETING

Unitarian Church
Eighth and La Salle

Wednesday, Oct. 21
at 8 P. M.

—PROMINENT SPEAKERS—

MANY SOCIETIES PROTEST BRUTAL POLICE RAIDS

Denounce Raids Upon Cleveland Chinese

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20—The unwarranted raid of the Cleveland police department on the Chinese colony has roused protests from many organization over the high handed methods used by the police in the arrest of 600 innocent Chinese workers, students and merchants because of an unsolved murder of one Chinese tongman.

"Finding Guilty Culprit."

The tong killing which resulted in the raids to find the "guilty culprit" was but one of over 100 unsolved murders that have taken place in Cleveland since the first of the year. The method used to find the "guilty culprit" among the Chinese was not resorted to in the other unsolved murders.

"Cleaning Up City."

Safety Director Barry, when roundly criticized for his damnable action, claimed that it was an attempt to clean up the city's dirtiest section. The different societies of Cleveland could not be convinced that it was necessary to raid, arrest 600 Chinese, hold them in prison incommunicado for days crowded into cells so that they must stand still all the time that they were in there, in order to make Cleveland a cleaner city.

Race Segregation.

Cleveland is noted for its attempt to keep the darker races in a segregated district which has been allowed to deteriorate. The streets and houses have few repairs. Neither the landlords nor the city administration pays much attention to complaints from residents in these districts.

Even the reactionary Cleveland Bar Association was horrified at the high handed methods of the police and demands that the city of Cleveland apologize to the Chinese consul in Washington, D. C., and destroy the Bertillon measurements and the fingerprints which the police subjected every Chinese to that fell into their grip.

Pregnant Women Terrorized.

The raid was organized in such a manner that every house in the district was broken into and everyone found in the house arrested and brought to the filthy Cleveland jail. A number of women who were pregnant have been sent to hospitals after their incarceration in the crowded cells where they could not sit down, and the hospital doctors claim that life-long injury has been done these women and that the children that will be born will be marked for life because of the terrible experience which their mothers have passed thru.

Courts and police break picket lines; election boards throw workers off the ballot; that is why we need a workers' government.

City Shoe Hospital
Work Done While U Wait
All Work Guaranteed. Give Us a Trial and We'll Give You the Satisfaction.
MEN'S SHOES FOR SALE.
JOS. ZELINSKI, Prop.,
8411 Jos. Campar, Hamtramek, Mich.

Why Not Every Day?

The Daily Worker informs and explains—
It is a mirror in which are reflected not only the lives of the workers—
But also every step of Labor the world over—every day.
No other newspaper does this—or would dare to.

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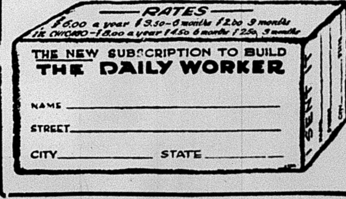
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Henry Ford in a New Role

Henry Ford, whose methods of piling up millions by turning his wage slaves into automatons are being exposed in THE DAILY WORKER, essays into the field of sociology and economics in the current issue of his personal magazine, *The Dearborn Independent.* His erudition is revealed in the assertion that:

> "The actual situation anywhere, at any time, corresponds exactly to the moral and mental status of the people."

Paraphrasing the man whose most famous saying is: *"History is bunk!"* we will add *"Henry Ford's sociology is bunk."*

While Ford, thru most inhuman exploitation of labor can convert piles of iron and tin into flivvers and tractors, this quotation proves that his education has been sadly neglected in other fields. For it is an established fact, known to all intelligent people since the publictaion of the works of Marx, that the morals and mental status of the people do not determine material conditions, but that material conditions determine all the customs and ideas of a given period.

This is on a par with the thought processes of Ford's chief publicity agent, Mr. Allen L. Benson, who while he was candidate for president of the United States on the socialist party ticket in 1916, devoted most of his time to eulogizing Ford because of the establishment of the 8-hour day and five dollar a day wage in the Ford plants. Benson was at that time severely assailed by the Marxists in the socialist party, most of whom are now in Workers Party. We, at that time, pointed out precisely what is being proved today, that in the development of capitalism hours of labor frequently have been voluntarily reduced by the employer because with highly intensified application of labor to industry it is possible to extract more surplus value out of workers in a short period of time, than over a longer period.

Ford did not inaugurate the 8-hour day as a philanthropic move, but because experience had taught him that he could just as easily extract all the vitality out of a worker in eight hours of intensified labor as he could by ten hours of labor under the old conditions.

Tearing the hypocritical mask from this unscrupulous apostle of the open (scab) shop and revealing his new projects for exploiting more thousands of workers ought to be an incentive to the Ford slaves to strive to organize and revolt against the despotism of the Detroit exploiter.

The Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan

His Eminence Mr. D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan, that militant exponent of white, protestant, native-born 100 per cent Americanism, and defender of American womanhood, is on trial at Noblesville, Indiana, charged with murdering Madge Oberholtzer, after he and two other patriotic members of the hooded order had ravaged her.

Two weeks have passed since the opening of the trial and the jury is not yet selected, the second venire of 100 prospective jurors is nearing exhaustion and a third gang of his peers must be summoned to try Stephenson and his associates.

The delectable nature of the klan is brought out in bold relief as the selection of jurors proceeds. From the questioning of jurors by the defense it develops that no effort will be made to conceal the fact that Stephenson and other klansmen held frequent debauches with the co-eds of Butler college, one of those institutions where the daughters of the petty bourgeoisie go to attain culture.

Difficulties encountered in selecting a jury for this case are indicative of the widespread political influence of the klan in Indiana. It has become an important factor in the political movement of the small capitalist class, deriving its principal support from that element beset by the ever-growing power of the big capitalists.

Former supporters of the socialist party contribute a large portion of the membership of the klan in Indiana. The mummery of the klan strongly appeals to these ex-socialist elements, most of whom were spiritualists, theosophists, christian scientists, and other queer individuals. When the socialist party became so aneamic that they could no longer break the dull monotony of their pretty bourgeois existence they flocked to the klan striving to become dragons, imperial kleagles, most of whom, if the facts were known, are in reality buzzards of the calibre of Mr. Stephenson.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Birds of a Feather

Tammany Hall, in its far-flung ramifications, has many adjuncts. One of its main supports is from the underworld and the slum proletariat of New York. Its connections there are so well known that comment here is superfluous. But it has other supporters among the super-respectable element of New York life. It unites the upper and lower strata in one reactionary mass against labor.

The maurading bands of gangsters, pickpockets, thugs and gunmen infesting Cherry Hill and Hell's Kitchen, enjoying the favor of Tammany, have their counterpart in eminently respectable organizations among the upper strata. One of these is the Citizen's Union. This aggregation recently endorsed the socialist, S. John Block, as candidate for justice of the supreme court.

This organization, professing to be non-partisan, really serves Tammany by endorsing its regular candidates and waging punitive expeditions against those democrats that do not hew strictly to the Tammany line. It sometimes endorses republicans. Sometimes socialists. This proves that, in the eyes of Tammany, both these parties can be relied upon to defend the capitalist system.

It also emphasizes the fact that the same outfit that ruled Gitlow off the election ballot endorses a socialist, which eloquently proves that only the Workers Party candidates defend the interests of the working class.

Make every day an Anti-Imperialist Day.

Concentration of Capital in Coal Industry - -

By Earl R. Browd

THERE is probably no industry in the United States in which more deep-going changes are occurring at present than the coal mining industry. And in response to the laws of development of capitalist economy, one of the outstanding features is the growing concentration of capital. Figures are available now which give a picture of the situation as a whole.*

Concentration has proceeded the furthest in the anthracite branch of the industry. This is largely because the anthracite fields are concentrated geographically in a few counties in Eastern Pennsylvania and offer all the physical prerequisites for monopoly. The extent to which this has developed can be seen from a few facts.

FOUR operators produce over 5 million tons per annum, a total of 48.8 per cent of all anthracite produced. Nine other operators, producing 1 to 5 million tons annually, contribute 30.2 per cent of total production.

The so-called railroad companies (owned or controlled by railroads) produce 74 per cent of the total output and control 90 per cent of underground reserves.

The combination controlled jointly by the Reading and Central Railroad of New Jersey, produced 20 per cent of the total annual output, and controlled more than half of the unmined reserves.

Production of so-called independent operators, which in 1895, amounted to 45 per cent of the whole, in 1905, dropped to 25 per cent; while by 1921, it had further decreased to 19 per cent.

Thus, in the important anthracite branch of the coal industry, concentration of capital has long been at the stage of relative monopoly, which is rapidly approaching an absolute monopoly.

IN anthracite this concentration of capital is closely and intimately bound up with the general process of concentration, and particularly with that in the railroad industry. Thruout the coal industry this has been and is today, the case; that the most important steps in concentration of capital and centralization of production is carried out under the control and initiative of the railroad, steel, oil, and banking combinations.

The railroad coal companies controlling the anthracite industry, with the value of assets carried on their books at the end of 1922, are shown in the following table. This gives some measure of the stage of monopoly reached. While a very large part of these "assets" represent capitalization of prospective future earnings, this fact only emphasizes the monopolist nature of the present stage of development.

Company	Assets
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.	$115,064,815
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company	77,018,864
Glen Alden Coal Co	72,240,000
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	68,245,151
*Pennsylvania Coal Co.	56,000,000
*Hillside Coal & Iron Co.	43,000,000
Hudson Coal Co. interests	42,100,782
Lehigh & Wilkes Barre Coal Company	39,127,208
Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc.	8,154,085
Scranton Coal Co.	4,697,338

The vast sum of more than a half-billion dollars here represented is an integral part of a still more overwhelming combination of railroad capital.

BITUMINOUS coal does not present such favorable physical preconditions for monopoly and concentration. Instead of being geographically concentrated, as anthracite, in a corner of a single state, bituminous coal is scattered over 80 fields in 26 states and represents numerous grades of fuel. But altho representing a lower degree of concentration, bituminous coal is also going thru the same process toward monopoly organization and large scale production in the hands of a few great corporations.

While there seems to be a tremendous contrast between the number of separate producers in bituminous and anthracite, this is not an accurate gauge of the different degree of concentration. According to data of the United States Geological Survey, there are 12,122 bituminous coal producers, as against only 174 anthracite producers. Of this large number, however, 8,194 produce less than 10,000 tons per year, and only 2.4 per cent of the total output. It is clear, therefore, that only 3,928 producers require serious attention. Even this, of course, shows that concentration in bituminous mining is far behind anthracite.

THERE are 80 bituminous producers with a production of more than one million tons per annum. They produce 34.2 per cent of the total output of the industry. This compares with 13 producers and 79 per cent in anthracite.

Producers of one-half up to one million tons per annum, number 109, and 13.2 per cent of total output. Those producing 100,000 to 500,000 tons per annum, number 891, with 31.8 per cent of the total tonnage.

These figures show that bituminous coal is also well started on the road of concentration and monopoly.

Here also concentration is lead by forces from outside the coal industry itself. These forces are the United States Steel corporation; the railroads, and combinations of banking and industrial interests such as the Consolidation Coal Co. with $181,718,324 assets; 340,000 acres of coal lands, producing in 1920 about eight million tons; and the Pittsburgh Coal Co. with $160,120,347 assets, 165,000 acres of coal lands, which in 1920, produced more than 12 million tons.

IN certain fields, concentration has gone far ahead of the bituminous industry as a whole. There is, for example, the Pocahontas field in West Virginia. This field, opened up over 50 years ago, produced about 20 million tons in 1916, its peak year. There were 50 operators in this field, but almost all of them operate under lease from the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co. and the Crozer Land Co.

which own 95 per cent of the pro
ing land in this field. The first
tioned of these companies is by
the largest, and is entirely owned
the Norfolk and Western Railway
It has about 300,000 acres of
land, of which 178,000 are under le
to operators.

The U. S. Steel corporation own
controls thru subsidiary corporat
about 750,000 acres of coal la
These lands are distributed thru
states of Pennsylvania, West Virgi
Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alaba
Indiana and Illinois. The outpu
these properties in 1920 was ab
31 million tons.

AS the total coal production for
United States in 1920 was
million tons, it will be seen that th
four interests produce 12.5 per
of the bituminous coal in this co
try, and about 5.5 per cent of
whole world's production of 1,300
lion tons.

As an accompaniment of the p
ent crisis in the coal industry (m
ed by "overdevelopment" to the
tent of productive capacity of 850
lion tons as against a market of
million tons per annum; with 200
"surplus" miners in the indus
with production being shifted
tematically from the unionized fi
to the non-union fields) there is
ing on a tremendously acceler
process of concentration of cap
Rumors are rife in Wall Street
lications of a coming 500 million
lar corporation which is to shift
center of bituminous coal produc
to the non-union fields, stabiliz
there and smash the United M
Workers' Union.

*This article is based upon figures from the book, "What the Coal Commission Found," edited by Edward Eyre Hunt; Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1925., from Moody's Industrial Ratings, 1923, and from U. S. Geological Survey.

*Including memorandum reserves for depreciation and depletion.

Anderson Fights Expulsion by "B. & O." Bi

(Continued from page 1)

actionary, and with denying their members the freedom of expression we accord ours. We have boastfully held ourselves up as leaders in democratic principles in labor union administration.

Disillusioned.

The facts revealed concerning the last three elections in our organization, however, has disillusioned that part of our membership who have been permitted to hear the truth. They have learned that the membership no longer rules, but that instead a select few have usurped the power to say what shall be our laws and who shall be our officers.

Exercising the rights any member should have, I have endeavored from time to time to give my views on laws needed and to acquaint our members with existing evils, particularly and most recently the outrageous manipulation of our last election. For doing these things I have long been marked undesirable as an officer and finally suspended from a membership which I have held without a mark of discredit as a union man for over 25 years.

Accusers Cannot Be Judges.

I am not here to be tried. This body is not competent to sit as judges in my case because you have pledged yourselves without reservation to support the president. Most, if not all of you have expressed views prejudicial against me, and for other reasons you can not pass fair judgment on the case.

You are my accusers and in no courts are accusers allowed to try, or pass sentence on an accused.

If a trial is required to pass judgment on my conduct I demand the simple, but ordinary justice of being tried by a body of my peers in my own lodge, and full compliance with all the provisions contained in Article 22, pages 48 and 49, Grand Lodge constitution.

Wants Trial by Lodge.

The order of procedure is clearly outlined in Section 4 and 5 of Article 22 both for filing information and location of responsibility. The local lodge is not deprived of its original and legitimate authority. Only in the event that a local lodge fails to act is the International president permitted to intervene and then only as, (1) as complainant, or (2) a messenger, or (3) a responsible official, or (4) as a member of the Executive Council he can praticipate in a trial of an accused member.

The injection of the implied powers contained in Section 5 of Article 3 which may be assumed by the International president in certain cases of alleged delinquencies by a member has nothing whatever to do with a case like mine.

Suspended Without Trial.

In its most complete analysis my alleged offense is nothing more than asking the simple question as to whether men could be trusted with certain responsibilities when they had been proven faithless in others and for that my suspension is ordered to take effect immediately, without a hearing, without a trial, without any regard to the constitutional requirements accorded and guaranteed to the vilest traitor and scab during a strike.

Insult is added to injury when the International president commands: **"You are suspended until such time as you will file a satisfactory apology and**
retraction with the General Ex
tive Council, etc." Still no hearing
trial by my peers in my own lodg
specifically and imnutely laid dow
Article 22.

Will Not Be Silent.

I have always valued my mem
ship in the I. A. of M. very highly
have tried to conduct myself as
union man should and be worthy
this membership.

I want my membership restored
me but I refused to be bribed, bull
coerced, or intimidated. I will not
silent, either with voice or pen
pledge myself to resist and denou
evil, wherever it exists, in the I. A
M. or out of it. As to the offen
suggestion of an apology for do
what is right, that which the I. A
M. has schooled me to do, I spurn
offer with the contempt it so ric
deserves.

Workers of Detroit! Support Communist Against Plute Agetns of Capit

(Continued from page 1)

reason. The most important reason for repudiating Smith and Bowles is because both represent the capitalists who are robbing and exploitng the workers of Detroit.

The attempt to make the workers of Detroit decide the muncipal elections on the basis of religious prejudices, is part of a game of the capitalists to prevent the workers from using their political power in order to fight in their own interests. Both Smith and Bowles are playing this game of the capitalists. Both prefer to have the workers vote catholic or anti-catholic rather than have them them vote on the basis of relief for unemployed workers, no use of police in strikes, for better housing and sanitary conditions in the working class sections of Detroit and other issues of interest to the workers and affecting the lives of the workers.

Smith makes claim for the support of the workers of Detroit on the basis of his record. But what did Smith do in 1924, when 50,000 workers were without jobs and unable to earn a living? Did he demand that the capitalist bosses must either give the workers the opportunity to work and earn a living or pay them wages? Did he demand that the city of Detroit should tax the capitalist employers in order to furnish money for relief of the unemployed workers?

Every worker of Detroit knows that Smith did none of these things. They know that he stands for the capitalist system and the capitalist method of making profit out of the workers and that he would not move one inch in support of workers without jobs.

Bowles is no better than Smith in this respect. He also supports the capitalist system of exploiting the workers which throws tens of thousands of workers on the streets whenever the bosses cannot make big profits out of their labor.

It is on the basis of such issues as unemployment and the attitude of the candidates asking their support on this question that the workers should take their stand in the municipal elections, but not on the basis of racial and religious issues.

The capitalist bosses want the workers to divide on the basis of racial and religious issues because they know that workers who are influenced by these prejudices will not make a fight for their own economic interests.

The workers of Detroit have nothing to gain and everything to lose by supporting either Smith or Bowles, or any of the capitalist candidates in the municipal elections. **The workers must organize as a class to fight their political battles against the capitalist bosses. They must use their political power in support of their economic interests.**

That is what the capitalists do. They want to elect either Smith or Bowles in order that they may have the power of the office of mayor in their hands for use in support of the capitalist system of exploitation. Workers of Detroit must organize to fight for that power so that they can use it to support their struggles against the capitalist exploiters.

Some workers believe that Smith is the candidate of labor. But everyone who examines his record closely knows that he is the candidate of the capitalist bosses. The workers cannot expect that any candidate who supports the capitalist system agains the workers will represent their interests. Some candidates may play the game which Smith has been playing of sometimes throwing something in the direction of the workers in order to fool them into supporting him. No worker who understands the conflict of interests between the capitalist bosses who are in business for profit, and the workers who produce wealth and must constantly fight for decent wages, will be fooled by this game of a smart politician.

The Workers (Communist) Party proposed to the Detroit Federation of Labor early this year that it take the initiative in organizing a party of workers—a labor party—which would support labor candidates in the municipal and other elections. The proposal of the Workers (Communist) Party was not accepted, therefore, there is no labor candidate on the ballot in the municipal election. The formation of such a party is the only way in which the workers can fight their own political battles. It is the only way in which they can use the power they have as an organized group in support of their economic struggles.

The workers of Detroit must demand the formation of a labor party and that labor drop forever the outworn policy of "rewarding friends and punishing the enemies of labor" which means in every instance, electing the representatives of the capitalist bosses to public office. The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the workers of Detroit to express themselves in the interests of
their own class at the ballot box
this election in spite of the fact
there is no labor candidate on
ballot. It calls upon them to re
diate both Smith and Bowles, to
pudiate the efforts to blind the w
ers by making the issue the relig
question and to take a stand o
political platform in the interests
the workers.

The Workers (Communist) Pa
calls upon every worker to write
on the ballot on election day
name of the Workers Party candid
for mayor, Edgar Owens, and t
take the stand for the working c
against the capitalist class.

It asks the workers of Detroit
support the Workers Party candid
for mayor, Edgar Owens, by w
ing his name on the ballot on
following platform:

1. The organization of a la
party based upon the trade un
movement of Detroit to include
resentatives of all trade unions, la
political parties, co-operatives
fraternal organizations, to fight
labor in its political struggles.

2. Use of the power of the gov
ment of Detroit to compel the re
of the unemployed when the w
ers are thrown out of jobs. City
propriations thru special taxes
capitalist bosses to create an un
ployment fund to be distributed
the trade unions.

3. No use of police in labor
putes. No use of police to ar
strikers. Against the use of st
breakers paid by capitalist boss

4. Against the use of injun
in labor disputes.

5. Full support of the worke
Detroit in organizing the unorga
workers for the fight against t
bosses.

6. The establishment of work
control in every institution of the
of Detroit employing workers,
the election of shop committees w
shall have full access to everyt
concerning the management and t
represented in the management

7. Support of the extension of
principle to all the industries of
troit.

8. The control of housing co
tions by the city and action to cr
better housing conditions for
workers by the city government.

9. A workers' and farmers' g
ernment for the United States.

Workers of Detroit! Repud
the candidates of the capit
bosses.

Repudiate their attempt to bl
you by racial and religious pr
dices!

Take your stand for a work
struggle against the capitalist b
es by writing in the name—Ed
Owens, for mayor—on election day

Ford--Pacifist Turned Imperialist

(Continued from page 1)

air," Col. Mitchell continued. "We must look to the Fords now for progress because governmental activity is practically at a stand-still. I am thankful the Fords are in the game now. It makes everything a little brighter."

DON'T be misled either by the fact that Col. Mitchell is no longer assistant army air chief. He is something of a political exile from Washington because of his exposure of the inefficiency of the government's present air organization. Tho reduced in rank and stationed at Fort Sam Houston, in Texas, he is the country's leading proponent of a larger military air service independent of the army and navy and is recognized as the most brilliant and aggressive among this country's military aviators.

The Shenandoah broke in two in the air in a wind storm over southeastern Ohio and crashed to earth with the loss of several lives Sept. 3. It was starting on a naval demonstration flight over eleven states and on its return was to have tied up at the Ford airport mast. After the crash it became known that Henry Ford and the chief engineer of the Ford Motor company, William B. Mayo, had been authorized to ride in the Shenandoah either to Bay City, Mich., and return or to Lakehurst. It would have been Ford's first trip in the air. The Shenandoah was the government's only military dirigible. Its flight was a strictly military maneuver. All on board were naval officers or enlisted men. The authorization to Ford and his chief engineer to ride in the Shenandoah and the intention of the two to take the trip shows the friendliness that now exists between the Fords and the navy. Such an authorization was never given before in the case of the Shenandoah.

DO you remember also the time when Edsel Ford was branded as a "slacker" by the patriots for claiming and obtaining exemption from the draft? Reactionary patriotic newspapers attacked him. Patriots looked upon him as bad company. It was thumbs down for him. But he was among the "distinguished guests" invited to be present on visitors' day at the citizens' military training camp at Camp Custer, Mich., Aug. 14. A member of the Young Workers' League was evicted from this camp in violation even of the army policy, as defined in a statement given to the Federated Press by Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the army sixth corps area. And the speaker of the day was Charles G. Dawes. The tide has turned indeed when Edsel Ford is invited to be a "distinguished guest" in such company.

There is a recent instance also in which the Fords carried to conclusion a large scale business deal with the government, an agency which class conscious workers recognize as the agency thru which the capitalist class functions politically. When the United States shipping board decided to sell a fleet of ships as scrap steel the Ford Motor company was among the bidders. The Fords turned out to be the successful bidders, with an offer of $1,697,470 for 199 steel ships and $297,500 for seven tugs. Three at a time the ships are now on the way to River Rouge to be cut up.

THE Ford Motor company has not only its mechanical equipment and trained industrial army of 165,000 workers but around its holdings everywhere an atmosphere of sinister power, corresponding psychologically to the divine right power of a monarch. Such an atmosphere makes military conscription easier for a capitalist government.

In contrast to the doubt that once popularly existed as to the direction in which the Fords were developing, the Ford Motor company and its vast holdings are henceforth ready in time of need as an adjunct to the arsenals, barracks, hangars and navy yards of the capitalist government at Washington, as a result of the Fords' comparatively swift, generally unexpected but quite inevitable "reformation."

THE Fords will cut prices again competitively if to do so will enlarge their income. And the company may not pay interest, or tribute to Wall Street, since the Fords carry a cash reserve to finance their own industry. It is worth noting incidentally that the Ford Motor company is the only large enterprise under capitalism in this country that has not passed into the hands of the bankers, or finance-capitalists. But in the Fords the capitalist rulers of the United States have staunch new allies who once had the appearance of being capitalist scabs.

In fitting conclusion let us add that several members of the Workers' Party were arrested and one was beaten near the Ford gates in Highland Park and River Rouge last May day while distributing the DAILY WORKER.

Communists know that the Ford myth is like any other myth for the working class. **It is a hoax and at its best a good story.**

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

RUSH U. S. DESTROYERS TO NEW WAR ZONE

PANAMA LABOR NOT AIDED BY A. F. L. STAND

Fundamental Demands are Ignored

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y., All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Article V.

Hopeful Panaman workers, struggling desperately for decent living conditions in the face of the military strikebreaking occupation of the City of Panama by United States forces, must have experienced a momentary thrill at hearing that the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City had adopted a resolution asking the U. S. government to explain why American soldiers are engaged in breaking the strike of worker-tenants in a friendly and supposedly independent country.

The Panamans have no confidence in the friendly purposes of Wall Street, nor of its ready instrument, the United States government; but they feel instinctively that the American working class is their ally. They know that imperialism is as much the foe of the workers in this country as in Central America and the Caribbean area. This is especially true of the organized workers, who are pitted against the bosses in day-to-day struggles, and whose own interests must force them to fight the debauching of labor standards by American imperialism. It is but natural that the beleaguered Panamans should look to the convention of the A. F. of L. for help.

Resolution an Insult.

Actual reading of the resolution, however, must have brought disillusion. It was not a rank and file resolution. It was introduced by President Green with the approval of the other misleaders of the federation, and its purpose was plainly not to render support to the Panamans but to prevent such support. The bureaucrats knew that the rank and file members of the A. F. of L. would be waiting for some action by the convention in regard to the Panama situation, and the idea was evolved of lulling them to sleep by a resolution. Digging into the actual phrases of the resolution adopted, one sees that they are decidedly ambiguous, that they are in fact an insult to our striking brothers of Panama.

The resolution provides no real help for the Panamans, neither in their immediate struggle against bosses and landlords, nor in their long-term struggle to get free of American imperialism.

It does not demand the unconditional withdrawal of American troops.

It does not condemn their presence on Panama soil.

It does not even express sympathy with the Panaman strikers.

It merely asks the United States government to investigate the use of the troops for "alleged" strikebreaking activities in Panama.

A. F. of L. Treachery.

After all, it was to be expected. The A. F. of L. bureaucrats—partners in insurance and banking schemes

(Continued on page 2)

IMPERIALIST SCHEME FOR DOMINATING IN CHINA NEAR COLLAPSE

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Civil war conditions in China make it uncertain whether the proposed Chinese customs conference can meet in Peking on Monday as planned, it was stated at the foreign office today.

Reports to the foreign office, which are considered as showing a serious position in China, were taken up by the cabinet today.

THOUSANDS OF NEW YORK WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST BARRING OF GITLOW'S NAME FROM BALLOT

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The meeting and demonstration arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party at Union Square, 17th Street and Broadway, to protest against the barring of Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor, developed into a giant demonstration.

The meeting was addressed by Comrades Benjamin Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, A. Markoff, B. Zack, of the needle trades; Cosgrove of the shoe

(Continued on page 6)

Anthracite Miners! On Your Guard!

A Statement by the Trade Union Educational League

ANTHRACITE miners must keep an alert watch for a new attack from the coal operators.

The order has been issued from Wall Street, the general headquarters of American capitalism, that the anthracite strike must be smashed "at any cost."

In the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, leading publication of the ruling interests of America, of Oct. 17, in the special American Bankers' Association issue, there is a long leading editorial on the strike. In this editorial the coal operators are given instructions to SMASH THE ANTHRACITE MINERS' UNION. This is what it says:

"THE CONTEST AGAINST THEM (THE MINERS) MUST BE UNRELENTINGLY WAGED, WHETHER THE TIME REQUIRED IS THREE MONTHS, SIX MONTHS, OR EVEN A YEAR."

What do these words mean? They mean to smash the union so that it can never strike again, "SO THAT A REPETITION OF SIMILAR ATTEMPTS CAN NEVER AGAIN BE INDULGED IN." That is the order of Wall Street.

How do these rulers propose to smash the union? Here are their own words:

"But obviously the fight against them (the miners) cannot be made successful if the mines are permitted to remain closed. AN ATTEMPT MUST THEREFORE BE MADE TO MINE COAL—AND MINE IT AT ONCE."

MINERS! Do you realize what this threat means? Do you realize that these are the words of the supreme rulers of industry in America today, the bankers of Wall Street? What are your leaders doing to meet the new attack that is coming, the gradual reopening of the mines with scab labor and military protection?

The Trade Union Educational League points out this grave menace to your lives and to your organization.

PREPARATIONS must be made to resist this new attack!

The leaders of the U. M. W. A. must be called upon for a policy of fighting against the scab and military menace.

Against such a move by the operators, the miners have a strong and crushing weapon, if the rank and file can force their timid officials to adopt it as the policy of the union.

THAT WEAPON IS THE 100% STRIKE!

If the operators believe they can smash the union, it is because they think that union men will help them do it! They think that the maintenance men will work with scabs, and keep the mines ready for scabs as fast as they can be found.

THE effective way to head off this attack, or to defeat it when it comes, is to adopt the slogan:

"WHEN THE FIRST SCAB ENTERS THE MINES, EVERY MAINTENANCE MAN IN THE ANTHRACITE MUST WALK OUT."

Anthracite miners! You are in danger! Be prepared! Be ready to fight! Demand a policy—a fighting policy—a winning policy—from your leaders!

Against the importation of scabs—a 100% strike!

National Committee,
TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

GENERAL WU JOINS WAR ON PEKING

Chang-Tso-lin's Troops in Mutiny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 21.—That the rising tide of nationalist revolution has in some measure welded all forces outside of the imperialist hireling Chang Tso-lin against the puppet government of traitors to the Chinese cause at Peking, is seen in the portentious news that Wu Pei-fu, who was military dictator from 1922 to 1924, when the imperialists changed their favors to Chang Tso-lin, has—after consolidating his forces in central China, again taken the field against Chang and the Peking government.

Wu to War on Chang

Messages arriving here say that Wu Pei-fu is expected to arrive at Hankow today, and there to announce his assumption of the title of commander in chief of the central provinces, this alliance to include Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is located, Chekiang, Anhui, Kiangsi, Hupei and Fukien.

Wu has definitely announced his opposition to Peking and to Chang Tso-lin, and reports indicate that Wu Pei-fu has reached some sort of an agreement with Feng Yu-hsiang, who at his headquarters in Kalgan has for several months been preparing for war, presumably against Chang, the "Mukden war lord."

Mutiny Against Chang.

Two divisions of Chang Tso-lin's Kiangsu troops, formerly loyal to his command, have mutined and allied themselves with the armies thrown against Chang Tso-lin.

This threatens the whole imperialist scheme of the tariff conference at Peking, so carefully built up by joint action of America, Britain and Japan to trick the nationalist revolution into accepting empty compromises and petty reforms in exchange for a more tight control by foreign exploitation.

Crashes Into Train; Dies.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Oct. 20.—Hiram C. Chittwood, forty, of Herrin, was killed here when a car of which he was the lone occupant crashed into a Chicago and Eastern Illinois freight train, which had blocked the state road at the New Orient mine switch just north of this city.

STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM PANAMA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Reports in circuation here claim American troops probably will be withdrawn from Panama City within the next 48 hours. They emanated from the state department.

Alleged "disorders in the city," resulting from clashes between landlords and tenants over rent charges, have been suppressed, the state department now claims.

It is said only 120 soldiers remain in Panama City.

CHICAGO FURRIERS TO SUPPORT PROGRESSIVE POLICIES IN THE LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNION

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

The Furriers' Union, Local 45, of Chicago for the past three months has had many lively sessions, not only of a local character, but upon issues dealing with the affairs in the International. Too long has Local No. 45 slumbered, allowing things to happen in our union locally and nationally that has been very detrimental to the interest of the furriers.

We are on the eve of a convention, the results of which will either mark a step with progress, or shove us back further into the mire of class collaboration. Which shall it be?

New York Progressives Have Won.

President Kaufman is doing all in his power to retain his strangle hold on the organization. In New York he stooped to the use of east side gangsters to help him to control the New York joint board. Brother Gold and many others have felt the hard fists and clubs of these gangsters, for a time everything looked black, but they kept the fight up for a clean-cut progressive fight, and they have been crowned with victory. Today you cannot find a single furrier who openly supports Kaufman.

In Chicago the fight has not been so intense altho the same idea prevailed among many of our officials. The progressives have been met with insults, intimidations and assaults. Milson is to the Chicago local what Kaufman is to the International, they are birds of the one feather.

Wake Up, Chicago!

The Chicago furriers must understand the importance of the coming

(Continued on page 3)

Missouri Politicians Rob the Blind, and We Bet They Draw Salary

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—Although the last Missouri legislature increased the tax levy for blind pensions from two to three cents per $100 assessed valuation, payment of pensions to Missouri's blind has been suspended, due to inadequate funds. Approximately 3,500 pensioners have not received their money. The state pension is $25 a month payable in quarterly installments.

Scramble for Ralston's Seat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—The scramble for the seat in the United States senate left vacant by the death of Samuel M. Ralston last week, was on in earnest today. Supporters of Albert J. Beveridge, former senator who was defeated in 1922 by the late Mr. Ralston, came to the front today with a concerted effort to bring about his appointment to the vacancy.

CHICAGO I. L. G. W. LOCAL 59 GIVES LEFT WING VOTE

Convention Delegates Are Progressive

In the elections for delegates to the special convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Chicago Local No. 59 showed a significant swing of the garment workers to the left, indicating a close following of the New York victory over the the Sigman regime. The left wing in Local 59 completely defeated the reactionary machine and never has there been so great a number of votes cast since the creation of the local.

The left wing delegates who will go to the Philadelphia convention are the following: Sister F. Ashkenozy, 186 votes; Brother Jacobson, 194 votes; Bertha Penhasik, 179 votes.

Jaffe was the only right winger to be elected as delegate with a total of 94 votes.

The defeated reactionaries are:

G. Sher, chairman of the local, also of the executive board and the joint board. He got only 76 votes. The second reactionary defeated is the secretary of the local, Trubakoff, who is also a member of the local executive board and a delegate to the joint board. He also got but 76 votes.

Business Agent Harry Ruffer lost with 96 votes. He was one of the sluggers used at the Abramovich meeting against the Communists.

A lickspittle of Ruffer, P. Gold, received but 64 votes.

Abe Ruffer, a brother of Business Agent Harry Ruffer, lost with 64 votes.

This lacal has been the stronghold of the reactionaries up to the present. The left wing won in this election because it insisted on the right to watch the counting of the election ballots.

BORAH ASSAILS COOLIDGE PLAN ON WORLD COURT

Next Congress Forum for Big Battle

In a terrific assault upon the proposal of the administration at Washington to enter the world court, Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, speaking to a crowd that filled the Auditorium Theater, denounced the league of nations and its creature, the world court, as agents of the militarists and imperialists of Europe.

The tone of the speech indicated the nature of the coming fight that Borah will launch in the coming session of congress against this country's proposed entrance into the world court. The senator, conceded to be the most formidable debater on the senate floor, spoke under the auspices of the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club, and consistently maintained the identical stand that he has taken since the world war against participation in European affairs. He and the late senator, Medill McCormick, of Chicago, fired the opening gun in the fight that sent the democratic party to defeat in the 1920 elections over the issue of the league of nations. When Harding first intimated the possibility of the United States entering the world court it was Borah who influenced him to pursue a careful course. Now he again openly chal-

(Continued on page 2)

Keep Suburban Rates Up.

Officials of the Chicago and Northwestern railway were determined today to uphold the 20 per cent increase in suburban rates which was put into effect at midnight, Monday following a grant by the interstate commerce commission, despite a decision handed down by the Illinois commerce commission late yesterday suspending the increase.

DANISH LABOR UNIONS INVITED TO VISIT AND EXAMINE SOVIET LABOR

COPPENHAGEN, Oct. 21—The labor unions of Soviet Russia have invited the Danish unions to send a delegation of twenty members to visit the Soviet workers and investigate the conditions under which the Russian workers live. The invitation includes attending the gigantic anniversary celebrations in Russia of the establishment of the Soviet government on November 7, 1917, and the Russian congress of metal workers. A number of Danish unions are expected to participate, among them the marine union of sailors and firemen.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS STEAMING INTO NEAR EAST WATERS MAY AID THE FRENCH AGAINST DRUSE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Two American destroyers of the Asiatic squadron have been ordered from Gibraltar to Alexandria, Egypt, a short sailing distance from Damascus, where Druse tribesmen are reported to have seized the city, it was admitted at the navy department.

There are a number of Americans in Damascus and the navy department is using their presence as an excuse to be in a position of assistance to the French in case it will be needed, against the Druse tribesmen.

More than 150 Americans are in the vicinity of Damascus, according to reports to the state department.

James U. Keeley, American consul at Damascus, reported to the department that French forces were preparing to bombard the city and repulse rebel tribesmen.

Not Likely to Ask Death Penalty for Ku Klux Murderer

NOBLESVILLE, Indiana, Oct. 21.—That the prosecution in the case of the former ku klux klan dragon, D. C. Stephenson and two associates, Earl Klinick and Earl Gentry, also klansmen, will not ask for the infliction of the death penalty, in their trial for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, was indicated today when two talesmen passed by the state declared they opposed capital punishment.

Eleven jurors have been accepted and the twelth will probably be chosen today. Late this evening or early tomorrow morning Prosecutor Will H. Remy, of Indianapolis, may make the opening address of the state to the jury setting forth the nature of the crime and a suggestion of the evidence that will be introduced.

Opinion here is rife that the accepting of the two jurors opposed to the death penalty reveals the fact that the klan has reached the prosecution with money or other means of persuasion.

Belgrade Court Sends Woman Worker to Jail for Red Aid Pamphlet

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Oct. 21.—The Belgrade court sentenced M. Lubicic, a working woman who was arrested while carrying a bundle of International Red Aid pamphlets entitled To the Aid of the Fighters Against Reaction to the postoffice from the printing plant, to five years in the fortress.

The court gave as its excuse for the heavy sentence that the booklets contained "elements of prohibited Communist propoganda."

The same Belgrade court sentenced Comrade Pajade to 20 years of hard labor, Comrades K. Cincic, G. Pasic, M. Schiwotic to 10 years, Comrade Wukovic to 6 years and Comrade S. Ciccio to three years of hard labor for working in a secret printshop.

New York Dealers in Deal for Welsh Hard Coal to Break Strike

LONDON, Oct. 21—New York coal dealers have bought 50,000 tons of anthracite and semi-anthracite coal from the Welsh mines. It is intended to ship this to the Atlantic sea board to cover the shortage caused by the strike in Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO LABOR DEMAND HORTHY RELEASE RAKOSI

Protest Sent to Chief Henchmen in U. S.

Thousands of Chicago workers gathered in Prudential and Schoenhofen Halls, heard with great indignation of the torture, frame-up, and threatened execution of Mathias Rakosi and 100 other Hungarian workers by the American-made Horthy regime.

Abolish Courtmartial!

The demand for the abolition of the Hungarian courtmartial proceedings, for the cessation of torture of the prisoners, for the freedom of these staunch fighters for the workers' cause in Hungary and for the rights of the workers of that country to organize themselves politically or economically was unanimously expressed in the resolution and telegram sent to the Hungarian legation in Washington, D. C. by the mass meeting.

David Rhys Williams, chairman of the meeting at Prudential Hall, stated that meetings of this kind were the most important that could be held and were being held all over the country in an effort to save Mathias Rakosi.

International Solidarity Needed.

Ralph Chaplin, the I. W. W. poet who spent a long term in the Fort Leavenworth prison, spoke with great feeling on the growing exhibition of and the need for international solidarity of the workers against the capitalist iron heel. He called upon the workers to redouble their efforts on behalf of their Hungarian comrades and in their own defense as a class.

Wholesale Slaughters.

James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense stirred the me with the

(Continued on

PHILADELPHIA W ERS WILL PROTEST NST RAKOSI MURD NDAY

PHILADELPHIA, 21—
Philadelphia Worke
ist) Party will hold
meeting and demons
day, Oct. 25, at 8 p.
cantile Hall, 849 N.
to demand the imme
the death sentence
Comrade Mathias
murderous Horthy
ernment. The speak
the meeting will be
lentire, Alex Bail,
and Eber.

ROUMANIAN BOYAR GOVERNM TRIES TO DESTROY LABO PEASANT MOVEMENT IN NE

By A. BADELESCU.

(Member of the Executive Committee, Roumanian Comm

Nineteen leaders of the Unitarian Confederation of Labo in the Bucharest trade union local. These workers, who form the General Trade Union Commission, and had come meeting where the following questions were on the agend The trade union position, election of members for the labor election, trade union congress, the press, trade congress, nationals, etc., etc.

The government, which lets no stone stand in its way the labor movement, thot that the time had arrived for the op

(Continued on page 6)

TONIGHT 8 O'CLOCK T. U. E. L. GENERAL MEETING AT NORTH-WEST HALL.—J. LOUIS ENGDAHL SPEAKS ON A. F. OF L. CONVE

POWERS FEAR CHINESE DEMAND FOR ABSOLUTE CUSTOMS AUTONOMY WILL WRECK COMING CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Oct. 21—The refusal by the powers of the demand to give China absolute customs autonomy may mean the wrecking of the Chinese customs conference to be opened Monday. This demand coupled with the renewed activity of the Chinese war-lords has spiked the conference as far as real results are concerned is the fear of the powers that are involved in the present conference.

One of the first proposals that will be presented to the conference by the Chinese delegation will be the demand that China be given immediate absolute customs autonomy. China lost her customs autonomy in 1842 when she signed the treaty of Nanking following the opium wars, allowing England to fix the tariff schedule.

The demand for a complete customs autonomy is led by Dr. C. T. Wang, who headed the Chinese delegation that refused to sign the Versailles treaty. The powers fear that Dr. Wang will be a strong factor in the Chinese delegation and that if the customs autonomy demand is not granted, he may wreck the conference by leaving the meeting with the Chinese delegation.

The expulsion of Saklatvala and the barring of Gitlow show who own the government.

U.S.S.R. WILL EXPORT TO ENGLAND 20,000,000 RUBLES WORTH OF GOODS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—During the next four months the Centrosojuz will export to England 20,000,000 of rubles' worth of agricultural products. Among the most important of these are furs and animal products.

Panama Labor Is Not Aided by the A. F. of L.'s Stand

(Continued from page one)

which draw their substance from imperialist exploitation—have never shown any fellow-feeling for the lowly Panamans. In fact when Gompers was in Panama last year, he proposed to Secretary of War Weeks that no Panamans be given employment in the Canal Zone (which is technically Panaman territory) above the grade of laborers or messengers!

The resolution introduced by Green, besides being a sham and a betrayal, perfectly expresses the unity of Green, Woll and the other A. F. of L. bureaucrats with the United States government, and with American capitalism—that is to say, with American imperialism. Their purposes are neatly summed up in another resolution adopted at the Atlantic City convention, supporting the Monroe doctrine and going so far in service of Ameriacn imperialism as to declare a "labor Monroe doctrine" against "European or revolutionary labor influence in Latin-America."

Side by side with Wall Street's "Pan-American Union," the A. F. of L. misleaders have created the "Pan American Federation of Labor" which supports imperialism at every point.

This is "pan-Americanism," the slogan of J. P. Morgan, Calvin Coolidge and William Green, alike! But it is not the slogan of American labor. The American workers demand solidarity and support of their Latin-American brothers. And "support" means action, not two-faced resolutions. The presence of American soldiers in Panama is a test for every self-respecting worker. What are we going to do about it?

Build the DAILY WORKER

HOLD 'EM!

Leave these dates open so you can attend each of the Daily Worker

RESCUE PARTIES

IN NEW YORK

SAT., Oct. 31
HUNGARIAN WORKERS' HOME,
350 East 81st Street.
Branches Co-operating:
Yorkville English—Esthonian
Yorkville Hungarian—Y. W. L. No. 4. Hung.
Yorkville German—Y. W. L. No. 7, English
Yorkville German Night Workers
Czecho-Slovak

SAT., OCT. 31
Educational Alliance,
76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn.
by the
Jewish Williamsburg.

MON., NOV. 2
MANHATTAN LYCEUM,
66 East 4th St., N. Y. C.
Branches Co-operating:
English Downtown Ukrainian Downtown
Russian Downtown—Italian Downtown
Polish Downtown Y. W. L. No. 5—English
Armenian—Y. W. L. No. 28—Russian—Oriental

SAME DATE (Visit Both)
FINNISH WORKERS' HALL,
764 40th St., Brooklyn.
Branches Co-operating:
English Coney Island—English Boro Park
Finnish South Brooklyn—Russian So. Brooklyn
Lithuanian Boro Park—Scand. South Brooklyn

SAT., NOV. 14
BRONX WORKERS' HALL,
1347 Boston Road, Bronx.
Branches Co-operating:
Y. W. L. No. 1—Eng.—Y. W. L. No. 2—Jewish
Y. W L. No. 22—Jewish—Y. W. L. No. 29—Russ
German Bronx Night Workers

Additional Daily Worker Rescue Parties are being arranged for Harlem, Astoria, Williamsburg and Brownsville with the co-operation of the branches in those sections and will be announced soon. Watch for 'em!

DOWN WITH FASCISM!

Workers! Come to the International Anti-Fascist Mass Meeting,
Friday, October 23,
at 7:30 P. M.

WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM

Corner of Racine Ave. and Taylor St.
Speakers: Robert Mnior—Ralph Chaplin
Antonio Presi—Dr. Valentino Camera—Carlo Della Calce—Attorney Cairoli Gigliotti

FASCIST HEADS IN NEW ATTEMPT TO BLUFF THE WORKERS

ROME, Oct. 21.—The fascist council, in which Premier Benito Mussolini participated, has decided to expel the nineteen members from the fascist organization who were caught in the raids on the Florence masons in which 3 of the masons were killed. Two of those who are held "responsible" are to be arrested and tried. This attempt of Mussolini to curb his followers is chuckled at by many of the Italians as nothing but a bid for popular support. Mussolini's rule has been most unpopular. Every time raids have been pulled off in Italy it has cemented the opposition to the fascist dictatorship closer together in the effort to oust the blackshirt leader.

NEW SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL FROM FRANCE LIKELY

Washington Plan Not to Be Accepted

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The French government will probably offer a new debt settlement proposal to the U. S. before November 1st, it was announced today by the foreign office.

The tentative five-year temporary agreement, made between M. Caillaux and the American debt funding commission, is not likely to be presented to the French parliament.

Strong Opposition

M. Caillaux, it is understood, has found that public and official opposition to the five-year settlement terms so strong that it would be unwise to present this proposition to the chamber of deputies or the senate.

New proposals are now being drafted and it is understood that they will be forwarded to Washington thru the usual diplomatic channels.

The financial position of France is such that it seems probable that any new offer to the United States can not be more favorable that those which were made by M. Caillaux and his mission when in Washington.

M. Caillaux will meet with the cabinet on Friday and will lay down his financial program for meeting the present financial situation, and it is expected that the whole matter will be taken up by the chamber meeting on Oct. 29.

• • •

Washington Not Surprised

WASHINGTON, Oct., 21.—No great surprise was occasioned here today by the announcement in Paris that the French government shortly will submit a new offer for funding its $4,000,000,000 war debt.

Joseph Caillaux told members of the American debt commission before leaving here several weeks ago that the 5-year agreement would either be accepted or negotiations for a permanent settlement renewed, and he apparently has chosen the latter alternative.

Serious Situation Seen

Some of the more cynical members of the commission were inclined to believe that the new French offer reported coming will be more of a gesture than anything else.

French credit, French bonds and the franc have been hard hit since the failure of M. Caillaux to settle the debt here, and restorative measures are imperative from his standpoint. The failure of the internal loan also is considered very serious by financial experts here.

No official cognizance of the reported new offer will be taken until it actually arrives. Until that time the treasury has taken the attitude that "the next move is up to France."

Dawes Plan Looms

The decline of the franc and the general unfavorable position of France may furnish the basis for a counter proposal by the United States to any proposition coming from France to submit to a survey of industry and agriculture with a view of determining the amount France can pay to the United States. In plain words the American government is striving to bring about a condition where France will have to bow to the yoke of a Dawes plan, similar to that now imposed upon Germany.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

BORAH ASSAILS COOLIDGE PLAN ON WORLD COURT

Next Congress Forum for Big Battle

(Continued from page one)

lenged Coolidge's sympathy for the thing.

Stands On Old Platform

Senator Borah made it plain to his hearers that he stands today where he stood in 1920—against the league and everything connected with it. He quoted the words of the framers of the world court against them to prove that it was an integral part of the league and that the league controlled its every act.

Elihu Root, the American representative, according to Senator Borah, said: "We must first consider that this new court is to be provided for as a part of the system of which the league of nations is the entire part."

The world court, said Borah, is "tied to the league in every conceivable way which the ingenuity of these men (the jurists) did not provide for." He then related that the league selects the judges, regulates the amount of their wages, pays them and all the attaches of the court and all expenses connected with its functioning. The league fixes the conditions under which the court shall be open to other nations and no state or nation can use the court without the consent of the league.

Proves League Connection

Amassing a vast array of quotations from prominent members of the league and the world court, Borah clinches his argument with a statement of Sir Robert Horne who, while speaking before the interparliamentary union the other day, said: "The United States has not formally joined the league of nations, yet I am glad to say that she is likely to give her adherence to the most important part of the league, the international court of justice."

Both the league and the world court have failed to function in the questions confronting the world. He cited the Ruhr question, the events taking place in China and the recent Locarno conference as proof that new organs of adjustment of disputes had to be constantly created.

Assails Powers on China

The Chinese situation was seized upon by Senator Borah as illustrating the character of both the league and the court:

"Look over in China tonight," he said. "China is a member of the league of nations. China is a member of the court, and has a distinguished Chinese sitting on that court. England is a member of the court, England is a member of the league, Japan is a member of the court and Japan is a member of the league. France is a member of the court and France is a member of the league, and the league pledged them to respect the territorial integrity of nations.

Court Does Not Act.

"What is taking place in China? Why does not the league of nations raise its voice in behalf of the nation which is being aggressed against by the four great powers of the earth?

"Why does not China, a member of the court, bring those nations to the court? Because they will not consent to be sued.

"There in China the blood of Chinese children is being coined in dollars and cents by the foreign powers. Children from 5 to 15 years of age work in the factories for from nothing to 12 cents a day.

"The opium traffic has been fastened on China at the point of the bayonet. China has been denied the right to collect sufficient tariff to maintain her government.

Chinese Murders

"And, then, when their people protest, they are either shot down or tried in a foreign court.

"And yet here is this court of which every nation engaged in the controversy is a member, and the reason why they cannot use it is because the wrongdoing nations will not consent to be sued.

"If they will give the wronged nation the right to sue the wrongdoing nation, you will have a tribunal which will command the respect of the nations.

"But now this court has no jurisdiction until the militarists and the imperialists and those who believe in war consent.

"That has been the trouble with all these peace programs—that the instruments of peace, the machinery of peace, have been all along under the control and manipulation of those who believe in war."

The Borah Remedy

As a substitute for the present world court as an adjunct to the league Senator Borah proposes a new code of international law in which war shall be specifically branded as a crime and those responsible for war shall be held accountable. The new court should have power to bring to the bar of justice any violating the code.

The present court has no such power and has not, during its existence, brought a single warring nation to the bar in defense of its aggressive acts.

British Spy Head Bares Propaganda Methods of Capitalism's Lie Service

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the truth comes out, after ten years, about the gruesome story spread by the British during the world war, that the Germans boiled down the bodies of their soldier dead to utilize fat for fertilizer.

British and German capitalisms are supposed to be close friends again, after the Locarno conference, so Brigadier General J. V. Charteris, who was chief of intelligence of the British army during the war, eases his conscience by confessing to the fake, and at the same time exposing how propaganda is used in the imperialist war game.

• • • •

Then as now, England was worried about China, feeling that the Chinese republic might drift to Germany's side. General Charteris joined in this worry. So, when photographs came to him, taken from German soldiers, he exercised all the ingenuity of an American newspaper photographer in doping them up to suit his own purposes.

Thus on a picture of a train containing dead horses being hauled to the rear for rendering, appeared the word "cadaver". Another picture showed a train taking German soldier dead to the rear for burial. In German the word "cadaver" refers only to animals, but in English it is also used in referring to the human corpse. So the general transferred the word "cadaver" to the picture of the train containing the dead soldiers, and the story was spread in China of this alleged desecration of the dead.

• • • •

This canard caused a sensation. Scientific men discussed it. The British house of commons debated it. When called to account, General Charteris declared that from what he knew of the German mentality, he was prepared for anything.

The general, who made his confession before the National Arts Club in New York City, said others wanted to go still further and plant a fake diary in the pocket of a dead German soldier, telling how he had actually been sent to work in the grease factory where his brother soldiers were being boiled down.

• • • •

But the same crowd that listened to the British spy herder, will continue to believe all the fraudulent propaganda that this same British intelligence department is spreading about the Union of Soviet Republics. This was shown, for instance, in the effect that the publication of the fake "Zinoviev letter" had upon the British electorate in the last parliamentary elections.

• • • •

Great Britain fears the Soviet Union today much more than she feared the late kaiser's Germany before and during the last war. Capitalism ruled in both countries and would continue to rule, no matter which side won, if the workers did not seize power. But in the Soviet Union the British capitalists behold a challenge and threat to the whole social structure that supports the empire. It can be depended on that no fake that human ingenuity can invent against the workers' republic will prove too weird for circulation bv the spy system of this British empire. General Charteris admits the crisis that confronts the social system of his masters in England when he said:

> "I find in this country (the United States) a feeling that England is down and cannot win thru, a feeling that the present economic depression is too much for us, that the British empire will break up and England's day is over. I appeal to all Americans to give England your sympathy in the present economic struggle."

American labor must turn a deaf ear to this plea, that is made on behalf of labor's enemy class in England.

American labor must turn back the tide of malicious propaganda that has been circulated against the Soviet Union, and that will be spread in greater quantities than ever in the days ahead, against Soviet rule.

Nail the lies of the capitalists with the truth as it is known, now more than ever, by the workers.

LABOR SPOKESMAN MUST SERVE TIME IN SAN QUENTIN PRISON UNDER THE CALIF. CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM LAW

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 21.—Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, veteran in the labor movement of California, who must serve 14 years in San Quentin state prison as a consequence of the United States supreme court upholding the legality o fthe California criminal syndicalism law, sent word from Carmel, where she is living, to authorities here that she would give herself up. She was arrested five years ago just after addressing a public meeting.

CAP MAKERS' LOCALS WIN ON INJUNCTION IN FIGHT ON ALCO CO.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Locals 10 and 12 of the Capmakers' International who have been on strike against The Alco Cap company for the last nine weeks, have won out in the courts against the injunction restraining them from picketing, and now are going on full speed with strike activities against this open shop boss.

Economy Is Argument Advanced to Justify Junior High Schools

With the establishment of junior high schools for Chicago public school system for all seventh, eighth and ninth grade pupils a saving of $7,200,000 will be gained in 25 years. This is the latest propaganda advanced to drum up interest in junior high schools. The statement was issued by Julius F. Smitenka, chairman of the finance committee.

The junior high school system is a means of depriving workers' children of the benefits of higher education. In junior high schools higher education is eliminated and trades are taught in its place. Children between the ages of 13 and 16 serve an apprenticeship in some trade in school and are thus equipped to serve their future master.

The junior high system has been rejected by the committee of teachers appointed by the Chicago school board to investigate them in cities where they are employed. This committee of educators judged the system from the premise of education gained. But the business men sitting on the school board are not concerned with that phase of the matter.

DETROIT RACE HATE VICTIMS TRIAL OCT. 30

Charged with Murder of Klan Rowdy

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—The trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and ten others charged with first degree murder in the death of a certain Breiner who took part in a mob that stoned and fired on the residence of the Negro doctor, will take place on Friday, October 30, with Clarence Darrow, a Chicago lawyer and Arthur Garfield Hayes of the American Civil Liberties Union defending the Negroes in their right to live in any part of the city of Detroit they may see fit.

Climax to Race Hate Drive.

This case is the climax to the race hate stirred up in Detroit by a group of "exclusive whites" who attempted to terrorize the Sweets into leaving the Garland avenue residence which they had built and occupied.

The housing shortage in Detroit has become acute since 1920 as a result of the growth of the Negro population from 8,000 in 1911 to 80,000 in 1925. Attempts were made to segregate the Negroes in one section of the city, prohibiting their moving into any other section of the city. These attempts failed. Negroes began to move into other sections of the city and out of the districts that were badly neglected.

Throw Furniture Out of House.

In June, Dr. A. L. Turner bought a home on Spokane avenue on the east side and moved his belongings to his home. His home was stormed, the furniture loaded onto a van, brought into the district that was predominantly Negro and dumped there. Dr. Turner fearing for his life did did not try to re-enter the east side district.

Dr. Sweet had bought a home site on Garland avenue and was building a house. When the house was completed he decided to move into the new home which he had built. During the period when his home was being erected, he received numerous letters that were signed "K. K. K.," telling him to sell his home and stay out of the district.

During the early part of September he decided to move into the new home. As the doctor, his wife, child, chauffeur and a friendly dentist moved in, a crowd of over 600 gathered in front of the house and began muttering threats of lynching, etc. A squad of police dispersed the mob.

Rowdies Throw Stones.

The following evening a crowd of young boys of about 18 years of age began to gather around the home and throw stones at the house breaking the windows.

As Dr. Sweet tried to enter his home with a number of friends they were forced to pass a gauntlet, being clubbed kicked and stoned until they got inside the doors of the house. There they found the wife and some visitors crouching in corners fearing to be struck by the flying missiles.

The mob outside the house grew larger and someone in the mob fired shot at the house. The firing of the shot at the occupants of the house was followed by a general rush on the house. In self-defense one of the eleven who were in the house fired a number of shots to scare the mob. One of these shot the pro torney claims killed Brein

Police Falsify F

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has since died, refused
release on bail. Mrs. S
been released on $10,0

Klan Issue in E

It is believed that i
to pick a jury as the
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the big issue. The Wor has
Edgar Owens as a ca in De-
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running for office.

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SUSPEND LAW TO AID HARD COAL BOSSES

U. M. W. Breaking Its Own Strike

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21.—That capitalist municipal governments, like all their more important institutions, are willing and glad to help break a strike whenever possible, is proven by the city authorities of New York City and the cities of northern New Jersey suspending all anti-smoke laws to allow for low grade anthracite and bituminous coal to be used as substitutes for that which should be mined by the miners on strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite region.

The anthracite owners are making hay while the sun shines, selling millions of tons of low grade anthracite which ordinarily is unmarketable, that has piled up around the pits in Pennsylvania.

Lewis Allows Union Scabbing.

In addition, the Lewis leadership of the U. M. W. of A., is aiding the strike breakers indirectly by failure to call out the bituminous miners and allowing bituminous mines to furnish coal to the anthracite market. This is shown by the increased production in the bituminous fields, production there increasing by six per cent for the week ending October 10, over the that of the preceeding week.

During that week bituminous production was 11,696,000 tons, or 688,-000 tons more than the week before, an increase of 6.3 per cent and the highest weekly output since the middle of January.

Total anthracite production during the calendar year up to October 10, is 61,693,000 tons, or 12.5 per cent lower than the same period of 1924.

Coolidge Intervention Not Needed.

Meanwhile these forces of city, state and reactionary union leadership are combined to defeat the anthracite strikers. President Coolidge does not feel that any action on his part is necessary. While he is willing to intervene and break the strike he does not feel it necessary as long as the responsibility for strike breaking is assumed by city, and state authorities and by John L. Lewis.

That the anthracite strikers would win if it were not for such betrayal by Lewis and the suspension of laws by capitalist authorities, is shown by the admission of big consumers. F. R. Howe, head of a big corporation of builders and managers of apartment houses of New York having written to the anthracite operators that there was some basis for the miners' demand for a wage raise. Howe wrote, in part, as follows:

"With the present wave of prosperity it seems a bad time for operators to try to force a reduction in the wages of coal miners. There is, doubtless, inflation taking place all over the country, and the general 'boom' attitude of mind. This is a very poor time to force a wage dispute on labor."

* * *

New York Coal Body Proposes Suspension of Anti-Smoke Laws

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The New York state coal commission has issued an order recommending the suspension of all anti-smoke regulations so that soft coal may be used for heating purposes as the strike in the Pennsylvania district has cut off the supply of anthracite.

The health commissioner of New York City, Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, intimated that the New York anti-smoke law would be suspended when it was found to be necessary, but that it was not a necessary step at the present.

Chicago Furriers Back Progressives

(Continued from page one)

convention. You must not allow the machine to intimidate you into voting for their candidate, to do so means to place the organization to remain in the hands of the incompetent and reactionary Kaufman machine.

Our New York brothers make up the majority of the members. They have offered to finance the Montreal strike. This the International refused to accept. Why? For the simple reason that the International wants to assess the members so that only part will go to the strikers, and the other part to go to their depleted treasury. If they had the Montreal strikers' interest at heart, why then, did they refuse to allow the New York joint board to finance the strike?

Kaufman's strength comes from the smaller locals which have not wakened to the seriousness of the situation, because it has not yet been thoroly explained to them. Our paper is not open to the membership. The Chicago membership, however, had the opportunity to hear both Brother Gold and Kaufman debate the issues; it was a very one-sided debate to be sure, the membership were with the New York joint board, and Kaufman cut a very sorry figure.

Votes Count—Guard Them.

However, applause and approval of a policy is very good, but not enough. Kaufman does not give a tinker's damn for the membership as long as he can get, by hook or by crook, the majority of the delegates to the convention.

He has expelled the New York joint board, altho he very generously takes the per capita tax. He does not want this progressive group in the union but he needs their dough. Altho taking their per capita tax, he will try to keep their delegates from being seated at the convention. The Chicago membership should instruct their delegates to vote to seat the New York contested delegates.

But what about the Chicago election? There are so far only four nominees, three supporters of the Kaufman-Milson machine and one progressive. Tomorrow is the election. There is still time to nominate two more progressives. The slogan of the Chicago furriers should "Away with Kaufmanism; we step with progress."

Support Progressive Policies.

Issie Landau is the progressive candidate for delegate to the international convention, he should and will receive the vote of all the militant members of the union who are sick and tired of this looking after the bosses' interests first, and the workers' interests afterwards.

If you believe in building a powerful union based upon the class struggle, if you believe that there should be only one union covering the entire industry, if you believe that the workers should have a labor party to carry the struggle into the political as well as the economic field, then send progressive delegates to the convention.

Make each candidate state where he or she stands, **and base your choice upon policy** and not upon the good looks or the popularity of the individual.

WILL MUSSOLINI TAKE VICTOR EMMANUEL'S KINGSHIP AWAY NEXT?

ROME, Oct. 21.—Premier Mussolini will take on another cabinet portfolio in addition to the five that he already holds.

While Count Volpi is in the United States negotiating a settlement of the American debt, Premier Mussolini will take over direction of the finance ministry.

Besides being premier, Mussolini now holds the portfolios for foreign affairs, war, navy and air.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OFFICERS' MEETING CALLED

The district office of the Young Workers League announced that all branch meetings of the league for October 24th, Friday, have been called off, so that a successful meeting of all the Chicago league functionaries may be held. Very important matters involving the growth and future of the Chicago league will be reported on and discussed and it is absolutely essential that all functionaries be present at the Workers Hall, 1902 West Division St., at 8 p. m. sharp, Friday, October 24.

All other league meetings are called off so that a good attendance will be had at the meeting of functionaries, which includes all members of executive committee and other officers and workers of the Chicago units of the league. Be there on time. Bring your membership card.

Coolidge Refuses to Extend Butler's Leave at Pinchot's Request

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Coolidge probably will deny requests made by the so-called liberal president to extend the leave of Brig.-Gen. Smedley Butler, of the marine corps, to serve as director of public safety in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

Sunday, October 25, 1925, at 2 P. M.

At Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 86th St.

The last appearance of the Russian poet

Vladimir Mayakovsky

before his leaving for the U. S. S. R. An entirely new program.

1. About new literature and Mayakovsky, speeches by Burliuk, Olgin, Radwansky and Shachno Epstein.
2. Lecture by Mayakovsky on The Poets of the U. S. S. R.
3. Part of the play, "Mystery-Buff."
4. Part of the poem, "The Man"—Mayakovsky in heaven.
5. New poems: Odessa and New York, and others.
6. Five poems by request.
7. Answers to questions.

New York, Attention!

Proletarian Festival

for the Benefit of the

Daily Worker—International Labor Defense

German Section—W. P.

SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 24, 1925

Sokol Hall, 525 E. 72nd St.

Admission 50c Program Starts Promptly 8:30 P. M.

N. Y. CARPENTERS BATTLE DISTRICT COUNCIL FAKERS

Unseating Local's Men Brings Trouble

By MIKE ROSS

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21—The fakers in the New York District Council of Carpenters were terror stricken over the election of two progressive delegates to the D. C. One delegate was A. Kivowitz of Local 2717, a liberal and opponent of the present reactionary machine.

The other, Morris Rosen of Local 376, a progressive, who was former candidate for general president of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. on the progressive carpenters' program, and stood for amalgamation, a labor party, job control, trade union unity, rank and file control, and other progressive measures.

The Same, Identical Rosen.

Rosen was excluded after a delegate asked if this is "the same Rosen" that ran for general president. After a protest was raised they tried to justify their action by the fake reason that he is not a carpenter being afraid to unseat him for running for general president on the program.

This was done in order to becloud the real reason for not seating him They did not even take the trouble to give an excuse for unseating A Kivowitz of Local 2717.

A committee of Local 376 was sent to the D. C. to speak. While they were waiting for their credentials to be acted upon, John Halkett, president of the N. Y. Building Trades Council, appeared and threatened to throw these terrible reds out if they would not leave immediately, they were then forced to leave.

Appoint Delegates Locals Didn't Want.

Later in order to free themselves from this "taint of Bolshevism" and purify the atmosphere, the D. C. fakers appointed Samuel Goldberg of Local 2717 to act as delegate in place of the duly elected one, Kivowitz.

This Goldberg was accused by Joseph P. Hirch, secretary of the Parquet Floor Layers' Union, for asking for $2,500 graft in order to give a charter and take them in the Carpenters' Union. This was sworn to before Justice Gavegan in court. Everything, however, wasn't peaceful among these birds of a feather. Local 376 sent out a circular letter and resolution to the locals exposing this frameup and demanding that Rosen and Kivowitz be seated immediately and Local 2717 sent a protest in the D. C. against their illegal action in seating Goldberg.

In the meantime the fight carried on by the militants for a five-day week and a $12 per day wage received such support that the officials of the D. C. in order to cover their own corruption were forced to send the matter out for a referendum vote.

Developing a Mass Movement.

The militants know that these measures will never be carried out even if approved by all the members and the fight to seat the militants in the D. C. and oust these fakers is developing into a mass movement.

An amendment to the D. C. constitution proposed by Local 2163, that D. C. officials should be elected every year by direct vote, instead of every three years by the D. C. delegates, received the indorsement of about nine locals, despite all oppression.

"It is not an attack on me, it is an attack on the workers."
—Benjamin Gitlow.

WAR LOOMS AS GREECE MASSES TROOPS; DEMANDS INDEMNITY IN ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 21.—In an ultimatum with a 48-hour limit Greece demands that Bulgaria pay an indemnity of 2,000,-000 French francs, send an official note of regret and punish the officers of the Bulgarian army that participated in the frontier fighting near Demirhissar.

Tho the Bulgarian government claims that the fighting which occurred near the Demirhissar post was the work of comitadjis (irregular bands), the Greek government has evidence showing that the fighting which lasted over twenty-four hours was the work of the Bulgarian regular army.

Following the sending of the ultimatum, Greece ordered her troops to take up strategic points along the Greco-Bulgar frontier in the Demirhissar region in Macedonia, northeast of Saloniki. Scouts are watching the massing of Bulgar troops. Any move on the part of the Bulgars to mass troops will mean a declaration of war.

After a ministerial conference Greek troops were ordered to advance along the Rupel valley and invade Bulgarian territory. The commanding officers have been instructed to occupy Petrish, which is the headquarters of the Macedonian-Bulgarian committee, and hold Petrish until Bulgaria has made full amends for the damages done. The Greek army intends to also disarm and disband the comitadjis or irregulars that are located in Petrish and have continually harassed the border posts.

CHICAGO LABOR DEMAND HORTHY RELEASE RAKOSI

Protest Sent to Chief Henchmen in U. S.

(Continued from page one)

story of the noble effort of Rakosi and his comrades in their struggle to build the revolutionary working-class movement in the face of the most cruel and devilish persecution and provocatory frame-ups, which followed the overthrow of the Hungarian Soviet government. He vividly described the wholesale slaughter and imprisonments that have continued ever since.

The spirit of the meeting indicated that the demand for the freedom of these Hungarian comrades would come from tens of thousands of Chicago workers when the facts were known, and would continue throu' the period of trial of Rakosi and his associates.

* * *

Friday Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21—Protest meeting against Horthy murder conspiracy will be held here next Friday, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 376 Williams street. Prominent speakers.

* * *

Hungarian Protest Grows.

WASHINGTON — Protests from Aemrican liberals and from Americans of Hungarian birth or descent, against the threatened wholesale execution or imprisonment of alleged plotters against the Horthy dictatorship in Hungary, have made an impression on Budapest. This is indicated by the anxious attitude of legation officials who refuse to discuss the situation. They appear to be astonished that the arrest and reported torture of prominent radicals and socialists in Hungary should become known in the United States and should lead to public discussion.

Horthy has not indicated whether his prisoners will be tried by court martial or by civil courts.

* * *

Rakosi Meet in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The proposed execution of Mathias Rakosi and his comrades by the Horthy government was condemned by workers of this city at a mass meeting held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, on Tuesday, October ,20.

The meeting was addressed by Ella Reeve Bloor and was held under the auspices of the local branch of the International Labor Defense.

* * *

Horthy Government Slows Up.

BERLIN, Oct. 21—Reports reaching this city from Budapest indicate that the worldwide protests against the proposed executions of Mathias Rakosi and his comrades have at least compelled the Horthy government to slow up in its avowed intention to try the workers before drum head court-martial and send them to the gallows or before the firing squad within twenty-four hours after the death sentences were passed.

The Horthy government reached the conclusion that the agitation in other countries against his white terror injured Hungarian interests abroad. Instead of proceeding with the courtmartial as at first proposed it is now reported that the prisoners will be given a civil trial. This change of method by no means implies that the executions will not take place. It is looked upon as a concession to liberal protestants who are oftentimes more concerned with the forms of oppression rather than to the results.

The Berlin section of the International Red Aid declared that there would be no let up in the worldwide campaign to save Rakosi and his comrades.

North Dakota Head Refuses to Appoint Successor to Ladd

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 21.—Gov. A. G. Sorlie announced today that he has determined not to appoint a successor to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator E. F. Ladd and as a result North Dakota will have only one senator at the December session of congress.

HUNT FIFTEEN FOR BOMBING NEGRO CHURCH

Fifteen prominent members of a number of southside property "protective" associations are being sought for in an attempt to fix the blame for the bombing of the Bethesda (Negro) baptist church, located on the southeast corner of Michigan Ave. and 53rd street.

This church was formerly a Jewish synagogue and was sold to the Negro baptists. The surrounding neighborhood has been thickly populated with white residents and Negroes are now beginning to settle in the neighborhood. It is expected that the klan element which lives in this district is responsible for the bombing.

Realtors Behind Bombing

One of the Negro detective agencies has found a woman residing in the district who attended a number of meetings of these "protective" associations, where the bombing of the Bethesda church was discussed. The name of the witness is kept a secret as fears for her life have been expressed if some of the realtors in the district who are behind these associations know her identity.

Funds Disappear

This woman further testified that funds were raised at a number of meetings of these "protective" associations to fight the "invasion of Negroes." Several of these funds have disappeared. One fund of $100,-000 which was raised to fight the "invasion" has disappeared from the southside bank in which the funds were kept.

The bombing of the church was carried out by a group from the "protective" associations to frighten the Negro residents in this district to move away and go further to the north where the Negroes are segregated in what is known as the "black belt" of Chicago. Negro residents in the district refuse to be intimidated in this manner and have decided to find the guilty culprit and have him punished for the bombing of the church.

Some eye-witnesses to the bombing say they saw a high-powered automobile draw up to the church, out of which a man jumped out and walked up to the church doors. He then returned to his the waiting automobile and sped away. A short time later the explosion occurred destroying the entire front of the church. It will necessary to rebuild the church.

Windows for blocks around were shattered when the bomb exploded. No one was injured as the church was empty at the time the bomb exploded.

Its a Tremendous Job But Communists Can Do It!

In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

THIS ISSUE of THE DAILY WORKKER is dedicated to the North Side English Branch in Chicago, which by its energy and initiative in arranging the first Daily Worker Rescue Party, raised $208.50 to save THE DAILY WORKER.

THE biggest job that Communists have so far undertaken in America has been the establishment and maintenance of The DAILY WORKER. In the fall of 1923 the work was started. In the winter of 1924-1925 another big effort was made in the campaign to insure The DAILY WORKER for 1925. $75,000 was raised originally to establish the Daily and more than $30,000 to insure it for 1925.

It looked for a time that the third period of intensified struggle for our Daily would end in failure. At the very least $40,000 will be required to Save The DAILY WORKER. With only a little over $10,000 received it appeared that those who must be relied upon to support their paper were falling down on the job.

Now matters are improving again. Saturday and Monday yielded over $1,000. Tuesday brought over $600. If this keeps up The DAILY WORKER can be saved.

It's a big job, but Communists can do it.

TUESDAY'S COMMUNIST LEGION:

O. Pincus, Bronx, N. Y.	$ 1.00
Anonymous, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Sam Solomovitch, Brooklyn	1.50
K. Brseowski, Akron, O.	1.00
L. E. Hillenges, So. Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Franklin P. Brill, Williamsville, N. Y.	5.00
A. Hetenye, New York	5.00
Tony Kontos, New York	5.00
K. L. Henderick, Chicago	2.00
Patrick Rowley, New York	5.00
English Br., W. P., Irving Park, Chicago	7.00
South Slavic Federation Convention	30.00
J. Stidham, Annona, Texas	1.00
English Br., W. P., Duluth Minn. (collected by L. O. Estness)	7.00
Waukegan, Ill., Workers Party C. C. C.	5.00
Gust Pearson, Superior, Wis.	3.00
Chris Ditsman, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
. Paracka, New York	1.00
T. Henky, Jr., Crestwood, N. Y.	3.00
C. R. Bartels, Chicago	2.00
A. P., Chicago	5.00
Elsie Sarin, Springrove, Ill.	2.00
M. Hauser, Chicago	3.00
Nelson Dewey, Edgewater, Colo.	1.00
J. Kamson, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Cleveland, O., Slovak Br., W. P.	5.00
M. Kahn, New York	5.00
J. Gartleman, Cincinnati, O.	1.00
Jewish Br., W. P. Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.00
S. Fargotstein, Galveston, Tex.	6.00
Detroit, Mich., Lithuanian W. P.	10.00
Great Neck, N. Y., Lithuanian W. P.	5.00
Schenectady, N. Y., Lithuanian W. P.	5.00
Braddock, Pa., Lithuanian W. P	5.80
J. Sonick and Wm. Mollard, Turtleford, Sask., Can.	2.00
Paul Lawin, Granite City, Ill.	1.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
District 15, New Havenn, Conn.	24.25
Russian Br. 2, Detroit, Mich.	13.50
Jennie Rincus, Newllano, La.	1.00
Nicola Kovacheff, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	18.00
Pittsburgh, Pa., N. S. English W. P.	27.50
Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., Workers Party comrades (collected by C. Brendel, A Kish, Jack Aconsky, Nicholas DeFrank, John Libertto, Jos. Maugeri, G. A. Schulenberg, English Br.)	33.00
Jessie Glick, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
Pauline Olkin, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Einar Olsen, 453—4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00
A. Rye, Port Angelo, Wash.	3.00
V. S. Ware, Santa Barbara Br., W. P., Solinas, Cal.	6.00
J. P., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	2.00
L. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
M. David, Oakland, Cal.	3.00
Ruth and David True, (collected by Wm. True), Creston, O.	2.00
Helen L. Dietrich, Denver, Colo.	2.00
S. Skiegstad, Denver, Colo.	1.00
Toni Hansen, New York, N. Y.	2.00
delphia, Pa.	10.25
Italian Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
R. P. Bodkin, Newport, Ky.	3.00
Lithuanian Br., 12, W. P. Phila-	
Ed. Sengewald, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Steve Maynarich, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Mrs. Duis E. Bridgewater, of Miles City, Mont.	1.00
Scandinavian Socialist Club, Hartford, Conn.	10.00
A. Frederickson, of Ferndale, Mich.	5.00
Isabelle A. Kleinman, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
M. Ebenhe, Kenosha, Wis.	6.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Winlock, Wash.	10.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Ely, Minn.	5.00
Mary Ostrow, Los Angeles, Calif.	25.00
Tom Swain, La Jolla, Calif.	5.00
E. K. Field, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Floyd Ramp, Rosenburg, Ore.	1.05
North Side English Branch, Chicago, Ill.	18.50
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Buffalo, N. Y.	65.50
Lettish Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Lettish Educational Singing Society, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Bobb and S. Gaster, San Bernardino, Calif.	2.00
E. S. Amstutz and S. Fanara, Kansas City, Kans.	2.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Kansas City, Kans.	23.00
Joseph Cremona, Duluth, Minn.	2.70
F. H. Hallet, Faribault, Minn.	1.00
L. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
M. Saline, Cumberland, Wis.	2.00
J. Sturdevant, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
Walter Carter, San Francisco, Calif.	2.00
Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich.	51.00
Belle Chuckrow, New York	15.00
TOTAL	$ 653.55
Previously Acknowledged	12,780.90
Total to Date	$13,434.45

WHO WILL PROVIDE TOMORROW'S PRINT PAPER?

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED TO KEEP PRESSES RUNNING

In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Here are Funds to Buy Paper for Our Daily

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

ELLON UNITES WITH GARY TO SLASH TAXES

Cut Will Affect Large Incomes Only

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, one of the richest men in the United States and the owner of the aluminum trust, opposed the exemption of these whose incomes are less than $5,000 annually before the ways and means committee, of the senate, now in session discussing a proposed tax reduction program to be presented for ratification in December.

Mellon Presents Program

Andrew Mellon presented his program before the ways and means committee in which he recommends that the rate of taxation on large incomes be lowered to half of their present taxation and the rates on incomes below $150,000 receive minor decreases.

The program presented by Andrew Mellon of the United States treasury differs but little from that presented by the national industrial conference board, located in New York which is controlled by the steel and building interests. The small texpayer gets little consideration in either of those programs.

Closed Doors In Appeal Courts

The industrial conference board insists that the features of formal court procedure and the publicity attendant thereto be eliminated in connection with cases that appear before the board of tax appeals. The large corporations realize that a closed court would enable them to get great reductions in taxes upon appeals.

Program of "Liberals"

The recommendations of many of the republican and democratic leaders in the senate favor leaving taxation of large incomes at the present rates and the exemption of tax-payers whose income are less than $5,000.

Mellon put up a desperate fight to convince the committee of the necessity of placing the payment of the war debt on the shoulders of the small tax-payers saying:

Government on 5 & 10 Basis

"It must be remembered that great businesses have been built upon small returns and large volume. The most conspicuous example which comes to my mind is the 5 and 10 cent store.

"As a matter of policy it is advisable to have every citizen with a stake in his country. Nothing brings home to a man the feeling that he personally has an interest in seeing that the government revenues are not expended, as the fact that he contributes individually a direct tax, no matter how small, to his government."

To Pay Debt to Bankers

The treasury head also made known that he intends to have the war debt which the United States owes the banking interests paid in this generation by using the surplus which accumulates in the treasury department to pay off some of the debts.

SOUTH SLAVIC CONVENTION UNANIMOUS FOR C. E. C. AND COMINTERN

The convention of the South Slavic section of the party took place in Chicago during the four days—October 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1925. There were 29 delegates present who represented 1,360 members of the South Slavic section.

The first order of business taken up by the convention was the report of the Central Executve Committee which was given by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party.

Comrade Ruthenberg reviewed the world political and economic situation and showed that the partial and temporary stabilization of capitalism was only a temoprary change in the curve showing the general decline of capitalism and the development of the proletarian revolution. He pointed out that it was exactly in this period of a seeming lowering of the revolutionary spirit of the working masses that it was necessary to take up the question of Bolshevization of the existing Communist parties. After having treated the general situation, he took up the situation withihn the Workers Party, reviewing the work of the party during the last 18 months. He emphasized that the factional conflict within the party was not to be looked upon as an evil but as an incident in the Bolshevization of the party and in the clarification of its policy, that the party followed a correct Leninist line.

Comratie Ruthenberg pointed out that the errors made by the former C. E. C. majority represented a tendency to return to the sectarianism which had dominated the party during the first two years of its existence—1919-1921. The discussion in the party on this question and the final decision of the Communist International, supporting the labor party policy was a decision against the new wave of sectarianism in the party and should make certain that the party would not again fall into this error.

Comrade Ruthenberg also pointed out that the fight within the party developed into a struggle between the right wing elements supporting sectarianism and the left wing which was following the line of the Communist International. It was the policy of the Comintern, as was shown in its decision, to separate the Communist elements from the right wing and to a Leninist line of policy.

The fact that this was not achieved in the national convention of the party was the basis, in the opinion of Comrade Ruthenberg, of the decision made by the Communist International, supporting the present Central Executive Comimttee majority as more loyal and closer to the views of the Communist International.

After analyzing the party situation, showing that this situation was part of the process of Boshevization of the party, Comrade Ruthenberg took up the concrete fact of the reorganization of the party, handing in detail the plan for the organization of shop nuclei and the role of the language fractions in the party after its reorganization. The speaker showed that the language fractions will be even a more effective instrument in carrying on party propaganda among the various language groups than the language federations which had previously existed.

Upon the conclusion of the speech by Comrade Ruthenberg, resolutions similar to the resolutions adopted by the various membership meetings in support of the C. E. C. and the C. I. decisions was submitted and after discussion was unanimously adopted by the 29 delegates present.

C. E. C. Statement on Federation Situation.

Comrade Ruthenberg in the name of the Central Executive Committee also presented to the convention a statement of the C. E. C. in reference to the controversy which had been going on in the South Slavic section. The statement took up the charges made against the majority of the bureau by Comrades Fisher and Michalachky in relation to the party discussion, the policy of the bureau, and in relation to work in the fraternal organizations. The statement fully upheld the bureau on the question, and called upon the convention to take a united stand against the enemies of the party and the South Slavic section who were endeavoring to use the discussion within the section for the purpose of a fight against the Communist movement among the South Slavic workers. The statement was unanimously accepted by the convention in connection with the report of the bureau which was submitted by Comrade Cuchovich.

The remaining two days were devoted to discussion of the question of Bolshevization, reorganization of the South Slavic section, the line of the general reorganization of the party, the question of the work in fraternal organizations, work in support of the labor party, support of the International Labor Defense, and the campaign in defense of the Soviet Union. On all these questions resolutions were adopted laying down the line of work for the South Slavic comrades among the South Slavic workers of this country.

Particular emphasis was given to the question of reorganizaiton of the party in the South Slavic section. The convention was unanimous for the reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei and for the establishment of the language fractions in place of the present existing language federation.

The convention without a dissenting vote elected a new bureau of fourteen members. This bureau consists of eight comrades who will live in Chicago and who will constitute the executive council to direct the day to day work and six from the country at large. The Executive Council consists of the following comrades: C. Novak, L. Zinich, F. Boric, F. Krasich, M. Roikovic, T. Cuckovich, M. Goreta, and S. Loyen. The other members of the bureau are A. Kraznorich of Detroit, J. Vrdjuka of Pittsburgh, G. Levnaich of Canton, O., V. Crnich of Christopher, Ill., Popovich of West Allis, Wis., and F. Sepic of Neffs, Ohio.

New Bureau Organizes.

The new bureau of the South Slavic fraction organized immediately after the convention by electing C. Novak as the secretary, L. Zinich as editor of the paper with Comrade Loyen and Boric as associate editors.

FIRST ISSUE OF NOVY MIR, LIVING NEWSPAPER BY CHICAGO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS IS HUGE SUCCESS

The first issue of the living newspaper "published" by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir was a huge success. Altho the hall was not crowded, a fairly good audience listened to the reading of the different news stories and articles all written and read by the workers themselves. There was also some good poetry and jokes, mostly at the expense of the local counter-revolutionists and their newspaper.

After the reading was over criticism was invited from the public. Some criticism came forth from the audience.

At the invitation of the chairman, a test vote was taken and the audience unanimously voted for the continuation of the living newspaper.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

RIFFIANS GET GOOD LAUGH AT INVADERS' COST

Made Heavy Attack on Barren Hillside

ADJIR, Spanish Morroco — (By Mail)—The combined air, artillery and heavy guns of the island fortress of Alhucemas were directed against a hillside where thousands of Riffians were supposed to be shelling the town of Adjir.

Deseprate French-Spanish Attempt.

For three weeks one-third of the combined forces of the French and Spanish fleets rained heavy shells on this hillside. Airplanes dropped their bombs. Heavy guns boomed from the island fortress. The newspapers of Europe were filled with the "heroic deeds" of the French and Spanish soldiery.

When one goes behind the lines and learns what really was happening on the hillside, a good laugh at the frantic efforts of the French and Spanish imperialists is produced by the tale the Riffs tell.

Seven Artillerymen Draw Fire.

The garrison which defended this hillside consisted of but seven fighting soldiers. Besides these seven artillerymen there were a cook, a 12 year old boy, and two telephone operators.

Little did the French and Spanish commanders realize that the bombs and shells that rained on the hillside exploded on barren desert soil with little effect on the defenders of the hillside.

Riffs Bluff Imperialist Generals.

The French and Spanish generals have labored under the impression that the region about Alhucemas Bay was heavily garrisoned by the Riff tribesmen. Abd-el-Krim has maintained but 100 artillerymen in this region who are the crack shots of his forces, but this small group of artillerymen have raised much havoc with the invaders.

Concentration at Moro Nueva.

Here the Spanish fleet attempted to land 5,000 soldiers at Wad Lau Tgizas and Sidi Daiss, after unsuccessful attempts of landing. The Riffians concentrated their best infantry forces here, dug themselves in and battled with the invaders. In spite of four days' heavy fighting, the Spaniards have been unable to drive the Riffians back any further than 300 yards from the shore. Heavy losses of life have been inflicted on the Spanish invaders.

Mayakovsky's Last Meeting in Chicago Draws Great Crowd

More than 1,200 people packed Schoenhofen Hall to listen to the second and last lecture in Chicago by the famous Russian poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky. The attacks on Mayakovsky in the local Russian counter-revolutionary sheet helped to swell the crowd. He gave a neat "trimming" to these whiteguards in a short but sharp reply to their attacks.

The beautiful and strong poem on the death of Lenin made a deep impression on the audience. The other poems brot cheers and applause. He answered questions and also took up a collection for the Novy Mir which brot about $60.

Taggers for the International Labor Defense sold $16.76 worth of tags at the meeting.

Whitewash Tobacco Trust

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The United States circuit court of appeal today held that the American Tobacco company had not violated the Sherman anti-trust law, nor had it acted in restraint of trade in refusing to sell goods to wholesalers who in turn sold to retailers at a price not allowing a commensurate profit.

Here Are New Officials of Young Workers League Elected by the National Convention

The convention elected the following comrades to comprise the new National Executive Committee:

Sam Darcy, Sam Don; Will Herberg, Nat Kaplan, George Papcun, M. V. Phillips, Al Schaap, Jack Stachel, Herbert Zam, Pat Toohey, Max Shatchman, John Williamson, Max Salzman, Peter Shapiro, Joseph Angelo, Sam Winokur, Morris Schnidler, Valeria Meltz, John Harvey, William Schneiderman, Jay Lovestone, representative C. E. C. of the Workers Party.

The following are the candidates elected:

Harry Fox, August Valentine, Morris Yusem, Carl Weisberg, Sam Eronberg, David Milgram.

The following are the alternates elected:

Emma Blechschmidt, Ralph Fisher, Domenick Flaiani, Nat Kutisker, Sam Milgram, Julius Rubin, Anna Thompson, Tony Wishtart, Ben Ruben, Mike Zalesko, Norman Bernick, Jack Reynolds, Gilbert Greenberg, Germinal Allard.

At the first meeting of the N. E. C. it organized itself into the following committees:

National secretary: Herbert Zam.

Secretariat: Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan, Max Shachtman.

Politbureau: Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan, Sam Darcy, Will Herberg, John Williamson, Max Shachtman, Max Salzman, (Candidates: H. V. Phillips, John Harvey).

Orgbureau, Sam Darcey, Herbert Zam, John Williamson.

National Organizer: Sam Darcy.

Editorial Committee: Nat Kaplan, Sam Darcy, Max Shachtman, (Candidate, Will Herberg).

Acting Editor: Max Shachtman.

Industrial Organizer: Nat Kaplan.

Negro Organizer: H. V. Phillips.

Agitprop Director: Will Herberg.

N. E. C. Representative to Party C. E. C.: Jack Stachel, (Candidate, Herbert Zam).

FINLAND BUYS LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

LENINGRAD, Oct. 21.—Finland purchased during the present year from Soviet Russia 5,000,000 poods of grain. The first carloads of grain are already arriving in Finland. The fruit markets of Finland are largely stocked with Russian fruit.

Texas Legislators to Impeach Governor for Misuse of Funds

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 21.—Impeachment proceedings will probably be started against the "Ma" Ferguson, woman governor of Texas and her husband for the misuse of public funds.

Husband Runs Office

Tho Mrs. Mirian A. Ferguson was elected governor, the actual work of the office is being carried on by James E. Ferguson, her husband. All appointments of the various state officials has been done by the husband who receives a salary three times that of the governor from the Sugarland Railroad company.

Since "Ma" Ferguson was elected, the state highway commission which the husband appointed has spent over $20,000,000.

It is also charged that Ferguson solicited advertising for his newspaper on the stationary of the executive mansion, forcing advertisers to pay as high as $2,000 for an advertisement.

Fear Graft Expose.

The governor refuses to allow the state legislature to meet fearing that impeachment charges will be prefered for waste of public funds, inefficiency of management, letting contracts to highway bidders to the highest instead of the lowest bidder.

At the last session of the state legislature the solons passed a law allowing the speaker and fifty members of the legislature to call a special session for impeachment purposes when the governor refused to do so. Moves are now under way to have a special session called.

Railroad Monopoly, Don't Like Buses; Asks Injunction

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 21.—The Chicago & Alton railroad, thru W. G. Bierd, receiver, has applied to the Belleville circuit court for an injunction to halt motor bus operations between East St. Louis and Jacksonville. The petition asserts the busses are hurting railroad profits.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Springfield, Mass., to Enjoy Entertainment and Aid Our "Daily"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21—Our DAILY WORKER Rescue Party will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, Oct. 23, at the Workmen's Circle Hall. Tho the comrades immediately upon receiving word have donated (not all) seventy dollars, they are not satisfied with the small amount raised and have arranged this affair to raise more money. Let no class conscious worker who understands the value of the revolutionary press miss this affair!

A celebration mass meeting will be held on Sunday, Nov. 8, at Liberty Hall in honor of the 8th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. A well-known speaker will be sent by the national office. This celebration should draw a large attendance from among the many friends and sympathizers of the Soviet Union.

* * *

Educational Work.

The Jewish branch of the party is carrying on systematic agitational work in a number of fraternal organizations. The Jewish Culture Club, an "impartial" organization of the Jewish youth, has invited our branch to supply them with speakers for the winter season. Comrade Abramovitch will lecture on "Proletarian Culture," Comrade Jack Feldon on the "First, Second and Third International," and Comrade Benjamin Levine will deliver a series of six lectures on the "World's Labor Movement" which will also cover the Red International of Labor Unions and the Trade Union Educational League. The same work is carried on in other organizations like the Workmen's Circle, etc.

Philadelphia Workers to Celebrate Victory of Russian Revolution

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—The workers of Philadelphia will celebrate the eighth anniversary since the victorious Russian revolution on Friday, Nov. 6, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown St. The speakers will be Comrades Jay Lovestone, Norman Tallentire and others. The Freiheit Singing Chorus had made special preparations for this occasion and will sing some new revolutionary songs. Admission will be 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at 521 York Ave. and at the Freiheit office, 426 Pine St.

Needle Trades in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURG, Pa.—An important meeting of all Workers Party members in the needle trades industry will be held at the Workers Party headquarters, Friday, Oct. 23rd, 8 p. m. All party members who are engaged in this industry must attend without fail. This applies to all tailors, garment workers, cap makers, and furriers.

N. Y. Y. W. L. to Discuss Bolshevization and the Question of Loreism

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Young Workers' League here is undertaking in earnest the task of bolshevization. A general membership meeting has been called for Sunday, October 25, at 2 p. m., to take place at 105 Eldridge street.

At this meeting Comrade William W. Weinstone, general secretary of the Workers Party for District 2, will lead the discussion on the question of the expulsion of Lore and the removal of Askeli from the Finnish organ, The Tyomies, are the general tasks and the bolshevization process.

The organizational steps which have been taken against Lore and Askeli shows that the Communist movement cannot tolerate within its ranks opportunists whose main aim is the undermining of the Leninist role of the party and league. The meeting will make clear that in order to prevent any manifestations of Loreism, we must not only take organizational steps but must also carry on a persistent ideological campaign against all forms of opportunism. Thus the league will become permeated with a Bolshevik ideology.

This meeting marks the beginning of the ideological campaign of the Young Workers' League here against all forms of opportunism in the Communist movement.

Philadelphia Prepares for Reorganization

The political committee of the Philadelphia district is on the job and taking positive steps towards reorganizing the district along the lines of organized first. The city has been shop nuclei.

The city of Philadelphia will be redivided into five industrial sections. These are: (1) The Southern, (2) the Central, (3) Western, (4) Northern, (5) Chester.

Members of the organization committee will visit all the branches in these sections and will complete the registration in preparaton for the organization of the membership into shop nuclei and street nuclei.

Special speakers will attend all branch meetings and explain fully the reorganization program of the Central Executive Committee.

Milwaukee Workers Announce Lively Fall Festival and Dance

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—A fall festival and dance will be held by the Workers Party, local Milwaukee, on Sunday, Nov. 25, at Miller Hall, 802 State St. A fine program has been arranged. From the minute the affair starts at 2 in the afternoon the fun begins. The dancing in the afternoon will be followed by a regular entertainment in the evening beginning at 8, at which there will be speeches recitations and a play arranged by the junior groups. A member of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L. will be one of the principal speakers. After the entertainment, dancing will be continued. Admission will be only 35 cents. All workers are invited to participate.

Philadelphia, Attention!

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—Do you want to have a good time? If so, come to the masquerade party and dance given by the Rosa Luxemburg (West Philadelphia English) branch of the Y. W. L. on Saturday, Oct. 24 at 3952 Girard Ave., at 8 p. m.

Much effort has been put by the branch to make this affair the greatest moral success ever achieved by any Y. W. L. affair. Besides the fun of the many beautiful masks we will have dancing, singing, games, refreshments, etc. Everything combined for 25 cents.

You may come as a Red Guard,
You may come as an Elf,
You may come as a Worker,
Or come as yourself.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

FOUR MORE RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meeting in the respective sections, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

MOVE ON TO BAR PUBLICATION OF RADICAL WORKS

Boss Printers Scheme to Enlist Aid of Unions

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21—A move to censor the printing of radical literature can be seen in the action taken by the Employing Printers' association to obtain the help of the Allied Printing Trades Council to have an ordinance passed by the municipal assembly licenseing all print shops in the city.

The ordinance would establish complete police control over the print shops. Sponsors of the bill openly admit that one of its main purposes is to prevent the printing of "seditious literature."

The boss printers admit that the ordinance is doomed unless it is endorsed by the union men. The union refused to indorse a legislative bill to the same effect two years ago. The measure came out of the bill drafting committee in the closing days of the session and the union was unwilling to endorse it on such short notice, so the bill fell thru.

The home rule act was passed since then and the boss printers behind the bill were adivsed to present their measure to the municipal assembly. Before laying their plans for submitting the measure as an ordinance, the sponsors of the licensing plan explained the objects of licensing to the union men, who were under the impression that it was a scheme to license only the workingmen.

Wants Union to Co-operate.

In order that the members of the union might be made partners to the scheme they were promised representation on a board of examiners, which would have power to approve or reject an application for a license before the commissioner of licenses took action.

The ordinance in its present shape provides for a board of examiners, to include—a representative each of the employing printers' association of New York City and the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York City. Each organization would submit a list of 20 names, from which the commissioner of licenses would pick two examiners. The two examiners jointly would submit another list, from which the commissioner of licenses would pick the third member of the board of examiners.

American Cotton in the U. S. S. R.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 21.—Seventeen steamers with American and Egyptian cotton have arrived in the port of Murmansk—totally an importation of 1,300,000 poods.

CROP OF SEED FLAX 40 PCT. MORE THAN FOR LAST YEAR IN U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—The crop of seed flax all over the Union is 38,000,000 poods, or 40% more than the crop of 1924, and 10% more than that of 1913. The flax fiber is about 16,000,000 poods, out of which 12,000,000 will go to the market.

MOTHER JONES, IN LETTER TO MINERS, INFERS SHE WOULDN'T BE FOUND DEAD WITH GOMPERS

MT. OLIVE, Ill., Oct. 21.—Too ill to be with her miner boys at the 27th annual commemoration of the heroic defense of Illinois unionism at Virden, Mother Jones dispatched a letter to the arrangements committee in which she picks her last resting place and tells the rank and file to carry on.

"They stood bravely on the hill and told the scabs to return to St. Louis," Mother Jones writes of the mine battle of Oct. 12, 1898, when the openshop drive, tho launched by bullets that killed four Mt. Olive union miners, failed to break the resistance of the workers. "I wish every state would follow Illinois in organizing its workers. My heart beats today with devotion to those brave boys as it did the morning that they gave up their lives for a holy cause.

Not With Gompers at Sleepy Hollow.

"When I am called I want to take my last sleep with my brave boys in Mt. Olive. Under no circumstances would I choose to take my final rest in Sleepy Hollow with Carnegie and the rest of the capitalist exploiters," Mother Jones writes, taking a left-hand slam at Sam Gompers' choice of cemeteries.

"To be with my boys both living or dead is all that life means to me now. Be it to their credit the workers have always rung true to the cause, while the same cannot be said of their leaders who in some cases have bartered their principles for a mess of pottage and prolonged the struggles of the workers instead of standing like men true to their pledge.

Stand by Your Guns.

"And now, my dear boys, I wish you success and the final triumph of labor. Stand by your guns when the cause is a just one."

Former International President White spoke to the assembled miners in behalf of Pres. John L. Lewis who was in the east. A parade to Miners Union cemetery where the murdered defenders lie buried, was a feature of the commemoration.

To Use Aeroplanes in Exploring Dutch New Guinea Jungles

The first American expedition to venture into the unexplored wilds of Dutch new Guinea will leave Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 29, by aeroplane for San Francisco, according to an announcement made by Stanley A. Hedberg, historian of the expedition.

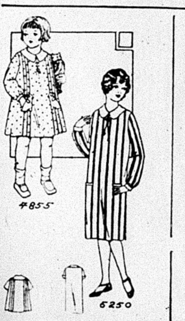
The expedition headed by H. W. Stirling, former assistant curator of the division of ethnology of the U. S. Museum, will sail from San Francisco Nov. 21, transporting their aeroplane to Batavia, Java, where the flight into the wilds will start.

The purpose of the expedition is to make a study of the land and pygmy races of Dutch New Guinea, one of the largest islands in the world. One half of the island is owned by the Netherlands and the remainder by Great Britain. Both governments have cooperated in the expedition.

The use of the aeroplane for reconnoitering is expected to facilitate the selection of a point at which the heavy jungles of Dutch New Guinea may best be penetrated, and to make possible the accomplishment of the trip into the interior.

A refrigerating system has been installed on the specially constructed plane, to keep photographic chemicals, films and provisions in condition in the scorching heat of the jungles. The machine will carry a load of 2,300 pounds and has a flying range of seven hours continuous travel.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



CHILD'S DRESS.

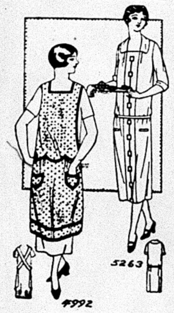
4855. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 2⅝ yards of one material 36 inches wide. Price 12c.

GIRLS' DRESS.

5250. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 32-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting for collar, cuffs, and pocket facings if made with long sleeves 2⅝ yards will be required. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some point. for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.



A PRETTY APRON.

4992. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

LADIES' APRON DRESS.

5263. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅛ yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Thursday, Oct. 22, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 409 S. Halsted St.
548	Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 8:45 p. m.
576	Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
342	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
454	Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
480	Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland
344	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m. Ave.
121	Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St
6	Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
203	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
214	Brick and Clay, Maretens, Ill.
63	Bridge and S. I., 180 W. Washington St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
578	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
15136	Commission Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St.
865	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
793	Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
556	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
538	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Avenue.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor. Ave.
17010	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
33	Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave., 5 p. m.
76a	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
473	Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 63rd Street.
253	Machinists, Roseland, 11405 Michigan.
1528	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
12755	Office Employes Assn., 166 W. Washington St., 6:30 p. m.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
266	Plasterers, 2041 W. North Ave.
597	Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St.
753	Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m.
307	Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Wkrs.), 180 W. Washington St.
301	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
576	Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
668	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
964	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St.
991	Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
424	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
115	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
17	Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
753	Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
112	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor.
15793	Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland
17616	Warehouse Employes, 166 W.
	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
-Secretary.

Two Billion Dollar Radio Manufacturers' Trust Investigated

NEW YRK, Oct. 21.—The federal trade commission today began investigating one of the biggest cases in its history—two billion dollars' worth of Associated Manufacturing interests, charged with combining for the purpose of restricting competition and creating a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of radio devices and apparatus and in international radio communication.

The respondents include the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric company, American Telephone and Telegraph company, and Western Electric company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, United Fruit company, the Wireless Specialty Apparatus company and the International Radio Telegraph company.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

I. L. D. DANCE AND TABLEAU SAT. EVENING

Chicago Defense Grows and Flourishes

If anybody asks, tell 'em the International Labor Defense is going ahead with a bang in Chicago. Saturday night, the 24th, the big dance of the Labor Defense comes off at Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren Sts., and the Lettish Dramatic Club has prepared a treat for those who attend, in the way of a "Labor Defense Tableau"—and other things, too, besides the dance.

Workers' organizations are purchasing tickets in advance at 50 cents each, and a large enthusiastic crowd is expected at this, the first big Chicago affair to raise funds for aid to the class war prisoners and defendants.

1,600 More Members

The I. L. D. has recently added 1,600 more to its local membership, the local executive announcing that the following organizations have lately affiliated:

Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Local 275; Workers' Sick, Benevolent and Educational Fund, Local 194; the German-Hungarian Sick and Benefit Society of Chicago; and the Workers' Sport and Athletic Alliance.

Trade unions continue to contribute for the Zeigler Miners' Defense, Local 39 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers having just donated $25.

Labor Defense in the Shops

The Loop Branch of the I. L. D., made up of three or four needle trade shops in or near the loop, is building up. At its last meeting ten or a dozen new members joined, bring the total membership to over 25. This branch meets between 5 and 6:30 after work. The committee is planning a widely advertised meeting in the near future.

When Some Branches Meet

Tonight, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, the Northwest Branch meets at 1621 North California.

Sunday, October 25, at 10 a. m. the Polish Branch meets on the South Side.

Sunday afternoon at 2:30, the Finnish Branch meets at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted.

Monday, Oct. 26, at 8 p. m. the "Ford and Suhr Branch" meets at 3118 West Roosevelt Rd., and Fellow Worker Fred Mann will speak on the California prisoners, especially on the cases of Richard Ford and Herman Suhr.

The "Tom Mooney Branch" meets on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27.

Pittsburgh I. L. D. to Hold Protest Mass Meeting for Rakosi

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURG, Pa. Oct. 21—The International Labor Defense committee of Pittsburg is proceeding very speedily with its work. At the last meeting of the executive it was decided to start an energetic campaign to organize branches of the International Labor Defense in various sections of the city of Pittsburgh. A city central committee will be called in the very near future. Arrangements were made to hold a big mass demonstration to protest against the attempt of the Horthy government of Hungary to murder Comrade Rakosi, former people's commissar of Soviet Hungary.

F. Randa, president of the Journeyman Tailors' Union here, was elected treasurer and Margaret Yeager was elected financial secretary. Dr. M. Rasnick, the recording secretary. All communications and checks are to be sent to the International Labor Defense, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Class War Victims.

The cases involving Merrick, Myerscough, Jenkins and others will come up for trial the end of November. Money for the defense of these comrades is rapidly coming in. However, a large sum is still to be raised and all workers and organizations are called upon to make remittances as soon as possible.

GRAND OPENING
of the
American Negro Labor Congress
Sunday Evening, 7 O'clock, October 25,
Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th Street.

Congress will last for one week. Business sessions in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program. To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program.

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

AMERICAN-MADE DAWES PLAN TO HIT AMERICAN FARMERS; GERMANS BOOST TARIFF RATES

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

How the Dawes' plan will hit the American farmer is shown in an analysis of the new German tariff by H. L. Deimel, assistant chief, division of foreign tariffs, U. S. department of commerce. Deimel says, "The change to be encountered by our foodstuffs trades with Germany will consist of a number of increases over existing rates, coupled with the application of duties to many articles which have been entering free of duty for 10 years."

Germany has been forced to this tariff change by the reparations payments. The German worker must consume less and produce more. Germany must secure an export surplus where at present the balance is the other way. The new tariff will force German workers to consume home products and reduce their consumption of imported products.

The duties provided for rye, wheat, barley, oats, malt, cattle, sheep, hogs, flour, sugar, molasses and fresh meats became effective Sept. 1, and most other duties Oct. 1, altho certain reductions will be allowed until July 31, 1926. The new duties directly affect the market for this year's crops.

The old German duties, the new duties and the pre-war duties on imported farm products and on certain manufactured products are shown in parallel columns below. The duties shown are per 100 kilos (about 220 lbs.).

German import duties	Old	New	Pre-war
Wheat	Free	$ 1.88	$ 1.38
Flour	Free	4.69	2.55
Malt	Free	3.19	1.44
Dried fruits	$1.00	2.50	1.00
Fresh meat	Free	11.25	8.75
Lard	Free	3.13	3.13
Canned meat	Free	18.75	15.00
Safety razor blades	12.00	200.00	6.00
Calculators	60.00	90.00	15.00
Small electric motors	2.25	20.00	2.25
Tele. & phone accessories	15.00	30.00	$1 to $10
Electric auto appliances	15.00	75.00	$1 to $10

The importance to American farmers appears when we note that in 1924, Germany bought from the United States 308,541,000 lbs. of lard; 931,780,000 lbs. of wheat, barley and rye; 364,800,000 lbs. of flour and 125,581,000 lbs. of dried fruit, to mention a few leading articles affected. The new duties on these four items alone would add about $20,000,000 to their cost to the German people.

These duties, particularly those on agricultural products, are also expected to serve as a basis for bargaining. The German government in negotiating trade treaties will offer concessions to secure lower duties on the articles which it exports. Germany under the Dawes' plan must cut down its imports and increase its exports. To gain a market for its manufactured products in the United States it wants to persuade the United States to cut the high tariff which now imposes a barrier.

When the bargaining starts, Germany's concessions to help the American farmer find a market will be balanced by American concessions which will bring the American factory worker face to face with severe competition. The new German tariff emphasizes that American producers on the farms and in the factories owe the Dawes plan anything but gratitude.

Laborers Strike for Wage Increase on Atlantic City Job

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 21.—Laborers working on the new President Hotel, Albany Ave. and the Boardwalk, have gone on strike. They ask that their wages be raised from 40 and 50 cents an hour to 75 cents an hour.

It was said that if nonunion laborers were employed all members of the fourteen other trades belonging to the Building Trades Council would strike.

Alabama Feud Claims Another.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 21.—The little town of Hayneville was quiet today, under the patrol of state and county law enforcement officers, following the sensational shooting of Russell Haynes, 34, in the corridor of the court house.

The shooting was the result of a family feud between the Haynes and Rives families which has raged for several years and in which several persons have been killed, according to delayed reports reaching here.

Down with injunctions! Forward to a workers' government.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS
Six Places
169 N. Clark | 118 S. Clark
66 W. Washington | 167 N. State
42 W. Harrison | 234 S. Halsted
PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7
Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commissary and Bakery:
1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SECRETARY OF WAR TO CALL COURT-MARTIAL FOR COL. MITCHELL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Court-martial papers for Col. William Mitchell, who charged his superiors with "criminal inefficiency" in administering the country's air forces, have reached the desk of Secretary of War Davis.

They came thru military channels, with the recommendation of Col. Mitchell's superiors that he be tried for "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

Secretary Davis is expected to order the court after an examination and study of the papers.

U. S. Rail Board Calls Union and Railroad Heads to Chicago

The United States railroad labor board, thru its chairman Ben Hooper has summoned the Western Maryland railroad heads and the officials of the striking engineers, firemen and hostlers to Chicago for a hearing on the strike that has taken place at the Western Maryland railroad at Hagerstown, Maryland.

It was this board that granted the men employed by the Western Maryland railroad the wage increase over which the union heads and company officials have had a series of conferences.

At these conferences the union heads insisted upon wage increases and the company officials were willing to grant the wage increases only on the provision that certain conditions which the men had won from the rail company be forfeited. The company after being refused these concessions then tried to force the issue and a strike resulted.

Suburban Rail Rates Go Up.

Passenger rates for suburban service of the Chicago & Northwestern railway were increased 20 per cent yesterday.

DRAMATIC CLASS PITCHES RIGHT IN ON NEW PLAY

All Interested in This Work Can Help

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—"The Unexpected Hero," a light satire on war, endorsed by Lunacharsky, will be the first play to be produced by the Workers' Dramatic League of the Workers Party, District 2, in the near future. Classes have already started to prepare for the production of this play. The money raised will be used to launch the proletarian theater and to enable it to give good propaganda plays.

All those wishing to attend classes should do so immediately, so that no time is lost in casting the play. Language is no bar as there are many non-speaking parts. The knowledge of dramatic technique which you will get will enable you to direct others groups and you can help in that way to develop the proletarian theater.

The Workers' Dramatic League meets regularly on the following dates: Tuesday and Friday nights from eight to eleven, and Sunady afternoons from four to seven o'clock.

The place of meeting is Lo Hartmann's studio, at 28 East 14th street (top floor, front), New York City.

The work of each session is divided into two parts. Half the time is spent in general study of dramatic arts and the other half in rehearsal of a play.

On Tuesdays the first half of the session is devoted to the following subjects: History and theory of art, mimodrama (facial expression), musical reading.

On Fridays the following subjects are taken up for one and one-half hours: Solfagia (training of the ear), history of costume, rythmical gymnastics, mimodrama and make-up.

On Sundays the first half of the session is devoted to training of the body and reading.

Our Readers' Views

He Wins a Prize.

To the DAILY WORKER: Thank you very much for the book you sent me, Romance in New Russia. I was very much surprised to be chosen the winner of the prize and when all the comrades from the Greek branch congratulated me I didn't know what to say. I shall strive hard to some day be truly worthy of the honor given me and to become a writer for our beloved DAILY WORKER. Another article which I am working on now will soon be sent to you.

John Perrides,
Chicago, Ill.

Help the Class-War Prisoners and Defendants
Chicago Workers: Come to the
International Labor Defense
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Marshfield and Van Buren
ON
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8 P. M.
Special Features—Including Tableau. Good Orchestra—Refreshments
Tickets—Including Wardrobe 50c—
At Door 60c
Auspices
Chicago Local, I. L. D.

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Good Music DANCING Good Fun

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The Retort Discourteous

The poetic conception that the French are exceedingly polite people received a rude jolt when the response of the Paris press to President Coolidge's suggestion for another disarmament conference became public.

Le Temps, the newspaper whose semi-official character was indicated by its editor coming to the United States as a part of the Caillaux debt mission, observes with ill-concealed bitterness that this government sees in limitaiton of armaments "the means of allievating our (France's) financial burden in such a manner as to make it possible for us to pay more largely our debts to creditors who were our allies and associates in the great war."

France learned, thru the experience of its debt mission to the Unietd States, that the 150-year legend of LaFayette's self-sacrificing devotion to and heroism in the American revolutionary war, tho useful for textbooks to fool school children, cannot be turned to the credit of the French bankers of today.

The United States is the world's banker and the government at Washington exists for the specific purpose of defending the interests of the banking combine on Wall Street. The House of Morgan has reason to suspect that at Locarno the debtor nations there assembled planned secretly to place all questions of boundaries, reparations and disarmament before the league of nations without consulting the United States.

The American government, ever watchful of the interests of its masters, suggested a second Washington arms conference. It was a feeler for finance capital. Tho prevented, by recalcitrant groups of industrialists, from entering the league when the jackal pack representing the victorious allies concluded their labors at Versailles, the House of Morgan has steadily forced this government to become more and more involved in European affairs. Economic forces overcame the artificially constructed political barrier and remoulded politics to suit their interests.

France's unofficial retort to Coolidge has a two fold meaning. On the one hand it deeply resents the fact that the United States bankers insist not only upon all the loot of the world war, but that they are endeavoring to reduce all continental Europe to the status of a colony.

France raised no objections to a Dawes plan for Germany, but when the recent rebuke by the American government of the Caillaux mission brot France within the shadow of a Dawes plan a loud clamor rose from the semi-official press at its first opportunity.

Objections will be raised for a time. The French will, in reams of denunciatory documents, upbraid the United States, but will eventually bow to the inevitable. Even Caillaux, the "finance wizard," the sum total of whose achievement thus far in France has been to strive to lighten the burden upon the big capitalists and place it upon the shoulders of the small capitalists and the working class, will find means of justifying on paper the placing of the yoke of the House of Morgan upon that country.

Tho the Locarno "security pact" may for a time ensure the maintenance of the geographical lines between France and Germany, there will be no boundary that separates the exploited workers of one nation from the other. All alike, as one mass, they will be slaving and starving to pay tribute to Wall Street bank capital.

The economic and political preliminaries for a Dawes plan for France—and for that matter Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and other small nations—are at hand. Locarno could not change this fact. The next step toward its consummation is a committee of bankers to make a survey of the industrial and agricultural potentialities of those territories and then decide upon the amount that can be loaned under another Dawes plan.

There is no other alternative for capitalism in continental Europe. The bourgeoisie of these war shattered nations will become the willing pawns of Wall Street. The only way of averting the extension of this plan over Europe is for the workers to rise in their might and shatter their own capitalist class, thus frustrating the designs of Wall Street.

Carrying Civilization to China

Charges by the Chinese ministry of justice that foreign consuls possessing judicial power in China are open to corruption has brought forth an emphatic protest from the dean of the foreign diplomatic corps, who resents putting the situation so bluntly. The Chinese have not grown accustomed to American and European diplomacy. When they see Chinese shot down in the streets by armed bands serving the interests of various imperialist groups they call it plain murder. When murderers are protected by the venal lackeys of foreign governments who sit in judgment upon such acts, they call it corruption.

Good Americans scoff at such unsophistication and lack of cultural appreciation of the finer distinctions of diplomacy. Surely a people living in the year 1925 who resent official corruption are backward indeed. They are also very naive. Do they expect a government that periodically has exposures of its Falls, Denbys and Daughertys, to bless China with a pure, undefiled administration of law? As a matter of fact it is childish to expect enforcement of any law that inconveniences the plunderers. They themselves are the only law.

As a preliminary training course in the understanding of American politics and diplomacy we suggest that prospective Chinese diplomats be sent to some United States city, say Chicago, where they can observe the manner in which crooks, bootleggers, and other favored individuals regularly buy privileges from the upholders of law and order. This is a part and parcel of our glorious civilization, but it is too much to expect a heathen Chinaman to appreciate it without preliminary contact with our methods.

"Lenin once said that the scientists had tried 605 remedies before they found remedy 606 to destroy such a scourge as syphilis. But is not capitalism on the whole a greater scourge than syphilis? And is it not worth while for scientists and revolutionaries to have just as much patience and in the same way to try 606, and if necessary, 6006 remedies to liberate mankind from the yoke of capitalism?"

—Zinoviev, at the 200th anniversary of the Academy of Science.

Demonstrate Against Barring of Communist from Ballo

(Continued from page one)

workers, and Jack Stachel in the chair.

Workers Carry Banners.

Banners with powerful slogans were displayed, reading: The capitalist dictatorship or the dictatorship of the workers? Workers, demand that Gitlow be put back. The crime for which Gitlow was convicted is the crime of defending the workers. An attack on Gitlow is an attack on the workers of N. Y. Workers, protest the exclusion of their candidate. The friend of the workers is the enemy of the bosses.

Comrade Jack Stachel in opening the meeting, stated "That Gitlow's exclusion was an assault upon the workers of N. Y., that the crime for which Gitlow was convicted was the crime of defending the workers' interests. Therefore, it was the duty of the workers to come to his defense," and the best answer labor could give to the capitalist class was to organize a powerful labor party.

Comrade Markoff followed with the statement that Benjamin Gitlow went to prison for telling the truth about the war, about conditions in the shops and about the capitalist machinery of oppression—the government.

Capitalist Class Fears Gitlow.

William W. Weinstone, secretary of N. Y. section Workers (Communist) Party, told the workers that it was no surprise to him that Gitlow was barred. "The capitalist class," he stated, "recognized in Gitlow a powerful enemy. Every means at their command was used to keep his mouth shut." The jail sentence and now this exclusion prove their fear of the spread of Communism by Gitlow. The city, state and supreme court were all lined up with the capitalist class against Gitlow.

He cited the acttion of the government in the anthracite fields. When Gitlow went into the coal fields to help the miners in their struggle against the bosses and the reactionary labor leaders the whole machinery of government was thrown against the Communists and workers. Meetings were broken up, three of our comrades were thrown into jail, injunctions against the miners issued so that they could not picket. All this proves that the charge by the board of elections that Gitlow is a criminal is tommyrot, the real criminals are to be found among the capitalist class and their political henchmen.

Weinstone also showed the criminal character of past, present and probable future governments. He mentioned the oil scandal, the aircraft scandal where millions were stolen from the American people, and nothing done to these criminal representatives in both the republican and democratic parties. He also pointed out that our government was supporting all the murder governments of Europe. Horthy's Hungarian representatives who had murdered thousands of militant workers were given the keys of N. Y. C. by Mayor Hylan. Mussolini's murder regime was treated royally by our capitalist government.

"But when a true representative of the workers, Saklatvala, wished to enter this country, it becomes a place too sacred for a Communist to enter." He appealed to the workers to support the W. C. P., to become criminal with Gitlow in advocating world trade union unity, building up of a powerful labor party and for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Comrade Zack, a member of the needle trades, stated "That the organized needle workers feel that a great wrong has been done. Their answer would be a united front with the W. P. against the capitalist class."

Comrade Cosgrove, organizer American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, made an appeal for a united labor front on the political field against the frame up of workers. "With a powerful labor party, the capitalist class would not dare to deny militant labor leaders the right to their citizenship," he stated.

Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor stated, "He was arrested because he advocated that a change in American government was necessary." He pointed out that the government of the U. S. was a minority government serving the interests of the few and that the great mass of the people would have to change our system for workers' control and for a workers' and farmers' government if they wished to get rid of injunctions, unemployment, child labor, poverty, etc., and eliminate the Morgans and Rockefellers. They must take a lesson from workers of Russia.

Build the Labor Party.

"The capitalist class," he continued, "with their injunctions, clubbing of workers, jailing of the leaders of the working class, long hours, starvation wages, and unemployment is creating the basis for a powerful revolutionary movement. The Workers (Communist) Party is determined to do everything in its power to build up a united labor movement that will co to grips with the capitalist class. W propose to build up this moveme thru amalgamation of the sm unions in the various trades into powerful unions representing the enti industry, i. e., the miners' unions in one union representing the entire m ing industry, the needle trade unio the railroad union, etc. He pledg war, in the name of the W. P. again the Greens, Lewises, Sigmans, Hi mans.

"We will never stop in showing t lessons to be drawn from the fir workers' and farmers' republic Russia, and we will continue to a vocate following the Russian worke as the only way to get rid of the pre ent slave system in America." H urged an intensification of the ca paign for the defense and recogniti of Soviet Russia.

Comrade Bentall, former editor the Duluth Truth, made a rousing a peal to the workers to study Commu ism and join the Workers (Commu ist) Party.

The tremendous crowd which ke increasing in size and enthusias right to the very end of the meeti showed by applause and cheers th they considered an attack upon th Workers (Communist) Party an a tack directed at them.

Try to Destroy the Roumanian Labor Movement

(Continued from page one)

campaign of terror, in which new plots were to be discovered, and to organize new mass trials.

The official government and police press declared that an "illegal congress" had been discovered and handed to a court martial. This "illegal congress" of Communists had been discussing the organization of a "Communist revolution." According to the offical government press, the members are agents of the Russian Soviet government.

The arrant shamelessness of the Roumanian government is collosal. It is an open secret to everyone in Roumania, that the United Confederation of Labor in Roumania organizes thousands of workers who never were in the Communist Party under its banner, and that many leaders of these trade unions are well known anti-Communists. In spite of all this the bloodthirsty police of Bratianu say that these participators are Communists and agents of the Russian Soviet government.

The workers of Bucharest, Jassy, Targul-Muresch, Ared, Sibin, and other villages protested against this imprisonment. Protest resolutions have been published many times by newspapers, and the government has received many telegrams of protest. The prisoners went on a hunger strike, and succeeded in attaining a temporary release.

It is now clear to everybody, that no "congress" was discovered, and that no "Communist revolution" was being discussed. **It was a trade union session, which was most unpleasing, and never could be pleasing to the government and to the bourgeoisie as whole.**

From the very first days of the "discovery of the plot," the government newspaper, Filtoru, noted that the "conspirators had gathered together under the auspices of the peasants' party." Herein lies the purpose of the government's action. **The government wants to crush the peasants' party, and can only achieve this aim when it has to deal with a weak, tottering labor movement.**

The government, the financial and industrial bourgeoisie, aims to hit at, and completely destroy the peasantry, which is becoming more and more revolutionary, and particularly the peasants' party, by first destroying the strike union movement.

The latest elections to the agricultural chambers were a defeat for the government. The restlessness of the peasant masses, who at all their meetings repeatedly discuss the question of agrarian reform are in themselves signs of the growth of the movement in the land of Boyars.

The government fears and dares not risk the step of declaring open war on the peasants' party and on the peasantry. Every day you can read in the newspapers, that the leaders of the peasants' party are Communists, or are in close contact with them, and that they have sold themselves to the Soviet government. It is most important for them that the peasants' party be considered Communistic so that public opinion would be against them.

On the agenda of the General Trade Union Commission was the general election and the question of the labor councils. Action on these points would have meant further defeats for the government in other provinces, and the strength of the peasants' party would have more clearly come into relief as the party of the opposition. The government knows very well what it has to expect, and has acted correspondingly.

Naturally, apart from the working classes, nobody protested against these lawless arrests.

The Roumania, organ of the national party, protested against the "illegal" and "lawless" arrests, but said that in this case it happened to be only a question of Communists.

The Aurora, the peasants' party newspaper, apart from the publication of the trade union protest resolutions, wrote that it daily received many similar protest resolutions. In spite of the fact that the Temescherare trade unions demanded that the peasants' party be defended, did not have the courage to do so.

The advocate and secretary of the league of defense of civil rights in Roumania, Costa-Foru, who bravely defended not only the Communists, but also the Tatarbounar peasants against every lawlessness of the government, took this opportunity of addressing the following open letter to the king:

"It is plain to you, that the prisoners are innocent, and that the police chiefs are lying, and that there is and can be no question whatsoever of any plot, and that the siguruntsi can in truth be called a Communist factory."

This assertion of Costa-Foru is true, inasmuch as most of the prisoners, in spite of all the tortures and inquisitions, are still unshaken and carry on revolutionary work within the trade unions.

Many trade organizations are attached to the persecuted trade unions among which are the reformist trade union commission and the social-democrat party, and betrayal once more came from this side.

The Tchernovitzer Vorwarts (always a Vorwarts) came out with the following remark:

"The unitarians are without a doubt the black sheep of the working class, and their activities must not only be condemned, but by all means fiercely combatted."

Emil Sokor, the social-democrat, goes further in his dirty and libelous denouncement in his newspaper, the Adevarul. "There is no doubt, whatsoever, that the Communists are at the head of the unitarian confederation of labor," he writes. "The Communists have organized trade unions of their own in order to carry out their policy. The 'unitarian syndicalism' is nothing more nor less than Communism."

"A political idea cannot be suppressed by force. Their followers are fanatics. The government has the right to openly declare: We imprison and condemn the Communists, because their method is nothing but the the method of a Bolshevik system. Our Communists, who accept the theses of the Third International, and who are animated with the spirit of the Soviet government could neither demand anything from nor be disatisfied with the conduct of the government."

The working class of Roumania, knew very well how to defend itself without the assistance of such defenders. In the protest resolution against the conduct of the government, it was once more emphasized: "This imprisonment is another attack against the life interests of the working class, and for this reason it is most important that all the workers close up their ranks in a single united organization."

The underground Communist Party has spread many leaflets, declaring its solidarity with the trade unions, and encouraging them in their stru gle.

The workers seeing that the go ernment answered this protest wi still more imprisonments, with ne closings of trade union branches, d clared a protest strike.

This is not the first political strik declared by the Roumanian workin class. Even before the outbreak the world war as a protest again the jingoism of the bourgeoisie, tw general mass strikes took plac Later, in 1918, when the bourgeois wished to revenge themselves on th revolutionary working class, anoth general political strike took place. October, 1920, a general strike to place, in which 250,000 workers pa ticipated.

In spite of the illegality of the Co munist Party, in spite of the indu trial crisis, in spite of the continuo treachery on the part of the soci democrats, in spite of the police pe secution, and in spite of the ma trials, the working class went strike as a sign or protest again the terror. This is a proof of th class consciousness of the Rouman proletariat. If we look behind an survey the political situation und which this political strike is takin place, we can see that it is not on directed against the terrorizing of th trade unions and of the proletaria movement, but also against the r gime as a whole, against the prese Tatarbounar trial, against the trial the peasant leader, Luntschesk against the persecution of the pea ants' newspaper Aurora, and again the prohibition of the Hungaria newspaper A Villag (Targal Murasch which has been suppressed in th past.

The Roumanian working cla movement is unhesitatingly marchin forward.

ABD-EL-KRIM, MOROCCAN HEAD, GREETS THE SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF LATIN-AMERICA

Reminiscent of the numerous appeals sent broadcast by the continental congress during our own struggle for national independence, is the message of Abd-el-Krim, chieftain of the embattled Riffians, to the people of Latin-America, the full text of which is now made public in this country by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago. Abd-El-Krim's letter, which is in reply to a communication sent him by the Grup Renovacion of Buenos Aires, glorifies the historic fight of the Spanish speaking peoples of America for liberation from the yoke of Spain, as exemplified in the exploits of Bolivar, Miranda, San Martin and Marti, and asks for sympathy and support in what he describes as the struggle in which "we, the peoples of the Arabic races, aspire to free ourselves from the yokes of England, France, Italy and Spain."

Fight Imperialism

"The first step," he declares, "has already been taken by our brothers of Egypt, and I hope that soon the world will see that the second step has been taken by Morocco. Then will come the hour for Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli, whose peoples also are preparing for the moment of their national liberation."

The following message in full signed by Abd-el-Krim., provisional regent of the republic of the Riff has received wide publicity thruout Latin-America.

"By Beloved Brethren:

"Acknowledging the amiable request of 'Grupo Renovacion,' of Buenos Aires, with a heart full of happiness, I address all Latin-Americans, in this glorious hour when they celebrate the centenary of that glorious battle which assured their independence from a foreign yoke.

Direct Own Destinies.

"There is nothing more sacred or to be respected than the right of all peoples to direct their own destinies, giving themselves the forms of government most suited to their national characters and aspirations. The feast of Ayacucho is for this reason the feast of all peoples who are struggling for their independence, and with true enthusiasm associate myself with it in my official capacity of provisional regent of the republic of the Riff.

"The heroic Moroccan people are struggling for the same ideals that inspired Miranda and Moreno, Bolivar and San Martin. We have always loved and admired these heroes of your peoples. Our racial, cultural and religious characteristics prevent us from any longer continuing as colonies of any European power. As you, a century ago struggled to establish a new nationality of your own, even so, we today are willing to sacrifice our lives and our treasures in order to establish ourselves as a free people.

Imperialist Domination.

"Europe, corrupted by the world war which was turned loose by the imperialism that is a part of its capitalistic system, has lost its right to impose its thots and its will on the peoples who in another continent want to inaugurate a new culture based on the ideals of human peace and social justice. We, the peoples of the Arabic race aspire to free ourselves from the yokes of England, France, Italy, and Spain. The first step has already been taken by our brothers of Egypt, and I hope that soon the world will see that the second step has been taken by Morocco. Then will come the hour for Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli, whose peoples also are preparing for the moment of their national liberation.

"Our cause is as just as yours was. We are not moved by hatred of Spain which was formerly our fatherland and the home of our grandsires. All educated Spaniards know that among the centuries when Spanish art was at its height are counted those centuries during which the majority of the people of Spain were Arabs. And the fatal time when a religious war brot about our expulsion from the peninsula which we had beautified with our arts and enriched with our industries, was the beginning of the decay, now irreparable in which that beloved land has fallen.

Spain's Children Die.

"The unsound patriotism of the military and catholic castes of Spain has plunged the Spanish people into a useless and disastrous war which has made Morocco the cemetery of her sons and the bottomless well into which have been swallowed up her treasuries. Spain's poor children are sent here to die as a hundred years ago they were sent to die in the valleys of the Andes, and thirty years ago on the island of Cuba.

"Such killing is repulsive to us, and we want the Spaniards to desist from their useless 'heroism,' evacuating Morocco as they evacuated your America, in order to permit us to commence our labor, work and education in peace. This will permit us to form nations as firm and stable as those which you have formed.

"I speak to you as brothers because the Spanish blood which flows in your veins is in great part Arab blood, just as that of all the southern Spaniards who went forth from Palos, from Seville and from Cadiz, to sow in your America the soul of the Arab, which once more showed forth in the "gauchos" and "plainsmen" (llaneros) altho cloaked by the signs of another religion.

"My Beloved Brethren: Receive the prayers, that for your happiness are being raised to Allah, by all the citizens of this republic of the Riff; and at the same time we ask of you that you beseech your god and your saints, that in a no distant day will come our independence as yours has already come to you.

Day of Oppressed Peoples.

"The glorious day of Ayacucho exists for all oppressed peoples. We are certain of this and millions of our lives will be as nothing if their loss is necessary in order to pay the price of our liberty.

"We will fight without truce, until we finish the task of redeeming all of the Arab peoples of the Mediterranean littoral and western Asia. Free Morocco and free Egypt will be the two columns that will support the new resurrection of the race that has already honored humanity with three glorious civilizations.

"My Beloved Brethren: Receive with sympathy that which the Moroccan, thru me, sends to you from the bottom of his heart.

"Have no fear that your sympathy for us means lack of respect for Spain, with which country you have, since she decided to recognize your sacred right to independence, become reconciled.

"We, too, after our Ayacucho of which Allah and our own valor assure us, when Spain has recognized our right to independence will reconcile ourselves to her as to a well-beloved older sister.

Bitter War.

"We lament the facts that are being submerged in such a bitterly contested war, and our lack of recogn tion by the imperialistic states o Europe have prevented us from sending a special fraternal delegation t the feast of glorious Ayacucho. However, you may be sure that we sha not wait the next century before establishing with your peoples, firm relations founded in love and brotherhood instead of in the conventiona hypocrisy of the present imperialisti capitalist diplomacy.

"My Beloved Brethren: In thi manner, the people of Morocco, fro the battlefields which the enemy i little abandoning, speak to you thr your friend.

"Abd-el Krim,
"Provisional Regent of th
Republic of the Riff."

That worker next door to yo may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of th DAILY WORKER.

SWEDISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT CALLS ON CAPITALIST POLICE TO GUARD HIM AGAINST COMMUNIST LEAFLETS

Carl Lindhagen, the mayor of Stockholm, Sweden, a social-democra came here as a delegate to the interparliamentary union in Washingto He is considered one of the most "radical" social-democrats of Sweden. I fact, he for a while, belonged to the Communist International and made trip to Soviet Russia, where he also met Lenin and in vain tried to wi Lenin over for his scheme of an artificial world language. But when the 2 demands were published, he left the Communist movement and the C. I and quickly found his way back to the social-democratic party.

Lindhagen is an intellectual anarchist, very popular among the pett bourgeois masses of Scandinavia. When he visited Chicago, he gave tw lectures, last Friday and Sunday, attended by thousands of Swedish immigrants. Our Lakeview Scandinavian branch had its members posted at the entrances, distributing leaflets and selling our party paper, Ny Tid. About 2,000 leaflets were distributed and some 300 copies of Ny Tid sold.

The committee organizing the reception for Lindhagen very strongly objected to this Communist activity and demanded that our comrades immediately leave the place, which the comrades refused to do. The nervous committee then called the police b telephone and a few cops were sen They soon left amused at a meetin of more than 1,000 Swedes scared ou of their wits by some five or si Communists, who were giving awa leaflets freely.

Lindhagen was escorted by two po licemen, who followed this pacifist so cial-democrat everywhere as a guar against—whom? Maybe against th dangerous Communists?

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against [illegible] of Saklatvala!
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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RUSH U. S. DESTROYERS TO NEW WAR ZONE

PANAMA LABOR NOT AIDED BY A. F. L. STAND

Fundamental Demands are Ignored

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y.,
All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Article V.

Hopeful Panaman workers, struggling desperately for decent living conditions in the face of the military strikebreaking occupation of the City of Panama by United States forces, must have experienced a momentary thrill at hearing that the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City had adopted a resolution asking the U. S. government to explain why American soldiers are engaged in breaking the strike of worker-tenants in a friendly and supposedly independent country.

The Panamans have no confidence in the friendly purposes of Wall Street, nor of its ready instrument, the United States government; but they feel instinctively that the American working class is their ally. They know that imperialism is as much the foe of the workers in this country as in Central America and the Caribbean area. This is especially true of the organized workers, who are pitted against the bosses in day-to-day struggles, and whose own interests must force them to fight the debauching of labor standards by American imperialism. It is but natural that the beleaguered Panamans should look to the convention of the A. F. of L. for help.

Resolution an Insult.

Actual reading of the resolution, however, must have brought disillusion. It was not a rank and file resolution. It was introduced by President Green with the approval of the other misleaders of the federation, and its purpose was plainly not to render support to the Panamans but to prevent such support. The bureaucrats knew that the rank and file members of the A. F. of L. would be waiting for some action by the convention in regard to the Panama situation, and the idea was evolved of lulling them to sleep by a resolution. Digging into the actual phrases of the resolution adopted, one sees that they are decidedly ambiguous, that they are in fact an insult to our striking brothers of Panama.

The resolution provides no real help for the Panamans, neither in their immediate struggle against bosses and landlords, nor in their long-term struggle to get free of American imperialism.

It does not demand the unconditional withdrawal of American troops.

It does not condemn their presence on Panama soil.

It does not even express sympathy with the Panaman strikers.

It merely asks the United States government to investigate the use of the troops for "alleged" strikebreaking activities in Panama.

A. F. of L. Treachery.

After all, it was to be expected. The A. F. of L. bureaucrats—partners in insurance and banking schemes

(Continued on page 2)

IMPERIALIST SCHEME FOR DOMINATING IN CHINA NEAR COLLAPSE

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Civil war conditions in China make it uncertain whether the proposed Chinese customs conference can meet in Peking on Monday as planned, it was stated at the foreign office today.

Reports to the foreign office, which are considered as showing a serious position in China, were taken up by the cabinet today.

Anthracite Miners! On Your Guard!

A Statement by the Trade Union Educational League

ANTHRACITE miners must keep an alert watch for a new attack from the coal operators.

The order has been issued from Wall Street, the general headquarters of American capitalism, that the anthracite strike must be smashed "at any cost."

In the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, leading publication of the ruling interests of America, of Oct. 17, in the special American Bankers' Association issue, there is a long leading editorial on the strike. In this editorial the coal operators are given instructions to SMASH THE ANTHRACITE MINERS' UNION. This is what it says:

"THE CONTEST AGAINST THEM (THE MINERS) MUST BE UNRELENTINGLY WAGED, WHETHER THE TIME REQUIRED IS THREE MONTHS, SIX MONTHS, OR EVEN A YEAR."

What do these words mean? They mean to smash the union so that it can never strike again, "SO THAT A REPETITION OF SIMILAR ATTEMPTS CAN NEVER AGAIN BE INDULGED IN." That is the order of Wall Street.

How do these rulers propose to smash the union? Here are their own words:

"But obviously the fight against them (the miners) cannot be made successful if the mines are permitted to remain closed. AN ATTEMPT MUST THEREFORE BE MADE TO MINE COAL—AND MINE IT AT ONCE."

MINERS! Do you realize what this threat means? Do you realize that these are the words of the supreme rulers of industry in America today, the bankers of Wall Street? What are your leaders doing to meet the new attack that is coming, the gradual reopening of the mines with scab labor and military protection?

The Trade Union Educational League points out this grave menace to your lives and to your organization.

PREPARATIONS must be made to resist this new attack!

The leaders of the U. M. W. A. must be called upon for a policy of fighting against the scab and military menace.

Against such a move by the operators, the miners have a strong and crushing weapon, if the rank and file can force their timid officials to adopt it as the policy of the union.

THAT WEAPON IS THE 100% STRIKE!

If the operators believe they can smash the union, it is because they think that union men will help them do it! They think that the maintenance men will work with scabs, and keep the mines ready for scabs as fast as they can be found.

THE effective way to head off this attack, or to defeat it when it comes, is to adopt the slogan:

"WHEN THE FIRST SCAB ENTERS THE MINES, EVERY MAINTENANCE MAN IN THE ANTHRACITE MUST WALK OUT."

Anthracite miners! You are in danger! Be prepared! Be ready to fight! Demand a policy—a fighting policy—a winning policy—from your leaders!

Against the importation of scabs—a 100% strike!

National Committee,
TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

GENERAL WU JOINS WAR ON PEKING

Chang-Tso-lin's Troops in Mutiny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 21.—That the rising tide of nationalist revolution has in some measure welded all forces outside of the imperialist hireling Chang Tso-lin against the puppet government of traitors to the Chinese cause at Peking, is seen in the portentious news that Wu Pei-fu, who was military dictator from 1922 to 1924, when the imperialists changed their favors to Chang Tso-lin, has—after consolidating his forces in central China, again taken the field against Chang and the Peking government.

Wu to War on Chang

Messages arriving here say that Wu Pei-fu is expected to arrive at Hankow today, and there to announce his assumption of the title of commander in chief of the central provinces, this alliance to include Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is located, Chekiang, Anhui, Kiangsi, Hupei and Fukien.

Wu has definitely announced his opposition to Peking and to Chang Tso-lin, and reports indicate that Wu Pei-fu has reached some sort of an agreement with Feng Yu-hsiang, who at his headquarters in Kalgan has for several months been preparing for war, presumably against Chang, the "Mukden war lord."

Mutiny Against Chang.

Two divisions of Chang Tso-lin's Kiangsu troops, formerly loyal to his command, have mutined and allied themselves with the armies thrown against Chang Tso-lin.

This threatens the whole imperialist scheme of the tariff conference at Peking, so carefully built up by joint action of America, Britain and Japan to trick the nationalist revolution into accepting empty compromises and petty reforms in exchange for a more tight control by foreign exploitation.

Crashes Into Train; Dies.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Oct. 20.—Hiram C. Chittwood, forty, of Herrin, was killed here when a car of which he was the lone occupant crashed into a Chicago and Eastern Illinois freight train, which had blocked the state road at the New Orient mine switch just north of this city.

STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM PANAMA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Reports in circuation here claim American troops probably will be withdrawn from Panama City within the next 48 hours. They emanated from the state department.

Alleged "disorders in the city," resulting from clashes between landlords and tenants over rent charges, have been suppressed, the state department now claims.

It is said only 120 soldiers remain in Panama City.

CHICAGO FURRIERS TO SUPPORT PROGRESSIVE POLICIES IN THE LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNION

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

The Furriers' Union, Local 45, of Chicago for the past three months has had many lively sessions, not only of a local character, but upon issues dealing with the affairs in the International. Too long has Local No. 45 slumbered, allowing things to happen in our union locally and nationally that has been very detrimental to the interest of the furriers.

We are on the eve of a convention, the results of which will either mark a step with progress, or shove us back further into the mire of class collaboration. Which shall it be?

New York Progressives Have Won.

President Kaufman is doing all in his power to retain his strangle hold on the organization. In New York he stooped to the use of east side gangsters to help him to control the New York joint board. Brother Gold and many others have felt the hard fists and clubs of these gangsters, for a time everything looked black, but they kept the fight up for a clean-cut progressive fight, and they have been crowned with victory. Today you cannot find a single furrier who openly supports Kaufman.

In Chicago the fight has not been so intense altho the same idea prevailed among many of our officials. The progressives have been met with insults, intimidations and assaults. Milson is to the Chicago local what Kaufman is to the International, they are birds of the one feather.

Wake Up, Chicago!

The Chicago furriers must understand the importance of the coming

(Continued on page 3)

Missouri Politicians Rob the Blind, and We Bet They Draw Salary

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—Although the last Missouri legislature increased the tax levy for blind pensions from two to three cents per $100 assessed valuation, payment of pensions to Missouri's blind has been suspended, due to inadequate funds. Approximately 3,500 pensioners have not received their money. The state pension is $25 a month payable in quarterly installments.

Scramble for Ralston's Seat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—The scramble for the seat in the United States senate left vacant by the death of Samuel M. Ralston last week, was on in earnest today. Supporters of Albert J. Beveridge, former senator who was defeated in 1922 by the late Mr. Ralston, came to the front today with a concerted effort to bring about his appointment to the vacancy.

CHICAGO I. L. G. W. LOCAL 59 GIVES LEFT WING VOTE

Convention Delegates Are Progressive

In the elections for delegates to the special convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Chicago Local No. 59 showed a significant swing of the garment workers to the left, indicating a close following of the New York victory over the Sigman regime. The left wing in Local 59 completely defeated the reactionary machine and never has there been so great a number of votes cast since the creation of the local.

The left wing delegates who will go to the Philadelphia convention are the following: Sister F. Ashkenozy, 186 votes; Brother Jacobson, 194 votes; Bertha Penhasik, 179 votes.

Jaffe was the only right winger to be elected as delegate with a total of 94 votes.

The defeated reactionaries are:

G. Sher, chairman of the local, also of the executive board and the joint board. He got only 76 votes. The second reactionary defeated is the secretary of the local, Trubakoff, who is also a member of the local executive board and a delegate to the joint board. He also got but 76 votes.

Business Agent Harry Ruffer lost with 96 votes. He was one of the sluggers used at the Abramovich meeting against the Communists.

A lickspittle of Ruffer, P. Gold, received but 64 votes.

Abe Ruffer, a brother of Business Agent Harry Ruffer, lost with 64 votes.

This lacal has been the stronghold of the reactionaries up to the present. The left wing won in this election because it insisted on the right to watch the counting of the election ballots.

BORAH ASSAILS COOLIDGE PLAN ON WORLD COURT

Next Congress Forum for Big Battle

In a terrific assault upon the proposal of the administration at Washington to enter the world court, Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, speaking to a crowd that filled the Auditorium Theater, denounced the league of nations and its creature, the world court, as agents of the militarists and imperialists of Europe.

The tone of the speech indicated the nature of the coming fight that Borah will launch in the coming session of congress against this country's proposed entrance into the world court. The senator, conceded to be the most formidable debater on the senate floor, spoke under the auspices of the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club, and consistently maintained the identical stand that he has taken since the world war against participation in European affairs. He and the late senator, Medill McCormick, of Chicago, fired the opening gun in the fight that sent the democratic party to defeat in the 1920 elections over the issue of the league of nations. When Harding first intimated the possibility of the United States entering the world court it was Borah who influenced him to pursue a careful course. Now he again openly chal-

(Continued on page 2)

Keep Suburban Rates Up.

Officials of the Chicago and Northwestern railway were determined today to uphold the 20 per cent increase in suburban rates which was put into effect at midnight, Monday following a grant by the interstate commerce commission, despite a decision handed down by the Illinois commerce commission late yesterday suspending the increase.

DANISH LABOR UNIONS INVITED TO VISIT AND EXAMINE SOVIET LABOR

COPPENHAGEN, Oct. 21—The labor unions of Soviet Russia have invited the Danish unions to send a delegation of twenty members to visit the Soviet workers and investigate the conditions under which the Russian workers live. The invitation includes attending the gigantic anniversary celebrations in Russia of the establishment of the Soviet government on November 7, 1917, and the Russian congress of metal workers. A number of Danish unions are expected to participate, among them the marine union of sailors and firemen.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS STEAMING INTO NEAR EAST WATERS MAY AID THE FRENCH AGAINST DRUSE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Two American destroyers of the Asiatic squadron have been ordered from Gibraltar to Alexandria, Egypt, a short sailing distance from Damascus, where Druse tribesmen are reported to have seized the city, it was admitted at the navy department.

There are a number of Americans in Damascus and the navy department is using their presence as an excuse to be in a position of assistance to the French in case it will be needed, against the Druse tribesmen.

More than 150 Americans are in the vicinity of Damascus, according to reports to the state department.

James U. Keeley, American consul at Damascus, reported to the department that French forces were preparing to bombard the city and repulse rebel tribesmen.

Not Likely to Ask Death Penalty for Ku Klux Murderer

NOBLESVILLE, Indiana, Oct. 21.—That the prosecution in the case of the former ku klux klan dragon, D. C. Stephenson and two associates, Earl Klinick and Earl Gentry, also klansmen, will not ask for the infliction of the death penalty, in their trial for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, was indicated today when two talesmen passed by the state declared they opposed capital punishment.

Eleven jurors have been accepted and the twelth will probably be chosen today. Late this evening or early tomorrow morning Prosecutor Will H. Remy, of Indianapolis, may make the opening address of the state to the jury setting forth the nature of the crime and a suggestion of the evidence that will be introduced.

Opinion here is rife that the accepting of the two jurors opposed to the death penalty reveals the fact that the klan has reached the prosecution with money or other means of persuasion.

Belgrade Court Sends Woman Worker to Jail for Red Aid Pamphlet

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Oct. 21.—The Belgrade court sentenced M. Lubicic, a working woman who was arrested while carrying a bundle of International Red Aid pamphlets entitled To the Aid of the Fighters Against Reaction to the postoffice from the printing plant, to five years in the fortress.

The court gave as its excuse for the heavy sentence that the booklets contained "elements of prohibited Communist propoganda."

The same Belgrade court sentenced Comrade Pajade to 20 years of hard labor, Comrades K. Cincic, G. Pasic, M. Schiwotic to 10 years, Comrade Wukovic to 6 years and Comrade S. Ciccio to three years of hard labor for working in a secret printshop.

New York Dealers in Deal for Welsh Hard Coal to Break Strike

LONDON, Oct. 21—New York coal dealers have bought 50,000 tons of anthracite and semi-anthracite coal from the Welsh mines. It is intended to ship this to the Atlantic sea board to cover the shortage caused by the strike in Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO LABOR DEMAND HORTHY RELEASE RAKOSI

Protest Sent to Chief Henchmen in U. S.

Thousands of Chicago workers gathered in Prudential and Schoenhofen Halls, heard with great indignation of the torture, frame-up, and threatened execution of Mathias Rakosi and 100 other Hungarian workers by the American-made Horthy regime.

Abolish Courtmartial!

The demand for the abolition of the Hungarian courtmartial proceedings, for the cessation of torture of the prisoners, for the freedom of these staunch fighters for the workers' cause in Hungary and for the rights of the workers of that country to organize themselves politically or economically was unanimously expressed in the resolution and telegram sent to the Hungarian legation in Washington, D. C. by the mass meeting.

David Rhys Williams, chairman of the meeting at Prudential Hall, stated that meetings of this kind were the most important that could be held and were being held all over the country in an effort to save Mathias Rakosi.

International Solidarity Needed.

Ralph Chaplin, the I. W. W. poet who spent a long term in the Fort Leavenworth prison, spoke with great feeling on the growing exhibition of and the need for international solidarity of the workers against the capitalist iron heel. He called upon the workers to redouble their efforts on behalf of their Hungarian comrades and in their own defense as a class.

Wholesale Slaughters.

James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense stirred the meeting with the

(Continued on page 3)

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS WILL PROTEST AGAINST RAKOSI MURDER SUNDAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21—Philadelphia Workers (Communist) Party will hold a protest mass meeting and demonstration on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 8 p. m. at the Mercantile Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., to demand the immediate reepal of the death sentence against our Comrade Mathias Rakosi by the murderous Horthy Hungarian government. The speakers to address the meeting will be Norman Tallentire, Alex Bail, Rudolph Baker and Eber.

ROUMANIAN BOYAR GOVERNMENT TRIES TO DESTROY LABOR AND PEASANT MOVEMENT IN NEW DRIVE

By A. BADELESCU.
(Member of the Executive Committee, Roumanian Communist Party.)

Nineteen leaders of the Unitarian Confederation of Labor were arrested in the Bucharest trade union local. These workers, who were arrested form the General Trade Union Commission, and had come to an ordinary meeting where the following questions were on the agenda for the day: The trade union position, election of members for the labor councils, council election, trade union congress, the press, trade congress, industrial internationals, etc., etc.

The government, which lets no stone stand in its way of persecuting the labor movement, thot that the time had arrived for the opening of a new

(Continued on page 6)

THOUSANDS OF NEW YORK WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST BARRING OF GITLOW'S NAME FROM BALLOT

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The meeting and demonstration arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party at Union Square, 17th Street and Broadway, to protest against the barring of Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor, developed into a giant demonstration.

The meeting was addressed by Comrades Benjamin Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, A. Markoff, B. Zack, of the needle trades; Cosgrove of the shoe

(Continued on page 6)

TONIGHT 8 O'CLOCK T. U. E. L. GENERAL MEETING AT NORTH-WEST HALL.—J. LOUIS ENGDAHL SPEAKS ON A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

POWERS FEAR CHINESE DEMAND FOR ABSOLUTE CUSTOMS AUTONOMY WILL WRECK COMING CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Oct. 21—The refusal by the powers of the demand to give China absolute customs autonomy may mean the wrecking of the Chinese customs conference to be opened Monday. This demand coupled with the renewed activity of the Chinese war-lords has spiked the conference as far as real results are concerned is the fear of the powers that are involved in the present conference.

One of the first proposals that will be presented to the conference by the Chinese delegation will be the demand that China be given immediate absolute customs autonomy. China lost her customs autonomy in 1842 when she signed the treaty of Nanking following the opium wars, allowing England to fix the tariff schedule.

The demand for a complete customs autonomy is led by Dr. C. T. Wang, who headed the Chinese delegation that refused to sign the Versailles treaty. The powers fear that Dr. Wang will be a strong factor in the Chinese delegation and that if the customs autonomy demand is not granted, he may wreck the conference by leaving the meeting with the Chinese delegation.

The expulsion of Saklatvala and the barring of Gitlow show who own the government.

U.S.S.R. WILL EXPORT TO ENGLAND 20,000,000 RUBLES WORTH OF GOODS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—During the next four months the Centrosojuz will export to England 20,000,000 of rubles' worth of agricultural products. Among the most important of these are furs and animal products.

Panama Labor Is Not Aided by the A. F. of L.'s Stand

(Continued from page one)

which draw their substance from imperialist exploitation—have never shown any fellow-feeling for the lowly Panamans. In fact when Gompers was in Panama last year, he proposed to Secretary of War Weeks that no Panamans be given employment in the Canal Zone (which is technically Panaman territory) above the grade of laborers or messengers!

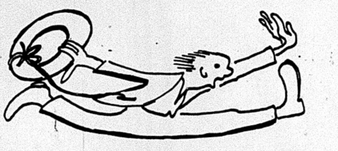
The resolution introduced by Green, besides being a sham and a betrayal, perfectly expresses the unity of Green, Woll and the other A. F. of L. bureaucrats with the United States government, and with American capitalism—that is to say, with American imperialism. Their purposes are neatly summed up in another resolution adopted at the Atlantic City convention, supporting the Monroe doctrine and going so far in service of Ameriacn imperialism as to declare a "labor Monroe doctrine" against "European or revolutionary labor influence in Latin-America."

Side by side with Wall Street's "Pan-American Union," the A. F. of L. misleaders have created the "Pan American Federation of Labor" which supports imperialism at every point.

This is "pan-Americanism," the slogan of J. P. Morgan, Calvin Coolidge and William Green, alike! But it is not the slogan of American labor. The American workers demand solidarity and support of their Latin-American brothers. And "support", means action, not two-faced resolutions. The presence of American soldiers in Panama is a test for every self-respecting worker. What are we going to do about it?

Build the DAILY WORKER

HOLD 'EM!



Leave these dates open so you can attend each of the Daily Worker

RESCUE PARTIES

IN NEW YORK

SAT., Oct. 31
HUNGARIAN WORKERS' HOME,
350 East 81st Street.
Branches Co-operating:
Yorkville English—Esthonian
Yorkville Hungarian—Y. W. L. No. 4. Hung.
Yorkville German—Y. W. L. No. 7, English
Yorkville German Night Workers
Czecho-Slovak

SAT., OCT. 31
Educational Alliance,
76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn.
by the
Jewish Williamsburg.

MON., NOV. 2
MANHATTAN LYCEUM,
66 East 4th St., N. Y. C.
Branches Co-operating:
English Downtown Ukrainian Downtown
Russian Downtown—Italian Downtown
Polish Downtown Y. W. L. No. 5—English
Armenian—Y. W. L. No. 28—Russian—Oriental

SAME DATE (Visit Both)
FINNISH WORKERS' HALL,
764 40th St., Brooklyn.
Branches Co-operating:
English Coney Island—English Boro Park
Finnish South Brooklyn—Russian So. Brooklyn
Lithuanian Boro Park—Scand. South Brooklyn

SAT., NOV. 14
BRONX WORKERS' HALL,
1347 Boston Road, Bronx.
Branches Co-operating:
Y. W. L. No. 1—Eng.—Y. W. L. No. 2—Jewish
Y. W L. No. 22—Jewish—Y. W. L. No. 29—Russ
German Bronx Night Workers

Additional Daily Worker Rescue Parties are being arranged for Harlem, Astoria, Williamsburg and Brownsville with the co-operation of the branches in those sections and will be announced soon. Watch for 'em!

DOWN WITH FASCISM!

Workers! Come to the International Anti-Fascist Mass Meeting,
Friday, October 23,
at 7:30 P. M.

WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM

Corner of Racine Ave. and Taylor St.
Speakers: Robert Mnior—Ralph Chaplin
Antonio Presi—Dr. Valentino Camera—Carlo Della Calce—Attorney Cairoli Gigliotti

FASCIST HEADS IN NEW ATTEMPT TO BLUFF THE WORKERS

ROME, Oct. 21.—The fascist council, in which Premier Benito Mussolini participated, has decided to expel the nineteen members from the fascist organization who were caught in the raids on the Florence masons in which 3 of the masons were killed. Two of those who are held "responsible" are to be arrested and tried. This attempt of Mussolini to curb his followers is chuckled at by many of the Italians as nothing but a bid for popular support. Mussolini's rule has been most unpopular. Every time raids have been pulled off in Italy it has cemented the opposition to the fascist dictatorship closer together in the effort to oust the blackshirt leader.

NEW SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL FROM FRANCE LIKELY

Washington Plan Not to Be Accepted

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The French government will probably offer a new debt settlement proposal to the U. S. before November 1st, it was announced today by the foreign office.

The tentative five-year temporary agreement, made between M. Caillaux and the American debt funding commission, is not likely to be presented to the French parliament.

Strong Opposition

M. Caillaux, it is understood, has found that public and official opposition to the five-year settlement terms so strong that it would be unwise to present this proposition to the chamber of deputies or the senate.

New proposals are now being drafted and it is understood that they will be forwarded to Washington thru the usual diplomatic channels.

The financial position of France is such that it seems probable that any new offer to the United States cannot be more favorable that those which were made by M. Caillaux and his mission when in Washington.

M. Caillaux will meet with the cabinet on Friday and will lay down his financial program for meeting the present financial situation, and it is expected that the whole matter will be taken up by the chamber meeting on Oct. 29.

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Washington Not Surprised

WASHINGTON, Oct., 21.—No great surprise was occasioned here today by the announcement in Paris that the French government shortly will submit a new offer for funding its $4,000,000,000 war debt.

Joseph Caillaux told members of the American debt commission before leaving here several weeks ago that the 5-year agreement would either be accepted or negotiations for a permanent settlement renewed, and he apparently has chosen the latter alternative.

Serious Situation Seen

Some of the more cynical members of the commission were inclined to believe that the new French offer reported coming will be more of a gesture than anything else.

French credit, French bonds and the franc have been hard hit since the failure of M. Caillaux to settle the debt here, and restorative measures are imperative from his standpoint. The failure of the internal loan also is considered very serious by financial experts here.

No official cognizance of the reported new offer will be taken until it actually arrives. Until that time the treasury has taken the attitude that "the next move is up to France."

Dawes Plan Looms

The decline of the franc and the general unfavorable position of France may furnish the basis for a counter proposal by the United States to any proposition coming from France to submit to a survey of industry and agriculture with a view of determining the amount France can pay to the United States. In plain words the American government is striving to bring about a condition where France will have to bow to the yoke of a Dawes plan, similar to that now imposed upon Germany.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

BORAH ASSAILS COOLIDGE PLAN ON WORLD COURT

Next Congress Forum for Big Battle

(Continued from page one)

lenged Coolidge's sympathy for the thing.

Stands On Old Platform

Senator Borah made it plain to his hearers that he stands today where he stood in 1920—against the league and everything connected with it. He quoted the words of the framers of the world court against them to prove that it was an integral part of the league and that the league controlled its every act.

Elihu Root, the American representative ,according to Senator Borah, said: "We must first consider that this new court is to be provided for as a part of the system of which the league of nations is the entire part."

The world court, said Borah, is "tied to the league in every conceivable way which the ingenuity of these men (the jurists) did not provide for." He then related that the league selects the judges, regulates the amount of their wages, pays them and all the attaches of the court and all expenses connected with its functioning. The league fixes the conditions under which the court shall be open to other nations and no state or nation can use the court without the consent of the league.

Proves League Connection

Amassing a vast array of quotations from prominent members of the league and the world court; Borah clinches his argument with a statement of Sir Robert Horne who, while speaking before the interparliamentary union the other day, said: "The United States has not formally joined the league of nations, yet I am glad to say that she is likely to give her adherence to the most important part of the league, the international court of justice."

Both the league and the world court have failed to function in the questions confronting the world. He cited the Ruhr question, the events taking place in China and the recent Locarno conference as proof that new organs of adjustment of disputes had to be constantly created.

Assails Powers on China

The Chinese situation was seized upon by Senator Borah as illustrating the character of both the league and the court:

"Look over in China tonight," he said. "China is a member of the league of nations. China is a member of the court, and has a distinguished Chinese sitting on that court. England is a member of the court, England is a member of the league. Japan is a member of the court and Japan is a member of the league. France is a member of the court and France is a member of the league, and the league pledged them to respect the territorial integrity of nations.

Court Does Not Act.

"What is taking place in China? Why does not the league of nations raise its voice in behalf of the nation which is being aggressed against by the four great powers of the earth?

"Why does not China, a member of the court, bring those nations to the court? Because they will not consent to be sued.

"There in China the blood of Chinese children is being coined in dollars and cents by the foreign powers. Children from 5 to 15 years of age work in the factories for from nothing to 12 cents a day.

"The opium traffic has been fastened on China at the point of the bayonet. China has been denied the right to collect sufficient tariff to maintain her government.

Chinese Murders

"And, then, when their people protest, they are either shot down or tried in a foreign court.

"And yet here is this court of which every nation engaged in the controversy is a member, and the reason why they cannot use it is because the wrongdoing nations will not consent to be sued.

"If they will give the wronged nation the right to sue the wrongdoing nation, you will have a tribunal which will command the respect of the nations.

"But now this court has no jurisdiction until the militarists and the imperialists and those who believe in war consent.

"That has been the trouble with all these peace programs—that the instruments of peace, the machinery of peace, have been all along under the control and manipulation of those who believe in war."

The Borah Remedy

As a substitute for the present world court as an adjunct to the league Senator Borah proposes a new code of international law in which war shall be specifically branded as a crime and those responsible for war shall be held accountable. The new court should have power to bring to the bar of justice any violating the code.

The present court has no such power and has not, during its existence, brought a single warring nation to the bar in defense of its aggressive acts.

British Spy Head Bares Propaganda Methods of Capitalism's Lie Service

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the truth comes out, after ten years, about the gruesome story spread by the British during the world war, that the Germans boiled down the bodies of their soldier dead to utilize fat for fertilizer.

British and German capitalisms are supposed to be close friends again, after the Locarno conference, so Brigadier General J. V. Charteris, who was chief of intelligence of the British army during the war, eases his conscience by confessing to the fake, and at the same time exposing how propaganda is used in the imperialist war game.

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Then as now, England was worried about China, feeling that the Chinese republic might drift to Germany's side. General Charteris joined in this worry. So, when photographs came to him, taken from German soldiers, he exercised all the ingenuity of an American newspaper photographer in doping them up to suit his own purposes.

Thus on a picture of a train containing dead horses being hauled to the rear for rendering, appeared the word "cadaver". Another picture showed a train taking German soldier dead to the rear for burial. In German the word "cadaver" refers only to animals, but in English it is also used in referring to the human corpse. So the general transferred the word "cadaver" to the picture of the train containing the dead soldiers, and the story was spread in China of this alleged desecration of the dead.

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This canard caused a sensation. Scientific men discussed it. The British house of commons debated it. When called to account, General Charteris declared that from what he knew of the German mentality, he was prepared for anything.

The general, who made his confession before the National Arts Club in New York City, said others wanted to go still further and plant a fake diary in the pocket of a dead German soldier, telling how he had actually been sent to work in the grease factory where his brother soldiers were being boiled down.

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But the same crowd that listened to the British spy herder, will continue to believe all the fraudulent propaganda that this same British intelligence department is spreading about the Union of Soviet Republics. This was shown, for instance, in the effect that the publication of the fake "Zinoviev letter" had upon the British electorate in the last parliamentary elections.

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Great Britain fears the Soviet Union today much more than she feared the late kaiser's Germany before and during the last war. Capitalism ruled in both countries and would continue to rule, no matter which side won, if the workers did not seize power. But in the Soviet Union the British capitalists behold a challenge and threat to the whole social structure that supports the empire. It can be depended on that no fake that human ingenuity can invent against the workers' republic will prove too weird for circulation by the spy system of this British empire. General Charteris admits the crisis that confronts the social system of his masters in England when he said:

> "I find in this country (the United States) a feeling that England is down and cannot win thru, a feeling that the present economic depression is too much for us, that the British empire will break up and England's day is over. I appeal to all Americans to give England your sympathy in the present economic struggle."

American labor must turn a deaf ear to this plea, that is made on behalf of labor's enemy class in England.

American labor must turn back the tide of malicious propaganda that has been circulated against the Soviet Union, and that will be spread in greater quantities than ever in the days ahead, against Soviet rule.

Nail the lies of the capitalists with the truth as it is known, now more than ever, by the workers.

LABOR SPOKESMAN MUST SERVE TIME IN SAN QUENTIN PRISON UNDER THE CALIF. CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM LAW

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 21.—Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, veteran in the labor movement of California, who must serve 14 years in San Quentin state prison as a consequence of the United States supreme court upholding the legality o fthe California criminal syndicalism law, sent word from Carmel, where she is living, to authorities here that she would give herself up. She was arrested five years ago just after addressing a public meeting.

CAP MAKERS' LOCALS WIN ON INJUNCTION IN FIGHT ON ALCO CO.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Locals 10 and 12 of the Capmakers' International who have been on strike against The Alco Cap company for the last nine weeks, have won out in the courts against the injunction restraining them from picketing, and now are going on full speed with strike activities against this open shop boss.

Economy Is Argument Advanced to Justify Junior High Schools

With the establishment of junior high schools for Chicago public school system for all seventh, eighth and ninth grade pupils a saving of $7,200,000 will be gained in 25 years. This is the latest propaganda advanced to drum up interest in junior high schools. The statement was issued by Julius F. Smitenka, chairman of the finance committee.

The junior high school system is a means of depriving workers' children of the benefits of higher education. In junior high schools higher education is eliminated and trades are taught in its place. Children between the ages of 13 and 16 serve an apprenticeship in some trade in school and are thus equipped to serve their future master.

The junior high system has been rejected by the committee of teachers appointed by the Chicago school board to investigate them in cities where they are employed. This committee of educators judged the system from the premise of education gained. But the business men sitting on the school board are not concerned with that phase of the matter.

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SEPTEMBER ISSUE (No. 4)
OFF THE PRESS
Story of strikebreaker Berry's attack on Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3, written by an official of the union.—Left wing news from the I. T. U. Kalamazoo convention.—Contributions from the rank and file.—Left wing news and articles.—Cartoons.
The Amalgamationist
1113 W. Washington Blvd. — Chicago, Illinois

DETROIT RACE HATE VICTIMS TRIAL OCT. 30

Charged with Murder of Klan Rowdy

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—The trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and ten others charged with first degree murder in the death of a certain Breiner who took part in a mob that stoned and fired on the residence of the Negro doctor, will take place on Friday, October 30, with Clarence Darrow, a Chicago lawyer and Arthur Garfield Hayes of the American Civil Liberties Union defending the Negroes in their right to live in any part of the city of Detroit they may see fit.

Climax to Race Hate Drive.

This case is the climax to the race hate stirred up in Detroit by a group of "exclusive whites" who attempted to terrorize the Sweets into leaving the Garland avenue residence which they had built and occupied.

The housing shortage in Detroit has become acute since 1920 as a result of the growth of the Negro population from 8,000 in 1911 to 80,000 in 1925. Attempts were made to segregate the Negroes in one section of the city, prohibiting their moving into any other section of the city. These attempts failed. Negroes began to move into other sections of the city and out of the districts that were badly neglected.

Throw Furniture Out of House.

In June, Dr. A. L. Turner bought a home on Spokane avenue on the east side and moved his belongings to his home. His home was stormed, the furniture loaded onto a van, brought into the district that was predominantly Negro and dumped there. Dr. Turner fearing for his life did did not try to re-enter the east side district.

Dr. Sweet had bought a home site on Garland avenue and was building a house. When the house was completed he decided to move into the new home which he had built. During the period when his home was being erected, he received numerous letters that were signed "K. K. K.," telling him to sell his home and stay out of the district.

During the early part of September he decided to move into the new home. As the doctor, his wife, child, chauffeur and a friendly dentist moved in, a crowd of over 600 gathered in front of the house and began muttering threats of lynching, etc. A squad of police dispersed the mob.

Rowdies Throw Stones.

The following evening a crowd of young boys of about 18 years of age began to gather around the home and throw stones at the house breaking the windows.

As Dr. Sweet tried to enter his home with a number of friends they were forced to pass a gauntlet, being clubbed kicked and stoned until they got inside the doors of the house. There they found the wife and some visitors crouching in corners fearing to be struck by the flying missiles.

The mob outside the house grew larger and someone in the mob fired shot at the house. The firing of the shot at the occupants of the house was followed by a general rush on the house. In self-defense one of the eleven who were in the house fired a number of shots to scare the mob. One of these shot the prosecuting attorney claims killed Breiner.

Police Falsify Facts.

Despite the fact that the police who arrived on the scene after the shooting spent many hours in dispersing the mob that had gathered, in their report to their commanding officers they claimed that there were but 10 or 12 people in front of the house. On the strength of the police testimony that ammunition, guns and other death-dealing instruments were found in every room in the house, making it appear that the Sweet residence was an arsenal. Judge Faust, who has since died, refused to grant them release on bail. Mrs Sweet has since been released on $10,000 bail.

Klan Issue in Elections.

It is believed that it will be hard to pick a jury as the mayoralty campaign is in full heat and the klan is the big issue. The Workers Party has Edgar Owens as a candidate in Detroit against the klansman that is running for office.

SUSPEND LAW TO AID HARD COAL BOSSES

U. M. W. Breaking Its Own Strike

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21.—That capitalist municipal governments, like all their more important institutions, are willing and glad to help break a strike whenever possible, is proven by the city authorities of New York City and the cities of northern New Jersey suspending all anti-smoke laws to allow for low grade anthracite and bituminous coal to be used as substitutes for that which should be mined by the miners on strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite region.

The anthracite owners are making hay while the sun shines, selling millions of tons of low grade anthracite which ordinarily is unmarketable, that has piled up around the pits in Pennsylvania.

Lewis Allows Union Scabbing.

In addition, the Lewis leadership of the U. M. W. of A., is aiding the strike breakers indirectly by failure to call out the bituminous miners and allowing bituminous mines to furnish coal to the anthracite market. This is shown by the increased production in the bituminous fields, production there increasing by six per cent for the week ending October 10, over the that of the preceeding week.

During that week bituminous production was 11,696,000 tons, or 688,000 tons more than the week before, an increase of 6.3 per cent and the highest weekly output since the middle of January.

Total anthracite production during the calendar year up to October 10, is 61,693,000 tons, or 12.5 per cent lower than the same period of 1924.

Coolidge Intervention Not Needed.

Meanwhile these forces of city, state and reactionary union leadership are combined to defeat the anthracite strikers, President Coolidge does not feel that any action on his part is necessary. While he is willing to intervene and break the strike he does not feel it necessary as long as the responsibility for strike breaking is assumed by city, and state authorities and by John L. Lewis.

That the anthracite strikers would win if it were not for such betrayal by Lewis and the suspension of laws by capitalist authorities, is shown by the admission of big consumers, F. R. Howe, head of a big corporation of builders and managers of apartment houses of New York having written to the anthracite operators that there was some basis for the miners' demand for a wage raise. Howe wrote, in part, as follows:

"With the present wave of prosperity it seems a bad time for operators to try to force a reduction in the wages of coal miners. There is, doubtless, inflation taking place all over the country, and the general 'boom' attitude of mind. This is a very poor time to force a wage dispute on labor."

• • •

New York Coal Body Proposes Suspension of Anti-Smoke Laws

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The New York state coal commission has issued an order recommending the suspension of all anti-smoke regulations so that soft coal may be used for heating purposes as the strike in the Pennsylvania district has cut off the supply of anthracite.

The health commissioner of New York City, Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, intimated that the New York anti-smoke law would be suspended when it was found to be necessary, but that it was not a necessary step at the present.

Chicago Furriers Back Progressives

(Continued from page one)

convention. You must not allow the machine to intimidate you into voting for their candidate, to do so means to place the organization to remain in the hands of the incompetent and reactionary Kaufman machine.

Our New York brothers make up the majority of the members. They have offered to finance the Montreal strike. This the International refused to accept. Why? For the simple reason that the International wants to assess the members so that only part will go to the strikers, and the other part to go to their depleted treasury. If they had the Montreal strikers' interest at heart, why then, did they refuse to allow the New York joint board to finance the strike?

Kaufman's strength comes from the smaller locals which have not wakened to the seriousness of the situation, because it has not yet been thoroly explained to them. Our paper is not open to the membership. The Chicago membership, however, had the opportunity to hear both Brother Gold and Kaufman debate the issues; it was a very one-sided debate to be sure, the membership were with the New York joint board, and Kaufman cut a very sorry figure.

Votes Count—Guard Them.

However, applause and approval of a policy is very good, but not enough. Kaufman does not give a tinker's damn for the membership as long as he can get, by hook or by crook, the majority of the delegates to the convention.

He has expelled the New York joint board, altho he very generously takes the per capita tax. He does not want this progressive group in the union but he needs their dough. Altho taking their per capita tax, he will try to keep their delegates from being seated at the convention. The Chicago membership should instruct their delegates to vote to seat the New York contested delegates.

But what about the Chicago election? There are so far only four nominees, three supporters of the Kaufman-Milson machine and one progressive. Tomorrow is the election. There is still time to nominate two more progressives. The slogan of the Chicago furriers should "Away with Kaufmanism; we step with progress."

Support Progressive Policies.

Issie Landau is the progressive candidate for delegate to the international convention, he should and will receive the vote of all the militant members of the union who are sick and tired of this looking after the bosses' interests first, and the workers' interests afterwards.

If you believe in building a powerful union based upon the class struggle, if you believe that there should be only one union covering the entire industry, if you believe that the workers should have a labor party to carry the struggle into the political as well as the economic field, then send progressive delegates to the convention.

Make each candidate state where he or she stands, and base your choice upon policy and not upon the good looks or the popularity of the individual.

WILL MUSSOLINI TAKE VICTOR EMMANUEL'S KINGSHIP AWAY NEXT?

ROME, Oct. 21.—Premier Mussolini will take on another cabinet portfolio in addition to the five that he already holds.

While Count Volpi is in the United States negotiating a settlement of the American debt, Premier Mussolini will take over direction of the finance ministry.

Besides being premier, Mussolini now holds the portfolios for foreign affairs, war, navy and air.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OFFICERS' MEETING CALLED

The district office of the Young Workers League announced that all branch meetings of the league for October 24th, Friday, have been called off, so that a successful meeting of all the Chicago league functionaries may be held. Very important matters involving the growth and future of the Chicago league will be reported on and discussed and it is absolutely essential that all functionaries be present at the Workers Hall, 1902 West Division St., at 8 p. m. sharp, Friday, October 24.

All other league meetings are called off so that a good attendance will be had at the meeting of functionaries, which includes all members of executive committee and other officers and workers of the Chicago units of the league. Be there on time. Bring your membership card.

Coolidge Refuses to Extend Butler's Leave at Pinchot's Request

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Coolidge probably will deny requests made by the so-called liberal president to extend the leave of Brig.-Gen. Smedley Butler, of the marine corps, to serve as director of public safety in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

Sunday, October 25, 1925, at 2 P. M.

At Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 86th St.

The last appearance of the Russian poet

Vladimir Mayakovsky

before his leaving for the U. S. S. R. An entirely new program.

1. About new literature and Mayakovsky, speeches by Burliuk, Olgin, Radwansky and Shachno Epstein.
2. Lecture by Mayakovsky on The Poets of the U. S. S. R.
3. Part of the play, "Mystery-Buff."
4. Part of the poem, "The Man"—Mayakovsky in heaven.
5. New poems: Odessa and New York, and others.
6. Five poems by request.
7. Answers to questions.

New York, Attention!

Proletarian Festival

for the Benefit of the

Daily Worker—International Labor Defense

German Section—W. P.

SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 24, 1925

Sokol Hall, 525 E. 72nd St.

Admission 50c Program Starts Promptly 8:30 P. M.

N. Y. CARPENTERS BATTLE DISTRICT COUNCIL FAKERS

Unseating Local's Men Brings Trouble

By MIKE ROSS

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21—The fakers in the New York District Council of Carpenters were terror stricken over the election of two progressive delegates to the D. C. One delegate was A. Kivowitz of Local 2717 a liberal and opponent of the present reactionary machine.

The other, Morris Rosen of Local 376, a progressive, who was former candidate for general president of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. on the progressive carpenters' program, and stood for amalgamation, a labor party, job control, trade union unity, rank and file control, and other progressive measures.

The Same, Identical Rosen.

Rosen was excluded after a delegate asked if this is "the same Rosen" that ran for general president. After a protest was raised they tried to justify their action by the fake reason that he is not a carpenter being afraid to unseat him for running for general president on the program.

This was done in order to becloud the real reason for not seating him. They did not even take the trouble to give an excuse for unseating A. Kivowitz of Local 2717.

A committee of Local 376 was sent to the D. C. to speak. While they were waiting for their credentials to be acted upon, John Halkett, president of the N. Y. Building Trades Council, appeared and threatened to throw these terrible reds out if they would not leave immediately, they were then forced to leave.

Appoint Delegates Locals Didn't Want.

Later in order to free themselves from this "taint of Bolshevism" and purify the atmosphere, the D. C. fakers appointed Samuel Goldberg of Local 2717 to act as delegate in place of the duly elected one, Kivowitz.

This Goldberg was accused by Joseph P. Hirch, secretary of the Parquet Floor Layers' Union, for asking for $2,500 graft in order to give a charter and take them in the Carpenters' Union. This was sworn to before Justice Gavegan in court. Everything, however, wasn't peaceful among these birds of a feather. Local 376 sent out a circular letter and resolution to the locals exposing this frameup and demanding that Rosen and Kivowitz be seated immediately and Local 2717 sent a protest in the D. C. against their illegal action in seating Goldberg.

In the meantime the fight carried on by the militants for a five-day week and a $12 per day wage received such support that the officials of the D. C. in order to cover their own corruption were forced to send the matter out for a referendum vote.

Developing a Mass Movement.

The militants know that these measures will never be carried out, even if approved by all the members and the fight to seat the militants in the D. C. and oust these fakers is developing into a mass movement.

An amendment to the D. C. constitution proposed by Local 2163, that D. C. officials should be elected every year by direct vote, instead of every three years by the D. C. delegates, received the indorsement of about nine locals, despite all oppression.

"It is not an attack on me, it is an attack on the workers."

—Benjamin Gitlow.

WAR LOOMS AS GREECE MASSES TROOPS; DEMANDS INDEMNITY IN ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 21.—In an ultimatum with a 48-hour limit Greece demands that Bulgaria pay an indemnity of 2,000,000 French francs, send an official note of regret and punish the officers of the Bulgarian army that participated in the frontier fighting near Demirhissar.

Tho the Bulgarian government claims that the fighting which occurred near the Demirhissar post was the work of comitadjis (irregular bands), the Greek government has evidence showing that the fighting which lasted over twenty-four hours was the work of the Bulgarian regular army.

Following the sending of the ultimatum, Greece ordered her troops to take up strategic points along the Greco-Bulgar frontier in the Demirhissar region in Macedonia, northeast of Saloniki. Scouts are watching the massing of Bulgar troops. Any move on the part of the Bulgars to mass troops will mean a declaration of war.

After a ministerial conference Greek troops were ordered to advance along the Rupel valley and invade Bulgarian territory. The commanding officers have been instructed to occupy Petrish, which is the headquarters of the Macedonian-Bulgarian committee, and hold Petrish until Bulgaria has made full amends for the damages done. The Greek army intends to also disarm and disband the comitadjis or irregulars that are located in Petrish and have continually harassed the border posts.

CHICAGO LABOR DEMAND HORTHY RELEASE RAKOSI

Protest Sent to Chief Henchmen in U. S.

(Continued from page one)

story of the noble effort of Rakosi and his comrades in their struggle to build the revolutionary working-class movement in the face of the most cruel and devilish persecution and provocatory frame-ups, which followed the overthrow of the Hungarian Soviet government. He vividly described the wholesale slaughter and imprisonments that have continued ever since.

The spirit of the meeting indicated that the demand for the freedom of these Hungarian comrades would come from tens of thousands of Chicago workers when the facts were known, and would continue thruout the period of trial of Rakosi and his associates.

• • •

Friday Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21—Protest meeting against Horthy murder conspiracy will be held here next Friday, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 376 Williams street. Prominent speakers.

• • •

Hungarian Protest Grows.

WASHINGTON — Protests from Aemrican liberals and from Americans of Hungarian birth or descent, against the threatened wholesale execution or imprisonment of alleged plotters against the Horthy dictatorship in Hungary, have made an impression on Budapest. This is indicated by the anxious attitude of legation officials who refuse to discuss the situation. They appear to be astonished that the arrest and reported torture of prominent radicals and socialists in Hungary should become known in the United States and should lead to public discussion.

Horthy has not indicated whether his prisoners will be tried by court martial or by civil courts.

• • •

Rakosi Meet in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The proposed execution of Mathias Rakosi and his comrades by the Horthy government was condemned by workers of this city at a mass meeting held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, on Tuesday, October 20.

The meeting was addressed by Ella Reeve Bloor and was held under the auspices of the local branch of the International Labor Defense.

• • •

Horthy Government Slows Up.

BERLIN, Oct. 21—Reports reaching this city from Budapest indicate that the worldwide protests against the proposed executions of Mathias Rakosi and his comrades have at least compelled the Horthy government to slow up in its avowed intention to try the workers before drum head court-martial and send them to the gallows or before the firing squad within twenty-four hours after the death sentences were passed.

The Horthy government reached the conclusion that the agitation in other countries against his white terror injured Hungarian interests abroad. Instead of proceeding with the courtmartial as at first proposed it is now reported that the prisoners will be given a civil trial. This change of method by no means implies that the executions will not take place. It is looked upon as a concession to liberal protestants who are oftentimes more concerned with the forms of oppression rather than to the results.

The Berlin section of the International Red Aid declared that there would be no let up in the worldwide campaign to save Rakosi and his comrades.

North Dakota Head Refuses to Appoint Successor to Ladd

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 21.—Gov. A. G. Sorlie announced today that he has determined not to appoint a successor to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator E. F. Ladd and as a result North Dakota will have only one senator at the December session of congress.

HUNT FIFTEEN FOR BOMBING NEGRO CHURCH

Fifteen prominent members of a number of southside property "protective" associations are being sought for in an attempt to fix the blame for the bombing of the Bethesda (Negro) baptist church, located on the southeast corner of Michigan Ave. and 53rd street.

This church was formerly a Jewish synagogue and was sold to the Negro baptists. The surrounding neighborhood has been thickly populated with white residents and Negroes are now beginning to settle in the neighborhood. It is expected that the klan element which lives in this district is responsible for the bombing.

Realtors Behind Bombing

One of the Negro detective agencies has found a woman residing in the district who attended a number of meetings of these "protective" associations, where the bombing of the Bethesda church was discussed. The name of the witness is kept a secret as fears for her life have been expressed if some of the realtors in the district who are behind these associations know her identity.

Funds Disappear

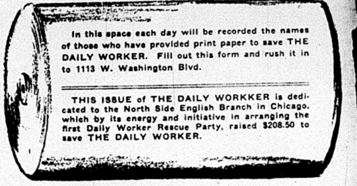
This woman further testified that funds were raised at a number of meetings of these "protective" associations to fight the "invasion of Negroes." Several of these funds have disappeared. One fund of $100,000 which was raised to fight the "invasion" has disappeared from the southside bank in which the funds were kept.

The bombing of the church was carried out by a group from the "protective" associations to frighten the Negro residents in this district to move away and go further to the north where the Negroes are segregated in what is known as the "black belt" of Chicago. Negro residents in the district refuse to be intimidated in this manner and have decided to find the guilty culprit and have him punished for the bombing of the church.

Some eye-witnesses to the bombing say they saw a high-powered automobile draw up to the church, out of which a man jumped out and walked up to the church doors. He then returned to his the waiting automobile and sped away. A short time later the explosion occurred destroying the entire front of the church. It will necessary to rebuild the church.

Windows for blocks around were shattered when the bomb exploded. No one was injured as the church was empty at the time the bomb exploded.

Its a Tremendous Job But Communists Can Do It!



In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

THIS ISSUE of THE DAILY WORKKER is dedicated to the North Side English Branch in Chicago, which by its energy and initiative in arranging the first Daily Worker Rescue Party, raised $208.50 to save THE DAILY WORKER.

THE biggest job that Communists have so far undertaken in America has been the establishment and maintenance of The DAILY WORKER. In the fall of 1923 the work was started. In the winter of 1924-1925 another big effort was made in the campaign to insure The DAILY WORKER for 1925. $75,000 was raised originally to establish the Daily and more than $30,000 to insure it for 1925.

It looked for a time that the third period of intensified struggle for our Daily would end in failure. At the very least $40,000 will be required to Save The DAILY WORKER. With only a little over $10,000 received it appeared that those who must be relied upon to support their paper were falling down on the job.

Now matters are improving again. Saturday and Monday yielded over $1,000. Tuesday brought over $600. If this keeps up The DAILY WORKER can be saved.

It's a big job, but Communists can do it.

TUESDAY'S COMMUNIST LEGION:

O. Pincus, Bronx, N. Y.	$ 1.00
Anonymous, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Sam Solomovitch, Brooklyn	1.50
K. Brseowski, Akron, O.	1.00
L. E. Hillenges, So. Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Franklin P. Brill, Williamsville, N. Y.	5.00
A. Hetenye, New York	5.00
Tony Kontos, New York	5.00
K. L. Henderick, Chicago	2.00
Patrick Rowley, New York	5.00
English Br., W. P., Irving Park, Chicago	7.00
South Slavic Federation Convention	30.00
J. Stidham, Annona, Texas	1.00
English Br., W. P., Duluth Minn. (collected by L. O. Estness)	7.00
Waukegan, Ill., Workers Party C. C. C.	5.00
ust Pearson, Superior, Wis.	3.00
hris Ditsman, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Paracka, New York	1.00
f. Henky, Jr., Crestwood, N. Y.	3.00
C. R. Bartels, Chicago	2.00
A. P., Chicago	5.00
Elsie Sarin, Springrove, Ill.	2.00
M. Hauser, Chicago	3.00
Nelson Dewey, Edgewater, Colo.	1.00
J. Kamson, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Cleveland, O., Slovak Br., W. P.	5.00
M. Kahn, New York	5.00
J. Gartleman, Cincinnati, O.	1.00
Jewish Br., W. P. Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.00
S. Fargotstein, Galveston, Tex.	6.00
Detroit, Mich., Lithuanian W. P.	10.00
Great Neck, N. Y., Lithuanian W. P.	5.00
Schenectady, N. Y., Lithuanian W. P.	5.00
Braddock, Pa., Lithuanian W. P	5.80
J. Sonick and Wm. Mollard, Turtleford, Sask., Can.	2.00
Paul Lawin, Granite City, Ill.	1.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
District 15, New Havenn, Conn.	24.25
Russian Br. 2, Detroit, Mich.	13.50
Jennie Rincus, Newllano, La	1.00
Nicola Kovacheff, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	18.00
Pittsburgh, Pa., N. S. English W. P.	27.50
Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Workers Party comrades (collected by C. Brendel, A. Kish, Jack Aconsky, Nicholas DeFrank, John Libertto, Jos. Maugeri, G. A. Schulenberg, English Br.)	33.00
Jessie Glick, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
Pauline Olkin, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Einar Olsen, 453—4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.0
A. Rye, Port Angelo, Wash.	3.0
V. S. Ware, Santa Barbara Br., W. P., Solinas, Cal.	6.0
J. P., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	2.0
L. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.0
M. David, Oakland, Cal.	3.0
Ruth and David True, (collected by Wm. True), Creston, O.	2.0
Helen L. Dietrich, Denver, Colo.	2.00
S. Skiegstad, Denver, Colo.	1.00
Toni Hansen, New York, N. Y.	2.00
delphia, Pa.	10.2
Italian Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	10.0
R. P. Bodkin, Newport, Ky.	3.00
Lithuanian Br., 12, W. P. Phila-	
Ed. Sengewald, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Steve Maynarich, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Mrs. Duis E. Bridgewater, of Miles City, Mont.	1.00
Scandinavian Socialist Club, Hartford, Conn.	10.00
A. Frederickson, of Ferndale, Mich.	5.00
Isabelle A. Kleinman, Philadelphia, Pa	1.0
M. Ebenhe, Kenosha, Wis.	6.0
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Winlock, Wash.	10.
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Ely, Minn.	5.0
Mary Ostrow, Los Angeles, Calif.	25.00
Tom Swain, La Jolla, Calif.	5.
E. K. Field, Detroit, Mich.	5.
Floyd Ramp, Rosenburg, Ore.	1.
North Side English Branch, Chicago, Ill.	18.5
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Buffalo, N. Y.	65.5
Lettish Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Lettish Educational Singing Society, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Bobb and S. Guster, San Bernardino, Calif.	2.00
E. S. Anstutz and S. Fanara, Kansas City, Kans.	2.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Kansas City, Kans.	23.00
Joseph Cremona, Duluth, Minn.	2.70
F. H. Hallet, Faribault, Minn.	1.00
L. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
M. Saline, Cumberland, Wis.	2.00
J. Sturdevant, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
Walter Carter, San Francisco, Calif.	2.00
Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich.	51.00
Belle Chuckrow, New York	15.0
TOTAL	$ 653.55
Previously Acknowledged	12,780.90
Total to Date	$13,434.45

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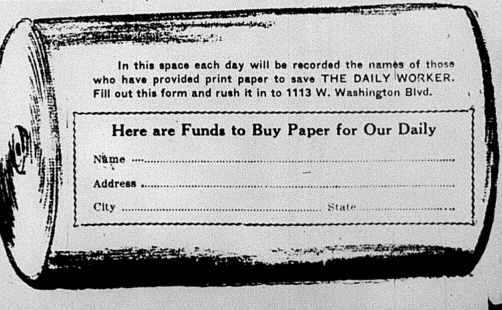

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MELLON UNITES WITH GARY TO SLASH TAXES

Cut Will Affect Large Incomes Only

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, one of the richest men in the United States and the owner of the aluminum trust, opposed the exemption of these whose incomes are less than $5,000 annually before the ways and means committee, of the senate, now in session discussing a proposed tax reduction program to be presented for ratification in December.

Mellon Presents Program

Andrew Mellon presented his program before the ways and means committee in which he recommends that the rate of taxation on large incomes be lowered to half of their present taxation and the rates on incomes below $150,000 receive minor decreases.

The program presented by Andrew Mellon of the United States treasury differs but little from that presented by the national industrial conference board, located in New York which is controlled by the steel and building interests. The small texpayer gets little consideration in either of those programs.

Closed Doors In Appeal Courts

The industrial conference board insists that the features of formal court procedure and the publicity attendant thereto be eliminated in connection with cases that appear before the board of tax appeals. The large corporations realize that a closed court would enable them to get great reductions in taxes upon appeals.

Program of "Liberals"

The recommendations of many of the republican and democratic leaders in the senate favor leaving taxation of large incomes at the present rates and the exemption of tax-payers whose income are less than $5,000.

Mellon put up a desperate fight to convince the committee of the necessity of placing the payment of the war debt on the shoulders of the small tax-payers saying:

Government on 5 & 10 Basis

"It must be remembered that great businesses have been built upon small returns and large volume. The most conspicuous example which comes to my mind is the 5 and 10 cent store.

"As a matter of policy it is advisable to have every citizen with a stake in his country. Nothing brings home to a man the feeling that he personally has an interest in seeing that the government revenues are not expended, as the fact that he contributes individually a direct tax, no matter how small, to his government."

To Pay Debt to Bankers

The treasury head also made known that he intends to have the war debt which the United States owes the banking interests paid in this generation by using the surplus which accumulates in the treasury department to pay off some of the debts.

SOUTH SLAVIC CONVENTION UNANIMOUS FOR C. E. C. AND COMINTERN

The convention of the South Slavic section of the party took place in Chicago during the four days—October 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1925. There were 29 delegates present who represented 1,360 members of the South Slavic section.

The first order of business taken up by the convention was the report of the Central Executve Committee which was given by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party.

Comrade Ruthenberg reviewed the world political and economic situation and showed that the partial and temporary stabilization of capitalism was only a temoprary change in the curve showing the general decline of capitalism and the development of the proletarian revolution. He pointed out that it was exactly in this period of a seeming lowering of the revolutionary spirit of the working masses that it was necessary to take up the question of Bolshevization of the existing Communist parties. After having treated the general situation, he took up the situation withn the Workers Party, reviewing the work of the party during the last 18 months. He emphasized that the factional conflict within the party was not to be looked upon as an evil but as an incident in the Bolshevization of the party and in the clarification of its policy, that the party followed a correct Leninist line.

Comrade Ruthenberg pointed out that the errors made by the former C. E. C. majority represented a tendency to return to the sectarianism which had dominated the party during the first two years of its existence—1919-1921. The discussion in the party on this question and the final decision of the Communist International, supporting the labor party policy was a decision against the new wave of sectarianism in the party and should make certain that the party would not again fall into this error.

Comrade Ruthenberg also pointed out that the fight within the party developed into a struggle between the right wing elements supporting sectarianism and the left wing which was following the line of the Communist International. It was the policy of the Comintern, as was shown in its decision, to separate the Communist elements from the right wing and to a Leninist line of policy.

The fact that this was not achieved in the national convention of the party was the basis, in the opinion of Comrade Ruthenberg, of the decision made by the Communist International, supporting the present Central Executive Comimttee majority as more loyal and closer to the views of the Communist International.

After analyzing the party situation, showing that this situation was part of the process of Boshevization of the party, Comrade Ruthenberg took up the concrete fact of the reorganization of the party, handing in detail the plan for the organization of shop nuclei and the role of the language fractions in the party after its reorganization. The speaker showed that the language fractions will be even a more effective instrument in carrying on party propaganda among the various language groups than the language federations which had previously existed.

Upon the conclusion of the speech by Comrade Ruthenberg, resolutions similar to the resolutions adopted by the various membership meetings in support of the C. E. C. and the C. I. decisions was submitted and after discussion was unanimously adopted by the 29 delegates present.

C. E. C. Statement on Federation Situation.

Comrade Ruthenberg in the name of the Central Executive Committee also presented to the convention a statement of the C. E. C. in reference to the controversy which had been going on in the South Slavic section. The statement took up the charges made against the majority of the bureau by Comrades Fisher and Michalachky in relation to the party discussion, the policy of the bureau, and in relation to work in the fraternal organizations. The statement fully upheld the bureau on the question, and called upon the convention to take a united stand against the enemies of the party and the South Slavic section who were endeavoring to use the discussion within the section for the purpose of a fight against the Communist movement among the South Slavic workers. The statement was unanimously accepted by the convention in connection with the report of the bureau which was submitted by Comrade Cuchovich.

The remaining two days were devoted to discussion of the question of Bolshevization, reorganization of the South Slavic section, the line of the general reorganization of the party, the question of the work in fraternal organizations, work in support of the labor party, support of the International Labor Defense, and the campaign in defense of the Soviet Union. On all these questions resolutions were adopted laying down the line of work for the South Slavic comrades among the South Slavic workers of this country.

Particular emphasis was given to the question of reorganizaiton of the party in the South Slavic section. The convention was unanimous for the reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei and for the establishment of the language fractions in place of the present existing language federation.

The convention without a dissenting vote elected a new bureau of fourteen members. This bureau consists of eight comrades who will live in Chicago and who will constitute the executive council to direct the day to day work and six from the country at large. The Executive Council consists of the following comrades: C. Novak, L. Zinich, F. Boric, F. Krasich, M. Roikovic, T. Cuckovich, M. Goreta, and S. Loyen. The other members of the bureau are A. Kraznorich of Detroit, J. Vrdjuka of Pittsburgh, G. Levnaich of Canton, O., V. Crnich of Christopher, Ill., Popovich of West Allis, Wis., and F. Sepic of Neffs, Ohio.

New Bureau Organizes.

The new bureau of the South Slavic fraction organized immediately after the convention by electing C. Novak as the secretary, L. Zinich as editor of the paper with Comrade Loyen and Boric as associate editors.

FIRST ISSUE OF NOVY MIR, LIVING NEWSPAPER BY CHICAGO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS IS HUGE SUCCESS

The first issue of the living newspaper "published" by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir was a huge success. Altho the hall was not crowded, a fairly good audience listened to the reading of the different news stories and articles all written and read by the workers themselves. There was also some good poetry and jokes, mostly at the expense of the local counter-revolutionists and their newspaper.

After the reading was over criticism was invited from the public. Some criticism came forth from the audience.

At the invitation of the chairman, a test vote was taken and the audience unanimously voted for the continuation of the living newspaper.

-help!
To Save THE DAILY WORKER

RIFFIANS GET GOOD LAUGH AT INVADERS' COST

Made Heavy Attack on Barren Hillside

ADJIR, Spanish Morroco — (By Mail)—The combined air, artillery and heavy guns of the island fortress of Alhucemas were directed against a hillside where thousands of Riffians were supposed to be shelling the town of Adjir.

Deseprate French-Spanish Attempt.

For three weeks one-third of the combined forces of the French and Spanish fleets rained heavy shells on this hillside. Airplanes dropped their bombs. Heavy guns boomed from the island fortress. The newspapers of Europe were filled with the "heroic deeds" of the French and Spanish soldiery.

When one goes behind the lines and learns what really was happening on the hillside, a good laugh at the frantic efforts of the French and Spanish imperialists is produced by the tale the Riffs tell.

Seven Artillerymen Draw Fire.

The garrison which defended this hillside consisted of but seven fighting soldiers. Besides these seven artillerymen there were a cook, a 12 year old boy, and two telephone operators.

Little did the French and Spanish commanders realize that the bombs and shells that rained on the hillside exploded on barren desert soil with little effect on the defenders of the hillside.

Riffs Bluff Imperialist Generals.

The French and Spanish generals have labored under the impression that the region about Alhucemas Bay was heavily garrisoned by the Riff tribesmen. Abd-el-Krim has maintained but 100 artillerymen in this region who are the crack shots of his forces, but this small group of artillerymen have raised much havoc with the invaders.

Concentration at Moro Nueva.

Here the Spanish fleet attempted to land 5,000 soldiers at Wad Lau Tkizas and Sidi Daiss, after unsuccessful attempts of landing. The Riffians concentrated their best infantry forces here, dug themselves in and battled with the invaders. In spite of four days' heavy fighting, the Spaniards have been unable to drive the Riffians back any further than 300 yards from the shore. Heavy losses of life have been inflicted on the Spanish invaders.

Mayakovsky's Last Meeting in Chicago Draws Great Crowd

More than 1,200 people packed Schoenhofen Hall to listen to the second and last lecture in Chicago by the famous Russian poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky. The attacks on Mayakovsky in the local Russian counter-revolutionary sheet helped to swell the crowd. He gave a neat "trimming" to these whiteguards in a short but sharp reply to their attacks.

The beautiful and strong poem on the death of Lenin made a deep impression on the audience. The other poems brot cheers and applause. He answered questions and also took up a collection for the Novy Mir which brot about $60.

Taggers for the International Labor Defense sold $16.76 worth of tags at the meeting.

Whitewash Tobacco Trust

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The United States circuit court of appeal today held that the American Tobacco company had not violated the Sherman anti-trust law, nor had it acted in restraint of trade in refusing to sell goods to wholesalers who in turn sold to retailers at a price not allowing a commensurate profit.

Here Are New Officials of Young Workers League Elected by the National Convention

The convention elected the following comrades to comprise the new National Executive Committee:

Sam Darcy, Sam Don; Will Herberg, Nat Kaplan, George Papcun, M. V. Phillips, Al Schaap, Jack Stachel, Herbert Zam, Pat Toohey, Max Shatchman, John Williamson, Max Salzman, Peter Shapiro, Joseph Angelo, Sam Winokur, Morris Schnidler, Valeria Meltz, John Harvey, William Schneiderman, Jay Lovestone, representative C. E. C. of the Workers Party.

The following are the candidates elected:

Harry Fox, August Valentine, Morris Yusem, Carl Weisberg, Sam Eronberg, David Milgram.

The following are the alternates elected:

Emma Blechschmidt, Ralph Fisher, Domenick Flaiani, Nat Kutisker, Sam Milgram, Julius Rubin, Anna Thompson, Tony Wishtart, Ben Ruben, Mike Zalesko, Norman Bernick, Jack Reynolds, Gilbert Greenberg, Germinal Allard.

At the first meeting of the N. E. C. it organized itself into the following committees:

National secretary: Herbert Zam.

Secretariat: Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan, Max Shachtman.

Politbureau: Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan, Sam Darcy, Will Herberg, John Williamson, Max Shachtman, Max Salzman, (Candidates: H. V. Phillips, John Harvey).

Orgbureau, Sam Darcey, Herbert Zam, John Williamson.

National Organizer: Sam Darcy.

Editorial Committee: Nat Kaplan, Sam Darcy, Max Shachtman, (Candidate, Will Herberg).

Acting Editor: Max Shachtman.

Industrial Organizer: Nat Kaplan.

Negro Organizer: H. V. Phillips.

Agitprop Director: Will Herberg.

N. E. C. Representative to Party C. E. C.: Jack Stachel (Candidate, Herbert Zam).

FINLAND BUYS LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

LENINGRAD, Oct. 21.—Finland purchased during the present year from Soviet Russia 5,000,000 poods of grain. The first carloads of grain are already arriving in Finland. The fruit markets of Finland are largely stocked with Russian fruit.

Texas Legislators to Impeach Governor for Misuse of Funds

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 21.—Impeachment proceedings will probably be started against the "Ma" Ferguson, woman governor of Texas and her husband for the misuse of public funds.

Husband Runs Office

Tho Mrs. Mirian A. Ferguson was elected governor, the actual work of the office is being carried on by James E. Ferguson, her husband. All appointments of the various state officials has been done by the husband who receives a salary three times that of the governor from the Sugarland Railroad company.

Since "Ma" Ferguson was elected, the state highway commission which the husband appointed has spent over $20,000,000.

It is also charged that Ferguson solicited advertising for his newspaper on the stationary of the executive mansion, forcing advertisers to pay as high as $2,000 for an advertisement.

Fear Graft Expose.

The governor refuses to allow the state legislature to meet fearing that impeachment charges will be preferred for waste of public funds, inefficiency of management, letting contracts to highway bidders to the highest instead of the lowest bidder.

At the last session of the state legislature the solons passed a law allowing the speaker and fifty members of the legislature to call a special session for impeachment purposes when the governor refused to do so. Moves are now under way to have a special session called.

Railroad Monopoly Don't Like Buses; Asks Injunction

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 21.—The Chicago & Alton railroad, thru W. G. Bierd, receiver, has applied to the Belleville circuit court for an injunction to halt motor bus operations between East St. Louis and Jacksonville. The petition asserts the busses are hurting railroad profits.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Springfield, Mass., to Enjoy Entertainment and Aid Our "Daily"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—Our DAILY WORKER Rescue Party will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, Oct. 23, at the Workmen's Circle Hall. Tho the comrades immediately upon receiving word have donated (not all) seventy dollars, they are not satisfied with the small amount raised and have arranged this affair to raise more money. Let no class conscious worker who understands the value of the revolutionary press miss this affair!

A celebration mass meeting will be held on Sunday, Nov. 8, at Liberty Hall in honor of the 8th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. A well-known speaker will be sent by the national office. This celebration should draw a large attendance from among the many friends and sympathizers of the Soviet Union.

* * *

Educational Work.

The Jewish branch of the party is carrying on systematic agitational work in a number of fraternal organizations. The Jewish Culture Club, an "impartial" organization of the Jewish youth, has invited our branch to supply them with speakers for the winter season. Comrade Abramovitch will lecture on "Proletarian Culture," Comrade Jack Feldon on the "First, Second and Third International," and Comrade Benjamin Levine will deliver a series of six lectures on the "World's Labor Movement" which will also cover the Red International of Labor Unions and the Trade Union Educational League. The same work is carried on in other organizations like the Workmen's Circle, etc.

Philadelphia Workers to Celebrate Victory of Russian Revolution

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—The workers of Philadelphia will celebrate the eighth anniversary since the victorious Russian revolution on Friday, Nov. 6, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown St. The speakers will be Comrades Jay Lovestone, Norman Tallentire and others. The Freiheit Singing Chorus had made special preparations for this occasion and will sing some new revolutionary songs. Admission will be 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at 521 York Ave. and at the Freiheit office, 426 Pine St.

Needle Trades in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURG, Pa.—An important meeting of all Workers Party members in the needle trades industry will be held at the Workers Party headquarters, Friday, Oct. 23rd, 8 p. m. All party members who are engaged in this industry must attend without fail. This applies to all tailors, garment workers, cap makers, and furriers.

N. Y. Y. W. L. to Discu Bolshevization and th Question of Loreism

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Young Workers' League here is undertakin in earnest the task of bolshevization. A general membership meeting ha been called for Sunday, October 25 at 2 p. m., to take place at 105 Eldridge street.

At this meeting Comrade William W. Weinstone, general secretary o the Workers Party for District 2, wil lead the discussion on the question o the expulsion of Lore and the removal of Askeli from the Finnish organ The Tyomies, are the general task and the bolshevization process.

The organizational steps which have been taken against Lore and Askeli shows that the Communist movement cannot tolerate within its rank opportunists whose main aim is th undermining of the Leninist role of the party and league. The meeting will make clear that in order to prevent any manifestations of Loreism, we must not only take organizational steps but must also carry on a persistent ideological campaign against all forms of opportunism. Thus the league will become permeated with a Bolshevik ideology.

This meeting marks the beginning of the ideological campaign of the Young Workers' League here against all forms of opportunism in the Communist movement.

Philadelphia Prepares for Reorganizatio

The political committee of the Philadelphia district is on the job and taking positive steps towards reorganizing the district along the lines of organized first. The city has been shop nucle.

The city of Philadelphia will be re divided into five industrial sections. These are: (1) The Southern, (2) the Central, (3) Western, (4) Northern (5) Chester.

Members of the organization committee will visit all the branches in these sections and will complete the registration in preparaton for the organization of the membership into shop nuclei and street nuclei.

Special speakers will attend all branch meetings and explain fully the reorganization program of the Central Executive Committee.

Milwaukee Workers Announce Lively Fall Festival and Dance

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—A fall festival and dance will be held by the Workers Party, local Milwaukee, on Sunday, Nov. 25, at Miller Hall, 802 State St. A fine program has been arranged. From the minute the affair starts at 2 in the afternoon the fun begins. The dancing in the afternoon will be followed by a regular entertainment in the evening beginning at 8, at which there will be speeches recitations and a play arranged by the junior groups. A member of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L. will be one of the principal speakers. After the entertainment, dancing will be continued. Admission will be only 35 cents. All workers are invited to participate.

Philadelphia, Attention!

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—Do you want to have a good time? If so, come to the masquerade party and dance given by the Rosa Luxemburg (West Philadelphia English) branch of the Y. W. L. on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 3952 Girard Ave., at 8 p. m.

Much effort has been put by the branch to make this affair the greatest moral success ever achieved by any Y. W. L. affair. Besides the fun of the many beautiful masks we will have dancing, singing, games, refreshments, etc. Everything combined for 25 cents.

You may come as a Red Guard,
You may come as an Elf,
You may come as a Worker,
Or come as yourself.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

FOUR MORE RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meeting in the respective sections, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

OVE ON TO BAR PUBLICATION OF RADICAL WORKS

oss Printers Scheme to Enlist Aid of Unions

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21—A ove to censor the printing of radical erature can be seen in the action ken by the Employing Printers' asciation to obtain the help of the llied Printing Trades Council to ve an ordinance passed by the mucipal assembly licenseing all print ops in the city.

The ordinance would establish comete police control over the print ops. Sponsors of the bill openly adit that one of its main purposes is prevent the printing of "seditious erature."

The boss printers admit that the rdinance is doomed unless it is enorsed by the union men. The union fused to indorse a legislative bill to e same effect two years ago. The easure came out of the bill drafting mmittee in the closing days of the ssion and the union was unwilling endorse it on such short notice, the bill fell thru.

The home rule act was passed since en and the boss printers behind the ll were adivsed to present their easure to the municipal assembly. efore laying their plans for submitng the measure as an ordinance, the onsors of the licensing plan exained the objects of licensing to the ion men, who were under the imression that it was a scheme to liense only the workingmen.

Wants Union to Co-operate.

In order that the members of the ion might be made partners to the heme they were promised represention on a board of examiners, which ould have power to approve or rect an application for a license before e commissioner of licenses took acon.

The ordinance in its present shape rovides for a board of examiners, to clude—a representative each of the nploying printers' association of New ork City and the Allied Printing rades Council of New York City. Each rganization would submit a list of names, from which the commisoner of licenses would pick two aminers. The two examiners jointly ould submit another list, from which e commissioner of licenses would ck the third member of the board of aminers.

American Cotton in the U. S. S. R.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 21—Seventeen eamers with American and Egyptian otton, have arrived in the port of urmansk—totally an importation of 300,000 poods.

CROP OF SEED FLAX 40 PCT. MORE THAN FOR LAST YEAR IN U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—The crop of eed flax all over the Union is 38,000,000 poods, or 40% more than the rop of 1924, and 10% more than hat of 1913. The flax fiber is about 16,000,000 poods, out of which 12,000,000 will go to the market.

MOTHER JONES, IN LETTER TO MINERS, INFERS SHE WOULDN'T BE FOUND DEAD WITH GOMPERS

MT. OLIVE, Ill., Oct. 21.—Too ill to be with her miner boys at the 27th annual commemoration of the heroic defense of Illinois unionism at Virden, Mother Jones dispatched a letter to the arrangements committee in which she picks her last resting place and tells the rank and file to carry on.

"They stood bravely on the hill and told the scabs to return to St. Louis," Mother Jones writes of the mine battle of Oct. 12, 1898, when the openshop drive, tho launched by bullets that killed four Mt. Olive union miners, failed to break the resistance of the workers. "I wish every state would follow Illinois in organizing its workers. My heart beats today with devotion to those brave boys as it did the morning that they gave up their lives for a holy cause.

Not With Gompers at Sleepy Hollow.

"When I am called I want to take my last sleep with my brave boys in Mt. Olive. Under no circumstances would I choose to take my final rest in Sleepy Hollow with Carnegie and the rest of the capitalist exploiters," Mother Jones writes, taking a left-hand slam at Sam Gompers' choice of cemeteries.

"To be with my boys both living or dead is all that life means to me now. Be it to their credit the workers have always rung true to the cause, while the same cannot be said of their leaders who in some cases have bartered their principles for a mess of pottage and prolonged the struggles of the workers instead of standing like men true to their pledge.

Stand by Your Guns.

"And now, my dear boys, I wish you success and the final triumph of labor. Stand by your guns when the cause is a just one."

Former International President White spoke to the assembled miners in behalf of Pres. John L. Lewis who was in the east. A parade to Miners' Union cemetery where the murdered defenders lie buried, was a feature of the commemoration.

To Use Aeroplanes in Exploring Dutch New Guinea Jungles

The first American expedition to venture into the unexplored wilds of Dutch new Guinea will leave Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 29, by aeroplane for San Francisco, according to an announcement made by Stanley A. Hedberg, historian of the expedition.

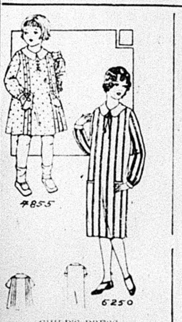
The expedition headed by H. W. Stirling, former assistant curator of the division of ethnology of the U. S. Museum, will sail from San Francisco Nov. 21, transporting their aeroplane to Batavia, Java, where the flight into the wilds will start.

The purpose of the expedition is to make a study of the land and pygmy races of Dutch New Guinea, one of the largest islands in the world. One half of the island is owned by the Netherlands and the remainder by Great Britain. Both governments have cooperated in the expedition.

The use of the aeroplane for reconnoitering is expected to facilitate the selection of a point at which the heavy jungles of Dutch New Guinea may best be penetrated, and to make possible the accomplishment of the trip into the interior.

A refrigerating system has been installed on the specially constructed plane, to keep photographic chemicals, films and provisions in condition in the scorching heat of the jungles. The machine will carry a load of 2,300 pounds and has a flying range of seven hours continuous travel.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



CHILD'S DRESS.

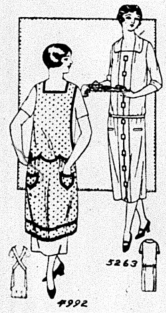
4855. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 ears. A 4-year size requires 2⅝ yards one material 36 inches wide. rice 12c.

GIRLS' DRESS.

5250. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 ears. A 10-year size requires 2⅝ rds of 32-inch material with ⅜ yard contrasting for collar, cuffs, and ocket facings if made with long eeves. 2⅝ yards will be required. rice 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for out -to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ook of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies', isses', and children's patterns, a cone and comprehensive article on dressaking, also some point, for the needle llustrating 30 of the various simple itches), all valuable hints [illegible] the home essmaker.



A PRETTY APRON.

4992. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

LADIES' APRON DRESS.

5263. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅛ yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Thursday, Oct. 22, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 409 S. Halsted St.
548	Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 8:45 p. m.
576	Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
342	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
454	Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
480	Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland
344	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m. Ave.
121	Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St.
6	Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
203	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
214	Brick and Clay, Maretens, Ill.
63	Bridge and S. I., 180 W. Washington St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
578	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
15136	Commission Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St.
865	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
793	Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
556	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
538	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Avenue.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor. Ave.
17010	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
33	Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave., 5 p. m.
76a	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
473	Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 63rd Street.
253	Machinists, Roseland,, 11405 Michigan.
1528	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
12755	Office Employes Assn., 166 W. Washington St., 6:30 p. m.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
266	Plasterers, 2045 W. North Ave.
597	Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St.
753	Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m.
307	Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Wkrs.), 180 W. Washington St.
301	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
576	Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
668	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
964	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St.
991	Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
424	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
115	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
17	Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
753	Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
112	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor.
15793	Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland
17616	Warehouse Employes, 166 W.
	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
	Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Two Billion Dollar Radio Manufacturers' Trust Investigated

NEW YRK, Oct. 21.—The federal trade commission today began investigating one of the biggest cases in its history—two billion dollars' worth of Associated Manufacturing interests, charged with combining for the purpose of restricting competition and creating a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of radio devices and apparatus and in international radio communication.

The respondents include the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric company, American Telephone and Telegraph company, and Western Electric company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, United Fruit company, the Wireless Specialty Apparatus company and the International Radio Telegraph company.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

I. L. D. DANCE AND TABLEAU SAT. EVENING

Chicago Defense Grows and Flourishes

If anybody asks, tell 'em the International Labor Defense is going ahead with a bang in Chicago. Saturday night, the 24th, the big dance of the Labor Defense comes off at Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren Sts., and the Lettish Dramatic Club has prepared a treat for those who attend, in the way of a "Labor Defense Tableau"—and other things, too, besides the dance.

Workers' organizations are purchasing tickets in advance at 50 cents each, and a large enthusiastic crowd is expected at this, the first big Chicago affair to raise funds for aid to the class war prisoners and defendants.

1,600 More Members

The I. L. D. has recently added 1,600 more to its local membership, the local executive announcing that the following organizations have lately affiliated:

Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Local 275; Workers' Sick, Benevolent and Educational Fund, Local 194; the German-Hungarian Sick and Benefit Society of Chicago; and the Workers' Sport and Athletic Alliance.

Trade unions continue to contribute for the Zeigler Miners' Defense, Local 39 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers having just donated $25.

Labor Defense in the Shops

The Loop Branch of the I. L. D., made up of three or four needle trade shops in or near the loop, is building up. At its last meeting ten or a dozen new members joined, bring the total membership to over 25. This branch meets between 5 and 6:30 after work. The committee is planning a widely advertised meeting in the near future.

When Some Branches Meet

Tonight, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, the Northwest Branch meets at 1621 North California.

Sunday, October 25, at 10 a. m. the Polish Branch meets on the South Side.

Sunday afternoon at 2:30, the Finnish Branch meets at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted.

Monday, Oct. 26, at 8 p. m. the "Ford and Suhr Branch" meets at 3118 West Roosevelt Rd., and Fellow Worker Fred Mann will speak on the California prisoners, especially on the cases of Richard Ford and Herman Suhr.

The "Tom Mooney Branch" meets on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27.

Pittsburgh I. L. D. to Hold Protest Mass Meeting for Rakosi

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURG, Pa. Oct. 21—The International Labor Defense committee of Pittsburg is proceeding very speedily with its work. At the last meeting of the executive it was decided to start an energetic campaign to organize branches of the Intesnational Labor Defense in various sections of the city of Pittsburgh. A city central committee will be called in the very near future. Arrangements were made to hold a big mass demonstration to protest against the attempt of the Horthy government of Hungary to murder Comrade Rakosi, former people's commissar of Soviet Hungary.

F. Randa, president of the Journeyman Tailors' Union here, was elected treasurer and Margaret Yeager was elected financial secretary. Dr. M. Rasnick, the recording secretary. All communications and checks are to be sent to the International Labor Defense, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Class War Victims.

The cases involving Merrick, Myerscough, Jenkins and others will come up for trial the end of November. Money for the defense of these comrades is rapidly coming in. However, a large sum is still to be raised and all workers and organizations are called upon to make remittances as soon as possible.

GRAND OPENING
of the
American Negro Labor Congress
Sunday Evening, 7 O'clock, October 25,
Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th Street.

Congress will last for one week. Business sessions in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program. To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program.

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

AMERICAN-MADE DAWES PLAN TO HIT AMERICAN FARMERS; GERMANS BOOST TARIFF RATES

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

How the Dawes' plan will hit the American farmer is shown in an analysis of the new German tariff by H. L. Deimel, assistant chief, division of foreign tariffs, U. S. department of commerce. Deimel says, "The change to be encountered by our foodstuffs trades with Germany will consist of a number of increases over existing rates, coupled with the application of duties to many articles which have been entering free of duty for 10 years."

Germany has been forced to this tariff change by the reparations payments. The German worker must consume less and produce more. Germany must secure an export surplus where at present the balance is the other way. The new tariff will force German workers to consume home products and reduce their consumption of imported products.

The duties provided for rye, wheat, barley, oats, malt, cattle, sheep, hogs, flour, sugar, molasses and fresh meats became effective Sept. 1, and most other duties Oct. 1, altho certain reductions will be allowed until July 31, 1926. The new duties directly affect the market for this year's crops.

The old German duties, the new duties and the pre-war duties on imported farm products and on certain manufactured products are shown in parallel columns below. The duties shown are per 100 kiles (about 220 lbs.).

German import duties	Old	New	Pre-war
Wheat	Free	$ 1.88	$ 1.38
Flour	Free	4.69	2.55
Malt	Free	3.19	1.44
Dried fruits	$1.00	2.50	1.00
Fresh meat	Free	11.25	8.75
Lard	Free	3.13	3.13
Canned meat	Free	18.75	15.00
Safety razor blades	12.00	200.00	6.00
Calculators	60.00	90.00	15.00
Small electric motors	2.25	20.00	2.25
Tele. & phone accessories	15.00	30.00	$1 to $10
Electric auto appliances	15.00	75.00	$1 to $10

The importance to American farmers appears when we note that in 1924, Germany bought from the United States 308,541,000 lbs. of lard; 934,780,000 lbs. of wheat, barley and rye; 364,800,000 lbs. of flour and 125,581,000 lbs. of dried fruit, to mention a few leading articles affected. The new duties on these four items alone would add about $20,000,000 to their cost to the German people.

These duties, particularly those on agricultural products, are also expected to serve as a basis for bargaining. The German government in negotiating trade treaties will offer concessions to secure lower duties on the articles which it exports. Germany under the Dawes' plan must cut down its imports and increase its exports. To gain a market for its manufactured products in the United States it wants to persuade the United States to cut the high tariff which now imposes a barrier.

When the bargaining starts, Germany's concessions to help the American farmer find a market will be balanced by American concessions which will bring the American factory worker face to face with severe competition. The new German tariff emphasizes that American producers on the farms and in the factories owe the Dawes plan anything but gratitude.

Laborers Strike for Wage Increase on Atlantic City Job

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 21.—Laborers working on the new President Hotel, Albany Ave, and the Boardwalk, have gone on strike. They ask that their wages be raised from 40 and 50 cents an hour to 75 cents an hour.

It was said that if nonunion laborers were employed all members of the fourteen other trades belonging to the Building Trades Council would strike.

Alabama Feud Claims Another.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 21.—The little town of Hayneville was quiet today, under the patrol of state and county law enforcement officers, following the sensational shooting of Russell Haynes, 34, in the corridor of the court house.

The shooting was the result of a family feud between the Haynes and Rives families which has raged for several years and in which several persons have been killed, according to delayed reports reaching here.

Down with injunctions! Forward to a workers' government.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS
Six Places
169 N. Clark | 118 S. Clark
66 W. Washington | 167 N. State
42 W. Harrison | 234 S. Halsted
PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7
Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Bakee Beans and Brown Bread
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commissary and Bakery:
1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SECRETARY OF WAR TO CALL COURT-MARTIAL FOR COL. MITCHELL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Court-martial papers for Col. William Mitchell, who charged his superiors with "criminal inefficiency" in administering the country's air forces, have reached the desk of Secretary of War Davis.

They came thru military channels, with the recommendation of Col, Mitchell's superiors that he be tried for "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

Secretary Davis is expected to order the court after an examination and study of the papers.

U. S. Rail Board Calls Union and Railroad Heads to Chicago

The United States railroad labor board, thru its chairman Ben Hooper has summoned the Western Maryland railroad heads and the officials of the striking engineers, firemen and hostlers to Chicago for a hearing on the strike that has taken place at the Western Maryland railroad at Hagerstown, Maryland.

It was this board that granted the men employed by the Western Maryland railroad the wage increase over which the union heads and company officials have had a series of conferences.

At these conferences the union heads insisted upon wage increases and the company officials were willing to grant the wage increases only on the provision that certain conditions which the men had won from the rail company be forfeited. The company after being refused these concessions then tried to force the issue and a strike resulted.

Suburban Rail Rates Go Up.

Passenger rates for suburban service of the Chicago & Northwestern railway were increased 20 per cent yesterday.

DRAMATIC CLASS PITCHES RIGHT IN ON NEW PLAY

All Interested in This Work Can Help

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—"The Unexpected Hero," a light satire on war, endorsed by Lunarcharsky, will be the first play to be produced by the Workers' Dramatic League of the Workers Party, District 2, in the near future. Classes have already started to prepare for the production of this play. The money raised will be used to launch the proletarian theater and to enable it to give good propaganda plays.

All those wishing to attend classes should do so immediately, so that no time is lost in casting the play. Language is no bar as there are many non-speaking parts. The knowledge of dramatic technique which you will get will enable you to direct others groups and you can help in that way to develop the proletarian theater.

The Workers' Dramatic League meets regularly on the following dates: Tuesday and Friday nights from eight to eleven, and Sunday afternoons from four to seven o'clock.

The place of meeting is Lo Hartmann's studio, at 28 East 14th street (top floor, front), New York City.

The work of each session is divided into two parts. Half the time is spent in general study of dramatic arts and the other half in rehearsal of a play.

On Tuesdays the first half of the session is devoted to the following subjects: History and theory of art, mimodrama (facial expression), musical reading.

On Fridays the following subjects are taken up for one and one-half hours: Solfagia (training of the ear), history of costume, rythmical gymnastics, mimodrama and make-up.

On Sundays the first half of the session is devoted to training of the body and reading.

Our Readers' Views

He Wins a Prize.

To the DAILY WORKER: Thank you very much for the book you sent me, Romance in New Russia. I was very much surprised to be chosen the winner of the prize and when all the comrades from the Greek branch congratulated me I didn't know what to say. I shall strive hard to some day be truly worthy of the honor given me and to become a writer for our beloved DAILY WORKER. Another article which I am working on now will soon be sent to you.

John Perrides,
Chicago, Ill.

Help the Class-War Prisoners and Defendants
Chicago Workers: Come to the
International Labor Defense
DANCE
at
TEMPLE HALL
Marshfield and Van Buren
ON
Saturday, Oct. 24
8 P. M.
Special Features—Including Tableau. Good Orchestra—Refreshments
Tickets—Including Wardrobe 50c—At Door 60c
Auspices Chicago Local, I. L. D.

Another! *In Springfield, Mass*
DAILY WORKER
RESCUE PARTY
Workmen's Circle Hall
Friday Eve. at 8 O'clock, October 23
A Package Party—With Prize Packages
Good Music DANCING Good Fun

City Shoe Hospital
Work Done While U Wait
All Work Guaranteed. Give Us a Trial and We'll Give You the Satisfaction..
MEN'S SHOES FOR SALE.
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Retort Discourteous

The poetic conception that the French are exceedingly polite people received a rude jolt when the response of the Paris press to President Coolidge's suggestion for another disarmament conference became public.

Le Temps, the newspaper whose semi-official character was indicated by its editor coming to the United States as a part of the Caillaux debt mission, observes with ill-concealed bitterness that this government sees in limitaiton of armaments "the means of allievating our (France's) financial burden in such a manner as to make it possible for us to pay more largely our debts to creditors who were our allies and associates in the great war."

France learned, thru the experience of its debt mission to the Unietd States, that the 150-year legend of LaFayette's self-sacrificing devotion to and heroism in the American revolutionary war, tho useful for textbooks to fool school children, cannot be turned to the credit of the French bankers of today.

The United States is the world's banker and the government at Washington exists for the specific purpose of defending the interests of the banking combine on Wall Street. The House of Morgan has reason to suspect that at Locarno the debtor nations there assembled planned secretly to place all questions of boundaries, reparations and disarmament before the league of nations without consulting the United States.

The American government, ever watchful of the interests of its masters, suggested a second Washington arms conference. It was a feeler for finance capital. Tho prevented, by recalcitrant groups of industrialists, from entering the league when the jackal pack representing the victorious allies concluded their labors at Versailles, the House of Morgan has steadily forced this government to become more and more involved in European affairs. Economic forces overcame the artificially constructed political barrier and remoulded politics to suit their interests.

France's unofficial retort to Coolidge has a two fold meaning. On the one hand it deeply resents the fact that the United States bankers insist not only upon all the loot of the world war, but that they are endeavoring to reduce all continental Europe to the status of a colony.

France raised no objections to a Dawes plan for Germany, but when the recent rebuke by the American government of the Caillaux mission brot France within the shadow of a Dawes plan a loud clamor rose from the semi-official press at its first opportunity.

Objections will be raised for a time. The French will, in reams of denunciatory documents, upbraid the United States, but will eventually bow to the inevitable. Even Caillaux, the "finance wizard," the sum total of whose achievement thus far in France has been to strive to lighten the burden upon the big capitalists and place it upon the shoulders of the small capitalists and the working class, will find means of justifying on paper the placing of the yoke of the House of Morgan upon that country.

Tho the Locarno "security pact" may for a time ensure the maintenance of the geographical lines between France and Germany, there will be no boundary that separates the exploited workers of one nation from the other. All alike, as one mass, they will be slaving and starving to pay tribute to Wall Street bank capital.

The economic and political preliminaries for a Dawes plan for France—and for that matter Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and other small nations—are at hand. Locarno could not change this fact. The next step toward its consummation is a committee of bankers to make a survey of the industrial and agricultural potentialities of those territories and then decide upon the amount that can be loaned under another Dawes plan.

There is no other alternative for capitalism in continental Europe. The bourgeoisie of these war shattered nations will become the willing pawns of Wall Street. The only way of averting the extension of this plan over Europe is for the workers to rise in their might and shatter their own capitalist class, thus frustrating the designs of Wall Street.

Carrying Civilization to China

Charges by the Chinese ministry of justice that foreign consuls possessing judicial power in China are open to corruption has brought forth an emphatic protest from the dean of the foreign diplomatic corps, who resents putting the situation so bluntly. The Chinese have not grown accustomed to American and European diplomacy. When they see Chinese shot down in the streets by armed bands serving the interests of various imperialist groups they call it plain murder. When murderers are protected by the venal lackeys of foreign governments who sit in judgment upon such acts, they call it corruption.

Good Americans scoff at such unsophistication and lack of cultural appreciation of the finer distinctions of diplomacy. Surely a people living in the year 1925 who resent official corruption are backward indeed. They are also very naive. Do they expect a government that periodically has exposures of its Falls, Denbys and Daughertys, to bless China with a pure, undefiled administration of law? As a matter of fact it is childish to expect enforcement of any law that inconveniences the plunderers. They themselves are the only law.

As a preliminary training course in the understanding of American politics and diplomacy we suggest that prospective Chinese diplomats be sent to some United States city, say Chicago, where they can observe the manner in which crooks, bootleggers, and other favored individuals regularly buy privileges from the upholders of law and order. This is a part and parcel of our glorious civilization, but it is too much to expect a heathen Chinaman to appreciate it without preliminary contact with our methods.

"Lenin once said that the scientists had tried 605 remedies before they found remedy 606 to destroy such a scourge as syphilis. But is not capitalism on the whole a greater scourge than syphilis? And is it not worth while for scientists and revolutionaries to have just as much patience and in the same way to try 606, and if necessary, 6006 remedies to liberate mankind from the yoke of capitalism?"

—*Zinoviev, at the 200th anniversary of the Academy of Science.*

Demonstrate Against Barring of Communist from Ballo

(Continued from page one)

workers, and Jack Stachel in the chair.

Workers Carry Banners.

Banners with powerful slogans were displayed, reading: The capitalist dictatorship or the dictatorship of the workers? Workers, demand that Gitlow be put back. The crime for which Gitlow was convicted is the crime of defending the workers. An attack on Gitlow is an attack on the workers of N. Y. Workers, protest the exclusion of their candidate. The friend of the workers is the enemy of the bosses.

Comrade Jack Stachel in opening the meeting, stated "That Gitlow's exclusion was an assault upon the workers of N. Y., that the crime for which Gitlow was convicted was the crime of defending the workers' interests. Therefore, it was the duty of the workers to come to his defense," and the best answer labor could give to the capitalist class was to organize a powerful labor party.

Comrade Markoff followed with the statement that Benjamin Gitlow went to prison for telling the truth about the war, about conditions in the shops and about the capitalist machinery of oppression—the government.

Capitalist Class Fears Gitlow.

William W. Weinstone, secretary of N. Y. section Workers (Communist) Party, told the workers that it was no surprise to him that Gitlow was barred. "The capitalist class," he stated, "recognized in Gitlow a powerful enemy. Every means at their command was used to keep his mouth shut." The jail sentence and now this exclusion prove their fear of the spread of Communism by Gitlow. The city, state and supreme court were all lined up with the capitalist class against Gitlow.

He cited the acttion of the government in the anthracite fields. When Gitlow went into the coal fields to help the miners in their struggle against the bosses and the reactionary labor leaders the whole machinery of government was thrown against the Communists and workers. Meetings were broken up, three of our comrades were thrown into jail, injunctions against the miners issued so that they could not picket. All this proves that the charge by the board of elections that Gitlow is a criminal is tommyrot, the real criminals are to be found among the capitalist class and their political henchmen.

Weinstone also showed the criminal character of past, present and probable future governments. He mentioned the oil scandal, the aircraft scandal where millions were stolen from the American people, and nothing done to these criminal representatives in both the republican and democratic parties. He also pointed out that our government was supporting all the murder governments of Europe. Horthy's Hungarian representatives who had murdered thousands of militant workers were given the keys of N. Y. C. by Mayor Hylan. Mussolini's murder regime was treated royally by our capitalist government.

"But when a true representative of the workers, Saklatvala, wished to enter this country, it becomes a place too sacred for a Communist to enter." He appealed to the workers to support the W. C. P., to become criminal with Gitlow in advocating world trade union unity, building up of a powerful labor party and for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Comrade Zack, a member of the needle trades, stated "That the organized needle workers feel that a great wrong has been done. Their answer would be a united front with the W. P. against the capitalist class."

Comrade Cosgrove, organizer American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, made an appeal for a united labor front on the political field against the frame up of workers. "With a powerful labor party, the capitalist class would not dare to deny militant labor leaders the right to their citizenship," he stated.

Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor stated, "He was arrested because he advocated that a change in American government was necessary." He pointed out that the government of the U. S. was a minority government serving the interests of the few and that the great mass of the people would have to change our system for workers' control and for a workers' and farmers' government, if they wished to get rid of injunctions, unemployment, child labor, poverty, etc., and eliminate the Morgans and Rockefellers. They must take a lesson from workers of Russia.

Build the Labor Party.

"The capitalist class," he continued, "with their injunctions, clubbing of workers, jailing of the leaders of the working class, long hours, starvation wages, and unemployment is creating the basis for a powerful revolutionary movement. The Workers (Communist) Party is determined to do everything in its power to build up a united labor movement that will co to grips with the capitalist class. W propose to build up this moveme thru amalgamation of the sm unions in the various trades into po erful unions representing the enti industry, i. e., the miners' unions in one union representing the entire mi ing industry, the needle trade unio the railroad union, etc. He pledg war, in the name of the W. P. again the Greens, Lewises, Sigmans, H mans.

"We will never stop in showing t lessons to be drawn from the fi workers' and farmers' republic Russia, and we will continue to a vocate following the Russian worke as the only way to get rid of the pr ent slave system in America." I urged an intensification of the ca paign for the defense and recogniti of Soviet Russia.

Comrade Bentall, former editor the Duluth Truth, made a rousing a peal to the workers to study Commu ism and join the Workers (Commu ist) Party.

The tremendous crowd which ke increasing in size and enthusias right to the very end of the meeti showed by applause and cheers th they considered an attack upon t Workers (Communist) Party an a tack directed at them.

Try to Destroy the Roumanian Labor Movement

(Continued from page one)

campaign of terror, in which new plots were to be discovered, and to organize new mass trials.

The official government and police press declared that an "illegal congress" had been discovered and handed to a court martial. This "illegal congress" of Communists had been discussing the organization of a "Communist revolution." According to the official government press, the members are agents of the Russian Soviet government.

The arrant shamelessness of the Roumanian government is collosal. It is an open secret to everyone in Roumania, that the United Confederation of Labor in Roumania organizes thousands of workers who never were in the Communist Party under its banner, and that many leaders of these trade unions are well known anti Communists. In spite of all this the bloodthirsty police of Bratianu say that these participators are Communists and agents of the Russian Soviet government.

The workers of Bucharest, Jassy, Targul-Muresch, Ared, Sibin, and other villages protested against this imprisonment. Protest resolutions have been published many times by newspapers, and the government has received many telegrams of protest. The prisoners went on a hunger strike, and succeeded in attaining a temporary release.

It is now clear to everybody, that no "congress" was discovered, and that no "Communist revolution" was being discussed. **It was a trade union session, which was most unpleasing, and never could be pleasing to the government and to the bourgeoisie as a whole.**

From the very first days of the "discovery of the plot," the government newspaper, Filtoru, noted that the "conspirators had gathered together under the auspices of the peasants' party." Herein lies the purpose of the government's action. **The government wants to crush the peasants' party, and can only achieve this aim when it has to deal with a weak, tottering labor movement.**

The government, the financial and industrial bourgeoisie, aims to hit at, and completely destroy the peasantry, which is becoming more and more revolutionary, and particularly the peasants' party, by first destroying the strike union movement.

The latest elections to the agricultural chambers were a defeat for the government. The restlessness of the peasant masses, who at all their meetings repeatedly discuss the question of agrarian reform are in themselves signs of the growth of the movement in the land of Boyars.

The government fears and dares not risk the step of declaring open war on the peasants' party and on the peasantry. Every day you can read in the newspapers, that the leaders of the peasants' party are Communists, or are in close contact with them, and that they have sold themselves to the Soviet government. It is most important for them that the peasants' party be considered Communistic so that public opinion would be against them.

On the agenda of the General Trade Union Commission was the general election and the question of the labor councils. Action on these points would have meant further defeats for the government in other provinces, and the strength of the peasants' party would have more clearly come into relief as the party of the opposition. The government knows very well what it has to expect, and has acted correspondingly.

Naturally, apart from the working classes, nobody protested against these lawless arrests.

The Roumania, organ of the national party, protested against the "illegal" and "lawless" arrests, but said that in this case it happened to be only a question of Communists.

The Aurora, the peasants' party newspaper, apart from the publication of the trade union protest resolutions, wrote that it daily received many similar protest resolutions. In spite of the fact that the Temescherare trade unions demanded that the peasants' party be defended, did not have the courage to do so.

The advocate and secretary of the league of defense of civil rights in Roumania, Costa-Foru, who bravely defended not only the Communists, but also the Tatarbounar peasants against every lawlessness of the government, took this opportunity of addressing the following open letter to the king:

"It is plain to you, that the prisoners are innocent, and that the police chiefs are lying, and that there is and can be no question whatsoever of any plot, and that the siguranta can in truth be called a Communist factory."

This assertion of Costa-Foru is true, inasmuch as most of the prisoners, in spite of all the tortures and inquisitions, are still unshaken and carry on revolutionary work within the trade unions.

Many trade organizations are attached to the persecuted trade unions among which are the reformist trade union commission and the social-democrat party, and betrayal once more came from this side.

The Tchernovitzer Vorwarts (always a Vorwarts) came out with the following remark:

"The unitarians are without a doubt the black sheep of the working class, and their activities must not only be condemned, but by all means fiercely combatted."

Emil Sokor, the social-democrat, goes further in his dirty and libelous denouncement in his newspaper, the Adevarul: "There is no doubt, whatsoever, that the Communists are at the head of the unitarian confederation of labor," he writes. "The Communists have organized trade unions of their own in order to carry out their policy. The 'unitarian syndicalism' is nothing more nor less than Communism."

"A political idea cannot be suppressed by force. Their followers are fanatics. The government has the right to openly declare: We imprison and condemn the Communists, because their method is nothing but the the method of a Bolshevik system. Our Communists, who accept the theses of the Third International, and who are animated with the spirit of the Soviet government could neither demand anything from nor be disatisfied with the conduct of the government."

The working class of Roumania, knew very well how to defend itself without the assistance of such defenders. In the protest resolution against the conduct of the government, it was once more emphasized: "This imprisonment is another attack against the life interests of the working class, and for this reason it is most important that all the workers close up their ranks in a single united organization."

The underground Communist Party has spread many leaflets, declaring its solidarity with the trade unions, and encouraging them in their stru gle.

The workers seeing that the g ernment answered this protest wi still more imprisonments, with n closings of trade union branches, c clared a protest strike.

This is not the first political stri declared by the Roumanian worki class. Even before the outbreak the world war as a protest again the jingoism of the bourgeoisie, t general mass strikes took pla Later, in 1918, when the bourgeois wished to revenge themselves on t revolutionary working class, anoth general political strike took place. October, 1920, a general strike to place, in which 250,000 workers pa ticipated.

In spite of the illegality of the Co munist Party, in spite of the indu trial crisis, in spite of the continuo treachery on the part of the soci democrats, in spite of the police pe secution, and in spite of the ma trials, the working class went strike as a sign or protest again the terror. This is a proof of t class consciousness of the Roumani proletariat. If we look behind a survey the political situation und which this political strike is taki place, we can see that it is not on directed against the terrorizing of t trade unions and of the proletari movement, but also against the gime as a whole, against the prese Tatarbounar trial, against the trial the peasant leader, Luntschesk against the persecution of the pe ants' newspaper Aurora, and again the prohibition of the Hungari newspaper A Villag (Targal Murasc which has been suppressed in t past.

The Roumanian working cla movement is unhesitatingly marchi forward.

ABD-EL-KRIM, MOROCCAN HEAD, GREETS THE SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF LATIN-AMERICA

Reminiscent of the numerous appeals sent broadcast by the continental congress during our own struggle for national independence, is the message of Abd-el-Krim, chieftain of the embattled Riffians, to the people of Latin-America, the full text of which is now made public in this country by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago. Abd-El-Krim's letter, which is in reply to a communication sent him by the Grup Renovacion of Buenos Aires, glorifies the historic fight of the Spanish speaking peoples of America for liberation from the yoke of Spain, as exemplified in the exploits of Bolivar, Miranda, San Martin and Marti, and asks for sympathy and support in what he describes as the struggle in which "we, the peoples of the Arabic races, aspire to free ourselves from the yokes of England, France, Italy and Spain."

Fight Imperialism

"The first step," he declares, "has already been taken by our brothers of Egypt, and I hope that soon the world will see that the second step has been taken by Morocco. Then will come the hour for Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli, whose peoples also are preparing for the moment of their national liberation."

The following message in full signed by Abd-el-Krim., provisional regent of the republic of the Riff has received wide publicity throout Latin-America.

"By Beloved Brethren

"Acknowledging the amiable request of 'Grupo Renovacion,' of Buenos Aires, with a heart full of happiness, I address all Latin-Americans, in this glorious hour when they celebrate the centenary of that glorious battle which assured their independence from a foreign yoke.

Direct Own Destinies.

"There is nothing more sacred or to be respected than the right of all peoples to direct their own destinies, giving themselves the forms of government most suited to their national characters and aspirations. The feast of Ayacucho is for this reason the feast of all peoples who are struggling for their independence, and with true enthusiasm associate myself with it in my official capacity of provisional regent of the republic of the Riff.

"The heroic Moroccan people are struggling for the same ideals that inspired Miranda and Moreno, Bolivar and San Martin. We have always loved and admired these heroes of your peoples. Our racial, cultural and religious characteristics prevent us from any longer continuing as colonies of any European power. As you, a century ago struggled to establish a new nationality of your own, even so, we today are willing to sacrifice our lives and our treasures in order to establish ourselves as a free people.

Imperialist Domination.

"Europe, corrupted by the world war which was turned loose by the imperialism that is a part of its capitalistic system, has lost its right to impose its thots and its will on the peoples who in another continent want to inaugurate a new culture based on the ideals of human peace and social justice. We, the peoples of the Arabic race aspire to free ourselves from the yokes of England, France, Italy, and Spain. The first step has already been taken by our brothers of Egypt, and I hope that soon the world will see that the second step has been taken by Morocco. Then will come the hour for Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli, whose peoples also are preparing for the moment of their national liberation.

"Our cause is as just as yours was. We are not moved by hatred of Spain which was formerly our fatherland and the home of our grandsires. All educated Spaniards know that among the centuries when Spanish art was at its height are counted those centuries during which the majority of the people of Spain were Arabs. And the fatal time when a religious war brot about our expulsion from the peninsula which we had beautified with our arts and enriched with our industries, was the beginning of the decay, now irreparable in which that beloved land has fallen.

Spain's Children Die.

"The unsound patriotism of the military and catholic castes of Spain has plunged the Spanish people into a useless and disastrous war which has made Morocco the cemetery of her sons and the bottomless well into which have been swallowed up her treasuries. Spain's poor children are sent here to die as a hundred years ago they were sent to die in the valleys of the Andes, and thirty years ago on the island of Cuba.

"Such killing is repulsive to us, and we want the Spaniards to desist from their useless 'heroism,' evacuating Morocco as they evacuated your America, in order to permit us to commence our labor, work and education in peace. This will permit us to form nations as firm and stable as those which you have formed.

"I speak to you as brothers because the Spanish blood which flows in your veins is in great part Arab blood, just as that of all the southern Spaniards who went forth from Palos, from Seville and from Cadiz, to sow in your America the soul of the Arab, which once more showed forth in the "gauchos" and "plainsmen" (llaneros) altho cloaked by the signs of another religion.

"My Beloved Brethren: Receive the prayers, that for your happiness are being raised to Allah, by all the citizens of this republic of the Riff, and at the same time we ask of you that you beseech your god and your saints, that in a no distant day will come our independence as yours has already come to you.

Day of Oppressed Peoples.

"The glorious day of Ayacucho exists for all oppressed peoples. We are certain of this and millions of our lives will be as nothing if their loss is necessary in order to pay the price of our liberty.

"We will fight without truce, until to finish the task of redeeming all of the Arab peoples of the Mediterranean littoral and western Asia. Free Morocco and free Egypt will be the two columns that will support the new resurrection of the race that has already honored humanity with three glorious civilizations.

"My Beloved Brethren: Receive with sympathy that which the Moroccan, thru me, sends to you from the bottom of his heart.

"Have no fear that your sympathy for us means lack of respect for Spain, with which country you have, since she decided to recognize your sacred right to independence, become reconciled.

"We, too, after our Ayacucho of which Allah and our own valor assure us, when Spain has recognized our right to independence will reconcile ourselves to her as to a well-beloved older sister.

Bitter War.

"We lament the facts that are being submerged in such a bitterly contested war, and our lack of recogn tion by the imperialistic states Europe have prevented us from sen ing a special fraternal delegation the feast of glorious Ayacucho. Ho ever, you may be sure that we sha not wait the next century before e tablishing with your peoples firm r lations founded in love and brothe hood instead of in the convention hypocrisy of the present imperialist capitalist diplomacy.

"My Beloved Brethren: In th manner, the people of Morocco, fro the battlefields which the enemy little abandoning, speak to you th your friend.

"Abd-el Krim,
Provisional Regent of t
Republic of the Riff."

SWEDISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT CALLS ON CAPITALIST POLICE TO GUARD HIM AGAINST COMMUNIST LEAFLET

Carl Lindhagen, the mayor of Stockholm, Sweden, a social-democra came here as a delegate to the interparliamentary union in Washingto He is considered one of the most "radical" social-democrats of Sweden. fact, he for a while, belonged to the Communist International and made trip to Soviet Russia, where he also met Lenin and in vain tried to w Lenin over for his scheme of an artificial world language. But when the demands were published, he left the Communist movement and the C. and quickly found his way back to the social-democratic party.

Lindhagen is an intellectual anarchist, very popular among the pe bourgeois masses of Scandinavia. When he visited Chicago, he gave tw lectures, last Friday and Sunday, attended by thousands of Swedish immigrants. Our Lakeview Scandinavian branch had its members posted at the entrances, distributing leaflets and selling our party paper, Ny Tid. About 2,000 leaflets were distributed and some 300 copies of Ny Tid sold.

The committee organizing the reception for Lindhagen very strongly objected to this Communist activity and demanded that our comrades immediately leave the place, which the comrades refused to do. The nervous committee then called the police telephone and a few cops were se They soon left amused at a meeti of more than 1,000 Swedes scared o of their wits by some five or s Communists, who were giving aw leaflets freely.

Lindhagen was escorted by two p licemen, who followed this pacifist s cial-democrat everywhere as a gua against whom? Maybe against t dangerous Communists?

That worker next door to yo may not have anything to do t night. Hand him this copy of t DAILY WORKER.

he DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring
of Saklatvala!
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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5 DIE AS GREEKS INVADE BULGARIA

BANK CLERKS' UNION EXPELS JOSEPH SHAFIR

Members in Fear of Losing Jobs

At a meeting at which less than alf of the membership of the Bank lerks' Union was present, Joseph hafir, president of the Bank Clerks' Union and a clerk at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, was expelled from the union thru the activities of the renegade Communist, uane Swift, now publicity director nd business getter of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank and Iat Tulshin.

Held in Amalgamated Bank.

This meeting which was called to xpel Shafir for introducing a resolution for the recognition of Siviet ussia, world trade unity and against lass collaboration at the American ederation of Labor convention at Atlantic City was held in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, intead of the Federation Building here the meetings are regularly eld, at 5 o'clock making it impossible or any of those who work in other nstitutions to attend. Members of he union that had never attended a neeting since they joined the union vere on hand instructed to cast their ote against Shafir.

Many of the workers in the Amalgamated Bank who were with Shafir ld not attend the meeting as rumors ew thick and fast that anyone voting with Shafir would find themselves ut of a job.

The chief signers of the complaint gainst Shafir were Duane Swift, Nat Tulshin and Jacobson. Two others ad signed the complaint one of them eing the telephone operator, who pon being questioned why she signed he complaint answered: "Well, they ave it to me, told me to sign it and did."

Didn't Know What He Signed.

The other signer did not know why Shafir was to be thrown out of the nion and on the floor asked the hairman of the meeting, Duane Swift, what the resolutions were bout.

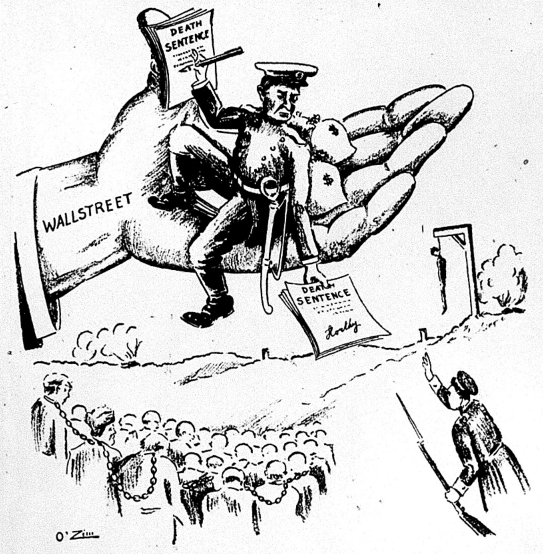
The chairman of the meeting ran hings to suit himself. When a question of violation of the American ederation of Labor constitution ame up, an item that appeared in ne of the local yellow sheets was ead as conclusive evidence that Shafir had violated the constitution f the Bank Clerks' Union and the American Federation of Labor.

The charges calling for the expulsion of Shafir were not given Shafir before the meeting, at the meeting nor after the meeting. When the harges were read, the reader omitted the names of the complainants nd upon Shafir's insistence the names were read very reluctantly.

Clerks Terrorized.

Duane Swift, who very willingly gave an interview to a so-called liberal working as a reporter for The Daily News, refused to say a word to he representative of The DAILY WORKER. In attempting to interview the clerks in the bank, the sterotyped answer was: "See Duane Swift or Nat Tulshin and they'll tell you about it." When asked whether they had any opinions of their own or must have all their thinking done for them by bank officials they would glance hastily to the other side of the room where the heads of the different departments sat and would then admit that it it were not for Shafir they would still be working 60 hours per week instead of the 39 hours they are working now and getting overtime pay for extra work. Most of them thot the punishment too severe, but when asked why they did not vote against the expulsion would shrug their shoulders as much as to say "We've got to live, so what could we do?"

The Real Seat of Power



DEBS PROTESTS AGAINST HORTHY REIGN OF TERROR

New York Police Arrest Five More Pickets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Eugene V. Debs publicly declared his protest against the threatened execution of Mathias Rakosi, and his comrades by the hangmen of Horthy, fascist dictator of Hungary. Five more workers were arrested while picketing the Hungarian consulate in this city. These are the latest outstanding developments in the campaign against the Hungarian white terror.

While picketing the Hungarian consulate five workers were arrested by the New York police who apparently are deeply concerned over the unenviable notoriety received by the murder government of Horthy, as a result of the agitation against his latest persecutions of the workers.

This is the second batch of arrests made by the police in this case, fifteen others having been taken to the police station last Saturday.

The five pickets were detained four hours and given a suspended sentence by the judge who read them a severe lecture on the impropriety of creating public turmoil over the trial of a few hundred workers in a "foreign country."

Rose Baron, secretary of the New York section of the I. L. D. commenting on the judge's statement declared,

(Continued on Page 2)

REVOLUTIONARY LABOR MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY GOES FORWARD IN SPITE OF HORTHY PERSECUTION

By A HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST.

For weeks past the Hungarian social-democratic party has been using every endeavor to destroy any possibility of revolutionizing the working class. Right from the earliest days of the white terror it has employed for this purpose the method of shameless denunciation. But it must be said that in recent times it has surpassed itself in this respect. When the delegates of the independent socialist labor party appeared at the international socialist congress in Marseilles, they were openly denounced by Payer as "Bolsheviki." When the working masses attended a public meeting of the social-democrats and called their leaders to account for their treachery, these bureaucrats called in Horthy's police to deal with the revolutionary workers, described them as being hirelings of Moscow and called upon the police to

(Continued on page 5)

FRANCE LOSES 2,176 MEN AND $47,500,000 IN WAR ON RIFFIANS

PARIS, Oct. 22—The French losses in the war against the Riffians in Morocco have up to Oct. 1, amounted to 2,176 killed, including 37 officers and 8,297 wounded, according to the report made by Premier Painleve before the finance committee of the chamber of deputies in an appeal for more funds to carry on the war.

Russian Workers Call for World-Wide Protest Against Horthy Terror

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—Protest meetings are being held all over the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics protesting the attempted legalized murder of Mathias Rakosi and the frame-up trial of the 100 Hungarian Communists.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union call upon the proletarians of all lands to join in the world-wide protest against the revival of the Horthy terror in Hungary, and save the best representatives and fighters of the Hungarian working class from the gallows and long prison terms which the American-made Horthy regime has in store for those that dare to oppose its ruthless persecution of the workers.

CHINESE WAR MAY INVOLVE WAR ON SOVIET

Japan Desperate, May Open Big Conflict

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Oct. 22.—The entrance of General Wu Pei-fu into the arena as a challenger of Peking and its chief supporter, Chang Tso-lin, has filled the delegates to the tariff conference due to start here next Monday, with grave doubts that their decisions will give any "possible good" to China.

For exactly opposite reasons, Wu Pei-fu agrees with them, he having declared from Hankow that the customs conference would "do China no good" until the country has been unified and Chang Tso-lin, the "war lord of Manchuria," driven back to Manchuria. As Wu has now claimed that he has eighteen provinces behind him and 200,000 or more soldiers in front of him hot on the trial of Chang's fleeing troops, his guess is as good as the guess of the diplomats.

Japan May Declare War

But grave complications loom on the horizon if Chang is driven back. If Feng Yu-hsiang joins the revolt and the nationalist revolutionary forces unite all these elements in a drive against Peking, Chang and their intrigues with imperialists, Japan will prepare for to intervene in Manchuria to hold on to its big interests there, particularly the South Manchurian railway and Port Arthur.

Japan is fully anticipating that if she does invade Manchuria to aid Chang, she will be charged with "meddling in China." Therefore, Japan is going to give the best reason for the invasion that passes current in the capitalist press,—that is to declare that Bolshevism threatens to engulf China, and Japanese absolute monarchy must go to the rescue.

The Old Exense

Nor is Japan going to stop, even, if to justify her invasion she has to declare war on Soviet Russia, using as a pretext the excuse that Soviet Russia and the Chinese revolutionary nationalists have an alliance.

This possibility was pointed out as long ago as last May by Count Michimasa Soyeshima, who spoke at the International Round Table conference in Chicago, predicting a war with Soviet Russia. It is significant, too, that this comes at a time when France, England, Germany and other European nations, have joined in a so-called "security pact" aimed to bring peace among themselves, and a war on Soviet Russia.

Hard Problem for Japan

Japan is hard hit, even as it is, by the civil war now going on. Unless it is short-lived, it is certain to cost Japan many millions of yen in lost trade. With business already depressed, it would be a hard blow, and Japan is anxious lest she have to risk a war on Soviet Russia, which her interests might require in spite of the fact that it would not be a popular war.

End Martial Law.

SOFIA, Oct. 22.—The cabinet has decided to terminate the state of martial law which has been in force since the bomb explosion in the Sveti Kral Cathedral on April 16, in which more than 150 persons were killed.

Press Fanning the Flames of Hatred In Balkan Strife

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria, Oct. 22.—Official announcements from Sofia, Bulgar capitol, state that the Greek forces crossed the Bulgarian frontier this morning, bombarded the city of Petritzi, killing five, and occupied frontier posts Nos. 9, 10 and 11.

The Bulgarian soldiers resisted with all the power at their command, but were outnumbered and after the five soldiers were killed, retired.

At first, reports were to the effect that the origin of the trouble was the unprovoked slaying of two Greek soldiers on the frontier. The Sofia dispatch now charges the Greeks with expelling Bulgarians from Greek Macedonia and Thrace.

The usual propaganda of half-starved orphans being deported is exploited in the press in order to fan the war hatred into flame.

GREEK AND BULGARIAN RULERS ARRANGE WAR FEARING RISE OF WORKING CLASS TO POWER

By C. CHRISTIE.

According to dispatches from Athens, a war is being cooked now and will soon be ready to be served to the peoples of the two antagonistic Balkan states, Greece and Bulgaria. The politico-economic situation in those two countries has been such for the past three year, that only a war would prevent, or rather postpone for a time, the complete collapse of the various bourgeois-dictatorial regimes that follow one another with the rapidity of a moving picture film. Especially is this true of Greece, where since the world war has ended, we have had over a half a dozen changes of government, each of which tried to sink its claws more firmly into the necks of the working class.

Both governments feel their grasp upon the workers' weakening, notwithstanding the massacres in Bulgaria and the imprisoning and exiling of the Communists and militant workers

(Continued on page 3)

Tennessee Convicts Escape

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Earl Foster, a life termer, A. J. Smith, and William A. Hopkins, convicts at the Tennessee state penitentiary, escaped today, by short circuiting electric wires strung along the top of the wall, and climbing over on a ladder.

KU KLUX HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED NEAR THE HOME OF KAL KOOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Grand headquarters for the ku klux klan have been finally established in the capital, a few blocks from the white house, it was learned today. The klan has leased the upper floors of the reconverted mansion at Seventeenth and I streets, formerly occupied by the late Senator Frank B. Brandagee of Connecticut, who committed suicide there.

HORTHY POLICE FAIL TO GAIN 'CONFESSION'

M. Rakosi Defies Third Degree Methods

The following description of the cross-examination of Comrade Rakosi is taken from the Pesti Naplo, a bitter anti-Bolshevist Budapest paper. The methods employed by the Budapest police presidium in obtaining evidence are sufficiently well known. The "delinquent" is tortured in the most cruel manner until he signs a previously prepared protocol, which, of course, contains all the usual bogey stories regarding plans for bomb outrages etc.

* * *

At the cross-examination of Rakosi the deputy police president, Hetanyi called upon him to give particulars regarding himself. Rakosi stated that he was born in Adony near Miskolcs and was 36 years of age. He had passed thru the Orient Academy. His mother tongue was Hungarian, and in addition he could write and speak six foreign languages.

He mentioned proudly that he had two brothers whom he had won for Communism.

"Are your parents alive?" asked Hetanyi.

"I do not know. It does not interest me greatly. I am only interested in

(Continued on page 5)

SOUTH-SLAVIC SECTION PLEDGES $1000 FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Bureau Prepares Big Drive to Save the DAILY WORKER.

On Monday October 19th the South Slavic bureau held a special meeting to consider the condition of The DAILY WORKER.

The appeal sent to the bureau by the organization department was acted on favorably and the plan proposed was fully endorsed.

The South Slavic comrades showed that they earnestly accepted the call for help issued by The DAILY WORKER, by immediately getting down to work to save the leading party organ.

First of all, each member of the bureau pledged himself to pay $5 to The DAILY WORKER campaign fund.

Secondly, the bureau pledged itself to raise a minimum of one thousand dollars, inside of the coming month. The Radnik, as the official organ of the Workers Party, printed in Croatian, as well as all other agencies of the South Slavic section will be mobilized for the fullest use to help save The DAILY WORKER.

The South Slavic comrades have been amongst the best elements in the party responding most favorably to the appeal of The DAILY WORKER for funds which will enable it to live.

WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY DEMAND RELEASE OF RAKOSI

Demonstration arranged by New York Section of International Labor Defense where thousands of workers applauded the denunciation and exposure of Horthy and endorsed the demands for freedom of Rakosi and the other victims of the terror.

Russian Workers and Peasants Greet Czech Delegation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—The Czecho-Slovakian workers' delegation recently arrived to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by way of Kolosova, where hundreds of workers and peasants greeted their entry.

'MORE TROOPS' WAILS FRENCH HEAD IN SYRIA

Damascus Arabs Battle with French

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 22—Gen. Serrail, the French high commissioner in Syria under the league of nations mandate, has sent an urgent appeal to Paris for 15,000 troops following the uprising of the natives in Damascus against the ruthless reprisals which the French carried on against the participants in the uprising of Hama. In the reprisals at Hama, 700 Arabs were killed to satisfy the French lust for Syrian blood.

Organize Protest Demonstration.

When the natives of Damascus heard of the reprisals they organized lareg protest demonstrations in the mosques and on the streets, which later resulted in armed fighting between the French soldiers and the natives in the Musselman quarter of the city.

For twenty-four hours the native held the French troops in a narrow strip separating the Musselman quarter from the "Christian" quarter despite the heavy bombardment from the surrounding hillsides by French artillery and the armored tanks, machine guns, and light cannon that were in action in the city reinforced by airplanes circling overhead dropping bombs on the rebellious Arabs.

The Musselman quarter of Damascus is a mass of ruins. Homes were destroyed by cannon and fire after the French had battered thru the Arab lines. When France talks of the atrocities committed in Belgium by Germany let her remember the atrocities she has committed in Syria and Morocco.

Gen. Sarrail in his desperate appeal for more troops points out that the forces commanded by General Gamelin will have to remain in Djebal as the mountaineers are looking for a weakening in French forces to go on the warpath again.

French Casualties High.

French casualties in Syria have totalled 6,626 killed, wounded and missing since France took over the mandate in 1920.

It has cost the French regime from 1920 to 1924 2,000,000,000 francs ($100,000,000) and up to the present month of October it has cost her 197,000,000 francs ($9,850,000) for 1925, reported Premier Painleve to the finance commission of the French chamber of deputies on the question of expenditure in the Syrian war.

French Gold Loan Fails to Reach Minimum Set After Intensive Drive

PARIS, France, Oct. 22.—The gold loan which France expected to raise has fallen far short of the quota. The French government launched the loan one month and a half ago with the intention of raising at least 22,000,000,000 francs ($1,100,000,000) and as high as 30,000,000,000 francs ($1,500,000,000).

The loan was floated on a four per cent gold basis, yet after its original period of one month to be raised passed, the time allotted to fill the quota was extended twice. In the entire period France was only able to raise 6,000,000,000 francs ($300,000,000) or just a little over one-fourth of the minimum quota which she had set.

The franc has dropped to the new low of 22.61 to the dollar, which is the lowest level since Morgan stepped in and saved France from bankruptcy with his $100,000,000.

The cabinet fearing a defeat in face of such a condition, has deferred the opening of parliament until October 29.

"Speed-up" Postal Work.

BOSTON—The "speedup" system for handling mails was denounced by the Boston local of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks at its monthly meeting.

Build the DAILY WORKER

FEDERAL OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE U. S. MAY BREAK COAL STRIKE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—That Washington anonymity "federal officials" in statements to the press, say that probably the government will have to intervene in the anthracite coal strike, after all, the cold weather having settled down early while the miners are still showing no signs of giving up their demands.

It is suspected that this significant observation of federal officials has added meaning in view of the announcement in recent issue in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in the special "Bankers' Issue," insisting that an attempt be made to open the mines with scabs, depending on hunger driving some men back, and on the ready swarms of gunmen and professional strikebreakers.

WOOLEN MILL WAGE CUTTING STARTS STRIKE

Passaic Mill Workers Begin Walkout

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 22.—The first resistance to a program of cutting wages in all the local mills was shown when 380 workers walked out of the Passaic Worsted Spinning company in strike against a ten per cent wage cut, which the company refused to rescind after protest.

Attack On Wages

The attack on wages has been made on the workers of four plants previously, including the Botany Worsted Mills, the Garfield Worsted Mills, the Pitkin Worsted company and the Gera Mills. Up to now the workers have made no strike movement. But when the Passaic Worsted Spinning company workers struck, the resistance began. In an interview the strike committee says:

"Last Monday our committee appeared before Mr. Holdsworth and told him that we were the poorest paid mill in the city and therefore it would work a hardship on us to accept a ten per cent decrease. He told us he would take it up at a meeting of the directors. At the time we went out, all but the third floor spinning department went back to work until this morning, to wait for an answer.

"This morning the answer came at 11 o'clock. It was to the effect that the mill owners would have to decrease our wages ten per cent. So we simply put on our hats and coats and walked out. The mill is closed down this afternoon as the result.

Some Bobbin Throwing.

"The third floor spinners refused to go out at first, but they finally agreed to after we had gone up there and there was some bobbin throwing. The foreman in that department was hit on the head after careful aim by one of the workers and he threatened to turn the fire extinguisher on us, but he finally agreed to go out with the rest of us. We are determined to stay out until we hear they will not cut us ten per cent."

Building Tradesmen Plan Work in Soviet Russia's Rebuilding

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—A meeting of the Cooperative Construction company of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, an organization of workers in the building trade, who intend to go to Soviet Russia to build houses for the workers instead for the speculators, will be held Saturday Oct. 24th at 8 p. m., at the House of the Masses, Room 6.

Information can be obtained from A. M. Katz, sec'y., 1610 Collinwood, Detroit, Mich.

German Nationalists Vote Against Locarno

BERLIN, Oct. 22—The first obstacle to the successful execution of the Locarno security pacts arose today when German nationalists deputies met and decided to vote against the Locarno pacts when they are brought before the reichstag for ratification.

Strike Against 28-Loom System.

WARE, Mass.—Weavers of the Otis Co. textile mills are striking against the 28-looms-per-weaver system instituted by the management.

5,000 COAL MINERS STRIKE IN SPAIN WITH THE METAL WORKERS PLANNING WALKOUT IN SYMPATHY

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Despite a rising employment more than 5,000 coal miners have gone on strike for better living conditions.

Thousands of metal workers are preparing to walk out in sympathy with the coal diggers.

FIFTEEN WORKERS WHO WERE ARRESTED IN N. Y. PROTEST ARE RELEASED

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21.—The fifteen workers who were arrested in New York Saturday for picketing the Hungarian consulate in protest against the arrests and death sentences of workers in Hungary by the Horthy government, were arraigned Saturday afternoon and sent up for trial in the night court where they were released on parole for the night with order to appear for trial Sunday morning.

The fifteen prisoners, Samuel Levich, Max Rosenberg, Eugene Razler, Samuel Einwchner, Antonia Wechsler, Russel Blackwell, J. Millier, Lena Chernenko, Louis Schwartz, Joseph Nester, Lenora Diamond, Florence Rauh, Lena Starkman, and Julius Fischman took the opportunity of their temporary freedom to attend the ball of the International Labor Defense held Saturday evening at The Lyceum, 86th street and 3rd avenue.

The ball was attended by a large throng of workers and upon the arrival of the prisoners they were given a rousing ovation. Rose Baron, secretary of the International Labor Defense, explained the circumstances of the arrests and described the conditions of the white terror in Hungary and the threat of judicial murder hanging over the heads of Rakosi and other Hungarian workers. The pickets were greeted on their entrance by the enthusiastic singing of the International by all the workers present.

The prisoners were arraigned the following morning and received a suspended sentence with $20 fine.

Open Shop Taxi Boss Tries Wage Cut But Meets a Strike Call

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 22.—A strike to take effect at once was called Monday by a committee of drivers of the Guardian Taxi corporation The strike is the result of a notice to all drivers by the company that the company will pay a commission of 40 per cent to the drivers only if they should book $75 a week or better. Until last week the company has been paying 40 per cent to the drivers if they had worked six days per week. All those drivers that only worked five days received onry 35 per cent.

The company is a new company in this city and has been advertising for drivers for the past three months. They never were able to hold the drivers because of the poor condition of the cars. The cars are supposed to be new, but many of the old timers in the hacking game know differently. The cabs are the rebuilt cabs that were seized from the independent owners who could not meet their notes.

The Guardian Taxi corporation is financed by some large corporation and one of its main bosses Jesse Donella. Donella has always been known as a open shop boss. He was president of the City Taxi Service in 1922, when that company refused the demands of the mogul checker drivers for an increase in commission of five per cent. The men went out on strike and in less than two weeks they won.

Donella also was one of the bosses of the Quaker Holding company. The men on that job early this year went out on strike for an increase in pay from 35 to 40 per cent. The strike lasted three hours and the men again won. Donella was at one time a garage superintendent of the open shop Yellow Taxi corporation.

If the company does not give the men the increase that the men demand a meeting will be called of all taxi chauffeurs in a day or two calling upon them to support the strikers. The Guardian company has three garages and employs about seven hundred drivers.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

I. L. D. WIRES KELLOGG ON KAROLYI BAN

Fears Rakosi Charges, Is Accusation

The refusal of the state department to permit Countess Catherine Karolyi of Hungary to enter the United States is directly connected with the court-martial trials of Mathias Rakosi and more than a hundred members of the independent socialist party of Hungary, and the attempts of the Wall Street backers of the Horthy government to veil these procedures with secrecy, declares James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Countess Karolyi has been refused a vise for her passport by the United States consul of Paris by order of the state department. Countess Karolyi is in no way connected with the revolutionary or labor movements of Hungary, but is a representative of liberal bourgeois elements who have been opposed to the Horthy martial law regime.

The International Labor Defense has wired to Frank Kellogg, secretary of state, pointing out that the refusal to admit even the bourgeois opponents of the Horthy murder regime to enter America, is proof of the fact that the American backers of the Horthy regime are afraid to let the American people know even a slight inkling of the actual state of affairs in Hungary. The telegram signed by James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, is as follows:

"Frank Kellogg, Secretary of State,
"Washington, D. C.

"Today's issue Chicago Tribune states Countess Karolyi of Hungary has been refused permission to enter the United States by order state department. Why does the state department deny the American people the opportunity of hearing even the bourgeois political opponents of Horthy while the representatives of the bloodthirsty Horthy government which is financed and supported by Wall Street are received with open arms?

"The Horthy government maintains itself against the will of the Hungarian people by wholesale imprisonment, torture, and murder of workers and peasants. At this moment, Mathias Rakosi and more than one hundred members of [illegible]e independent socialist party of Hungary are confined in Horthy's torture chambers and facing court-martial and execution.

"The American people would join this protest if they knew the facts. Are the American supporters of Horthy afraid that Countess Karolyi, who is in no way identified with the revolutionary and labor movement of Hungary, might nevertheless give some slight inkling of the actual state of affairs there?

"(Signed) **J. P. Cannon, Sec'y.**
"International Labor Defense."

Politicians Turn Cold Shoulder to Mellon Tax Proposal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secy. Mellon's reception before the house ways and means committee, when he proposed that surtaxes on the biggest private incomes be cut in two—from 40% to 20%—and admitted that he would like to see them cut to a maximum of 15 per cent, was far from cordial. Even the republican majority of the big committee showed coolness toward some of his suggestions, as they contemplated the effect Mellon's proposals would have on the republican party vote. The democrats were evidently pleased that he had taken so reactionary a position.

Two days of hearings showed that the committee would accept only a modified form of the Mellon proposals and that the democrats would present a minority report which would force further concessions. Mellon's demand for repeal of the inheritance and gift taxes, and his further demand for the repeal of the publicity clause in the income tax law, were met with quiet smiles from the opposition to this mouthpiece of big business.

British Employers Try to Win the Youth for Role of Strikebreakers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, meager news arrives of the opening in Great Britain of a series of so-called training centers for unemployed juveniles in the great industrial city of Birmingham. The announcement is made by "Labor Minister" Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland. Since his lordship is the labor minister of the Baldwin tory government, that would place him about on a par with Coolidge's secretary of labor, James J. Davis, the Pittsburgh millionaire.

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When the capitalist press in this country publishes this bit of news, it tries to leave the impression that this move of the Baldwin government is an altruistic effort to solve the unemployed problem. The boys are given thoro training as apprentices in the big Birmingham munition works, that has been transformed into a so-called training school. A start has been made with 400 jobless boys from 19 to 25 years of age. Another center will be organized at Newcastle, to train boys for work on the farms.

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As a matter of fact, even at this distance, it can readily be seen that these schools are but training centers for strikebreakers. The British army of jobless is rapidly approaching the two million mark. It is increasing in numbers, instead of decreasing.

A large percentage of the jobless belong to labor unions. And it is a different sort of unemployed army than one usually finds in the United States. It is an army of jobless that does not scab. Arthur A. Purcell, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress, to the recent American Federation of Labor, pointed out this fact with some pride. Few blacklegs come from the ranks of those who are out of work. Instead these jobless hold meetings declaring their solidarity with workers on strike, and join in the picket lines of the strikers.

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Under these conditions it is difficult for the bosses to organize an army of strikebreakers to take the places of those workers using the strike weapon to maintain their standard of living.

It is in this dilemma that the employers have evidently fallen back on their "training centers" for boys, unemployed boys, whose minds can be poisoned with jingoism, making them pliable material to be moulded into strikebreakers, just as fascism wins carefree youth, ignorant of its catspaw role in the hands of labor's enemy.

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It is inconceivable that the products of these "training centers" could be of much use in a national industrial upheaval, in the mines, on the railroads, or on the docks. But these strikebreakers could probably be useful in combatting the local struggles of workers where smaller numbers are engaged. They could thus be considered as auxiliaries for the infamous "O. M. S.", the organization for the maintenance of supplies, the fascist army with which British employers hope to resist successfully future onslaughts by Britain's organized workers.

Thus the British capitalists are not interested in solving the problem of unemployment. They can find no solution under capitalism, even if they had the slightest desire to look for it. Instead, they are trying to meet the conditions growing out of unemployment, an idle working class, hungry, discontented and, with winter coming on, desperate.

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The organization of these "training centers" is only another confession by British employers of their fears for the future. These "centers" must fail of their purpose because youth in Great Britain is being won, in increasing numbers, to the standards of labor's struggle for power. British labor will successfully meet and overcome even this maneuver of its capitalist enemy.

300 Taxi Drivers of New York on Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Over three hundred taxi drivers employed by the Guardian Taxi Corp. are out on strike. The vote to strike was taken Sunday night at a meeting of chauffeurs.

The demands of the drivers are as follows:

A flat rate commission of 40 per cent, regardless of the days on the job instead of the old system of working six days for 40 per cent. The drivers are against the new program of the bosses which would give the men 40 per cent only if they booked $75 a week or over.

A Mr. Smith representing the company offered the men 40 per cent provided they worked six days per week this offer was flatly turned down by the drivers. All the night men at the E. 18 St. garage are out and it is expected that in the morning the day men will follow them.

SOVIET LABOR UNION DELEGATES TO VISIT MEXICAN CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dispatches from Moscow announce that the Russian unions will be represented at the convention of trade unions in Mexico City. The executive bureau of the Soviet trade unions yesterday announced it had accepted an invitation to send a delegation.

DAUGHERTY INJUNCTION BACKERS LAUD GREEN'S ANTI-COMMUNIST STAND

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Praise for his anti-Communist stand at the recent convention in Atlantic City has been given in a letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, by Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

During the railroad shop strike of 1922 the General Federation of Women's Clubs' national officers joined in a round-robin statement approving the stand of Atty. Gen. Daugherty in enjoining the strikers.

Many College Workers.

NEW YORK—The New York University employment bureau announces the placing of 1,539 students who are working their way thru school in whole or part. Unionists have long complained against the tendency of these college workers to work cheap and break down union standards in partially organized trades.

The attack on Gitlow is an attack on the workers of New York.

Build the DAILY WORKER

DEBS JOINS IN PROTEST UPON RAKOSI TORTUR

Condemns "Atrociou Outrage" of Horthy

(Continued from page one)

that the workers acting under th direction of the International Labo Defense were fulfilling their international duty to their class brothers i Hungary in protesting against th threatened executions of a forme peoples' commissar and hundreds o others who are members of the independent socialist party. The picketin of the consulate is entirely legal an constitutional and will be continue despite the illegal conduct of th police and the courts until there definite assurance that the propose judicial murder of Rakosi and his com rades is cancelled. said Comrad Baron.

The inscriptions on the banner carried by the pickets attracted muc attention. Some of them read: "D mand the liberation of Horthy's vic ims"; "Rakosi shall not be murde ed"; "The workers of America d mand Rakosi's freedom"; and "Wa Street finances Horthy; on Wa Street lies the bloody guilt."

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NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21.—Alth unable to join actively in the prote against the atrocious white terr raging in Hungary, Eugene V. Deb socialist party head, has expresse himself unequivocally in opposition the Horthy regime of torture an death being visited upon the Hu garian revolutionary workers, as ma be seen by the following telegrams b tween the New York International L bor Defense and Debs:

New York City, Oct. 15, 1925.
Eugene V. Debs,
Academy of Music,
Brooklyn N. Y.

Life of Rakosi, Hungarian Communist, imperilled. One hundre Hungarian workers are facing exe cution. International Labor Defens arranged protest meeting this Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, Unio Square. Invites you to participat speaking.

International Labor Defens
New York Section,
Rose Baron, Secretary.

Hotel Casey, Scranton, Pa.,
October 17, 1925.
Rose Baron, Secretary International
Labor Defense. New York City.

Dear Comrade.—It is with regret that I find myself unable to attend the protest meeting to be held today in behalf of the Hungarian comrades to which you have kindly invited me. I fully share with you the indignation and resentment you feel at the atrocious outrage with which these Hungarian comrades are threatened and were it possible I should certainly attend today's protest demonstration in this behalf.

Hoping your meeting may be largely attended and have all hoped for results, I am

(Signed) Eugene V. Deb

At the meeting the following reso lution was adopted:

"Whereas, The United States gov ernment has seen fit to admit withi its borders Gustav Gratz, George Lu ckacs and other representatives o the government of Hungary to th conferences of the interparliamentary union, and

"Whereas, These delegates repre sent the Horthy regime now in co trol of Hungary which has been re sponsible for the slaughter of thou sands of innocent workers and pea ants since 1919, and

"Whereas, The Hungarian whit terror instituted by the Horthy gov ernment has committed most barba ous and cruel atrocities against th workers, and

"Whereas, The Horthy governmen of Hungary has arrested Mathias Ra kosi and one hundred other worker whose sole crime was the protectio of the interests of the workers an peasants of that country, and

"Whereas, This attack upon th workers and peasants of Hungary i but a part of a world-wide reign o terror which the capitalists of th world are seeking to put into effect

"Therefore, Be It Resolved by thi mass meeting of workers of the cit of New York that we demand tha the imprisoned workers and peasant of Hungary be immediately liberated and that the present inhuman reig of terror be ended.

"And, be it further resolved tha we demand the immediate liberation of Rakosi and the Hungarian workers This meeting further demands tha the imprisoned workers of all whit terror countries—Poland, Bulgaria Esthonia, Germany, Italy, be liberated

"This resolution to be sent to th state department, the Hungarian con sulate, the interparliamentary unio and the press."

Mass Meeting

You will hear the truth about the fascist sanguinary repression in Italy, and all over the capitalist dominions.

Workers! We Must Crush Fascism!

The bloody "black shirts" are a menace to the working class of the whole world; the workers must unite internationally to crush such mercenaries. Come to the

West Side Auditorium *Racine Ave. and Taylor St.*

Tonight 7:30

SPEAKERS:

Robert Minor — Ralph Chaplin
Antonio Presi, Dr. Valentino Camera, Attorney Cairloi Gigliotti, Carlo Della Calce.

ITCHELL WILL GET NO CHANCE TO SPILL BEANS

recautions Taken Against Expose

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22—ecretary of War Davis has notified ol. Mitchell, critic of the war and avy departments' management of the ir service, to appear on Oct. 28 be- re a military courtmartial for "con- uct prejudicial to good order and ilitary discipline."

Col. Mitchell had charged the war epartment with criminal inefficiency n the management of the air service nd had hoped that he would be cited r insubordination.

Fears Exposure.

The war department, fearing that itchell might prove something that ould make some of the affairs in the ar department take on the odor of eapot Dome, has cited him with vio- ation of the 96th article of war which a blanket charge made to cover any ncident such as the "disorderly con- uct charge" used by the police to rrest any whom the policeman de- ires to without any real evidence gainst the arrested party.

Testimony "Irrelevant."

Any effort on the part of Mitchell to rove his charges will result in the estimony being called "irrelevant" nd thus stricken from the record.

Court to Make Example.

The court is composed of 12 general fficers and 1 colonel, whose duty is make an example of Mitchell. The ial will occhpy bnt little time, as e charges are drawn, the personnel the court picked and the attitude the officers and the war depart- ent set. His "conduct" will un- oubtedly be punished by a severe eprimand by the war secretary and ismissal from the service.

cientist Claims Civilization Dates Back 25,000 Years

Man had a civilization some 25,000 ears ago, according to Dr. George L. olli, curator of the Logan Museum Beloit College and professor of an- ropology, who has returned from his udy of the early Magdalenian peo- les in southern France.

Early Civilization.

"Not only did the Magdalenians ave a civilization, but there is every eason to believe that it came to them om the west—probably from the ow submerged Atlantis," said Dr. ollie.

"The Magdalenians were highest of e Cro-Magnons, and they are one of e few peoples of whom we find aces in France," said Dr. Colli. Their caves run back into the cliffs r more than a mile; and the walls e adorned with numerous paintings colors, most of them depicting the ounding of a huge animal— cave ear, cave hyena, the mammoth, and e reindeer.

Page Judge Rauiston.

"We anthropologists now believe at man originated in Africa, the nly continent on which are found e chimpanzee and the gorilla. We e intent on following down what- ver clues are to be found there, and ven now, the Logan expedition is on e way to Mount Tamarassent, lofti- st mountain of the Sahara, where well the Toureg tribe. They have ever been studied, and we hope for uccess this time because we have a iendly member of the tribe with the xpedition."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of he DAILY WORKER and give (the DAILY WORKER, not the unch) to your shop-mate.

NEW YORK'S FIRST DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY SATURDAY NITE

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The first of a series of rescue parties to be held in various sections of New York City under the auspices of units of the Workers Party will take place this Saturday evening, Oct. 24, at Sokol Hall, 525 East 72nd street, New York.

The German section of the Workers Party has charge of the arrangements, with the co-operation of Yorkville branches, English, Esthonian, Hungarian, Czecho-Slovak and the Young Workers' League. A splendid program is promised, preceding the dance. Admission is fifty cents. Call for tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th street, and sell them to all your friends.

Banker-General Sets Heart on Air Fleet for Illinois Bosses

Major General Milton J. Foreman, commander of the Illinois national guard and commander as well of the Foreman National Bank, has "set his heart"—if such an organ can be ascribed to either a banker and a major general, on an aerial squadron for the 33rd division, of which he is commander.

At the summer camp of the guard held at Camp Grant, Foreman provided one of the finest demonstrations of airplane training in connection with infantry and artillery action ever given, so say the banker's admirers. Among these admirers was one William Randolph Hearst, who, tho a democrat (sometimes) and politically at sword's points with the banker general who is, of course, a republican, became so enthused that he gave $1,000 in prizes to the fliers.

This all comes out in connection with the convention of the national guard association, which meets today in the armory of the 122nd artillery at the foot of Chicago avenue, with almost every guard officer in the state attending. It is not stated in the announcement what an aerial squadron for the Illinois guard is going to do, or wheteher its planes are to protect the population of Illinois from some unknown invader who has not heard of the great Locarno "peace pact" or if they are to drop bombs on that section of the lower classes who dare disturb the order of capitalist society by striking against wage cuts and so on.

Mid-City I. L. D. Branch in First Meeting Gets Future Work Laid Out

The International Labor Defense is going to grow swiftly in Chicago, if indications of branch meetings already here are anything from which to judge. The Mid-City Branch held its first meeting Wednesday night at 741 Blue Island avenue. While for some reason many of the 40 members on the roll did not show up, the branch has ten new members or so and all present were active and interested in planning future work.

The branch elected two new members on its executive committee to fill vacancies. The executive committee now consists of Fellow Workers, Edenstrom and Henry, and Comrades Castrell and Greenwood, with Comrade Marguerite Browder as corresponding secretary and fellow worker, Gordon as chairman. Each member of the branch was instructed to do his or her best to bring in one new member for the November-December period, each to receive a contribution blank and application card.

Until the branch is more thoroly organized to put on its own entertainments, the members are to assist actively in city affairs. The next meeting will be the third Wednesday in November at 741 Blue Island Ave.

If You Live in Detroit

COME OVER SUNDAY!

CONCERT AND PACKAGE PARTY

Benefit of Freiheit

Given by

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

CARPENTERS HALL, 935 Alger Ave., near Oakland

Sunday, October 25, 1925

Beginning 5:30 P. M. 25 Cents Admission

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

Sunday, October 25, 1925, at 2 P. M.

At Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 86th St.

The last appearance of the Russian poet

Vladimir Mayakovsky

efore his leaving for the U. S. S. R. An entirely new program.

1. About new literature and Mayakovsky, speeches by Burliuk, Olgin, dwansky and Shachno Epstein.
2. Lecture by Mayakovsky on The Poets of the U. S. S. R.
3. Part of the play, "Mystery-Buff."
4. Part of the poem, "The Man"—Mayakovsky in heaven.
5. New poems: Odessa and New York, and others.
6. Five poems by request.
7. Answers to questions.

GREEK-BULGAR OUTBREAK IS A WAR THREAT

Balkans Again Flame with War Talk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, October 22.—The bestial Zankov government, lackey of French imperialism, now has something else to do besides murdering in its foul dungeons the flower of the working class of this nation, with one of its border towns, Petrich, in the hands of one detachment of Greek troops and another line advancing on Poroy, for the purpose of occupying it.

This move on the part of Greece is in reprisal for the killing of two Greek soldiers, an officer and a sentinel, in an attack Monday night on a Greek frontier post near Demirhissar. An ultimatum from Greece to Bulgaria demanded the payment within 48 hours of 2,000,000 French gold francs ($400,000). The demand also include the punishment of those responsible for affair and an official apology.

Peace Hope a Miracle

The hope of world peace voiced after the Locarno conference thus goes a-glimmering. Scarcely had the echoes of the cheering over the "dawn of peace" died down, that the roar of the guns already sounding in the distance from the colonial wars of the French and Spanish, were drowned with the new outbreak in this part of world.

The sincerity of the French and British at Locarno is evidenced by the fact that two nations, one backed by Britain the other by France, are, less than a week after the conclusion of the Locarno conference, engaged in border warfare.

League Called Upon

Zankov has already called upon the league of nations council to act in the matter, protesting that the Greeks fired upon his troops first and that they returned the fire in self-defense.

Italy may become involved in the situation as there is widespread unrest in Albania, where the masses are seething with revolt against the bloody fist of Mussolini. Scutari is a hot bed of anti-fascism and Italian troops may insist upon passage thru both belligerent nations. This may cause serious complications in case Italian troops engage in conflicts within the borders of either nation. Britain is apprehensive and can be relied upon to come to the aid of Greece if necessary.

Such action would involve her with both Italy and France. Out of this struggle may start the next Europeon war, just as an upheaval in the Balkans heralded the last great war.

Woodlawn Property Owners' Head Quizzed on Church Bombing

Fred Helman, 6332 Green street, an organizer for the Woodlawn Property Owners' association, was quizzed for several hours last night by Assistant State's Attorney Joseph Savage in an effort to fix the blame for the bombing of the Bethesda (Colored) baptist church by some of the "protective" associations formed to terrorize the Negroes attempting to reside in this section of the south side.

Helman was allowed to go, but he may be questioned again as his testimony was by no means satisfactory as to his organization.

Russ Trade Mission Visits Agricultural College at Urbana

The Russian delegation which is in the United States buying livestock to be used for breeding purposes in Soviet Russia was at the Agricultural College at Urbana where they saw how the American colleges train students in agricultural science.

S. Perferkovitsh stated to a representative of The DAILY WORKER that the first boatload of sheep and hogs has just left New York City for Soviet Russia. The second ship leaves next week carrying the remainder of the 5,000 sheep purchased to Soviet Russia.

Discover New Bootleg Ring.

A huge bootleg ring, the activities of which have blanketed the middle west, and involving five railroads, breweries in Pennsylvania and other eastern states and fifty individuals, including officials and members of the Chicago police department, has been uncovered by federal officials here.

FRENCH BUDGET REACHES ASTRONOMICAL FIGURES IN BILLIONS OF FRANCS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 29—The French budget for 1926 will be 36,172,000,000 francs, an increase of 2,902,000,000 francs over the 1925 budget, according to Lucien Lamoureux, reported of the chamber of commerce committee. M. Lamoureaux said that the new budget will provide for receipts of 3,530,000,000 francs raised by new taxes.

UNION OFFICIAL SLASHED BY BOSS NOW IN HOSPITAL

Harry Winnick, business agent of Retail Clerks' Union Local No.195, is in the Cook county hospital following an attack with a razor upon him by Meyer Ossey, one of the owners of the Ossey Brothers' department store, while he was on the picket line in the struck Ossey Bros.' store, Maxwell and Halsted Sts. The union had Meyer Ossey arrested who was later released on $3,000 bail.

The employes of the Ossey Bros. store walked out ofter the union representatives failed to get the heads of the company to sign an agreement with the union. The Ossey Bros.' store was the only one of the Maxwell St. businessmen's association that refused to sign the old agreement with the union. All of the others signed the agreement granting a mimimum wage scale of $40 per week, and $25 minimum to the women for a 54-hour week.

Pickets have been placed at the store carrying banners telling prospective purchasers that the store is unfair to union labor and that a strike exists.

Meyer Ossey, one of the owners of the store, in his desperation seeing that no purchasers were entering his store attacked the business agent with a razor attempting to kill the business agent that notfied the clerks of the failure to make an agreement with the store and called the strike.

Rulers Plan War Fearing Rise of the Working Class

(Continued from page one)

of Greece.

These two peoples were considered the biggest patriotic dupes in the past, and it was easy to arouse their sentiments against each other, whenever it was felt necessary. Since then times have changed. Twice already has war been averted within the year thanks to the stand of the Communist Party of Greece. One of these, was a war against Turkey and the other a war with Bulgaria; one being urged under the pretext of the exile of the former Greek patriarch from Turkey, the other for the killing of a Greek merchant in Bulgaria.

For the determined stand of the Communist Party of Greece in these threatened wars, its members are being persecuted. Many of the comrades face execution, more will be jailed besides those that are in jail today and others exiled to small and deserted islands.

But a war there must be, and, no matter who will win it, both governments know that a war is to their best interests. It is the only means that will divert the attention of the workers from their grievances to the "interests of the fatherland" and thus avert the catastrophe which is hanging over the heads of both governments.

One cannot say to what extent the Greek Communist Party will resist the efforts of the Greek rulers to throw the workers into a war with Bulgaria. The Communist Party of Greece has been outlawed. After the trial of the entire central eexcutive committee that has just been postponed, and the suppression of all its newspapers, the Greek party is in the same position as its Bulgarian sister party.

But the workers and peasants of both countries have been well educated during the past years of activity of the Communists, and it is certain that the military laws and courtmartials will not prevent them taking a definite stand against this new plotting of the bourgeoisie.

The war is being cooked, but it is not certain that it will be served, eaten and digested by the Greek and Bulgarian workers. On the contrary, it may be rehashed and forced into the stomachs of the capitalist and landowing classes of those countries and thus give them the fatal indigestion which will mean their downfall.

CHICAGO Y.W.L. MEMBERS, ATTENTION

All members who are functionaries of the Chicago Young Workers League are once more urged to attend the special functionaries' meeting to be held tonight, Friday, Oct. 23, 1925. No regular branch meetings will be held on this night in order that the members of the branch executive committees, officers of the city executive committee, delegates to the city central committee and officers of the various branches may be able to attend the special meeting, which has been called by the district executive committee.

Very important problems will be reported on at this meeting and all comrades will undoubtedly participate. The problems involve the future and growth of the Chicago league, and the report will include the questions of the development of the political and organizational work of the league here. All comrades are instructed to be present tonight at the Workers' Hall, 1902 W. Division St., at 8 o'clock sharp. Be there on time!

ITALIAN DEBT MISSION SAILS FOR AMERICA

Fascist Braggart Gives Orders to Volpi

ROME, Oct. 22.—"Italy intends to face her obligations according to the strictest justice," declared Count Volpi, finance minister, as he left Rome today with the Italian debt mission to the United States.

Count Volpi and the Italian mission sail from Naples at two o'clock this afternoon, and all were in an optimistic mood as they departed from Rome.

"For reasons of propriety and convenience I cannot forecast the discussions at Washington," Count Volpi said.

"Italy adopts an unequivocal attitude—that of a debtor, who, though having become indebted for a great common cause, not only does not intend to refuse to own her obligations but on the contrary intends to face them according to the strictest justice."

Count Volpi's reference to negotiations "upon principles already accepted by the United States" was understood to refer to President Coolidge's promise that debts should be settled upon a basis of the capacity of the debtor to pay.

Capacity to pay and the right of each debtor nation to settle its debt to the United States upon an independent basis—these are the underlying principles of the Italian debt policy, Count Volpi, finance minister, said.

Count Volpi will sail tomorrow with the Italian debt mission for the United States to negotiate a settlement of Italy's debt.

"Italy, like the United States, entered the world war when the fight was at its climax and when the outcome of the war was most uncertain," said Count Volpi. "This established a sentimental bond between the two nations.

"In the settlement of debts the fundamental rule is absolute autonomy for each debtor nation and independent negotiations with each other.

"We have studied the general scheme of the previous settlements between the United States and England and France and Belgium. I can say that the Italian government won't deviate much from these lines, while keeping in mind the different position of each debtor and its capacity for payment."

Count Volpi has made his final appearance yesterday before the cabinet and the Italian debt policy was fully discussed.

Mussolini Gives Orders

The Italian mission will take with it statistics showing Italy's capacity for payment. It is also understood that Premier Mussolini also insists that Italy shall not pay more annually to the United States than she receives in reparations from Germany. While it is realized that this demand may cause a hitch, inasmuch as the United States debt funding mission has heretofore insisted upon keeping the question of debts and reparations separate, the Italian mission is under orders to stress its point.

Ida Rothstein Speaks in Cleveland for the Needle Trades T.U.E.L.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 22—A well attended meeting of needle workers, arranged by the Trade Union Educational League, was held here last night, where Ida Rothstein spoke on the present situation in the needle trades industry and particularly in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The machine was well represented and many questions were asked, which developed a lively discussion and the meeting turned out with big enthusiasm for the left wing.

Hartung Is Suspended.

Samuel F. Hartung, instructor of English at the McKinley high school who eloped with his sixteen year old pupil was suspended from the teaching staff of Chicago schools after failure to appear for a hearing called by the superintendent of schools, William McAndrew.

Shop Nuclei Give Big Help i Campaign to Save THE DAILY WORKER

THIS issue of THE DAILY WORKER is dedicated to Shop Nucleus No. 1 of Detroit. This nucleus has always been foremost in the work for extending the influence of THE DAILY WORKER. It has made several previous donations to save THE DAILY WORKER fund. The last remittance of $51.00 pays for one roll of the paper on which this issue is printed.

MEMBERS of the Workers Party who have had the good fortune to be part of shop nuclei which have already been formed have no doubt noticed the effective work which can be done for THE DAILY WORKER under this form of organization. In many instances where shop nuclei have been formed the effectiveness of THE DAILY WORKER has been increased immediately.

In all shop nuclei members should consider THE DAILY WORKER, its preservation and extension as one of the most important tasks before it. Every nucleus should set an example to the other party units in this work to show what can be done by the Bolshevik forms of organization.

Wednesday Was A Big Help

Fred Steinal, thru English Br., W. P., St. Paul, Minn.	$ 2.00
Boston, Mass., Lettish Br. W. P.	6.00
I. McCormick, Denver, Colo.	5.00
J. I. Whidden, Denver, Colo.	1.00
West Chelmesford, Mass., Scandinavian Br., W. P.	9.10
Polish Br., Cleveland, O., W. P.	11.00
Jesse Glick, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Fred Vigman, thru English Y. W. L., Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
J. Sturdevant, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
Steve Gorgeff, Detroit, Mich.	6.00
Alex Kozma, New York	5.00
D. Lowy, Union City, N. J.	2.00
Semon Ovian, John Malovian and Armenak Markirai, of Granite City, Ill.	9.00
M. H. Ess, Cleveland, O.	2.00
M. Jacker, Oakland, Cal.	2.00
Mowi Peterson, South St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
P. Babich, West Allis, Wis.	10.00
A. Domencich, West Allis, Wis.	15.00
Sympathizer, thru English Br. W. P., Detroit, Mich.	50.00
Hungarian Br., W. P., Akron, O.	25.00
Italian Br., W. P., Akron, Ohio	9.00
South Slavic Br., Barberton, O.	5.00
Membership meeting Barberton, Ohio	18.75
John and Mary Chukan, Kenosha, Wis.	4.00
Miton Harlan, San Francisco	2.00
L. Levi, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
DONATIONS FROM NEW YORK	
English No. 1, Bronx	6.50
J. Lapides	.50
B. Roenfeld	2.25
Y. W. L., No. 22	10.00
Aranka Waldner	.50
Harry Fox	2.00
Jewish No. 2, Downtown	6.00
Bertha Jagendorf	.21
German Yorkville	25.00
Jewish Williamsburg	10.00
German Night Workers	11.75
English West Side	3.00
A. Koniak, English L. B.	5.00
David Dubinsky	1.00
Theodore Plecan	7.00
Shop Nucleus No. 9	12.00
Lena Starkman	1.00
English Downtown, Katz	3.25
Lotario Bardone	6.00
Samuel Siegal	10.00
Finnish South Brooklyn—Wm. Peterson, $10.50; Nestor Mattiala, $7.25; N. Valentine, $7; Gus Lindberg, $5.25; total	30.00
A. Suskind	1.00
Louis Braverman	3.25
Manhattan Lyceum	10.00
Jose F. Sobers	2.05
English Williamsburg	7.00
Scandinavian So. Brooklyn	14.50
S. Taymour	2.25
Matilda Schneider	9.00
Premier Shoe Co., Woodheelers	2.60
Premier Shoe Co., Lasterers	3.60
John Kasper, Armenian	5.00
Gorman, English Downtown	1.00
May Gostin	5.00
Louis Hirschman	5.50
Finnish Staten Island	15.47
Eugen Schneider	2.00
Shop Nucleus No. 27	5.00
English Lower Bronx	4.00
Samuel Halpern	5.00
Frances Gross	3.05
Philip Rivkin	7.00
Jewish Brownville	1.00
English Harlem	44.50
Shop Nucleus No. 31	5.00
English Harlem	2.00
English Lower Bronx	38.00
James Graiton	7.00
Harry Fox	2.50
English Lower Bronx	44.20
Milgram, Hungarian Y.	5.00
A. Stahler	1.50
L. Lang	7.00
Ethel Cooper	5.00
Shop Nucleus No. 4	10.00
Today's total	$ 646.78
Previously acknowledged	13,434.45
Total to date	$14,081.23

Workers' Festival Given by German Section in New York

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 22.—For the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the International Labor Defense the German section of this city is arranging a proletarian festival on Saturday evening, October 24, in Sokol Hall, 525 E. 72nd street.

The members are doing their utmost to make this affair a success realizing only too well the urgent necessity of the maintenance of our daily and the International Labor Defense.

An interesting program, comprising mass recitations and proletarian plays by the members and the Junior section of Y. W. L., Hungarian dances, musical selections and vocal renditions by the Uhlman Singing Society, has been arranged. Dancing will conclude the program and everyone is assured an enjoyable evening. Admission is only 50 cents. Everyone who has the welfare of The DAILY WORKER and the International Labor Defense is expected.

Comrades do your part. Come to The DAILY WORKER New York office, 108 East 14th street and get some tickets to sell.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Here are Funds to Buy Paper for Our Daily

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

The Party's Finnish Section Reorganization Commission Is Planning Big Drive

THE executive sub-committee of the Finnish reorganization commission held its first session on October 19.

Detailed plans for fully acquainting the entire membership of the Finnish section with the problem of reorganization and hastening the reorganization of the Finnish units of our party, was agreed upon. Comrades Puro, Burman, Sulkanen and Lovestone were present at this meeting.

In essence, the plan is as follows:

1. Nearly one hundred of the most important Finnish branches in the party have been selected for being addressed by a representative of the Finnish reorganization commission. These branches are to call special meetings at fixed dates. At these meetings, the only order of business will be reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

2. Special articles on specific phases of the reorganization problems will be written in the Finnish press, by selected comrades.

3. A section of all our Finnish dailies will be set aside for discussion, and answers about organization problems. Comrade Puro, who is directing the agitation and propaganda work of reorganization, in the Finnish section, will take charge of this column.

Wherever possible, immediately, shop nuclei organization steps are to be taken in order to show organizational examples to the Finnish comrades. There are several industrial centers where many Finnish workers, members of the party, are found, and this can be applied.

5. The Finnish reorganization commission, in co-operation with the Finnish district executive committees, and the district executive commttees of the party, as well as the C. E. C. organization department, will keep the entire press fully informed of the progress of the work.

6. Speakers have been selected to address the branches of the federation on the question of shop nucleus.

7. Each of these speakers is being given special material in the Finnish language dealing with the problems of reorganization.

8. Representatives of the D. E. C.'s of the party and the reorganization commission of the Finnish section will be present at all district conferences of the Finnish section which are to be held soon in preparation for the national conference of the Finnish section.

Amongst the comrades who will write special articles on the reorganization of the Finnish federation, will be the following:

C. E. Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone, J. P. Cannon, H. Puro, E. Sulkanen, Earl Heino, R. Pesola, Taavi Heino, Aaro Hyrske, Axel Ohrn, E. Parras, K. A. Suvanto, S. Kankaanpaa, K. E. Heikkinen, F. Burman.

Among the branches that will be visited by speakers of the Finnish reorganization commission ar ethe following:

Massachusetts: Abington, Ashburnham, Ashby, Boston, Chester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardner, Hingham, Lanesville, Maynard, Norwood, Peabody, Quincy, Townsend, Worcester, Keene, Lebanon, Milford, Newport, W. Concord, Wilton.

Speakers: Kalle Heino, on regular tour; D. Heino, R. Pesola, Olga Oikemus, Aaro Hyrske, Wm. Marttila.

New York: Jersey City, Newark, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Inwood, New Rochelle, New York, Port Chester, Staten Island, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Newfield, Rochester, Scotia, Spencer, Erie, Collinsville, New Haven.

Speakers: Martin Hendrickson, on regular tour; Hj Sjoman, Theo. Maki.

Ohio and Pa.: Canonsburg, Daisy town, Glassport, Monessen, New Castle, Pittsburgh, Clarksburg, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Conneaut, Fairport, Warren, Detroit, Grand Rapids.

Speakers: Sulkanen, on regular tour; Puro, Finberg, Karhu, Juvonen, Kainu, Poytsia, Ahola.

Illinois: Chicago, Rock Island, Waukegan, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine.

Speakers: Sulkanen, Puro, Burman.

Upper Michigan: Copper Island district: Ahmeek, Bessemer, Eben Junction, Green, Hancock, Herman, Ironwood, Ishpeming, Marquette, Mass, Negaunee, Newberry, No. Ironwood, Paynesville, Ramsay, Rock Sault Ste. Marie, So. Range.

Speakers: Oscar Gorgan, Maissi Heikinen, A. F. Heiskanen.

Minnesota and Wisconsin. Bovey, Brainerd, Chisholm, Cloquet, Cromwell, Duluth, Ely, Florenton, Gilbert, Hibbing, Markham, Minneapolis, Nashwauk, Orr, Virginia, Brantwood, Oulu, Owen, Red Granite.

Speakers: Maissi Hekkinen, K. E. Heikkinen, Matti Tenhunen, John Miller, Axel Ohrn, V. Boman.

Rocke Mountain: Diamondville, Hanna, Rock Springs.

Speakers: Leonard Luoto.

California: Eureka, Cotati, Fort Bragg, Reedley, San Francisco, W. Berkeley.

Speakers: Julius Hyrskymurto, J. Sjolund.

Oregon and Washington. Astoria Marshfield, Portland, Svenson, Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Ilwaco, Juanita, Kalama, Raymond, Seattle, Wilkeson, Winlock, Woodland.

Speakers: E. Parras, John Wiirres.

Jewish Bakers Strike in Springfield, Mass.; Union Scabs on Jobs

By B. LEVINE

SPRINGFIELD Mass., October 22—Eleven bakers in the employ of the Jacobs Baking Co. at Springfield, Mass., are out on strike.

The firm has broken its agreement with Local 404 I. B. & C. Workers' Union by hiring non-union labor and by forcing the union men to sign individual agreements with a security of five hundred dollars each.

Jobs Costs $500.00

The play of the firm was to fire a baker—let him go idle a few weeks and then forcing him to sign the agreement and put up the security in order to get back the job. It took the employes some time to get wise to the tricks of the firm, and now they are conducting a vigorous campaign to unionize the shop.

Co-operative Gets Trade

Springfield, Mass. has only two Jewish bakeries, the other one is the Jewish Women's Cooperative Bakery doing the largest amount of business of any cooperative bakery in the country, according to statistics furnished by the bureau of labor statics. The cooperative is lending all possible financial and moral aid to the strike.

A conference of eleven Jewish labor organizations endorsed the strike and pledged the support of all its 800 members to the strike.

The owner of the Jacobs Baking Co. is Mr. Magazine who is vice-president of the Specialty Retail Bakery Owners' Association, an association of Jewish bakers to help break strikes and fight the union. This association has supplied the firm with scabs from an independent union in New York.

Open air meetings are held daily and the Communists are taking active part in bringing the strike to a victorious end.

New Activity Under New Form

By WM. F. KRUSE.

MUCH has been written about the new forms under which our party will function after the reorganization, and the general acquiescence and agreement upon these new forms has made the task of reorganization much easier than was expected. Comrades from whom ideological if not organizational opposition might have been looked for have taken in the main a thoroly Bolshevik attitude, few and far between, and isolated almost entirely in the German and Finnish federations, are the voices that raise themselves against this far-reaching change in our basic organizational form.

But there is more than a change of form involved in our party reorganization. Form is of basic importance, but only as a means toward an end. This is no derogation, that the means be correct and adequate is the first requirement toward ever reaching the goal. But in providing the means we must not lose sight for a moment of the immediate end, in this case an energetic unending campaign of Bolshevik mass activity in which our party shall use the full ability and energy of every member in the penetration of the masses, and their mobilization for struggle under our leadership.

IT is clear that the old territorial form of organization is the heritage of the social-democracy, that its political basis is one of exclusive reliance upon the bourgeois democratic processes as the limit of working class activity. But we must also consider the direct result of this form of organization in the stultifying of the everyday activity of any working masses so organized—the tendency toward ingrown sectarianism, to concentration upon the most petty details of club activity as a substitute for revolutionary action among the masses.

The general agreement upon the need to change to the new forms should be utilized to lay out immediately some of the new tasks, new functions and new methods of the new basic organizational units. Unless this is done there is grave danger, especially among the more institutionalized elements of our party, that an attempt will be made to continue the sterile clubroom gymnastics that now take up so much of our time. Under menshevik control the Soviets and the duma remained dual debating societies while the tzarist state administrators, reinforced by their democratic prototypes, continued "business as usual." Such is not to be the role of the nucleus; we are changing our basic unit in order to effect a change in our work, our methods and our achievements. There will be, there must be, new activity under the new form, and we cannot allow it to develop entirely instinctively and unaided. Our organization corps must be ever alert to guide our firing line in the shop, mine, and mill in its everyday work in the everyday struggle. Particularly at the beginning must every experience be analyzed and its fruits made available to all, especially must the first faltering steps be set in the right direction so that our members will develop that confidence and enthusiasm for the new forms that are essential to our party's growth in numbers and influence.

TIME and space prevent any detailed consideration of new methods of work at this time, no doubt many articles will follow on this subject. Almost the only concrete instruction on work heretofore issued to our nuclei has been that regarding factory or shop newspapers—"wall papers" or bulletins. An excellent measure, but much less an activity in itself than an evidence of other activity on the part of the nucleus and its members. The participation in every current of labor unrest, the discovery of grievances and exploitation of them to sharpen the mettle of the workers and increase Communist prestige, the infiltration of every social grouping of the workers of the shop, not only the union but the social and benevolent clubs and in their absence even the ephermeral social, athletic and other "ganging" that expresses the workers' gregarious instinct despite the capitalists disorganizing efforts. Methods of getting out and distributing legal and illegal shop bulletins must be taught. There is great pessimism in many comrades' minds now on "getting caught." To brand this as cowardice is absolutely wrong, we don't want our members to get caught, we don't want them fired, because outside the shop they are as helpless as outside the union, therefore we must tell them in detail not only what to do but how to do it, and we must learn from their actual experiences the best ways and means for carrying on this work.

THIS pessimism expresses itself also in the form of the assumption that we must lose the major part of our membership in the process of reorganization. That we will lose some is undeniable, and also unavoidable. Elements, weak, unassimilated and unassimilable, will drop out. But by far the largest part of our proletarian elements will not only remain but will be heartened by the change to increase their strength. It would be a mistake to judge the problem of reorganization solely from the view point of Manhattan or Chicago. The metropolis is important, in times of stress, its control is vital, but American industry is not confined there, nor is the American proletariat. And precisely in the "sticks" where some prefess the greatest pessimism on reorganization, the change will come far less as a matter of form, and far more as the matter of activity.

Let us consider district nine, the stronghold of the very Finnish comrades among whom the most skepticism is expressed regarding reorganization. In that district of the sixty-odd towns in which we have any organization, in over fifty there are only a single branch (Finnish or South Slavic) — hence the immediate problem of reorganizing into an international branch does not exist. Furthermore, the overwhelming mass of these towns contain each but a single industry, chiefly mining or farming, and often but a single establishment, so that the problem of the shop nucleus reorganization is less one of new forms than of new activity. A capable reorganizer in this
district should lose but few an
materially increase the activity an
improve the political consciousness o
this membership.

At the last convention this discu
sion of "backward elements" wa
made a rather bitter jest, but th
such elements do exist, and ofte
through little fault of their own,
undeniable. It was brought out in th
district nine convention that most o
the small branches of the Iron Rang
had not seen an English speaking o
ganizer, teacher or lecturer for
year, two years, or even three year
And the plea of the Finnish comrade
that the district office, or at least a
effective sub-district office be move
to the center of 90% of the distric
membership, rather than to that o
10% in the metropolis two hundre
miles away, fell on deaf ears. If th
reorganization brings into this distri
able, tactful, conscientious reorga
izers it will do more to build ou
party in this vital section than year
of vegetation under the old system
The reorganization will broaden the
local units beyond language lines, th
old form and its resultant activit
would never have done. In a tow
with even a good Finnish local a fin
lone rebel Slav or German or Ame
ican remains unorganized—the ne
form will end this. Furthermore a
tention will finally be given to the
units in farming sections and thus b
gin for the first time Communis
agricultural activity by America
Communist farmers.

A few months more will see ou
party re-formed. For these new form
the fruit of world-wide revolutionar
experience, we must immediatel
map out the new activities that wi
definitely line up our party with th
other powerful Communist section
to whom this work is bread an
blood of very existence. No pess
mism on loss of old members shoul
be tolerated. Whom will we lose
Those elements that would be Com
munists anywhere save at the place o
industry? They are no material fo
our revolution which must com
from the workshop. Those who "be
long" for reasons of social or lingua
gregariousness? Our "worker clubs
will give this, perhaps better tha
now, under Communist leadershi
and no longer possible for non-Com
munists' decision of our party affair
Party membership is no cheap thin
it is the accolade of the revolutionis
Ours shall be reorganized in ne
form, it shall fight with new weapon
and go forward to new achievement

Desire to Learn Is Only Requirement for Courses in English

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Inquiries have reached the office of the New York Workers' School requesting information with regard to the English courses to be given at the school beginning this week. It has been asked:

(1) What are the qualifications demanded from anyone wishing to take the courses?

(2) How many evenings a week will English be given?

(3) On what feature will the chief emphasis be laid?

These and other similar questions have been communicated by mail and telephone to the office of the Workers' School.

The Workers' School takes this opportunity to answer these and other questions that may arise later.

(1) In the first place, any comrade desiring English instruction is requested merely to register his name and pay the tuition fee $3.50 (or $2.50) for three months and he will be assigned to a suitable class in accordance with his relative command of English. The only qualification required is that he be serious in his efforts and willing to take the courses offered and that he should realize that the Workers Party will be a really powerful factor only when its membership will speak the language of this country.

(2) Elementary instruction will b
given twice a week (four hours). In
termediate and advanced instructio
will be given once a week (tw
hours).

(3) The chief stress will be lai
on oral expression. At present th
international branches and shop nu
clei will be unable to function wel
unless the comrades are able to ex
press themselves in English. Conse
quently oral English will be give
primary importance.

It should be understood that com
rades who will register late or joi
the classes late will not be in th
same favorable situation as thos
comrades who will start work at onc
It is therefore urged that all registra
tion be completed at the earliest pos
sible time. Further details can be ob
tained at 108 E. 14th St., Room 31.

Russ Handicraft Wins Popularity in Paris

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—(Tass.)—Mr. I
I. Potapov, the agent of the celebrate
handicraft organizations of Sergiev in
the province of Moscow, has returne
from Paris, where he was in charg
of the Russian handicraft section a
the Paris exhibition of decoratio
arts. Mr. Potapov reported with sat
isfaction on the success of the Rus
sian exhibits. Millions of visitor
showed interest in the new product
of Russian peasant handicraft display
ing the new Soviet life. There wer
large sales, and big orders were book
ed on these products.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A SHOP NUCLEUS

By T. G., Member Shop Nucleus No. 3, Detroit, Mich.

THIS is the problem which is now before every member of our party at the present time. Most every one of our comrades knows that this is the most important issue before our party. Therefore, I will try to give a little information how we organized a shop nucleus.

The first thing we did was that we called a meeting of some comrades we knew were working in one shop. We came together and the first order of business was **how to come in contact with the workers working in the factory where we were employed.** We did this because we very well knew that the shop nuclei are organized for the purpose of getting in close contact with the workers employed in the factories.

What did we discuss? We were discussing the working conditions in the factory, how the workers are working, what they are talking about, and what would interest them mostly. Finally we came to the conclusion that we will issue a shop newspaper in which we will line out the things the workers are confronted with.

SOME of the comrades may say that it was easy for us to issue a newspaper, because we know the language very well, but I wish to state that our nucleus is today still composed of comrades who have all been born in Europe and not one of them knows the language well. We simply elected a committee to make a draft of something like a leaflet and then gave it to a comrade "who knows how to do it" for correction. The party organization department helped us along on this, and today we have got out the first issue of our Workingmens' Shop News. (This is the name of our paper). The chief slogans in our paper are "Join the union," "United front for a labor party," "Let's better our working conditions." Those are the things every worker will understand and we are of the opinion that it will have a great effect on our fellow workers.

This is much better than the meetings of the territorial branches where most of the time is wasted in reading yard long communications, or how many "hot dogs" are we going to buy for our next entertainment, whether our singing choir shall be the first or second number on the program, etc.

THE long communications, entertainments, singing choirs, dramatic clubs, etc., will in the future be the work of the auxiliary and language clubs and not the work of the Communsit Party. The work of the Communist Party is to lead the workers in the everyday struggle against the capitalist system. With this I do not want to say that from now on we are going to have any entertainments or singing and dramatic clubs. We will have all this only on a more broad basis, with our sympathizers who are not yet ready to join the party, but who are willing to work for the party.

Springfield Comrades Determined to Make Good on Rescue Party

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22—As soon as our Comrade Bloom received the telegram from the DAILY WORKER telling of the serious financial condition the paper is in, she called a meeting phoning the comrades and going out in a pourning rain to call on comrades to get them out that very same day.

In the same spirit at the meeting that night the assembled comrades immediately took up a collection which netted $40. After that discussion on what to do at once to help The DAILY WORKER followed and it was decided that we run our rescue party on Friday evening, Oct. 23. Ours will be a dance and package party and cost of admission will be 25 cents.

New York League Meet on Trade Union Activity

NEW YORK CITY—Comrade Sam Don, District Organizer of the Young Workers League in District 2 announces the calling of a Trade Union Conference of all members of the League for the purpose of discussing the tasks of the Communists in the unions. The conference will be held Monday evening, October 26th, at 5 p. m., at 105 Eldridge Street.

Comrade Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, will lead the discussion. All League members and particularly those who are members of the trade unions have been urged to come.

This conference will strike a blow at the journalistic conception of becoming a mass organization. It will point out that the Young Workers League must assume the leadership of the struggles of the young workers by actually participating in their daily struggles. In order to frustrate any tendency which may manifest itself to leave or refuse to join the reformist trade unions, it will point out that the trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class and it is essential to work within them and to revolutionize them.

The question of the greater exploitation of the young workers, the lack of attention on this score by the trade unions, the organization of the unorganized young workers into the trade unions with lower initiaton fees and dues will be discussed and acted upon. League will proceed with the further organization of Communist youth fractions, so that the struggle on behalf of the young workers in the unions and the Trade Union Educational League will be organized and effective.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Williamsburg Branch Changes Its Former Hall for Big Affair

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 22.—The address of the "Rescue Party" which is being arranged by the Jewish Williamsburg Branch of New York for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit was erroneously given as Barbers' Union Hall, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. This has been changed to a larger hall.

This "Rescue Party" will be held at the Educational Alliance, 76 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, October 31.

There will be splendid entertainment and dance. Admission is 50 cents. Tickets may be had at DAILY WORKER New York Office, 108 East 14th Street, New York.

Polish Police Rape 17-Year-Old Communist Suspect in Lemberg

LEMBERG, Poland, Oct. 22.—(Ira)—According to news received by the executive committee of the International Red Aid the Lemberg "Defensive" (political police) arrested a 17-year-old girl R. K.

The girl had been arrested because she was suspected of being a member of the Young Communist League. She was raped by the police agents. Her lawyer Doctor Stustinki made explanatory statements about this fact to the authorities. A medical examination verified the rape, yet the perpetrators are not punished.

Six Mills of Lumber Trust Closed by Big Strike for a Raise

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 22.—Six Grays Harbor plants are now closed by the saw mill strike, which has been in progress three weeks for a 50-cent raise to $3.75 a day.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW
FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
FOR COMPTROLLER

CHARLES KRUMBEIN
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

FOR MANHATTAN:

EDWARD M. MARTIN	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS	District Attorney
FRANK J. VAN PRAET	County Clerk
ROSE PASTOR STOKES	Register
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	Borough President
REBECCA GRECHT	8th Assembly District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN	17th Assembly District
CARL BRODSKY	8th Aldermanic District
JULIUS CODKIND	17th Aldermanic District

FOR THE BRONX:

LEO HOFBAUER	Sheriff
BELLE ROBBINS	District Attorney
ABE EPSTEIN	County Clerk
NOAH LONDON	Register
JOSEPH MANLEY	Borough President
ELIAS MARKS	4th Assembly District
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN	5th Assembly District
SAM DARCY	7th Assembly District
JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ	25th Aldermanic District
AARON GROSS	29th Aldermanic District

FOR BROOKLYN:

MORRIS ROSEN	Sheriff
MARGARET UNDJUS	Register
EDWARD LINDGREN	Borough President
SAMUEL NESIN	14th Assembly District
BERTRAM D. WOLFE	23rd Assembly District
JOHN D. MASSO	35th Aldermanic District
BORIS LIPHSHITZ	50th Aldermanic District

FOUR MORE RED NIGHTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—
BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—
UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—
WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—
DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meeting in the respective sections, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

For a Labor Party
Against Injunctions
For Lower Rents and Living Costs

For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities
Recognition of Soviet Russia

For a United Labor Ticket
Against Child Labor
For Fit Schools for Workers' Children

For World Trade Union Unity
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government
For Communism

ICAGO POSTAL LERKS DRIVEN LIKE PRISONERS

overnment Gives No Cause for Patriotism

By CARL HAESSLER,
(Federated Press Service.)

Conditions in the prison shirt and nts shops exposed by Kate Richards Hare can be little worse in some pects than those prevailing in the lling division of the Chicago post- ce. Other large cities are probably al offenders, under the pressure President Coolidge's economy ad- nistration.

Postal clerks speeded up beyond durance in vile rooms under intol- ble discipline may sometimes envy soners who at least cannot be dis- ssed when they fail to satisfy their cting task- masters.

Keep Tab on Toilet.

The Chicago mailing division, ere all of Chicago's outgoing mail some inbound mail is handled, ap- aches the old Prussian military se- ity in its discipline over the clerks king there. No clerk may leave post even for a minute or two for reason without special permis- n. An accurate detailed record is t of the number of times he asks ve to go to the toilet or elsewhere. After two months in the service rks are regularly told, regardless their output that they are not rking efficiently enough. They are eatened with removal if they do speed up in 60 days.

A host of efficiency experts, tabula- s, inspectors, statisticians and fore- n are dogging their heels, giving stic demerits for any errors and metimes depriving them in this way their statutory $100 a year raise.

Snoopers Invade Homes.

The overcrowding of the large corps workers into a badly ventilated om with insufficient air space forc- the sickness rate high above nor- l. Heavy dirty mailbags are hurl- into the room, raising a thick chok- dust. Because of the many men d women suffering in consequence om colds and throat troubles the stoffice maintains another small my of inspectors to visit homes and ke sure that the sick leaves are not udulent.

As usual, the postoffice instead of moving the cause of the trouble, es on more inspectors to cope with results. Negroes and Filipinos, criminated against in other employ- nts, will soon begin to outnumber whites who cannot stand the ain in the mailing division and are satisfied with the low pay.

Chicago postal clerks are organiz- in Local 1, National Federation of stoffice Clerks.

A good book on Communism ll make you a better Com- nist.

Make Progress in Face of Persecution

(Continued from page 1)

take a note of the names of the interrupters.

Every trade union drew up a "red list" containing the names of Communist disturbers of peace, and took care that these lists came into the hands of the Horthy police.

What was it caused the Hungarian social democratic party to expose itself to an extent unexampled even in Hungary? Why did the Horthy social democrats, even at the risk of exposing themselves in the eyes of the very small upper section of the labor aristocracy, carry out shameful and criminal denunciations?

The situation in Hungary has brought about a crisis such as has never been experienced before in the economic life of the country. Unemployment, the misery of the masses, discontent and desperation are growing from day to day. Neither the social democratic party leaders nor the trade union bureaucracy consider it necessary even to pretend to do anything in the interest of the working class. They declared quite openly that the present time is not suitable for even the smallest struggles. The trade union bureaucracy supported strike breakers against the fighting workers, and, in spite of the enormous profits of the employers, have acquiesced in wages being reduced month by month. The discontent of the working class against the lackeys of the bourgeoisie increased. Hundreds and hundreds tore up their party membership cards and thousands withdrew from the trade unions, in spite of the efforts of the revolutionary trade union opposition to prevent this.

There was a movement going on in Hungary which was bound to cause the creatures of Horthy to fear that the ground would give way under their feet. They also realized that this movement would obtain a lead from the growing Communist Party of Hungary, which is providing the movement with proper aims and giving it a definite direction.

About three months ago the congress of the Tailors' Union adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution welcoming the alliance between the English and Russian trade unions, and calling upon the workers to fight for revolutionary trade union unity. After the Marseilles congress of the II International the Budapest Shoemakers' organization held a meeting which was attended by 2,000 members, and which in a most impressive manner demonstrated in favor of revolutionary trade union unity. The meeting expressed its disapproval of the counter-revolutionary attitude of the trade union council, and instructed the delegates of the Leather Workers' Union to vote at the international congress of the leather workers in Paris for the admission of the Russian trade unions.

The Hungarian social democracy, which not only has a decisive influence in the trade unions, but is organizatorily connected with them, felt that all this meant the beginning of the end. They decided, as the trade union papers announced, to take "determined action." This "determined action" has now been carried out. Within the last few days the executive committee of the Shoemakers' Union has been dissolved and all prominent revolutionary members expelled, while the trade union council has arbitrarily set up a commission to take the place of the dissolved executive.

But this was not all. All the spies and detectives were set to work. The trade union bureaucracy and the social democracy worked quite openly hand in hand with the Horthy police. It has now come to light from official reports that the trade unions and social democrats employed dozens of people, who not only worked in the Hungarian socialist labor party, but who also managed to smuggle into the ranks of the Communists as spies.

In this manner they succeeded in getting on the track of our Comrade Rakosi, who led the Communist movement in Hungary, and in having him, as well as over a hundred other comrades, arrested. By means of fearful tortures the police succeeded in extorting "confessions" from some comrades. And by means of lying fabrications bourgeois society in Hungary was "rescued."

The "Nepszava, the organ of the Hungarian social democratic party, was overjoyed. It declared that the social democracy could itself have settled with the Communists, but every line betrayed its satisfaction. Its joy, however, was somewhat premature. Comrade Rakosi behaved heroically before the police. The police did not succeed, even by means of the most fearful tortures, in extracting a "confession" from him. He admitted that he had come to Hungary in order to carry on Communist propaganda and to organize a strong Communist Party. To this work he had devoted his life, and because he knew that he had contributed something to this work he considered that he had not lived in vain. In the face of his torturers he delivered an impassioned speech against capitalism and against the Horthy regime in a tone which even won the respect of the jailers.

The replies given by Rakosi to his questioners had such an effect that even the newspapers of the "race protectors" (fascists) reported his statements, which at once brought about a complete change in the pogrom mood. Only the Nepszava kept silence regarding them.

But this will not help the heroes of the pact with Horthy, the allies of the hangmen. The attitude of Comrade Rakosi has called forth a fighting mood among the working masses in Hungary, so that the social democracy and the Hungarian bourgeoisie will soon realize to their cost what a real Communist means even in prison. By his heroic bearing Comrade Rakosi had not only made a deep impression upon the working masses, but has rendered an indisputable service to Communism.

The working masses perceive not only the act of devotion, but also the direction in which they have to fight.

As a result the Hungarian revolutionary labor movement is entering on a new phase. The glorious memory of the Hungarian proletarian dictatorship is again revived, not only among the masses of the industrial proletariat, but also among the poor peasants, and this means an indestructable gain for the Communist Party. The road and the direction have now been indicated, not only by words but also by self-sacrificing acts, and this means a serious step forward for the victorious revolution.

Strike Against Jersey Woolen Cuts.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Three hundred and eighty employes of the Passaic Worsted Co. are striking against the 10% wage cuts applied this fall to 10,000 workers in New Jersey woolen factories.

Finn Head Refuses Visas to Workers' Mission to Russia

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 22.—The governor of the Finnish province of Hjuland has refused visas to the Finnish trade union delegation to the Soviet Union. The delegation has been ready to go to Russia for a month now, but it is hindered and sabotaged in every possible way by the Finnish authorities.

The delegation will protest to the ministry of the interior against the action of the governor.

The newspaper, Social Democrat, is carrying on a campaign against the journey of the trade union delegation to Soviet Russia but fears that the prohibition of the governor will be used for agitation purposes.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Friday, Oct. 23, 1925.

237*	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave. M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
	Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286	Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5	Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
6857	Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111	Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Journalist Impressed by U.S.S.R. Efficiency

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—(By Tass.)—Mr. Victor Morleau, the very well-known French journalist who visited Nijny Novgorod fair lately, said to a Tass correspondent:

"I have found that all rumors spread abroad about Nijny Novgorod fair not being properly organized were void of any foundation. The fair was in a brilliant condition. I was delegated here by the National French Export Union in order to establish trade relations between French industry and U. S. S. R. I came to the conclusion that French industry could make very successful business in the Nijny Novgorod fair."

Negro Star Gets Good Hand.

NEW YORK—Paul Robeson, Negro star actor, touring England in the Emperor Jones of Eugene O'Neill, gets a hand from the London Daily Herald, organized labor's paper, saying: "And that Mr. Paul Robeson is an exceptionally powerful actor there is not the slightest doubt. His performance was tremendous."

Horthy Police Fail to Get "Confession"

(Continued from page 1)

our cause and I have devoted my whole life to the service of this cause. Nothing interests me which is not connected with this cause."

This answer of Rakosi surprised even the deputy police president. It had to be admitted that he had not spoken out of a lack of human feeling, but out of a fanatical love for his life's aim, which completely dominated his mind and thoughts.

"After all that has passed were you not afraid of returning to Hungary?" asked Hetenyi. "To mention nothing else you must have realised that there would be a warrant for your arrest on the charge of various serious crimes, ranging from high treason and murder to interference with personal freedom?"

Rakosi replied calmly and resignedly:

"I was quite clear about everything when I declared my readiness to fulfil my mission. I realized at the outset that, in the event of a failure, I had to reckon with consequences which would threaten my life. I also knew that I should not be sent back to the Soviet Union as an exchanged prisoner but I did not let this interfere with my decision. I much rather relied upon the Budapest police not being able to find me. As a matter of fact, this is not the first time I have been in Hungary since the overthrow of the Soviet republic. I have already been here five times; twice I was in Budapest, it is true only for a short time, and on the other occasions I was in the provinces. On the occasion of my first visit I felt sure that I should be able to return to Russia as an exchange prisoner. But I now believe that there will not be anybody for whom I could be exchanged. Without wishing to flatter you—I do not desire to create the impression that I wished threby to improve my position—I must declare that I did not think that the Budapest police had progressed so much in the last few years. At the most I feel certain stings of conscience that I have not worked better and more cautiously; and now I can say that I regret that I did not commence my work earlier as I have been arrested so soon."

After these declarations of Rakosi the court proceeded to deal with the actual matters in question. Rakosi declared that he was not prepared to submit any confession. He also refused all information. At the most he was only prepared to make some remarks regarding the evidence collected up to now by the police, if it was submitted to him.

When it came to questions as to the principles of Communism, Rakosi was quite willing to answer, in fact it even came to a social-political debate between him and the police officer. As he said, he was prepared to place his ideas in the necessary light. He declared as follows:

"The object of my journey was to set going Bolshevist propaganda and organization."

To the question what share he, that is to say the Communist Party, had in founding the Vagi Party, he made the following answer:

"The part played by the Communist Party in the formation of the Vagi Party was, that a section of the Communist Party allied themselves with the members from the social democracy and endeavored to influence the working class in a revolutionary direction. At that time I was, as a matter of fact, in Moscow; this may have happened just about April."

• • •

The official 8 Oraiujsag (Eight O'clock News) describes the cross-examination as follows:

"Rakosi's imprisonment seemed to have pulled him down considerably. His eyes were sunken and his face was pale when he entered the room of the deputy police president.

When Rakosi was asked with whom he had frequented when in Vienna, and who of these people were at present in the hands of the Budapest police, Rakosi did not reply at once, but declared after shortly considering the matter: "Pardon me, but I cannot remember anything more, but even if I could remember anything, I should not be prepared to betray my comrades to the police. . . ."

It was in vain that the deputy president addressed further questions to the former people's commissar regarding the names of those Communists with whom he was connected; Rakosi firmly stood by his refusal to give information and did not recognize anybody with whom he was confronted. Finally, when he was weary of the long cross-examination, he declared in a somewhat irritated tone:

"You can keep questioning me as long as you like. I can only say that I was quite clear regarding everything when I declared my readiness to carry out my mission. I also know that the Hungarian authorities will condemn me according to martial law, and that perhaps I shall not even escape the death penalty. But under no circumstances will I deliver my friends to any police in the world. . . . . You sit now, gentlemen, and enjoy yourselves as if you were in a box at the theater, because you have in your hands a people's commissar of the Soviet republic, but I repeat, you are making a tremendous mistake if you believe that I will make any declarations to you which could facilitate the examination. You can do what you like with me: you can even hang me, gentlemen, but you will not get me to say anything."

This emphatic declaration of Rakosi was disregarded by the police officers and they asked him other questions. They wanted especially to get out of him what was the actual object of his journey to Budapest.

"The propagation of Bolshevist ideas and to set going the work of organization," replied the former people's commissar, "the work of organizing and of recruiting I took on myself." From his emphasis upon the word "I" it is to be seen that he wishes to take the whole responsibility for the organizing of the Communists upon himself.

Aid Clothing Strike.

NEW YORK—A special $2-a-week assessment has been voted by the Cutters' Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union for the International Tailoring Co. and J. L. Tailor & Co. strikers who number about 1,800.

Cleveland members of the Amalgamated are assessing themselves one dollar each for the same cause and an advance $500 check has been forwarded by the Cleveland joint board.

FORD WORKER TELLS MATES HOW TO WORK

Only a Nucleus Can Beat Flivver King

(Worker Correspondent.)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 22.—I have read an account in The DAILY WORKER of a shop nucleus in action in the Ford Detroit plant. As I am working in the Kearney plant, I can appreciate the difficulties experienced by a small number of comrades attempting to function.

What suprises me is that they have not been ferreted out on account of the large distribution of DAILY WORKERS. Every Ford plant has a private police system of guards, which report all occurences out of the ordinary, uses provocative methods and certain susceptible individuals as stool pigeons.

They are very careful in getting a worker just right as an account is sent to Detroit regarding every discharge. Petty officials are kept just as shaky regarding their jobs as the ordinary worker. This is a deliberate policy on the part of the company to keep every one on tip toe doing their "best" and more then their best with the threatening whip of discharge snapping all the time.

I have noticed during the war and after the armistice there was a certain independent spirit amongst the men in the department of the final assembly, who would not stand for abuse or too much overtime.

This, remarkable to say, was tolerated by the company and the best results were obtained by men who performed important operations which were key positions on the conveyor along which the cars were assembled.

These men would act together and in this way controlled production. The foreman and the superintendent were afraid to discharge them for fear of falling down on the production demanded by home office at Detroit.

Ford "Efficiency."

But when the labor market was being oversupplied by returned soldiers, they sent an "efficiency man" from Detroit, who went thru every department and discharged twenty and thirty men at a clip.

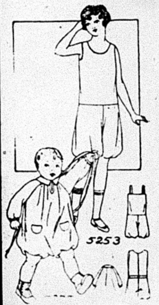
Taking this as a cue, I suggest that members and sympathizers should work themselves into key positions which can be done as those jobs are generally hard and taxing and are not desirable, but this can be overcome by acquiring skill. As the foreman will, when he finds a worker not pliable or undesirable, attempt to replace him with another. Don't teach anyone but comrades tricks of the trade.

The nucleus is the only way to secure some power and control in the Ford organization.

Help Us Out!

A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time—c'mon over.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

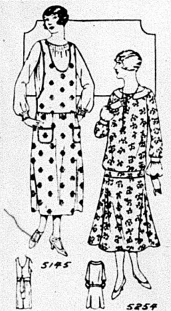


CHILD'S ROMPERS.

977. Cut in 3 sizes: 6 months, 1 d 2 years. A 6-months' size re- ires 2 yards of 27-inch material. ice 12c.

GIRLS' UNDER GARMENT

5253. Cut in 6 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 d 14 years. A 10-year size requires yard of 36-inch material if made th "shaped shoulders." With cami- e top 1½ yard is required. ice 12c.



LADIES' APRON

5145. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3⅜ yards of 27-inch material. Price 12c.

LADIES' DRESS.

5254. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 yards of material 40 inches wide with ¾ yard of contrasting for collar bands and puffs if made as illustrated. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2⅝ yards. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

end 12c in silver or stamps for our -to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ok of Fashions, showing color plates containing 500 designs of ladies', sses', and children's patterns, a con- and comprehensive article on dress- king, also some points for the needle ustrating 30 of the various simple ches), all valuable hints to the home ssmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of e DAILY WORKER and give (the DAILY WORKER, not the nch) to your shop-mate.

-help!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

FOR RENT

Beautiful Front Room for One or Two Comrades in modern South Side apartment. All conveniences, private, no other roomers. Inquire at information desk, DAILY WORKER Office.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAND OPENING of the American Negro Labor Congress

Sunday Evening, 7 O'clock, October 25,
Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th Street.

Congress will last for one week. Business sessions in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program. To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program.

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

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Work Done While U Wait
All Work Guaranteed. Give Us a Trial and We'll Give You the Satisfaction..
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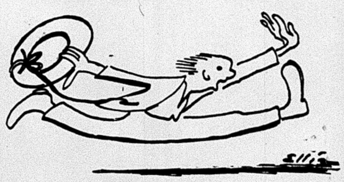
HOLD 'EM!



Leave these dates open so you can attend each of the Daily Worker

RESCUE PARTIES

IN NEW YORK

SAT., Oct. 31
HUNGARIAN WORKERS' HOME,
350 East 81st Street,
Branches Co-operating:
Yorkville English—Esthonian
Yorkville Hungarian—Y. W. L. No. 4, Hung.
Yorkville German—Y. W. L. No. 7, English
Yorkville German Night Workers
Czecho-Slovak

SAT., OCT. 31
Educational Alliance,
76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn,
by the
Jewish Williamsburg.

MON., NOV. 2
MANHATTAN LYCEUM,
66 East 4th St., N. Y. C.
Branches Co-operating:
English Downtown Ukrainian Downtown
Russian Downtown—Italian Downtown
Polish Downtown Y. W. L. No. 5—English
Armenian—Y. W. L. No. 28—Russian—Oriental

SAME DATE (Visit Both
FINNISH WORKERS' HALL,
764 40th St., Brooklyn.
Branches Co-operating:
nglish Coney Island—English Boro Park
innish South Brooklyn—Russian So. Brooklyn
ithuanian Boro Park—Scand. South Brooklyn

SAT., NOV. 14
BRONX WORKERS' HALL,
1347 Boston Road, Bronx.
Branches Co-operating:
Y. W. L. No. 1—Eng.—Y. W. L. No. 2—Jewish
Y. W. L. No. 22—Jewish—Y. W. L. No. 29—Russ
German Bronx Night Workers

Additional Daily Worker Rescue Parties are being arranged for Harlem, Astoria, Williamsburg and Brownsville with the co-operation of the branches in those sections and will be announced soon. Watch for 'em!

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ......Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB......Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Now Comes the Italian Mission

Count Volpi, the Italian finance minister, and his entourage are on the high seas bound for America with the hope of settling their national debt to the United States. The use of the term "settlement of the debt" in this case, as in the case of the other nations sending missions to these shores, is ambiguous. What they really seek is some means of assuring the United States that they can adjust their internal economic condition so that loans may be granted them.

Italy, like France and the other debtor nations, needs loans. It dare not embark upon the perilous road of over-inflation of currency. In that direction lies disaster. Only thru securing loans can she hope to maintain a stable currency.

The United States is the sole source of loans in the world today. And while controlling the major portion of the world's gold supply, this country cannot transcend economic law. This enormous supply of gold cannot remain fallow. *It must be used or the economy of the nation will stifle under its weight.*

It was not because of any disinterested concern for the welfare of Europe that the government at Washington last May sent a note to all nations whose debts are not settled, demanding that they send delegations here for the purpose of making satisfactory arrangements to handle the debt. This note, containing belligrent implications, had the effect of shaking the already tottering currency of both Italy and France. It was precisely the result desired by Wall Street.

France came, the debt question was discussed. The French finance minister, Caillaux, with all his much vaunted wizardry had to face the alternative of accepting humilating terms that would place his government under the complete financial hegemony of the United States, and face personal political eclipse at home, or procrastinate with the hope of getting better terms. His failure caused the decline in the *franc* on the exchanges of the world. Now, in spite of his efforts, he faces a critical political situation. He is confronted with the imperative necessity of raising internal revenue sufficient to uphold the *franc* until he can again come to the United States with new proposals. His efforts in this direction may drive him from office. The right parties in France assail him for his proposal to raise taxes, while the left radical socialists denounce him for refusing to advocate a capital levy. When the next French mission arrives, Caillaux will probably have been retired to private life. Meanwhile the currency crises will become acute and an American fact finding commission will leave for France to take an invoice of the country preparatory to a Dawes plan for that nation.

Italy is in the same fix. Count Volpi will discover that Mussolini's plan to evade falling under the domination of America imperialism by insisting that Italy pay no more annually to the United States than she receives in reparation from Germany will not work. If American imperialism could be satisfied with such an arrangement it would be much simpler for all the allied nations to turn over their reparations claims to the United States and make her a collection agency for the world.

It is not merely collecting debts that concerns the United States, but means of disposing of the enormous gold influx. Just as the debtor nations must have money, so this country must dispose of money—not charitably, but *profitably*. She will be able to do that after she has bankrupted the debtor nations, just as one powerful group of private capitalists bankrupt others preparatory to gobbling them up. As we have said before, the native bourgeoisie of the debtor countries will resist this development for a time. Then, after the heads of a few political puppets have fallen, the native capitalists submit, and become faithful vassals of American imperialism, exploiting the working class for the glory of Morgan, and in return receiving a portion of the loot for acting as slave drivers and policemen.

It will be the working class that will bear the burden. The one alternative to a Dawes plan for France and Italy is the revolution. By rising and overthrowing their own capitalist class they will at the same time strike a blow at the imperialists of the United States.

American Destroyers in Egyptian Waters

Americans who believe in the legend that the government is a peace-loving, high-minded institution, the carrier of democracy and light to the world, have of late received some rude jolts.

Following the naval invasion of China, the shooting of workers in the trade halls of Panama City, we now have the spectacle of American destroyers "of the Asiatic squadron" traversing the Mediterranean Sea from Gibraltar to Damascus to aid the French in their colonial war against the Arabs in Syria.

This aid to the monsters of French imperialism who, within the week, have executed 700 Arabs, is concealed under the contemptible excuse that Americans and their property must be protected. Protected from what? The Arabs? Heaps of corpses, victims of French gallows and firing squads, brand the excuse of the American state department an infamous lie.

American destroyers are aiding the imperialist nations of Europe because this government is financially interested in those nations. Their power rests, in an enormous degree, upon their colonies. The destroyers are in the port of Alexandria to aid the French suppress their colonials, because a successful revolt in the colonies will cripple France and endanger the investments of the House of Morgan.

The American workers should as one man demand that the United States government keep its hands off Syria and every other nation where suppressed people are striving to overthrow a hideous and debasing thralldom.

The fiery cross of that moron aggregation, the ku klux klan is to flame forth from the highest tower in Chicago. That particular branch of protestantism founded by the maniac, John Wesley, known as the methodist episcopal church, has erected an office building 565 feet high on which it will place an illuminated cross which can be seen a distance of 15 miles. The reports do not state whether lighting rods are to be placed upon it to guard against an accidental thunderbolt that Jehovah might swing in that direction.

A number of socialists have received endorsements by the capitalist non-partisan political organization in New York known as the Citizen's Union. Is that not equivalent to being endorsed by capitalism?

The Industrialization of America -

By Earl R. Browd

While it is well-known that the United States has been undergoing a profound transformation for the past several generations, from an agricultural country to the position of foremost industrial and financial power in the world, yet the tremendously high speed with which this transformation has been proceeding is hardly realized. Study of statistics up to 1920, with allowance made for the geometrical increase in the years since that time, will bring a realization that the period 1920-1930 in the U. S. will mark a profound revolution, the world-results of which are hard to imagine.

Growth of Industrial Proletariat.

Following is a table of the number of wage-workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries from 1849 to 1919:

Year	Number of Wage Workers	
1849	957,059	Including hand and neighborhood industries.
1859	1,311,246	
1869	2,053,996	
1879	2,732,595	
1889	4,251,535	
1899	5,306,143	
1904	5,468,383	Factories only.
1909	6,615,046	
1914	7,036,247	
1919	9,096,372	
1921	6,946,570	
1923	8,763,233	

In the course of 70 years, the number of wage workers in industry was multiplied almost ten times. In the last five year period alone, the number increased by more than the total of the post-civil-war years. The increases in total population for the same period was from 23,191,876 to 105,710,620, a multiplication of less than five times.

Growth of Capital.

Capital of manufacturing establishments grew, during this period, at an astounding rate. A comparison of the census of capital for each census period, is very instructive:

Year	Capital (In millions of dollars)
1849	$ 533
1859	1,009
1869	1,694
1879	2,790
1889	6,525
1899	9,813
1904	12,675
1909	18,428
1914	22,790
1919	44,466

Comment seems hardly necessary to emphasize this terrific growth. The capital of industry in the middle of the 19th century is multiplied by more than 80 times in the course of 70 years.

Production of Surplus Value.

Surplus values produced in the same period show the same phenomenal increases and reveal the dynamic center of the whole process which has produced the giant system of American industry.

Year	Wages	Values Added by Manufacture	Surplus Value
	(In thousands of dollars—000 omitted)		
1849	236,755	463,982	227,227
1859	378,878	854,256	475,378
1869	620,467	1,395,118	774,651
1879	947,953	1,972,755	1,024,802
1889	1,891,219	4,210,364	2,319,145
1899	2,320,938	5,656,521	3,335,583
1904	2,610,444	6,293,694	3,683,250
1909	3,427,037	8,529,260	5,102,223
1914	4,078,332	9,878,345	5,800,013
1919	10,533,400	25,041,698	14,508,298
1921	8,200,324	18,316,666	10,116,342
1923	10,985,895	25,853,151	14,867,256

It would take almost 70 years like that of 1849 to produce as much surplus value as that of the single year of 1919 or of 1923. Of course some allowance must be made for the higher prices of the later years, but this is a very small factor indeed compared with the rate of increase of surplus values.

Production and Rate of Exploitation.

Extremely interesting also is the course of wages and production per worker, and the rate of exploitation which is shown in the ratio between these items. It is as follows:

Year	Average Annual Wage per Worker	Average Annual Product per Worker	Rate of Surplus Value
1849	$ 247.00	$ 485.00	96 Pct.
1859	288.00	651.00	126 "
1869	302.00	680.00	125 "
1879	348.00	722.00	107 "
1889	445.00	990.00	100 "
1899	437.00	1066.00	144 "
1904	477.00	1151.00	141 "
1909	518.00	1289.00	148 "
1914	579.00	1404.00	142 "
1919	1162.00	2750.00	136 "
1921	1180.00	2637.00	123 "
1923	1253.00	2950.00	136 "

It is unfortunate that the crucial years of the world war are not included in the census. The biennial census of manufactures was established only after the war. There can hardly fail to be a profound connection between the Spanish-American war of 1898, and the jump of the rate of surplus value from an even 100% in 1889 to 144% in 1899. This connection is in the nature of both cause and affect. The pressure of accumulating surplus values was the force that carried the U. S. into its first venture in world-imperialism, and the resulting war stimulated industry and the process of exploitation.

Growth in Size of Factories.

Comprehensive statistics on size groups of manufacturing establishments is very meagre. What there is available is only for the years 1909, 1914, and 1919. This is sufficient, however, to show the trend of development.

Classification by number of wage-workers per establishment is available only for the year 1919. This shows the following:

Establishments Employing—	Number of Establishments	Percent of Total	Number of Workers	Percent of Total
None	37,934	12.4		
1 to 5 workers	141,742	48.8	311,576	3.4
6 to 20 workers	56,208	19.4	631,290	6.9
21 to 50 workers	25,379	8.7	829,301	9.1
51 to 100 workers	12,405	4.2	888,344	9.7
101 to 250 workers	10,068	3.4	1,581,763	17.4
251 to 500 workers	3,599	1.2	1,250,875	13.7
501 to 1000 workers	1,749	.6	1,205,627	13.2
Over 1000 workers	1,021	.3	2,397,596	26.3

More than one-fourth of all the workers are employed in factories of more than 1000 workers. Over 30% of all workers are in factories which employ more than 100 workers. Some 16,000 establishments concentrate within themselves the overwhelming bulk of manufacture.

Still more illuminating are the comparative figures of three periods, of establishments grouped according to value of product per year:

Producing	Number of Establishments 1919	1914	1909	Number of Wage Earners 1919	1914	1909
Less than $5,000	65,485	97,060	93,349	45,813	129,623	142,430
$5,000 to $20,000	87,440	87,931	86,988	249,722	429,037	470,006
$20,000 to $100,000	77,911	56,814	57,270	793,528	999,510	1,090,449
$100,000 to $500,000	39,647	25,847	27,824	1,719,982	3,002,071	2,896,532
$500,000 to $1,000,000	9,208	4,320		1,114,615		
$1,000,000 and over	10,414	3,819	3,060	5,172,712	2,476,206	2,015,629
Total	290,105	275,791	268,491	9,096,372	7,036,247	6,615,046

The full significance of the above figures may not be apparent at first glance. A little analysis will make it clearer. The largest plants, in 1909, employed 305 out of every 1000 workers; in 1914, this had risen to 352 out of every 1000; in 1919, it had increased to 569 out of every 1000. On the other hand the smaller establishments all sharply decreased in relative importance; all plants producing less than $100,000 per year employed, in 1909, 258 out of every 1000; in 1914 only 221; in 1919 only 119. A study of this table reveals many more such interesting and instructive sidelights on the growth of large-scale production.

Within the same 10 year period we find that the group of large plants (million dollars and over per year) increased its proportion of all values produced from 43.8% to 67.8%; of the total values added in manufacture, it increased its proportion from 35.7% to 62.3%.

All of this great swing of the control of production to the great monopoly and semi-monopoly organizations, the trusts, syndicates, combines etc., was not brought about by the world war. The same process was clearly and rapidly going on in the entire 60 years since the Civil War. But the World War did tremendously accelerate the process, and caused a leap forward in a few years that would otherwise have required two decades or more.

Changing Composition of Population.

A comparison of the ratio of various occupations to the total population, in 1870 and 1920, has been made by the National Industrial Conference Board. Some of the facts brought by this study are:

	Number per Million Population 1920	1870	Rat Incre or Decre
Workers in manufacturing	121,265	65,148	+85
Farmers and planters	57,550	77,320	—25
Farm laborers*	37,544	74,848	—50
Railroad workers	12,818	3,995	+220
Sailors and deckhands	519	1,470	—65
Domestic servants	16,285	25,337	—36
Barbers and manicurists	2,045	621	+229
Office employes	26,691	1,926	+1286

* This figure exaggerates the act decline of farm laborers because 1920 census was taken in mid-win whereas previous enumerations w in the summer.

It is particularly in the spectacu increase of 1,286% in the clerical cupations that there is reflected rise of great industry. A basic te nical requirement for large-scale duction is the establishment of c plete and scientific methods of counting and statistics. This feat is fundamental to ALL control large-scale industry, not only to c italist control, as Lenin well kn when he insisted so strongly in earliest days of the Russian rev tion upon the necessity of account and control, and as the experience Russian industry has amply pro since that time.

The decrease in proportion of farers is a reflection of a now-pass phase of American development— period of the conquest of the co nent, when American energies w turned inward. The new position the U. S. as dominant power in wo imperialism is already beginning change this, with the U. S. emerg as a challenger of British suprema of the seas. But the modern oc giants of steel and steam require r tively such smaller numbers of wo ers, that the seafarers will proba never be proportionally so many they were in the early days of Am ica.

Railroad workers, in the increa proportion amounting to 220%, flect the growing importance of tra portation as production becomes m integrated, more national (and e international) in its scope.

Summary.

From all of the foregoing, one p of supreme importance emerges: forces of capitalism are hammer out, in the United States, the larg the most strategically placed, potentially most powerful proleta in the world. The task of the rev ionary movement is to make lass conscious of itself, of its pow and of its historic mission to t ver the control and direction society.

10,000 French Casualties in the Riff

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The French war losses in Morocco up to Oct. 15 were 2,176 French soldeirs killed, including officers and men, and 8,297 wounded, Premier Painleve announced this evening. These figures include both native and French expeditionary troops.

Premier Painleve stated that the Moroccan war has now cost 950,000,000 paper francs.

Workers! Your Interests Demand Unity!

By CHAS. KRUMBEIN.

Workers (Communist) Party Candidate for President of Board of Alderman.

WORKERS of New York City you are again confronted with a municipal election. Those asking for your support represent either the bosses or the workers. The parties of big business, democratic or republican, representing the class interests of the bosses present you with a lot of phoney issues for the purpose of beclouding the real issues. The socialist party, claiming to represent you, refuses to fight for your most elementary needs. They would not even agree to a united labor ticket in this election which would unite labors' forces to offset the united power of the capitalists. The most outstanding need in the struggles of the workers at the present time is unity of action.

The best argument for the need of unity on the part of the workers is to point out how the bosses maintain power through their consolidations and how on the other hand the defeats of labor are due to its lack of unity. Big business is united in its manifacturers', employers', etc. organizations. Whenever they have a struggle on their hands with the workers they show this unity because the recognize their class interests. Let us use an illustration: the big railroad strike of 1922. Two large trunk lines, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania running from New York City to Chicago had a large number of their workers on strike. Both are continuously competing for business. One would think that one of them would come to an agreement with the striking workers, and the through resuming maximum operations take most of the business away from its competitor. But this was not done because they know that their interests differ from those of the workers and that they must act unitedly to defeat the workers, which they did. The unity of the railroad owners with the assistance of the government was responsible for the defeat of the workers. The government, be it national, state or city, being part of the capitalist system, comes to the aid of the bosses as was so clearly shown during the above mentioned railroad strike. Injunctions were issued and the armed forces of the government were used against the strikers. On the other hand the workers were split. Only part of the railroad workers, that is certain crafts, went out on strike while the rest remained at work.

THE above lesson should be enough to teach the workers that they must amalgamate their craft unions into powerful industrial unions and build a labor party so that they can fight more effectively on all fronts.

A labor party for New York City would have been considerably furthered through a united labor ticket for this election. The socialist party and its henchmen in the unions are responsible for the disunity of the workers in this campaign. They refused to consider the proposal of the Workers (Communist) Party for a united labor ticket for this election.

If the organized workers and their sympathizers of New York City had a labor party to wage their fight on the political field they would be able to make themselves felt. Even if at present they were not successful in carrying the elections by a large vote for their class demands it would be considered as a protest that would get them more material gains than the class collaboration policy of the labor fakers of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies" would ever get them. Furthermore, labor, united politically could carry on a fight at all times for their interests. As for instance, if an injunction is issued, or the police are being used against strikers a real fight could be made be it election time or not.

Nothing is gained without a struggle. This was recently shown in New York City where tens of thousands of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union carried on a splendid fight which finally culminated in a victory for them and for trade union unity.

Supporting the Workers (Communist) Party ticket in the coming elections means to take the first step in uniting the workers thru amalgamation on the economic field and a labor party on the political field. The Communists and their sympathizers are the only ones, as has been shown in the past, that will make a militant fight for these elementary needs of the workers.

AS these arguments apply locally so do they apply nationally and internationally. Everything possible should be done by the American workers to bring to this country the spirit and the determination for world trade union unity which has received such a good start by the 11,000,000 workers of England and Russia thru their world trade union unity conference.

The workers in uniting and fighting for their most pressing needs will learn to fight for their complete emancipation from capitalism which is the cause of all their troubles. This must and will be done when the workers, united for action, will replace the capitalist system with a workers' and farmers' government.

Support the Workers (Communist) Party as the leader in your struggles for your immediate demands and as the leader for the final struggle for the solution of all your troubles thru supplanting the capitalist regime with a workers' and poor farmers' government.

Remember it is better to vote for what you want and not get it, rather than to vote for what you do not want and get it.

Agricultural News from Soviet Russia

Agricultural Machines and Implements for 1925-26.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—According to the department of internal commerce the U. S. S. R. will require in 1925-26 agricultural machines and implements valued at 120,000,000 rubles.

• • • •

The English-Russian concern "Arcos" is commencing to erect dairy factories in Siberia. By the spring of 1926, 22 factories will have been built All of them will be equipped with up-to-date machinery

• • • •

New Agricultural Experiment Fields and Stations.

The following number of stations will be established in the coming agricultural year of 1925-26:

Four hundred and fifty experimental and 1,200 exhibition stations for flax and hemp; 250 fields and 675 stations for potatoes; 80 fields and 205 stations for sugar beets; 150 fields and 390 stations for oil-making plants; 135 fields and 390 stations for medical herbs; and six plantations for tobacco.

• • • •

25,000,000 Rubles for Agricultural Machinery for the Central Region of the R. S. F. S. R.

The All-Russian executive committee of the people's commissariat of the R. S. F. S. R. has allotted 25,000,000 rubles to improve agricultural methods applied in the central region of the R. S. F. S. R. This money will be spent exclusively for agricultural machinery and development in this region of husbandry.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS WILL PROTEST AGAINST RAKOSI MURDER SUNDAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 22.—Philadelphia Workers (Communist) Party will hold a protest mass meeting and demonstration on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 8 p. m. at the Mercantile Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., to demand the immediate reepal of the death sentence against our Comrade Mathias Rakosi by the murderous Horthy Hungarian government. The speakers to address the meeting will be Norman Tallentire, Alex Bail, Rudolph Baker and Eber.

Szechenyi White Guard Minister in U. S., Fears Publicity

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Count Laszlo Szechenyi, minister from Hungary, has received from the International Labor Defense in Chicago, a protest against the persecution of left wing socialists and the arrest and threatened execution of Rakosi, a former commissar under the Bela Kun government of 1919.

Clarence Darrow, Upton Sinclair, and leaders in the American Civil Liberties Union and other liberals thruout the United States are bombarding Szchenyi with telegrams to the same effect. They ask that the minister to Washington notify the dictator Horthy in Budapest that American liberals demand that the terror against Hungarian liberals shall cease, in the name of humanity.

Szechenyi is a white guard, and fully sympathetic with Horthy's methods. That is why he was sent to Washington. What he fears is not the telegrams that may be sent him, but what may be published here. He also fears the International Labor Defense will start picketing his office, as was the case with the Polish legation when Lanzutsky was threatened with death last spring.

To Popularize Classics.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—A special conference was held at the State Publishing House under the chairmanship of Mr. Lunatcharsky, the people's commissary of education, to work out plans for the publication of popular editions of classics of Russian and foreign literature.

There are to be published about 100 volumes in 1925-26. The Russian classics will include Andreyev, Veresayev, Gorky, Gogol, Korolenko, Leskov, Mamin-Sibiryak, Nekrasov, Reshatnikov, Saltykov, M. Trotsky and Nepansky. Among the foreign classics will be Byron, Beranger, Heine, Shalley and Aeschylus.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Independent Workmen Circle of Buffalo, N. for Rakosi Freedo

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—At a m meeting arranged by the Independ Workmen's Circle branches of Buffa Friday, Oct. 16, in the Labor Lyceu a resolution demanding the rele of the more than one hundred H garian working class fighters w adopted.

Comrade Nathan Bass spoke in name of the International Labor fense, telling about the Horthy ter government and its policy of exter ination of all working class oppo tion.

At the conclusion of his speech t following resolution was unanimou adopted and telegraphed to Hungari minister at Washington:

"Laszlo Szechnyi,
"Hungarian Embassy,
"Washington, D. C.

"In mass meeting assembled un the auspices of the Independent Wo men Circle of Buffalo, we protest t imprisonment, torture and threaten execution of over 100 political pris ers including Mathias Rakosi, p ple's commissar in former Soviet go ernment of Hungary.

"We demand no court martial, executions, and immediate release workers held by the Horthy regim

"Signed: Dardick, Shalowitz, a Urman."

Bulgarian Toilers Get Stiff Sentences From Court-Marti

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 22.—T court-martial in Acushehouk recen concluded the case of an illegal Co munist district organization. Four the accused are sentenced to dea and the rest to imprisonment fr 8 to 15 years."

The Sofia court-martial judged t case of a group of students; one the accused has been sentenced death and 8 others to penal servitu for 10 years and more.

Workers' House to Present a Tolst Play Saturday Night

"Ot Ney Vse Kachestva" by L. Tolstoy, and "Vyigraly" by E. Ve yustchy" will be presented next S urday night, Oct. 24, at the Worke House, 1902 W. Division St. Some the best local Russian players a participating.

At the same affair a raffle will t place. A violin, a ladies' purse a ladies' watch will be raffled off.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO ACT ON BALKAN WAR

CHINESE FASCISTS UNITED WITH IMPERIALISTS USE MURDERS AND JAILS AGAINST THE KUOMINTANG

By Li Ljui Chin.
(Correspondence from Peking.)

PEKING, Sept. 1.—(By Mail.)—We pointed out in our previous communications that fascism is seeking new forms of development in China, organizing terrorist acts against prominent revolutionaries, and inciting "attacks" of the "masses of people" against the revolutionary and labor movement.

The past week has shown that the fascists, not content with this, are seeking other "legal" methods of coming on to the political arena in China. In this connection a society for the "struggle against the reds" is being organized simultaneously in the South and in the North.

The British imperialist press gleefully communicates that to counterbalance the societies organized for struggling against imperialism and for conducting an anti-imperialist boycott, the "sound" elements in the country are beginning to raise their heads, and are courageously making a stand against the "real enemy" of China, against red Bolshevism.

British Organize Chinese Fascists.

One center for organizing these "societies" is in the stronghold of British domination in China in "his Britannic majesty's colony" Hong Kong, whole the other center is

(Continued on page 4.)

ANTHRACITE MINERS HEAR COMMUNISTS

Mayor Breaks Up the Meeting with Police

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 23.—Two-hundred and fifty hard coal miners heard Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers Party, and A. Zalpis, Lithuanian section organizer in the anthracite, demand a hundred per cent strike of the anthracite miners and a real fight to win the strike against the bosses.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Lituanian Literary Club which invited the miners of the neighborhood to come to the meeting to hear the issues of the strike presented from the standpoint of the progressive miners.

Capitalist Mayor Spies for Lewis

The meeting had scarcely opened when the mayor of Shenandoah appeared and warned the speakers that if "anything" was said "against the United Mine Workers of America," meaning the Lewis machine, that they would be run out of town.

Despite the warning, Comrade Zalpis spoke for an hour and a half on the issues of the strike, showing that the Lewis machine, by refusing to call out the maintenance men, refusing to mobilize all the miners for winning the strike. During Zalpis' speech, the mayor returned with about a dozen followers, consisting of state police, federal department of justice agents and local miners' spies.

Tallentire Urges Labor Party

Norman Tallentire was introduced to the meeting and urged the miners to fight for their full program and demand a general strike of all miners in support of their demands. He urged the need of a labor party as a means of ousting the agents of the mine bosses in control of the political power and to prevent them from using it against the miners.

During Tallentire's speech, one of the mine bosses' spies shouted, "How

(Continued on page 2)

DETROIT MEMBERSHIP MEETING SUNDAY TO HELP DAILY WORKER

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.— The Detroit district is planning a big drive to rally the workers to the rescue of the DAILY WORKER.

On Sunday, Oct. 25, a general membership meeting will be held at the House of the Masses to organize for the mobilization of all the workers possible to save the DAILY WORKER.

Every member must be present. This is the most important work that a comrade can do now for the party. The DAILY WORKER must be saved and the comrades of the Detroit district will do much more than their bit.

* * *

Protest Meeting Against Horthy Murders Saturday

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.— The workers of Detroit will protest against the bloody white terror in Hungary this Saturday, Oct. 24, at 8 p. m.

The meeting is being called under the auspices of the International Labor Defense Council. It will be held at the Peninsular Hall on West Jefferson and West End Aves.

James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense Council, will be the main speaker. There will also be a speaker in Hungarian.

ENGDAHL PICTURES ANTICS OF REACTIONARIES AT ATLANTIC CITY A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Vividly describing the recent American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, on Thursday evening in Northwest Hall, aroused intense interest among the members of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League.

Showing a keen grasp of the inner workings of the official machine, Engdahl related the reception accorded the various left wing resolutions

(Continued on page 2)

BRITISH RAIDS FOLLOW LABOR PARTY TREASON

Communists Foretold Present Attack

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Following the raids yesterday, in which four more Communists were seized by the police for "conspiring to print seditious matter," their hearing in Bow Street station this morning was enlivening by crowds of workers outside the small courtroom singing the Red Flag and the International.

Those arrested yesterday are J. T. Murphy, A. MacManus, R. Page Arnot and W. Hannington, all members of the executive committee of the Communist Party and all signers of the recent slashing attack on the treacherous leaders of the labor party for their blow at working class unity at the Liverpool convention.

This letter, printed on October 9, in the Workers' Weekly, the Communist organ, had the following to say, in part, about the Liverpool convention:

A Blow at Class Unity.

"The labor party conference was

(Continued on Page 2)

The Way to End it Is to Grant Miners the Wage Increase

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Immediate efforts to end the anthracite strike to prevent "untold misery and suffering" were urged upon President Coolidge, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, by the Bronx county grand jury today. The jury has been investigating the coal situation as it affects Bronx county.

Negro Workers Gather Here

COUNTESS KAROLYI CHARGES KELLOGG ACTED FOR HUNGARY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 23—"I harbor no ill feelings—it must be a mistake."

Countess Katinka Karolyi made this mild comment today on the action of the United States government in refusing her admittance.

The countess admitted that the refusal of a visa was a blow to her particularly to her financial position, as she has been forced to cancel her lecture tour in the United States.

The count and countess received the correspondent in their rooms in a modest Montparnasse boarding house and were quite ready to discuss the action of Secretary Kellogg.

"No reasons have been given for the refusal to grant me a visa," the countess said, "but I am sure that it was due to pressure from the Hungarian government. I feel certain that the state department appreciates my silence at the meetings last year when I might have pleaded my husband's cause, because I had their assurance when I left America on April 3 that they would allow me to return in October."

College Graduate Offers Self to Boss for $30 Per Week

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—From the district of Columbia bureau of the United States employment service is issued a list of men and women wanting jobs, and stating their qualifications.

One man offers himself at $30 a week, altho a graduate of Yale and another university, is experienced in national organizations, banking, political economy, trade, stenography, and speaks French and German.

ITALY NOW HAS COLONIAL WAR IN SOMALILAND

Natives Rise Against Dictators

ROME, Oct. 23—The Italian fascist government is the third European power to be involved in a colonial war. France has her hands full in Syria and Morocco, Spain has all that she can handle in Morocco, and now Italy is being kept busy in Somaliland.

Italian troops have begun their advance on Obbia, where the natives have been preparing to throw off the iron heel that Italian fascist governors have had on their necks for a long time.

Gen. Di Vecchit, the Italian governor of Somaliland, has contemplated the possibilities of a military expedition a long time ago and the move of the infantry plus the bombarding of many of the coast towns by Italian battleships four of which are at Hatuned-Aluba is an attempt to crush the feeling of the natives for an independent Somaliland.

Very little news is forthcoming as to the progress of the battles as a strict military censorship prevails.

NEGRO LABOR MEET OPENS SUNDAY NIGHT

Many Delegates Arrive From South and East

Delegates are arriving from many of the large industrial centers of the south and east to attend the sessions of the American Negro Labor Congress which opens Sunday night, Oct. 25 with a grand celebration at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave., corner East 31st St.

Delegates from the mining districts of West Virginia, the steel mills of Pennsylvania and the pottery works of Ohio have already arrived.

Telegrams from the union organizations in Louisiana, Texas and Florida have arrived notifying the congress arrangements committee that delegates are on the way.

All delegates to the congress are being registered at the American Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3456 Indiana Ave. and then they are quartered in a nearby hotel.

"The workers and farmers of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama are looking forward to the opening of the American Negro Labor Congress in Chicago as a new epoch in the life of the Negro in the South," declared Norval Allen, southern organizer for the American Negro Labor Congress, in an interview with the representative of The DAILY WORKER upon his arrival in Chicago. "The organized and unorganized workers and farmers of the South are sending delegates to this congress."

The sessions of the congress which will take place during the day will be open to the public and the representatives of all the newspapers. During the evening there will be large mass meetings at which speakers of the different races will talk on teh work before the Negro workers and farmers in America.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, expelled by the house of bishops from the church for his labor views, has sent a telegram to the American Negro Labor Congress informing them he will be able to speak before the Tuesday evening mass meeting.

STRIKE BREAKING AID WITHDRAWN FROM CITY OF PANAMA YESTERDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PANAMA, Oct. 23.—Now that General Lassiter, commanding the invading U. S. troops in Panama City have reported that "the saloons are open," Governor Burgess of the canal zone yesterday notified President Chiasi that the soldiers will leave Panama City at once. The decision followed a conference between Chiari, Lassiter and acting American Minister Munro.

WU PEI-FU GATHERING ARMIES AGAINST CHANG; PEKING COMPROMISES

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23—Wu Pie-fu, in arriving at Hankow, says the time has come to correct the "maladministration of the country by force and return to a legal basis." He adds that fourteen provinces have asked him to take the field against Chang-Tso-lin and that he hopes for the aid of Feng-Yu-hsiang. He warns the powers not to begin the tariff conferences, since its decisions might later be declared illegal.

The Peking government is trying to save itself and the imperialists with wholesale compromises and territorial division with the opposition, but the time for such is passed. Chang Chun-chang, commander of Shantung, has ordered mobilization of Fengtien troops to oppose the northward advance of the enemies of Peking and Chang Tso-lin.

Train Kills Farmer.

SAVANNA, Ill., Oct. 23.—Francis M. Edgerton, 60, farmer, was instantly killed and his son, Newell, 22 was fatally injured when their auto which stalled on a Burlington crossing at Balding was struck by a limited train.

GOVERNORS ASK REPEAL OF TAX ON RICH HEIRS

Congress May Probe New Scandal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Calvin Coolidge and his secretary of the treasury, Andrew D. Mellon, are exerting all their national political prestige in order to protect the spawn of the millionaires and billionaries of this country from paying heavy inheritance taxes.

Every available politician is being rushed to Washington in an effort to present an imposing array that will scare the ways and means committee into accepting the Coolidge-Mellon tax program.

Flocks of Governors.

A procession of state governors and their representatives filed by the ways and means committee, which is framing the new tax law, today and lent their support to the Coolidge-Mellon drive for abolition of federal inheritance taxes.

The magnitude and vigor of the drive for repeal of the death tax on big estates was distinctly surprising to the congressional framers of the new law—so much so, in fact, that several members of the committee suggested it might be well to "investigate" the interests behind it.

Who Furnishes Money.

Representative Rainey, democrat of

(Continued on page 2)

GARY SEES SILVER LININGS FOR U. S. IN CLOUDS OVER ENGLAND

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—"We are on the eve of great prosperity," declared Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation and president of the American iron and steel institute, addressing that body at the convention here today.

Judge Gary referred to the many advantages this country enjoys and said that it had almost unlimited wealth and certainly unlimited prospects of wealth. There was no reason, he declared, why the steel industry in the United States should ever "be in the dumps."

* * * *

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Industry in Great Britain has reached a low ebb, according to cable reports, the European division of the department of commerce announced today.

Unemployment increased to 1,418,000 September 1, compared with 1,190,000 for the same date last year. Increased unemployment was noted in the coal mining, iron mining, tin plate, linen and wool textile industries. Only the building trades and some sections of cotton and machinery had improved slightly.

FRENCH RESPOND TO BULGARIA AS BRITISH INFLUENCE IS SEEN URGING AGGRESSION BY GREEKS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Oct. 23.—M. Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, and president of the council of the league of nations, has hurriedly called that body to meet Monday in this city and investigate the cause of the border warfare between Greece and Bulgaria.

French official opinion views the situation with alarm and no effort is made to conceal the fact that they consider the trouble in the Balkans as likely to flame into another European war.

France is not prepared for such a war. It is not thought that England, the backer of Greece, is desirous of a conflict. It is unquestionably the power of Britain behind Greece that has encouraged that nation to take such aggressive measures.

The French ruling class is sympathetic toward the Zankov terror that rules Bulgaria, because of heavy financial investments in this country.

LYNCHING WOMEN AND BURNING NEGROES A PRACTICE OF U. S. "CULTURE," WITH SOUTH LEADING

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Ninety women have been lynched in the United States since 1889, the National Asociation for the Advancement of Colored People announces from its compilation of lynching statistics. Most of the women were colored women.

Except for one case in Nebraska, one in Wyoming and two in Missouri (only one of the Missouri women colored; three others white), all the cases are from southern states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 3; Georgia, 8; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 16; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 11; Virginia and West Virginia, one each. A full list of names, dates and places is issued by the N. A. A. C. P. The last case occurred in 1923.

A folder entitled Burned Alive in Mississippi—Sunday Sept. 20, 1925, which reproduces the front page of the News Scimitar of Memphis, Tenn., showing the lynching of a Negro at Rocky Ford, Miss., in photos and giving first hand accounts is "submitted without comment to the President of the United States, the Congress, the American People" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City.

With the quotation "An Odor of Burning Flesh Reached my Nostrils" on the outside, the folder is an effective protest against lynch law in the United States.

PURCELL SPEAKS AT ST. LOUIS ON NOVEMBER FIFTH

Big Crowd of Unionists Is Expected

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23—A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention will speak in St. Louis Nov. 5. He will speak at Sheldon Memorial Auditorium, 3648 Washington Blvd.

Purcell will arrive in St. Louis from Kansas City, where it is reported he is to speak Nov. 4, which will be his first speech of the tour.

A committee composed of delegates from a number of local unions is handling the local arrangements. Tickets are being sold to St. Louis trade union men and speakers are making union meetings, explaining the importance of Purcell's mission.

It is expected that the Sheldon Auditorium, which is one of the popular lecture halls of St. Louis, will be taxed to capacity to accommodate the crowd that will turn out, as most of the rank and file trade unionists are enthusiastic about Purcell's message.

Brother Chas. Blome, a prominent member of the Iron Molders' Union and president of the St. Louis Metal Trades Council, is secretary of the local arrangements committee.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

"BOMB" HURLED AT SCABS ONLY WEAK LAXATIVE

Passerby Drops Bottle; Police Shoot Strikers

The much heralded acid bomb throwing on the part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers pickets that have been stationed at the International Tailoring Co. plant on Jackson Blvd. for the past seventeen weeks, at the scabs belonging to the United Garment Workers union was nothing more than an ordinary bottle of magnesia accidentally dropped by a passer-by.

As the union business agents and a number of pickets were proceeding up Sangamon street, the cavalcade of 7 automobiles containing the United Garment Workers scabs passed. As the autos containing the scabs passed, a bottle of citrate of magnesia was accidentally dropped by a passerby who had purchased the bottle at one of the neighborhood drug-stores.

Shoot First, Look Later.

The police without waiting to investigate the cause or nature of the retort which the bottle made as it broke on the cement sidewalk, drew their guns and immediately began firing at the union business agents, pickets and passerby. The union members and passersby immediately began to scurry for shelter not realizing what the shooting was about. Some of the scabs jumped out of the automobiles and also began to run for shelter in the neighboring doorway.

In the shooting, Harry Bejnarowicz, business agent of Loc. 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was shot and the head of one of the scabs was undoubtedly struck by the "efficient" detectives and police that are guarding the "interests" of the International Tailoring Company.

Bejnarowicz was immediately arrested and later taken to the Bridewell hospital where the doctors found three bullets lodged in his body. Beulin Block, William Rocco, Mike Di Novi and Herbert Eisenhammer, business agents of the union were also arrested by the police for "bombing" the scabs. Casmice Bogalski, Harry Edelman and Sam Haritzen, three innocent passersby, who are neither on strike no members of the union were seized b the police and held as participants the "bombing," were taken to the Desplaines street police station and later released on $2,000 bail each furnished by the union.

After the shooting and arrests by the police an investigation disclosed that the "acid bomb" which was meant to maim and disfigure the scabs was nothing more than a bottle of citrate of magnesia, a laxative, purchased at a neighborhood drugstore.

The case against the arrested passerby and the union business agents which came up before the Desplaines Street police court has been postponed until Dec. 3rd.

Tableau
"Workers in Prison"
Good Music — Refreshments
Special Features
Auspices Chicago Local, I. L. D.
Sat. Oct. 24

Help Class War Prisoners--Defend Your Brother Workers!
at the International Labor Defense
:: DANCE ::

at
Temple Hall
Marshfield and Van Buren
at 8 P. M.
Tickets Including Wardrobe
60 Cents

GREEK OCCUPATION OF BULGAR TERRITORY CONTINUES DESPITE ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE TERMS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 23.—Despite the pronunciamento by the Pangalos military dictatorship of Greece that all military movements against Bulgaria have ceased, since the Bulgarian representative at Athens has in behalf of the Zankov government promised to pay the 2,000,000 gold franc indemnity demanded for the killing of Greek soldiers near Demirhissar, occupation of Bulgarian territory continues.

The Sofia government has also agreed to make an apology for the raid in which Greek soldiers were killed by Bulgarian regulars.

Greece Refuses to Withdraw.

Greece still maintains its army in Bulgaria and insists she will keep her troops on Bulgarian soil until the final payment of the indemnity is made. She also demands that all Greek ports taken by Bulgarian troops be evacuated immediately.

Petrich in Flames

Information arriving from Petrich states that the Bulgarian town is in flames following the fierce bombardment by the Grecian artillery which has driven the Bulgars out of the town.

Jugoslav Troops Rush to Border

News arriving from Belgrade state that Jugoslav troops are being massed near the Bulgarian border. The Belgrade government will hold its troops in readiness to resist any attempt on the part of the Greek and Bulgar troops to fight out their battles on Jugoslay soil.

Casualties Unknown

All news as to the casualties in this Greco-Bulgar flareup is being strictly censored and it is impossible to estimate the number of lives lost to satiate the greed of the Pangalos and Zankov governments.

DEAD HAND OF LODGE SMITES DEAD WILSON

Stupid Book Shows Up Both Satesmen

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. *23.—Woodrow Wilson had "only himself to blame" for the failure of the United States senate to ratify the treaty of Versailles and the league of nations covenant, according to the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's version of the stirring events of 1919-20, published by Scribner's today, in the senator's book "The Senate and the League of Nations," which he completed only a month before his death.

Picturing the war president as a man consumed by personal ambition, and intolerant of any opinions other than his own, Senator Lodge's posthumous book foolishly declares that had Woodrow Wilson remained in Washington instead of going to Paris he would have changed the history of the world. But President Wilson, Lodge said, was intent more on the league than on the peace treaty, and he was intent upon the league because he believed he would head it.

"The key to all he did was that he thot of everything in terms of Wilson . . . The thot of self always overshadowed in the ultimate decision and effaced every other consideration."

Senator Lodge did not consider Woodrow Wilson an idealist, but thot himself an idealist. It is a dull book written by one old man calling another one names and has no historic or political value whatsoever.

Tammany Judge Denies Atheists the Right to Incorporate Society

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Incorporation of "The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism" was disapproved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Mitchell, who ordered the petition held by the clerk of the court and not returned to Attorney Charles Smith, petitioner of record.

Mitchell, state supreme court justice, is a Roman catholic and a Tammanyite, who thinks that those who expose the fraud of religion should be silenced. Where is the so-called freedom of thought and speech guaranteed by the constitution? Now about separation of church and tate?

Tammany judges never bother bout a trifle of that sort, any more han capitalist judges in general bother constitutional provisions when it interferes with their business.

N, Y. CAMPAIGN TAKEN TO SHOPS IN NOON TALKS

Shoe and Cap Factory Workers Interested

NEW YORK CITY—Meetings at noon-hour in front of the shops are proving one of the most popular features of this campaign. Brownsville, Bronx and Lower New York are the principle districts in which this is being undertaken and especially in Brownsville, it is meeting with great success.

All of the Brownsville shoe factories elected delegates directly from the shops to the trade union ratification meeting held recently in Manhattan Lyceum.

Shoe Factories Take Poll

On Tuesday, Oct. 20, P. Cosgrove, organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Protective Union, and Bert Wolfe, candidate for assembly in the district, spoke at the noon-hour before one of the largest shoe factories in Brownsville. After the meeting, a poll was taken of all those attending and Waterman, Walker and Thomas received no votes whatsoever.

Almost the entire audience signified their intention of voting the straight Communist ticket and writing in the name of Benjamin Gitlow for mayor. Those who did not so signify their intention, when questioned explained that they were not citizens and therefore had no vote. Thus, the vote was in reality unanimous.

Capmakers' Noon-Hour Meeting

On Wednesday, Oct. 21, a successful noon-hour open air meeting was held in the capmakers district, Lower New York. The workers were eager to listen to the speakers. They were particularly interested in the victories of the left wing of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union because the defeat of the Sigman machine signalizes also the defeat of Zaritzky and the advent to power of the left wing in the Cap Makers' Union.

The workers readily understood why Gitlow was taken off the ballot, particularly in connection with the strike that the Amalgamated is now conducting in this city in the International Tailoring Co. Literature and the special needle trades edition of The DAILY WORKER were distributed and the workers called upon to attend a ratification meeting called by the needle trades campaign committee at Hunts Point Palace. Regular noonday meeting will be held.

Simmons, Ku Klux Klan.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—Alleging that the use of "fraudulent statements" by Amos W. Brazleton, local real estate man, deprived him of $55,000 rightfully due from the ku klux klan in return for the surrender of his contract with the klan, a petition of William Joseph Simmons, former imperial wizard of the klan, was on file in superior court here today. Simmons seeks to recover the $55,000 from Brazleton.

Brazleton, it is alleged, negotiated the deal between Simmons and the klan, whereby the former agreed to surrender a contract giving him $1,000 a month for life, for $145,000 cash. Simmons alleged that Brazleton told him the klan offered only $95,000, and that the real estate man retained the $55,000 difference actually paid by the klan as his commission for negotiating the deal.

20,000,000 Died of Flu.

According to new census figures the deaths caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918 thruout the world was equalling only that of the black death nearly 20,000,000, the death rate of the Middle Ages.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

$50,000 WORTH OF EMBALMED HORSE FLESH DESTINED FOR NEAR EAST CONSUMPTION DESTROYED BY FIRE

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 23.—Canned horse meat destined for human consumption in the Near East and valued at $50,000 was destroyed by fire, which gutted one wing of the Chappell Brothers Horse Packing Co.

The fire is believed to have been kindled by persons incensed at the rumors of sickly and worn-out horses being used as food for human consumption.

Striking Anthracite Coal Miners Hear Communist Message

(Continued from page 1)

about Russia?" Tallentire replied that the workers had established a government which was on their side in the fights against the bosses and he was showing why the workers of Pennsylvania should do the same thing.

After Tallentire's speech in relation to the labor party, the need of ousting the agents of the bosses and police, the mayor, who was half-drunk, started a disturbance and demanded that the hall be cleared. He directed the state police to take charge of Tallentire and Zalpis. While they were being pushed toward the door of the hall they were separated from the police and stepped into a waiting automobile before the police had time enough to think and put them under arrest.

The interruption of the meeting by the mayor and his police has caused a considerable amount of unrest among the miners. It is the subject of general discussion, and the miners are demanding that the authorities do not disturb their gatherings.

Many Demand Strike Relief

With the anthracite strike running close to the end of the second month, there is a general demand for strike relief in the local unions. Many of the local unions have already paid out the money in their treasuries to their members and are asking that the national organization use the funds which are being collected from the maintenance men who are taxed $5 every two weeks for relief of the strikers.

Resolutions to this effect have been adopted in a number of local unions and the movement demanding that the Lewis machine use the funds of the unions to support the strike is growing in momentum.

At Throop, where the bosses endeavored to mine coal with scabs, 600 men stormed the strikebreakers and stopped the loading of coal. To all appearances, the strike which up to this time was considered as a sort of vacation and picnic by the miners, is entering into a stage were the miners have exhausted their funds and suffering is beginning to develop among them and with it a more militant fighting spirit to make the strike a real fight for the miners' demands.

Membership meetings of members of the Workers Party have been held in every strike center during the last week and the members mobilized for active struggle in the local unions to place them on record for a hundred per cent strike, no arbitration, and no settlement without a wage increase and demand that the nternational union furnish strike relief.

Progressive miners truout the district are also mobilizing for a struggle against the expulsion of Pat Toohey from his local union and similar efforts to throw out other progressive miners from the organization.

British Raids on Communists Follow Labor Party Treason

not a defeat for the Communists; it was a blow for the working class. The purely liberal resolutions adopted, the repudiation of the fight against imperialism and the Dawes' plan, which are degrading our fellow workers abroad, and thereby striking at British conditions, the failure to face the capitalist attack on wages and hours, were intended to please the capitalists. The Trade Union Congress has frightened them: the decisions at Liverpool have reassured them.

"The Trade Union Congress issued a magnificent call for unity against the bosses—in the factories, between the unions, internationally. The labor party conference, by repudiating unity and rejecting resolutions based on the class struggle, extended an open invitation to the bosses to attack the workers. That is why the capitalist press is so delighted with the results and is already demanding that the attack should start by an onslaught on the Communist Party.

Capitalists Prepare Violence.

"We are not afraid that the press campaign about Communists preaching violence, will prevent the workers from realizing that it is the capitalists who are preparing to use violence to crush labor.

"Fellow workers! Follow the lead of your Trade Union Congress. Form factory committees to secure unity at the bottom! Send delegates from the factories to the trade councils, and thus consolidate your forces locally! Insist on the formation of the workers' alliance under the supreme authority of the general council. Meet the threat of organized strike-breaking and capitalist violence by insisting on the right to tell your brothers in the army and navy that they must not scab on the workers, and by forming your own defense corps against the O. M. S. and the fascisti!

"The labor party conference has shown how useless it is to rely on those who only utter left wing phrases and will not organize an opposition to the present liberal leadership of the labor party. If you are sincere in your hatred of capitalism, and your scorn for its agents and puppets in labor's ranks, you must translate your anger into organized opposition.

"Organize yourselves! For our part, we Communists, without forcing our opinions on you, will be willing to fight side by side with you. But no worker will believe that you intend to fight unless you organize."

NUCLEI FORMED IN SECTION 1 CHICAGO W. P.

Reorganization Goes Over on South Side

By MARTIN ABERN

Three shop nuclei and two street nuclei were the result of the first section membership meeting, held Wednesday, October 21, at Community Center, 3201 South Wabash Ave.

Two of the shop nuclei, Nos. 2 and 3, are in the clothing industry and have been in existence hitherto. Shop Nucleus No. 2 has four members and Shop Necleus No. 3 also has four members. A comrade from outside the industry—a waiter—was attached to function with this shop and meanwhile to work to build a nucleus in his place of work, a restaurant.

Shop Nucleus No. 10, a machine shop nucleus, a new unit, was formed, consisting of three members. The members of Shop Nucleus No. 10 work in section three and will be transferred to that section.

Members in Various Industries.

The two street nuclei formed contain eleven and nine members, respectively, at this time. These street nuclei are made up of members working in various industries. Among the occupations listed in the street nuclei are painters, a chemist, a lawyers, student, housewives, bank clerk, office workers, party workers, artists, plumber, flour mill worker, and machinists.

Belong to Many Unions.

Union affiliations listed among the shop and street nuclei are seven members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, three of the Office Workers' Union, Bank Employes' Union, Cooks' and Waiters' Union, Painters' Union, and three in the Machinists' Union.

Forty-two comrades were present at this meeting, which included the members from the South Side English branch, which contained nearly all of the colored workers of the party, Englewood English, South Side Scandinavian, Shop Nucleus 2 and 3. The rain contributed to the absence of quite a few members, who will be attached as they are registered, to some shop nucleus or street nucleus.

Comrades at the meeting were assigned to reach the absent comrades that those may be registered and assigned.

Twelve of the comrades who attended this meeting were found to be either working or living in another section. These were instructed to attend another of the section meetings at which they will then be placed in their proper shop or street nucleus.

These twelve temporarily unassigned comrades were found to be employed as steel workers, butcher in the stockyards, printer, office workers, draftsman, party workers, milkman, cement worker, tuck pointer, carpenter, laborers, athletic instructor. Union affiliations were Office Workers' Union, Draftsmen's Union, Typographical Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, Tuck Pointers' Union.

The meeting was conducted in simple fashion. A few opening words by Comrade Abern; then the comrades filled out the registration cards.

The C. E. C. commisison, consisting of Comrades Lovestone, Abern and Minor then classified the registration as to occupation, place of work and place of residence. The results were the formation of the three shop nuclei and two street nuclei.

Elect Nuclei Officials.

The shop and street nuclei formed, held meetings immediately and elected temporary officers and arranged for the next meeting. A provisional section executive committee was formed from temporary representatives from each shop and street nucleus. The section executive arranged to meet soon in order to take up the immediate party work.

As the section meetings in other sections are held, there is no doubt that many shop nuclei will be organized, and the others into street nuclei. The remaining sections contain the bulk of the membership. It will, however, be found that large numbers of the members who attend their assigned section meeting, live or work in other sections. The party will transfer these comrades where they belong. The membership in the various sections will equalize themselves, comparatively, which will admit of effective functioning.

The first section meeting is encouraging. Comrades should exert all efforts to get out the maximum attendance at the forthcoming section meetings. The next ones to be held are section 2, at Pullman, Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th St., on Wednesday, October 28 and section 5, northside, on Thursday, October 29, at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted St. Comrades should follow the columns of The DAILY WORKER for news on the meeting, time and place of the section membership meetings.

When all of the section meetings have been held, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party will be entirely organized on the shop and street nuclei basis.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Petrich, Bulgaria, Gives Lie to Peace Promises of Locarno, Switzerland

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Petrich gives the lie to Locarno. The thunder of cannon and the shedding of blood on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier blot out the picture of the dove of peace so carefully sketched in the "peace" gathering of the profit diplomats in the Swiss village.

The present strife between Greece and Bulgaria may be patched up temporarily. Already the heads of the "terror" government at Sofia have appealed to the league of nations. But "the league" is impotent; shown on a multitude of occasions, and if the war dogs now loose, are leashed again in the Balkans, it will be because the anti-labor tyrants who rule thru violence over the people of Bulgaria and Greece fear most of all the vengeance of their own enraged workers and farmers.

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Imperialist France, following the world war, was given the protectorate of Morocco and assumed the league of nations' mandate over Syria. But that has not brot peace to North Africa or to the Near East. Instead, the French chamber of deputies receives the information that France has lost more than 17,000 men and has spent more than 3,000,000,000 francs in Morocco since assuming the "peace" duties of "the League." Premier Painleve told the story in figures to the parliamentary lackeys of French imperialism: 2,176 dead and 8,297 wounded in Morocco, and in Syria 6,626 killed, wounded or missing. Then the premier announces that he will ask additional credits of 300,000,000 francs for the six months' period of July-December, 1925, to be spent in Morocco alone.

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It is easier to write imperialist treaties in Paris, for the subjugation of colonial peoples, than it is to carry them into effect. France has been learning that very effectively during the last few months in North Africa and Abd-el-Krim says his people can keep up the war for six years if necessary If the protests among the discontented workers and peasants of France can be taken as a criterion, it looks as if that won't be necessary. The growing solidarity of the French proletariat with the battling Moroccans will attend to that.

• • • •

Aristide Briand, the French foreign minister, as presiding officer, has hurriedly called "the league" together for Monday to consider the matters at issue between Greece and Bulgaria. Balkan wars before 1914, were not considered as important by the so-called "great nations" of Europe as they are held to be at the present time. The Communist International has come into existence since the great war and points the way to real peace among these peoples of southern Europe, the peace that will rid the workers and farmers of their oppressors, and push the red frontier of the Soviet Union deeper into western Europe.

The celerity with which the Frenchman, Briand, responds to the call for help from the Bulgarian hangmen of workers, would indicate that Paris has ulterior motives; just as there is basis for the claim that Great Britain is egging on the aggressions of the Greek fascists. The British and the French face each other again as they did not long ago in the Turkish turnover that brot Mustapha Kemal Pasha into power.

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The lie is given to Locarno. It is not so easy to settle the contraditions within the capitalist system; to eliminate the basis of conflicts between competing imperialisms. That can only be achieved thru the triumph of the workers over the present ruling class and the development of a world economy. New war flames in the Balkans must light the way for greater solidarity between the workers and farmers of the many Balkan states in their struggle for an All-Balkan Soviet Federation.

Engdahl Pictures Reactionary Antics at Atlantic City

(Continued from page one)

introduced. On the questions of amalgamation, trade union unity, class collaborattion and the labor party, he depicted the line-up against the propositions. His description of Green stating that the resolution on class collaboration was a piece of impudence aroused laughter among the audience. Naturally Green would view with disfavor a resolution striking at his connections with the capitalist class of this country.

On the labor party question all the big guns of the convention—President Green, John P. Frey, of the molders, Jim Lynch of the printers—declared that some day a labor party would rise, but the time was not yet ripe for it. Aside from delegates supporting the left wing in all its demands, Max Hayes, of the International Typographical Union, was the only one who took the flor for a labor party.

Purcell's Reception.

The appearance of A. A. Purcell, of the British delegation, and his plea for world trade union unity and recognition of Soviet Russia, caused the machine to mobilize its batteries to defend its reactionary position. Particularly illuminating was the description of the fulsome praise given to the Coolidge administration in refusing to recognize Soviet Russia. Green enunciated a Monroe doctrine (?) of labor, to the effect that since the doctrine of the government was "protection" of both North and South America from European domination, so the A. F. of L. must regard labor in the same light; hence the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

The closing remarks of Comrade Engdahl were greeted with enthusiasm as he concluded with the prediction that the left wing forming in the labor movement in this country would eventually gain leadership of the labor movement and place it in line **with the working class of the rest of the world, instead of playing the game of imperialist as it does today.**

Gasoline Price War Continues in Attempt to Kill Independents

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 23—The gasoline price-cutting war in this section still continues in the effort to force independent dealers from the field.

In Paris dealers are holding out for the old rate while neighboring county towns are selling for 13 cents. Reports state that individual rural dealers have made a new low rate of 12 cents per gallon.

Union Bootblacks on Strike in New York's Upper West Section

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—About 800 bootblacks of upper westside New York shops are striking for $22 to $26 a week; one day's rest in seven; hours of 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. except Saturdays 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. and Sundays or holidays 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. The workers are members of the newly organized United Hat Cleaners', Shoemakers' and Bootblacks' Independent Local Union.

Judge to Hear Plea Against Higher Fares

This morning a hearing will be held in Federal Judge Adam C. Cliffe's court. Attorneys for the Chicago and North Western railway company will plead for a temporary injunction to restrain the Illinois commerce commission from interfering with the collection of the increased suburban passenger fares which becomes effective Tuesday morning. Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom is expected to appear for the commission to oppose the railroad's plea.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

CALLES EXHIBITS VERSATILITY IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

Cute Senorita Was Only Aiding the Nation

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—President Calles of Meico may be harsh and unbending towards the labor unions who do not want their wages cut and their unions destroyed or turned into aids to the bosses, but Senor Calles has a forgiving and kindly side to his nature.

This is shown by his speech at San Luis Potosi, where he came to the defense of his finance minister, Pani, who, in an expedition into the United States on mission of state business, probably a call at Mr. Morgan's well known bank, was accompanied by a beautiful actress of old Spain, one Gloria Faure, who from all accounts endeavored to compensate Senor Pani in some measure for his enforced absence from home and fireside.

"Boys May Be Boys."

This became a public scandal in Mexico when in the house of parliament a rude representative of the oppressed peons, or speaking in their name at least, one Soto y Gama, said that Senor Pani—and other government leaders as well, ought while in office at least, act like respectable married men. Instead, Senor Pani, with the treasury of the Mexican republic in trust, was cavorting off into the empire of the Yankee, disobeying the Mann "white slave act" with Senorita Gloria in the most brazen manner. "Boys may be boys," said Senor Soto y Gama, but they shouldn't be finance ministers.

Calles, in his speech settled the matter, as dictators are wont to do, by charging that the derelictions of Senor Pani had been raised by the "enemies of the government" and that too, for mere "political reasons." "Senor Pani," said Calles, "is doing splendid work to reeem the nation."

What Price Gloria?

And he added that while some demagogic politicans were trying to find objects to throw in Senor Pani's way, he, Calles, would not. Thus, intimating that the Mexican republic should be grateful to Senorita Faure for her collaboration with Senor Pani in "redeeming the nation" by a visit with Wall Street.

This done, Senor Calles declared that any of the railroad unionists who tried to resist his orders to reduce the number of men employed and cut the wages of those at work, should be tried by courtmartial and executed; again proving the versatility of the president of Mexico, one Plutarco Calles.

New York Industrial Group Organizers to Meet on Monday Night

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23.—All leading party members in each industrial group and all branch industrial organizers meet Monday, October 26, at 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. All groups must be represented: needle trades, metal trades, building trades, leather trades, printing trades, etc. This is the regular monthly meeting of all industrial functionaries. All comrades concerned must be present without fail.

(Signed) Bert Miller,
Industrial Organizer.

Attention, Pittsburgh! Everybody Must Come

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23.—A meeting of all barbers, members of the Workers Party, of Pittsburgh and vicinity will be held in the party headquarters, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m. All members must attend.

A meeting of all members of the Workers Party engaged in the food industry, both union and nonunion members, will be held in the party headquarters, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m. Everybody must attend.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

State Governors Ask Repeal of Tax on the Rich

(Continued from page one)

Illinois, one member of the committee, declared that "for months there has been an intensive and expensive educational campaign on in my district to repeal this law."

Arguments used against the estate tax are "economically unsound," said Rainey, "but they are widely disseminated. I, for one, would like to know where the money comes from to finance this campaign."

Both Chairman Green of Iowa, and Representative Garner democrat of Texas, expressed surprise at the growth of the "tax clubs" in their respective states. The Texas and Iowa tax clubs have had a field day before the committee, urging repeal of the estate tax.

A score of states were represented before the committee today, either by the governor or his representative, among which were Illinois, and Minnesota.

BOSSES DRIVE AGAINST NEGRO CONGRESS FAILS

Workers Send Delegate Despite Threats

WARREN, Ohio, Oct 23—When the Negro workers in the Trumbull steel plant circulated a leaflet in the shop telling about the American Negro Labor Congress that was to be held in Chicago, starting October 25, at the Metropolitan Unity House, 31st St. and Giles Ave., the bosses threatened any worker who dared to go the congress with immediate discharge. Nevertheless, the Negro workers in the shop got together, elected their delegate and have sent him to Chicago.

Clergy Tools of Steel Bosses

The minister of the Second (Colored) baptist church has in all his sermons attacked the American Negro Labor Congress and told the Negro workers to stay away from there. The steel company not trusting one skypilot to fool the Negro workers has had four others sent in. Every night meetings are held on High street near the Hippodrome Hall, where these ministers are doing their worst to poison the minds of the Negro against the idea of labor organizations.

Not only are the sky-pilots doing this work, but so are dentists and doctors of the city who are agitating among the workers to keep them from sending a delegate to the Chicago congress.

Try to Bull-doze Negroes

In order to keep the Negro bulldozed, attempts are being made to organize a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which claims that it will abolish segregation, lynching, Jim Crowism and get the American Negro "a fair deal" from the bosses without any labor organizations.

The local American Negro Labor Council has a membership of 116 Negro workers.

Probe Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The interstate commerce commission today ordered an investigation of the proposal of the railroads to revise the freight rates on fresh meats and packing house products from Omaha and South Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, and other western producing points to southwestern distinations. The proposed revision would result in both increases and reductions in the freight rates.

ARRANGE TO PAY, THEN ASK LOANS SAYS WALL STREET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—American bankers are in complete accord with the desire of the administration to deny loans to foreign governments which have not made final arrangements to fund war debts to the United States, Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, declared after a conference with President Coolidge today.

Mitchell directed his remarks particularly at France.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

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AMERICAN-MADE HORTHY REGIME AND HUNGARIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN NEW DRIVE AGAINST WORKERS

BUDAPEST, Hungary, (By Mail.)—The Horthy regime has started a new series of raids on the workers and has thrown hundreds of workers into jail. Not only are members of the Hungarian Communist Party being thrown into jail, but also some of the members of the Hungarian Workers' Socialist Party, whose only crime consists in splitting away from the social-democratic party and forming a new alliance.

Long Term Sentences.

Many Communists are in jail with prison sentences ranging from 10 to 15 years for their participation in the proletarian dictatorship which was overthrown by means of American money that was used by the Horthy gang. This American money was supposed to have been used by the present Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, in the Coolidge regime in America, who was in charge of relief work to aid the starving people of Hungary. Instead it was used to destroy the workers' dictatorship and place the Horthy terrorist regime in power.

Social-Democratic Stool Pigeons.

In the drives being made by the Horthy police on the villages and cities in Hungary, the social-democrat leaders, Peyer and Peidl, are assisting the police to destroy not only the Hungarian workers' socialist party, but also all other elements that may be opposed to it on the political field. The attitude taken by Horthy is that any working class movement in Hungary which opposes the social-democrats is a Communist movement.

The workers of Hungary driven to desperation by the continuous lowering of the standard of living and persecution of the Horthy regime are again following the leadership of the advance guard of the Hungarian workers, the Communists.

Over 350 workers have been arrested in the new outbreak of the terror regime.

Torture Rakosi.

Mathias Rakosi has had to suffer torture again at the hands of the police in their attempt to force a "confession" from him which could be used as an excuse to send him to the gallows to double-quick time.

A "confession" alleged to have been made by Mathias Rakosi has been printed and circulated quite widely in the Hungarian press. In this confession Rakosi is purported to have said that he was unwilling to leave Moscow for Budapest and that as he was sitting at a table discussing the matter with a number of leading Communists in Moscow, a number of soldiers belonging to the Cheka, entered the room, levelled their rifles with fixed bayonets at him and demanded that he immediately leave for Budapest. Under these circumstances he had allowed himself to be persuaded to leave for Hungary as it was a question of death either at the hands of Horthy or the Cheka and he had accepted the more "noble form."

The police added to this "confession" the following: "I must state before the public that the attitude of the police towards me was most polite and human."

The Horthy police have also invented the following tale as a basis for making new arrests: Rakosi and a number of those who had participated in the Hungarian Soviet government met at Vienna and there decided upon a "putsch." In order to make this a successful attempt to regain power, a death list was drawn up of the officials in power who were to be killed. The first name on this list was Horthy, then prime minister Bethlen, then the other officials of the government in order of succession. All officers and high judges who were strong Horthy adherents were to be killed. Vast stores of munitions were supposed to have been brot into the country in preparation for the "putsch."

The Budapest police claimed that the congress of these leaders of the Hungarian workers took place on August 24, 25, and 26, and that Bela Kun was the chairman of the congress and Rakosi had sat on the right hand side of Bela Kun thruout the entire meeting in the hall of a people's library. The congress also held classes for weeks teaching the future commissars their duties.

The Budapest police then began savage attacks on the organized workers of Hungary. The capitalist and social-democrat press carried long stories giving prominent display to this yarn. The Viennese police investigated the yarn and sent a letter to the Budapest police, saying their yarn had no foundation and that the Budapest police had manufactured this tale out of the hot air that is quite abundant around Budapest secret police offices.

Hundreds of workers have been arrested and thrown into jail and forced to sign "confessions" verifying the yarn. Medieval inquisition methods are used to force "confessions" from the victims in their attempt to murder leading working class leaders with some semblance of legality.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE ARRANGES PROTEST AGAINST U. S. AVIATORS IN MOROCCO

The All-American Anti-Imperialist League is sending out letters to all Negro, Chinese, Hindu and white working class organizations on the south side calling for a united front demonstration against the participation of American aviators in Morocco. This united front demonstration will take place at the Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th street, Thursday evening, Oct. 29.

The following letter is being sent to all organizations of a working class character:

"Dear Brothers:

"American aviators have crossed over to Africa and are fighting on the side of the French robbers in their war against the brave Riffian tribes struggling for independence.

"We of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League are appealing to all intelligent, liberty-loving, class-concious Negroes, Chinese, Hindus, and members of the white races to join in a gigantic protest demonstration against the participation of American aviators in the Riff war.

"Among the darker races all over the world, there has risen a new wave of the struggle for freedom. In the Riff country, of northern Africa, in Mesopotamia and China, in Jamaica and other colonial possessions of the British empire, the people are demanding the right to conduct their own affairs free from the interference of imperialist powers.

"Why are France and Spain warring on the Riffs? Because they want to bring the rich natural resources of Morocco under the control of the French and Spanish bosses. The soil of Morocco is rich in tin, copper and zinc. Its northern shore makes the approach of ships easy. The natives of Morocco can be made to work in factories, on railroads and in mines for very little wages. And to force the natives to go to work for them, the foreign governments will seize their lands and drive the Riffians to the factories. It is for these things—tin, copper, zinc and cheap laborpower, that Abd-el Krim and his tribes are being slaughtered on the soil of northern Africa.

"While the American aviators now fighting Abd-el-Krim were still in America, preparing to go to Africa, and while the American government was still able to stop them, it made no effort to prevent their going. In fact, some of these aviators even received their passports from the government, after they had declared their intention of fighting the Riffian natives.

"The hall in which the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is planning to hold this demonstration is Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th street, the use of which has been extended to us for the evening of October 29, by courtesy of the American Negro Labor Congress. This hall seats over 2,000 people.

"We are asking you to take part in this demonstration. In a few days we shall be sending you a number of leaflets, to distribute among members of your organization.

"Hands Off Morocco!
"Hands Off Africa!"

Die in Collinsville Crash.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 23.—One man was killed and another was probably fatally injured shortly after midnight this morning, when the automobile in which the victims were riding, crashed into a milk truck on the National Trail Road here. The dead man was Sidney Prow, 56, of Collinsville. Rolla Harris, 40, the injured man, was brot to his home here, where it was believed he was suffering from a crushed skull and concussion of the brain.

Two Die in Fire.

ATHENS, Ohio. Oct. 23.—Mrs. John Dunfee, 47, and her daughter, Laura, five, were burned to death early today when fire destroyed their home three miles southeast of here.

Four other children of the family were saved when an older son awoke just as the roof was falling in.

WORKERS' SCHOOL OF CHICAGO OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT

Act Now If You Wish to Join Classes

Enrollment is now under way for the classes of the Chicago Workers' School, organized under the direction of the district executive committee of the Workers Party. The school, of which Earl R. Browder is director, and Oliver Carlson is secretary, will open the first semester of eight weeks on Nov. 15th with the following classes:

"Elements of Communism," two classes: Max Bedacht, instructor, one night per week, 8 p. m. H. M. Wicks, instructor, one night per week, 6 p. m.

"American Social and Labor History"—W. F. Dunne instructor, one night per week, 8 p. m.

"Capital"—Volume I, Earl R. Browder, instructor, one night per week, 8 p. m.

"Imperialism and the National and Colonial Question"—Manuel Gomez, instructor, one night per week, 8 p. m.

"Public Speaking"—H. M. Wicks instructor, one night per week, 8 p. m.

"English" (elementary and intermediate). As many classes as necessary to take care of enrollment, granted according to needs of scholars. Some classes one night per week, others two night. Instructors: Lilliam Borgeson, Ida Dailes, Amy Shechter.

"Research in Current Economic Questions"—Earl R. Browder, instructor, meets on Sunday mornings.

Three Semesters

There will be three semesters of eight weeks each, with intervals of one week between, in the school year. At the opening of the second semester in January, the following classes will be added to the curriculum:

"History of the Comintern", "Party History, Structure and Tactics", "Historical Materialism."

The rules governing enrollment are:

(1) All enrollment to be handled thru the director in cooperation with the school committee. Enrollments may be filed with Valeria Meltz at local office, with Ida Dailes at national office, or with Rebecca Sacharow in rereach department, national office.

(2) No pupil can enroll in more than three classes.

(3) Each pupil must give satisfactory evidence that he is prepared by previous study for the classes in which he or she desires to enroll.

(4) All enrollment must be completed by Nov. 10, at which time the teaching staff and assignments to classes, are to be finally organized.

(5) An enrollment fee of $1.00 shall be paid with application of each pupil, and 50 cents additional for each class more than one.

There will be a social affair given by the school on Saturday, November 14th, to celebrate the launching of the first Chicago Workers' School.

Watch the paper for particulars.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY TO "RESCUE" DAILY WORKER AND ELORE

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Bronx Elore dramatic society will hold its first annual entertainment and dance on Jan. 30, 1926, at the Bronx Lyceum Hall, 3rd. Ave., near 170th St., Bronx, proceeds to go for The DAILY WORKER and Uj Elore.

We ask all Bronx party organizations to cooperate with us to make this affair a big success, and not to arrange any other affairs on this day, so that we can make this a big DAILY WORKER Rescue Dance.

CAPITAL CONCENTRATION SHOWN BY GOVERNMENT REPORT; 1,000 FIRMS CONTROL HALF OF PROFIT

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

If you pick the right ones, control of 1,000 corporations means control of just about half of the country's corporate profits. Yet these 1,000 are about ¼ of 1% of the total corporations reporting to the commissioner of internal revenue in 1923. This is the story of concentrated profiteering by the big trusts, told by figures in "Statistics of Income for 1923" issued by the commissioner. It shows how the big financiers are increasing their control of the surplus over a bare subsistence produced by the workers.

The figures show a group of 168 corporations with combined net income, after all possible deductions to escape the tax, of $2,294,954,330. The entire 398,933 corporations reporting showed a total of $8,321,529,134. Thus less than one-twentieth of 1% of all the corporations took 27½% of all the profits.

Concentrating Control.

The 1,026 largest corporations representing ¼ of 1% of the total number took $3,990,671,042 in profits or 48% of the total. And 2,115 corporations or just over ½ of 1% of the total number took $4,743,524,129 or over 57% of all the profits.

If we include the upper 1% of all the corporations we are dealing with about two-thirds of the total profits. With some 400,000 corporations the country is turning over the bulk of its profits to about 4,000 of the total number.

The table shows the corporations distributed according to the size of their 1923 net income, together with the combined income of each group:

1923 Corporation Income	No. of Corp.	Total Income
Under $2,000	99,240	$ 87,992,887
$2,000—$5,000	48,269	153,069,832
$5,000—$10,000	27,602	199,336,286
$10,000—$50,000	39,764	891,426,019
$50,000—$100,000	8,258	577,435,489
$100,000—$250,000	5,942	923,065,165
$250,000—$500,000	2,149	745,679,327
$500,000—$1,000,000	1,089	752,853,087
$1,000,000—$5,000,000	858	1,695,716,712
$5,000,000 and over	168	2,294,954,330
Reporting net income	233,339	$8,321,529,134
Reporting no net income	165,594	(Deficit) 2,013,554,987
Total corporations	398,933	$6,307,974,147

Industrial Variation.

The concentration of profits differs in the industries. In agriculture and related industries one out of the 9,360 corporations listed got $38,735,391 or 42% of the $92,201,206 profits reported and four corporations got $46,101,431 or an even half of the total. In mining and quarrying 199 out of 18,509 corporations got $197,296,828 or about 70% of the $283,565,648 combined profits. In the transportation and public utility group 45 out of 21,113 corporations got $706,835,314 or 56% of the total $1,257,409,896, while 177 or less than 1% got $978,687,276 or 78% of the total.

Among the 85,199 manufacturing corporations 98 received $1,354,733,166 or about 32% of the $4,271,899,449 total while 598 get $2,324,860,706 or about 55% of the total. In the manufacturing of food products less than 1% of the corporations got 66½% or two-thirds of all the profits. In textiles and their products 1.7% of all the corporations got 56% of the profits. In rubber products 2% of the corporations got 74% of the profits. In chemicals and oils 1% of the corporations got 67% of the profits.

That was in 1923. Since then the process of concentration thru giant mergers has been continuing rapidly.

Education Week.

American education week, sponsored by the United States bureau of education, will be observed from Nov. 16 to 23. It will be opened here at a dinner at the Hotel Majestic.

Officers Deny All Rumors That Sailors Were Drunk on Ship

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. Oct. 23—Officers of the Comanche were angered over reports that members of the crew were intoxicated when fire broke out on the Clyde liner last Saturday night and burned to the water's edge. These reports were carried by a few passengers aboard the vessel.

Chief mate Wilson, the next in command to Captain Curry, said he was doing duty on the bridge when the fire broke out and that he did not see a drunken man, or smell liquor in any form.

Taxi Men Strike Again.

BOSTON—Checker Co. taxi drivers are again striking for the union shop. After a settlement of a recent strike 15 union drivers were discharged without hearings and some old men were taken off the 9-hour shift which pays $4 and put on the 7-hour shift which pays $3 per day.

GRAND OPENING of the American Negro Labor Congress

Sunday Evening, 7 O'clock, October 25,
Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th Street.

Congress will last for one week. Business sessions in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program. To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program.

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

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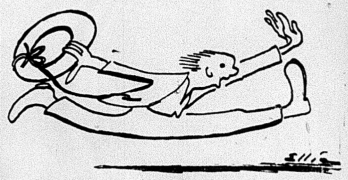

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RESCUE PARTIES

IN NEW YORK

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English West Side—Greek West Side
Italian West Side—Jugo-Slav

SAT., OCT. 31
BARBERS' UNION HALL,
56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
by the
Jewish Williamsburg.

MON., NOV. 2
FINNISH WORKERS HALL,
764 40th St., Brooklyn
Branches Co-operating
English Coney Island—English Boro Park
Finnish South Brooklyn—Russian So. Brooklyn
Lithuanian Boro Park—Scand. South Brooklyn

SAT., NOV. 14
BRONX WORKERS' HALL,
1347 Boston Road, Bronx.
Branches Cooperating
Y. W. L. No. 1—Eng.—Y. W. L. No. 2—Jewish
Y. W L. No. 22—Jewish—Y. W. L. No. 29—Russ
German Bronx Night Workers

FRI., NOV. 20
MANHATTAN LYCEUM,
66 East 4th St., N. Y. C.
Branches Co-operating.
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Russian Downtown—Italian Downtown
Polish Downtown Y. W. L. No. 5—English
Armenian—Y. W. L. No. 28—Russian—Oriental

Additional Daily Worker Rescue Parties are being arranged for Harlem, Astoria, Williamsburg and Brownsville with the co-operation of the branches in those sections and will be announced soon. Watch for 'em!

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MORITZ J. LOEB — Business Manager

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Playing Horthy's Game

Secretary of State Kellogg is trying to outdo the performances of his predecessor, Charles Evans Hughes, in playing the dirty game of all European despots who ask American aid in stifling information regarding their terror. His barring of Countess Karolyi from the United States is the logical continuation of the Hughes policy when he barred her husband last year.

Both acts were dictated because the state department, under orders from Wall Street, does not want to permit the real facts regarding the loathsome Horthy regime in Hungary to become known.

The charge that Countess Karolyi is a Communist is the veriest rot. Both her and her husband are bourgeois democrats, and the theory of the American government is approved by them—tho not its present practice.

If Kellogg does not know this fact, his political bosses know it. But the delectable American government, as the agent of Wall Street, has an interest at stake in Horthy's Hungary, so in order to conceal the fraudulent nature of capitalist class democracy they must indulge in the absurd charge that the Karolyis are Communists.

We get a splendid example of the sort of freedom prevailing in this country when an ignorant shyster from the Minnesota hinterland who has spent his life as the lickspittle of the grain trust can bar people from these shores at his own discretion.

Whether they are Communists or not doesn't matter. If Secretary Kellogg says they are—upon information obtained from such an unprincipled liar, swindler and scoundrel as Szechenyi, the Hungarian ambassador, representing a murderous, thieving government—that settles the matter. Such irrelevant things as facts don't count with him.

For the workers of this country it reveals the fact that the same gang of international plunderers, directed from Wall Street who are preparing a new series of wholesale murders of the working class in Hungary cannot defend their regime and hence dare not permit the truth to become publicly known.

The Expulsion of Shafir

There is nothing particularly astonishing about the fact that federal unions of the American Federation of Labor expel members on any sort of frame-up that happens to prove convenient. But when the employes of a so-called labor institution, a labor bank, controlled by a union outside the A. F. of L. obviously with the consent of the bank officials, expel a member for introducing resolutions at a convention in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia and world trade union unity, then something is rotten in Denmark.

The case of Joseph Shafir, who was elected a delegate to the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. and who was expelled from the union by a rump meeting called in the Amalgamated Bank headquarters, raises a number of questions.

First and foremost, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union professes to be a radical union. It pretends to favor recognition of Soviet Russia. By what tortuous reasoning does it tolerate the expulsion of Shafir by its employes, thereby depriving him of a means of livelihood because he also is in favor of recognition of Russia? Secondly: Is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in favor of trade union unity, or does it intend to say "Amen!" to the reactionary stand in this question taken by the Green regime in the A. F. of L.?

There is a great deal of explaining that will have to be done before Duane Swift, renegade radical, who acts in the bank as an informer for the capitalist press, and his employers, the directors of the bank, hear the last of this.

The membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union will also have something to say about such contemptible conduct.

Two European Labor Leaders

Last Sunday a certain Herr Franz J. Fertwangler, a yellow trade unionist and social-democrat from Germany, who was one of the fraternal delegates to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, came to Chicago. No one knew of his arrival except the official machine of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He was welcomed by them and addressed the regular meeting of the federation. His reception was the usual polite one given such as he by his kind. The mass of the Chicago workers know nothing about him and care less.

In a short time another European labor leader is coming. He may or may not address the Chicago Federation of Labor. But his coming will be known and acclaimed by thousands upon thousands of Chicago workers who read of his determined stand in defense of world trade union unity before the agents of capitalism in convention assembled at Atlantic City. That labor leader is A. A. Purcell of England. And he will address thousands of workers at a public meeting—not an exclusive gathering of delegates.

Fertwangler will soon be forgotten even by those pie-card patriots who welcomed him, but Purcell will be remembered for a long time to come by the workers who will listen to his plea for unity of action on the part of the organized workers of the world and will struggle to put his demand, which is the demand of the advance guard of the working class, into effect.

Our prediction yesterday that Caillaux will probably be retired to private life before the next debt commission arrives in the United States, was vindicated sooner than anticipated. According to French dispatches the picturesque finance minister tendered his resignation yesterday evening as the franc hit a new low level, but it was not then accepted. European politicians tread on very uncertain ground, a soil quaking from economic collapse.

"Peace on earth, good will toward men," brayed the menagerie at Locarno. The echo was the rattle of infantry and artillery and the screech of shrapnel from the Greco-Bulgar border.

Education as visualized by the United Typothetae of America now in convention in Chicago:—*universal scabbery.*

INVENTION MAY DOOM PRINTING TRADES UNIONS

Britisher Reveals New Typesetting Process

By H. M. WICKS

The employing printers in convention assembled at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in the city of Chicago listened yesterday to a remarkable address by A. E. Goodwin, London, England, director of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

His analysis of British conditions re-echoed the analysis of A. A. Purcell before the labor convention at Atlantic City last week. And there was as much of a chasm seperating the mental processes of Goodwin from the American employing printers as was evidenced in the case of Purcell when he addressed the fossils of the American Federation of Labor.

Describes Unemployment.

In discussing the economic conditions in England, Goodwin hit the nail squarely on the head when he said that "the rise of industry among oriental people is cutting into British manufacture. Japan and India too, are becoming strong competitors of my country in eastern markets, thereby injuring industry in the England." He said this competition was responsible for the large unemployed army. Of course he did not propose any remedy, as did the noted British labor leader who addressed the convention of American labor leaders at Atlantic City.

Sees End of Typesetting

Goodwin, in dealing with the technical side of printing, revealed a new invention that, if put into effect, will mean the doom of typesetting as we know it today, and throw thousands of printers out of employment. In fact it will at once blow destroy the whole basis of both the International Typographical Union and the Photo-Engravers' Union in this and all other countries.

Goodwin described a new machine now being perfected which he declared reproduces any figure, letter, or photograph almost instantaneously by transfer to a sensitized film base.

"J. R. C. August and E. K. Hunter of London, have been working secretly on this machine for the last four years, and they are about ready to demonstrate it to the world," Goodwin said.

"The machine operates like a typewriter but the whole process is almost instantaneous. The film is wound on a spool two inches in diamter and three inches wide and one spool is equivalent to 2,700 founts of type.

"It is readily adaptable to radio control and with it a man in one city can set book pages or newspaper pages in another city."

Thus the invincible march of the machine threatens this, one of the most skilled trades, in modern industry.

Scab Herders Perform

Another speech before the sessions was that of E. E. Sheldon of the Lakeside Press, owned by the notorious scabherder and strikebreaker, Donnelly, of Chicago. Sheldon described a trade school conducted by the Lakeside Press wherein 500 apprentice boys and young men are taught printing and also citizenship, idealism, "Americanism" (the scab shop plan) and other illusions of the capitalist class. He described how this sort of "education" will make the slaves loyal to their masters and how it is profitable inasmuch as it reduces the labor turnover.

Berry in Evidence

George L. Berry, strikebreaking president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, was in evidence in the lobbies, where he was completely at home among the menagerie of employing printers from all over the country.

Probably he was striving to get an opportunity to speak before the convention and convince them that his system of strikebreaking was far superior to that of R. R. Donnelly, Rand McNally's, Poole Brothers and others of the big scab bosses in the city of Chicago.

Teach Industry in Colleges.

Max Mason, president of Chicago University in a speech before the Chicago bar association predicted that in the very near future leading universities would establich institutes of industry similar to the institute of meat packers of Chicago University.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

400,000 Blows for the Soviet Union---Can We Strike More?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party

HALF of our party has responded to the appeal of the Central Executive Committee that we strike a million blows for the defense of the Soviet Union in celebrating the Eighth Anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia.

About half of the party units have sent in orders and are organizing the distribution of the leaflet, "Defend the Workers' Government of Russia." The half of the party which is making this fight for the Soviet Union has organized the distribution of four hundred thousand copies of the leaflet.

The question which naturally arises is whether only half of the party is sufficiently interested in the defense of the Soviet Union to do their party duty in helping to bring the cause of the Soviet Union before a million workers.

Every member of the party must know that capitalism is mobilizing for new attacks on the Soviet Union. Every news report of the maneuvers of the capitalist powers tell that story.

The answer to these maneuvers is the mobilization of the workers for the defense of the Soviet Union. Our party is beginning this campaign in relation to the celebration of the Eighth Anniversary of the Soviet Union. It has set as its aim to tell a million workers the truth about the Soviet Union thru the distribution of the party leaflet. Each leaflet is a blow for the workers' and peasants' republic and against capitalism.

The party organizations which have not responded to the call of the Central Executive Committee must do so at once. No unit of the party can be in the position of betraying the cause of the workers and peasants of Russia by failing to join the fight for the defense of the Soviet Union.

There is still time to act.

Mobilize the members of your branch. Organize for the distribution of the leaflet in the shops, trade unions, wherever the workers can be reached.

Send in your order immediately to the National Office. The leaflets are $2.00 per thousand, in lots of 10,000, $1.50 per thousand.

Let us strike a million blows for the Soviet Union.

SCAB BOATS, NOT SCAB COAL, IS HILLQUIT CHOICE

Denies Connection with Burns Bros.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23—Morris Hillquit is indignant. And it all happened because The DAILY WORKER observed that Mawruss came home from the congress of the Second International on a ship manned by British scab seamen to look after his alleged interests in the Burns Brothers Coal company of New York which was importing coal from Germany and Wales to help break the anthracite strike.

But Mawruss would not write to The DAILY WORKER (vile sheet of the viler Communists) to express the pent-up indignation that had been smouldering in his bosom along with what was left of his "socialist" conscience after collaboration at Marseilles with Scheidemann, Abramovich and the other Barmat leaders. Mawruss is indignant because The DAILY WORKER had charged that he was interested in the Burns Brothers company, and he writes straight to the New York Times to answer The DAILY WORKER, speaking as follows:

> **To the Editor of The New York Times:**
>
> **"It has come to my notice that my alleged association with the firm of Burns Brothers has been repeatedly commented on, privately and publicly, ni connection with the pending strike in the anthracite coal fields. Will you be kind enuf to grant me some of your valuable space for a categoric denial of this aleged association? I have not been counsel for Burns Brothers since 191 . I do not own a single share of stock in the coporation and have no connection with it, personal, financial or professional."**
>
> **"MORRIS HILLQUIT.**
>
> **"New York, Oct. 19, 1925."**

It appearing that Mawruss has the alibi proven on connection with Burns Brothers, why does he rub it in by alluding to the "pending" strike of anthracite miners who, somehow, had it in their heads that they went on strike Sept. 1. But laying aside trivialties, Mawruss has proven that he isn't profiteer from Burns Brothers' scab coal, even if he is a member of the Second International and even if he did travel on a scab-manned ship. Moreover, Burns Brothers hasn't offered him a job as lawyer. So that's that.

That little matter of the trip on the Majestic from Southampton to New York with a crew aboard of blackleg scabs furnished by the British fascist elements can scarcely be dodged so readily; but then the socialist ethic does not require that such matters be explained. The only comment that the socialist New Leader would vouchsafe about the affair was a scornful—"Isn't it awful"—in reply to the criticism of the vile Communists.

Taxi Strikers Stand Firm; Organization Giving No Assistance

By Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23.—The taxi drivers of the Guardian Taxi corporation are still out on strike. All cabs are tied up and the men are determined to hold out till the company comes across with the flat rate of 40 per cent on all money booked.

Officials of the Taxi Limousine Chauffers' Local 643 are dead so far as organization of the unorganized taxi drivers are concerned. No organizer as yet has been sent in to the garages.

CHINESE FASCISTS UNITED WITH IMPERIALISTS USE MURDERS AND JAILS AGAINST THE KUOMINTANG

(Continued from page 1)

apparently Shanghai. We say "is apparently" as the authors of the above-mentioned observations remain modestly silent as to the exact location of these societies and as to the nature of their participants.

We may clearly observe here a new tendency of the fascist movement, which is beginning to make its appearance under the guardianship of the charitable British colonies.

Native Merchants Hate Canton.

At the same time, a wild hue and cry is being raised against Canton, the stronghold of revolutionary China, and military action against the Kwantung province is being prepared. One hears of the millions of dollars that this expedition is to cost and that it is being conducted by the troops of Marshal Chang-Tso-lin.

It would seem that this expedition is a reply to the manifesto of the Chinese chamber of commerce in Hong Kong which, on August 29th in an appeal to all, both in China and abroad, mentioned that "the present movement in Canton is ruining the trade of Hong Kong and Canton, and that the Canton government is to blame for this, operating as it does on the basis of Russian Bolshevik principles."

"It is further indicated that the control of all military and able forces are in the hands of the Bolsheviks. As their program indicates, they intend introducing Communism, and at the same time taxation of all property and real estate. The latest measures of teh Canton government in addition to the introduction of Communism evidently still more threatening for the Hong Kong merchants (a one per cent tax on property introduced by the Canton government for the support of the striking workers was evidently too much for the patience of the good natured Chinese merchants of Hong Kong)."

If aid is not rendered in the near future, the ever-growing wave of Bolshevism "will continue to grow until it embraces the whole of China, and then all hopes of its restoration will be lost." Such is the warning issued by the merchants.

Not so Easy to Do.

The imperialists during the last week have been racking their brains to think how they can suppress the liberation movement of the Chinese people which has acquired such threatening forms. The most shortsighted of these, especially the British merchants and diplomats of Hong Kong and Shanghai have demanded the armed intervention of Great Britain in order to oust the Canton government and establish "law and order" in China.

Their slogan has been "no concessions" and "tranquility first and reforms afterwards." But according to even the modest calculations of the general staffs, such pacification would need an army of 200,000 men and from five to ten years military control over China to make the pacification at all hopeful.

In view of the present situation of the labor movement "at home," and in view of the enormous expenditure that such an expedition would entail, it is clear that it is impossible to organize such an undertaking now. The times of the "boxer rebellion" of 1901 have passed, humbly remarks the leading article of the capitalist press.

"Always Friends."

"We have always been the friends of the Chinese people, there has simply been a slight misunderstanding between us for which the Bolsheviks are to blame. This misunderstanding must be cleared up, and what is more together with the Chinese nation we must liberate China from the ruinous influence of the Bolsheviks. And primarily, we must put an end to the red government of Canton."

This is what underlies the intended attack of Chang-Tso-lin on Canton, the murder of leaders of the people's movement in Canton, the arrests of left leaders of the Kuomintang, and the suppression of the students' and radical press, etc.

Last week, the organ of the Trade Union Council in Shanghai, and that of the Shanghai students' union was suppressed, and what is more, an order has been given that no newspapers or publications sent to these addresses be delivered.

Chang Arrests Kuomintang Leader.

In Peking, Comrade Cheng, editor of Minbao, one of the most prominent leaders of the Kuomintang was arrested, and the journal has been closed down. An insignificant incident has been used as a pretext for this, namely, an unverified note appeared concerning the death of Chang-Tso-lin.

Comrade Cheng has been carried off by Chang-Tso-lin's gendarmerie either to Tian-Tain or to Mukden. These towns are under the domination of Chang-Tso-lin, who sets up courts and established justice according to his own whims and tentatively obeys the voice of the foreign imperialists.

The life of this comrade is in great danger, and the public opinion of our country is highly indignant at this new act of violence on the part of the imperialists.

It is interesting to note that this same Chang-Tso-lin, in order to emphasize his hate for the Bolsheviks has recently granted a large donation for the support of the Russian white guards in the Kharbin university.

Another Suppression.

Not content with arresting Cheng, Chang-Tso-lin's gendarmes on Aug. 30, arrested Comrade Yan-Gin-Khua, Peking correspeondentof the Hankow newspaper Shin-Ben-Baw for publishing in this newspaper certain articles against the militarists who are the enemies of the Chinese struggle for liberation.

In order to put a stop to the students' movement, the central government issued an order that students should only study, and not take part in matters "that do not concern them."

Fascist Murder.

Calculating on the magic effects of this order, and putting an end to the students' movement with one stroke of the pen, the ministry for home affairs prepares another order forbidding the spreading of Communist teachings in China.

To the long list of victims of fascism, one must add yet another. This is one of the most prominent of our leaders, Comrade Chen-Chu-Lin. Wounded at the same time as Liao-Jun-Ko, he died on Aug. 21st. He was a member of the committee of national censorship. He was a prominent literateur and at one time editor of our newspaper (in the Chinese language) in Hong Kong.

Home Brew Accessories Become as Staple as Nails in Hardware Line

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23—Home brew accessories have become a staple item in the hardware trade, according to a statement made by one of the delegates to the American hardware manufacturers' association, in convention here.

"The home brew accessory has become as staple in our town as nails," stated Williams of Streator, Ill., "and it has replaced our saloon accessory trade."

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

STEEL WORKERS DEMAND HORTHY RELEASE RAKOSI

Send Protest Telegram to Szechenyi

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23.—At a well-attended mass meeting of Pittsburgh workers arranged by the International Labor Defense branch, the following telegram of protest was sent to the Hungarian embassy at Washington, D. C., and Senator Borah, calling for the release of Mathias Rakosi, former people's commissar of the Hungarian Soviet government and cessation of the terrorist tactics employed by the Horthy government in Hungary:

Vigorous Protest.

"Several hundred workers in mass meeting assembled last night in Pittsburgh, Pa., resolve to wire you their vigorous protest and indignation against the attempt of the bloody Horthy government of Hungary to murder Mathias Rakosi, former people's commissar of Soviet Hungary without even a fair trial demand immediate release of Rakosi and others also demand white terror in Hungary be stopped immediately.

M. Rasnick,
Sec'y, International Labor Defense."

Ku Klux Trial May Not Be Held; Six Jurors Discharged

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 23.—Hope of securing a jury for the trial of D. C. Stephenson, Earl Gentry and Earl Klinck for the death of Madge Oberholtzer of Indianapolis last March, waned here today, as defense and state attorneys began questioning the third panel of one hundred men with only five tentatively accepted in the jury box. Six men who had been tentatively accepted were dismissed yesterday upon further examination, leaving the completion of a jury this week a matter of doubt.

Judge Will M. Sparks appeared considerably out of patience today as the ninth day of the trial found only five men tentatively chosen. He criticized both the state and defense on the long and entangling questions asked the prospective talesmen, and asked both sides to state their queries simply.

Illinois Federation of Labor Appoints an Education Committee

The Illinois State Federation of Labor appointed a committee on education headed by John English, member of the Chicago board of education. The committee is to start a survey of schools of the state particularly in reference to education of workers children.

This move is the outcome of the educational policy adopted by A. F. of L. convention to look into the new trend in public school education which is for changing our former public school system for the work-study plan with special emphasis on the work part. The committee will study the platoon system, intelligence tests and junior high schools.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84¼, cable 4.84½. France, franc 4.21½, cable 4.22. Belgium, franc 4.55½, cable 4.56. Italy, lira, demand 3.92¾, cable 3.93. Sweden, krone, demand 26.71, cable 26.77. Norway, krone, demand 20.36, cable 20.38. Denmark, krone, demand 24.82, cable 24.84. Germany, mark, demand [illegible], cable [illegible]. Shanghai, taels, demand 79.50.

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"Krestianka" [Peasant Woman] in Soviet Russia

By MORRIS BACKALL.

"KRESTIANKA" (Peasant Woman) is a magazine issued monthly in Soviet Russia that represents and reflects the needs, problems, strivings of the woman in the villages of Soviet Russia. It is a magazine that contains articles, short stories, reports, and illustrations, also letters written by the women of the village that are scattered all over the big land that is now consisting of socialist Soviet republics, and forty nine languages are spoken in this land of Communist life and activity.

Who does not know the life of the Russian "Baba" in the former times in the Russian villages?

The peasant woman was a slave of slaves. She worked together with her husband the mujik in tilling the soil. She raised children, she cooked the meals, spun the cloth, kept the household and was the object of the anger and drunkenness, darkness and beastality of the mujik. The Russian peasant was illiterate, was kept in subjection, worked in a primitive surrounding, and the tragedy of his life was the double tragedy of his wife, who suffered equally as he and also because of her lower place in society. She was not considered an equal person, and therefore she felt the beating of her husband and the insult of life in a degree that is hard to imagine.

The Soviet government brought equality to the woman in the village, who is not only a worker, but also a mother to children. She keeps in her hands the future generation of the greatest part of the population.

"Krestianka," the magazine for the peasant woman, tells us the story of the new freedom, of the new place that the woman in the village occupies in the life of building up the workers' and peasants' republics of Soviet Russia.

We see in the magazine "Krestianka" a report and a photograph of a general convention that was held in Moscow in March of this year of workers among the peasant women. The delegates were simple women of the villages, among them we find Krupskaia and Kalinin. They deliberated about the problems of the woman in the village, not only how to get her interested in the Communist movement, but first of all, to get her to understand that her position in life is now based on equality in the economic, political, and cultural spheres. She is not any more the inferior slave of the husband, of the officer of the village, but she has the right and the privilege to participate in all Soviets and the elections, that she is equal before the law, that she has the right to stand up against the insults of her husband, of the kulak (rich peasant), or the factory owner.

In the report of this convention the active workers in the villages demonstrated the great spirit of awakening that goes on in those little huts among the poor peasant women in regard to education.

Peasant women go to the elections of the village Soviets, put up their candidates, are elected to those Soviets and spread propaganda for it. They are judges in courts of the village and village district, they take an interest in education, they feel that as mothers they must be in a position to be able to help their children in their work in schools.

The little school houses that are to be found now in a great deal of villages contain a "Lenin corner" decorated with red ribbons, with a little library. Who are the ones who organize those corners? The peasant women. They donate pounds of flour, bushels of wheat, sell it, and for this money they buy the necessary books, magazines for the Lenin corners in the schools of the villages. After a long day of hard toil on the field, after they put their little children to bed, the peasant women get together in these school houses and study with the teacher that was occupied all day with the children, or the teacher reads to them the news of the Soviet papers, especially the articles that are connected with their own life, and those that give information how to improve their agricultural activities and their house and home problems.

Celebrations are organized at the openings of these Lenin corners.

In "Krestianka" we find very many letters sent in by peasant women. They are coming from Ukrainian villages, from White Russian villages, from Caucasia—Cossack women. These letters represent the "bit" (mode of life) of the present village. A revolution goes on in the village, the past did not disappear yet, the hundreds and hundreds of years of darkness, prejudices, illiteracy, domination of priests is yet felt very much, it could not disappear entirely yet. The mujik looks with suspicion when his wife goes to the election of the village or village district Soviets. Many quarrels occur on account of it. The women were ridiculed at the beginning and many peasants expressed their disapproval of the "baba" becoming an equal, but enlightenment changed the situation somehow, the women organized meetings at which speakers explained the new spirit and position of Soviet Russia. The meetings of women discussed the needs of the life and existence of the village community, so the men began to understand that the differentiation of sex is only artificial in regard to social and economic problems. The women of the Russian villages carries the burden of life as well as the men and in addition, they raise the young generation.

The great mystery of the existence of the Russian village was the peasant woman, her energy and her endurance was the great secret that could keep the village community alive. Now, with her awakening, development and enlightenment, the Soviet government brings into play an element that will astonish the world with its power and with its possibilities. We read letters how peasant women in Soviet Russia, on their dying bed, are asking their children not to call the "pop" (priest) but to make them a red funeral, or how a peasant woman, decides that she has to devote her life in working for her sisters and goes to a large town to study in a workers' school. The whole village goes out to give her a send off and everybody is expecting to receive letters of instruction of what to do in order to serve the community in its needs.

In "Krestianka" we find also letters that tell us of tragedies in the village of Soviet Russia. The husband comes home in some cases drunk, and still beats his wife. A kosac woman tells in detail that her whole body is covered with wounds and that she went to the court of the district and the judge issued a divorce immediately and divided the belongings in half so the Russian peasant woman of today has a protection against the brutality of those that are yet ignorant of the equal rights the Krestianka enjoys in Soviet republics.

The peasant women organizes assistance for the poor children of the village that have no clothes or shoes to go to school. They co-operate with the teacher of the village school, they help in the building up of the new educational system in their land. They organize nurseries for the summer when they are busy on the field, and the school teacher or the organization worker is left with the children.

It is remarkable to note the tune of the district and gubernatorial conferences that are held of the Russian peasant women. The frank statements of their situation demonstrates to us how in Soviet Russia out of the depths of the villages grows a woman that is looking realistically about her position in life. The reports of these conference are full of description how their husbands treat them, what they demand, what they do, and what they hope for their future.

There is also short stories in the "Krestianka magazine. They picture to us the yet poor conditions of the Russian villages, but, it is full of heroism and success how these simple people are ready to sacrifice their own personal well-being for the greater needs of their community. How they look with prejudice at the beginning, at every new person coming in their midst, and every new mode of life that is brought in the village, but after finding out the truth about it, they accept it with a religious fervor. The short stories picture to us the new relation to children; the child in the village is ceasing to be a private owned object as well as the woman used to be in these localities. The child is more a communal member. In one of the stories a peasant meets a little child, a girl, on the field in a cold, winter morning. He recognizes the child and is asking, "Why do you not go to your uncle?" The child does not answer, but sheds tears, and the peasant understands why the child cannot go back to its uncle. He calls to his imagination the beatings the child received so he takes the child on his arms and carries her back to the village Soviet, peasants are present in the village Soviet, everybody looks at the child and when the commissar asked for bread, every peasant was stretching his hand with bread to the child. When the child satisfied its hunger the commissar was ordered to take the child back to its uncle, but the youngster cried again, and the commissar understood the reason and said, "We will drive over to the children's home in the district." The child smiled, and every peasant remarked in the years to come this girl may occupy a big position in a Soviet herself.

This position in regard to children in the Russian village is a great factor in relation to the future life of the Russian Soviet peasant population. The "Krestianka" contains questions by many village women, in regard to the education of the children, how to build community houses and even legal questions pertaining to the cruel attitude of some husbands towards them. The magazine answers all these questions and instructs the woman about the laws of the Socialist Soviet Republics.

Like in every other corner of life, this remarkable work among the women in the Russian Soviet villages proves that only a government of the working class and peasant population is able to deal with every problem of life in a realistic and concrete fashion. There is no hypocrisy, conventionality, prejudice, towards a problem that is surrounded with so much falsehood in our capitalistic states: The problem of equality of women in economic, and cultural sense.

The peasant woman of today visits the working women in cities, becomes familiar with the factory life, union conditions, problems of work, and brings it back to her sisters in the villages, and hammers out close relations between the city and the village.

The A. F. of L. and International Relations

(Continued from page 1)

served German capitalism by supporting the Noske dictatorship, for any expression of the need for world trade union unity or of friendship for the Russian workers and peasants, or any acknowledgement of the incalculable services rendered the German working class by those workers who gave their lives for the German revolution. Quite the contrary:

> **. . . Bolshevists caused a lot of trouble. Bolshevism is a good religion for starving and desperate men. In the trade unions we do not want to drive the workers to despair, but we mean to better their living conditions and in this useful work we have been disturbed many times by the Bolshevists, but we have repulsed this wave in Germany and today they are quite insignificant and play only a very funny role.**

EIGHT thousand of the best fighters of the working class are in the dungeons of the German rulers, subsidized by American loans. They "play only a very funny role," these eight thousand tortured workers, according to Fritz Tarnow.

And what is the burning need of Europe in the view of this reformist leader? Here it is:

> **The greatest problem which has to be solved in Europe is the restoration of a sound economy. . .**

This is the same view that is held by Schwab, Morgan, Dawes and Mellon and they are busy restoring a "sound national economy" in Germany—for everybody but the workers.

THE German delegation came to study "economic and social conditions existing," in the words of Fritz Tarnow, and after his denunciation of the Bolshevists and his Dawes' plan estimate of the needs of the moment we need not be surprised to find President Green saying in reply:

> **I want to call upon all our national unions, our state and central bodies, our local unions everywhere to meet these brothers as they travel from place to place and extend to them every facility for making the most comprehensive and all embracing study of the problems in which they are interested.**

PURCELL also is to make a tour of the United States. But he speaks on world trade union unity. So when the Washington Post, organ of the Coolidge administration, demanded his deportation, President Green did not even protest.

Neither does he ask the co-operation of the affiliated labor bodies in arranging meetings for Purcell upon the most vital question confronting the working class.

Purcell, personifying the new spirit of British labor, must depend for his opportunity of meeting American workers upon the militant members of the unions whom Green and his cohorts cannot terrorize.

Fritz Tarnow and his reformist colleagues, vassals of American imperialism, are welcomed into the brotherhood of Wall Street's labor agents.

Here is the contrast and here is the symbolism and the proof that at Atlantic City the A. F. of L. chose its path—the path of American imperialism.

German reformism as against British revolution—the slave unionism as against the militant struggle for a workers' republic, the leadership of Wall Street as against that of the militant wing of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Well may the New York Times gleefully acclaim the action of the Atlantic City convention in the field of international relations "a triumph for dynamic conservatism."

New York Museum's Asiatic Expedition Returns from Trip

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—James B. Shackelfrod, and Leo. B. Roberts, members of the Roy Chapman Andrews archaeological expedition into Mongolia were in San Francisco on their way to New York following their arrival from the Orient yesterday. Report that many interesting relics of prehistoric man were unearthed in the Gobi desert by the third Asiatic expedition sent by the New York museum of natural history.

Among the things the expedition is bringing with them is the only living specimen of the Asiatic black condor now in captivity. This bird measures ten feet from tip to tip.

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—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER.

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1925. 299

The A. F. of L. and International Relations

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
ARTICLE I.

THIS is the first of a series of articles on the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention, which will deal with "The A. F. of L. and International Relations," "The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized Workers," "The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle," "The A. F. of L. and the Left Wing," "The A. F. of L. and Militarism," etc.

WITH the decay of British industrial and financial supremacy, accompanied by the rise of the revolutionary consciousness in the ranks of the working class and the stabilization of German economy under the Dawes' plan, the Second International, as Zinoviev remarks, moves its headquarters back to the German speaking country.

It is Wall Street and all the immense power which the name signifies that is forcing stabilization in western Europe.

It is not surprising therefore, to find that at Atlantic City the convention of the American Federation of Labor sought and found a new orientation to correspond with the new developments in the field of American imperialist enterprise in Europe.

FROM Portland to El Paso to Atlantic City the officialdom of the American trade union movement has been trying to follow a policy consistent with its position as the labor agents of Wall Street.

At Portland, after a year of preparation, it dramatized its opposition to Soviet Russia, the Communist International and the growing left wing by the unseating of William F. Dunne, Communist member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

At El Paso, the A. F. of L. extended its pro-imperialist front, procured the expulsion of Communists from the Mexican labor movement, debauched and betrayed that movement and turned it over to its Wall Street masters. At El Paso also was manifested the first sign of friendliness for the social-democratic trade union leaders of Germany.

BUT it was at Atlantic City that the A. F. of L. was able to grasp clearly the world policy of Wall Street and align itself definitely with it. It is for the German reformist unions whose leaders accept and enforce the Dawes' plan and wars on Soviet Russia that the A. F. of L. now feels a kinship. It is true that the relations are those of a stern father to an erring son, rather than that of brotherhood, but this is beautifully consistent with the role of the A. F. of L. as the labor outpost of American imperialism.

To understand the full significance of this new alignment we must recall some of the incidents which marked the winning of American labor for the Morgan-Wilson crusade to "make the world safe for democracy."

FOR year the Germans had been a powerful influence in the American trade unions and not only a powerful influence but, with their advocacy of labor in politics and with some of the traditions of '48 and '73 remaining, an influence for good. In many centers the German emigrants had been the organizers of the trade unions.

With the war all this was changed. Gompers' latent nationalism, always inclined more to the pure and simple trade unionism of Great Britain, fitted in well with the wave of hatred aroused against the "horrid Huns." Everything German, including German trade unionists and German trade unionism, was cast into the outer darkness.

THERE were no more uncompromising haters of the German social-democrats and their unions that the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. The whole machinery of the unions became a spy-hunting agency under the direction of the department of justice and the army intelligence service and woe unto any union man with a German name who even opined that wages were a little too low in comparison with the mounting living costs. He was very lucky if he escaped lynching.

Even after the Russian revolution and the organization of the Communist Party of America had created new menaces for the valiant social-patriots in the unions to fight, the British labor movement remained as the apotheosis of all that was safe, sane and Anglo-Saxon except for its aberration in the matter of a labor party. The charitable Gompers tried many times to remove this blemish by admonition and advice without heat or hatred.

BUT, largely because of the efforts of the British trade unions, Great Britain recognized Soviet Russia. Then came the Dawes' plan and duty called the A. F. of L. for labor among the hated Huns that the fruits of the war for democracy might not be lost to Wall Street thru social revolution.

The reformist leaders of Germany submitted to American imperialism but the British workers not only have spoken out against the Dawes' plan, but have entered into the drive for world trade union unity, side by side with the All-Russian trade unions, to smash this slave scheme.

ONCE more the duty of the A. F. of L. is plain. The proceedings of the Atlantic City convention leave no doubt that cost what it may, the A. F. of L. has made a united front against the British and Russian trade unions and world trade union unity with the right wing of the Amsterdam International, the reformist sections of the German trade unions.

The treatment accorded A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress and chairman of the Amsterdam International and the German trade union fraternal delegates, during and after the convention, is proof of the above statement.

PURCELL made what is probably the most brilliant and closely reasoned speech on the need for world trade union solidarity ever delivered at an A. F. of L. convention. He pointed out the menace of the Dawes' plan and the danger of new imperialist wars and told the delegates plainly that world capitalism was bankrupt. He spoke warmly of the first workers' and peasants' government and stated that he was "proud of the achievements of his class in Russia."

Green's speech in reply was a deliberate insult to the British trade unions and a wholesale condemnation in the most bitter terms of the Russian revolution and the Soviet government.

The Federated Press correspondent, whose reports of the convention are marked by an effort to find something encouraging to the liberal elements while at the same time not antagonizing the blackest conservative, says:

> **RECOGNITION of Russia, the proposal of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee for a world trade union congress to arrange a plan for international labor co-operation were. . . defeated . . . And it is doubtful if whether these left wing proposals have been assailed in harsher language at any previous convention . . . the report of the resolutions committee on the Russian recognition proposals, read by Matthew Woll and accepted by the convention, WAS A DECLARATION OF AGGRESSIVE ENMITY . . . "THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DECLARES ITS HOSTILITY NOT MERELY IN A DEFENSIVE MANNER, BUT IN A VITAL AND AGGRESSIVE MANNER." The next paragraph goes so far as to commend for its courage in refusing recognition the American government whose administration chiefs (Coolidge and Dawes, W. F. D.) were opposed by labor in the 1924 campaign.**
>
> **William Green . . . spoke as emphatically against a diplomatic rapprochement with Russia as had his predecessor, Samuel Gompers. He denounced Russian institutions as autocratic and praised American institutions as free . . . said he would fight attempts to change American institutions. (Emphasis mine, W. F. D.)**

So much for the reception of Purcell's proposal for recognition of Soviet Russia.

BUT the final insult was reserved for his urgent plea for world trade union unity. The Federated Press reports as follows:

> **The proposal for world trade union unity was denounced in much the same terms as that for Russia recognition. The committees report, however, contained the interesting information that the "British workers have sent us a message urging our sympathetic consideration of the proposal contained in this resolution." Replying to this appeal, the committee ANNOUNCED A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR AMERICAN LABOR AGAINST "AGGRESSION BY PROPAGANDA."**
>
> **The Pan-American Federation of Labor, continued the report, is the recognized international labor movement of the Americas. Thru it the American republics give expression to the aspirations and ideals of their wage earning masses and the American people are determined that it shall so continue. NEITHER THE RED INTERNATIONALE OF AUTOCRATIC MOSCOW NOR ANY OTHER INTERNATIONALE MAY IN COMPLACENCY IGNORE THIS DEFINITION OF AMERICAN LABOR POLICY. (Emphasis Mine, W. F. D.)**

The gist of this is: "Let the British labor movement beware! The A. F. of L. will fight all attempts to make it part ofthe world trade union movement, but it reserves the right to follow the flag of American imperialism whenever it leads!

Brotherly resolutions on matters of vital interest to workers the world over are denounced as "aggression by propaganda."

One additional comment is needed:

The Pan-American Federation of Labor includes the United States, Mexico and Porto Rico.

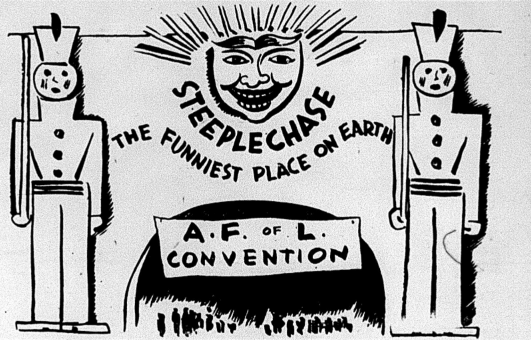
It is this imperialist tool that the A. F. of L. hails as the "recognized labor movement of the Americas."

LET us turn now to the speech of Fritz Tarnow, representing the German trade union delegation, and the reception accorded him.

One searches in vain in the remarks of this reformist bureaucrat whose party of the Second International pre-

(Continued on page 8)

The Entrance to the "Labor" Convention



How the French Proletariat Is Meeting the "Next War"

By AMY SCHECHTER

(Associate in Research Department)

HERE in the United States we realize the significance of the Riffian war and the Syrian campaign against the Druses as typical attempts on the part of French and Spanish imperialism to dominate and exploit colonial peoples, but the implications of the war in relation to the workers and peasants of the attacking countries have not been fully brought home to us. The fact is that the international nightmare of "the next war" has already become a hideous reality for the French proletariat, they are already reliving those days that we have allowed to become blurred to a merciful dimness in our minds because it is intolerable to remember them. Looking through the columns of the French Communist press we see the spectacle of the world war being reenacted—the colossal tragedy and stupidity of workers and peasants killing and being killed for the furtherance of their masters' imperialist aims to their own deeper enslavement; savage repression at home, graft and incompetence and brutality at the front—the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in its war-time nakedness.

BUT between the way in which the French worker faced the situation in 1914-18, and the way in which he is facing it today, lies an immense and vital difference—a difference in which is summed up the progress of the workers' movement since the establishment of the Third International.

In 1914-18 the French worker went into the war a dupe to the patriotism the zeal for "La Gloire" that his masters, with the able assistance of his socialist betrayers, had used all the forces of press and propaganda to instill inti him; or at best, in dumb, vague protest against the forces that were engulfing him. Out of the travail of months and years upon the field of battle were born in him the beginnings of a revolutionary outlook and of internationalism—but instinctive, groping and unformulated. In Under Fire, Henry Barbusse, the Communist leader of the French organization of war veterans, has unforgettably portrayed these birth-pangs of internationalism on the battle fields of the world war. Today the French worker no longer faces war as an individual, doomed to the ignomy and loneliness of inarticulate and disregarded suffering. He faces it as a member, more or less conscious, of a class, with his own class parliamentary representatives, his own class press, his own class party and viewpoint and slogans.

In the chamber of deputies Doriot and the other members of the Communist parliamentary fraction have revealed the war game move by move, shown up the offensive against the Riffs as a Banque de France adventure, interpreted "La Gloire" in terms of cold cash. Now that Painleve refuses, because he is afraid, to reconvene parliament, the Communist press goes on with the fight against the campaign of French imperialism, carrying on, in addition, an unremitting struggle against the persecution of militant workers at home, and the abominable treatment of the soldiers at the front.

The anti-war propaganda of the Communist press is strenghtened by what constitutes perhaps one of the most significant signs of the orientation of the French proletariat in this "next war": the letters from soldier correspondents, who are the worker and peasant correspondents transferred from field and factory to the battle line. Nearly every issue of l'Humanitè carries one or more of these letters—conscious, definite in viewpoint, the expression not of men who have been disillusioned, like much of the correspondence published after the world war, but of men who have had no illusions from the start. There are also letters, bitter ones, from the wives and mothers of men at the front, written with the same unsentimental clearsightedness.

Soldier Correspondents

The following extracts are from the letter of a group of soldiers who are taking part in the campaign against the Druses in Syria.

"We, soldiers of the 4th esquadrille of the 39th aviation regiment at Damas (Syria), wish to give you a brief account of the abominations that we are being subjected to at the hands of the officers, who are making life hell for us here.

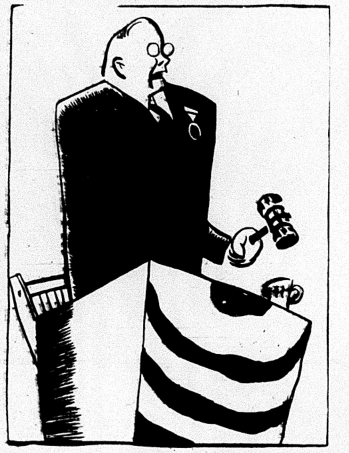
"In addition to having to work eighteen hours a day, we lack food, we get no rest, the sleep which is so necessary for us is refused us despite the regulations.

"We are commanded by a drunkard who is continually threatening us with all sorts of things. . .

At 3:30 a. m. we have reveille. From 3:30 on we have the job of breaking stones in order to level the ground, with a brute, Sergeant Meulin, in command.

"For punishment the thing here is flogging with sand-bags; after that we are locked up in stinking cells where we are devoured by mosquitoes and bugs.

The Head of the A. F. of L.



Green, the "greatest" president since the days of Samuel Gompers

"We do not know whether you are asquainted with the situation and with all the atrocities committed here. The boys are being massacred thru the stupidity of incompetent leaders.

"At the present moment we have 1,400 dead, 600 wounded, and in the course of the attack of August 2nd, 30,000 Druses captured, in a single day, 580 of our men, wounded 250, destroyed 4 aeroplanes, and took 19 guns together with their ammunition.

"It made us savage to see our total losses given as 5 wounded in the reports of this attack in the bourgeois press.

"The left bloc has promised us peace. We can see what it is doing towards it with the great democrat Sarrail.

"Well, rest assured that we are with you, against French imperialism and for fraternization.

"Vive the evacuation of Syria!

"Vive the return to France of the soldiers who are there!"

(Signed) **A Group of Red Soldiers**

Here are parts of a letter from a soldier fighting on the Riffian front:

"We are awaiting the order for departure . . . tomorrow evening we shall arrive at the firing line . . . You are in my thoughts . . . they are sad enough, I am homesick, and I'm not the only one. Some of the men are drunk, some of the officers as well . . .

"We have just passed three trains of wounded—the return from the front—and three munition trains going toward the lines.

"After today I can no longer keep you informed as to what is happening— or at best, very briefly, for the censorship is far-reaching, and many have already been arrested. However, one can sum up the whole business as follows: butchery, and an incoherent muddle of orders resulting from the lack of understanding and agreement among those who are in command.

Morocco, August, 1925

"We were in action on the 25th, 26th and 27th against F. . el. .B. and S. . ., with the object of getting in supplies, a business that goes under the name of 'policing' in the newspapers. We lost 12 men, one commissioned officer, and nine horses, mine among them. . My friend V— is dead from a wound. . .

"Today the Riffs are making active preparations for the September offensive which was delayed on account of the unbearable heat. . .

'During the daytime there is a horrible spectacle here. Around the camp, at some 200 to 500 meters distance, men and horses are buried, but not deep enough. Well, from the effects of the heat and the emanations of decomposition the corpses become partly uncovered again; millions of flies settle on these flesh heaps; and in place of air we breathe the chloride of lime with which the whole camp is copiously sprinkled.

"The water is poisoned from the carcasses of animals which have putrified on the rocks above us. . .

"When you read the papers, always multiply our losses by 5, and you will have the exact reckoning for us. Divide by two, and you will have the total loss for the other side. . ."

And, finally, a soldier's mother writes:

"While the gentlemen of the government are at the seashore and the mountains to escape the heat, are we going to let our soldiers go on dying beneath the African sun? My son writes that even if he returns it will take a very long time for him to recover, because he is in such a terrible state. Is it for this that they are preaching repopulation?. . .

"Monsieur the Editor, I curse the war and those who unchained it. My husband in 1914-18, now my son, it never changes, it is always the same thing. I won't be able to stand this terrible anxiety much longer, and I think there are many other mothers in the same case. After killing the children do they want to kill the mothers of grief?

"Favoritism has again made its appearance. One has an arm that is too long, and he doesn't go. Others fix up some sort of graft. . . a place is found for them, and they don't go. It's the honest ones who are good to send out there, and to die there.

"We read l'Humanitè every day, and we thank you with all our hearts for struggling so bravely against this senseless war in Morocco. Let those who have interests out there go and defend themselves!"

The Workers' and Peasants' Congress

Individual protests of his nature, with their consciousness that French imperialism, and not the Riffs, is the enemy, are extremely significant as signs of the process of revolutionization that is going on among the proletariat of France, but it is in the great Workers' and Peasants' Congresses being held thruout France today that the true mass character of the resistance is revealed. These congresses are being organized by the central and regional committees of action, the united front committees formed to organize the united resistance of the proletariat to the steadily increasing taxation of workers and peasants, the capitalist onslaught upon the living standard of the French worker, to fascism, and above all, to the imperialist wars in Morocco and Syria.

The Workers' and Peasants' Congresses held, so far, in Paris, Lille, Beziers, Marseilles and Bordeaux, at which Communists, socialists, members of the the C. G. T. and the C. G. T. U., non-party workers and peasants were represented, have already rallied, in the face of the opposition of the government, police and yellow socialist leaders, some three million workers and peasants around the slogans of united proletarian resistance and defeatism in the war: an immediate peace, independence for the Riff, the evacuation of Morocco by means of fraternization at the front, by boycotting the transport of war material, and the preparation for the 24-hour general strike to consolidate and demonstrate the strength of the protest.

The initial congress, held in Paris in July, created a very deep impression thruout the country, and in addition to its success in rallying the non-party workers of the district around its slogans, was especially effective in arousing numbers of socialist workers to a consciously critical attitude toward their treacherous or cowardly leaders. Since the congress many letters have been sent in to the committee of action by socialist workers, in which the failure of the socialist chiefs to carry out the mandates of the congress—the demand for the immediate cessation of what amounts to military dictatorship and the reconvening of the chamber of deputies, etc.,—was bitterly criticized.

Alliance of Soldiers with Workers and Peasants.

The Bordeaux congress, which took place last month, and at which 718 delegates represented 278,000 workers and peasants, is noteworthy for the predominance of the peasant element. Side by side with the dockers and seamen of Bourdeaux, the metal workers and railroad workers, sat fishermen from Basses Pyrenees, vine-growers, and large delegations of workers and peasants from Lot-et-Garonne and Gers. In the course of the discussions the common interests of workers and peasants as against the exploiting class were brought out in unmistakable terms.

At this congress the third element necessary to complete the united proletarian front was added when a number of soldier and sailor delegates entered the hall. Behind locked doors (it is not healthy for soldiers or sailors to be found at such meetings in war-time) the whole audience rose to greet their comrades with the Inter-

(Continued on page 6)

Carrying the Education Into the Shops

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

THE reorganization of our party implies the reorganization of all of its departments. The discussions in the agitprop committee of district 2 have revealed that even members of that committee do not understand this fundamental fact. The educational activity of our party must be thoroghly reorganized as to form and content if it is not to remain on the old social-democratic and narrow "monopolistic" basis on which it has hitherto stood.

The gulf between the leadership of our party and the membership must be bridged over. The theoretical fundaments of Communism must cease to be a monopoly of a little group. Every member of every shop nucleus must be educated stimultaneously in the fundamentals of Leninism. The political level of our whole party must be raised.

The Role of the Shop Nucleus.

If the reorganization is not to be a mere mechanical change in structure; if the shop nucleus is not to degenerate into a mere center for "shop talk" in which the level of the discussions will never rise above the discussion of the unsanitary condition of the toilets in the shops and the "toughness" of the foreman (important as these may be); if the shop nucleus is really to become a basic political unit of the party and the center of all discussions from the immediate problems of the shop to the fundamental political problems of the American and world working class;—then our educational activity must not stop at the central school, the library and the study class but must go further along with the rest of the party into the shops.

EVERY big crisis in the American party—and the history of our party has been a series of big crises—has demonstrated the unpleasant fact that great masses of our members, the majority of them, have little or no theoretical basis for their political thinking and do not know how to judge and execute a correct policy. To mention only two such crises—the "goose" crisis and the "labor party" crisis—is sufficient to demonstrate the fact that when a change in objective conditions motiates the adoption of a new policy by our leadership, it is soon face to face with the powerful passive opposition of a whole majority of our membership and that the party must in each case go thru severe crisis before the new policy is adopted. This can only mean that however low the theoretical level of our leadership may be, even so there is between it and the mass of the membership a considerable gulf in capacity for political thinking and analysis which gulf must be bridged over. I do not mean to say that we must neglect the necessity of further educating a leading group in our party, but of much more fundamental importance is the task of raising the theoretical level of the whole mass of our membership and this must be done, not in a few scattered classes in geographical areas, nor in a central school but precisely in the shops where the mass of our membership is to be found.

Every Member to Be Trained in Fundamentals of Leninism.

THE agitprop department of district 2, therefore, is reorganizing itself in line with the reorganization of the party; and the major emphasis in our educational work for this winter will be placed in the shop nucleus and not in the central school or sections. The plan of district 2 is that of simultaneously educating every member of every shop nucleus, right in his nucleus, in the fundamentals of Leninism.

"But where will you get so many teachers?"

"There will, no doubt, be a hundred or several hundred shop nuclei in the New York area; where has the party one hundred or several hundred directors for shop nucleus political education?" These were objections raised in the school committee to the plan of the reorganization of the educational work and a motion was made to delay the execution of this plan until the necessary corps of teachers had been trained. This, of course, is a proposal to delay the effective reorganization of the party for an indefinite period, and to continue the old system which has been in practice ever since we have had any educational work in the American movement and which, up till the present, has naturally failed utterly to produce the necessary corps of teachers to educate the entire mass of our party. It also implies, although it was not so intended, the continuance of our educational activity as a monopoly of a small group of leading comrades for an indefinite period. The comrade who made the objection failed to see that in opposing the reorganization of our educational activity of the shop nucleus basis, he was objectively opposing the reorganization of the party.

ABOUT the middle of November, the work of making every shop nucleus a center of political discussion and of preparing the corps of directors of that political discussion in the Central School will begin simultaneously. Every shop nucleus will select one member, preferably the shop nucleus organizer, to go to the Central School one night every other week and receive instruction in what is known as the "Shop Nucleus Training Course" under Comrade Jack Stachel. The shop nucleus will pay for the course (2.50 for three months) and exact the attendance of its designee.

What the Course Will Offer.

The one chosen by the shop nucleus to take the training course will receive:

1. An outline of each of the lessons that he is to give in his shop nucleus.
2. A lesson on the content of that outline.
3. The instructions on how to present it to his nucleus.
4. Advice on parallel reading.
5. Mimeographed copies of the outline for every member of the nucleus.

During the week succeeding the given lesson, he must give it in the nucleus or lead a discussion on it. Attendance at these discussion meetings will be obligatory and every member of the party shall attend one discussion meeting every second week, throughout the period of this course.

THE title of the course which will be thus given in all of the shop nuclei of the party in and around Greater New York will be "The Fundamentals of Leninism." It goes without saying that in Leninism there is no gulf between theory and practise but they are inextricably interwoven. Thus the course will at once be a study of the theoretical basis and the practical conclusions to be drawn from Leninism. The emphasis will be on the practical rather than the theoretical side of each subject studied so that the course will be a sort of guide for directing the political discussion of the nuclei and their practical activities. So much will the practical aspect be emphasized that the course may well be entitled "How to be a member of the Communist Party" for that is exactly what the "Fundamentals of Leninism" prepares for, for active conscious membership in the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat. The course will include such fundamental topics as:

What is a party?

What is the role of a Communist Party?

The relation of the party to the masses of the proletariat and to other classes in society, with special reference to class divisions in the U. S.

The structure, organization and functioning of our party.

Communist work in the trade unions.

Participation in election campaigns.

Other major campaigns of the party.

Theory and practice of the united front with special reference to American conditions.

Bolshevization.

Loreism; and other pressing party problems which form the basic content of our political work at present.

IT was further objected against this plan that "It is dangerous to permit the discussion of the 'United Front' in the shop nuclei under the direction of untrained, or only partly trained, comrades."

Political Discussions Must Go On in the Nuclei.

This objection again reveals an unconscious objection to the reorganization of the party; the failure to understand that, well or ill, every shop nucleus must discuss the unifed front and other basic problems and determine its policy through their discussions and decisions and must also carry its policy into effect. Also, underlying this objection, there exists a vague, unconscious feeling that educational activity is the monopoly of that section of our party which gets to the class room and that the directing of such discussion is the monopoly of that small section of our party which is "versed in theory."

It is not a question of how well this discussion in the shop nuclei will be directed but it is, rather, a question of whether this discussion shall be directed at all. Discussion on the united front and other basic political problems of our party must take place in every shop nucleus if our reorganization is to be Bolshevization in its ideological content as well as in its mere form. The question is not between well-directed and ill-directed discussion but between directed discussion and discussion without any direction at all. The shop nucleus discussion leaders will not be encouraged to regard themselves as "last word authorities" on all of the problems raised during the discussion. On the contrary, they will be required to report on the discussion and the problems raised at the next session of their shop nucleus training course in the Central School and here the discussion of the group leaders and of the instructor will iron out differences, decide disputed points and furnish a sort of "court of appeal" for the decision of differences which arise in the nucleus discussions.

WITH the plan outlined above, the agitprop committee of District 2, hopes to be able, in some small measure, to contribute to "the combining of the propaganda for Leninism with the actual political questions, struggles and organization work of the party" and to contribute to the Bolshevization of our party in ideological political respects as well as in the structural reorganization.

SECTION TWO
(PULLMAN AND VICINITY)
Attention!

THE section membership meeting of Section No. 2, which takes in the following branches: Italian Dauphin Park, Italian Grand Crossing, Ukrainian Br. No. 2, Polish, Russian, Lithuanian No. 47, South Slav, South Chicago, Ukrainian No. 7, Nucleus No. 1, Nucleus No. 2, Nucleus No. 3, Nucleus No. 4—(all of Pullman), Chicago Heights, Lithuanian Br., will be held Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1925, 8 p. m. at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th street, Pullman.

Every member of the Workers (Communist) Party attached to anyone of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes; and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 2 attend this meeting.

SECTION FIVE
(NORTH SIDE TERRITORY)
Attention!

THE section membership meeting of Section No. 5, which takes in the following branches: North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Italian Terra Cotta, Lakeview Scandinavian, Roumanian, will be held Thursday, Oct. 29, 1925, 8 p. m. at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted street.

Every member of the Workers (Comunist) Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes, and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section 5 attend this meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS WAGING AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN TO RAISE IMMEDIATE FUNDS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—Minneapolis is the latest district organization of the party to go over the top and take its place on the fighting line to save The DAILY WORKER.

The national organization department has just received a report from the district office showing that the response to the call of The DAILY WORKER is certainly being met.

In reporting on the progress of the district to mobilize along the lines of the plans laid down by the organization department, Comrade Hathaway, the Minneapolis district organizer, says:

"Immediately upon the receipt of your letter on the needs of The DAILY WORKER, we intensified our drive to raise funds with which to save the paper.

"Minneapolis has just sent in approximately three hundred dollars ($300.00) the week before as the result of a campaign of visiting all the branches. Upon receipt of your letter, special delivery letters were sent out to all active members to intensify the campaign. This meeting was attended to by 25 members (every one who was notified was present). At this meeting $68.00 were raised and crews were organized to start out the next morning in a campaign to visit every subscriber to all party papers in the Twin Cities. It snowed all day Sunday, but in spite of that, six teams were out in autos and raised the amount to $130.00.

"The gang is going out this coming Saturday and Sunday and I think the amount will be raised to another two or three hundred dollars. The best of it is that a considerable portion of it is being raised from non-party members.

"St. Paul is carrying on a similar campaign. I have no definite report on the amount collected except that one comrade raised $45.00 last Sunday and several other teams worked all day."

3,000 Spanish Miners Live on Doles After Digging Too Much Coal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Oct. 23.—An oevr-production of coal has produced a serious unemployment crisis in the Asturias province, with 3,000 miners out of work.

The directory announced that it had decided on an unemployment dole to relieve the suffering, the amount to any miner not to exceed five pesetas a day.

How the French Proletariat Is Meeting the "Next War"

(Continued from page 2.)

national, and their message of solidarity was received with the greatest enthusiasm. "We are with you," they said, "The soldiers and sailors are suffering and dying. . . They are being crushed by repression. . . The sailors of the Courbet and of the Paris are paying dearly for their demand for better conditions. . . Whatever the cost, the sailors and soldiers will go on with the struggle against the war and against capitalism." France already has her soviets of workers, soldiers and peasants in embryo.

At the Marseilles congress delegates from the revolutionary sailors of the Mediterranean fleet, who mutinied in July of this year against the rotten conditions on shipboard, and against participation in the Riffian war, also participated. Despite the fact that of the 1,200 delegates several hundred were non-party, and about a hundred socialist, the congress organized a demonstration to be held before the Polish embassy in protest against the execution of our comrades in Poland. The police who had forbidden the demonstration met the procession with drawn swords and revolvers, and a number of the demonstrators and of the crowds of Marseilles workers who had joined the procession as it went along were beaten and wounded. The fact that the Marseilles municipal council which is socialist offered no opposition to this attack, made a deep and hostile impression on the delegates.

Workers' Commission of Enquiry at Front

Last month the central council of action, insisting upon the right of the workers to know the full truth in regard to the treatment of their comrades at the front, the details of the bombing expeditions against defenseless Riffian villages, and, in general, to get a faithful picture of French imperialism in action, sent a commission of enquiry direct to the theater of war in Morocco. The government, naturally made every effort to prevent the commission from leaving France, and is now putting all manner of obstacles in its path to stop it from performing its mission. On the other hand, the government has not only done everything in its power to facilitate the work of the deputation composed of bourgeois parliamentary deputies and journalists which is now in Morocco, and which it knows can be depended upon to see and to write only what ought to be seen and written, but has paid the expenses of the members, and placed both the civil and military authorities at their disposal.

When the commission of enquiry left Paris, the Paris Soir came out with the announcement "that the administrative authorities of Morocco have taken all measures to prevent the debarkation of these undesirables." At Bordeaux the steamship company, which had been tipped off by the police, refused to sell them tickets— "all the tickets were taken for the next two months." Then at Marseilles the police attempted to get hold of Doriot, perhaps the most hated and feared of the Communist deputies by the gentlemen whose game he has been showing up, and prevent him from proceeding with the commission, but he managed to evade them and the delegation embarked for Oran in Algeria. As soon as the identity of the members of the commission was recognized on shipboard, a wireless was sent to Oran, where the authorities hastily recruited a number of loafers and stoolpigeons and organized a "spontaneous" hostile demonstration which was duly broadcasted by the French bourgeois press.

All the capitalist newspapers in France are carrying savage attacks on the commission of enquiry, some, the Liberté and France Militaire for instance, openly appealing to violence in order to put a stop to its further activities. According to latest accounts however, our comrades are proceeding with their project, and the central and local committees of actions are calling for the workers and peasants to agitate for the widest support of the delegation in the shops and factories and villages.

The government, is of course, not depending on repressive measures alone— in order to fight the anti-war feeling among the masses. It is resorting to all sorts of counter-propaganda, that the Riffs are being financed by German gold, etc etc.,—and, with the aid of the socialist chiefs is seeking by every means to discredit the Communist Party and destroy its steadily growing influence. Despite its efforts, however, and despite the ancient habit of patriotism whose last traces among the masses cannot be wiped out in a day, the answer which the French proletariat is giving to the all-important question "What will the workers do in the next war?" is one thing that may well give us courage and hope for the future. More than a first step has been taken toward "turning the imperialist wars of nations into the civil war of classes."

Tendencies of the Italian Opposition

By EDMONDO PELUSO
(Rome)

THE disintegration of the opposition parties takes its course and is becoming more and more accelerated, and at the same time the fascist regime is strengthening and consolidating itself. The monarchy has now quite gone over to the side of fascism and has taken with it the general staff of the regular army and the high officials, and finally the various social strata of the bourgeoisie, who vacillated a little after the murder of Matteotti, have at last recognized that at the present moment fascism alone can protect and defend their interests.

The anti-fascist movement has thus, under the lead of the "democracy" been completely defeated. The bloc compounded of very heterogeneous elements, which the opposition formed against Mussolini's regime, continues to crumble away gradually. The constitutionalists who paid homage to the king on the occasion of his jubilee in spite of the fact that he had left them in the lurch, called forth loud protests from the non-constitutional parties (republicans, social-democrats and Maximalists.) In order to satisfy the masses who followed in their train, these parties had to give expression to threats of separation. But these threats remained nothing but threats and at the last meeting of the Aventine bloc, they showed, by unanimously passing the resolution not to return to parliament, that their fate is linked for ever with that of the bourgeois "democracy."

It is, as a matter of fact, obvious that these three parties, who call themselves anti-constitutional, have completely lost their independence and that they only continue to exist as a fraction of the "democratic constitutional" bloc whose discipline and instructions they accept.

IF this however is true of the republican, social-democratic and maximalist leaders, it does not apply to the masses who follow them. Many proletarian elements of these parties come to us, take part in the formation of workers' and peasants' committees, and make proposals for common action, emphasizing that they agree with our slogans.

One of the reasons for the proposal made by the Communists to these anti-constitutional parties, in which they belong, want to act, and see that the Communists alone can now take the lead in the fight against fascism and carry it thru to a successful issue.

THE proposal for alliance which the Communists have made to the republicans, socialist (both the unitarians and the maximalists) and to the committee of action of Sardinia (autonomists) is the continuation of the strategic line which the party has pursued, since the events of last year endangered the existence of the fascist regime. When we remember that the Communists Party of Italy at that time proposed to the opposition parties to constitute themselves as an opposition parliament, which would have been the first step towards an open fight against the usurping and oppressive regime, but that the Aventine rejected it, is it not evident that this represents the last reserve of the bourgeosie against proletarian revolution? In view of this refusal, the Communist Party of Italy proposed to the so-called proletarian parties, a general strike, which was also rejected.

Today the development of events makes it possible to take up again the line sketched at that time, in order once more to set in motion the masses which are prevented from action by the parties to which they are attached. Since the tactics of the past year have made our party the third factor in the political life of Italy, this proposal of an alliance will doubtless serve to gather the active masses who are eager to defeat fascism, round the Communist Party of Italy.

THE open letter of the Communist Party to the republicans and socialists invites them to a meeting in order to discuss the general situation of the country and to decide on a line of action for the fight against fascism

It laid down the following fundamental conditions:

1. The control of the workers over industry as the only means of fighting against the platocracy which finances fascism.
2. The land to the peasants.
3. A fight for the formation of a republican conference which should be formed on the basis of the workers' and peasants' committees and should organize all the anti-fascist forces of the people.

THIS proposal greatly embarassed the parties to whom it was made. At first they tried to suppress it and then hardly mentioned it. The government on its part immediately understood the significance of our strategy and immediately had all our newspapers confiscated, among them the daily paper which had published the news, and had the arrests and persecutions of the Communists increased. It is obvious that the political situation in Italy will be entirely changed if, as we believe, the opposition of the Aventine is replaced by the pressure of the proletarian opposition. Having been prevented from openly propagating our proposal, we printed it secretly and distributed it among the masses.

The answer of the Italian social-democrats who, at their last congress, made fundamental declarations which are not anti-monarchistic, was a firm and categorical refusal. The committee of action of Sardinia declares itself ready to accept the proposals and to stand up for them against the opposition parties. The republicans have not yet answered, but the party in the most embarassing situation is that of the maximalists who do not know what to answer: while the leaders will, in no way, work hand in hand with the Communists, the masses who are their followers, hold the opposite point of view.

There can be no doubt that this now tactical line will serve to streng- new tactical line will serve to strengthen the prestige of the Communist tho course of development in Italy.

NEAR THE END OF HIS ROPE

By ALEX REID.
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

THE writer of this article stood in Springfield one evening some time ago and witnessed a demonstration against Frank Farrington, the head of the Illinois mine workers' organization. It was a very significant occurrence, considering what is going on in the miners' union.

A large collection of miners were proceeding towards the district office of the union with a grim look of determination on their faces. Miners could be seen in front of the building, on each side of it, and in front of it, while many were seen to go up into the building, to the headquarters of the chief faker, Farrington. I looked along the block and noticed three policemen there, and realized the importance of their presence at that particular place at that particular time.

ORDINARILY, you cannot see any policemen around there, as the corner is not very busy, and their presence at this time showed that they were prepared for something special. Not knowing what the demonstration was about, I asked a miner if a meeting of unusual importance was taking place at the district office, and he informed me as follows:

"Brother, there is surely a meeting at this office this evening; we are going to finish our fight in this subdistrict one way or another right now. We are tired of this treason and we are not going to stand for it any more. Farrington has to undo some of his dirty work or he has to get out of the union."

I watched the crowd about an hour, and they finally left the building and returned to the miners' local building, as I afterward learned.

AFTER their meeting I found out that Farrington's tool, "Joker" Young, had been to their meeting attempting to explain away his treachery to the miners in that particular local, and justify his treason to Joe Loda, a deposed checkweighman, whom Young had betrayed. The meeting of the miners had resulted in determination to have the facts thrashed out, and as Farrington's tool, the drunken board member Young, had been unable to justify his position, the miners had taken up the question with Farrington.

I am informed that the miners were under great restraint to keep from pitching the drunken board member thru the window of the local union building. At this meeting the miners deputized about forty members to go to the district office and bring Farrington to the local willingly or otherwise, to explain his position and his actions to the outraged miners, relative to the Loda case and to other cases. Needless to say, Farrington refused to come at that time, and has not yet shown up before the betrayed miners.

THIS demonstration has shown that Farrington has about reached his limit in the miners' uinon. His treacherous reign is rapidly drawing to a close. On every hand in Illinois you hear mutterings against him. Nine out of every ten men are condemning him, accusing him of treachery to the coal miners.

A campaign for a special convention of the district is being carried on, to put Farrington on trial for his many violations of the miners' constitution and contract. All over the state of Illinois the miners are preparing petitions for this special convention to rid the state once and for all of the king of traitors, Frank Farrington.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

A Short Presidential Excursion Into the Realms of Sociology and History

With a Few Observations Upon George Washington's Opinions of Down East Yankees

By H. M. WICKS.

WHEN President Coolidge publicly discusses political issues affecting the immediate interests of the ruling class of this country, he manages, in a dull sort of manner, to convey to his hearers some conception of governmental policy. It is possible, with some concentration, to determine what he, with his queer New England cacography, is driving at. For such occasions his utterances are carefully prepared, and unquestionably censored by his "political advisers."

But when, on occasion, he appears before conventions and indulges in the expression of his own opinions he becomes incoherent, if not positively silly.

Such an occasion was his recent appearance before the national council of the congregational churches, assembled in Washington. There, before a body of people whose bodies have been catapulted into the 20th century, tho their minds dwell in the fourteenth century, the president of the United States, asserted that religious influence over government, was the proper agency to combat the ever recurring crime waves.

No one expects a chief executive of this country to understand the economic basis of crime and propose the only effective means of abolishing it—the revolution.

It is not too much, tho, to expect from a president a slight knowledge of the facts gleaned from governmental reports regarding crime. Are non-religious people criminal, while religious people observe the law? If one were to analyze crime statistics upon such a basis, but one conclusion could be reached: **Religion, instead of preventing crime, is responsible for crime.** The most powerful single religious body in the United States, claiming to have the support of less than 15 per cent of the population, furnishes more than 70 per cent of the criminals. On the basis of this fact alone one can make out a very good case against religion.

But just as we cannot accept the Coolidge analysis of the cure for crime, so we cannot accept the absurd contentions of certain freethinkers that religion breeds crime. The identical economic conditions that breed crime also breed ignorance, the basis of religion. Remove those conditions and both crime and religion will vanish.

* * *

A SECOND error revealed in his address was the statement:

> "It is my understanding that government rests upon religion. While in our own country we have wisely separated church and state in order to emancipate faith from all political interference, nevertheless the forms and theories of our government were laid in accordance with the prevailing religious conviction of the people."

Such a lack of understanding of the history of the United States is almost pathetic. It calls to mind that other genius, Mr. Henry Ford, the Detroit flivver magnate.

Does not Mr. Coolidge know that the American revolutionists, in their revolt against every form of feudalism, indelibly stamped upon the government they created the ultimatum that church and state must forever remain separated and that no man must be discriminated against because of his beliefs? If it is really Coolidge's understanding that government rests upon religion, his understanding is badly warped. Never at any time in the world's history did government rest upon religion. The close connection between church and state under feudalism sometimes created that illusion. It was because the feudal ruling class concealed its economic interests under the trappings of religion and because it used the church as an armed force against the rising bourgeoisie, that superficial observers imagined the feudal state was based upon religion.

The American and the French revolutionists at the close of the 18th century proclaimed the complete separation of the church from the state as a means of destroying this combination that under feudalism proved such a bulwark aganist them.

ALTHO Coolidge says in one breath that government rests upon religion, in the next he pays lip service to the separation of church and state, then immediately qualifies it with the assertion that "nevertheless the forms and theories of our government were laid in accordance with the prevailing religious convictions of the people." What people? Tom Payne, who wrote the first draft of the declaration of independence? Thomas Jefferson, who completed it? Neither of them were christians. And as for George Washington, the "father" of his country, no one would be so presumptuous as to acclaim him an orthodox christian. The fundamentalists of today would consign him to the lowest depths of their phantom hell.

IT was not the puritan founders of New England whose religious convictions formed the theories of the American government. Tho it was to their interest as a part of the rising bourgeoisie to fight against all the traditions of feudalism, they could not overcome the feudal conviction that government and religion must be inseparable. Karl Marx well said:

> "The traditions of all past generations weighs like an alp upon the brain of the living."

This applies with particular force today in New England and Calvin Coolidge seems to have gained his inspiration on the connection between church and state from the pre-capitalistic period.

It is an established fact, proved by reams of historical documents, that the relics of feudalism transplanted to the new world with the puritans persisted to such a degree that it is questionable whether their participation in the war of the revolution was not more helpful to the enemy than to the colonies. Being puritans they did not have the courage openly to oppose the war, so most of them stayed home. Those that did go were such a sneaking, thieving gang that, according to George Washington, they seriously endangered the revolution.

THESE people, who called themselves a superior race, with the most exalted ideals, proved to be the most treacherous, sordid, venal, grasping aggregation that the history of this country records. While a large part of the continental army, under command of Washington, was enduring indescribable hardships and while every effort was made to raise money to pay the soldiers in action, the New Englanders were having a pious time of it. Officers absented themselves from duty, took privates with them and worked them on their own farms while both drew pay from the continental army.

Washington, whose military achievements are equalled by his ability as a caustic writer described these "superior people" in letters to some of his confidants who had been sent to New England thusly:

> "Notwithstanding all the public virtue which is ascribed to them (the New Englanders—H. M. W.) there is no nation under the sun—that I ever came across—pay greater adoration to money than they do. . . . Such a dearth of public spirit and want of virtue, such stock-jobbing and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantages of one kind and another. . . . I never saw before, and pray God I never will be witness to again. Such a dirty, mercenary spirit pervades the whole that I should not be at all surprised at any disaster that may happen." (George Washington, Writings, Vol. III., pp. 264f, 413.)

Thus we have the first president's picture of the prototypes of the twenty-ninth president. We wonder what sort of pen picture Washington would draw of Coolidge after reading his latest utterances.

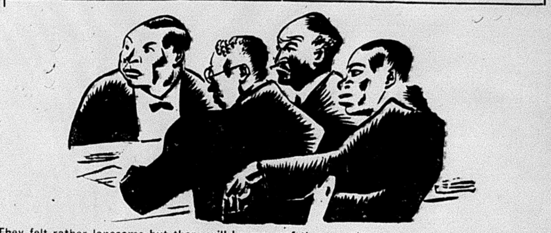
It was the Paynes, Jeffersons and Washingtons, not the religionists of New England that made the revolution possible.

AT this point some hundred per cent American is likely to arise and derisively ask: Why quote these historical figures against Coolidge? Are they not, like Coolidge, considered by you as representatives of the bourgeoisie? Our unequivocal reply would be: Yes! But the revolutionary founders of this country represented capitalism in its infancy. They had the courage to fight the revolutionary battles of their day against an ignorant and vicious tyranny. Today, however, that class whose supremacy they fought to establish has outlived its usefulness. From being a revolutionary class 150 years ago, it has now become a bulwark of reaction, a fetter upon production, and a new class created within the process of capitalist production itself has rose to challenge it.

There is a vast difference between being a representative of the revolutionary bourgeoisie at the close of the 18th century and a representative of the bourgeoisie in the year 1925 when it can only exist by the most frightful despotism known to the history of mankind. It is the difference between the determined revolutionist and the tool of reaction.

Coolidge by his utterances proves that he has no conception of the history of the government at the head of which he stands as a puppet. So long as he is simply a megaphone for the powers that direct the executive committee of the capitalist class at Washington, his pathetic lack of knowledge is not revealed. But on those occasions when he is not under the guidance of Wall Street we see the real Coolidge—a down east Yankee with all the amazing stupidity of that clan.

Negro Delegates at the A. F. of L. Convention



They felt rather lonesome but there will be more of them as the power of the left wing grows.

WORKER'S SCHOOL REVIEWS PARTY HISTORY IN TRAINING COMRADES FOR BIG TASK OF BOLSHEVIZATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Demand for the party training course at the New York Workers' School is proving to be much heavier than expected and at least two groups will have to be started. Even at that, all of those applying cannot be admitted as over fifty applications have been received and only twenty-five will be admitted to each of the two groups. Many more applications are expected. Admission will be made on the basis of activity and previous preparation.

One of the sections of the party training course is a course in "Party History and Problems," instructor, William W. Weinstone. The aim of his course is highly political: To orientate leading comrades for a solution of future problems thru a study of present and past ones.

This course will seek to familiarize the membership with the origins of the Communist movement; its socialist background; the left wing struggles in the socialist movement, which are the roots of the ideology prevailing in the American movement. It will deal with the various groupings which existed within the movement; their contributions toward the movement and how they affect party attitude today; the ideological struggles and the causes for them, such as the split in the left wing, the struggle between the C. P. and C. L. P., the C. P. and the U. C. P., the workers' council group and the Communist Party and struggles to date—treating these struggles from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint. The course will aim to show the development of the party toward a Bolshevist party and will treat of the obstacles leading toward it and how to overcome them.

In each period of the party history, the problems will be taken up and discussed from the viewpoint of the Communist International. Effort will be made to relate the C. I. viewpoint at the various congresses with the party attitude toward such problems as the party organizational structure and the federations, the legal and illegal organization; the united front and labor party; trade union work; agrarian and Negro work and imperialism. No one can understand the task of bolshevization of our party without a knowledge of the party history and problems.

Towards Party Reorganization

By Jay Lovestone

AT the Chicago conference of party functionaries there were asked many questions involving the problems of reorganization. Very likely these problems will be faced by the comrades in the other districts. Their solution is, therefore, the concern of the party membership thruout the country.

Some of these questions and answers follow:

QUESTION: What is to become of the branch property and the money which some of the branches have in their treasury?

Answer: Upon reorganization every branch secretary should bring all his or her records up to date and turn these over to the district organizer.

Every branch, before it disbands as a party unit, that is, before its members are organized into shop and street nuclei, should liquidate all its debts to such party institutions as The DAILY WORKER, the district and national offices, etc. If there are any funds after such debt settlements, the remaining money shall be divided as follows: Fifty per cent to The DAILY WORKER; twenty-five per cent to the district office and twenty-five per cent to the national office of the party.

In cases where branches own property, like buildings, the present party members of the particular branch in question shall constitute a body for taking over the property, into which body only party members shall enter as bona fide members, irrespective of their nationality. In cases where non-party members are co-owners of branch club rooms, etc., our party members should form a Communist fraction in the owning body and thus serve to control and own this property, under the instructions and as agents of the party.

QUESTION: Some of our members do not live in Chicago, altho they pay dues to our branch here. Where will they be attached to?

Answer: After our party is reorganized on the basis of shop nuclei, no one will be allowed to live and work in one city and be a party member in another city. Every comrade will hold his membership either in a shop nucleus, that is on the basis of being connected with a party unit in his place of employment, or in a street nucleus, that is, on the basis of his being connected with a party unit in the residential section where he happens to be living. No one will, after reorganization, be permitted to attach hmiself to the party on the mere basis of having friends in or fond recollections of a particular party unit.

If a member neither lives nor works in a city he will not be able to be a party member in that city. Everyone will have to be a member of a party unit located in the section where he works or lives in a particular city.

QUESTION: How will migratory workers hold their membership in the party?

Answer: The following shall be the rules for migratory workers who desire to belong to the party:

"1." They shall be considered as national office members of the party, being connected with the party center and working under instructions of the C. E. C. thru one or several special departments.

2. These migratory worker-party members shall immediately notify the party district organizer of the territory in which they happen to find themselves at any time.

3. After such proper and prompt notification of the district organizer by the migratory worker-member, the latter shall fully exercise all his party membership rights in any unit of the district in question. Likewise, this migratory worker-party member shall then be prepared to discharge all duties and tasks which may be assigned to any party members of the districts at the time in which he finds himself there.

QUESTION: Will the international branch be based solely on residential or on shop location?

Answer: The international branch is simply another name for the street nucleus. The street nucleus is to be based solely on residential area. It is the shop nucleus which is to be based solely on the industrial area, the place of employment.

QUESTION: What about those who work in the transportation industry?

Answer: If a comrade works as a chauffeur or truck driver, he will become a member of a shop nucleus in his place of employment, provided that there are three or more party members employed there. Otherwise the comrade in question may be attached to another shop or to a street nucleus.

If a comrade works as a railway shop hand, maintenance of way man, locomotive fireman or locomotive engineer, etc., in the transportation industry, the procedure will be along the same general lines. The roundhouse, the railway or freight station is to be the point of organization for the party members employed in any capacity on a particular railway or system of railways.

QUESTION: In my particular place there are three party members. Are we to go into a shop nucleus or a street nucleus?

Answer: Of course, you are to go into a shop nucleus. Don't wait for anybody to come around and try to organize you. It is your job to take the initiative and proceed to organize yourself at once into a shop nucleus. Immediately get on the job and make your nucleus active. The first task is for each of you individually to get one or two new members into the nucleus. You will se how your shop nucleus will grow, how much new blood you will add to your group thru your being active, in accordance with the instructions given in the C. E. C. reorganization plan.

QUESTION: Is the present division of Chicago into six sections supposed to be permanent or temporary? Is this division on an industrial or on a parliamentary basis?

Answer: The present division is temporary. This does not necesrarily mean that this division may not be permanent. Our analysis and classification of the information gathered from registering our membership will decide the final lines of sub-division in the city.

The present, or temporary, sub-division is based on the location of industry, on transportation facilities and on a recognition of the existing parliamentary sub-divisions in the city. In organizing our shop nuclei and in setting up new sections we must not totally disregard the need for our apparatus functioning in election campaigns. That is why we must in subdividing the city into certain industrial sections also take into account the parliamentary lines so that, as much as possible, our sub-divisions based on the industrial sections will enable our party to function effectively in election campaigns.

QUESTION: The prestige of our branch in the (name of nationality of language branch is omitted) colony is great. The disappearance of the branch as such will have a bad impression on the colony. May we not, then, after reorganization maintain the present branch and call it the (language) branch or fraction of the Workers Party?

Answer: Under no circumstances should any of the existing language branches maintain themselves as branches, in name or in fact, after party reorganization. The only party units, in name as well as in fact, after party reorganization are the shop and the street nuclei.

The present language branches are to become fractions of the party in the workingmen's clubs which they are to organize. These workingmen's clubs will consist of non-party proletarians as well as party members. These workingmen's clubs will not be units of the party. These workingmen's club will serve as rallying centers for our party, as recruiting fields where the members of our party speaking a particular language will have additional opportunities to win over for Communism, to draw into the party, workers of their own nationality.

If we were to call such workingmen's clubs branches of the Workers Party we would be wrong on two scores. First of all, we would be giving the impression that this club containing non-party members is a unit of the party. Secondly, we would be narrowing the basis of organization for these workingmen's clubs. These clubs are not to consist only of those proletarians who are Communists. The constitution of these clubs is to be much more inclusive, much broader. Any worker who accepts, in general, the idea of the class struggle, regardless of how little he knows about or how unready he happens to be at this time for party membership, is eligible for membership in these clubs. In fact we must strive to draw as many as possible such non-Communist workers into these clubs so that we may have the chance to propagate Comunism amongst them.

Obviously it is impossible to call publicly such workingmen's clubs party fractions of a particular nationality. Such methods will not draw to us the non-party elements we must have in these clubs. How can we ask a non-party member to join a party fraction? If a worker is not a member of the party he cannot be a member of the party fraction. The principle of Communist fraction work applied in the trade unions, in the benefit societies, in the co-operative societies, and in other working class organizations is to be strictly adhered to in the work of the Communist fractions in these workingmen's clubs. The party members of a particular language group in this country should win their prestige for Communism thru their work for the party, thru their activities for Communism.

QUESTION: Our branch is to register at a membership meeting of section so and so at this or that date. Will our branch have any more meetings at all after this registration date?

Answer: Upon classifying the information gathered at the registration meetings of a particular section the comrades of the branches in the section in question will be assigned as follows: 1. If possible, they will be immediately organized into shop nuclei and will start functioning immediately as such. 2. The comrades may be organized as street nuclei members. 3. Where it is impossible to assign the comrades to either a shop or a street nucleus in the section being registered, then they may be asked to appear again at the registration meetnig of the section where they work and there become members of a shop nucleus in the plant where they work or attached to some particular shop nucleus in the industrial section, in case less than three comrades work in their place of employment.

At most one branch meeting should be held after the section registration meeting has been held. This meeting should be given over completely to disposing of the affairs of the branch as a branch; for example, bringing up all accounts to date, settling debts with party institutions, putting the records in order for the district office, etc.

American Capital Abroad

By EARL R. BROWDER

TEN years ago the United States was a field for the investment of capital from abroad. British, Belgian, French and German capitalists owned securities from America amounting to over four billion dollars.

"Them days is gone forever," as Rube would say.

At the beginning of 1925, the international debit balance of the U. S. had changed to a credit balance, consisting of:

Government loans 12 billion dollars.

Government guaranteed loans to private investors, 9½ billion dollars, Which is not to mention the volume of private financial investments in Europe.

And in 1925, this movement of American capital abroad has gone on at an accelerated pace. In the first nine months of this year, over one billion dollars has gone abroad on bonds and notes. The report of the Wall Street Journal (October 17th) gives us the following figures:

Capital invested in—	Nine months of 1925	Nine months of 1924
Total foreign bonds and notes	$1,039,018,000	$760,652,000
Foreign governments	726,623,000	509,376,000
Foreign corporations	190,250,000	84,000,000

The governmental loans were distributed as follows:

European countries, $284,300,000; Canada, $212,972,000; Latin-American countries, $154,351,000; Australia, $75,000,000.

Decline of Great Britain

"GREAT BRITAIN is on the road to ruin." This is not a Communist prophecy. It is the statement of Sir George B. Hunter, a leading figure in British shipbuilding.

The outstanding symptom of the decline which brings forth such wails from British capitalists, is the inability of British finance to play the leading role in the export of capital. Formerly the greatest financiers thruout the world, holding the world's industry in pawn, today Britain cannot even meet the demands of her own colonies. Canada and Australia come to Wall Street, instead of going to "the City" for their loans.

During the nine months of 1925 while the U. S. was exporting capital of over a billion dollars, Great Britain showed the following:

Foreign governments, none.

Foreign corporations, $8,000,000.

British possessions, $177,500,000.

The United States is thus seen to be furnishing British possessions with more capital, by about 40 per cent, than Britain herself is doing.

New Capital in Britain and America.

VERY illuminating of the course of economic events in the two great centers of imperialism, is the comparison between the total volume of new capital flotations in the first nine months of 1925. They are:

Great Britain	$ 800,000,000
United States	4,300,000,000

Of Great Britain's new capital flotations, only one per cent went to foreign countries. Of American, almost 25 per cent was foreign.

American capital is abroad, with a vengeance, and entering in one way or another, every field of exploitation in the world. And contrary to the traditions of the era of Mark Twain, this new American traveller is not "An Innocent Abroad." The world is now dealing with an America hard as nails, shrewd in business, filled with a sense of power and the arrogance of the noveau riche. And the American working class will before long be called upon to shed its blood to enforce the will and protect the property of this new world-traveller.

Detroit Women to Give Freiheit Benefit This Sunday Evening

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—On Sunday evening, October 25th, the Women's Educational Circle of Detroit, which is affiliated with the Detroit federation of working class women's organizations, is giving a concert and package party for the benefit of the Freiheit. The affair will be held in Carpenters' Hall, 935 Alger Ave., near Oakland.

An exceptional concert program has been arranged and some of the best talent in Detroit will participate. The Women's Educational Circle is justly famous for the manner in which they attend to the hunger needs of their patrons and all who are fortunate enough to be present Sunday evening are assured an enjoyable time. Festivities will begin at 5:30 sharp. Admission is 25 cents.

With Arms in Hand - - -

A STORY OF THE RED ARMY

(In Memory of Eva Voikhanskaya and Katya Antipova.)

By V. K.

It was autumn—autumn's golden glow pervaded—the Autumn leaves drifted down onto the corridor of pines, along these beautiful lines fantastically picturesque. A group was standing motionless and all the more restless and the life of our train seemed even the more noisy, deserted as we were here, rémote from the village.

It was only yesterday that we emerged from the fight. Everyone is overjoyed at the temporary repose and tries to utilize it as fully as possible.

But there is no rest for the sisters. There are only two of them in our detachment. There is Evinka, as they call her here, so serious and with such wise eyes, and the lively, mannish Comrade Antipova.

There are ten men waiting to be bandaged in their wagon. But they also have a wagon with seriously wounded cases, with whom they must remain all the time.

"Evinka, come and drink some tea," came the cry from the campfire. But even while these words were being pronounced the others undrstood—she would not leave her work.

And so they went on working until the evening. And tomorrow, perhaps, there will be more fighting, and Evinka, without having had time to rest, will go out with the detachment right into the front line. She conquered this place from Antipova, and was always there. She is making herself manly.

Sister Antipova is there and we rarely allow her to enter the front line.

Around the campfire there is great noise and joviality. They are drinking tea and making jokes. They also fry potatoes. Many of them, idle by habit and simply through this monotonous hard life are swearing coarsely. That is, if Evinka is not too near. When she comes, woe betide he who forgets. She shames and scolds him like a child. And the guilty one remains silent.

She alone is able to reprimand in such a reasoning way, to explain the barbarity of coarse lack of self-restraint.

Many of us in this section are Tartars, among whom there seems to be some kind of special attitude towards Eva.

The simple tyeptyars from the Ufa Gubernia call her "Ivanka." And in this distorted name there was a kind of honorary admiration. Anyone of them who fell under Eva's eye while doing something silly, or swearing, would blush and feel ashamed, just like a child, and afterwards would apologize to her somewhere on the quiet.

In this respect, Comrade Antipova in no way resembled Eva. She was a heroine. There were few fighters like her, and many a time she bore the brunt of the front line fighting together with us fellows, but she was exactly like all of us, she was a comrade among us.

We loved her also, in heroism and self-restraint we did not distinguish between them.

Eva made all of us keep order, even including Antipova.

"How shameless you are," she would often say. "Instead of raising the peasantry up to your own level you are descending to their level you are extinguishing any aspirations they have towards perfection."

The commander of the detachment, the worker Melnikov, energetic and fearles, was an example to us in everything. But Eva sometimes found it worth while arguing with him and we began to wonder whether we ought to imitate him in swearing.

Evinka was sleeping, lying against the wall of the wagon among the wounded when we woke her up.

We had to go to an attack on the line. Under shelter there was an armored wagon boarded up and reinforced with sand. Eva had to go with us.

The raw, dark night came on. Carefully spreading out along both sides of the line, we went down towards the village occupied by the Whites.

Eva went with her inseparable carbine, keeping to the left flank of the line. She always chose to place herself among the most indecisive men and those that were most susceptible to panic. I listened how her neighbors in the line, who were Tartars, whispered to each other about her in their own language, astonished at her manliness and at the same time infected by it.

We had already gone a few versts.

Suddenly a sharp noise, mingled with the cries of people, could be heard in front of the line. Rifle fire burst forth. Nobody fired. After a few seconds we heard the hoarse voice of Melnikov shouting away in front: "Quickly, sister, sister."

But Evinka was already there. We saw how her silhouette appeared suddenly against the embankment and in a minute or two, with somebody's help, she drew Melnikov onto the bank.

Melnikov and a few others who had been in the forward line, had come up against the entrenchment of the Whites who had fired on them. Melnikov was wounded.

This thought deeply touched me.

I began searching in the dark for one of the platoon commanders quietly calling out, so that Melnikov could be quickly replaced.

Comrade Dmitriev took over command.

The cross-firing became yet more intense. But the night is not terrible. We only fear that the youth will not first time they have come under fire—these Bashkir volunteers.

The Whites have an armored car.

Eva returned to the firing lines. She conspires and consults with Dmitriev. She is as decisive as ever.

"I will go down to the station. I will bring along the armored train. Hold out."

The armored train, narrow and built of boards, with a double wall between which is a bank of sand, is at the station. I think to myself: Suppose it will be difficult for the engine to bring it along here. I don't know whether the crew is ready.

"You had better take Taroshin with you."

"No, it does not matter; I will be able to manage."

And she departed.

Groans can be heard in the firing line. Most of those operating in front are wounded.

The groans have a bad effect on many.

I send down to the line asking that the wounded be sent behind to Antipova, who has already come down and is working behind the sandbank.

The minutes go by slowly. No one can tell what will be ahead. Will there be strength to hold out? In the morning we still will be too weak. The Whites will be able to notice our lack of numbers.

Dmitriev sent the news down to the firing line that the armored train will soon be along.

On those rare occasions when between the volleys of rifle fire, when there came sharp minutes of pause, we tried to listen anxiously. From the Whites' side can be heard from afar the puffing of engines. Their train has arrived, but they are frightened to move away as they do not know the line.

Will we be able to give the warning in time? Our armored train is perhaps on the Sarapool branch line. These thoughts seemed to set the head afire. Everyone is thinking the same thing. I can hear them whispering about it on the right.

Slowly, from behind, indistinct sounds arise. The whisper runs along the sand bank: "The train is coming."

We feel in the dark that the armored train is drawn up behind the firing line. There is general liveliness. The line increases its fire.

Eva is in command. "Bravo!" they whisper in the front line.

Eva is on the engine. The commander of the armored train is shouting across to her.

When we crept out in front of the line, the machine guns from the train did their work.

In between the flashes in front, we see the thin line of the Whites. Their train is silent.

I send Eva along to Dmitriev. Dawn is approaching.

The morning started with a fight between our armored train and that of the Whites. We move forward.

I did not witness their death. But they fell beneath the hands of the White Guard beasts. This is what was communicated about them during the last days.

Antipova in the last fight for the occupation of Ijevsk was all the time in the firing line. She did not wish to leave it. There were not many men in the company, and the Whites were fighting stubbornly. When she was hit in the chest by a bullet she succeeded in crying out:

"I am only wounded, comrades, you go forward, don't waste time over me."

Eva arrived safely in Ufa.

In March, 1919, Kolchak, renewing his attack, threatened Ufa. Eva, who left town at the last minute, was caught by the Cossacks.

An exasperated Cossack officer dared to ask her:

"You are a Communist?"

"Yes, a Communist," firmly replied Eva.

These wild beasts fell upon her with coarse invective, and with blows of their swords they terminated Eva's life.

And thus they are no more.

A NEW LIFE - - -

By MARY FELDMAN
(Worker Correspondent)

Helen was a little excited when she went the first day to work at the trimming-shop. A new life to start, new habits to form, new ideals to come . . . Her heart throbbed while she was going up in the elevator.

A moment later she entered the workroom. Side by side in a long double row there were machines, and girls bending over them sewing endless yards of colorful laces. Her future companions! She greeted them all mentally and smiled indefinitely.

Her smile vanished with the appearance of the forelady, a thin, little woman with a tired and angered expression on her face. She took Helen to an unoccupied machine and hurriedly showed her how to manage it. Her dry voice harmonized with the rythmical rattle of the machine, which she operated masterfully. To her Helen was one of many, whom during long years of experience, she taught the trade. Just an object, a human object.

Helen felt humiliated. Left alone with a piece of cloth to practice on she became wholly occupied with the problem how to master the machine. It was difficult, for the machine ran stubbornly and heedlessly its own way. It became a fight between human intelligence and thoughtless power. She had to move her fingers rapidly to follow the machine's lead. Only little by little the intelligence began to win.

In a moment of depression, unable to disentangle the thread and not seeing the forelady around, she was greatly comforted when a girl offered her assistance. It was May, who worked not far from her.

"It is only the beginning, that is hard," she said sympatetically. "In a few days you will be turning out piles of work and wondering when you did it."

It was encouraging and promising. Helen wanted to work like the others. She became conscious of the pleasure of producing.

The forelady approached them and May went away. The forelady looked scornfully at them and turning to a pair of laughing girls remarked angrily: "Don't fool around, girls, there is a lot of work to be done to-day."

Many times afterwards May came to see how Helen worked. Helen was eager to know about the factory and May was ready to relate details of factory life. Asked if she liked her work May answered negatively.

"I'd like it much better if they paid properly. I am disgusted." Seeing Helen's anxious look she continued. "I am one of the best workers here and they know it. Still I get only 18 dollars being here a year already. So I am taking it a little easier. They are mad, but I don't care."

"Why don't you ask for a raise?"

May's sarcastic laughter was the only answer.

"I keep kicking and kicking all the time. All I get is a dollar raise at the best."

"But they cheat you!" exclaimed Helen.

"Of course. That is what they are doing all the time. Just imagine: we get $12 in the beginning, they pay for the few days of learning too, then you be sure not to get any raise for a long time."

In their exitement they talked laudly. It attracted the attention of a passing girl, who ironically addressesd May.

"Again the same theme. You ought to realize at least that you can not fight the bosses."

"Why not?" said Helen. "We all"—her glance encircled all the girls—"we all can."

"Not all—I shall not be with you."

"These are the eternal dumbells," scoffed May after her.

The time passed quickly. Turning toward the window Helen could see the big hands of a huge clock, slowly nearing 12.

Then it struck, the factory-bell rang and the machines with a swishing noise stopped. The workers put away their work and hurried for lunch. Helen put her rag away too. Around her was noise, loud talk and laughter. It was the "new life" and she was part of it. She rose and her face bore a definite decision. She must be strong to fight for better . . . to fight, to fight . . .

Negro Labor Congress Asks for Artistic Talent

The American Negro Labor Congress, which will open at Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles avenue, Chicago, on Sunday, Oct. 25, has issued an appeal to all colored and white workers to participate in the evening programs which will occupy every evening during the week of October 25 to 31.

Every white and colored worker is called upon to aid in the arranging of the programs to be given at the large mass meetings to be held during the evening sessions of the congress. Recitations, monologues, classical dancing, singing, instrument playing—all these forms of talent will be welcomed by the arrangements committee.

Any worker desiring to assist in this work will please get in touch with A. Andrew Torrence, chairman of the arrangements committee, at the American Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3456 S. Indiana Ave.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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RUSH BRITISH WARSHIPS TO GREECE

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR MEET OPENS WITH GIGANTIC MASS DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO

The American Negro Labor Congress, the first of its kind to be held in the United States, opened its sessions yesterday at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, with a gigantic mass meeting with workers of all races participating.

The persecution of the Negro in America has become one of the most paramount issues among Negro workers. In Detroit and Cleveland, attempts have been made to keep the Negroes in segregated districts. In Philadelphia and Cleveland Negro children are forced to attend Jim Crow schools. In Chicago a Negro church was bombed in an attempt to scare Negroes from residing in the district.

Discuss Race Bars.

The American Federation of Labor continues its passive opposition to the anti-Negro bars raised by our international unions. Negro workers are unable to join hands with the white workers in a common struggle against the class that exploits them both. The Negro in American industry is the most underpaid and overworked and is often used by the bosses in strikes to crush the struggle for better conditions.

These are some of the problems that face the first gathering of Negro workers and working farmers in America. Last year, the Sanhedrin met, but there the Negro worker received but little consideration. The Negro worker has now decided to act for himself.

Delegates Arrive.

All day long delegates that had been sent by the organized and unorganized longshoremen, cotton and sugar cane farmers, steel, pottery, and turpentine workers, kept arriving at the headquarters of the American Negro Labor Congress at 3456 Indiana Ave., where they registered, received their badges and were then taken to a nearby hotel where delegates are being quartered.

Real Work Starts Monday.

The real work of the congress will start today with a discussion on the American Negro and the trade unions. In the evening a mass meeting will be held at which speakers of both races will speak on the theme which occupied the day's session.

On Tuesday, racial persecution, Jim Crowism and racial segregation will be discussed and acted upon.

On Wednesday, the relation of the Negro to American political life will be discussed.

On Thursday, the task of the American Negro in the anti-imperialist movement taking place in Egypt, India, Morocco, Syria and other sections of the world will be discussed.

Abolish Peonage System.

On Friday, the task of organizing and educating the Negro farmer will be discussed. The peonage system which exists in the south is the important issue for the farmer delegates to the congress and its discussion, will result in strong action being taken by the congress to abolish this system.

International Ball Saturday.

Saturday, will be the day when workers of all races will mingle at the international ball arranged by the American Negro Labor Congress as the windup of the congress and as the means to raise funds to carry out the program adopted by the delegates at the congress.

The congress has also arranged for musical numbers and other artistic talent to participate at the open evening session meetings.

Plan Huge Astronomical Dome.

An astronomical hall three stories high and capped by a huge dome on which will be represented the constellations of the sky is planned by the American Museum of Natural History.

DEMAND ACTION IN DEFENSE OF COAL STRIKERS

New Haven Painters Support Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25—Painters' Local No. 4 at its regular meeting adopted resolutions pledging their support to the striking anthracite miners. The struggle of the anthracite miners to establish decent living conditions is being assailed by the press of this part of the country and organized labor so far has, as usual, made no move to counteract this vicious anti-labor propaganda. This resolution is the first indication that the labor movement is beginning to fight back and defend the workers wherever they are fighting against the common enemy—the exploiters of labor.

Campaign Is Launched.

In addition to pledging financial support, the Carpenters' Union proposes to utilize every possible means of placing the facts before the workers of this city and particularly to visit other unions with the idea of getting them to adopt similar action. The members of the union feel that if wage-reductions and a weakening of the miners in the anthracite region takes place it will be followed by an intensification of wage cuts all over the country so they pledg themselves to resist generally the attacks of the employers upon the workers. Following is the resolution adopted:

Resolution on Coal Strike.

"Whereas, more than one and fifty thousand members of the United Mine Workers of America are on strike in the anthracite coal field, and

"Whereas, these workers are demanding an increase in wages, full recongnition of their union and better working conditions against the efforts of the coal operators to reduce wages and enforce worse working conditions, and

"Whereas the struggle in the anthracite fields is the result of resistance by the coal miners to the general campaign of the capitalist employers to reduce wages and enforce worse working conditions, which has already resulted in wage reduction for millions of workers, and

"Whereas, the successful resistance to this campaign by the coal miners will stiffen the resistance of the workers in other industries to similar efforts and aid in creating a general fight of the workers against the attempt of the capitalists to reduce the standard of of living of the workers.

"Whereas, the federal and state governments have in the past strikes in the coal fields intervened to use the governmental power in the interest of the coal bosses, notably President Wilson thru securing an injunction against the Miners' Union in 1919, President Harding thru calling upon the governors to fill the mines with soldiers in 192, and both the federal and state government in the anthracite strike of 1923.

"Be It Resolved: that we pledge our support both morally and financially to the anthracite miners in their strike, and be it further

"Resolved, that we demand that both the federal and state government do not intervene in the anthracite strike, and that neither in any way use the governmental power against the struggling workers of the anthracite field, and be it further

"Resolved, that we pledge our support to a campaign of publicity thru public meetings, resolutions, etc., in support of the demands of the anthracite miners and to mobilize the workers generally for resistance against the attacks of the employers upon the workers."

GARIBALDI HAS VERY LITTLE CONFIDENCE IN LOCARNO PEACE PACT

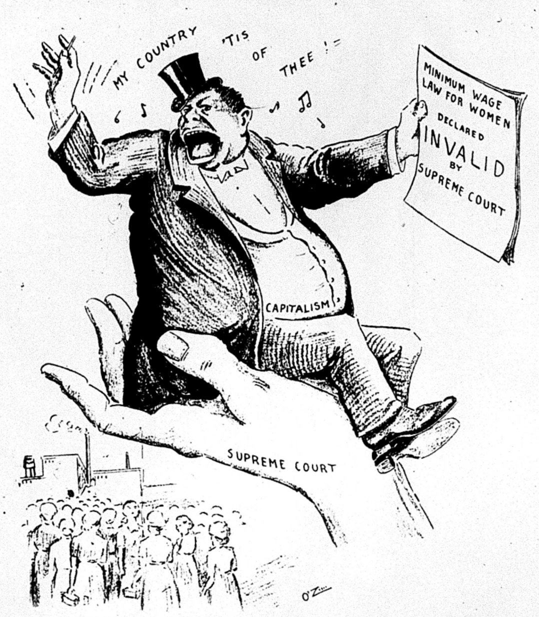
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—Major General Peppine Garibaldi, grandson of the famous General Guiseppe Garibaldi, Italian liberator, and himself the veteran of 132 battleefields, has very little faith in peace pacts.

The decorated military leader, in Springfield for a series of addresses, declared the present trouble between Greece and Bulgaria to be ample proof no peace pact will endure.

"The Locarno pact will mean no more than the treaty of Brussels, or the pact of London," Garibaldi said.

IN THE LAND OF THE FREE


MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE!
MINIMUM WAGE LAW FOR WOMEN DECLARED INVALID BY SUPREME COURT
CAPITALISM
SUPREME COURT
OZ

An Open Letter to the Members, President and Locals of Amalgamated Clothing Workers

DEAR BROTHERS:—The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is compelled to bring to your attention a situation which we feel certain the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will not endorse or tolerate.

Joe S. Shafir was emplbyed as a clerk in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, an institution created by the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Believing in the principle of the workers organizing to protect and fight for their own interests, he was instrumental in organizing the Bank Clerks' Union and became the president of this organization. Thru the Bank Clerks' Union, he was able to win better conditions for the workers employed in this line of work in the city of Chicago.

Brother Shafir, having won the confidence and support of the members of his union, was elected their delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, he introduced for consideration by that body three resolutions expressing the interests of the workers. The first of these resolutions provided for the American Federation of Labor going on record for the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The second provided for the endorsement of the movement to unite all the labor unions of the world in one united trade union federation. The third resolution opposed the policy of class collaboration as expressed in the B. & O. plan, company unions, stock investments by workers, and labor banking, which was of a capitalist and not co-operative character.

BECAUSE Brother Shafir proposed those resolutions in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, charges were made against him and he was expelled from the Bank Clerks' Union and as a consequence was discharged from his work as a clerk in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

All the evidence in relation to the charges filed against him and his expulsion go to show that the movement against him was initiated by the officials of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank. The meeting of the union at which he was tried and expelled was held in the banking room of the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank and the members of the union who were present were largely the employees of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank. Some of the employees of the bank who were favorable to Brother Shafir were intimidated by the officials of the bank.

We lay these facts before the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers because we feel certain that the members of your organization, which in the past has carried on a militant fight against the employing class, will not tolerate such actions, comparing to the worst form of oppression of workers by capitalist institutions, by an institution which you have created.

YOUR organization has, in its national convention, gone on record for the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Your organization has even initiated the formation of the Russian-American Industrial corporation for aid to the Russian workers and peasants in the reconstruction of the economic system of Russia. Certainly you will not tolerate that an institution which you created shall aid and support the expulsion from his union and from his position in the bank of Brother Shafir because of his efforts to serve the workers' and peasants' republic of Russia.

We feel certain that your attitude on the question of world trade union unity is not that expressed in the expulsion and discharge of Brother Shafir. We believe that on the question of class collaboration you do not endorse the proposal that labor unions shall become adjuncts to the capitalist regime in place of militant, fighting organizations of the workers. We are even certain that on the question of labor banking, your position will be that labor banks must be truly co-operative organizations, controlled and directed by workers, and not become part of the capitalist financial machinery.

WE ask you to expess your views on this question thru resolutions adopted in your local unions. If you are for your union which in the past has carried on many brilliant fights against the capitalists remaining a militant, fighting organization carrying on the struggles of the workers, you will agree that Brother Shafir has a right to express his views and you will condemn those who are responsible for his expulsion and discharge. We ask that every local union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers show that it is truly a working class fighting organization by adopting a resolution condemning the expulsion and discharge of Brother Shafir and demanding that he be reinstated as a member of the Bank Clerks' Union and in his position in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank.

Brothers of the Amalgamated, this is not the question of an individual. There is involved in this question the issue of what kind of organizations the labor unions are to be—organizations under the thumb of the bosses and carrying out their will, or militant, fighting organizations of the workers.

The Amalgamated must go on record for a militant, fighting organization in the interests of the workers.

Fraternally yours,
Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America.
C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary.

N. Y. TAXI DRIVERS WIN C-DAY STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Three days' strike won for the Guardian Cab Co. taxi drivers restoration of 40 per cent of bookings for pay and the correction of other threatened abuses on the part of their employer, Jesse Donella, former open-shop Yellow Gab manager. The strike was spontaneous but tied up the company garages and affected 700 men.

Plan $50,00,000 Power Plant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Completion of plans for a gigantic hydro-electric power development in the Ozark mountains in Missouri, involving $50,000,000 with an artificial lake has been announced by Guy Huston, president New York and Chicago joint stock land bank

GREAT BRTAIN ALSO PLANS TO TAKE BIG PART IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS PARLEY IN PARIS TODAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Twenty British warships are being concentrated in waters near the Greak coast in readiness for any action that may be necessary.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.—Great Britain will be represented in the conference which will take place in Paris Monday where the league of nations will discuss the Greco-Bulgar incident.

The British government is much peeved at the action of these two nations and considers this conference of the league of nations a test as to whether the league has any power to prevent aggressions on the part of any of its members.

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Greek Troops Still Advance

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 25.—Greek troops continue to advance into Bulgarian territory despite the assurances of the Greek government that all hostilities will cease. Two battalions more are on the way to Petrich and one battalion is on the way to Petrovo.

The road running to Sveti Patch is congested with refugees that are fleeing before the Greek advance. Bulgarian troops are falling back, refusing to make a pitched battle, thus hoping to influence the decision of the league of nations which meets in Paris Monday against Greece and to the favor of Bulgaria.

Greek troops have now penetrated Bulgarian territory to a depth of seven miles on a 20-mile front.

According to the Bulgarian cabinet head, Bulgaria will resist any further invasion of her territory by Greek troops and arrangements are being made to call out all possible troops in case the league of nations will be unable to stop the Greek advance into Bulgarian territory.

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Greece Goes to Paris

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—The Pangalos government in an official communication has notified the league of nations that she will not withdraw her troops from Bulgarian territory until after the decision of the league in Paris. The Greek military dictator insists that the terms of the ultimatum sent to Bulgaria must be complied with before Greece will give up any of the territory which she has taken in Bulgaria.

Orders have been sent to Greek troops to cease hostilities and to continue to remain on Bulgarian territory until further orders from the military staff at Athens.

M. Carapanos, Greek minister to France, will be the Greek delegate to the league of nations conference.

Rumors of a monarchist coup grow in Athens. The body of the late King Constantine is being brought back to Greece early next month, and a national holiday is to be proclaimed on that occasion. Fears continue to grow that the military dictator Pangalos will take advantage of the war with Bulgaria to restore former King George or establish Prince Alexander on the Greek throne.

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France Steps In

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Minister Briand had a long conference with the Bulgarian and Greek ministers to France in which he spoke not only as the president of the league of nations' council but also as the head of the French government. Instructions were given to the warring nations to withdraw their troops to their own frontiers and to refrain from further activities until after the league of nations conference.

Messages arriving from Bulgaria state that Greece is not withdrawing her troops but is bringing up reinforcements to the frontier line.

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Petrich in Ruins

PETRICH, Bulgaria, Oct. 25.—Petrich is a mass of ruins. The town being deserted except for the mayor and a few town officials.

Fifteen thousand men, women and children are homeless, wandering over the highways without adequate food, clothing or shelter. The Bulgarian Red Cross is unable to assist the starving refugees.

Everywhere the question along the highway is "has war come again?"

Airplanes Bomb Petrich

Greek troops bombarded Petrich with artillery supplemented by airplane bombing for over twenty-four hours.

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Italy Sends Delegates.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Italian fascist government is sending a delegation headed by Baron Sciajoli to Paris to attend the extraordinary sessions of the league of nations, called to discuss the Greco-Bulgar controversy.

CHINESE WAR UPSETS NINE-POWER MEET

Peking Government Adds Complexity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Oct. 25.—The diplomats gathered here to attend the tariff conterence supposed to open tomorrow have decided to ignore the note sent them by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, leader of the alliance of central provinces, warning them that they should postpone the conference union "a more representative government functions in China."

In the meantime, Chang Tso-lin, the only strong military force upholding the Peking government, has sent south strong reinforcements to meet the advancing troops of Wu at Hsuchow, the objective of Wu's soldiers that are going north from Nanking.

In the beclouded situation further confusion is thrown into the ranks of the imperialist powers by the dispatch from Tokio saying that Tuan Chi-jui of the Peking government, in an effort to allay the rising nationalist movement, has threatened that if full and complete tariff autonomy is not granted, Peking representatives will walk out of the conference.

That the imperialists are in perplexity is shown by reports of daily and extended conferences in which the American, British, Japanese and French embassies are engaged.

Four Pages Today!

Owing to delays incurred in the shipment of print paper from the mills in Canada to The DAILY WORKER plant, we are compelled to publish only a four-page issue today. It is hoped that the shipment will arrive by tomorrow, so that the publication of our regular six-page issue can be resumed.

Ex-Governor Goodrich Urges Coolidge to Send Ambassador to Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct., Oct. 25.—Former Gov. Goodrich of Indiana, republican, back from his fourth trip to Russia since 1917, told President Coolidge that Russia today is showing every sign of economic recovery. He told Coolidge that if an American ambassador were located in Moscow his presence there would be of great benefit to American trade and to peace and a better understanding between the two nations.

Bank Fails in South Dakota.

WINNER, S. D., Oct. 25.—The Winner National Bank failed to open its doors. Exhausted reserves were given as the cause.

AMALGAMATED LOCALS CARRY ON FIGHT ON OPEN SHOP COMPANY

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union are assessing themselves in accordance with the New York joint board decision in order to carry on the strike against the International Tailoring Co. which abrogated its agreement with the union. The assessment takes 3 per cent of workers' wages. Pickets are still being arrested and held on bail.

BORAH PREPARES BILL TO REPEAL EXCLUSION LAW

Congress to Act at Next Session

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25—The action of Secretary of State Kellogg in barring Countess Catherine Karolyi, wife of Count Michael Karolyi, who was president of the short-lived Hungarian republic in 1918-1919, that gave way to Hungarian Soviet rule, may lead to the introduction of a bill into the next session of congress for the repeal of that section of the immigration act which Secretary of State Kellogg has used quite freely to bar those whose opinions were considered dangerous to the moneyed interests that use the White House as their branch office.

The section of the immigration act which the secretary of state has used in barirng persons he disliked is some of the legislation passed during the war-time hysteria. Senator Borah of Idaho is now preparing a bill to repeal that clause and take away this power from Kellogg.

The refusal to grant Countess Karolyi admittance to the United States came about when the countess, upon receiving an invitation from the wife of Ralph Beaver Strassburger, millionaire newspaper publisher of Norristown, Pa., applied for a visa.

Strassburger, who it is said, has contributed between one or two million dollars to the republican slush fund in Pennsylvania, protested to Secretary Kellogg that Countess Karolyi was not a Communist, but a liberal that opposed the Horthy regime for overthrowing the Hungarian republic. He made an attempt to convince the secretary that he should rescind his former action. The secretary refused. Strassburger then appealed to Coolidge, who upheld the action of the state secretary. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee and opponent of the administration policy was then appealed to. Borah then threatened Coolidge that he would introduce a bill into the next congress for the repeal of this war-time measure if Kellogg and Coolidge continue to persist in barring the countess from the country.

The Countess Karolyi was in the United States last year and nothing was said about her political views. While in America she took sick, and then Count Karolyi made attempts to come to her sick-bed. He was allowed to enter the United States only after he promised the administration that he would not discuss political issues. After the countess had become well, the Count and Countess Karolyi left the country and went to Canada. In Canada a number of articles were written by the count and published in the American newspapers denouncing the attempts of the administration forces to gag all who were of different political leanings from those having the power of government in their hands.

A few months ago this very same clause was used by the state department to bar Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, from entering the United States to attend the sessions of the interparliamentary union congress held at Washington, D. C. for a speech made in the British parliament for the independence of India. Protest meetings were arranged all over the nation demanding his admittance. Saklatavla had been granted a visa, but upon a protest of the British tories, the visa was revoked.

Countess Catherine Karolyi claims that the state secretary is barring her from making this visit to America at the request of the dictator Horthy's lackey, Szechenyi, who is married to one of the Vanderbilts.

Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late mayor of Cork, who died during a hunger strike protesting against his imprisonment by the British empire for his activities in behalf of the Irish republic, is in America without any passport or visa defying the United States government to deport her. Eamon De Valera also entered the United States without a passport and delivered a series of lectures against the British puppet, the Free State government in Ireland. Both had been refused visas by the state department at the insistence of the British empire.

Pope Lauds American Financial Assistance to Pay Rome's Payroll

ROME, Oct. 25—The pope received the Most Reverend James John Keane, archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, in private audience, and presented him with a gold medal commemorating holy year.

The pope spoke affectionately of those Americans who have shown their generosity to Rome by sending money to aid his holiness in meeting his lavish payroll. It is expected that a few more promotions in the American Roman catholic church will be made.

GEN. FRIES DEFENDS TEAR GAS FOR ROUTING MOBS; SAYS THAT IT'S "HUMANE" FOR COMMUNISTS

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Let every police force and sheriff and national guard force adopt tear gas, as the chemical warfare service in the army has done, and mobs will no longer be a danger in this country. So says Gen. Amos Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service. Fries is much disturbed by a magazine article by W. G. Shepherd, dealing with a circular issued by the service under the name "Provisional Instructions for the Control of Mobs by Chemical Warfare."

This document was issued in 1921 and revised in 1922. It is now out of print, but the regulations it contained are found in the book of instructions for officers in the army.

Oh, So Humane!

"The chemical warfare service is proud of those regulations," says Fries. "It is proud of the fact that police departments of the cities are beginning to study them and put them into effect. Within ten years it will be considered a crime in this country for any policeman, sheriff, posse or armed troops of any sort to use on mobs or other unlawful gatherings anything but tear or irritating gases. They neither kill, blind, maim, nor disfigure, as do police clubs, pistols, machine guns or cannon."

Having thus shown that his gas is humane, Fries ridicules the idea that mobs will not continue to arise. Especially the Communists, he says, must be watched, since "if we can believe the Communists in our midst there will come a day when Communist mobs will rise up, and by fire and murder and pillage will attempt to destroy this government and establish the same murderous regime that Russia staggers under."

This, by the way, is one of the mildest of the many things Fries has said publicly about Communists and Russia.

He asks whether his critic would let the mobs have their way, or fight them with machine guns, or lay them out harmless for ten minutes with a bit of tear gas.

Recipe For Mobs.

"One hundred pounds of tear and irritating gases," he explains, "used as provided in the 'Provisional Instructions,' would have prevented entirely and without injury the murders, the tortures and the sufferings of the Herrin, Illinois, massacre—that blot on our modern civilization with its aftermath of intolerance, bitter hatred and still more murders." Whether tear gas should have been used on the mob that lynched the I. W. W., Frank Little, at Butte, and the mob that attacked the I. W. W. hall at Centralia, he does not say.

The general believes that Shepherd has been getting information from the Communists, since a Communist daily published the fact that tear gas was sent to the Mingo, W. Va., coal field during the strike some years ago.

We "Might Cause Trouble."

"The Communist is afraid of tear gas," he declares. "The man who preaches bloody revolution in this country to establish a Soviet as in Russia wants to do away with gas. . . . One wonders, finally, if Mr. Shepherd has been misled by sophistries of the Communists and radicals who want to establish some Communistic form of government. Lest we forget! I repeat, tear and irritating gases form the only decent, humane, honorable way today to break up gatherings of irresponsible people who might cause trouble if not broken up."

Fifty-Four Natives Killed When Mounted Police Create Panic

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Fifty-four persons were killed and forty-three injured at Tanta, Egypt, where a great religious fair was being held, attended by about 1,000,000 persons, when mounted police created a panic in their attempt to clear a passageway for the automobile of the minister of pious foundations.

The natives thinking that the mounted police had come to break up the religious demonstration as is often the case, were thrown into a panic. All ran for the bridge which was nearby in order to escape what they considered an attempt on the part of the police to take their lives.

The weight of the thousands that had rushed onto the bridge caused the bridge to snap, throwing hundreds into the water, where many were drowned. Some were trampled to death.

Scientist Perfects Instrument to Weigh Pulling Force of Moon

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Science now has perfected a device that can weigh the pull of the moon on minute objects on the earth.

An instrument made by Ralph C. Hartsough of Columbia University detects how much lighter an object weighing 1-29,000th of an ounce on the ground becomes when it is lifted a foot.

This difference in weight is due to the attraction the moon has for objects on the earth, as demonstrated in the tides.

The instrument will be used to weighing molecules and test the Einstein theory.

1,900 Indian Sites Mapped.

Nineteen hundred sites of Indian culture, including remains of villages, camps, burial grounds and the like, **were reported in eastern Pennsylvania in a recent survey**

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Monday, April 27.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 No. Clark St., 8.30 p. m.
	Boiler Makers' District Council, 62d and Halsted Sts.
626	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted Sts.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 50 55. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman, Evanston.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
	Cap Makers, 4003 W. Roosevelt Rd.
14	Cigar Makers, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Loc.), 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
	Federated Crafts, 33 E. 111th St.
196	Firemen and Engineers, 2431 Roosevelt Road, 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
237	Firemen and Enginemen, 4123 W. Lake St.
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
10615	Gardeners and Florists, North and Western Aves.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark St.
265	Machinists, 75th and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maint. of Way, 1543 W. 103d St.
723	Maint. of Way, 202 W. 47th St.
638	Meat Cutters, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
15016	Nurses (County), Sacramento and Madison St.
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
41	Park Attendants, Halsted and Harrison Sts.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
7	Printing Pressmen, 179 W. Wash.
855	Railway Clerks, 6236 Princeton Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
241	Railway Employes of America (Surface Lines), Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
70	Signalmen, 901 E. 75th St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted.
4	Steel and Copper Engravers, Morrison Hotel.
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington, 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
739	Teamsters, 2500 S. Halsted St.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
9	Typographical (German), 1457 Clybourn Ave., 5 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Roumanian Bratianu Government Arrests 82 More Peasants

KISHENEV, Bessarabia, Oct. 25.—The Bratianu government which is now in power in Roumania defending the interests of the Roumanian Boyars, not satisfied with the peasant victims that it has on trial at Kishenev, has now arrested 82 more peasants who are arrested on one of the most peculiar charges that has ever been used by any power to arrest individuals unfavorable to its viewpoint and methods.

The 82 peasants whom the court wanted to arrest yet did not have sufficient evidence to prove that they were in the country at the time of the Tatarbounar uprising have been arrested upon the following charges:

1. In Kishenev manifestoes had been distributed in which the population is asked to protect the accused on trial and this manifesto could only have been written by the 82 peasants who are now arrested.

2. The 82 accused did not have sufficient means to maintain themselves and had to depend upon others of doubtful reputations for maintenance.

3. The health of the accused is endangered by diseases which are spreading thru Kishenev. In the prison, the health of the prisoners will be well taken care of.

Dobregu, chairman of the Roumanian lawyers objected to these arrests as also did the other lawyers present. The court immediately ordered the arrest of the accused 82 making no pretense of thoro deliberation.

Test Fuel-Saving Engine.

A new 1,000 horsepower Diesel electric locomotive, which is expected to save 75 per cent of the fuel cost as compared with a modern steam locomotive, was recently tested at Reading, Pa.

MASS MEETINGS TO CLOSE NEW YORK ELECTION

Workers to Gather in Many Sections

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23—In addition to the great Red Night drives in each district of the city and innumerable similar meetings, the following big meetings have been arranged for the rest of the campaign:

Tuesday, Oct. 27—Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand St., near Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, Oct. 28—Lower Bronx Workers' House, 535 East 146th St., Bronx.

Thursday, Oct. 29—West Side Workers' Hall, 301 West 29th St., New York City.

Friday, Oct. 30—Workers' House, 1373, 43rd St., Brooklyn.

Friday, Oct. 30—Claremont Casino, 3861 Third Ave., near Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

Sunday, Nov. 1, 2 p. m.—Hopkinson Mansion, 428 Hopkinson Ave., near Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

Workers will be admitted to any of the above meetings on payment of 10 cents admission fee.

Red Invasion.

On Friday, Oct. 23, the Brownsville district will be illuminated and invaded by "Red Propagandists" when fifty or sixty speakers will be thrown into that district, beginning at 7 p. m. at 1844 Pitkin Ave., the party headquarters, will distribute themselves on all important corners in the district and winding up at 10:30 by inviting all of their hearers to the central meeting at the corner of Stone and Pitkin Aves.

On Saturday, Oct. 24, Upper Bronx will be invaded in a similar manner in a culminating meeting at Longwood Ave., corner Prospect.

Many Organizations Send Delegates to the Negro Labor Congress

Typical of the organizations which have sent representatives to American Negro Labor Congress here are the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labor Union, Local 1,143, of Topeka, Kansas, the Workingmen's Association of Cincinnati, and the Cigar Makers' Union of Philadelphia. There is a delegate representing the unorganized steel workers of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. The African Blood Brotherhood and the International Negro Alliance, have also sent delegates.

Many more labor organizations have sent telegrams to the national office of the congress, at 3456 Indiana Ave., saying that delegates are on the way. Over one hundred delegates are expected to arrive before Tuesday's session, according to Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the congress.

The hall is decorated with large paintings representing leaders of the Negroes and other oppressed peoples in their many splendid revolts against their masters. Directly above the platform is a picture six feet wide, showing a Negro worker and a Negro farmer clasping hands. To the right is a picture of Saklatvala, Communist Hindu leader, Sun Yat Sen, leader of the Chinese workers in their revolt against foreign imperialism, and Abd-el-Krim, chief of the Moroccan tribes fighting for their independence from the robbers of France. To the left is a picture of Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey, each the leader of a slave uprising that took place in the United States before the Civil War, and Toussaint L'Ouverture, who led the revolt of the Haitians in 1871.

Darrow Will Defend Penniless Negro Lad Who Stabbed Taunter

Fred Curry, 14-year old Negro lad, will be well represented when he goes to trial before Judge William N. Gemmill of the criminal court, on October 28, for the fatal stabbing of Anthony Lacola, 15, with Clarence Darrow fighting to save him from the penalty the states attorney demands for manslaughter.

Curry stabbed Lacola in a fight after the latter had bullied and taunted him of his race and color in the yard of the Parkman School, Princeton Avenue and Fifty-first St., before a number of other boys of both races.

Judge Gemmill appointed Clarence Darrow, noted criminologist, to represent the penniless Curry boy in his fight against State's Attorney Crowe who is demanding that the young lad get the full extent of the law. Darrow has willingly accepted and will defend the accused Negro youth.

American Moving Pictures in Demand in Soviet Russia

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A boom in the motion picture business in Russia, with a rapidly increasing demand for American films, especially films showing technical operations, was reported by Leon S. Zamkovoy, representative of the All-Russian Photo-Moving Picture corporation, who has just returned from a visit to Russia.

Imperialism Would Hide Its Bloody Crimes With Lurid Atrocity Stories

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, alleged atrocities, supposed to have been committed by Turks against christians in the Near East, are again featured on the first pages of the imperialist press.

The usual lurid tales, under the date line of Mosul, Mesopotamia, are put into print with an Archbishop Timothy, interviewed at an oasis in the Chaldean desert, asking, "Will the christian world believe that such things can happen now?"

• • • •

The christian world, of course, lifts its hands in pious horror, believing every word of this propaganda from the immediate neighborhood of one of the world's wildest scrambles for oil.

The feeling grows stronger that these atrocity tales against the Turks are mere smoke screens against new thieveries to be committed, especially in view of the fact that the Turks refuse to give up claims to Mosul, in spite of the fact that the league of nations is trying to hand it to Great Britain as part of its protectorate over Irak.

• • • •

The newspaper correspondents of the kept press who have been following the British and French butchers in the Near East, and over the rest of the world, can surely write about horrors first hand. The sword of imperialism always slays indiscriminately and wholesale in order to keep subject peoples in chains. That these horrors should be laid at the door of the helpless victims is only another version of the great American police frame-up game.

It was therefore, an unpardonable oversight, no doubt, that the same issue of The Chicago Tribune, for instance, that carried the carefully concocted "Eyewitness Story of Mosul Crimes," should also carry another account under the heading, "Damascus in Flames; 1,000 Die in Revolt." Here are a few extracts showing how christianity is bringing European civilization to Asia:

• • • •

> Systematically the French guns tear up the Mohammedan section from the Street Called Straight of Biblical fame.
>
> Tonight Damascus is a city of terrible silence. Every public building is a fortress. Tanks, armored cars and soldiers are everywhere.
>
> An air of stricken silence now reigns in this holy city of the Mohammedans.
>
> Flames and smoke are still rising, while debris chokes the main streets.
>
> Many houses, built of mud, collapsed, burying their inhabitants, and now thousands are digging in the ruins in the hopes of rescuing loved ones.

• • • •

Remember, those quotations are taken bodily out of the christian Chicago Tribune, that speaks for christian Wall Street rule, that bulwarks christian French imperialism, not only in its war against Syria, but also in North Africa against the Riffians. It can, therefore, be accepted as the truth very conservatively stated.

Men and women buried alive in their own homes in far-off Damascus, another echo of the murder of women and children in the Colorado coal fields, smothered by the smoke while seeking shelter in their burning tent homes from the machine gun fire of the state militia—the Ludlow massacre.

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In spite of imperialism's lurid propaganda, the common sufferings of the industrial workers of the great capitalist countries and the subject colonies will develop the solidarity that will result in united struggles for the defeat of their common oppressors. Workers' blood, spilled in Colorado and Damascus, will mix in time and fertilize the soil that will bear rich fruit—the common brotherhood of all mankind.

SMASH POLICEMEN WITH BASEBALL BAT IF THEY ENTER WITHOUT WARRANT

"If a uniformed policeman attempts a search without a warrant, use a baseball bat on him," admonished Judge Joseph B. David.

The judge became angry when he listened to the testimony of Walter Jusewicz, 2345 North Leavitt street, who told of two policemen searching his flat after buying a drink in his restaurant.

"Policemen have no right to search your flat. You should have taken a baseball bat on them or kicked them out," he declared. "Citizens have the right to resist under such circumstances even to the taking of life.

"Government officials would have to arrest themselves and then put 75 per cent of the population of Chicago behind the bars if they enforced the law properly."

Open College for Dry Law Enforcers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25—A school for dry agents, at which former Congressman Andrew J. Volstead sponsor of the prohibition act, will be one of the instructors, is being formed by Gen. W. F. Rhinow, northwest prohibition administrator.

Huge Super-Power System.

Chicago will be linked with cities six other states by a huge superpower electric system, according to an announcement made today by the Midland Utilities company.

Work is to begin at once on the construction of a 132,000 volt electric transmission line between Michigan City and South Bend, Ind., which will connect the super-power system of the Calumet Gas and Electric company in northwestern Indiana with the system of the American Gas and Electric company, which operates from South Bend to the southeast serving cities in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky

Japanese Clericals Jump Into Politics

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 25—Formation of a strong clerical party that would participate in the coming elections at which more than 9,000,000 new voters will ballot, is reported to be supported by priests of the Nichiren sect, a millitant Buddhist group.

PURCELL TOUR ROUSES KANSAS CITY UNIONISTS

Sub-Committees Visit Local Unions

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25—The rank and file trade unionists of Kansas City are showing an interest in the Purcell meeting that has been dormant since the active days ten years ago. A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, member of the British parliament and fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention of 1925 will speak on "World Trade Union Unity," at the Labor Temple Auditorium on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Who's Doing It.

Representatives of ten local unions with Barney McCoy as the secretary, compose the arrangement committee. Barney McCoy is business agent for the Iron Workers. Other unions sending delegates are the Post Office Clerks, Tailors, Meat Cutters, Division of the Allied Trades, Cooks and Waitresses and others.

This Is Real Work.

Five hundred large posters are being posted by the Bill Posters' Union thruout the city and at halls and gathering places of trade unionists. The committee has divided into subcommittees of twos and are calling on all unions that will meet before Nov. 4.

Crafts of suburban cities are being visited. Five minute talks and ticket sales are being made at all unions thruout greater Kansas City. Unionists and even farmers from nearby districts are coming to the city to hear Purcell speak.

You're Invited to Tuesday's Meeting of the N. W. Branch

The Northwest English Branch of the Workers Party invites all workers to attend its open-to-all educational meeting on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.—October 27.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER and its correspondent at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, will speak upon the convention and its significant in the American labor movement. The meeting is to be held at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard. All welcome. No admission.

Soviet Agency Buys Mine Locomotives for Donetz District

The Westinghouse Electric International company has received an order from the Amtorg Trading corporation of New York City, commercial representatives in America of the Soviet government, for twenty-five mine locomotives to be used in connection with electrification of the coal mines in the Donetz district, near the Black sea.

Vilno Court Sentences Editor.

VILNO, Oct. 25.—In the Vilno district court the trial of the editor Anton Votchik of a suppressed White Russian paper, The Village Truth has been concluded. He was charged with having published three articles against the government. Votchik has been sentenced to 1 year imprisonment.

INDIAN VILLAGERS RESENT ATTACK OF BRITISH POLICE ON RELIGIOUS PROCESSION

MADRAS, British India, Oct. 25.—Three persons have been killed and many injured, including seventeen policemen, in a riot after a religious procession in the village of Uttungi, near Bellary.

During the procession two different factions of Lingayats clashed, with British police intervening on behalf of the attackers. Some 1,000 villagers then attacked the police with stones, and other missiles for their brutal behavior. The police replied with buckshot.

THE CONGRESS IS ON!

The American Negro Labor Congress

is now in session at the

Metropolitan Community Center,

3118 Giles Avenue, near East 31st Street.

Business session in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program.

To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

PICKET HORTHY EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON

U. S. SUPREME COURT REFUSES APPEAL OF ANITA WHITNEY ON SYNDICALISM LAW VIOLATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The appeal before the United States supreme court of Anita Whitney, former member of the Communist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, for a review of her conviction in the California state courts, for violation of the state criminal syndicalism law, was denied. The United States supreme court claimed it had no jurisdiction over the case and refused to listen to the appeal.

Anita Whitney of Oakland, California, was convicted of violating the state criminal syndicalism act which forbids "membership or association in groups teaching the violent overthrow of the government or the unlawful destruction of property." She was charged with membership in the Communist Labor Party and also in assisting the I. W. W. to raise funds for the defense of many members who were arrested under the state criminal syndicalist act.

Court Refuses to Discuss Law

The United States supreme court refused to pass upon the constitutionality of the California criminal syndicalist law under which 100 members of the I. W. W. are now serving terms of 14 years or less for belonging to the I. W. W.

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Frisco Workers Protest

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The International Labor Defense is arranging a series of protest meetings in California protesting the refusal of the United States supreme court to review the appeal of Anita Whitney against her conviction in the California state courts for an alleged violation of the state syndicalism law.

Oakland Meeting Saturday

The first of these meetings will be held in Oakland, Anita Whitney's home town, at the Native Sons Hall, Saturday night, October 31.

Arrangements are being made for protest meetings in Berkeley, Los Angeles and other California cities.

United Front Demonstrations

All efforts are being made to get as many of the labor unions and organizations of California as possible behind this united front protest against the criminal syndicalism law of California and the refusal of the supreme court to act on the Anita Whitney appeal.

Anita Out on Bail

Anita Whitney is now out on $10,000 bail and had notified her lawyers that she will make no further legal fight against serving her sentence. It is expected to have her say a few words at the protest meetings arranged in her behalf.

* * *

NEW YORK, Oct 25—The American Civil Lilberties Union has sent a telegram to Governor Friend W. Richardson of California, asking for a pardon for Anita Whitney, whose appeal for a review of her conviction by the state courts of California for violation of the state criminal syndicalism law was denied by the United States supreme court, on the grounds that the governors of Illinois and New York have pardoned members of organizations who were charged with violations of the criminal syndicalism law.

The Civil Liberties Union urges the governor to pardon Anita Whitnty as her conviction comes five years after the alleged offense of belonging to the then legal political organization the Communist Labor Party, which has long since been disbanded.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

HORTHY TERROR CONDEMNED AT PITTSBURGH MEET

"Rakosi Must Not Die," Is Slogan

By M. RASNICK.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—Several hundred workers gathered in mass meeting at 35 Miller St., to protest against the attempt of the bloody Horthy government to murder Comrade Mathias Rakosi, former peoples' commissar of Soviet Hungary. After a vigorous speech by Comrade Bloor in which she pointed out the horrors of the white terror existing in most of European countries as well as in America as resolution of protest was adopted unanimously.

The following telegrams were sent to senator Borah, head of the foreign relations committee and to the Hungarian embassy. "Several hundred workers assembled in mass meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa. resolved to wire you their vigorous protest and indignation against the attempt of the bloody Horthy government of Hungary to murder Mathias Rakosi, former peoples' commissar of Soviet Hungary, without even a fair trial. Demand immediate release of Rakosi and others, also demand white terror in Hungary be stopped immediately."

A collection to help in the defense of the ten comrades of Pittsburgh who are under charges since the raid of 1923 and who are threatened with long terms in prison if proven guilty was taken, and the workers responded generously.

Armed Soldiers and Pictures of Saints Mock Hunger-Strikers

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—(I. R. A.)—A letter has been received from one of the imprisoned in the so-called section "H" of the Doftan penitentiary, giving details about the hunger strike of Max Goldstein who has since died and others. We publish the following quotation therefrom:

"They support their sufferings with courage and firmness. The corner of Doftan where the hunger strike is proceeding, is surrounded with a high enclosure, on which are suspended as a mockery pictures of two greatest saints of the holy church, and at the side of this picture stands a soldier with loaded rifle and bayonet, reminding us not only of heavenly but also of earthly rulers. There, behind this enclosure, the painful drama of our best comrades M. G. Bonkhor and Max Goldstein is going on."

Was Your Flivver There?

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—Use of the railroads by the automobile manufacturers totaled 734,730 carloads of cars and parts in 1924, was indicated in a compilation of James S. Marvin, chairman of the conference of the automobile traffic managers at their conference in Detroit.

Attention—Chicago!

If You Don't Register, You Can't Be in the Party

Important Section Membership Meetings

SECTION TWO

(PULLMAN AND VICINITY)

THE reorganization membership meeting of Section Two, which takes place in the following branches:

Italian, Dauphin Park; Italian, Grand Crossing; Ukrainian Branch No. 3, Polish Branch, Russian Branch, South Slavic Branch, Ukrainian No. 7, Ford Nucleus, Pullman Nucleus, Illinois Steel, Wisconsin Steel, Chicago Heights Lithuanian will take place Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1925.

EVERY Member of the Workers (Communist) Party attached to the above branches or shop nuclei must attend this meeting if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place at

STANCIK'S HALL, 205 East 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1925, 8 P. M.

All comrades will be assigned to their new party units here.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—For the second time within a year Ambassadors' Row in the capitol was stunned by a Communist demonstration in a heavy rain a picket line was thrown around the Hungarian embassy at 16th and O Sts., protesting against the savagery of the Horthy regime that has let loose another blood bath upon the people of that unfortunate country.

Banners defying the Hungarian government and demanding freedom for Rakosi, former commissar of the short-lived Bolshevik government of Hungary, who is in momentary danger of execution at the hands of the white terror, were carried by the pickets.

The Hungarian ambassador in Washington is the notorious scoundrel, Szechenyl, who is influential at the state house, but during the picketing, which lasted from 12 to 1:30 p. m., he did not make his appearance.

NEWSPAPERS RAVE.

The Washington newspapers carried lurid stories of the picketing of the embassy, publishing photos of the Communists, led by Bernard Herman and Joseph Shatzky, and the banners carried in the picketing.

This is the second time within the past year that the Communists have invaded Amabassadors' Row. The first time was last spring when the Workers Party staged a gigantic protest before the Polish embassy against the sentence of death imposed upon Comrade Stanislav Lanzutsky by the Polish white terror. This, like the Lanzutsky demonstration is part of a world-wide movement to liberate the valiant fighters of the working class who have fallen into the bloody clutches of the white guard governments.

POLICE THINK IT OVER.

Near the close of the demonstration the District of Columbia police arrived and ordered the pickets to disperse. They refused and told the police they intended to continue to picket until 1:30, as planned. This determined stand was somewhat of a surprise to the police so they held a consultation among themselves and evidently decided to permit the picketing to continue until the time set by the Communists had expired, rather than make arrests.

Five More Pickets Arrested in Front of Horthy Embassy

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Five more workers, members of the International Labor Defense, who were picketing the Hungarian consulate on Morris St., near Broadway, not far from Wall St., the headquarters of American capitalism, were arrested.

The picketing is part of the world-wide protest against the fascist rule that is now in power in Hungary, and is at present attempting to send Mathias Rakosi to the gallows for being a fighter in the front ranks of the working class.

Those arrested were: Joseph Vadas, Aleander Kozma, Gertrude Tobinson, Joseph Nestor and Sylvan A. Pollack. When brought before Judge Brough, in the White St. court, they were found guilty and released on a suspended sentence. Joseph R. Brodsky, appeared as attorney for the defendants.

Fifteen workers who were arrested on the same grounds last Saturday, were also released.

Mitchell Court-Martial to Be Open to Public for "Good of Service"

WASHINGTN, D. C., Oct. 25.—The war department is contemplating having the court-martial sessions of Colonel William Mitchell's trial for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline" open to the public.

The charge and the mode of procedure in the trial will not in any way allow Mitchell to spill the beans on the army or navy departments' method of handling the air service.

Mitchell will merely state whether he is guilty or not of writing and stating certain facts as to the "criminal negligence" of the war and navy departments. It will resemble the evolution trial of Tennessee in many respects.

Court-martial trials as a rule are kept secret but the war department officials are making a deviation from ordinary procedure "for the betterment of the discipline within the army."

Rich Program Offered for Opening Week by Chicago Opera Co.

The fourth season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will open on Tuesday evening, (Nov. 3) with the Chicago premiere of Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier"—the first opera in the comic vein to be accorded such distinction in the Chicago annals of the lyric stage. In "Der Rosenkavalier" no less than twenty-three principals are named, necessitating the appearance of such a group as Raisa, Mason and Forrai on the feminine side, and Kipnis, Mojica, Cortis, Beck and others in the leading male roles.

Wednesday evening introduces "Manon Lescaut," with Ernesto Torti, baritone, making his American debut. The cast will include: Muzio, Beck, Cortis, Cotreuil, Mojica, Oliviero, Rimini, Trevisan.

"Carmen" on Thursday evening will introduce Marguerite D'Alvarez as a guest artist in the title role, and Serge Oukrainsky and the ballet for the first time of the season. The cast will include D'Hermanoy, Ansseau, Cotreuil, Kipnis, Mojica.

There will be no performance on Friday evening, Saturday being given over to "The Masked Ball" in the afternoon and "Rigoletto" at night.

The first Sunday afternoon performance brings the ever popular "La Traviata" with Claudia Muzio as Violetta, Antonio Cortis as Alfred, and a cast embracing D'Hermanoy, Beck, Nicolich, Oliviero, Torti. Richard Bonelli, an American baritone with an extensive European routining experience, will make his debut in the role of Germont senior.

Monday brings the close of the first week with von Flotow's tuneful "Martha" with Edith Mason in the title role and Tito Schipa as Lionel. The fifteen important parts will introduce the following, among the many singers: Anna Correnti, Irene Pavloska, Lazzari, Torti, Trevisan.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

ROCKEFELLER AND GARY MAY FAVOR WINES AND BEER

Anderson Fears Attack on Volsted Law

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—A story that has been going around the capital for weeks, to the effect that unless the new prohibition regime is able to make some headway in enforcing the Volstead Act, administration officials, backed by Elbert H. Gary and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will unite in asking congress to modify the law, found its way into print today in the Fellowship Forum, a weekly newspaper whose principal editor is Wm. H. Anderson, deposed head of the anti saloon league in New York state.

Is Pious John D., Jr. a Wet?

Anderson challenges Mr. Rockefeller to deny the story that he has promised to support a modification of the law if Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews' new "military organization" is unable to enforce the dry laws any more adequately than they have been enforced. The story is headlined: "Have wets won support of Mr. Rockefeller?"

The Rockefellers, father and son, have long been numbered among the principal financial backers of the league, and Anderson resents the loss of their financial support.

The story on which Anderson's attack is based is that Rockefeller and other outstanding public men have become convinced that bad as beer and light wines might be, the present wave of "immorality" and disrespect for law, particularly on the part of the younger generation, is infinitely worse, and that in the interests of "national morality" a law should be framed that is possible of enforcement.

Minneapolis Liberal Club Condones Action of Secretary Kellogg

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—At the last meeting of the Saturday Lunch Club, which poses as a "liberal" organization, a resolution protesting the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British House of Commons, by Secretary of State Kellogg from the United States, for a speech made in the British parliament for Indian independence, was laid on the table after being presented by one of the members of the club.

Thru this action the Saturday Lunch Club has illustrated how the so-called "liberals" of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis chamber of commerce meet on the same political ground.

The motion to table was made by a blow-hard liberal who runs a small law-business.

He's Willing.

Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago has signified his willingness to run as United States senator from Illinois in the coming elections, to the democrat bosses, who are looking around for possible "strong" vote catchers. Mayor Dever's chances to be the democrat choice are very high as the republican camp is, split on the question as to who will be their vote grabber.

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Beautiful Front Room for One or Two Comrades
In modern South Side apartment. All conveniences, private, no other roomers. Inquire at information desk, DAILY WORKER Office.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

McAndrew Gets Bosses' Organization to Pass Favorable on Schedule

The joint committee on school affairs, an organization comprizing delegates from 27 civic bodies in Chicago which does not include one labor union or one teacher organization went on record yesterday afternoon as favoring the proposed McAndrew teachers' salary schedule. In a resolution copies of which will be sent to Mayor Dever, the board of education and the superintendent of schools they recommend that definite action be taken upon the schedule at the earliest possible time.

To arguments advanced against the schedule by some of the delegates because of the financial burden on the already depleted treasury of the school board and the increased cost of education, the assurance was given that McAndrew's plan to cut the wages of teachers of service, comprising the large bulk of the staff, and his plan to increase the size of the classrooms for each teacher from 3 to 20 pupils would cut the cost of teachers salaries sufficiently to take care of the increase for the principals, etc. It was also argued that the referendum will have to be held in April for an increase in the education fund regardless of the schedule because of the present bankrupt status of the school treasury.

On Thursday, three weeks from yesterday a meeting will be held to take up the question of teachers' councils. Affiliated bodies to this committee are such organizations as the Chicago city club, the union league and the association of commerce.

Party Reorganization Brings Great Demand for English Classes

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The opening of the first English courses at the Workers School is showing surprising results. Altho only twenty-five will be admitted to a class, there were over 35 at the first meeting of the elementary English class, and applications have since been received that warrant the starting of at least two more elementary English classes at once. The Workers School will start as many classes as the registration warrants. The fee for each course is $2.50 for three months, once a week. The registration for the intermediate and advanced English is of similar magnitude and demands are coming from the federations for courses in their headquarters as well as in other sections of the city.

To the Finnish Federation, English teachers who speak Finnish are being supplied and the same plan will be pursued with the other federations where possible.

Those wishing to register for English can do so any day or evening in Room 34 of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St.

Prison Doctor Tells of Filthy Condition of Holy Cross Jail

WARSAW, Oct. 25.—In connection with the hunger strike of political prisoners going on in the Prison of the Holy Cross, the Polish section International Red Aid communicates almost incredible particulars concerning the prison regime.

When questioned about conditions in the prison the prison physician, Doctor Bilnik, made the following statement:

"In the prison 60% of the prisoners are tuberculous, 30 of these are in dying condition. For all patients only 3 liters of milk are ordered. The prisoners are doomed to certain destruction."

The following description of the Prison of the Holy Cross was recently published by the bourgeois Warsaw Courier.

"Even birds do not stop there. One can see around the prison nothing but black crows."

A Correction.

The magazine section of last Sunday's Worker carried an article on the Pan-American Federation of Labor. It was signed "Manuel Gomez." The signature is a mistake. The author of the article is Arnold Roller.

GITLOW CALLS ON THOMAS FOR UNITY IN U. S.

Communist Issues Open Letter to Socialist

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for mayor of New York City has called Norman Thomas, socialist candidate "bluff" in a letter replying to Thomas' assertions that he is for world trade union unity. The following is in part a letter sent by Gitlow to Thomas. What will the socialist candidate do about this letter? New York, workers read this letter carefully.

Norman Thomas, socialist candidate
for mayor,
7 East 15 St., New York City.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The Headgear Worker, official organ of the millinery workers, in its issue of October 2nd, which has just come to hand, carries extracts from a letter, sent by you, to the effect that you favor trade union unity. You are quoted as saying, among other things, "I believe we must work for trade union unity because it is a necessity—and if I were an English worker, the naked necessity of making a united front against capitalist imperialism would force me to find a daily basis for an understanding for working jointly with the Communists."

The views you express in this quotation compel us to write and ask the blunt question: "If you are in favor of unity with the Communists in Great Britain to fight the Dawes plan, why do you not promote such unity in this country?"

Is not "our" vice-president, Mr. Dawes, spokesman of the House of Morgan, the author of this plan which enslaves German labor and breaks down the labor standards of all Europe? Does not this plan mean also reduction of the living standards of American labor? Is it not driving the American workers toward another world imperialist war? Are there no reasons for unity of working class forces in America for a mutual defense against the same powerful capitalist imperialism of Wall St. against which you propose that the British workers and the German workers and the Russian workers unite?

There is an old saying, Mr. Thomas, that "The grass is always greener farther off." Look about you and you will see that it is precisely here in America that world imperialism has its center of power and it is precisely here in America that the major battle on behalf of the world's workers must be fought.

Class War In America

What do we find in these United States? The use of the courts, the police, the army and the entire machinery of government to enforce the open shop, break up picket lines and defeat strikes. And against this, the most powerful capitalist class in the world, with a machinery of oppressive government unparalleled in history, is opposed a divided, disorganized and in large measure politically and economically unorganized working class.

The wage cuts in New England, in New Jersey, in the south and the west; the bombardment of the West Virginia miners with injunctions—in our own city of New York, the barbarous housing conditions, the rising living costs, such flagrant use of the injunction as has just been made in the case of the International Tailoring Co.—do these not require a united working class, Mr Thomas?

Why then do you favor unity in Great Britain or in continental Europe and not in America? Already the question of trade union unity has become a living issue in the American working class and the presence of Mr Purcell, representative of the British unions and champion of such unity, will intensify that demand on the part of the American workers. Why do you not join in that campaign?

And the question of political unity, Mr. Thomas—was there ever a working class that needed that issue raised more badly than the American workers divided as they are and still tied as a tail to the kite of the bosses' political parties? Yet, when we raised the issue of political unity in the city of New York, of a united labor ticket as a first step toward a labor party, your party ignored and rejected our proposal.

Communists Demand Action

We feel that your remarks on unity remain a pious formula if not translated into action, or an empty phrase as long as you limit yourself to England or Europe where you cannot actively work for unity and can have no influence on the course of labor affairs. It is in the very nature of your party, Mr. Thomas, that its standard bearer should talk of unity somewheres else while the party's machine officially unites itself with those fighting such unity in America and makes itself an instrument of disunion and confusion. Unity of labor's forces, Mr. Thomas, should begin at home. We, therefore, challenge the sincerity of your remarks by giving you and your party an opportunity to translate them into action. Once more, Mr. Thomas, we invite you and your party to join with us, even at this late hour, in the call for a united labor ticket which will be the first step toward unification of labor's political forces in a labor party.

We, further invite you and your party to join with us and other labor forces in issuing a joint call for a convention of all the unions and workers' organizations of this country to promote recognition of Soviet Russia, world trade union unity, independent working class political action and political unity. Any of these issues require united action. We stand for a united campaign on any of them or all of them together.

We await your answer, Mr. Thomas.

Very truly yours,

Benjamin Gitlow
Workers Party candidate for
Mayor of the City of New York.

"YOWL SNOW BALL" TO HIT BALTIMORE FOR DAILY WORKER FUNDS

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—Coming to Baltimore on Thanksgiving night, Nov. 26, is nothing more nor less than the "Yowl Snow Ball" to be held at Conservatory Ball, 1029 E. Baltimore street, for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and The Young Worker under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Workers League.

Aircraft Board to Investigate Airplane as Combat Weapon

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The aircraft investigation board appointed by President Calvin Coolidge is discussing the feasibility of carrying on a series of new aviation tests with the intention of proving the efficiency of the airplane as a combat and defense weapon.

Up to the present the role of the airplane has been looked upon more as the spy of the army and navy. Its main purpose has been to observe movements of enemy troops, etc., but since the charges made by Colonel William Mitchell, the board is thinking seriously of the airplane as a combat weapon.

Instead of having stationary targets or the placing of black powder bombs side of a moving cruiser, the aviation board has decided to have the airplanes drop bombs onto swiftly moving targets. Steps are being worked out to test the efficiency of anti-aircraft guns during those bombings.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

IMPORTANT.

Chicago Members, Attention!

General Membership Meeting

SECTION FIVE

(NORTH SIDE)

ALL party members belonging to the following party units: North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Roumanian, Italian, Terra Cotta, Lakeview Scandinavian branches MUST attend the general section membership meeting to be held at

IMPERIAL HALL, 2409 North Halsted Street
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1925, 8 P. M.

At this meeting all the party members belonging to the above branches will be registered for the purpose of being assigned to the new, proper party units in the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party into Shop and Street Nuclei.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER BELONGING TO ANY OF THE ABOVE BRANCHES WHO WANTS TO RETAIN HIS OR HER MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY MUST BE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING AND BE REGISTERED.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........Business Manager

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The American Negro Labor Congress

THE DAILY WORKER hails the American Negro Labor Congress opening today in the city of Chicago. The convening of this congress is significant in the history of the labor movement. It is the first time that an effort has been made to bring together representatives of Negro workers from all parts of the country.

Like every other advance in the labor movement, this congress convenes after a hard struggle against great odds. When it became known that work toward such a congress was under way every agency of reaction began to assail it. The ku kluxers naturally viewed it as a diabolical attempt against white, protestant, nordic, native-born, 100 per cent, etc., etc. Those faithful scullions of the capitalist class, the officialdom of the American Federatiton of Labor, denounced it as a Bolshevik conspiracy. The campaign raged in order to terrorize the organizers and supporters of the congress. But the workers who did the organization work were made of sterner stuff than estimated by their craven enemies, and as a result the congress is here.

Great tasks lie before those colored workers striving to bring their race into the American labor movement. They not only have the same class problems of other workers, but they have a special struggle to resist the efforts of the capitalist enemies within as well as without their own ranks seeking to arouse antagonism between them and the white wage slaves.

The congress was made possible by the untiring efforts of its organizers and by the fact that during and since the war the industrial capitalists have encouraged a mass movement of Negro workers from the southern agricultural regions into the industrial centers.

As Comunists we hail this congress as the beginning of a movement with far-reaching implications. Not merely can it be the means of starting to mobilize the Negro workers for a struggle against the degrading restrictions imposed upon them as a race, but as American workers, speaking the common language of the country, they can become a power in the labor movement. Furthermore, by being brought into the struggle against imperialism in the United States, they will receive training that will enable them to play an effective part in the world mobilization of the oppressed colonial peoples against capitalism.

Tuesday Is Navy Day

Tomorrow is set aside in the calendar of the jingoes as navy day. It is supposed to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of the United States navy.

Navy day this year recalls the grim and ghastly events of the past few months. The twenty-five corpses still held in the iron clutches of the submarine S-51, off Naragansett Bay; the crash of the dirigible Shenandoah; other disasters, one following close upon another, expose the growth of a militarism that menace the peace of the world.

No one except the imperialists in control of the naval policy of the government know the extent of war preparations, but we do know they must be enormous. The general public never hears of them until a catastrophe occurs. Then they only learn the details of the *one* boat or plane affected, never anything of the others.

These disasters alone prove conclusively that tremendous activity is taking place in the navy department in order that the armed forces on the sea may be able to defend the world-wide ramifications of American imperialism.

Navy day is an occasion for the war lords, the gunmen of imperialism, to glorify their cowardly business. They depict the glory of murdering defenseless people for the sake of "civilization." We revolutionists refuse to be deluded by the patriots. To us it means glorification of the murderers in the streets of Panama City, the gunboat creeping up the Yangtze in China, a squadron sailing the length of the Mediterranean Sea to Alexandria to aid the French in their heroic task of turning Damascus into a slaughter house. Seeing this we denounce navy day and call upon the workers to boycott the thing and expose the United States navy as a specialized instrument of murder in the hands of the imperialists.

The Disarmament Hoax

Mr. Coolidge, in his reaction to the Locarno compromise, joined in the disarmament cry. All this clamor about disarmament is especially ludicrous just at this time. Imperialism, the final stage of capitalism, can maintain itself *only* thru armed force. As the capitalism of the imperialist nations penetrates into every part of the world, and meets the challenge of the nationalist movements of the colonials it must develop every branch of its military power to the highest degree. To understand this fact is to understand the impossibility of disarmament.

Disarmament means for Britain to abandon its far flung empire, for France and Italy to renounce their possessions and the United States theirs.

At a time when France and Spain are crushing the Moroccans by force of arms, when Somaliland is rising against Italy, when the Druses and Arabians are throttled by combined French and American forces, when China is a seething mass of anti-imperialist nationalism, to talk of disarmament is particularly imbecile. If Europe were to disarm the imperialist structure would totter and into the ruins would go the billions of Wall Street investments. And certainly Mr. Coolidge does not want that.

His masters may desire a conference, and it may even be called under the guise of contemplating disarmament. But it will in reality be only a maneuver to gain an advantage over other nations.

Disarmament can only come when the working class tire of playing the game of their masters and wipe from the earth the capitalist system that today can thrive only thru armed force and terror.

The Negroes in convention in Chicago do not call it the American Negro Racial Congress, but *Labor Congress*. They recognize that they belong first and foremost to the working class. The white workers would do well to recognize the same thing.

The Migratory's Revolutionary Role

THE role of the migratory proletariat in the revolutionary labor movement has often been discussed by everyone from college professors to migratories themselves. Often one is unable to tell the conclusions of one from the other. The professors look upon the migratory as upon a laboratory specimen, as a symptom of social maladjustment, or as an object of humanitarian solicitude. The migratory has either not thought at all, or has too frequently exalted himself when the tang of power was singing in his veins and he and a few fellow migratories had won a battle with some sheriff, shack or skinflint farmer, into a scornful superiority over all those who were not "stiffs".

It is the duty of the Communists not only to analyze the migratory working class, but to set it in motion, to point out as workers to workers, the path, rough though it be, of revolutionary struggle. The resolution of the Workers (Communist) Party, passed by the recent convention says:

> "We must assist and co-operate with the I. W. W. and other working class organizations in the organization and strengthening of unions of agricultural workers.
>
> "The Workers Party shall strive to develop united front action with the I. W. W. and other labor organizations. Being real proletarians these rural workers form the party's finest base in the ranks of the farming masses."

A few of the points for which the party pledged to struggle are—the right of the unions to maintain employment bureaus without interference in agricultural centers, the repeal of state vagrancy laws, prohibition of child labor of school age and the right of franchise and citizenship for migratory workers.

But the following letter of the Red International Affiliation Committee to the convention of the Agricultural Workers' industrial Union 110 of the I. W. W., now in convention at Minneapolis, gives a clear view of the composition of the migratory working class, the theory upon which it must strive to organize itself, its practical application and the revolutionary goal that is the aspiration both of the I. W. W. and the Red International of Labor Unions:

• • •

FELLOW Workers: The Red International Affiliation Committee, credentialed by the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions as its representative in relations to the Industrial Workers of the World, does not share the opinion of some fellow workers of the I. W. W. that the A. W. I. U. 110 is "hopeless"—that there is no use trying to organize in the agricultural industry because, according to this idea, the "hobo element" insists on running the union and shutting out all but migratory workers with no social aspirations above a cheap flop and a "coffee-and" existence.

We believe this idea is a slander against the A. W. I. U. and the migratory element from which it draws its strength, an element which has furnished the I. W. W. and other revolutionary organizations some of the best leaders. But granted that the I. W. W. draws its strength from the migratory element, it must be admitted that it has drawn its weakness also from the same element.

While it is wrong to condemn the whole for the fault of the part, and the A. W. I. U. has been for vigilant stock-taking of the theories which sway it, we are convinced that if traditional theories are examined objectively, and if the A. W. I. U. resolutely combats policies which ignore or are hostile to revolutionory industrial unionism, the condemnation now directed against the A. W. I. U. will vanish.

WHAT are these faults and where are their sources? Unquestionably, they do come from certain types of the weak side of the migratory working class. There are all kinds of migratories, and while the weaker element may not understand the stronger and healthier elements, the best type of migratory should recognize and analyze the types around him. He should make sure that—although all elements should and must remain within the union—the ideology of the slum proletarian and the jungle buzzard, however disguised and made into theories and programs by able demagogues who play to sentiment and prejudice of this backward element, will be fought persistently and conquered as a controlling force in the union.

If real analysis is made, it will be found that some of the theories which sway the union are easily traced back from the finespun and beautifully perfect utopias of the noisy but false leaders, to their source in the mentality of the most backward and unhealthy elements drawn into the union. These elements lack everything but words. They lack any desire to advance the collective interests of the union membership as a whole. They are unwilling to sacrifice for a movement. They are selfish; and they rally to support any glib misleader who can make their selfishness look like a philosophy.

This element is inherently individualistic, and when individualism, which is a social philosophy of the petty bourgeoisie, is painted over with revolutionary phrases, we have the sort of anarchism which is afflicting the I. W. W. The union which accepts this disguised individualism, is accepting a theory diametrically opposed to revolutionary industrial unionism, and which permeates an organization, however composed strictly of wage workers, with the paralyzing theory and disrsuptive action of the bourgeosie.

THE fellow worker among us who recognize these theories for what they are, yet who accepts them as his own, or has not the courage to stand up and fight against them, is no friend of the I. W. W. and is doing a service to the capitalist class.

With this brief outline of the character of forces within the A. W. I. U. and their potential qualities, we repeat that we are convinced that the A. W. I. U. contains a leadership drawn from migratories that can organize and keep organized an important percentage of the millions of agricultural workers of the United States. The migratory looks upon the home guard as inferior; and this is true so far as the home guard in the industry is typified by the "hired man" of the middle west, the ranch hands and the swarming masses of cotton and tobacco hands, the truck garden workers, the beet field slaves, the dairy hands, etc.

But it is precisely because the migratory is superior in mental outlook, in comprehension of class relations, of society as a whole—in short it is because the migratory is more politically advanced, it is he that can organize the home guard masses now terribly exploited and awaiting such relief. Who else but the revolutionary migratory, understanding the home guard better than he understands himself, can deal with these backward workers, persuade them and win them in large masses for organization?

TRUE, this will require a patience more than the A. W. I. U. has yet demonstrated. It requires policy which is different than the present, a policy which looks at the proletarian revolution realistically—and rejecting the idea that we can somehow ignore these backward masses and make the revolution without them—can plan for decades of the most patient and practical work. It requires a consecutive leadership, making a sincere and persistent struggle to unite the most backward workers in struggle for their immediate needs, their simpliest aspirations, and by winning their confidence in this work, awaken other aspirations—a desire for emancipation of their class and a readiness to throw their weight into the struggle for the overthrowal of capitalism.

The R. I. A. C. believes the A. W. I. U. contains members who have this patience and who believe in this policy, but they must first have the patience and the policy to win the A. W. I. U. definitely to such a program. We wish to make a few suggestions for your consideration:

1. A thoro discussion shall be opened upon the tasks of the A. W. I. U. with reference to building a large and permanent organization of residential and semi-residential agricultural and agrarian workers.

The R. I. A. C. believes that if the annual fishing expedition for initiations and dues on the freight trains during the wheat harvest is to remain as the biggest part of the A. W. I. U. actively, the A. W. I. U. is certain to be discredited in the labor movement, and deservedly so.

2. There must be conscious and relentless struggle against anarchist theories. This is to include determined struggle against a) opposition to leadership as a principle; b) decentralization; c) lack of discipline; d) sectarianism; e) anti-politics.

The R. I. A. C. wants to say a few words on each of these.

a) The habit of belittling and decrying all leadership is worse than having to accept occasional bad leadership—it is suicide for any organization. Those who cry "No leadership!" are always bad leaders trying to whittel down better ones. Individual leaders may come and go, but leading groups with constructive policies are the brains of organization. But all must win leadership—not by intrigue and demagogy—but by standing openly for programs and being efficient in carrying them out. To try to organize masses of backward workers, and at the same time to undermine their simple faith in the union by constant invective against every sincere and capable member who gives his service to the organization is utterly insane, and only anarchists can accept such theory.

b) Decentralization is a dispersion of the forces of labor in the face of united attacks by the capitalist class. If any army were so "organized" it would be promptly massacred. The American workers are still fighting the class war and require perfect coordination and central direction. Local autonomy with no power and no funds for the center is an anarchist ideal. But its logical end is no union. Against such we propose democratic centralization, based upon job committees or sectional branches, each higher body elected by a lower body and subject to its recall, but the subordinate body to carry out orders without question so long as orders are issued by those whom it elects. This covers also the matter of discipline, which must be organizational, not ideological, as a union must admit workers of all opinions.

c) The A. W. I. U. has no monopoly on sectarianism, the whole I. W. W. being permeated with it. With the A. W. I. U. it takes the form of a utopian concept that we are so much better rebels than the scissor bills and home guards that we not only scorn their ideas, but we will not try to organize them for fear they would pollute the union with their numbers. If we do away with the crazy opposition to leadership, and keep an experienced and worthy group, this so-called danger of dilution would not exist. Besides, what kind of a union is it that does not pretend to be based on skill, yet refuses to base its power on numbers? If you confine an organization to those of certain opinions, you are a political party, not a union.

THIS is the sectarian phase of the I. W. W. as a whole, particularly the "small industrial unions", which are persisted in by mistaken fellow workers who think they can break up existing mass organizations by abstract educational propaganda about the future society, failing to recognize that the revolutionist must never destroy a mass organization, but enter it and remain in it to teach the backward workers by example and by practical leadership that after they win immediate demands they must go on to revolution.

This sectarian theory has led the I. W. W. to isolation from the other revolutionary elements in the trade unions and in the labor movement of the world. Nationally, the members of the I. W. W. in other unions, should co-operate with the left wing gathered around the Trade Union Educational League. Internationally, the I. W. W. should send a delegation representative of the large industrial unions at least, to Soviet Russia during the next congress of the R. I. L. U. and upon their report decide future international relations. We believe such action will prove to the I. W. W. that only by affiliation to the R. I. L. U. can the I. W. W. take the important place it deserves in the world labor movement.

d) The theory of anti-politics is a bourgeois theory to corrupt labor organizations. The class struggle is a fight to control society and every class struggle is a political struggle, as Marx says, because it is a struggle for power. Renounce politics and you renounce the goal of the class struggle. But in fact one cannot renounce, one can only choose which class to fight with. And to fail to fight for one is to fight for the other. We see an example in the "non-partisan" policy of the A. F. of L.

BUT some anarchists in the I. W. W. consciously misrepresent "politics" as meaning only a timid and servile parliamentarism, a reliance upon the ballot-box and trusting participation in capitalist parliaments. Such was and is the old socialist party. But when such an interpretation is put upon the "politics" of the Communist movement—which has done more than anything else to wipe yellow parliamentarism from the earth—and has succeeded in Soviet Russia—such anarchist confusionists are either too ignorant to deserve attention or too mendacious to be trusted.

The Communist parties which make up the Communist International use parliamentary methods, but they subordinate them to and make them only an auxiliary to the class war outside the parliaments. There is no excuse for lack of knowledge of this policy now, since it has turned European parliaments into Communist propaganda meetings, set whole nations agog with interest in the Communists and been the despair of capitalist rulers. Such Communist "politicians" have paid with their lives for such actions, and literally hundreds have been imprisoned and many are there now for such invasions of capitalist parliaments with the language and action of class war. No Communist pretends that by the ballot-box the workers can overthrow capitalism and attain Communism, the classless society of the future where all means of production will be owned in common and all difference between mental and manual labor will be wiped out.

THE R. I. A. C. believes that the A. W. I. U. will enter upon a new era of growth if it takes the steps we suggest as a basis for the future. We have gone fully into some major questions as there seems to be some doubt in the minds of many fellow workers as to whether the A. W. I. U. deserves to live at all. The Red International of Labor Unions says that, if it shapes a program which will really give revolutionary unionism to the agricultural workers of this country, the A. W. I. U. will not only deserve to live, but will be supported by every section of the world proletariat.

Yours for Unity and Revolution,
RED INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION COMMITTEE,
Harrison George, Chairman.

SEGREGATION OF NEGRO WORKERS AN ISSUE IN MANY CITIES; RACE TERRORISM GROWING IN NORTH

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Whether Negroes have the right to defend their homes against white mob violence is involved in the case of Dr. O. H. Sweet and ten other Detroit Negroes whom Clarence Darrow has been engaged to defend by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Arthur Garfield Hays, American Civil Liberties counsel from New York, a white Detroit attorney and a colored lawyer who handled the case from the beginning constitute the full defense staff. The Negroes are charged with murder in connection with defending Dr. Sweet's home from white mob violence.

A Big Issue.

Negro segregation cases are in the courts in 17 cities of the United States at present, the N. A. A. C. P. announces. "The Detroit case involves the third and most dangerous phase of segregation," says James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. secretary. "The N. A. A. C. P. has fought and won a victory in the United States supreme court, in the matter of segregation by ordinance or law.

"We shall very soon argue in the supreme court the question of segregation by private agreement among white property owners. We are now facing in Detroit, segregation by mob violence. If in the Detroit case the Negro is not upheld in the right to defend his home against eviction by a riotous mob, no decent Negro homes anywhere in the United States will be secure."

In Denver, Colo., three "improvement associations" are circulating petitions to have all property owners sign that they will not sell property to Negroes. Separate schools for Negroes and legal segregation are also proposed. On Staten Island, N. Y., Samuel Browne, a colored letter carrier, has been repeatedly threatened with death if he does not sell his house. Backed by the N. A. A. C. P. Browne is suing a white neighbor who has been indicted for participation in disorders at Browne's house. Browne's wife is a public school teacher.

Race Terrorism Grows.

Segregation by property owners' agreement is due before the U. S. supreme court from a Washington, D. C., case carried up by the N. A. A. C. P. New Orleans Negroes are fighting a local segregation ordinance passed contrary to supreme court decision. Norfolk, Va., has a similar ordinance. In Roanoke, Va., a colored man's home was bombed and the man sued for not completing the purchase of a home his white neighbors would not have permitted him to live in. St. Louis, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Oakland, Calif., St. Paul, Falls Church, Va., Kansas City, Mo., Cleveland and Brooklyn, N. Y., all have Negro segregation cases.

Such cases are increasing, especially in northern cities where there has been a steady heavy influx of Negro workers. Living conditions of these Negro workers are often frightful in every way because of the extreme crowding. Attempts to carry segregation into the school system accompany residential segregation, as in Philadelphia, where segregation in both respects is a fact, tho not legalized.

Anglo-Turk Mosul Controversy Comes Before Hague Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25.—The international court judges have decided to alter their original plans of hearing the Mosul case and to allow the two powers involved to state the preliminary case before the court Monday. A statement will be made for the British by Sir Douglas Hogg. Accommodations are being provided for the Turkish representative. Great doubt exists as to whether Turkey will send a representative since she has declared she will refuse to abide by any decision of the international court of the league of nations which will favor England and harm the interests of the Angora government of Turkey in her struggle to regain the oil fields of Mosul, which were handed to England by the league of nations in a mandate for Iraq.

LIARS AND FOOLS ON CHICAGO BENCH, SAY TWO OF THEM

Chicago courts are models of decorum. Yesterday a venerable attorney for exclusive bootleggers, who occasionally bump off a competitor with their trusty Colts, Lugers and Mausers, was caught donating booze to the court attaches. The other attorneys for bootleggers and the prosecutors are shocked that after all these years he should be so careless as to be caught. An extenuating circumstance is that age sometimes dulls the wits.

This was followed by two of the most famed and learned jurists, Chief Justice Harry Olson and Municipal Judge John H. Lyle, exchanging professional amenities. Judge Lyle accused Judge Olson of being crazy. Judge Olsen's rejoinder was "You're a fool!" Lyle observed that Olsen ought to be in the psychopathic hospital, and boasted that he (Lyle) had 3,000,000 people back of him. "Look out they don't all kick you at once," was the warning of Judge Olsen, observing that Lyle was not the first fool that sat on the bench.

We believe they are both eminent and truthful gentlemen. We accept as true all that Lyle said about Olsen and all that Olsen said about Lyle.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Czech Workers' Mission in Soviet Russia to Force Recognition of Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—The chairman of the Czecho-Slovakian workers' delegation to Soviet Russia, Gottlieb Kment, declared in an interview that the journey to the Soviet Union was undertaken with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Czech government to recognize the Soviet government de jure. A further object of the delegation is to establish a united front of all workers internationally.

After describing the unsuccessful attempts of the social democracy to prevent the journey of the delegation to the Soviet Union, Kment expressed his conviction that the return of the delegation to Czech-Slovakia would strengthen those in favor of de jure recognition of the Soviet Union.

Protestant Bishops Table Petition to Decry "Radicalism"

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Bishops of the general convention of the protestant episcopal church refused to consider a petition signed by 169 persons in 22 dioceses asking that the convention take action against the spreading of radicalism in the church. The petition called for specific action against the league for industrial democracy, formerly the intercollegiate socialist league, the American civil liberties union, the fellowship of reconciliation and the fellowship of youth for peace.

Next Saturday
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NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS EDITION

This issue will not only summarize the results of the Negro Labor Congress of that week—
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Price 3 Cents

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

URGE ALL COAL MINERS TO STRIKE

BANK OFFICIAL FORCED UNION TO OUST SHAFIR

Amalgamated Head Is Out to Crush Union

By JOSEPH SHAFIR.

In view of the news given to the apitalist press by Duane Swift, publicity diroector of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, I find it is my duty to the working class in general, and especially to the members of he Amalgamated Clothing Workers of merica to state the real facts relating to my expulsion.

Expelled by Bank Officials.

I was expelled on the instructions of Mariempietri, vice-president of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, nd member of the General Executive oard of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

On my return from Atlantic City, where I attended the American Federation of Labor Convention as delegate of the Bank Clerks' Union, I had private talk with Mack Tulshin, acting cashier at the Amalgamated Trust nd Savings Bank and Duane Swift, he Amalgamated Bank's business getter and it was understood that as far s the union was concerned no question would be raised about the resolutions introduced at the convention nless the American Federation of Labor makes an issue of it.

Swift Confers with Mariempietri.

Tuesday night, Oct. 13, just before he meeting of the executive committee of the Bank Clerks' Union took lace Brothers Swift, Tulshin and Horween, assistant real estate manager of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, held a long conference with Mariempietri and I, as president of the union, had to wait fully 30 minutes before I could meet with the members of the executive committee my union.

At the executive committee meeting that evening my report was rejected.

When I offered to submit the question as to the constitutionality of my actions at the American Federation of Labor convention to John Fitzpatrick, resident of the Chicago Federation of Labor, they rejected it.

What's a Constitution?

Horween expressed the feeling of he group at this meeting when he said, "What difference does it make whether you have the constitutional right or not of introducing resolutions the American Federation of Labor onvention, the fact remains that you

(Continued on page 2)

COOLIDGE'S CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY RESIGNS; GOES TO PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Judson Welliver, confidential secretary to both President Harding and President Coolidge, has resigned to become publicity director for the petroleum institute of America at a large salary. Welliver has long been recognized as the agent in the White House of the oil interests and is credited with having written most of the speeches of Harding and Coolidge.

Welliver started his career as a magazine writer of the "muck-raker" type, made a special study of oil, and eventually became a confidential agent of the oil interests. When Harding entered the white house Welliver was sent in to formulate public utterances in the interest of the capitalist group behind the republican party.

Struggle for Advancement of Negro Labor Is Part of the Struggle for the Militant Labor Movement

Greetings to Negro Labor Congress

By the Trade Union Educational League.

EFFORTS to organize the Negro working masses for struggle against oppression, social and economic, are a vital and integral part of the whole movement of labor and the toiling masses of the world towards emancipation from the slavery of capitalist imperialism.

The American Negro Labor Congress now in session in Chicago represents the most promising, militant, and energetic effort to link up this neglected and important field of struggle with the world-wide battle front of labor.

Representing the progressive and revolutionary left-wing of the American trade unions, the Trade Union Educational League welcomes the American Negro Labor Congress, and pledges its support in the achievement of our common aims.

The Negroes have a vital part to play in the remolding of our labor movement into a fighting instrument for the emancipation of all labor. And the trade union left-wing has its necessary work to do in raising the status of the Negro masses to a complete equality, social and economic, to a full brotherhood of all labor, as the necessary precondition to emancipation.

Our slogan for "Amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions," is of vital importance to the Negro workers, pointing out the only form of unionism which can gather in all workers, white, yellow and black, into a powerful labor movement.

Our slogan of "Organize the Unorganized," applies especially to the neglected Negro masses, who must be brought into the labor unions,

Our demand for a Labor Party points to the absolutely essential extension of the struggle to the political field, to the complete conquest of social, economic, and governmental power by the forces of labor, white and black, to achieve our common emancipation.

In fraternal solidarity, united by our common needs and our common understanding, our movement will become invincible.

The barriers against the entrance of the Negro workers into the unions must be broken down. Our common efforts can achieve this.

The Trade Union Educational League, in greeting the American Negro Labor Congress, calls for a united front of all workers for:

Complete equality, fraternity, and solidarity of white and black workers, for removing all racial discriminations and for their common emancipation!

Amalgamation of the small divided craft unions into powerful industrial unions!

Organization of the unorganized, especially of the Negro workers!

For a Labor Party!

Abolition of all barriers against Negroes in the labor unions!

United struggle against our common oppressor, capitalist imperialism!

National Committee, Trade Union Educational League,
J. W. Johnstone, Acting Secretary.

GERMAN CRISIS LOOMS; CABINET IS IN DANGER

Hindenburg May Also Resign

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Threee nationalist members of the Luther cabinet presented their resignations to the German chancellor last night. They are Herren Schiel, Neuhaus and Schlieben. They declared they were unable to remain in their posts after their party had repudiated the Locarno pacts.

It is reported that President von Hindenburg is also prepared to present his own resignation, since he considers the nationalists' position an open attack on his policy.

Send for MacDonald.

It developed today that the element within the social-democratic party opposed to the Locarno pacts is growing stronger and will probably dominate the party. With the nationalist and social-democratic combination opposing the pacts, a cabinet crisis is imminent and the resignation of the Luther cabinet may be expected at any time.

Ramsey MacDonald, former socialist premier of Britain, has been sent for by the supporters of the Locarno pacts and is expected to respond favorably, come to Berlin and try to persuade the socialists to back the treaties. MacDonald is one of the bulwarks and reliable supporters of every imperialist design in Europe and is serving the interests of the enemies of the working class just as effectively as ex-premier as he did while he was in office.

Thought to be Gesture.

The whole upheaval in Berlin is believed to have been deliberately planned and staged for the purpose of feign'ng an imminent crisis in order to gain time, and by stalling force M. Briand, the French foreign minister, to fulfill his promises made at Locarno.

The French financial crisis is consuming the whole attention of the French statesmen so it looks as tho the optimistic reports about Locarno may in reality resolve themselves into deep gloom and endanger the ratification of the pacts.

ONE WEEK AFTER THE WORLD WAS SAVED AT LOCARNO

A week ago the conference at Locarno closed and the press of Europe and America hailed it as the dawn of peace for the whole world. Not since the hectic days preceding the outbreak of the world war have there been such great upheavals as during the first week after Locarno.

Today war clouds are lowering over the Balkans. The league of nations is powerless to do anything in the matter, its offer to intervene being openly defied by Greece.

In Germany three nationalist ministers of the Hindenburg cabinet have handed in their resignations and a cabinet crisis may be at hand that will even force the dissolution of the reichstag and mean new elections for Germany, thereby delaying or preventing that nation signing the pact.

In France there is a political crisis following the collapse of the franc which hit the toboggan last week and is still declining at an alarming rate. Caillaux, the finance minister, is dragging the cabinet down with him. This will probably complicate French endorsement of the Locarno pact. In addition to the home crisis, the French government has turned Damascus into a slaughter house in order to hold her Syrian possessions.

Italy is secretly backing Bulgaria in its struggle against Greece and is facing a colonial revolt in Somaliland.

So much for the peace of Europe, to say nothing of the vacuous boast of establishing peace thruout the world, while the capitalist system with its inherent antagonisms remain.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY ASSETS OVER BILLION

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Testifying at a hearing investigating the "radio trust," Charles A. Heiss of East Orange said the total assets of the American Telephone and Telegraph company are $1,600,000,000.

The company's surplus and reserve total is $215,000,000 he testified. Heiss is comptroller of the company.

Szechenyi Has Police Guard Mansion; Fears Picketing for Rakosi

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Municipal police are guarding the Hungarian legation, which is located in the fashionable outer range of Massachusetts avenue in the capital. One bluecoat is placed inside and another outside the mansion of Count Szechenyi. Can his official staff be worried over the prospect of picketing by the Hungarians in this country who protest against the hanging of Rakosi and other radicals by the Horthy white terror?

LEAGUE FAILS TO STOP WAR IN THE BALKANS

Workers May Get in Action

BULLETIN

PARIS, Oct., 26.—Denials and recriminations were exchanged with some heat at the opening of the league of nations council meeting here this evening, when the Greco-Bulgarian incident was taken up.

Bulgaria denied intruding upon Greek territory and Greeks heatedly declared that Bulgars were upon Greek soil and that Greece would only accept a league investigation when the Bulgars had withdrawn.

* * *

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 26.—Loud wails emanating from the white terror government of Zankov to his backers, Italy and France, to use their influ-

(Continued on page 2)

A. N. L. C. HITS AT JIM CROWISM IN TRADE UNIONS

Demands Immediate End of Restrictions

The first American Negro Labor Congress, at its opening business session yesterday, vote unanimously to endorse a resolution condemning the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor for refusing to organize the Negro workers into the existing unions, condemning the traitors to the Negro race who profit by attempting to recruit scabs from among the ranks of the colored workers, and demanding the immediate removal of all restrictions in all unions upon the membership of Negroes.

Race Hatred Must Be Abolished

The resolution was adopted after a discussion by the delegates, most of whom represent labor organizations, of the restrictions placed upon colored workers by the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor. The resolution reads in part:

"Trade unions are the organs devised by the working class as a result of its struggle with the capitalists . . . . Trade unions which fail to unite all workers regardless of nationality, color or religion on the basis of the common necessity for resistance to the tyrannies of the bosses . . . likewise fail in their duty to the working class.

"The failure of the American Federation of Labor officialdom under pressure of race prejudice benefiting only the capitalists of the north and the south, to stamp out race hatred in the unions, to organize the Negro workers and to build a solid front of the workers of both races against American capitalism, is a crime against the whole working class.

"We condemn those who would fasten the stigma of 'strikebreaker' upon our race, and we likewise condemn those unscrupulous members of our race who, acting in behalf of capitalist agencies, attempt to recruit scabs, create suspicion and division in the ranks of the working class and bring discredit upon our race.

Prejudice Must Go.

"We demand the immediate removal of all restriction in all unions upon the membership of workers of our race in them, whether openly stated as in the constitution of the International Association of Machinists, or

(Continued on Page 2)

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' COMMITTEE DEMANDS LEWIS ACT TO AID THE 158,000 ANTHRACITE STRIKERS

Reports from the anthracite strike region tell of increasing miseries among the striking miners, whose little savings are now exhausted, whose local treasuries also are drained, and no help in sight or even promised from the International. Meanwhile that the Lewis leadership makes no effort to bring the full strength of the United Mine Workers to the aid of the anthracite strikers, Lewis orders union members, as maintenance men, to remain at work, taking excellent care of the operators' property. The following open letter of the Progressive Miners' Committee is addressed to Lewis demanding a change of policy and other measures to aid the strikers:

John L. Lewis, President
United Mine Workers of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir: We anthracite miners have been on strike now for two months. We have been doing our part to make the bosses give in to our demands for a wage increase, better working conditions, and full recognition of the union. We do not think that you have done your part to help us in this strike.

What would you think, Mr. Lewis, of a man who was fighting three or four thugs who were trying to beat him into submission, voluntarily using only one arm in the fight. It would look more as if he were playing rather than fighting. That's the kind of fighting we have been making against the coal operators.

We have come out of the mines, given up the work thru which we earn our living, in order to make the bosses pay us better, give us better working conditions, and full recognition to our organization. We know we are up against a hard fight and that the coal bosses will not give up part of their profits without fighting to the bitter end. They are not going to give us the means for a higher standard of life, thru increasing our wages, and better working conditions, without fighting to the last ditch.

Yet we have been careful to safeguard the interests of the bosses while we suffer the misery and privations which a strike means to us. We let part of the members of our unions in the mines in order to safeguard the interests of the bosses. We are protecting the bosses' property altho they are starving us in order to force us to submit to their terms.

That's like using one arm to fight three or four thugs who are attacking you, Mr. Lewis. It's playing at fighting in place of making a real fight to win.

We demand, Mr. Lewis, that you call out the maintenance men and make it a real strike to force the bosses to yield to our demands.

We are against helping the bosses while they starve us into submission.

No Settlement Without a Wage Increase.

We are in this fight, Mr. Lewis, because we want a higher standard of life. We want more of what we produce thru our work. We are for full recognition of our union, but we are against any settlement without making the bosses pay thru a wage increase.

We demand, Mr. Lewis, that no negotiations be entered into for a settlement which do not include the demand for a wage increase. **We are against any compromise which doesn't give us the thing that is most important to us, better wages, so that we can give our families a better standard of life.**

No Arbitration.

We believe, our demands are just. We don't want to be tricked out of what we have been fighting for by referring our demands to arbitration.

The influence of the bosses is too big for us in arbitration proceedings. We have always got the worst of it when we have on strike now for two months for the demands for which

(Continued on page 2)

NO CHANGE IN MINERS' DETERMINATION; SPREAD TALK OF COMPROMISE

By AUGUST VALENTINE

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Oct. 26.—The test of the anthracite miners came Saturday when rumors were spread that the operators offered a five percent increase in wages and some sort of a check-off.

Word spread like wild fire and was on the lips of all the miners. It is not known where the report originated, but both sides, the operators and the mine workers officials denied the report.

It is the opinion of some of the miners here, that the rumor was started to test the miners as to whether they will go back with a small compromise in wages or fight to a finish.

NEW FRAME-UP ATTEMPTED BY TAILORING CO.

Hirelings Place Bomb on Doorstep

In an attempt to frame-up the active union leaders in the International Tailoring company strike, some hirelings, doubtedly in the employ of the tailoring company, placed a bomb on the porch at the home of Raymond Reeder, one of the officials of the International Tailoring Co., 847 West Jackson Blvd.

The bomb wrecked the porch and caused part of the walls and the roof to give way. No one was injured as all of Ray Reeder family were "not at home" at the time. The company official immediately blamed the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union for the bombing.

As the strike enters the eighteenth week and has tied up the bosses in their busiest season making it impossible for them to meet their contracts despite the fact that members of the scab-herding United Garment Workers' Union are in the shop strikebreaking, the bosses in their desperation are resorting to frameup and persecution of active union leaders to break the strike.

A short time ago windows were being smashed at the homes of scabs and at the plant. The company officials blamed the union, which was then raided, and a number of active strike leaders arrested, but later released. Upon investigation those who were smashing the windows were discovered and affidavits are in the possession of Attorney Wm. Cunnea, testifying they were paid by the company to smash windows and terrorize the strikebreakers in an attempt to frame the union leaders.

Message for Navy Day - THE ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE TO THE PEOPLES OF LATIN-AMERICA

ANOTHER demonstration of imperialistic might is to take place the United States on October 27. That day has been set aside for the glorification of the American navy, has been baptized as "Navy Day." The most modern warships, bristling with guns, will pass in review before the highest government officials. Marines will parade the streets of all the important cities. Innocent school children will be whipped into a jingoistic frenzy in a thousand meetings, by the specially delegated speakers of the "navy league," "American defense society," and similar imperialistic organizations, which thoughtfully "co-operate" with the United tSates government on such occasions.

Navy day is a threat, which the peoples of Latin-America cannot afford to ignore—no more than can the working class in the United States itself.

The first "Navy Day" was celebrated last year, and the date selected was fittingly enough, the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, whose name is cordially hated thruout Latin-America. It was Roosevelt who, in 1903, made use of the U. S. navy in the notorious outrage against the peoples of Colombia and Panama. This year, the approach of navy day finds the unfortunate "republic of Panama" once again under American military occupation!

The ships of the United States navy are no unfamiliar sight, in any Latin-American country. They have attacked Mexico, terrorized Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, ruled Haiti and Santo Domingo, and broken strikes in Havana. For years they have cruised the Caribbean as the watchdogs of the lords of Wall Street.

The navy, more than any other branch of the military service as it is developed today, is the direct embodiment of imperialistic purpose. "Navy Day" celebrations are a mark of the maturity of the conscious imperialism of the United States.

It is characteristic of the two-faced method of American imperialism that glorification of navy day should come close on the heels of President Coolidge's proposals for an international disarmament conference. A leading French newspaper has pointed out that while on the one hand American diplomatists everywhere talk of peace and international concord, the United States government is the foremost exponent of militarism in the world today. "Navy Day" and "Defense Day," military instruction for schoolboys, citizens' military training camps naval demonstrations in the Pacific, widespread agitation for bigger air forces—these are the order of the day in the country of Wall Street.

Every such sign constitutes further proof that the standard bearers of national liberation in Latin-America must come together on a common basis to struggle against American imperialism. All the strength is not on the side of Wall Street. History teaches us that the strongest armies and navies in the world have never availed against a united, vigorous and resolute national liberation movement. Moreover, the great mass of exploited workers in the United States itself is on our side, at least objectively, in their class struggle against the capitalists. The most class-conscious section, led by the Workers' (Communist) Party, is lending the oppressed peoples of Latin-America open and consistent support.

Let us answer the proclamation of navy day in the United States by redoubling our fight against American imperialism!

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all anti-imperialist elements in the western hemisphere to unite their forces and, together with the victims of American imperialism in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, press forward to the overthrow of the domination of Wall Street. Build a powerful section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in your country! Down with American imperialism!

With fraternal greetings,

Manuel Gomez, Secretary,
All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

LEAGUE HEADS CONSIDER USE OF AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE TO FORCE WITHDRAWAL OF GREECE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 26.—League of nation heads are considering the establishing of an economic blockade of Piraeus, the port of Athens, if Greece refuses to accede to the demands of the league to withdraw her troops from Bulgaria and refuses to co-operate toward the settlement of the Greco-Bulgar controversy.

The reply of the Greek government to the demand by Aristide Briand that both Greece and Bulgaria withdraw their troops to their respective countries, has created much disappointment in Paris.

Greece Insists on "Rights"

Greece insists upon her right to remain on Bulgarian territory until Bulgaria will settles the matter in the manner Greece has prescribed. She will withdraw her troops only when she is sure the terms will be fulfilled and that Bulgarian soldiers will not fire at the retreating Greek troops. This is looked upon by the league of nations conference as a direct threat on the part of Greece that she will not abide by the league orders to withdraw her troops into her own country.

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Bulgaria Looks to Paris

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 26.—Bulgaria is looking hopefully towards the league of nations in Paris conference called after the request made by her for measures to be taken by the big powers against Greece.

Bulgaria sent two notes to Paris telling of the Greek invasion and denying the charges made that her soldiers started firing on the Greek army outposts.

Artillery Fire Continues

Artillery bombardment by Greek troops of Levunovo, Petrich, Petritzi and Petnovo still continue.

The invasion by Greece of Bulgarian soil is claimed to be intentional and part of the military dictator Pangalos' scheme to put the monarchy back in the saddle again.

More Solons Promise to Back Borah Bill to Curb State Dept.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—A number of senators have sent a cablegram to the Countess Catherine Karolyi to make a new application for a passport to America, stating that her only purpose coming to America is to visit the Strassburgers at Norristown, Pa.

If the second application is refused these senators are going to assist Borah in drafting a repeal of the clause allowing Kellogg to bar anybody that may hold opinions different from the controllers of the money-bags in the United States.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

POLICE ATTACK BRITISH WORKERS DEMONSTRATION

Protest Persecution of Communists

LONDON, Oct. 26.—As the trial of the twelve arrested British Communists opened in the Bow St. police court a large demonstration of workers took place outside the court room. Hundreds gathered before the police court carrying placards denouncing the British government for the arrests and demanding the immediate release af the arrested Communists. The workers sang the Red Flag and the International as they marched past the court house carrying the banners.

Police Attack Demonstrators.

The bobbies attacked the demonstrators in an attempt to break up the demonstration. Failing to intimidate the demonstrators they arrested one of the standard bearers and tore the the placards out of the hands of the pickets.

Inside the court room, the crown counsel, Sir Travers Humphrey, was delivering a tirade against the Communists. He sounded the keynote of the prosecution in its persecution of the workers movement in England in the following words:

"In the view of the prosecution all persons who disseminate by word of mouth or by published writing the doctrines of what the defendants call Communism are liable to prosecution for sedition.

"They are guilty of sedition because they involve the creation of antagonism between his majesty's subjects, called the class war, and they are also involved in sedrcing from allegiance the armed forces of the crown."

More Prosecution

He bluntly intimated that more persecution would follow if Communist doctrines continued to be preached. His blathering will not deter the British Communists from carrying on their activities among the British toilers.

Urge All Coal Miners Strike

(Continued from page 1)

we went out on strike and we are ready to stick longer for these demands.

We therefore put it up to you, Mr. Lewis, that we are against any reference of these demands to arbitration. We are for a settlement with our union on the basis of the demands made.

Strike Relief.

All signs point to the fact, Mr. Lewis, that this is going to be a long, bitter struggle. The bosses are out to break our organization. The Wall Street people who control these mines are talking of a six-months' strike if necessary to break our grip and force us back on the terms of the operators.

We ask you, Mr. Lewis, what are you doing to help us win such a long strike?

We believe it is your duty to take immediate steps to see that we secure the necessary support so that we can hang on and beat the bosses at their own game.

We ask you to take immediate steps for a strike relief fund. Many of us have already used up what little money we had and we are in desperate straits. As the strike goes on, others of us will be in the same position. We have organized our union to meet such a situation and give us the support necessary to enable us to win the fight.

We urge that you and the executive board take imemdiate steps to create a strike relief fund and pay strike relief. We have got to have this support in order to win this strike, and we are determined to win.

We feel sure that the workers of this country will contribute to a strike relief fund if it is necessary to appeal to them. If the union hasn't the money and can't raise the necessary funds thru contributions of its own members, we urge that a general appeal be made to the workers of the whole country to support our strike by contributing to the strike relief fund and help us win this struggle against the bosses.

We feel sure they will understand that our fight is their fight. The capitalist bosses have been cutting down wages in every industry all over the country. The workers will understand that if we stop this wage cutting compaign by our fight in the anthracite, it will help them to stop the bosses from forcing their standard of living still lower.

Ask the 25 million workers of this country to come to our aid, Mr. Lewis, by sending out a general appeal for strike relief funds. With the support of these workers behind us, we can hold out until the bosses will have to grant our demands.

A General Strike.

The operators are getting rid of their stock of anthracite at big prices Soon they won't have any more to put on the market. Then the pinch will come. There will be a demand for bituminous to replace anthracite to some extent. Already the bituminous is being used as a substitute.

We ask you to consider this situation, Mr. Lewis, and to meet it by calling a general strike of all coal miners.

We ask you to demand of the railroad unions that they refuse to haul coal while the strike lasts.

Then, Mr. Lewis, we would be using all of our strength and making a fight to win.

There are tens of thousands of miners who are thinking along the line of this open letter to you, Mr. Lewis. As the strike goes on, other tens of thousands will be thinking the same thoughts.

If you mean what you have said about this strike, Mr. Lewis, you'll take action along the lines we have suggested.

CALL OUT THE MAINTENANCE MEN IMMEDIATELY.

NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT A WAGE INCREASE.

NO ARBITRATION.

BUILD A STRIKE RELIEF FUND AND FURNISH STRIKE RELIEF IMMEDIATELY.

CALL OUT ALL THE COAL MINERS.

We are going to win this strike, Mr. Lewis, and we've shown you the way it can be won.

We call upon you to help us win.

Progressive Miners' Committee,
Alex Reid, Secretary.

Mexican Government Demands $50,000 for Two Lynching Victims

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 26.—Claim of $50,000 has been filed by Mexico against the United States government for the lives of two Mexican citizens lynched here on the charge of murdering a policeman six years ago.

CAILLAUX FALL MEANS CRASH OF FRENCH CABINET

Briand Stricken at Stormy Session

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 26—Demands for the resifnaiton of M. Joseph Caillaux, French finance minister, were made during a stormy session of the cabinet today.

Caillaux who steadfastly refuses to resign and who also refuses to accommodate his financial policy to the demands of the radicals, was under a heavy fire during the brief cabinet session.

"If you don't resign we will hand in the entire cabinet's resignation," M. Briand, foreign minister, declared to Caillaux.

Premier Pinleve is said to have also urged upon M. Caillaux that he resign in order that the remainder of the cabinet could carry on its work. His request was backed not only by M. Briand but also by Minister of Public Works Laval.

Whole Cabinet May Fall.

Caillaux stood pat, with his eyes flashing and his voice raised to a pitch which almost made it audible outside the cabinet chamber, he replied:

"I understand perfectly what you desire. You want me to resign so that you may form another cabinet without me.

"I refuse.

"I will go before the chamber with the entire cabinet and fall with it and not alone."

After this dramatic stand by Caillaux the cabinet adjuorned until tomorrow, in an effort to patch up the situation.

Crisis Tomorrow.

It is doubtful if the present French ship of state will weather the storm at the cabinet meeting tomorrow. An official communique states that everything is all right: that Caillaux read his statement to the members present, but that he had only one copy which made discussion impossible, hence the members will be furnished with copies of the statement so that they may discuss it tomorrow, after pondering over it tonight.

Goes Down Fighting.

Caillaux, who, since the outbreak of the world war has passed thru many crises affecting him personally, the most difficult of which was his banishment as a German agent by Clemenceau, is fighting to the last ditch for his policies.

Yesterday he spoke before the leaders of his senatorial district, pointing to the national internal debt of 300,000,000,000 francs ($15,000,000,000) and bitterly condemning the policies of his predecessors whom he accused of "strutting in the kingdom of illusions, borrowing and spending money like a prodigal counting on a fabulous inheritance."

He then assailed the propoal of the socialists for a capital levy.

This beligerent attitude of Caillaux will certainly force the resignation of the cabinet. But is is conceded that President Doumergue will ask Premier Painleve to again form a cabinet, and it will be formed without Caillaux. The result will be the same as tho Caillaux resigned, instead of forcing a fall of the cabinet.

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Briand Suddenly Ill.

PARIS, Oct. 26—Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, suffered a hemorrhage of the nose, following a stormy session of the cabinet today.

After a heated verbal row, in which Briand is said to have played an important part, two doctors were hurriedly summoned and it was announced that M. Briand was suffering from a hemmorhage and was bleeding profusely from the nose.

GENERAL CALLS FOR AIRPLANES TO QUELL 'WARS FROM WITHIN'

Following a demand by General Carlos E. Black for the maintenance of a national guard system capable of meeting the demands of war from within or without at all times before 500 officers of the National Guard Association meeting at the 122nd armory, Major General Milton J. Foreman, commander of the thirty-third division and attached units, called upon the Illinois national guard to use "football tactics" in its fight for an airplane training field.

Both of these generals are known, for their record in breaking miners' strikes in Illinois.

BANK OFFICIAL FORCED UNION TO OUST SHAFIR

Amalgamated Head Is Out to Crush Union

(Continued from page one)

have hurt the bank and that the officials think so."

Next morning when I asked Mariempietri for an explanation, after much talk, he expressed himself as follows:

"I'd Expel Shafir."

"I gave no instructions to your union, but when Tulshin, Swift and Horween came over and asked my opinion about the resolution on class collaboration, I told them that as long as Shafir remains I will have no confidence in them. (By confidence in a banking institution is meant official position and they are all slated for officership next January.) When they further asked me as to what they should do, I told them I couldn't tell them what to do, but that if I were in their place I'd have Shafir expelled."

Furthermore, before the general membership meeting took place Mariempietri, thru one of his undercover men within the union, had rumors spread in the bank that anyone voting with Shafir would be discharged from the bank.

Threaten Clerks.

About eighteen clerks working for the Amalgamated failed to show up at the general membership meeting as a result of these threatening rumors.

The fake charge against me was written up by Mariempetri's stenographer during regular banking hours.

The workers at the bank were openly encouraged, requested or threatened to sign the charges against me.

When some of the workers came over to my desk and asked me what it was all about, Mariempetri, who happened to be around at that minute, in an excited manner, jumped at the clerk and threatened to fire him if he caught him discussing "union questions, during business hours with Shafir."

Why I Was Expelled.

The reasons as to why Mariempetri wanted to have me expelled from the union and fired from the bank are as follows:

Organized Bank Clerks.

First, I was instrumental in organizing the Bank Clerks' Union. Mariempetri has no objection to those who carry union cards in their pockets, but he objects to them when those individuals, thru their organization, present demands as to better working conditions, better wages and more humane treatment on the part of the officials. Our union would not have succeeded had it not been for John Fitzpatrick who supported us in every fight with the bank officials and there were three or four fights in the past year.

Hates Left-Wingers.

The second reason for Mariepetri's demand for my expulsion is because I am a member of the left wing, which for reasons outside of the bank itself is so detestable to the "gentleman" above referred to.

Mariempietri Fears Publicity.

Mariempietri told me that I had until January 1 to work in the bank, if I "acted decent." After he saw an item in The DAILY WORKER on the union meeting he brot it to me and told me that I could not expect to stay till January if publicity was given my case by The DAILY WORKER in spite of the fact that Duane Swift handed out news items to the Daily News reporter long before I was interviewed by The DAILY WORKER representative.

By having me expelled from the union and scaring the others who are sympathetic with the left wing movement, ariempietri as an official representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has dealt a death blow to the struggling Bank Clerks' Union.

Demand My Reinstatement.

I call upon all the workers of this country, and especially the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to adopt resolutions of protest against the officials in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, and demand my immediate reinstatement to the Bank Clerks' Union.

Haskell Disagrees With U. S. Policy Toward U. S. S. R.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—Colonel Haskell, former chairman of the American Relief association, in an interview with a Tass correspondent said that American manufacturers connect questions of re-establishment of trade relations between the U. S. S. R. and America with the question of payment of debts. America is more interested in theoretical recognition of debts than in practical payment.

"Being an old friend of Russia," said Colonel Haskell," I hope that both both countries will, in the near future, come to an agreement. At present, America is over-flowed with free capital that cannot be applied within the country. Investments of capital in the U. S. S. R., however, is impeded owing to a wrong attitude."

Chicago Tribune's Riga Liar Invents Famine Stories About Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Tribune's Riga liar gets on the cable again with another fake. His story gets the headline, "Soviets Fight Famine as Grain Myth Explodes."

It will be remembered that the Tribune withdrew its correspondent because it claimed he could get better "stories" about Soviet rule outside of rather than inside the workers' republic. This present piece of fiction is a sample.

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It isn't safe to talk about crop failures along toward the closing days of October, when the crops are all in and the snow is already on the ground. If the crops have failed that is known along toward the middle of the summer. But this doesn't trouble the Tribune's correspondent who makes his headquarters at Riga, Latvia. Two months of favorable reports as to the extent of the Soviet grain yield are dismissed with a few clicks of his portable typewriter as "a myth" and the Tribune publishes it as honest-to-goodness news for consumption by American Henry Dubbs.

American workers and farmers may quickly dismiss this latest burst of anti-Soviet propaganda by this red-baiting sheet.

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It is true that numerous efforts have been made by the capitalist press to discount the extent of the Soviet harvest. Thus the Wall Street Journal, in its issue of Oct. 14, less than two weeks ago, in reporting "an independent investigation" by the department of commerce, admitted that "the Russian wheat crop will probably yield an export surplus of from 40,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels." It holds this up against the Soviet claim of an exportable surplus of 300,000,000 bushels.

Against these estimates, however, the Tribune expert in falsehood paints a picture of famine and desolation again sweeping Russia.

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It is significant that the same reports by the Wall Street Journal and Broomhall's (British) that give only 40,000,000 bushels of wheat export to Soviet Russia, at the same time only allot an export surplus of 80,000,000 bushels and probable shipments of only 64,000,000 bushels to the United States. In other words, even the British and American "experts" do not place the United States far ahead of Soviet Russia. Yet no "famine stories" are published about conditions in this country.

To be sure there may be no "bumper crops" in Tambov, Kazan, Tula, Simbrisk and Saratov. But these are only a few of the many grain producing provinces of the Union of Soviet Republics, and the smaller ones at that. In the United States crops may be bad in North Dakota and Montana, and excellent in the remainder of the country, or vice versa. But that proves nothing.

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The big fact, however, and this may even be gleaned from the Tribune report, is that the Soviet government's committee to fight famine, headed by the chairman of the people's commissars, Rykov, is meeting in Moscow, planning to loan seed and grain to those districts that have not been as fortunate as the remainder of the country.

Who ever heard of the officials of the United States capitalist government meeting in Washington and carefully going over the agricultural situation, at the close of the year's harvest, and making plans to aid the districts yielding poor crops to get a good start for better yields next year. The Tribune has its cards mixed. The committee to combat famine has no famine on its hands at the present time. Believing in preventive measures, however, it is taking steps now to forestall threatening crop shortages, with their consequent hunger and misery, at all times in the future.

In the United States a crop of mortgage foreclosures against or wholesale evictions of bankrupt farmers is just as welcome to the bankers and landlords, whose only thought is how to plunder the farmer to his last cent and then drive him penniless out on the highroad. Against that condition the American farmers have not yet rallied in sufficient numbers to make their united strength felt. But they will.

LEAGUE FAILS TO STOP WAR IN THE BALKAN

Workers May Get i Action

(Continued from page one)

ence in the league of nations to rescu his government from the attacks the Greek forces, have thus far go unanswered. Meanwhile the capit ist press and the hysterical official r ports emanating from the Zank headquarters here contain nothing b atrocity stories of the Greek invasio

But not even their ghastly storie can match the reality of the terr of the Bulgarian government again its own subjects, where the most fu ious butchery rages day and night the Zankov dungeons.

The Zankov government is anxiou ly awaiting word of forthcoming a from the league of nations and th league boosters are beginning to que tion its efficacy and wonder wheth it is good for anything at all.

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Greeks Also Complain

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 26.—Atro ty tales from the Greco-Bulgarian bo der where occupational forces are st tioned are being spread thruout th country. Every capitalist paper carrying weird stories of the innoce Greek soldiers being sniped at b Bulgarians. To counteract the d demand that Greek troops leave Bu garian territory the commander the Greek forces in Macedonia advis that his army will leave wheneve the Bulgarian troops now occupyi Greek territory evacuate.

Workers In Action

Authoritative sources are respon ible for the information that the Co munists of both countries are ende voring to arrange joint conferenc for the purpose of arousing the wor ers and the soldiers of both Gree and Bulgaria to take a hand in th matter and settle it independently either national group—and settle in their own way with their own fo ces. Much unrest prevails in bo countries and the league may haste to patch up the differences in ord to avoid proletarian outbreaks.

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League is Disappointed

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 26. Leaders of the league of nations he profess to be sorely disappoint over the refusal of Greece to summa ily evacuate Bulgaria. The reply Freece to M. Aristide Briand, Fren foreign minister and chairman of th league council, is resented. Th Greek government asserts its occup tion of Bulgarian soil was a legiti ate measure of defense and deni that the covenant of the league of n tions was violated. The league lea ers here realize that this attitu makes the solution of the problem b the league members in Paris most di ficult.

Like a group of pompous clowns t league leaders try to conceal the fa that the machine thru which the hope to work is in a state of decrep tude and will not work effectively any time. The machinery may b useful only as a disguise to prote the interests of the imperialist n tions of Europe in case the workin class rises or threatens to rise again both Greece and Bulgaria.

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League Meets in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Greece will pr bably be given forty-eight hours t prove to the league of nations counc that she has not violated article X the league of nations council.

Leaders in the council favored suc action this evening when they met a preliminary conference, before th council went into formal session.

It was the opinion of most of th delegates that Greece must prove th she has not violated the territori integrity of Bulgaria, which is pr tected by the league of nations cove ant.

M. Caparanos, Greek minister Paris, will represent Greece and M Marof, the Bulgarian minister, wi represent Bulgaria.

The meeting of the league counc was postponed until 6 this evenin in order that M. Briand, who suffere a nasal hemorrhage during the mor ing, might be able to attend.

Later this afternoon it was state that possibly M. Briand would not b able to preside at the league counci If he is unable his place will be take by Premier Painleve.

Build the DAILY WORKE

Labor Congress Hits Jim Crowism

(Continued from page 1)

enforced by the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' as in other unions.

"We instruct our members in all unions to wage an uncompromising fight for the removal of all such bars to Negro membership. We declare our readiness to engage in all struggles of the working class."

The resolution states further that should the A. F. of L. unions persist in their policy of discrimination, the Negro workers will organize themselves, and use their own unions as weapons in the fight to enter the general movement of the workers.

Opening Session a Success.

The opening mass meeting of the American Negro Labor Congress on Sunday night received with boundless enthusiasm the reports of Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the congress, and H. V. Phillips, its national secretary. The keynote of the congress was struck by Whiteman when he said that "The aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to gather, to mobilize, and to co-ordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class conscious workers of the race in the struggle for the abolition of lynching, jim-crowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchisement, segregation, etc., of the race.

"The American Negro Labor Congress indeed marks the beginning of a new era in the history of American labor. A new day is dawning for the oppressed. Indeed the spirit is adrift that those who create the wealth of the earth should be permitted to enjoy it. The man who builds the palaces should live in them."

No Color Line There.

Over forty delegates participated in the opening sessions of the congress, together with an audience of colored and white workers who crowded the hall to its doors. The crowd met with applause and cheers the statement of Richard Moore, delegate from New York City, that "the American Negro Labor Congress repudiates forever the policy of slavish submission preached by such so-called leaders of the race as Booker T. Washington, who was perfectly willing to repudiate the demand of the race for social equality."

Neither the scurrilous attacks of William Green, who "warned" the colored workers to stay away from the congress, nor the vile and slanderous attacks of the capitalist press, seem to have dampened the enthusiasm of the colored workers for the congress. Indeed, these attacks have, if anything, made the Negro workers realize more strongly than ever the necessity of going ahead with their plans for organization. They have had too much experience with the activities of Green and his kind to expect any sincere utterance from that direction. And they have received too many slaps in the face from the capitalist press to imagine that this press could have their interests at heart. And concerning the lying promises of the A. F. of L. officialdom to organize Negro workers—a bribe to keep them away from this congress—the American Negro Labor Congress not only proposes to go ahead with its work, but to force the A. F. of L. officials to come thru with those promises and actually to organize the colored workers into their unions.

Telegrams of Greetings Read.

Telegrams of greeting have been received from labor organizations all over the world. Among others, the South African Industrial and Commercial Union of Negro Miners, the Peasants' International, and the Defense League of Italian Peasants have sent messages hailing the congress as a great step forward in the emancipation of the oppressed people.

The congress voted to send a telegram of sympathy and a pledge of co-operation to Dr. Ossian Sweet, a colored physician now in the count jail in Detroit, Michigan, for the crim of defending himself when his hous was attacked a few weeks ago by mob.

Mass Meetings Every Night.

The congress will continue its se sion all this week at its hall at th Metropolitan Community Center, 311 Giles avenue. The mornings and a ternoons will be occupied with bus ness sessions, at which plans fo work will be laid out and committee selected. The evening sessions wi be taken up with mass meeting which will discuss the questions take up by the delegates during the da All sessions, both business and nig sessions, are open to the public.

NEW YORK PLANS RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA MEETING

To Distribute 100,000 Propaganda Leaflets

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The defence of Soviet Russia from the new conspiracy of combined attack hatched by the British conservative government at Locarno, and a demand for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States will be combined with the celebration of the eight years of successful proletarian revolution accomplished by the Russian workers and peasants.

New York district is planning many meetings with this triple objective, the biggest of them being those to be held in the Central Opera House, 205 East 67 St., New York City, and in Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y., both of them on Friday, Nov. 6, at 8 P. M.

The speakers at the New York meeting will be Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Krumbein, Manley, Olgin, Don and Weinstone, chairman. The speakers in Brooklyn will be Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Stachel, Lifschitz, Pruseika Wolfe and Rebecca Grecht, chairman. The meeting and celebration will be combined with Russian musical features. Admission to concert and meeting is 50c.

At least 100,000 leaflets will be distributed in the city of New York between Nov. 1. and 6, demanding recognition of Soviet Russia and announcing these meetings. Arrangements will be made at both meetings to handle over-flow audience by street meetings outside the halls.

Dist. No. 1 Announces November Celebrations of Russian Revolution

The agitprop department of the district executive committee of Dist. 1, has decided to supply speakers to fourteen cities in this district for November celebrations of the Russian revolution.

List of Meetings and Speakers.

Providence, R. I.—Saturday, Nov. 7th at 8 p. m. Speaker, Harry Canter.

Brockton, Mass.—Sun., Nov. 8th at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, Sidney Bloomfield.

Maynard, Mass.—Sun., Nov. 8th at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Max Lerner.

Gardner, Mass.—Sun., Nov. 8th at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, John J. Ballam.

Lanesville, Mass.—Saturday, Nov. 7th at 8 p. m. Speaker, N. Kutisker.

Revere, Mass.—Nov. 14th at 8 p. m., Eagles Hall. Speaker, Max Lerner.

Norwood, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8th at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, Eva Hoffman.

Quincy, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8th at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, Allan Binch.

Fitchburg, Mass.—Saturday Nov. 7th at 8 p. m. Speaker, S. Bloomfield.

West Concord, N. H.—Sunday, Nov. 8th at 2.30 p. m. Speaker N. Kutisker.

Peabody, Mass. Saturday, Nov. 7th at 8 p. m. Speakers, L. Marks and R. Zelms.

Lawrence, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8th at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, Jack Karas.

Worcester, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8th at 8 p. m. Speaker Alexander Trachtenburg.

Get every active comrade on the job! Make these meetings a success.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Self-Criticism—A Prerequisite to Bolshevism

By Henry Puro

THE biggest problem of reorganization and bolshevization of our party is the problem of the reorganization and bolshevization of the Finnish Federation. This is due to the fact that our federation is the largest of all the seventeen language sections of our party. The Finnish section constitutes about 40 per cent of our party members. Secondly, we must recognize the fact that our federation has entered the Communist movement as a big mass organization from the socialist party. It withdrew from the socialist party inspired by the great Russian revolution and the trend of revolution in Europe.

The great mass of our federation did not join the Communist movement because it was convinced that the socialist party was corrupt and could not lead the revolutionary movement of the workers in the United States. Neither were most of our comrades firmly convinced that the Communist movement is the only one that can take hold of the leadership of the revolutionary movement and lead the proletariat forward along the road of uncompromising class struggle.

THIRDLY, because our federation has not gone thru those vigorous attacks thru which our party and its other language sections had gone, during those infamous Parmer red raids. Our membership has not been tried by the class rule of capitalist persecution during which process their social-democratic ideology would have considerably vanished, and been transformed into a resolute Communist class ideology. Instead of that, our federation has been living in the comparatively peaceful conditions of its own quiet life, far away from the many of those vigorous trials thru which our party has been struggling, and in the midst of which struggles our party's leadership and members have been developed and hardened towards true Communist fighters.

In this peaceful condition, and thru being closely connected with our party, our federation has offered fertile soil for further development of social democratic ideology. We have not yet been able to leave it behind nor to uproot it.

We have been only nominally Communists and ideologically typical social-democrats. Many leading comrades in the Finnish Federation, in fact the greater part of them, do not want to admit this fact. Instead of that they have looked at ideological campaigns of our party as phenomena which are not in harmony with the "realistic" sociological conditions and with real conditions of the class struggle. They have been wholly unable to understand our united front maneuvers thru which our party has approached masses of the working class. They have looked upon these maneuvers from the viewpoint of typical social-democratic sectarianism and mechanical orthodoxy. The Marxian theory of the class struggle, as much as we have studied it, has been understood merely as phrases and not as a living theory of class struggle. And Leninism, as Lenin explained the theory of class struggle, has been understood very little.

IT IS therefore natural that the greater part of our federation has always sided in the American Communist movement with the right wing elements. Since our membership is very numerous, it has been able to make the right wing movement as strong as it is, and therefore it has been a hindrance to our party on the road to Bolshevization. Hitherto the greater part of the Finnish Federation has looked upon Lore as their ideological leader who has demanded that our party stand on a "realistic basis" and has been struggling against "adventurists" whose program and policy is not based on "real" conditions of the class struggle. The policies of the Communist International have been looked upon as dangerous adventurism. It has been regretted that the C. I. is trying to apply "Russian policies" to American conditions, which policies are not applicable to our "western" conditions. How typically social democratic! Is it not true?

And where has this led? It has led us to such ideological paralysis as has shown itself so deplorably during the last three years. All theoretical interest has been lacking. This has been followed by indifference and disinclination for even practical party work. Thus our party matters have finally become of fifth and sixth class interest in our branches. Instead, social life has become of predominant important.

But now comes the order for reorganization and bolshevization. It is before us and cannot be side tracked. The party will no longer permit nominal Communists to be members of our party. The Communist International has given orders which our party has to obey without question. Afterwards our party went thru many inner struggles which was a necessary prerequisite before our party could begin its reorganization and bolshevization. Our party now demands that all of its sections must become organizationally and ideologically unified. Loose and irresponsible language section autonomy must now cease. It is not permissable for any particular party section to do whatever it pleases in the name of Communism. All party members have to learn to be soldiers of the Communist International. Otherwise, they have no right to call themselves Communists.

THESE new facts have brot us to a realization that we are now learning how to criticise ourselves. The first prerequisite is that we examine ourselves in the light of Leninism and bolshevism. This criticism enlightens us to the fact that we are typical social democrats or that in the best cases, there is a great deal of it in our ideology. If we want to go forward along the road of Communism, we must rid ourselves of it. We must study Marxism and Leninism more diligently and learn to apply bolshevistic class struggle tactics in the daily struggles of the workers.

Those comrades who, after waking up from the social-democratic dreams, are able to take this point of view, have already overcome the first difficulties. Only in this way will we be able to understand the necessity of the reorganization and bolshevization of our party. Only in this light can we become inspired for it. But unfortunately, there are many leading comrades who still understand this from an entirely opposite point of view. They consider reorganization and bolshevization from the mere point of view that because the Communist International has made decisions, so we have to be "loyal" and **submit**. We will **submit** to reorganization, they say. They admit that we have been negligent and that we must improve our work. But they do not, however, part with their social-democratism. They hang on to it tooth and nail. They say, defending themselves, that the Finnish Federation has always tried to bolshevize itself. They consider the reorganization question as a mechanical process to which they have to submit under the discipline of the party, but which eventually will prove to be an impossible process and which the Communist International itself will realize to be an absurdity and will retreat in good order.

COMRADES, it is thus clear that in such a spirit, reorganization and bolshevization will not be successful. Those comrades who will work in this spirit will not be able to lead the bolshevization of our federation. These comrades represent Loreism in its typical form. We recall Askell who took the task of defending the social-democratic viewpoint of the Finnish Federation and the Superior Finnish branch, which was then fighting for the "freedom of criticism," of opportunism; Onni Saari who represents ultra-Loreist and anti-Communist viewpoints, and who is fighting openly and arrogantly against the reorganization and bolshevization of our party; and John Hill, who even now does not understand the labor party tactics of our party. These comrades are not the only ones in the Finnish federation who are the spokesmen of social-democracy. They have only been more open and garrulous.

Those who understand reorganization in the sense of compulsory discipline and will submit to it only as a mechanical loyalty belong to the same camp as Askeli and Onni Saari and they will become a great hindrance in this crisis if they will not correct their viewpoint.

However, whatever we must now admit, in the light of this self-criticism, does not mean that we cannot become real Bolsheviks. If we examine the history of the Finnish workers' movement in this country we will find from its pages most famous deeds of Finnish workers. Already, when coming to America, the Finnish workers had fighting spirit which they inherited from their homeland workers' movement which had been engaged in battles against czarism and its henchmen Bobrikov and Seyen and the Finnish master class for many decades. In these struggles the Finnish workers have become eager to accept the theory of the class struggle. In America the Finnish workers have battled heroically against trustified capitalism in numerous big strikes, such as those in the Colorado, Idaho, Butte, Copper Island, and Mesaba Range miners' strikes and in the many lumber workers' strikes in the west.

When the socialist party of America was at its height, the Finnish workers were as numerous as thirteen thousand, constituting the most living and active part in it. In the I. W. W., when it was a real revolutionary fighting organization, the Finnish workers were playing the leading role. After these organizations, during the crisis of the Russian revolution and during the crisis of a reborn world labor movement, repudiated the role of the revolutionary class struggle, the thousands of Finnish workers withdrew from these organizations and joined the Communist movement. Many of our present members also were taking part in the revolutionary war in Finland in 1918, and after that went thru the prison hells of the Finnish butchers. The Finnish workers also have done glorious deeds in the red army of Soviet Russia.

THESE workers who have such a revolutionary past in the class struggle in Finland, and also in America, have a revolutionary spirit. They must be the material from which can be developed real Communist fighters after their revolutionary spirit and self consciousness in relation to reorganization and bolshevization of our party will be led thru the proper channels.

And our party does not mean to cast out these workers. It knows that the Finnish workers are the best fighters. It knows that they are good organizers. **Thru this criticism our party does not mean to drive away the Finnish workers from the party. Quite the contrary.** It means to detach them from social-democracy, organizationally as well as ideologically and to consolidate them in a united bloc in the revolutionary movement of American proletarian vanguard, with its flesh and blood.

This is what, in the ideological change, reorganization and bolshevization means. After this becomes clear to us, the difficulties in the practical work of the reorganization can easily be overcome.

$1,000 IS PACE SET BY SOUTH-SLAVIC SECTION IN IMMEDIATE CAMPAIGN TO SAVE DAILY WORKER

The bureau of the South Slavic section of the Workers (Communist) Party at its meeting of Oct. 19, discussed the question of our English party organ, the DAILY WORKER.

After a thoro discussion, in which we considered also the situation of our language organ, Radnik, the bureau unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolution On DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER is the only Communist paper in the English language. The DAILY WORKER as the central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America is waging an uncompromising fight against the capitalist system and points out to the American workers the path to freedom.

As the only daily Communist paper in the English langue, the DAILY WORKER finds itself in a very dangerous financial situation.

The duty of all men and women comrades and sympathizers is to save the DAILY WORKER from the danger in which it now finds itself. Every man and woman comrade must know that the DAILY WORKER is the only battle trumpet of the American proletariat. No man or woman comrade must forget that the American bourgeoisie, the social-patriots and other opponents are working with all their might to destroy the DAILY WORKER and thereby wrest from the hands of the English speaking American proletariat its best weapon and thereby to make easier the carrying out of the destructive policies of the American imperialists.

The South Slavic bureau, in view of all this, and knowing that our language paper, Radnik, is also in a difficult financial situation, has decided to mobilize every man and woman comrade for a campaign lasting one month, and having the following tasks:

$1,000 in One Month.

1. That we must in one month raise one thousand dollars for the DAILY WORKER.
2. That every man and woman comrade carry on a systematic campaign for the systematic distribution of the DAILY WORKER among the English-speaking workers, and raise subscriptions for our party organ.

Comrades, the DAILY WORKER finds itself in serious danger. Your support is urgently needed. A thousand dollar fund must be raised immediately.

The time is short. We have only one month's time. Show your Communist consciousness to the opponents of the working class. Help save the DAILY WORKER. You must not allow the DAILY WORKER to be in danger of losing its life. Work with all your energy in order that the fund of one thousand dollars may be raised within the specified time.

The bureau of the South Slavic section calls you to complete mobilization of your Communist strength, and demands of you that you do everything in order that the campaign fund may be raised as soon as possible.

Charles Novak,
Secretary of the South Slavic Section, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Send all money, together with the names of the givers, to Charles Novak, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. All names of contributors to the thousand dollar fund will be published in the DAILY WORKER and the Radnik, in a special column.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

DETROIT DISTRICT ELECTS ITS REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—A district reorganization committee of six comrades has been established in the Detroit district to supervise the work of reorganizing the district on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches.

The composition of this commission promises quick and effective action in behalf of the rebuilding our party.

The commission consists of Comrades John Schmies, Albert Dinkfelt, Wm. Reynolds, Geo. Kristalsky, Tony Gerlach, and the District Organizer Edgar Owens.

The organizer reports that a membership meeting was held in Grand Rapids and Muskegan which lays the foundation for the reorganization of these cities.

In the city of Detroit, the comrades are busy completing the preliminary steps of registration; the city is being laid out in industrial areas, and actual reorganization steps will be taken very soon.

IMPORTANT.
Chicago Members, Attention!
General Membership Meeting
SECTION FIVE
(NORTH SIDE)

ALL party members belonging to the following party units: North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Roumanian, Italian, Terra Cotta, Lakeview Scandinavian branches MUST attend the general section membership meeting to be held at

IMPERIAL HALL, 2409 North Halsted Street
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1925, 8 P. M.

At this meeting all the party members belonging to the above branches will be registered for the purpose of being assigned to the new, proper party units in the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party into Shop and Street Nuclei.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER BELONGING TO ANY OF THE ABOVE BRANCHES WHO WANTS TO RETAIN HIS OR HER MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY MUST BE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING AND BE REGISTERED.

CANDELLA REINSTATED BY PARTY'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE Central Executive Committee has sent the following letter to the secretary of the Italian section regarding the membership of Candella, who was suspended from the party for a year in connection with the controversy in the Italian section.

October 16, 1925.

P. Angione, Secretary
Italian Section W. P.
108 E. 14th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrade:—Under the instructions of the National Convention in relation to the suspension from the party of Comrade L. Candella, the Central Eexecutive Committee of the party was empowered to reopen his case at any time it deemed necessary before the period of suspension was ended and to reconsider the matter.

The C. E. C. of the party, at its meeting on Thursday, Oct. 15, again took up the question of Comrade Candella's suspension from the party and decided that he should be immediately reinstated to full rights of party membership.

The Central Executive Committee is of the opinion that Comrade Candella is a Communist who is loyal to the Workers (Communist) Party and that his attitude during the period of suspension justifies the Central Executive Committee in reinstating him as a member of the party at this time. His experience in the organization work of the Italian section and knowledge of that section gained during the long period he held the position of secretary, should be of aid in carrying thru the task of reorganization which now confronts the Italian section, together with other units of the party.

This letter of the C. E. C. should be printed in the Il Lavoratore in order to inform the Italian comrades of the action and views of the C. E. C. on this question.

For your further information on this subject, I advise you that the above was the unanimous opinion of the committee.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) **C. E. Ruthenberg,**
General Secretary,
Workers (Communist) Party.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

PHILADELPHIA IS ACTIVELY AT WORK REORGANIZING PARTY ON NEW SHOP NUCLEI BASIS

The latest reports received by the organization department indicate that Local Philadelphia is actively at work reorganizing the party branches on the basis of shop nuclei.

Comrade Alex Bail is directing the reorganization work. We quote from one of the reports received on the reorganization of Philadelphia:

"The situation in Chester is very promising for reorganization. There are about 25 members in that section. There is a possibility of organizing 15 in shop nuclei, 8 comrades in a large silk mill, 3 in a locomotive works, and 3 in an oil company. That would leave about ten comrades to be organized in an international branch.

"I have instructed Comrade X to proceed with the organization of a shop nucleus in the silk factory. If you approve the plan, I will proceed with the complete reorganization of Chester.

"In Philadelphia we are proceeding with the registration and will have things in shape in a short time. The organization of shop nuclei is on the order of the day. A nucleus of 6 members was organized yesterday in an automobile body works. Within the coming week I expect to have organized a nucleus in a large clothing factory and in another automobile factory. There are a number of other possibilities that are awaiting the completion of the registration. There are splendid opportunities for organization of a large nucleus in a Victrola factory in Camden.

"The reorganization process is interesting ever larger groups of comrades. Where there was some time ago opposition to even putting the address of the comrades on a card, not to speak of his shop, the comrades are now receiving enthusiastically the representatives of the DEC carrying out the registration. These comrades come back enthusiastic and full of pep when they discover one more comrade working in this or that shop in which there is possibility for organizing a nucleus. I believe that the campaign being carried on in the whole party press is taking hold and the comrades are responding."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

Pittsburgh Is Making Big Arrangements for Anniversary Meeting

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 26.—The Workers Party and Young Workers League of this city are making special efforts to make the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Russian revolution a big affair. The celebration will be held in the large hall at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., at 2 p. m., on Sunday, November 8th.

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER and well known orator, A. Jakira, district organizer of the Workers Party, Tom Ray, of the United Mine Workers of America and a representative of the Young Workers' League are the speakers scheduled to address the meeting. The Hungarian Singing Society has agreed to sing at this affair and Comrade Freida Truhar of the Young Workers' League will recite in German, Croatian and in English. In addition the Lithuanian Juniors will sing revolutionary songs.

20,000 anniversary leaflets will be distributed thruout the city. All sympathetic workers' organizations of Pittsburgh are requested to make no other arrangements for that date so that their members can come to the anniversary celebration. The proceeds of the affair will go to The DAILY WORKER.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS ASKS FOR ARTISTIC TALENT

The American Negro Labor Congress, which is in session at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago, appeals to all colored and white workers to participate in the evening programs which will occupy every evening during the week of October 25 to 31.

Every white and colored worker is called upon to aid in the arranging of the programs to be given at the large mass meetings to be held during the evening sessions of the congress. Recitations, monologues, classical dancing, singing, instrument playing—all these forms of talent will be welcomed by the arrangements committee.

Any worker desiring to assist in this work will please get in touch with A. Andrew Torrence, chairman of the arrangements committee, at the American Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3456 S. Indiana Ave.

Attention—Chicago!
If You Don't Register, You Can't Be in the Party
Important Section Membership Meetings
SECTION TWO
(PULLMAN AND VICINITY)

THE reorganization membership meeting of Section Two, which takes place in the following branches:

Italian, Dauphin Park; Italian, Grand Crossing; Ukrainian Branch No. 3, Polish Branch, Russian Branch, South Slavic Branch, Ukrainian No. 7, Ford Nucleus, Pullman Nucleus, Illinois Steel, Wisconsin Steel, Chicago Heights Lithuanian will take place Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1925.

EVERY Member of the Workers (Communist) Party attached to the above branches or shop nuclei must attend this meeting if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place at

STANCIK'S HALL, 205 East 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1925, 8 P. M.

All comrades will be assigned to their new party units here.

WORKERS' SCHOO
OPENS ANOTHE
ENGLISH CLAS

Enrollment Increase
Rapidly

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The ov
whelming demand for English
caused an excess registration in
courses started the week of Oct.
at the Workers School, 108 East 14
Therefore, additional classes in E
lish will be started next week. O
of these new classes will be in e
mentary English for foreign-bo
workers. It will be given twice
week, Monday and Thursday evenin
from 7—8, instructor Ella Wolfe,
for three months, twice a week, $4.
Another class in intermediate E
lish will begin next Tuesday at
p. m. It will be given once a we
fee for three months $2.50, instruct
Pauline Rogers. As most of
students registering for this int
mediate course are fairly advanc
it will probably take the form of
lower advanced English class.
Additional courses in English w
be started the week following
other nights of the week. Alrea
there are classes on Monday, Tuesd
Wednesday and Thursday. Those w
require earlier or later hours or so
other day, should register at o
so that classes accommodating th
can be formed. Registrations
taken every afternoon and evening
the Workers School.

When that argument begins
lunch time in your shop tom
row—show them what the DAI
WORKER says about it.

Shop Nuclei Gets Out
Factory Newspape

The newly organized shop nuclei
on the job.
A short while ago there was
ganized a shop nucleus in the Fis
Body Plant No. 12 at Detroit. In
brief period of its existence the s
nucleus has already shown its su
iority to the old branch unit.
On Oct. 19th the shop nucl
issued the first number of the "Wo
ingmen's Shop News." This is a fi
ing little factory paper that has
of punch in it and is extremely w
edited.
The conditions in the shop a
Parcell's speech before the convent
of the American Federation of La
are the main features of the f
issue.
The main slogans are: "Let's be
our working conditions. Let's
the automobile worker's union. L
unite our ranks against the capita
system of exploitation. Let's unite
a labor party."
The paper has met with a v
warm response from the non-pa
workers. The shop nucleus is pl
ning a membership drive soon.

Gary Also on the Job.

The "Hot Ingot" is the fight
name of a live shop nucleus pa
just published by the party unit
the Gary works of the United St
Steel corporation.
"The Hot Ingot" won't sprea
lot of bunk about welfare work.
will show up these fake schemes
the employers and will point
that what the workers need is
ganization and not more tricks
prevent this or to kid us along."
This the general line of appro
of the comrades organize in this s
nucleus. Enthusiasm for work
increasing among the members si
the shop nucleus was organized.

Our Readers' Views

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:—
Comrade: When will we r
Comrade O'Flaherty's "As We See
column again? Each day I look for
The life of the paper is in TH
column, without it there is someth
lacking. More articles by O'Flahe
Minor, Wicks, Olgin and Dunne
what the workers want—but by
means let us have O'Flaherty aga
Fraternally,
R. Wight
412 E. 3rd St., Port Clinton,

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

ERCILESS EXPLOITATION OF YOUNG WORKERS IN OPEN SHOP PARADISE OF WEST VIRGINIA

By REGINA MYROSKI.

(By Worker Correspondent)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 26.—We hear much about the valiant uggles the young workers are making in the different parts of the coun . We hear of their victories and also their defeats. But how many sec ns there are wherein the conditions of the young workers are almost un rable, where they are not organized and cannot put up any fight at all inst the bosses. It is an established fact that they are more exploited n the adult workers, and their th, instead of an asset, proves a bility.

West Virginia has long been well wards the top of the list in leading exploitation of the young work . It is considered a wealthy state that wealth, although created by workers, is not enjoyed by them. Take, for instance, the general con ions of the factory, shop, and office rkers in this section. Hours are g, wages miserable, and in most es working conditions almost un rable.

Look Over This Dump

First, we might consider the Mur Co. owing the 5 and 10c. store in city. The girls employed are d the grand total sum of $7.50 per k, hours from 8 till 5:30, and on urdays till 9 p. m. On that amount y are expected to meet their living penses, dress well, look well, and ir general appearance must denote sperity.

Youth is used to good advantage r the bosses) in this instance. Dur the holiday season and especially und Christmas an S. O. S. is sent the management to the local high ool, offering to help the students giving them a chance to earn some ra money. How philanthropic! ges are thus kept down. Most of girls employed are of school age ying at home and depending on ir parents for a living.

An Enamelled Hell

Then we have the young employes the enamel works owned by the ited States Stamping Co. Here wages paid are something like ten lars per week for the girls, hours m 7 to 5. The work is injurious to health. The speed-up system also used, enabling some of the work to earn more money, but at what loss to their health and vitality! e hours for the boys are of course ger, the night shift alone working elve, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Here also the speed-up system is d and some of the workers, if un ally good slaves, sometimes earn grand sum of $25 or $30 per week. e low wages paid force some of the rkers to resort to what is common styled by the bosses as cheating. course such practice is punished the bosses see fit.

Glass Company Exploitation

The speed-up system here is also d. Some of the expert workers nage to make around $20 or $25 week if the season is good. But y complain of the low wages that paid them for glassware that com nds such exorbitant prices thruout country. Only a few cents is paid m for plates that bring in around for the company.

The Fostoria Glass Co. boasts of fact that it gives its workers a or two week vacation during the nth of July each year. What a representation! Yes, a vacation, without pay. But instead of being sidered as a vacation by the work it is rather a period of unemploy nt during which they must suffer.

Little Different Than Prisoners

Then we have the shirt factory ned by Gordon, the same man who tracts for prison labor at the te penitentiary here. He is well sed in the exploitation of the rkers and certainly takes advant of his youthful employes. Around dollars per week is paid them if y work unusually hard but even er than that is offered to some of workers.

Those who prove themselves good faithful slaves are rewarded by king "piece work." They manage make slightly more then around en dollars and less per week, but what a cost to their general lth! The work is sometimes dan ous and accidents occur.

n all of the above factories nothing done for the comfort of the work . In summer the heat is terrific, winter the cold unbearable! The eral conditions are detrimental to welfare of the workers.

Then we have the office workers, se conditions are more pleasant and work more congenial. But they, also, are exploited. Their youth and inexperience proves a liability and is taken advantage of by the bosses. Although it is generally thought that they command higher pay than the other workers they in reality are offered only around $40 and $50 per month to begin with.

The Old, Old Bunk

Of course a smooth, well oiled talk accompanies the offer in which pictures of future great salary, etc. are flashed before their minds, but many of them never rise above the fifteen dollar per week mark. On that they are expected to always be dressed well, have a large bank account, be able to afford all comforts, etc.

There is one thing that distinguishes all the workers here. They are not organized! Nothing has been done along that line for years. The bosses hate organized labor so much that the workers dare not even think of such an atrocity as a union. Thus they are exploited as much as the capitalists see fit and must bear any reduction in wages, longer hours, or anything else without a murmur.

Firms Always "Facing Ruin"

Of course, here as in every other part of the world, the firms are always on the verge of starvation when it comes to improving the conditions of the workers. They are always facing ruin and bankruptcy—only the dividends paid, instead of diminishing, are increasing and the satisfied grins on the faces of the stockholders grow wider year by year.

To add insult to injury the capitalists blame the workers for their living conditions and their lack of cash to the fact that they do not have a bank account. They should save and hoard the wonderful and enormous wages paid them and never be short of finances!

What a fertile field for organization here, but, oh, what a fight would have to be put up to accomplish such a thing!

N. Y. Bootblacks on Strike and Barbers Threatening Walkout

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 26.—800 bootblacks are out on strike and as a result the residents of the Washington Heights and Harlem section will have to get along with unpolished boots.

The strike was called by the union hat cleaners, shoemakers and bootblacks. The strikers are demanding an increase in wages and working conditions, and a minimum wage of $22 per week.

At the same time the barbers' union is planning to capture the white light district. According to James Peretti, organizer of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, five thousand razor wielders will be on strike at an early date if the boss barbers refuse the demands of the union barbers. Unionization of all beauty parlors will be followed and an attempt to organize all manicurists will be made in the metropolitan district.

Ford Speeds Up Labor to Highest Pitch and Increases Production

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26. — The slaves of the Ford Motor company worked faster than ever last week, when a high peak of production, never before attained, was reached with a week's record of 49,004 cars and trucks.

The big day was last Tuesday, when 8,466 cars and trucks were turned out. On Saturday the first airplane transport direct from the Ford Motor company to dealers left Detroit and was delivered to a dealer at Kalamazoo only two hours later.

Gitlow is a militant worker; that is why he s barred.

LEARN HOW TO CIRCULATE THE WORKERS' PRESS

Form Readers' Circles Right on the Job

By L. P. RINDAL,

(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—Among the workers on the building where the writer is working, two papers, The DAILY WORKER and El Machete, have been introduced. This again has led to exchange of opinions and the passing around of other papers, magazines, etc. containing "food for thought."

All the Mexicans on the job want the organ of the Communist Party of Mexico, and every time they see yours truly they like to talk about El Machete in one connection or other. On the other hand, some of the "whites" have learned to appreciate the true value of The DAILY WORKER as the foremost champion for the liberation of the working class from wage slavery into a more advanced form of social order.

Lawyers and Workers.

A carpenter on the job handed me a page from The Carpenter from which the following is taken: "Recently the M. K. & T. Railroad decided upon a reorganization program and employed two New York law firms to handle the legal detail required. For this service the lawyers charged $750,000.

"Upon being asked to itemize the bill they claimed that under the Esch-Cummins law, $65 an hour was a just and reasonable amount for the services rendered. Yet these same lawyers insisted that 30 cents an hour was a fair and living wage for other railroad employes. How was it these lawyers arrived at such a valuation of both their own services, and that rendered by the railroad employes we cannot say, yet any fair-minded man could hardly call it fair or just."

Down with Lawyers and the Wage System!

The arguments about what constitutes a living wage or a just wage have all ended in "meaningless phrases," The Carpenter states, and goes on to say: "While we all agree that a workman should receive a just wage, who is there to decide what this wage shall be?"

At this point the more advanced workers will take issue with the organ of the carpenters. There is no usch thing as a "just wage." As the workers are producing everything, there is nothing "just" about it—unless they get all they produce. And when the workers have reached their goal—there will be no master class left to hand out miserable wages—just or unjust. The bosses will then either be in overalls—working side by side with other useful workers—or find themselves on junk pile forever after.

When capitalism and the wage system are both gone, the 65 dollars an hour corporation lawyers will have to go also. The proletarians of the 30 cents an hour type will then rule the world.

The Sort of Disunity Which Ruins Unionism Shown at Passaic, N. J.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 26.—Striking loomfixers of Gera Mills returned to work after their fight against a change in wage rates from weekly to hourly basis. Workers of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Co. continue out on strike against 10% wage cuts and the 7½% compromise offered by the company.

CASUALITY LIST OF LABOR PILES UP IN MARYLAND

Army of 38,972 Injured and 139 Killed

By PHILIP CHATZKY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—From a report issued by the Baltimore safety council, industrial division, we learn of a few very important characteristics throwing a light on the anarchy existing in industry, and the cheapness of the lives of those who are engaged in producing the wealth of our nation.

During the fiscal year of 1923-24, 139 workers were killed and 38,972 injured, of that number 13,283 resulted in disability to some degree, of which 540 were disabled for long periods or permanently.

Classified List.

The classification of those injured is as follows: 520 machinists, 407 helpers, 208 shop foremen, 286 machine operators, 466 stevadores, 166 salesmen and women, 209 auto mechanics, 234 boilermakers, 173 butchers, 605 carpenters, 469 chauffers, 371 car men, 178 drivers, 121 conductors, 114 clerks, 108 firemen, 117 motormen, 125 painters, 107 packers, 148 molders and 92 pipefitters.

It will be noticed that out of the 407 helpers, and an almost equal number machine operators, most are young workers, employed in the Maryland industries, some of them under 16 years of age, employed to a great degree by the Federal Tin, and Balts Can Co, where not a day passes without an accident to workers.

Needs "Organization"—Of Labor.

George W. Knapp, jr., chairman of the safety council, states frankly, that more than 10% of injuries were followed by infections, and most of them could have been prevented by proper care and attention at the time the accidents occured.

"The record of accidents in industries clearly shows the need of safety devices and organizations in plants" Mr. Knapp comes to the conclusion.

The workers of Maryland should learn from those figures, that their lives, the lives of their wives and children, do not amount to anything under capitalism, where profits are above human life.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

ARE ANY UNIONS PREPARING FOR COLLAPSE OF CREDIT BOOM WITH NEW ATTACK ON LABOR? NOT ONE!

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Will labor prepare to weather the storm which bankers foresee as a result of the stupendous inflation due to instalment buying? This question is suggested by reading the more far-seeing business reviews. They hold that the present half-way prosperity will crack as soon as the speculative building boom ceases producing the wages which carry the part-time payments along from month to month. The outlook beyond 1925 is not promising.

"Instalment buying," says the National City Bank, "is creating a great body of indebtedness which will have a first claim on earnings in the future, and while it stimulates business in the present there may be unpleasant after effects. While the proceeds of borrowing are being expended times are good; but expenditures cannot be maintained above the average production of new wealth for very long, and when maintained above the average for a time are certain to fall below the average a little later while the balance is being restored."

"The almost phenomenal growth of retail buying based on easy payments extending over long terms," says the Cleveland Trust Co., "has been promoted by a multitude of finance companies that have started up and continued in business because they found it easy to borrow the money with which to operate. This new extension of easy instalment purchasing has greatly aided in lifting auto sales to new high records and in bringing about a great increase in the sale of electrically driven household appliances."

Great Pyramid of Credit.

The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. says: "The broad extension of the instalment method of paying which has made possible this huge volume of distribution is being introduced almost feverishly into many other lines of merchandise. It is difficult, if not impossible, to visualize the great pyramid of credit which has thus grown up through the instrumentality of various kinds of financing companies."

The National Bank of Commerce adds: "There is no doubt that an important proportion of the urban population of moderate means is already obligated heavily for instalments on homes, automobiles, radio outfits, furniture and even clothing."

Due for Collapse, says Annalist.

Commenting on these various reviews Benjamin Baker of The Annalist says: "This is the dominating feature in the business of today, and it is certainly in large part an unsound feature, both in its social results and purely as business. Too few business men, and certainly too few bankers, see in its right light this furious scramble of discounters to sell what a large part of their customers cannot afford to buy. A reasoning scrutiny of the current statistics of business shows pretty clearly that both hopes and prospects of heavy business for the rest of the year are founded mainly on the belief that the forced buying on an inflated credit basis will continue for at least that length of time, and without any shock severe enough to tip over the pyramid. That it will topple over, ultimately, is all but certain."

Baker quotes a banker in one of the western federal reserve cities who says: "There is at least $5,000,000,000 of part payment paper outstanding—about one-twelfth of our entire national income for a year. This situation cannot continue indefinitely; the first crack in the balloon will bring it down in a heap." (It is about ½ of the annual wages paid factory workers and ¼ of the total wages paid by mines, factories and land transportation).

Baker says: "It is probably not an overstatement to say that the most judicious bankers, all over the country, are making preparations to weather a storm of which there is yet no visible and material indication."

How about labor?

Bob Smillie at Scarborough Trade Union Congress Buying a Sunday Worker, Left Wing Paper of British Unionists, Which Featured the Slogan—"Don't Be a Scab on the Ocean Wave"—During the Seamen's Strike.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S STRIKE SHOWN JUSTIFIED BY WILSON SELL-OUT; AMALGAMATION THE FUTURE PLAN

What caused the great strike of British seamen, that brought into an international front the I. W. W. seamen who supported their British fellow workers with strike action, and what is to come out of it in the future are seen in the recent issue of the International Seafarer, organ of the seamen's section of the International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Transport Workers in England.

An article by George Hardy, one of the leaders of the unofficial strike committee, which was comprised largely of Havelock Wilson's National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, proves by stenographic report of the meeting of the maritime board, that Wilson gave the ship owners a reduction of seamen's wages without the owners even asking for it. Wilson, addressing the meeting, said:

> "Now we come, and having taken into consideration what you did last year. We have come to say to you this morning. We will give up that £1 at once—without any argument, without any alarming statements about what is going to happen, and so on. We do that, and I hope, Mr. Chairman, and you, gentlemen, will recognize that in doing that we are doing a manly thing, and certainly in the right spirit, too—quite the right spirit. You might have come here and talked about 30s., or some other figure, but it is better for us to suggest a reduction, and when I say that is what we suggest I want you to understand that this is our offer, and we advise you to understand that this is our offer, and we advise you strongly to accept it."

Wilson was conscious that he was conspiring with the shipowners in the robbery of British seamen, but the scoundrel that he is, hurled epithets at them in front of the shipowners, and the trade union officials who have openly condemned him and hundreds who are conscious of his treachery to the whole trade union movement are quite justified in their attitude, in the light of the latter statement. Again, he sates:

> "So we offer the £1," and then goes on to say: "Now I want to tell you this and I want the sympathy of your side in this. These are my colleagues; these are the men that have to face the ordinary sailors, firemen, cooks and stewards. I know what they have gone thru, what they have got to be subject to for at least the next month, or perhaps two months."

It is quite clear that he anticipated trouble for his officials and delegates but as far as he was concerned, he felt quite safe, for he again stated to the shipowners:

> "So far, as I am concerned there will be abuse heaped on me in tons. I DO NOT HEAR IT. I AM NOT THERE. I am safely fixed in a place called St. George's Hall. What does it matter to me if a fellow on a ship is cursing me and saying I ought to be shot. I do not hear it. . . . The abuse which these good gentlemen will be subject to will not come from the union men, but from a lot of dirty useless rubbish."

Thanks for the Scab.

The chairman then remarked: "Thank you, Mr. Wilson. I understand your offer, of course, includes the short sea trades?"

Wilson: "Everything."

The shipowners then retired for twnty minutes and returned, and the chairman informed the officials of the N. S. F. U. as follows:

> "Well, Mr. Wilson and gentlemen. You have been very straightforward and frank with us. We want to accept the proposal you have made from the point of view in which it has been made, and because we think that it may be of assistance to us in bringing about other reductions. . . . As I said before, it makes it much easier for us to accept what after all is, you will understand, only a drop in the bucket."

No wonder that, after being caught with the goods on like this, Wilson looked around for an issue to distract attention from his unspeakable betrayal of the members of his own union whom he did not consult at all in the matter, and decided to raise a big noise about George Hardy.

Wilson went to extraordinary lengths, issuing leaflet "exposing" Hardy as a "professional red agitator," a "Bolshie," a "desperado" and quite a lot of leaflets calling him a "German spy" because Hardy was imprisoned by Judge Landis along with a hundred more I. W. W. during the war because the lumber and copper miners of the I. W. W. struck for economic demands, at that time stated to be justified by commissions appointed by the president and Secretary of War Baker.

Poetized Over Hardy

Wilson's N. S. F. U. put out thousands of leaflets merely to attack Hardy, some on green paper, some in red print on white paper, all attractively sensational. They even wrote a parody on a classical old song about Hardy, or rather to threaten him, because he had been, so it alleged, a "German spy." This junk, in part said:

> "There's many a pal asleep in
> the deep,
> So beware, Hardy, beware."

Whatever is the outcome of the British seamen's strike, the organizational side will be in the melting pot. Two points of view exist; one is to form a new union, another, to join the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union and leave the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and to create a seamen's section of the Transport and General Workers' Union. The Seafarer has the following to say on these alternatives:

Our Advice: Stay in Your Unions.

"None of these points entirely meet the situation. To leave the N. S. F. U. in favor of joining the A. M. W. U. would mean little or nothing to British seamen, for it would leave the P. C. 5. still existing. The shipowners would keep to this pernicious system for blacklisting seamen who were determined to fight their friend Wilson.

"By amalgamating the two unions the P. C. 5 can not only be rendered harmless, but could actually become useful in building up a strong, real seamen's union. We venture to say, the shipping federation would immediately disagree on the operation of the P. C. 5, for if it meant forcing every seaman into the union, which would be a good thing, then there is no doubt as to their answer.

No New Union.

"To build up a new union is too amateurish and would lead to the confusion already so dangerous to the seamen. It is true that a union could be organized, especially during this dispute.

"It is one thing to organize a union during the heat of a strike, and another to maintain it in the face of existing obstacles which will not disappear with the end of the strike.

Build Seamen's Section of T. and G. W. U.

"Probably the most effective way to end the P. C. 5 is by organizing a section for seamen within the T. and G. W. U. With the backing seamen could get from dockers, they would have power to stop it being used as a blacklist. But if such a section was formed, it should be with the object of taking in both the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union, and the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. With this end in view, a joint meeting of unofficial strike committees agreed to recommend to seamen the following decision:

"'That this joint meeting of strike committees agree to the formation of a seamen's section of the Minority Movement to operate within the A. M. W. U. and the N. S. F. U. for the purpose of educating the rank and file towards forcing amalgamation of the two unions, and to urge the formation of a seamen's department within the T. and G. W. U. and thus bring about an industrial union of transport workers.'"

WHAT IT'S LIKE TO WORK IN ONE OF GARY'S MILLS

Handling Hot Steel No Soft Job

By Worker Correspondent

GARY, Ind.—Waiting in line for a job at the Gary works of the United States Steel corporation reminds one of the slave markets in the old days. The workers are lined up against the wall to wait for Mr. Egeberg, the employing agent for the U. S. Steel corporation here. A company thug with a mouth full of tobacco sees that they stand close to the wall.

Finally the agent comes out of the office and starts to walk around and look at the workers. After he has looked them over carefully he goes up to one of them and asks him where he worked last. If the worker gives him a satisfactory answer he is sent into the employment office where he again has to tell where he worked last and if he was ever employed for the U. S. Steel corporation before.

Blacklist Strikers.

If he answers that he has worked in the mills before, they look up his record where they have a card filed away telling everything that you did when you worked there before. If they have you down as one of those who went out on strike in 1919, they suddenly find out that they have no jobs open "just now."

There is always work for a "chipper" but when the agent calls out "chipper wanted" nobody answers. One worker told me that "it was a hell of a job" and that the chipper had to hold an air pressure hammer in his hands, bending down all the time, for ten hours a day. The "chipper" has to wear goggles all of the time if he doesn't want to lose an eye, and the strain of the work is so great that at the end of the ten hours the chippers can hardly stand up.

Not Exactly Soft Job.

Sometimes after waiting in line for a long time a worker will take this job, but the next day you see him back in line again. I waited for two weeks before I got a job, and finally was given one as a catcher in the billet mill. The shearman's job consists of standing by the big electric "shears" and cutting the 150 foot long steel bars into pieces while they are still red hot as they come out from under the rollers.

The bars are cut into pieces eight feet long, and then the shearman cuts a sample about one foot long which it is the job of the catcher to take out with a pair of tongs. The peice weighs about 100 pounds and is red hot when the catcher has to handle it, which makes the work very dangerous. If you should drop one of the sample peices once it would mean good-bye to your foot.

Judge Gary Don't Work at This.

After the catcher has taken this peace-out he has to stand there with a handbar and watch that the bars don't get mixed up. Sometimes when they get mixed you have to climb the steel belt which takes the bars away and separates them. If you make a false step when doing this, down you go with the red hot bars on top of you.

After the last piece is cut there is sometimes a piece left three feet long, weighing more than 300 pounds which also has to be taken out with the tongs. When you stand there close to the red hot steel you sweat so much that there are no dry places left on your clothes. You have to work like this for eight hours with no time for lunch, since you are supposed to eat your lunch while waiting for more bars to come.

Clanging Goes on All Night.

When I started to work here I was put on the shift from 4 o'clock in the afternoon straight thru until twelve at night. As soon as I got home I would eat my supper and try to go to sleep, but a fellow can't sleep well for the noise keeps on ringing in your ears no matter what you do and you always hear the shears cutting and the rollers going.

I asked one of the fellows what to do to stop this, and he told me there's only one thing to do, and that was to go and get drunk, which I find is the thing lots of workers here do in order to try and forget the noise.

But the better thing would be to work only a six-hour day and have time to listen to some good music. Of course, the six-hour day will never be given the workers will have to organize and fight for it, because as long as capitalism is allowed to exist the management will wring the last ounce of energy out of the steel workers for the profits of stockholders.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

TRIKE OF 150,000 TEXTILE WORKERS AGAINST WAGE CUTS SHUTS BIG MILLS AT BOMBAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Bombay's cotton mills are completely osed by the strike of Indian workers, according to latest reports ceived in New York. The four out of 82 mills which were still ying to run when reports were sent are undoubtedly shut down. housands of the workers, recruited originally from agricultural istricts, who return to their fields from March to June, are again oing back to their homes inland or on the coast.

Fight Wage Cut.

The 150,000 strikers, organized in the Textile Workers' nion affiliated with the All-India Trade Union Congress, say at the 11½ per cent wage cut is really a 20 per cent cut; that ving costs are still way out of roportion; and that the part me threatened would reduce ages 16 per cent further.

Wages of Bombay cotton textile orkers average from $2.50 to $4.50 onthly for women; $10.50 for men full time. There are some 30,000 omen workers and 2,000 children, supposed to be 12 or over and on lf time until 15.

00 Per Cent Profit—Yet Complain "Competition"

Bombay cotton mills made 125% ofit on $40,000,000 invested in 1922; 0% during the war. Most of the lls are Indian owned. The Bombay ll Owners' Asociation flatly refused consider the strikers' demands.

Some of the workers believe that e owners wanted the strike, hop-g to force the government to remove e excise duty upon every yard of ods produced in India. The duty d Japanese competition were the ll owners' excuses for the wage ts.

"Warehousing"

The workers live for the most part wretched "chawls," or tenements here several families are crowded to each room and sanitary condi-ons are unspeakably vile. One Eng-h writer describes the situation as arehousing" rather than housing e workers. The workers are kept nstantly in debt, because they come the city without money and are rced to bribe someone for a job d because they have to borrow at % to 150% a month interest in or-r to live until their first pay from e mill.

One of their chief grievances is at they are paid monthly and 15 ys late! The strike did not be-me general until the middle of ptember, tho set for the first, be-use workers waited to get their gust pay. Then many of them com-ained bitterly that their employers d put the wage cut into effect on gust wages instead of beginning pt. 1.

Usual Capitalist Kindness.

Sickness keeps the workers from eir jobs so much that the mills em-oy about 16% extra substitutes. remen have to recruit their own rkers and misrepresent mill con-ions to hold their jobs. Forewomen ay even force subordinate women rkers into prostitution for their ll jobs. Unjust rules of all kinds ist in the mills and every advantage taken of the workers' ignorance and teracy.

A month's notice is required of workers before leaving, in order for them to get paid in time. Many pay a clerk highly to write their notices. Many leave without claiming their wages. The notice is void if the worker is absent any time during the month before he quits, etc.

Russian Unions Give Aid.

Indian labor leaders asked the governments of Bombay and of India to appoint a committee to investtigate the textile industry. They asked the British government of India not to abolish the excise duty unless mill owners promise to restore wages.

However, unless the Indian textile strikers get outside aid they will probably lose their strike as the northwest railway strikers did a few months ago. The Russian Textile Workers' Union sent fraternal greetings and 10,000 rubles ($5,000) as a demonstration of working class solidarity, but this is all the help the Indian workers have received so far.

CALIFORNIA LABOR WOMAN REJECTS OFFER TO APPLY FOR PARDON

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 26.—Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, old time fighter in the labor movement of California, awaiting 14 years imprisonment in San Quentin prison under the notorious California criminal syndicalism law made it known that she would not apply for pardon.

Reese Declared Guilty; Sentenced to 25 Years

DOWELL, Ill., Oct. 26. — Thomas Reese was found guilty in the Jackson county courthouse for the murder of Louis Gomar, Mexican, at Dowell, Aug. 15, 1924 and sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary.

More Nations May Fund Debts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Two additional nations, Greece and Jugo-Slavia, are preparing shortly to come to the treasury and fund their war debts to the United States, it was learned today.

Both countries have communicated their desire for early negotiations to the treasury.

Greece owes $17,625,000; Jugo-Slavia, $65,414,000.

Italy, which owes approximately $2,139,000,000, has a debt commission on its way to Washington.

Atlanta Realtor Held Back $55,000 in Klan Deal Accuses Simmons

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—**William Joseph Simmons, founder and former emperor of the knights of the ku klux klan, has filed suit in the superior court here against Amos W. Brazelton, Atlanta real estate man, for $55,000, charging that this sum had been withheld by Brazelton in the sale of the klan of Col. Simmons' klan contracts.**

GARY NUCLEUS ISSUES "HOT INGOT" PAPER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Oct. 26.—Gary, Ind., which is organized on a shop nuclei basis, held a party membership meeting on Tuesday, October 21, at which Comrade Martin Abern, District No. 8 organizer reported on general party problems and campaigns. 45 members were present, a very good turnout.

Comrade Abern took up the functioning of the shop nuclei, especially dealing with The Hot Ingot, the shop bulletin of the Gary workers' nucleus, the first issue of which appeared yesterday and which is now being distributed among the Gary steel workers.

The Hot Ingot is the first shop bulletin issued in this district. The Gary comrades will issue it regularly and feel sure they can make things hot with it in Gary.

The Hot Ingot Is Hot Stuff

The first issue of The Hot Ingot contains a story on steel mill conditions in Gary, written by one of the workers; a story giving some facts and figures on the profits of exploitation by the Gary mills, etc. Short items are given explaining the purpose of the shop paper, the aims of the Workers (Communist) Party, a few lines on the International Labor Defense; quotations from the Communist Manifesto, and so on. The comrades are enthused with the prospects of The Hot Ingot.

In this connection, Comrade Abern dealt with the need of developing Workers Correspondents for the shop bulletin and for The DAILY WORKER. Other matters dealt with were the International Labor Defense, the intensified campaign for the recognition of and defense of Soviet Russia, development of trade union activity and the language workers' club organizations.

A collection of $11.65 was taken up for The DAILY WORKER.

Put Organizer in Field.

The Gary organization is on the job, and reorganization on the shop nuclei basis has helped greatly in the work. The comrades are now preparing for the Soviet anniversary celebration on November 8th, at which Comrade Jack W. Johnstone is scheduled to speak.

The Gary and Lake County comrades got together and decided to have an organizer on the job in that territory. They are both chipping in regularly to maintain a comrade as organizer permanently in the field. The results to date of that effort are very good. Gary is setting a pace for others to follow.

Goudy School Parents Protest Against Move; 140 Children on Strike

The school board is confronted with another strike involving 140 children of the W. G. Goudy School at Foster and Winthrop Aves. Due to changes to be made in the Goudy School the children were transferred to the Steward school which is a long distance away. The parents will appear before the next board of education meeting to register their protest. The children will not attend school in the meantime.

Many Fishermen Drown

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Oct. 26—Many fishing vessels were sunk and lives lost by a terrific gale which swept the northeast coast of Newfoundland.

'OLICE ATTACK PICKETS BEFORE POLISH MEETING

White Guard Poles Aid Slugging

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—Assisted by close to one hundred members of the Polish white guard, the Cleveland police dispersed a demonstration against the Polish white terror. Several workers were beaten and the banners carried by the workers who were peacefully picketing before the Masonic Temple, where ten Polish senators, delegates to the interparliamentary union, were addressing a mass meeting, were seized and destroyed.

The police made no effort to interfere with the pickets who were peacefully walking up and down the sidewalk in front of the hall, carrying banners, till they received orders from higher up. Even after they had been given orders to stop the demonstration they still showed little interest and readily conceded that the pickets were within their rights.

A "committee" of close to one hundred white guards was sent out of the hall to break up the demonstration. The police then changed their minds about the rights of the picketers and together with the members of the "committee" they proceeded to seize the banners and beat up those who resisted.

When reminded by one of the demonstrators of their previous statement that there is no law prohibiting peaceful picketing, one of the policemen shouted, "the hell with the ordinance, you're nothing but a bunch of Bolsheviks anyway."

Within the hall, City Manager Hopkins, Judge Sawki, and other local luminaries, greeted the representatives of the murderous government of Poland. The Polish representatives declared that "The Bolsheviks in Poland have no adherents. Poland is now so prosperous that Germans and others who were supposed to leave the country in accordance with the treaty between Germany and Poland refuse to leave . . . ."

These great statesmen conveniently forgot about the severe unemployment which is resulting in an alarming number of suicides among the workers of Poland. While speaking of the joys of the Polish people under the "democratic government of Poland" they did not want to be reminded of the imprisonment and brutal torture of Polish working men, women and youths. This accounts for their resentment against the workers in the street who carrierd banners demanding, "Freedom for Lantsutsky," a "Stop to imprisonment and torture of Polish workers" and declared that "Poland's senators are the hangmen of Poland's workers." Other banners branded the Polish government as the lackey of French imperialism and hailed the courageous struggle of the Polish working class.

The police made no arrests. The names of several of the participants were taken in order to make a pretense of official formality.

Another Klansman Works His Way Into Senate from Indiana

WASHINGTON. —(FP)— Ku klux klan representation in the senate is increased by one, due to the selection of Arthur R. Robinson of Indianapolis by Gov. Jackson to succeed the late Sen. Ralston of Indiana. Sen. Jim Watson has for the past year been considered the klan spokesman on the floor of congress, and now he has an accredited associate from his own state, branded as an active adherent of the hooded order. There were already three democratic and three republican senators, beside Watson, who were counted as klan adherents.

Imperial Wizard Evans has established headquarters three blocks the White House, in the house where Sen. Brandegee of Connecticut commiteed suicide a year ago. Emphasis is placed by his followers on the fact that the order is now influential in strongly republican territory, such as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rather than in the south.

NEGRO WOMAN IS BRUTALLY MURDERED WHEN SHE RESISTS ATTENTIONS OF WHITE MORONS

WINNSBORO, La., Oct. 26—**Driven in desperation to hide in the swamps near here by a band of white morons who had run her husband out of the county in order to make advances to her, pretty Mrs. Cora McNight was was hunted down by these morons and when she refused to accept their advances, they tore her clothes from her body, wired her to a pine log in the swamp, poured gasoline on her naked body and then set it afire.**

Passing swamp dwellers heard her scream, but did not dare approach the scene of agony, not knowing what was going on and seeing a number of automobiles near there.

After the murderers had left the swamp, some of those who had heard the cries went to investigate. All they could find was the log with the charred bones. The only means of identity found was a ring and a small suit case of woman's clothing.

Rumors began to fly all over the county that a white woman had been outraged and brutally burned by Negroes. Posses were formed and plans laid to gather in any Negroes they might suspect and lynch them to the nearest tree.

After an investigation by Coroner J. D. Rogers, who by means of the peculiarly designed ring which was found near the charred body, was able to establish the identity of the murdered woman, all talk of posses and lynchings and "justice" ceased for they were no longer interested. It was not a white woman but a Negro woman that had been outraged.

Mrs. McNight and her husband were terrorized for months previous to the murder. Attempt to force her to submit to their attentions were tried. These morons, among which are many of the "best exclusive white" families of the south, drove her husband out of the county thinking then that they could make her accept their attentions. She then ran to hide in the swamps. But they tracked her to her hiding place and made advances to her.

Despite the fact that she was alone she fought these morons. Unable to force her to accept their advances they tore her clothes from her body and took the screaming Negro woman and wired her to a pine log. One of the morons then ran to the waiting automobiles and took some gasoline out of tanks of each of the three cars. The gasoline was then poured over her and a match applied. And as the blue flame crept over her body, they looked on in glee at the woman who had dared to resist their attentions. Before her screams had died down they sped away in their automobiles.

Tho the identity of most of those who were implicated in the murder is known, there will be neither arrests nor investigations in this klan infested state.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM, AFTER OIL IN PERSIA, INCITES MOHAMMEDANS

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Reports from Persia indicate that the expected hostilities between government forces and Turkoman rebels has an "oil basis," tho on its surface it takes the form of a reactionary religious war. The fine hand of English imperialism, aiming for oil, is seen behind the rumors of war.

The reactionary Mohammedans are known to be allied by devious connections with British agents, who are trying to combat the sympathy of the masses for the Soviet Republics. Britain continually incites religious reactionaries against the "Russian menace" across the Turkestan border.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

TEAR GAS AND GUNS AGAINST TAXI DRIVERS

Boston Scabs Find a Rough Road

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Strike breakers who attempted to take five Checker taxis out of the company garage to run them for business failed in their efforts and only succeeded in getting to court when the mix-up was over. The men claimed that they had been brot in from out of town, not told what the situation was, held in the company garage until directed to take the five vabs out on the streets.

Two alleged "loyal" drivers of the company pulled guns and one threw a tear-gas bomb at the crowds which collected when the first cab driven by a strikebreaker hit a private car parked on the street.

Striking taxi men succeeded in explaining the situation to the strikebreakers so that no one returned to work. The drivers are out against wage cuts and for several minor reforms in conditions. They are members of Taxicab Drivers' Union No. 126.

More Woolen Mill Wage Cuts Brings Pawcatuck Strike

ONECO, Conn., Oct. 26—Weavers of the Pawcatuck Woolen Co. at Potter Hill are striking because of wage reductions which bring their pay 25 per cent lower than that paid in other mills for similar work.

STANDARD UNDERGROUND CABLE COMPANY AT PERTH AMBOY WORKS ON PART-TIME BASIS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Standard Underground Cable company of Perth Amboy, employs about 800 workers. At present the plant is working on a part time schedule of 5 days a week, 9 hours a day. When the plant is in full operation the workers put in 10 hours a day with the exception of Saturday, when they work but half a day.

The greater portion of the workers earn but 42 cents per hour. After they have been there a long time they are able to earn 45 cents an hour. All overtime is worked on the basis of straight time for overtime.

Workers demand a living wage! Support George Pearlman for governor!

Fight for a labor party!

Has Wife But No Job

Samuel F. Hartung, English teacher who eloped with his 16-year old pupil Ruth Smith causing a great tumult on the first pages of Main Street's kept press and resulting in his losing his job, is not to be reinstated. These are Superintendent William McAndrew's orders. Tho Hartung has been forgiven by his mother-in-law, McAndrew's heart remains adamant.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALL HOPES OF REOPENING GARY'S PARDEE STEEL PLANT HAVE NOW BEEN ABANDONED

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Pardee Steel plant of Perth Amboy closed over a year ago, throwing between 300 and 400 workers out of a job.

Mr. Elbert Gary did not ask whether these men could get another job or not in order to earn enuf to support their families. These workers were thrown out on the streets to find whatever they could.

All hope of opening the factory has been abandoned.

Unemployed workers demand work or wages!

Support working class candidates in the elections!

Fight for a labor party!

3 School Contracts to Be Awarded Wednesday

John E. Byrnes, business manager of the board of education, in a report on building progress announces three new school buildings will be awarded on Wednesday. They are the John D. Shoop elementary school at 112th St. and Laflin Ave., another elementary school at McGregor and Seminold Ave. and the Roger C. Sullivan junior high school, North Shore and Albion Ave.

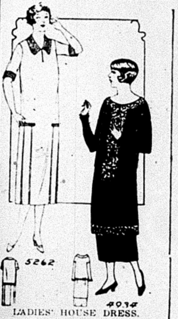
The report also promises the completion of the following list of schools before the end of 1926:

Name	Seats
John W. Cook	864
Martha M. Ruggles	864
Donald L. Morrill	1,344
Richard Edwards	864
Isaeblle O'Keeffe	864
James B. Farnsworth	864
Mary Gage Peterson	864
Jacques Marquette	864
Thomas Brenan	768
Leslie Lewis	768
De Witt Clinton	768
Edward Coles	768
Nathan Hale	768
Jonathan Young Scammon	768
Florence Nightingale	1,152
Norman Bridge	672
Horace Mann	672
Morgan Park High	770
Franklin Addition	672
J. N. Thorp	288
Elizabeth Huntington Sutherland	768
John M. Palmer	768
Ferdinand W. Peck	768
Mary Lyon	768
John D. Shoop	864
McVicker and Seminole Ave. site	768

Cyclone in Persian Gulf

KARACHI, India, Oct. 26.—A terrific cyclone swept the Persian gulf bringing the worst disaster and chaos. Dispatches report over 1,000 deaths and forty vessels sunk.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.

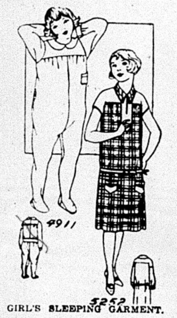
5262. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. 38-inch size requires 5⅛ yards of inch material with ½ yard of contrasting for collar, cuffs and belt. The dth at the foot with plaits extended 2¾ yards. Price 12c.

MISSES' DRESS.

4934. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and years. An 18-year size requires 5 rds of 40-inch plain material and ⅝ rd of contrasting if made as illusted. The width of the skirt at the ot is 1½ yard. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

end 12c in silver or stamps for our -to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ok of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies', sses' and children's patterns, a con-e and comprehensive article on dress-king, also some points for the needle ustrating 30 of the various simple tches) all valuable hints to the home ssmaker.



GIRL'S SLEEPING GARMENT.

4911. Cut in 6 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 nad 12 years. A 6-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

GIRLS' DRESS.

5252. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size as illustrated in the large view requires ¾ yard of plain material and 2¼ yards of plaid 36 inches wide. If made with long sleeves 1⅛ yard of plain material will be rquired. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

THE CONGRESS IS ON!

The American Negro Labor Congress

is now in session at the

Metropolitan Community Center,
3118 Giles Avenue, near East 31st Street.

Business session in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program.

To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program
Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

Hold 'em

Leave these dates open so you can attend each of the Daily Worker

RESCUE PARTIES

IN NEW YORK

SAT., OCT. 31
WEST SIDE WORKERS HALL,
301 East 29th St.
Branches Co-operating
English West Side—Greek West Side
Italian West Side—Jugo Slav

SAT., OCT. 31
EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE
76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn
by the
Jewish Williamsburg

MON., NOV. 2
FINNISH WORKERS' HALL
764 40th St., Brooklyn
Branches Co-operating
English Coney Island—English Boro Park
Finnish South Brooklyn—Russian So. Brooklyn
Lithuanian Boro Park—Scand. South Brooklyn

SAT., NOV. 14
BRONX WORKERS' HALL,
1347 Boston Road, Bronx.
Branches Co-operating
Y. W. L. No. 1—Eng.—Y. W. L. No. 2—Jewish
Y. W. L. No. 22—Jewish—Y. W. L. No. 29—Russ
German Bronx Night Workers

FRI., NOV. 20
MANHATTAN LYCEUM,
66 East 4th St., N. Y. C.
Branches Co-operating
English Downtown Ukrainian Downtown
Russian Downtown—Italian Downtown
Polish Downtown Y. W. L. No. 5—English
Armenian—Y. W. L. No. 28—Russian—Oriental

Additional Daily Worker Rescue Parties are being arranged for Harlem, Astoria, Williamsburg and Brownsville with the co-operation of the branches in those sections and will be announced soon. Watch for 'em!

THE DAILY WORKER

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THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Bombardment Begins

Now that the rubber trust has discovered in the Philippine Islands vast potentialities for the raising of rubber the reptile press of this country is spewing forth a veritable bombardment of poison gas against the movement for independence of the islands. A splendid sample of this is revealed in the dispatches sent the *Chicago Tribune*, by one Walter Wilgus.

Defending the savagery of the regime of Major General Leonard Wood, the correspondent not only opposes freedom for the islands, but assails with vicious mendacity even the parliamentary bodies of the islands. Wood, who as the pliant tool of Elbert H. Gary, placed the iron heel of militarism upon the necks of the steel strikers at Gary, Ind., in 1919, and well known in the United States as a swaggering military despot, is depicted as a benefactor of humanity whose benevolent rule is challenged by a group of unscrupulous and unappreciative Filipinos in the senate, under the leadership of Manuel Quezon. The *Tribune* correspondent urges the advisability of curtailing the powers of the senate in the matter of appointments.

Under a provision of the Jones act of 1916, the senate can reject appointments of the governor-general. So widespread has been this boycott of Wood appointees that hardly half a dozen American officers remain in the constabulary, all vacancies being filled by Filipinos. The implication is that there is ground for doubting the loyalty (?) of the organization and its efficiency in dealing with the non-christian elements in question. By loyalty, Mr. Wilgus means betraying the Philippines into the hands of American rubber interests.

The *Tribune* is the agent of industrial capital in the middle west. It is the voice of the Harvester trust, and hence is in favor of this government releasing the Philippines and devoting its conquests to the agricultural lands of South America. This policy, emphasized with vigor a few years ago, is reaffirmed in a somewhat modified tone at present. Tho carrying the poison propaganda of Wilgus, the *Tribune* editorially advocates freedom for the islands, so that *"we will be out of responsibilities which may bring us anything from a native uprising to a foreign war."*

Do not mistake the attitude of the *Tribune* as an anti-imperialist stand. What the McCormicks and Pattersons want is a governmental policy that will penetrate South America in the interest of the harvester and packing trusts and keep out of the imperialist ventures of finance-capital in Europe and in the Philippines. The same considerations impel them to support Borah in his attacks on the world court and the league of nations.

No one should be deluded into the belief that the Filipinos will attain their freedom because a powerful group of American industrialists favor it. This group is rapidly being brought under the domination of bank capital.

American revolutionists warn the natives of the islands not to be misled by the platonic sympathy of the spokesmen of the industrialist group, but to organize and rise in their might and scourge from the islands the abominable despotism of Wood and the journalistic scavengers of the Wilgus type.

Rewarding Friends

John Fitzpatrick and the rest of the reactionaries who used to masquerade as progressives in the Chicago Federation of Labor are again made ridiculous. Mr. Len Small, the spoils politician of Kankakee, Illinois, whom Fitzpatrick & Co. supported for governor last year, proved his great love for labor the other day.

He appeared before the convention of the Illinois National Guard Association and told Major General Milton J. Foreman, Brigadier General John J. Garrity (former Chicago police chief), and other heads of that strikebreaking outfit that they represent "100 per cent American patriotic blood and are a valuable asset to the state."

If a strike is called in Chicago and the bosses think it cannot be effectively suppressed with the armed forces at hand, Gov. Small will call out these incomparable patriots and smash the workers in typical cossack style.

This has happened before and will happen again. And Fitzpatrick, who once paid lip service to a labor party and then bolted when he saw one in the process of formation that would smash the alliance of the labor fakirs with the capitalist political machines, will try to save his face by saying Small betrayed the confidence of labor. It is not Small who is a traitor to his principles. A republican political crook for thirty years, he still remains true to his record. It is the craven Fitzpatrick who is guilty of treachery to the working class because of his support of an old party politician, regardless of who that politician happens to be.

Search Warrants and Defense

Efforts to enforce the prohibition law frequently serve to bring to the attention of the public the habitual police violation of certain fundamental principles upon which the government is presumed to rest. One of the traditions is that the habitation of a man is inviolate; that it cannot be entered against his will without a search warrant. The ex-convicts and gangsters who make up the prohibition enforcement agents frequently invade residences without warrant, as do the uniformed policemen of various cities.

In a recent case in Chicago Judge Joseph B. David recommended using the baseball bat on any policeman, uniformed or otherwise, who attempts to enter a house without a warrant.

This sort of unlawful invasion is not confined to those suspected of violation of the prohibition law, but for years has been used against revolutionists in this country. But when workingmen endeavor to defend themselves against atrocious assaults by gangsters clothed with authority they are not regarded as upholders of American traditions, but lynched or sent to prison as was the case in Centralia, Washington, in 1919.

In spite of this, however, the publicity attendant upon the vandalism of the police will encourage workers to defend themselves against such search of the premises in which they live, not merely with baseball bats, but with any weapons at hand.

The Defenders of Democracy, Reason and Justice

By H. M. WICKS.

EXPOSED as the tool of reaction because of a whole series of betrayals of the working class, extending over a period of years, the socialist party in New York City is now trying to conceal its treachery under the bourgeois watchwords of democracy, reason and justice. Like the socialist parties that have played such a vile role in Europe, the American socialist party tries to prove that it is a better defender of the interests of the capitalists than the avowedly capitalist class parties.

After aiding and abetting the Sigman machine in its drive to destroy the rank and file movement in New York, and indulging in every crusade against the left wing, the hypocritical socialists now come forth and denounce the capitalist state for doing on the political field precisely what they themselves tried to do in the trade union struggle. Sigman tried to disfranchise and crush the rank and file movement under left wing leadership. The socialist party aided him in his attacks. Now the election board of New York City throws the Communist, Comrade Ben Gitlow, off the election ballot—actually in politics doing what Sigman and the socialists tried to do in the union. To be consistent the socialist party should have praised the state of New York for achieving in one field what they failed to achieve in another.

BUT there are more ways than one of serving the capitalist class in a political struggle. One way is to try to perpetuate the illusion of capitalist democracy. The socialists did not dare permit the attack against Gitlow to be passed over in silence. They had to take a stand, and to openly praise the capitalist state would have exposed them to thousands of workers who still harbor the illusion that this is a working class party. So they issue a statement, under the name of their candidate for mayor of New York, the Rev. Dr. Norman Thomas. They state that Gitlow is no criminal in spite of the fact that he was convicted for holding certain beliefs:

> **"When, on the basis of such a conviction, a man's name is barred forever from the ballot, it is not democracy but the denial of democracy which is furthered. If Gitlow represents the point of view the Communists believe in, to rule him off the ballot at this time is virtually to disfranchise them. It gives color to their charge that OUR democracy is organized hypocricy. .. The socialist party, which is in vigorous opposition to many Communist tactics, whole-heartedly demands that New York City and state atone for this offence against DEMOCRACY, REASON and JUSTICE by restoring Gitlow's name to the ballot."** (Emphasis mine.—H. M. W.)

HERE is a classic example of crawling before the bourgeoisie. Mr. Thomas does not question capitalist democracy itself. In fact his argument is that "OUR" democracy would be all right if Gitlow's name were placed on the ballot. Just let people vote according to the established rules of the capitalist government and all hoped-for blessings will come in due time. The republicans, the democrats and socialists may all choose their candidates in conventions or caucuses and those American citizens permitted to vote by the capitalist state may then have the extreme pleasure of exercising their inalienable democratic prerogative by voting for any one of the three. If the Communist can get on the ballot under the LEGAL forms (determined by the capitalist state) of that democracy, then there is no violation of democracy, but deprive him of that right and democracy is dragged in the dust. Such is the logic of socialist party leaders.

* * *

DEMOCRACY, in the lexicon of the socialists, is one article in Mr. Thomas' holy trinity of capitalism; the other two are REASON and JUSTICE. Mr. Thomas appeals in behalf of this outraged trinity.

The ideology of the socialist party, as expressed in the appeal alleged to be in defense of Gitlow, but in reality a defense of capitalism, is a survival of the bourgeois illusions of the eighteenth century.

Justice, about which we hear so much from all utopians, cannot be defined. It is not a tangible thing. Let us take the foremost exponent of justice in the history of the international labor movement, Proudhon. This anarchist said of the god he worshipped:

> **"Justice is the faculty of the soul. The foremost of all, that which constitutes the human being.**
>
> **"Justice is the inviolable yardstick of all human actions.**
>
> **"Justice is the central star which governs societies, the pole about which the political world revolves, the principal and the rule of all transactions. Nothing is done among men that is not done in the name of right; nothing without invoking justice."**

ALL this twaddle about this abstract idea was discredited a century ago. Proudhon, like the Rev. Thomas, was an intellectual atavism, repeating the meaningless slogans of a dead past.

If justice is an eternal entity, or if it is the faculty of the soul, why has it not always been known to the human race? Does not Mr. Thomas know that in the millions of years history of the human race such abstractions as justice are only of comparatively recent origin?

Language is the key to the development of the idea from the simple to the complex. Savages have no abstract words, such as bravery, gallantry, beauty; if one is brave they say "like the lion," is keen of eye, "like the eagle."

The development of language proceeds slowly thru many ramifications and it is only after language is established on the basis of phonetics that abstract ideas develop. And the abstraction "justice" is a late development. It means everything and nothing. Chattel slavery, for instance, was right and just in Plato's time, but wrong and unjust in Lincoln's time. People unable to correctly formulate social demands resort to this abstraction. When they can formulate their demands, they do it concretely and such abstractions are eliminated.

Justice is a worn-out hag of a thousand debauches, and was frequently the butt of ridicule of Marx and Engels in their polemics against the utopians of their day.

REASON, the goddess of the revolutionary bourgeoisie in the days of the French revolution, cannot be resurrected today. Like "justice" it was an abstraction used to adorn the literature of the rising capitalist class as a substitute for their lack of knowledge of the interplay of social forces.

SO this outworn bourgeois trinity is hauled forth to adorn socialist party sophistry in its defense of the fraud of capitalist class democracy today.

Just as the religionist translates his ignorance into one word and calls it god, so the confused socialists translate their ignorance into the trinity: democracy, justice and reason.

AS for Mr. Rev. Thomas and his party, we conclude with this: In your trade union treachery you support the disfranchising and extermination of the Communists in the unions, proving that if you had the power of the state in your hands you would do precisely what the capitalist state is now doing. The reason you now urge the placing of Comrade Gitlow's name on the ballot is because you are better agents of the capitalist state than some of the old line politicians, as you know that Gitlow's removal from the ballot will expose to many thousands of workers the fraudulent character of YOUR democracy. In case this fact became generally recognized your game would be up. You could not then realize your ambition to play the role of the American Scheidemanns and MacDonalds and show the imperialists that you can defend capitalism better than the parties they have created for their own purposes.

If you were really sincere in your desire to challenge the capitalist class, to fight for the elementary demands of the working class, you would have responded favorably to our demand for a united labor ticket, preparatory to launching a labor party. But you do not want to put up a real fight. Like the other sections of the Second International, that aided the master class lead the working class into the shambles, you want to play your own dirty game in your own way.

And after your brazen treachery on every field you cannot expect us to take seriously your hypocritical pretenses of defending the one working class candidate in the mayorality campaign—Ben Gitlow.

Organizing the Proletarian Woman

By IDA DAILES

> "The proletarian revolution can only be victorious when millions and millions of working women take part in the struggle."—Lenin.

FROM 1880 to 1920, the number of women wage workers in the U. S. has increased from 14.7 of the total working population to 21.1, and makes up approximately one-fifth of the total working population. In 1920 there were over six million women wage earners and over 700,000 professional ("salaried") women. Over one million of the women wage earners were agrarian workers. In this same year, while the men engaged in industry were one-fifth organized (in unions), only one-fifteenth of the women workers were organized.

Besides this large body of women who come in direct daily contact with this glorious system of wage-slavery, there is the still larger body of working-class housewives, who must be won to active sympathy with and participation in the class struggle.

That women can become conscious and revolutionary fighters, even revolutionary leaders, has been demonstrated time and again. The heroic part that working women played in the French revolution, where they fought and died for the revolution, is well known to all of us. Our own great martyr, Rosa Luxemburg, and the many capable women leaders in the international Communist movement, make clear to us that not only can women share in the fruits of a victorious revolution, but they can take part in the work and struggle and sacrifice necessary to bring about the revolution.

Is There a Woman Question?

A decade or so ago, and even today to a lesser degree, we heard a great deal about the "woman question." All sorts of panaceas were offered and are still being offered for the solution of this question. Everything from woman suffrage to birth control was to cure all the ills that woman is heir to. Yet today working women are still exploited, still oppressed, and the working class housewife still struggles to make ends meet—and very often does not succeed. The working woman cannot be "uplifted" while capitalism holds the lid down.

It is clear to every class-conscious worker, and certainly to every Communist, that the problem of the working class woman is the problem of the working class man; her fate is bound up with the fate of her class. And she must share in fulfilling the historic mission of her class—the overthrow of capitalism.

But, while we do not see the "woman question" as the bourgeois uplifters see it, and we recognize that the work of organizing the proletarian woman does not, in general, differ from the work of organizing the whole proletariat, we do realize that there are special aspects of this work.

Women are on the whole more exploited than men, their economic organization is weaker, they are more limited by family ties. They very often hope to escape from the boss thru marriage, but sooner or later find that this merely means being transformed from a wage-slave into the slave of a wage-slave. There is no escape under capitalism, and it is the duty of our party to make them conscious of this and to enlist them in the ranks of the active fighters for the proletarian dictatorship.

The Attitude of Our Party.

OUR fundamental task is to establish close contact with the masses of working women. We must work within all working women's organizations. We must penetrate them and permeate them with our slogans and aims. In additional to our general campaigns, we must have special women's campaigns, as for instance campaigns for organizing women into trade unions, for equal wages for equal work, against high rents, for sanitary conditions in homes and shops, better conditions for the children in the schools, etc.

In general campaigns, the women's angle must be brot out, especially in such campaigns as anti-child labor, anti-militarism, anti-imperialism, etc. Special propaganda must be made among working class women during strikes, lockouts, unemployment, etc.

As soon as possible, we must establish a women's section in all of our party press. For a beginning, this could appear on a single page once a week in our daily papers, and occupy one or two columns in our weekly papers. As the work develops and grows, our aim should be to establish women's newspapers. These, of course, will not in any way resemble the "women's page" or "home page" of the capitalist and so-called socialist newspapers. They will not be concerned with the latest Parisian fashions, serial love stories, or inexpensive ways of feeding large families. They must deal with the economic and political problems of the working class women, with her struggles and victories and aspirations as a worker.

Due to conditions for which no individual can be blamed, the men in the party are far more capable and experienced in party work than the women comrades. It is the duty of the party to see to it that the women comrades participate more actively in our general political work. The women in the party must undertake more work and more responsibility. We must encourage and train those women comrades who show ability in party work. We must develop women functionaries,—speakers, writers and organizers. This is extremely important in connection with our work among women.

The First Step.

THE reorganization of the party on the shop and street nuclei basis will root us deeper among the masses. Bolshevizing the party means building a party that is capable, organizationally, ideologically and politically, of winning over and leading the wide masses of workers to the final victory of the proletariat. Not the least among the tasks of such a party is that of organizing the working women.

The resolutions of the fourth national convention of our party on "Communist Work Among Women in the United States," gives specific directions for the setting up of a party apparatus to carry on work among women. Every leading party committee and every shop and street nucleus is to appoint an individual member or sub-committee as its organ for conducting the work among women. All of this work is by no means the work exclusively of the women comrades. It is the work of the entire party and must be energetically taken up by the whole party.

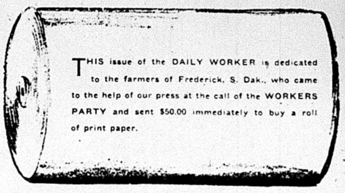
Paragraph 4, section 5, of the resolution calls for the following immediate action:

> **"The first step in putting this program into effect shall be the calling in each city of city conferences to consist of all the members of the branch and nuclei sub committee on women's work and also the women committees from the trade union fractions. These conferences shall be made thoroly familiar with the program and mobilized to carry it out in the following manner. Similar conferences shall be held from time to time and at a later stage of development of the work it may be possible to hold these conferences on a larger scale."**

Our comrades should carefully study this resolution on work among women and proceed vigorously to take up this important phase of party activity. We must realize our aim: **To win the working women and working class housewives of this country for the revolutionary class struggle!**

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

ONLY ONE-THIRD OF QUOTA RAISED FOR DAILY WORKE



THIS issue of the DAILY WORKER is dedicated to the farmers of Frederick, S. Dak., who came to the help of our press at the call of the WORKERS PARTY and sent $50.00 immediately to buy a roll of print paper.

Against South Dakota skies almost every night flames the fanatic's cross of the ku klux klan. Almost every night this season from South Dakota box cars I. W. W.'s are driven out at the points of guns held by masked members of the "Home Guards." And Frederick, So. Dak., itself produced that mouth-piece of white-terrorism who is secretary of the American legion national committee for the elimination of working class education in the United States, Frank L. Sieh.

But few of the South Dakota workers have become organized to fight this group of dangerous fascists, except in isolated instances. And one of the exceptions is Frederick, So. Dak., where loyal, intelligent comrades, most of them farmers, can always be found to support labor's cause in opposition to the morons from "Main Street." This small group in one day collected $50 to send to THE DAILY WORKER, with the promise of more later on.

From other distant points, too, comes aid to THE DAILY WORKER—from Idaho, Vermont, Oklahoma and Canada; but the sum total is just a little over a third of what must be raised within the next two months. $40,000 is the needed amount, with $25,182.82 still forthcoming as shown by the following items:

$25,000 More Needed to Save Daily Worker.

F. Arthur Maki, Chicago, Ill.	$5.00
Alex Kozma, New York	5.00
Fred Vigman, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
J. Stefanson, Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
J. Martens, Moline, Ill.	5.00
Alameda County, W. P., Oakland, Calif.	3.00
Collected by J. Smolich of Nashwauk, Minn.	14.75
Lee Holton, Granite City, Ill.	1.50
Workmen's Circle Loan Association, St. Paul, Minn.	25.00
Harry Lax, M. Leibman, Harry Pearlman, St. Paul, Minn.	6.00
M. Goldstein, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Collected by O. R. Votaw of St. Paul, Minn.	4.25
Workers Party comrades, Frederick, S. Dak.	50.00
L. Marks, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Chas Murphy, Yuma, Ariz.	1.00
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Bath Beach, N. Y.	5.25
J. Christ, Lansing, Mich.	1.00
Chas. Rabinowitz, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Collected by M. Krompovich of Chisholm, Minn.	25.00
J. H. Seitz, Willoughby, Ohio	5.00
Greek Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	14.00
John Cazin, Red Jacket, W. Va.	5.00
City Central Committee, W. P., McKeesport, Pa.	30.00
Y. W. L., St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Theo. Evanoff, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
City Central Committee, W. P., Baltimore, Md.	14.00
Stephen Potapoff, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
G. Fritz, Belleville, Ill.	1.00
P. Hack, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	1.00
Otto Yeaga, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	2.00
Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Steve Grdinich, Hayward, Calif.	5.00
C. Freeman, West Allis, Wis.	2.00
East Side English, (collected by Maljevac) Cleveland, O.	4.85
General Meeting (Engdahl's report), Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
East Side English (Gus Ecke), Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
(Collected by Amter) W. P. B., Steubenville, Ohio	15.00
(Collected by Amter), W. P. B., Port Homer	6.75
B. Yankleson, Cleveland, Ohio	41.60
English Branch, Workers Party, Portland, Ore.	10.00
Workers Party, Mount Vernon, Wash.	12
Chas. Lund, Kellogg, Idaho	3.
Workers Party, Gary, Ind.	12.
T. Gusaeff, Eureka, Calif.	2
John Demchuk, Russian W. P., Buffalo, N. Y.	15.
W. Menander, Ludlow, Vt.	10.
Osias Bercy, New York	1
Mike Pecoja and Jos. Mihordin, Kansas City, Kans.	10
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, (coll. by Kassin and Snyder)	17
English Branch, Workers Party Kansas City, Kans.	10
M. Martinson, Amberg, Wis.	1
Jewish Br., W. P., (thru N. Hurvitz), St. Paul, Minn.	4
Juanita Finnish Workers Party, Kirkland, Wash.	10.
Wm. G. Klasgye, East Liverpool, Ohio	
W. H. Willard, Nampa, Idaho	1.
J. H. Woods, Newark, N. J.	1.
Wm. Woodard, Durham, Okla.	2
South Side English Branch, W. P., (collected by Lydia Gibson and Robert Minor), Chicago	14

NEW YORK WORKERS PART
BRANCHES AND MEMBERS:

Lithuanian Br., Rochester,	25.
Shop Nucleus, 1	15
Edward Royce,	25
English Brownsville,	27
Shop Nucleus 12,	8
Esthonian Branch	18
Y. W. L., No. 29,	16
Jewish Williamsburg	25
John Kasper, Armenian	5
I. Feinstein, Eng. Lower Bronx	4
Mailman, Eng. Lower Bronx	2
D. Pekich, Jugo-Slav Br.	
C. Silverman, Eng. Harlem	5
Shop Nucleus 13,	1
Lithuanian Literature Society, Nashua, N. H.	5
Lithuanian National Alliance, Buffalo	5
German Night Workers, Yorkville,	9
I. Pasternak, Eng. Harlem	7
Shop Nucleus 11	3
Matilda Schneider	7
West Side Eng. Br.	39
TOTAL	$735
Previously Acknowledged	14,081
Grand Total	$14,817

Rothstein Meeting of Toronto Needle Trade Workers Enthusiast

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 26. A w attended meeting of needle trad workers was held Sunday, when Rothstein of the I. L. G. W. spo under the auspices of the Tra Union Educational League upon crisis thru which the progress movement in the needle trades h been passing particularly in the I. G. W.

Rothstein stirred the audience needle workers to great enthusias with her account of the victo against the Sigman-Forward reactio ary machine in New York.

It seems that the cutters' local Toronto, without a regular electio has delegated Julius Hochman to present them at the Philadelphia co vention.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. Great Br ain, pound sterling, demand 4.84 cable 4.85; France, franc, dema 4.18½, cable 4.19; Belgium, fra 4.54½, cable 4.55; Italy, lira, cab 3.97¾, cable 3.98; Sweden, krone, mand 26.78, cable 26.79; Norw krone, demand 20.33, cable 20.35; De mark krone, demand 24.68, cab 24.70; Germany, mark, demand cable —; Shanghai, taels, dema 79.50, cable —.

AILY WORKER Raises
Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring
of Saklatvala!
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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PAINLEVE CABINET FALLS IN FRANCE

AMERICAN WORKERS CALLED TO CELEBRATE EIGHTH YEAR OF THE RUSSIAN PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

Eight years have passed since the revolutionary workers of Russia victoriously raised the banner of their rule over their ountry after their decisive defeat of absolutism and capitalism n Russia. But with their victory their biggest problem was not et solved.

It was the struggle against the counter-revolution and the ask of reconstructing production under workers' rule which axed the ability and capacity of the proletarian revolution to the limits. But in these battlefields also the revolution marched to victory.

Glory in Soviet Victory

Every new step forward meant a new inspiration for the proletariat of the world. Every new problem solved meant a new valuable experience for the proletariat of the world.

The workers of the word glory in the victory of their Russian brothers. The proletariat of the world thanks their Russian brothers for what they taught them.

The anniversary of the Russian revolution therefore is an event which is commemorated by the workers every where. The American workers, too, will gather in all the important centers for anniversary celebrations of the Russian revolution. Under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party such celebrations have been arranged thruout the country. The most important of these are being held in the following cities:

Plan Many Meetings

Boston, Mass.—At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.
Springfield, Mass.—Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg.
Worcester, Mass.—Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.
New York City—Central Opera House 205 E. 67 St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 8 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.
Newark, N. J.—Newark Labor Lyceum 704 S. 14 St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley.
Jersey City, N. J.—Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. Local speaker.
Bayonne, N. J.—Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25 St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m. Local speaker.
Paterson, N. J.—Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Hauten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Local speaker.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m., Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire.
Washington, D. C.—Playhouse, 1814 N. Street N.W., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe.
Baltimore, Md.—Brith Sholom Hall,

(Continued on page 2)

'SUBSTITUTES' THE BUNK IN COAL STRIKE

Anthracite Operators Aid Use of Soft Coal

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 27.—How ttle the anthracite operators fear he stage thunder of threats by that nythical enity, "the public," to swear ff on anthracite and use soft coal, ll and other substitutes from now n, henceforth and forever, is shown y the anthracite operators' actions hen confronted with these threats. lso is shown that the anthracite rikers are being betrayed by Lewis ot calling out the bituminous iners.

Last Wednesday the New York and ennsylvania officials conferred with ach other and with representatives f the anthracite operators. Major eneral Berry, chairman of the New ork state coal commission, tells the ollowing about the attitude of the nthracite operators:

Operators Don't Fear Substitutes.

"They came to New York to find ut just what the situation was here, nd they all were told that unless the trike ended soon and anthracite hipments were resumed, they were danger of losing part of this great arket as a customer of the anthracite industry." But General Berry ad to admit that threat had failed move the anthracite operators, hose hearts seem as hard as their oal. "My impression from talking ith them," he said, "is that they ean to fight it out if it takes all inter."

Not only are the anthracite operators unmoved by the buncombe ropaganda spread far and wide about ubstitutes for anthracite, but they re taking advantage of the continued orking of bituminous mines by the nion to urge even that soft coal be sed.

Anthracite Operators Aid Soft Coal Use.

George J. Eltz, director of the Coal erchants' Association in New York, ays that the anthracite operators re actually sending out engineers and el experts to serve to popularize the se of soft coal in New York and how consumers how to use soft coal stead of their own anthracite.

Health Officer J. J. Hagan of Jersey ity has another bright idea for ttling the dispute. He is going to et a representative conference of ealth officers in New Jersey, then he gures that this body will recomend to Coolidge that an ultimatum e sent to both miners and operators "reach an agreement by a certain ate, or have the soldiers and militia o to work digging coal." Who is oing to clean all the dead soldiers t of the pits after they have killed emselves with accidents due to their norance of the dangers of coal ining, Hagan fails to state.

FORCED TO STEAL COAL TO KEEP FROM KEEPING TOO COOL WITH CALVIN

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 27—Thefts of oal from trains is giving dealers nd officials of the Big Four raiload a great deal of trouble. It is aid that bands of women climb on ars when the trains stop on side racks or in the yards and throw ff and carry away tons of fuel. In ome cases losses to dealers amount o several tons per car. It is said he "bandits" declare their families re suffering from cold and that wing to lack of employment their usbands have no money to purhase fuel.

N. Y. UNIONS TO CONFER SUNDAY ON PURCELL MEET

Delegate Conference to Arrange Meeting

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The preliminary conference for the organization of the mass meeting to welcome A. A. Purcell, who will bring the message of world trade union unity to the thousands of workers in this city, has set the date of the first regular meeting of the conference for Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 3 p. m., at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., New York City.

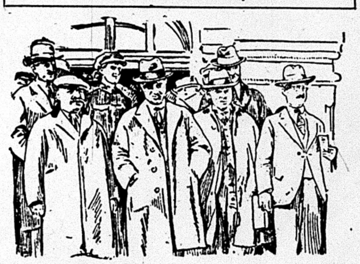
Hoover Harangues Y. M. C. A. About Illusions of Peace

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The Locarno treaty, the Washington armament conference, and other international agreements aimed at curbing war, were described by Secretary of Commerce Hoover today as the "most important milestones of peace in the history of the world."

Addressing the International Y. M. C. A. conference Hoover said that "should a world referendum be taken, an overwhelming sentiment for the abolition of wars would be reflected.

"The Locarno treaty is a start on the right track. It removes one more barrier against peace."

British Visit Soviet Republic



A Delegation of the British Labor Party Parliamentary Group That Visited Soviet Russia.

FEARS FOR FUTURE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND LOCARNO PACT VOICED DURING BALKAN DISPUTE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Fears for the future of the league of nations and the Locarno peace pact were expressed in the secret session of the league of nations conference now being held in Paris to decide the Greco-Bulgar controversy, following which the league handed the representatives of Greece and Bulgaria, the league's decision that Greece and Bulgaria issue orders within twenty-four hours to their respective commanders to immediately begin the evacuation of occupied territory, and that all troops must have left occupied territory within 60 hours.

Aristide Briand reminded the representatives of the two contending parties that if they did not follow out the decision of the league of nations, an economic blockade would result.

Go Into Closed Session.

Following the reading of telegrams and communications between the two contending nations, at the open session of the conference, the two representatives of the contending nations were called to the council table to participate in the deliberations.

When asked whether the two governments would accept the league decisions, both delegates showed reluctance in replying. Both recited tales of atrocities and blamed each other as the aggressors.

Following the arguments of the Greek and Bulgarian representatives, the league of nations commission held a private session. During the private session Hyman of Belgium expressed the fear that not only was the future of the league of nations at stake but also that of the Locarno pact.

Hand Decision to Delegates.

After the private session was over, the representatives of the two powers fighting each other were handed copies of the league's decision demanding that orders be issued for withdrawal of troops within 24 hours to their frontiers and that at the end of 60 hours all troops must be in their respective countries.

The league showed its distrust of the pledges made by the two powers by appointing a commission of British, French and Italian officers who are to proceed immediately to the Greco-Bulgar frontier and see to it that the league's orders are carried out.

Plan Blockade.

Plans are now being laid to blockade Greek ports in which England, France and Italy will participate, in case the league decision is not carried out. England has 20 battleships in the Mediterranean waters waiting orders to be put in action against Greece.

* * *

Greek Evacuation Plan.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Greece announced to the league of nations council her willingness to withdraw all of her troops from Bulgaria.

M. Caparanos, Greek representative, was instructed to make this announce-

(Continued on page 2)

STUDENTS GIVE TARIFF MEET A WARM WELCOME

Storm Conference to Ask Autonomy

PEKING, China, Oct. 27.—Within half an hour after the long-heralded tariff conference got under way, China thru its spokesman, Ching Ting-wang, demanded that China be allowed to exercise its right as a sovereign and autonomous power to set its own tariff and to its enforcement by January 1, 1929, by China itself.

This demand for self rule of its own tariff by China was backed by a great demonstration of thousands of stu-

(Continued on page 2)

LOCAL 5 OF THE I. L. G. W. ELECTS LEFT WING SLATE

Operators Local Third Left Victory

Another local of the I. L. G. W., this time Local 5, the third one in Chicago to elect delegates to the Philadelphia convention, has followed the popular note set in the first two, Locals 104 and 59, and at the meeting Monday night overwhelmingly elected a left wing slate of delegates and as completely defeated the aspiring reactionaries.

The left wingers elected as delegates to Philadelphia from Local 5, which comprise some 700 operators, are B. Soll, E. Navle, H. Metrick and R. Sigle. The four candidates put up by the machine of the decadent Sigman regime were totally whipped.

MASS MEETING AGAINST HORTHY TERROR FOLLOWS PICKETING OF WASHINGTON HUNGARIAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—(By Mail.)—The picketing of the Hungarian embassy yesterday by the International Labor Defense, was followed by a mass meeting held in the Playhouse on N street last night, where the audience that crowded the auditorium listened to speakers relate the reason for the picketing.

In spite of the presence of uniformed policemen and a large squad of detectives the speakers hurled defiance at the Wall Street tools of capitalism

(Continued on page 2)

A. N. L. C. GIVES ENTIRE SESSION TO TRADE UNIONS

Recognize Only Division of Classes

The American Negro Labor Congress, the first mass organization of class-conscious Negro labor, which is meeting this week at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles avenue, completed a discussion of the Negro worker and the trade unions with a mass meeting on Monday night. The subject of the mass meeting was the bar of color prejudice raised by the officialdom of the trade unions, with the result that very few Negro workers can gain admittance to the unions. The speakers discussed ways and means of organizing the colored workers to fight their way into the unions, and stressed the necessity of a united front of labor, black and white, against the agressions of the bosses.

Again and again the speakers pointed out to the audience the slogan which was stretched across the front of the hall: "Organization is the first step to freedom."

Otto Huiswood, a colored worker from New York and a delegate to the congress, urged the congress to take concrete steps toward the organization of the Negroes into labor unions. He pointed out that when color prejudice works in such a way as to keep Negroes out of various other organizations, they do not for this reason remain on the outside of these activities, but organize their own. The Negro workers must take the same stand with regard to the trade union question, Huiswood pointed out. If they cannot force the A. F. of L. officialdom to admit the Negro workers, then these workers must organize their own unions and use these organizations not to fight the white workers but to get into the movement of the whole working class and fight with it in its struggles against the owners.

C. W. Fulp, president of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America in Primrose, Pennsylvania, and Norval Allen, southern organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, told of fights waged by Negro workers to enter the trade unions, and urged the delegates to adopt concrete measures of organization.

Negro Kept Press Is Silent.

The entire capitalist press, including the race press owned and controlled by a few wealthy Negroes, has been carrying out what Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the congress, characterized before the congress as a "conspiracy of silence." Months before the congress opened, the capitalist newspapers were carrying "exposes" of this gathering of Negro labor, branding it as "a tool of Moscow, which will only fool and betray the colored workers." One and all, they "warned" the colored workers to keep away from this congress—to boycott it. And now that their efforts have resulted in complete failure—now that these servants of the bosses realize that in spite of their lying attacks, the American Negro Labor Congress is successfully working out plans for the solution of the problems of the race; now that they see the Negro thinking of himself as a worker, with aims and interests like the aims and interests of the white workers of the United States—now these papers have resorted to the expedient of ignoring the congress. Since the congress opened, only one or two of the capitalist papers have mentioned the gathering. The others have dismissed it with a notice, and a lying sentence or two.

Of the two large Negro papers in Chicago, neither has up to the present moment said a word about the congress. The Chicago Defender—

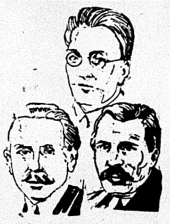
(Continued on page 2)

Rail Head to Appear Before Commerce Body on Freight Increase

President Fred Sargent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad was summoned before an interstate commerce commission hearing here to tell who was the author of the petition asking a 5 per cent increase in freight rates for all western railroads which now is being argued.

The summons was issued at the demand of M. R. Shaunnessey, railroad commissioner for the state of Nevada, who was conducting the cross-examination, when witnesses had confessed they did [illegible] the author of the petition.

French Communists



Top: Doriot, hailed as the Liebknecht of France"; bottom, from left to right, Monmoseau and Marcel Cachin.

REID-TOOHEY FREED FROM PA. PRISON

Progressives Out After Month in Workhouse

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 27.—Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee and Pat Toohey, progressive leader of the miners in the anthracite region, were released today after a month's imprisonment following their arrest on September 26th by local police while attempting to address a meeting of miners in Washington Hall, West Scranton.

The arrests followed a declaration by Rinaldo Cappellini, U. M. W. of A. official in the anthracite district, that all Communist meetings should be broken up.

In Jail for a Month

On Monday, September 28, Reid and Toohey, appearing before Police Magistrate P. J. McNamara, were ordered "held to await the action of federal authorities." The judge added that, "If the federal authorities will not take care of them, I will decide later what is to done with them."

Evidently the federal authorities decided to let the police magistrate do the dirty work, which he was not at all averse to do, as on September 30, Reid and Toohey were sentenced by McNamara to serve six months in the workhouse on a framed-up charge of "vagrancy." This was done while their attorney, Isaac Shoor of New York, was not notified of the hearing in court, although he had visited the prisoners early that day and had conferred with the U. S. district attorney who was "holding" them as MacNamara had prescribed.

August Valentine and Alex Vareck, two other progressive miners arrested with Reid and Toohey, were released, Valentine proving that he had a bank account and could not very well be a vagrant. Reid, however, was sentenced to the workhouse in a vagrancy charge, in spite of the $30 he had in his possession.

Were Serving Workhouse Sentence

Every since then the two progressive leaders have been serving their sentence in the Scranton workhouse. Only yesterday did the machinery of

(Continued on page 2)

CAILLAUX GOES TOO AS MONEY CRISIS GROWS

Promise of Dawes Plan for France Looms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Oct. 27.—Less than one week after Caillaux, finance minister of France, submitted without recommendation the proposals of the United States on the settlement of debts to the cabinet, he went down to ignominous defeat, dragging with him the cabinet itself.

Paul Painleve, premier of France, presented the resignation of his cabinet today and it was accepted by President Doumergue. The crisis was provoked by Caillaux, whose efforts to stabilize the French currency, miserably failed.

As a reaction to the failure of the American debt negotiations the franc since the return from Washington of Caillaux, has been steadily declining. In the chamber of deputies the socialist bloc, under former premier Herriot, was prepared to insist upon a capital levy. Caillaux rejected this proposal but proposed heavy taxes on luxuries. Thus he lost the support of both socialists and conservatives.

Facing certain defeat in parliament, Painleve requested Caillaux to resign from the cabinet. Caillaux refused, stating that the cabinet would either stand or fall with him. It fell.

Assail United States

The United States government is held to blame for the crisis in currency today, the charge being based upon the refusal to reach a satisfactory debt settlement. Instead of a settlement that would stabilize French currency for a time, the American government proposed a five-year period in which no principal on the debt of $4,200,000,000 be paid, but that interest at the rate of $40,000,000 per year be paid.

This is recognized as a move to bankrupt France so that a plan for the complete domination of France by American imperialism on the general lines of the Dawes plan for Germany, may be imposed, thereby reducing France to the position of a semi-colony.

"I decided to resign last Friday, conforming to the views of my colleagues" said Painleve, "nevertheless we wished to see Briand, armed with official authority in attempting to prevent war by pacification in the Greco-Bulgarian incident."

The resignation may seriously af-

(Continued on page 2)

Unemployment in England Increases

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Unemployment was still on the increase in Great Britain at the end of August, reports to the commerce department showed, and was especially marked in coal mining, textile manufacturing and tinplate milling. On Sept. 12 the official figures showed 1,418,000 persons out of work, as compared with 1,191,000 on the same date a year ago.

The figures are taken from the English unemployment insurance department, which now calculates that 12.5 per cent of the regular working population of the country is out of employment.

NEW YORK POLICE ARREST LABOR DEFENSE PICKETS BEFORE THE HORTHY EMBASSY THIRD TIME

By ROSE BARON

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—While picketing the Hungarian consulate carrying signs protesting against the threatened execution of Mathias Rakosi, and over one hundred independent socialist party workers, 18 members of the International Labor Defense were arrested, held in jail for a few hours and then released on a suspended sentence.

This is the third time the New York police force under the leadership of the finger printing advocate Commissioner Enright have stepped in to save the face of Horthy, the hangman of Hungary.

While picketing is perfectly legal the police and courts are endeavoring to intimidate the workers from continuing their protests. The demonstrations will be continued however, until there is definite assurance that the gallows erected to kill the flower of Hungary's working class will not be glutted with the blood of Mathias Rakosi and his comrades.

The men and women arrested today carried sandwich signs which read: "Labor demands the freedom of Rakosi, Hungarian labor leader and 105 Hungarian workers about to be rail-

(Continued on Page 2)

'UNKNOWNS' AMBUSH TRAIN DETAILED TO CARRY FASCIST HEAD

ROME, Oct. 27.—A train in which General Secretary Farinacci of the fascist party was believed to be travelling, was ambushed by unknown persons while enroute to Cremona. Shots were fired at the carriage in which Farinacci was believed to be travelling. Farinacci, however, had missed the train and was not a passenger on it.

STRIKE TIES UP CHILE AS MASS PROTEST

Fraudulent Election Angers Workers

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, Oct. 27.—A general strike for 24 hours as a protest against the fraudulent election engineered by the military dictatorship which acts as a tool of Wall Street imperialism, yesterday tied up the city of Santiago in Chile, while 20,000 wrokers in mass a mass meeting demonstrated their refusal to recognize the election as valid and demanded an annullment. Censorship in Chile prevents truthful details from being sent by usual telegrams.

The military dictatorship, the like of which it is hard to conceive, brazenly sets aside the popular will of the people, and every effort to express mass discontent is suppressed with martial law, which not long ago sent a dozen loyal and fine working class leaders of the Nitrate Miners' Union to the horrible prison exile on the bleak, rocky and storm-swept islands of Terra del Fuego at the southernmost extremity of the continent.

Union Leaders Imprisoned.

This military dictatorship ignored the civil government to such an extent that its functioning was impossible, the case of the Nitrate Miners' Union leaders being an example, in which, tho acquitted of charges brought against them in the civil courts by the imperialist nitrate mine owners, they were seized by the military, given a farcial "trial" by court martial, and sent to the island prison.

It is understood here that this affair had considerable to do with the resignation from office of the president of the "Republic" of Chile, Arturo Alessandri, who would no longer share responsibility for the conduct of affairs.

A Queer Election.

This resignation naturally resulted in a call for an election, but the military dictators conspired to defeat any choice by the people, among whom the organized unionists are a decisive factor. Under the astounding excuse that "disorder" might result if elections were held in the usual manner sanctified by all the normal rules of "democracy," they decreed that altho there should be an election, all parties must agree on one candidate, and they obligingly furnished one of their choice, Emiliano Figueroa-Larraine.

Soldiery Prevents Fair Voting.

As the election day neared, the military dictators called out troops and declared martial law, which remained until they had Salas out and they thought, counted Salas out and Larraine in; as president of the "republic."

The Chilean labor unions demanded that the obviously fraudulent election be annulled, and to demonstrate their hostility to the regime of imperialist puppets, they called a 24-hour strike yesterday.

General Strike.

It intensified as the day advanced, all ordinary manual labor refusing to begin their day's labor. Shortly past noon the hotel servants, the much despised "criados," "mozos" and all, walked out leaving the tourists, North American imperialist business agents and all else to shift for themselves, while the street cars and buses were suddenly stopped and shops and stores closed their doors at the orders of the unions, who made known the penalty for non-observance. Street clashes with the military have brought numerous casualties. But no accurate reports of the number wounded or killed have come thru.

A great crowd of 20,000 or more gathered in the public square, where speakers voiced the pent-up discontent of the masses with demands for annullment of the election, "vivas" for Salas and denunciation of the military for "delivering the country into the hands of the money kings of Wall Street." Great excitement exists, which the military, as usual, announces it will meet with martial law.

Britain is Enlarging Singapore Naval Base

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, Oct. 27.—The legislative assembly has authorized the dredging of 513 acres along the shore in furtherance of the plan for enlargement of the British naval base here. This is part of the gigantic naval plans of Britain that are being carried on and is considered significant of the realization in London of the struggle that is bound to ensue in Indo-China in the not distant future.

Mrs. Rhinelander Wins Fees.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Supreme Court Justice Morschauser allowed $3,500 extra counsel fees to lawyers for Mrs. Alice Jones Rhinelander of New Rochelle, wife of Leonard Kip Rhinelander, scion of a wealthy family, in her fight against her husband's suit for annulment.

Justice Morschauser stipulated that application for additional fees would be entertained at the close of the trial.

AMERICAN WORKERS CALLED TO CELEBRATE EIGHTH YEAR OF THE RUSSIAN PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from page one)

1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.
Rochester, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeves Bloor.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeves Bloor.
Utica, N. Y.—Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.
Jamestown, N. Y.—Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St. Nov. 8, at 7 p. m. Al Schaap.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne.
Cleveland, Ohio.—Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m. Jay Lovestone.
Canton, Ohio—Canton Music Hall, 812 Tusc. St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone.
Bellaire, Ohio—Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White.
Conneaut, Ohio—Workers' Hall, Broad Street, Nov. 7. Local speaker.
Detroit, Mich.—Finnish Hall, 5969 14 Street, Nov. 7, at 8:00 p .m. J. Louis Engdahl.
Mass, Mich.—Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th. Local speaker.
Chicago, Ill.—Temple Hall, Van Buren & Marshfield Aves., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. M. Bedacht, E. R. Browder.
Waukegan, Ill.—Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman.
East St. Louis, Ill.—Painters' Hall, Grand & Page Blvds. Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Local speakers.
Frankfort, Ill.—Majestic Theater, W. Main St., 300 Blk. Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Manuel Gomez.
South Bend, Ind.—Hungarian Hall, 316 So. Chopin St. Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Lovett Fort-Whiteman.
Kenosha, Wis.—Schlitz Hall, N. Main St. & Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Local speaker.
Pullman, Ill.—Strumils Hall, 107 St. & Indiana Ave., Nov. 8 at 6:30 p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Kaplan.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th Street, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon.
St. Paul, Minn.—German Place, 444 Rice Street, Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James P. Cannon.
Duluth, Minn.—Workers' Hall, 19 Ave. W. and 1st St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Ronn, Angervo.
San Francisco, Calif.—California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis.
Berkeley, Calif.—Finnish Hall, 1819—10th Street, Nov. 8. Local speaker.
Hartford, Conn.—Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe, and Sam Darcy.
New Haven, Conn.—Hermanson's Hall 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall.
Waterbury, Conn.—Garden Hall, East Main Street, Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.
Denver, Colo.—Social Turner Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Dietrich.
Rockford, Ill.—Workers' Hall, 511—7th Street, Nov. 8, at 3:00 p. m. Max Salzman.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Son's & Daughters' Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave. N. W. Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. J. L. Engdahl.

New York Police Arrest Pickets of the Labor Defense

(Continued from page 1)

roaded to death by the fascist Horthy regime," and "International Labor Defense defends all victims of capitalist oppression."

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Washington Demonstration.

Washington papers carried lengthy reports of the demonstration in front of the Hungarian legation in the capitol last Saturday when scores of workers marched up and down in front of the building carrying signs protesting against the Horthy court martal trials.

The demonstration was staged by the International Labor Defense. Despite a heavy downpour of rain and police interference the pickets stayed with their signs until the time allotted by the committee had expired. They refused to quit on demand of the police, insisting they had a perfect right to picket.

The demonstration created a sensation in Washington and the most uncomfortable flunkey in the Teapot Dome bailiwick was the Hungarian count who married the Vanderbilt millions, the influence of which counts heavily with "Nervous Neil" Kellogg, the secretary of state.

After the picketing a mass meeting was held which was addressed by Norman Tallentire, who took a prominent part in the defense of Tom Mooney and J. O. Bentall, a graduate of Leavenworth, where he served a term as a class war prisoner.

Silence Is Broken.

Some of the newspapers carried pictures of the pickets which brot out the slogans on the placards very clearly. If the Horthy dictatorship expected to railroad Rakosi and his comrades to the gallows behind a veil of silence, they reckoned without the workers of the world who have brot the story of the white terror to the masses in all lands.

The campaign led by the International Labor Defense to save Rakosi, has resulted in mass meetings and demonstrations in Boston, New York, Chicago, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Minneapolis and Philadelphia. Telegrams still continue to pour into the Hungarian legation in Washington and several cables have been forwarded to the Hungarian Foreign Minister Bethlen, demanding an end to the white terror.

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The Labor Defender.

The first issue of The Labor Defender, official magazine of the International Labor Defense will make its appearance on next December 1. It will be an illustrated monthly devoted to the interests of class war prisoners containing articles by men and women prominent in the labor movement and particularly those who have been engaged in the work of defending class war prisoners.

The first number will contain articles by Ralph Chaplin, James P. Cannon, and letters from prisoners, well-known as victims of capitalist persecution.

Pictures of the past and the present depicting the class war in the United States and all over the world will be a big feature of The Labor Defender.

The magazine will sell for ten cents a copy and the subscription price is one dollar a year. The publishing address is 23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois.

The friend of the workers is the enemy of the bosses!

GARY'S STEEL TRUST PLES UP WEALTH AS WORKERS STARVE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The United States Steel corporation earned $42,400,412 in the quarterly period ended Sept. 30, according to the statement submitted by E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation to the board of directors. The directors declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share.

During this same period many of Gary's workers were walking the streets looking for a chance to earn enough to feed their families.

Reid and Toohey Released from Jail in Strike Field

(Continued from page one)

legal humbuggery get to moving with a hearing on a writ for habeas corpus before Judge Newcomb. As a result the leaders of the progressive miners were released "on their own recognizance" but were ordered to leave town!

Reports from all sections of the anthracite show that the period of crisis in the strike is just beginning, with savings exhausted, local treasuries drained, reserve coal of poor quality sold at exorbitant prices and the operators determined to fight against any wage increase to the strikers, whose leading demands of a ten per cent raise and the check off brought on the struggle.

It is expected that the bidding of Wall Street, a leading journal of which advised the anthracite operators to open up the mines with scab labor, will meet the angry resistance of the starving miners, who are already discussing the withdrawal of maintenance men, and who are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the leadership of Lewis and Cappellini, whom they suspect of selling out their demand for wage increase for the questionable benefit of the check-off.

Negro Labor Congress Gives Session to the Trade Unions

(Continued from page one)

popularly known among the militant colored workers as the Chicago "Surrender."—because it refuses to put up a real fight for the colored workers—ran its usual large edition on the day before the congress opened, and that edition carried not one word about this nation-wide gathering of workers of the colored race. In this connection, Whiteman pointed out to the congress that just because a paper is edited by colored people does not necessarily mean that that paper has the interests of the race at heart. Their interests are as often as not centered in their pocketbooks, for, like the white bosses, their only thot is the thot of profit.

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Note: Because The DAILY WORKER goes to press before the evening sessions of the congress take place, it will be necessary to print the report of the speech of Bishop William Montgomery Brown, made at the congress last night, in tomorrow's issue.

FRENCH TROOPS MASSACRE 25,000 ARABS IN SYRIA

Palestine Arabs Expose French

LONDON, Oct. 7—According to a telegram sent by the secretary of the Arab Congress in Palestine more than 25,000 men, women and children were brutally murdered by the ruthless French imperialist troops in Syria.

After the French had burned a number of native villages a little to the southeast of Damascus, and murdered 700 Arabs at Hama, 24 of the murdered Arabs were strapped to the backs of camels and brought into Damascus to the Musselman quarter as an example to the natives.

The sight of the dead bodies on swaying camels and news of the reprisals disgusted the Arabs and immediately demonstrations against the French began. The French then attacked the Arabs. In defending themselves from the brutal French attacks, the Arabs killed some of the attackers and this was followed by the horrible reprisals described by the secretary of the Palestine Arab Congress in the following telegram:

"The French have continued the bombardment of Damascus for fifty hours.

"The greater part of the city is demolished, thousands are homeless and thousands of innocent persons have perished. The French armed Armenian immigrants, who committed fearful depradations.

"The French are suppressing reliable news. The fugitives say that more than 25,000, including many women and children, perished in the ruins."

The British press is aghast at this action of the French and many of the newspapers are attacking the French imperialist policy and the methods used by General Sarril in the Syrian campaign to defeat the yearning for independence among the natives of Syria.

AMERICANS AID REVOLT AGAINST NICARAGUA HEAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 27.—The agents of Wall Street with the active aid of the American minister here, has succeeded in placing the tool of Wall Street at the head of the government here, practically deposing President Solorzano, and putting in his place Gen. Emiliano Chamarro, former president and for two decades or more, one of the most brutal dictators in Central America.

At four o'clock on Sunday morning armed forces under the command of Chamarro entered and took charge of LaLoma, the fortress commanding this city, without opposition and the garrison joined in the movement. Large reinforcements of conservatives supporting the venture were admitted to the fortress and equipped with arms, and a message sent to President Solorzano demanding that he dismiss the liberal members of his cabinet and restore the conservatives to power. They base their demands on the claim that at the election a year ago the liberals won thru fraudulent methods.

American Minister Acts.

President Solorzano, thinking that the American minister would use his influence to aid the cause of "democracy" received a rude lesson in the mysteries of the imperialist diplomacy of the United States, when he tried to enlist the aid of that worthy.

At a conference with the American minister, the supporters of the government insisted they did not intend to retire.

This was followed by violent street fighting in which a number on both sides were killed. Soon after this event information was conveyed to the president of the republic that American troops defending his premises would no longer do so, unless he yielded to the demands of Chamarro, to which he acceded.

It seems that President Solorzano was suspected of favoring groups opposed to American imperialism, so the agents of Wall Street contrived to arrange a coup d'etat for the adventurer and despot, Chamarro.

Painleve's Fall Is New Symptom Showing Rule of Capitalism Is Dying

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Painleve government at Paris has fallen to its doom, drowned in the blood of its own spilling.

In the hour that Painleve quit, taking with him his whole cabinet, including the much advertised "financial wizard," Caillaux, the charge comes from the Palestina Arab Congress that 25,000 men, women and children were slaughtered in the recent bombardment of the native quarter of Damasmus.

War against the Syrians in Asia, was against the Riffians in North Africa, war against the workers and farmers at home, to maintain capitalism in France and spread the empire, proved too great a burden even for this government by violence, blessed and supported by the international financiers of Wall Street after the fall of the "radical socialist," Herriot.

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In spite of the credits extended by the House of Morgan, the franc continued to fall in price the past week until it hit the low figure of 25 for the American dollar, with the Belgian franc not far behind. Hundreds of millions loaned in the United States have not been able to stabilize the French franc, no more than great sums borrowed have been able to bulwark the Belgian franc. French and Belgian money are going down the same chute that saw the decline of the German mark, with a Dawes plan waiting at the bottom. The Painleve-Caillaux government didn't harmonize sufficiently toward the end with Wall Street's ambitions for France; so it had to go.

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France will no doubt get an even more reactionary government that must continue to accept the slave role imposed by American finance capital.

That does not mean that socialists cannot be in the government, or very closely sympathetic to it. Socialists have proved the best allies of reaction, in Great Britain, in Germany and in France. MacDonald had an imperialist policy more to the right than that of Baldwin. Von Hindenburg, deserted by the nationalists on the Locarno "security pact," looks to the democrats and socialists for support.

President Domergue may select a new premier who will call socialists to his side to wage war against the Syrians and the Riffians and send more Communists to French bastilles.

But it will not help. The colonial peoples will continue to struggle for their liberation. Industrial workers in the great French cities will carry on their fight for emancipation.

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The repeated and rapid changes in governments, in Germany, in France and elsewhere, attest the fact that capitalism merely jumps from one crisis to another. Already new masses of workers in Germany, given jobs temporarily under the Dawes plan, are being recruited for an increasing army of unemployed.

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The overturn of the Painleve government comes on the heels of the Locarno conference with its "peace" promises, and it postponed its fall a few hours so that its foreign minister, Aristide Briand, could preside over the council of the league of nations in an effort to restore a makeshift peace in the Balkans between Greece and Bulgaria. Capitalism, in the hour that it tries to tell the world that it is strong and whole, breaks forth with another multitude of symptoms proclaiming the fatal disease that is rushing it toward the grave.

TURKEY REFUSES TO ATTEND HAGUE COURT ON MOSUL

Will Not Submit to Court Arbitration

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27—Turkey has refused to participate in the extraordinary sessions of the permanent court of international justice.

In a telegram to the court, whose sessions have just been opened, Turkey takes the stand that she will not submit the Mosul boundary dispute to arbitration before the league of nations. She also tells the court that it has no business to pass upon whether the league of nations have a right to arbitrate or not, as the boundary dispute is a political issue.

Court Hears English.

Despite the absence of Turkey, the court began to hear the evidence which Sir Douglas Hogg, the British delegate who is living up to his name, is presenting to show why the court should allow the league of nations to arbitrate the issue.

Turkey refuses to abide by any decision to arbitrate the Mosul issue before the league of nations, as it was the league of nations that handed Mosul and its oil fields to Great Britain in the league mandate for Iraq.

Painleve Cabinet Falls as French Money Crisis Grows

(Continued from page one)

fect the Locarno pacts, and its effect upon the American debt settlement is quite probable.

Inflation seems to be certain under any new cabinet and it is most probable that concessions will have to be made to the large group in the chamber demanding a capital levy. Caillaux's flat refusal to treat with the demands for a capital levy has been largely responsible for the present situation.

Painleve said he had no idea who would succeed him.

"I haven't any idea who President Doumergue will select as my successor," said the former premier. "Whoever succeeds me can count upon my entire support."

Herriot Refuses Call

Pres. Doumergue has already requested former Premier Herriot, the hero of the social-pacifist era in France, to attempt to form a cabinet, but Herriot refused. There is considerable of a movement under way from his supporters, the left bloc, to persuade him to accept the post of premier again.

Aristide Briand, foreign minister in the Painleve cabinet and himself premier of France more times than any other living man, may be called upon to form a cabinet, but it is believed here that he will refuse.

The impression prevails that Painleve will be called upon to form another cabinet, in which case he will leave Caillaux out and give strong representation to the Herriot group, preliminary to endeavoring to stabilize the franc thru a capital levy.

Immediate inflation is necessary to save the currency from complete collapse, which will unquestionably be followed by further depreciation. A capital levy, as proposed by the radical socialists around Herriot will have the effect of weakening the French bourgeoisie so that they may be forced to yield in the near future to a Dawes plan.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

Fears for the Future of League

(Continued from page 1)

ment when the council went into session under the presidency of M. Briand, French foreign minister.

"My government is ready to withdraw all troops as soon as the frontier guards have been re-established," M. Caparanos said. "We are willing that the movement shall be carried out by a Greek and a Bulgarian officer, provided that the Bulgarians do not advance until the Greek troops have entirely withdrawn."

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Fighting Continues.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The Greek forces have extended their fighting front. They have occupied Novrikop **and have started to bombard Nevishovo.** Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry and half a regiment of artillery have been received as reinforcements frmo Saloniki.

The Bulgarian troops are concentrating for an offensive at Melnik, which is about 55 miles northeast of Saloniki.

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Forty Lives Lost.

SOFIA, Oct. 27.—Fifty dead and wounded is the total cost of life in Bulgaria as the result of the clash with Greece and the Greek bombardments of Bulgarian territory.

Twenty-six of the casualties were soldiers and the remainder civilians. **Eleven Bulgarian soldiers are missing.**

STUDENTS GIVE TARIFF MEET A WARM WELCOM

Storm Conference t Ask Autonomy

(Continued from page one)

dents and workers who blockaded th conference delegates with masses o demonstrators waving flags and ban ners demanding a China free from im perialist domination.

Students Demonstrate.

So dense were the crowds tha many were injured when police trie to block their way from bringing t the attention of the imperialist del gates the sense of what they wer dealing with in revolutionary natio alism.

The Chinese foreign minister, She Jui-lin will act as chairman of th conference, while the decrepit old pr visional president, Tuan Chi-jui cam to the conference thru the street heavily guarded and with troops li ing both sides of the roadway. Neithe Shen nor Tuan however, had muc to say aside from voicing welcome t the delegates and expressing the e pected aspirations that China be giv en equality with other nations. It wa Ching Ting-wang who spoke the lin of policy.

No Haggling Says Ching.

Ching added to his demand fo autonomy the following: "China ask only what she expects to receive. Sh does not believe in asking for e cessive concessions and then whi tling them down. China does not wis to bargain."

The diplomats of the imperialis powers conferred privately on the su stance of China's demands as voice by Ching. Then Ambassador Ma Murray, of the U. S., the first forei delegate to speak, tried to remi everyone that the conference mu keep within the limits of the Wa ington agreements, by saying that was glad to attend a conference cal ed for carrying out the Washingt "treaty." He added, by way of roo to escape into larger fields, that h was prepared to consider carefull open-mindedly and generously, an reasonable plan for realizing China hopes.

"Unified" China Very Popular.

Sir Ronald MacLeay, British am bassador, asserted that a united Chi was as much in the interest of Gre Britain as of China herself, witho adding the further fact that our China must be unified only by conse of the British foreign office and u der the control of imperialist tools.

The Japanese delegate, Eki Kiok who in 1915, tried to put over the famous 21 demands upon China, thou that he had had a change of te if not of principle by suggesti that steps be taken to attain Chine autonomy. But he added that course, "that goal is attainable on thru successive stages and we believ that the powers' unconditional su render of their treaty rights is n contemplated by China herself."

Japan Suggests.

Japan suggests, therefore, that t alternatives be considered, first statutory tariff on a "fair" basis f general application subject to prov sions of a special tariff on specific articles to be agreed on betwe China and separate powers, or, s ond, a graduated tariff averaging more than 12½ per cent."

Hioki added that "autonomy i plies the existence of a strong unifi government and presupposes the co plete removal of all restrictions upo freedom of trade between China a other powers."

Big Mass Meeting Against the Horthy Terror in Capit

(Continued from page one)

in Washington who support the d cesses of the Horthy government.

Save Rakosi Is Demand.

Following up the demands on t banners carried before the Hung ian embassy that afternoon, speakers at the meeting exposed t connection between Wall Street, t government at Washington, and t white terror in Hungary where M thias Rakosi is in momentary dang of being executed, having fallen in the clutches of the Horthy gove ment while on a political visit to t country, from which he was driv after the fall of the Bela Kun Sov regime.

Norman Tallentire, of Philadelph was the principal speaker and h speech was received with enthusias at the conclusion of which a resol tion was unanimously adopted prote ing against the Hungarian terror a against the threatened murder of t leaders of the proletariat who ha not already been exiled or execute

J. O. Bentall of New York, long speaker in the radical wing of the l bor movement, also addressed the a dience, assailing Morgan, DuPont a other capitalists for the part th play in European politics and again the American working class.

It was announced at the conclusi of the meeting that demonstratio would occur in all parts of the wo until the working class was rallied defense of the prisoners of Horthy terror.

REACTION IN CHINA NEEDS ONLY MONEY

ts Leader Boasts of Secret Arms Supply

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 27.—That mperialist agencies are working secetly in aid to the counter-revolutionry fascists in trying to overthrow he Kuomintang republic is proven by he interview given out by the reacionary Chinese leader, General Chenhiung-min, who has found fitting helter in the British port of Hong Kong.

The interview given to the British aily Express reveals by way of infernce where Chen draws his pay check rom. It says:

Secret Source of Arms.

"I have 7,000 troops which, altho less ell armed than the Reds, outnumber hem. I have the moral support of e national assembly, together with warship from the north and secret ources of arms and ammunition suplies, and only lack funds to prevent he early accomplishment of my task.

"When the Reds are driven out I ill not establish a southern governent, but will strive to join the north nd south for a unified China. I ould welcome the assistance of a oreign legion, but lack of funds preents this."

But Wants More Money.

Very clearly General Chen is bidding or more money from Great Britain, in rder that he may enlist the large umber of Russian white guard monrchist mercenaries to his standard or attacking the Canton government.

That Canton is not wholly tranquil et, or at pains to conceal its dislike f foreign plotters within its gates, is een by the anti-British strike which ot only continues, but which has laid own a boycott against the whole of he foreign settlement on Shameen Island, refusing to permit the entry of ood stuffs to the island.

Hsuchow Fallen to Wu.

News from the north indicates that Chang Tsi-lin has thrown four divisons southward to Tsinan-fu, capital f Shantung province, to save it from he northern advance of troops of Wu Pei-fu who are reported to have aken Hsuchow.

Wu, so it is reported from Hankow, as declared that he is not connected ith Communists and Bolshevists, but ants General Feng, whose rather adical recent utternaces are wellnown, to join him against Chang and he Peking traitors.

Cleveland Wade Park Residents Tax Selves in Move to Bar Negro

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27.—A umber of white landowners in the Wade Park district have joined an ssociation and are "taxing" themelves to raise a fund to be used to ight Negroes attempting to buy property and reside in the district.

To Buy Up Property.

At a recent meeting the white people assessed a tax of one-half of one er cent of the value of their property, he fund to be used to buy lots that might otherwise go to Negroes. At he meeting, the white property wners fromed a permanent organzation.

Try to Cut Off Charities.

The whites also attempted to put pressure on Negro charities, asking he community fund to withdraw its contributions to Negro charities if Dr. C. H. Garvin, a colored physician, ild not agree to sell his newly built house "at a reasonable figure."

This proposition was defeated, it being shown that Negroes contributed more money to the Cleveland community fund than was received by Negro charities.

Blame Earthquakes on Sunspots.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., Oct. 27.—That earthquakes may be traced back to unspots was the theory advanced today by Ricard, famous seismologist and known as "padre of the rains" because of his monthly weather forecasts based on observation of the un's spots.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it.

-help!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized - By William F. Dunne

TWO ARTICLES—ARTICLE I.

> THIS is the second of a series of articles on the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention, which will deal with "The A. F. of L. and International Relations," "The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized Workers," "The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle," "The A. F. of L. and the Left Wing," "The A. F. of L. and Militarism," etc. The present article will appear in two instalments.

NO better test can be had of a labor movement than its attitude toward the workers outside its ranks. If it strives to organise them, even in unions that are structurally out of date and without any social outlook other than that of the middle class, it is at least trying to strengthen itself for its daily struggles, is taking its duties as the organizer of the economic power of the workers seriously.

The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor did not even measure up to this low standard of trade unionism. Its record on the elementary matter of organization of the unorganized is enuf to make every honest trade unionist weep.

BEFORE we take a look at the records of the convention on this matter it will be of value to examine the numerical strength of the American Federation of Labor and its progress in the matter of organization, or lack of it, during the years 1923-25 for the reason that this period was one of great activity in industry many times approaching and once or twice exceeding the boom days of the war era.

From the peak of its numerical strength of 1920, when the report of Secretary Morrison showed a membership of 4,075,000, the A. F. of L. dropped to 3,200,000 in 1922 as a result of the industrial depression followed by the open shop drive.

A REVIVAL of industry began in the latter part of 1922 and by the time the 1923 convention rolled around no trace of the depression remained—except in the A. F. of L. membership rolls.

The report of Secretary Morrison to the 1923 convention showed that, not only had the A. F. of L. failed, during a year of widespread employment, to recover its previous losses but that the losses had continued to the extent of 300,000 members, the report showing a total enrollment of but 2,900,000. (No allowances are made in this article for the padding of membership figures by the affiliated unions in order to retain their voting strength in A. F. of L. conventions—the official figures serve our purposes splendidly.—W. F. D.)

THE industrial revival continued with the exception of short slumps in isolated industries. Economists have been amazed by the vitality shown by American industry and the consumption power of the population but the official membership chart issued by the A. F. of L. shows that in 1924, a further loss of 100,000 members occurred, the enrollment being 2,800,000.

1925 finds American industry still following an upward course. A number of basic industries have exceeded the 1923 figures and in the building and automobile industry there is a real boom. Railroad car loadings have passed all previous figures and altho an immense credit structure has been erected which is making the bankers uneasy and whose toppling will bring disaster, employment is still plentiful. 1925 takes its place with the boom years of 1923 and 1924.

SEC. MORRISON'S report to the Atlantic City convention shows a total membership of 2,878,297, an increase of 78,297, over 1924. But the membership total is still, in round numbers, 322,000 below the 3,200,000 total of 1922.

These are startling facts and sharply visualize the effect upon the labor movement of the lack of a militant organization policy. Additionally significant is the fact that an examination of the membership figures by unions shows that the increase has taken place principally in the building trade unions, unions which work under the closed shop for the most part, in whose industry there is and has been abnormal activity and where the influx of membership is almost automatic with the increase in the number of jobs.

TO put it concisely:

> The American Federation of Labor, in three years of great industrial activity, has, according to its own figures, suffered a loss of some 322,000 members besides failing to regain what might be called its normal strength in 1922.

Nothing but sabotage of the ordinary routine of organization can account for such a miserable showing. Labor officialdom is interested far more in "labor" banking, "labor" insurance companies and in war on the left wing than in organization.

THE proceedings of the Atlantic City convention contain a wealth of concrete inormation revealing the mechanical processes by which organization is hampered or made impossible. It is true that much lip-service is given to questions of organization and an impressive staff of "organizers" is maintained by the A. F. of L. itself and the affiliated national and international unions. In practise, however, these organizers are merely administration boosters who conduct continuous campaigns for the machine in power. Under this system organization has come to mean everything but organization of the unorganized. By its craft divisions the A. F. of L. fosters a situation in which the unions supporting the machine are allowed to prey on its enemies, resulting in perpetual internecine strife that makes any bona fide organization campaign impossible.

SO complicated is the A. F. of L. machine that any resolution on organization can be referred to any one of a dozen committees or lower units and its purpose smothered. This is the constant practice. So well understood is this procedure that any union desiring organizational assistance must ask for the absolute minimum in order to get its resolution concurred in and the minimum is generally meaningless.

A typical example of this is a resolution introduced by the Laundry Workers' International Union at Atlantic City:

> That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to have a letter written to all city central labor unions requesting them to bring to the attention of their organizing committee the possibility of establishing a local union of laundry workers in their city.

This resolution was concurred in unanimously. The delegate who introduced it can report back to his union that their resolution was adopted. This will be all that will happen because the central bodies know that laundry wagon drivers are claimed by the teamsters and that, altho they are key workers, the moment they are organised in a laundry workers' union, the Teamsters' International Union will put in a jurisdictional demand for them in spite of the fact that the Laundry Workers' Union charter is industrial.

THE office workers' resolution is another example of the readiness with which the A. F. of L. grants "organizing" assistance when a pious wish will satisfy the petitioners:

> RESOLVED, by this 45th annual convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlantic City, that the affiliated unions render all moral assistance in our organizing campaign.

This resolution was likewise concurred in but nothing was done about the complaint contained in a "whereas" that the international union offices did not make their employes join the office workers union. "Moral assistance," however, costs nothing.

THE Bank Clerks' Union offered a resolution that required a little different treatment. It contained a specific request that might have resulted, if concurred in, in some of the "organizers" having to do a little real organizing:

> RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. appoint special organizers for the year 1926 in the cities of New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia to give their full time to organizing the bank clerks and that organization committees be organized of delegates representing the more influential unions in those cities to help in the organizing campaign.

Now watch what happens to this resolution in the resolution committee and the convention. The commitee reports:

> Your committee recommends that the resolve be changed to read that organizers be directed to give special attention to the organizing of bank clerks WHEREVER POSSIBLE and that city central bodies be requested to aid in this work.
>
> With this change your committee refers the RESOLUTION TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (Emphasis Mine—W. F. D.)

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

THE machine wielded the club on the organizational aspirations of the Bank Clerks' Union when it eliminated the compulsory features of the resolution, when it gave the "organizers" an alibi by stating "whenever possible," by substituting a request to central bodies instead of the special organizing committee "of the most influential unions," and finally when it referred the whole matter to the executive council.

The banks clerks were lucky to be allowed to keep what little organization they have.

IT is very significant that even the few proposals for organization that are made come from federal labor unions, state federations and city central bodies—the only rank and file representation at A. F. of L. conventions. Such a resolution is the one introduced by the delegate from the North Carolina State Federation of Labor. The wages, living and working conditions of workers, particularly in the textile industry of this state are miserably low. Child labor is prevalent and thousands of women are also employed. The resolution pointed out that "tens of thousands of workers in all lines of industry are unorganized, particularly textile workers," and then resolved:

> That the officers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor use every influence and means possible to bring about the organization of these thousands of industrial workers of North Carolina.

HERE is a resolution that any labor organization could adopt without hesitation: at least so it seems to those unitiated in the mysterious ways of A. F. of L. conventions. But the officials do not want organizing instructions from conventions. If they allowed this resolution to pass some honest delegate might arise at the next convention and inquire why they had done nothing to organize these textile slaves. So the committee reports:

> Your committee refers this resolution to the executive council.

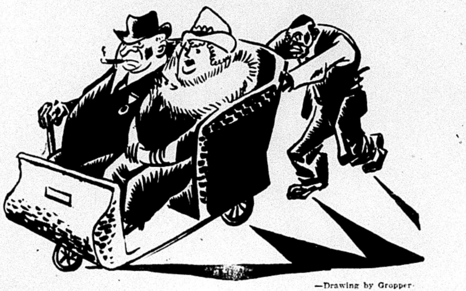
The textile workers of North Carolina will remain unorganized and if the delegate from its state federation protests—well, he has only one vote.

So far we have seen glaring instances of sabotage of organizational resolutions coming from small unions and state bodies and dealing with specific details of organization for these unions and localities.

In the next article we shall see to what extent the A. F. of L. convention was interested in national organizing campaigns and also how it treats even large international unions which have incurred the displeasure of the officialdom or which the bosses want to put out of business.

(To be concluded)

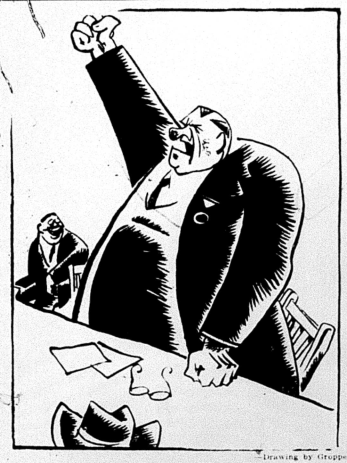
ON THE BOARDWALK



—Drawing by Gropper

The Negro:—"Whew! It's Hard to Push These Leaders of Organized Labor!"

He Knows What He Wants



—Drawing by Gropper

One of the Delegates:—"To Hell with the Hot Stuff About the Communists. We Want Light Wine and Beer, and That's All!"

Guardian Taxi-Cab Co. Drivers Win 5 Pct. Raise in Four-Day Strike

A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—All the drivers of the Guardian Taxi corporation have returned to work following an increase in their commission. The men will receive 40% on the dollar instead of 35%.

The strike lasted four days and until this morning not a wheel moved in any of the two garages. On the first day of the strike only 300 drivers walked out. These men were from the East 18th St. garage. When the other drivers at the 122nd street garage heard the news of their fellow workers on strike they also walked out Tuesday morning. 700 men were on strike.

Official of the Taxi, Limousine Chauffers' Union Local 643 did nothing to help organize these workers. They were asked three different times, to aid in organizing the workers.

Out to Find Murderer.

SUTTON, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Search for the fiend who shot to death Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Shingleton, both past sixty years of age, and cremated their bodies by burning their home, was started by Sheriff A. M. Bailey.

Professor Says Idea U.S.S.R. Is Backward Country Is Erroneous

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—Professor Kruger, while on a visit in Moscow, said to a correspondent of Pravda:

"People in Europe have a wrong conception of the U. S. S. R. as a backward country: On the contrary, the Soviet government does not spare efforts to raise the level of education and culture in the republic. This is easily seen when on visits to schools, clubs, children's houses and libraries.

"We must note especially the collective education of the younger generation. The rapid growth of education in such a short time is unheard of. The U. S. S. R. is more advanced in this respect than even Germany."

Prof. Kruger also mentioned the especially friendly relations existing between children and teaching staff all over the Soviet Union.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

Court Considers Oil.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27.—The world court opened in the peace palace here today to hear the dispute between Great Britain and Turkey over the boundaries of Mosul. There were no counsel present to represent the Turkish government.

CHICAGO MACHINIST LODGE SENDS PROTEST RESOLUTION TO HORTHY EMBASSY AGAINST WHITE TERROR

At the last meeting of the Freiheit Lodge No. 337, International Association of Machinists of Chicago, the following resolution condemning the Horthy persecution of the Hungarian workers and the attempt to railroad Rakosi to the gallows was adopted:

"Whereas, Mathias Rakosi and over one hundred other workers in Hungary, mostly members of the socialist labor party, have been arrested and submitted to the most terrible forms of torture in prison, and

"Whereas, This new regin of terror in the country which has in recent years ruthlessly suppressed the workers and murdered thousands under Horthy's bloody dictatorship has been accompanied by the usual police agent 'frame-up' of exposing a 'Bolsheyik plot,' in another attempt to crush out the trade unions and other militant workers' organizations; and,

"Whereas, Rakosi and his brother workers are being railroaded thru a court martial and face death sentence and execution any day now, and are denied ordinary civil court procedure, and

"Whereas, The workers of the entire world must show their solidarity against such an outrage and answer the Horthy dictatorship which is kept in power by foreign capitalists, and which tries to suppress and distort the facts.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That Local No. 337 of Machinists' Union vigorously condemns the torture and imprisonment of these Hungarian workers and demands that the court martial, further torture, and prison or death sentences be stopped, and

"Be it further resolved, That we rush this resolution to the Hungarian legation in Washington and the Hungarian consul in Chicago with the request that it be sent to their government, and to the labor press."

1,594 Tractors Arrive in Moscow.

MOSCOW—A steamer arrived from America to Novorosayisk that brot 1,594 tractors.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

SEEK TO WIDEN PASSAIC STRIKE TO MORE MILLS

Young Workers Strike Like Veterans

By ALBERT WEISBORD

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The three hundred and eighty strikers of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Co. are conducting a heroic struggle to wipe off the wage cuts that the company has forced upon them. Most of the strikers are young boys and girls, some in their teens and some just out of their teens. Their fight has completely taken the company by surprise. The company did not expect that they would show such fine spirit and fight.

The Second Wage Cut

The workers of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Co. are the most poorly paid woolen workers in Passaic. Only last year their wage was cut to $16.50 per week for forty-eight hours and now that is cut to $15.10.

How the company can expect people to live on that wage, nobody knows, and in sheer desperation the workers have struck. The strikers are fighting not only for themselves but they are really fighting for all of the textile workers of Passaic.

The Botany Mills Consolidated Co., employing about 6,400 workers have just cut wages, the Pitkin Spinning Co. has just cut wages, the large Forstmann and Hoffman Co. plants and the New Jersey Spinning Co. employing about 5,000 more workers are planning to cut wages. In such a situation the fight of the small Passaic Worsted Spinning Co. strikes is a fight of all of the workers in Passaic.

Weisbord On the Ground

Albert Weisbord, secretary of the central bureau, United Front Committees of Tetxile Workers has taken charge of the strike. Under his direction order and discipline was established among the strikers, the lies of the bosses were exposed and some organization started. Thirty of the strikers were sent to picket the Pitkin Co. plant and get the workers out there if possible.

Weisbord has stated that the United Front Committees of Textile Workers will strive to broaden and deepen this strike as much as possible. All the workers of Passaic, in the Garfield Mills, in the Botany Mills, in the Spinning Mills, all must support this strike and walk out.

Workers, fight against the fifty-four hour week, fight against wage cuts, fight against the fake mill unions, fight for real mill committees and a real union in the textile industry.

Mass meetings will soon be called to get all the workers in Passaic out.

Italian Debt Commission Comes Up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The American and Italian debt commissions will meet at the treasury Monday to begin negotiations for funding Italy's $2,380,000 debt to the United States.

Job Harriman Dies.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 27.—Job Harriman, 64, socialist candidate for vice-president in 1900, is dead at Sierra Madre, after a lingering illness.

LITHUANIAN BUREAU HOLDS SPECIAL MEETING TO DRAW PLANS TO AID DAILY WORKER

The Lithuanian bureau held a special meeting October 19, to consider the condition of The DAILY WORKER.

A strong appeal is being made to all members to stand by and insure The DAILY WORKER. Special collection was made at the bureau meeting, and a total of $36.50 was donated and collected for The DAILY WORKER at the session of the bureau.

Workers!
Join Your Local Co-operative Store.
Demand from your co-operative
"Co-operators' Best" Products
(Red Star, Blue Star, White Star and Yellow Star Brands)
Distributed by the co-operative wholesale
CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL EXCHANGE,
Superior, Wis.

RED STAR
CO-OPERATORS' BEST
COFFEE
CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL EXCHANGE

COOLIDGE WILL MAKE THIRD TRY TO NAME WARREN

Sargent to Resign and Take Senatorship

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Rumors circulating thru the capitol at Washington have it that President Calvin Coolidge will make another attempt to name Charles Beecher Warren as member of his cabinet.

The present Attorney General Sargent is to retire and accept the vacancy to be made by Senator Green who is recuperating from injuries received in a fight with some bootleggers and is expected to resign as senator from Vermont.

Expect to Pass Him Now

The president feels that Warren's nomination will be accepted this time by the senate as two of those who opposed the administration, Ralston of Indiana and Ladd of North Dakota have died. In place of the democrat Ralston, a regular republican machine man has been appointed. No one will be appointed to succeed Ladd of North Dakota.

The first time that Warren's nomination was defeated was a tie vote. General Dawes, organizer of the "Minute Men of the Constitution," slept a little too long that morning, and after further discussion the vote was against Warren.

Whitewash Beet Sugar Trust

The second time the nomination appeared Warren was defeated. Attempts will now be made to renominate him.

Street Meetings in New York City for Thursday, Oct. 29th

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The street meetings being held every night in New York City under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party are attracting big crowds of workers and receiving splendid response.

The following meetings and speakers are scheduled for Thursday night, Oct. 29:

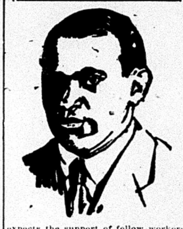
Fifth St. corner Second Ave.—Frankfeld, Suskin, Markoff, Siskind, K. Gitlow, DeLeon, Grecht, Brodsky.

116th St. corner Lenox Ave. and 110 St. corner Fifth Ave.— Pollack, Huiswood, Felshin, Hartman, Jampolsky, Codkind, Trachtenber, B. Miller, Stachel, Brahdy, Weinstone.

BROWNSVILLE: Hopkinson, corner Pitkin Ave.: Erlich, C. Miller, Krumbein, Scherer, Chernenko, Rosen, Katz, Potash, Undjus, Nesin, Lifschitz, Wolfe, Bentall.

The International Red Aid Calls for Protest Against the Horthy White Terror

Mathias Rakosi



THE International Red Aid has issued the following appeal to the peasants, workers and intellectuals:

From the walls of the Budapest police prison there resounds the cries of pain and agony of the tortured Hungarian workers and peasants. The worst terror of Horthy of the years 1919 and 1920 has returned. Hundreds of workers and peasants who were condemned six years ago for participation in the Hungarian Soviet republic are still pining in Hungarian prisons, and Horthy and his government are again seeking for fresh victims from the ranks of the Hungarian proletariat for the dungeon and the gallows. The counter-revolution in Hungary has not slaked its thirst for revenge. Workers and peasants are to be thrown into prison on account of their opinions, and on account of their having participated six years ago in the Soviet republic.

WORKING men and women! You must not tolerate the employment again of the bloody methods of Horthy. The Hungarian working and peasant proletariat expects your help. expects the support of fellow workers in all countries. The workers, peasants and intellectuals must everywhere raise their voices in sharpest protest against the brutal regime of violence and torture in Hungary. The Hungarian government must be made to realize that the times are past in which it could exercise undisturbed its reign of terror with the aid of bestial officers' bands and police.

WORKERS, peasants and intellectuals in all countries!

Raise your voice in protest against the brutal persecution and the suppression of the workers' and peasants' movement in Hungary!

Raise your voice in protest against the arrest of workers and peasants and honest and brave labor leaders!

Protest against the special courts and the new blood justice which is being prepared!

Demand at protest meetings and resolutions, which should be sent to the Hungarian government and comrades:

The immediate release of the arrested-

The immediate abandonment of all trials.

The punishment of those responsible for the mishandlings and tortures.

The unrestricted right of combination for the Hungarian workers and peasants*

KANSAS CITY, MO., UNIONS WELCOME PURCELL MESSAGE

Realize Need of Unity Among Labor Unions

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Oct. 27—Marked interest has been shown by Locals when the committees told them who Purcell was and that his subject was 'World Trade Union Unity.' Barney McCoy and R. Eastwood, business representative of the Meat Cutters' Local, have been canvassing the unions that have met at the Labor Temple and have had commendable success.

A big turn out is expected for the meeting November 4th, when Bill Green, president of the A. F. of L. spoke here some months ago at a well advertised meeting among unionist he had an overflowing crowd of some two hundred people. Response in this city must be gauged from a relative standpoint. The local interest is keeping pace with the nearness of the date and workers are looking forth to a threat of their lives.

Some trade unionists do not know what it is all about from a world standpoint but they realize the necessity of unity from a local standpoint, for the craft disputes are breaking the solidarity that must exist for workers to maintain and advance their position. They see it from a local standpoint in spite of the false leadership and they will understand it from a world standpoint when they have it presented to them by A. A. Purcell, next Wednesdy at the Labor Temple.

The committees first choice for the chairman is Frank P. Walsh national prominent lawyer.

NEW YORK HAS NINETY PER CENT ATTENDANCE AT FUNCTIONARIES' MEET ON PARTY REORGANIZATIO

The organization department has received a very encouraging rep from the New York city reorganization commission.

We quote in part:

"Held four out of six functionaries' conferences and our percentage attendance was 70. The Finnish branch functionaries, as well as the fu tionaries from the main branches attended. The 10% which did not attend are the tiny brancehs and we will take care of them. Last night two more sections met and I believe the same attendance occured.

"We gave them the enclosed material and a copy of the registration card. The committee decided to begin registration in branches during the week October 25th to November 8th and to complete registration at the section meetings. We feel that this gives us better success in registration without interfering in any arrangement; especially is this so, for if we were to get mobilization of the membership for the meetings, the comrades who visit them at the homes can at the same time get their registration. To facilitate registration, we asked the financial secretaries to fill out the names and addresses of the comrades. This will give us clearly the names and addresses. We also asked them to fill out, first of all, the place of employment, as this is the most essential bit of information.

"We divided the city into eleven sections. This is an industrial division of the city and insures as nearly as possible good working areas. To these sections we have the comrades assigned according to the directions contained on form 4. This form is given to functionaries, but we are going to print it and send it to every individual member. We are arranging to have section meetings during the one week of November 16 to 23rd, excluding the 17th which is the date of the big mass meeting. We v begin a big bombardement in press to make these meetings succe ful.

"We believe the sections are divided as to give us about 200 me bers per section. We are organiz forty comrades, training them in sh nuclei work so that at the sect meetings they can at the same t form shop nuclei. We have also as the financial secretaries to give us certified list of members which w be a control sheet and in the remar column we have asked that they gi us the standing of the members. Th we will be able to push dues at t same time."

Stage Has Been Set for Mitchell's Trial by U. S. Army Hea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The sta for the court martial of Col. Willi Mitchell, on charges of conduct "p judicial to good order and milit discipline," has been set.

Eight of the twelve ranking ar generals who will hold the milita future of the "flying colonel" in th hands arrived in Washington.

The four other members of t court, including Major General Ch P. Summerall, its president, are e pected here.

Build the DAILY WORKER

ROUMANIAN FEDERATION MEET BACKS PARTY REORGANIZATION

At a conference held on Sunday, October 11, of a group of leading comrades of the Roumanian section of the Workers (Communist) Party, special steps were taken regarding reorganization.

We herewith reprint the resolution which was adopted by the Roumanian comrades endorsing reorganization:

"Due to the composition of the working class of America, wherein a great number of workers are foreign-born and divided in different nationalities, the Workers Party of America is of necessity composed of different federations.

Federation Outworn Form

"The federation form of organization, having served the purpose of uniting the class conscious elements, cannot function properly in participating in the politcal struggles.

"Based on this experience, the Workers Party of America has decided on its reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, and has adopted a centralized form of organization, instead of the present form of federations. Realizing however the necessity for propaganda and education being carried on among the foreign-born workers, provisions are made for the formation of workmen's clubs, in place of the present language branches.

"The representatives of the Roumanian Federation of the Workers Party of America, meeting in special conference, Sunday, October 11, 1925, approved the program for reorganization, and decided that:

Join Shop of Street Nucleus

"1. The members of the federation are to be immediately attached to a shop or street nucleus. The federation shall be considered as attached to the party, and workmen's clubs shall be organized in place of branches.

"2. These clubs are to be connected with the administration of the paper Desteptarea for the purpose of supervising their activities.

"3. The purpose of these clubs is to promote the interests of the Roumanian workers of America, to carry on educational work on the basis of the class struggle, amongst the Roumanian workers.

"4. Way and means of carrying out the education among the Roumanian workers is by supporting and widely circulating the official organ of the Roumanian section, the Desteptarea and by distributing educational literature among the Roumanian workers.

Carry On All Activities

"General activities, such as public meetings, educational lectures, conferences, etc., and social gatherings, the arranging of theater plays, singing groups, sports, etc., as a means of recreation, and broadening the general knowledge of the Roumanian workers, are to be employed also.

"The activities of the clubs will be carried on independent of any political party, and therefore any worker can become a member of the club, regardless of his or her political opinion, so long as he or she supports and adheres to the class struggle, and is for the emancipation of the working class."

FORDS SEEK PERMISSION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE BODY TO ACQUIRE RAILROAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Henry Ford applied to the interstate commerce commission for permission to acquire the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railway, the estimated value of which was $13,022,837 on March 31 last.

Control would be acquired by the purchase by Ford of 63,763 shares of common and 59,326 shares of preferred stock in the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railway.

At the same time, the auto king asked the commission for authority to issue 123,088 shares of common stock, par value $100, and $10,[illegible],500 worth of first mortgage, 5 per cent bonds, on the Detroit & Ironton railway, which he has owned for several years.

The proposed bond issue will be absorbed entirely by the Ford family—Henry, Edsel and Mrs. Clara J. Ford—at par, and would be exchanged for securities of equal value in the new road, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.

English Admiralty to Scrap Obsolete Ships and Submarines

LONDON, Oct. 27 Great Britain is scrapping some of her out-of-date naval equipment it was announced by the admiralty

All second class submarines, with the exception of one, are to be scrapped and many auxiliary ships are soon to be ordered into reserve.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

JUDGES ASSIST RAIL COMPANY TO BOOST FARES

An injunction was granted to the Chicago & Northwestern railway restraining the Illinois commerce commission or any other state body from interfering with the collection of the increased suburban passenger fares now effective on the roads.

Judges James H. Wilkerson, A. B. Anderson and Adam C. Cliffe granted the company a temporary injunction upholding the fare increase which the company had been granted by the interstate commerce commission.

When the company appealed to the Illinois commerce commission for a ware increase last year, claiming that the road would have a deficit of $12,000,000 if an increase in rates was not granted, the Illinois commission after investigating the company's demand decided that the fare increase was uncalled for and refused to grant it. The company then went before the interstate commerce commission, where they received an order allowing them to boost fares.

The state attorney contended that the judge could not issue the order as the fare increase was not an interstate problem but an intrastate. The judge waved aside all objections and a temporary injunction was granted. The date for arguing the permanent injunction has not been set.

Saw Light on S-51.

BOSTON, Oct. 27. Twenty minutes before the steamship City of Rome rammed and sank the submarine S-51, with a loss of 33 lives, the captain of the liner and his first officer at the wheel observed the lights of the undersea boat.

This was the gist of the testimony given at the naval inquiry into the disaster by Timothy L. Drier, third officer of the City of Rome, a resident of Savannah, Ga.

$15,000 MARK PASSED IN FIGHT TO PRESERVE LABOR'S NEWSPAPE

Six organizations of the WORKERS PARTY and one sympathetic organization, in a total of almost $300.00 Saturday, made possible the purchase of six more rolls of print paper: Cleveland, O., Jewish branch; Boston, Mass., Lettish branch; Lithuanian bureau, Chicago; Jewish branch, Buffalo, N. Y.; Russian branch, Portland, Ore.; Lettish branch, Philadelphia, Pa.; Workmen's Circle, Br. 450, Denver, Colo.

To these militant groups, whose present aid is but a continuation of past help for THE DAILY WORKER, this issue is gratefully dedicated.

Following is the list of donations received Monday by TH DAILY WORKER, bringing the total amount raised so far th fall to $15,348.13:

Joseph Campbell, Los Angeles, California	$5.00
Alex Gould, Palmetto, Fla.	10.00
N. W. English branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill. (collected by Luba Adelson)	7.00
H. Schmidt, Elmhurst, L. I., New York	5.00
W. L. Philippus, Grand Rapids, Michigan	5.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Marengo, Wis.	15.00
Lithuanian Society, South Norwood, Mass.	5.75
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	75.00
J. X. Siwozynski, Porterville, Calif.	2.50
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, New Haven, Conn.	25.00
Howard L. Overhulse, Napoleon, Ohio	5.00
Collected by J. H. Weppler, Mount Vernon, Wash.	4.00
Lettish Branch, Workers Party, Boston, Mass.	50.00
Geo. Rowlyk, Detroit, Mich.	4.00
Collected by John Hillberg of Ashtabula, Ohio	15.00
Lettish Branch, Workers Party, Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
Lapa, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
V. P. S. Osasto, Kalama, Wash.	5.00
rs. C. Cassidy, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
ewish Branch, Workers Party, Buffalo, N. Y.	27.50
Kalman Berke, Mitchell Magyar, Kalman Balint, Columbus, Ohio	3.00
Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society, Bristol, Conn.	10.25
M. Puchaez, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
M. Krinberg, St. Paul, Minn.	3.00
Gus Daubeneck, Caspar, Calif.	19.00
South Slavic Branch, W. P., of Johnston City, Ill.	5.00
W. P., Sioux City, Ia.	5.00
Lithuanian Branch No. 90, of Carnegie, Pa.	5.
Clarence Cross, Fort Myers, Florida	1.
Geo. Coreni, Arlington, N. J.	1.
William C. Eggeling, Hoboken, N. J.	1.
E. J. Beggs, Portsmouth, Va.	3.
J. Soos, Richmond, Ind.	2.
Anna Gaines, Denver, Colo.	1.
Russian Br., Workers Party, Portland, Ore.	25.
F. H. Schuman, Buffalo, N. Y.	1
Newark Br., Workers Party, Chatham, N. J.	10
Lithuanian Bureau, W. P.	10.
Lithuanian comrades, Chicago	25.
Geo. Hoffman, Pine Bluff, Ark.	1
B. F. Wilson, Detroit, Mich.	5.
I. Stamler, D. D. S., New York	15
Davis Haines, Hutchison, Minn.	3
J. H. Jensen, Los Angeles, Calif.	4
English Branch, Workers Party, San Pedro, Calif.	15
Russian Br., Workers Party, Hamtramck, Mich.	7.
Sabino Martinez, Ybor City, Fla.	2
N. Golanovich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.
G. Dreath, San Francisco, Calif.	
R. A. Martinez, New York	4
J. Lapin, Seattle, Wash.	1.
Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland, Calif.	5.
S. M. Evans, Aberdeen, Wash.	3
Workmen's Circle, Branch 450, Denver, Colo.	21.
Leonard Forschler, Denver, Colo.	1.
Alphouse Pailleron, Dowell, Ill.	1.
F. J. Gavan, Clifton, Arizona	4.
Max Epstein, New York, N. Y.	1.
A. C. Barrett, Warspite, Alta., Canada	1.
M. F. Osteen, Dawson, New Mexico	5.
TOTAL	$530.
Previously Acknowledged	14,817.
Total to Date	$15,348.

HERE ARE FUNDS TO BUY PAPER FOR OUR DAILY

Name

Address

City

State

Hold 'em

Leave these dates open so you can attend each of the Daily Worker

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Yorkville Branches.
Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	West Side Workers' Hall, 301 West 29th St., New York. Admission 35c. Auspices West Side Branches.
Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	Educational Alliance, 76 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Jewish Williamsburg Branch.
Monday, Nov. 2— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Hall, 764—40th Street, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices South Brooklyn Branches.
Friday, Nov. 6— Soviet Anniversary Celebrations	Central Opera House, 205 East 67th St., New York and Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Workers Party, District Two.
Sunday, Nov. 8— Hike	Jamaica Woods—Daily Worker Builders' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 a. m. or at end of Elevated, Fulton Ave., Jamaica, 11 a. m.
Saturday, Nov. 14— Rescue Party	Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.
Sunday, Nov. 15— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.
Friday, Nov. 20— Rescue Party	Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.
Wednesday, Nov. 25— Rescue Party	Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.
Sunday, Jan. 16—	DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

In Pittsburgh

Friday, Oct. 30— Rescue Party	Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Auspices Workers Party and Young Workers League.

PITTSBURGH WORKERS PARTY TAKES UP REORGANIZATION TASKS AT MEMBERSHIP MEET

PITTSBURGH, Oct., 26.—On October 18, a city membership meeting for the purpose of taking up concretely the question of reorganization of the party was held in Pittsburgh.

More than one hundred comrades were present and were registered, in accordance with the provisions of the national organization department. A special committee was chosen to follow up and secure the registration of all those party members who happened to be absent from this meeting.

There were some members who failed to come to this meeting, due to the fact that they had been previously excused for other special party work.

The meeting was considered an all round success and a good beginning for the reorganization of the party in this city. The intention is to complete the reorganization within two weeks time.

A committee is also at work classifying the registration blanks and preparing for the organization of shop nuclei. Comrades who cannot be attached to shop nuclei will be organized into various street nuclei. Definite meeting dates will be arranged for each of the new party units. No difficulty is expected in the process of reorganization.

Search for Three Men.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The coast guard cutter Acushnet, a seaplane and two patrol boats were searching the waters off the Maine coast near Rockland, for trace of three men in a dory, while their disabled three masted schooner, the J. D. Webster was being towed into Rockland by the coast guard cutter Red Wing, according to an announcement at the coast guard headquarters here.

RUSSIAN SECTION IS MOBILIZING UNITS TO SAVE DAILY WORKER

The central bureau of the Russian section of the Workers (Communist Party of America has unanimously adopted the following resolution as at appeal to its branches to come to the aid of The DAILY WORKER.

"The Communist press is a powerful means of reaching thousands and thousands of workers, with the real news from the trenches of the class struggle, and with the message of Leninism.

"In this country we have about 26 such Communist papers. But the most important of all these papers is our DAILY WORKER the only Communist daily in the English language in the world.

"Comrades, The DAILY WORKER must be supported not only by our English speaking membership. Our Russian comrades, as well as all other language sections comrades, together with the English speaking comrades, must take the responsibility for the maintenance of our chief organ. The DAILY WORKER which is the main source of Communist propaganda in this country.

"Comrades, our DAILY WORKER the weapon that protects the working class against the bosses, is in danger!

"Thru our great efforts and sacrifices, we established The DAILY WORKER. We received with joy the first issue of our daily. It is up to is now to keep the daily going. We must enlist not only the entire party membership, but also workers who are not yet members of the party to help The DAILY WORKER as the organ of their class. The DAILY WORKER belongs to those who toil. It is they, the workers, who will sacrifice their hard earned pennies to keep it alive!

"Comrades! Are you ready? The DAILY WORKER depends on you!

"The Russian section has designated November as the Red Month of agitation and propaganda for the purpose of getting new members into the ranks of the party, for the purpose of rallying the Russian workers around the Novy Mir and The DAILY WORKER.

"The bureau calls upon its branches not to wait until November to get financial support for The DAILY WORKER. Do it now. Our daily needs funds now.

"During the coming week, our slogan must me:

"Every member of the Russian section to the support of The DAILY WORKER! Long Live the only English daily of the Comintern!"

HERE'S ABOUT A MILLION EAT HOUSES LIKE IT

ut It's Time to Get 'Em Organized

By JOHN PERRIDES,
Worker Correspondent.

In one of the west side restaurants e Greek workers work long hours r scant wages. Almost all of us ve to put in a full day's work and hard one, but above all the porter d the dish washers get the most nslaving work I ever saw.

The dish washers get sixteen dollars r week, and specially the day shift the hardest of all. These poor aves have to wash all the dishes, d when through with that, they ve to peel on the average of a ushel and a quarter of potatoes ery day.

Pile on the Misery.

That is a day's work itself and then quarter bushel of onions, carrots, lery, then extra pots and cans to washed yet.

Sometimes they are so tired that hen the chef calls them to eat they e too exhausted, but have to stuff od down or else go without, because, ter dinner (which is only 15 minutes rest while eating, too) most of ese poor devils get some more shes, pots and so on to wash, some ore potatoes to peel, to sweep the tchen, scrub the floor—this last with l their strength.

When they get through with this ey can start with the busy supper riod until they get off at 6:30 or 8 m, according to shift.

This place does good business, but e bosses are still kicking because ey are dreaming of the time during e war when they rolled in money.

The Boss Should Worry!

Pay day is Tuesday, but last week e had to wait till Thursday night get our miserable wages, because e boss was out for a good time with girl. When he came back to the place didn't excuse himself for the delay, though one of the workers was in d need of money and had to walk me because he didn't have carfare. Such are the conditions in the Greek staurants. Why? Because of lack organization and understanding ong Greek workers. I wish once ore to see a mighty union in the reek restaurants, so we can breathe berty and see better conditions and ve as human beings—not like slaves.

Still Seek K. K. K. Jury.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 27.—The ird week of the trial of D. C. ephenson, former K. K. K. dragon, rl Gentry and Earl Klinck, accused murder in connection with the ath of Miss Madge Oberholtzer of dianapolis, last March, opened here day with both defense and state atrneys trying in vain to agree on the st two jurors.

Ten veniremen had been tentative selected when court convened this orning, with the third hundred prosective jurymen rapidly being excus . Judge Will M. Sparks, presiding special magistrate, ordered a urth venire of 100 today, the first of hom will be summoned into court morrow, should the attorneys fail select the final two during the day.

INTERNATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY STRIKERS RECEIVE FINANCIAL AID FROM AMALGAMATED UNION MEMBERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The entire membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union thruout the country is mobilizing against the twin International Tailoring Co. and J. L. Tailoring Co. of New York, Chicago, Moline and Rock Island, says a statement from union headquarters here. This national support has already evidenced itself in a $10,000 check from Rochester, an advance of the $2 per member assessment there; in a $500 advance from Cleveland, where the union members assessed themselves $1 each and in the $2 assessment of the New York cutters.

The strikes, now in their fifth month, have been featured by an injuction writ in New York that outdid all but a few previous injunctions in their severity; by scores of arrests by raids in Chicago where police broke into union headquarters dragging out officials and by the moral support of many American Federation of Labor unions. This support, however, has been in part set off by the course taken by the United Garment Workers' Union, the original men's clothing union from which the Amalgamated sprung, in making an agreement in Chicago with the struck firm and attempting to have the work done by the members of its own union.

Strassburger Threatens Coolidge He Will Be Pennsylvania Senator

NORRISTOWN, Pa. Oct. 27.—Ralph Beaver Strassburger, who married the Singer sewing machine millions, is threatening the Coolidge administration that he will run for senator with the intention of making things unpleasant for Kool Kautious Kal because of the latter's indorsement of the Secretary of State Kellogg's barring the Countess Catherine Karolyi from the United States. Strassburger had invited the countess to come to his palatial residence in Norristown for a visit, but the state secretary refused to allow her to enter.

"I will teach these frightened old chumps a lesson, I will run for senator next year," declared Strassburger. "Pepper wants to be re-elected. Pinchot will run against him as a dry. I will run against him as a wet and a regular. When I ran for delegate at large last year, the Vare organization got behind me and I beat Pinchot hands down."

Boss Vare at present is on the outs with the Pepper-Mellon crowd and is looking around for someone to be candidate who will be able to spend a goodly sum of money. The efficiency of the Vare machine has just been disclosed in the opening of ballot boxes in 51 Philadelphia districts, where in a three-cornered fight these districts reported an identical number of votes for the Vare candidate, identical totals in all districts for the democratic candidates and zeros for the independent candidates.

Strassburger contributed between one and two million dollars to the republican party slush fund in Pennsylvania during the last presidential elections.

Encourage Young Painters.

MOSCOW—Collegium of the people's commissariat of education decided to establish special funds to help young painters. The assistance will be given by lump sums or monthly payments.

SPANISH TROOPS FLEE ADJIR AS RIFFS ATTACK

Invaders Retreat as City Burns

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Spain's much heralded victory at Alhucemas Bay and the capture of the Riffian stronghold of Adjir have faded. The occupation of Adjir was over almost as soon as it was started.

The Spanish troops in that sector are in desperate straits. This was the information reaching Paris today, from Melilla, Spanish Morocco.

Military circles admit that the Spanish troops no longer occupy Ajdir. The only territory which Spain has been able to hold after her domination of the whole Alhucemas Bay section is a strip five kilometers long and three kilometers wide, where 16,000 troops are cut off from any provisions and water except those brought them by boat.

The Spanish evacuation of Ajdir started the day ofter the sacking and the burning of the town, which was deserted by the Riffians before the Spanish entered. The Spanish then retired to the heights dominating Ajdir from the northwest, while the Riffs have retaken the town from the south and east.

* * *

French Lose Artillery.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 27.—The French lost four complete batteries thru a determined Riffian attack near the junction of the Spanish-French forces on the eastern front. The Riffs would have completely defeated the French in this sector if it had not been for the arrival of bombing planes. With the aid of the bombing planes, the French were able to regain three cannon. Before the Riffs retreated leaving the cannon, they were put out of operation.

Take Spanish Post.

On the same night a Spanish outpost in the Alhucemas sector was attacked by Riffians dressed in the uniform of the Spanish native troops. The occupants of the post, belonging to the foreign legion, were holding a concert and were completely surprised.

The whole garrison of forty-six men were killed, with the exception of the lieutenant in command. The Spanish losses around Alhucemas are officially reported as 1,000.

The Riffians are waiting windstorms which will prevent support from the sea, before launching an attack on the Alhucemas.

Violent Storms Sweep Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—All of west Spain was swept by violent storms over the week-end, according to reports reaching the capital today. Property loss was enormous, but no casulaties were reported.

'LABOR' BANKS GET THE BOOT IN HODCARRIERS

Local 113, Milwaukee, Rejects the Plan

By GREGORY PRODANICH,
Worker Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—The report of delegates from the Federated Trades Council to Local 113, Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, gave an impetus to hot discussion on the question of a "labor banking system" which is to be organized in Madison, Wis.

The minute the delegates reported, one of the militants got the floor and explained to the rest of the rank and file the real meaning of the so-called "labor" banking system. The militant, in his short talk gave a very clear explanation of relations between the West Virginia mines, which are owned by B. of L. E. members, and the U. M. W. of A.

The mines that are owned by the Brotherhood are scab mines bought with money from the B. of L. E. Bank, and there is constant friction and struggle with the U. M. W. of A. The U. M. W. tried to organize these mines but without any success. This example showed that the money which is invested in production from these banks do not help the workers a single iota, quite the contrary.

The labor fakers that are supposed to represent the workers are drawing 10, 15 and 20 thousand dollars a year. These "fat boys" do not represent the interest of rank and file because they are simply parasites on the hides of the workers who are paying their fat salaries.

Local Votes Against Labor Banking.

After a discussion on labor banking, a motion was made by one of the left wingers to repudiate the labor banking system in toto thruout the country.

The motion was carried without any opposition, which proves that the membership is growing tired of class collaboration of various kinds, "labor banking systems," etc.

Plain rank and filers are beginning to see that the only solution from wage slavery lies, not in "labor banking," but in abolition of private property in the means of production upon which the wage slavery is based.

Elect New Chairman.

On new business a motion was made to declare the president's chair vacant and elect a new chairman. The faker that was defeated tried to prove that he is also in favor of progress by making the following declaration to one of the militant members of the union: "Amalgamation would be all right, but the leaders of the trade union movement—Green, Lewis, etc.—are smart people and as long as they are not in favor of amalgamation we can't do anything."

The militant member asked him in reply: "But suppose the rank and file demands the amalgamation, what would the 'smart' leaders do?"

Right after the election of a new local president, the militant was on the job and sold the new chairman a pamphlet "Struggle of the Trade Unions Against Fascism." At the meeting there was sold $1.20 worth of various kinds of pamphlets issued by the Trade Union Educational League.

The field for revolutionary activity is very broad and fertile. Only patience and constant activity will bring results. Get on the job, comrades!

PERSECUTION OF WORKING CLASS ARTISTS AND WRITERS CONTINUES UNABATED IN GERMAN REPUBLIC

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The German democratic justice apparently strives to bring about again times like those of Metternich, the times of the most ruthless censorship and absolutism, and to suppress every free move in art and literature. The only modernization of the persecutions is the purely external alteration of the proceedings. Censorship is replaced by the guillotine of justice which is even more deadly. The confiscations of radical literature and works of art, the persecution and arrest of revolutionary artists and writers becomes more and more the daily method of suppression in Germany.

The most extraordinary case in this respect is that of the actor Rolf Gaertner. He had recited in a celebration of the Russian Revolution in November, 1924, poetry of Mackay, Muehsam, Kanehl and others, which one can buy in every bookstore legally. Despite this, he was accused before the state supreme court for violation of the law for the protection of the republic and was sentenced to one year and three months imprisonment. As this action had been committed after October, 1923, his case was not included in the amnesty and the actor, who has fallen ill during his imprisonment, has to serve his sentence.

This particularly shocking case does not stand alone. The writer Raichle was arrested together with all the actors because he had written and produced a play "The Red Smiths," and the whole furniture was confiscated in Uroch. Raichle remained some months in prison and was later released on bail. He is being accused of incitement against and violation of the law for the protection of the republic.

The poets Johannes R. Becher and Erich Muehsam are also accused of high treason and violation of the law for the protection of the republic; the first because of his book "The Corpse on the Throne" and the latter because of his collection of poems "Revolution—Songs of Struggle, Mockery and Marching." Becher was arrested during his vacation in Urach in Wuertemberg and released only after large bourgeois circles joined the protest of the workers.

The managers of the bookstores "Viva" and "Junge Garde," boht in Berlin, were accused of high treason because they had exhibited in their bookstores books which were alleged to incite to high treason, but which, up to the present, are neither confiscated nor prohibited.

This shameful persecution of art and literature in Germany, shows how far the white terror dares already to go. The workers of Germany and their revolutionary organizations are fighting energetically against these persecutions in order to prevent the most reactionary period in the history of the German empire to repeat itself in the so-called democratic German republic.

AMALGAMATED MEMBERS! HAVE YOU BEEN "READJUSTED" YET?

(By Worker Correspondent)

I was talking to a worker from the Alfred Decker and Cohen company of Chicago today, he was very peeved. The shop chairman had been removed, the crimes committed by the chairman he did not exactly know, as no one from the shop had been called in as witness by the so-called impartial chairman, all he knew was that he had been canned as chairman.

However, on questioning this rather angry rank and filer many interesting points were uncovered. It seems that some three weeks ago under the pretext of a re-adjustment a section of the workers in this firm had received a very decided wage cut. This so incensed the workers of which there are nearly 200, that in a shop meeting they passed a resolution protesting against the wage cut. This resolution was passed over the decision of the business agent who declared it out of order.

Shop Chairman Forbidden to Aid Workers.

The chairman of the shop remained neutral in the matter. The question arises was his neutrality the cause of his removal. He has been three years chairman, was never considered a progressive, but the state of affairs in the Amalgamated at present is that chairmen, although elected by the workers in the shop, must enter into the class collaboration (co-operation with the employers or lose his job as chairman.

The present wage cut now taking place in Chicago, under the pretense of a readjustment, is a well planned out affair. It is a continuous process. This season one section of the trade receives a wage cut, the other section either received it last season or will the next.

This keeps the workers divided. The section whose wages have not been cut does not feel the same degree of interest as the one who have. It is a merry bosses' game.

The members of the union are, however, beginning to wake up to what is being put over on them. It is hoped that the resolution passed by the workers of the Alfred Decker & Cohen company will be taken up by the local union and a real fight made against the wage cuts that is now being put into effect by the employers and with the approval of the Amalgamated officials.

Federal Employes Ask Congress to Raise the Old Age Pension Sums

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Demands by all unions of federal employes for an old age retirement pension of $1,200 a year in place of the $720 now permitted by law, are embodied in a bill approved by a legislative conference of officials of these unions at A. F. of L. headquarters.

Get Oil From Caspian Sea.

LENINGRAD.—The Technological Institute received a telegram from Baku reporting that the first trial to get oil from the bottom of the Caspian Sea was quite successful. The oil is being pumped by specially constructed tubes.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

SILK WORKERS' UNIONS SET UP UNITED FRONT

But Officials Ignore Need of Militancy

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Some time ago the Associated Silk Workers' Union of Paterson established a temporary united front with the United Textile Workers' Union for the purpose of maintaining the forty-four hour week which is now being threatened by the bosses.

Blames the Unorganized.

The joint conference set up by the two unions called a mass meeting Thursday, October 15th, where several speakers talked on the maintenance of the forty-four hour week. The first speaker was that cheap labor skate, MacMahon, president of the A. F. of L union the United Textile Workers. He talked not like a fellow worker but like a banker or cheap politician to his "friends."

Instead of analyzing the true situation in the textile industry, MacMahon confined himself almost solely to a tirade against the unorganized worker. He said that it is not the capitalist class that is the parasite but the unorganized workers. Nothing was said as to a class struggle against the bosses. All he did was to heap abuse on those who had not come into the organizations of silk workers, calling them simps and parasites.

No Fighting Message.

The other speakers, both of the Associated Silk Workers, the independent union, and of the United Textile Workers, also failed to give the workers present a true picture of the state of affairs. None of them spoke in a militant vein, none of them carried home the message of fight to the workers.

One gave a lecture on why people should be in the union for it means, if all stick together, that they are stronger than if they act individually. Another spoke that the forty-four hour week was "the greatest dream" "the pinnacle" of the workers thoughts and that it would be too bad if it were lost.

Not one of the speakers of the unions seemed to realize that the workers in the audience did not have to be "educated" that the eight-hour day is better than the ten-hour day, that they had come to hear speeches denouncing the bosses and pledging an active militant campaign against those bloodsuckers, the mill owners. The speakers actually insulted the intelligence of the audience.

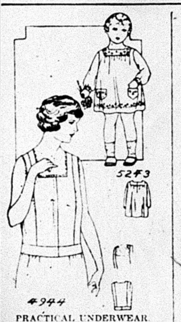
Salzman Tells of Left Wing.

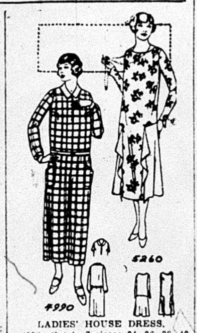
The only speaker that showed in his talk the spirit of class struggle was the speech of the Communist, Salzman. He pointed out that it was very clear that the eight-hour day is better than the ten-hour day and that long and dull speeches on this question was foolish. What was necessary was for the worker to understand that this fight against the boss for the maintenance of the forty-four hour week was only the first step in the fight to crush the bosses entirely.

Salzman showed that in the needle trades a new left wing spirit had come into being and it was this spirit that was forcing the leaders of unions, A. F. of L. and independent to show more fight against the bosses. It was this way that the unorganized would rally to the ranks of the organized. Salzman called for an end of petty fights between small unions and for one united union in the textile industry.

Build the DAILY WORKER

OUR DAILY PATTERNS





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4944. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; edium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra rge, 46-48 inches bust measure. A edium size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-ch material. Price 12c.

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When that argument begins at nch time in your shop tomorw—show them what the DAILY ORKER says about it.

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4990. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size made with long sleeves requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material. With short sleeves 4⅜ yards will be required. The width at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Price 12c.

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FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Letters from Our Readers

To The DAILY WORKER:—To read The DAILY WORKER every day, to see the struggle that it is carrying every day for the workers and against the capitalists, to see the spirit which it is holding up, to know the reason and the idea for which it stands, and with this all, to know the bitterness and the difficulties which it has to pass in order to reach the purpose for which it exists, i. e., to know that in order to help us, fight for us, it needs our help, our support, to know all of these and yet to not respond to its call, to not take part in its rescue from dangerous crises, seems to be impossible for me.

I see the danger right ahead of me that might come out as the result of the crises that The DAILY WORKER might not be able to overcome unless we believers in it help it to. I see the danger and therefore, I feel too, that I have to do my very best to take part in the action necessary to save The DAILY WORKER.

Here I enclose a money order of $3.15. It is my one successful week's earning, very little for the purpose, but that is all what I could do for the present. This is my response to one of the three slogans raised by The DAILY WORKER and that one is 'Buy a book." So please, send me the books listed below. I believe that these books will be a great help to me in the fight that I have to carry. They will be a great pleasure and satisfaction for me until the time when I again will be able to send for more books.

In connection with this I call to all our comrades, worker brothers and sympathizers to devote at least one day's earning for The DAILY WORKER, no matter how much it is taking one of the slogans that they may please.

I am making this call with the hope that all those who have been intolerably suffering and still suffer under the yoke of the capitalist system, those who like to see The DAILY WORKER in its full strength to fight for the workers and against the capitalists, who have been living and still are living and enjoying the life on account of the toilers' blood, will respond to it.

Comrades, this is a moment that our party press, which has done and is doing its best to fight for us, really needs our help, and that is to continue the fight more intensively, more energetically until the capitalist system exists no longer and a workers' government takes the place.

Long live the fighting spirit of the workers.

Down with capitalism.

Long live the workers' and peasants' government.

Fraternally yours, V. S. D.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

WILLIMANTIC STRIKERS, EVICTED, VAINLY WAIT FOR AID OF A. F. OF L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Oct. 27.—The strikers against the American Thread Co. who are in the 34th week of their fight are feeling the cold and wondering where they will live during the winter. About 2,500 workers struck and those who were evicted from company houses went into a tent colony erected by the United Textile Workers.

The tents are too cold for further occupancy and the strikers are waiting for aid to get warmer winter quarters. Some of them have been provided for in houses but many are in need. They had expected the American Federation of Labor to assist them in building temporary houses. But nothing has been done at Atlantic City, however, but pass motions to "investigate" and extend "sympathy" to these heroic strikers.

THE CONGRESS IS ON!
The American Negro Labor Congress
is now in session at the
Metropolitan Community Center,
3118 Giles Avenue, near East 31st Street.
Business session in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program.
To close the event, a
Grand International Ball and Program
Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.
Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
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IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
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MORITZ J. LOEB.......................Business Manager

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Pollated at the Source

That exceedingly modest journal, the *Chicago Tribune*, that carries on its first page the legend *"The World's Greatest Newspaper,"* proves its greatness and accuracy by obtaining its information regarding the American Negro Labor Congress, now in session, from a Negro stoolpigeon factory, the Bruseaux concern, known as the Keystone Detective Agency.

With this reliable gentleman and scholar as its authority the paranoic editors depict the congress as manipulated from Moscow.

Tho representatives of the Negro workers from all parts of the United States participate in the congress, the *Tribune* says "the *better classes* of Negroes are spurning the advances of the red agents."

Unquestionably the "better classes," the ward heeling politicians, the skypilots, the voodoo doctors, fortune tellers and the vendors of black magic that prey upon the backward elements among the Negroes spurn this assemblage, for the simple reason that among other tasks the congress, by bringing the Negro workers to a realization of their position as workers, will raise their intellectual level so they will no longer be victimized by these "best people" of their own race. This eventuality would not only eliminate these parasites, but with them those who prey as parasites upon them, the private detective agencies.

If the *Tribune* hopes to attain even a moderate degree of greatness as a newspaper, its first task is to learn how to gather news from reliable sources, instead of cheap hirelings of the type of Bruseaux, who would not be tolerated even in an Ananias club. Such "news" as he furnishes is polluted at its source.

As for the congress, tho a first step toward bringing the Negro masses into the American labor struggle, it is a landmark in the development of the labor movement and of the Negro race.

Labor Bankers and Trade Unions

When the late Warren S. Stone, head of the Engineers' Union and one of the first champions of labor banking in this country, was fighting the United Mine Workers of America in order to operate scab mines in which he was interested, the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union joined the general denunciation of such tactics.

Now we have the spectacle of a vice-president of the Amalgamated Bank of Chicago and a member of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union instructing a group of bank clerks, members of the executive committee of the Bank Clerks' Union, to expel Joseph Shafir for the "crime" of presenting progressive resolutions at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Intimidation of other clerks in the bank was resorted to in order to get rid of Shafir.

The expulsion of Joseph Shafir, who was president of the union, and the intimidation of others, is equivalent to wrecking the organization. Vice-President Mariempetri resents the institution of which he is one of the heads being forced to recognize union conditions. Like the late Mr. Stone, he is an enemy of labor organizations that interfere with the conduct of his business.

Perhaps the most contemptible incident in connection with the attack on Shafir was the effort to hush up the matter after we had started to arouse the membership of the Amalgamated against this outrage, by the vice-president informing Shafir that if he kept quiet he might remain in the bank until January 1.

One question inevitably arises: Is the Amalgamated Bank so closely tied up with big banking houses that it must follow the union smashing policy of capitalism? And, if so, how long will it be before it will be used against the interests of the very union that created it?

The membership would do well to start an investigation of the motive behind this anti-union drive.

Make the Coal Strike Effective

The Progressive Miners' Committee has issued an open letter to John L. Lewis that, if adopted, will make the strike in the anthracite effective and bring the mine barons to their knees. One of the outstanding demands is to make the strike effective by bringing out the maintenance men, whom Lewis now permits to stay in the mines and keep them in condition so the owners' sacred property will not be damaged thru neglect. Lewis, who in reality plays the operators' game, places their property above the interest and even the very lives of the men in the union he is supposed to defend. In a demagogic appearance before a miners' convention he sheds tears over the slaughter of men in the mines, but when it comes to putting up a real fight for the miners, he proves in action that his sympathy is with the bosses.

Another demand of first importance is that Lewis appeal to the railroad workers to refuse to haul coal while the strike lasts.

Putting forth these demands and the other progressive planks has the advantage, not of convincing Lewis, but of proving to the membership of the United Mine Workers' Union that the official machine is a tool of the employers and bringing out in bold relief the difference between the tactics of a leadership representing the interests of the rank and file and the reactionary lackeys of the capitalists.

The coal strike can be made effective by the rank and file forcing the maintenance men out. If Lewis will not call them out, they should be treated as scabs by the membership and forced out, against the mine owners' pleas and in spite of Lewis.

The president of the United States is very liberal with his speeches. His latest was before the international convention of the Y. M. C. A. in Washington. He told that eminently patriotic organization, that sold for cold cash goods contributed free to boys at the front during the war, that the youth of the country needs more control at home thru parental action. From the antics of these christians during the war their parents must have all been pickpockets and porch climbers, fit candidates for cabinet posts in the Coolidge government.

Senator Borah and the World Court - -

By H. M. Wic

THE line-up in the senate and house of congress against the foreign policy of the Coolidge administration reveals a sharp crisis in the republican party. This crisis is due to the fact that the republican party itself is in a period of transition. Certainly the fact that Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, assails the foreign policies of the administration, and the fact that he has behind him a formidable group of republicans in both houses of congress is evidence of a serious conflict within that party.

The political basis of the struggle is the question of the United States entering the world court. Coolidge and the stalwarts of the party in the east support the proposition of the entrance of this country into the court. In this stand they are supported by most of the democrats in both houses.

What does this alignment of forces imply? Does it mean that Coolidge, thru his superior political leadership, has caused the majority of the democratic statesmen to flock to the support of his foreign policy? It means nothing of the sort. Quite the contrary. The republican party has, in its foreign policy, gone very far on the road toward the democratic party. And it is not Coolidge and Dawes and Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania who uphold the traditions of the republican party, but the so-called insurgents, under the leadership of Sen. Borah.

BEFORE it is possible to understand the present alignment it is necessary to look back to the aftermath of the world war. When Woodrow Wilson returned from the peace table in Europe he brought with him for ratification the covenant of the league of nations and the treaty of Versailles. These two documents contained the hopes and aspirations of the House of Morgan. They represented the ambitious dream of world imperialism whereby a group of powerful bankers would systematize their predatory expeditions and eventually bring the earth under their domination. Morgan had invested heavily in the war on the side of the entente and had won. The league covenant furnished the theoretical basis for consolidation of the victory. Henceforth the foreign policy of the United States was to be the defender of Wall Street as it extended its tenacles to all parts of the world.

Versailles was the goal toward which the democratic party had been striving since 1910 when the House of Morgan rescued it from the stagnant swamp in which it was vegetating as the party of the small business class. Every act of the leaders of the democratic party since that time was in the interest of Morgan. The journeys of Woodrow Wilson to Versailles as the representative of the banking combines symbolized the triumph of Morgan. Everywhere thruout Europe Wilson, concealing his aggressive imperialism under the cloak of pacifist phrases, was hailed as the savior of the world. No one ever stopped to consider the possibility of a struggle against ratification of the "triumph of the ages"—the league and the treaty.

BUT no sooner had the documents been adopted than a storm broke in the United States. In the senate the first gun was fired by a republican, Medill McCormick. It was the first salute of the battle that ripped the halo off the war president and sent into the discard the treaty and the league. It was the challenge of industrial capital to finance-capital—and industrial capital won the battle in 1919 and 1920. But its victory was evanescent.

McCormick, the representative of the harvester trust of which his family is the head, insisted that the government refrain from further participation in European affairs and that the development of the western hemisphere be the objective of American policy. He pointed to the Argentine and the South American republics as the logical spheres of penetration for American capital. Senator Borah threw his support to McCormick and waged such a spectacular struggle that he soon became the outstanding champion of the anti-Wilson forces. Henry Cabot Lodge, representing the New England textile industries, presented legal arguments against further participation in European affairs. As the fight became acute, the entire republican party was mobilized on the one issue: **"Smash the league and the treaty!"**

INDUSTRIAL capital saw a menace in the schemes of finance-capital to involve this country into the affairs of Europe. If European industry were revived so that the terms of the treaty could be carried out it meant serious competition for American industrial products. The ideological cloak was a harking back to the famous dictum of George Washington: **No entangling alliances.**

Defeated in the senate, Wilson carried the issue into the presidential elections of 1920. The candidate of the republican party was Warren G. Harding, whose "concourse of best minds" assailed the league in the famous front porch campaign in Marion, Ohio. The candidate of Morgan was James M. Cox, an obscure newspaper publisher of Dayton, Ohio, who upheld the Versailles pacts.

Harding was nominated by Elbert H. Gary and the Standard Oil interests who controlled the republican convention. The outcome of the election was a landslide in repudiation of the league and the treaty. Industrial capital had won.

AT that time the present writer, reviewing the results of the election, analyzed the defeat of finance-capital, but added the prediction that the rapid ascendency of finance-capital over industrial America would eventually force the republican party into a crisis wherein it would have to yield to the demands of the Wall Street banking houses. And that prediction proved to be correct, because it was based upon a correct estimation of the economic trend in this country.

The United States Steel corporation, altho its board of directors under Gary were closely linked with the House of Morgan, defended the stand of the industrialist group against the league. The railroad magnates, the automobile interests, the packers, the textiles, in fact most of the industrialists backed the republicans in their stand.

AS is always the case, economic forces proved more powerful than political forces. The victory that was denied the league advocates on the political field is now being realized because of profound economic changes that have taken place and are taking place today. For years mergers of industries had been going on. But they were few and far between compared to the tremendous impetus given this movement after the war.

The years 1922-3-4-5 have been years of most astounding mergers in every branch of industry. Rails, copper, steel, oil, motors, packers, silks, cotton, tobacco, bakers, public service, electrical, and importers, all were involved in tremendous mergers. And every merger means a reorganization of every unit involved under the domination of bank capital of Wall Street. This movement destroyed the old economic base of the republican party, and as the industries that backed the great campaign against Wall Street's league of nations proposition in 1920 fell under the control of Wall Street the leading group of the republican party changed from the agents of industrial capital to the agents of finance-capital.

THE first result of the pressure of finance-capital upon the republican administration was the Washington limitation of arms conference, called by President Harding in November, 1921. The next the unofficial sponsoring of the Dawes plan in January, 1924. In neither of these moves was the republican administration challenged by the democrats. The only opposition came from those within the republican party itself.

At the republican nominating convention in 1924 when the question of a running mate for Coolidge came up the president himself personally requested Borah to run for vice-president. A request for Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Ilinois, and one of the industrial group, to run also met with refusal. Every effort was made to palliate the opposition group. It is plain that Borah refused because he could not agree with the policy being pursued. Charles G. Dawes, a representative of banking capital, was chosen as vice-president. Tho still opposing the league because to support it would split the republican party and because it was not possible within so short a time to swing public sentiment back of it, Coolidge and the official machine of the party accepted only the world court which, however, is an adjunct of the league, and which as Borah correctly charges, is the "means of entering the league thru the back door."

Borah, who, in his Chicago speech, scored the administration's proposal to enter the world court, is still upholding the historic past of the republican party. He speaks for the industrialists who still resist the domination of finance-capital.

THAT the United States is deeply involved in European affairs is emphasized by the fact that every event in Europe has its reflex, in one form or another, in American politics.

Both republicans and democrats saw in the outcome of the Locarno conference, vindication of their stand.

Senator Borah, the most able debater on the floor of the senate and occupying the strategic position of chairman of the foreign relations committee views Locarno as a blow at the world court. Says Borah:

> **"If the court is so good, why did not the nations signing the Locarno agreements agree to submit disputes arising under them to this same world court? Did they? They did not. They agreed in matters of dispute to select their own arbitral commissions.**
>
> **"They set up a permanent conciliation council at Locarno. It shows, to my mind, that the faith of members of the court in their own creature is not so great."**

Senator Morris Sheppard, of Oklahoma, one of the spokesmen for the pro-court group, composed of administration republicans and the democratic party, who is himself a democrat, sees Locarno thru different spectacles:

> **"The Locarno agreements confirm and strengthen the leadership of the league and show it more than ever to be a permanent institution. Arguments against the world court, based on its alleged weaknesses and ineffectiveness, are shattered by this latest development. I feel certain we will enter the court, and it will be only a matter of time before we enter the league."**

IN an effort to counteract Boral appearance in Chicago where fired the opening gun in his campai against the administration's wo court plan, Senator Geroge Whart Pepper, of Pennsylvania, in t speeches in that city, upheld t proposition to enter the court, wh still insisting that it is not the ba door to the league:

It looks as tho at the coming s sions of congress we will have t spectacle of the democrats suppo ing Coolidge against the oppositi within his own party.

For the revolutionist it also bea out another of our contentions: Th the time is fast approaching when will have one reactionary party, r resenting finance-capital in the Unit States. From present indications t republican party will fulfill that fu tion. Its victory over the democra in 1920 on the league of nations qu tion has placed it in a strategic po tion so that it can offer more to W Street than its competitor which w revived in 1910-12 for the specific pu pose of serving the interests of t House of Morgan.

For the Communist it will illuminating to watch the antics the agents of imperialism in the ficial machine of the American Fed ation of Labor as they swing fr their traditional support of the dem cratic party to supporting the repu lican party. Already, in the last el tion, we saw tendencies in that dir tion, with John L. Lewis of the mine and even Mother Jones, former soci ist, coming out in support of Coolid while the balance of the officialdo were reluctantly paying lip service the LaFollette movement.

The new political developments relation to the world court issue le emphasis to the Communist dema for the creation of a labor party th will break away the masses from t old parties and mobilize them on class basis. When they learn th they can expect nothing from the C lidges except the most vicious stifli of every effort to improve their con tion and when they realize that Bor altho he opposes Coolidge on forei affairs, is the representative of dustrial capital and is just as det mined to crush labor in industry as Coolidge, they will flock in millio to the standard of the labor par which is even now being advocated thousands of trade unionists in th country today. Within a labor par striving for parliamentary succe they will soon learn the fraudule nature of capitalist democracy a as the class struggle intensifies, it must intensify, be swept toward t leadership of the Communists, prep atory to storming the final citad of capitalism.

A Christian Scientist Looks at Labor

"The Present Economic Revolution in the United States," by Thomas Nixon Carver, Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1925, $2.50.

Professor Carver is a christian as well as a professor of political economy at Harvard University. It is in this sense that the title of this review should be read, for it has no direct reference to the church founded by Mary Baker Eddy. In a larger sense, of course, every one who tries to combine christianity with science becomes what is generally known as a "christian scientist"—that is, one who believes that the material world is merely the expression of mind or "spirit," and changes to conform with the changing thots of the professors. So it is not too much to say this is a book on "Christian Science."

But even more than christianity, and more than science, Professor Carver believes in **capitalism**. For this book is a defense of the latter, while it only in passing pays its respects to religion or science. So profound is the author's faith in capitalism, that he gives us a picture of it, not as a mere "system," but as some immutable divine law. Thus he says (page 5):

"In the absence of force, capitalism automatically exists."

This is said in the year 1925, while the capitalist statesmen of the world are frantically rushing from conference to conference, trying to patch up the damage of the world war fought between capitalist nations; when 90 per cent of all governmental revenue is expended on past wars and preparation for future wars; when force and terrorism, legal and extra-legal, against the workers and to uphold capitalism, has become the order of the day in every capitalist country. It is said by a "professor" of political economy, who should at least know that the historical basis of capitalism is the forcible expropriation of the land and natural resources by a small class, and the creation of a landless, propertyless, helpless proletariat. Every page of history and every daily newspaper shrieks aloud that, "in the absence of force, capitalism automatically collapses." But what are facts to a Harvard professor?

Carver shudders at the thot of Bolshevism. He polemizes at great length against it. The keynote of his argument lies in the final words of this paragraph (page 18):

"When Marx's materialistic interpretation of history is combined with the doctrine of evolution thru class struggle, it becomes even more strange to christian ears."

No doubt, no doubt!

But these christian ears find a "beautiful ideal" guiding the actions of Judge Gary, J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Mellon, and the rest of the goodly crew of the pirate ship "American Capitalism." As a result of this "beautiful ideal," says Carver, "wealth is not only increasing at a rapid rate, but the wages of those we formerly pitied are rising, laborers are becoming capitalists, and prosperity is being more and more widely diffused." The oustanding signs of this are; increased savings deposits, insurance and labor banks These are the signs that capitalism is diffusing wealth and well-being to all, wiping out the antiquated class struggle and composing society into complete harmony.

It is too bad this book can't be furnished to the West Virginia miners, to the child laborers in the cotton mills of the South, to the 200,000 "superfluous" coal miners, to the textile workers of New England, and to all those masses of workers who are as yet ignorant of the wonderful things capitalism is doing for them!

It is also too bad that Professor Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, should not have read Prof. Carv r's book, before he so perversely and Bolshevistically spent several years investigating the course of real wages, in the past 25 years. Doubtless it was by pre-arrangement with Lenin that Douglas disclosed that real wages are four points lower today than in the years 1890-1899.

Carver's book would make a good text for a comprehensive exposure of what is really occurring under capitalism in America. Someone must find time to do this work. In the meantime it is interesting as an example of the obcurantism that passes for learning, and culture in the seats of education in America.

The "christian ears" are the ears of a jackass.—**Earl Browder.**

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Great Brittain pound sterling, demand 4.84½; cable 4.84⅞. France, franc, demand 4.17½; cable 4.18. Belgium, franc, demand 4.48½; cable 4.49. Italy, lira, demand 3.96¾; cable 3.97. Sweden, krone, demand 26.72; cable 26.75. Norway, krone, demand 20.36; cable 20.38. Denmark, krone, demand 24.73; cable 24.75. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, demand 79.50.

LABOR DEFENSE WILL PROTEST COURT DECISION

California Workers For Anita Whitney

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The International Labor Defense has arranged in California protest meetings in California protesting against the refusal of the United States supreme court to review the appeal of Anita Whitney, convicted under the state syndicalism law by the California state courts.

Frisco Meeting.

In San Francisco, the protest meeting will be held in the Native Sons Hall, 11th and Clay Sts., Saturday, Oct. 31, at 8 p. m., with Atty. Austin Lewis, representing the International Labor Defense; Prof. A. E. Anderson of California University; Anita Whitney; John D. Barry, editor of the San Francisco Call and William Short, editor of a local labor paper, as speakers. Tom Lewis will act as chairman. No admission will be charged.

Berkeley Meeting.

In Berkeley, there will be a protest meeting at the Berkeley High School Auditorium, on Wednesday, Nov. 11th with the same list of speakers as is used in San Francisco.

Arrangements are being made for a protest meeting in Oakland.

Unions Protest.

Many of the labor unions in Oakland and Berkeley have passed resolutions demanding that Anita Whitney be pardoned and condemning the state criminal syndicalism law.

Cable Breaks at Baker River Dam Killing 2 Workers

(By Worker Correspondent)

MT. VERNON, Wash., Oct. 27—Two workers, Irvin H. Jones, and Earl Gelker, were killed and Ernest Lundquist and Howard Williams were injured yesterday at the Baker River power dam when they were spilled into the canyon, 110 feet below, by the breaking of a cable from which the bucket in which they were riding was suspended. Many fatal accidents have occured on this project. It will be remembered that this is the place where the I. W. W. conducted a strike and were later forcibly deported by the sheriff and gunmen.

ABD-EL-KRIM RIDICULES SPANISH PARTICIPATION IN RIFFIAN WA

ADJIR, Spanish Morocco, Oct. 27.—The Spanish attack on Adjir and h invasion of the Riff country was ridiculed by Abd-el-Krim as nothing but foolish attempt and intimated that France must have brought much pressu to bear on Spain to force her to go to war against the Riffs.

Spanish are Idiots.

"See what invincible idiots the Spanish are," declared Abd-el-Krim as pointed to the Spanish troops located on the bare rock of Mora Nuevo duri an inspection tour of the Riff trenches which were built during the Riff attack to prevent the landing of the 5,000 Spanish soldiers.

"They abandoned some of the most fertile parts of Morocco at a great cost in money and men, leaving behind in our hands an enormous wealth in war material. Then a year later, at the demand of the French, they return here to occupy the most barren rock on the whole continent of Africa!

France Exerts Pressure.

"I believe France must have exercised enormous pressure on Spain to induce her to commit such a ridiculous action. The French probably threatened to withdraw all of Spain's so-called 'rights' over Morocco. But what rights are those? The only rights that France and Spain have they derive from this country's weakness. That weakness will not last forever."

In speaking of the French viewpoint, Abd-el-Krim said:

Fear Moroccans.

"The French viewpoint I understand perfectly. France is devoured with imperialistic ambitions. She is a nation of tremendous military power and vast colonial aspirations. The French fear the Riff state because they know they are insecure in Morocca, Algeria and Tunis, and they are afraid to see us elevated into a position of leadership in Islamic Africa.

"France believes that she is a colonial power of the first rank. She knows better than any other European nation how to enslave subject populations and dominate men's souls. For this reason France fears us and has decided to destroy us.

Make Peace, or Lose Africa.

"If France is discreet she will make peace this winter. If she does not make peace she will lose all North Africa.

"We can withstand ten years of such attacks," said Krim referring to the fierce attack of the France-Spanish forces on Abd-el-Krim's men, when the combined fire of the battleships, fortress on Alcehumas Bay, artillery and airplanes failed to drive the Riffs back on Cape Moro Nuevo. "And we are willing to do so in the defense of our liberty and homes!"

A. F. OF L. REACTION CONGRATULATED BY THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—Th American Federation of Labor wa lauded today by John E. Edgerto president of the National Associ tion of Manufacturers, at the ope ing session of the association co vention here for "refusing to c habit with Communism and wit Russian Sovietism."

Edgerton deplored the trend t attain pleasures and ease "withou having earned them" and declare that much of the discord betwe employers and employes was cause by forces "outside of industry." H did not include the manufacturer association, of course, in this cat gory.

Fifteen Killed When Passenger Train Jump Tracks Near Memph

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Fr fifteen to twenty persons were kil when St. Louis and San Francis passenger train No. 108, Birmingha to Kansas City, was wrecked ne here.

It was said the baggage, expre cars and two coaches left the ra All Pullmans remained on the trac Ambulances and doctors are bei sent to the scene of the wreck fr Holly Springs.

-help!

To Save THE DAILY WORK

e DAILY WORKER Raises
e Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring of Sakiatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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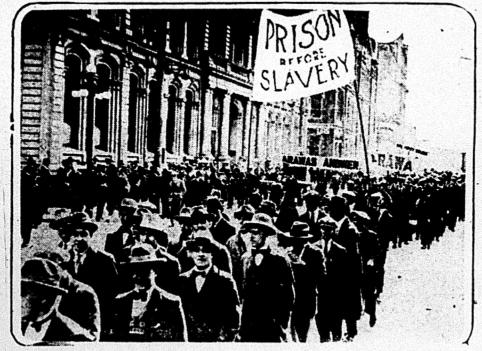
ELECT 43 COMMUNISTS IN BERLIN

ENGLISH STRIKERS ON THE MARCH



e striking crew of the steamship Arawa were arrested by British authorities and as a protest s mass of striking shipping workers marched defiantly to the prison to surrender themselves as prisoners under the slogan, "Prison Before Slavery."

OSTILITIES BEGIN ANEW IN BALKANS DESPITE ULTIMATUM ISSUED BY LEAGUE CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Despite the ultimatum and the threats the league of nations of an economic blockade, war has again oken out along the Greco-Bulgarian frontier according to adces arriving from Greece and Bulgaria.

While evacuation of the Greek troops from Bulgaria was der way, in accordance with the league of nations council ultiatum, a new clash occurred and indications are that fighting may be general.

A Salonika dispatch states that the Bulgarians attacked the Greeks who were evacuating. An immediate halt was called to the evacuation.

A Sofia dispatch states that the Greeks opened fire upon Bulgarians.

Passing The Buck

Thus dispatches from both countries confirm that fighting is again in progress, with both sides attempting to place the responsibility on each other.

* * *

Shelling of Towns Continue

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—Greeks continue to shell Petrich and have not withdrawn any of their forces.

A clash between Greek and Bulgarian forces occurred when Greek troops attempted to rush into Petrich and rescue the body of a dead Greek soldier.

It is reported that the village of Novolescvo, been burned by the Greek troops.

* * *

England Backs Greece

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—The sinister hand of England has been exposed in the Greek invasion of Bulgarian territory by the Belgrade Politica which shows in an Athens dispatch that the British government appealed openly to the Greek refugees in Asia Minor for mercenaries to employ against Turkey and secretly encouraged the invasion of Bulgarian territory.

The mercenaries which responded to the call of England 200,000 strong are being organized and may be used in the settling of the dispute with Turkey over the issue of Mosul. Many of these mercenaries participated in the Bulgarian invasion with arms supplied by England according to newspapers in Sofia.

Probe Wreck in Mississippi

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered a thoro investigation of the derailment of a passenger train on the St. Louis-San Francisco railroad near Victoria, Miss., yesterday.

NOW
IS THE TIME

The series of articles on the A. F. of L. by Wm. F. Dunne, now appearing in The DAILY WORKER, keenly analyzing and explaining in detail all the policies of the leading body of American labor,—

Are the kind to bring to your trade union.

If you can't order a bundle (and you should!) now is the time to urge the brother or sister in your local union to

SUBSCRIBE!

eft Wing of I. L. G. W. Still Winning Locals for Phila. Convention

The Chicago locals of the Internaonal Ladies' Garment Workers' nion are continuing to respond well the call of the left wing in the ections taking place for delegates the Philadelphia convention.

Tuesday night elections were held two locals, Local 81 of the cutters, d Local 100 of dressmakers. Two legates were elected by Local 81, e being a machine candidate and e other the left winger, Roy Glassan.

In Local 100 three delegates were ected, one machine candidate winng against a left winger by only ven votes, while the other two ected were both left wingers, P. H. ouser and B. Stein.

RIAL OF 38 GREEK COMMUNISTS POSTPONED UNTIL PROSECUTOR IS ABLE TO COOK BETTER "EVIDENCE"

ATHENS, Oct. 28.—The trial of the 32 members of the Greek Comunist Party for their activities in the liberation movement of Macedonia nd Thrace, the two Balkan provinces recently annexed by Greece, which ok place before the first military court in Athens, was nothing but an atmpt by the ruling class and their tools—the present Pangalos military ique, that usurped power by a coup d'etat on the pretention of "saving

(Continued on page 3)

A. N. L. C. TAKES RAP AT GREEN FOR SLANDERS

Call Upon Organized Workers to Help

The American Negro Labor Congress, which is now in session at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave., adopted the following resilution scoring the attack of President Green of the American Federation of Labor on the American Negro Labor Congress is being no different from the attacks of the open-shop bosses in America upon the Negro workers and appealing to organized workers in the American Federation of Labor to aid them in their fight:

"The attitude assumed by the president of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, towards the American Negro Labor Congress, in published statements is clearly erroneous, harmful and prejudicial to the best interests of the American labor movement.

"These statements alleging this congress to be 'an effort of Bolsheviks to stir up hatred between the races' are distinctly contrary to facts and can only serve the ends of the most reactionary oppressors of labor whose foul purpose it is to destroy every genuine attempt of workers to unite for their protection and improvement.

Use Open-Shop Tactics.

"Mr Green must know that such tactics are the chief stock-in-trade of open-shop, union-hating labor-grinding bosses—the abuse and vilification of the striking miners of West Virginia who are fighting heroically for a decent existence is a clear example —and in resorting to these injurious tactics he helps to strengthen this pernicious anti-union propaganda which must prove a boomerang to the American Federation of Labor itself and to the entire organized labor movement of America.

"It is doubtful whether the author of these statements altogether grasps their full signficance for they imply logically that the only group in the American labor movement genuinely and sufficiently interested in the Negro workers to aid them in their struggles, and to undertake earnestly and practically to organize and unite them with their white fellow-workers is the very same Communist group which they denounce.

"A further implication, one which will be strongly resented by every intelligent, manly Negro worker is the insulting idea that they are fools and tools, that they lack sufficient intelligence and manhood themselves to realize their oppression and to initiate a movement for their emancipation.

Organized by Negro Workers.

"The truth of the matter is that the American Negro Labor Congress was organized by Negro workers who, while welcoming the co-operation and support of all sections of the labor movement reserve the determination of its policies and destiny wholly and

(Continued on page 2)

LEFT-WING LEADS STRIKERS' DRIVE ON INJUNCTION

Amalgamated Officials Show Bankruptcy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct., 28.—On Tuesday morning 500 clothing workers led by Ben Gitlow of Cutters' Local No. 4, succeeded in breaking the injunction taken out by the International Tailoring Co. against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The officials of the Amalgamated showed their complete bankruptcy and inability to handle the situation.

It will be remembered that the injunction taken out by the International Tailoring Co. before the Tammany judge, Thomas Churchill, was of so sweeping a nature that it practically crippled all attempts to effectively picket this millionaire scab establishment. Under its provisions no representatives of the union are permitted to picket within ten blocks of the clothing factory.

Months have elepsed since the injunction was issued. Meanwhile hundreds of thousands of dollars have been drained from the coffers of the union while the union officials made feeble and superficial attempts to fight the combined forces of this giant corporation and the machinery of the state. The clothing workers of the International Tailoring Co. have been left penniless and without the means of earning their daily bread. It seems, however, that the membership could no longer tolerate this state of affairs. They could not tolerate this open defiance of their organization.

Militants Picket Plant

On Tuesday morning 500 militant clothing workers marched valiantly to the doors of the International Tailoring company on Fourth Ave. and 12th St. bearing banners with the slogan "International Tailoring Company on Strike. Injunctions Don't Make Clothes." They were led by Benjamin Gitlow of Cutters' Local 4, who is the Workers Party candidate for mayor, Sam Liptzin of Local 5 and L. Nelson. As soon as the pickets arrived in orderly formation at 12th St. and 4th Ave. they were set upon by the police who used their clubs freely on men and women alike. Fourth Ave. was filled with the screams of women and groans of the men as they backed away from the brutal assault of the bluecoats.

Left Wingers Hurt

Sam Liptzin one of the leaders was seriously injured by the police and taken to the hospital. Not for a moment however did the pickets lose their morale or their compact formation.

When they were driven by the police from 12th St. they turned up again on 10th St. and renewed the picketing again before the building of the International Tailoring Co. As a result of their efforts 85 workers left the shop amid the cheers of the crowd.

As soon as they saw that the injunction had been successfully broken due to the courage and persistance of the militants, the Hillman gang, Patofsky, Risfman, Beckerman, Blumberg and Monat, who had been watching the proceedings at a safe distance from the policemen's clubs, they called out a number of pickets who had been held in reserve at Webster Hall.

(Continued on page 2)

Two Photographers in Polish Jail for Picture of Grave

WARSAW, Oct. 28.—Two photographers were arrested taking a photo of Comrade Botwin's grave in the Lvov cemetary tho the father of Botwin had given them the order to do so. The arrested were brought up to the local section of the secret police and a few hours later Botwin's father was also arrested.

In spite of his explanation that the photo had been ordered exclusively for the family and immediate relatives, the old man is not yet released.

The plates of the photographed grave were confiscated.

SOVIET RUSSIA DEMANDS SEAT AT CONFERENCE

Chinese Want Stiffer Fight for Autonomy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Oct. 28.—Chinese opinion of the action of the Chinese delegation at the opening of the tariff conference in demanding autonomy, is not unmixed with criticism because the demand was not made forcefully enough. Moreover, Soviet Russia has demanded a seat and upset the imperialist equanimity again.

The National University at Peking, among other institutions, commercial and educational bodies, have adopted and printed manifestos urging "no compromise" with foreign imperialism and urging the delegation to press for immediate antonomy.

China's Five Proposals.

When the conference opened, Shen Jui-lin, the chairman, at once said that it was an anomaly that a sovereign power should be asking other powers what they would allow it to do in matters of its own tariffs, following which Ching Ting-wang made the following formal proposals:

First—The participating powers formally to agree to remove all tariff restrictions contained in existing treaties.

Second—China to agree to the abolition of the Likin simultaneously with the enforcement of the Chinese national law which shall take effect not later than Jan. 1, 1929.

Third—Before the enforcement of the said law there shall be an interium surtax of 5 per cent on ordinary goods, 30 per cent on wine and tobacco and 20 per cent no other luxuries, to be levied in addition to the present 5 per cent tariff.

Fourth—The collection of surfaxes shall begin three months after the date of signature.

Fifth—Decisions relative to the above four articles shall be carried

(Continued on page 4.)

Sculptor Makes Lenin Statue That Will Be Erected in Vladivostok

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—Oct. 28.—Sculptor V. Kozlov in the Academy of Arts is working at the memorial to Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin. The statue will be seven meters high.

It will be erected in Vladivostok at the summit of a rock and will be seen by incoming vessels from a distance of several kilometers.

RAKOSI, WEINBERGER AND HAMANN ON HUNGER STRIKE

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28.—Rakosi, Weinberger and Katherine Hamann have been on hunger strike since October 5. Each day they are subjected to forcible feeding, at the same time chained and tortured.

Comrade Hamann is already unconscious.

All the accused are cut off from the outside world. They are allowed to see no lawyers for their defense. The cause of the hunger strike is the extraordinary process and refusal of lawyers. The public prosecutor in the process is the notorious fascist August Miskolczy. The governmental organs demand death sentence.

* * *

The Magyar Orszag writes the following about the examination of Rakosi which has started: "Today at 11 o'clock an extremely pale, unshaved prisoner, dressed in dark gray clothing, was led thru the prison accompanied by two wardens with fixed bayonets. No one present recognized in the prisoner, who moved froward with halting steps, the one-time people's commissar, Mathias Rakosi. He was being led to his examination in the room of the Public Prosecutor Miskolczy. The examination lasted approximately three hours."

GERMAN COMMUNIST UNITED FRONT PROGRAM GIVES LABOR MAJORITY OVER ALL PARTIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 28.—Final results of the Berlin municipal elections of Sunday shows the Communists to have made the highest proportional increase. The number was increased from 20 to 43. The socialists were the next heaviest gainers, their number in the board of aldermen increasing from 46 to 75. In the Berlin elections a united front of Communists and socialists was created to unitedly challenge the bourgeois parties. The result was a clear victory for labor forces. In the municipal council the combined Communist and socialist vote will now be 118 as against 107 distributed among other parties.

This is hailed as a great victory against junkerism and is a rebuke to the Hindenburg-Luther-Stresemann forces. Altho the nationalists gained five seats, their Berlin allies, the peoples' party lost heavily, their loss being a drop from 35 to 13.

Berlin's united front of Communists and socialists was created ten days before the elections and did not have official approval of the national leadership of the social-democratic party, which still opposes the Communist demand for a united front against the bourgeoisie.

So widespread and effective has been the Communist exposures of the leadership of the social-democracy being unwilling to fight for even the elementary demands of the working masses that the rank and file of the Berlin party forced a solid front in the municipal elections.

May Force Wide United Front.

The Berlin strategy has proved so effective in placing the city under control of the labor group that far-reaching effects are expected in the social-democratic party nationally. It may force the leaders finally to yield to the united front in order to save their faces. If they do not the Communists will make heavy inroads into their ranks, alienating from them the best proletarian elements. And if they do the fact that the Communists will put up a better struggle than the social-democrats will also cause a swing to the Communists. In any event the Communists will be the gainers.

Communists here are elated over their victory, not merely in increased number of seats, but in the fact that it is their tactics that made possible the victory over junkerism.

So astounded were the junkers and their supporters that they tried to withhold the results of the elections as long as they possibly could.

COOLIDGE TELLS LEWIS TO GO TO COURTS FOR AID

Miners' "Leader" Tries More Begging

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The efforts of John L. Lewis, instead of going to the members of his union and using the power of the combined forces of all districts in a national general strike of bituminous miners to compel soft coal operators to live up to their agreements and to force a settlement in the anthracite—are being directed to begging Coolidge, the strikebreaker president, to force the bituminous operators to abide by the contracts with the union.

As usual, sniveling and crawling have their reward in scornful rejection. President Coolidge has calmly observed in his polite manner, that, if the bituminous operators have broken their contract, Mr. Lewis may appeal to the capitalist courts for redress, and if relief is not found there, to take the matter up with the capitalist congress to obtain remedial legislation.

Coolidge has not intimated how many dozens of years might go by before the miners' union could get any decision from such sources, or given any assurance that the decision of capitalist courts and congress would be against the capitalist operators and in favor of the wage working miners.

Two British Communist Fighters

J. R. CAMPBELL (left), editor of Communist weekly, and one of the victims of the recent "red" raids, conducted by the British Tory government, leaving Bow Street prison in company with Shapurji Sakiatvala (right), Communist member of parliament, and recently barred from the United States where he planned attending the interparliamentary union, by Kellogg, secretary of state.

MITCHELL ON TRIAL BEFORE COURT MARTIAL

Hero of the Militarists Scores Points

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Colonel Billy Mitchell, the stormy petrel of the army air service, started off his court martial today with a trio of victories.

On the ground that three of the generals sitting as his judges were prejudiced against him, personally and officially, he successfully challenged their right to sit in judgment upon him, and they retired. One of them was Maj. Gen. Charles Summerall, the presiding officers of the court; another was Brig. Gen. Albert Bowle., and the third was Brig. Gen. F. W. Sloden.

Bowley went first, after some consultation among the 12 generals comprising the court.

Reid challenged Summeral for "personal prejudice" at Mitchell's personal direction.

This prejudice, Reid contended, was due to a report Mitchell had made while assistant chief of the army air service condemning Summerall's handling of aviation while in command of the Hawaiian department. In his report, Mitchell said, Summerall "knew nothing of aviation."

Summerall immediately arose, admitted he had criticized Mitchell and asked to be excused from the court.

Third Technical Victory

A few minutes later, Mitchell ran his string of tactical victories to three by peremptorily challenging the availability of Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, commandant at West Point, to sit, and Sladen was dismissed without further ado.

The retirement of Gen. Summerall made Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze the presiding officer of the court.

Array of Judges

As finally constituted, Mitchell's jury included: Major General William S. Graves, commandant of the sixth (Chicago, Ill.) corps area; and Major General Benjamin A. Poore, commandant of the seventh (Omaha, Neb.) corps area.

With the court reorganized, Reid arose to make a motion challenging "the jurisdiction" of the court. Reid read, as a part of the record the long statement given out by Mitchell at San Antonio, Texas, last September, in which he charged army and navy heads with "an almost treasonable administration" of aviation, with "openly distorting facts or telling untruths" about aviation and with a "disgusting lack of aircraft knowledge." It was this statement, which led to Mitchell's court martial.

Mitchell looked his judges over carefully while Reid's voice droned out the charges. The jury of generals held a scattered array of poses.

War Lords Pose

Howze, McCoy, and Winans watched Reid, MacArthur, the debonair, left his eyes on Mitchell. Graves and King, old "war-dogs," were bored by the speech.

After finishing the statement Reid added: "We contend there is nothing in this statement which violates any military law or any article or war."

At the request of the court, Reid then gave way to Lieut. Col. Joseph I. McMullen, assistant judge advocate, who read the formal charges and specifications against Mitchell.

"Let the defendant arise," said Gen. Howze.

Mitchell arose and remained standing while McMullen droned out the charges again.

Raise Free Speech Issue

Frank R. Reid, of Illinois, chief of Mitchell's civilian counsel, charged the military court had no power to try Mitchell on the charges brought in the citations ordered issued by President Coolidge. All the charges, Reid said, were based on two statements issued by Mitchell while at San Antonio, Texas last September.

"The first article of the constitution provides that congress can make no law abridging freedom of speech," said Reid. "And Colonel Mitchell was entirely within his constitutional rights when he issued these statements."

A. N. L. C. Takes Rap at Green

(Continued from page one)

properly to the congress in session assembled.

"The congress would not have been surprised to be denounced by the enemies of labor but certainly did not expect to be denounced by the responsible head of a great labor organization which includes in its ranks the largest number of organized Negro workers and which thereby had the power, if it desired, to have the largest delegation in the congress thru which to guide and shape the policies of the congress in session.

Try to Destroy Movement.

"Such an attack upon the congress, therefore, cannot fail to be interpreted by the majority of Negro workers as an unwarranted attempt to destroy their first nation-wide effort to find their place in the organized labor movement and will tend to confirm their suspicions of the sincerity of those labor organizations which do no more than pass paper resolutions about unity of black and white workers.

"The American Negro Labor Congress, therefore, deeply deplores this erroneous and harmful attitude and calls upon the American Federation of Labor to correct this misleading characterization of this congress and to co-operate with it whole-heartedly to realize in fact that unity of the black and white workers of America which alone can incur their protection, advancement, and emancipation."

* * *

A delegate sent to the convention by the state of Oklahoma presented the following credential from Governor M. E. Tropp:

"To all to whom these presents shall come.

"Greetings.

"Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the ability and integrity of Frank W. Reed of Oklahoma City, I, M. E. Tropp, governor of the state of Oklahoma, do hereby appoint and commission him a delegate to the National Labor Congress of Colored Workers to be held in Chicago, Illinois.

"Given under my hand at the city of Oklahoma City, the twentieth day of October, in the year of our lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-five. Year of the independence of the United States of America one hundred and fiftieth.

"M. E. Tropp.

"Governor of the state of Oklahoma."

(SEAL)

At yeseterday's session, the following resolution was adopted by the American Negro Labor Congress on race discrimination and social equality in which the Negro workers demand that all forms of race discrimination, whether they be residential, union affiliation or scholastic be abolished and demand that the Negro workers be given the same benefits and privileges that the white workers are entitled to. The resolution follows in full:

"The so-called democratic society in the United State of America is so organized that a distinction is made between races. Regardless of written laws, political and civil rights are not given to the Negro in the same degree as to persons of the white race. Especially in the southern states nearly all rights as men and citizens are taken away from the Negro. It is a fundamental custom of public life to treat the Negro as an inferior caste both in the North and in the South.

Segregation.

"The Negro people are confined to the most miserable residence districts as an outcast people who cannot choose their place of residence among the general population. We are segregated in miserable separate railroad cars as tho we were cattle unfit to mix with human beings. In many cases we are segregated in separate labor unions, or denied the right to organize at all. In employment we are generally segregated, being confined to the hardest and most disagreeable kinds of labor. Our children are in many places not permitted to attend the general public schools, but begin life as a segregated caste. Negro teachers are not permitted to teach according to their ability in most of the public schools. In hotels, restaurants, theaters and such places of public resort for the general population, we are usually excluded and driven away at the cost of much inconvenience, suffering and humiliation.

"These social customs which degrade our people to a place of inequality in the nation, either legalized or established by traditions show that a racial caste system is a fundamental feature of the social, industrial and political organization of this country. This social degrading of our people, which has become as consciously a part of the political system that a late president of the United States publicly declared a political principle 'Uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality'—this social regarding is not a question of relationships between individuals, but a question of relationships of classes. It is an attempt to create and perpetuate a permanent class of doubly exploited workers at the bottom of the social system. Intent upon holding down the workers of all races as a general lower class, our masters wish to make us a lower class within a lower class. The white worker must be made to realize that this discrimination against the Negro worker comes back against him ultimately. To reduce the Negro worker to a lower level, tends to drag the whole working class down to a similar level; and in the South where the caste system is most extreme the condition of the poor white people is the proof.

Social Equality.

"The first American Negro Labor Congress solemnly believes that the Negro workers and farmers of this country will abolish the system of race discrimination. We declare that race discrimination, degradation and general inequality of racial groups—the whole caste system—must be absolutely and completely abolished.

"We demand the full equality of the Negro people in the social system of the United States and everywhere. Against social inequality we raise the standard of social equality. We unqualifiedly refuse to regard our people as inferior in any respect.

"We demand the abolition of all laws which openly or by subterfuge discriminate against our people, or which in any way recognize a distinction of races. To champion this demand, not only for our own race, but also for all other races, yellow or brown. We declare that all claims of an inherent difference between races are ignorant and unscientific if not pure hypocrisy. We demand:

"1. The abolition of all laws which result in segregation.

Abolish Jim Crow Cars.

"2. The abolition of all Jim Crow laws.

"3. The abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes, or any working people, on the basis of color or race or place of birth, ancestry, the lack of a permanent home, the lack of property, or for any other reason.

"4. The abolition of all laws which forbid the intermarriage of persons of different races.

"5. The abolition of all laws and public administrative measures which prohibit or in practice prevent colored children or youths from attending the general public schools or universities.

"We also take notice of those established customs which discriminate against Negroes in practice, altho not written into law. We demand:

No Discriminations!

"1. The abolition of the right of landlords and real estate agents to discriminate against the colored race in renting or selling homes and to this purpose we demand that the

(Continued on page 4)

POLISH POLICE USE FIENDISH METHODS TO GAIN CONFESSIONS FROM WHITE RUSSIAN PEASANTS

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—In spite of all the measures taken by the police at the borders of Poland for concealing the fact that White Russian peasants have been totured, the executive committee of the International Red Aid recently succeeded in obtaining particulars from the Bielostok district. Thus it is finally established that the judiciary examination was conducted not only by the border police, but also the Bielostok public prosecutor, Klink, personally.

During one day alone, August 29, the following peasantst were totured:

The bailiff of the village Grabovetz, Lounin community, Bielski district; Golous Nestor, village Kozly, Vassilkov community, same district; Konrad Savchinski, Biechik community; Goloub P., town of Bielsk; Remoulski, Bielsk; K-ashko D., village of Grabivetz; Miserski; Ossipchouk M., village of Augoustovo, and Bogdan Jan.

The above mentioned peasants were tortured by suspension from iron bars, and the pouring of hot urine thru the nose.

The police then stripped the arrested women and among other tortures they poured alcohol on their sex organs and then set fire to them.

HUGHES ON STUMP FOR WATERMANN IN N. Y. ELECTIONS

Workers Forgotten in Campaign Talk

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28. — Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state under Harding and for a time under Coolidge, entered actively into the municipal elections here last night by advocating the election of Frank D. Waterman on the republican ticket. Waterman is the proprietor of the notorious open shop establishment manufacturing fountain pens that bear his name. There is no such thing as union recognition in his factories and he is a typical industrialist, paying starvation wages to many of the girls and women in his industry.

In the "Oil" Cabinet.

Mr. Hughes, who was the most prominent cabinet member in the infamous oil cabinet that included Albert B. Fall, Harry M. Daugherty and Edwin Denby, assailed Tammany Hall and Governor Smith as incompetent and proposed a Waterman "business administration." Banners carrying the legend "Say It With Shovels" were conspicuously displayed thruout the hall. This is the slogan of Waterman, who says that he will build subways if elected.

Hughes' talk was a typical harrangue and ignored the pressing problems of the workers of New York, whose interests are voiced only by Ben Gitlow and the Workers (Communist) Party, the campaign of which is arousing many working class sections with red night rallies.

SILK WORKERS ON STRIKE AGAINST SPEED-UP SYSTEM

Build Mill Committees to Unify Struggle

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 28.—About 300 workers employed in the Hillcrest Silk Co. plant in West New York, N. J. have gone out on strike. The workers used to work two looms for a certain rate. Now they will be forced to work three and four looms at a much lower rate with the result that they will be really forced not only to work twice as hard but even after their harder work will have less money in their pay envelope to show for it.

A committee of the workers went to see the boss yesterday, Friday, but the boss said there was nothing to change, nothing to negotiate about. Before that the company official tried to fire one of the most active and spirited of the workers, fellow worker Martin. A discussion ensued at the end of which all the workers in the place walked out.

Call Out All Workers.

The central bureau of the United Front Committees of Textile Workers in the person of its secretary, Albert Weisbord, immediately took charge of the situation. A strike vote was taken Friday evening and with great enthusiasm it was unanimously decided to strike the plant until the company gives in.

All of the workers in the plant will be called out whether they belong to any union or not and a real united front presented to the bosses. One of the demands of the workers will be now that the boss recognize their committee permanently. A mill workers' organization will be effected and the organization linked up with the United Front Committee of Textile Workers.

Unity Based on Mill Committees.

The United Front Committee of Textile Workers is an organization that has for its purpose the amalgamation of all unions in the textile industry on the basis of shop councils and mill committees. It raises the demands of organization of the unorganized and goes into unorganized territories creating united front committees from the workers themselves. It is not another union, but strives to weld unions together.

The workers of West New York have raised the alarm for the rest of the silk workers. Fight against wage cuts! Fight against the speed-up! Fight for real mill committees and one union in the textile industry! A united front of the workers against the united front of the bosses!

Two Big Meetings in New York on Soviets' Eighth Anniversary

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 28.—C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, will speak at the Central Opera House, New York, and at Miller's Grand Assembly Hall, Brooklyn, on Nov. 6 at the two big mass meetings to be arranged in New York City to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution and to pledge the solidarity of the American workers with the Russian workers' republic.

Other speakers will be Gitlow, Krumbein, Manley, M. J. Olgin, S. Don, Stachel, Lifschitz, Pruseka, Wolfe; chairmen, Weinstone and Rebecca Grecht.

The Freiheit Gesangs Ferin has been secured for the Central Opera House meeting and will give a program of revolutionary songs. Gregory Matisevich, concertinist, has also been secured for the same meeting.

Admission is 50c and tickets can be secured from the district office or any of the Workers Party branches.

Left Wing Leads Strikers' Drive in Bosses' Injunction

(Continued from page one)

These followed the lead set by the militants earlier. It is expected that the fight against the International Tailoring Co. will continue to be led by the left wing.

Official Bar Militants

The pickets were then ordered to report at Webster Hall. But at the door the officials barred the left wing. When these workers protested against being excluded from an official meeting, Patofsky called for the aid of the same police which had been used against them on the picket line and with their assistance kept out the left wing elements.

A number of locals have declared their intention to demand the repeal of the injunction which is a dangerous threat against the entire labor movement of this city and to protest against the brutality of the police.

Natives Marvel at Airplane.

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—The Soviet airplane cruising over Kirghiz has made 20 circular flights, meeting with enthusiastic reception everywhere by the natives, who are seeing an airplane for the first time in their life. The flights have been organized by the Siberian branch of the "Friends of Aviation."

Communists in Germany "Go to the Masses" and Make Big Forward Stride

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the figures finally arrive on the municipal elections held in Berlin last Sunday showing that the Communist Party made the biggest gains. This fact accounts for the silence of the cables that bring "foreign news" to the editorial sanctums of the capitalist dailies. Maintenance of complete silence was their chosen method of keeping this information from the workers of the United States.

• • • •

It is well to remember that this is the same kept press that gave much publicity to the declarations of the German "socialist" trade union delegation of fifteen, that attended the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, and is now touring the country, that the strength of the German Communist Party is rapidly waning. Here is the answer to the profit press and to the visiting German "socialists."

• • • •

But the Communist victory in Berlin, in more than doubling its representation in the municipal parliament, goes hand in hand with the successful carrying out of a united action with the socialist rank and file in this electoral struggle, over the heads of the Berlin "socialist" officialdom. On the basis of the workers against the bourgeoisie, the Communists and socialists carried on a united fight that has put a labor block of 118 members in the city council against 107 for all bourgeois parties, a clear majority. The victory of this united front is the success of the German Communists in developing contact with the socialist masses still under the leadership of the social-democratic traitors, the worst enemies of the workers. This the German Communists failed to do in the last presidential poll, resulting in Hindenberg's election, suffering isolation as a result.

• • • •

The results of the Berlin elections indicate that the social-democratic masses are in no way satisfied with the Dawes' plan and the Locarno "security pact," both accepted by the Scheidemanns, the Loebes and the Breitscheids as the foundation stones of the new capitalist "peace." Growing unemployment, bitter conditions of work, and of life generally, are developing a new left ferment that should get beyond the control of the socialist bureaucracy, with its vicious anti-Communist grip upon the German trade union movement.

It is not inconceivable that the same upheaval from below in the British trade unions, that sent an Arthur A. Purcell as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention demanding world trade union unity on the basis of the Anglo-Russian negotiations, may soon find its powerful counterpart developing out of the misery and struggle of the German working class.

The Berlin elections indicate that the German Communist Party is better prepared than ever before to take advantage of such an encouraging development. It is this apparent swing to the left that will make the Von Hindenberg-Luther government hesitate before dissolving the present reichstag and calling for new elections, as it is being forced to do largely on account of the Locarno affair.

• • • •

This success of the German Communists to develop contact with the social-democratic workers should be an inspiration to Communist parties in other lands, especially in the United States. Thru the labor party in this country the left wing will tighten its grip on those working class elements, growing in numbers, that the reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom, thru its non-partisan policy, is trying to hold in line for the capitalist parties. Repeated victories for the demand of the Communist International to "Go to the Masses!" in many countries, as in Germany, indicate the triumphs that may be won in those lands where it has not yet been put effectively into force.

"AN ALL-IN INTERNATIONAL OF TRADE UNIONS," SAYS PURCELL, "WILL TURN WORDS INTO DEEDS"

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 28.—The Trade Union Committee for organizing the Purcell meeting which is holding its next conference at Beethoven Hall on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 3 p. m., has just released a statement by Arthur A. Purcell on the British Trade Union Congress at Scarborough.

Commenting on the proceedings of that memborable meeting, he says:

The Report at Scarborough.

"The long process of discussion culminated in the detailed and well-ordered report on the whole international unity negotiations which the general council presented to the congress. That report told the whole story, from the discussions of our delegation to Russia with the representatives of the Russian unions in Moscow last November to the Anglo-Russian conference in April, and the subsequent Anglo-Russian agreement.

"In introducing the report, Fred Bramley made a most masterly speech, which received the unanimous approval of the congress, and the natural consequence was the wholehearted and enthusiastic endorsement by congress of the general council's attitude and actions.

Complete Unanimity.

"I cannot recollect any instance in the annals of the trade union movement in which, on a subject arousing so much feeling, and against which such a bitter campaign had been waged, there has been so remarkable a display of unanimity. Yet nothing must blind us to the fact that this is only the first step. We have still a long journey ahead of us.

"A general cry of 'Agreed!' hailed the resolution calling for an all-in trade union international, and instructing the general council to do all in its power to bring this about. That cry, expressing the undoubted determination of congress, will, I am sure, act as an urge to the new general council to go full steam ahead and not slacken their efforts till international unity has been achieved."

Get Down to the Job.

In closing, Purcell says: "Scarborough has put heart into us all. Now we have to get down to the job of turning our words into deeds."

Rookies Opearted S-51 Insists Boat Captain

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—"Three Rookie officers were in charge—student officers trying to learn how to run a submarine."

That was what one of the three survivors of the submarine S-51 told Captain John H. Diehl of the steamship City of Rome after they were rescued, according to the captain's story as told by himself this afternoon to a naval board of inquiry.

"What did they mean by crossing my bow without light?" Captain Diehl said he asked the survivor.

"They're rookies," replied the man from the undersea boat.

Senator Leaves $90,000

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—The late Senator Samuel M. Ralson of Indiana, left $90,000 estate, it was revealed when his will was filed for probate here today.

Of the total $75,000 was listed as real estate, and $15,000 personal property, all of which was left to the widow and surviving children.

Julian C. Ralson, a son, was named executor.

Dakota Bank Fails.

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., Oct. 28.—The First State Bank here failed to open its doors today and has been taken in charge by the state banking department. The deposits shown in a recent report totalled $681,000. John Cleaver, president of the institution, **suffered a paralytic stroke last night.**

SMALL'S FAMOU
GRAFT TRIAL
AGAIN DELAYE

Governor's Case Up
December

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 28.—No de
sion in the suits against Gov. L
Small will be reached at least u
the December term of the supre
court. That was apparent today wh
the court adjourned the Octo
term without action on Small's app
from the decision of the Sangam
county circuit court holding h
liable for an accounting of approx
ately $1,000,000 interest alleged
have been received on state fu
Small, while state treasurer, w
charged with loaning to the Gr
Park Bank during the war, which
turn was said to have been loan
to big meat packers at a high r
of interest.

The state contended the Grant P
Bank a "dummy" institution, org
ized for the one purpose of obtaini
state loans which were to be
loaned at high interest rates for
profit of those fathering the bank.

Acquitted in One Court

The civil proceeding against Sm
was instituted at the close of the c
minal prosecution in Waukegan
1922. At that time Small was indict
for conspiracy and embezzlem
growing out of alleged irregularit
when he was state treasurer.
change of venue shifted the case fr
the Sangamon circuit court to La
county. After days of terrific le
clashes the jury returned a verdict
"not guilty."

Convicted in Civil Court

When litigation in the civil s
opened in Sangamon county, Sm
met defeat for the first time. Jud
Frank W. Burton held that he a
his associates must make an accou
ing to the state of wartime inter
paid on the famous "packers note
The sum was estimated at close
$1,000,000.

Small's attorneys immediately to
an appeal to the supreme court, p
testing that Judge Burton's decis
should be reversed.

Attorney General Carlstrom, ne
installed in office, called upon his p
decessor Edw. J. Brundage, who
stituted both the criminal and ci
proceedings to handle the case
the higher court.

The combination of Charles
Deneen, former governor and now
S. senator, and Edward J. Brunda
known as the Deneen-Brundage f
tion are after the scalp of Small. T
fact that Small was elected by W
Hale Thompson caused him to bre
with Deneen in spite of the fact th
Small served as state treasurer d
ing the time Deneen was governor
the state.

Charles W. Hadley, former stat
attorney of Dupage county and oth
Brundage aids were placed in act
direction of the prosecution and p
pared the final brief and argument

The decision of the court when
comes, is expected to have a f
reaching political effect, possibly
ciding a third term candidacy by G
Small.

Jurisdictional Row
on Between an Irish
God and a Polish Go

By REGINA MYROSKI

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 28
When we Reds disagree on some
sue it is not to be wondered at,
we do not claim to be infallible, b
when the catholic church, which do
claim to be infallible and not capab
of doing any wrong, disagrees, th
there is something at which
wonder.

In this town there are two catho
churches, one Irish and one Polis
But it develops that they have diff
ent ideas as to what constitutes s
The Irish catholic church believ
that it is a mortal sin and an abo
ination of the holy Sabbath day to
dulge in such social pastimes as da
ing on Saturday nights and that a
one who practices it is barred fro
the kingdom of heaven.

The Polish catholics on the oth
hand not only think it proper and
nocent fun but the priest goes so f
in his approval as to give pub
dances himself and advertise them
given by the Polish catholic church.

The question before the house i
"Are the Polish catholics to be sent
hell by an Irish catholic god?"

Klan Before Family

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—D
claring that her husband had used h
last $40 to buy klan regalia, leavi
their children without food, Mrs. Ma
garet J. Todd today secured $12
week maintenance from George Tod
a railroad engineer.

I. D. L. MEMBERS, ATTENTION

**Come Saturday afternoon. No
tice to all International Labor De
fense members.**

**Demonstration meeting again
Horthy terror—Saturday, 1:30
m., Oct. 31, at 180 W. Washingto
St., Hall 200.**

**Every I. L. D. member mu
come, must add to the demand fo
the freedom of Rakosi and hi
brother workers in Hungary.**

DELAY TRIAL OF 38 COMMUNISTS HELD IN GREECE

Prosecution Is Seeking "Better Evidence"

(Continued from page one)

the republic," to crush the labor movement in Greece and especially the Communist movement, which has gained great influence over the masses of workers, peasants and refugees.

Introduce Faked Document.

In its desperate effort to crush the Communists, the prosecution on the last day of the trial, which had lasted for three days, produced a document, supposed to have been sent to the Greek party by the Communist International in 1922, and tried to have it read into the records of the trial as evidence against the Communists. This document had not been included in the original charges and the defense protested the admission of the documents as evidence on these grounds. The court martial judge was forced to rule in favor of the Communist defenders and the trial has been postponed for an indefinite period, until the prosecution can produce "better evidence" and submit before the court all the documents beforehand that will be used as evidence.

Fear Communists.

It is not necessary to state here that the "evidence" in the form of "documents" which the prosecution intends to bring before the court, have much the same origin as the much-heralded "Zinoviev letter" to the English Communist Party. It is only by such means that the state will be able to build up its case against the Greek party and gag the mouths of those comrades who dare to raise their voices and expose before the Greek masses their rulers and the system they represent.

The Trial Charges.

The charge against the Communists was that "at the end of last year a secret conference was held in Athens, in which the majority of the defendants along with representatives of the Communist International, and the Balkan Federation decided to carry on a wide campaign for the autonomy of Greek, Serbian and Bulgarian Macedonia. An executive committee was elected to carry on this campaign in Greece in which many of the defendants participated. This committee published a series of articles in Rizospastos, a Communist daily, and the Communist Review, a monthly. They issued many leaflets and caused to be published thousands of manifestos addressed to the reserves, veterans of Grecian wars, soldiers, sailors and to the working masses and peasants of Greece, advocating the necessity of the Macedonian autonomy for the triumph of the proletarian struggle. The committee as well as the other defendants, not members of this committee, did their best to execute the decisions of the secret conference thru lectures, mass meetings and other methods."

Before the examination of the witnesses took place, the lawyer for the defense requested a postponement of the trial, claiming that Premier Pangalos, the head of the military dictatorship, had given an amnesty to the defendants. The document to this effect was in the archives of the First Army Corps and the lawyer for the defense requested that this document be presented to the court.

Prosecutor Ignores Amnesty.

The prosecuting attorney denied all "official knowledge" as to the existence of such a document. "In any case," he said, "it cannot influence this trial."

The trial then continued to hear evidence until the prosecuting attorney overstepped himself and tried to introduce "evidence" that was not in the original charges.

Build New Port.

LENINGRAD — (Tass) — Oct. 28 — The northwestern department of the people's commissariat of foreign trade has decided to build a new commercial port at the river Luya on the Baltic Sea. There will be erected warehouses and all necessary accomodations. The port may be opened in August, 1926.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS
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SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES
Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized - By William F. Dunne

THIS is the second of a series of articles on the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention, which deals with "The A. F. of L. and International Relations," "The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized Workers," "The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle," "The A. F. of L. and the Left Wing," "The A. F. of L. and Militarism," etc. This is the second installment of "The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized Workers."

ARTICLE II.

ONLY one resolution calling for a general organization campaign was introduced in Atlantic City. It was signed by J. H. Fitzsimmons, representing the Canton, O., Central Labor Union. Fitzsimmons is a left winger and his resolution is important enuf, in the light of the facts cited in yesterday's article concerning the organizational status of the American Federation of Labor, to be printed in full:

> **Whereas, Only a small percentage of the great working masses are as yet members of the trade unions, great numbers being still unorganized in nearly all the industries, and**
>
> **Whereas, This state of affairs not only militates against the unorganized, who are helpless, but against the organized as well, who find themselves severely handicapped in their struggle for better conditions by the ever present army of unorganized; and**
>
> **Whereas, The organization of these great masses of unorganized workers is fundamentally necessary in order to strengthen the unions to resist the bitter onslaughts of the capitalists in their great "open shop" drive to destroy every semblance of trade unionism in every industry in the country; therefore, be it**
>
> **Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, calls upon all its affiliated organizations to immediately launch a general campaign for the organization of the unorganized; and, be it further**
>
> **Resolved, That in order to initiate and supervise this campaign a general conference shall be held during this convention of the heads of all the international unions to organize campaigns to unionize the unorganized in the respective industries; and, be it further**
>
> **Resolved, That the Central Labor Councils and local unions thruout the country be instructed to immediately establish active organization committees and to start at once a vigorous campaign of organizing the unorganized.**

HERE is a resolution that deals with elementary trade union policy and tactics. No one could successfully deny that the facts stated are correct or that the measures proposed were anything more or less than those necessary for a trade union body that wished to carry out its function as the organizer of the workers for their immediate needs.

But this resolution, the only one of its kind introduced at Atlantic City, was never passed upon on its merits. The recommendation of the committee on organization was to "refer it to the executive council." This recommendation was carried.

ONE more illuminating instance of the suspicion with which all organization demands are viewed and the jealous barrier of craft rights that intrudes itself everywhere.

The International Association of Machinists' delegation introduced a resolution dealing with the organization of auto mechanics. The resolve made very modest demands:

> **That the officers and members of the A. F. of L. be and are hereby instructed to give every assistance in this campaign, both by their cooperation and that they request all state federations to lend all assistance possible to the end that mechanics employed in this industry may be organized.**

THE committee on organization recommended concurrence but Vice-President Wilson of the Executive Council, a member of the Patternmakers' Union, was not fully satisfied. The minutes of the convention at this point are interesting:

> **Vice-President Wilson: I suppose they mean the people employed in garages who properly come under the head of that organization.**
>
> **Secretary Mugavin (for the committee): The introducer of the resolution appeared before the committee and that was the idea he conveyed to the committee.**

With this understanding i. e., that the Machinists' Union would take in no garage workers other than machinists, the resolution was endorsed. By mistake if no instructions were given, they might accidentally organize some electrical workers, blacksmiths or just unskilled laborers. It is far better, from the official standpoint, that these workers remain unorganized than that they get into some union whose charter does not give it jurisdiction over them.

BUT A. F. of L. conventions do more than exhibit inertia towards organization of the unorganized. They do deliberately things which disrupt existing organizations and always these acts are against unions which have some tendency towards industrial unionism and in favor of the narrowest and most reactionary occupational unions.

The high crime of this character at Atlantic City was the decision of the convention against the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes and in favor of the Teamsters' Union.

BY the expenditure of much effort and money, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, etc., has succeeded in bringing the express wagon drivers into the union. Lacking an industrial union in the rail transport industry, the express wagon drivers belong logically in a union with railway clerks, steamship clerks, freight handlers, express clerks and drivers.

BUT the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers in the person of President Tobin, whose deals with the bosses are a scandal even in A. F. of L. official circles, claims jurisdiction over the express wagon drivers and is granted it by the convention by a per capita tax vote of 23,845 to 3,895.

The Railway Clerks were given 90 days to surrender the express wagon drivers to the Teamsters or be expelled from the A. F. of L. This action is taken at a time when when a secession movement is threatening to disrupt the Railway Clerks' Union.

THE action of the convention will result in this:

The Railway Clerks' Union will lose its charter. The Federated Press correspondent states:

> **Suspension from the American Federation of Labor will be accepted by the grand executive council of the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employes rather than submission to the A. F. of L. decision giving the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers jurisdiction over railway express drivers, the delegation of the Railway Clerks to the annual A. F. of L. convention believe. E. H. Fitzgerald, president of Clerks, D. W. Harper, L. E. Wooten, G. H. Nicholson, C. A. Weber and E. A. Badley, the Clerks' full delegation, gave this opinion in a written statement to the press after the 45th annual A. F. of L. convention had approved the report of its committee on executive council's report providing that the Clerks' Union shall be suspended by the A. F. of L. if the Clerks' executive board does not within 90 days take steps toward turning organized express drivers over to the Teamsters.**

The secession movement will be strengthened.

Tobin will make war on both the Railway Clerks and the seceding members' organization.

He will compel a few express wagon drivers to join his union but the vast majority will cease paying dues to any organization and the total amount of organization in this branch of the rail transport industry will be lessened.

Here is a concrete example of how the A. F. of L. officialdom not only refuses to do any organizing but actually destroys union already in existence.

THE percentage of wage earners organized in unions, classified by industry in the United States is as follows:

Extraction of Minerals	41.0
Manufacturing Industries	23.2
Transportation	37.3
Building Trades	25.5
Stationary Engineers	12.4
Stationary Firemen	19.9
Trade	1.1
Professional Service	5.4
Clerical Occupations	8.3
Domestic and Personal Service	3.8
Public Service	7.3

(Figures of the National Bureau of Economic Research).

THE total percentage of organization among the wage earners of the United States, averaging the above figures, is 16.83. These figures are of 1920 but as we have already seen there has been an actual decrease in the membership of the A. F. of L. since that time.

But the actual situation is even worse than the figures indicate for the reason that outside of coal mining, rail transport and the building industry, the organization of workers in basic industry is negligible.

IN the steel industry for instance the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the only union in the industry, had 11,100 members in 1924.

The Longshoremen have 30,500.

The Seamen have 18,000.

The Timber Workers, the only A. F. of L. organization in the lumber industry, have passed out of existence.

In the metal mining industry the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has 9,100 members.

In the Food Industry the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have but 11,500 members.

In steel, lumber, marine transport, metal mining and food industries there are not enuf organized workers to give the capitalists a minute's worry. Decisive groups of workers are almost completely unorganized yet at Atlantic City the only resolution calling for a general organization campaign is "referred to the executive council," that charnel house of labor's shattered hopes, without endorsement.

TO sum up:

1. The Atlantic City convention shows that the A. F. of L. leadership not only prevents and sabotages organization of the unorganized but that it consciously and deliberately follows a policy of disrupting existing unions.

2. That the only attempts made at the convention to start real organization campaigns, locally and nationally, were made by delegates from central labor unions and state federations of labor—delegates who are close to the dues-paying membership.

3. This shows that there is a real desire among the union membership for militant organization drives, that they want to bring the unorganized into the union.

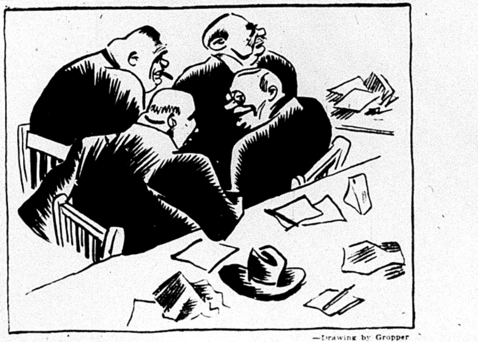
4. The final conclusion to be drawn is:

That the best, or at least one of the best slogans for the left wing is "organization of the unorganized" and that with constant emphasis on this basic need of the labor movement, a big progressive bloc can be built up against the crooked officials whose policy is one of destruction.

So simple and elementary is this slogan and so apparent the stubborn opposition of the bureaucrats to its application that every honest trade unionist can be brought into the left wing struggle on this issue alone.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

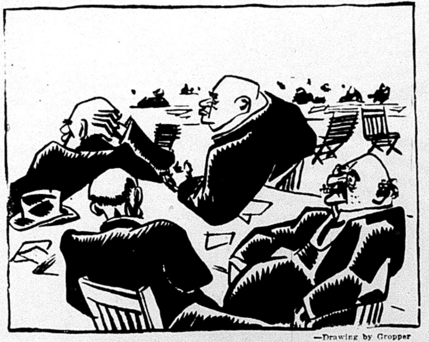
NOTE THE HAPPY FACES



—Drawing by Gropper

Education Is Being Spoken Of on the Platform. Below the Delegates Are Having a Good Time Telling Unprintable Stories.

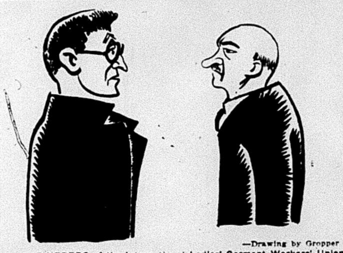
THE CABARETS ARE WAITING



—Drawing by Gropper

"Aw, When in Hell Are These Sessions Going to End?"

They Both Have a Heart for the Communists



—Drawing by Gropper

(Right) A. FINEBERG of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, poor chap, sits at the convention like a whipped cur. (Left) ROBERTO HABERMAN, the real "Mexican" from Roumania.

NATIONAL CITY CONTROLS BIG ITALIAN FIRMS

Many Big Investments in Industry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Oct. 28.—American banking capital is pouring into Italy for the purpose of financing the rapid industrial development that is taking place. In addition to the Ford-Fiat combination, which is known to be outside the regular Wall Street combination, the National City Bank of New York is also investing heavily in industries here.

More than $3,600,000 is being invested in the development of a great hydro-electric plant to be constructed in Milan. Another $1,000,000 is invested in textiles. Both of these concerns are to be dominated by the National City Bank, through loans.

Mussolini Sheet Elated.

The newspaper, Populo de Roma, formerly the Populo de Italia, launched by Mussolini in 1915 and still his personal organ, is enthusiastically in favor of the inroads of American capital. The only financial support of the paper comes from the industrialist group in Italy.

This signifies the rise of American financial capital over Italian industry and gives Wall Street greater incentive to aid in maintaining the Mussolini dictatorship.

DAILY WORKER RESCUE FUND BOOSTED TO $16,000.00 NOTCH

To four Workers Party branches who raised enough money to buy print paper for Tuesday's and Wednesday's DAILY WORKER, this issue is dedicated: Finnish Br., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Finnish Br., Cleveland, O.; Armenian Br., New York; Northwest English Br., Chicago.

One Man Can Do It If He Will!

Comrade John Kasper has moved to New York and thereupon hangs a moral. Last year Comrade Kasper didn't live in New York, but in a smaller place comparatively conservative. This smaller place was made conspicuous by John Kasper. It was he who said at a public meeting: "I'll raise $100 to insure The DAILY WORKER or I'll sell my overcoat." But he didn't have to—he raised the money.

Others, however, didn't have to go without overcoats, nor did they send money. The result was that The DAILY WORKER was not insured for 1925; that scarcely more than half the necessary amount was raised, and that now the paper faces the possibility of disaster.

And John Kasper moved to New York.

New York is a city of "live wires." There are many John Kaspers there. But one more counts. And he is heard from very shortly. He is now in the Armenian branch of the Workers Party. Previously this branch had failed to participate in The DAILY WORKER drive. Suddenly it comes to life. First a check for $105.00, then for $5.00, for $10.00, for $50.00—to Save The DAILY WORKER.

John Kasper has moved to New York.

And it makes a h—eaven of a lot of difference!

• • • •

Rescuers Pull DAILY WORKER $600 Nearer Safety Today!

Finnish Br., W. P., Grand Rapids, Mich.	$100.00
Frank Peterson, Bridgeport, Conn.	3.00
Hyman Stomberg, McKeesport, Pa.	5.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Ambridge, Pa.	5.00
E. M. T., Chicago	1.00
F. J. Hallet, Faribault, Minn.	1.00
Northwest English Br., Chicago	43.00
Arminta Hoar, Denver, Colo.	5.00
Czecho-Slovak Br., W. P. (men's) Cicero, Ill.	5.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, St. Paul, Minn.	25.00
English Br., W. P., Erie, Pa.	5.00
Harold Wayne, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Hungarian Br., W. P., Youngstown, Ohio	3.00
Omaha, Neb., Workers Party (collected by Jonisch)	12.00
Springfield, Mass., Jewish W. P. (Rescue Party)	30.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Owen, Wis.	10.00
A friend, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Chicago	7.00
Hibbing, Minn., W. P. comrades	25.00
Fred and Alvion Frisk, Gary, Ind.	3.00
S. Jazz, Chicago	10.00
Jewish Br., W. P., St. Paul, Minn. (collected by Smoliak)	4.25
Finnish Br., Cleveland, O.	88.70
South Slav. Br., W. P., Neffs, O.	10.00
Comrade Obraska, Neffs, O. (collection)	5.00
A Friend, Anacortes, Wash.	5.00
Workers in Chevrolet Car Body Works, Oakland, Cal.	9.00
(Collected by Comrades John Viryevich and John Dragolrotovich from the following workers: Mouvis Bravichie, Anton Jaspica, Peter Bede, David Maryanarno, Yerka Separeirel, M. C., M. Movkotu, M. Brunski, Spiro Rieris, John E. Ovzich, Anton Kamar, John Kraly, J. Covie, M. Linbrsia, A. Carich, Stepah Bilkie, Antone Tomano, Peter Oniapiuc, J. Baluvich, J. Vuckovich, and N. Kaliterov.)	
NEW YORK DONATIONS	
Lithuanian Lit. Ass'n., Br. 23	5.00
R. Uwira, English Downtown	3.00
Armenian Br., W. P. (collected by John Kasper)	50.00
Jewish No. 1, Downtown	25.00
Lillian Michaels	5.00
S. A. Poydasheff	7.75
A. Zeretsky, Jewish Brownsville	5.00
Jewish Brownsville Br., W. P.	.50
English Harlem Br., W. P. (Caont. Sarah Katz, M. Golos)	11.50
Hungarian Yorkville Br., W. P.	14.00
Armenian Br., W. P.	10.00
Frank Johnson, Scandinavian Harlem	1.00
B. Przybyzewsky, Polish Br., W. P.	3.00
Ogrodnik, Polish Br., W. P.	1.00
Leo Kling, English No. 1, Bronx	10.00
Stivi Solensky, English Downtown	2.00
Ella Zabel, English Downtown	1.25
English No. 1, Bronx Br., W. P.	15.00
Jewish Lower Bronx, W. P., (Zwartch, Sosofsky and Gusakoff)	7.00
Today's total	$ 599.96
Previously reported	15,348.18
TOTAL TO DATE	$15,948.08

HERE ARE FUNDS TO BUY PAPER FOR OUR DAILY

Name: ....

Address: ....

City: ....

State: ....

BISHOP BROWN SPEAKS BEFORE NEGRO CONGRESS

Calls For Unity of All Workers

(Continued from page 2.)

renting and selling of homes shall be taken out of the hands of all private persons and be made a matter of public administration with the first applicant served regardless of race.

"2. We demand the full and equal admittance of our people to all theaters, restaurants, hotels, railroad station waiting-rooms, and all other places of public resort, and no separation or recognition of color distinction, and that heavy penalties be imposed against persons who discriminate.

"We regard these political and social demands as embodying the demand of full social equality for the Negro people."

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, recently expelled by the house of bishops for heresy, in a speech before the American Negro Labor Congress at the Tuesday evening session, spoke on International Labor Defense.

In his speech the bishop ridiculed the idea of supernatural gods and called upon the workers of all colors to unite in the common cause to wipe "gods from the skies and capitalists from earth."

In speaking of saints and sinners Brown provoked much mirth by saying:

Workers Greatest Saints.

"Bishops and preachers are sinners and you are the saints. They do no useful work, that is why they are sinners. You do lots of work. Every strike is a saintly act. That is why you are saints. uHman acts depend upon work. He who works hardest to make a living is the greatest saint."

When he described how he came to leave the orthodox viewpoint following the world war he expressed his then arising doubt as to the function of supernatural gods in the following words:

Gods Fight Wars.

"A great war came along. I knew nothing about the facts. I was too busy attending to what has been told me. I was supposed to believe that a christian god had sent this war to punish the imperialism of Germany and give the world democracy. The Germans thot that the christian god has sent the war to punish the democracy of America and to give the world imperialism.

"America came out of the war with lots of imperialism to burn. It has been devolved into despotism.

"Twenty million young lives were crushed out and the world flowed with blood, before the quarrel of the gods in the sky and the capitalists on earth came to an end.

Can't Depend on Gods.

"As long as we look to the gods for help we shall be in a hopeless plight. I thought that if these gods were real they were gods so cruel that a decent man could have nothing to do with them."

In speaking of the International Labor Defense, he said:

"The International Labor Defense is the greatest of all subjects.

"The greatest religious movement is the international labor movement.

"When a man goes to work, he gives himself to society more completely than mere philanthropists. The philanthropist gives his money and goes to play golf all day. The capitalist makes his investment and then starts a trip around the world. But when the worker contributes his labor, he has to give himself. He cannot send it by special messenger, he has to go with it himself and stand by it thru every minute of his working hours, every day and every year."

Must Overthrow System.

He described the mission of the workers under capitalism in the following words:

"Your purpose is to overthrow this system which impoverishes you. They believe that you are at war with society, simply because you are trying to liberate it from ignorance."

He ended his speech amidst a great ovation with the slogans of "Down with Jim Crowism!" "Long live the Riffians in the fight for independence!" and "Long live International Labor Defense!"

• • •

NOTE: The entire speech made by Bishop William Montgomery Brown before the American Negro Labor congress will be printed in the magazine section of The DAILY WORKER, Saturday, October 31. Be sure and get a copy of The DAILY WORKER containing the stenographic report of Bishop Brown's speech.

NEW HAVEN WORKERS PARTY ISSUES PLATFORM TO BE USED IN CITY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Local New Haven of the Workers (Communist) Party has printed 10,000 copies of its election program, in the present city elections. The program condemns the present democratic administration for the poor condition of the workers, referring to the decrease in real wages, to high cost of living, high rents, and poor education. It points to the waistmakers' strike of a few years ago, when pickets were arrested, to the recent College St. theater building strike, where police were used.

The Schleifer case, (where an organizer for the Machinists' Union, and strike leader was convicted of violation of a criminal syndicalist law, during the strike, on evidence which a superior court has ruled out, thus allowing Schleifer a new trial) was pointed out as a classic example of the use of courts to break strikes, by convicting strike-leaders.

It charges that "while either capitalist party has been in office, the workers of the New Haven have been compelled to work in huge 'prisons,' under spy systems, under the open shop, at inhumanly low wages. Both parties approve of these conditions."

Condemns Non-Partisan Policy.

The non-partisan policy, is condemned, which in New Haven takes the form of throwing most of labor support to the democratic party. So intimate are the ties, that the chairman of the Trades Council, John Murphy, has been chairman of the board of aldermen, and only a few days ago was rewarded with the position of town chairman of the democratic party. The effect of the non-partisan policy has been "to tie labor leaders to the capitalist chariot which crushes the workers, and obtain the blessing of these misleaders." The call is made for a labor party.

The Issues.

While advocating the full measure of the Communist program, the platform gives our demands on the immediate needs of the workers, covering the question of injunctions, public utilities, housing the cost of living, unemployment, schools, etc. A demand is made for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law.

Not Forgetting the Betrayers.

The platform does not close without paying its respects to the socialist party, which has candidates in the field in this city, for its betrayal of the workers thruout the world.

The platform ends with an appeal to the workers of New Haven to support the program and candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party, who are as follows:

For mayor, R. S. Kling; controller, Abraham Horwitz; treasurer, Joseph Schlossberg; city clerk, Rose Markle; tax collector, Joseph Joffe.

Before this campaign is over, thousands of workers in this city will know more definitely what it is that the Communists want.

PAINLEVE AGREES TO FORM NEW FRENCH CABINET; CAILLAUX WILL BE OUT; HERRIOT MAY COME IN

PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. Painleve, who yesterday resigned with his cabinet, tonight accepted the invitation of President Domergue to form a new cabinet.

M. Painleve, it is understood, will include in his new cabinet many of the members of the body which resigned yesterday, but of course M. Caillaux, whose policy as finance minister caused the downfall of the cabinet, will not be included.

It is probable that M. Herriot, former premier, whose criticisms of Caillaux, contributed largely to the situation which led to the cabinet's resignation will be invited to join the new cabinet.

Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In Pittsburgh

Friday, Oct. 30— Rescue Party	Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Auspices Workers Party and Young Workers League.

In New York

Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Yorkville Branches.
Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	West Side Workers' Hall, 301 West 29th St., New York. Admission 35c. Auspices West Side Branches.
Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	Educational Alliance, 76 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Jewish Williamsburg Branch.
Monday, Nov. 2— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Hall, 764—40th Street, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices South Brooklyn Branches.
HIKE Sunday, Nov. 8—	Jamaica Woods—Daily Worker Builders' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 a. m. or at end of Elevated, Fulton Ave., Jamaica, 11 a. m.
Saturday, Nov. 14— Rescue Party	Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.
Sunday, Nov. 15— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.
Friday, Nov. 20— Rescue Party	Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.
Wednesday, Nov. 25— Rescue Party	Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.
Sunday, Jan. 16—	DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

Start Corn Fund

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—The state planning commission has sanctioned the project of creating a special emergency corn fund for the needs of population in case of famine or other calamities. This corn-fund will be stored during 1925-26 to the amount of 50,000,000 poods.

Pork Barrel Politics

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The war department today allotted $1,750,000 for improvements to dams in the Ohio river.

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Soviet Russia Asks Seat in Chinese Tariff Conference

(Continued from page one)

into effect from the day of signature.

Laugh at Imperialists' "Generosity."

The Chinese are openly scornful of the word "generosity" so frequently used in the replies of the imperialists when they mention their attitude toward the demands of China for autonomy. Ching Ting-wang flaunted his disbelief and that of all China in the faces of the delegates when he came out with a statement which, in part, is as follows:

"The powers," said the Chinese tariff expert, Dr. C. T. Wang, "are repeating their policy as revealed at Paris and at Washington. They are beating around the bush, seeking to bewilder China in her aspirations and so confuse her that they will be enabled to maintain their special privileges. The powers are seeking to bind China tighter, while the desire of all the Chinese people is for more freedom.

Cannot Force the People to Buy.

"It is like a number of strong men speaking to one who is being pinned down by them and asking him why he does not get up. The powers say they will do so and so when disorders and anti-foreign agitations that embitter feelings are put down. If they mean they will treat us fairly when China suppresses the boycott against a certain country (Great Britain) then in the name of justice and fairness I say this is entirely uncalled for.

"In commercial transactions no one can compel another man to buy or sell against his wish. There is no law nor convention by which the people may be forced to buy what they don't want. If the cause of the boycott is analyzed and removed you will find that the boycott will stop by itself. On the other hand, if the powers insist upon upholding the inequality between China and foreigners and the continuation of special privileges in China, I am afraid the feeling of the people will become more intense and the result may be more undesirable, to the detriment of China and the foreign powers as well."

Soviet Russia Wants Entry.

The imperialists are also in hot water over the rumored intention of Soviet Russia to demand a seat at the conference in the near future as an interested nation on account of the fact that the conference aims to take up the question, not only of tariffs at the seaports and on the Korean border, but on the Munchurian border, where the whole of Sino-Russian trade passes.

Unless Soviet Russia is admitted to the conference it contends that the tariffs on these borders cannot be changed without her consent, and since the imperialist powers are running China's affairs, Soviet Russia will not discuss the question with China alone, but will insist on being admitted to the conference, altho the nine powers had carefully left the Soviet Union out of the invitations, on the ground that it was not a party to the Washington conference—regardless of the fact that it asked to attend but was denied.

If not admitted to the Peking conference, Soviet Russia declares that it will not be bound and may place prohibitative tariffs on Chinese imports.

Arrest Rail Clerk in Booze Graft Quiz

The first formal arrest in the investigation of the $9,000,000 beer ring centering in Chicago, was made when a warrant charging conspiracy to violate the prohibition law was served on Alfred Borener, chief clerk for the New York Central railroad at Elkhart, Ind.

Borener, brot yesterday to the district attorney's office by his Chicago superior, has been held by the federal authorities since. Agents working on the case, said he had made a detailed confession.

Esthonian Debt Settled

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Documents completing the funding of Esthonia's $13,099,000 debt to the United States were signed at the treasury.

Mint Coins Copper Money.

LENINGRAD, Oct. 28.—(Tass.)—The mint has coined 30,000,000 pieces in new copper money of half-kopeck value of the amount of 150,000 rubles.

Attention—Chicago!

Important Section Membership Meeting

SECTION THREE

(CENTRAL MANUFACTURING AREA)

All party members belonging to the following party units: Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 41, Lithuanian No. 93, Ukrainian South Side No. 5, Polish South Side No. 23, Czecho-Slovak Town of Lake, Slovak Town of Lake, MUST attend the general section membership meeting to be held at

VILNIS, 3116 South Halsted Street
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925, 8 P. M.

At this meeting all the party members belonging to the above branches will be registered for the purpose of being assigned to the new proper party units in the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party into shop and street nuclei.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER BELONGING TO ANY OF THE ABOVE BRANCHES WHO WANTS TO RETAIN HIS OR HER MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, MUST BE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING AND BE REGISTERED.

NEW YORK SECTION MEETINGS START MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, TO CARRY OUT REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Fifty-three out of a total number of sixty-five branches were represented at the section meetings of branch functionaries held here on Sunday and Monday as the first step in the program of reorganization as laid down by the Central Executive Committee for New York City. To this it must be added that the branches absent, altho twelve in number, represent only about 5% of the membership, they being mostly branches of no more than ten members, whose existence at times assumes a doubtful character.

The meetings were held in six different sections, Down Town, Harlem, Bronx, Williamsburg, Brownsville and South Brooklyn. The Bronx Section carried off the crown by having 100% attendance.

Material Distributed.

The Reorganization Commission of the District decided that registration is to be taken up in the branches. The section meetings of branch functionaries therefore had for their major tasks in addition to an explanation and discussion of the entire plan of reorganization, the instruction of the branch functionaries how to proceed to get a complete registration of the membership of their respective branches, and the mobilization of the membership for the new section membership meetings which will be called according to the place of employment of the members. Each functionary received a complete set of instructions, together with the necessary material for the branch registration. This included the following material:

(a) a form upon which immediately to furnish the District with a certified list of the membership on the books together with the standing of each member.

(b) Enough letters signed by the General Secretary of the District to send to every member notification of a special meeting of the branch for the purpose of taking the registration.

(c) A list of the new sections according to working areas together with the place and date when each member is to report, according to the place of employment as shown by the registration.

(d) Registration cards.

(e) A set of complete instructions how to proceed in every step from the time of the beginning of the registration up to the time of the new section membership meetings.

In addition to the branch functionaries who are in charge and responsible to the District Executive Committee for the complete registration and delivery of every member from the territorial branch to the new units, a commission of three was appointed for each section to be in charge of the work of the section.

Ready for Reorganization.

The comrades present displayed an extraordinary eagerness to proceed as rapidly as possible with reorganization. The questions asked were mostly how to proceed with the reorganization, and how the new units will function. Also who can be formed into a shop nucleus and what will happen to those who are unable to be formed into shop nuclei was frequently asked. A good portion of the questions dealt with the functions of the language bureaus and the disposition of federation property.

As a whole the questions and discussion showed that the party was ready both ideologically and organizationally for the new form of organization. That the problem now was not to proceed slowly so that the membership can gradually become accustomed to the new form, but on the contrary to see to it that the reorganization proceeds as quickly as possible in order not to cause disappointment among the membership who are eager and in many cases even impatient for the reorganization.

Second Step for Action.

Now that the first step in the reorganization has been successful we are concentrating all our energy for the registration which takes place in **the branches beginning October 23rd up to November 8th.** For this purpose special meetings of every branch are called, and a representative of the District Executive Committee sent to every meeting to help take the registration. Each branch will organize special comrades to visit the homes of those who do not attend the branch meetings regularly and bring them down to the special registration meeting. Every member must make it his or her business to register during the above period. Section headquarters will be open every night so that those who for some reasons failed to attend the special branch meeting will have another opportunity to register.

From November 8th to November 16th the registration cards will be classified according to the place of employment and the new working area sections.

On November 16th the NEW SECTION MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS will begin.

The following is an instruction sheet that every member will receive prior to the section membership meetings, according to the new working areas, giving the time and place as well as any other information necessary:

Where and When to Report.

You are to report absolutely to one of the following section membership meetings in the sections listed below according to your place of **work.**

All employed shop, factory, and office workers go to the section membership meetings in the section in which the place of their last employment is located.

Building trade workers (for the present time) will attend the section meetings in the section in which their contracting shop is located.

The following sections meet at:

1—Battery to Houston Street, East and West, 105 Eldrige St., Thursday, November 19th.

2—Houston to 14th Street, E. & W., 66 E. 4th St., Thursday, Nov. 19th.

3—15th St. to 23rd St., E. & W., 108 E. 14th St., Monday, Nov. 16th.

4—24th St. to 34th St., E. & W., 301 W. 29th St., Monday, Nov. 16th.

5—35th St. to 59th St., E. & W., Bryant Hall, 6th Ave. & 42nd Street, Friday, Nov. 20th.

6—59th St. to 129th St., E. & W., 664 E. 104th St., Friday, Nov. 20th.

7—129th St. to 149th St., E. & W., 535 E. 146th St., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

8—149th St. to Bronx Park and Van Cortland Park, E. & W., 1347 Boston Rd., Thursday, Nov. 19th.

9—Williamsburg (all), 56 Manhattan Ave., Monday, Nov. 16th.

10—Brownsville (all), 1844 Pitkin Ave., Wednesday, Nov. 18th.

11—South Brooklyn, Bath Beach, Boro Park and Coney Island, 764 40th, Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 22nd, at 2:00 p. m.

Night workers will attend the meeting at 108 East 14th St., Monday, Nov. 16th, 2 p. m.

All those working in **Jamaica** will attend meeting **in Brownsville.**

All those working in **Astoria** will attend meeting **in Bryant Hall.**

All those working in **Staten Island** will attend meeting at 108 East 14th (Sec. 3).

The following will attend the meetings at the above sections in which they **reside:**

All housewives.

All domestic servants.

All tradesmen, retail dealers, small business men, etc.

Doctors, dentists, lawyers, etc.

Salesmen, agents (who have no steady place of employment).

All section meetings to be held at 6 p. m. sharp with the exception of section 11.

At the section meetings temporary section committees will be formed, and the work of the new sections will begin. All those who up to that time will still be outside of the new units will be followed up both thru the old branch and the new section committees under whose jurisdiction they will be according to their place of work.

Every member must register.

Every member prepare for section meetings.

Stockholders Fight Bankers

Four stockholders of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with holdings amounting to $23,000,000, have sought from Fed. Judge James H. Wilkerson permission to file an entervening petition allowing them to enter bankruptcy proceedings on the road. The stockholders object to certain features of the Kuhn-Loeb reorganization plan for the road.

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Studebaker Nucleus Has 40 Members in South Bend, Ind.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 28.—In South Bend, Ind., the Workers (Communist) Party is now completely organized on the shop nucleus basis. The comrades are enthusiastic about the possibilities for real Communist work. There are about 40 members at present in the Studebaker nucleus, but the comrades are confident of getting many more. At a meeting with the Executive Committee on Friday, Oct. 23, Comrade Martin Abern, district organizer, took up the question of shop activitity, printing of a shop paper, workers' correspondence, etc.

South Bend will participate in the district educational circuit and expects to get a large turnout for the lecture course to be conducted by Comrade Carlson.

Prepare Mass Meeting.

The South Bend comrades are making preparations for a large mass meeting on Soviet Anniversary Day. The meeting will be held October 8, 1925, 2 p. m., at Hungarian Hall, 316 South Chapin St. Comrade Lovett Fort-Whiteman, organizer American Negro Labor Congress, will be the main speaker, and a special leaflet is being got out to reach the numerous Negro workers of South Bend.

South Bend is a strongly concentrated and heavy industry town, the Studebaker Motor corporation and the Oliver Chilled Plow Co., being the oustanding industries exploiting thousands of wrokers. The party, organized on the shop nucleus basis, expects to make good headway among these workers.

Waukegan Listens to Report on Party Trade Union Tasks

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Workers' (Communist) Party in Waukegan, Ill., is getting on the job with the formation of Communist fractions in the labor unions. Comrade Oliver Carlson spoke before a membership meeting of the party on Thursday, October 22, on the subject of trade union work and took up in detail the campaign the Chicago district is conducting to get all party members to join a labor union. As a consequence, a committee of nine, two each from the carpenters, chauffeurs and teamsters and one each from the other unions; painters, molders, musicians, barbers and steamfitters, represented at the party meeting, was appointed to push the trade union work and to build a local unit of the Trade Union Educational League. This committee is responsible for the formation of Communist fractions in these and other unions. This preliminary work is now being conducted.

Progressive and radical elements are being gotten together in order, at an early date, to hold a general meeting and form a Trade Union Educational League unit. Fifty members were present at the meeting, which also took up other important party matters, such as shop and street nuclei reorganization.

Springfield Is Now Fully Reorganized on Shop Nuclei Basis

Local Springfield, Ill., Workers (Communist) Party has been full reorganized on a shop nucleus basis, making an addition to the party units that are being swiftly organized in the Chicago, District No. 8 on the new form. To date, the following units are on a shop and street nuclei basis in District 8: Chicago, 14 nuclei including Pullman, Section 1 and isolated nuclei; West Frankfort, three shop nuclei, rest of the party being reorganized; Dowell, Ill., entirely; South Bend, Ind., entirely; Zeigler, Ill., entirely; Gary, Ind., entirely; Springfield, Ill., entirely. The approximate membership organized into shop nuclei is 300; into street nuclei thirty.

Klan Jury Complete.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 28.—A jury to try D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan; Earl Gentry and Earl Klinck on a charge of murder as a result of the death of Miss Madge Oberholtzer was completed here late this afternoon.

TARVATION, SLAVERY, SPEED-UP, SPY SYSTEM, WAGE CUTS AND THE BLACKLIST IN PASSAIC MILLS

By LOUIS KOVESS.

ARTICLE I.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 28.—A few months ago the textile barons decided to ake a country-wide wage cutting offensive.

The attack started in the New England states, and since then the waves wage reductions traveled from east to west. The toiling slaves of the xtile trade have now come to a crossroad where they have to choose, either fight against wage reductions, or surrender and allow more present d future wage cuts.

The Passaic Situation.

The Botany Worsted Mills and Garld Worsted Mills under the control the Botany Consolidated Mills, enrced a ten percent wage reduction arting October 5, 1925. The 25 pernt overtime bonus was reduced to percent. With this order the wages 6,200 workers were cut down.

In the mills of this corporation the ual week is 48 hours, but at present e average is only 28 hours a week. fore the wage reduction the new nployes received 45 cents an hour d the old employes received 50-52 nts per hour, which meant a very g wage."

The Pitkin Worsted Company on ct. 10 announced a 10 percent wage duction for 300 workers.

The Passaic Spinning Company also duced the wages of 1,200 workers percent.

Gera's Bright Trick.

The Gera Mills lays off its old emoyes who worked for 45-48 cents r hour and then takes them back work for 38 cents per hour. Bedes this, the company makes such anges in its shift system, by which ly the profits of the company are creased and the exploitation of the orkers is intensified. The following mpanies, Forstman & Huffman, w Jersey Worsted Spinning Co. and muel Hird & Sons for the time beg deny their preparations for the me wage reductions.

But the signs undoubtedly show at the wage reduction will be card out in every mill, but not at one ne, for the reason that the united tion of the Passaic knitters would that much harder.

Starvation Campaign.

This series of wage cutting was eceeded by a starvation campaign the fullest sense of the word.

One company after another reduced work, so that the army of those t of work should scare those yet at ork.

One mill after another started the rt-time work system and without ception the time and earning of the orkers was reduced to one-half of eir regular earnings.

Thus the wage reduction of the Pasic mills was prepared by the texe barons that the workers being ightened and fearing to lose their ily bread should submit themselves, thout revolting to this attack.

Espionage System, Slavery.

Many remember yet the revelation the espionage system enforced in e textile industry made by Miss J. Wise.

Miss Wise writes in the April 6, 25, issue of the New York Times: "Passaic and other Jersey mill ners blacklist the workers."

If one who looks like a worker gets f the railroad at the Passaic stan with a hand bag in his hand he followed by the spies of the texe barons. These spies often wedge emselves into the homes of the orkers and report to their masters. I found many families where the omen worked from 7 o'clock in the ening till 5 o'clock in the morning and the man from 5 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock at night.

If somebody is thought suspicious in one of the mills he cannot get any more work in any of the mills in Passaic.

The central office of the textile barons, the Woolen Council, is at the same time the centre of the blacklisting.

This situation remained after the above revelation was made, only the bosses became more careful and as a result some of the textile barons formally dropped out from the Woolen Council.

Child Slavery.

In the Passaic knitting factories, 15-year-old children work in the "good days," that means in the time of long working hours for 8-10 dollars, and now for 4-5 dollars a week.

Distress, wage reduction, espionage system, slave conditions,—no wonder that the Passaic knitters feel that the measure is filled.

Rebellion Brewing.

The Passaic knitter is no longer that humble slave who can quietly endure everything as in the past years after the union was broken. Today he is dissatisfied and he will not keep this a secret. He revolts and begins to realize that he can not lose anything but his chains.

The Passaic knitters have learned that they have to organize themselves. But how should they organize?

This question we will answer in our next article, this being the first article of a series on conditions in the Passaic mills.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

PHILIPPINES ARE WITH CHINA AGAINST POWERS OF WEST, SAYS QUEZON

MANILA, Oct. 28.—Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate in discussing a Chinese immigration bill being considered by that body today, urged the elimination of anything antagonistic to the friendship of China. "The treatment being accorded the Chinese by western peoples is offensive to us," Quezon said. "We, too, are orientals."

Legion Bill Demands Universal Draft for Next Natl. Emergency

WASHINGTON,—Universal draft of the man-power and material resources and industrial organizations of the United States, in time of national emergency, is proposed in a bill which the American legion, thru its national legislative committee, announces it will offer in congress in December.

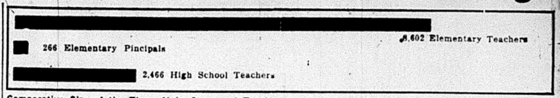
"The bill gives to the president the authority to take the necessary steps to stabilize prices of commodities," the legion says. "It will draft into the service of the United States all persons between the age of 21 and 30 or such other limits as may be fixed, without exception on account of industrial occupation, and will proclaim the material resources and industrial organizations of the country under government control during the period of the emergency.

"During the last session of congress such a bill was introduced in the house by Rep. Royal Johnson of So. Dakota and in the senate by Sen. Capper of Kansas. These bills will be again introduced and every effort made to secure their enactment into law."

Debt Settlement Wrecked

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The tentative Anglo-French debt settlement plan has been wrecked by the fall of the Painleve cabinet, according to official opinion here. It is not believed that the status of the Locarno pacts will be affected.

Plan Wage Cut for Teachers in Chicago



Comparative Size of the Three Main Groups of Teachers in the Chicago Schools Comprising 11,334 of the Total 12,102 Members of the Education department.

SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM McANDREW has drawn up a new salary schedule for teachers which he has presented to the board of education.

The schedule has not as yet been adopted by the school board because of the greater financial burden it would place on its already depleted treasury. Consequently deductions were formed and stories began to circulate that the schedule calls for an increase in teachers' salaries. In that role it is being exploited by McAndrew and his whole retinue of boosters from the Chicago Tribune, the mouthpiece of big business, to the civic clubs with their representatives of big business, the very same business interests which imported McAndrew to Chicago to do their bidding on the school board.

The hypocritical arguments advanced by McAndrew and echoed by this group is that teachers' salaries must be raised to meet the higher cost of living. McAndrew takes on the role of champion of the teachers' cause. McAndrew, who has robbed the teachers of their councils, who has denied them the right to receive notices of their federation meetings, who has burdened them with rules that harrass them at every turn, dons the cloak of teachers' benefactor and goes forth begging for more humane consideration of the teachers' needs.

Will He Get Away With It?

Already McAndrew has succeeded in causing the division in the teachers ranks which he is working for, and the principals take the position of boosting the schedule disregarding entirely the fact that by this move they are placing themselves on record of favoring a cut in wages for the large bulk of teachers. He has used them to work upon the mayor of Chicago and upon various organizations, getting them to write letters and to make personal calls to talk up the schedule.

Story Told by Figures.

The figures of this schedule are given in full in the latest number of the Teachers' Bulletin and they carry an entirely different message to the teachers of Chicago. Instead of the promises of fatter envelopes at the end of each month, the teachers will be greeted with the direct opposite, a cut in wages. These figures show that the various divisions of teachers will be given a direct cut in wages until the seventh year of teaching when there are recommendations for an increase. In other words the money will be taken from one division to be given to another. For this increase other changes in the school system will be affected. For instance the size of classes will be increased and that change will affect all teachers, those receiving a cut in wages even more than those who are to be favored with an increase. These economies will help increase the salaries of a small aristocracy of the staff, thus creating a division of interests.

There are 11,334 teachers in the Chicago schools. Out of this group there are 8,602 elementary teachers, 266 elementary principals, and 2,466 high school teachers. If the proposed McAndrew schedule is adopted by the board of education it means that the large bulk of teachers will have their wages docked and in many cases a very serious cut in wages as will be seen from only a glance at the tables which we reprint at the end of this article.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation has gone on record as being opposed to this salary schedule. Their protest should, however, carry with it definite recommendations for an increase in wages which would include all the teachers so that they would be able to meet the increased cost of living. And this recommendation should also carry a demand for decrease in the size of classrooms to enable the teachers to give more attention to the children individually.

LOSSES TO TEACHERS OF LOWER GROUP IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IF THE PROPOSED SALARY SCHEDULE IS ADOPTED

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

Lower Group

Year of Schedule	Proposed Schedule	Cumulative Salary	Present Schedule	Cumulative Salary	Cumulative Gain	Cumulative Loss
1	$1500	$1500	$1500	$1500	0	0
2	1550	3050	1625	3125	0	$75
3	1600	4650	1750	4875	0	225
4	1800	6450	1875	6750	0	300
5	2000	8450	2000	8750	0	300

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS

Lower Group

Year of Schedule	Proposed Schedule	Cumulative Salary	Present Schedule	Cumulative Salary	Cumulative Gain	Cumulative Loss
1	$4000	$4000	$3000	$3000	$1000	0
2	4250	8250	3200	6200	2050	0
3	4500	12750	3400	9600	3150	0
4	4750	17500	3600	13200	4300	0
5	5000	22500	3800	17000	5500	0

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS—GENERAL CERTIFICATE

LOWER GROUP

Year of Schedule	Poposed Schedule	Cumulative Salary	Present Schedule	Cumulative Salary	Cumulative Gain	Cumulative Loss
1	$2000	$2000	$2000	$2000	0	0
2	2100	4100	2200	4200	0	$100
3	2200	6300	2400	6600	0	300
4	2450	8750	2600	9200	0	450
5	2700	11450	2800	12000	0	550

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

LOWER GROUP

Year of Schedule	Poposed Schedule	Cumulative Salary	Present Schedule	Cumulative Salary	Cumulative Gain	Cumulative Loss
1	$1800	$1800	$1800	$1800	0	0
2	1900	3700	2000	3800	0	$100
3	2000	5700	2200	6000	0	300
4	2200	7900	2400	8400	0	500
5	2400	10300	2550	10950	0	650

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT TEN PER CENT BELOW 1923; BUT TWO PER CENT OVER A YEAR AGO

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Employment gains between August and September meant a return to work for upwards of 75,000 factory workers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, according to reports from the state labor departments. As these states employ over a quarter of all factory workers in the country the reports indicate the usual fall revival.

The reports, however, show the general level of employment in these states fully 10 per cent below average employment in 1923. Fully a quarter million workers who had employment in the factories of these states two years ago are not on the payrolls today.

Not So Much As Last Year.

New York reports a gain of 2 per cent in the number of factory workers in September compared with August. The gain between August and September a year ago amounted to 4 per cent, but according to the state labor commissioner, industry was then pulling out of a worse depression. He notes that this September the level of employment is also 2 per cent over a year ago.

Pennsylvania reports a gain of 1.3 per cent in factory employment between August and September. In this state the improvement compared with a year ago amounts to more than 5 per cent. In New Jersey the gain over August was 5.5 per cent and 4.5 per cent over a year ago.

But the apparent gains in these states compared with last year indicate steadier employment rather than more employment. More employment in the summer and early fall has been secured at the cost of employment in the winter. This appears in the following figures showing average employment in the first nine months of 1924 and 1925 expressed as a percentage of the average number employed in 1932:

First 9 months	Percent of 1923	
Employment in	1924	1925
New York	91.6	89.9
New Jersey	89.3	85.8
Pennsylvania	90.2	86.7

So far in 1925 employment has averaged nearly 2 per cent below 1924 in New York, 4 per cent below 1924 in New Jersey and 4 per cent below in Pennsylvania. The level is 10 per cent below 1923 in New York, 14.2 per cent below in New Jersey and 13.3 per cent below in Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile wages stay up with employers asserting that they must not at present be reduced but that foreign competition must be met with efficiency and still more efficiency. As efficiency means among other things reductions in wage costs thru getting production with fewer employes, a return to anything like boom employment is remote. The danger is that a slowing up of the overdoue building boom will bring another period of serious unemployment and wage deflation.

Germans View Calmly French Cabinet Fall

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—German foreign policy will undergo no revision as a result of Painleve's resignation, the German press agreed today. This belief seemed consistent with Paris advices, which reflected the opinion there, that Aristide Briand would continue as foreign minister.

Collapse of the franc and Caillaux's failure to conclude an American debt settlement were the causes seen by the German newspapers for Painleve's resignation.

GENTLE JEWELERS' REWARD FOR DEAD ROBBERS A SUBSIDY GIVEN TO POLICE FOR USELESS MURDER

By CARL HAESSLER (Federated Press Editor).

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—(FP)—It's four times more profitable to kill a man outright under certain Chicago circumstances than to have him arrested and tried by the courts. It will be net you $1,000 to choke or club or shoot a man to death under these circumstances. It will net you only $250 if you inform the police and he is convicted.

$1,000 Reward If Dead.

The circumstances are laid down by the Chicago Jewelers' Assn. and displayed on bright purple and gold posters. The posters promise that the jewelers will "pay the sum of $1,000 in cash to any peace officer or to any employe or agent of any jeweler in Cook county, Ill., who shall kill any person robbing or attempting to rob said jeweler, provided, however, that such killing shall be necessary and justified under the laws of the state and take place while said peace officer or employe or agent of said jeweler is resisting the robbery of said jeweler's store or stock of merchandise or effecting the arrest of such robber or is attempting to prevent the escape of such robber."

The designation jeweler includes jewelry, clock, watch and silverware manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and diamond importers and dealers in Cook county.

Only $250 Reward Alive.

At the same time, the poster continues, "a cash reward of $250 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone participatng in a robbery with a gun, or attempted robbery with a gun of any regular established jeweler in Cook county."

In each case not only robbery but "attempted" robbery will whip a vision of $1,000 before the excited eyes of underpaid jewelry clerks who will feel authorized to use their guns in crowded stores, not only against robbers, but against people whom they consider as would-be robbers attempting to escape.

The temptation to save life and catch the supposed robber will be just one-fourth as strong. The same is true of the police or deputies who will get only $250 for possibly risking their lives in making arrests but will get $1,000 for risking the lives of the public or of possibly innocent suspects.

The friend of the workers is the enemy of the bosses!

Labor Commissariat Shortens Workday of All State Servants

MOSCOW.—(Tass)—Oct., 28—The people's commissariat of labor and national inspection issued a new decree fixing the working day for all servants of menial work in the state offices at six and a half hours a day with an internal of half an hour for dinner.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

LONDON POLICE MAKE A DISCOVERY; COMMUNISTS OVERTHROW CAPITALISM!

LONDON, Oct. 28.—"Our task is to expose the real capitalist class nature of the state, to undermine the state and its authority, and to eventually overthrow it." This statement from a Communist circular was read in Bow Street court today as evidence against the twelve Communists who are on trial, charged with attempting to incite to sedition. The police offered a considerable amount of similar evidence.

Course in English, Workers' School 2 Nights a Week Now

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Due to the general demand on the part of students registered for the elementary English course at the Workers' School will be given two nights a week instead of one as previously arranged for. The fee will therefore be raised from $2.50 to $4.00. The instructor will be Comrade Ella G. Wolfe.

THE CONGRESS IS ON!

The American Negro Labor Congress

is now in session at the

Metropolitan Community Center,

3118 Giles Avenue, near East 31st Street.

Business session in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program.

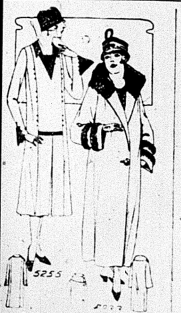
To close the event, a

Grand International Ball and Program

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Philips,
National Secretary.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5255 LADIES' DRESS.

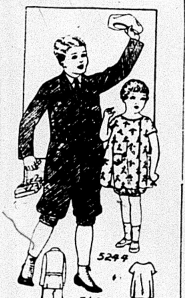
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 d 46 inches bust measure. A 38 ch size requires 4½ yards of 40 ch mateairl with ⅝ yard of conasting for trimming as illustrated. ice, 12c.

4933 LADIES' COAT.

Cut in 7 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 d 50 inches bust measure. A 40 ch size requires 3¾ yards of 54 ch material. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our -to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, ok of Fashions, showing color plates d containing 500 designs of ladies', sses' and children's patterns, a cone and comprehensive article on dressking, also some points for the needle ustrating 30 of the various simple tches), all valuable hints to the home essmaker.



BOYS' SUIT.

Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size reqires 4¼ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

5244. CHILD'S PLAY SUIT.

Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

RUSS POLITICAL PRISONERS UNDER CZARIST RULE PROTEST AGAINST HORTHY PERSECUTION OF RAKOSI

MOSCOW, October 28.—The association of former political prisoners consisting of Bolsheviks, mensheviks and social revolutionaries who fought against czarism, held a protest meeting against the white terror in Hungary. The Moscow branch of the association has 1,620 members, who total 10,063 years of hard labor in sentences received from czarist courts. This branch has adopted the following resolution:

"We have in our ranks veterans of the Paris Commune, the 'Narodni Volya' and the 'Semlia and Volya.' Many of us do not belong to the Russian Communist Party. Despite the differences of opinion amongst us we point unanimously to the experience of all revolutionary struggles, that if the sword of reaction falls upon the leaders of the revolutionary parties, then the whole people is struck. We therefore raise our voices in protest against the white terror in the bourgeois countries, against the Horthy bandits who intend to place Rakosi, Weinberger and the other Hungarian comrades before an extraordinary court. We appeal to all workers and peasants and honest persons of all shades of political opinion, to thrust aside their differences and undertake everything possible to save the lives of Rakosi and his comrades.

"Hands off Rakosi and the other Hungarian revolutionaries!

"Fight for the freedom of the struggling workers!"

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

Mitchell's Attorney Demands General Be Excluded from Jury

WASHINGTON, Oct., 28.—The defense of Col. Mitchell, who went on trial here before a military court on a charge of "conduct prejudicial to military dicipline" struck the first blow by challenging the right of Brig. General Albert J. Bowley, commandant at Fort Bragg, N. C., to sit upon his "jury of generals."

The challenge was made by Rep. Frank Reid, civilian counsel for Mitchell, who declared Gen. Bowley had shown prejudice to the flying colonel in a speech made before the American legion meeting at Greenville, S. C., on Oct. 20, 1925.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

To Help Civil War Victims.

MOSCOW.—(Tass)—Oct., 28.—The people's commissariat of agriculture has applied to the council of people's commissaries asking it to create a special fund to help the population which suffered during the civil war.

RUSSIA TODAY

Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........................Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Roumanian Royalty and Roumanian Peasants

Queen Marie of Roumania writes for the Hearst papers. She is given a special department in which she advises her suffering sisters as to the best way in which to maintain their pulchritudinous charm.

In a recent issue she says:

> When you are very tired or worried drop the thought of peace, rest and contentment into your mind, relax your body, forego all unnecessary food and activity—and see how it helps.
>
> We eat too much anyhow. This has been said so often it is trite, yet we go on eating, overeating. Try my recipe occasionally—soup, bread and fruit—plus relaxation.

In the same issue of the Hearst sheet in which this inspiring queenly advice is furnished, there is a news story which reads as follows:

> KISHINEFF, Oct. 26.—The trial before military court-martial of 300 Bessarabians for their share in the Communist disturbances at Tatar Bunar in September, 1924, promises to last until the end of the year. The trial is grimly set in the court yard of the old turreted prison overlooking the town. The general public is admitted and many peasant women listen to their husbands being cross-examined. The prisoners are most peasants, young and middle-aged, belonging to Russian, Roumanian, Bulgarian and Albanian nationalities.

These peasants have been in jail for more than a year, suffering all the tortures which the cleverly cruel bloodhounds of the landlords' government of Roumania could devise.

Their crime?

Trying to get back the land which the landlords, aided by the Roumanian monarchy, had deprived them—trying to divide up the big estates so that each peasant and his family might have enough to make a living.

"Many peasant women listen to their husbands being cross-examined."

These peasant women and their children have been without the support of their husbands for more than a year. They have listened outside the prison walls, until driven away by the blows of the military, to the groans and cries of their husbands under the torture. Their huts have been burned by the soldiery and whole villages driven into the wilderness. They are all half starved and many more have died of starvation.

But, says the Roumanian Queen Marie, "we eat too much anyhow. Try my recipe occasionally—soup, fruit, bread, plus relaxation."

Another Queen Marie, with the additional name of Antoinette, advised the French peasants, if they had no bread, to eat cake. A king of France—the country whose ruling class finances the Roumanian army and entertains its queenly commander—told the peasants to eat grass.

Queen Marie Antoinette's head rolled into the bloody basket under the Paris guillotine. The workers and peasants stuffed the dead mouth of the dead king with grass, in memory of his advice to them.

In Roumania and all thru the Balkans history is setting the stage for a successful revolt of the town workers and poor peasantry. Only with the aid of the imperialist powers have these revolts been crushed. The great powers have come to the aid of monarchy in Roumania just as in an earlier period they came to the rescue of the French rulers.

A queen writes for the foolish women of the middle class and adds thereby to the subsidy paid to her royal entourage by the enemies of the workers and peasants.

They, the imperialists and the monarchs, fear the new force that inspires and aids the bleeding peasantry—the force of which Lenin spoke:

> The Soviet republic sends into the villages armed detachments of workers (in the first place the most advanced) from the capitals, who carry socialism into the countryside, rally to their side the poorer elements, organize and enlighten them, and help them to SUPPRESS THE RESISTANCE OF THE BOURGEOISIE.

The tide of working class revolt rises all thru Europe once again. The murder bands of the ruling class have not even crushed the will to freedom among the Roumanian peasantry.

Queen Marie will do well to stay in Dinard and Deauville lest the outraged peasant women give her a dose of her own medicine—apply to her the queenly advice about overeating—without the soup, bread, fruit, and relaxation.

LaFollette—Unknown Quantity

Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., who administered such a salutary defeat to opposing candidates in the special senatorial election held to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, is the object of much concern on the part of the old guard supporting the republican administration.

Coolidge's stalwart supporter, Butler, along with Senators Edge, Ernst and virtually every other supporter of the regime at Washington, have voiced personal friendship for "young Bob." They are trying to persuade him, on promise of committee assignments, better offices and an increased number of clerks, to abandon the insurgent tactics of his father, and enter the regular republican ranks as an independent. They do not ask him to enter the old guard, but will be satisfied if he will enter the Borah independent group.

This is a desperate attempt to create a real working majority out of the paper majority the republicans have had for the past six years. The former insurgent bloc has been reduced to three members—Senators Brookhart of Iowa, Frazier of North Dakota and Shipstead of Minnesota. If young LaFollette decides to go "insurgent" it means that the republicans will be in a minority against the coalition of insurgents and democrats.

This situation represents a paradox. In domestic politics a coalition of democrats and republican insurgents will fight the Coolidge-Mellon tax proposals in the interests of the petty bourgeoisie, as a means of maintaining an issue to go before the country at the congressional elections next year, while in foreign affairs there will be a coalition of Coolidge republicans and democrats representing the interests of finance-capital against the Borah bloc of independent republicans supporting the industrialists who oppose the world court.

Thus will the democratic party palliate its southern and middle west petty bourgeois elements for the sake of a united party, and at the same time carry out the foreign policy of its eastern section representing the House of Morgan.

The Propaganda of Marxism and Leninism

By Hermann Dunck
(Berlin)

The A. B. C. of Capitalist Profit.

THE essential character of capitalist exploitation, or in other words the nature of capitalist profit, must be explained clearly, and in a manner easily comprehensible, in the theoretical material at the disposal of Communist agitation and propaganda. Until we have such an explanation constantly at hand, and until we have learnt to make it known everywhere, the last hour of reformism will not have struck in the labor movement. Sometimes it seems as if this aspect of Marxist enlightenment has been placed too much in the background since the labor movement has become older. Are not these things long familiar? We forget that young proletarians are joining the movement every day, and that these have still to learn this A. B. C. of economic Marxism. Its theoretical substantion never becomes superfluous, tho the history and literature of the labor movement have already thrown every possible light on the problem.

If we further remember that new economic phenomena are replacing those of the older theoretical conception, rendering a certain adaption of our former agitative formulas necessary, it becomes the more comprehensible that an increasing aversion is felt against theoretical generalizations. Such generalizations are one of the causes of the regrettable tenacity with which reformism is rooted in the proletariat. And reformism is our most dangerous and obstinate opponent. Capitalism would have been overthrown long since if reformism had not taken it under its protective wings of economic illusions, and thus prevented great masses of the proletariat from joining the revolutionary class war. Reformism does not recognize capitalism itself as the enemy, but merely protests against certain of the regrettable shady sides and excrescences of capitalism. Reformism is willing enough to have these removed with the aid of heaven. Higher wages, shorter working hours—these are demands which may be put forward within the confines of the capitalist system, without attacking the system itself. Appeals are made to the "short-sighted" or to the "socially far-seeing" employer, and the latter is shown that even higher profits will be the reward of his reformist obligingness. Wages and profit are not regarded as the extreme poles of antagonism, but are made to appear as if derived from entirely different sources. But if no antagonism exists here, then no class antagonism exists at all! Thus we arrive at the theoretical substantiation of civil peace and joint action between capital and labor.

It is an urgent necessity to oppose economic shallowness of this kind by a perfectly clear conception of the nature of capital income and labor income!

Following Marx with the utmost closeness, we shall endeavor to draw the fundamental outline of the source of profit.

WE do best to begin with the formula of the circulation of capital; the capitalist buys with money (M); raw materials, machines and labor power for the production of commodities (C), and sells these commodities for which he obtains more money, in which is contained the surplus value (M+S). This process may be represented by the following formula: M—C—M+S.

This is the journey made by money to capital. For money is not capital itself; it is solely the money which passes thru the process to surplus money which becomes capital, "a value breeding surplus value." The whole of the decisive fundamental sources of profit must be demonstrated by this capital formula: M—C—M+S.

M—C is an act of purchase, the purchase of all the prerequisites necessary to production: the purchase of means of production (raw and auxiliary materials, machines, etc.) and of living labor power. Whether we are concerned with purchase or with exchange, in both cases equal values only are offered for one another, or it is simply a matter of cheating or of usury. We here mean "cheating" the underpayment of goods (the seller of the goods does not receive their equivalent). By "usury" we mean the overvalued price of goods (the buyer does not receive the equivalent of the purchase price). Marx assumes that equal values are exchanged. He does this for the purpose of clearly exposing the actual character of capitalist (industrial) profit, which cannot be said to be based in general on any trickery in trade. The development of capitalism during the age of "free competition" tended obviously to the increasing exclusions of deceptible maneuvers and trickery in trade. M—C opposes the producer of goods, or his selling agent, who may of course as suech be an independent merchant, to the future producer of goods. It is clear that we cannot assume the money owner—the buyer, who will later on be "seller" again—to be in possession from the beginning of an economic ascendancy placing him in a position to cheat the commodity owner (the seller).

BUT there is the seller of the commodities known as labor power. He has no capital at his disposal. On the contrary, his absolute lack of means, his proletarian poverty, force him to the constant compulsory sale of the sole possession left to him, his only commodity, his labor power. If we add to this the fact that in the course of capitalist development the proletariat has increased in numbers far exceeding the total demand for workers, so that the "industrial reserve army" (the army of the unemployed) hangs like a chain round the limbs of every proletarian offering his labor power in the market, then it becomes clear that an underpayment is not merely possible, but highly probable. Full payment would mean wages enabling the labor power sold to the capitalist, and expended in the process of capitalist production, to be fully replaced and restored.

We see that wages have nothing to do with the "yield of labor." It has only been necessary to grant the proletarian sufficient wages to enable him to purchase the amount of food required for the maintenance of his standard of life at the customary social, historical and geographical level. As soon as this is not the case, as soon as his real wages (expressed in the actual commodities purchasable with the wages) sink, then the payment has become an underpayment. The worker is cheated of his wages. Wherever there is impoverishment, there the capitalist gains his profit by cheating. There is no doubt that this particular source of profit has again increased to a frightful extent of late. During the period of the decline of capitalism we may observe the stage of "absolute impoverishment" as clearly as we observed during the honeymoon days of capitalism, when it was first putting its household in order. We must remember the words of the Communist Manifesto (1848):

"The laborer becomes the pauper, and pauperism increases even more rapidly than population and wealth."

THE profit thus swindled out of the workers could be pressed out of the capitalists again to a certain extent by means of a comprehensive, energetic and purposeful trade union struggle. If only the workers were fighters—and not social democrats! On the other hand, the gradual lowering of the proletarian standard of life is an essential part of capitalist development, and is only retarded temporarily, and for certain categories of the proletariat, during periods of rapid and greatly increased economic prosperity. Taken all in all, profit gained by cheating is also inevitable as part of the development of capitalism.

Let us observe the process, by which the profit, peculiarly characteristic of capitalism, the "surplus value" is produced. In doing so we set aside for the moment every other source of profit. The capitalist may have paid for the labor power at its "full value." The capitalist may not have earned any special profit on the sale of commodities. He may buy and sell everything at its real value, without trickery or cheating. A capitalist with a stainless white waistcoat! Can he possibly earn any profit? Of course he can. But this profit is so deeply embedded in the nature of the capitalist method of production that the naive spectator does not observe it at all; it is a profit forming the normal life of capitalism, it is the backbone of all capitalist profit. It might be designated as the "normal profit" of the capitalist, to distinguish it from the strongly contrasting cheated profit or from the monstrous "usury profit" with which we shall deal later. This is the profit which Marx called the surplus value, and to the elucidation of which he devoted the greater part of his economic researches.

In this place we can only deal as briefly as possible with the production of surplus values. The actual exchange value of any commodity is imparted to it by the amount of "socially necessary labor" incorporated in it, that is, the amount of work necessary for the production of the commodity (from the beginning to the end of the process), given the socially normal conditions of production, and the socially average degree of skill and intensity in working. The amount of labor stored in the commodity can only be estimated by the time consumed, by the duration of the expenditure or activity of the whole of the necessary working powers. It is thus labor alone which creates value, and labor—as labor power—is in itself a certain unit of value, determined by the socially necessary amount of labor required to produce the food needed to replace the amount of labor power expended.

"AT a certain stage of human productivity however, the value of the product of a day's labor is greater than the cost of a day's labor power."

The worker creates a greater value than he requires for his subsistence. (Just as the ox can pull a cart containing more hay than it needs as fodder!) And this difference, which under capitalism naturally falls to the commodity buyer of the fortunate represented by labor power, to the capitalist, is the surplus value, the "normal profit" gained in any case, even when no extra profit is won by cheating. (In this world the four legged oxen can however much more certainly expect to receive their necessary ration of fodder!)

After the process of production is completed, the capitalist has received with the value of the commodities produced at the same time surplus value, for the value of the commodities, less the wages paid and the value of the means commodities production consumed, is equivalent to the surplus value. But the capitalist has first to realize this surplus value, to convert it into money, and this is only accomplished by the sale of the commodities (C minus M plus S.)

It is however also possible that the capitalist sells the commodities at a price exceeding their actual value.* In this case the capitalist earns a usurer's profit at the expense of the buyer (consumer). With this we come to the third source of profit: the usurer's profit. In order to render this accessible, the capitalist has however first to attain a prerequisite which is in itself the product of a long capitalist development; he must be able to keep down competition. For "free competition" has naturally the tendency to deprive the individual sellers of their extra (usurer's) profit again, that is, so long as competition is free, the prices tend to approach the actual values.**

SHOULD the buyer actually poss a "monopoly," he is in a positi to force an over price. It is obvi that under monopolist capitalism t monopolist profit (or "usurious pro as we have designated it) is bound play a role of ever increasing impo ance, altho the fact that the gr monopolies (trusts' cartels, syn cates) are still competing with another on an international scale h the effect of keeping the prices wi in a certain distance of actual valu however elastic.

During the youthful days of capit ism the role played by cheated pr (in addition to the surplus value normal profit) was a very import one; as capitalism matured its impo ance lessened. The bouregois sci tists told fables on the "rise of working class." Now, in the old of capitalism, usurer's profit is add as a leading factor, and all thr sources of profit flow into the pock of the capitalists:

1. The profit cheated out of t workers by means of miserable wag
2. The normal profit (surplus valu resultant on the purchaseability labor power.
3. The usurer's profit resultant monopolist domination of the marke

Besides this, the real wages of t proletariat can again be reduced way of usurer's profit, the necessit of existence of the purchasing pro tariat being increased in price. He the cheated profit is again swallow by the capitalist in the veiled fo of usurer's profit.

A fundamental knowledge and conceptional differentiation of the three forms of profit are the necessa premise for further theoretical e lightenment on the increases, divisio and shiftings of profit under capit ism.

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* The reverse is equally possible, and can be a source of profit. Should for instance the degree of productivity in some enterprise exceed the social average, the workers employed by this undertaking create an ext surplus profit proportionate to t monopoly of productivity created the equality of their work. The ca talist realizes this extra profit by selling the goods at their "individu value, the value corresponding to t amount of labor required for th production, but at the "socially" termined value. He can, howev sell his goods under their gene value, for even then the real "indiv ual" value is realized. In this ca the price demanded is under the cially determined value, and the c sumer receives a present, so to spe (as for instance under Henry For successful business methods.) H this "extra profit of productivity," contrat to the actual "usurer's prof of the organized market monopoly being based solely on the increas exploitation of the worker, and is ge erally very short lived, since compe tors speedily catch it up.

** We do not deal here with t modification of value with relation the price of production, caused und capitalism by the equalization of rat of profit. The object of the prese article is to first give a popular o line.

In the Fire of Civil War in Soviet Russia

By PAVEL DOROKHOV.
(Fragment from the Soviet Russi
Novel "Kolchakovstchina.")

VERA GNEVENKA is with the Western division.

She has a rifle and carries over her shoulder a bag with bandages and lint, medicine bottles and cotton wool. She keeps pace with the division five days and five nights long. She attends to the wounded under the enemy fire. She does it lovingly and with great care.

Every Red Army soldier is like a son to her. She is never tired and knows neither hunger nor fear.

"Comrade Vera, you should rest."

She would not even look up, but would shake her head.

"No time for that."

Vera has a glorious voice. There are few voices like hers.

"Then comrades come rally, let us face the last fight," sweeps like an electrical wave thru the ranks.

"Hurrah! Let us face the last fight."

The red banner is swaying in Vera's hands. Its soft folds cling to her small but erect figure. There is untold charm and inspiration in the words:

"The International unites the human race."

"Hurrah! Unites the human race," the soft girlish voice repeated.

In the Hospital.

IN a corner of the ward, on a rough bedstead, Solomon lies—his head all in bandages. His face is as white as chalk. Vera is beside him. She is Solomon's betrothed. She holds his hand in hers, strokes it gently and sings in an undertone as if lulling to sleep a child:

"Sleep on, little one, sleep,
May the sweet slumber come
to you."

Vera called Petruchin; she whispered something to him. He went to the door and called thru the glass door:

"The superintendent, please."

A fishy eye was pressed against the window pane.

"What do you want again?"

"There is a woman here, let her come out."

"She can use the utensil."

"But listen, it is a woman."

"Woman or man, is not that the same to you? With you all are equals."

He caught a glimpse of Vera thru the glass door.

"Do not make any fuss, darling; there is a utensil in the corner."

The Farewell.

SOLOMON'S voice was sorrowful.

"It is not for my sake, Vera, but for yours. I am sorry for the life you have to lead. Your life could have been so beautiful."

"Darling, it is beautiful even now. And there is even happiness—happiness in the struggle and happiness in our personal life."

He pressed Vera's hand gratefully.

"Darling!"

In the evening she cut off her thick, flaxen plait.

"Comrades, those who come out of this alive, please take this to my mother."

IN the night loud steps were heard in the prison passage.

The heavy bolts of the cell door were pushed back. The prison governor had a list of names in his hands.

"Solomon Lobovsky, Alexei Petruchkin, Vera Gnevenko, get ready."

Solomon felt Vera's hand trembling in his.

She embraced him and whispered,

"I am calm, good-bye."

She tore herself away from him.

"Let us go."

She took Solomon and Petruckhin by the arm.

Facing the Executioner.

THEY went as if for a walk, with a light and elastic step. At the outskirts of the wood, surrounded by soldiers, they said good-bye. Vera kissed everyone, and lingered a little longer with Solomon.

They were drawn up in a line, at an interval of two steps from each other, and were face to face with their executioners.

In front of them the muzzles of the rifles, behind them graves. The officer's word of command is clear, distinct and steady.

"Aim at the first. One—two—fire!"

Vera is the third in the row.

"Aim at the third. One—two—" and then he waited.

And seemed to take delight in protracting the agony.

"Hold back."

Her heart beat irregularly, madly. He took breath.

"Aim at the third. One—two—"

Again a pause. A second can be an eternity. The soldiers stood at attention, holding their rifles rigidly.

"Hold back."

Vera understood the joke. Her eyes flashed, she felt elated and the sounds of "The last fight let us face" filled the air.

"Stop the noise of that wanton. Fire!"

She threw up her arms as if they were wings, rose up from the ground, light and airy, and floated away.

"It Was Here."

ONE night two people came to the border of the forest, a man and a little old woman all in black.

They stopped near a tall birch tree.

"It was here," said the man, and went away.

The old woman remained alone.

She knelt down on the downtrodden ground and moaned softly:

"Vera—Vera—my daughter—"

A long time, until dawn, she lay with the face buried in the ground and gave herself up to her motherly grief.

"Vera—my darling—"

She rose, put a little of the soil in her handkerchief and hid it carefully in her bosom. Then slowly and almost breaking down under her grief she went into the town.

"I Will Come Again."

THE little old woman all in black cannot sleep at night. She sits at the window and looks into space during these sleepless nights. She is waiting.

"Vera—my daughter—"

Steps approach the window; there is a soft knock on the window pane.

She jumped up, rushed to the window and opened it wide.

From the street there came a whisper:

"Do not be frightened; I am Vera's comrade."

"I am coming, I am coming."

She rushed into the passage, her feet caught in the folds of her dress, her trembling hands could hardly unbolt the door.

"I was in the same cell with Vera. That evening she asked me to give you this. Here it is."

He gave her a little parcel and when she opened it she saw the golden locks of her child.

"Vera—my darling—"

She buried her slim hands in the silky hair, pressed it to her face, and her whole body shook with sobs.

"My daughter—my darling—"

She took the big man by the hand trustingly.

"You were with her, tell me."

He talked a long time. When arose, she took his head into h trembling hands, bent it down a kissed him on the forehead.

"You will come again? You a near and dear to me, for you we Vera's comrade."

"I will come, of course, I will com

When he came out into the stre he raised his hands to his head a merely said, "Alas!"

He ground his teeth, raised his en mous fists threateningly against t sleeping town and vanished in t dark lane.

MR. ROCKEFELLER, SR., IS GRATEFUL

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Sr., is 86 years old. Not like a poor man—a worker—he is spending his years at Tarrytown, N. Y., in leisure. He plays golf and lounges about the spacious, luxurious grounds of his mansion.

Rockefeller has sent a mesage to the world. "Mr. Rockefeller is well and full of good cheer, and is full of gratitude for all the blessings that the coming year holds out for him."

At the Rockefeller plants, tetraethal is being manufactured and is killing off the workers. But it means profits for Rockefeller. That is one of the "blessings" that the year holds out for Rockefeller. Rockefeller's oil wells and refineries are bringing him in millions; his railways and mines mean more millions of profits per year; his steel mills mean added millions. At least $150,000,000 a year is quite a "blessing" for Rockefeller, for which he may well be "full of gratitude."

But how about the workers? No regular unions—either no unions at all or company unions controlled by Rockefeller. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company owned by Rockefeller has a company union, which the Russell Foundation declares the workers do not want. It has failed—and yet this "industrial democracy," as it is called, is forced upon the workers in lieu of real unions. This helps to ensure the profits of Rockefeller, since the workers are kept from a real struggle for the improvement of their conditions.

This is another of the "blessings" that Rockefeller feels "gratitude" for.

Rockefeller is engaged in vast exploitation of foreign oil fields, and gets the undivided support of the United States government. Mosul, Mesopotamia, Mexico—these are the "interests of American individuals" that impel the United States government to forcefully protect "American rights."

Rockefeller has every good reason to feel grateful for the blessing that he enjoys. His blessings will go on even after he is dead—and his son and grandchildren will continue to enjoy them—unless the workers act in the meantime.

Socialists Assail Communists for War on Strikebreake

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM Oct. 28—When t Communists of Sweden called up the workers to form a strong lab against the Society of Commun Service, organized by the mid classes of Sweden to carry on stri breaking activity the social-democr and their press viciously assailed t Communists.

The Society of Communal Servi consisting of 16,000 business men, p fessionals and students, and other ganizations of a similar nature ha been formed in Sweden to assist t government in breaking strik The Communists pointed out the da ger of these strikebreaking organ ations and called upon all worke to form strong labor guards to p tect strikers against atacks of the strikebreaking agencies.

The social-democrats and the actionary labor leaders of Sweden, stead of joining the Communists their demand for a defensive wo ers' organization, viciously assail them.

Blackguards Celebrate

ROME, Oct. 28—Italy is today ce brating the third anniversary of t fascist entrance into power. Milita parades are being held in all tow thruout the kingdom. Mussolini viewed 20,000 marchers in Milan.

Take this copy of the DAI WORKER with you to the sh tomorrow.

Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the of Sakiatvala! Have Your Union Pass R lution of Protest!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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CAILLAUX OUT OF NEW FRENCH RULE

BITTER-END WARFARE DECLARED BY BOSSES ON ANTHRACITE MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 29—Members of several miners' unions in this section in discussing the latest tatement of Chairman Samuel D. Warriner, of the anthracite coal operators, in which he declared for an agreement which would include a clause to prevent future strikes in the anthracite fields, have agreed that his attitude indicates that there will be an all winter strike as they have no intention of approving such an agreement.

Statements by operators in the Schuykill region showed almost unanimous backing of Warriner's position. "There will be no agreement made until the miners are willing to sign a 'no strike' clause for the future," declared several operators.

AMALGAMATED BANK HEADS FIRE SHAFIR

Left-Wing Fight in the A. F. of L., His Crime

The officials of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, a "labor" bank, has fired Joseph Shafir, a left wing bank clerk, for introducing resolutions at the American Federation of Labor calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia and world trade union unity and denouncing class collaboration.

Joseph Shafir was expelled first from the Bank Clerks' Union at the instructions of the bank head, Mariempietri to Duane Swift and Max ulchin, for "violating the union constitution." When Shafir demanded that Duane Swift produce the article in the American Federation of Labor or bank clerks' constitution which he violated all Duane Swift could do was read an article in the Federation News attacking Shafir.

When an article exposing the collusion of the bank heads and a number of hirelings who were in the move to drive Shafir out of the union was printed, Mariempietri told Shafir, that if he "acted right" he could stay until January 1. Shafir instead of remaining quiet and allowing his expulsion from the union to quietly pass by, published a statement telling of the conspiracy to get rid of him from the union and the bank.

A few days later, a meeting of the bank's board of directors was held, where the question of Shafir's expulsion from the union was discussed and his discharge from the bank decided on.

Wednesday, fifteen minutes before quitting time at the bank Mariempietri called Shafir to one side and Sam Levine, one of the heads of the bank, head of the Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and general executive board member of the union, discharged Shafir after a well-memorized piece of slap-stick oratory, beginning with, "there comes a time in the life of humans when they must part—(and then after his five-and-ten oratorical demeanor and voice played out)—you're services are no longer required."

He refused to give Shafir any reason for the discharge.

The friend of the workers is the enemy of the bosses!

NOW IS THE TIME

The series of articles on the A. F. of L. by Wm F. Dunne, now appearing in The DAILY WORKER, keenly analyzing and explaining in detail all the policies of the leading body of American labor,—

Are the kind to bring to your trade union.

If you can't order a bundle (and you should!) now is the time to urge the brother or sister in your local union to

SUBSCRIBE!

NEGRO LABOR MEET ATTACKS KU KLUX KLAN

Calls for United Action of All Workers

During the Wednesday business session of the American Negro Labor Congress, now meeting at 3118 Giles Ave., in a strong resolution attacking the ku klux klan and showing the class character of the government which brings into being and protects such organizations as the klan called upon the workers of all races and nations to unite in a struggle against the klan.

In the measures taken during the past two or three years against the foreign-born worker—restrictive immigration, proposed laws to fingerprint immigrants—the American Negro Labor Congress sees the working out of the klan ideas with respect to workers who are not necessarily of another color, but who belong to the class which the American government is interested in keeping down. The resolution adopted by the congress follows in full:

Ku Klux Klan.

"The ku klux klan declares its purpose to preserve white supremacy meaning to keep the Negro permanently put of his rights of equal citizenship and degraded to the conditions of a wild animal to be persecuted, hunted, tortured and burned at the pleasure of white individuals or mobs not content with the legal means of suppressing the Negro under 'democratic' government, which are bad enough.

"The ku klux klan forms itself into a criminal band for illegal murder, coercion and terrorization assuming to act as a secondary government. The klan directs its venom, criminality and bigotry not only against the Negro but also against other hard-working people who happen to have been born in other countries and brot here to do the hardest labor of the industries of this country and also against religious liberty.

"This criminal organization shares the authority of the government in many places; it is semi-officially recognized in some states and has complete control of other state governments. Not only does the federal government fail or refuse to act against the band of bigotry and crime, but the influence of the ideas of the klan can be seen in refusal of congress to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; and can also be seen in legislation recommended to congress, including the proposals which seek to force all foreign-born working people to carry passports and be registered with the police and to be segregated in special residence districts as the Negroes are segregated. Therefore,

United With All Workers.

"BE IT RESOLVED by the American Negro Labor Congress that we declare the ku klux klan an enemy to humanity, and that we will fight it to the bitter end, and will make common cause with foreign-born workers and others who are persecuted by it."

In a resolution attacking the exclusion of the Negro from the jury in trials where Negroes are tried, was decried as an attempt to prejudice the Nero and to sentence him long before he is really tried. The congress in the following resolution makes some of its demands that a belief in "white supremacy" be made a bar to anyone who is to be impanelled on a jury:

Juries.

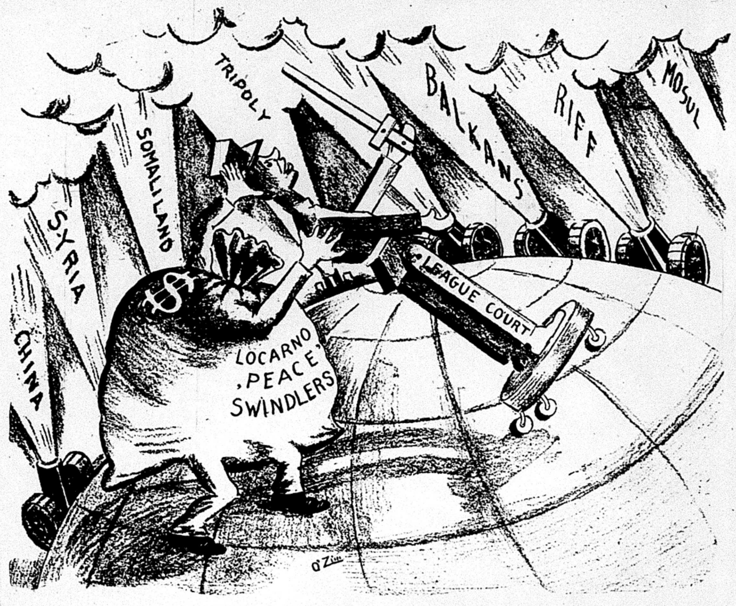
"It is a general custom of police and criminal courts to accord to every white defendant a jury composed of white persons, but at the same time to exclude Negroes from juries to try Negro defendants in important cases. This custom is based on the theory that the white man alone proves the presence of race prejudice in every such trial; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the American Negro Labor Congress that as long as the principle of white supremacy exists a Negro cannot get a fair trial before a white jury or a mixed jury; and we demand that a belief in 'white supremacy' shall be a legal bar to anyone serving on a jury to try a Negro; be it further

"Resolved, that no Negro owes any respect or obedience to the decisions of any court in which he is discriminated against."

The American Negro Labor Congress scores the attempts of those in power to strangle the working class thru the curbing of free speech, press

(Continued on page 2)


KEEPING UP THE FRAUD

U. S. PROTESTS ENDANGERING OF AMERICAN LIVES

Not Worried About the Natives in Damascus

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The United States government has lodged a protest against the action of General Sarrail, who notified French inhabitants to leave Damascus but failed to notify American and British oil magnates and church "missionaries," for unnecessarily jeopardizing American lives during the bombing of Damascus in which thousands of Arabs were killed.

To Be Used Against Druse

Two American destroyers that were sent to Alexandria to be used against the Druse tribesmen in case they should have taken Damascus, are now held in readiness to aid the American magnates who were jeopardized by the French General Sarrail.

The American position was laid before the Paris government by Ambassador Hendrick, who was instructed to inform the French foreign office that this government expects France to safeguard the lives of the Americans in Syria while she carries on operations against the Druse tribesmen.

* * *

Fighting Still Continue.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The death list in the bombardment of Damascus remains undetermined and guerilla

(Continued on page 4.)

SOVIET-BUILT SHIPS LAUNCHED IN LENINGRAD; ORDERS FOR MORE WILL BE GIVEN FOREIGN SHIPBUILDERS

LENINGRAD, Oct. 29.—The first two steamships to be built under the Soviet regime were launched here. Leonid Krassin, commissioner of foreign trade, spoke at the launching ceremony. These two steamers are to be used for the exportation of timber. It was announced that orders for two steamers for the Soviet's Far Eastern trade will be placed soon with German and Italian shipbuilders.

BELGIAN MINERS TO STRIKE MONDAY FOR 5 PER CENT RAISE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Oct. 29—The Belgian coal miners threaten a general strike next Monday if the government does not grant by that time the demand it has so far refused—a wage raise of only five per cent to cover the far greater increase in the cost of living.

The government gives the same excuse that is given by all mine operators in all countries—foreign competition. It proposes to buy 50,000 tons a month of Belgium coal for the state railways as a relief measure, as heretofore the railways have been using reparations coal produced by the German miners enslaved under the Dawes plan.

21 Die in Wreck.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29—The death toll in the wreck of the Sunnyland, 'Frisco flier, near Victoria, Miss., today reached 21, with the death in a hospital here of Frank Anderson, 19, of Hollywood, Tennessee. Fifty-four persons injured in the wreck were still in Memphis hospitals today but all are expected to recover.

KLAN LEADERS ON TRIAL FOR GIRL'S DEATH

Testimony Reveals the Real Klan

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 29—Describing it as the "foulest murder that stains the history of our state" Charles E. Cox opened the trial against D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, alleged slayers of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, with an impassioned plea in circuit court here today in which he outlined the case the prosecution expects to prove against the trio.

Cox, retained by the Oberholtzer family to aid the prosecution, spoke for more than an hour, told the jury that the state expects to prove the murder charges against the three

(Continued on page 4)

Panaman Students in Organization Move to Fight Imperialism

In the midst of the news of the slow and temporary retirement of American military forces from Panama comes word that the Panama students have taken the first step toward an international Latin-American student's federation to fight American imperialism. According to information made public in this country by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League the students' congress called by the Panama Students' Federation will meet in the City of Panama, June 22, 1926. Students' organizations thruout Latin-America and in the Philippine islands have been invited to send delegates.

CHARGE $350,000,000 STOLEN FROM COTTON GROWERS OF THE SOUTH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In the face of criticism and threats of a congressional investigation of the methods of the crop reporting board in estimating the cotton crop, officials of the department of agriculture today remained silent, refusing to comment on the charge made by Senator T. H. Caraway, democrat, of Arkansas, that the last cotton report "cost southern cotton planters $350,000,000."

The board caused a sensation by predicting a cotton crop this year of 15,226,000 bales, which knocked the bottom out of the cotton market for the second time within the month.

While declining to be quoted members of the board showed considerable resentment at the charge made by Caraway that their report "had enabled speculators to clean up in the market."

WHO SET FIRE TO TRUCKLOAD OF PARCELS?

Do Bosses Seek for Strict Injunction?

A truck load of parcel post shipments, that were being carted from the International Tailoring company, 847 Jackson Blvd., to the postoffice, were destroyed by fire under most peculiar circumstances.

What Did the Driver Do?

According to the story told by the police and the company heads, a truck as it passed 727 W. Van Buren street, was stopped by a number of gunmen, gasoline poured over the parcels and then a match applied. The gunmen then sped away and the driver unhitched the horses from the burning wagon. The company officials blame the burning onto the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' members, who are now on their eighteenth week of their strike.

Where Were the Police?

The most peculiar thing about the burning is that this company always has police accompany all its scabs and shipments out of the shop. This time the driver went alone.

Another Frame-up.

The strike leaders claim that this was nothing more than another attempt to blame the union for crimes which company hirelings commit. The International Tailoring company has an injunction against the strikers, but under the new Illinois law, picketing is permissable as long as it is carried on peaceably. The company lawyers are trying to get a more stringent injunction against the union, which will prohibit the union from having effective picket lines in front of the shop by proving that violence is being used.

The company has hired men to smash windows, according to affidavits at Mr. Cunnea's office, and the bombing of Ray Reeder's home, the throwing of the "acid" bomb, which later turned out to be a bottle of citrate of magnesia, a laxative, and the act of violence committed now are undoubtedly done by hirelngs who will most likely be used by the company in its attempt to get an injunction prohibiting picket lines around its plant and will be used as an excuse to frame a number of active union leaders and strikers.

M. PAINLEVE'S NEW CABINET CANNOT LAST

Rapid Fall of Franc Spells Doom

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Oct. 28.—Premier Painleve has succeeded in forming his new cabinet today. The only marked change from the one which was dissolved Tuesday is the absence of the former finance minister, Joseph Caillaux.

Aristide Briand is to remain minister of foreign affairs in the reorganized Painleve cabinet. Painleve will take the portfolio of finance minister, instead of the ministry of war, while that post will go to Deladier.

A new portfolio has been created—minister of the budget. This will be filled by Georges Bonnet and will remove some of the burdens of the finance ministry from the shoulders of the premier.

Temporary Makeshift

Close observers contend that the new cabinet is merely a temporary makeshift. Painleve is to go before the chamber of deputies today, but without a definite program. Then the cabinet will adjourn until Monday to give the political leaders time to devise a financial scheme as a substitute of the ill-fated ventures of Caillaux. Meanwhile the decline of the franc continues.

The new financial program will probably be adopted in the cabinet but when it reaches the chamber it will probably go down in defeat before the bloc that has already been organized and is girding for battle under the leadership of the deposed minister, Caillaux, who is an effective floor leader and has among his supporters some of the most powerful in that body.

Briand Next Premier

The present political muddle and the rapid fall of the franc has placed the stamp of death upon the second Painleve cabinet before it is really organized. Aristide Briand, whose policy is swinging far more toward Britain than ever before will be the next premier. He is striving to prevent France falling under the dead weight of a Dawes plan and realizes full well, possibly better than any other bourgeois politician of France, the growing antagonism in every part of the world between Britain and America. His diplomacy will be directed toward utilizing that antagonism to get the support of England to resist the impending disaster that will ultimately place France in the same semi-colonial position in relation to American banking capital as is Germany oday.

* * *

Washington Optimistic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Formation of a new French cabinet by Premier Painleve, without Joseph Caillaux, is not expected to materially affect the debt negotiations between France and the United States, it was said by treasury officials today.

The new cabinet is expected, it was said, to appreciate the advantages of settling the debt, and to realize that without such settlement French credit and exchange will continue to be embarassed thruout the world.

113 Communists in French Prisons for Anti-War Activity

PARIS—(FP)—The agitation of the French Communists against the imperialist war in Morocco has brought severe reprisals from the government. 113 members of the Communist party have been sentenced to 68 years imprisonment and fines amounting to 38,400 francs so far.

MARTIAL LAW DECREED IN CHILE THOUGH ALL IS OFFICIALLY QUIET

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 29—Reports reaching here from Santiago, Chile, where the military dictatorship rules with censor over all dispatches, indicate that the general strike has had the effect, at least, of scaring the officer clique. The dictators have declared martial law over the three provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Aconcagua, altho protesting that "everything is tranquil." Streetcars are operating with each car bearing infnatrymen.

RMAN LABOR BEGINS REVOLT AGAINST DAWES

Scattering Strikes Grow in Volume

By LEN DE CAUX.

BERLIN—(FP)—That German labor is not submitting to coolie conditions without a protest is indicated by a survey of the labor field. There is no dramatic mass protest to compare with the united front achieved by British labor, no national strikes or threats of strikes, but if we examine the situation industry by industry we find an increasing volume of local and sectional unrest. In Berlin the whole transportation system may be tied up if the wage demands of the transport workers are not granted, and the gas, water and electricity workers are threatening action if their demand for a 2½c an hour raise is not granted.

In the mining industry in lower Silesia the employers have given notice to 31,000 miners, in an attempt to sabotage the arbitration award of a 7 per cent raise in wages. The miners of the Ruhr, who were refused a raise so as not to interfere with chanvention of the lignite miners of cencellor Luther's attempts to lower prices, have renewed their demand for a 15 per cent raise. The recent contral Germany registered a threat to take action against an award which legalizes the 12-hour day.

Disputes in other industries include the lockout of 30,000 glass workers in Brandenburg and Silesia, a lockout of 10,000 building workers threatened in Westphalia, and a lockout of metal workers in Hohenlimburg. Serious discontent is felt among the longshoremen who have been compelled to submit to the 54-hour week; and on the railroads the union is renewing its wage demands as the advertised reduction in living costs has not taken place.

Unemployment in Germany is on the increase. The number of registered unemployed in receipt of relief is now 251,000.

Hungarian Legation Astonished at U. S. Protest on Rakosi

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Protests from American liberals and from Americans of Hungarian birth or descent, against the threatened wholesale execution or imprisonment of alleged plotters against the Horthy dictatorship in Hungary, have made an impression on Budapest. This is indicated by the anxious attitude of legation officials who refuse to discuss the situation. They appear astonished that the arrest and reported torture of prominent radicals and socialists in Hungary should become known in the United States and should lead to public discussion.

Negro Labor Hits Ku Klux Klan

(Continued from page one)

and assamblage, and in the following resolution condemns these acts as a tyrannous infringement on the rights of the working people:

Free Speech, Press and Assemblage.

"The constitution guarantees the freedom of speech, press and assemblage, but in recent years certain reactionary groups which succeeded in winning political power in various sections of the nation, have robbed the poorer class of people of the above mentional rights. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the American Negro Labor Congress condemns such acts, whether legislative or otherwise, as a tyrannous infringement on the rights of the working people."

Following the adoption of the resolution on free speech, press and assemblage, the congress adopted the following resolution condemning the actions of the United States war and navy departments for the segregation of Negro soldiers and sailors and denies the right of any power to conscript members of the race for military service as long as those members of the race are denied social equality:

Army and Navy.

"Be It Resolved, That this congress demands that the war department and navy department of the United States government abolish all Jim Crow distinctions in the army and navy; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand that congress pass a law forbidding the army and navy to make or keep any record whatsoever making any distinction of Negro and white in the military, air and naval forces in time of peace or war or in any way to segregate the races in these services, and be it further

"Resolved, That we deny the right of any nation to conscript any Negro while such nation holds our race and class in subjection and inequality."

Brother C. W. Fulp, a delegate from the United Mine Workers, Local 2012, was chairman of the evening session and after a few introductory words introduced Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman read the following answer to the telegram sent by the American Negro Labor Congress to Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, who is to be tried the latter part of the month with 10 co-defendents for the murder of a hoodlum killed in an attack on the Sweet home in Detroit:

"We, Dr. O. H. Swet and ten codefendants thank you for your sympathy and support. With such people we cannot fail to fight to establish the right of any American citizen to buy and live in homes commensurate with their means and aspiration."

Another telegram was read from the striking Polish miners of Shamokin, Pa., who expressed their solidarity with the purpose of the American Negro Labor Congress and to unite with the workers of all races to fight against the common foe.

"The capitalist white and Negro press said that the purpose of this congress was to promote race prejudice," declared Lovett Fort-Whiteman, after he had read the telegrams, in denouncing the attacks of the press on the congress. "Here each night we see workers, black and white, meeting together in a common cause. Workers who are fighting for a common cause regardless of clime, color or nationality."

With a few introductory words he introduced the speaker of the evening, George Wells Parker.

"It was five or six weeks ago that I learned of the American Negro Congress. When I read the article by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warning the Negro to stay away from this congress because he said it was directly connected with the Soviets of Russia, the moment I read the article I became interested in the congress," said Parker. "There was a time when they said freedom was bad for the Negro. They also said education was bad for the Negro. They said association with whites was bad for the Negro. No matter what the Negro wants, what he desires, it is a bad thing for the Negro. So when Mr. Green said this congress was a bad thing for the Negro I became interested."

Parker then began to show the relation of the Negro to the ku klux klan. In decrying the attempts of many Negro workers to ignore the klan issue, he said:

"The klan is not dying. The klan is going ahead by leaps and bounds. I receive at my desk fifteen different klan papers. They are organizing chapters in every hamlet and town. They have set 1935 as the year when they shall take government.

"The members of the klan who wear the nightshirts are the dumb-heads. They are pawns in the game. The men who are ruling the klan, the higher-ups, they are brilliant, they are wise, they are adopting measures to rule the work. The only thing they fear is Communism.

"The future for the Negro in America is dark. The stars of hope in your sky are gradualy being blotted out one by one.

"The order has gone into the steel mills to hire the Negro last. The klan is behind this."

Parker then read a part of the ku klux klan ritual which follows, in which the klan shows that its purpose is the spreading of the idea of race inferiority in attempting to keep the white worker and the black worker divided:

"'The social chasm between whites and blacks is greater now than it has ever been and it must still be made greater by teaching the inferiority of all races excepting the white. We must not only constantly teach that they are inferior and destroy all facts that might prove otherwise, but we must suit our actions to these teachings so that they will forever believe in their inferiority.'

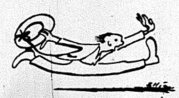
"When I read to you another part of the klan ritual it will be an explanation to you why Mr. Green is afraid of this congress.

"When the workers of the world clasp their hands, I care not if they are of the red sands of Syria or of the Riff country of Morocco, if they say let us form an international workers' organization and let us work it out together, if the workers of the world believe that, then Negroes that is your salvation. That is what Mr. Green and the klan fear."

He then read another part of the ritual which follows, showing the aim of the klan was the division of those who opposed them in order to crush each group much easier:

"'A world coalition of malcontents could cope with us temporarily, but

(Continued on page 4.)



Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In Pittsburgh

Friday, Oct. 30— Rescue Party	Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St Auspices Workers Party and Young Workers League.

In New York

Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Yorkville Branches.
Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	West Side Workers' Hall, 301 West 29th St., New York. Admission 35c. Auspices West Side Branches.
Saturday, Oct. 31— Rescue Party	Educational Alliance, 76 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Jewish Williamsburg Branch.
Monday, Nov. 2— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Hall, 764—40th Street, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices South Brooklyn Branches.
HIKE Sunday, Nov. 8—	Jamaica Woods—Daily Worker Builders' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 a. m. or at end of Elevated, Fulton Ave., Jamaica, 11 a. m.
Saturday, Nov. 14— Rescue Party	Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.
Sunday, Nov. 15— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.
Friday, Nov. 20— Rescue Party	Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.
Wednesday, Nov. 25— Rescue Party	Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.
Sunday, Jan. 16—	DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET. Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

Goodrich, Back from Soviet Russia, Makes Visit to White House

Former Gov. Goodrich of Indiana, Republican, back from his fourth trip to Russia since 1917, told Coolidge that Russia today is showing every sign of economic recovery. He did not directly advise Coolidge to recognize the soviet union, but he said that if an American ambassador were located in Moscow his presence would be of great benefit to American trade and to peace and a better understanding between the two nations.

Company Insurance a Menace to Unionism: Ties Worker to Boss

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Company insurance of employes, says the Union Co-operative Insurance Co. started under the Electrical Workers and other international unions tends to take the place of wage increases, ties the worker to one employer because he forfeits his insurance when he changes jobs and it swells the company's till because the cost of labor turnover is reduced.

A Correction

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The address of the Rescue Party that is being arranged by the Jewish Williamsburg branch this Saturday evening, Oct. 31st for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit was erroneously given as 56 Manhattan Ave. in recent issues of The DAILY WORKER. Please note: The correct address is Educational Alliance Hall, 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn.

ANITA WHITNEY CASE ROUSING WIDE DISSENT

Victim of C. S. Law Won't Ask Pardon

By MIRIAM ALLEN de FORD.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The decision of the U. S. supreme court which sends Anita Whitney to San Quentin has caused a furore in the district where she has years been known and loved. People who vaguely approved of the California criminal syndicalism law as "a good restraint on those I. W. W.'s" are now shocked and distressed by its workings. It is possible that her martyrdom—for to a woman in frail health, past middle age, and unaccustomed to hardship, it will be no less—may prove the final blow to this law.

Will Not Ask Pardon

"I will make no effort to secure a pardon from Gov. Richardson," says Miss Whitney. "I have done nothing to be pardoned for. He has had a long time to pardon the others, the poor men without influence, who are in San Quentin on the same charges that I am found guilty of. Let him release those men from prison, and not concern himself only with a woman who has the thousands of influential friends that I have."

With these words Anita Whitney replies to the state and nationwide movement to secure her pardon. Richardson refuses to discuss the case with a delegation from the American Civil Liberties union and has made no reply to the hundreds of letters and telegrams from sources as diverse as the W. C. T. U., the Y. W. C. A., Negro Progressive club of Oakland, and Upton Siaclair.

Destined for San Quentin

Miss Whitney's only hope of freedom lies in a new appeal to the supreme court for a new hearing. Pres. Coolidge, even if he could be approached, has no power of pardon in the case of a state law. Owing to legal technicalities, it may be a month or six weeks before she is actually ordered to San Quentin. Although the ostensible reason for the conviction was her membership in the defunct Communist Labor party, she would not have been molested had she not, while under indictment, insisted on making a speech before a club on the Negro question.

Her arrest occurred as she was leaving the hall. Coincidently with the court's decision (tho purely by accident), a new protest strike has broken out among the criminal syndicalism prisoners at San Quentin. At this writing 18 men are in solitary and three in the dungeon. A letter smuggled out from the prison states that the strike followed arbitrary punishment of P. Mellman and Joe Varella, criminal syndicalism prisoners, because they were physically unable to speed up to the new tasks demanded in the prison jute mill. The men claim also that they are not receiving even the meager prison ration, and that prison rules are being violated daily.

It is to the overcrowded women's department of this prison that Anita Whitney is to be sent for from one to fourteen years for telling the truth as she saw it.

• • •

I. L. D. Warns That Whitney Case Shows Attack on All Labor

CHICAGO—(FP)—The U. S. supreme court decision refusing to intervene in the jailing of Anita Whitney under the California criminal syndicalism act, indicates a tendency to outlaw all associations of workers, warns the International Labor Defense. "At present the enemies of labor are devoting their main attention to the radical wing of the movement," the national office in Chicago of the defense body states, "but they mean to destroy every organization of the workers that interferes with their rule"

Checker Taxis Strike Ag. in Boston, Mass.

BOSTON—(FP)—Checker Co. taxi drivers are again striking for the union shop. After a recent strike 15 union drivers were discharged without hearings and some old men taken off the 9-hour shift which pays $4 and put on the 7-hour shift which pays $3 per day.

Ford Profit 87.6 Per Cent on Canadian Co.

MONTREAL—(FP)—A net profit of 87.6% on a stock issue of $7,000,000 was made by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada during the year, ending July 31, 1925. Net profits totalled $6,132,327 an increase of $2,423,140 over the previous year.

CHICAGO MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

Notice to all International Labor Defense members and supporters.

Demonstration meeting against Horthy terror—Saturday, 1:30 p. m., Oct. 31, at 180 W. Washington St., Hall 200.

Every I. L. D. member must come, must add to the demand for the freedom of Rakosi and his brother workers in Hungary.

Whitney Case Bares the Betrayal by Union Heads of Class War Prisoners

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, an echo of the refusal of the recent American Federation of Labor convention, to come to the defense of the class war prisoners, is heard in resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council on the fiendish one to fourteen year prison sentence against Charlotte Anita Whitney.

To be sure, the San Francisco central labor body, grudgingly consented to join in asking a pardon for Miss Whitney from Governor Richardson. Pleas for pardons are practically confessions that the capitalist law was right in winning its conviction, and Miss Whitney's alleged crime was making a speech, five years ago, in conflict with California's vicious criminal syndicalism law.

But at the same moment that it advanced its pardon plea, the Frisco A. F. of L. officialdom expressed its opposition to the release of seventy members of the Industrial Workers of the World, now caged in capitalism's hell hole at San Quentin, held guilty of the same offense charged against Miss Whitney. It is certain that Miss Whitney, staunch fighter in the cause of the labor, did not lend herself to this double-crossing of imprisoned workers. Yet it is typical of labor leadership of San Francisco.

• • • •

The luke-warmness with which some of these labor officials rallied to the support of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, while others actually undermined the fight to save these heroic labor fighters from the threatening gallows, accounts for the fact that these class war prisoners are still behind bars.

• • • •

Just as the whispering campaign of "guilty," charged against these labor heads, helped create an environment in the employers' courts, that made it easy for a hireling judge to sentence Mooney and Billings to prison for life, so San Francisco's Labor Council now openly proclaims that the master class had a right to sentence Miss Whitney, frail and past middle age, to prison for a long term, because it holds the I. W. W. members justly imprisoned. The best reply to this cowardly outfit is contained in courageous words by Miss Whitney herself as follows:

> "I will make no effort to secure a pardon from Governor Richardson. I have done nothing to be pardoned for. He has had a long time to pardon the others, the workers without influence, who are in San Quentin on the same charges that I am found guilty of. Let him release those men from prison, and not concern himself only with a woman who has the thousands of influental friends that I have."

• • • •

Miss Whitney's own words are a challenge to the whole left wing of American labor. The American Federation of Labor regime, now in the hands of the Greens, the Duncans, the Wolls and the Tobins, may desert Sacco and Vanzetti, whose lives are again in the balance before a Massachusetts court next month; may turn their backs on Mooney and Billings, Ford and Suhr, Schmidt, McNamara and Kaplan, while openly betraying the I. W. W. members, but that only means that the fight of labor's militants for their brothers in chains must grow in volume and determination.

• • • •

When California labor permitted its most valiant fighters to go to prison, in the days before the war, it paved the way for the passage of the present oppressive criminal syndicalism law during the after-the-war labor-baiting hysteria. There is no doubt that the labor bureaucracy was glad to see the fighters of the I. W. W. imprisoned. It made it easier for them to act their comfortable role of class collaborators. The logical development of this treason now results in the prison gates opening to receive Anita Whitney. Right here California labor must make its stand: Against the imprisonment of Anita Whitney, for the release of the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law, for the liberation of all other class war prisoners now held in the exploiters' dungeons, including the two military prisoners, Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull. In this battle they can arouse the workers of the nation for new struggles for all America's labor victims of the growing class struggle.

CAPITAL TRYING TO GET FARMERS FOR OPEN SHOP

Alliance Attempted with Rural Region

A new attempt to organize an alliance between anti-labor employers and conservative farm organizations is seen in the plans for a conference in New York, Nov. 18-19, under the auspices of the Natl. Founders' Assn., whose president Wm. H. Barr, has made war upon the molders and other metal trades unions for many years past. Recently Barr's own company was in financial difficulties, which the American Federation of Labor charged to his anti-labor policy.

This proposed conference is announced by Henry Harrison Lewis, former editor of American Industries, an openshop propaganda magazine which died in 1924. He is now styled "executive director of Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture." His list of members of the advisory council for this Better Understanding includes national and state officers of the Grange, the Farm Bureau federation and minor state groups of reactionary farmers. Conspicuous officers of the enterprise are C. A. Dyer, legislative agent, Ohio Farm Bureau federation and Ohio State Grange; W. J. Thompson, former chairman national executive committee of the Grange, and Sherman J. Lowell, former master of the national Grange.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

American Legion Is After You Already for the Next War

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Universal draft of the man-power and material resources and industrial organizations of the United States, in time of national emergency, is proposed in a bill which the American legion, thru its national legislative committee, announces it will offer in congress in December.

"The bill gives to the president the authority to take the necessary steps to stabilize prices of commodities," the legion says. "It will draft into the service of the United States all persons between the age of 21 and 30 or such other limits as may be fixed, without exception on account of industrial occupation, and will proclaim the material resources and industrial organizations of the country under government control during the period of the emergency."

Minimum Wage Law Holds No Terrors for Calif. Bosses

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The supreme court decision in the Arizona minimum wage case imperils the California minimum wage for women, of longer standing than in any other state. It is possible that the California minimum of $16 a week for experienced women workers may be maintained, since it is by constitutional amendment, and the wage is fixed by the industrial welfare commission, not directly by the state as in Arizona. California employers favor the law as they contend that if invalidated the result would be intensive unionization of women workers. They believe the present law holds this in check.

WORKERS NAIL SCAB 'ADS' IN UNION JOURNA

Bureaucrats, as Usua Pass the Buck

(By Worker Correspondent).

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 29.— the last meeting of the Pittsbur Central Labor Council the officia passed around a sort of "scab" catalo in the form of a year book, suppos to have been published by the workii class of Pittsburgh. When the regul order of business, consisting of not ing but petty gossiping, had ende Vice-President Miller called for "Go and Welfare" discussion and report.

A delegate from the Miners' Uni named Hughes got up and inquir who got the ad for the year book fro the Pennsylvanian Steel Co., the sc company responsible lately for t death of Fannie Selins.

And the vice-president's answ was a lot of raving about it not bei his fault because Beaty, a form spy, went around to get the ads a forced everybody to give him an regardless of whether it was a scab union firm.

Delegate after delegate got up show that all those firms that adve tised in the "labor" year book we hostile to organize labor. Especial one delegate must be mentioned. Th is Gordon of the bakery workers. Th young fellow pointed out that the ye book has a kick coming from bo sides. Not only has it to be criticiz for its ads, but for its compositi in general.

"What do you find here," he aske "except articles by four labor ficials? Where does it tell you ho the workers of Pittsburgh live, ho many were killed in the past ye how much profit the master cla piled up?"

He made a fine speech, but the on result of it all was that a motion w adopted that hereafter all ads collec ed be referred to the executive co mittee.

AUTO WORKERS' MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHI

Local 14 Issues Call fo Organization

(By Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29. Join an industrial union and beat Fo and the General Motors Co. at the own game!

This is the slogan that Local 14 the United Auto, Aircraft and Vehic Union of America has raised in Phil delphia for their mass meeting Mo day night, Nov. 5, at their hall, 15 Ridge Ave. Thousands of leaflets hav been distributed in the auto factori factories calling on workers to jo Local 14, which is an industrial uni open to all auto workers.

The leaflets point out that the on way for the auto workers to meet th miserable conditions that are bei forced onto them in the shops is f them to join this union and oppo the bosses with a united front of a crafts. Special protest is to be ma against wage cuts and speed-u devices.

The meeting will be held at th union headquarters of Local 14, whe business sessions take place the fir and last Thursdays of every month.

Rail Telegraphers on Strike for Increase Against U. S. Boar

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Reports r ceived by rail labor officials in Was ington from division points along th Atlantic Coast Line indicate that th strike of the 1,200 members of th Order of Railroad Telegraphers o that road, begun Oct. 19, is effectiv From Richmond to the tip of Florid traffic has been crippled.

The issue is a demand made by th then last February for an increase i wages of 7 cents an hour, togethe with a two weeks' annual vacatio with pay. The U. S. rail labor boar rejected both demands, and then trie to avert the strike by an inquiry int possible adjustment of individu wage inequalities. This inquiry ha now been abandoned. The Atlanti Coast Line is advertising for agent telegraph operators and signal towe men to take "permanent positions

Now Pickets Must Warn Anybody But Prospective Buyer

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Polic judge McMahon has reversed polic judge Schuldt who in Septembe held Dorothy Ferguson guilty of vi lation of the police regulations wh she picketed a downtown clothin store as unfair to organized labo Henceforth, pickets will assume th the passers-by whom they warn we not intending to make purchases. M Mahon held that picketing is still la ful, under the Clayton act, as claime by the lawyers employed in this ca by the American Federation of La

EN TAMMANY CANNOT STAND MAJOR BERRY

ues Statement as Names Confuse

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EW YORK, Oct. 29.—So notori- has become the strikebreaking, herding record of Major George erry, president of the Internation- ressmen and Assistants' Union of h America, that even the most aded political machine on earth, many Hall, objects to even the of Berryism.

ammany has as one of its lead- candidates on the Walker demo- ic ticket in the municipal elec- s, an individual unfortunate enuf e known as Major General Chas. Berry. Many people who have d of the notorious George L. have used the two. This confusion en- ered whatever chances the Tam- yite might have had, so he ens to disassociate himself from great (?) labor leader.

I'm Not the Man

ajor General Berry wants it wn that he is in no way connect- with or related to Major Berry. following letter explaining this has been sent to every labor or- zation and every unit of organ- labor in Greater New York. This icular one was received by the el (shop) chairman of one of publishing houses in New York:

October 20, 1925.

r Mr. President:—

Frequently during the campaign name has become confused with t of Major George L. Berry, om you know much better than self. Realizing that it is not to the major for me to profit his national reputation I am tak- this means of informing you t our families are no way con- ted and that Major Berry and self are not related in any way.

My own record speaks for itself d my sympathetic attitude to- rd organized labor is well known all.

Any support which your chapel l they can give to me at the ning election will be greatly ap- ciated.

Very truly yours,
Charles W. Berry,
Major General.

lthough Charles W. does not open- ttack George L. one familiar with many politics can read between lines and recognize the fact that wants it made plain that he is the man with a "national reputa- ."

the reputation of George L. were n that it would attract votes ng the trade unionists, the Tam- y candidate would remain dis- ely silent hoping he would profit his name being confused with or George L. It is because he ws the members of his own organ- ion have many times repudiated or Berry overwhelmingly and that intelligent trade unionist would for him that the Tammany can- te corrects any misunderstand- that may prevail.

ne must be rotten indeed when n Tammany washes its hands of . And it should not be forgotten the major himself is a member he democratic party.

bor Delegations Visit Soviets to See for Themselves

ERLIN—(FP)—The stream of r delegations from European ntries, whose workers want to see themselves how Russia fares, inues unabated. Delegations from choslovakia, Norway and Austria at present in Russia and a Fin- trade union delegation is ready tart if it can make the Finnish ernment withdraw its veto. Franco- gian, Swedish, British and German r delegations have visited Soviet sia recently.

The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle -

By William F. Dunne

THIS is the third of a series of articles on the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention, which deal with, "The A. F. of L. and International Relations," "The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized Workers," "The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle," "The A. F. of L. and the Left Wing," "The A. F. of L. and Militarism," etc. This is the first installment of "The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle."

TWO ARTICLES—PART I.

THERE is no need for revolution in America, no need for the class war, no need for the class struggle. Here every citizen is a sovereign and every sovereign a citizen.

(William Green, during the course of his speech on the labor party resolution at Atlantic City.)

"NO need for the class war."

"No need for the class struggle."

"Every citizen is a sovereign."

Uttered by a small town banker a proprietor of a corner grocery or by Elbert H. Gary, the above sentiments would be manifestly appropriate—for the first two, because they would believe them, and for Gary because they are part of the stock in trade of one who plays the role of captain of industry and leading propagandist for the ruling class. In such mouths they arouse only aversion.

UTTERED by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and ex-secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, whose members have been shot down by the gunmen of coal companies and the armed forces of the bosses' state in a thousand bloody strikes, they become a treasonable protocol which the masses of workers—organized and unorganized—must repudiate and prepare to fight, or accept and hold out their wrists for the very real shackles of which Green's statements are the verbal expression.

CLASS collaboration was the keynote of the Atlantic City convention as it has been of all recent A. F. of L. conventions. But at Atlantic City class collaboration, like the international policy of the A. F. of L., took definite form.

The yellow thread of a united front with the bosses to increase production in return for preferential treatment for privileged groups of the working class, runs thru all of the proceedings at Atlantic City. In some instances the increased reward for labor in the form of higher wages is forgotten completely in the mad scramble to be more loyal to American capitalist institutions—the wage system included—than the capitalists themselves.

NOWHERE, not even in the feverish 100 per cent patriotic speeches of Green and Woll, is this tendency more evident than in the report of Spencer Miller, Jr., representing the Workers' Education Bureau. The Workers' Education Bureau is the child of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. It received official recognition at El Paso and since that time 42 national and international unions have affiliated with it.

It specializes in "broad education" that is, it specializes in debauching the organized labor movement with a doctrine of class collaboration. The term "class struggle" is sufficient to bring a velvety white froth to the delicately chiseled lips of Spencer Miller, Jr., who sole function is similar to that of a well-dressed manikin placed in the show window of a shoddy shop.

I RECALL Spencer Miller at the Portland convention. He had not as yet lost all of his honesty and was what might be described as a demi-virgin. But from the status of one who was flirting with the libertines of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, he has descended to the level of a common prostitute, openly and willingly flaunting his shame before the multitude.

What part the class struggle plays in the education dished up to the union man and woman of America by the W. E. B. can be judged best by culling a few blossoms from the intellectual bouquet with which Spencer Miller, Jr., presented the Atlantic City convention.

The unctuous Mr. Miller, it appeared, had been lecturing abroad during the summer at the schools established under the auspices of the Amsterdam International. He was enthusiastic over the reception accorded him and the work of the schools. He had, it seems from his report, chosen "American history and institutions," and "the ideals and achievements of the American labor movement" as his subjects.

SPEAKING of these schools he said:

The schools, in a word then, are the symbols of a tolerance in both our domestic and international relations, about which PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SPOKE YESTERDAY IN OMAHA WITH SUCH POWER AND CONVICTION.—(Emphasis, Mine—W. F. D.)

I do not want to do the enthusiastic Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., an injustice, but would we be far wrong if we concluded from the above that he was in Europe as a propagandist for the Dawes' plan?

I think not.

There is additional evidence to support this conclusion and these quotations are entirely germane to the subject of the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward the class struggle. Miller, Jr. continues:

There is a second observation which I believe will interest you because it means much for the peace of the world. It is the growing spirit of reconciliation between the peoples of Europe—a desire to come together, and live and work together for a better future. The historic decision which was taken yesterday by representatives of England, France and Germany at Locarno on the pact and Germany's entrance into the league of nations marks, I believe, a new chapter in European relations if sustained by the home governments.

ACCORDING, then, to this bellwether of the thirsty flock of trade unionists which he is leading to the Pierian spring, it is the representatives of capitalists governments and the robber league of nations that will bring peace to Europe. The Locarno pact, not world trade union unity as proposed by Purcell, will heal the wounds of one and prevent new miseries for the workers from another imperialist war.

In what way does the education offered the workers by an institution guided by this type of mind differ from the poisonous brew given to workers' children in the capitalist controlled and openly anti-working class public schools?

Only that given a dash of labor coloring it is all the more insidious and subversive of every spark of militancy in the minds of its victims.

ONE of the best ways of determining the combination of eel- and leech-like characteristics possessed by and actuating the purveyors of spurious education to the workers is the liplicking manner, accompanied by an abnormal flow of saliva, with which they invariably enumerate the various methods by which the savings of the wage-earners can be sequestrated and auriferous chunks corraled by the fraternity of the itching palm, in which the liberal intelligentsia with a statistical bent and the thick-necked labor officialdom are full-fledged members.

Spencer Miller, Jr. qualifies in all respects. We quote again:

When it is reported that the Federation Bank of New York has increased its capital resources to $12,500,000 in a little over two years, we face an economic fact of importance. When we realize in the thirty odd labor banks in America there are capital resources of over $150,000,000 we face an economic fact of the first significance.

When, in addition, we include in this picture the vast increase in savings by workingmen in the past ten years which amount to over ten billions of dollars distributed among more than 25,000,000 workers, we witness another economic fact of the first importance.

And, if we begin to examine the distribution of life insurance policies we discover according to one authority that more than two-thirds of these are held by wage earners, which means that of the total amount of 83 billions of dollars of insurance for more than 60 billions, that two-thirds are held by workers. As a noted economist has pointed out, this amount is greater than the estimated wealth of our country in 1890. Taken with the increases in building and loan associations, and you are facing an economic fact of an importance equalled perhaps only by the vast diffusion in stock ownership which today in this country represents many hundreds of millions of dollars.

OBSERVERS in attendance at Atlantic City report that as the above juicy figures rolled from the lips of Spencer Miller, Jr. in an ecstatic stream, a joyous moan, similar to that heard during the period of the religious orgasm at a methodist camp-meeting, arose from the convention, while the labor officials present, with drooling mouths, followed the words of the speaker. They had a vision of entering the combination of the cave of Monte Cristo and King Solomon's mines which he pictured and which the magic key of class collaboration would open.

THAT this is held by Spencer Miller, Jr., avatar of official A. F. of L. policy, to be the key to the solution of the problem of the relationship of capital and labor which has remained unsolved by weaker intellects, is shown with convincing completeness by his quotation from a recent work on the subject by Prof. Carver.

Said the intellectual leader of the A. F. of L. in speaking of the advances of labor banking, labor insurance schemes, the B. & O. plan, etc.

Indeed, so significant is this whole economic change that it has been properly characterized as an economic revolution by students of our economic life. Professor Carver in a recent illuminating discussion of this matter writes:

"The only economic revolution now under way is going on in the United States. It is a revolution that is to wipe out the distinction between laborers and capitalists by making laborers their own capitalists and by compelling most capitalists to become laborers of one kind or another, because not many of them will be able to live on returns from capital alone. This is something new in the history of the world."

This higher strategy of American labor based on the solid ground of capital ownership represents the determination of labor in this country. "NOT TO WAGE A CLASS WAR, BUT TO CONQUER THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT GIVE RISE TO CLASS WARFARE." (Emphasis Mine—W. F. D.)

TO destroy the circumstances that give rise to class warfare without waging a class war impresses we feebler spirits as a task that most of us would approach with some fear and trembling. But to the giant intellects of the A. F. of L. Workers' Education Bureau its presents no difficulties at all.

And why?

Because, stripped of all the balderdash of the middle class pseudo-economists who cluster around the pay-windows of the A. F. of L. unions, the class struggle is to be liquidated by the surrender of the workers to the bosses. This is their goal.

AS Lenin said of Kautsky and his followers:

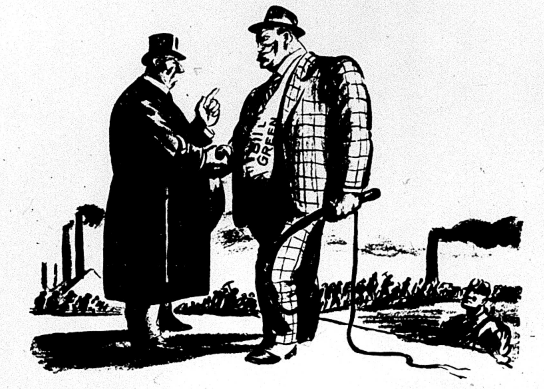
"We" recognize the class war, as it is recognized by the liberals: that is, without the overthrow of the bourgeoise.

We have dealt above with what might be termed the A. F. of L. bureaucracy's theoretical justification of their class collaboration policy. That it is really a system of thought propagated consciously is shown by the report of the representative of the Workers' Education Bureau.

Its practical application will be shown in the next article.

(To be concluded)

CLASS COLLABORATION IN ACTION



"No Need for Class Struggle in America,"—William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

SCIENCE BLOOMS ONLY UNDER RULE OF PROLETARIAT

Science Progresses Under Soviet Power

LENINGRAD—(FP)—"The proletariat in power, as an organized class, is the natural friend of science and technical progress," said Soviet education commissioner Lunacharsky, speaking at the 200th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. "In the last two years," he stated, "the state budget grants for public educational purposes steadily increased and the day is not far distant when the increased resources of the country will enable us to prove to the world that nowhere except where the toilers have been completely emancipated is it possible to develop such widespread educational activity for the benefit of the masses of the people."

One of the educational grants of the soviet government is an authorized increase for the Academy of Sciences, which makes the estimates for 1925 nearly double 1925. The wage and publishing funds are more than doubled. The academy has 7 research institutes, 4 biological laboratories, a bureau of eugenics, 6 large museums and 18 commissions. During its existence it has published over 15,000 volumes. The library contains about 4,000,000 volumes, and the museums and exhibitions are visited by more than 150,000 people annually.

REPORT SEAMEN STILL STRIKING IN AUSTRALIA

Meeting with Owners Ends in Failure

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—There is no change in the strike of British seamen in Australian ports. A conference between the shipowners and the seamen's strike committee Sept. 23 failed. The seamen on strike refuse to consider any proposal unless the shipowners agree to no victimization, immediate release of imprisoned strikers, payment at old rates for the period of the strike, payment of the old rate prior to the reduction of $5 per month, until their return to home ports in the United Kingdom.

On Sept. 15 nearly 60 vessels were tied up in Australian ports. The idle tonnage totals 481,883, while 5,000 seamen are on strike. Thirteen vessels with a tonnage of 102,644 are tied up in New Zealand ports.

The Australian agents of the Shipping Combine have had about 1,000 seamen sent to jail for short terms of imprisonment, but in some cases the men have been harshly dealt with.

The Australian unionists are feeding the strikers. In most cases the men have been lodged in the homes of unionists, while the remainder are quartered in union halls. Australian unionists have subscribed large relief funds.

Aims to Break Speed Record

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.—Commander de Pinedo, Italian aviator who having flown from Rome to Tokio is now striving to break the speed record between Tokio and Rome, hopped off from here this morning for Benares.

Arbitration Proven Failure, New Zealand Labor Builds Unions

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—(FP)—Throughout New Zealand there is discontent among the wage workers, organized and unorganized. This is due to bad conditions of employment and low wages. The minimum wage, just increased by 2 cents per hour, now is $19.36, $20.24, and $21.12 for a 44, 46, and 48-hour week.

Recently the New Zealand Alliance of Labor demanded a higher basic wage, but the government refused to appoint a commission, contending that a higher basic wage was not workable. Since arbitration seems to have failed them, the New Zealand workers are devoting more attention to organization on industrial lines.

Austrian Workers in Mood for Strikes; Big Vote in Federal Union

VIENNA—(FP)—A wave of strikes involving 30,000 workers has hit Austria. Most of the strikers are metal workers, but further strikes or lockouts are anticipated. The ballot of the federal employes, who number 94,000, showed a record vote and a majority of 92.8% in favor of a strike. The hotel workers and the food workers generally have started agitation for wage increases.

British Imperialism Mobilizes Its Press

MELBOURNE—(FP)—Aristocratic owners of influential tory newspapers in Britain and the dominions are now in Australia to attend the empire press conference at Melbourne. Nominally a conference to improve news-gathering, the empire press conference is in reality an imperialist propaganda stunt.

Nation-wide Publicity for "WHITHER ENGLAND?"

United States Pushing England Rapidly Towards Revolution, Says Trotzky in New Book
NEW YORK SPURS BRITISH REVOLT, TROTZKY'S VIEW
BRITISH REVOLUTION SURE, TROTZKY HOLDS
TROTZKY SEES DOWNFALL OF GREAT BRITAIN
TROTZKY BELIEVES BRITAIN IS HEADED TOWARD RED REVOLT
TROTZKY SAYS N. Y. SOWS REVOLUTION
TROTZKY PREDICTS BRITISH UPHEAVAL

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Something Different in the Line of Labor Banks—Think It Over!

PARIS—(FP)—The latest in labor banks is the Workers and Peasants bank founded in Paris by the French Communist party. It has a capital of 8,000,000 francs (1 franc, 5c.) and is to be used solely for financing labor organizations and enterprises. "The Workers and Peasants bank," says l'Humanite, official Communist daily, "will render useful service in aiding labor organizations, cooperatives, labor temples etc. to bring about the Communist regime which will put an end to capitalist disorder and anarchy."

"The word 'bank'," says Marcel Cachin, Communist leader, "usually evokes the idea of super-exploitation, speculation, indirect theft; and the use made by capitalist bankers of the money entrusted to them thoroughly justifies this evil reputation." He bases his plea for support of the new labor bank on an exposition of the stranglehold over enterprise which the control of credit gives to the capitalists.

JUST ENOUGH TO BUY PAPER FOR FRIDAY!

Lowest Mark Reached in Campaign

Scarcely enough to buy print paper for one day, but nevertheless representing faithful effort on the part of those militants contributing. Thursday's remittances to save The DAILY WORKER totalled only $176.60. This is about the least amount received in a single day since the danger signal went out.

The following comrades and Workers Party branches donated, many of them for the second or third time:

Gary, Ind., Shop Nucleus	$11.65
A. Siperstein, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
W. W. Denton, Ann Harbor, Mich.	4.00
English Br., W. P., Los Angeles, Cal.	3.95
Jos. Kessler, Suyuamish, Mich.	1.50
John Lee, West Duluth, Minn.	1.00
E. M. T., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
W. B. Landell, Springfield, O.	2.00
I. Kettula, Finlayson, Minn.	2.00
Steve Vukas, Jeannette, Pa.	3.00
Geo. Gravitt, Bloomville, Wis.	7.00
Russian Br. 2, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Russian Br. 3, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	12.00
A. E. Johnson, Warren, Pa.	2.00
Anthony Korbel, Endicott, N. Y.	2.00
Lettish Br., W. P., Chicago, Ill.	22.00
Rose Kuntz, Bronx, N. Y.	10.00
City Central Committee, W. P., Bellaire, O.	5.00
E. Karsten, Long Island, N. Y.	1.00
East Side Eng., W. P., Cleveland, O.	6.00
I. Adis, Newark, N. J.	5.00
Alameda County English Br., W. P., Oakland, Cal.	14.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Belleville, N. J.	20.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Newark, N. J.	5.00
English Br., W. P., Seattle, Wash.	17.50
J. Katchinar, Wateroliet, N. Y.	2.00
Alexander Spence, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Today's total	$ 176.60
Previously reported	15,948.08
Total to date	$16,124.68

-help!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

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City: ....

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NEGRO LABOR MEET ATTACKS KU KLUX KLAN

Calls for United Action of All Workers

(Continued from page 2.)

we are insured against this by roots of dissension amongst them so deep that they cannot be torn out. We have created antagonisms between the personal and national interests of these people by arousing religious and race hatreds which we have nourished in their hearts for centuries.

"'We might fear the combined strength of intellectuals of vision with the blind power of the masses, but we have taken all measures against such a possible contingency by raising a wall of mutual antagonism between these two forces.'

"This klan is drawn up so true," declared Parker, "so deep (psychologically) that it is not possible to circumvent them except by organization."

He then finished his speech with a rousing cry to the Negro to know more of his own race and rid himself of the inferiority complex which he suffers and called upon him to unite with the workers of all lands in the common struggle against the common foe.

B. B. Moore, of the Ethiopian Students' Alliance of New York, followed Parker. He called upon the Negro workers not only to tell of the things they are going to do, but also to do them.

In speaking of the future that America holds for the Negro, he said: "The United States is the darkest place in the world for the poor man. When we look to the east, we see the dawn, the rise of a new movement that is taking hold of the minds of men. It is not a golden dawn, but a crimson dawn."

He then began to describe the accomplishments of the workers of Russia, who thru mastering the principles of organization were able to overthrow the most despotic government in the world, and the Jew, whom he described as the Russian Negro, today is safe from pogroms and has been armed by the Bolsheviks in power to prevent recurrences of pograms.

In decrying the present Negro leadership of doctors, lawyers, etc., who have always betrayed the workers of the race, Moore said:

"You Negroes have to develop a new type of leaders. He must come from the workers, one who will not bend the knee."

Army Recognizes That Workers Are Patriotic Only to Job and Eats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The recruiting sergeant doesn't look for patriotism in the hungry and unemployed and he doesn't make any patriotic appeal in the new posters that are set up in likely places to catch the eye of the out-of-work.

These posters abound on the Bowery and East 14th street and wherever employment offices are found and they make a direct job and stomach appeal.

Fifteen arguments why you should join the khaki and Munson last brigade are given by number and not one says anything about service to your country. Even the travel and education baits have been dropped to the second half of the list.

The leading arguments all are that the army job is a sure job, with steady pay, three meals and a doctor.

The size of the pay that is so steady—now $22 a month—is not mentioned nor the possibility that a diet of army rations may well lead you to the doctor.

La. Governor Trained to Make Workers Work; 14th Amendment Passe

BATON ROUGE, La.—(FP)—Gov. Henry Fuqua who before elevation to his present job was warden of the Louisiana penitentiary, has issued an appeal that idlers be forced to work in gathering crops.

POLISH AND UKRAINIAN WORKERS TO CELEBRATE RUSS REVOLT NOV. 8

The Polish and Ukrainian workers of Chicago are preparing to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution at the home of the Ukrainian Workers Club, 1532 West Division street, Sunday, Nov. 8.

An interesting concert program is being arranged by the Polish and Ukrainian comrades to accompany the speeches that will be made by prominent speakers in the Polish and Ukrainian languages.

All Polish and Ukrainian workers are invited to attend this meeting.

BUSINESS IS GOOD IN NICARAGUA AS WALL ST. IMPERIALISM WINS OUT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 29—U. S. imperialism is consolidating its forces after overthrowing the Nicaraguan government a few days ago, with the convenient Chamorro clique taking over control of the cabinet with the "consent" of the U. S. minister. This little matter of overthrowing duly constituted government was the business of two Wall Street banking houses, the Brown Brothers and Seligman and company. These gentlemen are now assured complete control with the Nicaraguan army under the command of Colonel Carter, whose Nicaraguan ancestry dates back as far as the entry into Nicaraguan affairs of the New York bankers. "Business is normal," says a government statement.

KU KLUX TRIAL AT NOBLESVILLE FINALLY OPENS

Mother of Dead Girl First Witness

(Continued from page one)

"with the most convincing evidence."

Witness Called.

It was believed that the first witness on the stand today would be Mrs. George E. Oberholtzer, mother of the dead girl. Others expected to follow her on the stand include Mrs. Eunice Shultz, a lodger at the Oberholtzer home; Dr. John K. Kingsbury, who treated the dead girl shortly before she died and Miss Beatrice Spratley, the girl's nurse.

Grand Goblin Grins.

The story of Madge Oberholtzer's departure from home on a fatal night last March in excellent spirits and her return a short time later in a dying condition from poison was told by her mother, Mrs. George Oberholtzer, from the witness stand.

Mrs. Oberholtzer was the first witness, and, sobbing bitterly, recounted the circumstances of her daughter's death.

Mrs. Oberholtzer answered questions put to her by William Remy, prosecutor, leading up to the night the dead girl left her home with a promise to be "right back."

"When did you see her?" Remy asked.

The witness' voice broke and she sobbed uncontrollably.

"Take your time, Mr. Oberholtzer," the prosecutor said.

Finally she said she saw the girl again a few days later in a dying condition, her body covered with wounds and bruises.

Stephenson divided his time between writing furiously and surveying the elderly woman with a sardonic grin. Klinck was in jovial mood and seemed on the point of laughter several times. Gentry alone seemed concerned and worried.

Kluxer Is Identified.

Mrs. Eunice Shultz, a roomer at the Oberholtzer home, was the second state's witness of the day and she identified Earl Klinck, one of the defendants, as the man who brot the girl into her home and put her on her bed in her room in a semi-conscious condition.

Mrs. Shultz said she was preparing lunch in the kitchen when she heard groans at the front dor. "That man there,"—pointing to Klinck—"sitting in that seat, brot Madge in. He said his name was Johnson, of Kokomo, and that Madge had been hurt in an automobile accident," she testified.

British Co-ops Buy 100 Ship Loads of Wheat from Soviet

500,000 tons of Russian grain have been ordered by the Anglo-Russian Exportation Co. on behalf of the British Cooperative Wholesale society. 100 ships from London will transport the grain.

Mitchell Loses Motion to Quash Court-Martial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Hopes of Col. William Mitchell to avoid court-martial on charges of violating the 96th article of war, were crushed when his "jury of generals" overruled a motion to dismiss the whole case because of alleged illegal irregularities.

The decision was rendered by Col. Blanton Winship, law member of the court, and immediately sustained by the nine generals in Mitchell's jury.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84¼; cable 4.84⅝. France, franc, demand 4.19½; cable 4.20. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53½; cable 4.54. Italy, lira, demand 3.96; cable 3.95¼. Sweden, krone, demand 26.75; cable 26.78. Norway, krone, demand 20.43; cable 20.45. Denmark, krone, demand 24.89; cable 24.91. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, 79.50.

STRIKE CALL BRINGS GREEK FURRIERS OUT

Militant Mass Pickets Under Left Leaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 29.—Tuesday night at a mass meeting of the Greek fur workers, the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union announced that the long awaited general strike of Greek fur workers was to begin Wednesday morning. The large hall was packed to the doors with Greek furriers who were eagerly awaiting the news. All the members of the New York joint board and all the officers of the New York union were present at the meeting. The announcement of the general strike, made by B. Gold, manager of the joint board, was received with a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and with shouts of approval.

Mass Picketing.

Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock hundreds of Greek strikers gathered at the union office and from there marched to the center of the Greek fur shop district, where they picketed en masse the Greek shops. By 8 o'clock these picketing lines were swelled by hundreds of Greek workers who joined the strikers, instead of going up to work. Scores of policemen came to the aid of the bosses against the workers while hundreds of Jewish workers fell in line with the pickets. The street was filled with strikers and sympathizers.

When the policemen saw that the strikers were gaining ground they began to handle the strikers roughly and freely used their clubs whenever strikers approached a worker who was headed for work. But the Greek workers were defiant in braving the clubs of the police. They rushed every scab they recognized.

Arrest Sx Strikers.

The police seized six militant strikers. When these arrested strikers were led away the remaining strikers and sympathizers hissed and booed the police and continued the mass picketing. The old furriers declared they have seldom seen such a demonstration.

The first morning of the general strike created a strong impression in the fur market. A number of bosses have already announced their willingness to settle.

The offices of the union declare that the general strike of the Greek fur workers is of great importance because since the organization of the Furriers' Union the manufacturers have succeeded in creating a division between the Greek and the Jewish fur workers. During the strikes of 1912, 1916 and 1920, the bosses succeeded in using the Greek workers against the Jewish and always held the Greek workers as a club over the head of the union whenever a new agreement had to be concluded.

Greeks Badly Treated.

The Greek workers were miserably exploited by their manufacturers. They were forced to work for wages much lower than those received by the Jewish workers who are members of the union, and there was no limit to the hours they were compelled to work. Such conditions not only made the lfe of the Greek workers miserable but also were a standing menace to the organized workers.

At every one of the conventions of the International Fur Workers' Union resolutions have been passed instructing the officials of the union to organize the Greek workers, but these resolutions were a mere pious wish. Right wing officials did not seem to care very much about the desires and instructions of conventions.

Left Wing Officials Act.

The fur workers of New York therefore brushed aside the right wing officials and last May elected in their places left wing representatives. These left wing functionaries immediately worked out plans for a Greek organization campaign. This campaign was launched a few weeks ago with the aid of a group of militant Greek fur workers. After a number of shops were forced to settle with the union, and seeing that the sentiment of the Greek workers was strongly in favor of the union, the joint board decided to call a general strike.

The joint board officers declared that due to the favorable conditions in the trade, and the strong determination of the Greek workers, the strike will be short, and will end in a decisive victory for the workers.

Penty of Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Tobacco manufacturers and dealers held 1,754,595,720 pounds of leaf tobacco on October 1, compared with 1,724,767,418 pounds in 1924 and 1,874,224,526 pounds on July 1, 1925, the census bureau announced today. The amount of unstemmed tobacco on hand on October 1 was 1,630,937,807 pounds, while the amount of stemmed tobacco on that date was 123,657,913 pounds.

Catch Eagle Stealing Hog.

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 29—Two hunters brot down a large and beautiful specimen of American eagle which was carrying a 25-pound hog in its claws near here today. The bird was only slightly injured and will recover. It appears to be of an ancient vintage.

DANISH CITIES GET BIG LOAN FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 29—So pressing is the problem of unemployment in Danish cities that the combined municipalities have applied to New York banking interests for a loan to allow public works to relieve the jobless.

Altho the Danes expected to get only $4,500,000, they were granted a loan of $7,000,000 by Brown Brothers—one of the two firms whose imperialist interests in Nicaragua has led to the recent uprising there.

The repayment on the loan is supposed to begin at the end of five years, and to continue for twenty-five years, with interest at five and a half per cent.

United States Only Protests Against Danger to Americans

(Continued from page 1)

fighting continues at a hotter pace, between the invading French and Druse tribesmen.

This information was received by the national political league of London in a cable from Jamal Russeini, secretary of the Palestine Arab congress of Jerusalem.

Britain Demands Damages

The British consul at Damascus has been instructed to make a claim upon the French for damages to British property during the bombardment.

* * *

May Recall Sarrail

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Premier Painleve and President Doumergue of France held a hasty conference where they discussed the recalling of General Sarrail in order to save the face of France since England, the United States and other nations are sharply criticizing the action of General Sarrail in bombarding the city of Damascus without giving adequate protection to the American and English subjects that were in the city. Nothing is said of the thousands of natives that perished in the brutal assault of the French armored tanks, airplanes, artillery and infantry.

Iowa Farmers Facing Bankruptcy in Appeal to Washington for Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Farmers of Iowa, one of the most productive corn states of the country, are facing bankruptcy, and must place heavy mortgages upon their property in order to survive. But conditions are so bad that money on farm mortgages is difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities to relieve them.

An urgent plea for federal aid for the farmers of the Iowa corn belt was laid before President Coolidge today by J. G. Mitchell, counsel for the Iowa farm bureau. Mitchell was accompanied to the white house by Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, who asked that federal farm loan banks and the interstate credit banks be instructed to extend immediate credit to the farmers of his state.

Department of agriculture investigators will be sent to Iowa "to look over the situation"—meanwhile the farmers will get on as best they can.

The once independent farmers of the entire corn belt are being reduced to the level of the most miserably paid wage workers and will soon be, for the most part, in the position of tenants, paying tribute to the bank combine for the privilege of existing.

Tough on the Carp.

A huge quantity of liquor—$3,000,000 worth, the government estimates—will go into a sewer here late today, to the demoralization, perhaps, of the carp that inhabit the Illinois river which receives sewage.

THREE DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTIES HELD IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 29—This Saturday evening friends of The DAILY WORKER will gather in three different halls in various sections of New York to hold Rescue parties to help save The DAILY WORKER. Every reader of The DAILY WORKER in New York should bring his friends to one or another of these affairs.

In the HUNGARIAN HOME, 350 East 81st Street, the general dance will be preceeded by some special Hungarian dances in costume. Those that saw the Hungarian dancers at the Press Pageant last spring will certainly want to see them again.

The affair at the WEST SIDE WORKERS' HALL, 301 West 29th Street will be a special Halloween Party, guaranteed to make the shivers run up and down your back.

At the EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, there will be same music and an entertainment that will make you forget that you're broke.

All three affairs will wind up in dancing in the wee small hours of the morning. Take your choice, but DO CHOOSE ONE. Attend a Rescue Party this Saturday and thereby help to keep our daily.

Meetings Organization | Workers (Communist) Party | Social Affa Resolutio

WORKERS PARTY ARRANGES FOR SHOP CAMPAIGN

Open-Air Meetings Held Before Factories

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—The Workers Party, Local New Haven, conducted a shop meeting before the Clock Shop, where several hundred workers heard District Organizer Simons speak on the local campaign.

Before going into the issues of the campaign, Comrade Simons pointed out that the Workers Party was the only political organization that fought the wage cut drive of the employers, not only thruout the country, but even in the Clock Shop. He showed that the lack of solidarity on the part of the workers had caused a cut of 7% in two departments.

* * *

Republicans Nominate Manufacturer.

The local Ullman machine in the republican party won out in the convention last night over the Willard faction representing the upstate republican Roraback machine which controls the state legislature.

Last year the Willard machine took control of the town committee, but this year the Ullman machine won out in 26 out of 33 wards. Ullman is a corset manufacturer, paying his workers starvation wages.

John T. Tower, candidate for mayor, is the head of the Hickox company, and has been a partner in manufacturing enterprises for many years. Beebe, candidate for registrar of vital statistics, operates an automobile top and trimming shop. Blinn, for city clerk, is a partner in an insurance firm. Barnes, for controller, worked for the New Haven Gas Light Co. for 13 years. Stanford, for collector of taxes, was the clerk of the city court for 15 years, and is now a lawyer. Harry V. Whipple, formerly president of the Merchants' National Bank and formerly vice-chairman of the chamber of commerce, is candidate for treasurer. Massa, for town clerk, is in the real estate business.

This aggregation of well-to-do has been put up to serve the will of their masters—thru the republican party.

Against these the Workers (Communist) Party has put up a slate of workers from the shops and factories, on a program opposed to the present system system of greed and profit. And in the meetings held the class nature of the opposing parties is being explained by the Communist speakers.

Party Union Fraction Activity Stimulated in Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—At the Milwaukee membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party on October 26, Communist fraction work in the labor unions was reviewed by Comrade Oliver Carlson, representing the Chicago District No. 8. A general fraction was formed from members of the following unions: machinists, carpenters, journeymen tailors, general laborers, blacksmiths.

The party has the task of gettting over 50% of the members to join a labor union and then to participate actively in a major work of the party. The small number belonging to the unions are alive to their duties.

The matter of shop nuclei reorganization was also taken up. The city was divided into four sections and plans laid for actual reorganization meetings.

Twenty-one comrades signified their intention to join the circuit educational classes to be conducted by Comrade Carlson.

So. Bend Shop Nucleus Starts Out Full of Pep

The South Bend, Ind., shop nucleus is definitely on the job and promises action. The following are excerpts from a report to the District office No. 8:

"... Please send regularly copies of the Negro workers' paper, The Negro Champion. I could notify you that our first meeting of the shop nuclei is showing fine success and beginning of real life. The International Labor Defense has been accepted by all members of the party and actions are in process. I for one have received besides six new members into the I. L. D. the first day after the meeting.

"These are the beginnings of real action for the cause and I could say that South Bend, Ind. will surprise you in general work in the class struggle in the future.

"The party school has been accepted and the members have joined. Many also promised to send their daughters and sons to the Workers' School. The secretary will send you money for the school members."

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

DISTRICTS ONE AND FIVE TO HAVE MANY ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

Districts One and Five have responded wholeheartedly to the call for meetings to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution. The meetings will be held in the following cities:

DISTRICT NO. 5

Providence, R. I.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Harry Canter.

Brockton, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, S. Bloomfield.

Maynard, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Max Lerner.

Gardner, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, John J. Ballam.

Lanesville, Mass.—Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p m. Speaker, N. Kutisker.

Revere, Mass.—Nov. 15, at 3 p. m. Speaker, Max Lerner.

Norwood, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Eva Hoffman.

Quincy, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Allan Binch.

Fitchburg, Mass.—Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. Speaker, S. Bloomfield.

West Concord, N. H.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, N. Kutisker.

Peabody, Mass.—Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. Speakers, L. Marks and R. Zelms.

Lawrence, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Jack Karas.

List of mass meetings in Districts Nos. 5 and 8, anniversary of the Russian revolution, arranged by the South Slavic section:

Uniontown, Republic and W. Brownsville, Pa.—Nov. 7, at Republic Workers' Hall, 7:30 p. m. B. Ljutich and I. Zilich.

Bentleyville, Pa.—Nov. 7, at Union Hall, 7:30 p. m. A. Janus and S. Mesaros.

Coverdale, Pa.—Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. P. Kucinich and M. Vrkljan.

Lawrence, Pa.—Nov. 7. M. Brigich.

Burgettstown, Pa.—Nov. 7, 7:30 p m. J. Mavrovich.

New Brighton, Pa.—Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m. S. Spoljarich and Mesich.

Verona, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. P. Kucinich and B. Ljutich.

Marianna, Pa—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. A. Janus and S. Mesaros.

Canonsburgh, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m., together with C. C. C. P. Skrtich and M. Brigich.

Avella, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. J. Mavrovich.

Export, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. P. Safer and A. Horvat.

Rural Ridge, Pa.—Nov. 8, 7 p. m. C. Pazman and B. Ljutich.

Triadelphia, W. Va.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. F. Vrdjuka and P. Muselin.

Pursglove, W. Va.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. V. Kemenovich and I. Zilich.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. A. Tomac.

McKeesport, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. I. Loncarevich.

Benton, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. V. Sumonja.

Build the DAILY WORKER

Shop Nucleus Started in Automobile Shop in Hamtramck, Mich.

Shop Nucleus No. 4 has been organized very recently in Hamtramck, Mich, in one of the automobile plants in that city.

This shop nucleus has already elected its officers and promises to do effective work in enlisting in its place of work, many new fighters for the cause of Communism.

This is the fourth shop nucleus to be organized in the Detroit district recently.

Forward to shop nuclei!

LAKE COUNTY PARTY NUCLE ARE ORGANIZ

One Street and Six S Nuclei Formed

WHITING, Ind., Oct 29.—The
of six shop nuclei and one s
nucleus was laid at the membe
meeting of Lake county on Su
Oct. 24, at which Comrades M
Gomez and Max Salzman were pr
for the Chicago district comm
No. 8. Four of the shop nuclei
being organized in the different
mills, one shop nucleus in a rai
repair shop and another shop nu
in the Oil Refining company.

A street nucleus is being orga
of the remaining party members
working together at present in
enough numbers to form shop n
About forty-three members will
the six shop nuclei organized, bu
organization drive for new mem
will be undertaken.

Temporary secretaries for each
nucleus and street nucleus were
ed, and arrangements were laid
full meetings of each nucleus at
regular officers will be elected
work laid out. Comrade F. Buc
sub-district organizer, is visiting
of the nuclei in connection with
work.

The Lake county territory,
for the party takes in such poin
Hammond, Ind., Whiting, Ind.,
ana Harbor, East Chicago, Ind.,
other points is an industrial
heavily saturated with huge
mills, oil refineries, Portland ce
works, railroad shops, etc. Part
organization will tend toward s
ing the work of the party direc
the shops and factories.

Bulgarian Educationa Club of East Hammo Decides to Join I. L.

EAST HAMMOND, Ind., Oct.
At a meeting of the Bulgarian E
tional Club of East Hammond,
rades Boris Steichcoff, secreta
the Bulgarian Labor Defense
of Chicago, and Cris Keteff spo
the role of the International
Defense in combatting the whit
ror and defending the working
victims. The audience was muc
pressed with the work of the I.
and very sympathetic. Four me
joined at once. The meeting de
to consider affiliating collective
the next meeting. Copies of
DAILY WORKER and other
ature was sold.

The DAILY WORKER
scription list is a Comm
honor roll. Is your name on

NEW JERSEY YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE TO HOLD CONFERENCE SUNDAY IN NEW YORK CI

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Sunday, Nov. 1, 2 p. m. sharp, a confere
the executive committees of the New Jersey branches of the Young W
League will be held at 108 East 14th St., New York City.

The District Executive Committee of District 2 is calling this conf
for the purpose of organizing a sub-district committee for New Jersey.

New Jersey is one of the most industrial sections of the country.
sands of young workers are exploited in the big factories in New
The Young Workers League must build a mass organization in this ter

The organization of a sub-district for New Jersey will help us
in increasing our influence among the young workers of New Jersey.

Attention! Bakery Workers of Greater New York and Vicinity

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

OF BAKERY WORKERS

OCTOBER 31, 3 P. M.

FIVE BIG MASS MEETINGS

Under the Auspices of the Bakers' Council of Amalgamated Fo
Workers in the Following Halls:

LABOR TEMPLE, 243 East 84th Street, Manhattan
SCHWABEN HALL, Corner of Myrtle and Knickerboc
Aves., Brooklyn
WONDRAK'S HALL, 3468 Third Ave., btw. 167th and 16
Streets, Bronx, N. Y.
SCHMIDT'S HALL, 693 Ninth Ave., Astoria, Long Island
BURKE'S HALL, 98 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Good Speakers in All Meetings

will explain the latest developments in the baking industry and t
effects upon the bakery workers.

Every bakery worker must come to these meetings and hear a
the sinister designs of the BREAD TRUST BARONS against the ba
workers. Come and demonstrate and fight against any further re
tion of your wages or lengthening of your working day. Demonst
and fight for a living wage and the strict 8-hour workday. Figh
justice and fair treatment.

Don't Miss These Meetings! Bring Your Fellow Work with You! Organize Shop Committees!

ADMISSION FREE. ALL WELCO

ANKERS PAINT STORM SIGNALS A BRIGHT SHADE

bt Collection Has Double Meaning

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Service.)

What signs of the storms which l mark the crisis of the present of exploitation and presage its lapse? One is the gradual assembl of tribute-gathering machinery in guise of debt collection. This will an a greater concentration of the ntry's spending power in the hands an arrogant upper class and corponding increase of dependent rkers whose honorable employment been stolen, leaving their subence subject to the parasitical insts of the masters.

This simultaneous process, result- from the determination of Ameri capital to lay tribute on the world hidden in an analysis of the debtding problem by Morgan's Guary Trust Co. It says:

The payment of foregn debts must vitably be largely made by the ext of goods from the debtor couns. This injects into the domestic rkets of the creditor country forn competition. Moreover, the exsive loaning of American funds to er nations for the purpose of econic readjustment and the stimulan of production means increased npetition for American goods in h domestic and foreign markets. at there must be hardships upon ividual industries in this process of t payment and readjustment is ar."

This hardship will fall chiefly upon wage earner in loss of employnt and pressure to accept reduced ndards. The bank does not show , but describes debt payment as a cess in which the foreign governnts deprive their peoples of pursing power by taxation and trans it to the U. S. government which ses it on to its people either by reing taxes or by repaying the innal debt.

This process is going on, but proals for reducing taxes aim largely sparing the incomes of the rich ile the bulk of payments on the innal debt go to the same investing ss. Instead of increasing the pursing power of the American peo, enabling them to buy the foreign ducts poured in to pay the debts still to provide a market for erican products, this process only reases the investing power of the per class.

Barring the uncertainties of a new rld war, with the debtor nations al to end the tribute, this will end a small imperial clique riding on tribute-paying world proletariat. t before that is completely realized cay will have eaten away the roots the system.

nport Mexican Labor to Scab on the Negro

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—(FP)—With advent of 2,000 Mexicans to under the Negro for employment on ntations the Clarksdale chamber commerce has formed a protective ociation to prevent labor agents m other sections from taking their p by the promise of higher wages.

"MINERS DON'T NEED YOUR ADVICE," CAPPELLINI TELLS DEBS AND MAURER

By AUGUST VALENTINE.

THO the socialist party is dead as a door nail (I guess that's why) it made the reactionaries here feel very spookey.

On October 16 Gene Debs and Jim Maurer spoke at a mass meeting in Scranton. Despite the fact that the coal strike is on, hardly any mention was made of it. Both of them sang the same old song they have been intoning for 20 years—no realism, no understanding of today's struggles—just sentimental bunk.

The Debs meeting in itself is not so interesting as the reaction to it. Days before the meeting was held the "Paul Reveres of the American constitution," as they called themselves, were preparing for a counter-demonstration. The mayor of Wilkes Barre saw in the socialists a "disturbing element," and how close they were linked with the Communists. Wow!!!

At this counter demonstration against the Debs-Maurer meeting spoke Charles E. Clark, who has the word "Honorable" attached to his name, and who is assistant corporation counsel of New York; William B. Healy of Wilkes Barre, former vice-commander of the American legion; Reverend Joseph M. M. Gray, pastor of the Elm Park church, who vulgarly referred to Gene Debs as a "stray dog who instinctively sticks his tail in every tin can he comes to," and Harold Lord Varney, renegade I. W. W., now of the American Constitutional League. This was a fine bunch, but would not be complete without "Reno" Cappellini, so he chipped in.

OUR "Reno" took a crack at all kinds of "isms" and said that the Debs meeting was not authorized by the United Mine Workers of America. (But the meeting went on just the same, with a thousand people present, despite of the fact that "Reno" urged the miners to attend the counter demonstration.) The counter meeting had only about two hundred present. Listen to this wise crack of "Reno's." He says: "At a time when the miners are struggling for better wages, James H. Maurer had no business coming to Scranton to talk about the coal problem," and with a high tone he "advised" Debs and Maurer that the officials can handle the situation themselves.

THE chairman was Congressman Watres. After taking a rap at the socialists and Communists, he introduced Joseph P. Kamp, representative of the Constitutional Educational League. This bird threw so much bull that all the cows are widows around here.

Clark saw in Debs a dangerous person. "Our growth and prosperity are due to the protection afforded us by the law and the constitution," said Clark. Then he goes on to tell while the boys were across fighting. Debs mounts the platform where President McKinley was born and rediculed the government, told his audience that Wall Street was responsible for our entrance in the war, etc., which brings me back to an editorial in the Scrantonion of October 18, in which it has the following to say about the "Reds": "The average Communist, British, German, Russian, or American, has the intellectual consciousness of a child of ten years of age. To him history is a sealed book, etc., etc." Well, we might not know all the history, but we know enough to tell the "Paul Reveres" that McKinley was not born in Canton, Ohio.

Healey urged the public to support the legion, and said if anyone does not support the government, tag him with a yellow card and send him back to where he came from. This idiot is anxious to deport anybody and everybody who disagrees with him.

Harold Lord Varney, former radical, who cowardly recanted in the "Red Raids" saw in Debs' philosophy a menace to the community.

Negro Longshoremen Handed a Wage Cut; Others Get a Raise

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Longshoremen at Gulfport, Miss., have been granted a scale of 70c an hour, an increase of 15c, to conform to Mobile and Pensacola, with time and a half for overtime owing to the scarcity of labor. Agents in New Orleans have notified the colored longshoremen that the scale will be reduced from 80 to 65c an hour. Eight hundred members of the colored longshoremen union have sent a protest to the shipping board. It is thought a strike will result.

Four Years of Life Darkened by Prison, Says Note to I. L. D.

From the state prison in Thomaston, Maine, a class war prisoner writes to the International Labor Defense, after having served four years of his term: "The world has moved so swiftly these four years of my confinement that I am sadly out of touch, I having stood still if not receded, being denied all the knowledge, the action, the hope, knowing only the fear and the pain. I stand bewildered, blind in the darkness. . . ."

Farm Workers Put on Labor Market by the Use of Power Machine

Labor saving machinery has been displacing farm workers at a rapid rate in the last generation. A study of power on farms by C. D. Kinsman, agricultural engineer attached to the U. S. department of agriculture, shows that about 19,000,000 more workers would be required on the present farms if only the tool power of 1850 were available. These millions have been turned into the great pool of undifferentiated labor from which the employing class draws its working forces.

Agriculture in the United States now uses practically as much primary power as all manufacturing and central station plants combined. Kinsman estmates the amount of power used annually on farms as close to 16,000,000,000 horse power hours. The cost of this power under 1924 conditions is about $3,000,000,000.

Fire Fighters' Union Puts Kibosh on Habit of Hogging Two Jobs

HIBBING, Minn.—(FP)—Organized city firemen who use their statutory time off duty to rob the unemployed of a job will receive the unfriendly attention of their union, the Hibbing Fire Fighters' union, an Amercan Federation of Labor organization.

"Whereas the Fire Fighters are receiving a living wage and it is not necessary to get extra work in order to make a living," reads the union resolution, "Be it resolved that we will exert our utmost influence to put a stop to this practice by reporting any member who does any offshift job to the officers of the union who shall call a special meeting to handle the case."

Build the DAILY WORKER.

THIS IS A STORY OF LEGISLATORS AND OTHER DOGS

Making Alien Workers Pay State Expenses

By REGINA MYROSKI

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., October 29.—West Virginia is a wealthy state, but its wealth is not enjoyed by either the workers or some of the law makers. Some members of the state legislature seems impoverished—in fact, so poverty-striken that its members cannot afford to buy pedigreed dogs for themselves, their wives or flapper daughters, or countless other relatives, to fondle. So they passed a law, a law which forbids aliens the right to own a dog on penalty of a heavy fine.

Now, although the members of the state legislature may be short of cash they are not lacking in cunning. They thought, and thought, until they could think no more, how best to get the most fines and the most dogs. If the law was made public the poor working foreigners would dispose of them. So a plan was finally concocted which would insure plenty of dogs and, therefore, plenty of fines.

The residents of West Virginia or some of them, at least, were unpleasantly surprised about six or seven weeks ago by the wholesale arrest of foreigners owning dogs. They were indignant. What was the matter anyway? Surely, there was no law forbidding the aliens that privilege, if privilege it be.

But it developed that there was such a law, passed at the last session of the state legislature, without being made public or advertised. It paid so much better to introduce it by wholesale arrests. This law hits the workers. Most of those arrested are striking miners. True, very few are striking now—the strike being practically lost.

One of the "dog catchers" upon being questioned what was the purpose of passing such a law, stated that it was to force all aliens to become citizens! Not exactly the right way to proceed to secure the best citizens, is it? Even those who have their first citizenship papers cannot own a dog, it developed.

The "dog catcher" in this section is also one of the most active prohibition officers. He is very successful at his trade. It always takes a thief to catch another thief, and a bootlegger to get another bootlegger. His name is William Burkett and he certainly has a splendid record as a drunkard.

What puzzles all the workers is how he retains his job considering the many times he is arrested for habitual drunkenness, driving a car while intoxicated, etc. But, then, are we to question the morals of our law enforcers? So long as they are successful in arresting the alien workers, striking miners, pickets, etc., what else is required?

Surely, this law must be most pleasing to the coal operators—especially the way it is introduced. It is such a simple way of getting back at the impoverished striking miners.

Russian Grain Crop Larger Than Pre-War

MOSCOW (Tass.), Oct. 29.—According to calculations of the people's commissariat of agriculture, the whole crop of this year amounts of 4,100,000,000 poods. Since 1911 there was no such crop in Russia. It surpasses the crop of last year by 1,400,000,000 poods. The whole production of agriculture in 1925 is estimated at 9,257,000,000 rubles and, in comparison with 7,800,000,000 rubles of the last year, it shows an increase of 19 per cent.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

COMMON LABOR'S AVERAGE WAGE 38 CENTS AN HOUR; POST WAR "NORMALCY" CUT WAGES IN TWO

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The base on which wages thruout American industry rest is revealed in U. S. department of agriculture figures on wages of common labor thruout the country since 1915. The figures show how wages of unorganized labor are determined by supply and demand without reference to the needs of these workers and their families.

The average rate for common labor, taking the country as a whole today, is 38 cents an hour. This has been the yearly average for the last three years altho there has been considerable variation from month to month as the surplus looking for employment varied up or down. It means $3.04 for an 8-hour day or $3.80 for a 10-hour day. Under the best possible circumstances working 10 hours a day every work day in the year, the common laborer in the United States cannot make $1,200.

Taking uncertainties of employment into account the average annual earnings of unskilled workers, the real index of the condition of the working class, falls considerably under $1,000, probably under $900.

Wages of common labor vary widely, touching a low of 25 cents an hour in the south and a high of 52 cents on the Pacific coast. These wages by regions for 1915, 1920 1922 and July, 1925, were:

Hourly pay of Common Labor.	Average in Cents 1915	1920	1922	1925
New England	20	49	39	47
Middle Atlantic	20	50	36	43
South Atlantic	14	37	21	28
East So. Central	12	32	20	25
West So. Central	16	40	24	26
East No. Central	21	53	31	36
West No. Central	25	62	31	35
Mountain	26	55	37	48
Pacific	26	60	48	52
U. S. average	20	49	32	38
U. S. Steel rate	20	46	32	40

The wartime demand for labor, coupled with the operation of sundry government wage boards aiming to stabilize the labor market by lip service to the living wage, lifted the average wage of common labor 145 per cent above 1915. The return to normalcy left unorganized common labor a commodity with rapidly diminishing demand. In 2 years the average wage fell 35 per cent.

Increases since 1922 have only partially restored the wages of common labor and the average is still 22 per cent below 1920. The average varies from 4 per cent below the peak in New England to 44 per cent below in the West North Central region. Similarly, with the average 90 per cent above 1915, we find New England 135 per cent above prewar while the West North Central states average for common labor is only 40 per cent above prewar.

What Price Glory?

WASHINGTON—The above describes the case of Capt. Nathan Williams, who has just undergone his 27th major operation for rotting bones, in Walter Reed hospital, Washington. He is suffering from bayonet and gunshot wounds received in France. His son, who got into the navy at 13 years of age, is a permanent "total disability" invalid in a Colorado hospital maintained by the government. If Williams ever gets out of the veterans' hospital he must get a job, as he has a wife and he will get no retirement pension. He was only an emergency officer; pensions go to regular officers.

Before he enlisted and went to France, Williams was employed in the government bureau of engraving and printing, in the capital. Now he appears at least 50 years old, altho he is but 37. However, he has another operation ahead before he need worry about getting a watchman's job. Most of his leg is already cut away.

Buffalo Bandits Get $93,000

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Bandits held up two messengers of the Marine Trust company, one of the city's largest banking institutions today, shot and killed one of the messengers, Charles Clifford, and escaped with $93,000. The other messenger, Joseph Meyers, was wounded.

MOSCOW, (Tass)—Oct. 29.—The council of people's commissaries has decided to give to Ukrainian authorities 4,000,000 roubles for the next year in order to aid them in the campaign against drought and its ruinous consequences.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ohio Workers Answer Need for Class War Defense: Build I. L. D.

Fred Biedenkapp who is touring the state of Ohio in behalf of the International Labor Defense reports that considerable success is attending his efforts in the organization of new branches and stimulating activity in those already organized.

In Dayton a branch of the I. L. D. was organized. After electing officers the branch decided to hold a mass conference on November 16 to which representatives of working class organizations will be invited.

Seventeen members joined up in Mansfield and $12.50 in dues was collected on the spot. Great enthusiasm prevailed and a mass conference was arranged to be held on November 15.

In Columbus, a branch with nine members was organized after listening to Comrade Biedenkapp explain the aims and objects of the International Labor Defense. A tentative date—November 17 or 18—was set for the calling of a mass conference.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

GREAT BRITAIN MOBILIZES 300 PLANES FOR WAR

England Determined to Keep Mosul

BAGDAD, Mesopotamia, Oct. 29.—England is not letting any grass grow under her feet in the row with Turkey over the question as to who will get the oil fields of Mosul. England is preparing an air fleet of 300 planes that will carry 1,500 bombs which will completely destroy the Turkish bases and their water-wells, according to Sir Harry Dobbs and Air Commander Dowding of the British air service.

The officers in command of the Hinaidi base, which is seven miles in circumference and holds 8 airplane squadrons as well as infantry and armored cars, boast of the effective bombing which they carry on. At this base they have an album of pictures showing the "before and after" effects of airplane bombing.

Systematic bombing of native village and homes of chieftains are carried on at the least provocation for practice, boasted one of the air officers.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Coming! In the November Issue of the
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"Marx and Engels on the American Labor Movement"—by HEINZ NEUMANN
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THE CONGRESS IS ON!
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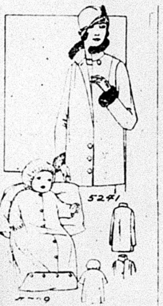
Business session in the day, nightly mass meetings. Different program each night. Come and hear the best speakers of both races of the American Labor Movement. Elaborate musical program.
To close the event, a
Grand International Ball and Program
Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, October 31. Admission to dance, 35 cents, all else free.
Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.
H. V. Phillips,
National Secretary.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



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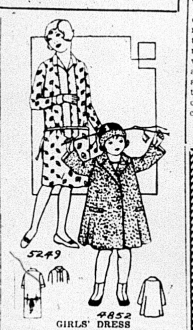

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MORITZ J. LOEB.........Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Coal Miners Here and in Russia

The coal miners in the anthracite region of the United States are fighting to maintain a condition under which it is possible for them merely to exist. They are not demanding more than just enough with which to obtain the coarse food that will enable them to recuperate from day to day the energy they give the mine barons, just enough of the coal they themselves mine in order to keep their families from freezing in the miserable shacks which they inhabit.

Against the unions in this struggle stands the mighty anthracite industrial combine. This combination has as its loyal defenders the official machine of the United Mine Workers of America, the union to which the miners pay dues and from which they have the right to expect protection to the very limit of its power and resources. Instead of protection they have the degrading spectacle of Rinaldo Cappellini, head of the organization in the anthracite playing the role of a police agent and assisting the state of Pennsylvania to jail the militants who demand a real fight against the coal barons.

In addition to this betrayal Cappellini uses his powers as district president to expel from the union the militants.

It is against this alliance of mine owners, labor fakirs and the power of the state government, with the menacing threat of intervention by the United States government always hovering over them, that the miners in the United States must struggle.

Here in the United States the miners struggle against overwhelming odds to maintain even an existence. Contrast this with the condition of the miners in Soviet Russia. The Miners' Union in Russia is not fighting against wage cuts. Instead, while there is a crisis in coal mining in every other country in the world, the Russian miners have just received a wage incease of 25 per cent. The *Chicago Examiner*, in commenting editorially upon this, observes:

> Another thing that keeps the Russian miners quiet, or tends to do so, is the friendly attitude of the government in time of trouble. While a miner is in the hospital, where he is treated free, he receives 40 per cent of his wages, if he is a bachelor, and 75 per cent if he is married. He also, on account of more severe conditions, works six hours instead of the usual eight. There is a month's vacation with pay. That sort of sympathy has its effect.

This contrast between the condition of the miners in the United States and Russia sheds a blaze of light upon the depraved designs of the Cappellinis and Lewises. No wonder these creatures oppose Communism. No wonder they strive to befoul with their mendacity the achievements of Soviet Russia!

When they state that Soviet Russia stands against everything that the leadership of American labor stands for, they are right. In Russia the government exists for the purpose of defending the interests of the workers, instead of crushing them. A labor official who would dare attempt to sell out the interests of the rank and file would not escape by mere discharge—he would be shot. Instead of placing the *risks of capital* above human life, the Russian Soviet government places human life first of all.

The official bureaucracy of the United Mine Workers know what they are about when they fight against Communism—they are fighting to perpetuate their jobs as agents of the capitalist class.

On the other hand the miners will eventually come to know that their only hope lies in the direction of Communism, of the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist power and the establishment of their own rule.

Wall Street Government

Another brazen imperialist venture in the interest of Wall Street was the recent disgraceful performance of the American minister of Nicaragua who aided the chief of the landowners and militarists, Emiliano Chamorro, seize power over the duly elected president, Salorzano. Chamorro was for many years dictator of Nicaragua and is the vassal of Seligman & Co. and Brown Brothers, Wall Street bankers.

Secretary of State Kellogg is placed in a difficult diplomatic position by this recent *coup*. He cannot consistently recognize Chamorro, because he has ennunciated the Hughes policy of withholding recognition to governments unless they are in power by "constitutional means." The state department uses this excuse against Ecuador, as it has long notoriously used it against Soviet Russia, in spite of the fact that that government rests upon a far more democratic constitution than the United States government.

The opposition senators in the republican party stand ready to make an issue of any recognition extended Chamorro, and as the next session of congress is soon to convene, the state department dare not follow up its military victory with official recognition.

Possibly the astute terrorists carrying into effect the imperialist policies of the United States in Central America will arrange to stage a fake election under democratic forms and proclaim the dictator, Chamorro, the unanimous choice of the people. In which event Kellogg will proclaim to the world that the government has liquidated the civil war in Nicaragua and brought to the people the blessings of civilization.

Recent events in that part of the world indicate a growing resentment among the masses of the Central American "republics" at the practice of the United States forcibly imposing rulers upon them.

It is to be hoped the events of the past week in Nicaragua will inflame the masses in that nation to such an extent that they will expel both Chamorro and the American minister from their shores in such an emphatic manner that they will never return.

* * *

The veteran clown of the socialist party, Mr. Oscar Ameringer, who writes *Beisbanalities* in the first column of the first page of Victor Berger's *Milwaukee Leader*, thinks that if the United States and other "democracies" recognize Soviet Russia that will be the shortest way of getting rid of the Bolsheviks. In the same article he says, "It's the nature of military victories that they hurt the victors more than the vanquished." Then he states it was not the red army that defeated the invading allies in the early days of the revolution, "but land hunger." He concludes the same article with the observaton that the Bolsheviks are there to stay. Will some [illegible] socialist please tell us what Oscar is talking about? [illegible] victories hurt the victors more than the vanquished; the [illegible] defeated in Soviet Russia, yet the government is go[illegible] As a historian and logician Mr. Ameringer is a good saxophone player.

IN THE CAMP OF OUR ENEMIES -

By PAUL FROEHLIC

Kautsky Incites to War.

SIX years ago, Kautsky saw a picture of Bolshevism: a gorilla with a knife between its bared teeth. At that time it was posted up by hundreds of thousands at all street corners in Germany, in order to inspire the German man in the street with fear of Spartacus, and to prepare him for the blessings of the Noske regime. It was published by the Anti-Bolshevist League which was a direct descendant of the National League against social democracy, but was then used by Ebert and Scheidemann as a weapon against the German working class and kept going with government money (home service!).

Since Kautsky became childish, this bogey has pursued him in his dreams. Thousands and thousands of German proletarians may be slaughtered—even amid the thunder of the guns, Kautsky will preach alliance with the Noske party. In Hungary and in Italy the bloodiest terror may reign, the Esthonian and Bulgarian peoples may be driven to despair—Kautsky will have no word, no thot left against blood and terror. Tho Germany be turned into a national penitentiary in which only the national bands of murderers enjoy the protection of the republic, tho Hindenburg mount Ebert's throne—Kautsky will crow: it is a joy to live! Tho the whole German people be enslaved, tho the whole world be threatened by American trust capital with plunder, war and subjugation, Kautsky will have but one aim: Death to the Bolsheviki!

HE has now again raised this cry in a pamphlet: "The International and Soviet Russia" (published by I. H. W. Dietz' Successors, Berlin). It ought to be possible to publish the whole pamphlet so as to expose its author to the derision and contempt of the whole world. For it is one huge tissue of lies, so shameless, that they need only be pronounced to be exposed as such. There is no recent inflammatory article against Soviet Russia which is so impudently and stupidly mendacious.

If we are to believe Kautsky, the Russian proletariat is sighing under the heavy yoke of its own party, it dreams of nothing but liberation from this yoke, being prepared to sell its soul to the devil; but again and again it is routed by machine guns. Further even now that the civil war is ended and the Koltchaks, Kaledins, Wrangels and the boon companions of the mensheviki are defeated, Russia is tearing at full speed towards disaster, and everyone who has witnessed the contrary with his own eyes is either a deceiver or deceived. Further, Russia is ruled by "a small clique," "strong enough to serve the interests of no single class (a splendid Marxist, this Kautsky!), to treat every class as its docile tool," "a conspiracy against the Russian people, against workers and peasants as well as against the intellectuals and the remains and beginnings of a capitalist class." A clique "which has now got so far that it lives by ruling and exploiting the proletariat," "has for years chiefly been engaged in subjugating, corrupting, enervating and blunting the intellect of the proletariat within and without Russia," which "has become the most dangerous enemy of the proletariat itself" so that "the proletariat of the world is hopelessly prevented from developing its full force as long as Russia is governed by the modern methods of Bolshevism." Briefly: in Kautsky's eyes, Bolshevism continues to exist as an anti-Bolshevist poster.

HAVING painted Bolshevism, Soviet Russia and in the way the Communist International in such colors, Kautsky easily arrives at a conclusion. He who, since 1908 (since the publication of the "Way to Power") has carefully avoided being consistent, who adopted no other attitude towards imperialism, the war, the counter-revolution than one of disgusting quietism, is for once consistent: Soviet Russia must be annihilated! Of course Karl Marx must be called as witness, he who in the "inaugural address" preached war against "the encroachment of the barbaric power which has its seat in St. Petersburg"—the Soviet government of course, is a still worse "barbaric power" which indeed "no longer has its seat in Petrograd but in Moscow, further from Europe, nearer to Tartary." Since the Bolsheviki consummated the will of Karl Marx as regards czarism, the will of Karl Kautsky as regards the Bolsheviki must be consummated.

But why is that? Kautsky examines in detail how it could be done. The result of his inquiry is recklessly contradictory, but just for that reason it leaves no doubt as to what he means, as we shall see. At first he inquires into "peaceful means." His answer is "it is simply hopeless to try to exercise moral influence on them (the Communists!)" "Like every other military despotism, like the military monarchies of the Romanoffs, the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, it (Bolshevism) will probably only be overcome by force."

PREPARE then for armed insurrection! But that is a delicate matter. First of all there is no prospect of success against a good army. Secondly, the Bolsheviki understand the matter too well and their police are too good. It is therefore better for MacDonald, Vandervelde, Adler, Scheidemann and Abramowitsch to keep their fingers out of the pie.

"Peaceful means" again then. Yes indeed! And now Kautsky is theorizing at random. What wrecked czarism? The fact that it had to increase traffic, to promote business for the benefit of its military system. Thus it prepared the ground for its fall. Now indeed, according to Kautsky, the Soviet State is doomed to steady decline, which destroys all prospects for democracy. But perhaps the Bolsheviki want nevertheless to improve the economic position of Russia. They give concessions, they try to obtain loans, they develop the system of traffic. According to Kautsky, the Soviet regime is still in power because the proletariat is weak. If the economic situation improves, the proletariat will become strong and can then cast off the Soviet system, that bloodthirsty rule of the "clique." Kautsky's opinion therefore, the anti-Bolshevist International should by no means oppose international loans to Russia, but should on the contrary encourage them. But it should demand as a condition for these loans the promise of "reforms," which is also good because these "reforms" are demanded by the international stockjobbers.

KAUTSKY himself apparently only believed implicitly in his bogey of Bolshevism and in the despotism of the "clique" over the Russian proletariat when he was in a condition of complete mental derangement. For that reason he is now secretly doubting whether it is reasonable to build his hopes on the Russian proletariat becoming stronger. And it is thus that he arrives at the idea which is most elaborately developed in his article, which forms its core.

Not preparations for armed insurrection but—speculation upon a general, spontaneous revolt. Kautsky suddenly discovers that he had counted on revolts of this kind "which would put an end to the three military monarchies of east Europe." More than that! He knows that the majority of social democrats have refused to hope that "we should by gradually increasing in strength, imperceptibly grow over the head of military monarchy and into a republic." In Germany, Austria and Russia this has happened (as is well known against the majority of those social democrats). Why should it then not happen again—in Russia?

But how is a spontaneous revolt of this kind possible in Soviet Russia? By a severe shock to the state, by its being defeated in war. Kautsky is building on this foundation, and he discusses whether the menshevist international should take part in such a revolt. And he answers this question very decidedly in the affirmative. "It might be disastrous," he says, "were our international to condemn armed putch against Bolshevism as counter-revolutionary action and forbid its members in Russia to take part in such an insurrection, on the ground that it, the international, had refused to have anything to do with the armed putch against Bolshevism."

THE fact that reactionary elements would make use of such a revolt to serve their own purposes should not deter, but rather stimulate "the social democrats to strive with all their power to gain a decisive influence in the revolt—certainly not to frustrate it." Even Kautsky must have learned enough from the history of the last eight years to know that when it comes to deeds, the mensheviki could only gain such an influence in the revolt against the Bolsheviki by allying themselves with reaction or rather by unreservedly submitting themselves to the counter-revolutionary generals. But even this makes no difference to him, for he considers that "everything that is possible in the way of reaction in Russia, is already practiced by the Bolsheviki in such a measure that it cannot be surpassed." He accepts the worst whiteguardist reaction, he is prepared to promote it and, with this end in view he speaks of revolt almost like a Bolshevik.

All this, Kautsky asserverates, it is true—whether it be hypocrisy or relapse into old Kautskyism—that he preaches neither intervention against Russia, nor revolt, but peaceful means only. But his pals, the leaders of the Second International, will quite well understand. As is his intention, they will speak in favor of credits to Russia if their capitalists expect that it would be to their advantage. They will not however, for one moment, delude themselves into believing, that they can overthrow the Soviet power by furthering the general economic development of Russia. They know that better than Kautsky with his idee fixe. But they will be thankful to learn from Kautsky's article that a
weapon against the abhorred So
Russia and the Communist Inte
tional has been found in the world
against Soviet Russia and in the
sequent rising of the whole coun
revolution from the pretender Rom
ov to Tchernov and Abramovitch.

KARL KAUTSKY'S sermon c
just at the right moment. K
sky's article was published imm
ately after the English conserva
government had compelled the c
talist powers to form a holy allia
against Soviet Russia, at the mom
when the crusade against the lan
revolution is again to the fore.
these circumstances this pamphlet
a definite political significance. Br
expressed, it is: Gentlemen of
second international, be on the wa
Your corn is beginning to ripen.
have once more the opportunity to
laurels in helping the cause of
capitalists in all countries. The
terie of international exploiters
anxious for war against Soviet R
sia. Make yourselves useful to th
for that is your business!

Kautsky will not have to tell th
twice. It will not be long before t
will resolve to carry out what Kaut
demands of them today: resolu
and with all the means in their po
to work for the defeat of Russia
a war, resolutely and with all de
mination to take part in a general
ing against the Soviet state in allia
with the reactionary powers and,
order to hasten this ardently lon
for opportunity, to facilitate the att
of the capitalist powers, to inau
ate a systematic campaign aga
Soviet Russia in the social democr
press of the whole world.

IF this demand of Kautsky's is
filled, if social democracy now
ters on a campaign of agitat
against Russia, let us see that
workers of the whole world un
stand its true significance: a war
the whole counter-revolutionary wo
against Russia the workers' and p
ants' state! It is a good thing t
Kautsky has already let the cat
of the bag as to where the second
ternational would be if the capita
campaign against Russia would
terialize. The workers of the wh
world should learn their lesson fr
this, they must been their g
against any surprise and should, w
out a moment's delay, start a c
paign against not only the danger
war, but also against the social d
ocratic war mongers and for
workers' and peasants' Soviet rep
lic!

"White Cargo"---A Bourgeois "Success" -

By Robin E. Dunb

HERE is a typical bourgeois drama; it bears all the ear-marks of bourgeois ideology; and it has met and is meeting the approval of bourgeois playgoers in London, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other towns and cities of the capitalist world. Needless to say it hasn't struck Moscow, nor is it likely to from present accounts.

Let us see what its peculiar merits (?) are, that it should meet with such wide approval from those who form the backbone of theater audiences. The upper class patronizes grand opera, and dramas with stars in 'em of the first water; very seldom does it lower itself by showing its royal presence at a common theatrical performance. Royalty now means the new rich, the war profiteers, and the beneficiaries of the trusts and monopolies.

WE sat and sweltered in the gallery, while the actors melted in the Congo. It was a mercurial martyrdom all around. The plot of the drama hinged on the fact that the fresh young fellows sent out from England by the Rubber Co. failed to get properly acclimatized. They must get their quota of rubber out and on board ship if they had to kill every "nigger" within a hundred miles. Ordinarily this would prove fascinating sport to the scions of English aristocracy, but the tropical heat made sport too much like work. Of course it would never do for an Englishman in Africa to lower himself by working, so after he had murdered a couple hundred "niggers" or so he usually settled down to watchful waiting, to brandy and soda, and to "mama palavering." He rather let the Rubber Co.'s interests go hang. This heralded the end; for without rubber the world can't roll. And so he sickened and another scion came to take his place and so on, ad infinitum, and ad nauseam.

Generally the returning hero was too sick or to drunk to board the boat of his own accord and had to be carried on as luggage. He returned as "white cargo" collect, uninsured and no damages for breakage en route.

OF course, as you can see, the rest of th plot doesn't matter; but the crux of the thing hinges on the fascinating expression, "mammy palaver." This seems to promise exotic and erotic excitement to the jaded sex tastes of the morbid members of the bourgeoisie, who form the bulk of the audiences; ages from 18 to 22, with a sprinkling of more mature and more debauched auditors.

This term simply means mating with a negress during the term of the exile; or for part time. Or mating with many, according to the whims of the white man, who is more or less fancy free in his marriages both in and out of Africa. The bourgeois white man, I mean of course. He takes his women where he finds them; white, black, red, yellow or purple. If he can't find women, he takes boys, or men or animals. He must take something along with his whiskeys in order to make life bearable, while he crushes the workers. If no living object can be reached for his libidinous pleasures, he becomes autoerotic.

MR. HARRY WITZEL, "the man who stays," threw a fit when his superior officer acquired Tondeleyo, the half-white maiden who went with the position. Harry thot it no crime to do the "mammy palaver" business, when onanism was so much cheaper and more respectable. So he raved about this moral crime, shrieked and acted as hysterical and neurasthenic as you please, and so did the big scene at the close of Act II.

And this is bourgeois art in the beginning of the second quarter of the twentieth century! What it will be at the close, one can only surmise. Let us hope the revolution will come ere that, and sweep all such filth and rot off the stage onto the rubbish heap where it belongs.

Not to put too fine a point on the whole matter, one can say with absolute justice the whole thing was fake art from start to finish. The orchestra made noise instead of music; the scene painters gave us a daub without inspiration; the actors whined moaned, mumbled and drank when they didn't shriek; and all was as merry as a marriage bell without a clapper.

THE program states the thing was dramatized by Leon Gordon from the novel, "Hell's Playground" by Ida Vera Simonton. Fortunately I know nothing about either "artist"! Having made a bourgeois hit they are evidently raking in the shekels and storing them up for another search after local color. If so let me advise them both that after they have acquired that mythical million dollars all the bourgeoisie is so mad about, will they kindly take it and go to the site of the novel's locus,—leaving out the Playground? Judging from the morals and immorals of their joint masterpiece, they are bound to land there in time at any rate.

Lest some of my more timorous readers may shrink at my masculine conclusions and attribute them to jealousy or other unworthy motives on my part, rather than to a deep and burning love of high art and a shuddering disgust at fake art, let me call their attention to what real art is and should be.

Here are some random statements taken from Badouin's Studies in Psycho-Analysis—a sane work on an insane subject:

> "A neurosis is an unsuccessful work of art; a work of art is a a successful neurosis."
>
> "Intellectuals adapt themselves to the real; artists adapt th. real to themselves."
>
> "Art is a synthesis of play and dreaming."
>
> "The higher art is a dream which points out the way to mankind in search of a goal."

WHITE cargo is a neurosis; the climax of the play is plain hysteria.

Instead of purging the emotions thru fear and pity, it transfers them into nervous channels. Several members of the various castes have broken out into murderous attacks on their fellow troopers. Their nerves are put on edge by acting as neurosthenics. Like Harry Thaw they prefer fondling rabbits on their naked bodies rather than engaging in collectivistic activities. There will be no rush to Bolshevism amongst the authors, the owners, the actors or the auditors of white cargo. No drive to proletcult! On the contrary, they all loudly acclaim themselves to be one hundred per centers.

"INTELLECTUALS adapt themselves to the real." That is, under present capitalist society they join the crowd, get into the band wagon, and seek pay for their intellectualism, like professionals. Artists are braver and saner than that. They see that the real in themselves is a longing for brotherhood, not for sensualism; they join the revolutionists and make their works masterpieces of propaganda for collectivism; not for capitalism. They try to make their dreams come true. Their plays are means to an end. They know that the present goal of mankind is collectivist society; Communism, and their plays, paintings, poems, musical pieces, statutes, etc., all point to that goal. They are true men and honest, not cowardly scoundrels, adapting their talents to poisonous master class propaganda.

For what in one word is the
pointed in White Cargo? Gett
rich! That is what actuates the wh
bunch. All go to the Congo as g
seekers. Not all succeed. That is
evitable under capitalism, wh
trusts and concessions gobble up
the opportunities, leaving only
barest pickings to the individual.
gets the small, soul-wrecking, m
and contemptible jobs. The jobs wh
the only consolations are whisk
and mammies.

IT is told in Frank Shay's inter
ing article in the National G
graphic Magazine for last Febru
that it is customary for the wh
marooned in tropical Africa to "m
ry" Negresses. They make no bo
about it. They consort openly w
them and point out humorously th
half-breed children, as they m
them at the wharfs along the ri
Livingston and Stanley tell the sa
story. In fact Stanley was bereft
many of his men thru their desert
to the black females along his ro
A white man who has been nursed
infancy by a black mother acqu
a Negro complex and reverts natu
ly to black consortium. That is
of the skeletons in the closet of
feudal southern society. Not tha
matters much to sociological scien
for miscegenation itself is an agent
progress. The contemptible attit
of whites towards their black
spring hurts the worst. Christian p
ple are cruel enough towards wh
bastards, to black ones they
merciless.

"THE goal of mankind! W
is that goal? Art has much to
it seems, and so has science
science of politics of revoluti
One race, one language, one count
one class, one goal, the goal of u
versal brotherhood.

We can't trust the intellectua
They take on the color of their
vironment. The whites in the Co
will become blacks if they stay th
long enough. Artists alone are
ones who try to make their drea
come true. Dreams are what
make them; if you look forward
a better society and work for
realization, your dreams will acc
pany your struggle.

For Communism is the goal of m
kind.

The dreams of Pletney in the p
letcult theatres of Moscow are alm
the only ones of our times which
faithfully to realize that goal. Oth
will soon follow.

White cargo with its black mess
will not always pollute the air. O
of our first duties after the revolut
is to sweep into the garbage pile s
refuse. That alone promises a
worth while. We must destroy bef
we can create, and none of us is
insignificant to take part in destr
tion.

A bas bourgeois art! To hell w
"hell's playground!" . . .

ZOLTAN WEINBERGER IS VICTIM OF AMERICAN-MADE HORTHY REGIME

A new victim has been torn out of the ranks of the Hungarian Communists, a young, fearless fighter, Zoltan Weinberger.

Weinberger is representative of that generation of the Hungarian proletarian youth, which having joined the revolution from an early age, went boldly into the fight fearing no punishments, serving intrepidly the cause of the revolution. Such a life does not know any rest.

Comrade Weinberger was born in 1903. He was only 16 years old, when the proletarian revolution was victorious in Hungary and then he was already an active worker in the youth movement. After the revolution he fled abroad. However, his energy during the emigration period has grown up and, being only 18 years old, he came back to Hungary and proceeded then to illegal party activity. In 1921 he was arrested and sentenced to 15 years' penal imprisonment. During his trial Comrade Weinberger, in spite of heavy penalty threatening him, shouted loudly "Long live the international revolution!" His steadfastness won him the sympathies of the other comrades and especially of the young proletarians who saw in him a representatives of their strong, fighting disposition, not the least weakened by the horrible terror.

Thru the efforts of the Soviet government he was set free from the Hungarian prison. He went to Russia in order to acquire knowledge in the school of the Russian Communist Party and Russian Youth League. He proved to be a good disciple; the great lesson of the Russian revolution and the experience of the Russian Communist Party raised still more his revolutionary energy and he came back to Hungary for work. Fearless of punishment threatening him Comrade Weinberger appeared again in the ranks of the revolutionary fighters of Hungary.

Now he has fallen into the hands of the Hungarian hangmen and is being submitted to the cruelties and tortures of the Hungarian police. The sympathies of the Hungarian proletariat and Youth League are with him. We take his hand and say before the face of the whole world proletariat "Comrade Weinberger, you have acted rightly, in a Lenin-like manner!"

Baptist Children's Home Head in Jail for Criminal Assault

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cringing, and on the verge of collapse, Wilson Johnson, formerly the trusted superintendent of the children's home of the Long Island baptist association, appeared in Coney Island court to answer to the charge of attacking young girls at the institution.

Twenty one girls at the institution have been attacked, Lester Bochover, agent for the society for the prevention of cruelty to children told reporters. He said this was established by admissions of the children and by physical examinations by a woman physician.

Johnson must remain in jail and increased his bond from $10,000 to $25,000.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

he DAILY WORKER Raises
he Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

SECTION ONE.
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CHICAGO WORKERS PROTEST USE OF AMERICAN AVIATORS IN FRENCH WAR ON RIFFIANS

At an enthusiastic protest meeting arranged by the All-America nti-Imperialist League held at the Metropolitan Community enter, 3118 Giles Ave., not only was a resolution passed con-emning the state department of Washington for permitting merican aviators to go to Morocco, and fight against the Rif-ans in their struggle for the independence of Morocco, but a ocal section of the Anti-Imperialist League was formed with W. . Anderson as provisional secretary.

W. C. Francis, delegate from the International Alliance of egroes of Pittsburgh to the American Negro Labor Congress, as chairman of the evening. After a few introductory words he ntroduced Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Imperialist Divide World

Lovett Fort-Whiteman in the course of his speech showed that the imperialists have divided the world of the darker races among themselves. That France, Belgium and England control more colonial peoples than there are inhabitants in their respective countries.

In his speech he showed that when imperialists have a surplus of gold which they cannot invest in home industries to make profits for them and in order to keep this gold producing more profit, investments are made in the colonial nations with the intention of exploiting the natural resources of those nations and enslaving the people living in those countries.

Want Zinc and Copper.

In describing the fight of the Riffs for the independence of Morocco, he stated:

"They want northern Morocco because of the deposits of zinc, of copper. They want to take and develop and make profit from these mines. That is why they are fighting.

"The sultan of Morocco is a French puppet. But in Morocco, they had a man, a leader, who did not fear the imperialists of France and Spain, who today is leading 30,000 Riffs against the combined military forces of the France and Spain and has won many victories."

Spanish Worker Speaks.

Following the speech by Whiteman, A. Rodriguez, a Mexican worker attending the American Negro Labor Congress as a delegate of the unorganized Mexican workers of Brownsville, Pa., described the conditions in Mexico of the workers under the domination of the American bankers and manufacturers. He showed the development of the Mexican industries and described how the worker is forever kept in ignorance and in debt.

Workers Must Fight Imperialism.

"The workers themselves must find ways and means to throw imperialism. Imperialism will not be abolished by the imperialist government but by the organized masses of working people," declared Rodriguez in closing his appeal for united action of all workers in the fight against their common oppressor.

Ukrainian Chorur Sing.

The Ukrainian chorus of Chicago cosisting of twenty voices, dressed in the colorful costumes of the land which they left, sang a number of songs in the Ukrainian that were enthusiastically responded to by the audience.

Richard B. Moore was then introduced. This leader of the Ethiopian Students Alliance of New York City spoke of the heroic fight that Abd-el-Krim has put up against French imperialists.

Krim Not Alone.

He showed that Krim was not alone in his fight against the French imperialists, but that a group of the or-

(Continued on page 2)

NOTHER ACT OF OPPRESSION AGAINST HAITI

ockefeller Government Prevents Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By JOSEPH FREEMAN

American imperialism in Haiti ored another triumph last week hen President Louis Borno, puppet the American military occupation, nnounced that there will be no leg- lative elections next year.

The Haitian constitution — forced the republic by the National City ank of New York and United States arines —provides that the president ay order legislative elections on nuary 10 in an even - numbered ar. This year President Borno has scovered that Haiti's population "is most totally illiterate, ignorant and or, is still incapable of exercising e right to vote, and would be an sy prey" for unscrupulous (i. e., position) politicians. He promised at some day a new electoral law uld be put into effect when it ight be "without danger to the re- blic."

Military Rule Supreme

Two years ago President Borno nounced that no legislature would elected in 1924. In the absence of popularly chosen assembly, the le- slative functions have been exercis- since 1917 by the Haitian council state. The council is an executive dy of twenty-one members appoint- and recalled at will by the pre- ident. This state of affairs has en- led the American military occupa- n to rule without the trouble of a rliamentary body which afforded pression to native leaders bitterly posed to American domination.

Borno's refusal to call elections rings from the fact that the legis- ture, when convened, will choose iti's new president. Since 1917 the esident has been elected by the erican-controlled council of state. was this executive body which cted Borno in 1922. His election followed by mass demonstrations ganized by the Union Patriotique Haiti (a nationalist organization) by the Haitian Federation of La- r. As a result the presidents of h organizations were arrested by American military authorities.

Kellogg Aids Tyranny

Borno's action last week did not me unexpectedly. Late in Septem- r a group of Haitian journalists ole Secretary of State Kellogg re- esting that the United States ernment see to it that legislative ctions were called. The request rned Secretary Kellogg that "Amer- officials and their Haitian agents to repeat the coup of 1922, and have the president elected by the ncil of state." The request also ed Kellogg's attention to "the tematic opposition with which itian requests have always been by American officials in Haiti by their Haitian creatures and oteges."

On September 27 an Associated

(Continued on page 2)

NICARAGUAN LIBERALS APPEAL TO UNCLE SAM FOR U. S. INTERVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 30.—The "liberal" party is living up to the stupidity of the liberals internationally, by asking the United States government to intervene to prevent the complete seizure of power by the Chamorro forces, who—under the guidance of two big Wall Street banks, Brown Brothers and Seligman and company—last week seized the Nicaraguan president, a liberal, held him prisoner and forced him to turn over the government under threats of execution if he failed to yield.

The troops of Chamorro, under command of one Major Carter, are continuing to occupy various centers in the western part of the country. Along the eastern coast, a separation movement is being begun in opposition to Chamorro.

A. N. L. C. TAKES STAND AGAINST COLONIAL RULE

Calls for International Race Congress

In a resolution that was adopted by the American Negro Labor Congress at one of its sessions meeting at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave., the attempts of the imperialists to enslave the workers of colonial countries was denounced and exposed.

It hailed Soviet Russia as the first power to establish race equality, socially, politically and economically. The congress also goes on record for the convening of an international race congress to discuss methods of combatting imperialism.

The following excerpts are taken from the resolution:

"Imperialism is the enslavement of the entire world by capitalist nations, bringing under their oppressive rule the 1,100,000,000 darker colored peoples in Asia, Africa, the Philippines, Mexico, Haiti, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Central and North America.

"From the colonies and semi-colonial regions the imperialist nations secure immense supplies of raw materials produced at a lower labor cost by reason of the inferior social, economic and political status forced upon the darker-skinned peoples.

"Here also they conscript recruits for the armies with which the imperialist nations wage war on one another, on Soviet Russia, on the colonial peoples themselves and on the working class.

"We hail the workers' and farmers' government of Soviet Russia as the first to bring into being the full social, political and economic equality for all peoples, white and dark-skinned.

"As a first step in connecting the struggles of our race in America with its world-wide struggle against imperialism, this congress of Negro workers and farmers instructs the National Executive Committee to convene a world congress of our race.

"It further instructs the American Negro delegates to this world congress to lay the foundations for a world organization of the workers and farmers of our race and to make this organization a leader and fighter in the liberation movements of all

(Continued on page 2)

ISLAM STIRS AS DRIVE ON FRANCE GROWS

Exiles and Tribesmen Storm Invaders

BULLETIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 30.—General Sarrail was today ordered recalled from his post as high commissioner of Syria by the cabinet. No objections were raised as to his slaughter of the natives and non-christian inhabitants of Damascus, but his troops in their drunken orgy of slaughter ran amuk with their tanks and poured hot lead into houses of British and Americans.

The general is to be sacrificed as the goat, but meanwhile the terror in Syria will continue until the natives get sufficient power to drive them out.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 30.—Consolidating their forces with the Druse tribesmen the thousands of Mohemmedans and others who were forced to flee the stricken city of Damascus laid waste by the savagery of the French, have launched a fierce counter-offensive against the depraved hordes under the blood-thirsty General Sarrail.

Just at the moment the French thought they had reduced the Syrian population around Damascus to submission, when they thought they had established "peace"—the peace of wholesale death—the tribesmen and those who fled the city rallied their forces and started a drive to retake the city of Damascus from French troops.

More Murder Gangs

The new drive alarmed General Serrail and he wired the government at Paris for more forces. A few hours later he gave an interview to the effect that 20,000 more troops were shortly be arrive, and that all efforts would be put forth to crush the revolt that is growing all over Syria.

A column under the command of General Gamelin is under heavy attack from the tribesmen, according to General Sarrail.

Wholesale Murder.

Facts now coming to light regarding the French bombardment of Damascus prove that the early reports of atrocities were underestimated, rather than exaggerated. After the first harrowing reports were published the French high command ordered a censorship established and heavy bribes were given capitalist journalists to induce them to wire lies to the world regarding the conditions existing in the stricken city.

The facts now coming to light prove that armoured tanks were run down thickly populated streets while roaring death from guns protruding from all sides. Steel jacketed bullets pierced the walls of the houses and slaughtered men, women and children seeking shelter in their own homes. Gattling guns, with dum-dum bullets (supposed to be outlawed in "civil-

(Continued on page 2)

CHINESE SCHOOL AT MOSCOW WILL BE SUN MEMORIAL

To Train Chinese in Social Sciences

MOSCOW, Oct. 30.—The Soviet autories have completed plans for the opening in Moscow, in December of the Chinese Memorial University, dedicated to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "father of the Chinese revolution" and in his later years an ally of Bolshevism, who died in February in Peking.

Karl Radek, who has been officially designated the head of the new institution, said today that the university would train Chinese students in political and social sciences and would fit them for public service in China.

"The history of the Russian revolution, events in modern China and general political history will form the basis of their education," he said. "Contrary to the policy of foreign schools in China, our university will not occupy itself with propaganda. We shall concentrate our attention on social and political science."

The presidium of the university which will be supported by Russian and Chinese funds, will include Mme. Lenin, N. Bukharin and M. Tomsky with A. A. Joffe, former Soviet minister to China, as chairman.

In the first year 250 students will be accepted, their selection being left to Chinese student organizations.

Communists in Whirlwind Finish as Greater New York Blazes with "Red Nights"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—As the municipal campaign nears its close the Workers (Communist) Party is prepared to stage a whirlwind finish, and in spite of the fact that the name of its mayoralty candidate, Benjamin Gitlow, has arbitrarily been ruled off the ballot by the Tammany controlled election board, the Communist campaign has been far more effective than the milk-and-water reformist campaign of the yellow socialists under the leadership of the notorious labor-bating Jewish Daily Forward, with the sky-pilot, the Rev. Dr. Norman Thomas, as its candidate.

Red Nights Everywhere.

Big Red nights on Friday and Saturday in Williamsburg and lower New York (the East Side); big indoor meetings at West Side Workers Hall, at Claremont Casino in the Bronx and Hopkinson Mansion in Brooklyn; two button tag days on Saturday and Sunday; a general literature distribution on Sunday morning; and a city wide campaign for the writing in of the name of Benjamin Gitlow on the ballot for mayor;—these are some of the activities in which the entire party will be mobilized for the wind-up of the campaign.

The activities of members of the party and sympathizers in the shops and in the unions have awakened the workers of the city to the importance of the Workers Party fight for a labor party and a workers' government, and contributions have been made by locals of the Furriers, Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Metal Workers, Food Workers, and others.

Workers Aroused.

The barring of Gitlow from the ballot has provoked universal indignation among the workers of the city of New York. They know that he has been barred because of his activities on behalf of the workers as he was convicted and jailed for these activities. Even the socialist party has protested, altho laughably enuf providing for the writing in of the name of Benjamin Gitlow on the ballot is being intensified and the answer of the workers of the city of New York will be a clear one.

Literature Distribution.

An enormous amount of literature must be distributed on Sunday morning and all members of the Workers Party are instructed to go to the section headquarters as early as possible on Sunday morning in order to secure their batch of literature and their stock of buttons and make this Sunday "Red Sunday." The following section headquarters will be open on both Sunday morning and Saturday with campaign buttons and literature:

Downtown—108 East 14th St.
Harlem—64 East 104th St.
Bronx—1347 Boston Road.
Lower Bronx—535 E. 146th St.
Williamsburg—56 Manhattan Ave.
Brownsville—1844 Pitkin Ave.

Among the pieces of literature that must be distributed are: The program of the Workers Party in English and in Jewish, a leaflet entitled "Why not Unity Here and Now, Mr. Thomas?" a leaflet addressed to the members of the socialist party, "Which," also a leaflet on the anthracite strike situation which has become especially timely on account of the terrible scarcity and profiteering in coal, with winter approaching. There are tens of thousands of these leaflets prepared.

Whirlwind Finish.

For the printing and distribution of so many leaflets, free to the workers of the city of New York, a big "whirlwind finish campaign fund" must also be raised in these few days to finance the "whirlwind finish of the campaign." If your union has not yet contributed, you must see that it does so this week. If you contribution list is not yet full, complete it now. If you have not yet ordered your campaign Stamp Books, you must get them at

(Continued on page 2)

N. Y. COMMUNISTS BROADCAST DEMANDS FROM RADIO STATION

NEW YORK.—The political message of the Communists was broadcasted on the air for the first time on Thursday, when Station WNJ was used by Rose Pastor Stokes, Workers Party candidate for registrar in Manhattan, and William W. Weinstone, Workers Party candidate for comptroller.

Rose Pastor Stokes spoke on "Women Under Capitalism" and Weinstone spoke on "What the Workers (Communist) Party Wants."

Saturday night Station WNJ will broadcast the speech of Benjamin Gitlow, Workers Party candidate for mayor, who has just been barred off the ballot by the election board and for whom the party is conducting a "write in" campaign. Gitlow will speak on "The Issues of This Campaign, from a Communist Point of View."

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CALLS UPON DEBS AND THE SOCIALISTS TO SUPPORT CANDIDACY OF BEN GITLOW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The following telegram was sent to Eugene V. Debs, many times socialist candidate for president of the United States and now the sole leader of the socialist party, whose record ever showed the lightest connection with or influence over the labor movement:

Eugene Victor Debs,
Terre Haute, Ind.

New York board of elections has just published official ballot for next Tuesday's municipal election. Name of Benjamin Gitlow, member of Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Workers Party candidate for mayor, omitted. Because of his prosecution under criminal syndicalist law and for serving prison term considered felon not eligible to be candidate. Like Gitlow, you served sentence for same crime and are a felon under capitalist justice. As leader of socialist party we propose you call on the workers of New York to vote for Gitlow as protest against his disfranchisement by writing his name on ballot under Workers Party emblem. This is the only course open to anyone that stands for class solidarity and the class struggle. The open use of state power by the capitalist class, use of injunctions curtailment of free speech, arrest and clubbing of pickets and ever growing use of army and navy against workers are chief issues before the workers today. We have proposed united labor ticket so that all workers may be combined in common campaign against capitalist oppression we have gone to extent of expressing willingness to withdraw our ticket in favor of one common united labor ticket if socialist party would do likewise. The only way to strike a blow against arbitrary use of government against workers is by supporting candidacy of Gitlow. The workers of New York will judge your devotion to revolutionary principles by action you take.

Workers Party, District No. 2, 108 E. 14th St., New York City.
William W. Weinstone, General Secretary.

KELLOGG BARS FAMOUS SCIENTIST INVITED BY ROCKEFELLER SCHOOL

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 30.—Prof. Abraham Joffe, physicist and member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, telegraphs from Berlin that he has been forbidden to go to the United States despite the invitation of the Rockefeller institute. Prof. Joffe expected to study in electrical and scientific laboratories.

His latest invention, a powerful dynamo, is of such minute size that he is able to carry it.

Prof. Joffe is not related to the former diplomat, Adolf Joffe, vice-chairman of the supreme concession committee of the Soviet Russian government.

"MOVING" THREAT FAILS TO SCARE SILK STRIKERS

Workers Party Cheered by N. J. Pickets

By Worker Correspondent.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J. Oct. 30.—Threats of the Hillcrest Silk Co. to move their plant to North Carolina show how effective the strike of the loom-workers has become. This is a favorite fiction of the company when they are beaten and was originated years ago, according to the oldtimers among the strikers. They laughed at this fake propaganda.

Strikers are determined to maintain the strike 100 per cent, with each one assigned to regular picket duty. They refuse to accept a wage cut and will not submit to an increase of the number of looms which each worker operates.

The strikers cheered heartily when it was announced that $12.00 had been received from the Armenian branch of the Workers Party.

Kills Self to Escape Jail.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 30.—Rather than submit to arrest, Earl Starnes, 24, escaped convict of Joliet prison, committed suicide in his uncle's home here when police surrounded the house and took in custody his companion, Donald Kerdell, 16, charged with the murder of a Dubuque, Ia., deputy sheriff.

Forty Laid Off; "B. & O." Plan Bares Its Fangs

By SANDE

(By Worker Correspondent)

BRADDOCK, Pa., Oct. 30.—The first shop to introduce the notorious "B. and O." class-collaboration plan in the United States, the Glencoe, Pa, railroad shop, today posted up notices informing its employes that on Monday, Nov. 2, seventeen machinists and twenty-three helpers would be laid off.

When "Big Bill" Johnston's scheme was started, it will be remembered, its so-called purpose was to guarantee workers steady employment and better conditions. Well, the "benefits" are now being reaped in the form of a lay-off. And there are indications that in the near future more machinists are to be forced out into the ever-growing army of the jobless.

Willing to Defend His Country or Defraud It

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Military triumphs won in the Cincinnati sector of the home front during the world war were recalled in Eden Park when Nick Longworth, dedicated a war memorial for those members of battery F., 136th field artillery, who are still alive. Deceased members already have theirs.

"Eleven times I raised my hand to god swearing to protect my country and I am willing to take a perpetual oath so to do," the stay-at-home millionaire congressman declared.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE SHOWS UP MORGAN AS PAYMASTER OF DICTATOR HORTHY'S GOVERNMENT

(I. L. D. News Service.)

In the face of the well-organized campaign, mobilizing various shades of opinion in the labor movement and among sympathetic elements in general, the Horthy agents soon realized that the interests of the bourgeois dictatorship required a more cautious and moderate policy. One of the publicity features of the International Labor Defense demonstrations that hurt Hungary's interests most was the stressing of the fact that the Horthy government known in Europe as the "Hangman's government" is supported by funds supplied by the house of Morgan and that the real finance minister of the Horthy government is an agent of Morgan by the name of Jeremiah Smith.

The Hungarian embassy in Washington was bombarded with telegrams from all over the country. At first the Horthy officials in Washington were disposed not to take the campaign seriously but when Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate in a telegram to James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense announced his intention of acting in the matter the Hungar-

(Continued on page 2)

ONSERVATIVE ADVOCATES OF HIGH TARIFF AGAINST U. S. SWEPT INTO POWER IN CANADIAN LANDSLIDE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 30.—Yesterday's election returns, altho partially [illegible], show unmistakeably that the W. L. MacKenzie-King government [illegible] defeated and that the conservative party, led by Arthur Meighen, [illegible] of Canada, is swept into power.

This means a Canadian policy of a high tariff barrier against the United [illegible] against the liberal demands for a low tariff. Returns are only [illegible], but they are such as to have forced the resignation of the King [illegible]. Returns show eight members of the present cabinet defeated [illegible], hence there is nothing left for MacKenzie King to do but [illegible] of his cabinet.

IMPERIALIST SPIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA CAUGHT BY RED POLICE

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 30.—The sensational charge that a certain unnamed European state is plotting thru Esthonia to dynamite the military establishment railroad in the Leningrad district has been made here, following the wholesale arrest of alleged Esthonian spies.

According to the findings of the Soviet political police the Esthonian general staff sent spies to obtain information regarding military and political conditions in Russia.

Papers seized when the leader of the spies was arrested disclosed that he carried a request from the Reval representative of a certain stronger power to prepare for the wrecking of various Soviet government properties.

CHICAGO LABOR HIT AVIATORS IN NO. AFRICA

Attack French War on the Riffians

(Continued from page one)

ganized workers—the Communists—of France were aiding the Riffs in their struggle to gain independence. He brout out that not only are French Communists aiding the Riffs in words, but also in deeds, and that the French government has jailed one of the Communist members of the chamber of deputies for his activities against the French imperialist policy.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, was applauded when he said that "nothing can destroy a powerful, resolute, determined movement of oppressed peoples for national liberation."

"But the American aviators," continued Gomez, "have a sinister significance. Here we have a situation where a nation is trying to rise, trying to find its feet. To the Riffians, these American aviators represent America.

"In the Riff we see an alignment of forces which is world-wide. All over the world, the big and powerful nations and trying to bring the weaker and more undeveloped ones under their control.

"Of all the imperialist nations, the United States is the most aggressive, the most militant, and the most powerful. During the past twenty years we have witnessed an enormous expansion of American imperialism. The United States is trying to embrace the whole world.

"But there is a strong movement against this growth of American imperialism. This movement finds its expression in the Americas in the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, whose aim is to unify and coordinate the struggle against imperialism of peoples all over the world.

"The All-America Anti-Imperialist League will fight against the Monroe doctrine, which gives the United States the right to exploit and oppress the nations of Latin-America.

"The All-America Anti-Imperialist League will fight the so-called 'peaceful penetration' of China.

"The All-American Anti-Imperialist League will fight for equal social, economic and political rights for Negroes, and for all races.

"These ends cannot be attained unless we overthrow the powers that rule America.

"The All-America Anti-Imperialist League was founded less than a year ago. It now has living sections organized in Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and a section is growing up in the Phillipines.

"I am going to ask all those of you who want to fight American imperialism to join tonight in forming a section of the All-America Anti-Iimperialist League."

Resolution Unanimously Adopted

The following resolution presented by Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, was unanimously adopted by the meeting protesting against the use of American aviators in the war on the Riffs.

American adventurers and soldiers of fortune, who were trained as aviators in the great imperialist slaughter of 1914-18, have crossed over into Africa and are fighting on the side of the French robbers in their war against the brave Riffian tribes struggling for independence.

American Hypocrisy.

While these aviators now fighting Abd-el-Krim were still in America preparing to go to Africa, and while the United States government was still able to stop them, it made no effort to prevent their going. Some of the aviators received passports from the government after they had specifically declared their intention of fighting the Riffians.

No amount of hypocritical evasion can conceal the hostility of the United States government to the national movements of oppressed peoples. We call the attention of the American workers, and of all lovers of liberty, to this fact.

New Spirit Arises.

Among the darker races all over the world, there has risen a new wave of the struggle for freedom. In the Riff country of northern Africa, in Mesopotamia and China, in India and the Phillipine Islands, in Jamaica, Porto Rico, Panama, and the other countries to the south of us, the people are demanding the right to conduct their own affairs free from the interference of foreign powers.

We declare that it is the duty of all intelligent, liberty-loving Negroes in this country to stand by their brothers in foreign countries in these struggles.

We declare that the reason France and Spain are warring on the Riffs is because they want to bring the rich natural resources of Morocco under the control of the French and Spanish monopolists. The soil of Morocco is rich in tin, copper and zinc. Its northern shore makes the approach of ships easy. The natives of Morroco can be made to work in factories, on railroads and in mines for very little wages. It is because of these things that Abd-el-Krim's tribesmen are being slaughtered on the soil of northern Africa.

We declare that American aviators by fighting on the side of the French are helping the cause of robbery and oppression. We further declare that if the United States government really wished to stop the aviators from going—as it now pretends—it could easily have done so by refusing to issue passports. We therefore protest against the criminal connivance of the United States government.

We further declare that the scheme of American capitalists to spend millions of dollars in Liberia for the purpose of establishing monopoly-controlled rubber plantations and factories, is a scheme which will benefit only the American money lords, and will cause the Negroes of Liberia endless suffering. Such a scheme is sure to lead to just such oppressive wars as the French are now waging in the Riff.

Africa For the Africans.

We declare that Africa should belong to the African people, not to a small band of foreign plunderers.

We demand that the American government now take whatever steps are necessary to recall the American aviators from Morocco. We demand further that the United States government publicly relinquish all privileges of "extra-territoriality" that it enjoys in Morocco, as well as all similar privileges that have been wrenched from the weaker peoples in other parts of the world.

Against the robber policies of France, Spain, England and the United States! Hands off Morocco! Liberty for the oppressed peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin-America!

C. T. Chi, in his speech following Manuel Gomez, greeted the assembled workers and greeted the American Negro Labor Congress in the same of the workers of China.

He then went on to describe the penetration of China by the imperialists in the following words:

"Peaceful Penetration."

"Missionaries and scientists in the name of god and civilization, penetrated into depths of Asia, disturbing the tranquil life of the people. The genius of the scientists and the fervor of the religious missionaries were followed by the money grabbing desires of business men and blood thirsty ambitions of 'benevolent' governments.

"Fearing that they might be punished for their deceit, when they got to heaven (if they still believe in the existence of such a place) they invented a few phrases to justify their actions. 'The White Man's Burden,' the Crusade of Civilization" and the endless train of bunk that followed. [illegible] of these are intended as catching phrases.

Phrases Deceive None.

"Friends, these phrases deceive none. They might claim that, thru their missionaries they saved 'our souls, but friends, let me assure you, that what they have done is to lose theirs."

After describing the Amritsar massacre of India and the manner in which the imperialist nations have attempted to crush India, he then went on to analyze the causes of the recent Shanghai strike.

"We are bound in every side by unjust treaties, fraudulently concluded to our disadvantage. Using the abundant material and the cheap labor which we can easily provide, these imperialist money grabbers made millions with little effort, much deceit and plenty of inhumanity.

Labor Strikers.

"The Shanghai incident had its origin in a labor strike, and the labor strike was the direct result of the incomparable labor conditions in the foreign cotton factories of Shanghai."

Imperialism Passing.

"Friends, the world of imperialism is passing," declared Chi in his closing appeal for unity of all workers. The movement in China, the war in Morocco, the war in Turkey—numerous movements in various parts of the world—and the trend of public opinion of enlightened circles, all augur the ill fate and coming end of imperialism.

"We don't have to be afraid that imperialism will stay. It will meet its doom sooner or later. What we want to do is to hasten its death, to wash it away forever from the earth.

Unite in One Camp!

"Let us join hands with all enemies of imperialism, disregarding race, creed or nationality. Let the oppressed people as well as all enemies of oppression, whether white or black, unite into one camp and face every imperialist activity with uniform vigilancy."

Fifty Applications Signed.

Applications that had been passed out at the beginning of C. T. Chi's speech were collected at the end of his speech. Fifty of the workers present signed the applications and it is the intention of this section to hold many more demonstrations of the type that was held.

Congress Donates Hall.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League had issued circular letters calling on all Negro, Chinese, Hindu and white workers to participate in the protest meeting against the participation of the American aviators in Morocco and intervention in Haiti and China. The American Negro Labor Congress donated the use of the meeting hall to the All-America Anti-Imperialist League as its contribution.

NEW YORK LEFT-WING COMMITTEE TEACHES AMALGAMATED OFFICIALS HOW INJUNCTIONS ARE MADE VOID

By ART SHIELDS,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—New York's hardest strike of the season had its most dramatic day with two mass demonstrations at the corner of 12th street and Fourth avenue where the twin International Tailoring Co. and J. L. Taylor & Co., filling most of the block, rise in stone and steel and glass for 12 stories.

The first demonstration rushed a supposedly air-tight injunction off its feet, for the present at least, and in the doing of it brot forth one of the wildest police clubbings this reporter has seen. The second took place an hour later when thousands of celebrating workers welcomed the march into their midst of 18 foremen and 85 key-position workers in all from the plant that has been fighting the union four and a half months.

Leading the first demonstration was the Amalgamated Action Committee, an unofficial left wing movement that advocates open defiance of injunctions. Organizing the second demonstration was the official body of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union itself. When the International Tailoring Co. got what it considered the tightest injunction New York City has known in a labor case the union's tactics were to continue the fight but officially to confine its picketing to the J. L. Taylor & Co., an allied concern and located in the same building, and in this course they were technically endorsed by a court when arrests had been made.

This morning at seven there were eight or ten Amalgamated pickets bearing the Taylor strike placards and more than that many policemen. One picket, however peaceful, is always considered to justify as many policemen as possible. The scene was quiet, but not for long. At 7:30 the left wing marchers came, several hundred strong, bearing fore and aft big red lettered placards emblazoned with the name of the International Tailoring Co., which Judge Churchill has ordered not be advertised as a struck firm by the union.

More police came and rushed the new pickets violently when the latter insisted on going on down Fourth avenue. They began striking with fists and the butts of their sticks but as the workers attempted to stand firm the police swung at full arm length, flailing viciously in six-foot arcs at the buttocks, sides and legs of the pickets. One of the leaders, Sam Lipsin, collapsed, and was taken to St. Marks Hospital. Women's screams rose in the air as the police beat them viciously. Most of the strikers gave way, police tearing after them with flailing clubs. But several managed to hold their positions for a time, among these Ben Gitlow, a member of the Amalgamated cutters' local and a leader of the left wing, also Workers Party candidate for mayor. Gitlow is a tall, heavy man and the police chose the shorter workers around him for their targets. One girl, Jennie Cohen, was arrested and later released in court, but the arrest was on an ordinary police charge, not under the injunction which was a dead letter for the day.

There was excitement about half an hour later when 85 workers walked out. Raymond Reiss, vice-president, general manager and so on, of the millionaire owner lost his head and pulled a gun. But without avail.

Only three cutters are left, no button hole workers and the key craft positions generally are out of fix. There are still left about 300 workers in the New York plant out of the thousand needed in the busy season, but the absence of key workers has practically halted production. The Amalgamated has been feeding strikers with the assistance of voluntary local union assessments amounting to thousands of dollars.

A. N. L. C. TAKES STAND AGAINST COLONIAL RULE

Calls for International Race Congress

(Continued from page 1)

darker-skinned peoples in the colonies of imperialism everywhere."

Corrine Robinson, delegate from the Young Workers' League, presented a resolution on the role of the Negro youth in America out of which the following excerpts are taken:

"When thousands of young Negroes entered the industries of the north during the migration, the bosses did their best to stir up racial prejudices between the young Negro and the young white workers. They did this because they wanted to keep the young Negroes working for even lower wages than the young white workers. These young Negroes who are discriminated against in this way are forced to work for the lowest imaginable wages and in certain shops and industries young Negroes are employed almost entirely in an effort to keep the wages down and increase the profits.

"These young Negro workers get as low as $10 to $15 a week, the young Negro girls and women getting nearer the lower scale. On this they are expected to live. These young Negroes who are being forced to work in greater and greater numbers on account of the low wages their parents receive are an important source of cheap labor for the bosses and are used by them in cutting down the wages of the other workers."

Negro Children and Child Labor.

"Most of the Negro child laborers are found in the south, where records show that almost 1,000,000 Negro children of school age were not enrolled in the public schools. . . .

"Not only is segregation the common practice in the public schools of both the south and the north, but especially in the south, the states discriminate against the Negro school children thru unequal expenditures for education, etc.

"For example, in South Carolina, there is only $5 invested in school property for Negroes while there is $60 invested for the whites. Similarly there is only $8 invested in school property for Negroes to $74 for white in Louisiana, and much the same in the other states thruout the south. . . . The school term is shortened so that the Negro children can be sent to work in the cotton fields as early as possible. . . . In the north, the most marked discrimination consists in segregation, housing of Negro children in the oldest, most unsafe and unsanitary school buildings and inferior educational arrangements of all kinds.

International Labor Defense Shows Up the House of Morgan

(Continued from page 1)

ian embassy sat up and took notice.

In addition to the cable and telegram bombardment the I. L. D. organized a giant nation-wide campaign of mass meetings and demonstrations. The Hungarian embassy in New York was picketed and the police of the Hearst protege Mayor Hylan, aided the Horthy government by arresting many of the demonstrators.

Change of Methods.

When news of these American demonstrations reached Budapest it is reported that Horthy decided to make a concession to world opinion by granting the prisoners a civil trial. Whether this is true or not is hard to determine just now. One thing is certain, Horthy has not relinquished his intention to murder Rakosi and his comrades. The campaign to save Rakosi and his fellow workers will continue and the American working class are expected to do their share in halting Horthy's bloody hand. It should not be forgotten that the dollars of Wall Street are paying the salaries of the executioners.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

The Greek local, New York, has its annual entertainment and ball on Tues., Nov. 3 (election day), at Palm Garden, 58th street, between Lexington and Third avenues, New York, at 8:30 p. m. The proceeds will go to Empros, the official organ of the Greek bureau, Workers Party.

The program is rich and picturesque with a drama and comedy in Greek, oriental dances, songs, etc. Comrade Ben Gitlow will speak. Don't miss it. Admission 50 cents.

To Pray for "Peace."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Churches were urged to observe Sunday, Nov. 8, and Wednesday, Nov. 11, as special days on which to devote their efforts to propagandizing for world peace and, international relationship.

Nobel Peace Award Goes Begging Among Flunkeys of World's Imperialists

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Nobel Committee, that has the awarding of the so-called Nobel Peace Prize, announces that it is reserving its decision until next year, confessing that in all the world it cannot find any organization or individual worthy of this alleged honor. This is easily understood, since the committee confines itself merely to that part of the world under the domination of war-breeding capitalism, and then only to the profit-hungry capitalist class, that foments wars to advance its ambitions.

• • • •

This is the sixth time that the committee has missed in its selections since the world war broke in 1914. But its selections are more interesting than its failures to select.

In 1906 it picked Theodore Roosevelt, the embodiment of American jingoism, who won his reputation as a killer in the Spanish-American war, that marked the real entry of the United States on the blood be-spattered stage of world imperialism. In 1912 the "honor" fell on Elihu Root, legal adviser of Wall Street. In 1918 it went to Woodrow Wilson, who sent the United States into the European war, obedient to the dictates of the international financiers. Then in 1921 the committee picked Hjalmar Branting, the late "socialist" premier in Sweden, who tried to betray the workers into the "Black International" of capitalism, the League of Nations, an enemy of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. This is surely a fine selection of stool pigeons of the profit bandits of international big business. It is typical of all the rest.

• • • •

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, who furnished the gold to provide these "peace prizes," was a Swedish chemist and engineer, who spent his lifetime inventing and manufacturing deadly explosives. Thru the manufacture of dynamite and the exploitation of the Baku oil fields in the Near East, he amassed a great fortune that made this possible. He declared his peace award was "to be given to the person or society that renders the greatest service to the cause of international brotherhood, in the suppression or reduction of standing armies, or in the establishment or furtherance of peace congresses."

• • • •

If this peace committee had looked to the world of revolutionary labor in 1914, 1915 and 1916, it would have found many individuals and organizations fighting for international brotherhood. There was Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin, exiled in Switzerland; Karl Liebknecht in a German prison, later martyred; and the Zimmerwald Conference that raised its appeal to world labor, demanding that it recognize its own fraternity and quit fighting the battles of the imperialist masters.

The opportunities for selection are even greater today. At no time in all the world's history have there been such organizations, fighting for the brotherhood of mankind, as the workers have established themselves in the Communist International, the Red International of Labor Unions and the Young Communist International. Voices are raised in every land against the imperialist bloodshed, Doriot, in France; Saklatvala, in England; Rakosi, in Hungary; Lanzutski, in Poland, with hosts of others.

But those who award the Nobel prizes help lead the attack on these militant fighters for the only world peace possible; demanding that these soldiers of peace be sent either to prison or to the executioners' block.

• • • •

International brotherhood and world peace will not be furthered because a profiteer in explosives hands out prizes to the intellectual and political flunkeys of his own class. It will come when the workers demand a new world eceonomy based on Communism, that comes to blot out the present war-breeding capitalist social order.

World of Islam Begins to Stir as French Attack Grows

(Continued from page one)

ized" warfare) tore ghastly holes in the bodies of pedestrians, while whole sections were gassed with the most poisonous fumes. Thousands upon thousands of corpses litter the streets, where they are still laying in heaps, a putrefying mass. The systematic slaughter is still going on outside the city and was only arrested by the counter offensive of the exiles and the tribesmen combining their forces and trying to win back the city laid waste by the agents of French imperialism.

Islam Stirs Restlessly

Despite the activities of the censorship and the pen valets who have tried to hush up the atrocities by modifying their first stories, the news of the bombardment of Damascus is spreading like wildfire thruout the world of Islam, and everywhere the rule of European and American capital has become the object of new and deeper hatreds than ever before.

Revolutionists observing developments among the Mohammedans in Asia, Asia Minor and Africa are elated over the turn of affairs and see in the reaction to the shelling of Damascus and the murders in the streets the possibilities of an issue that may unite the colonial and semi-colonial natives in one mass upheaval that will result in expelling from their boundaries all agents of American and European capital, thus breaking the back bone of the imperialist power of both Britain and France and seriously threatening the power of the United States in this part of the world.

Powers Protest

The French general, Serrail, in his zeal for murder, permitted his forces to indulge in excesses not only against the native population, but reliable reports state that he made the blunder of neglecting to tell British and American inhabitants that he was going to reduce the city to ruins, hence they remained while the French evacuated. As a result a number of Americans and Englishmen were slaughtered in the general butchery.

The British press is extremely critical of the massacre and the American government has sent an official protest to France.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHESTER PARTY WOMEN TO HOLD MEET SUNDAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 30.—Every woman member of the Workers Party must attend the special women's membership meeting for Chester and Philadelphia, where Comrade Kate Gitlow of New York City will speak on "Work Among the Women." Sunday evening, Nov. 1, at 521 York Ave., at 7 o'clock.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Great Britain pound sterling 4.84¼, cable 4.84⅝. France franc, demand 4.20, cable 4.20½. Belgium, franc demand 4.53½, cable 4.54. Italy lira, 3.96¼, cable 3.96½. Sweden, krone, demand 26.74, cable 26.77. Norway, krone, demand 20.37, cable 20.39. Denmark, krone, demand 24.80, cable 24.90. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels 79.50.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

COMMUNISTS IN FAST FINISH IN N. Y. CAMPAIG

Big City Is Blazing wit "Red Nights"

(Continued from page 1)

once. Money collected after electi will not do the same work as mone collected this week.

Gitlow Buttons Out.

The whole party must be mobilis for the Saturday and Sunday tag day An attractive button, with a photo Benjamin Gitlow in black and whi and the name of the party and its e blem in red, the whole in a red circ lar frame, has been prepared by t district office in thousands. All of t section headquarters, mentioned abov will have their boxes containi thousands of buttons and will open all day Saturday and Sunday f the distribution of these buttons.

By Monday morning, the eve of ele tion, every worker in the city of Ne York must be wearing a "Gitlow f Mayor" button and must have be made to understand, thru person conversation, what wearing of th button means. Everything must set aside for Saturday and Sunday favor of the final distribution of l erature ando the two big button t days. Tag workers will wear a ribb bearing the words "Write in t name of Gitlow for mayor."

U. S. Imperialism in New Oppressive Acts Against the Haitia

(Continued from page one)

Press dispatch reported that "Sta department officials see no reason expect serious trouble in Haiti ev if President Borno should deci as he probably will, and has t costitutional authority to do, to wi hold the call until October 192 This prediction was fulfilled by P sident Borno on October 10, and Wa ington has decided not to interfe

Military Rule

Political life in Haiti, however, completely dominated by Americ interests. The United States co trols the republic through a deta ment of marines, an American-contr led constabulary, an American fin cial adviser, and an American rece er-general who collects all custo revenues. Above all there is an Am ican high commissioner, at prese General John H. Russell of the U. marine corps.

Haiti's political subjection to t United States is intimately conne ed with the investments in that re blic of the National City Bank New York, a Rockefeller intitutio Six times during 1914 and 1915 t state department made direct ov tures to Haiti to obtain control of customs in order to guarantee Am ican investments. When these ov tures were turned down, Americ battleships and marines, command by Admiral Caperton, invaded the public and assumed control.

A Rockefeller Game

The "legal" foundation of Am ica's control rests on the treaty 1915, which was later extended 1936. The treaty was forced on t Haitian legislature after Admiral C erton seized the capital and the le ing ports and declared martial la Subsequently an American financ adviser appointed by President Ha ng brought pressure to bear on Ha o pass laws giving the National C Bank financial control. Haiti owes t New York intitution $16,000,0 Furthermore, Haiti's national ba and railroad are both in the hands the National City Bank.

Over 3,000 practically unarm Haitians were killed during the p cess of turning Haiti into a protect ate of the United States.

What'll He Do With It?

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 30—Fra Schnelle, 9, dumb, blind and una to walk as a result of an accident which his stepfather, and two oth men were killed on last Christm eve, was today awarded $15,000 da ages instead of the $100,000 asked the Michigan Central railway in f eral court here.

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8 P.M.
October 31, 1925

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8 P.M.
October 31, 1925

BRITISH LABOR MAY BE FORCED INTO REBELLION

Purcell Tells of Big Struggle Coming

By ESTHER LOWELL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(FP)—All e elements for revolution exist in ngland in case the miner demands re refused, A. A. Purcell, British raternal delegate to the 45th Amer an Federation of Labor convention, ld The Federated Press before his eparture for Mexico. But whether ere will be revolution depends upon e report of the coal commission.

There are three answers the govrnment commission may give the iners union, Purcell sees. The worst to ask for more time. The second is partial grant which would help for while and would be a victory. But in se the inquiry results in a flat resal, Purcell refuses to predict what ay come.

"There are all the elements for volution," he replied to a direct uestion. "On the one hand there are e more stable unions of railwaymen d building trades workers who have aintained their wage scales but who now that if the miners' wages are t theirs will follow. There is the er-growing army of unemployed and course the miners will take no ch denial of their demands."

The semiofficial O. M. S. (Organizaon for the Maintenance of Supplies) really a second line defense, Purcell lieves, due to government fear that e army and navy won't remain loyal. here was a terrific uproar when a t in pay was threatened for lower ck navy men and the government as forced to back down.

The British Trades Union congress eems much more democratic to urcell than any organization he has en in America so far. British woen workers are better organized an American women workers, Purll observes. Married women partilarly respond to unionization in ngland. The miners and their wives, any of them in Purcell's parliamentry constituency, are active in the bor party together.

The British labor movement is lookg to the colonies and dominions of e British empire with more interest an ever, according to Purcell. The rades Union Congress selected a ommittee to get more information out India and China particularly eir developing labor movements. he donation of $500 which British bor sent to the Indian railway rikers is being used, after the strike ded, for organization work, Purcell ports. He repeatedly refers to the ternationalism of capital, which roduces more and more in the ountry of cheapest labor.

Purcell will speak at trade union therings around the country under rection of Morton Johnson, Chicago ectrical worker. The British delete's first date is Kansas City, Nov. 4.

HICAGO MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

Notice to all International Labor efense members and supporters.

Demonstration meeting against orthy terror—Saturday, 1:30 p. n., Oct. 31, at 180 W. Washington t., Hall 200.

Every I. L. D. member must ome, must add to the demand for he freedom of Rakosi and his rother workers in Hungary.

INHERITANCE TAX HITS ONLY ONE OUT OF A HUNDRED, BUT SHOWS WEALTH CONCENTRATION

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Repeal of the federal inheritance tax would not benefit one heir in a hundred, as revealed in a report of the commissioner of internal revenue on taxes from that source in 1924. Less than 1 per cent of the adults dying in that year left as much as $50,000 while the proportion subject to the tax after deduction of the $50,000 specific exemption is much smaller.

The report shows 12,403 estates with a gross value of $2,350,248,804, an average of $189,490 apiece, but only 9,315 were large enough to be subject to the tax. Invested at 5 per cent these estates would furnish an average income of more than $9,000 a year or about 5 times the average wage of a skilled tradesman. The inheritance tax takes less than 3 per cent of the average estate, hardly enough to keep the beneficiaries from living on the backs of the rest of the population.

The 530 estates with a net value of over $450,000, altho only about 4 per cent of the total number, contained over 50 per cent of the total net value reported after all allowable deductions. Estates with a net value of more than $1,000,000, the millionaires, numbered 180 or 1¼ per cent of the total number but contained nearly one-third of the net value. Narrowing to the peak of the pyramid there were 25 estates of more than $3,000,000, less than 1-5 of 1 per cent of the total number but 16 per cent of the total net value.

The concentration of wealth is shown by the following table which divides the taxable estates into classes according to size with the total net value of the estates in each cl :

1924 Net Taxable Estates	Number	Net Value
No net taxable estate	3,088	
Net under $50,000	5,166	$ 99,501,809
$50,000—$150,000	2,354	205,121,898
$150,000—$250,000	735	139,996,096
$250,000—$450,000	556	186,480,119
$450,000—$750,000	263	151,813,276
$750,000—$1,000,000	94	80,502,075
$1,000,000—$1,500,000	86	102,790,106
$1,500,000—$2,000,000	36	61,601,987
$2,000,000—$3,000,000	23	54,397,330
$3,000,000—$4,000,000	9	31,802,981
$4,000,000—$5,000,000	1	4,774,026
$5,000,000—$7,000,000	4	22,004,573
$7,000,000—$9,000,000	2	15,191,970
$9,000,000—$10,000,000	4	38,112,381
$10,000,000 and over	5	67,511,405

Red Army Is Reduced to New Low Record; Lower Than Its Foes

The Red army numbers 562,000 men, according to official figures, compared with a standing army of 1,350,000 under the czar's regime. Russia, with a population of over 130,000,000, has an army that is smaller by 183,000 men than that of France whose population is only 39,000,000. The Red army is also smaller by 17,000 than the combined armies of the border states, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania, whose combined population is 50,000,000.

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CANNOT EXPECT LOANS FROM BANKRUPTS, SAYS COMMISSAR OF FINANCE

MOSCOW, Oct. 30.—Russia's national debt policy was outlined by Commissar of Finance Sokolnikoff.

Speaking of the debts of the czarist regime he said:

"The practice now popular abroad is to recognize all debts and pay none. We have a different policy. We state we will not pay, then tell how much we can pay. The purpose of this policy is to pay the least amount possible of the old debts.

"We hope to come to terms with the French but when we ask for loans anywhere in Europe we are met by a government which cannot lend anything because Europe lives largely on America."

Take Out Your Paper and Pencils and Write to Our Moscow Pioneer

Dear American Pioneers:—I am a pioneer of the Moscow division. I wish to be put in touch with one of your divisions to acquaint you with the organization of youthful Pioneers of the first workers' republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. From the first of August 1923 to January 1924 I was a member of the Pioneers in Harbin, Manchuria, the Chinese authorities there did not allow us to meet each other, sing revolutionary songs or to wear our red ties. Many arrests were made and many were beaten. Besides the beatings of the police, we were often beaten by the "Scouts." Notwithstanding we did not waver knowing that a time would come when we would have a Soviet government there too. When I came to Moscow I at once noticed the great movement of the Youth. In Moscow alone there 60,000 pioneers and this figure increases day by day.

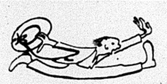
During summer the Pioneers leave for the camps where they gain strenght and health and come back when summer is over hale and strong. Each division (a division contains 40-50 members) has its own club where they study and hold meetings. Almost every club has its own shops (carpenter, mechanical, shoe, and book binders.) The Pioneers work in the shops so that when they grow up they would be able to have a profession. Every one from eleven to sixteen years old can join the Pioneers.

Write about the American organisation of the youthful Pioneers and I will publish everything in our magazine of the youthful Leninist Pioneers The Drum.

Lillian Choomak.
U. S. S. R. Moscow.

Send your letters to the DAILY WORKER.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.



Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

Monday, Nov. 2— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Hall, 764—40th Street, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices South Brooklyn Branches.
HIKE Sunday, Nov. 8—	Jamaica Woods—Daily Worker Builders' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 a. m. or at end of Elevated, Fulton Ave., Jamaica, 11 a. m.
Saturday, Nov. 14— Rescue Party	Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.
Sunday, Nov. 15— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.
Friday, Nov. 20— Rescue Party	Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.
Wednesday, Nov. 25— Rescue Party	Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.
Sunday, Jan. 16—	DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

UNDERSEA SHIPS SWARM WATERS DURING NIGHT

Preparations for Next War Speed Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The waters at the mouth of Naragansett Bay literally swarm with submarines operating at night off Block Island. This revelation of the vast naval maneuvers of the government in building up a powerful navy to consolidate by force the conquests of American finance capital at the investigation of the sinking of the submarine S-51 came from an unexpected source.

Roland Litchfield, second mate aboard the steamship H. F. Dimo, testifying before the naval board of inquiry probing the sinking of the submarine, S-51, with a loss of 33 lives, said that these submarines are nightly being operated recklessly and carelessly.

Came Near Ramming One.

His ship recently almost rammed a submarine without lights in the vicinity of the spot where the steamship City of Rome ran down the S-51, Litchfield said.

Litchfield's testimony was put into the records after objections by Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Lockwood, one of the board, had been overruled by the presiding officer.

Later Captain John H. Diehl of the City of Rome was refused permission to change his testimony that for three minutes before the crash he saw the lights on the S-51 instead of 17 minutes as he testified.

French Authorities Receive Protest of Diplomatic Corps

DAMASCUS, Oct. 30.—The consular corps in Damascus sent a protest to the French authorities for their action in the shelling of Damascus.

When the French had decided to shell the Musselman quarter they immediately had their nationals evacuate Damascus, before the bombardment. The nationals of other nations were not given the same consideration, reads the complaint, and thus nationals of other countries and the natives of the city were shelled.

Newspapers Grow in Soviet Russia; More Than 2,000,000 Daily

Newspaper circulation in Russia shows a marked increase. Total circulation is over 2,000,000 copies. Isvestia, official soviet government daily, has the widest circulation, 500,000 copies. Pravda, Communist party daily comes a close second with 420,000. There are 500 periodicals, 430 in Russian and 70 in other languages.

Boston Postal Clerks Protest on Speed-up

BOSTON—(FP)—The speedup system for handling mails was denounced by the Boston local of the National Federation of Postoffice clerks at its monthly meeting.

Am Looking for a Friend of Mine

JOSEPH B. DUJMOVICH

The last heard of him he was at Niagara Hotel, 530½ Tusc. St. E., Canton, Ohio.

Write to Paul [illegible]arlick, 240 West Hazard St., Summ[illegible]ll, Pa.

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ONE OF COOLIDGE'S "BEST PEOPLE" GOES DIPPY OVER GIRLS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Another eminent christian gentleman, of the type President Coolidge claims are the foundation of the republic, has become too religious, by following too closely the literal interpretation of the so-called holy bible. This gentleman's name is Wilson Johnson. He is 40 years old. He is also the superintendent of a children's orphanage in Brooklyn. Children without parents are placed in his care. He has spent his life openly and brazenly polluting their minds with baptist faith. Now he is held on $10,000 bail for polluting their bodies. He is held on a charge of criminal assault against Elizabeth Sulliva, a little 6-year old girl. Five other girls between 12 and 15, inmates of the home, told stories of Johnson attacking them. We could not learn whether his ancestors were New England puritans or not.

Furriers to Hold Important Meeting Sunday, November 1

The progressive group in the Chicago Furriers' Local 45, have invited the whole membership of the local to hear their program and what the left wing stands for in the trade union movement as a whole. A meeting is to be held on Sunday, November 1, at 6:30 p. m., at Northwest Hall, 2403 North avenue, corner Western avenue, to which every furrier is invited, with no admission charged.

A fine musical program and recitations have been arranged by Brother Goldstein of Local 45, and the speakers will be Earl R. Browder, the well-known labor editor, and progressive members of Local 45. No member of the Furriers' Union should miss this important meeting. Remember the date and the place—Northwest Hall November 1, 6:30 p. m.

Co-operatives Started by Lithuanian Workers

By W. STRYGAS
(Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.—Organization of co-operatives has been started by Lithuanian workers, with one group in Chicago, "Zemdirbiu," meaning agriculture; and one in Rochester, N. Y., "Lithuanian Commune." One hundred members are wanted in each organization, or commune. The membership fee is $500.

Those wanting to join are asked to communicate with the secretary, J. Grubas, 3116 South Halsted, Chicago. All money and checks should be addressed to the central bureau.

Striking Trainmen Stick in Maryland

HAGERSTOWN, Md., October 30.—(FP)—Striking engineers and firemen of the Western Maryland Railroad have been paid off here and in Cumberland, and not one of them asked for reinstatement as demanded by Pres. Byers of the company. They have settled down for a long contest of endurance with the road.

Build the DAILY WORKER

MOVES TO GET A PARDON FOR ANITA WHITNEY

Civil Liberties Union Cites Precedents

NEW YORK—(FP)— Gov. Friend W. Richardson of California was asked to pardon Charlotte Anita Whitney by the American Civil Liberties union immediately upon the U. S. supreme court decision that it had no jurisdiction in the case.

"The refusal of the supreme court to take jurisdiction is a blow to the advocates of free speech who looked to this case for a decision that would affect the criminal syndicalism and sedition laws of 35 states," the union comments. "This case revives the medieval doctrine of guilt by association. There were no other convictions of members of the Communist Labor party except in California, where the criminal syndicalism law has been used more vigorously and more frequently than in any other state."

Gov. Al Smith of New York and Gov. Len Small of Illinois pardoned all Communists convicted about the same time as Miss Whitney. Gov. Richardson is urged "as a matter of public policy that it is senseless at this late day, five years after the alleged offense, to lock up a woman against whom the only charge was her membership in what was properly supposed at the time to be a legal political organization," says the Civil Liberties union.

More Phoney "Labor" Banks for Bay Cities

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Within a few weeks San Francisco and Oakland will have branches of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers bank.

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Mitchell's Court Martial

The trial of Col. William Mitchell before a military court in Washington has far greater significance than establishing the fact whether Mitchell, in his attacks upon the army and navy, did or did not violate military discipline.

It cannot be separated from the frantic development of the military power of the United States. At a time when millions upon millions of dollars are being spent to build up every branch of the army and navy, when experiments are being conducted on land and sea, and in the air above and the depths below, when the United States army and navy operates in every part of the world, it is reasonable to expect bitter conflicts within the service. This is to be expected all the more at the present time as the technique of warfare is undergoing marked changes.

Mitchell, as an individual is just the ordinary, swaggering, bombastic, ignorant military bully, with an inordinate ambition for power and, like his type thruout the world, he loves the spotlight of publicity. Like all small calibre military puppets he imagines his particular branch of the service is more important than any other. His mentality and training fit him for the role he is now playing—that of publicity agent for the manufacturers of aircraft who want a large slice of the military appropriations fund for their own profit With the backing of these "patriots for profit," Mitchell indulges in a series of sensational charges against the conduct of the army. Personally he wants a unified air service, independent of the army and navy, with his own clique of officers at the head of it. The manufacturers of aircraft also desire this separation.

In his campaign for a unified air service Mitchell is supported by that branch of the reptile press than is linked with the air-craft patriots, anxious to get a large slice of the military appropriations fund. The Hearst publications, in particular, endeavor to lionize this puppet.

On the other hand the publicity attendant upon the charges against the military machine have caused Wall Street, thru the White House, to act. An investigation independent of the army and navy was ordered by Coolidge. Since the armed forces of the United States exist for the specific purposes of defending the interests of finance capital at home and abroad it was but logical that the head of President Coolidge's committee should have been Dwight L. Morrow, a partner in the House of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Tho the manufacturers of air craft will strive to get a large juicy slice of the military appropriations melon, tho the arms and ammunition manufacturers will find military "authorities" to express in terms of exalted patriotism their special interests, tho the manufacturers of armor plate will prove that battleships are the backbone of national defense, the agents of the House of Morgan can be depended upon to formulate a program that will aim to make the military might of the United States formidable enuf to back with force of arms the economic power of Wall Street's billions.

And the military marionettes who stalk thru the newspaper columns in spectacular array and the special interests that back the various groups will be forced to yield to the desires of the House of Morgan, whose interests transcend any and all of them.

The working class will be expected supinely to submit to the dictatorship of the government at Washington, which is itself the mere executive committee of the capitalist class.

The Workers (Communist) Party, as the vanguard and defender of the interets of the working class, will wage a relentless campaign to unmask and discredit the whole military clique before the workers so that, altho the most ambitious plans may be perfected, the one essential element of all military ventures will be lacking—the human cannon fodder.

Can Debs Take a Revolutionary Stand?

Eugene V. Debs, who, at times during his thirty years of prominence in the labor movement, has shown flashes of revolutionary fervor is the sole stock-in-trade of the bankrupt socialist party. Debs and his past reputation constitute the sole support of that party. None of the prominent leaders of the socialists have any standing in the labor movement, so they must lean upon Debs.

But one cannot always live on the acts of the past. Debs has for a long time disgraced his previous record by meekly following the socialists into every treacherous path they found it most convenient to tread in the betrayal of the working class. He has had numerous chances to take a stand for the working class and against the socialist party traitors.

He now has another chance. This time he is confronted with the choice of supporting a working class candidate in the New York elections—Ben Gitlow—or remaining silent while the fakirs around Norman Thomas try to split the working class vote.

The executive committee of District No. 2, Workers (Communist) Party, has wired to Debs at his home in Terre Haute, Indiana, requesting him to use his influence to rally the workers in support of Gitlow, who is the only working class candidate, running on a working class ticket and whose name has arbitrarily been removed from the ballot by Tammany politicians.

The Communists have said to Debs:

> We have proposed a united labor ticket so that all workers may be combined in common campaign against capitalist oppression. We have gone to extent of expressing willingness to withdraw our ticket in favor of one common united labor ticket if socialist party will do likewise. The only way to strike a blow against arbitrary use of government against workers is by supporting candidacy of Gitlow. The workers of New York will judge your devotion to revolutionary principles by action you take.

There are but a few days left in which to respond to this appeal. Debs, who likes to talk much about universal brotherhood, justice, liberty and other shibboleths of a by-gone age, now has an opportunity to show whether he has a modicum of revolution in his make-up or whether he is just a sentimental religionist basking in the limelight while supporting the vilest elements of labor reaction in the country—the socalist party leaders.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

MOSCOW TOILERS PROTEST HORTHY WHITE TERROR

British Delegation Joins Protest

MOSCOW, Oct., 30.—An immense meeting of the Hungarian and Russian workers took place in the hall of the Trade Union House on the initiative of the Moscow Trade Union Council as a protest against the persecution of the opposition in the Hungarian trade unions by the bureacratic leaders' and against the arrest of revolutionary workers and leaders of the Communist Party of Hungary, Rakosi, Weinberger, etc. The splendid hall was filled to overflowing, over 5,000 workers being present.

The presidium of the meeting consisted of leaders of the Russian trade union movement, one time leaders of the Hungarian trade unions and representatives from the Moscow factories.

The one time chairman of the National Metal Workers' Union of Hungary, Bajaki, spoke upon the present situation of the working class in Hungary, upon the criminal tactics of the Hungarian social democratic leaders in the trade unions, the mass expulsions, and the participation of the Hungarian social-democracy in the police provocation, the arrest of Rakosi and the persecution of the leaders of the socialist workers party. In the meantime the chairman informed the meeting of the arrival of the British trade union leaders, Hicks and Citrine, who were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

After speeches of protest by several workers, including a non-party Hungarian worker, Melnitchansky, spoke in the name of the Moscow Trade Union Council. He pointed out that the Russian trade unions had never expelled the opportunists, but that the opportunist leaders had conducted a systematic campaign of expulsions against revolutionary workers.

Hicks took the floor amidst stormy applause. He condemned the action of the Hungarian trade union bureacrats, of the Horthy regime and the whole terrorist system of capitalism and demanded a struggle against the persecutions and for the international unity of the working class.

After the speeches of the representatives of the Moscow shops and factories a resolution was adopted unanimously condemning the Horthy government and its tortures, and the social-democratic trade union bureaucracy. The resolution demanded the sending of a delegation from the Trade Union Council to Hungary to enquire into the situation, and plan measures against the persecutions. The meeting ended with cheers for the arrested working class leaders, Rakosi, Weinberger, etc., as the workers left the hall singing revolutionary songs.

Workers Invited to Attend Branches of the Chicago I. L. D.

The Chicago branches of the International Labor Defense are growing and active and invite every worker interested in defense and relief of class war prisoners to attend the following meetings where they are convenient to reach from the reader's neighborhood:

Saturday at 8 p. m., the Italian Branch No. 19 meets at 2423 West Harrison Street.

Sunday, Nov. 1, the Bulgarian Branch meets at 7 p. m. at 1717 West Congress Street.

Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 8 p. m., the South Side English Branch meets at 3201 South Wabash, and the "Tom Mooney" Branch meets the same night at 8 p. m. at 3118 West Roosevelt Road.

Thursday, Nov. 5, at 8 p. m., the Russian Branch meets at 1902 West Division Street.

Friday, Nov. 6, the South Slavic Branch meets at 1806 South Racine, at 8 p. m.

Paint Manufacturing Co. Head Arrested in Booze Ring Quiz

That the government investigation of a $9,000,000 beer syndicate with headquarters here has not feazed the ring entirely was indicated when federal agents, prowling the railroad yards, found a car load of bottled beer from Scranton, Pa., being unloaded.

After following loads to a hotel and to a paint manufacturing company and causing the arrest of the managers of each on charges of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, the agents seized the rest of the carlod, consisting of barrels of the bottled product.

Politicians Mixed Up

The district attorney's office, shutting down on publicity as to what it was doing was said to have been put in possession of the names of the "higher-ups" who, it was reported, have for three years been handling beer, alcohol and slot machines in Chicago under political and police protection. The operations of the ring is said to have netted the three leaders between $200,000 and $250,000 a month.

Another "Red Invasion" Is Nipped in the Bud by Argus Eyed Police

By WALLACE T. METCALF.
Worker Correspondent.

FARRELL, Pa., Oct. 30—Arrested again by the Farrell police for distributing alleged seditious literature amongst the Negro steel workers, Andy Kovacovich, one of the defendants in the Mercer county sedition trials of 1924, was held in jail for several days and fined $25.00 and costs by Burgess Fish of Farrell. The capitalist press had visions of another big "red" uprising being staged by the Communists and pictured worker Kovacovich as "King of the Reds."

Chief of Police Lyshock, now promoted to county detective of Mercer county, led in the chase and again won additional spurs for "saving the countryside from another red invasion."

It is stated that Lyshock pointed his trusty pistol in Kovacovich's face and "demanded" to know who this "other party was" who was in Farrell directing the "red invasion."

The workers in Farrell are much pleased with the Communist literature and the Negroes are finding out that the steel barons press is handing them the same old line of "bunk" as of yore. The steel barons in Pennsylvania will have a very difficult task to stem the "Red invasion."

Immediately after the Red invasion, the K. K. K. burned a few crosses to let it be known "that law and order" still reigns in the land of steel and coal.

WHOLE FORCE OF HILLCREST MILL GOES ON STRIKE

Mill Strike Committee Is Organized

By ALBERT WEISBORD

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 30.—All of the workers of the Hillcrest Silk Co. of West New York, New Jersey are on strike against the attempts of the company to double the work and actually cut the pay at the same time.

The strike is a hundred per cent effective and is under the direction of the united front committee of textile workers thru its secretary, Albert Weisbord. A strong picket line has been established and it seems assured that no scab will dare to work in the place.

Workers' Demands

The workers are fighting for the following immediate demands:

1. No more than two looms under the same price conditions as before.
2. Ten per cent increase of wages for all night workers based on the day rate.
3. No more than two shifts in the mill.
4. One-quarter of a cent more per yard for every two picks more than 46 picks per inch of cloth.
5. Recognition of the mill workers' committee.

Organize Mill Committee

In a number of enthusiastic meetings the strikers have expressed their determination to fight until the last ditch for these demands. They have also expressed their determination to fight until the last ditch for these demands. They have also expressed that since they are now together that they remain organized under their own mill committee.

At their last meeting they decided to organize themselves into a mill workers' council called the Hillcrest Silk Mill Workers' Council.

Questions of permanent national organization will come up later. In the meantime the workers are behind the united front committee of textile workers.

Pittsburg, Attention!

Pittsburgers, come and enjoy the greatest costume carnival and dance that has ever been arranged in Pittsburg by the Progressive Women's Circle on Halloween, Saturday, Oct. 31, at 8 p. m. at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

Dancing and a general good time is the special program for the evening along with plenty of refreshments.

Four valuable prizes will be given away to the best costumes, including the most revolutionary. Everyone should come early and enjoy the whole evening and make sure to secure tickets in advance at the Workers party office, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa. Admission is 35 cents Come and enjoy the whole evening.

More Arrests in Mail Theft.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30—Other arrests may be made in connection with the sensational $600,000 mail truck robbery, Oct. 8, it was indicated following the returning by the federal grand jury of two "John Doe" and two "Jane Doe" indictments.

In addition to these indictments a true bill was returned against Genevieve Derscher, alias Jennie Guerimo, arrested in Chicago last week with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dorothy Lee Tesciona. Mrs. Tesciona was originally indicted with the six men held here in connection with the gigantic mail theft. Bond of Mrs. Derscher was set $100,000.

SAXON WORKERS ASSIST REBELS OF OTHER LANDS

Show Solidarity with Chinese

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany—(By mail).—In little Saxony, which in 1923 held the attention of the revolutionary workers of the entire world, the spirit of international solidarity lives on in action to help rebel workers all over the world as well as in its own district. In fifty-five industrial cities and towns great meetings were held to raise money to aid the Chinese workers.

Class Solidarity Felt.

In addition and at the same time this single section of the International Workers' Aid carried on many other activities, 53 mass meetings and 12 landern-slide lectures to spread the truth about Soviet Russia and particularly the British trade union report, 30 concerts and 12 dramatic programs to raise money for strike relief.

The largest single campaign was on behalf of the striking building trades workers who for months waged a bitter struggle thruout Germany only to have it end in a compromise two weeks ago. During the fight, however, in Leipzig alone over 25,000 pounds of bread were distributed, in three days of special stress 2,500 food packages were given out, while 100 workers in direst need were maintained for an extended period during the struggle. Since the young are always the severest sufferers under privation special attention was given to the children of the strikers, 150 being harbored by other workers' families in Leipzig, 70 in Chemnitz, and similar groups in smaller centers. During the school vacation 70 Leipzig strikers' children were given free vacations among the comrades in Wendish-Luppa, and 20 from Chemnitz were cared for at Freital.

Wherever an industrial conflict raged and the workers asked the cooperation of the I. W. A. immediate action was taken. Thus with 50 "disciplined" wage slaves of the glass factories of Bischofswerda, and likewise with the locked-out textile workers of Limback and Falkenaux were supplied with food packets and 43 children from the latter town, being cared for in Chemnitz and Limbach. The Saxon children who returned from vacations among I. W. A. members in Holland and France have done woman service in spreading the spirit of internationalism among the younger generation, telling of the comradely sympathy of French and Dutch workers whom they had thot were enemies.

United Front on I. W. A.

These were some of the interesting facts brot out in the state conference of the International Workers' Aid recently held in Chemnitz. There were 80 delegates representing 12 subdistricts of 59 city organizations containing over two thousand individual members, and 145 organizational affiliations (factory councils, co-operatives, unions, sport clubs etc.) with about 50,000 total membership. Labor reactionaries of various stripes had tried for a time to destroy the nonpartisan character of the organization. Here Communist and social-democrat mingle on free terms with syndicalist and non-partyite. It was shown that fully 65% of the individual membership is not affiliated with the Communist Party, and in the organizations the situation is the same. But in this proletarian active relief work there is absolute unity of effort and anyone who attacks it is shown up as an agent of the capitalists. The splendid record of everyday activity and thoroly democratic control have convinced all of Saxony's workers of the sincerity, effectiveness and necessity of this united front fighting relief organization.

The delegates were all of solid proletarian stock and went at their business with cheerful determination. After a few words in English as greeting from the American workers; a detailed report on the world and domestic political situation and the work of the I. W. A. was delivered by William Muenzenberg, I. W. A. international secretary.

Wobbly in R. T. U. I.

After the meeting a one-time American "wobblie" came up to ask about certain well known figures in the I. W. W. of his day—Ettor, Giovanitti, Gurley-Flynn and Haywood. He was astounded at the tactics of the "injunctionites" and gloried in the creation of the "Committee for R. T. U. I Affiliation." The armed struggles of 1918 and 1923 shoulder to shoulder with the Communists in the very forefront of the fight had drawn him into the ranks of the party and he left with the wish that a similar experience might be granted all his American comrades, and with similar result.

Following the reports the conference took up a detailed discussion of past work and new tasks. A hopeful militant spirit pervaded the whole delegation and its 1,000 visitors, and outside on the streets a parade of 'Black-White-Red" patriots gave point to the statement that the war was still on in full force.

Cigar Workers Urged to Resist Wage Cuts; to Mobilize Sunday

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—In order to decide on immediate action to resist wage cuts, Amalgamated Tobacco Workers, Local New York, summon all cigar workers, organized or unorganized, to a mass meeting at 1 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 1, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. Prominent workers in the trade are in charge of the meeting.

Leaflets have been distributed pointing out reductions in wages already put into effect and the need of the workers in the tobacco industry to follow the example of their union brothers in Tampa, Florida and in Cuba. In both these places, tobacco workers recently fought for and received substantial increases.

Due to the fact that the tobacco trade is busy and there are not enuf workers to supply its needs, the Amalgamated emphasizes the importance of demanding better conditions now.

Painters' Hazards.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Hazards of building trades occupations were illustrated when a blow torch ignited paraffine and set two painters' clothes aflame while they were on the scaffolding of the tenth floor of the Emigrant Savings Bank on Reade street. The men shot down the scaffolding rope, one falling the last twenty feet. Both are in a hospital.

WORKERS STORM BRITISH COURT AT RED TRIA

Saklatvala Leads Rus Thru Police Line

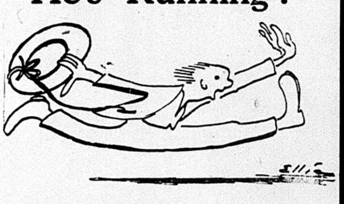
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 30—So apprehensiv is the British government of the Bri ish workers' resentment at the pers cution of the Communist leaders r cently put on trial in the Bow stre police station, that since last Friday' demonstration by crowds of worker in front of the station, police guar has been posted in all directions, far as half a mile from the court, ward off marching workers paradin to the scene of trial.

In spite of this, crowds gathered dribbles and stormed the police co don at the doors, led by Shapurji Sa latvala, member of parliament, who Secretary Kellogg recently barre from entering the United State Some workers fought their way pa the guards and succeeded in enterin the courtroom, among them Sakla vala.

When that argument begins a lunch time in your shop tomor row—show them what the DAIL WORKER says about it.

Why D'ya Think He's Running?



It's to Save the Daily Worker

THE little guy above, waving his life preserver in the air, is quite evidently running for all his legs are worth. In fact, he's running for his life!

The life of this breezy young militant and of all the "live wire" picture people in the pages of The DAILY WORKER, depends upon saving The DAILY WORKER—and they aren't wasting any time about it between gaps.

Of course, the "fat boys" that Gropper draws are not getting thin worrying over the prospect of losing their worst enemy. Along with O'Zim's capitalist hogs, the "poor fish," shades of Sammy Gompers as drawn by Bob Minor, and all Fred Ellis' imperialist monsters—they are belching sighs of relief at The DAILY WORKER'S plight. If they could come to life after The DAILY WORKER went out of existence—they would undoubtedly caper on its coffin.

But not a cartoon for workers, not a Communist picture, not a revolutionary design—would have a shadow of a chance to get into a newspaper if The DAILY WORKER is lost to labor. Capitalist newspapers don't print labor cartoons. They don't show the Chinese giant of labor lighting the fire-cracker of revolution; the brawny I. W. W. tying up all the ships of the sea with his single rope of international solidarity; Bill Green cracking his whip around the legs of the delegates at the A. F. of L. convention circus.

It's hard to imagine what life would be like without The DAILY WORKER. But the picture, peopl can't imagine it at all. It's unthink able. And so they are running thei legs off to save it.

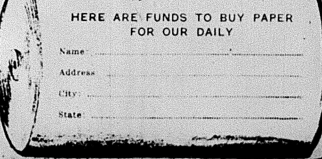
And DAILY WORKER reader are having a hard time to keep u with them. Friday, only $244.9 was added to The DAILY WORK ER rescue fund. Of this, $100.0 came from the Bulgarian branch o the Workers Party, Madison, Ill., and $50.00 from the Swedish branch of Rockford, Ill. To these tw branches, The DOILY WORKER i indebted for the paper to print to day's issue—three huge rolls a $50.00 each.

Others who donated are as fol lows:

Chas. Reubel, St. Clairsville, O	$ 2.0
English Br., W. P., Milwaukee, Wis	7.0
Slovak Workers' Society, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.0
A. Lang, Chicago	2.0
H. Stomberg, McKeesport, Pa	5.0
South Slavic Br., W. P., Brownsville, Pa.	15.0
Russian Br., W. P., Lawrence, Mass.	5.0
German Sick and Death Benefit Ass'n, Detroit, Mich. (collected by Chris Bernert)	36.4
Albert Stoll, Eng. Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	1.0
J. Budnich and J. Werolowski, thru Eng. W. P., Detroit	2.0
M. Nagine, Winchester, N. H.	2.0
Jewish Br., W. P., Hartford, Conn.	12.5
Total today	$ 244.9
Previously reported	16,124.6
Total to date	$16,369.6

BUY A ROLL OF PRINT PAPER!

Mail Donations to the DAILY WORKER RESCUE FUND,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



HERE ARE FUNDS TO BUY PAPER FOR OUR DAILY

Name: ....

Address ....

City: ....

State ....

WASHINGTON ORGANIZES DRIVE TO ASSIST THE DAILY WORKER

SEATTLE, Wash. Oct. 30.—The Seattle district organization has responded to the call of the organization department to get on the job mobilizing the party membership to save The DAILY WORKER.

The following appeal has been sent to the entire membership in the district:

"To Members and Branch Secretaries

"Dear Comrades:

"A call to Communist duty has been issued by our Central Executive Committee for the mobilization of our party forces and every Communist and loyal member must and will respond immediately and join in our efforts to help save our greatest medium of education and the most formidable weapon we possess against the common enemy.

"Surely, comrades, no Communist and loyal member of our party would dare even think of remaining indifferent, silent or fail to do his or her duty when our DAILY WORKER is threatened with extinction. We, after having spent so much energy and effort and made tremendous sacrifice to bring The DAILY WORKER into existence and were successful in keeping it ever since, certainly cannot afford to allow its publication to be suspended. This must not happen and will not happen so long as every member answers this most urgent appeal to duty.

"It is therefore evident that unless we can mobilize our entire membership and money rushed to The DAILY WORKER, we shall have cause to regret our failure to perform our duty as it becomes Communists and the loss of our paper which has been fighting our battles and served us as an inspiration ever since it came into existence.

"Every branch secretary is called upon to follow immediately these instructions:

"1. Immediately call a special meeting of the branch membership and endeavor to have all members attend.

"2. The meeting shall at once elect a Help Save The DAILY WORKER committee who will immediately start raising funds from the members present by the sale of Help Save The DAILY WORKER stamps and rush the full amount to The DAILY WORKER as an advance of the membership quota.

"3. Every member should be given a set sheet of Help Save The DAILY WORKER stamps and urged to sell same to friends and sympathizers and turn in to the committee of which the secretary should be a member, the amount from the sale and contributions, as speedily as possible.

"4. The Help Save The DAILY WORKER Committee shall visit subscribers of The DAILY WORKER urging support, renewal of subscriptions, visit friends and sympathizers and members who have failed to attend the meeting and urge them to contribute and assist in the rasing of funds. This committee shall keep up a vigilant campaign and see that funds are rushed to The DAILY WORKER until full quota has been sent and if possible exceeded.

"The acting District Organizer and any available speakers will endeavor to cover all meetings of branches possible. In the meantime Comrade Secretary and comrades do not wait act at once we must not lose time.

"Comrades, The DAILY WORKER is our greatest propagandist, news conveyor, educator and the inspirer of class consciousness, hope and aspiration to the thousands of members of our class. It is the only medium that can and does reach thousands of workers with the message of the vanguard of the proletariat, every day and night and ever so often, in their homes, hovels and places of abode, in most distant parts at times and places when and where no one and no other medium will or can.

"Comrades, let us demonstrate that we Communists not only can save The DAILY WORKER, but make it the greatest Communist and workers' paper in America.

"Rush funds—much or little—to The DAILY WORKER.

"Secretaries are urged to keep in touch with the acting District Organizer informing him of funds sent and progress made, etc.

"Fraternally yours,
"Aaron Fislerman,
"Acting District Organizer 12."

AMERICAN WORKERS CALLED TO CELEBRATE EIGHTH YEAR OF THE RUSSIAN PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

Some of the many hundreds of demonstrations planned to celebrate the Eighth Anniversary of Soviet Rule in the Union of Soviet Republics are as follows:

Boston, Mass.—At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

Springfield, Mass.—Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg.

Worcester, Mass.—Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

New York City—Central Opera House 205 E. 67 St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 8 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

Newark, N. J.—Newark Labor Lyceum 704 S. 14 St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley.

Jersey City, N. J.—Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. Local speaker.

Bayonne, N. J.—Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25 St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m. Local speaker.

Paterson, N. J.—Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Hauten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Local speaker.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire.

Washington, D. C.—Playhouse, 1814 N. Street N.W. Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe.

Baltimore, Md.—Brith Sholom Hall, 1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

Rochester, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeves Bloor.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeves Bloor.

Utica, N. Y.—Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St. Nov. 8, at 7 p. m. Al Schaap.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m. Jay Lovestone.

Canton, Ohio—Canton Music Hall, 812 Tusc. St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone.

Bellaire, Ohio—Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White.

Conneaut, Ohio—Workers' Hall, Broad Street, Nov. 7. Local speaker.

Detroit, Mich.—Finnish Hall, 5969 14 Street, Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. J. Louis Engdahl.

Mass, Mich.—Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th. Local speaker.

Chicago, Ill.—Temple Hall, Van Buren & Marshfield Aves., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. M. Bedacht, E. R. Browder.

Waukegan, Ill.—Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Painters' Hall, Grand & Page Blvds. Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Local speakers.

Frankfort, Ill.—Majestic Theater, W. Main St., 300 Blk. Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Manuel Gomez.

South Bend, Ind.—Hungarian Hall, 316 So. Chopin St. Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

Kenosha, Wis.—Schlitz Hall, N. Main St. & Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Local speaker.

Pullman, Ill.—Strumils Hall, 107 St. & Indiana Ave., Nov. 8 at 6:30 p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Kaplan.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th Street, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon.

St. Paul, Minn.—German Place, 444 Rice Street, Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James P. Cannon.

Duluth, Minn.—Workers' Hall, 19 Ave. W. and 1st St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Ronn, Angervo.

San Francisco, Calif.—California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis.

Berkeley, Calif.—Finnish Hall, 1819—10th Street, Nov. 8. Local speaker.

Hartford, Conn.—Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe, and Sam Darcy.

New Haven, Conn.—Hermanson's Hall 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall.

Waterbury, Conn.—Garden Hall, East Main Street, Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT PROCEEDS TO REORGANIZE PARTY INTO NUCLEI

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 30.—The District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of District 5 at its last meeting decided to proceed with the reorganization of the party without delay. A special reorganization committee was appointed and the reorganization in the various cities will proceed under the direct supervision of this reorganization committee.

Pittsburgh was the starting point. A membership meeting was held which was attended by at least 75 per cent of the membership. After the district organizer outlined a detailed plan for the reorganization the registration was taken. It is worth while noticing that the Finnish branch in the city proved to be in the lead both in attendance and in the percentage of comrades registered. The Finnish branch has registered practically 100 per cent.

The reorganization committee is now classifying the results of the registration and about 6 or 7 functioning nuclei will be formed within the next few days. The rest of the comrades will be organized into international branches.

75 Per Cent Attendance.

The second city to begin the reorganization was McKeesport, which is owned and controlled by the steel magnates. Here, too, about 75 per cent of the membership attended the meeting and filled out the reorganization registration blanks. The Finnish comrades again were well represented but the South Slav branch was in the lead. Committees were appointed both in Pittsburgh and in McKeesport to secure the registration of those members who failed to be present at the membership meetings.

The registration in McKeesport shows that practically all members will be organized into shop nuclei and there will be no need for any street nuclei.

Work Continues.

It is worth while mentioning that while the registration is being taken and the reorganization is taking place the party work is not being hindered in any way. Quite to the contrary, the organization shows signs of new life everywhere in the district.

COMMUNIST SCHOOL IN LOS ANGELES IN FULL SWING

By WM. SCHNEIDERMANN

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30.—The school conducted by the league and the party is one of the first steps we are taking toward Bolshevization. The four classes, conducted every Sunday afternoon, are now in their third week, and we have between 30 and 40 comrades registered and enthusiastically participating, also many outsiders have been attending the classes and taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered.

The class include the History of the Labor Movement, Public Speaking, Marxian Economics, and History of the Three Internationals. The members are beginning to realize that "without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement," and not only are the classes well-attended, but the members are taking an active part in the discussions. So far the lure of pleasure has not yet been able to diminish the attendance, and altho the courses will only run for six weeks and thus will not be able to go thoroly into the subjects discussed, they will lay the ground work for the correct theoretical background necessary for all Communists to have if they expect to carry on their revolutionary tasks among the workers. At the end of the four courses, there will be another set of courses prepared on Communist policies, tactics, and strategy in all phases of the class struggle, which knowledge we will be able to utilize to good advantage in the various activities of the party and the league. Members wishing to attend, register any Sunday afternoon at 224 S. Spring street, Room 200, Los Angeles.

PITTSBURGH FINNISH COMRADES ADOPT GOOD SYSTEM TO ASSIST PARTY ORGAN, THE DAILY WORKER

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct 30.—At the last meeting of the Pittsburgh Finnish branch of the Workers Party, considerable attention was given to the needs of The DAILY WORKER. Upon the recommendation of the branch executive committee the following proposition was adopted: To rush immediately to The DAILY WORKER $30 and to set aside another $30 to be spent in "free subscriptions."

Several names of workers were submitted by the comrades to whom The DAILY WORKER should be sent for a certain period of time free of charge. The branch will pay The DAILY WORKER for these "free subscriptions." In this way The DAILY WORKER will be benefited financially and will increase its circulation at the same time.

Other branches of the party should follow the example set by the Finnish branch of Pittsburgh.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1925.

THE WORKERS AND TAXATION

THE greatest task of capitalism is that of increasing its rate of profit. It pursues this task with greater persistency and greater expense of effort than any other aim.

Profit is unpaid labor. Therefore, the increase of the rate of profit reduces itself to the problem of reducing the paid portion of labor in favor of the unpaid.

Capitalism is doing everything possible to increase the productivity of labor, that is, to increase the total amount of labor given by the workmen per work day. This fact brings about a mechanical reduction of the rate of wages, even tho the wages remain the same. What really happens is that the portion of paid labor remains stationary while the total amount of labor increases, thus increasing the portion of unpaid labor. If possible capitalism also forces upon the workers the absolute reduction of the wages.

But the decrease of wages can also take an indirect form which apparently has nothing to do with conditions of employment. Such an indirect form of wage reduction is taxation.

THE capitalist state is an agency of capitalism. Ordinarily capitalism must support and maintain its agencies thru contributions made from unpaid labor which is extracted from the workers in the form of profit. But its main agency, the state (government), capitalism makes the workers support and maintain thru taxation. Thru this method the capitalists get back part of the wages they originally paid to the workers to support their institution, capitalism.

Thus we find, for instance, that thru a system of tariff, capitalism collects indirect taxes form the workers and achieves thereby, first, a support of its agency, the state, thru the workers, and second, a subsidy flowing into their pockets in the form of artificially maintained high prices for their own products. In other words, the tariff is a form of taxation which artificially extracts part of the money paid to the worker in wages, and makes it flow back into the pockets of the capitalists in the form of high profits. This example shows clearly that taxation is merely another form of wage reduction, an addition to the generally accepted method of exploitation, extracting unpaid labor.

This quality is characteristic of all form of taxation. It is for the reason that taxing the workers is a means of increasing the profits of the capitalists and their politicians insist that the main burden of taxation be borne by the exploited, that is, the workers. In all countries, the art of financing the state is in the last analysis the art of extracting the highest percentage of contributions to the upkeep of the government from the workers. The tendency therefore is everywhere: Increase the taxes of the workers, decrease the taxes of the exploiters, the rich.

THE war with its extraordinary expenses made it necessary to let the capitalist pay a portion, even tho an infinitesimal one, of the financial burden of the state. But it was clearly understood that this taxing the capitalists was merely a war measure. Since the passing of the war period there is going on an energetic struggle for the discontinuation of this practice. "Reduce the tax on the capitalists," is the slogan.

The efforts of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, the millionaire banker, Andrew Mellon, are characteristic in that respect. During several legislative periods Mellon has carried on a campaign for the radical reduction of the surtax. That such reduction could not be carried on without at the same time reducing taxation on incomes of $2,000 or thereabouts was clear. But the reduction propagated for lower incomes was practically only a nominal one, while the reduction on surtax of higher incomes was up to 40 per cent.

The reduction on high incomes was propagated on the basis that a high tax stimulates the investment by many of tax free securities. But this argument is sheer nonsense. First, there is only a limited amount of such securities. And even these are already placed in the hands of investors. High taxes and big incomes could neither reduce nor increase the total amount of such tax free securities. Second, the rate of exploitation of present day capitalism is such a high one that the rate of income of tax free securities looks ridiculous to the industrial capitalist in comparison to the one he can extract from his industrial investments in spite of high taxes.

Incidentally, big capital is constantly hollering about its patriotism. Mr. Mellon whinning about the lack of patriotism of the rich patriots shown in their endeavor to escape taxation by investing in tax free securities, throws welcome light on this patriotism.

THE Mellon plan submitted to the congress at the present legislative period provides for a radical reduction of taxes on high incomes. The proposal to eliminate completely all taxes on incomes below $5,000 is rejected by Mr. Mellon on the ground that the payment of taxes by people who derive their total income from wages or salaries gives them some sense of ownership in the government. This is a nice little joke on Mr. Mellon. The big capitalists do not need to get their sense of ownership thru taxation. Their sense of ownership is derived from the fact that their lawyers and attornies are at the same time the congressmen, the senators, the secretaries of state, and the presidents, ready and willing at any time to take their orders from these capitalists. Since the ownership of government by the big capitalists is so well established, Mr. Mellon considers it advisable not to increase this sense of ownership by making big capital pay for its property, the government.

The masses, whose sole sources of income are their wages and salaries, have no sense of ownership toward the government, not because of any lack of taxes for them to pay but because the government appears to them merely in the form of policemen, of judges or of jailers, always acting against them, never with them or for them.

Mr. Mellon proposes the following reduction:

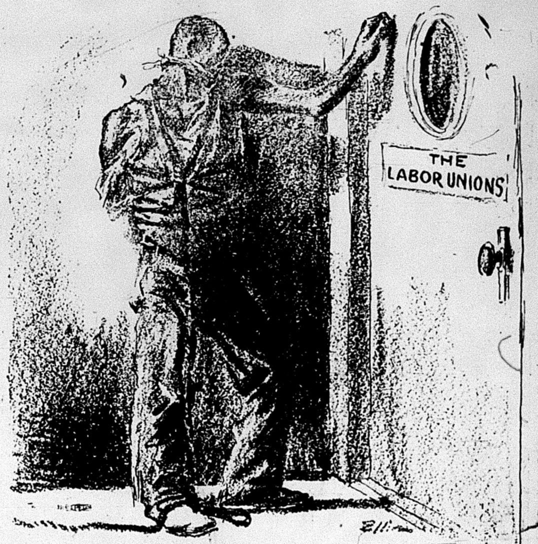
Income	Pres't Law Total Tax	Prop'd Law Total Tax
$ 2,000	—	—
3,000	7.50	5.00
4,000	22.50	15.00
5,000	37.50	25.00
6,000	57.50	45.00
7,000	87.50	75.00
8,000	127.50	105.00
9,000	167.50	135.00
10,000	207.50	175.00
13,000	407.50	325.00
15,000	557.50	445.00
20,000	1,017.50	835.00
25,000	1,607.50	1,350.00
30,000	2,317.50	1,945.00
35,000	3,127.50	2,595.00
40,000	4,037.50	3,295.00
50,000	6,137.50	4,845.00
60,000	8,677.50	6,545.00
75,000	13,187.50	9,295.00
90,000	18,537.50	10,745.00
100,000	22,617.50	14,345.00
125,000	33,367.50	19,995.00
150,000	44,117.50	25,995.00

In incomes over $150,000 the percentage of reduction is to be the same as that on incomes of $150,000.

As against this proposal by our secretary of the treasury which, by radical reduction of the surtax on high incomes, is shifting the burden of taxation to the mass of people whose sole source of income is their wages or salaries, we, the Communists, propose a progressive scale of income tax. Incomes up to $5,000 are to be completely free of taxation; over $5,000 the percentage of income tax is to be gradually increased per thousand until the amount of income taxed is $50,000. The rate of tax on incomes of $50,000 is to be 50% of the total income which equals $25,000. On incomes over $50,000 the amount of tax will be 50% of the $50,-

(Continued on page 5)

DEMANDING ADMISSION



The Negro Worker at the Door of the Trade Unions.

Call for Working Class Unity

By Richard B. Moore

The following is a stenographic report of the speech made by Richard B. Moore, delegate to the American Negro Labor Congress, from the Ethiopian Students League of New York City at the opening session, Sunday evening, Oct. 25, in the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave.

• • •

BROTHER Chairman and Fellow Workers:

I deem it a high honor to be present on this occasion. We are witnessing the emergence of a class that is destined to play a significant role in the further emancipation of Negro people and also the down trodden white workers of America.

The Slave System.

You remember half a century ago when a great system of oppression ruled in America, when men were bought and sold, there appeared upon the scene that great advocate of the race, Frederick Douglass. In him the slave became vocal. When he was aroused, and when he bestirred himself, the institution was weakened, and overthrown. Tonight we are witnessing again the emergence of this race. There are many of the hirelings of the press present. They called the abolitionists all the foul names they could think of in their day. They called John Brown, Frederick Douglass and even Abraham Lincoln, altho he was not a thoro going abolitionist, they called them everything they could think of to brand them and discourage them; and now they are calling us names, and by that talk, we know that the cause we are promoting is a fair one. Well may the hirelings of the capitalist press with their inunendoes say that this is to arouse the Negro workers of the country to the true conditions that surround them; it is to arouse the white workers to the true conditions surrounding them also.

White Slaves.

May I tell you that there are white slaves in America likewise? It is true enough that white workers do not always recognize their true interests, but they will be driven to realize it. Let me tell you now, and let me tell you reporters who are here to spread the tidings of this congress to the world, that the condition of the workers is fast becoming a condition of chattel slavery like that of sixty years ago.

Must Unite.

You will only be able to free yourselves from that condition by lining up solidly as one man with the Negro workers of America. And let me tell you that the Negro group is despised, burned, discriminated against, treated as dogs, yet, when the North and the South were locked in a death struggle, it was the Negro worker who decided that struggle, who brot victory to the Union Army. And I tell you that there is a great crisis coming, for as Lincoln said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." When Lincoln said that he was uttering a truth. Chattel slavery was destroyed. The house is again divided, and I say that the house can not stand.

The Class Struggle.

You can not build up wealth on one hand and poverty and suffering on the other and expect the house to last; there must be conflict there must be a struggle between these two extremes; between capital on the one hand and the oppressed workers on the other, determining who shall rule, and when that time comes, you white workers are not going to be able to win unless you begin now to unite with the Negro workers.

Raps Pan Handlers.

I want to say to the Negro pan handlers who are here, it is you who are willing to sell the Negro people for a mess of pottage. I want to be able to say that the Negro race can only achieve another step in the march toward emancipation by uniting with the enlightened white workers in the struggle.

You paid Negro agents who have been posing before the Negro masses as leaders, who have been selling out to politicians have caused the condition of the Negro masses to grow worse each year.

Movement from Below.

The convening of the Negro Labor Congress means that there will be a movement from below; a movement rises up out of the hearts of its people. You represent the voice of the group today. It may be a small voice. The Abolitionists were small voices when they began, but a mighty movement grew out of it.

I challenge you, whether black or white if you realize the significance of this movement—I call upon you now to give your challenge to those forces that would kill and destroy this Union, bu rallying to the cause I am going to set the example myself. I am a poor young man. I am only making twenty-five dollars a week as an elevator operator in New York. I am an intelligent young man, you can see by my talk that I have intelligence; but because I refuse to sell out my interest to my superiors, I prefer to struggle with them, if necessary to die with them, rather than to aid by one little word or deed of mine the infernal program of lynching and terrorism.

Going To Fight.

I am going to fight; Out of my slender means and I have quite some demands upon them, I am going to give five dollars to the American Negro Labor Congress. I am going to challenge every single one of you to match it. Stand up and talk turkey. I want every man and every woman in this movement who values freedom and true liberty to have a place to work in harmony. Stand up where you are the ushers will take your collections. The forces against us are mighty and they are not going to leave a stone unturned to crush us. You remember during the war when you gave until it hurt liberty bonds. I am challenging you now to give until it hurts.

I wonder if the press which undertook to brand this cause as Bolshevik, will go to the trouble to publish the truth about this cause, those whom they brand as Red and Communists.

During the war it was pro-German, well, this much I know that the Bolsheviks of Russia stopped lynching and other crimes of the sort in Russia and I challenge them to do the same in America. And as Patrick Henry said, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

We Want Equality.

All we want is a future, all we want is equality in every respect.

Once and for all the American Negro Labor Congress repudiates what has been said by Booker Washington in a speech he made in the South. He said "In all things purely material we are united, but in all things social we are going to be separate."

Demand Right To Live.

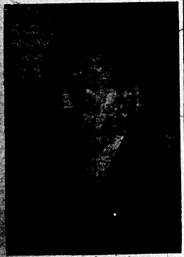
That is simply an erruption of the slave ulcer.

We are now demanding the rights of living, nothing more, nothing less.

Let me close with this remark, countrymen, we sue for simple justice at your hands. Naught else will have, nor less will take, and we know that the only way that those rights can be assured is in that union of white and black workers, which eventually will rule not only America, (this is the last country in which it will be seen), but the whole world.

I am going to quote those wonderful words of the man who was a Jew, who driven by the oppression which his race suffered investigated the causes of that oppression—analyzed the structure of the social system and discovered its driving forces and the solution for its evil there, it is written on that sign on the wall, the challenging utterance of that greatest thinker of the 19th century—Karl Marx—"Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, but you have a whole world to gain."

AN ORGANIZER OF THE NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS



H. V. PHILLIPS
National Secretary of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Negroes Are Still Slaves

By WALT CARMON

The popular songs to the contrary, hundreds of thousands of Negro workers do NOT "want to be in Dixie"—where slavery still exists.

Today in the Southern States, where four-fifths of the twelve million Negroes in this country live, constitutional amendments restrict their right to the ballot. Tax tests, property tests, educational tests, understanding and character clauses and the famous grandfather clause, all keep the Negro working man and woman from the polls. In hundreds of cities where legal requirements are fullfilled, it would be risking his life for a Negro to approach the polls. In other cities insults and inconvenience are placed in the Negro worker's way prevent him from exercising rights of citizenship.

Jim Crowism Even in Schools

Race segregation, prevelent to a degree thruout the country, in the Southern States reaches unthinkable forms. In the trains, laws require seats, compartments and coaches for whites and Negroes. With the exception of Missouri, all the Southern States have laws separating the races in street cars. This separation extends to residential districts, parks, restaurants, theaters, etc.

To such an extent do these Jim Crow laws operate that we have a case of three white passengers entering a car marked "for whites only" in Mississippi, finding two Negro passengers in the car and suing the company for damages because the conductor would not "remove" the Negroes and being awarded $400 each in compensation for the "injury" by the Mississippi courts!

Twenty-two states requires separation of races in the public schools.

According to the Census Reports of 1920 (for the whole country), only 53.5 per cent of Negro children between the ages of 5-20 inclusive, were enrolled in school.

Though the Negro comprises one-tenth of the population of the country, reports for the same year show the Negroes as 37.3 per cent of the illiterates.

These facts are not so surprising when to the economic causes that drive Negro children into the factory and on the farm at an early age, are added the lack of schools thruout the South. The percentage of dollars spent yearly for education on a white and Negro child vary to as high as 74 to 8 dollars in Lousiana where Negro illiteracy runs to 38.5 per cent.

To these barbarities practiced on the Negro must be added 208 lynchings in the last five years.

Whether these numbers rise or fall, economic conditions take a steady toll of lives of Negro workers. Where in [illegible] for whites the death rate per 1,000 was 12.1 [illegible], for Negroes it was 20.5. Capitalism [illegible] harder on the Negroe worker.

Disease Outcome of Persecutions

Disease ravages the race. Death from tuberculosis and syphilis, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, (figures for whole country) reach startling figures. The numbers for the last disease show a mortality of 38.7 per hundred thousand, in comparison with only 10.5 for whites. Other diseases take heavier toll among Negro workers than among the white. White persons live nearly seven years longer according to figures of the same concern which include all classes.

The bureau of census for one section, notes that "In 28 or 33 per cent of the 84 cities with the registration by color the deaths outnumber the births among the colored people". In an article on "Negro Migration", Chas. S. Johnson says of the Negro death rate in the South: "The Negro death rate during the period of slavery was about the same as that of the white. Beginning with their independence (?), this death rate increased steadily up to about ten years ago in spite of the increase in education and some measure of health training. The Negro population has increased at a rate nearly normal. During the last decade we were surprised and shocked to learn that the rate of the increase has fallen off about 50 per cent. Making allowances for certain errors in enumeration, there is still room for some concern in these figures. This does not mean that fewer children are being born in the congested district of the South, but that actually more of them are dying.

"... Out of every hundred thousand Negro male children born alive, 9,609 more Negro boys die before they reach the age of one year than white boys, and 8,281 more girls."

Twenty-nine states in this country makes intermarriage illegal.

Peonage in the South.

Peonage still exists in the South. The plantation system is not eradicated sixty-two years after release from chattel slave.

In the South as a whole, three out of every four Negro farmers are tenants and the number is increasing rapidly. Wages of farm workers range from $1 to $3 per day and more and more the Negro worker, predominantly agricultural, is being driven into the cities—and into the North, where he is ever becoming a more important factor.

The South is still the home of the most opressed worker in America — the home of slavery. Wm. F. Dunne in his article "Negroes In American Industry" in March issue of the Workers Monthly, painted this bitterly true picture:

"The slave south is not dead and slavery has not been abolished. It lives in song and story, it lives in every community where there are black and white human beings, it lives in the agricultural region of the south, it exists in the industrial feudalism of the lumber and turpentine camps of the south, it lives in the southern non-union coal fields, it lives in the columns of the capitalist press of both north and south and the prejudice and strife among the workers is fed and inflamed like a gangrenous wound by this filth that it exudes."

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

-help!
To Save THE DAILY WORKER

The Finnish Section of the Workers Party

By HENRY PURO.

In order to understand the necessity of reorganization of our party, we must examine the past relations of the party and its various language sections.

The Finnish section being the largest language section of our party, is presenting the most typical picture about these relations. We now turn our examination principally toward the relations of the Finnish section and the party. The organizational structure of our party, founded on the federation form, is such that we find in it parties in the party, each having its own autonomy and each one living its own separate life.

In many localities the relations between various branches is such that joint membership meetings have been held very rarely if at all. So far as the holding of meetings have been attempted it has been found that members of the language branches have not been willing to take part. This is especially true as far as the Finnish members are concerned. Not only have we had difficulties to have language branch members take part in joint membership meetings but we have had very much difficulty in getting members to attend general mass meetings of the party organizations.

The various city central committees have had difficulties in getting a full quota of delegates from the Finnish branches. We have found very few comrades who were willing to take active part in city central committee activities. When some comrades, in different localities, have tried to remedy this deplorable condition general excuses have been offered; for example, the inability to speak the English language. But language difficulties are not real reasons to prevent comrades from taking an active part along with other comrades speaking different languages. The real reasons are a lack of interest and enthusiasm to take an active part in our party work.

The results fo these relations have been that our party has been unable to mobilize the whole membership into action, even in its most important campaigns. This is why our party work, compared to its membership, has been comparatively weak.

The fault of these conditions is not, however, solely of the language section membership. Besides the organizational reasons which will now be abolished by the reorganization, there are other reasons. First, on the part of our party leaders. Our party leaders have not approached the membership of the language sections in the proper manner and have not tried to draw them closer to the party work and to its campaigns and activities.

The language section members have been left to take care of themselves and to work their own way. Not even in the big centers of the party have the members of the language sections known more than two or three leaders of the party and have seen the latter only once or twice a year when they have come to address in the big mass meetings. Only during the last few months leading comrades of the party have written articles to the language section press explaining our party viewpoints to members of the language sections.

Even the ideological contact has been very limited and incidental. The party leaders have not had actual and direct contact with the membership of the language sections, and only very few district organizers have been paying occasional visits to the language branch meetings. The very fact that party leaders have not had dircet contact with the membership of the various language sections, not even with leading comrades, is a potent reason for these sections being so separated from each other. That is why the mobilization of the membership of the party for action has rarely been successful.

But the leading comrades are as much and as seriously responsible for this condition. We have lived and acted in language sections as if they were autonomous republics, which have only foreign relations with the party. We have felt that it is not our duty to acquaint ourselves and become an integral part of the party. In our meetings, we have discussed mainly our social and entertainment affairs. Sociological, political and party discussions have become minor matters and often have been left out altogether from the order of business of the branch meetings. And to the extent that we have discussed party matters, we have done that at the end of the meetings, when the greater part of the members had already left the meetings. Our Finnish district committees have had only in casual cases contact with the party district committees, not to speak of having continual relations.

We have spent so much of our time and energy for the maintenance of our halls and social affairs that our part in various campaigns of the party has been very insignificant. Even in the financial campaigns where we have considered ourselves as the leaders, the Finnish section membership has often taken small part compared to its membership strength. In the Soviet Russia and DAILY WORKER foundation campaign in which we took conspicuous part, we were not able to fill our quota. It is true that many comrades and many branches distinguished themselves in these campaigns, but in proportion to our big membership we were not able to do our share in the campaign to organize The DAILY WORKER. Some other language sections, especially the South Slavic section, did better. In the Labor Defense campaign we have been trying to do our share.

But in the political campaigns of the party and also in the trade union activities the membership of the Finnish section has been very indifferent, and has been taking a very small part in spite of the fact that these activities constitute the main work of the party. Indifference to these most important activities of the Communist party is in itself a living example of how we have been ideologically, as well as in action, fully in accord with social-democratic indifference and inactiveness.

Federation automony is deeply rooted in our membership. They look upon a party campaign as if it did not concern them. Of course there are many exceptions. There are localities and branches where our Finnish comrades are in close contact with the party organs, but the general situation is as above mentioned.

Responsibility for the existence of this condition of affairs falls upon the leading comrades of the language sections. I will quote a letter from a certain well-known comrade of the New York district, which he sent me the other day. After making a reorganization tour thruout the district, he writes the following:

"I met so much hesitation and faltering among the membership that the situation looks much more gloomy than I expected. We have been too negligent since we left the socialist party. We have not emphasized enuf in our propaganda in our press and speeches the necessity for the Communist organization forms and activities. And now when we have to start to build up a Communist form of organization and to get more clearness of the ideological views of the party we find the masses, that have been under our influence and who should now become the best elements of our party, unripe. Even those comrades whom we have considered the vanguard of our federation, we find hesitating and faltering; not to speak of the masses who have been with us only for social purposes." This same comrade writes that in his second meeting in the New York Finnish branch, when he was elaborating such an important question as the resolutions and proceedings of the national convention of our party and also the question of reorganization, only twelve people were attending, altho the New York branch has a membership of about 400.

Comrades, this letter speaks a serious language about the situation we now find ourselves in. It shows to us, as this comrade rightly admits, how seriously we have neglected the Communist education of our membership. The more cheerful phase of this letter is that the writer realizes the situation and admits it openly. To that extent we admit our negligence we are able to remedy it. A serious struggle, however, is bound to rise from the fact that too many leading comrades are not willing to admit our negligence and errors. On the contrary, in their words they as much as confess that something has been neglected, but in their deeds they hold tight to their former methods and viewpoints, and are trying to make the members believe that those comrades who are now demanding a fundamental remedy, are disturbers. For personal motives they want to interrupt the peace in the Finnish federation and to sow discord.

However if the situation does not, in the light of foregoing analysis, look very bright, there is no need to be pessimistic, as far as the relation of the Finnish members toward our party is concerned. If we become pessimistic towards the working masses we might as well cease to believe and speak about the coming proletarian revolution. It would also be a wrong idea to believe that the Finnish workers are naturally conservatives. Among our Finnish members there are excellent proletarian elements whom our party must and can win to the American proletarian revolutionary party, by approaching them in the proper manner, making clear to them the purpose of the Communist Party and the duties of its members. We must abolish the present federation form of organization and build our party on the basis of shop nuclei. This new form of organization tears away the national division lines and at the same time makes possible the unification of the ideological views of the whole membership.

This same condition that now exists between the Finnish section and our party, also exists more or less between other language sections and the Workers Party.

In the next article I will deal with the question of how our party can win over in this crisis of Bolshevization and reorganization the Finnish and other national proletarian elements in this country. I consider it necessary to put the whole situation as it exists before out entire party. That is a proper approach to correcting the errors we have made and to remedy the present situation.

Research Department Book Reviews

A Book for the Worker's Shelf.

"Social Struggles and Thought," by M. Beer, Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. 1925. $2.

It is not often that a book from the flood poured forth from capitalist publishing houses can be highly recommended to the workers. This is one of those rare exceptions. Within a brief 200 pages, Beer has concentrated a picture of social struggles in England and France (and their reactions upon Germany), from 1776 to 1848 together with concise statements of all the schools of social criticism and programs of social change, that arose out of these struggles. It is without doubt the best work of its kind available, at least in the English language, and it is a valuable addition to the working-class library.

The large field covered may be indicated by mentioning the names of those dealt with by Beer—writers and thinkers who influenced social thot in that period:—Adam Smith, Bentham, Ricardo, Wallace, Spencer, Godwin, Hall, the Physiocrats, Lange, Dolivier, Buonarotti, Babeuf, Wieland, Weishaupt, Lessing, Cetinger, Fichte, Fourier, Saint-Simon, the Luddites, Owen, Combe, Gray, Thompson, Morgan, Bray, the Chartists, Blanqui, Proudhon, Pecqueur, Cabet, Leroux, Blanc, and many lesser lights. Beer has accomplished the seeming impossible in giving not only the essence of the ideas of each of these writers and leaders, but also the social and economic setting, the background and significance of each, in a manner which is thoroly in the spirit of the modern revolutionary worker, all within the compass of one small book.

Of particular interest are the brief pages in which Beer shows that the demand for "democracy" in the early revolutionary movement, and in the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels, had nothing in common with the sickly conception of the present-day social-democrats — the Bergers and Hillquits. The demand for the "rule of the people" was demand for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus Beer quotes Louis Bland ("Historie de dix ans"): "The people is the whole of the citizens who, possessing no capital, are completely dependent upon others for the necessities of life." And Charles Beranger (in a petition to the Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 3, 1831): "The people is the whole of those who work, who are robbed of their social existence, who possess nothing; you know whom I mean: the proletariat." And Enfantin's criticism of the July revolution: "the people or the proletariat fought on the barricades, but after the victory the bourgeoisie armed against the proletariat."

Beer goes on to say:

"The establishment of this fact is important for the following reason. If the people and the proletariat were at that time synonymous ideas, the rule of the people or democracy would actually signify proletarian rule or the rule of the working class, and not, as democracy is understood today, the rule of the whole nation in opposition either to oligarchy or personal monarchy. In the years 1831-1848, democracy signified the rule of the people in opposition to the bourgeoisie."

"It is only by virtue of this historic background," continues Beer, "that we can understand the otherwise incomprehensible—because apparently contradictory—passage in the Communist Manifesto: 'The first step in the labor revolution is the elevation of the proletariat to the position of ruling class, the struggle for democracy.' Democracy in the sense of the Communist Manifesto accordingly means the rule of the working class."

The above quotations are but one small example of the richness of Beer's book, of its value to assist the working class reader in obtaining a clearer idea of the historical background of the labor movement. More than a hundred years ago the clear note of proletarian revolution was struck by the first working class fighters, whose glorious tradition was to be incorporated by and brot to fruition under Vladimir Lenin.

Earl R. Browder.

Verdict May Save Finnish Worker from Deportation

The United States circuit court of appeals of the eighth circuit of which the district of Minnesota is a part, handed down a decision in two cases involving the same question of law as the Sanna Kannasto case holding that the so-called wartime passport act is a wartime emergency legislation and that it is no longer in effect.

This decision is expected to compel the court to release Mrs. Kannasto from criminal prosecution for an alleged violation of this notorious lwa. Mrs. Kannasto is of Finnish nationality and her arrest was brot about thru the efforts of white guard Finns, who hated her because of her activity in behalf of the workers. Her deportation is sought by the federal authorities.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

The Communist and Socialist Platforms Compared

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

IT is interesting to compare the mayoralty platforms of the socialist and Workers (Communist) Party in this campaign.

In the socialist party platform we find the slogan, "Win New York for the people." In contrast with the Communist slogan of "A workers' and farmers' government."

For a Labor Party.

In the socialist platform no mention is made of the labor party. To the socialist party that is a dead issue while on the other hand in the Workers (Communist) Party platform we find a readiness to withdraw their candidates at any time during the campaign in favor of a united labor ticket, as the platform says plainly:

"The Workers (Communist) Party has for the past three years been the foremost fighter for the formation of a labor party. At the earliest opportunity this year, it proposed to the workers of New York the formation of a united labor ticket for the present campaign as a first step for the complete unity of labor's political forces in a labor party. It proposed to the socialist party at its conferences in June, the calling of a convention of all labor organizations for this purpose. But the socialist party in its servility to the labor bureaucrats and in its complete heedlessness of the elementary needs of the workers, gave no answer to this proposal. **Therefore the socialist party must bear jointly with the labor bureaucrats the responsibility for dividing the forces of labor and preventing the realization of a united labor ticket against capitalism.**

"THE Workers Party has therefore been compelled to put forward its own candidates. But it realizes the crying need for working class political unity, and continues to call upon the socialist party and all other labor groups to joint together for a united labor campaign against the capitalist class for the immediate needs of the divided and exploited workers. THE WORKERS PARTY STANDS READY TO WITHDRAW ITS CANDIDATES IN FAVOR OF ONE UNITED LABOR TICKET AT ANY TIME DURING THIS CAMPAIGN. **Workers of New York, raise this demand for a united labor ticket leading towards a labor party in all of your organizations and compel the labor bureaucrats and treacherous socialist leaders to cease dividing the workers. Out of this campaign must emerge concrete steps towards the formation of a labor party."**

Child Labor

On the question of child labor we read in the socialist platform: "We pledge ourselves to maintain the New York standards and work for the adoption of the federal amendment."

So we see that the socialist party has sunk so low and has become so meek and submissive that it is SATISFIED with the child labor laws of New York. Everything is so perfect that there can be no improvement, is its line of reasoning! Very fitting indeed, for an organization that claims to represent the working class that it accepts the laws of capitalism without one bit of criticism or suggestions for improvement.

THE Communist platform demands the abolition of all child labor under the age of sixteen, and a system of compensation for those families upon whom such a law would work a hardship.

Municipal Employers

On municipal employers the socialist party writes vaguely on no political interference and speaks of adequate pay and the recognition of ability, while the Communist platform comes out openly with a proposal for the right to strike for municipal employers, the prevailing union rate of wages and the 44-hours week, all of which are ignored in the socialist party platform.

Housing

On the question of housing the socialist party provides for the building of new apartments "these should be of a sort for which the rent should not exceed the rent of nine or ten dollars per month. Higher rents are beyond the reach of 69 per cent of our population with family incomes below $2,500.00." (From the socialist party platform.)

Even Gov. Smith's housing commission is more "revolutionary" than the socialist party for it says, "The average family in old law-houses, (these are the bulk of the working class) cannot afford more than seven dollars per room." This governor's commission also suggests that by tax exemption on buildings it will be possible for landlords to build new houses get 6 per cent interest on their money, rent rooms at $7.50 and still make a legitimate profit.

THE Workers (Communist) Party proposes the construction of dwellings for the workers by the city to be rented to them without profit and what is much more important for the immediate terrible housing situation, "the fixation by the state of a low rent scale based upon the earnings of workers' families and their ability to pay." (From the Workers Party platform.) This of course, is a revolutionary demand, whereas the socialist party does not even propose a reformist demand as moderate as that of the commission on housing, appointed by the democratic governor.

Health.

On the question of health, we see that the socialist party does not view that question from a working class point of view, their entire health program could be adopted by any capitalist legislature with a guarantee that no representative of the bosses would ever have any remorse as to have violated the interest of the class he represents. Various "practical" measures for the consolidation of hospitals, for a change in the number of bureaus of the health department; for a deputy commissioner to serve as general business manager under the commissioner; for the removal of the police commissioner from the board of health; for the relieving of the board of health from detail, and finally, "more clinics should be established where needed to deal with the cancer and heart diseases." (From the socialist platform.)

THE socialist party is so far removed from the workers that it forgets that there are specific working class industrial diseases, and when it finally mentions two ailments they are, cancer, and heart disease, that are common to all society, and therefore naturally taken care of by the bosses. They forget altogether industrial accidents, industrial diseases, the prohibition of dangerous chemicals and industrial devices, factory inspection to eliminate such diseases and special clinics in the working class quarters to treat them. Loony gas poisoning, painter's colic or lead poisoning, furrier's consuption, hatter's mercury poisoning, these dread diseases of the working class under capitalism are completely forgotten by the socialist party, while in the platform of the Workers (Communist) Party, we find planks covering all of the above mentioned, which are conspicuously absent in the socialist platform.

Unemployment.

On the question of unemployment there is no mention of it in the socialist platform, while the Workers (Communist) Party demands the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance, maintenance of the unemployed by the city at trade union rates until work can be found for them. Also the complete elimination of the employment agency sharks thru the establishment of a city monopoly in job placements, with workers' control of the agencies thru participation in the management. It also demands two weeks' pay for all workers dismissed from their jobs.

Schools.

ALSO on the question of schools the socialist party is strangely quiet, no mention being made of it.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls for the abolition of religious and military training in the public schools, the unrestricted right of the teachers to organize in labor unions, no teacher to be expelled for holding beliefs inimical to the present system. Also the immediate increase of the teaching staff, building of new schools and full maintainance of all workers' children up to the age of sixteen, when poverty would otherwise compel such children to leave school before that time.

The Overthrow of Capitalism.

Once more the socialist party is not interested and has nothing to say on this question. The socialist party deliberately deludes the workers into believing that their interests can be realized under capitalism and neither makes such demands as expresses the crying necessities of the workers, nor points out that only by the overthrow of capitalism can they be realized. It limits itself to petty reforms—so petty that perhaps this time its program IS realizable under capitalism. It does not express the needs of the workers. Of the socialist party and its program nothing socialist is left but the name.

AS the platform of the Workers (Communist) Party says:

"In proposing the above demands the Workers Party points out that even such elementary demands of the workers can only be realized and maintained thru the establishment of a workers' governvent. We propose them, not as a complete expression of the aims of the working class, but as an expression of their most elementary needs, knowing that the workers, in struggling for these demands will inevitably come to understand that they cannot be realized and maintained under capitalism, but only thru the overthrow of the capitalist system, the establishment of a government of workers and poor farmers, and the adoption by this government of such measures as will lead toward the introduction of a Communist system of society. To this full program the Workers (Communist) Party is pledged."

A Comparison.

After reading the above comparison any working man or working women can easily see that only the Communists with Ben Gitlow, as their standbearer, stand as the representatives of the working class in this campaign, and as such, should support its candidates. More than that, they should contribute to its campaign fund, and join the Workers (Communist) Party and help actively in the struggle for a Soviet republic and the dictatorship of the proletariat. As I. Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party in Russia, correctly said, there are no Communists outside of the Communist Party! Join the Communist Party and fight for the rule of the working class!

UNITY RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Y. W. L.

Forward to League Unity!

"In the League there are no longer any differences on political questions! The League completely and unquestionably accepts the decisions of the E. C. C. I.! A decisive struggle against the right danger—against the right elements which openly or covertly lead a fight against the line of the Executive of the Comintern! The unity of the League! The consolidation and utilization of all Communist forces! The unanimous support of the N. E. C.! Real mass work! A mass League!" These are the slogans upon which the remains of factionalism generated almost two years of struggle in the League and Party and remaining after the recent Party and League conventions have finally been liquidated and complete, organic, unity established in the Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

Altho the decisions of the Comintern, the fourth convention of the W. P., and the third convention of the Y. W. L. had removed the political basis for the internal differences in the organization, the remains of the factional spirit naturally hung over and did not disappear immediately in the ranks of our League. It also began to grow apparent that the position of Comrade Foster and those who agree with him in his attitude on the relation of the Comintern to the American Party was becoming the center of crystallization of a right wing fraction and was tending to strengthen and group around itself the right wing elements of the Party. On the other hand, signs began to appear of the crystallization of an intermediate group and a new fraction. It was on the basis of the complete liquidation of the remains of factionalism, the struggle against the right dangers involved in the "position of the group that continues to follow the line of Comrade Foster after the cabled decision of the C. I.," "the decisive struggle against the formation of an intermediate group," and the consolidation of all Bolshevik elements in the League, that unity was finally accomplished in the League.

Thru the initiative of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International, the political committee of the N. E. C. in conjunction with all the members of the N. E. C. who could be summoned considered the situation in the League and finally came to the conclusion recorded in the unanimously accepted resolution printed elsewhere in this issue.

This resolution, providing the political basis for unity, is a registration of the fact that henceforth there are no longer any "groups" in the Y. W. L.; henceforth there will not be any "groupings" on committees and in the units of the organization. Henceforth the League is a united whole.

With the factional struggle a thing of the past, the League is now turning its face to real mass work. "The N. E. C. declares," the resolution reads, "that the first task on the basis of the accepted political line is to concentrate all efforts to accomplish real mass work by the League. The work in the mills, trade unions, sport organizations and others, reorganization of the League on the basis of shop nuclei, economic and educational work, work among the Negroes, work in the opponent organizations, etc.—these are the tasks, which must be made the center of our attention."

A new page has been turned in the history of the Communist youth movement in this country. With united forces, forward to the building of a mass Leninist League of Youth in America!

Our strength lies in unity under the leadership of the Comintern and the Y. C. I.

The Unity Resolution.

The National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League, after considering and discussing the situation in the Young Workers (Communist) League, came to the following conclusions:

1. In the League there are no longer any differences on political questions. The League completely and unquestionably accepts the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party and greets the beginning of the process of Bolshevization.

2. Considering that the right danger is great, the N.E.C. declares that it will lead a decisive struggle against all right elements, elements which will openly or covertly lead a fight against the line of the Executive of the Comintern. The position of the group which continues to follow the line of Comrade Foster after the cabled decision of the C. I. tends to

(Continued on page 5)

Bishop Brown Speaks at Negro Labor Congress

EDITORIAL NOTE:—The following abridged speech of Bishop William Montgomery Brown in no way expresses the views of this paper, nor the position of Communists. We emphatically repudiate the notion that there is any religious significance whatsoever attached to the struggle of the working class to free itself from capitalism. Nor can we possibly accept the extremely unscientific notion that workers are saints and capitalists are sinners. Social forces do not operate according to formulas based upon abstract morality. It is absurd to attempt to apply morality to economics or history. The speech of Bishop Brown is published in part because it is his first public utterance after his conviction for heresy. At that time a special article in The DAILY WORKER analyzed his vagaries. This speech shows that he has not learned anything since.—H. M. W.

* * *

COMRADES: This is my first public appearance since my being railroaded out of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Steam-rolled is perhaps the better phrase; perhaps I was Jim Crowed because I do not believe in all this supernaturalism and symbolicalism of the bible as it is literally interpreted. Gentlemen, I was put out after being tried as a heretic. Anyhow, I was not put out by trial for the crime of heresy, whatever that may be. The first nine bishops before whom I was tried described me as being an extreme and dangerous heretic, but did not define the word heresy, nor did the judge. Then I faced another judge and nine other bishops, they too, did not say what heresy is.

Living In Age of Science.

WE ARE living in a different age now, an age of science, and heresy is unknown in this age of science.

In the course of this lecture there will be several references to the unfinished case of the bishops against me.

You workers think you can get along without the bishops, but they can't get along without you. They need you. They need to understand your point of view. They need to feel the great religious significance of the meetings like you do. You do not like to have me speak of these meetings as religious, but I do not come here to say pleasing things to you.

Bishops Are Sinners.

I came to tell you the truth, and that is that the bishops and other preachars are sinners and that you are the saints. They do no useful work. That is why they are sinners. You do lots of work, every stroke is a saintly act. That is why you are saints. Human acts depend upon work.

I am not at war with the church. I am simply trying to liberate it from its ruinous supernaturalisms. You know that divided masses can not get anywhere. I know that your unions that are divided cannot get anywhere. You have converted me to your view. I am now going to convert you to mine. I shall not stray from the subject of this meeting.

Workers Give Self.

IT IS human life in action, and all life is action; no action, no life. Labor is human life, from the very highest conceivable plane. **For when a man goes to work he gives himself to society more completely than any mere philanthropist. A philanthropist can give his money and then go and play golf all day. The capitalist can make his investment and then start on a trip around the world, but when the worker contributes his labor he has to give himself, he can not send it by special messenger, he has to go with it himself and stand by it thru every minute of his working hours every day of every year.**

The great cause of labor, then, is a cause of humanity at bottom. It is the greatest of all causes. It is the greatest of all human movements. The parasite group are generally so blinded by their beliefs that they can not co-operate with it.

Bishop Thinks Little.

A BISHOP does but little work, they are too busy to work. They are too busy to think. I did not do much thinking until after I had resigned from my diocese. My time during the whole period had been taken up with building up the church. I had been extremely busy bringing souls to god. I did not know what the church was for. I had never stopped to ask what the church was for. I did not know anything about god, except what somebody had told me and they knew no more than I did about him. When I preached of heaven and hell, I was not a man, I was a phonograph, grinding out the dead views of the past.

Then a great war came along. I knew nothing about that. I was too busy attending to what had been told me. I was supposed to believe that a christian god had sent this war to punish the imperialists of Germany and give the world to democracy. The Germans thot that a christian god had sent the war to punish the democracy of America and to give the world to imperialism. The German bishops were right. Anyhow, the Americans came out with lots of imperialism; imperialism to burn. It has been evolved into despotism.

Begins To Think.

There is no time to tell the whole story of the war, but twenty million young lives were crushed out and the world flowed with blood before this quarrel of the gods in the sky and the capitalists on earth came to an end. Had I been busy in my religious church activities, I would have whooped it up for the church. But I had gone home to die. I didn't die. I am still living. I had a little time to think, something I had never had before and no bishop before or since has had any. I was like a boy with a new toy. I thought, and I understood. I found that neither the American god, nor the German god was real.

The gods in the skies, Jesus, Jehovah, Buddha, Allah, hadn't done anything. They didn't cause the war and couldn't stop it, or prevent future wars. And so long as we look to them for any help we shall be in a hopeless plight. I found that if these gods were real that I had been taught to worship, they were gods so cruel that a decent man would have nothing to do with them. The only criticism I could make of the christion god was that he had evolved into such a terrible god and that he was not real. He was supposed to have written the bible, but the bible was written by man.

He was supposed to have handed down revelations, but he had not. I found that the gods in the skies, Jesus, Buddha, Jehovah, Allah, all of them were only symbols such as our Uncle Sam and Santa Claus. I found that the real god is nature. The god of reality pointed out the law of evolution and revolution too. I made this great discovery that the words "evolution and revolution" go hand in hand.

The greatest movement I know of is the international labor movement. There are many theories of religion and politics and many manifestations of them, but theer is really only one human race. We are the mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters of one family. It does not matter whether you are protestant, catholic or a Jew, I could be all of them. It makes no difference whether you are christian, heathen or atheist. It still remains that we all belong to the human race. That is all there is to it.

When you see this as I do it will change your ideas about everything, even as it did mine. This fact has now become so obvious that even some of the theologians are beginning to realize that it is the truth. When a theologian realizes that anything is true, it is interesting.

Religious Change.

THE big religious institutions do not readily disappear, they simply change. They adapt themselves to conditions. Even their golden rules are not the same. The Jewish golden rule used to be "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," which was replaced by the christian golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would have man to do unto you, do ye even so unto him." Presently we find them supporting the cause which they were so bitterly attacking before. The church has supported Negro slavery until Negro slavery was overthrown,—supposed to be overthrown, I mean. At present the churches are supporting capitalism against the enlightened working class. Friends, I can fully understand why, with some of your comrades imprisoned and your civil rights denied, you have come to deny religion.

As I said the labor movement should have a place for bishops and a place for Darwinian and Marxian schools to encamp.

Capitalism is politically bankrupt and the churches that support capitalism are religiously bankrupt. The people of the earth are looking for a classless, raceless, warless world and capitalism is always stirring up enmity between nations and the races. The church is busy questioning if they believe literally in the virgin birth, as if that, or any of their other supernaturalisms could have anything to do with the needs of the world. They cannot trade any longer on the fall of Adam and the blood of Jesus. They cannot appeal to a twentieth century earth with a tenth century hell. We have lots of real hells of our own, and we want to get rid of them, among them are: the hells of unemployment, disfranchisement, lynching and all the other kinds of hell that the church holds up to—real hells. I know as well as you do, which should claim our attention.

You workers are saints outside the church, and the unbelievers and the sinners and owners inside the church.

Down with imperialism!

Down with capitalism!

Long live Communism!

Down with race hatred.

Long live the universal brotherhood.

Down with wars.

Long live the Riffs and the Syrians and the Chinese.

And now, down with Jim Crowism.

Long live the American Negro Labor Congress on the same footing with American Caucasians!

The Y. W. L. Unity Resolution

(Continued from page 4)

strengthen the right elements of the Party and to the crystallization of a new fraction. The N. E. C. completely supports the present Central Committee of the Party and calls upon all units of the League for energetic support. The N. E. C. thinks that it is necessary to combine all elements in the Party which honestly want to follow the line of the C. I. The N. E. C. thinks it is necessary to strengthen the work for winning and attracting all vacillating comrades for united work. The League will carry on a decisive struggle against the crystallization and formation at the present time of an intermediate group. The N. E. C. thinks that the logic of the struggle must inevitably bring such a group to a bloc with the right wing elements in the Party and destroy the line of the E. C. C. I.

3. In regard to the League situation, the N. E. C. thinks it is necessary to fight against the remaining factional spirit which seriously prevents the development of the League. The N. E. C. greets those comrades of the former majority who began the fight against the right wing elements and have now taken the logical step towards the complete unification of the league. Complete unanimous united work is possible and necessary. The unity of the League, the unanimous support of the N. E. C., the utilization of all Communist forces—these are the fundamental prerequisites for successful development of the American Communist movement of the youth.

4. The N. E. C. declares that one of the biggest failures of the last convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League was complete neglect of the problems of the Communist movement of the youth.

5. The N. E. C. declares that the first task on the basis of the accepted political line is to concentrate all efforts to accomplish real mass work by the League. The work in the mills, trade unions, sport organizations and others, reorganization of the League on the basis of shop nuclei, economic and educational work, work among the Negroes, work in opponent organizations, etc.—that is the task which must be made the center of our attention. As a first practical accomplishment along this line, the N. E. C. considers it necessary to organize quickly the campaign amongst the striking miners.

A United League! Decisive end to the factional fight! Fight against right dangers and for the line of the E. C. C. I. and for the Central Committee of the Party! Real mass work, a mass League, these are the fundamental slogans upon which the N. E. C. calls all the units of the league to activity and accomplishments.

Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan, Will Herberg, John Harvey, H. V. Phillips, John Williamson, Al Schaap, Max Schachtman, Max Salzman, Valeria Meltz, Jay Lovestone.

This resolution has the support of the E. C., Y. C. I. and the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Workers and Taxation

(Continued from page 1).

000 plus 100% for every thousand dollars over that.

This proposal will leave untouched most of those incomes which are based exclusively on wages or salaries and will at the same time limit all possible incomes to $25,000 income per year. This system of taxation will place the major portion upon high incomes and will thus make those pay for the expenses of government who own it.

In connection with this tax question it must be made clear that the government is not a power which is over and above all classes and in which every inhabitant has an equal share but that it is an instrument in the hands of one class, the capitalists, and used against all other classes who are exploited by the capitalists.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

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Teaching and Workers' Education

By A. G. Bosse

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The problem of teaching adult workers in night school classes is a technical and organizational question that agitprop directors and teachers of our classes all over the country are up against at the present time. Educational work is beginning, altho slowly, due to the convention, and the reorganization of the party. But our educational work is going to be one of the chief means of achieving the Bolshevization of the party. Unless we politicalize our teaching, it becomes not merely useless, but positively dangerous.

Working Class Education.

Our aim is not to help the worker coming to our classes to make up for a lack of culture. Our party member or sympathizer, hasn't a selfish aim to urge him on, such as hope for advancement, love of learning for its own sake, or the like. The difficulties facing him and us are very great, and it is almost a miracle that we accomplish as much as we do. I shall enumerate but a few of the difficulties we must consider.

After a hard day's work, the worker-student is too tired for very effective studying. His vocabulary is often poor, courage and self-confidence are lacking. He hasn't had a change to develop the habit of studying, and abstract thinking comes with some effort. The difficulty of summarizing rapidly, of getting the central thot of a page or a discussion, of taking notes, of reviewing, etc., must be taken into account by the teacher or class leader. Most workers have no facilities for home study (a quiet corner, time, books, and the like), especially if they are active in the party, their shop, and their union. And we must remember that most of those coming to our classes are at the same time among the most active members in the movement. The small amount of general education most workers have, and the "natural" disinclination on the part of adults to exert the mental effort needed for study, help to increase the difficulties facing the instructor. These are but a few of his troubles, and yet they are enough to put teaching methods on the order of business for special consideration and for radical revision.

Lecture Method Faulty.

Our teaching methods (and these thoughts are not only for the teacher; the student who sees in them a way out must insist on the teacher of his class giving some thought to them, and some trial) must consider whether the old lecture method is not ready for the discard. It is a fine way for the teacher to learn his subject. Our purpose is not to provide a laboratory for the perfection of the teacher's art. We don't dispense knowledge; we try to help our comrades use their brains, think out problems for themselves and finally to put their thoughts into clear language. Therefore the lecture method should be used sparingly, if at all. Cut and dried lectures poured into the brainpan don't germinate and bear thought. They result in the mouthing of glib phrases and stereotyped formulas, which disable us in a new situation or an unexpected attack.

When the lecture is absolutely necessary, (and it sometimes is, to give information not otherwise easily attainable), it should be short, informal, and must permit interruptions in the way of questions, brief, relevant discussion or disagreement, etc. The argument that it breaks the train of thought of the teacher, that it prevents him from making a beautifully rounded and polished oration, must be given short shrift. The lecture should be self-contained, giving only the necessary facts and should not overflow into a complete handling of the subject. Discussion by the case should take up most of the time, the instructor only directing its relevancy, preventing verbosity and showing-off, and encouraging the shy or backward students to participate.

The Discussion Method.

Instead of telling, the teacher should ask questions, even if often they must be leading questions, such as, "Isn't it a fact that. . . ?" or "Why do you think it happened that. . . ?" "You know that such and such was the case. What would be your explanation for it?" For those who might disagree as to "telling versus asking," I recommend John Dewey's little book on "How We Think." Or the following remark by A. Fichandler, "Never give any information that some one else can give, and never draw a conclusion that any one else in the class can draw. . . . The student who answers a question or draws a conclusion before the teacher is filled with an electric joy which makes that work really worth while. . . . The teacher who answers the question for the class without giving them a chance commits a crime."

Just a few more suggestions,—and it is the duty of the student, to himself and to the class, as well as of the teacher, to see that a cut-and-dried class is vitalized. The teacher should be simple and patient in presentation, proceeding step by step, and not going to the next one till the previous ones are understood by most of the class. It is often difficult to know when this is so, but it can be done by questions, watching the class, etc. He should watch the students for interest and attention, and when these lag, should renew them by a new attack, a lively touch, a change of voice (pitch, rapidity, etc.), a provocative statement, a "heresy," etc.

Titles should be made interesting. "Where do profits come from?" popularizes "surplus value," and "Why and when do we have unemployment?" does the same for "periodicity of crises." A last point—the teacher should begin with and constantly recur to points of contact in the student's own life and activities, especially in the branch, shop nucleus, shop, union, etc. The constant aim of every course must be bolshevization and politicalization, even in English, in literature, and in art courses.

In closing, a short sample of how the discussion method, as differing from the lecture method, might be used.

1. Brief review of previous lesson, with students doing most of the explaining.

2. Short talk by teacher, with use of maps, charts, and blackboard. Questions discussion should be permitted to interrupt, not relegated to end of lecture, when most will be forgotten or the point have become hazy.

3. Questions by class, with students answering as many of them as possible.

4. Discussion, with teacher as guider, not monologist.

5. Questions by teacher—to ensure that silent students got points of lesson; to fill in gaps; to further clarify understanding and add to knowledge on a point; and to apply conclusions (especially to the working conditions, hours, wages, profits, propaganda possibilities, etc) to workers in the class.

6. Students make outline of lesson, for future review, reference, etc. The fact that they make it means they are likely to understand it better, and to remember it. If they can't do it, mimeographed outlines and notes should be given them, and carefully gone over with them.

Extra Aids Essential.

Some extra aids are the library, visits to museums, shops, and exhibitions, plays, lectures, talks by specially qualified persons, correlation with English, courses, etc., recourse to reference books, files, clippings, indexes, etc.

The problems are great and varied, write in to the paper and to the national agitprop dept. their experiences, failures and successes with special methods and devices, and the like, we shall be able to compile a body of experiments, experience, and tested methods that will make our work easier every term, and will enable us to put advanced and qualified students into the work of teaching. To raise the level of the whole party, and to penetrate with our agitation, propaganda and education to every party member and sympathizer—that is our task, and proper methods will in large measure enable us to succeed.

The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle

(Continued from page 3)

ficialdom has succeeded only in satisfying the amorphous liberal group which has no economic power.

The big bosses who speak thru the Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle, etc., accept willingly enough the sections of the statement on wage policy that have to do with increase of production and elimination of waste, but those sentences dealing with increases in real wages, reduction of hours and resistance to all wage reductions are interpreted correctly by them as an encouragement to the rank and file of organized labor to go out and raise hell—and therefore a violation of the "union-management co-operation" company union polciy endorsed by the big bosses and blessed by Green, Woll and Co.

WHAT the A. F. of L. officialdom set out to do was to demand a larger return for the aristocracy of labor as a further reward for its support of the Dawes plan, war on the Communists and the left wing in general, opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia and world trade union unity and the betrayal of the Mexican labor movement to Wall Street. Fakerdom was going to take steps to get a larger share of the loot—nothing more.

But the entire absence of theoretical knowledge which characterizes the American labor leadership, led them into making a grave error.

EVEN the usually comatose Milwaukee Leader is able to see the implications involved. It says editorially:

> **If labor succeeds in its efforts to enforce a general eight-hour day or shorten it, keep up real wages, raise them with productivity, and attain to a voice and vote in the management of industries, it will amount to an economic and political revolution.**
>
> **CAPITALISM HAS REACHED A STAGE IN WHICH EVEN A PURE-AND-SIMPLE TRADE UNION DEMAND CAN SET OFF REVOLUTIONARY RESULTS. THIS IS DRASTICALLY ILLUSTRATED BY THE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN, WHERE THE SIMPLE DEMAND OF THE MINERS FOR A MAINTENANCE OF THE OLD WAGE SCALE THREATENS TO START A GENERAL LOCKOUT OR A GENERAL STRIKE.**

The New York Times says that

> **The circumstances that gave rise to this declaration somewhat dampen optimism . . . . . Organized labor has not hitherto co-operated to make economies of production. Yet it demands a full share in the proceeds . . . . . the process will be delayed unless labor takes seriously and very intelligently its promises of co-operation.**

THE Brooklyn Eagle, a militant advocate of the open shop, is even less encouraged by the new A. F. of L. official policy:

> **General extension of the use of automatic machines and general extension of the use of electric power were cited in the council report, advocating such a new wage policy . . . Trade unionism formulates and puts forth a fierce defiance . . . . . What impresses us most in the formulated defiance is the intransigeancy of the language—"in proportion to man's increasing power of production." Literally applied it would take away from the employer any motive . . . . for using new devices . . . . . He would be no better off for his new investment . . . . in many fields they (the employers) have found that shorter hours are not producing as much per worker per hour as did the ten-hour day . . . . Also aggression on one side causes aggression on the other. Employers may stand on the principle that labor should get less in return in proportion to the slacking it is doing . . . . Logic would come as close to justifying the one position as the other.**

THE Nation characterizes the convention as "optimistic and aggressive."

B. C. Forbes, financial writer for the Hearst papers, has his article on the convention headed:

> **American Federation of Labor Wage Policy Should Meet Approval of Bosses.**

He concludes by saying:

> **American labor leaders have acted much more sensibly at their convention than British labor leaders have been acting at their recent conventions.**

THE chop suey mixture of opinion from the American press and labor officialdom is a result of the conflicting interests in the economic and political structure, but it is also probable that the labor bureaucracy has been stung by repeated criticism that it has no theory to guide its actions either on the industrial or political field. In attempting to correct this error it has thrown the doors wide open for the class conscious elements in the unions.

WHAT better slogans could any left wing want, when the relentless pressure from every side brought on by the crisis in which world capitalism finds itself, forces the bosses to war on labor, than "No Wage Reductions," "Cut Down the Hours of Labor," "Increase of Real Wages," etc.

ATTEMPTING to deny and avoid the class struggle, the A. F. L. bureaucracy has shown to every conscious worker the futility of such a policy. Hardly are its verbal attempts to turn the class struggle into class collaboration made than the alert section of the capitalist press declares war because by the very fact of being a labor organization the A. F. of L. had to deal with the wage question from the standpoint of the wage earners if its officials were to maintain their following.

WHAT the left wing has to do now is to further expose the double-dealing of the officialdom—to show that even their truckling to the imperialist masters by repudiating Purcell, the British and Russian unions and world trade union unity, by expulsions of Communists and war on the left wing, by refusal to endorse and work for a labor party, by betrayal of the German workers to the Dawes plan, by vilification of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia, by eulogies of American capitalist democracy, by their fight against industrial unionism and their perpetuation of 107 warring unions—all have failed to alter one hairsbreadth the undying attitude of hostility to the most elementary demands of the workers in the form of higher wages, shorter working hours and better living standards.

THE absolute minimum of all these things that can be forced upon the workers, coupled with a negation of the class struggle by the workers themselves, are upon what the life of capitalism depends.

Forcing down the standards of the workers intensifies the class struggle. It is for the left wing leadership to give it conscious direction in spite of the A. F. of L. officials. The Communists in the left wing must and will direct the whole struggle against the state power—that power which has murdered so many of William Green's fellow unionists, but in which he claims we are all "sovereign."

"Increase in Real Wages," "No Wage Reductions," "Shorten the Hours of Labor" and "Organize the Unorganized," these are the immediate slogans for building up a left bloc which can be developed into a real revolutionary force.

The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle

ARTICLE III—PART II.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

> THIS is the third of a series of articles on the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention, which deal with "The A. F. of L. and International Relations," "The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized Workers," "The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle," "The A. F. of L. and the Left Wing," "The A. F. of L. and Militarism," etc. This is the second installment of "The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle."

HE first attracted my attention in particular because HE SET HIS FACE AGAINST THE EFFORTS THAT WERE BEING MADE TO BRING ABOUT A GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL THE TRADES IN SYMPATHY WITH THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION STRIKE IN 1894. (Second sentence in the speech of Secretary Frank Morrison to the memory of Samuel Gompers delivered to the Atlantic City convention. Emphasis mine, W. F. D.)

WE have seen the spirit of class collaboration materialized and dolled up for public display by Spencer Miller, Jr., theoretician-in-chief for the labor agents of imperialism at Atlantic City. That spirit, embodied in a cartoon by Robert Minor recently, is indeed the spirit of Samuel Gompers as we learn from the lips of no less a personage than Secretary Frank Morrison.

According to Morrison, Gompers' first gained his attentive approbation by treason to the whole American working class in one of its historic struggles. Gompers then, gained leadership by an act of wholesale treachery.

NO intelligent worker will be surprised then, if a convention which endorsed the belly-crawling to American capitalism indulged in by Spencer Miller, Jr., in the field of education, and which spent a day deifying the kind of an individual described so well by Morrison, gave practical expression to its desire, in return for a modicum of the spoils, to act as chambermaid for the captains of industry and lords of American finance.

This is exactly what the Atlantic convention did.

One will go blind if he strains his eyes for any sign in the resolutions of the convention that it has ever heard anything of the class nature of society—the exploitation of one class by another which gives rise to the class struggle.

ON the contrary, the A. F. of L. officialdom has adopted and now glibly mouths such phrases as "group production," "personnel relations," "sustained industrial progress," "interdependence of the interests of all groups," "co-operation of employes in production"—all of which is cribbed from the gibberish of the new school of adding machine social research exponents turned out by Rockefeller endowed colleges.

These phrases are designed to veil the conflict of interests that exists, in spite of all attempts to gloss it over, between the working class and the capitalist class. They have the additional purpose of furnishing a pseudo-scientific justification for all the class collaboration schemes which are being foisted upon the labor movement.

SUCH a scheme is the "Baltimore & Ohio Plan," differing only from the outright company unions in that the machinery of the A. F. of L. unions is placed at the disposal of the bosses and the speeding-up of labor given the sanction of the union officials.

More than that, production experts employed jointly by the union and the bosses, deluge the workers with statistical data proving that they can and must "hit the ball," for the honor and glory of the union—and the profits of the bosses.

"For," say the exponents of this class collaborationist school of thot, "how can the boss pay wages if he doesn't make profits?"

THE following was adopted on the report of the executive council dealing with new economic developments:

> **PRODUCTION IS A GROUP UNDERTAKING. IT INVOLVES FINDING THE BEST WAYS FOR THE GROUP TO WORK TOGETHER. This is the field of personnel relations research. It is of the utmost importance that the trade union should be adequately represented in this field in order that technicians and research workers may at all stages have their attention called to the functions of the trade union and that this necessary agency may be taken into consideration in the development of policies and not have to contest for a place after conclusions are formulated. TRADE UNIONS, WHICH REPRESENT THE CUMULATED EXPERIENCE OF MANY WORKERS AND MANY YEARS HAVE A MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO MAKE TO THIS DEVELOPING FIELD.**

Here is the theory of the role of the trade union as one of the productive units of the modern industrial system—the other two being "capital" and "management"—baldly stated according to the gospel of Spencer Miller, Jr.

THE premise with which the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and their statistical advisers begin is that modern machinery makes industry more productive—more and more commodities are turned out with less workers.

The conclusions they draw is THAT THE ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS SHOULD AID THIS DEVELOPMENT but not struggle to seize the productive machinery and the state power.

This amounts to complete abandonment of struggle. The theory is that only those unions which can prove their value to the capitalists as speeders-up of production will survive.

It means in practice a mad, soul and body wrecking race for "efficiency in production" for that section of the workers who are deceived by such schemes.

THE "new economic developments" which indicate anerringly the necessity for great struggles of the workers, such as the huge mergers in steel, coal, railways and automobile manufacture, the extension of the control of finance-capital over industry at home and in Europe and the colonial and semi-colonial regions—these revolutionary factors are ignored because they do not square with class collaborationist motto that "**production is a group undertaking. It involves finding the best ways for the group to work together.**"

Gary, Schwab, Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Weyrhauser, Robert Dollar—are going to work together in this "group undertaking" with the mechanics and unskilled laborers.

The obvious fact that the captains of industry can get all the cooperation they need at any time by the simple process of shutting down part of their plants and thereby increasing the competition among their "assistants," is something that the statistical advisers of the labor movement have not dwelt upon at any length.

BUT regardless of the merits of the question the Atlantic City convention unanimously endorsed the report of the committee on the executive council's report which said in part:

> **Efforts to improve production methods and eliminate waste must be accompanied by reasonable assurance of regularity of employment.**
>
> **We recommend endorsement of the satisfaction expressed in the principle of the Baltimore and Ohio development and recommend the pamphlet Union-Management Co-operation by B. M. Jewell and O. S. Beyer, Jr. to the study and consideration of all trade unionists.**
>
> **We also approve the recommendations that our national headquarters keep in touch with technical experts and engineers in order that the experience of management-cooperation with trade unions may be put at the service of all concerned with production problems.**

The "B. and O." plan is now part of the A. F. of L. bible. The endorsement of this practical application of the anti-class struggle education sponsored by the officialdom is extremely interesting in view of the slight reservation in the opening paragraph above:

> **Efforts to improve production methods and eliminate waste must be accompanied by REASONABLE assurance of regularity of employment. (Emphasis mine.—W. F. D.)**

THE dues-paying membership ought to be allowed to work a few days more per year if they look upon the interest of the boss as their own—this is the sole consideration asked by the A. F. of L. convention for its members who are being delivered to American capitalism. This reservation itself in an admission that class collaboration cannot eliminate industrial crises.

WE come now to a series of pronouncements which probably have caused more comment than any other part of the proceedings at Atlantic City—the widely heralded "new wage policy" of the A. F. of L. As finally adopted by the convention it reads as follows:

> **We commend endorsement of the statement of the executive council on wages. We hold that the best interests of wage-earners, AS WELL AS THE WHOLE SOCIAL GROUP, are served, increasing production in quality as well as quantity, by high wage standards, which assure sustained purchasing power to the workers and therefore higher national standards for the environment in which they live and the means to enjoy cultured opportunities. We declare that wage reductions produce industrial and social unrest and THAT LOW WAGES ARE NOT CONDUCIVE TO LOW PRODUCTION COSTS.**
>
> **We urge upon wage earners everywhere:**
>
> **THAT WE OPPOSE ALL WAGE REDUCTIONS, AND THAT WE URGE UPON MANAGEMENT THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE IN PRODUCTION IN ORDER THAT SELLING PRICES MAY BE LOWER AND WAGES HIGHER. To this end we recommend co-operation in study of waste in production, which the assay of the Federated American Engineering Societies covering important industries has shown to be 50 per cent. attributable to management and only 25 per cent attributable to labor, with 25 per cent attributable to other sources, principally managements in industries producing commodities for any single industry under consideration.**
>
> **SOCIAL INEQUALITY, INDUSTRIAL INSTABILITY AND INJUSTICE MUST INCREASE UNLESS THE WORKERS' REAL WAGES—COUPLED WITH A CONTINUING REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF HOURS MAKING UP THE WORKING DAY, ARE PROGRESSED IN PROPORTION TO MAN'S INCREASING POWER OF PRODUCTION."**

TO the intelligent reader this statement will at once appear as a queer mixture of sound trade union policy and the most abject sort of servile truckling to the capitalists.

And this is exactly what it is.

And it is a document of contradictions precisely because of the contradictions in A. F. of L. policy produced by the external conditions which force the workers into struggle in spite of the attempts of the bureaucrats to evade these struggles.

I have tried to point out some of the more glaring of these contradictions by emphasis in the above quotation but a better guage of the extent of these contradictions is given us by an examination of the comment emanating from the "intelligentsia," the middle class papers and the realistic upper section of the capitalist press.

THE liberals are jubilant, particularly that section referred to previously which in view of the magnificent and munificent opportunities afforded for "research" and "statistical observation" accompanied by huge stacks of beautiful graphs, curves and charts, sees itself firmly established as a serious rival to the lawyers as advisers of the labor movement.

Says Evans Clark, in the opening paragraph of an article entitled "Union Labor Takes New View of Wages":

> **American labor enters a new epoch. The trade unions of this country have now officially rung down the curtain on irresponsible warfare and militant warfare and set the stage for collaboration with the employers of the nation in solving the problems of industry for THEIR MUTUAL ADVANTAGE. (Emphasis is mine.—W. F. D.)**

Some of the federation officials are likewise jubilant. Says President Green:

> **This action places American labor in a most advanced position on wage theories. It is a position far in advance of any position we have ever taken before.**

BUT Matthew Woll is not so sanguine. In some things, where a sort of furtive cunning is required, he is much more astute than the rest of the officials. So during the debate which preceded the adoption of the statement on wages as amended by the only official with any pretense to scholarship, John P. Frey of the Molders' Union, Woll said:

> **. . . . . I am led to believe that the less we have to do with theory in these matters the better off we are, because we find ourselves confronted with all sorts of conditions, circumstances and environments, and we find oftentimes that theory will lead us nowhere, while our crude judgement expressed in trade union activities has gained more for us.**

Woll is a worthy pupil of his late master—Samuel Gompers.

Like all really cunning fakers he wants nothing in black and white unless it is entirely meaningless. It is extremely doubtful if under the leadership of the veteran Samuel the A. F. of L. officialdom would have been jockeyed by fell cirumstances into the "unhappy position," to quote the well-known phrase of John Fitzpatrick, in which they have been placed by pressure from above, below and by reason of their own avariciousness.

THE fears of the wary Woll have been justified. The A. F. of L. of-

(Continued on page 6)

To Anita Whitney

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Brave womanhood in chains! America,
Hast thou not reason to be proud, be proud,
Of this wild, mad bloodlust hysteria
That bids her limbs be shackled, head be bowed
Beneath the burden of thy tyranny?
Hast thou not reason, Land of Liberty,
To prate of Freedom, Justice, the whiles she,
Who dared to stand for freedom, goes not free?

O Culture, Worth, hold out those slender hands
That dared to clasp the roughened hands of men,
So that they may be cuffed with iron bands!
O Love and Truth, go to your living grave
For daring to espouse the serf, the slave—
This land has no place for you, save the "pen."